Senepol Crossbreeding Meat Quality Research Summary

Summary: Recent research has found that crossbreeding with a tropically adapted *Bos taurus* such as Senepol may be a way for northern cattle producers with Brahman herds to produce animals with improved meat quality. Research conducted by the NT Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries (DPIF) on F1 Senepol x Brahman cross steers and Brahman steers (that had been managed together all their lives) found that meat from the F1 Senepols was more tender.

The NT DPIF has been conducting a research program to determine whether crossbreeding with Senepol bulls is a viable way for north Australian cattle producers with Brahman herds to produce animals that will perform well under harsh northern conditions, and will be suited to both the South East Asian live export market and the Australian domestic market. This would increase the marketing options for northern producers as their cattle often suffer a price penalty in Australian domestic markets due to a perception that Brahman cattle from northern Australia have poor meat tenderness.

Live export has been the main market for many northern producers for a number of years and demand for their Brahman cattle has been strong as the cooking methods used in South East Asia mean that
meat tenderness is less of an issue. However it would be advantageous for northern producers to be able to produce cattle that are in demand in both the live export and Australian domestic markets so that they are less vulnerable to live export fluctuations. It was thought that crossbreeding Brahman herds with a tropically adapted *Bos taurus* breed such as the Senepol (a breed developed in the Caribbean from the West African N'Dama breed crossed with Red Poll, and known to combine good adaptation with good meat quality and polledness) may be an efficient way of producing animals that perform well under north Australian conditions and will be suited to both the live export and Australian domestic markets. The NT DPIF has been conducting research to test this strategy since 2008 and part of this research has been to determine whether the F1 Senepol x Brahman cross actually grades better in abattoirs and has more tender meat than Brahmans.

This research compared the meat quality of F1 Senepol x Brahman steers and Brahman steers that had been bred on DPIF research stations in the Katherine/VRD region and then grazed improved pasture together for a year after weaning at the Douglas Daly Research Farm (NT). In July 2013, 25 steers of each genotype were transported to the Smithfield feedlot (Proston, Qld) where they were fed for 73 days and then slaughtered at the Dinmore abattoir where MSA assessment was conducted on the carcases. Striploin samples were collected from each carcase and evaluated for tenderness and other meat quality parameters at the University of New England (UNE) meat science laboratory.

MSA carcase assessment found that the F1 Senepol steers on average were graded 2 boning groups better than the Brahmans (the price received for carcases is determined by the boning group that they are graded into). The average boning group was 6.3 for the F1 Senepols and 8.3 for the Brahmans. Shear force tests conducted by the UNE meat science lab were used to assess the tenderness of the meat and the striploin samples from the F1 Senepol steers were found to have significantly lower (P=0.003) average shear force values than the Brahmans (3.43 kg vs 3.86 kg).

It should be noted that while the meat of the F1 Senepols was found to be more tender than the Brahmans, that the meat from the Brahmans in this study was actually found to be quite tender (shear force values of below 4.0 kg are considered to be tender). The shear force values for the Brahman steers in this study were quite low in comparison to values that have been found from other Brahmans (evaluation of data from 1,298 Brahman striploin samples found that the average shear force was 5.5 kg with a range of 2.53 to 16.88 kg - Rod Polkinghorne pers. comm.). The good tenderness results found for both genotypes in this study is likely to be due to the fact that they had grown well and were relatively young for their weight at slaughter (the average estimated age at slaughter of the steers was 21.5 months and the average carcase weight was about 238 kg).

This meat quality study combined with previous research which has found that the F1 Senepols perform at least as well or better than Brahmans in every growth and fertility measure studied so far by the NT DPIF, suggests that crossbreeding with a tropically adapted *Bos taurus* breed such as the Senepol may be a good way for north Australian cattle producers to increase their marketing options.

Note- While Senepols have quite good tick resistance, they are as susceptible to tick fever as British *Bos taurus* breeds and so it is worthwhile ensuring that Senepol bulls have been vaccinated for tick fever if they are going to be transported to locations where ticks are a problem. Tick fever is not likely to be a problem in their progeny if they are used in a crossbreeding program with Brahman cows as they will have better resistance due to their higher Brahman content, and also calves can acquire resistance to tick fever if they are bitten by ticks while suckling from cows that have resistance.

Tim Schatz
Principal Pastoral Production Research Officer
NT Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries
P: 08 899 92332 Email: tim.schatz@nt.gov.au
Pastoral Land Act Amendments: Non-Pastoral Land Use Diversification

NT pastoralists now have a greater opportunity to diversify land use and develop new income streams with the passing of legislative amendments to non-pastoral use provisions under the Pastoral Land Act during the October parliamentary sittings.

The Pastoral Land Board is the consent authority for non-pastoral use permits under the Pastoral Land Act and these amendments provide the Board with the powers to:

- approve non-pastoral use permits for a period of up to 30 years or in the case of a Term Pastoral Lease until the expiry date of the lease which will benefit pastoralists by enabling them to diversify their business while planning for the long-term;
- grant the permit by way of a registrable instrument against the lease so that it runs with the lease and is not personal to the lessee which will benefit pastoralists by providing more certainty for a long-term economic enterprise as the lease transfer will include the non-pastoral use permit;
- extend a permit for an additional period if an application is lodged by the permit holder two years prior to the permit expiry date; and
- suspend, cancel or vary a permit for failure to comply with the conditions attached to the permit or at the request of the permit holder.

The Board is now in the process of developing application forms and guidelines for non-pastoral operations such as tourism, horticulture, extensive agricultural developments and forestry. The legislative changes will take effect by 1 January 2014.

The Board will also continue to ensure that applications are compliant with the Native Title Act (NTA) before approving a permit. The NTA requires notification if the proposed activity is forest operations, a horticultural activity, an aquacultural activity or other activity set out in the NTA.

Although diversification of land use to develop new income streams for pastoralists is encouraged, it should be noted that under both the Pastoral Land Act and the Native Title Act the majority of a pastoral lease is to be used for primary production activities.

You can find out more about the amendments to non-pastoral use provisions on the DLRM website www.lrm.nt.gov.au/rangeland/amendments-to-the-pastoral-land-act

Alternative Industries
Left: Centre Pivot Cropping Operation. Right: Peanut Production

www.dpif.nt.gov.au
BARKLY RANGELAND MANAGEMENT COURSE

An interactive course developed for station staff to enhance their skills & knowledge in the area of land & production system management in the Barkly region.

What: 1½-2 day course covering...Pasture species, dynamics & management | Weed management & poisonous plants | Animal nutrition | Biodiversity

Where: On-station

Available Dates (tentative): February-May;
Days on request from Stations

For more information about BRMC or to organise a course on your station, please contact:

Jane Douglas                                  Tel: (08) 8962 4483
Helen McMillan  Tel: (08) 8962 4493
Pastoral Technical Officer  Fax: (08) 8962 4480
DPIF, Tennant Creek Email: Jane.douglas @nt.gov.au
Helen.Mcmillan@nt.gov.au

www.dpif.nt.gov.au
In a development that could revolutionise the way livestock are managed in rangelands around the world, three Australian cattle stations have been chosen to pioneer the remote livestock management system of the future.

Ninti One and the CRC for Remote Economic Participation today announced the three stations in outback Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia that are testing out their ground-breaking Precision Pastoral Management System (PPMS) under real-world commercial grazing conditions over the coming two years.

The chosen properties are the Hobbs family’s “Tarrina” near Tambo, Qld, the Consolidated Pastoral Company’s Newcastle Waters Station on the NT’s Barkly Tablelands and the Grey Family’s Glenflorrie Station in the WA Pilbara region.

The PPMS uses several advanced technologies to monitor and analyse the performance and condition of individual cattle and the pasture they are grazing on remotely, and without labour input.

One of these technologies is the Remote Livestock Management System (RLMS). This enables rangelands beef producers to monitor individual cattle across huge areas of land, whenever they come to water, and to carry out management actions like mustering, drafting, monitoring calving rates and cow fertility, controlling access to feed supplements and tracking animal growth rates to determine the best time to market them.

The RLMS was developed by Ninti One and is being commercialised by Precision Pastoral Pty Ltd. “The RLMS provides a daily objective measurement of livestock production which can be used of more precision management decisions such as marketing and animal production. Combine this with the Precision Pastoral Management System, it now provides a whole of system approach to precision livestock management,” says Tim Driver, the Managing Director of Precision Pastoral.

“The PPMS system is all about putting the sort of precision that has long been available in the intensive livestock industries into the hands of beef producers in the extensive pastoral industry – to help cut costs and improve the sustainability of their livestock management by better matching animal numbers to the available feed,” Sally Leigo says.

“We believe this remote management technology could eventually revolutionise the way cattle animals are grazed in the rangelands worldwide,” she said.

“The PPMS project has begun research work on all three stations and we are very excited about the quantitative and qualitative data that we are collecting, as well as being able to test the robustness, reliability and accuracy of the various technologies that make up the system under real working conditions.”

Sally pays tribute to the partners in this phase of the PPMS project, the NT Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Department of Agriculture and Food WA, Precision Pastoral, the Consolidated Pastoral Company, the Hobbs and the Grey Families.

Brad McDonnell, Manager at Newcastle Waters Station says: “We were particularly keen to be involved in this project at Newcastle Waters because we believe there are improvements that can be made,
purely from having hard data on how our cattle are performing rather than relying on visual estimates and manually collected data as we do now.

“This is going to be especially valuable in reducing the influence of personal opinion of how the cattle or country should be looking by backing it up with science.

“We believe there is huge potential for introducing new technologies to help us manage our cattle and we will hopefully see the benefits come through on the bottom line with improvements in cattle productivity and management efficiency,” Brad says.

“Grazing takes place on a large part of the world’s rangelands – and we believe this technology will prove a major game changer, both for Australia and for other countries. The people involved in this project are true pioneers,” Sally adds.

More information:
Sally Leigo, PPMT Leader, Ninti One and CRC-REP, +61 (0)8 8951 8144 or 0467 770 661
Jan Ferguson, Managing Director, Ninti One Ltd, +61 (0)401 719 882
Linda Cooper, Communications Manager, +61 (0)419 331 119
linda.cooper@nintione.com.au


Anyone one who wishes to receive regular project updates on the progress of the PPMT project should contact Sally.Leigo@nt.gov.au


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Will you be brave and shave?

Well one of our Pastoral Production girls in Tennant Creek is!

Helen McMillan will be participating in next year’s World’s Greatest Shave, held from 13-16th March 2014. She is going to take on the clippers and hope to raise some money for the Leukaemia Foundation. But all that hair is not going to waste; she will be donating her no longer needed locks to the Pantene Beautiful Lengths Program, where it will be made into a wig for those who have lost their hair from cancer treatment. So if you wish to show your support, head on over to her page or drop into the Tennant Creek DPIF office to pledge a donation. The greatest donation will have the honour of wielding the clippers!

My Page: http://bit.ly/1bcz0Th
Harry Redford Award Jilleroo winner, Briony Wills (Helen Springs) on Julie

Juvenile Challenge winner, Adrienne Brady riding Custard

Michael Johnson (Brunette Downs) and Tommy not only won the Maiden draft, but also took out the top cut out for both the Maiden and Novice drafts

2013 Barkly Goldrush Campdraft

Best of the Best draft winner and place getters (L to R): Cameron Fulcher on Red (3rd), Kimberly Harries on Spent All Spice (2nd), Narda Grover on Jaboom (1st) and judge Peter Hughes

Rory Fitzgerald riding Blue Chip to take out the Open draft

The next generation of champions (L to R): Mini draft, Toby Daley on Boots, Junior draft, Meg Everett on Butterfly and Juvenile draft, Jack Hayes on Ugly Betty

Novice draft winner, Cameron Fulcher (Walhallow) riding Smokey
5Years & Over Challenge place getters: Leanne Imerson on Cloudy (1st), Luke Giblin on Kiss Chassey (2nd) and Anthony Jessop on Duck N Romeo (3rd)

Lucy Daley and Daley’s Promises won the Ladies Draft

Lyle Kent Award recipient, Luke Giblin (Helen Springs) was on hand to help all weekend

Winner of the Jackeroo Draft and Harry Redford Trophy, Ben Kiss (Brunette Downs) on Tortuga

Junior Challenge place getters: Judge Narda Grover, Darcy Turner on Tassas Pumkin (1st), Meg Everett on Teemak Pistol (2nd) and Spencer Snelling on Lil Annie (3rd)

Annabelle Towne (Helen Springs) on Huskvana having fun in the Gymkhana after taking out the Mini Challenge

Photos courtesy of Helen Kempe
Tis the Season of Plant Poisoning

At this time of year, when pasture quantity and quality dwindle and fresh shoots start appearing after early rains, local stock may become poisoned from eating something they shouldn’t. The new shoots of many plants contain concentrated toxins which may be lethal, while at other stages of maturity they are either not toxic or their effect on the animal is not so serious. The Barkly is home to many poisonous plants but just because they are present, does not mean that there will be a problem — it’s about risk management.

Step 1: Know your plants
The first step is to know what potentially poisonous plants your stock have access to and the location of these plants on your station.

Step 2: Identify the situations that may lend to plant poisoning
The second step is to identify likely scenarios where poisoning might occur and undertake measures to reduce the risk of it occurring, such as avoiding putting new cattle in known problem areas, or avoiding mustering certain paddocks after flushes of green pick. Ruminants have a remarkable negative feedback mechanism where they are able to differentiate between plants have made them ill, from those that don’t, and will selectively graze accordingly. On top of that, the majority of the poisonous plants found in the Barkly region are not overly palatable to cattle and horses, meaning that often problems will arise in situations where stock are not given an option to graze much else, such as in stockyards.

Step 3: Be familiar with the symptoms of plant poisoning
The third step is to know the symptoms of poisoned stock appropriate to the plants in your area and monitor your stock’s behaviour.

Step 4: Act quickly if plant poisoning is suspected
The last step is to act quickly if you suspect your stock has become poisoned. If possible move all animals away from the poisoning source and supplement with hay, and contact the Department of Primary Industry & Fisheries to investigate.

Poisonous plants in the Barkly region include but are not limited to, Georgina gidgee (Acacia georginae), Ironwood (Erythrophleum chlorostachys), Rattlepods (Crotalaria spp.), Birdsville indigo (Indigofera linnaei), Heart-leaf poison bush (Gastrolobium grandiflorum), Button grass (Dactyloctenium radulans), Pigweed (Portulaca oleracea) and Noogoora burr (Xanthium pungens).

GEORGINA GIDGEE is very similar in appearance to the common gidgee but contains fluoroacetate (1080). It can be found in the Georgina River Basin on clay and loam soils. Clinical symptoms for cattle include rapid and laboured breathing, reluctance to move, trembling, staggery gait and falling followed by rapid death. There may be a time lag of a few hours between eating the plant and the display of clinical symptoms, however poisoned stock may die within five minutes of showing such stress. Cattle that are suspected to have eaten Georgina gidgee should not be moved or disturbed as doing so will increase the severity of the symptoms. There is no known treatment for stock poisoned from this tree.

IRONWOOD poisoning affects both horses and cattle. Ironwood is commonly found on the northern Barkly and Gulf regions. The fatal effect of poisoning can occur very quickly, especially when young plants or fresh leaves have been consumed. Symptoms of Ironwood poisoning include staring eyes, abdominal straining, loud heart sounds, pale gums and difficulty breathing. The best management strategy to prevent ironwood poisoning is to keep stock away from the plant especially in the young stages of growth. Although tree removal would be ideal, clearing Ironwood encourages extensive
suckering which is when the plant is most toxic to stock. Trials have shown that only 2 grams of Ironwood leaves in amongst other feed can kill otherwise healthy cattle. There are no known treatments for Ironwood poisoning.

RATTLEPODS are widespread across the Barkly. There are many species and they are identifiable by their yellow pea shaped flowers. The toxin in most of the Rattlepod species is pyrrolizidine alkaloid, which affects the liver of cattle and horses. This toxin is generally a cumulative poison, building up in the system before the animal displays symptoms of sickness which occurs once the affected animals are on better nutrition. Horses will experience weight loss, jaundice, muscle twitching, yawning and aimless wandering also known as Kimberley Walkabout Disease. Cattle will display poor growth, weakness, wasting and again, wandering around aimlessly before collapsing and dying. Currently there is no known treatment for crotalaria poisoning for cattle or horses. As it is generally not a very palatable plant and livestock will generally eat Rattlepods only when palatable pasture species are unavailable.

BIRDSVILLE INDIGO poisoning affects horses and is mainly found on red soil or the area of transition between red and black soil types. Clinical symptoms include loss of condition and an uncoordinated gait, especially in the hind legs. Treatment of poisoned horses varies in level of success, however stomach drenching with 400g of gelatine in warm water daily for 3 days is reported to provide some relief. Prevention of Birdsville indigo poisoning can be achieved by providing high protein and good quality feed. Interestingly, dogs fed horsemeat from poisoned horses have been known to become poisoned as well.

HEART-LEAF POISON BUSH contains the same poison as Georgina gidgee (fluoroacetate or 1080) but is only found in red country. It is palatable to cattle (less so for horses) with every part of the plant being poisonous. Clinical symptoms for cattle are therefore the same as is seen in Georgina gidgee and suspected poisoned cattle should not be moved or disturbed. Heart-leaf poison bush can be difficult to distinguish from wattle when it is not flowering. There is no known treatment for stock poisoned by this plant.

BUTTON GRASS growing in nitrogen rich soils such as in stockyards can cause nitrate poisoning which affects cattle by preventing the transport of oxygen in the blood. Within hours of access to the plants poisoned stock may show symptoms of rapid breathing and bluish gums before convulsing and dying. Under normal circumstances button grass is excellent fodder, however poisoning has occurred when hungry stock are given access to lush Button grass growing in stockyards.

PIGWEED is also commonly found in stockyards. When hungry stock consume high volumes of Pigweed over a short period of time, clinical symptoms of poisoning may vary from those of nitrate poisoning (as is the case of poisoning from Button grass) or those of oxalate poisoning. Such symptoms may include rapid breathing, convulsions and death to muscle tremors, staggered gait, diarrhoea and fluid build-up in the dewlap or brisket. Prevention includes feeding and watering stock outside the yards where pigweed is not commonly found.

The NOOGORA BURR plant itself is most poisonous from germination until it is beyond the two leaf stage of growth, although the burr itself is always toxic. Noogoora burr contains carboxyatractyloside which causes cattle to stop eating, grind their teeth, kick at their flanks, stand with their legs apart and may charge when approached. When the animal goes down, it may either start convulsing before getting up and running blindly into

**Key Messages:**

- Just because poisonous plants are around does not mean you will have a problem. Manage the risk.
- Be aware of the poisonous plants on your station and know the clinical symptoms of poisoning for each.
- Contact the Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries as soon as possible if you suspect your animals have become ill from eating poisonous plants.
things, or it may slip into a coma before dying. The best prevention is to control the Class B and C weed with herbicides.

Investigating plant poisoning is never straightforward and in many cases, although symptoms of poisoning are detected, it may not always be the direct cause of death. In addition, it may not always be one plant, but a cocktail of a few. If you suspect your stock to have plant poisoning be sure to contact your local stock inspector in Tennant Creek on 08 8962 4458.

For more information about poisonous plants a helpful book to have on hand is “Poisonous plants, a field guide”, written by Ralph Dowling and Ross McKenzie, published in 1993 by Department of Primary Industries, Queensland.

Pastoral Land Board: Members and Their Authority

The Pastoral Land Board is a statutory authority charged with administering NT pastoral leases in accordance with the Pastoral Land Act.

The Board is made up of Chairman Richard Galton, rangeland scientist Dr Campbell Miller and pastoralists Colleen Costello (Alice Springs District), Tom Stockwell (Sturt Plateau District) and Steven Craig (Victoria River District).

In addition to being the consent authority for land clearing and non-pastoral use on pastoral leases, the Pastoral Land Board also provides advice to the Minister in relation to pastoral lease subdivisions, lease conversions to perpetuity, and pastoral lease management or development plans.

Arguably the most important role of the Board is reporting on the general land condition of the NT pastoral estate, which comprises 45% of the total area of the Northern Territory held over 224 pastoral leases. Maintaining our pastoral estate in good condition is essential for a profitable and sustainable pastoral industry, an industry that represents over 50% of the total value of NT’s rural industries and fisheries production.

The Board’s annual reports provide an overview of the general land condition for each pastoral district and where monitoring has occurred that reporting year as well as specific land condition issues faced by pastoralists such as erosion, feral animals, weeds and bushfires. The annual reports also outline what the role of the Board is, what applications the Board has assessed and what the current value of the NT cattle industry is.
Left and Right: Pastoral Land Board undertaking an inspection of Tipperary Station in September 2013
Look after Australia

Remember not to take fruit and vegetables, flowers, plants, soil and/or seed with you over State and Quarantine borders as they may carry pests and diseases.

Restrictions apply to each State and Territory for the movement of these items to protect Australia's valuable local and overseas markets. These restrictions operate under State and Territory legislation.

Movement of fruit and vegetables into NT Fruit Fly Free Zones, such as Ti Tree Farms Area, and others, may introduce a pest which can result in expensive controls being implemented and loss of markets, which impacts on both producers and the community financially and can cost jobs.

Bringing Produce and Plant Material into the Northern Territory

The Territory is free of a number of major pests that occur in other areas of Australia including Mediterranean fruit fly from Western Australia, which may be introduced in untreated fruit which are known to be infested by this pest. The NT is also free of Western Flower Thrips, a serious pest of horticultural crops, which can be introduced in fresh produce such as leafy vegetables or flowers.

There are movement requirements for household and nursery plants, fruit and vegetables, seed and grain, soil/compost and potting mix, agricultural equipment and other particular plant-related materials.

Requirements can change as new pests and diseases are detected.

CONTACT NT QUARANTINE
for up-to-date entry requirements
TELEPHONE (08) 8999 2118.

And if you are travelling interstate, contact the relevant authority in the destination state for movement condition advice. There is also a free call National Quarantine Domestic hot line number phone 1800 084 881
Waybills MUST be CORRECTLY filled in by completing ALL sections and boxes, ensuring you print clearly.

Please remember that both the Origin and Destination details must be correct, just writing a town or place such as Darwin or KNX and leaving the PIC out, is not acceptable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
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<tr>
<td>Property Name:</td>
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<td>(Property Identification Code):</td>
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NOTE: Post PINK copies within 28 days to Regional Livestock Biosecurity Officer

Have you sent your PINK copies in to your Regional Livestock Biosecurity Officer Recently?
It is a mandatory requirement for cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, camelids (including camels, alpacas and llamas), deer and pig owners to complete a waybill whenever stock are moved outside the boundaries of a property.

**Pink copies must be sent within 28 days**

It is an offence under the Livestock Regulations not to complete a waybill correctly and may incur a penalty of up to $14,100 and $7050 for not submitting the Waybill pink copies to the Registrar in 28 days after completion.


NOTE: Post PINK copies within 28 days to Regional Livestock Biosecurity Officer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Darwin Region</th>
<th>Katherine Region</th>
<th>Tennant Creek Region</th>
<th>Alice Springs Region</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Greg Scott (RLBO)</td>
<td>Tom Haines (RLBO)</td>
<td>Greg Crawford (RLBO)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PO Box 1346</td>
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Branding cattle and horses is a clear way of identifying ownership of stock, and can also play an important role in disease control programs and chemical residue trace back programs. This is important to both consumers and producers, to maintain confidence in the safety and integrity of livestock products.

The Northern Territory Livestock Act and Regulations uses a three-letter brand system where one letter must be the letter “T” and a distinctive (symbol) brand system.

It is compulsory to brand cattle before they are moved off a property or are sold (unless they are less than 8 months of age). Brands can be used on horses, buffalo and camel but it is not compulsory.

A brand is registered to a person or company for use on a nominated NT property only. Under no circumstances are these brands to be used in any other State or Territory. This means the branding iron can only be used by the registered owner (or their representative) on the registered Northern Territory property as stated on NT Brand Certificate/s. It does not restrict branded cattle being agisted on other properties. To brand on a NT property not registered with the Registrar is an infringement of the Livestock Act and Regulations and is an offence that incurs a penalty.

Check out our Website www.nt.gov.au/d/animalhealth Brands in the NT or contact your RLBO for assistance.

While the sale of a property may include the stock, the brand cannot be sold to the new owners.

1. If an agreement is made in the sale contract to transfer the brand to the new owners, an application to Transfer Brand must be lodged with the Registrar.

2. If the owner no longer wishes to use the brand, it may be cancelled. An Application for Cancellation of Brand must be lodged with the Registrar.

3. If registered owner of the brand wishes to keep the brand, but move it to a new property, a Request to Change of Run must be lodged with the Registrar, together with original certificate/s for amending.

BRANDS ARE NOT TRANSFERRED AUTOMATICALLY BY A PROPERTY SALE OR BY A WILL

PIC is permanently registered to parcel of land - Upon sale of a property which has a PIC registered, the new owners must complete an Update your Property details form and return it for processing.

If livestock are no longer being kept on the property, then the new owner should notify the RLBO so that the PIC can be disbanded.

If the property is not registered with a PIC, and has livestock on the property, then the new owner is required to complete a PIC Registration form and return it for processing.

Check out our Website www.nt.gov.au/d/animalhealth Brands in the NT or contact your RLBO for assistance.
## What When & Where

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<td>Casey Collier returns part time</td>
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<td>MARCH</td>
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<td>27th 28th</td>
<td>Northern Territory Cattlemen’s Association Conference &amp; AGM</td>
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## Around the Traps

Have you taken a good photo? Send it into barklybeef.dor@nt.gov.au

*The social side of the Campdraft* (Photos courtesy of Helen Kempe)

Top: Chief cheerleaders (L to R) Felicity Fulcher, Walhallow, Rebecca Cadzow, Mt Riddock, & Jane Baldwin, Alice Springs

Bottom Left: Who needs a playground when there’s a stack of hay bales to climb on!

Bottom Right: Chloe Towne, Helen Spring & Olivia Haines, Tennant Creek, congratulate each other after their Campdraft runs

[Image of people at the campdraft, including photos of the cheerleaders and campdraft participants.]
Live Cattle Exports via Darwin Port – November 2013

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.

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>BRISBANE</td>
<td>4,153</td>
<td>4,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINGAPORE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THAILAND</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>1,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOVEMBER at a glance:

- 15,283 head of cattle through the Port of Darwin during November, 16,307 less than October and 4,480 less than November last year.
- 2013 total cattle figures indicate 50,700 head more than last year. NT cattle 18,379 more than last year.

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

NATIONAL CATTLE PRICES - W/E 29/11/2013

HEAVY STEER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated dressed weight (kg, carcase)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SALYARDS /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEDIUM STEER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated dressed weight (kg, carcase)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SALYARDS /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRADE STEER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated dressed weight (kg, carcase)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SALYARDS /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIVE EXPORT QUOTAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carcase Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Han /</th>
<th>Han /</th>
<th>Han /</th>
<th>Han /</th>
<th>Han /</th>
<th>Han /</th>
<th>Han /</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Dollar</td>
<td>1.12707</td>
<td>1.15855</td>
<td>1.18604</td>
<td>1.25094</td>
<td>1.676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian Rupiah</td>
<td>10,685.1</td>
<td>10,564.4</td>
<td>9,575.84</td>
<td>10,011.7</td>
<td>1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Peso</td>
<td>30,778.8</td>
<td>40,845.8</td>
<td>39,512.7</td>
<td>42,637.9</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysian Ringgit</td>
<td>2,025.9</td>
<td>2,058.5</td>
<td>2,004.1</td>
<td>2,150.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euros</td>
<td>0.69005</td>
<td>0.67272</td>
<td>0.8772</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Dollar</td>
<td>0.91916</td>
<td>0.94828</td>
<td>0.8831</td>
<td>1.0357</td>
<td>0.725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by the NT Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries

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From all the DPIF staff at Barkly House,

Thank you for Your Support Throughout the Years Events, and

Wishing Everyone a Safe and Happy Christmas and a Glorious (wet) New Year