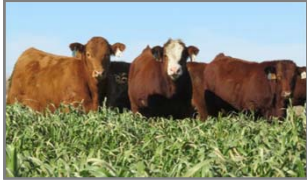


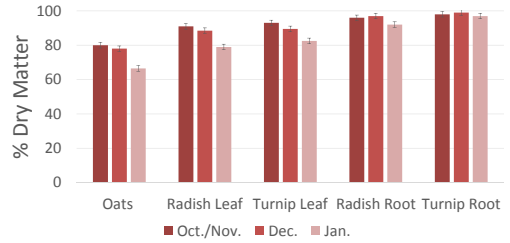
Using cover crops for conservation and economical forage?



Mary Drewnoski, Beef Systems Specialist



In-vitro dry Matter digestibility



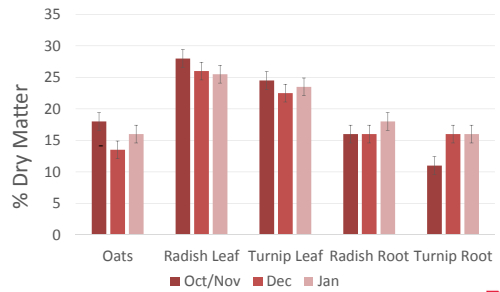
What to plant?

- 1st factor to consider is planting date
 - It's all about biomass!
- After August 10th but before Sept 1st (fall forage)
 - Cool season winter sensitive
 - Oats, spring barley, or spring triticale with or without brassicas (turnips, rape)
- After Sept 1st (spring forage)
 - Winter hardy cool season
 - Rye, Triticale

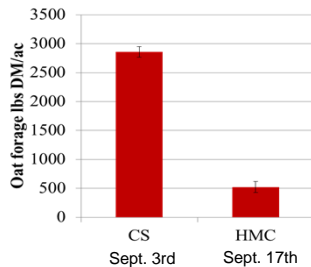
Planting guidelines: <http://beef.unl.edu/planting-annual-forages>



Crude protein



Effect of planting date on late summer planted Oats



Ulmer et al., 2017 Nebraska Beef Report

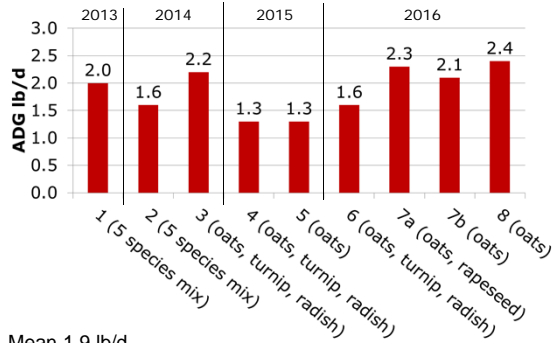


Fall grazing trials

Cover crop planted	Year	Yield, ton DM/ac	Grass, %	Brassica, %	Stocking rate calf/ac	Days of grazing
5 species mix	2013	1.1	ND	ND	1.0	48
5 species mix	2014	1.8	26	74	1.7	53
Oats, turnip, radish	2014	1.7	54	46	0.9	64
Oats, turnip, radish	2015	2.1	59	41	1.0	66
Oats	2015	1.4	100	0	1.7	62
Oats, turnip, radish	2016	2.7	72	28	1.0	62
Oats, rape	2016	1.9	80	20	1.0	99
Oats	2016	1.9	100	0	1.0	99
Oats	2016	1.1	100	0	1.3	42
Mean		1.7			1.2	66

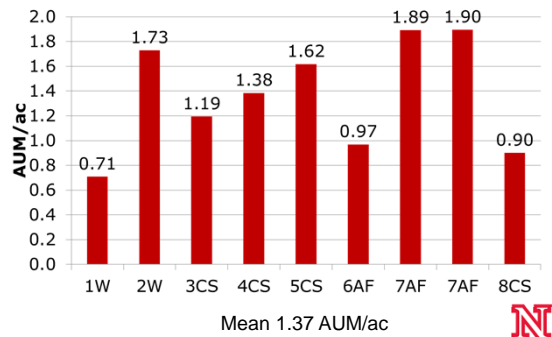


Gain of calves grazing in Nov. and Dec.



Mean 1.9 lb/d

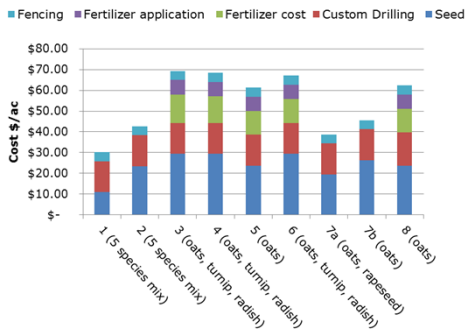
Grazed Animal Unit Months (AUM/ac)



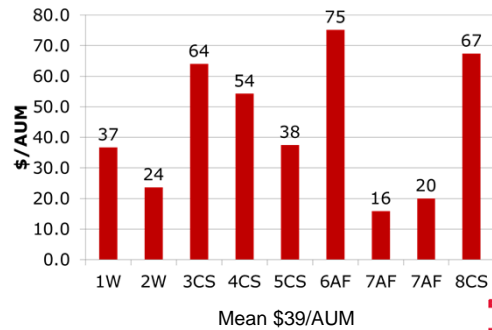
Mean 1.37 AUM/ac



Cover crop establishment costs



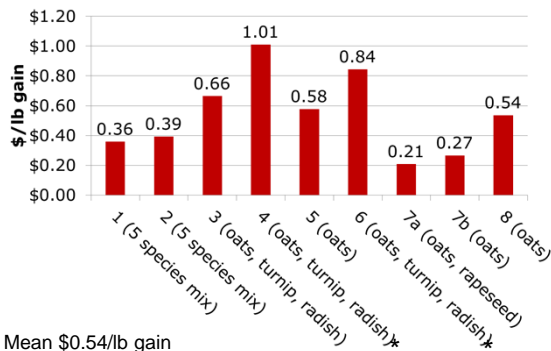
Cost per grazed AUM



Mean \$39/AUM

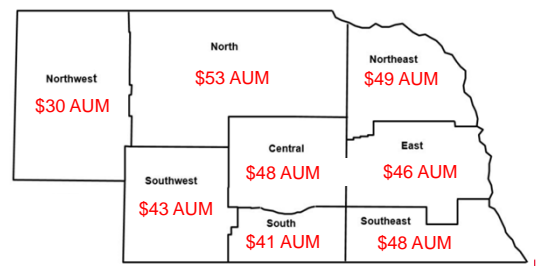


Cost of gain is variable



Mean \$0.54/lb gain

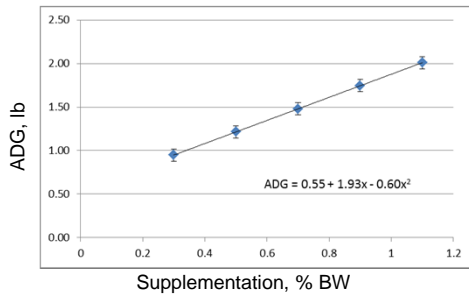
Competitive with pasture rental?



Nebraska Farm Real Estate Report 2016



DDG supplementation of steers on grazed corn residue



Welchons 2017 UNL Beef Report p 34



Fall planting for spring growth

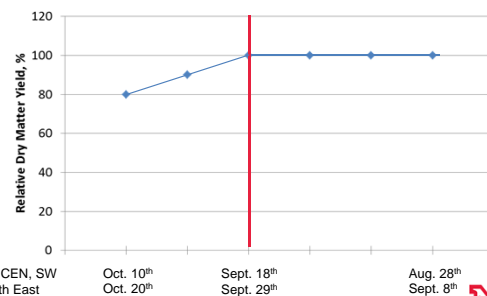


DGS supplementation for 600 lb steers grazing corn residue

ADG lbs/d	Lbs of DM	Lbs DDGS	Lbs MDGS	% BW
1.08	1.8	2.0	3.6	0.3
1.23	2.4	2.7	4.8	0.4
1.37	3.0	3.3	6.0	0.5
1.49	3.6	4.0	7.2	0.6
1.61	4.2	4.7	8.4	0.7
1.71	4.8	5.3	9.6	0.8
1.88	6.0	6.7	12.0	1.0
1.95	6.6	7.3	13.2	1.1



Effect of fall planting date on spring growth of winter hardy small cereals



NE, CEN, SW South East
 Oct. 10th Oct. 20th Sept. 18th Sept. 29th Aug. 28th Sept. 8th
 Gibson et al., 2007; Agron. J. 99:49-58



DGS and corn residue hard to beat

	Fall cover crop	Residue/DDGS
Stocking rate, # hd/ ac	1.2	1.3
ADG, lb/hd/day	1.9	1.9
Days	66	66
Feed Costs, \$/hd		
Seed plus seeding		31.87
N fertilizer and appl		11.98
Residue		11.54
DDGS		26.53
Total feed cost/hd	43.85	38.07
Cost per lb gain, \$/lb	0.35	0.30

\$6.27/hd *1.2 hd/ac = \$5.23/ac for conservation



Yield and quality of winter cereals in spring

	lb DM/ac	CP, %	TDN, %
Elbon Rye	4393	20.2	70.4
VNS Rye	3132	21.5	71.5
Winter Barley	2449	20.5	74.0
Winter Triticale	3841	21.8	70.8

April 8th 2016 near Fall City NE; Planted Late September



Spring grazing in corn/bean systems

- Usual planting dates

- Corn May 3 to May 19
 - Terminate at least 1 week prior to planting?
- Soybeans May 18 to Jun 4
 - Cover crops can be terminated as little as one day before soybean planting without impacting soybean yield



Summary

- Cover crops can be used to background calves
 - Late summer planted oats or other spring small cereal grasses can provide fall grazing
 - Late fall planted rye or triticale can provide spring grazing
- Quality high enough to provide 1.3 to 3.0 lb/d gains without supplementation
 - Weather huge factor with rate of gain in winter
 - Grazing management big impact on gain in spring



Grazing Rye in Spring

- Elbon Rye planted Nov. 1, 2016
 - 70 lbs/ac rye
 - 40 lb N/ac
- Steer calves – 700 lb
 - 2 hd/ac
- 22 days of grazing (April 2-April 24)
 - 1 AUM/ac
 - 3.2 lb/d gain
 - Cost of gain \$0.45/lb



Final thoughts

- Corn residue grazing still low hanging fruit
- Grazing cover crops can be a way to offset some of the costs while retaining soil benefits
 - Especially on corn silage ground
 - Maintaining soil cover is important



Acute bovine pulmonary edema and emphysema (ABPE)

- Ruminal formation of 3-methylindole (3MI) from L-tryptophan.
- If cattle are receiving a high quality diet (moderate protein levels) before turnout no issues would be expected.
 - true ruminally degradable protein not urea
- Feed ionophore
 - Monensin 100 or 200 mg/hd/d (day before turn out)
 - Lasalocid at 200 mg/hd/d (6 days prior)



Thanks



Beef.unl.edu/cropland

