AG NOTE

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westernAG
The Best in Agronomic Advice

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Introduction

Hello from everyone at Western AG and welcome to this years' sowing edition of our newsletter.

At the time of writing, no significant rain has been received so far in most areas this year. This has caused difficulty with stock water, reduced the feed availability from perennial pastures and not allowed for any soil moisture reserve to be accumulated. The dry conditions have also meant that there has been little opportunity for residual herbicides used last year to break down.

On the positive side it has meant that worm levels in stock and fly pressure has been low, also there has been little requirement for summer weed control.

It will vary with location and soil type but it is estimated that around 20mm of rainfall will be required for sowing and establishing crops from late April onwards in knife point press wheel sowing systems. Follow up rainfall of 10+ mm within 10 days of sowing will be important for pre-emergent herbicides to work effectively.

Let's hope we get it soon!

Company Developments

Western AG is very pleased to announce the appointment of Pat Doquile, in Merchandise Sales, working from our Bannockburn location.

Pat has been employed in the agricultural industry for over 25 years, with the majority of this time selling all types of rural merchandise to wholesalers and retail clients.

Pat is married to Barb with 3 kids; Josh, Leah and James. He moved to the Western District in 1997 and has called Bannockburn/Teesdale home for the past 15 years. He is a keen fisherman and loves spending time with his family and supporting St Kilda.

Pat has a great understanding of the local area and has been providing advice on animal health and general merchandise for a number of years.

.....and he has a great sense of humour!!!

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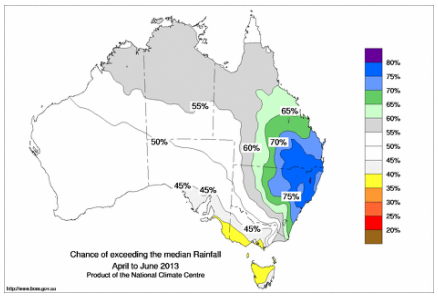
General Merchandise

Seasonal & Commodity Outlook for 2013 (by Trudy McCann)

SEASONAL OUTLOOK

This is the time of the year when we all wish we could see what the rainfall was going to be for the coming growing season, and you will see many climate forecasting groups attempting to do this. The reality is that at this time of the year the accuracy of predicting Winter and Spring rainfall is not great.

The good thing is that current climatic indicators are relatively neutral and from this the current prediction is for slightly below average rainfall for the next three months as compared to well below average.



It will be important to monitor the changes in the temperature of the Indian Ocean, the level of cloudiness across Central Australia and the location of high pressure across Central Australia over the coming months. These indicators have a greater influence on the amount of rain we receive compared to the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI).

Unfortunately, the lack of summer rainfall has meant that there is little soil moisture reserve which is particularly important for low rainfall areas. Also, the predicted chance of exceeding the median rainfall is lowest in the South West of Victoria.

It is important to keep in mind that Spring rainfall is usually what makes a season and relatively low amounts of rain are required to establish crops and pastures.

COMMODITY OUTLOOK

As expected, the high global prices in 2012 have encouraged increased plantings globally, with production in key exporting regions set to recover. Unfortunately, as a result, it is likely we will see grain and oil seed prices rebalance in 2013/14.

The prospect of lower prices in the second half of 2013 will depend on continued 'normal' weather, which appears to predominantly be the case in the northern hemisphere. On the flip side, world demand is expected to rise as stronger economic activity in developing economies is encouraging higher purchases of grain.

With regards to wheat pricing, we will need to keep an eye on Russia as their government held intervention stocks are forecast to reach historic lows by around mid-year. Crops in the major US wheat production states of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are still under stress from continuing drought. Reduced production here should see a positive influence in our markets.

On the oilseeds front, world production is forecast to increase, driven largely by Canola, soybeans and sunflower seed. World Canola production is forecast to increase by 5 per cent, reflecting record production in Canada. Some positive influences for our prices could come from South American issues with production and supply logistics in their oilseed crops and also where Chinese demand might end up.

As with wheat, the possibility of lower US production due to adverse seasonal conditions in major growing regions for corn and soybeans presents some potential upside.

In summary, rising production balanced by increased consumption and low opening stocks should result in prices remaining above the five-year averages, but potentially lower than the higher prices seen last year.

Water Quality Reminders (by Trudy McCann)

It is important to consider what water will be used for spraying and its potential effect on pesticide performance. Rain water is unlikely to have any quality issues (if the storage tank is of good order). The use of bore water and, as a last resort, dam water does involve risks and the cost of reduced chemical performance can be high.

In the case of pH, it is preferably to have a neutral to slightly acid pH and most bore water sources are alkaline. In highly alkaline water (> pH 8), chemicals particularly insecticides undergo a process called alkaline hydrolysis (the breaking down the active ingredient into other compounds). Water pH can be reduced using products such as LI700.

Water hardness is due to the presence of high levels of mainly calcium and can result in the precipitation of chemicals. Where possible the use of hard water should be avoided, one way is diluting it with a good quality source. Ammonium sulphate can be effective in reduce the effect of low level water hardness.

Chemicals vary in the effect due to poor quality water and if you are unsure contact one of our agronomists. Western AG are able to organize testing of water which costs approximately $120 and requires a 500ml sample.

Time of Sowing (by Michaela Alexander)

Increases in wheat yields by up to 47% can be achieved by bringing our time of sowing forward and this represents a way to significantly increase profitability with minimal increases in inputs. It is important to note that with earlier sowing, varieties with the correct maturity length need to be used.

Recent trials and crop modelling results conducted across the grain belt of South Eastern Australia have shown that longer season varieties sown during April, or even March in the case of winter types such as Revenue, will outperform faster maturing varieties sown late.

The increased yield due to earlier sowing is the result of crops spending more time in the yield formation phase, which is the time spent between stem elongation and head emergence. The yield gain is mainly achieved through the formation of more grains per head. Sowing varieties earlier significantly increases grain size which is critical in small grained varieties such as Bolac. This research has identified optimal sowing dates for a range of varieties grown in the HRZ for Westmere in SW Victoria (see *Table 1 below*).

Maturity Group	Varieties	Sowing Date	Flowering Date
Very slow	Forrest, Preston, Revenue	18th April	24th Oct
Slow	Bolac, Chara, Beaufort	27th April	13th Oct
Mid	Derrimut, Yitpi	8th May	13th Oct
Fast	Lincoln	18th May	18th Oct

Table 1: Optimal sowing dates with the coinciding flowering dates for varieties of different maturity groups for Westmere.

(Data courtesy of Southern Farming Systems and James Hunt - CSIRO).

At Western AG, we have compiled data from some of our clients' paddocks from 2012. Please note that the data set for the graphs below have all been compiled from the Cressy, Derrinallum and Willaura areas.

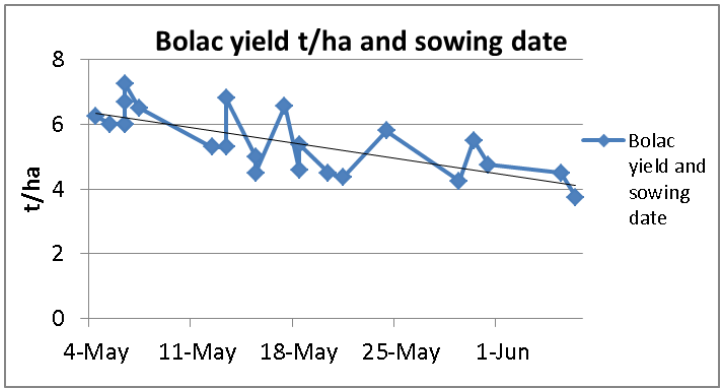
In the case of wheat, there is a trend of increased yield with the earlier time of sowing (see *Graph 1*). Interestingly in the case of Canola, there appears to be no relationship with time of sowing (see *Graph 2*). It would have been expected that if the Spring last year was not so mild, late sown Canola crops would have had their yield penalised.

There are a number of practical considerations regarding sowing early and the very dry start this year is making the situation difficult. When sowing early, weed control needs special consideration specifically in regards to ryegrass. Dirty paddocks will need an effective knockdown and robust pre-emergent herbicide program. It is also important to take into account the possibility of an increased incidence of crop diseases such as Septoria and Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV).

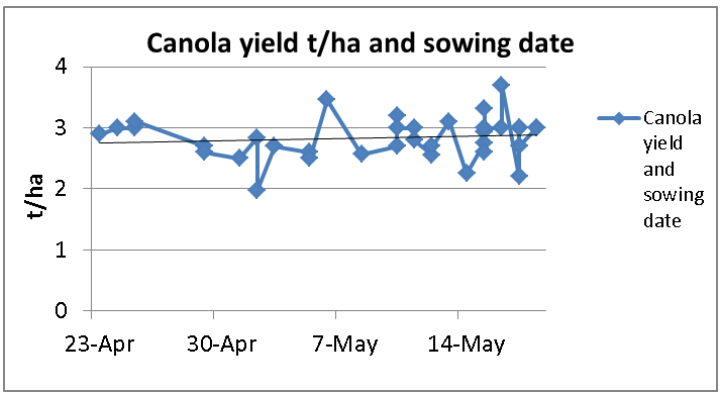
Furthermore, there is the added risk of frost damage during flowering if sowing earlier however; research has shown that the yield advantages gained on average via a longer growing season will likely outweigh losses incurred from frost damage.

It is important to be aware that you will also need adequate stored soil moisture for the crop to germinate and establish. Approximately 30mm of soil moisture in the top 30cm of soil is ideal as poor emergence in dry sowing conditions can reduce yield. Alternatively, if it does not rain on time consider dry sowing the mid-maturing varieties from the end of April onwards.

Earlier sown crops have a higher yield potential, utilise water more efficiently, have an improved tolerance to waterlogging and grow more dry matter but do have a higher demand for nitrogen fertiliser that will need to be met.



Graph 1: Bolac wheat yield versus time of sowing.



Graph 2: Canola yield versus time of sowing.

Chemical Plant Back Issues for 2013 (by Matt Witney)

After an extremely dry end to 2012, and start to 2013, it is important that growers take note of the chemicals that they have applied, and check labels and plant back information when planning for the 2013 season. Some areas have had less than 100mm of rainfall since the start of August 2012, which is likely to cause plant back problems.

No till and controlled traffic farming systems can lead to increased microbial activity and soil moisture holding abilities, and therefore increasing any chemical breakdown, however the degree of this effect is difficult to estimate. The following information is a **guide** only and individual situations need to be discussed with your Agronomist. The management options to minimise losses due to chemical residues include planting tolerant crops and delaying sowing. Many chemical labels and plant backs vary with soil pH, this is generally measured in calcium chloride .

Lontrel: Lontrel generally has a 9 month plant back for legumes (<300ml/ha Chlorpyralid 300) and requires 150mm of rainfall. If you have been using rates of around 75 – 120ml/ha of Chlorpyralid 300 as a spike with LVE there is less plant back issue than using 300ml/ha, but the risk is still there!

Ally: Has generally a 9 month plant back for most legumes and canola (except selected Clearfield varieties).

Atlantis: Requires > 250mm rainfall and has a 9 month plant back for triticale, barley, oats, lupins, canola, peas, chickpeas, vetch, also lucerne and clover if soils <8 pH. Beans and lentils have an 11 month plant back. Medic has a 21 month plant back, as well as lucerne and clover if soil PH is above 8.

Hussar: Needs > 250mm and has a 9 month plant back for barley, triticale, oats, lupins, canola, peas, vetch, beans, chickpeas, lucerne and clover. Lentils and medic have a 21 month plant back. Breakdown is increased in warm moist soils which we have not seen this year.

Balance: Needs > 100mm rain and 10 weeks for barley, wheat and oats. Needs >250mm and 9 months before sowing field peas and faba beans. Canola needs >350mm and 9 months. Lentils, clover and medic require >500mm of rainfall and 21 months before sowing.

Velocity: Wheat, barley, oats and triticale can be sown 3 weeks after applying Velocity @ up to 1 L/ha with no rainfall required. Canola, clover, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lupins and lentils need >250mm rainfall and 9 months after applying Velocity @ 670ml/ha rate. Lentils and medic in high alkaline soil with free limestone, require >500mm rainfall and 21 months after applying Velocity @ 1L/ha.

Precept: Wheat, barley, oats and triticale can be sown 3 weeks after applying Precept @ up to 1 L/ha with no rainfall required. Canola, clover, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lupins, lentils and vetch need 250mm rain and 9 months after applying Precept at the 500ml/ha rate.
Canola, chickpeas, field peas, lucerne, lupins and vetch need 250mm rain and 9 months after applying Precept @ 1L/ha.
Lentils and medic in soil of lower than pH 7 need 250mm rain and 9 months after applying Precept @ 1L/ha.
Lentils and medic in soil of higher than pH 7 need 250mm rain and 21 months after applying Precept @ 1L/ha.

Spinnaker: Quite long plant backs combined with rainfall requirements apply, as a guide;
0 Month Plant back: Clearfield maize, Clearfield canola, Clearfield wheat, faba beans, field peas and chickpeas.
10 Month Plant back: Lucerne, lupins, pasture legumes, vetch, triticale, barley and wheat (not Clearfield)
22 Month Plant back: Oats & safflower.
34 Month Plant back: All other crops including canola (Except varieties with Clearfield Technology).
Please check the label for full details with this product.

Sakura: Barley, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins, vetch, and subterranean clover, have a 9 month plant back after applying Sakura and also need >250mm rainfall. Durum wheat, oats, lucerne and medic, has a 21 month plant back and require at least 550mm of rain.

Crusader: Crusader needs >25mm of rain for a 9 month plant back, and >50mm of rain for a 6 month plant back. This is assuming that there is sufficient rainfall to enable soil wetting for at least 1 week period. The crops that can be grown 9 months after applying Crusader are barley, canola, chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins, lucerne, maize, medics, oats, ryegrass, sub clover, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower, vetches, and white clover.

Clearfield Sprays: These include Intervix and Midas and residuals can vary depending on the amounts of Imazamox, Imazapic or Imazapyr components, so it is critical to read the label. Note that top rates of the Imazapic component is needed for brome grass control and growers using half rates to save a dollar have been developing resistant problems.

Intervix: Intervix is very rate and rainfall dependant; 150mm of rainfall is needed for the 300 – 375ml/ha rate.
>200mm is needed for up to the 500ml/ha of Intervix.
>250mm is needed when applying 600 to 750ml/ha of Intervix.
0 Month Plant back: Clearfield canola and Clearfield wheat.
10 Month Plant back: Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lucerne, lupins, pasture legumes, vetch, oats, triticale, barley and wheat.
34 Month Plant back: For all other crops including Conventional canola and TT canola.

Midas: Midas needs 250mm of rainfall for the following plant backs: Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lucerne, lupins, oats, pasture legumes, vetch, triticale, barley and wheat, have a 10 month plant back.
Safflower has a 22 month plant back.
All other variety's, including canola, has a 34 month plant back.

Other chemicals, such as Glean and Logran, need to be looked at closely also. Some soils can have high pH clay subsoil that can increase carry over risk even where the 0-10cm test is low. This may not be evident until the crop roots grow into the subsoil. This problem can be partially reduced by ensuring adequate crop nutrition, particularly zinc.

Knockdown Strategies for 2013 (by James Jess)

Early Sowing vs. Knockdown
There's been a lot of talk about yield maximising strategies over the past few months. In particular, shifting planting dates forward to take advantage of long season varieties. But there needs to be consideration into whether or not your system really allows for early sowing. Ryegrass is a fierce competitor of any cereal crop and given the chance will reduce yields significantly. When it comes to grass weed control it is a numbers game. If it's a bad paddock for ryegrass then don't jeopardise the benefits of a solid knockdown prior to sowing. On the flip side, if the paddock is clean and you're confident that there will be moisture there to activate the pre-emergent chemistry then the benefits of early sowing will shine through. Please find following some information on key products.

Roundup Attack (570g/L Glyphosate)
Roundup Attack is a premium 570g/L glyphosate that offers fast and efficient knockdown. The 30 minute spray to sow and 30 minute rain fastness means it is the most reliable formulation under showery and shorter day length conditions. As a result of the dry summer, a significant number of the knockdowns are going to incorporate pre-emergent herbicides and Roundup Attack is well suited to this scenario.

Gramoxone (250g/L Paraquat) and Sprayseed (135g/L Paraquat & 115g/L Diquat)
The usage of these modes of action knockdowns is increasing due to glyphosate resistance. Glyphosate followed by Gramoxone or Sprayseed within 2-5 days reduces the development of glyphosate resistance and helps in burning down weed growth, thus helping the establishing crop. For effective control of glyphosate resistant ryegrass, a double knock using Gramoxone or Sprayseed twice 10 to14 days apart is required.

Estercide 680 (680g/L 2,4D Ester)
Ester 680 is mainly added to glyphosate and is used to increase the activity on broadleaf weeds such as thistles. Please note that Ester 680 should not be used prior to sowing canola if planning to sow within 21 days of spraying.

Archer/Lontrel Advance (300/600g/L Clorpyralid)
This active has the greatest fit as a knockdown spike for thistles when planting canola and a shorter plant back is required than Ester. Lontrel Advance is the new double strength product from DOW Agrosciences.

Kamba 500 – 500g/L Dicamba
Roundup and Kamba 500 provide excellent control of hogweed and is commonly used as knockdown prior to canola, barley and oats where hogweed is present. There is a 7 day plant back for cereals and a 10 day plant back for canola. If you are looking for shorter plant back control of hogweed, the only real option is increased rates of straight glyphosate.

Associate (600g/kg Metsulfuron)
Associate is a cheap mixing partner with glyphosate that is often used for the control of hogweed, sorrel, whip thistle, and loosestrife etc. Do NOT use Associate if you are planning to sow canola or oats into a paddock as the plant back is 9 months. Do NOT use Associate if you are planning to sow barley within 6 weeks. There is also a 10 day plant back for wheat.

Hammer (400g/L Carfentrazone)
Hammer is a contact herbicide that can be used as a quick brown out tool or for control of mainly marshmallow that has germinated over the summer months. Hammer is a very quick acting and as a result may affect the glyphosate activity on harder to kill weeds such as phalaris and bent grass. This contact herbicide should be reserved for smaller weeds just prior to sowing. Hammer is well suited to knockdown situations in canola due to its short plant back, especially when targeting small radish.

Cereal Pre-Emergent Strategies (by Brad McLean)

There are several options when it comes to Pre-Ems and the choice of product is dependant upon crop type, resistance status and the seeding system.

Trifluralin (Group D) which we all have used for quite some time can be used in wheat, barley, triticale, canola, faba beans, lupins and chickpeas. Trifluralin ideally needs to be incorporated into the soil within 12 hours as volatilisation losses become more critical after this period. Importantly, discuss with your Western Ag Agronomist what rate to use in each crop as this will vary depending on row spacing and seeding equipment.

Boxer Gold (Group J+K) can be used on wheat and barley and has a greater crop safety margin compared to that of Trifluralin. The rate of Boxer Gold is 2.5L/ha and it can be incorporated by sowing (IBS) or used very early Post Em (please obtain advice regarding Post Em use). Boxer Gold can be tank mixed with Trifluralin to improve grass control and it is important you keep in mind that this chemical is more soil mobile and has a shorter residual life than other Pre Ems.

Sakura (Group K) is a new root absorbed pre-emergent herbicide which offers great ryegrass control especially on Group D resistant ryegrass. Sakura is registered in wheat at a rate of 118g/ha and has a great fit if growing wheat after canola or pulse where ryegrass pressure is lower. Sakura works best when incorporate into the soil using minimal disturbance (knife point press wheel systems are ideal). Last year, Sakura performed poorly when applied to cultivated soil where weed seeds had been buried and when there was no rain for >14 days post application to enable the herbicide to be washed in.

Avadex Xtra (Group E) which is primarily shoot absorbed can be used in wheat, barley, triticale, faba beans, chickpeas, lupins and field peas. Avadex Xtra has great crop safety and is a good companion with any of the above Pre-Em herbicides as it improves the ryegrass control and greatly improves the control of wild oats and brome grass. Avadex Xtra needs to be incorporated into the soil by sowing.

Remember, rotating herbicides is important, but it is more important to use the most effective strategy available to control ryegrass at seeding. Ryegrass is the enemy!

Lime Quality (by Phil Hawker)

Having soil in the correct pH range is fundamental to the production of crops and pastures. The CaCl2 test is considered more accurate than the water test and levels of above 5.0 are required for particularly sensitive crops such as canola and pasture legumes.

Lime is a large, unavoidable expense for growers who have naturally acidic soils. It is important that the moisture content and the quality of the product being purchased is well understood.

The purity of the lime is important and a measure of this is the Total Neutralising Value (TNV) and the ideal range is 90-100%. Lime has a low solubility and if it is coarse in size it will be a lot less effective, a measure of this is the Effective Neutralising Value (ENV) and the ideal range is 65-80%.

The ENV is the more important test being a measure of purity and fineness and is calculated by sieving the lime into different coarseness fractions. Lime of above 0.85mm in size is considered to be of 10% value, lime between 0.35-0.85mm in size is considered to be of 60% value and lime below 0.3mm in size is considered to be 100% value. It is possible that under high rainfall and where the soil is disturbed more with sowing theses values could be higher.

We have sampled a number of sources of lime from clients paddocks this year and, overall, the quality has been quite variable (*see Table 1*).

It is to be expected that there will also be some variation in quality even from the same source. Therefore, it is critically important that you obtain a representative test of the actual lime you are purchasing that includes the ENV level.

We have had a number of queries lately regarding if it is okay to spread plain or dolomite lime before burning stubbles. The advice we have received on this is that it does not reduce the effectiveness of the lime. Gypsum is different and there is the potential for availability of the sulphur to be reduced significantly by burning.

Source	TNV %	>0.85mm %	0.3-0.85mm %	<0.3mm %	ENV %
A	92	46	17.4	36.6	47
B	90	35.5	15.7	48.8	56
C	88	30.1	37.7	32.8	51
D	88	22.4	11.5	66.1	66

Table 1. Lime Quality and Variances by Source

Pasture Establishment - Getting it right. (by Matt Barber)

When making a decision to sow a new pasture into an un-renovated or cropped paddock, the first step is to match the pasture type with the intended end use (e.g. prime lambs, cattle, dairy or hay). Once the pasture type has been decided, there are a number of critical items of management that need to be addressed.

Paddock Preparation
It is important to soil test and ensure soil pH, Phosphorus , Sulphur and Potassium levels in particular are in the correct range. Often fertility levels in paddocks that have had a cropping history will be higher.

New pastures can be direct drilled, however, it is more common that paddocks are cultivated prior for reasons such as levelling the paddock, assisting with weed kill, incorporating lime and providing a favourable seed bed. Direct drilling is more of an option in old cropping paddocks, and in most cases stubbles will need to be removed.

There has been some success with the strategy of over sowing perennial rye and clover into existing phalaris pastures to increase productivity and avoid the cost of a full renovation. This does require strategic grazing pressure and the use of sub lethal (on the phalaris) glyphosate rates. Please contact us if you are planning to do this.

Pasture Protection
Knockdown herbicide, mainly glyphosate will be required to kill old grass species and broadleaf weeds prior to sowing or cultivating. Be aware of plant backs on glyphosate if using spikes such as Estercide, Kamba etc.

The main insect threats will be slugs, earth mite and lucerne flea. Rolling not only improves establishment, but also makes the seedbed less favourable for slugs and is a good management tool. If slugs are present, baiting will be required and keep in mind earth mite and lucerne flea pressures will be much higher when pasture is sown into old pasture.

Gaucho seed treatment alone may not be enough to protect young plants and a bare earth treatment may be needed in some situations.

Variety Selection
Choosing the right type of seed variety for the right production system can be challenging and this is where an agronomist can be beneficial. There are a lot of different pasture varieties on the market especially with ryegrasses, and not all of them will suit your end goals.

With ryegrass varieties, apart from their different maturity dates, there is also persistence differences which must be considered. Varieties with high amounts of wild entophyte will usually persist longer than varieties which have no entophyte; the only problem is ryegrass staggers and production effects.

Some of the newer varieties now on the market have excellent production but still have to be tested for persistence and production over a number of years.

Erysipelas Arthritis in Sheep (by Mark Hoffmann)

"Erysipelas Arthritis" is observed in newborn lambs, after marking/mulesing, or less commonly , post-dipping. The disease can cause significant loss of production from poor weight gain, reduced wool production and failure of lambs to thrive.

Eryvac is now approved for use in lambs.

Until now, Eryvac has only been registered for use in ewes pre-lambing. In previously unvaccinated ewes, two doses are required – the first dose at the time of mating and the second dose about 4 weeks before the expected date of lambing. An annual booster 4 weeks prior to lambing is then required. Ewes vaccinated in this way will transfer passive immunity to their lambs through their colostrum. The lambs should be protected for the first 6-8 weeks of life.

Once passive immunity from the ewe wears off, the lambs will become susceptible to infection and arthritis at other critical risk periods. These include the post-marking period when tail docking and castration wounds are healing at weaning time.

The claim for use of **Eryvac** in lambs is to generate active immunity against Erysipelas to protect lambs as passive immunity gained from the ewe declines.

The dose is 1ml, subcutaneous (under the skin), for all age groups. For lambs, the shortest needle possible (6mm) should be used. For ewes, a needle up to 15mm in length is suitable.

Lambs	First	4-6 weeks (e.g marking)
	Second	4 weeks later (e.g. weaning)
Ewes - not previously Vaccinated	First	At the time of joining up until 8 weeks prior to lambing
	Second	4 weeks prior to lambing
Pregnant ewes - previously vaccinated	Booster	4 weeks prior to lambing

Table 1. Eryvac vaccination timing

General Merchandise Update (by Aaron Starick)

Over the last few months, we have been transforming our store at Derrinallum.

We now stock a wide range of general farm merchandise including shearing supplies, animal health, dog food, fencing and farm water requirements, comparable to both our Bannockburn and Horsham locations.

Ensuring adequate supply of water to livestock over the current dry conditions has been a priority for clients. We are able to provide advice in this area, in combination with the supply of well known brands such as Tumby concrete troughs, Polymaster tanks and troughs, Philmac fittings and Recycled Plastic Culvert Pipes.

Philmac
The connection you can trust.

Stock blocks are an effective way to keep animals in good condition especially if they are on stubbles, or dry feed. For ewes and lambs we have a specific block that is high in nutrients and trace elements required for lactating animals.

We also have available general purpose blocks for dry animals. The main brand we stock is Farm Balance, however we are able to order other products as required .

All our locations have the full range of drenches and vaccines available and we are able to provide advice on internal and external parasites and control strategies to manage and minimise resistance development.

Our fencing range extends to wire, posts, gates and fittings, with the main wire brand being stocked in Derrinallum being Waratah.

We also stock Gallagher electric fencing components at all three Branch locations.

GALLAGHER

The recent fires has placed greater subsequent demand on products such as wire, posts and poly pipe. These items are becoming short in supply, so if these products are on your list, it will be worthwhile getting your quotes and requirements sorted out in advance.

If you're in need of anything else for your farming business, whether you're in Derrinallum, Horsham, Willaura or Bannockburn, or even in between, please don't hesitate to ring Western AG and we will be more than happy to assist in any way we can. If we do not have it in stock, we will do our absolute best to get it in for you.