

Research Challenge Beef Farm Walk

"On-farm research to underpin improvements in the carbon footprint of beef production"

at the farm of:

Brian Radcliffe

10 Tullyconnaght Road, Banbridge



Wednesday 26th October 2011









Researching the way forward



Research to underpin improved production efficiency

Today's farm walk is aimed at providing you with tools and information to help you make improvements with your beef enterprise

Topics for discussion include:

- 1. Calf management
- 2. Dairy origin rearing and finishing systems
- 3. Monitoring performance
- 4. BovIS applications









Farm overview



Brian Radcliffe, Tullyconnaght Road, Banbridge

- Farm Area: 62 acres owned and 13 acres leased
- > 200 Dairy born beef cattle
- Pedigree Charolais and Bluefaced Leicester Sheep
- Part-time



- Source calves from reputable producers
- Maximising production efficiency
- Finish bulls under 16 months











Colostrum management



Impact of colostrum on calf performance

	Immune status category (ZST units)	
	0-20	>20
Percentage of calves receiving antibiotic pre-weaning (%)	48	37
Live weight gain (kg/day)		
Start to 3 months	0.64	0.77
Age at slaughter	20.1	19.5
Margin/feed (£/head)	121	138

14% of calves per farm had inadequate immune status (ZST <20) which lead to more health problems and lower performance colostrum is critical!









Calf health



Impact of calf ill health on long term performance

Doromotor	Effect of scour		
Parameter	No	Yes	
Live weight (kg)			
8 weeks	71	68***	
6 months	161	152**	
1.5 year	439	427*	
Mortality at 1 year (%)	4.8	7.9*	

Devemeter	Effect of pneumonia		
Parameter	No Yes		
Live weight (kg)			
8 weeks	72	68***	
1 year	272	263**	
1.5 year	441	428**	

◆ Calf ill health has a long term impact on animal performance









Calf feeding



Reduced labour feeding systems

	Low Labour	Standard
Live weight gain (kg/day)		
Start to weaning	0.67	0.67
Carcass weight (kg)	334	334
Labour input (mins/calf/day)	2.1	5.2
Labour input (hours/week/50 calves)	12	30
Labour costs (£)	890	2163



 Systems are available to minimise labour costs that have no detrimental effect on animal performance







^{*} assume labour cost of £12/hour (DARD Farm Business Data, 2009), 6-week rearing period, rearing 50 calves



Calf feeding – once a day



Feeding options

	AFBI Hillsborough*	
	Once	Twice
Milk replacer intake (kg DM)	14.4	18.6
Starter intake (kg DM)	69.7	68.8
Liveweight gain (kg/day)	0.4	0.4
Relative labour requirement ¹	67	100

Calves weaned at 35 and 42 days for the once and twice-a-day treatments respectively – intake and performance data recorded until day 70

Message: Once-a-day feeding can be performed successfully under good management and will reduce labour requirements









Achieving Target Weight



Target weight for 24 month steer production

	Feeding period (days)	Weight (kg)	Growth rate required (kg/d)
Birth		45	
Birth to weaning	49	80	0.7
Weaning to turnout 1st summer	41	110	0.7
Turnout to housing 1st winter	153	235	0.8
Housing to turnout 2 nd summer	182	380	0.8
Turnout to housing 2 nd winter	183	530	0.8
Housing 2 nd winter to slaughter at 24 months	123	630	0.8

Key is to monitor performance – online tool being developed to help with this









Achieving Target Weight



Target weight for 18 month steer production

	Feeding period (days)	Weight (kg)	Growth rate required (kg/d)
Birth		45	
Birth to weaning	49	80	0.7
Weaning to turnout 1st summer	163	240	0.9 -1.0
Turnout to housing 1st winter	183	405	0.9
Housing to slaughter at 18 months	151	550	1.0

Key is to monitor performance – online tool being developed to help with this









Achieving Target Weight



Target weight for 16 month bull production

	Feeding period (days)	Weight (kg)	Growth rate required (kg/d)
Birth		45	
Birth to weaning	49	80	0.7
Weaning to turnout 1st summer	41	110	0.7
Turnout to housing 1st winter	153	250	0.9
Housing to slaughter at 16 months	245	550	1.2

Key is to monitor performance – online tool being developed to help with this







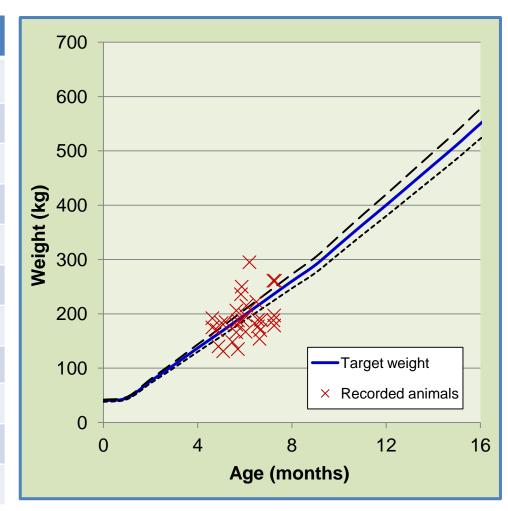


Bull Performance



Brian Radcliffe

SUMMARY	Group 1
Target age at slaughter (months)	16
Target weight at slaughter (kg)	550
No. of animals	31
Age (months)	6
Live weight (01 Sept) (kg)	191
DLWG required to present (kg/d)	0.86
DLWG achieved to present (kg/d)	0.80
DLWG since last visit (kg/d)	0.98
DLWG to slaughter at 16 months (kg/d)	1.18











Bull Feeding Plan



Brian Radcliffe

	£/head
Finished bull (228 kg @ 284p/kg)	£648
Less calf value	£65*
OUTPUT	£583
Calf rearing cost to 3 months	£62
Concentrate (1.4 tonne)	£305
Grazing (SR 0.05/ha)	£35
Silage (0.7 tonne)	£84
Vet/transport/fee	£40
Total variable cost	£526
GROSS MARGIN PER HEAD	£57

^{* 6%} calf mortality

Sensitivity analysis	
± £10/t concentrate price	£15
± 10 p/kg carcass price	£23

Rearing/finishing protocol

- calves are batched according to size
- offered grass silage + 2 kg conc until turnout
- turned out to pasture + 2 kg conc
- housed & gradually increased to ad lib concentrates with access to grass silage
- > slaughtered under 15 months

Aim

➤ Increase carcass weight at slaughter to 270kg







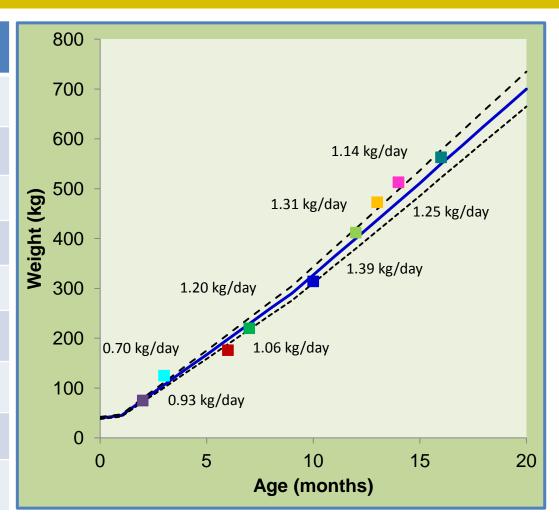


16 month old bull blueprint



Holstein Bulls

SUMMARY	
No. of animals	22
Target age at slaughter (months)	16
Target weight at slaughter (kg)	550
Carcass weight (kg)	270
Conformation	P/O
Fat class	2/3
Kill out %	49.6
DLWG required (kg/day)	1.05
DLWG achieved (kg/day)	1.12









16 month old bull beef



Budget

SUMMARY	Quantity	£/head
Finished bull	270 kg @ £2.84/kg	£767
Less calf value		£82*
OUTPUT		£685
Milk replacer	18 kg	£27
Straw	70 kg	£5
Concentrate	1.6 tonne	£368
Grazing	0.05 ha	£34
Silage	1.1 tonne (DM)	£132
Vet/transport/fee		£40
Total variable costs		£606
GROSS MARGIN PER HEAD		£79

Economics of production very dependent on:

- 1) Purchase price
- 2) Calf mortality
- 3) Animal performance/health
- 4) Feed price
- 5) Beef price

Sensitivity analysis	
\pm £10/t concentrate price	± £16
\pm 10p/kg beef price	± £27







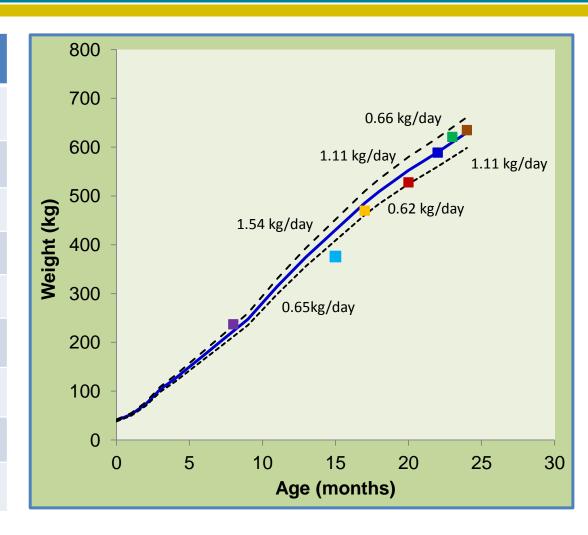


24 month steer blueprint



Holstein and Beef x Holstein Steers

SUMMARY	
No. of animals	42
Target age at slaughter (months)	24
Target weight at slaughter (kg)	630
Carcass weight (kg)	328
Conformation	P/O
Fat class	3/4
Kill out (%)	51
DLWG required (kg/day)	0.81
DLWG achieved (kg/day)	0.83











24 month steer blueprint



Budget for rearing & finishing Holstein & Beef x Holstein steers

SUMMARY	Quantity	£/head
Finished steer	328 kg @ £2.84/kg	932
Less calf value		187
OUTPUT		745
Calf rearing cost to 3 months		70
Concentrate	0.8 tonne	184
Grazing	0.3 ha	204
Silage	1.9 tonne (DM)	228
Vet/transport/fee		35
Total variable cost		721
GROSS MARGIN PER HEAD		£24



Sensitivity analysis	
\pm £10/t concentrate price	± £9
\pm 10 p/kg carcass price	\pm £33





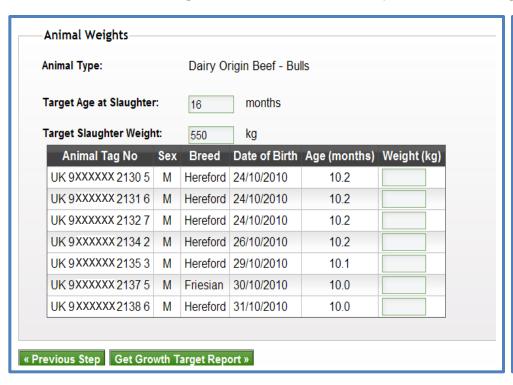


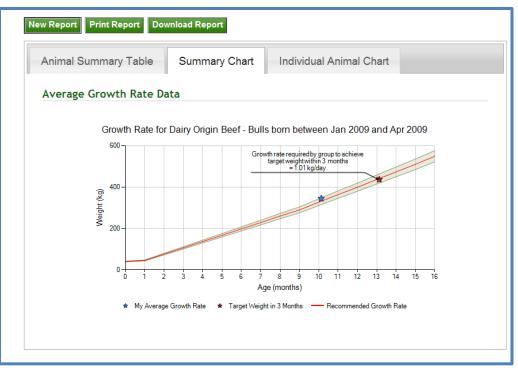


Online growth monitoring



- AFBI developing a simple tool to aid growth monitoring
- Animal list and ages supplied by APHIS
- Inputted weights automatically plotted against target













Carbon footprint of beef production



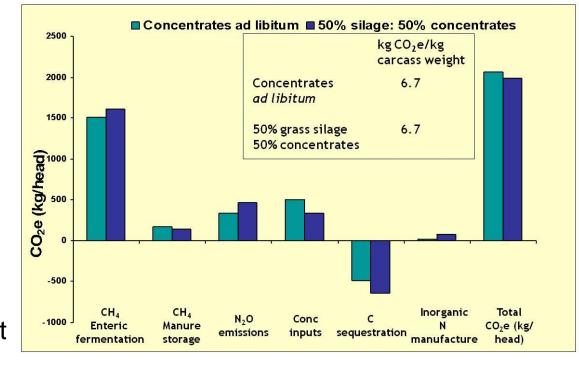
BACKGROUND

NI Programme for Government25% reduction in GHGs by 2025

 Work underway to establish more accurate GHG emissions from various classes of livestock

 Need to monitor GHG emissions at national and individual farm level

Effect of increasing the percentage of forage in the diet on carbon footprint (1)









Online monitoring of Greenhouse gases





- Online GHG monitoring tool
- Linked with animal counts from APHIS
- Provides baseline values
 - enabling benchmarking
- Exploration of mitigation strategies
- Expected online late 2011

