

Top 5

October 17th, 2023

FLY CHEM RESISTANCE

Effective chemical choices- using fly treatments strategically and in rotation, to extend their longevity was the key message from a recent webinar on fly management (more notes next week!) This table shows the chemical treatments available, and how you should only use a 'colour' (group) once a year.

Select a different colour (chemical group) for each activity

Prevention 2	IGR – Insect growth Regulator	SP - Synthetic Pyrethroid	ML – Macrocytic Lactone	Neonicotinoids	Spinosyn	
Prevention 1	IGR – Insect growth Regulator	SP - Synthetic Pyrethroid	ML – Macrocytic Lactone	Neonicotinoids	Spinosyn	
Lice	IGR – Insect growth Regulator	SP - Synthetic Pyrethroid	ML – Macrocytic Lactone	Neonicotinoids	Spinosyn	OP - Organo-phosphate
Dressing	IGR – Insect growth Regulator		ML – Macrocytic Lactone		Spinosyn	OP - Organo-phosphate

Basically, Resistance (seen as reduced protection periods) can go away if its managed properly, or at least become stable. AWI's latest research show flies are becoming more resistant to Dicyclanil which is on its way to being as useless as the OPs. Cyromazine has seen a 3% increase in resistance in the last 3 years (these flies are often also resistant to Di). Imidacloprid has shown a clear shift to decreased susceptibility but more data is needed.

RAMS: BRUCELLOSIS

Within 3 years, can see a 50% loss of conception, so its worth keeping an eye on your rams' balls, and performance. Subpar

conception can be indicative of an infection. NSW's Sheep Connect delivered a great webinar with Dr Tim Gole and we took notes for you: [HERE](#)

WEANERS

Remember, if a weaner is going to die, its likely to be in the next 3 months post weaning! Guidelines..... Draft tail moves mortality from 12% to 2%. So draft off the bottom 20% every couple of months

Rule of thumb growth rates through summer with current lamb weight:
 20kg + = 1kg/month growth
 20kg - =2kg/month
 On stubbles 100g lupins
 Full ration: 50g/day= about 7 ME or 600g lupin:cereal

STUBBLES

More to come as we get closer to harvest, but here are some rules of thumb for your feed budgeting (which we're sure you're all doing like we keep reminding you to!)

CANOLA stubble remaining: 3x grain yield
 CEREALS stubble remaining: 1.75x grain yield

Amount of stubble (tonnes per hectare) = grain yield (t/ha x (1-HI)/HI. The harvest index (HI) is the ratio of grain yield to total above-ground biomass and for winter cereals is generally considered to range between 0.2 and 0.5. Wheat stubble volumes can amount to 1.3 to 2.8 times the grain yield

Sheep only eat about 6% of this, so its more about stubble management- ground cover and trash/weed/disease management. The focus should be on grains remaining- this is within a 0.1m quadrant:

The amount of residual grain required to equal 100 kgs of grain per hectare

Wheat and Oats	28*
Barley	25*
Lupins	8*
Field Peas	5*
Chick Peas	5*
Faba beans	2*

Sheep usually lose weight after 6 weeks on a stubble.
