

# Introduction



## All Cattle and Calves

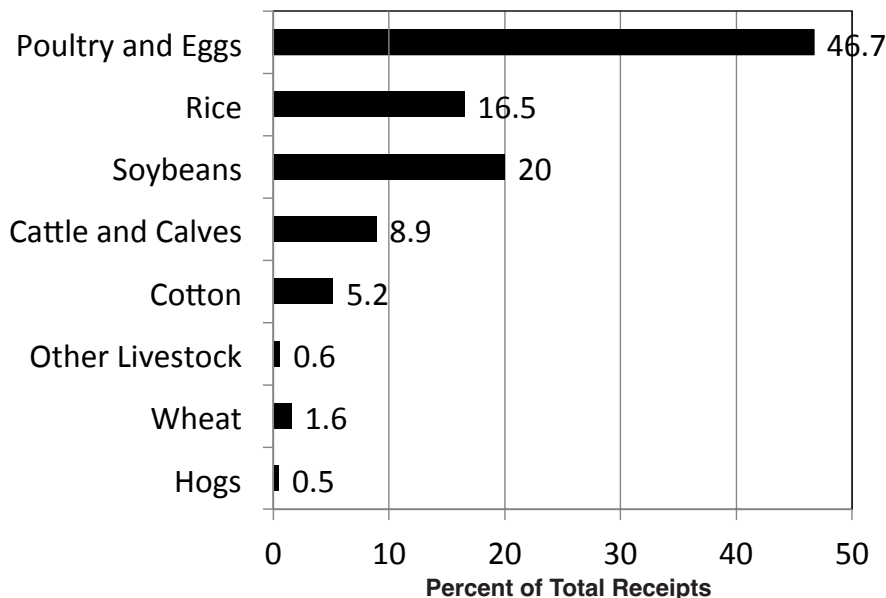
As of January 1, 2015, Arkansas' inventory of cattle and calves was 1.6 million head (Table 1-1). The record for herd size in the state was recorded on January 1, 1975, with a total of 2.68 million head. Cattle production ranks as the fourth highest income-producing commodity in Arkansas (Figure 1-1). Cash receipts from the marketing of cattle and calves in the state in 2014 were \$766 million.

Arkansas is a cow-calf state. Most cattle producers are in the business of selling calves from their herd for further growth and finishing in feedlots. A certain portion, about 20 percent, of the calves are kept to replenish the breeding herd, with the remainder shipped to other states for finishing and slaughter. Arkansas' climate and most of its soil and terrain are suited for the production of grass and other forage necessary for this type of cattle production. Many areas in Arkansas are suited for grazing stocker calves on winter pastures of wheat and other cool-season grasses. Stocker cattle are put on pasture to increase size before placement in feedlots. The stocker calves will eventually go to feedlots in the Plains. Cattle

production is a good way to use land not suited for crop production. Arkansas cattle are of the quality and type that have a ready market.

Year	Total Inventory <sup>1</sup>	Beef Cows <sup>2</sup>	Calf Crop <sup>3</sup>
2015	1,640 <sup>4</sup>	863 <sup>4</sup>	
2014	1,650	862	750 <sup>4</sup>
2013	1,600	851	760
2012	1,670	909	760
2011	1,720	928	800
2010	1,910	937	800
2009	1,800	905	820
2008	1,810	960	770
2007	1,750	940	820
2006	1,710	920	800
2005	1,860	990	850

<sup>1</sup>All cattle and calves  
<sup>2</sup>Cows and heifers that have calved  
<sup>3</sup>During previous year  
<sup>4</sup>Thousands head  
 Source: Arkansas Agricultural Statistics Service



**FIGURE 1-1. Cash receipts in Arkansas – 2014 (as a percent of total receipts).**  
 Source: Arkansas Agricultural Statistics Service

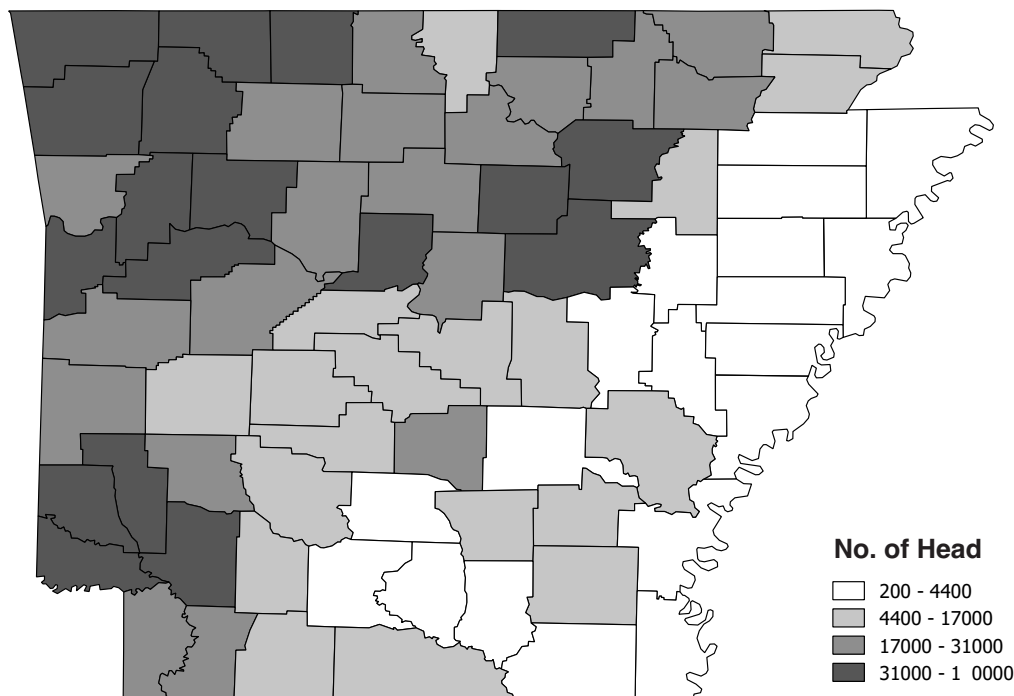
Although cattle herds can be found in every county in the state, the greatest concentration of beef cattle production is in the Ozark Mountains of northwest Arkansas (Figure 1-2). This region accounts for roughly 54 percent of the total beef cow numbers. Benton and Washington Counties are the two largest counties in terms of all cattle and calves numbers, 120,000 and 86,000 head, respectively. The Ouachita Mountain region, in west central and southwest Arkansas, accounts for over 30 percent of the beef cow numbers (Figure 1-3). These areas provide good pasture growth for native and improved grasses, thanks to the combination of timely rainfall and soil type. Also, these areas produce the hay needed for feeding cattle during the winter months when pastures are dormant.

Raising cattle lends itself well to other agricultural enterprises. Poultry production and beef cattle fit well together on the same operation. Poultry production, especially broilers, requires small amounts of land for production facilities but requires a method of waste product disposal. Cattle production requires land, which can be around and among poultry facilities, and the land benefits from waste products of the poultry enterprise as pasture fertilizer. These enterprises complement each other in labor

requirements. Labor is not intensive on a continual basis for each enterprise.

Arkansas produces a wide diversity of breeds of cattle. These include traditional European breeds: Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn; the Indian breed: Brahman; the Exotic: Charolais, Limousin, Simmental, etc.; and the U.S. breeds: Brangus, Beefmaster, etc. There is no perfect breed for the state. Selection of breed is based on personal preference, environmental conditions, adaptability, longevity, reproductive efficiency, milking ability, size, ability to gain weight and other traits that fit personal preferences. All of these breeds, as well as commercial-type cattle, thrive in the hospitable climate of Arkansas. Commercial cattle are mixtures of two or more pure breeds. Each breed in the combination is selected for certain traits, e.g., a Hereford and Brahman cross is used in the more humid areas of the state. Brahman adapts well to heat, and Hereford is used to maintain carcass quality and feed conversion.

Cattle production continues to be a flourishing enterprise in Arkansas. Improvements in the production of cattle, pastures and marketing ensure that this enterprise continues to be a major part of Arkansas agriculture.



**FIGURE 1-2. All cattle and calves on Arkansas farms. January 1, 2015**

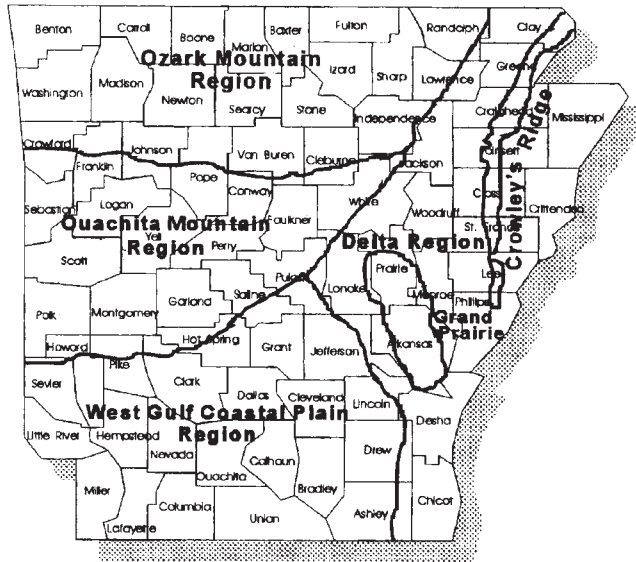


FIGURE 1-3. Geological regions of Arkansas.

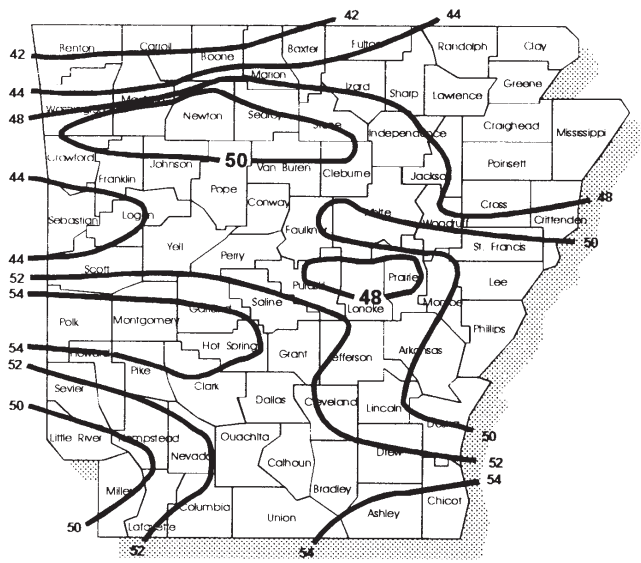


FIGURE 1-4. Mean annual precipitation (inches).

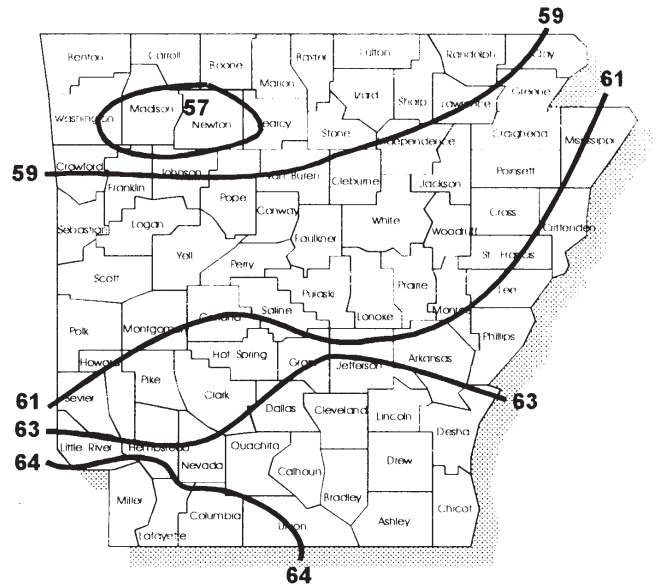


FIGURE 1-5. Annual mean temperature (°F).