



Editorial

The crisis in the Live Export Cattle industry has hit all sectors of Northern Territory agribusiness. Let's hope that the trade soon returns to some form of normality.

Cheers from the Editorial team:

Arthur Cameron & Doriane Rout

September 2011

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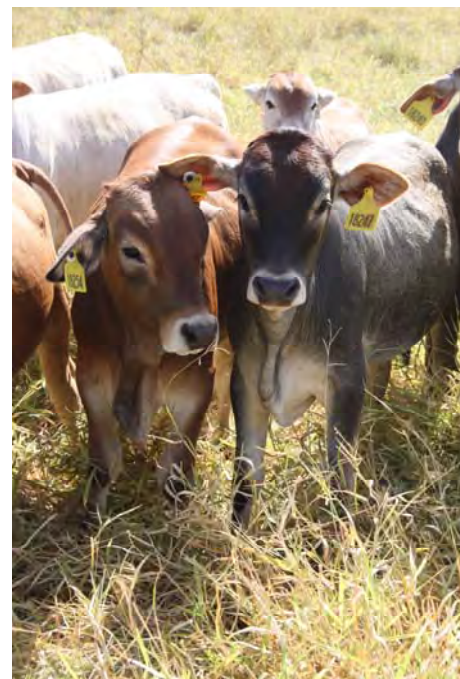
Congratulations Trudi!

Katherine dynamo Trudi Oxley has been awarded the Northern Territory Cattlemen's Association Recognition Award for her work in shaping the Territory's pastoral industry.

The award was presented at the association's April annual general meeting dinner in Katherine. Best known for her much lauded Grazing Lands Management workshops, Trudi also has been involved with cattle breeding and improvement programs as well as a range of other projects.

Originally from rural Victoria, she moved north in 1997 to take up a job in the western Victoria River District at Birrindudu Station.

Trudi joined the department in Katherine eleven years ago where her 'will-do' approach to her work soon made her an invaluable member of the team. She acknowledged this team approach and her colleagues during her award acceptance speech.



DDRF Weaners

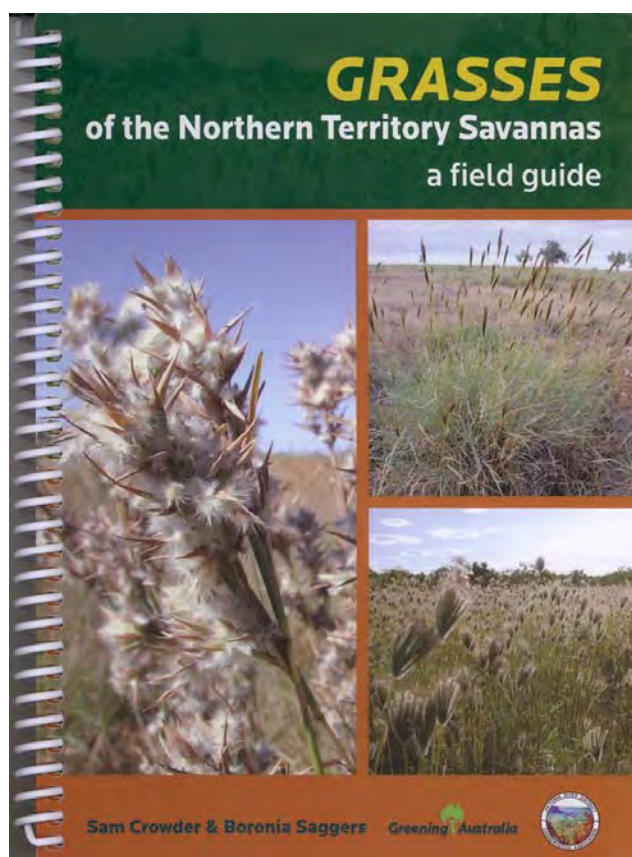
Grass Book

By Arthur Cameron, Principal Pastures and Extension Agronomist

A new book has been recently released in the Northern Territory by Greening Australia. The title is "GRASSES of the Northern Territory Savannas a field guide", by Sam Crowder and Boronia Sagers.

It contains excellent images of 66 common native grasses, which will make it easier for producers to identify their pasture plants. The book also contains plant descriptions, and information on distribution, habitats and forage value.

Copies of the book can be obtained for \$30 from Greening Australia in Katherine 08 89722349.



Selection for Fertility in a Brahman Herd Works

By Tim Schatz, Pastoral Production, Darwin

The Department of Resources has a herd of Brahman cattle that has been selected for fertility since 1994. Much of this selection work was done by Gehan Jayawardhana who has now left the department and other staff are carrying on this work. The herd has been based at Victoria River Research Station (VRRS) since 2002. Prior to that the herd was located at the Douglas Daly Research Farm (DDRF). The replacement heifer phase still occurs at DDRF with the weaner heifers being transported back to DDRF shortly after weaning to grow out and be mated there as yearlings.

One way of comparing the fertility of this herd to commercial Brahman genotypes is to take heifers from both herds, mate them together, and compare the pregnancy rates from their maiden joining. This has been done recently with 3 year groups of heifers at DDRF.

Each year for 3 years, about 100 weaner heifers were purchased from a commercial property (a different property each year) and transported to DDRF shortly after weaning. Weaner heifers from the SEL (select) herd at VRRS were also transported to DDRF and both groups of heifers were mated as yearlings from late December until the end of March.

Pregnancy rates were significantly higher each year in the SEL heifers (see figure 1) and over the 3 years pregnancy rates in SEL heifers were an average of 35% higher. (Note that only heifers in the same pre-joining weight ranges were compared to each other and that in each year the average weight of COM (commercial) heifers was higher than the average weight of SEL heifers, although these differences were not significantly different).

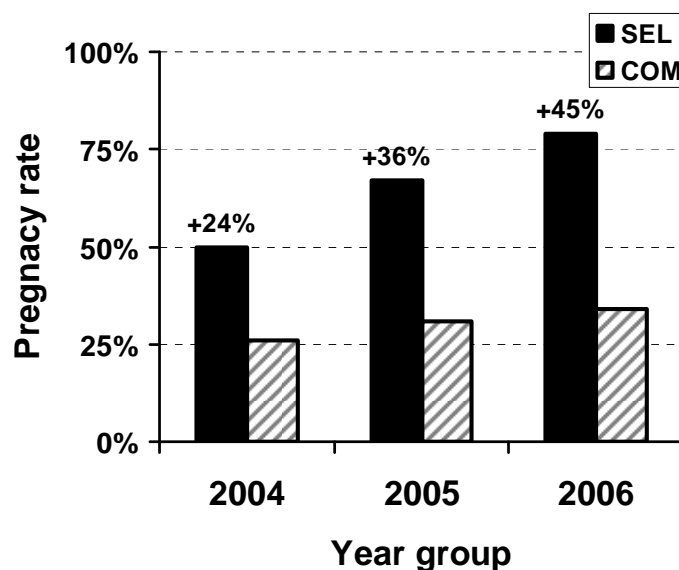


Figure 1: Pregnancy rates from yearling mating in heifers from the selected Brahman herd (SEL) and from commercial herds (COM).

When heifers don't conceive from yearling mating it is often because they have not reached puberty by the end of the mating period. Brahmans are considered to be among the later maturing breeds and in a recent study in northern Australia; the Beef CRC found that the average age at puberty of Brahman heifers was 750 days. Therefore it is not surprising that this study found low pregnancy rates in COM Brahman heifers from yearling mating. It is likely that the reason that pregnancy rates were significantly higher in SEL heifers was because they had a lower average age at puberty and more had become fertile before the end of a three month mating period as yearlings.

A number of studies have shown that lower heifer age at puberty is associated with improved fertility at later ages, and yearling mating is seen as a way of identifying heifers that are inherently more fertile and will produce more calves over their lifetime. The results from this study show that the SEL heifers are more fertile as yearlings than COM heifers and this implies that they are inherently more fertile. This suggests that the selection program that has been imposed on the herd that produced the SEL heifers has been successful in improving their fertility. This is supported by data in Figures 2 and 3 which show that 2 BREEDPLAN

measures of fertility (EBVs for days to calving and scrotal size) for this herd have improved markedly over time relative to the average of the Brahman breed society.

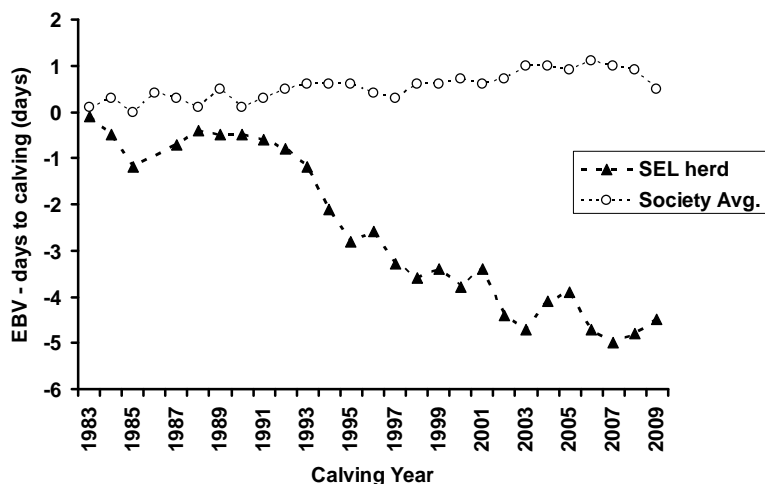


Figure 2: The change over time in days to calving EBV in the SEL herd and the Brahman breed society average.

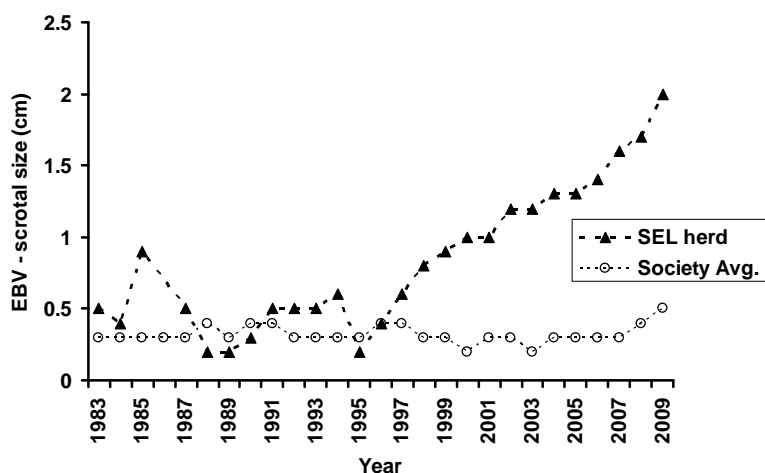


Figure 3: The change over time in scrotal size EBV in the SEL herd and the Brahman breed society average.

These results show that improvements in Brahman fertility can be made through selection in northern Australia. This has substantial implications for the northern beef industry where cattle require a high *Bos indicus* content to perform under the stressful conditions. Reproduction is the most important trait affecting the profitability of beef enterprises, especially in tropical environments where reproductive rates are generally lower. Therefore improving the fertility of Brahman cattle through selection has the potential to increase the profitability of cattle properties in northern Australia.

Indigenous Pastoral Production: Work continues at Amanbidgi Station

By Sam Tapp, Indigenous Pastoral Development Officer, Katherine

There have been considerable activities and achievements facilitated by IPP at Amanbidji over the past six months, ranging from the building of infrastructure through to certified workplace training.

Development and installation of new infrastructure

Three main projects have been completed, with trainees making good use of the skills they are developing to carry out the work. Boxer Springs fence was completed, a 12.5km fence which will increase carrying capacity by 800 adult equivalents and improve management of previous 'bush country'.

A solar pump was installed which will be used to fill a Turkey's nest from a dam, replacing the old bore which has dried up. Good early rain in October allowed for this to be undertaken, and will allow for 1000 head to be watered in this area. The Community cattle yards were upgraded and extended, and will now be able to hold an additional 1000 head.

Completion of certified training

Trainees in the IPP program are completing their Certificate II in Rural Operations. To date two trainees have completed and a further four have only a few units remaining, and should complete their certificates in 2011. This on the job training was completed with the infrastructure development at Boxer Springs, MP solar pump and Community yards. Other training was completed at CDU lecturers and IPP trainer Sam Tapp.



Mechanical Training

REGROWTH FIELD DAY

Arthur Cameron Principal Pastures and Extension Agronomist

A well attended Field Day for the Native Vegetation Regrowth Project was conducted at Tipperary Station on 22 June. This was the final activity for this Northern Territory Agricultural Association (NTAg), Caring For Our Country funded project.



Field day site



Cutter bar block in the background

At the field day, Project Officer Kit Jolley presented the results of the project, and showed participants around one of the major demonstration sites on Tipperary station. A helicopter was provided for participants at the field day to get a landscape perspective of the results of the control treatments.

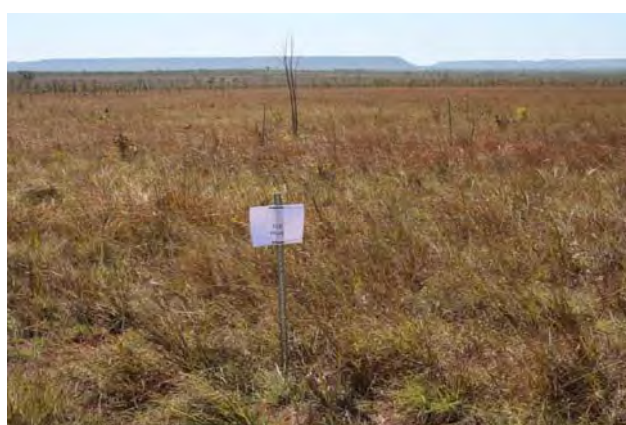
Dr Bill Burrows provided some insight on land clearing and regrowth control from his experiences in Queensland.

Stem injection, basal bark and cut stump techniques for regrowth control were demonstrated by Ken Springall of Dow Agro Sciences.

Graham Schultz from DoR spoke about his experiences with regrowth control, while Arthur Cameron spoke about regrowth as a woody weed in improved pastures.



Cutter bar block



Herbicide trial 2,4-D

The final report on this project can be found on the NTAg Website at www.ntaga.org.au.

The Regrowth Control Options booklet can also be found there.

Further information, contact Kit Jolly on 0417 416054.

NT FODDER AND SEED PRODUCTION 2009

Arthur Cameron Principal Pastures and Extension Agronomist

Primary Industry Group of DoR conducted a survey to estimate fodder (hay and silage) and seed production in the Northern Territory during 2009. These figures include the significant amount of mulching hay made in the Darwin Rural area. The figures are tabulated below.

Hay production bounced back from a poor year in 2008, while seed production declined. The increase in fodder production lead to some producers not selling all of their hay, and having to store hay over the wet season. The value of the hay produced is estimated at \$13.32 m and the seed at \$0.71.



These figures represent the majority of the production in the NT in 2009.

The districts listed in the table below are the Australian Bureau of Statistics districts.

Hay, silage and Seed Production in the NT by District (tonnes)

District	Feed Hay	Mulch Hay	Seed
Alligator	1110		
Barkly and Central NT	8200		
Daly	19230		49
Litchfield Shire	7780	2470	
Lower Top End	28900		20.4
Total	65220	2470	69.4

These figures were compiled with the assistance of Departmental Officers Coral Allan (Alice Springs) and Cassie Duggan (Tennant Creek).

NT FODDER AND SEED PRODUCTION 2010

Arthur Cameron Principal Pastures and Extension Agronomist

Pastoral Production Group of DoR conducted a survey to estimate fodder (hay and silage) and seed production in the Northern Territory during 2010. These figures include the mulching hay made in the Darwin Rural area. The figures are tabulated below.

Hay production increased in 2010 to a record 83,320 tonnes from the 67,700 tonnes produced in 2009. This record production coupled with reduced demand from a late finish to the 2009/2010 wet season and an early start to the 2010/2011 wet season led to a carry over of hay on some properties.



The value of the hay produced in 2010 is estimated at \$16.56 m and the seed at \$0.68m.

These figures represent the majority of the production in the NT in 2010.

The districts listed in the table below are the Australian Bureau of Statistics districts.

Hay and Seed Production in the NT by District (tonnes)

District	Feed Hay	Mulch Hay	Seed
Alligator	940		
Barkly and Central NT	7890		
Daly	25690		66
Litchfield Shire	9320	1610	
Lower Top End	37600		71
Total	81710	1610	137



These figures were compiled with the assistance of Departmental Officers Coral Allan (Alice Springs), Cassie Duggan and Casey Collier (Tennant Creek), and Ben Beumer (Darwin).

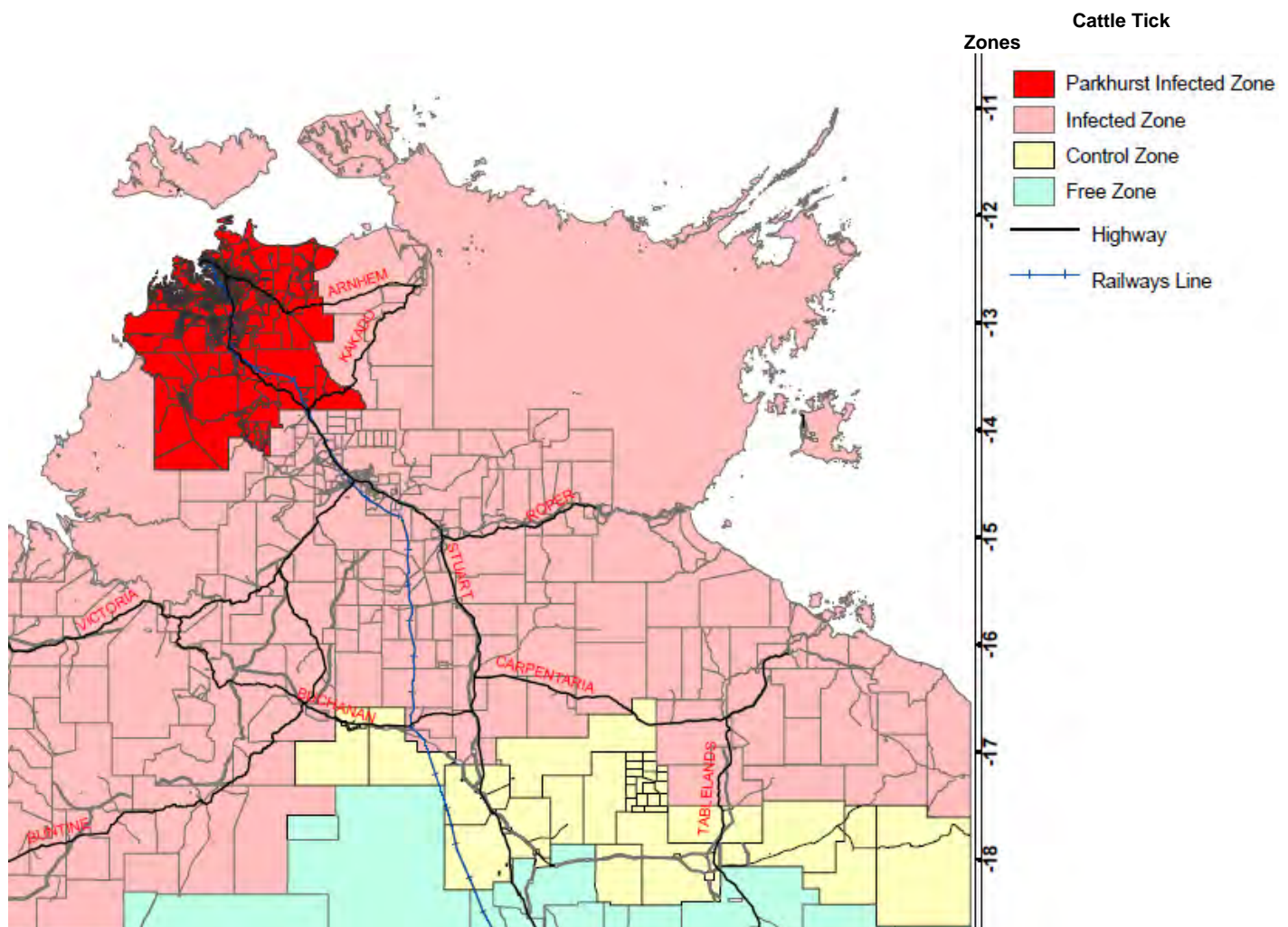
ANIMAL HEALTH NEWS

From the
Northern
Territory

By Sue Fitzpatrick, Principal Veterinary Officer

Changes to Control of Parkhurst Cattle Tick in the Territory

(Effective 1 May 2011)



The surveillance conducted by the Department of Resources during 2009 and 2010 to determine the distribution of the Parkhurst strain of cattle tick showed an increased number of properties were infected within the Darwin region. Parkhurst ticks were also found on one property in the Katherine region.

The options for future management of Parkhurst tick were discussed with cattle producers at the Northern Territory Cattlemen's Association Branch meetings early this year.

The following changes were introduced on **May 1 2011**:

1. A Parkhurst Infected Zone was declared comprising the region north of Pine Creek.
2. Movement restrictions for the infected properties in the Darwin region were revoked, and there are no restrictions for property to property movements within the Parkhurst Infected Zone.
3. Movement restrictions were introduced for stock travelling out of the Parkhurst Infected Zone.

For stock (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep, camels and alpacas) moving from the Parkhurst Infected Zone to the Cattle Tick Infected Zone, Control Zone or Free Zone a clean inspection and supervised treatment with Amitraz by an Inspector is required prior to movement.

There are no restrictions for horse movements from the Parkhurst Infected Zone to the Cattle Tick Infected Zone. Currently there is no effective chemical tickicide product registered for use in horses for Parkhurst ticks and Amitraz chemical is known to be toxic to horses. A biosecurity extension program has been developed for the horse industry to manage the risks associated with horse movements from the Parkhurst Infected Zone to the Cattle Tick Infected Zone.

4. Properties found to be infected with Parkhurst tick outside the declared Parkhurst Infected Zone will be placed under quarantine and movement restrictions applied.

These changes ensure that synthetic pyrethroid (SP) chemical products such as Bayticol remains available to Katherine and Tennant Creek producers for use in plunge dips and other SPs for treatment of buffalo fly while containing the distribution of Parkhurst tick to a known infected area.

Katherine producers should continue to maintain effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of Parkhurst tick.

- Producers planning to introduce stock from the Parkhurst Infected Zone should comply with the new movement restrictions.
- Ensure all introduced stock onto their property are tick free.
- Monitor the effectiveness of Bayticol plunge dips and immediately report any suspected resistance in ticks to your Stock Inspector.
- Check and maintain boundary fences regularly
- Maintain accurate records of movements (Waybills, Health Certificates and NLIS transfers)

Targeted surveillance will be undertaken regularly on the infected Katherine property and neighbouring properties to monitor the level of resistance and detect any changes in the distribution of Parkhurst tick.

The Departmental Agnote - Acaricide Resistance in Cattle Ticks provides further information. The Agnote is available on the publications website at http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Content/File/p/Anim_Dis/845.pdf or to obtain a hardcopy please contact Katherine Research Station.

Suspected Botulism Intoxication in Buffalo

In December 2010, a report was received from a producer in the Darwin region that 50 head of buffalo had died over a six day period. Buffalo had been mustered into yards approximately one month earlier. Deaths started to occur three days after pellet feeding commenced. Due to the recent change in feed and apparent acute nature of the deaths, intoxication was suspected. Specifically, mycotoxicosis was suspected as the pellets were observed to be mouldy. Fresh tissue samples from one affected buffalo were submitted to the laboratory, where they were fixed for histological examination. Feed samples were stored pending histology results. Histology was inconclusive and included mild, chronic liver lesions and mild respiratory epithelial hyperplasia suggesting a reaction to an irritant or recovery from localised damage. No conclusion about the cause of death was made and a more detailed investigation was carried out in early January.

In January, based on clinical examination by a private veterinarian, botulism was suspected. Records indicated that by this stage, 150 animals had died. Clinical signs were of paresis and paralysis followed by

death. One cow was observed to have its tongue hanging out. Necropsy findings from three animals were as follows. Two animals had serous atrophy of all fatty tissue. One cow had a pleural effusion. Low numbers of *Haemonchus* (barber's pole) worms were found in the stomach of the bull. Histology on a limited range of tissues from three affected adults revealed severe heart muscle degeneration, suggestive of exposure to a cardiac toxin such as cardiac glycosides. Tests for feed (hay or pellets) for cardiac toxins is not readily available, therefore the possible presence of these toxins remains unconfirmed. The feed (from both investigations), dam water and liver from one animal were referred to Queensland for botulism toxin antigen ELISA, all of which returned negative results. Feed hay did return a positive result on the enrichment ELISA testing for botulism toxin.

Follow up communication with the private veterinarian revealed that the buffalo had been wallowing when in the yards and laneways in areas in which carcasses had been buried years previously, providing ample opportunity for exposure to spores of the bacterium that produces the toxin (*Clostridium botulinum*). The owners advised that when the buffalo were released from the yards and laneways into the surrounding bush paddocks the mortalities ceased within four days.

Bovine Ephemeral Fever – three day sickness

Bovine Ephemeral Fever virus (BEFV) was confirmed in the Darwin region (Berrimah Farm) in early April 2011 by molecular testing and virus identification at Berrimah Veterinary laboratories (BVL). In early May it was also confirmed at a Katherine property.

BEF is more commonly known as three day sickness. It is a viral disease of cattle which is constantly present (endemic) in the Top End of the Northern Territory and affects cattle across a wide area of the Darwin and Katherine districts and the Barkly Tableland. It is occasionally seen in the Alice Springs region, usually after exceptionally wet summers. In the southern parts of its range the disease appears only intermittently and where there has been no disease for several years, large numbers of stock will be affected by an outbreak because younger stock will not have any immunity.

The disease is spread by mosquitoes and biting midges whose movement year by year determines the distribution of the disease. It is most commonly seen in the wet season extending into the early dry when insect numbers are higher. The incubation period is usually about three days. Clinical signs can range from fever, discharge from the eyes and nose, muscle tremors and temporary lameness in mild cases to recumbency, joint swelling, loss of appetite, depression, loss of rumen motility and subcutaneous oedema in moderate cases (Fig. 1). Severe cases exhibit paralysis of limbs, profuse salivation, and may lead to coma and death. Clinical signs generally persist for about three days then disappear suddenly with complete recovery – hence the name of the disease.



Department of Resources researcher Dr Lorna Melville has gained one of five Meat and Livestock Australia places as a mentor for its Postdoctoral Fellowship Program. Lorna is the Principal Veterinary Virologist at the Berrimah Veterinary Laboratories. The program involves acting as a mentor for postdoctoral research using funding from Meat and Livestock Australia for a three-year fellowship position. Lorna's application stressed the importance to the national cattle industry of investigating arboviruses in livestock in northern Australia, particularly BEFV which can have a huge impact if it spreads to southern herds. In such areas where there has been no disease for several years such as on the Barkly Tableland, large numbers of stock will be affected by an outbreak because younger stock will not have any immunity.

If you suspect BEFV in cattle BVL will happily test blood samples to confirm the disease. The laboratory is actively seeking samples in order to provide a wide range of samples for the postdoctoral program. The best samples are an EDTA (purple top) blood and a clotted blood. Ideally this should be followed up 10 – 14 days later with another clotted blood so that serological tests can look for the production of antibodies and the immunity reaction.

Other Disease Investigations

Worms have been the cause of a significant number of deaths in goats and poor doing weaners over the wet season. A Darwin property reported ill-thrifty weaners that had been rotated from the flood plain to a gamba paddock every 2 – 3 weeks. Faecal samples were collected which confirmed parasitic *Haemonchus contortus* (barber's pole) worm burden. In another parasitology case, a rural property lost a number of Damara sheep - mostly pregnant ewes, but a couple of lambs succumbed as well. A high worm burden was evident during necropsy at Berrimah Vet Lab. The owner has implemented a drenching program and was advised on the benefits of regular faecal egg counts. Agnotes on the prevention and control of internal parasites in ruminants are available from <http://www.nt.gov.au/d/publications/>

Several weaners died from a herd of 35. Clinical signs included aimless wandering, apparent blindness, listlessness and recumbency. Lead pieces were found in the rumen and reticulum during post-mortem and testing of blood showed high levels of lead. Car batteries were identified as the source of lead in a paddock dump.

NT Notifiable Diseases List updated February 2011

Livestock owners and managers and agents are reminded of their responsibility to report notifiable diseases. Early recognition and reporting is one of the key factors influencing the chance of controlling a disease and reducing the potential economic, environmental and social impact on the community.

Notifiable diseases should be reported to your Regional Biosecurity Office or Chief Veterinary Officer if a disease is reasonably suspected or confirmed or there are positive laboratory results. The NT list of notifiable livestock diseases identifies endemic, emergency and exotic notifiable diseases of animals.

The current notifiable disease list and a reporting form is available on the departmental website (www.primaryindustry.nt.gov.au) and then click on 'Animals'.

**Call the 24 hour Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline on 1800 675 888
if you suspect an emergency animal disease.**

HOW MUCH IS A PHONE CALL WORTH TO YOUR BUSINESS

Businesses and individuals affected by the live export trade suspension have until 30 September 2011 to apply for two of the Live Export Business Assistance packages provided by the Australian Government. The application process is easy, by calling our Rural Business Support Officer Charlie Goode on 0418 850 251, he will talk you through the steps involved and prepare and lodge the paperwork for you. The assistance takes the form of a grant worth \$5,000 (the Business Assistance Payment) and a reimbursement of invoices (paid or unpaid) worth \$20,000 (the Business Hardship Payment). Depending on how your business is structured (one application per ABN) you may be able to make more than one application for these payments.



Rural Business Support Officer, Charlie Goode at work in his mobile office

Applying for the Business Assistance Payment is important as it is likely to be the key to accessing other forms of assistance such as a new Australian Government program for subsidised interest on new borrowings. The Chief Minister also announced pastoral lease rent waivers for the pastoral industry. If you have successfully received the Business Assistance Payment, you will automatically be eligible for this as well (an application form is required). This is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport.

So make that phone call, it could gain you some extra cash for very little effort and without you having to leave your property. Payments are made within a few days into nominated bank accounts and we have had a nearly 100% success rate so far.

Contact: Charlie Goode 0418 850 251

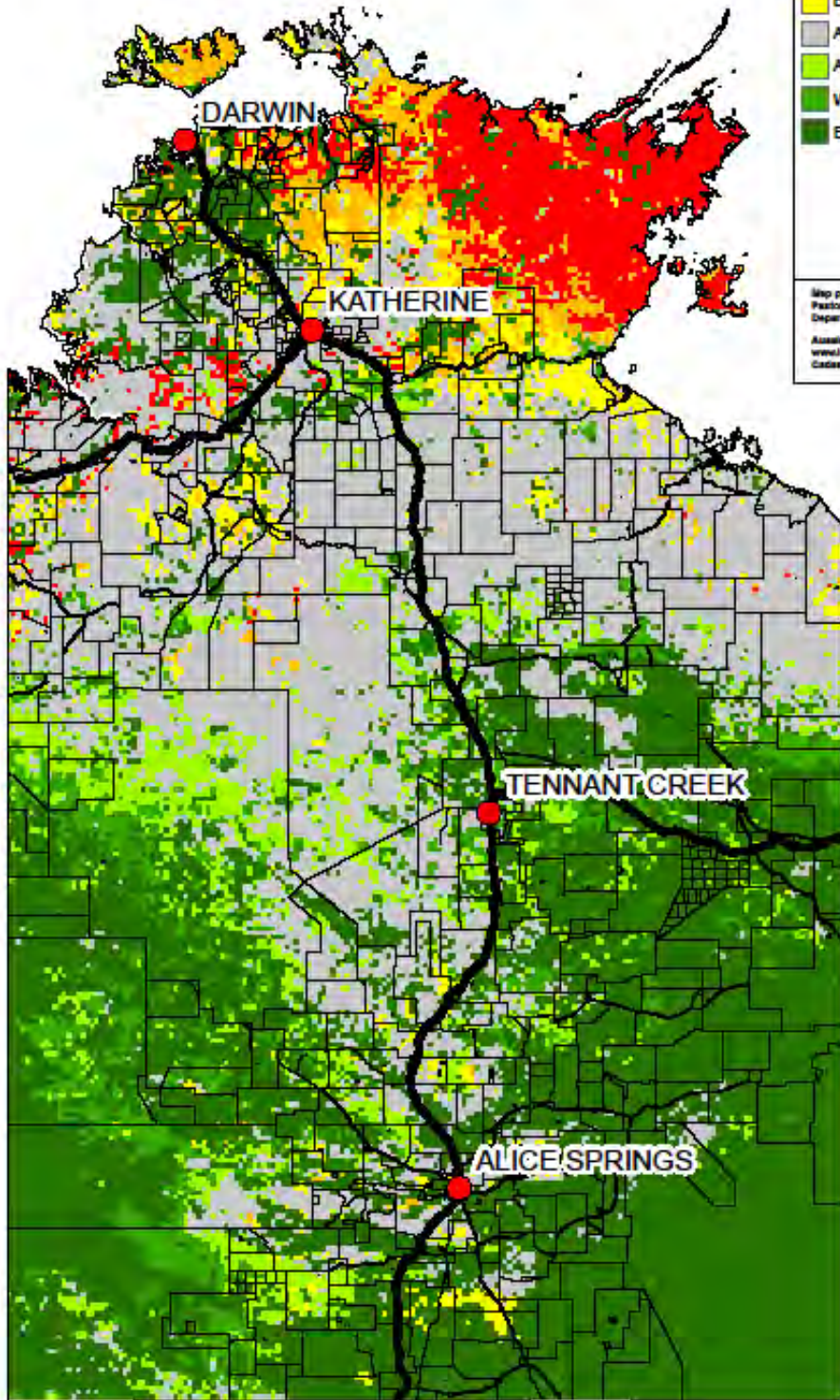
Total Pasture Growth April 2011 (kg/ha)

Legend

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Percentile Class

Extremely Low	(0 - 10%)
Well Below Average	(10 - 20%)
Below Average	(20 - 30%)
Average	(30 - 70%)
Above Average	(70 - 80%)
Well Above Average	(80 - 90%)
Extremely High	(90 - 100%)



Map produced by:
Pastoral Production, Alice Springs
Department of Resources

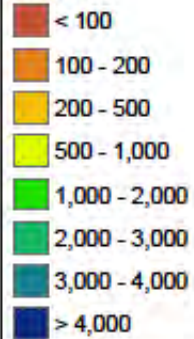
Azalea@RAIS data:
www.rongpadlock.qld.gov.au
Cadastral data source@RAIS



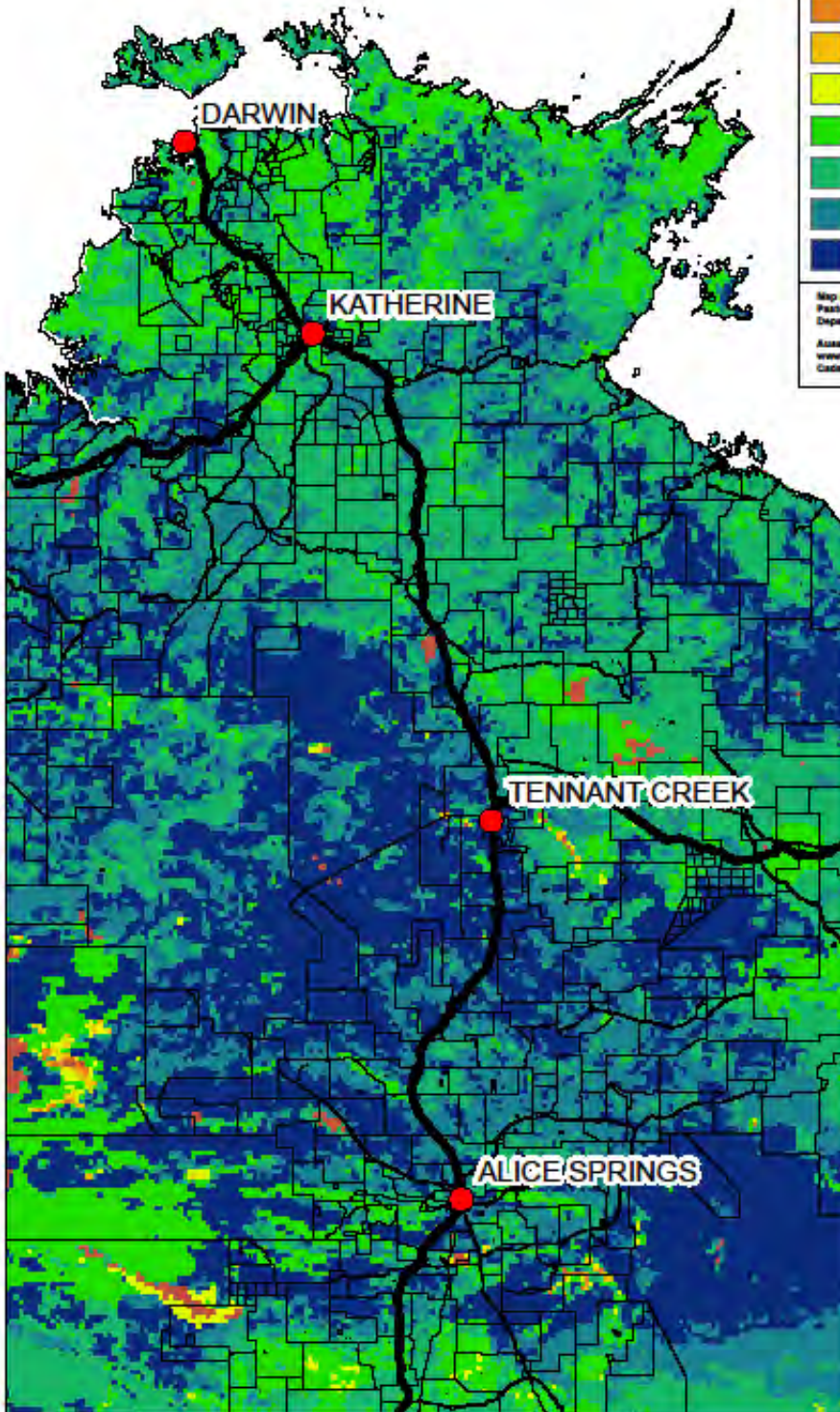
Total Standing Dry Matter (as of 1 May 2011)

Legend

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(kg/ha)



Map produced by:
Pastoral Production, Alice Springs
Department of Resources
Aerial/GNIS data:
www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au
Cadastral data source: NPETA



**Total Standing Dry Matter
relative to historical records since 1957
(as of 1 May 2011)**

Legend

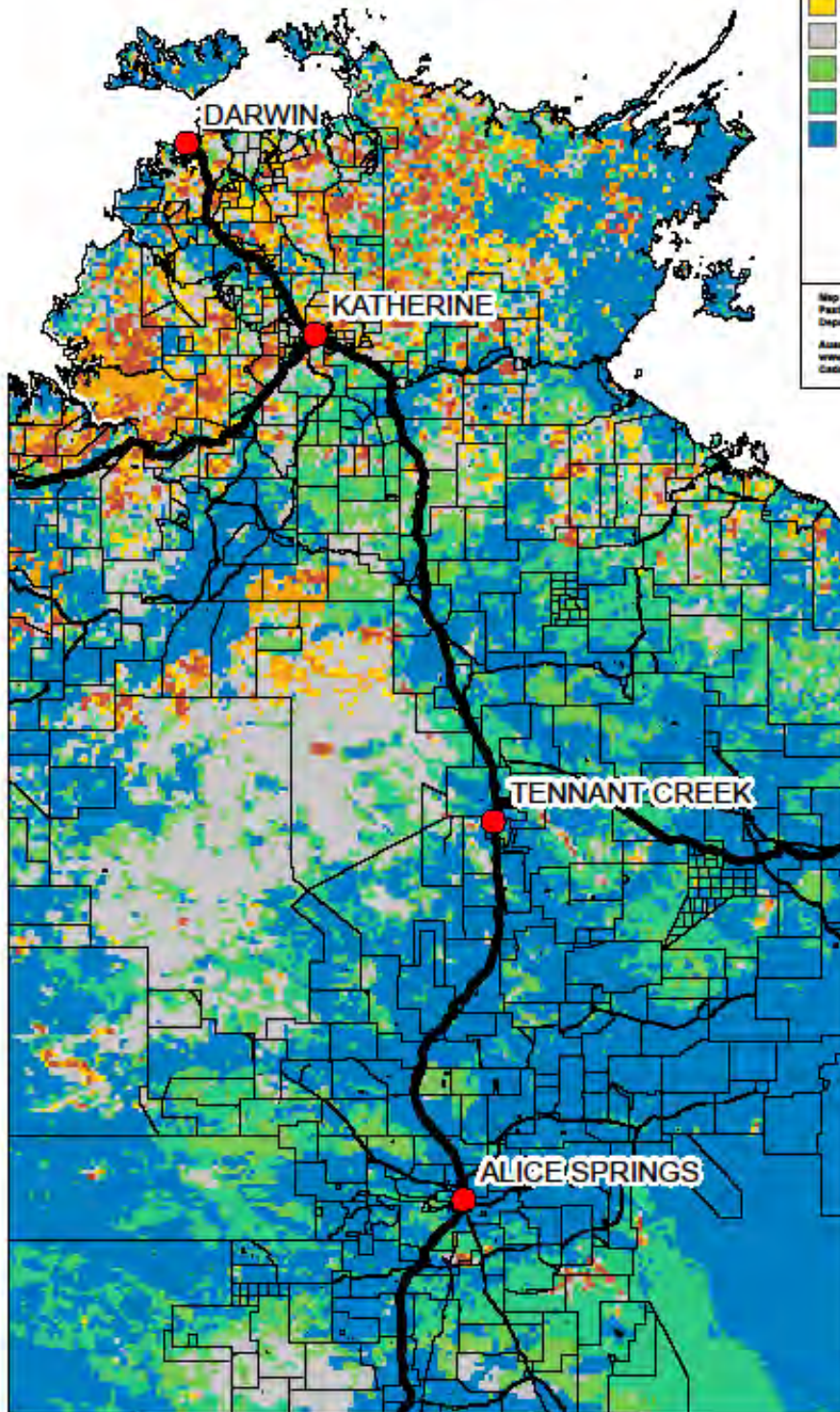
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Percentile Class

Extremely Low	(0 - 10%)
Well Below Average	(10 - 20%)
Below Average	(20 - 30%)
Average	(30 - 70%)
Above Average	(70 - 80%)
Well Above Average	(80 - 90%)
Extremely High	(90 - 100%)

Map produced by:
Pastoral Production, Alice Springs
Department of Resources

Australian data:
www.cngpaddock.gld.gov.au/
Caterina data source: NRETA





Pastoral Market Update

Live Cattle Exports via Darwin Port – AUGUST 2011

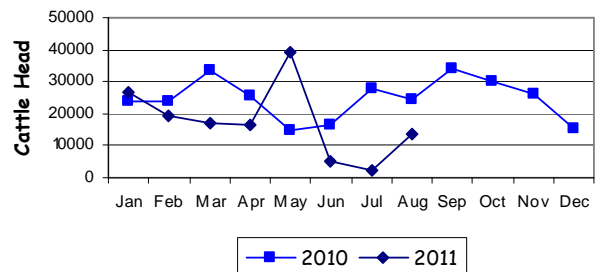
Please note that the "NT CATTLE" figures are NT cattle exported through the Port of Darwin only, some NT cattle are exported through interstate ports.

Destination	TOTAL CATTLE (including interstate)							# NT CATTLE						
	2009	2010	Last year 31/8/10	YTD 31/8/11	1-31 AUG	Previous Month	Difference	2009	2010	Last year 31/8/10	YTD 31/8/11	1-31 AUG	Previous Month	Difference
BRUNEI	3,131	2,853	1,744	2,617	0	892	-892	2,681	2,853	1,744	2,617	0	892	-892
INDONESIA	330,433	273,396	182,601	128,607	10,209	0	+10,209	288,887	250,540	159,745	121,117	10,209	0	+10,209
PHILIPPINES	10,422	12,784	4,877	5,596	2,243	1,113	+1,130	10,422	12,784	4,877	5,596	2,243	1,113	+1,130
SABAH	1,410	982	692	0	0	0	0	910	982	692	0	0	0	0
SARAWAK	0	1,615	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	0	0	0	0	0
W-MALAYSIA	1,918	3,975	0	920	0	0	0	1,918	3,975	0	920	0	0	0
VIETNAM	0	0	0	945	945	0	+945	0	0	0	945	945	0	+945
TOTAL	347,314	295,605	189,914	138,685	13,397	2,005	+11,392	304,818	272,749	167,058	131,195	13,397	2,005	+11,392
				-51,229										-35,863

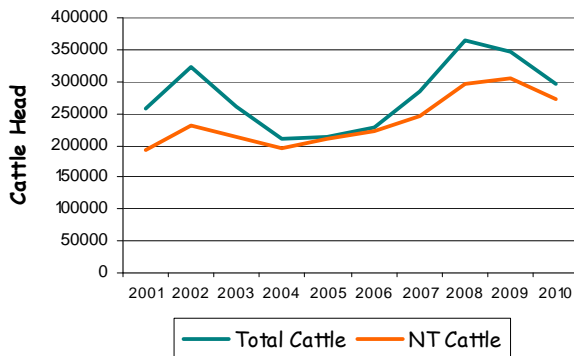
August at a glance

- 13,397 head of cattle through the Port of Darwin during August. 11,392 more than July and 11,091 less than August last year.
- 2011 total cattle figures indicate 51,229 head less than last year. NT cattle 35,863 less than last year.
- 945 cattle were exported to Vietnam. The first in over 10 years.

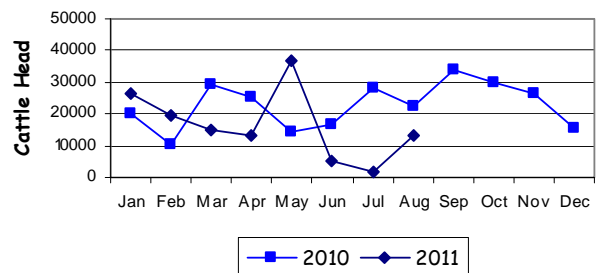
TOTAL Live Cattle Exports thru Port of Darwin 2010 v 2011



Live Cattle Exports thru the Port of Darwin (last 10 years)



NT Live Cattle Exports thru Port of Darwin 2010 v 2011



PREVIOUS 8 YEARS

Total Cattle, Port of Darwin								NT Cattle, Port of Darwin							
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
260,618	211,042	212,616	229,654	283,046	364,944	347,314	295,605	212,520	205,205	210,558	225,413	247,281	295,539	304,818	272,749



Pastoral Market Update

OTHER LIVESTOCK EXPORTS VIA DARWIN PORT (includes NT and Interstate Stock)

Destination	Buffalo			Camels			Goats			Horses			Sheep			Pigs		
	2010	2011	1-31 AUG	2010	2011	1-31 AUG	2010	2011	1-31 AUG	2010	2011	1-31 AUG	2010	2011	1-31 AUG	2010	2011	1-31 AUG
BRUNEI	312	50	0	0	0	0	1,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDONESIA	2,126	918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W-MALAYSIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SABAH	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SARAWAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,541	968	0	0	0	0	1,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NATIONAL CATTLE PRICES - W/E 2/9/2011


HEAVY STEER									MEDIUM STEER										
Estimated dressed weight price (cents/kg)									Estimated dressed weight price (cents/kg)										
SALEYARDS				O.T.HOOKS					SALEYARDS				O.T.HOOKS						
NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)	NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)	NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)	NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)	NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)
This week	356	336	345	342	329	313	Nq	325	This week	351	326	355	353	314	310	Nq	317		
Last week	352	328	350	335	323	311	Nq	315	Last week	353	334	326	342	308	308	Nq	312		
Year ago	333	333	331	334	317	319	nq	310	Year ago	330	326	341	330	308	306	Nq	307		
MEDIUM COW									TRADE STEER										
Estimated dressed weight price (cents/kg)									Estimated dressed weight price (cents/kg)										
SALEYARDS				O.T.HOOKS					SALEYARDS				O.T.HOOKS						
NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)	NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)	NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)	NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)	NSW	QLD	SA	AV (Aust)
This week	310	278	318	292	285	284	258	273	This week	399	374	361	397	323	314	nq	332		
Last week	308	274	264	282	283	281	258	276	Last week	398	381	367	393	322	311	nq	325		
Year ago	289	264	303	273	272	272	273	276	Year ago	363	358	320	360	323	306	310	324		
LIVE EXPORT QUOTES									<p>Prices courtesy of Meat & Livestock Australia</p>  <p>www.mla.com.au</p>										
Estimated live weight price (cents/kg)																			
LIGHT STEERS (260-350 kg)				LIGHT HEIFERS (260-350 kg)															
Darwin		Broome		Darwin		Broome													
This week	nq	nq	nq	nq	nq	nq	nq	nq											
Last week	nq	nq	nq	nq	nq	nq	nq	nq											
Year ago	200	190	185	160															

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

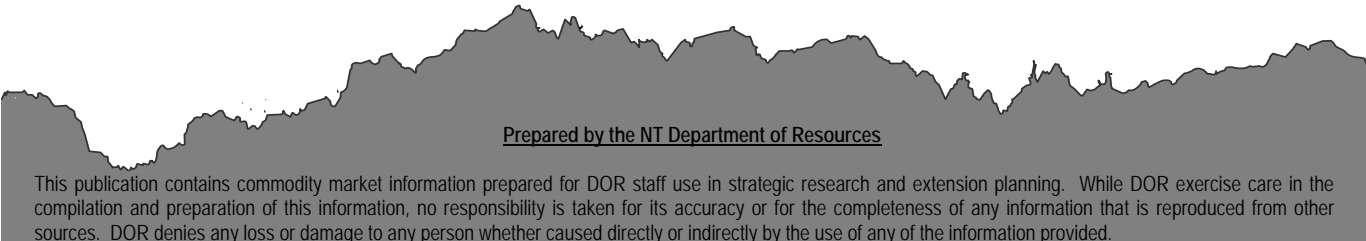
Key Currencies 1AUD =	Current 5.9.2011	Previous month 1.8.2011	3 months ago 1.6.2011	1 Year ago 1.9.2010	Pre-devaluation 01.07.1997
Brunei Dollar	1.26630	1.34838	1.33696	1.22403	1.076
Indonesian Rupiah	9,042.52	9,386.81	9,227.09	8,026.49	1830
Philippine Peso	44.8436	46.57504	46.47650	40.48799	19.84
Malaysian Ringgit	3.14999	3.25320	3.23378	2.80637	1.9

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Euro	0.74994	0.76956	0.74879	0.70196	N/A
US Dollar	1.06340	1.10295	1.06942	0.89008	0.752



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