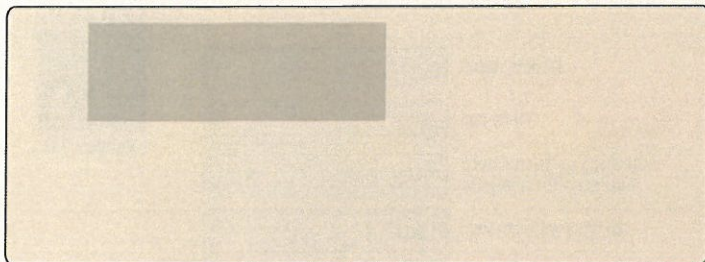


Fertility Focus 2009: Split calving



Report date: 06/10/09

Herd ID: [Redacted]

No of cows included: 140

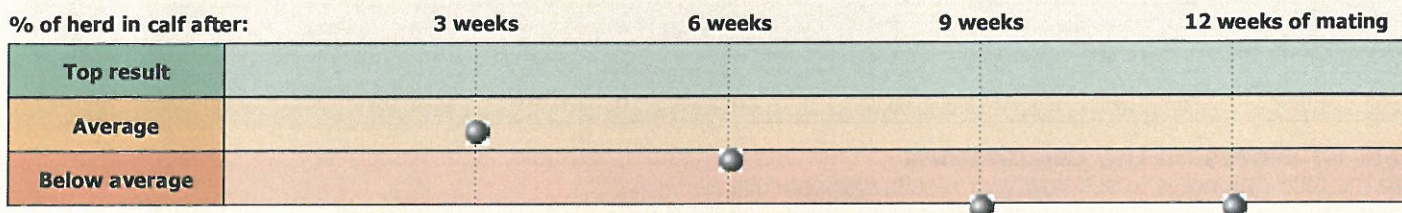
These cows calved between: 10/02/09 and 10/06/09

Mating start & stop date: (estimated from AI or rectal pregnancy test data) 10/06/09 - 07/08/09

Planned start of calving: 19/03/10

1 Overall herd reproductive performance

6-week in-calf rate Percentage of cows pregnant in the first 6 weeks of mating Your herd: 52% (51-61%) ☆ Aim above: 71%	Not-in-calf rate Percentage of cows not pregnant after 9 weeks of mating Your herd: 39% (31-41%) ☆ Aim below: 20%	Not-in-calf rate after two mating periods, for previous calving group % of cows not pregnant after two mating periods Your herd: 12% (6-19%) ☆ Aim below: 8%
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2 Drivers of the 6-week in-calf rate

3-week submission rate % of cows that were inseminated in the first 3 weeks of mating Your herd: 77% ☆☆☆ Aim above: 86%	Non-return rate % of inseminations that were not followed by a return to heat Your herd: [Redacted] Aim above: [Redacted]	Conception rate % of inseminations that resulted in a confirmed pregnancy Your herd: 45% ☆ Aim above: 53%
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3 Key indicators to areas for improvement

Calf and heifer management

Calving pattern of first calvers Well managed heifers get in calf quickly and calve early. Calved by: Week 3, Week 6 Your herd: 63%, 84% Aim above: 73%, 92% ☆☆☆☆ ☆	First calver milk production compared with mature cows Average litres per day <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st calver</th> <th>Mature</th> <th>Ratio</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Your herd</td> <td>22.4</td> <td>29.6</td> <td>76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aim above</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>83%</td> </tr> </table> ☆		1 st calver	Mature	Ratio	Your herd	22.4	29.6	76%	Aim above			83%	Calving pattern of whole herd Did late calvers reduce in-calf rates? Calved by: Week 3, Week 6, Week 9 Your herd: 56%, 79%, 98% Aim above: 61%, 94%, 100% ☆☆☆ ☆☆☆ ☆☆☆
	1 st calver	Mature	Ratio											
Your herd	22.4	29.6	76%											
Aim above			83%											

Heat detection A high % of early-calved mature cows should be inseminated in the first 3 weeks of mating. Your herd: 71% ☆ Aim above: 92%	AI practice Variations in conception rates achieved by technicians indicate the need to review AI practice. <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Tech.</th> <th>RC</th> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of insem</td> <td>94</td> <td>57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conc. rate</td> <td>46%</td> <td>Similar to</td> </tr> </table>		Tech.	RC	No. of insem	94	57	Conc. rate	46%	Similar to	Performance after week 6 If you ran bulls after week 6 of mating, not-in-calf rate helps assess bull performance. Not-in-calf rate Your herd: 39% Expected: 22% Seek advice
	Tech.	RC									
No. of insem	94	57									
Conc. rate	46%	Similar to									

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

Induced cows

% herd induced: 0%

	Week 3	Week 6	Week 9
Your herd	0%	0%	0%

Behind Your Detailed Fertility Focus Report

Report period: Cows calved between 10/02/09 and 10/06/09.

This was the most recent period with sufficient herd records that enabled an analysis to be completed.

Report date: 06/10/09

Calving system: Split

Your herd has been classified as split calving because more than 80% of calvings occurred in 2 or 3 distinct batches covering a total period of less than 21 weeks.

Herd ID:

Calvings up to this date requested for analysis: 06/10/09

Level of analysis: Detailed.

Your good record keeping means a detailed analysis was possible for your herd.

No of cows included: 140

These cows calved between: 10/02/09 and 10/06/09

Mating start & stop date: 10/06/09 - 07/08/09
(estimated from AI or rectal pregnancy test data)

Part A) Herd records cross check

Check that the herd records in the table are complete and correct.

2009/10	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Total
No. of calvings	3	64	49	30	1	14	175	58					394
No. of AI matings					186	58							244
No. of early preg tests	363	42	166		8		96	133					808
No. of late preg tests	8		12		7		2						29
No. of cows culled or died	13	20	51	15	11	45	23	7					185

Part B) Notes on the calculations

Use the following notes to see how your results were calculated.

1 Overall herd reproductive performance

6-week in-calf rate

Your report has been based on the mating and pregnancy test results you supplied. The ACTUAL 6 week in-calf rate is shown for your herd.

Not-in-calf rate

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

Not-in-calf rate after two mating periods, for previous calving group

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

2 Drivers of the 6-week in-calf rate

3-week submission rate

135 cows had calving dates in the required range and 77% of these were submitted during the first 21 days of mating.

Non-return rate

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

Conception rate

151 eligible inseminations were used in calculating your herd's conception rate.

3 Key indicators to areas for improvement

Calf and heifer management

Calving pattern of first calvers

43 cows with eligible calving dates were recorded as calving at less than 34 months of age. The calving pattern of first calvers was calculated from their records.

First calver milk production compared with mature cows

Herd test records from 40 first calvers and 51 mature cows were used to calculate the ratio.

Calving pattern of whole herd

146 cows had calving dates that were eligible for this report.

Heat detection

41 cows at least 4 years old at calving had calved at least 6 weeks before mating start date and 71% of these were submitted during the first 21 days of mating.

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.

Performance after week 6

Your herd's not-in-calf rate and 6-week in-calf rate were used to determine the success of your herd's mating program after the first six weeks. If bulls were used after week 6 of mating, this gives an assessment of how well they got cows in calf.

Induced cows

The % of cows induced COULD NOT BE CALCULATED because no calvings were flagged as induced. If you did induce cows, please ensure that they are all identified.