# OAP Big Forage Planning Meeting Beef Industry Perspective

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TCFA Director of Feedyard Services

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#### THE ASSOCIATION

Texas Cattle Feeders Association represents the cattle feeding industry in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Known as Cattle Feeding Country, this area is the largest cattle feeding region in America and markets approximately six million fed cattle annually – over 25% of the nation's fed cattle production.

175 member feedyards - Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico

#### THE VISION

To be an innovative, proactive and member-focused organization, committed to the long-term vitality of cattle feeding in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

#### THE MISSION

To ensure the sustainability of cattle feeding by serving and advancing the economic, political, environmental and cultural interests of cattle feeders and feedyard members, enhancing the reputation of the fed beef production and increasing consumer confidence in beef.



#### THE BEEF LIFECYCLE

The beef lifecycle is a unique food production system. It takes anywhere from 1.5 to 2 years to bring beef from pasture to plate, depending on production method. Top priorities for everyone in the beef supply chain include healthy animals, environmental care, and safe, nutritious, high-quality protein for consumers.



#### SEEDSTOCK/COW-CALF

Hundreds of thousands of seedstock and cow-calf ranches breed cattle and raise calves. The cows nurse their calves and then calves graze on grass pastures with their mothers. For decades, producers have invested in cattle genetics to improve animal health, efficiency and beef quality. Ranches are located in all 50 states and are 95% family-owned.

#### STOCKER & BACKGROUNDER

Calves transition from mostly milk to eating a variety of grasses, hay and other plant-based feeds. Weaned calves may move to stocker or backgrounder farms and ranches where supplemental feed, including vitamins and minerals, is provided to meet their changing nutritional needs.



#### MARKETING CATTLE

Cattle producers may work with an auction market to sell their cattle to other beef producers or feedyards. In addition to live auctions, advances in technology allow auctions to be hosted through video and the internet. Cattle producers may also sell their cattle through private treaty directly to another cattle producer or packer.



#### **FEEDYARD**

Between 6 and 12 months of age, most cattle are moved to a feedyard where they spend an average of six months. Staff, including nutritionists, veterinarians and trained cowboys, care for the animals daily. Cattle have constant access to water and eat at feed bunks where they are fed a balanced diet that may include grains (e.g., corn, sorghum, wheat and soybean meal), roughage (e.g., hay and grass) and food production and renewable fuel by-products (e.g., distillers grains).

#### **PACKING PLANT**

Once cattle reach market weight usually between 18 to 24 months of age, they are sent to a packing plant, also called a processing facility. United States Department of Agriculture inspectors oversee the implementation and enforcement of animal welfare and food safety standards from the time the animals arrive at the plant until the final beef products are shipped to grocery stores and restaurants in the U.S. and abroad.

#### **CONSUMERS**

The high-quality, sustainable beef produced in the TCFA region is sought after by beef consumers throughout the U.S. and world. On average, families in the U.S. consume 58 pounds of beef per person every year. While most of the beef produced in the U.S. is consumed in the U.S., approximately 12% of U.S. beef and beef by-products are exported to other countries. Scan the QR code to see a list of common beef by-products.









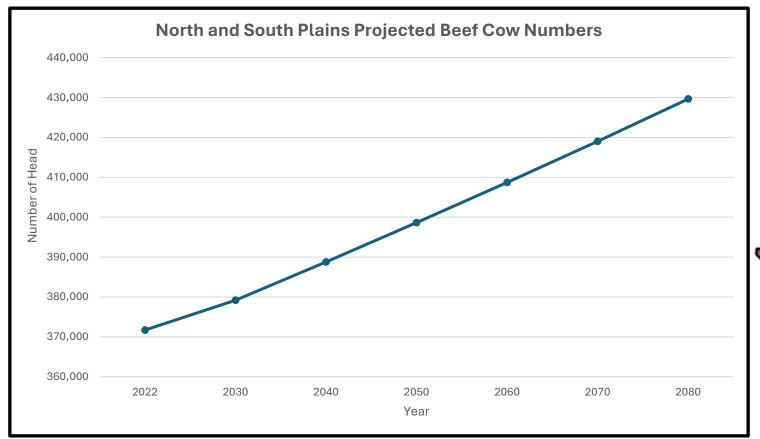
### Cow/Calf

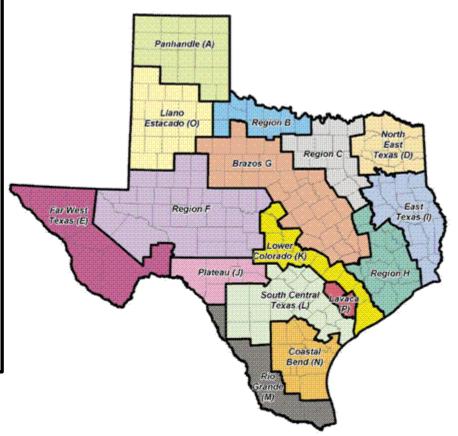
- Grazing
  - Grass (Improved or Native)
  - Wheat/Other Small Grains
  - Stalks/Stubble
- Hay
  - Wheat
  - Forage Sorghum
  - Grass (Improved or Native)
  - Alfalfa
  - Stalks/Stubble





## **Beef Cow Inventory**





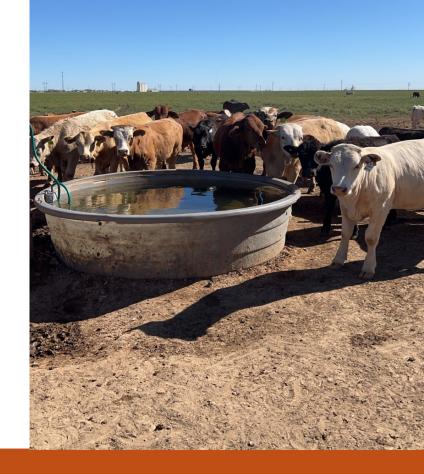


- Weather is a Main Determining Decision-Maker
  - Drought
  - Cold/Blizzard
  - Fire
- Market Fluctuations Can Make Decisions Difficult for Producers
  - Expansion/Culling of Herd
  - Expansion/Contraction of Acreage
- Additional Acreage Converting Back to Grass/Pasture as Water Availability Decreases



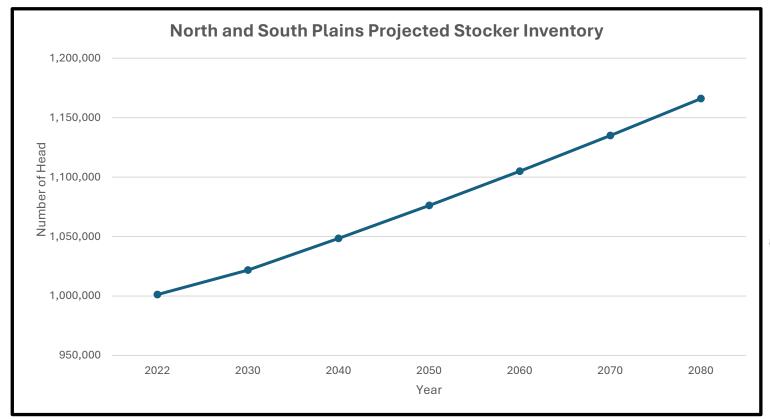
### Stocker/Feeder

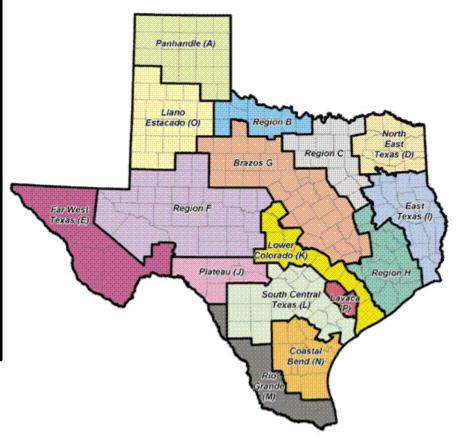
- Grazing
  - Grass
  - Wheat
  - Stalks/Stubble
- Hay
  - Wheat
  - Forage Sorghum
  - Alfalfa
  - Grass (improved or native)
- Silage
  - Corn
  - Forage Sorghum
  - Small Grains
    - Triticale
    - Wheat





## Stocker Inventory







- Weather
  - Availability of Grass or Small Grain Grazing Pasture
- Market Fluctuations Can Make Decisions Difficult for Producers
  - Expansion or Culling of Cow Herd
  - Expansion/Contraction of Acreage Available for Grazing
- Improvement on Small Grain Varieties
  - Forage Heavier
  - Weather Tolerant Standability, Reduced Water Use
  - Nutritive Value



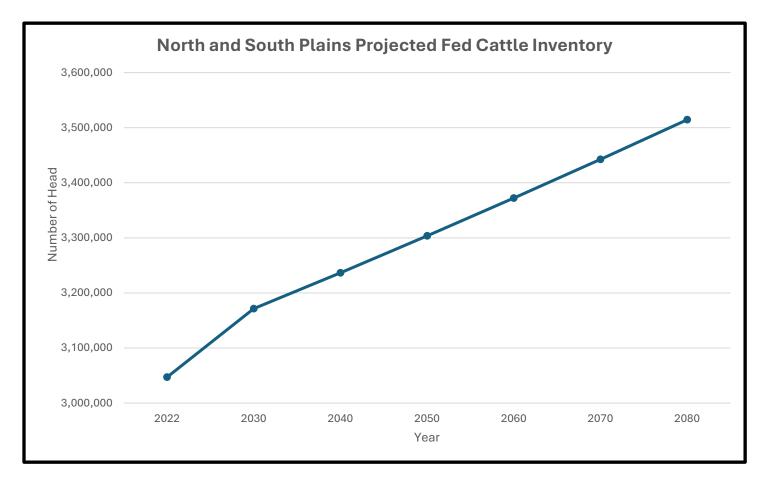
# Feedyard

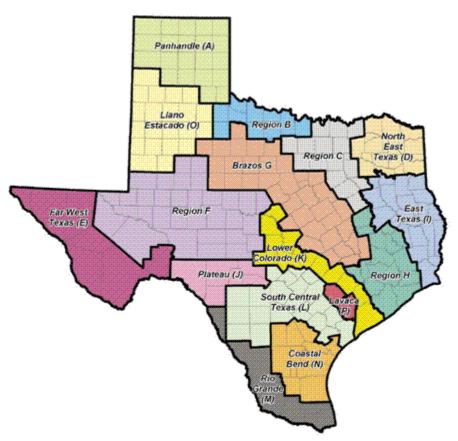
- Hay
  - Pre-Ground or Bales for On-Site Grinding
    - Wheat
    - Forage Sorghum
    - Grass (improved or native)
    - Alfalfa
- Silage
  - Corn
  - Forage Sorghum
  - Small Grains
    - Triticale
    - Wheat
- Cotton Burrs
- Ethanol By-Products
  - DDG's
  - WDG's
  - Sweet Bran/Ramp





### Fed Cattle Inventory







- Availability of Roughages
  - Region Specific
  - Facility Specific
  - Competition With Other Feedyards and Dairies
  - Get What's Available Flexibility
  - Small Percentage of Ration
    - 15%-30% for Starter
    - 10%-15% for Finishing
  - Economics
    - Farmer
    - Feedyard
    - Dairy





- Additional Information on Variety Selection
- Dryland Trials
- Variety Trials
- Water Use Efficiency and Inefficiencies





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