

The power of on-farm data: What and when

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Sheep MetriX

What is the power of on-farm data?

- What data will benefit your business / enterprise?
- What and when you collect data? Will influence how useful it is.
- How you use the data is where you will find the power.....
 - Finding the good and/or poor performers – then what do we do with them?
 - The timing of our decisions.
- Can you use the data more than once?

RFID / EID

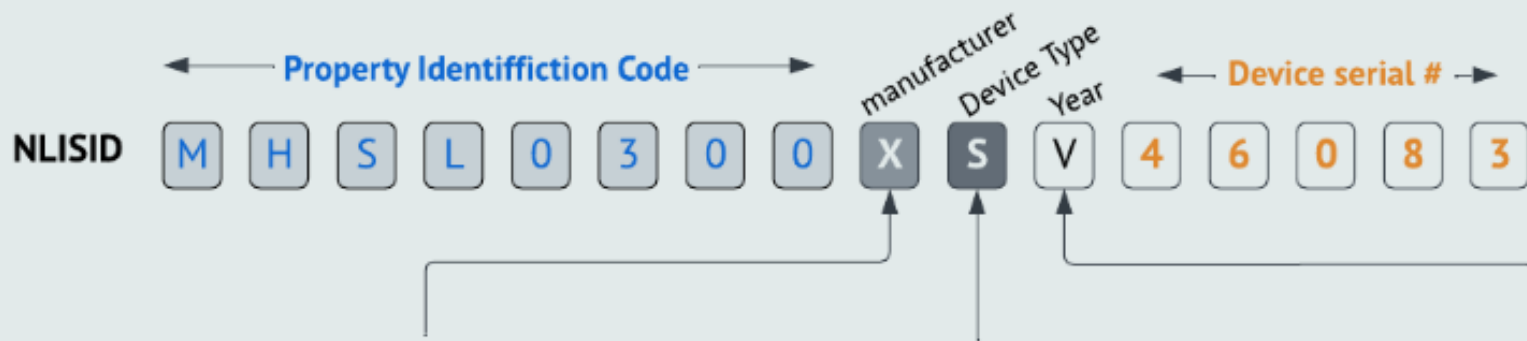
The eID tag is the enabler.



Some eID Terms

- NLIS – National Livestock Identification
- VID – Visual tag identification (tag number)
- eID – Electronic Tag (RFID)
- Stick Reader
- Indicator – scale head; weigh scale
- Panel reader
- Bucket file - eID and VID paired in excel
- Connectivity – do you need this?
- Digital literacy.....





Manufacturer code (1 letter)

X = Allflex Australia
 L = Leader Products
 M = Datamars
 A = Shearwell
 R = Enduro

Device type (1 letter)

S = Sheep (RFID breeder)
 T = Sheep (RFID post-breeder)
 K = Goat (RFID breeder)
 L = Goat (RFID post-breeder)

Year (1 letter)

Q = 2019	V = 2024
R = 2020	W = 2025
S = 2021	X = 2026
T = 2022	Y = 2027
U = 2023	Z = 2028

Tags



Colour	Red	Blue	Black	White	Orange	Green	Purple	Yellow
Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029

- eID tags options
 - Allflex – Rapid Tag
 - Datamars – Zee Tag
 - Leader – Multitronic
 - Shearwell – eID
 - Enduro
- **Tag placement** – super important
- Put your order in **after pregnancy scanning**
 - Tag numbering – Year + Number eg 2300001



Hardware

- Stick readers
- Panel readers
- Indicator
- Handlers/weigh crates



What data should you collect?

- Depends on your breeding or production objective
- What type of enterprise(s) are you running?
 - Meat Focused
 - Fibre Focused
- Only collect data you are going to use
- Be able to compare across years/seasons/enterprises/time
 - Per head
 - Per hectare
 - Per kg
 - g/head/day

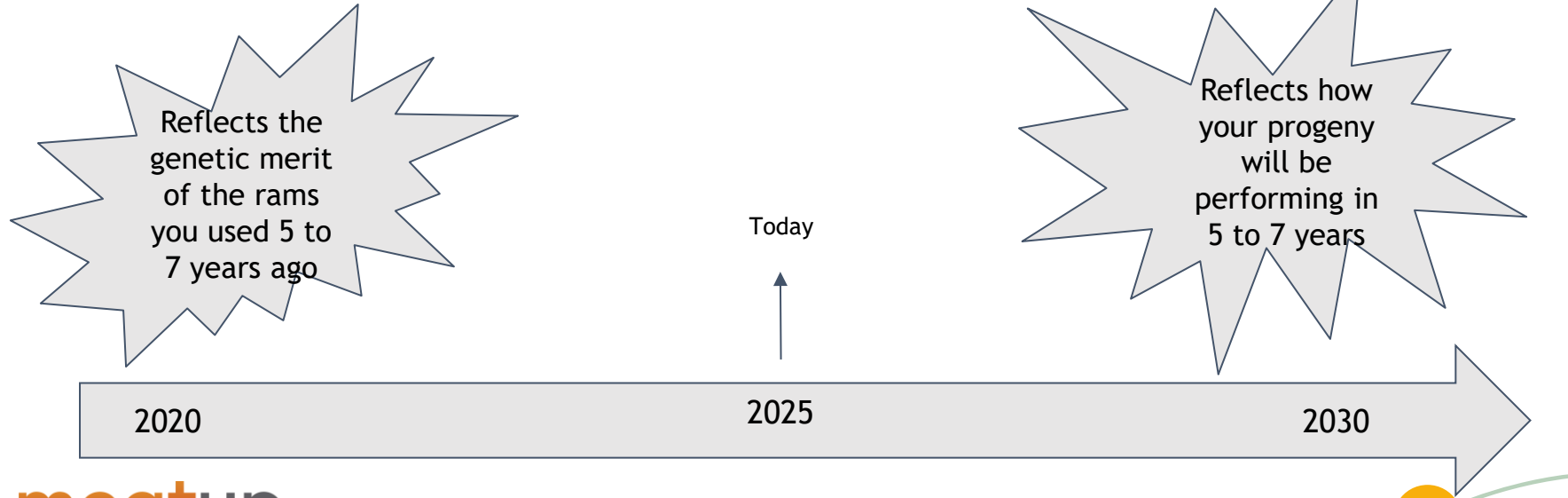


Breeding objective

- It is really important to capture your breeding objective and have a clear goal on how you are going to use your data.
- SMART
 - Specific
 - Measurable
 - Attainable
 - Relevant
 - Time Based

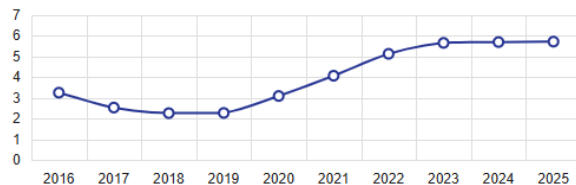
Breeding Objective				
Traits	Increase	Maintain	Decrease	Measure
Fleece Weight		✓		Maidens
Micron			✓✓	Maidens
Growth Rates	✓✓✓			All up to 300 days
Mature Size		✓		Joining Wts
Reproduction	✓✓✓			Preg; Wet & Dry
Muscle & Fat	✓	✓		Rams
Worms			✓✓	Rams
Wrinkle			✓✓✓	Marking

Ram Team Manager & Flock Profile

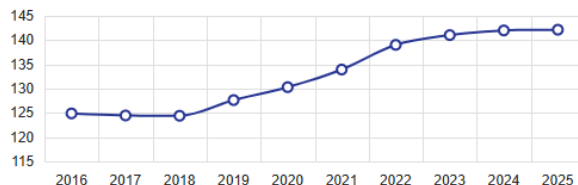


Ram Team Manager – genetic trends

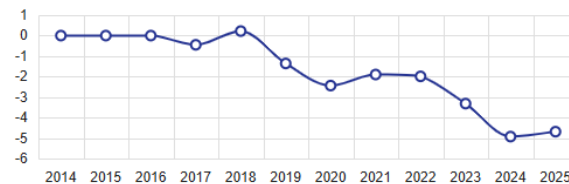
Post Weaning Weight (kg)



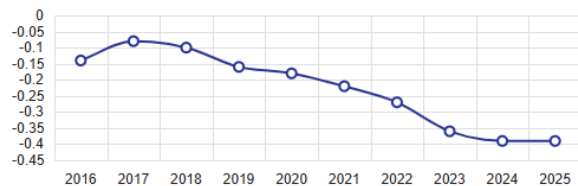
Sustainable Merino (score)



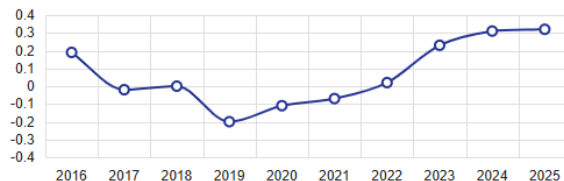
Yearling Worm Egg Count (%)



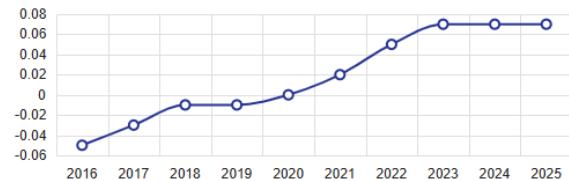
Early Breech Wrinkle (score)



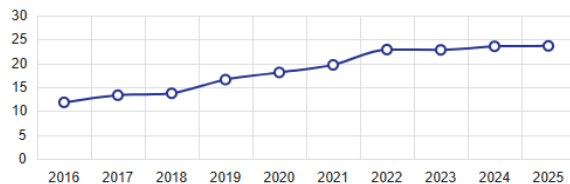
Yearling Eye Muscle Depth (mm)



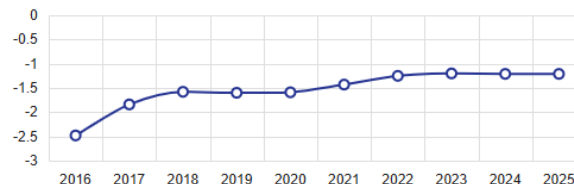
Weaning Rate (score)



Yearling Clean Fleece Weight (%)



Yearling Fibre Diameter (µm)



When to collect data?

- When do you need data to make a decision
 - Classing/Selection
 - Joining; Pre lambing; Pre-sale
- What does your calendar look like normally?
- Can you fit data collection into your current program?
- Do you have the gear and capacity to DIY?
- Do you need to get someone in to do it for you?



Month	2024	2025	2026	2027
January	Joining (24 Drop)	Joining (2025 Drop)	Joining (26 Drop)	Joining (2027 Drop)
February				
March				
April	Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2023 drop) + Preg Scan	Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2024 Drop + Preg Scan	Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2025 drop) + Preg Scan	Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2026 Drop) + Preg Scan
May				
June	Lambing (24 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)	Lambing (25 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)	Lambing (26 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)	Lambing (27 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)
July				
August				
September	Weaning (2024 Drop) + Classing	Weaning (2025 Drop) + Classing	Weaning (2026 Drop) + Classing	Weaning (2027 Drop) + Classing
October				
November				
December				

Month	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
January	Main Shearing (Tip shear on 22 drop)	Joining (24 Drop)	Main Shearing (Tip shear on 2024 Drop)	Joining (26 Drop)	Main Shearing (Tip shear on 2026 Drop)
February	Preg scan		Preg scan		Preg scan
March					
April	Lambing (23 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)	Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2023 drop) + Preg Scan	Lambing (25 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)	Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2025 drop) + Preg Scan	Lambing (27 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)
May					
June		Lambing (24 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)		Lambing (26 Drop) + Marking (EBWR, Age, BCOV, Paddock)	
July	Weaning (2023 Drop)		Weaning (2025 Drop)		Weaning (2027 Drop)
August	Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2022 Drop)		Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2024 Drop + Tip shear on 2025 Drop)		Main Shearing (Collect GFWs on 2026 Drop + Tip shear on 2027 Drop)
September	Classing	Weaning (2024 Drop) + Classing	Classing	Weaning (2026 Drop) + Classing	Classing
October					
November		Joining (2025 Drop)		Joining (2027 Drop)	
December					

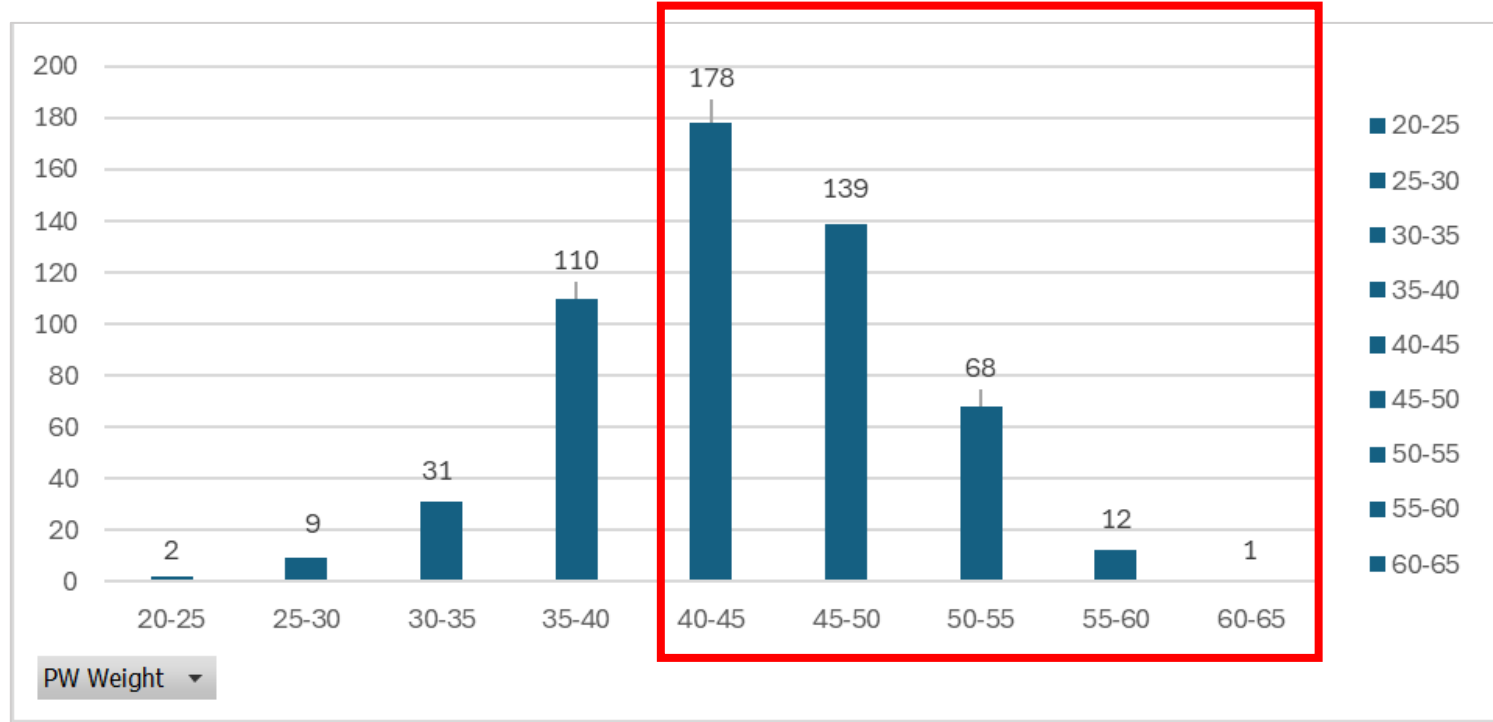
When to collect data?

Ewe Lamb Group	Count	Ave. Body Weight (kg)	ADG Weaning to 28/02/2025 (kg/hd/day)
Ewe Lamb Lambs	39	37.2	0.175
Purchased in ewes	124	47.4	0.153
MA Dam Lambs	383	42.8	0.100
Total / Average	546	43.4	0.118

- **Example – Joining ewe lambs**

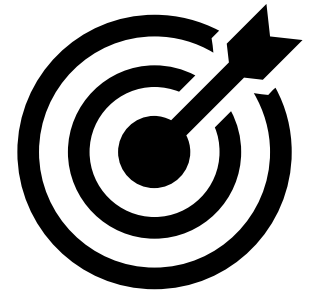
- Look at your calendar – what month will you join them?
- Weaning – collect a weaning weight
- Growth rates – set dates to weigh lambs and monitor growth rate
- Joining weight
- Preg scan weight
- Pre lambing weight

Are we meeting our targets?



Data collection timing and protocols

- **Based around your calendar of operations you should have**
 - When you carry out current management/husbandry
 - This can then inform when you collect the data on the traits that are important to you breeding objective
 - And when you need the data to make decisions eg classing/mating
- **Protocols**
 - Body weights – 2 hours off feed, collect as quickly as possible
 - Fleece – min 9-10 months of age; 5 mths wool FD; 6 mths wool GFW
 - Be consistent eg mid side sample – pin bone or midside; condition scoring
 - Visual Scores – follow the score guide



Data capture without scanning a tag

- At lamb marking capture the tag number sequence for each mob
 - Example record birth type, dam age, paddock
 - Tags 24**0001** to 24**0250** – Twins out of Maiden ewes; Hill Paddock
 - Tags 24**0251** to 24**0700** – Single out of MA ewes; Dam Paddock
- Add these columns in your bucket file – BT, Dam Age, Paddock

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	EID	VID	YOB	BT	DAM AGE	BT PDK
2	940 110029951161	220001	2022	2	Maiden	HILL
3	940 110029951162	220002	2022	2	Maiden	HILL
4	940 110029951163	220003	2022	2	Maiden	HILL
5	940 110029951166	220251	2022	1	MA	DAM
6	940 110029951167	220252	2022	1	MA	DAM



Data capture example cont.

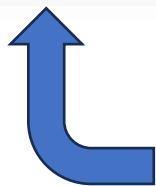
- The data captured at marking can be used later – you can even draft on this information
 - Example
 - When you class the ewes you can draft and class them separately
 - Twins out of maidens, twins out of MA, single etc
 - Classing the twins first so they are not disadvantaged due to size
- Data that will require scanning a tag at marking
 - Collect the above +
 - Sex
 - Breech scores
 - Age score (eg 1 – 5)



Using the data



Class	Count	WT	CFW	FD	FLC Val	RP MP+ Index
Top	112	62.1	5.1	17.2	\$104.59	110.4
2nd	112	58.9	4.8	17.6	\$92.29	105.6
3rd	261	56.2	4.6	17.8	\$85.89	100.7
4th	187	55.8	4.5	18.0	\$81.28	94.2
CULL	74	52.8	4.5	18.6	\$74.84	88.0
Total/Ave	746	57.0	4.7	17.8	\$87.41	100.0



meatup
FORUM



mla
MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

Data use multiple times eg Preg Scanning

- Manage pre lambing; lambing paddock allocations
- Link across years
 - = Collate over time eg 0, 1, 2, 2, 001220
- How responsive is my flock (+ with condition score at joining)
- Birth type (on lambs)
 - Born in single or twin paddock
- Paddock analysis – lambing and weaning %
- Cross reference to WET & DRY @ Marking



Financial benefits of scanning for multiples

- Selling the dry sheep
- Better allocation of feed
 - Less feed to singles
 - More feed to multiples
- Better paddock to twins
 - + ewes lambs
- Use birth type when selecting your replacement ewes
- ROI = 474%

Management options	Scanning for multiples	\$/ewe
Sell the passengers	✓	\$1.85
Feed allocation:		
✓ to pregnant ewes	✓	\$0.80
✓ to multiples	✓	\$1.00
Paddock allocation	✓	\$0.95
Replacement selection	✓	\$0.95
Total value per ewe	\$5.55	

Source: AWI & MLA(2014)

Questions from clients

- How to upload data
 - Minor details eg headings – case sensitive
 - FD, fd, micron or BT, birth type, Birth Type
- Using the data
 - Pulling data together – multiple sources
 - Reporting – what format do you want it in?
- Essential
 - Have an idea of what you want to achieve or
 - What question(s) are you trying to answer
 - Then make a plan



Take home messages

- You don't have to do everything yourself.
- You do need to be clear why you want to collect data & when you need it.
- Keep it simple, start small and build confidence.
- Stage your approach, there are varying levels of Tech.
- Look for other ways to use the same data.
- Review progress over time.

Tools and resources

- SheepMetriX – eID Implementation on Farm Workshop –
www.sheepmetrix.com.au/eid-courses
- Excel for eID – Back to basics
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zVZN0qfKiXs&t=157s>
- Excel for eID – using your data effectively
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fq5C0op6NKk>
- Excel for eID – building your data over time
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7OJv5FwOpHE>