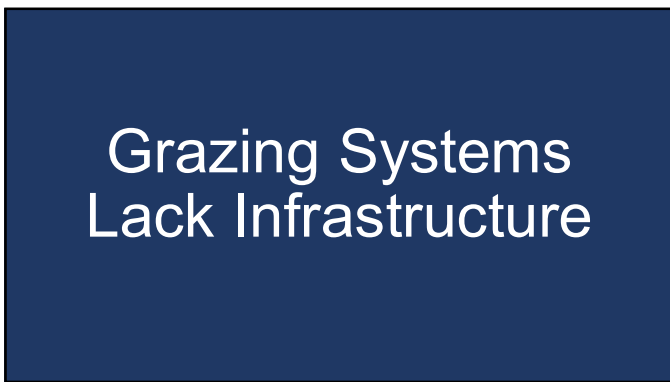




1



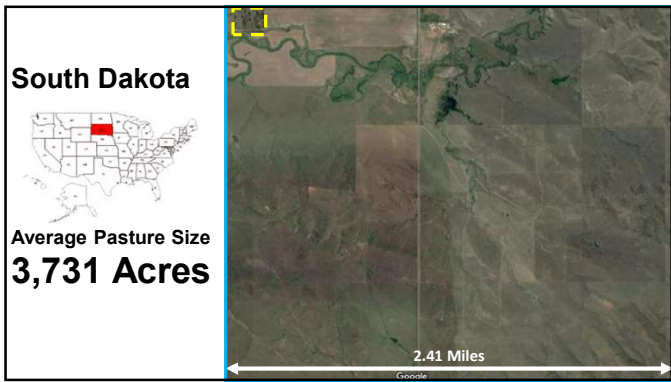
2



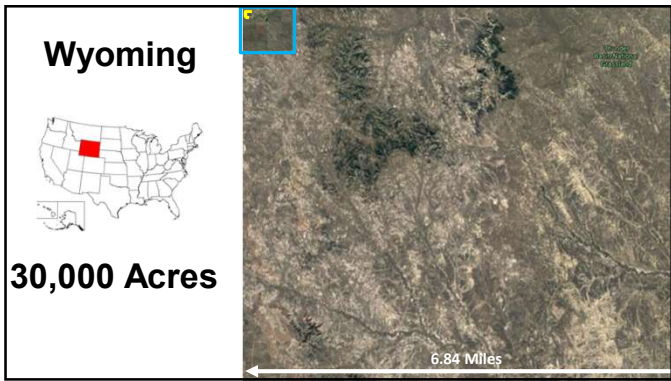
3



4



5



6

Challenges: Heterogenous Landscapes

1) Topography

7

Challenges

- Diversity in forage resources and minerals

8

Challenges

- Conditions are **dynamic**
- Much less control over feed
- Animals are exposed

9

MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS TO ACHIEVE RANCH GOALS

10

Proceedings, The Range Beef Cow Symposium XVIII
December 9, 10, and 11, 2003, Mitchell, Nebraska

THE TWO BEST AND WORST DECISIONS I HAVE MADE IN MY OPERATION

Barry H. Dunn
South Dakota State University
Brookings, SD

INTRODUCTION

Since hindsight is always 20/20, important decisions made over a long career in the ranching business have gained a clarity that was surely missing while in the midst of making them. Or have they? With the destinations of the chosen paths clear, but the destinations of those paths not taken only a distant memory of what might have been, rationalization becomes a powerful force in evaluation. While ranch managers search for the perfect lenses to gain strategic advantages for the future, the lenses used to view the past are often clouded with blame, self-doubt, and perhaps, jealousy. And many times, the glass we try to view the past with is not a lens at all, but a dirty mirror. "I made the best decision I could have with the information I had at the time," has long been the rallying call of those who deny themselves the opportunity to learn, or in their heart of hearts, wish for a second chance. The rare opportunity to manage the precious natural resources, grazing livestock, invested capital, and human resources that make up a beef cattle ranching operation demands better. An honest appraisal of the past is a difficult challenge. And yet, the ability to conduct such an appraisal of the past is clearly a high leverage point for future success.

11

Implementing many management interventions simultaneously



Choosing one high leverage solution



12



13

“ Does the management intervention maintain or improve meat quality and beef productivity”

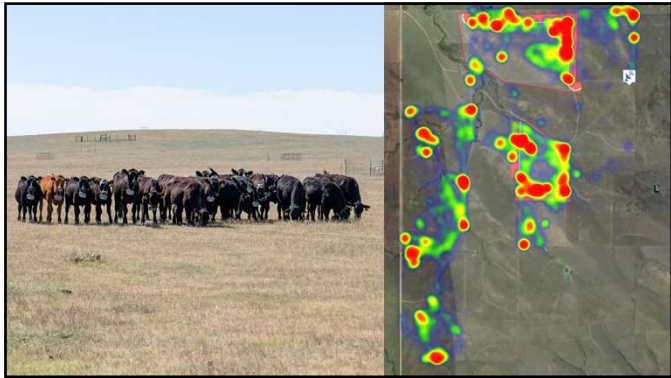
-Dr. Amanda Blair

14

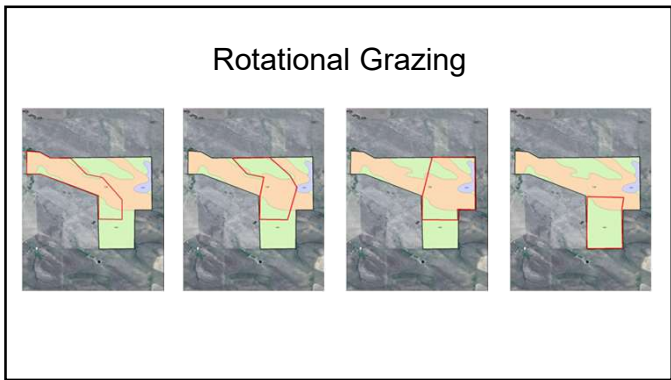
Virtual Fencing Systems

- Allows users to 'draw' fence boundaries
- Animals receive sound/shock stimulus

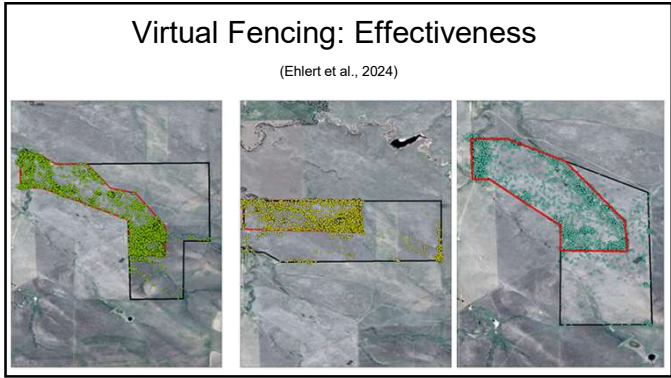
15



16



17



18

No differences in performance, grazing behavior, or energy expenditure

• No significant difference between treatment groups
Daily NEmr_act Expenditure

Energy Cost in Mj/ab

2021 2022

© Vandermark et al., 2023

19

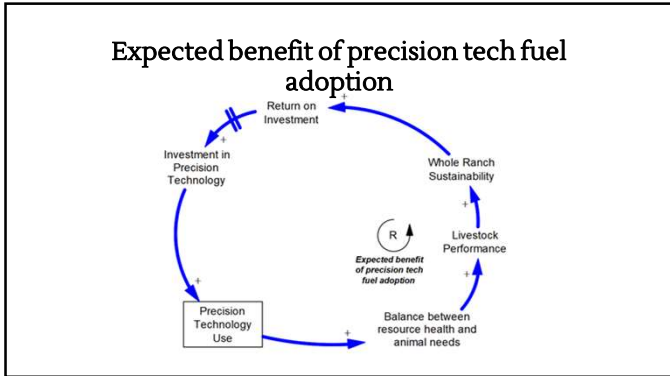
Huge Management Potential

1. Real-time animal tracking
2. Protection of environmentally sensitive areas
3. Targeted grazing

20

Wow, that's "really neat" what does it mean for my ranch and consumers?

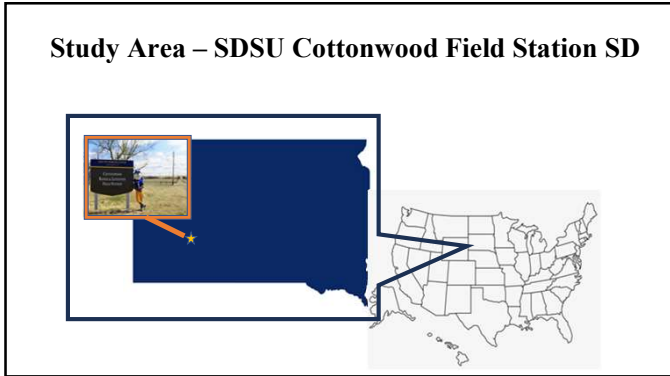
21



22



23




24

Heifer development programs are an expensive management decision for cow-calf producers

Low-Input Forage-Based Systems

- More cost effective to develop heifers on pasture than on corn residue or in a dry lot.
- \$45/hd savings (Mathis, 2008; Funston, 2011)
- Net income \$45 greater for backgrounding (Mathis, 2008)
- Pasture vs Corn residue
- \$36/hd savings (Summers, 2014)



WINTER SEASON: Lack of nutrients in the forage
→ limit heifer growth rate and development


Protein or energy **supplement**

Goal: Reach 60-65% Mature Body Weight


25

Individual Supplementation

Control

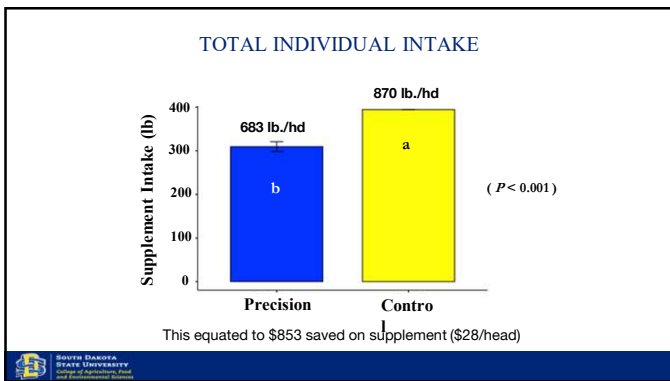


Precision

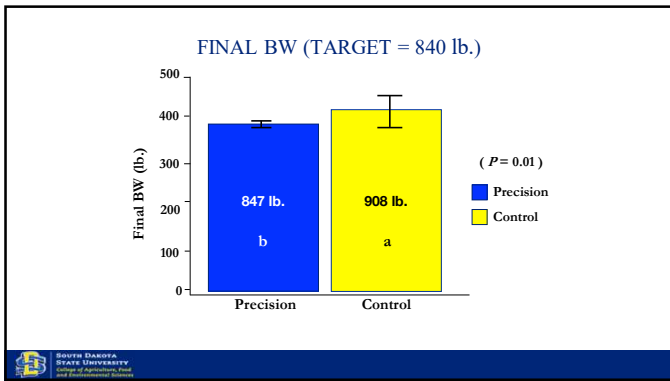


- 60 Black Angus heifers (Initial body weight = 523 lb.)
- Water source equipped with SmartScales™
- Dormant native range
- POET Dakota Gold DDGS Pellets
- Offered 5 lb./hd/d

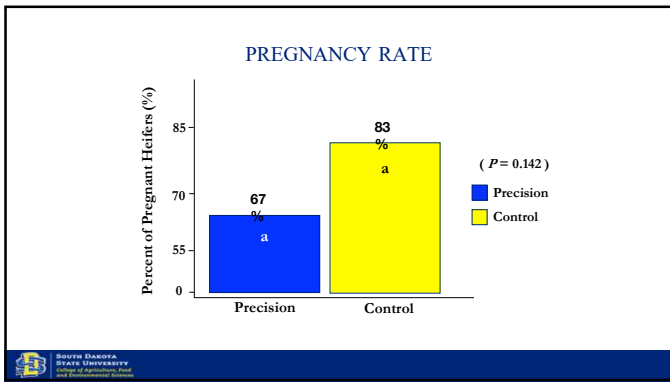
26



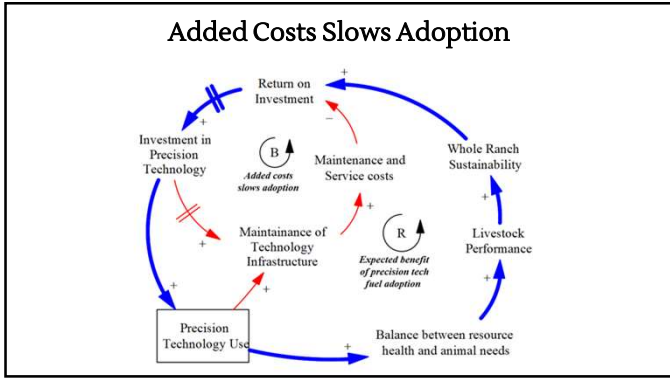
27



28



29



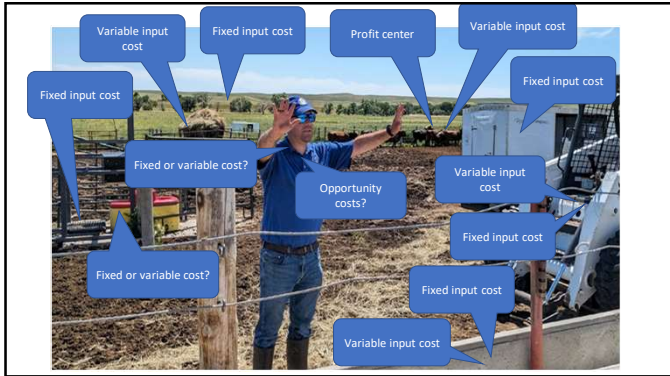
30



31



32



33

Investments in Precision Rangeland Grazing

$\Delta = \text{change}$

34

Investments in Precision Rangeland Grazing

Case study: financial evaluation of precision investment using heifer pilot study data

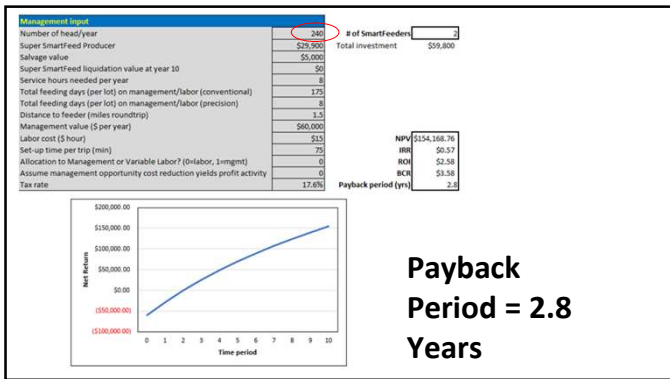
35

Management/lot		# of SmartFeeders	1
Number of head/year	30	Total investment	\$29,900
Super SmartFeed Producer	\$29,900		
Salvage value	\$5,000		
Super SmartFeed liquidation value at year 10	\$0		
Service hours needed per year	0		
Total feeding days (per lot) on management/labor (conventional)	175		
Total feeding days (per lot) on management/labor (precision)	0		
Distance to feeder (miles rounding)	1.5		
Management value (\$ per year)	\$60,000		
Labor cost (\$ hour)	\$15		
Set-up time per trip (min)	75		
Allocation to Management or Variable Labor? (0=lab, 1=mgmt)	0		
Assume management opportunity cost reduction yields profit activity	0		
Tax rate	17.6%		

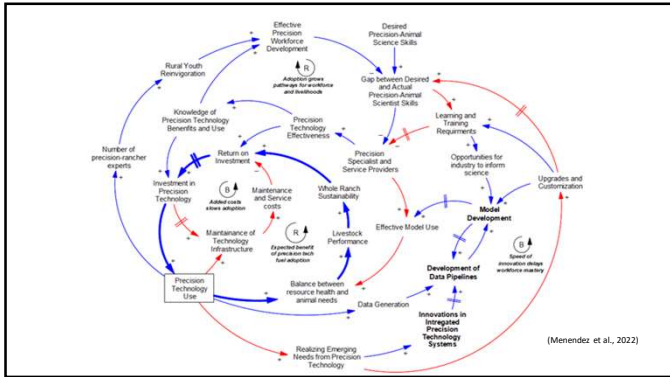
NPV	(\$27,861.00)
IRR	(\$0.10)
ROI	(\$0.91)
BKR	50.07
Payback period (yrs)	145.0

Payback Period = 147 Years

36



37



38



39



40