

JULY 21 -22 | AUSTRALIA

"A must for all sheep producer

50 ye

2016

Celebrating

The Dohne's Role in the Australian Sheep Industry

A variety of breeds have been introduced into Australia since the 1980's. Imports have been driven by:

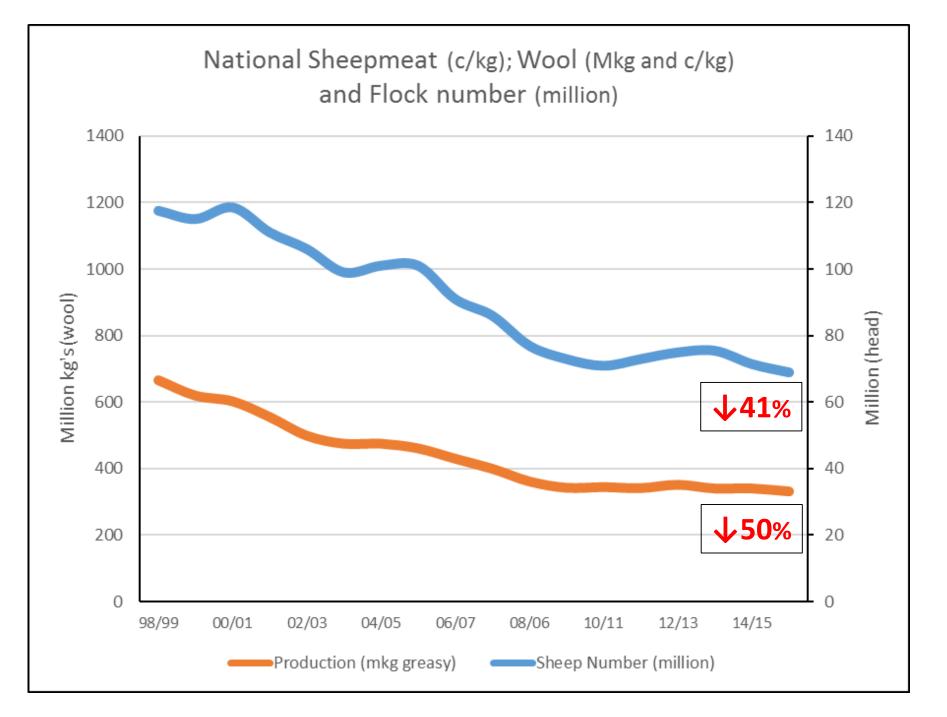
- Changes in wool industry demand and profit
- Live sheep market needs and demand
- Increasing prime lamb production focus <u>and</u>
- To offer producers alternatives to traditional wool or lamb production systems

Flock and Wool Trends

Since the Dohnes introduction in 1998/99 we have seen significant <u>declines</u> in:

- National sheep numbers
- Wool production
- Finer wools premiums and
- Average price range between micron categories



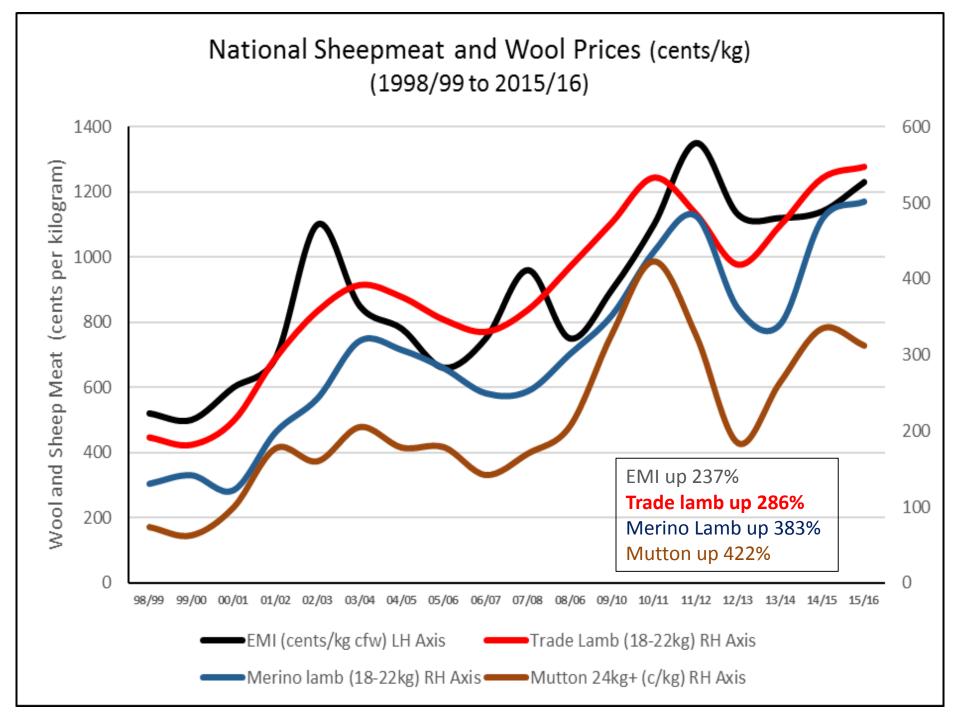


Sheep Meat Trends

During this period however we have also seen significant improvements in:

- Wool
- Trade Lamb
- Merino lamb and
- Mutton values

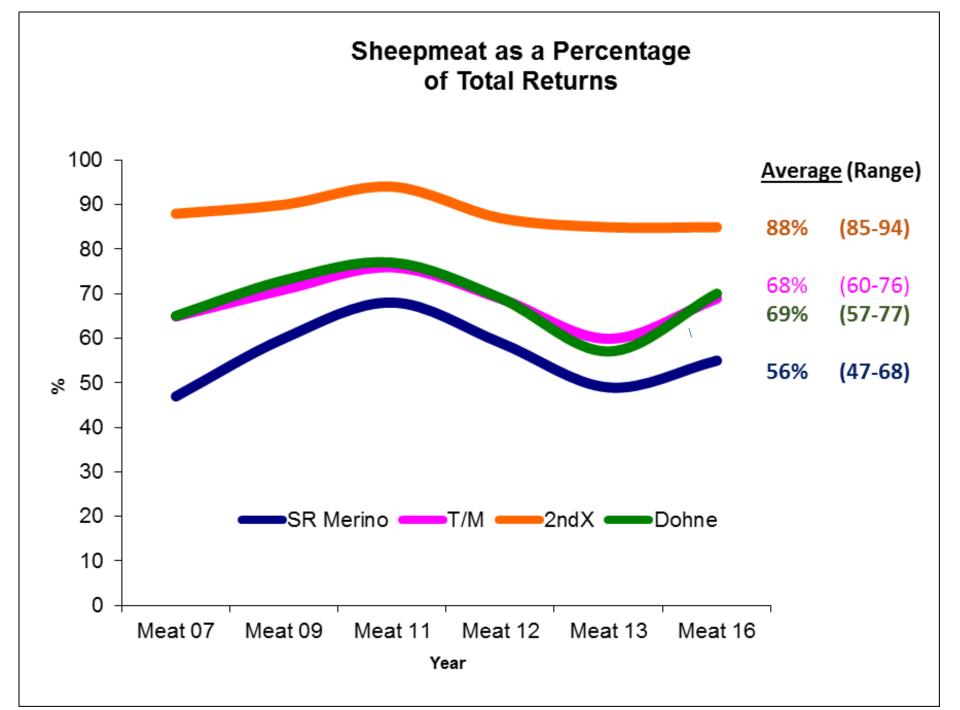




Sheep Meat Trends

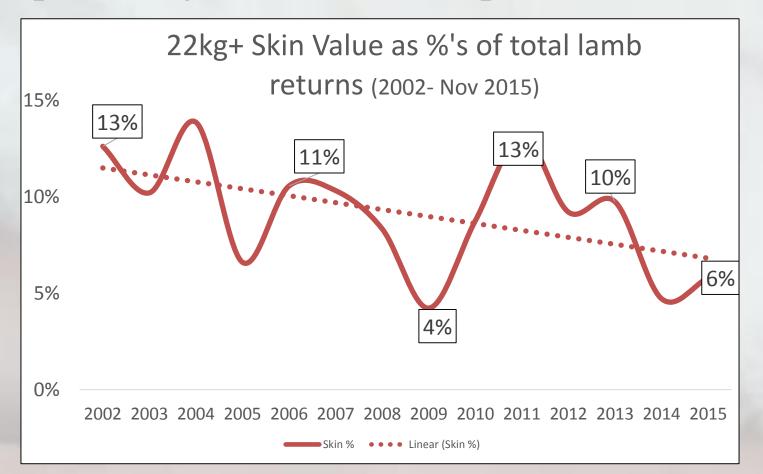
- Nationally our sheep industries estimated gross value of production (meat vs wool) sits around ~ 60:40
- A Dohnes enterprises sheep meat/wool income share has averaged 70:30 based on Gross Margins I've undertaken since 2007





Sheep Meat (Skin) Trends

Since 2002 we have seen a decline in skin values as a percentage of overall sheep/lamb returns

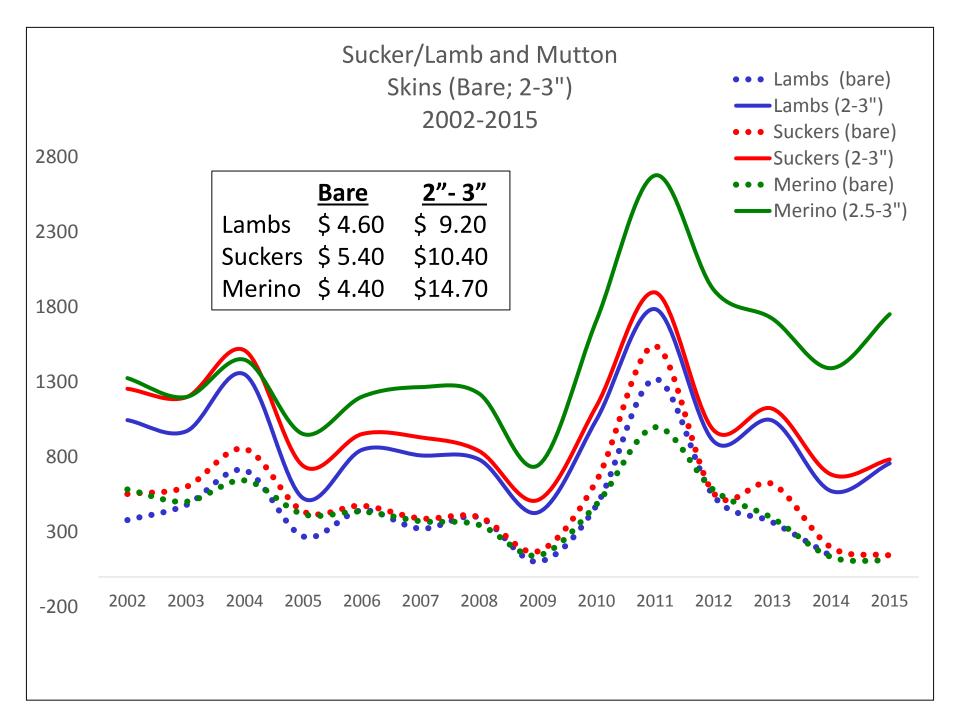


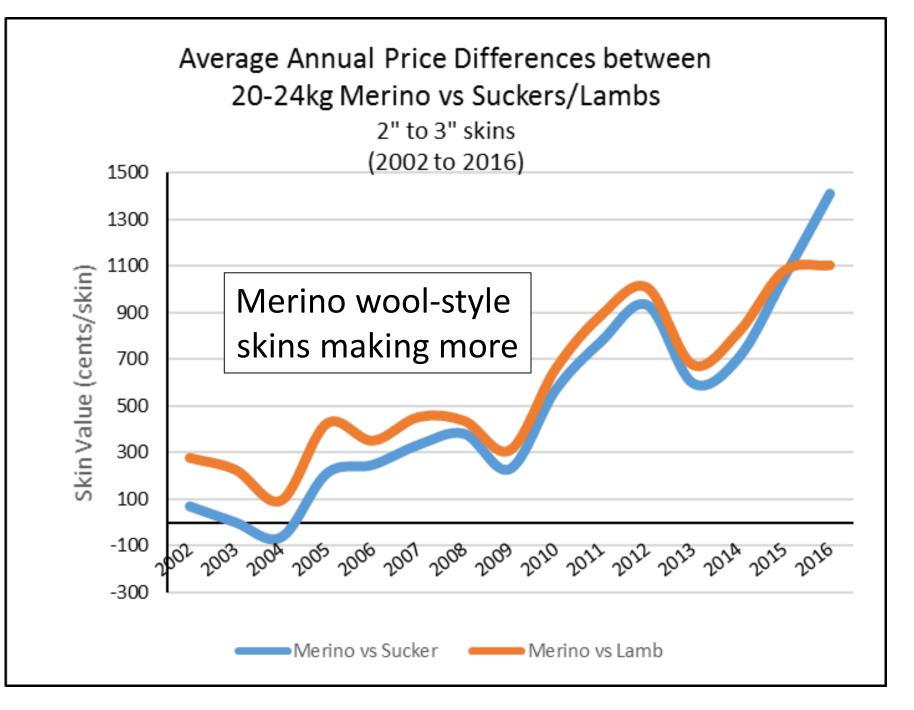
Sheep Meat (Skin) Trends

Values for 2 to 3 inch merino-style skins have however consistently returned <u>more</u> than

- crossbred sucker (+\$4.99) or
- older lamb skins (+\$5.90)
 and have averaged similar returns if bare shorn during this period







Sheep Meat and Skin Trends

- As a result gross returns for Dohne lambs are generally
 - greater than Merino lambs and/or
 - equivalent to gross prime lamb returns (based on combined carcass and skin values)



• Self replacing

- Greater control of genetic gain
- Rebuild national ewe base
- Reduced biosecurity risk
- Plain bodied / open faced / bare breech
 - Fertility advantages
 - Reduced reliance on mulesing
 - Improved animal welfare
 - Reduced animal activist focus

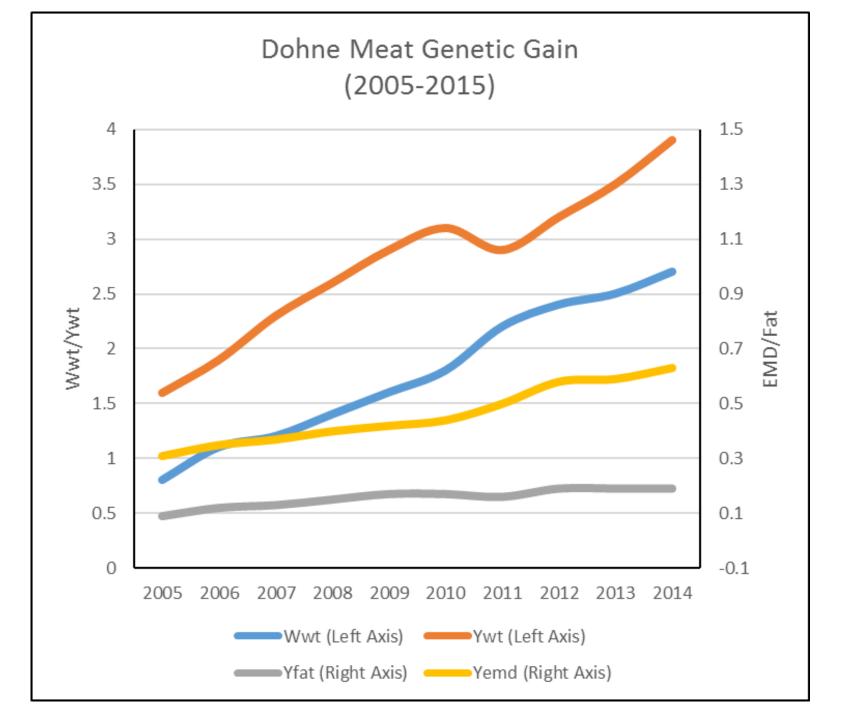


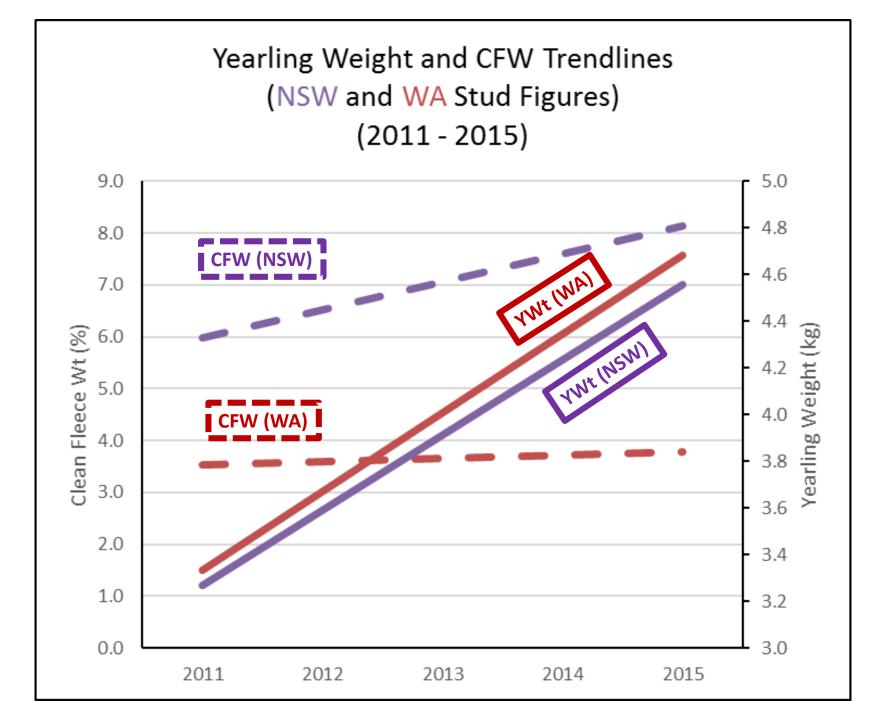
- Early maturing / Merino wool
 - -Continue to benefit from
 - high sheep meat returns
 - low worldwide wool stocks/price resurgence
 - Must however maintain focus on ewe weight/wool balance and ewe efficiency (minimise adult ewe mature weight)

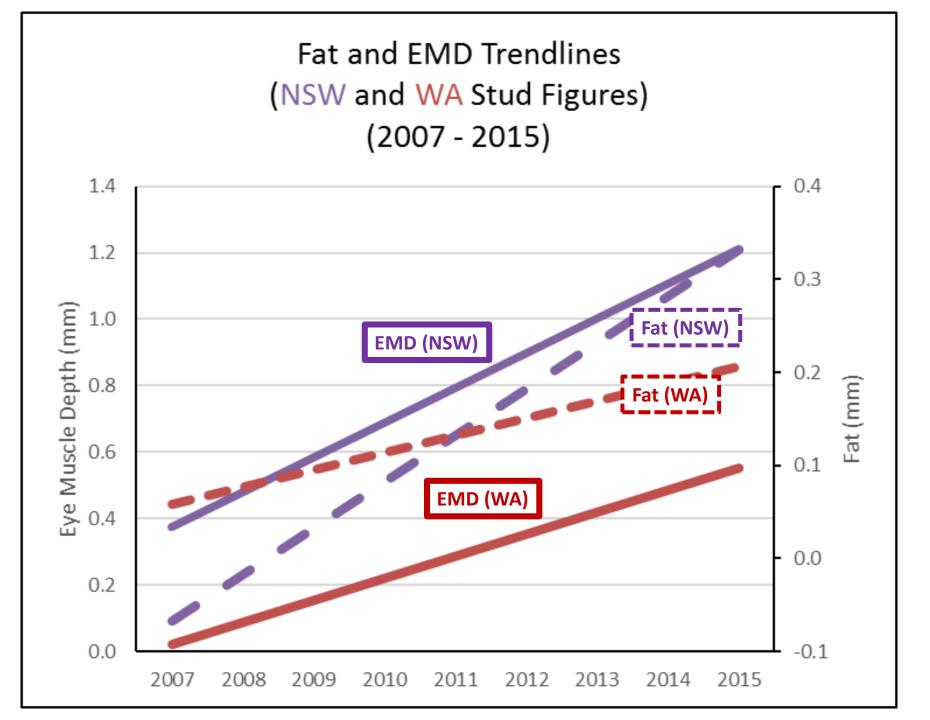


- Improved fertility / fecundity / weaning percentages and survival rates
 - -Strongly influenced by
 - breeds genetic fat and muscle
 - Emphasis on wool cut per head







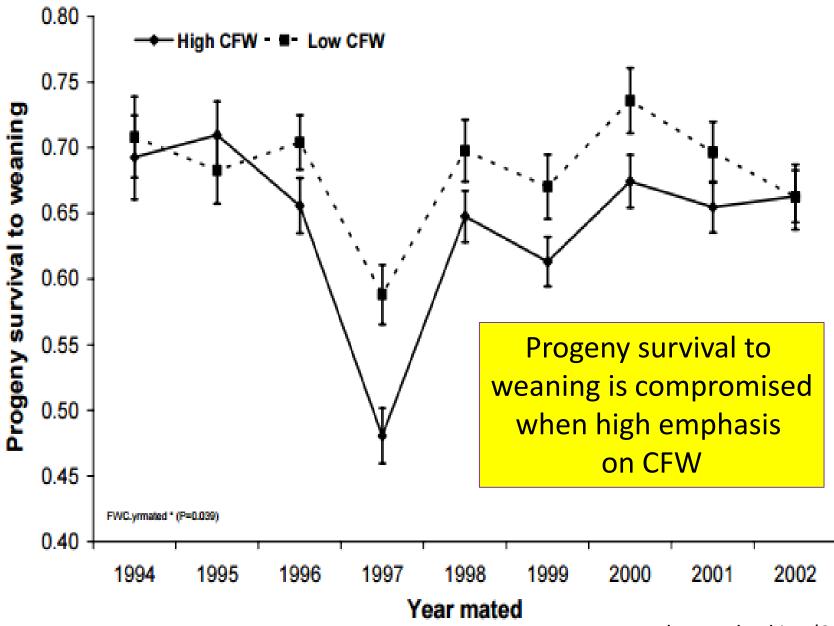


Wool production impact:

Hatcher and Atkins (2007) data analysis showed that CFW had no impact on the ability of a ewe to

- conceive,
- the proportion of ewes lambing,
- litter size or
- the number of lambs born <u>but</u> did have a significant impact on the <u>number of</u> <u>lambs</u> weaned





Hatcher and Atkins (2007)

- Ewe efficiency / resilience / hardiness / fitness
 - Currently a major industry focus
 - Production per kg/ha/DSE/100mm rainfall etc
 - Production efficiencies
 - 60% of feed need required for ewe maintenance
 - increasing lamb number per ewe reduces energy required by ~ 40% per kg of carcass produced
 - Improved twin survival is a major profit driver



Hybrid vigour when crossed over Merino base
 – 10-15% improvements in reproduction

Increased speed of genetic gain

reduced generation interval,
earlier mating of ewe progeny etc



2016 Global Dohne Conference

- Reduced costs of production
 - -Improved weaning percentages and survival
 - -Easier care
 - -Reduced fly issues
- Full pedigree and performance recording
 A major production advantage



In Summary

 As a dual-purpose breed an ability to capitalise on changes in wool/sheep meat and breeding ewe values

• An on-going role with increasing the national breeding ewe base and production efficiencies







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