

### WELCOME TO THE FIRST 'SHEEP NEWZ'.



I have wanted to do this for a few years now. I am a Shropshire and Ryeland breeder from the Wairarapa. My husband Warwick Potts and I have had both these breeds for around 30 years.

I believe New Zealand needs to retain its purebred flocks of sheep to provide a broad-based genetic resource for the future. As with employment, who knows what products will be required in the next hundred, or thousand years. We have a versatile, environmentally friendly, renewable resource that thrives on grass – what could be better?

We need to encourage members to meet other members; to participate in promoting their breeds and the concept of the NZ Sheepbreeders' Association as a whole. Some breed societies within the Association are more active than others, with an annual flock tour wherever their AGM is held, which helps bring their members together.

We also need to think laterally and remember that small-holders often have well-paid jobs with discretionary funds to spend on a few sheep as well as enthusiasm, business management skills, and innovative ideas for ways to enhance product value and market it; to the benefit of all sheep breeders.

Showing is a great way to make lifelong friends and also to influence potential buyers towards choosing your breed. Encourage new breeders to exhibit their stock or take a trade stand at their local show. Once members feel a part of the 'group' they will tend to want to see the group prosper which in turn will see your breed prosper, and of course a bit of **friendly** rivalry never goes amiss!

I hope we will be able to have a letter or two from members if there is a relevant issue they would like to put up for consideration; occasional historic items; a breed and/or breeders' profile or two; major show results (if they are sent in – probably just breed champions as we won't have room for lists – photos welcome). If your breed society has a gathering, send in a report and a couple of photos.

If there is anything else you would like to see covered in the next newsletter please ring or send me an email and let me know.

*Helen McKenzie*

*Editor*

☎ (06) 372 7842 or

Email [rosemarkie@wise.net.nz](mailto:rosemarkie@wise.net.nz)

### ASSOCIATION NEWS & VIEWS

#### From The President

It's great to have a newsletter for the Association's members, thanks to the efforts of Helen McKenzie. Members need to be proactive in providing Helen with information and articles for future issues to make a newsletter which involves input from all our member breeds.

Unfortunately the spring in many parts of the country won't go down in history as one of the better ones. Some of us are suffering from extreme dry and constant strong winds while others down south endure very wet and cold temperatures. On the other hand parts of the North Island are enjoying good pasture growth and above average rainfall.

Ram selling season is upon us again with demand varying from province to province depending on ewe numbers due to climate conditions and other factors.

The meat processing companies are asking for loyalty which is fine but I believe from a suppliers' point of view it has now come down to trust. At supplier road shows in the early spring for the last two years we have been told that demand for sheep meat product is going to increase with an improvement in prices. Already at this early stage of the season the opposite is happening with the schedule being pulled down week by week. Finding homes for store lambs in some parts of the country will prove to be difficult owing to climate conditions.

Now briefly back to something which you have all heard from me before. I am still disappointed with the uptake of performance recording in some breeds and by a lot of members. The genetic gain in some breeds is being severely compromised as they have an inability to identify their trait leaders in the various important production and financial gain performance for the benefit of their commercial ram clients. Progressive commercial farmers will pay a substantial premium for a good ram if it has the figures to back it up!

I believe it is not a good look at a stud ram fair for registered pedigree recorded rams to be catalogued with very little and some cases absolutely no performance information. In my opinion it is a breed problem and would suggest that at all breed committee meetings of the various breeds that performance recording is on the agenda and discussed at every meeting.

On the other hand, some breeds, have compulsory performance recording as part of their rules.

Some have done a lot of across flock work and have achieved great progress in identifying the best genetics to improve performance in their breed and individual flocks.

Good luck to all members who have commercial rams to sell in the next couple of months and may you be well rewarded for your efforts.

*Ian Stevenson*

**President NZSBA**



### **From The General Manager**

Congratulations to Helen for producing the inaugural newsletter on behalf of the New Zealand Sheepbreeders' Association. This was an idea of Helen's some time ago, and she has persevered with her vision.

The first newsletter was always going to be the most difficult but from now on, hopefully, there will be traction, and it will be members driven. Please inform Helen what you would like to see in it. A number of breeds are doing great things and this is your forum to inform other breeds that you are actually making a difference.

As it is the end of the year, most Breed Committees have finished their meetings for the year; the Royal Show and the Canterbury A & P Show have concluded, and the Canterbury A & P Ram Fair has concluded with Feilding to follow.

Having decided not to travel to Hastings for the Royal Show I would welcome feedback regarding this year's Royal Show. The Royal epitomises excellence and any comments will be taken to the RAS Conference next year. Hastings have the Royal Show for another two years.

The weather has typically played its part this year, with a mixture of drought conditions and mud, depending on your region. When I meet members I'm constantly reminded of their resilience to the vagaries of the weather and market conditions.

Some breeds are losing some 'larger than life' members next year and there will be some massive gaps to be filled. To those members leaving the NZSBA I wish you well in your future, and you are always welcome to drop in at the office.

There are Breed Committee elections for most breeds early next year and nomination forms will be sent out in soon. This is your opportunity to help in the direction of your breed and make a difference.

Again, a 'thank you' to Helen and I reiterate I am really looking forward to reading the first of many newsletters.

*Greg Burgess*

**General Manager NZSBA**

*On behalf of the staff of the NZSBA wishing everyone a Merry Xmas and good health in the New Year.*



## **Feature Breed** **LINCOLN SHEEP**



*NZ Lincoln ram, Whydid 1130-11*

**Photo: I Williams**

### **Brief History**

Historically, the Lincoln Longwool was one of the United Kingdom's most important native breeds, with a drawing of sheep of that type featured on a page of the famous Luttrell Psalter from the 1300's.

Lincolns were developed to carry a heavy fleece of strong, lustrous, lanolin - rich wool, combined with a substantial mutton carcass, providing both meat and tallow. In 1707, John Mortimer in his book, "The Whole Art of Husbandry" commented that Lincolnshire in the Salt Marshes breeds the largest sheep. Ten leading breeders formed a Society in 1796, later superseded by the formation of the modern day Association in 1892.

Demand was highest between 1840 -1940 with exports of breeding sheep, mainly to South America, Australia and New Zealand [*the latter where they were ideal for dealing with newly cut over and burnt bush grazing lands - Ed.*]. A notable sale was the ram, Riby Champion 2<sup>nd</sup>, who sold for 1450 guineas in 1906. From the 1950's the breed declined in the UK with no new export market to help prop up prices, and the advent of synthetic fibres. Numbers hit an all time low in the 1970's; the breed [in the UK] really only being saved by three leading breeders; Watts, Bird and Read, who kept on the bloodlines and continued to exhibit their sheep at Agricultural Shows.

Breed promotion efforts in the 1980's [*and no doubt the founding of the Rare Breeds Survival Trust in the mid 1970's - Ed.*] meant that by the 1990's there were over 100 registered flocks (compared with 350 in the 1900's). Numbers are now down somewhat compared with the 1990's, with below 1000 breeding ewes. Unfortunately, most of the surviving flocks are concentrated in their home county of Lincolnshire, which makes the breed vulnerable in the event of a disease outbreak.

[Information from the UK Lincoln Longwool Sheepbreeders' Association website]

## Lincoln Sheep In New Zealand

In 'Sheep Production', volume 1, 'Breeding & Reproduction', edited by G A Wickham & M F McDonald for the NZ Institute of Agricultural Science, 1982; the first importation of Lincoln sheep in to NZ is given as 1840. However 1862 is given as the date when the breed actually became well established after an importation of sheep by the New Zealand and Australian Land Co. [NZ&AL Co]

In Vol. 4 of the NZ Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association Flock book, the NZ & AL Co is listed as having flock number 79. The listing says; - 'This flock is entirely bred from pure Lincoln sheep, imported direct by the Company, having been specially selected by competent men from the best flocks in Lincolnshire. They were first kept at Morton Mains, and Edendale, in Southland, for some years, but were moved north in 1874, being divided between Totara and Moeraki, and are probably the oldest in New Zealand. The first importation arrived in Port Chalmers, by a sailing ship called the "Young America", on the 1st of February 1862, and consisted of thirty ewes, and twenty rams.' There were five shipments in all by the Company, the last being in 1891. [Abridged - Ed.]

In 1914 the flock was listed as having 430 registered ewes with 120 home bred shearling ewes. Lambs were given as 270 ram lambs and 351 ewe lambs." Seven named sires were listed as well.

By the turn of the century, the national ewe flock was given as being one third Merinos and Halfbreds, one third Lincoln crosses (at least 50% Lincoln blood) and one third Border Leicester, English Leicester and Romney crosses.

'Lincoln rams dominated North Island sheep breeding until the 1890's but lost popularity because of the difficulty of rearing young crossbred sheep in the heavy rainfall areas.' *Encyclopaedia of NZ, Vol. 3, page 236; published 1966*



*Lincoln ewe & lamb from Ike William's webpage*

Vol. 1 of the NZSBA listed 82 Lincoln flocks as members. The Lincoln breeders founded their own society in the early 1900's although a small number of flocks seemed to have continued to register with the NZSBA. The Lincoln Sheep

Breeders' Association was disbanded in 1975 when they re-entered the NZSBA flock book – with a total of 8 flocks.

## Recent History

In the late 1970's numbers began a slow rise as farmers realised that wool was being paid for on weight, not necessarily on quality and that by using a cross of Lincoln this was easily achievable. In the late 1980's numbers increased exponentially until in the 1990 flock book there were 93 flocks listed although there were also a few more listed as withdrawn.

Unfortunately, this brief spike in popularity saw the quality of some of the new flocks being less than ideal as they increased numbers to jump on the bandwagon of high prices. The long time breeders, who had struggled for years to keep the breed going, finally had a brief period of worthwhile returns.

Of course once people realised they only needed a first or second cross ram rather than the purebred, the heat went back out of the market and today only those genuinely interested in the breed cater for niche wool markets, and a much reduced but steady ram buying clientele.

In Vol. 110 of the NZSBA, 2014, Lincolns have only 6 flocks still registered, with fewer than 500 registered ewes.

The news is not all bad, as passionate Lincoln breeder and enthusiast, Ike Williams, assures me there are a few thousand commercial Lincolns still kept in NZ. Breeders are working together to supply their top fleece wool to niche markets where the wool has a demand as 'mock mohair' and for other specialist fabrics and for uses such as wig making, and as roller lapping in the woollen industry.

## STUD PROFILE "Whydid" Lincoln Flock

The Flock Book records that the "Whydid" stud was founded in 1972 by Mrs Y C Williams on 28 ewes bred by N Godsiff and 16 bred by I C Marfell. The stud currently has 89 registered ewes.

I quote Ike's own words: -

'My parents started with Lincolns in 1965 in a share arrangement, and later started their own stud; they called them "Whydid" as quite simply they said, "Why did we breed the bastards?"'

Our Lincolns are large, comparatively long bodied and heavily built. A hardy breed; able to withstand cold, wet, harsh conditions. They are dual purpose but mainly used for cross breeding to give increased wool weights. Lincolns are slow to mature to adult and with the purebreds you need to feed them well as 2 toothers. I do not mate ewe hoggets because of this. However at the opposite end you get more years out of them; the only breed that lives longer is the Merino.'



## Vital Statistics of Lincolns (*generic guidelines only*)

<b>Bodyweight:</b>	Ewes 55-70kg Rams 80-110kg
<b>Meat:</b>	A lean carcase with a long meaty leg of mutton. Purebreds are surprisingly heavy – get the drafter to pick up your prime lambs
<b>Wool:</b>	Long, coarse, strong and lustrous. A heavy fleece which opens freely with distinctive broad, flat, well crimped, firm handling locks.
<b>Fibre diameter:</b>	37 - 41+ microns
<b>Staple length:</b>	175 - 200mm
<b>Fleece weight:</b>	Range 9 -12 kg.
<b>Uses:</b>	Products requiring high tensile strength, good lustre, and a soft handle. Specialised uses include upholstery yarns, hand knitted carpet yarns, specialty knitting yarns, wig making and roller lapping. May be used as a substitute or blended with mohair.

---

## THE FIRST WOOL CLIP Auckland Star 22 June, 1928 (National Library, Papers Past)

'Dates of our industrial beginnings are not always easy to fix with exactness. The wool growing business, for example, began much earlier than is generally imagined, but records of the enterprise in its infancy are not readily available.

Here the recollections of a very old pioneer of New Zealand came in useful many years ago when the question was discussed. When did the first sheep arrive in New Zealand? One answer given, on the recorded authority of a man who helped to land them, was that they were brought to these shores in 1836. This roused a venerable man of North Auckland, Mr W. S. King, of Waimate North, to reply that that date was eighteen years out.

The fact was that the first sheep were landed at Te Puna, Bay of Islands, in 1818 by the Reverend Samuel Marsden. They were brought from Sydney and the first wool clip was exported to Sydney. Mr King said that when a little boy (he was born at the mission station at Te Puna in 1819) he saw his father shear sheep. The year was 1824. His father was the Rev. John King, one of Marsden's missionaries, who arrived in 1814. The missionary sent eleven bags of wool to Sydney, where the clip fetched two and six per pound. It may be that a little wool was sent to Sydney before 1814, but it is difficult to ascertain at this time of day whether this was done.

We know from Captain Cook's voyages that the great navigator landed several sheep at Queen Charlotte Sound, but those animals very soon died from eating some poisonous plant. No doubt that was the first time imported animals were poisoned by the leaves of the tupakihi. (Properly the fruit only is tutu, but this name is popularly applied to the whole shrub.) – J.C.'

## THE ULTIMATE SHOW CLASS by Tom Burrows THE CORRIEDALE EWE HOGGET FEATURE CLASS



*Top Five of the 2015 Corriedale Ewe Hogget Competition*  
Photo: Tom Burrows

This show class is held as part of the Corriedale section at the Canterbury A & P Association's show and is now in its 30th year. The exhibitors commit up to six ewe lambs at the start of the class - usually arriving at the host farm before the end of January. Once all the hoggets have arrived they are shorn. The host farm this year (and last) is Dave & Rosie Clark's property at Fernside in North Canterbury. Dave & Rosie run a commercial Romney property as well as cropping, rearing bobby calves and dairy support. They are previous winners of the "Mint Lamb" competition also held at the Canterbury A & P.

The hoggets are run under normal commercial conditions and the exhibitors do not see them until late September when all exhibitors assemble and sort their sheep into the ones that they think are good enough to carry on in the class. The remainder are then taken home, leaving the top cut to be judged. This judging is also carried out on farm.

The class is divided into five categories—**Woolly Hogget** – judged by an appointed breed judge and placed from one down in descending order to the end of the class (as with all categories). The hoggets are then shorn and an appointed wool judge judges each fleece for the **Wool Quality** section. This judge also applies a **Wool Value** to each Hogget using the clean price on the day. The hoggets are then judged as **Shorn Hoggets** by another breed appointed judge. The final section is **Eye Muscle** scanning. After all these sections have been analysed and scored the top 75% are taken to the show and the remainder go home.

Along with the individual winner there is also a team's event for the exhibitor with the three best scoring hoggets.

At the time of writing the hoggets only had to be Eye Muscle scanned to complete the class. The top hogget produced a 6.00 kg, 25.5 micron fleece with a value of \$46.86.

A sample of the wool off each hogget is displayed above their pen at the show along with the results card-this makes very interesting reading to see just what these top hogget's can produce. So come along to the show and check this very special class out.

## FERAL SHEEP BREEDS IN NEW ZEALAND

*Association Member, John Earney, has agreed to write about one feral sheep breeds in N Z each issue. John has registered flocks of Dorset Horns (founded 1996), Wiltshire Horns (2004) and lastly a Damara flock (2010)*

Firstly I would like to introduce myself, John Earney, from east of Stratford. I am the current president of the Rare Breeds Conservation Society of New Zealand of which I am a founding member. My portfolio for the society is both domestic and feral sheep.

My farm, 'Avonstour', is completely dedicated to Rare Breeds. I farm a diverse range of livestock but the main thing I farm is sheep. Sheep of many breeds; both domestic and feral. In my eyes sheep are the most important livestock of all. I have yet to find another species to top them. Sheep can give milk, wool, meat, leather and much more while keeping the pasture in great stead. I am very keen on genetics and the origin of our domestic livestock and collect old books on farming to help trace back lines.

Enough about me, I would like to tell you a bit about the Rare Breed Conservation Society and how it helps farming for the future. Well the future; if only we had a crystal ball. If you told me 35 odd years ago when I was showing wool that I would be breeding and selling rams from sheep that had hair rather than wool, and rams that shed their wool, I would have wondered what drug you were taking! The Wiltshire Horn is one of those breeds and had it not been for a few enthusiastic members of Rare Breed associations overseas keeping them going they would now be well gone. The same can be said for the Drysdale, once boasting a number of over 600,000 in the seventies, to near extinct today. The society is struggling to find any to save.

When asked by Helen to do articles on feral sheep for each issue of the newsletter, I thought, this will put the Rarebreeds' Society before NZ's sheep breeders; who farm everywhere, go to shows, sell at sale yards and also, many that hunt the wilds.

When you read this I urge you to do three things:

1. Join the Rare Breeds Conservation Society.
2. If you know of any breed/s of livestock in New Zealand that we could soon lose, please contact myself or another member.
3. If you know of any wild or feral livestock please contact me or another member.

In New Zealand we currently have 13 feral breeds of sheep and I intend to cover a breed for each issue. Their origins; their uses; why they are important, and more. These breeds are Arapawa, Campbell Island, Chatham Island, Clarence Reserve, Diggers Hill, Herbert, Hokonui, Mohaka, Omahaki, Pitt Island, Raglan, Stewart Island and Woodstock.

John Earney

Phone: +64 6 762-7992

Email: [rarebreeds@paradise.net.nz](mailto:rarebreeds@paradise.net.nz)

## AROUND THE SHOWS

Texel & Poll Dorset  
photos supplied by  
IW McCall

**Canterbury Show**  
Champion Texel  
ram; Supreme  
Champion Texel

Exhibited by P & K  
Gardner



**Canterbury Show**  
Champion Texel  
ewe

Exhibited by Ag  
Amuri Ltd



**Canterbury Show**  
Champion Ram,  
Premier Ram  
Hogget & Supreme  
Champion Poll  
Dorset

Exhibited by Poll  
Dorset Windermere



**Canterbury Show**  
Champion Poll  
Dorset Ewe

Exhibited by Poll  
Dorset Windermere



**Waikato Show**  
South Suffolk  
Breed Champion.  
Exhibitor: Pukerimu  
Stud (part owner)

**Royal Show**  
Breed Champion  
Exhibitor:  
Springbank Stud  
(part owner); bred  
by Glendonald Stud



**Wairarapa A & P  
Show**  
Champion  
Shropshire ewe  
Exhibited by  
Rosemarkie Stud





## STUD PROFILE

### La-Mac Hampshire Stud

The La-Mac Hampshire Stud was founded in 2006 by Ben Butterick on 5 ewes bred by Mrs P M Charlesworth. In 2008 another 40 ewes were added also bred by Mrs P M Charlesworth. In 2012, his grandmother, Pat Butterick bought 47 mixed aged ewes from Kim Ridgen, and added them to the stud. This made a big impact, as we had a lot more opportunity to select and cull. This also gave us a bigger gene pool to breed from. Keeping the best of the ewe lambs over this time has resulted in some top class ewes, and with the combination of rams bred by Teviotdale, Toropuke and ourselves, plus the recent purchase of a ram from Michael Mouat (Colbion Downs) the stud has gone from strength to strength. This year we have artificially inseminated a number of ewes with outcross semen from a Pomona Stud ram and taken embryos from the four best ewes. This has put some extra strength into our gene pool and makes for a much more vigorous and robust flock.

The flock ram sales are increasing every year which is pleasing. Stud rams have been sold around NZ and 10 have gone to South America. Over the last two years 3 rams have been sold to Peru, and this year 2 are going to Uruguay.

David, Ben's father has been a huge help to us as Ben works away from home and only gets back every so often. A lot of the tailing, shearing etc is done in the weekends when Ben is here.

The single-bearing ewes are lambled and tagged on the flat and then put onto the hill until weaning. We feel this is important and since we have been doing this our sheep are becoming hardier. The rams need to be able to shift well as the majority of sheep farming now takes place in the hills, owing to the takeover of the flat land breeding farms by the Dairy Industry. Hampshires used as terminal sires over commercial ewes are most successful. The lambs are very fleshy, fast maturing, and their growth rate beats most other breeds.



Ben Butterick (aged 22 years) and his 2014 Canterbury Show Supreme Champion Hampshire Ram, La-Mac 368/13

## NZ DORPER BREED SOCIETY NEWS

### Royal Show, Hastings - Dorper breed section:

Judge was Murray Connan, from Western Australia. There were three exhibitors with 20 Dorpers put forward for judging.

*Supreme  
Champion Dorper  
of the Royal show*

*Exhibited by  
Gracelands Stud*



Christine Reed, Gracelands Stud, with judge, Murray Connan, and the Supreme Champion Dorper

### Canterbury A&P Show - Dorper breed section:

Judge was Brad Edson from the Red Rock White Dorper Stud in South Australia. There were 10 exhibitors with 64 animals put forward for judging.

*Supreme Champion  
Dorper, a ram.*

*Exhibited by  
Persepolis Dorper  
Stud.*



Christine McQuillan, Persepolis Stud and judge, Brad Edson

*Champion White  
Dorper Ewe and  
Grand Champion  
Dorper Ewe of the  
Show*



Charles Miller-Brown and Emma Simpson, Slopehill Stud, and judge Brad Edson

### Mint Lamb

In the Mint Lamb competition, a Dorper X lamb from M & M Dorpers, Springston was placed 4<sup>th</sup> in Class 2 after the yield section and then moved up to 3<sup>rd</sup> overall following the tender test.



*Racks of lamb cooking, including the Dorper X, during the Mint Lamb final*

### **New Zealand Young Judges' Championship at Canterbury A&P Show**

This year's competition saw the seven keen entrants judging Dorpers and Merinos.



*Dorper ewe hoggets, their handlers and the over-judge ready for action during the young judges' competition*



### **2015 CANTERBURY A & P ASSOCIATION YOUNG SHEEP EXHIBITOR**



*Charles Miller-Brown, Slopehill Dorper Stud, placed 3<sup>rd</sup> in the young judges competition, and was also presented with the 2015 Canterbury A & P Assn Young Sheep Exhibitor sash by Show President, Nicky Hutchinson*

## **FOR SALE** **'Down South'** **White Dorper Stud Ewes**

**Flock No. 37**

*Approx. 120 MA ewes*

*35 2th maiden ewes*

*50 Aug/Sep 2015 born  
ewe lambs*

Genuine reason for selling

Stud run under natural  
paddock conditions, definitely  
not hand fed.

*Would prefer to sell in one  
package but will accommodate  
smaller lots, by inquiry or Agent.*

*Includes some stored Semen and  
current Sires*

Genuine inquiries to owner:

Peter Christie, Gore

☎(03)208 1789 or ☎0274322778

### **MASTERTON A & P SHOW**

19<sup>TH</sup> – 21<sup>ST</sup> February, 2016.

**Sheep Classes Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> February**

Schedules available from early January.

To receive a printed schedule -

**Contact:** Melissa Warren, Show Secretary

☎: 06 378 6247

Email: [events@theshowgrounds.nz](mailto:events@theshowgrounds.nz)

## OUTSTANDING TEXELS

Texels have been the stand out import of all breeds that came into NZ in the early 1990's.

They have become an essential part of the equation in every composite and cross-breeding program and many traditional terminal sire breeders use Texels to add to their "stable" of sale rams.

Two meat processors currently are rewarding lamb suppliers that meet specifications on carcase quality by increasing payments for carcasses with high saleable red meat or are paying for higher yield grading lambs. Either way farmers achieving exacting targets are rewarded by up to \$7.00 per lamb for exceptional grading lambs, with many farmers averaging over \$5.00 across their season's consignment over that paid on the advertised schedules.

Again, it has been stated that as processors focus on value-add production and move part of their production away from the commodity markets, greater emphasis will go on carcase constitution, saleable red meat and higher yields, with higher payments to suppliers committing to meeting those standards.

Prime lamb producers know that using straight Texel genetics achieves all of the above. Criticism of Texels for growth is unfounded. Recent Central Progeny Test (CPT) results (2014-15) place one outstanding ram, Waikite 296/05 2<sup>nd</sup> for Growth Index, over all Terminal Sires, a placing he has held or exceeded for 5 years.

The same ram, once ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> overall for CPT Meat and Growth, still ranks 4<sup>th</sup> behind two other Texels and one Poll Dorset on the Meat and Growth table.

Following an AI program 3 sons of 296/05 have been used as ram lambs in Esselmont Texel Stud this season and their progeny are now on the ground. These three rank 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> for Terminal Sire Growth on current (2015) Texel Across Flock (TAF) Reports. They and other sons of 296/05 are available for sale this year as Stud Sires.

296/05 is one example of many outstanding Texels that have contributed to the unparalleled success Texels have enjoyed since they were imported into NZ 25 years ago.

Contributed by Hugh Gardyne - ESSELMONT TEXEL STUD.

'I have long held the notion that if a vet can't catch his patient there's nothing much to worry about.'

*James Herriot, 1916-1995  
"Vet In Harness"*

Next newsletter March 2016. Information to be received by **20 FEBRUARY PLEASE.**

## *Pineacre Texel Stud*

### Dispersal Sale

### OAMARU SHOWGROUNDS

**1<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2016**

After 50 years of farming the time has come to sell our farm and move to a smaller block. It is necessary to reduce my Stud Texel flock.

The following will be for sale:

Approx 30	<b>2 tooth ewes</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>4 tooth ewes</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>6 tooth ewes</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Full mouth ewes</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Ewe lambs</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Ram lambs</b>
	<b>Mixed aged stud sires</b>

The stud (Texel Flock No 59) was established when Texels were released from quarantine in 1990. At that time I bought my first Texel ram and soon after 3 Texel ewes.

Over the following 25 years my aim has been to breed a modern Texel with a good constitution, which produces well-muscled early maturing lambs to meet the market requirements.

My flock has been I scan clr tested, and all tested sheep have been carrying a double copy of MyoMAX gene.

My flock is recorded on SIL.

*Catalogues will be available in  
February 2016*

For information please contact: -

Shirley Hayes

☎027 295 5411 or ☎03 431 3773

pineacre.texels@xtra.co.nz

---

*The Association accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any published opinion, nor information, supplied by individuals or reprinted from other sources. Items may be abridged or edited.*

---