

Animal Enhancement Activity – ANM64 – Managing livestock parturition to coincide with forage availability



Enhancement Description

This enhancement uses a controlled breeding season to match livestock nutrient requirements to available pasture forage and reduce supplemental feeding. This enhancement is applicable to all grazing livestock.

Land Use Applicability

Pastureland, Rangeland

Benefits

Managing livestock parturition to coincide with the production of palatable, high quality pasture matches forage availability to the peak nutrient needs of lactating animals and allows nursing animals to use pasture for much of their growth. The result is improved animal health for lactation and reproduction, lower death losses and more efficient use of labor and resources. Matching livestock feed requirements to when forage is most abundant and of the highest quality reduces dependency on supplemental feed, and it saves energy associated with hay production and harvest.

Conditions Where Enhancement Applies

This enhancement applies to all pasture or range land use acres.

Criteria

Based on forage type and season of growth, use Land Grant University (LGU) and/or state developed recommendations for controlled breeding and parturition seasons (single and/or split) to plan the start and end dates that will match the operation’s herd requirements with forage availability. This enhancement recognizes time is needed to adjust the controlled breeding and parturition season for the operation.

Specifically for calving, the desired start and end dates must be based on:

1. Calving (within a herd) taking place within a 90-day or less time period, and
2. Peak forage production and quality coincides with the time period when cows are in early lactation.

Additionally, for all grazing livestock:

1. Pairs are on or are moved to pasture as soon as possible after birth (e.g., they are not left in dry lots or small calving pastures for extended time periods),
2. 50% of breeding females are transitioned by the third year of the contract, and
3. 75% of breeding females are transitioned by the end of the contract period.



Adoption Requirements

This enhancement is considered adopted when a participant's livestock breeding season coincides with the LGU and/or state developed recommended controlled breeding and parturition seasons.

Documentation Requirements

Document annually by herd the:

1. Percentage of breeding females with a projected parturition date that falls within the established period,
2. Number of births occurring between the desired start and end dates,
3. Dominant forage type grazed, and
4. Acres of available pasture or range.

References

Clark, T.C., D.C. Adams, G.P. Lardy and T.J. Klopfenstein. 1997. Matching Calving Dates with Forage Nutrients: Production and Economic Impacts. Range Beef Cow Symposium – Paper 166, 10 pages. Rapid City, SD.

Kruse, R.E., M.W. Tess, E.E. Grings, R.E. Short, R.K. Heitschmidt, W.A. Phillips and H.S. Mayeu. 2008. Evaluation of Beef Cattle Operations Utilizing Different Seasons of Calving, Weaning Strategies, Postweaning Management, and Retained Ownership. The Professional Animal Scientist Vol. 24, no. 4: 319-327.

Sprott, L.R., G.E. Selk and D.C. Adams. 2001. Review: Factors Affecting Decisions on when to Calve Beef Females. Professional Animal Scientist Vol. 17 no. 4: 238-246.