

The Cicerone Project Inc.

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NEWSLETTER No 26

July 2003

WILL YOUR PASTURE BE ADEQUATE THIS WINTER?

Pasture Assessment / Management Workshops

to assist with your decisions through winter.

Friday 18th July

With Malcolm Knox talking on parasites and nutrition

Friday 15th August

bring a shovel and after the workshop plant 'your' tree then
 stay to enjoy a BBQ lunch courtesy of Paul Tudor and Rangers Valley
 Please book to help with catering

Friday 19th September

To be followed by a brief AGM at 1.30pm
 Lunch provided free for members, please book in to help with catering

9.00am to 12.00 noon at the Cicerone Farm,
 meet at the Chiswick (CSIRO) Liaison Centre at 9.00am

*The Cicerone Project invites you to the regular monthly meetings to
 look at pasture assessment and management.*

Come and support this exciting learning exercise.

Ph. 6778 3871

Measure Compare Learn Adopt

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LOW STRESS STOCK HANDLING WORKSHOP

We are considering putting on a low stress stock handling workshop, possibly in October when the weather is a little warmer. The BIA may be putting one on for cattle producers and Cicerone would run the complementary one for sheep producers. Are you interested? Please let us know by fax to 6778 3872 if you would like to be involved... it would give us an idea as to whether to go ahead with the organisation.

FIRST AID COURSE

Now you have all completed your Farm Risk Assessment, are any of you interested in attending a FIRST AID COURSE. Again please let us know by fax to 6778 3872 so we know if it would be worthwhile in planning the time.



Some of the participants of the June Pasture Assessment Workshop
CICERONE FARM WORM CONTROL IN THE FACE OF CLOSANTEL RESISTANCE

Betty Hall - Board Member

Since August 2000 monitoring by egg counts has been undertaken. Strategic or routine drenching is not used on the farms in accordance with drenching on need through monitoring. This conforms to best practice. Cicerone aims to encourage its producer members to see the value of monitoring through egg counts.

The farms are on the CSIRO research station Chiswick and we do have to conform to the use of quarantine drenches for any introductions from outside onto the farms as well as ensuring that Footrot and John's disease risks are minimised. Before shearing and entry into Chiswick yards and shearing shed the Cicerone sheep are required to be treated. This is the only routine treatment and we comply with standards set by CSIRO that also applies to their sheep. In most cases, the Cicerone sheep do not need treating at this time

The current quarantine drench used is Cydectin plus a Benzimidazole plus a Levamisole plus Rametin.

Drench efficiency on the farms is unknown although historical data from CSIRO is available and follows trends in the New England. Egg counts have not been sufficiently high enough for assessments of all drenches to take place. Performing egg counts, before and 14 days after drenching has confirmed that the [Rametin+BZ] combination and double recommended dose rates of a levamisole are efficient alternatives to the macrocyclic lactones for the control of both

Table 1.
Monitor results on mature ewes. Before and 14 days after closantel

Average <i>Haemonchus</i> egg count	FARM A	FARM B	FARM C
15.11.02	376	882	872
3.1.03 14 days after *closantel given on 20.12.02	148	725	20

*closantel - the active in drenches such as Seponver

Trichostrongylus spp. [black scour worm] and *telodosargia spp.* [small brown stomach worm].

*Closantel resistance was suspected to exist in January/February 2001 after routine monitoring showed barber's pole eggs to be present in some mobs 21 days after closantel treatments. Further suspicion was cast when *Haemonchus* eggs were detected on all farms in December 2002, 61 days after closantel plus a double dose rate of a levamisole given to the 2001 drop. On the 3rd. of January 2003 closantel resistance was confirmed when *Haemonchus* eggs were detected in ewes on all the farms 14 days after closantel [Table 1]. This is a very severe level of resistance and the expected sustained activity will not be present.

The detection of closantel resistance complicates worm control on the Cicerone farms but reflects the situation on 70% of New England properties.

It would be far easier to compare worm control on the farms if we applied the same treatments to all sheep at the same time with the same grazing management. The pre shearing and weaning treatments are standard which makes comparisons possible in periods after these drenches have been given. The various grazing management strategies for pastures within each farm are different and differences are now emerging with respect to *Haemonchus* control.

Where did the resistance come from?

The value of quarantine drenches cannot be underestimated and is critical in the current Cicerone and CSIRO situation. We may never know how this resistance developed on the Cicerone farms as to date there is no indication that closantel resistance is present in the CSIRO worm population.

We may have introduced this resistant strain in purchased sheep, although our records indicate that quarantine drenches were given. We have not used closantel routinely on the Cicerone farms but perhaps when used the worm population on the pasture was low and so selection for resistance might have been very high.

What we do know is that monitoring allowed us to suspect and then confirm that resistance was present. Without this, we may well have had to wait for sheep losses to know that there was a problem.

We will confirm the closantel resistance status when we have sufficient parasites in young sheep. At the same time we will in particular test the efficacies of members of the macrocyclic lactone group of drenches at half and full dose rates and the benzimidazoles. If ever we need sustained activity against *Haemonchus*, we only have potentially Cydectin formulations, the albendazole controlled release capsule [Extender] and Copper wires.

Grazing management or non-chemical control of *Haemonchus* on Farm C.

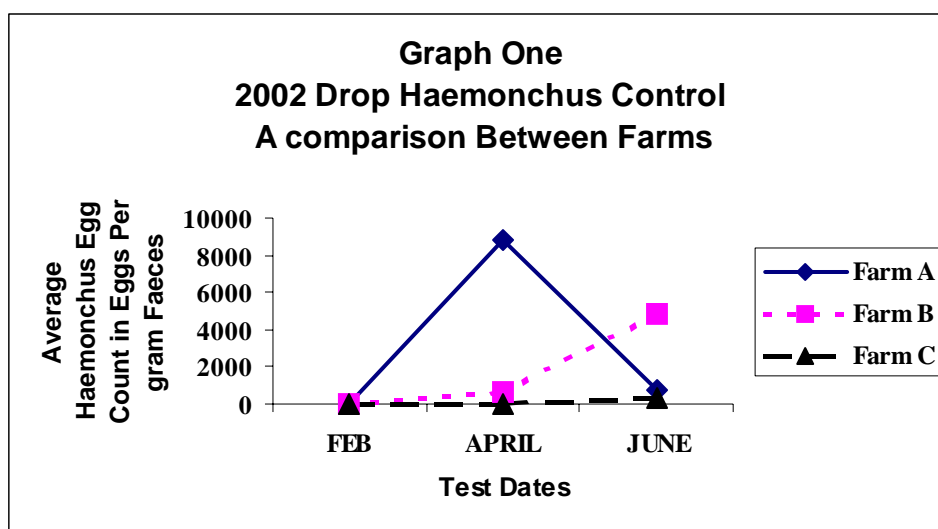
We are starting to observe some very interesting differences in worm control between the Cicerone Farms which tends to reflect graze periods and perhaps, pasture spell periods.

2002 Drop

The 2002 drop were given Weanerguard at weaning 18th December 2002. Sixty three days after this treatment, in late February, worm control was excellent with no or very low *Haemonchus* eggs detected. We need to remember that we were still in drought at this time having had no summer rain so the result is not unexpected, particularly in this period after Weanerguard. The ewes were however, carrying significant burdens up to weaning.

We monitored the weaners 31 days later on the 1st of April and there were significant differences between the Farms. [Graph One]. Extraordinarily high counts on Farm A with an average of 8870 with 3 counts at 22,400, 14,720 and 12,520 and only 3 out of ten below 2000. Farm B counts were lower with an average of 620 and the highest at 920. Farm C had zero egg counts but 7 *Haemonchus* larvae were seen. We monitored C weaners 28 days later and detected an average count of 88 with the highest being 160.

The A and B weaners were drenched with a levamisole pre-mulesing on the 2nd and the 16th of April respectively but the C weaners were not treated at that time.



We monitored the 2002 drop on the 20th of June and again very significant differences were seen. Farm B had the highest counts with an average of 4,828 with 80% over 3,000, 64 days after a levamisole.

Farm A had average counts of 728 with only 20% greater than 2000, 78 days after a levamisole.

Farm C had average counts of 332, the highest at 720, 214 days after the weaning treatment of Weanerguard.

Poor control of *Haemonchus* has the potential to be disastrous with respect to deaths of sheep, but not as limiting in terms of reducing feed intake and growth rates as *Trichostrongylus* spp. Farm A and B weaners are outstripping Farm C weaners in the growth rate stakes despite exhibiting poorer worm control.

Table 2. 2002 Drop Live weights and Growth Rates [bold print]

	Liveweight in Kg and Liveweight Gain in Grams/head /day						
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Jun e
A	12.1	16.3 115	21.6 177	23.5 74	22.6 -31	26.9 120	33.7 108
B	12.8	17.6 133	23.2 185	24.5 49	24.1 -14	28.1 112	32.8 74
C	10.9	13.5 68.1	18.1 154	20.9 102	21.2 14	23.1 53	26.9 60

On the 18th of December all lambs had lower body weights compared to the 2001 drop weaning weights. C farm were behind in liveweights at marking and at weaning compared to A and B, which also happened with the 2001 drop.

In an attempt to increase liveweights, the C lambs were fed lupins at 650g/h/d between weaning and the 4th of February. All weaners lost weight after the heavy rains in February/March.

By June 2003, the Farm A and B lambs are well grown at 33.7 and 32.8 kg respectively with Farm C hoggets 6 to 7 kg lighter.

In June 2002 the 2001 drop had liveweights of 30.1[A], 31.5 [B] and 29.6 [C]. So A and B 2002 drop hoggets are slightly better than their 2001 drop counterparts but not so the C hoggets which are down by nearly 3Kg on the 2001 drop.

From a production point of view we appear to be driving Farm C too hard yet worm control is superb. Pastures and pasture species are changing

on C and so perhaps a few more years will see a change in animal production or do we intervene now?

Farm C hoggets have had 26 moves since weaning using 25 paddocks with only one return after a short 2 month rest period and graze periods on average about 3 to 4 days and rests averaging 150 days.

They were boxed with the mature and 2001 mixed sex sheep on the 7th of March and steers included from Mid March to 15th of April when the mature ewes left for joining and the steers sold. They ran with the 2001 drop wethers until the mature and 2001 drop ewes returned on the 29th of May and from the 30th April heifers joined this amalgamated mob. Good worm control is being achieved on C because:

- Short graze periods [3 to 4 days] removes sheep before egg develop to infected larvae
- Long rests -up to 5 months this summer-has allowed for the death of the majority of the infective larvae
- Long pasture feed limits the ability of sheep to graze low and consume worm larvae.

However, we are really putting the pasture needs ahead of animal needs on Farm C. The feed is getting too rank for grazing by sheep and is limiting production.

Farm A hoggets have had access to only 3 paddocks and have been run alone. The high counts in early April could be explained by the set stocking and limited paddock availability. The improved pasture program is still under development and so limitations are placed on where sheep can be grazed. Two out of the eight paddocks on A have just been sown down. However, the feed available to the hoggets is superb and is shown in the growth rate figures.

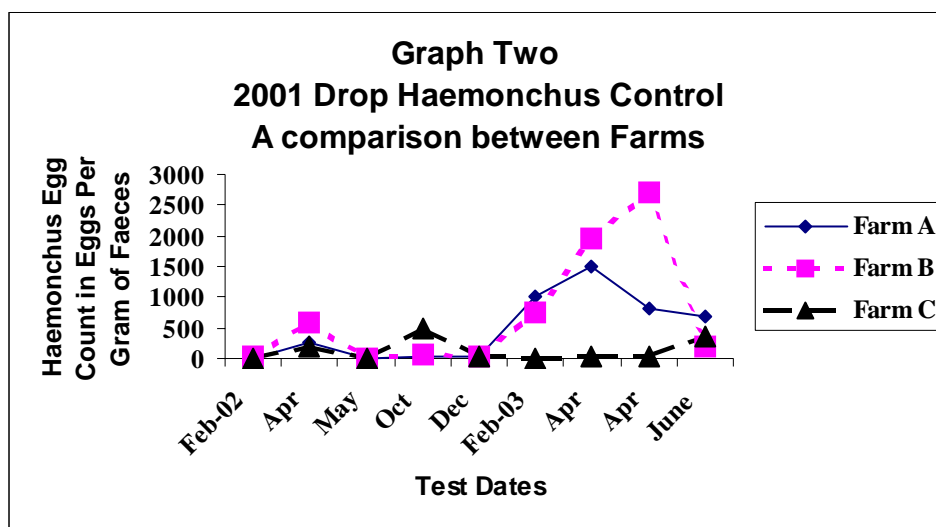
Farm B lambs have only ever grazed one paddock since weaning. This was carefully prepared to reduce worm burdens which was evident in the April egg count when B was better than A. However, the penalty is being paid for this set stocking as evidenced by the June monitor. However, B hoggets have shown very good production figures.

Cattle are run on A and B but usually not with sheep.

2001 Drop

The worm control data for the 2001 drop indicates once more that cell grazing gives

opportunities to improve the control of *Haemonchus* as seen in graph two



Farm C 2001 drop, have not been drenched since October 2002 when they were given a closantel and double dose rate levamisole. Their count in June 2003 averaged 372 showing a small rise since the last test in early April when egg counts averaged 70. They have been rotated as the 2002 drop.

Farm A and B drop ewes and wethers were run separately and high counts were seen in early February and in April with 20% of sheep showing counts over 2000 eggs per gram in the June test. In addition to the October 2002 treatments as per the C Farm the A and B Farm sheep were given a levamisole in February and April. We may need to treat before the shearing quarantine drench.

The maiden ewe weights and fat scores on the 17th of April were:

- A. 30 sheep average 43.2 kg in fat score 3.1**
- B. 24 sheep average 42.6 kg in fat score 3.2**
- C. 27 sheep average 34.6 kg in fat score 2.7**

Irrespective of the superior worm control the C 2001 drop are still disadvantaged and have not reached the critical target mature weight of 40 kg for joining. This does not auger well for good birth weights in lambs or lactation unless remedial action is taken in the very near future.

Cicerone mature ewes, which lambed down in 2002, were also showing differential live weights before the 2003 joining on the 17th of April.

- Farm A 55 sheep average 50.5kg in 3.5 fat score**
- Farm B 60 sheep average 47.9 kg in 3.3 fat score**
- Farm C 53 sheep at 39.9 kg in 3.2 fat score**

The weights of new ewes sourced from CSIRO or an outside property had weights between 47.5-52.1 kg and 44.6 to 49.2 kg, respectively. Showing the disadvantages we are subjecting C sheep to. We are demonstrating superior *Haemonchus* control on C and the dangers of set stocking. However, we are also demonstrating the superior production performance from set stocking [B compared to C with the same inputs] and from increased inputs [A compared to B and C].

We will be closely scrutinising Farm C with the view to modifying the rotational grazing to improve lambs birth weights and hogget weight gains. This might mean a little sacrifice in worm control.

Establishing a good perennial pasture in the worst drought for 100 years!

By Jim Scott, Board member

In general, the pastures on the Cicerone farmlets have survived the extreme drought of 2002 in very good condition. This is largely a reflection of the great attention paid to adjusting stocking rate and de-stocking over the course of the drought. As the Farm Manager reported regularly to the Cicerone Board, decisions were made frequently about supplementary feeding, de-stocking and rotation of stock around the various farmlets.

One of the best outcomes from this extreme drought year is that a long-term productive pasture was established in this worst drought for 100 years! Thus, Cicerone members should be able to establish pastures reliably – provided that they follow the right methods.

So, how did this come about? It is worth thinking about as it is now the most productive paddock out of all paddocks on the three farmlets. This paddock was sown in late April 2002 to a simple mixture of tall fescue, phalaris and white clover. Prior to sowing, it had received three applications of herbicide (Roundup) – one in December 2001, a second in February 2002 and a third approximately two weeks prior to sowing.

These herbicide applications resulted in a substantial saving of moisture - particularly from the above-average rains received in the months of January, February and March early in 2002. Thus, even though April was the driest April for 70 years and subsequent months had very low rainfalls throughout the rest of 2002, the pasture was able to establish on this substantial profile of soil moisture as it germinated and grew at a time when evaporation was reducing and with a full profile of moisture for extending roots to explore.

This resulted in quite good establishment across most of the paddock by late winter although some areas which were quite wet at the latest spraying did have a substantial population of *Vulpia* (rat's tail fescue) that emerged after sowing. Whilst this caused a few problems in small parts of the paddock, the challenge was to get the desirable sown perennial species ahead of the *Vulpia*. The

paddock was carefully grazed (intermittently) from spring 2002 through to the 'breaking rains' experienced in mid-February 2003. During these grazings, close attention was paid to leaving sufficient leaf matter on the desirable plants prior to withdrawing stock.

Since the commencement of good soil moisture conditions in mid-February 2003, the sown species have increased dramatically and the pasture is now able to withstand a high grazing pressure for extended periods.

Thus, if the principles of good pasture establishment are followed, one can be sure of obtaining a productive quality pasture in spite of the extraordinary seasonal challenges faced in 2002. These principles included planning in the season prior to sowing, a number of sprays to conserve the summer rainfall that was received, followed by a final spray to capture any newly emerging annual grass weeds, followed by direct drilling of the pasture at a shallow depth with good moisture in the profile below the seeds in mid to late autumn. Of course, other practices such as inoculating the legumes, sowing with a starter fertiliser containing nitrogen, and treating the seeds to protect against fungal disease are all good preventative measures minimising the risk of pasture establishment failing.

The aim of this pasture is to provide a productive source of green digestible leaf for the next 20 to 30 years. I look forward to writing a note in a newsletter 30 years hence (!) reporting on what has happened to the pasture in Paddock A2 on the Cicerone farmlets.

How much (Pasture) have you got?

By Clare Edwards NSW Agriculture Agronomist

Animal Production is heavily influenced by pasture intake. This can, in turn, be related to the amount of pasture available (measured as herbage mass), the pasture quality (digestibility or percentage of legume), height and pasture species present. This article will mainly concentrate on determining the amount of pasture present, whilst future articles will cover the importance of quality.

Herbage mass is expressed as kilograms of Dry Matter per Hectare (kg DM/ha). Herbage mass can be determined in a number of ways, but the main factors are the height and the density of the pasture. The other factor that needs to be considered, particularly at the moment, is

water content. Many pastures have over 80% moisture, so whilst there looks to be a large amount of pasture in the paddock, when it is dried down there really is not that much volume present. Ideally, pasture cuts and eyeballing are the best tools for determining herbage mass. Unfortunately, full instructions on how to do this are beyond the scope of this article, so see your NSW Agriculture agronomist or livestock officer for advice.

The proportion of green is important and you will see from time to time results that are written as kg green DM/ha. The amount of dead is also important, but it is the green that grows and that drives the system.

The approximate dry weights for different pasture heights are:

Average Plant height (cm) 'Indicative' herbage mass (kg DM/ha)

1	400
2	700
4	1200
6	1600
8	2000
10	2400
12	2800
14	3200

Doubling the height of the pasture will not double the dry weight of the pasture. In terms of animal production, once the herbage mass drops below a certain level, sheep and cattle will be unable to consume sufficient pasture to increase or even maintain their weight. When herbage mass is low, animals must spend more time grazing to meet their nutrient requirements, since each bite of pasture harvests a smaller amount. The type of animal and its requirements (eg pregnant, lactating or dry) will need

different quantities of feed at the same digestibility. Therefore the critical herbage mass of a pasture for sheep is in the range of 400 to 1700 kg DM/ha and for cattle 700 to 2900 kg DM/ha.

For example ewes due to lamb (single) on the first of September require 1700 kg DM/ha at 68% digestibility (better digestibility requires less available pasture). Say the pasture you are going to lamb down on in September is currently 'locked up' for growth, and is based on a fescue, white clover

and ryegrass mixture. The growth rate could be expected to be in the order of 9 kg DM/ha/day in June and July and 11 kg DM/ha/day in August (given good moisture, leaf area and ground cover). Many pastures are around the 1000 kg DM/ha at the moment.

1000 kg DM/ha (present herbage mass) plus 9 kg DM/ha/day (growth rate) X 15 (days in the rest of June) + 9 kg DM/ha/day (growth rate) X 30 (days in July) + 11 (growth rate) X 30 (days in August) equals 1735 kg DM/ha (approx).

This is a very basic pasture budget and it assumes we have a good plant population (not necessary the case in some areas due to the seasonal conditions) and an average growing season. While this pasture should achieve the critical herbage mass, it may not reach the desired 68% digestibility. Also, species will have a large impact - red grass, for example, may only grow at 1 kg DM/ha/day in June/July/August and *Microlaena* based pastures 3 kg DM/ha/day in June/July and up to 7 kg DM/ha/day in August.

This basic pasture budgeting doesn't take into account wastage

such as trampling nor the possibility that animals may currently be grazing the pasture. A rough rule of thumb for intake is that 2% to 3 % of bodyweight will be consumed daily. This guide however makes no allowance for the quality or quantity of feed on offer. Another quick way to work out intake is to assume that one DSE will consume 1 kilogram of pasture dry matter per day. Again, intake can change due to the amount and the quality of the feed. It can also change due to the class of stock and the conditions placed on the animals such as colder weather and other external factors such as shearing.

Certainly if these factors are added, the pasture will not be sufficient for the requirements of our lambing ewes, so consideration needs to be given to supplementary feeding or finding a better pasture that more closely matches their requirements. For more information on Pasture Assessment and Livestock Production see Agnote DPI - 428, or speak to your livestock officer or agronomist at NSW Agriculture.

USEFUL WEBSITES

National Livestock Identification Scheme	www.nlis.com.au
Temple Grandin's site for animal behaviour and yard design www.grandin.com	
Cicerone Project	www.cicerone.org.au

SLINKSKINS AUSTRALIA: TURNING LAMB CARCASSES INTO CASH

BY NARELLE MORSE

Each year at lambing New England graziers loose a considerable percentage of new born lambs. They die because of mismothering, exposure to cold, difficulty at birth or they are attacked by predators such as foxes and crows.

If left in the paddock the carcasses attract vermin as well as other predators and landholders run the risk of further neonatal lamb losses. However, Slinkskins Australia are offering both cash and holiday credit points to those who gather up their fresh dead lambs to be collected by the company's state wide network of collection and skinning contractors.

The processed skins - the slinkskins - are then processed into fashion garments such as jackets, skirts and hats that are marketed internationally.

As Bob Conkey of Cootamundra and Garf Reeves of Llangothlin point out it's a sure way of turning a waste commodity into profit and leisure.

Mr Conkey established Slinkskins Pty Ltd eight years ago. He now operates the company beside his fellmongery and skin processing business in Cootamundra under exclusive contract with Slinkskins New Zealand owned and operated by former captain of the All Blacks and Southland farmer, Jack Hazlett. Jack came across the product while on a rugby tour of the UK and could see its potential.

The finished product that resembles mink has either a suede or a glossy finish and it's exported to Asia primarily to the high quality end of the market where sleeveless vests retail for around \$600, waist length jackets for anywhere between \$1500 and \$2500 and full length jackets for up to \$3000.

"Some farmers feel that disturbing the ewes to collect dead lambs increases the chances of mismothering," Bob Conkey says. "But experience shows that dead lambs are left behind. Other graziers can't be bothered. However, as I point out, when they bend down to pick up a dead lamb for Slinkskins they are virtually picking up \$1.00 - and I don't know that many who wouldn't want to pick up \$1.00 coins," he smiles.

So, how does the program work? Graziers who are interested contact Garf Reeves on 0412 417 520 and arrange for a collector to call every two or three days during the lambing period. During winter and spring the landholder gathers up dead lambs, leaves them in a designated location out of the sun and he's paid \$1.00 a head. In addition to the cash payment, each lamb collected contributes another \$1.00 towards holiday travel and this can be accumulated over a period of three years up - to a maximum of \$1000.00.

Harvey World Travel then works with you to turn your credits into dream travel - to Tasmania, a luxury weekend in Sydney or fun in the sun on the Gold Coast or the Sunshine Coast.

Not only is supplying Slinkskins with lamb carcasses a source of cash, it's a management resource that assists with accurately tallying lamb losses. In fact, NSW Agriculture estimates that on some properties losses are as high as 35% but neither merino nor prime lamb producers have been aware of the real extent of the neonatal mortality rates.

Whereas they had thought they may be around 3- 5% they have found them to be much higher and this has prompted alterations to lambing management including having lambing ewes under close supervision to aid survival rates.

*Never underestimate your power to change yourself
Never overestimate your power to change others.*

It's that time of year again... subs are due and the AGM looms!!!

Shock! Horror! You're being asked to part with some hard earned \$\$\$ and, for your trouble, you may even get dobbed in to do something!!!

Sorry folks but.....

CICERONE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW DUE for the 2003-2004 financial year and to avoid confusing you with multiple reminders (and so I don't receive several subs twice like I did last year!) this year you will receive just this one notice in your newsletters..... after that you may receive only the newsletter cover as a reminder "ti send thi brass ti thi lass."

You'll need to be a financial member to stand for, nominate and vote for Board members at the **AGM on 19th September at 1.30pm, following the pasture assessment workshop.**

Please support Cicerone by becoming a financial member remember the more members we can claim the more clout we have when we are in the battle for funding, size really does matter!!!!

NOMINATIONS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE CICERONE BOARD

The Cicerone Board has 11 members and meets monthly. It is made up of 6 producer members who each may serve a two year term. Each year three of them remain on the Board and the other three may re-nominate if they wish and then need to be re-elected. We also have 2 'extension or agri-business' members who are also elected for a two year term and again only one is due for election each year. This system of retaining half the Board members each year allows some continuity from one year to the next. The representatives from CSIRO, NSW Agriculture and UNE are nominated to the Board by their respective organisations every year.

John Beynon, Brian Gream, John Hartmann and Betty Hall are eligible to remain on the Board if they so wish with no nominations needed. John Beynon has resigned and will need to be replaced.

Terry Coventry, Phillip Dutton, Pauline Smith, and Hugh Sutherland, have served their two years and need to re-nominate and stand for re-election if they wish to continue.

Thus we need nominations for 4 producer positions and 1 extension position. Please fill in the enclosed nomination form and return it to PO Box 1593 Armidale 2350 or fax to 6778 3872

CLOSING DATE Friday 5th September 2003

Just Do It
People can be divided into three groups:
Those who make things happen
Those who watch things happen

And those who wonder what happened
John Newbern

The Cicerone Project Inc.

Trading as *New England Cicerone Project*

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Nomination for election to

the Board of the Cicerone Project Inc.

There are four PRODUCER positions and one EXTENSION / AGRIBUSINESS position open for election at the 2003 AGM on 19th September.

Nominees, proposers and seconders must all be financial members of The Cicerone Project Inc for 2003-04. Nominations are to be sent to PO Box 1593, ARMIDALE 2350 or faxed to 02 6778 3872

Closing date is 5th September 2003.

NOMINATIONS for 4 producers and 1 extension position

Name of Nominee (1).....

Address Phone

Signature of Nominee (1).....

Proposed bySeconded by.....

Name of Nominee (2)

Address Phone

Signature of Nominee (2).....

Proposed bySeconded by

Name of Nominee (3)

AddressPhone

Signature of Nominee (3).....

Proposed bySeconded by

The Cicerone Project Inc.

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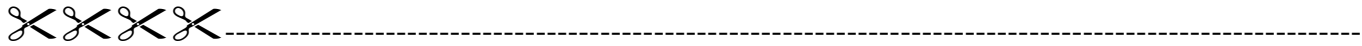
TAX INVOICE

Thank you for your subscription for 2003-2004 membership to The Cicerone Project Inc.

This membership subscription to The Cicerone Project Inc. is valid until 30 June 2004

Amount \$88 (includes \$8 GST)

Cheque Number Date sent



Please detach this part and send with your cheque for \$88 (includes \$8 GST) to

The Cicerone Project Inc., PO Box 1593, ARMIDALE 2350 (ABN 15 314 685 367)

This membership subscription to The Cicerone Project Inc. is valid until 30 June 2004

NAME

Address.....

..... POSTCODE.....

Phone Fax

Email address

Please circle to indicate which is your preferred method of receiving information

Email Fax Post.

My suggested topics for a seminar or workshop would be

.....

The problem I'd like to see investigated by Cicerone would be
.....

.....
The Cicerone Project gratefully acknowledges the funding support given to them by Australian Wool Innovation



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The Cicerone Project

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