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PSIV-10

Introduction

- Heifers that calve in the first 21-d of the calving season breed back earlier in the subsequent breeding season and remain in the herd longer¹
- Increasing pre-breeding BW of Bos indicus-influenced heifers can reduce age at puberty and increase the percentage of heifers calving earlier in the calving season²
- In Bos taurus heifers, increasing BW gain closer to the initiation of the breeding season vs. a constant BW gain decreased DMI of heifers with no negative consequences on BW³

Objective

 To evaluate growth and reproductive performance of Bos indicus-influenced beef heifers when provided a concentrate supplement at either a constant or stair-step supplementation rate.

Materials and Methods

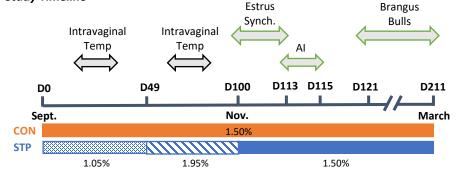
Animals and diet

- September 2019 to March 2020 (Yr 1)
 - 2-yr project only presenting results from Yr 1
- 64 Brangus heifers/yr
 - Stratified by BW (255 \pm 20 kg) and age (270 \pm 22 d)
 - Randomly assigned to 1 of 16 bahiagrass pastures (4 heifers/pasture)
- Treatments randomly assigned to pastures (8 pastures/treatment):

Control (CON): concentrate supplementation at **1.50% of BW** from d 0 until start of estrus synchronization (d 100)

Stairstep (STP): concentrate supplementation at **1.05% of BW** from d 0 to 49 and **1.95% of BW** from d 50 to start of estrus synchronization (d 100)

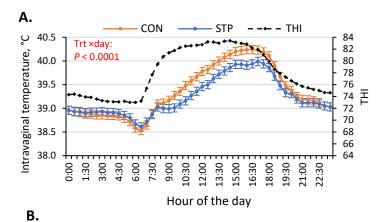
Study Timeline



Data Collected

- · Intravaginal temperature collected every 30 min on 16 heifers/treatment
 - D 25 to 31 (Sept.)
 - D 85 to 91 (Nov.)
- Shrunk BW collected every 28 d and amount of feed adjusted accordingly
- Reproductive tract scores (Scale of 1 to 5) reported on d 101

Temperature Data



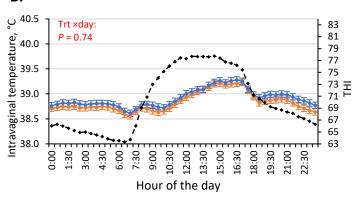


Figure 1. Intravaginal temperatures A. collected from d 25-31 when CON heifers were supplemented at 1.50% of BW and STP heifers were supplemented at 1.05% of BW. B. collected from d 85-91 when CON heifers were supplemented at 1.50% of BW and STP heifers supplemented at 1.95% of BW.

Conclusions

Stair-step (1.05 to 1.95% of BW) vs. constant (1.50% of BW) concentrate supplementation prior to the start of the breeding season:

-) Decreased intravaginal temperatures from d 25 to 31
- 2) Improved BW gain at estrus synchronization
- 3) Did not influence overall total supplement DM offered
- 4) Did not impact reproductive performance

Growth Performance

Table 1. Body weight, average daily gain, and total supplement offered to heifers from d 0 to 100

	Supplementation strategy		_	<i>P</i> -value	
Item	CON ¹	STP ²	SEM	Trt	Trt × Day
Body weight, kg					
d 0	242	242	2.14	0.98	0.03
d 49	274	273	2.14	0.90	
d 100	302 ^b	311 ^a	2.14	< 0.01	
ADG, kg/d					
d 0 to 49	0.63	0.62	0.040	0.87	•
d 49 to 100	0.56	0.73	0.044	0.01	
d 0 to 100	0.59	0.68	0.031	0.07	
Total supplement DM offered, kg/heifer					
d 0 to 49	188	132	1.4	< 0.01	•
d 49 to 100	217	278	2.3	< 0.01	
d 0 to 100	405	410	3.5	0.26	

¹CON: heifers supplemented at 1.50% of BW from d 0 to 100

²STP: heifers supplemented at 1.05% of BW from d 0 to 49 and 1.95% of BW from d 50 to 100

Reproduction

Table 2. Reproductive parameters of *Bos indicus*-influenced beef heifers provided concentrate supplement at either a constant or a stair-step supplementation rate

	Supplementat	tion strategy		
Item	CON ¹	STP ²	SEM	<i>P</i> -value
Pubertal heifers, % of total				
d 91	65.6	62.4	8.23	0.79
d 101	71.9	79.3	8.23	0.54
Reproductive tract score, d 101	4.37	4.52	0.173	0.58
Heifers in estrus, % of total				
d 101 to 105	25.0	27.6	7.99	0.82
d 113 to 115	59.4	49.1	8.35	0.40

¹CON: heifers supplemented at 1.50% of BW from d 0 to 100

²STP: heifers supplemented at 1.05% of BW from d 0 to 49 and 1.95% of BW from d 50 to 100

Acknowledgements

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¹Cushman et al., 2013: J. Anim. Sci. 91:4486-4491

²Moriel et al., 2017: J. Anim. Sci. 95:3523–3531

³Lynch et al., 1997: J. Anim. Sci. 75:1715–1722

