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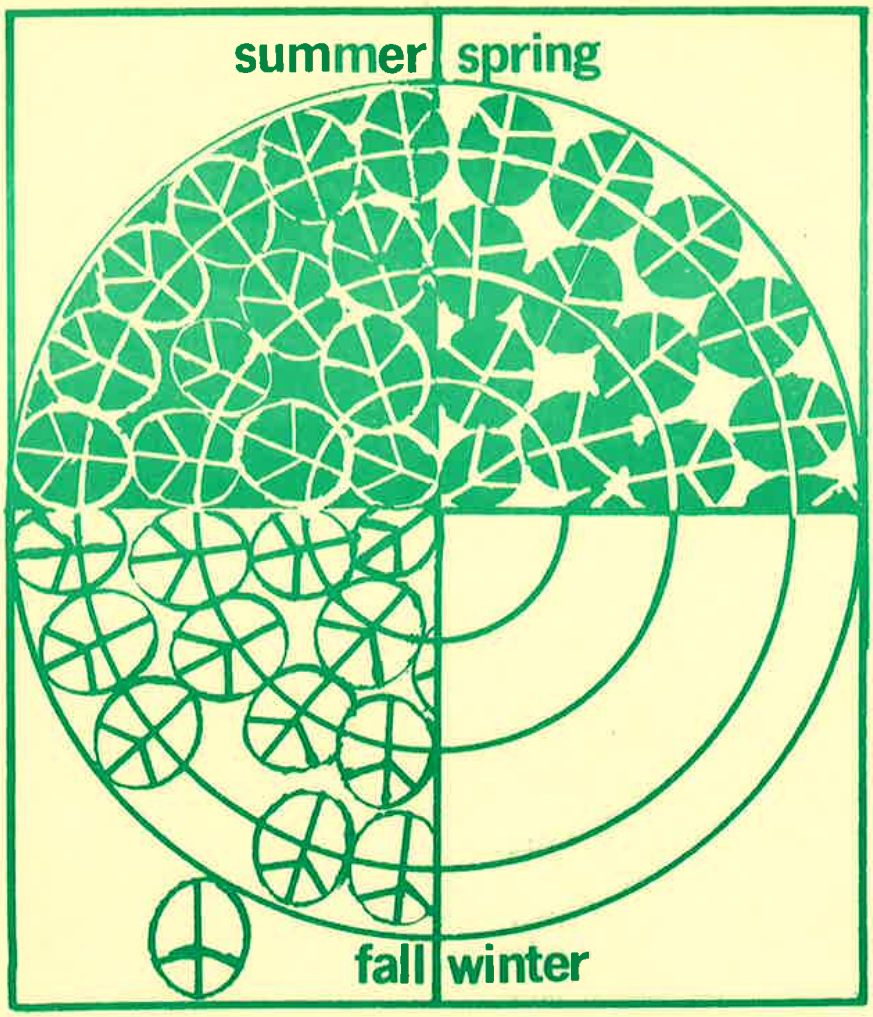

the calendar of farm practices for minnesota

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MINNESOTA FARM PRACTICES CALENDAR

This report presents in seasonal sequence a number of important management practices. The purpose of this farm practices calendar is to improve management of Minnesota farm businesses. Good farm management is of prime importance not only to farmers but also to those who depend on farmers for food and fiber. Although government has entered every farming business in one way or another, the answers to most farm problems will be found only through the individual farmer's ability to effectively manage his production and marketing operations. Farming's basic problem is adjustment to changing economic conditions. Management differences are responsible for most variation in farmers' incomes. Thus the need for improved management challenges every farmer.

Use of this calendar will help farmers make sound decisions affecting overall farm management. Hindsight is always better than foresight, but the gap between the two can be narrowed.

A word of caution--adjustments must be made for regional and local variations in farm management practices. This is especially true for crop and livestock enterprises. Crucial practices in farm records and account keeping, however, are generally applicable throughout Minnesota.

--Milo J. Peterson

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FARM RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
			Keep and use the Minnesota Farm Account Book								
			Study and evaluate price trends and production prospects--make adjustments when necessary								
Beginning inventory			Check livestock numbers								End-of-year inventory
Review last year's operation					Enter yields in Minnesota Farm Account Book as each crop is harvested						
Check plans for coming year						Check livestock numbers			Check livestock numbers		
Study and analyze farm business summary.											
Complete and file state and federal income tax statements					Midyear feed check						
							Feed lot sales of	summaries following each lot of cattle			Close Account Book
			Check feed records								
										Trial balance in preparation for income tax report	
Review outlook information											
Study net worth statement						Crop acreage check					
	Prepare farm budgets of proposed changes										

SAFETY

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Use lead staffs and hurdles in handling livestock. Pens should be constructed for safety. Lamps and stoves used for heating should be of safe, approved types. Handle pitchforks, shovels, & axes with care--store in a safe place. Use the right tool for the job in the shop; keep in proper place. Keep all farm buildings clean and orderly to prevent fires and accidents. Wear personal protection equipment as needed; safety glasses, hard hats, ear muffs, hard toed shoes and respirators. <u>For fire protection:</u> (1) Fire extinguishers in all bldgs. on every farm machine & auto (2) Separate circuit to water supply pump (3) Safe & adequate ladders readily available (4) Hoses available in lengths to reach roofs (5) Family plan escape route in case of fire; practice fire drill (6) Smoke detectors installed				<u>The tractor is the no. 1 farm killer</u> For safer operation of all farm machines follow these five rules: (1) Slow down-operate at safe speed (2) Keep protective shields in place (3) Shut off power before servicing cleaning, or adjusting (4) Work reasonable hours; avoid fatique (5) Wear trim, snug-fitting clothing Use approved electric fences: Home-made fencers are death traps Follow safe practices in operating power haying equipment Farm Chemicals Read and heed label of instructions Wear recommended protective equipment: respirators, goggles, clothing Store chemicals properly Clean equipment as recommended				Use caution in corn picker operation Inspect electric wiring, make needed alterations Check and service heating system; chimneys, blowers, heating units Standby power units installed as needed Protect farm against rubbish and grass fires The major cause of farm fires: Defective and misused electrical equipment Check for adequate wiring Check for adequate grounding Check for protective fusing Install GFCI's as recommended Install moisture proof duplex receptacles With power chain saws: (1) Keep stable footing (2) Shut off when moving and fueling (3) Fall trees carefully		
The safety and good health of the farmer and his family should be paramount in the planning and operation of the farm business											

HOME GARDEN

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Plan garden--order seed					Practice shallow cultivation, spray or use plastic covers to control weeds						
		Plow gardens when ground is workable. Incorporate organic matter into soil									
		Apply complete fertilizer (10-10-10) to garden Test soil									
				Use cold frame							
		Start transplants indoors			Can home supply			Store home supply			
				Buy transplants							
			Plant and set "cool" crops		Plant and set "warm" crops		Apply mulches				
		Control of soil insects Diazinon			Spray to control diseases and insects Use these chemicals: For insects: (1) methoxychlor (2) malathion (3) carbaryl (sevin)			For disease: (1) zineb (2) maneb Follow manufacturer's directions	For Weed control Dacthal		
							Plant fall vegetables				
				Plant sweet corn at 15-day intervals							

TREE FRUITS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	Plan home orchard			Plant fruit trees and small fruits							
		Order nursery stock									
		Prune trees									
			*Pink spray for apples					Soil test			
				Petal fall spray							
				First cover spray							
			Fertilize trees			First maggot spray					
								Apply maggot sprays at weekly intervals			
				Cultivate young trees							
							Harvest period for apples				
			*Petal fall spray for plums								
				Shuck fall spray							
									Clean up orchard		
								Check trees for adequate rodent protection			

*Follow recommendations in Home Fruit Spray Guide (Extension Pamphlet 184)

STRAWBERRIES AND SMALL FRUITS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Select varieties to grow											
	Order nursery stocks										
		Prepare land									
		Add 4 bu. manure per 50 sq. ft.									
			Set plants								
				Apply 1 lb. 10-10-10 per 25 ft. of row							
STRAWBERRIES				Cultivate shallow							
							Harvest everbearing varieties				
						Mulch everbears with sawdust or wood chips					
			Remove bloom stalks on first year plantings						Apply winter mulch of coarse hay or straw		
		Uncover plants: leave mulch between rows		Spray when blooms and buds appear			Mow off old berry tops of June bearers immediately after harvest				
					Renovate old plantings						
					Apply 1 lb. of 10-10-10 per 25 ft. of row on renovation						
			Control insects and diseases - see Home Fruit Spray Guide (Extension Pamphlet 184)								
		Preplanting, planting, cultivation, and summer mulching practices outlined above also apply for raspberries									
RASPBERRIES									Remove old canes		
		Uncover, stake prune, and thin. Apply ¼-½ cup of 10-10-10 per hill		Spray at mid-May and mid-June		Harvest fruits				Cover with soil for winter protection complete or tip	
		Control insects and diseases - see Home Fruit Spray Guide (Extension Pamphlet 184)									

LAWNS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, AND EVERGREENS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Plan farmstead plantings, order seeds and plants							Order shelterbelt trees				
								Compost leaves			
			Start seeds of annual flowers indoors			outdoors					
Prune oaks		Prune shade trees (except maple)			*Prune evergreens only with definite purpose and according to growth habit						
	**Remove DED trees									Apply protective winter mulches	
		Check safety features of all power equipment									
	Prune summer flowering shrubs					Cut lawn grass 1½" high					
			Prune spring flowering shrubs soon after blooming				Apply fertilizer to lawn based on soil test				
							Sow grass seed				
		Remove protective winter mulches									
			Plant trees and shrubs		Control lawn weeds					Plant shade trees	
								Plant evergreens			
					Control red spider on evergreens						
			Apply fertilizer to lawns					Prune maples			
										Prune shade trees	
					All watering should be adequately and throughly done for best results						
					Dust or spray with an all-purpose insecticide-fungicide to control insects and diseases; bimonthly applications						
Prepare landscape plans											
					Remove DED trees						

*See extension bulletin on evergreens
**DED Dutch Elm Disease

FARM FORESTRY

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Find market for farm woods products--select and harvest trees		Make necessary planting site preparations (disking, harrowing)			Shear pine Christmas trees	Shear spruce Christmas trees		Plan windbreak, shelter belt, and forest tree planting projects	Prune conifer plantations for greens	Shear fir Christmas trees	
	Check on fire fighting equipment and arrange for help		Plant trees		Summer fallow heavy soils for shelterbelt plantings						
			Debud Christmas trees	Check trees for any insect feeding activity				Make necessary planting site preparations (plowing)			
								Order trees			
Cut or poison vines, culls and undesirable trees in woods and plantations				Poison pocket gophers in conifer plantations				Thin pine plantations. Peel and stack for fence posts		Select and harvest Christmas trees and greens	
	Tap sugar maples for syrup					Seek market for Christmas trees and greens		Treat seasoned fence post with preservatives			
Have lumber for home use milled and piled for seasoning					Cultivate windbreak and shelterbelt plantings				Apply rabbit repellent on shelterbelt trees		
Prune pine plantations						Check on fire fighting equipment and arrange for help		Fence farm woods and planting sites to protect from livestock			
				Maintain firebreaks by plowing or disking					Find market for farm woods products. Select and harvest trees. Prune pine plantations. Cut or poison vines, culls, and undesirable trees in woods and plantations		

FARM AND HOME IMPROVEMENT

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
HOME											
Interior Painting			Repair windows, screens, and doors		Exterior repair and painting			Repair roofs		Interior painting	
			Service air conditioning equipment. Lawn fertilizing and weed spray					Service heating system Check electrical circuits, GFCI's etc.			
LIVESTOCK & CROP BUILDINGS											
Interior Building maintenance work		Check wiring			Remodel existing blgs.			Check ventilation systems			
			Lighting protection		Plant buildings, repair roofs & siding						
FARM SERVICE CENTER											
Check condition of power & hand tools; sharpen & repair								Repair farm service center			
Clean & reorganize shop								Service center clean-up			
Inventory tools; purchase those needed								Inspect equipment & order repair parts			
CROPS AND SOILS											
Check machinery for needed repairs							Construct waterways				
		Measure field acreage					Install drainage tile Layout contour strips				
LIVESTOCK											
Repair farrowing crates, sheep pens, feeding equipment, etc.			Check & repair fences				Repair silo unloading & feeding equipment				
			Repair movable housing & shelters					Service water system			
				Cast concrete projects				Cast concrete projects			

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Overhaul agricultural machinery				Service electric motors periodically as recommended					Construct feeding equipment		
Paint machinery and equipment			Clean out fertilizer hoppers immediately after use--						Overhaul machinery		
Plan service center bldg. or service center in a machinery storage building								Repair, modify & construct equipment			
Figure bill of material for the building				Construct service center bldg. or machinery storage shed with a service center included							
				Construct work bench, tool cabinets, storage bins, & shelve for the service center							
								Clean & rustproff machinery for storage, make minor repairs			
Plan for use of electricity Modernize electricl circuits									Winterize tractors, & power units, trucks & pickups.		
				Keep machinery properly lubricated while in use							
Decide what pieces of equipment to buy, replace repair, or rent for the coming year				During operation of eqipment, keep a list of items to be repaired with service record of machine					Attend service schools on new equipment or review information on uses of present equipment		
Assemble operators' manuals, study them, & provide a library of all service literature									Read research reports		
Attend trade shows displaying equipment and machinery									Organize service & maintenance schedule		

LAND IMPROVEMENT

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
						Level Land					
						Drain land (tile or open ditch)					
		Plow and work land on the contour									
			Construct terraces, diversion ditches, and grassed waterways			Sloping land					
Remove undesirable trees and brush from pastures							Construct terraces and diversion ditches and grass waterways				
							Plan for next year's crop Take soil samples and determine fertilizer needs.				
Order fertilizer									Order fertilizer		
			Apply fertilizer			Apply lime and fertilizer before primary tillage					
							Seed cover crops on open land for coarse textured soils				
				Keep a dense sod of grasses and legumes on all pastures and meadow land.							
								Primary tillage (level land)			
		Primary (sloping land) secondary tillage									

FORAGE CROPS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
		Soil sampling						Soil sampling			
		Use certified seed of adapted grass and legume varieties				Straight seeding before Aug. 15		Disk soybean or grain stubble for seeding forages next spring			
		Fungicide treatment prior to inoculation of alfalfa						Plow for spring seeding			
		Inoculate legumes within 24 hours of seeding, keep in a cool place out of the sun					Clip new growth if weeds are a problem				
			Seed ¼" to ½" deep on firm seedbed w/companion grain or control weeds chemically						Apply lime if needed for spring seeding of alfalfa		
		Apply needed fertilizer							Avoid grazing sudan after frost		
				Use MCP for broad leaf weeds in seeding							
				Seed supplemental forages--Sudan, sorghums, soybeans, millet		Harvest sudan as pasture after 18" tall--grain developed for silage					
			Seed oats for silage, pasture, or hay		Second application of fertilizer if split application			Sow rye for spring pasture			
		Top-dress with needed nutrients				Do not graze sorghum Harvest as silage at dough stage					
				1st cutting		2nd cutting		3rd cutting			
				For hay or silage. First cutting alfalfa in early bloom. Take 3rd cutting before Aug. 31							
				Use carbohydrate preservatives for high-moisture hay crop silage				Never cut or graze alfalfa after Sept. 1			

CORN AND SOYBEANS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Secure adapted soybean varieties and corn hybrids Use high quality soybean seed (see University of Minnesota miscellaneous report 24)			Plow at least 3 weeks before planting unless corn is wheel track planted				Plow sod land Take soil samples and determine lime and fertilizer needs				
							Lime land if needed				
	Apply manure				Side-dress corn with nitrogen if needed				Adequate soybean or grain corn storage at 13 percent moisture		
			Apply fertilizer based on need				Cut corn for whole plant silage when full dented				
		Measure aceage			Control insects						
			Fungicide treatment of seed				Avoid damaging beans in harvest; combine between 10-14 percent moisture				
			Prepare and calibrate planter								
				Cultivate shallow and use post emergence herbicides if needed to control weeds							
				Plant corn April 20-May 15							
									determine yields		
				Plant soybeans after May 1							
				Apply pre-emergency herbicides (see extension bulletin 400)							
				Apply insecticides on corn if needed (see extension bulletin 388)							
									Plow down fertilizer		
						Observe fields; note use populations, species; Identify problem areas for spot control. Observe plant growth; determine problem for future correction					

SMALL GRAINS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Select quality seed of adapted varieties (see University of Minnesota miscellaneous report 24)		Fungicide treatment of seed Use proper seeding rate; reduce when sown with forages Plant as early in April as possible	Plow or disk	Chemical weed control for broadleaf weeds (see extension folder 400)	Harvest small grain when at 13 percent moisture, flax 11 percent	Plow or disk	Rat proof bins Provide for adequate grain storage	Test soil	Sow winter rye		
	Check storage bins for insects and spoilage										
		Apply fertilizer according to need and circumstances--required nitrogen is usually profitable				Cut and remove stubble when seeded to forages Chemical weed control for thistles	Winter Wheat				

PASTURE

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Remove unwanted trees			Select land to be seeded or reseeded to pasture Remove stumps, stones, and bushes Take soil samples to determine lime and fertilizer needs						Remove unwanted trees		
Select adapted varieties of certified seed						Kill old sod by plowing and disking or by harrowing-- make rough seedbed Apply lime at disking or renovation					
		Inoculate legumes within 24 hours of seeding. Store in cool place out of sun Apply required fertilizer Sow a good seeding mixture with companion grain			Start graze	grazing when 8-12" tall; limit the first year					
		Fence for rotation grazing									
		Top-dress pastures									
		Use flexible drag or harrow to scatter droppings						Avoid grazing after Sept. 10 except on last year of pasture			
			Do not begin grazing in spring before pasture is capable of sustaining livestock								
					Use rotation system of grazing for greater production						

DAIRY CATTLE

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Provide excess of silage and good legume hay; feed grain mixture for optional production				Provide excess of grass-legume pasture, silage, and hay feed grain mixture for optional production. Test forages for nutrient value*					Provide excess of silage and good legume hay; feed grain mixture to maximum intake		
Weigh and test milk same date each month											
Breed all heifers to freshen at 22-24 months and cows to freshen for every year-round milk production											
Permit cows to be dry for 2 months, start grain feeding 15-30 days before calving, depending on body condition											
Dip navel cord of calf in iodine -- give calf 3 feedings of colostrum, 1st feeding 1/2 hour after birth											
Offer leafy hay and calfstarter at 5 days											
Clip udders and flanks of cows				Select replacement heifer calves, sell other calves as veal or raise as feeding cattle						Clip udders and flanks of cows	
Vaccinate replacement calves for Bang's at 2 months											
Follow program of herd health and vaccination											
Use extra care in obtaining cooperation of cow at milking time; follow recommended milking practices											
Follow a recommended mastitis coutrol program (IBR, BOD, Black leg)											
	Treat for lice			Control flies by periodic spraying (Use latest recommended spray materials)						Treat for lice	
		Fertilize pastures									
				Seed hybrid sudans for supplement pasture							
					Keep cows off pasture until May 15		Consider quality of pasture in feeding hay and grain in line with milk production				
Provide ample supply of clean drinking water, trace mineralized salt and calcium-phosphorus supplement throughout the year											
Keep daily records on estrus, breedings, calvings, and other events											
Reproductive program											
*Utilize Minnesota Daily Ration Balancer Extension Folder 292 -- Revised 1977											

BEEF CATTLE

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	Provide hay for cows. Thin cows should have some	legume or good mixed grain		Provide an abundance of pasture for cows and calves					Feed low quality roughage and silage to cows		
			Plenty of clean water and trace-mineral salt should be available at all time								
			Feed bulls grain if necessary		Breed cows for spring calves					Pregnancy test all cows	
		Cows calving								Sell non-breeding females and cows not settled	
		Tatoo or identify calves	Develop a vaccination program with your veterinarian vaccinate cows at least 30 days before breeding								
			Make final yearling heifer selection before breeding according to Minnesota Beef Cattle Improvement Procedures					Wean at 6-7 months and select heifers according to Minnesota Beef Cattle Improvement Procedure			
				Castrate and dehorn at 1 to 3 months							
			Implant calves with an FDA approved growth promotant			Register pure breds			Vaccinate heifers for Brucellosis at 6 to 8 months		
				Provide backrubbers and dust bags for fly control*							
Trim hooves as	needed							*See recommendations in current Fly Control Bulletin			
								Systemic treatment for ox warble			
Spray or dust cattle for lice, if needed,	repeat in 2 to 3 weeks								Spray for lice and mites, repeat in	2 to 3 weeks	
			Annual TB and Leptospirosis test may be made at any convient time								

SHEEP

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Consider that: 1) White face ewes shear 3-5# more wool than black face ewes 2) Jan.-Feb. lambs warm shelter, creep feed, and June marketing; 3) don't creep feed April-May lambs--rely on <u>good</u> pasture for economical gains; 4) A ewe produces 80-90 percent of her total milk production during the 1st 10 weeks; thereafter she eats more grass and deposits more parasite eggs than her small milk contribution is worth, and 5) a sheep enterprise should contribute <u>dollars</u> not <u>dimes</u> to your farm operation. Enlarge your flock.											
Provide lambing pens, heat lamps, etc.				Worm lambs each 4-6 weeks--use copper sulfate phenothiazine, thiobenzole loxon or teamisol					Decide when to breed on basis of feed, shelter, and pasture availability		
Separate ewes ready to lamb				Keep phenothiazine-salt-complete-mineral mix in self-feeder during summer months							
Shear ewes before lambing if shelter available otherwise crutch				Watch ewes and lambs for maggots					To increase lambing percentages, flush ewes 2-3 weeks fore breeding by placing on good pasture or grain		
Be on hand for lambing. Provide for identification of ewes and lambs				Wean lambs at 3 1/2-4 months on basis of amount and quality of pasture. Provide excellent pasture or feed out in drylot							
Start feeding 1/2-3/4# grain in according to condition of ewes 4-6 weeks before lambing to avoid pregnancy disease and assure adequate milk and strong lambs.					To reduce costs, place ewes on sparse or unpalatable pasture as lambs are weaned.			Shear ram 3 weeks before breeding			
					Market lambs as they become fat and weight 100-110#						
				Fertilize your pasture		Select big ewe lambs, feed well, breed to lamb as yearlings, or buy western white-faced ewes of large frame					
						Buy big (275 lb) muscular rams--avoid small and undeveloped rams					
	Feed ewes 1-1 1/2# grain and 4-5 lbs.	after lambing						Breed for: Feb lambs	March lambs	April lambs	
		Start creep feeding lambs at 2 weeks; continue if you plan on selling lambs by July 1					Sell cull ewes		Change color in ram marking harness every 16 days		
					Make maximum use of economy feeds (grain/corn stubble)		Crossbreed for top production				
	Castrate and dock lambs 1-2 weeks										
		Shear, dip, and trim feet if needed. Mark all ewes to be culled			#3-4 saved in feed or labor cost equals an increase of 5 percent in 5#/lamb cutting costs is not difficult. Merely feed what the ewe needs not what she would like to eat						
		Provide for tick control							See that ewes get sufficient exercise, space, feed, etc.		
		Drench ewes before going to pasture									

SWINE

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Determine possibility of year-round farrowing for greater profits, better use of facilities and equipment, lower overhead cost per pig marketed, and better labor distribution											
Blood test sow herd for brucellosis and leptospirosis											
Feed modern, well-balanced rations to all swine in keeping with age, state of production											
Treat sows for internal and external parasites if necessary-- at least 3 weeks before farrowing				Feed a nutritionally adequate ration during prebreeding			Repeat procedure outlined in first year for each successive farrowing in accordance with farm plan				half of
Get farrowing pen and sow ready for farrowing				Breed for next litter							
Feed laxative diet one week before farrowing and during lactation				Register purebreds							
Follow principles of McLean County Sanitation System				Provide the breeding herd with adequate shade or other means of cooling							
	Utilize pig brooders										
	Prevent nutritional (Iron) anemia										
		Start to creep feed pigs at 7 to 10 days									
		Castrate at 2-6 weeks									
			Wean pigs at 3 to 8 weeks of age as fits program but not later than 8 weeks								
			Treat for mange at 6-7 weeks						Provide adequate shelter from weather		
				Follow vacination program recommended by veterinarian servicing the herd		Keep plent of clean water available continuously for all hogs					

EGG PRODUCTION

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Clean and disinfect brooder house				Pullets raised in confinement should be raised on 6 hours of light					Clean and disinfect brooder house		
Mareks vaccination at the hatchery				Provide range shelter					Order egg-production chicks two months prior to delivery		
Fill waterers and feeders when chicks arrive							House pullets 20 weeks				
Run brooder 2 days before chicks arrive					Feed growing mash from 8-20 weeks		Begin feeding laying mash at 20 weeks				
Feed chick starter 0-8 weeks								Use lights to provide minimum of 13 hours of light per day beginning at 20-22 weeks			
Clean waterers daily				Move shelters and feeders							
Ventilate to						Put house and equipment in order. (Spray with approved pesticides)					
Keep litter dry.											
		Vaccinate for fowl pox at 8-12 weeks									
		Vaccinate for bronchitis and Newcastle at 4 days, 4 weeks, and 4 months						Check periodically for parasites			
				Keep cool clean water available at all times							
						Store eggs at temperatures less than 60°					
									Summarize laying projects when layers are sold		

TURKEYS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
				Clean and disinfect between broods							
					Brood at 95° F						
300 poults per stove			3 waterers/stove			5 feeders/stove		Lower temperature 5°/week. Hold at 65° F.			
					Feed						
30% Prestarter 1#/bird		16% Grower 16-20 weeks	26% Starter 3-8 weeks			14% Grower 20-24 weeks	22% Grower 8-12 weeks		18% Grower 12-16 weeks		
					Ventilation						
	To remove moisture and ammonia, usually 1/4 CFM/1b of turkey. More in summer.										
					Disease control						
	Coccidiosis control 0-8 weeks				Blackhead control on range			Vaccination Erysipilas--8 weeks for range if a problem Cholera --8 weeks for range if a problem			
					Range						
Birds can be ranged from May 15 to November 1			Shelters 3/1000 birds		Feeders 2/1000 birds		Waterers 1-8 foot waterer/1000 birds		Space 1000 birds/acre		
					Marketing						
Fryer-roasters - 10# liveweight 13-14 weeks					Hens - 14-15# liveweight 16-17 weeks						
							Toms - 25-30# liveweight 20-24 weeks				

CHICKEN BROILERS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
				Clean and disinfect between broods							
	95° F under the hover			700-1000 birds/stove	Brood		5 waterers/stove		7 feeders		
		22% Broiler Start		0-5 weeks	Feed	19% Broiler Finisher		5-market			
	To remove moisture and ammonia				Ventilation						
	3/4 square foot/bird			windowless housing	Housing	light--intermittent light:		2 hours light,		4 hours dark	
		Coccidiosis control			Disease Control						
	Market 8-9 weeks of age				Marketing						

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