## Disaster Recovery

## Livestock

## Feed inventory aid to management

A simple feed inventory can be a valuable management tool when planning your livestock feeding program for the upcoming year. By completing a feed inventory, you can

1. determine your available feed supply,
2. estimate your total feed needs for your planned herd size, and
3. adjust livestock numbers or plan feed purchases when prices are favorable.

Use the worksheet (Figure 1) to estimate your feed needs and supplies. Use part I to convert various size and species of livestock to standard animal units (cow equivalents). The amount of feed needed is calculated in Part II. Use Table 1 (Growing Beef), Table 2 (Beef Cow), Tables 3 and 4 (Dairy), or Table 5 (Sheep) to estimate the amount of forage, corn or protein supplement needed for your livestock. Note that the estimated feed needed for dairy cows is for one year. Consequently you will need to reduce the amount when estimating

Table 1. Feed requirements for growing beef cattle $550-800 \mathrm{lb}$. using forages.

| Forage Used |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barren | 5-20 bu. | 40-60 bu. <br> corn | Oat ${ }^{1}$ <br> corn <br> corn | Mature <br> hay |
| silagelfa |  |  |  |  |
| silage | silage |  | grass hay |  |


| To produce daily gains of 1.5 to | $1.7,147$ to 167 days on feed |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tons of forage | 2.11 | 2.81 | 3.40 | 1.16 | 0.79 |
| Bushels of corn | 18.50 | 9.60 | 0.00 | 8.10 | 21.70 |
| Lb. of supplement | 115.00 | 120.00 | 115.00 | 155.00 | 120.00 |
| To produce daily gains of 2.3 to | $2.5,100$ to | 110 days on feed |  |  |  |
| Tons of forage | 0.70 | 0.74 | 1.58 | 0.38 | 0.28 |
| Bushels of corn | 22.40 | 20.20 | 1.90 | 18.30 | 23.60 |
| Lb. of supplement | 80.00 | 85.00 | 105.00 | 125.00 | 80.00 |

${ }^{1}$ Assumes no feeding waste, add 15 to $25 \%$ to forage needs if fed free choice
Table 2. Estimated forage and concentrate requirements for a producing beef cow.

| Cow weight | Corn <br> silage 60\% moisture | Alfalfabrome hay medium quality | Oat hay <br> Dough stage | Poor quality Hay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10\% waste | 10\% waste | 20\% waste | 20\% waste |
|  | tons/cow |  |  |  |
| 1,000 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| 1,200 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| 1,400 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Corresponding supplement needs ${ }^{1} \quad$ lb/cow |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn | 0 | 275 | 100 | 775 |
| Soybean meal | 50 | 0 | 60 | 25 |

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your total needs from now until next year's hay or forage crop is harvested.

Use Part III to estimate the amount of feed available. Capacity charts for various silo types and crops are available from county extension offices. Once you have determined your feed needs and supply, the final step (Part IV) is to determine if you will have too much feed or too little. If you will be short of feed, you can decide whether to modify your normal feeding program, reduce livestock numbers or purchase additional feeds.

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Table 3. Yearly forage requirement of a lactating cow.

## Annual Forage Requirements ${ }^{\text {a }}$

Tons as fed/cow ${ }^{\text {b }}$

| Avg <br> Milk | Corn Silage <br> Hay | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \%$ <br> $\mathbf{0} \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 \%}$ <br> $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ <br> $\mathbf{5 0} \%$ | $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ <br> $\mathbf{7 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{0} \%$ <br> $\mathbf{1 0 0} \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15,000 | Corn Silage $^{\text {c }}$ | 11.7 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
|  | Hay | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.8 |
| 18,000 | Corn Silage | 12.9 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
|  | Hay | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| 21,000 | Corn Silage | 14.0 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 |
|  | Hay | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.7 |
| 24,000 | Corn Silage | 15.2 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
|  | Hay | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 6.2 |

abased on a 1,300lb. BW cow, reduce amounts $10-20 \%$ for smaller cows
bAmounts of 35\% DM/corn silage and $88 \%$ DM hay; includes dry period and $15 \%$ storage and feeding loss
${ }^{\text {c Multiply }}$ by 2 if hay-crop silages used
Table 4. Yearly concentrate requirement of a lactating dairy cow.

Corn and Protein Supplement Needed ${ }^{\text {a }}$ tons as fed/cow/year ${ }^{\text {b }}$

| Avg | Corn Silage | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Milk | Hay | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| 15,000 | Corn | 1.08 | 1.53 | 1.98 | 2.44 | 2.89 |
|  | Prot Suppl. | 1.08 | 0.78 | 0.49 | 0.19 | 0.00 |
| 18,000 | Corn | 1.14 | 1.64 | 2.14 | 2.64 | 3.13 |
|  | Prot Suppl. | 1.30 | 0.97 | 0.65 | 0.32 | 0.00 |
| 21,000 | Corn | 1.20 | 1.75 | 2.29 | 2.83 | 3.38 |
|  | Prot Suppl. | 1.52 | 1.16 | 0.81 | 0.45 | 0.09 |
| 24,000 | Corn | 1.27 | 1.85 | 2.44 | 3.03 | 3.62 |
|  | Prot Suppl. | 1.74 | 1.35 | 0.97 | 0.58 | 0.19 |

abased on a 1,300 lb. BW cow, reduce amounts 10-20\% for smaller cows
bIncludes dry period and $5 \%$ storage and feeding loss
Table 5. Estimated roughage and concentrate requirements for mature ewes.

| Ewe weight | Corn silage (5-20 bu) (60\% moisture 10\% waste) | Alfalfa brome hay medium quality (big bales-20\% waste) | Oat hay dough (25\% waste) poor quality | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mature } \\ \text { grass } \\ \text { big bales } \\ \text { (30\% waste) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tons/ewe |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | 1.0 | . 43 | . 45 | . 54 |
| 175 | 1.1 | . 48 | . 5 | . 6 |
| 200 | 1.2 | . 53 | . 55 | . 66 |

Corresponding supplement needs

| 150 Corn | 92 | 135 | 63 | 124 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SBM | 102 | 16 | 104 | 112 |
| 175 Corn | 102 | 150 | 70 | 138 |
| SBM | 113 | 18 | 116 | 124 |
| 200 Corn | 112 | 165 | 76 | 152 |
| SBM | 124 | 20 | 128 | 136 |

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## Feed Inventory Worksheet

## I. Animal Inventory

A. Dairy

1. Number of adult cattle
2. Number of yearlings
$\qquad$ $x 1.00=$ $\qquad$
3. Number of calves (<12mo) $\qquad$
$\times 0.50=$ $\qquad$
4. Total dairy animals $\qquad$
$\times 0.25=$ $\qquad$
B. Beef

Number of feeder cattle:
Number of cows:
C. Sheep

Number of ewes:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
II. Feed Needs

IV. Summary:

Available
Silage Forage Corn Protein Supplement
(-)
Needed

Shortage(-)
or Excess(+)


[^0]:    Assumes Oct. 1 to May 1 feeding period.

