

Heifers...

An investment in the future dairy herd

 High quality dairy replacements for improving genetic progress



second largest expenditure on the farm

· Heifer raising is the

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Critical control points

- Keeping heifers healthy
- Meeting growth goals
- Lowering calving age
- Lowering cull rates
- Improving labor
- management

Largest factor influencing heifer costs

Age at first calving

- Heifer housing
- Feed
- Labor
- Management

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Age at first	Age at freshening (months)	Change from 24 months (%)
calving	22	-8.4
	23	-4.2
anects neru	24	0
size	25	+4.2
	26	+8.4
If 250 dainy replacements are needed	27	+12.6
when freshening age is 24 months, 260 replacements are needed when freshening age is 25 months	28	+16.8
	29	+21.0
	30	+25.2
Source: Penn State University Management of Dairy Heifers http://extensio	ding-and-management/management-of-dairy-heifers	
Extension UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON		
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	Cows	Heifers
Estrous duration	7.3 <u>+</u> 7.2 hours	11.3 <u>+</u> 6.9 hours
Conception rate	<50	>50
Pregnancy loss	High	Low
Multiple ovulation	14%	5%
Twinning rate	8%	-1%

Understanding heifer reproductive cycle

- Onset of puberty is based on weight
- Heifers should be bred by size not age
- Heat detection
- Timing

Parameter	Recommendation		
Age at 1 st heat	5 to 6 months		
Weight at 1 st heat	500 to 600 pounds		
Age at 1st breeding	13 to 15 months		
Weight at 1st breeding	55% of mature body weight (750 to 800 pounds)		
Service rate	80% of heifers serviced within 21 days of target breedin age and/or weight		
Projected age at 1st calving	22 to 24 months		
Projected weight at 1st calving	85% of mature body weight (1,350 to 1,400 pounds)		

Management barriers to high fertility

• Optimal weight

• Heat detection

Timing



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Optimal weight



Pre-breeding phase (~300 Days)



Growth is biggest driver

Optimum weight gain 1.75 pounds per day Range: 1.6-1.8 pounds per day

Source: Heinrichs et al. 2016

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Keep them growing					
Minimum daily nutrient requirements of	Body weight (lb)	300	600	900	1,200
Holstein heifers for	Dry matter intake (lb)	9.3	13.7	19.4	26.9
1.8 lbs average	Crude protein (%)	16.9	15.0	14.2	13.3
daily gain in a	Net energy (Mcal/lb)	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.02
thermoneutral environment		Sou	ırce: Hoffman, I	P.C., Raising Dai	ry Replacements
Extension					



Primary signs of estrus

• Standing to be mounted

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Secondary signs of estrus

- Mounting other heifers
- Mucus discharge
- Swelling, reddening of vulva
- Bellowing, restlessness, and trailing
- Rubbed tail head, dirty flanks
- · Chin resting, and back rubbing
- Sniffing genitalia

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Estrus detection aids

- Record keeping
- Signs of estrus
- Mounting detection aids
- Activity monitors



Timing is everything				
Effect of time from first stan conception rate	ding heat event to Al on			
Time interval to AI (hours)	Conception rate (%)			
0 - 16	68.7			
16 - 20	59.7			
> 20	47.1			
Source:	Adapted from Nebel et al., in DCRC Taking Helfer Reproduction to the Next Level			





Hormonal manipulation of ovarian function in heifers*

*FDA approved drugs for synchronizing estrous cycles in cows or he Must be prescribed through a Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relations

- Progestin
- CIDR® Intravaginal Insert (Zoetis)
- Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$
 - Lutylase® (Zoetis)
- Estrumate® (Merck)Gonadotropin Release Hormone
- Factrel® (Zoetis)
- Fertagyl® (Merck)
 Cystorelin® (Boehringer Ingelheim)
- ° Cystoretine







Heifer reproduction goal



Raise heifers to reach a desired age and body weight early so they initiate puberty, establish pregnancy, and calve easily at a minimal cost

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Targeted breeding approach

- Reach 55% of mature body weight the first 13 months
 Bebrood 1st group by 14
- Rebreed 1st group by 14
 months of age
- Breed 100% of heifers for first time by 15 months











