

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Gallatin County Farm News'n Such

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Timely Tips

Dr. Roy Burris, University of Kentucky Beef Specialist

Spring-Calving Cow Herd

- The breeding season continues. Observe the cows and bulls! Watch bulls for injury or lameness and change bulls if a high percentage of cows are returning to heat. Record cow breeding dates to determine next year's calving dates and keep records of cows and bulls in each breeding group. Use your IRM Beef Calendar to record breeding dates.
- This is a critical time for getting cows bred. They should be on good pasture with clover and preferably low endophyte levels for the spring breeding season. Keep pastures vegetative by clipping or making hay. Cows should have abundant shade and water; heat stress can ruin the breeding season.
- Keep a good pasture mineral mix, which contains adequate levels of phosphorus, vitamin A, selenium and copper, available at all times. Consider a special area for creep grazing calves, or practice "forward grazing", allowing calves to graze fresh pasture ahead of the cows. This can be accomplished by raising an electric wire or building a creep gate.

Fall-Calving Herd

- Wean calves as soon as pasture quality deteriorates, if not already done.
- Pregnancy test cows if not done previously.
- Cull cows at weaning time
 - Smooth-mouthed cows
 - Cows weaning light weight and/or poor-quality calves
 - Open cows
- Select replacement heifers on the basis of:
 - conformation
 - weaning weight
 - temperament
 - dam and sire records
 - select more than needed to allow for culling after a short breeding season
 - select heifers that will reach their target weight by the beginning of their breeding season

General

- Finish harvesting excess pasture as hay soon! It should be cut before it becomes too mature. Be sure and replenish your reserves. Try to put up more than you think you will need.
- Pasture should supply adequate energy, protein and vitamins at this time. However, be prepared for drought situations. Don't overgraze pastures so that recovery time will be faster. Overgrazed pastures will recover very slowly during July/August.
- Keep pastures small for rotational grazing so that nutritive quality can be maintained. They should be small enough so cattle do not graze longer than a week. As the season progresses, you need several paddocks to give

each properly stocked pasture about 4 weeks' rest.

- Clip grazed-over pastures for weed control and so that seed heads do not irritate eyes. Pastures should be kept in a vegetative state for best quality.
- Control flies. Consider changing insecticides and/or methods of control this year, because insecticide resistant flies may have developed if you have used the same chemical year after year.
- Prevent/Control pinkeye
 - consider vaccinating,
 - control flies,
 - clip tall, mature grass,
 - treat problems quickly, inject antibiotics and steroids in infected animal's eyelid or intramuscularly according to product used. Glue patch over eye.
- Maintain a clean water supply and check it routinely. Water is extremely important in hot weather.

“One Man’s Pie is Another Man’s Poison”

***Dr. Roy Burris, Beef Extension Specialist,
University of Kentucky***

The argument over just how much the price of grain is affecting world food prices has reached a new level. Some contend that it is really the high price of fuel that is driving food costs upward. One report said that it couldn't be the price of grain because “there is only about six cents worth of corn in an 18-ounce box of corn flakes”. We already knew that only a small percentage of the cost of food actually gets back to the farmer. However, some type of agricultural producers do have it better than others.

I was just reading a farm magazine in which a cotton producer was lamenting the rising costs of inputs like fuel, fertilizer and seed. He had to decide whether to grow cotton, soybeans or corn – all of which are at record prices. Corn prices have increased from \$2.50 to around \$6.00 a bushel with December futures now at \$6.37. I would never begrudge this farmer making a good living but I will say that his economic situation is better than most livestock operations.

The fact is any operation that depends on feed grain is struggling unless they can pass on the costs to the consumer. According to the National Pork Producers Council (NPPC), U.S. pork producers lost more than \$2.1 billion in just seven months. They are now losing about \$50 on each hog marketed due to the doubling of feed costs.

Cattle operations that depend on feed grain are also feeling the pinch. Cattle producers, especially those in the southeastern United States, must lessen their dependence on feed grains. Fortunately, ruminants (like cattle) have the ability to consume large amounts of forage and to convert that feed to meat and milk. In fact, that is what they are naturally adapted for and that is what they do best. We must “put the rumen back in ruminants” to be sustainable in this part of the country. Our ability to produce forages, and the cow's ability to convert them to meat, has always been our “ace-in-the-hole”.

The drought and ensuing feed shortage of last year should have taught us a couple of valuable lessons. One is that purchased feeds can be very expensive and the other is that improved pasture management systems can really pay off.

What can we do now? First, practice rotational grazing for more efficient forage utilization. Then, look at ways to extend the grazing season. Try to have something to graze during July and August. Fescue is pretty much dormant during that period of time. Summer grasses can be of benefit for both grazing or making hay. They will add some flexibility to your feeding program. You can also work on the end of the grazing season. Consider stockpiled/accumulated fescue pasture for December and January or beyond. Our goal should be to graze at least 10 months of the year. You won't likely have much pasture in February and March so you should have an adequate supply of hay available.

Backgrounding operations can work on a combination of forages and by-product feeds to

lessen their dependence on feed grain. We need to get ourselves in a position where we don't have to compete with ethanol production and the world's food supply to obtain cattle feed. Forages and by-products can allow us to do that.

The UK Beef Bash 2008: A Different Kind of Field Day

Lori Porter, Extension Associate, University of Kentucky

Mark your calendars now for a different kind of field day! The first ever Beef Bash will be held at the Research & Education Center in Princeton on September 23, 2008. More information about exhibits and other educational opportunities coming soon! This is an excellent opportunity to visit with UK research, extension and administrative personnel as well as the leadership of the Kentucky Cattlemen's Association. Visit <http://ces.ca.uky.edu/beefirm/bash/> for updated information. Sponsored by the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and the Kentucky Cattlemen's Association.

Use Pregnancy Diagnosis to Cull Replacement Heifers Early

Dr. Les Anderson, Beef Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky

Many ranchers choose to breed the replacement heifers about a month ahead of the mature cows in the herd. In addition, they like to use a shortened 45 to 60-day breeding season for the replacement heifers. The next logical step is to determine which of these heifers failed to conceive in their first breeding season. This is more important today than ever before. As the bulls are being removed from the replacement heifers, this would be an ideal time to call and make arrangements with your local veterinarian to have those heifers evaluated for pregnancy in about 60 days. In two months, experienced technicians should have no difficulty identifying which heifers are pregnant and which heifers are not pregnant (open). Those heifers that are determined to be "open" after this breeding season should be strong candidates for culling. Culling these heifers immediately after

pregnancy checking serves three very economically valuable purposes.

1) Identifying and culling open heifers early will **remove sub-fertile females from the herd**. Lifetime cow studies from Montana indicated that properly developed heifers that were exposed to fertile bulls, but DID NOT become pregnant were often sub-fertile compared to the heifers that did conceive. In fact, when the heifers that failed to breed in the first breeding season were followed throughout their lifetimes, they averaged a 55% yearly calf crop. Despite the fact that reproduction is not a highly heritable trait, it also makes sense to remove this genetic material from the herd so as to not proliferate females that are difficult to get bred.

2) Culling open heifers early **will reduce summer forage and winter costs**. If the rancher waits until next spring to find out which heifers do not calve, the pasture use and winter feed expense will still be lost and there will be no calf to help eventually help pay the bills. This is money that can better be spent in properly feeding cows that are pregnant and will be producing a salable product the following fall.

3) Identifying the open heifers shortly after (60 days) the breeding season is over will **allow for marketing the heifers while still young** enough to go to a feedlot and be fed for the choice beef market. The grading change of several years ago has a great impact on the merchandising of culled replacement heifers. "B" maturity carcasses (those estimated to be 30 months of age or older) are very unlikely to be graded Choice and cannot be graded Select. As a result, the heifers that are close to two years of age will suffer a price discount. Currently non-pregnant, yearling 875 pound heifers (shortly after a breeding season) are selling for about \$94 per cwt. Therefore an 875 pound, culled replacement heifer is worth about \$822. Non-pregnant two-year old cows are selling for about \$65 to \$70 per cwt. Open two-year old cows (those that could have been identified shortly after the breeding season) that weigh 1000 pounds would only sell for about \$700 next spring.

The average expense for owning the cow is about \$1 per day. So the total loss of keeping the open

heifer would be about \$200 in feed and forage and another \$122 in lost value. **The grand total expense for not culling open replacement heifers in today's market is about \$322 per head.** Therefore, it is imperative to send heifers to the feedlot while they are young enough to be fed for 4 to 5 months and not be near the "B" maturity age group.

Certainly the percentage of open heifers will vary from ranch to ranch. Do not be concerned, if after a good heifer development program and adequate breeding season, that you find that 10% of the heifers still are not bred. These are the very heifers that you want to identify early and remove from the herd. It just makes good economic business sense to identify and cull non-pregnant replacement heifers as soon as possible.

June Marketing Report

Kenny Burdine, Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Kentucky

May was a friendly month in the feeder cattle markets. Several fundamental factors helped prices to improve from April levels. Corn prices seemed to moderate and live cattle futures for the fall and winter showed some real strength. Favorable grazing conditions also were likely a factor in summer placements of light calves.

By the end of May, 95% of the 2008 corn crop was planted. This was definitely supportive to feeder cattle prices as wet conditions have plagued this spring. The 2008 crop is clearly still

At the same time, it appears that supplies of feeder cattle in feedlots will be light this summer and support fed cattle prices quite a bit by winter. Live cattle contracts for the coming winter have remained above \$105 per cwt. Even with feedlot cost of gain near \$1 per pound, feedlots are able to place 7wts. at pretty strong prices. This in turn tends to support calf prices as well.

As we move into summer, supply fundamentals should remain supportive. Cattle will be looking for signs of demand weakness from consumers, especially if the economy remains sluggish. Chicken, beef, and pork are the three main meats in American diets and beef tends to be the most expensive of the three, making it somewhat vulnerable. Memorial Day is usually an excellent weekend for retail beef featuring as people fire up the grills to kick-off summer. The Fourth of July is also a fairly big beef holiday, but has historically been more favorable to ground beef, than to higher end steaks.

At the same time, feedlots will continue to monitor the progress of the 2008 corn crop. With corn carryover stocks at such low levels and corn acreage down as much as it is this year, there is not a lot of room for crop problems. Hints of lower than expected yields or other potential supply problems will move the markets quickly this summer. And, we've learned that as grain markets move, feeder cattle markets respond.

Kentucky Auction Prices
500 to 600 lb Med / Large Frame Steers

