

Balmoral Sire Evaluation Group

Trial News

www.balmoralbreeders.com.au

In this edition:

- Chairman's report — Page 1
- Field Day photos — Page 2 & 3
- Field Day presentations —
Phillip Graham Page 4 & 5
Chris Kelly Page 6 & 7
- 2016 MLP trial site update — Page 8
- 2016 trial Preg Scanning results — Page 9
- Tuloona 2015 Ewe Drop Post Weaning Assessment Report excerpt — Page 10
- Mepungah 2014 Adult Assessment Report excerpt — page 11
- Committee & Sponsors — Page 12

From the Chairman

At our recent field day, visitors inspected a wide range of displays, 45 sire groups, while receiving resounding messages of profit opportunities in fine wool merinos. Read a brief of some of the messages in this newsletter, with even more information available on our website.

True to our industry, the audience experienced plenty of industry emotion at the evening presentation.

A big thank you to all involved during the year and leading up to our annual showcase.

The Western Victorian climate challenges the doing ability of some of Australia's diverse genetics and our trial aims to find genetics that suit our environments. We are fortunate to have support from Hamish Dickson who ensures our management and feeding meet growth rate requirements.

As a result, all sheep presented well at our recent field day, with late drop Tuloona lambs hitting required growth rates and condition scores.

To early lambers and those used to northern climates, or lower stocking rates, our trial's commercial focus should be a welcome enlightenment on what is needed to meet our district's profit drivers.

A topic for next year's field day speakers could well be matching today's profit drivers of kg/wool/ha with kg/carcase sold/ha, from kg/sheep run/ha. When we then compare lambing date affect and micron, I'm sure we will receive some challenging messages.

Our recent scanning results of 2250 ewes joined by AI to 25 sires, recorded an impressive 74% of ewes in lamb. This again endorses Tuloona's management.



A full house at the Mepungah shearing shed at the 2016 Field Day held on April 8.

Next year's field day date has already been set for **March 24, 2017**. This day will be at Tuloona, near Harrow, and with two drops of ewes on display, representing 46 sires, all being part of the Merino Ewe Lifetime Productivity Trial, means it will be bigger and better than ever.

Tom Silcock
Chairman

2016 Field Day

2015 trial progeny on display at Tuloona, Harrow



LEFT: A good crowd looked over the 2015 trial progeny on display at Tuloona.

BELOW: Elders Balmoral Sire Evaluation Group members Tom Silcock, chairman, (second from left) talking to Peter Hawkins and David Whyte, Elders (right) discusses the sheep on the day with Geoff Tucker.

BELOW LEFT: Committee member, Rosey Leeming, and MLP classer, Bill Walker, discuss the sheep results.



RIGHT: Tuloona manager, Sean Harvey, and MLP project assistant, Annika Alexander, draft sheep prior to them being penned in sire groups.

BELOW: A good crowd had solid discussion about the 2015 trial progeny.

BELOW RIGHT: MLP classer Chris Bowman (left) and MLP Project Manager, Anne Ramsay.



2016 Field Day

2014 trial progeny on display at Mepungah, Wannon



LEFT: Inaugural Elders Balmoral Sire Evaluation manager/secretary, past Victorian Stud Merino Breeders Association secretary and retiring Australian Stud Merino Breeders Association (AMBA) secretary, Marion Gibbins received life membership to the Australian Stud Merino Breeders Association in recognition of her long standing involvement with the industry and its representative associations.

She was presented with a life membership at Mepungah as part of the Field Day. Marion is pictured receiving the membership from immediate past president of the ASMBA, Phil Toland.

RIGHT: Bill Mildren (centre) chats with Hamish (left) and Richard Weatherly.

FAR RIGHT: (L-R) Wayne Grant, Graham Lean and Bill Stonnill.

BELOW: Approx. 150 visitors took the time to inspect the progeny on display.



RIGHT: Balmoral site committee member, Mark Bunge (left) and vice president, Hugh Jarvis.

BELOW LEFT: (L-R) Bernie Kealy, David Spring and Ben Mibus discuss the progeny on display. **BELOW:** Lynley Anderson, Anderson Rams, WA (centre) talks Merinos with Phil Toland. **BELOW RIGHT:** Chris Bensch inspects the progeny.



2016 Field Day

Relative Sheep Enterprise Performance 2015 Prices

Phillip Graham, NSW Agriculture, Yass, NSW

phillip.graham@dpi.nsw.gov.au

This is a summary of Phillip Graham's talk given at the Balmoral Sire Evaluation field day. The full presentation and additional material is online at www.balmoralbreeders.com.au.

This paper looks at the production and financial performance of sheep enterprises across NSW. No sheep enterprise is greatly superior to any others over the long term and contrary to popular belief, meat based enterprises are not always the most profitable. Profitability is more influenced by managerial ability to capture genetic potential across variable seasons, than the enterprise itself.



The method used ensures consistency in how the enterprises are compared. Farms are set-up in GrassGro by using soil types, actual daily weather data from 1960 to 2015, and suitable pasture species and livestock management programs for each location. The purpose of this work is not to compare locations but to examine how enterprises perform at a location over a long time period.

The sheep enterprises are described in Table 1 below for key production parameters. Each enterprise is kept constant across locations and run so that the same grazing pressure is applied to the farm by each enterprise. This is achieved by varying stocking rate (ewes/ha) between the enterprises because the same amount of feed is grown at any given location, regardless of what enterprise is run. Your boundary fences cannot bulge.

Table 1: Production parameters used in GrassGro for the various enterprises

	Mature ewe wt (fleece free and empty) (kg)	Fibre diameter (um)	Fleece wt, greasy (kg)	Adult death rate (%/yr)	Weaner death rate (%/yr)	Reproductive rate (relative to 18um merino)
Prime Lamb	76	29	4.5	4	1.5	+ 33%
Merino Terminal	59	20.8	4.7	6	2	+ 9 %
18 um merino	53	18	5.0	4	5	0
20 um merino	59	20	5.6	4	5	+ 5%

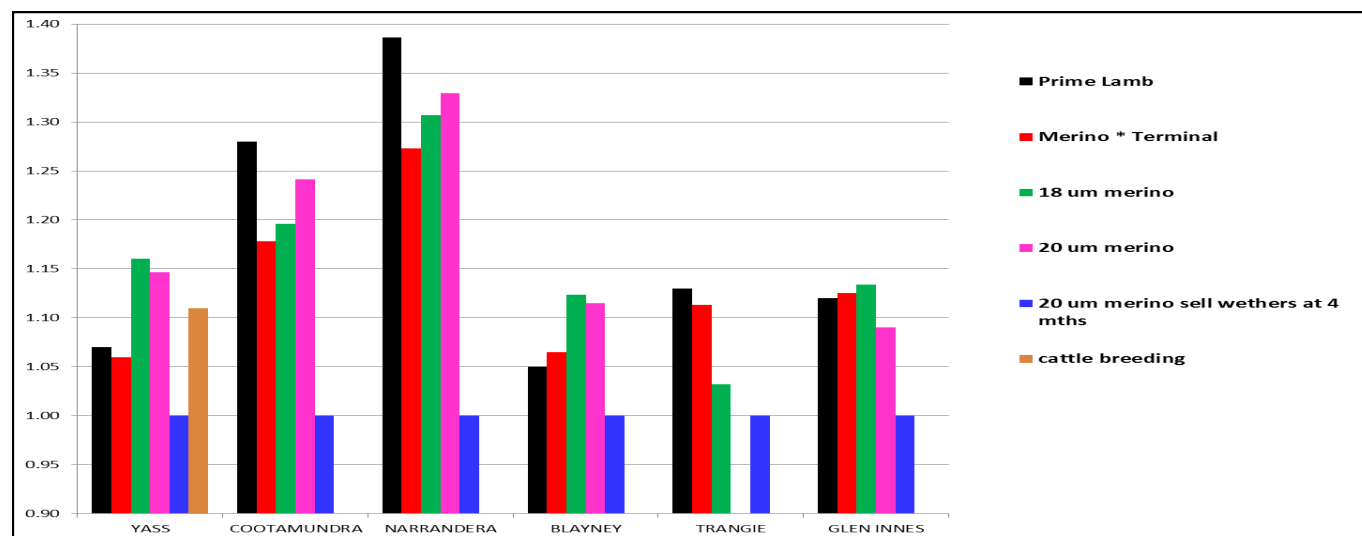


Figure 1: Relative profitability of various enterprises across multiple locations using GrassGro*

* The lowest performing enterprise is set at 1 and the rest ranked against it. There needs to be at least a 5 to 7% difference between enterprises before you could say they are different. The differences need to be greater than 7% to be meaningful. This applies to all work in this paper.

2016 Field Day

Relative Sheep Enterprise Performance 2015 Prices con't ...

The same enterprises were run for the same years at a Skipton location. Four different prices were used, 2015 average (same as NSW), 20%, 50% and 80% percentile prices for 2011 to 2015 for lamb, mutton and the wool prices for the respective fibre diameters.

Table 2: Skipton results with the 18um merino enterprise set to 100%

	2015 prices	20 percentile	50 percentile	80 percentile
Prime Lamb	97%	87%	88%	106%
Merino Terminal	93%	91%	88%	119%
18um	100%	100%	100%	100%
20 um	101%	98%	104%	104%

There are no differences between enterprises using 2015 prices. The MT enterprise only pulls ahead at low prices (80 percentile). The merino enterprises are ahead for a substantial spread of the market over the last 5 years. It must be remembered that this is for 1 location and I would expect different responses across Victoria just as occurred in NSW.

The results from NSW and Skipton go against the “accepted view” of enterprise performance, why? The usual assessment is a gross margin; often these underestimated the amount of supplementary feeding required for the meat dominated enterprises and underestimate the DSE rating. If these errors are corrected (e.g. NSW GM in late 2015) then the gross margins line up with this work. It is the really dry years that push up the feeding requirements in meat systems. Because this work is based on over 50 years you get a more robust assessment of how an enterprise performs over time.

The topic of the night was about the future of the Merino industry. A topic, however, that needs to be talked about more is the increase in mature ewe live weight that is occurring in all sheep breeds. First cross ewes increased by 15kg between 1990 and 2010 and this increase is still continuing.

In the talk the impact of increasing ewe liveweight by 5kg in the 18 um flock was examined.

- ⇒ If liveweight only increased by 5kg that would result in a 6% reduction in profits. The extra meat income from CFA ewe and wethers did not offset the income lost from the reduced number of ewes/ha that could be run.
- ⇒ If we add changes to reproduction rates then it would need to increase by 12% /yr (long term ave 87% to 99%) to match the base profits. An increase of 12% is above what you would expect from increasing body weight by 5kg. Management change don't count as they can also be applied to the base flock.
- ⇒ A 0.35 kg increase in greasy fleece wt at 18um with a 5kg heavier ewe flock gives the same profit as the base flock. It is highly unlikely that FD would be held constant while achieving the increases in the other traits.
- ⇒ An increase to 19um is more likely so the fleece wt increase would need to be 0.55kg to achieve the same profit as the base flock. Ten years breeding to change the flock from 53kg at 18um cutting 5.0kg, to 58 kg cutting 5.55kg at 19um would give you no increase in profits based on the 2015 prices. The higher the stocking rate the greater the impact of increases in mature liveweight. In pastoral zones an increase in mature weight can have a positive effect.



2016 Field Day

What is fine wool?

Chris Kelly, Director, Australia Merino Exports Pty Ltd

This is a summary of the talk Chris Kelly gave at the 2016 Field Day. Additional information is available online at www.balmoralbreeders.com.au.



We need to ask the question - what is fine wool?

If we talk micron only, it's almost 50% of the Australian clip. When we talk 18.5 and finer, there has been a huge increase in production and thus a huge increase in the proportion of the Australian clip.

These following figures highlight the increased percentile change from year 2000 to 2015 on tested weight:

- 16.5 and finer = 700%
- 16.6 to 17.5 = 237%
- 17.6 to 18.5 = 62%.

This is a direct result of the “get fine or get out” call of late 90's, early 2000's. How stupid was that as now we have too much fine wool, and a price that understandably reflects this over supply.

How did the industry respond?

So to counteract this, what does the sheep industry do? We breed bigger, bolder crimped, heavier cutting sheep that are still fine, to compensate for the lower prices.

This is totally understandable as it was a judgment call by growers looking for financial security in a very difficult environment. So now we have even more fine wool, not generally concentrating on quality, but quantity.

The traditional, fine crimping types that were historically used exclusively by Italy and Japan for high end suiting have been decimated. China dominates but price becomes the biggest issue and wool becomes a set of measured numbers that still cannot describe the intrinsic physical attributes of the fiber – the very attributes that make it so unique and usable in a multitude of processes and products.

Breeding direction leads to extra length of staple to get extra weight, and not only the fine wool continues to grow, but wool of 100mm+ now becomes the norm.

Therefore, no longer do we have a “specialty fibre”, but a bulk commodity which is difficult to differentiate and thus to market.

Wool processors (from China/India/Europe) start complaining that the wool they are buying is too long and is affecting the quality of their top. The Italian processors begin struggling to find enough traditional wool to place in their blends, and thus their ability to create the quality they are renowned for is under threat.

What happens now?

So now we seem to have hit the wall in a relatively short period of time but what needs to happen?

The industry needs to get back to producing wool for specific market segments. Yes, I agree the market signals pushed us to where we are BUT now they are telling us enough is enough.

Wool can't compete on a “commodity” basis or against “commodity fibers”. Wool should never even try to compare itself to man-made fibers – they are not comparable. Any form of Sale by Description or similar concepts (currently getting air play by ignorant people) will simply fast track wools demise.

Companies such as New England Wool and Australian Merino Exporter and their downstream shareholder/clients have recognized the need to protect their supply of particular wool types. Of course this all comes down to “price”. Some growers now have options to have their wool contracted, or are part of

2016 Field Day

What is fine wool? con't ...

exclusive “Clubs” or “Groups” to access significant premiums to the basic market and build closer relationships with end users.

Premiums are starting to appear at auction for NM, CM and PR wool, well prepared lots and alternatively, discounts for wool is appearing if not carrying an NWD declaration, unskirted or not using a registered classer (D cert).

Make decisions to unlock the premiums

I know some will dispute this but the buyer/exporters are seeing this trend, so beware of the biased people talking from there un-commercial view. Therefore, the point I really want to make is there are real decisions that growers can make to unlock premiums in the market.

I have the feeling this differentiation in the fine/superfine market will continue to grow and growers can have the opportunity to really concentrate on producing wool with a specific end use or end user in mind – if they want to.

There is a movement back towards quality and away from the commodity mentality. We are seeing it particularly in the slow but steady improvement in business and combing activity in Italy and Japan.

But we are also seeing some of the Chinese processors creating niche types amongst their usual bulk types as well – looking for something better such as better strength, better style, and well prepared wools.

The burgeoning population within Asia (such as India, China, Malaysia etc) has a new and aware appetite for affluence for what us Westerners both dine on and wear, and this makes me feel we are on the cusp of an exciting time with not only our wool industry but the fine wool industry.

I also know you have probably worn out your patience over the last 10-15 years waiting for a real fine wool recovery, but we need to remind ourselves of the oversupply and that the world has experienced a prolonged period of economical instability during this time.

However, my 30 years experience as a wool exporter has seen the trail of self destruction when bureaucracy intervenes in a free market. It is therefore essential we let the recovery follow a commercial path for everyone's long term benefit.

I wish you all well in all your goals and hope the growing of good quality fine wool is both enjoyable and most importantly financially beneficial.



ABOVE: Other presenters on the night included Chris Wilcox, Chairman, Market Intelligence Committee, International Wool Textile Organisation (left) and Robert Herrmann, Mecardo, market analyst. Additional information about their talks are available online at www.balmoralbreeders.com.au.

Trial property update: 2015 & 2016 trials: Tuloona Pastoral Company, Harrow

Summer Feeding + Good Autumn Break = Healthy Sheep = Happy Life

After an arduous summer of feeding the foundation ewes, they have come through the season with good condition scores and a resulting positive conception rate.

Total conception rate was 111% and the ones that didn't conceive all look to be pregnant from the back-up program.

The ewes have a good pasture rotation ahead of them and things are looking good for the 26th August lambing with a Fox Off program being planned for July. WEC counts on last years lambs are still surprisingly low, but we are on the look out for a spike to do their individual WECs.

One of the most interesting learnings from this autumn/winter is the role straw plays.

Animals are still consuming atleast 200g a day of straw, which appears to minimise green feed wastage through scouring.

What is interesting also to note is the variation in breach score with the sire evaluation progeny and the resulting effect on dag score.

They will certainly be more of a management challenge in the proceeding 7 years.



*Michael Craig, owner,
"Tuloona"*



ABOVE LEFT: 2016 Trial foundation ewes pictured after pregnancy scanning.

ABOVE RIGHT: 2015 Trial lambs aged 7 months enjoying some green pick with guardian alpacas.

BELOW: Artificial Insemination of 2016 foundation ewes by Genstock at Tuloona in April 2016.



2016 Trial Pregnancy Scanning Results

For more information on the Merino Lifetime Productivity Project see www.wool.com/MLP

Sire	Pregnancy Status				Number of Foetuses			
	Ewe Numbers							
	Empty	Single	Twins	Triplets	Singles	Twins	Triplets	Total
Centre Plus Poll 707115	23	41	26		41	52	0	93
Greenfields Poll 140345	43	32	13	1	32	26	3	61
Glen Holme 141077 (Dohne)	19	29	38	4	29	76	12	117
GRASS Merino 142194 (R4)	21	40	28		40	56	0	96
Greendale 120012	22	37	28	3	37	56	9	102
Greenland 2.366	18	37	31	4	37	62	12	111
Hannaton Poll 120048	22	36	29	2	36	58	6	100
Hazeldean 11.3542	14	36	39	1	36	78	3	117
Kiandra Poll 140757	19	39	31		39	62	0	101
Koorinal 130519	14	32	41	2	32	82	6	120
Kurra Wirra SB5585	38	23	28	1	23	56	3	82
Leahcim Poll 090918	18	31	39		31	78	0	109
Melrose 12UGB060	26	35	28	1	35	56	3	94
Mumblebone 130389 #	15	19	20	1	19	40	3	62
Mumblebone 140026	19	43	26	2	43	52	6	101
Nerstane 100919	12	33	45	1	33	90	3	126
One Oak No.2 R56	20	37	32	1	37	64	3	104
Stockman Poll (Stilts) 090853	20	42	26	1	42	52	3	97
Terrick West Poll 122220	32	34	24		34	48	0	82
The Mountain Dam ESA004	16	36	34	1	36	68	3	107
Trefusis 110482	19	38	33		38	66	0	104
Tuckwood 131026	33	35	20		35	40	0	75
Wallaloo Park Poll 120912	17	33	39		33	78	0	111
Woodyarrup 120175	24	29	34	1	29	68	3	100
Yiddinga 141989	41	29	20		29	40	0	69
Total	565	856	752	27	856	1504	81	2441

NOTE: Sires with less than 90 ewes identified will have additional figures when ewe ID is established.

Mumblebone 130389 joined again in 2016 to make up for low progeny numbers due to semen dispatch error in 2015 joining.

The Merino Lifetime Productivity Project is being undertaken in partnership between the Australian Merino Sire Evaluation Association Incorporated (AMSEA) and Australian Wool Innovation (AWI). AMSEA and AWI would like to acknowledge those entities who also contribute funding, namely Woolgrowers through sire evaluation entry fees, site committee in-kind contributions, and sponsors of AMSEA. A special acknowledgement is also made to the

ELDERS BALMORAL SIRE EVALUATION GROUP COME TALK TO US!

Our group will be supporting a number of upcoming industry and local events. Come along and visit our display site and have the chance to win a great prize thanks to Elders with an onsite competition.

Bendigo Sheep and Wool Show
Hamilton Sheepvention

July 15-17, 2016
August 1-2, 2016

Trial property update: 2015 trial: Tuloona Pastoral Company, Harrow



NOTE: This is an excerpt of the 2015 ewe drop post weaning assessment report. **Full copies of the report can be read online or downloaded from www.balmoralbreeders.com.au/results**

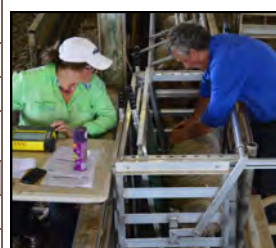
Ewes for the Merino Lifetime Productivity project were selected from three age groups totalling 3,500 ewes. Selection was based on evenness. Laparoscopic insemination of 2160 ewes was conducted by Genstock Jerilderie between March 23-26, 2015. 25 sires were inseminated. Ewes averaged approximately condition score 2.9 at joining. Owing to a mix up of semen at an AI centre, the semen sent for the Mumblebone sire was from two different Mumblebone sires. Both sires are reported in this report and the intended sire entrant has been re-joined and will have additional progeny in the 2016 drop. The ewes were pregnancy scanned on the May 19, 2015. The results of which were disappointing with a relative low total number of foetuses. This was largely driven by a very low number of twin bearing ewes being scanned. In total, 67.3% foetuses to ewes joined were scanned. Ewes completed lambing at Tuloona in late August 2015. A total of 1268 lambs were tagged on 3 September. This represented 87% of the number of foetuses scanned. The lambs were marked, tagged and scored for breech traits on September 3. On November 9 the lambs were weaned with an average weaning weight of 23.4kg. Lambs tracked well for growth rate and body weight gain from weaning until affected with lupinosis in March. Body weights collected early March averaged 31.2kg (up from 25.5 on 28/1/16 – 160 grams/day) with an average condition score of 2.98. A combination of managing the lupinosis and a number of trial activities further impacted on growth as outlined in the appended report by Hamish Dickson, AgriPartner Consulting.

2015 trial measured traits and classer's visual grade

Breeders flock, Sire name	Number of Ewe Progeny	Post Weaning Flock Breeding Values (deviations)							Classer's Visual Grade ¹	
		GFW	CFW	FD	FDCV	CURV	WT		Tops	Culls
		%	%	mm	%	deg/mm	kg		%	%
		P ^A	P	P	P	P	W	P	P	P
Billandri Poll, 130087	16	14	19	1.1	0.1	-10.8	0.3	0.3	16	-3
Bogo, 111424	24	-9	-12	-1.1	0.0	4.9	-1.2	-2.2	-12	3
Bundaleer Poll, 13V741	29	-2	-7	-0.6	-0.3	4.4	-0.2	0.7	-7	-7
Bundilla, 111265	20	11	14	0.7	0.3	-2.0	2.1	3.3	28	-8
Centre Plus Poll, 207316	23	-5	-7	-0.8	-0.6	0.3	-1.6	-2.4	-19	22
Darriwell, 130941	18	2	5	0.6	0.0	-3.6	1.2	1.2	5	14
Glenpaen, 120042	26	-3	-7	-1.0	0.7	8.0	-0.5	-0.9	-12	7
Greenfields Poll, 130599	22	3	5	-0.1	1.3	-2.4	-0.7	-1.1	-10	22
Hazeldean, 11.43	26	6	7	-0.5	0.8	-0.7	1.0	1.3	28	-13
Kurra-Wirra, SR5681	23	0	2	0.1	1.4	-0.8	-2.6	-4.8	-8	28
Leahcim Poll, 090918	27	-12	-13	0.1	-0.2	2.5	-0.3	-1.0	-9	1
Leahcim Poll, 123153	22	-6	-6	0.1	-1.4	-3.5	0.3	0.2	-4	-5
Merinotech WA Poll, 100081	25	-7	-6	0.0	-1.7	3.2	-1.9	-2.4	-1	-9
Mokanger, 120092	19	-2	-1	-0.6	1.7	2.3	-0.4	-1.3	-28	14
Moojepin, 100248	21	6	6	1.4	-0.6	-5.5	2.5	4.8	-17	15
Mumblebone, 130389	13	-5	-5	0.3	-0.7	-2.7	-0.8	-1.2	-12	-5
Mumblebone, 130850	15	0	-4	1.3	-2.2	2.0	2.8	5.2	43	-28
Nareeb Nareeb, 130380	25	5	8	0.4	-0.5	-1.3	1.4	2.7	23	-11
Nerstane, 130467	25	4	-1	-0.7	1.0	0.8	-1.2	-2.8	-8	3
One Oak No. 2, R56	36	-1	-2	-0.6	1.9	3.5	-1.2	-2.2	-5	5
Roseville Park, 140019	17	-3	-2	0.3	0.5	1.2	-0.2	0.2	-4	-10
The Mountain Dam, 11/ESA004	31	-2	1	-0.1	0.8	-3.6	0.0	0.2	-2	-15
Tuckwood Poll, 121021	29	10	13	0.3	0.2	-3.4	2.6	4.0	4	-7
Yalgoo, 120043	31	-2	-3	-0.9	-1.2	6.7	-0.8	-1.1	13	-11
Yiddinga, 130374	26	-3	-3	0.4	-1.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-1	-5



David Whyte undertaking site AMSEA classing at Tuloona.



Bill Walker conducting the MLP classing with assistance from Anne Ramsay, MLP Project Manager



MLP classer Chris Bowman in action.

¹ W = Weaning (42 to 120 days); P = Post Weaning (210 to 300 days); Y = Yearling (300 to 400 days); H = Hogget (400 to 540 days); A = Adult (540 days and older) ; Classer's Visual Grade is expressed as the percentage deviation of average Tops% and Culls%.

Trial property update: 2014 trial: Mepungah Pastoral Company, Wannon

NOTE: This is an excerpt of the 2014 Final Adult Assessment Report. **Full copies of the report can be read online or downloaded from www.balmoralbreeders.com.au/results**

A mob of 1209, 2.5-year-old ewes were selected for the sire evaluation program. The ewes were AI'd on April 7 and 8, 2014. A total of 20 sires were joined to an average of 60 ewes each, with each of the ewes having a condition score of 2.3 at joining. The ewes were scanned in lamb at 80% on the June 6 and 16.5% of the total joined were scanned as carrying twins. A total of 768 lambs were marked from 751 ewes scanned in lamb with 298 of the lambs marked being twins. Lambs were weighed and tagged September 23 and marked on October 14.

The Pedigree Match Maker (PMM) system was used to identify the parentage of the progeny. A total of 739 lambs were weaned and weighed on December 3 with an average weight of 22kg. In mid-September 2015 the sheep were scanned for fat cover and muscle depth, and weighed. Average fat cover at this time was 2.6mm which suggested that the sheep were in good condition, however the average body weight was 34kg which left us with a target of 11kg of bodyweight gain to achieve before joining in mid-March.

With the changes required for the site to be part of hosting a Merino Lifetime Productivity trial, and the extended time frames involved with the national trial, Mepungah declined to host the trial for the second year.



ABOVE: 2014 Trial host Nick Falkenberg (left) with chairman Tom Silcock addressing the 2016 Field Day.

2014 trial major measured traits and classer's visual grade												
		Flock Breeding Values (deviations)									Classer's Visual Grade¹	
Breeders flock, Sire name	Number of progeny	GFW		CFW	FD		WT				Tops	Culls
		%		%	mm		kg				%	%
		P^	A	A	P	A	W	P	Y	A	A	A
Anderson, 120103	39	-3	-5	-5	1.2	1.4	1.8	4.0	5.4	6.0	13	-16
Centre Plus Poll, 807300	42	6	2	2	0.6	0.6	2.2	3.8	5.3	6.5	11	-16
Connewarran, 062097	33	1	-3	-1	-0.8	-1.2	-1.2	-2.0	-2.7	-4.2	-5	8
Donley Park, 090044	24	3	0	2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.5	2	-11
Edale, 08E239	47	0	4	5	-0.1	-0.1	-1.6	-0.6	0.2	0.4	-2	11
Karowara Plains Poll, 110024	39	-13	-9	-11	-0.6	-0.8	-1.4	-2.0	-2.7	-1.5	-2	2
Kurra-Wirra, 110784	27	-4	-6	-7	-0.4	-0.6	-1.2	-2.5	-3.5	-3.2	-2	-2
Leahcim Poll, 090918	32	-11	-7	-9	-0.3	0.2	-0.7	-1.5	-1.5	0.1	1	-1
Merinotech WA Poll, 100115	38	0	-1	3	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.8	4.4	4.1	11	-16
Mokanger, 120092	23	-2	1	3	-0.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.9	-2.0	-3.5	-23	38
Mumblebone, 120431	41	-9	-9	-9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	16	-14
Nareeb Nareeb Poll, 120910	20	3	3	3	-0.5	-0.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	-18	11
Nerstane, 100958	34	0	2	0	-0.8	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8	-2	-10
Nerstane, 697 (Historical)	32	5	3	3	0.3	0.2	-1.8	-3.1	-4.9	-6.1	2	-13
Pooginook, 112469	32	-1	-1	-3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-1.3	-1.0	-13	0
Pooginook, Jewel (Historical)	29	4	3	3	0.2	0.0	-0.8	-2.4	-3.4	-4.5	1	24
The Mountain Dam, 11/ RE017	32	12	12	11	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.9	4.2	4.2	11	-16
Tuckwood Poll, 131023	31	2	-6	-8	0.1	0.0	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.8	3	-9
Wanganella, 100019	38	7	9	11	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-2	5
Winvar. 110710	29	3	8	7	-0.8	-1.1	-1.7	-3.5	-4.1	-5.0	-3	24

[^] W = Weaning (42 to 120 days); P = Post Weaning (210 to 300 days); Y = Yearling (300 to 400 days); H = Hogget (400 to 540 days); A = Adult (540 days and older) ¹ Classer's Visual Grade is expressed as the percentage deviation of average Tops% and Culls%.

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