

# **Agriculture** CENTRAL KANSAS EXTENSION DISTRICT NEWS

# **Podcast Pick of the Month**

Author: Beef Cattle Institute at KSU

Topic: 5 Areas of Risk, Pre-Weaning Mortality, PRF Insurance



This may be a little millennial of me, but the ease of turning on a podcast in the morning on my way to work while I sip my hot coffee is something I have come to enjoy. Whether you're on your way to work, cutting corn in the combine, or checking cattle, podcasts can bring the information & education straight to you.

Check out this months Podcast Pick of the Month. Listen to Dr. Phillip Lancaster, Dr. Bob Larson, Dr. Dustin Pendell, and Ag Risk Consultant Ross Bronson discuss 5 Areas of Risk, Pre-Weaning Mortality, and PRF Insurance. All you have to do is pull up your camera on your smart phone, point it towards the QR code, and click the link. You can also find it at https://www.centralkansas.k-state.edu/livestock

# Feed Testing - Things to remember



Fall is almost here. Which means the time for forage and hay testing is approaching. Whether your feeding it to your own livestock or selling it, knowing an accurate nutritive value of your feedstuffs is a vital tool for proper management practices.

When sampling hay, you'll want to ensure you are submitting a sample for each 'lot' of hay, which is defined as up to 200 tons of dry matter baled from the same field, cutting, and stage of maturity. For example, you wouldn't want to collect samples from hay that was cut at different times, even if it is from the same field, and vice versa. A silage lot is similar, in which it consists of forage from the

same field, cutting, maturity, and harvest date.

<u>A few things to remember</u>

•When sampling forage or hay, collecting an accurate or well representative sample is extremely important.

centralkansas.ksu.edu October 2022

**Upcoming Events** 

# November

- 24 25 Thanksgiving -Office Closed
- 29 Central Kansas Beef Summit



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- •When sampling standing forage, it is suggested you collect eight samples at grazing or harvest height from a 1 sq. foot area at each of those eight locations. You can then 'sub-sample' from each to create one accurate sample.
- •When taking sample of hay, always use a hay probe or core sampler. It is suggested you collect from 15-20 bales in that specific 'lot' of hay. You can then 'sub-sample' from each to create one accurate sample.
- •When taking a sample of silage, collect 2 gallons from about 10 locations and mix them in a clean container. It is suggested that you remove 2 to 3 feet of the top silage to avoid sampling spoiled material. Combine all samples together and collect a subsample for analysis.
- •Try and submit your sample for testing immediately or soon after you've collected it. This only increases the accuracy of the sample.

Testing at the extension office

- 1.Bring in a proper sample of the feedstuffs you would like to be tested to the extension office.
- 2.Feed will be transferred in to the proper bag to be sent off for testing.
- 3.Results & billing will come directly to you via email or mail.
- 4.If you need help interpreting testing results or developing a ration, feel free to give Justine a call at 785-392-2147.

For those that do not have hay probes, the extension office has two hay probes available for producers to check out. If needed, a \$150 deposit is required and will be returned once the probe is returned. Probes must be retuned in good condition.

By Justine Henderson, Livestock Production Agent

# Livestock Risk Protection – What is price insurance worth?

# By Jennifer Ifft, Agricultural Policy Extension Specialist and Sandy Johnson, Extension Beef Specialist, Colby

Livestock Risk Protection (LRP) is price insurance that pays out when market prices for feeder cattle (or fed cattle) are lower than expected. For example, if a producer calves in March and sells weaned calves around September, they can purchase LRP in March and "lock in" September futures prices. If by September, actual prices are lower than expected, they may receive a payment, or indemnity.

Two primary questions on insurance are "how much does it cost?" and "how much will I get paid?" Insurance also involves a "guarantee" or an estimate of how much revenue you can expect to receive for your cattle. The guarantee can help a producer understand (1) how much money is at stake and (2) the value of insurance.

In the example below, we show the LRP guarantee for a producer who is calving in September

2022 and plans to sell 50 calves in April 2023. If the producer purchased an LRP endorsement for 'unborn steers and heifers' on June 28, they would have selected a coverage price in the range of \$172 to \$191 per cwt, with producer premiums ranging from \$2.13 to \$7.48 per cwt. The producer must also select a target weight that, in addition to the coverage price, determines the LRP guarantee: coverage price times the target weight. For this example, we assume a target weight of 550 pounds or 5.5 cwt.

able 1. LRP guarante	e and premium for o	different cove	rage prices
		\$182.69	\$172.19
	\$191.09		
		(95.3%	(89.9%
	(99.7% coverage		
	level)	coverage	coverage
		level)	level)
Guarantee per head	\$1,051	\$1,005	\$947
Producer premium per head	\$41	\$26	\$12
Total Guarantee	\$52,550	\$50,239	\$47,352
Total producer premium	\$2,057	\$1,323	\$586

Note: Premiums are estimates only for June 28, 2022; coverage prices and premiums change on a daily basis based on market fluctuations. The LRP expected price for April 2023 feeder cattle (unborn steers and heifers) is \$191.64/cwt. Guarantees and premium estimates are rounded to the nearest dollar. The total guarantee and premium are based on 50 head of 550-pound calves.

LRP indemnities make up the difference between the total guarantee and actual revenue, or on a per cwt basis: (coverage/expected price x target weight) – (actual price x target weight). Why does a producer need to consider the guarantee, in addition to the premium? First, understanding how the guarantee is calculated can help a producer understand sources of risk that LRP does not cover. While the LRP guarantee is based on national prices, producers could also experience larger drops (or increases) in their local or cash price than in the futures market (on which LRP prices are based). Second, knowing the value of the guarantee can help a producer better understand the amount of income at risk from price declines and the potential value of LRP to their operation. Third, estimates of expected revenue based on the LRP guarantee might be valuable for a lender, potentially leading to additional credit being extended or more favorable terms.

To summarize, the LRP guarantee is a measure of the income that LRP can protect for a cow-calf operation. Understanding the amount of revenue at risk or the insurance guarantee, as well as local price risk, is an important aspect of the insurance decision.

# What Producers Should be thinking about in October

# **BEEF -- Tips by Dale Blasi, Extension Beef Specialist**

# Cow Herd Management

• Given unforeseen weather and market price volatility, price byproducts, grains and other feedstuffs on a per nutrient basis.

• Do you have sufficient harvested forage to encounter a potentially severe winter feeding season?

• Conduct an inventory of harvested forages and determine if you have an adequate supply on hand.

- Pregnancy check.
- Cull cows because of:
  - Open
  - Late vs. Early calving
  - Soundness udder, feet/legs, eyes, teeth, disposition
  - Productivity Most Probable Producing Ability (from herd performance records)
  - Disposition

• Body Condition Score - Provide thin cows (body condition score 3s and 4s) extra feed now. Take advantage of weather, stage of pregnancy, lower nutrient requirements, and quality feedstuffs.

• If body condition scores warrant it, you may want to start feeding supplements in late October to mature cows using these guidelines:

Dry grass 11/2 - 2 lb. supplement/day of a 40% CP supplement

Dry grass 3 - 4 lb. supplement/day of a 20% supplement

Dry grass 10 lb. good nonlegume hay, no supplement needed

(heifers may need more supplement than older cows)

- Supplement nutrients that are most deficient.

- Compare supplements on a cost per pound of nutrient basis.

- Utilize crop residues.
  - Grazing crop aftermath can reduce daily cow costs by 50¢ or more.
  - Strip graze or rotate fields to improve grazing efficiency.

• Average body condition cows can be grazed at 1 to 2 acres/cow for 30 days assuming normal weather.

• Consider feeding cull cows to increase value, body weight and utilize cheap feedstuffs. Seasonal price trends have allowed producers to take advantage of maximum profit opportunities with cull cow feeding programs. Healthy cows can gain extremely well on well balanced diets.

• Check individual identification of cows. Replace lost tags or redo brands.

# **2022 CENTRAL KANSAS BEEF SUMMIT**

# Tuesday, November 29th - 8:30 a.m. in Salina, KS

# HEAR FROM INDUSTRY SPECIALISTS AND ASK OUR CRISIS MANAGEMENT PANEL QUESTIONS!

# Program Schedule

8:30 a.m.	Registrations / Coffee & Donuts
9:00 a.m.	Welcome & Introductions
9:10 a.m.	Weather Summary and Outlook- Chip
	Redmond, Kansas Mesonet
9:40 a.m.	Managing Pasture & Grasslands
	Through Drought - Doug Spencer, NRCS
10:30am	Market Outlook & Update – Dr. Glynn
	Tonsor, KSU
11:00 a.m.	Coffee Break
11:10 a.m.	Breakout Sessions
	1. Introduction of the Office of Farm and
	Ranch Transition- Ashlee Westerhold, KSU
	2. Livestock Risk Protection (LRP) &
	Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF)
	– Dr. Jennifer Ifft, KSU
	3. Blue Green Algae – Dr. Joe Gerken, KSU
12:00 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 p.m.	Break Out Sessions (Same as above)
2:10 p.m.	Crisis Management Panel
2:50 p.m.	Wrap Up

Scan the code with your phone camera to register!



REGISTRATION https://kstate.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/S V\_b8Ip048Nb41OaZ8

OR

Contact any local extension agent listed below.

# COST

Cost is \$10 if you register by November 22nd. Late registration at the door will be \$15.

## LOCATION

Saline County Livestock & Expo Center -4H Building - 900 Greeley Ave, Salina, KS

Central Kansas: Justine Henderson (785) 392-2147

Post Rock: Blaire Todd (785) 738-3597

Phillips-Rooks: Rachael Brooke (785) 425-6851

River Valley: Kaitlyn Hildebrand (785) 243-8185

Cottonwood: Alicia Boor (620) 793-1910

Midway: Clinton Laflin (785) 483-3157

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# 2022 Kansas State University

Farm and Ranch Transition Conferences

THREE LOCATIONS Offered December 13th - Colby, KS December 14th - Salina, KS December 15th - Erie, KS Pick the location that works best for you!



Kansas State University Department of Agricultural Economics

Dr. Shannon Ferrell Associate Professor, Oklahoma State University, Agricultural Law Shannon grew up on a cattle and wheat op- eration in Western Oklahoma, and obtained his Bachelors and Masters degrees in Agri- cultural Economics from OSU before ob-	Credit Card: (\$60) https://commerce.cashnet.com/ FRTRANSITION Mail: (\$60) Send form below with check for \$60 made out to KSU Extension to: Rhonda Lund Dept. of Agricultural Economics, KSU
cultural Economics from OSU before ob- taining his Juris Doctorate from the Okla- homa City University School of Law with endorsements in Estate Planning and Busi-	Rhonda Lund Dept. of Agricultural Economics, KSU 1603 Old Claflin Place Manhattan, KS 66506 Deadline: December 1. 2022
	<b>Deadline: December 1, 2022</b> The Office of Farm and Ranch Transition pro- vides critical services for beginning farmers/ ranchers in Kansas and transitioning farmers/
As an educator and speaker, Shannon helps audiences all over North America un- derstand the fundamental legal elements of	ranchers wanting to plan for succession. The office has three main objectives:
, <u> </u>	1. Development of a land-link program to in- troduce exiting landowners with beginning farmers/ranchers through an application and curated matching process.
	<ol> <li>Provide one-on-one technical services to facilitate transition of an existing farm/ranch operation.</li> </ol>
state legislature on multiple pol- nvolved in farm transitions from barriers to retirement savings for d ranchers. In private practice, rm families with both the con- involved in forming the best planning approach and creating nisms to make their transitions	3. Develop an extensive training program for beginning farmers/ranchers to master critical financial and business skills.
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY Agricultural Economics	AgKansitions Protecting Your Ag Legacy

**K-STATE** Research and Extension

Central Kansas District

**Central Kansas Extension District** *Minneapolis Office* 307 N. Concord, Suite 190 Minneapolis, KS 67467-2129

**Address Service Requested** 

The enclosed material is for your information. If we can be of further assistance, feel free to call or drop by the Extension Office.

Sincerely,

Jay Wisbey District Extension Agent Crop Production jwisbey@ksu.edu

### Salina Office

K-State Polytechnic 2218 Scanlan Ave. Salina, KS 67401-8196 785-309-5850 Fax: 785-309-5851

Justine Hendeum

Justine Henderson District Extension Agent Livestock Production jwh04@ksu.edu

### **Minneapolis Office**

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