



Innovation, education and regenerative agriculture

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JULY 2019

DIRECTOR'S NOTE—MORRIE GOETJEN

Howdy Folks!

Well, it's July. Summer is officially here, and Stampede week is upon us. In our part of the world, that also signals the start of haying season. 6 weeks ago, it didn't look like there was going to be much hay to cut and bale, but prospects have improved with recent rains. Prior to all this rain, I was hearing hay prices in that \$200- \$250/ton range! If hay was to stay anywhere near that level, more Western Canadian herd liquidation would have continued. I'm also hearing that a lot of producers have planted cereal crops for baling or swath-grazing, just in case. Some of these decisions might be straight economics, but others may have been influenced by the trade uncertainty with China. Either way, it should ease the supply concerns for cattle feed, if even a little bit. On a related note, Canada remains the International punching bag for world markets, especially for our canola, beef and pork.... still we soldier on.

In June, we at FFGA had Dr. Jill Clapperton of Rhizoterra as our guest speaker at the Soil Health Field Days. These events were held at the Nanton Hall, with a field visit at Justin Blades place on June 11th. On June 12th we held the same event at the Rugby Hall between Cremona and Didsbury. All feedback received was that Dr Clapperton's material was very relevant to the farmers and ranchers who attended these 2 events. She demonstrated a number of soil tests that were highly applicable to those of us in agriculture. Soil stability was tested, along with a biomass (organic matter) test.... I found the biomass test to particularly relevant and relatively instantaneous. Dr. Clapperton conducted a couple of biomass tests on two different sites on our property and found that the soil that was under sod had a third more biomass than the cultivated land.... this should not surprise anyone, but this knowledge allows us to conclude what we already suspected.... grass is good for the soil and ultimately, the environment. Organic matter and carbon are not necessarily the same thing, but they are connected and high volumes of both translates into healthy soils. Another message that Dr. Clapperton delivered was the

need for biodiversity in both perennial and annual forage stands. Nothing new here really, but something to continue to be mindful of; even in swath grazing and/or greenfeed.

We here at FFGA continue to lead the way with regard to soil and forage development and we're proud of those accomplishments. Please join our association and plan to attend one of our field days. We have a great story to tell.

Until next time, happy forage growing!!

Morrie Goetjen

In this photo Dr. Jill Clapperton performs the soil microbiomass test on Morrie Goetjen's soil at the Soil Health Field Day on June 12th at the Rugby Hall.



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Introduction to Livestock Marketing



Introduction

To the smart livestock producer, marketing means more than selling. Marketing is part of the entire process to produce, promote and price a commodity.

The initial step in cattle marketing is selecting the type of stock in demand by the market place. Other essential components of the process include: estimating production costs, calculating cash flow needs, knowing what type and quality of animal is being produced and which buyers will be interested in that type of animal. Final steps in the plan are evaluating the pricing and delivery alternatives, and deciding on which of these to use.

Once the final sale has been made, it's useful to review the marketing process to determine what worked well and what needs improving.

This module outlines how the marketing process can be organized into seven logical steps. The livestock section of the marketing manual contains many relevant modules that focus on these individual marketing steps. More detailed discussions of these steps to marketing livestock can be

found in other modules.

Steps to Livestock Marketing Success

1. Estimate costs

The first step involves accurately estimating costs of production and cash flow needs. This step is listed first because of its importance. While it can be done at any time, it is best to do this step as early as possible.

By estimating both production costs and cash flow requirements, you can decide what type of animal to produce and when it will have to be sold to meet payment schedules. These estimates, along with price forecasts, should be used to determine how the animal will be marketed.

By knowing past production costs and future price forecasts, you can also determine when to retain female stock for expansion or to cull more heavily. Production cost estimates and breakeven calculations are critical in setting a series of target prices that should be watched for in the changing market.

2. Gather market information, including market outlook
Following market trends and projected livestock prices aids you in deciding what to produce in order to bring the greatest returns. For example, deciding whether to sell weaned calves, yearlings or slaughter cattle depends upon the market outlook for each of these animals. In some cases you will watch the United States market for export

opportunities, so a decision could be made to finish animals to a weight preferred by American buyers.

3. Know your product

The quality and type of livestock for sale must be known before you can seriously evaluate the different pricing and delivery alternatives. By knowing what you have for sale, you can contact interested buyers and, if there are premiums in the market for livestock with specific characteristics, you can then capitalize on them.

Knowing your product also involves presenting it favourably. Sorting animals into lots of similar size and weight will make them more attractive to buyers. Selling clean and healthy animals assures buyers that they are paying for a quality product.

4. Set several target prices

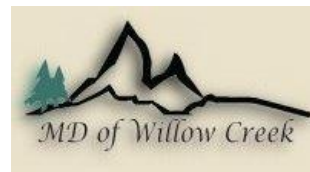
Set target prices by knowing production costs and what the market is paying or is expected to pay. The level and timing of these targets should be set based on outlook information, cost of production figures and cash flow needs rather than expected profit levels. The advantage of setting several target prices rather than just one price is that it gives you flexibility to respond to changing market trends. Staying in touch with the market is crucial when trying to achieve a target price.

5. Evaluate pricing and delivery alternatives

Evaluate all available alternatives for pricing and delivering livestock. Each

(Continued on page 7)

Thank you for your support!



8 strategies for selecting replacement heifers



According to the North Dakota State University (NDSU) Cow Herd Appraisal of Performance Software (CHAPS), the average replacement rate for participating herds is 15.7%. Once a rancher has targeted the number of additional heifers to retain from the calf crop or purchase elsewhere, there are several considerations to determine which heifer stays and which heifer goes.

Carl Dahlen, NDSU Extension beef cattle specialist, offers eight strategies for selecting replacement heifers based on specific criteria. While each rancher might implement his own strategies, based on his operational goals for the beef herd, these eight tips encompass many of the basic considerations:

1. Target parentage based on desired criteria

Dahlen says, “A thorough evaluation of mature females in a herd may identify cows from which we simply don’t want to keep calves. Cows or cow families that are overly aggressive, have a history of heavy calves or calving difficulty, or are too large, too small or otherwise do not match our vision of a structurally sound female, may be good candidates to remove.”

2. Have a vision of your “ideal” phenotype

Every rancher has the image of his “ideal” cow in his mind. Of course, these ideals can vary based on who you ask; however, phenotype characteristics are moderately heritable, says Dahlen. “Keeping heifers of an ideal phenotype through time will result in future generations having a greater likelihood of similar phenotype. This criteria can be limiting quickly if the

‘ideal’ phenotype desired is not present in the cow herd.”

3. Keep older heifers

“Early-born heifers are older and often heavier at weaning, compared with their later-born contemporaries,” says Dahlen. “Early-born heifers also have a greater chance of becoming pregnant earlier than later-born herd mates.”

4. Cull female twins to male calves

Don’t forget that freemartin heifers (females born twin to a male calf) are infertile and should automatically be culled from the replacement group.

5. Evaluate growth performance/heifer size

“Some producers use the growth rate from birth to weaning, or from weaning to a yearling age, as a selection criteria,” says Dahlen. “The same selection pressure likely is used, indirectly, if the biggest heifers are selected at any given time point. You must use caution with this selection criteria to stay away from selecting extremes that have potential to move mature weights away from your ideal (mature females that are too small or too large).”

6. Study the EPDs & genomics

For purebred cattle, EPDs can be used as a selection tool, and producers can prioritize EPD traits when selecting females. For more information about using EPDs to make breeding decisions, click here.

Genomic panels are also available to assist with selecting replacement heifers. Dahlen says, “Heifers may look alike and meet all other selection criteria; genomic results can be used to narrow the replacement pool to a target number. If using genomic panels, consider using traits that are of high value to cow herd profitability.”

7. Look at the reproductive tract scores/pelvic measurements

About 45 days before the breeding season, a veterinarian can evaluate the reproductive tract and pelvic measurements

of the heifers, assigning a score of 1 to 5. This test can help identify heifers with narrow pelvic areas that might go on to have calving difficulty. It can also identify the freemartins in the group.

8. Select to achieve early pregnancy

Dahlen writes, “Selecting only heifers that become pregnant early (to the first artificial insemination or during the first 21 days of a natural-service bull exposure) can have major impacts on herd reproductive rate and productivity. Heifers becoming pregnant early have greater longevity and wean more and heavier calves, compared with heifers becoming pregnant later in the breeding season.”^[SEP]

Of course, this means retaining a larger number of heifers, which can be limiting based on the forage and feed resources available; however, this strategy can pay off greatly when heifers calve in a tighter window resulting in a more uniform calf crop. It also identifies those that will be able to breed back sooner in the upcoming breeding season.

Amanda Radke—Beef Magazine. Original article can be found at <https://www.beefmagazine.com/blog/8-strategies-selecting-replacement-heifers>

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Low-stress weaning for calves



Photo: Mike Hittinger

Weaning time has traditionally been traumatic for calves, mama cows and ranchers, but it doesn't need to be.

"There are better ways to wean calves, says Bart Lardner, a beef and forage research scientist at the University of Saskatchewan.

"Abrupt weaning is the most stressful, for both the cow and calf. The question has been posed by several researchers — who is more stressed, the cow or the calf? We did a small study several years ago, looking at this," he says.

"The study was twofold. We were doing some extensive grazing as well as testing weaning strategies with fenceline weaning. We separated the cows and calves, with a fence between them, where they could still be nose-to-nose with each other. We had some trainer cows (older dry cows) with the calves, to show them how to eat; we had them on millet swaths. There was very little vocalization from the calves during this weaning process; they went out to graze and got full, and came back to lie down by the fence near mom. The cows on the other side of the fence were bawling their heads off. We surmised that maybe the cow misses the calf more than the calf misses the cow — at least until her full udder quits hurting," says Lardner.

"For the calf, we replaced the milk with a good diet, and the calf still had mama through the fence," he says. It is harder on the calf if mama is clear gone and he has to adjust to her absence and new feed all at once.

"The stress of abrupt weaning, where you truck the cows or calves to opposite ends of the ranch, is tough on them; they try to break out and come back to each other. Our study was interesting and showed that we need to think through this and reduce stress, because you want those calves to come off the milk diet and go onto a forage diet gaining weight," says Lardner.

Lardner did some of the early work on two-stage weaning with Joe Stook-ey, using nose flaps (Quiet Wean), and says that works very well. Neither the cow nor calf is stressed because they stay together. The cow wonders why the calf isn't nursing, and he wonders why he can't, but they have each other for company, and there is very little bawling.

"In our experience, about five to 10 per cent of them lose the flaps (popping them out if they rub on something) and a few get smart and learn how to twist their head and use the side of the tongue to grab a teat, but most of the calves can't nurse and are weaned by the time you take the nose flaps out a week later. Then you can separate them with no problems. The data shows less vocalization, less walking, etc., than with other weaning methods. We are seeing more producers using nose flaps for weaning," says Lardner.

"We want to wean with the least stress possible, because calves can be exposed to so much — especially if they are put on a truck and moved to a sale barn. If those calves are stressed they are more at risk for bovine respiratory disease complex, especially if commingled with other calves." They are much less likely to get sick if they have gone through a non-stressful weaning process.

Late weaning

Art McElroy winters his calves with their mothers on his farm in Saskatchewan. "I fought Mother Nature most of my life, whether it was winter calving, fertilizing, and battling every weed and

bug with herbicides and pesticides. I never succeeded. Working with Mother Nature is a lot more fun than working against her. Now we calve in June/July, and this changed our thinking about how we wean and market calves, develop heifers, etc.," he says.

He usually doesn't wean until April or May. Calves stay on their mothers all winter, which saves feed and labour. "This is better than grain feeding to develop their rumens and enables them to become good foragers. They learn a lot from their mothers, as well," says McElroy.

"I am not really very original in what I do with my cattle. I've read articles written by Walt Davis, Chip Hines, Burke Teichert and Kit Pharo over the years. My philosophy has been a long, slow evolution. The cow business is very low margin and our traditional way of raising cattle has built some tremendous expenses into growing a calf," he says.

"Reading articles by innovative thinkers helped me understand where my costs are. One of the ways we try to reduce cost is by leaving the calves on the cows. We now realize there is no cheaper place to develop a heifer than on her mother," says McElroy.

"We try to winter graze as much as possible, which reduces the cost of raising that heifer and she is also out there learning from her mother. This is also the healthiest place to keep her for the winter." This can also reduce other costs — not having to treat sick calves or have death loss from disease. The healthy heifer will do better for the rest of her life, compared to one that was compromised by illness.

"Normally I don't wean until late April. The calves go back out where the cows were — half a mile from home, either grazing or bale grazing — and the cows stay in the yard. The calves just head back to the grazing, and may hike back and forth a bit, but it's very low-stress weaning," says McElroy.

(Continued on page 6)



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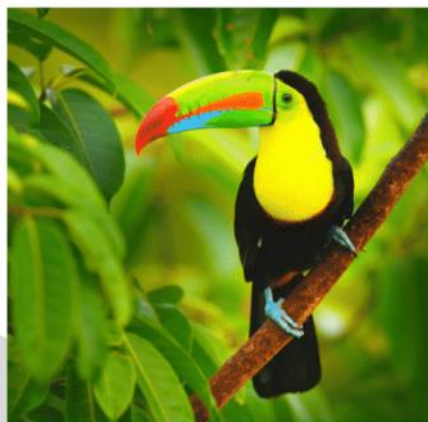
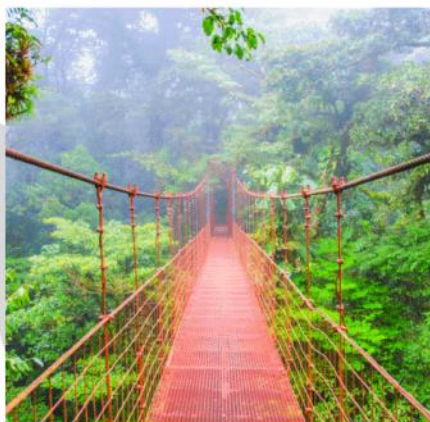
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By that age they don't need milk anymore and the cows are not milking much. "At that time of their life I don't know how much milk those calves are actually getting, and by that age they are more independent than a younger calf. They have learned about grazing from mom. After about a day-and-a-half I move the cows clear away and the emotional tie is not as strong. The stress of weaning is mainly breaking that tie," he says.

"To separate them at weaning, all I do is put them in a corral, open a gate and let the cows go back out past me. With our stockmanship, they are all trained to walk past me. So I can let the cows go out, and stop the calves, and I can do this by myself. I put the cows in a nearby pen, and then the calves go back out to where they grazed with their mothers. It's a very quiet process compared to having a bunch of bawling cows and calves in your yard in the fall," says McElroy.

"It's an easy transition. Health issues are minimal; I don't remember if I've ever treated a calf. They don't bawl, they don't wander around in the dust, not eating or drinking. The stress is so much less," he explains.

Step-by-step weaning

Mike Hittinger and his wife Melissa, a veterinarian, raise Speckle Park cattle near Clyde, Alta. "We run 150 pairs and typically background our calves, and wean them with the least stress possible. We use nose flaps, and it's a little extra work, but it's the only method I've seen in which calves don't lose weight during the weaning process," he says. Calves weaned with minimal stress stay healthier and keep gaining.

"If a person were to sell calves in the fall after weaning, this method would have them in much better shape, and you wouldn't lose so much money on shrink and lost gains," he explains. Preconditioned calves — weaned for 30 to 60 days before being sold — are past any stress and do well. You don't have to spend 45 days making up for lost gains during weaning.

"When we wean, the first thing we do is put pairs in the pasture the

calves will be in. Then they are familiar with it and know where the feed and water is. Then we put in nose flaps and give fall vaccinations at the same time. Ideally, a person would vaccinate two to three weeks prior to weaning, but this method works because the calves are not stressed; they are staying with their mothers. Because we are doing low-stress weaning, they don't have any problems from being vaccinated at that time," says Hittinger.

"If you were to give them vaccines and stress them with the traditional weaning (separating them from the cows at the same time), you'd run the risk of having some of them get sick from vaccination." Also, a stressed calf won't be able to mount good immunity from vaccination because stress hinders the immune system.

"With no stress, the calves don't have adverse effects. We've been using the nose flaps for about 11 years, and we've learned that the optimum time to leave those in is four days. Then we pull out the nose flaps and separate cows from calves, putting them in adjacent pastures so they still have fence-line contact," he says. They've been with mom, but haven't been able to nurse for four days; the cows are drying up and the calves have adjusted to not having milk, while still having mom for comfort and security. Thus the next step, being through the fence from each other, is easy.

After a few days of being in adjacent pastures, the cows are removed completely and taken to a different place. "We came up with the four days because it seems that after that length of time calves tend to lose more of them (nose flaps); they start figuring out how to pull those nose flaps out. If we leave them in for five or six days, enough calves have pulled them out that it makes it more of a problem when we separate them from the cows; there's more of a ruckus." Four days is long enough to do the job and you can get away with separating them, without losing very many nose flaps.

"If you leave them in

too long and a calf loses his nose flap after five days or so, he goes right back to sucking the cow. Four days seems to be enough time for the weaning process without losing nose flaps, and then the pairs are across the fence from each other." If any of them are still a little insecure, they still have mom nearby.

"When we put pairs in the pasture where the calves will remain, they are eating feed with mom — the feed they will have after weaning. They learn to eat it with mom and know that it's okay. We are changing just one element at a time, allowing them to gradually adjust over a span of two weeks, rather than changing everything at once," he says. It's a lot easier on them.

"The year our first daughter was born it was weaning time, and we got lazy that year and thought we'd just fenceline wean. We'd been using nose flaps before that, and when we skipped that part it wasn't easier! I had to fix more fence that year from calves and cows crawling through, and I realized that the time I spent fixing fence we could have easily put in the nose flaps!" says Hittinger.

"It's not complicated; it just takes two trips through the chute, but it's worth it. The other thing I'd like to try — that Joe Stookey, a professor emeritus at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine, talks about — is a half-gate for more easily sorting calves from the cows," he says. With this method one person can sort them; the cows go one way and calves are halted and go under a half-gate into the adjacent pen.

"That would make it even easier, because the hardest part of putting the flaps in or taking them out is sorting the pairs, to put the calves down the chute. Right now our alleys aren't set up to facilitate this easy way of sorting, but if they were it would make this whole process a lot easier," he says.

Heather Smith Thomas—Canadian Cattlemen. Original article found at <https://www.canadiancattlemen.ca/2018/11/07/low-stress-weaning-for-calves/>

(Continued from page 2)

alternative has specific features that may make it more suitable than another.

When pricing livestock, there are several choices available. A forward contract offers you the opportunity to lock in a price for the livestock ahead of an expected sale date. Other livestock pricing alternatives include open bids at auction markets, producer or breed association sales, video auctions, electronic auctions, direct sales to packers, sales to livestock order buyers or using the futures or options market for a hedging strategy. As a pricing alternative is considered, keep the target prices in mind.

For each of the market delivery alternatives, there are associated pricing methods to consider. For example, a pricing method may determine whether an animal is sold live or rail graded, and whether it is sold with a pencil shrink or not. All pricing agreements will have a direct influence on the final returns.

When evaluating marketing alternatives, keep in mind how the animals will be delivered to the buyer and if this delivery method will influence the settlement price. Transportation considerations include both the costs of the trucking and the costs of lost quality or weight of the animals. These factors should be kept in mind as you decide how and where to have the livestock priced.

Pricing and delivery decisions are typically made together when selling. The pricing decision will sometimes dictate what the delivery method will be. However, both pricing and

delivery methods can be negotiated when reaching a settlement price with a buyer. By knowing production costs, cash flow needs and current market conditions, you can determine if the price being negotiated is suitable for your needs and is a reasonable price for current conditions.

6. Stick to your plan

A livestock marketing plan involves all the steps listed above. By executing these steps, you will have a thorough understanding of how your business is functioning. Have confidence to stick to your plan as you follow the market.

7. Evaluate your plan

All plans must be evaluated to determine what worked and what can be improved upon. By looking back on livestock sales and how the returns matched the needs of the business, you will continue to learn about what factors influence the operation. This learning process will provide opportunity for future growth

Additional Information

Marketing is more than just selling. For your farm to be a successful business, it must include marketing as part of the farm management process.

The Livestock Marketing section of the marketing manual expands on the topics that have been mentioned in this module. Livestock producers are encouraged to look at other modules in this Marketing Manual for further information. Also check the many other sources on Ropin' the Web, at agriculture.alberta.ca or call Alberta Agriculture's Info Centre at 310-3276 Alberta Feedlot Management Guide.

Want more information on livestock marketing? Check out the August Edition of "Grassroots News & Views" to learn about the Cattle Market Sliding Scale.

Original article can be found at <https://www.alberta.ca/introduction-to-livestock-marketing.aspx>

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Getting Cows to Breed Back and Breed Up Quickly



This winter was brutal. Weather events, poor conditions, and hay shortages have resulted in some cows that will need extra attention prior to and during breeding season. After a hard winter, it would be salt in the wound to have cows breed late and fall out of your calving season. Monitoring and intervening with some timely supplementation is important and a valuable component to a profitable cow-herd.

First, a rough season can help identify the cows that can't hang. Marking cows that are too high maintenance for cull can be a good thing for the future of your cowherd. This winter likely has identified some members of the herd that need to see the gate. However, if the majority of cows are behind merely due to a hard winter and below average feed supplies... then timely supplementation can help keep these cows from falling back in the season.

The biggest focus should be getting thin cows gaining weight. Cows that are gaining weight breed up at a higher percentage. This is easier said than done considering spring calving cows will be lactating and hay supplies are likely exhausted.

For those producers that will still be feeding harvested feeds during the breeding season, utilizing co-product feeds like corn gluten feed, dried distillers grains, and even just corn can help offer additional energy to forages.

For those producers that will be turned out on pasture at the time of

breeding, a dry, low protein supplement should be used to help balance your pasture ration. New pasture growth has challenges. It is washy, high in protein, and low in fiber. To transition cattle successfully to pastures with these hurdles from winter diets, we need to offer a supplement that adds dry matter, energy, and fiber. Adding energy

is likely the priority. Thus, I have found success in advising cattlemen to feed cows a 50:50 mixture of corn grain and soybean hulls when starting cattle on pasture. Feeding 4 to 5 pounds of this mixture can help add energy to the pasture ration. Offering a bale of hay or any palatable dry forage can help, but stay away from high protein forages like alfalfa. Getting more dry matter, energy, and fiber in the cow will help her better utilize the lush grass pasture for weight gain.

Now, here are a few reasons to focus on getting cows bred early. First, research has shown that getting a higher percentage of cows to calve within

the first 21 days of the calving season results in heavier weaning weights and increased pregnancy rates compared to later calving cows. Heavier calves and more bred cows has been and will be a pretty good combination for making money. Later calving cows are more apt to fall out of your calving season and can ultimately cost you several dollars in replacement costs.

Just one missed cycle can add several dollars to the annual cost to keep a cow. It can also result in loss from weaning weight that could have been realized if the calf was older, on the ground and growing sooner. Table 1 shows figures of the cost per cow that fails to breed in the first 21 days of the breeding season.

Researchers from University of Nebraska-Lincoln investigated the effect of calving period on heifer progeny. Results show that heifers of cows calving in the first 21 days of the calving season have lower birth weights, heavier weaning weights, and higher pregnancy rates as bred heifers when compared to heifers born to cows calving later in the calving season. They also were more apt to calve in the first 21 days of the calving season as they

Table 1. Cost per cow failing to breed in the first 21 days of the breeding season

Cost, Item	Drylot ¹	Pasture ²
Diet Cost, \$/day	\$2.25	\$1.10
Feed Cost ^a , \$ per missed cycle	\$47.25	\$23.10
Lower weaning weight ^b , \$	\$78.75	\$78.75
Total Cost	\$126.00	\$101.85

¹ Free choice poor quality hay supplemented with CGF, \$0.10/d mineral cost

² Pasture Rent=\$90/acre, 6 mo. grazing, 2 acre/cow, \$0.10/d mineral cost

^a Diet cost multiplied by 21 days

^b Assumed calf ADG of 2.5 and multiplied by 21 days, \$150/cwt

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(Continued from page 8)

entered production, had lighter calves at birth that weaned off heavier, and they bred-back with numerically higher pregnancy rates as first-calf cows.

There is no doubt in my mind that there is a positive snowball effect from focusing on front-loading your calving season and selecting replacements from cows that are calving early in your season. I would not encourage pulling bulls after a 60 day breeding season, because of the premium for bred cows. I would utilize a pregnancy check to identify late-bred cows and then market them before the calving season as bred cows. Just because they don't fit for your operation doesn't mean they don't fit for someone else's. The key is to identify the cows that annually are at the front of your calving season. Select and propagate those genetics to make cows.

Tips for getting cows to breed early in the season

- Select replacements from cows that calve early in the season
- Have cows in correct Body Condition Score (ideally 6)
- Avoid decreasing plane of nutrition at breeding, cows losing weight do not breed up well
- Invest in a good mineral program, consider injectable mineral products 30 days prior to breeding if mineral status may be compromised
- Consider synchronization and timed-AI to front-load the calving season
- Transition cows to lush, spring forage with a dry, low protein supplement
- Move pre-breeding vaccines to at least 30 days prior to breeding
- Limit stress. Use low-stress animal handling when processing cows
- Avoid transporting of cows between 4 -45 days post breeding

- Provide adequate shade in breeding pastures
- Conduct a breeding soundness exam on all bulls prior to turnout

Travis Meteer—University of Illinois.

Original article can be found at <https://www.drovers.com/article/getting-cows-breed-back-and-breed-quickly>

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join us!
2019 FIELD DAYS



GEMSTONE CATTLE COMPANY 3RD ANNUAL PASTURE FIELD DAY

Join us at 10:00am at Mike and Duane Hales feedlot operation east of Bassano, Alberta. Our day will end at Arno and Daniel Doerksens' Gemstone Cattle Company.

It will be an day of interaction with other producers and learning different grazing management practises of annuals and perennials forages. We will also be looking at the Gemstone Cattle pasture raised breeding program as well as bulls and heifers.

discussion topics

- Soil Health
- Annual cover crop pasture stands
- Legume and grass mix pasture stands
- Pasture improvement methods
- Rotational grazing management
- Cell grazing
- Gallagher Electric Fencing
- Winter grazing management
- Winter watering
- Soft weaning methods



August 30th 2019



Starting at 10:00 am



Lunch will be provided

DIRECTIONS

From Bassano to Hale Feedlot: Head east on HWY 1 from Bassano to HWY 550. Turn left and drive 3 miles. The feedlot will be on your left.

PLEASE RSVP

Please let us know if you are coming by contacting Graeme Finn (403 312 2240, graeme@unionforage.com), Daniel Doerksen (403 633 0530), or call Union Forage at 1 877 COW CHOW (269-2469) and speak to Heather.

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enviro@foothillsforage.com
Cell: (403) 700-7406

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Mission: Assisting producers in profitably improving their forages and regenerating their soils through innovation and education.

Vision: We envision a global community that respects and values profitable forage production and healthy soils as our legacy for future generations.

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