

Pasture-Based Beef Systems for Appalachia Preliminary Report of a Nationwide Survey

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This preliminary report summarizes responses from 158 producer survey questionnaires gathered during the late summer and fall of 2001. All but seven of the producers surveyed here are self-identified as “pasture-finished beef producers.” They are located in 46 states and Canada, with concentrations of six or more producers in Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin (Table 1a). This is part of an ongoing project involving West Virginia University, Virginia Tech, and USDA Agricultural Research Service. On-farm research continues at selected farms in the Appalachian region, and meat samples are being collected and laboratory-tested for chemical, nutritional, and other characteristics.

These results are in relatively raw form, presented in the order of the original questionnaire. Questions and responses are tabulated in an appendix. This narrative is intended to present the results in a readable form with minimal interpretation.

Most respondents produce both steers and heifers, and a significant minority also produce bulls (Table 1b). Most frequently used breeds are Angus and Hereford, the first or second choice for more than half of respondents. At the same time, there are many specialty breeds and crosses (e.g. beefalo, yak) in use by only one or few producers (Tables 2a, 2b, 2c).

The great majority of respondents (85%) produce animals from their own cows (Table 3). Seventy-eight percent of these practice spring calving, 15% practice fall calving, and 7% practice year-round calving (Table 3a). The start of spring calving is concentrated in the months of March, April, and May; the start of fall calving is concentrated in September (Tables 3b, 3c).

Half of respondents purchase animals from other producers (Table 4a). Most purchased animals come directly off farms, not from sale barn or order buyer (Table 4b).

Regarding factors involved in animal purchase decisions, as with several other questions, respondents were asked to provide ratings on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 = “not important,” 2 = “somewhat,” 3 = “fairly,” 4 = “very,” and 5 = “extremely” important. Details are shown in the respective tables, but in discussion we interpret a rating of 3, 4, or 5 as “important”). Table 5a shows that factors of breed, age, health management, frame size, muscling, body condition, and weight are all “important” in animal purchase decisions for a majority of respondents.

The ages of purchased animals vary widely, but 84% of respondents give an average of 12 months or less (Table 5b).

The median weight of purchased animals (the weight value at which half the cases are above and half are below) is between 401 and 500 pounds (Table 5c).

Just over half of the respondents practice deworming and vaccination, and just under half use fly and lice treatments (Table 6).

Almost no respondents reported using feed additives, growth implants, and antibiotics for feed. However, more than half the respondents use antibiotics for sick animals (Table 7).

Data in Tables 8 and 9 report dates of spring turn-out and the start of fall feeding. The distributions may be misleading in that the question did not allow for the possibility of year-round grazing, although we know from other indications that it is a fairly widespread practice. Many respondents appear to have dealt creatively with this situation by reporting January 1 as a spring grazing start and December 31 as a fall-feeding start. Excluding these two peaks, the median start date for spring grazing is in the first half of April, and the median start date for fall feeding is in the first half of November.

“Legumes in pasture,” “legumes in hay,” and “organic N on pasture” were scored “important” (3, 4, or 5 on a 5-point scale) as sources of nitrogen fertility by a majority of respondents (93%, 77%, and 67% respectively). “Organic N on hay” was rated “important” by about half of respondents. In contrast, “commercial N on pasture” and “commercial N on hay” were scored important by a distinct minority (27% and 20%, respectively). For these responses on nitrogen fertility, see Table 10.

“Cool-season grass-clover” was scored “important” (3, 4, or 5 on a 5-point scale) by a large majority of respondents (92%), and “perennial warm-season grasses” were scored “important” by a smaller majority (55%). A minority of respondents rated the following other specific forages as “important” (percentages in parentheses): alfalfa (49%), annual warm-season grass (41%), N-fertilized cool-season grasses (39%), stockpiled tall fescue (38%), and corn silage (8%). For these responses on forages, see Table 11.

“Other legumes” mentioned as “important” include “all clovers” (40), birdsfoot trefoil (14), white clover (11), red clover (9), lespedeza and vetch (7 each), crimson clover, peas (3 each); alsike clover, black medic (2 each), and others (Table 11b).

“Other small grains” listed by respondents (with number of mentions) include rye (20), wheat (14), oats (13), triticale (6), barley (5), and others (Table 11c).

“Other forages” listed by respondents (with number of mentions) include brassicas or turnips (11), native grasses (8), sorghum-sudan grass (8), rye grass (5) and a range of other grasses, legumes, and forbs (Table 11d).

In feeding cows, just 23% of respondents provide supplemental energy, and 28% provide supplementary protein (Tables 12a, 12b). Use of supplementary energy and protein is slightly higher with calves and yearlings, the percentages being 33% for energy, and 31% for protein (Tables 13a, 13b).

Most respondents (90%) described their pasture management during the finishing phase as some form of “rotational” grazing (Table 14).

A small number of respondents (16%) reported feeding supplementary grain in pasture during finishing phases (Table 15a). These respondents feed a median amount of between 5 and 10 pounds daily of grain for a median duration of about 45 days (Tables 15a1, 15a2).

A smaller number of respondents (5%) reported feeding grain in feedlot (see Table 15b). Six of these producers reported feeding grain for 29 to 60 days before slaughter, at daily rates ranging from 3 to 15 pounds (Tables 15b1, 15b2).

Corn is used by about 90% of the 31 producers who use grain during the finishing phase. About half (48%) use oats, and other grains (with percentages reporting) include soybean meal (39%), wheat (19%), barley and rye (16% each). Several other grains are mentioned less frequently (Table 16).

In deciding when to slaughter, a majority of respondents (percentage in parentheses) considered important the factors of weight (81%), body condition (94%), age (80%), and time of year (68%) (Table 17).

Eighty-six percent of respondents put the average age at slaughter between 12 and 24 months, with 41% of respondents saying between 12 and 18 months and 45% reporting between 19 and 24 months (Table 18).

Eighty percent of respondents put the average weight at slaughter between 900 and 1,300 pounds, with 15% below 900 pounds, and 5% above 1,300 pounds (Table 19).

Thirty-two percent of respondents reported that customers purchased live animals. Forty-three percent reported processing under state inspection, and 56% reported processing under federal inspection (Table 20).

Most of the animals are not graded by USDA quality grade (95%) or yield grade (97%) standards (Tables 21a, 21b).

Ninety-nine percent of respondents reported the practice of aging carcasses prior to processing (Table 22).

Respondents as a group report slaughter in all 12 months of the year, with peaks in July and in October and lowest frequencies in February, March, and April (Table 23). This is true for the group as a whole although 53% of individuals reported that they sell products year-round (Table 24).

Ninety-five percent of respondents reported making sales to individuals, and 28% reported sales to independent stores or butcher shops. Lower numbers reported sales to restaurants (16%), wholesalers (8%), and chain supermarkets (5%) (Table 25).

Asked to describe their products, respondents gave a great many “key words” and phrases. Topping the list (with at least 8 mentions each) are such terms as grass-fed, natural, hormone-free, antibiotic-free, local, organic, humane, healthy, lean, flavorful, tender, drug-free, clean, low-fat, and pasture-finished. Respondents also came up with many unique descriptors such as compassionate, grass-fat, happy cows, heart-healthy, known history, no confinement, no stress, and raised God’s way (Table 26).

Respondents reported marketing beef in a wide diversity of forms (percentages in parentheses): sides (74%); split sides (58%); hamburger (54%), individual cuts (53%); whole carcasses (49%); quarters (42%); different-sized boxes (18%); and boxed with different value cuts in box (17%) (Table 27).

Eighty percent of respondents said they receive a premium price, with 25% reporting a premium of 75 cents per pound or more (Table 28).

All respondents (99%) reported “word of mouth” as an advertising approach; 45% have web sites; 34% use direct mail; 27% use newspapers or magazines; 20% use e-mail advertising; and 9% use radio and/or television (Table 29).

The median number of years producing and selling pasture-finished beef is less than 5 (Table 30).

Just 9% of respondents are “state or federally certified organic,” but 37% claimed to be organic but not certified, and 44% claimed to be “not quite organic, but close.” Ten percent said they are not organic (Table 31).

Fifty-five percent of respondents considered their operation to be “small,” and less than 10% considered themselves to be “large” producers (Table 32).

Pasture-Based Beef Systems for Appalachia – Appendix Tables

The tables below are in the approximate order of the survey questionnaire and are numbered to correspond with the questionnaire items.

1a. Distribution of respondents by state, province
AK (1), AL (2), AR (1), AZ (3), CA (1), CO (6), FL (1), GA (1), HI (1), IA (3), ID (1), IL (2), IN (3), KS (4), KY (4), MA (1), MD (4), ME (1), MN (6), MO (4), MS (1), MT (4), NC (3), NE (8), NH (1), NM (1), NV (1), OH (3), OK (2), OR (7), PA (13), SC (5), SD (1), TN (5), TX (11), VA (10), VT (1), WA (5), WI (11), WV (2). Canada (2), Ontario (3), New Brunswick (1), Saskatchewan (1)

1b. Do you produce and market pasture-finished steers, heifers, or bulls?		
	Count	Percent
steers	136	89
heifers	116	76
bulls	50	33

2. What breeds or breed combinations do you use?

2a. First-named breeds		
	Count	Percent
Angus, Angus x British Cross	65	43
Hereford, Hereford Cross	21	14
Galloway	11	7
Jersey	8	5
Occasionally mentioned breeds (3 to 5 producers each in sample) including Angus x Continental cross (5), Beefmaster (5), Bison (5), Holstein or Holstein cross (5), Highland (4), Murray Gray (4), Limousin cross (3)	31	20
Rarely mentioned breeds (2 or 1 producer each in sample) including Belgian Blue, Dexter, Piedmont and Simmental (2 each); and Beefalo, Brahman, Brangus, British White, Jersey x Shorthorn cross, Longhorn, Senepol (1 each)	16	11
TOTALS	152	100

2b. Second-named breeds		
	Count	Percent
Angus, Angus x British cross	32	34
Hereford, Hereford cross	16	17
Angus x Continental cross	8	9
Holstein cross	6	6
Occasionally mentioned breeds (3 to 5 producers in sample): Shorthorn (3), Jersey (3)	6	6
Rarely mentioned breeds (2 or 1 producer in sample): Beefmaster cross, Brangus, Charolais, Continental cross, Highland (2 mentions each); and Angus x Beefmaster cross, Beefmaster, Brahman, Brown Swiss, Galloway, Gelbvieh, Holstein, Jersey, Maine-Anjou, Murray Gray cross, Piedmont cross, Redpoll, Senepol, Shorthorn cross, and Yak x Bison cross (1 each).	25	27
TOTALS	93	100

2c. Third-named breeds		
	Count	Percent
Angus, Angus x British cross	8	18
Hereford, Hereford cross	7	16
Occasionally named breeds (3 to 5 producers in sample): Charolais (3), Limousin (3), Beefmaster (3)	9	21
Rarely named (2 or 1 mention each): Angus x Continental cross, Devon, Dutch Belted, Tarantaise (2 each); Brangus, Brown Swiss, British White, British White cross, Galloway, Holstein, Holstein x Hereford cross, Murray Gray, Senepol x Hereford cross, Shorthorn, Simmental (1 each)	19	44
TOTALS	43	100

3. Do you produce animals from your own cows?		
	Count	Percent
yes	131	85
no	23	15
TOTALS	154	100

3a. If yes, when do you have your cows calving?		
	Count	Percent
spring	109	78
fall	21	15
year round	10	7
TOTALS	140	100

3b. When do you start spring calving?		
Month	Count	Percent
Jan	1	1
Feb	7	7
Mar	24	23
Apr	43	41
May	20	19
Jun	9	9
TOTALS	104	100

3c. When do you start fall calving?		
Month	Count	Percent
Jul	2	5
Aug	3	7
Sep	14	33
Oct	2	5
TOTALS	21	100

4a. Do you buy animals from other producers?		
	Count	Percent
yes	77	50
no	78	50
TOTALS	155	100

4b. If yes, do you buy them from:		
	Count	Percent
sale barn	15	16
directly off farms	64	70
order buyer	11	12
other	2	2
TOTALS	92	100

5a. When buying animals, how important are the following criteria: (sample number in parentheses, 1 = "not important" . . . 5 = "extremely important"):					
Rating:	1	2	3	4	5
Factor:					
breed (79)	3	9	14	41	34
age (79)	8	13	44	31	5
health management (79)	6	13	37	33	11
frame size (79)	4	10	41	31	14
muscling (78)	5	14	27	25	29
body condition (79)	3	6	20	44	27
weight (78)	8	10	16	23	43

5b. On average, at what age (in months) do you purchase animals? (N = 57)		
Age	Count	Percent
less than 1 month	3	5
1 to 3 months	3	5
4 to 6 months	11	19
7 to 9 months	11	19
10 to 12 months	20	35
more than 12 months	9	16

5c. On average, at what weight (in pounds) do you purchase animals? (N = 70)		
weight	Count	Percent
<100 lbs	3	4
100-300 lbs	4	6
301-400 lbs	12	17
401-500 lbs	21	30
501-600 lbs	9	13
601-700 lbs	11	16
701-800 lbs	3	4
801-900 lbs	2	3
901-1000 lbs	4	6
>1000 lbs	1	1

6. In relation to your health management program do you (N = 158):		
	Count	Percent
use a dewormer	83	53
treat for flies and lice	62	40
vaccinate for health management	83	53

7. Do you use (N = 158):		
	Count	Percent
feed additives	5	3
growth implants	2	1
antibiotics for sick	85	54
antibiotics for feed	0	0

8. On average, what date do you turn cattle out to pasture in the spring?		
start grazing	Count	Percent
1-Jan	41	26
15-Feb	1	1
1-Mar	7	5
15-Mar	17	11
1-Apr	21	14
15-Apr	38	25
1-May	17	11
15-May	10	6
1-Jun	3	2
TOTALS	155	100

9. On average, what date do you start feeding conserved hay or silage in the fall?		
start feeding date	count	Percent
1-Sep	2	1
15-Sep	3	2
1-Oct	2	1
15-Oct	17	11
30-Oct	2	1
1-Nov	15	10
15-Nov	25	17
30-Nov	3	2
1-Dec	12	8
15-Dec	16	11
31-Dec	42	28
1-Jan	6	4
15-Jan	1	1
never	5	3
	151	100

10 How important are the following methods of supplying nitrogen fertility (sample number in parentheses, 1 = "not important . . . 5 = "extremely important"):					
Rating:	1	2	3	4	5
Factor:					
legumes in pasture (153)	5	5	8	27	56
legumes in hay (142)	12	11	24	23	30
commercial N on pasture (125)	62	11	14	6	6
commercial N on hay (123)	72	8	12	4	3
organic N on pasture (138)	25	9	16	26	25
organic N on hay (124)	44	7	19	18	13

11. How important are the following forages in your forage system (sample number in parentheses, 1 = "not important . . . 5 = "extremely important"):					
Ratings:	1	2	3	4	5
Forages:					
cool-season grass-clover (147)	5	3	7	2	65
N-fertilized cool-season grass (129)	48	13	15	12	12
perennial warm-season grass (138)	31	14	9	16	30
annual warm-season grass (129)	47	13	15	12	14
stockpiled tall fescue (127)	5	11	13	12	13
alfalfa or alfalfa mix (130)	36	15	17	18	14
corn silage (119)	88	3	3	4	1
other legumes (112)	42	13	14	13	17
small grain (119)	55	13	11	14	7
other forage (108)	49	9	22	8	11

11b. "other legumes" mentioned (and number of mentions):

all clovers (40), birdsfoot trefoil (14), white clover (11), red clover (9) lespedeza and vetch (7 each); crimson clover and peas (3 each), alsike clover, black medic (2 each); alfalfa, alyceclover, bur clover, chicory, Illinois bundleflower, lead plant, legumes, mesquite tree, Prosopis glandulosa, singletary peas, soybean residue, soybeans (1 mention each)

11c. "small grains" mentioned (and number of mentions):

rye (20), wheat (14), oats (13), triticale (6), ryegrasses and spelt (2 each); millet and popcorn residue (1 each)

11d. "other forages" mentioned (and number of mentions):

brassicacs or turnips (11), native grasses (8), sorghum-sudan (8), rye grass (5), crab grass (4), chicory, weeds (3 mentions each); bluegrass, corn, dandelion, forbs, millet, orchard grass, timothy, triticale (2 mentions each); bermudagrass, bluestem, buckwheat, corn stubble, festuca, filigree, foxtail, grain sorghum stubble, Johnson grass, lentils, mangels, oats, paspalum, peas, plantain, prairie grass, soybeans, tropical grasses, wheat, white clover, wild radish (1 mention each)

12a. During any stage of production, do you provide supplemental energy to cows?		
	Count	Percent
yes	35	23
no	115	77
TOTALS	150	100

12b. During any stage of production, do you provide supplemental protein to cows?		
	Count	Percent
yes	41	28
no	108	72
TOTALS	149	100

13a. After weaning, do you provide supplemental energy to calf/yearlings?		
	Count	Percent
yes	49	33
no	100	67
TOTALS	149	100

13b. After weaning, do you provide supplemental protein to calf/yearlings?		
	Count	Percent
yes	45	31
no	100	69
TOTALS	145	100

14. How would you describe your grazing management during the finishing phase?		
	Count	Percent
continuous	5	3
continuous vary stocking	5	3
rotational	27	17
rotational vary stocking	32	20
intensive rotation	29	18
intensive rotation vary stocking	53	34
other	7	4
TOTALS	158	100

15a. During finishing phase, just before slaughter do you supply supplemental grain in pasture?		
	Count	Percent
yes	24	16
no	128	84
TOTALS	152	100

15a1. Number of days on grain on pasture		
	Count	Percent
30	4	24
45	5	29
50	2	12
60	4	24
75	1	6
90	1	6
TOTALS	17	101

15a2. Number of pounds daily of grain on pasture		
	Count	Percent
2	1	5
3	4	21
4	3	16
5	3	16
10	7	37
15	1	5
TOTALS	19	100

15b. During finishing phase, just before slaughter do you supply supplemental grain in feedlot?		
	Count	Percent
Yes	7	5
No	146	95
TOTALS	152	100

15b1. Number of days on grain in feedlot:		
	Count	Percent
29	1	17
30	1	17
45	1	17
60	3	50
TOTALS	6	101

15b2: number of pounds daily of grain in feedlot:		
	Count	Percent
3	1	17
4	1	17
5	1	17
10	1	17
15	2	33
TOTALS	6	100

16. In the finishing phase, which of the following grains (if any) do you use (N = 31)?		
	Count	Percent
corn	28	90
oats	15	48
soybean meal	12	39
wheat	6	19
barley	5	16
rye	5	16
whole soybeans	4	13
cottonseed	3	10
sorghum	2	6
food processing by-products	2	6
wheat mids	1	3
soy hulls	1	3
millet	0	0
brewer's grain	0	0
distillers grain	0	0
corn gluten	0	0

17. For deciding when to slaughter, how important are the following: (sample number in parentheses, 1 = "not important . . . 5 = "extremely important"):					
Rating:	1	2	3	4	5
Factor:					
weight (155)	5	15	3	26	25
body condition (152)	2	4	11	3	53
age (154)	4	17	31	27	22
time of year (153)	14	18	13	24	31

18. What is the average age of your animals (in months) at slaughter?		
	Count	Percent
<12 months	2	1
12-18	61	41
19-24	67	45
25-30	15	10
31-36	3	2
>36	2	1
	150	100

19. What is the average weight of your animals (to the nearest 100 lbs)?		
	Count	Percent
500	1.5	1
600	2.5	2
700	6.5	4
800	12.5	8
900	32	21
1000	44.5	29
1100	29.5	20
1200	14.5	10
1300	5	3
1500	2.5	2
	151	100

20. How is your pasture-raised beef processed? (N = 152)		
	Count	Percent
State inspection	66	43
Federal inspection	89	59
customers purchase live animal	49	32

21a. Are your animals graded according to USDA quality grade standards?		
	Count	Percent
Yes	8	5
no	143	95
TOTALS	151	100

21b. Are your animals graded according to USDA yield grade standards?		
	Count	Percent
yes	5	3
no	147	97
TOTALS	152	100

22. Are your carcasses aged prior to processing?		
	Count	Percent
yes	148	99
no	2	1
TOTALS	150	100

23. What months are your animals slaughtered (N = 158)?		
	Count	Percent
Jan	47	30
Feb	37	23
Mar	32	20
Apr	41	26
May	54	34
Jun	74	47
Jul	63	40
Aug	49	31
Sep	77	49
Oct	104	66
Nov	99	63
Dec	60	38

24. Do you sell your products year-round or seasonally?		
	Count	Percent
year-round	80	53
seasonally	72	47
TOTALS	152	100

25. Who do you market your pasture-finished beef to (N = 158)?		
	Count	Percent
local individuals	150	95
independent stores, butcher shops, coops	44	28
directly to chain-type supermarkets	8	5
directly to restaurants	26	16
wholesalers	12	8
other	28	18

26. What key words do you use to describe your products?		Count
grass fed		55
natural		42
no hormones/hormone-free		31
no antibiotics/antibiotic-free		28
local		27
certified organic/organic		24
grass-finished		20
humane		20
healthy		18
lean		17
flavorful		14
tender		13
drug-free		10
clean meat/beef; low fat; pasture-finished		8 each
pasture raised, tasty		6 each
delicious, free-range, wholesome		5 each
all-natural, chemical-free, environmentally friendly, nutritious		4 each
(black) angus beef, fresh, holistic, pastured, salad-bar beef, superior flavor, sustainable, tasty		3 each
dry-aged, edible, forage-fed, high omega-3, home grown, juicy, low stress, no added hormones, no pesticides, optimum nutrition, pasture-fed, predator-friendly, quality, range-fed, steroid free, stress free, sweet		2 each
100% grass fed, additive free, all natural, beta carotene, biologically raised, bison, cla, closer finished, commercial and grain-fed, compassionate, conception to consumer, ecologically sound, economic, family farm raised, fat, fewer calories, forage finished, good, good flavor, good for community, gourmet, grade, grain-fed, grass-fattened, grass-lean, grass pasture raised without grain, grazed, great taste, happy cows, health food, healthful, heart-healthy, high flavor, high in beta carotene, high in CLA, high quality, highly nutritious, known history, lean with good fats, less fat, limited quantity, locally raised, maximum flavor, meats, more CLA, more edible pounds per pound bought, natural beef, naturally raised, no added steroids, no additives, no animal proteins, no chemicals, no confinement, no feedlots, no force feeding, no herbicides, no processed feeds, no radiation, no steroids, no stress, no synthetic hormones, no synthetic materials, nutritional difference, omega3, pesticide-free, piedmontese, potentially healthful, premium grass fed, preservative free, purely grass-fed, raised God's way, raised naturally on lush pastures, regionally produced, rich delicious taste, robust, safe, savory, superior texture, tastes beefy, tastes good, unique flavor, unprocessed, USDA inspected, vitamin A		1 each

27 How is your beef sold (N = 158)?		
	Count	Percent
whole carcass	76	49
side	117	74
quarter	66	42
split side or mixed quarter	92	58
box - different sized boxes	28	18
boxed - different value cuts in box	27	17
individual cuts	83	53
hamburger	86	54
other	10	6

28. How do your hanging carcass prices compare overall to carcass market prices in your area?		
	Count	Percent
75+ cents per pound higher	33	25
50 to 74 cents per pound higher	24	18
25 to 49 cents per pound higher	49	37
about the same	23	17
below market	3	2
TOTALS	132	100

29. How do you advertise your products (N = 158)?		
	Count	Percent
word of mouth	156	99
radio and/or television	13	9
newspaper and/or magazines	41	27
website	68	45
e-mail	31	20
direct mail	52	34
other	42	28

30. How many years have you been producing and selling pasture finished beef?		
	Count	Percent
1 year	10	7
2	25	16
3	27	18
4	18	12
5	23	15
6	10	7
7	15	10
8	5	3
9	1	1
10	7	5
11 to 15 years	9	6
16 to 20 years	2	1
more than 21 years	1	1
TOTALS	153	100

31. Do you consider yourself an organic producer?		
	Count	Percent
yes, but not certified	59	37
yes, and I am state or federally certified	14	9
not quite, but close	69	44
no	16	10
TOTALS	158	100

32. Compared to other producers in your area, do you consider yourself small, medium or large?		
	Count	Percent
small	84	55
medium	57	37
large	13	8
TOTALS	154	100

32b. Why do you choose to produce a pasture-finished product?
 THIS QUESTION NOT STATISTICALLY ANALYZED

33. What other livestock, crop, or woodland enterprises do you conduct on your farm?
 THIS QUESTION NOT STATISTICALLY ANALYZED

34. Do you have any plans to change your pasture-finished beef enterprise within the next few years?
 THIS QUESTION NOT STATISTICALLY ANALYZED

35. Are you willing to participate in an on-farm visit and provide a meat sample for analysis?		
	Count	Percent
yes	124	82
no	2	1
maybe	25	17
TOTALS	151	100