Grass key to success

Despite a difficult season grass remains central to farmer Joe Farrell’s success

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Joe Farrell is one of 10 farmers who participated in phase one of the Teagasc Green Acres Call to Beef Programme. He worked closely with programme advisor Gordon Peppard and local Teagasc advisor Christy Watson. The project showed that, with technical efficiency, it is possible to attain a net margin per hectare of €500/acre on beef farms.

“The farm was traditionally split equally between the tillage and the calf to beef enterprises,” says Joe, but with the poor prices for grain over the last few years we reduced the tillage area and increased cattle numbers.”

Before joining the Teagasc Green Acres Call to Beef Programme, Joe was purchasing 75 Angus/Hereford heifer and 15 Frisian bull calves from dairy herds in March/April. The 15 Frisians were slaughtered in June of the following year at 16 months of age and the heifers at 22 to 24 months from December to March.

“We bought in calves at two to three weeks of age,” says Joe. “Following a rearing phase for the first 10 weeks, they went to grass for their first grazing season receiving 1kg of concentrates for finishing.”

The Frisian bulls were built up to ad lib feeding and slaughtered out of the shed in June. Following a second year at grass, the heifers were housed full time on straw and built up to 5kg of concentrates for finishing. Heifers were slaughtered from December to March out of the shed as they became fit.

Increasing output

“The plan over the course of the Teagasc Green Acres programme was to increase output on the farm and sell more kilos of beef per hectare by utilising more grass,” says Joe. “In order to do this, I decided to make a few adjustments to how we do things. We put a grassland plan in place so we could make better use of grazed grass. This involved introducing a paddock system, grass measuring, maintaining soil fertility levels, getting cattle out earlier and also introducing a reseeding programme.”

“Every 35 days, I will have 14ac paddock subdivided into 8ac paddocks and complete a grass cover measurement on each paddock. If the grass is under 40% cover, I will reseed the paddock to silage, this allows more of the heifers to be slaughtered off grass before the second winter. So I need less housing.”

“With the extra calves to be reared, we needed a comprehensive animal health plan and we worked with our local vet, focusing on a good vaccination programme, to curtail disease.”

Grass is key

When Joe first heard about the programme, he saw it as an opportunity to improve the financial return on his farm, “I knew I could get more from grass. The biggest change since joining the programme is that I have been growing and using more grass on my farm (production is obviously down this year but it would be much worse with our old system). I went from 10 paddocks to 12 grazing divisions and effectively doubled my stocking numbers.”

“Some fields still have room for improvement in terms of soil fertility and I’m working on these. I walk my paddocks and complete a grass cover on Saturday or Sunday evening. Some weeks I’d prefer to watch a match on television, but most of the time once I’m out I enjoy the walk. It only takes about an hour and I know I am walking the farm for myself and the benefits it delivers to me.”

“When I met Joe in mid-July at the height of the drought, I asked him how he is set for the winter. He has ensiled some winter wheat as whole crop, so he now has half of his feed requirements for the winter.”

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“Simple things like having one inch of water to troughs would help get enough water to troughs in a drought. I find that big troughs do not work for small calves.

“I enjoy rearing cattle and seeing them thrive. I get a real sense of achievement if I can get cattle finished a month earlier.”
Financial performance

During the course of the programme Joe increased his gross margin form €500/ha to €1,050/ha.

The average gross margin of the 10 participants improved from €500/ha to €1,100/ha.

Gordon Peppard summarises the 10 key steps to making this improvement:

1. **Have a plan:** When you buy your calves, you need to have a plan as to when these animals are going to be slaughtered. If not, you will fall between two stools, with implications for housing facilities, slurry storage, not enough silage, mixed age groups creating issues for dosing, feeding concentrates for finishing and cashflow.

   Talk to your processor, know their requirements and ensure that all your animals meet these market specifications to earn bonuses, quality assurance payments, etc., and attain numbers that you can supply at different times of the year to command the best price possible.

2. **Producing high beef output:** Simply put, this is the number of kilos of beef produced per hectare. It results from a combination of a high stocking rate and excellent performance by each animal.

   As a target, 1,200kg/ha should be produced. This can be achieved from a stocking rate of two and a half live stock units per hectare and a performance of 500kg per livestock unit.

   Decide on a production system and stocking rate to suit your land type and housing facilities. In calf-to-beef systems, these targets are very achievable and even higher levels can be reached.

3. **Careful calf selection:** Source a good-quality calf. Buying an earlier born calf (before 17 March) will help to increase output as these calves are generally from the cows with better fertility and performance. Also, these calves will be weaned and at grass for longer in the first grazing season.

4. **Excellent calf rearing:** Feeding high levels of milk replacer, up to 70kg per day, increases growth rates to weaning. Ensure good hygiene at feeding and in the calf pen. Consistency is key in relation to feeding the calf. Feed at the same time, rate and temperature each day to avoid stressing the young animal.

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5. **Appropriate calf-rearing facilities:** Provide calves with a clean, warm, dry, well ventilated bed. Have a one-in-20 slope on the floor from back to front and a channel to remove seepage to an outside tank.

   Use plenty of straw (see article on alternatives) to ensure that the calf is kept warm at all times. Pens should provide 2.2m² (24ft²) per calf. Ensure that there is no draught at calf level.

   There should be an outlet (5½ cm per 100 calves) which needs to be covered to prevent rain entering and wetting the calf bed. The inlet should be two to four times the size of the outlet to deliver good ventilation which will remove bugs, respiration, moisture, smells and reduce the risk of disease.

6. **Animal health plan:** Creating a health plan in conjunction with your vet is essential. With calves coming from multiple sources, a vaccination programme is critical.

   Slurry should be targeted at low index fields.

7. **Correct soil fertility:** To grow the large quantities of high-quality grass soil needed for a DM of greater than 70% is critical. Daily gain of 0.6kg+ over the winter is essential. Slurry and farmyard manure should be spread strategically to ensure that the soil fertility is at its optimum and that nitrogen is available in a calf-to-beef system. The goal of 500 weanlings over a 140-day winter can be €70, a total of €7,000.

   Poorly performing animals should be weaned and at grass for longer in the first grazing season.

8. **Grassland management:** Maximising weight gain from grass is essential. A paddock system, if you don’t have one, will definitely increase your supply of quality leafy grass. The goal is to have at least 240 days’ grazing. To achieve this target, animals need to be out early in the spring. This requires excellent management in the autumn, with paddocks closed up early to ensure a supply of grass in the spring.

   Good management of the grazing programme in the spring to ensure you set the farm up for maximum productivity over the summer is critical to success.

9. **Produce high-quality silage:** In a calf-to-beef system all animals are priority. Therefore, producing high-quality silage to help all animals meet the target average daily gain of 0.8kg+ over the winter is critical.

   All silage produced should be greater than 62% DM to help reduce the level of concentrates required to meet daily gains. The difference per head between a 62% and 72% DM silage for 100 weanlings over a 140-day winter can be €70, a total of €7,000.

10. **Weigh cattle regularly:** To ensure that performance is not compromised at any stage from purchase to slaughter, it is essential that animals are weighed periodically throughout the year.

    Animals must be weighed at turn out, mid-season and at housing. Weighing cattle regularly is essential to ensure that performance is not compromised at any stage from purchase to slaughter. Weighing cattle regularly is essential to ensure that performance is not compromised at any stage from purchase to slaughter.

    Poorly performing animals should be targeted and at low index fields and the others with compound fertilisers.

    You should decide on a production system and stocking rate to suit your land type and housing facilities.