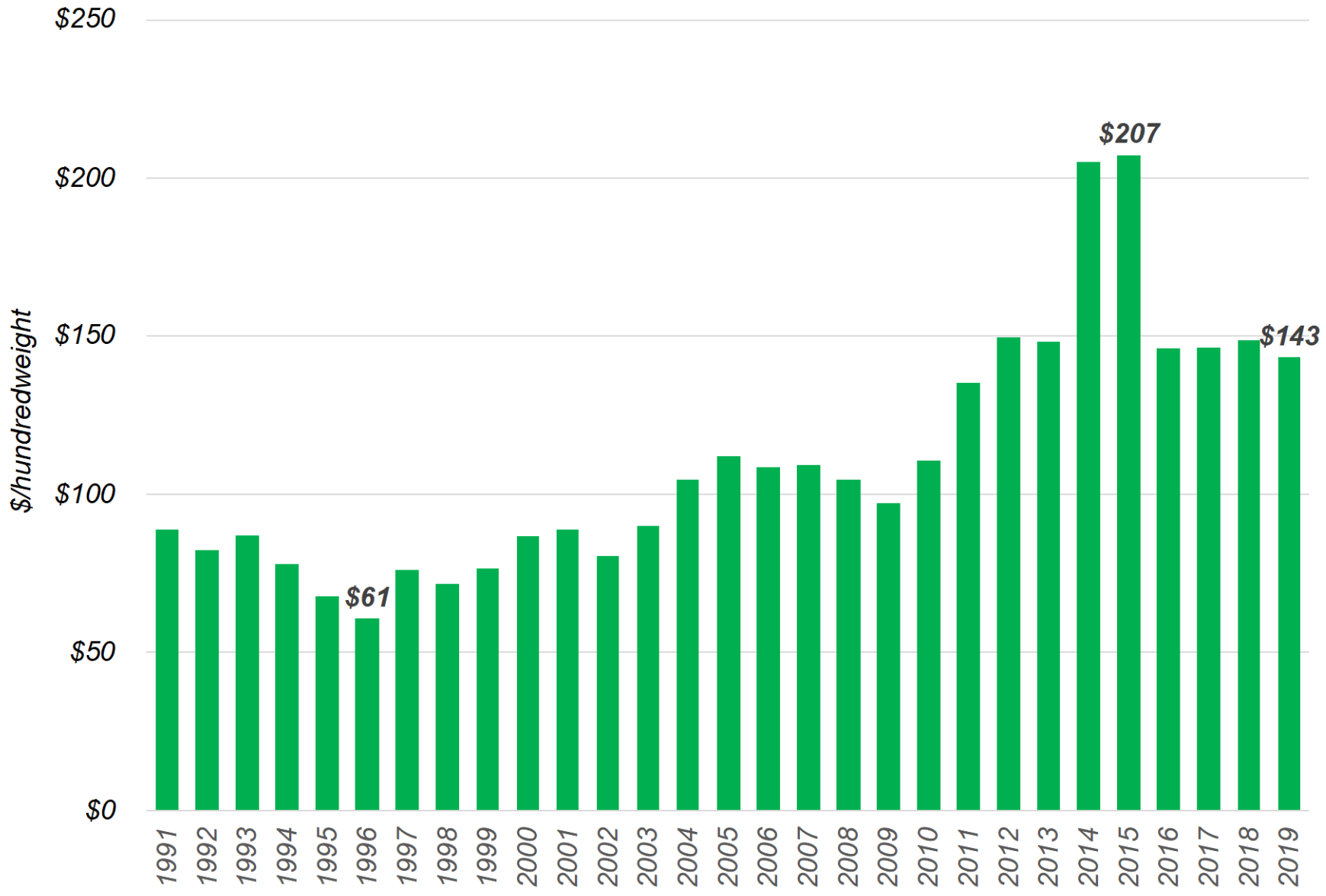


A group of black and brown beef cattle with blue ear tags are standing in a grassy field. The cattle are of various breeds, including some with white faces and patches. They are looking towards the camera. The background shows a line of trees under a cloudy sky.

Beef Cattle Market Outlook and Cost Saving Options Utilizing Forages

Chris Prevatt
UF/IFAS Range Cattle REC
Beef Cattle and Forage Economics

U.S. Annual Feeder Steers, 700-800 lbs.

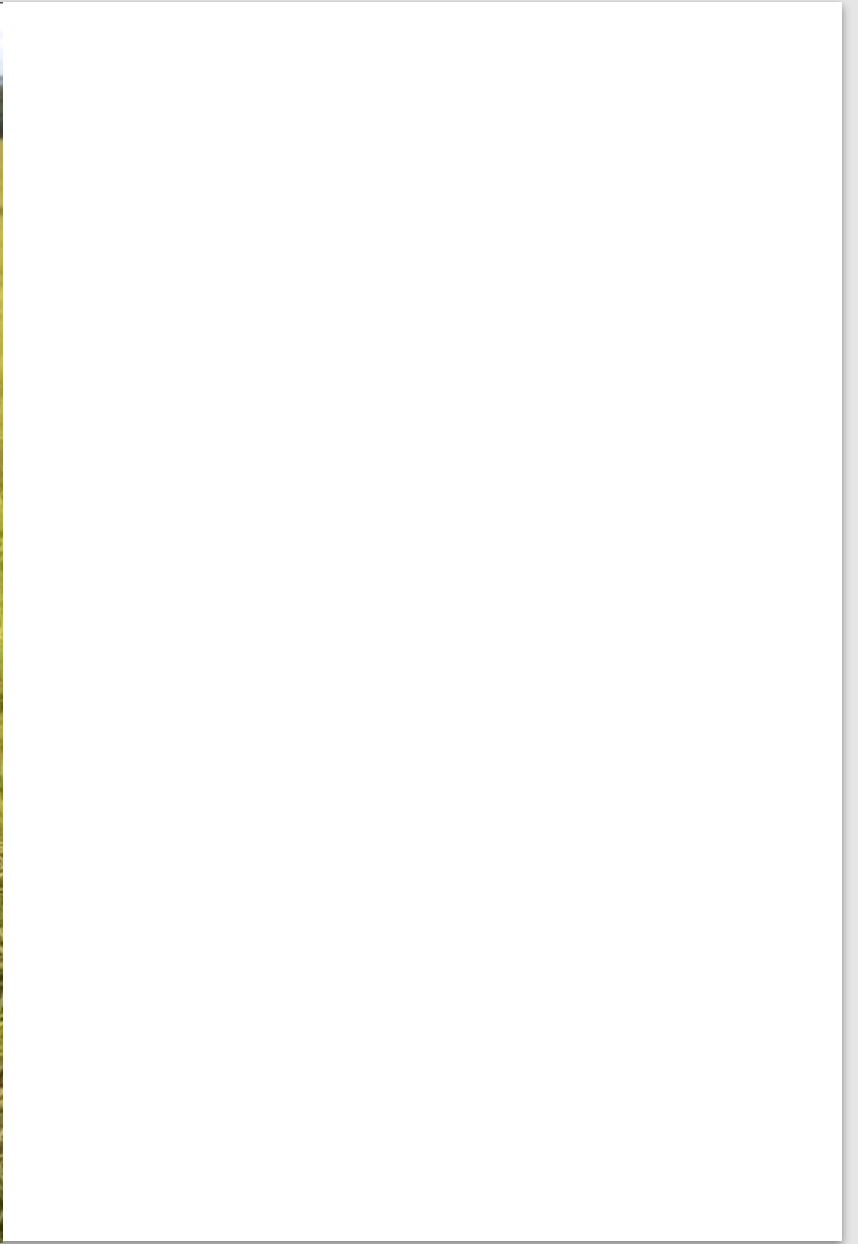


What Works on the Farm?

- *Show me what you can do...*
- *No Experiments*
- *No Changes*
- *Just Evaluating Where We're At*







The Market Makes the Rules

- ***What do we have the work with?***
- ***This is what we have... let's allocate it out***

Revenue

- *Fixed Costs*

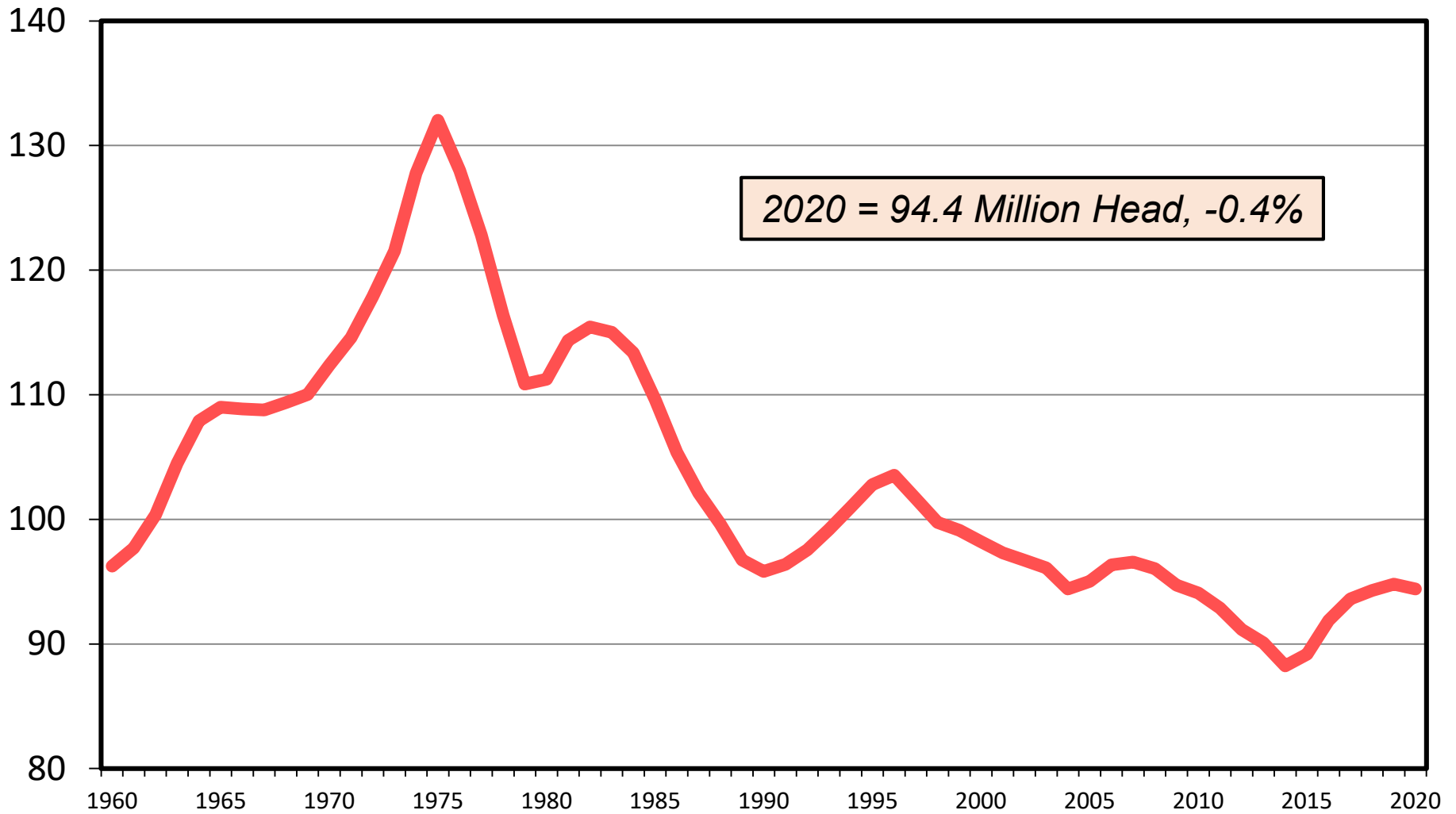
- *Variable Costs*

Net Returns

JANUARY 1 TOTAL CATTLE INVENTORY

U.S., Annual

Mil. Head



2020 = 94.4 Million Head, -0.4%

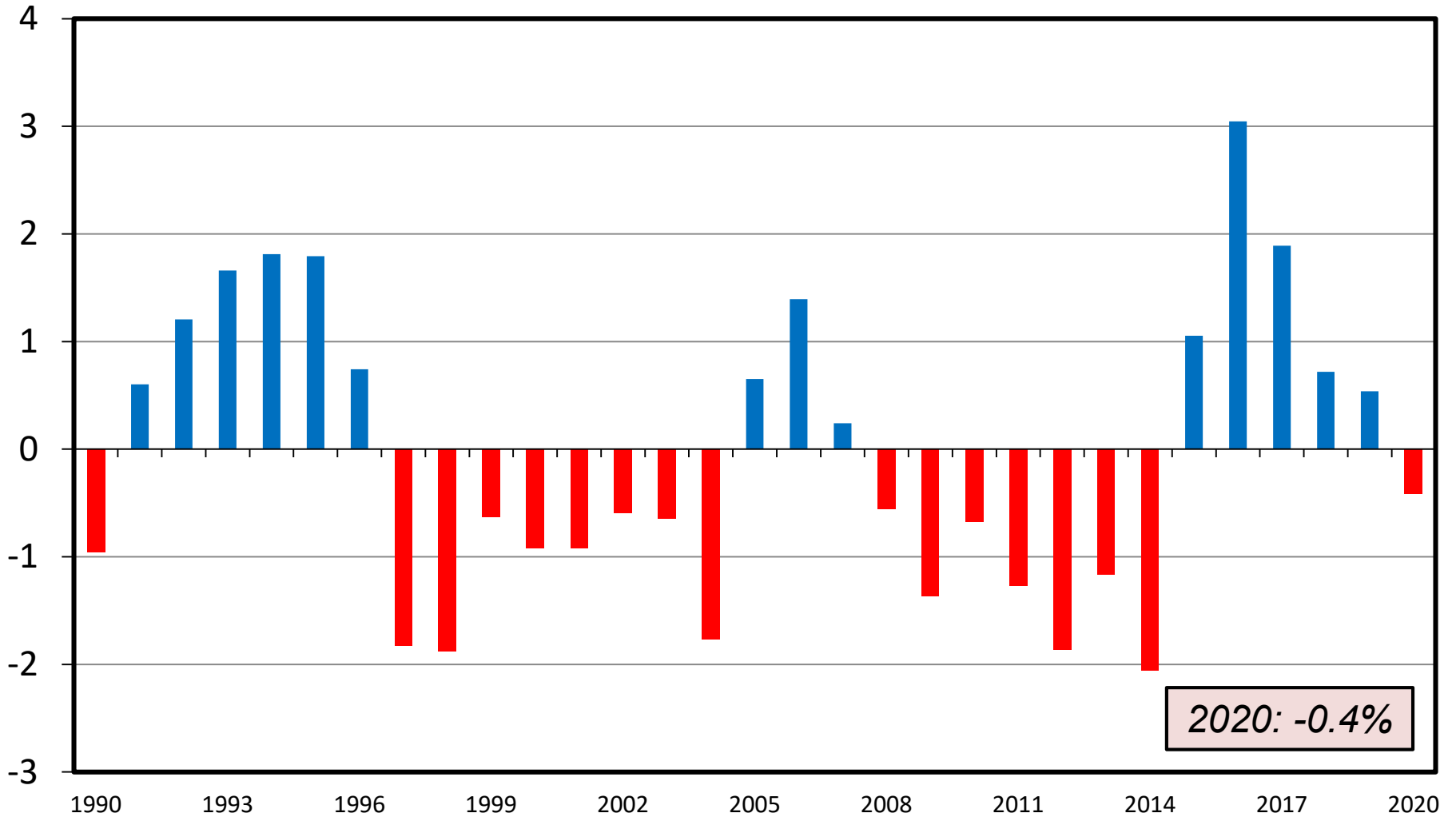
Data Source: USDA-NASS

Livestock Marketing Information Center

C-N-01
01/31/20

PERCENT CHANGE IN CATTLE INVENTORY

U.S., January 1

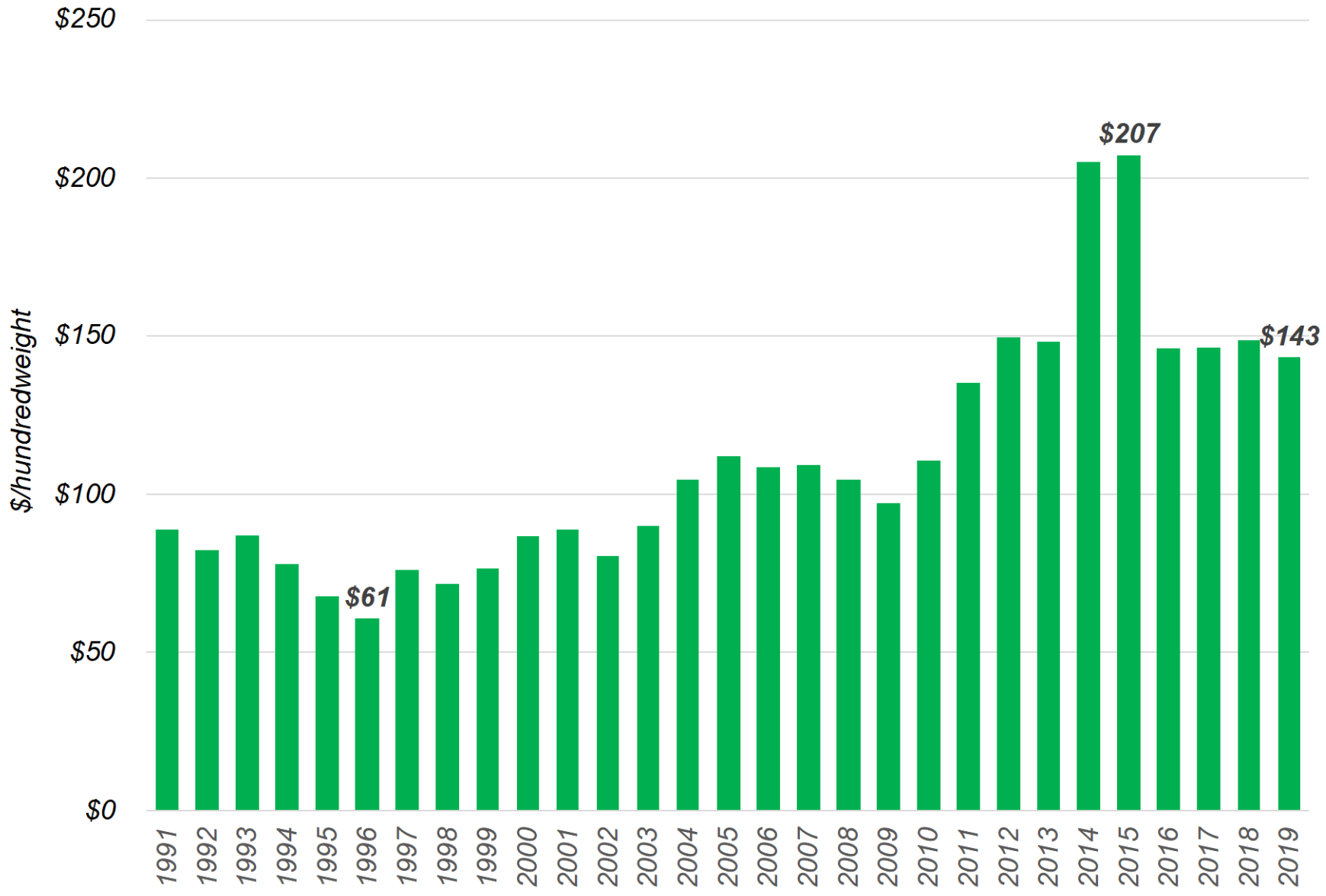


Data Source: USDA-NASS, Analysis by LMIC

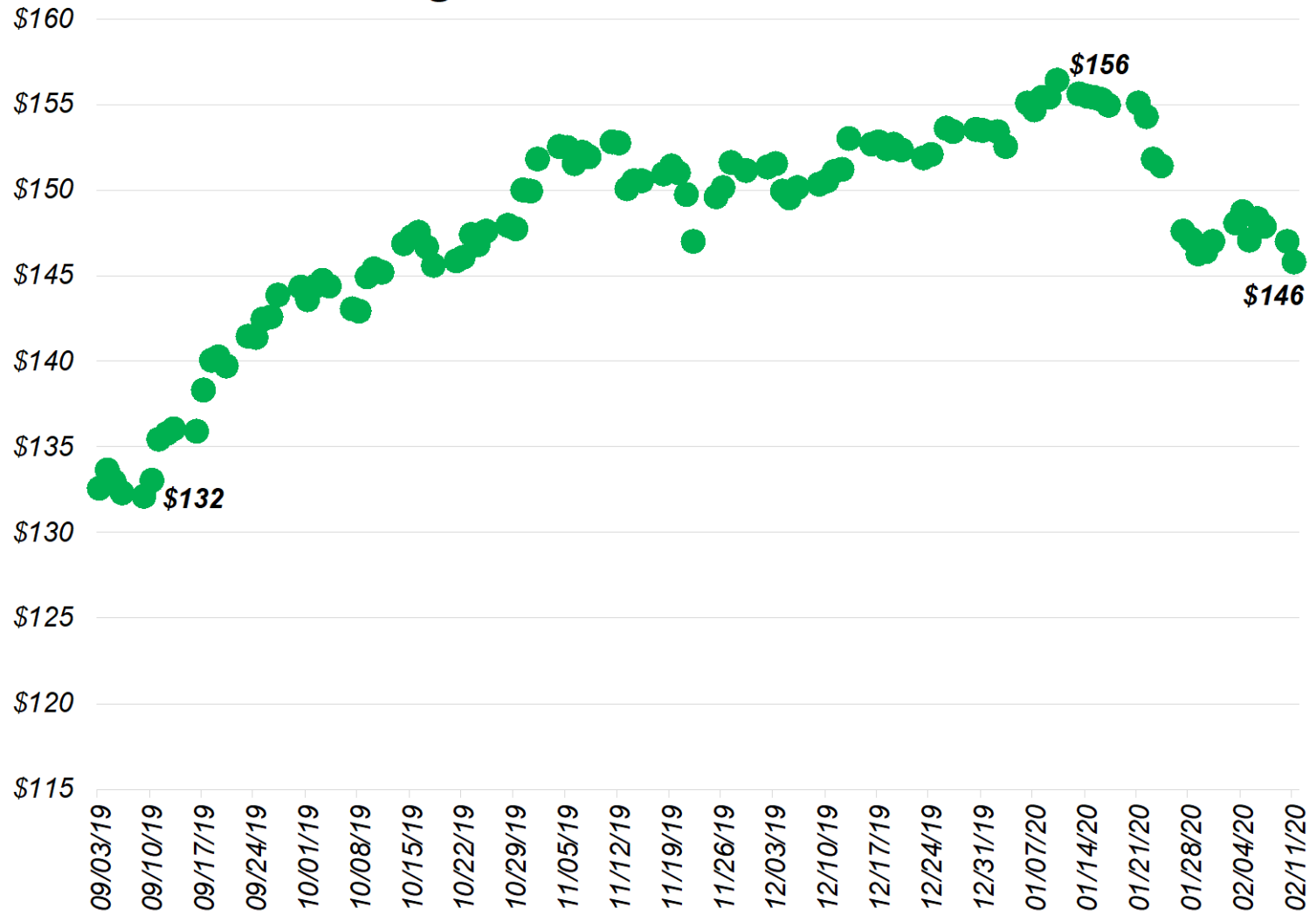
Livestock Marketing Information Center

C-N-48
01/31/20

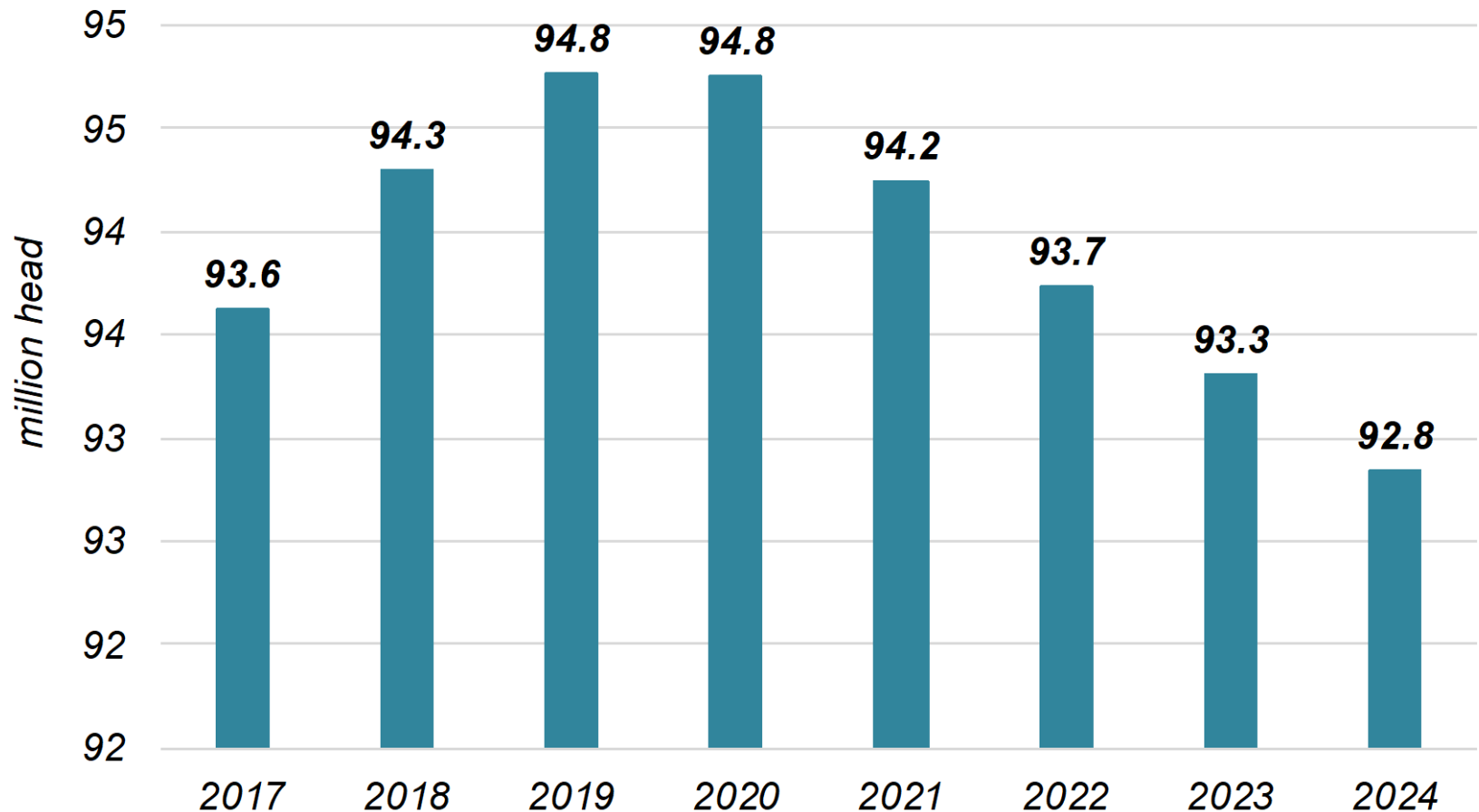
U.S. Annual Feeder Steers, 700-800 lbs.



CME August 2020 Feeder Cattle Futures



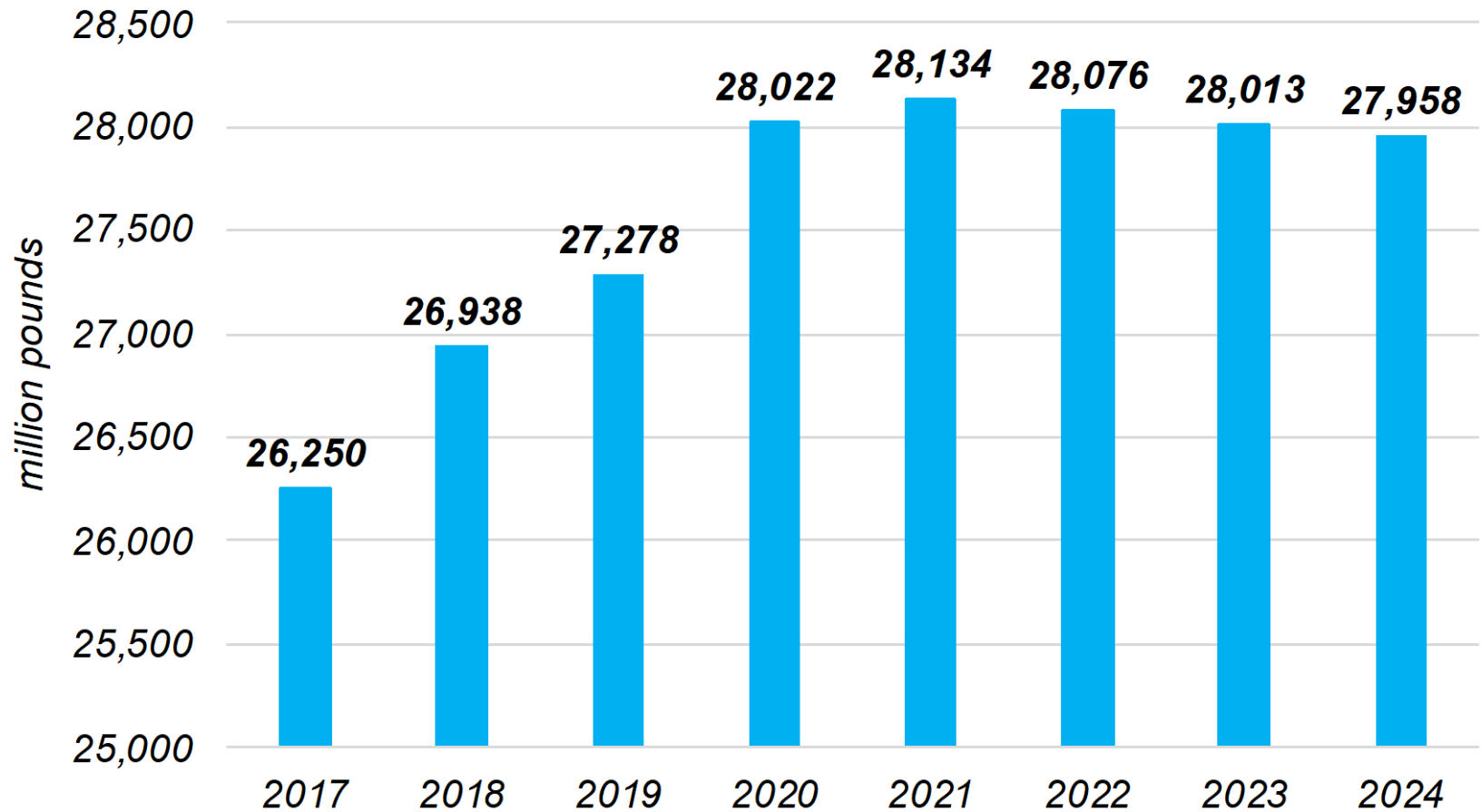
U.S. Cattle and Calves, head



Source: Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)

Supply fundamentals are supportive of prices going forward.

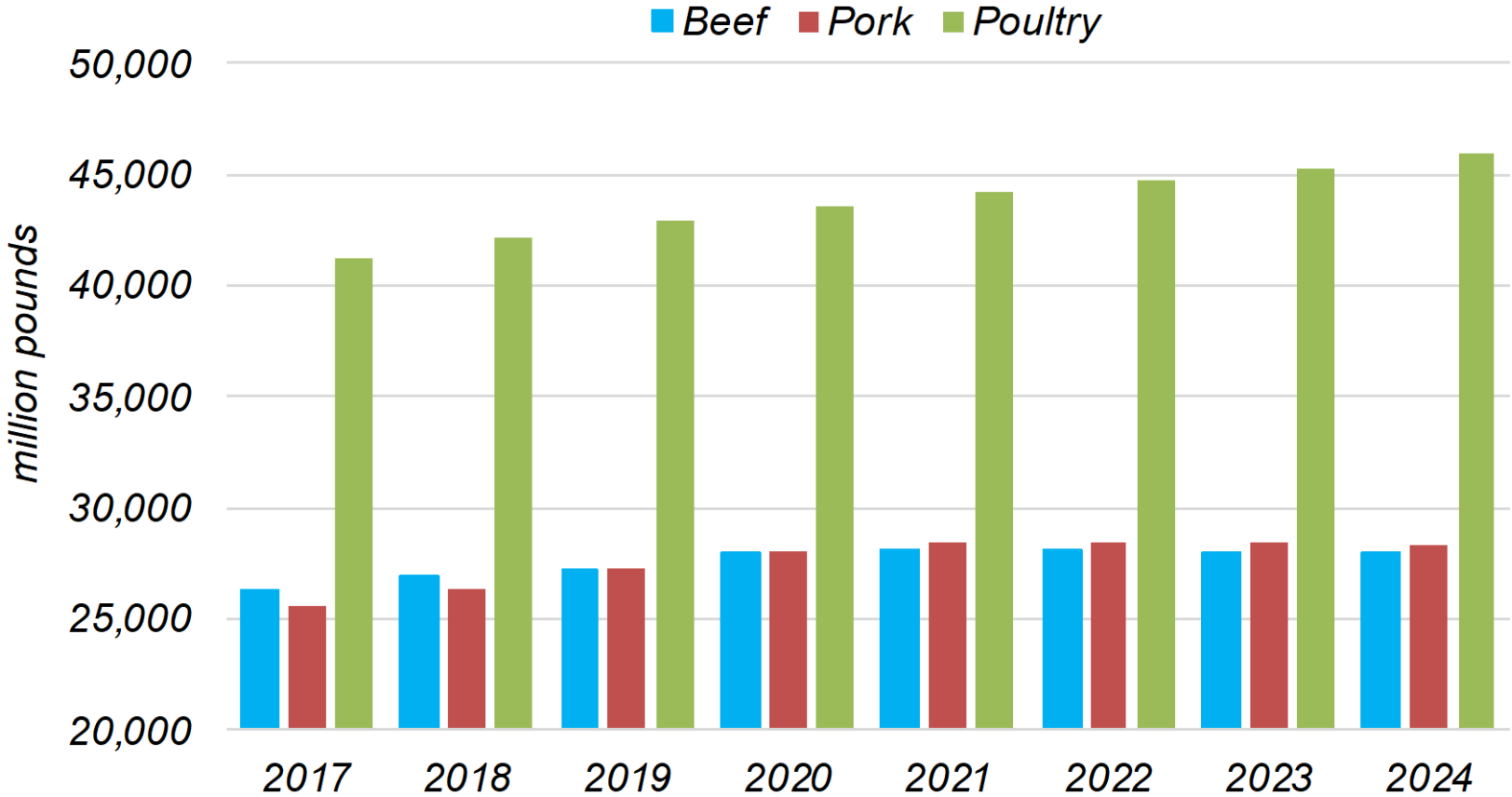
U.S. Beef Production



Source: Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)

WHO IS GONNA EAT ALL THIS MEAT?

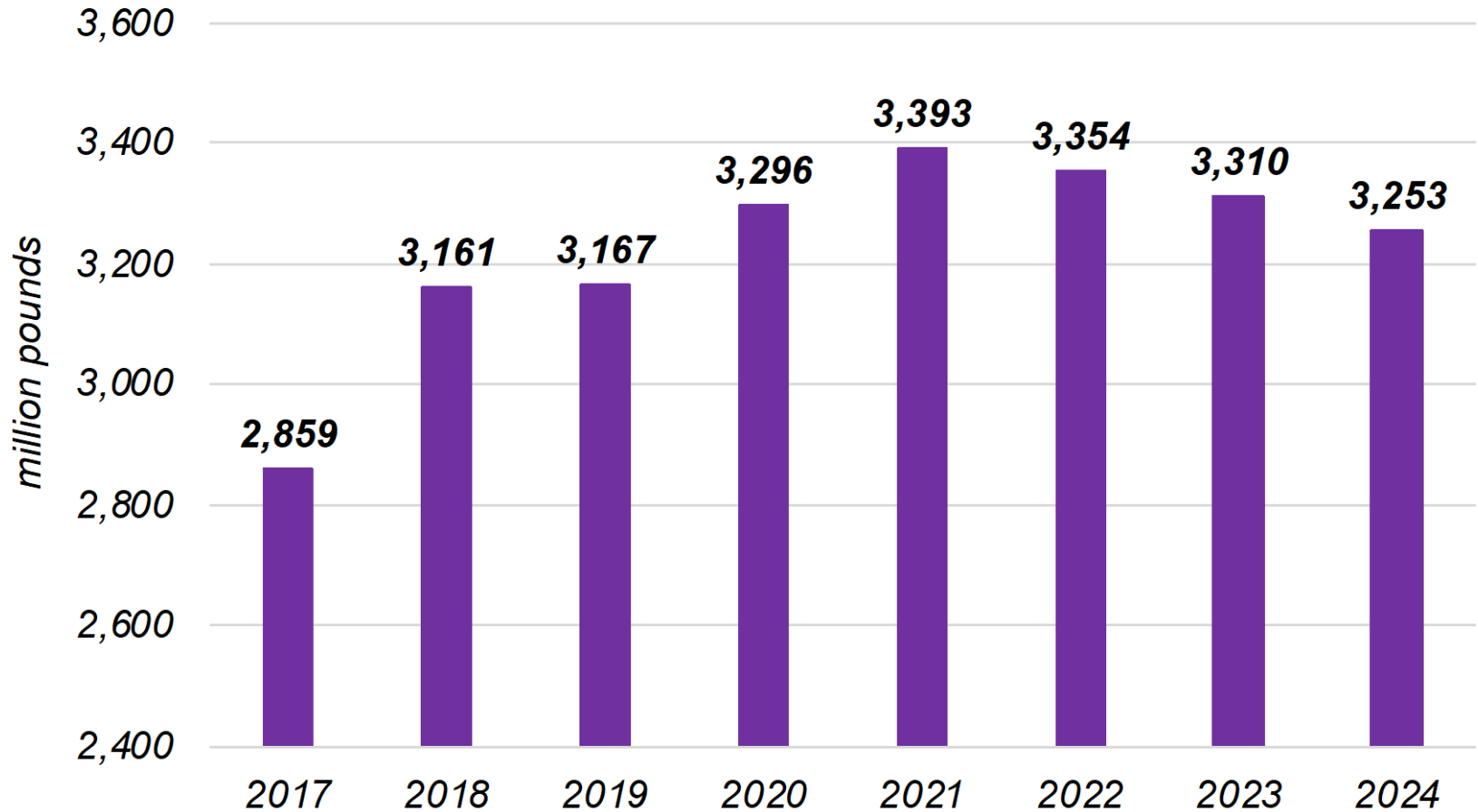
U.S. Meat Protein Production



Source: Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)

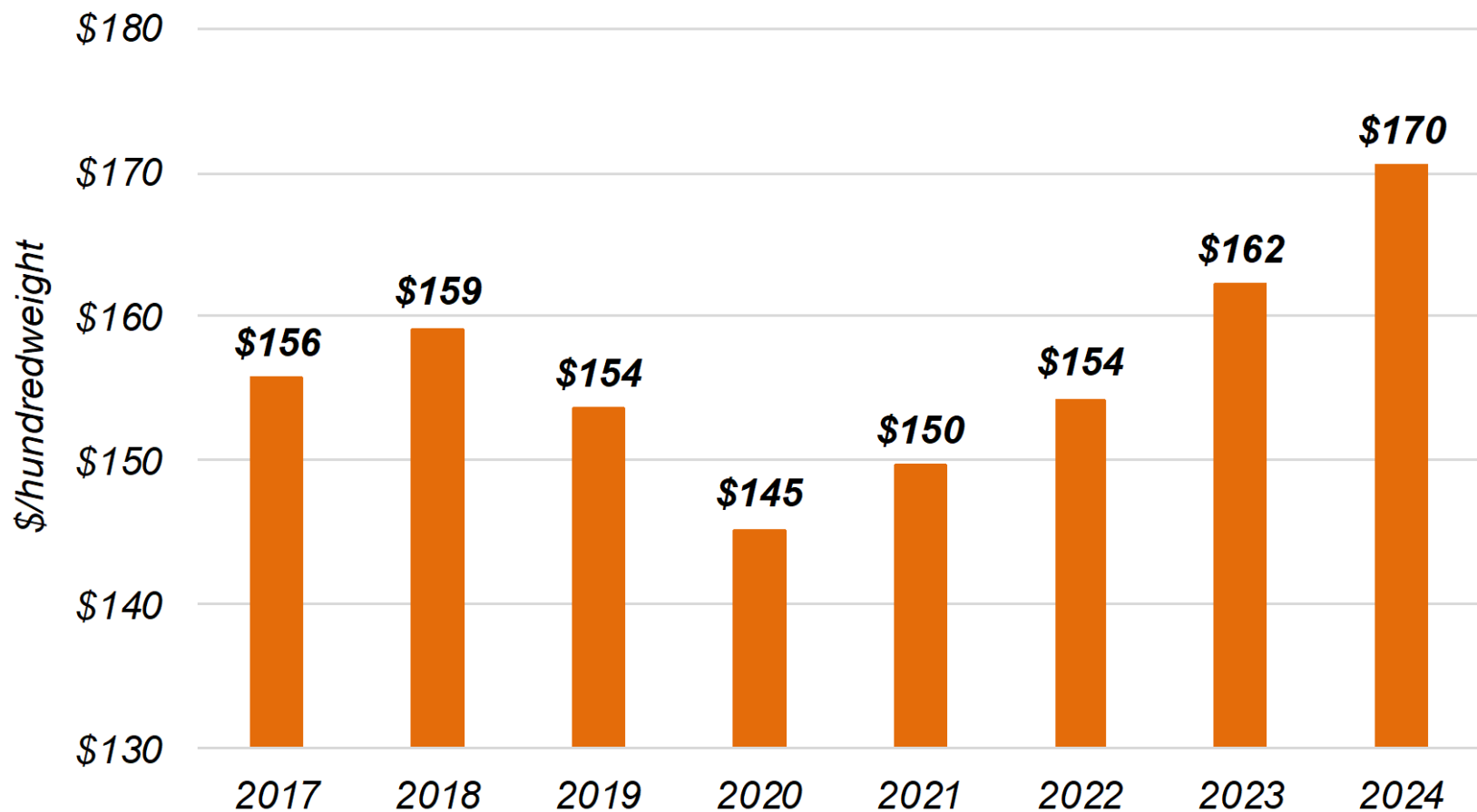
Can Exports Save The Day?

U.S. Beef Exports



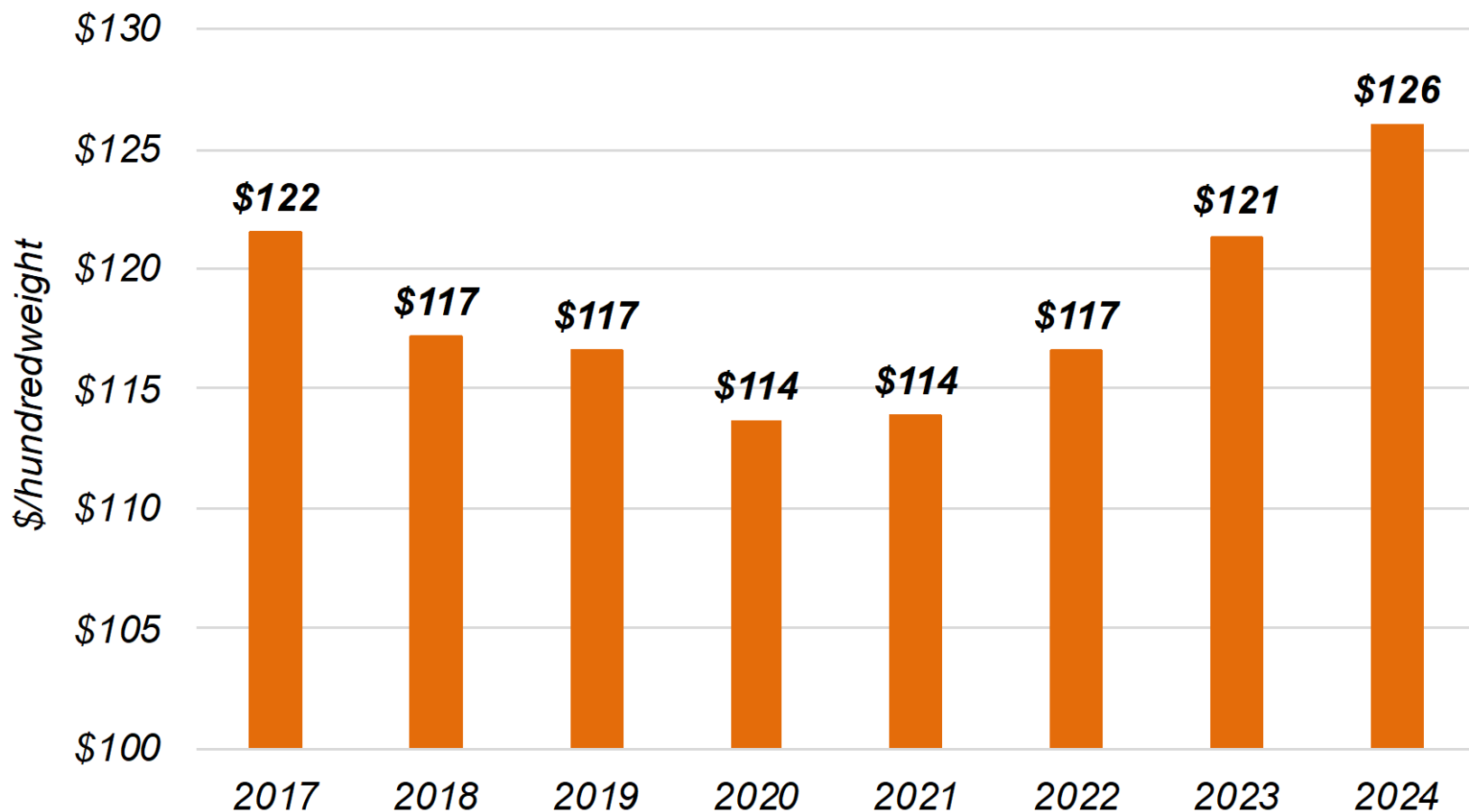
Source: Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)

Oklahoma City Feeder Steers, 600 - 650 lbs.



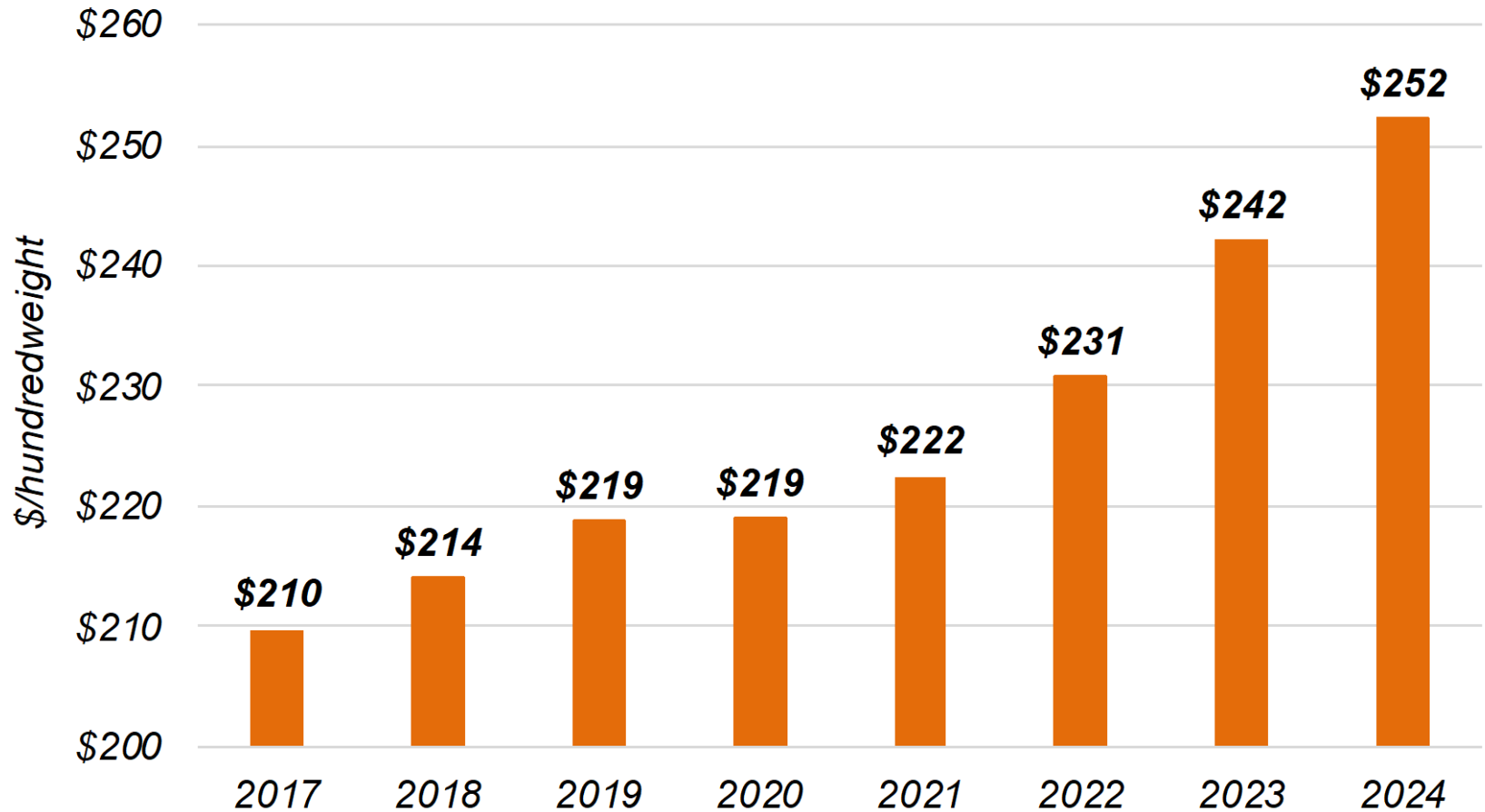
Source: Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)

5-Area Fed Steers, All Grades



Source: Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)

Boxed Beef Cutout Value

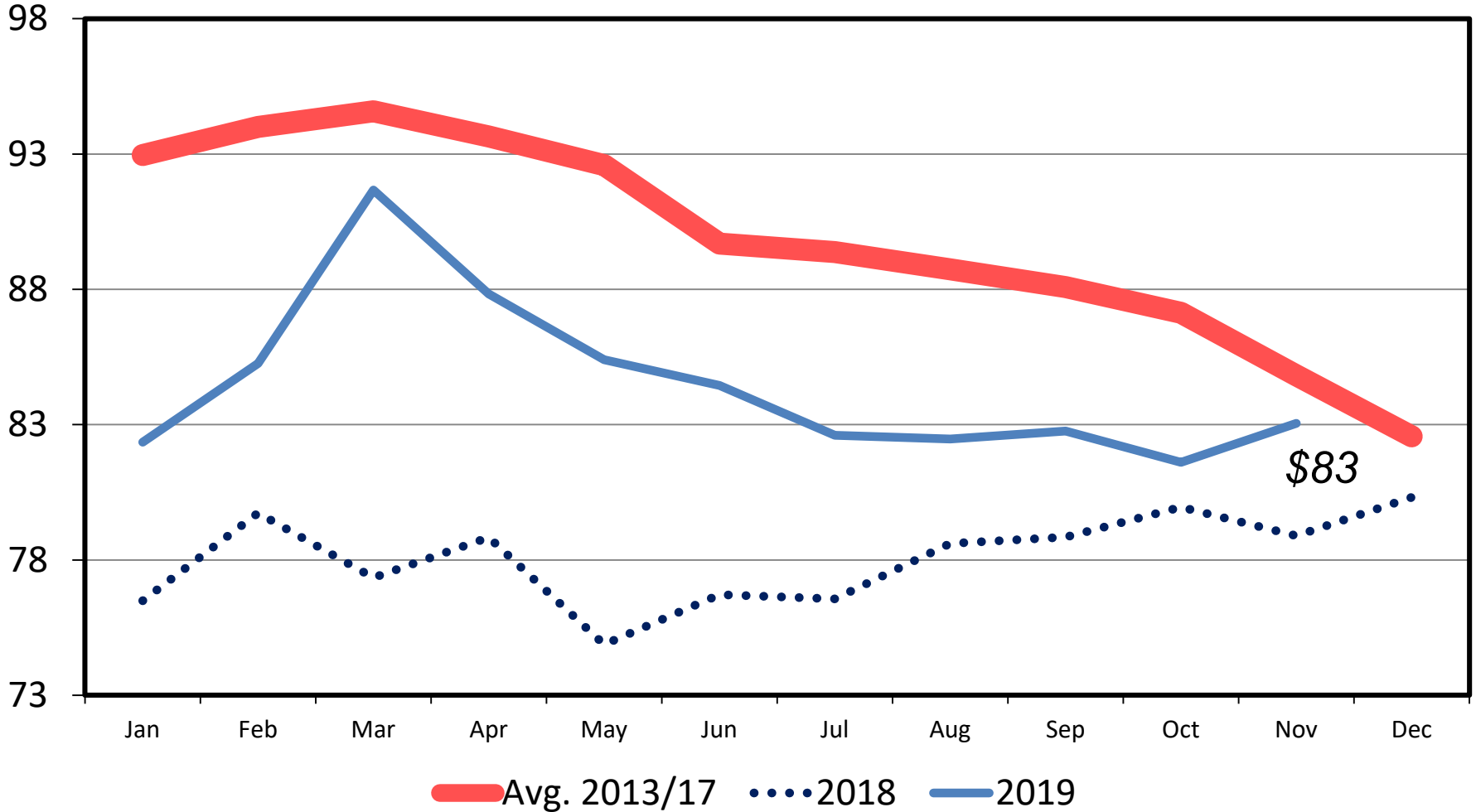


Source: Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)

KANSAS FEEDLOT CLOSEOUTS

Feeding Costs per Cwt., Steers

\$/cwt.



Data Source: KSU Focus on Feedlots, Compiled by LMIC

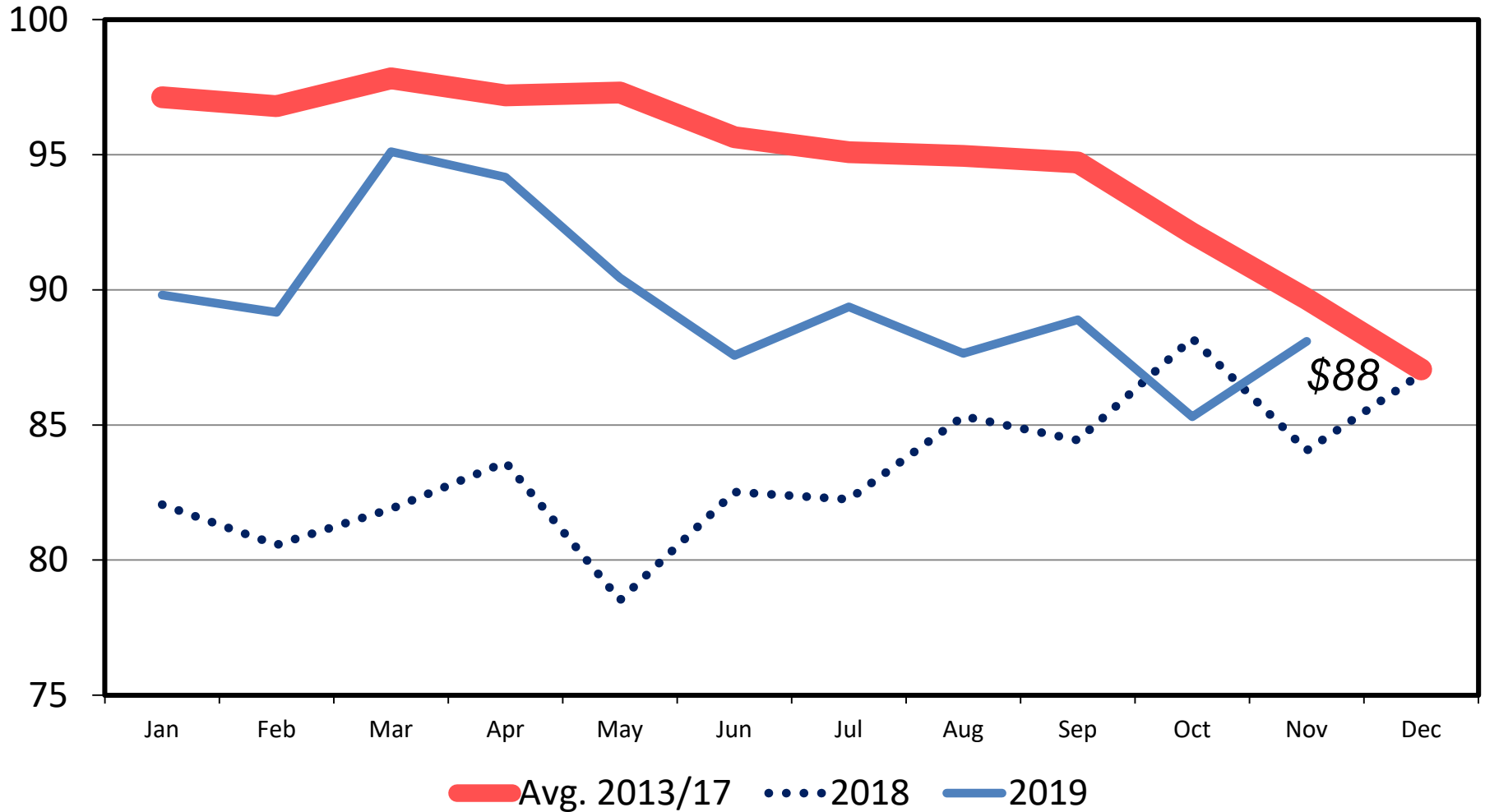
01/07/20

Livestock Marketing Information Center

KANSAS FEEDLOT CLOSEOUTS

Feeding Costs per Cwt., Heifers

\$/cwt.



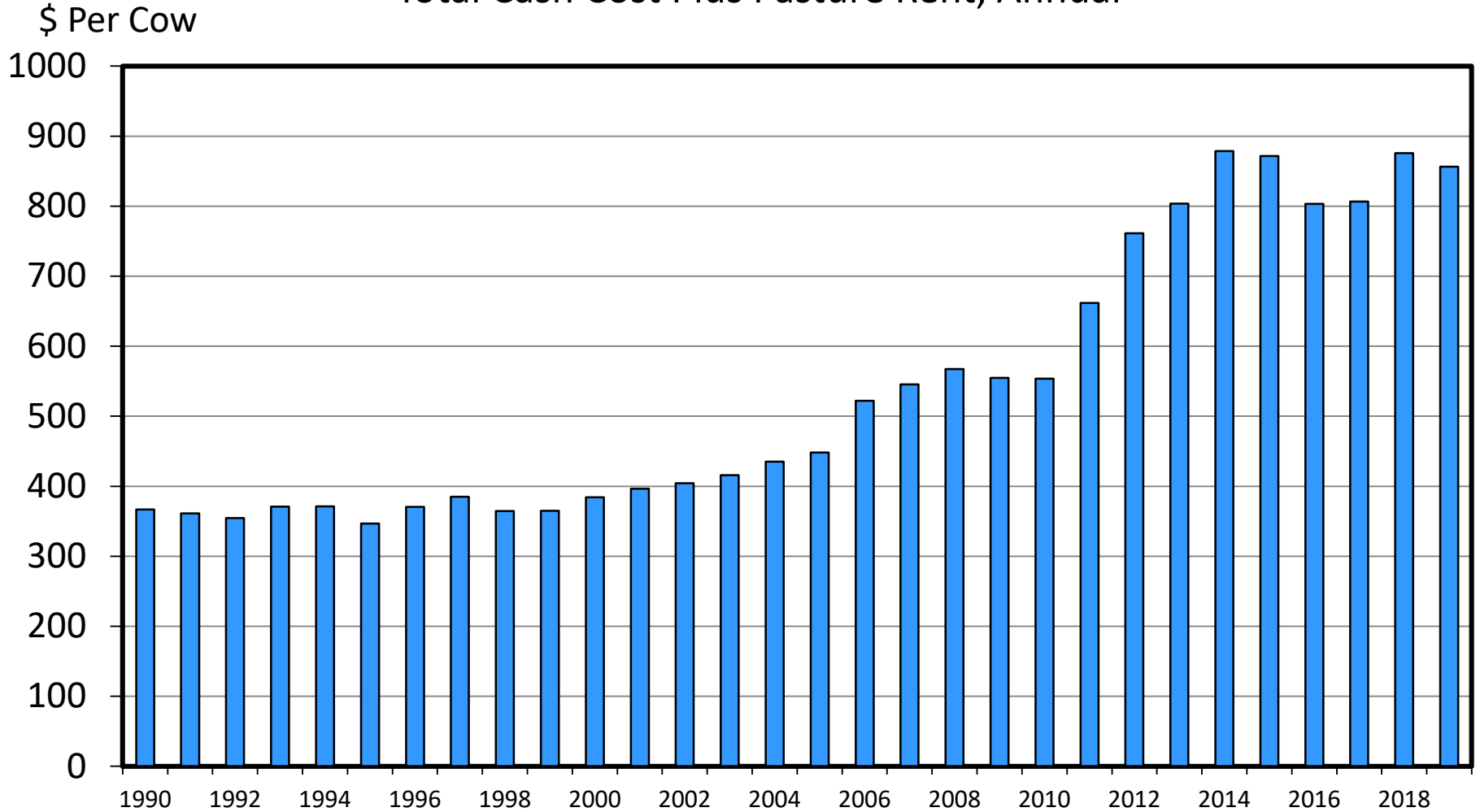
Data Source: KSU Focus on Feedlots, Compiled by LMIC

01/07/20

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ESTIMATED AVERAGE COW CALF COSTS

Total Cash Cost Plus Pasture Rent, Annual



Data Source: USDA & LMIC, Compiled by LMIC

Livestock Marketing Information Center

02/05/20

Figure 2. Total Chapter 12 Farm Bankruptcies by 2019 Calendar Year

***Don't Fall Off
The Mountain***



The Economic Impact of Grazing Stockpiled Warm- Season Perennial Forages on North Florida Farms

Chris Prevatt

UF/IFAS Range Cattle REC

2019 NACAA – AM/PIC

Fort Wayne, IN

September 10, 2019

***Mark Mauldin, Justin Walker, Kim Mullenix, Jennifer
Tucker, Marcelo Wallau, Jane Cant, and J.K. Yarborough***

Situation

Many cow-calf operations in North Florida begin feeding hay in early November and continue through late March.

- *Stockpiled grazing is the practice of allowing forage to grow during the late summer and early fall for grazing after the growing season has ended.*
 - *Defer grazing by allowing forages to accumulate for grazing at a later time.*

Method

Stockpiling demonstrations were conducted on Five North Florida Farms using stockpiled bahiagrass to feed beef cows during the late fall and early winter.

- *August 2018 – January 2019*

Today, we will discuss the details of one producers experience stockpiling bahiagrass.

Use What You Got

- *Bahiagrass is a common warm-season perennial grass in Florida. While traditionally it is not the best suited forage species for stockpiled grazing, it is the most abundant forage species available to producers.*

2018-2019 Stockpiled Grazing

- *Began Stockpiling Bahiagrass: August 1*
- *Stockpiled for 103 Days*
- *Began Grazing Stockpiled Bahiagrass: November 12*
- *Grazed for 54 days*
- *Ended Grazing Stockpiled Bahiagrass: January 5*

2018-2019 Stockpiled Grazing

- *Began Stockpiling Bahiagrass: August 1*
- *Stockpiled for 103 Days*
- *Began Grazing Stockpiled Bahiagrass: November 12*
- *Grazed for 54 days*
- *Ended Grazing Stockpiled Bahiagrass: January 5*

***No Nitrogen Application, Just Deferred Grazing,
No Rotational Grazing, Continuous Access
(Still working on this...)***

2018-2019 Stockpiled Grazing

Let's talk about money saved from grazing stockpiled bahiagrass

2018-2019 Stockpiled Grazing

1 Roll of Bahiagrass Hay (850 DM lbs.) @ \$45/Roll

2.35 Rolls of Bahiagrass/DM ton

*2.35 Rolls/DM ton * \$45/Roll = \$106/DM ton*

\$106 / 2,000 lbs. = \$0.053/DM lb.

1,200 lb. Gestating Beef Cow during the Last 1/3 of her pregnancy requires a dry matter intake of 2.0% of her body weight, or 24 DM lbs.

*\$0.053 * 24 DM lbs. = \$1.27/beef cow/day*

(with no hay waste, storage, or feeding costs included, just the cost of the hay)

2018-2019 Stockpiled Grazing

Assumption 1: *There was easily 15% hay waste once they started feeding hay in January. Some rolls there was more, some there was less. This brings the amount of DM Hay required to 27.6 DM lbs.*

Assumption 2: *Feeding hay using a tractor burns fuel and costs money. Additionally, the barn the hay sits under is nice. We'll add another \$5 per roll to store and get it fed.*

Assumption 3: *Their time spent feeding hay is part of their labor and management. Additional labor costs were not accounted for in this analysis. If they had used hired labor, that would have been an added expense.*

2018-2019 Stockpiled Grazing

Original Cost: \$106/DM ton

New Cost: \$111/DM ton

Original Dry Matter Intake: 24 DM lbs./beef cow/day

New Dry Matter Intake: 27.6 DM lbs./beef cow/day

*Original Cost: $\$0.053 * 24 \text{ DM lbs.} = \$1.27/\text{beef cow/day}$*

*New Cost: $\$0.055 * 27.6 \text{ DM lbs.} = \$1.53/\text{beef cow/day}$*

2018-2019 Stockpiled Grazing

Original Cost: \$106/DM ton

New Cost: \$111/DM ton

Original Dry Matter Intake: 24 DM lbs./beef cow/day

New Dry Matter Intake: 27.6 DM lbs./beef cow/day

*Original Cost: $\$0.053 * 24 \text{ DM lbs.} = \$1.27/\text{beef cow/day}$*

For 54 Days: \$68/beef cow

*New Cost: $\$0.055 * 27.6 \text{ DM lbs.} = \$1.53/\text{beef cow/day}$*

For 54 Days: \$82/beef cow

*You can save
\$82/beef cow each
winter grazing
“dead grass”
- Chris Prevatt*



***An Economic Evaluation of
Feeder Calves Preconditioned on
Warm-Season Annual Forages in
the Southeastern USA***

Chris Prevatt

UF/IFAS Range Cattle REC

2019 NACAA – AM/PIC

Fort Wayne, IN

September 10, 2019

Variables Evaluated

- ***Forage Production Costs, \$/DM ton consumed***
- ***Supplemental Feedstuffs, \$/DM ton consumed***
- ***Feeding Costs, \$/DM ton consumed***

- ***Feeder Calf Performance***
 - ***(Preconditioned and Non-Preconditioned)***
- ***Difference in Weight***
- ***Yardage or Land Rent***
- ***Land Rent***
- ***Animal Health Program Costs***
 - ***Vaccinations, Mineral and Vitamins, Water, Shade***
- ***Marketing Expenses***
- ***Death Loss***
- ***Shrink***
- ***Price Margin between Preconditioned (Weaned) and Non-Preconditioned (Unweaned) Feeder Calves***
- ***Facilities (Working and Shipping)***



Double Crop Annual Forages

- *Cool-Season Annual Forage Mix*
- *Warm-Season Annual Forage Mix*



Preconditioning on Warm-Season Annual Forages

60-Day Preconditioning Program

Feeder Calf Performance

- *Target Average Daily Gain during Preconditioning*
 - *1.40 – 1.60 lbs./head/day*
- *Animal Production Costs: ?*
- *Forage Production Costs: ?*
- *Warm-Season Annual Forages*
 - *Grazing for 60 days (minimum)*
- *Supplemental Feedstuffs*
 - ***Energy Supplement @ 0.25% of BW for 60 days***

An Economic Analysis of Warm-Season Annual Forage Cost Per Dry Matter Ton Consumed For Various Levels of Forage Production and Production Costs Per Acre

Forage Production, DM lbs./acre	Forage Consumption*, DM lbs./acre	Warm-Season Annual Forage Production Costs, \$/acre							
		\$100	\$120	\$140	\$160	\$180	\$200	\$220	\$240
		Total Cost of Growing and Grazing Per Dry Matter Ton Consumed							
6,000	3,000	\$67	\$80	\$93	\$107	\$120	\$133	\$147	\$160
7,000	3,500	\$57	\$69	\$80	\$91	\$103	\$114	\$126	\$137
8,000	4,000	\$50	\$60	\$70	\$80	\$90	\$100	\$110	\$120
9,000	4,500	\$44	\$53	\$62	\$71	\$80	\$89	\$98	\$107
10,000	5,000	\$40	\$48	\$56	\$64	\$72	\$80	\$88	\$96
11,000	5,500	\$36	\$44	\$51	\$58	\$65	\$73	\$80	\$87
12,000	6,000	\$33	\$40	\$47	\$53	\$60	\$67	\$73	\$80
13,000	6,500	\$31	\$37	\$43	\$49	\$55	\$62	\$68	\$74

*For this analysis the level of forage utilization was assumed to be 50 percent of forage production (column one x .50).

An Economic Analysis of Warm-Season Annual Forage Cost Per Dry Matter Ton Consumed For Various Levels of Forage Production and Production Costs Per Acre

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8,000	4,000	\$50	\$60	\$70	\$80	\$90	\$100	\$110	\$120
9,000	4,500	\$44	\$53	\$62	\$71	\$80	\$89	\$98	\$107
10,000	5,000	\$40	\$48	\$56	\$64	\$72	\$80	\$88	\$96
11,000	5,500	\$36	\$44	\$51	\$58	\$65	\$73	\$80	\$87
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13,000	6,500	\$31	\$37	\$43	\$49	\$55	\$62	\$68	\$74

**For this analysis the level of forage utilization was assumed to be 50 percent of forage production (column one x .50).*

***The total cost of growing and grazing warm-season annual forages is lower than the cost of using a comparable high quality feedstuff (\$174) in the yellow highlighted areas.*

Warm-Season Annual Forages Preconditioning and Backgrounding Evaluation

Table 1. Estimated Profit/Loss per head from Preconditioning Feeder Calves based on Varying Price Margins and Forage Costs

Feeder Calf Price Non-Preconditioned*	Feeder Calf Price Preconditioned*	Price Margin	Warm-Season Annual Forage Cost, \$/ton consumed							
			\$50	\$75	\$100	\$125	\$150	\$175	\$200	\$225
\$/cwt.	\$/cwt.	\$/cwt.	Estimated Preconditioning Profit/Loss, \$/head							
\$145.00	\$135.00	-\$10.00	\$25	\$14	\$4	(\$7)	(\$17)	(\$28)	(\$38)	(\$49)
\$145.00	\$136.00	-\$9.00	\$31	\$21	\$10	(\$0)	(\$11)	(\$21)	(\$32)	(\$43)
\$145.00	\$137.00	-\$8.00	\$38	\$27	\$16	\$6	(\$5)	(\$15)	(\$26)	(\$36)
\$145.00	\$138.00	-\$7.00	\$44	\$33	\$23	\$12	\$2	(\$9)	(\$20)	(\$30)
\$145.00	\$139.00	-\$6.00	\$50	\$39	\$29	\$18	\$8	(\$3)	(\$13)	(\$24)
\$145.00	\$140.00	-\$5.00	\$56	\$46	\$35	\$25	\$14	\$4	(\$7)	(\$18)
\$145.00	\$141.00	-\$4.00	\$62	\$52	\$41	\$31	\$20	\$10	(\$1)	(\$11)
\$145.00	\$142.00	-\$3.00	\$69	\$58	\$48	\$37	\$27	\$16	\$5	(\$5)
\$145.00	\$143.00	-\$2.00	\$76	\$64	\$54	\$43	\$33	\$22	\$12	\$1
\$145.00	\$144.00	-\$1.00	\$83	\$71	\$60	\$50	\$39	\$29	\$18	\$7
\$145.00	\$145.00	\$0.00	\$90	\$77	\$66	\$56	\$45	\$35	\$24	\$14
\$145.00	\$146.00	\$1.00	\$97	\$83	\$73	\$62	\$52	\$41	\$30	\$20
\$145.00	\$147.00	\$2.00	\$104	\$89	\$79	\$68	\$58	\$47	\$37	\$26
\$145.00	\$148.00	\$3.00	\$111	\$96	\$85	\$75	\$64	\$54	\$43	\$32
\$145.00	\$149.00	\$4.00	\$118	\$102	\$91	\$81	\$70	\$60	\$49	\$39
\$145.00	\$150.00	\$5.00	\$125	\$108	\$98	\$87	\$77	\$66	\$55	\$45
Preconditioning Cost Per Animal			\$107	\$118	\$128	\$139	\$149	\$160	\$171	\$181
Non-Preconditioning Cost Per Animal			\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86

**\$29 (Feedstuffs)
vs.
\$60 (WSAFM)**

*This analysis assumes that both preconditioned and non-preconditioned feeder calves are marketed off of the farm in truckload units

Warm-Season Annual Forages Preconditioning and Backgrounding Evaluation

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			\$50	\$75	\$100	\$125	\$150	\$175	\$200	\$225
\$/cwt.	\$/cwt.	\$/cwt.	Estimated Preconditioning Profit/Loss, \$/head							
\$145.00	\$135.00	-\$10.00	\$2,001	\$1,157	\$313	(\$530)	(\$1,374)	(\$2,218)	(\$3,062)	(\$3,905)
\$145.00	\$136.00	-\$9.00	\$2,501	\$1,657	\$813	(\$30)	(\$874)	(\$1,718)	(\$2,562)	(\$3,405)
\$145.00	\$137.00	-\$8.00	\$3,001	\$2,157	\$1,313	\$470	(\$374)	(\$1,218)	(\$2,062)	(\$2,905)
\$145.00									(\$2)	(\$2,405)
\$145.00									(\$2)	(\$1,905)
\$145.00	\$140.00	-\$5.00	\$4,501	\$3,657	\$2,813	\$1,970	\$1,126	\$282	(\$562)	(\$1,405)
\$145.00	\$141.00	-\$4.00	\$5,001	\$4,157	\$3,313	\$2,470	\$1,626	\$782	(\$62)	(\$905)
\$145.00	\$142.00	-\$3.00	\$5,501	\$4,657	\$3,813	\$2,970	\$2,126	\$1,282	\$438	(\$405)
\$145.00	\$143.00	-\$2.00	\$6,001	\$5,157	\$4,313	\$3,470	\$2,626	\$1,782	\$938	\$95
\$145.00	\$144.00	-\$1.00	\$6,501	\$5,657	\$4,813	\$3,970	\$3,126	\$2,282	\$1,438	\$595
\$145.00	\$145.00	\$0.00	\$7,001	\$6,157	\$5,313	\$4,470	\$3,626	\$2,782	\$1,938	\$1,095
\$145.00	\$146.00	\$1.00	\$7,501	\$6,657	\$5,813	\$4,970	\$4,126	\$3,282	\$2,438	\$1,595
\$145.00	\$147.00	\$2.00	\$8,001	\$7,157	\$6,313	\$5,470	\$4,626	\$3,782	\$2,938	\$2,095
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<i>Preconditioning Cost Per Animal</i>			\$107	\$118	\$128	\$139	\$149	\$160	\$171	\$181
<i>Non-Preconditioning Cost Per Animal</i>			\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$86

*This analysis assumes that both preconditioned and non-preconditioned feeder calves are marketed off of the farm in truckload units

\$5,000





Beef Cattle Market Outlook and Cost Saving Options Utilizing Forages

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