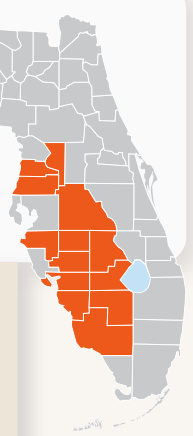



# IMPROVING FLORIDA'S BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY



The South Florida Beef-Forage Program coordinates UF/IFAS research and Extension activities to help livestock producers enhance their forage and cattle production.

[sfbfp.ifas.ufl.edu](http://sfbfp.ifas.ufl.edu)

 Search South Florida Beef Forage Program

**398** livestock producers participated in our educational programs in 2017, representing

**40,000** cattle and **200,000** acres of range land.

**55%** increase among participants in overall knowledge of reproduction, forage, herd nutrition, herd health management and general ranch management.

**69%** reported plans to adopt one or more recommended management practices

## GRAZING Management School

Grazing positively impacts native ranges by reducing invasive vegetation and increasing wildlife habitats.

**85%** of participants changed behavior or implemented new practices such as better weed management, rotational grazing and land management improvements.

## NUTRITION for Beef Females

Body condition score (BCS) positively correlates with reproductive performance across several cattle breeds.

**91%** of participants plan to implement at least one nutritional supplementation strategy presented.

## WINTER Supplementation Seminar

Providing knowledge and tools to economically and efficiently manage nutritional requirements of the cow herd.

**54%** of participants plan to change an existing practice or begin a new one such as troubleshooting mineral supplementation, seasonal forage deficits, and animal traceability.

## HERD HEALTH Management

Use of strategic vaccination programs and antimicrobials with veterinarian consultation can save unnecessary treatment dollars, reduce pain and suffering and minimize herd losses due to disease.

## REPRODUCTIVE Management School

By implementing recommended practices, participating producers can increase their reproductive efficiency

**5-20% - a \$300,000-\$1.2 million value<sup>1</sup>.**

<sup>1</sup>Using 2017 market figures based on a 70% calf crop.

**62%** of participants said they would adopt practices such as decreasing stress in herds, evaluating and improving vaccine protocols, and utilizing antimicrobials only when necessary.

