

# Winter Feed Estimator: A Practical Tool for the Beef Cow-Calf Producer<sup>1</sup>

Mark Warren, Ed Jennings, and Matt Hersom<sup>2</sup>

Producers often estimate hay needs for their beef cow herd based on rules of thumb and neighbor's advice. This may not be accurate for their individual operation. One common approach is to allow two round rolls of hay for every cow to be supplemented during the winter. While this may get a producer started, it is not accurate and likely may result in not enough hay. Likewise there can be extensive variability of conserved forage quality as a result of forage type, maturity, fertilization, growing conditions, and hay vs. balage. The focus of this fact sheet and the supporting slide chart is to provide a simple approach for estimating dry matter feed requirements of the beef herd and then converting those requirements into an estimate of required hay or silage round rolls. To obtain a slide chart, please contact your county Extension office.

## Factors Affecting Interpretation

From a practical standpoint, it is not feasible to consider and account for all of the possible variables that might affect the feeding value of particular forages. However, some factors are important.

## Nutrient Value

Nutritional quality of conserved forages can be described by a variety of terms and methods and can be highly variable even when all other factors appear constant. Forage species, fertilization program, growing conditions, forage maturity, and harvest management all interact to affect forage quality.

While these variables need to be taken into consideration, the feed estimations in the supporting slide chart tool are based on cow dry matter requirements only. It is assumed that the nutritional quality of the feedstuffs (i.e., stored forages) is adequate for meeting the daily requirements of the herd. Additional supplementation may be required if the forage quality is low or the livestock requirements exceed the nutritional value of the harvested forages.

## Moisture Measurements

Dry matter content is the portion of feed remaining when all of the moisture is removed. Hay probes for measuring bale moisture can be used to make an estimation of moisture; however, the results are only marginally accurate. Submitting a sample to a forage testing laboratory is the best approach for measuring moisture content. In addition to moisture, the test will also provide important nutritional information. Different production lots should be sampled independently for both physical and nutritional parameters.

## Alternative Nutrient Supplies

The use of other feedstuffs to supply dry matter and nutrients will affect the accuracy of the predicted required stored forage estimates. Standing forages (either stockpiled or cool season annuals), supplements, and other provided feeds may dramatically reduce the stored forage requirements. The herd requirements haven't changed, but the nutrient source has.

1. This document is AN244, one of a series of the Department of Animal Sciences, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date June 2010. Reviewed July 2019. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the currently supported version of this publication.
2. Mark Warren, Extension agent I, UF/IFAS Extension Levy County; Ed Jennings, Extension agent IV, UF/IFAS Extension Pasco County; and Matt Hersom, associate professor, Department of Animal Sciences; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

## Feeding/Storage Systems

Ideally, forages would be protected from nutrient losses during storage. The calculations in the slide chart tool assume no loss during storage or feeding. Deviations from optimal storage and feeding can result in dry matter losses over 50%. Keep in mind that the outer six inches of a five-foot-diameter bale is 34% of the total mass and the outer twelve inches is over 60% of a bale weight.

## Bale Size Determinations

Most bales are marketed based on assumed weights. Large bales are assumed to be over 1,000 pounds, and small bales are assumed to be less than 800 pounds. In a study on storage losses, bale weights were averaged to establish a baseline. All bales came from the same baler, and the dimensions were roughly 4x5 feet. The average weight of the bales was 785 pounds, 215 pounds less than the anticipated 1,000 pounds. Overestimation of bale weight can be a serious issue. The best way to estimate bale weight is by weighing a representative sample utilizing a set of truck scales.

## Animal Condition and Management

In this slide chart tool, body condition score (BCS) is assumed to be adequate (mean = 5) on the BCS scale of 1 to 9 and remain constant. Management to improve or decrease average herd body condition by manipulating supplementation will necessitate further interpretation of the stored forage estimation.

## Frame Score Estimations

Producers often misjudge the frame size and body weight of their cattle. Keen managers utilize outside data to improve the accuracy of their estimations. Access to a set of scales removes the guess work. Alternatively, purchasing records, sale weights of culled cattle, or an unbiased expert may help. Once weight averages are determined, the frame score can be used to place cattle into the small, medium, or large frame category. Be sure that averages are really herd averages by collecting data on a large number of individuals (25 to 33% of the total animals).

## Utilizing the Winter Feed Estimator

For the slide chart tool, daily dry matter intake requirements are calculated as 2.5% of body weight. For example, a cow with a body weight of 1,150 pounds is a medium framed cow; her daily dry matter requirements are  $(1,150 \times 0.025 = 28.75)$  about 29 pounds per day.

Step 1. (Dry Matter Estimator *side*)

Pick a frame size based on average cow body weight (Small, Medium, or Large).

Step 2. Slide chart to appropriate number of cattle (top of chart “Determine Number of Cattle”).

Step 3. Estimate number of weeks to be fed. Based on past years’ experiences and/or predictive seasonal weather forecasts, try to accurately determine current year feeding needs.

**Read the value in the appropriate frame score column. This is the estimated number of tons of conserved forage required. Carry this number over to the other side.**

Step 4. (Dry Matter Conversion *side*)

Select bale size as produced (cured hay on left or balage on the right).

Step 5. Find the nearest required tons in either the “Cured Hay” or “Balage” column, and then read the required bales based on measured moisture content. A multiplication factor may be required for large amounts of forage required.

Many producers are shocked by the estimated needs, but they accurately reflect the dry matter/bale requirements of a typical cow-calf herd to supply all of the feed requirements. Adjustments can be made based on individual situations, and alternatives can be planned to reduce a producer’s dependency on stored forages. Utilizing this slide chart tool can help to accurately plan cow-herd forage needs. For more information, contact your local county Extension agent.