

TOWN & COUNTRY  
rural supplies

BATHURST

December 2022  
02 6332 4044

A Member of

**Nutrien**  
Ag Solutions®

Find us on Facebook



# Merry Christmas

## Town & Country Rural Supplies

*Christmas Party*

Friday 2nd December

FROM 5.30PM

COME & JOIN US!

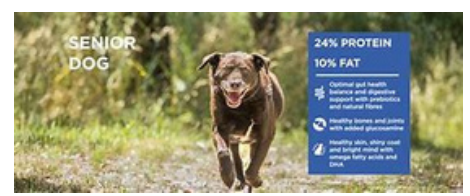
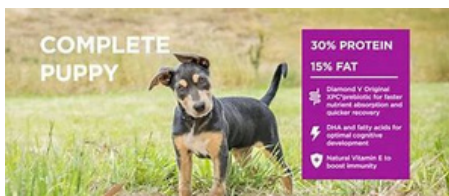
We Invite you to celebrate the most beautiful time of the year with us! Come and join us to celebrate the end of 2022 with a BBQ and drinks

Hi everyone, it's that time of year again. A time to come together and celebrate the achievements of 2022. The team at Town and Country Rural Supplies have worked hard throughout the year to continue to offer our clients the best service and products available for all your agricultural solutions. New this year was our In Store Open Day, where our clients met our suppliers, obtained some great specials and viewed a showcase of new and improved products.

Vicki and the team would like to thank all of our loyal customers for your support throughout 2022 and wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. We look forward to seeing you at the Christmas party.

### Bonnie Dog Food range has been discontinued.

Town and Country Rural Supplies have found some alternatives from Ridley.



Buy any 2 eligible Barastoc, Cobber or Rumevite 20kg or 8kg products in one transaction for your chance to win. For more information visit:  
[ridley.com.au/winagetaway](http://ridley.com.au/winagetaway)



### Christmas Trading Hours

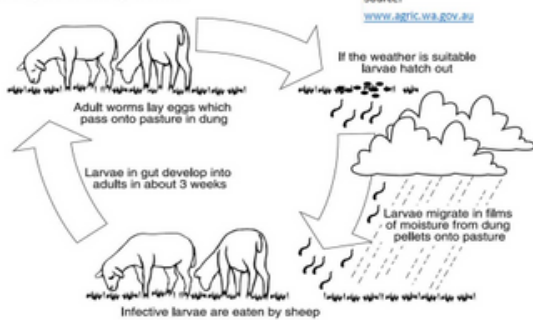
Christmas Eve 24/12 - 8.30am -12pm  
Christmas Day 25/12 - CLOSED  
Boxing Day 26/12 - CLOSED  
Tuesday 27/12 - CLOSED  
New Years Eve 31/12 - 8.30am - 12pm  
New Years Day 1/1/23 - CLOSED  
Monday 2/1/23 - CLOSED

## Weaning & Summer Drenches are the cornerstone of programs.

Pre-lambing is also a key time to consider a drench.

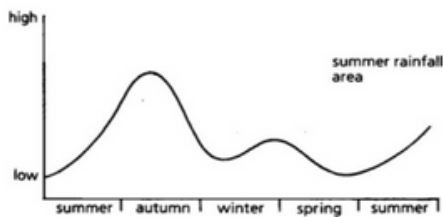
Visit Town and Country Rural Supplies for your drench programs

### Life cycle of sheep worms

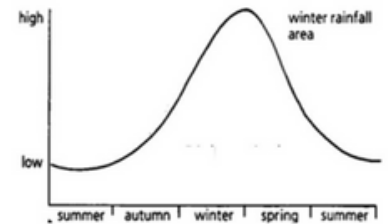


Worms are relatively simple in their needs. If it is warm enough then any laid eggs will hatch. The developing larvae also need warmth but also they need some moisture to enable them to break free from the dung once they have developed to the L3 stage. Once free the L3 stage will survive longer whilst waiting to be ingested by grazing sheep if the weather is not too cold or too hot. This survival period is also requiring of enough moisture in the air and on the pasture to prevent the L3 stage from drying out too quickly.

There are many worm types that can infect sheep but for most situations there are two basic groups to consider - Scour Worms & Barber's Pole. These two types of worms have a number of differences but a key one is that they have different requirements for temperature and moisture. In an average year these differences result in most properties experiencing one or other of the two risk curves shown below (depending on where they are & their rainfall pattern)



The Bathurst region generally follows the curve to the right. Much of the routine worm risk occurs in the late Autumn to Late Spring period, with scour worms dominating. However, typical summer rainfall can encourage Barber's Pole especially following mild winters.



One way of understanding why Bathurst worm seasons look the way they do and to understand why some seasons are different is to understand the weather behind what is happening. All the recent rain is making worm patterns in many regions different to normal, as is climate change.

## St John's wort

St John's wort is a perennial herb that can grow up to 1 m tall. It has stemless small leaves dotted with clear oil glands that have a perforated appearance when held to light. Stems are reddish in colour. Flowers have five yellow petals, three bunches of many stamens.

St John's wort is widespread in pastures, water catchment reserves, forests and national parks and can cause photosensitisation in livestock. It infests large areas of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia and is a serious weed on tablelands and slopes areas as it is most suited to areas receiving more than 600 mm annual rainfall at altitudes of 600 m to 1500 m.

The most cost-effective and practical control technique depends on the scale of the infestation and topography of infested land. Do not clear in one year more than you will be able to manage in the follow-up program.

The most cost-effective and practical control technique depends on the scale of the infestation and topography of infested land. Do not clear in one year more than you will be able to manage in the follow-up program. Spot spraying is best carried out when St John's wort is in flower (Nov-Jan) because it can be easily seen then and is at its most sensitive period to herbicides. Spraying should begin six to eight weeks after substantial rain and when St John's wort reaches the 50% yellow bud - 50% open flower stage.

For best results use **Grazon Extra**, apply high volume hand spraying at 3000 L/ha to thoroughly wet the foliage of a dense infestation; lower spray volumes (2000 L/ha) will be effective on moderate to sparse infestations. Boom spraying with 200-250 L of water/ha is also effective and aerial application via helicopter is effective for hillside spraying.



**Grazon<sup>®</sup> Extra**  
HERBICIDE

 **CORTEVA**  
agriscience