

The fact is just like people, cattle require a balanced diet - protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins - to help them thrive and grow.

Did you know that corn is

It is the seed head of a grass. Corn, oats, barley, milo and wheat are all in the Poaceae grass family. Cattle have been fed grains for centuries.



Unique four-stomach digestive system called a rumen allows cattle to eat forages and grains as well as parts of plants that humans don't consume or can't consume, like carrot tops, corn stalks, soy bean hulls, citrus pulp, beet pulp, distiller's grain.

BLACK CANYON CATTLE DIET



Calves drink their mother's milk and graze on Midwestern pastures

Young, growing cattle need a high protein low-energy diet - forages (pasture grasses, hay, crop byproducts- such as corn stalks and soybean hulls.)





To gain weight and increase marbling, they receive a high-energy diet (includes forages) created by animal nutritionists during the finishing phase (120 to 180 days)

> Did you know that professional animal nutritionists formulate all modern cattle diets?

WHY GRAIN-FINISHED?



Juicy, flavorful beef

Recent studies indicate that grain-based finishing diets are necessary for marbling. The higher amounts of marbling (flecks of fat) within the lean means increased flavor and juiciness.



Lower Carbon Footprint

Grain-Finished Beef actually has a lower carbon footprint than grass-finished beef. Cattle fed grain produce less methane and reach market weight more quickly, thus using fewer resources.