

## ON-4 Future Farm Summary

	Calving Distribution 1	Calving Distribution 2	AI 50%	Share Machinery
<b>Description</b>	Increase weaning weight by adjusting calving distribution to 70-20-10 in five years	Increase weaning weight by adjusting calving distribution to 70-20-10 in three years	Improve reproductive efficiency through AI	Reduce overhead costs by sharing with neighbours
<b>Assumptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change calving distribution change from 63-26-11 to 70-20-10 over five years</li> <li>Increase heifer weaning weight from 513 to 517 lbs</li> <li>Increase steer weaning weight from 588 to 592 lbs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change calving distribution change from 63-26-11 to 70-20-10 over three years</li> <li>Increase heifers weaning weight from 513 to 517 lbs</li> <li>Increase steer weaning weight from 588 lb to 592 lbs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of AI up from 21.5% to 50%</li> <li>Addition AI cost: \$16.5/cow for the whole cow herd (additional 32 cows receive AI at \$50/cow to a total of \$1,650)</li> <li>Number of bulls needed down from 6 to 4 head</li> <li>Number of cull bull down from 2 head per year to 1 head per year</li> <li>Conception rate increases from 88% to 90%</li> <li>Percentage of female calves sold as weaner up from 42.5% to 43.8%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce machinery value by 20%</li> <li>Reduce maintenance of machinery in the overhead cost section by 20%</li> </ul>
<b>Trade-Off Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cattle price per lb may decrease due to price slide on heavier sale weight.</li> <li>Calving seasons can be shortened by pulling the bulls five days earlier each year, this slow change avoids a drop in conception rates.</li> <li>Front loading the calving season can be done by breeding heifers 2-4 weeks ahead of the cow herd.</li> <li>Other options that require a cash investment include: heat synchronizing, artificial insemination and adjusting the cow:bull ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cattle price per lb may decrease due to price slide on heavier sale weight.</li> <li>Calving seasons can be shortened by pulling the bulls five days earlier each year, this slow change avoids a drop in conception rates.</li> <li>Front loading the calving season can be done by breeding heifers 2-4 weeks ahead of the cow herd.</li> <li>Other options that require a cash investment include: heat synchronizing, artificial insemination and adjusting the cow:bull ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced bull numbers are offset by labour requirements for AI and access to facilities during the breeding season. If AI is done by producer, it will require training. An alternative is to hire someone, but their availability might be limited. Given the operation already had some level of AI it is assumed that facilities and expertise is present.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May have to wait for machinery use during haying season, possibly affect hay quality</li> </ul>

## ON-4 Future Farm Summary

	Calving Distribution 1	Calving Distribution 2	AI 50%	Share Machinery
	<b>5-year average vs. baseline year*</b>			
<b>Estimated Change at Whole Farm Level (\$/year)</b>				
Net Income	+\$6,798	+\$6,893	+\$10,993	+\$12,975
Net Cash Farm Income	+\$7,018	+\$7,113	+\$10,991	+\$7,773
<b>Estimated Change Cow-calf Enterprise (\$/cow)</b>				
Short-term Profits	+\$23	+\$24	+\$62	+\$26
Medium-term Profits	+\$23	+\$24	+\$61	+\$48
Long-term Profits	+\$32	+\$32	+\$70	+\$57

\* Changes in profitability come from the practice change as well as debt servicing

Detailed reports available upon request. Email: [info@canfax.ca](mailto:info@canfax.ca)

