Utilising collar technology - Ryan Luckman Veterinary Centre

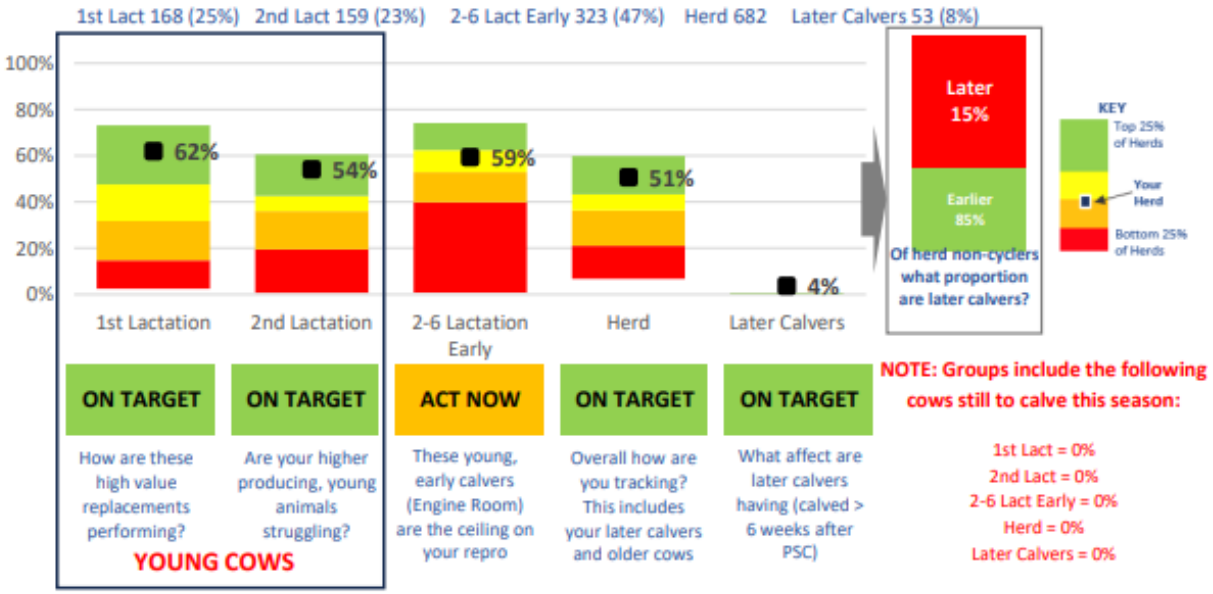
Pre-Mate Heat Analysis

Southern Dairy Hub (Week -4 to PSM)

PSM = 30-10-2023 Includes Heats To: 01-10-2023

Benchmark of Pre-Mate Cycling

Which cows are cycling? Drivers and potential solutions



ON TARGET	ON TARGET	ACT NOW	ON TARGET	ON TARGET
How are these high value replacements performing?	Are your higher producing, young animals struggling?	These young, early calvers (Engine Room) are the ceiling on your repro	Overall how are you tracking? This includes your later calvers and older cows	What affect are later calvers having (calved > 6 weeks after PSC)

YOUNG COWS

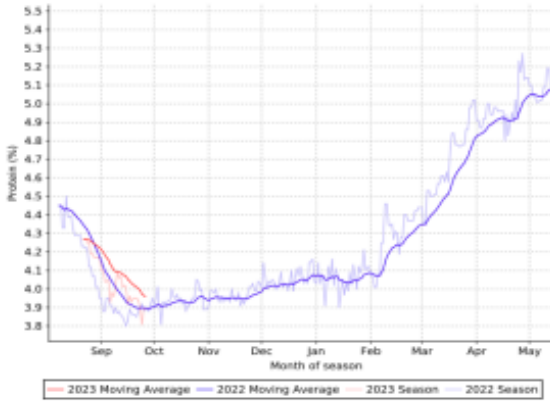
NOTE: Groups include the following cows still to calve this season:

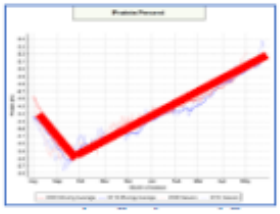
1st Lact = 0%
2nd Lact = 0%
2-6 Lact Early = 0%
Herd = 0%
Later Calvers = 0%

Is your herd on a rising plane of nutrition?

Cows on a rising plane of nutrition heading into mating have improved pre-mate cycling rates AND increased first round conception rates

Monitoring Energy Balance
Your herd's Milk Protein %





- Target the "Nike Tick" protein curve
- Ideally rising from late Sept / early Oct
- Drops or extended low protein % may indicate an issue

How can you improve cycling NOW?

INCREASE ENERGY INPUTS
- Priority Mob Feeding
- Consider additional supplements
- Target high quality pasture / lower entry covers
- Split Heifer Mob

MAXIMISE HEALTH
- Metricheck
- Minerals (pre-mate bloods +/- multimin)
- Eprinex / Cydectin Drench
- Monitor Mastitis and Lameness levels

DECREASE ENERGY OUTPUTS
- Reduced walking for non-cycler mob
- Late Calvers OAD until cycled/mated
- OAD Mob

Veterinary Centre by the Big

Collar Fertility Overview Report

2022/23 Season

Farm	Southern Dairy Hub			PSC	6/08/2022	PSM	30/10/2022
Herd Size	728	MA	542	1st Lactation	186	2nd Lactation	149

VETERINARY CENTRE

KEY

Top 25% of Herds

YOUR HERD

Bottom 25% of Herds

Key Outcomes Days in Milk

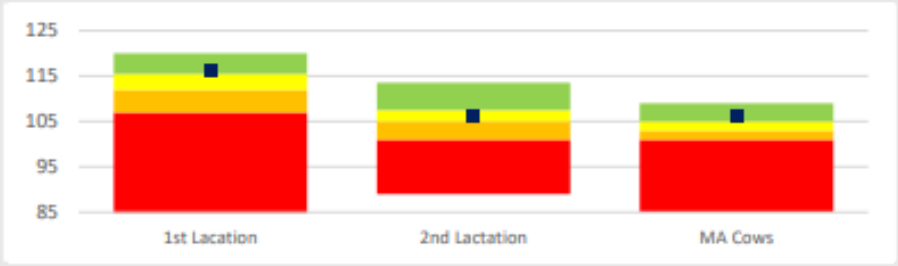
Calving pattern drives Days in Milk!

Earlier calving cows have increased days in milk (DIM) and this is a key driver of farm productivity.

** Note: Days in milk may not always highlight tail-end calvers. Please refer to separate Proportion of Later Calvers Graph at bottom of report.*

Average DIM/Cow for this season

Average DIM per cow from planned start of calving (PSC) until 120 days after PSC



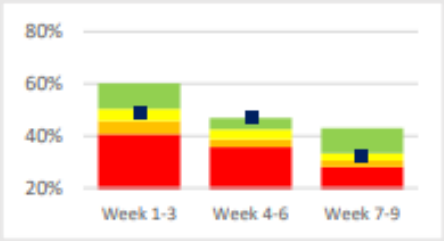
Key Outcomes Mating Period

Were there problem periods during mating?

Getting cows pregnant consistently across the whole mating period is key for a desirable future calving pattern, low Not-In-Calf rates and lifetime efficiency. It also provides scope for herd improvements.

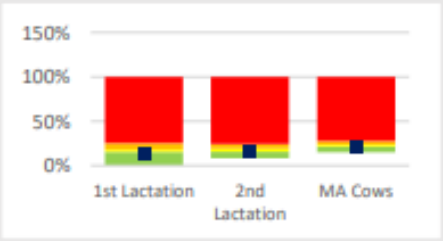
In-Calf Rate

Percentage of non-pregnant animals conceiving in each 3 week mating round. This can highlight changes in nutrition over mating.



9 Week Not-In-Calf Rate

Percentage of animals Not-in-Calf by week 9 (therefore late calvers or MT). Indicates potential cow wastage.



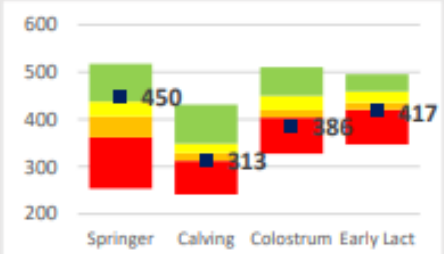
Pericalving Milestones

How did your cows transition?

Rumination activity gives an indication of how well the cows transitioned into lactation and Collar Health Events give an indication of underlying nutritional issues or peri-calving disease (eg metritis, metabolics & severe mastitis).

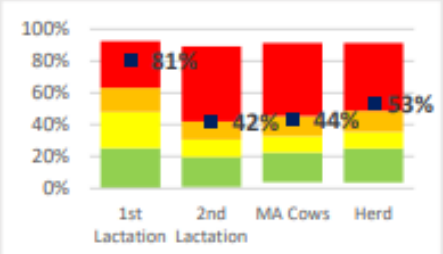
Rumination Activity

Mins/Day for Each Period



Collar Health Events

% of Group Affected



Premate Milestones

How did your cows cycle premate?

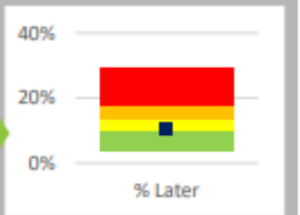
The proportion of cows cycling at Day -7 from PSM is influenced by transition success and early season nutrition. Later calving cows are less likely to cycle by the PSM

Cows Cycling by Day -7 from PSM

The following graphs highlight to what extent age and laterr calvers influenced cycling. Early calving young cows should cycle well by the PSM and issues in this group can highlight a more generalised nutritional or transition problem.

Proportion of Later Calvers

Calved >6 weeks after PSC



How many later calvers did you have?