

Drought Effects and Economic Impacts on Beef Cattle and Ranching

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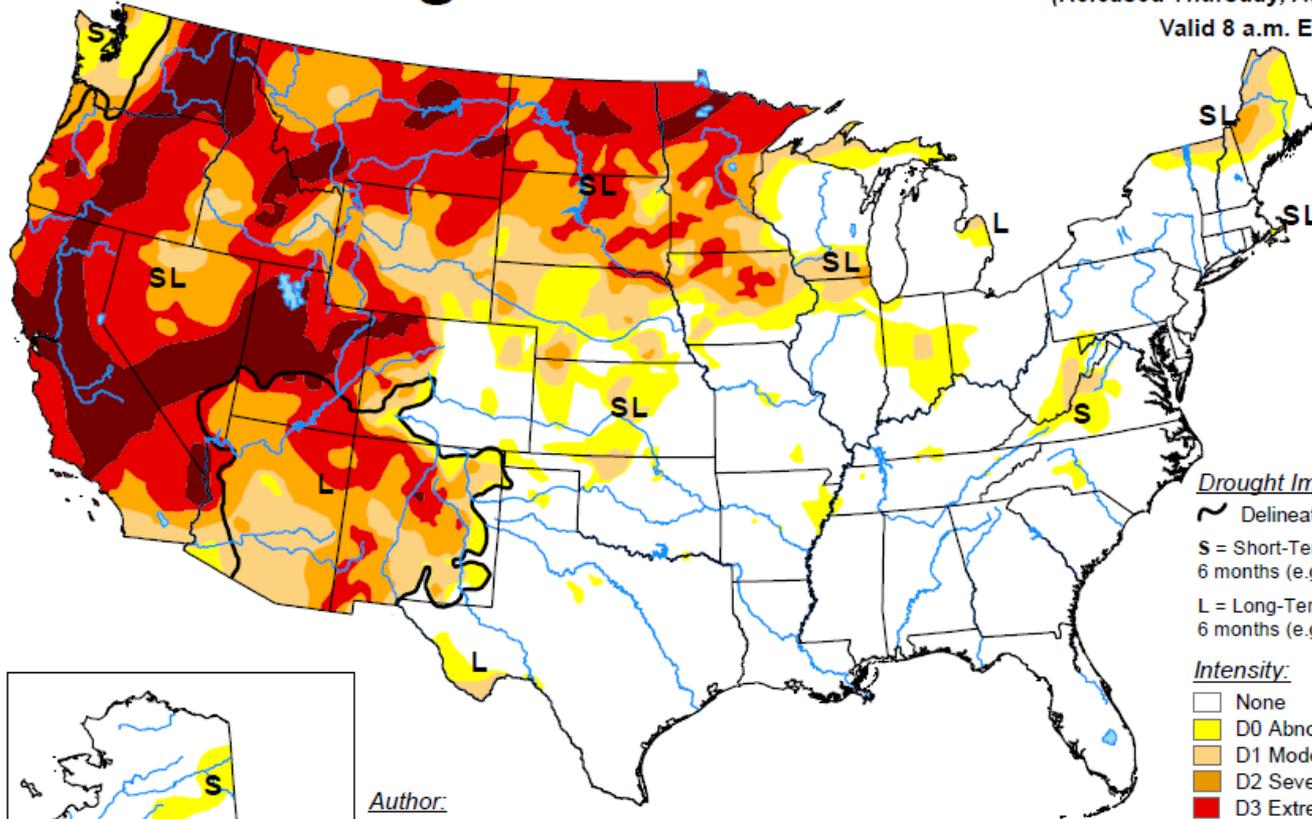


U.S. Drought Monitor

August 24, 2021

(Released Thursday, Aug. 26, 2021)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

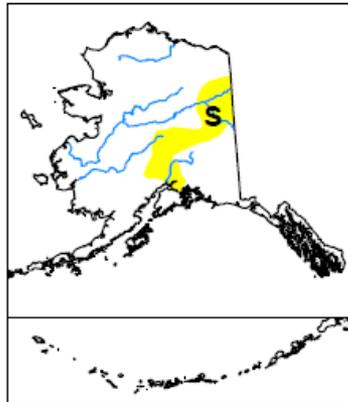


Drought Impact Types:

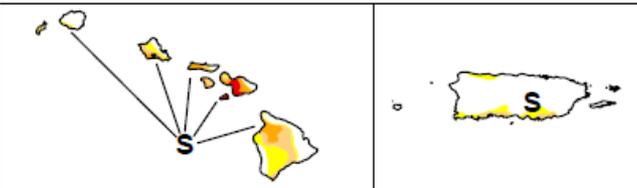
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought



Author:
Curtis Riganti
National Drought Mitigation Center



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



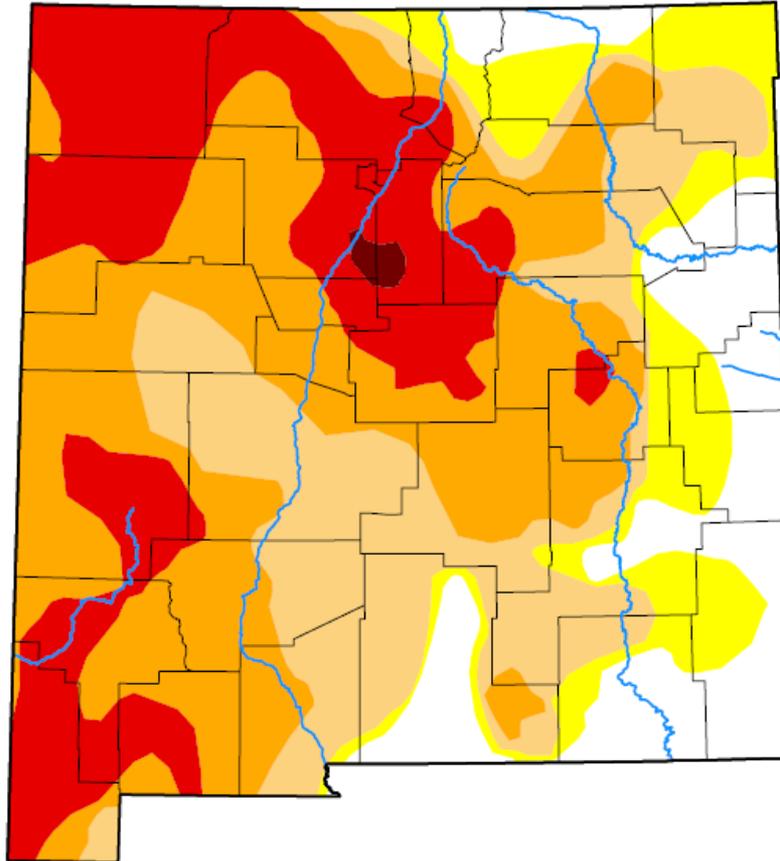
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U.S. Drought Monitor New Mexico

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Impact of drought

- Lack of water will increase, in short-term, forage quality
- Long-term forage quality declines
- Forage quantity declines due to lack of growth
 - Reduced forage intake – harder to digest
- Water quality declines
 - Potential increase in minerals/ Total Dissolved Solids
 - Decreased water intake = decrease forage intake
 - Decreased milk production

Drought management

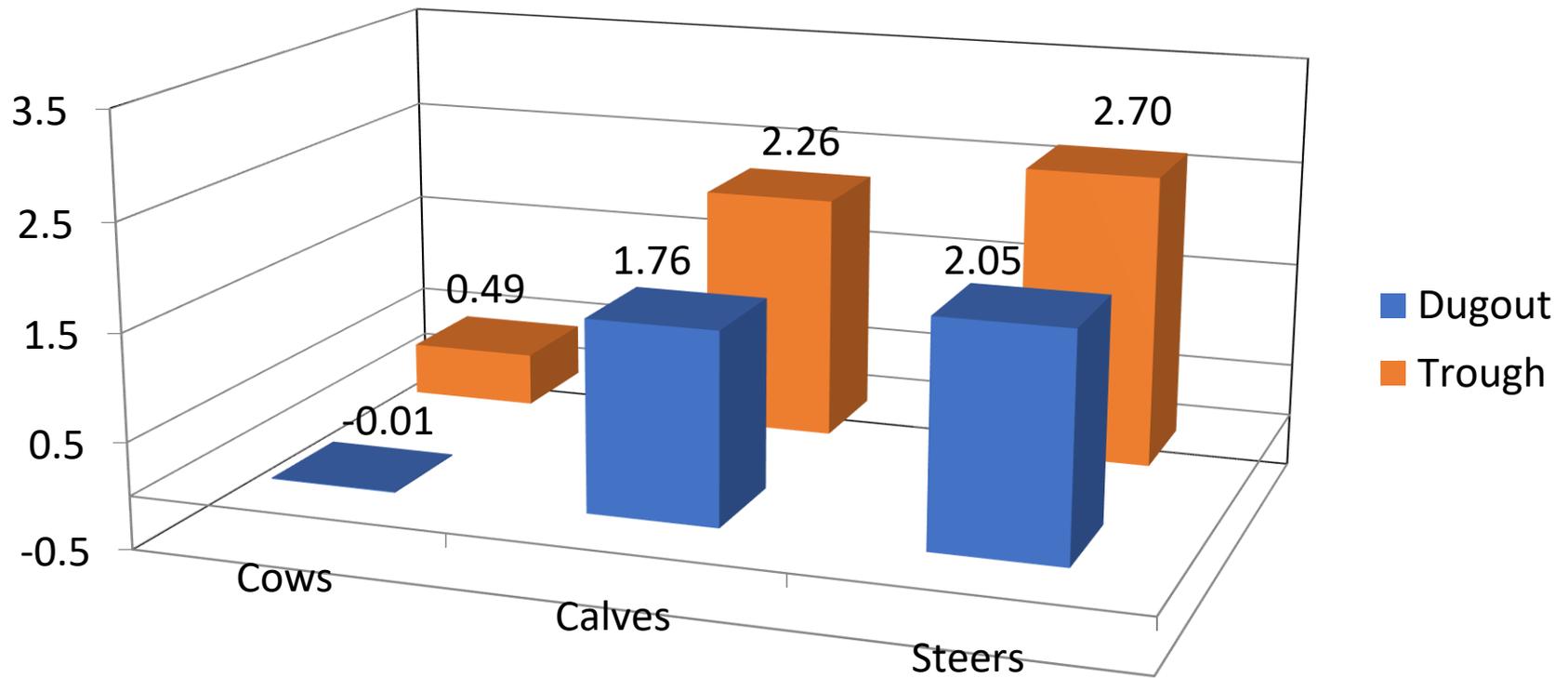
- **Early wean offspring**
 - **Weaning and selling offspring early will save grazing for COWS**
 - As calves mature, their consumption of grass increases
 - Milk production ceases and lowers maintenance requirements
- **Creep feeding calves**
 - Expensive supplements made to replace milk and some grass
- **Place animals in a pen and feed stored feeds**
 - Expensive during a drought due to limited supplies and increased demand
- **Cull low productivity animals**
 - Old then young

WATER

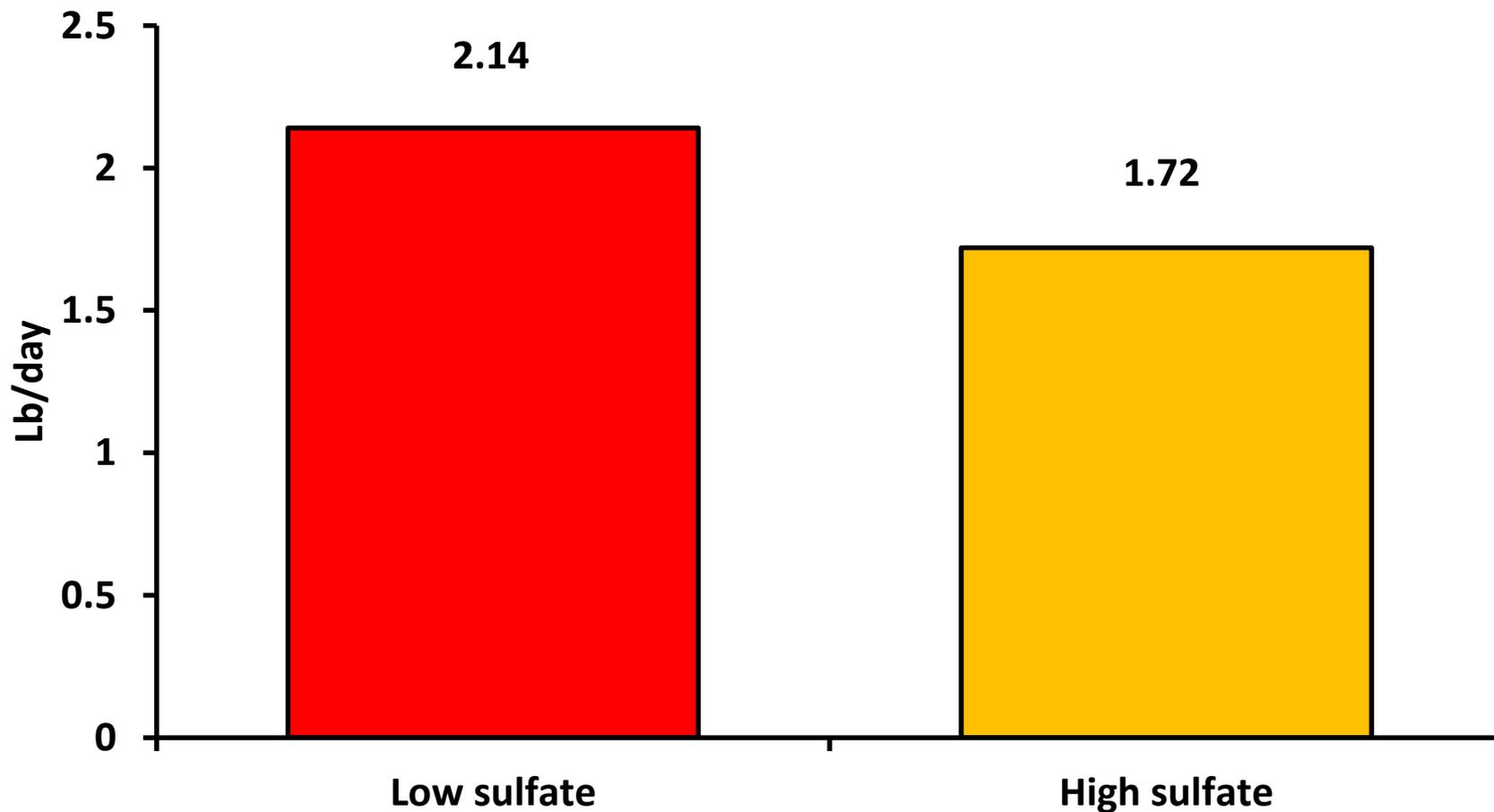


https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3e/Drinking_cow,_River_Thames.jpg

Weight gain



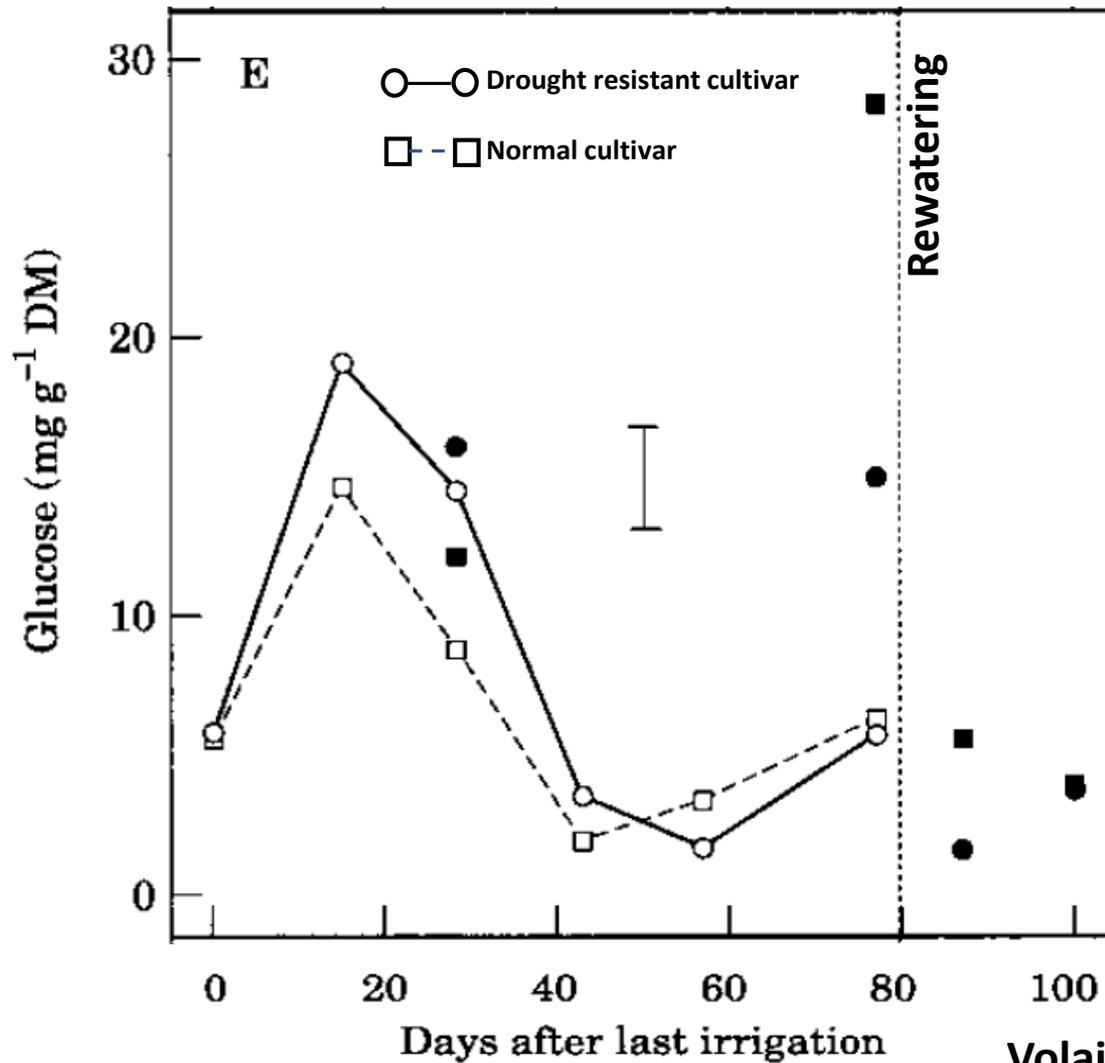
Effects of water sulfates on daily gain in grazing steers



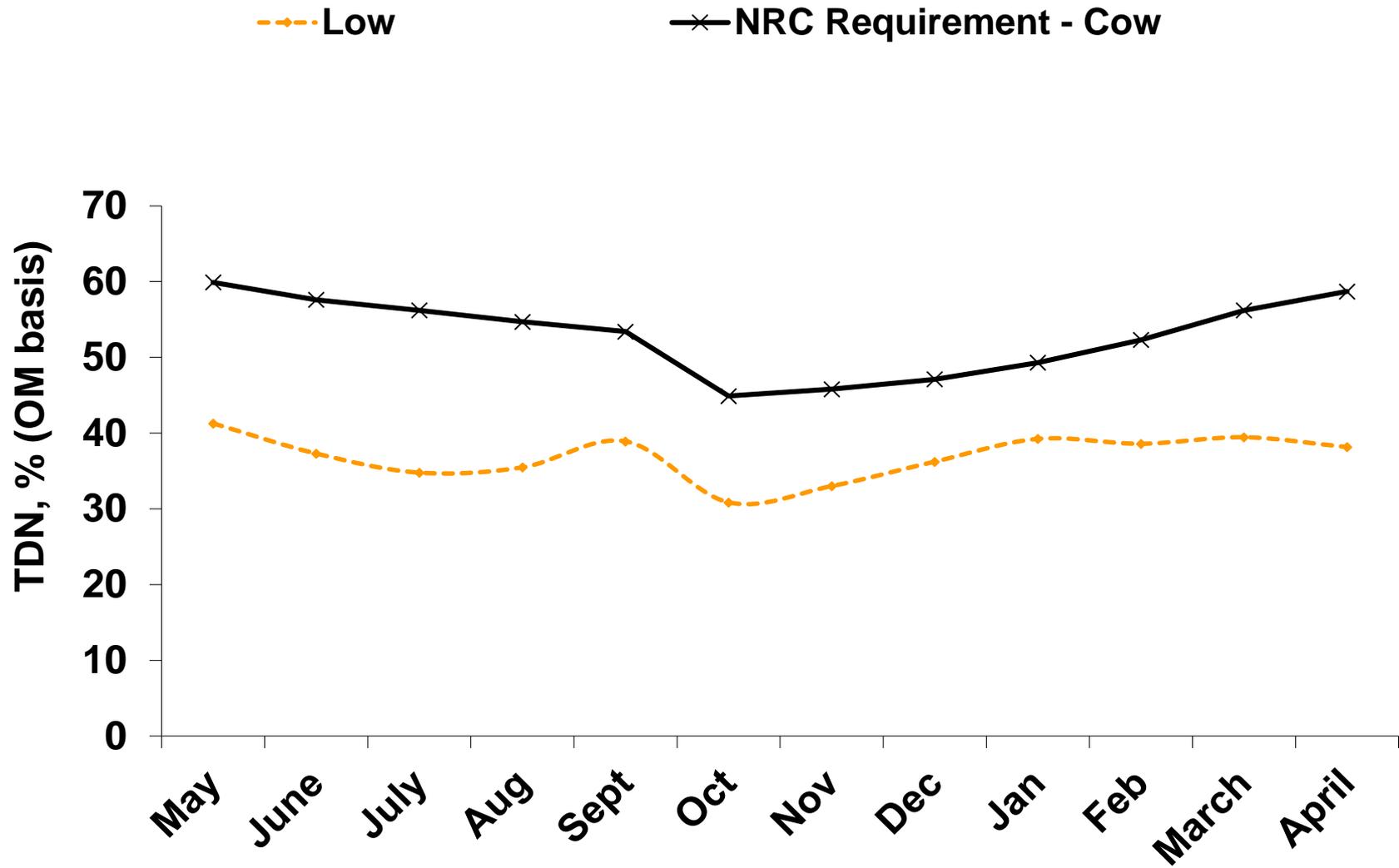


Forage

Carbohydrate content of tillers



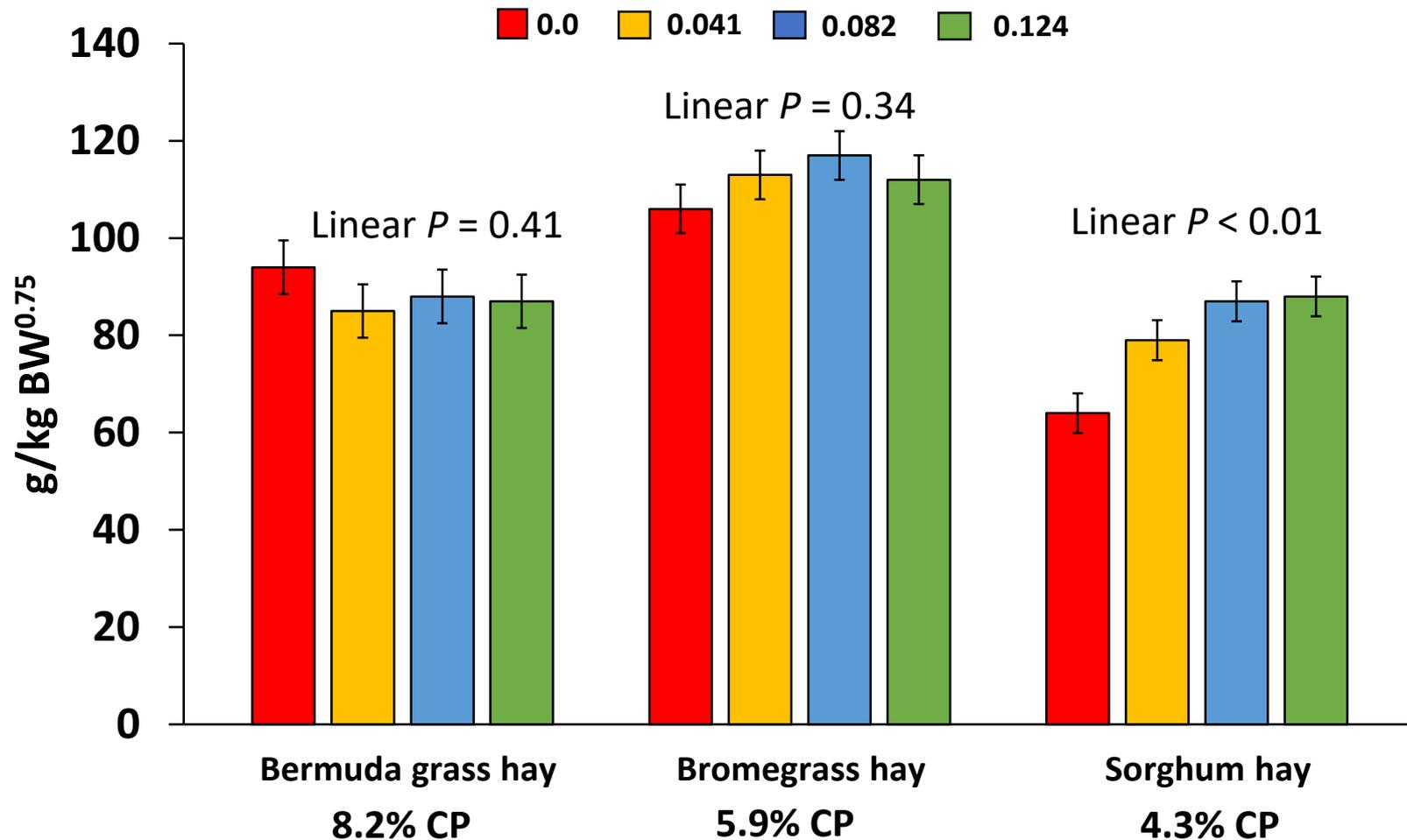
Corona Forage Quality in bad years over the course of 18 yrs



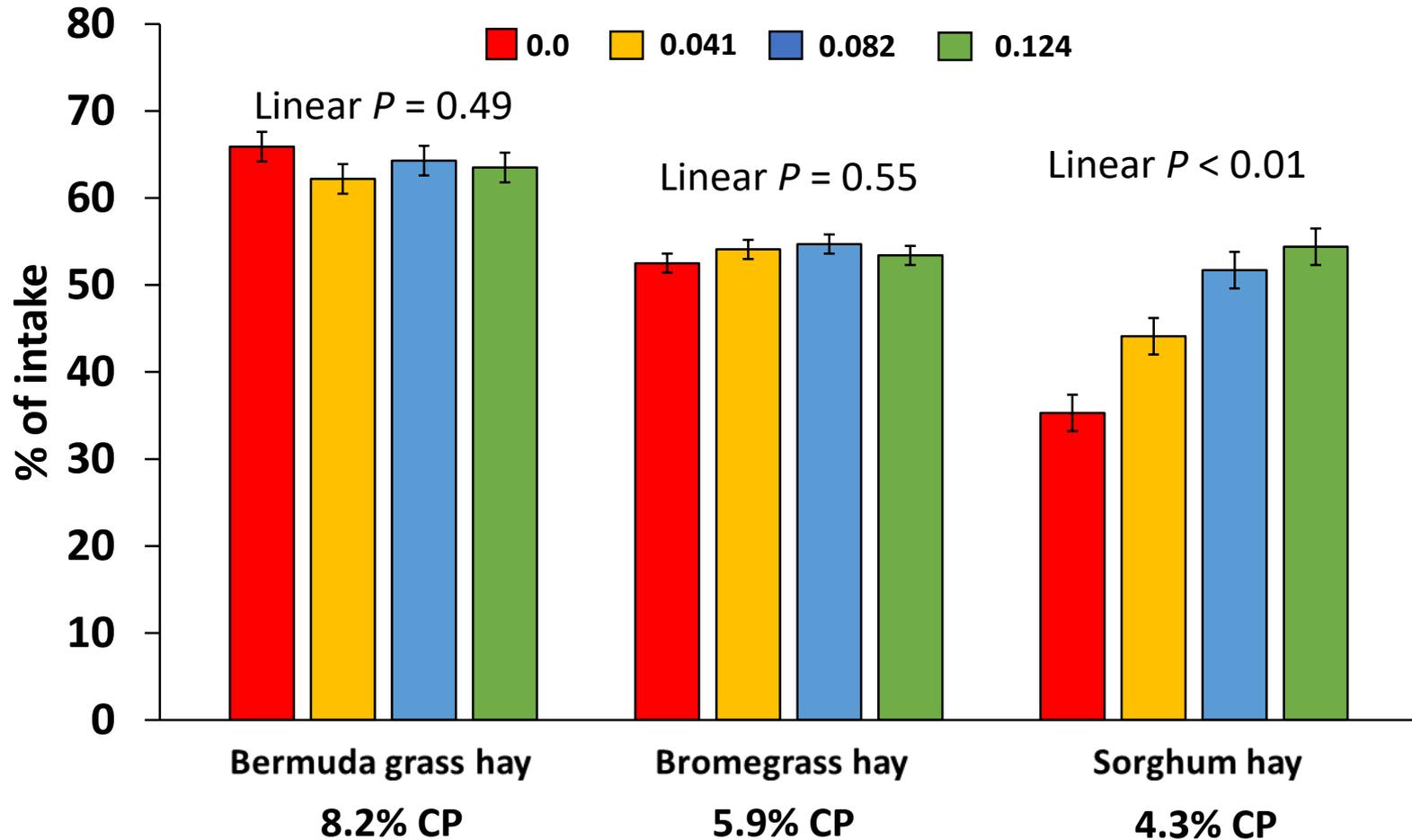
SUPPLEMENTATION



Effects of additional rumen degradable protein (% BW) on forage OM intake



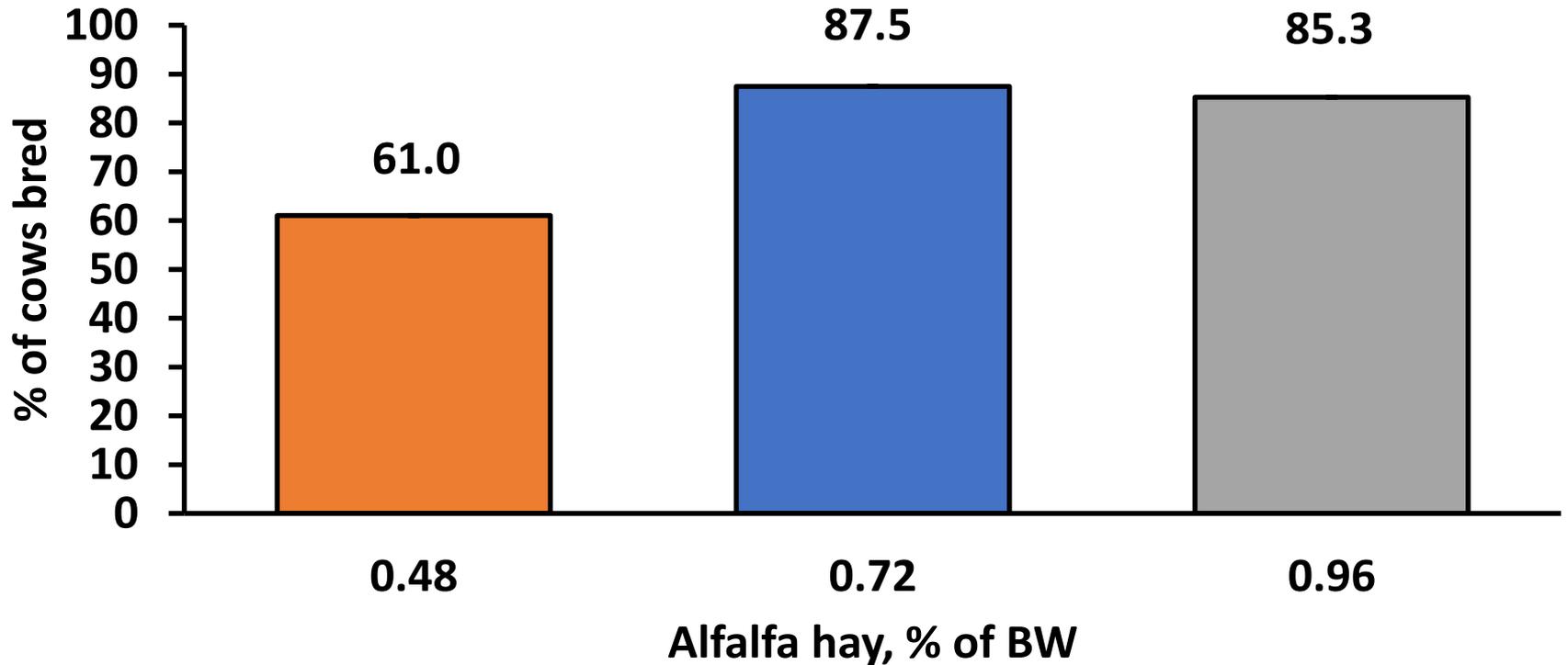
Effects of additional ruminally degradable protein (% BW) on total tract NDF digestion



Reproduction

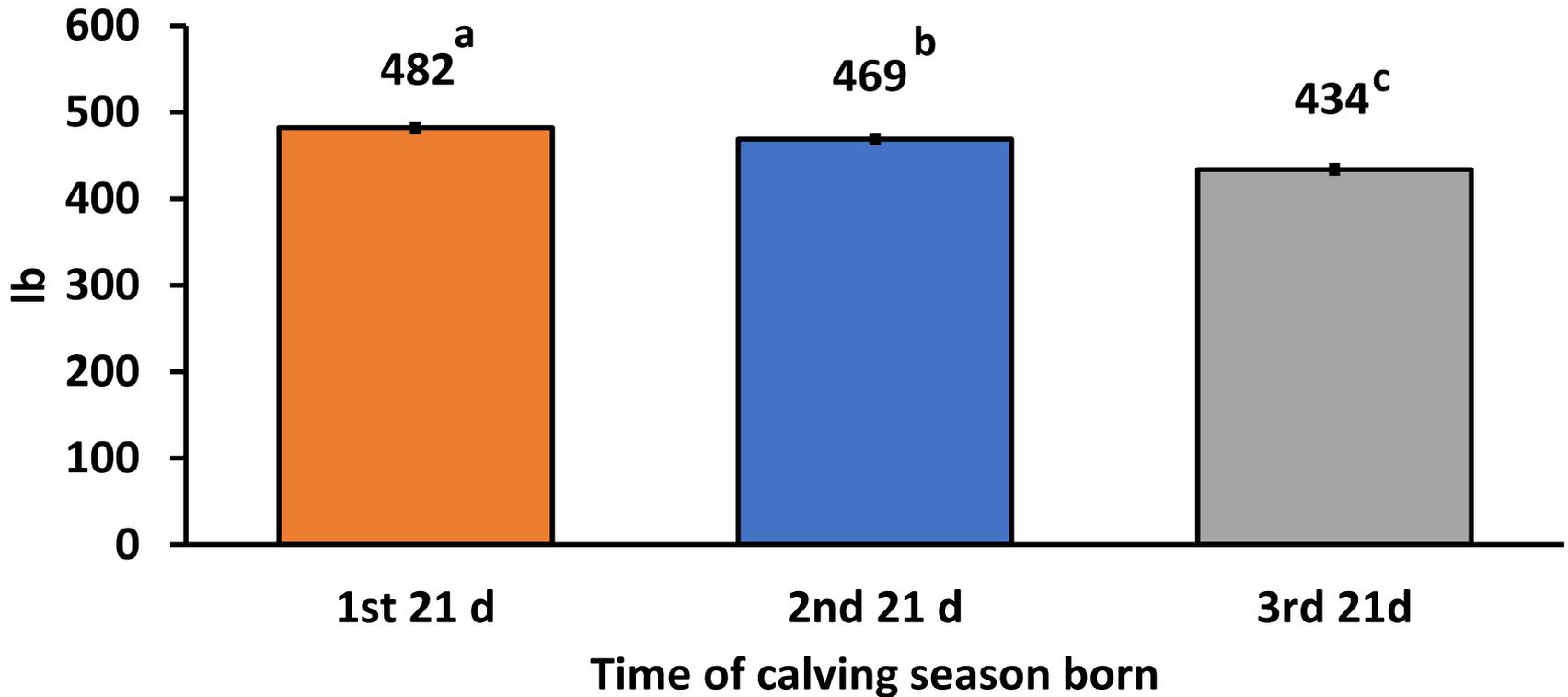


Percentage of cows bred in first 20 d of breeding season



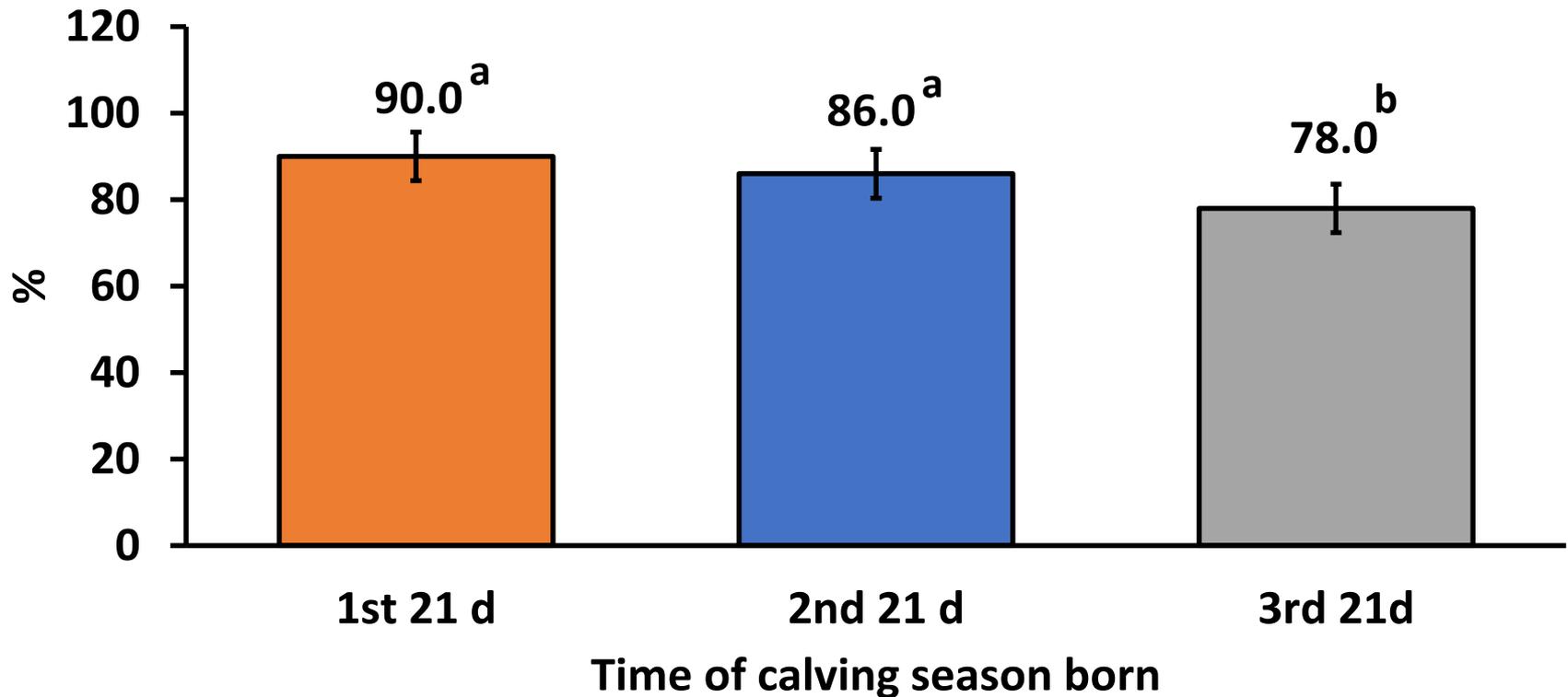
Calving distribution impacts calf weaning wt

Linear $P = 0.06$



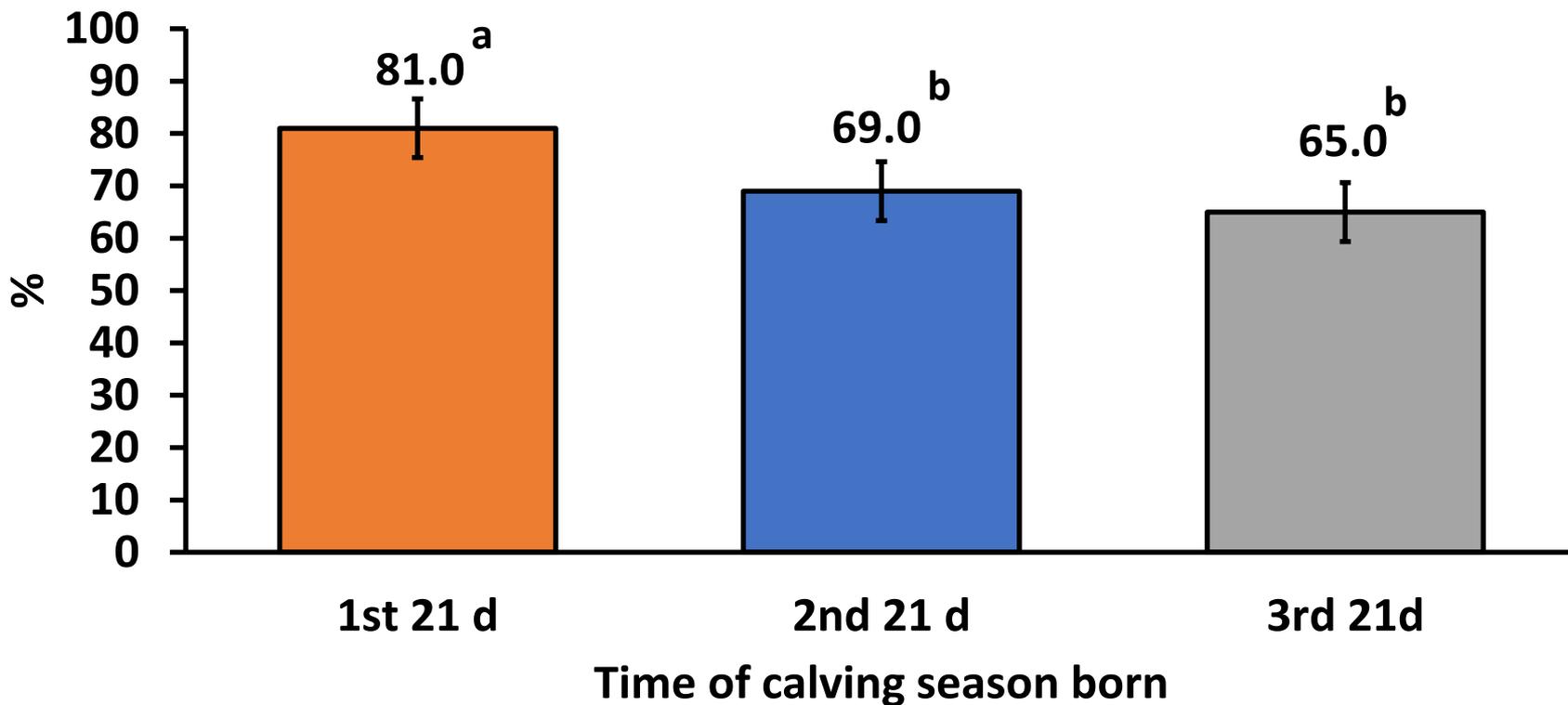
Calving distribution impacts subsequent heifer pregnancy

$P = 0.02$

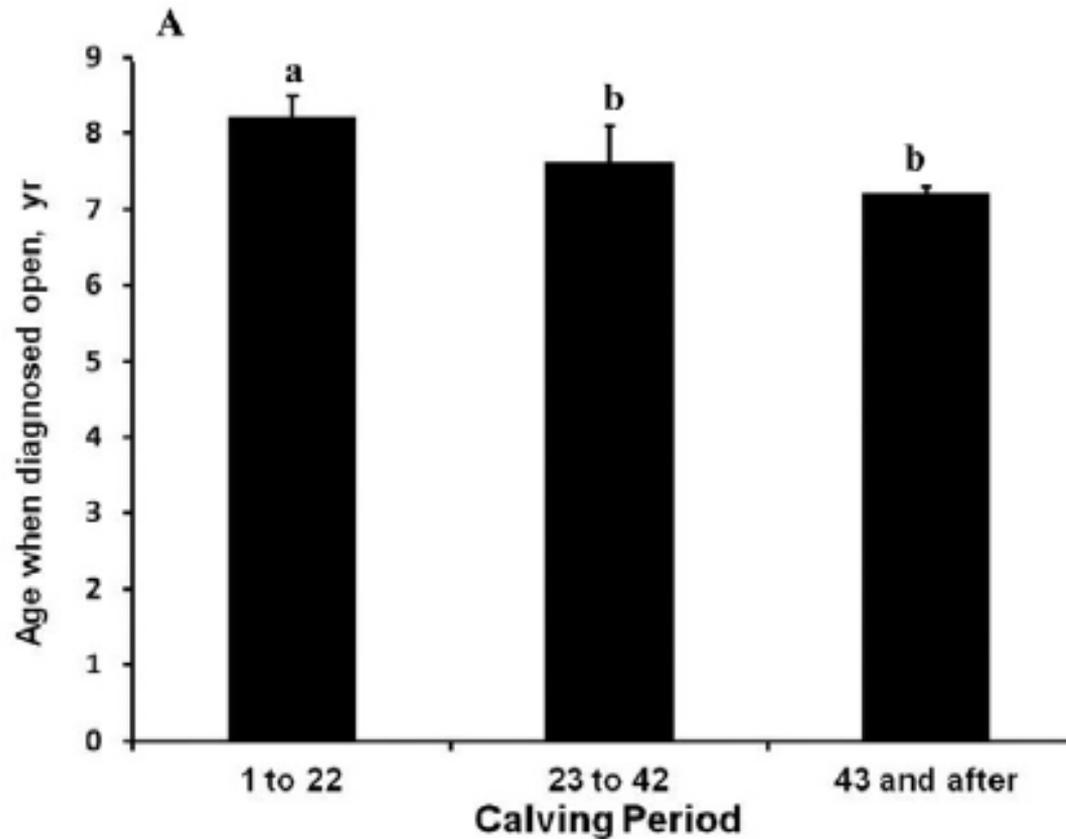


Calving distribution impacts subsequent heifer calving in first 21 d

$P < 0.01$



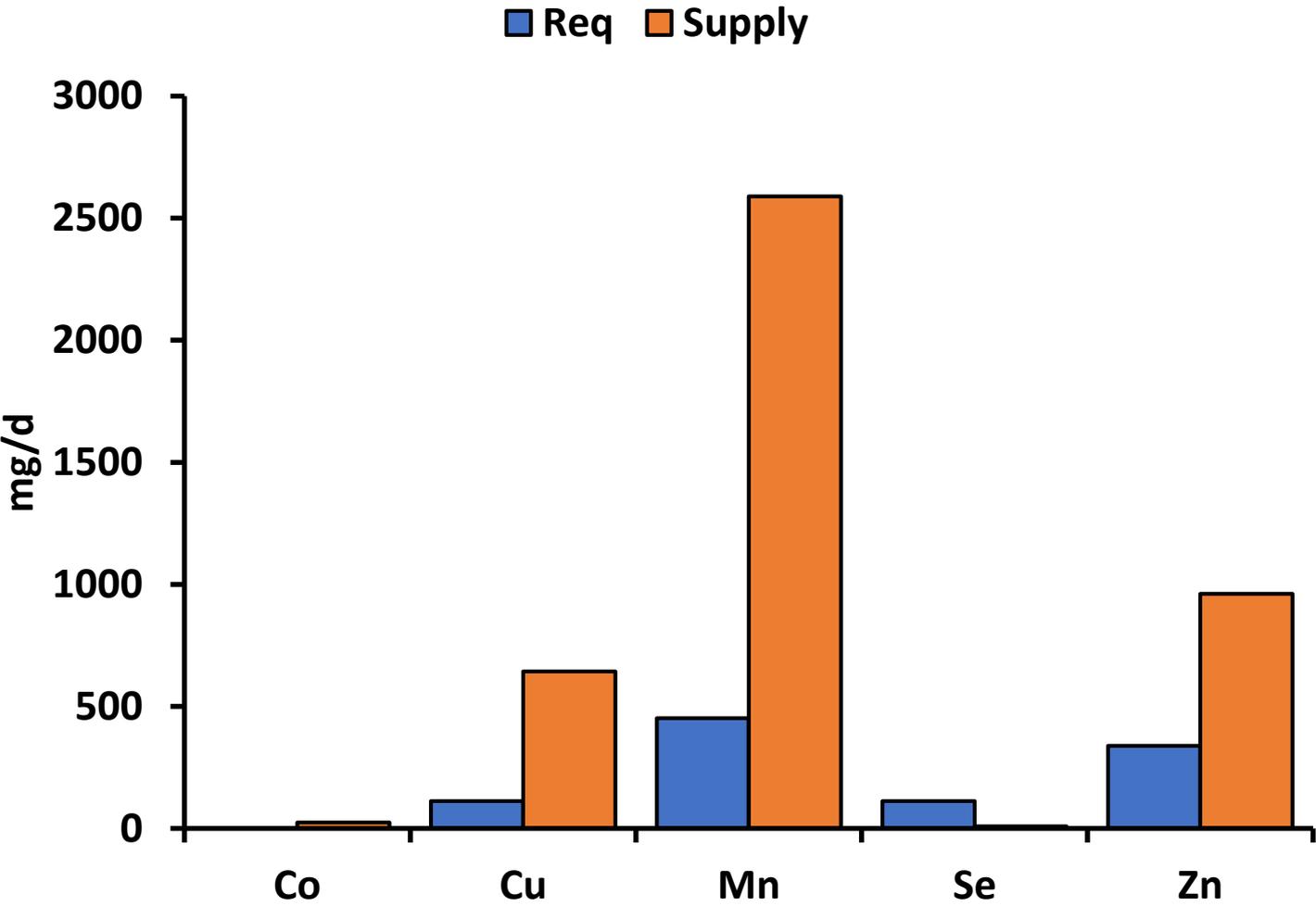
Heifer calving earlier in the calving season have greater longevity



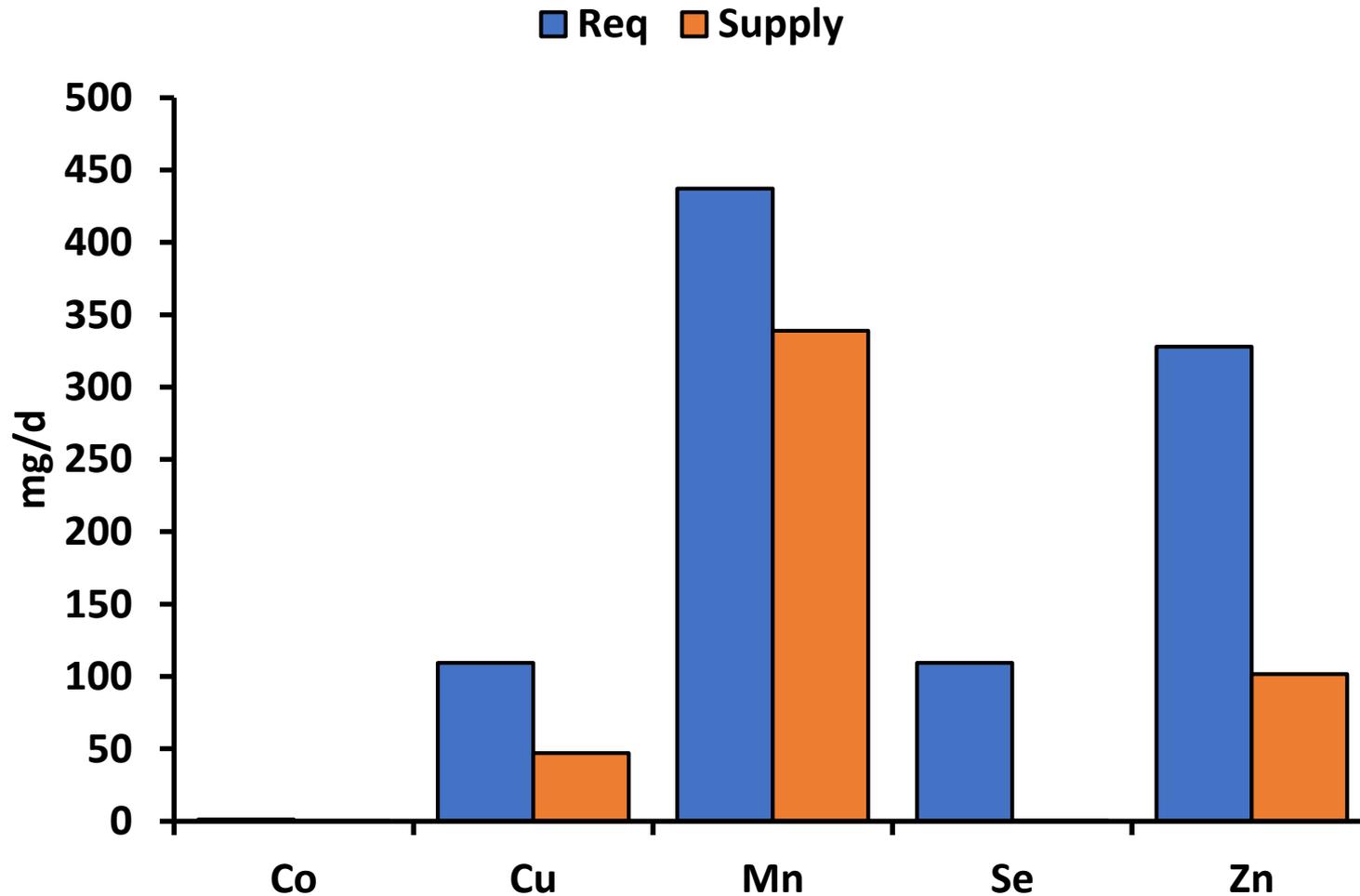
MINERALS



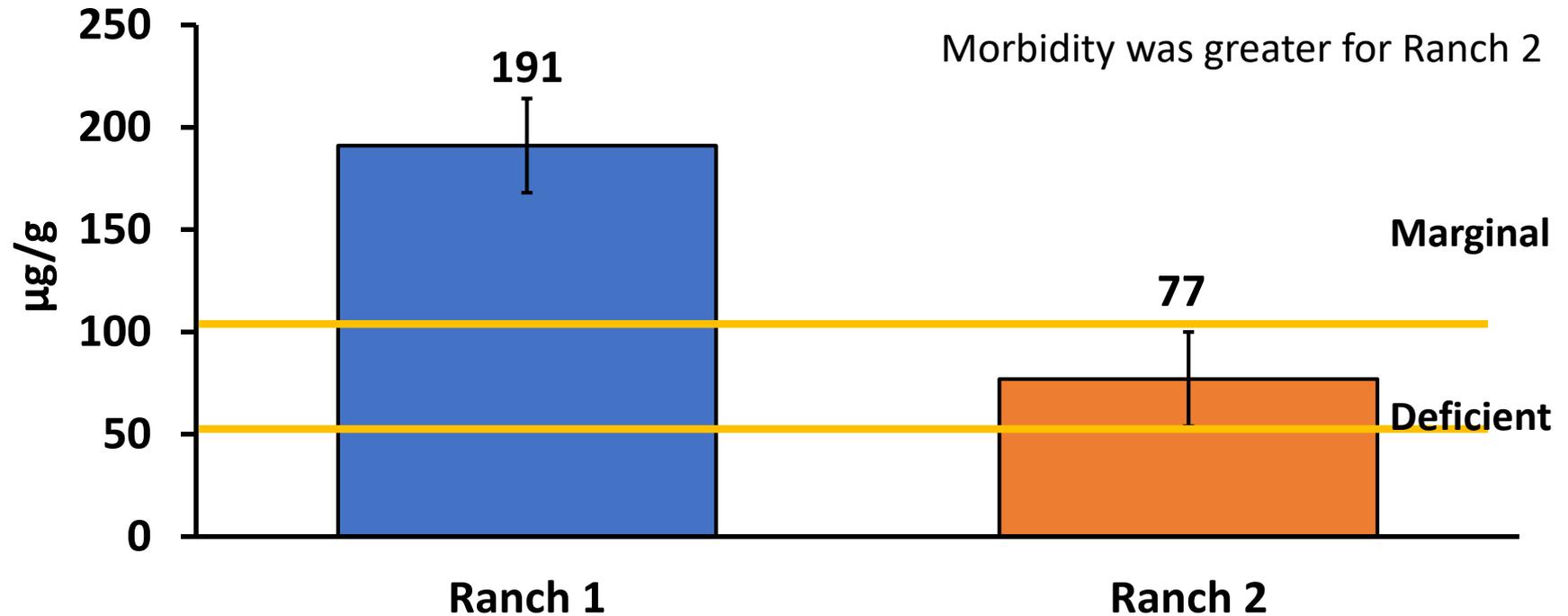
Cow micromineral supply: d 60 of gestation



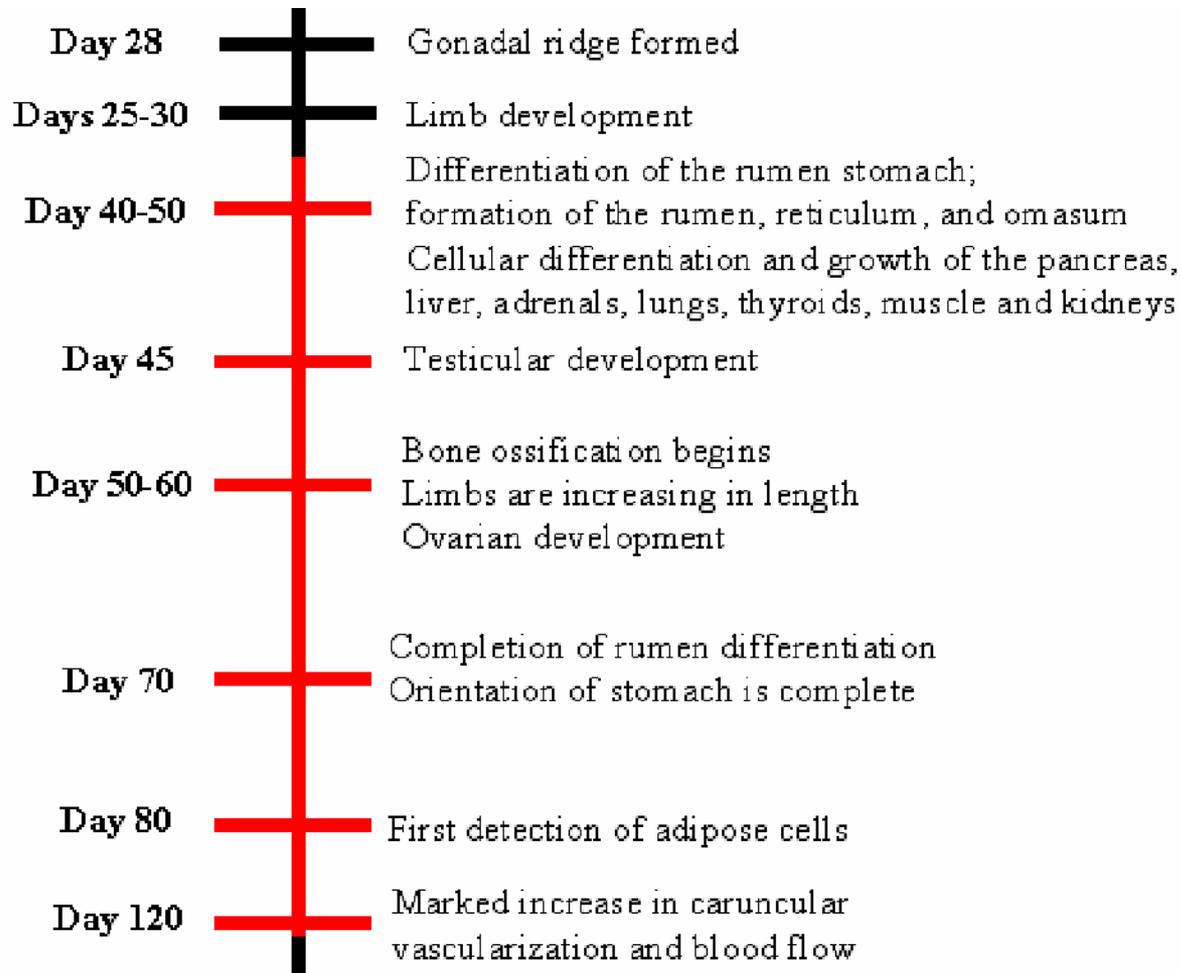
Cow micromineral supply: third trimester



Newly received calf liver Cu



Bovine Fetal Growth Time Line



- **Increased rainfall pattern increased calf weaning weights**

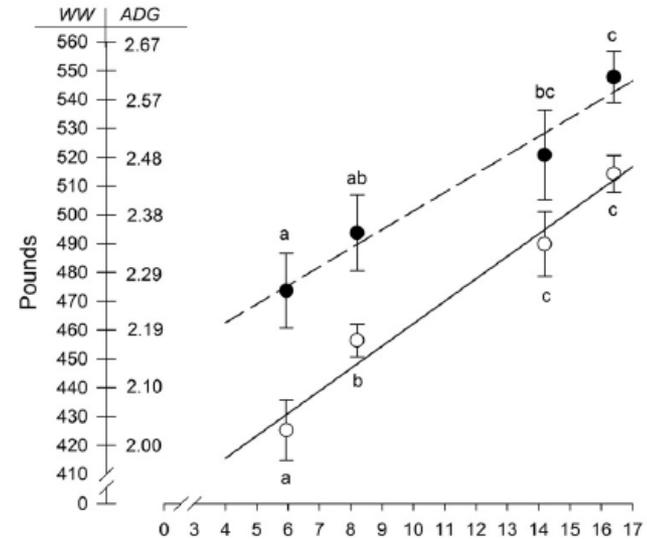
(Scasta et al., 2015)

- **Two Wyoming ranch locations**

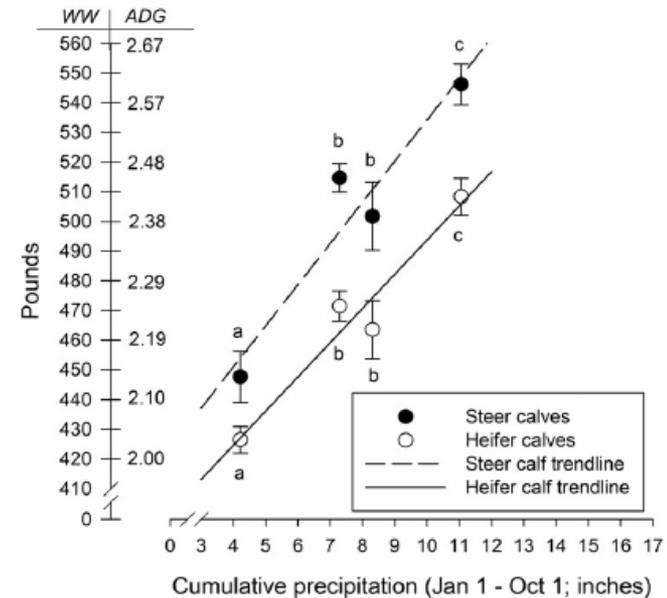
- **Tri-County Carcass futurity** (Meyer et al 2016)

- **Lighter body weight entering feedlot**
- **Calves born during dry years had greater marbling scores**
- **No difference in final finishing weight**

A) SAREC Ranch, Lingle, WY



B) McGuire Ranch, Laramie, WY



Conclusions

- **Drought conditions**
 - **Decrease animal growth**
 - **Increase cost of production**
 - **More inputs required**
 - **Decrease prices for calves**
 - **Flooded market**
 - **Increase cost of cattle when restocking**
 - **Lack of supply with increased demand**

Questions



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