

# UNIVERSITY RESEARCH TRIAL DATA & KEY FINDINGS



## TRIAL 5 - OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY ————— HASKELL, OK

This two-year trial in Haskell, OK evaluated the impact of fertilization of pasture and supplementation with DDG cubes on cattle performance. Group 2 was fed 2.75 lb/day and Group 3 was fed 0.75 of bodyweight, an average of 5.9 lbs. Cattle were ultrasounded on entry to feedlot and again at reimplant to evaluate muscle and fat growth.

2020	GROUP 1 - NO SUPPLEMENT CONTROL					
	GROUP 2 - FERTILIZED PASTURE WITH LOW SUPPLEMENT					
	GROUP 3 - UNFERTILIZED PASTURE WITH HIGH SUPPLEMENT					
	GRAZING DATA	IN WEIGHT	END WEIGHT	DAYS ON GRASS	ADG EARLY SUMMER	ADG LATE SUMMER
GROUP 1	525	821	150	2.50	1.21	1.90
GROUP 2	525	899	150	3.03	1.65	2.41
GROUP 3	521	907	150	2.92	1.96	2.48

FEEDLOT DATA	AVG IN WEIGHT	AVG DAYS ON FEED	AVG DAILY GAIN	CONVERSION	CONSUMPTION
GROUP 1	799	206	3.31	6.45	2.70%
GROUP 2	--	--	--	--	--
GROUP 3	856	185	3.42	6.21	2.57%

CARCASS DATA	AVG LIVE WEIGHT	PRIME	CHOICE	SELECT	OTHER	CAB
GROUP 1	1480	1.80%	68.35%	29.85%	0%	12.80%
GROUP 2	--	--	--	--	--	--
GROUP 3	1485	1.04%	81.05%	15.85%	2.06%	16.12%
	HOT CARCASS YIELD	YG 1	YG 2	YG 3	YG 4	YG 5
GROUP 1	64.72%	31.31%	33.92%	27.07%	7.70%	0%
GROUP 2	--	--	--	--	--	--
GROUP 3	64.66%	7.39%	35.74%	46.80%	10.07%	0%

ULTRASOUND OFF GRASS	WEIGHT	STRESS SCORE	REA	REA/CWT	%IMF	PRIME	CHOICE	SELECT	STANDARD
GROUP 1	802	1.10	8.71	1.08	3.31	0%	67%	31%	2%
GROUP 2	879	0.19	9.41	1.07	3.59	0%	64%	30%	6%
GROUP 3	905	0.30	9.84	1.09	3.50	0%	67%	24%	9%

ULTRASOUND AT REIMPLANT	WEIGHT	STRESS SCORE	REA	REA/CWT	%IMF	PRIME	CHOICE	SELECT	STANDARD
GROUP 1	1146	--	12.33	1.06	4.22	0%	75%	23%	2%
GROUP 2 & 3	1209	--	13.03	1.06	4.61	0%	82%	17%	1%

Cattle fed MasterHand Milling range cubes started faster, gained better, had an improved dry matter conversion, and had a superior carcass to control pens that were not fed the range cubes. It looks like this is truly a value added product you can use to improve the performance of your cattle.

TOM FANNING | BUFFALO FEEDERS

# UNIVERSITY RESEARCH TRIAL DATA & KEY FINDINGS



## TRIAL 5 - CONTINUED

HASKELL, OK

2021	GROUP 1 - NO SUPPLEMENT CONTROL					
	GROUP 2 - FERTILIZED PASTURE WITH LOW SUPPLEMENT					
	GROUP 3 - UNFERTILIZED PASTURE WITH HIGH SUPPLEMENT					
	GRAZING DATA	IN WEIGHT	END WEIGHT	DAYS ON GRASS	ADG EARLY SUMMER	ADG LATE SUMMER
GROUP 1	574	918	182	2.42	1.29	1.89
GROUP 2	545	989	182	3.14	1.65	2.44
GROUP 3	543	1028	182	3.26	2.00	2.66

FEEDLOT DATA	AVG IN WEIGHT	AVG OUT WEIGHT	AVG DAYS ON FEED	AVG DAILY GAIN	CONVERSION FACTOR	CONSUMPTION
GROUP 1	880	1526	180	3.50	6.07	2.54%
GROUP 2	964	1515	164	3.29	6.72	2.55%
GROUP 3	1017	1550	159	3.36	7.01	2.69%

CARCASS DATA	AVG HOT WEIGHT	PRIME	CHOICE	SELECT	OTHER	CAB
GROUP 1	961	0.0%	80.0%	16.67%	3.33%	1.67%
GROUP 2	960	2.17%	91.30%	6.52%	0.0%	4.35%
GROUP 3	987	2.22%	88.89%	6.67%	2.22%	6.67%
	HOT CARCASS YIELD	YG 1	YG 2	YG 3	YG 4	YG 5
GROUP 1	62.98%	6.67%	43.33%	41.67%	8.33%	0.0%
GROUP 2	63.37%	2.17%	36.96%	50.0%	8.70%	2.17%
GROUP 3	63.68%	4.44%	13.33%	73.33%	8.89%	0.0%

## KEY FINDINGS

### OPTIONS ON PASTURE

These summer grass trials indicated supplementation with a high-energy feed could be an economical option to maintain performance without fertilizing pastures. Cattle fed at a higher rate on unfertilized grass consistently had higher daily gain and higher end weights than cattle fed less on fertilized pasture.

### ULTRASOUND SCORES

Ultrasound data showed higher feeding rates increase ribeye area while maintainign the REA/CWT ratio, illustrating a consistent growth in muscle over time. Ultrasound also showed lower stress scores in higher supplemented cattle.

### CONSISTENT YIELD

This trial continued to show the trend of higher supplemented cattle finishing heavier with fewer days on feed and producing a larger, higher-yielding carcass.