

New Mexico Supplemental Criteria and Documentation Requirements For



E528140Z1 Maintaining quantity and quality of forage for animal health and productivity

Participant will:

Prior to implementation, make initial target livestock performance goals and mediation actions taken available to NRCS; including reasons for no action.

Initial target livestock performance goals should include information that is populated on the GanLab field sheet used when collecting samples. <u>GANLAB Sample Form</u>, or the <u>GANLAB Sample Form (Excel)</u>. Include information such as animal class, performance goals, desired body condition scores, desired average daily gain, stage in gestational cycle, breed attributes, etc.

Mediation actions should include plans for all supplementation (salt, minerals, protein and energy at key times of the year). If no supplements are expected to be provided, the report needs to include an explanation of why no supplements will be provided (livestock goals should be met with existing forage, livestock will be moved to other fields, destocking etc.)

Prior to implementation, obtain a written plan for collecting samples, sample analysis, and corresponding management recommendations as developed and provided by a Certified Range Management Consultant, Certified Professional in Range Management, Certified Forage and Grassland Professional, NRCS Technical Service Provider approved for CAP 110, or a non-affiliated consultant with a bachelor or higher level degree in forage agronomy, range science or other closely-related plant science discipline and a minimum of five years' experience in grazing lands conservation planning and grazing animal nutrition.

The plan should include the number of samples and timing of samples for each livestock class to adequately capture livestock health and productivity throughout the year. The flow chart below provides <u>suggestions</u> on number and timing of samples for different livestock classes. If fecal samples are collected, the samples need to be analyzed with Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS). If tissue samples are collected, the NutBal Pro Support software can be used through the conversion process outlined in New Mexico Range Technical Note 111 or the tissue samples can be analyzed by comparing the results to New Mexico Range Tech Note 112 the reference for the National Research Council's Nutrient Requirements for Beef Cattle (if for cattle).

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During implementation, keep records to annually document prescribed grazing requirements are met.

All the components of the Grazing Management Plan (GMP) should be completed and the plan implemented. Proper grazing use must be met. In the event that sampled animals show nutritional deficiencies from the forage or if desired weight gains are not being met, a mediation report should be completed that identifies the most cost efficient supplement and the amount to be fed to overcome the deficiency. Mediation services are provided by the GanLab and through the NutBal Pro software. Feed labels should be sent in to the GanLab if they are requested for this service. They can be reached at:

Gan Lab - https://cnrit.tamu.edu/ganlab/ 254-774-6134

Or Additional help may be found at NMSU:

- o Dr. Craig Gifford; 575-646-6482; cgifford@nmsu.edu; Beef Specialist
- Dr. Marcy Ward; 575-646-5947; maward@nmsu.edu; Extension LivestockSpecialist
- <u>Coperative Extension Service County Offices: http://aces.nmsu.edu/county/</u>

After implementation, make available documentation of protein and energy of consumed forages/browse based on a land grant university laboratory analysis. The analysis may be based on collected sample of the forage available to the livestock or fecal samples analyzed with appropriate Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS). This analysis needs to illuminate shortfalls and/or excessive amounts of protein and energy. <u>Samples must be submitted in a timely manner to allow for appropriate adjustments in management and/or supplementation.</u>

After implementation, make grazing and supplementation records available for review by NRCS.

Implementation needs to be completed by September 30 of the scheduled year.

Prior to implementation, assist the participant with development of a grazing plan if requested to do so.

During implementation, as requested, assist the participant with adapting the grazing strategy and plan to current conditions.

After implementation, review forage or fecal sampling schedule and corresponding management actions taken to determine if a supplementation plan was reasonably followed.

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The flow chart below may be used as a guide to determine how many samples are needed, the time of year or lifecycle stage of the livestock, and the fields where samples should be collected from.

Guidelines for Forage and Fecal Sampling for Animal Health and Productivity for Beef Operations

Mature Cows

Repeat Sample Cycle

Sample 6: Mid Summer "Slump" (Mid August) Sampling when senescence (seed head formation) begins to exceed green leaf growth. Forage nutrition begins to decline and sampling can provide guidance on whether supplementation should be provided to prevent major weight loss later in the year.

Sample 5: Summer (Mid July)

Sampling in the summer when the majority of forage is actively growing gives a producer a analysis of the strength and production of the pasture. It also provides an opportunity to judge any animal in a body condition score that Is lower than desired and add supplemental feed to those individuals when it doesn't take as much supplement for an animal to gain weight.

Sample 1: After First Freeze in the Fall (Mid October) This is the period where most producers begin to initiate feeding programs. Generally digestibility and crude protein values decline in a linear fashion relative to the decline in soil moisture and day length.

Sample 2: Winter Period (November-December)

Forage quality declines after dormancy occurs and continues to decline with winter storms. Most cows are in their second trimester of gestation.

Sample 3: Winter to Spring (Mid February)

This is generally the highest nutrition requirement period for cows since they are in their third trimester, beginning to calve and starting to lactate.

Sample 4: Spring-(Mid March)

This is generally the early stages of spring green-up. Cows are at full lactation, and usually the time when producers make decisions on when to decrease supplemental feed.

Forage Tissue Sampling provided by most Land Grant Universities, see individual lab for specific instructions.

Replacement or First-time Heifers

Samples 1-12: Weaning heifers Sample monthly to ensure daily gain is sufficient to reach 65% of mature weight by breeding season and 85% of mature weight by calving time.

Stockers & Conditioning Calves

Sample at least once a month (or more frequent) until enough data is known to make decisions and feeding adjustments to ensure targeted weight or desired animal performance is met by desired date.

Bulls

Sample in Early Spring

Sampling early in the spring can ensure they are on a positive plane of nutrition going into the breeding season.

Additional samples

should be collected anytime body condition score is below what is desired.

> More information for NIRS can be found at: https://cnrit.tamu.edu/ganlab/pagesmith/8

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