LIVESTOCK NEWSLETTER

November/December 2001 *AS-1*

STARTING WEANED CATTLE ON FEED

Johnny Rossi
Extension Animal Scientist

Before you wean your own cattle or purchase cattle, you should have a well developed receiving plan in place. Purchased cattle are going to have many more health problems than cattle you raise on your farm. Getting purchased cattle to your farm as soon as possible can reduce the economic losses resulting from respiratory diseases.

Cattle should be allowed access to clean water and long-stemmed hay immediately after arrival at your farm. In addition cattle should be allowed to rest a few hours or overnight before processing. The biggest problem with newly weaned calves is that they often will not eat. Calves are stressed by the weaning process and most have never eaten feed from a bunk nor have they consumed any concentrate feedstuffs. Because newly weaned cattle have low feed intakes, the concentration of nutrients in the ration should be increased to compensate for low feed intakes. Calves should be fed a high energy ration with at least 60% concentrate and 16% crude protein. There is an abundance of research demonstrating that newly weaned calves perform better on higher concentrate diets compared with all-roughage or low-concentrate diets. However, sickness is generally increased with higher concentrate diets, but the improvements in a daily gain and feed efficiency makes up for greater sickness costs. Use a total mixed ration if possible. This will keep some calves from eating mostly roughage and other calves from eating mostly grain, and thus causing digestive upsets. Avoid dusty rations because they are unpalatable and can increase the risk of developing respiratory diseases. Also, placing feeders and water troughs along the fence line where calves tend to walk can get cattle started on feed sooner.

Minerals do not differ greatly form normal requirements. Potassium may be especially important for calves that are transported long distances or have been without feed and water for a long period of time. A diet of 1.2% potassium has yielded positive results to highly stressed weaned calves. Grains are poor sources of calcium and the diet should contain a mineral supplement that is high in calcium. Adequate trace minerals are needed in the diet as well. Feeding ionophores are generally not recommended for starting cattle on feed because they decrease feed intake. However, ionophores improve daily gain, feed efficiency and reduce bloat and acidosis problems so they should be included in the diet once cattle are healthy and eating well.

When starting cattle on feed, a rule of thumb is to provide 1.5% body weight of total ration the first day after arrival. Do not increase the amount of feed offered until the calves are consuming this amount of feed. Proper bunk management is critical in preventing digestive disorders when feeding cattle high-concentrate diets. Two simple rules to follow are 1) do not

increase or decrease feed by more than 10% at one time, and 2) do not increase the feed amount two days in a row. Following these rules requires weighing your feed, but it can pay big dividends by limiting digestive disorders and also reduce the amount of wasted feed.

Detecting sickness is another reason to know the feed intake of your cattle. Early detection of sickness is extremely important to a treatment program. Weaning and transporting the calf negatively affects the immune system of the calf. This stress occurs at the same time cattle are being commingled and exposed to many infectious agents. A decrease in feed intake is a good sign that cattle are sick. Feed intake typically begins to drop 24 hours before there is a rise in the animals body temperature. Provide an area for penning sick cattle and make sure they are eating properly before sending them back to the home pen.

IMPORTANCE OF ESTRUS DETECTION IN CATTLE

Timothy W. Wilson
Extension Animal Scientist – Beef Cattle
The University of Georgia

Each year producers strive to increase profits by implementing the best management practices for their operations. Cow/calf producers can focus on many different areas of their operations to lower break-evens and still produce quality calves. Whether natural service or artificial insemination breeding plans are being utilized, simply being accurate with estrus detection can help increase reproductive efficiency.

If natural service is being utilized, knowing when a cow or heifer is in estrus can be very useful in determining her ability to settle and produce calves. If a female continues to show signs of estrus after being exposed to a bull for 2 – 3 cycles, her ability to settle should be evaluated. Since the gestation length in cattle is approximately 283 days and having one calf per year is the production goal of most cow/calf producers, cattle must be bred within the remaining 82 days. Within this 82-day time frame approximately 91% of cows in good body condition should show signs of heat by day 60. If the majority of cattle in the herd are in heat by day 60, this leaves only 22 days or one additional cycle to calve once every 365 days.

Estrus detection is crucial in artificial insemination breeding programs. Without accurate detection, mistakes can increase break-evens and lower overall profits. Costs can be elevated due to wasted straws of semen, technician costs and time. Ultimately, accurate estrus detection should be used to successfully bred cattle with artificial insemination.

One method of estrus detection is visual observation. This method is commonly referred to as the AM/PM rule. This involves checking the cow herd in the morning and the evening for 30 – 45 minutes each time. Cattle that are in heat in the morning will be breed that evening or if in heat in the evening will be breed the following morning. This method is very effective and can be easily implemented.

Some cattle may not show visual signs of heat during the time visual observation is being performed and are very difficult to determine when they cycle. There are many tools available to producers that may help determine when cattle have been in heat. Tail chalk, paint and paste can be applied to the tail head and used to determine if a cow has been active between heat checks. These products are applied to the tail head and the hair is pushed forward. When a cow or bull mounts a cow, the hair is pulled back and stands pointing up. Other tools that can be utilized are patches applied to the tail head, detector animals (gomer bulls, cystic cows and hormone-treated cows) and computerized detection devices.

Determining estrus in cows and heifers can help producers determine which females in their herd have problems breeding. Deciding on the proper method of detection for each individual producer may depend on many factors. Producers can contact their local county agent to help with this decision or call me at (912) 681-5639.

IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SHEEP AND GOATS

Ronnie Silcox
Extension Animal Scientist

As part of a program to eradicate scrapie USDA has implemented new identification requirements that went into effect on November 19, 2001. Scrapie is a fatal disease that affects the central nervous system of sheep and goats. Transmission occurs at lambing and it can take several years for the symptoms of the disease to show up in the infected offspring. The purpose of the new identification program is to make it possible to track affected animal back to their flock of origin. More details on scrapie can be found at the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service web page (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/scrapie).

Effective November 19, 2001 all breeding sheep and any sheep over 18 months of age must be officially identified before they enter interstate commerce. In brief, federal requirements are:

1) Cull ewes or rams that are sold in livestock markets must be identified.

2) All sexually intact show sheep must be identified if they are shown in any show that might have sheep from another state on site.

3) Breeding sheep sold out of state must be identified.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GEORGIA 4-H AND FFA EXHIBITORS:

Junior exhibitors have to meet the same requirement as anyone else, but need to be aware of the following:

Scrapie is transmitted at birth. Most of our shows have some sheep that were born out of state. **Expect every show in Georgia to require official ID.**

Current Breeding Sheep Exhibitors - an official USDA ID will be required for ewes or rams showing in shows after November 19, 2001(including the state show in February). Exhibitors who own breeding ewes now will need to fill out the accompanying form, order tags from USDA and get a flock number, unless the sheep were tagged by the producer with an official USDA tag.

Exhibitors buying lambs for future shows - lambs, whether shown as breeding sheep or market lambs, should be tagged by the breeder (flock of birth). If you are the breeder, you need to get a flock number and tags. You are required to maintain a record of all ewes or rams you own for at least five (5) years. You should record and keep the following information:

USDA tag #, breed, sex, age, date of purchase and the name and address of seller.

Club lamb producers should tag lambs that are sold and provide the above information to the buyer.

It is important that you keep these records on sheep you purchase. For animals born after January 1, the flock of birth must be listed on certificates of veterinary inspection (health papers) when animals cross state lines.

Official ID tags can be ordered with the accompanying form from USDA, APHIS, VS. There is no charge for these tags. You can request either a metal tag or a plastic tag. You should order at least enough tags to last for the next two years.

Tags are assigned to a specific flock. Do not give tags to other sheep producers or borrow tags from other flocks.

Purebred breeders can use registry papers and tattoos to meet the ID requirement, but they must register their tattoo prefix. For more information on this option contact USDA, APHIS, VS.

GOAT IDENTIFICATION

Goats can get scrapie, but it is rare. ID requirements for goats are not as strict as for sheep. Most of the goats in Georgia at this time do not require official ID.

Commercial meat goats or "low-risk commercial goats" do not require official ID.

Registered bucks and does need official ID.

Bucks and does that are exhibited in livestock shows need an official ID.

Bucks or does that have resided with sheep must be identified with official ID.

MORE INFORMATION:

This article is a brief overview of the program. More details are available at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/scrapie

http://www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie

IDENTIFICATION TAG REQUEST FORM

Owner Name _____

Farm Name _____

Address _____

City _____ , Georgia

Zip Code _____

County _____

Phone Number Home_____ Work_____

Primary Breed _____

Flock Size (Breeding) _____

Number of Tags (circle the number) **100 200 300 400 500 Other Amount** _____

(Request enough tags to identify breeding sheep in the flock or breeding sheep that are sold over the next 2 to 3 years).

Type of Tag **Plastic or Metal**

☐ Send me information on the Scrapie Flock Certification Program.

☐ My sheep are identified with a registration tattoo. Please send me information on using registration tattoos to meet the identification requirements. My tattoo is_____

☐ Send me information on purchasing other types of approved tags.

Return this form to the following address

USDA, APHIS, VS
1498 Klondike Road, Suite 200
Conyers, GA 30094

Or you may FAX this form to 770-483-9000
Or phone 1-866-873-2824

WHY USE POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE IN FISH PONDS?

Gary J. Burtle
Tifton, GA

Many fish producers us potassium permanganate in their fish ponds, but it is important to choose the correct time to apply and the correct amount to apply. Potassium permanganate is an oxidizing chemical that has been utilized for many common problems in the past. Some people may have used it to treat drinking water to remove iron or manganese or sulfide odor. Others may remember when it was used in the veterinary industry to treat cattle. It has even been used as a treatment for fungus of the foot. As with most chemical, the use of potassium permanganate is regulated. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has examined this chemical and allows it to be utilized as an oxidizing agent in pond water. U.S. Food and Drug Administration is currently examining the chemical as a treatment for fish diseases.

Oxidation is needed in ponds with high levels of organic matter, organic chemicals, or odors. One common use for potassium permanganate is the detoxification of the fish killing chemical, rotenone. Potassium permanganate was once thought to generate oxygen for use to raise low dissolved oxygen levels. However, the evolution of oxygen from the decomposition of the permanganate ion is rather slow and does not contribute enough oxygen fast enough to help with dissolved oxygen depletion in fish ponds. Organic material from wasted feed or decomposing plants can be oxidized using potassium permanganate. This important use has other results that include removing food for bacteria, fungus, and protozoans that might be in the pond water. Also, planktonic algae are killed and decomposed by potassium permanganate since the oxidizing effect is not able to differentiate between types of organic material.

Potassium permanganate treatments must consider the "permanganate demand" of the water, or the amount of organic material that must be oxidized. Two methods have been recommended for determining the treatment amount. The first is to determine the permanganate demand of the water using five containers with one gallon of the water, adding amounts of a permanganate stock solution, then determining the color change. The amount needed to change the water to a pink tint is the amount corresponding to the rate of application. The stock solution can be prepared by adding ½ teaspoon of potassium permanganate to a gallon of clear water, preferably distilled water. This solution is 1,000 mg/L (ppm) and by adding this solution to the gallon of pond water a color change can be determined. Use the following amounts:

Rate:	2 ppm	4 ppm	6 ppm	8 ppm	10 ppm
Milliliters stock solution:	7 mL	14 mL	21 mL	28 mL	35 mL

When the rate has been determined, apply 2.7 pounds of potassium permanganate per acre-foot for each ppm of the rate. Apply the chemical evenly over the pond surface using a boat in order to avoid creating hot spots. Aerator application is not recommended for potassium permanganate.

The second method of application involves a minimum dose of 2 ppm repeated until the water color changes to a pink tint. This application involves more labor than a single application but allows gradual application in order to reduce possible stress to the catfish in the pond that is treated. Applications can be repeated at 24 hr or 48 hr intervals until the pond has a pink tint for 20 minutes after application. Ponds that do not change color after 3 or 4 applications usually have dense algal blooms which contain enough organic material to consume the potassium permanganate as it is applied. It is very important to apply the chemical by boat across the entire pond. Application of 2 ppm behind an aerator does not allow the entire pond to receive treatment.

Chemical application devices can be utilized to make potassium permanganate application easier. The best for treating large ponds is a commercially manufactured chemical boat. The chemical is added to a box in the center of the boat which allows pond water to mix with and distribute the chemical. Another method is to use a venturi boat bailer to siphon chemical solution from a container in the boat into the propeller vortex. This method works well with ponds of 5 acres or smaller. Also, a drum can be fitted with a bulkhead fitting that is attached to a 10 foot piece of PVC pipe. The pipe has holes drilled into it so that the chemical solution can drain out of the drum. A wire or rope connecting the end of the pipe to the drum keeps the pipe horizontal and a valve in the pipe allows the chemical flow to be regulated. Containers used to hold liquid on a boat should be well secured and covered to avoid splashing or spilling.

Potassium permanganate cost can be reduced by purchasing the chemical in bulk. The range of cost falls between about $1.50 and $3.00 per pound. A 6 ppm treatment can cost more than $1,000 per 10 acre pond. Application of potassium permanganate should be considered based on accurate determination of the problem at hand. The presence of a fish disease organism that must have organic matter for food is one type of problem that suggests a potassium permanganate treatment. If the fish producer cannot verify the need to treat, a sample of fish and water from the pond should be submitted the county agent, fish specialist or Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory for examination.

2001 CALHOUN BULL EVALUATION CENTER
84-DAY REPORT

Dan T. Brown
Extension Animal Scientist

As the cattle industry progresses into an area of specialization and specific marketing it is becoming ever increasingly necessary to produce better performing cattle with known genetics.

An excellent way to improve a Producer's calf crop and provide a known genetic base for performance is through the use of a performance tested bull. An outstanding source of bulls of various breeds is available through the Georgia Bull Testing Program.

Approximately one hundred bulls consisting of nine breeds will be available at the sale in Calhoun, Georgia on Thursday, December 13, 2001. Results through 84 days for the 149 bulls on test are as follows:

BREED	NUMBER OF BULLS	ON TEST WT.	4-DAY WT.	84-DAY GAIN	4-DAY DG	84-DAY WDA
ANGUS	93	832	1184	351	.18	3.42
BEEFMASTER	2	681	1045	364	.33	3.32
CHAROLAIS	25	772	1156	384	.58	3.31
GELBVIEH	4	774	1114	339	.04	3.51
HEREFORD	3	809	1118	309	.68	3.12
LIMOUSIN	3	670	1010	341	.06	3.12
PIEDMONTESE	2	616	1003	387	.61	3.16
RED ANGUS	2	785	1195	411	.89	3.31
SIMMENTAL	15	899	1246	347	.13	3.71
AVERAGES	149	818	1174	356	.24	3.42

Be sure to mark December 13th, 2001 on your calendar to attend the sale at the Calhoun Bull Evaluation Center.

The University of Georgia Cattlemen's Association will be hosting the First Annual Bulldawg Show, February 1st and 2nd on the UGA campus. The event will be held in the new Livestock Instructional Arena from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. All cattle must be registered and in the barn by 10:00 AM on the day of the show. There will be no late fees.

Entry forms and general information can be downloaded from the following web address: http://ugacescn.ces.uga.edu/attachment/cattleshow.html. Any questions can be sent to Carole Hicks (clh@arches.uga.edu) or Rachel Postin (rptiger32@aol.com).

Come Show Between the Hedges!

2001 STATE MARKET LAMB SHOW RESULTS

SHOWMANSHIP

Class No. 1
Abigail Mulkey ..... Clint Cawley ..... Decatur 4H

Class No. 2
Kate Josey ..... Leanna Morgan ..... Franklin 4H

Class No. 3
Brock Bailey ..... Kathy Roberts ..... Decatur 4H

Class No. 4
Aaron Sutherland ..... Will Cabe ..... Gordon 4H

Class No. 5
Patrick Savelle ..... Jodi Cawley ..... Oconee 4H

Class No. 6
Elizabeth Barr ..... Elton Baldy ..... Carroll 4H

Class No. 7

Class No. 8

Class No. 9

Class No. 10

Class No. 11

Class No. 12

First Year Show

Class No. 1
Kristen Metcalf ..... Darah Moss ..... Turner FFA

Class No. 2
Bo St. Clair ..... Elizabeth Mulkey ..... Stephens 4H

Class No. 3
Trent Hester ..... Emmalee Scott ..... Mitchell 4H

Class No. 4

Class No. 5

Class No. 6

CHAMPION *First Year Exhibitor*:
Emmalee Scott
Heard 4H

RESERVE CHAMPION *First Year Exhibitor*:
Megan Steed
Morgan 4H

COUNTY GROUP OF FIVE
Elbert 4H
Catoosa FFA
Oconee 4H

Morgan 4H
Oconee 4H

BREEDERS SPECIAL:
Larry Foster
Clinton TN

Cypress Meadows Farm
Tifton, GA

Class 1
Kristen Metcalf
Turner 4H

Class 2
Brittni Mae Green ..... Morgan 4H

Class 3
Bo Bazemore ..... Screven 4H

Class 4
Trent Cawley .....

Class 5
Erin Barr .....

Class 6
Elizabeth Barr .....

Division 1
Champion
Kristen Metcalf
Turner FFA

Reserve Champion
Erin Barr
Carroll 4H

GA B&B Champion
Kristen Metcalf
Turner FFA

GA B&B Reserve Champion
Brittni Mae Green
Morgan 4H

Class 7
Will Cabe ..... Anna Daniel ..... Franklin 4H .....

Class 8
Michael Tanner ..... Angel Moore ..... Turner FFA .....

Class 9
Kaitlyn Cawley ..... Brock Bailey ..... Tift 4H .....

Class 10

Class 11

Class 12

Division 2
Champion
Kaitlyn Cawley
Tift 4H
Reserve Champion
Brock Bailey
Decatur 4H

GA B&B Champion
Kaitlyn Cawley
Tift 4H

GA B&B Reserve Champion

Michael Tanner
Turner FFA

Class 13
Brock Bailey ..... Decatur 4H

Class 14
Sally Stewart ..... Oconee 4H

Class 15
Bo St. Clair ..... Stephens 4H

Class 16
David Rice ..... Walton 4H

Class 17
Robert Hibbs ..... Oconee 4H

Class 18
Garrett White ..... Hart 4H

Division 3
Champion
Brock Bailey
Decatur 4H

Reserve Champion
Garrett White
Hart 4H

GA B&B Champion
David Rice
Walton 4H

GA B&B Reserve Champion
Robert Hibbs
Oconee 4H

Class 19
Kaitlyn Cawley ..... Tift 4H

Class 20
Meredeth Webb ..... Elbert 4H

Class 21
Clint Cawley ..... Turner FFA

Class 22
Elizabeth Mulkey ..... Decatur 4H

Class 23
Ryan Phillips ..... Oconee 4H

Class 24
Lindsay Josey ..... Franklin 4H

Division 4
Champion

Kaitlyn Cawley
Tift 4H

Reserve Champion
Clint Cawley
Tift 4H

GA B&B Champion
Kaitlyn Cawley
Tift 4H

GA B&B Reserve Champion
Clint Cawley
Tift 4H

Class 25
Rachel Langley ..... Clint Cawley ..... Heard 4H

Class 26
Leanna Morgan ..... Aaron Sutherland ..... Harris 4H

Class 27
Ash Bailey ..... Jodie Cawley ..... Bainbridge FFA

Class 28

Class 29

Class 30

Division 5
Champion
Aaron Sutherland
Gordon 4H
Reserve Champion
Jodi Cawley
Turner FFA

GA B&B Champion
Aaron Sutherland
Gordon 4H

GA B&B Reserve Champion
Jodi Cawley
Turner FFA

Class 31
Angie Dennis ..... Chelsea Givens ..... Oconee 4H

Class 32
Bridgette Morel ..... LFO FFA

Class 33

Class 34
Lacy Stephens ..... Oconee 4H

Class 35
Kobe Wall ..... Telfair 4H

Class 36
Angie Dennis .....

Division 6

Champion
Kobe Wall
Telfair 4H

Reserve Champion
Brigette Morel
LFO FFA

GA B&B Champion
Kobe Wall
Telfair 4H

GA B&B Reserve Champion
Elton Baldy
Elbert 4H

GRAND CHAMPION
Kobe Wall
Telfair 4H

Reserve Grand Champion
Brigette Morel
LFO FFA

GA B&B Champion
Kobe Wall
Telfair 4H

GA B&B Reserve Champion
Aaron Sutherland
Gordon 4H

GEORGIA JUNIOR STATE LIVESTOCK SHOWS

ENTRY DEADLINES

2001 Market Lamb Record Books ..... December 1, 2001

2002 State Market Hog Show - Perry, GA ..... December 1, 2001

2002 State Breeding Sheep Show - Perry, GA ..... December 1, 2001

2002 Beef and Swine Quiz Bowls ..... February 1, 2002

2002 Junior National Banquet Adult Ticket Reservation ..... February 6, 2002
(Order Form will be sent in January, 2002)

2001-2002 Market Hog Record Books ..... April 1, 2002

2001-2002 Steer/Beef Heifer, and Dairy Heifer Record Books ..... April 1, 2002

STOCKERING TIPS, OBSERVATIONS and RESEARCH RESULTS

Dan T. Brown
Extension Animal Scientist

_ Key factor for profit – buying low, selling high.
Normally, buy – sell margin must be $10 – 12/cwt or less.

_ If calves are costing $475/head or higher do not stocker.

_ Summer stockering is normally not profitable.

_ Average Daily Gain (ADG) normally should be 1.75 and up for profitability.

_ Deworm 1 to 2 times depending upon length of ownership.

_ Heifers can be a very good option (buy / sell margin).

_ Heifers normally perform .2 to .4 lb. less ADG than steers.

_ MGA for heifers (.5mg/hd/day) – plus .13 ADG.

_ Deworming stockers results in an increase of .15 - .20 ADG.

_ Ionophore (Rumensin, Bovatec, etc.) provides .2 - .3 ADG increase and an 8 – 10% increase in feed efficiency (FE).
- Bovatec (50 mg/day) - plus .22 ADG, 8.5% FE.
- Rumensin on Bermuda grass – plus .25 ADG.
- Rumensin on Fall Fescue – plus .45 ADG.
- Rumensin vs. Bovatec – Control 2.14, Rumensin 2.36, and Bovatec 2.27 ADG.

_ Implanting results in 20 – 30 pounds extra gain
- Ralgro – plus .42 ADG (3.52 vs. 3.10 on Winter Annuals plus grain).
- Implants normally provide 15 – 20% improvements in ADG.
- Synovex H 2.45 vs. Ralgro 2.29 ADGs (heifers).

_ Feeding protein (SBM) while grazing permanent forages is economical – plus .3 - .4 ADG.

_ Protein source study (28% protein supplement).
- Poultry Litter (1.5 lb.) 1.78 ADG
- Brewers Grain (2.0 lb.) 2.16 ADG
- Soybean Mean (1.5 lb.) 2.18 ADG
- Urea (with corn) 1.98 ADG

_ Whole Soybeans can be fed (but not with any NPN) –
comparable performance to SBM or CSM.

_ Whole Cottonseed can be fed – 2-3 lbs./day.

_ Soy Hulls is an excellent feed source. Equal or superior to corn as energy source.
- Plus .05 ADG vs. corn (3-yr. study) with only ½ as much SBM needed.
- Soy Hulls (with silage) 2.65 ADG
- Soy Hulls plus Hay – 2.04 ADG (2-yr. avg. with heifers).

_ Brewer's Grain (wet) plus Hay – 1.83 ADG (2 yr. with heifers).

_ Hominy Feed – equal to corn for ADG (2.36 with heifers).

_ Corn Gluten Feed – equal to corn plus SBM for ADG (2.35 with heifers).

_ Winter Annuals average performance – 1.75- 2.25 ADG
- Winter Annuals plus Silage (2.90 vs. 2.41).
- Corn (2 lbs./day) with Winter Annuals – plus up to .73 ADG.
- Corn plus peanut skins - plus .30 ADG.

_ Summer Annuals average performance – 1.25-1.75 ADG

_ Sorghum grain may be used as an energy source (must be rolled or ground)
– minus .1 ADG vs. Corn

_ Cool Season Grasses (Fescue, Fescue/Clover) average performance – 1.5 – 2.0 ADG

_ Continuous vs. Rotational grazing – Continuous.

_ Warm Season Grasses
- 3 yr. avg. Coastal 1.52, Tift 44 1.56, Callie 1.76 ADG. Callie also did better when over seeded – 2.0 ADG vs. 1.76 for the others
- Coastal vs. Tift 78 (2 yr.) – Tift 78 did 1.57 ADG with 20.9% more steer days/acre to 1.37 for Coastal.
- Coastal 1.63 ADG vs. Tift 85 1.70 ADG (3 yr. Avg.)
- Bahia Grass - .86 ADG (2-yr. avg. for heifers).
- Performance of Bahia or Coastal over seeded Rye grass 1.2 ADG Sub Clover 1.62 White Clover 1.19

_ Death loss must be kept as low as possible – less than 3%. Ideally less than 1% for profitability.

_ Stocker and market in truck load lots – 50,000 lbs.