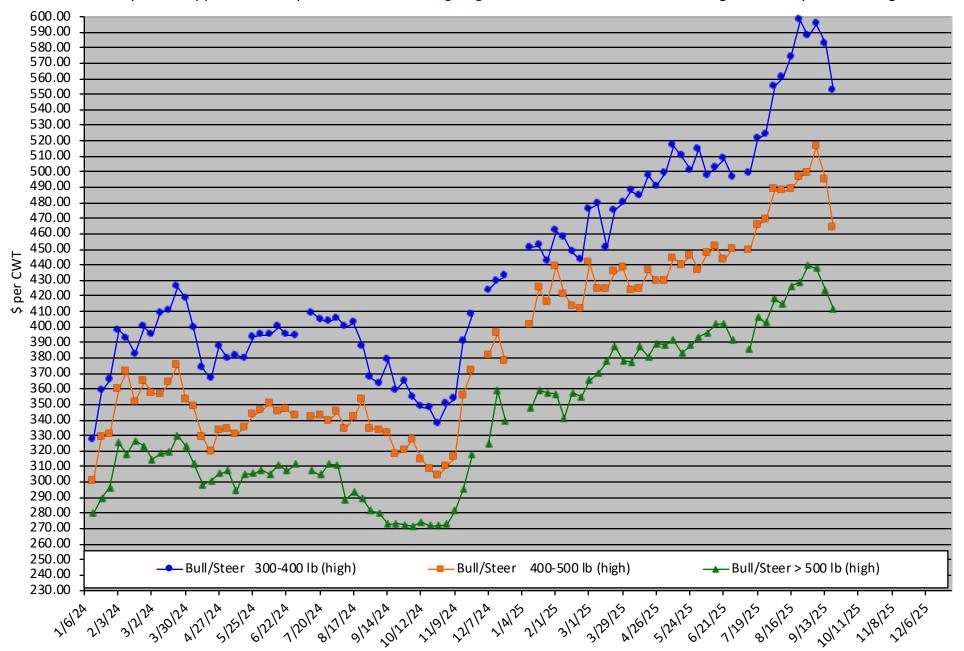
#### **Calf Price Trends**

Trend of the <u>Highest</u> Price Reported for Various Weight Calves, Average of 6 East & Central Texas Livestock Auctions Chart created by Dr. Jason Banta, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist

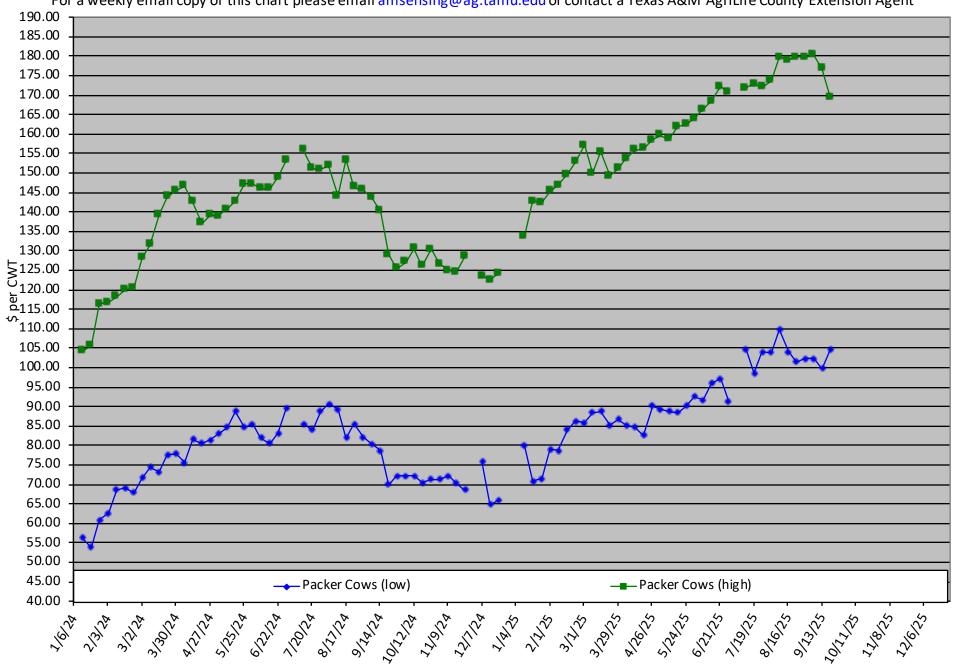
For a weekly email copy of this chart please email amsensing@ag.tamu.edu or contact a Texas A&M AgriLife County Extension Agent



#### Packer Cow PriceTrends

**Trend of High and Low Prices Reported for Packer Cows**, Average of 6 East & Central Texas Livestock Auctions Chart created by Dr. Jason Banta, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist

For a weekly email copy of this chart please email amsensing@ag.tamu.edu or contact a Texas A&M AgriLife County Extension Agent



## **Overton Pesticide CEU Program**



Soil & Crop Science Department Department of Animal Science

5 Pesticide CEUs Available (1 laws, 2 IPM, and 2 general)

course# 0971893

Wednesday, November 19, 2025

**Zoom Virtual Program** 

#### **Morning Session (8:30 - 11:30 am)**

- Ticks livestock disease and control considerations
- Laws and regulations of pesticide use
- Chemical and hormones they are everywhere

### Afternoon Session (1:00 - 3:00 pm)

- Managing ants and other insects around the house
- Weed control in pastures and hay meadows



**Registration Cost:** \$35/ person for the program (5 CEUs)

Register online at: https://agriliferegister.tamu.edu/ansc-ev-085

**Registration Deadline:** Tuesday, November 18 at 4:00 pm

Practice sessions will be offered the week of the meeting for those who want to check out the process of connecting and viewing material with Zoom.

For more information on this program please contact Michelle Sensing @ 903-847-0611.

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, disability, religion, age or national origin.

# AG IN THE EVENING

2025 virtual Zoom Educational Series programs brought to you by the Extension offices of Houston & Gregg Counties



**SEPT 9, 2025** 

**DR. JASON BANTA** 



COMMON FEED INGREDIENTS: UNDERSTANDING

DIFFERENCES & HOW TO BEST UTILIZE





DR. VANESSA CORRIHER OLSON

FORAGE MANAGEMENT:

A YEAR-ROUND APPROACH







DEVELOPING A HERD HEALTH PLAN



Click TITLE of each program or scan QR Code to register

**ALL PROGRAMS START AT** 



Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, disability, religion, age, or national origin, genetic information or veteran status. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating. Anyone needing special assistance at an Extension Program should contact the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office at 936.544.7502 at least one week prior to the program or event.

Having a defined breeding season can increase profit potential for cowcalf producers and make many aspects of management easier and more efficient. However, some producers are hesitant to implement a defined breeding season because of concerns about some cows not getting to breed. What if you could get the benefits of a defined breeding season and keep bulls with the cows for seven to eight months out of the year?

Working through a potential scenario can help illustrate this approach. If the goal was to calve from January to April, bulls could be turned out from April 5 to July 4 for a 90-day breeding season. This would result with calves being born from about Jan. 11 to April 11. If calves were weaned at about 7 months old, weaning would occur around mid-August. Once calves are weaned, bulls could be put back with the cows from weaning until calving starts again to allow bulls to breed any open cows. With this approach, bulls would be with cows for three months during the planned breeding season and then another four to five months. This would allow for any cows not getting bred during the planned breeding season to be marketed as bred cows instead of open cows.

To reduce the risk of heifer calves getting bred while they are still nursing, a breeding season should not last more than 90 days – and in some cases even less. By limiting the breeding season to 90 days, the oldest heifers would be 180 days old when the bulls were removed. Young heifers getting bred by herd bulls while they are still nursing occurs much more frequently than many folks realize. If a defined breeding season is not going to be established, then heifers should be sold before they are 6 months old.

Compared to leaving the bulls out year-round, a defined breeding season has many benefits. The fixed calving season allows calves to be born at a time that best matches forage resources and marketing strategies. It also allows producers to participate in weaned calf sales and reduce feed costs because all cows are at a similar stage of production. Non-lactating cows are not overfed like they would

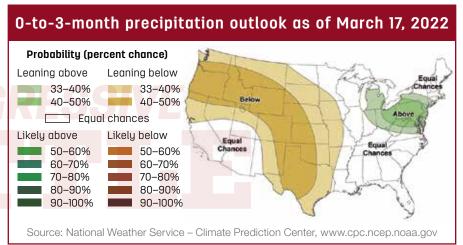
... some producers are hesitant to implement a defined breeding season because of concerns about some cows not getting to breed. What if you could get the benefits of a defined breeding season and keep bulls with the cows for seven to eight months out of the year?

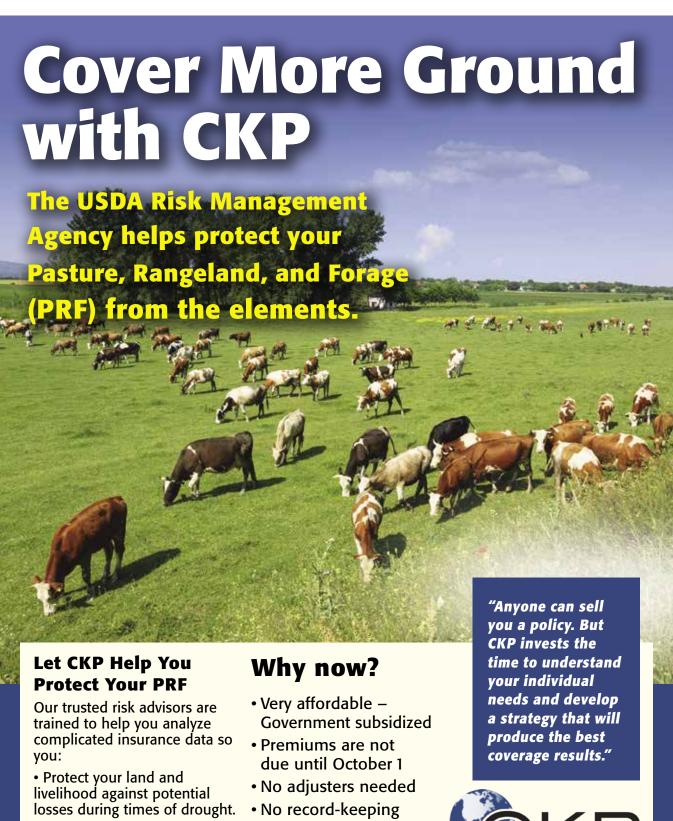


#### **Jason Banta**

Associate Professor and Extension Beef Cattle Specialist Texas A&M University ipbanta@ag.tamu.edu

be when they are mixed with cows nursing calves. Herd health plans are also easier to implement with a defined calving season.





- Make the most informed decision for your business.
- Never purchase unnecessary coverage and pay more than you need.
- Protects your cash flow



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