

Western Division newsletter

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Produced for landholders in
the Western Division of NSW



Final meeting of WEST 2000 Plus Board

by Pauline Kuhner, Project Officer, WEST 2000 Plus

Members of the WEST 2000 Plus Management Board met for the final time in Cobar on Tuesday, July 5.

The meeting was followed by a gathering of farmers and board members along with past and present program staff to mark the closing of the program. This was also an opportunity to present the independent evaluation of WEST 2000 Plus recently completed by URS Australia.

'It was a great to return to Cobar where it all started for the initial WEST 2000 program in February 1997,' said Board Chairman, Geoff Wise.

'Western Division landholders have held a majority of places on the Management Boards of both programs. Together with representatives from five NSW government bodies, they have overseen the distribution of just under \$30 million of support funded by the Commonwealth and NSW Governments.

'WEST 2000 Plus has been about the long-term viability and sustainability of agriculture in the Western Division. The successes of WEST 2000 Plus demonstrate the importance of keeping farmers involved in the decision making for the future of agriculture and the management of natural resources', said Mr Wise.

WEST 2000 Plus Management Board L-R standing: Geoff Woods, Jenny McLellan, Ron Rees, Peter Bryant, Steve Griffith, Graham Morphet, Wayne Leigh, Peter Bevan, Rory Treweeke
L-R sitting: Terry Korn, Geoff Wise, Sandy Bright, Greg Beileiter



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Jessica Cohen
Western CMA, Bourke

Welcome to the September-October edition of the Western Division Newsletter.

Once again an array of subjects has been provided for us to feast upon in this issue. The rise and rise of organics is discussed including how to get your organic certification, what to expect from the organic market and grower experiences in the industry.

It is sad to see the end of West 2000 Plus – an invaluable program to the whole of the Western Division. By providing assistance to landholders through various incentives – natural resource management grants, training, alternative industries, young farmer forums and the latest Enterprise Based Conservation, the program has allowed the retention of people and their knowledge in the region. This has also had beneficial flow-on effects to the wider communities. Having been a member of the steering committee for the last Young Farmer Forum, I have been able to experience first hand the positive effects West 2000 Plus has had and, on a personal note, have thoroughly enjoyed working with the staff members.

The southern region of the Division features heavily with the announcement of the purchase of ‘Yanga’ by the Department of Environment and Conservation. It is pleasing to see that the previous owners intend to stay in the area and their knowledge and services will be utilised in developing tourism for the region. The new White Cliffs Visitor Centre is also encouraging for the development of tourism – why not have a holiday in your own backyard and check it out?

I would like to thank all those who have contributed to this edition and I encourage everybody to be involved – be it writing an article or volunteering to be the subject of one. This is a very worthwhile publication; where else can you get the latest information on agriculture, natural resources and environment that’s actually relevant to our region all at the same time? Contact your local DPI, DIPNR, CMA or DEC office for more details of how you can contribute.

‘Final meeting of WEST 2000 Plus Board’ continued from page 1

‘Over the coming months the program staff will complete the very important jobs of monitoring and reporting on the longer term projects that are located across the Western Division.

‘There is a huge amount of interest in the Enterprise Based Conservation pilot scheme that WEST 2000 Plus developed. It is vital that the on-ground monitoring be

completed and the information reported back to government and landholders for the future development of innovative projects of this type,’ Mr Wise added.

For further information please contact:
Website – www.west2000plus.org.au
Ph: (02) 6883 3071
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NSW DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES



Department of
Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources

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The Western Division is well placed to supply the organic food market

by David and Mary Booth, Buronga Organics, Cootamundra and Sally Ware, Rangelands Officer, NSW DPI, Hay

Moving from Ivanhoe to Cootamundra three years ago, David and Mary Booth have jumped 'boots and all' into the organic marketing system.

The Booths, owners of Buronga Organics, believe organic farming is the way of the future. Their whole property 'Buronga' is certified A for organic production of goats, sheep, beef and grain with Australian Certified Organics, which is the certifying arm of Biological Farmers of Australia (BFA).

David and Mary have learnt quickly about supplying organic markets.

'You need to be aware of the following issues' David says

- Producers have to be certified organic
- You need to know the market you are supplying
- You need to network with like minded producers to maintain a consistent product supply
- Producers need to be authentic as consumers want to know the producer

Currently, David and Mary have markets for lamb and chevon and they need supply!

'We have a market for certified organic lamb that requires 60 head/week for a minimum of six months after which the market is forecast to grow to 100/week,' David says. 'We are supplying Dorpers with an 18 to 22 kg carcass and with a fat score 2 or 3. The market pays a premium for the Dorper as yield and flavour is a feature. Merino lamb will not receive this premium,' David explains.

The lambs are processed at the Cootamundra abattoir under a 'contract processor certification' to an organic standard. The lambs are kept in a separate pen at the abattoir reserved for organic

WANTED : Lamb, Chevon, Beef & Grain

MUST BE CERTIFIED ORGANIC

Lamb HCW: 18-22 kg, fat score: 2/3
Prefer Dorper (discount for Merinos)

Chevon HCW: 12-14 kg, fat score: 2/3
Boer and Boer X (no ferals)
Must have kids teeth

Beef HCW: 60kg (baby veal)
HCW: 150-200 kg, 4-10mm fat
Prefer Angus or Angus X

Grain Food grade and stock feed

All above delivered to Cootamundra



Buronga Organics

david & mary booth

phone
02 6942 2115

email
info@burongaorganics.com.au

produce and are killed first. Once killed, the lambs are hung on a separate rail and marked using a brand that has been allocated to Buronga Organics.

Management issues such as worms can be a problem in the Cootamundra area. 'There are ways of overcoming the problem,' David says. 'We have used a hydrogen peroxide + cider vinegar drench that works but we are hoping, once we get some quality feed on the ground to use a goat, cattle, Dorper rotation that will break the worm cycle plus use worm faecal egg counts to monitor the infection'.

In addition, the Booths are supplying a chevon market. 'Our goats are certified organic but at present, we don't receive a premium. Chevon at present is a carcass weighing 12 to 14 kg with a fat score 2 or 3,' David explains. 'We have three butchers in Canberra. Our largest is Jabal Halal at Mawson, who took 60 head a few weeks ago. These goats were muslim killed at Cootamundra and were farmed goats, definitely not feral'.

The Booths need help supplying this market and require boer + boer x goats that meet specifications.

'Both the lamb and chevon markets only require small numbers/week and we are now looking at liveweight trading or something on an agistment/delivery agreement using our property,' David says.

'We also have demand for beef with the market requiring carcass weights 60 kg to 200 kg and we have demand for organic cereals'.

'The Western Division is well placed to supply the organic food market' continued from page 3

The Booths have a joint marketing venture. This venture is with Graham Terry who operates a business called Strictly Gourmet Pty Ltd. It is Graham's job to operate the niche marketing and value adding side of the business. Buronga Organics supplies products to Strictly Gourmet.

'If we can get supply of good product for a time frame we have the market. Organic hogget and mutton have been identified as worth producing,' said David.

Pricing at time of writing 2/8/05:

Rule of thumb, pricing for certified organic produce is generally 10 to 30% above the

average conventional price.

Certified organic lamb (prefer Dorper or Dorper cross): \$5–6/kg HCW; carcass 18-22 kg; fat score 2/3; delivered Cootamundra (price will vary depending on quality, quantity and breed).

Chevon: \$3.20/kg HCW; carcass 12–14 kg; fat score 2/3; delivered to Cootamundra (must be boer + boer x farmed goat, organic preferred).

Contact: David and Mary Booth, 'Buronga', Cootamundra
ph: (02) 6942 2115 (see advertisement for web site and email address)

BARG plans future at AGM

Penne Clarke,
BARG representative

The Barrier Area Rangeland Group (BARG) held their Annual General Meeting on July 31 at Corona Station. The meeting was well attended by families from across the vast area from which BARG takes its members.

BARG's vision is *'a proactive, social community group aiming to achieve long term sustainable landscape management by implementing industry recognised and innovative land management principles'*.

Our charter is to welcome all interested persons from the Far West of the Western Catchment into the group regardless of geographic location. This was highlighted by attendances from like-minded property owners from up to 200 km north-east and 250 km north of Corona.

Office holders from the previous year were re-elected to the same positions. The cohesion that this gives the group was a welcome outcome and is evidence of the enthusiasm of those involved.

A discussion of last year's projects ensued. The projects still underway include Invasive Native Scrub Management and Total Grazing Pressure Management. \$12,000 was spent on Velpar and \$21,000 on poly, tanks and troughs to better manage waters and surrounding pasture. NLP had provided \$10,000 to enable 20 people to

attend a highly successful Tactical Grazing Management course.

In June the group held a 'Cricket Match' fundraiser which is now set to become an annual event. A \$200 donation from the funds raised will be made to a group of cyclists raising funds for the RFDS.

BARG is very proud of the social links that are being formed by the Landcare group. The opportunity to be together and welcome neighbours and the Outback Emus Cricket Team from Broken Hill was greatly appreciated. Thanks go to Kim, Margo, Brendan, Jacinta, and Emma Cullen for providing the venue at Mt. Westwood.

A general meeting was held after the AGM and various funding opportunities were discussed with members enthusiastic to apply for new funding to continue their undertaking in sustainable Natural Resource Management. Group applications are currently being organized and written to access Western Catchment Management Authority Incentives funding and Western CMA Landcare funding and Envirofund grants.

Thanks to Peter and Tracey Botten for providing the venue for the AGM. BARG will meet in November at Wertago Station.

For more information about the activities that BARG is undertaking, or for information on joining the group, please contact our Secretary – Sally Bright on (08) 8091 2590.

Certification with Australian Certified Organic

Why organic?

Organics is not just 'chemical free', it is a whole systems or holistic approach of growing and handling food. It is an innovative method of farming and production and is increasingly being recognised as being on the cutting edge of food and fibre technology.

Some reasons why consumers choose to buy organics products include: • healthier land and environment • natural production methods • animal welfare • chemical free food • research showing more vitamins nutrients and antioxidants • better tasting.

Why organic certification?

In order to guarantee that products are organic, they need to be certified. An organic certifying group audits a business' methods to ensure that they comply with the guidelines of organic farming.

Every step of the process (from paddock to plate) must be audited according to the Standard to be able to market a product with a certified organic symbol such as the ACO Bud logo.

Educated consumers are happy to pay a fair price for the guarantee that the organic produce they purchase is supporting farmers who aim towards ecologically sustainable practices – looking after the environment we all share.

Why organic livestock production?

In Australia, the toll of drought, intensive grazing and chemical inputs on properties continues to force people off the land showing that in many cases conventional methods of production used are not sustainable. Many livestock producers who have made the move into the organic market have grown in 'leaps and bounds'. Some producers are buying their neighbours properties and converting more land to organic – a good indication that a

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Fax: (07) 3350 5996
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Fax: (07) 3350 5996
Email: info@aco.net.au

sector is doing well. The holistic approach of organics gives many producers a better chance of survival.

Premiums gained for certified organic meat are an added bonus for organic producers. The effort of research and conversion is rewarded by consumers willing to pay more for healthy food.

The organic industry grew in retail value by 37 per cent over the last four years and demand outstrips supply in many sectors of the industry. In Sydney, the demand for organic lamb is more than double the supply.

Organic representative bodies

Biological Farmers of Australia (BFA) is Australia's largest representative organic body, and since the 1980s has been a voice for its members and the organic industry and movement in general – on matters relating to education, trade, promotion and advocacy.

Australian Certified Organic (ACO) is a subsidiary of BFA and is Australia's premier certifier of organic produce. ACO certifies more organic businesses and organic produce in Australia than any other organisation. ACO maintains conformance with all leading organic standards across the world. Look out for the ACO Bud logo when buying organic products for your guarantee of organic integrity.



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Are you certifiable? – getting started in certifiable organic

Maybe you've just had enough of that nasty spray mist slapping you in the face on a little breeze shift, or maybe you've got wind of the premium your competitive neighbour is getting for his certified produce from that big multi national company ...

Whether you just want to get rid of 'nasty' chemicals, achieve a little greater profitability, or simply make a move to a more sustainable farm environment, an investigation into becoming a certified organic producer may deliver the goods.

Virtually any Australian operation is capable of achieving certified organic status. Long established traditional operators and keen 'newbies' have an equal opportunity. It's just a question of understanding and complying with the National Standard for production – and processing – if you are value adding to produce a finished product.

Contact NASAA on
(08) 8370 8455 or e-mail to
enquiries@nasaa.com.au

The Standard is administered by the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS), which licenses and regulates a number of independent certification services like long established NASAA, based in Adelaide. It's important to realise that the certifiers are not consultants or extension services. In fact, inspectors cannot offer formal advice – the role of the certifier is simply to measure compliance. Here are some key points regarding the certification process, identifying some of the pitfalls.

How do you start?

Entering into certification is a significant business decision, so it makes sense to see how it will fit into your commercial operation. For example, there is substantial growth in demand for organic produce worldwide. The majority of the largest manufacturing operations in the world now have organic business interests – 'certified organic' may well be the mainstream of



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the future. Maybe you can aim to achieve a forward contract with a sound premium.

Before committing anything: define your objective with certification, identify the costs, quantify the benefits.

Learn the National Standard

This technical stage is identified as the most vital step by experienced organic consultants and inspectors. Many farmers entering into certification are insufficiently familiar with the Standard to be able to identify appropriate legitimate inputs and subsequently apply the most effective production regime. On-going certification also requires detailed audit trails that prove your continuing compliance. Many producers are inexperienced with the level of record keeping and while their

actual practices may be entirely compliant, certification failure will come from inadequate records.

Retaining a qualified organic consultant may well be the best insurance you can obtain in managing the crucial 'costs of entry'. Not only will you receive assistance in understanding the Standard, but a lot of experience may add to your business planning for a much lesser cost than accrued in 'the school of hard knocks'.

How long does it take?

From starting in pre-certification to becoming a certified organic producer takes a minimum of three years, which is achieved by most producers.

First steps

Once you have made the decision to formally investigate certification, you approach a certifier such as NASAA, who will provide you with formal documentation to commence the process. NASAA certification officers will be happy to advise on any initial compliance questions and may also be able to refer you to relevant consultants.

White Cliffs Visitor's Centre

by Jacki Roberts, DEC

Visitors to White Cliffs over the past few months would have noticed a new building taking shape on the crossroads in town. It is the new NPWS Visitor's Centre, which has just opened for business.

The new Visitor's Centre services the Paroo-Darling National Park and is a state of the art design which draws inspiration from the area's pastoral buildings, using corrugated-iron cladding and a wide entrance veranda.

Built by Broken Hill firm De Franceschi and Sons, it incorporates the latest grid-connected solar power system, allowing any excess power generated during the day to be exported to the power grid, offsetting the cost of power consumption after dark.

It has also been designed to maximise passive solar benefits, including east-west alignment, extended eaves on the northern side and a full-length south-facing skylight.

Building materials have been selected for low 'embodied energy' – the amount of energy consumed in their production.

The building also features other 'clean and green' strategies, including a large rainwater storage, an innovative air conditioning system, composting sewerage system and an 'arid land' garden.

Next time you're in White Cliffs call in and take a look at the quality visitor information and displays, showcasing the spectacular national park and local area.

Unincorporated Area Community Heritage Study

The Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources and the NSW Heritage Office have provided funding to undertake a Heritage Study for the Unincorporated Area.

The purpose of the Study is to identify places and items that are of heritage interest and importance in the Unincorporated Area of NSW.

Dr Jeanette Hope of River Junction Research, Environment and Heritage Studies has been engaged to undertake the Heritage Study. Jeannette will be undertaking research and may contact the owners of properties where places or items are located.

Should you have historical or other information that may assist Jeannette in this project, wish to bring sites to her attention or have any enquiries please contact Jeannette at:

River Junction Research

PO Box 144, Wentworth, NSW 2648,

Ph: (03) 5027 3049 or by E-mail: riverjunction@iinet.net.au

‘Yanga’ to be a national park

by Jacki Roberts,
DEC



Yanga homestead and grounds. Photo: Q Black

The 80,000 hectare outback property ‘Yanga’ – home to the largest privately held river red gum forest in Australia – will become the State’s next national park.

As many Western Division landholders would know, Yanga is on the Sturt Highway about five kilometres from Balranald on the Murrumbidgee. While partially in the Western Division, it is mostly in the Central Division.

The property, originally owned by William Charles Wentworth in the 1830’s, has a 150-kilometre of Murrumbidgee River frontage and is rich in natural, European and Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Yanga is considered to be the most important single acquisition in the recent history of national parks in NSW.

The former owners – the Black family had a strong environmental ethos and wanted to keep the natural and cultural heritage of Yanga preserved for future generations. They decided to offer the property for sale to the government.

The Black family and their staff have looked after the land and even employed a Heritage Coordinator to identify early European and Aboriginal sites on the property to avoid any accidental disturbance by station and other activities.

The new national park includes:

- 17,000 hectare river red gum forest – the largest privately owned red gum forest in Australia;
- The Lowbidgee floodplain, which supports some of Australia’s largest

and most important waterbird breeding colonies and the State’s largest known population of the highly endangered Southern Bell Frog;

- A 1860s drop log homestead;
- A huge, well preserved, 19th century woolshed on the banks of the Murrumbidgee and countless historic artefacts.

Staff will be employed as soon as possible and essential pest control and fire management regimes will be put in place.

Plans for the park include accommodation and a visitor’s centre to ensure the new park becomes an important visitor attraction for Western NSW.

Yanga will join the nearby world heritage listed Mungo National Park to become part of a must-see tourist circuit, providing economic benefits to the town of Balranald.

The Black family plans to retain a small parcel of Yanga and continue to be part of the local community and assist in the development of tourism in the area.

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Improving reproductive performance of Merinos – joining

Trudi Atkinson
NSW DPI, Broken Hill

Reproductive efficiency is important to profitability, and increasing lambing percentages has a positive effect on cashflow and gross margins. Also, achieving a reasonable lambing percentage in the majority of years has implications on the retention of a reasonable flock structure and increased genetic improvement through an ability to apply greater selection intensity. This article discusses optimising reproductive performance at joining. The potential lambing percentage is determined at joining.

Ewe condition

Having ewes in fat score three (ideally approaching fat score four) is optimal at joining. This will result in good ovulation rates and fewer dry ewes. Generally lifting ewes from a fat score two to fat score three at joining (this is equivalent to about 7 kg body weight), will result in 12 more lambs born per 100 ewes.

Having ewes in condition score three at joining is not always easy to achieve however, there are some management options to consider:

- Minimising the length of time between lambing and weaning increases the time ewes have to regain condition and body fat between weaning and the next joining. A lamb gets little benefit from milk after 14 weeks of age, however if weaning is delayed, the ewe has to expend energy producing milk. Restricting joining time to six or eight weeks will result in a less spread out lambing, which will be beneficial when attempting to wean earlier.
- Ewes that can be drafted according to condition or fat score, and the ewes that have not reached a condition score three can be given preferential treatment.

Maiden ewes

Maiden ewes should reach an adequate body weight before they are joined. Joining ewes below a 'critical body weight' (40 kg for medium wool Merinos) will result in lower pregnancy and twinning rates.

Maiden ewe flocks should be joined separately (not mixed with older ewes) to a higher percentage of older and experienced rams.

Ram management

Ram condition and health is particularly important two months prior to joining. Rams' joining performance can be impaired by ill health or declining nutrition during this time. A sperm capable of fertilisation takes 49 days to develop. Hence, all sperm used by the ram during the first six weeks of joining, will have commenced development prior to joining.

Exposure to excessive heat through high climatic temperature, disease (such as fly strike) or infection can also affect sperm development and impact on ram performance. Rams if possible should have at least 35 mm of wool at joining and have access to shade to reduce the impact of high climatic temperatures.

A ram's teeth, feet, testes and penis should be checked for defects or abnormalities that may affect their joining performance. The scrotal circumference of a ram's testicles should be at least 28 cm. Feeding lupins or another protein supplement when pastures are dry, two months before joining can increase testicle size and increase sperm production.

Rams should be approaching a fat score four at joining, to ensure they remain in adequate condition during joining.

All rams joined should be free of ovine brucellosis.

Breeding season and length of joining

While Merino ewes will normally join all year round, they do have an annual pattern of reproductive activity, influenced by day length. When ewes are joined in spring or summer, there will be a proportion of ewes that are in anoestrus (not cycling). From October through to end December up to 40 per cent of a Merino ewe flock may be in anoestrus.

However, contact with rams will induce ewes that are in anoestrus to start cycling; this is referred to as the 'Ram Effect'. Providing the ewes have not been in contact (sight, sound or smell) with rams or goat bucks for one month prior to joining. Ewes that are in anoestrus will exhibit a standing heat 17–25 days after rams are introduced into the mob. This means that if ewes are joined in spring/summer in some instances 40 per cent of the ewes will not be responsive to the ram for at least 17 days. This should be considered in the length of joining, and hence why joining is usually longer in

Continued on page 11

Western Catchment photographic winners announced

by Maree Barnes,
PR & Media Officer,
Western CMA

The winners of the 2005 'Life & Light in the Western Catchment' Photographic Competition have been announced.

Competition was as strong as usual, with 118 entries in the competition's eighth year.

This year's competition acknowledged the durability of the Western Catchment and its people.

The theme of this year's competition was 'Life Goes On', which reflected the

resilience of Western people despite the ravages of prolonged drought.

A number of entries highlighted community spirit and humour in the face of adversity, both of which have been important during the past few years.

Left: Open Colour winner:
'Grandad's Treasure' by
Sheree Bamforth, Cobar



Right: Open Black and White runner-up: 'Closing the Gate on Everything' by Sue Currey, Walgett



Below right: Open Black and White winner: 'Generations of Freedom' by Sheree Bamforth, Cobar

Below: Open Colour runner-up: 'Makin' the Most of It' by Debbie Symonds, Broken Hill



The winning photographs can be viewed on the Western Catchment Management Authority's website at www.western.cma.nsw.gov.au

The theme for 2006 is 'Biodiversity at its Best'. Biodiversity is the variety of all living organisms including all species and the ecosystems they form.

This will give people the opportunity to show off the unique ecosystems that make up the Western Catchment, so start snapping now!

Open Colour

- Winner - 'Grandad's Treasure' - Sheree Bamforth, Cobar
- Runner up - 'Makin' the Most of It' - Debbie Symonds, Broken Hill
- Highly Commended - 'Mutawintji National Park' - Gail Stewart, Telopea
- 'Maybe next week...' - Jenny Johnson, Dubbo
- Staff Selection - 'Dawning of a new day' - Susanne Mansell, Bourke
- 'Happy in Hardship' - Helen Spilsted, Broken Hill

Open Black and White

- Winner - 'Generations of Freedom' - Sheree Bamforth, Cobar
- Runner-up - 'Closing the Gate on Everything' - Sue Currey, Walgett
- Highly Commended - 'Waiting for the Train' - Sheree Bamforth, Cobar
- 'Good Days fishing on the Barwon River' - Sue Currey, Walgett.
- Staff Selection - 'Never made it to see the rain' - Sue Currey, Walgett.
- 'Chuckin it in' - Sue Currey, Walgett

Primary Student

- Winner - 'View from McCallum Park Woolshed' - Jake Smyth, Cobar.
- Runner-up - 'Shearing' - Nicholas Lawrence, Broken Hill.
- Highly Commended - 'Down the Board' - Hayley Lawrence, Broken Hill
- 'Water brings life' - Kelsey Donnally, Cobar
- 'Mark Shearing' - Hayley Lawrence, Broken Hill.
- 'McCallum Park Woolshed' - Jake Smyth, Cobar

'Improving reproductive performance of merinos – joining'
continued from page 9

spring than in autumn. In autumn, as day length shortens this encourages the onset of the breeding season and most ewes in the mob will be actively cycling.

'Teasers' (wethers treated with testosterone) can be used to induce ewes in anoestrus to cycle and then rams can be put with the mob just before the ewes are expected to exhibit a standing heat. This will help to achieve a more compact lambing from a spring/summer joining.

The Western Catchment Management Authority has been established to ensure the local community has a significant say in how natural resources (land, vegetation, rivers, groundwater and biodiversity) are managed.

\$19 million has been budgeted over the next three years. The Western Catchment Management Authority will assist local people to set the direction for natural resource management through the Catchment Action Plan, administer incentive funding for on-ground works and training, manage native vegetation and undertake, and coordinate broad-scale projects that are essential for the health of the Catchment.

Joining percentage

A ram to ewe joining percentage of 1% + 1 will be adequate if conditions and management is ideal. However, one additional ram can be added to the mob for any deviation from the ideal such as, where ewes are in poor condition or joining in large or scrubby paddocks where ewe/ram contact is reduced.

Future articles will discuss optimising reproductive performance during pregnancy, at lambing and during lactation.

Acknowledgement: Information in this article has been sourced from; Langford et al. (2004). *Wean More Lambs – Optimising Sheep Reproductive Performance*. Meat and Livestock Australia.

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To the Landholder



Western Division newsletter

The editors of the WDN welcome contributions

Issue	Editorial Office	Deadline	Issue	Editorial Office	Deadline
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