

COW/CALF CORNER

The Newsletter

From the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service

April 6, 2020

In this issue:

Beef market impacts from COVID-19 vary widely

Derrell S. Peel, Oklahoma State University Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist

Body condition score at calving is the key to young cow success

Glenn Selk, Oklahoma State University Emeritus Extension Animal Scientist

Beef market impacts from COVID-19 vary widely

Derrell S. Peel, Oklahoma State University Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist

Wholesale and retail beef markets have endured enormous upheaval since mid-March. Starting March 16, the surge in retail grocery buying put huge demands on retail supply chains resulting in dramatic and immediate spikes in wholesale beef prices. As shown in Table 1, the overall cutout jumped by nearly 19 percent in a matter of three days. Wholesale prices continued to push higher until March 23, peaking at \$257.32 cwt., up 23.6 percent from March 13 levels. Since then, the cutout has dropped over 10 percent to \$230.44/cwt. on April 3. It is not clear exactly where the boxed beef cutout will settle out in the coming days. At the same time, the demand for food service has dropped sharply leading to a diverse set of impacts on various wholesale beef cuts.

Table 1. Choice Boxed Beef Cutout, \$/cwt.

Date	Price	% Change From Previous Day
03/02/20 - 03/11/20	Avg. \$207.04	
03/12/20	\$206.01	
03/13/20	\$208.14	+1.0
03/16/20	\$224.36	+7.8
03/17/20	\$239.93	+6.9
03/18/20	\$247.24	+3.0
03/19/20	\$249.87	+1.1
03/20/20	\$253.75	+1.6
03/23/20	\$257.32	+1.4

03/24/20	\$256.31	-0.4
03/25/20	\$255.30	-0.4
03/26/20	\$253.57	-0.7
03/27/20	\$252.84	-0.3
03/30/20	\$250.97	-0.7
03/31/20	\$243.15	-3.1
04/01/20	\$235.17	-3.3
04/02/20	\$232.64	-1.1
04/03/20	\$230.44	-0.9

Table 2 shows the changes in weekly wholesale beef product prices since early March. Middle meats, which are dominated by restaurant demand, have dropped while end meats have surged on grocery demand. Prices for most steak items are lower including the tenderloin (189A), down 29 percent and ribeye (112A), down 7.7 percent since early March. Prices for the Petite tender (114F), a popular restaurant item, is down over 32 percent. Short ribs (123A), a popular export item, are down 47 percent in price. Prices for loin strips (180), a popular summer grilling steak that is normally increasing seasonally at this time, is up over 22 percent. Top sirloin (184), is a multi-purpose steak is used in both restaurants and at retail grocery, is priced nearly 13 percent higher.

At the same time, end meat prices, which are typically declining into the summer, are higher driven by grocery demand for value cuts and ground beef. Prices are sharply stronger for the shoulder clod (114A), up 49 percent and Chuck rolls (116A), up 32 percent along with Round items including the Top round (168), up 33 percent; outside round (171B), up 47 percent and eye of round (171C), up 25 percent.

Fast food restaurant demand is down, despite drive-thru service remaining open, resulting in less ground beef demand. Prices of fresh lean 50 percent trimmings, mostly used for food service ground beef demand are down 50 percent to the lowest level in 18 years. Fresh 90 percent lean trimming prices are up nearly 8 percent on indications that imported lean trimmings dropped in March. Grocery demand for ground beef is up as noted above; however, ground beef at retail more commonly uses chuck and round items rather than trimmings.

Table 2. Choice Wholesale Beef Prices, \$/cwt.

Beef Primal	Beef Subprimal	IMPS*	Weekly Price Avg. 3/06-3/13	Weekly Price 4/3	% Change
Rib	Ribeye	112A	\$735.22	\$678.54	-7.7
Chuck	Shoulder Clod	114A	\$211.85	\$316.11	+49.2
	Petite Tender	114F	\$423.96	\$287.17	-32.3
	Chuck Roll	116A	\$266.95	\$352.77	+32.2
Brisket	Brisket	120A	\$416.98	\$379.03	-9.1
Plate	Short Ribs	123A	\$424.48	\$224.67	-47.1
Round	Top Inside Round	168	\$242.76	\$323.31	+33.2
	Outside Round	171B	\$218.12	\$319.89	+46.7

	Eye of Round	171C	\$255.78	\$320.23	+25.2
Loin	Strip	180	\$565.00	\$691.73	+22.4
	Top Sirloin	184	\$292.85	\$329.51	+12.5
	Tenderloin	189A	\$929.90	\$655.67	-29.25
Trim	Fresh 90		\$223.65	\$240.95	+7.7
	Fresh 50		\$57.48	\$28.49	-50.4

*Institutional Meat Purchase Specifications

Body condition score at calving is the key to young cow success

Glenn Selk, Oklahoma State University Emeritus Extension Animal Scientist

Research data sets have shown conclusively that young cows that calve in thin body condition but regain weight and condition going into the breeding season do not rebreed at the same rate as those that calve in good condition and maintain that condition into the breeding season. The following table from Missouri researchers illustrates the number of days between calving to the return to heat cycles depending on body condition at calving and body condition change after calving.

Predicted number of days (d) from calving to first heat as affected by body condition score at calving and body condition score change after calving in two-year-old beef cows. (Body condition score scale: 1 = emaciated; 9 = obese) Source: Lalman, et al. 1997

Condition score at calving	Body Condition Score Change in 90 Days After Calving						
	-1	-.5	0	+ .5	+1.0	+1.5	+2.0
BCS = 3	189 d	173 d	160 d	150 d	143 d	139 d	139 d
BCS = 4	161 d	145 d	131 d	121 d	115 d	111 d	111 d
BCS = 5	133 d	116 d	103 d	93 d	86 d	83 d	82 d
BCS = 5.5	118 d	102 d	89 d	79 d	72 d	69 d	66 d

Notice that none of the averages for cows that calved in thin body condition were recycling in time to maintain a 12 month calving interval. Cows must be rebred by 85 days after calving to calve again at the same time next year. This data clearly points out that young cows that calve in thin body condition (BCS=3 or 4) cannot gain enough body condition after calving to achieve the same rebreeding performance as two-year old cows that calve in moderate body condition (BCS = 5.5) and maintain or lose only a slight amount of condition. The moral of this story is: “Young cows must be in good (BCS = 5.5 or better) body condition at calving time to return to estrus cycles soon enough after calving to maintain a 365 day calving interval.”

Oklahoma scientists used eighty-one Hereford and Angus x Hereford heifers to study the effects of body condition score at calving and post-calving nutrition on rebreeding rates at 90 and 120 days post-calving. Heifers were divided into two groups in November and allowed to lose body condition or maintain body condition until calving in February and March. Each of those groups was then re-divided to either gain weight and body condition post-calving or to maintain body condition post-calving.

Figure 1 illustrates the change in body weight of heifers that calved in a body condition score greater than 5 or those that calved in a body condition score less than or equal to 4.9. The same pattern that has been illustrated in the other experiments is manifest clearly with these heifers. Thin heifers that were given ample opportunity to regain weight and body condition after calving actually weighed more and had greater body condition by eight weeks than heifers that had good body condition at calving and maintained their condition into and through the breeding season. However, the rebreeding performance (on the right side of the legend of the graph) was significantly lower for those that were thin (67%) at parturition compared to heifers that were in adequate body condition at calving and maintained condition through the breeding season (91%). Again post-calving increases in energy and therefore weight and body condition gave a modest improvement in rebreeding performance, but the increased expense was not adequately rewarded. The groups that were fed to "maintain" post-calving condition and weight received 4 lb of cottonseed meal supplement (41% Crude Protein) per day. The cows in the "gain" groups were fed 28 lb/day of a growing ration (12% CP). Both groups had free choice access to grass hay (personal communication). The improvement in reproductive performance (67% pregnant vs 36% pregnant) of the thin two-year-old heifers may not be enough to offset the large investment in post-calving feed costs. Pre-calving feed inputs required to assure the heifers were in adequate body condition at calving would be substantially less than the feed cost per head that was spent on the thin heifers after calving.

Figure 1. Post-calving body condition change of heifers with body condition >5 or <5 at calving and fed to gain or maintain weight. 120 day pregnancy rates (%) are indicated on the right side of the graph lines. Bell, et al. 1990

These data sets have shown conclusively that young cows that calve in thin body condition but regain weight and condition going into the breeding season do not rebreed at the same rate as those that calve in good condition and maintain that condition into the breeding season. Make certain next winter that the supplement program is adequate for your young cows to be in good body condition next spring.

Oklahoma State University, in compliance with Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 as amended, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and other federal laws and regulations, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, disability, or status as a veteran in any of its policies, practices or procedures. This includes but is not limited to admissions, employment, financial aid, and educational services. References within this publication to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, service mark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not constitute or imply endorsement by Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service.