

Comparison of FTAI and Natural Service Breeding Programs on Beef Cow Reproductive Performance, Program Cost and Partial Budget Evaluation

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Abstract

The study compared a natural-service breeding (NSB) program to a single fixed-time artificial insemination (FTAI) program on beef cow reproductive efficiency, breeding costs and partial budget evaluation. Eighty Black Angus lactating beef cows (5-6 yrs of age; $n = 80$; BW = 599.4 ± 78.6 kg) were randomly assigned by age, days postpartum to either FTAI (FTAI cow) or NSB (NSB cow) breeding program. The FTAI cows received a CIDR for 7 d and 100 µg (2 mL) i.m. injection of GnRH, following this 25 mg (5 mL) i.m. of PGF_{2α} i.m. with CIDR removed. Then a second 25 mg (5 mL) i.m. injection of GnRH approximately 66 h (d 10) after initial injection to ensure luteal regression, and artificially inseminated with semen by a trained technician. The NSB cows were exposed to bulls at a bull:cow ratio of 1:25 for a 63 d breeding season. Results indicated that a NSB program can be a lower cost (\$85 vs. \$123) compared to FTAI program on a per cow basis. If improvements in conception rate, calf weaning rate, and total 205 d adjusted wean weights are incorporated, a partial budget analysis reveals FTAI can increase net profit by \$284 per cow.

Keywords: artificial insemination, beef cow, breeding cost, breeding program, estrous synchronization, reproductive efficiency

1. Introduction

In a commercial ranch setting in western Canadian, the predominant breeding system for beef producers is natural service breeding (NSB). However, fixed timed artificial insemination (FTAI) programs are widely used as an alternative reproductive management tool in beef and dairy operations (Meneghetti et al., 2009). Artificial insemination (AI) has been available as a technology for more than 70 years, with its use primarily in the dairy industry. A past USA publication reported that only 6% of beef cattle producers use AI and/or estrus synchronization in their herds (Parish & Riley, 2011), and many of these operations are from the purebred sector. In western Canada, results from the 2019 cow-calf management adoption rates reported that artificial insemination was used by only 18% of producers surveyed, while estrus synchronization was used by only 11% of respondents (BsCRC, 2019).

Fixed-time artificial insemination (FTAI) programs can be favorable to beef producers because they reduce time and labor required for estrus detection and allow for integration of superior genetics. One of the primary deterrents for adoption of FTAI is the perceived cost to the cattle operation (Parish & Riley, 2011). The low adoption rates may be due to several reasons. Firstly, compared to natural breeding, FTAI requires more intense knowledge and management, and increased investment in labour, facilities, equipment, semen, estrus synchronization drugs, and animal handling. With limited information available on FTAI compared to NSB in western Canada, a comparison of these breeding programs can provide results on conception, calf performance and cost. Most programs available to synchronize estrus in cows or heifers will use prostaglandin F_{2α} (PGF_{2α}) as

a component of the program to induce regression of the *corpus lutea* (CL), which leads to follicular maturation, estrus, and ovulation. Using a controlled intravaginal drug-releasing (CIDR®) device or feeding melengestrol acetate (MGA®) is the basis for many timed AI (TAI) programs (Martinez et al., 2002). Most synchronization protocols typically recommend a CIDR be inserted in the vagina for a 7-d period (Lucy et al., 2001). The use of GnRH occurs two ways in timed AI protocols, early in protocols to generate some control over ovarian follicular wave development and/or later in protocols for ovulatory induction at or around the time of artificial insemination (Pursley et al., 1997). The objectives of this study were to compare a natural service breeding program and a CIDR plus GnRH-PGF_{2α} synchronization protocol on beef cow reproductive performance, calf performance, program costs and partial budget analysis.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Site and Breeding Protocol

The study was conducted at the Termuende Research Ranch of the Western Beef Development Centre (WBDC) located near Lanigan, Saskatchewan, Canada (lat. 51°51'N, long. 105°02'W). The WBDC research facility follows typical breeding and nutrition management practices of western Canadian cow-calf operations, as described elsewhere (Kelln et al., 2011; Krause et al., 2013; Lardner et al., 2014; Damiran et al., 2016, 2018). Based on days postpartum, 80 Black Angus multiparous beef cows (5-6 yr of age, BW = 599.4±78.6 kg, BCS = 3.0±0.2) (mean±SD) were selected from a herd of 300 cows. Selected cows were paired by days postpartum, age and body weight (BW) and were assigned to 1 of 2 treatments (programs) ($n = 40/\text{treatment}$): (1) a 7 d CO-Synch + CIDR (FTAI); (2) a natural-service breeding (NSB) program (Figure 1).

7 d CO-Synch + CIDR and Timed AI protocol (FTAI)

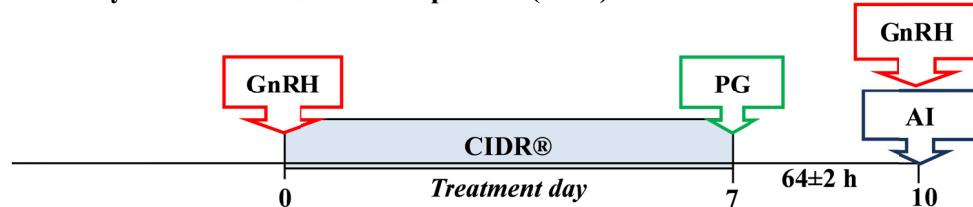


Figure 1. Treatment schedule for cows managed in 7 d CO-Synch + controlled internal drug release CIDR (TAI) protocol. Cows in 7-d CO-Synch received CIDR insertion and were administered gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH; 100 µg, i.m., Cystorelin, Merial, Duluth, GA) on d 0, prostaglandin F_{2α} (PGF_{2α}; 25 mg., i.m., Lutalyse, Pfizer Animal Health, New York, NY) on d 7, and GnRH and fixed-time AI (FTAI) 66 h after PGF_{2α} administration

Cows assigned to NSB program were exposed to bulls that passed a breeding soundness evaluation at a bull:cow ratio of 1:25 for a 63 d breeding season (June 24 to August 26, 2013). Cows assigned to the 7 d estrous synchronization + fixed-time AI (Co-Synch + CIDR) protocol received an intravaginal progesterone releasing device (CIDR) (d 0) (CIDR, Pfizer Animal Health, New York, NY), and 100 µg (2 mL) of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH; Cystorelin, Merial, Duluth, GA; i.m.) at CIDR insertion. Seven days (d 7) following CIDR insertion, cows were administered 25 mg (5 mL) of *dinoprost tromethamine* (PGF_{2α}; Lutalyse, Pfizer Animal Health, New York, NY; i.m.) and the CIDR inserts were removed. Fixed time AI program cows then received a second 25 mg (5 mL) i.m. injection of GnRH~66 h (d 10) after the initial injection to ensure luteal regression (Figure 1). Cows were artificially inseminated (July 20 2013) by an experienced AI technician using semen from six purebred Angus AI sires ranging from \$20 to \$40 per straw (avg. \$26.60 per straw). Six days following AI, cows were exposed to a cleanup bull tested by a trained veterinarian for disease and fertility using a bull:cow ratio of 1:40 (assume 50% of cows conceive by AI, so required number of clean-up bulls decrease by 50% (40 × 50% = 20 cows to breed), for a 47 d breeding season. Bull access had FTAI start 26 d later than NSB. All animals used in this study were cared for following the guidelines of the CCAC (2009).

2.2 Animal Management

During the breeding season and until pregnancy diagnosis in October, cows within each program were managed on mixed [crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Gaertn.; smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis* Leyss.); Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.]) grass (56.5% TDN; 12.5% CP) pasture. From pregnancy diagnosis to calving, the cows were managed as a single group grazing swathed barley (69.3% TDN; 10.8% CP) from

November to February, followed by drylot feeding free choice grass-legume hay (86.6% DM; 58.5% TDN; 9.7% CP) with a daily supplemented range pellet (2.7 kg/d; 79.5% TDN; 13.6% CP) from February to May. The winter and calving diets were designed to meet NRC (2000) protein and energy requirements for pregnant beef cows used in the current study. All cows had *ad libitum* access to a commercial 1:1 mineral supplement (Right Now® Bronze, Cargill Nutrition) that contained 11.5% Ca, 10% P, 1% Mg, 5.8% Na, 200 ppm I, 4900 ppm Fe, 2000 ppm Cu, 5000 ppm Mn, 5000 ppm Zn, 20 ppm Co, 50 ppm Fl, 500000 IU/kg Vitamin A (min), 50000 IU/kg Vitamin D3 (min) and 2500 IU/kg Vitamin E (min), and cobalt-iodized salt (99% NaCl, 39% Na, 100 mg Co, and 150 mg/kg I) throughout the year. Throughout the management period all cows had access to water in portable troughs.

2.3 Animal Measurements

During pregnancy diagnosis, cow body weight was corrected for conceptus gain using the following equation from NRC (2000):

$$\text{Conceptus weight (kg)} = (\text{Calf birth weight} \times 0.01828) \times e^{[(0.02 \times t) - (0.0000143 \times t^2)]} \quad (1)$$

where, t is the days of pregnancy. Date of conception was determined by subtracting 282 d from the calving date (DeRouen et al., 1994). Cow body condition score (BCS) was determined by a trained technician at pregnancy diagnosis using the Scottish scale of 1 to 5 (1 = emaciated to 5 = grossly fat; Lowman et al., 1976).

2.4 Pregnancy Diagnosis

Pregnancy was diagnosed 90 d after FTAI via rectal palpation by a veterinarian. Artificial insemination conception rates were determined based on calving date, with d from FTAI (July 20, 2013) to calving calculated at 282 d based on average gestation lengths reported in previous literature for AI sires (Larson et al., 2006). Overall pregnancy percentage was determined as the percentage of cows that were pregnant from either FTAI or natural service during the breeding season.

2.5 Reproductive Performance

Pregnancy rate was calculated as the proportion of cows exposed to bulls or artificially inseminated that were confirmed pregnant by a veterinarian by palpation. Cows displaying signs of estrus after a positive pregnancy check were re-palpated, and if found to be non-pregnant, the original conception was listed as an abortion. Calving percentage was calculated by dividing the number of calves born by the number of cows exposed (either FTAI or NSB) according to Reiling (2011). Calf birth weight was collected within 24 h of birth, and calving span or length of calving was calculated as the difference between the last and first calving day of live birth within each program. Calving distribution or percent of females calving in each 21 d interval was also calculated for each program. Calves born alive was estimated as the proportion of calves alive at birth. Weaning percentage was calculated as the number of calves weaned divided by the number of females exposed according to Reiling (2011). Calves were weaned on October 2, 2014, and weaning weights (WW, kg) were measured. All calf 205-d adjusted weaning weights ($WW_{205\text{d adjust}}$) were also calculated. Data were used to determine breeding program effects on cow reproductive performance and weaned calf performance.

Calf cumulative weaning weight (CWW) or calf cumulative 205 d adjusted weaning weight was determined as follows: $CWW (CWW_{205\text{d adjust}}) = \sum WW_i$, where, WW_i is the weaning weight (or 205 d adjusted weaning weight) of each calf in the breeding program.

2.6 Economic Analysis

A partial-budget analysis was calculated and used to compare the FTAI and NSB programs following the approach used by Parish and Riley (2011). Partial budget analysis is a methodology to assess changes in profit arising from a change in production practices (Tigner, 2018). Partial budget analysis only considers the parts of the business that change as the result of a practice being adopted. The disadvantages (increased costs and reduced revenues) expected to result from a new practice's implementation are subtracted from the expected advantages (decreased costs and increased revenues) resulting from implementation to generate the net change from the newpractice being considered. In the analysis, FTAI is the alternative program considered, therefore advantages from FTAI adoption allowing for increase in revenue and reduced costs were assumed to be: increase in total kg weaned, improvement in wean percentage, reduced breeding bulls required and reduced number of replacement females required. Disadvantages from FTAI adoption that may decrease revenue and increase costs, were assumed to be: cost of FTAI drugs and CIDR, semen costs, AI technician, additional labour and infrastructure requirements, reduced cull bull and open female sales. The costs for each breeding program were calculated. Costs for FTAI program include drug costs (prostaglandin, GnRH), CIDR and supplies (syringes, needles, applicator), semen (1 straw/cow), fee and mileage for AI technician, additional labour, clean up bull

annual maintenance cost and handling system depreciation. Costs for the NSB program included costs to maintain a breeding bull year-round. All dollar values expressed are in Canadian dollars (\$CAN).

2.7 Cost of Breeding Bull

Bull maintenance costs were incurred for both FTAI and NSB programs and are shown in Table 1. Costs were based on assumptions for feed, bedding, mineral, grazing, vaccinations, breeding soundness evaluation, yardage, depreciation and 15% risk of loss following the approach described by Larson (2010). Bulls were assumed to graze for 180 d at a cost of \$0.90/d as per private pasture rates reported by Hoimyr and Thompson (2013). Grass-legume hay ($20 \text{ kg/d} \times \$65/\text{tonne}$) was assumed to be fed for 185 d and rolled barley ($3 \text{ kg/d} \times \$170/\text{tonne}$) for 120 d, and bedding straw was assumed to cost \$15 per head. Yardage was valued at \$1.17 per winter feeding day according to published cost of production benchmarks for 2012 Saskatchewan cow-calf producers (Larson, 2013). Vaccinations for bovine respiratory disease, blackleg, anthrax and footrot were estimated to cost \$20 per head (Larson, 2017).

Table 1. Annual bull maintenance costs

Direct Costs	Total (\$)	Assumptions
Hay	245.41	Fed 20 kg/d for 185 d, valued at \$65/tonne
Pasture	162.00	Grazing for 180 d, valued at \$0.90/head/day
Bedding	15.00	Source: WBDC Fact Sheet#2014-04
Grain	64.76	Fed 3 kg/d for 120 d, valued at \$170/tonne
Minerals/salt	15.00	Source: Larson 2010
Vet/medicine	20.00	Source: Larson 2010
Semen testing	100.00	Source: Watrous Animal Hospital, 2015
	622.17	
Yardage	216.45	\$1.70 per day \times 185 d (Larson 2013)
Bull depreciation	685.81	Purchase Price (\$4,000)-Salvage value ($\$1.05 \times 842 \text{ kg}$) divided by 3 yr of use
Risk of loss	600.00	15% \times purchase price
TOTAL (\$)	2,124.43	
\$/cow	84.98	25 cows serviced per bull

The bull breeding soundness evaluation was estimated to cost \$100 per sire, which is similar to western Canadian veterinarian pricing accessed in 2015. The average price paid for breeding bulls between 2011 and 2013 at the Termuende Research Ranch was \$4,000 per bull. Herd culling records indicated bulls are typically culled after three years of use, with the average cull weight being 842 kg and cull price reported by Canfax (September, 2013) was \$2.30 per kilogram. The annual maintenance, risk and depreciation costs totaled \$2,124, which can be spread over the number of females the bull is expected to breed (Table 1). For the NSB program, each bull was expected to service 27 females (80 cows divided by 3 bulls), therefore the cost is \$78.68 per female exposed. In the FTAI program, each bull was expected to service 40 females, therefore the cost is \$53.11 per female exposed.

2.8 Fixed-Time Artificial Insemination Costs

Fixed time artificial insemination is a time-sensitive, labour intensive breeding method, and requires each cow move through a handling system three times over a 10 day timeline. The first time is for CIDR insertion and GnRH injection, a second time for CIDR removal and prostaglandin injection, and a third time for artificial insemination and a second dose of GnRH. For the purposes of the analysis, it was assumed two people averaged five minutes per cow to move the cows from the pen, handle each animal in a squeeze chute and return to the pen facility. Labour was valued at \$18 per hour for a cost of \$9 per cow. A trained technician performed the AI at a cost of \$17.86 per female. The CIDR cost was \$17 per cow, while drugs, syringe and needle costs were \$12.19, and semen cost at \$26.60 per straw, for a total cost of \$55.79 for FTAI supplies. The requirement of a handling system and sorting pens means a depreciation expense should be factored into the analysis. Infrastructure depreciation ($\$1.33 \text{ per chute run} \times 3 = \4.00 per female) was based on an initial investment of \$40,000, 20 yr life expectancy (5% annual decline in value), 300 head herd and five handling system times per animal per year. The cost of the clean-up bull (\$2,124 per year) was borne by all the females in the FTAI program ($n = 40$), for a cost of \$53.11 per female. The total cost for the FTAI program was \$139.76 per female.

Average breeding program production was calculated as the total production of all calves whose dams were classified in a particular breeding program. Weaned calf revenue was calculated as follows; Calf revenue (\$)/program = Calf cumulative wean BW, kg/program × WCP, \$/kg, where, WCP = wean 249.4 kg (550 lb) calf prices. The 10 year (2008-2017) average price for weaned calves in Saskatchewan, Canada was \$3.68/kg (Canfax 2017).

2.9 Statistical Analysis

Data (reproductive metrics, cow weight, Julian d of calving, calf birth weight, calf weaning age and weight, 205 d adjusted weaning weight) were analyzed using the MIXED procedure of SAS 9.2 (SAS 2003). The model used for the analysis was: $Y_{ij} = \mu + T_i + e_{ij}$, where, Y_{ij} was an observation of the dependent variable ij ; μ was the population mean for the variable; T_i was the fixed effect of the contemporary cow breeding program (NSB and FTAI); and e_{ij} was the random error associated with the observation ij . Cow was considered an experimental unit. For all statistical analyses, significance was declared at $P < 0.05$.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Cow Reproductive Performance

The success of AI programs depends on using good quality semen and acceptable conception rates can be achieved with animals receiving adequate nutrition during the breeding season (Sudano et al., 2012). Beef cow reproductive performance in the NSB and FTAI programs is presented in Table 2. Body weight and body composition have important effects on cow reproductive efficiency and reflect the adequacy of the cow's energy reserves necessary for optimum reproductive performance (Houghton et al., 1990). At pregnancy diagnosis, no differences ($P = 0.82$) were observed among breeding programs for cow BW (659 ± 7.8 kg), whereas FTAI program had greater ($P = 0.03$) cow BCS (2.62 vs. 2.52), compared to average BCS for cows in NSB program.

Table 2. Effect of natural breeding (NSB) versus CO-Synch + controlled internal drug release (FTAI) on cow reproductive performance for 40-cow herd

Item	Breeding program		<i>P</i> -value
	NSB	FTAI	
<i>n</i>	40	40	-
Pregnancy diagnosis BW (kg)	657±12	661±9	0.82
Pregnancy diagnosis BCS	2.52	2.62	0.03
Pregnancy rate (% of total cow)	92.5	97.5	0.05
Pregnancy rate by AI (% of total cow)	-	58.0	-
Calving span (d)	69	64	-
Calving rate (%)	80.0	92.5	-
Calf birth weight (kg)	38.8±1.1	40.1±0.72	0.34
Calving distribution (% of total calves)			
1-21 d	43.8	62.2	< 0.01
22-42 d	47.0	21.6	< 0.01
43-63 d	9.4	16.2	< 0.01

Note. NSB = natural service breeding (NSB); FTAI = CO-Synch + controlled internal drug release; Cow BW adjusted for conceptus gain according to NRC (2000) recommendations; BCS = body condition score (1 = emaciated; 5 = obese; Lowman et al., 1976); Percentage of cows that conceived by artificial insemination.

In general as pointed out by Selk et al. (1988), the negative effects on cow reproduction (*i.e.*, pregnancy rate) occur only when BCS drops below 2.5 (4.0 BCS, US scale) during the pre-calving and pre-breeding periods. Therefore, these performance results suggest cows in both breeding programs performed well and were in acceptable BCS (> 2.5) by the end of the breeding period.

There were four open (non-pregnant) cows in total, where FTAI and NSB programs had 1 and 3 open cows, respectively. Consequently, the FTAI program (AI pregnancy rate = 58%; AI + clean-up bull pregnancy rate = 97.5%) had a slightly greater (5%) pregnancy rate, compared to the NSB program. The current study pregnancy rates for NSB program were slightly lower than reported by Durunna et al. (2014), who reported pregnancy rates of 95.4% for winter calving cows. Nielson and Funston (2016) collected data from published studies reporting

AI and final pregnancy rates and summarized final pregnancy rate following estrus synchronization and AI for a lower bull:cow ratio than the current study (1:50) was 89.2 percent (AI pregnancy rate = 55.6%). Compared to the AI pregnancy rate reported by Nielson and Funston (2016), the pregnancy rate of FTAI cows in the current study (97.5%) was slightly higher.

The overall rate of twinning was 2.5%, with cows in NSB program having two twin births. Breeding program had no effect ($P = 0.34$) on calf birth weight between NSB (39 kg) and FTAI (40 kg) cows. Calf birth weights in the current study were lower compared to birth weight reported by Damiran et al. (2016) (41.4 ± 0.6 kg), in studies conducted at the same location.

The length of the calving season has important implications for cow-calf producers. A 60 to 80 d calving season is suggested to optimize labour during calving and to wean more uniform calves (Deutscher et al., 1991). One method for producers to reduce the length of the calving season is by imposing a shorter breeding season. The average length of calving season was 5 d shorter in FTAI (64 d) program, compared to the NSB (69 d) program. Pang et al. (1998) reported a calving span of 53 d, which was shorter than that of the current study, presumably because of the shorter breeding season evaluated in their study. The recommended breeding season length is 63 d, which results in a similar 63 d calving season length (BCRC, 2019). In addition, the average calving span reported in the 2017 Western Canadian Cow-Calf survey was 87 d indicating cows in the current study are performing at levels higher than typical commercial cow-calf operations (Larson, 2018). The FTAI program calving rate was 12.5% greater compared to the NSB program. The calving rates of both programs did not match the pregnancy rates, because two cows in each program aborted. The calving rates of the NSB program reported in the current study (80%) are similar with Pang et al. (1998), who reported 82%, but lower than those reported by Durunna et al. (2014), who reported a 94% calving rate. The pregnancy rate for cows in the NSB program are within the range of that reported by Damiran et al. (2016) ($93 \pm 3\%$), a study conducted at the same location (Lanigan, Saskatchewan, Canada). There was a marked difference between the NSB and FTAI breeding program on the proportion of cows calving in the first 21 days (43.8% vs. 62.2%), 22-42 days (47.0 vs. 21.6%), and 43-63 days (9.4 vs. 16.2%) (Table 2). This suggests that compared to natural service breeding, a potential advantage of a FTAI program is to have more calves born in the first 21 days of the calving season, which allows producers to market larger, more uniform groups of calves. Some studies have shown as much as a 10 to 17 day calf age advantage and 10 kg weight advantage for FTAI calves at weaning, a result of estrous synchronization (Bo et al., 2007). The recommended industry target is to have at least 60% of females calving within the first cycle (Jaeger et al., 2004). In the present study, the FTAI breeding program met this recommendation for calving distribution.

3.2 Calf Wean Performance

Calving date and actual weaning weight of calves are important measures for beef producers to collect (Damiran et al., 2018). Calf wean performance differed between breeding programs, as weaning rate for FTAI program cows was greater (90%) compared to cows in the NSB program (77.5%) (Table 3). The higher weaning rate of FTAI cows is partially due to the higher pregnancy rate achieved in this program (97.5 vs. 92.5%) and partially due to lower abortion and calf death loss (FTAI program [1 open, 37 born, 36 weaned]; NSB program [3 open, 33 born, 31 weaned]). Cows bred in the FTAI program, weaned five more calves compared to cows bred in the NSB program. Calf survival to weaning is important to cow-calf producers because a higher percentage of weaned calves generates more income and provides more options for replacement selection (Bo et al., 2007).

Calf pre-weaning average daily gain (ADG) was lower ($P = 0.02$) for the calves from FTAI cows (1.13 kg/d) compared to the calves born to cows in the NSB program (1.21 kg/d). Breeding date differed between programs (June 24 vs. July 20, 2013, for NSB and FTAI, respectively), but the calves were weaned on the same date (October 5, 2014). Marshall et al. (1990) studied calving date and reported that calf birth weight and pre-ween ADG did not differ ($P > 0.05$) for calves born 21 d apart. The ADG for calves born to NSB cows was in the range with historical (2001 and 2017) pre-weening ADG records (1.07 ± 0.17 kg/d) previously reported by Damiran et al. (2018) on the WBDC research cow herd.

Table 3. Effect of natural breeding (NSB) versus CO-Synch + controlled internal drug release (FTAI) on calf weaning performance of 40-cow herd

Item	Breeding program		SEM	<i>P</i> -value
	NSB	FTAI		
Cow, <i>n</i>	40	40	-	-
Total weaned calves, <i>n</i>	31	36	0.61	0.42
Wean rate of calves (%)	77.5	90	0.53	0.01
Pre-weaning ADG (kg/d)	1.21	1.13	0.02	0.02
Calf age at weaning (Julian day)	172.2	145.4	3.13	< 0.01
Calf weaning BW (kg)	245.8	207.6	5.70	< 0.01
Calf adjusted 205-d weaning BW (kg)	286.0	271.9	4.83	0.04
Calf cumulative weaning BW (kg)	7636	7490	-	-
Calf cumulative adjusted 205-d wean BW (kg)	8297	10192	-	-

Note. NSB = natural service breeding (NSB); FTAI = Co-Synch + controlled internal drug release; Wean rate (%) = [(calves weaned (n)/cows exposed (n)) × 100]; ADG during birth to weaning period; Calf cumulative weaning BW = Calf wean BW (kg) × Total weaned calves per breeding program (n).

Lower (*P* = 0.01) weaning weight for FTAI calves compared to NSB calves was largely attributed to younger age (26 d; *P* = 0.01) at weaning for the FTAI calves. However, when adjusted by breeding start difference, no difference (*P* = 0.16; data not shown) was observed in WW between NSB calves (245.8±5.7 kg) and FTAI calves (234.7±5.4 kg). This is similar to Marshall et al. (1990), observing similar ADG of calves born 21 and 42 d apart. In addition, due to the lower (*P* = 0.01) pre-wean ADG, the FTAI program calves had lower (5.3%) 205-d adjusted weaning weights (271 vs. 286 kg) compared to the NSB program calves. Although the FTAI program had more calves weaned, because of lower wean weight, FTAI program had lower (2%) total cumulative weaned BW (7490 kg per 40 cow) compared to NSB cow program (7636 kg per 40 cow). However, the FTAI program calves had greater (23%) total 205-d adjusted weaned weight compared to NSB program calves (10,192 vs. 8297 kg for FTAI and NSB, respectively).

3.3 Breeding Program Cost Evaluation

Table 4 presents the costs associated with keeping breeding bulls and also summarizes the assumptions that have been made for these estimations. All dollar values expressed are in Canadian dollars (CAN\$).

Collected cost data and calculations from Larson (2010), were used for winter feed and grazing costs, yardage, veterinary/medical costs, purchase and cull prices, years of use and bull:cow ratio. Bull purchase price averaged \$4000, ranging from \$2700 to \$5400, with a risk of 15% of bulls being injured, and having to be replaced each year. The annual bull maintenance costs averaged \$838 per year. In 2014, the cull bull sale (salvage value) price was \$880, and average number of years bulls used was 3 yr, therefore bull depreciation calculated to be \$685.81. The average annual cost for a bull was \$2124 for 40-cow herd scenario. Dividing the total annual cost by 25 (number of cows, bull expected to service), the per cow cost of a bull equals \$84.98 per cow. The average bull to cow ratio for western Canada was reported to be 1:24 (Larson, 2018).

The costs associated with the FTAI program for a 40 cow herd are presented in Table 5. When the bull:cow ratio of 1:40 is used, the bull (clean-up) purchase price (~\$53/cow; 38% of total cost), semen price (~\$ 27/cow; 19% of total cost), CIDR (\$17/cow; 12% of total cost) price, and total AI technician cost (~\$18.0; 13% of total cost) were the most prominent variables in determining FTAI costs.

Table 4. Bull ownership/maintenance costs for natural service breeding (NSB) (40 cows)

Item	Cost (\$)	Assumptions/Source
Direct costs		
Hay	245.41	Fed 20.4 kg/d for 185 days, valued at \$65 /ton
Pasture	162.00	On grass for 180 days; grazing worth \$0.90/bull/day
Bedding	15.00	Source: Larson (2010)
Grain	64.76	Fed 3.2 kg/d for 120 days, valued at \$170/ton
Minerals/Salt	15.00	Source: Larson (2010)
Vet/Medicine	20.00	Source: Larson (2010)
Semen testing	100.00	-
Total direct costs	622.17	-
Yardage cost	216.45	\$ 1.17 per day × 185 day (Larson 2012)
Bull depreciation	685.81	Based on actual average purchase price (\$4000) less salvage value (cull bull sale price in 2014 = \$1.05 × 839 kg) divided by 3 years of use (Average number of years bulls used)
Risk of bull loss	600.00	15% of bulls will need to be replaced during breeding season
Total costs	2,124.43	-
\$/cow (25 cows)	84.98	-

Overall total breeding costs for the 40-cow herd were \$5,591 hence, the average cost per cow was \$140. Thus, the cost for pregnancy of each cow was greater (by ~\$55; or by 65%). These results agree with Johnson and Jones (2008), who reported that if only the cost per pregnancy is considered, few AI programs consistently compete well with a natural service breeding, which is in agreement with the current study results. Johnson and Jones (2008) further suggested that thorough assessment of economic feasibility of estrus synchronization and AI should incorporate potential returns and account for the random nature of various inputs and economic risk in the decision making process.

Table 5. Cost of fixed-time artificial insemination program (FTAI) for 40 herd

Item	Total (\$)	\$/cow
<i>FTAI supplies</i>		
Prostaglandin	207.48	5.19
GnRF (2 doses)	243.45	6.09
CIDR	680.11	17.00
Syringes, applicator	36.67	0.92
Semen	1,064.00	26.60
Total supply costs	2,231.70	55.79
<i>AI technician</i>		
AI fee	420.00	10.50
Mileage	119.28	2.98
Labour charge	175.14	4.38
Total AI technician costs	714.42	17.86
<i>Ranch labour</i>		
Ranch labourers	120.00	3.00
<i>Clean up bull</i>		
Clean up bull	1,699.55	42.49
<i>Overhead</i>		
Handling system	160.00	4.00
Total costs	4,925.67	123.14

Note. AI technician cost = AI technician and supplied semen; Ranch labourers = Two staff at \$18/hour, 5 mins/cow × 3 chute runs; Cleanup bull = Achieve 50% conception with AI (20 natural service at \$84.98/cow); Handling system = Assume \$40,000 (5% depreciation) on handling system required infrastructure for FTAI.

For calculated weaned calf revenue, the FTAI program generated an additional \$6957 per year (Figure 2). This represents a large financial advantage for cow-calf producers. Overall, the differences in average production between the programs in the current study was associated with differences in total number of calves weaned and higher total kg weaned (205-d adjusted basis), but some differences may be associated with calf weaning weight.

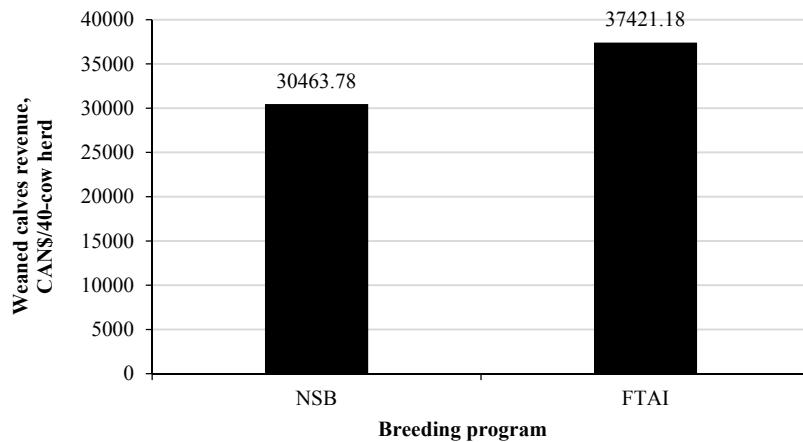


Figure 2. Effect of breeding system on weaned calf revenue.

Note. NSB = natural service breeding; FTAI = fixed time artificial insemination. Revenue calculated as calf cumulative kg (205 d adjusted wean weight) of 40-cow herd \times estimated market value of \$3.68 per kg (2008-2017 average price for 249.4 kg calf in Saskatchewan).

In western Canada, the cost of production is reported at \$962 per cow wintered (Alberta Agriculture and Forestry 2016). Consequently, weaned calf revenue per cow was \$983 and \$1011 for the NSB and FTAI programs, respectively. Therefore, in terms of weaned calf revenue, FTAI program generated greater return compared to the NSB program. Thus, the present study findings demonstrate the potential for cow-calf producers to use artificial insemination.

However, a partial budget is simply an analysis tool that may not address all costs accrued on the ranch, only the costs and revenues that will change if the management practice being considered is implemented. A partial-budget analysis comparison for fixed-time artificial insemination with natural service breeding is presented in Table 6.

In the partial budget analysis, the advantages from integrating the new program (increased revenues and decreased costs) are compared against any disadvantages (decreased revenues and increased costs). The disadvantages are then subtracted from the advantages to give the net change in profit from the management practice being considered. Table 6 shows increased costs associated with the 7-d CO-Synch + CIDR (FTAI) protocol including semen, AI technician, facilities costs and labour.

Table 6. Partial budget comparison for FTAI vs. NSB breeding programs for 40 cow herd

Increased costs	\$	Increased revenue	\$
Drugs, CIDR, supplies	1,168	Change in wean weight	-10.4 kg/calf
Semen costs	1,064	Change in wean rate (%)	12.5%
AI technician	714	Value of additional kg	\$12,090
Chute runs/labour	120		
Total increased costs	3,066	Total increased revenue	12,090
Reduced revenue	\$	Reduced costs	\$
Reduced cull bull sales	660	Fewer bulls required	2,124
Fewer open cull sales	1,938	Fewer replacements required	2,800
Total decrease in profits	5,664	Total increase in profits	17,014
Net change in profits = \$11,350			

Note. NSB = natural service breeding; FTAI = Co-Synch + controlled internal drug release; Partial budget adapted from Mississippi State University Extension Service (Publication #2486); Wean weight = 205 d adjusted weaning weights.

The decreased revenues resulting from fewer bulls required if a FTAI program is implemented (assume 50% fewer bulls) and fewer non-pregnant cows for cull sales resulting from increased conception rate. Increased revenues are generated from increases in conception rate, weaning rate and weaning weight. Reduced costs are a result from requiring fewer herd sires (estimate 50% of cows bred AI) and 5% fewer replacements valued at CAN\$1400 per cow. Overall, for the 40-cow herd scenario, net change in profit due to FTAI implementation was \$11,350 dollars.

Implementing a FTAI breeding program, reduces the number of natural service bulls required and thereby lowers bull ownership expenditures. At the time of this comparison, bull prices were relatively low. Any change in feed prices would also certainly impact the expenditure categories. Increases in bull purchase price and hay costs could further increase the advantage of using a FTAI program. These costs of supplemental feed would also have an impact on the relative advantage of the FTAI program. Moreover, as the herd size increases on a beef operation, the FTAI program is more likely to have lower costs compared to a natural service breeding program (Johnson & Jones, 2008). Total beef cow herd in Canada is ~4 million (Statistics Canada, 2017), and average beef cow herd size in Canada is 63 animals. However, 63, 24, and 13% of the producers have > 47, 47 to 122, and < 122 cows (Statistics Canada, 2011), which would suggest that a FTAI program is more economically attractive to Canadian beef industry. Furthermore, when a reduced bull-to-cow ratio is maintained, for the NSB program, the FTAI program advantage value would also become more positive. In agreement with the current study findings, Johnson and Jones (2008) also noted that estrus synchronization and artificial insemination were economically advantageous compared with natural service when a sufficient genetic value premium could be obtained from AI sired calves. In conclusion, the 2015 Canadian National Beef Strategy has a target to increase production efficiency by 15% by the year 2020 (Canadian National Beef Strategy, 2015). Utilization of superior genetics through the selection of high merit AI sires and fixed-time artificial insemination can aid in the achievement of this target.

4. Conclusions

As evidenced by the results of the current study, from the point of the view of the cost for pregnancy, the natural service program can be a lower cost (less by ~ \$38/cow) option compared to the FTAI program. However, considering improvements in conception rate, calving span, calving rate, calving distribution, calf weaning rate and weights in a partial budget analysis, FTAI generated \$11,350 (\$284 per cow) net increase in profit, which would make a FTAI program worth considering by commercial beef producers. Nevertheless, producers should critically evaluate their own operation to determine which type of breeding program to use, taking into account their own production costs, expected AI conception rates, need for improved genetics, and management capabilities.

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