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_	Breeding season pregnancy rates:									
	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
	PR	81%	86%	84%	86%	82%	94%	92%	93%	
	Mean calving day	79.2	80.9	59.2	56.2	53.7	47.2	39.5	38.7	
	BS length	120	120	110	88	80	75	70	72	
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UF-NFREC Case Study Change in calf value:								
Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mean calving day	79.2	80.9	59.2	56.2	53.7	47.2	39.5	38.7
Difference from 2006/2007	0	0	21.7	24.7	27.2	33.7	41.4	42.2
Per calf increase in value	0	0	\$87	\$99	\$109	\$135	\$166	\$169
Herd increase in value	0	0	\$19,100	\$29,700	\$32,700	\$40,500	\$49,800	\$50,700











Julie Walker, Extension beef specialist, South Dakota State University





















	CARCASS VALUE									
		Calving Period 1	Calving Period 2	Calving Period 3						
	Carcass Value	0 (\$1,114)	-\$25 (\$1,089)	-\$74 (\$1040)						
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CONCLUSION

- Estrous synchronization with natural service or AI can allow for more calves being born early in the calving season
- Al along with sire selection of genetically superior bulls increase the quality of the product
- Using gender-sorted semen with females that are expressing estrus, will maximize conception rates and improve the skew of gender ratio
- Early born calves has potential to increase feedlot performance
- Heifers calving in the first 21days has potential to improve longevity in the herds as well as pounds of weaned calves

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