

# Soil Fertility, Cropping Systems, and Beef Production with Forages

NRCS Little Beaver Conservation District

**SOIL HEALTH WORKSHOP**

Baker, MT

Doug Landblom

February 3, 2015

# Today' Goal

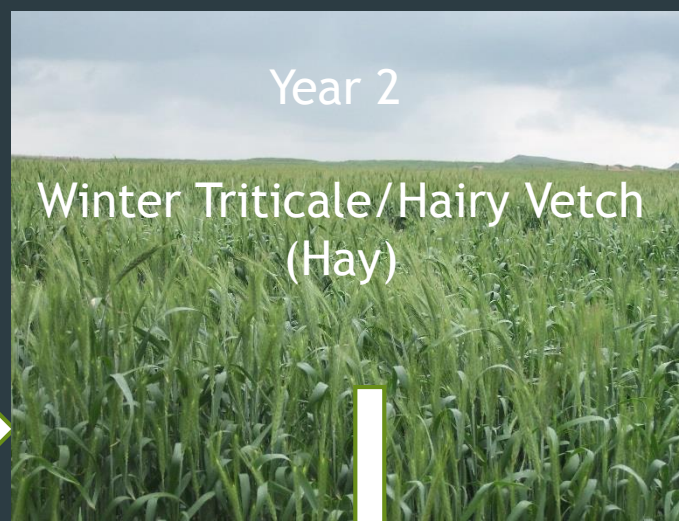
- ▶ 1. Soil nitrogen fertility following cover crops
- ▶ 2. Backgrounding Calves with unharvested corn (Drought Mgmt)
- ▶ 3. Yearling steer graze to slaughter using forage sequence
- ▶ 4. Forage developed replacement heifers
- ▶ 5. Extending the grazing season for stock cows with cover crops, stockpiled tame grass, and crop residues
- ▶ 6. Fattening cull cows for slaughter grazing unharvested corn

# 5 Year Crop Rotation

Year 1 - Spring Wheat



Year 5 Sunflower



Year 2

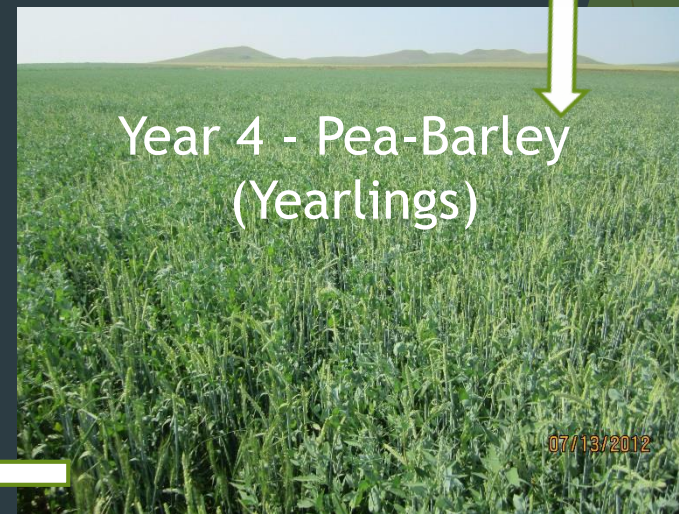
Winter Triticale/Hairy Vetch  
(Hay)



7-Way Cover Crop  
(Dry Gestating Cows)



Year 3 - Forage  
Corn  
(Yearlings)



Year 4 - Pea-Barley  
(Yearlings)

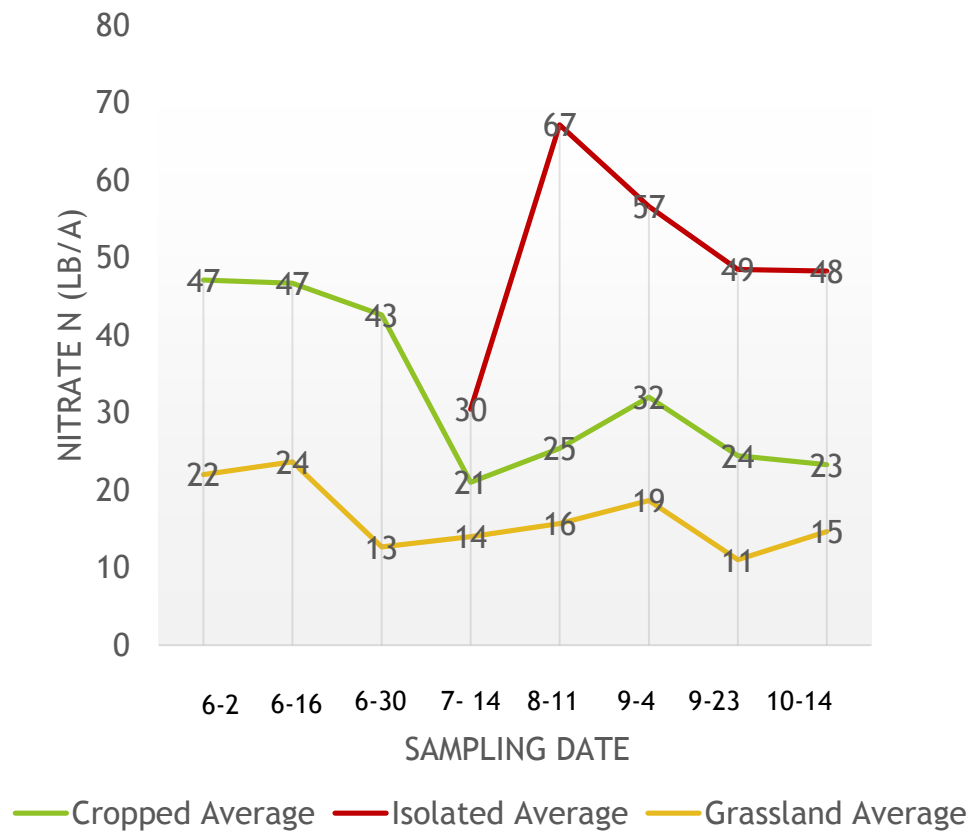
# Soil Nitrogen Fertility

- ▶ Soil sample depths:
  - ▶ 0-6”
  - ▶ 6-12”
  - ▶ 12-24”
- ▶ 8” x 24” Irrigation pipe inserted for root restriction
- ▶ Samples collected inside and outside of the cylinders
- ▶ Data provides estimate of:
  - ▶ Nitrogen change over growing season
  - ▶ Nitrogen plants are scavenging
  - ▶ Leaching
  - ▶ Denitrification

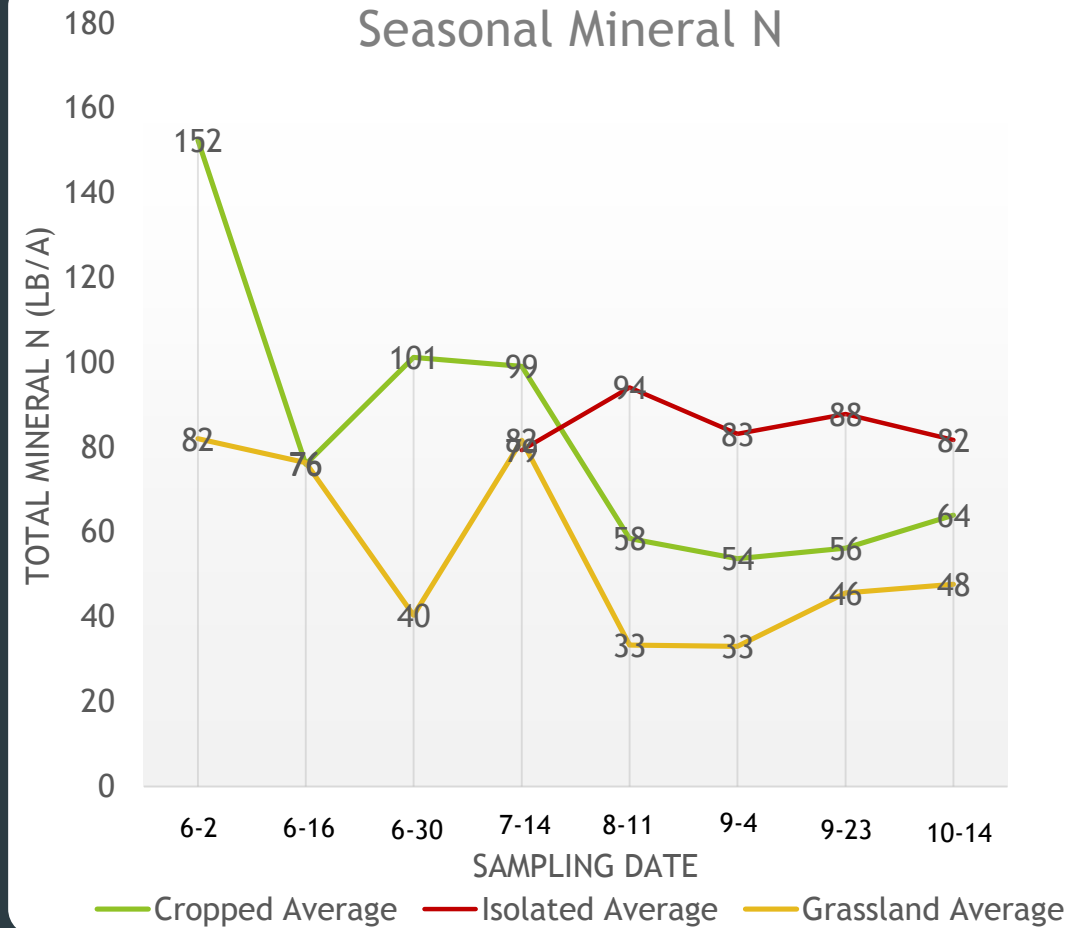


# Total Mineral Nitrogen -

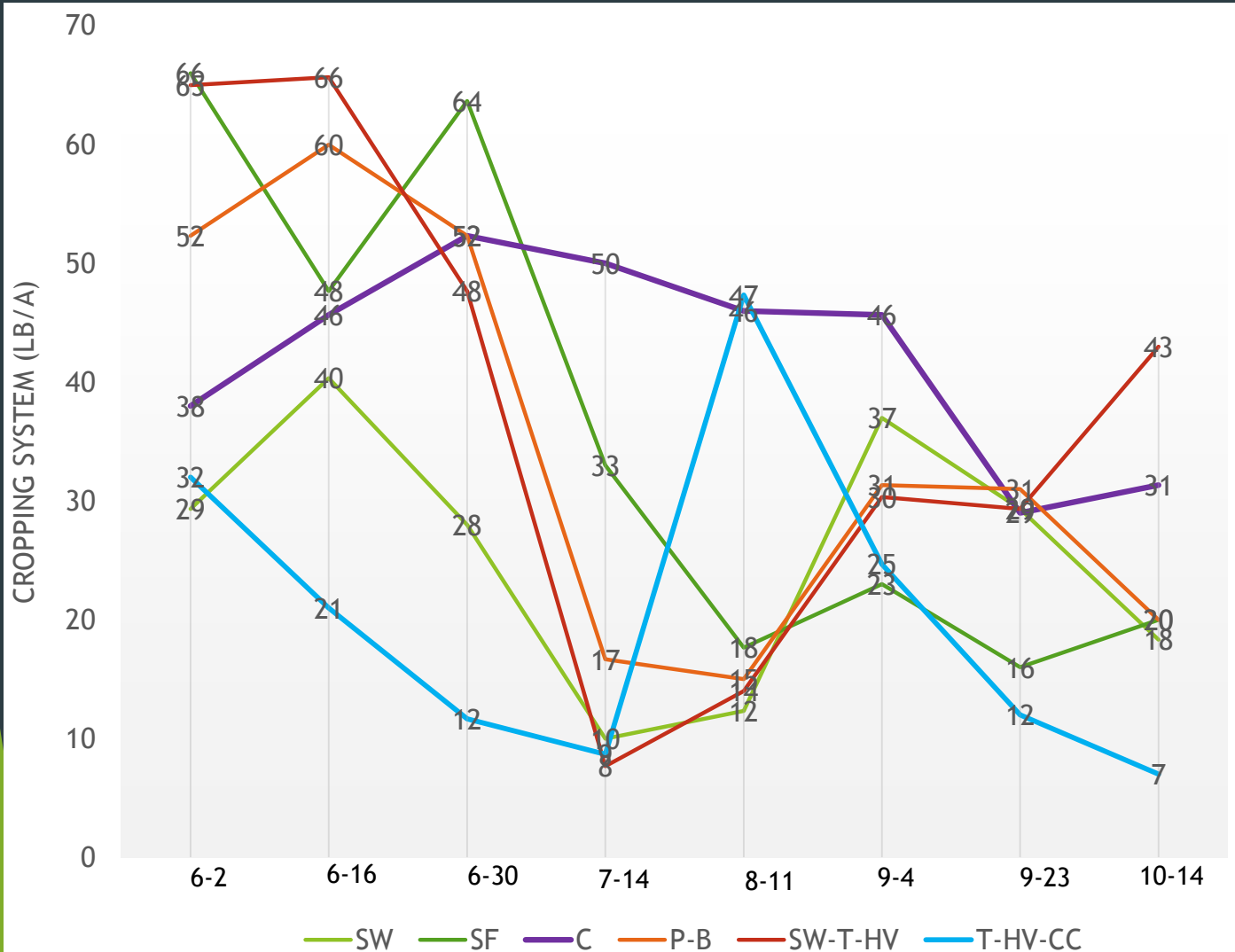
## Seasonal Summary of NO<sub>3</sub>-N



## Seasonal Mineral N

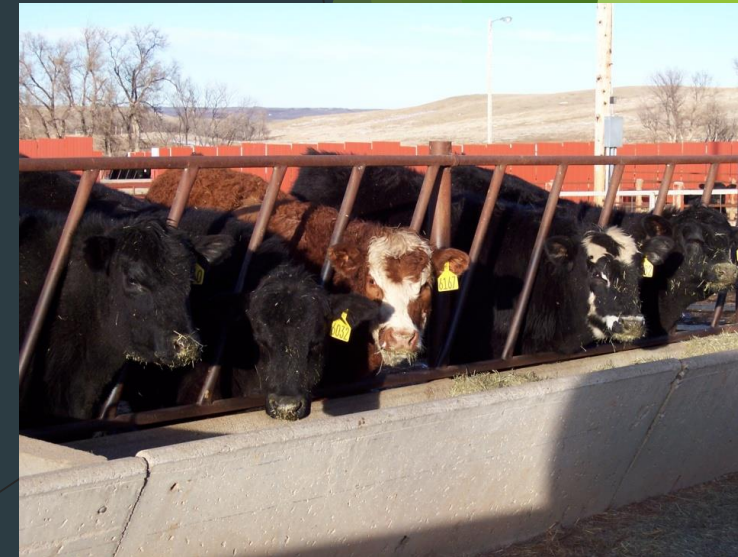


# Cropping System Nitrate-N ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ) - Outside Enclosures



# Drought Strategy: Background Calves with Unharvested Corn

- ▶ Early weaned calves grazed unharvested corn starting in mid-August
- ▶ Normal weaned calves grazed unharvested corn starting in early-November
- ▶ Similar early and normal weaned groups were put into the feedlot at the same time
- ▶ Control calves were not weaned



# Applying Information to the Farm

## Cows

- ▶ Corn grazing can be used as a management technique during drought for early weaning
- ▶ Early weaning reduced cow and pasture stress. Terminating lactation reduces cow nutrient requirement by approximately 30%.
- ▶ Early weaning will reduce native pasture forage disappearance by approximately 36%.

## Backgrounded Calves

- ▶ ADG: 2.2 Lb/day
- ▶ Acres of Corn/Steer/Month:
  - ▶ Early Wean - 0.21 ac/Str/Mth
  - ▶ Normal Wean - 0.44 ac/Str/Mth
- ▶ After frost, corn shrinks 1.25 T/A
- ▶ Calves grazed the highest quality material
- ▶ Cows followed the calves and grazed corn stalk residue.
- ▶ Stalk residue provided 28 days of grazing for a 1200 lb cow



# Graze to Slaughter Forage Sequence



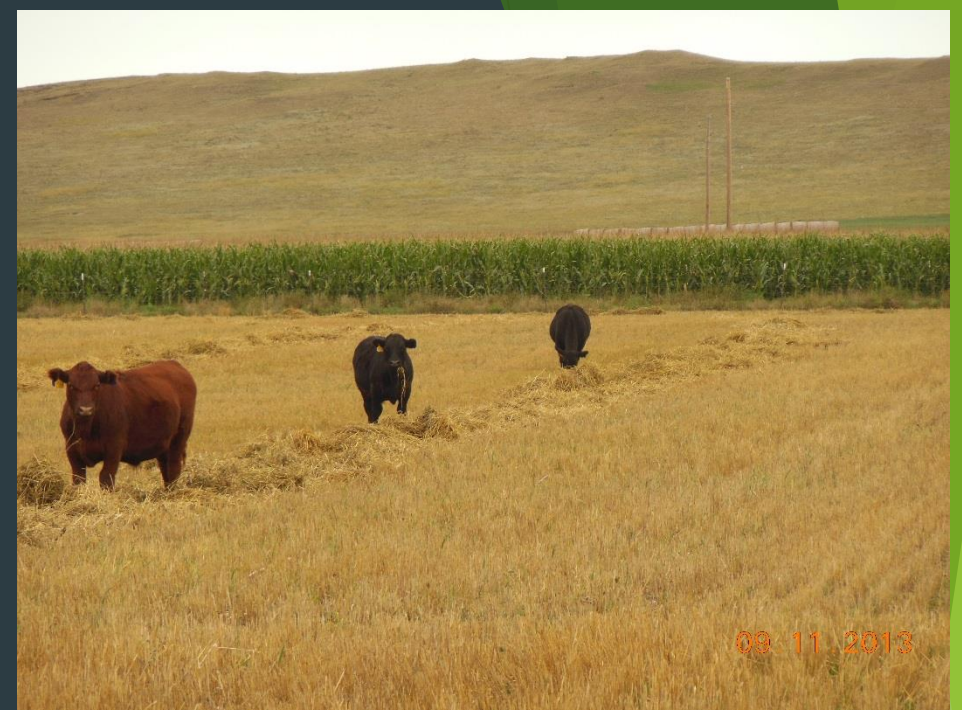
# Grazing Sequence Perennial Pastures

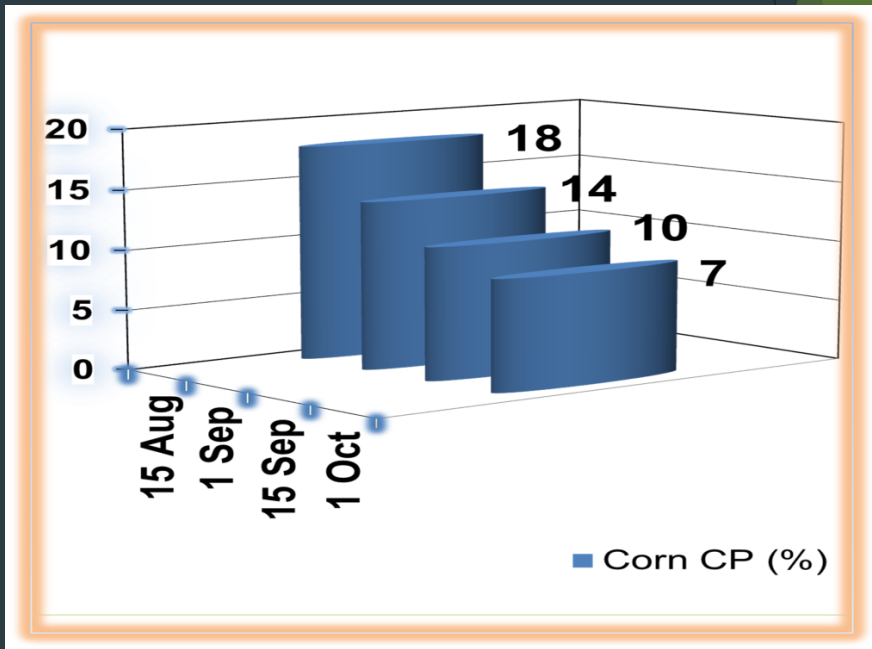
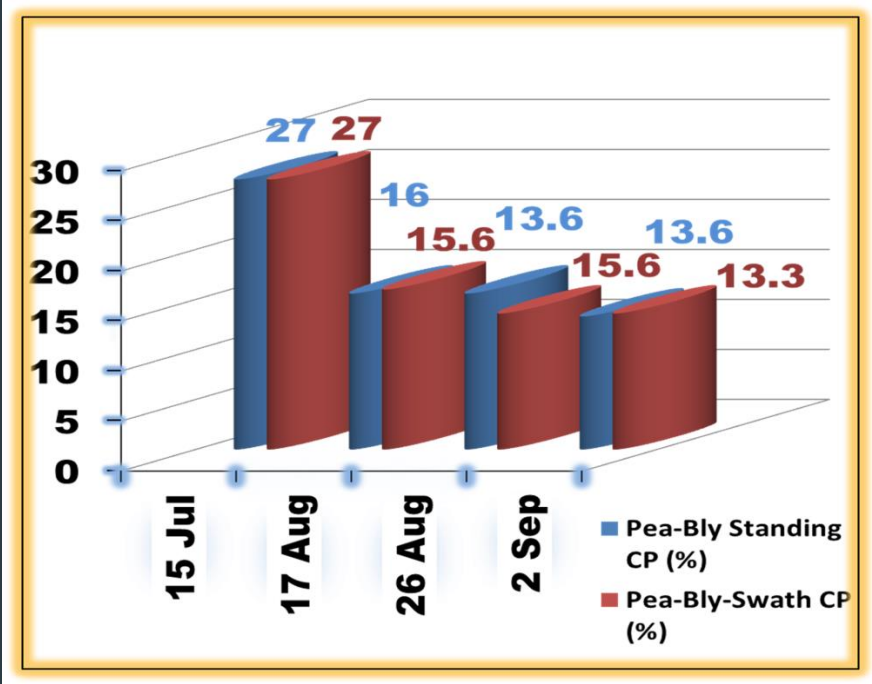
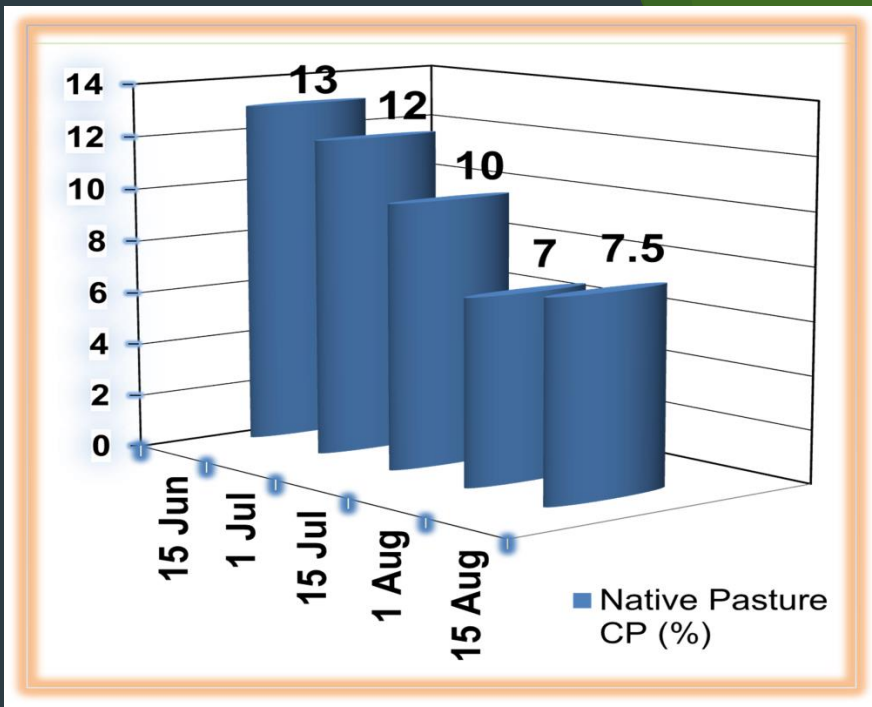
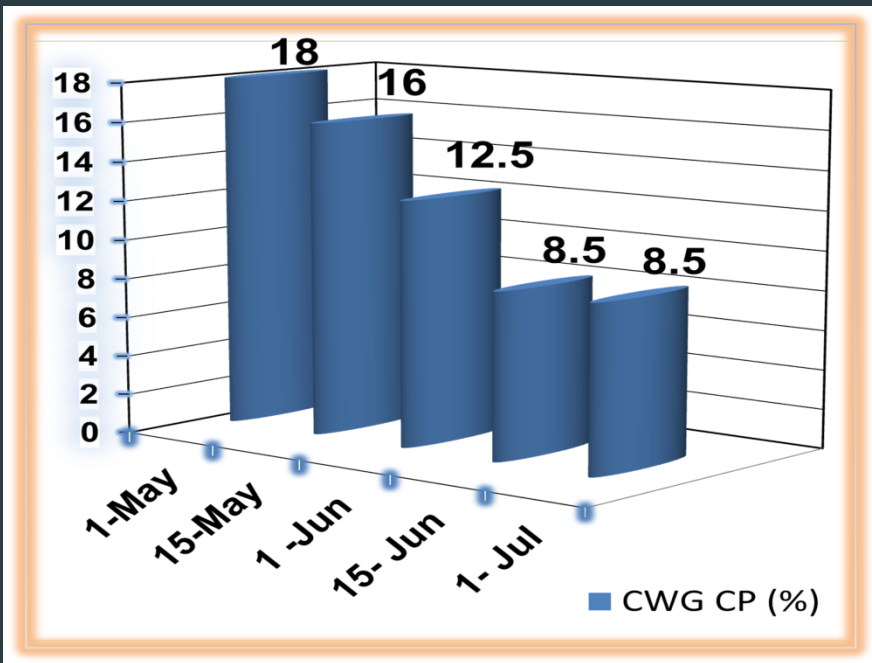
- ▶ Early May
  - ▶ Crested Wheatgrass
  - ▶ (39 Days)
  
- ▶ Mid-June
  - ▶ Native Range
  - ▶ (61 Days)



# Grazing Sequence (Annual Forage)

- ▶ Mid-August
  - ▶ Pea-barley
  - ▶ Protein bridge
  - ▶ (27 Days)
  
- ▶ Mid-September
  - ▶ Unharvested corn
  - ▶ (55-77 Days)



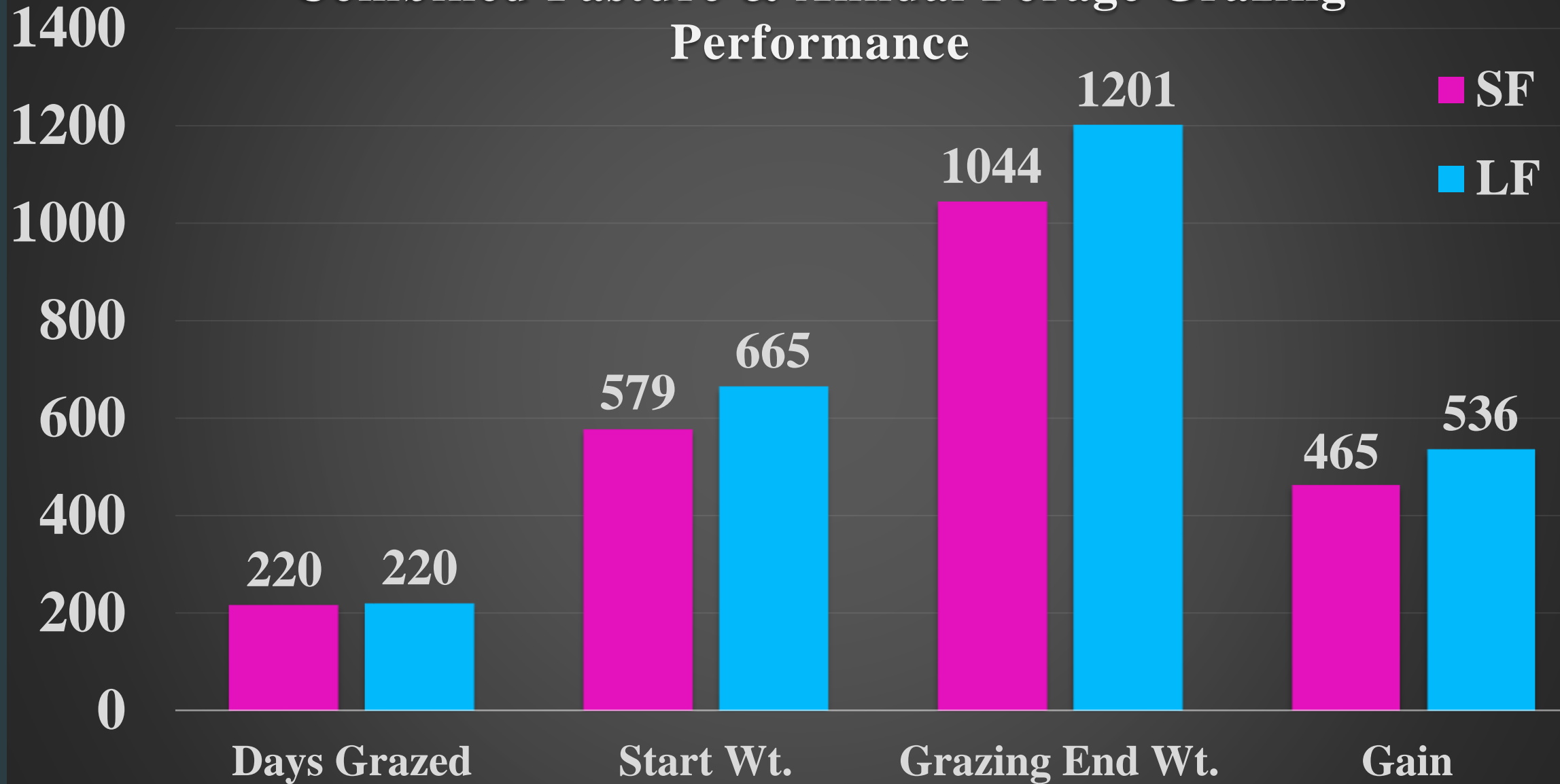


# Grazing and Annual Forage Effect on Muscling and Intramuscular Fat Deposition

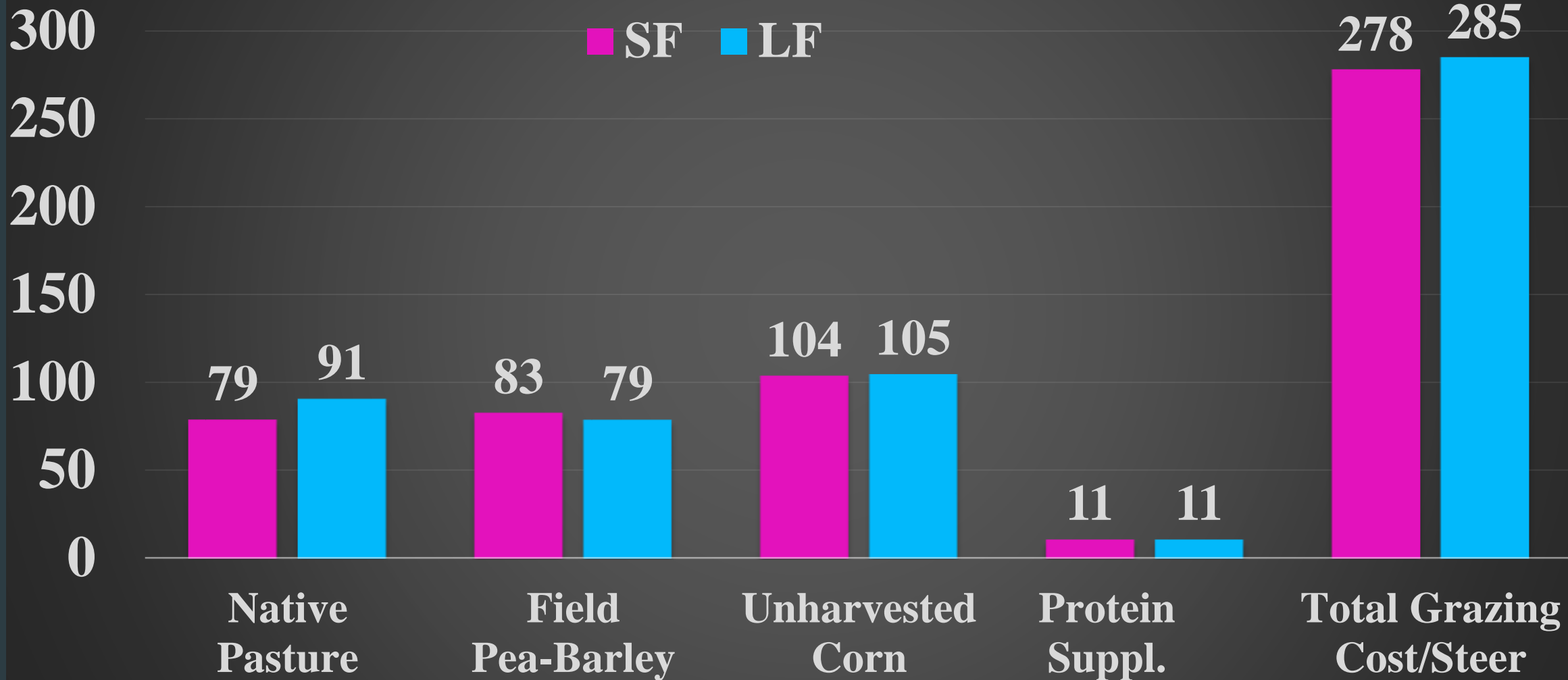
	PST	Ann
Rib-eye Area, (Sq. In.)	8.66	10.86
Percent Intramuscular Fat, %	3.22	4.13
Feedlot DOF, days	91	66

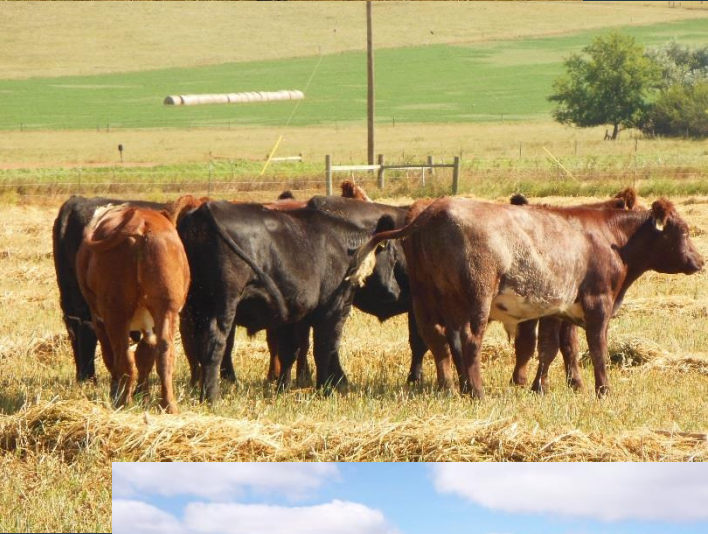
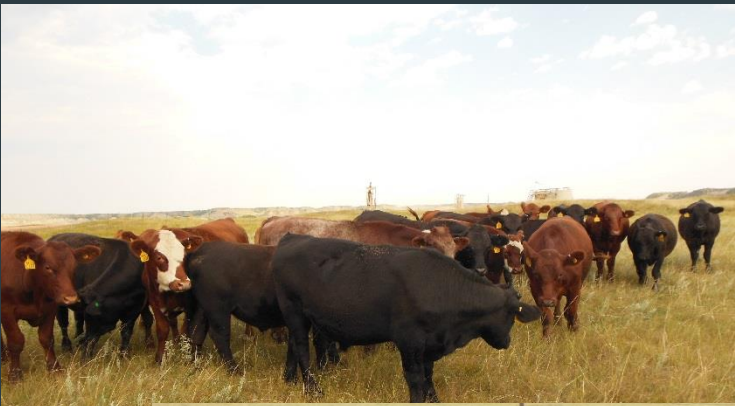


# Combined Pasture & Annual Forage Grazing Performance

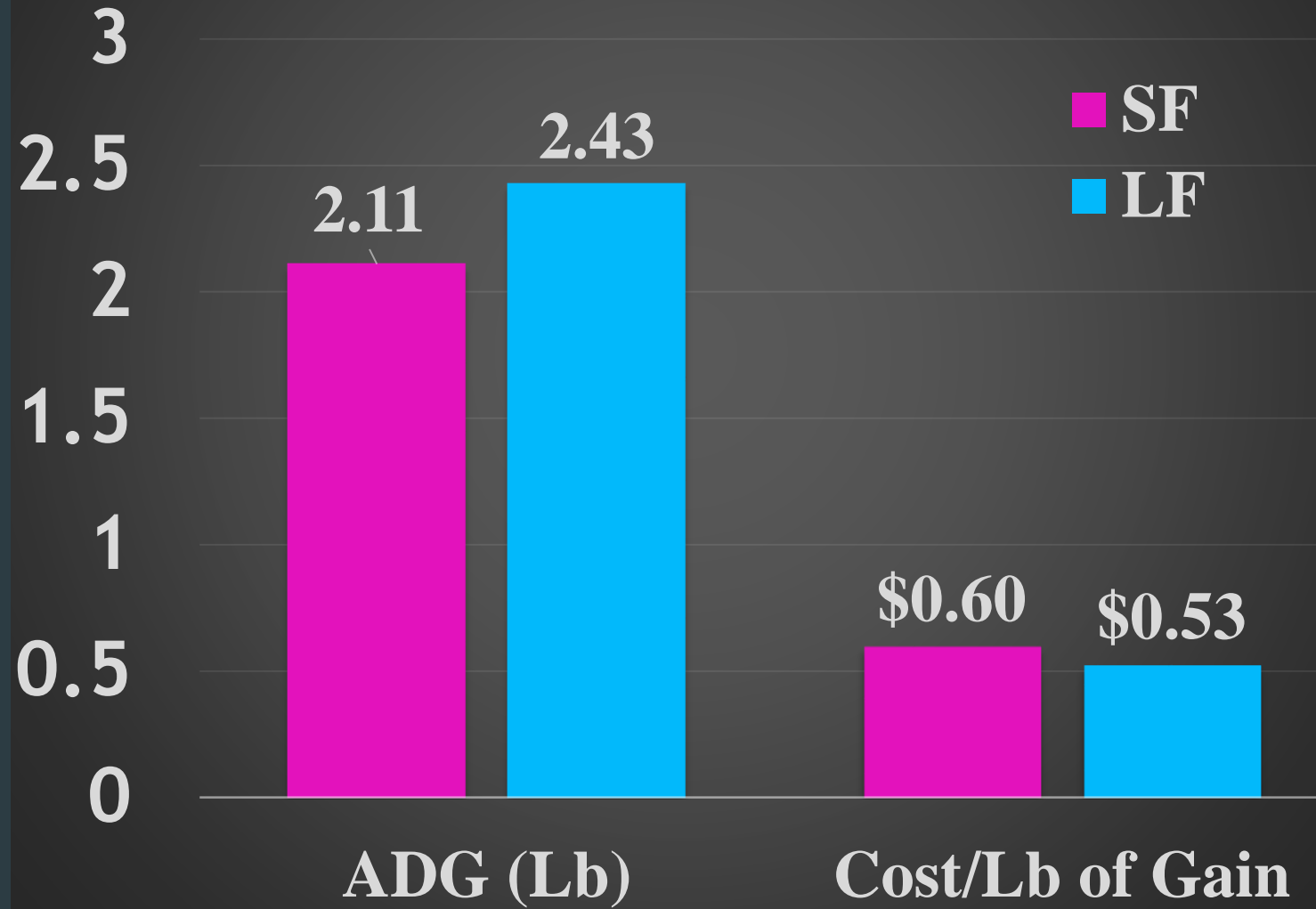


# Grazing Costs/Steer, \$



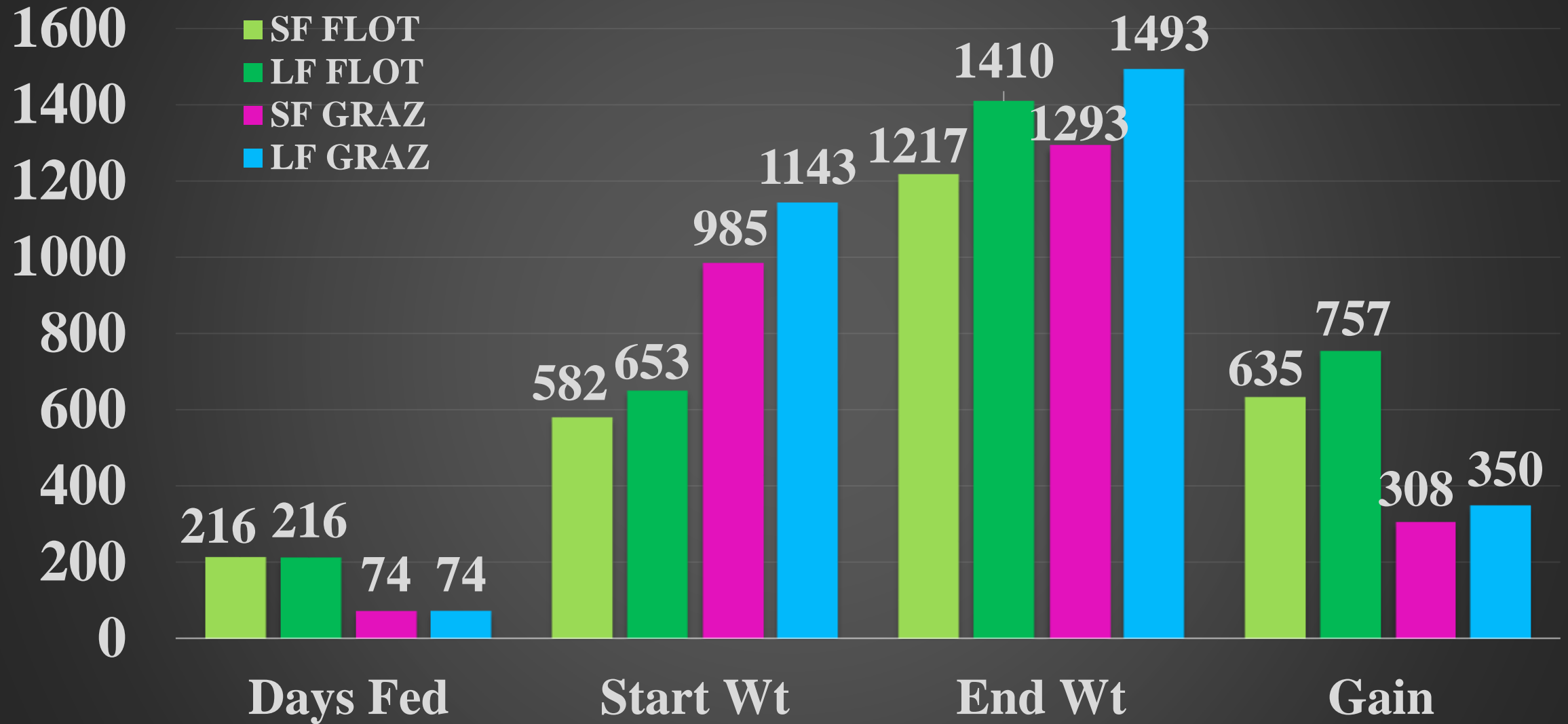


# TOTAL GRAZING ADG & COST/LB GAIN



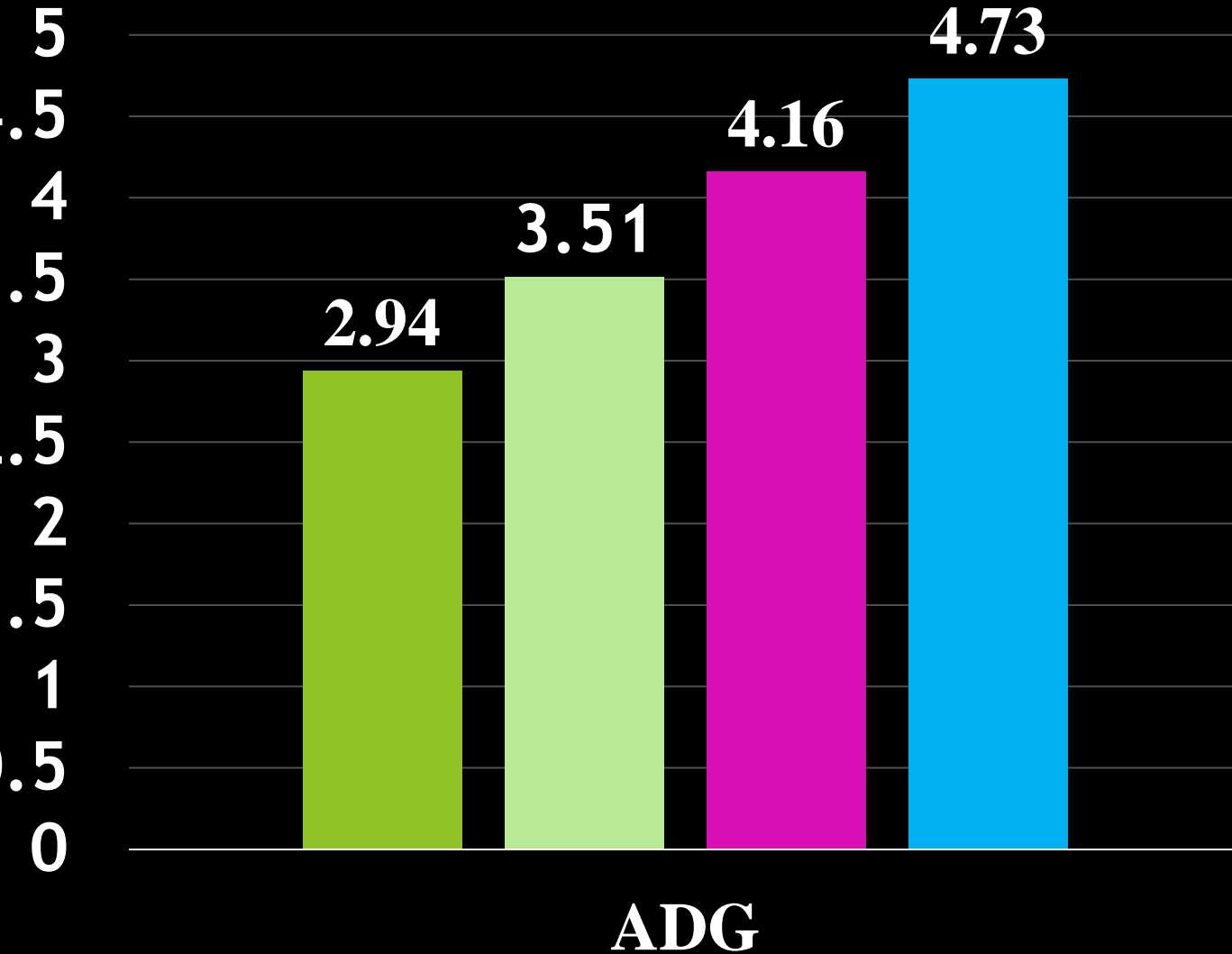


# Feedlot Performance

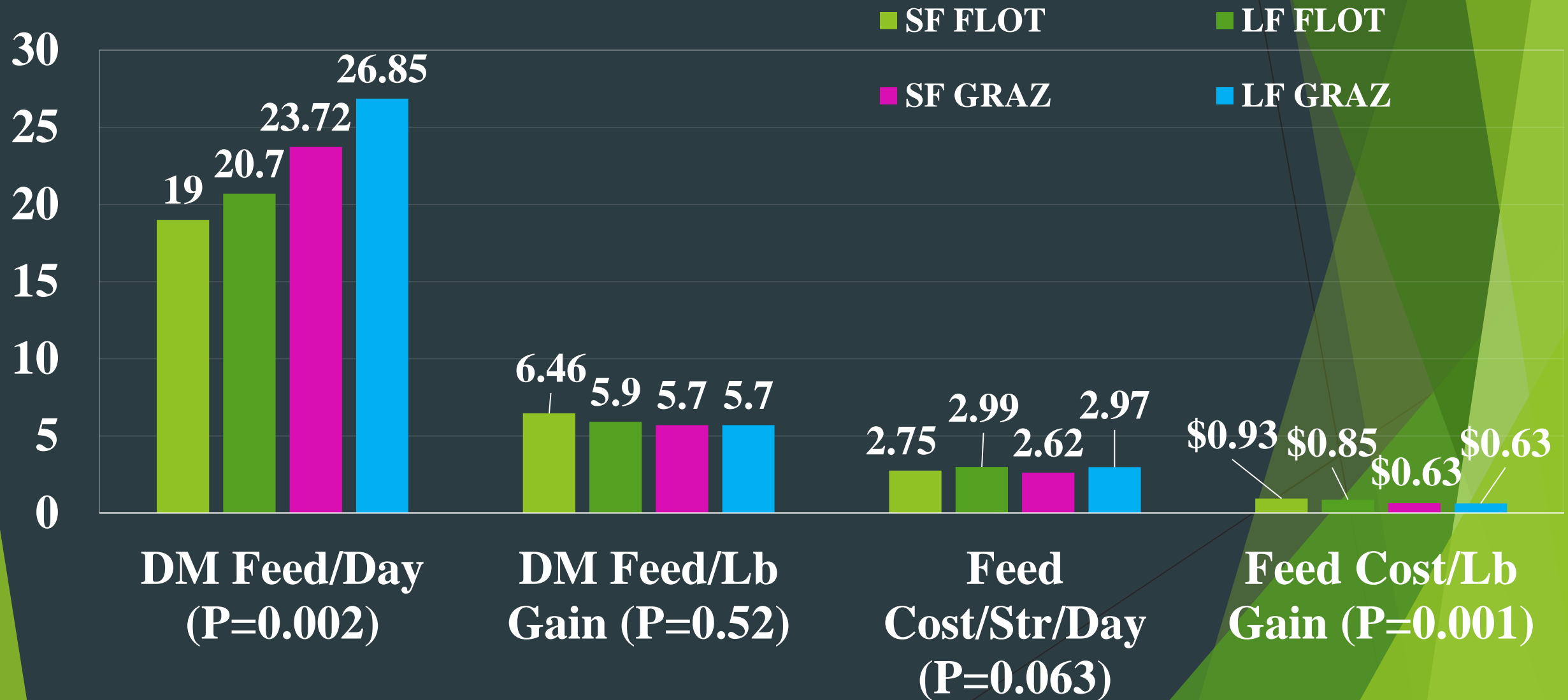


# Feedlot ADG

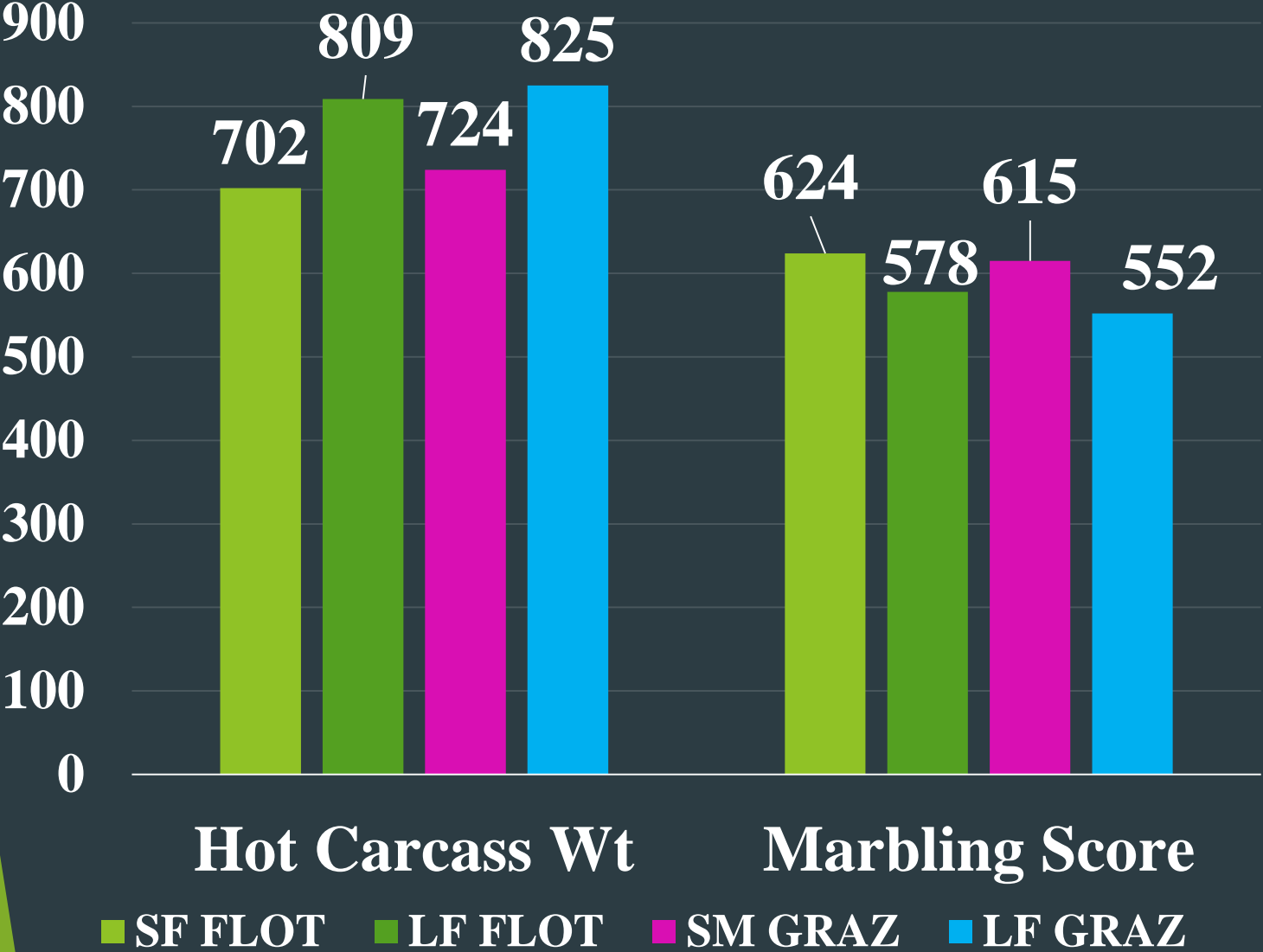
■ SM FLOT ■ LG FLOT ■ SM GRAZ ■ LG GRAZ



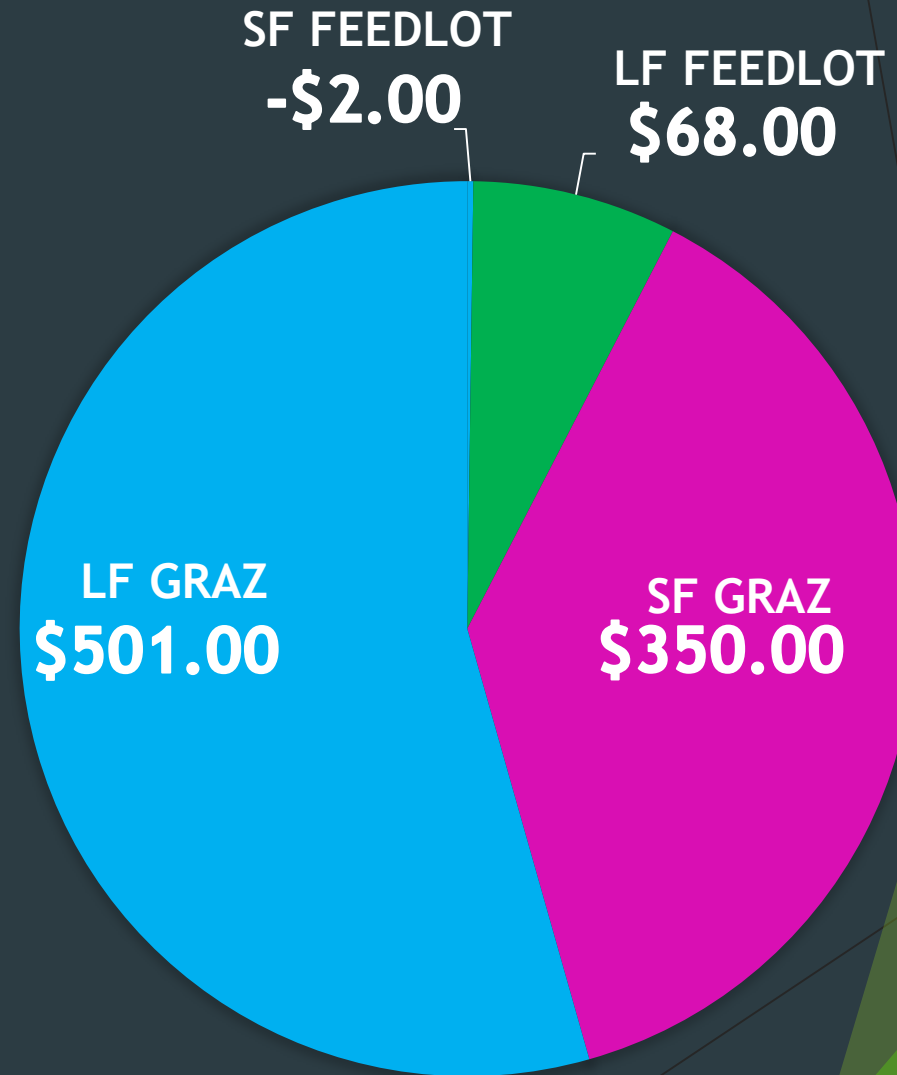
# Feedlot DM Feed Intake and Efficiency



# Hot Carcass Weight & Marbling Score



# SYSTEM NET RETURN



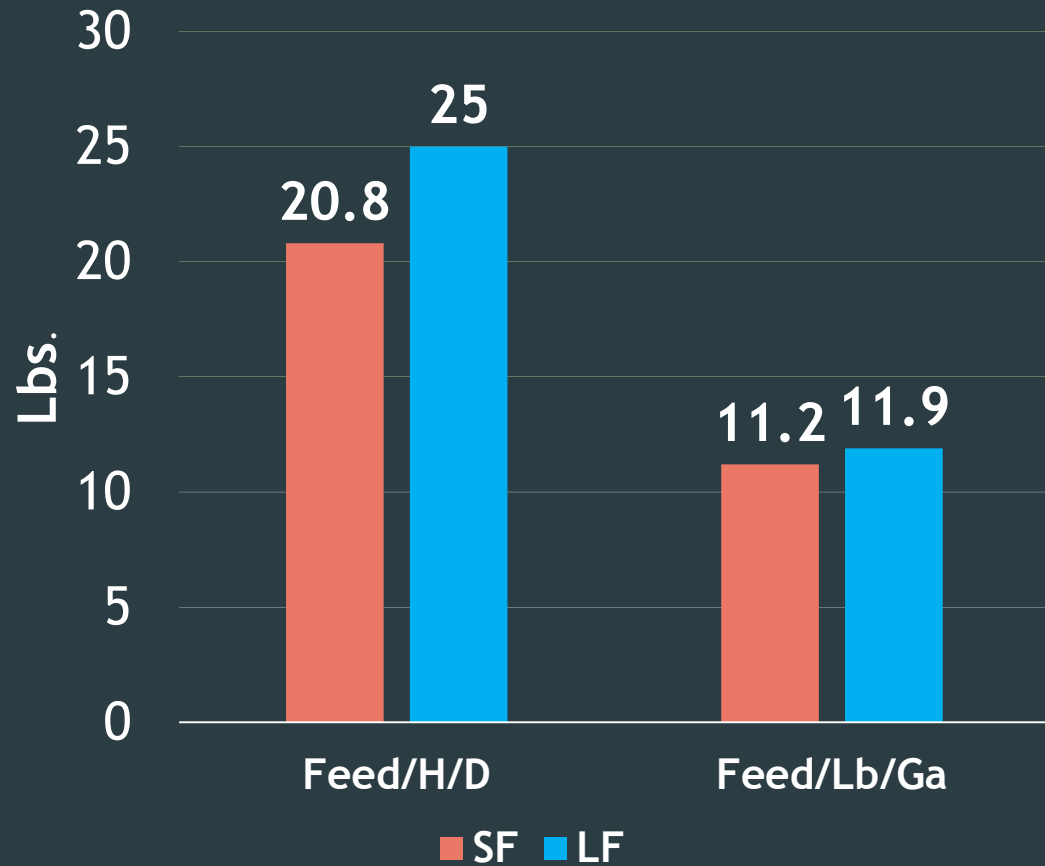
# Forage Developed Replacement Heifers

## (Effect of Frame Score on Growth, Fertility and Economics)

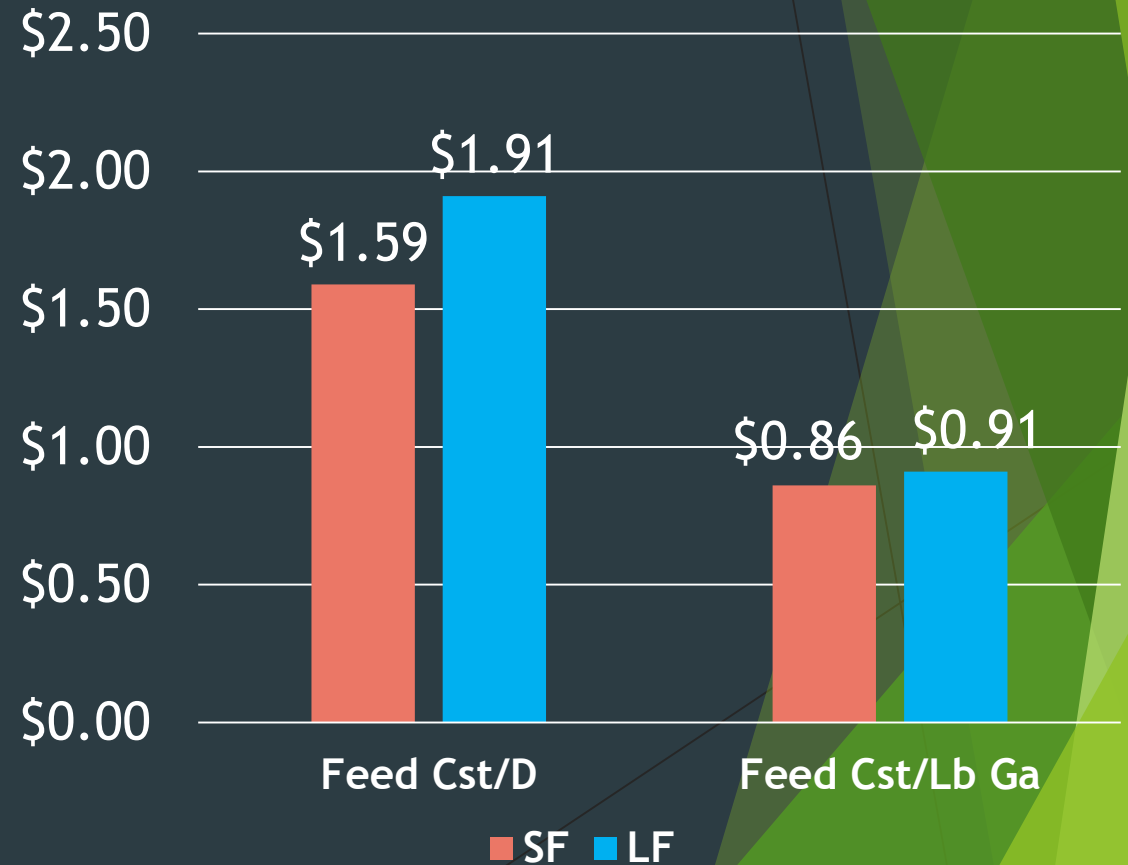
- ▶ Frame Score Groups:
  - ▶ Small 3.5; Large 5.6
- ▶ 3 increasing gain growth phases:
  - ▶ **Phase 1** (209 days: Oct 13 - May 10)
    - ▶ Wintered at modest gain - 0.60 Lb/Day
    - ▶ Unharvested corn and hay
  - ▶ **Phase 2** (58 days: May 10 - July 6)
    - ▶ Grazed crested wheatgrass
    - ▶ ADG: SF - 1.03; LF - 1.33 Lb/day
  - ▶ **Phase 3** (85 days: July 6 - Sept 29)
    - ▶ Feedlot: TMR - 80% alfalfa and 20% (21% CP Supplement)
    - ▶ ADG: SF - 1.87; LF - 2.14



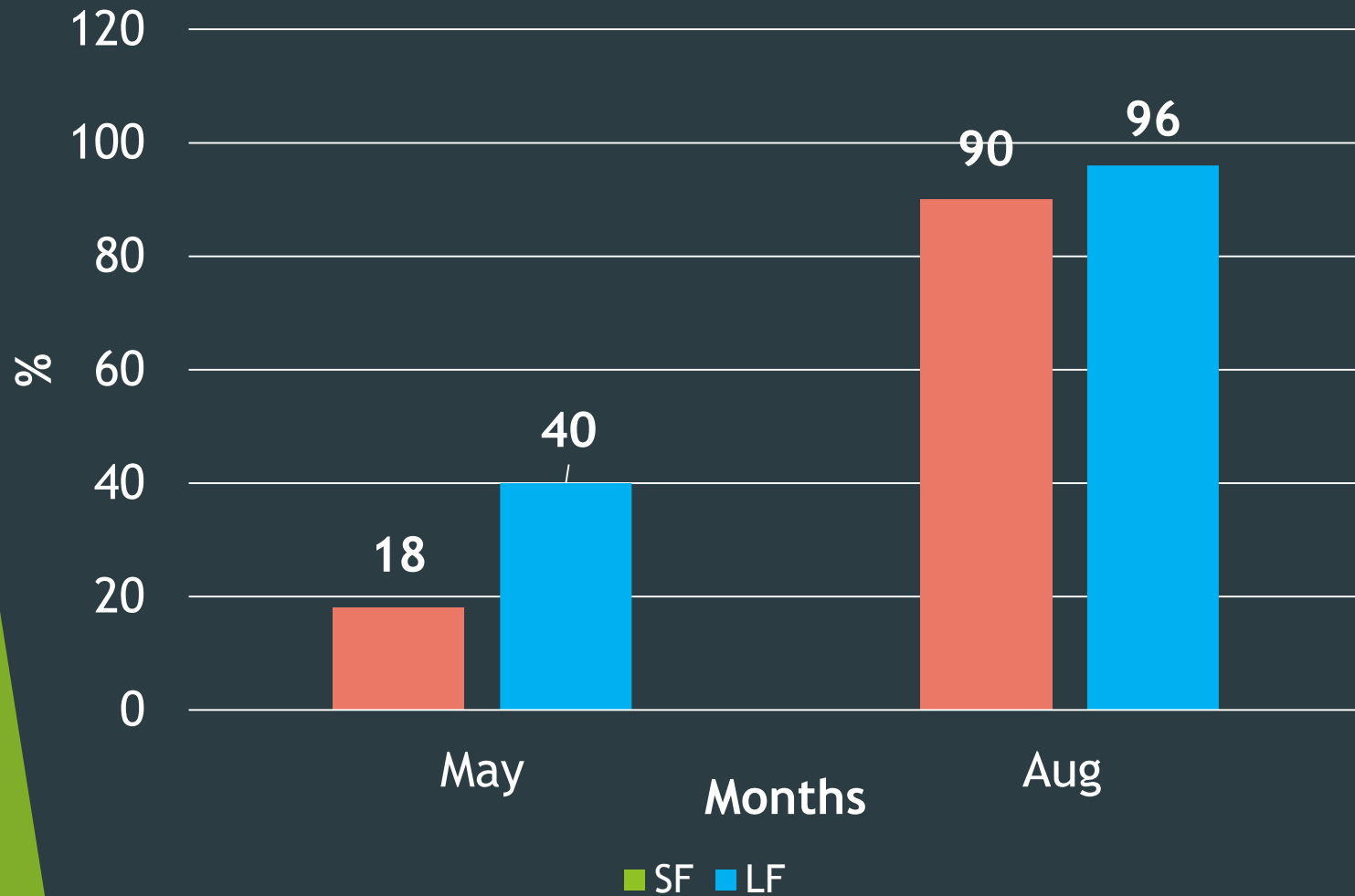
### Feed Intake & Efficiency



### Feed Cost & Cost Efficiency

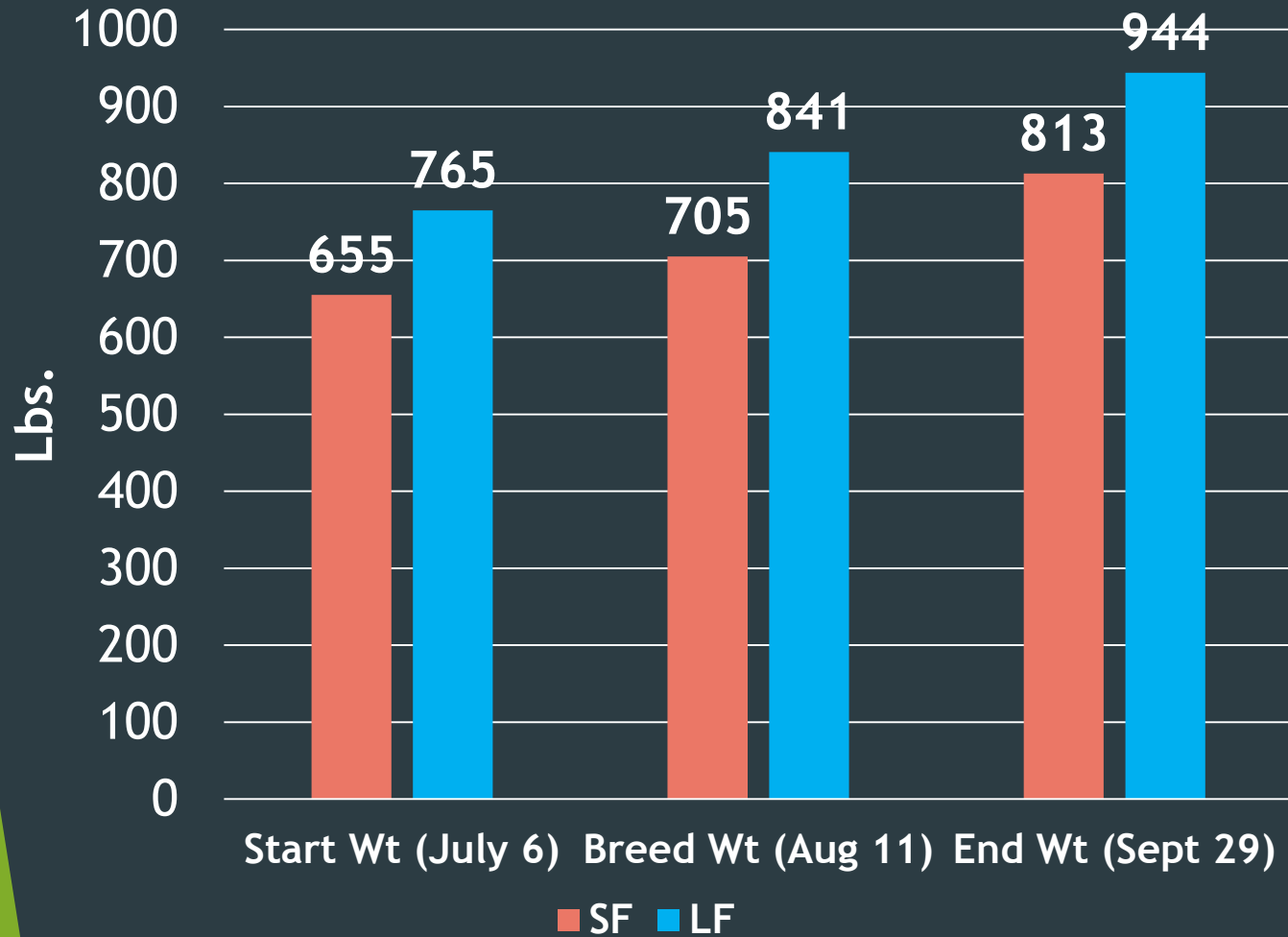


## Percent Cycling (Progesterone > 1 ng/DL)

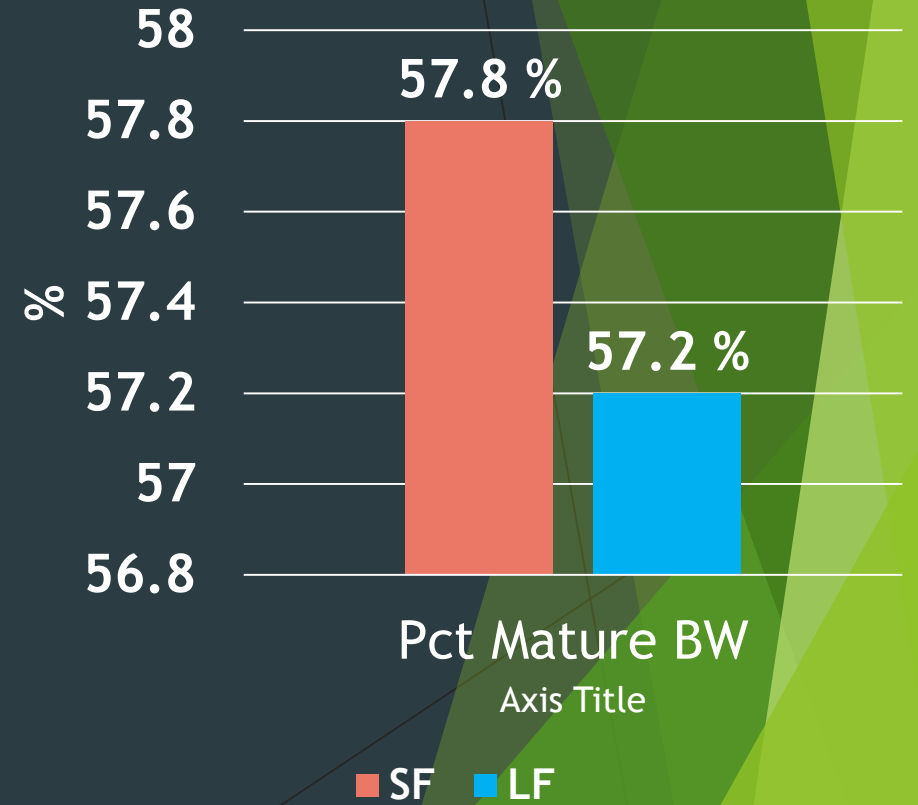




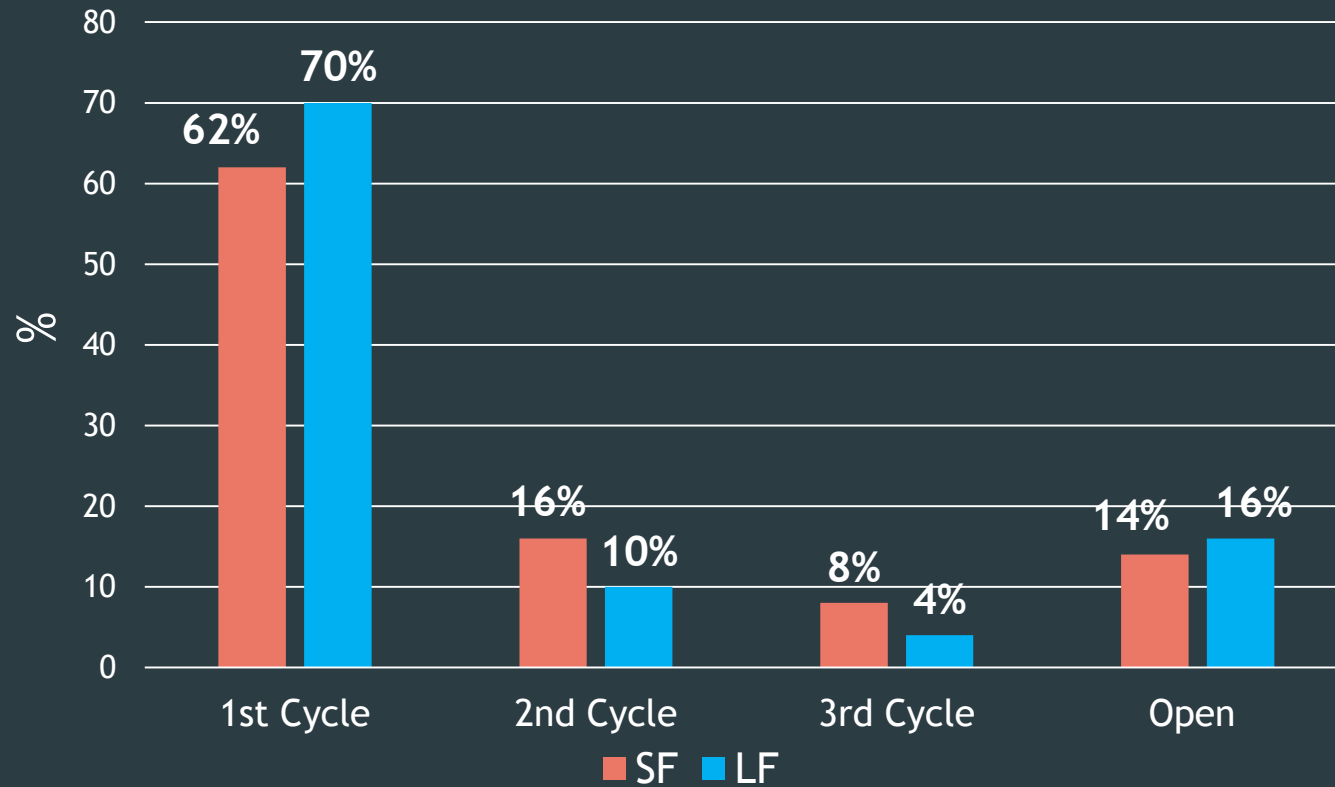
### Feedlot Breeding Weight Change



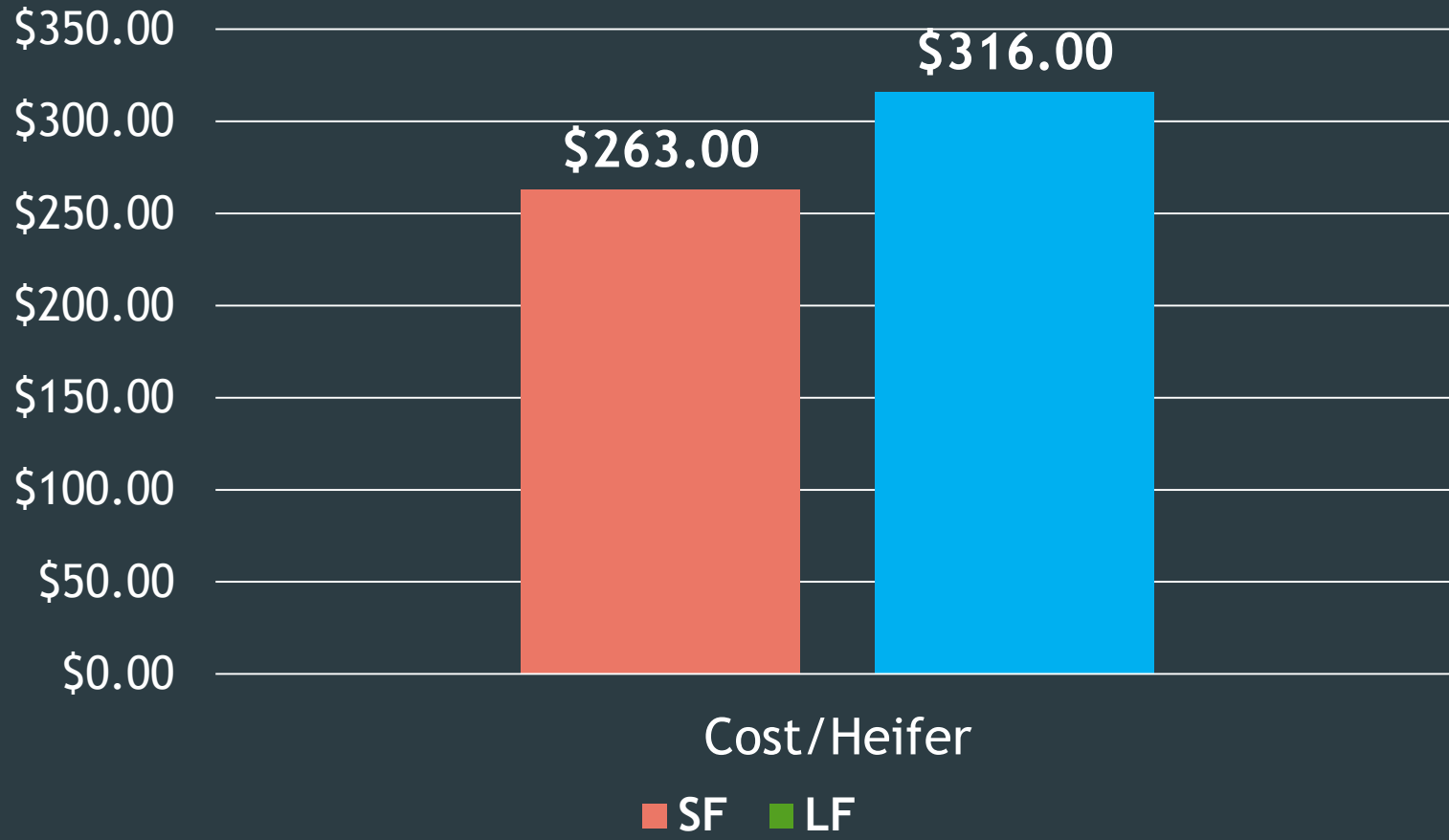
### Start Breeding % of Heifers Cycling



## Breeding Cycle Pregnancy Percent

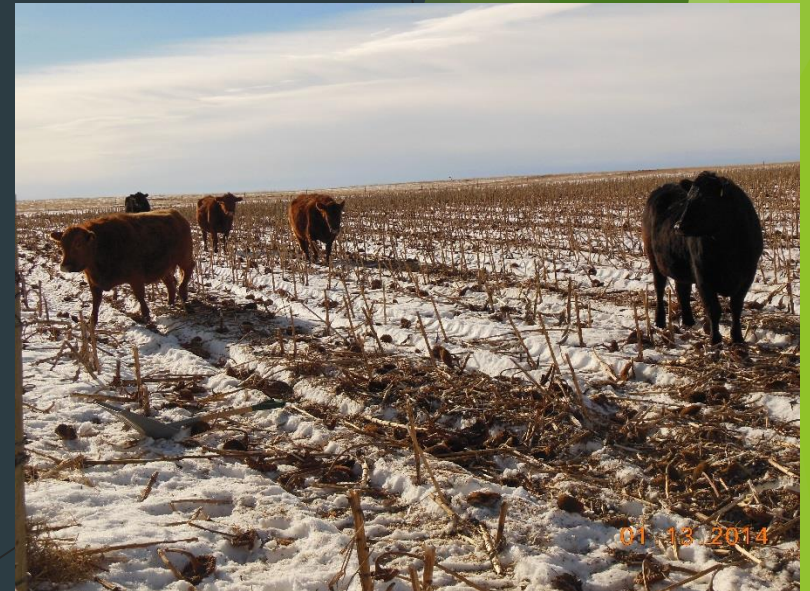
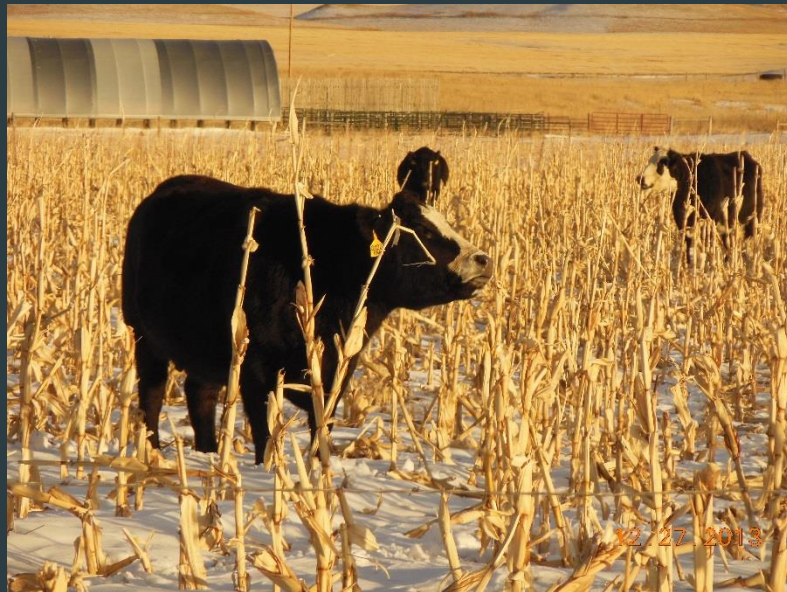


## Grazing and Feed Cost/Heifer



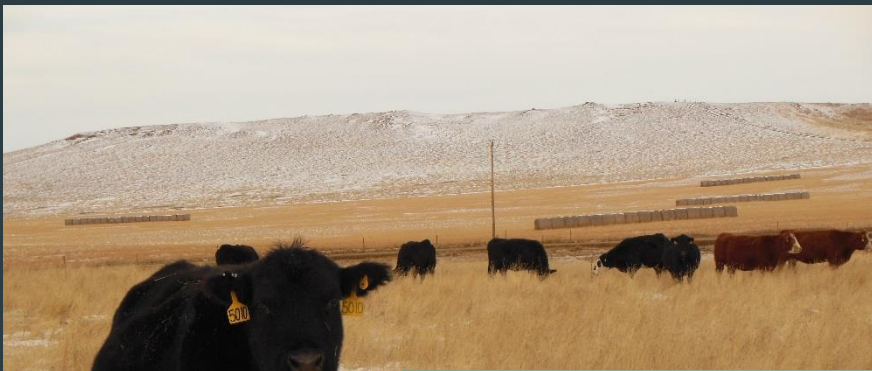
# Cows: Extending the Grazing Season

- ▶ Grazing cover crops and crop residue



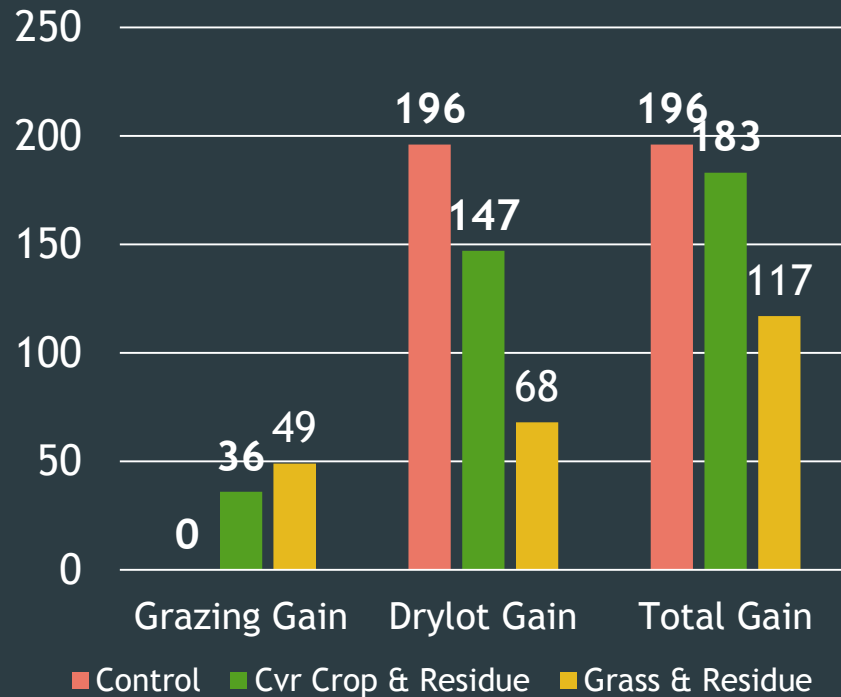
# Cows: Extending the Grazing Season

- ▶ Grazing stockpiled mixed pastures of brome grass and crested wheatgrass followed by corn stalk residue

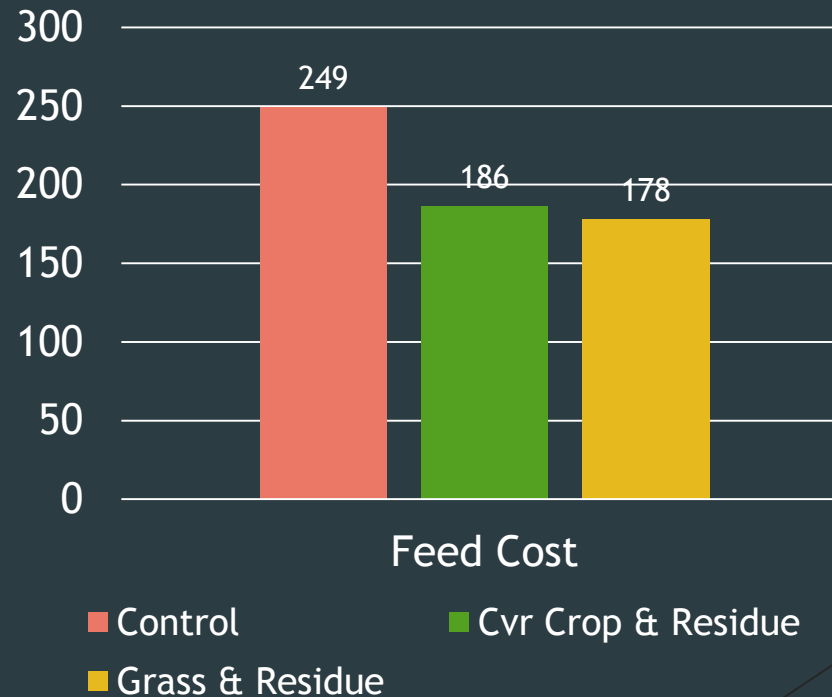


# Cows: Extending the Grazing Season

## Cow Grazing Weight Change



## Total Wintering Cost/Cow



# Cull Cow Fatten to Slaughter

- ▶ ADG Range: 2.2 - 3.0 lb/day
- ▶ Corn Requirement: 0.20 - 0.30 Ac/Cow/Month
- ▶ Ending BCS 7 - 8





Thank You

09.11.2013