

## Breeding Herd Management To Maximise Efficiency Output

Dairy consumption in Asia has more than doubled over the last 25 years, and has led to more than 50% of the world's total dairy imports now entering Asian markets. Consequently, Asian countries are seeking to improve their self-sufficiency in dairy produce by developing their local milk industries. Asian livestock importers are looking for increasing numbers of high grade dairy stock from established dairy industries in countries such as Australia and New Zealand. Unfortunately, a major problem encountered throughout Asia has been the poor performance of these exotic high grade dairy heifers when exported from their country of origin to a new, more stressful environment. This has been due to a failure to prepare for their introduction. Exotic dairy cows, particularly those from farms with high levels of herd performance, have high management requirements. If subjected to local and traditional small holder dairy farm practices, they are unlikely to produce acceptable yields of milk or may not even get back into calf. Poor management practices can lead to low growth rates, delayed breeding, stock diseases and even deaths among imported stock both before and after first calving. *Managing High Grade Dairy Cows in the Tropics* addresses the entire range of management practices found on tropical small holder dairy farms, highlighting those which are likely to adversely impact on heifer and cow performance, hence farm profitability. It is a companion volume to three other manuals written by John Moran: *Rearing Young Stock on Tropical Dairy Farms in Asia*, *Tropical Dairy Farming and Business Management for Tropical Dairy Farmers*.

This book contains a wealth of classic material on the subject of dairy farming. It includes concise and comprehensive information of feeding, feeding cows, bulls and calves, grass and arable farms, and housing. Provides detailed knowledge on the sex cycle, mating, fertility, calving and lactation and details on frequency of milking, milk composition, butter and cream. A must for any dairy farmer or anyone interested in managing a dairy herd.

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Oregon State University swine herd records of four genetic groups were analyzed to determine: (1) the association of occurrence of a small litter ( $d < 7$ ) at birth with size of subsequent litters for gilts and sows, separately; (2) the effect of parity, genetic background and litter size on mean birth weight and mean number weaned; and (3) the effect of same-day weaning of dams to achieve contiguity of farrowing and increase neonatal pig survival by transferring pigs from excessively large litters to smaller ones. Analysis of differences for size of subsequent litters between first parity dams that had farrowed small ( $d < 7$ ) and non-small ( $> 7$ ) litters showed differences (P

Introduction to cattle breeding; The dairy breeds; The beef breeds; Management

techniques; Taking care of business; The futures market - to hedge or not to hedge; Selection - choosing the best; Herd health -producer wealth; Cattle are what they eat; Artificial insemination - how and why; Ova transplant - the prolific cow; Facilities for the farm and ranch; Handling livestock safely.

This book examines how biotechnology can improve livestock breeding and farming, and thereby also animal products. In the first chapters the reader will discover which techniques and approaches are currently used to improve animal breeding, animal health and the value of animal products. Particular attention is given to reproduction techniques, animal nutrition and livestock vaccines that not only enhance animal health but also have a significant effect on human health by ensuring safe food procurement and preventing zoonotic diseases. In addition, modern biotechnology can increase not only productivity but also the consistency and quality of animal food, fiber and medical products. In the second part of the book, issues such as how animal biotechnology could affect the environment and the important topic of animal waste management are explored. In the concluding chapter, the authors discuss future challenges related to animal biotechnology. This work will appeal to a wide readership, from scientists and professionals working in animal production, to those in farm animal management and veterinary science.

The use of drugs in food animal production has resulted in benefits throughout the food industry; however, their use has also raised public health safety concerns. The Use of Drugs in Food Animals provides an overview of why and how drugs are used in the major food-producing animal industries--poultry, dairy, beef, swine, and aquaculture. The volume discusses the prevalence of human pathogens in foods of animal origin. It also addresses the transfer of resistance in animal microbes to human pathogens and the resulting risk of human disease. The committee offers analysis and insight into these areas Monitoring of drug residues. The book provides a brief overview of how the FDA and USDA monitor drug residues in foods of animal origin and describes quality assurance programs initiated by the poultry, dairy, beef, and swine industries. Antibiotic resistance. The committee reports what is known about this controversial problem and its potential effect on human health. The volume also looks at how drug use may be minimized with new approaches in genetics, nutrition, and animal management. November

The tools you need to raise and care for beef cattle Beef cattle farming is a business that continues to grow in the United States and around the world, and it will only grow larger as the demand for beef continues to increase. Raising Beef Cattle For Dummies provides you with an introduction to all aspects of raising beef cattle. Packed with expert tips from experienced farmers, it gives any level of cattle-raiser the tools needed to increase the quantity and quality of your farm's output and maintain a healthy herd. Raising Beef Cattle For Dummies is the go-to resource for aspiring cattle farmers. With important information on health, handling, and breeding, and detailed coverage of equipment and

supplies, it is teeming with useful information that anyone interested in raising cattle should have. Advice on which beef cattle breeds to rear The prevention and treatment of common diseases Caring for pregnant heifers and calving procedures Dietary specifications dependent on breed Guidance on humane management Creating an open and safe pasture habitat If you're an aspiring cattle farmer looking to begin raising cattle or an established raiser interested in expanding your herd, Raising Beef Cattle For Dummies has you covered.

Air Emissions from Animal Feeding Operations: Current Knowledge, Future Needs discusses the need for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement a new method for estimating the amount of ammonia, nitrous oxide, methane, and other pollutants emitted from livestock and poultry farms, and for determining how these emissions are dispersed in the atmosphere. The committee calls for the EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to establish a joint council to coordinate and oversee short - and long-term research to estimate emissions from animal feeding operations accurately and to develop mitigation strategies. Their recommendation was for the joint council to focus its efforts first on those pollutants that pose the greatest risk to the environment and public health.

This new edition of T.W. Perry's classic reference provides both updated, and new information on the feeding and nutritional requirements of beef cattle, from breeding [or growing] to finishing. All the critical components of diet are dealt with: vitamins, minerals, protein, silage, etc. The different nutritional needs of breeding cattle are also detailed. Thoroughly updated to help ranchers and feedlot managers maximize yield and efficiency, this Second Edition should be on the shelves of all those involved with beef cattle herd management and production.

Recently developed genomic tools, like SNP-genotyping and whole genome sequencing, and their analysis, offer great opportunities for the conservation and utilisation of animal genetic diversity, both among and within breeds. These genomic tools can be used to detect potentially valuable rare alleles and haplotypes. They are important parts of the genetic diversity we need to conserve now for possible utilisation in the future. This book describes the use of genomic technology to define breeds, to measure diversity and to assess important features in the history of breeds affecting the present genetic diversity. The management of genetic diversity with genomic tools is outlined both in vivo: small populations of rare breeds or large populations with small effective population sizes and in vitro: genebanks. Special attention is given to the genomic management of populations of animals with high incidences of genetic defects. This book is intended for MSc and PhD students, scientists working with small populations in animal breeding and in conservation programmes for rare breeds. Profitable dairy farming, breeding better dairy cattle, principles of nutrition and feeding practices, reproduction and lactation, herd management, marketing. The relation of dairying to agriculture. The components of plants and animals.

The work of digestion. The use of food in the body. Milk secretion. Selection of feeds. Desirable characteristics of ration. The development of feeding standards. Balancing rations for individual cows. Balancing rations for the herd. Feeding for milk production. Feed and management of cows on test. Effect of abnormal and unusual rations. Silage and silos. Hay and haymaking. Pastures. Soiling crops and summer silage. Some details in dairy cattle management. Raising the dairy calf. Care and development of the dairy heifer. Feeding and care of the sire. The principles of dairy-cattle breeding. The selection on the sire. Dairy herd development. Keeping records on the dairy farm. Production records. Fitting dairy animals for show. Common diseases of dairy animals. Dairy barns-construction and arrangement. Dairy barn equipment. The production of high-grade milk. Methods of marketing milk. Milk production, cost accounts, principles and methods.

An overview of the present beef industry. The consumer and the beef industry. The retailer-purveyor and the beef industry. The packer and the beef industry. The Feeder and the beef industry. The stocker-yearling producer and the beef industry. The commercial cow-calf producer and the beef industry. The purebred breeder and the beef industry. Integrated beef cattle operations. Beef cattle management decisions. Beef cattle reproduction. Beef cattle genetics. Beef cattle breeds and breeding. Beef cattle nutrition. The retail product of beef. Growth, development, and behavior of beef cattle. Beef type, form and function. Marketing of beef cattle. Herd health programs of beef cattle. Range, pasture, and other grazed forage management. Facilities and equipment for the cattle producer. Keeping up-to-date in the beef industry. Beef industry organizations. The past and future of the beef industry.

Cattle cows which are bred commercially for the production of milk are known as dairy cattle. Management of such cattle includes hygienic conditions for breeding, dietary regulations, disease management, etc. It can be divided into intensive and extensive management systems. Intensive systems aim to maximize the production per cow in a particular herd. This involves providing the cows with adequate nutrition, housing of the cows, etc. Nutrition plays a crucial role in maintaining the health and strength of the cattle. It also directly impacts the milk production and reproduction performance. In extensive dairy cattle management systems, the cattle is left open on the pasture. They are milked multiple times in a day. Some of the other factors considered in cattle management are infertility and diseases such as mastitis, lameness, among others. From theories to research to practical applications, case studies related to all contemporary topics of relevance to this field have been included in this book. It brings forth some of the most innovative concepts and elucidates the unexplored aspects of dairy cattle management. This book is a complete source of knowledge on the present status of this important field.

This edition (the 11th), has been completely revised and reset in a larger format. It covers all the dairy farming topics, including industry background, UK regulations,

buildings and equipment, the organization of a dairy farm, cropping systems, grassland management, cow nutrition and feeding, herd management in winter and summer, milking equipment, quality husbandry, breeding, dairy herd followers, herd health, dairy management and profitability in milk production. The author lays particular emphasis on the requirements for business management in the context of production controls. The high feed grain prices of the last few years and the resulting high prices for heavy feeder cattle relative to lightweight feeder calves may provide economic incentives to market cattle from rangelands as yearlings. A majority of the economic studies investigating the profitability of retained ownership of beef calves to sell as yearlings have used a budgeting technique to compare a straight cow-yearling operation retaining all calves, to a straight cow-calf operation selling all calves. In this study linear programming was used to develop an optimum combination of various livestock marketing alternatives for maximizing net ranch income. Two typical Utah ranch sizes (150 and 300 head of brood cows) were modeled and optimum range livestock marketing schemes were developed using linear programming analysis. Based on average Utah cattle prices for 1970-1975 the optimum range livestock management alternatives for both ranch sizes in terms of maximizing net ranch income was to reduce the cow herd 25 percent and use the released feed resources to retain all steer calves for sale as yearlings. Retention of heifer calves was not profitable and they were sold at weaning. Net ranch income for the optimum strategy was only slightly higher than the income of the base cow-calf operation for the small ranch. The large ranch showed a larger gain in net ranch income from retention of yearlings. The capital requirement of the optimum strategies was three to five percent less than for the base cow-calf operations. A reduction in the size of the breeding herd to accommodate retained yearlings would result in a reduction in the number of feeder livestock marketed. Potential decreases in U. S. beef production from 1 to 4 percent were estimated if 25-100 percent of the ranchers in the 11 western states adopted the optimum management alternative. These reductions would result in an increase in the price of beef in the U. S. of 1 to 6 percent.

Beef production: what it costs and opportunities for improving efficiency. Breeding principles; Breeds and breeding systems; Sire selection; Selecting the productive female; Beef cattle reproduction; Cow herd management; Selling, buying, and managing feeder cattle; Nutrient requirements of beef cattle; Evaluation of feedstuffs and ration formulation; Simple guidelines for feeding beef cattle; Systems analysis: developing the most profitable management system; Marketing finished cattle. Facilities and feed storage for beef cattle.

Running a Small Beef Herd provides an introduction to beef production for those about to enter the industry and is an ongoing reference for anyone managing a small herd of beef cattle on their property. Fundamental considerations such as the economics of beef production, the selection of a suitable beef enterprise to match a particular property and level of experience are covered. It considers various systems suitable for a small beef operation: steer fattening, cow and calf systems, foster calves and multiple suckling, and lot feeding. Running a Small Beef Herd offers practical advice on buying cattle, marketing methods for particular types of cattle and specifications for markets. Cattle handling, necessary husbandry practices such as castration and vaccination, herd health, reproductive management, nutrition and carrying capacity are also

explored. This updated edition expands on the systems of beef production, breeds, breed management, supplementary feeding, drought management, ear tagging requirements and soil health and fertility.

American Cattle Their History, Breeding and Management  
Beef Cattle Feeding and Nutrition

For freshman-level introductory Animal Science courses, including Livestock Management. The eighth edition of this highly-acclaimed, best-selling text gives an overview of the biological principles applicable to the Animal Sciences, with chapters on reproduction, genetics, nutrition, lactation, consumer products, and more. It covers the breeding, feeding, and management of beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, goats, and aquaculture. It highlights the significant biological principles, scientific relationships, and management practices in a condensed but informative manner. Basic and sufficiently simple for the urban student with limited livestock experience, Scientific Farm Animal Production is still challenging for the student who has a livestock production background.

Pigs - A guide to Management - Second Edition provides a comprehensive introduction to all aspects of pig-keeping: how pigs have developed, the influence of the market on the breeds and pig-keeping systems, nutrition, the pig and its environment, reproduction, piglet birth, survival, growth and development, and the important place of artificial insemination in both modern commercial production and maintaining our rare breeds. The welfare, care and management of the pig through to its sale as a finished pig, along with that of the breeding sow, gilt, boar, is a central theme. Covers all aspects of pig husbandry and provides a comprehensive guide to developing pig management skills and illustrates the range of pedigree and commercial pig breeds and how they are influenced by the market. Fully illustrated with over 120 colour photographs including the current BPA-registered pig breeds.

The operating costs for farms and ranches in the United States have increased 81 percent between 1970 and 1976. Calf prices over this same period have fluctuated dramatically and have fallen from a high of \$58/cwt in 1973 to a low of \$26/cwt in 1975. Since 1973, the increasing operating costs have exceeded the returns generated by the low calf prices and have left operators in a negative financial position. This case study has shown that the operator has increased both the scale and efficiency of his operation through improved livestock husbandry and range improvements, yet has been unable to keep up with the increase in operating costs. A rest rotation grazing system and associated range improvements were implemented in 1970 on the summer mountain range. The resultant increase in forage production allowed a 45 percent increase in the breeding herd. The meadow hay land and crested wheat grass pastures were also improved to provide winter and spring forage for the increased number of cows. The calf crop weaned and average weaning weights increased from 86 percent and 347 pounds in 1970 to 93 percent and 363 pounds in 1976. The total pounds of calf weaned increased 60 percent between 1970 and 1976. The tremendous increase in beef production was offset by the rampant increase in operating costs. The net return in 1970 was \$2,106 but dropped to a loss of - \$3,671 in 1976. However, had the operator not increased the level of production while the operating costs increased, his net loss in 1976 would have been - \$24,718. Although the net returns are negative, the increase in returns over the base level of production is positive. The internal rate of return and net present worth of the grazing system and its associated improvements was 25 percent and \$95,027 respectively. The operator has been successful in developing his range and livestock resource and increasing calf production. It is paradoxical that the increase in returns above the base production have rendered the improvements economically profitable yet the combination of increasing operating costs and low livestock prices have produced a negative return from 1974 through 1976.

Discusses a wide range of species and topics, showing step-by-step how to perform the skills

and techniques essential for those in animal management. Taking a hands-on approach, it reflects the author's authoritative experience and emphasizes how to maintain and maximize an animal's well-being and productivity. Over 800 illustrations, external parts and skeletal drawings, and new photographs offer readers a close look at each species and each livestock management technique. Features chapters on beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, horses, sheep, goats, poultry, livestock restraint and herd health. Covers all aspects of each species from breeding and conception through their complete lifecycle. Recommends techniques that are best for both the livestock manager and the animal. Provides cautionary notes at appropriate danger points with each step-by-step procedure. Follows a predictable format that includes an introduction to each technique, lists of necessary equipment, a discussion of required restraint, cautionary notes at appropriate danger points, a description of the normal recovery sequence, and a discussion of postprocedural management. Excellent for those involved in livestock management.

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