



The Australian Rangeland Society

RANGE MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER

An official publication of The Australian Rangeland Society

ISSN 0812-4930

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Bastin, G. and Allan, G. (2012). After the smoke has cleared: 2011 fire in Central Australia. In: Range Management Newsletter (Ed. N Duckett). 12/2:3-6. (Australian Rangeland Society: Australia).

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Range Management Newsletter

Official newsletter of the Australian Rangeland Society

Editor - Dr T. Fatchen, Roseworthy Agricultural

College, Roseworthy, S.A. 5371

No. 79/1, March 1979.

EDITORIAL

Post-Christmas Prostration seems to have struck again, with a resultant lack of contributions to the RMN. Please remember that the Newsletter is only as useful or as interesting as you make it, and contribute. Lethargy seems to have extended to the conference papers also (see below). The same applies: contributions, please!

TIM FATCHEN
Editor

Deadline for next issue: 31 May 1979

1979 CONFERENCE - ROSEWORTHY

PAPERS: There is still a shortage of papers. The organizing committee will still accept papers, as the printer's deadline is still some time away. For that matter, papers may still be accepted up to the end of April, but later manuscripts may not be processed in time for inclusion in the pre-conference publication, although copies will be available at the conference. Very late entries, however, will have to take pot-luck as to whether the paper can actually be presented at the conference.

Pastoralists take note: still very few contributions from you.

ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION: People organising their own accommodation are advised to book reasonably early, in view of the school holidays. Please notify the organizing committee as to where you are staying, as pickups may be arranged. Because a number of locals will be commuting from Adelaide, accommodation along the Main North Road (townships - Gawler, Smithfield, Elizabeth, Salisbury) will provide the best opportunity for pickups.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH MEETING - 26 JULY 1979

The next S.A. Branch meeting will include an address by Mr Rod Everett (Regional Manager, S.A. Pastoral Board) on the topic of rentals - "A dollar a beast a month or fifty cents a year?" - based on his recent attendance at the International Rangelands Congress in Denver.

The Branch is still having problems in finding suitable venues, although the last one was a major improvement, but members will be notified before the meeting.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE PASTORALIST

The Broken Hill Branch of the Australian Rangeland Society is organising a function that will provide a unique opportunity for graziers to meet and discuss financial and management problems.

The theme for the meeting will be "financial management for the pastoralist". A local grazier will present his financial "case history" which will be a highlight of the day's proceedings.

This will serve to outline the general problems faced by graziers in the West Darling area and should generate plenty of discussion amongst his fellow pastoralists. It will also provide a basis for talks by other guest speakers who are experts in the fields of accounting and finance management. Details of the speakers are given in the programme below.

Graziers will also have the opportunity to discuss their problems with members of various government departments who have an interest in management of the pastoral country.

The Broken Hill Branch of the Rangeland Society extends a cordial invitation to all people who have an interest in financial aspects of the grazing industry to attend the function. Further enquiries should be directed to Roger Standley, Soil Conservation Service, Broken Hill.

Programme

Venue: Broken Hill Civic Centre (Upstairs)

Date: Thursday, May 31st, 1979.

Morning Session: - Chairman, R.W. Condon, Western Lands Commissioner

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 9.30 a.m. | Introduction |
| 9.45 a.m. | Financial Management for the Pastoralist - A Case History W.B. Smith, "Wilangee", via Broken Hill. |
| 10.45 a.m. | Morning Tea. |
| 11.00 a.m. | The Accounts Approach. A.B. Haydon.
Anthony Hardwick & Co., Chartered Accountants, Broken Hill. |
| 12.00 noon | The Wool Firms. Mr M. Kemp, Manager Finance Department (S.A.), Elder Smith Goldsbrough Mort, Adelaide. |
| 1.00 p.m. | lunch. |

Afternoon Session: Chairman, W.B. Smith.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2.30 p.m. | The Trading Banks. J. Durrham, Regional Manager Country West, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney. |
| 3.30 p.m. | Afternoon Tea. |
| 3.45 p.m. | The Commonwealth Development Bank. J. Kelly, Chief Rural Officer (N.S.W.), Commonwealth Development Bank, Sydney. |
| 4.45 p.m. | Review. |
| 5.00 p.m. | Close. |

TREASURER'S REPORT AND MEMBERSHIP REPORT - 17TH COUNCIL MEETING OF THE
AUSTRALIAN RANGELAND SOCIETY

(The rest of the Council minutes were published in the December Newsletter)

Treasurer's Report

Statement of Income and Expenditure - ARS

1st January 1978 - 10th November 1978

Income

Subs: Deniliquin	2560.30		
1976	15.00		
1977	45.00		
1978	2257.47		
1979	193.52		
Journal Sub.	<u>15.00</u>	5086.29	
Bank Repurchase Chq. Forms		2.40	
Interest 29/9/78		<u>43.76</u>	5132.45
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Deniliquin Duty Stamps and Post		20.00	
Refund Sub.		15.00	
Audit		35.00	
Publication Acc.		2000.00	
Brisbane Exp. Broken Hill			
Lawrie	25.00		
Hire Hall	<u>15.00</u>	40.00	
Card System M'ship		16.75	
Stationery (Envelopes)		38.53	
ARS Journal (Sub)		15.00	
Conference Acc. (Vickery)		200.00	
Petty Cash - Child	10.00		
Lee	<u>56.53</u>	66.53	
Cheque Book		<u>2.50</u>	2449.31
Balance of Income over Expenditure			2683.14
Plus Balance Brought Forward			<u>3332.35</u>
Balance as at 10th November 1978			<u>\$6015.49</u>

Bank Reconciliation - ARS

23rd November 1978

Balance Brought Forward	22.9.78	5696.27	
Total Recpts. Deposited		490.46	
Less Payments		<u>215.00</u>	<u>275.46</u>
			5971.73
Plus			
Interest as per Bank Statement		43.76	
Cheque not presented		<u>15.00</u>	<u>58.76</u>
Balance as per Bank Statement			<u>\$6030.49</u>

Treasurer's report be received.

Lee/Burrows

Membership Report (to 25/1/79)

Total (including libraries)	383
Unfinancial 1977	1
1977/78	5
1078	36
New Members	18
Resignations	1

The applications for new membership were approved, and the termination noted.

Lee/Burrows

The Treasurer was congratulated on reducing unfinancial membership from 132 on 29 July 1978 to 44 on 29 November 1978.

JOBS FOR THE BOYS

OPEN POSITIONS: IICA/EMBRAPA (World Bank) CONTRACT, BRAZIL.

<u>Position</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Locality</u>
Senior specialist on pasture production and utilization for goats and tropical sheet production systems (semi-arid conditions)	1 year	Goats and Tropical sheep National Centre SOBRAL-CE
Senior specialist on pasture production for tropical semi-arid regions	1 year	Research Centre for Semi-arid Region PETROLINA-PE

Both positions are available immediately. For further information contact:

Dr Juan Carlos Scarsi
Caixa Postal 1316
Ed. Venancio 2000
70333 BRASILIA, DF, BRASIL

CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE BY GRAZERS WASN'T MEANT TO BE EASY

From: John Childs, Hon. Sec. A.R.C., P.O. Box 282, Charleville, Qld.4470

Information on the availability of financial support for primary producers to attend A.R.S. conferences and workshops has been received from the Australian Meat Research Committee and the Australian Wool Corporation (see also December RMN). Briefly, the answers to requests for support were "no" and "no". The Australian Wool Corporation emphasised that its Wool Research Trust Fund was a scientific funding body with restricted funds, although our problem was appreciated.

ON PAST EXPERIENCE, HISTORY AND WALKING SHEEP

From: Bill Bolton Smith, Wilangee Station, Silverton N.S.W. 2880

I am surprised to see Malcolm Whyte (RMN DEC 78) say in the first paragraph of his letter that past experience is of no great value to anyone, and then in the last paragraph go into great detail of his past experience on the walking habits of sheep.

The question is whose past experience is of no great value and what is past experience?

My view is that without looking back for some comparison we will never go forward in Range Management. History, whether made yesterday or last month,, last year or 100 years ago is of immense value to managers and scientists alike in drawing up their set of guidelines for managing their stock or experiments. We cannot do without past experience - the pity is that so little of it has been recorded.

On walking sheep, my past experience indicates that in favourable or normal (is there such a thing?) seasons, with the wind in their face, sheep will walk to the next fence whether it be 1½, 3, 10 or more miles north, south, east or west from water and then make their way back for a drink

JOURNALISTIC COMMENTS

From: Dr Brian Roberts, Biology Department, Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education, Toowoomba, Qld. 4350

The Australian Rangeland Journal Editorial Committee's attempt to produce application abstracts is a good move. The concept should be warmly supported for a least three reasons: (i) such abstracts should indicate to non-scientists what use could be made of the research findings in practice, (ii) an attempt to glean the meaningful outcomes of the research should indicate which research is likely to produce information that is actually useful to the land manager or administrator, (iii) fruitless attempts by the abstractors to draw applicable results from some research may have a very important message for the research planner, especially as to which questions he should be trying to answer.

Obviously not all papers need have an immediate application, but we are so thinly spread and have such vast problems to solve that we can hardly afford academic fiddling passed off as applied research.

From: Geoff Rodda, Nagaella Station, Broken Hill N.S.W. 2880

There is a school of thought which considers the \$15 society subscription too dear, partly because a large percentage of it goes towards publishing the Journal. As one chap put it, the Journal is "technically excellent" but caters more for the professional than the "bushy" who tended to get his basics from the quarterly newsletters. (The same chap also suggested that names of plants would be more helpful if the "official" Latin names were supplemented by local names that also apply to them.) Any comments?

Editor's comment: Catering for all members of the Society in publications is difficult. The introduction of Application Abstracts in the Journal is intended to avoid the problems outlined by Geoff Rodda, but can still only remain a partial solution. The U.S. Society for Range Management in dealing with precisely the same problem now publishes two journals, Journal of Range Management and Rangeland Journal, the first being the equivalent of our Journal, and the second a more general publication (replacing an earlier newsletter). While this may be an option for us in future, I would like to suggest a number of points for consideration before any discussion takes off.

First, the S.R.M. is a much larger organisation than the A.R.S. and accordingly has the resources to produce two journals and so cater for the "professional" and "bushy" groups (see our financial statement, this issue: the publications account would have to double). Second, the S.R.M. is long-established, but the A.R.S. is still in the throes of establishing. Third, a major reason for starting the Aust. Rangeland Journal was "to develop communication between all those involved with rangelands". A major lack of communication between researchers and managers has existed in the past, and one way of preventing this in the future is to let managers know what the researchers are doing via the research-oriented Journal. Inevitably, in the early stages of this process, the pastoralist is often going to wonder why a particular,

apparently unintelligible and irrelevant piece of research was done, and the researcher is often going to be upset at the lack of understanding and criticism his work receives - hence some of the more pungent moments at the Broken Hill Conference. In time, and with continued communication (acrimonious or not) this sort of conflict should resolve with mutual benefit. The point is that we are at present in the early stages. My own view is to continue as we are for the time, with modifications (such as the Applications Abstracts) being tried; for, if we did split publications at this stage into a technical and a general journal (leaving aside small problems such as money with which to do it), the likely outcome would be a return to the bad old days, with the researchers and the pastoralists worlds apart again. As a final note here, the Journal makes provision for articles as well as research papers, but not much has been seen from the pastoralists.

As RMN Editor, I would strongly warn "bushies" not to rely on getting their "basics" from RMN. The newsletter is intended to convey news and views, and to allow debate. Contributions do not go through the careful vetting by impartial referees which faces submissions to the Journal and accordingly cannot necessarily be taken as solid fact. Much of what is sent to the Journal never sees print, as being of doubtful value, or based on inadequate information, and so on. The Newsletter on the other hand is usually put together in a fit of desperation at the paucity of contributions on hand, and almost everything gets printed. Even the occasional erroneous piece may be published just to start a worthwhile discussion. There is thus no comparison: the ARJ and the RMN exist for distinct and complementary purposes, and certainly the Newsletter should not be viewed as a substitute Journal.

GOAT SONG

From: Geoff Rodda, Nagaella Station, Broken Hill N.S.W.2880

Back in the days of the last wool depression in the late 1960s, it was suggested to me that we run goats in the wild as a supplementary source of income and also as a means of controlling the spread of hop and turpentine bushes. This would have needed upgrading of fencing and waters to the tune of \$80,000, roughly \$1 per acre for the area involved. At that time we were not in a position to take it on, and we never did go ahead with it.

But as a matter of interest, we caught two goats and fed them in the woolshed for 30 days on a diet of turpentine bush and water. It was almost a week before they started to eat anything and even at the end of the 30 days, when they had dropped from 60 lbs to 30 lbs liveweight, they still ate very little of it. At the end of this period it was quite apparent that they would die if not released, although when we let them out of the shed they still had enough steam to jump a low fence a head off. I don't know what happened to them - we had earmarked them -but would guess that they probably haven't looked at another turpentine bush since. The conclusion I've drawn from this is, "Don't rely on goats in any situation to clean up your turpentine".

THE DINGO PROBLEM IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

From: Mrs Kay Blood, Beringarra Station, via Cue, W.A. 6640

Ever since the pastoral areas of Western Australia were developed, there have been problems with dingoes affecting sheep production. Up until recently, large numbers of employees and a considerably more healthy economic environment enabled most sheep properties to be kept virtually free of predators, apart from properties adjoining townships where straying domestic dogs always pose problems.

This decade has seen the rapid increase in wage levels, a poorer economic climate and several drought years, resulting in a drop in the number of people employed in stations to a level where many stations are run by one man with only casual labour at peak periods. This

decline in labour has coincided with an upsurge in dingo activity, to a level where many sheep stations have been forced to run all cattle and many more are threatened with changing from sheep to cattle, or abandoning their properties altogether.

There has already been a dramatic decline in sheep numbers in the Pilbara and Gascoyne areas. Stations running 20,000 and more sheep have, in as little as five years, declined to zero. For example:

Roy Hill	1973	20,000	In 1975-76 240 dingoes were caught over an eighteen month period.
	1978	zero	
Milgun	1973	7,000	Prior to the 1976-77 drought, dingo presence reduced lambing percentages, now dingo sightings are frequent.
	1978	zero	
Yarlarweelor	1976	17,000	Dingo activity is high. On one day recently four dogs were caught.
	1978	2,00	

Today all thirty stations in the Upper Gascoyne Shire, half the stations in the Murchison Shire, more than three quarters of the stations in the Meekatharra Shire and some stations in the Cue and Mt Magnet Shires report dingo activity.

My research shows that in the last twenty years pastoral sheep in W.A. have earned \$340 million in export income from wool alone. In that time 100,000 dingo scalps have been handed in.

Last year (1977) 4,600 scalps were handed in and were paid out at an average bonus of \$12.00 i.e. \$55,200 in scalp bonuses of which about half was raised by a pastoralists levy.

The only barrier fencing carried out in the last twenty years was on two large sheep properties on the Nullarbor Plain where 73,000 sheep have been enclosed since 1963. An unfenced station adjacent to these has, in the past 5 years gone from 10,000 sheep to zero. The fencing on the Nullarbor was carried out by the lessees using their own funds. The Agriculture Protection Board has carried out research in the past three years to examine the effectiveness of electric fences as dingo barriers. A group of pastoralists is currently working on an experimental electric fence in pastoral conditions to test its durability and effectiveness.

The State Agriculture Protection Board Area currently employs 20 doggers who are charged with control of wild dogs on crown land and as trouble shooters for pastoralists who genuinely cannot control their wild dogs. Pastoralist organised doggers (10) help control wild dogs on pastoral leases, usually arranged so that one dogger looks after several stations. Some larger sheep properties still employ a full time dogger.

Most sheep owners in infested areas have traps set most of the year and would spend a conservative estimate of ten hours per week in an attempt to keep dog numbers down. Labour costs of \$4 per hour (10 hours) and travel costs (200 kms average 20¢ km) represent a total cost to the station owner of \$4000 per year. For individual pastoralists this may be the difference between an economically viable proposition and financial ruin. This takes no account of lost production from aborted lambs, disturbed mating of ewes and "spooky" sheep to handle caused by the presence of dingoes in a sheep flock.

Perhaps the state should assume more of the cost of dingo control, until success is in sight. Major long term commitments might be more practical than "trouble shooting". For less than one-fifth of my estimate of the net worth of the W.A. pastoral sheep flock, barrier fences could be erected to protect the major wool producing pastoral areas. The investment of this amount could, by my estimate lead to an increase of one to two million dollars in export income per year.

For some years the A.P.B. has conducted aerial baiting programs using prepared strychnine baits on crown and leasehold lands. Guesses as to its effectiveness have been made. There is no real measure of what dingo populations would have been without the program.

Experimental work with 1080 fresh baits in the field appears to be successful in reducing dog numbers in the stations where it has been used. The widespread use of 1080 fresh baiting, using large volumes of baits could be another avenue open to pastoralists and A.P.B. to control dingo numbers.

This approach calls for a co-ordinated operation with total co-operation from all parties.

Proposals to establish a contract dogging system where groups of pastoralists contract to keep their station "free" of dingoes and the A.P.B. pays a sum of money as determined in the contract, are currently proposed and could improve dogging efficiency.

There could be a case for increasing the bonus for dog scalps above the current \$12.00/hd average. This and other operational decisions must be made by pastoralists at a regional level, but a firm commitment to longer term projects, funding policy by the State Government and a spirit of co-operation among pastoralist, would considerably alleviate the current feelings of hopelessness experienced by many pastoralists in the face of increasing dingo problems.

THINGS DON'T CHANGE DEPARTMENT

The following is an extract from the 1927 Pastoral Review sent in by Mike Young (Riverina Laboratory). Comments on improvements(?) in the state of the art will be welcome.

PASTORAL PROBLEMS - CARRYING CAPACITY

By: Henry G. Lamond
in: The Pastoral Review 37, 334-335 (1927)

At a time when learned scientists are investigating and commissions are being appointed to inquire into the supposed deterioration of our western pastures it may, or may not, be out of place for a mere bushman to come blundering in with his bit of evidence. The the best of my knowledge no one has asked me to air my views, and I now place them before you at just what you may consider them worth.

Among other things, the charge of over-stocking has been levelled against the grazier as one factor bringing about deterioration of grasses. Before one may arrive at what is overstocking the carrying capacity of any country must be determined. In this we open a contentious matter entailing an infinity of argument. How do we arrive at it?

There are two means in common use. In one case a man will look over a waving area of grass, scowl and try to appear learned, grunt and assess the country at a ratio of one sheep to whatever number of acres it may please him to name. The other way is for a man to seat himself at a desk, surround himself with a litter of paper, of stock returns and rainfall reports and then, after multitudinous figuring, announce gravely that the average carrying capacity is 1 seep to 3½ acres. You may take your pick of either of those methods, and in my opinion, one is quite as reliable as the other.

Then there's another way of computing carrying capacity, when men gather on the verandah after dinner, when the pipe of peace is smoking, and when those men are airing their wisdom. One fellow, call him Brown, will be asked what he considers the carrying capacity of the country which he has been managing for a number of years.

"Let's see" says Brown, waving his pipe in front of him and half shutting one eye. "At the end of '21 we were carrying 1 sheep to 3 acres. The bit of a dry pinch at the end of '22 brought us down to 1 to 4. We lost most of our lambs in '23, and we finished that year carrying 1 to 5. '24 was a good year; we bought a few to make good our losses, the lambing was good, and we carried 1 to 2½ at the end of it. The next year wasn't too good towards the end; it was necessary to sell a few, and we lost some: we had 1 to 4½ at the end of '25. Then, of course, '26 was a snorter; our lambing was lost, sheep died, others were fed or sent away on agistment, and at the finish of that year we were carrying 1 to 40 - and that's only an estimate as the sheep were too weak to muster and count. Now, what do you make the carrying capacity of this country?"

Then some fellow who should have been a bookmaker's clerk, being quick at figures, announces triumphantly, "3, 4, 5, 2½, 4½ and 40 make 59. Divide that by 6, being the number of years under review, and that gives an average of nearly 10. That's the safe average carrying capacity of this country - 1 sheep to 10 acres".

After that's been discussed a while, the consensus of opinion, is as '26 was an abnormality in every way, it cannot be reckoned in the averages. That makes the average carrying capacity over five normal years as 5 to 19 - say, 1 to 4 acres. They agree that is the safe carrying capacity of the country over a fair span of years, figures cannot lie, and content with it they leave the subject.

Anyway, that's mathematically correct, isn't it? It is. But in this case we're not calculating the batting average of a cricket team or handling figures where two and two makes four - this is a thing much more complex. During the best year under review in the foregoing list the carrying capacity is given at 1 to 2½, being based on the number of sheep and the acreage at the end of the year, but our mythical hero, Brown, didn't say, and we don't know, if that 1 to 2½ was the limit. For all we know the property may have been able during that good year to carry 1 to 1 just as well as it carried 1 to 2½. You will note that in a couple of years of those named Brown had to buy outside stock to make good his losses. The carrying capacity of his country, then, is shown by the range of his banking account or the limit of his overdraft.

Here's another way to look at the carrying capacity of country. To explain it fully let me tell you a little story. And just bear in mind, though I deal only with one station in this case, that it applies to more than nine out of ten properties in pastoral Queensland, sheep and cattle, big and little, good and bad.

About eighteen years ago I was head overseer of one of the largest sheep stations in Central Queensland and which was perhaps considered the show station of the district. The manager, a very fine old gentleman since dead, had been long enough on the place to feel he'd had a hand in the original formation of the country, and he and I, mainly he, were discussing carrying capacity one evening. He stated his first trouble with the owners was to keep them from overstocking the place. His idea was to give the sheep plenty of room. He maintained that the carrying capacity of the country was 1 sheep to 5 acres. Greatly daring, I ventured to suggest that it wasn't carrying 1 to 5. Really, the place was carrying 1 to about 3.

The old fellow snorted, half rose in his chair and glared at me "We've got 150000 sheep on 750000 acres. That used to be 1 to 5 when I went to school" he snapped.

Was I crushed? I was not - though I pretended to be. After a bit, risking a fall in the process, I got the manager to produce the map of the property. Then I explained nicely and tactfully that I was among the sheep all the year, that it was my duty to be among 'em that that I tried to earn the wages paid me by paying some attention to the sheep. In no case had I even seen a flock of sheep feeding

more than a couple of miles from water. There may have been odd lots scattered about and straggling through the paddocks which were further out than that; but positively no sheep fed, in the true sense of feeding, more than a couple of miles from water. The manager agreed with what I said. Then we had a closer look at the map. Giving in all margins, and allowing all doubtful instances, our consultation of the map showed that very little more than half the run was within two miles of water!

Tell me will you and tell me quick, what was the carrying capacity of that country?

But the boss beat me in that discussion, as is only fitting for a boss to do with a subordinate. He explained carefully choosing his words to meet my limited intelligence, the sheep did much better when they had a wide area of country over which they could pick and choose, and anyway, the rest of the idle country was being held in reserve for a dry period.

None but a fool could possibly argue against the first contention. But I ask you, is it economically sound? A man may make a meal of corned beef and damper; he may battle along on a ten course dinner with suitable liquid refreshments; and he may adopt a happy medium. So it should be with sheep - sufficient country to maintain them in healthy and good condition is all that is necessary for them without any dainty trifles.

Within a couple of years or so the opportunity came of testing the country held in reserve to tide over a dry period. The wet season was unduly delayed in 1912, putting in a tardy appearance about May. Then the reserve country came into use on that property. Though there were thousands of acres of it, and though all of it was so thick with grass that had a fire started in it, we'd have had a job to put fire out, the sheep were dying on it! Also, and I ask you to note this particularly, the same old limit of distance from water held force - sheep, except for scattered little lots, would not feed out more than a couple of miles from water.

Without attempting to lay down any hard and fast rules, and dealing only with conditions which I know, I have placed before you my views of carrying capacity. My idea is that carrying capacity should be based on the limit of stock the country will carry in healthy condition from wet season to wet season, and that estimate should be based only on country which is available. Country which is out of touch by being too far from water, and areas which are being held in reserve, so called, are a loss to the State, a drag on the industry, and a burden to the man who is paying rent for them.

I know that a few sheep will knock out a living over country held in reserve which is carrying last year's grass. But the number of sheep which will do so is so small, and the necessary acreage is so large, that it is not, and cannot be, regarded as economically sound. With the present high rentals in Western Queensland how long do you think any owner would last running 1 sheep to 10, 20 or 30 acres? And if you are carrying sheep to the normal carrying capacity of your country how long will those sheep live if turned in to reserve country which will only carry at the rate of one quarter, one sixth, or one eighth what it should normally carry?

AUSTRALIAN RANGELAND SOCIETY

ELECTIONS

In accordance with the Articles of Association (10a) the Council must call for nominations for the election of the following office bearers by not later than 31st March each year.

Vice President
Honorary Secretary
Honorary Treasurer

Election of the President is not required as the Vice President in any year becomes President in the next succeeding year. The current vice-president is Mr Jim Vickery (S.A.).

Article 10(b) prescribes that Council will rotate, as far as practicable, between the States and Territories. Therefore, the outgoing Council is required to nominate the State or Territory from which the incoming Council is to be elected. Our President-elect, Mr Jim Vickery, is based in Adelaide, and so Council has designated South Australia as the state from which the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer shall be elected. For the smooth running of the Society, these two officers and the President must be within easy reach of each other. Council asks that anyone intending to nominate someone for these positions bears this in mind.

The Council will reside in South Australia for 1979/80 and will then move to the Northern Territory. Therefore, the Vice-president shall be elected from the Northern Territory.

NOMINATION FORM

We hereby nominate (Block letters)

for the position of.....

Proposer's name.....

Proposer's signature.....

Seconder's name.....

Seconder's signature.....

Signature of nominee.....

Dated.....1979

Return to: J.R. Childs
Secretary
Australian Rangelands Society
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CHARLEVILLE, QLD. 4470