Strategic plan for production of quality beef in Northeast part of Thailand

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Strategic plan for production of quality beef in Northeast part of Thailand

1. Potentiality of beef cattle production in Northeast.
2. Beef cattle strategic plans.
Potentiality of beef cattle production in Northeast
Northeast part of Thailand

513,000 km²

160,000 km² (31%)
Number of beef cattle in Northeast

1,927,698 heads
Good cattle breed and physical characteristics for meet production.

Thai native cattle

Indu Brazil

Charolais

Angus

Brahman

Simmenthal

Tajima

Thai-Black cattle

62.5% Angus + 37.55 Thai native

Kabinburi beef cattle

50% Simmental + 50% Brahman

Tak beef cattle

62.5% Charolais + 37.5% Brahman

Kampangsan cattle

25% Thai native + 25% Brahman + 50% Charolais
Potentiality of beef cattle production in Northeast part of Thailand

• Dominated by the crop residues including rice, cassava and corn etc.,

• Local agricultural knowledge and experience.
Pakchong 1 Napier Grass

• Very high-yielding
  – the 59-days old plants are easily 10 feet tall.
  – 1 rai (1600 m²) can yield 20 tons of fresh herbage per cutting.
  – four harvests can be made in one year (every 60-70 days).

• Contain high crude protein 16-18%.

• Grown in many areas.

• Ratooned (regrows after each cutting).

One hectare can produce 500 tons, That’s enough to feed 50 beef cattle for one year.
Potentiality of beef cattle production in Northeast part of Thailand

- 220 Artificial insemination unit.

- 121 units of live cattle markets are widespread throughout the country.
Potentiality of beef cattle production in Northeast part of Thailand

• 276 units of cattle slaughterhouse.
Modern Slaughter house in Northeast

Phonyangkum Co-operative, Sakonnakorn province

Nakornphanom Beef Company, Nakornphanom province

Nongsung Agricultural Co-operative, Mukdaharn province

Salukdai Sub-district, Surin Province
Beef cattle strategic plan
**Genetic improvement programs**

Thai native cattle

Indu Brazil  +  Charolais  +  Angus

Tak beef cattle  62.5% Charolais + 37.5% Brahman

Kabiniuri beef cattle  50% Simmental + 50% Brahman

Thai-Black cattle  62.5% Angus + 37.55 Thai native

Kampangsan cattle  25% Thai native + 25% Brahman + 50% Charolais
Total Mixed Ration (TMR)

• Complete mix of all feed ingredients.
  – forages, grains, protein feeds, minerals, vitamins and feed additives

• Cattles eats a nutrient with balanced ration.
  – Reduced the risk of digestive upsets.
  – Rumen pH stabilized and rumen digestion of feeds optimized.
  – Good production and health.

• Reduce the work of feeding cows and save labor costs.
Smart farming

FUTURE FARMS
small and smart

SURVEY DRONES
Aerial drones survey the fields, mapping weeds, yield and soil variation. This enables precise application of inputs, mapping spread of pernicious weed blackgrass could increasing Wheat yields by 2-5%.

FLEET OF AGRIBOTS
A herd of specialised agribots tend to crops, weeding, fertilising and harvesting. Robots capable of microdol application of fertiliser reduce fertiliser cost by 99.9%.

FARMING DATA
The farm generates vast quantities of rich and varied data. This is stored in the cloud. Data can be used as digital evidence reducing time spent completing grant applications or carrying out farm inspections saving on average £5,500 per farm per year.

TEXTING COWS
Sensors attached to livestock allowing monitoring of animal health and wellbeing. They can send texts to alert farmers when a cow goes into labour or develops infection increasing herd survival and increasing milk yields by 10%.

SMART TRACTORS
GPS controlled steering and optimised route planning reduces soil erosion, saving fuel costs by 10%.

Traceability test

- Animal identification and registration;
  - unique identifier
  - epidemiological unit
  - unique group identifier
- The ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stages of its life.
STANDARD CATTLE ABATTOIR

- Thai Agricultural Standard on Beef (TAS 6001-2004)
STANDARD CATTLE ABATTOIR

• Good manufacturing practices for cattle abattoir;
  – Transportation of cattle from farm to abattoir
  – Humane slaughtering method
  – Carcass management
  – Good hygienic practices
  – Transportation for carcass, meat and products
Cattle farmer training programs

• Increase farmer understanding of beef cattle farming knowledge and practices.
  – herd health management
  – pasture management
  – the care and feeding of beef cattle
  – Sorting and breeding cattle
  – vaccinating
Animal health and welfare

• Cattle health survey.
• Limiting disease surveillance program.
• Vaccination and parasite control programs.
• Antimicrobial drugs to prevent or treat disease.
Goals

- Increasing beef cattle production.
- Improve cattle performance for desired traits.
- Improved animal health and welfare.
- Increasing modern slaughter houses.
- Improve product quality and cost efficiency.
- Develop new technologies that will benefit the beef cattle industry.
Thank you for your attention
Pakchong 1 Napier Grass

• The Department of Livestock Development project.
  – Also called, “Super Napier” or “Hybrid Napier”

• by crossing
  – Pennisetum purpureum (the ordinary napier grass) and Pennisetum glaucum (Pearl Millet)

http://mb.com.ph/Agriculture/Agri_Plain_Talk/15702/A_super_napier_from_Thailand