

HUNTER REGION



Issue138

Winter 2021

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GOATS OFF-SHEARS

ARE GREAT

FOR WEED CONTROL



Mohair Australia Ltd – Hunter Region News

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Mohair Australia Ltd - Hunter Region Sandie Smith 02 4938 7536 Page 2

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(Please note that mohair knee rugs are no longer made)

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Note: Opinions expressed within these pages may not necessarily be those of Mohair Australia Limited - Hunter Region Committee.

Reprint of articles from our Newsletters are welcome, following a courtesy call to the Editor.

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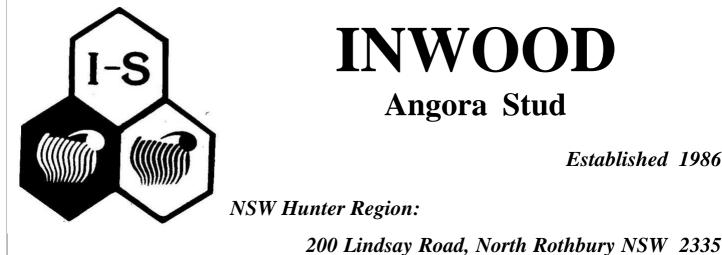
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ANIMAL REGISTRATIONS

Registrations and Transfers can be carried out online. You will need a password which can be obtained by contacting the Mohair Australia registrar, provided you are a financial member. Doug Stapleton on 0408 681 610 or

Email: mohair@mohair.org.au

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:	
AMMO Sale	
The last sale of mohair at Australian Mohair Marketing Organisation was on the 23rd April, 2021 in Narrandera.	The closing date for the next AMMO sale which is to be held around September will be the end of June.
In Narrandera.	If you have mohair to send from the Hunter Region to
AMMO's first Auction for 2021 saw very spirited	AMMO please contact Bill or Sandie Smith on
bidding for the 16,822 kg on offer with a sale average of \$30.05. Prices increased because of very strong	4938 7536 or email to inwood-@bigpond.net.au.
demand and low levels of supply. A new Australian	Hunter Region Annual General Meeting
buyer in the market improved competition.	
	Date for the next meeting will be the Annual General
The sale average was \$5.30 above the previous best AMMO average. Record prices were received for	Meeting on Thursday 15th July at 11am, and will be held at 200 Lindsay Road, North Rothbury.
young goat and fine adult.	
	Lunch will follow and you are asked to bring a plate.
Top prices: KID \$60.40, FF Young Goat \$50.00 and FF Hair \$35.60	All welcome to attend.



Sell your mohair, we are an

AMMO RECEIVAL CENTRE

Bill and Sandie Smith

phone (02) 4938 7536

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Mohair Australia Website Head Office email:

www.mohair.com.au mohair@mohair.org.au

Presidents Report	
Dear Members,	This year is a voting year for Mohair
	Australia Ltd, which includes the National
The chill of winter has arrived on the farm	board, State Divisions and Regions.
and the grass has slowed in growth; next we	
will see a touch of frost on the ground.	NSW Division.
	Call for nominations is from 14 th June until
This time of the year we need to remember	the 6^{th} July and the nomination form is
the animals need extra feed to sustain their	available from me at
health, fleece growth and if pregnant the	brindella@bigpond.com
growth and development of the growing kid	
or kids.	If you would like to be involved or know
	someone who would like to be involved,
Barbers pole worm has been causing	please put in the nomination.
problems throughout the area, I hope	
everyone is aware of the signs in their	All the best for the winter season.
animals and have been getting worm counts	
done and treating the problem, maybe this	
winter will be cold enough to kill the worms	Jenny Readford
off for a while, I hope.	President

Weed control using goats

Goats may be used in conjunction with conventional weed control methods. They are efficient browsers and grazers of weeds that may have been missed during spraying and effectively control residual weeds in rocky outcrops, corners, around trees and along fence lines.

The advantages

- savings in the cost of chemicals, labour, time and machinery
- sustained and efficient levels of control
- returns from goat products
- environmental (reduced chemical use)

The grower maintains control at all stages by being able to decrease or increase grazing pressure depending on prevailing seasonal conditions. Other control methods do not give the producer the same level of control.

Ed. Following our reduced goat numbers, for health reasons, I have noticed the return of weeds that we have not seen for many years. This would be due to some good rain after drought and our number of goats grazing the paddocks. The weeds include Lantana from our neighbours property.

Winter 2021

Browser's Bulletin in the



February 2021

Browser's Bulletin 53:

Yersiniosis in Goats

Over the last 4 months we have seen serious issues with internal parasites across the State with barber's pole worm causing the most severe losses. We have noticed within the last month a change in the percentage of worm species, with an increase in the scour worms (trichostrogylus and ostertagia). Given that the conditions are still ideal for barber's pole, it has surprised us to see a significant rise in the scour worm species. While the wet, humid seasonal conditions have no doubt contributed to survival of scour worm eggs and larvae on pasture, the increased numbers of scour worms could also be due to with drench resistance in the scour worms, highlighting the importance of checking the effectiveness of your drenches.



I have been fortunate enough to chat with a fellow District Veterinarian from the North West LLS about an interesting case of scours in a mob of 270 boer goats (14 affected and 8 deaths). The issues began for this producer in December 2020 with scours and deaths occurring in a few goats and barber's pole worm noticed on postmortem examination. Drenching was undertaken, with many of the goat's scours clearing up. A few goats continued to have a watery brown diarrhoea (+/mucous), dehydration, bottle jaw (submandibular oedema), rough coats and over 10-14 days they would lose condition, stop eating, lay down and die. Some individuals improved on supplementary feed, but bottle jaw and scours returned when supplement was removed.

Postmortem examination revealed minimal fat in the carcass and obvious red thickening of the large intestine. Samples were sent to EMAI, and a diagnosis of Yersinia enterocolitica was confirmed on culture and histopathology. The remaining clinical cases were treated with oxytetracycline antibiotics and have responded well with no further deaths.





Mohair Australia Ltd – Hunter Region News

Yersinia bacteria (Yersinia enterocolitica and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis) can lead to enteritis, abortion, mastitis, internal abscesses, septicaemia and death in animals throughout the world and is a zoonotic disease (i.e. can be caught by humans).

Predisposing factors to disease include stress, overcrowding, sudden weather changes and concurrent disease (e.g. internal parasites). Birds, pigs, and rodents are considered a reservoir of infection and may introduce a virulent strain into your susceptible herd by contaminating feedstuff. Given that the NSW mouse population has grown to plague proportions, spreading of diseases such as Yersinia is a potential concern for all producers.

" Common things happen commonly' and worms are generally on the top of the list when it comes to sheep/goats with ill thrift, weight loss, scours and anaemia, but it is important to keep an open mind about other potential concurrent diseases, especially with a mouse plague tearing through regional NSW. Enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney) is another common disease in goats, so don't forget to vaccinate your stock every 6 months with a clostridial vaccine.

If you have other questions and concerns about Yersiniosis in small ruminants, please send me an email on kylie.greentree@lls.nsw.gov.au

References:

Matthews, J; 2009. Diseases of the Goat Smith, M.C, Sherman, D.M; 2009. Goat medicine 2nd edition

For more information

© State of New South Wales through Local Land Services 2019. The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing November 2019. However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that the information upon which they rely is up to date and to check the currency of the information with the appropriate officer of Local Land Services or the user's independent adviser. For updates go to www.lls.nsw.gov.au

MOHAIR	Visit AMMO website www.ausmohair.com.au	WEAVING TYPE MOHAIR Mohair producers are now able to have their angora goats assessed for inclusion in a special line of weaving
REPORT	AMMO Hunter Receival Centre Bill & Sandie Smith "Inwood" 200 Lindsay Road, North Rothbury. 2335	quality mohair. This mohair will be handled through AMMO.
	Phone: 02 4938 7536 Email: inwood-s@bigpond.net.au	More information is available from AMMO or by contacting G T Ferreira on fgtaus@bigpond.com

Lantana fact sheet

<u>History</u>

Lantana (Lantana camara) is a large flowering shrub native to Central and South America that readily grows into thickets. After being brought to Australia as an ornamental garden plant in about 1841, the weed quickly escaped domestic cultivation and within 20 years was established in the wild. Lantana was first declared noxious around 1920 and by the 1950s it had spread over more than 1600 kilometres of the eastern Australian coastline. In 2006, the invasion, establishment and spread of lantana was listed as a Key Threatening Process in Schedule 3 under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Distribution

Lantana occurs in most coastal and eastern escarpment areas from <u>Narooma to Far North Queensland</u>. It thrives in warm environments with high rainfall where the weed grows along forest edges, penetrates disturbed rainforest and invades open eucalypt woodlands and pastures. Within Australia, it has invaded at least 4 million hectares.

Impact on the environment and agriculture

Lantana forms dense thickets that exclude <u>native species</u>, leading to its complete dominance of the understorey and eventually the canopy. It has also been estimated that graziers spend \$17.1 million a year on lantana control and lose in excess of \$104 million in production due to lantana invasion. It is spread mainly by birds. Lantana has been declared a noxious weed in NSW and is also listed as a Weed of

National Significance. A recent review device the value of *Lantana camara*, and other species including *Lantana montevidensis* and ornamental lantana varieties in NSW.

Management by NPWS

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), now part of the Office of Environment and Heritage, uses an integrated approach to manage the weed, combining different control methods to achieve the best results and minimise its impact on native plant species. Many lantana control programs are run in conjunction with local communities and councils. When management is undertaken for biodiversity conservation, five-year site

management plans are completed.

Control techniques

Herbicides are an important tool for managing lantana. Mechanical control methods include hand-pulling of seedlings, slashing, grubbing (digging out by the roots), felling and bulldozing.

Biological control attempts to control weeds by introducing the weed's own natural enemies. A promising option for lantana is leaf rust, but research is also continuing into the biocontrol potential of a bud mite, and several pathogens and beetles.



Lantana camara, class of declared weed.

More information from: weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Lantana

TAGASASTE - FODDER SHRUBS FOR GOATS

There is no doubt that goats will supplement their diet by browsing on weeds, shrubs or trees whenever possible. In fact, given the choice, they often prefer poor quality scrub to good quality pasture. This is fine for farmers using goats primarily for weed and scrub control but can have a negative effect on such processes as reproductive performance, fibre growth etc.

Some browse species have a high nutritional value, are highly favoured by goats and other livestock and would surely provide an excellent alternative food source during periods when pasture is in short supply.

Tagasaste (tree lucerne) is such a shrub which is hardy and leguminous. In temperate climates it can provide heavy yields of nutritious green fodder for grazing animals which is highly palatable and protein rich (23% - 27% crude protein). Also it has only 18% - 24% indigestible crude fibre and even when grown on poor coastal soils (properly fertilised) can maintain these protein levels.

Australian farmers now growing tagasaste are reporting these additional benefits:

- Shade and shelter for livestock during climate stress
- Wind and water erosion control
- Increased soil fertility through nitrogen fixation
- Reductions in water tables causing salinity problems
- Habitat for native birds that eat pasture and crop pests
- Green firebreaks around homesteads and along boundary fences
- Winter nectar for bees

• Reduced internal parasite problems as shrub fodder is browsed above pasture that harbours dung-borne worm eggs

Many farmers are now following this practice as soil salinity and soil acidity problems make browse shrubs a most sensible way to go in improving landcare.

Tagasaste will withstand long, dry periods and would survive well in drought-prone areas of Australia. It thrives on a variety of soil types, provided they are well-drained and could increase the stock carrying capacity of pasture land.

It is an excellent feed for late pregnancy and early lactation when pasture is in short supply. It is also good feed for young growing kids after weaning, particularly in the summer when pasture quality declines and is not toxic to livestock. In spite of its common name of "tree lucerne" is does not cause bloat.

Cont/....



DATES FOR THE CALENDAR

2021

- June 17 "Lunch and Learn" for women at Tocal college. For more information or booking contact agriculture@safework.nsw.gov.au
- **June 28** Trangie Young Judges. This is on again in 2021following cancellation last year due to Covid. Unfortunately no one has angoras in full fleece this year.
- July 15Hunter Region Annual General Meeting. To be held at 11am, at 200 Lindsay
Road, North Rothbury. Bring a plate for lunch following the meeting.

For more information contact Secretary Sandie Smith 02 4938 7536

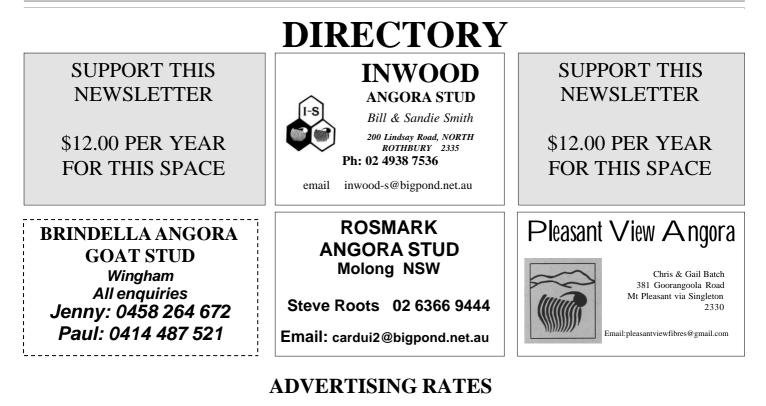
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Perhaps the biggest problem with tagasaste is that all parts of the plant are palatable including the bark. When prunings are fed to goats they rapidly devour the leaves, flowers and small branches before systematically stripping off the bark. No doubt if they were left browsing long enough in a stand of tagasaste, they would also remove bark and damage or destroy the plants. But the damage would probably be minimal if they were allowed into the crop only for short periods; just long enough to fill up on the palatable portions (which appear to be the leaves). The taller branches could then be pruned and fed on the ground, either within the crop or in an adjacent paddock. Alternatively cattle could be introduced to browse the higher levels. Tagasaste regrow's rapidly after grazing or pruning and frequent harvesting will ensure that it remains bushy and at a manageable height.

Many farms have poorly productive waste areas or slopes which could readily support a stand of tagasaste. Perhaps you would start on a small scale in such areas and experiment with different methods of browsing management before committing larger, more productive parts of your property. One recommendation is to plant the shrub in rows 5 metres apart with 2.5 metres between plants. At this rate 1 hectare would contain over 700 plants.

Surely it is time for goat farmers to look seriously at planting fodder crops such as tagasaste as an alternative source of high quality feed especially in areas with long dry summers.

Further reading: www.dpi.nsw.gov. au Agfact P2.1.7



Full Page 180 x 250mm	Single Issue	\$40.00	4 Issues	\$130.00
Half Page 180 x 120mm	Single Issue	\$27.00	4 Issues	\$88.00
Directory for Breeders &	Growers etc.		4 Issues	\$12.00

Deadline for copy - 14th February, 14th May, 14th August, 14th November

PLEASE NOTE CONTACT DETAILS FOR MOHAIR AUSTRALIA LTD

Mohair Australia Ltd, P O Box 248 MUNDARING WA 6073 Phone: 08 9574 7090 / 0409 743 968

Email: mohair@mohair.org.au

MOHAIR AUSTRALIA LTD - MEMBERSHIP FEES - 2021

Membership/Renewal forms available on the MA website under "forms"

Breeder (Full voting rights)\$130.00Commercial (Full voting rights)\$80.00Trader (Full voting rights)\$130.00

Education\$55.00Ordinary (Region voting only)\$50.00Junior (18 years or under)\$10.00

Bank Details: BSB 062 583 Account 1011 1481 Name: Mohair Australia Ltd.



<u>Car Stickers</u> "Angora Goats grow Mohair" with Mohair Aust. Logo \$2.50 each.

Calico Bags
Mohair""Angora Goats Grow
\$2.00 each or 3 for \$5.00
(Bulk orders negotiable)



Contact:

Mohair Australia Ltd - Hunter Region Secretary: Sandie Smith 02 4938 7536 or inwood-s@bigpond.net.au

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MOHAIR AUSTRALIA LTD

HUNTER REGION - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Date:	15th July, 2021
Time:	11am Bring a plate towards lunch.
Venue:	200 Lindsay Road, North Rothbury
RSVP:	inwood-s@bigpond.net.au or 02 4938 7536 All welcome to attend

