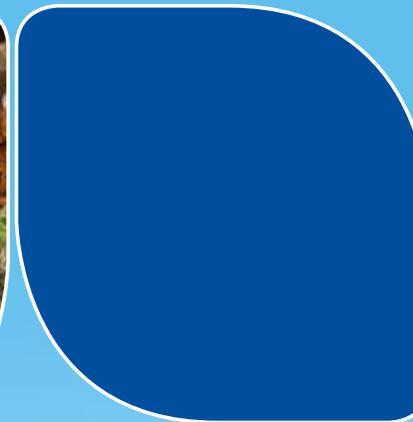




Local Land
Services
South East

Beef Calendar of Operations

New South Wales South Coast



Year:

www.southeast.lis.nsw.gov.au

Beef Calendar of Operations

Version 2, published November 2016.

This calendar has been produced as a result of South East Local Land Services customers and Small Farm Network members' desire to learn and implement management practices which will improve the efficiency of their beef operations. While each farm will operate differently, the calendar is designed to help remind land managers, and assist them with forward planning of activities which may occur during specific months, breeding and management cycles.

Author Amanda Britton, Senior Land Services Officer (Pasture), (South East Local Land Services).

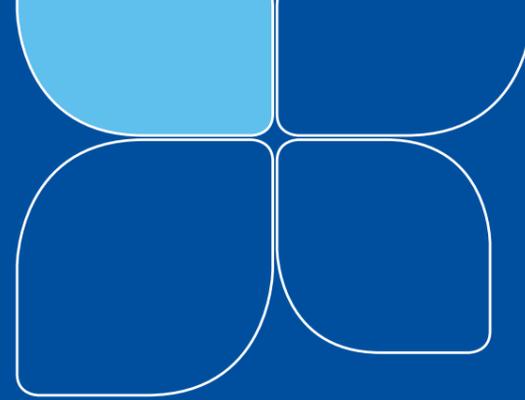
Design and printing by Mantis Design.

Acknowledgements

South East Local Land Services would like to acknowledge the original authors Andrew Britton, formerly of Southern Councils Group, and Greg Meaker, retired Livestock Officer - Beef, NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI). The following people contributed to the development of The Beef Calendar of Operations New South Wales South Coast: Steve Whittaker, District Veterinarian, South East Local Land Services; John O'Connor, Senior Land Services Officer (Livestock), South East Local Land Services; Todd Andrews, Industry Development Officer - Beef, NSW DPI and Phil Graham, Technical Specialist Livestock Systems, NSW DPI.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (January 2016). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that the information upon which they rely is up to date and to check the currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the Local Land Services or the user's independent adviser.



CONTENTS

LOCAL CONTACTS 1

HOW TO USE THE CALENDAR 4

MONTHLY PLANNERS..... 7-29

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES 30

FIND A WORD PUZZLE 31

RAINFALL CHART AND MONTHLY SUMMARY CENTRE SPREAD

LOCAL CONTACTS

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES

www.southeast.lls.nsw.gov.au



Local Land Services was established under the *Local Land Services Act 2013* to provide quality, customer-focused services to landholders and the community across New South Wales.

Local Land Services is governed by a Board of Chairs which comprises an independent chair and the chairs of the 11 local boards from the 11 local land services regions. The Board of Chairs is responsible for Local Land Services' strategy, governance and organisational oversight and reports directly to the Minister for Primary Industries.

Local Land Services works with land managers and the community to improve primary production within healthy landscapes and assist rural and regional communities to be profitable and sustainable into the future. Local Land Services provides support, advice and best practise examples to help increase productivity and profitability. Our services add value to local industries, enhance natural resources, protect industries from pests and disease and help communities

respond to emergencies such as flood, fire and drought.

Local regions provide all front line services. Each region has a local board which is responsible for corporate governance and oversight of day-to-day operations, the development of a local strategic plans and budgets in line with local and state priorities.

Regions vary in geographic and organisational size and approach their local priorities in different ways, which is why it is so important to be locally focused.

Local community advisory groups provide input into the development of plans, projects and services and are an integral link between Local Land Services and the community it serves.

Local Land Services works closely with other government agencies and organisations, such as the NSW Department of Primary Industries to provide up-to-date technical advice and support.

Local Land Services' livestock, pasture and mixed enterprise officers are on hand to assist and support with best practise agricultural management.

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE LOCATIONS:

BERRY 02 4464 6000	YASS 02 6118 7700
BEGA 02 6491 7800	COOMA 02 6452 1122
GOULBURN 02 4824 1900	BRAIDWOOD 02 4842 2594



SMALL FARMS NETWORK

www.smallfarms.net.au

smallfarms.net.au

Small Farms and Rural Living Network

The Small Farms Network is a multi-award winning sustainable agricultural support network. It provides a free service for people who live on or manage rural and peri-urban land on the south coast and southern highlands region. The Network provides support to all landholders ranging from half a hectare to several hundred hectares. Members of the Network range from full time farmers/producers, to residents who visit their property on the weekend and live in Sydney.

A range of services are provided to assist with activities including:

- producing beef, sheep, goats, poultry, alpacas or worms
- weed control, pasture productivity and soil health advice
- project planning for bushland, creek restoration or shelterbelts design
- training workshops and field days on a wide range of sustainable land management topics.

A regular e-newsletter is distributed to 630 members which provides information on upcoming events, funding, training and activities from Sydney to Bega and across the southern tablelands region.

For more information or to join the e-newsletter mailing list, contact the Small Farms Coordinator:

Andrew Britton

Ph: (02) 4464 6020

Email: andrew.britton@lls.nsw.gov.au

SOUTH COAST BEEF PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

www.southcoastbeef.asn.au



The South Coast Beef Producers Association aims to support producers to improve quality and seek better prices by collaborating and selling collectively and by promoting locally produced beef to the local community. Over the past four years the association has successfully

implemented an extensive education program with on farm field days, expert herd assessments and meetings with kindred groups together with building an ongoing relationship with state and local government organisations to ensure that the Beef producing industry on the South Coast is strongly represented in the future at all levels.

FAR SOUTH COAST FARMERS NETWORK, BEGA

www.fscla.org.au/farmers.html



The Far South Coast Farmers Network is generally aimed at the larger grazing enterprises within the Bega Valley

Shire area. It is an expectation that the farming enterprise will be profitable, sustainable and that there is an outlook that the property will provide a financial return. Farmers from other farming enterprises including small area farmers in niche enterprises are welcome where they see the objectives of the Network as beneficial to improving their farm management.

NSW DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au



Department of Primary Industries

As part of the Department of Industry, Skills, and Regional Development, the Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI) works to increase the value of primary industries and drive economic growth across NSW.

NSW DPI manages a broad range of initiatives from resource to industry, including natural resource management, research and development, pest and disease management, food safety, industry engagement, and market access and competition.

NSW DPI Agriculture is responsible for increasing the productivity and resilience of the agricultural sector. It does this through agricultural productivity research across livestock, plants and natural resource management areas, as well as providing education and training through Tocal College. It also delivers rural support and community development services through the NSW Rural Assistance Authority, and provides scientific advice, quality assurance and management of research facilities that underpin the research programs of the Department.

NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT

<http://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au>

NSW Department of Primary Industries is the primary government agency for weed control in NSW.

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Biosecurity Act) will repeal the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*, which provides regulatory controls and powers to manage noxious weeds in NSW. The Biosecurity Act provides the opportunity to streamline and modernise the way weeds are managed in NSW as it:

- embeds the principle of shared responsibility for biosecurity risks (including weeds) between the government, community and industry
- is tenure neutral, meaning that the Biosecurity Act will apply equally to all land in the state, regardless of whether it is publically or privately owned
- supports regional planning and management for weeds, as recommended by the Review of Weeds Management in NSW.



NSW DPI provides access to a handy database that profiles over 300 weeds, describing their legal requirements under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*, control information and registered herbicide options. You can search the database on their website or download the NSW WeedWise mobile app from the Apple App Store® or Google Play®.

HOW TO USE THIS CALENDAR

Information provided in this Beef Calendar of Operations has been sourced from the NSW DPI training program, PROFarm, including workshops such as Prograze® and Landscan®.

This breeding herd management planner has been adapted from the NSW DPI beef program. It is designed to assist you in developing and refining a program for your herd, and act as a forward planner to achieve farm management goals.

It provides a brief checklist of technical information that is time-specific for each month of a production year. Its purpose is to provide information to maximise the efficiency of a breeding herd, in areas like weaning rate and weight per cow at joining.

The calendar has been designed to be mounted in a prominent place to remind you of the recommended procedures to be carried out in a beef enterprise each month.

This calendar is a guide only and timing or specific management activities may vary with breed/herd management goals. Consult with your nearest Local Land Services office or rural produce store advisor for specific advice on management activities listed within the calendar if required.

For further information on training opportunities refer to page 30 of this calendar or contact your nearest Local Land Services office.

PROGRAZE®

Prograze® is a series of workshops that develops producers skills in pasture and livestock assessment (page 30). Dealing specifically with the interaction of pasture and livestock and the impact each can have on the other.

Pasture

Numerous quality characteristics of a pasture can influence intake by livestock however, digestibility and proportion of legumes are the most important even though they don't always fully explain the variation which can be observed.

Digestibility is directly and positively related to the energy content of the pasture. This energy is then used by the animals for all body functions. The higher the digestibility the faster the movement of feed through the animal, the more pasture consumed equates to higher production.

Grazing management has a significant role in manipulating plants to stay vegetative

for longer providing a higher digestibility, optimising growth rate which positively influences carrying capacity, and using feed efficiently to meet livestock production and market targets (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Livestock

Figures 1-2 and Table 2-3 describe pasture benchmarks indicating the amount of green herbage mass required to satisfy the nutritional requirement of stock at various stages of their reproductive cycle, and for growth.

Benchmarks provide 'ball park' estimates for the minimum green herbage mass which stock can graze and still maintain satisfactory levels of production. Primary factors determining herbage mass are pasture height, density and dry matter. The 'sample pasture' on which the benchmarks are based is one which is green reasonably dense; the first 3 cm of height is equivalent to about 1000 kg DM/kg/ha, with each centimetre after that equivalent to about 200 kg DM/ha.

Figure 1 - Estimated pasture growth rate (mid month) of specific pasture types.

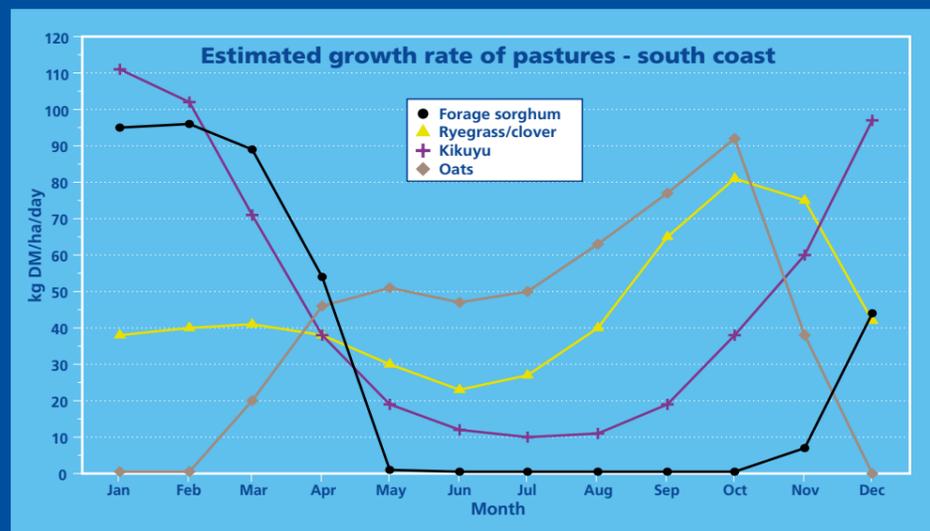


Table 1 - Variation in pasture growth that occurs between years using a native grass* and ryegrass# as representatives of warm season and cool season species.

	Good growing conditions	Poor growing conditions
Spring*	113 per cent above	92 per cent below
Summer*	77 per cent above	19 per cent below
Autumn*	32 per cent above	57 per cent below
Winter#	16 per cent above	74 per cent below

Predicted growth rate variation based on GrassGro computer model. GrassGro predicts growth rate could vary as listed (in relation to the median - using a native grass* and ryegrass# as representatives of warm season and cool season species).

Source: Figures 1 - 2 and Tables 1-3 are adapted from Prograze®, Profitable Sustainable Grazing Manual, NSW Department of Primary Industries, 8th Edition 2011.

Figure 2 - Digestibility and pasture maturity in tropical and temperate pastures.

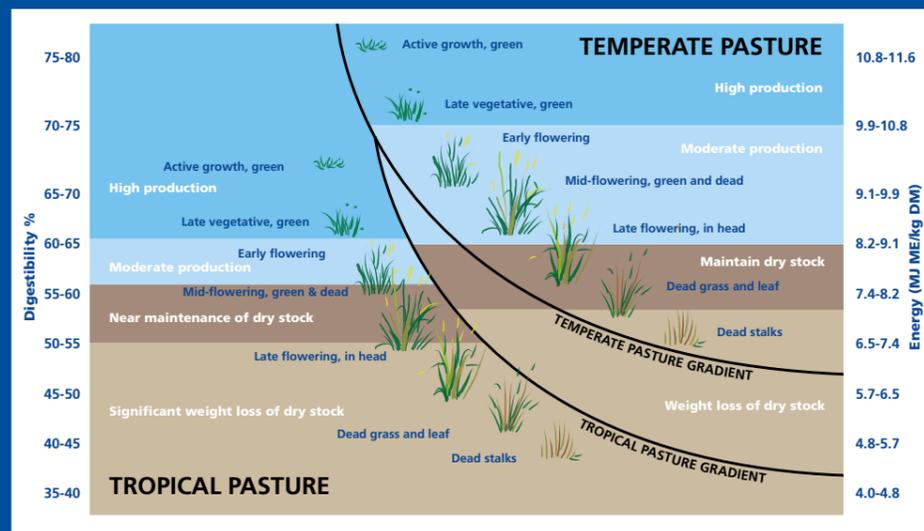


Table 2 - Minimum herbage mass (kg green DM/ha) to maintain satisfactory production levels in cattle.

Pasture digestibility (green)	Dry cow	Pregnant cow (7-8 months/ not lactating)	Lactating cow (calf 2 months)	Growing stock (potential growth)			
				30% (0.39 kg/d)*	50% (0.61 kg/d)	70% (0.85 kg/d)	90% (1.12 kg/d)
75%	700	900	1100	600	800	1200	2200
68%	1100	1700	2200	1100	1600	2600	ns
60%	2600	ns	ns	2900	ns	ns	ns

ns = Indicates that the feed quality is not suitable for this livestock class. Predicted growth rates in brackets are an approximation, based on a 320 kg weaned 13 month old steer from a cow with a standard reference weight of 500 kg. The benchmarks relate specifically to the nutritional requirements of livestock. At lower herbage masses there is a risk of excessive run-off and soil erosion through lack of ground cover. Predictions are based on a pasture which includes 500 kg DM/ha of dead pasture with a digestibility of 47% and a legume content of 15%.

Table 3 - Minimum green herbage mass (kg DM/ha) to maintain satisfactory production levels in cattle on tropical grass pastures.

Pasture digestibility	Dry cow	Pregnant cow (7-8 months/ not lactating)	Lactating cow (calf 2 months)	Growing stock (potential growth)			
				30%	50%	70%	90%
65% (9.2 MJ ME/kg DM)	870	1650	2500	770	1050	1600	2200
60% (8.4 MJ ME/kg DM)	1250	2700	4000	1150	1700	2700	ns
55% (7.5 MJ ME/kg DM)	2400	7500	ns	2400	4500	ns	ns

ns = Indicates that the feed quality is not suitable for this livestock class. These predictions are based on a pasture which includes 400 kg DM/ha dead pasture with a digestibility of 45%.

JANUARY

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Evaporation in summer months can be very high.

Cattle must have adequate good quality clean water – preferably from troughs.

Water allowances:

- weaners (250-300 kg liveweight): up to 55 litres/day
- calved 2 year old heifers (350-400 kg liveweight): up to 70 litres/day
- calved cows (500 kg liveweight): up to 90 litres/day.

NUTRITION

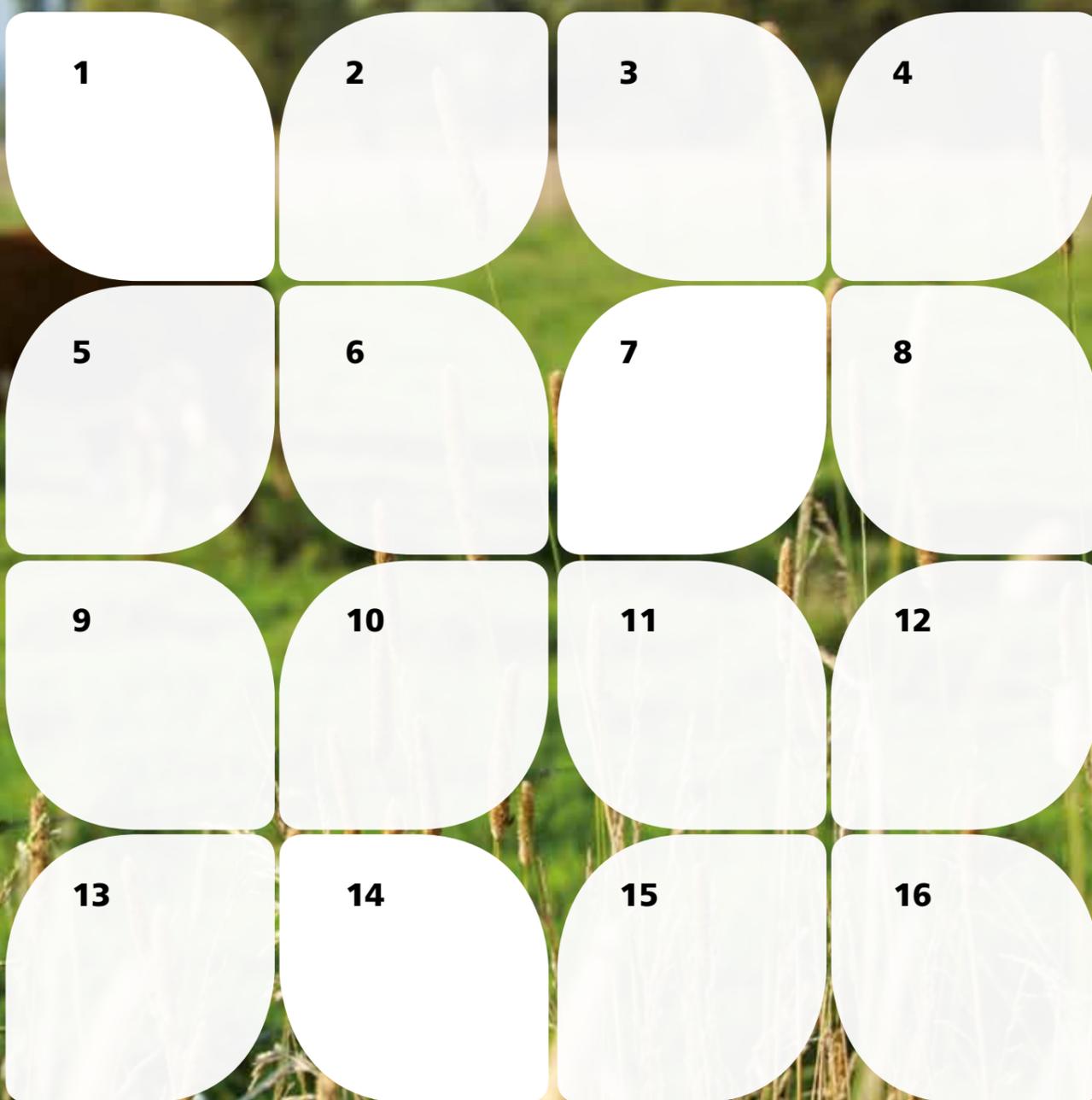
Target fat score for joining (breeders), minimum 2.5.

In dry years assess breeder condition for early weaning requirements.

HEALTH

Drench (fluke): test for fluke burden levels. If test results are high an additional drench may be required for any livestock class over 6 months of age.

Monitor for pinkeye. Treat if required.

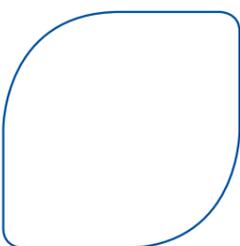


PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Evaluate if pastures will match livestock requirements over the autumn-winter period. If you need to improve quantity and quality develop a pasture improvement program.

1. Improve temperate species composition, options may include: annual species (e.g. oats, ryegrass, brassicas forage herbs); or perennial species (e.g. ryegrass, lucerne, cocksfoot, phalaris).
2. Order seed and fertiliser and engage contractor.
3. Develop a fertiliser application plan and nutrient budget based on soil test results (no older than 2 years).

NOTES

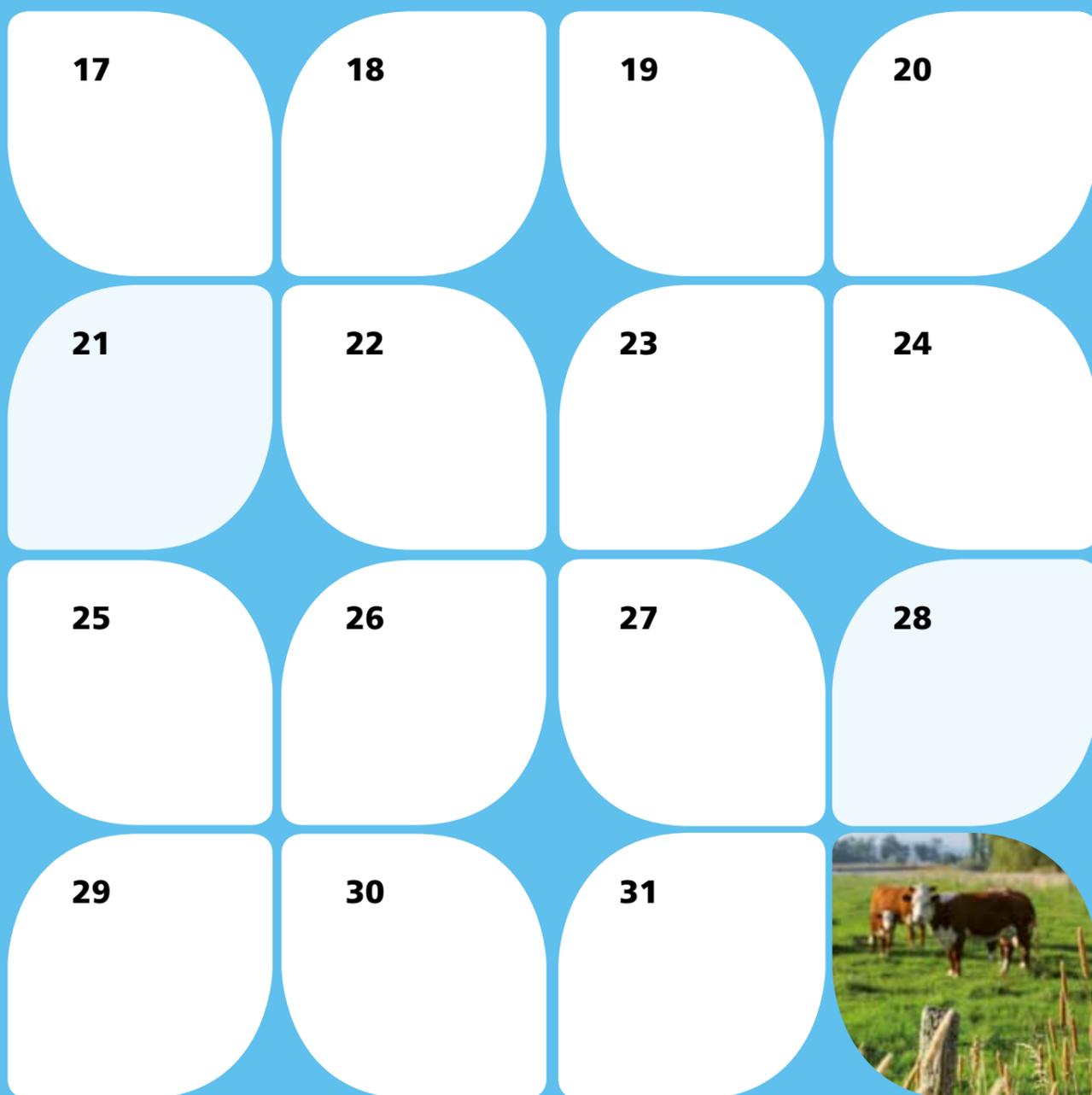


JANUARY



Local Land Services
South East

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS
Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



FEBRUARY

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Sell 18 month feeder steers. Target weight at least 420 kg, preferably 450 kg. Regularly evaluate market opportunities as feed supply, financial situation, or market prices change. Select markets to maximise enterprise profit.

Pregnancy test breeders.

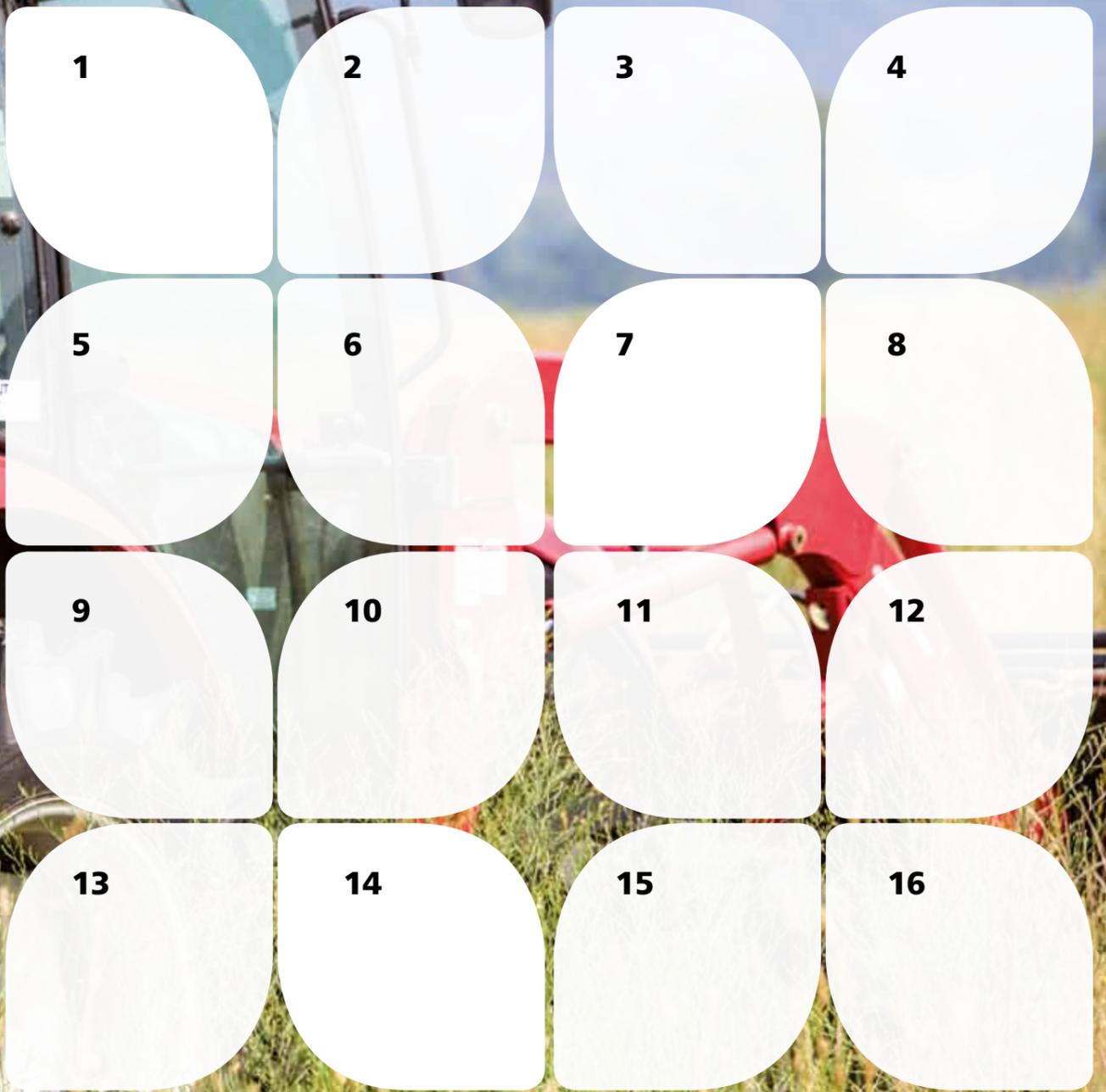
Sell empty breeders, and cull heifers for sale.

Reminder: NLIS compliance is required when livestock are leaving the farm. Contact your Local Land Services biosecurity officer or for more details refer to page 31.

NUTRITION

Weigh steer and heifer yearlings every 6 weeks to monitor performance. Target weight gain is 0.7-0.8 kg/hd/day over summer and autumn.

Avoid excessive weight loss: daily supplementary feed intake (guide only) to stop weight loss, 1.0-0.5% of live weight per head per day.



HEALTH

Monitor for three-day sickness – a viral disease of cattle that is spread by mosquitoes and biting midges.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

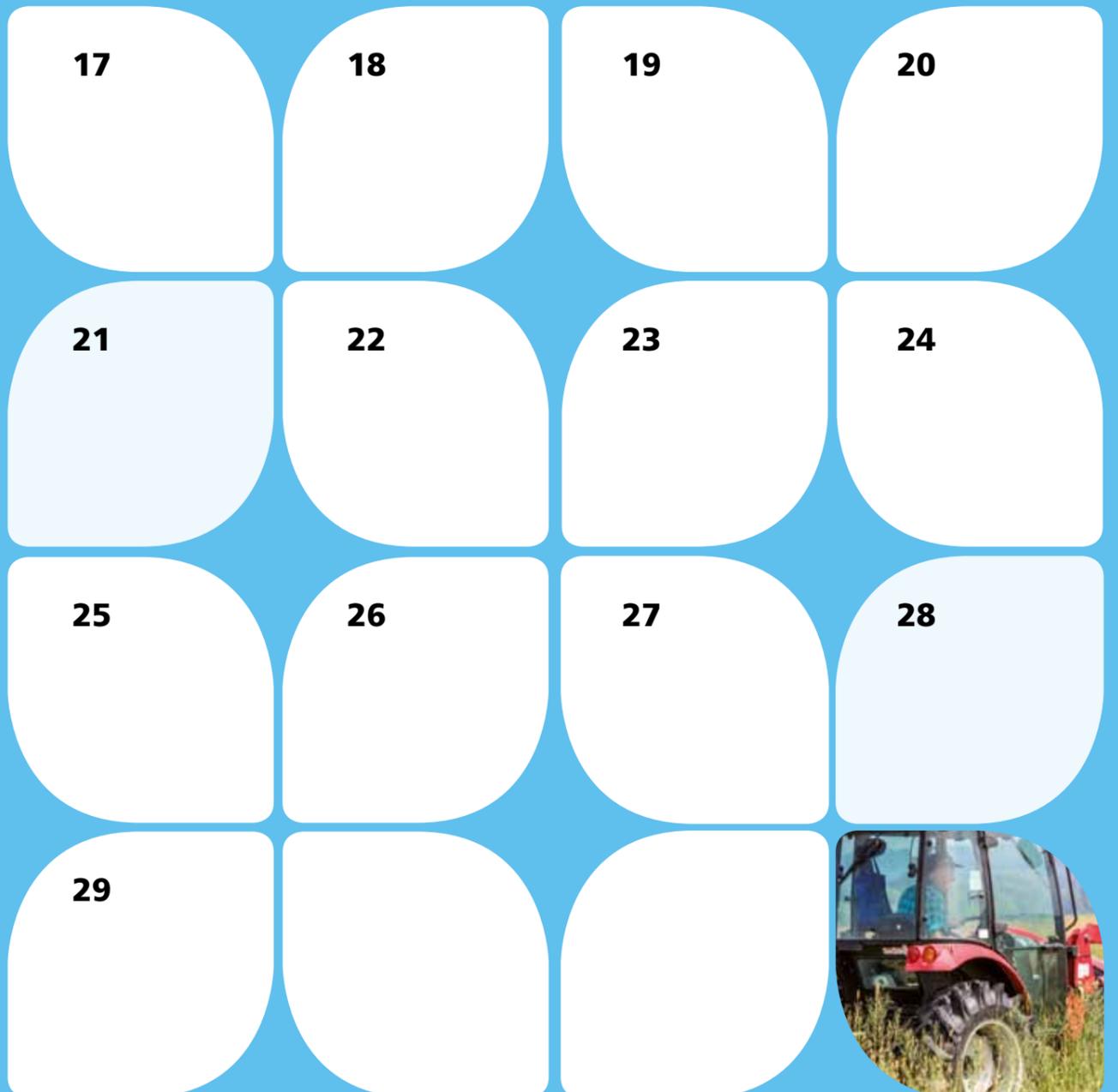
Manage excess feed by making silage usually in February-March. After grazing or mulching, top-dress with nitrogen and allow 3-5 weeks growth then harvest.

Prepare pastures for winter feed (temperate species).

Reduce the kikuyu sward by heavy grazing, forage harvesting or mulching after the previous grazing and allowing the mat to decompose. Herbicides can provide a valuable suppression method by stopping the competition to newly growing seedlings, but doesn't remove the "shading effect".

Become familiar with weed seedlings such as fireweed, thistles, Crofton weed. Control plants when they are young and before flowering.

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS.
Information provided in this Calendar of Operations has been sourced from NSW NSW DPI the training program called PROFarm.



FEBRUARY



Local Land Services
South East

MARCH

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Provide quality feed to weaner and yearling heifers to ensure they reach target weights at joining. British breeds minimum joining weight of 280 kg and European breeds minimum weight of 320 kg. Wean calves at between 7-8 months of age depending on feed availability, condition and age of cow, type of production system and the heifer calf. Methods of weaning include yard weaning, abrupt separation, gradual separation or creep weaning.

NUTRITION

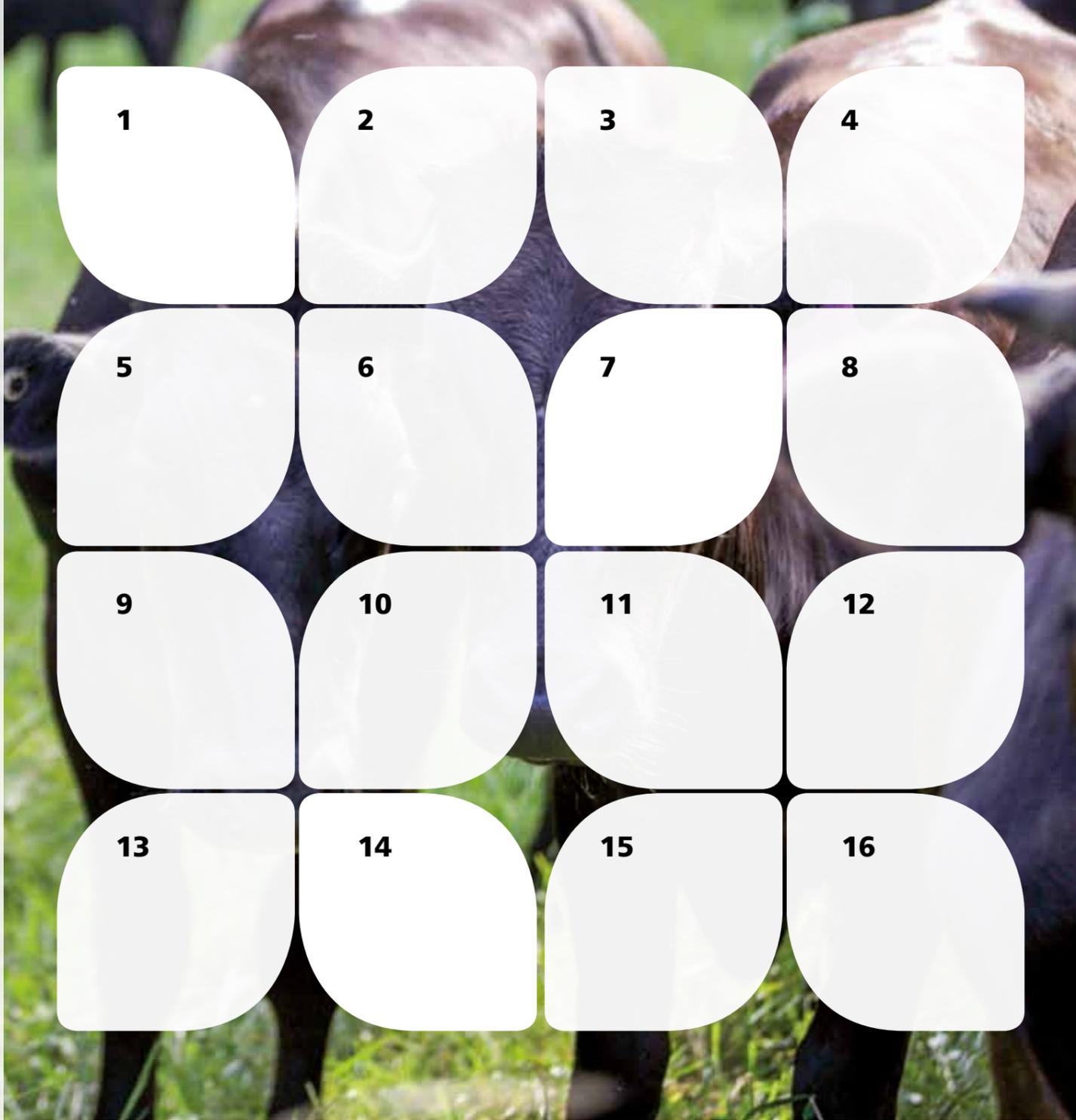
Remember, it takes 2.5 months of highly digestible feed to put on 1 fat score = approximately 50 kg.

HEALTH

Drench (worms/fluke): calves at weaning for all carryover stock.

Vaccinate (clostridial): calves with 5-in-1 at weaning for all carryover stock.

Note: If early autumn break beware of bloat and manage appropriately. Don't put hungry stock onto lush, clover dominate pastures.



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PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Undertake soil testing of nominated paddocks/areas.

Manage kikuyu by grazing to 2.5 cm in March-April. Keep kikuyu short through autumn to allow light penetration of clover and temperate grass seedlings.

Consider sowing temperate species for autumn/winter/spring feed. The optimal time to start sowing ryegrass into kikuyu pastures is when the minimum air temperature has fallen below 15°C. At this time the soil is still warm enough to get good establishment and growth of ryegrass but close enough to the onset of colder weather to restrict competition from kikuyu.

Become familiar with weed seedling such as fireweed and thistles. Control plants when they are young and before flowering for the most effective management.

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.

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APRIL

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Weigh steer and heifer weaners every 6 weeks to monitor performance. Target 0.7-0.8 kg/day over summer and autumn.

HEALTH

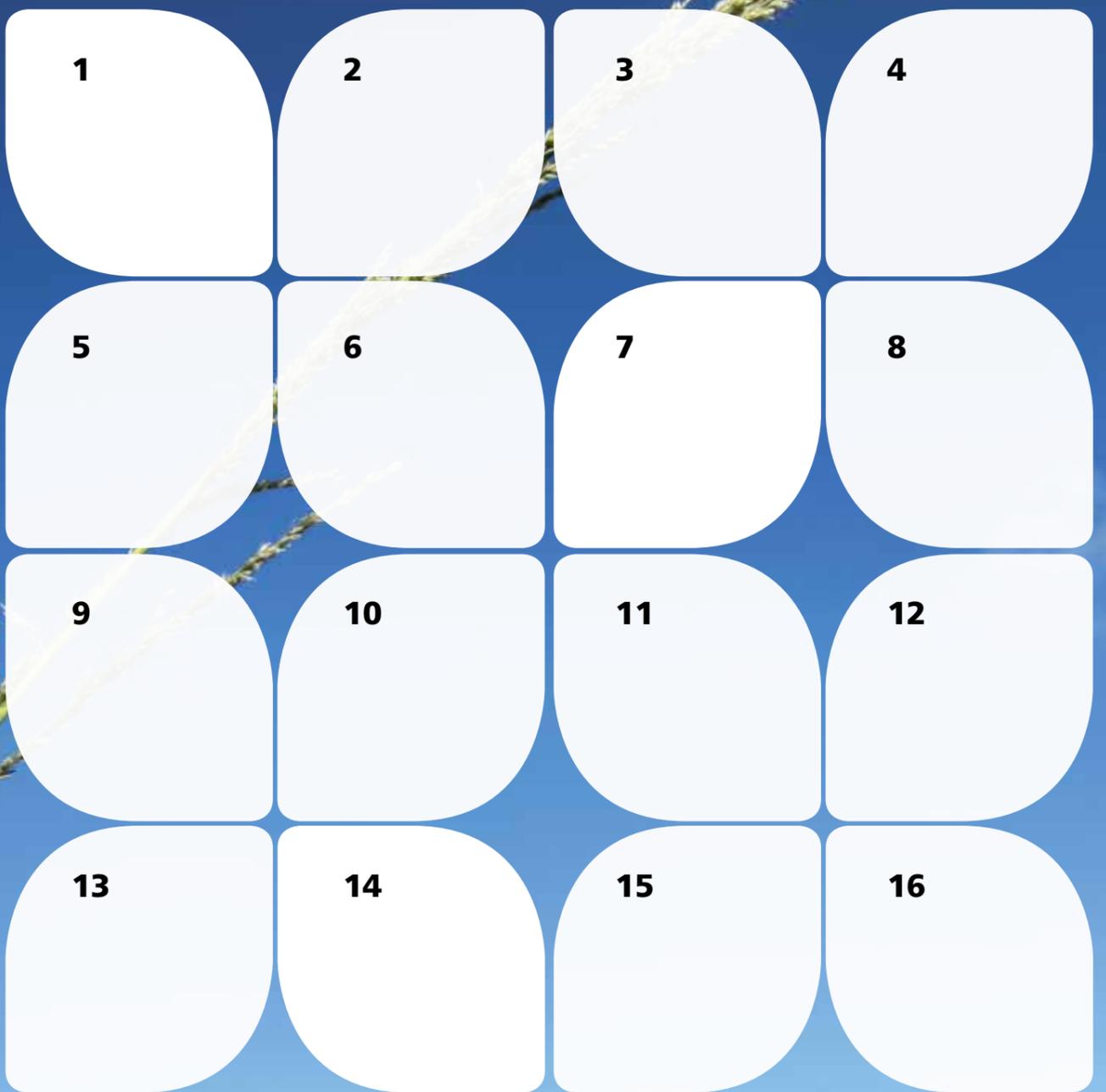
Drench (worms): heifer's only, adult stock will acquire immunity.

Drench (fluke): bulls, cows and heifers. Use an effective drench against all life stages of fluke including immatures. If liver fluke are a problem drench when host snails becomes dormant due to cold weather.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Apply lime or gypsum if required as per soil test results.

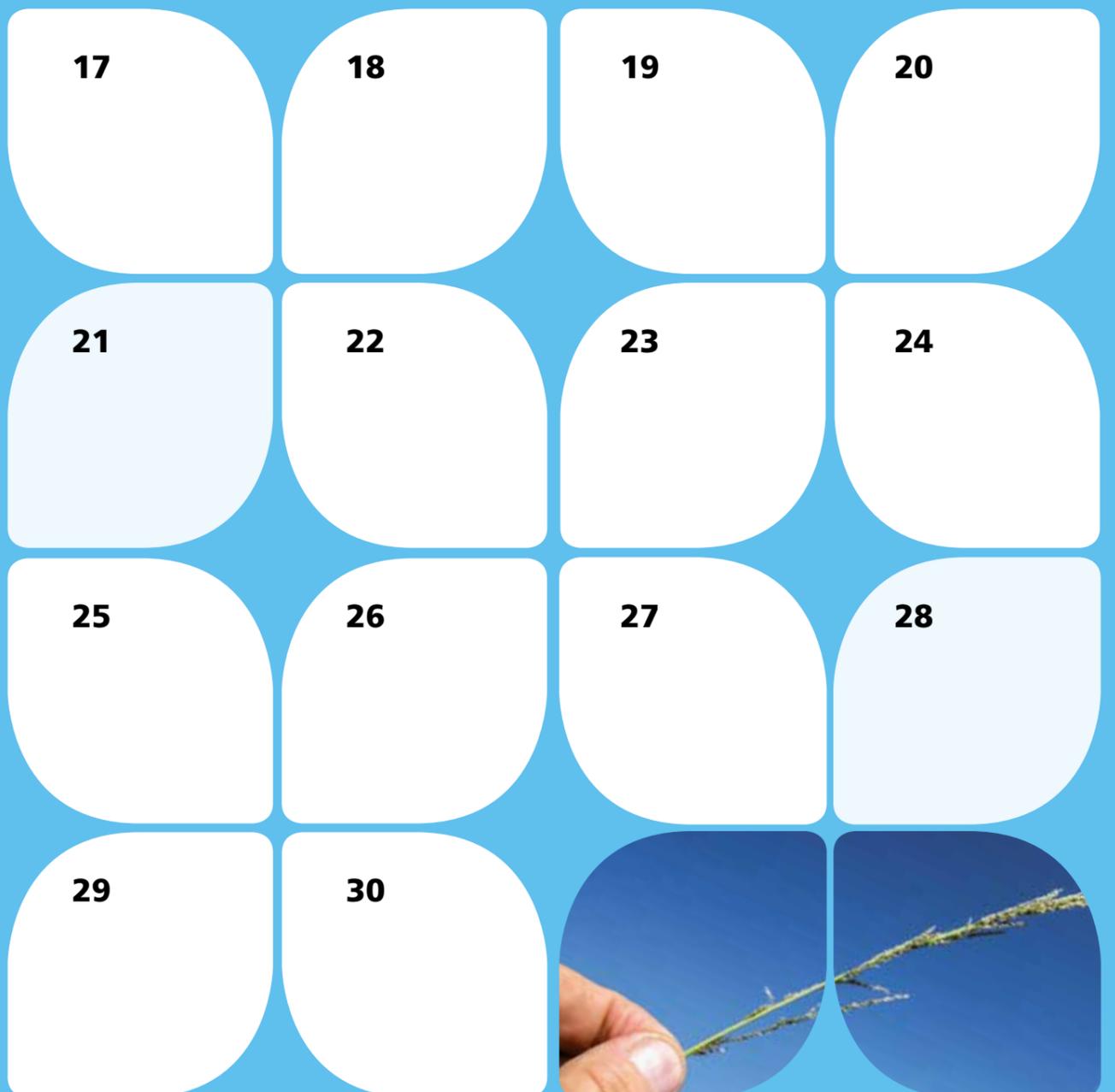
Manage kikuyu by grazing or mulching to 2.5 cm in March-April keep short through autumn-winter to allow light penetration for clover and ryegrass seedlings.



Inspect and monitor germinating pastures regularly for signs of pest damage e.g. red-legged earth mite, blue oat mite, slugs, snails, curl grub (as they feed on the cotyledon) while cockchafer or scarab beetles feed on plant roots.

Control temperate broadleaf weeds i.e. fireweed, thistles.

NOTES



SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS
Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



MAY

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Fat score cows and heifers and assess pasture feed availability in preparation for last trimester of pregnancy.

Consider introducing a supplementary feed or weight loss strategy, to achieve target fat score of 2.5-3.

Reminder: NLIS compliance is required when livestock are leaving the farm. Contact your Local Land Services biosecurity officer or for more details refer to page 31.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Assess and control temperate broadleaf weeds before flowering in winter/spring i.e. fireweed, thistles.

Check pastures are ready for first grazing based on leaf stage, canopy closure and root anchoring.

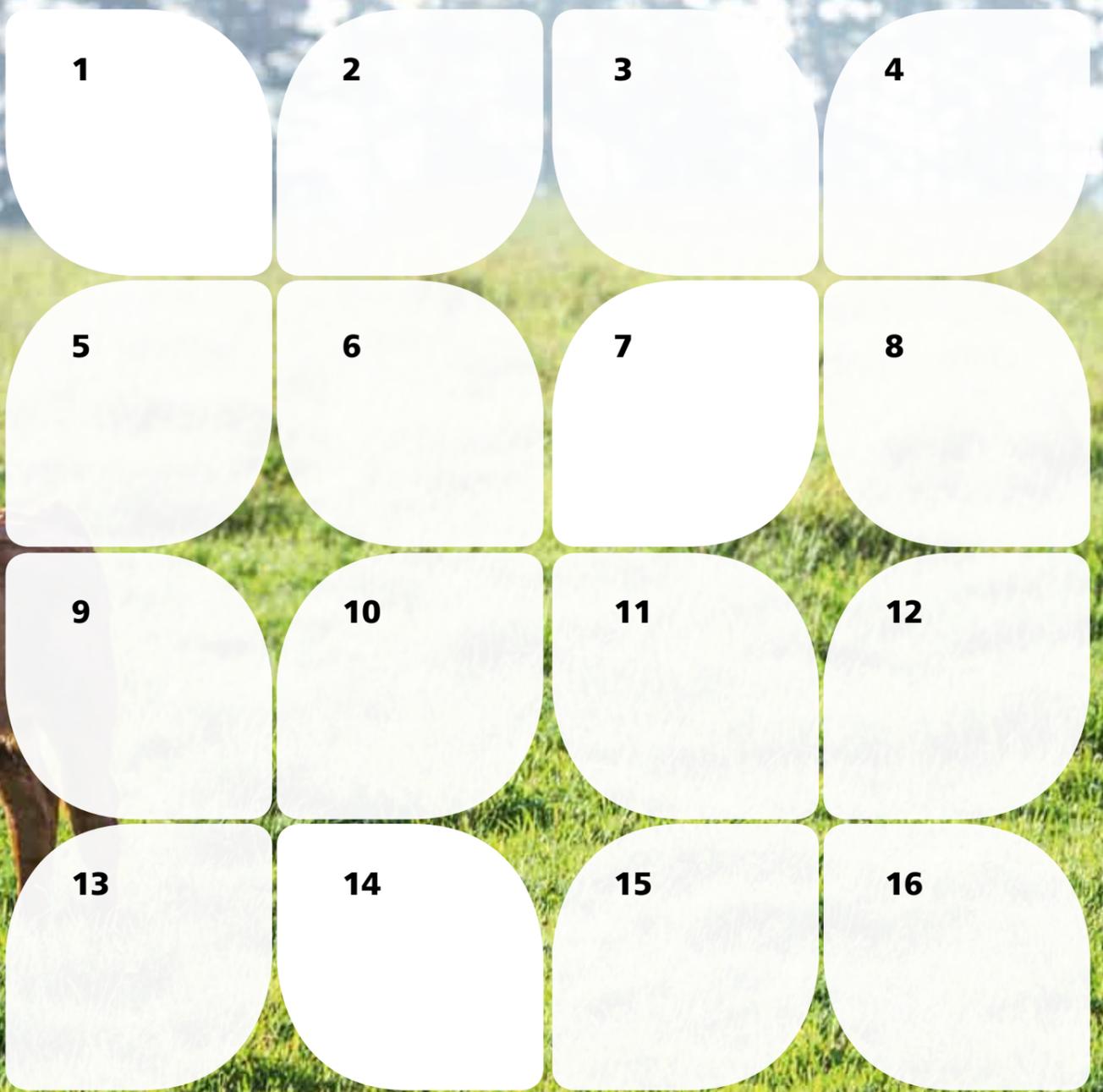
Check pasture for insect pest damage from aphid, red/blue legged earth mite.

Ryegrass pastures: graze at the 2.5-3 leaf stage and before pastures have lodged to avoid yellowing and death of lower leaves. Top-dress with nitrogen 30-60 kg N/ha (60-125 kg urea/ha) after every second grazing, if conditions are favourable.

Oat crop: graze when well anchored and reach the tillering stage (depending on variety).

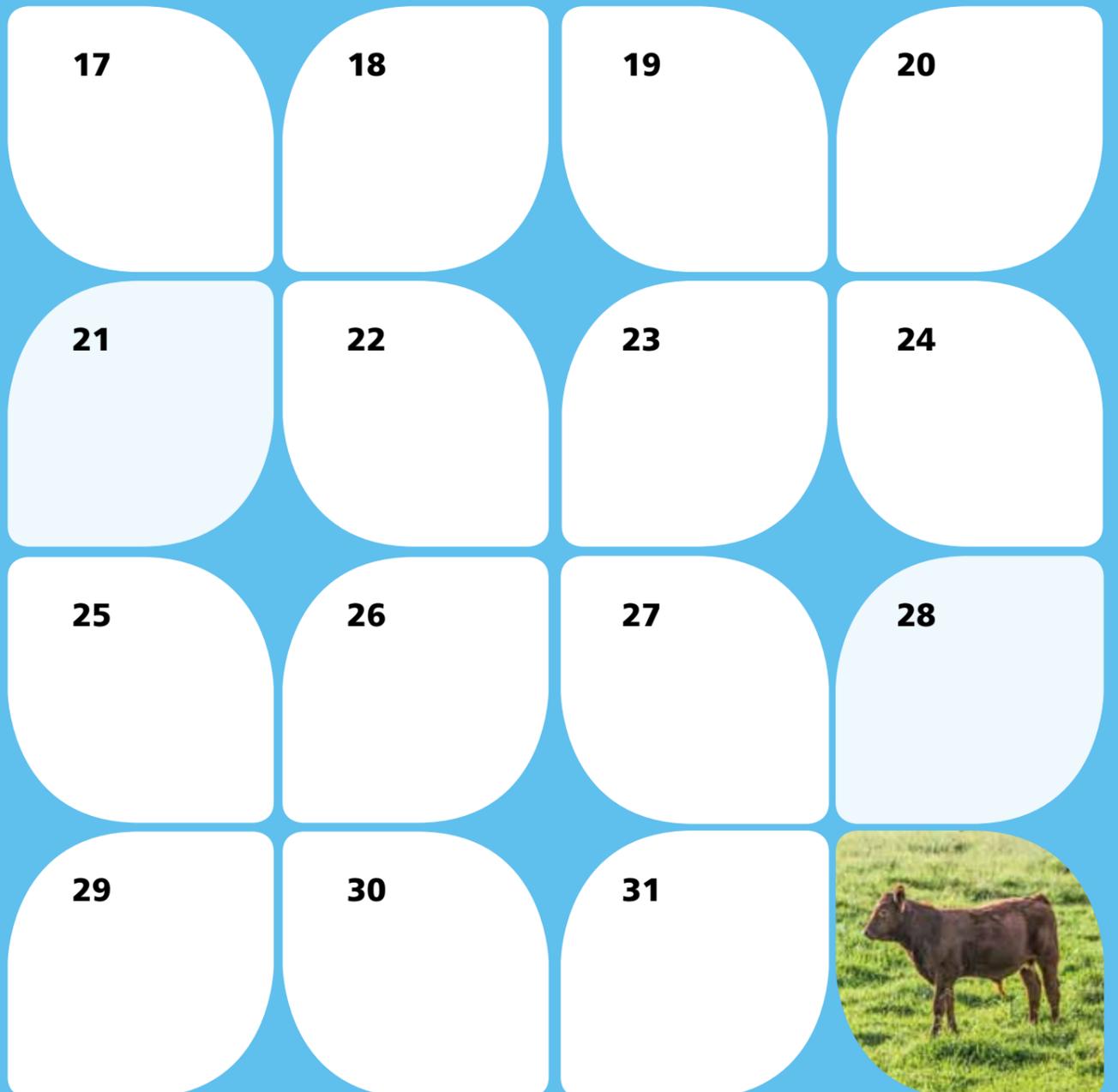
Brassicas: grazing is essential to maximise plant yield, feed quality and feed utilisation and minimise the potential for animal health disorders. Actual stage of grazing is dependent on variety.

NOTES



SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



JUNE

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Prepare for bull purchase. Review EBV's.

<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/content/agriculture/livestock/beef/breeding/breedplan/bull-buy>

Select heifer replacements.

Sell 10 month old weaner steers/ heifers.

Weigh steer and heifer weaners every 6 weeks to monitor performance. Target weight gain 0.2-0.3 kg/hd/day over winter.

Reminder: NLIS compliance is required when livestock are leaving the farm. Contact your Local Land Services biosecurity officer or for more details refer to page 31.

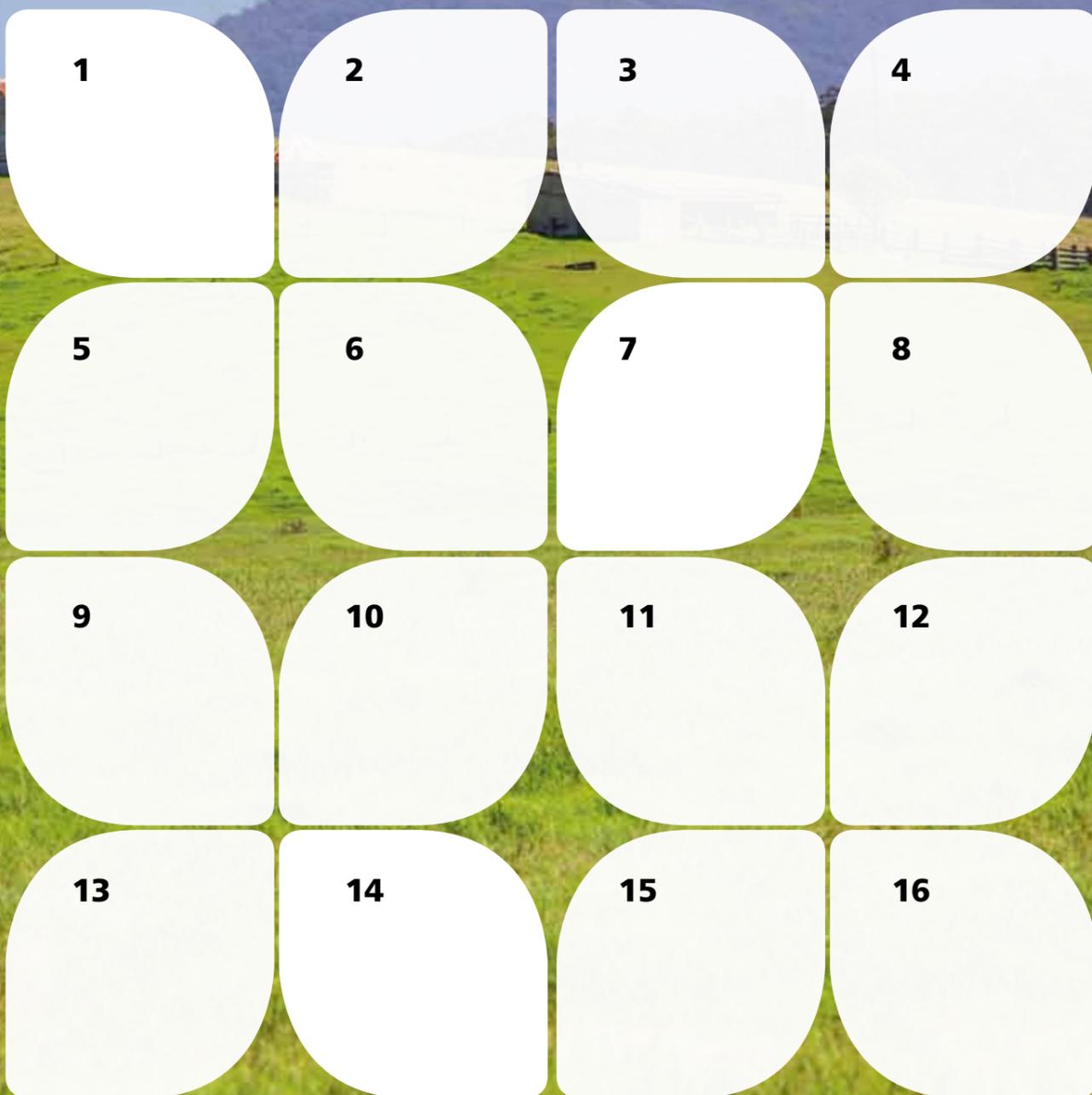
PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Monitor pasture growth.

Assess late sown paddocks for first grazing.

Top-dress with nitrogen 30-60 kg N/ha (60-125 kg urea/ha) after every second grazing, if conditions are favourable.

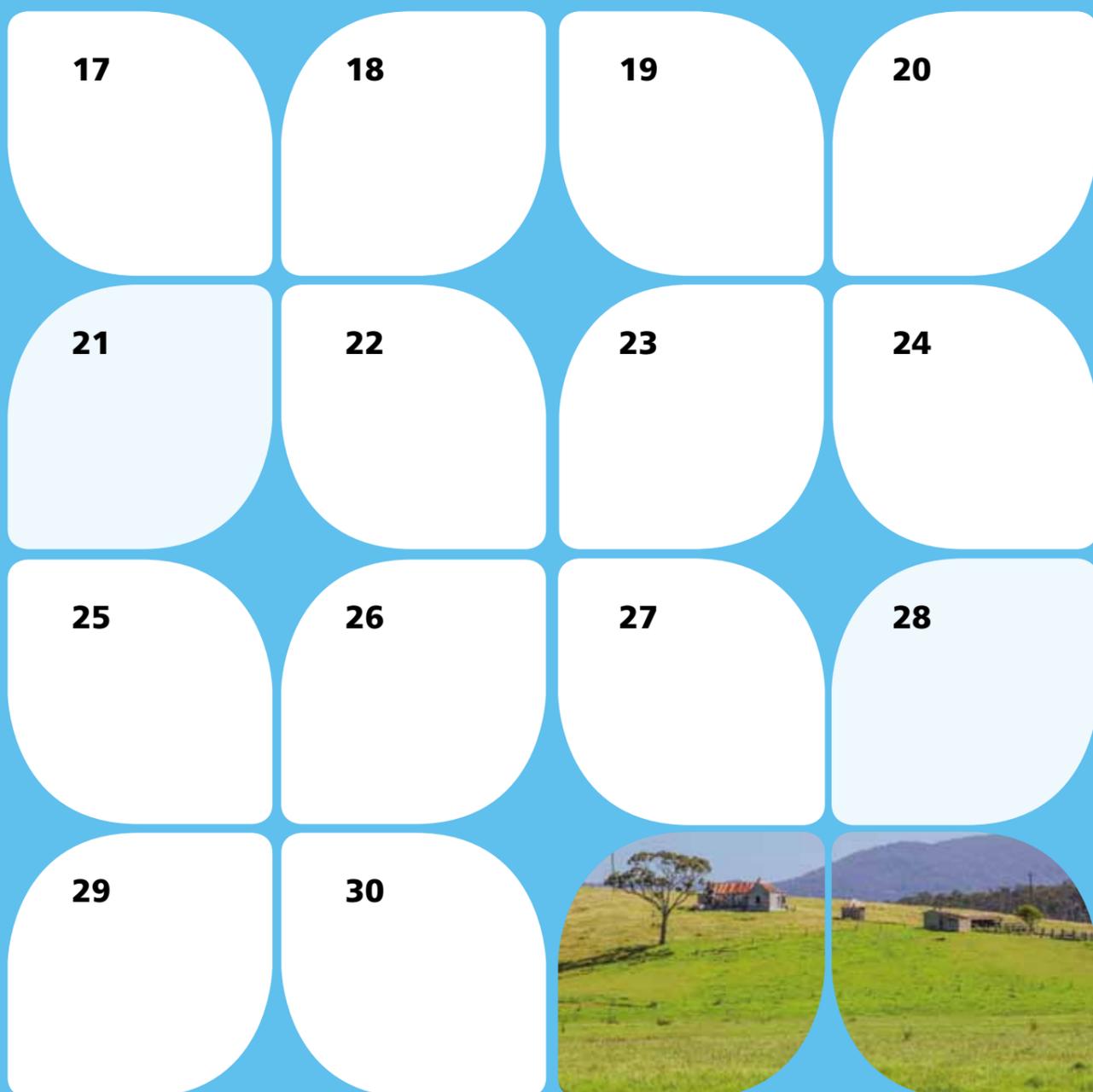
Plan winter grazings/feeding budgets.



NOTES

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



JULY

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Monitor calving daily.

Record calf birthdate, identification, sex, weight and health problems.

Drift cows and calves (for large herds) at end of week.

NUTRITION

Select quantity and quality of pasture to match the needs of a lactating cow needing to gain weight for joining.

Target fat score for joining (breeders) minimum 2.5.

HEALTH

Monitor for milk fever and grass tetany.

Vaccinate (pestivirus): heifer weaners, primary dose (if required).

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Monitor winter grazing/feeding budgets to prevent weight loss.

Consider purchasing feed for supplementary feeding.



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

Identify if you have a true pasture surplus and choose which paddocks will be locked up for silage/hay production.

Engage contractor of intent to conserve feed.

Investigate the use of a summer fodder crop i.e. forage sorghum, millet, rape, brassicas (turnip, swede, kale, chicory).

NOTES

Large empty rounded rectangular box for notes.

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.

17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	



JULY

Local Land Services
South East

AUGUST

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Continue to monitor calving daily.

Record calf birthdate, identification, sex, weight and health problems.

Drift cows and calves (for large herds) at end of week.

Check bull soundness (jaw, feet/legs, testicles and perpusse/penis) pre-joining.

NUTRITION

Select quantity and quality of pasture to match the needs of a lactating cow needing to gain weight for joining.

British breeds minimum joining weight of 280 kg and European breeds minimum weight of 320 kg.

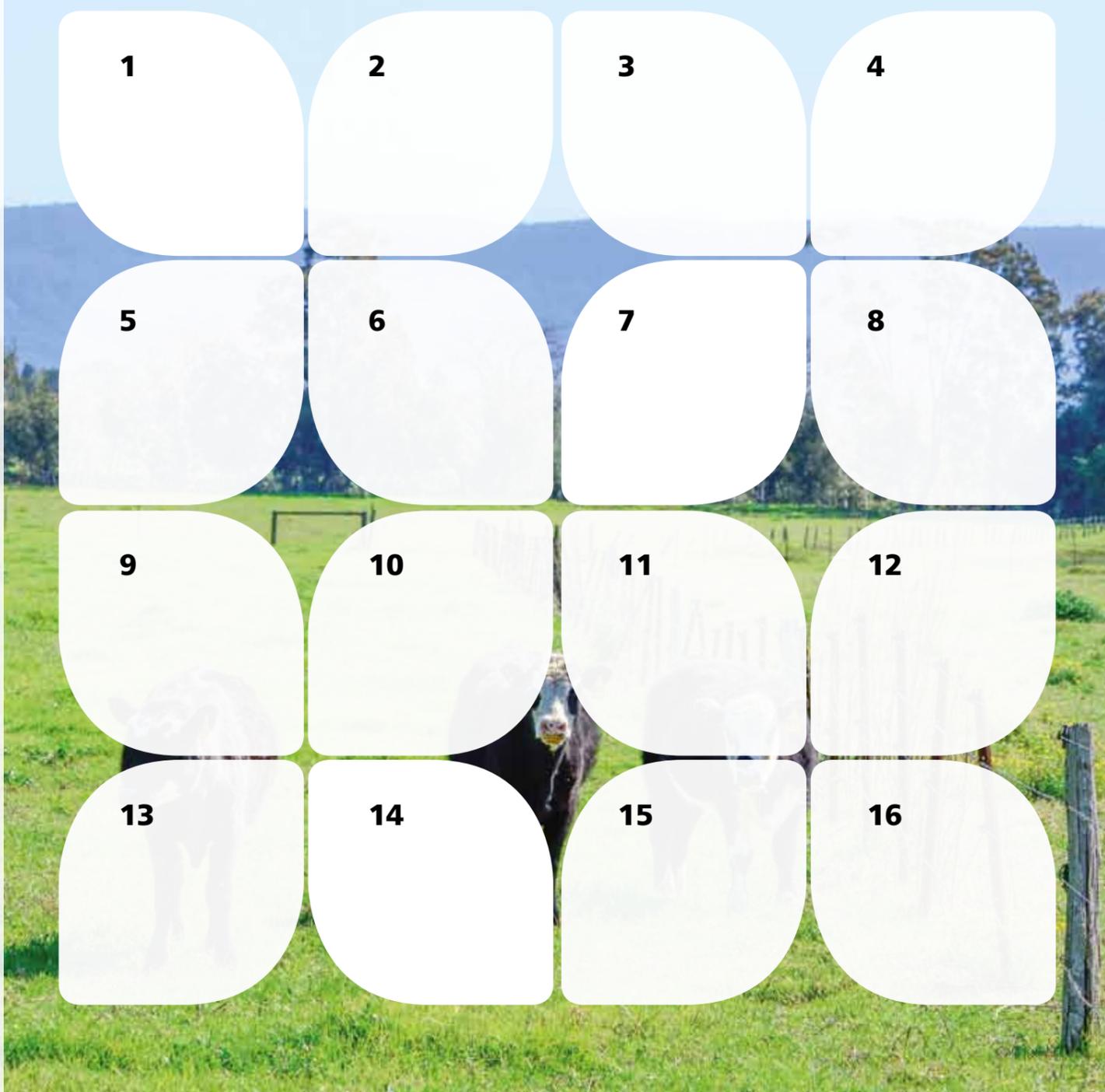
HEALTH

Monitor for milk fever and grass tetany.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Continue to plan winter grazing/feeding budgets.

Early maturing ryegrass varieties may start flowering (weather dependent particularly if August is dry and hot).



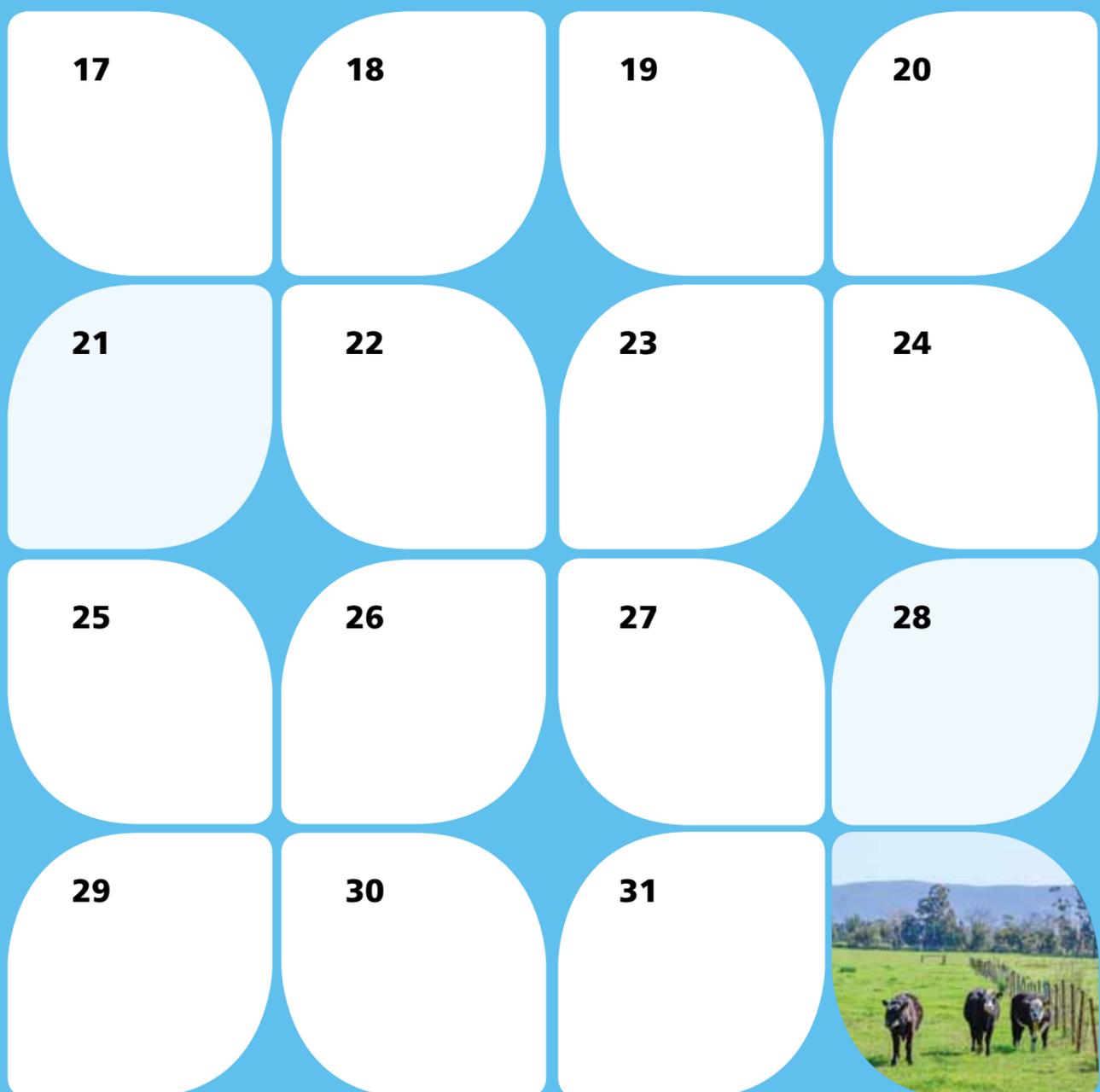
Prepare paddocks for fodder conservation.

After grazing, slash/mulch and top dress with either nitrogen or a blended (NPK) fertiliser.

NOTES

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



SEPTEMBER

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Purchase new bulls.

Weigh steer and heifer weaners every 6 weeks to monitor performance.
Target weight gain 1.0-1.5 kg/hd/day over spring.

Sell cull heifers.

Calves: mark, dehorn and vaccinate.

NUTRITION

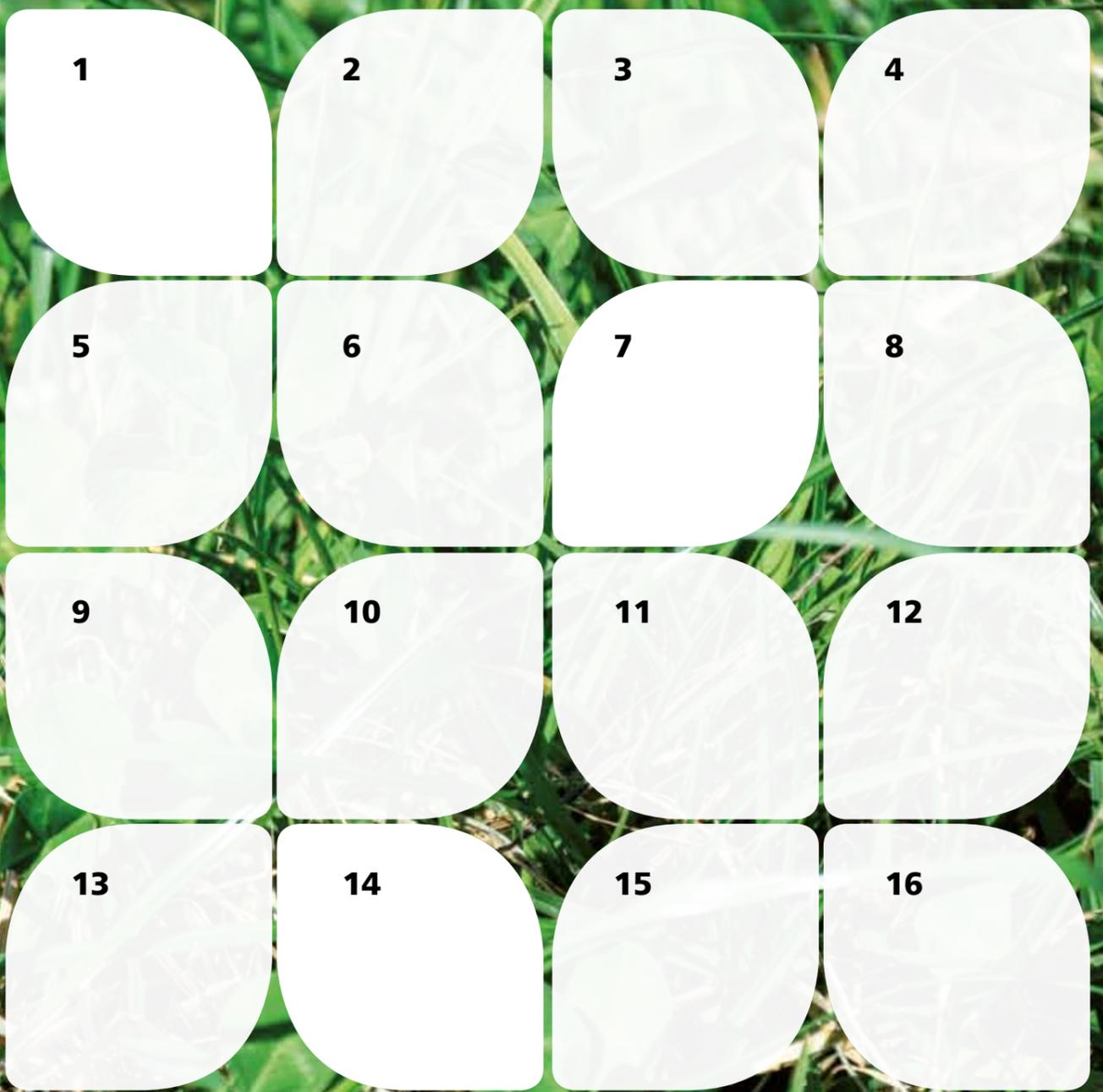
Select quantity and quality of pasture to match the needs of a lactating cow needing to gain weight for joining.

HEALTH

Vaccinate (clostridial/leptospirosis): bulls 7-in-1 including vibrio and pestivirus (if required).

Vaccinate (clostridial/leptospirosis): cows and heifers with 7-in-1 booster.

Vaccinate (pestivirus): bulls, cows, heifer yearlings booster and heifer weaners second and if required dose 2-4 weeks before joining.



PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Graze ryegrass pastures based on leaf stage or canopy closure.

Early maturing ryegrass varieties may start flowering (weather dependent).

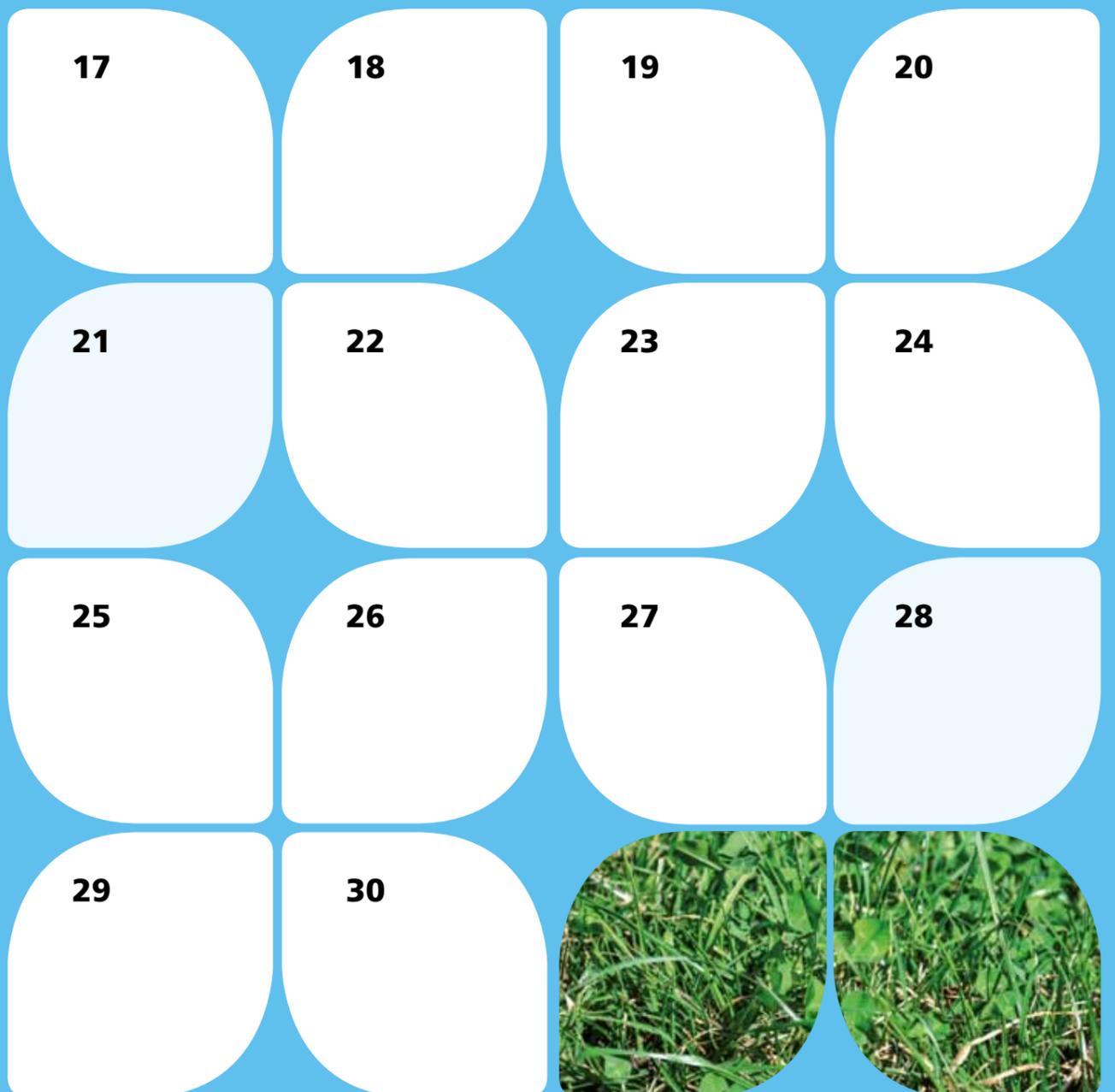
Depending on the season, fodder conservation may start early. Aim to harvest ryegrass when seed heads first start to appear. Dry matter yields will be highest when seeds are fully developed.

Identify paddocks for soil testing. Do not test paddocks which have had a fertiliser treatment in the 3-4 months before testing.

NOTES

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



OCTOBER

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Joining bull with heifers and cows:

- 6-9 weeks for cows and 6 weeks only for heifers.
- Joining weight target for British breed heifers is minimum 280 kg and for European breed heifers is a minimum 320 kg liveweight.
- Mating rate for 2 year old bull is 20-30 cows, mature is 35-60 cows.
- Bulls need to be fat score 3 and cows minimum 2.5.

NUTRITION

Select quantity and quality of pasture to match the needs of a lactating cow needing to gain weight through joining.

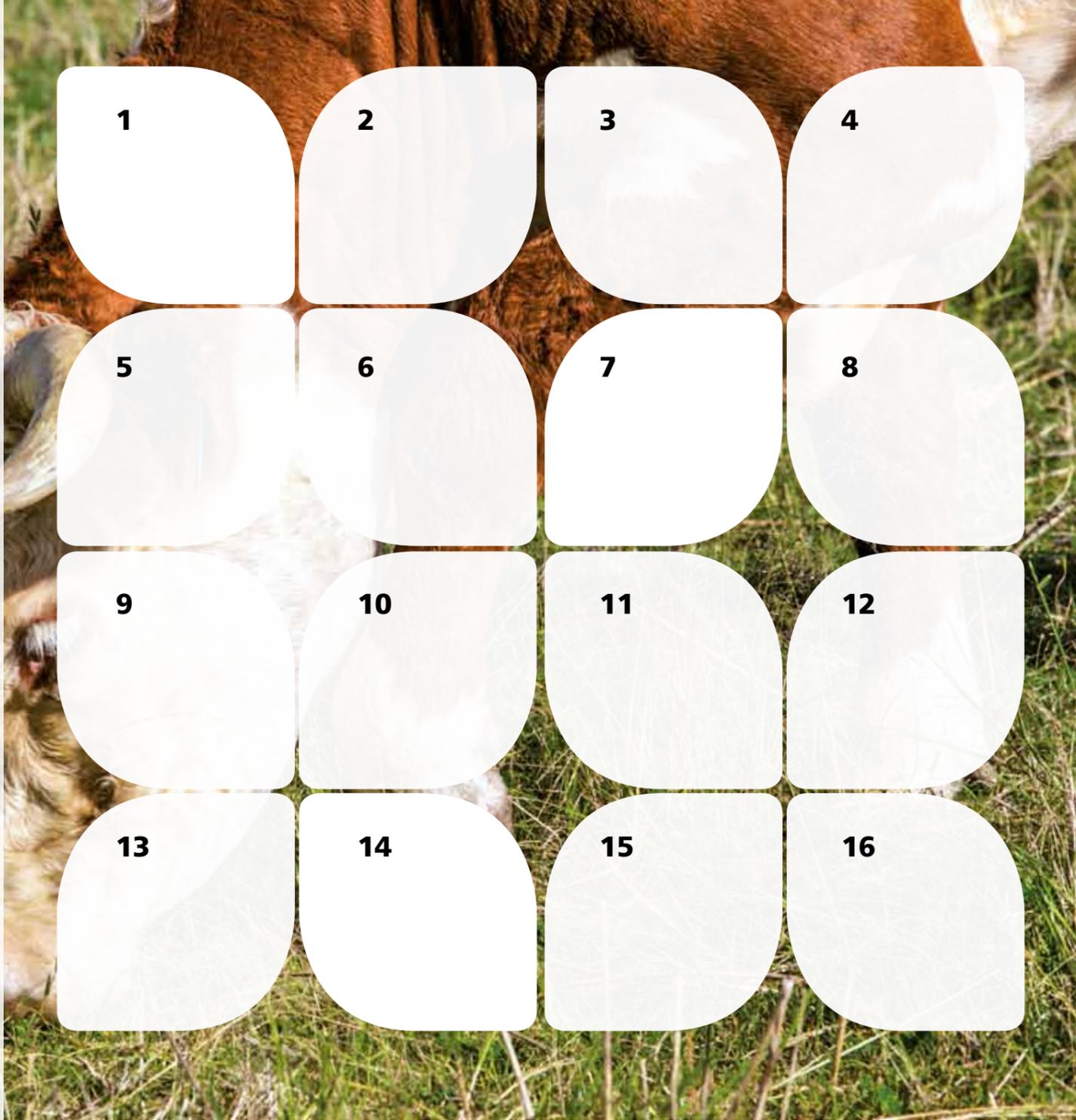
HEALTH

Vaccinate (clostridial): calves at 3 months with 5-in-1, first dose.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Silage production – assess chosen paddocks for readiness.

Manage newly sown pastures.



Annuals: mid-season maturing ryegrass varieties may start flowering (weather dependent), monitor for signs of rust and fungal disease particularly in humid seasons and graze crop before palatability is reduced.

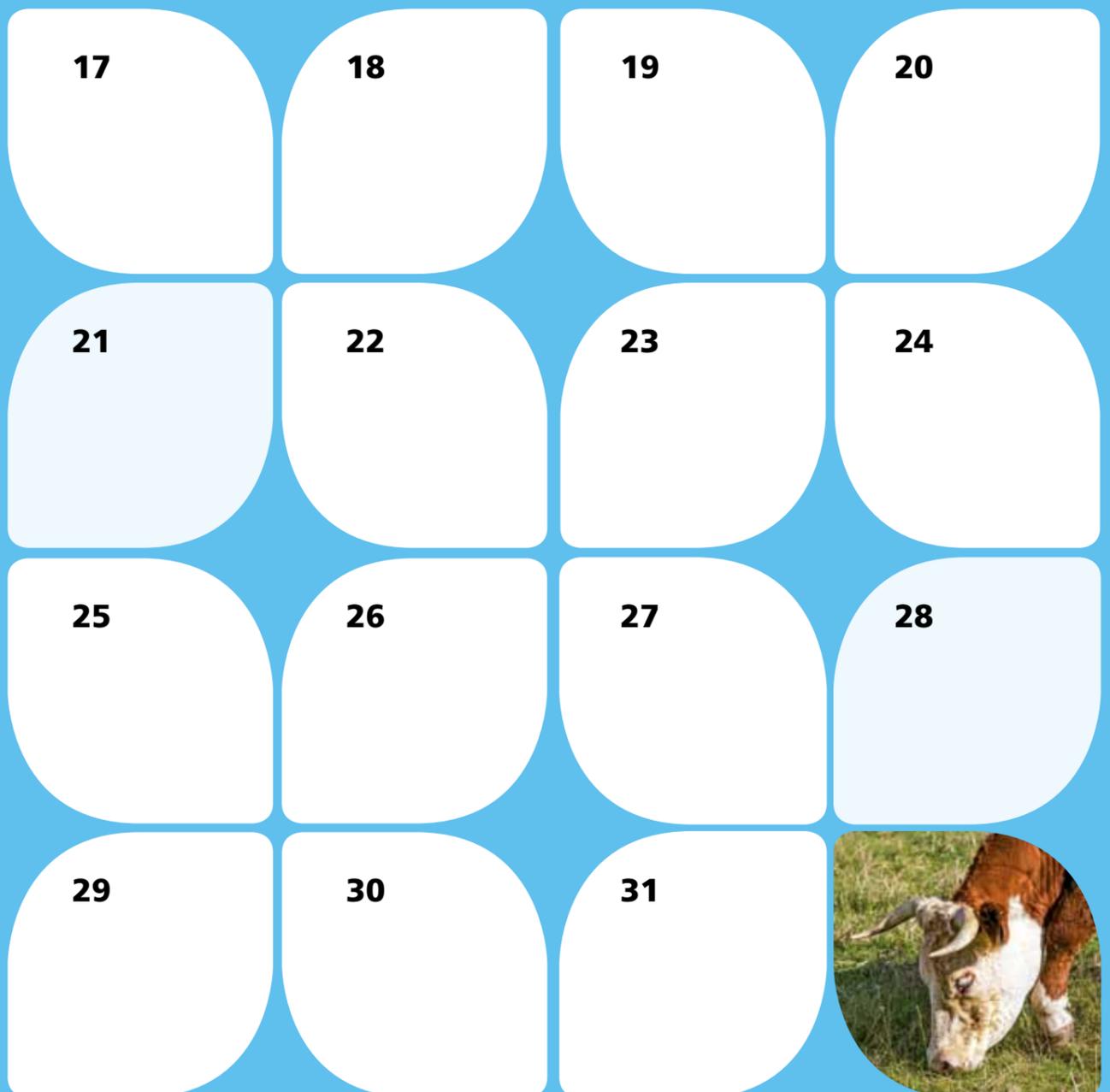
Perennials: lock-up and allowed to set seed, increasing persistence.

Grass weeds: monitor germination of weed seedlings such as giant Parramatta grass, Coolatai grass and African lovegrass. Become familiar with juvenile plants to prevent growth and spread.

NOTES

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



NOVEMBER

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Mark, dehorn, NLIS and management tag calves.

Joining continues.

Weigh weaner steers every 6 weeks to monitor performance.

Reminder: NLIS compliance is required when livestock are leaving the farm. Contact your Local Land Services biosecurity officer or for more details refer to page 31.

NUTRITION

Select quantity and quality of pasture to match the needs of a lactating cow needing to gain weight through joining.

HEALTH

Vaccinate (clostridial): calves 5-in-1 booster, 4-6 weeks after first dose.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Begin silage/early hay production.

Manage newly sown pastures with light grazing's and possible topdressing applications of an NPK fertiliser.

Manage existing pastures.

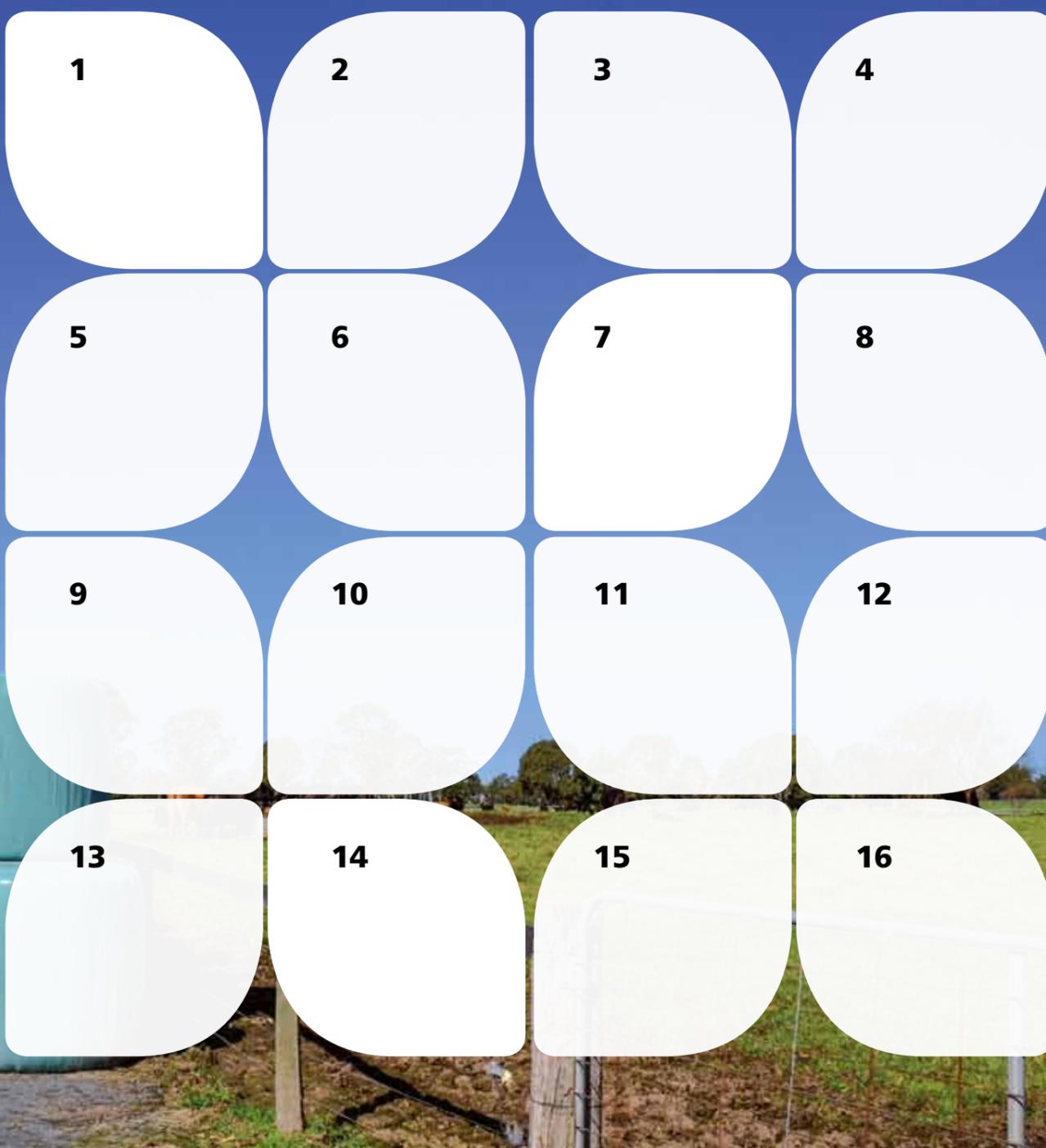
Ryegrass: rotationally graze with back fence.

Annuals: mid-season maturing ryegrass varieties may start flowering (weather dependent).

Perennials: lock-up to allow seed to set (not necessary every year) and rotate different paddocks each year.

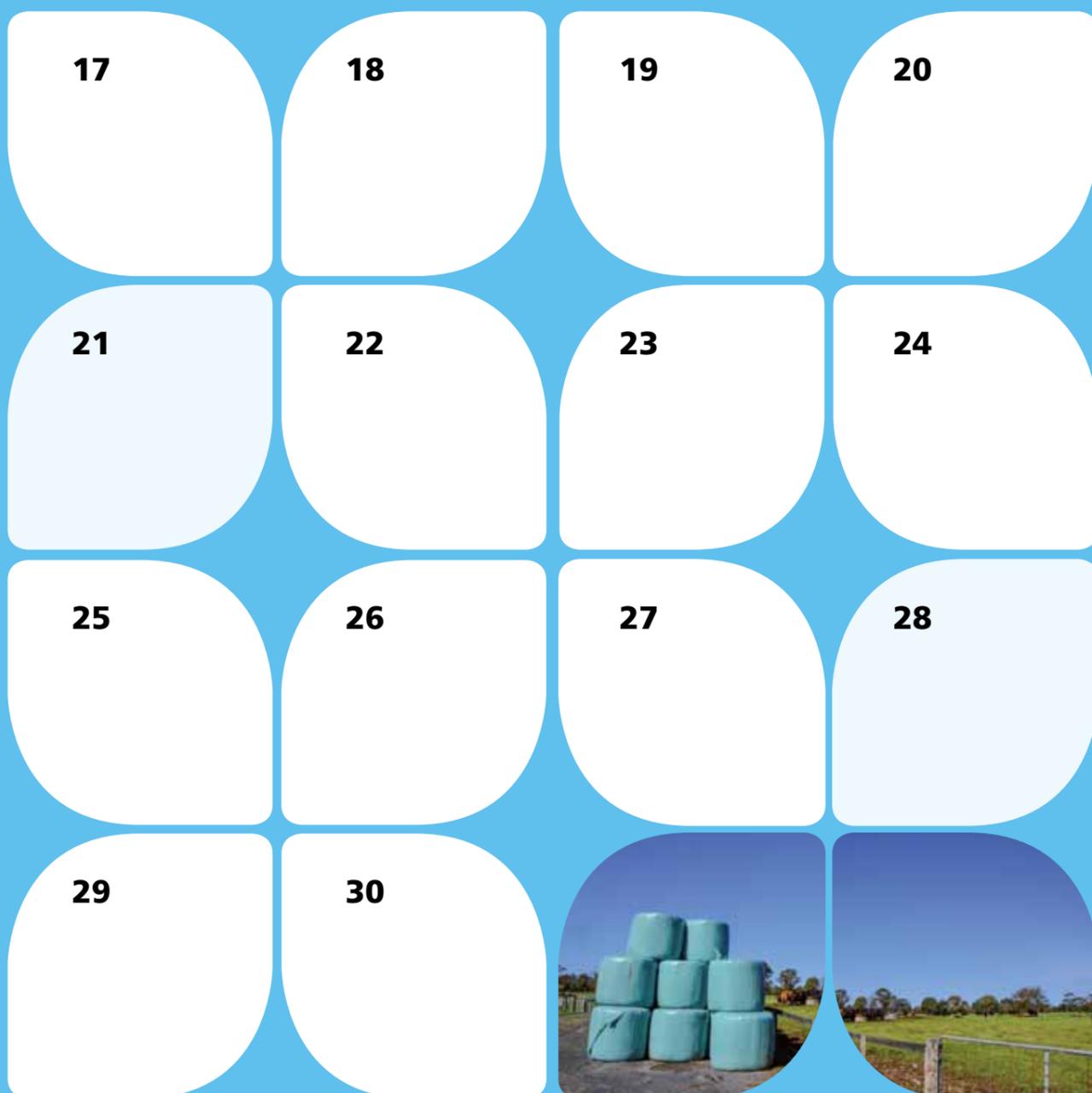
Kikuyu: maintain legumes and pasture quality by grazing when 18-20 cm high or when runners have 4.5 leaves.

NOTES



SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



NOVEMBER



Local Land Services
South East

DECEMBER

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Remove bulls from cows and heifers, ensure bulls are removed no later than 9 weeks.

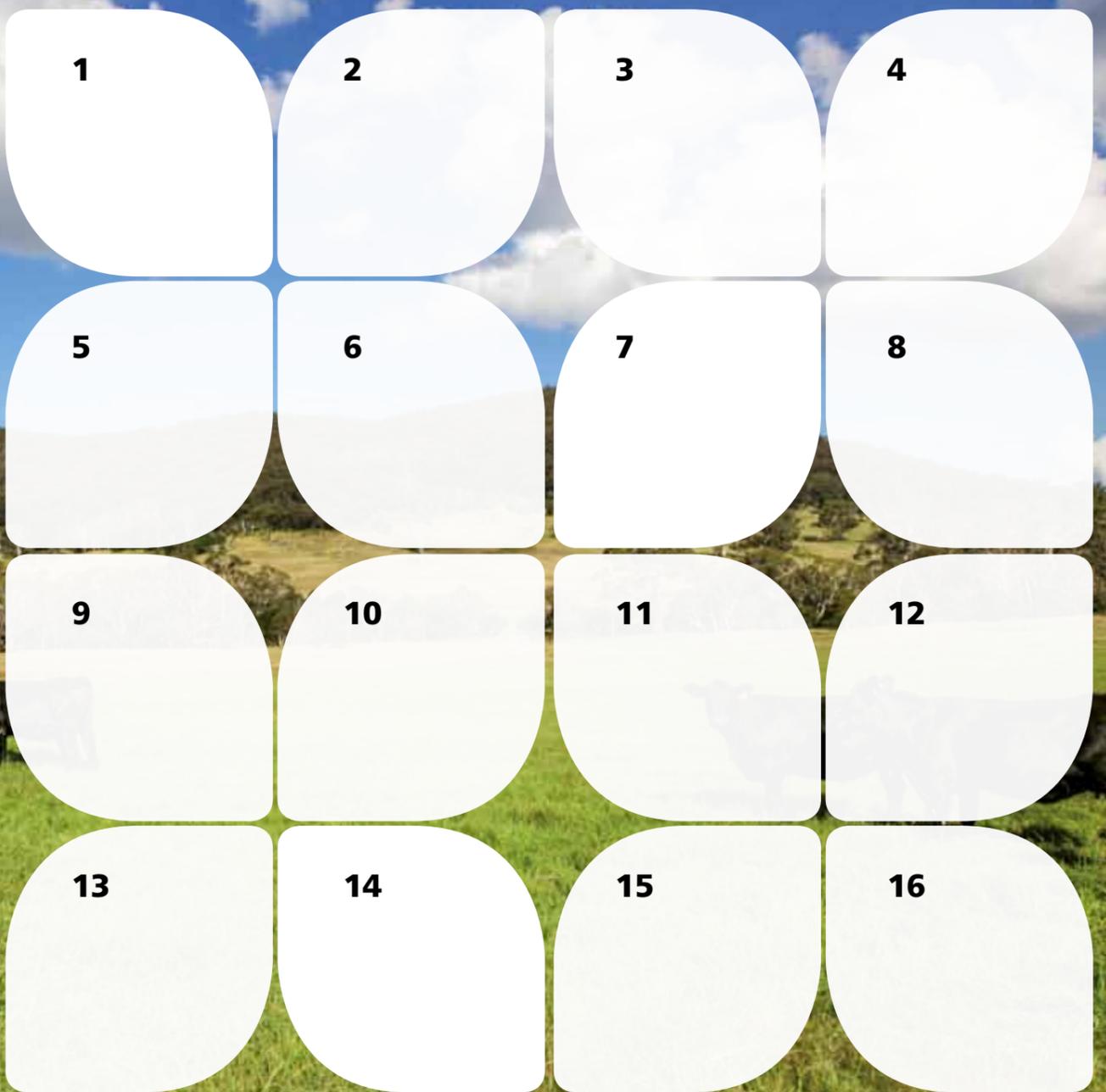
Weigh yearling steers and check feedlot weight requirements. Target weight gain 0.7-0.8 kg/hd/day over summer and autumn.

Reminder: NLIS compliance is required when livestock are leaving the farm. Contact your Local Land Services biosecurity officer or for more details refer to page 31.

HEALTH

Test for worm burden. If required drench (for worms) steer weaners/vealers and heifer yearlings. Adult cattle are not usually drenched due to acquired immunity.

Vaccinate (pink eye): 3-6 weeks before beginning of pink eye season. Pink eye is a bacterial infection of the eye that causes inflammation and, in severe cases, temporary or permanent blindness.



PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Silage and hay production continues with identified paddocks that have been locked up.

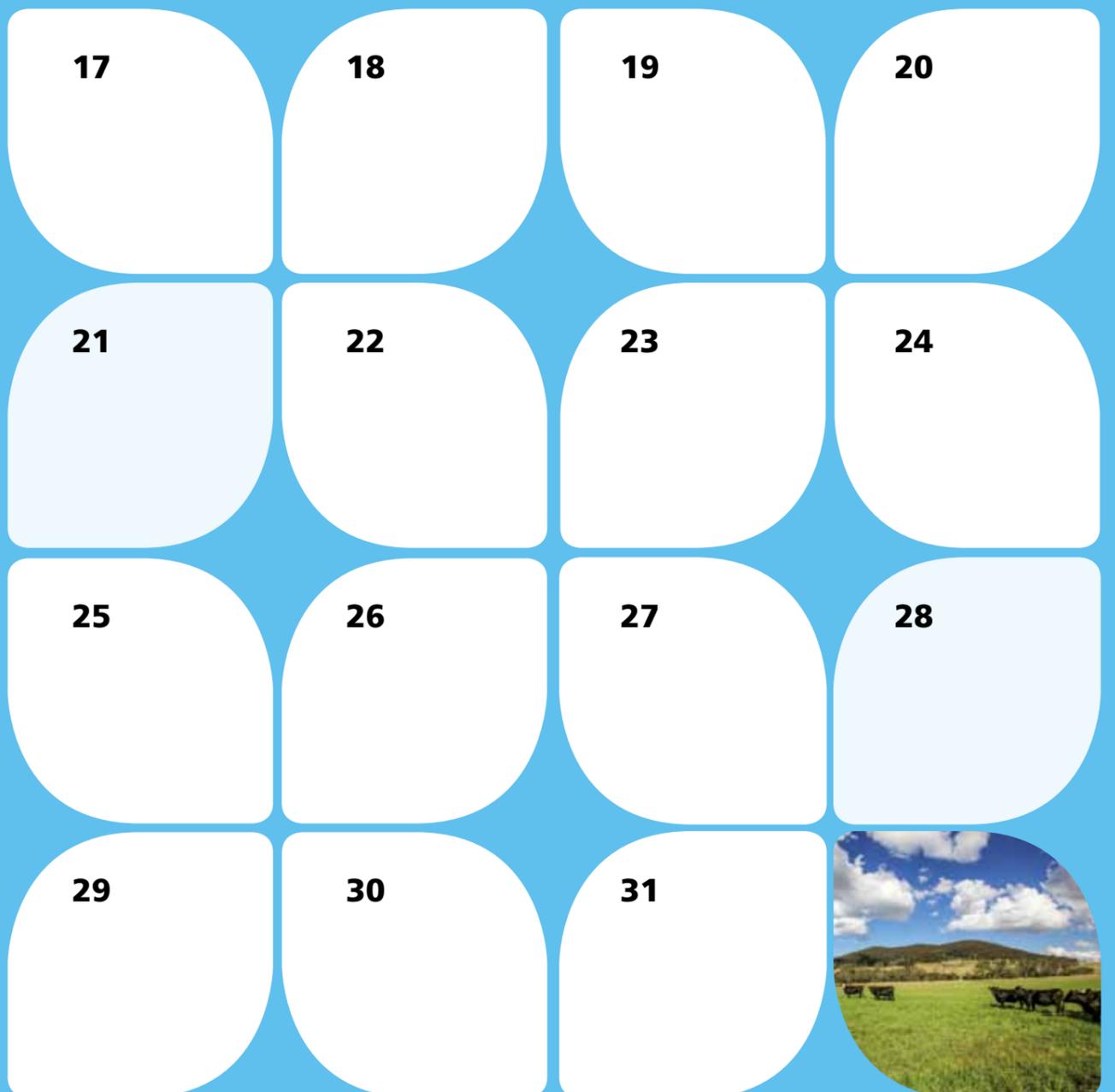
Annuals: mid-late season maturing ryegrass varieties may start flowering (weather dependent).

Kikuyu: maintain legumes and pastures quality by grazing when 18-20 cm high or when runners have 4.5 leaves, rotationally graze with back fence, slash after grazing to remove old rank growth.

NOTES

SOUTH EAST LOCAL LAND SERVICES - BEEF CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

Information provided in this calendar has been sourced from NSW DPI's training program, PROFarm.



DECEMBER



Local Land Services
South East

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

NSW DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/profarm



PROfarm is the training program developed by NSW DPI to meet the needs of farmers, primary industries, agribusiness and the

community.

Courses are delivered locally by highly skilled and respected NSW DPI staff. Many of the courses are subsidised to reflect the public benefits provided by the adoption of more sustainable farming practices.

By participating in a PROfarm course you will gain valuable skills to meet the ever-changing needs and compliance requirements of today's farming and agribusiness sector.

NSW DPI delivers accredited short and full-time courses through its Registered Training Organisation - Tocal College. The College has two campuses, the CB Alexander Campus near Maitland and the Murrumbidgee Rural Studies Centre at Yanco.

NSW DPI offers a variety of educational courses, facilities and activities for people working in the state's primary industries, and PROfarm forms an important part of our commitment to their lifelong training and education.

For more information on PROfarm courses or to register your interest contact:

Kim Griffiths

PROfarm support Officer

Phone: 1800 025 520 **Email:** profarm@tocal.com

MEAT LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

www.mla.com.au/Extension-training-and-tools/More-beef-from-pastures

Extension, training and tools



Meat Livestock Australia (MLA) delivers the practical results of its research and development investments by providing producers with education, training and opportunities to change on-farm practice.

MLA supports extension and training opportunities with practical information, tools and calculators to assist producer decision making, with the aim of helping producers identify and implement on-farm management practices to maximise the profitability and sustainability of their business.

Extension and training opportunities are available for all red meat enterprises, helping producers put research findings into practice.

General enquiries

Phone: 02 9463 9333 or **Free call:** 1800 023 100

Email: info@mla.com.au

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (NLIS)

www.nlis.com.au

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is Australia's system for the identification and traceability of cattle, sheep and goats. As animals are bought, sold and moved along the supply chain, they must be tagged with an NLIS-accredited tag or device. Each movement they make to a location with a different PIC is recorded centrally on the NLIS Database by people with NLIS accounts. NLIS accounts are free to open and operate.

Using this information, NLIS is able to provide a life history of an animal's residency, and to discern which other animal's livestock may have come into contact with. NLIS is required to facilitate the traceability of animals in accordance with the National Traceability and Performance Standards.

BEEF CATTLE "FIND A WORD"

Y	T	I	L	A	U	Q	N	R	O	H	T	R	O	H	S	X	Y	D
P	R	O	I	P	D	D	H	M	N	Y	A	W	O	L	L	A	G	L
V	E	G	E	T	A	T	I	V	E	U	I	P	S	X	Y	M	Y	A
S	E	R	U	T	S	A	P	G	S	S	A	R	G	E	Y	R	Z	T
I	E	M	A	N	A	G	E	M	E	N	T	S	A	A	I	U	C	N
H	H	M	U	P	W	O	C	T	Z	S	E	B	U	L	L	A	P	E
H	N	O	V	E	D	H	T	U	O	S	T	K	D	G	L	V	Y	M
Y	E	R	G	Y	A	R	R	U	M	M	J	I	I	F	N	B	I	M
M	E	D	L	I	M	O	U	S	I	N	G	G	B	K	A	A	O	I
X	G	S	J	C	Z	C	L	O	V	E	R	T	Z	I	U	Q	F	S
S	A	N	T	A	G	E	R	T	R	U	D	I	S	L	L	Y	W	E
G	L	H	E	R	E	F	O	R	D	O	M	B	J	A	T	I	U	A
A	I	W	A	G	Y	U	Y	S	I	A	L	O	R	A	H	C	T	W
M	S	O	P	Z	Q	U	A	N	T	I	T	Y	O	B	C	A	H	Y

angus

hereford

murray grey

santa gertrudis

shorthorn

simental

charolais

galloway

limousin

south devon

wagyu

cow

calf

bull

pasture

quality

quantity

digestibility

clover

ryegrass

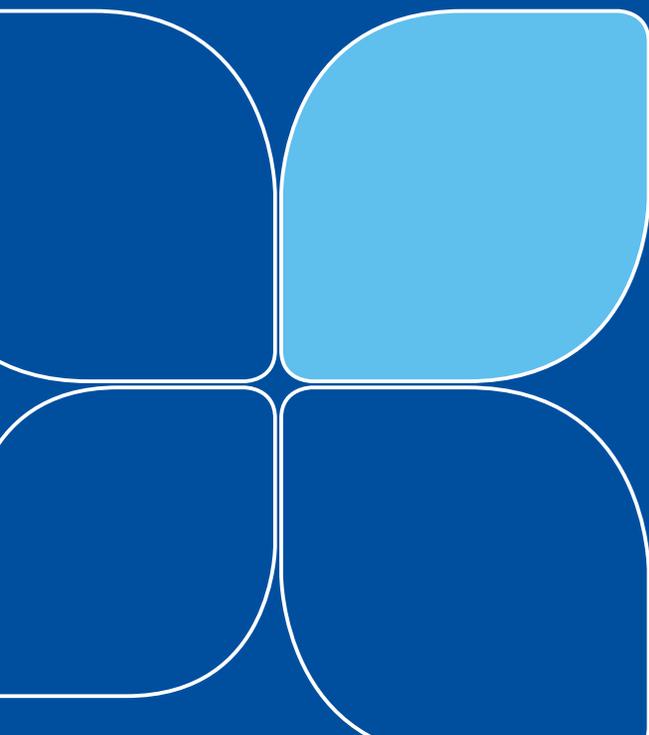
kikuyu

silage

management

vegetative





BRAIDWOOD
02 4842 2594

BERRY
02 4464 6000

BEGA
02 6491 7800

GOULBURN
02 4824 1900

YASS
02 6118 7700

COOMA
02 6452 1455



**Local Land
Services**
South East

www.southeast.lls.nsw.gov.au