



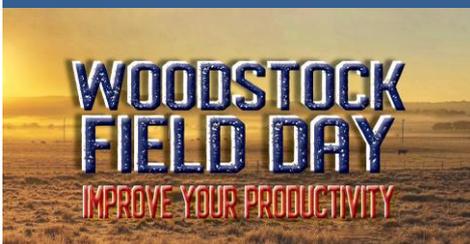
WOODSTOCK FIELD
DAY
6 MAY 2020

Have you marked your
diary yet for the
Second Annual
Woodstock Field Day?

Have you liked the
Woodstock Field Day
Facebook page?

If you have, you are
one step ahead and
will get all the up to
date information as it
happens.

If not, you might just
be missing out on
some great
information!



7 FEBRUARY 2020

DETAILED SALEYARD REPORT – CATTLE

Market information provided by MLA's National Livestock Reporting Service

CTLX Carcoar

CTLX Carcoar report date 4 February 2020

Yarding 3450

It was a good quality yarding, with a good selection of ideal feeder cattle along with some well finished trade cattle. Cows were again well supplied and there were a few lots of well finished grown steers and heifers. There were limited numbers of young cattle to suit restockers penned. All the regular buyers were operating along with a couple of extra feeder operators from the north.

Young cattle to the trade were 10c dearer, with prime steer yearlings making from 285c to 309c/kg. The prime heifer yearlings sold to 311c/kg.

Feeder steers and heifers were 25c to 30c dearer, with the feeder steers making from 305c to 369c, while the feeder heifers sold from 300c to 330c/kg.

Prime grown steers were 10c dearer making from 290c to 320c/kg. Grown heifers were up to 20c dearer, with the better classes from 277c to 318c/kg. Cows were 10c to 15c dearer, with the 2 scores making from 194c to 252c to the processors, and 260c/kg to the restockers. The better 3 and 4 scores sold from 224c to 284c, with the prime heavy weights averaging 272c/kg. Bulls were also dearer reaching 324c/kg.

DETAILED SALEYARD REPORT - SHEEP AND LAMB

Market information provided by MLA's National Livestock Reporting Service

CTLX Carcoar report date 5 February 2020

Yarding 11600 Lambs 6750 Sheep 4850

It was a mixed yarding with some very good lines of shorn heavy weight lambs and heavy trade weights along with a large percentage of lightweight lambs suitable for the restockers. A full field of buyers competed solidly on all grades of lambs.

Light weight lambs to the processors were \$8 to \$12 dearer with the 12 to 18kg 2 scores selling from \$106 to \$158/head. Trade lambs were \$7 to \$12 dearer with the new season lambs selling from \$160 to \$205/head. Trade weight old lambs sold from \$168 to \$212 to average from 820c to 850c/kg cwt. Heavy weight lambs were \$12 dearer with the over 24kg 4 score shorn lambs selling from \$215 to \$232/head. Restocker lambs were \$9 to \$12 dearer and more in places with the better lambs selling from \$110 to \$176/head. Very young lambs sold down to \$40/head. Lambs to the feeders sold from \$164 to \$176/head. Hoggets sold to \$210 for crossbreds while a small pen of woolly Merino hoggets sold for \$223/head.

Most grades were represented in a mixed yarding of mutton where the light weight sheep were \$4 to \$7 dearer and the better heavy weight sheep were up to \$15/head dearer. Merino ewes sold from \$55 to \$170 while crossbred ewes sold from \$75 to \$241/head. Merino wethers sold from \$74 to \$194/head. The restockers paid to \$228/head for a pen of crossbred ewes.

DETAILED SALEYARD REPORT - SHEEP AND LAMB

Market information provided by MLA's National Livestock Reporting Service

Cowra report date 7 February 2020

Yarding 4880 **Lambs** 4100 **Sheep** 780

Lamb numbers were down slightly and quality was very good for the trade and heavy weights which were showing top condition. There were mainly trade and heavy weights penned while the plainer and store grades were in reduced numbers. All the buyers were present and operating and competition was strong particularly for the finished lambs resulting in another dearer market after last weeks gains.

Light lambs to the restockers averaged \$143, up by \$2/head. Medium and heavy trade weight lambs were \$7 to \$10/head dearer and averaged from 830c to 850c/kg cwt. Most of the 23 to 24kg heavy trade weight lambs sold from \$195 to \$208/head. Heavy weight lambs were \$6 to \$9/head dearer and averaged from 805c to 820c/kg cwt. There was a run of extra heavy weight lambs which sold from \$220 to \$255 and topped at \$270/head.

Mutton numbers remained steady and quality was mixed throughout and prices remained firm except for extra heavy ewes which were dearer. Medium first cross ewes sold from \$130 to \$140/head or 575c/kg cwt. Heavy first cross ewes sold from \$161 to \$242/head or 630c/kg cwt.

UPCOMING SALES & EVENTS

14 February – Store Cattle Sale CTLX

13 March – Store Cattle Sale CTLX

27 March – Blue Ribbon Weaner Sale CTLX

6 May 2020 – Woodstock Field Day

UPCOMING LLS EVENTS

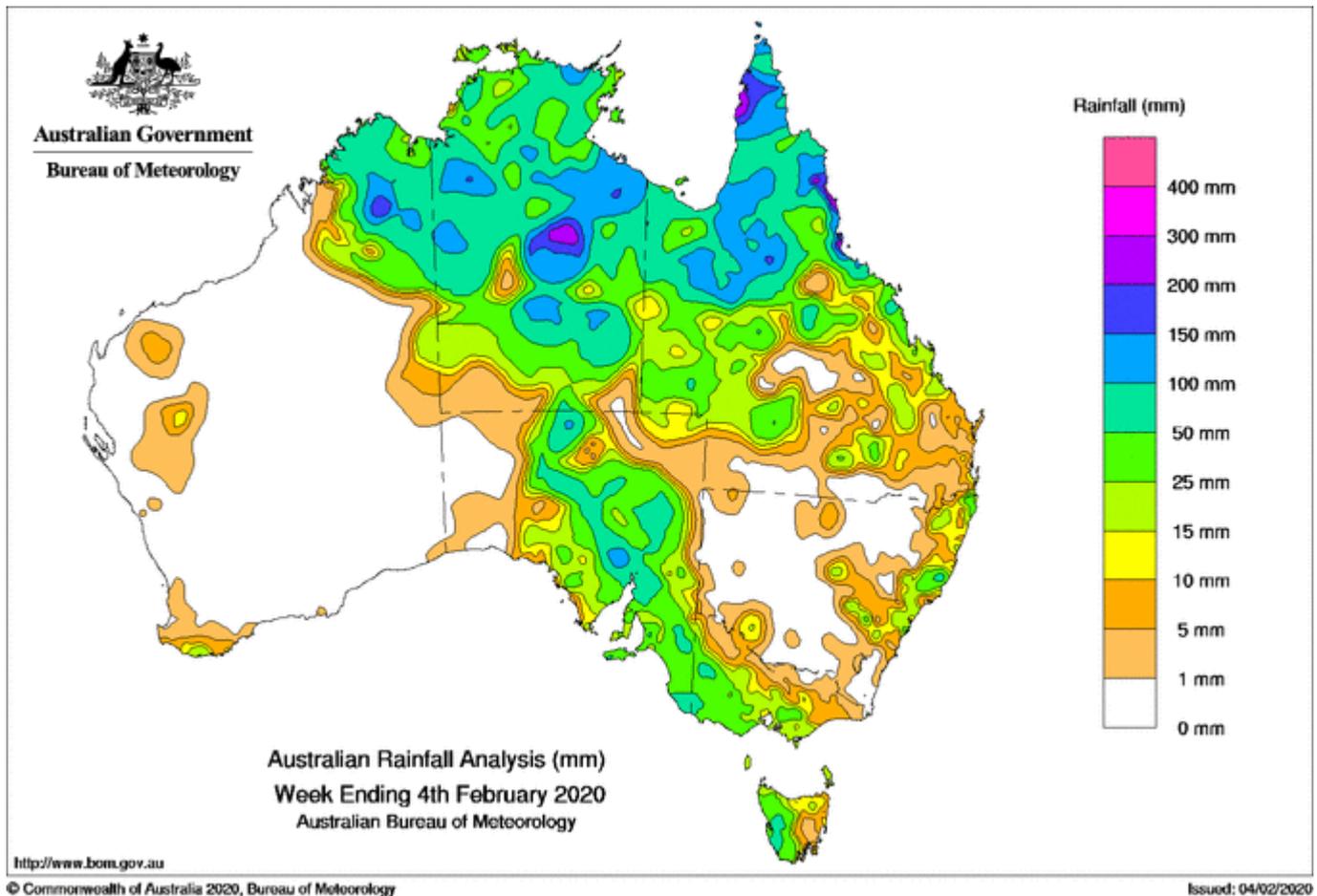
Blayney – Thursday 13 February – Pre-Season Info Session

Molong - Friday 14th Feb - Pre-Season Info Session (LLS & NSW DPI)

Mandurama - Thursday 20th Feb - Acid Soils, a new look (LLS, NSW DPI & Grassland Society of NSW)

Canowindra - Thursday 27th Feb - Pre-Season Livestock & Cropping Info Session (LLS & NSW DPI)
Cowra - Wed 4th - Thursday 5th Mar - Young Guns MLA Business Edge Workshop (Holmes & Sackett)
Greenethorpe - Thursday 5th Mar - GRDC Northern Pulse Check Group Inoculation Workshop TBC
Parkes - Thursday 12th Mar - Insect ID workshop for grain growers & advisers (CESAR)
Cowra Tropical Grass plots walk - TBC, possibly mid-last week in Feb (NSW DPI & LLS)
Orange Tropical Grass plots walk - TBC, possibly last week in Feb (NSW DPI & LLS)

WEEKLY RAIN FALL WRAP UP – 5 FEBRUARY



STORM DAMAGE

Did you suffer damage in the storm last week? If so, you are invited to submit a storm damage survey. Here are some hints from the website in relation to lodging a survey.

The damage survey allows you to:

- *complete a simple survey the number of crops, animals, infrastructure and other primary industries damaged in a single event*
- *add photos to the assessment*
- *see the severity of damage in your area.*

DPI can view survey information in real time and results are used to determine:

- the area the natural disaster has impacted and the scale of the event
- the severity of the impact
- the value of impact to primary production
- where and what assistance or resources may be needed.

This source of "ground truth" information helps the Government and communities understand the scale and regional distribution of the impact of a disaster on agriculture and target resources and assistance in an area.

Here is the link to the information and there is a survey button on this web page below.

<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/climate-and-emergencies/emergency/community/primary-industries-natural-disaster-damage-survey>

MERCHANDISE UPDATE

Bayer currently have a promotion on Viper 20L, which is their premium lice product. The offer starts at 4 to 11 drums to receive a free back pack and applicator. They also have offers more than 12 drums. Orders need to be placed prior to your shearing date and all stock must be pre-ordered. If this is of any interest to you, please contact us and we can give you more details and get the process underway.

FLYSTRIKE AND WORM WARNINGS

The following information is from the MLA and WormBoss.

With heavy rainfall predicted in some regions in NSW over the coming weeks, sheep producers are encouraged to be on high alert for flystrike and worm threats.

Here, veterinarian, sheep producer and Executive Officer of ParaBoss, Deb Maxwell, answers some commonly asked questions about what producers in high-risk areas (northern NSW, southern coastal NSW and southern Queensland) can do now to get prepared.

Q: What's the first action I should take to prepare for the predicted rainfall?

A: *Where possible, susceptible sheep should be treated with flystrike prevention now – particularly for body strike, which will be more likely under the conditions.*

Spray-on flystrike preventative treatments are likely to be the fastest way to treat large numbers of stock, although an effective jetting race could be a viable option. Hand jetting will provide better protection, but will be slower.

If stock currently have moderate/high worm burdens, but will be accessible after a short time, consider drenching with an effective short-acting drench as soon as possible. However, immediate flystrike product application is the current priority over drenching in most situations where stock will remain accessible.

Q: What preventative flystrike treatment should I use?

A: *Products containing dicyclanil, cyromazine, ivermectin or imidacloprid are likely to be the best choices for prolonged protection. As storm rain may continue through summer, the longest acting product is likely the best choice under these conditions. Read the label to ensure they are applied*

correctly.

Spinosad provides shorter protection, so isn't the ideal choice right now.

Importantly, you need to keep in mind that heavy rain can wash newly-applied chemical off. All of the chemicals need to 'dry' on the sheep before they achieve a level of rain-fastness – and even then, very heavy rain in the coming days or weeks can wash some chemical off and reduce expected protection periods. Application should be delayed if rainfall is anticipated immediately after application.

Q: How regularly do I need to check my sheep for flystrike and what should I be looking out for?

A: *Regardless of treatment, monitor for flystrike every two days during the high-risk period.*

Body strike is more difficult to see early, compared to breech strike. Look for dark patches on the underline, and down from the neck, shoulder and flanks.

If pasture grows quickly, particularly where country is now understocked from drought, watch for chest and belly strikes in all sheep and pizzle strikes in wethers. Be particularly mindful of sheep that are continually walking through long, wet grass.

Ensure the sheep are in a paddock with low flood risk so that you can check up on them regularly and bring them fodder with no access issues.

Q: I've already moved my stock to a low flood risk paddock. What else can I do?

A: *Moving them to an accessible, flood-free paddock is a good start, but you also need to make sure that the paddock has plenty of shelter.*

Where possible, move them to undulating country with trees or shelter belts to limit the effects of wind, rain and lowered temperatures.

Q: How can I prepare for worms?

A: *Conditions that grow grass, grow worms. Conduct worm egg count tests as soon as there's green pick and continue testing every four weeks.*

Due to drought, worms may be slower to build than in other years, but don't count on it. Contact your lab or supplier and have the necessary kits or sampling equipment on hand.

Q: Is there a particular treatment I should be using for barber's pole worm?

A: *If mustering is likely to be impossible for weeks, drench now and consider a persistent product, such as mid-length oral closantel or a long-acting moxidectin injectable. Both have well-known resistance issues, so an effective primer drench should be given concurrently.*

The ideal primer choice would be Zolvix® or Startect®, as there's very limited resistance reported with the two newer actives (monepantel and derquante) in these products. Alternatively, you could use triple or quadruple-active (Q-Drench) combination products, which have lower levels of reported resistance.

At the very least, use a levamisole drench as a primer. While naphthalophos (organophosphate) drench products mixed with levamisole are usually an excellent choice against barber's pole, you shouldn't use naphthalophos products in situations where drenching will be hurried and stock are in poor condition, due to the toxicity risk.

As a reminder, we stock a full range of fly preventatives and treatments as well as most drenches. We also encourage you to conduct regular worm testing which is done instore.

SHOULD YOU BE CONSIDERING A SECOND SUMMER DRENCH?

Rain is starting to fall around the country in many drought affected areas which is great news for many of us but it's great news for the worms on your farm too. Even if you've given your summer drench, now is the time to do a faecal egg count as we may have to drench again. Join Dr. Tim Elliott and Dr. George Cox and find out if you should be considering a second summer drench on your property. Join Dr Tim Elliott and Dr George Cox, and learn about the importance of the second summer drench and whether you should be considering drenching now.

When: 7:30pm AEDT, Thursday the 13th of February

What you will learn during this session...

1. What a second summer drench is?
2. Whether you should be considering a second summer drench?
3. What are the options you have when considering a second summer drench including how your first summer drench will impact this decision?

This webinar will be held at 7.30 pm AEDT on Thursday 13 February and is being put on by Virbac Australia.

If you wish to take part, please let us know and we will send the registration details to you.

USUAL CHARTS & GRAPHS

