

Managing Cows In Confinement

Kelly Jones Cactus Feeders



History

- Nine Commercial Feedyards
- Syracuse was in need of major capital improvement
- Same time as drought of 2010-2011
- Original idea was place cows at commercial yards



Changes

- 45,000 head feedyard converted to 8,500 head cow yard
- Cross fences out
- Limit fed ration with no mill
- Pen stocking rate
 - 750 ft² per pair







Goals

- Produce high quality calves that can perform at the feedyard
- Develop production protocols
- Bring the Syracuse yard back to life
- Improve genetic composition and partnerships



- Ration Composition
 - Chopped corn stalks
 - Wet distillers grain
 - Whole corn
 - Silage and/or chopped alfalfa
 - Supplement pellet



- All cows are limit fed—Feed is 80% of costs
- Ration composition does not change but amount fed changes
- Only two rations on the yard— cow and calf
- Rumensin is added



- Production Stages and feed amounts (as fed)
 - Dry P1 cow- 26-28 lbs
 - Dry P2 cow 30-32 lbs
 - Dry P3 cow— 32-34 lbs
 - Lactating cow— 46-48 lbs
 - Replacement heifer
 — 28-30 lbs



- Bunk space is critical when limit feeding
- Feeding two times a day has been a good change
- The energy dense ration can pick cows up
- Be mindful of protein levels





Creep Feeding

- •16% CTC pellet is offered to calves at 1 week
- Pellet is phased out while ration is phased in
- •Simple hot wire creep areas provide bunk access and a safe space for calves
- Wire mesh is used over creep feed bunks









Calf Weaning

- Target is 120 days, but earlier is preferred
- •Weaning at 110 days—302 lb average
- •2-3 days of bawling but no decrease in intake
- Estimate 3+ lbs per day after weaning
- Sort into large, medium, and small groups



Breeding

- Partnership with ABS
- Al and Embryo projects
- Timed AI and clean up bulls
- Median calf age at breeding is 60 days, while sorted, calves get vaccinations
- 45 day breeding season

	Feb/March	April/May	Sep/Oct
Breed	May 5 th	July 17 th	Nov 28 th
Preg Check	July 25 th	Oct 8 th	Feb 18 th
Start Calving	Feb 11 th	April 27 th	Sep 3 rd
End Calving	March 28 th	June 11 th	Oct 17 th
Work Calves	May 4 th	July 17 th	Nov 28 th
Wean Calves	July 15 th	Sep 26 th	Feb 2 nd



Breeding

- •7 day CO-synch + CIDR
 - •3 times through the chute, 3 calf sorts
- MGA is used on heifers
- I would not suggest temporary weaning to anyone



Health

- Weather is a huge factor in calf health
- Newborn calves get Inforce 3 and Calf Guard
- 60 days old—Pentavalent and 7-way
- Weaning
 — Pentavalent, presponse, 7-way, injectable wormer, and white wormer



Health

- All breeding stock get a modified live pentavalent with lepto and vibrio, a 7-way, wormed, and back poured
- Heifers get two rounds of vaccine
- Used to give scour guard but have stopped
- All heifers are PI tested



Health

- Access to a calf ranch has improved health tremendously
- Calves that have any issues are removed immediately
- Removal of problem children allow pen riders to look deeper in the pen







Facilities

- How to keep calves in
- Fence height off ground
- Access to water for calves
- Shade structures for calves
- Flexible processing area



Facilities

- Maternity Areas
- Wind Breaks
- Cow shade areas
- Think about challenges of kicking pens out



Personnel

- Calf care takes a combination of feedlot cowboy and ranch cowboy
- Maintenance takes a combination of repair and new construction
- Day labor can be used during peak times



Challenges

- Calf health
- •Breed-up %
- Feeding levels
- Replacement development
- Facility upgrades

