# Strategies to Improve Production Efficiency and Calf Value in the Southern Plains

#### 2013 BIF Advancement in Selection Decisions

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### Where are the Southern Plains?

- Wikipedia defines them as the southern part of the Great Plains
- USDA/ARS Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas
- NOAA Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana and parts of Colorado
- FAS Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado
- Geographers all the above plus Northern Mexico



# **Strategies**

 Strategy is also about attaining and maintaining a position of advantage over adversaries through the successive exploitation of known or emergent possibilities rather than committing to any specific fixed plan designed at the outset.

# **Production Efficiency**

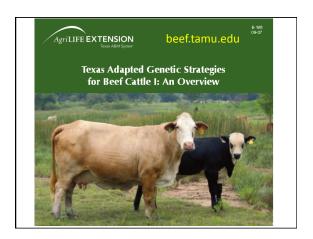
- · Many definitions of efficiency
  - It is not always low cost production
- Productive efficiency occurs when production of one good is achieved at the lowest resource (input) cost possible, given the level of production of the other good(s).
- Productive efficiency requires that all firms operate using best-practice technological and managerial processes.

### Calf Value

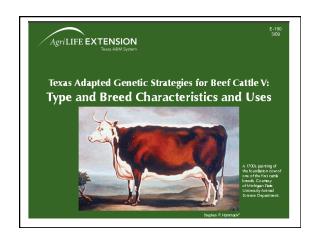
- Price per pound is often mistaken as calf value
- In reality calf value is determined before marketing
- It is the sum of genetic and management decisions and costs that affect the calf up to that point

# **Management Decisions**

- Genetics
  - Sire and dam breed type
  - Individual selection/traits
- Reproductive
  - Breeding/calving season/timing/length
  - AI/NS
  - Pregnancy detection
- Preweaning
  - Health/castration/implants
- Weaning
  - Stress of weaning/transport/marketing
- Marketing
  - Timing/method

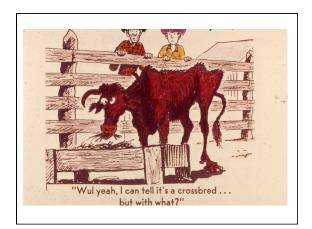


Forage Avail- ability	Environ- mental Stress	Milking Ability	Mature Size	Ability to Store Energy	Stress Toler- ance	Calving Ease	Lean to Fat ratio
High	Low	M to H	M to H	L to M	M	M to H	Н
_	High	M	L to H	L to H	Н	H	M to H
Med	Low	M to H	M	M to H	M	M to H	M to H
	High	L to M	M	Н	Н	Н	M
Low	Low	L to M	L to M	Н	M	M to H	M
	High	L	L	Н	Н	Н	L to M
Maternal		M to H	L to H	M to H	M to H	Н	L to M
Paternal	_	L to M	Н	L	M to H	М	Н



#### **Functional Levels of Production of** Major Breedtypes in Texas (Hammack, 2009, TAGS V E-190) Cutability Marbling Breed group Body size Milk potential Hot Fleshing Muscle Age at puberty ability expressio dapted British Н L-M E-M L Н М L М-Н H-VH L-VL L-VL L L-M L-M H-VH VH Continental dual purpos М-Н E-M L-M M Н Н L-M VH-VL EH-VH E-VE L-M L-M L-VL H-VL M-VH Н Н VL VH Н М М-Н М-Н M Н М-Н М M L-M Specialty VLL M M M L M L VL = very low, L=low, M=medium, H=high, VH=very high, and EH=extremely high except for age at puberty where VE=very early, E=early, M=medium, L=late and VL=very late.





# **Breed Combinations for Commercial Beef Herds** (Hammack 2009, TAGS VII E-191) Cow breed or

Com bicca or	she breed types								
cross	British	Bos indicus	American	Continental	Heifer				
British	M, R (XB)	(R)	M, R	М	(R)				
Bos indicus	(R)				(R)				
Bos indicus- British	M, R		(R)	М	(R)				
American	M, R		(R) (XB or PB)	М	(R)				
American cross	M, R		M, R	M (No AXC dams)	(R)				
Continental – British	M, R	(R)	M, R	М	R				
Continental- Bos indicus	M, R		(R)	М	R				
Heifers	s		s		s				

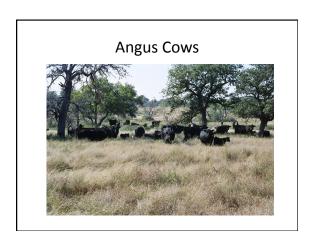


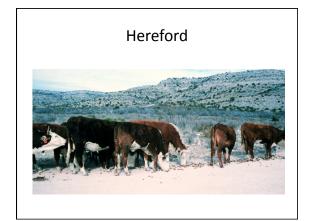
# **Breeding Systems**

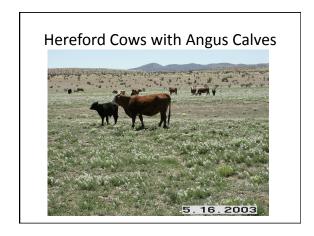
- Straightbred
  - Includes purebred
  - Produces own replacements
  - Uniform (in color and genetics)
  - Not all breeds fit all marketing situations or environments
  - Selection to correct faults
  - No hybrid vigor
  - Simple

- - Mongrelization vs planned
  - Some produce own replacements
  - Some lack of uniformity in phenotype but not genetics within cross
  - Breeds can be combined to fit multiple marketing situations and environments
  - Add or change breeds to correct faults
  - Hybrid vigor
  - Simple to complex

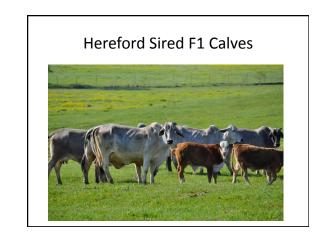
Breeding system	Calf heterosis	Cow heterosis	Complementarity	No.breeds/ breeding groups	Calf uniformity (11)
Straightbred (1)	None	None	None	1/1	Very high
Straightbred (2)	Low	Low	None	1/1	High
Rotation	Med-High	Med-High	None	2-3 / 1-3 (9)	Low-Med
Terminal only (3)	Very high	None-Low	High	2/1	High
Terminal only (4)	Very high	Very high	High	3/1	Med-High
Complete terminal (5)	Medium	None-Low	Medium	2/2	Low-Med (12
Complete terminal (6)	High	Medium	Medium	3/3	Low (12)
Rotation + terminal	High	Med-High	High	3/2or3(10)	Medium
Multiple sire-breed (7)	Low-Med	Low-Med	None	2/1	Low-Med
Multiple sire-breed (8)	Med-High	Low-Med	Medium	3/1	Low
Composite	Med-High	Med-High	None	2-4/1	Med-High
containing some retained (4) Using F, females purchas (5) Producing straighthred fi- breed containing some is (6) Producing straighthred fi- 7) Using two general-purpo (8) Using two general-purpo (9) Using two general-purpo	staining some retail es purchased or produced in a ernale s in one groue etained heterosis) emales in one groue sse sire breeds cons sse sire breeds, con	oduced in another i another he id p for terminal cross p to create F <sub>1</sub> femal currently currently or rotated	hed (cow heterosis is Low if if in another group (cow heter les in another group for terminal Lover time, and one terminal number of bread if if the rota	osis is low if females inal cross in another g sire breed	are a combination

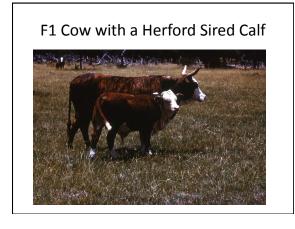


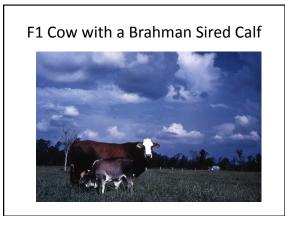


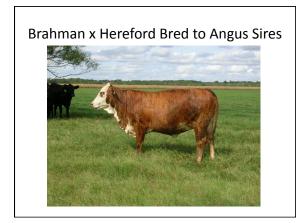






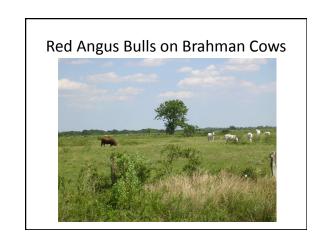




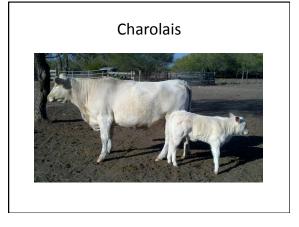


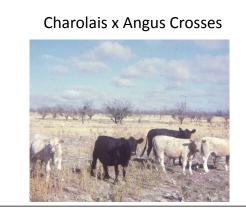
F1 Brahman x Hereford Cow with Angus Sired Calf

Hereford Bull on Brangus Cows



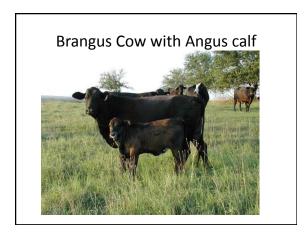




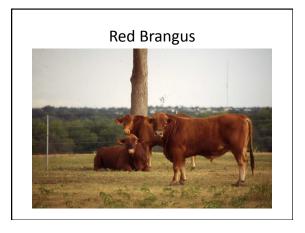


Braford Cows with Simmental Bulls













Santa Gertrudis Pair

