Agricultural extension advice for producers in the Hunter

Winter 2019

Assessing your Situation

We are now shifting into spring after a long dry winter, this is the critical decision time for livestock management. As drought conditions persist it is important that livestock welfare remains a priority. Assessing your current situation gives you the opportunity to take a good look at what you have been doing up until this point and determine your future direction.

In tough times you can't control the weather, but you can know you have made the best of a bad situation. It is essential to review your situation as regularly as every week, and make the adjustments needed. It is important to talk with others as it helps you think through what needs to be done and can give you ideas or show you opportunities that maybe were not obvious. This may be agistment you were not aware of, cheaper feed or sale opportunities you hadn't thought of.

Currently, feed prices are high and will continue to rise as the season tightens further. Feed suppliers have already noted that demand is increasing whilst available supply is decreasing. So sourcing good high energy reliable feed will remain difficult and expensive and often selling is the best option.

When assessing your current situation on farm consider the following;

Feed availability

- What do you have on hand?
- What is the quality of the feed? Does it contain the right energy and protein to feed the class of livestock?
- Can you afford to buy in feed, keeping in mind price increases, availability, quality and the cost of transport?

Be mindful of suddenly changing feed types, this can impact animal health.

Water quality, quantity and accessibility

- How much water do you currently have access to on farm?
- What is the quality of stored water?
- How easily can stock access water? Do they need to walk long distances to troughs? Are stock likely to bog in dams?
- Stream flows are low now and projected flows are also low

Class and condition of livestock

- What age are the livestock?
- What are their feed requirements?
- Are the livestock pregnant or lactating?
- What condition are the livestock in?
- Will you be feeding for maintenance or production?

Livestock selling order

- What are your trigger points for sale?
- What is the current market outlook?
- What is the pregnancy status of livestock?
- Are the livestock fit to load?

Financial position

- Have you completed a feed budget?
- Is it feasible to feed livestock and for how long can you maintain feeding?

Should you choose to continue feeding livestock please remain vigilant on the quantity and quality of feed that you are using. Hunter Local Land Services continues to provide free basic feed testing and it is advised that you take this opportunity to find out exactly what you are working with. A simple feed test early can save you a big headache down the track.

For further details and to discuss your individual livestock needs, please get in touch with **Hunter LLS Land Services** Officer Livestock, **Teresa Hogan** on **0417 352 694** or email **teresa.hogan@lls.nsw.gov.au**

Remember, you and your family are your farm's number one asset, make your decisions early, look after yourself and seek help if required.
Contact your local **Rural Assistance Authority** on **1800 678 593** or visit their website **https://www.raa.nsw.gov.au** to apply for subsidies for feed, water, livestock transport or emergency water infrastucture rebates.

NSW GOVERNMENT

Local Land Services

www.lls.nsw.gov.au

We help secure the future of agriculture and the environment for NSW communities

Energy, Energy, Energy for your feeding program.

Which feed has the most energy, straw or grain?

Interestingly enough both sources of these feeds has approximately the same amount of total energy but…! when we measure what is available to an animal i.e. the Metabolisable energy, (ME), this makes a big difference. With grain supplying twice as much energy on average for the animal to use.

Energy is used by animals for:

- Maintenance
- Growth
- Pregnancy
- Lactation

Poor quality hay or silage provide limited energy requirements to stock and without energy animals are not able to meet their energy and protein needs. This in turn amounts to weight loss and poor performance.

A more energy intense diet is needed for animals to get the energy required. This means less low quality feed and more high quality feed in the form of grain or green higher quality hay and silages in a mixed diet. Green leafy hays of good quality, eg lucerne or clover hays can have high ME (8.5 to 9.0 Mj ME/kg DM) or around 70% digestibility with grain being around (11.0 to 12.0 Mj ME/kg DM) or 90% digestible.

Low quality hays, made from stems and older grass material etc. can be as low as (5.0 - 6.0 Mj ME/kg DM) or only 50% digestibility. Though these hays may look useful animals are unable to consume the quantities needed to meet energy requirements. Mixing feed sources percentage wise can provide a balanced adequate diet for livestock depending on the quality of feed sources.

The DPI Drought Feed Calculator is a cracker of a resource to work out these percentages for the type of livestock you have to feed. ie lactating, dry or young growing stock.

Also the "Dry Times Smoko" youtube video by Dr Jillian Kelly (link below) is an excellent description of the energy process in animals. A must see video.

If animals are in good condition and are fed below energy requirements in the paddock then they will use the energy stored in their fat. Feeding can slow or stop this process to maintain stock condition i.e. feeding for maintenance.

Pregnant females need more energy over maintenance as well as higher protein throughout pregnancy to produce milk. They cannot consume enough to meet their total dietary needs once the calf is born and so the animal will use stored body fat as well, so pre calving condition is critical on pregnant animals and energy intake needs to be maintained.

Aside from good digestible sources of energy, younger stock and late pregnant cows also need protein for growth, and bypass protein sources might be required to be added to grain/hay mixes (protein meals).

Next time you're buying your feed sources to supplement animals look for Metabolisable energy (ME) on the label or feed test. Then assess your proteins needs by animal classes.

For more detailed information see:

- Dry Times Smoko Video: **https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=21&v=h1Yxa61BOjQ**
- MLA publication: "Beef Cattle Nutrition" An introduction to the essentials on their website free download **https://www.mla.com.au/Home**
- DPI Drought Feed Calculator Free app for your phone found at the app store.
- Drought Handbook: **https://centraltablelands.lls.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/815671/lls-drought-handbook.pdf**

For further details please get in touch with Hunter Local Land Services Albert Mullen, Agricultural Extension Officer, Taree on 0428 670 524 or email **albert.mullen@lls.nsw.gov.au**

Caption: Jamie Andrews Gloucester feeding weaners. A well planned feeding program can be profitable and valuable addition to pasture.

Dairy Pasture Update

Dry conditions present challenges

Dry conditions for April, May and June for much of the region presented challenges for farmer and their advisors this year. Hay grain and silage are at very high prices and limited in supply, so pasture is king if you have it. Even for those who have had storms and reasonable rain, we are entering the spring where soil moisture is beginning dry, and pasture growth ceases in most Octobers. Therefore making the most of available moisture is essential

Some real answers were recently provided by a group of great agronomists across the region: our thanks to Dairy NSW for coordinating and to Josh Hack, Ag Data Systems, Kyle Roper, Farmer Warehouse, Dan Clydsdale, Clydsdale Rural, Troy Richards, TGR Agronomy Services and Kevin Williams, Elders Taree who delivered the recent dairy pasture updates across the Hunter LLS region. We also thank the farmers who hosted the days. Several things they touched on:

Reduce Stock numbers

When conditions are tight, the sooner you destock to manageable levels, the more feed is left for the remainder of the herd. Delay only worsens the situation so normal culling, finding alternate markets for excess cows and making a realistic target for production is essential.

Optimise fertiliser inputs

It can be wise to be conservative in nitrogen application in normal years for animal health reasons. Rates of 30 kg N/ha/grazing or perhaps 60 kg N/ha every second grazing are used. Simple steps such as fertilising every grazing and lifting nitrogen levels from 30 to 50 kg N/ha/grazing can be profitable in these times producing 10 to 20 kg DM/kg N/ha.

The caveat on this is that there must be enough soil moisture to ensure the pasture will grow a reasonable amount of drymatter. If the pasture is green and not stressed at grazing then it has a fair chance in July/August of still growing well on soil stored moisture and hopefully rain during the rotation. As conditions warm up, we have seen for two years now that moisture dries up in later August/September, in which case response will be very small. However, at least some of the nitrogen can remain in the soil and can be utilised if it rains.

It is also important to check just how much nitrogen is going on in blends and double check spreading rates are on target because time lost by low rates cannot be regained.

Gibberellic Acid

There is consensus among agronomists and farmers that gibberellic acid, marketed as ProGibb® (**https://progibb.com.au/**) has been providing profitable increases in winter growth rate. There in an increasing body of research supporting this, where response of 200 to 1000 kg DM/ha have been measured. Yet there are cases where responses are not found and a lot of the research is done in cooler environments, so it is important to discuss the application with an agronomist to get the best out of the product. If it is going to be used and extra dry matter is produced then more nitrogen will be used so adjust your rates.

Maintain rotation length

As available feed reduces due to dry conditions, the temptation is to offer more area. In autumn winter, this reduces rotation length and so pushes the problem to the next grazing where growth will have been reduced. In spring rotation length will reduce so more area can be given but it is essential to calculate this out over the whole milking area.

Use your Irrigation Capacity

In winter when evapotranspiration (ET) is low most irrigation systems have more than enough capacity to cope with evapotranspiration demand. However, as we move into spring that capacity will be stretched by increasing ET and potentially lower river flows. If you have not irrigated this season it is likely that the soil is dry at depth. This represents an opportunity to store soil moisture by "over" irrigating in July August to a point that just fills the soil profile. E.g. you may apply 30 to 40 mm per irrigation instead of 25 mm or have a 15 day rotation where ET allows a 25 day rotation. Either way the excess moisture can be stored in the soil at depth. Plant roots will be able to access deeper stored moisture later in spring when irrigation supply and capacity is stretched.

This strategy is very dependant on individual circumstances and will be helped by having good soil moisture probes to show what is actually happening.

It is also really important not to under irrigate as it will reduce the response to all other inputs and in the end won't save very much water.

Don't do it alone

Free feed testing is available through Hunter Local Land Services, please consider using this service for stored feed, as nitrogen toxaemia has been an issue over the last two years.

Probably the most important thing is to get good professional advice from vets, agronomists, banks and financial advisors who can help fine tune and improve your response. While there may not be a lot you can do, it is helpful to know you have done the best you can in difficult circumstances.

For further details please get in touch with Hunter Local Land Services Peter Beale SLSO, Agronomy Taree on 0427 007 468 or email **peter.beale@lls.nsw.gov.au**

Caption: Gloucester Pasture Update: Troy Richards of TRG Consulting demonstrate successful kikuyu establishment with Acacia a new vigorous variety from SeedForce. Success comes from good planning and good agronomy.

Hunter Soil Moisture Network

The Hunter Soil Moisture Network is a new web based initiative that will provide the Hunter Local Land Services landholder with soil moisture information to enable better management. It will increase landholders confidence in decision making across critical times of the year. This information will provide real time data to support farmers to make decisions around management of climatic variability, natural resource management and seasonal conditions.

This network has strategically positioned nine soil moisture probes across the Upper Hunter landscape with the aim to arm landholders and managers with better soil moisture information. Each probe is set to one meter depth and measures soil moisture and temperature every 15 minutes. This will be displayed as live graphs on the web page that can be accessed at any time on your mobile phone.

This network will provide real time local data to assist;

- landholders pre-empt decisions concerning feed or fertiliser requirements and timing of livestock sales,
- increase producer confidence when making critical decisions at critical stages of the season,
- underpin response strategies which increase farmer and ecosystem resilience by optimising farm productivity and natural resource condition and,
- minimise risk to graziers profitability and land condition by matching stocking rates to feed availability, management of fertiliser application and pasture renovation requirements.

Examples of these decisions could be:

When rain has ceased for three to four weeks in winter we often think that there will be no response to nitrogen. However, soil probes can show there may still be adequate soil moisture at depth for good growth for another three weeks and applying nitrogen will be worthwhile. This build confidence.

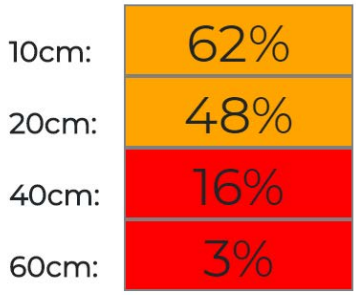
Alternatively in winter you may think the pasture does not need irrigation but soil probes can show that soil levels have reached a point it will be needed soon. So acting earlier can make a big difference.

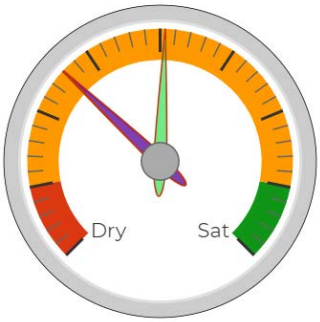
We have all grown accustomed to using weather data online, this information adds one important layer albeit in nearby paddocks.

The Hunter Soil Moisture Network data will be available live via the Hunter Local Land Services website in the coming months. The soil probe locations are: Borambil, Merriwa, Gungal Timor, Scone, Singleton, Mt Olive and Gloucester.

This network has been developed through a partnership with Upper Hunter Sustainable Farmers Group, Singleton Beef and Land Management Association, MACH Energy, Glencore, National Landcare Program and Hunter Catchment Contributions. The project has been modelled on the southern soil moisture network and will be expanded to other areas of the Hunter Local Land Services this year. **http://www.soilmoistureprobes.com.au**

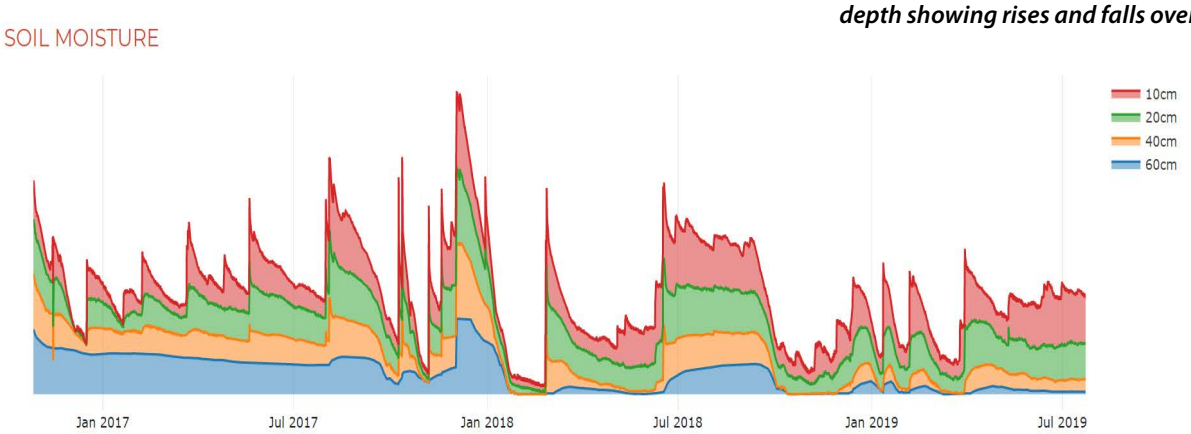
For further details please get in touch with Hunter Local Land Services, Sarah Giblin, SLSO Sustainable Agriculture, Musellbrook on 0427 320 944 or email **sarah.giblin@lls.nsw.gov.au**





Caption left: An example of soil moisture levels summarised by depth in web based graphs.

Caption below: A typical soil moisture record by depth showing rises and falls over three years.



Soil Probes and weather station are located in typical paddocks so the pasture uses moisture actively. The probe is placed underground 10 to 15 m into the growing pasture and linked to a weather station and data logger kept protected by fences. Daily data is uploaded by mobile phone signals.

What is the cost of ryegrass for winter pasture?

There are a lot of figures talked about when assessing the cost of ryegrass pasture. Remembering that the cost of pasture is assessed from the total amount of dry matter produced in a season. Generally, figures associated with ryegrass pasture costs are around 10 cents/kg DM. This means that when 7 to 10 kg DM of ryegrass is eaten, it produces roughly 1 kg of live weight for growing steers at 70 to 100 c/kg. In today's meat prices that is quite profitable.

These pasture costs are calculated from the winter and spring season of growth for the ryegrass that may have 70 to 150 days of grazing. Most of the costs are up front and associated with establishment and may be from $500 to as much as $1000/ha but when they are spread out over the growing season producing 6000 to 10,000 kg DM/ha/year the costs are only 8 to 10 c/kg.

In dry years like 2017, 2018 and now 2019 where your pasture only contributes a couple of grazings due to lack of rainfall and up to only 3500 kg DM/ha, the situation changes and your pasture cost could be similar to purchasing brought in feed.

However, you should also consider that fertiliser inputs into ryegrass phase also increase the summer growth of kikuyu so that helps buffer the cost of dry ryegrass seasons. Also we see this year that ryegrass can provide valuable cheap winter feed by accessing and using soil moisture when all the summer grasses have become dormant and only provide low quality feed. Despite being classed as shallow rooted, ryegrass has been measured to extract moisture to over 1 meter depth.

Some tips to get the most out of ryegrass:

Sow early 15 March to 30 April to ensure longer growing period

Getting up to 4 -5 grazing's over 150 days growth will help to bring those costs down by increasing the number of days ryegrass can grow. Early sowing is the key to achieving that and moving from kikuyu at 9 Mj ME/kg DM to ryegrass at 10 to 12 Mj ME/kg DM. Both the length of growth and the increase in quality can make a big difference to returns.

Utilise Soil Moisture

Ryegrass will do best on deep well drained soils typical of alluvial flats. These soils can store 100 to 150 mm of moisture in the top meter and this acts as a significant buffer coming out of winter into the dry springs on the coast.

We can also use soil stored moisture by chemical fallowing over summer, a practice often used in establishing ryegrass by helicopter. In this case even 50 to 60 mm stored in the soil can add to ryegrass yield and reliability.

Stock adequately to utilise the pasture grown

We can grow 20 to 40 kg DM/ha/day through winter which is enough to feed 4 steers/ha around 8 to 10 kg DM/hd/day of high quality feed. Thus stocking rates of 500 to 1000 kg LW/ha are possible on well-fertilised ryegrass. When spring comes growth rates increase so either more stock can be added or silage taken to utilise as much of the potential as possible.

We do get dry spells and it is useful to have some ability to supplementary feed or to remove stock from ryegrass so its recovery is not reduced when it does rain.

Have adequate stock to utilise summer feed as well

Recent research has confirmed that nitrogen applied in winter also has a carry over impact to the summer phase of kikuyu. So it is important to have plans to utilise this feed as well, because it is utilising all the feed that keeps pasture costs low. At Taree we have enough rainfall (1100 mm/yr) to produce 10 to 20 t DM/ha/yr from average rain. But that's only profitable if it is eaten and turned into beef or milk and that requires utilising the kikuyu phase well.

Stick to the grazing rules, rotation length, and residue height!

Ideally start by leaving ryegrass longer than three leaf stage at the first grazing to allow for tiller development. From then on, graze at canopy cover or at the three leaf stage whichever occurs first. Canopy cover is when you cannot see the ground from above and if you pull back the leaves and the bottom of the plant stem is white or yellow in colour. Once rye is left beyond canopy cover or three leaves the pasture loses quality, particularly in spring when the stems develop.

Caption: Ryegrass oversown on a kikuyu flat with deep well drained soils.

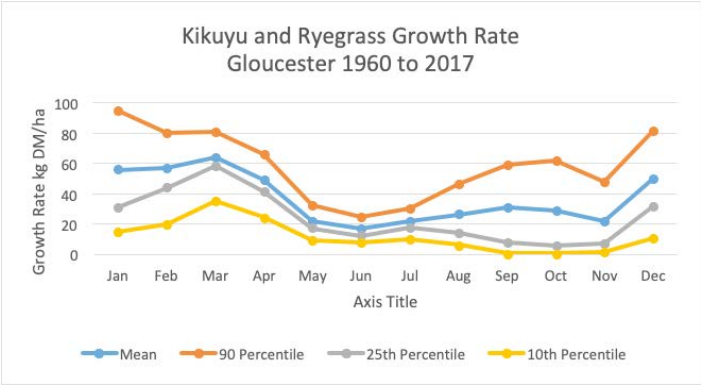
Graze down to 4 to 6 cm between clumps, ie the middle knuckle of your forefinger, of grazed pasture, leave clumps from urine stains etc. Clumps will be left behind in the paddock due to urine stains and will not be palatable. Clumps need to be rounded in shape after grazing as this indicates appropriate grazing and if more square shaped indicates the animals were in for too long and started grazing clump tops and edges to get a feed. Clumps may need mechanical removal every 3rd or 4th rotation.

Have a flexible marketing strategy

The graph attached shows the probability of ryegrass growth rates over 60 years of data at Taree using a pasture model Dairy Mod. This shows we will get 15 to 20 % of dry years when ryegrass will fail without irrigation in early spring as it did in 2018. Having a flexible marketing strategy to offload from July onwards can be very useful.

Assessing your own situation and pasture needs should help you to fine tune your pasture type and manage your pasture system, i.e. rye pasture species matched to irrigated or non – irrigated areas, rainfall patterns in spring etc.

For further details please get in touch with Hunter Local Land Services, Albert Mullen, Agricultural Extension Officer Taree on 0428 670 524 or email **albert.mullen@lls.nsw.gov.au or** Peter Beale, SLSO Pastures Taree 0427 007 468 or email **peter.beale@lls.nsw.gov.au**



Simulated Growth Rates for Gloucester with Kikuyu and Ryegrass, dryland and alluvial soils.

Winter wheats have a place on the coast

At the recent Gloucester pastures update Troy Richards, TGR Agronomy Services, showed an outstanding crop of SF Moskito winter wheat grown by Chris Maslen of Speldon Pastoral Co, Gloucester. Despite dry conditions the crop, sown April 20th, has produced two grazing and had great potential for considerable more winter, spring feed.

What is winter wheat?

Winter wheats can produce grain like other wheats but they are different in that they have a vernalisation requirement that has to be met before the reproductive stem initiates in the base of each tiller. The vernalisation requirement means there has to be a set a number of colder days (3 to 10°C) before the reproductive stem initiates at the base of the plant. This strategy allows wheats to be grown in cold environments to avoid frosts by delaying heading until after winter. Winter wheats have been utilised in Australia for many years but varieties that are more recent are derived from the cold winter of the northern hemisphere Europe.

So why winter wheat?

The underlying advantages of these wheats is that they can be sown over a wide range of sowing time without initiating a reproductive stem that may then be grazed off. That means the one variety can be sown from February to April without influences heading dates. In contrast oats or spring wheats can initiate a head at the base of the plant that can then be grazed off killing the new stem and reducing the value of the species.

Troy outlined several other advantages of winter wheat for his programs

1. Seed germination and establishment is not limited by high soil temperatures we experience in February March, whereas early sowing of ryegrass reduces germination. This means winter wheats can be sown as early as mid February providing a much longer grow season and early autumn feed.
2. Wheats' larger seed size compared to ryegrass can be sown deeper (5 cm) into moisture and still emerge well hence cope with hotter conditions that dry the topsoil.
3. Vigourous seedling and deep roots provide easy establishment and some buffer against dry conditions if soils are also deep.
4. Wheats have a much greater spectrum of herbicides. This can be very useful for cleaning paddocks of unwanted weeds.
5. The growing point of these winter wheats is very low and stays low late into spring so hard grazing does not affect regrowth as frequently happens with oats.
6. Current varieties are awnless and so provide good silage option.
7. Grazing can be continued into late November December
8. Quality may not reach ryegrass but the other advantages are worth considering.
9. High silage yields can be obtained because the stems are more erect and less likely to lodge than ryegrass.
10. These wheats are suited to following summer crops or in a program that prepares and cleans seedbed for permanent pastures such as lucerne and kikuyu.

However, there are some cautions. Winter wheats will be more sensitive to acid soils than say triticale, oats or ryegrass. There will be some variation between varieties too. Also winter wheats will tend to be more sensitive to water logging that ryegrass, but still pretty hardy.

There are a range of winter wheats available from the various seed companies. For more details on winter wheats contact Troy Richards of TRG Agronomy Service or your local agronomist. There are many varieties available but good preparation and planning will get the best from what is on offer.

For further details please get in touch with Hunter Local Land Services Peter Beale SLSO, Agronomy Taree on 0427 007 468 or email **peter.beale@lls.nsw.gov.au**

Caption: Well-established SF Moskito plants have tillered profusely providing dense palatable forage.

A chance to enhance your skills during the drought

With the ongoing drought, many producers have chosen to destock completely or reduce stocking rates, which has had a huge impact on not just their workloads, but also morale and day to day activities. Hunter Local Land Services partnering with TAFE NSW, Training Services and the DPI's Rural Resilience Program, have created the AgriSkills program, offering a range of local courses tailored specifically for drought affected landholders and farm workers. With extra training support on offer, AgriSkills provides an opportunity to get off-farm during the drought and learn new skills in a supportive environment. All at no cost.

More than 210 locals have now completed AgriSkills courses, in everything from farm welding and fabrication to chemical application and farm mapping. It's easy to register and get involved and aside from having your course fees covered, you may also receive relevant Personal Protection Equipment or tools to complete your training as well as an accreditation certificate on completion.

There's been overwhelming positive feedback from participants, not just on the ability to refresh their skills and accreditation, but also to have a chance to get off farm each week and meet with like minded producers. It's created an avenue for a social outing, that's also a learning opportunity.

If you would like more information contact Local Land Services Regional Drought Support Officer, Maria Cameron 0409 636 765 or to register for upcoming courses in your area, please call Lynne at TAFE on 6540 3218.

AgriSkills Training

Proudly funded by NSW GOVERNMENT

Ramp Up your agri skills via a range of courses. Fully funded positions for drought assistance and farm recovery.

Courses delivered across the Hunter & Manning regions

• DIGITAL FARM MAPPING & DRONE TRAINING • RURAL WELDING & FABRICATION • FARM SOLAR TECHNOLOGY • FARM ENGINE & PUMP MAINTENANCE • COMPUTER & DIGITAL MEDIA SKILLS • CHAINSAW OPERATIONS • WOOL CLASSING SKILLS • • CHEMICAL APPLICATION & WEED ID • LIVESTOCK NUTRITION & ASSESSMENT • • FARM BUSINESS SKILLS • FARM FIRST AID • MR TRUCK LICENCE •

AGRISKILLS IS A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN DPI, LLS, TAFE & TRAINING SERVICES NSW

QUESTIONS? OR TO REGISTER CALL LYNNE AT TAFE ON 6540 3218

NSW GOVERNMENT Department of Primary Industries | Rural Resilience Program | NSW GOVERNMENT TAFE NSW ENTERPRISE | NSW GOVERNMENT Local Land Services

For more information about Hunter Local Land Services:

1300 795 299

admin.hunter@lls.nsw.gov.au

www.lls.nsw.gov.au

www.facebook.com/HunterLLS/

Hunter Local Land Services
816 Tocal Road (private Bag 2010)
Paterson, NSW 2421
Australia

Vaccinations are a Cheap Insurance Policy

All animals are at risk of Clostridial disease, but younger animals are at a higher risk. Clostridia bacteria are present in the environment, in the animal's faeces and in the gastrointestinal tract of healthy animal. Clostridial spores are highly resistant and can survive very long periods and are especially accessible when grazing is short.

The scenario we often see is sudden death in an unvaccinated, rapidly growing animal (<2 years of age). The factors that may precipitate Enterotoxaemia include; sudden change in animal's diet (going onto better pastures, fodder crops or grain diets), increased feed intake and stress related factors such as transport. Affected animals usually die quickly, and their carcasses blow up and begin decomposing in a matter of hours. Animals are often those in the best condition, as they are the greediest eaters, and can easily be mistaken for cases of bloat.

Always vaccinate introduced cattle, assume they have not been previously vaccinated and then give a booster in 1 month. Booster vaccinations with 5 in 1 are also recommended before any change of feed and approximately 1mth prior to calving to assist with immunity in young calves.

For further details please get in touch with Hunter Local Land Services Jane Bennett on 0427 322 311 or email **jane.bennett@lls.nsw.gov.au**

UPCOMING EVENTS

13 August

QUIRINDI GRDC GRAINS RESEARCH UPDATE
Quirindi RSL, Quirindi, Tuesday 8:30am - 3:00pm

A top line-up of speakers presenting on leading edge research for the Liverpool Plains.

22 August

HUMAN HEALTH ON THE FARM

Coolongolook Hall, Thursday 9:30 t0 12:00

Join Paddy Cashman of Hunter-New England Health and District Veterinarian Dr Lyndell Stone for an informative morning that will be very good for your health!

RSVP:

joel.dunn@glcr.org.au

28 August

HUMAN HEALTH ON THE FARM

Wingham Uniting Church, Wednesday 9:30 to 12:00

Join Paddy Cashman of Hunter-New England Health and District Veterinarian Dr Lyndell Stone for an informative morning that will be very good for your health!

RSVP:

lyn@manninglandcare.org

29 August

FARM FAMILY SOCIAL NIGHT
Krambach Hotel, Thusday 6-8 pm

September - Date TBA

Spring Silage Making Demonstration and Workshop with the latest machinery and here from the industry experts. To be held at the Singleton Pasture Demonstration Site

4 September

BEEF NUTRITION DAY: Gloucester

185 Barrington West Road, Barrington 8.45am to 3.45pm

Covering nutrition, dry condition feeding and emerging livestock health issues in the Gloucester and Barrington area.

Further information
Albert Mullen 0428 670 524

24 September

ASSESSING YOUR SITUATION FOR DRY CONDITIONS: Coopernook

Address and time TBA: check Hunter LLS website

Further information

Albert Mullen on 0428 670 524

26 September

ASSESSING YOUR SITUATION FOR DRY CONDITIONS: Bunyah

Address and time TBA: check Hunter LLS website

Further information

Call Albert Mullen on 0428 670 524