Alternative finishing strategies for Holstein-Friesian bulls slaughtered at 19 months of age



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Introduction

- Dairy expansion
 - Abolishment of milk quotas
 - 50% increase in milk production (Food Harvest 2020)
 - Anticipated increase in the proportion of male dairy calves available for beef production
- Dairy calf to beef production
 - Traditionally steer production system
 - Increase in bull beef production (Bord Bia, 2014)
- Why??
 - Increased live weight gains
 - Greater carcass weight at a younger age
 - Potential to increase stocking rate
 - Increased profit on a per hectare basis (Ashfield et al., 2014)



Objectives

Effects of alternative finishing strategies on the performance of Holstein-Friesian (HF) bulls slaughtered at 19 months of age

Effects of a fat supplement on the performance of these bulls



Materials and Methods

Data were available for 58 spring born HF bulls

2 finishing strategies



2 fat supplementation levels







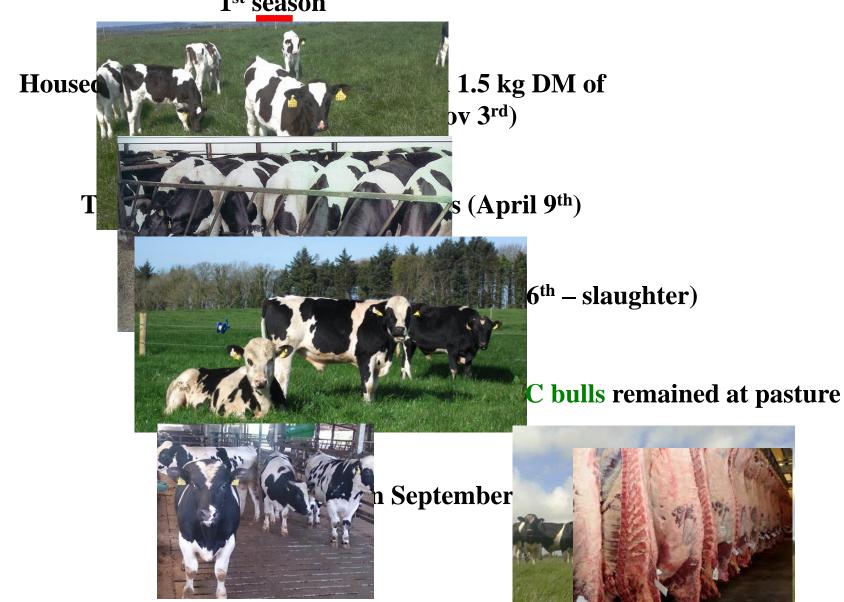
Indoors on concentrate ad libitum diet (AL)

At pasture offered 5 kg DM of concentrate per head daily (PC)

Treatment
diet (T) 5%
fat
included in
finishing
diet

Control finishing diet (C)

Grazed at pasture offered 1 kg DM of concentrate during the 1^{st} season



Materials and Method

- Live weights recorded fortnightly
- Pre grazing sward heights:
 - During 2nd grazing season = 11 cm
 - During finishing = 8 cm
- Concentrates offered daily
 - Weighed back twice weekly
- Ultrasound measurements
 - Start of the finishing period
 - Pre slaughter
- Data were analysed using Proc MIXED of SAS
 - Fixed effects
 - Finishing strategy
 - Fat supplementation level



Results





Results: Effects of finishing strategy

	<u>AL</u>	<u>PC</u>	<u>SEM</u>	P-value
Estimated concentrate DMI (kg/head)	1004	453	6.9	<0.001
ADG during finishing (kg/day)	2.09	1.42	0.070	<0.001
Slaughter weight (kg)	580	551	15.7	0.0745
Carcass weight (kg)	300	294	9.1	0.5729

Results: Effects of fat supplementation level

	<u>T</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>SEM</u>	P-value
Estimated concentrate DMI (kg/head)	716	741	4.9	<0.001
ADG during finishing (kg/day)	1.80	1.71	0.049	0.1910
Slaughter weight (kg)	571	560	11.1	0.4993
Carcass weight (kg)	302	292	6.4	0.2766

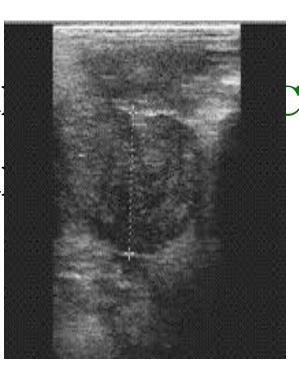
Results: Ultrasound measurements

- Subcutaneous (s/c) fat 1.3 mm greater for AL (P<0.01)
- Similar depth of s/c fat for T and C



e dept

e dept



Conclusion

- Increased concentrate DMI for AL
- Greater ADG during finishing for AL
- Similar carcass weight and conformation score
- Greater fat score for AL
- Depressed concentrate intake for T
- Greater kill-out proportion for T



Thank you for your attention

Questions?







