



15 MAY 2020

DETAILED SALEYARD REPORT – CATTLE

Market information provided by MLA's National Livestock Reporting Service

CTLX Carcoar

CTLX Carcoar report date 12 May 2020

Yarding 1197

It was a pretty good quality yarding with good numbers of cows and the usual runs of good feeder cattle. There were very few grown steers or heifers penned. Not all the regular buyers were present with some restocker orders absent.

The young cattle to the trade were dearer with steer yearlings selling to 410c/kg. Feeder cattle were firm to 3c dearer, with the feeder steers selling from 345c to 415c, while the feeder heifers sold from 350c to 384c/kg. Young cattle to the restockers were up to 20c cheaper, with the young restocker steers selling to 480c, while the young heifers sold to 430c/kg.

The few grown steers and heifers sold at similar rates with the steers selling to 340c, while the grown heifers sold to 334c/kg. Cows continue to sell to solid competition with the restockers paying from 250c to 322c/kg. Cows to the processors were 8c dearer with the better heavy weight cows selling from 287c to 316c, while a single pen of outstanding young cows sold for 327c/kg. Bulls sold to 320c/kg.

There was a very minimal amount of data available for the young cattle at the time of producing this report.

DETAILED SALEYARD REPORT - SHEEP AND LAMB

Market information provided by MLA's National Livestock Reporting Service

CTLX Carcoar report date 13 May 2020

Yarding 5400 Lambs 4500 Sheep 900

It was a very good quality yarding with a good selection of trade lambs along with some top heavy weight lambs. There were only limited number of lambs to suit the restockers. A full field of buyers competed in a pretty solid market.

CORONA VIRUS

At this stage, JJ Dresser & Co are still operating as normal.

Saleyard sales are still taking place, but it is requested that producers do not attend the sale. If you wish to buy stock, please notify one of our staff prior to the sale and they will arrange that on your behalf.

We still have good supplies of animal health products, dog feed etc. and will continue to obtain supplies.

Please stay safe!

Light lambs to the processors were firm selling from \$134 to \$165/head. Trade lambs were firm to \$2 cheaper selling from \$161 to \$212 to average from 850c to 880c/kg cwt. Heavy weight lambs went against the weekly trend and were \$6 to \$10 dearer with the over 24kg 4 scores selling from \$210 to \$279.50/head to average from 840c to 860c/kg cwt. Lambs to the restockers were firm to a little cheaper selling from \$66 for very light lambs to \$203/head for lambs in prime condition.

It was a plain quality yarding of mutton made up of mostly small tidy up lots. Most grades sold at similar rates to the previous sale with Merino ewes selling from \$75 to \$210 while the crossbred ewes sold from \$80 to \$228/head. Merino wethers sold to \$200/head.

DETAILED SALEYARD REPORT - SHEEP AND LAMB

Market information provided by MLA's National Livestock Reporting Service

Cowra report date 15 May 2020

Yarding 2690 **Lambs** 2450 **Sheep** 240

Numbers declined slightly and quality continues to be very good with mostly well finished lambs offered. There were mainly trade and heavy weights penned while the store and secondary grades were limited in supply. Not all buyers operated and competition remained sound helping hold prices at firm levels.

Light lambs to the processors sold from \$145 to \$180 while store lambs sold from \$100 and up to \$206/head for advanced lines. Medium and heavy trade weight lambs were firm and averaged from 870c to 900c/kg cwt. Most of the heavy trade weight, 22 to 24kg, sold from \$198 to \$206/head. Heavy weight lambs were also firm and averaged from 760c to 820c/kg cwt. Heavy weights sold from \$205 to \$214 while extra heavy weight lambs sold from \$218 to a top of \$270/head.

Mutton numbers continue to be limited and prices remained firm. Heavy first cross ewes sold from \$188 to \$224/head.

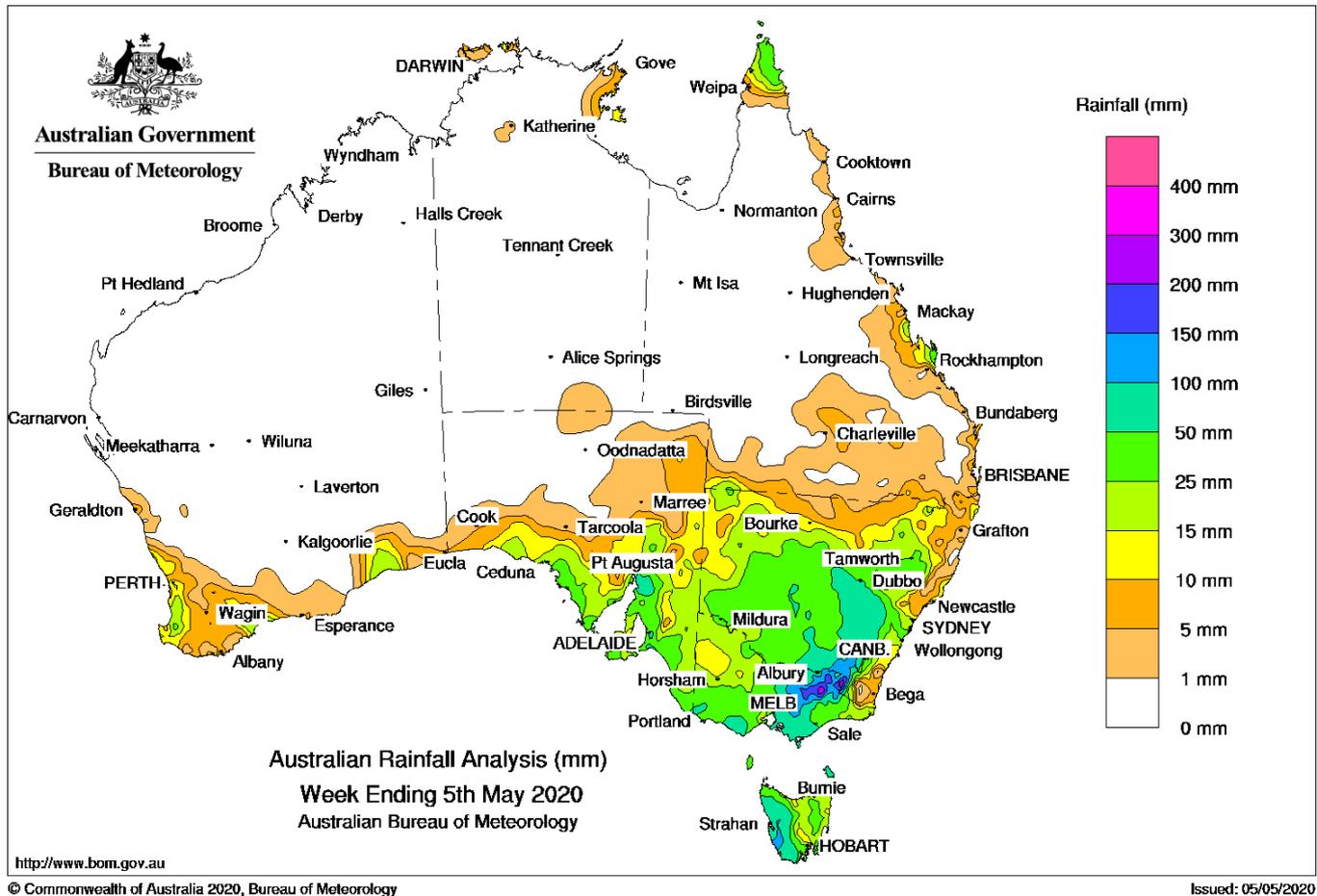
UPCOMING SALES & EVENTS

20 May – Workplace Relations Webinar

12 June 2020 - CTLX Store Cattle Sale

5 May 2021 – Woodstock Field Day

WEEKLY RAIN FALL WRAP UP – 13 MAY



CONTROL OF BODY LICE (BOVICOLA OVIS) ON SHEDDING AND HAIR BREEDS OF SHEEP

Claims have been made that external parasites do not establish on shedding or hair sheep breeds and anecdotal evidence does suggest that lice are rarely detected on these breeds and their crosses.

The fleeces and skins of some of these breeds are quite different from those of a Merino, so they may be poor hosts for external parasites. However, external parasites will survive on some individuals.

The value of treating shedding or hair breeds for lice

The direct cost of lice infestation of sheep may be small if their fleeces have little or no market value, but effective lice treatments will be required for the following reasons:

- If there are wool-producing sheep on the same farm as louse infested, non-wool-producing sheep, then treatment of the latter to protect the former will be essential.
- Any neighbours with wool-producing flocks will have understandable concerns about the risk of spread of lice infestation to their own sheep.
- Damage to potentially valuable sheepskins and to fences and other structures, caused by sheep rubbing, can be difficult to quantify, but may be important.

- Lice can cause an allergic response in skin tissue, resulting in 'cockle' damage to the skin. Cockle is only apparent when skins are processed. It can reduce the value of high-grade skins, such as those that the shedding breeds are expected to produce.

Lice treatment issues with shedding and hair breeds

- When any sheep rub or chew at their fleeces, lice infestation is just one of a number of possible causes. Other parasites may be responsible, such as itch mites or even flystrike. Grass seeds, photosensitisation of the face and ears following some plant poisonings, or sunburn on the back post-shearing may all cause rubbing or the appearance of fleece derangement. Sheep that shed their fleeces annually tend to rub when their fleeces are being shed in spring and summer. Some exotic diseases, such as scrapie, sheep pox, lumpy skin disease and Aujeszky's disease, may cause sheep to rub or chew their fleeces, among other signs. So before assuming that itchy, rubbing sheep of any breed are lousy, inspect them carefully (see LiceBoss Note: [Monitoring sheep for lice](#)) and seek expert help if you are uncertain.
- All chemicals registered for the control of lice on sheep have been developed, tested and registered in the expectation that they will be used on wool-growing sheep that are shorn annually. There has been no research in Australia into the efficacy of chemical treatments of lice on shedding and hair sheep breeds. The recommendations for treatment of shedding and hair sheep breeds are therefore the same as those for wool sheep. Any product registered for lice treatment of sheep may be used, according to label instructions, on these breeds.
- The spread of chemical over the skin from a pour-on or spray-on treatment may occur differently on some of these breeds (compared with wool sheep) due to lower levels of lanolin. Treatment efficacy may not necessarily be reduced though, and it is even possible that treatments may be more successful on these breeds (on average) than on wool sheep.
- The persistence of insecticides may be reduced compared with wool sheep, because some shedding and hair breeds have less lanolin in their fleeces. None of the insecticides used for sheep lice treatment kills louse eggs and so insecticides must remain at effective levels long enough to kill lice that hatch from eggs.
- Itch mites (*Psorobia ovis*, formerly *Psorergates ovis*) live under the skin surface and may cause sheep to chew and rub their fleeces. If uncontrolled, itch mite infestation may cause economic losses, particularly in Merino sheep. The prevalence and importance of itch mites in shedding and hair breeds in Australia is unknown. Unless itch mite infestation is diagnosed, there is no point in treating shedding or hair sheep breeds for itch mite. Macrocylic lactone drenches, used against worms, will also control itch mite.
- The choice of lice treatment to use for wool sheep can be influenced by concerns about chemical residues in wool. If sheep are not shorn and the fleeces not sold or processed, then there need be little concern about wool withholding periods when choosing chemicals. On the other hand, meat withholding periods and occupational health and safety recommendations will need to be observed. In dairy sheep, the milk withholding period must also be observed.

Lice treatments for use in shedding and hair breeds

Off-shears and short wool lice treatment

Off-shears lice treatment of shedding and hair breeds is the recommended option if they have, or are suspected to have lice. Although the sheep may not require shearing, and their fleeces may have little or no value, treatment off-shears will give the best chance of lice eradication. Shearing itself will markedly reduce lice numbers. Off-shears treatments should be applied according to label directions.

That is, backline treatments should be applied within 24 hours or 7 days (depending on the product used), and dips within 6 weeks after shearing, but preferably within 2–3 weeks.

There are numerous products registered for lice treatment of sheep off-shears, and many factors to take into account when deciding which product to use. As well as cost per dose, also consider the possibility of lice resistance to the chemical, operator risk, meat (and possibly fleece and milk) withholding periods, ease of application, stress to sheep and the operator during treatment, and the risk of other problems or diseases associated with particular treatment methods.

Long wool lice treatment (without first shearing them)

Long wool lice treatment of shedding and hair breeds is not recommended. It is better to wait and treat off-shears. If sheep are treated in long wool and not subsequently shorn and re-treated, the best that can be hoped for is that lice numbers will be suppressed to a low, tolerable level. None of the chemicals registered for use on sheep with long wool (more than 6 weeks since shearing) will eradicate lice. If eradication is your ultimate goal, a second treatment will still be needed off-shears. It also carries the risk of selecting lice for chemical resistance, leaving chemical residues in meat or fleece and exposing workers to the hazards of chemical use.

Courtesy: Jenny Cotter, Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia

WORM CONTROL PROGRAM FOR GOATS

Program summary

This WormBoss worm control program has been developed for smallholders who do not have the infrastructure to be able to practice grazing management to create low worm-risk paddocks and are able to assess each goat individually and then treat individuals as required. Further information on a broader range of worm control options can be obtained from the relevant regional worm control program.

A summary of the worm control components for smallholders is below (see further chapters for details).

1. Avoid worms

- Provide adequate browse where possible.
- Where worm control relies heavily on frequent drenching (even after implementing the control options in this program) then consider feedlotting of goats. Feeders and waterers should be designed so there is no faecal contamination.

2. Breed and feed for worm-goats resistant and resilient to wormsgoats

- Purchase bucks with better than average worm egg count Estimated Breeding Values (WEC EBVs) in KIDPLAN by choosing the more negative values but also ensure the bucks meet your needs for other traits.
- Maintain good nutrition to enhance the goat's immunity to worms.

3. Assess goats for signs of worms at recommended times

- Body condition score: check each month.
- FAMACHA[®] score (in areas where there is a barber's pole worm risk):

- weekly in the higher risk period of the year for your location.
- monthly in the low worm-risk times.
- Scouring ([faecal consistency score](#)):
 - weekly in the higher risk period of the year for your location.
 - monthly in the low worm-risk times.

4. Drench strategically at recommended times

- *Quarantine drench* all introduced goats with an effective short-acting drench that provides (for meat goats) four drench groups including one from either of the most recently available products or (for dairy goats) fenbendazole and abamectin which are registered for use where milk is for human consumption.
- Breeding does pre-kidding (as they temporarily lose their immunity).
- Kids at weaning.
- Drench individual goats showing obvious signs of worm-related illness.

5. Manage drench resistance

- Conduct DrenchTests every 2–3 years. Use DrenchChecks between DrenchTests or if there are not enough goats in your herd to conduct a DrenchTest.
- Avoid unnecessary drenching by restricting treatment to recommended times or in response to WormTest results.
- Use effective drench groups³ and multi-active combinations where possible. Note: multi-active combination and other drenches are not registered for use in goats. In some states and territories they can only be used with an off-label prescription from your veterinarian.
- In general, use short-acting treatments with long-acting products reserved for specific purposes or high worm-risk times and with an off-label prescription from your veterinarian.
- Calibrate your drench guns, dose to the heaviest goat and follow the label or your veterinarian's instructions.

¹This drench must be tested and shown to be effective on your property

²Drench refers to anthelmintics regardless of route of administration

³Drench groups are the chemical family to which an 'active' belongs. An 'active' is the chemical in a drench responsible for killing worms. Some drenches contain more than one active and are called 'multi-active' or 'combination' drenches. See [Drench groups and actives](#) .

Courtesy of the Goat Industry Council of Australia and funded by Meat and Livestock Australia through the project 'Expansion of WormBoss Website to Include Goats

[View this email in your browser](#)



nsw FARMERS

WORKPLACE RELATIONS WORKSHOPS

Sponsored by  **primesuper**
surprisingly straightforward

Wednesday, 20 May 2020 | 10am - 11am | Webinar

With Drought conditions easing in parts of the State, members have reported reinvigorated activities on farm. Bucking the unfortunate pattern of staff layoffs in other industries, more and more members have seen the need to put on new workers to support their operation. Presented by Prime Super Michelle Murray, Regional Manager for Central NSW will provide an update on your super.

In this webinar, the Workplace Relations team will discuss topics such as:

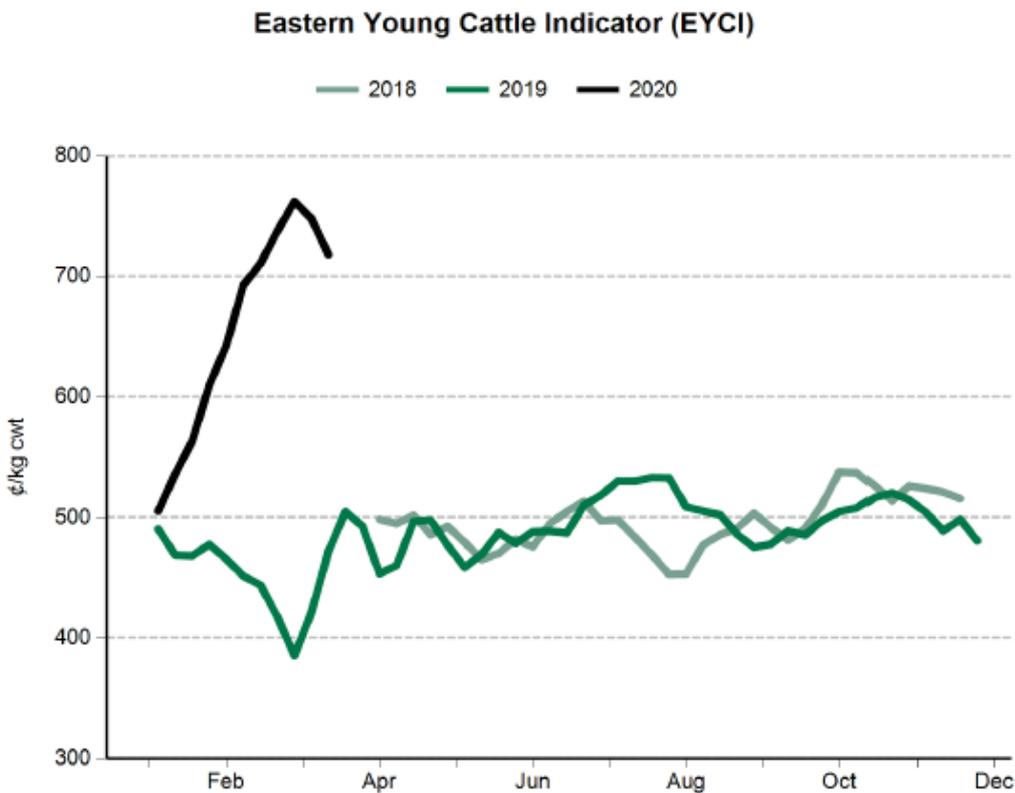
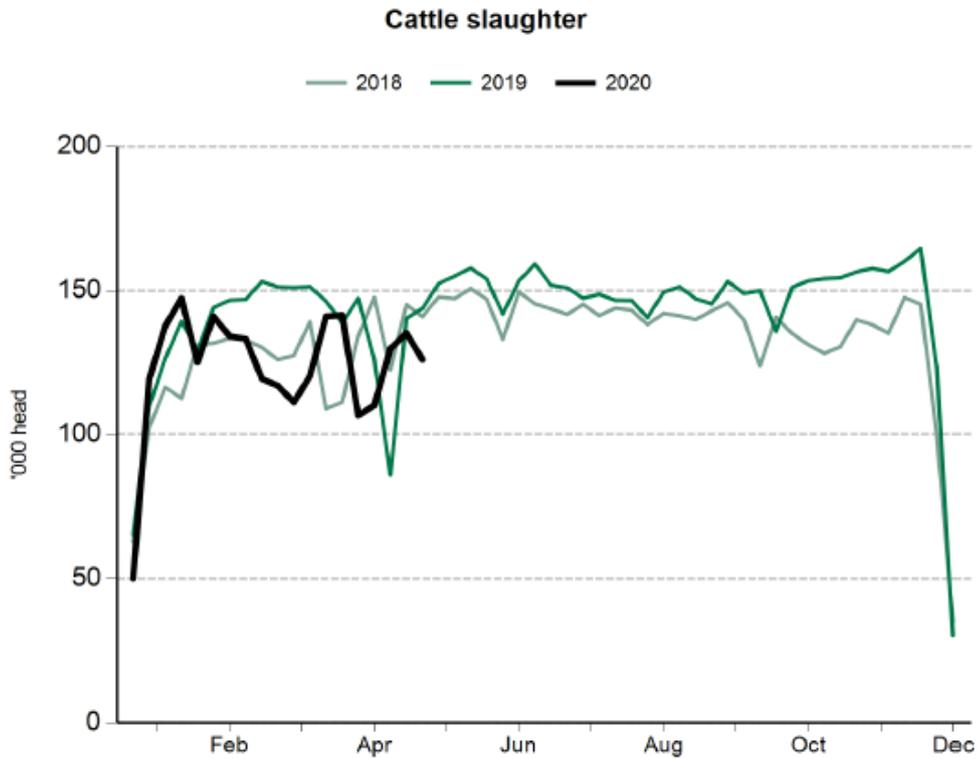
- Issues and agreement to consider when engaging a new employee
- Award requirements
- Formalisation of contracts or other agreements
- Pay arrangements
- Time off in lieu
- Annualised salary
- Record Keeping Obligations
- COVID-19 response and stimulus payments
- Superannuation

Who would benefit from this Webinar?

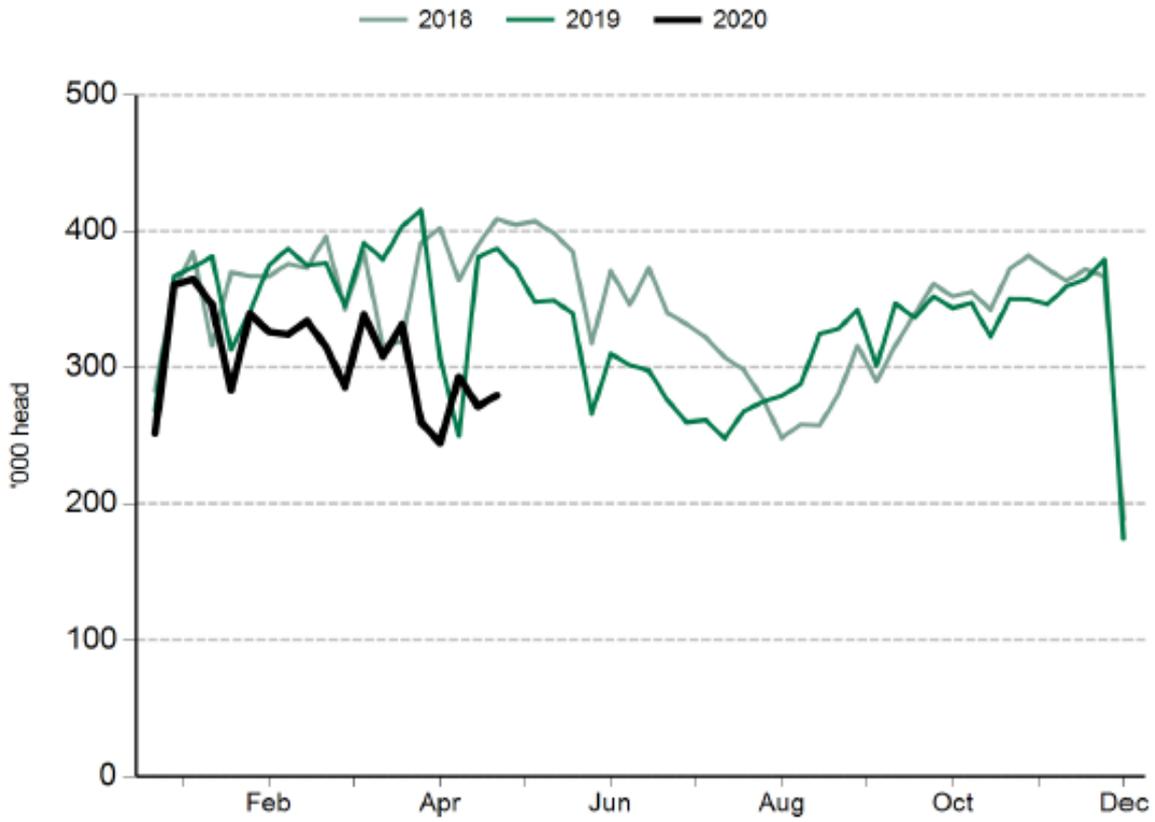
- Business owners or managers of farms who are considering employing a new staff member or who have recently put on a new staff member

- Farmers who would like to know more about the available employment related COVID-19 stimulus payments
- Anyone with questions on Superannuation

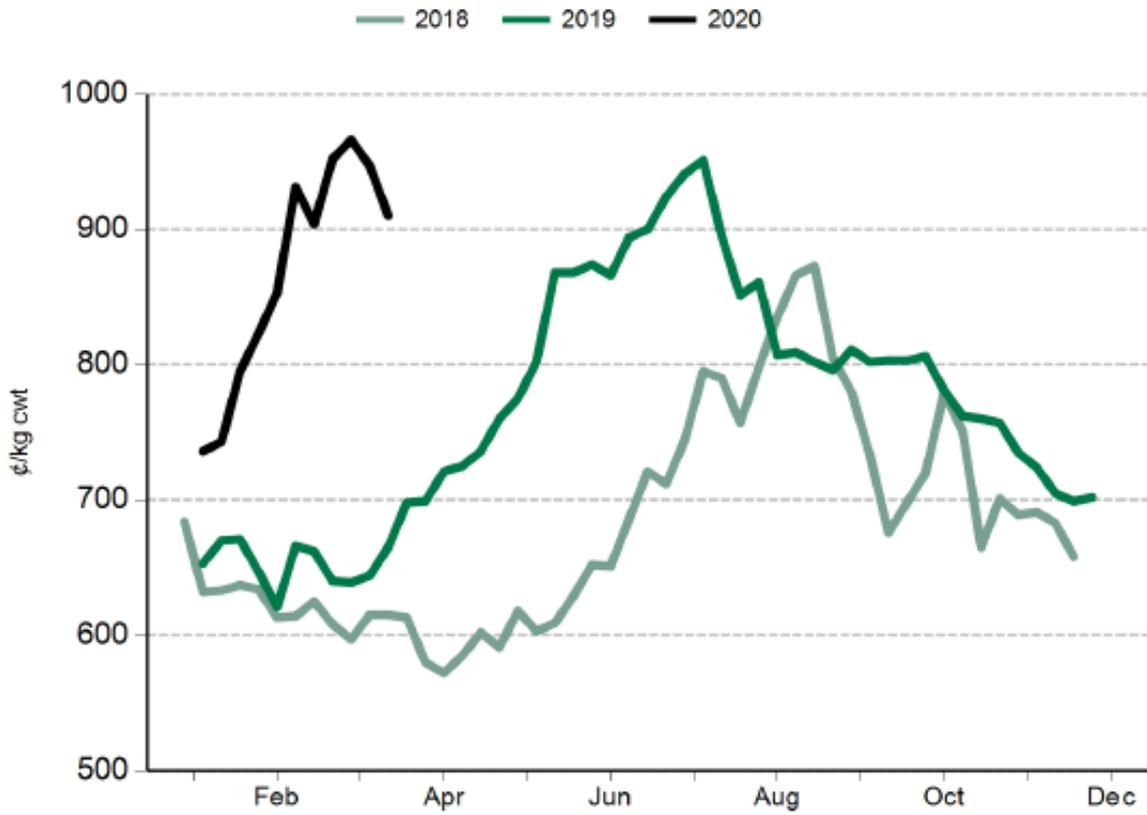
USUAL CHARTS & GRAPHS



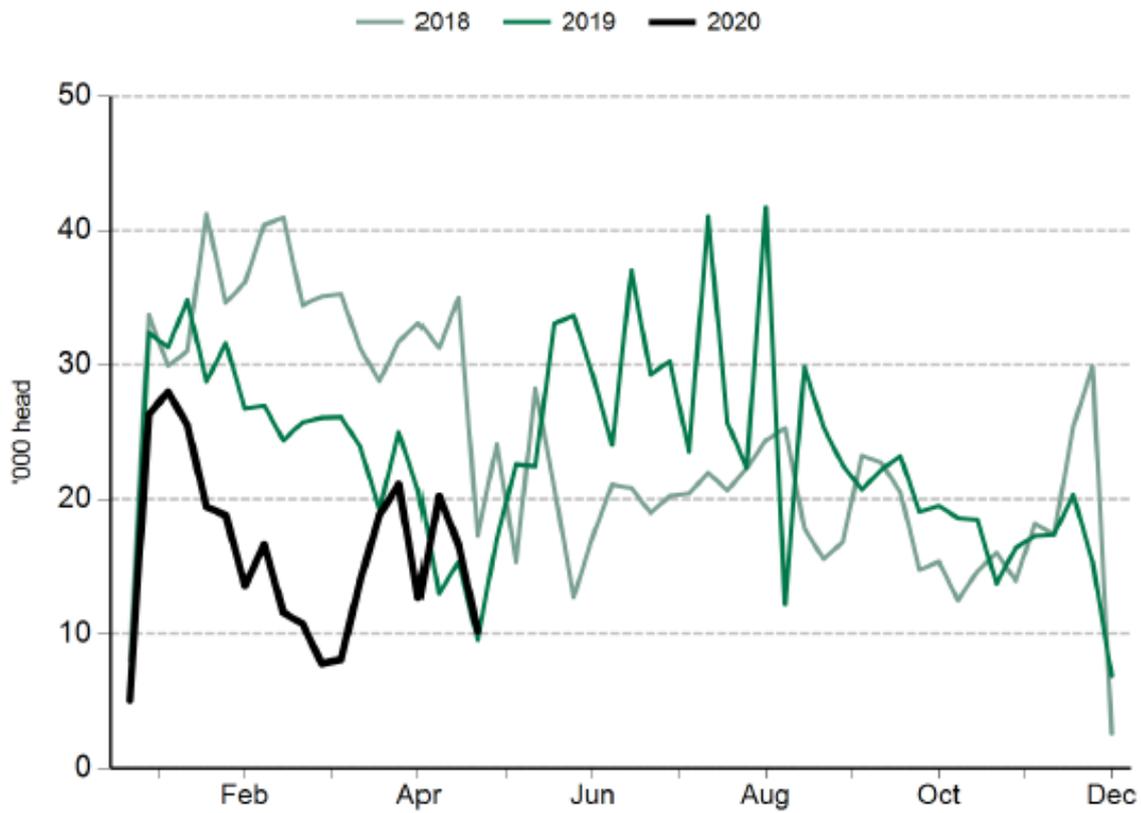
Lamb slaughter



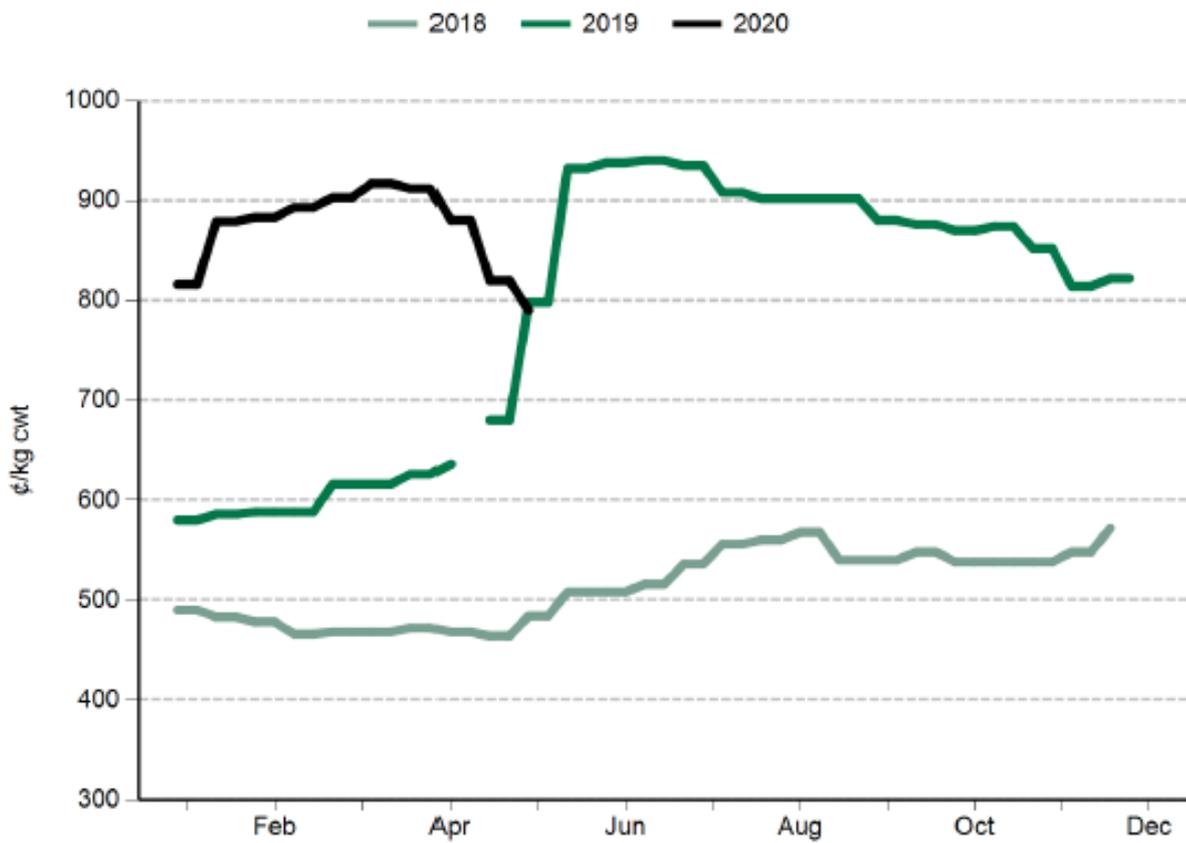
Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator (ESTLI)



Goat slaughter



Over-the-hook goat indicator



15 May 2020

MR/43/20

Federal water rebate must keep flowing

NSW Farmers is appealing to the federal government to reverse a decision to stop funding for the Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme (EWIR).

The Federal Minister for Water, Keith Pitt, has advised the State Government that the Commonwealth would not provide \$9.1 million to continue the scheme, which provided a 25 per cent rebate, up to \$25,000 on purchases and installation costs of water infrastructure projects.

"This is a tiny investment in a successful drought proofing scheme that has far reaching benefits beyond the farm," NSW Farmers President James Jackson said.

"It's also a smart investment. For every one dollar from the federal government, the farmer puts in three dollars for drought preparedness and employs local contractors along the way."

Since 2018, more than 2,800 NSW primary producers have received \$16.8 million for EWIR rebates on eligible works.

"There is no doubt that this program has been hugely popular and successful in NSW, with ongoing demand reflecting the severity of the drought across the State."

"It must not be forgotten that some parts of the state are still in desperate need of rain and more than 90 per cent of the state is still facing ongoing significant drought conditions."

"This decision is extremely disappointing. This rebate assists with dam construction and repairs, adding above ground water storage, installing drip lines and extending pipelines to carry water- all critical measures for sustaining local food and fibre production in future droughts."

"The State Government has stepped up when it comes to ongoing drought support measures, whereas the federal government is stepping back."

"We implore the Federal Government and Minister Pitt to reconsider funding for this program as a matter of urgency."

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