# Beef '97

**Beef Feed Management Report - Second VS Visit**

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<th>State:</th>
<th>Operation #:</th>
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## SECTION 1 - JANUARY-JUNE PRODUCTIVITY

1. This question includes beef heifers that calved before July 1.
   How many beef cows were on hand July 1, 1997? .................................. F01  ________ head

2. How many beef replacement heifers were on hand July 1, 1997? ........... F02  ________ head

3. How many beef breeding cattle (replacement heifers, cows, and bulls) died or were lost from all causes in the first six months of 1997, January 1 through June 30? ............................................... F03  ________ head

4. How many beef calves were born **alive** in the first six months of 1997, January 1 through June 30? ............................................... F04  ________ calves
   A. Of these, how many calves born alive were to beef heifers? ........ F05  ________ calves
   B. Of these, how many calves born alive were to beef cows? ........... F06  ________ calves
   **CHECK: #4A+#4B should equal #4.**

5. How many beef calves were born **dead** in the first six months of 1997, January 1 through June 30? ............................................... F07  ________ calves
   A. Of these, how many calves born dead were to beef heifers? ........ F08  ________ calves
   B. Of these, how many calves born dead were to beef cows? ........... F09  ________ calves
   **CHECK: #5A+#5B should equal #5.**

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According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0079. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average .75 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of the collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, QRM, Ag Box 7630, Washington, D.C. 20250, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.
6. For this question, think about the calves from question 3 above that were born alive in the first six months of 1997, January 1 through June 30. How many of these calves died or were lost from all causes before they reached 3 weeks of age?  

\[ F110 \]  

\[ \text{___ head} \]

Of these beef calves less than 3 weeks of age that died or were lost, how many died or were lost at:

A. 24 hours or less after birth, excluding calves born dead?  
\[ \text{___ head} \]  
\[ \text{OR} \]  
\[ \% F111 F114 \]

B. more than 24 hours but less than 4 days after birth?  
\[ \text{___ head} \]  
\[ \text{OR} \]  
\[ \% F112 F115 \]

C. 4 days or more after birth, but less than 3 weeks after birth?  
\[ \text{___ head} \]  
\[ \text{OR} \]  
\[ \% F113 F116 \]

Check:  
\[ \text{column should = } #6 \]  
\[ \text{OR} \]  
\[ 100\% \]

7. How does the number of calves born dead or died in the first 3 days of life on this operation compare with your expected losses in a normal year?  
\[ F117 \]  

\[ \text{___ code} \]

1 = Above expected  
2 = About the same as expected  
3 = Less than expected

8. Following is a description of a clinical syndrome which has been used to describe some calf losses.

This syndrome results in a larger than expected number of calves that are stillborn, born too weak to nurse, or that nurse normally but die within 2-3 days, often after showing signs of scours, pneumonia, or navel ill. Producers typically call these “dummy calves.” The clinical syndrome has been dubbed “weak calf syndrome” or “calf mystery disease.”

Do you feel that your operation has experienced this disease syndrome this year?  
\[ Y, N \]

9. How many, or what percent, of your heifer calves weaned in 1996 were pregnant when weaned?  
\[ F119 \]  

\[ \text{___ head} \]

\[ F120 \]  

\[ \text{OR} \]  

\[ \% \]

A. How does this compare to 5 years ago in 1992?  
\[ F121 \]  

\[ \text{___ code} \]

1 = more  
2 = same  
3 = less

**SECTION 2 - FEED MANAGEMENT**

1. In this question, the term “routhage” means hay, fresh chop forage, or pasture that beef animals may eat or graze. Do cow/calf pairs eat or graze on roughage obtained from fields where manure in solid or liquid form was applied to the surface but not plowed under during the same growing season?  
\[ F201 \]

\[ Y, N \]

A. If #1 is No, skip to #2. After applying manure to a field, how many days do you wait before cow/calf pairs are allowed to eat or graze the roughage from that field?  
\[ F202 \]  

\[ \text{___ days} \]
2. Which of the following best describes how harvested forage is fed to the cow/calf pairs shortly after calving? 

1 = No harvested forage fed; pasture only  
2 = Harvested forage fed in feed bunk or feeder  
3 = Harvested forage fed on ground  
4 = Harvested forage fed in feedbunk and on ground

3. Which of the following best describes how supplements are fed to the cow/calf pairs shortly after calving? 

1 = No supplement fed  
2 = Supplement fed in feed bunk or feeder  
3 = Supplement fed on ground  
4 = Supplement fed in feedbunk and on ground

4. Have cows been fed an ionophore (such as Rumensin® or Bovatec®) in the last 90 days? 

5. In the last 90 days, did this operation feed beef cows: 
A. alfalfa silage or haylage?  
B. corn silage?  
C. clover as forage or pasture?  
D. whole cottonseed or hulls?  
E. cotton seed meal?  
F. whole soybean or soybean meal?  
G. meat and bone meal or blood meal?  
H. tallow?

6. Do cow/calf pairs have access to: 
A. ponds?  
B. lakes?  
C. rivers/streams?  
D. water tank with well or spring water as its source?  
E. water tank with surface water as its source (i.e., ponds, rivers, etc.)?  
F. water tank with municipal water as its source?  
G. areas that always or seasonally retain water such as stagnant streams or water holes, low areas that don’t drain, and/or areas that collect runoff surface water?

7. This question asks about colostrum given to newborn beef calves in addition to or replacement of suckling the dam. What percentage of all beef calves born in 1996 were given colostrum from: 
A. Their own dams by tube or bottle?  
B. Another cow on the operation by tube or bottle?  
C. Dairy cow colostrum from off the operation by tube or bottle?  
D. A Colostrum substitute/supplement such as colostrx®?  

NOTE: Sum of #7A through #7D does NOT need to equal 100%

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SECTION 3 - BREED COMPOSITION

1. Describe the breed composition of this herd. Include breed(s) of bulls used in the last 5 years and the breed composition of the cow herd. If possible, comment on the relative frequency of breeds within the herd.

For example: A mixture of Simmental and Gelbvieh bulls have been used in the past 5 years. Started with basically a straight Hereford herd and now have approximately 60% Simmental-Hereford cross cows and 40% Gelbvieh-Hereford cross cows.

Bull Breed Composition:

Beef Cow Breed Composition:

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The Beef Feed Management Report MUST be completed for all operations that completed a Beef Health Management Report in March or April. Enter one of the following response codes.

1. Response Code .................................................. FRCO
   1 = Completed BFMR via a personal interview
   2 = Completed BFMR via a telephone interview
   3 = Refused to complete the BFMR
   4 = Not contacted

If #1 has a response code of 3 or 4, form is complete.

2. Producer Data Quality (PDQ) for BFMR (See handbook for codes of 1-4) ....... FPDQ

3. Field Data Quality (FDQ) for BFMR (Completed by Coordinator) .......... FFDQ

4. Total times to complete the:
   A. BFMR questionnaire ........................................... FTM
   B. Blood collection (write N/A if subsampling not done) .................. BLTM
   C. Forage collection ............................................ FOTM
   D. Water collection ............................................. WTM
   E. Fecal collection ............................................. FETM

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