

Florida Beef Cattle Ranch Record Book



Generated Using A.I.

3rd Edition - 2025

This Record Book was developed by the Panhandle Agriculture Extension Team to enhance beef cattle ranch management, provide records for the IRS Schedule F tax form, meet pesticide application record requirements, and the record requirements for the Water Quality Best Management Practices for Florida Cow/Calf Operations.



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Florida Beef Cattle Ranch Record Book Registration Form

Name	
Address	
City, State ZIP	
Phone	
Email	

This Record Book can be a valuable tool to help improve the management of your beef cattle operation. Registration is required so that future updates can be sent to you. University of Florida Extension may also contact you in the future for your feedback on improving the usefulness, format and completeness of this record book, as well as assessing the value of this tool to your operation.

Registration forms should be mailed to:

Doug Mayo, County Extension Director
Jackson County Extension
2741 Penn Avenue, Suite 3
Marianna, FL 32448
850-482-9620

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If found, please return to: _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone: _____

Important Phone Numbers:

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For Record Book Questions Contact:

Doug Mayo, County Extension Director &

Livestock & Forage Agent

UF/IFAS Extension Jackson County

2741 Penn Ave, Suite 3

Marianna, FL 32448

850-482-9620

Email: demayo@ifas.ufl.edu

Web page: <https://go.ufl.edu/ranchrecordbook>

About this Record Book

This record book was designed for field use (kept in truck), to record beef cattle and pasture records. The record sheets were designed for use in a loose-leaf binder, which can be customized to each individual operation. This record book does not take the place of business accounting and was not intended as a complete record list for tax preparation or loan application.

The complete record book comes with enough sheets to keep records on up to 12 fields and 100 cows. If additional fields are needed, simply print or copy all four pasture/field record sheets for each additional field. If an operation has more than 100 cows and heifers, additional copies of the individual cow production history sheet should be added for each cow.

There are sheets for both commercial and registered cows. The breeding and pregnancy testing sheets allow for 25 cows per sheet, with four sheets total for 100 head.

The individual cow production and pasture record sheets were developed to keep for multiple years. All other sheets may need to be replaced on an annual basis. Any record sheets that do not apply for an operation can simply be removed. Additional record sheets can be developed by request, based on the needs of each operation. If individual animal records are not maintained, then there is no need for printing off the individual cow production history sheets.

One final suggestion, record keeping is most valuable when used to aid decision making, such as business analysis or cattle selection. To get the most value from the records kept in this book, annual financial and herd performance measures should be developed to set targets. However, with resource regulation, animal trace back, and marketing incentives, having a good set of records is more important than ever before. So, keep the records to be able to prove you have done things the right way, but also use the records to analyze performance and profitability, to make your operation more efficient each year.

Replacement sheets can be downloaded from the following web site:

<https://go.ufl.edu/ranchrecordbook>



Generated using AI

Planning Calendar



Ranch Planning Calendar

Year:

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

Ranch Planning Calendar

Year:

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

Annual Inventory



Cattle Herd Inventory & Body Condition Scores Year:

Herd or Group	Jan 1	BCS (1-9)	Spring Working	BCS (1-9)	Pregnancy Testing	BCS (1-9)	Fall Working	BCS (1-9)
Mature Cows 1*								
Calves								
Mature Cows 2*								
Calves								
Mature Cows 3*								
Calves								
2 nd Calf Cows								
Calves								
1 st Calf Heifers								
Calves								
Open Replacement Heifers								
Mature Bulls								
2-Year-Old Bulls								
Yearling Bulls								
Weaned Yearlings (Not kept for breeding)								
Fed Cattle for Beef								
Jan 1 - Other Stock	Use space provided for notes for other categories as of January 1							
Ranch Horses								
Stock Dogs								

* Use space to add short description of each Mature Herd such as Angus X, Mixed Herd, Young Cows, etc.

Cattle Herd Inventory & Body Condition Scores Year:

Herd or Group	Jan 1	BCS (1-9)	Spring Working	BCS (1-9)	Pregnancy Testing	BCS (1-9)	Fall Working	BCS (1-9)
Mature Cows 1*								
Calves								
Mature Cows 2*								
Calves								
Mature Cows 3*								
Calves								
2 nd Calf Cows								
Calves								
1 st Calf Heifers								
Calves								
Open Replacement Heifers								
Mature Bulls								
2-Year-Old Bulls								
Yearling Bulls								
Weaned Yearlings (Not kept for breeding)								
Fed Cattle for Beef								
Jan 1 - Other Stock	Use space provided for notes for other categories as of January 1							
Ranch Horses								
Stock Dogs								

* Use space to add short description of each Mature Herd such as Angus X, Mixed Herd, Young Cows, etc.

Annual Asset Inventory Record January 1

Year:

Farmland	Acres Owned		Acres Rented	
	# Acres	Value	# Acres	Value
Permanent Pastures				
Hay Field (s)				
Annual Crop				
Timber				
Woodland				

Buildings	Date Built or Purchased	Initial Value	Improvements	Value on January 1

[illegible]

Tractors & Farm Equip Continued	Date Purchased	Initial Value	Serial# or VIN #	Value on January 1	
Vehicles, Trailers, & UTVs					
	Date Purchased	Initial Value	VIN # or Serial #	Value January 1	
Farm Supplies					
<i>Purchased but not used yet</i>	Date Purchased	Purchase Value	Quantity	Value/Unit	Total January 1
Seed					
Chemicals					
Fertilizer					
Fencing & Construction or Repair Materials					
Fuel					
Lubricants & Hydraulic Oil					
Total Assets Value as of January 1					

Annual Asset Inventory Record January 1

Year:

Farmland	Acres Owned		Acres Rented	
	# Acres	Value	# Acres	Value
Permanent Pastures				
Hay Field (s)				
Annual Crop				
Timber				
Woodland				

Buildings	Date Built or Purchased	Initial Value	Improvements	Value on January 1

[illegible]

Tractors & Farm Equip Continued	Date Purchased	Initial Value	Serial# or VIN #	Value on January 1	
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	Date Purchased	Initial Value	VIN # or Serial #	Value January 1	
Farm Supplies					
<i>Purchased but not used yet</i>	Date Purchased	Purchase Value	Quantity	Value/Unit	Total January 1
Seed					
Chemicals					
Fertilizer					
Fencing & Construction or Repair Materials					
Fuel					
Lubricants & Hydraulic Oil					
Total Assets Value as of January 1					

Pasture, Hay, or Crop Field Records



Annual Rainfall Record

Gauge Location _____

Year _____

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
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31												
Total												

Annual Total _____

Annual Rainfall Record

Gauge Location _____

Year _____

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
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31												
Total												

Annual Total _____

Annual Rainfall Record

Gauge Location _____

Year _____

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
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3												
4												
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31												
Total												

Annual Total _____

Annual Rainfall Record

Gauge Location _____

Year _____

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
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Total												

Annual Total _____

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D. _____ **Number of Acres** _____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
Date Sampled	pH	P-range or ppm	K-range or ppm	#N/acre	#P/acre	#K/acre	Lime/ac

Fertilizer Record

Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
					#N	#P	#K

Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

Date Installed	Type of Improvement/ Practice Type	Material Expenses	Installation Expenses	Total Expense	Date Inspected

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Pest Scouting & Control Record

Date Pest Scouted	Pest Observed: Insect, Weeds, Disease	Pest Levels: % damage, or light, medium, or heavy	Crop Affected	Product Used	Wind, Weather & Field Conditions	Treatment Method: Sprayer, nozzles, speed, pressure, gallons/acre etc.	Control: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

Pesticide Use Record

Restricted Use Applicator:

License Number:

Property Owner:

Date and Time of Treatment	Sprayer Operator	Product Brand Name	Active Ingredient	Product EPA Registration #	Crop Treated	Rate Applied per Acre	Size of Area Treated	Total Amount Applied	Restricted Entry Interval	Grazing or Hay Restriction

Restricted use pesticide application record required within 14 days of application and kept for 2 years.

Field I.D.	Number of Acres
1	10
2	10
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Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D. _____ **Number of Acres** _____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
Date Sampled	pH	P-range or ppm	K-range or ppm	#N/acre	#P/acre	#K/acre	Lime/ac

Fertilizer Record

Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
					#N	#P	#K

Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

Date Installed	Type of Improvement/ Practice Type	Material Expenses	Installation Expenses	Total Expense	Date Inspected

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Pest Scouting & Control Record

Date Pest Scouted	Pest Observed: Insect, Weeds, Disease	Pest Levels: % damage, or light, medium, or heavy	Crop Affected	Product Used	Wind, Weather & Field Conditions	Treatment Method: Sprayer, nozzles, speed, pressure, gallons/acre etc.	Control: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

Pesticide Use Record

Restricted Use Applicator:

License Number:

Property Owner:

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Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D. _____ **Number of Acres** _____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
Date Sampled	pH	P-range or ppm	K-range or ppm	#N/acre	#P/acre	#K/acre	Lime/ac

Fertilizer Record

Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
					#N	#P	#K

Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

Date Installed	Type of Improvement/ Practice Type	Material Expenses	Installation Expenses	Total Expense	Date Inspected

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Pest Scouting & Control Record

Date Pest Scouted	Pest Observed: Insect, Weeds, Disease	Pest Levels: % damage, or light, medium, or heavy	Crop Affected	Product Used	Wind, Weather & Field Conditions	Treatment Method: Sprayer, nozzles, speed, pressure, gallons/acre etc.	Control: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

Pesticide Use Record

Restricted Use Applicator:

License Number:

Property Owner:

Date and Time of Treatment	Sprayer Operator	Product Brand Name	Active Ingredient	Product EPA Registration #	Crop Treated	Rate Applied per Acre	Size of Area Treated	Total Amount Applied	Restricted Entry Interval	Grazing or Hay Restriction

Restricted use pesticide application record required within 14 days of application and kept for 2 years.

Field I.D.	Number of Acres
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Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D. _____ **Number of Acres** _____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
Date Sampled	pH	P-range or ppm	K-range or ppm	#N/acre	#P/acre	#K/acre	Lime/ac

Fertilizer Record

Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
					#N	#P	#K

Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

Date Installed	Type of Improvement/ Practice Type	Material Expenses	Installation Expenses	Total Expense	Date Inspected

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Pest Scouting & Control Record

Date Pest Scouted	Pest Observed: Insect, Weeds, Disease	Pest Levels: % damage, or light, medium, or heavy	Crop Affected	Product Used	Wind, Weather & Field Conditions	Treatment Method: Sprayer, nozzles, speed, pressure, gallons/acre etc.	Control: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

Pesticide Use Record

Restricted Use Applicator:

License Number:

Property Owner:

Date and Time of Treatment	Sprayer Operator	Product Brand Name	Active Ingredient	Product EPA Registration #	Crop Treated	Rate Applied per Acre	Size of Area Treated	Total Amount Applied	Restricted Entry Interval	Grazing or Hay Restriction

Restricted use pesticide application record required within 14 days of application and kept for 2 years.

Field I.D.	Number of Acres
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Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D. _____ **Number of Acres** _____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
Date Sampled	pH	P-range or ppm	K-range or ppm	#N/acre	#P/acre	#K/acre	Lime/ac

Fertilizer Record

Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
					#N	#P	#K

Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

Date Installed	Type of Improvement/ Practice Type	Material Expenses	Installation Expenses	Total Expense	Date Inspected

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Pest Scouting & Control Record

Date Pest Scouted	Pest Observed: Insect, Weeds, Disease	Pest Levels: % damage, or light, medium, or heavy	Crop Affected	Product Used	Wind, Weather & Field Conditions	Treatment Method: Sprayer, nozzles, speed, pressure, gallons/acre etc.	Control: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

Pesticide Use Record

Restricted Use Applicator:

License Number:

Property Owner:

Date and Time of Treatment	Sprayer Operator	Product Brand Name	Active Ingredient	Product EPA Registration #	Crop Treated	Rate Applied per Acre	Size of Area Treated	Total Amount Applied	Restricted Entry Interval	Grazing or Hay Restriction

Restricted use pesticide application record required within 14 days of application and kept for 2 years.

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Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D._____ **Number of Acres**_____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
Date Sampled	pH	P-range or ppm	K-range or ppm	#N/acre	#P/acre	#K/acre	Lime/ac

Fertilizer Record

Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
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Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

Date Installed	Type of Improvement/ Practice Type	Material Expenses	Installation Expenses	Total Expense	Date Inspected

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Pest Scouting & Control Record

Date Pest Scouted	Pest Observed: Insect, Weeds, Disease	Pest Levels: % damage, or light, medium, or heavy	Crop Affected	Product Used	Wind, Weather & Field Conditions	Treatment Method: Sprayer, nozzles, speed, pressure, gallons/acre etc.	Control: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

Pesticide Use Record

Restricted Use Applicator:

License Number:

Property Owner:

Date and Time of Treatment	Sprayer Operator	Product Brand Name	Active Ingredient	Product EPA Registration #	Crop Treated	Rate Applied per Acre	Size of Area Treated	Total Amount Applied	Restricted Entry Interval	Grazing or Hay Restriction

Restricted use pesticide application record required within 14 days of application and kept for 2 years.

[illegible]

Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D._____ **Number of Acres**_____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
Date Sampled	pH	P-range or ppm	K-range or ppm	#N/acre	#P/acre	#K/acre	Lime/ac

Fertilizer Record

Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
					#N	#P	#K

Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

Date Installed	Type of Improvement/ Practice Type	Material Expenses	Installation Expenses	Total Expense	Date Inspected

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Pest Scouting & Control Record

Date Pest Scouted	Pest Observed: Insect, Weeds, Disease	Pest Levels: % damage, or light, medium, or heavy	Crop Affected	Product Used	Wind, Weather & Field Conditions	Treatment Method: Sprayer, nozzles, speed, pressure, gallons/acre etc.	Control: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

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3	10
4	10
5	10
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12	10
13	10
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95	10
96	10
97	10
98	10
99	10
100	10

Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D. _____ **Number of Acres** _____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
Date Sampled	pH	P-range or ppm	K-range or ppm	#N/acre	#P/acre	#K/acre	Lime/ac

Fertilizer Record

Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
					#N	#P	#K

Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

Date Installed	Type of Improvement/ Practice Type	Material Expenses	Installation Expenses	Total Expense	Date Inspected

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

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98	10
99	10
100	10

Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D._____ **Number of Acres**_____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
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Date Applied	Fertilizer Type	Total Applied	# of Acres Fertilized	Rate per Acre	Lbs. per Acre		
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Pesticide Use Record

Restricted Use Applicator:

License Number:

Property Owner:

Date and Time of Treatment	Sprayer Operator	Product Brand Name	Active Ingredient	Product EPA Registration #	Crop Treated	Rate Applied per Acre	Size of Area Treated	Total Amount Applied	Restricted Entry Interval	Grazing or Hay Restriction

Restricted use pesticide application record required within 14 days of application and kept for 2 years.

[illegible]

Grazing Record

[illegible]

Pasture or Field Record



Field I.D. _____ **Number of Acres** _____

Crop Record

Planting Date	Crop	Variety	Seeding/Sprigging Rate/Acre	Total Acres Planted

Harvest Record

[illegible]

Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

Soil Test Record

Test Results				Test Recommendations			
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Fertilizer Record

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Pasture Improvements/BMP Installation

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Field I.D. _____ Number of Acres _____

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Pesticide Use Record

Restricted Use Applicator:

License Number:

Property Owner:

Date and Time of Treatment	Sprayer Operator	Product Brand Name	Active Ingredient	Product EPA Registration #	Crop Treated	Rate Applied per Acre	Size of Area Treated	Total Amount Applied	Restricted Entry Interval	Grazing or Hay Restriction

Restricted use pesticide application record required within 14 days of application and kept for 2 years.

Field I.D.	Number of Acres
1	10
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99	10
100	10

Grazing Record

[illegible]

Hay Inventory & Feeding Records



Hay Inventory Tracker



Hay Stored by Cutting or as Received by Load						Hay Quality Test Results			
Lot #	Date	Description	# of Bales	Average Bale Weight	Tons of Hay Added	RFQ Score	% CP	% TDN	% DM
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
Total # Bales							Total Tons of Hay		

[illegible]

Hay Fed or Sold <i>continued</i>	Bale Inventory	
	Remaining	
(continued from previous page)		

Hay Fed or Sold <i>continued</i>	Bale Inventory	
	Remaining	
(continued from previous page)		

[illegible]

Hay Inventory Tracker

Hay Stored by Cutting or as Received by Load						Hay Quality Test Results			
Lot #	Date	Description	# of Bales	Average Bale Weight	Tons of Hay Added	RFQ Score	% CP	% TDN	% DM
1									
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5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
Total # Bales						Total Tons of Hay			

[illegible]

Hay Fed or Sold <i>continued</i>	Bale Inventory	
	Remaining	
(continued from previous page)		

Hay Fed or Sold <i>continued</i>	Bale Inventory	
	Remaining	
(continued from previous page)		

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Herd Feeding Log

[illegible]

Breeding Records



Beef Bull Breeding Soundness Evaluation

Date: _____

Owner _____

Bull Name _____ Breed _____

Address _____

I.D. No. _____ Brand ☐ Tattoo ☐ Ear Tag ☐

Birth Date _____ Age _____ Years _____ Months _____

County _____ Telephone _____

Years Used for Breeding _____ No. Calves Sired _____

PHYSICAL TRAITS		COMMENTS	
Degree of Muscling: Heavy _____ Moderate _____ Light _____ Beef Conformation: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Structural Soundness: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Body Condition: <u>Thin</u> <u>Borderline</u> <u>Optimum</u> <u>Fat</u> (Circle Score) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Hip Ht. _____ inches Estimated Frame Score _____ Weight _____ Backfat Thickness _____ inches Loin Eye Area _____ Square inches Pelvic Ht. _____ cm Width _____ cm Area _____ Square cm			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION		SEMEN EXAMINATION	
Feet/Legs	Collection Method: EE ☐ AV ☐ Massage ☐		
Eyes	Response: Erection ☐ Protrusion ☐ Ejaculation ☐		
Vesicular Glands	Ejaculate		
Ampullae/Prostate	SEMEN CHARACTERISTICS	1	2
Inguinal Rings	Gross		
Penis/Prepuce	Motility (or) Individual (%)		
Testes/Spermatic Cord	% Normal Cells		
Epididymides	% Primary Abnormalities		
Scrotum (Share)	% Secondary Abnormalities		
Other	WBC, RBC, Other		
This bull has been examined for physical soundness and quality of semen only. Unless otherwise noted, no diagnostic tests were undertaken for libido, mating ability or infectious disease status of this bull. Remarks and interpretation:	CATEGORY Scrotal Circumference _____ (cm) Sperm Morphology _____ Sperm Motility _____ 30 cm at ≤ 15 mo. ≤ 31 cm at > 15 mo. ≤ 18 mo. 32 cm at > 18 mo. ≤ 21 mo. 33 cm at > 21 mo. ≤ 24 mo. 34 cm at > 24 mo. ≥ 70% normal sperm ≥ 30% individual motility and/or "fair" gross motility		
CLASSIFICATION		Reason(s) for unsatisfactory or classification deferred:	
Interpretation of data resulting from this examination indicates, that on this date, this bull is:		☐ Satisfactory ☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Classification Deferred ☐ Retest _____ days	
_____ Veterinarian			

GENERAL HEALTH**Parasites**

Internal (worms) fecal egg count _____

External (kind) _____

Level of Infestation

High _____ Moderate _____ Low _____

High _____ Moderate _____ Low _____

Diagnostic Tests	Negative	Positive	Comments
* Brucellosis			
** Leptospirosis			
** Anaplasmosis			
Other			

* Positive test automatically disqualifies bull ** Requires treatment prior to use

Data collection and comments were also made by the following qualified person(s):

Name_____
Title_____
Name_____
Title**COMMENTS**

University of Arkansas, United States Department of Agriculture, and County Governments Cooperating

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Beef Bull Breeding Soundness Evaluation

Date: _____

Owner _____

Bull Name _____ Breed _____

Address _____

I.D. No. _____ Brand ☐ Tattoo ☐ Ear Tag ☐

Birth Date _____ Age _____ Years _____ Months

County _____ Telephone _____

Years Used for Breeding _____ No. Calves Sired _____

PHYSICAL TRAITS		COMMENTS	
Degree of Muscling: Heavy _____ Moderate _____ Light _____ Beef Conformation: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Structural Soundness: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Body Condition: <u>Thin</u> <u>Borderline</u> <u>Optimum</u> <u>Fat</u> (Circle Score) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Hip Ht. _____ inches Estimated Frame Score _____ Weight _____ Backfat Thickness _____ inches Loin Eye Area _____ Square inches Pelvic Ht. _____ cm Width _____ cm Area _____ Square cm			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION		SEMEN EXAMINATION	
Feet/Legs		Collection Method: EE ☐ AV ☐ Massage ☐	
Eyes		Response: Erection ☐ Protrusion ☐ Ejaculation ☐	
Vesicular Glands		Ejaculate	
Ampullae/Prostate		SEMEN CHARACTERISTICS	1
Inguinal Rings		Gross Motility (or) Individual (%)	2
Penis/Prepuce			
Testes/Spermatic Cord		% Normal Cells	
Epididymides		% Primary Abnormalities	
Scrotum (Share)		% Secondary Abnormalities	
Other		WBC, RBC, Other	
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☐ Satisfactory ☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Classification Deferred ☐ Retest _____ days _____ _____ _____			
_____ Veterinarian			

GENERAL HEALTH**Parasites**

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Owner _____

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Address _____

I.D. No. _____ Brand ☐ Tattoo ☐ Ear Tag ☐

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County _____ Telephone _____

Years Used for Breeding _____ No. Calves Sired _____

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Degree of Muscling: Heavy _____ Moderate _____ Light _____ Beef Conformation: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Structural Soundness: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Body Condition: <u>Thin</u> <u>Borderline</u> <u>Optimum</u> <u>Fat</u> (Circle Score) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Hip Ht. _____ inches Estimated Frame Score _____ Weight _____ Backfat Thickness _____ inches Loin Eye Area _____ Square inches Pelvic Ht. _____ cm Width _____ cm Area _____ Square cm			
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Eyes		Response: Erection ☐ Protrusion ☐ Ejaculation ☐	
Vesicular Glands		Ejaculate	
Ampullae/Prostate		SEMEN CHARACTERISTICS	1
Inguinal Rings		Gross Motility (or) Individual (%)	2
Penis/Prepuce			
Testes/Spermatic Cord		% Normal Cells	
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Scrotum (Share)		% Secondary Abnormalities	
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_____ Veterinarian		_____ _____ _____	

GENERAL HEALTH**Parasites**

Internal (worms) fecal egg count _____

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High _____ Moderate _____ Low _____

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Beef Bull Breeding Soundness Evaluation

Date: _____

Owner _____

Bull Name _____ Breed _____

Address _____

I.D. No. _____ Brand ☐ Tattoo ☐ Ear Tag ☐

Birth Date _____ Age _____ Years _____ Months

County _____ Telephone _____

Years Used for Breeding _____ No. Calves Sired _____

PHYSICAL TRAITS		COMMENTS																						
Degree of Muscling: Heavy _____ Moderate _____ Light _____ Beef Conformation: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Structural Soundness: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Body Condition: <u>Thin</u> <u>Borderline</u> <u>Optimum</u> <u>Fat</u> (Circle Score) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Hip Ht. _____ inches Estimated Frame Score _____ Weight _____ Backfat Thickness _____ inches Loin Eye Area _____ Square inches Pelvic Ht. _____ cm Width _____ cm Area _____ Square cm																								
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Ampullae/Prostate		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 5px;">SEMEN CHARACTERISTICS</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Motility (or) Gross</td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Individual (%)</td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">% Normal Cells</td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">% Primary Abnormalities</td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">% Secondary Abnormalities</td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">WBC, RBC, Other</td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SEMEN CHARACTERISTICS	1	2	Motility (or) Gross			Individual (%)			% Normal Cells			% Primary Abnormalities			% Secondary Abnormalities			WBC, RBC, Other		
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GENERAL HEALTH**Parasites**

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** Anaplasmosis			
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Name_____
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Beef Bull Breeding Soundness Evaluation

Date: _____

Owner _____

Bull Name _____ Breed _____

Address _____

I.D. No. _____ Brand ☐ Tattoo ☐ Ear Tag ☐

Birth Date _____ Age _____ Years _____ Months

County _____ Telephone _____

Years Used for Breeding _____ No. Calves Sired _____

PHYSICAL TRAITS		COMMENTS	
Degree of Muscling: Heavy _____ Moderate _____ Light _____ Beef Conformation: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Structural Soundness: Desirable _____ Satisfactory _____ Unsatisfactory _____ Body Condition: <u>Thin</u> <u>Borderline</u> <u>Optimum</u> <u>Fat</u> (Circle Score) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Hip Ht. _____ inches Estimated Frame Score _____ Weight _____ Backfat Thickness _____ inches Loin Eye Area _____ Square inches Pelvic Ht. _____ cm Width _____ cm Area _____ Square cm			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION		SEMEN EXAMINATION	
Feet/Legs		Collection Method: EE ☐ AV ☐ Massage ☐	
Eyes		Response: Erection ☐ Protrusion ☐ Ejaculation ☐	
Vesicular Glands		Ejaculate	
Ampullae/Prostate		SEMEN CHARACTERISTICS	
Inguinal Rings		Gross	1
Penis/Prepuce		Motility (or)	2
Testes/Spermatic Cord		Individual (%)	
Epididymides		% Normal Cells	
Scrotum (Share)		% Primary Abnormalities	
Other		% Secondary Abnormalities	
Other		WBC, RBC, Other	
This bull has been examined for physical soundness and quality of semen only. Unless otherwise noted, no diagnostic tests were undertaken for libido, mating ability or infectious disease status of this bull. Remarks and interpretation:		CATEGORY Scrotal Circumference _____ (cm) Sperm Morphology _____ Sperm Motility _____ 30 cm at ≤ 15 mo. ≤ 31 cm at > 15 mo. ≤ 18 mo. 32 cm at > 18 mo. ≤ 21 mo. 33 cm at > 21 mo. ≤ 24 mo. 34 cm at > 24 mo. ≥ 70% normal sperm ≥ 30% individual motility and/or "fair" gross motility	
CLASSIFICATION		Reason(s) for unsatisfactory or classification deferred:	
Interpretation of data resulting from this examination indicates, that on this date, this bull is:		☐ Satisfactory ☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Classification Deferred ☐ Retest _____ days	
_____ Veterinarian		_____ _____ _____	

GENERAL HEALTH**Parasites**

Internal (worms) fecal egg count _____

External (kind) _____

Level of Infestation

High _____ Moderate _____ Low _____

High _____ Moderate _____ Low _____

Diagnostic Tests	Negative	Positive	Comments
* Brucellosis			
** Leptospirosis			
** Anaplasmosis			
Other			

* Positive test automatically disqualifies bull ** Requires treatment prior to use

Data collection and comments were also made by the following qualified person(s):

Name_____
Title_____
Name_____
Title**COMMENTS**

University of Arkansas, United States Department of Agriculture, and County Governments Cooperating

Pursuant to 7 CFR § 15.3, the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture offers all its Extension and Research programs and services (including employment) without regard to race, color, sex, national origin, religion, age, disability, marital or veteran status, genetic information, sexual preference, pregnancy or any other legally protected status, and is an equal opportunity institution.

Bull Breeding Soundness Exam Summary Record

[illegible]

Bull Breeding Soundness Exam Summary Record

[illegible]

Beef Cattle Gestation Table

Based on 283-day pregnancy*

Bred Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Jan
Calve Oct	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Nov
Bred Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 Leap Year			Feb
Calve Nov	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Dec	
Bred Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Mar
Calve Dec	8*	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jan
Bred Apr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		Apr
Calve Jan	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6		Feb
Bred May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	May
Calve Feb	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Mar
Bred Jun	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		Jun
Calve Mar	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Apr
Bred Jul	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Jul
Calve Apr	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	May
Bred Aug	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Aug
Calve May	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Jun
Bred Sep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		Sep
Calve Jun	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		Jul
Bred Oct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Oct
Calve Jul	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Aug
Bred Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		Nov
Calve Aug	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Sep
Bred Dec	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Dec
Calve Sep	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Oct

* Add one day to calving due dates March 8 through December when breeding in Leap Years – 2028, 2032, 2036, 2040, 2044, 2048, 2052, 2056, 2060, etc.

Cattle gestation length ranges from 279 to 287 days. 283 days is the average and is only an estimate.

Developed by Doug Mayo, UF/IFAS Extension Jackson County

Natural Bull Breeding Record

Bull ID	Breed & Registration #	Herd Information	Bull In Date	Bull Out Date	Estimated Calving Starts*	Estimated Calving Ends*

* Use gestation table to estimate the start and end of calving season. Cattle gestation length ranges from 279 to 287 days. 283 days is the average and is only an estimate.

Natural Bull Breeding Record

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Artificial Insemination (A.I.) & Cleanup Bull Breeding

[illegible]

Artificial Insemination (A.I.) or Natural Breeding Record

[illegible]

Artificial Insemination (A.I.) or Natural Breeding Record

[illegible]

Artificial Insemination (A.I.) or Natural Breeding Record

[illegible]

Artificial Insemination (A.I.) & Cleanup Bull Breeding

[illegible]

Artificial Insemination (A.I.) or Natural Breeding Record

[illegible]

Artificial Insemination (A.I.) or Natural Breeding Record

[illegible]

Artificial Insemination (A.I.) or Natural Breeding Record

[illegible]

Pregnancy Testing Record



Order	Date	Cow ID	Bull I.D. & Breed	Herd ID	Cow Age	BCS 1-9	Pregnancy Status P or O
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
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21							
22							
23							
24							
25							

Pregnancy Testing Record

Order	Date	Cow ID	Bull I.D. & Breed	Herd ID	Cow Age	BCS 1-9	Pregnancy Status P or O
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
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35							
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47							
48							
49							
50							

Pregnancy Testing Record



Order	Date	Cow ID	Bull I.D. & Breed	Herd ID	Cow Age	BCS 1-9	Pregnancy Status P or O
51							
52							
53							
54							
55							
56							
57							
58							
59							
60							
61							
62							
63							
64							
65							
66							
67							
68							
69							
70							
71							
72							
73							
74							
75							

Pregnancy Testing Record

Order	Date	Cow ID	Bull I.D. & Breed	Herd ID	Cow Age	BCS 1-9	Pregnancy Status P or O
76							
77							
78							
79							
80							
81							
82							
83							
84							
85							
86							
87							
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92							
93							
94							
95							
96							
97							
98							
99							
100							

Pregnancy Testing Record



Order	Date	Cow ID	Bull I.D. & Breed	Herd ID	Cow Age	BCS 1-9	Pregnancy Status P or O
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
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18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							

Pregnancy Testing Record

Order	Date	Cow ID	Bull I.D. & Breed	Herd ID	Cow Age	BCS 1-9	Pregnancy Status P or O
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
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40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49							
50							

Pregnancy Testing Record



Order	Date	Cow ID	Bull I.D. & Breed	Herd ID	Cow Age	BCS 1-9	Pregnancy Status P or O
51							
52							
53							
54							
55							
56							
57							
58							
59							
60							
61							
62							
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66							
67							
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69							
70							
71							
72							
73							
74							
75							

Pregnancy Testing Record



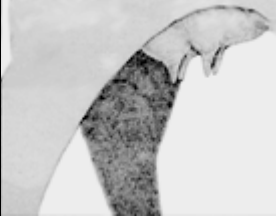
Order	Date	Cow ID	Bull I.D. & Breed	Herd ID	Cow Age	BCS 1-9	Pregnancy Status P or O
76							
77							
78							
79							
80							
81							
82							
83							
84							
85							
86							
87							
88							
89							
90							
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93							
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95							
96							
97							
98							
99							
100							

Calving Records



Udder Suspension and Teat Size Scores. Udder and teat quality are among the most important functional traits of beef females. Unsound udders and teats are associated with reduced productive life and inferior calf performance, and poor udder and teat conformation is a major reason why cows are culled from the breeding herd. The scoring system described below is designed to help producers evaluate differences in udder and teat quality of beef cows.

Udder suspension and teat size scores are numerical values that reflect differences in udder and teat quality. Udder suspension scores are subjective assessments of udder support and range from 9 (very tight) to 1 (very pendulous). Teat size scores are subjective assessments of teat length and circumference and range from 9 (very small) to 1 (very large). Udder and teat scores should be taken within 24 hours after calving, preferably by one person and on the weakest quarter.

Score	Udder Suspension		Teat Size	
	Description		Description	
9	Very tight		Very small	
7	Tight		Small	
5	Intermediate /moderate		Intermediate/moderate	
3	Pendulous		Large	
1	Very pendulous, broken floor		Very large, balloon-shaped	

Body Condition Score Examples



BCS 3



BCS 6



BCS 4



BCS 7



BCS 5



BCS 8

Table 8. Visual and palpation methods for determining body condition in cattle

1. Bone structure of shoulder, ribs, back, hooks and pins is sharp to the touch and easily visible. Little evidence of fat deposits or muscling.
2. Little evidence of fat deposition but some muscling in the hindquarters. The spinous processes (vertebrae) feel sharp to the touch and are easily seen with space between them.
3. Beginning of fat cover over the loin, back, and foreribs. The backbone is still highly visible. Processes of the spine can be identified individually by touch and may still be visible. Spaces between are less pronounced.
4. Foreribs are not noticeable but the 12th and 13th ribs are still noticeable to the eye, particularly cattle with a big spring of rib and width between ribs. The transverse spinous processes can be identified only by palpation (with slight pressure) and feel rounded rather than sharp. Full, but straight muscling in the hindquarters.
5. The 12th and 13th ribs are not visible to the eye unless the animal has been shrunk. The transverse spinous processes can only be felt with firm pressure and feel rounded but are not noticeable to the eye. Spaces between the processes are not visible and are only distinguishable with firm pressure. Areas on each side of the tailhead are well filled but not mounded.
6. Ribs are fully covered and are not noticeable to the eye. Hindquarters are plump and full. Noticeable sponginess over the foreribs and on each side of the tail head. Firm pressure is required to feel the transverse processes.
7. Ends of the spinous processes can only be felt with firm pressure. Spaces between processes can barely be distinguished. Abundant fat cover on either side of the tail head with evident patchiness.
8. Animal takes on a smooth, blocky appearance. Bone structure disappears from sight. Fat cover is thick and spongy and patchiness is likely.
9. Bone structure is not seen or easily felt. The tailhead is buried in fat. The animal's mobility may actually be impaired by excessive fat.

Adapted from Pruitt and Momont, South Dakota State University, 1988.

Field Calving Record (Transfer data to Individual Cow Record Sheets)

Order	Date	Cow ID	Calf ID	Sex B or H	Birth Wt.	Calving Ease 1-5	Cow BCS	Udder Score 1-9	Teat Score 1-9	Death Loss 1-5
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										

BCS Scores: 1–Emaciated, 2–Very thin, 3–Thin and bony, 4–Borderline thin last 2 ribs visible, 5–Moderate (*neither fat nor thin*), 6–Plump and full, 7–firm, fat visible on tail head, 8–blocky and square, 9–Excessively obese with visible fat pones

Udder Scores: 1–Very pendulous, 5–Moderate, 9–Very tight | **Teat Scores:** 1–Very large/ballooned, 5–Moderate, 9–Very Small

Calving Ease Scores: 1–Unassisted, 2–Some Assistance, 3–Mechanical Assistance, 4–Caesarian, 5–Abnormal Presentation

Calf Death Loss: 1–aborted early, 2–dead at birth, 3–died before working, 4–died before weaning, 5–died after weaning

Field Calving Record (Transfer data to Individual Cow Record Sheets)

Order	Date	Cow ID	Calf ID	Sex B or H	Birth Wt.	Calving Ease 1-5	Cow BCS	Udder Score 1-9	Teat Score 1-9	Death Loss 1-5
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
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29										
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36										
37										
38										
39										
40										

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41										
42										
43										
44										
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61										
62										
63										
64										
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77										
78										
79										
80										

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81										
82										
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22										
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24										
25										
26										
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28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
13										
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35										
36										
37										
38										
39										
40										

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43										
44										
45										
46										
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48										
49										
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51										
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59										
60										

BCS Scores: 1–Emaciated, 2–Very thin, 3–Thin and bony, 4–Borderline thin last 2 ribs visible, 5–Moderate (*neither fat nor thin*), 6–Plump and full, 7–firm, fat visible on tail head, 8–blocky and square, 9–Excessively obese with visible fat pones

Udder Scores: 1–Very pendulous, 5–Moderate, 9–Very tight | **Teat Scores:** 1–Very large/ballooned, 5–Moderate, 9–Very Small

Calving Ease Scores: 1–Unassisted, 2–Some Assistance, 3–Mechanical Assistance, 4–Caesarian, 5–Abnormal Presentation

Calf Death Loss: 1–aborted early, 2–dead at birth, 3–died before working, 4–died before weaning, 5–died after weaning

Field Calving Record (Transfer data to Individual Cow Record Sheets)

Order	Date	Cow ID	Calf ID	Sex B or H	Birth Wt.	Calving Ease 1-5	Cow BCS	Udder Score 1-9	Teat Score 1-9	Death Loss 1-5
61										
62										
63										
64										
65										
66										
67										
68										
69										
70										
71										
72										
73										
74										
75										
76										
77										
78										
79										
80										

BCS Scores: 1–Emaciated, 2–Very thin, 3–Thin and bony, 4–Borderline thin last 2 ribs visible, 5–Moderate (*neither fat nor thin*), 6–Plump and full, 7–firm, fat visible on tail head, 8–blocky and square, 9–Excessively obese with visible fat pones

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Field Calving Record (Transfer data to Individual Cow Record Sheets)

Order	Date	Cow ID	Calf ID	Sex B or H	Birth Wt.	Calving Ease 1-5	Cow BCS	Udder Score 1-9	Teat Score 1-9	Death Loss 1-5
81										
82										
83										
84										
85										
86										
87										
88										
89										
90										
91										
92										
93										
94										
95										
96										
97										
98										
99										
100										

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Calf Death Loss: 1–aborted early, 2–dead at birth, 3–died before working, 4–died before weaning, 5–died after weaning

Breeding & Calving Season Summary

Production year: _____

Breeding season start: _____ Breeding season end (*bulls removed*) _____

Length of Breeding Season (*days*): _____ Expected start of calving season (*gestation table*) _____

Date 1st calf was born: _____ Date last calf was born: _____

Total length of Calving Season (*days*): _____



Calving Distribution Chart

Whole Herd		2-year-olds	3-year-olds	Mature Cows (4+)	Total Cows	
Breeding Inventory						
Calving Inventory						
Calving Period		Number of Calves Born to				
		2-year-olds	3-year-olds	Mature Cows (4+)	Total	Percentage
1 st 21 Days						
*Start	End					
2 nd 21 days						
Start	End					
3 rd 21 days						
Start	End					
63 days +						
Start	End					
Total Calves						
Calves died						
Did Not Calve						

*Use gestation table estimate for start date of calving season (*first few calves may have been born premature*)

Calving percentage = Total # Calves Born _____ divided by # Cows exposed _____ * 100 = _____

Summary notes from calving season:

Breeding & Calving Season Summary

Production year: _____

Breeding season start: _____ Breeding season end (*bulls removed*) _____

Length of Breeding Season (*days*): _____ Expected start of calving season (*gestation table*) _____

Date 1st calf was born: _____ Date last calf was born: _____

Total length of Calving Season (*days*): _____



Calving Distribution Chart

Whole Herd		2-year-olds	3-year-olds	Mature Cows (4+)	Total Cows	
Breeding Inventory						
Calving Inventory						
Calving Period		Number of Calves Born to				
		2-year-olds	3-year-olds	Mature Cows (4+)	Total	Percentage
1 st 21 Days						
*Start	End					
2 nd 21 days						
Start	End					
3 rd 21 days						
Start	End					
63 days +						
Start	End					
Total Calves						
Calves died						
Did Not Calve						

*Use gestation table estimate for start date of calving season (*first few calves may have been born premature*)

Calving percentage = Total # Calves Born _____ divided by # Cows exposed _____ * 100 = _____

Summary notes from calving season:

Health Records



Group Treatment Record

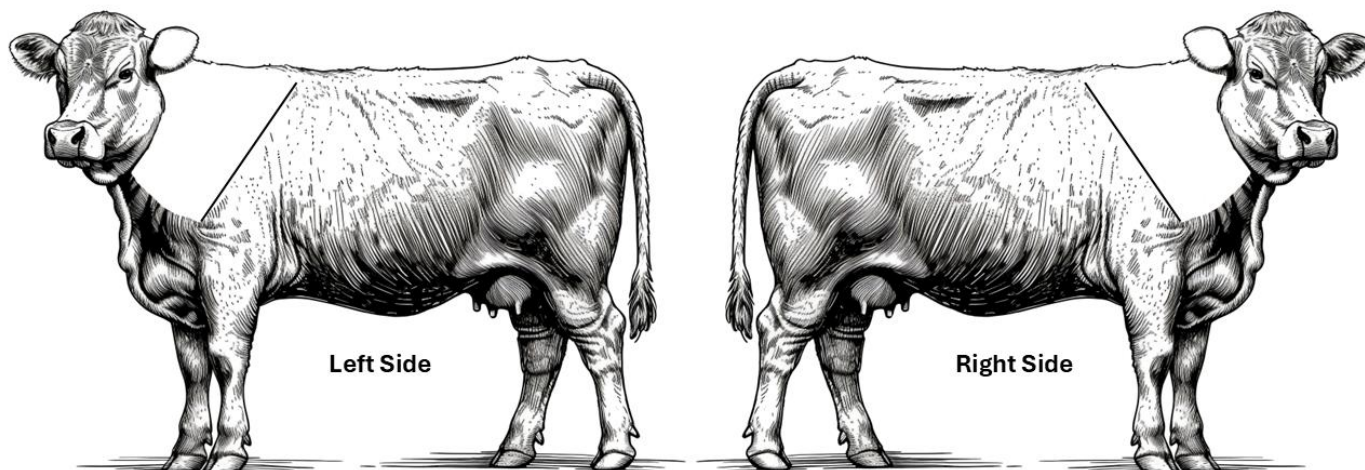
Ranch name: _____

Contact person: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Number of Cattle: _____ Description: _____

Identification of animals: _____ Processor/Vet Signature: _____



Indicate the site # on the drawings above with the corresponding treatment from the table.

Beef Quality Assurance (BQA): All injections administered in the neck, and Sub Q when possible.

Site #	Treatment Date	Vaccine or Treatment	Product Name	Serial & Lot #s	Company	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	ROA. ²	Withdraw Date
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

¹Product expiration date from package or bottle

²ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

Keep this record for 24 Months after ownership transfer.

Group Treatment Record

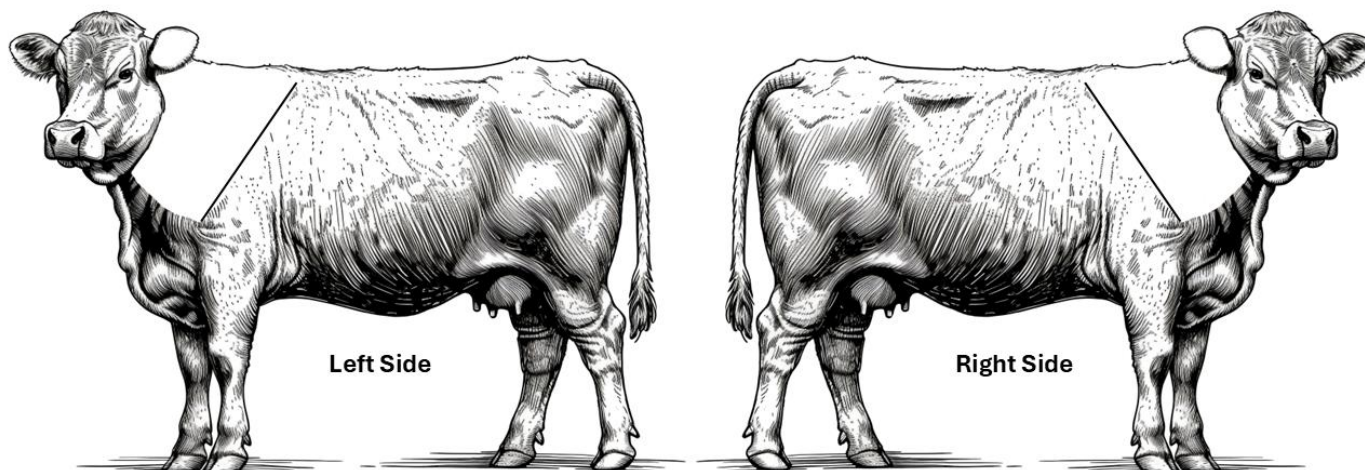
Ranch name: _____

Contact person: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Number of Cattle: _____ Description: _____

Identification of animals: _____ Processor/Vet Signature: _____



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3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

¹Product expiration date from package or bottle

²ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

Keep this record for 24 Months after ownership transfer.

Group Treatment Record

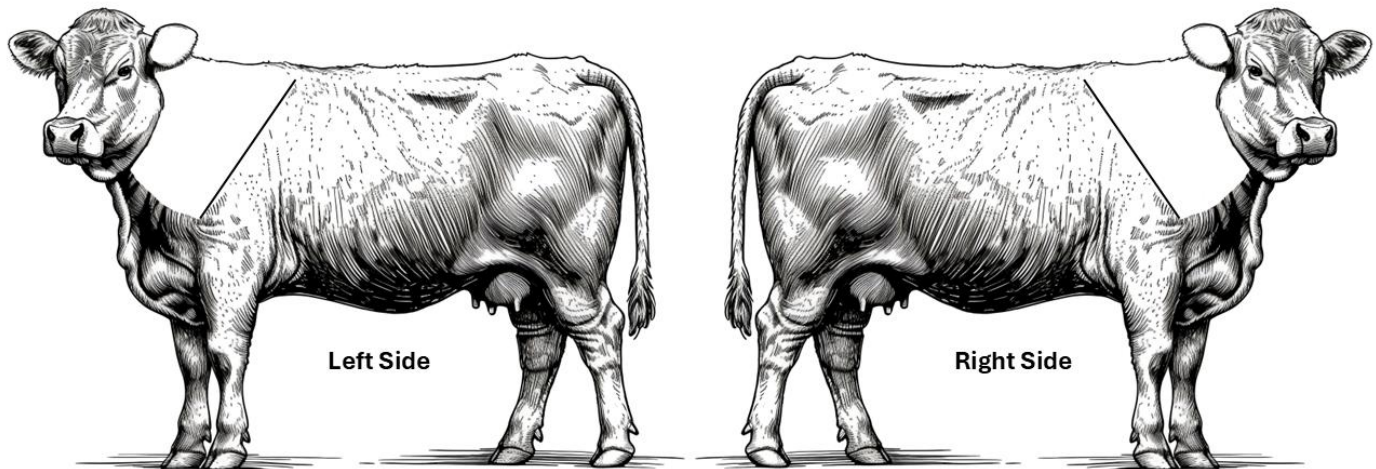
Ranch name: _____

Contact person: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Number of Cattle: _____ Description: _____

Identification of animals: _____ Processor/Vet Signature: _____



Indicate the site # on the drawings above with the corresponding treatment from the table.

Beef Quality Assurance (BQA): All injections administered in the neck, and Sub Q when possible.

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2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

¹Product expiration date from package or bottle

²ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

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Group Treatment Record

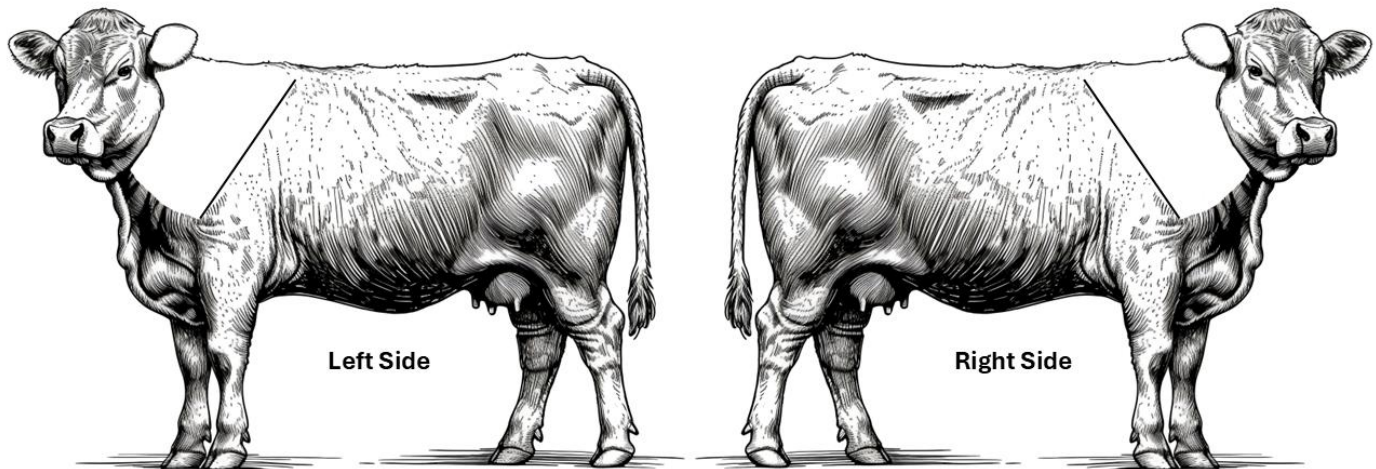
Ranch name: _____

Contact person: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Number of Cattle: _____ Description: _____

Identification of animals: _____ Processor/Vet Signature: _____



Indicate the site # on the drawings above with the corresponding treatment from the table.

Beef Quality Assurance (BQA): All injections administered in the neck, and Sub Q when possible.

Site #	Treatment Date	Vaccine or Treatment	Product Name	Serial & Lot #s	Company	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	ROA. ²	Withdraw Date
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

¹Product expiration date from package or bottle

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Keep this record for 24 Months after ownership transfer.

Group Treatment Record

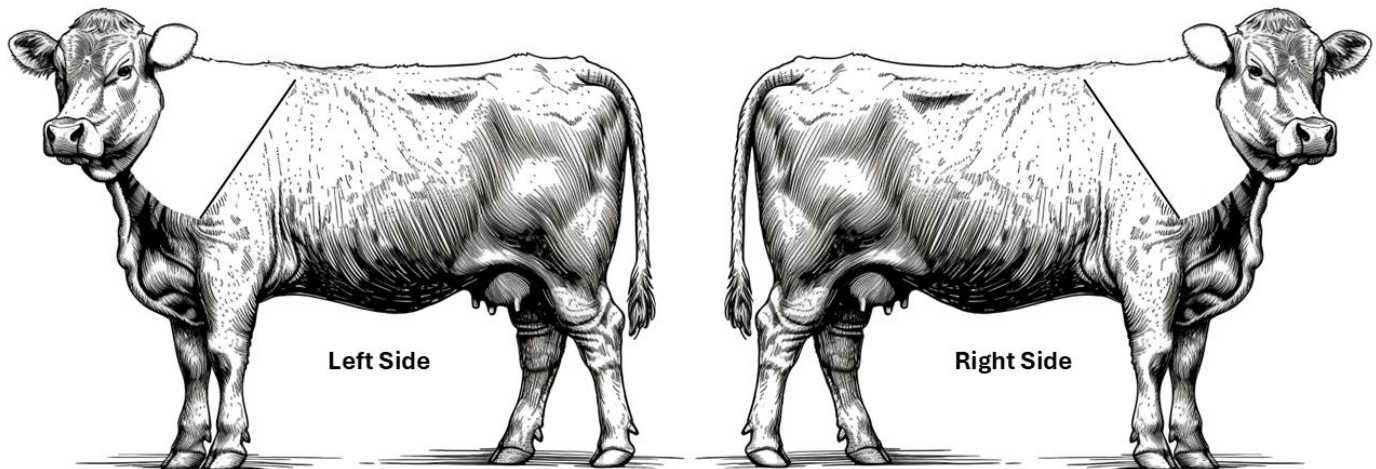
Ranch name: _____

Contact person: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Number of Cattle: _____ Description: _____

Identification of animals: _____ Processor/Vet Signature: _____



Indicate the site # on the drawings above with the corresponding treatment from the table.

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7									
8									
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11									
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¹Product expiration date from package or bottle

²ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

Keep this record for 24 Months after ownership transfer.

Group Treatment Record

Ranch name: _____

Contact person: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____

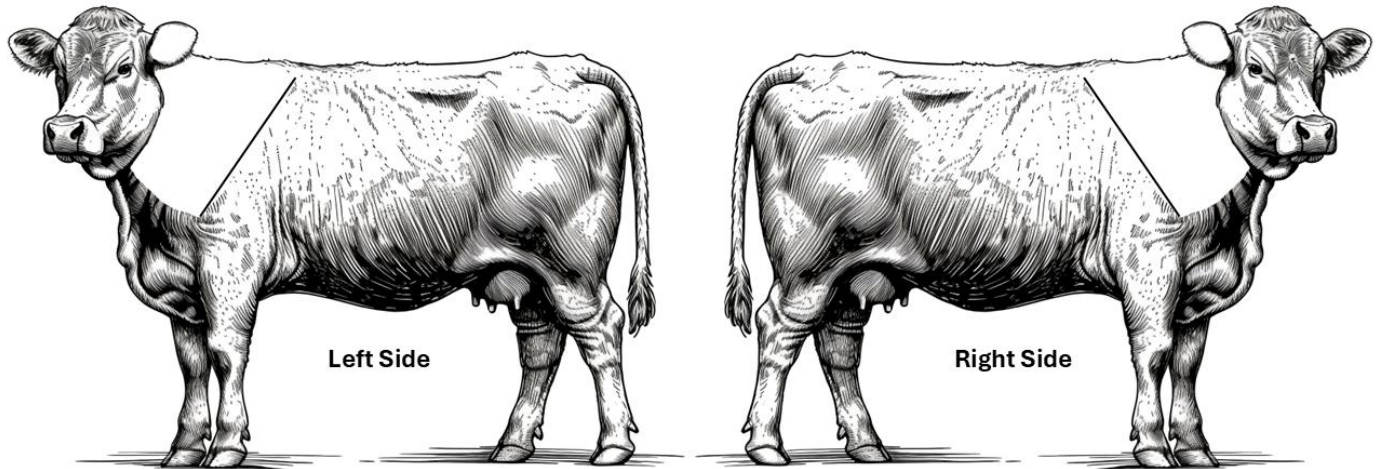
ZIP: _____

Number of Cattle: _____

Description: _____

Identification of animals: _____

Processor/Vet Signature: _____



Indicate the site # on the drawings above with the corresponding treatment from the table.

Beef Quality Assurance (BQA): All injections administered in the neck, and Sub Q when possible.

Site #	Treatment Date	Vaccine or Treatment	Product Name	Serial & Lot #s	Company	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	ROA. ²	Withdraw Date
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3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

¹Product expiration date from package or bottle

²ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

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Group Treatment Record

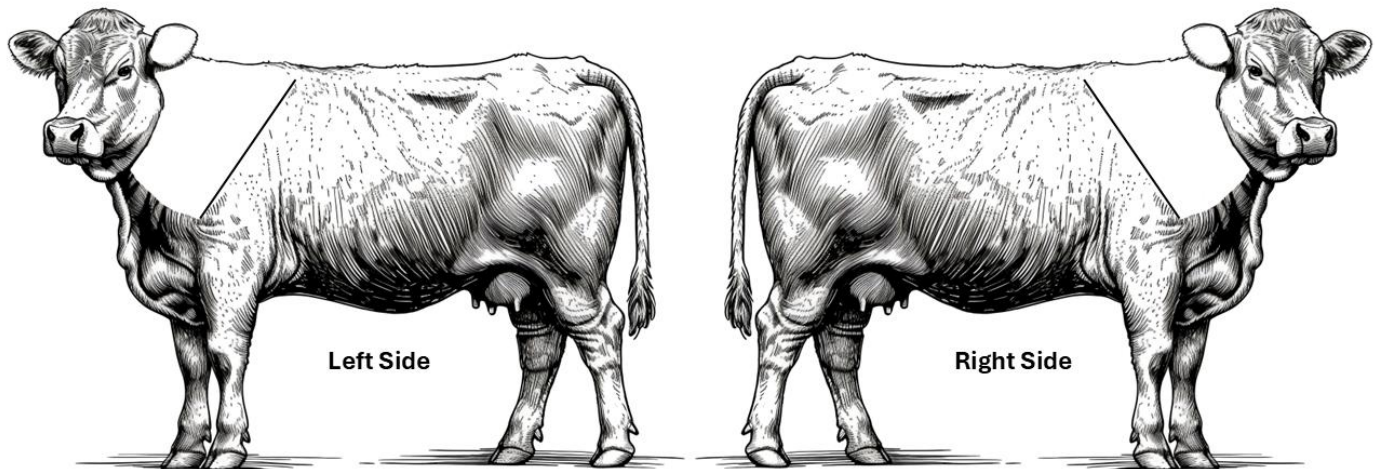
Ranch name: _____

Contact person: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Number of Cattle: _____ Description: _____

Identification of animals: _____ Processor/Vet Signature: _____



Indicate the site # on the drawings above with the corresponding treatment from the table.

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6									
7									
8									
9									
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¹Product expiration date from package or bottle

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Keep this record for 24 Months after ownership transfer.

Group Treatment Record

Ranch name: _____

Contact person: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____

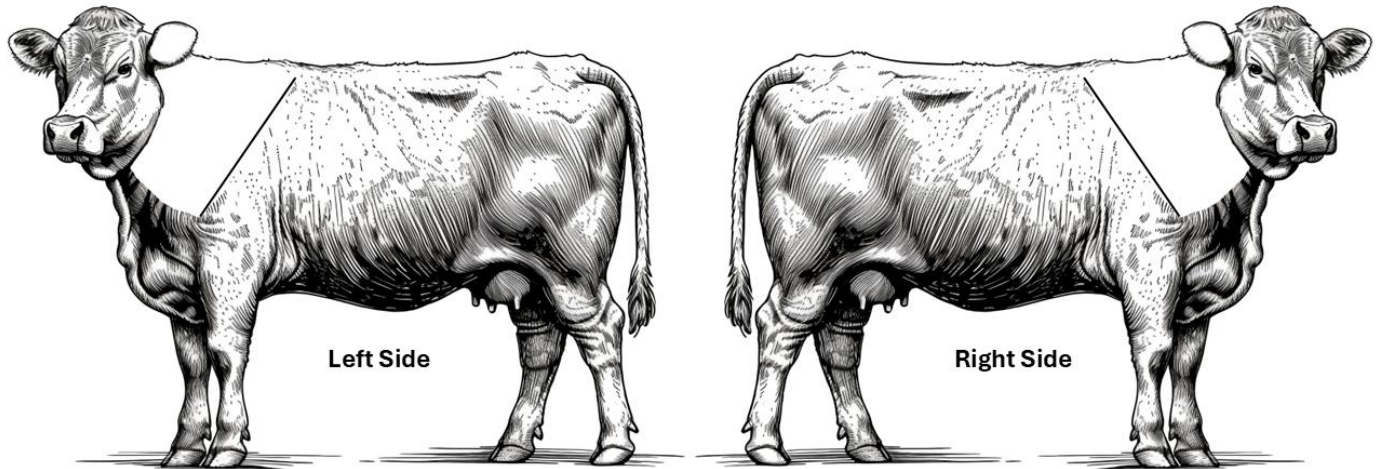
ZIP: _____

Number of Cattle: _____

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Identification of animals: _____

Processor/Vet Signature: _____



Indicate the site # on the drawings above with the corresponding treatment from the table.

Beef Quality Assurance (BQA): All injections administered in the neck, and Sub Q when possible.

Site #	Treatment Date	Vaccine or Treatment	Product Name	Serial & Lot #s	Company	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	ROA. ²	Withdraw Date
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2									
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4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

¹Product expiration date from package or bottle

²ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

Keep this record for 24 Months after ownership transfer.

Sick Cattle Treatment Record

Date	Animal ID	Diagnosis/ Comments	Treatment	Company	Serial or Lot #	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	Withdrawal Date	ROA ²	Treatment Location	Processor Initials

1-Expiration Date, 2- ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

Keep this record for 24 months after the last treatment on sheet

Sick Cattle Treatment Record

Date	Animal ID	Diagnosis/ Comments	Treatment	Company	Serial or Lot #	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	Withdrawal Date	ROA ²	Treatment Location	Processor Initials

1-Expiration Date, 2- ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

Keep this record for 24 months after the last treatment on sheet

Sick Cattle Treatment Record

Date	Animal ID	Diagnosis/ Comments	Treatment	Company	Serial or Lot #	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	Withdrawal Date	ROA ²	Treatment Location	Processor Initials

1-Expiration Date, 2- ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

Keep this record for 24 months after the last treatment on sheet

Sick Cattle Treatment Record

Date	Animal ID	Diagnosis/ Comments	Treatment	Company	Serial or Lot #	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	Withdrawal Date	ROA ²	Treatment Location	Processor Initials

1-Expiration Date, 2- ROA=Route of administration: SQ-under skin, IM-muscle, O-oral, PO-pour on, or IN-internasal

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Sick Cattle Treatment Record

Date	Animal ID	Diagnosis/ Comments	Treatment	Company	Serial or Lot #	Exp. Date ¹	Dose	Withdrawal Date	ROA ²	Treatment Location	Processor Initials

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Keep this record for 24 months after the last treatment on sheet

Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) Agreement

Veterinarian Information

Veterinarian Clinic Name	Veterinarian's Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Email

The veterinarian of record takes responsibility for making medical judgements on this farm regarding the health and welfare of animals and is the party responsible for providing appropriate oversight of medical treatment and/or drug use on the farm. Such oversight is critical in establishing and maintaining a VCPR. This oversight should include establishment of treatment protocols, training of personnel, review of treatment records, monitoring use of all drugs regardless of where or from whom the drugs are distributed. The veterinarian is available for timely visits for follow-up in case of adverse reactions or failure of regimen of therapy.

Farm / Ranch Information

Farm / Ranch Name	Owner/Manager
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Premise ID#

The farm owner/manager consents to entering this VCPR. The farm owner/manager and farm workers agree to follow the veterinarian's instructions. If farm owners, managers, or workers use or administer drugs contrary to the veterinarian's instructions, it is a violation of the VCPR, making this agreement null and void.

A valid Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) is established for this specific veterinarian and farm. This agreement will remain in force until cancelled by either party or will be reviewed on an annual basis for renewal.

Farm Owner/Manager Signature _____ Date _____

Veterinarian Signature _____ Date _____

Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) Agreement

Veterinarian Information

Veterinarian Clinic Name	Veterinarian's Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Email

The veterinarian of record takes responsibility for making medical judgements on this farm regarding the health and welfare of animals and is the party responsible for providing appropriate oversight of medical treatment and/or drug use on the farm. Such oversight is critical in establishing and maintaining a VCPR. This oversight should include establishment of treatment protocols, training of personnel, review of treatment records, monitoring use of all drugs regardless of where or from whom the drugs are distributed. The veterinarian is available for timely visits for follow-up in case of adverse reactions or failure of regimen of therapy.

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Farm Owner/Manager Signature _____ Date _____

Veterinarian Signature _____ Date _____

Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Order

Veterinarian Information

Veterinarian Clinic Name	Veterinarian's Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Email

Farm / Ranch Information

Farm / Ranch Name	Representative Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Premise ID#

Specific VFD Prescription

Drug(s) Prescribed	Prescribed Rate <i>(per head, or per ton of feed)</i>
Purpose of VFD issuance	Instructions for use and duration
Number and weight of animals to be treated	Descriptions of animals <i>(Species, production class)</i>
Withdrawal time of drug <i>(days)</i>	Specific Withdrawal Date

Use of feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug in a manner other than as directed *(extra-label use)* is not permitted. Retain a copy of this VFD Order for 24 Months after expiration.

Date of VFD Issuance _____ VFD Expiration Date _____

Veterinarian Signature _____

Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Order

Veterinarian Information	
Veterinarian Clinic Name	Veterinarian's Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Email

Farm / Ranch Information	
Farm / Ranch Name	Representative Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Premise ID#

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Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Order

Veterinarian Information

Veterinarian Clinic Name	Veterinarian's Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Email

Farm / Ranch Information

Farm / Ranch Name	Representative Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Premise ID#

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Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Order

Veterinarian Information

Veterinarian Clinic Name	Veterinarian's Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Email

Farm / Ranch Information

Farm / Ranch Name	Representative Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Premise ID#

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Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Order

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Address	City, State, ZIP
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Specific VFD Prescription

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Withdrawal time of drug <i>(days)</i>	Specific Withdrawal Date

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Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Order

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Address	City, State, ZIP
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Farm / Ranch Information

Farm / Ranch Name	Representative Name
Address	City, State, ZIP
Phone #	Premise ID#

Specific VFD Prescription

Drug(s) Prescribed	Prescribed Rate (<i>per head, or per ton of feed</i>)
Purpose of VFD issuance	Instructions for use and duration
Number and weight of animals to be treated	Descriptions of animals (<i>Species, production class</i>)
Withdrawal time of drug (<i>days</i>)	Specific Withdrawal Date

Use of feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug in a manner other than as directed (*extra-label use*) is not permitted. Retain a copy of this VFD Order for 24 Months after expiration.

Date of VFD Issuance _____ VFD Expiration Date _____

Veterinarian Signature _____

Health Product Inventory Record

Product Name	Date Received	Supplier	Quantity Received	Lot #	Serial #	Expiration Date	Disposal Date	Employee Initials

Keep this record sheet for 24 months after last item was received.

Health Product Inventory Record

Product Name	Date Received	Supplier	Quantity Received	Lot #	Serial #	Expiration Date	Disposal Date	Employee Initials

Keep this record sheet for 24 months after last item was received.

Health Product Inventory Record

Product Name	Date Received	Supplier	Quantity Received	Lot #	Serial #	Expiration Date	Disposal Date	Employee Initials

Keep this record sheet for 24 months after last item was received.

Health Product Inventory Record

Product Name	Date Received	Supplier	Quantity Received	Lot #	Serial #	Expiration Date	Disposal Date	Employee Initials

Keep this record sheet for 24 months after last item was received.

Animal Health Product

Refrigerator & Storeroom Temperature Log

Month	Dates Checked	Refrigerator 35° to 45° F	Storage Room ≤ 85°	Employee Initials
January				
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

Biological products, such as killed and modified live vaccines should be stored under refrigeration at **35° to 45° F**. Many antibiotics, wormers, and vitamin shots can be stored at room temperature **≤85° F** but should also be protected from sunlight and humidity. Check product labels for storage temperature and location recommendations. Store products in the packaging supplied until use to protect from light and humidity, and to keep labels securely attached.

Animal Health Product

Refrigerator & Storeroom Temperature Log

Month	Dates Checked	Refrigerator 35° to 45° F	Storage Room ≤ 85°	Employee Initials
January				
February				
March				
April				
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June				
July				
August				
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October				
November				
December				

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Weaning & Post-Weaning Records



Weaning Weight Record

	Animal ID	Sex S/B/H	Wean Weight	(1) Muscle Score	Weaning Date	Birth Date	Birth Weight	Julian Birth Date	Julian Wean Date	(2) Age at Wean	(3) 205 Adj. Wean Wt.	(4) Wean Weight Ratio
1												
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(1) Muscle Score = - - very light, - light, 0 avg., + heavy, ++ very heavy

(2) Age at Weaning = Fall calf = 365 - Julian birthdate + Julian wean date, Spring calf = Julian wean date - Julian birth date

(3) 205 Adj WWt. = [(12) Wean weight - (6) Birth Weight] ÷ Age in Days = 365 - (3) + (13)] X (205 + BWt.)

(4) Weaning weight ratio = 205 Adjusted WWt. individual ÷ 205 Adj Avg. WWt. of Group X 100 *Note: Average steers & heifers separately*

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	Animal ID	Sex S/B/H	Wean Weight	(1) Muscle Score	Weaning Date	Birth Date	Birth Weight	Julian Birth Date	Julian Wean Date	(2) Age at Wean	(3) 205 Adj. Wean Wt.	(4) Wean Weight Ratio
26												
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31												
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51												
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76												
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Cattle Weight Record

Date Weight Measured _____

	Animal ID	Weight	Herd ID	Comments
1				
2				
3				
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Cattle Weight Record

Date Weight Measured _____

	Animal ID	Weight	Herd ID	Comments
26				
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Cattle Weight Record

Date Weight Measured _____

	Animal ID	Weight	Herd ID	Comments
51				
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Cattle Weight Record

Date Weight Measured _____

	Animal ID	Weight	Herd ID	Comments
76				
77				
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Cattle Weight Record

Date Weight Measured _____

	Animal ID	Weight	Herd ID	Comments
1				
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Cattle Weight Record

Date Weight Measured _____

	Animal ID	Weight	Herd ID	Comments
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Cattle Weight Record

Date Weight Measured _____

	Animal ID	Weight	Herd ID	Comments
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Cattle Weight Record

Date Weight Measured _____

	Animal ID	Weight	Herd ID	Comments
76				
77				
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Annual Herd Comparison & Overall Performance



Herd I.D.	# Cows Exposed to Bulls	Total Calves Born	# Calves Dead	# Calves Worked	Total # Steers Weaned	Total Steer Weight	Avg. Steer Wt.	Total # Heifers Weaned	Total Heifer Weight	Avg. Heifer Wt.	# Calves Weaned	Total Weaned Weight	Avg. Wean Wt.	# Cows Bred	# Cows Open
Total for all Cattle															

Production Year_____

Annual Herd Comparison & Overall Performance



Herd I.D.	# Cows Exposed to Bulls	Total Calves Born	# Calves Dead	# Calves Worked	Total # Steers Weaned	Total Steer Weight	Avg. Steer Wt.	Total # Heifers Weaned	Total Heifer Weight	Avg. Heifer Wt.	# Calves Weaned	Total Weaned Weight	Avg. Wean Wt.	# Cows Bred	# Cows Open
Total for all Cattle															

Production Year_____

Lifetime Cow Performance Records



Julian Date Calendar for Calculating Age at Weaning and Calving Interval

Standard Calendar Year

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Day
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335	1
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	2
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	3
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	4
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	5
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	6
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	7
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	8
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	9
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	10
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	11
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	12
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	13
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	14
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	15
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	16
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	17
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	18
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	19
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	20
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	21
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	22
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	23
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	24
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	25
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	26
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	27
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	28
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	29
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	30
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365	31

Julian Date Calendar for Calculating Age at Weaning and Calving Interval

Use in Leap Years: 2028, 2032, 2036, 2040, 2044, 2048, 2052, 2056, 2060, etc.

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Day
1	1	32	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	1
2	2	33	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	2
3	3	34	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	3
4	4	35	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	4
5	5	36	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	5
6	6	37	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	6
7	7	38	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	7
8	8	39	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	8
9	9	40	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	9
10	10	41	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	10
11	11	42	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	11
12	12	43	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	12
13	13	44	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	13
14	14	45	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	14
15	15	46	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	15
16	16	47	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	16
17	17	48	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	17
18	18	49	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	18
19	19	50	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	19
20	20	51	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	20
21	21	52	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	21
22	22	53	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	22
23	23	54	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	23
24	24	55	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	24
25	25	56	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	25
26	26	57	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	26
27	27	58	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	27
28	28	59	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	28
29	29	60	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	29
30	30		90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365	30
31	31		91		152		213	244		305		366	31

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(13) Weaning Ratio = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual ÷ Group avg. wt.) X 100

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Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

(1) If **cow age** is unknown, simply list calves in order of **Birth Year**
 (3) **Calving Ease Scores:** 1 – Unassisted, 2 – Some Assistance, 3 – Mechanical Assistance, 4 – Caesarian, 5 – Abnormal Presentation
 (4 & 14) **BCS Scores:** 1 – Emaciated, 3 – Thin, 5 – Moderate, 9 – Very Fat
 (5) **Udder Scores:** 1 – Very pendulous, 5 – Moderate, 9 – Very tight
 (6) **Teat Scores:** 1 – Very large/balloon, 5 – Moderate, 9 – Very Small
 (7) **Calving Interval** = (2) Julian birth date this year – (2) from last calf + 365

Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

(13) Weaning Ratio = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual $\div$ Group avg. wt.) X 100

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Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

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 (7) **Calving Interval** = (2) Julian birth date this year – (2) from last calf + 365

Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

(13) Weaning Ratio = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual $\div$ Group avg. wt.) X 100

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Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

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 (7) **Calving Interval** = (2) Julian birth date this year – (2) from last calf) + 365

Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

(13) Weaning Ratio = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual $\div$ Group avg. wt.) X 100

UF | **IFAS Extension**
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Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

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 (7) **Calving Interval** = (2) Julian birth date this year – (2) from last calf + 365

Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

(13) Weaning Ratio = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual $\div$ Group avg. wt.) X 100

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Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

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 (6) **Teat Scores:** 1 – Very large/balloon, 5 – Moderate, 9 – Very Small
 (7) **Calving Interval** = (2) Julian birth date this year – (2) from last calf + 365

Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

(13) Weaning Ratio = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual $\div$ Group avg. wt.) X 100

UF | **IFAS Extension**
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Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

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 (7) **Calving Interval** = (2) Julian birth date this year – (2) from last calf + 365

Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

(13) Weaning Ratio = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual $\div$ Group avg. wt.) X 100

UF | **IFAS Extension**
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Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

(1) If **cow age** is unknown, simply list calves in order of **Birth Year**
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Commercial Cow Production History

Cow ID# _____

Cow ID _____

Description (*Breed/color*) _____

Sire _____ **Sire Breed** _____

Dam _____ **Dam Breed** _____

Birth Date _____ **205 Adj. WWt.** _____

Date added to Herd _____ **Value / Purchase Price** _____

Health or Management Issues _____

Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

Calving													Weaning							Preg Test		
Cow Age (1) or Year	Calf ID#	Birth Date M/D/Y	(2) Julian Birth Date	Calf Sex B/H	Bull ID or Breed	Birth Weight	(3) Calving Ease 1 - 5	(4) BCS at Calving 1 - 9	(5) Udder Score 1-9	(6) Teat Score 1-9	(7) Calving Interval (Days)	(8) Death Loss 1-5	Wean Weight	(9) Julian Wean Date	(10) Age at Wean	(11) Muscle Score - 0 +	(12) 205 Adj. Wean Wt.	(13) Wean Wt. Ratio	Value When Sold	Preg Status P / O	Cow Wt.	(14) Cow BCS 1-9
														</								

(1) If cow age is unknown, simply list calves in order of **Birth Year**

(3) **Calving Ease Scores:** 1 – Unassisted, 2 – Some Assistance, 3 – Mechanical Assistance, 4 – Caesarian, 5 – Abnormal Presentation

(4 & 14) **BCS Scores:** 1 –Emaciated, 3 –Thin, 5 –Moderate, 9 –Very Fat

(5) **Udder Scores:** 1 – Very pendulous, 5 – Moderate, 9 - Very tight

(6) **Teat Scores:** 1 –Very large/ballooned, 5 –Moderate, 9 –Very Small

(7) **Calving Interval** = (2) Julian birth date this year – (2) from last calf) + 365

(8) **Calf Death Loss:** 1 – Aborted, 2- Dead at birth, 3-Died before working, 4-Died after working, 5-Died after weaning

(11) **Muscle Score:** - - very light, - light, 0 avg., + heavy, ++ very heavy

(12) **205 Adjusted Weaning Wt.** = $\frac{\text{Wean weight} - \text{Birth Weight}}{\text{Age in Days} - 365} \times (205 + \text{BWt.})$

Age in Days = $[(365 - (2))] + (9)$

Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

(13) **Weaning Ratio** = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual ÷ Group avg. wt.) X 100

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Commercial Cow Production History

Cow ID# _____

Cow ID _____

Description (*Breed/color*) _____

Sire _____ **Sire Breed** _____

Dam _____ **Dam Breed** _____

Birth Date _____ **205 Adj. WWt.** _____

Date added to Herd _____ **Value / Purchase Price** _____

Health or Management Issues _____

Removal Date from Herd	
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Calving													Weaning							Preg Test		
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 (3) **Calving Ease Scores:** 1 – Unassisted, 2 – Some Assistance, 3 – Mechanical Assistance, 4 – Caesarian, 5 – Abnormal Presentation
 (4 & 14) **BCS Scores:** 1 – Emaciated, 3 – Thin, 5 – Moderate, 9 – Very Fat
 (5) **Udder Scores:** 1 – Very pendulous, 5 – Moderate, 9 – Very tight
 (6) **Teat Scores:** 1 – Very large/balloon, 5 – Moderate, 9 – Very Small
 (7) **Calving Interval** = (2) Julian birth date this year – (2) from last calf) + 365

Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

(13) Weaning Ratio = (Adj 205 Wt. Individual $\div$ Group avg. wt.) X 100

UF | **IFAS Extension**
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Removal Date from Herd	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Value	

(1) If **cow age** is unknown, simply list calves in order of **Birth Year**
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Example: Calf born Nov 15 (319) & Weaned June 15 (166), so $(365-319) = 46 + 166 = 212$ days old

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UF | **IFAS Extension**
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

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Sale Weight	
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UF | **IFAS Extension**
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UF | **IFAS Extension**
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

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UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

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UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

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 UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

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[illegible]

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Financial Records



Farm Expense Records

Date	Vendor	Description	Invoice #	Check # or CC for Card Purchases	Total Expense	Quantity	Cost per Unit	Expense Code 10-32
Page Total Expenses								

Scheule F Expense Codes: 10-Vehicle, 11-Chemicals, 12-Conservation, 13-Custom work, 16-Feed, 17-Fertilizer, 18-Freight, 19-Fuel, 20-Insurance, 22-Hired labor, 24-Lease, 25-Repairs, 26-Seeds/Plants, 27-Storage, 28- Supplies consumed (twine, nails, bags) 29-Taxes, 30-Utilites, 31-Vet/Breeding/medicine, 32-Other

Farm Expense Records

[illegible]

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Farm Expense Records

[illegible]

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Farm Expense Summary

Expense Code*	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total
10-Vehicle													
11-Chemicals													
12-Conserv													
13-Custom Hire Machine Work													
16-Feed													
17-Fertilizer													
18-Freight													
19-Fuel													
20-Insurance													
22-Hired labor													
24-Leases													
25-Repairs													
26 Seed/Plants													
27-Storage													
28-Supplies													
29-Taxes													
30-Utilites													
31-Vet/Meds													
32-Other													

*Expense codes from Schedule F Tax Form

Annual Expense Total

--

Farm Expense Records

Date	Vendor	Description	Invoice #	Check # or CC for Card Purchases	Total Expense	Quantity	Cost per Unit	Expense Code 10-32
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Farm Expense Records



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[illegible]

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Farm Income Summary

Expense Code*	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total
1a – Sales of purchased cattle or other													
2-Sales of farm products													
3-Coop distributions													
4-Ag Program Payments													
5a - Commodity loans													
5b- Commodity loans forfeited													
6-Crop insurance & Disaster payments													
7-Custom hire work													
8-Other income													

*Income codes from Schedule F Tax Form

Annual Income Total

--

Employee Payroll Record

Name: _____ **Date Hired:** _____

Address: _____

Employee ID#	Rate of Pay: (\$/hour or Salary)
--------------	----------------------------------

[illegible]

Pay Period	Date Paid	Check #	Hours Worked	Gross Earnings	Retirement Contribution	Employee Insurance	Federal Tax Withholding	FICA (SS)	FICA (Med)	Net Pay	Employee Initials
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
Bonus											
Annual Totals											

Notes:

Employee Payroll Record

Name: _____ **Date Hired:** _____

Address: _____

Employee ID#	Rate of Pay: (\$/hour or Salary)
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[illegible]

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14											
15											
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19											
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Annual Totals											

Notes:

Employee Payroll Record

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[illegible]

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14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
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20											
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23											
24											
25											
26											
Bonus											
Annual Totals											

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15											
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18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
Bonus											
Annual Totals											

Notes:

Farm Income Records



Date	Buyer	Description	Check #	Total Sale Value	Quantity & Weight	Avg Price/ Unit	Income Code 1-8
Total Page Income							

Scheule F Income Codes: 1a – Sales of purchased livestock or other items, 2-Sales of farm products, 3-Coop distributions, 4-Ag Program Payments, 5 -Commodity loans, 6-Crop insurance, 7-Custom hire work, 8-Other income

Farm Income Records



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Farm Income Records



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Farm Income Records

[illegible]

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*Income codes from Schedule F Tax Form

Annual Income Total

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Farm Income Records



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*Income codes from Schedule F Tax Form

Annual Income Total

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Annual Ranch Analysis



Cash Cost Analysis

Production Year _____

Category	Total Purchased	Total Expense
Feed		
Fertilizer		
Cattle		
Pesticides		
Pharmaceuticals		
Fence Supplies		
Fuel		
Tractor maintenance/repairs		
Truck maintenance/repairs		
Labor		

Total Expenses _____

Category	Number Sold	Total Income
Steer Calves		
Heifer Calves		
Bulls		
Cull Cows		
Cull Bulls		
Hay		
Custom Services		

Total Income _____

Profit/Loss _____

Cattle Performance Analysis Production Year _____

Breeding					
Beginning Date		Total Cows Exposed to be Bred			
Ending Date		Total Heifers Exposed to be Bred			
		Total Exposed			
Calving					
Beginning Date		Live Calves			
Ending Date		Dead Calves			
		Total Calves Born			
Weaning	# of Head	Total Pounds	Total \$	Average Wwt.	price /lb
Steers Weaned					
Heifers Weaned					
Bulls Weaned					
Total Weaned for Sale					
Replacement Heifers			XXXXXX		XXXXX
Total Calves Weaned			XXXXXX		XXXXX
Pregnancy Check	2-year Olds	3-year Olds	4+ Cows	Total	
Bred					
Open					
Culled					
Total					

Pregnancy Percentage = # Bred Cows _____ divided by # Cows Exposed _____ = _____

Calving Percentage = # Calves Born _____ divided by # Cows Exposed _____ = _____

Weaning Percentage = # Calves Weaned _____ divided by # Cows Exposed _____ = _____

Lbs. Weaned/Cow Exposed = Total pounds weaned _____ multiplied by Weaning % _____ = _____

Costs/cow = Total expenses _____ divided by # Cows Exposed _____ = _____

Break-even price per pound = Total Expenses _____ divided by total pounds sold _____ = _____

Profit/Loss per cow = Total Profit/Loss _____ divided by # of cows exposed _____ = _____

Cash Cost Analysis

Production Year _____

Category	Total Purchased	Total Expense
Feed		
Fertilizer		
Cattle		
Pesticides		
Pharmaceuticals		
Fence Supplies		
Fuel		
Tractor maintenance/repairs		
Truck maintenance/repairs		
Labor		

Total Expenses _____

Category	Number Sold	Total Income
Steer Calves		
Heifer Calves		
Bulls		
Cull Cows		
Cull Bulls		
Hay		
Custom Services		

Total Income _____

Profit/Loss _____

Cattle Performance Analysis Production Year _____

Breeding					
Beginning Date		Total Cows Exposed to be Bred			
Ending Date		Total Heifers Exposed to be Bred			
		Total Exposed			
Calving					
Beginning Date		Live Calves			
Ending Date		Dead Calves			
		Total Calves Born			
Weaning	# of Head	Total Pounds	Total \$	Average Wwt.	price /lb
Steers Weaned					
Heifers Weaned					
Bulls Weaned					
Total Weaned for Sale					
Replacement Heifers			XXXXXX		XXXXX
Total Calves Weaned			XXXXXX		XXXXX
Pregnancy Check	2-year Olds	3-year Olds	4+ Cows	Total	
Bred					
Open					
Culled					
Total					

Pregnancy Percentage = # Bred Cows _____ divided by # Cows Exposed _____ = _____

Calving Percentage = # Calves Born _____ divided by # Cows Exposed _____ = _____

Weaning Percentage = # Calves Weaned _____ divided by # Cows Exposed _____ = _____

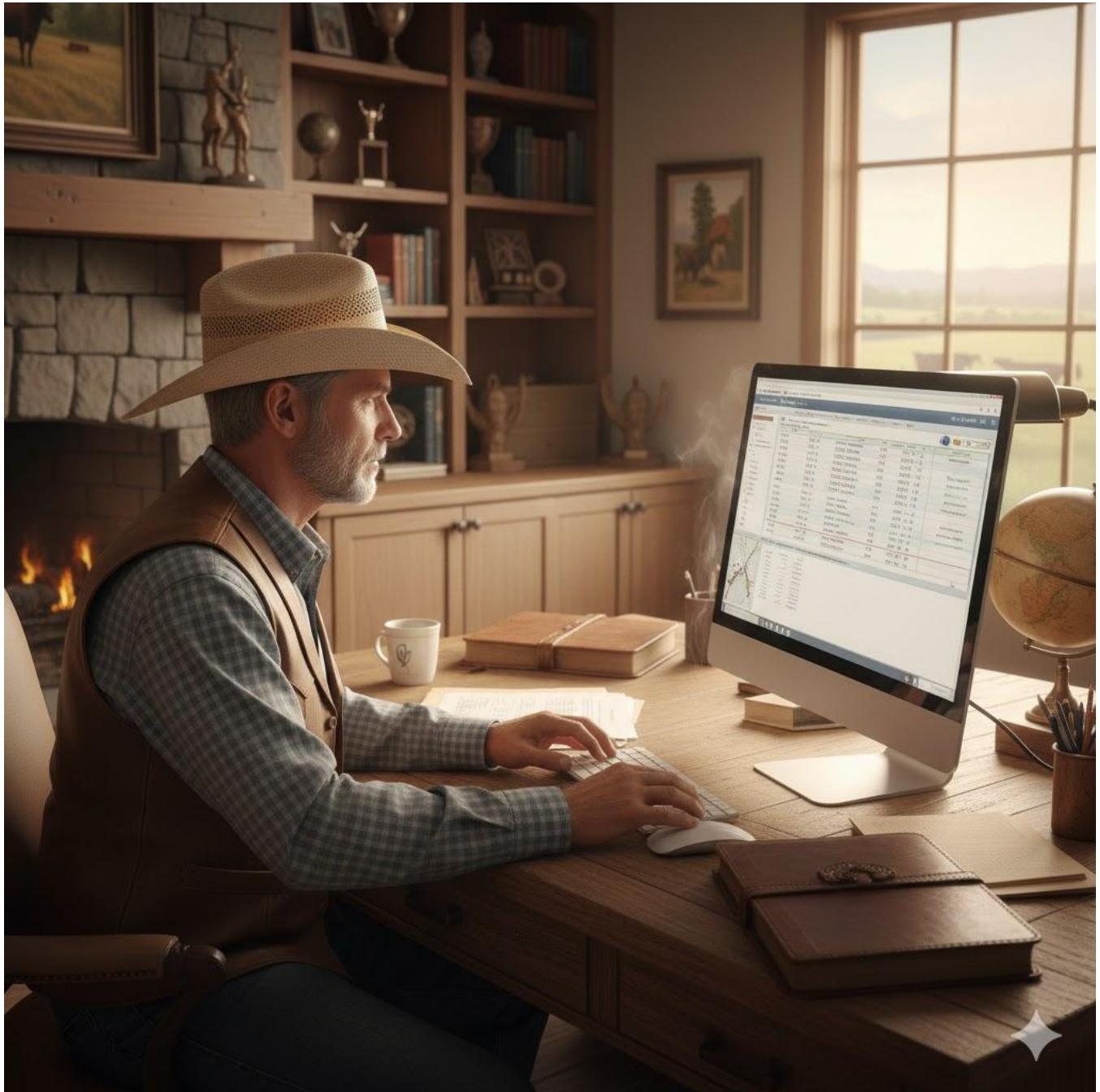
Lbs. Weaned/Cow Exposed = Total pounds weaned _____ multiplied by Weaning % _____ = _____

Costs/cow = Total expenses _____ divided by # Cows Exposed _____ = _____

Break-even price per pound = Total Expenses _____ divided by total pounds sold _____ = _____

Profit/Loss per cow = Total Profit/Loss _____ divided by # of cows exposed _____ = _____

Useful Information



Florida Panhandle Beef Cattle & Forage Management Calendar



University of Florida Extension State Specialists and County Agents: Doug Mayo, Cliff Lamb, Mark Mauldin, Ann Blount, Cheryl Mackowiak, Jose Dubeux, Jay Ferrell, Jennifer Bearden, Nicolas DiLorenzo, Shep Eubanks, Jed Dillard, Mike Goodchild, Roy Carter, Henry Grant, John Atkins, and Kalyn Waters

The purpose of this cattle and forage management calendar is to provide reminders for management techniques with similar timing to those used at the North Florida Research and Education Center's Beef Research Unit, Marianna, Florida.

Overview

75 Day Breeding Season

Cows—AI & Bulls March 17 – May 31 (75 days)

Heifers—AI & Bulls March 3 – May 4 (62 days)

Calving Season

Cows: ~December 24 – ~March 9 (+/- 10 days)

Heifers: ~December 10 – ~February 10 (+/- 10 days)

Spring Working—April

- Cows & calves - vaccinate & parasite control
- May booster vaccines for calves

Weaning—August

- Wean and market calves
- Booster Vaccinate Replacement Heifers
- Pregnancy test and cull open and aged cows

Fall Working – October

- Pre-breeding vaccinations and parasite control

Stocking rate—2 acres permanent bahiagrass pastures per cow

Hay—Feed 4-5 rolls cow/year* (~2 tons)

** More hay is required if winter grazing is not utilized*

Annual winter pasture— ½ to one acre per cow

Annual summer pastures (tilled soil): ½ to one acre per cow

January

Cattle Herd Management

- Update herd & equipment inventory records
 - [Florida Beef Cattle Ranch Record Book](https://go.ufl.edu/ranchrecordbook) (https://go.ufl.edu/ranchrecordbook)
- Monitor body condition of breeding herd
 - [Body Condition Scoring Beef Cows](https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/bitstream/handle/10919/50710/400-795.pdf) (https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/bitstream/handle/10919/50710/400-795.pdf)
- Check calving cows and heifers 2-3 times daily
 - [Beef Cattle Calving Management](https://extension.msstate.edu/sites/default/files/publications/publications/p2558_0.pdf) (https://extension.msstate.edu/sites/default/files/publications/publications/p2558_0.pdf)
 - Move cows and newborn calves out of calving pasture
 - Record calf birth date, weight, tag calves, (optional: castrate bull calves)
 - Evaluate body condition of nursing cattle and increase energy supplement as needed
 - Feed best hay available to nursing cows & heifers
 - Check calves for scours
 - [Calf Scours: Causes, Prevention & Treatment](https://library.ndsu.edu/ir/bitstream/handle/10365/5323/as776.pdf?sequence=1) (https://library.ndsu.edu/ir/bitstream/handle/10365/5323/as776.pdf?sequence=1)
- Develop herd health plan and schedule for the year with veterinarian
 - [A Planning Calendar for Beef Cattle Herd Health](http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-1920/ANSI-3260web2015.pdf) (http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-1920/ANSI-3260web2015.pdf)
- Check mineral
 - Use high magnesium mineral if grazing winter annuals to prevent grass tetany
 - [Grass Tetany in Cattle](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ds137) (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ds137)
- Weigh and work replacement heifers
 - Vaccinate with IBR, BVD, BRSV, PI3, vibrio-lepto, 7-way clostriadal, and dewormer
 - [Vaccinations for the Beef Cattle Herd](https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/) (https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/)
 - Take pelvic measurements and palpate repro tract
 - [Pelvic Measurements for Reducing Calving Difficulty](http://www.iowabeefcenter.org/bch/PelvicMeasurements.pdf) (http://www.iowabeefcenter.org/bch/PelvicMeasurements.pdf)
 - Cull heifers with small pelvis, low tract score or that weigh less than 600 pounds
 - Purchase additional replacement females, vaccinate and isolate from herd for 30 days

Pasture Management

- Begin grazing winter forage at 10-12 inch canopy height and remove cattle when forage canopy is 4 inches.
 - If possible, limit-graze for 2-3 hours per day, plus free choice hay to acclimate cattle and stretch grazing days
 - After initial grazing, top-dress with 40-50 lbs. N per acre

Pest Management

- Burn pastures for thatch removal
 - [Management of Spittlebugs in Pasture](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag242) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag242)
- Apply dormant season herbicide treatments
 - [Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006)

Annual Events

- Attend [Florida Bull Test Sale](https://go.ufl.edu/flbulltest) (https://go.ufl.edu/flbulltest)

February

Cattle Herd Management

- Check calving cows 2-3 times daily
 - [Beef Cattle Calving Management](https://extension.msstate.edu/sites/default/files/publications/publications/p2558_0.pdf) (https://extension.msstate.edu/sites/default/files/publications/publications/p2558_0.pdf)
 - Move cows and newborn calves out of calving pasture
 - Record calf birth date, weight, tag calves, (optional: castrate bull calves)
 - Evaluate body condition of nursing cows and increase energy supplement as needed
 - Feed best hay available to nursing cows & heifers
- Monitor & record body condition of breeding herd
 - [Body Condition Scoring Beef Cows](https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/bitstream/handle/10919/50710/400-795.pdf) (<https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/bitstream/handle/10919/50710/400-795.pdf>) (<https://extensionpublications.unl.edu/assets/pdf/ec281.pdf>)
 -
- Turn bulls in with replacement heifers
- Watch calves for scours
 - [Calf Scours: Causes, Prevention & Treatment](https://library.ndsu.edu/ir/bitstream/handle/10365/5323/as776.pdf?sequence=1) (<https://library.ndsu.edu/ir/bitstream/handle/10365/5323/as776.pdf?sequence=1>)
- Check mineral, use high magnesium mineral if grazing winter annuals to prevent grass tetany
 - [Grass Tetany in Cattle](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ds137) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ds137>)

Pasture Management

- Continue grazing winter annual pastures down to 4 inch stubble (fertilize after grazing)
- Begin grazing overseeded ryegrass once it reaches 8-10 canopy height and remove cattle when grazed down to 3-4 inches
- Plant bermudagrass from dug sprigs while grass is still dormant
- Prepare land to establish new bahiagrass pastures for a March planting

Pest Management

- Burn pastures for thatch removal
 - [Management of Spittlebugs in Pasture](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag242) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag242>)
- Apply dormant season herbicide treatments
 - [Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006>)
- Control thistle
 - [Thistle Control in Pastures](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag253) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag253>)
- Control weeds in newly established pastures
 - [Weed Management during Pasture Establishment](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290>)

Annual Events

- Attend the Northwest Florida Beef Conference second Wednesday in February



March

Cattle Herd Management

- Check calving cows 2-3 times daily
 - [Beef Cattle Calving Management](https://extension.msstate.edu/sites/default/files/publications/publications/p2558_0.pdf)
(https://extension.msstate.edu/sites/default/files/publications/publications/p2558_0.pdf)
 - Move cows and newborn calves out of calving pasture
 - Record calf birth date, weight, tag calves, (optional: castrate bull calves)
 - Evaluate body condition of nursing cows and increase energy supplement as needed
 - Feed best hay available to nursing cows & heifers
- Monitor body condition of breeding herd
 - [Body Condition Scoring Beef Cows](https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/bitstream/handle/10919/50710/400-795.pdf)
(<https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/bitstream/handle/10919/50710/400-795.pdf>)
(<https://extensionpublications.unl.edu/assets/pdf/ec281.pdf>)
- Turn bulls in with mature cow herd
- Order vaccines, dewormer, and external parasite control for April working
 - [Vaccinations for the Beef Cattle Herd](https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/)
(<https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/>)
 - [External Parasites on Beef Cattle](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/IG/IG13000.pdf)
(<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/IG/IG13000.pdf>)
- Make repairs and adjustments to cow pens for April working
- Check mineral, use high magnesium mineral if grazing winter annuals

Pasture Management

- Prepare land for planting summer annual grasses and legumes on tilled land
 - [Annual Warm-Season Legumes for Florida](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an259) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an259>)
 - [Pearl Millet: Overview and Management](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG347) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG347>)
 - [Forage Sorghum: Overview and Management](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag343) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag343>)
- Plant bahiagrass pastures after danger of frost and adequate soil moisture
 - [Agronomic Crop Species and Variety Selection](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa113) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa113>)
 - [Bahiagrass: Overview and Management](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag342) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag342>)
- Fertilize permanent pastures & hay field in late March to early April, based on soil test
 - [Fertilizing and Liming Forage Crops](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag179) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag179>)

Pest Management

- Apply herbicide to control thistles
 - [Thistle Control in Pastures](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag253) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag253>)
- Control weeds in newly established pastures
 - [Weed Management during Pasture Establishment](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290)
(<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290>)



April

Cattle Herd Management

- Stop feeding hay and supplements as soon as adequate grass allows
- Work replacement heifers, cows and calves
 - Cows—dewormer, and external parasite control
 - if fly tags are used, alternate between organophosphate and pyrethroid types each year
 - Cull dry cows (cows without calves)
 - Calves—vaccinate, deworm, castrate, growth implant, and weigh
 - Vaccinations: 7-way Clostridial (black leg)
 - IBR-BVD-BRSV-PI₃,
 - [Vaccinations for the Beef Cattle Herd](https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/)
(<https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/>)
- Check bull pasture fences and remove bulls from replacement heifers
- Observe bull condition and success in mature cow herd, rotate and rest if needed
- Check mineral, use high magnesium mineral if grazing winter annuals

Pasture Management

- Plant summer annual grasses and legumes (millet, sorghum x sudan, alyce clover) for grazing, haylage or silage, when there is adequate moisture
 - [Annual Warm-Season Legumes for Florida](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an259) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an259>)
 - [Pearl Millet: Overview and Management](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG347) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG347>)
 - [Forage Sorghum: Overview and Management](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag343) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag343>)
- Inspect hay equipment and make needed repairs and maintenance
- Prepare hay storage areas to protect hay quality
- Rotate pastures to prevent overgrazing

Pest Management

- Control weeds in newly established pastures
 - [Weed Management during Pasture Establishment](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290)
(<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290>)
- Scout Pastures & control problem weeds prior to maturity
 - [Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006>)



May

Cattle Herd Management

- Remove bulls from mature cow herd
- Booster vaccination of calves (2-4 weeks after initial vaccination)
 - 7-way Clostridial (black leg)
 - modified live IBR-BVD-BRSV-PI₃
- Check mineral feeders

Pasture Management

- Make first hay cutting (weather permitting)
- Fertilize hay fields after each cutting (except the last one)
 - 50-80 lbs N & 40-60 lbs K₂O per acre
- Fertilize newly planted summer annual pastures with 30-40 lbs N per acre and other nutrients as recommended by soil test report after 3-4 inches of initial growth
 - [Fertilizing and Liming Forage Crops](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag179) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag179>)
- Rotate pastures to prevent overgrazing

Pest Management

- Control weeds in newly established pastures
 - [Weed Management during Pasture Establishment](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290>)
- Scout Pastures & control problem weeds prior to maturity
 - [Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006>)



June

Cattle Herd Management

- Monitor horn fly population and use drench, ear tags, dust bags or spray when cattle average 100 flies per side
 - [Horn Fly Management](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in952) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in952)
- Check mineral feeders

Pasture Management

- Remove cattle from bahiagrass fields used for seed harvest in mid to late June
- Begin grazing summer annuals when forage canopy is at least 20 inches tall and remove cattle after being grazed to 10 inch stubble height
 - Use limit grazing for 2-3 hours to acclimate cattle and stretch grazing days

Pest Management

- Control weeds in newly established pastures
 - [Weed Management during Pasture Establishment](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290) (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290)
- Scout Pastures & control problem weeds prior to maturity
 - [Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006)
- Control Smutgrass
 - [Smutgrass Control in Perennial Grass Pastures](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa261) (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa261)
- Scout for Armyworms, control if 3 worms/sq. ft. threshold is reached
 - [Management of Fall Armyworm in Pastures and Hayfields](https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-1019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf) (https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-1019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf)



July

Cattle Herd Management

- Make repairs on working pens and weaning pasture prior to August working
- Monitor horn fly population and use drench, ear tags, dust bags or spray when cattle average 100 flies per side
 - [Horn Fly Management](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in952) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in952) Check mineral feeders

Pasture Management

- Plant bermudagrass pastures and hay fields from cut tops, following adequate rain
- If you have excess forage, consider haylage, baleage, silage or hay harvesting options

Pest Management

- Control weeds in newly established pastures
 - [Weed Management during Pasture Establishment](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290) (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag290)
- Scout Pastures & control problem weeds prior to maturity
 - [Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006)
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 - [Smutgrass Control in Perennial Grass Pastures](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa261) (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa261)
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 - [Management of Fall Armyworm in Pastures and Hayfields](https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-1019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf) (https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-1019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf)



August

Cattle Herd Management

- Wean, weigh, and market calves (or start pre-conditioning program)
- Select replacement heifers
 - identify with tag & RFID tag, tattoo or brand
 - booster vaccine IBR, BVD, BRSV, PI₃ (MLV)
 - deworm/external parasite control
 - start on limited supplemental feed
 - [Pre-Breeding Considerations for the Development of Replacement Beef Heifers](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/AN329) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/AN329)
- Pregnancy test cows and cull open cows, aged cows losing teeth, cows with bad udders, cancer eyes, and low calf weaning weight cows as replacements permit
 - [Beef Cow Pregnancy Examination](https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ANR-1417_BeefCowPregnancyExam_031618.pdf) (https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ANR-1417_BeefCowPregnancyExam_031618.pdf)
 - [Culling and Replacement Rate in the Beef Cow Herd](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an323) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an323)
 - Sort pregnant cows into breeding herds by age and body condition score (thin vs. fat)
- Update production records with pregnancy rate, calf weaning weights, cows culled and income from sale
 - [Florida Beef Cattle Ranch Record Book](https://go.ufl.edu/ranchrecordbook) (https://go.ufl.edu/ranchrecordbook)
- Check mineral feeders

Pasture Management

- Annual soil test recommended to prepare fertility for winter and plan for next summer (collect bahiagrass tissue sample for IFAS phosphorus recommendation)
 - [Producer Soil Test Form](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/SS/SS18600.pdf) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/SS/SS18600.pdf)
- Apply lime, if recommended by soil test report
 - [Fertilizing and Liming Forage Crops](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag179) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag179)
- Harvest bahiagrass seed from pastures set aside for late seed production
- Submit entries to the [Southeastern Hay Contest](https://site.caes.uga.edu/sehaycontest/) (https://site.caes.uga.edu/sehaycontest/)

Pest Management

- Scout Pastures & control problem weeds prior to maturity
 - [Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006) (https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006)
- Control Smutgrass
 - [Smutgrass Control in Perennial Grass Pastures](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa261) (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa261)
- Scout for Armyworms, control if 3 worms/sq. ft. threshold is reached
 - [Management of Fall Armyworm in Pastures and Hayfields](https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-1019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf) (https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-1019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf)



September

Cattle Herd Management

- Move weaned heifers to pasture and continue limited feeding
- Order pre-breeding vaccines and dewormer for October working
 - [Vaccinations for the Beef Cattle Herd](https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/)
(<https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/>)

Pasture Management

- Select varieties and order seed for annual winter pastures
 - [Cool-Season Forage Variety Recommendations for Florida](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa266)
(<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa266>)
- Prepare land for winter pastures,
 - Add lime or dolomite if needed prior to disking for faster incorporation
- Heavily graze pastures to be overseeded for winter pastures

Pest Management

- Scout Pastures & control problem weeds prior to maturity
 - [Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006>)
- Control blackberries
 - [Blackberry and Dewberry: Biology and Control](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag238) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag238>)
- Scout pastures for poisonous weeds, spray, mow, or remove if found
 - [Poisonous Plants of the Southern US](https://carteret.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Poisonous-Plants-of-the-Southern-United-States.pdf? fwd=no)
(<https://carteret.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Poisonous-Plants-of-the-Southern-United-States.pdf? fwd=no>)
- Scout for Armyworms, control if 3 worms/sq. ft. threshold is reached
 - [Management of Fall Armyworm in Pastures and Hayfields](https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf) (https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf)

Cattle Herd Management

- Pre-breeding Cow & Heifer Vaccination (30-45 days prior to breeding)
 - vaccinate with IBR, BVD, BRSV, PI₃, vibrio-lepto, 8-way clostridial
 - [Vaccinations for the Beef Cattle Herd](https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/) (<https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/beef/vaccinations-for-the-beef-cattle-herd/>)
 - remove fly tags
 - deworm
 - record body condition scores
- Feed weaned heifers limited supplement
- Inventory hay and purchase additional bales as necessary (2 tons/cow)
 - Forage test hay to determine supplement needs
 - [Forage Testing](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa192) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa192>)
- Evaluate and repair hay feeding equipment and replace as needed
 - Hay rings, spears, trailers
- Move yearling heifers to clean, dry calving pasture & record body condition
- Put together calving emergency kit
 - Vet phone numbers, O.B. chains, calf puller, gloves, lube, antibiotic, syringe and needles, prolapse S needle and surgical thread, antibacterial soap, bucket and a clean towel, colostrum and milk replacer
 - [Calving Time Management for Beef Cows and Heifers](http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-9389/E-1006web2014.pdf) (<http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-9389/E-1006web2014.pdf>)
- Evaluate breeding bulls secure needed replacements
 - [Considerations for Selecting a Bull](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an218) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an218>)
- Increase supplementation to weaned replacement heifers and start feeding hay

Pasture Management

- Plant prepared seedbeds with annual winter forages (ryegrass, oats, rye, wheat, clovers, vetch) for grazing, haylage or silage when there is adequate moisture after Oct 15
 - [Agronomic Crop Species and Variety Selection](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa113) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aa113>)
- If considering alfalfa as monoculture, adjust pH near 7.0 and use a prepared seedbed

Pest Management

- Scout for Grass Loopers, control if 3 worms/sq. ft. threshold is reached
 - [Management of Fall Armyworm in Pastures and Hayfields](https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf) (https://www.aces.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ANR-019ManagementFallArmywormPasturesHayfields_06242019L.pdf)
- Control blackberries
 - [Blackberry and Dewberry: Biology and Control](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag238) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag238>)
- Scout pastures for poisonous weeds, spray, mow, or remove if found
 - [Poisonous Plants of the Southern US](https://carteret.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Poisonous-Plants-of-the-Southern-United-States.pdf?fw=0) (<https://carteret.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Poisonous-Plants-of-the-Southern-United-States.pdf?fw=0>)
- Use nonselective herbicide on pastures that are due for renovation

Annual Events

- Attend Sunbelt Expo 3rd week of October (SE Hay Contest Results)



November

Cattle Herd Management

- Check calving heifers 2-3 times daily
 - Move heifers and newborn calves out of calving pasture
 - Record calf birth date, weight, tag calves (optional: castrate bull calves)
 - Evaluate body condition of nursing heifers and increase energy supplement as needed
 - Feed best hay available to nursing heifers
- Begin hay supplementation as needed
 - [Strategies for Cost-Effective Supplementation of Beef Cattle](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an085)
(<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an085>)
- Develop winter supplementation plan based on forage quality test results
- Begin feeding high magnesium mineral 30 days prior to grazing winter annual pastures
 - [Grass Tetany in Cattle](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ds137) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ds137>)
- Pre-breeding bull evaluation
 - breeding soundness exam (BSE)
 - vaccinate for vibrio/lepto, IBR, BVD, BRSV, PI₃
 - Parasite control
- Move mature cows to clean, dry calving pasture & record body condition
 - [Implications of Cow Body Condition Score on Productivity](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an319)
(<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an319>)
- Check fences in fields to be used for winter pastures and make needed repairs

Pasture Management

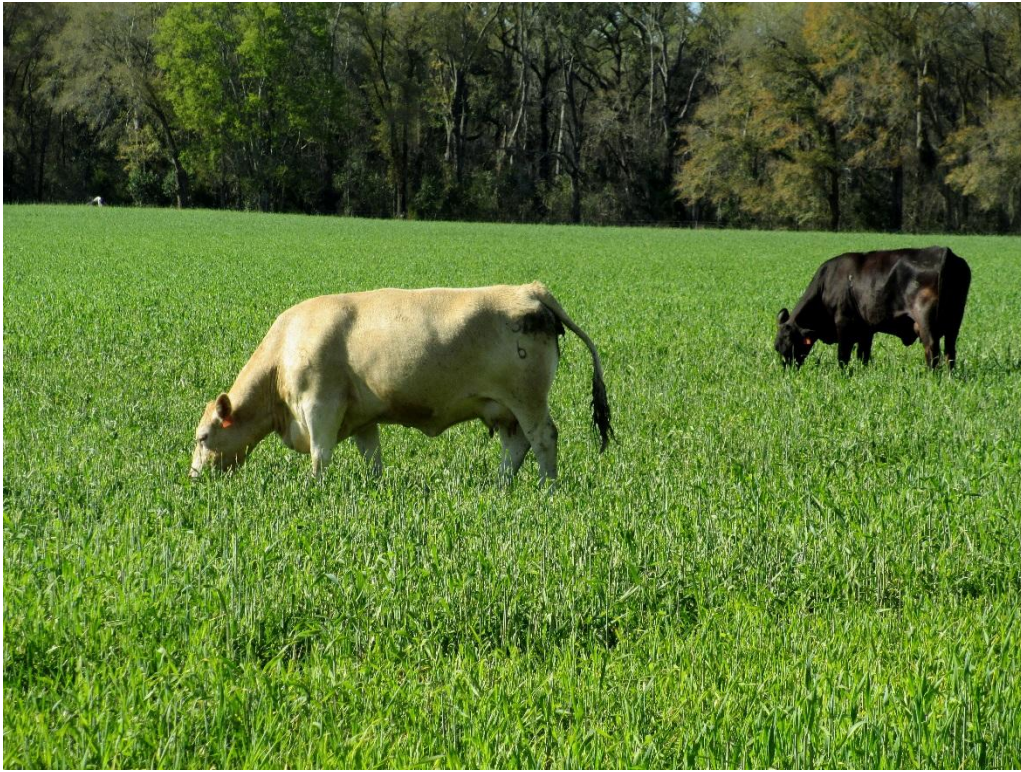
- Plant overseeded winter grazing on hayfields or pastures (ryegrass, clovers, vetch, and other miscellaneous winter forages)
- Fertilize winter pastures at 30-40 lbs. N per acre and other nutrients as recommended by soil test report after canopy reaches 2-3 inches
- Check fences in winter pastures and make any needed repairs

Pest Management

- Scout pastures for poisonous weeds, spray, mow, or remove if found
 - [Poisonous Plants of the Southern US](https://carteret.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Poisonous-Plants-of-the-Southern-United-States.pdf?fwd=no)
(<https://carteret.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Poisonous-Plants-of-the-Southern-United-States.pdf?fwd=no>)

Annual Events

- Celebrate Farm-City Week in your community (Week before Thanksgiving)



December

Cattle Herd Management

- Check calving cows and heifers 2-3 times daily
 - Move cows and newborn calves out of calving pasture
 - Record calf birth date, weight, tag calves, (optional: castrate bull calves)
 - Evaluate body condition of nursing cattle and increase energy supplement as needed
 - Feed best hay available to nursing cows & heifers
- Begin supplementing bulls 60 days prior to breeding
 - [Nutritional Management of Bulls](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an211) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an211>)
- Watch calves for scours
- Feed high magnesium mineral if grazing winter annuals and watch for grass tetany
- Summarize annual cattle herd performance & financial records
- Prepare record book or calendar to keep herd records for the year ahead
 - [Florida Beef Cattle Ranch Record Book](https://go.ufl.edu/ranchrecordbook) (<https://go.ufl.edu/ranchrecordbook>)

Pasture Management

- Begin grazing winter annual pastures when forage canopy is 10-12 inches tall and
 - Remove cattle when forage is 4 inches tall
 - If possible, limit-graze for 2-3 hours per day, plus free choice hay to stretch grazing
- Watch for grass tetany on winter pastures (feed high magnesium mineral)
 - [Grass Tetany in Cattle](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ds137) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ds137>)
- Lime permanent pastures, based on recommendations from soil test report
 - [Fertilizing and Liming Forage Crops](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag179) (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag179>)

Pest Management

- Calibrate sprayers and replace nozzles and screens as needed
 - [Calibration of Herbicide Applicators](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg013) (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg013>)

Calf Hauling Loading Density Guidelines



 		Calf Weight (lbs.)		
		200	400	600
		Sq/Ft Per Animal		
		3.5 ft ²	6.5 ft ²	8.5 ft ²
Trailer/Compartment Size	Square Feet	Number of Head		
14 ft x 6 ft	84	24	13	10
16 ft x 6 ft	96	27	15	11
18 ft x 6 ft	108	31	17	13
20 ft x 6 ft	120	34	18	14
22 ft x 6 ft	132	38	20	16
24 ft x 6 ft	144	41	22	17
26 ft x 6 ft	156	45	24	18
30 ft x 6 ft	180	51	28	21
10 ft x 7 ft	70	20	11	8
12 ft x 7 ft	84	24	13	10
16 ft x 7 ft	112	32	17	13
20 ft x 7 ft	140	40	22	16
24 ft x 7 ft	168	48	26	20
28 ft x 7 ft	196	56	30	23
32 ft x 7 ft	224	64	34	26
24 ft x 8 ft	192	54	29	22
20 ft x 8 ft	160	45	24	18
28 ft x 8 ft	224	64	34	26
32 ft x 8 ft	256	73	39	30
12 ft x 8 ft	96	27	14	11
12 ft x 8.5 ft	102	29	15	12

**Not all trailer sizes are included in the chart.*

Calculations were based on FASS Guidelines¹ for square foot per 100 lbs. of animal needed: 200 lbs. = 1.75 ft², 400 lbs. = 1.6 ft², 600 lbs. = 1.4 ft²

- Total weight should not exceed capacity of truck or trailer and or legal load requirements.
- Shape of cattle and frame score factor into how cattle fit into compartment.

1. Federation of Animal Science Societies 2020. Guide for the care and use of agricultural animals in research and teaching. https://www.asas.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/agguide_4th.pdf?sfvrsn=56b44ed1_2

Mature Cattle Hauling Loading Density Guidelines



		Mature Cattle Weight (lbs.)				
		800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600
		Sq/Ft Per Animal (Polled)				
		10.4 ft ²	13 ft ²	15.6 ft ²	18.2 ft ²	20.8 ft ²
Trailer/Compartment Size	Square Feet	Number of Head				
14 ft x 6 ft	84	8	6	5	5	4
16 ft x 6 ft	96	9	7	6	5	4
18 ft x 6 ft	108	10	8	7	6	5
20 ft x 6 ft	120	11	9	7	6	5
22 ft x 6 ft	132	13	10	8	7	6
24 ft x 6 ft	144	13	11	9	7	6
26 ft x 6 ft	156	15	12	10	9	8
30 ft x 6 ft	180	17	14	12	10	9
10 ft x 7 ft	70	7	5	4	4	3
12 ft x 7 ft	84	8	6	5	5	4
16 ft x 7 ft	112	11	9	7	6	5
20 ft x 7 ft	140	13	10	9	7	6
24 ft x 7 ft	168	16	13	10	9	8
28 ft x 7 ft	196	19	15	13	11	9
32 ft x 7 ft	224	21	17	14	12	10
24 ft x 8 ft	192	18	14	12	10	9
20 ft x 8 ft	160	15	12	10	8	7
28 ft x 8 ft	224	21	17	14	12	10
32 ft x 8 ft	256	24	19	16	14	12
12 ft x 8	96	9	7	6	5	4
12 ft x 8.5	109	9	7	6	5	4

**Not all trailer sizes are included in the chart.*

Calculations were based on FASS Guidelines¹ for square foot per 100 lbs. of animal needed: mature/fed cattle = 1.3 ft²

- For horned cattle, increase ft² per animal by 5%.
- Total weight should not exceed capacity of truck or trailer and or legal load requirements.
- Shape of cattle and frame score factor into how cattle fit into compartment.

1. Federation of Animal Science Societies 2020. Guide for the care and use of agricultural animals in research and teaching. https://www.asas.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/agguide_4th.pdf?sfvrsn=56b44ed1_2

Planting Dates, Rates, and Methods of Agronomic Crops ¹

D. L. Wright, E. B. Whitty, and A. R. Blount²

Many factors affect the dates, rates, and methods of planting of Florida field crops. Some of these are climate and weather conditions; fertility, moisture-holding capacity, temperature, and moisture content of the soil; depth to the water table; size and germination of the seed; plant size and growth habit; growing season and water requirements of the crop; and the habits of insects, disease, and other pests. The recommendations presented in Table 1 and Table 2 are based on consideration of the factors listed above, and reflect, wherever possible, the results of research conducted under Florida conditions.

Planting dates given are for northwestern and northeastern Florida. Spring crops may be planted 1 to 2 weeks earlier in central Florida, and 2 to 3 weeks earlier in southern Florida. Fall crops may be planted late by comparable periods of time.

The recommended seeding rates and spacings are for each crop seeded alone, except the velvetbean recommendations for interplanting with corn. Seeding rates are based on good quality seed with germination of 80 percent or higher.

1. This document is SS-AGR-150, one of a series of the Agronomy Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date December 1992. Revised November 2008, July 2011, March 2013, and December 2019. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the currently supported version of this publication.
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Table 1. Planting dates, seeding rates and row spacing for field and forage crops that are sexually propagated.

Crop	Planting Dates	Seeding Rates per acre		Row Spacings	
		Broadcast (lb)	In Rows (lb)	Between (Ins.)	In Rows (Ins.)
Aeschynomene	Mar. 30–Jun. 30	6–8 (dehulled)	---	---	---
Alfalfa ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	12–20	---	---	---
Alyceclover ²	Apr. 15–Jun. 30	12–15	---	---	---
Bahiagrass, Argentine	Feb. 15–Aug. 15 ¹	15–20	---	---	---
Bahiagrass, Pensacola	Feb. 15–Aug. 15 ¹	15–20	---	---	---
Bermudagrass, common	Feb. 15–Jul. 31	8–10	---	---	---
Buffelgrass	Feb. 15–Jul. 31 ¹	2–4	---	---	---
Bur-clover, Calif. ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	20–25	---	---	---
Bur-clover, spotted ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	12–15	---	---	---
Canola/carinata	Nov. 1–Dec. 1	5–6	4–6	7–15	---
Carpetgrass	Feb. 15–Aug. 1 ¹	8–10	---	---	---
Chufa	Apr. 1–Jun. 30	---	24–36	36–42	6–8
Clover, arrowleaf	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	8–10	---	---	---
Clover, berseem	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	16–20	---	---	---
Clover, crimson ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	20–26	---	---	---
Clover, hop, large ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	3–4	---	---	---
Clover, hop, small ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	6–8	---	---	---
Clover, Persian ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	6–8	---	---	---
Clover, red ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	12–15	---	---	---
Clover, rose	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	8–16	---	---	---
Clover, subterranean	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	18–22	---	---	---
Clover, white ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	3–4	---	---	---
Corn	Feb. 15–Apr. 15	---	4–10	30–36	7–15
Cotton	Apr. 1–Jun. 1	---	6–10	36–42	4–5
Cowpea	Apr. 1–Aug. 1	---	60–90	24–30	1–2
Dallisgrass	Feb. 15–Aug. 1 ¹	12–15	---	---	---
Desmodium, Fl. carpon	Mar. 30–Jun. 30	3–5	---	---	---
Fescue, tall	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	16–20	---	---	---
Indigo, hairy ²	Apr. 1–Jun. 30	6–8	---	---	---
Kenaf	Apr. 1–May 15	---	6–8	36–38	2
Lespedeza, common ²	Feb. 15–Mar. 31	12–15	---	---	---
Lespedeza, Kobe ²	Feb. 15–Mar. 31	16–20	---	---	---
Lupine, blue	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	60–80	30–40	21–42	1–2
Lupine, yellow	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	40–60	20–30	21–42	1–2
Medic, black ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	12–15	---	---	---
Oats for forage	Sep. 15–Oct. 31	96–128	---	---	---
Oats for grain	Nov. 15–Dec. 15	64–80	---	---	---
Pea, Austrian winter	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	45–60	---	---	---
Peanuts, runner	Apr. 1–Jun. 1	---	80–135	30–36	2–3
Peanuts, Spanish	Apr. 1–May 15	---	60–100	24–30	2–3
Peanuts, Virginia	May 1–Jun. 1	---	90–135	30–36	2–3
Millet, Browntop	Feb. 15–Aug. 15	5–10	---	---	---

Crop	Planting Dates	Seeding Rates per acre		Row Spacings	
		Broadcast (lb)	In Rows (lb)	Between (Ins.)	In Rows (Ins.)
Millet, Japanese	Feb. 15–Aug. 15	5–10	---	---	---
Millet, Pearl	Mar. 15 –Jun. 30	24–30	8–10	36–42	---
Phasey bean	Mar. 30–Jun. 30	10–12	---	---	---
Pigeonpea	Apr. 1–Jun. 15	20–25	5–6	36–38	4–5
Rice	Feb. 1–May 31	80–100	---	---	---
Roughpea ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	30–40	---	---	---
Rye for forage	Oct. 15–Nov. 15	84–112	---	---	---
Rye for grain	Dec. 1–Dec. 31	35–84	---	---	---
Ryegrass, Italian	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	20–30	---	---	---
Sericea	Feb. 15–Mar. 31	12–15	---	---	---
Sorghum, grain	Apr. 1–Jun. 30	10–15	6–8	20–36	2–3
Sorghum, silage	Apr. 1–Jun. 30	10–15	6–8	20–36	3–4
Sorghum x sudangrass	Mar. 15–Jun. 30	24–30	8–10	21–42	---
Sourclover ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	12–15	---	---	---
Soybean	May 15–Jun. 15	60–90	35–65	30–36	1–2
Stylosanthes ²	Feb. 15–Mar. 31	10–12	---	---	---
Sunflower	Feb. 15–Aug. 10	---	6–8	36–38	6–8
Sweetclover ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	12–15	---	---	---
Tobacco (plant beds) ³	Dec. 20–Jan. 15	.75–1.5	---	---	---
Tobacco (transplanted)	Mar. 10–Apr. 10	---	---	42–48	16–24
Trefoil, big ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	2–4	---	---	---
Trefoil, birdsfoot ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	6–8	---	---	---
Triticale-forage	Oct. 15–Nov. 15	84–112	---	---	---
Turnips	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	5–6	---	---	---
Velvetbean	Mar. 15–Jun. 30	30–45	2–8	36–42	24–72
Vetch, common ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	40–50	---	---	---
Vetch, hairy ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	20–30	---	---	---
Vetch, monantha ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	30–40	---	---	---
Vetch, Woollypod ²	Oct. 1–Nov. 15	30–40	---	---	---
Wheat for forage	Oct. 15–Nov. 15	90–120	---	---	---
Wheat for grain	Nov. 15–Dec. 15	75–90	---	---	---

¹ These grasses may be planted over a wide range of dates, but February and June are preferred dates under most conditions.

² These legumes may be seeded alone or on established sods of perennial grasses at rates given.

Table 2. Dates and methods of planting Florida field and forage crops that are propagated asexually.

Crop	Planting Dates and Methods
Bermudagrasses Digitgrasses Limpograss (Hemarthria) Stargrass	Plant between Jan. 15 and Mar. 15, or between Jun. 1 and Aug. 15. Use underground stems (rhizomes) and sod crowns. To obtain planting material use a commercial sprig digger; or use a plow or disk, and pitch forks. Plant 30–40 bu/A. To plant, use a commercial sprig planter; or broadcast sprigs onto the soil surface, cover with a disk and firm soil with a cultipacker or heavy land roller. Plant between Jun. 1 and Aug. 15. All these grasses can be planted from upright stems (green tops). Use mature grass (6+ weeks). To cut tops, use a mower similar to mower used for harvesting hay. Tops may be handled loose, or made into bales using conventional hay balers. Plant 1000–1500 lb/A green tops. Special machines for broadcasting tops are available. Uniformly scatter planting material over soil surface; cover immediately, using a finishing disk set at a slight angle. Firm the soil with a cultipacker or heavy land roller. Fertilize appropriately and control weeds.
Cassava	Plant between Feb. 15 and Mar. 31. Cut seed canes into pieces 4"–8" in length; drop one piece every 3–4 ft. in the rows 3–4 ft. apart; and cover with about 4" of soil.
Perennial Peanut	Plant between Jan. 15 and Mar. 15 or between June 15 and August 15. Use a commercial sprig digger to harvest rhizomes (underground stems). Plant 80+ bu/A. Plant rhizomes in a well-prepared seedbed, using a row-type commercial sprig planter. Pack soil after planting. Irrigate to insure successful establishment.
Ramie	Plant between Mar. 1 and Jun. 30. Plant rhizome cuttings, in rows spaced 4 ft. apart, with plants spaced about 1 ft. in the row.
Sugarcane	Plant between Sep. and Jan. A new crop of sugarcane can be planted following the final stubble crop harvest of the preceding crop, but fall plantings are the norm. Furrows on 5-foot centers should be opened to a depth of 6"–8" and fertilizer and seed canes placed in the bottom of the furrow. Overlap seed canes by at least 50%. Between 3 and 4 tn/A of seed cane are usually required. Cut seed pieces in short lengths (about 24") to break apical dominance and get good alignment in the furrow. Cover with 4"–5" of compact soil."
Tobacco	Transplant Mar. 10 to Apr. 10 in rows 42"–48" apart. Space plants 16"–24" apart in the row.

BASIC FARM LEASE AGREEMENT



A. NAMES OF PARTIES AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

This lease is entered into this _____ day of _____, (year) _____, between _____, landowner, of _____ (address) and _____, tenant of _____ (address) hereinafter called the landowner and tenant respectively. Under the terms and conditions that follow, the landowner hereby leases to the tenant a farm to use for agricultural purposes of approximately _____ acres, situated in _____ County, Florida, commonly known as or described as follows:

B. TERM OF LEASE

The term of this lease shall be from _____, (year), _____ to _____, (year) _____, and the tenant shall surrender possession at the end of the term or at the end of any extension thereof. Extensions must be placed in writing on this lease, and both parties agree that failure to execute an extension at least _____ months before the end of the current term shall be constructive notice of an intent to allow the lease to expire.

Amendments and alterations to this lease may be made in writing in the space provided on the back of this form at any time by mutual agreement. In the event of failure to agree on a proposed alteration, the existing provisions of the lease shall control operations.

C. RENTAL RATES AND ARRANGEMENTS (Select appropriate option)

Option 1. Cash Rent

- a. As rent for the farm, the tenant agrees to pay the total sum of _____ dollars or (_____ \$/acre) per year.

The cash rent shall be paid as follows: The total cash rent shall be paid on _____ of each year, or _____ percent of the total annual cash rent shall be paid on _____, with the remainder to be paid on _____. If neither of these two arrangements is satisfactory, the annual cash rent will be paid in the following manner: _____

D. **IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS:**

Examples: Fences gates, roads, well pump, and water pipe maintenance and repair shall be the responsibility of the tenant. Crop plastic should be removed no later than November 15th annually.

E. **PROPERTY RIGHTS:**

1. **Right of Entry** - The landowner reserves the right for themselves, their agents, their employees, or their assigned manager to enter the farm at any reasonable time for purposes of: (a) consultation with the tenant; (b) making repairs, improvements, and inspection; (c) developing mineral resources; and (d) after notice of termination of the lease is given, for purposes of plowing, seeding, fertilizing, and such customary seasonal work, none of which is to interfere with the tenant in carrying out regular farm operations.

2. **Transfer of Farm** - If the landowner should sell or otherwise transfer title to the farm, he or she will do so subject to the provisions of this lease.

3. **Right to Sublease** - The landowner does not convey to the tenant the right to lease or sublease any part of the farm or to assign the lease to any person or persons, unless prior approval is obtained from the landowner.

4. **Heirs and Successors** - The terms of this lease shall be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators, and successors of both landowner and tenant in like manner as upon the original parties. However, in event the lease is for more than one year, the heirs or successors of the tenant shall have the option to give written notice of termination effective at the end of the lease year in which death occurs.

5. **Additional agreements regarding property rights:**

a. **Hunting:** Example - Only deer predation control allowed

b. **Recreation:** Example - Business activities and Lessee immediate family and employee access only.

F. **NON-PARTNERSHIP**

This lease does not give rise to a partnership. Neither party shall have the authority to bind the other without written consent. Neither party shall be liable for debts or obligations incurred by the other without written consent.

G. **DEFAULT**

If either party willfully neglects or refuses to carry out any provision, the other party shall have the right, in addition to compensation for damages, to terminate the lease. He or she shall do so by written notice on the party at fault, specifying the violations of the agreement. If violations are not corrected within 30 days, the lease shall be terminated.

H. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Date _____ (year)_____

Landowner

Tenant

Notary Public

*(Including a Notary signature is not required but adds legal credibility
and can offer additional legal protections in the event of disputes.)*

Disclaimer: This sample agreement has been prepared for general information purposes only and is intended to provide a starting point for discussion of a property lease agreement. The main thing is to clearly state the responsibilities and rights for both parties provided by the agreement. Persons relying on this information do so entirely at their own risk, as this template only provides basic questions to be discussed for a formal agreement, and should be reviewed by legal counsel before signing.

LEASE EXTENSION

This lease shall be extended from (date) _____, (year) _____,

to _____, (year) _____ .

Date Signed: _____

Landowner: _____

Tenant: _____

Notary Public: _____

AMENDMENT TO THE LEASE

This amendment shall be extended from (date) _____, (year) _____,

through _____ (year) _____

Date Signed: _____

Landowner: _____

Tenant: _____

Notary Public: _____

Conversion Factors

Larry Halsey, Emeritus County Agent, UF/IFAS Extension Jefferson County

WEIGHTS

28.4 grams	1 ounce (oz)
16 ounces	1 pound (lb)
1 pound	0.45 kilograms
2.2 pounds	1 kilogram
1 gallon-water	8.345 pounds

LINEAR MEASURES - LENGTHS

1 inch	2.54 centimeters	
12 inches	1 foot	30.48 centimeters
36 inches	3 feet	1 yard
1 yard	0.9144 meter	
1 meter	39.37 inches	
1 mile	5,280 feet	1.609 kilometers
1 kilometer	1,000 meters	0.6217 mile
1/4 mile	1,320 feet	

VOLUMES, CUBIC MEASURES

1 tablespoon	3 teaspoons	14.8 ml	0.5 fl oz
1 pint	2 cups	16 fl oz	32 Tablespoons
1 quart	32 ounces	2 pints	0.95 liters
1 liter	1.06 quarts	1,000 ml	33.8 fl oz
1 gallon	4 quarts	8 pints	128 ounces
1 gallon (liquid)	231 cu inches	16 cups	3.8 liters
1 cubic foot	1728 cu in	7.48 gallons (liquid)	
1 cubic yard	27 cu feet	0.77 cu meters	
1 acre-inch, water	27,154 gallons	3,630 cubic feet	
A box 8 1/4" x 7" x 4" holds 1 gallon			
A box 16" x 12" x 11 1/4" hold 1 bushel			
A cylinder 6" deep x 7" diameter (3 1/2" radius) holds 1 gallon			

SQUARE MEASURE

1 sq foot	144 square inches	
1 sq. yard	9 sq. feet	0.836 sq. meters
1 acre	43,560 sq. ft	0.42 hectares

RATES, EQUIVALENTS AND CONVERSIONS

1 ounce per square foot	2,775 pounds per acre	62.5 pounds per 1,000 sq ft
1 ounce per square yard	300 pounds per acre	7 pounds per 1,000 sq ft
1 ounce per 100 sq ft	27 pounds per acre	0.62 pounds per 1,000 sq ft
1 pound per 100 sq ft	436 pounds per acre	10 pounds per 1,000 sq ft
2.5 gallons per 1,000 sq ft	100 gallons per acre	
1 quart per 100 sq ft	100 gallons per acre	
1 acre-inch per hour	450 gallons per minute	
1 part per million (ppm)	0.013 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	
1 percent solution (by weight)	1.33 fl oz per gallon	
1 foot/second	1.47 miles per hour (fps = 22/15 mph)	

1 cup of dry fertilizer weighs approximately 1/2 pound
1 quart of dry fertilizer weighs approximately 1 3/4 pounds
1 quart of dolomitic limestone weighs just over 1 1/2 pounds
1 pound of ryegrass will overseed about 100 sq ft (10 #/1,000 sq ft)
1 pound of bahiagrass seed will cover about 750-1,000 sq ft (25-30 #/acre)

1 flat of 100 bedding plants will cover:
11 sq ft when spaced 4 inches apart
44 sq ft when spaced 8 inches apart
100 sq ft when spaced 12 inches (1 foot) apart
156 sq ft when spaced 15 inches apart

Dimension of a Square Field:	Acres	Diameter of a Circular Field or Pond
208.7' x 208.7'	1 acre	235.5' (radius = 117.7')
466.7' x 466.7'	5 acres	526.6' (radius = 263.3')
660.0' x 660.0'	10 acres	744.7' (radius = 372.4')
933.3' x 933.3'	20 acres	1,053.2' (radius = 526.6')

Temperature

$^{\circ}\text{F}$ (Fahrenheit) = $(^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1.8) + 32$
$^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Celsius) = $(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times .56$

C	Equivalent Temperature	F
-40	(same)	-40
0	Water Freezes	32
16	(reciprocals)	61
20-25	Comfortable Room Temp	68-77
37	Human Body	99
100	Water Boils	212

DILUTION RATES

LIQUID MEASURE approximate conversion rates	
Amount per 100 gallons	Amount per gallon
1/4 pint	1/4 tsp
1 pint	1 tsp
1 quart	2 tsp
1 gallon	2.5 Tbsp (1 fl oz)
2 gallons	5 Tbsp (2.5 fl oz)
4 gallons	1/3 pint (5 fl oz)
10 gallons	3/4 pint (13 fl oz)

DRY WEIGHT MEASURE approximate conversion rates	
Amount per 100 gallons	Amount per gallon
1/2 pound	1/12 oz
1 pound	1/6 oz
2 pounds	1/3 oz
3 pounds	1/2 oz
5 pounds	3/4 oz

Number of Plants Required for an Area of:					
Spacing (inches)	10 sq ft	15 sq ft	25 sq ft	50 sq ft	100 sq ft
5" x 6"	48	72	120	240	480
5" x 8"	36	54	90	180	360
6" x 6"	40	60	100	200	400
6" x 8"	30	45	75	150	300
8" x 8"	22	33	56	112	225
10" x 10"	14	22	36	72	144
12" x 12"	10	15	25	50	100
15" x 15"	6	10	16	32	64

Row Width (inches)	Distance to Equal					Length for 1/100 Acre		
	1 Acre	1/100 A		1/1000 A		2 Rows	4 Rows	6 Rows
	ft	ft	in	ft	in	ft	ft	ft
18"	29,040'	290'	5"	29'	0"	145'	73'	48'
20"	26,136'	261'	5"	26'	11"	131'	65'	44'
24"	21,780'	217'	10"	21'	9"	109'	55'	36'
28"	18,669'	186'	8"	18'	7"	93'	47'	31'
30"	17,424'	174'	2"	17'	5"	87'	44'	29'
32"	16,355'	163'	4"	16'	4"	82'	41'	27'
36"	14,520'	145'	2"	14'	6"	73'	36'	24'
38"	13,756'	137'	7"	13'	10"	69'	34'	23'
40"	13,068'	130'	8"	13'	1"	65'	33'	22'
48"	10,890'	108'	11"	10'	11"	54'	27'	18'
60"	8,712'	87'	1"	8'	8"	44'	22'	15'
72"	7,260'	72'	7"	7'	4"	36'	18'	12'

Equivalent Travel Rate	Miles per hour					
	1 mph	2 mph	3 mph	4 mph	5 mph	6 mph
= Ft / Minute	88	176	264	352	440	528
= 1000 inch / min & sec	11 min 22 sec	5 min 41 sec	3 min 47 sec	2 min 50 sec	2 min 16 sec	1 min 54 sec

In-Row Spacing (inches)	Thousands of Plants per Acre at Row Widths of:								Plants per 100 feet
	8"	12"	18"	24"	28"	32"	36"	40"	
1	784	523	349	261	224	196	174	157	1200
2	392	261	174	131	112	98.0	87.1	78.4	600
4	196	131	87.1	65.3	56.0	49.0	43.6	39.2	300
6	131	87.1	58.1	43.6	37.3	32.7	29.0	26.1	200
8	98.0	65.3	43.6	32.7	28.0	24.5	21.8	19.6	150
10	78.4	52.3	34.8	26.1	22.4	19.6	17.4	15.7	120
12	65.3	43.6	29.0	21.8	18.7	16.3	14.5	13.1	100
18	43.6	29.0	19.4	14.5	12.4	10.9	9.7	8.7	67
24	32.7	21.8	14.5	10.9	9.3	8.2	7.3	6.5	50

Abbreviations (in alphabetical order)

A = acre

atm = atmospheres

bu = bushel

C = cups

°C = Degrees Celcius

cc = cubic centimeters

cm = centimeter

cm² = square centimeters

°F = Degrees Fahrenheit

fl oz = fluid ounces

ft = foot

ft² = square feet

g = gram

gal = gallon

ha = hectare

Hg = mercury

hr = hour

in = inch

in² = square inches

in³ = cubic inches

°K = Degrees Kelvin

kg = kilogram

km = kilometer

Kpa = kilopascals

L = liter

lb = pound

m = meter

m² = square meters

mi = mile

min = minute

ml = milliliter

mm = millimeter

mph = miles per hour

oz = ounce

psi = pounds per square inch

pt = pint

qt = quart

°R = Degrees Rankin

sec = second

sq = square

tbsp = tablespoon

tsp = teaspoon

yd = yard

yd² = square yards

County Extension Office Directory

County	Phone #	Physical Address	Website
Alachua	(352) 955-2402	22712 W. Newberry Rd. Newberry, FL 32669	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/alachua/
Baker	(904) 259-3520	1025 W. Macclenny Ave. Macclenny, FL 32063	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/baker/
Bay	(850) 248-8091	2728 E. 14th Street, Panama City, FL 32401	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/bay/
Bradford	(904) 966-6224	2266 N Temple Avenue, Starke, FL 32091	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/bradford/
Brevard	(321) 633-1702	3695 Lake Drive Cocoa, FL 32926	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/brevard/
Broward	(954) 756-8550	3245 College Avenue Davie, FL 33314	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/broward/
Calhoun	(850) 674-8323	20816 Central Ave. E Suite 1, Blountstown, FL 32424	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/calhoun/
Charlotte	(941) 764-4340	1120 Centennial Blvd, Port Charlotte, FL 33953	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/charlotte/
Citrus	(352) 527-5700	3650 W. Sovereign Path, Ste. 1, Lecanto, FL 34461	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/citrus/
Clay	(904) 284-6355	2463 State Road 16 W, Green Cove Springs, FL 32043	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/clay/
Collier	(239) 252-4800	14700 Immokalee Road, Naples, FL 34120	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/collier/
Columbia	(386) 752-5384	437 NW Hall of Fame Drive, Lake City, FL 32055	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/columbia/
Desoto	(863) 993-4846	2150 NE Roan Street, Arcadia, FL 34266	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/desoto/
Dixie	(352) 498-1237	99 NE 121 Street Cross City, FL 32628	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/dixie/

County	Phone #	Physical Address	Website
Duval	(904) 255-7450	1010 N McDuff Avenue, Jacksonville, FL 32254	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/duval/
Escambia	(850) 475-5230	3740 Stefani Road, Cantonment, FL 32533	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/escambia/
Flagler	(386) 437-7464	150 Sawgrass Road, Bunnell, FL 32110	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/flagler/
Franklin	(850) 653-9337	261 Dr. Frederick Humphries Street, Apalachicola, FL 32320	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/franklin/
Gadsden	(850) 875-7255	2140 West Jefferson Street, Quincy, FL 32351	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/gadsden/
Gilchrist	(352) 463-3174	125 East Wade Street, Trenton, FL 32693	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/gilchrist/
Glades	(863) 946-0244	900 US-27, SW Moore Haven, FL 33471	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/glades/
Gulf	(850) 639-3200	232 East Lake Avenue Wewahitchka, FL 32465	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/gulf/
Hamilton	(386) 792-1276	1143 US Hwy 41 NW, Jasper, FL 32052	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/hamilton/
Hardee	(863) 773-2164	507 Civic Center Drive, Wauchula, FL 33873	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/hardee/
Hendry	(863) 674-4092	1085 Pratt Boulevard, LaBelle, FL 33935	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/hendry/
Hernando	(352) 754-4433	16110 Aviation Loop Dr. Brooksville, FL 34604	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/hernando/
Highlands	(863) 402-6540	4509 George Blvd, Sebring, FL 33872	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/highlands/
Hillsborough	(813) 744-5519	5339 County Road 579, Seffner, FL 33584	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/hillsborough/
Holmes	(850) 547-1108	1169 E. Hwy 90, Bonifay, FL 32425	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/holmes/

County	Phone #	Physical Address	Website
Indian River	(772) 226-4330	1800 27th Street, Building B, Room B2- 201A, Vero Beach, FL 32960	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/indian-river/
Jackson	(850) 482-9620	2741 Penn Avenue, Suite 3 Marianna, FL 32448	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/jackson/
Jefferson	(850) 342-0187	2729 W Washington Street Monticello, FL 32344	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/jefferson/
Lafayette	(386) 294-1279	176 SW Community Circle, Ste D Mayo, FL 32066	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/lafayette/
Lake	(352) 343-4101	1951 Woodlea Road, Tavares, FL 32778	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/lake/
Lee	(239) 533-7504	3410 Palm Beach Blvd. Fort Myers, FL 33916	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/lee/
Leon	(850) 606-5200	615 Paul Russell Road, Tallahassee, FL 32301	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/leon/
Levy	(352) 486-5131	625 N. Hathaway Ave., Alt. 27, Bronson, FL 32621	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/levy/
Liberty	(850) 643-2229	10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way, Bristol, FL 32321	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/liberty/
Madison	(850) 973-4138	184 N. W. College Loop Madison, FL 32340	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/madison/
Manatee	(941) 722-4524	1303 17th Street W, Palmetto, FL 34221	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/manatee/
Marion	(352) 671-8400	2232 NE Jacksonville Road Ocala, FL 34470	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/marion/
Martin	(772) 288-5654	2614 SE Dixie Hwy, Stuart, FL 34996	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/martin/
Miami-Dade	(305) 248-3311	18710 SW 288th Street, Homestead, FL 33030	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/miami-dade/
Monroe	(305) 292-4501	1100 Simonton Street, Rm 2-260, Key West, FL 33040	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/monroe/

County	Phone #	Physical Address	Website
Nassau	(904) 530-6353	85831 Miner Rd, Yulee, FL 32097	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/nassau/
Okaloosa	(850) 689-5850	3098 Airport Rd, Crestview, FL 32539	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/okaloosa/
Okeechobee	(863) 763-6469	458 Highway 98 North, Okeechobee, FL 34972	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/okeechobee/
Orange	(407) 254-9200	6021 S Conway Rd, Orlando, FL 32812	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/orange/
Osceola	(321) 697-3000	1921 Kissimmee Valley Lane, Kissimmee, FL 34744	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/osceola/
Palm Beach	(561) 233-1712	559 N Military Trail, West Palm Beach, FL 33415	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/palm-beach/
Pasco	(352) 518-0156	36702 County Road 52 Dade City, FL 33525	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/pasco/
Pinellas	(727) 582-2100	12520 Ulmerton Road Largo, FL 33774	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/pinellas/
Polk	(863) 519-1041	1702 Hwy 17 S. Bartow, FL 33831	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/polk/
Putnam	(386) 329-0318	111 Yelvington Road, Suite 1, East Palatka, FL 32131	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/putnam/
Santa Rosa	(850) 623-3868	6263 Dogwood Drive, Milton, FL 32570	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/santa-rosa/
Sarasota	(941) 861-9900	6700 Clark Rd: Green Building Sarasota, FL 34241	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/sarasota/
Seminole	(407) 665-5560	250 W County Home Road Sanford, FL 32773	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/seminole/
Seminole Tribe	(863) 763-5020	Rt 6 Box 767, Okeechobee, FL 34974	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/okeechobee/
St. Johns	(904) 209-0430	3125 Agriculture Center Drive, St. Augustine, FL 32092	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/stjohns/
St. Lucie	(772) 462-1660	8400 Picos Road, Suite 101 Ft. Pierce, FL 34945	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/stlucie/

County	Phone #	Physical Address	Website
Sumter	(352) 569-6862	7620 State Road 471, Ste 2 Bushnell, FL 33513	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/sumter/
Suwannee	(386) 362-2771	1302 11 Street SW, Live Oak, FL 32064	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/suwannee/
Taylor	(850) 838-3508	203 Forest Park Drive Perry, FL 32348	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/taylor/
Union	(386) 496-2321	15120 SW 84th St, Lake Butler, FL 32054	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/union/
Volusia	(386) 822-5778	3100 East New York Avenue DeLand, FL 32724	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/volusia/
Wakulla	(850) 926-3931	84 Cedar Avenue, Crawfordville, FL 32327	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/wakulla/
Walton	(850) 892-8172	732 N 9 Street, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/walton/
Washington	(850) 638-6180	1424 Jackson Avenue, Suite A Chipley, FL 32428	https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/washington/

Top 20 Cow One Liners and other clean cowboy jokes that you can share with your kids and grandkids

Doug Mayo, UF/IFAS Extension Jackson County



- # 20 When cows get sick what do you call it? ***Hay Fever***
- #19 Why did the cow jump over the moon? ***To get to the Milky Way***
- #18 Why don't cows have money? ***Because farmers milk them dry***
- #17 Why did the cow kick Roy Rogers? ***She heard he was a cowpuncher***
- # 16 Where do steers go to dance? ***The Meat Ball***
- # 15 What do you call a cow in an earthquake? ***A Milkshake***
- # 14 What do you call a cow with no ears? ***Call her anything you want, she can't hear you***
- # 13 Why do cows wear bells? ***Their horns don't work***
- # 12 What do you call cows with a sense of humor? ***Laughing stock***
- # 11 Why don't cows understand what you say? ***Because it goes in one ear and out the udder***
- # 10 How did the farmer find his lost cow? ***He tractor down***
- # 9 Where do baby cows get their food? ***The cafeteria***
- # 8 What is the most important use for cowhide?
Holding the cow together
- # 7 What do you call a cow with two legs? ***Lean Beef***
- # 6 What do you call a cow with no legs? ***Ground Beef***
- # 5 What do you call a cow that won't give milk? ***An udder failure or a milk dud***

4 What do you call sleeping male cattle? ***Bulldozers***

3 What do you get from pampered cows? ***Spoiled milk***

2 Did you hear about the cow that tried to jump a barbwire fence?

It was an udder disaster

And my all-time favorite: # 1 What do you call a cow after she has given birth? ***Decaffeinated***

The Donkey's Revenge

One day a rancher's jackass fell down into an old abandoned well on the old homestead. The animal brayed and squealed pitifully for hours. The rancher was going crazy, because he could not figure out what to do. He and his wife hardly slept at all, as the poor creature squalled and caterwauled in agony and fear all night. The next morning, the farmer decided there was just no way to get the jackass out of the well. If he rented a backhoe to dig out the well, the walls would probably collapse, or the bucket would mangle the poor creature. He could not use a winch to pull him out, because there was no way to get the cable around the jackass without endangering his own life. Ultimately, he decided the humane thing was to put the jackass out of his misery by covering him up in the well. At least that way no other animals would succumb to the same fate as his poor jackass.

Since the rancher did not have a front end loader or a backhoe, he just invited all his neighbors to come over and help him. They all brought their own shovels and worked together to quickly fill the well. As soon as the jackass realized what was happening, he commenced to caterwauling like nothing you have ever heard. Tears rolled down the men's faces as they slowly buried the old jackass. All of a sudden, the jackass was quiet. The men kept working in silence glad that that hardest part was over, but sad because of the harsh reality of what they had all done.

After a few minutes, the rancher saw something moving and was astonished at what he saw when he bent down and looked into the hole. With every shovel of dirt that hit his back, that jackass was doing something amazing. He would shake it off and take a step up. As soon as the rancher and his neighbors shoveled enough dirt on top of the animal, he would shake it off and take a step up. As the hole filled the jackass moved closer to the surface. Finally, when the hole was almost completely filled, the jackass lunged up from the well, bit the rancher so hard he almost lost consciousness, and then ran off braying and kicking and bucking in celebration of his freedom.

The moral of the story is: ***Every time you try to cover your ass, it always comes back to bite you.***

The Ranch Hand Interview

A rancher needed a new hand, so he went to the feed store, the farm supply dealership, and the coffee shop to spread the word that he was looking to hire a cowboy. A few days later he got a call from a fellow who was interested in the position, so he set an appointment for an interview at the ranch.

When the cowboy arrived, the rancher watched him get out of his truck very slowly and then pull out some crutches. The cowboy slowly hobbled over to the rancher and introduced himself, "***Hello, my name is Dave, I talked with you over the phone about hiring on as a ranch hand.***"

The rancher was pretty sure this was not going to work out. He said, "***This job requires a lot of physical labor: feeding, mending fences, working cattle, etc. Do you have an illness, or have you had an accident?***"

The cowboy quickly responded, "***Nope. No illnesses or accidents.***" Puzzled by this answer the rancher said, "***But you're on crutches, you must have had an accident?***"

The cowboy smiled and said, "***Oh no sir!***" Then the cowboy began to explain, "***I have been out of work for the past month. I was working down at Rafter T. One of their bulls caught me in the cowpen. He mashed and stomped on me. I am just thankful that in his rage, that bull flipped me over the fence with his final blow. Otherwise, he might have killed me. But that was no accident. No Sir. He did that on purpose!***"

The Cow Salesman

When the cattle market peaked back in 2014-15, a Panhandle Rancher decided it was finally time for a new truck. The 20-year-old truck he had patched and repaired for the past 10 years was so well used that the Rancher's wife refused to ride in it with him to town. Since it had been some time since he had bought a truck, the rancher contacted a friend, of a friend, of a friend that worked at the local Ford Dealership.

The rancher said to the Car Salesman, "***What is a basic ranch work truck selling for these days?***" The salesman replied that he could get a basic new truck for around \$30,000. The rancher replied, "***Wow that is a whole bunch of calves, but I kept the***

last one for 20 years, so I guess I can depreciate out a new one for at least the next 10 years." The salesman said, ***"Come on down to the dealership next week, and I will help you find a good ranch truck."***

The rancher arrived at the dealership to meet the salesman that was referred to him by his friends', friend's, friend. The salesman asked, ***"So what type of truck do you need?"*** The rancher replied, ***"Just a basic ranch truck, nothing too fancy."*** The salesman then started asking some questions, ***"Do you need four-wheel-drive? Do you need a 3/4 ton truck to pull your trailer? Do you want an automatic transmission? Do you want air-conditioning? Do you need a towing package and a grill guard? Do you want oversized trailer mirrors? Do you need a tool-box for your tools? Do you need floor mats for your muddy feet? Do you want a king-cab so you can keep your records, receipts, and coat clean and dry?"*** The rancher interrupted, ***"Sir these are all things a rancher needs on a basic ranch work truck!"*** The salesman replied, ***"Well they may be standard to you, but they aren't to Ford Motor Company."***

Their discussion about what was needed on basic ranch truck went on for several more minutes and finally the salesman said, ***"I have three trucks on the lot that are just what you need. Do you want a white one, a blue one, or a brown one?"*** The rancher replied, ***"I don't really care that much, but I don't think I want brown, and the white one will show all of the mud and dirt, so I will go with the blue one."*** The salesman said, ***"Ok Let's take it for a test drive."***

While out on the test drive the salesman said, ***"You know I would really like to have 10 or 12 cows myself. What does a basic cow sell for these days?"*** The rancher replied, ***"Well cows are sort of like trucks, an average cow, or the basic model as you might call them, sells for around \$2,000."***

The rancher really enjoyed the test drive and the visit with his new acquaintance. Everything was fine until they got back to the dealership to fill out the paperwork. He started signing sheet after sheet and finally asked, ***"So what is the total cost of this truck?"*** The salesman replied, ***"\$64,860"*** ***"What?"*** said the rancher, ***"I thought the basic truck sold for around \$50,000?"*** The salesman replied, ***"Well we added considerable extras to the basic model, 4x4, automatic transmission, air-conditioning, 3/4 ton suspension, heavy-duty breaks and cooling, extra-large mirrors, toolbox, heavy duty towing package, and floor mats."*** Well, the rancher was not at all happy. He felt that he had been misled, but he had already invested a day, and really liked the truck, so he bought it.

About a year later the salesman called the rancher up to see how he liked his truck, and then asked if he had any cows for sale? The rancher got a twinkle in his eye. It

was payback time. He replied, “***Sure I have some cows for sale. Come take a look at them later this week.***”

The salesman really enjoyed riding through the pasture with the rancher in his nice truck looking at cows. He was as tickled as he had finally saved up enough to live out his childhood dream of being a real cowboy. He told the rancher, “***I’ll take 10 of them!***” The rancher said, “***Ok that will be \$64,860!***” The salesman said, “***What? I thought that cows sold for \$2,000?***” The rancher replied, “***That was for the basic model, these cows come with considerable extras!***” And he handed the salesman the following sheet that he had his wife made up the night before on their home computer:

Basic Cow with Options

• Basic cow	\$1,999
• Shipping and handling	\$89
• Self-propelled, auto-steer forage harvester	\$769
• Extra-large capacity stomach	\$379
• Genuine cowhide upholstery	\$279
• Two tone exterior	\$146
• Heavy duty forage choppers	\$289
• Four spigot/high-output milk system	\$359
• Automatic flyswatter	\$89
• Automatic fertilizer attachment	\$129
• 4 x 4 traction drive assembly	\$1,684
• Ranch brand leatherwork	\$169
Rancher’s Suggested List Price	\$6,380
<u>Ownership Transfer fee:</u>	<u>\$100</u>
Total Price (Including options):	\$6,480

Cowboy Math

The foreman of a large cattle ranch died after 35 years of employment. The ranch he worked for had supplied his home and a truck to drive, so after he passed on his most valuable possessions were his personal Remuda of 17 horses that he had broken and trained over the years. The foreman had three sons who came to the ranch after the funeral to collect their father’s personal belongings. The ranch owner met with the boys and gave them an envelope from his safe with their father’s will.

When his sons opened up the will it read: Divide my personal possessions up evenly among my sons except for the Remuda, which should be divided as follows:

1. My eldest son should get half of the horses
2. My middle son should be given one-third of the total horses.
3. My youngest son should be given one-ninth of the total horses.

As it's impossible to divide 17 by 2, 3, or 9, the three sons started to fight with each other. They brought up all sorts of past bad blood between them. Just as the argument escalated to the point that the sons were ready to go outside and physically fight to see who got the horses, the rancher intervened. The rancher told the men to wait a minute and proceeded to his barn. He walked out of the barn leading one of his best ranch horses with a halter and said, "**After all of the years of dedicated service by your father, I will add this horse to his Remuda.**" That increased the total to 18 horses.

The men calmed down and went back inside the ranch office, so they could sort this out with an even number of horses. The rancher began dividing the horses according to their father's will.

1. $1/2$ of 18 = 9 horses for the eldest son
2. $1/3$ of 18 = 6 horses for the middle son
3. $1/9$ of 18 = 2 horses for the youngest son

So, all three men were satisfied. The rancher said, "**Problem solved!**" They started reminiscing about the days they spent growing up on the ranch and forgot all about their differences. The ranch owner shook hands with each man and then said, "**Do the math boys. There is still one horse left over. $9 + 6 + 2 = 17$.**" The rancher started leading his horse back to the barn, but turned to smile and see their puzzled faces, and said, "**That boys is what we call Cowboy Math.**"

Moral of the story: *The attitude of negotiation and problem solving is to find the "18th horse", that is the "common ground." Once a person is able to find the 18th horse, the issue is resolved. It is difficult to reach a solution, however, when the people involved don't believe that there is a solution. You have to stop and consider possible options before you are able to reach a true solution!*

Cold Water Clean

A man went to visit his 90-year-old uncle who lived on a very secluded ranch. He had not seen his uncle in over 20 years, because the uncle only left the ranch for groceries and doctor's appointments, and never ventured far from home. The two men spent hours chatting the night away and finally went to bed after midnight.

Early the next morning, his uncle prepared a wonderful country breakfast of bacon, eggs, biscuits, and hash-browns. As he finished his breakfast the man noticed a film like substance on his plate, and questioned his uncle asking, ***“Are these plates clean?”*** His uncle replied, ***“They’re as clean as cold water can get them. Just you go ahead and finish your meal!”***

For lunch the old man grilled up some hamburgers. Again, the man was concerned about the plates, as his appeared to have tiny specks around the edge that looked like dried egg and asked, ***“Are you sure these plates are clean?”*** Without looking up the old man said, ***“I told you before, those dishes are as clean as cold water can get them. Now don’t you fret, I don’t want to hear another word about it!”***

Later that afternoon, as the man was packing his car to leave, his Uncle’s dog came out from under the front porch. The dog started to growl, and bare his teeth, with the hair standing up on his back as the man tried to go back in the house and wouldn’t let him pass. John yelled and said, ***“Uncle Ned, your dog won’t let me come back in the house.”*** Without diverting his attention from the football game he was watching on TV, the old man shouted,

“COLDWATER, GO LAY DOWN!”

The Artistic Cowboy

An old, retired ranch hand had a natural artistic talent. He just had a knack for capturing scenery, animals and people in his mind and painting what he envisioned. After many years of tinkering with painting, his wife and friends encouraged him to actually get some training and take an art class at the local community college.

The cowboy almost dropped out of the class when he was told to paint bowls of fruit, flowers in vases, and landscapes around the college, but then they moved up to painting portraits of people. The cowboy was really good at it right from the start. The professor was amazed at his natural talent. He quickly progressed from painting portraits of friends and family to being paid to create portraits of prominent people in the area. Over a short number of years, his fame grew and soon people from all over the Southeast sought him out to get him to paint their likenesses.

One day, a beautiful young woman arrived at his house in a stretch limousine and asked if he would paint her in the nude. This being the first time anyone had made such a request, he was a bit perplexed, particularly when the woman told him that money was no object; in fact, she was willing to pay up to \$10,000.

Not wanting to get into any serious trouble, he asked her to wait while he went into the house to talk to his wife. In a few minutes he returned. ***“Ma’am, it would be my pleasure to paint your portrait,”*** he said. ***“The wife says it’s okay. I’ll paint you in the nude all right; but I have to at least leave my socks on, so I have a place to wipe my brushes.”***

The New Brahman Bull

A rancher had three bulls, an old proven bull, a bull he purchased a few years ago, and a young bull purchased the previous year. The herd bulls heard a rumor that the rancher was going to bring a new Brahman bull back to the ranch, and the prospect raised a discussion among them.

The Old Bull said, ***“Boys, we all know I’ve been here 5 years. Once we settled our differences, we agreed on which 60 of the cows were mine. Now, I don’t know where this newcomer is going to get HIS cows, but I ain’t giving’ him any of mine.”***

The Middle-Aged Bull said, ***“That pretty much says it for me, too. I’ve been here 3 years and have earned my right to the 30 cows we’ve agreed are mine. I’ll fight him till I run him off or kill him, but I’M KEEPIN’ ALL MY COWS.”***

The Young Bull said, ***“I’ve only been here a year, and so far, you guys have only let me have 10 cows to take care of.”*** I may not be as big as you fellows, but I am young and virile, so I simply **MUST** keep all **MY** cows.”

They had no sooner finished their tough talk when an eighteen-wheeler pulled up to the cowpens with only one animal on it. This was the biggest Son-of-Bull they had ever seen! As this 3200-pound behemoth walked off the truck, the steel ramp groaned and wobbled with each step he took.

The Old Bull said, ***“You know, it is somewhat of a struggle to cover 60 cows. I think I can spare a few for our new friend.”***

The Middle-Aged Bull said, ***“I’ll have plenty of cows to take care of, if I just stay on the opposite end of the pasture from HIM. I’m certainly not looking for an argument.”***

They looked over at the Young Bull, and saw him pawing the dirt, shaking his horns, and snorting at the new bull. The Old Bull said, ***“Son, what are you doing? Let me give you some sound advice. Let him have some of your cows and live to tell about it!”***

The Young Bull said, ***“Heck, he can have ALL MY COWS. I’m just making sure he knows I’m a bull!”***