# **Cull Cow Considerations**

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## Normal culling (100 head herd example)

Old     Broken Mouth     Smooth Mouth  Open	5 hd 5-10 hd	
Udder Issues     Sorry Calf/Lost calf     Feet and Leg Issues     Eye Issues     Disposition Issues     Disease     Very Thin     Untrifty     Difficulty Calving	1 hd 1 hd 1 hd 1 hd 1 hd 1 hd	15-20% culled per year

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## Normal culling (15-20% of herd annually)

• Old	32%
<ul> <li>Broken Mouth</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Smooth Mouth</li> </ul>	
Open	33%
<ul> <li>Udder Issues</li> </ul>	2.7%
<ul> <li>Sorry Calf</li> </ul>	3.6%
<ul> <li>Disease</li> </ul>	0.3%
<ul> <li>Eye Issues</li> </ul>	1.8%
<ul> <li>Feet and Leg Issues</li> </ul>	2.9%
<ul> <li>Disposition Issues</li> </ul>	3.6%
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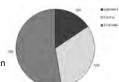
Reason for culling %, adapted from USDA 2008

## Cow Age - No cookbook on when to cull cows.

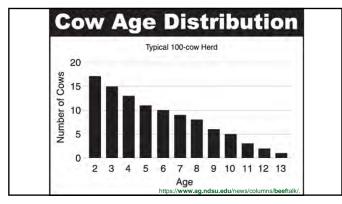
- Examples
  - Cull any open cow over the age of 7
    Cull any cow over the age of 10

  - Cull any cow over the age of 14
- Case by case basis
- Ranch by ranch basis





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## Cow Age - Value of longevity on cow herd

- Shortening the generation interval drives the purebred business
- Generation interval turnover is way overrated in commercial beef
- The breakeven age on a cow is generally between age 6-7
- A cow that will be productive till she is 15 will make me money!

  - Heifers are expensive
     Heifers are less productive

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#### Cow Longevity

Breed	Age
Angus	10.3
Hereford	9.8
Brahman	9.7
Angus x Hereford	11.7
Brahman x Angus	14.7
Brahman x Hereford	13.2

Texas - Rohrer et al., 1988a

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Cow Herd Distribution  Dickinson Research Extension Center							
		(lbs.)					
Two	56	530					
Three	48	573					
Four	44	581					
Five	30	627					
Six	44	620					
Seven	32	599					
Eight	7	643					
Nine	16	607					
Ten	16	582					
Eleven	1	534					
Twelve	1	No calf weaned					

In my observation some of the smallest calves come from old cows....

she needs to raise a calf significantly larger than a heifer will or be gone!

#### Cow Longevity- Are they really productive to an OLD AGE?

Brahman x Hereford Cows Mated to Simmental Bulls

Age	Weaning Wt
3-12 years	565
12-17 years	569

Texas - Gaertner et al., 1992

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## Open - Should you cull a cow for being open?

- Might not be her fault
   Late calf
   Bull fertility?
   Poor BCS as a result of bad winter
   Parasite load?
- Reproduction is lowly heritable
- Generally I will give her one free skip and say it was my fault.
  - But she is now on P
- The second time she is open it is her fault!

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Should	VOU C	ull a	COW	for	raising	а	sorry	calf?
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- Might not be her fault
  - Calf got sick
  - Calf had poor sire
  - · Calf was late born
  - Calf had difficult birth and slow start
- Don't have to weigh calves to know this
  - Leave sorry calves in the pen overnight.
  - Dam will be at the pen in the morning.
  - Identify her and put her on PROBATION

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Udder issues-Does cow udder quality affect calf growth?

	Good Udder	Bad Udder
Weaning weight	446	451
# cows	1742	223

This is true as long as a calf can nurse unassisted within 6 hours. Cows with udder issues should be on PROBATION

Beard et al., 2018

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The decision to cull a cow is not always identical to the decision on when to market a cull cow

- She may go on your short list to cull but the market may not be right to sell her. What are your options?
- Depends a little on reason for culling.....IF that reason is OPEN then
  - Keep her till spring and sell her to the packer/market
  - Feed her to improve condition
  - Move her to a terminal herd/group with all cows for sale immediately

## Cull cows don't always have to go to slaughter

- Place with a bull for 60-120 days
- Sell bred cows in spring in higher market

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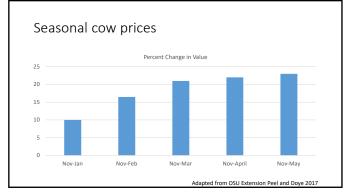
## Thoughts on Marketing Cull Cows

- Straight to the packer
  - You stand the condemnations, trim loss, bruise loss, downers etc
     Paid on carcass value

  - Different standards for different plants
- Livestock market
  - Commission
  - Probably the best bet for most producers



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#### Other considerations

- Tax implications to moving income to next year if you hold cows over
- $\bullet$  A second calving season with cows on PROBATION can simplify management.

  • She gets an ear notch and a Charolais bull the rest of her productive life

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Flip This Cow! Dr. Matt Hersom

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## Flip this Cow

			Out wt,lbs				ADG lb/d
Summer	985	3.1	1229	5.3	93	244	2.6
Fall	951	2.7	1147	4.8	84	196	2.3

Adapted from Hersom personal communication

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## Flip this Cow

	In value, \$	In \$/lb	Out value, \$	Out \$/lb	COG \$/lb	Feed Cost \$	Profit \$/hd
Summer	593	.60	738	.60	.46	108	37
Fall	464	.49	721	.63	.49	94	164

Adapted from Hersom personal communication

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Does cow age affect feeding performance?

	3-4 yr old	5-6 yr old	7-8 yr old	9+ yr old
ADG d 0-14	.04	-1.46	-4.41	-3.92
ADG d 15-28	6.6	6.3	6.9	5.2
ADG d 0-54	4.3	3.7	2.9	2.2

Sawyer et al., 2004

## Effects of feeding cows on carcass traits

	0 days	42 days	84 days
ADG lb/d	0.0	.81	2.2
BCS	4.9	5.4	6.0
Carcass wt, lb	505	576	684
DP, %	47.7	53.4	54.8
REA, sq in	10.0	11.2	12.2
Fat, in	.09	.16	.37
Fat color	5.0	3.9	2.8

Stelzleni et al., 2006

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## Can you feed/flip cows on hay and supplement?

	Hay	Hay plus molasses	Hay plus citrus pulp
Hay intake	35	31	29
Supplement	0	6.4	5.0
ADG, lb/d	1.0	1.6	1.5
Weight gain	114	182	171
Cost, \$/hd	173	228	202
COG, \$/lb	1.52	1.25	1.18

Need roughly a 10\$/cwt gain in cow value just to breakeven

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## Feeding/Flipping Cows

- Requires cheap forage that you have no other use for

  - Still need supplement
     Longer duration of time
- Cheap, dependable feedsource to put them on full feed
- Consider test weighing cows at 28 days and selling non performers

#### Pitfalls to feeding cull cows

- Disease
- Underlying issues that are not visible
- Previous toxic plant
- Parasite load
- Really old cows
- Death loss (can be 10%)
- Social structure



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### Feeding Cull Cows Suggestions

- Short feeding periods (45-60d) optimize feed conversion and body weight gain
- Younger thin cows may have better gain
- Cheapest weight gain occurs from BCS 2.5 to 4.5
- Open cows have fairly low maintenance requirements
- Older cows may have greater mortality (5-10%)
- Profit is highly dependent on upward shifts in market (fall to spring)
- Profit is also highly tied to cheap and underutilized feed resources
- Consider implanting cows with growth implant
- To capitalize on improved carcass traits sell direct to packer

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Current uptick in feed prices will likely not make feeding/flipping cull cows profitable in the short term!

Corn at \$5.67/bu

Will the Central	Beef Plant	reopening	affect
any of this?			

- Might be more demand for FL cows?
- Might have more demand for fed cows?

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#### Current market conditions

- Arcadia Market Report
  - Boner cows 1100-1900 lbs
  - \$75/cwt • Lean cows 850-1200 lbs
  - \$57/cwt
  - Low DP cows 800-1100 lbs \$47/cwt

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## Example one

- 3 year old preg checked in the fall
   Open
   Raised an acceptable calf
   BCS 3.5
   Wt 1000 lbs
   Value in November \$57/cwt= \$570/hd

  - ADG 3 lbs/d x 60d=180 lbs weight gain
     BCS 4.5
     Wt 1180 lbs
     Value in February \$75/cwt= \$885/hd

  - Increase in value \$315/hd /180 lbs= \$1.75/lb value of gain



#### Example two

- 6 year old preg checked in the fall
  - Open
  - Never missed
  - Raised an acceptable calf
     BCS 4.0 barely

  - Sound mouth
  - No defects



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#### Example three

- 13 year old preg checked in the fall
  - Open
  - Never missed
  - Raised an acceptable calf
  - BCS 3.5
  - Missing two teeth
  - No defects



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#### Example four

- 14 year old preg checked in the fall
  - Bred

  - Missed once as a 4 year old Raised an acceptable calf

  - BCS 4.5
  - Short solid mouth
  - No defects



#### Example five

- 16 year old preg checked in the fall
  - Bred
  - Missed once as a 8 year old
  - Raised a below average calfBCS 3.0

  - Broke mouth
  - arthritis



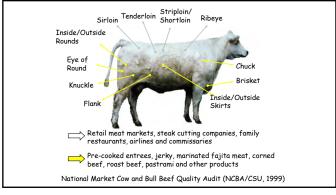
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### A good record keeping system is going to be essential to make culling work

- Cows identified
- Individual cow history
- Like the idea that she will carry that history with her
  - Ear mark
- A good culling program will Simplify management

  - Improve cowherd productivity

  - Improve fertility
     Over time find the cattle that work best for your operation



## Not All Packing Plants Are Created Equal

- Some packers will market as much as 75% of the carcass as whole muscle cuts
- Other packers will specialize in producing only boneless manufacturing beef

• 90% lean, 10% fat (90/10) \$217/cwt • 85% lean, 15% fat (85/15) \$182/cwt • 65% lean, 35% fat (65/35) \$92/cwt • 50% lean, 50% fat (50/50) \$45/cwt

\$45/cwt USDA AMS 1/15/2021

Ideal cull cow BCS is 4.0. All the muscle with minimal fat

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#### Percent of Plants Fabricating Subprimals from Cow and Bull

Primal Region	% of Plants
Rib	100
Loin	100
Round	85.7
Flank	85.7
Chuck	57.1
Brisket	14.3
	Loin Round Flank Chuck

Reported as % of plants that submitted fabrication information  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 

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If you wouldn't want your kids or grandkids to eat it, don't sell it!

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## Culling and Marketing Considerations

• Smooth Mouth CULL
• Feet and Leg Issues CULL\*

• Feet and Leg Issues CULL\*
• Eye Issues CULL\*

• Disease CULL\*
• Very Thin CULL\*

• Unthrifty CULL\*
• Disposition Issues CULL

• Open second time CULL

Open first time

• Old >12 yr

PROBATION PROBATION PROBATION

Broken Mouth
 Udder Issues
 Sorry Calf
 PROBATION
 PROBATION

Sorry CalfPROBATIONDifficulty CalvingPROBATION

\*Sell directly to the packer

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#### SELL PROBATION COWS WHEN

- Market is elevated
- Drought forces herd liquidation
- $\bullet$  To someone that wants them worse than you
- Need Money

