Minimizing Feeding Costs with Winter Grazing Systems



Feeding Cows in the winter is the #1 variable cost associated with owning that cow.

- An average winter daily cost will be \$1.50 per cow per day
 - Feed = Forage + Hay + Supplement
 - > \$55 1100 lb 4x6 bale \$0.05/lb @ 30 lbs = \$1.50/c/d
 - \$320 ton by-product \$0.16/lb @ 4 lbs = \$0.64/c/d
 - > \$2.14 per cow/day
- KFMA data shows:
 - 64% of Income variation is due to Total Costs (TC)
 - Feed costs make up 45-55% of TC
 - However, little correlation between pasture costs and TC (r=.02)
 - Reducing hay and supplementation will reduce costs, increase profits

Feeding Cows in the winter is normally the #1 variable cost associated with owning that cow.

- Make The Cow Do The Work!
- Having a balanced forage system will help reduce hay feeding days.
- Supply quantity and quality!
- Grazing fertilized forage can save you \$1/C/D!
- Stockpiling fall forage production as a standing hay crop – Bermudagrass, Fescue, Brassicas, Small Grains, Native
- Growing a cool season spring production forage – Annual Ryegrass, Small Grains, Clover, Fescue

OSU Rules of Thumb - Fertility



- It takes 50 lbs actual N to make 1 additional ton of warm season grass
- It takes 60 lbs actual N to make 1 additional ton of cool season grass
- For E. OK, 1 acre will produce 1 ton of forage per year without fertility!

8 tons forage/cow/year? Unfertilized pasture = 8 Acres

Forage Budgeting.(F-2584)

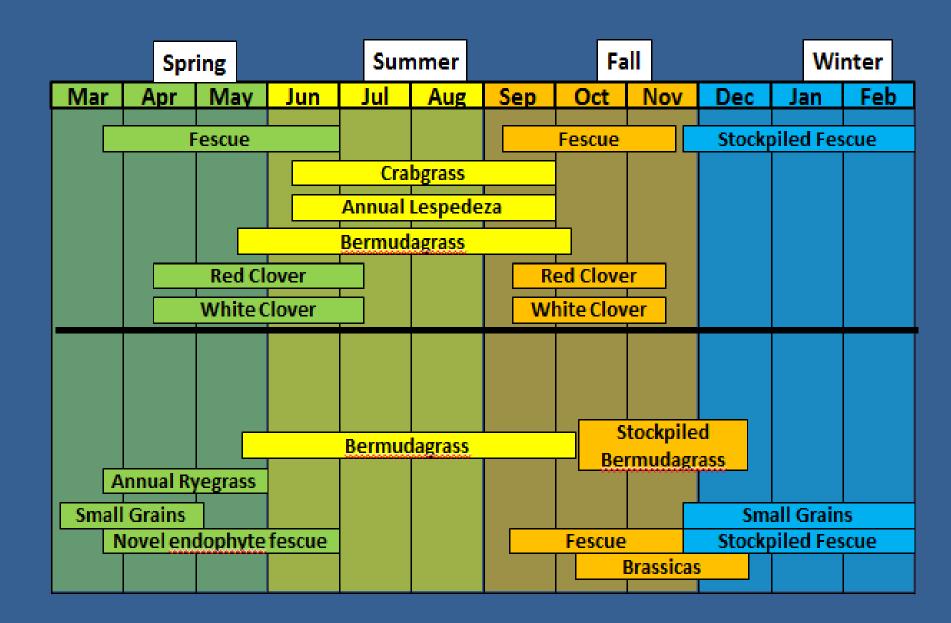
- Livestock description 1200# cow
- Total number of days 365
- Dry matter consumption 43 lbs/day
- Lbs/animal 15695 x #animals 100 =
- Total # forage required 1,569,500 /2000 =
- 785 tons of forage required.

70 % utilization of standing forage.

Strategic Forage Budgeting

- Livestock description 1200# cow
- Total number of days
 60 days
 Nov-Dec
- Ony matter consumption 38 lbs/day @ 80% utilization
- Lbs/animal 2,250 x animals 50 =
- Total # forage required 112,500 /2000
 = 57 tons of forage required.

Forage Production Planning Calendar

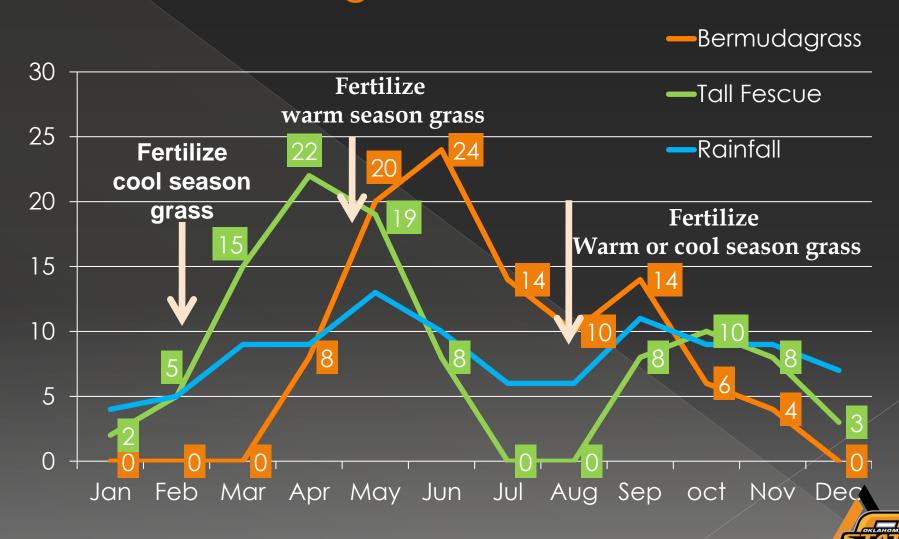


Strategic Forage Budgeting – Variety Selection

- No hay!?
- November December grazing to meet cow req.?
 - Native range with protein supplement
 - Summer grown Bermuda with protein supplement
- No supplement, no hay!?
- Is there forage options that might meet both CP and TDN requirements of our cowherd during this time?
 - Fall fertilized/ stockpiled Bermudagrass (1ton/A)
 - Stockpiled fescue (fertility optional) (0.5 vs 1.5 ton/A)
 - Small grains (fertility needed for decent stand) (1 ton/A)
- Do any need immediate use due to weathering?
- Compare production vs. economics vs. acreage



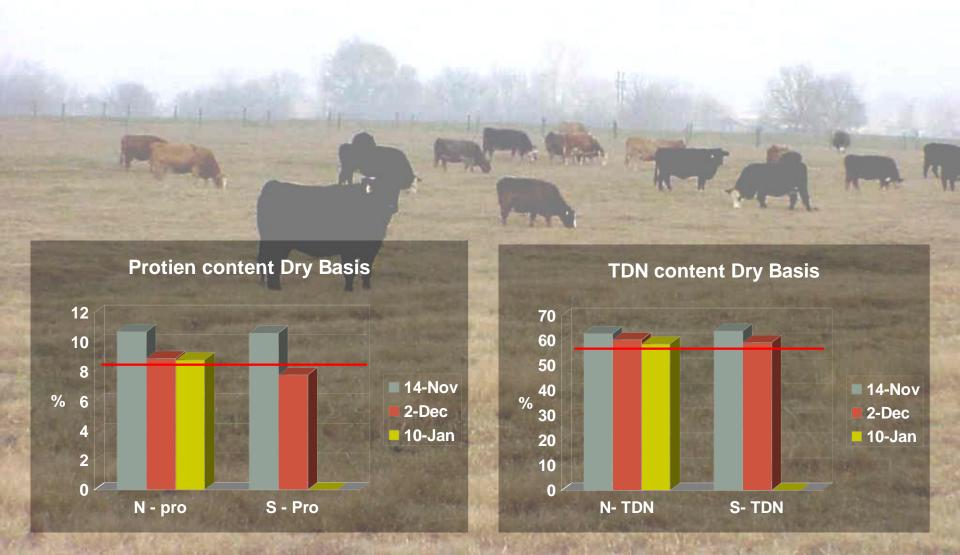
Forage Growth, Rainfall, and Fertilizer Timing



How do I stockpile Bermuda for fall and winter grazing?

- Bermuda grass
 - ✓ Remove existing forage by late August
 - Graze, hay, or mow
 - ✓ Apply 50 to 75 lbs of N
 - Grazing usually begins after frost when growth is complete
 - Rate of forage weathering dictates when cows should be supplemented
 - Expect about 1 ton of forage per acre
 - √ 1.5 acre = 60 grazing days for 1 animal

Stockpiled Bermudagrass (Nov-Dec)



Grazing Strategy Effects Forage Utilization

Harvest Method	Low Efficiency	High Efficiency
Continuous Stocking	30	40
Slow Rotation (2-4 paddocks)	50	60
Moderate Rotation (4-8 paddocks)	60	70
Strip Grazing, MOB, Daily, etc.	70	80
Hay Harvest	30	75

Converting from a continuous to a rotational stocking system.

State Trials	% Increase StckRate	
Arkansas	44	
Georgia	37	
Oklahoma	35	
Virginia	61	



Stockpiled Bermudagrass

2018-2019	1 Day Strip	5 Day Strip	Continuous
	Valliant	Perkins	Perkins
# Head	248	42	42
Acres	131	17	12.3
Crude Protein	12.7	12.9	11.9
Energy (TDN)	59.3	62.2	58.5
Avg Yield	2249	4477	2934
Grazing Days	38	40	17
Cow Days/A	72	99	58
\$/C/D	\$0.38	\$0.29	\$0.50
Harvest Efficiency	83%	71%	57%
Weight Change	-9 lbs	+2 lbs	



Strategic Forage Budgeting - Cost?

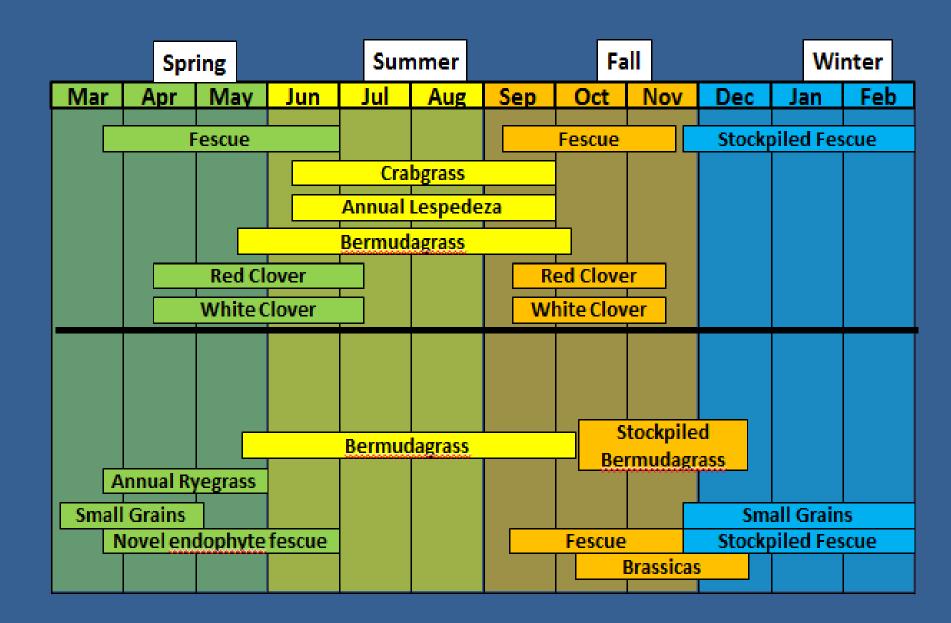
- I need 58 acres of stockpiled Bermudagrass to run this herd through Christmas with 0 hay or supplement!
- Per acre fertility is 50 lbs N which costs \$0.82/lb
- \$41.00 per acre x 58 acres = \$2,842 Nov-Dec (\$8/A app)
- \bullet \$2,842/50 cows/60 days = \$0.95/cow/day (\$0.15 app)
- Traditionally No Waste calculated
 - > \$2.14/cow/day for 60 days = \$128.40 x 50 cows = \$6,420
 - Feeding cost?
- \$0.95/\$2.14 = 44%
- Grazing SP Bermuda was 44% the cost of hay/feed
- You saved \$3,578 (\$71.56/cow) over 60 days!

Strategic Forage Budgeting

- Livestock description 1200# cow
- Total number of days
 60 days
 Jan-Feb
- Ory matter consumption 38 lbs/day @ 80% utilization
- Lbs/animal 2,250 x animals 50 =
- Total # forage required 112,500 /2000
 = 57 tons of forage required.

For a lactating Fall calving herd, forage intake increases approximately 20% or 10 extra tons.

Forage Production Planning Calendar



Strategic Forage Budgeting – Variety Selection

- Each cow needs 3,000 lbs forage for this time period
 - Fall fertilized/ stockpiled Bermudagrass
 - 1 ton/A = 1.5 acres/cow
 - Stockpiled fescue (fertility optional)
 - 0.5 tons/A = 3 acres/cow No N
 - 1.5 ton/A = 1 acre/cow with N
 - Small grain pasture (fertility needed for decent stand)
 - 1 ton/A = 1.5 acres/cow with establishment costs
- Can I improve forage utilization?
 - Strip grazing? 60 vs 80% utilization!
 - 30/.8 = 38 lbs needed 12 lbs/cow/day savings
 - 38 lbs x 60 days = 2,280 lbs or 0.76 acres/cow
 - If we hedge at 1 acre/cow (3,000/38 lbs) = 79 days grazing
- I need 38 acres of stockpiled Fescue to run this herd in Jan & Feb with 0 hay or supplement!



Fescue

- Love it or hate it, its still the best adapted perennial cool season forage for our area.
- Can produce 1-1.5 ton of fall forage/ac and another 2 tons in the spring.
- Adapted to low pH and low Fertility soils.
- Toxicity problems can be managed.
 - > Legume mix, Timing of Use
- Works well in a year-round grazing system.

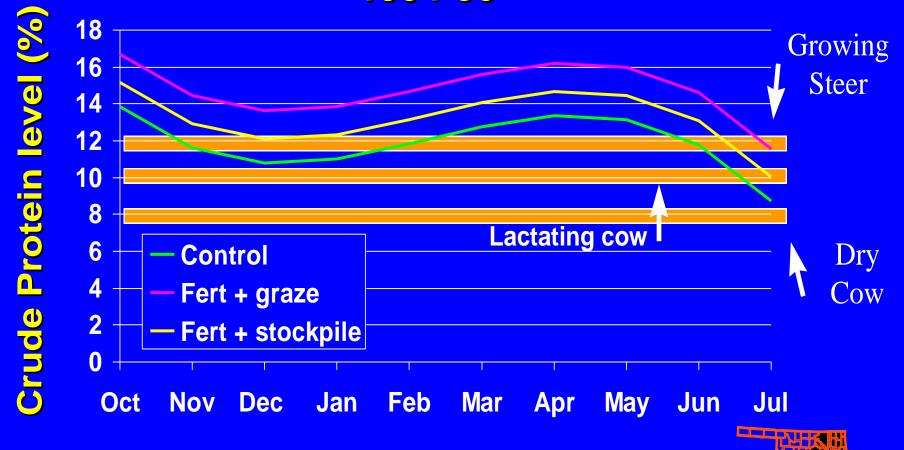
How do I stockpile fescue for fall and winter grazing?

- Tall fescue
 - ✓ Remove existing forage by late August
 - Graze, hay, or mow
 - ✓ Apply 60 to 100 lbs of N
 - Grazing can begin in late-December and continue through February
 - Expect about 1.5 tons of forage per acre
 - √ 1 acre = 60 grazing days for 1 animal

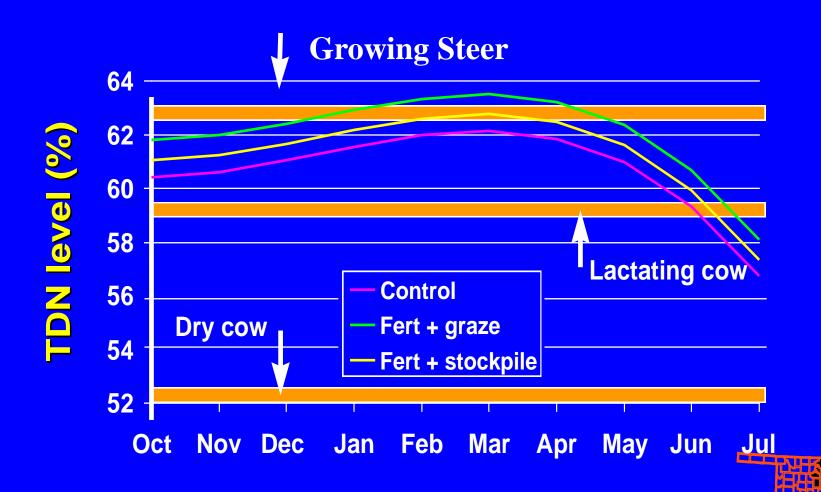
Fall Fertilized Fescue 2001

60 units N	Unfert.	Fertilized	Increase
	Lbs/A	<u>Lbs/A</u>	<u>Lbs/A</u>
Cherokee	865	3803	2938
Craig	1108	2174	1067
Delaware	778	2111	1333
Mayes	885	2281	1396
Muskogee	1117	3201	2084
Nowata	659	2419	1760
Okfuskee	1329	3733	2404
Ottawa	1382	4520	3138
Wagoner	885	5480	4596
Washington	723	1574	851
AVERAGE	973	3,130	2,157

Treatment effect on tall fescue crude protein level in northeast Oklahoma, 1994-95



Treatment effect on tall fescue TDN level in northeast Oklahoma, 1994-95



October 20, 2018 – Stockpile Fescue



In 2018, with 100 lbs N, site produced over 5400 lbs/A by Dec 20th

January 12, 2019 – Strip Grazing Fescue



- Grazed July 17-Aug 3rd 2018
- Clipped to 4" height Aug 11th
- Fertilized with 75 lbs N Aug 18
 - *Missed a 3" rain
- Next rain was mid-September

Sampled Nov 14th 2018

Yield - 3,438 lbs/A

CP - 16.3%

TDN - 66.7%

1350 lb lactating cows Projected 64 grazing days 1A/C (\$0.57/C/D)

January 12, 2019 – Strip Grazing Fescue



February 3rd, 2014 – Strip Grazing Fescue



Feb 17, 2021 – Strip Grazing Fescue



Time to Feed Hay



Strategic Forage Budgeting - Cost?

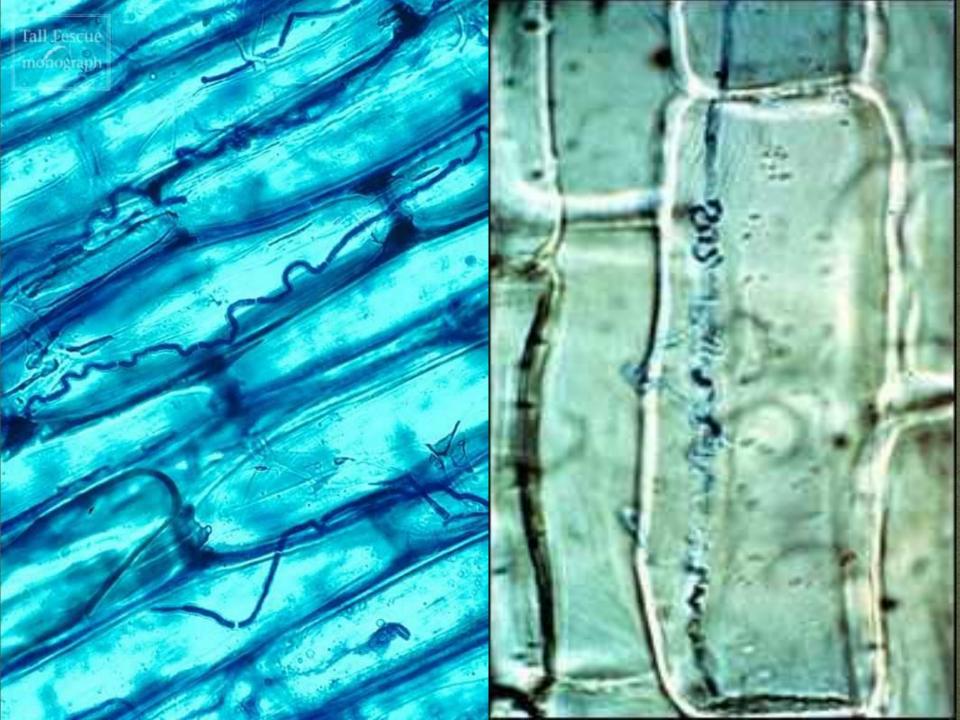
- I need 38 acres of stockpiled Fescue to run this herd Jan - Feb with 0 hay or supplement!
- Per acre fertility is 60 lbs N which costs \$0.82/lb
- \$49.20/acre x 38 acres = \$1,870 + \$8/acre app cost
- \bullet \$2,174/50 cows = \$43.48/cow/60 days = \$0.72/cow/day
- Traditionally
 - > \$2.14/cow/day for 60 days = \$128.40 x 50 cows = \$6,420
- \$0.72/\$2.14 = 34%
- Grazing fescue was 34% the cost of hay/feed
- You saved \$4,246 (\$84.92/cow) over 60 days!

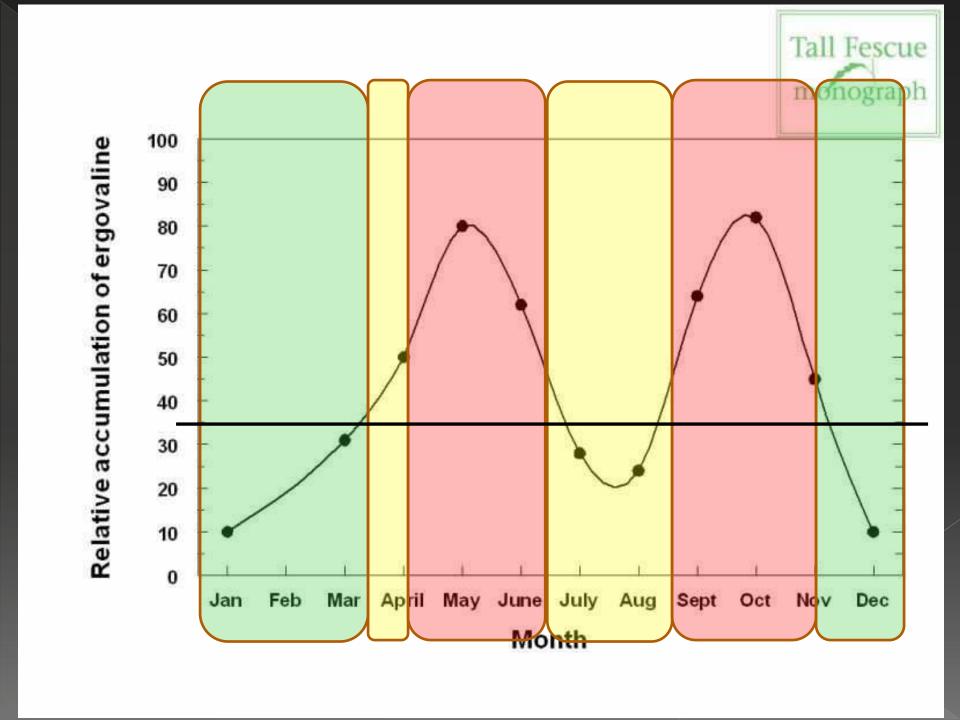
The Good, The Bad & The Ugly







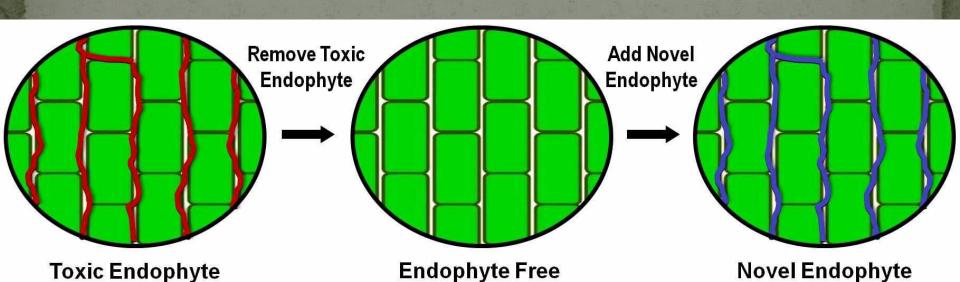








The "new" fescue option



Lets Compare Management!

Wheat

Disk twice, cultivate onceevery year.

Plant 90 to 120 # seed, yearly!

P&K, 60# N Sept. and February.

1 ton forage by Dec., 2 ton by April max yield!

Grazing Mid October – Mid April?

Summer annual crop?

Do it all again next fall?

Fescue

After establishment year, no tillage!

No planting cost.

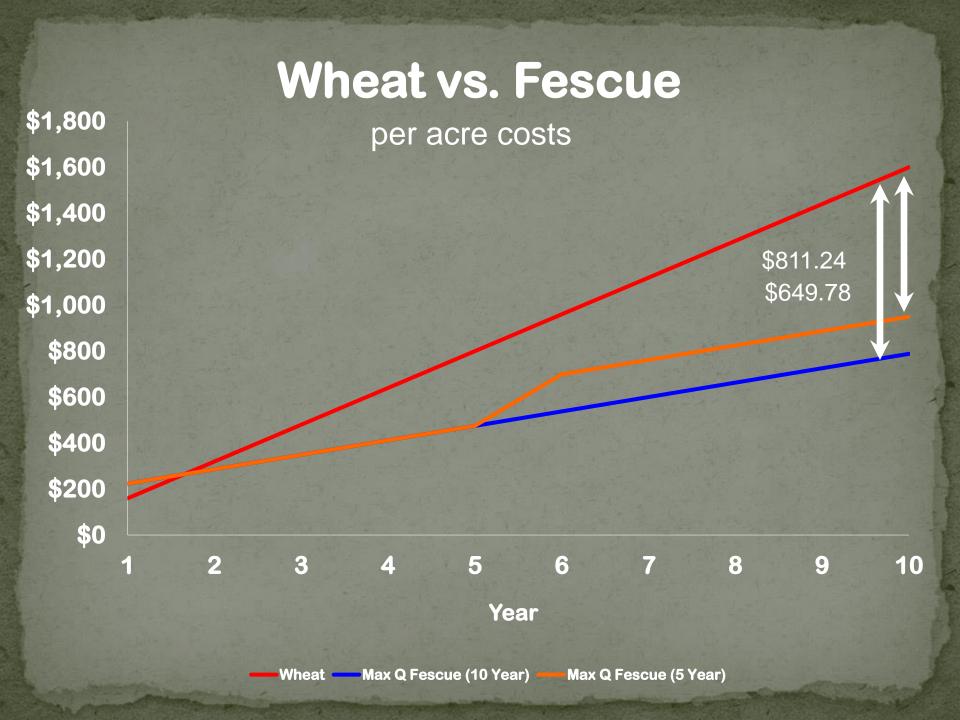
P&K, 60 to 80# N Sept. and 60 to 120# N in February.

1 to 1.5 ton forage by Dec., 2 to 3
ton(??) into Mid May!

Grazing Sept. thru May (?June)

No tillage or seeding summer.

No grazing, Mid June – August unless mixed grass stand.



But Does it **PAY**?

- Eliminate it: The "Silver Bullet"
 - Replacement of E+ with Novel Endophyte (NE) tall fescue
- Minimize: Improving E+ TF
 - Rotate off of tall fescue
 - Graze only in winter
 - Integrating legumes
 - Reduce N fertilization
 - Grazing or clipping seed heads
 - Spraying to suppress seed heads
 - Supplemental feeding with fiberbased energy
 - Pharmaceuticals



Strategic Forage Budgeting

- Stockpiled Bermudagrass 1.5 A/C = Nov & Dec
- Stockpiled Fescue 1 A/C = Jan & Feb
- We will still need some hay!
- Traditional feed costs did not include labor, fuel, equipment, etc.
- You are now left with March and ½ of April until
 Bermudagrass begins sufficient production to graze.
- Annual Ryegrass or Small Grains for Mar & Apr?
- CONGRATULATIONS! You have a 320 day grazing system!
- You just accomplished what 95% of beef producers never can, reducing winter feeding to less than 60 days

Survival in the Cow Business



Make the Cow do the Work

Adding 30 Days of Winter Grazing is Equal to:

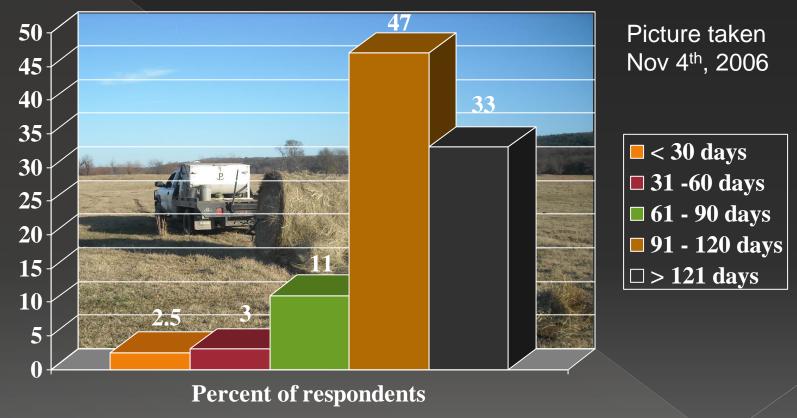
21 lb. Increase in Weaning Weight

2.4% Increase in Weaning Percentage

2.7% Increase in Current Market Value



NE OK Typical Hay Feeding Season – 1999 Survey



Average Snow Cover – 4 days

*Most introduced forage producers fed hay over 110 days

** 75% of producers in more than 120 day bracket fed Nov1-Apr 15 (165d)

Reducing Feeding Cost – Year Round Grazing.

