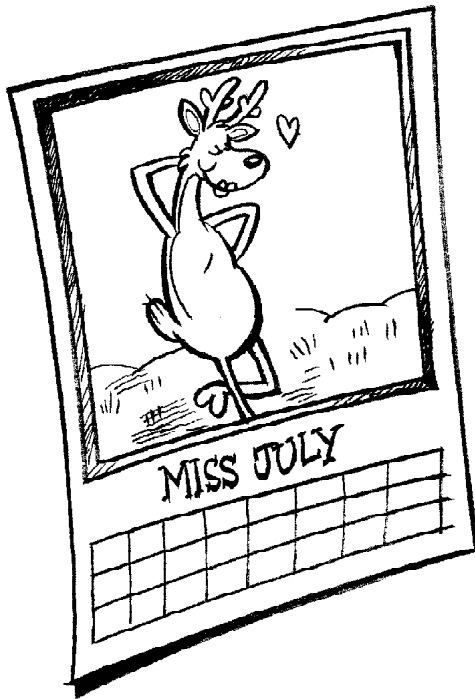


# SUMMARY MANAGEMENT CALENDAR



**Red Calendar**

Timing of all management operations will vary depending on farm location and annual climatic conditions.

SEASON	MONTH	STAGS	HINDS	YEARLINGS	CALVES
Autumn	April	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Vaccination/drenching	Joining continues. Replace stags after 2 cycles if single sire mating. Continue to observe mating groups for unusual behaviour. Vaccination/drenching.		Continue on good nutrition. Drench weaned calves.
	May	Remove stags by mid May	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.		Maintain growth.
	June	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.		Maintain growth - supplement if required. Drench weaned calves.
Winter	July	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.		Maintain growth - supplement if required.
	August	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Record dates of burton casting.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights. Pregnancy test hinds. Supplement (copper) if required.		Maintain growth - supplement (copper) if required.
Spring	September	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Continue to record dates of burton casting.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.		Maintain growth - continue supplement if required until spring growth suitable.
	October	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Sort velvet mobs on basis of casting dates.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights - don't let get over fat.	Market remaining slaughter deer. Remove velvet spikes from yearling stags.	Maintain growth - supplement if required.

	November	Velveting. Cull low yielding velvet stags.	Restrict nutrition if hinds becoming fat.	Remove remaining velvet spikes from yearling stags.	Calving - weigh and tag calves. Observe calving groups for abnormal behaviour.
Summer	December	Velveting continues. Remove regrowth. Maintenance nutrition.	Ensure adequate nutrition - supplement if necessary.	Maintain growth rates.	Calving - weigh and tag calves. Calving continues - most calves born between November 30th & December 15th.
	January	Remove velvet regrowth. Veterinary examination of breeding stags. Ensure breeding males can be in good condition before end of March. Supplement (copper) if required.	Abundant good pasture must be available for lactating hinds - their demands will be increased more than double those of late pregnancy. In areas of summer feed shortage supplementary feeding may be necessary, eg. silage, pellets, lucerne chaff, oats, cut green crops.	Maintain yearling growth. Weigh and sell venison animals heavy enough for slaughter.	
	February	Continue on good feed in preparation for rut.	Weaning - late February. Wet and dry hinds to determine calving and weaning rates. Vaccinate with 5 in 1. Cull and sell non-performing and bad temperament hinds.	Maintain growth of replacements. Weigh and sell venison animals heavy enough for slaughter.	Weigh calves - ideal 30 - 35 kg. Sex and tag calves if not done at birth. Vaccinate all calves with 5 in 1. Daily feeding and handling through yards for 5 days then overnight yarding. Once weaned best feed available to maximise growth.
	March	Ensure in good condition. Select best breeding stags. Observe mating groups for stag injuries etc.	Sort mating groups and stags introduced - run yearling hinds as separate mobs. Ensure hinds maintained in good condition. Feed if required. Minimum target weight 80 kg.		Best feed available to maximise growth. Vaccinate with second 5 in 1.

**Fallow Calendar**

Timing of all management operations will vary depending on farm location and annual climatic conditions.

SEASON	MONTH	BUCKS	DOES	YEARLINGS	FAWNS
Autumn	<i>April</i>	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Vaccination/drenching.	Joining continues. Replace bucks after 2 cycles if single sire mating. Continue to observe mating groups for unusual behaviour.		Best feed available to maximise growth. Continue with good quality nutrition. Weigh stock to observe growth rates.
	<i>May</i>	Remove stags by last week of month.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.	Maintain growth. Vaccinate with second 5 in 1.
	<i>June</i>	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production if necessary from the rut.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights. Post-rut weaning. Remove bucks.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights. Post rut weaning. Remove bucks. Sell castrates and cull does.	Maintain growth - supplement if required. Weigh animals to observe growth.
Winter	<i>July</i>	Good nutrition to ensure optimum weight gain and velvet production.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights. Pregnancy testing of does.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights. Sell castrates and cull does.	Maintain growth - supplement if required.
	<i>August</i>	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Record dates of button casting.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights. Sell castrates and cull does.	Maintain growth - supplement if required.
Spring	<i>September</i>	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Continue to record dates of button casting.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights. Sell castrates and cull does.	Maintain growth - continue supplement if required until spring growth suitable.
	<i>October</i>	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Sort velvet mobs on basis of casting dates.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights - not over fat. Vaccinate if required. Move to fawning paddocks.	Market remaining slaughter deer.	Maintain growth - supplement if required.

	<i>November</i>	Velveting. Sell cull animals.	Separate into fawning mobs if necessary. Restrict nutrition if does becoming fat. Fawning.		Fawning - weigh and tag fawns. Observe calving groups for abnormal behaviour.
Summer	<i>December</i>	Velveting continues. Remove regrowth. Maintain nutrition.	Fawning. Ensure adequate nutrition - supplement if necessary.	Maintain growth rates.	Fawning continues - most fawns born between November 30th and December 15th.
	<i>January</i>	Remove velvet regrowth. Veterinary examination of breeding stags. Ensure breeding males can be in good condition before end of March.	Abundant good feed must be available for lactating does - supplement if required (silage, oats, hay).	Remove spikes from yearling stags as soon as they harden in January. Maintain yearling growth. Weigh and sell venison animals heavy enough for slaughter. Drench and vaccinate as necessary.	
	<i>February</i>	Continue on good feed in preparation for rut.	As for January - good feed important for pre-rut condition.	Maintain growth of replacements. Weigh and sell venison animals heavy enough for slaughter.	
	<i>March</i>	Select best bucks for breeding and introduce into joining mobs.	Pre-rut weaning. Vaccinate with 5 in 1. Separate wet and dry does. Cull dry and poor temperament does. Sort mating groups and bucks introduced - run yearling does as separate mob. Ensure does maintained in good condition. Feed if required.	Minimum weight of 35kg for mating. Supplementary feed as required. Select breeding does.	Weigh, sex and tag calves if not done at birth. Pre-rut weaned fawns require best available nutrition. Vaccinate all calves with 5 in 1. Daily feeding and handling through yards for 5 days then overnight yarding.

**Wapiti/Elk Calendar**

Timing of all management operations will vary depending on farm location and annual climatic conditions.

SEASON	MONTH	BULLS	COWS	YEARLINGS	CALVES
Autumn	April		Joining continues. Replace bulls after 2 cycles if single sire mating. Continue to observe mating groups for unusual behaviour.		Continue on good nutrition.
	May	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Remove bulls by end of May.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.		Maintain growth. Internal parasite drench.
	June	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.		Maintain growth - supplement if required.
Winter	July	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Some Wapiti drop buttons late in July.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.		Maintain growth - supplement if required.
	August	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Record dates of button casting. Internal parasite drench. Copper supplement.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights. Internal parasite drench. Copper supplement.		Maintain growth - supplement if required. Copper supplement.
Spring	September	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Continue to record dates of button casting.	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights.		Maintain growth - continue supplement if required until spring growth suitable.
	October	Good nutrition to ensure optimum velvet production. Sort velvet mobs on basis of	Adequate nutrition to maintain body weights - don't let get over fat.	Market remaining slaughter deer.	Maintain growth - supplement if required.

		casting dates. Velvet harvesting begins.			
	November	Velveting. Cull low yielding velvet stags.	Restrict nutrition if hinds becoming fat.	Calving - weigh and tag calves. Observe calving groups for abnormal behaviour.	
Summer	December	Velveting continues. Remove regrowth.		Calving continues - most calves born between November 30 and December 15. Ensure adequate nutrition - supplement if necessary.	
	January	Remove velvet regrowth. Veterinary examination of breeding stags. Ensure breeding males can be in good condition before end of March. Internal parasite drench. Copper supplement.	Abundant good pasture must be available for lactating hinds - as their demands will be increased more than double those of late pregnancy. In areas of summer feed shortage supplementary feed may be necessary, eg silage, oats, cut green crops, clover, lucerne hay, lupins, and barley.	Remove spikes from yearling stags as soon as they harden in January. Maintain yearling growth. Weigh and sell venison animals heavy enough for slaughter.	
	February	Continue on good feed in preparation for rut.	Weaning - late February/early March. Wet and dry hinds to determine calving and weaning rates. Vaccinate with 5 in 1. Cull non-performing and bad temperament cows.	Maintain growth of replacements. Weigh and sell venison animals heavy enough for slaughter.	Weigh calves. Sex and tag calves if not done at birth. Vaccinate all calves with 5 in 1. Daily feeding and handling through yards for 5 days then overnight yarding.
	March	Ensure in good condition. Select best breeding stags. Observe mating groups for stag injuries, etc.	Sort mating groups and stags introduced - run yearling hinds as separate mob. Ensure hinds maintained in good condition. Feed if required. Internal parasite drench. Copper supplement.		Best feed available to maximise growth. Wean calves. Vaccinate with second 5 in 1. Copper supplement.

### Rusa Calendar

Due to their ability to breed year round, it is difficult to confine husbandry procedures for Rusa deer to set calendar periods. The actual timing of management and husbandry procedures varies from farm to farm.

