



Natural Resources Conservation Service  
WASHINGTON

# ANM26 – Managing calving to coincide with forage availability

## CSP Enhancement Washington State Supplement

**Land Use Applicability:** Pastureland, Rangeland

May 2013

Client/Operating Unit:

Tract Number:

Farm/Ranch Location:

Farm Number:

Specifications Date:

Field Number(s):

Planned Installation Date:

Proposed Treatment Acres:

### Enhancement Description:

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This enhancement uses a controlled breeding season to match livestock nutrient requirements to available pasture forage and reduce supplemental feeding. This enhancement is applicable to all grazing livestock.

### Benefits

Managing calving to coincide with the production of palatable, high quality pasture matches forage availability to the peak nutrient needs of beef cows and allows nursing calves to use pasture for much of their growth. The result is improved animal health for lactation and reproduction, lower calf death losses and more efficient use of labor and resources. Matching livestock feed requirements to when forage is most abundant and of the highest quality reduces dependency on supplemental feed, and it saves energy associated with hay production and harvest.

### Conditions Where Enhancement Applies

This enhancement applies to all pasture or range land use acres.

### Criteria for managing calving to coincide with forage availability

Based on forage type and season of growth, use Land Grant University (LGU) and/or state developed recommendations for controlled breeding and calving seasons (single and/or split) to plan the start and end dates for calving that will match the operation's herd requirements with forage availability. This enhancement recognizes that time is needed to adjust the controlled breeding and calving season for the operation. The desired start and end dates for calving are based on:

1. Calving (within a herd) taking place within a 90-day or less time period, and
2. Calving occurring four to six weeks prior to initial availability of good quality pasture.

#### Additionally,

1. Cow – calf pairs are on or are moved to pasture as soon as possible after birth (e.g., they are not left in dry lots or small calving pastures for extended time periods),
2. 50% of breeding females are transitioned by the third year of the contract, and
3. 75% of breeding females are transitioned by the end of the contract period.

### Layout Sketch & Drawing (Provide sketch, drawings, maps, and/or aerial photographs.)

- Geo-referenced field map with all delineated treatment areas where CSP Enhancement ANM26 is to be applied.

### Adoption Requirements

This enhancement is considered adopted when a participant's cattle breeding season coincides with the LGU and/or state developed recommended controlled breeding and calving seasons.

## Documentation Requirements

Document annually by herd the:

1. Percentage of breeding females with a projected calving date that falls within the established calving period,
2. Number of calf births occurring between the desired start and end dates,
3. Dominant forage type grazed, and
4. Acres of available pasture or range.

## References\*:

Clark, T.C., D.C. Adams, G.P. Lardy and T.J. Klopfenstein. 1997. Matching Calving Dates with Forage Nutrients: Production and Economic Impacts. Range Beef Cow Symposium – Paper 166, 10 pages. Rapid City, SD.

Kruse, R.E., M.W. Tess, E.E. Grings, R.E. Short, R.K. Heitschmidt, W.A. Phillips and H.S. Mayeu. 2008. Evaluation of Beef Cattle Operations Utilizing Different Seasons of Calving, Weaning Strategies, Postweaning Management, and Retained Ownership. The Professional Animal Scientist Vol. 24, no. 4: 319-327.

Sprott, L.R., G.E. Selk and D.C. Adams. 2001. Review: Factors Affecting Decisions on when to Calve Beef Females. Professional Animal Scientist Vol. 17 no. 4: 238-246.

### Field Office Technical Guide:

eFOTG, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/>

\* Some online documents may take several minutes to download.

## State Supplemental Information

States need to identify the grazing season

**The grazing season for managing calving to coincide with forage availability is April 1 to October 31.**

