Applying production ecology to livestock: model development and evaluation

WaCASA meeting 10th June 2015



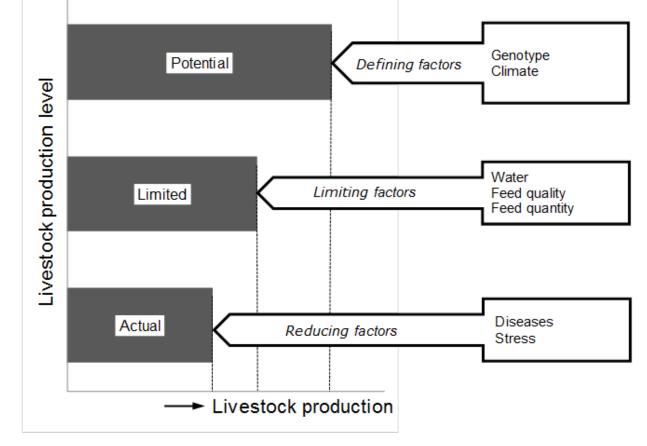


Aart van der Linden



Introduction

Production levels for livestock



Adapted from: Van de Ven et al. (2003)



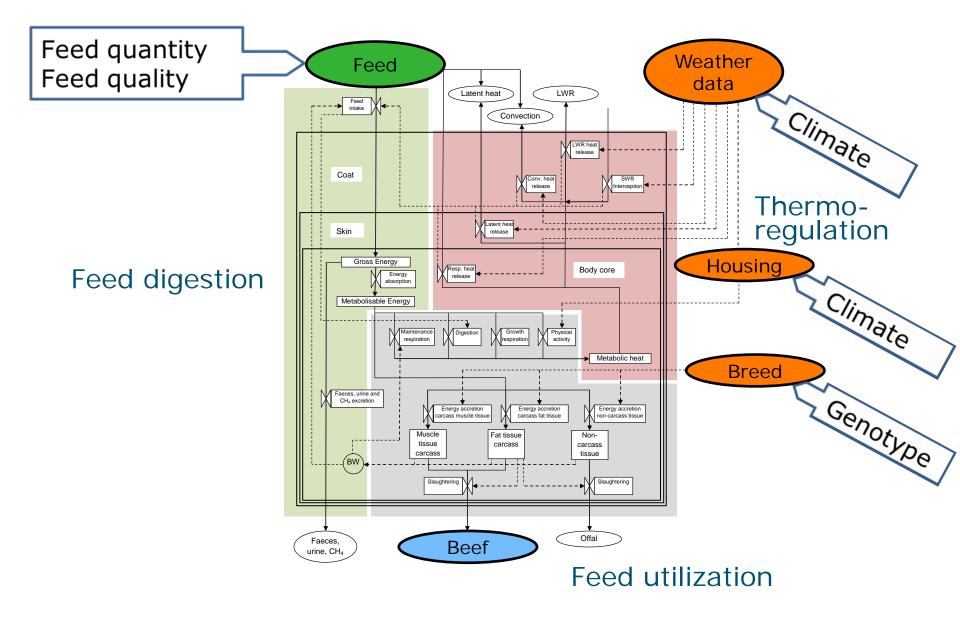


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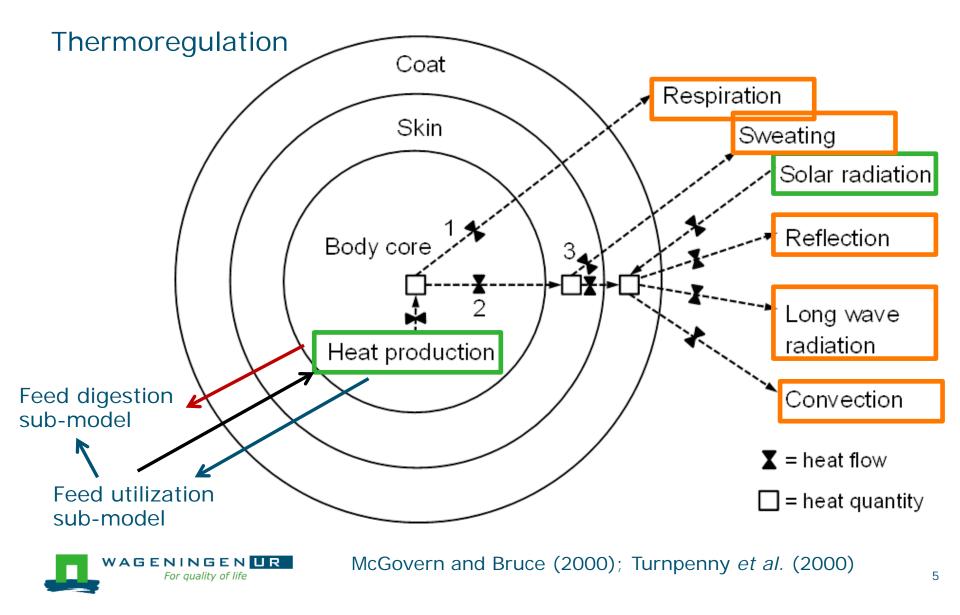
- Model development
- Model evaluation
- Crop-livestock systems



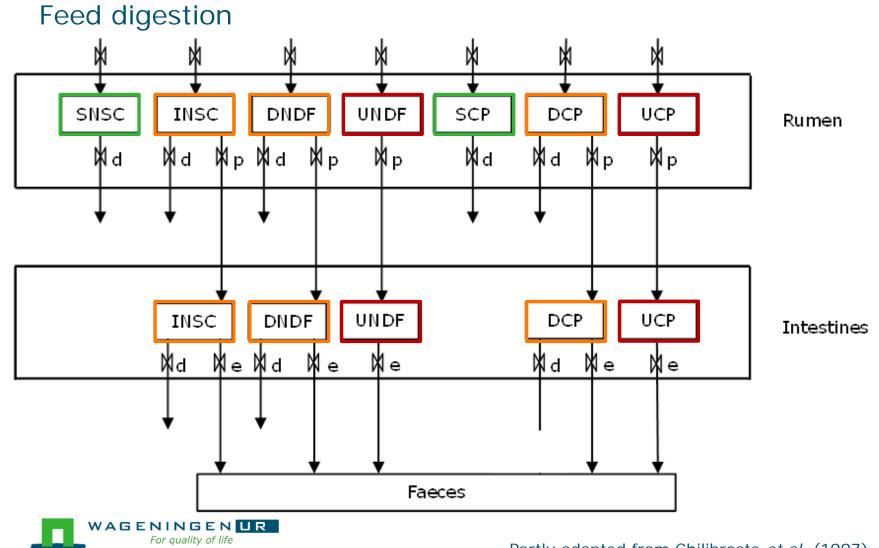








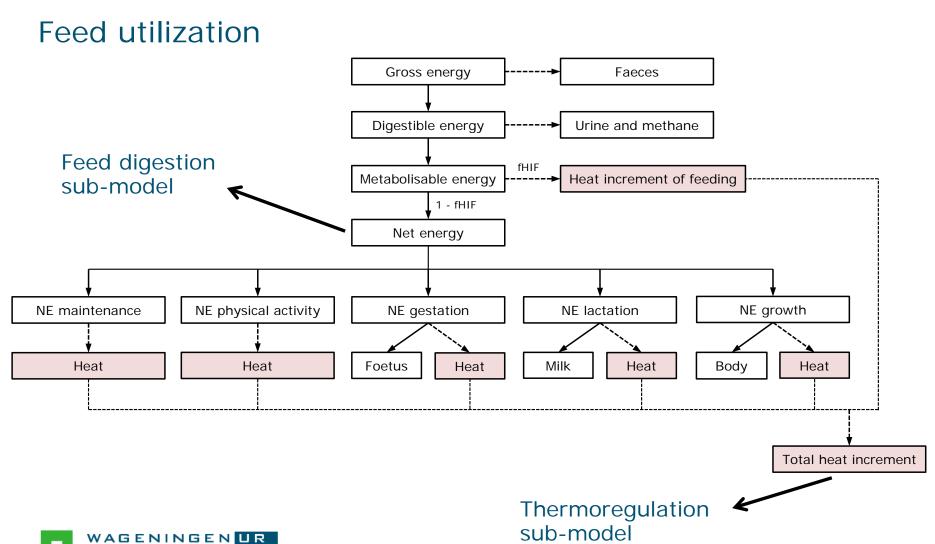




Partly adapted from Chilibroste et al. (1997)

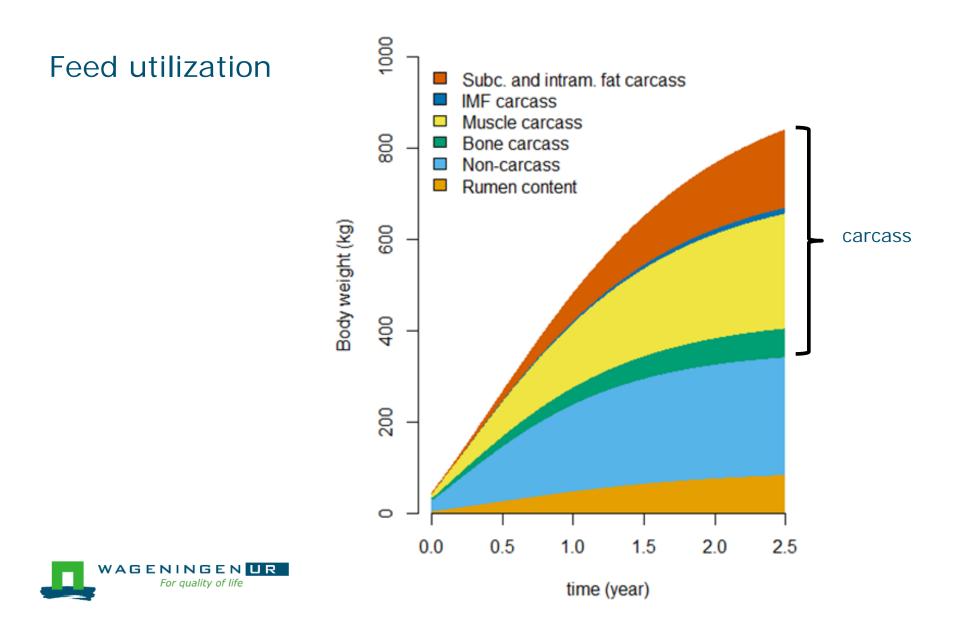


For quality of life



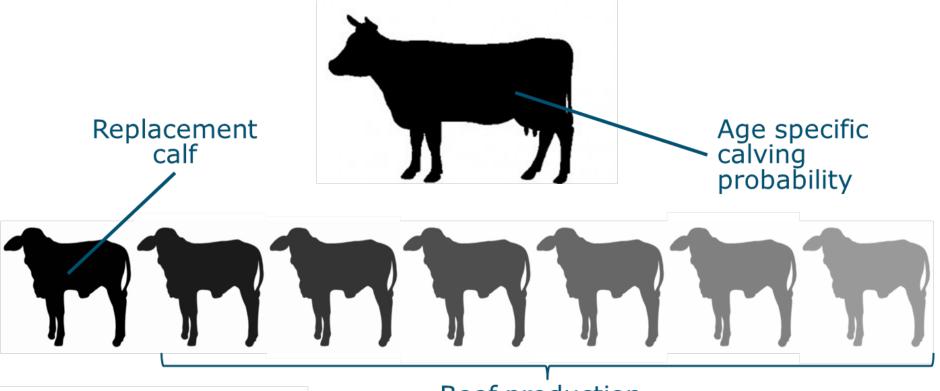








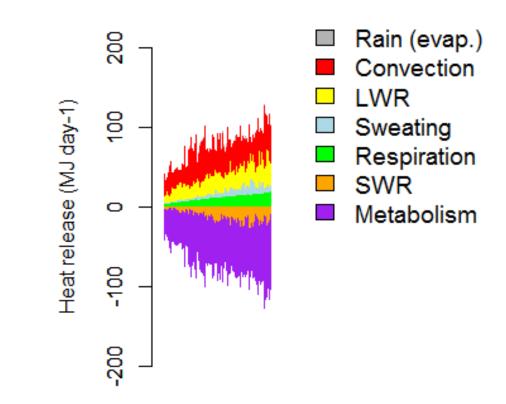
Upscaling to herd level: a herd unit



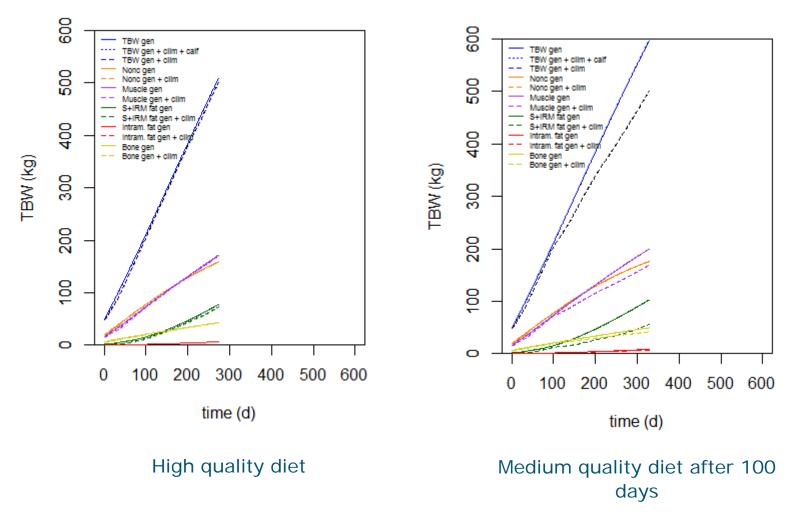
Beef production



Model outputs











- Evaluation of sub-models
- Evaluation at animal level
- Evaluation at herd level



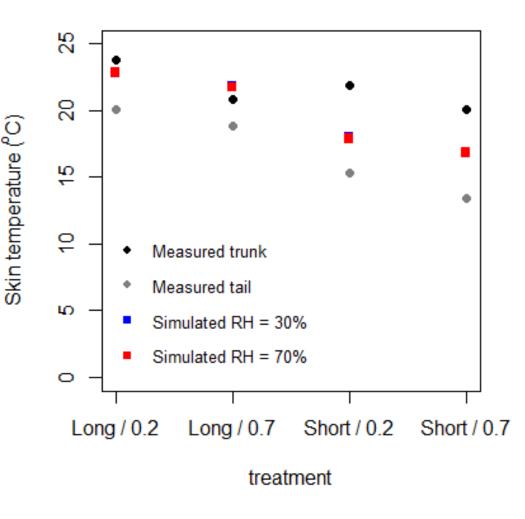


- Evaluation of sub-models
- Evaluation at animal level
- Evaluation at herd level



Thermoregulation

- Steers, 336 kg
- Temperature = 0 °C
- Long vs short coat
- Wind speed 0.2 and 0.7 ms⁻¹



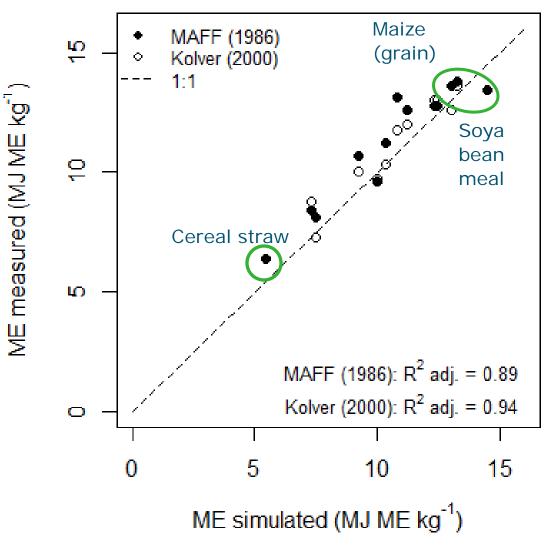
Blaxter and Wainman (1965)



Feed digestion

13 feeds

 Simulated: ME (metabolisable energy)





Chilibroste *et al.* (1997); MAFF (1986); Kolver (2000)

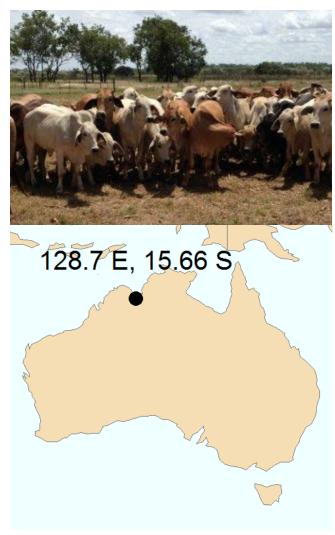


Animal level

- ¾ Brahman × ¼ Shorthorn cattle
- Western Australia, Australia
- Irrigated pasture with tropical grass and Leucaena (legume), ad libitum
- Supplementation with maize
- Calibration and comparison with independent datasets



Petty et al. (1998)



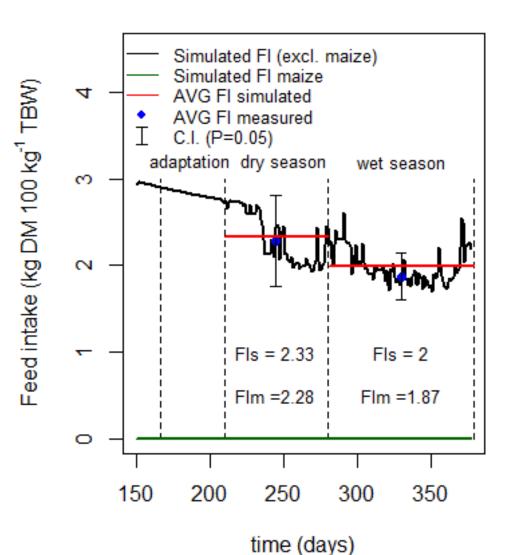


Calibration

Petty et al. (1998)

1992/1993

Control + 4 levels of maize supplementation

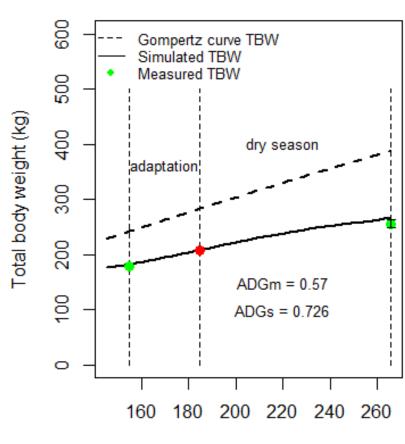




Comparison with independent data sets / validation

Petty and Poppi (2008)

- **1995**
- Dry season
- Control

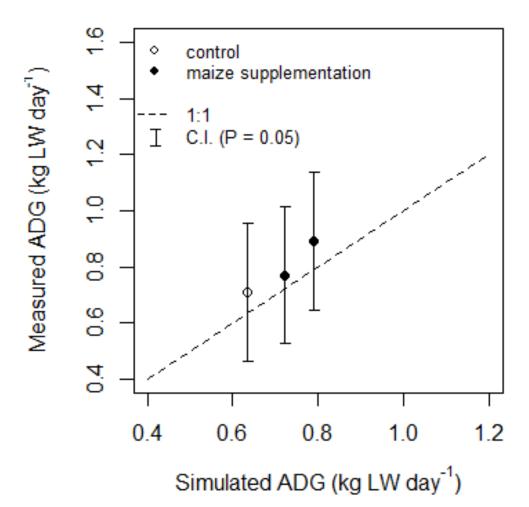




Comparison with independent data sets / validation

Petty and Poppi (2012)

- **1994**
- Dry season
- Control
- 2 levels of maize supplementation











Potential beef production

- highest feed efficiency (kg beef t⁻¹ DM intake) at herd level
- Genetic potential for growth \rightarrow Gompertz curves
- Climate neglected
- Feed quality: 65% wheat, 35% hay
- Feed quantity: ad libitum
 - Feed intake calculated from net energy requirements





Actual beef production

Farm characteristic	System A	System B
LW ^{^b production (t year⁻¹)}	85.5	61.1
Grassland area (ha)	280	130
Area arable crops (ha)	0	150
Concentrates fed (t FM year ⁻¹)	87	190
Slaugther LW males (kg animal ⁻¹)	460	430
Slaugther LW females (kg animal ⁻¹)	435	413
Reproductive cows	215	92
Grazing period (days year⁻¹)	260	240





Combine feed livestock and crop production!

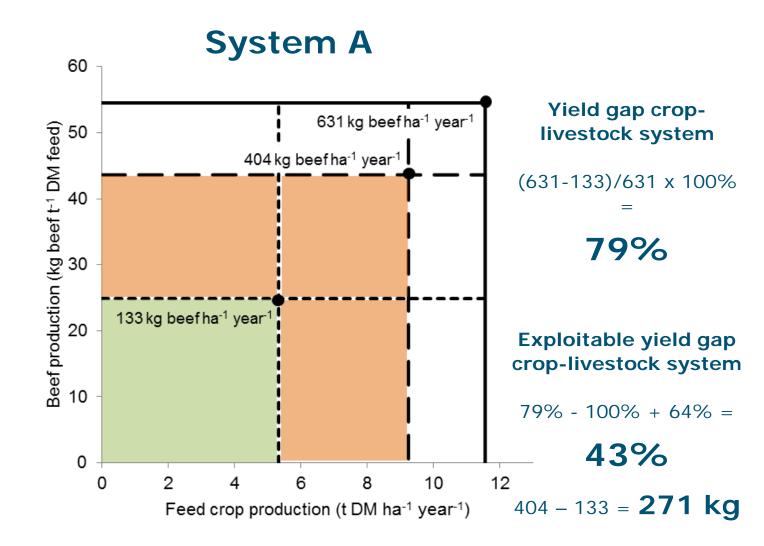


Potential and actual feed production

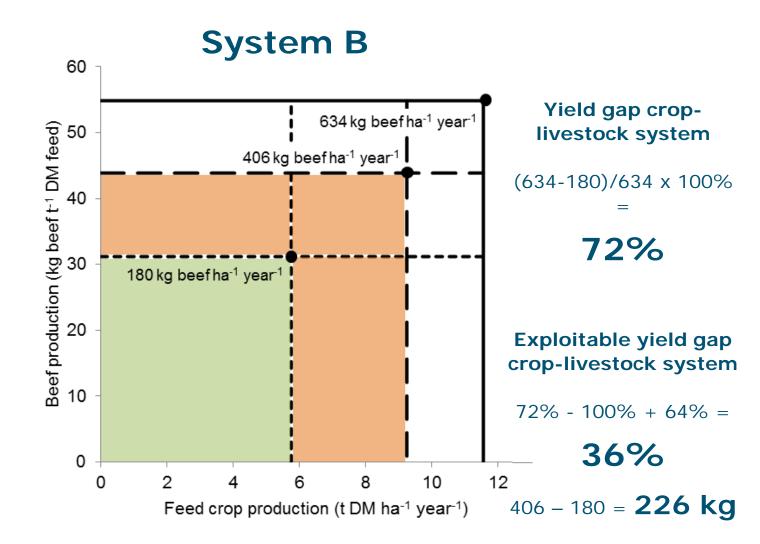
- Potential: 65% wheat; 35% hay
- Actual system A: 4.8% wheat
- Actual system B: 18.3% wheat

Potential and actual feed production \rightarrow literature









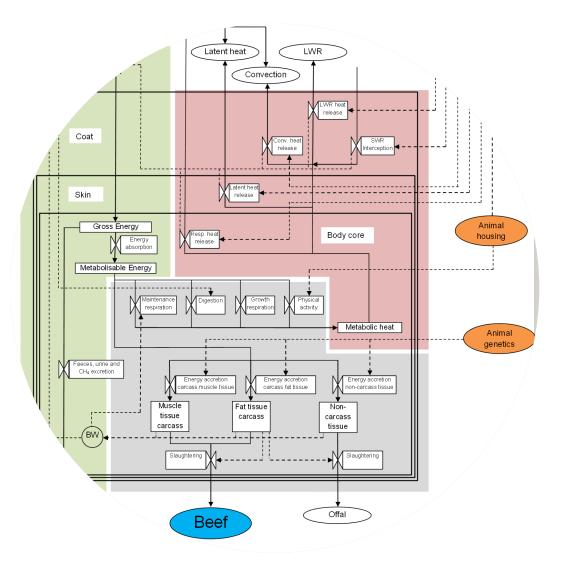


Conclusions / key messages

- Production ecological concepts can be applied to livestock
- Livestock growth models simulating potential and limited production are being developed
- Evaluation of models gives mixed results
- Scope to quantify yield gaps in crop-livestock systems



Thank you for your attention!

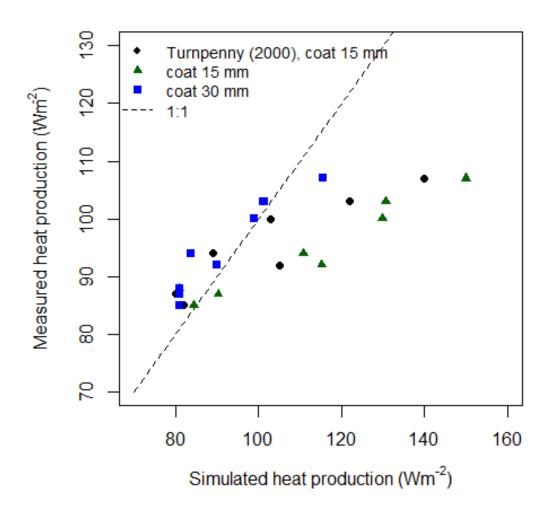




Thermoregulation

- Friesian calves, 38 kg
- Temperature 3 – 20 °C
- Coat length 15 mm
- Coat length? Or more compact posture in the cold?





Holmes and McLean (1975); Turnpenny (2000)



Calibration

Petty et al. (1998)

Forage intake (excl. maize)

VAGENINGEN UR

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