

Cull Cow Management

Nebraska Ranch Practicum Gudmundsen Sandhills Laboratory September 7, 2023



Jay Parsons, Professor Farm and Ranch Management Specialist Department of Agricultural Economics University of Nebraska-Lincoln







United States Department of Agriculture

National Institute of Food and Agriculture





Why Do Cull Cows Need Management?

- Cull cow revenues typically make up 10-30% of total herd revenue
- Seasonal price trends exist
- Returns vary depending upon carcass grade
- Feed situation can really change things



Nebraska 2019 Cow-Calf Budgets

| Location | Sout | theast | Nort | heas | st | Panha | and | e |
|----------------|------|--------|-----------|------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|
| Number of Cows | | 50 | 50 | | 200 | 75 | | 400 |
| Total Revenue | \$ | 857 | \$ 896 | \$ | 984 | \$ 835 | \$ | 792 |
| Cull Revenue | \$ | 116 | \$ 100 | \$ | 80 | \$ 155 | \$ | 169 |
| % Cull Revenue | | 14% | 11% | | 8% | 19% | | 21% |

\$ per cow

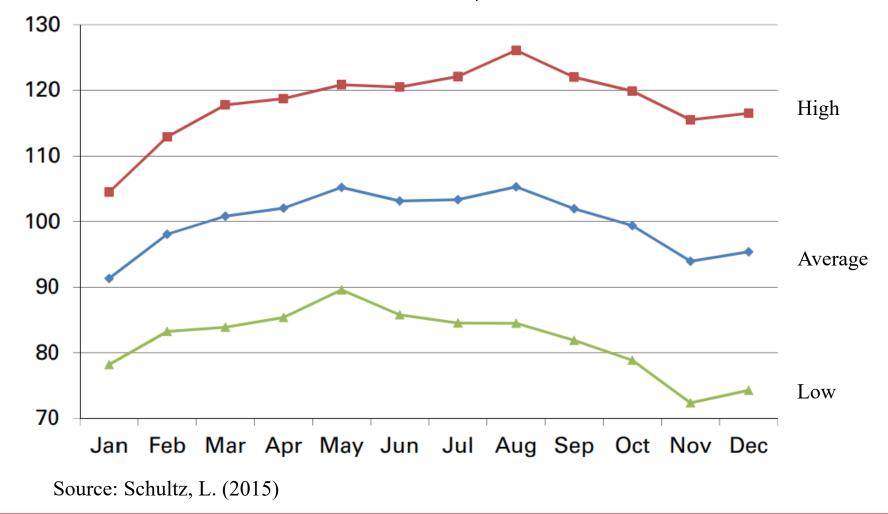


Culling Decision

- The most common reason cows are culled is because of reproductive failure. (~35-40%).
- Second most common reason is age. (~15-20%).
- Other reasons
 - Physical defects
 - Poor performance
 - Replacement and/or herd inventory decisions
 - Unknown/Died



Boning Utility Cows, Sioux Falls: Seasonal Price Index, 2005-2014



Cull Cow Grades

Commercial

• Utility

- Breaker

-Boner

• Cutter

• Canner

Percentage Price Increases Between Cull Cow Grades at Sioux Falls, 1985-94

| | Cutter | Utility | Commercial |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| Canner | 10% | 18% | 24% |
| Cutter | | 8% | 14% |
| Utility | | | 6% |

Source: Feuz, D. (1995)



Feeding Cull Cows

- Cows in thin condition (i.e. Cutter) can be fed up a grade (45 days) or two (90 days or more).
- Forage diets ~ 1.5 lbs. ADG.
- Feedlot corn/silage diets ~ 3 5 lbs. ADG.
- Feed conversion is generally poor and worsens over time
 - 4 or 5 lbs. of feed (DM) for 1 lb. of gain for cows fed 40-45 days.
 - 8 to 14 lbs. of feed for 1 lb. of gain for cows fed 80-100 days.
 - 6:1 ratio for young cows versus 10:1 ratio for old cows over 56 days.



Major Cost Categories

- Feed costs
- Yardage (facilities)
- Labor
- Interest
- Death loss



Partial Budget

• A partial budget is a simple financial tool used to analyze simple changes to your operation.

- Positive Effects
 - Added Returns
 - Reduced Costs

- Negative Effects
 - Added Costs
 - Reduced Returns







Risk Management Tools

1. RightRisk Analytics

- RightRisk Analytics is a toolbox of risk analysis tools developed by RightRisk. Click the title to download the toolbox to your computer.

2. Risk Scenario Planning

- Use this tool to evaluate the risk or uncertainty in your partial budget projections.

- Click here for a 32bit version of the Risk Scenario Planning tool.

- Click here for a 64bit version of the Risk Scenario Planning tool.

+ <u>Click here for a GUIDE</u> on using the Risk Scenario Planning tool and examples of its application.

+ DOWNLOAD datafile for an RSP example depicting the Cow/Calf "Raise Bred Heifers to Sell" example outlined in the guide linked above.

+ <u>DOWNLOAD datafile</u> for an RSP example depicting the crop farm "Replace Corn with more Dry Beans acres" example outlined in the guide linked above.

*** After downloading datafile, use ERA menus to import to either 32 or 64bit versions: ADD-INS > DoneEx > Application EnterpriseRiskAnalyzer > Import Data and browse to the Data File Path (click the button to the right of the file window)

+ <u>Click here for a 32-bit version</u> of the Risk Scenario Planning tool depicting the Cow/Calf "LRP Insurance Decision" example outlined in the guide linked above.

+ <u>Click here for a 64-bit version</u> of the Risk Scenario Planning tool depicting the Cow/Calf "LRP Insurance Decision" example outlined in the guide linked above.

3. Enterprise Risk Analyzer

- Use this tool to evaluate larger changes or changes in enterprise mix for the operation.
- Click here for a 32bit version of the Enterprise Risk Analyizer tool.
- Click here for a 64bit version of the Enterprise Risk Analyizer tool.
- + Click here for a GUIDE to use the Enterprise Risk Analvizer tool.



Summary

- Feeding Cull Cows pays if
 - Cow Carcass Grade can be raised 1-2 classifications
 - Sales can be delayed into Feb/Mar/Apr.
 - Cattle prices are trending up
 - Feed costs are low
- Early cull cow sales (Aug.) make the most sense, especially
 - When cows are in good condition
 - Cattle prices are flat or trending down



Jay Parsons, Professor Farm and Ranch Management Specialist

> Department of Agricultural Economics jparsons4@unl.edu 402-472-1911





