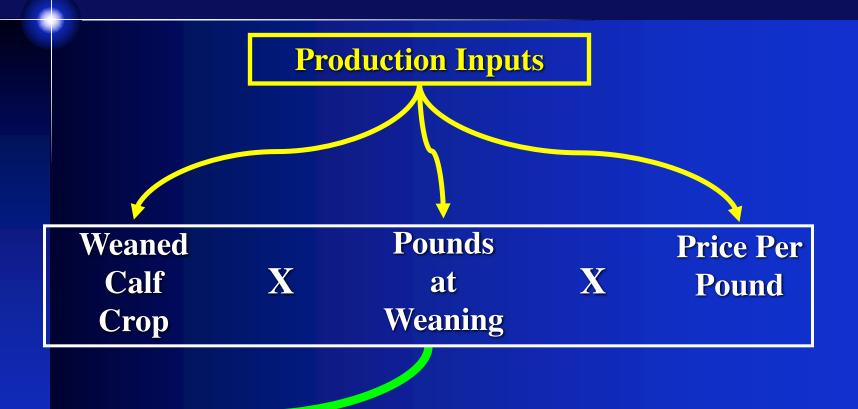
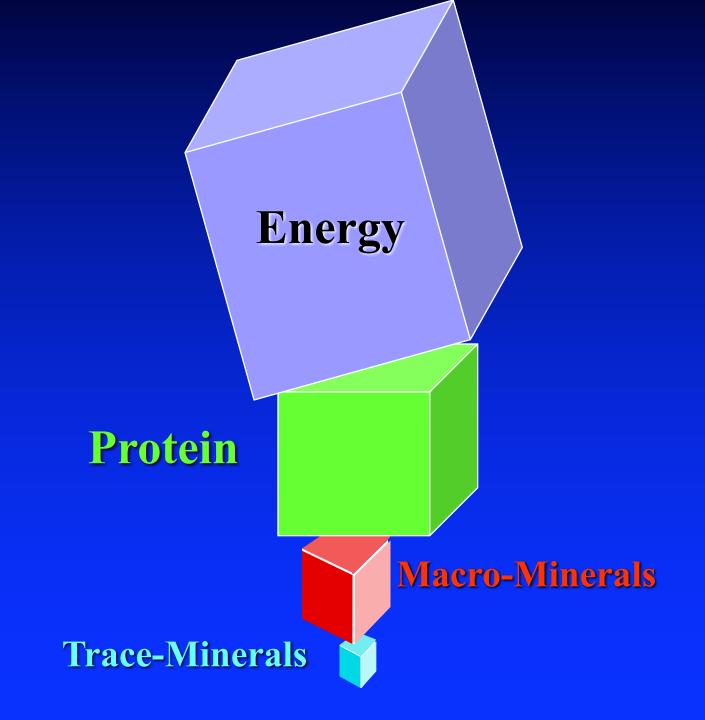


Cow-Calf Production



Income - Input Costs =

Profit or (Loss)



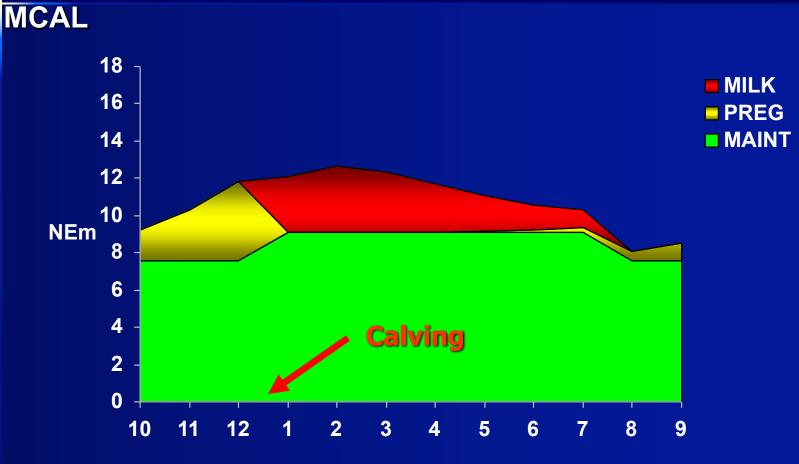
Nutrient Requirements

- maintenance
- pregnancy
- lactation
- gain

energy
protein
minerals
vitamins
water
all other nutrients

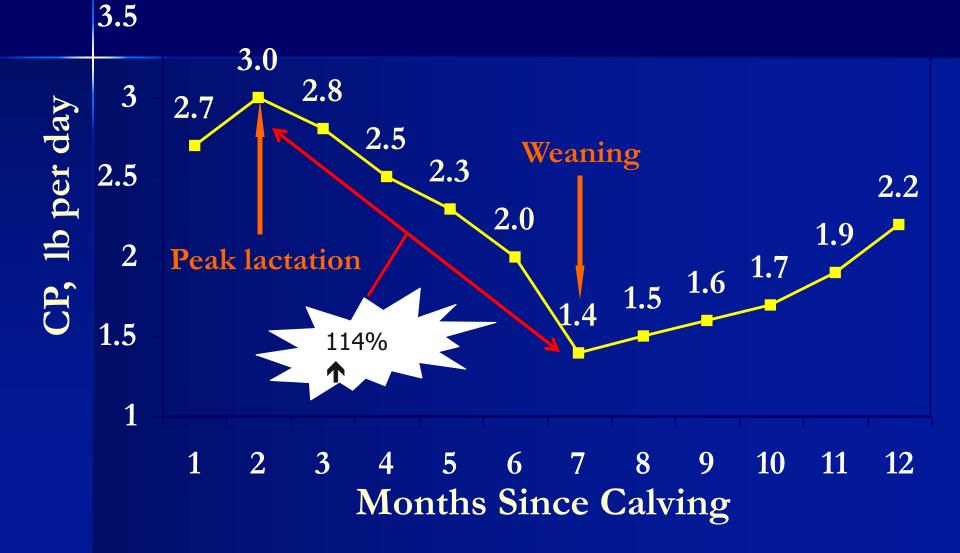
maintenance energy – the amount of energy it takes to maintain an animal (i.e. the animal is not gaining or losing weight or condition)

ENERGY REQUIREMENTS 1000 LB COW, 11 LB PK MILK, 70 LB BW

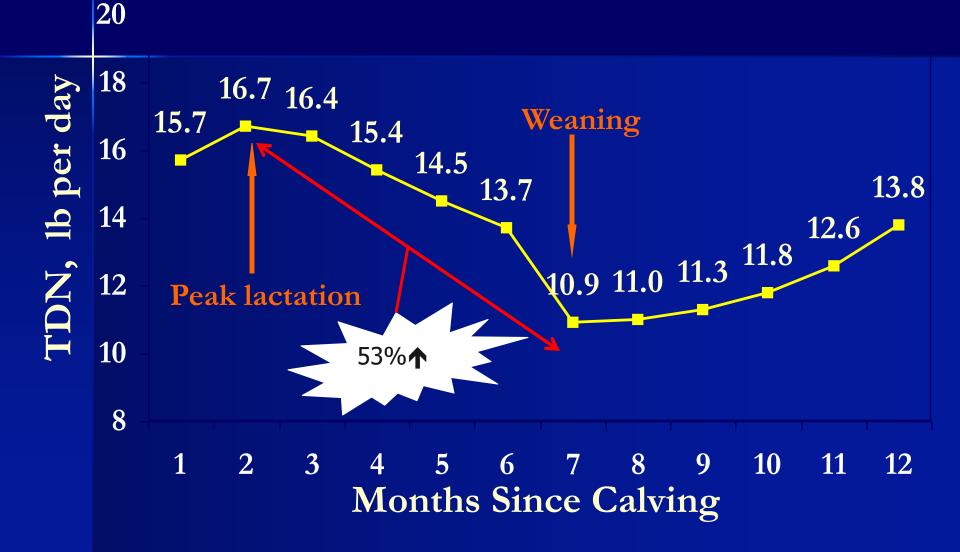


Months Post Calving

Crude Protein Requirements of a 1200 lb Mature Cow



TDN Requirements of a 1200 lb Mature Cow







Priorities of a Lactating Cow

Calf

Cow's Body Condition

Reproduction

Evaluate Body Condition

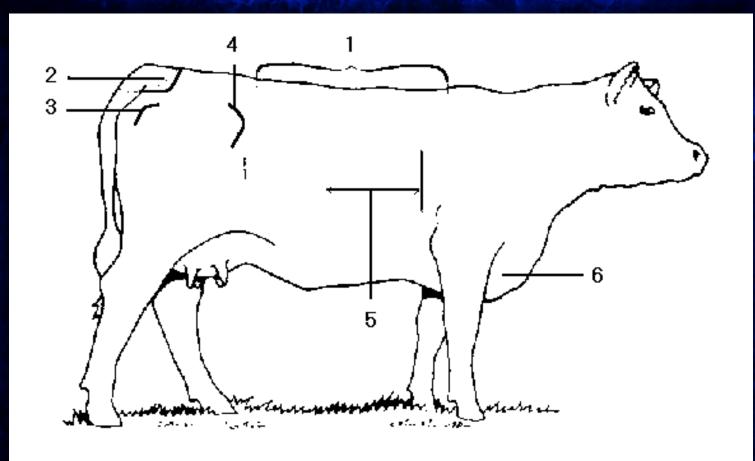
We know that cattle should be at least a Body Condition Score of 5 at calving







Areas to evaluate Body Condition



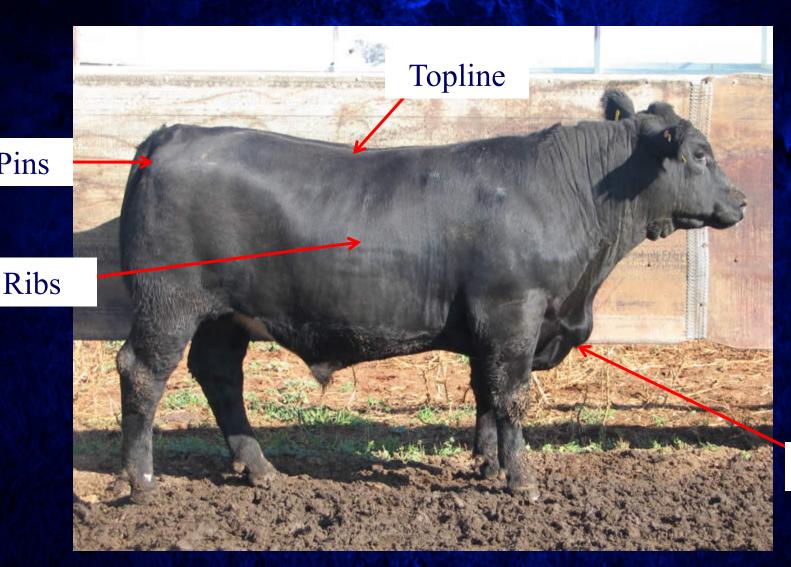
1. BACK

3. PINS

5. RIBS

- 2. TAIL HEAD
- 4. HOOKS
- 6. BRISKET

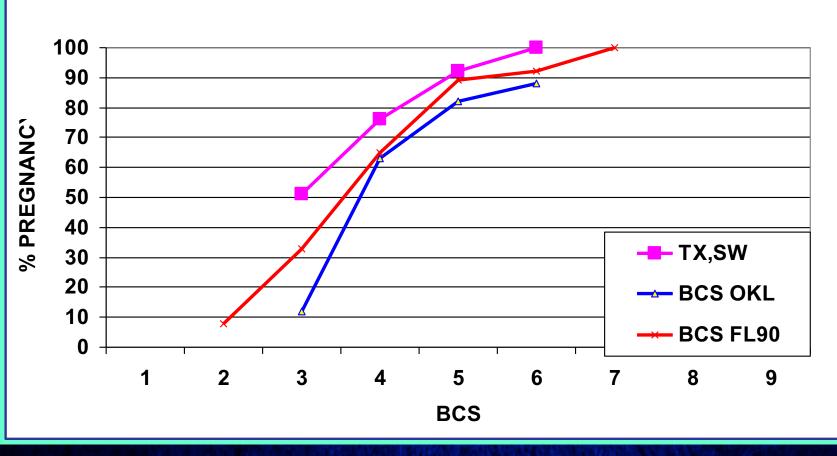
Areas to Evaluate Condition



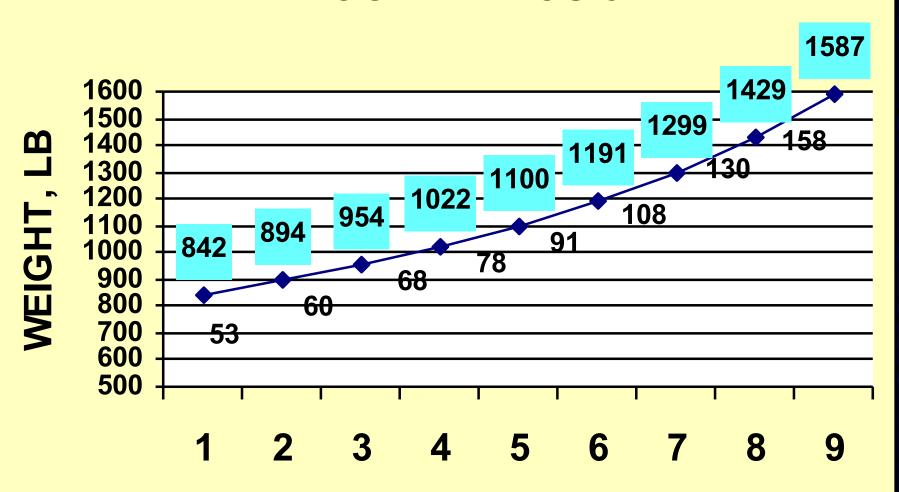
Pins

Brisket





VARIATION OF WEIGHT FOR A 1100 LB COW AT BCS 5



BODY CONDITION SCORE

Herd, 2004

Relationship of Cow BCS to Production and Income

Cow BCS	Preg. Rate	Calv. Int.	Calf Age	Calf ADG	Calf WW	Calf Price	Calf Income	Income/c ow ^a
3	43%	414 d	190 d	1.60 lb	374 lb	\$1.60	\$598.40	\$236.70
								\$137.62
4	61%	381 d	223 d	1.75 lb	460 lb	\$1.45	\$667.00	\$374.32
								\$195.03
5	86%	364 d	240 d	1.85 lb	514 lb	\$1.40	\$719.60	\$569.35
								\$46.34
6	93%	364 d	240 d	1.85 lb	514 lb	\$1.40	\$719.60	\$615.69

^a Income per cow calculated from Calf Income x Pregnancy Rate x Survival Rate (.92%)

Kunkle, Sand and Rae 1998

Feeding For Maintenance 1,200 lb, late gestation, BCS 3, 11% CP/56% TDN Hay

Balancer

Feed		Lbs per day		
Number	Description	As fed		
36	Range Cube, 12%		Cost/day	\$1.15
37	Range Cube, 20%			
40	Range Cube, 38%		Protein Ratio	1.22
15	Bermuda hay, mature			
16	Bermuda hay, good	23		
			Estimated ADG	0.00
			Desired ADG	1.65
			Days to	gain
			one condition score	40705
	Intake Ratio	0.91		
	DM Intake	20.2	Calcium Ratio	1.75
	Predicted DM Intake	22.3	Phosphorus Ratio	1.33

Feeding For Maintenance

1,200 lb, late gestation, BCS 3, 11% CP/56% TDN Hay

Feed Number	Description	Lbs per day As fed
36	Range Cube, 12%	6.5
37	Range Cube, 20%	
40	Range Cube, 38%	
15	Bermuda hay, mature	
16	Bermuda hay, good	21

Intake Ratio	1.02
DM Intake	24.3
Predicted DM Intake	23.9

\$0.94/day additional cost \$92.12 to move from a BCS 3 to BCS 5

Cost/day	\$2.09
Protein Ratio	1.55
Estimated ADO	4.50
Estimated ADG Desired ADG	1.56 1.65
Days to	gain
Days to one condition score	gain 49

Relationship of Cow BCS to **Production and Income**

Cow- BCS	Preg. Rate	Calv. Int.	Calf Age	Calf ADG	Calf WW	Calf Price	Calf Income	Income/c ow ^a
3	43%	414 d	190 d	1.60 lb	374 lb	\$1.60	\$598.40	\$236.70 \$137.62
4	61%	381 d	223 d	1.75 lb	460 lb	\$1.45	\$667.00	\$374.32 \$195.03
5	86%	364 d	240 d	1.85 lb	514 lb	\$1.40	\$719.60	\$569.35 \$46.34
6	93%	364 d	240 d	1.85 lb	514 lb	\$1.40	\$719.60	\$615.69

Value of Nutrition Today

\$332.65 - \$92.12 = \$240.53

Relationship of Cow BCS to Production and Income

Cow BCS	Preg. Rate	Calv. Int.	Calf Age	Calf ADG	Calf WW	Calf Price	Calf Income	Income/c ow ^a		
3	43%	414 d	190 d	1.60 lb	374 lb	\$3.25	\$1,122.00	\$482.46		
	Val	Value of Nutrition July, 2015 \$289.19								
4	\$666.84 - \$73.80 = \$593.04 \$377.65									
5	86%	364 d	240 d	1.85 lb	514 lb	\$2.60	\$1,336.40	\$1,149.30		
6	93%	364 d	240 d	1.85 lb	514 lb	\$2.60	\$1,336.40	\$93.55 _ \$1,242.85		

^a Income per cow calculated from Calf Income x Pregnancy Rate x Survival Rate (.92%)

Kunkle, Sand and Rae 1998



Little evidence of fat deposition. The spinous processes feel sharp to touch.





Beginning of fat cover over the loin back and foreribs. Spinous processes can be identified by touch and may be visible.





Foreribs are not noticeable, 12th and 13th ribs can be seen. Individual spinous processes not visible. Hooks and pins not as sharp.



12th and 13th ribs are no longer visible. Areas on each side of the tail head are fairly well filled. Hooks and pins are not as prominent. Hindquarters are beginning to fill.





Ribs are fully covered. Hindquarters are plump and full. Beginning to take on an overall smooth appearance.

BCS of 5 to 6



BCS of 6 to 7



Smooth appearance. Abundance of fat cover on either side of the tail head. Begin to see patchiness develop.

BCS of 6 to 7



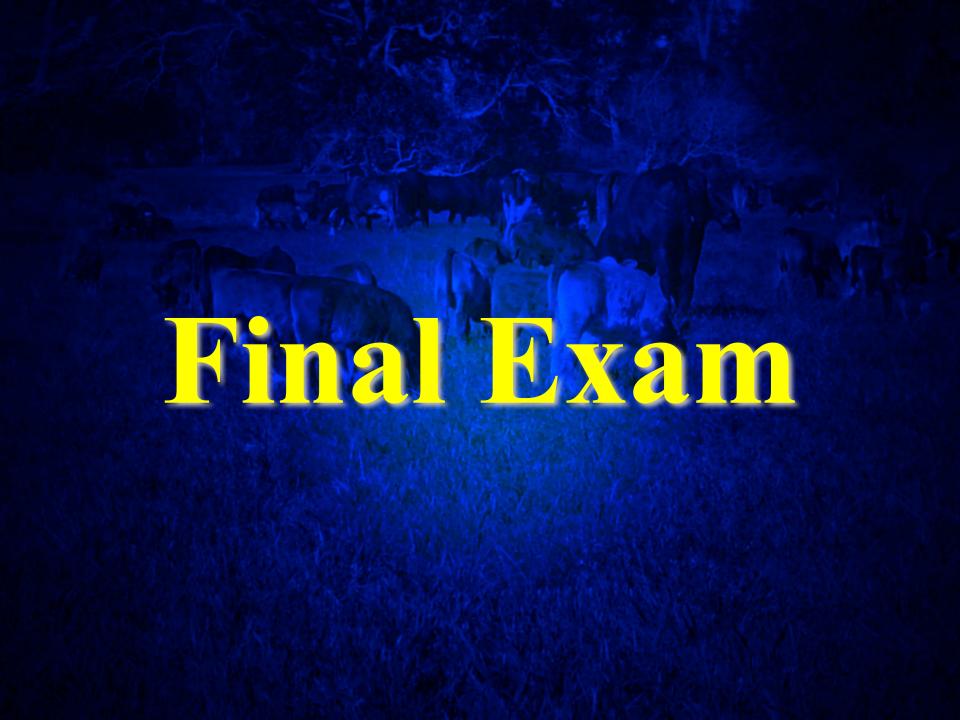


Animal begins to take on a smooth, blocky appearance. No longer can see the bone structure. Fat cover is thick and patchy.





Bone structure not seen or easily felt. "Globs of fat" down the top, around the tail head, and down the rump.





















Determining Nutrient Intake

- Fecal pad scoring
 - -1 = High quality
 - CP > 12%
 - TDN > 65%
 - 2= Medium quality
 - CP 10 12
 - TDN 50 65%
 - -3 = Low quality
 - CP < 10
 - TDN < 50%



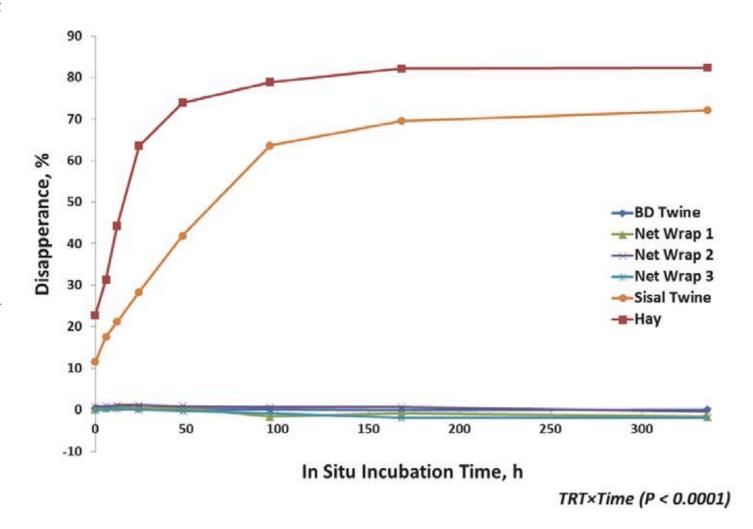


Figure 1. In situ disappearance of bale-binding materials during a 14-day period of incubation.





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