Beef fertility is steadily improving

The 2016 beef calving statistics, published by ICBF last week, show a significant improvement in the average calving interval of the Irish suckler herd, dropping from 407 days in 2015 to 399 days in 2016 (see Figure 1). While this improvement is good news, we cannot ignore the fact that the average Irish suckler cow is still only producing a calf every 13 months.

Important performance indicators
Aside from calving interval, there are a number of other key performance indicators (KPIs) for a herd’s fertility.

Calves/cow/year
This is a key indicator of output for a suckler herd. The national average has seen a very marginal improvement from 0.82 in 2015 to 0.83 in 2016, meaning that for every 100 suckler cows there are only 83 calves being produced. If a 20-cow suckler herd increases its calves/cow/year figure from 0.8 to 0.95, it will mean increasing the number of calves produced from 18 to 20. Having three extra animals to sell per year would result in a significant increase in revenue for a herd.

Percentage of heifers calved 22-26 months
There has been huge emphasis by the industry in recent times on the merits of calving heifers at 24 months in an effort to encourage more farmers to adopt this practice.

Fertility and the Replacement Index
Fertility traits such as age of first calving and calving interval make up 23% of the Replacement Index. While environmental factors such as nutrition, health, heat detection, etc., have a large impact on a herd’s fertility performance, genetics also have an important role to play.

Analysis of national stats by ICBF consistently demonstrates the superior fertility performance of high Replacement Index (five-star) cows over lower index cows. Table 1 details the difference in the key fertility traits (age of first calving, calving interval and survival) between five-star and one-star cows born in 2011.

My herd’s fertility performance
Bull calving reports were posted to 13,500 herds last week. This report is made available to farmers through the HerdPlus service, please contact ICBF on 023-882 0452 or email query@icbf.com.

Figure 1
Average calving interval of the national suckler herd 2012-2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age first calving (months)</th>
<th>Calving interval (days)</th>
<th>Survival (% still alive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Star</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Star</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Comparison of 5 star and 1 star cows born in 2011 on key fertility traits

Q&A
How do I access the calving performance figures for my herd?
Calving figures are made available to farmers through the beef calving report. This report is part of the ICBF HerdPlus service and allows you to fully assess the calving performance of a herd and compare it with the top 15% of herds as well as national averages.

What fertility targets should I set for my herd?
You should aim to have an average calving interval as close to 365 days as possible, with a calves/cow/year figure in excess of 0.9. While calving heifers at 24 months may be an alien concept to some farmers, it can have significant economic benefits if implemented properly. Talk to your agricultural adviser about setting fertility targets for your herd.

What changes have you made to your breeding strategy?
I was running two terminal bulls up to now. I have replaced one of these with a high Replacement Index bull and also started using AI. I had been buying in replacements up to now but I have switched to breeding my own using a combination of AI and my new stock bull. This will improve fertility and it will also improve the genetics of my herd.

What is your farming system?
I sell the heaviest of my bull calves in the autumn as store/s. The lighter bulls are castrated, carried over the first winter and sold over the course of the following summer as stores. All heifers are reared over the first winter and sold as stores. I’m now starting to breed my own replacements. Even though it wasn’t my initial intention, I used AI on 15 of my highest index cows to breed replacements. I also purchased a high Replacement Index bull.

What changes have you made to your breeding strategy?
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FARMLER FOCUS: JOHN O’HANLON

A change in breeding strategy

Name: John O’Hanlon, Ballymahon, Co Longford.
Stock bull or AI: Stock bull/AI.
Replacement Strategy: Changing from buying to breeding my own.

John O’Hanlon runs a 40-cow suckler herd in Ballymahon Co. Longford, on a part-time basis alongside a job in the local mart. John was one of four farmers profiled in the BDGP training course clips in which he outlined some changes which he planned to make to his breeding strategy.

John O’Hanlon, Ballymahon, Co. Longford, with some of his 40-cow spring-calving suckler herd. John was one of four farmers profiled in the BDGP training course clips in which he outlined some changes which he planned to make to his breeding strategy.

Biosecurity and also allow me more control of my herd’s genetics.

Were you happy with your calving report figures?
I was quite happy with them. Calving interval is at 356 days and calves/cow/year is at 0.98. My culling rate is a little high at 26% as I had been having some issues getting cows back in calf. I investigated the issue with my vet and we have hopefully resolved it.