KOWboy Sense for a *Precision* Ration

Do your part to save us all -minimize that carbon hoofprint! Does somebody think we're all stupid?

1. KOWboy forage management

I sorta figured homegrown fiber (vs. purchased by product fiber) is both economically and environmentally sustainable. Beside requirin' none of that "fossil" fuel to arrive on your "back 40" (except plantin' inputs), forages *arowing* on your *local* field or pasture suck down *oodles* of that globally destructive (?) poison (?) gas called carbon dioxide (CO₂) . Yep! Somehow, all growin' plants thrive on this "nasty" stuff and by some miracle of either Creation or evolution (you decide which makes sense) and, with the *power* of the sun -plus a little H_2O and minerals, convert it to sugar $(C_6H_{12}O_6)$ –and then store the same as starch and fiber. I am told this is a very green and sustainable process -in fact, I am told, if not for it, all life on earth would cease. Therefore, you should feel as good about growin' crops as the average suburban greenie-weenie does cruising in his tinv hybrid-electric car! Now if you want to feel even better (and save money) you should use the minimal tillage required to produce the *highest* vields possible, that is, without the need of purchased nitrogen (which uses tons of that "fossil" fuel to produce). Legume based, perennial forage crops will need to be the foundation of the crop plan to achieve this. If you have this forage crop program goin' on your farm, you will be producing the most eco-friendly feed possible and should therefore max-out the intake (within constraints of your business plan). If you grow too many grass annuals such as corn or other crops requiring

To paraphrase G. K. Chesterton, "If we think about any issue for long enough, there is a real danger we will discover the truth about it. commercial nitrogen fertilizer (because manure / legume credits are inadequate), you will destroy the earth (hey, the

global warming eco-greenies can exaggerate and lie, so why can't I? (a). The *precise* amount of legume / grass mixed forage to feed a dairy cow is the maximum she cares to eat, but no more so it ain't wasted. Furthermore, to really get optimum feed efficiency you have to completely stop wasting it (brilliant, eh?). I know, it isn't' quite as impressive (or sophisticated) as the glossy ad papers put out by the inoculant and feed additives folks, but I have always figured they went to a whole lot a work for very little gain (excepting their own profits). Stop wastin' starts in the field or pasture. The greenest thing a feller can do is keep it green until a cow eats it -whenever it loses that pretty green (my favorite) color, it's a sure sign that the most digestible (energy) part of it got gobbled up by some darn microbes that puked and farted out a bunch of water (H₂O) and toxic (?) CO_2 -and that just messes up the whole world. The way this KOWboy sees it, we would all be better off having cows gulp it down before that can happen (graze, as much as is possible, instead of wacking it down to

evening, but I won't ask a feller to cut down on time to run to town just as the fun is getting' started. Anyway, I noticed that the little woman can pop open a Mason jar of green beans to feed me in the dead of winter and them little things are still **areen**. I think it has something to do with that top she asks me to pull off, it gets stuck on that jar. Pickles . . . the same dang thing! I'm kinda glad she doesn't just leave 'em in a bushel basket out on the porch. Seems that getting' air into stuff doesn't help it keep real well. So when I see fellers pack stuff real tight with plastic, blocking the air out, they might be doing the same thing as my honey. No, I am not sayin' there is only one way to do stuff like this, but I have sure poked a lot of holes into them round bales wrapped tight in that plastic -and most always see stuff green as pickles come out of there! The cows seem to like it too. So I figure putting a cows' forage up right is worth it. It's a real green thing to do. I can't end there though, because the wastin' of all that sunshine and diesel can really get goin' at the feedbunk. I have seen fellers feed (and breed) a heck of a herd of flies -or have those cows stomp down a lot of acres worth just because they don't keep them girls from dragging it where it don't belong. Seems like headgates and hay-basket feeders (with a floor in them) do a lot to get more of it into a cow, and the real sharp fellers (that like to talk about something called *feed efficiency*) always clean stems out of the bunk to make the big heifers clean up. Oh, one more thing, those balage farmers always keep forage tested and *inventoried* so the best stuff goes to the milkers, while the rest is saved for the groups it is going to work best for. That way they can get along without feeding much concentrate. I always feel sorry for them fellers that have the stuff they need packed under the stuff they don't. They always seem to spend more on concentrates, and it is a lot harder to get precisely the right forage in front of precisely the right group of livestock. Sure does make it cost more to get that precise ration. I see lots of special bags of powder get mixed into rations to help them girls get more efficient, and maybe some of them do help the girls burp out a couple less plumes of *methane* a day, but seems to me

wilt or dry with that big *fuel* guzzlin' tractor). Now, before

you get wound up, I did have a feller remind me the

other day that them darn cows can't get-r-done all that

well, every day of the year, cause of something called

gets too hot for them girls and all they want to do is

tractor out and get some to feed at the barn. I have

seen some crazed grazing fanatics try to cut down on

tractor work when that global warming hits them extra

hard -by milking those girls at noontime and late in the

"climate change". I, too, have noticed that sometimes it

bunch up and swat flies. Then I figure there are times it

gets mighty cold. I suppose then a feller could take his

that all this other stuff might save us all a little more.

Don't get me wrong, I do wince every time I hear one of

them girls belch (they tell me that **methane** is going to kill us all). However, I figure we would be doing our part of **saving the planet** if we could feed our cows on a *greener, higher* forage ration with less wastin'.

2. KOWboy precision grain feedin'

Seems like this ol' boy has spent an awful lot a time tryin' to get folks to understand the precise amount that can be fed before it's too much and she ends up D.E.D. Yep, lots of real smart fellers (and I have read their books) have come up with ways to predict (like the weather) just the exact (precise?) amount those girls can handle (and some even say "need") to get the most milk out of them in their short lives. When I was a younger KOWboy and much more book smart. I could ride that fenceline (next to the cliff) with the best of them! Yes sir, we'd spit out reams of paper usin' the new computer style feedin' tools. After a while, I got to thinkin', "Why is it always the best for the farmer to see so many of them cows on the grill before their time?" Then I realized that ridin' the fenceline might not have anything to do with what's best for the *farmer*. Seems to me, it gets awful hard to be a dairyman without cows. Come to find out that all them *forecast* numbers for "energy" were about as reliable as the weather -and with this *climate change* thing happenin', it's makin' it all the harder to believe it will ever be good. So, a few years ago I stopped payin' attention to them bright boys at the University on the grain feedin' and instead went out to the barn and asked the girls about it -did I get an education! First thing I noticed was dairy cows can live without any grain! Yep, smart fellers with good green forage don't have to feed any to the heifers (older than 5 months), and even milkin' cows, though they give less. Then I kinda noticed that if I fed a *boatload*, the ol' girls stopped chewing cud, got real flat on the sides and put a whole lot of what I was feedin' into the autter (undigested). Now I know them experts had (and still do) all the answers to my questions setup real easy for me on the computer, yet this ol' KOWboy wasn't satisfied doin' things the easy way (KOWboyz never are). Well, long story short is that, based upon what them girls was tellin' me (symptoms of indigestion / acidosis under various forage quality parameters), I came up with some safe ranges (far from the cliff) for shelled corn feeding (or its equivalent). I also figured out that there are many other things beside forage quality (and desired production level) that determine the *precise maximum* level of grain (starch) feedin'. Feedbunk management, weather (climate changes (a), amount of effective fiber, hybrid selection, moisture, and extent of grain grindin', etc. Nope, no predictive model computer software program can replace a trained cowman's eye for (biological) feedback (in real time) from a herd of cows! Well, maybe I am just some dumb ol' KOWboy . . . but I think the truth is the precisely correct level of grain feeding for any individual farm / ration has more to due with the price of grain and the business plan than any real nutritional *requirement.* If the cows get only $\frac{1}{2}$ % of their bdwt (maybe 15% of their ration) in shelled corn (or

equivalent) they will have no problem with "energy" for reproduction (see it all the time in low input graziers' herds), so long as they are fed good quality (GQ) to top quality (TQ) forage in unlimited amounts. KOWboy maximum grain feeding rates (vs. feeding none) are estimated to provide for from 35% to as high as 45% of the rolling herd average (in the average reasonably well bred and managed herd). These maximum grain rates range from 22% to 35% (max with very poor quality forage) of total daily DMI -all depending upon forage quality (the poorer quality forage, the more grain to get the same milk production is the general idea). None of this is precise. Well processed grain should not pass through a cow undigested (*excepting* a small portion of the pericarp). Feeding much more than this just seems to make them turkeys happy after the manure gets spread. So I figure a feller ought to just leave the real **precise** number crunchin' for his bank account and make sure he doesn't feed too much. A guy can then keep more of them girls milking for long enough to get a few calves out of 'em and maybe have a few head to sell (that grain ain't health food). I noticed an average well bred and managed herd of Holsteins can usually put about 20 to 24,000 lbs RHA into the bucket, some fellers can do even better (at KOWboy maximum grain feeding). Take all the grain away and I suppose a feller can't expect much more than 13 to 14,000 lbs. By my KOWboy figurin', it seems like a feller can expect about 250 to 300 lbs of milk added to his rolling average for each 1% of added grain to the dairy ration -and the first 10 to 15% seems to pay back more than the next (last) 10 to 15%. Read some fine stuff about this in some book put out by the National Research Council a few years ago, figure it must be true. I suppose them Jerseys and crossbreds respond in like fashion. Naw, I don't have no big research team of experts backing me up on all this. just somethin' I sorta noticed happenin' out on the farm. I also noticed there is some little yeller kernels in the corn silage and it seems like they feed about the same as when they *aren't* mixed up with all the stalk and leaves. I know them dairy scientists might count up them corn silage kernels a little different, but it just makes sense to me that if we can see shelled corn in it, it might be a good idea to use that silage more like a source of grain (and measure the amount) instead a callin' it all forage. So if a cow milker is sittin' with the banker and talkin' about paying debts back according to his RHA, I would sure be figuring out how much milk he ought to expect, but I would also be getting more precise about how much milk he actually got (measured vs. predicted) the past 5 years -out of that grain he has been feeding. Crazy thing is, the first 1/2 of the grain he has been feeding probably gives about 70% of the payback. The fellers I have seen that cut back a little (to a lot) end up further ahead in the long run -better than the guy that scoops up a whole lot-thinkin' it will make them girls milk a lot more. I'm telling ya, it ain't wise to try to "make" females do nothin'!! I know there is some real sharp fellers that think more grain

automatically equals more milk, but I think some of them folks is working at sellin' stuff, or they never noticed this stuff about the laws of diminishin' returns. Yep, you can get all wound-up about calculating out the **precise** grain your cows will be needin' to *"make"* them put it in the bucket real heavy, but you best error on the low side and be real careful at the bunk if you are trying to get that extra 10 to 15% of milk production feedin' *more than* 28% grain (shelled corn equivalent) in the daily ration. The **precise** part of grain feedin' isn't really a number, it's watching them girls for symptoms of <u>acidosis</u>, the first of which is *indigestion* (undigested grain and fiber in

... No honest person should shy away from wrestling with the implications of his or her conclusions. When knowledge is unhinged from the question of ultimate purpose, the result is a conglomeration of facts that are incapable of imparting wisdom. This is perhaps one of the greatest challenges we have faced since the explosion of knowledge in the last couple of centuries. Faced with the inevitable need for specialization ... - J. M. Njoroge

The specialist put on blinders in order to shut out from his vision all the world but one little spot, to which he glued his nose. Perspective was lost. 'Facts' replace understanding; and knowledge, split into a thousand isolated fragments, no longer generated wisdom. Every science, and every branch of philosophy, developed a technical terminology intelligible only to its exclusive devotees; as men learned more about the world, they found themselves ever less capable of expressing to their educated fellow-men what it was that they had learned. –Will Durant

manure -and it gets loose if you go too far overboard) and poor rumen fill (flat sides). If you're seeing any of this, better double check whether or not some of them girls is robbing their neighbor's share (eating more than you think). Some fellers think TMRs prevent 75 different rations, but if them girls are diggin' holes in the mix and lickin' the bottom of the bunk, they are goin' after more than their fair share. (Even them dumb communists care about spreadin' 'round the goodies so nobody gets much!) If things look good at the bunk and the cows are still showin' some acidosis, back down on the grain a little and you will be at the precise maximum you should dare feed. Last, if those brilliant fellers in government put a big tax on energy, and we see the cost of grain go to the moon with it, this KOWboy figures it will be time to give up that TMR wagon for a good hammer / mixer mill. There isn't any sense in spendin' all that much to feed only 15 to 20% grain (shelled corn equivalent) in the daily ration. You could make up a nice grind-n-mix and feed meals of 4 to 6 lbs, 2 or 3 x / day, while lettin' 'em fill up on pasture or balage. Maybe you will need lock-up headqates and/or in-parlor grain feeders. Naw, the entire ration won't be all that precise, but is it now? Not really. KOWboy logic.

3. KOWboy precision protein feedin'

Some folks are pretty wound tight over a cow getting' a little extra protein and peein' it out. They've been tellin' us that it ends up in the Mississippi and the water we drink. I never could see how it gets so far without people puttin' a whole lot of cow crap in one spot. That usually takes puttin' a whole lot of cows in one spot. Well, it has somethin' to do with what the powers that be call nutrient management. What goes in a cow, must come out. What we feed a cow we call crude protein and what she doesn't need ends up in the gutter as nitrogen. My book learnin' has taught me lots of stuff about protein. It is made up of *little parts* called *amino* acids (AA) (each on average, is made of 16% nitrogen). AAs are like what letters are to words, sentences -heck even entire books! These are found in *everything* a cow eats. Some forages are high in protein (legumes), while others are not. All forages require a lot of nitrogen to grow, but legumes can get their own right out of the thin air. (No lie! The rest must get it from the legumes and/or manure and/or commercial fertilizer). For some reason there is a lot a folks that want manure to have less nitrogen (fertilizer value). They'd like to see dairy farmers feed less protein to their cows. This KOWbov has always tried to keep the milk cow ration around 16 to 18% max protein. Whenever a cow eats any source of protein, those little bugs in her rumen try to gobble it up (break it down to AAs and ammonia). This folks call soluble / degradable protein. Whatever they can't use goes into the bloodstream (as ammonia, turned to urea in the liver) and/or gets passed along to the intestines for another chance at digestion. This folks call "by-pass" protein. Anything the cow can't use past the intestines or that can't be **recycled** (a real greenie kinda thing) back into the rumen (via bloodstream to saliva) is what ends up in the milk (milk urea nitrogen or M.U.N.) or manure / urine. Rumen "bugs" need digestible energy from sugar, fiber or starch (grain) to use protein efficiently (without loss) and any amount in excess of the cow need for production or growth is dumped out. Getting' everythin' to work just perfect on the ideal minimum amount of protein fed is about as tricky as measuring the amount of fuel this KOWboy's truck needs to get to town and have it runnin' on fumes just as I pull into the gas station . We have lots of fellers in dairy science that have been workin' on highly sophisticated computer "models" that are suppose to tell us just how to run on fumes . If you bring a team of these experts to your farm to gather somethin' called "data" and pay them to enter "data" for about three days ☺, they claim they can **precisely** predict just what your cows need for protein (and grain) and specific by-pass amino acids. This KOWboy has spent lots of time reading their stuff. They claim you can feed less overall protein while getting' more milk (if you buy the commercial by-pass amino acids they are sellin' [focus is, primarily, on two: lysine and methionine). Trouble is, their calculations are based a lot on how much time a feed stays in the rumen -which anyone in the barn

knows isn't all that predictable (ever notice how cows poop passage rate varies due to many factors, including but not limited to fiber length?). Real educated fellers talk about this in terms of digestion kinetic's (I would explain more if I weren't such a hayseed-KOWboy, but this lofty knowledge is beyond a person comfortable in bib-overalls (2). Don't get me wrong, I do think the idea of feedin' less protein and a more correct by-pass amino acid balance is good (and the KOW guidelines for feeding have always considered this knowledge). This KOWboy is simply not yet ready to bet the farm on the ability of the computer "model" to *predict* the response. After all, this *luddite* (I have been called
 [a person opposed to technology] -not true!) has actually read a crap spreader full of stuff on this over the years. The bottom line is that no matter whose computer "model", one still must actually measure whether or not there is a response! The KOWboy logic here is to approximate the milk cow ration using KOW standard guidelines (or with less grain if you please) and then gradually adjust degradable / soluble sources of supplemental protein according to manure / fiber digestion, also considering M.U.N. levels. (See various other KOW literature for *specific* guidance.) As for *overall* ration protein targets (16 to 18% max) -no change called for here, even the precision amino acid feedin' bovz are still within this range (although most on the lower end of it)! Some of them glossy ads and farm papers brag about feedin' less than 19% CP, but that don't impress me none. Who feeds that much on intention? Don't need no special additives to fix that.

Because KOW guidelines emphasize soil sulfur fertility needs (for production of *methionine* in forages) and use of corn distillers (provides the same), the response to rumen by-pass methionine (Metasmart® by Adisseo, ph 800-727-1019, fx 678-339-1600, www.adisseo.com) is unlikely, but if you aren't fertilizin' with sulfur and feedin' corn distillers you might get a response. If you are feedin' a lot of corn (include silage and corn by-products) and/or cottonseed with very little soy and/or heat damaged feeds, the milk cow ration by-pass amino acid profile will likely be limited by lysine. If you're a feller that likes to roll the dice, you could try feedin' a little rumen protected lysine (Aminoshure-L, Balchem Corp, ph 800-780-9233, www.aminoshure-L.com). This luddite
GKOWboy has listed aminoshure-L as an option for use in our standard "pre-fresh / fresh cow" and "energy boost" top dress mixtures ever since it became available (KOWboy was really diggin' in his heels top dress is that these expensive supplements should not be fed to the entire herd, only early lactation cows (in an environment of comfort / care) with realistic potential to payback a profit (now isn't that backward and antitech? ☉). If a feller is sweatin bullets over the thought that his cows might be starvin' for both lysine and methionine you could simply feed 1/2 to 1 lb of Menhaden fishmeal (Sealac®,

www.omegaproteininc.com or call 800-345-8805. [Beside the amino acids, you will get omega-3 fatty]

acids, and this company is promoting them to save the planet by slightly reducing them darn methane burps ©]). If you don't care about fatty acids to reduce methane burps (of course, that means you're evil and want climate destruction), you could also get high levels of both of these AAs from a commercial product called Gemini protein sold by Papillon (ph 800-888-5688, papillon-ag.com). Same feeding rate as fishmeal. The rumen protected sources of AAs are fed at a rate of just 1 to 2 ounces/hd/day, and come complete with a razzledazzle sales rep that"ll try to convince ya with his laptop evidence (specially designed to make your grey matter dizzy ☺). Be sure to ask for a money back guarantee ☺ on the response if you follow his precision formulation that will usually back these boyz up about as fast as a German shepherd walkin' out the barn door . If you believe you're saving the planet from certain destruction, that's really the only reason you need to make sure the AAs are precision formulated. ©

4. KOWboy precision mineral feedin'.

This here's one they's tellin' us is messin' up yer favorite fishin' hole. Yep! The real "bad" mineral is phosphorus. Them ecologists has been tellin' us that cow milkers are spoilin' it for everybody -if them cows get a couple extra grams of dical! Yep! My learnin' as a crop advisor (and they up and awarded me certification which you ain't all that impressed with) tells me that most of that darn phosphorus problem ain't 'cause we've got the cows poopin' in the creek (most folks figured out that ain't good global warmin' relief .), it's because somebody is lettin' the farm (soil) run into the creek. Imagine that! How's a feller gonna farm without some good topsoil?? Anyway, them soil scientists know that once that piece a dirt locks onto that phosphorus, it ain't going' nowhere -without that soil. So this KOWboy figures it *might* be a wee bit smarter to keep that dirt covered with some grass mixed hayfields and pastures instead of gettin' to "wound up" over the exact (precise) amount of phosphorus the girls are gettin'. No matter, the powers that be ain't askin' some "hick" like me. So to keep them regulators happy, I figure we better make sure them milk cow rations don't have over 0.40% phosphorus in ém. (They been after the dairy scientists to get us learnin' that that's all they need -and no more else they just poop too much out and it gits the dirt levels way off the charts). Long time ago, this KOWboy figured out that all a feller needs to do is to follow them KOW rules of thumb for mineral feeding precisely and you'll be doin' your part to save the fish -or at least have lower testin' KOW poop . Ain't too hard to look at them forage tests (and even sample the pasture once in a while) to see if you ain't gonna need to add any -and don't forget about them by-products high in phosphorus (see "KOW standard guidelines for balancing rations"). This KOWboy has had the lab checkin' up on him a long time now, I ain't given va a "bum steer" on any of this. If you need me to "bust out" with some big \$40 words to convince ya, I'm doin' my book learnin' on this, just give me a holler.