





## Key Climate Impacts and Management Strategies (cont.)

Impact	Strategy	Resources
<b>Condition: Wetter, Warmer Fall</b>		
Warm-season perennial grasses take longer to go dormant.	Use grazing management/increase stocking rate to improve forage utilization.	
Moisture conditions favorable for planting cool-season annuals in a prepared seedbed.	Follow planting recommendations in ANR-0149, Alabama Planting Guide for Forage Grasses, for your region of the state.	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/784">Alabama Planting Guide for Forage Grasses</a> http://www.aces.edu/go/784
<b>Condition: Cooler, Drier Winter</b>		
Energy requirements of cows increases by 1 percent for every degree that the wind chill is below 32 degrees F.	Provide extra hay to cattle during this time. Mid- to high-quality hay will help maintain consistent consumption during the cooler weather.	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/520">Calculating the Energy Requirements of Brood Cows in Cold Weather</a> http://www.aces.edu/go/520
Changing cow nutrient requirements and decreasing body condition in fall-calving cows.	Separate the cow herd into nutritional management groups and monitor body condition; begin supplementation based on forage analysis conducted earlier in the season.	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/788">Beef Cow Herd Planning Calendar</a> http://www.aces.edu/go/788
<b>Condition: Cooler, Wetter Winter</b>		
Energy requirements of cows increases by 2 percent or every degree that the wind chill is below 59 degrees F.	Provide extra hay for cattle; supplement with a fiber-based energy source for 3 to 5 days after the cold weather to help overcome energy losses.	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/520">Calculating the Energy Requirements of Brood Cows in Cold Weather</a> http://www.aces.edu/go/520
Changing cow nutrient requirements and decreasing body condition in fall-calving cows.	Separate the cow herd into nutritional management groups and monitor body condition; begin supplementation based on forage analysis conducted earlier in the season.	
Cows/calves in muddy areas.	Provide clean, easily accessible pastures for cows and calves to prevent the opportunity for spread of disease. Consider putting in heavy-use area (hay feeding pads, etc.).	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/785">USDA NRCS Conservation Practice Standard–Heavy Use Area Protection</a> http://www.aces.edu/go/785
<b>Condition: Warmer, Wetter Winter</b>		
Favorable growing conditions for cool-season forages.	Use managed grazing to improve forage utilization. Increased forage availability may decrease supplementation needs depending on region.	
Changing cow nutrient requirements and decreasing body condition in fall-calving cows.	Separate the cow herd into nutritional management groups and monitor body condition. Begin supplementation based on forage analysis conducted earlier in the season.	
<b>Condition: Warmer, Wetter Spring</b>		
Favorable growing conditions for cool-season forages.	Use managed grazing to improve forage utilization, especially in late spring. Increased forage availability may decrease supplementation needs depending on region.	
Cool-season forages experience earlier growth.	Conduct soil tests and apply nutrients before anticipated flush of spring growth.	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/790">Soil Testing Information Sheet</a> http://www.aces.edu/go/790
Potential for animal health conditions such as grass tetany to occur.	Provide free-choice high magnesium mineral (10 to 15 percent Mg) during spring. Monitor intake to ensure that cattle are consuming at the recommended rate per day.	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/786">Management Practices to Reduce Grass Tetany</a> http://www.aces.edu/go/786

## Key Climate Impacts and Management Strategies (cont.)

Impact	Strategy	Resources
<b>Condition: Cooler, Wetter Spring</b>		
Cool-season forages experience delayed growth.	Conduct soil tests and apply nutrients before anticipated flush of spring growth. Use managed grazing to improve forage utilization and remove excess forage in late spring/early summer as warm-season perennials break dormancy.	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/790">Soil Testing Information Sheet</a> <a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/790">http://www.aces.edu/go/790</a>
Potential for animal health conditions such as grass tetany to occur.	Provide free-choice high magnesium mineral (10 to 15 percent Mg) during spring. Monitor intake to ensure that cattle are consuming at the recommended rate per day.	<a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/786">Management Practices to Reduce Grass Tetany</a> <a href="http://www.aces.edu/go/786">http://www.aces.edu/go/786</a>



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**For more information**, contact your county Extension office. Visit [www.aces.edu/directory](http://www.aces.edu/directory).

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