

a 16.2% national prevalence of BRD in the feedlot. An economic cost of \$253.97 per BRD feedlot steer is estimated as a result of loss of carcass quality, death and treatment costs. She shared that there are as many cattle dying from respiratory disease today as there were 30 years ago, despite advances in vaccines and technology.

Genetic prediction for resistance to bovine respiratory disease is on the horizon.

The ultimate goal of the BRDC CAP is to identify genetic markers that can be used to select for healthier cattle, specifically those that are less susceptible to BRD, said Van Eenennaam. "Our premise is that using genetic selection is a better solution to BRD than antibiotic therapy. A BRD EPD is our goal at the end of the day."



► The ultimate goal of the BRDC CAP is to identify genetic markers that can be used to select for healthier cattle, specifically those that are less susceptible to BRD, Alison Van Eenennaam chaired with Cattlemen's College participants.

Getting to that point is no small undertaking. Van Eenennaam explains that thousands of BRD observations are needed, and thus collaboration with several universities is also necessary. Additionally, because diagnosis of the disease is not, in her words, "black and white," an objective scoring system to consistently identify BRD had to be developed. (Learn more about the resulting scoring system at www.vetmed.wisc.edu/dms/fapm/fapmtools/8calf/calf_respiratory_scoring_chart.pdf)

Trials with both dairy and beef cattle are included in the effort. Beef animals included 1,000 case animals in Washington and 1,000 in Colorado — and 1,000 controls in each of those projects, as well.

While a BRD EPD is still several years away, initial results are indicating BRD incidence is about 20% heritable, according to Van Eenennaam. While she acknowledged this is a low heritability, she says it is "better than nothing" and can still begin making a difference. She noted, "We won't have bullet-proof cattle, but can select cattle that are less likely to get sick if you treat them properly."

Additionally, as the genetic selection ability for BRD resistance becomes available in the future, Van Eenennaam said she believes there may be premiums for cow-calf producers that add this trait to their selection pressure.

Learn more about the project at <http://brdcomplex.org>. Additional information about research efforts focused on developing genetic tests for other economically important traits, including feed efficiency and reproduction, can be viewed at <http://ebeef.org>.

— Story & photo by Kindra Gordon

The Future of Cattle Feeding

What does the future hold for the cattle-feeding segment of the beef industry? Where and how will cattle be fed? How will they be marketed? What challenges lie ahead for cattle feeders?

These were the questions posed to University of Nebraska Beef Feedlot Extension Specialist Galen Erickson, during a Cattlemen's College® session in Nashville. Lacking a crystal ball and claiming to be armed only with training in ruminant nutrition plus his power of observation, Erickson shied away from long-term predictions. However, he said the current state of cattle feeding and certain trends may offer a glimpse of what lies ahead, at least in the near future.

Reviewing the feedlot sector's basic needs — things like feeder-cattle supplies, feedstuffs, water, energy, labor and markets — Erickson said climate is likely to become more important in the future because of its relationship to temperature extremes, precipitation, and feed and water supplies. While there has been some increase in housed feeding operations in areas of less favorable weather conditions, Erickson

Geography, size and timing will affect cattle feeders significantly in the future.

believes the vast majority of cattle will be fed in open-lot facilities. Thus, geography matters.



► "Economics favor feeding cattle longer, rather than marketing them sooner and replacing them with expensive feeder cattle. There is no price slide on fed cattle, so cattle fed to heavy weights make more money," said Galen Erickson, University of Nebraska ruminant nutritionist.

Size matters, too. While some people have questioned whether the trend toward ever heavier finished weights can continue, Erickson sees no reason yet for that to change.

"Economics favor feeding cattle longer, rather than marketing them sooner and replacing them with expensive feeder cattle. There is no price slide on fed cattle, so cattle fed to heavy weights make more money," said Erickson, who expects that trend to continue until cost of gain decreases or fed-cattle prices increase significantly.

According to Erickson, there has been some increase in numbers of cattle sold on the basis of hot carcass weight, rather than on a live-weight basis, and long feeding periods have been positive for quality grade.

"At least for the near future, I think the focus will continue to be on bigger, fatter cattle," affirmed Erickson.

This is also likely to continue having an effect on numbers of cattle placed as yearlings vs. calf-feds. Bigger in means bigger out, so Erickson expects a preference for yearlings to continue.

Industry-wide, rates for morbidity and mortality have been creeping upward, despite modern treatment protocols. Erickson called health management a big problem for feeders. However, some small feedlots whose lower numbers make marketing more challenging have been converted to backgrounding operations. He believes more small feeders may find opportunity in handling calves, straightening out health issues and readying the animals for a finishing yard.

With regard to environmental regulations, Erickson expects the primary concerns for feedlots to be related to management of

Industry-wide, rates for morbidity and mortality have been creeping upward, despite modern treatment protocols.

manure nutrients, feedlot runoff, air quality and antibiotic resistance.

It is sometimes argued that more but smaller feedlots would be more environmentally friendly than fewer large feedlots. He believes large feedlots make more

sense for the future. He offered a hypothetical comparison scenario to illustrate his view.

“If you have one 10,000-head feedlot, it is going to be required to control runoff. The same number of cattle could be fed in a hundred 100-head feedlots, but feeding operations that small are not required to control runoff,” said Erickson. “Which is better for the environment?”

Lastly, Erickson predicted that U.S. cattle feeders will continue to focus on producing the highest-quality beef.

“That’s been our niche,” he stated, “and I see no reason that would change.”

— *Story & photo by Troy Smith*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 178