

# Year Round Reproduction

	Calving	Early Lactation	Mating	Mid-late Lactation	Dry off	Dry Period
	<p><b>Genetics</b></p> <p><b>Heifer Mgt.</b></p> <p><b>Calving Pattern</b></p> <p><b>Body condition &amp; nutrition</b></p> <p><b>Cow health</b></p>	<p><b>Heat Detection</b></p> <p><b>AB Practices</b></p> <p><b>Bull Mgt.</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early-aged pregnancy test completed</li> <li>• Herd nutrition and BCS on track</li> <li>• Desired plan for dry period in place</li> <li>• Have you submitted your records (heats, non-cycling treatments, mating and pregnancy diagnosis) to your herd improvement organisation so you can receive your InCalf Fertility Focus Report?</li> <li>• First pregnancy scan 14 weeks after the start of mating, for second scan only scan the doubtful cows and those with no result from the first scan</li> <li>• Final pregnancy scan six weeks after the end of mating to verify the empties</li> <li>• Identify and plan the removal of surplus stock</li> <li>• Review your reproduction performance with your rural professional team and staff</li> </ul>	<p><b>Body condition &amp; nutrition</b></p> <p><b>Heifer Mgt.</b></p> <p><b>Cow health</b></p>	<p><b>Body condition &amp; nutrition</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cow health problems under control</li> <li>• Transition well managed</li> <li>• Spring rotation planner in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-mating cycling on track</li> <li>• Submission rate on target</li> <li>• Heifer weights on target for mating</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which cows will be culled and for what reasons?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans for calving pattern in place</li> <li>• BCS at calving on track to targets</li> <li>• Heifer weights on target for calving</li> </ul>
<p><b>Genetics</b> Chapter 8, pages 39-44</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-visit mating plans, ensure enough semen is ordered and herd improvement company is aware of any synchronisations or non-cycler treatment planned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the fertility breeding values of the new born calves appropriate for your pasture based system?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the fertility breeding values of the new born calves appropriate for your pasture based system?</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Heifer Management</b> Chapter 9, pages 45-59</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure quality grazer is confirmed and a contract is in place</li> <li>• Schedule routine animal health treatments/procedures</li> <li>• Are your heifers reaching the target liveweights you have set for your farm?</li> <li>• Calving heifers: do they start calving before the cows? Will they calve at body condition score 5.5?</li> <li>• Bring heifers back to the home farm early enough to get them used to the farm and changes in feed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weigh calves to prepare for weaning</li> <li>• Weigh yearling heifers</li> <li>• Are the heifers big enough to be cycling before mating?</li> <li>• Are you going to synchronise the heifers?</li> <li>• Which bulls have you selected?</li> <li>• How many bulls do you need?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are your heifers reaching the target liveweights you have set for your farm?</li> <li>• Put bulls out with yearlings ahead of the herd, or mate them to AB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular contact with graziers, visit heifers if possible</li> <li>• Weigh regularly and manage heifers so they are on track to make target liveweights at mating and calving</li> <li>• What is your pregnancy testing strategy for heifers?</li> <li>• Pregnancy test heifers</li> <li>• Review your reproduction performance with your rural professional team and staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weigh regularly and manage heifers so they are on track to make target liveweights at mating and calving</li> <li>• Ensure teat sealants are booked and administered at the right time if being used</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weigh regularly and manage heifers so they are on track to make target liveweights at mating and calving</li> <li>• Plan for transition when heifers return home</li> </ul>
<p><b>Calving Pattern</b> Chapter 10, pages 61-68</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calving cows: Will they calve at body condition score of 5.0 for mature cows, 5.5 for young cows?</li> <li>• Is the total feed supply sufficient? Are there too many late-calvers?</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review your reproduction performance with your rural professional team and staff</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start preparing for calving eg calf sheds and spring first aid kit</li> <li>• Train staff calving management and first aid</li> </ul>
<p><b>Body Condition &amp; Nutrition</b> Chapter 11, pages 69-89</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCS at planned start of calving</li> <li>• Monitor condition loss once they calve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider blood testing cows to monitor mineral and nutritional status</li> <li>• BCS herd ahead of mating and manage cows accordingly, cows should be 4.0 and heifers should be 4.5</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review feed budget and nutritional plan for winter / dry period</li> <li>• BCS herd and manage cows below 4.0 - options include drying off or putting them on OAD</li> <li>• Plan for drying off herd</li> <li>• Organise winter grazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCS your herd during the dry period to make sure cows reach desired BCS for calving (cows 5.0, 5.5 for first and second calvers)</li> <li>• Make a dry off plan with your advisers based on BCS, calving date and feed budgets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage dry cows at home to meet BCS and feed budget targets and to minimise pasture damage</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cow Health</b> Chapter 12, pages 91-101</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and deal with 'at-risk' cows early</li> <li>• Regularly monitor the calving mob for cow health and calving difficulties; record and deal with problems promptly</li> <li>• How will you minimise the number of non-cyclers?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider MetriChecking cows at risk of endometritis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treat non-cycling cows early</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use herd tests to make culling and treatment decisions</li> <li>• Make a dry-cow treatment plan with your vet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review spring animal health plan</li> <li>• Regularly check cows at winter grazing and bring any home that are doing poorly</li> <li>• Identify and treat health conditions promptly, including mastitis after dry-off</li> </ul>
<p><b>Heat Detection</b> Chapter 13, pages 103-118</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is your heat detection strategy?</li> <li>• Create a heat detection plan</li> <li>• Ensure aids are ordered</li> <li>• Refresh staff / train new staff</li> <li>• Pre-mating tail painting - 4-6 weeks prior to planned start of mating</li> <li>• 10 days prior to mating monitor how many haven't cycled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor heat detection performance</li> <li>• Maintain aids</li> <li>• Monitor submission rate</li> <li>• Monitor return intervals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review your reproduction and heat detection performance with your rural professional team and staff</li> </ul>		
<p><b>AB Practices</b> Chapter 14, pages 119-128</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet with AI technician to review plans and confirm timing</li> <li>• Order consumables for DIY inseminators</li> <li>• Refresh staff / train new staff on AI management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor semen, order more if required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review your reproduction performance with your rural professional team and staff</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do your AB facilities meet current guidelines?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bull Management</b> Chapter 15, pages 129-138</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source service bulls, ensure BVD tested and fully vaccinated ahead of contact with the herd.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure sufficient numbers of bulls are planned, check out the table on page 136 of the InCalf book</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor bulls in with heifers</li> <li>• Manage bulls; minimum two in the herd at any time, remove if they become lame and do not use again, rotate every 24-48 hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review your reproduction performance with your rural professional team and staff</li> </ul>		
<p><b>InCalf Tools &amp; Resources</b> Use the relevant tools to assess risks and likely impact on reproductive performance and milk solid production when targets aren't being met. Find them at: <a href="http://dairynz.co.nz/incalf">dairynz.co.nz/incalf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Body Condition at calving tool</li> <li>• Heifer rearing tool</li> <li>• InCalf gap calculator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cow health tool</li> <li>• BCS during early lactation tool</li> <li>• Non-cycling tool</li> <li>• InCalf gap calculator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bull management tool</li> <li>• Intermediate Fertility Focus Report</li> <li>• InCalf gap calculator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cow health tool</li> <li>• Detailed Fertility Focus Report</li> <li>• Length of mating tool</li> <li>• InCalf gap calculator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• InCalf gap calculator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calving pattern tool</li> <li>• InCalf gap calculator</li> </ul>

