



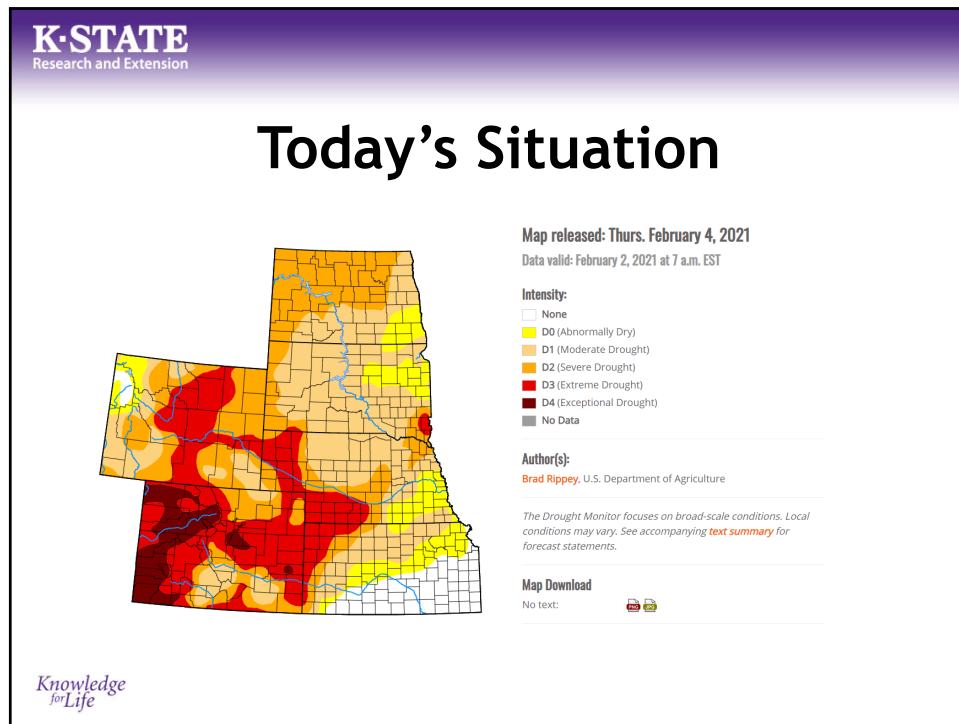
**K-STATE**  
Research and Extension

## **Importance of Cow Nutrition Post Calving**

Post Rock District  
Central Kansas District  
Midway District  
Cottonwood District  
River Valley District

Feb 11, 2021

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## Kansas Drought\*

- 1 out of 5 years in eastern Kansas
- 1 out of 3 years in western Kansas

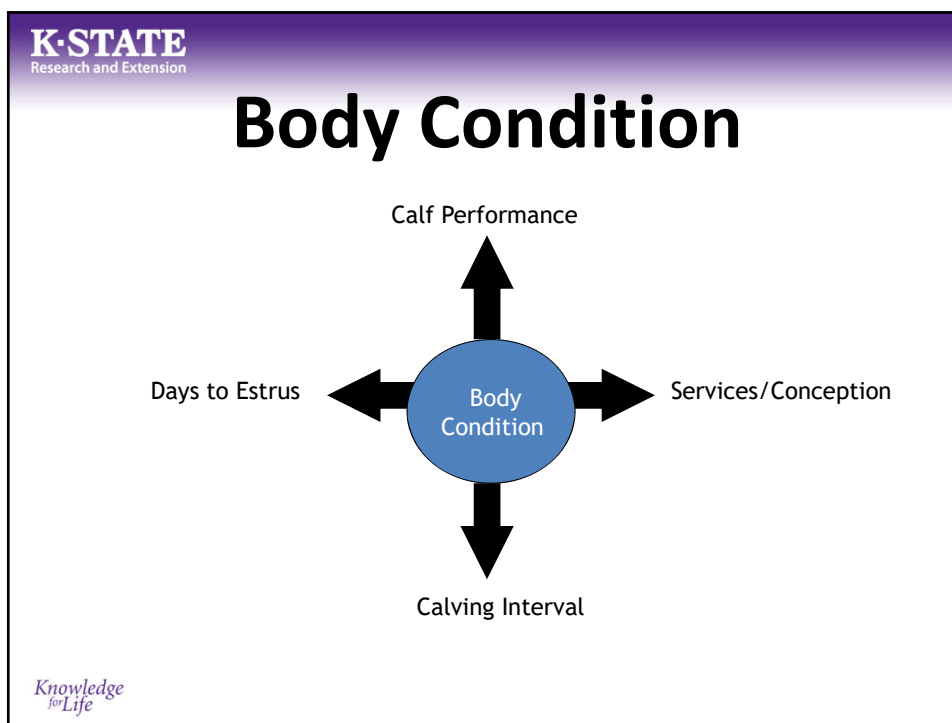
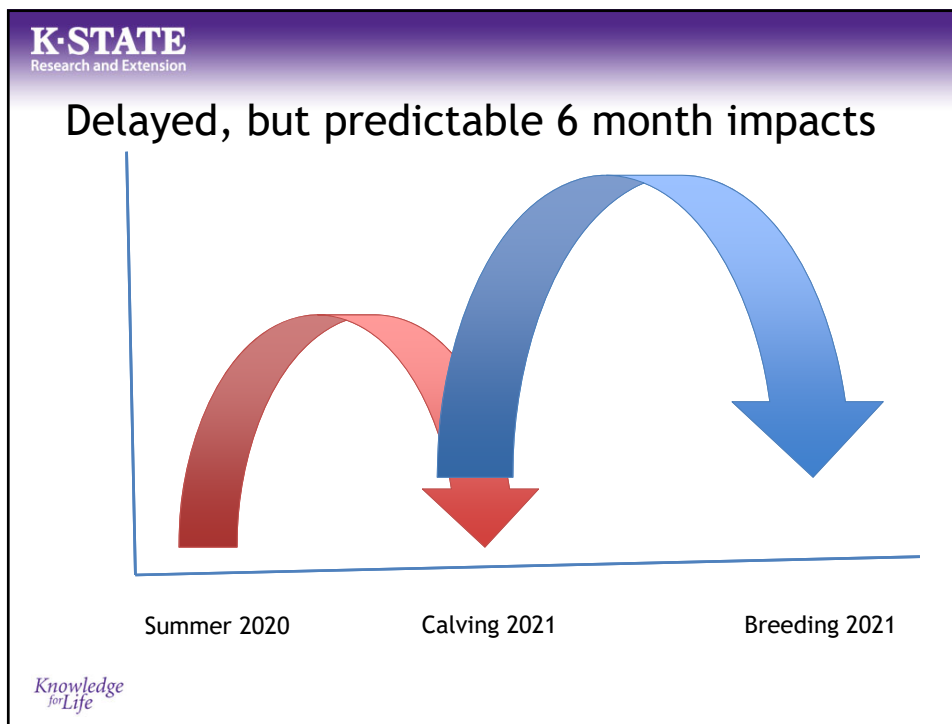
\* Years with less than two-thirds average annual precipitation

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## Forage Supplies

Summer Forage Production	Winter Situation
Shortage	Harsh Normal
Abundant	Harsh Normal

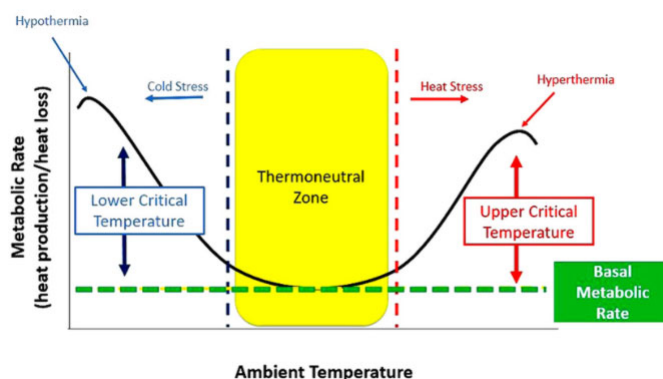




## Factors Affecting an Animal's TNZ

- Body Insulation (fat, hair, etc.)
- Solar and ground radiation
- Plane of nutrition
- Exercise or activity

## Winter Weather Conditions



Temperature, wind speed, solar/ground radiation, precipitation

## Lower Critical Temperatures for Cattle

Hair Coat Status

Wind Chill Temp\*\*

Dry, Heavy winter coat

18 deg F

Dry, Winter coat

32 deg F

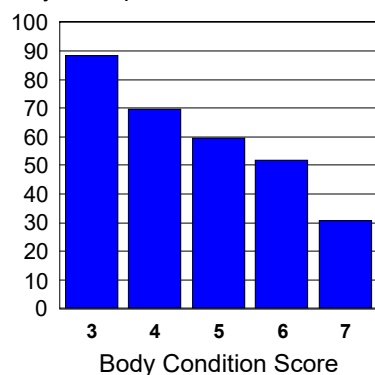
10 -15% extra energy is needed for each 10 deg F below LCT

## Magnitude of Cold Stress

- Difference between an animal's LCT and the environments effective ambient temperature (or wind chill).

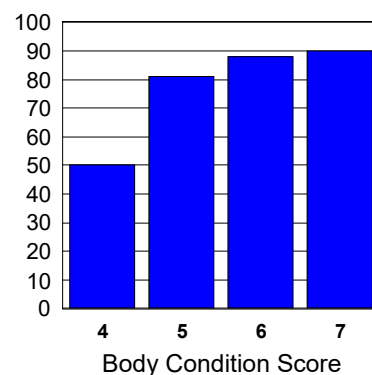
## Effect of BCS at Calving on Postpartum Interval and Preg. %

Days Postpartum



Houghton et al., 1986

Percent



Selk et al., 1986

## Effect of BCS at Calving on Calf Vigor and Colostrum Quality

Item	2	3	4	5	6
Interval, calving to standing, min	- -	60	64	43	35
Colostrum production, liters/day	750	1525	1111	1410	- -
Calf serum IgG1, mg/dl	1788	1998	2179	2309	2349
Calf serum IgM, mg/dl	159	146	157	193	304

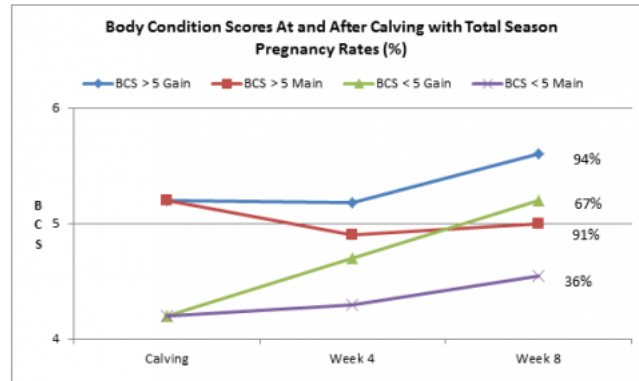
Colorado State, 1986

## Predicted number of days (d) from calving to first heat as affected by BCS at Calving and BCS change after calving in two-year-old beef cows

Body Condition Score Change in 90 Days After Calving

Condition score at 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

### Post-calving body condition change of heifers with body condition >5 or <5 at calving and fed to gain or maintain weight



Bell et al., 1990

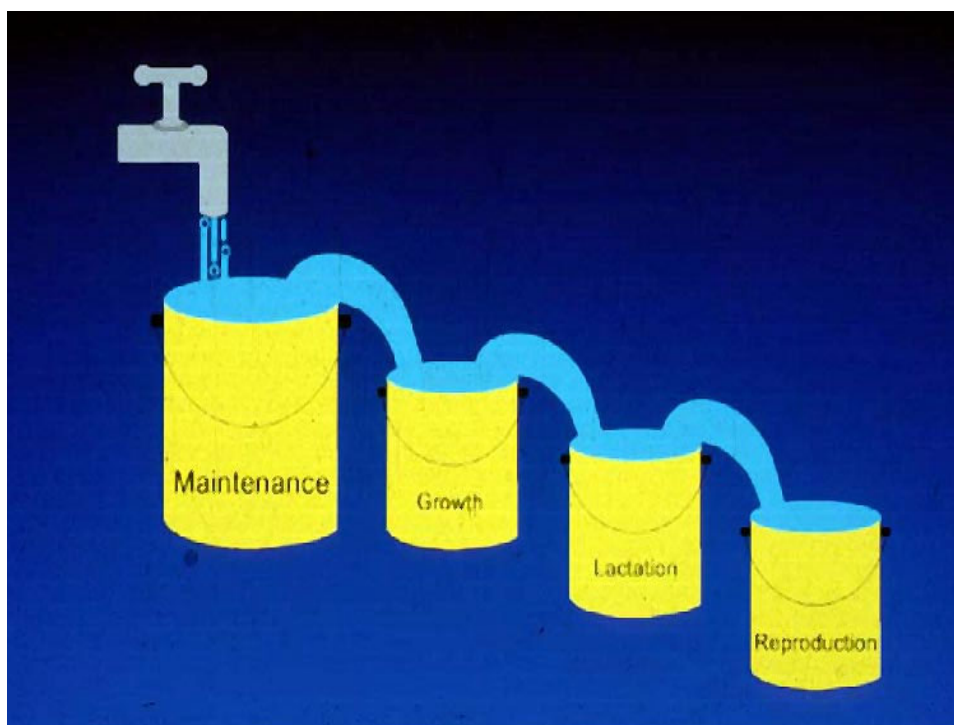
## Cow Size and Milk Production

- Primary factors influencing productivity and hence:

Energy requirements of beef cows

## Nutrient Requirements of the Breeding Herd

Stage Production	Daily Gain	Crude Protein,%	TDN,%
Replacement hfr.	1.5	11	69
Bred yearling hfr.	1.0	9	56
Dry mature cow			
Mid-gestation	.2	7	49
Late-gestation	.8	8	54
Avg. milking cow	0	10	56
High milking cow	0	12	65

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## Stretching your existing forage supplies

- 1. Assess your forage supply and alternatives**
  - Inventory the number of bales on hand by type and quality

## Stretching your existing forage supplies

- 1. Assess your forage supply and alternatives**
- 2. Feed test !!!**



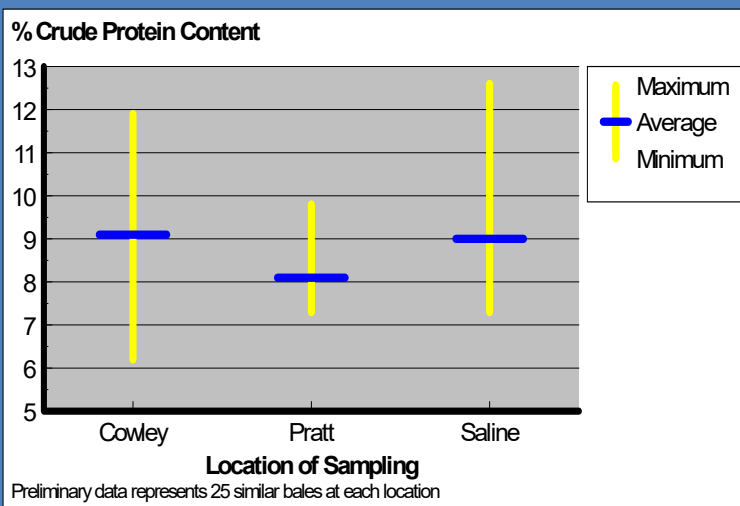
## Stretching Your Existing Forage Supplies

- Minimize water and feed needs
  - ~~— Cull non- and poor producing cows~~
  - Feed cows according to body condition and stage of production
  - Substitute grain for forage.... Questionable ????
  - Reduce feed wastage
  - ~~— Early wean calves from young/thin cows~~
  - Drylot young/thin cows

## Segregate Each Lot as It Is Harvested and Stored

- When segregating by quality, a better job can be done nutritionally by feeding according to specific animal production requirements
  - i.e. Identity preservation
- This will greatly facilitate access so that it may be retrieved as needed and used in an appropriate manner.

## Variation in Crude Protein Content of Cane Hay - Preliminary Results



## Nitrate Variation in Sudan Hay Bales From the Same Field – C. Garten, Saline Co. 1989

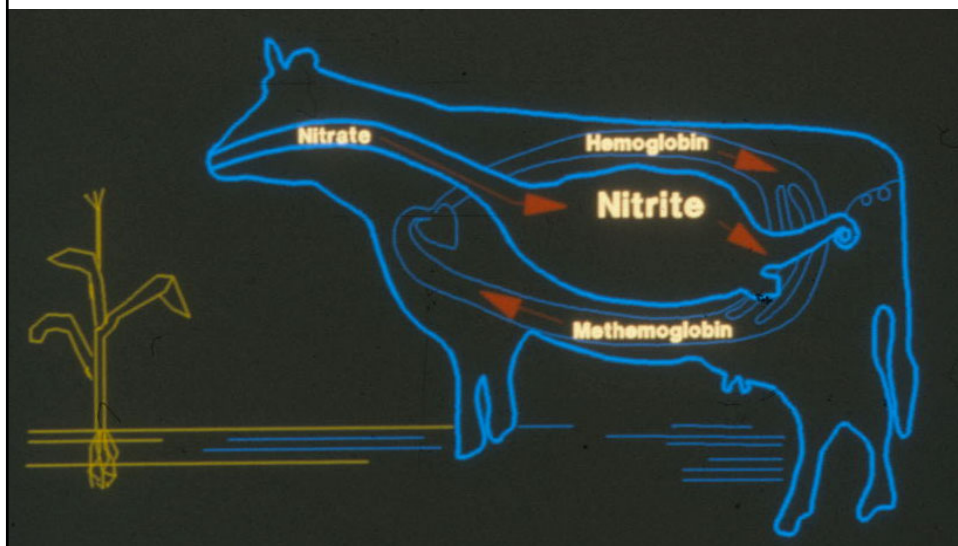
- Nitrate content of 23 bales collected from the same field averaged 2,764 ppm but varied from 1,525 to 6,250 ppm on an as-fed basis
- Thus, the nitrate level in individual bales varied more than TWO – FOLD from the average.



## Nitrate Toxicity - Symptoms

- Bluish color of mucous membranes
- Labored breathing
- Muscular tremors
- Swaggering gait
- Eventual collapse

## Methemoglobin Formation



## **Appearance of Nitrate Toxicity Symptoms**

- Nitrate concentration
- Condition of animal
- Rate of intake
- Total amount consumed
- Acute poisoning = .5 to 4 hours
- Under some conditions, clinical conditions may not be apparent for 5 to 8 days

## **Stretching your existing forage supplies**

- 1. Assess your forage supply and alternatives**
- 2. Feed test !!!**
- 3. Reduce forage wastage**



## Large Round Bale Wastage

### Feeding Method

Forage Type	Proc/bunk*	Proc/ground*	Unrolled	LSD
Wheat hay				
% refused/wasted				
Average	8	13	23	9.5
Range	3 - 12	5 - 20	10 - 32	
Lb forage DM/head	22.3	21.2	24.6	
Hybrid sudan hay				
% refused/wasted				
Average	11	16	22	11.0
Range	7 - 15	7 - 31	10 - 31	
Lb forage DM/head	20.1	20.8	19.9	



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## Hay Feeder Design can Reduce Hay Waste and Cost (OSU, 2011)



Modified Cone Ring



Sheeted Bottom Steel Ring



Open Bottom Ring



Polyethylene Pipe Ring

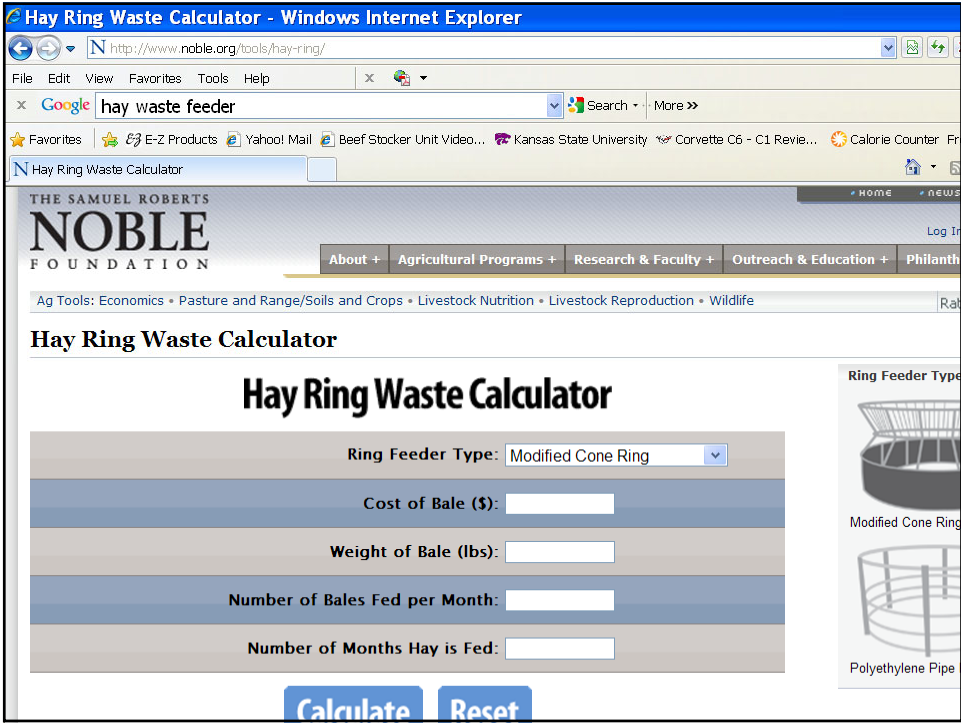
Item	CONE	SHEET	RING	POLY
Waste, % bale wt	5.3 a	13.0 b	20.5 c	21.0 c
Total waste, lb*	63.6 a	156 b	246 c	252 c
Cost of waste/bale	\$3.71	\$9.10	\$14.35	\$14.70
Cost of wasted hay per month	\$111.30	\$273.00	\$430.50	\$441.00
Cost of wasted hay per season*	\$667.80	\$1,638.00	\$2,583.00	\$2,646.00

CONE = Modified cone; SHEET = Sheeted - bottom steel ring; RING = open bottomed steel ring; POLY = Polyethylene pipe

a,b,c Means within row with uncommon superscripts differ ( $P < .05$ )

Assuming \$70 per 1,200 lb bale, feeding 180 bales per season (30 cows for 6 month period)

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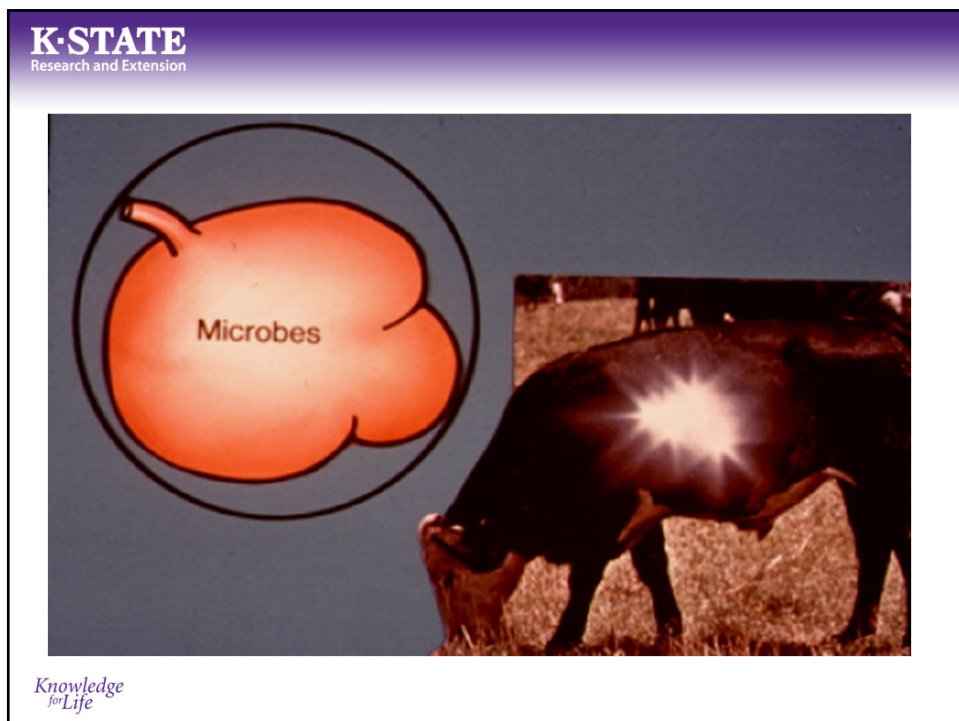
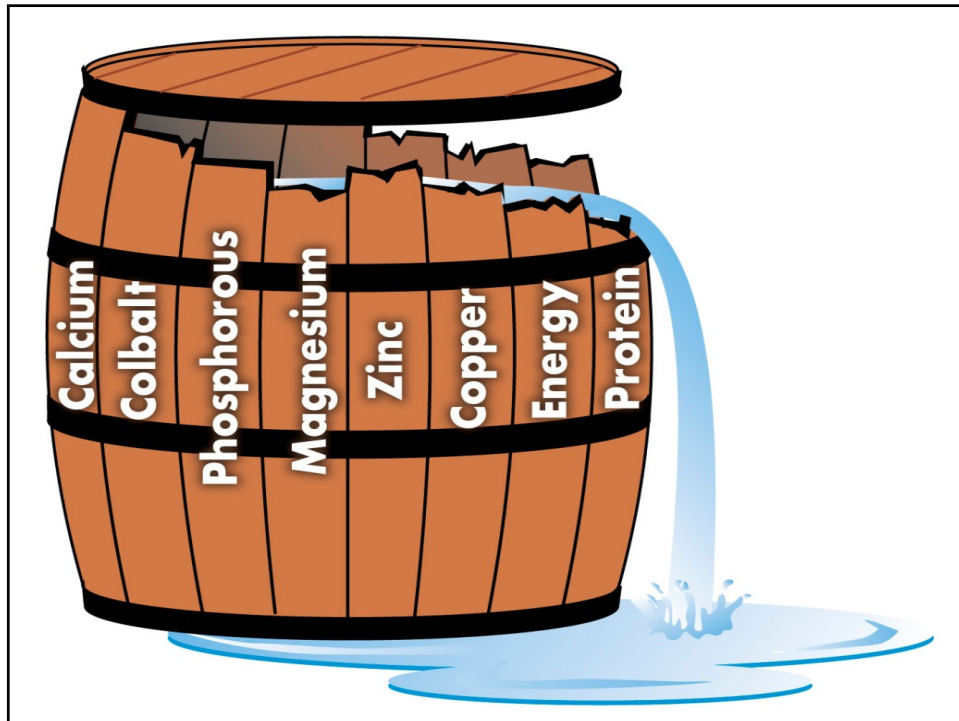


## Stretching your existing forage supplies

1. Assess your forage supply and alternatives
2. Feed test !!!
3. Reduce wastage
4. Supplement accordingly !!!

## Why Supplement/Feed on Pasture?

- Correction of nutrient deficiency in the base forage
- Increase the carrying capacity of a pasture
- Provide a vehicle for dispensing growth-promotion/health additive
- Enhance cattle management



## Conditions in the Fermentation Vat (Rumen)

- Iso-thermal environment 39° C
- pH control
- Bi-phasic contractions
- Rumination
- Anaerobic environment

## Protein Supplementation and Intake of Medium Quality Prairie Hay

Item	Soybean meal (lbs/day)				
	0	.3	.6	.9	1.5
<b>Hay intake (lb)</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>
<b>Hay intake (% of BW)</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.68</b>
<b>ADF digest., %</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>43.94</b>

Okla. State Univ., 1984; 461 lb heifers

## Supplementation of Poor Quality Forages

- Protein is first limiting nutrient
- 20 to 35% boost in intake with protein
- Use supplements with at least 20% protein content

## Rumensin for Mature Beef Cows

- **Only ionophore** approved for use in mature, reproducing beef cows
- **Improves feed efficiency**, which helps maximize profitability
- Maintains body condition on **5% to 10% less feed**

## Use of Rumensin to Improve Forage Utilization

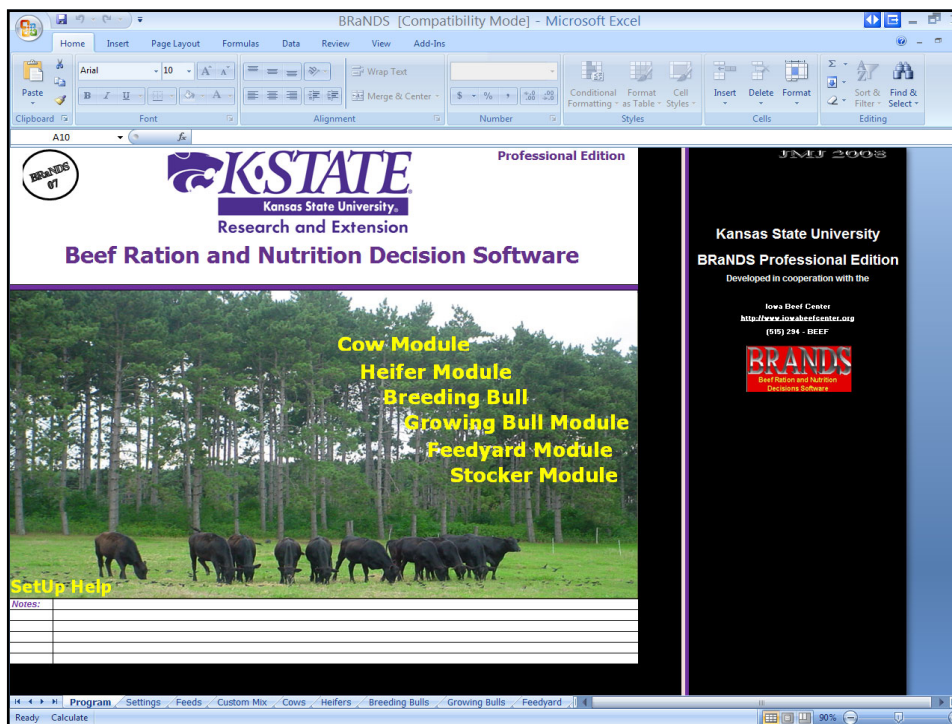
Item	Rumensin/mg/hd/day		
	0	50	200
Days on Rumensin at Calving	124	123	125
Days from Calving to Conception	93 <sup>a</sup>	87 <sup>b</sup>	87 <sup>b</sup>
No. Cows Bred	99	93	100
No. Cows Conceived	90	86	97
Percent Conception	90	93	97

<sup>a,b</sup> Means with different superscripts are significantly different ( $P < .05$ )

4-Trial Dose Titration

## Effective Supplementation Programs

- Must have an approximate idea of:
  - Feed value of base forage
  - Quantity of forage an animal can consume
  - Nutritional needs of the animal



BRANDS [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel

File name:

### Inputs

Feeding period - start: 1/15/11  
 Feeding period - end: 2/15/11  
 Mature cow size: large  
 Breed type: British\_higher\_milk  
 Current condition score: 5  
 Desired condition change: +1/4 CS/mo  
 Production stage: 3rd\_trimester

Calf birth weight: moderate  
 Wind exposure: full  
 Hair condition: clean\_dry  
 Hair coat: heavy\_winter  
 Temperature: 10 o colder 20 degrees F  
 Maintenance adj.:  
 Cow group size - 1st calf:  
 2nd calf:  
 Mature:  
 Wt. overwrite: 1400 lbs.

Notes for Summary Printout

### Ration Balancing Screen

Producers: KSU Winter Ranch Mgt Seminar Feed Library: feedmill

Ration Composition  
 Formulate: Save Consumption Ratio: 100.0%  
 Energy Supplement: Balanced for (head): 1

	lbs./day	waste	TMR mix	% of DM	% of As-Fed
Alfalfa-late b	8.00	5.0	x	19.14%	17.32%
Brome-Mature	32.00	5.0	x	75.60%	76.97%
Native-Winter	2.50	5.0	x	5.26%	5.71%
DDGW/S					
36 natural					

### Ration Evaluation

Scale Intake? yes  
 Feed delivered corresponds with mature cow.

	Mature cow
Dry matter intake	33.9 lbs.
Estimated DMI	34.4 lbs.
Consumption	98%
Net energy rmt.	150%
Met. protein rmt.	94%

Water: 13.5 gallons/ hd.  
 81.4% Ration DM  
 Crude Protein: 41.8 % ByPass  
 33.7 % Soluble

BRANDS [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel

Print Preview

Print Page Setup Zoom Previous Page Next Page Close Print Preview Show Margins

KSSTATE  
 KSU Winter Ranch Mgt Seminar

### Cow Ration Summary

1/10/2011

File:

Inputs  
 Feeding period- 2/15/11 4/1/11  
 Mature cow size 2400 lbs  
 Breed type British\_higher\_milk  
 Current condition score 5  
 Desired condition change +1/4 CS/mo  
 Production stage Early\_lactation  
 Calf birth wt. moderate  
 Wind exposure full  
 Hair condition clean\_dry  
 Hair coat heavy\_winter  
 Temperature 10 o colder  
 Maint. Adjustment

Ration \$ / ton \$55.51

Daily Ration Summary lbs./hd.	DM %	Head count per group	Ration Statistics	mature
Alfalfa-late b 10.00	20.8%		Dry matter intake (lb/hd/d)	38.8
Brome-Mature 34.00	70.0%		Estimated DMI	38.3
Native-Winter 2.50	5.2%		Consumption	101%
DDGW/S			Net energy rmt.	152%
36 natural			Metab. protein rmt.	93%

### Projected performance

Daily rd gain above pregnancy

DMI : Wt (%)	2.77
30 day BCS change (pts)	0.08
Desired ADG (lbs)	0.77
Ration projected ADG	0.25
Excess protein-N(Eadj)(%:d)	
Feed \$/hd/day	\$1.36
Feed cost/group/day	
	lb-provided vs. required

Feed Delivered 49.0 lbs.	Crude Protein 10.4%	Salt 0.32%
Feed Consumed 48.3 lbs.	CP Degradability 72.7%	Calcium 0.29%
Ration Dry Matter 48.5 %	CP Ratio 1:41	Phosph. 0.28%
TDN 54.4 %	CP Solubility 33.3%	Magnes. 0.06%
NE-m / g 0.89	NFC 36.7%	Potass. 0.63%
Fat 2.62 %	eNDF 27.8%	Sulfur 0.10%
	ADF ADF 9.1%	VFA-48L 1011.8
		68.7

Notes

Iowa Beef Center - Cow Module Kansas State University Research and Extension

Review Page 1 of 1

## Stretching your existing forage supplies

- Consider options and manage
- Consider your cowherd – age, genetics and management
- Take stock of your feed supply and alternatives
  - Pasture, hay, straw, silage, grain, byproducts
- Consider “earlier than normal” weaning dates
- Evaluate your financial situation

Dale A. Blasi  
Kansas State University

dblasi@ksu.edu

