

THE WOOL PRESS

November/December 2019

Volume 320

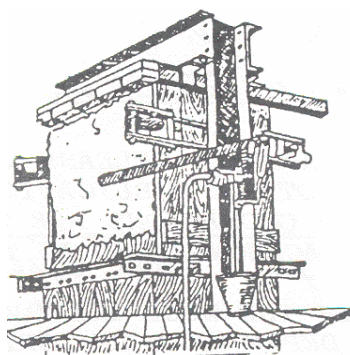
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Edited By Tracy Evans

Printed by The Print Shop, Stanley

Produced by the Department of Agriculture, Falkland Islands Government



EDITORIAL

As Christmas approaches all of us the Directorate of Natural Resources extend a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you and your family.

This month we said goodbye and thank you to John Barton for his contribution to fishing and farming as the outgoing Director of Natural Resources. John grew up at Teal Inlet, going to Darwin school when he was about 9, then he won a scholarship to the British School at Montevideo. He worked as an Observer/Fishery Officer from the 13th October 1986, then a Senior Fisheries Resources Assessment Officer before becoming the Director of Fisheries on the 1st January 1990, the Director of Natural Resources on the 22nd April 2009 taking on Agriculture and Veterinarian services. John has overseen the fishery from its inception to being one of the best managed fisheries with a worldwide reputation as such; quality veterinarian services and the increased export of red meat from the Islands, a positive direction in the National Stud Flock, and the decrease in the micron of the national clip increasing its value to the farmers and profitability of the Wool industry in the Falklands. John has penned some parting words in this edition of the Wool Press. We wish this local lad all the best into the future.

We welcome Andrea to the post of Director of Natural resources. She has already shown an interest in Agriculture attending the OFDA (Optical Fibre Diameter Analyser) Field Day at Johnsons Harbour, and has met with farmers in Stanley. Andrea has written about her background and vision in this edition of the Wool Press.

We say farewell to Daniel Pereira who has been the Agricultural Adviser, Sheep Management for nearly two years. Daniel is returning to Uruguay to family and plans to continue to give advice on sheep genetics and sheep management as a consultant. Daniel brought a wealth of genetic knowledge and trial experience supporting the selection of genetics on the Islands and conducting trials relating to nutrient supplements particularly Cobalt and Selenium. The results will be published in the Wool Press in 2020. We thank Daniel for his advice and wish him and his family all the best in the future and hope we see him back in the Falkland Islands from time to time.

In this issue Daniel has put the main statistics for the past three years in an article to make comparing the statistics easier. Let us know your thoughts on the trends and any learning's you glean from this summary. Keeping diseases out of the Falkland Islands is very important and to date largely successful. Equally important is being prepared to act if a disease arrives. Ross Milner takes us through a recent exercise conducted to ensure we are ready for such an outbreak. The OFDA has arrived at the Department and Lucy Ellis highlights its capability and the two days spent with Farmers and the visiting expert Bill Johnston. My Father (an Australian Sheep farmer) always said a good dog was worth more than a Jackaroo/Jillaroo (Young farm hand). However dogs always need training and Zoe Fowler writes about Vicky Payne's visit to deliver dog training to the Falkland Islands in November this year. Thank you to Tracy Evans for putting Christmas Cheer into this edition of the Wool Press. I'm sure you will enjoy cooking some of the festive treats in this edition. We are pleased to promote the West Falklands Ram and Fleece Show to be held at Coast Ridge Shearing Shed on December 29th. It will be great for Andrea and myself to catch up with all who attend.

Tom McIntosh - Senior Agricultural Adviser

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Regular weighing - it is important to keep a check on dog's weights to ensure correct dosage is being given.

All dog owners are responsible for worming their own pets. Please remember to contact the Veterinary Office and confirm this has been done. After normal working hours, please leave a message or email.

The Falkland Islands Government

Department of Agriculture,

Veterinary Service,

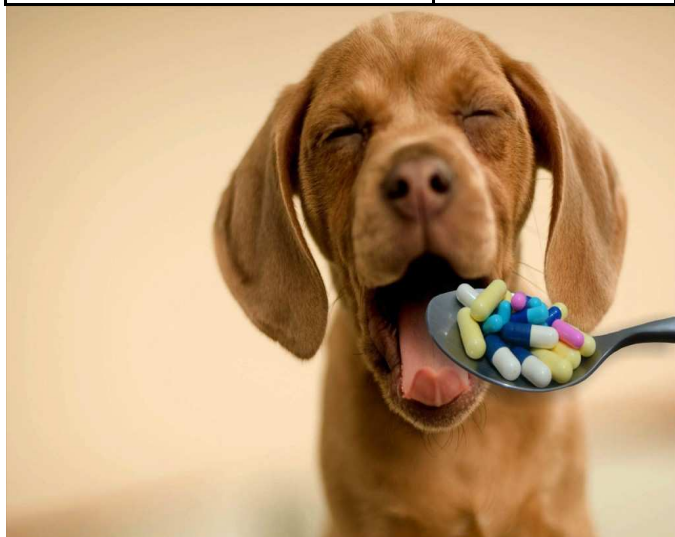
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DOG DOSING DATES FOR 2019/20

Date	Drug
Wednesday 9th January 2019	Drontal
Wednesday 13th February 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 20th March 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 24th April 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 29th May 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 3rd July 2019	Drontal
Wednesday 7th August 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 11th September 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 16th October 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 20th November 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 18th December 2019	Droneit
Wednesday 9th January 2020	Drontal



DATES FOR YOUR DIARY



9th December - Public Holiday in lieu of Battle Day (8th)

23rd December - Rose Bar Speed Shear

25th December - Christmas Day - Public Holiday

26th & 27th December - Sports, Stanley Racecourse

26th December - BBQ at Port Edgar

29th December - Ram & Fleece Show, Fox Bay more details on page 12.

29th December - Shearing Competition, FIDF Hall

30th & 31st December - Government Holidays

1st January - Raft Race

Public Holidays for 2020



1st January - New Years Day

10th April - Good Friday

21st April - Queen's Birthday

15th June - Liberation Day (in Lieu of 14th)

5th October - Peat Cutting Monday

8th December - Battle Day

25th December - Christmas Day

28th December - Boxing Day (in Lieu of 26th)

29th December - Christmas Holiday (in Lieu 27th)

30th December - Government Holiday

31st December - Government Holiday

FAREWELL FROM OUTGOING DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES JOHN BARTON

Time for pastures new! The Department of Natural Resources, combining Agriculture and Fisheries, came into being in October 2009. In the early days engaging with the Department of Agriculture (DoA) involved the brief commute from the metal containers on FIPASS. In late 2012 Fisheries relocated to the DoA site, probably about where the plant propagation greenhouse used to be. We now simply have the long corridor and something of a dog leg through the dry laboratory.

The last ten years have been a relatively buoyant period on the wool price front, although prices have reduced a bit recently. As a consequence much of the effort during this period has focused on producing finer and more valuable wool rather than pursuing diversification for example. The DoA continues to play its role through the maintenance and development of the National Stud Flock. Conversely during the period the National Beef Herd which was impressive in the early days found it was less in demand. Most beef producers have moved to using artificial insemination and the National Beef Herd has been downsized. On the meat front many of the issues in the early years related to Falkland Island Meat Company (FIMCo) and the supply chain. More recently the advent and impact of Brexit has become the more serious issue, and it remains to be seen what the outcome of that will be. Prior to the additional issues raised by Brexit another constant during the period has been ensuring that Falkland Island meat (and fish) exports meet the health standards for accessing the EU market. Much work has gone in by the veterinary service at looking at alternative markets.

Having seen a number of colleagues come and go over the years it seemed a bit odd signing myself off on the monthly return and payroll as a 'leaver'. Whilst there has been a fair element of churn there are also a fair proportion of folk who have been in the department longer than I have. In the last 10 years I have worked with six Senior Agricultural Advisers and one Senior Veterinary Officer! I thank all colleagues in DoA for their support, flexibility and contributions over the years and wish them well for the future. I also welcome Andrea Clausen as she takes over the role and maintains the somewhat short tradition for Natural Resources directors of having benefited from growing up in Camp.

Finally, farming remains one of the key sectors of the Falkland Islands economy and I wish all farmers and all in farming a prosperous future.



WELCOME TO NEW DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES DR ANDREA CLAUSEN

Whilst most of you who read this will already know me, I am taking the opportunity to say hello through the pages of the Wool Press. Firstly, I was lucky enough to have grown up in camp in the 1970's (I know that was not seen as lucky by everyone, but I have fabulous childhood memories!) and enjoyed visiting many farms over the years through the work my dad did for the FIC. Throughout my career and private life I have always retained a connection with camp but probably not as much as I would have liked. So for me the opportunity to contribute in an area that is the very essence of what makes the Falklands what it is, is very special to me. I realise that farming back then is not the same as farming now, and particularly in light of the changes from large absentee managed farming operations through sub-division and back in some areas to larger operations again, the impact of global markets and the unrelenting challenges of operating in our unique environment, it will take a fine balance of the appropriate support and advice to deliver sustainable and profitable businesses in camp.

For those who aren't aware, my academic and employment background is not agricultural, however my convoluted career pathway has provided me with a good understanding of science and the application of science, business and business sustainability as well as a wide knowledge of the workings of the

Falklands in its broadest sense (political, strategic, and economic). Following a period of familiarisation with the work strands of the team, I look forward to working with the team in their mission to provide you with the support, advice and range of services that you require to ensure the successful operation of your businesses.

So, as of the 1st October I started visiting John Barton for briefing sessions prior to my official start date on 1st November. I am now in full sponge mode and looking forward to meeting you all as we work together to maximise the benefits of working in the agricultural sector.



Department of Agriculture *Webpage*



Falkland Islands Government
www.fig.gov.fk/agriculture



FAREWELL FROM SHEEP MANAGEMENT ADVISER DANIEL PEREIRA

The possibility of visiting the Falkland Islands had crossed my mind many years ago, but I never suspected that opportunity would come in the future as it did.

I must say that preparing the Mate and walking to the office has always been a pleasure. I have enjoyed every day, whether I go to the camp or stay in Stanley. It has been a great time!!

These two years have been intense and really challenging and I go back full of new friends, knowledge and ideas. There will soon come a time to go through and think about everything I have seen and done.

About my job here, I hope I have helped with the team work and done some small contributions to improve sheep production in the Falklands. Changes take time, so it would be enough for me to know that some of my proposals and thoughts have been considered, just to let people think about some issues, to be executed or tested when the right time comes.

I would really like to visit the Falklands in the future but I do not know how and when it will happen, but I will do my best to keep in touch with you through the Agriculture Department.

The list of people I would like to say thanks would be too long.

I am particularly grateful to the whole staff of the Agriculture Department who had made my work possible and helped me to enjoy my stay here.

To all the farmers, especially those I have been visiting and talking with, thanks for the hospitality and congratulations on the great work you are doing!

To my wife and children, who unfortunately could not stay with me until the end of my contract, but supported me on the decision to come.

It goes without saying that you have a friend in Uruguay, who will be willing to receive you with Mate, Asado, Dulce de Leche and helping with anything you may need.

Links with Uruguay should continue and improve. Something has been done, and it is a start, but we must continue moving forward. We will need some proactive work and formal agreements between both countries, both of which I am confident will occur.



Some Stats to Think About

From Daniel Pereira

Information can be a very powerful tool, as long as you are able to process, analyse and interpret it.

Here is a summarised list of some production coefficient averages in sheep and cattle, for the last three years, extracted from the Falkland Islands Farming Statistics. Your farm contributes with its own information to the averages.

You can find stocking rates, reproductive results and wool production indexes, per animal and per hectare.

Some of the intention of putting them together were:

- To have the main production coefficients in one page.
- To think about the meaning/importance of each one and the way they are calculated.
- To get a general picture about averages, the variation between years and locations.
- As a reference/benchmark for each farm (year and location). You can search your own farm figures in the Falklands Farming Statistics book of the corresponding year.
- To induce you to think what would be a reasonable, good or bad result for each coefficient and what would be your target.
- To begin finding some explanations about them (was a year effect? What happened?...).
- To find how these coefficient averages may be related to and interacting between them.
- To detect what important information could be missing.

Further comments on each of these aspects could be part of a future article. If you have any suggestions, please let us know.

2016-2017	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Cattle	Cattle	
Total Average Stocking rate (DSE/Ha)	Average Sheep/ha	Sheep Average Stocking rate (DSE/Ha)	Average Flock structure (% breeding ewes)	Average Lamb Marking %	Average reproductive efficiency (%)	Average Estimated overall sheep death rate %	Average fleece weight(kg)	Average Greasy wool(kg) per ha	Average Beef utilized (%)	Average Calf Marking %	Location
0.60	0.46	0.55	38.36	71	51.5	9.5	3.76	1.65	22.8	70.3	East Island
0.51	0.40	0.47	33.94	69	51.3	9.4	3.99	1.46	18.23	73.29	West Island
0.50	0.35	0.42	36.01	73	56.7	2.9	4.00	1.17	15.59	68.94	Islands
0.55	0.43	0.51	36.61	70	51.7	9.10	3.86	1.53	21.13	72.18	FI

2017-18	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Cattle	Cattle	
Total Average Stocking rate (DSE/Ha)	Average Sheep/ha	Sheep Average Stocking rate (DSE/Ha)	Average Flock structure (% breeding ewes)	Average Lamb Marking %	Average reproductive efficiency (%)	Average Estimated overall sheep death rate %	Average fleece weight(kg)	Average Greasy wool(kg) per ha	Average Beef utilized (%)	Average Calf Marking %	Location
0.57	0.45	0.53	37.68	66	48.6	9.7	3.69	1.63	22.1	67.0	East Island
0.51	0.41	0.48	32.77	68	50.3	8.9	3.85	1.43	16.9	77.2	West Island
0.50	0.36	0.43	39.14	63	48.7	11.3	3.94	1.23	18.2	54.1	Islands
0.54	0.42	0.50	35.95	67	49.2	9.71	3.76	1.52	20.10	68.20	FI

2018-19	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Sheep	Cattle	Cattle	
Total Average Stocking rate (DSE/Ha)	Average Sheep/ha	Sheep Average Stocking rate (DSE/Ha)	Average Flock structure (% breeding ewes)	LAMB MARKING %	Average reproductive efficiency (%)	Average Estimated overall sheep death rate %	Average fleece weight(kg)	Average Greasy wool(kg) per ha	Average Beef utilized (%)	Average Calf Marking %	Location
0.57	0.44	0.52	36.56	61	44.5	9.8	3.65	1.57	19.0	72.0	East Island
0.52	0.41	0.48	32.94	66	48.6	8.9	3.95	1.51	17.0	76.8	West Island
0.52	0.38	0.45	38.14	74	60.8	5.1	4.14	1.41	11.8	83.5	Islands
0.54	0.42	0.50	35.31	64	47.1	9.16	3.79	1.53	17.50	75.20	FI

First Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak Exercise Run in the Falkland Islands

By Ross Milner

On 20th November we saw the arrival of the first new LATAM flight from Brazil, and together with the ever increasing number of cruise boat visitors, contract workers and a busy fishing fleet, the Falkland Islands is increasingly coming into contact with the outside world. Whilst this brings many benefits for the economy, there is also the increased risk of the arrival of an animal disease that could cause economic devastation to our disease free livestock.

The Falkland Islands has an enviable disease free status for almost all notifiable diseases (hydatid disease being in fact the only one present here), making it probably the most animal disease free farming community in the world. This is very good for gaining the confidence of international trading partners for our export market and for healthy and productive livestock.

The downside is all our livestock has no natural immunity to animal diseases present in the rest of the world which could cause havoc should they be introduced to an entirely susceptible animal population.

With increasing numbers of visitors in mind, a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been compiled to respond in the event of a new disease arriving in the Falkland Islands. It describes the response to a disease outbreak and how it could be contained and eradicated as quickly as possible.

Last month the Falkland Islands Veterinary Service conducted their first desk top exercise to test the stresses and effectiveness of the SOP and see how easily it could be understood and used should there be a disease outbreak incident. Those who attended the exercise included Heads of Department from Fire, PWD, Emergency Services and staff members from the Department of Agriculture and Bio-Security.

The meeting started off with an introduction to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). It is the most infectious animal disease known, spreading hundreds of kilometres in the air, and can survive in soil in cold climatic conditions for many months. It was brought to South America with cattle from Europe in the 1860s. Cattle exported from Argentina to Cape Town in 1903 caused the first and only FMD outbreak in that region of Southern Africa which was contained and eradicated. It has never occurred in the Falkland Islands. In 2001 there was a major outbreak of FMD in UK, Uruguay, and Argentina. Last year a small outbreak occurred in Columbia. The biggest threats now recognised to the Falkland Islands are travellers from FMD infected countries, smuggling of infected animal products by travellers, garbage from ships and planes, and bioterrorism.

Next we conducted the exercise which started with Hew Grierson from Blue Beach Farm kindly volunteering as a farmer ringing up the duty vet Zoe Fowler about his pigs that he was very worried about. While we all listened in on speaker phone, Hew described from his prepared script how all his pigs had become very ill, piglets had died overnight and the ones left were very lame and not eating, showing signs of both foot and mouth sores and a high temperature. We were shown pictures that had been sent in by mobile phone (a very useful thing to do if any farmers have any concerns about their animals); the pigs had sores on their noses and in their mouths. Zoe responded on the phone call by thanking Hew for the information and informed him if this was a real situation and not an exercise, and no senior managers were listening in, there would have been lots of swearing at this stage!

Zoe then followed the SOP protocol and asked important questions such as had there been any recent animal movements on or off the farm (none), were any other animals unwell (sheep next to pigs were lame and cattle had sores in mouth and were drooling) and had there been any recent visitors or unusual activities on the farm (some tourists from Columbia had visited the farm and fed the pigs their lunch).

Zoe instructed Hew to immediately isolate all unwell animals from healthy stock further away, lock the gate and prevent movement on and off the farm and await a visit by a government vet. The Senior Veterinary Officer was alerted.

As this was a desk top exercise no actual visit was carried out but we were able to construct a

time line as to how long it would take to visit the farm and take samples to send to Pirbright to get a confirmation whether this was FMD or not. The time taken to get samples prepared, shipped on the air bridge and delivered to Pirbright and get a result was of concern. By the time results are received back, if it was FMD disease, it may be too late to stop the disease spreading.

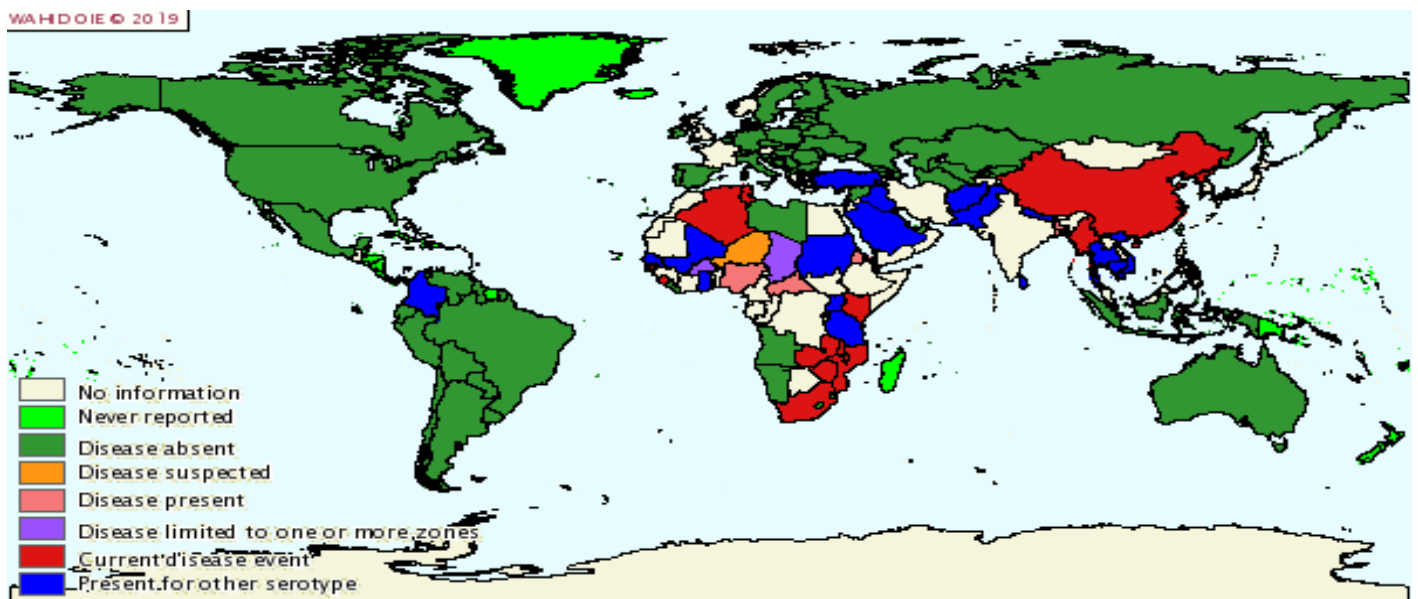
It was decided that an emergency cull of the sick animals would be a prudent first step. These would need to be disposed of either by burial or burning as quickly as possible. It was at this point that discussions with PWD revealed that in this scenario, they do have equipment that can access a cull site anywhere on the 2 main islands, even in areas with difficult access. Shallow peat could be cleared from an area where culled carcasses could be burned under fire department supervision, with a mixture of kerosene and oil. This would need to be done quickly to prevent predatory birds accessing carcasses and spreading disease further. A number of disused borrow pits or beaches could also be used to burn culled animals. Burial could be used where burning was not feasible.

Gold, silver and bronze command structures were also notified that they may be needed at the start of the exercise, and the vet practice manager was instructed to contact all the neighbouring farms to lock their gates and closely watch their livestock for disease. Tracy Evans produced the latest stock data which revealed that there is approximately 50,000 livestock present on neighbouring farms, a sobering thought if FMD was confirmed and the disease spread.

Fortunately in this desk top exercise, the disease affected only one farm and was eradicated. This was achieved by;

1. Culling of all animals on the affected farm.
2. Blood testing and intense monitoring of neighbouring farms. No disease detected.
3. After two decontamination and deep clean exercises were carried out, sentinel animals were placed on the farm and did not develop the disease.

When new livestock were introduced in small numbers at a later date, no disease occurred and the Falkland Islands returned to a disease free status in 6 months. While many FMD outbreaks can be devastating and have huge impacts, in the Falkland Islands there are relatively low numbers of movements between farms and road blocks would be easy to establish in controlled zones. On the Island of Jersey, 2 small outbreaks of FMD occurred in the 1980s where less than a dozen cattle developed FMD. On both occasions the animals were culled and buried immediately and there was no further spread of disease. In the Falkland Islands, if disease was spotted and reported early and affected animals were immediately culled based on strong suspicion of disease, there is hope that a rapid response would quickly eradicate disease. If the disease was missed, for example affected sheep were deep in camp, disease could spread quite extensively before it was discovered and be much harder to deal with. Fortunately farmers in the Falkland Islands do seem to report anything unusual when they see it and the key to success is giving the government vets a call if you have any doubts or concerns straight away for advice and a risk assessment.



OFDA2000 in the Falkland Islands

By Lucy Ellis

Falkland Island wool growers have over many years introduced superior genetics to lower fibre diameter which is the main price driver in selling wool. The national average from the 2018/19 shearing season was 24µ which in turn has increased the value of the national clip by between 6 - 14% in the last five years alone.

Following on from the recommendations contained within the Michael Blake & Associates Report, 1st May 2017, which recommended additional measurements for wool, the Department of Agriculture (DoA) and New Zealand Wool Testing Authority (NZWTA) working together were successful in getting approval from the International Wool Textile Organisation (IWTO) to progress micron testing of the national clip from the Airflow method to Laserscan which is the more appropriate testing for our increasingly finer wools.

Along with this, a lot of work was conducted in promoting additional grab sampling to test for Length & Strength of sale Lots of wool bales to allow for further additional information for buyers to allow for, hopefully, increased pricing offers plus to dispel the myth that Falkland wools had a tendency to be weak and break during the robust combing process in mills.

The logical next stage with additional testing was to procure a machine that could assist with precise and accurate measurements of mid-side samples in order to make better informed selection decision that will make a significant return on investment in the coming years.

The DoA sends approx 6,000 mid-side samples to the New Zealand Wool Testing Authority (NZWTA) laboratory annually to test for micron and yield and sometimes Length & Strength (L&S) for Falkland Island wool growers. The animals that are tested are usually individual farms stud flocks, their younger animals, i.e. ram and ewe hoggets or mature rams to select to stay on farm for their superior genetics and wool characteristics. The cost per test is £2.50 for micron & yield or £6.00 for the additional L&S testing.

The purchase of an Optical Fibre Diameter Analyser 2000 (OFDA2000) machine would complement the services provided by NZWTA, not replace them (OFDA2000 cannot test for Strength or Yield) and achieve other objectives. The OFDA2000 will provide information to assist farmers with decisions on breeding, genetic input and flock management and will also provide a quicker turn-around of results and at a cheaper price.

In September 2019 an OFDA2000 arrived and was followed in October 2019 by William "Bill" Johnston, the inventor of the OFDA machines, to train DoA staff how to use it, understand the supplied information to disseminate to the growers and to conduct two on-farm demonstration and discussion days.



OFDA2000 set up and testing samples in the DoA mini

On Tuesday 29th October a demonstration of the OFDA2000 was hosted by Keith and Nuala Knight in the shearing shed at Coast Ridge farm. A small but enthusiastic group of farmers gathered in the shed and experienced a fascinating talk by Bill on all the attributes of the OFDA2000 and were shown how it works by taking mid-side samples from rams that Keith had kindly

supplied for the day and running them through the machine and then discussing the results.



Bill Johnston explaining the OFDA2000 screen information to West farmers at the Coast Ridge Demonstration day

Two days later, on the 31st October, Lee and Martha Molkenbuhr at Johnsons Harbour very kindly hosted the second of our two demonstration days in the shearing shed to a much bigger group of farmers who were, nonetheless, as enthusiastic as the West farmers.



East farmers at the Johnsons Harbour Demonstration day watching the profile of the staple emerge with Bill explaining the information showing on the screen

Of specific interest to both groups was watching the profile of the staple emerge as the wool was scanned and the information supplied in two graphs. This graph shows how the wool reacted to nutritional, environmental, health and stress changes through the year since last shearing; genetic influences can also be seen. The tables shown on pages 16 & 17 is of two ewe hoggets from the National Stud Flock showing, on page 16, the histogram of the micron and on page 17 the micron profile over one year. It is fascinating to see how each animal's micron profile over just one year is so dramatically different:

Finally, I would like to thank everybody involved in making this happen: all the DoA staff involved, Keith and Nuala and Lee and Martha for being wonderful hosts and looking after all of us so superbly and lastly Mark Brims and the lovely Bill Johnston for all the help in getting the OFDA2000 here and the excellent training and demonstration days that I know all who attended found utterly fascinating.



The 33rd West Falkland Ram & Fleece Show

When: December 29th

Where: Coast Ridge Shearing Shed, Fox Bay East

Livestock & fleece entries: 9am-12pm

Barbeque: 12.30pm onwards

Judging: 2.00-3.30pm

Prize giving: 4.30pm

Entries may be sent to Keith before the event or be brought to the Wool Shed on the day. FIGAS will again kindly fly fleeces free of charge, please clearly mark that they are for the Ram and Fleece Show.

COMPETITION NOTES:

- Rams in Class 1 should not have any permanent incisor teeth erupted.
- Rams in Class 2 are Dual-purpose
- Fleece entries should be skirted fleeces only
- Entrants should inform Keith of the probable number of rams or fleeces to be exhibited so that sufficient pens/tables can be prepared.
- The fleece with the highest commercial value, Champion ram and Reserve champion will be judged on the day by two experienced 'Wool People' all other judging will be done by popular vote.

Please note that the judge's decision is final.

EVENING:

The SCSC will be open all day as usual. Please bring a plate for 7pm @the club if you would like to share in a community supper.

CHRISTMAS RECIPES

STUFFED SHOULDER OF LAMB

1 x 1kg Lamb Shoulder, boned
1 Clove Garlic, roughly chopped
1½ tbsps. Parsley, finely chopped
1 tbsp. Raisins
1 tbsp. Toasted Pine Nuts
1 Egg, beaten
½ cup Soft Fresh Breadcrumbs
Salt and Pepper
Balsamic Vinegar, to taste
Olive Oil

Method

1. Cut the lamb shoulder into 2 pieces and place aside.
2. To make the stuffing, mix the garlic, a pinch of salt, parsley, raisins, pine nuts, egg and breadcrumbs together.
3. Place the stuffing between the pieces of lamb and fold over to seal.
4. Season well.
5. Heat a little olive oil on a flat top grill and sear the lamb. Place a heavy-based pan filled with water on top to weigh it down.
6. Cook for 20 minutes. Rest for 10 minutes.
7. Carve the lamb into 1 inch thick slices, splash with balsamic vinegar and olive oil and finish with salt and pepper.

If you have a favourite recipe that you would like included in the Wool Press email it to Tracy on agassistant@doa.gov.fk

CHOCOLATE ORANGE MOUSSE



2 x 400ml (14 fl oz)
tinned coconut milk (chilled)
4 - 5 tbsp cocoa powder
3 tbsp maple syrup
1 ½ tsp orange extract
1 bar dark chocolate
4 large oranges to serve.

Method

1. Wash and carefully scoop/cut out the middle of the oranges
2. Melt the chocolate in a bowl over a pan of boiling water until silky and smooth.
3. While the chocolate is hot, carefully pour into each orange. Work the chocolate up the edges of the oranges. This step is important as the chocolate helps to seal whatever is placed inside the orange. Place the oranges in the freezer while you make the mousse.
4. Open the tins of chilled coconut milk and carefully drain off the clear liquid, to leave the cream.
5. Put the cream in a bowl, using an electric mixer whisk the coconut cream with the orange extract. Slowly add the cocoa powder and maple syrup, whisk until light and fluffy.
6. Spoon or pipe the mousse into the oranges.
7. Decorate with a drizzle of leftover melted chocolate, grated chocolate and a slice of orange.



Visit of Vicky Payne, Shackleton Scholar

By Zoe Fowler

For 2 weeks at the start of October, Shackleton Scholar Vicky Payne, who is a vet, behaviourist and gun dog owner and trainer, visited the Islands and ran a variety of dog training sessions, 1-2-1 behaviour consults and talks, plus a first aid session. Vicky graduated from the Royal Veterinary College in 2001 along with me and since then has worked in mainly small animal practice in UK and now works part time in her husband's busy practice. The rest of her time she fills to the brim with her own business as a mobile vet concentrating on alternative therapies (herbal medicine and acupuncture) and training and working with her 6 Springer Spaniels. She also has a strong interest in nutrition and behaviour and over the last few years she is one of the few people in UK to complete a level 6 COAPE (Centre for Applied Pet Ethology) diploma in Animal Behaviour.

The practical sessions concentrated on the main topics that people had indicated they would like assistance with which were recall, loose lead walking and 'good manners' e.g. not jumping up on people or stopping barking at passers-by or other dogs. In the introductory talk at the start of the visit Vicky explained how dogs learn and some of the better methods for teaching dogs the things you want them to do. She pointed out that quite simply dogs will do things that make them feel good and get them the rewards they want (eg they will pull on a lead because they want to go for a walk and sniff all the good sniffs, they will bugger off to chase sheep because they are herding animals and that's what they enjoy). She said that while punishing a dog for a particular behaviour may still work and get the dog to stop the behaviour, ultimately it is poorer welfare, more confusing for the dog and does not give you the best relationship with your dog that you could have. Methods that Vicky uses to train dogs primarily involve giving the dog the opportunity to make choices regarding behaviour and rewarding the correct behaviour. One great example of this was one of the lead walking exercises or 'heel'. Vicky explained that you could simply hold treats in your hand and lure the dog to walk with you on

the lead – this will probably eventually work and it is likely that you will be successful in getting your dog to walk nicely on a loose lead, however one exercise that Vicky taught us was to start off by rewarding the dog whenever it is in the right proximity to you (you can do this on or off the lead). So whenever the dog is within a metre or so of you and paying a little attention and facing the right direction you reward it by throwing the treat a little away from you to the side or behind. The dog retrieves the treat and then has to choose to return to your side. If you have got the right treats it is surprising how quickly your dog learns that coming back to you gets him the good stuff. Then once he has learnt that, you can add in walking a few steps and also start teaching him the command that goes with that reward (heel etc). Vicky reminded us that we, as owners, have to be THE most interesting thing in your dog's life. You might need to change the treats you use for different exercises (bring out the really fun food stuff if your dog is struggling or uninterested in a particular exercise) or think about a different way you can teach your dog what you want them to learn.

The recall exercises really focussed on this and were based on fun games which Vicky reminded us to play at all sorts of times so that dogs that were less inclined to return to their owners at the end of a walk did not get wise to the fact that the 'game' was simply a precursor to being caught.

The public talks focussed on having a happy dog and included information about separation issues, desensitisation to scary things and nutrition.

While Vicky is not a sheep dog trainer the teaching methods and theory on how dogs learn are the same for whatever breed of dog you may have so please feel free to contact us if you have any questions. Remember that that one of the most useful things you can teach your farm dogs from a vet point of view is how to wear a collar and lead and also how to have their feet, ears, teeth etc all looked at. Taking just a few minutes a day to reward your dog if

they are calmly allowing you to do these things could make an enormous difference to your dog if they do ever have to come to the vet. If you would like some further advice on how to do this then please do get in touch.

Vicky's visit ended with a fun dog show where people showed off what they had learned over the fortnight and also were thrilled to win ribbons for (among others) prettiest dog, dog the judge would like to take home and best in show.

Many thanks to the Shackleton Scholarship Fund for facilitating Vicky's visit and to the FIDF, PWD (town hall) and the Scouts for the venues.

Vicky enjoying a visit to the light house



Peg, Lyn & Luna practising "sit and wait" in the sun

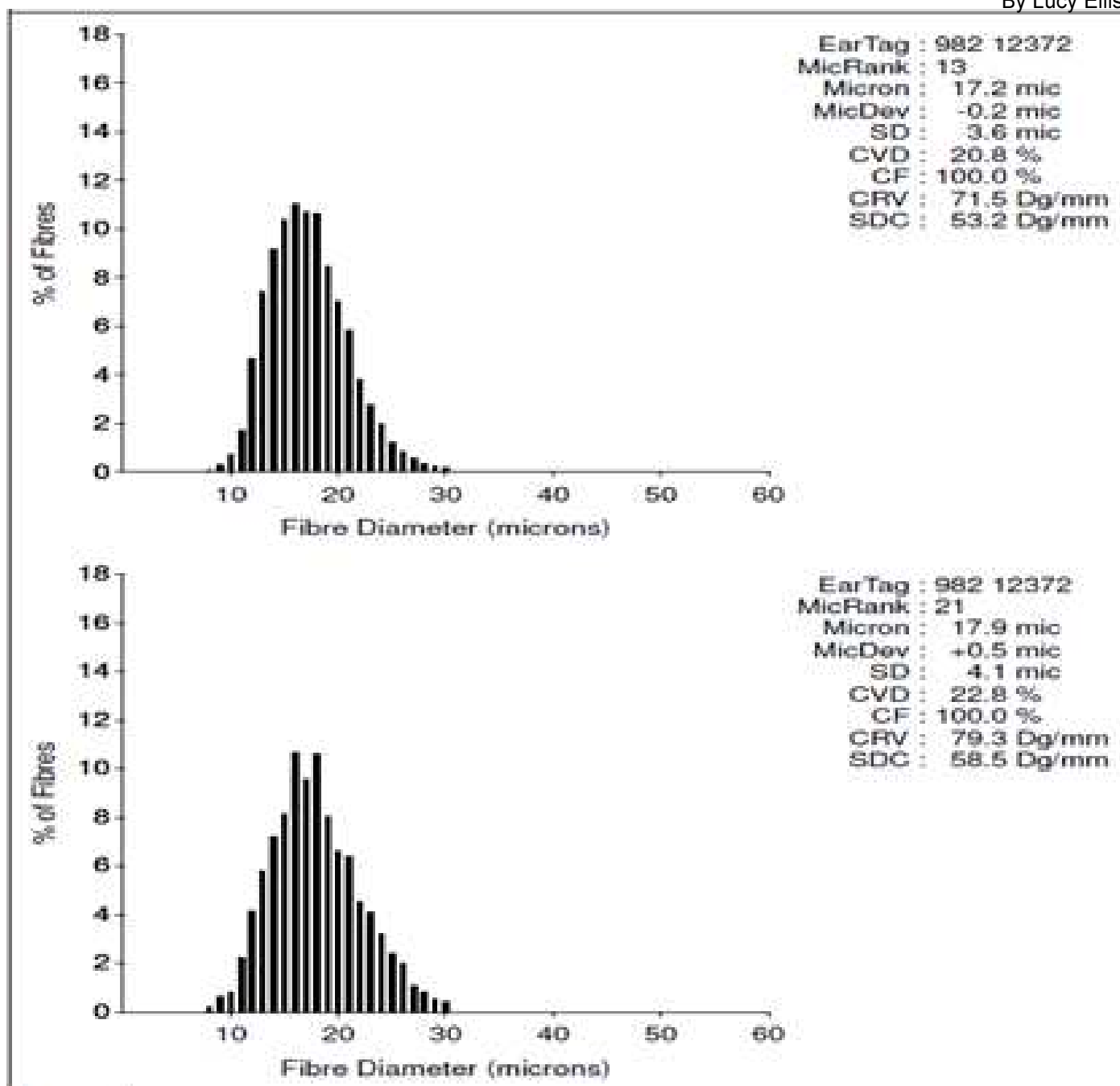


**SEEN ANYTHING
STRANGE LATELY??**

**IF SO CONTACT THE
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE ON
27355
OR VETERINARY
SERVICES ON 27366**

OFDA2000 Objective Measurements

By Lucy Ellis



The OFDA2000 machine has a very wide range of different objective test data to choose from and I will explain those that we chose in the above tables:

Left hand table:

MicRank – Micron Rank which means the finest will be #1 and the broadest will be the last in the group tested

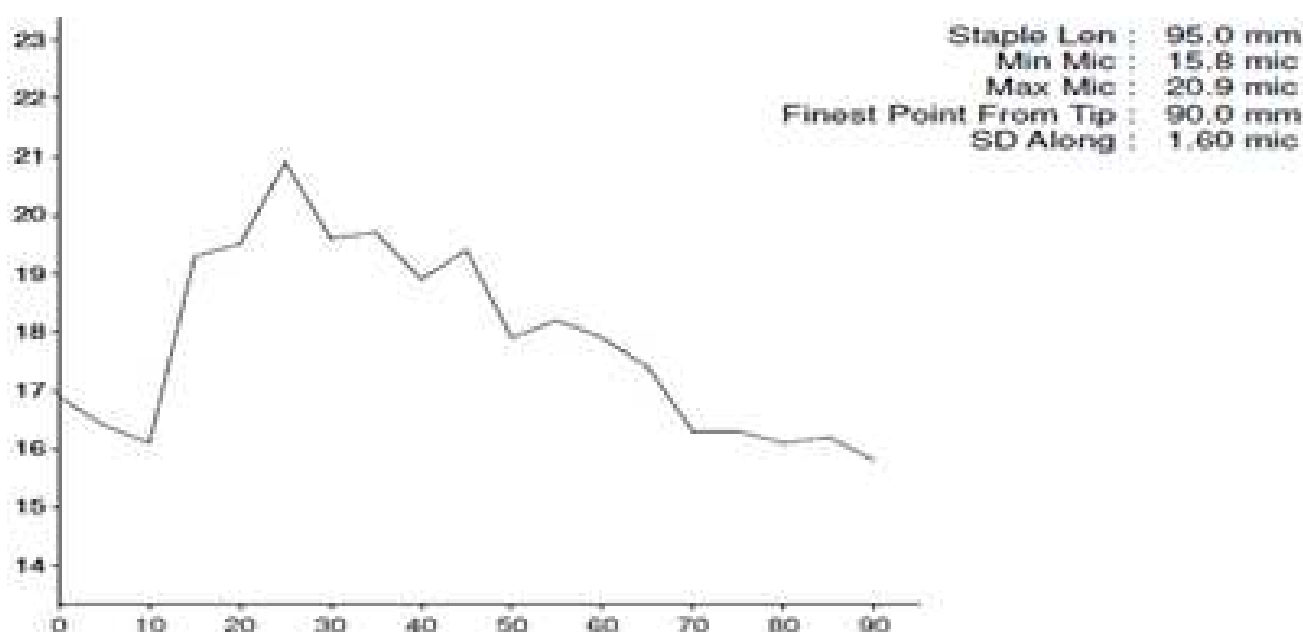
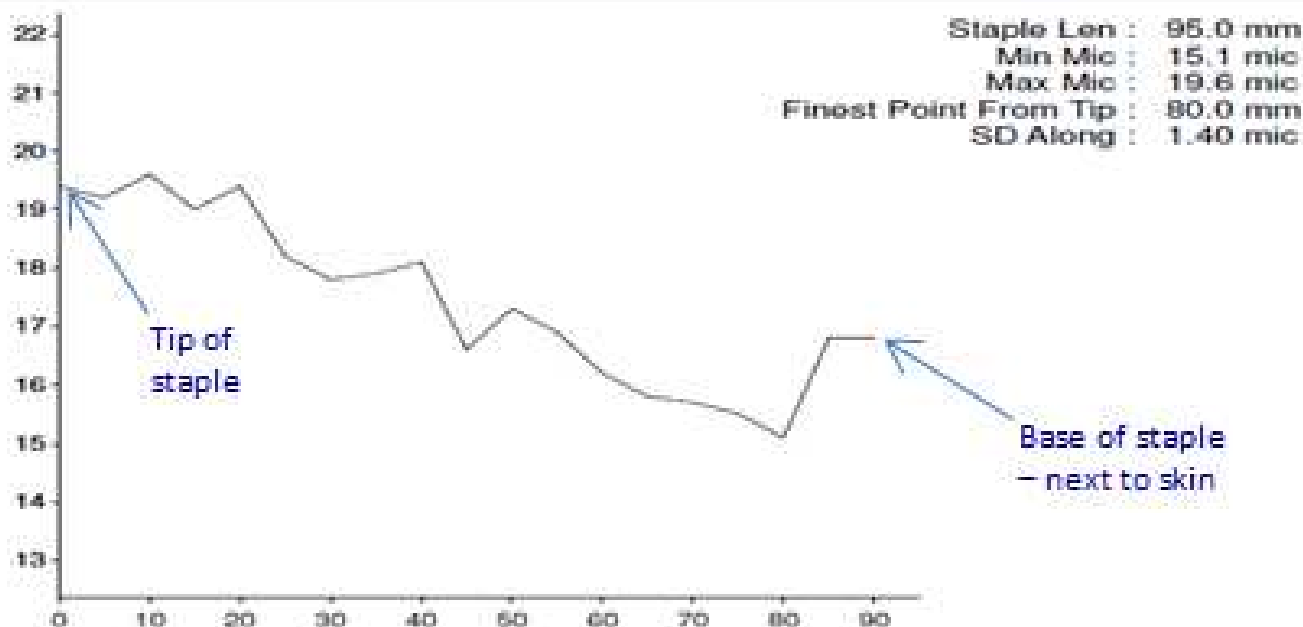
Micron – Actual average micron of the staple

MicDev – Micron Deviation. This is the deviation from the *mob* average micron

SD – Standard Deviation or the measurement of the variation of the wool fibre diameter in that staple. Ideally, the smaller the SD, the closer the fibres are to the average fibre diameter.

CVD – Coefficient of Variation of the Diameter. This is another measure of variability of the fibre diameter but is expressed as a %. Ideally, the CVD should be 20% or less within an individual sample.

CF – Comfort Factor. This is a percentage of the fibres 30 microns in diameter or less. Wool that is going to be made into garments should



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have a CF of at least 95%.

CRV – Mean fibre curvature in degrees per mm. The curvature of the fibre influences how the fibre will process, particularly during top making and spinning. It is also noted that the coarser the micron, generally the lower curvature value.

SDC – Standard Deviation of curvature in degrees per mm. As is the rule, the lower the SD figure, the lower the variability.

Right hand table:

Staple Len – The average of the length of the staple

Min Mic – The finest micron in the staple

Max Mic – The broadest micron in the staple

Finest Point from Tip – This is the point where the staple is most likely to break during processing

SD Along – The standard deviation along the staple. The lower the figure the better

There are many other objective tests available but many of them do not apply to mid-side samples however, if you are interested in more than just micron and yield, please discuss with us what you would like and we will run you through the options available.

One very important thing I will mention here is that the length of the staple to be tested by the OFDA2000 has to be a **minimum of 45mm**, anything shorter than that cannot be tested.

Calafate Control Program Update

By Matthew McNee

The 2019 Calafate control program has commenced at one of the sites of main infestation in the Port Sussex region. This season we have contracted a New Zealand company called Indigena to carry out the herbicide application.

The team is comprised of Michael Lavery and Ben Wotherspoon, and Falkland Islands local Terence McPhee from San Carlos. Progress has been very good after only one week on the job. Over five days, the team has controlled about three hectares of Calafate per day, with slow progress on the first day due to difficult weather conditions.

Together the team has shown a real aptitude with the gun and hose spraying operation. They spray downwind and work at least 20m away from each other in windy conditions, dressed in safety glasses, respirators, moon boots, gloves and overalls.

When all three members of the team are operating they use about 2400L of spray per day, which is about three re-fills of the spray tank with water from spring holes. However, they try not to move far with a full tank, preferring to move partially filled to ensure the trailer is stable in uneven and slippery terrain.

To date they have been located in some fairly dense Calafate but are now moving into some of the lighter infestations. The small plants growing through the native vegetation in these areas can be difficult to see which could slow down progress. Nevertheless, the team is sticking to its objective of finishing the east side of Sussex Corner by early in December.

More important than speed is the thoroughness of the operation. Every effort is being made to ensure that there is good coverage of the Calafate foliage with a lethal dose. This will hopefully minimise the problem of re-growth which has been evident in a number of the larger plants sprayed last season.

This season is a great opportunity to demonstrate what can be achieved with a professional crew on the job. The data and track logs being generated will inform longer term requirements for Calafate control on the Falkland Islands.



ANSWERS

Dog Breeds in the Falkland Islands

B	A	U	S	T	R	A	L	I	A	N	C	A	T	T	L	E	D	O	G
E	R	E	I	R	R	E	T	L	L	E	S	S	U	R	K	C	A	J	E
R	B	F	B	F	G	O	L	D	E	N	R	E	T	R	I	E	V	E	R
N	O	R	W	E	G	I	A	N	L	U	N	D	E	H	U	N	D	T	M
E	R	K	Y	L	W	A	G	O	C	S	H	H	U	D	E	B	M	R	A
S	H	I	D	L	N	T	S	R	X	F	V	U	E	K	Y	A	W	L	N
E	M	B	F	T	E	F	O	W	M	O	H	S	N	A	G	O	H	D	S
M	L	C	P	E	X	L	W	E	H	X	A	K	I	T	A	E	K	E	H
O	P	O	O	R	L	E	N	G	O	W	J	Y	T	O	A	F	A	H	E
U	E	C	K	R	C	L	S	I	U	O	N	D	G	P	W	W	F	W	P
N	J	K	E	I	B	L	K	A	N	P	O	O	M	W	D	N	A	J	H
T	C	E	L	E	L	B	E	N	G	N	R	G	V	E	X	E	L	Y	E
A	O	R	S	R	E	C	L	E	W	D	M	W	W	Y	C	R	B	S	R
I	C	S	N	M	D	C	P	L	L	A	P	E	E	S	B	L	F	K	D
N	K	P	O	W	V	O	I	K	E	E	S	H	O	N	D	B	E	Y	E
D	E	A	S	U	O	L	E	H	O	E	H	S	S	S	Z	S	W	A	I
O	R	N	L	D	P	L	P	O	S	L	I	A	V	C	D	D	L	L	T
G	P	I	L	L	A	S	I	U	A	K	I	U	N	I	A	B	I	H	S
S	O	E	G	E	W	A	D	N	Z	L	E	A	Q	U	S	D	K	L	E
C	O	L	L	I	E	R	O	D	A	R	B	A	L	N	W	C	O	T	W

AKITA

AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG

BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG

COCKER SPANIEL

COCKERPOO

COLLIE

FELL TERRIER

GERMAN SHEPHERD

GOLDEN RETRIEVER

HUNTAWAY

HUSKY

JACK RUSSELL TERRIER

KEESHOND

KELPIE

LABRADOR

NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND

NORWEGIAN LUNDEHUND

POODLE

SHIBA INU

WESTIE

4	3	1	9	5	2	7	8	6
6	9	2	3	8	7	1	4	5
7	8	5		6	1	2	9	3
8	6	4	5	1	9	3	2	7
5	1	3	7	2	8	9	6	4
9	2	7	6	3	4	8	5	1
3	4	8	2	7	6	5	1	9
2	5	9	1	4	3	6	7	8
1	7	6	8	9	5	4	3	2



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