



Efficient Fertility

Infertility leading to high replacement rates is a enormous cost. It can dwarf minor costs such as concentrate costs.

Energy Supply and Body Condition Score

- High energy supply has a major positive influence on herd fertility.
- Underfed and thin cows do not breed well and will repeat.
- Cows need to be on a rising plane of nutrition during breeding.
- Over grazing restricts energy intake, milk solids production and fertility.
- Poor weather conditions restrict energy intake and fertility.
- Loose dung indicate that feed energy and other nutrients are being lost.
- Many herds are deficient in minerals, particularly Copper.
- Look at the cow, she is working hard and avoid stressing her.
- Leaving her short of total intake is reducing the return on investment.
- Target infertility rate should be between 5-10%.

Milk Protein Levels act as an Early Warning System

- Milk protein drops when there is inadequate dietary energy intake and quality.
- Underfed cows have low milk protein percentage and are less fertile.
- Milk proteins are lower when the plane of nutrition does not rise.
- Over grazing restricts energy intake and milk protein percentage.
- Grazing poor quality, weed infested swards restricts total diet intake.
- Milk protein levels are generally higher on recently reseeded swards.
- Poor weather conditions restrict energy intake and milk protein.
- Milk proteins dip after calving and rise as lactation progresses.
- Low milk proteins are magnified by compact calving and late spring calving.
- With full year milk protein levels, as good start is half the battle.

Excessive Protein in Grass and Minerals for Fertility

- Protein supply in rapidly growing grass is excessive and can cause digestive upsets.
- Excessive protein in grass reduces cow fertility, due to high Nitrogen.
- Conception rate is reduced due to excessive blood Urea levels.
- Excessive blood Urea levels will cause the baby foetus to be reabsorbed.
- GAIN Premium Spring Breeder Nut includes Novatan.
- Novatan reduces the negative influence of excess protein in grass.
- Copper, Selenium and Iodine are important for fertility.
- Many herds suffer from sub - clinical / unobserved Magnesium deficiency.
- Reduced Magnesium intake reduces milk yield and causes Grass Tetany.
- GAIN Premium Spring Breeder Nut includes Protected Minerals.

High infertility rates reduces efficiency and potential profitability