Ideas and questions

*Wonder if the crop associations

need a meeting by themselves to

vent/explain outside of (sustainable

ag) judgement. This is not their

usual venue and as such, they may

feel inhibited = counterproductive for

the larger goals.

*Are feedlot owners

interested in owning cattle

and hiring custom

graziers to feed them for a

few months?

Economic

*A question for cattle feedlots: What is their average cost per pound of gain? This will allow us to compare to cost of gain grazing

*What profit per acre would a farmer need to achieve to consider starting a grazing enterprise?

*On the survey, maybe we shouldn't assume what "profitability" means - maybe a question could try to get at what it means to respondents. Example: women landowners often trade some financial gain for something of 'value' like quail habitat. Perhaps that's not the audience we want? Yet women own much of the farmland that will trade hands in the next generation of years and as such, holdd a key to how that land will be managed

Engaging broader audiences

*Wonder if the ag print media in all 6 states would run a short press release with the survey link?

I have a feedlot and using \$6 corn our cost of gain would be around \$1.05 per lb. I just bought some yearlings at 800 lbs @ \$1.60/lb costing \$1280. We will put on 650 lbs of gain at a cost of \$1.05 x 650 = \$682. Add that to our original cost of \$1280 gives us a total cost of \$1962 divided by 1450 lb finish wt gives us a breakeven of \$1.35.

I like to shoot for \$50 to \$100 per acre. There are a lot of incremental costs that always creep into the equation that lower our profit picture. The fewer acres you have the higher return you need to cover costs.

Pick one of these and start typing!

Existing resources & Information needs

Getting started

*More resources, budgets, management ideas for backgrounding cattle

*Need an ongoing list of creative ways to "do" this, small scale and bigger. Ex Josh Payne's summer annuals, Jared's cattle/pasture sharing, Ron S's custom grazing...a survey question could capture others.

*What is a bare bones, starter pack of supplies would be needed for a crop farmer to start from scratch (eg polyreels, step in posts, or others)

Environmental

*Simple ways to measure and put a value on environmental benefits to cover and grazing.

*Comparison of environmental benefits of annual forages vs perennial forages

Pick one of

Pick one of these and start typing!

Economic

*Lease language to share the risk, costs

*It could be helpful to have a database similar to FINBIN to understand what costs will be, to provide some comfort to making adjustments to an enterprise. Such as feeling your price on certain breed of animals or supplemental mineral is reasonable and not overly high because you are inexperienced.

*Cost share opportunities

*More resources, budgets, management ideas for backgrounding cattle

Existing

*UW Extension Crops and Soils program have developed several workgroups focusing on issues related to this project.

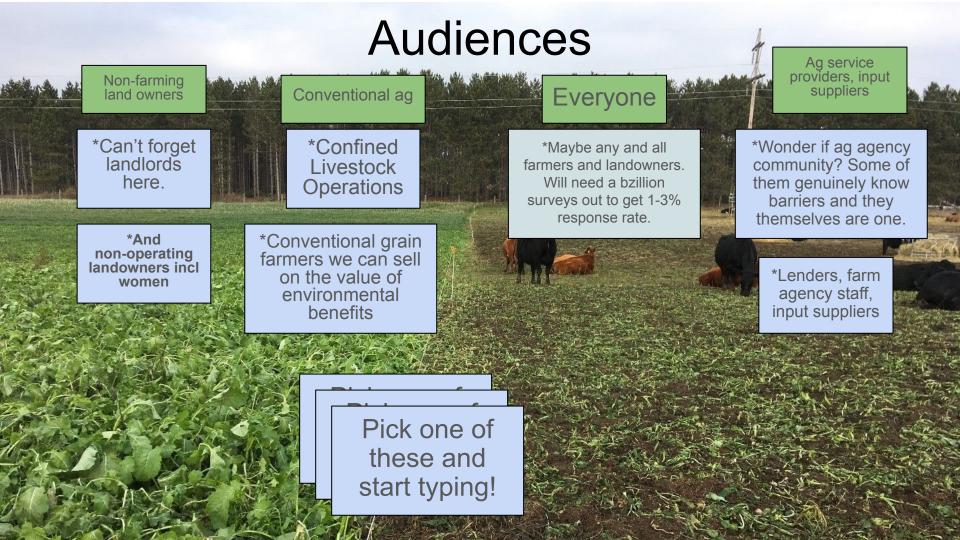
*Clean River Partners (Northfield, MN) released a Kernza grazing/grain study through SARE in 2021:

https://cleanriverpartners.org/wp-content/u ploads/2021/10/clean-river-partners-crwp_fi nal-sadg-progress-report-section-i_fy18_ker nza-dual-use_final-10-6-21.pdf

*UMN WCROC had focus groups a few years ago and asked farmers about crop-livestock integration. See more https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/10/12/4 606

ATMILL MAY

*SFA has a set of soil health case studies, some of which include livestock/crop farmers. Ask Jared Luhman, look for Kaleb Anderson's case study



Benefits of integration

Production

*Improved soil fertility and function with or without livestock ownership

*Reduce weed. disease & insect pressure due to long term crop rotations including forages

> *Soil Health

*Livestock is a powerful tool for soil management incl erosion control, free fertility, water infiltration, and layered income.

Economic

*Diverse income streams to reduce risk

*Creating multiple income streams for farmers

Community

*Bringing livestock back on the land. Rejuvenates local communities

*Opportunity to work with a neighbor

*Bring next

generation

into a farm

Pick one of these and start typing!

Other

*If you are borrowing livestock, what a lovely way to get to know if you want some of your own! And what that would look like, infrastructure-wise.

*Changing climate (severe storms) demands the buffers of continuous living cover - livestock helps pay for and pave that road

Obstacles and Barriers

Attitudes and perceptions

*Out of sight out of mind if it's your land and someone else's animals.

Those benefits only go so far to compensate for well-meaning but absent livestock owners.

* Livestock owners who basically want to off-farm the expenses of managing their animals on your pasture or cropland.

Pick one of these and start typing!

*Fear of what the neighbors will think Lack of infrastructure.

labor

*No livestock

infastructure left in

cropfields (fence,

water, ect...)

*Lack of

equipment

to handle

livestock

*Short on labor to handle added

*Time and Labor

requirement for

integrating

livestock and crops

work

*Public perception: What are the neighbors going to say at the coffee shop

*Farmers' desire for fall tillage

*If you don't want to or can't farm more than a few months each year. Logistics and skills

*Logistics of when cropfields are available and when livestock need additional feed

> *Interest in and knowledge of livestock

*It's hard to be creative even when the status quo isn't working Economics

*Very narrow profit margins in livestock production and large expenses to get started

*Lease agreements that don't share the risks and/or hog the benefits

*Access to funding, whether that's actual pools of \$\$ or just visibility and navigating that process

*Farm subsidies and related cost share opportunities