





PRODUCTIVITY & PROFITABILITY

Growing Beef from Diary

Presenter: Callen Thompson





Outline

- Setting the scene What is Dairy-Beef?
- The Growing Beef From Dairy project
- Opportunities for Dairy-Beef
- Some of the barriers
- Interested in Dairy-Beef? What are your next steps?













This project is funded 50:50 from Dairy Australia and Meat and Livestock Australia







AgSTAR Project team

Maria Thompson, Jane Pryor, Callen Thompson, Jane Phillips &

Michael Campbell











Question:



What sort of animal do you think of when you hear about dairy calves going into the beef supply chain?









This:















Or This:















The situation

35% of calves kept as replacement dairy heifers

National dairy herd approx. 1.44 million

Surplus calves (est. 900,000)

Calf pathways

Surplus dairy heifers (sale/ export)

Die/euthanised on farm

Bobby calves (slaughtered at 5-30 days)

Dairy beef (straight dairy or beef cross)

Source ABS 2022 + DA 2022 Animal Husbandry survey







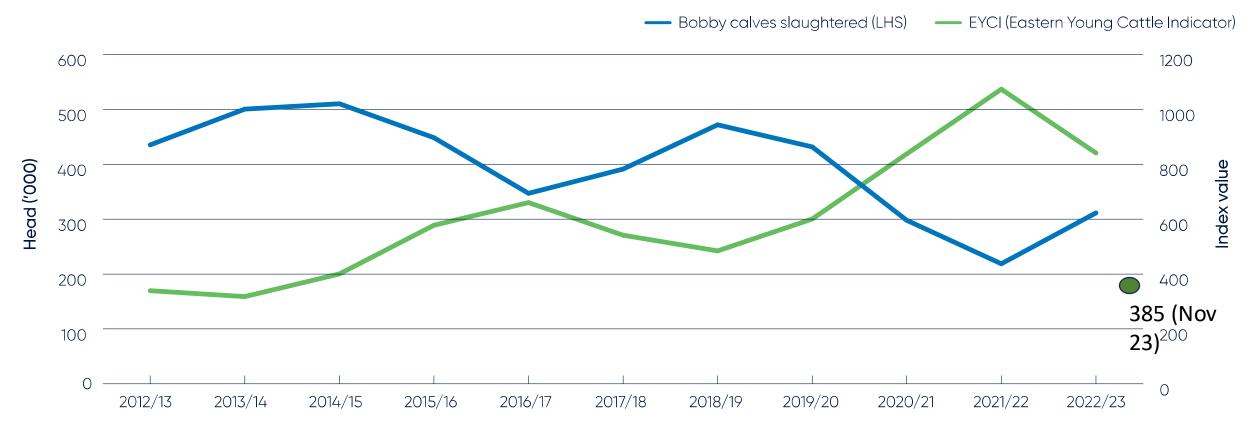




Surplus dairy calves: Wicked problem or underutilised opportunity?







Total leviable quantity of bobby calves slaughtered by fiscal year. Source: DAFF (Bobby calf slaughtered; MLA (EYCI)







If surplus calves could be finished to a 300kg carcase = \$550 million per annum industry turnover (MLA)

Consumer pull

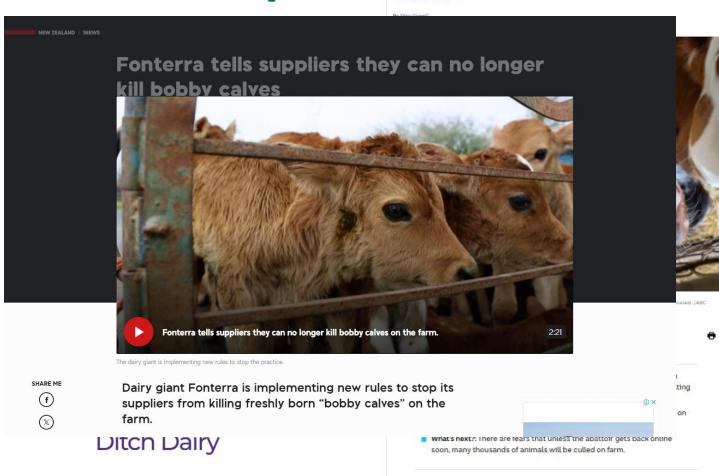
Abattoir suspension results in farmers culling cows due to Tasmanian production line shutdown





OUR FAMILY





The story of resuced dairy calves Betty & Bill

In the lead up to Easter, we thought it was time to share the story of Betty & Bill, in hopes you will choose kindness this Easter by opting to purchase some of the many dairy free easter chocolates available in supermarkets and other retailers.



iger 'useful'.

h they are no longer profitable. 6 years of age, due to illness, s. They are transported to heir weak, bony frames tell a story

iggest secret.

deemed either useful (females ng herd) or not (typically males ms those calves destined for 00 tiny bobby calves are killed neir first week of life. These babies the dairy industry.

nouth?



He is a "waste product" to the dairy industry











Dairy-Beef

Beef produced from dairy breeds or their crosses.

This includes cattle raised primarily for beef production from dairy herds.

Beef on Dairy

Dairy Beef





Current markets

- Week Old Bobby Calf Truck, Calf Rearer
- 110kg / 12 weeks fully weaned calf
- 250-400kg Backgrounder animal
- 450-700kg Finished animal













Package to help farmers with:



Breeding



Feeding



Management











Objective

 Develop a bespoke extension and adoption package to assist farmers to make better informed decisions on the management of surplus calves with a focus on the target market for the calves.

Improved welfare & carcase quality for surplus calves









Understanding the participants



Livestock

agents

Back

grounder

& finishers

Beef processors

Meat buyers/ retail Customers

Genetics companies

> Calf rearers

> > Contract rearers

Advisors Vets

Beef

producers

- purchase

Transporters

Dairy producers

-sell

-keep











Diverse participants – diverse outcomes



















Modules

- Introduction and decision tree
- Breeding and genetics
- Markets including meat quality 3.
- Surplus calf/dairy beef pre-weaning nutrition
- Sourcing healthy calves including biosecurity 5.
- 6. Traceability and food safety
- Nutrition post weaning including pastures and supplementation
- 8. Transport











Producer Demonstration Site





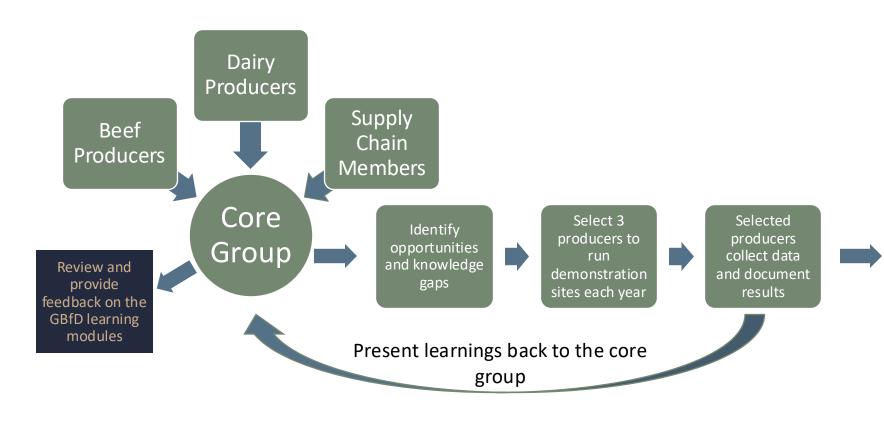
On-farm field days

Production data

Financial data (relating to Dairy beef production only)

Case studies for learning modules

Video/photos to be used in learning modules









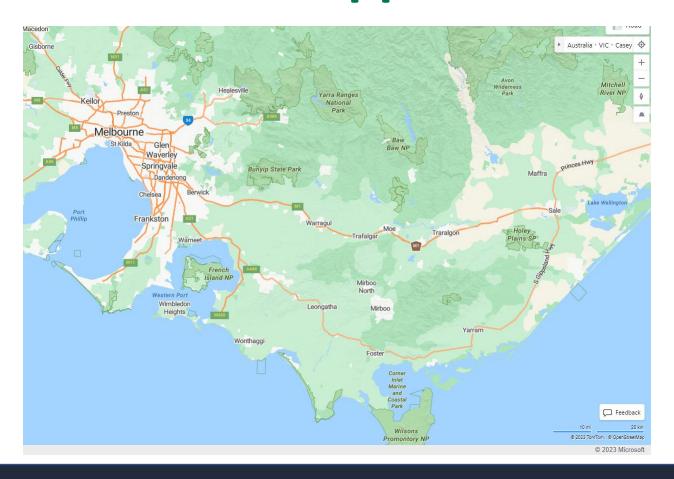








PDS Location – South Gippsland





Members

- Facilitator Kristen Davies, GippsDairy
- 10 Dairy farmers
- Genetics company
- Advisor/consultants
- Vets
- Greenham's
- Elite Dairy Beef













Opportunities for beef producers in Dairy Beef



- Reduced carbon footprint
- Potential for high meat quality
- Consistency of supply



Reduce carbon footprint







- 50.4% reduction in our absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related to our restaurants and offices by the end of 2030, from a 2018 baseline.
- 50.4% reduction in our absolute scope 3 GHG emissions related to facility, logistics and plastic packaging in our supply chain by the end of 2030, from a 2018 baseline.
- 16% reduction in our absolute scope 3 forests, land and agriculture (FLAG) GHG emissions related to beef and chicken farming activity by the end of 2030, from a 2018 baseline.













Scope 1, 2 & 3

- Scope 1 Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the business
- Scope 2 Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy consumed by the business
- Scope 3 All other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain, both upstream and downstream









Beef producer emissions

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Scope 1







Scope 2



Scope 3



















Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

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So why is the emissions from Dairy Beef lower than Beef?

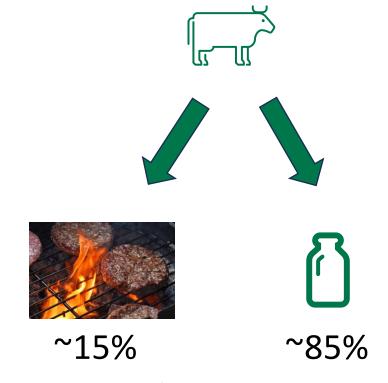




Beef CO₂ Equivelent emissions



Dairy CO₂ Equivelent emissions













Beef trading scenario

- 100 steers
- Grazing forage oats
- Purchased at 200kg
- Sold at 420kg
- Comparing Beef to Dairy-Beef using SB-GAF v2.4

(Primary Industries Climate Challenges Centre piccc.org.au)







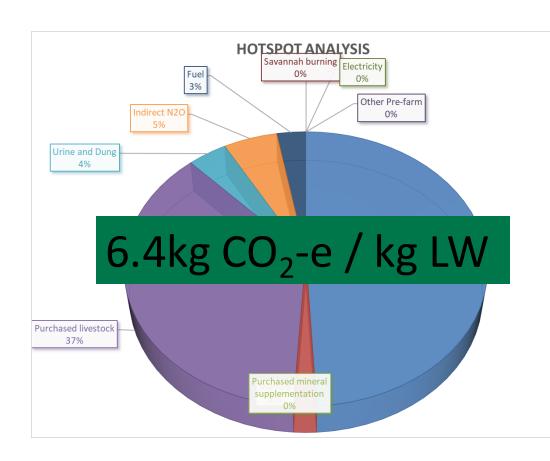


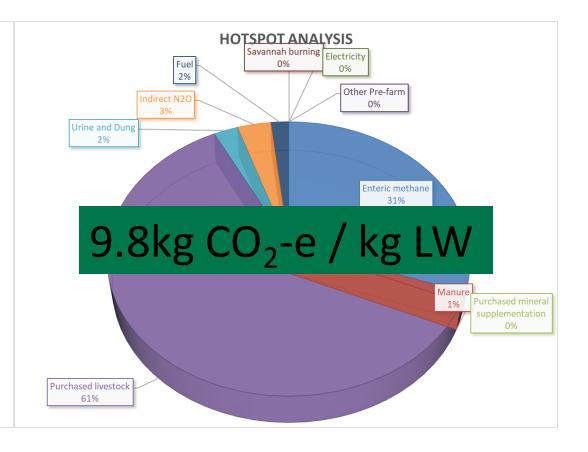


Dairy-Beef

Beef













Any difference in eating quality of dairy beef compared to beef breeds?



The following data come from the MSA funded project:

Creating a dairy beef supply chain to increase the value and volume of beef and veal products

Research conducted by: Rod Polkinghorne, Ian Lean, Helen Golder, Holly Cuthbertson, Garth Tarr, Veronika Vicic, Michael Campbell and Jane Quinn







Results - Holstein vs. Beef

Outcome	Holstein		Beef	
	Low	High	Low	High
Average daily gain on farms (kg/d)	0.78	0.96	1.37	1.49
Average daily gain feedlot (kg/d)	1.36	1.31	1.28	1.26
Carcase weight (kg)	293.8	303.4	304.9	310.1
Hump height (mm)	59.1	61.4	68.5	65.9
Eye muscle area (cm²)	70.4	70.3	75.0	78.3
Rib fat (mm)	5.69	6.53	10.3	10.7
Marble (score 1 to 1190)	372.2	371.0	418.3	402.9
Ossification (score 100 to 590)	133.9	136.7	133.1	131.3
Ultimate pH	5.66	5.67	5.58	5.59
Meat Standards Australia Index	60.56	60.43	63.04	63.25

Source: Kate Neath, MSA





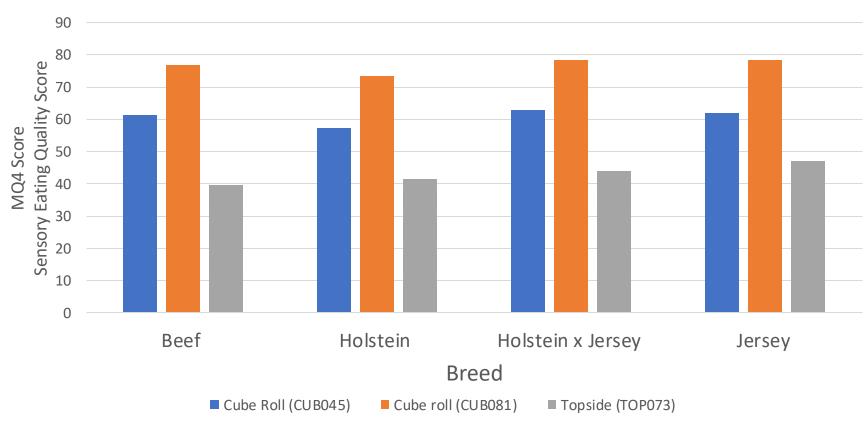






Eating Quality





Source: Kate Neath, MSA















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Consistency of supply

- The national dairy herd size doesn't fluctuate as much as the beef herd
- 42% of Australian dairy herds record performance data (DataGene Herd Improvement Report)
- Artificial insemination is used in approximately 84% of commercial and stud stock dairy herds (Repro360)









Barriers in dairy beef

















Ability to Sell Dairy-Beef

- Processor acceptance
- Quality of product
- Suitability to kill chain
- Customer acceptance (Loin cut shape)
- Lack of calf rearers in supply chain



Photos: Michael Campbell Legendairy Beef











Rearing Calves

- Infrastructure
- Knowledge and ability of people rearing calves
- Space in rearing sheds (on dairy farms)
- Staff time
- Sale price











Markets and Marketing

- Dairy farmers not connected to beef supply chain
- Livestock agents and advisors knowledge and attitude
- Processors/meat industry attitude to dairy beef
- Reactivity to current market
- Influence of previous bad experience









So are you interested in getting involved in Dairy-Beef?



Breed, feed and manage Dairy-Beef for your target market





Supplying the program

Greenham can offer forward contracts or spot prices for eligible accredited calves. Price premiums are available for farms using approved genetics.

Eligible cattle can be marketed under the GDBP at the following stages:









Joining/birth: Greenham can take ownership from 150kg onwards.

Weaned calves: weaned calves at 150kg+ liveweight.

Backgrounders: backgrounders at 300kg-450kg liveweight.

Finished cattle: finished cattle at ~600kg liveweight.

To be eligible for financial premiums when supplying Greenham, cattle consigned under the GDBP must be:

Raising claim	Key requirement Not fed grain or grain by-products. Grain-free starter rations are commercially available today.			
100% grassfed				
Lifetime traceable	Cattle must be individually traceable for their whole lives. Traceability can be recorded using NLIS tags a further strengthened by farm management tags and on-farm record keeping.			
Lifetime antibiotic-free	Eligible cattle must not be treated with antibiotics or ionophores (e.g., Rumensin), including in milk repla lick blocks or feed. Antibiotic-free milk replacers are commercially available at feed stores today.			
No added hormones	Cattle must be HGP-free and not fed finishing diets that contain steroids.			
GMO-free	Supplementary feed cannot contain genetically modified ingredients.			
Free range	Cattle must never be confined for intensive feeding. Once weaned, calves should have continuous access pasture.			
Certified Humane⊗	High welfare outcomes are important to Greenham, our customers, and our loyal cattle suppliers. Requ copy of the Greenham Dairy Beef Program for more information.			
Beef x dairy genetics	Cattle must be at least 50% beef genetics.			
Mest Standards Australia (MSA) eligible	Cattle must come from an MSA-registered property and meet the minimum requirements for MSA grading.			



What does y











Genetics

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- Understand the market you are selling into
- Speak to the dairy farmer/rearer you are buying calves off













Sourcing healthy calves



- If sourcing cattle directly from farm, ask about colostrum management
- Physical appearance Calves should:
 - Be seven days old or more
 - Well grown for their age
 - Have supple skin and a shiny coat
 - Be alert and bright-eyed
 - Have a dry and healed navel
 - Show reasonable conformation.
 - No evidence of scours













Nutrition

- All calves need colostrum to get off to a great start
- All calves need access to fresh clean water from birth
- High volume milk and milk solid feeding can lead to significant increases in average daily gain and set up calves to be more productive over lifetime
- Birth to 12 week is an ideal time to manipulate average daily gain which will affect lifetime productivity.





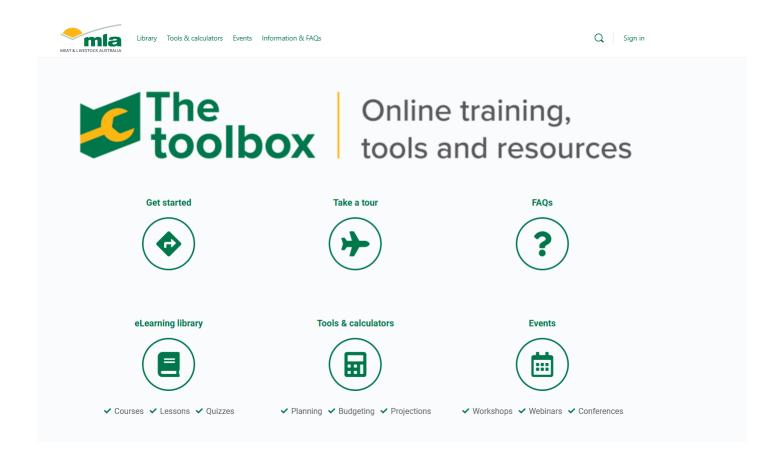






Finaly complete the Growing Beef from Dairy Modules.... Once they are released!



















Get involved

If you would like to contribute or stay up to date with the Growing Beef from Dairy Project, scan the QR code & fill in your details

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