



Ruminant Production

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Objectives

**IMPROVING ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND
COMPETTIVENESS OF RUMINANT ENTERPRISES
THROUGH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY**



Research

PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

- Animal management and husbandry
- Feeding and nutrition
- Environmental quality
- Intestinal microbiota
- End-product quality



Dairy Replacements





Replacements

Diminishing the unproductive life of a cow has strong positive consequences on total herd profitability

Number of cows x replacement rate x ((1-mortality) x (1-cull rate)) x 2x(first calving/24)

$$100 \times .30 \times ((1-.03) \times (1-.01)) \times 2 \times (24/24) = 58 \rightarrow 38,000 \text{ €}$$

$$100 \times .30 \times ((1-.03) \times (1-.01)) \times 2 \times (28/24) = 67 \rightarrow 44,000 \text{ €}$$

$$100 \times .30 \times ((1-.03) \times (1-.01)) \times 2 \times (22/24) = 52 \rightarrow 34,000 \text{ €}$$

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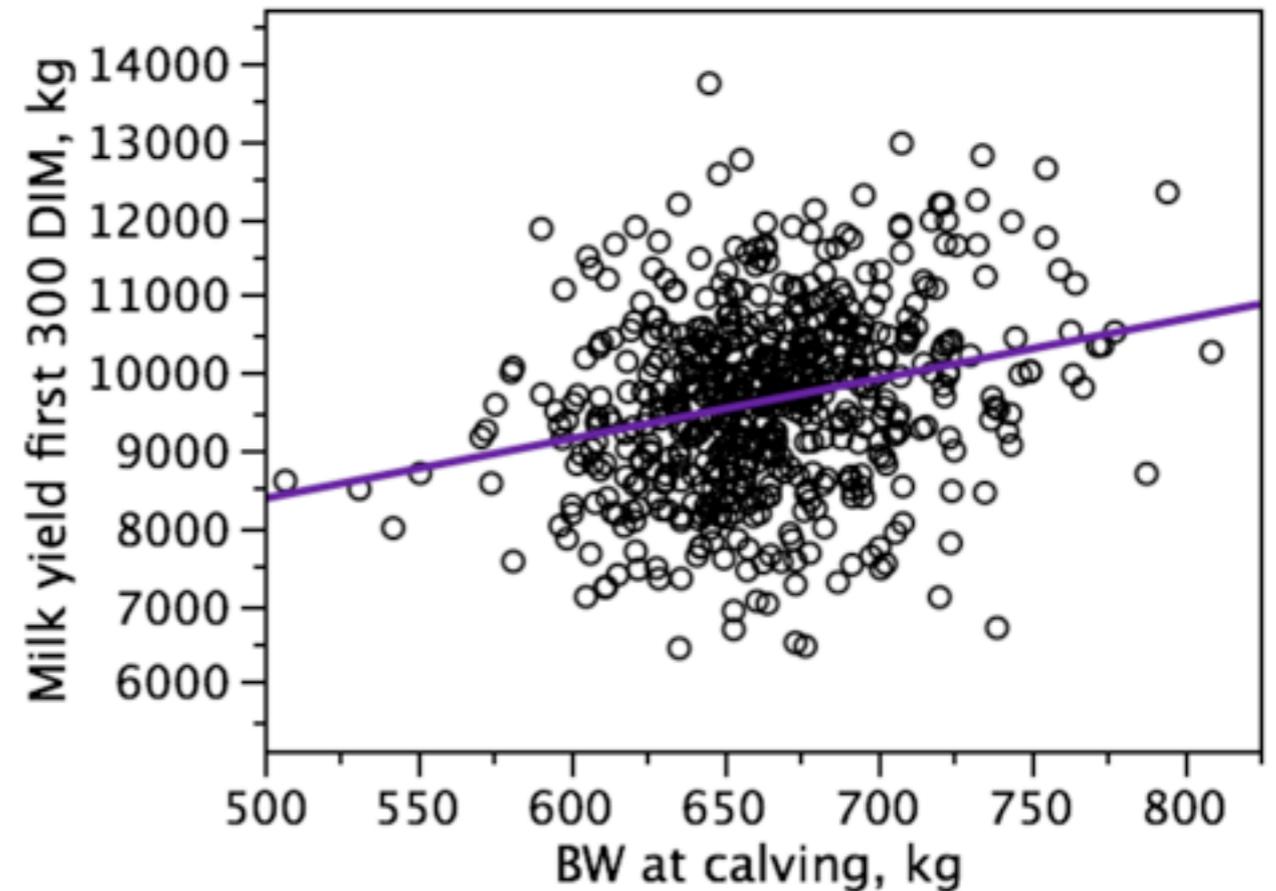
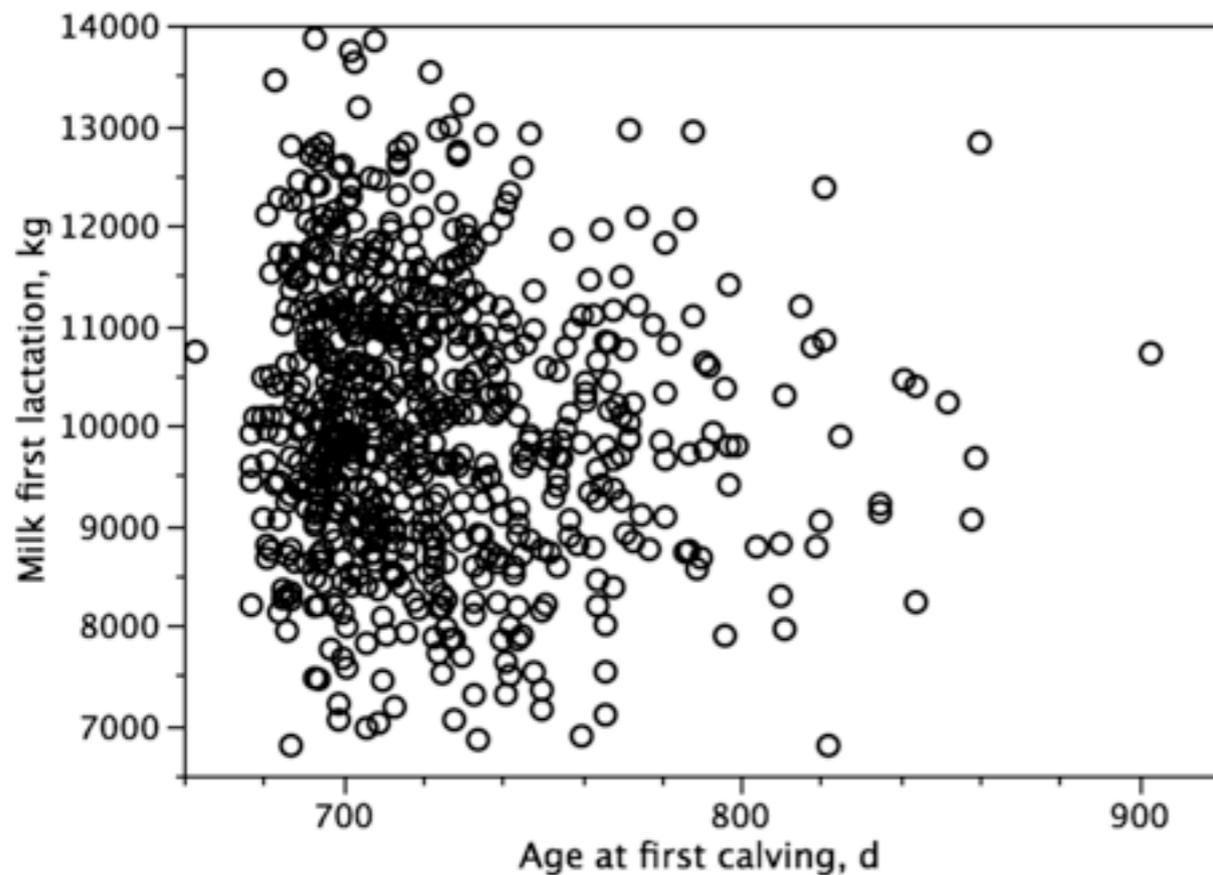
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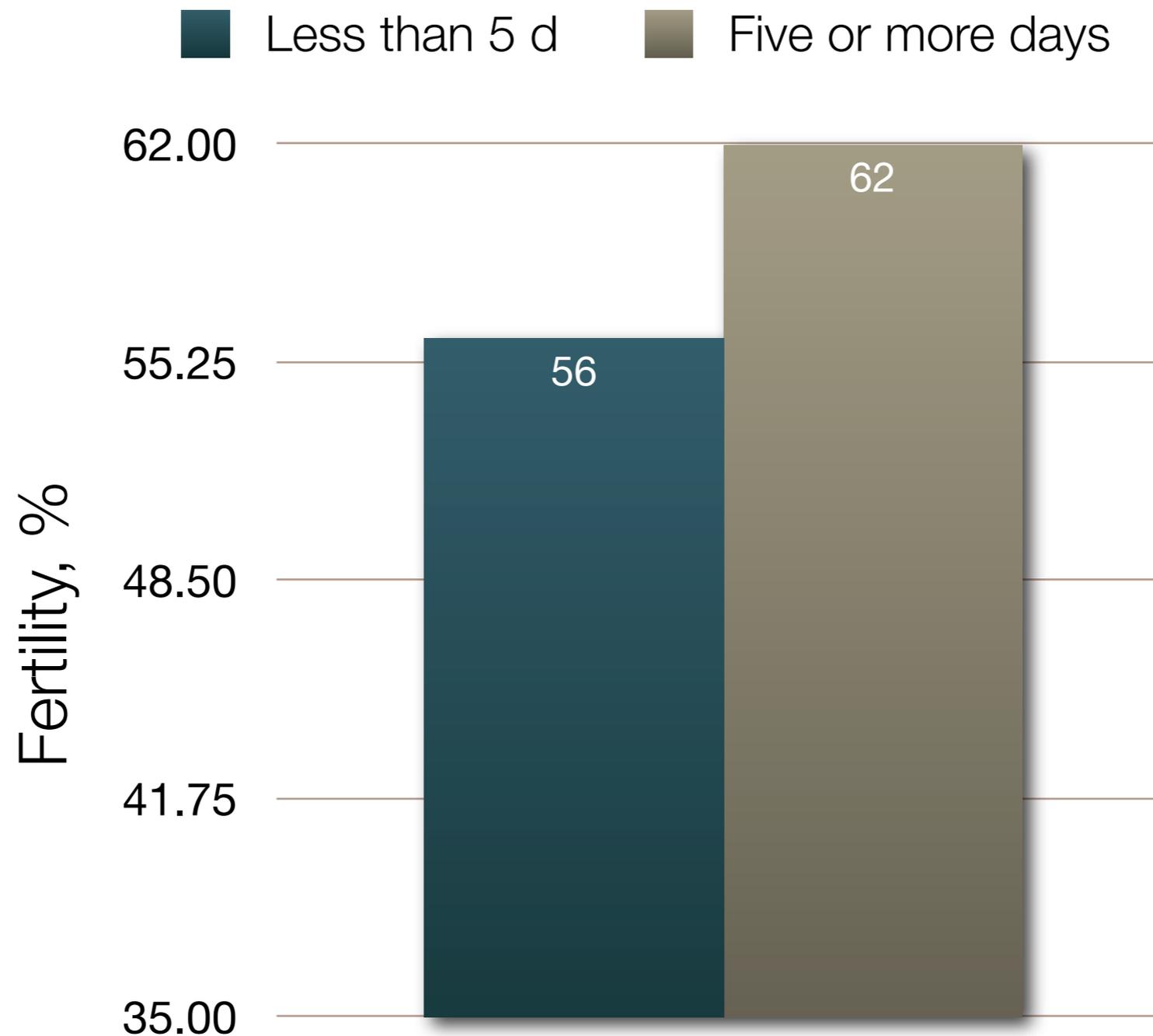
Replacements

- Age at first calving when > 22 months has little impact on milking performance of heifers (Hoffman and Funk, 1992).
- However, BW at calving is correlated with milking performance of heifers.



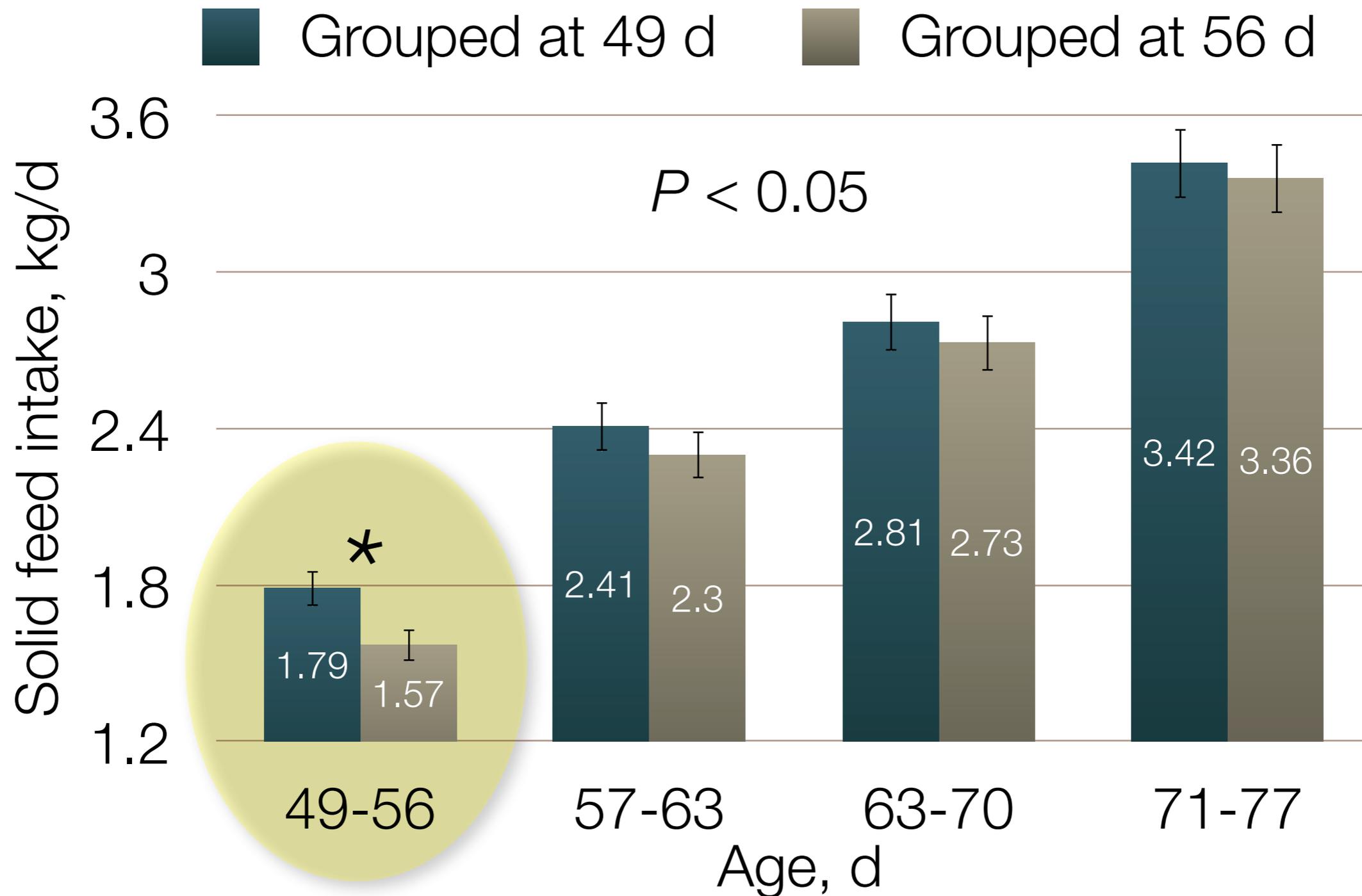
Replacements

- Using the fertility outcome from 4,213 first services and relating it to days since regrouping took place shows that it has a negative impact on fertility



Replacements

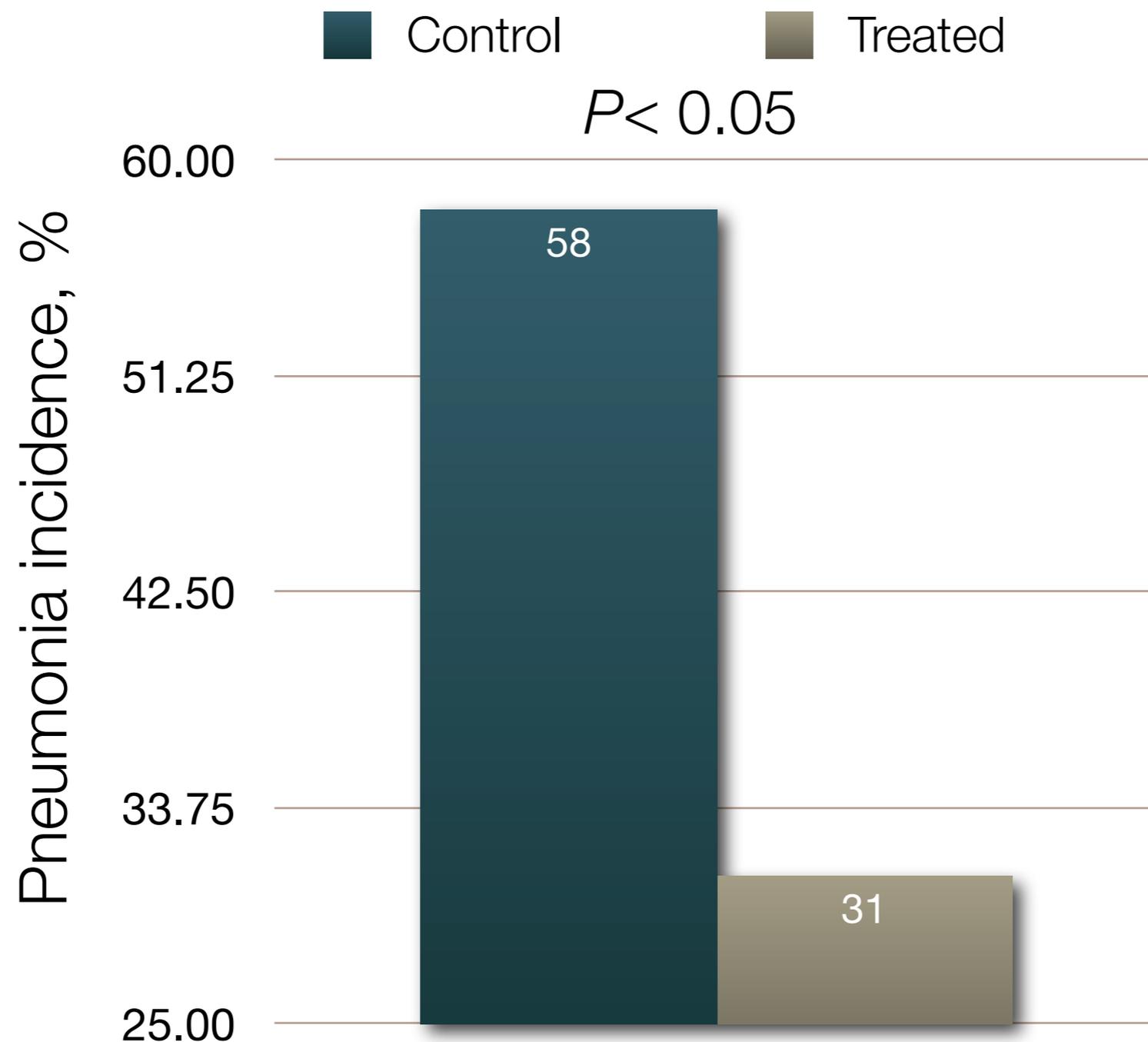
Bach et al., 2010



Grouped calves consumed more solid feed than those individually housed.

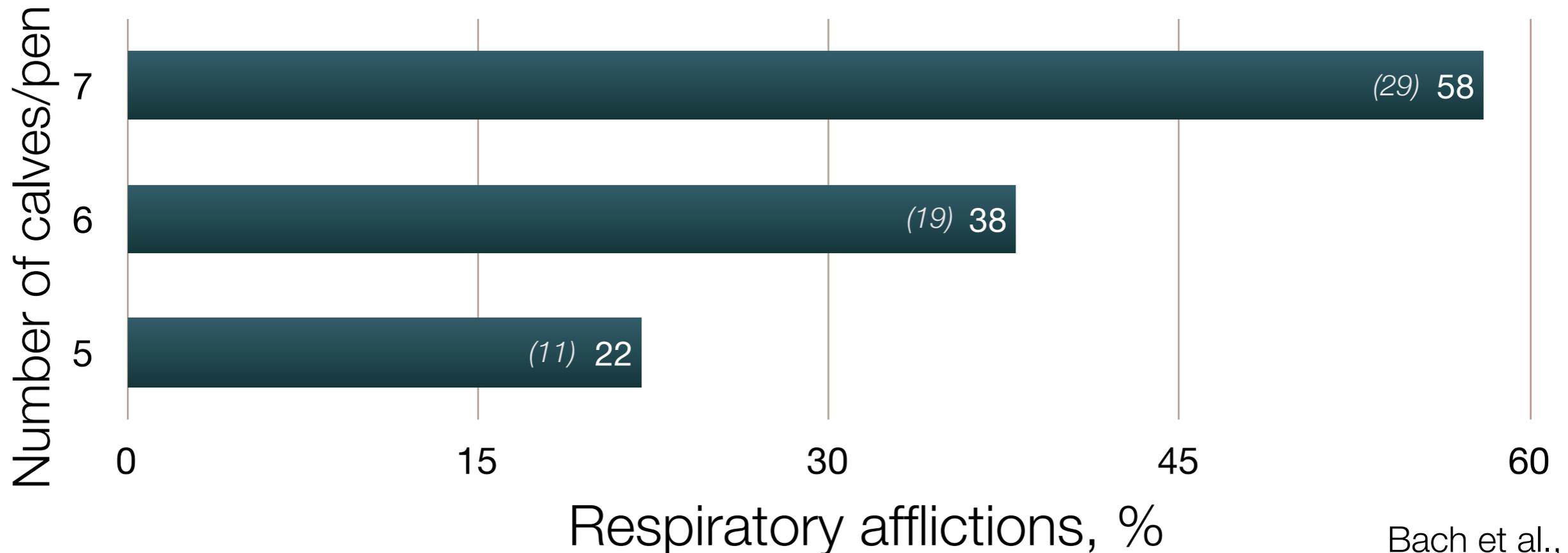
Replacements: Health

- The effects of antibiotic treatment on pneumonia incidence in calves.



Replacements: Health

Item	5	6	7
n	50	60	70
BW entrance, kg	80	79	80
Age entrance, d	80	79	79
BW exit, kg	114	117	113
Age Exit, d	100	100	102
ADG interval, kg/d	0.83	0.89	0.87



Beef Cattle



Beef Cattle

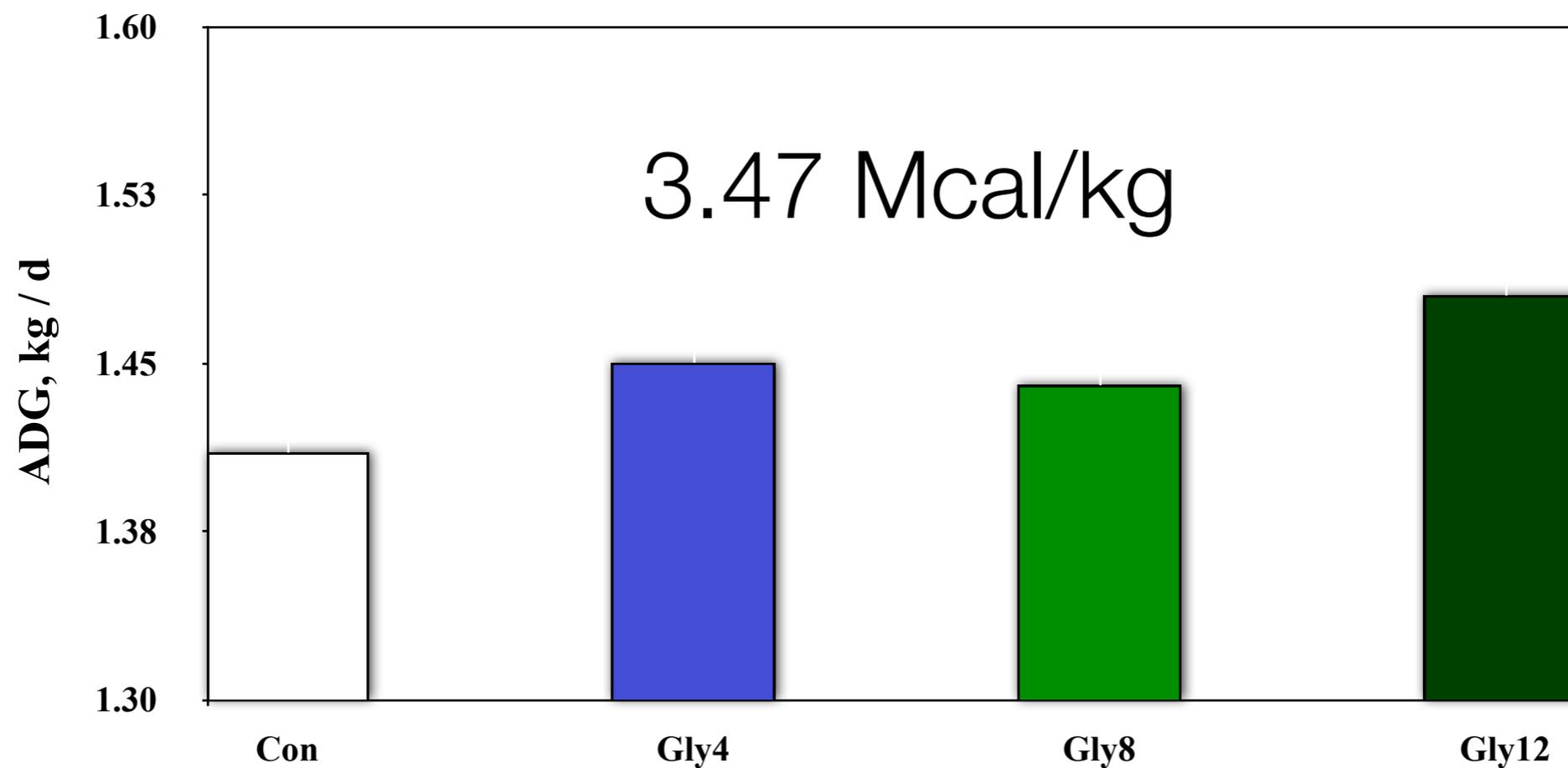


Beef Cattle



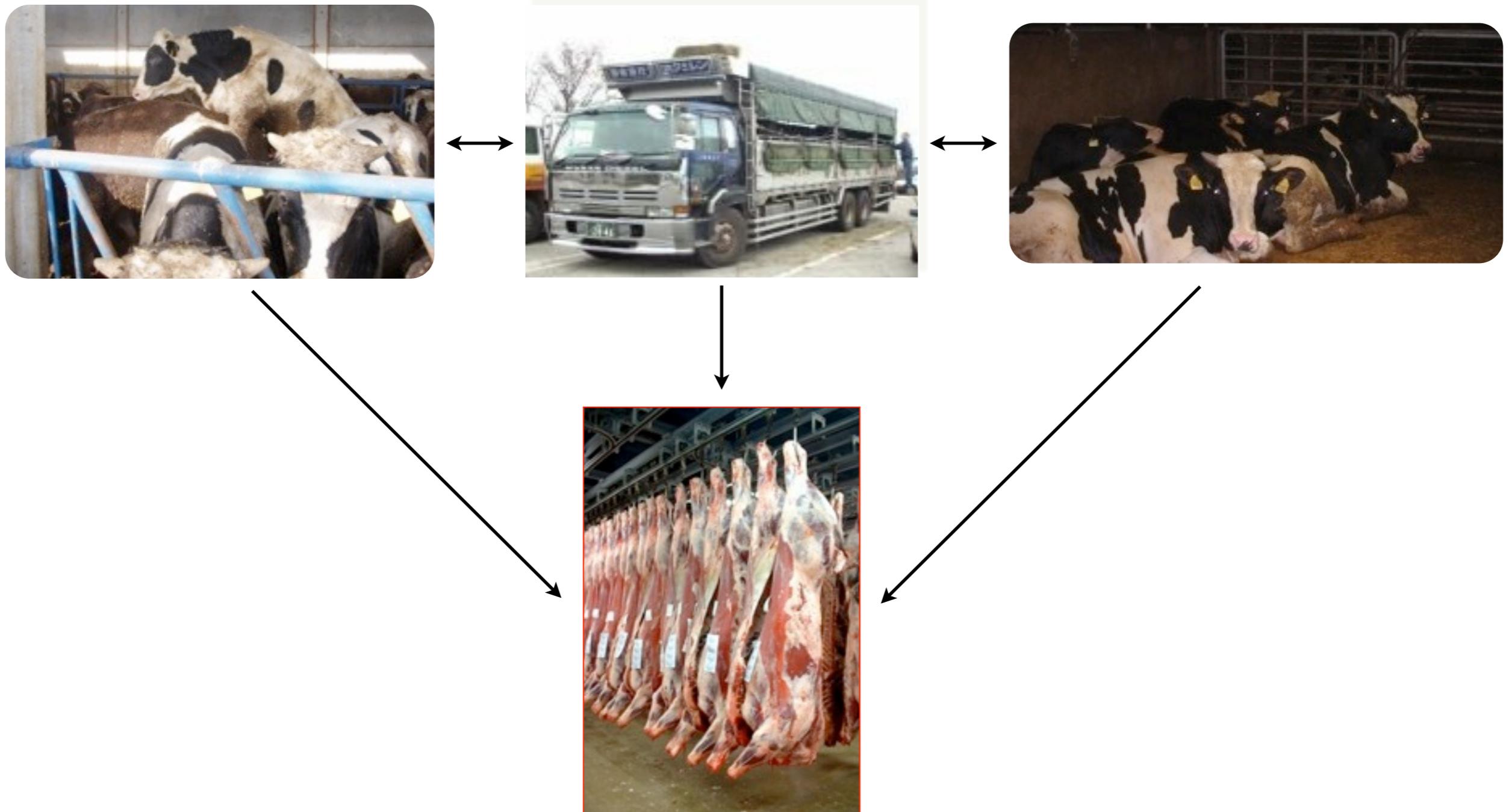
Beef Cattle

- Evaluation of nutritional value of co-products.

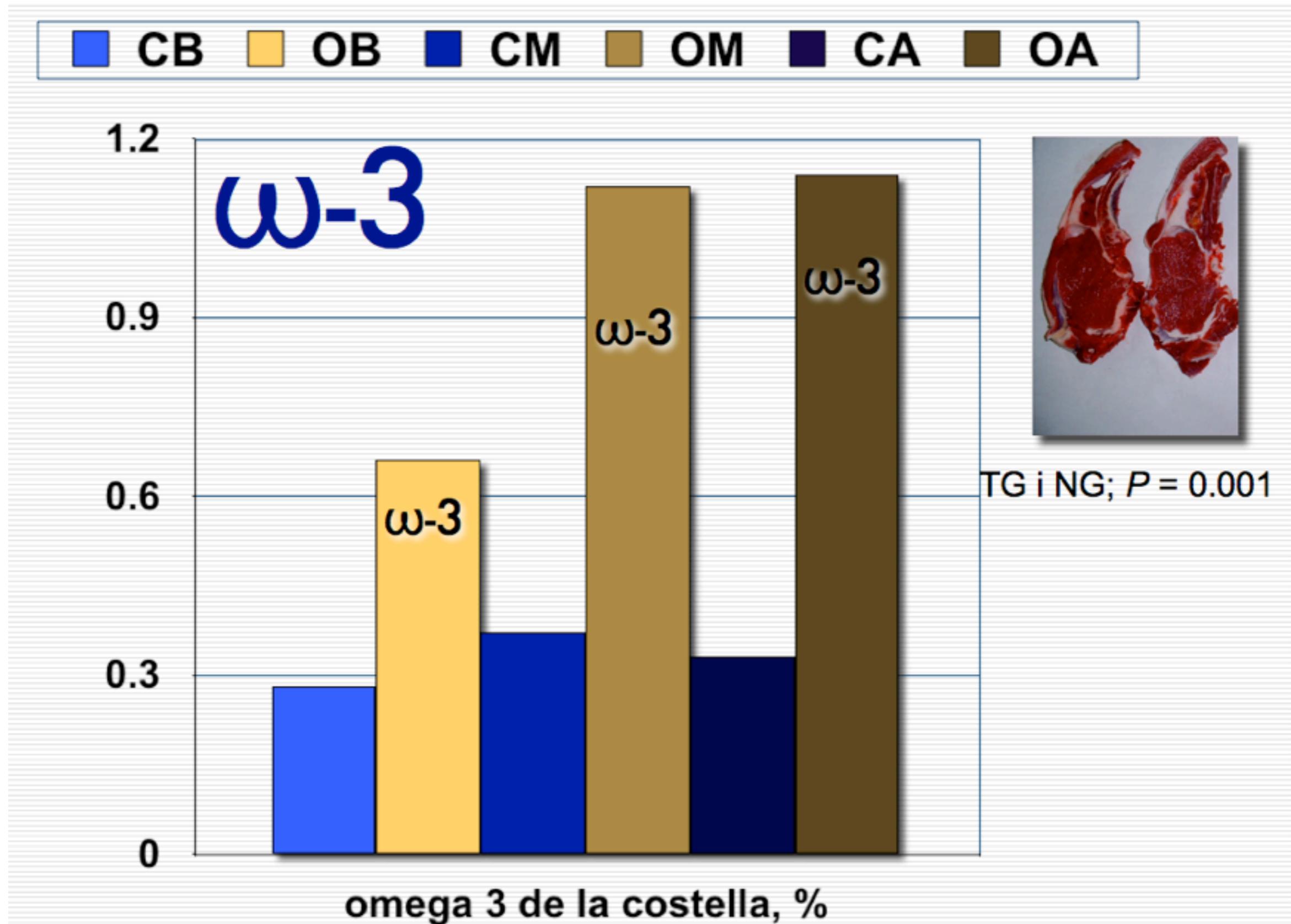


Beef Cattle

- Evaluation of management factors potentially affecting meat and carcass quality

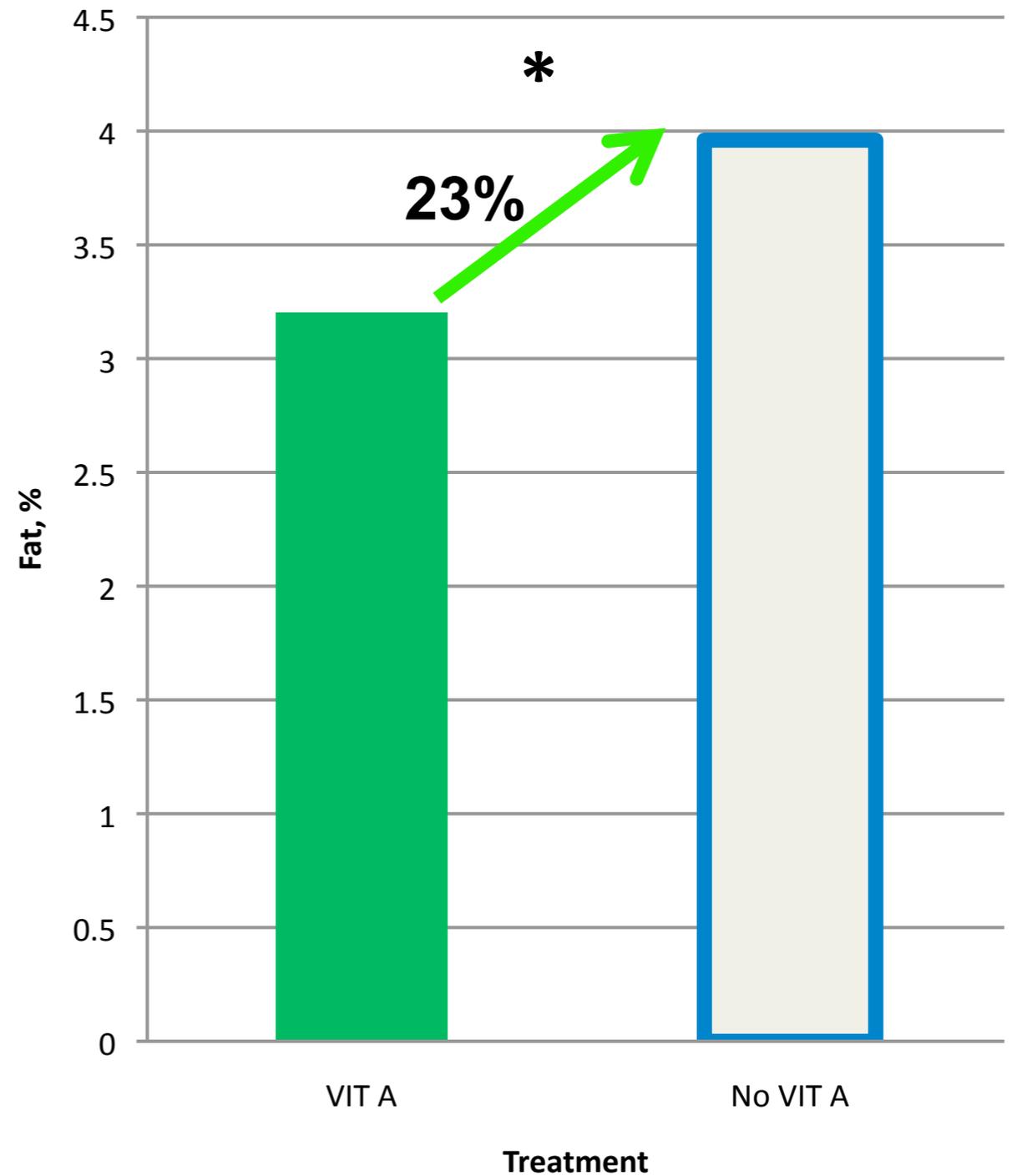
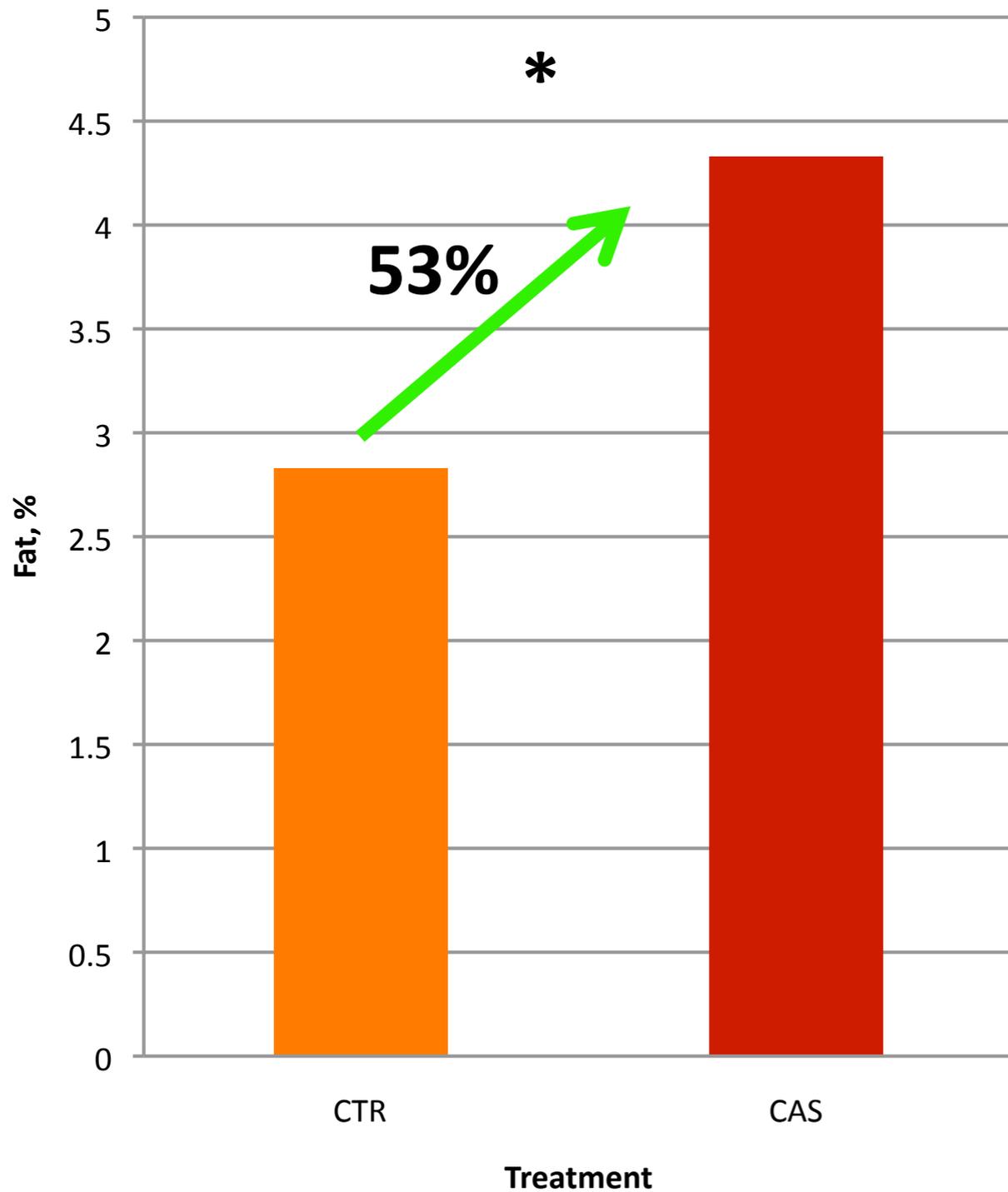


Beef Cattle



Beef Cattle

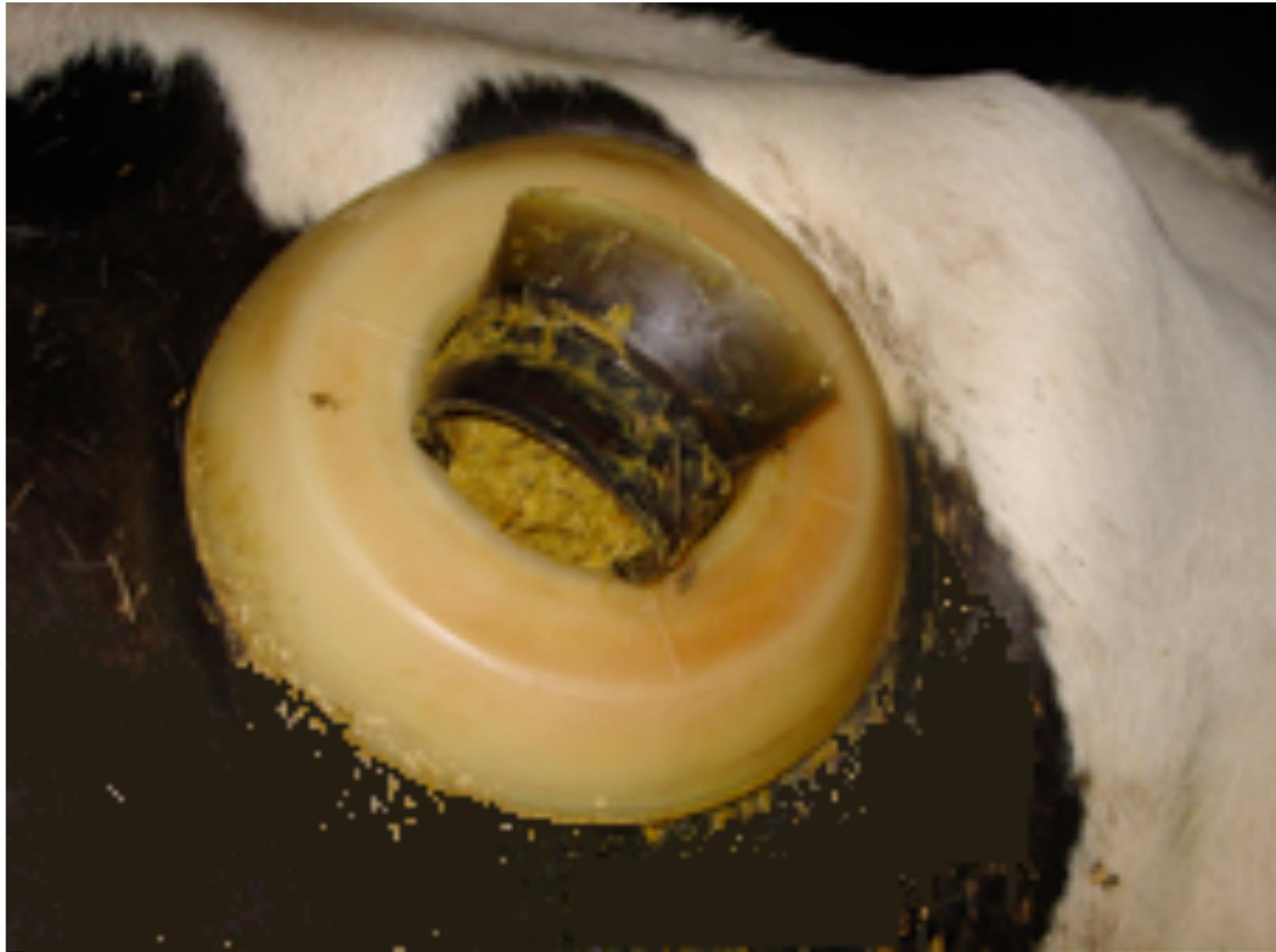
Effect of castration and vitamin A supplementation



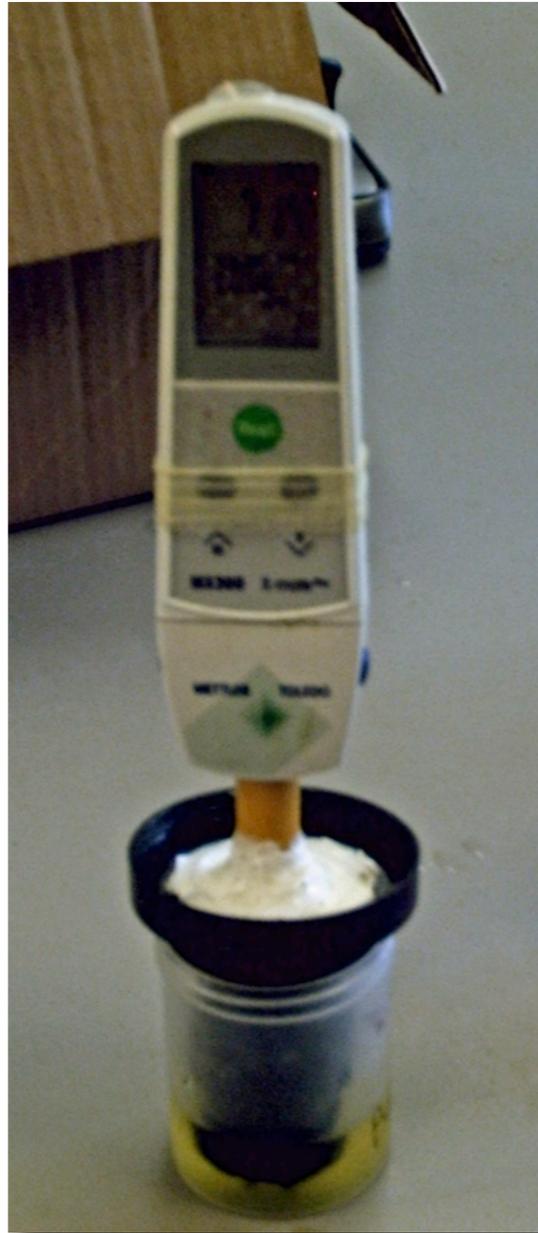
Dairy Cattle



Rumen Fermentation



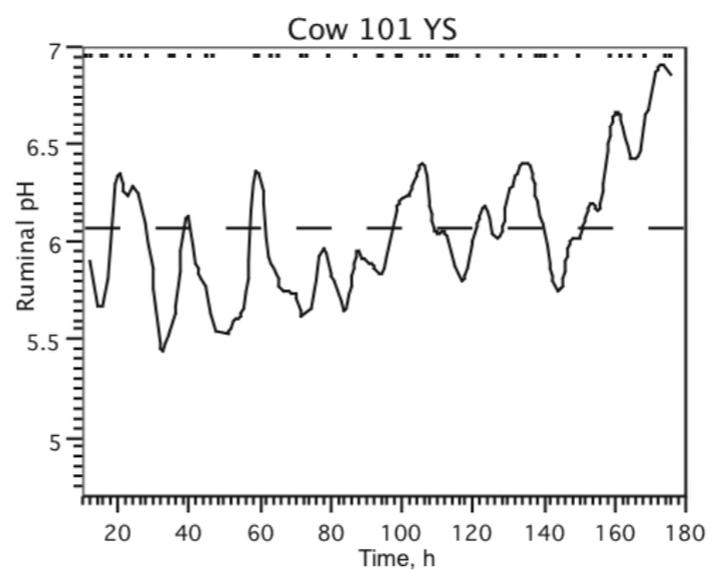
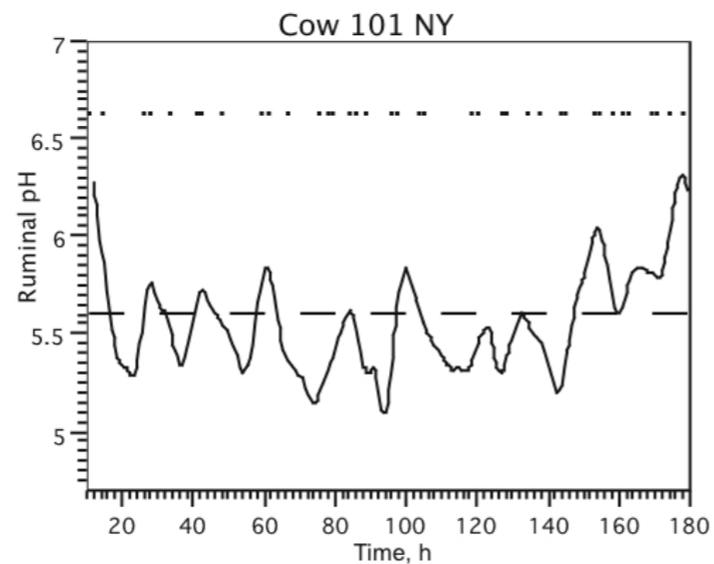
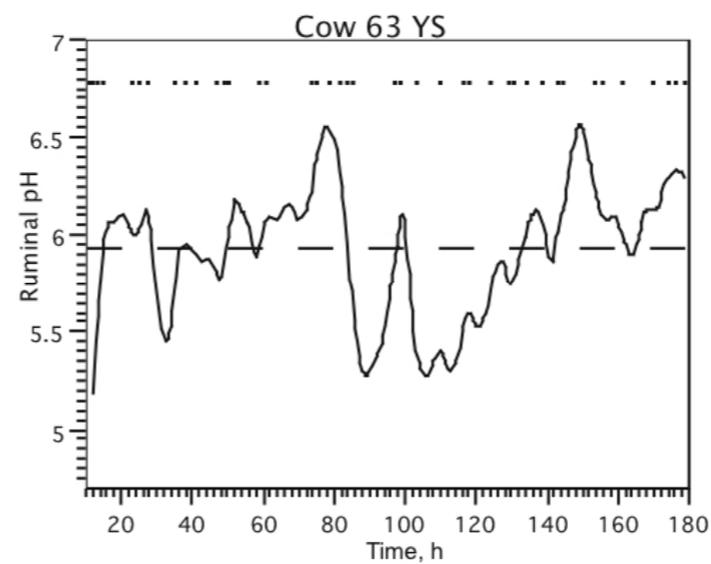
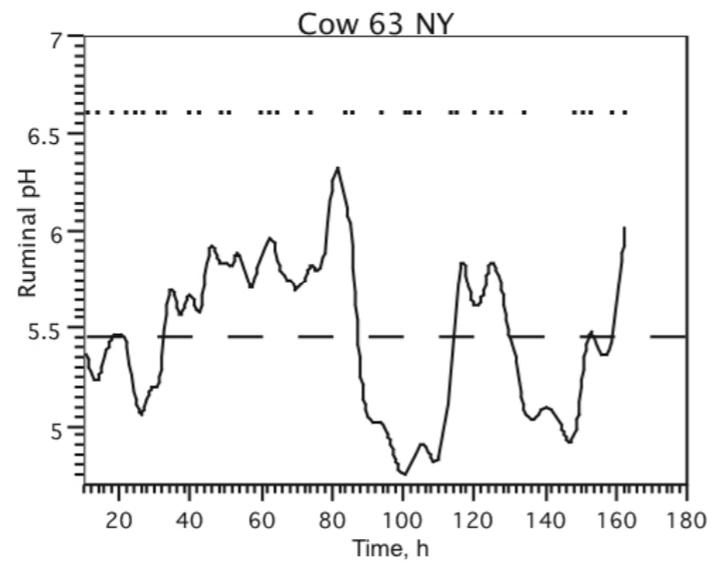
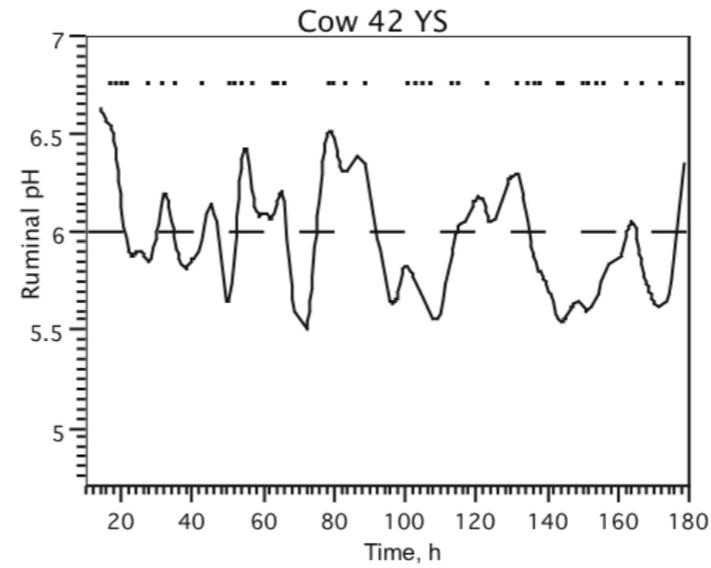
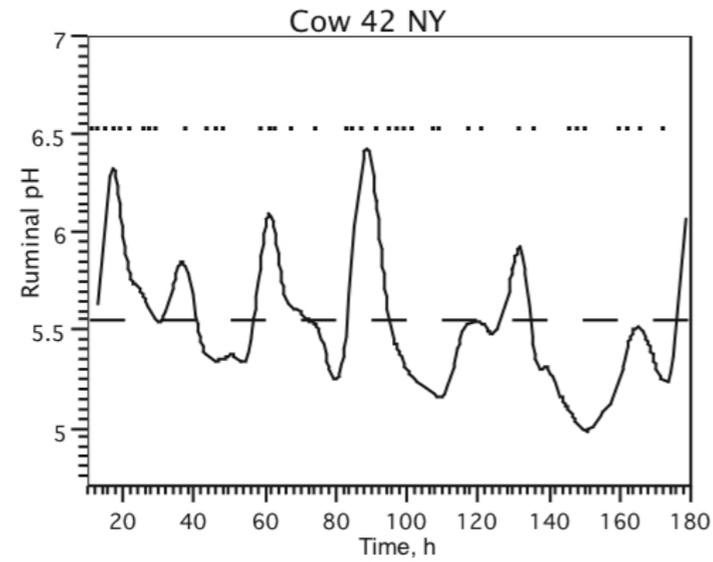
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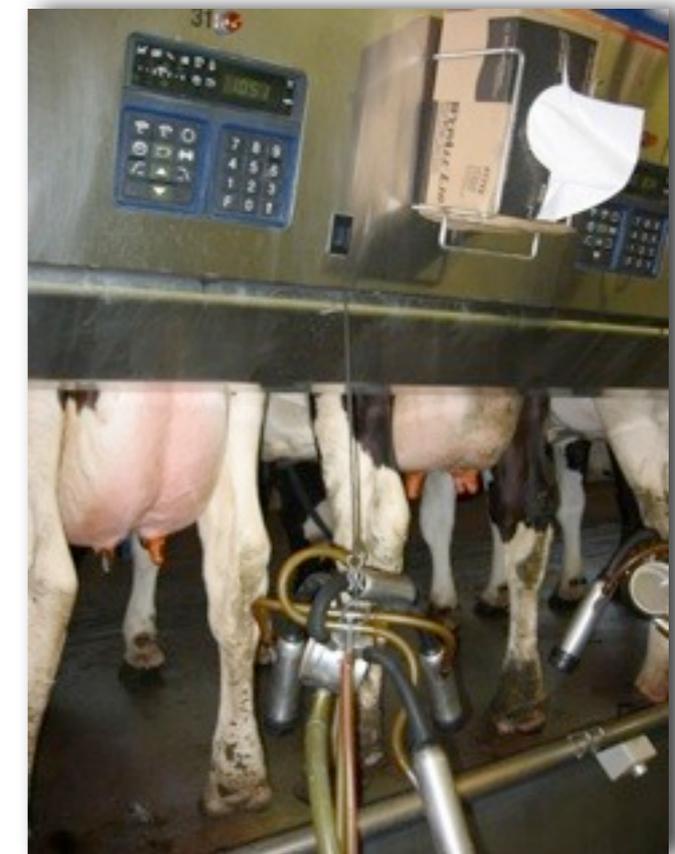
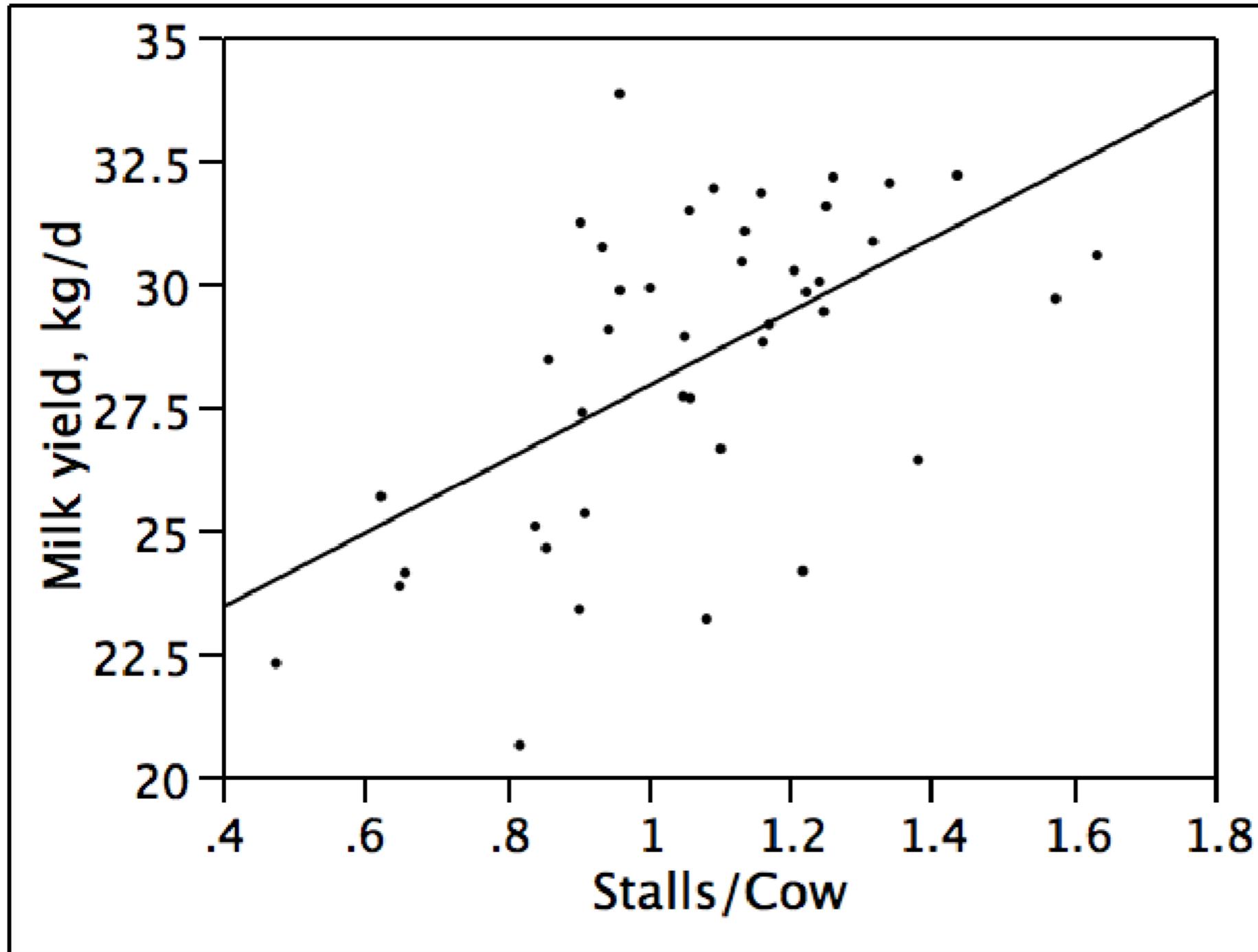
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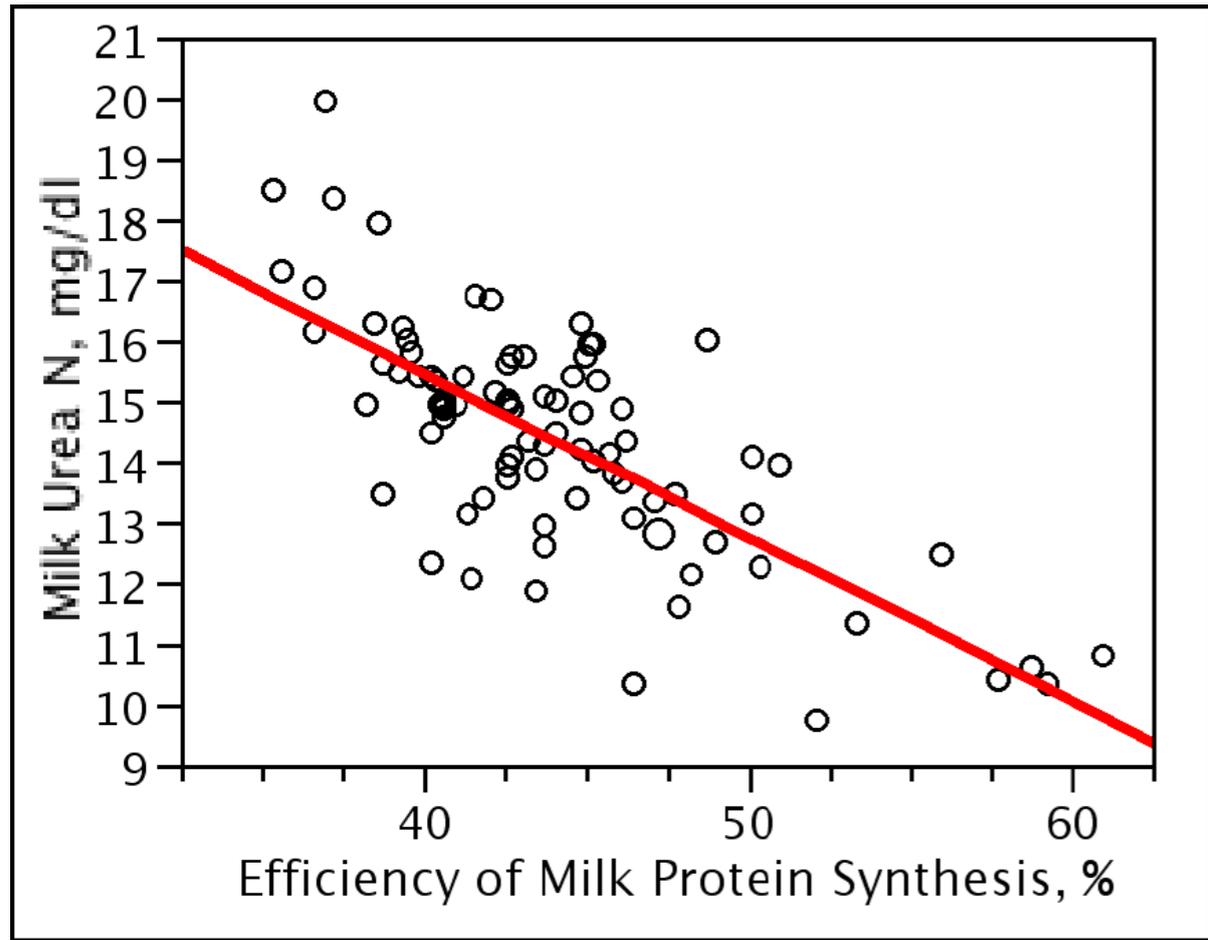
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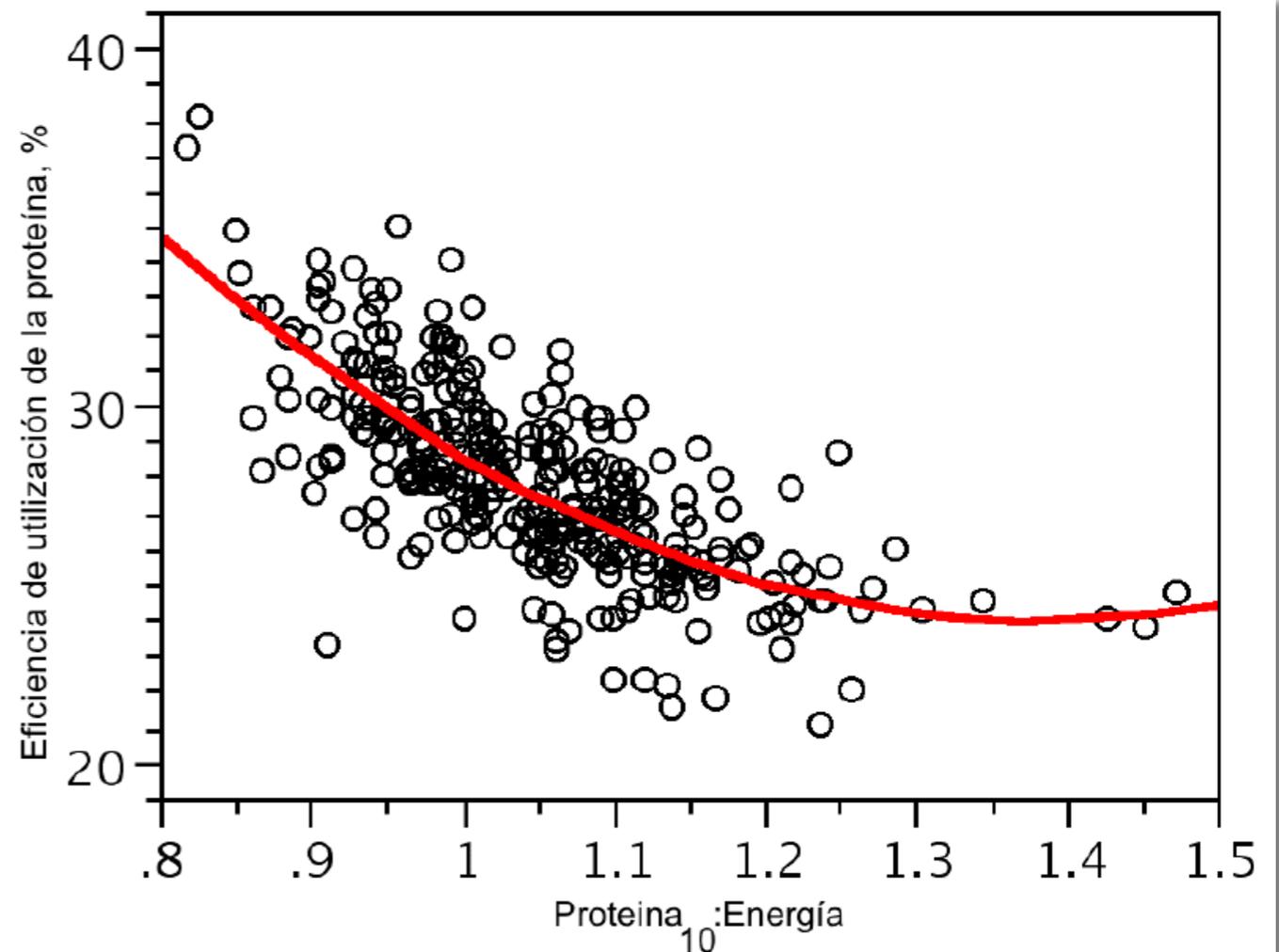
Milk Production and Milk Quality



Milk Production and Milk Quality

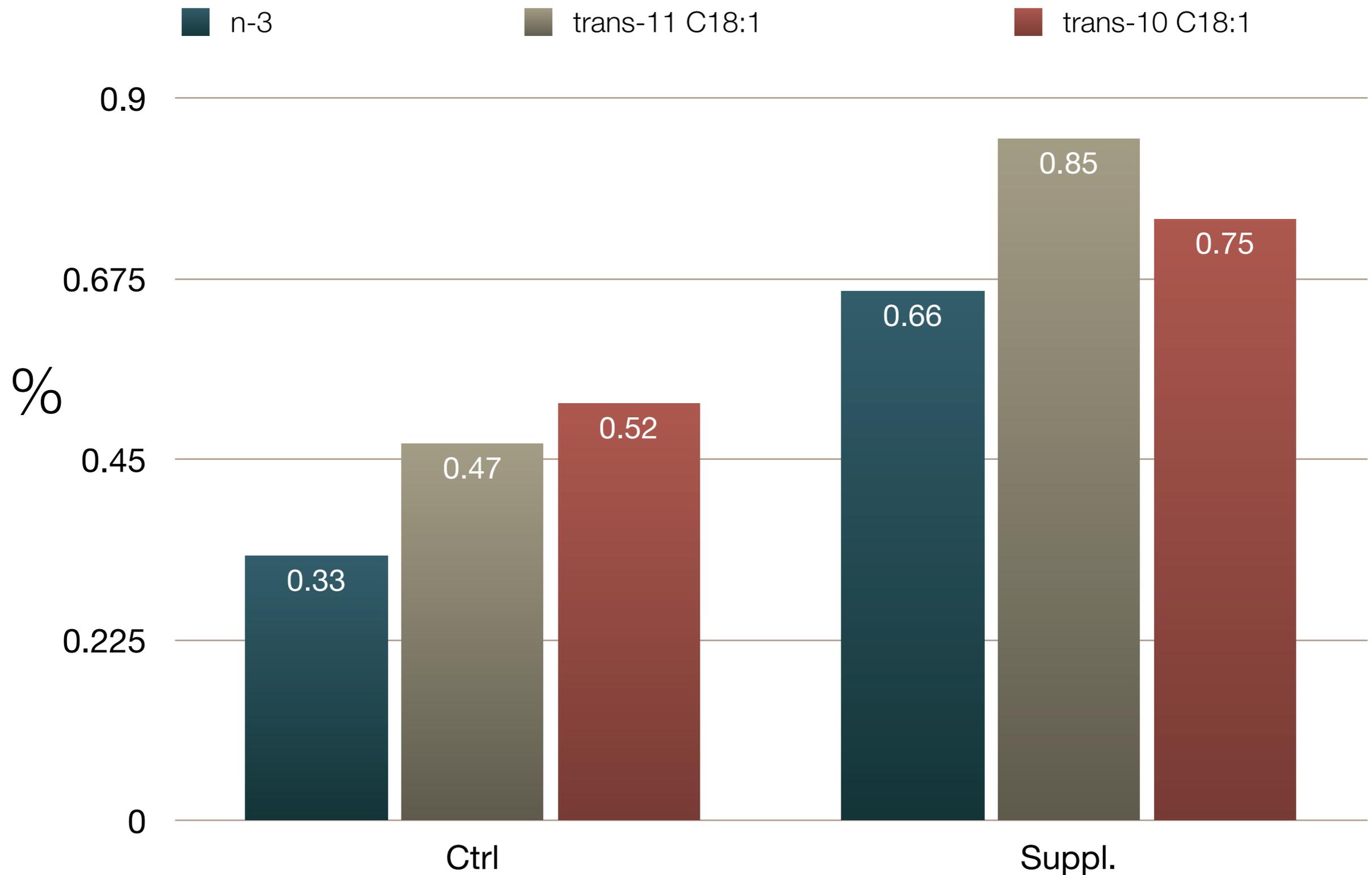


For every Mcal of NEI/kg,
10% of protein should be
fed

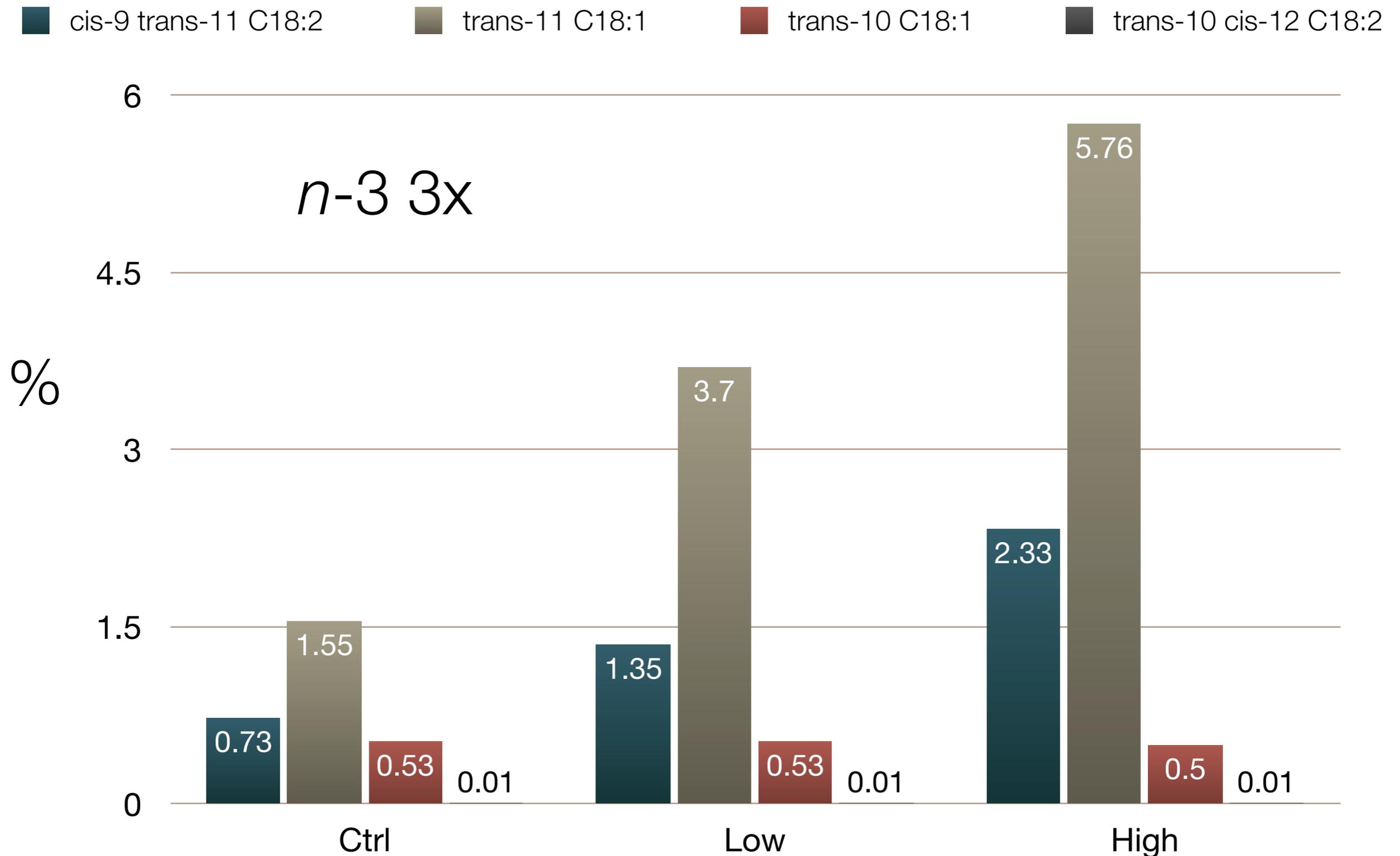


Rations with 1.65
Mcal/NEI, should
supply 16.5% of CP

Milk Production and Milk Quality

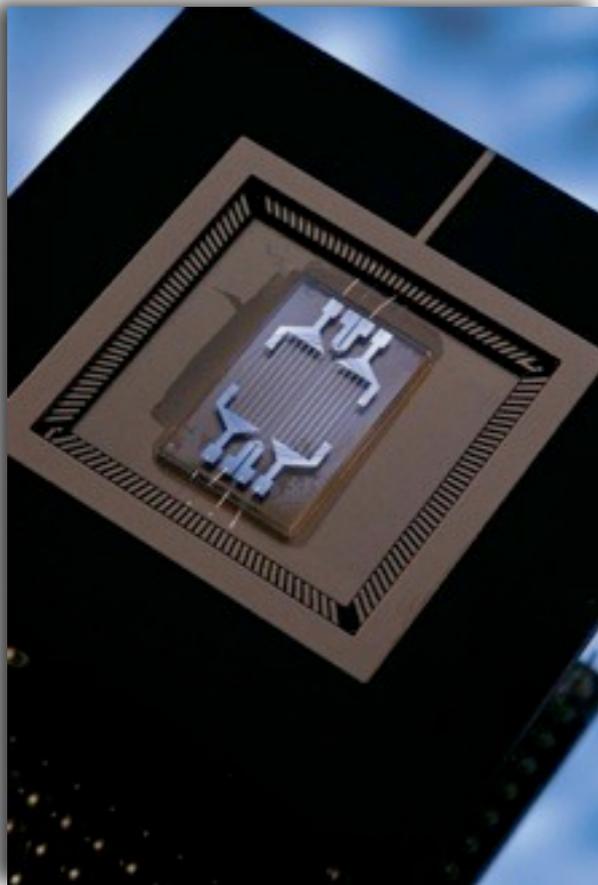
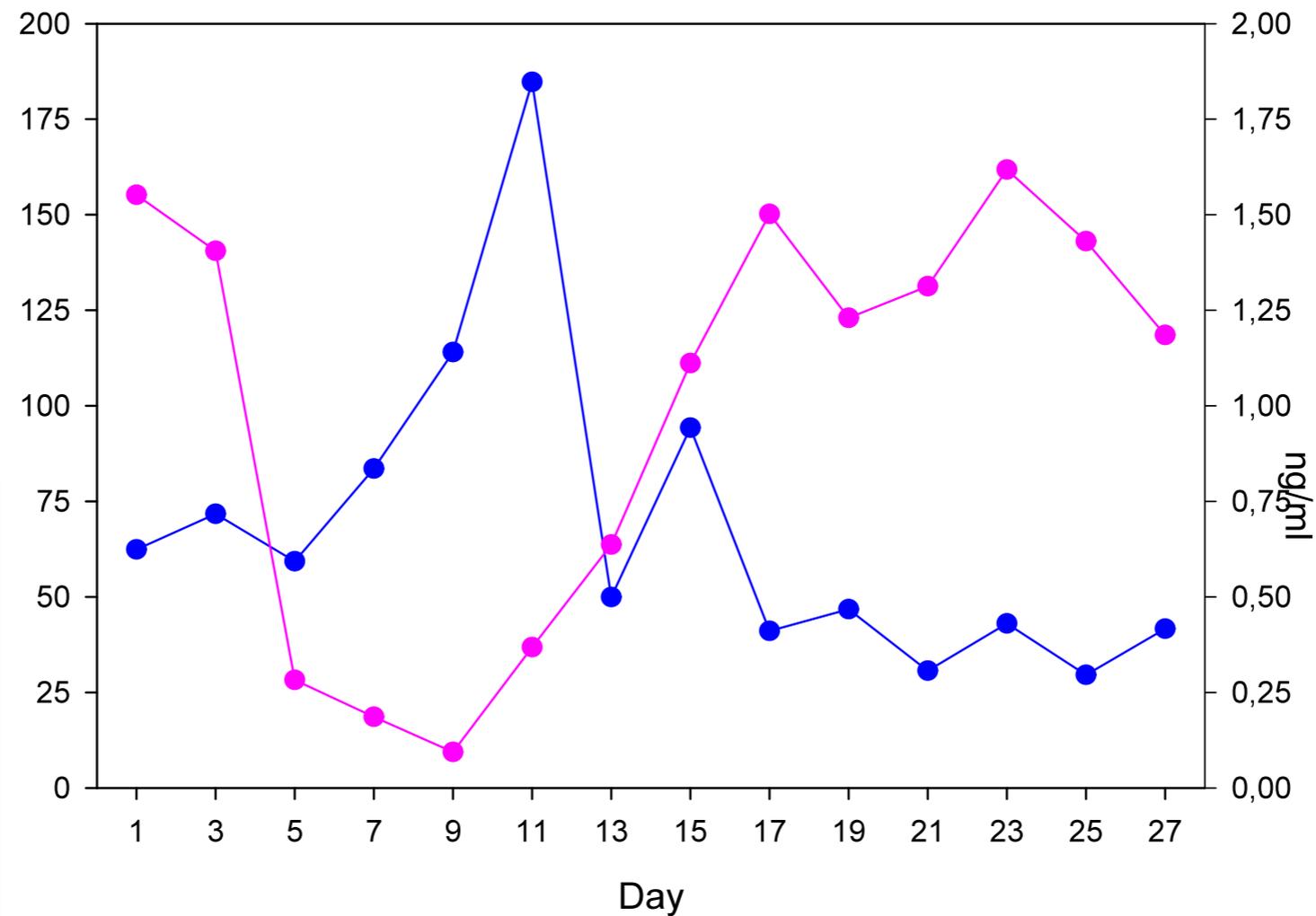


Milk Production and Milk Quality



Management

- Heat detection through on-line milk quantification of reproductive hormones.



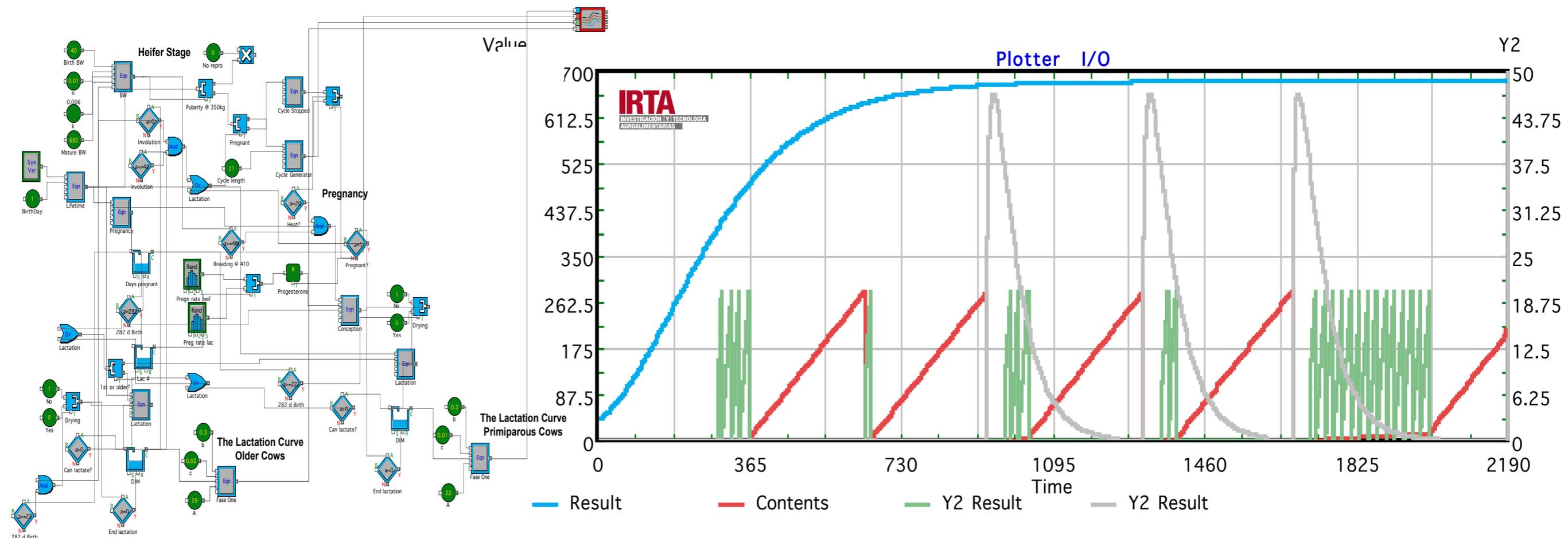
Dairy Cattle: Intake regulation



	# of assays	Preferred	No differences
Wheat	7	6	1
Sorghum	7	5	1
Corn	7	4	1
Barley	7	4	0
Wheat middlings	7	3	1
Oats	7	1	2
Rice	7	1	1
Corn gluten feed	7	0	1

All species: Systems Modeling

- Production models
- Health models
- Feed additive models
- On-farm knowledge-assisted decisions





Thank you