Value of Sexed Semen Victor E. Cabrera

Ohio Dairy Health and Management Certificate Program Module #5 - Dairy Cattle Economics, February 4-5, 2010

Introduction

- Sexed semen: higher proportion of female calves
- Female calves: more valuable than male calves
- Sexed semen: economically attractive
- However: sexed semen also compromises fertility
- Bottom line: sexed semen brings more female calves but with lower conception rates



Introduction

- A series of other factors affect the economic decision of using sexed semen
- The decision of using sexed semen could be based on economics of using a new technology
- Sexed semen is recommended for virgin heifers
- Wisconsin dairy producers are using sexed semen with heifers in first and second services



Objectives

- Present a framework of how to calculate the economics of using sexed semen on heifers
- Define biological and economic parameters needed to evaluate the use of sexed semen
- Discuss results for baseline conditions
- Demonstrate the use of a user-friendly decision support system
- Hands on use of the decision support system



- Partial budgeting: new technology will impact a specific part of management
- Partial budgeting:
 - Additional revenues
 - Additional costs
 - Revenues foregone
 - Reduced costs



 Net Present Value (NPV): fair comparison between technologies

• NPV=
$$\sum_{s=1}^{5} (\delta_s)(NPV_s) + (\delta_5)(HC - HR)(1 - PP_5)$$

Expected Value (EV): difference between sexed semen and conventional programs

• EV = NPV(X) - NPV(NX)



• Overall EV

• Overall EV=
$$(\sum_{t=1}^{5} \sum_{CR=1}^{3} EV_{t,CR}) / (5trt * 3CR)$$

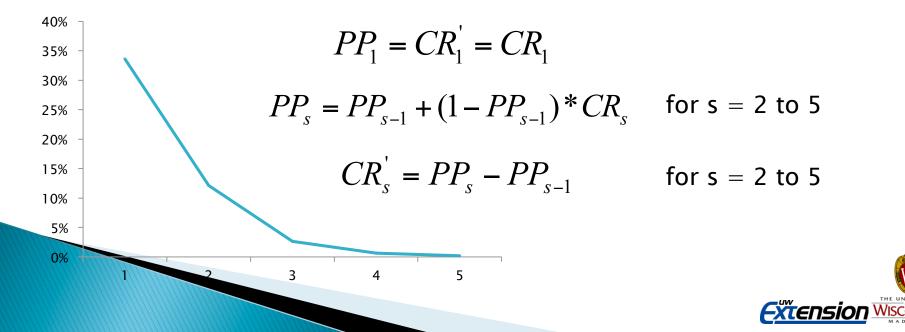
- 5 treatments
- 3 levels of conception rate
- Average of 15 possible outcomes



NPV for each service

•
$$\operatorname{NPV}_{s} = CR_{s}^{'} * (CV - DC) - (1 - PP_{s}) * MC - AIC$$

Survival curves using conditional probabilities



Assumptions

- Reproductive program starts on 14-mo old heifers (420 d age)
- Producers will attempt up-to 5 consecutive reproductive services on heifers



Experiment

Treatment	Service 1	Service 2	Service 3	Service 4	Service 5
Trt 1	Х	NX	NX	NX	NX
Trt 2	Х	Х	NX	NX	NX
Trt 3	Х	Х	Х	NX	NX
Trt 4	Х	Х	Х	X	NX
Trt 5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Control	NX	NX	NX	NX	NX



Reproductive Parameters

Conventional CR: Average High Low

Sexed semen CR:



34%

^{80%} of Conventional

83%

56%

- ^{2.5%} for additional service Decrease in CR:
- Heifer calf rate:

Conventional	Sexed Semen		
46.7%	89%		



Economic Parameters

Premium paid for sexed semen:

Calf value:	Female	Male	
	\$562	\$48	

Dystocia cost: Female Male \$22.15 \$34.91



\$30

Other Economic Parameters

Parameter	Conventional and Sexed Semen
Maintenance or day open (DO) cost	\$2.4/d
Salvage value of 20-mo non- pregnant heifer	\$904
Value of 20-mo pregnant heifer	\$1,200
Interest rate	12%/yr



Overall EV: \$30.1/heifer

Treatment	Low CR 34%	Average CR 56%	High CR 83%	CR for positive EV
	(\$/heifer)			
Trt 1	6.5	49.3	100.0	31%
Trt 2	-3.4	57.8	111.6	36%
Trt 3	-23.1	46.4	96.1	41%
Trt 4	-48.9	24.7	71.7	48%
Trt 5	-78.5	-2.7	43.9	58%

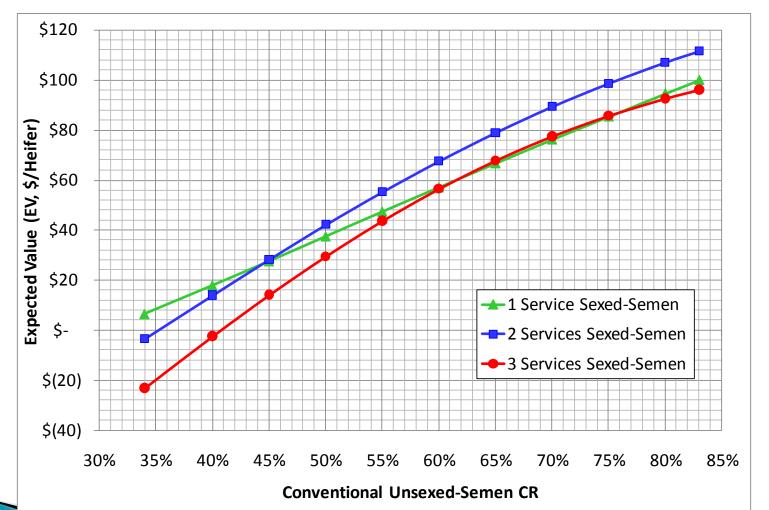


Scenario	Overall EV	CR for positive EV	Low CR 34%	Average CR 56%	High CR 83%
	(\$/heifer)	(%)	# Consecutive Services + EV		ces + EV
X CR 85% of NX	46.10	31	1	4	5
X CR 75% of NX	12.50	36	0	4	5
X heifer ratio 95%	52.40	27	2	5	5
X heifer ratio 78%	-10.90	41	0	3	4
Female calf \$700	69.30	25	3	5	5
Female calf \$280	-50.10	59	0	0	2
X premium \$40	1.10	37	0	3	4
X premium \$20	59.1	26	3	5	5
Dystocia \$42.8	32.40	30	1	5	5
Dystocia \$14.27	27.70	31	1	4	5



Scenario	Low CR 34%	Average CR 56%	High CR 83%
	Number of Services with Maximum +EV		-
Baseline	1	2	2
X CR 85% NX & X heifer ratio 95%	2	2	2
X heifer ratio 95% & female calf \$700	2	2	2
X CR 85% NX & female calf \$700	2	2	2
X CR 85% NX & X heifer ratio 95% & female calf \$700	2	3	2
X CR 75% NX & X heifer ratio 78%	NONE	1	1
X heifer ratio 78% & female calf \$280	NONE	NONE	1
X CR 75% NX & X heifer ratio 78% & female calf \$280	NONE	NONE	NONE







	Baseline Value	Change Value	Change on Overall EV
Maintenance or DO cost	\$2.4/d	+\$0.1	-\$1
Salvage value	\$1.79/kg	+\$0.1	-\$1
20-mo old pregnant heifer value	\$1,200	+\$100	-\$2.84
Dystocia cost	\$28.53/heifer	+\$10	+ \$1.44
Premium paid for X semen dose	\$30	+\$5	-\$14.50
Discount rate	12%	10%	-\$0.1



Conclusions

- In most of the cases sexed semen would have a higher economic value than conventional semen
- Single most important factor in the decisions is the conventional CR:
 - Between 34 and 44%: Optimal Trt 1
 - 45% or higher: Optimal Trt 2



Conclusions

- Other important parameters:
 - Female calf value (++)
 - X semen CR (+)
 - X expected proportion of females (+)
 - Premium for X semen (+)
- Other parameters will only have limited impact on the decisions



Other Considerations

- Implications for farm herd expansion
- Faster genetic improvement
- Greater incidence of stillbirths
- Longer gestation period
- Decreased bio-security risks
- Implications for US herd expansion



Decision Support Challenge

- Results are not applicable to all farm situations
 - Every farm is different
- Results are not applicable to all market conditions
 - Market conditions change permanently
- Challenge: provide the same analysis, but as a decision support system aid for practitioners



Decision Support Challenge

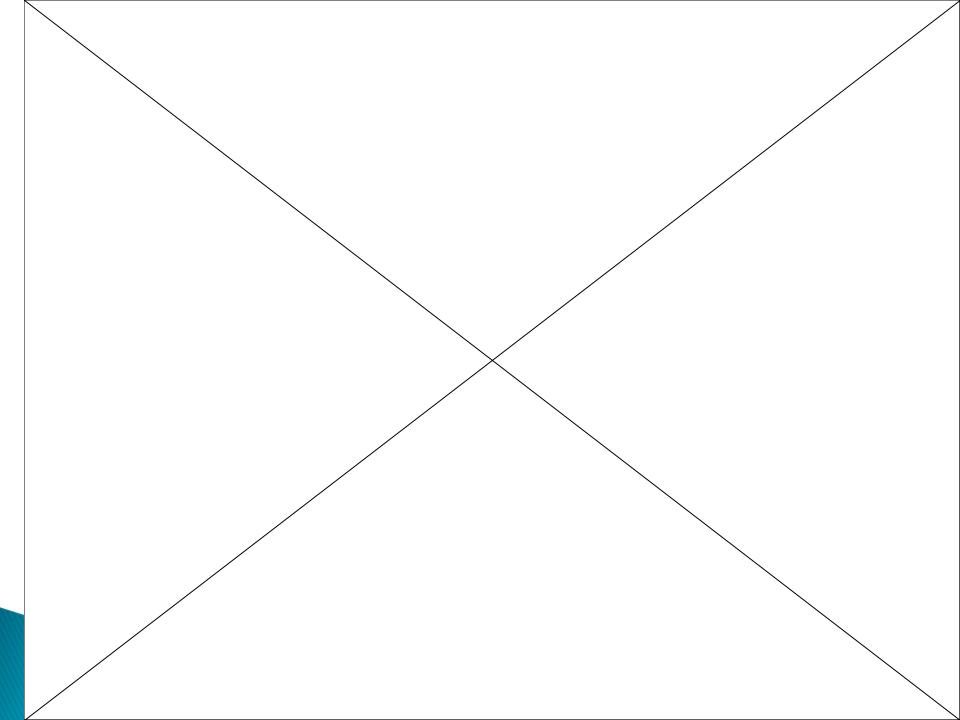
- Spreadsheets are good and popular, but:
 - Need download
 - Could have compatibility issues
 - Difficult to maintain latest updated version
- A Decision Support System (DSS) should preferably be:
 - Visually attractive
 - Interactive
 - Robust
 - Available online
 - Self-contained



Decision Support Challenge

- A Decision Support System (DSS) should have preferably:
 - Secured calculations
 - Clear instructions
 - Technical support available





DairyMGT.info



Dairy Management

Dairy Management site is designed to support dairy farming decision-making focusing on model-based scientific research. The ultimate goal is to provide user-friendly computerized decision support systems to help dairy farms improve their economic performance. Dr. Victor Cabrera focuses on model-based decision support in dairy cattle and in dairy farm production systems. Dr. Cabrera's primary interest is to improve costefficiency and profitability along with environmental stewardship in dairy farms by using simulation techniques, artificial intelligence, and expert systems. Dr. Cabrera's research and Extension programs involve interdisciplinary and participatory approaches towards the creation of userfriendly decision support systems. As an Extension Specialist, Dr. Cabrera works in close relationships with county-based Extension faculty, dairy producers, consultants, and related industry.

Catest Projects

Dairy Cow Fertility

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- Strategies of Pasture Supplementation
- Success for Small Dairy Farmers
- LGM-Dairy
- Dairy Economic Decision Support System

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- University of Wisconsin Madison
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- UW Dairy Science
- Understanding Dairy Markets

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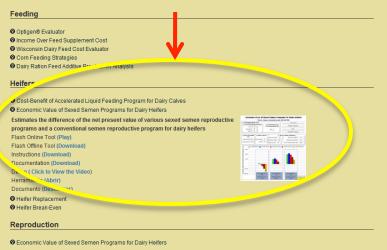




Management Tools

A collection of state-of-the-art dairy management tool that are; user-friendly, interactive, robust, visually attractive, and self contained. All these tools have clear or self-explanatory instructions and technical support available.

Click on the Tool title to learn more.



Production



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