

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

Volume 0
Issue 1 *Cattleman's Day (1993-2014)*

Article 1300

1977

Operational procedures of Kansas feedyards

L. Koons

Jack G. Riley

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>



Part of the [Other Animal Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Koons, L. and Riley, Jack G. (1977) "Operational procedures of Kansas feedyards," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 0: Iss. 1. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.2703>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1977 the Author(s). Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.





Operational Procedures of Kansas Feedyards



Lyle Koons and Jack G. Riley



Summary

Twenty-four Kansas feedyards with 432,000 head capacity participated in a survey on operational procedures. The survey covered five areas: processing, animal health, rations, facilities, and marketing. Methods differed most in processing and starter-ration ingredients.

Introduction

The cattle feeding industry in Kansas is a conglomerate of many individuals with wide ranging viewpoints. The survey was introduced July 15, 1976 at the Kansas Cattle Feeder's Conference in Wichita, Kansas, and the final summary was made in September. This was the first survey in Kansas that attempted to provide an overall view of cattle feeding operations.

Results

Results presented here are from questions we felt were of general interest. The results show general procedures for the 24 feedyards rather than individual operations. They should not be interpreted as recommendations. Certain feedyard representatives referred to commodities by trade names. Our reporting then does not reflect endorsement of them over competing ones.

I. Processing Procedures

A. How soon are cattle processed

68% of feedyards surveyed process within 2 days of arrival
32% of feedyards surveyed process within 7 days of arrival

B. Drugs administered

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis	I.M., 2 cc
Bovine Viral Diarrhea	
Leptospirosis	

Blackleg	Sub Q, 5 cc
Malignant Edema	

II. General Animal Health

A. Most critical time-1st 21 days after arrival

- B. 74% of feedyards use a medicated starter ration with an average antibiotic level of 660 mg/hd/day
- C. Drugs most commonly used for treatment in this survey

<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
Fever	Oxytetracyclines	
	(TERRAMYCIN & LIQUAMYCIN)	10 cc/100 lb
		10 cc/100 lb
No fever (Sick appearance)	Sulfa Boluses	2 boluses
	Tylosin	3 cc/100 lb
	AMOPLEX	2 boluses

III. Rations

- A. Number of rations used
 - 1 growing ration and 4 finishing rations
- B. 58% of the feedyards surveyed were using Rumensin in September.
- C. Grain processing
 - 58% Flaked
 - 37% Cracked or Rolled
 - 5% Other methods
- D. Percent of concentrate in 4 finishing rations (90% D.M. basis)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
50	65	77	87

IV. Feedyard Facilities

- A. Average capacity of feedyards surveyed
 - 18,000 hd
- B. Labor per 1000 head on feed
 - 1.1 persons

V. Marketing

- A. Percentage of cattle placed on feed that are native to Kansas
 - 44%
- B. Marketing of finished cattle
 - Live weight and grade - 95%
 - Rail weight and grade - 5%
- C. Hedging is used on 18% of all cattle fed in the 24 feedyards we surveyed.