Prime Lambs – Calendar of Operations

A Calendar of Operations is a month-by-month guide to managing a sustainable, productive and efficient farming enterprise with considerations to animal health and productivity. This tool will vary based on production systems, location, breeds, goals and management practices.

JANUARY

- Monitor pastures and manage grazing.
- Ensure water availability and quality.
- Monitor for blowfly activity and drench if necessary.



FEBRUARY

- Assess ewe body condition to prepare for joining.
- Manage external and internal parasites if necessary.
- Prepare pastures for winter feeding.



JUNE

- Crutch all ewes for lambing.
- Prepare lambing paddocks with adequate shelter.
- Monitor ewe grazing and pasture quality and quantity.



OCTOBER

- Control external and internal parasites such as lice, flies and worms.
- Monitor lamb growth rates.





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MAY

- Conduct pregnancy scanning to identify dry ewes.
- Manage feeding and pest control requirements.
- Separate dry ewes identified during scanning.

SEPTEMBER

- Mark, castrate, tail-dock and vaccinate lambs.
- Select replacement ewe lambs for future breeding.



MARCH

- Join ewes with rams for mating.
- Monitor ewes for reproductive health and provide supplementary feed if necessary.
- Manage external and internal parasites.



APRIL

- Remove rams after the joining period.
- Begin preparation for lambing by providing supplementary feed to pregnant ewes if necessary.



JULY

- Move ewes into lambing paddock.
- Monitor ewes for birthing difficulties.
- Manage predators and signs of disease or distress in lambs.



AUGUST

- Continue to monitor lambing (with minimal disturbance).
- Manage feeding requirements.



NOVEMBER

- Wean lambs at 12–14 weeks.
- Shear ewes and determine cull animals.
- Continue monitoring pasture quality and adjust grazing. Drench if necessary.



DECEMBER

- Consider longacting fly control.
- Plan marketing or sale of finished lambs.
- Review the year's management practices.





