

KNOW YOUR CUSTOMERS REHANDLE DEPARTMENTS



Geoff Fowler

Company: Australian Wool Network Rehandle, Rutherford, NSW

Role: Rehandle Manager

Volume of Wool: 4,000 bales per year

Are you a Woolclasser? Yes, 27 years

How many years in the wool industry? 30 years

How does well-classed or well-prepared wool impact on your role or business?

When a clip is classed to the Code of Practice and all the Bulk Class bales have the contents of each bale written on top, it makes the reclassing of these bales easier for me and cheaper for the grower. Hence, rehandle costs are lower.

From your perspective, what are the key aspects of classing or clip preparation that you would like Woolclassers to focus on?

The entire clip should be classed, not just the top line. We receive all types of wool in Rehandle and all wool is worth money if prepared correctly (e.g. no mixed breeds such as X-bred and Merino blended together).

Keep shedding breeds and black wool separate to ensure there is no contamination and place multiple sheets of paper between the different lots in the Bulk Class bales (otherwise, it turns into confetti).

Just because a Bulk Class bale is not being sold in the auction system, they should not be pressed overweight. Rehandle is one of the only sections of the industry where we man-handle every bale. Also, an over weight bale when opened, can spring up high, become unstable and hence, it is more likely to cause an injury to the Rehandle Classer. Such events increase the costs for everyone.



John Peterson

Company: Primaries of WA, Bibra Lake, WA

Role: Store & Bulk Class Technical Officer

Volume of Wool: 2,500 bales per year

Are you a Woolclasser? Yes

How many years in the wool industry: 40 yrs in industry, which have involved wool exporting, contract rehandling, wool blending, commission buying, AWEX wool auditing and own wool trading business.

How does well-classed or well-prepared wool impact on your role or business?

It enables me to offer our clients' wool clips to the world with the confidence they will obtain their maximum competition and price. If the Bulk Class lines are even in type and kept separate within the bales, this evenness flows onto our lines and our customers. It also speeds up the total process and this keeps cost to a minimum for everyone.

From your perspective, what are the key aspects of classing or clip preparation that you would like Woolclassers to focus on?

- Evenness in quality and length.
- Well detailed Classer's Specification showing all the requirements that will enhance the clips performance.
- Keep all breeds separate (do not blend).
- Ensure Bulk Class bales have paper partitions between lines and list the contents inside the bale flap and on Classer's Specification.
- Keep Run with Shedding Breeds and Shedding Breeds Bulk Class wool separate from others.



Andrew Lawrence and Bruce Grigsby

Company: AWH Rehandle Facility, Lara, VIC

Role: Woolclassing Supervisors

Volume of Wool: 56,000 bales (14,000 bulk class and 42,000 interlots) per year

Are you both Woolclassers? Yes

How does well-classed and well-prepared wool impact on your role or business and what would you would like Woolclassers to focus on?

A well classed Interlot or Bulk Class bale impacts on the efficiencies of our operation greatly. Examples of poor classing/preparation include:

- In our Interlot cast lines, we often find that the Classer has used it as a "dump line"; and therefore, the bale has to be sent to Bulk Class, stripped down and classed fleece by fleece into our bins.
- The same applies to Bulk Class bales - wools that are just all thrown in take time to tear apart and sort into all the separate components. The wool should be classed and paper divisions placed between the different types.
- We regularly receive Bulk Class bales into our store that are overweight. This is an OH&S issue, as we often handle the bale manually before weighing it, therefore putting ourselves in danger of injury.
- The contents of Bulk Class bales are often not recorded. Writing the contents of a Bulk Class bale under the flap is of great assistance to the Store Classer.

Note, we report poorly prepared Interlot and Bulk Class bales to AWEX, who in turn act upon these reports.



Use Woolsearch.com.au to find qualified Woolclassers, Shearers and Shed Hands.

- It's free to search and get contact information
- Download Wool Preparation Standards
- Thousands of listings
- Work wanted section
- Easy to use, Search by postcode or town
- Local or interstate



www.woolcheque.com.au

- FREE Online pricing tool
- Relevant, up to date wool market information
- Simple charts and graphs
- Independently assess prices and trends
- It's quick and easy

AWEX UNDERTAKES INDUSTRY REVIEWS

Woolclasser Code of Practice and Sheep Breed Compendium

In February 2012, ISAC (together with Woolclasser representation) will commence the 3-yearly review of the Woolclasser Code of Practice (COP) and the Sheep Breed Compendium. In preparation for this, we seek input from all Woolclassers as well as other interested parties. At the last review of the COP, AWEX received over 1000 surveys, which provided valuable feedback to the Committee on issues faced by Woolclassers on a daily basis.

To this end, we have included in this edition of BOARDtalk the 2010-12 Woolclasser Survey. In addition to completing the survey, please feel free to raise any other topics related to the COP or the Sheep Breed Compendium. It would be appreciated if all Classers could complete this survey and post, fax or email (scanned) it to AWEX by 31st January 2012: POST: "Woolclasser Survey", PO BOX 649, LANE COVE 1595 or FAX: 02 9420 9633.

The survey may also be completed online by going to <http://www.awex.com.au> and following the link.

It is anticipated that the Review of the COP and Sheep Breed Compendium will be completed by July 2012, in time for Woolclasser Re-Registration (2013-2015), which will commence in October 2012.

Wool Pack Standard

In the June 2011 edition of BOARDtalk, AWEX advised that has commenced a review of the Standard for Australian Wool Packs. This review was initiated based on NSW being put on notice regarding the problem of over-width loads. The Road Rules state that a legal load is one that does not exceed 2.5 metres in width. In late 2010/early 2011 it became apparent that some loads of wool have exceeded that limit; and as a consequence, traffic infringement notices were given to drivers. Based on co-operation between the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW and the police, transport industry and wool industry, a 12 month exemption notice has been granted to 5th July 2012 (see http://www.rta.nsw.gov.au/heavyvehicles/downloads/permitnotices/class_3_baled_wool_exemption_notice_2011.pdf). It is imperative that this issue is addressed during this timeframe.

AWEX has now commenced in-shed trials using wool packs that have been manufactured to incorporate small changes to the current design. The changes include adding re-enforcement to the pack and providing a bale fastening guide to help ensure the bale is closed to the required position. The packs will be trialled in different production environments across the range of sheep breeds and wool categories.

National Wool Declaration

AWEX's Industry Services Advisory Committee (ISAC), comprising representatives from the processor, buyer, broker and grower sectors, is currently conducting its 2011 Review of the National Wool Declaration and its Integrity Program. A total of 11 submissions were received from both local and international wool industry stakeholders, with these views being taken into consideration by ISAC during the review process. It is anticipated that this review will be completed by January/February 2012, allowing any changes to be incorporated into new Shearing Stationery produced by wool broking companies.

The next edition of BOARDtalk will provide an update on these important industry reviews.

For further information contact:

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Kerry Hansford p. (03) 9318 0277
 or e. khansford@awex.com.au



we know wool

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AWEX is a national organisation of brokers, growers, exporters, processors and private treaty merchants which, in the best interests of the wool industry, provides: Industry standards (wool packs, wool preparation), Clip inspection services, the National Wool Declaration-Integrity Program, Woolclasser registration, Independent market reports, Wool description and appraisal, Wool sale rostering and Wool administration.

AWEX-ID UPDATE

Every three years, AWEX reviews the AWEX-ID typing system used for show floor appraisal, market reporting and feedback to Woolclassers. The AWEX-ID on each auction sale lot is provided to Woolclassers on their Activity Statement and also on any clip inspection report. Woolclassers are encouraged to be familiar with the basic codes to understand how the AWEX auditors have appraised the wool. The current version of AWEX-ID (Version 3.3), released on 1st August 2011, is supplied below.

If you would like assistance on AWEX-ID, please contact your regional auditor or Head Office:

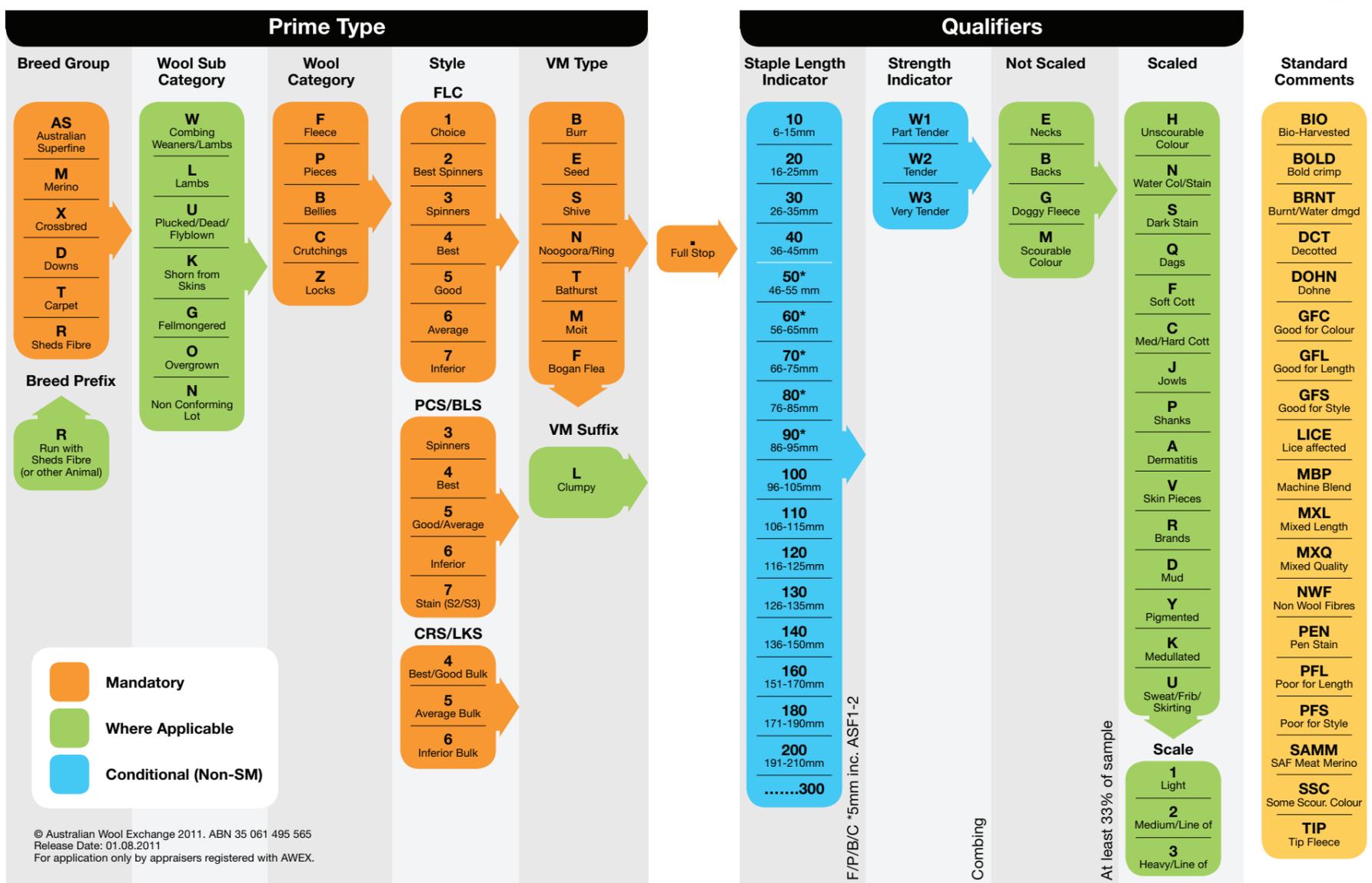
David Williams or Phil Jeffries, Brooklyn VIC, p. (03) 9318 0277

David Aslett, Bibra Lake WA, p. (08) 9434 6999

Robert McKeown or Ross Wheatley, Yennora NSW, p. (02) 9632 6166

David Cother, Lane Cove NSW, p. (02) 9428 6100

AWEX-ID Non measured characteristics v3.3



BALE DESCRIPTIONS

The Importance of using correct Bale Descriptions:

Woolclassers are reminded about the importance of clearly and correctly describing their classed lines of wool.

Some poor practices that we see too frequently include:

- Not using SAMM or DOHNE breed codes on lines containing wool from these breeds,
- Using M STN instead of STN M PCS (on a Stain Pieces line),
- Not using R as a suffix where mobs have run with Shedding Breeds,
- Describing obviously juvenile (Weaner) wool using Adult descriptors, and
- Leaving Breed Codes off the description (e.g. using AAA instead of AAA M).

The objective of using a transparent bale description is to ensure that there are no surprises in the wool pipeline. The intention is that the wool receives the price appropriate for the type. Obscure descriptions simply draw attention to sale lots indicating that the seller wishes to gain benefit at the expense of the downstream pipeline. Misleading or

deceptive product descriptions are also not acceptable under the Trade Practices Act.

By describing lots correctly, buyers can purchase with confidence and this will subsequently be of benefit to wool growers' returns.

Not everything is AAA M:

Occasionally, we hear the comment that "everything is called AAA M anyway". This is simply not the case. In the 2007-09 Code of Practice a change was made where the AAA M descriptor could be applied to main lines of fleece wool from the mob as well as lines where the classed out characteristic was to be measured (i.e. micron in the case of broad lines, staple strength in the case of tender wool, and staple length in the case of short lines). The classed out characteristic is documented on the specification sheet and can be recorded using a Bin Code to avoid bales being mixed in incorrect lines.

Fleece wool that has been classed out for secondary characteristics that cannot be measured such as light unscourable colour, soft cotts or off for style are to be described as AA M.

Fleece Lines classed out for obviously cast characteristics such as heavy colour, medium to hard cotts, heavy dermatitis, window tender, flyblown, skin pieces, dark stain, overgrown/doubles or doggy should be described as such using the Cast Line codes in the 2010-2012 Code of Practice on page 45; for example, COL M LMS, DGY M, DER M PCS.

Whilst the Merino breed code is used in this article, the same principles apply to all breeds.

More information on bale descriptions please refer to the Code of Practice or contact us:

David Williams or Phil Jeffries, Brooklyn VIC, p. (03) 9318 0277, e. dwilliams@awex.com.au or e. pjeffries@awex.com.au

David Aslett, Bibra Lake WA, p. (08) 9434 6999, e. daslett@awex.com.au

Robert McKeown, Yennora NSW, p. (02) 9632 6166, e. rmckeown@awex.com.au



TIPS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE NWD CORRECTLY

and avoid Non Compliance in Declarations of Non Mulesed, Ceased Mulesing and Use of Pain Relief

For the 10 month period September 2010 to June 2011, the On Farm Inspection component of National Wool Declaration - Integrity Program (NWD-IP) found 15% of declarations for Non Mulesed (NM) or Ceased Mulesing Status (CM) to be Non Compliant or incorrect.

A similar trend has emerged in the first few months of 2011/2012. AWEX wishes to minimise the occurrence of Non Compliance by ensuring that brokers and woolgrowers fully understand the NWD, its definitions and how to complete it correctly. It is also useful for Woolclassers to understand the NWD as often, they may be able to help woolgrowers to correctly complete it.

Below are examples of common errors that have resulted in Non Compliance and an explanation of how to complete the NWD correctly if these circumstances arise.

Example 1: Where the NWD was completed by a person other than the Owner/Manager (e.g. classer, broker, relative), with non mulesed declared despite the mob being mulesed or containing mulesed sheep.

The Owner/Manager is responsible for and must sign each declaration. It is useful to fill out the NWD in consultation with the Woolclasser (and/or broker); however, it is the Owner/Manager's responsibility to ensure it is completed correctly as he/she knows the management history of the mob(s) of sheep. Circumstances can change from year to year; for example, the woolgrower may have changed fly prevention strategies or how they run each mob and these may vary according to seasonal conditions.

Example 2: Where the Mob Mulesed question was answered "No", when the mob contained older mulesed sheep.

If the mob is mulesed or contains mulesed sheep, the answer to the question Mob Mulesed (Y/N) is "Yes".

There is no "allowable" number of mulesed older sheep or strays in a non mulesed mob. The intention of the non mulesed declaration is that a non mulesed mob only contains non mulesed sheep.

Sheep of different mulesing status must be a easily differentiated from each other (e.g. by ear-tags or ear-marks).

If there are mulesed sheep in the mob, these must be drafted into another mob, shorn separately and declared as mulesed. Note, if mulesing has ceased on the property, wool from these older mulesed sheep would be eligible for Ceased Mulesing status in the sale catalogue and on the test certificate.

Declarations of non mulesed are specific to each mob of sheep, i.e. where a mob contains both non mulesed and mulesed sheep (within the mob at shearing), the mob cannot be declared as non mulesed.

Sheep which have been subject to a mulesing operation, regardless of the amount of skin removed from the breech and/or side of the tail, must be declared as mulesed.

Example 3: Where the Mob Mulesed question was answered "No", when the mob comprised older mulesed sheep (because the Owner/Manager thought that once mulesing had ceased on the property, that all mobs could be declared as non mulesed).

If mulesing has ceased on the property (and there is no intention to mules in the future), the answer to the question: Does this property qualify for Ceased Mulesing status is "Yes". However, the actual mulesing status of each mob must be correctly declared (i.e. "Yes" for older mulesed mobs or "No" for younger non mulesed mobs). In these circumstances, if they are kept separate at shearing, wool from these older mulesed sheep would be eligible for Ceased Mulesing status, while the wool from the younger non mulesed sheep would be given Non Mulesed status.

Example 4: Where sheep (any breed) were purchased and subsequently declared as non mulesed; despite the mob being mulesed or containing mulesed sheep.

Before completing the NWD, the Owner/Manager should be confident of the mulesing status of the purchased mob (do not rely on the opinions of vendors, brokers or Woolclassers). If mulesing has ceased on the property, any mobs containing some or all mulesed "bought on" sheep must be declared as mulesed. The Ceased Mulesing status will then appear in both the sale catalogue and on the test certificate.

For declarations of the use of Pain Relief at Mulesing (PR), errors similar to those for Non Mulesed and Ceased Mulesing

have arisen. Examples include:

- If the Owner/Manager mis-reads the NWD and answers "Yes" to the question "Was Pain Relief used (Y/N)", when it was not used,
- Where the NWD was incorrectly completed by another person who has no knowledge of the use of pain relief on the mob, (i.e. answered "Yes" to the question "Was Pain Relief used (Y/N)" when it was not used) and the woolgrower signs the NWD, or
- Where the question: "Was Pain Relief used (Y/N)" is answered "Yes", even though the mob contains sheep that are too old to have been mulesed with Pain Relief. Pain Relief was only commercially from 2005, therefore only sheep 6 years and younger are eligible. When sheep mulesed with Pain Relief are mixed in a mob with sheep mulesed without Pain Relief, the answer to the question "Was Pain Relief Used" is "No".



Completing the NWD Correctly

For a declaration of Mulesing Status and Dark and Medullated Fibre Risk to be valid, it is important that all questions are answered and the document signed and dated. In order:

- Answer the question "Does this property qualify for Ceased Mulesing status" (Yes or No).
- Complete the mob section of the NWD providing details for each individual mob. Fill out the Age, Breed and Sex codes, then answer Yes or No to the DMFR and Mulesing Status questions for each individual mob,
- Use the Mob Number in the NWD as the link to the Mob Number in the Woolclasser's section. Make sure all Mobs are listed for each line of wool (especially for oddment lines).
- The NWD must be signed and dated by the Owner/Manager.

For more information contact:

Dr Kerry Hansford, p. 03 9318 0277
or e. khansford@awex.com.au

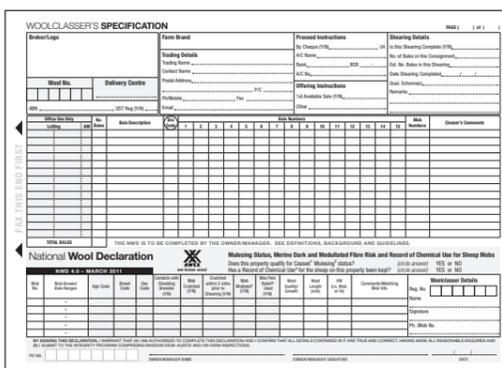
Specification Booklets (Triplicate) - Woolclasser polo shirts

Three part generic Woolclasser Specification sheets are now available in booklets of 10 (30 pages total). There is a copy for the wool store (white sheet), the owner (yellow) and the woolclasser (pink). These are available from AWEX for **\$17.50 per booklet of 10** (includes postage and GST). Order as many Woolclasser Polo Shirts as you would like for \$40 each incl. postage and GST.

PAYMENT OPTIONS:

By Cheque: Please attach cheque to this Order Form and return by mail to: AWEX, PO Box 649, Lane Cove, NSW 1595. Cheques are to be payable to Australian Wool Exchange Ltd.

By Credit Card: Order/Payment can be made by **Phone:** (02) 9428 6100 or by completing the details below and returning by **Fax:** (02 9420 9633), **Post:** AWEX, PO Box 649, Lane Cove, NSW 1595 or **E-mail** (scanned): woolclasser@awex.com.au






\$40 each
Until SOLD OUT

100% Merino Wool
Colour Navy Blue

Sizes*	S	M	L	XL	XXL
Chest	95cm	100cm	105cm	110cm	115cm
Qty.					

*Sizing is full chest measurement in centimetres

Please retain this section as your tax invoice

Date Paid: _____

Paid By: CHEQUE / CREDIT CARD (please circle)

NO. OF BOOKLETS		Woolclasser Specification Booklets @ A\$17.50 per booklet including GST & postage.
NO. OF POLO SHIRTS		Woolclasser Polo Shirts @ A\$40.00 each including GST & postage.
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (incl. GST)	\$	

Supplier: Australian Wool Exchange Ltd, ABN 35 061 495 565, PO Box 649, Lane Cove, NSW 1595. When fully complete and paid, this section will be a Tax Invoice for GST purposes.

WOOLCLASSER NAME _____ STENCIL NO. _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS _____

NO. OF BOOKLETS _____ Woolclasser Specification Booklets @ A\$17.50 per booklet incl. GST & postage.

NO. OF POLO SHIRTS _____ Woolclasser Polo Shirts @ \$40.00 each incl. GST & postage.

VISA MASTERCARD

CARDHOLDER NAME _____

CARD NUMBER _____

EXPIRY DATE _____

CARDHOLDER SIGNATURE _____

TOTAL AMOUNT **\$** _____



AUCTION ACTION



Our last Auction Action report in June 2011 had the AWEX EMI sitting well above 1400 cents, a record high-point. Since the final sale of the 2010/11 season; however, prices have steadily declined apart from the odd exception. The AWEX EMI as at 11th November 2011 was 1219 cents, a decrease of 15% on the peak in June. Within this timeline there have been more drastic reductions, only to show promise in the past few weeks and recover some lost ground. The early indication of an Italian resurgence has been slow to materialize in Superfine and Spinner's styles, and growers have been patiently waiting for indicators to reflect the true quality of the offering, particularly out of Newcastle, which has had the most stylish catalogues for some years. This finer sector has borne the brunt of the market weakness despite the excellent selection, and is 25% lower than the June peak for the 18-micron and finer range.

Mid microns have shown a volatility not displayed for some time, with rapid movements both in positive and negative territory. The majority of the fleece wool in this micron range is of good to best style with little variation week to week, which would normally contribute to a less-volatile market.

Broader Merino fleeces have enjoyed a recovery in price in the past few weeks after losing significant ground between July and October. The continuing shortage of supply in 23.5 microns and broader has certainly been in some part responsible for the growing buyer support. The decline from the peak for these microns is half the amount recorded for the AWEX-EMI (-7.5% vs. -15%).

Merino skirtings have followed the fleece wool to a small degree; however, this sector has been less volatile. Well prepared superfine Broken's of Best style and specification with low VM, have commanded significant premiums for selected lots, selling on par with fleece wool of a similar micron. Pieces and Bellies in the mid-microns and of good to average styles have continued to sell on a reasonably even market with buyer demand across this offering being reasonably constant. The portion of the catalogues showing high VM concentrations of burr and shive are also attracting reasonable support.

Crossbreds have lost around 10% in the 28.8 micron and finer range since mid-June, while in the 29 and broader range the falls have been more modest.

Oddments have reduced in value since the last edition of BOARDtalk with carbonising crutchings and stains most affected. Locks have eased a little while Lambs remain volatile.

For more information contact:

Phil Jeffries, p. (03) 9318 0277 or e. pjeffries@awex.com.au

Lionel Plunkett, p. (02) 9428 6136

or e. lplunkett@awex.com.au

CHANGE OF DETAILS?

If you have moved or changed contact details, please advise AWEX Head Office by:

Phone: (02) 9428 6100 Fax: (02) 9420 9633

or Email: woolclasser@awex.com.au

Make sure you provide your **full name** and **stencil number** as well as your Postal Address, Phone, Fax and Mobile Numbers and Email Address.

SIZE OF LINES

The following table illustrates the make up of the offering at auction by lot size for Season 2010/11. As you can see, 55% of clip lots offered nationally were 1 to 4 bale lines (26.9% + 28.1%). The average lot size has fallen over the years, reflecting the change in clip demographic.

Woolclassers are in a difficult position regarding lot size; however, it is worth remembering that small lots are more expensive to handle, test and display (on a per bale basis). These are costs borne by the grower. In addition, small lines add costs to the buyer in post sale handling.

There are some techniques that can assist line building:

- Don't over-class or fragment your lines.
- Remember to provide comments to the selling agent via the Classer's Specification sheet if lines may match.

The classer sees all of the wool in each line and is best qualified to advise if the lines are compatible. Many lines can go together, while they may not be identical, they may be similar.

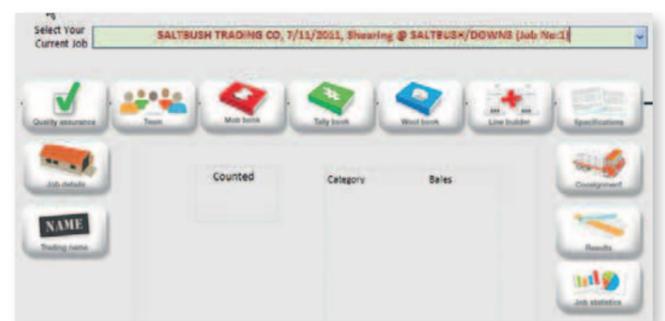
- Try not to use lighter bale weights as a means of increasing lot size. Buyers still prefer heavier bales rather than lighter bales (maximum 204 kg).
- Do not compromise your classing. Uniform lines are still a requirement.
- Very large lines can also be a challenge to the buyer. Many selling agents will advise or split larger lines to assist marketability. As you can see from the table below, this represents only a relatively small percentage of the offering.

Table 1: Percent of Offering by Lot Size, Season 2010/11, for the Australian Wool Clip (excludes Reoffers and Rehandle)

Wool Type/Region	Number of Bales in Sale Lot										
	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	7 or 8	9 or 10	11 or 12	13 or 14	15 or 16	17 or 18	19 or more	
Superfine Fleece	45.4%	27.1%	13.7%	7.0%	3.8%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	
M Fleece	23.4%	21.8%	16.3%	12.7%	10.8%	7.7%	4.3%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	
M Pieces/Bellies	41.9%	28.0%	13.8%	7.5%	4.6%	2.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	
M Weaners/Lambs	51.5%	24.1%	10.9%	6.1%	3.4%	2.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	
M Odds (Locks/Crutch)	49.5%	29.5%	10.8%	4.9%	2.6%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	
XB Fleece	28.0%	26.1%	14.9%	9.0%	7.3%	6.4%	3.7%	2.9%	1.1%	0.7%	
XB Pieces/Bellies	51.5%	32.4%	9.0%	3.8%	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
XB Other	45.3%	29.1%	11.2%	6.1%	3.6%	2.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	
Total: Sydney/Newcastle	38.9%	26.1%	13.6%	8.3%	5.8%	3.9%	2.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	
Superfine Fleece	28.9%	29.8%	18.3%	10.8%	6.3%	3.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	
M Fleece	10.6%	23.3%	18.3%	14.2%	11.8%	9.5%	5.5%	4.3%	1.7%	0.7%	
M Pieces/Bellies	25.9%	36.9%	16.7%	8.7%	5.3%	3.2%	1.6%	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	
M Weaners/Lambs	31.1%	33.3%	15.3%	8.5%	5.2%	3.1%	1.5%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	
M Odds (Locks/Crutch)	27.4%	41.0%	15.0%	6.7%	4.1%	2.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	
XB Fleece	11.2%	26.1%	19.0%	13.2%	10.3%	7.8%	4.9%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	
XB Pieces/Bellies	30.4%	42.7%	15.6%	5.7%	2.6%	1.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	
XB Other	27.4%	38.8%	15.6%	8.1%	4.4%	3.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	
Total: Melbourne/Launceston	20.0%	30.5%	17.2%	11.0%	8.0%	5.9%	3.3%	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	
Superfine Fleece	18.4%	22.8%	18.3%	13.8%	10.3%	7.7%	4.2%	2.5%	1.2%	0.9%	
M Fleece	11.0%	17.7%	16.6%	14.3%	13.2%	11.2%	7.3%	4.6%	2.3%	1.8%	
M Pieces/Bellies	22.1%	38.0%	19.4%	10.2%	5.1%	2.5%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	
M Weaners/Lambs	26.7%	31.5%	17.8%	9.7%	6.0%	4.5%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	
M Odds (Locks/Crutch)	26.4%	44.1%	16.7%	6.6%	2.7%	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	
XB Fleece	21.6%	28.4%	16.1%	9.4%	8.8%	6.7%	3.5%	2.6%	1.7%	1.3%	
XB Pieces/Bellies	43.5%	39.7%	9.9%	4.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
XB Other	30.9%	34.2%	16.6%	6.4%	5.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	
Total: Fremantle	18.2%	26.4%	17.3%	11.8%	9.3%	7.3%	4.5%	2.8%	1.4%	1.0%	
Total: Australia	26.9%	28.1%	15.8%	10.1%	7.4%	5.4%	3.0%	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	

WOOLCLIP – ELECTRONIC SPECIFICATIONS

AWEX has released prototype, proof-of-concept, software to a small number of woolclassers to identify suitable methods for creating electronic specification forms. This is considered to be a longer term project. There are significant benefits to woolclassers, employers of woolclassers, and customers of woolclassers (wool stores) in having wool clip information stored and reported electronically. A major advantage is cross-checking the data entry in the mob book, wool book and Classer's Specification, which should; for example, help do away with duplicate bale numbers and incorrect bale marking.



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ERRATUM

In the June 2011 edition of BOARDtalk we published an article on Co-Efficient of Variation of Staple Length (CvSL) and Fibre Diameter (CvD). The table illustrating the range of CvSL values (Table 2) had the incorrect title on three columns. The correct headings for Table 2 are as follows: 3rd column "Lowest CvSL", 5th column "Average CvSL" and the last column "Highest CvSL".

MULESING STATISTICS

From 1st July 2011 to 31st November 2011, a total of 39,394 first hand offered bales at auction have been declared as sourced from non mulesing sheep. This represents an increase of 11.2% over the same period in 2010 where 35,429 bales were recorded. To view Australian Mulesing Status Statistics in more detail, please refer to: www.awex.com.au/market-information/mulesing-status.html.

Note: these are interactive graphs; please select the blue dropdown boxes (for Mulesing Status or Wool Category) to alter the information displayed on the graph.

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