Fertility Focus 09/10: Year-round calving

1. Overall herd reproductive performance

100-day in-calf rate
Percentage of cows pregnant by 100 days after calving

Your herd: 27% (27-33%) Aim above: 58%

200-day not-in-calf rate
Percentage of cows that did not become pregnant by 200 days after calving

Your herd: 44% (35-45%) Aim below: 13%

% of herd in calf by:
100 days 150 days 200 days after calving

Top result
Average
Below average

2. Drivers of in-calf rates

80-day submission rate
% of cows that were inseminated by 80 days after calving

Your herd: 50% Aim above: 73%

Non-return rate
% of inseminations that were not followed by a return to heat

Your herd
Aim above

Conception rate
% of inseminations that resulted in a confirmed pregnancy

Your herd: 26% Aim above: 51%

3. Key indicators to areas for improvement

Voluntary Waiting Period
Voluntary waiting periods less than 60 days are generally more profitable.

Your herd: 37 days* Aim below: 60 days *estimated

Mature cow submission rate
A high % of mature cows should be inseminated by 80 days after calving.

Your herd: 51% Aim above: 76%

Return intervals
A high % of returns to heat should be between 18 and 24 days.

Your herd: 44% Aim above: 52%

First calver milk production compared with mature cows
Average litres per day

Your herd: 31.1
Aim above: 83%

Heat detection

AI practice
Variations in conception rates achieved by technicians should be investigated.

Tech. BJ DB SL
No. of insems 705 357 226
Conc. rate 26% ?

Rating | What does it tell me? | What should I do?
--- | --- | ---
5 5 5 | Top result | Keep up the good work!
4 4 3 | Average | Getting there - focus on getting the details right.
2 | Below average | Plenty of room to improve - seek professional advice.
1 | No result | Not enough information provided. Calving and insemination dates, and results from regular rectal pregnancy testing may be required.

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Behind Your Detailed Fertility Focus Report

Report period: Cows calved between 01/09/09 and 31/08/10. This was the most recent period with sufficient herd records that enabled an analysis to be completed.

Report date: 02/03/11
Herd ID: 
Calvings up to this date requested for analysis: 02/08/10
No of cows included: 848
These cows calved between: 01/09/09 and 31/08/10

Calving system: Year Round
Your herd has been classified as year round calving because less than 80% of the herd calved during the 21 weeks of the year with the most calvings.

Level of analysis: Detailed.
Your good record keeping means a detailed analysis was possible for your herd.

Part A) Herd records cross check
Check that the herd records in the table are complete and correct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of calvings</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of AI matings</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of early preg tests</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of late preg tests</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of cows culled or died</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part B) Notes on the calculations
Use the following notes to see how your results were calculated.

1. Overall herd reproductive performance

   **100-day in-calf rate**
   
   Your report has been based on the mating and pregnancy test results you supplied. The ACTUAL 100-day in-calf rate is shown for your herd.

   **200-day not-in-calf rate**
   
   The 200 day not-in-calf rate reported was based on the results of pregnancy testing.

2. Drivers of in-calf rates

   **80-day submission rate**
   
   848 cows had calving dates in the required range and 50% of these were submitted during the first 80 days after calving.

   **Non-return rate**
   
   Non-return rate is not calculated when pregnancy test results provide an accurate estimate of conception rate.

   **Conception rate**
   
   1510 eligible inseminations were used in calculating your herd’s conception rate.

3. Key indicators to areas for improvement

   **Voluntary Waiting Period**
   
   Voluntary Waiting Period is estimated from calving to first insemination intervals. At least 50 cows must have intervals recorded in order to make the estimate.

   **Mature cow submission rate**
   
   437 cows were at least 4 years old at calving and 51% of these were submitted during the first 80 days after calving.

   **Return intervals**
   
   1122 heat intervals were analysed and of these 44% were in the range of 18 to 24 days.

   **Heat detection**
   
   **AI practice**
   
   Only significant differences in the conception rates achieved by different technicians are reported. Technicians require at least 50 inseminations before a valid comparison can be made.

First calver milk production compared with mature cows

Herd test records from 261 first calvers and 425 mature cows were used to calculate the ratio.

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