

Western Canadian Cow-Calf Survey Findings: Production Benchmarks

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Overview

- The Profit-Production Link
- Why Production Benchmarks are Useful
- WCCCS Background
- Survey Says....(WCCCS Results)



Unit Cost of Production or Break-Even Price =

TOTAL COW HERD COSTS TOTAL LBS OF CALF WEANED

- ↑ CONCEPTION RATE
- **↑** CALVING RATE
- **↑** WEAN RATE
- ↑ % CALVED IN FIRST 21 D

- **♦** OPEN RATE
- **♦** CALF DEATH LOSS
- **♥** CALVING SPAN



Scenario: 3 Ranchers all have same \$/cow COP and same avg weaning weight.

- \$700/cow COP
- 550 lb weaning weight

What price do they need to sell their calves for to break-even?



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QUICK ANSWER: \$700/550 lb = \$1.27/lb



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GUESS WHAT? NOT EVERY COW WEANS A CALF. ANSWER WILL DEPEND ON WEAN PERCENTAGE.



Scenario: 3 Ranchers all have same \$/cow COP and same avg weaning weight.

- \$700/cow COP
- 550 lb weaning weight
- Wean % = # calves weaned/# females exposed
- influences UCOP (break-even price on calves)

100%	90%	80%	70%
\$1.27	\$1.41	\$1.59	\$1.82

\$700/550 lb = \$1.27/lb \$700/0.90/550= \$1.41



Why Production Benchmarks are Useful



Production Benchmarks

- Year-over-year comparison of own herd important
- Helpful to have numbers to compare to:
 - Am I on the right track?
 - Do I excel in a certain area?
 - Could I improve in a certain area?
 - What are others doing?
- This is achieved through benchmarks





Western Canadian Cow-Calf Survey



WCCCS Background

- Part of ADF-funded Young Rancher Study
- AB conducted cow-calf surveys in 80s & late
 90s to generate provincial benchmarks
- Last one in 1998 involved over 1700 producers
- Collaboration between BC, AB, SK & MB to revive & expand the AB survey to establish Western Canadian production benchmarks



WCCS 2014

- 58 Q's \rightarrow 30-45 minutes to complete
- Q's kept similar to 1998 survey to allow for historical comparison
- Hard copy & online versions
- Survey ran from November 2014 to end of February 2015
- Survey respondents could request complimentary report with their indicators



WCCCS Background

- Offer historical comparison with previous study findings → how has industry changed
- Guide extension and research efforts
- Validate anecdotal evidence on production matters
- Identify which management practices are linked to strong production performance
- Generate an updated set of production benchmarks for the cow-calf industry









Ministry of Agriculture





















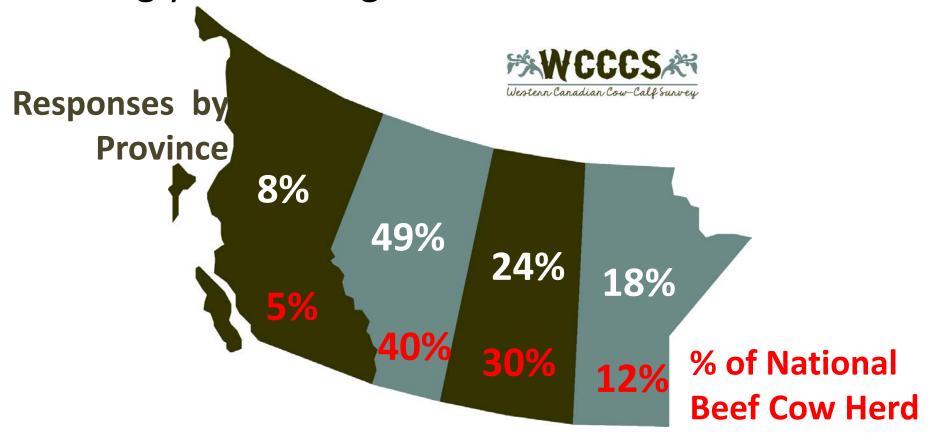


Survey Says...



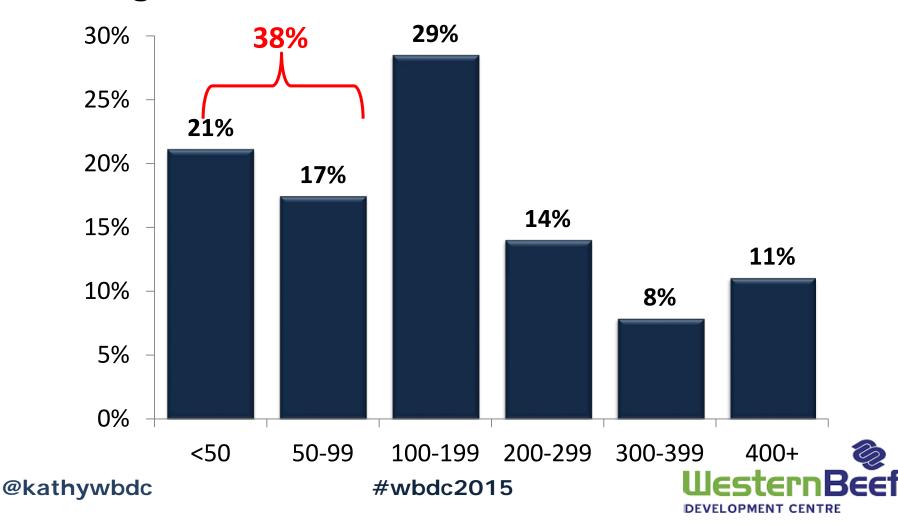
WCCCS Survey Findings

- 411 responses received
- Avg age of respondents: 50
- Avg years raising cattle: 28



WCCCS Survey Findings

Avg herd size: ~170 Females Calved in 2014



Reproduction Indicators

Avg cow:bull ratio
 24:1

Avg breeding season length
 92 d

• % with 63 d or less 24%

% Breeding heifers earlier 26%

Avg # Days earlier ~2 wks

Avg Conception Rate93%

Cows 7% Open & Heifers 10% Open



2013 Breeding Management

- 60% pregnancy checked cows (UP from 49% in '98)
- 66% pregnancy checked heifers
- 64% semen tested bulls (UP from 51% in '98)
- 18% utilized Artificial Insemination
- 11% utilized Estrus Synchronization

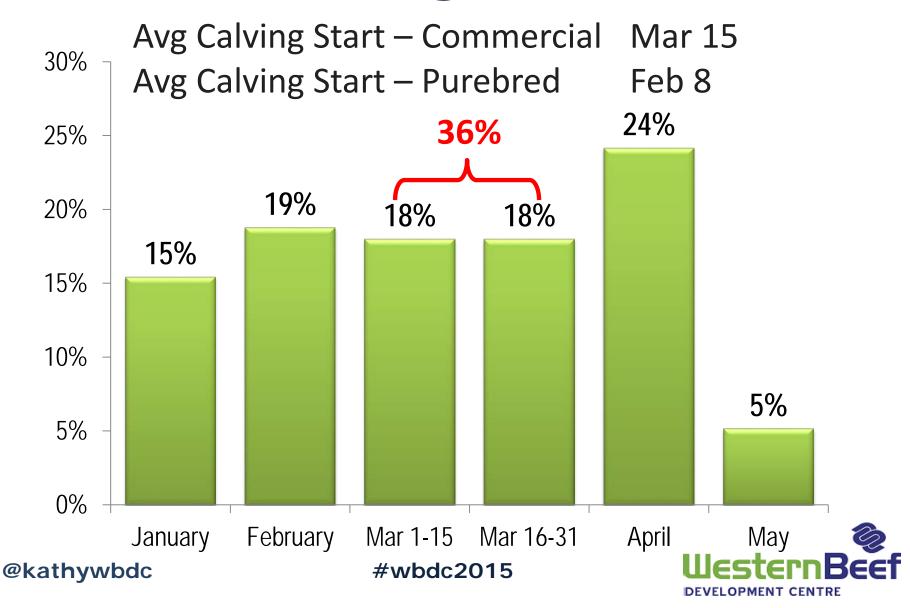


Bull Selection Criteria

#2 #1 **Conformation #7 Polled Breed** #8 Price **#5 Pedigree #9 Genetic Tests #6 Performance Tests** #4 EPDs **Birth Weight**

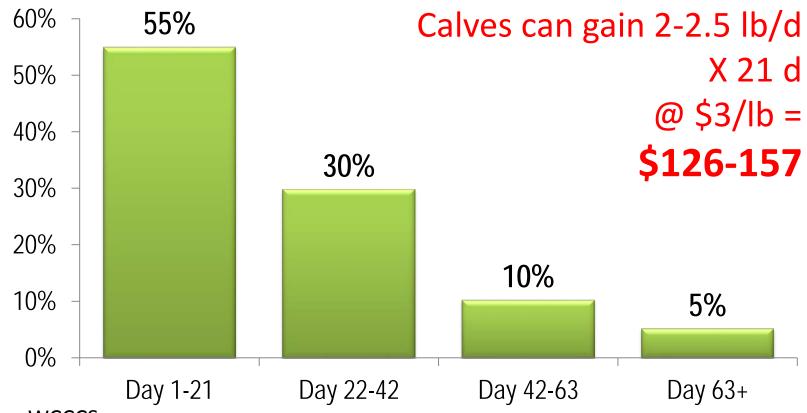


Calving Start



Calving Distribution

- Ideally, 60%+ calving in first 21 d
- 42% met this target
- Improvement from '98 → 48% in first 21 d



Source: WCCCS

2014 Calf Crop

- 7% Average Calf Death Loss vs 4.4% in '98
- 24% Implanted Calves
 - Of those who implanted, 19% implanted 2X
- 19% Provided Creep Feed
- 85% Average Wean Percentage
- 534 lb Weaned per Cow Exposed vs 506 lbs in'98



2014 Calves

- 72% sold nearly 50% of calves at weaning
- 9% preconditioned 30-60d
- 35% retained calves to background
- 9% retain to feedlot finish
- 80% who sold calves at weaning, sold them via live auction

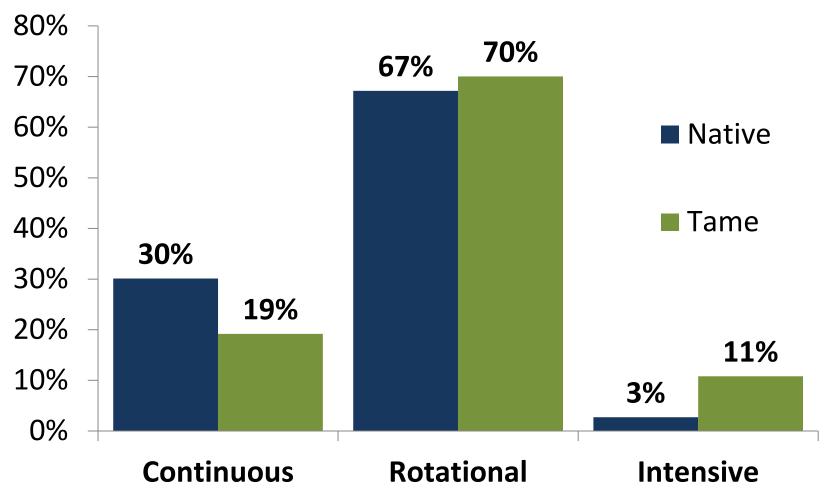


Production Practices

- 95% supplied trace mineral in summer; 98% in winter (UP from 84% & 90% in '98)
- 19% Body Condition Score (DOWN from 23% in '98)
- Avg cow wt: 1375 lb \rightarrow 22% actual scale wt
- 91% vaccinate (UP from 90% in '98)
- 74% restrain cattle to treat on pasture
- 8% inject in rump & hind ¼ (DOWN from 29% in '98)

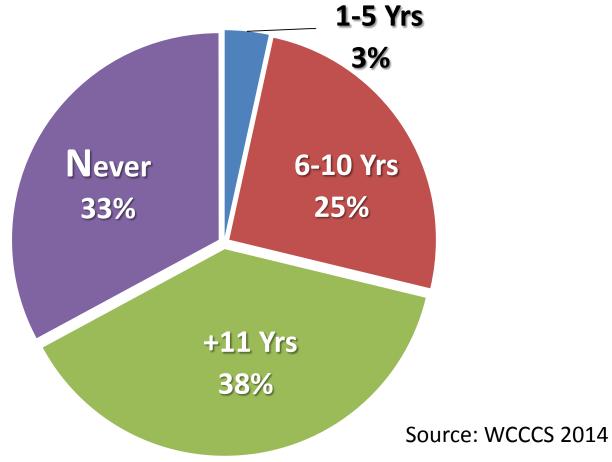


Grazing Management





Pasture Rejuve - How Often?

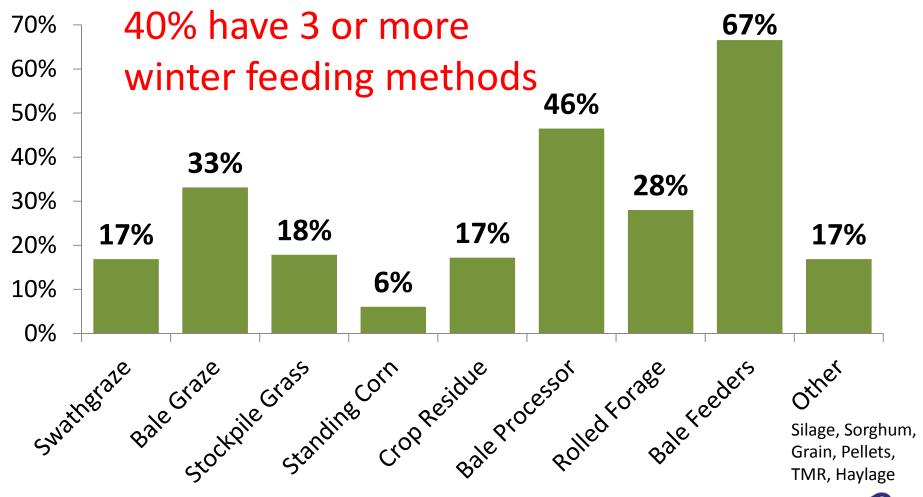


Winter Feeding

- 47% feed test for quality
- Of those, 80% use results for ration balancing
- 56% sort cows for winter feeding
 - 83% by Age, 66% by Condition & 26% by Stage



Winter Feeding Methods





Consider Feed waste:

- Placing forage into different types of feeders results in 3 to 15% loss (Buskirk 2002)
- Unrolling long hay on snow 13% waste
- Bale processor chopping meadow brome hay onto snow – 19% waste
- Chopped pit silage fed on snow 26% waste
- Long round bale silage fed on snow 23% (Yaremcio 2009)

Recommended management practices

- Follow a vaccination program recommended by your herd veterinarian
- Bull evaluation
- Pregnancy check
- Practice low stress weaning
- Feed test and balance rations
- **Condition Score**
- Feed thin cows separately

GOLD Indicators

	AB '98	WCCCS 2014
Growth (weaning weight lbs)	577	559
Open cows (%)	4.4	7
Length of calving season (days)	93	92
Death loss of calves (%)	4.4	7.2



Full results will be posted at: www.wbdc.sk.ca/wcccs.htm





Any Questions?

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