

2009 Beef Management Calendar

MISC0396

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
 EXTENSION



Beef Management Calendar

Appreciation is expressed to the University of Kentucky Beef and Tennessee Beef IRM Coordinating Committees for allowing use of its Beef Integrated Resource Management Calendar in Washington State.

Other sources:

Cow-Calf Management Guide & Cattle Producer's Library, 2nd edition. Western Beef Resource Committee.

Boyles, S., W. Shulaw, C. Little, and M. Sule. Ohio Beef Herd Management Calendar. <http://beef.osu.edu/library/finalcalendar.html>.

Walker, R., C. Lamb, B. Lovaas, L. Weddle-Schott. The Cow/Calf Planner. University of Minnesota Extension Service.

<http://www.extension.umn.edu/components/publications/CowCalfCalendar.pdf>.

Washington State Pesticide Resource Service. <http://wsprs.wsu.edu>.

Greenbook®. <http://www.greenbook.net>.

Rangelands West. <http://rangelandswest.org>.

Riparian grazing reference book (NRST).

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health.

NRCS grazing guidelines.

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This calendar has been developed to assist you in formulating an overall management plan for your beef operation.

Utilize the calendar to schedule various management practices and farm-related activities.

General Assumptions

- Calving begins in February with first calf heifers and mature cows that are bred to calve beginning March 1.
- Fall-calving herds are bred to calve beginning mid-August through September.

Herd Health Assumptions

- Local veterinarians should be consulted to develop the appropriate health programs.
- All practices should be carried out according to label and Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) recommendations. See Western Region BQA web site: <http://www.bqa.wsu.edu>.
- Four general working opportunities should be considered:
 - Pre-breeding, Pre-weaning, Weaning, and Mid-summer.

Economic Considerations

1. Have employees complete I-9 and W-4 forms on their first day of employment.
2. Beginning of business year:
 - a. Arrange for a line of operating credit for the beef enterprise. A monthly cash flow estimate will be useful in determining the line of credit.
 - b. Inventory the resources (herd, land, labor, capital, management) available for the beef enterprise. Prepare a budget to determine the cost of producing a calf. This will assist in marketing the calves at a profitable level.
 - c. Set goals that include the financial and production aspects of the beef cow/calf enterprise. Keep financial records on a monthly basis to monitor the profitability and cash flow.
 - d. Determine the annual quantities of feed, medicine, and other inputs needed. Negotiate an annual price for each of the required inputs and then schedule different delivery dates prior to the time products are needed.
3. Every month:
 - a. Record all cow purchases, sales, deaths, and movements among pastures.
 - b. Maintain affidavits for Mandatory Country Origin of Labeling (mCOOL). *See text at end of calendar.*
4. End of year:
 - a. Prepare an income statement and balance sheet as of the last day of the business year. Determine if the financial and production goals set forth in the beginning of the year were met.
 - b. Put insurance on assets to protect against wind, fire, theft, flood, lightning, liability, collision, etc.

Customizing Your 2009 Beef Management Calendar

Introduction

The following instructions will guide you through the process of customizing your Beef Management Calendar.

Keys to Maximum Benefit from the Beef Management Calendar

Having a planned breeding/calving season and the availability of handling or working facilities are very important to getting the most from the Beef Management Calendar. Neither is essential for using the calendar. Both a planned breeding/calving season and handling facilities would be good goals if they are lacking on your ranch.

Record Keeping for Process Verification Program (PVP) and Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (mCOOL)

To participate in Process Verification marketing programs, records must be maintained that show the birth dates of the first and last calf born in a calving group. Using the calendar to write the identification number of these calves on the appropriate date on the calendar can serve as the official record for a program. It is recommended that the birth date and other appropriate information for each calf be kept on the record sheets in the back of this calendar.

These records will also be useful in documenting the normal level of production to verify the origin of your calves that are required for mCOOL.

Some record keeping resources are:

- IRM red book
- Cow-calf herd notebook (Western Region BQA)
- Also various computer-based record keeping systems

Contact your local WSU Extension office on how to acquire these tools.

General Assumptions for Recommendations in the Beef Management Calendar

Spring-calving cows are bred to calve beginning March 1, with first calf heifers beginning approximately 30 days earlier. Fall-calving herds are bred to calve beginning mid-August through September.

Setting Goals and Finding Limiting Factors

Although not necessary for customizing your Beef Management Calendar, spending some time on the following will help to develop a stronger ranch plan. As a result, the planning done on this calendar will be more focused on the specific areas that most need improvement.

1. Set personal and business goals.
2. Determine limitations to meeting your goals and getting the maximum benefit from your beef/forage operation. The following are some, but not all, areas to consider:
 - a. Cattle limitations: herd health, genetic potentials, nutritional status, reproductive status, and marketing.
 - b. Forage limitations: soil type, fertility, land use, forage resources, hay quality, grazing system, and match of forage resources to monthly animal needs.
 - c. Financial and management limitations: available credit, knowledge of financial position, and management skills.

Steps to Customizing the Calendar

Step 1. Define the calving period you want for 2009-2010.

Define your desired calving period you want for 2009-2010. Find these “due dates” using the gestation table at the end of this calendar. For example, if you want your calves to begin coming on March 1, you will find this “due date” corresponds to a breeding date of May 22. Therefore, you should begin your breeding season on May 22, 2009. Some dates are included in the calendar itself for convenience. (Caution: You should not go from year-round to short season calving in one year).

- Write “Put bulls with cows” on calendar.
- Write “Calving season begins” on calendar.
- Write “Remove bulls from cows” on calendar.
- Write “Calving season ends” on calendar.

Step 2. Take care of bull/semen needs.

At least 45 days prior to breeding season, purchase bulls (tested for breeding soundness) and/or order semen. Get a Breeding Soundness Evaluation on farm bulls. Quarantine bulls until the test results are proven negative.

- Write “Buy bull(s)” on calendar.
- Write “Order semen” on calendar.
- Write “Breeding soundness evaluation for bulls” on calendar.

Step 3. Decide how many times and when you will work cattle.

Suggested working periods:

- Pre-breeding or turn-out (most important working, but can be done at any time prior to putting the bulls with the cows).
- Mid-July (good time to deworm and implant).
- Pre-weaning* (usually done 3 to 4 weeks prior to weaning).
- Weaning* (unless you sell at weaning).
- Write the appropriate management practice on the calendar (e.g., pre-weaning working).

**Might be combined.*

Step 4. Forage planning.

- Place appropriate forage-related information on calendar (suggested month(s) in parentheses).
- “Soil test” (fall).
- “Apply fertilizer” (March/April or October/November, except for stockpiled fall pasture).
- “Nitrogen application for fall-stockpiled pasture” (late August to early September).
- “Sample hay for quality” (August to October).
- “Pasture renovation with clover” (February for frost-seeding or later if drilling).
- “Remove cattle from fields to develop fall stockpiling” (late August to early September).
- “Take first cutting of alfalfa hay and take first cutting of other hay.”
- “Take last cutting of alfalfa hay.”
- “Start feeding higher-quality hay for last trimester” (November 1 for January-calving cows).

Step 5. Evaluate rangeland stocking rates based on moisture and temperature conditions (April–May).

Step 6. Economic practices

- Place economic information on calendar.
- Inventory the beef herd (usually January).
- Estimate annual quantities of inputs (January).
- Arrange for line of credit (January – March).

January

SPRING CALVING HERD

Prepare for calving season.

Select areas (past and new) of your operation to calve heifers and cows separately.

Prepare a calving area and equipment:

- Facilities to warm chilled calves
- Puller and chains
- Ear tags and applicator
- Frozen or commercial colostrum supplement
- Oral calf feeder
- Iodine for calf's navel
- Record book
- Scales
- Electrolytes
- Injectable antibiotics
- Other medical cabinet supplies (check expiration dates)

Begin lining up calving season help for monitoring heifers and cows for calving difficulties.

Make sure mature cows have a body condition score (BCS) of 5 or greater and first-calf heifers have a BCS of 6 or greater. See <http://www.ext.vt.edu/pubs/beef/400-795/400-795.html>.

Booster vaccine for scours where needed.

Consider Vitamin E/Se injections last month of pregnancy.

FALL CALVING HERD

Continue with winter feeding program. Calves are 90 to 100 days old. They are becoming less dependent upon the dam's milk as their digestive system develops into a functional ruminant system. Consider this in your feeding plan.

MANAGEMENT

Increase Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN) of the diet by 1 percent for every 1 degree below freezing.

Provide clean water at all times. Be aware of the hazards of frozen water.

Provide wind breaks.

Repair any equipment, machinery, or buildings.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Price cattle at different times than when being delivered. Calculate basis between local prices and Chicago feeder cattle prices.

Take feed and livestock inventory early in the month so you can prepare a financial statement for last year. Calculate year-end business analysis of profit or loss. Compare this to previous analysis and look for strengths and weaknesses.

FORAGES

Continue testing hay for nutrient content.

January 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | 1 <small>Due Oct 10</small> | 2 <small>Due Oct 11</small> | 3 <small>Due Oct 12</small> |
| 4 <small>Due Oct 13</small> | 5 <small>Due Oct 14</small> | 6 <small>Due Oct 15</small> | 7 <small>Due Oct 16</small> | 8 <small>Due Oct 17</small> | 9 <small>Due Oct 18</small> | 10 <small>Due Oct 19</small> |
| 11 <small>Due Oct 20</small> | 12 <small>Due Oct 21</small> | 13 <small>Due Oct 22</small> | 14 <small>Due Oct 23</small> | 15 <small>Due Oct 24</small> | 16 <small>Due Oct 25</small> | 17 <small>Due Oct 26</small> |
| 18 <small>Due Oct 27</small> | 19 <small>Due Oct 28</small> | 20 <small>Due Oct 29</small> | 21 <small>Due Oct 30</small> | 22 <small>Due Oct 31</small> | 23 <small>Due Nov 01</small> | 24 <small>Due Nov 02</small> |
| 25 <small>Due Nov 03</small> | 26 <small>Due Nov 04</small> | 27 <small>Due Nov 05</small> | 28 <small>Due Nov 06</small> | 29 <small>Due Nov 07</small> | 30 <small>Due Nov 08</small> | 31 <small>Due Nov 09</small> |

Notes:

February

SPRING CALVING HERD

Calving Season Begins.

Observe cows closely (especially heifers). Expect calving difficulty and intervene if:

- No progress after 90 minutes of labor.
- Calf is backwards (only the calf's tail is visible or the dew claws are pointed "up").
- Calf's head and two feet are not visible.

Identify calf with ear tag and/or tattoo while it is young and easy to handle. Record dam ID and birth date. Castration and dehorning are less stressful when performed on young animals. Registered calves should be weighed during the first 24 hours.

Call AI technicians for spring breeding appointments.

Determine how much you can spend for bulls and/or semen.

Record the identification number of the first calf born on the appropriate calendar date to serve as a record for a PVP program.

For neo-natal calves, administer oral antibodies for disease-causing organisms on farm as recommended by veterinarian.

FALL CALVING HERD

Calves are functional ruminants and don't necessarily need their dam's milk. If hay is in short supply, consider early weaning. It costs less to feed calves directly than to feed them through their dam. Cows can then be fed a low-quality diet.

MANAGEMENT

Increase Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN) of the diet by 1 percent for every 1 degree below freezing.

Provide clean water at all times.

Provide wind breaks.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Inform tax preparer of sales on unbred heifers in the breeding pool because they are considered breeding livestock by the IRS.

Continue analyzing cash and futures feeder cattle prices and project your potential profit and production costs for selling your background/finisher calves immediately or at a later date.

Prepare a monthly cash flow for your beef cattle enterprise and your total farm business.

FORAGES

Prepare for pasture renovation by purchasing seeds, inoculants, etc., and getting equipment ready.

Assess hay quality and inventory.

Allocate hay feeding based on animal needs and hay quality.

Determine varieties to be used for renovation.

February 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |

Notes:

March

SPRING CALVING HERD

Spring calving continues.

Identify calf with ear tag and/or tattoo, brand while calf is young and easy to handle. Record dam ID and birth date. Castration and dehorning are less stressful when performed on young animals. Registered calves should be weighed during the first 24 hours.

Watch for calf scours:

- Give fluids to scouring calves that become dehydrated.
- Consult your veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment.
- Move cows that are approaching calving to a clean pasture.

Vaccinate calves (should be 6 to 8 weeks of age or older) for clostridial diseases (blackleg) according to label recommendations.

Separate cows that have calves and increase their feed.

Line up AI sires and/or purchase new bulls at least 30 days before the breeding season. Demand performance records and check health history including immunizations. Choose a breed and use EPDs (Expected Progeny Differences) plus visual observation to select the bull that best fits your production and marketing program.

Evaluate yearling replacement heifers for pelvic area, reproductive tract score, and weight. Heifers should reach their target weight of 65% of expected mature weight by breeding season.

Record the identification number of the last calf born on the appropriate calendar date to serve as record for a PVP program.

For neo-natal calves, administer oral antibodies for disease-causing organisms on farm as recommended by veterinarian.

Consider sand hills calving system, a pasture rotation calving system to reduce calf disease. <http://vetext.unl.edu/stories/200703050.shtml>.

FALL CALVING HERD

Pre-weaning period.

Consult your veterinarian about a pre-weaning working of the herd, which may include:

- Vaccinating calves for:
 - IBR-PI3 - BVD - BRSV
 - Hemophilus somnus
 - Clostridial diseases (blackleg)

Deworming calves.

If feedlot programs allow, calves should be re-implanted.

Consider the economics of creep-feeding calves with grain or high quality forage.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Marketing for fall calving herds.

Make an economic analysis of all marketing options for calves, including selling at auction barn, video and private treaty. Another option is retained ownership, either by backgrounding or sending the calf to the feedlot.

Back grounded/growing calves should be reaching critical weights where you either sell them or finish them.

Compare your projected feed production for this year with your projected feed requirements developed in your business plan. Finalize your forage and grain production plans for the next year.

FORAGES

Determine the need for nitrogen (N) fertilization of selected grass pasture fields for early spring growth.

Plan pasture utilization strategy (fencing, water, shade, salt/mineral, herding).

Depending upon your region, consider frost-seeding legumes in legume deficient pastures and frost-seeding grass seed.

New fences should follow vegetation types and landforms to create more homogenous management units to avoid localized overgrazing and riparian damage.

March 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

Notes:

April

SPRING CALVING HERD

Prepare for breeding season.

Line up AI Services and/or purchase replacement bull at least 45 days prior to the start of breeding season. Quarantine bulls until test results are proven negative. Choose a breed and use EPDs plus visual observation to select the bull that best fits your production and marketing program.

Have a veterinarian perform breeding soundness evaluations on bulls.

If you are going to use artificial insemination and/or estrus synchronization, make plans now and order needed supplies and semen.

Make final selection of heifer replacements based on weight, pelvic size and reproductive tract score.

Record the identification number of the last calf born on the appropriate calendar date to serve as record for a PVP program.

Collect ear notches from calves and send in for BVD testing prior to breeding.

FALL CALVING HERD

Pre-weaning period.

Pregnancy check: Consider selling open cows and heifers and those weaning poor calves. Inform tax preparer if the cows and heifers were raised or purchased.

Finish vaccinations of calves (see March).

If feedlot programs allow, calves should be re-implanted.

Obtain cow and calf weights at weaning and see your county Extension agent for information on record keeping programs. Cull cows based on performance and pregnancy status and make initial heifer selections, keeping more than you intend to retain for the next breeding season.

MANAGEMENT

Repair fences, equipment and handling facilities.

Plan new working facilities if needed.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Marketing for fall calving herds: Make an economic analysis of all marketing options for calves, including selling at auction barn, video and private treaty. Another option is retained ownership, either by backgrounding in a grazing program or sending the calf to the feedlot.

Prepare mCOOL affidavits.

RANGE

Record when each species starts to grow to help project when ranges will be safe to graze. Build a growth record over several years.

Monitor development rates for forage plants to help you assess the need for adjusting your grazing plans, including evaluating stocking rates based on temperature and moisture conditions.

Use yearlings rather than cows and calves to graze rough country. They will use forage more efficiently and cover the terrain better. Weigh the yearlings before turn out to monitor their performance.

Assess impacts, if any, of excessive winter wildlife impact on spring forage supply.

Check fences.

Avoid turnout on range if soils are still saturated and/or grass growth is minimal.

FORAGES

Complete pasture renovations.

Prepare for spring seeding of alfalfa.

If growth permits, begin grazing pastures.

Plan and implement grazing system and rotation.

Frost seed pastures depending upon location.

Watch for nitrate problems if grazing annual grasses.

Provide magnesium to avoid grass tetany.

Control weeds.

April 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | 1 Due Jan 09 | 2 Due Jan 10 | 3 Due Jan 11 | 4 Due Jan 12 |
| 5 Due Jan 13 | 6 Due Jan 14 | 7 Due Jan 15 | 8 Due Jan 16 | 9 Due Jan 17 | 10 Due Jan 18 | 11 Due Jan 19 |
| 12 Due Jan 20 | 13 Due Jan 21 | 14 Due Jan 22 | 15 Due Jan 23 | 16 Due Jan 24 | 17 Due Jan 25 | 18 Due Jan 26 |
| 19 Due Jan 27 | 20 Due Jan 28 | 21 Due Jan 29 | 22 Due Jan 30 | 23 Due Jan 31 | 24 Due Feb 01 | 25 Due Feb 02 |
| 26 Due Feb 03 | 27 Due Feb 04 | 28 Due Feb 05 | 29 Due Feb 06 | 30 Due Feb 07 | | |

Notes:

May

SPRING-CALVING HERD

Breeding season begins.

Begin breeding replacement heifers for “head-start” calving. Mate to known “calving-ease” bulls.

Record inventory of all cows in each breeding pasture.

Spring working. Consult your veterinarian on the vaccines and health products for your herd. These may include:

- Deworming cows.
- Vaccinating cows for Vibrio, Lepto (5-way), IBR, BVD, and *Hemophilus sommus*.
- Vaccinating calves for Clostridial disease (blackleg) and *Hemophilus sommus*.

Strive for a 45 to 60 day breeding season of the main cow herd. Five to 6 percent of the herd should be coming into heat per day. If not, reevaluate the nutrition and health.

FALL CALVING HERD

Weaning period.

Give any necessary booster vaccinations to calves.

Obtain cow and calf weights at weaning and see your county Extension agent for information on record keeping programs. Cull cows based on performance and pregnancy status. Make initial heifer selections, keeping more than you intend to retain for the next breeding season.

Pregnancy test cows if not previously done.

Put thin cows (body condition score less than 5) on high-quality feed or pasture. Creep graze calves or wean and put on best pasture. If calves are weaned, switch cows to lower energy ration or lower quality forage.

Weaned calves can be preconditioned by feeding a complete dry ration for a short period of time after vaccinating, deworming and implanting.

Utilize low stress weaning; such as fenceline weaning.

MANAGEMENT

If grazing legume pasture, observe cattle for bloat and take preventable measures (e.g., bloat blocks). Maintain salt-mineral feeders. Provide a free-choice mineral mix containing adequate levels of salt, trace minerals, and necessary vitamins at all times.

RANGE

Record when each species starts to grow to help project when ranges will be safe to graze. Build a growth record over several years. Consider photo monitoring.

Monitor development rates for forage plants to help you assess the need for adjusting your grazing plans.

Use yearlings rather than cows and calves to graze rough country. They will use forage more efficiently and cover the terrain better. Weigh the yearlings before turn out to monitor their performance.

Assess impacts, if any, of excessive winter wildlife impact on spring forage supply.

Check fences.

May is a critical growth period for bunchgrasses. Plan pasture rotations to rest each pasture during the critical growth period one year out of three.

Plan for pre- and post-grazing photographs and/or rangeland monitoring.

FORAGES

Prepare for start of hay harvest.

Assess opportunity for weed control using recommended herbicides (always read and follow label recommendations).

Herbicide recommendations can be found at <http://wsprs.wsu.edu>.

May 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1 <small>Due Feb 08</small> | 2 <small>Due Feb 09</small> |
| 3 <small>Due Feb 10</small> | 4 <small>Due Feb 11</small> | 5 <small>Due Feb 12</small> | 6 <small>Due Feb 13</small> | 7 <small>Due Feb 14</small> | 8 <small>Due Feb 15</small> | 9 <small>Due Feb 16</small> |
| 10 <small>Due Feb 17</small> | 11 <small>Due Feb 18</small> | 12 <small>Due Feb 19</small> | 13 <small>Due Feb 20</small> | 14 <small>Due Feb 21</small> | 15 <small>Due Feb 22</small> | 16 <small>Due Feb 23</small> |
| 17 <small>Due Feb 24</small> | 18 <small>Due Feb 25</small> | 19 <small>Due Feb 26</small> | 20 <small>Due Feb 27</small> | 21 <small>Due Feb 28</small> | 22 <small>Due Mar 01</small> | 23 <small>Due Mar 02</small> |
| 24 <small>Due Mar 03</small> | 25 <small>Due Mar 04</small> | 26 <small>Due Mar 05</small> | 27 <small>Due Mar 06</small> | 28 <small>Due Mar 07</small> | 29 <small>Due Mar 08</small> | 30 <small>Due Mar 09</small> |
| 31 <small>Due Mar 10</small> | Notes: | | | | | |

June

SPRING CALVING HERD

Breeding season continues.

Observe performance of bulls during breeding season. If the number of cows returning to estrus is large, try to determine the cause and consider changing bulls.

Maintain salt-mineral feeders. Provide a free-choice mineral mix containing adequate levels of phosphorus, vitamin A, selenium, copper, zinc and other trace minerals at all times.

FALL CALVING HERD

Finish collecting cow and calf weights at weaning.

- Pregnancy test cows if not done previously.
- Consider selling open cows and heifers, cows weaning lightweight, poor quality calves and problem cows. Inform tax preparer if the cows and heifers were raised or purchased.
- Make initial selection of replacement heifers.

MANAGEMENT

Don't start fly control until fly population builds up so as to avoid overuse of insecticides.

Consider vaccinating for pinkeye.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Study August and September feeder cattle prices for stocker cattle and early weaning options.

RANGE

On publicly grazed lands, coordinate activities with a range conservationist. Have an open line of communication.

Record the level of grazing use by date. Determine if your grazing objectives are met.

Rangeland monitoring post-grazing and photos to document plant response to previous year's management.

Avoid over-utilization of bunchgrasses. 50% use is standard (~3-4 inch stubble height).

FORAGES

Depending upon region, start hay harvest to ensure adequate quality.

Rotate pastures as needed.

June 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 1 <small>Due Mar 11</small> | 2 <small>Due Mar 12</small> | 3 <small>Due Mar 13</small> | 4 <small>Due Mar 14</small> | 5 <small>Due Mar 15</small> | 6 <small>Due Mar 16</small> |
| 7 <small>Due Mar 17</small> | 8 <small>Due Mar 18</small> | 9 <small>Due Mar 19</small> | 10 <small>Due Mar 20</small> | 11 <small>Due Mar 21</small> | 12 <small>Due Mar 22</small> | 13 <small>Due Mar 23</small> |
| 14 <small>Due Mar 24</small> | 15 <small>Due Mar 25</small> | 16 <small>Due Mar 26</small> | 17 <small>Due Mar 27</small> | 18 <small>Due Mar 28</small> | 19 <small>Due Mar 29</small> | 20 <small>Due Mar 30</small> |
| 21 <small>Due Mar 31</small> | 22 <small>Due Apr 01</small> | 23 <small>Due Apr 02</small> | 24 <small>Due Apr 03</small> | 25 <small>Due Apr 04</small> | 26 <small>Due Apr 05</small> | 27 <small>Due Apr 06</small> |
| 28 <small>Due Apr 07</small> | 29 <small>Due Apr 08</small> | 30 <small>Due Apr 09</small> | | | | |

Notes:

July

SPRING CALVING HERD

If cattle are on irrigated pasture, consider mid-summer working opportunities:

- Consider deworming cows and calves.
- Re-implant calves.

Bulls should be removed from the cow herd, grouped together in a pasture with good fence and allowed to regain “normal” weight and condition.

FALL CALVING HERD

At the start of calving, make sure mature cows have a BCS of 5 or greater and first-calf heifers have a BCS of 6 or greater.

- Keep a good free-choice mineral mix available at all times.
- Plan to have good pasture available for fall calving.
- Replacement heifers should gain at an adequate rate to reach their “target” breeding weight (65% of mature size) by Nov. 25.
- Consider deworming cows.

Observe first-calf heifers closely now, since they should begin calving next month. Expect calving difficulty and intervene if:

- No progress after 90 minutes of labor.
- Calf is backwards (only the calf’s tail is visible or the dewclaws are pointed “up”).
- Calf’s head and two feet are not visible. Arrange for enough labor to assist during the calving period.

Assemble equipment for calving season, inspect and disinfect. This equipment may include:

- Puller and chains, ear tags, record book, and scales.

Determine breed and type of bull needed for next breeding season.

MANAGEMENT

Prevent/control pinkeye:

- Clip tall, mature grass.
- Reduce flies with adequate fly control.
- Treat problems quickly.

Fly control methods may include:

- Back rubbers, spray, dust bags, pour-ons.
- Insecticidal ear tags (2 per animal).

Maintain a clean water supply and check it routinely.

Plan your winter feeding program.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Compare actual year-to-date cash expenditures to your business plan. Determine if you are ahead or behind schedule. Attend educational field days.

RANGE

On publicly grazed lands, coordinate activities with a range conservationist. Have an open line of communication.

Record the level of grazing use by date. Determine if your grazing objectives are met.

Post-grazing monitoring with photographs.

Use herding and supplementation to place animals away from riparian areas and improve distribution of use.

FORAGES

Continue hay harvests.

Clip pastures for weeds and seed heads as needed.

Rotate pastures as needed.

Soil test for late-summer seeding.

July 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | 1 Due Apr 10 | 2 Due Apr 11 | 3 Due Apr 12 | 4 Due Apr 13 |
| 5 Due Apr 14 | 6 Due Apr 15 | 7 Due Apr 16 | 8 Due Apr 17 | 9 Due Apr 18 | 10 Due Apr 19 | 11 Due Apr 20 |
| 12 Due Apr 21 | 13 Due Apr 22 | 14 Due Apr 23 | 15 Due Apr 24 | 16 Due Apr 25 | 17 Due Apr 26 | 18 Due Apr 27 |
| 19 Due Apr 28 | 20 Due Apr 29 | 21 Due Apr 30 | 22 Due May 01 | 23 Due May 02 | 24 Due May 03 | 25 Due May 04 |
| 26 Due May 05 | 27 Due May 06 | 28 Due May 07 | 29 Due May 08 | 30 Due May 09 | 31 Due May 10 | |

Notes:

August

SPRING CALVING HERD

Consider limited creep-feeding or early weaning during late summer if pasture is running short.

FALL CALVING HERD

Calving season begins.

Cows should be moved to a clean, accessible pasture for calving.

Identify calf with ear tag and/or tattoo while it is young and easy to handle. Record dam ID and birth date. Commercial male calves should also be castrated and, if feedlot program allows, implanted according to product recommendations. Castration and dehorning are less stressful when performed on young animals. Registered calves should be weighed during the first 24 hours following birth.

If applicable, schedule AI technicians.

Record the identification number of the first calf born on the appropriate calendar date to serve as a record for a PVP program.

For neo-natal calves, administer oral antibodies for disease-causing organisms on farm as recommended by veterinarian.

MANAGEMENT

Repair and improve corrals for fall working and weaning.

Watch for cattle consuming poisonous plants.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Determine if yearling steer prices have peaked for the pasture season.

For fall calving herds: Inform tax preparer of sales of unbred heifers in the breeding pool because they are considered breeding livestock by the IRS.

RANGE

On publicly grazed lands, coordinate activities with a range conservationist. Have an open line of communication.

Record the level of grazing use by date. Determine if your grazing objectives are met.

Herding and supplements to improve grazing distribution.

FORAGES

Continue hay harvest.

Assess need for weed control.

Test soils of fields to be seeded in fall and to determine pasture fertilization and lime needs.

Determine species and varieties to be seeded in fall.

Begin stockpiling forage for fall use.

August 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--|
| | | | | | | 1 | |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | |
| 30 | 31 | Notes: | | | | | |

September

SPRING CALVING HERD

Pre-weaning working

Consult your veterinarian on the merits of a pre-weaning working of the herd, which may include implementing steps of preconditioning protocol, such as booster vaccinations, deworming, etc.

Pregnancy check and consider selling open cows and heifers, and those weaning poor calves..

Treatment of cows for grubs and lice.

Deworm if retaining calves more than 30 days.

Creep-feeding may give extra gain and prepare calves for eating dry feed at weaning.

FALL CALVING HERD

Fall calving continues.

Check calving pastures frequently.

Identify calf with ear tag and/or tattoo while it is young and easy to handle. Record dam ID and birth date. Commercial male calves should also be castrated. Castration and dehorning are less stressful when performed on young animals. Registered calves should be weighed during the first 24 hours following birth.

Line up AI sires and/or purchase new bulls at least 30 days prior to observation to select the bull that best fits your program and budget. Quarantine cow herd and bulls from other sources for at least 30 days.

Have veterinarian perform breeding soundness evaluations on bulls.

Evaluate yearling replacement heifers for pelvic area, reproductive tract score, and weight. Heifers should reach their target weight of 65% of expected mature weight by breeding season.

For neo-natal calves, administer oral antibodies for disease-causing organisms on farm as recommended by veterinarian.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

For fall calving herds: Inform tax preparer of sales of unbred heifers in the breeding pool because they are considered breeding livestock by the IRS.

For spring calving herds: Evaluate your marketing plans: 1) selling calves at weaning, 2) backgrounding calves for sale January-March next year and 3) retained ownership and finishing the calves.

Decide how many heifers will need to be held back for replacements.

Decide if cull cows will be sold this fall or wintered and sold next spring.

Inventory your potential winter feed supply and decide if you need to purchase other feed sources. Compare actual year-to-date cash flow expenditures to your planned expenditures. Make changes in cash flow and marketing plan needed to meet financial commitments.

RANGE

Make a utilization map for all grazed pastures and use it to plan for the next year.

Assess establishment of new range plant seedings and determine if they are well rooted. This will aid in scheduling grazing at a safe time.

Monitor.

FORAGES

Continue hay harvest.

Plant perennial grasses at optimal rate, date and depth.

September 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |

Notes:

October

SPRING CALVING HERD

Wean the calves.

Give any necessary booster vaccinations to calves based on veterinarian recommendations.

Pregnancy check and consider selling open cows and heifers and those weaning poor calves.

Put thin cows (body condition score less than 5) on high-quality feed or pasture.

Obtain cow and calf weights at weaning and see your county Extension agent for information on record keeping programs. Cull cows based on performance and pregnancy status and make initial heifer selections, keeping at least 20% more than you intend to retain for the next breeding season.

Keep back the best of the heifer calves born during the first half of the calving season as replacements.

Utilize low-stress weaning; such as fenceline weaning.

Deworm cow herd as needed or on veterinarian recommendation.

FALL CALVING HERD

Prepare for breeding season.

Line up AI services and/or purchase a replacement bull at least 45 days prior to the start of the breeding season. Choose a breed and use EPDs plus visual observation to select the bull that best fits your production and marketing program. Quarantine bull purchases.

Have a veterinarian perform breeding soundness evaluations on bulls.

If you are going to use artificial insemination and/or estrus synchronization, make plans now and order needed supplies and semen.

Make final selection of heifer replacements based on weight, pelvic size, and reproductive tract score.

Record the identification number of the last calf born on the appropriate calendar date to serve as a record for a PVP program.

Collect ear notches of calves and send in for BVD testing prior to breeding.

MANAGEMENT

Check teeth of older cows. Cows with poor teeth don't maintain their weight.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Plan your calf marketing program. Alternatives include: direct marketing, special feeder calf sales, weekly auction markets, private treaty sales to dealers or feeders, back grounding the calves yourself, or retaining ownership through the feedlot.

Prepare affidavit (documentation) for mCOOL compliance.

Inform tax preparer if the cows and heifers were raised or purchased.

Prepare an income tax estimate for this year. This will allow you to practice tax management for the rest of the year by adjusting expenditures and/or income to maximize after-tax income.

If not done so already, decide if cull cows will be sold this fall or wintered and sold in the spring.

RANGE

Make an overall utilization map for all grazed pastures. Use the information that has been developed previously during the season. Use the map in planning for the next year.

Assess the degree of seedling establishment for new range seedlings. Are they well rooted? When can grazing be safely scheduled?

Gathering, fix fence, post-grazing photos, and monitoring.

Evaluate monitoring date and this year's grazing management and develop plan for next year.

FORAGES

Apply phosphate, potash, lime, etc. according to soil test recommendations.

Graze crop residues (beware of grazing restrictions on certain crop herbicides).

Beware of prussic acid (cyanide) poisoning from grazing summer annual grasses following frost.

Start inventory of hay supplies and needs and test hay quality.

Consider broadleaf weed control in grass pastures.

Fall is an excellent time to control perennial weeds.

October 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

Notes:

November

SPRING CALVING HERD

Obtain cow and calf weights and see your county Extension agent for information on record keeping programs. Cull cows based on performance and pregnancy status and make initial heifer selections, keeping more than you intend to retain for the next breeding season.

Evaluate body condition (BCS) of cows after weaning their calves. Sort thin cows (BCS<5) away from the main cow herd so they can receive extra feed, if needed.

Dry cows can utilize crop residues and poor-quality hay but don't let them lose too much weight. Save higher-quality feeds until calving time.

Replacement heifers should gain at an adequate rate to reach their breeding season. Choose a breed and use EPDs and visual "target" breeding weight (65% of mature weight) by March 1.

Increase feed to cows 45–60 days prior to calving.

FALL CALVING HERD

Breeding season begins.

Pre-breeding work. Consult your veterinarian about vaccines and health products your herd needs. These may include:

- Deworming cows.
- Vaccinating cows for Lepto (5-way), IBR, BVD, and Vibrio.
- Vaccinating calves for clostridial diseases (blackleg) and IBR; PI3-BVD-BSRV.

Dehorn, castrate, and ID calves (e.g., ear tag, brand, tattoo) if not already completed.

Cows with calves need 25 or 30 pounds of good quality hay or its equivalent daily. Supplement with grain, if needed.

Start breeding cows by November 1 for fall calving to begin in August.

Observe performance of bulls during breeding season. If the number of cows returning to estrus is large, try to determine the cause and consider changing bulls.

At beginning of breeding season, record inventory of all cows in each breeding pasture. Record the identification number of the last calf born on the appropriate calendar date to serve as a record for a PVP program.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Arrange for purchase of hay/forage for winter feeding program.

FORAGES

Begin using stockpiled forages, winter rye, or brassica's as needed.

After a killing frost, fall alfalfa can be grazed or mowed.

Use crop residues as needed or available.

Continue inventory of hay supplies and needs.

Continue testing hay for nutrient content.

Graze stockpiled forages if available.

Frost seed pastures depending on location.

RANGE

Consider photo monitoring.

Protein supplements for fall/winter range grazing.

MANAGEMENT

Monitor cow herd for lice and use dusters, pour-on, or injectables.

November 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <small>Due Aug 11</small> | 2 <small>Due Aug 12</small> | 3 <small>Due Aug 13</small> | 4 <small>Due Aug 14</small> | 5 <small>Due Aug 15</small> | 6 <small>Due Aug 16</small> | 7 <small>Due Aug 17</small> |
| 8 <small>Due Aug 18</small> | 9 <small>Due Aug 19</small> | 10 <small>Due Aug 20</small> | 11 <small>Due Aug 21</small> | 12 <small>Due Aug 22</small> | 13 <small>Due Aug 23</small> | 14 <small>Due Aug 24</small> |
| 15 <small>Due Aug 25</small> | 16 <small>Due Aug 26</small> | 17 <small>Due Aug 27</small> | 18 <small>Due Aug 28</small> | 19 <small>Due Aug 29</small> | 20 <small>Due Aug 30</small> | 21 <small>Due Aug 31</small> |
| 22 <small>Due Sep 01</small> | 23 <small>Due Sep 02</small> | 24 <small>Due Sep 03</small> | 25 <small>Due Sep 04</small> | 26 <small>Due Sep 05</small> | 27 <small>Due Sep 06</small> | 28 <small>Due Sep 07</small> |
| 29 <small>Due Sep 08</small> | 30 <small>Due Sep 09</small> | | | | | |

Notes:

December

SPRING CALVING HERD

Begin winter feeding.

Divide the herd into groups for winter feeding, which may include:

- Weaned calves.
- First and second-calf heifers and thin cows.
- The remainder of the dry cows that are in good body condition.
- Herd sires.

Feed the lowest quality forage to mature dry cows during early winter.

Be sure that weaned heifer calves are on “target” and being fed so that they weigh 65% of mature weight by 14 to 15 months of age.

FALL CALVING HERD

Breeding season ends.

Cows nursing calves need 25 to 30 pounds of good quality hay, or its equivalent, daily throughout the breeding season.

Remove bulls December 31 to end the breeding season for the last calves to be born by October 10.

Finish castrating, dehorning, implanting, and branding.

Provide clean windbreaks and shelter for young calves.

MANAGEMENT

Record all cow deaths, purchases, sales and movements among pastures.

Review this year’s calf crop and start plans for next year’s breeding program.

Plan to attend educational meetings to update your knowledge of beef production.

Develop criteria for bulls to be purchased and start attending bull sales.

If considering an AI program next year, attend a training school in your area.

Increase Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN) of the diet by 1 percent for every 1 degree below freezing.

MARKETING/BUSINESS

Study past year’s marketing prices and compare to the last few years.

Determine location of the beef price cycle. Evaluate your last year’s market plan and establish why your actual experience deviated from the plan.

Develop your winter feeding program based on current feed inventories and daily feed requirements of each type of cattle in the inventory.

FORAGES

Graze stockpiled forages if available.

Frost seed pastures depending on location.

December 2009

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | 1 <small>Due Sep 10</small> | 2 <small>Due Sep 11</small> | 3 <small>Due Sep 12</small> | 4 <small>Due Sep 13</small> | 5 <small>Due Sep 14</small> |
| 6 <small>Due Sep 15</small> | 7 <small>Due Sep 16</small> | 8 <small>Due Sep 17</small> | 9 <small>Due Sep 18</small> | 10 <small>Due Sep 19</small> | 11 <small>Due Sep 20</small> | 12 <small>Due Sep 21</small> |
| 13 <small>Due Sep 22</small> | 14 <small>Due Sep 23</small> | 15 <small>Due Sep 24</small> | 16 <small>Due Sep 25</small> | 17 <small>Due Sep 26</small> | 18 <small>Due Sep 27</small> | 19 <small>Due Sep 28</small> |
| 20 <small>Due Sep 29</small> | 21 <small>Due Sep 30</small> | 22 <small>Due Oct 01</small> | 23 <small>Due Oct 02</small> | 24 <small>Due Oct 03</small> | 25 <small>Due Oct 04</small> | 26 <small>Due Oct 05</small> |
| 27 <small>Due Oct 06</small> | 28 <small>Due Oct 07</small> | 29 <small>Due Oct 08</small> | 30 <small>Due Oct 09</small> | 31 <small>Due Oct 10</small> | | |

Notes:

Marketing Age- and Source-Verified Beef Cattle/mCOOL

The domestic and international market system has influenced the creation of a number of alliances and programs to address the demand for source- and age-verified beef cattle. Source and/or age verified programs utilize the RFID tag technology to record and verify the sources and ages of beef cattle to fit end use programs, such as the Japanese Beef Export Verification program and customer demand from Wal-Mart™ and McDonald's™ for verified product. Costs to producers for involvement in any of the private source and/or age verified programs will depend on the program the producer chooses to join; however, anticipated costs will include the tag and a database management fee charged by the national database company. The key elements of a source and/or age verified program include:

- Animal identification tag.
- Source information (could be USDA premises identification number).
- Age information through some form of a birth date, birth month, birth quarter, etc.
- Data stored in a national database and records maintained at the ranch.

Today, more and more downstream beef marketing programs are demanding that cattle be part of an auditable and verifiable program in order to better guarantee quality or attribute claims. Both USDA programs, Quality System Assessment (QSA) and Process Verified Program (PVP), are important for the industry and involve third-party USDA audits.

- QSAs provide suppliers of agricultural products such as processors or feedlots the opportunity to assure customers of their ability to provide consistent quality products. It is limited to programs or portions of programs where specified product requirements such as source or age are supported by a documented quality management system. Because of this, QSAs are often very specific in their defined claims and processes, and offer very little flexibility to individual participants.
- A process-verified program is a quality management system that is implemented by a company or business entity to provide products or services which consistently meet specified product requirements.

PVPs can cover a broader variety of claims and offer greater flexibility for participants to define their claims and processes, but in turn require a higher level of auditing. Because of the higher level of auditing associated with process verified programs, most packer and feedlot QSAs will accept cattle from a PVP supplier without requiring additional auditing, since the PVP is responsible for ensuring the auditability and verifiability of the participant's information.

Qualifying Cattle for Export to Japan

Calves must be enrolled in a Process Verified Program (PVP) or Quality System Assessment (QSA) program approved and audited by USDA in order to qualify for

export to Japan. A number of data management companies, packing plants, and breed associations have PVPs in place for producers to join. (See <http://processverified.usda.gov/>). **Be sure to check with your buyer and/or feeder to make sure you are meeting their QSA requirements or enroll your cattle in a PVP.**

Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (mCOOL)

Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling became effective September 30, 2008 and requires that retail packages of beef, pork, chicken, lamb, and goat have a label informing consumers as to the product's country of origin. Muscle cuts and ground products are covered under mCOOL, however products sold through food service and processed meat products that are changed in character due to cooking, drying, curing, smoking, or are combined with other products are excluded from mCOOL labeling requirements.

A cow-calf producer, who directly or indirectly supplies beef to packers, is responsible to have records to substantiate the country of origin of their calves, cull cows and bulls. These records may be called for in the event of a USDA audit.

A producer affidavit is acceptable evidence to use to initiate the origin claim, as long as it is made by someone having first-hand knowledge of the origin of the animal(s) and identifies them unique to the transaction. Herd or birth records, feed purchases, animal health or vaccine purchases that document the normal level of production can verify the origin of calves. When animals are sold, producers will provide an affidavit to the buyer stating the origin and the existence of such records. Producers should keep a copy of the affidavit noting the buyer and/or the date and location of the sale. Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling also covers meat from breeding animals which means that producers need to keep records of raised animals used for breeding and should request origin affidavits for any purchased cows or bulls.

A broad-based industry coalition recently developed affidavits/declaration statements that will be used to document origin information on animals as they move through production and marketing channels. You can download the affidavits from the this web site at <http://www.beefusa.org/uDocs/countryoforiginaffidavit453.pdf>.

Producers who use the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) have met the requirements for mCOOL. Producers who participate in a USDA approved age-/source-verified program have also met requirements for mCOOL. For information on NAIS go to <http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/> or for the Washington State Animal ID System (WSAIS) go to http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/Animal_Premise/WSAIS.htm.

Calves, cows, and bulls born prior to July 15, 2008 will automatically qualify under mCOOL.

For more information, go to <http://www.countryoforiginlabel.org/>.

Gestation Table (Based on a 283-Day Gestation Period)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| January 1 | October 10 | March 1 | December 9 | May 1 | February 8 | July 1 | April 10 | September 1 | June 11 | November 1 | August 11 |
| January 2 | October 11 | March 2 | December 10 | May 2 | February 9 | July 2 | April 11 | September 2 | June 12 | November 2 | August 12 |
| January 3 | October 12 | March 3 | December 11 | May 3 | February 10 | July 3 | April 12 | September 3 | June 13 | November 3 | August 13 |
| January 4 | October 13 | March 4 | December 12 | May 4 | February 11 | July 4 | April 13 | September 4 | June 14 | November 4 | August 14 |
| January 5 | October 14 | March 5 | December 13 | May 5 | February 12 | July 5 | April 14 | September 5 | June 15 | November 5 | August 15 |
| January 6 | October 15 | March 6 | December 14 | May 6 | February 13 | July 6 | April 15 | September 6 | June 16 | November 6 | August 16 |
| January 7 | October 16 | March 7 | December 15 | May 7 | February 14 | July 7 | April 16 | September 7 | June 17 | November 7 | August 17 |
| January 8 | October 17 | March 8 | December 16 | May 8 | February 15 | July 8 | April 17 | September 8 | June 18 | November 8 | August 18 |
| January 9 | October 18 | March 9 | December 17 | May 9 | February 16 | July 9 | April 18 | September 9 | June 19 | November 9 | August 19 |
| January 10 | October 19 | March 10 | December 18 | May 10 | February 17 | July 10 | April 19 | September 10 | June 20 | November 10 | August 20 |
| January 11 | October 20 | March 11 | December 19 | May 11 | February 18 | July 11 | April 20 | September 11 | June 21 | November 11 | August 21 |
| January 12 | October 21 | March 12 | December 20 | May 12 | February 19 | July 12 | April 21 | September 12 | June 22 | November 12 | August 22 |
| January 13 | October 22 | March 13 | December 21 | May 13 | February 20 | July 13 | April 22 | September 13 | June 23 | November 13 | August 23 |
| January 14 | October 23 | March 14 | December 22 | May 14 | February 21 | July 14 | April 23 | September 14 | June 24 | November 14 | August 24 |
| January 15 | October 24 | March 15 | December 23 | May 15 | February 22 | July 15 | April 24 | September 15 | June 25 | November 15 | August 25 |
| January 16 | October 25 | March 16 | December 24 | May 16 | February 23 | July 16 | April 25 | September 16 | June 26 | November 16 | August 26 |
| January 17 | October 26 | March 17 | December 25 | May 17 | February 24 | July 17 | April 26 | September 17 | June 27 | November 17 | August 27 |
| January 18 | October 27 | March 18 | December 26 | May 18 | February 25 | July 18 | April 27 | September 18 | June 28 | November 18 | August 28 |
| January 19 | October 28 | March 19 | December 27 | May 19 | February 26 | July 19 | April 28 | September 19 | June 29 | November 19 | August 29 |
| January 20 | October 29 | March 20 | December 28 | May 20 | February 27 | July 20 | April 29 | September 20 | June 30 | November 20 | August 30 |
| January 21 | October 30 | March 21 | December 29 | May 21 | February 28 | July 21 | April 30 | September 21 | July 1 | November 21 | August 31 |
| January 22 | October 31 | March 22 | December 30 | May 22 | March 1 | July 22 | May 1 | September 22 | July 2 | November 22 | September 1 |
| January 23 | November 1 | March 23 | December 31 | May 23 | March 2 | July 23 | May 2 | September 23 | July 3 | November 23 | September 2 |
| January 24 | November 2 | March 24 | January 1 | May 24 | March 3 | July 24 | May 3 | September 24 | July 4 | November 24 | September 3 |
| January 25 | November 3 | March 25 | January 2 | May 25 | March 4 | July 25 | May 4 | September 25 | July 5 | November 25 | September 4 |
| January 26 | November 4 | March 26 | January 3 | May 26 | March 5 | July 26 | May 5 | September 26 | July 6 | November 26 | September 5 |
| January 27 | November 5 | March 27 | January 4 | May 27 | March 6 | July 27 | May 6 | September 27 | July 7 | November 27 | September 6 |
| January 28 | November 6 | March 28 | January 5 | May 28 | March 7 | July 28 | May 7 | September 28 | July 8 | November 28 | September 7 |
| January 29 | November 7 | March 29 | January 6 | May 29 | March 8 | July 29 | May 8 | September 29 | July 9 | November 29 | September 8 |
| January 30 | November 8 | March 30 | January 7 | May 30 | March 9 | July 30 | May 9 | September 30 | July 10 | November 30 | September 9 |
| January 31 | November 9 | March 31 | January 8 | May 31 | March 10 | July 31 | May 10 | October 1 | July 11 | December 1 | September 10 |
| February 1 | November 10 | April 1 | January 9 | June 1 | March 11 | August 1 | May 11 | October 2 | July 12 | December 2 | September 11 |
| February 2 | November 11 | April 2 | January 10 | June 2 | March 12 | August 2 | May 12 | October 3 | July 13 | December 3 | September 12 |
| February 3 | November 12 | April 3 | January 11 | June 3 | March 13 | August 3 | May 13 | October 4 | July 14 | December 4 | September 13 |
| February 4 | November 13 | April 4 | January 12 | June 4 | March 14 | August 4 | May 14 | October 5 | July 15 | December 5 | September 14 |
| February 5 | November 14 | April 5 | January 13 | June 5 | March 15 | August 5 | May 15 | October 6 | July 16 | December 6 | September 15 |
| February 6 | November 15 | April 6 | January 14 | June 6 | March 16 | August 6 | May 16 | October 7 | July 17 | December 7 | September 16 |
| February 7 | November 16 | April 7 | January 15 | June 7 | March 17 | August 7 | May 17 | October 8 | July 18 | December 8 | September 17 |
| February 8 | November 17 | April 8 | January 16 | June 8 | March 18 | August 8 | May 18 | October 9 | July 19 | December 9 | September 18 |
| February 9 | November 18 | April 9 | January 17 | June 9 | March 19 | August 9 | May 19 | October 10 | July 20 | December 10 | September 19 |
| February 10 | November 19 | April 10 | January 18 | June 10 | March 20 | August 10 | May 20 | October 11 | July 21 | December 11 | September 20 |
| February 11 | November 20 | April 11 | January 19 | June 11 | March 21 | August 11 | May 21 | October 12 | July 22 | December 12 | September 21 |
| February 12 | November 21 | April 12 | January 20 | June 12 | March 22 | August 12 | May 22 | October 13 | July 23 | December 13 | September 22 |
| February 13 | November 22 | April 13 | January 21 | June 13 | March 23 | August 13 | May 23 | October 14 | July 24 | December 14 | September 23 |
| February 14 | November 23 | April 14 | January 22 | June 14 | March 24 | August 14 | May 24 | October 15 | July 25 | December 15 | September 24 |
| February 15 | November 24 | April 15 | January 23 | June 15 | March 25 | August 15 | May 25 | October 16 | July 26 | December 16 | September 25 |
| February 16 | November 25 | April 16 | January 24 | June 16 | March 26 | August 16 | May 26 | October 17 | July 27 | December 17 | September 26 |
| February 17 | November 26 | April 17 | January 25 | June 17 | March 27 | August 17 | May 27 | October 18 | July 28 | December 18 | September 27 |
| February 18 | November 27 | April 18 | January 26 | June 18 | March 28 | August 18 | May 28 | October 19 | July 29 | December 19 | September 28 |
| February 19 | November 28 | April 19 | January 27 | June 19 | March 29 | August 19 | May 29 | October 20 | July 30 | December 20 | September 29 |
| February 20 | November 29 | April 20 | January 28 | June 20 | March 30 | August 20 | May 30 | October 21 | July 31 | December 21 | September 30 |
| February 21 | November 30 | April 21 | January 29 | June 21 | March 31 | August 21 | May 31 | October 22 | August 1 | December 22 | October 1 |
| February 22 | December 1 | April 22 | January 30 | June 22 | April 1 | August 22 | June 1 | October 23 | August 2 | December 23 | October 2 |
| February 23 | December 2 | April 23 | January 31 | June 23 | April 2 | August 23 | June 2 | October 24 | August 3 | December 24 | October 3 |
| February 24 | December 3 | April 24 | February 1 | June 24 | April 3 | August 24 | June 3 | October 25 | August 4 | December 25 | October 4 |
| February 25 | December 4 | April 25 | February 2 | June 25 | April 4 | August 25 | June 4 | October 26 | August 5 | December 26 | October 5 |
| February 26 | December 5 | April 26 | February 3 | June 26 | April 5 | August 26 | June 5 | October 27 | August 6 | December 27 | October 6 |
| February 27 | December 6 | April 27 | February 4 | June 27 | April 6 | August 27 | June 6 | October 28 | August 7 | December 28 | October 7 |
| February 28 | December 7 | April 28 | February 5 | June 28 | April 7 | August 28 | June 7 | October 29 | August 8 | December 29 | October 8 |
| February 29 | December 8 | April 29 | February 6 | June 29 | April 8 | August 29 | June 8 | October 30 | August 9 | December 30 | October 9 |
| | | April 30 | February 7 | June 30 | April 9 | August 30 | June 9 | October 31 | August 10 | December 31 | October 10 |
| | | | | | | August 31 | June 10 | | | | |

Washington State University Extension County Phone Numbers

| County | Phone Number | Office Location | County | Phone Number | Office Location |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Adams | 509-659-3209 | Ritzville | Klickitat | 509-773-5817 | Goldendale |
| Asotin | 509-243-2009 | Asotin | Lewis | 360-740-1212 | Chehalis |
| Benton | 509-735-3551 | Kennewick | Lincoln | 509-725-4171 | Davenport |
| Benton | 509-786-5609 | Prosser | Mason | 360-427-9670 x690 | Shelton |
| Chelan | 509-667-6540 | Wenatchee | Okanogan | 509-422-7245 | Okanogan |
| Clallam | 360-417-2279 | Port Angeles | Pacific | 360-875-9331 | South Bend |
| Clark | 360-397-6060 | Brush Prairie | Pend Oreille | 509-447-2401 | Newport |
| Columbia | 509-382-4741 | Dayton | Pierce | 253-798-7180 | Tacoma |
| Cowlitz | 360-577-3014 | Kelso | San Juan | 360-378-4414 | Friday Harbor |
| Douglas | 509-745-8531 | Waterville | Skagit | 360-428-4270 | Mount Vernon |
| Ferry | 509-775-5235 | Republic | Skamania | 509-427-3930 | Stevenson |
| Ferry | 509-634-2304 | Nespelem | Snohomish | 425-338-2400 | Everett |
| Franklin | 509-545-3511 | Pasco | Spokane | 509-477-2048 | Spokane |
| Garfield | 509-843-3701 | Pomeroy | Stevens | 509-684-2588 | Colville |
| Grant | 509-754-2011 x413 | Ephrata | Thurston | 360-786-5445 | Lacey |
| Grays Harbor | 360-482-2934 | Elma | Wahkiakum | 360-795-3278 | Cathlamet |
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