

# boardtalk

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we know wool AWEX

## Master Classer Course Class of 2016



John Thewlis VIC, David Williams AWEX Auditor, Rob Lindsay-Field NSW and Scott Jones SA inspecting sale samples on the show floor, Melbourne.

AWEX is committed to the ongoing training and support of registered Wool Classers. Wool Classer extension services includes the provision of the Master Classer program for Wool Classers showing a desire for ongoing professional development.

The 2016 Master Classer course was held in Melbourne from the 30th May to June 2nd. Eighteen Wool Classers were invited to attend the program. These Wool Classers were nominated by industry after being identified as showing leadership skills and technical knowledge with a desire to improve their understanding of the wool industry beyond the farm gate.

The course involved building a deeper understanding of the Wool Classer Code of Practice and looking into the principles and objectives of wool clip preparation. Participants were taken through the sections of the Code of Practice to develop an understanding of the implications of Wool Classer roles and objectives, as they relate to each of the customers' requirements along the wool pipeline. Issues of dark and medullated fibre risk, accurately filling in the Wool Classer Specification and National Wool Declaration and correctly describing bales were of high priority.

A day workshop given by Greg Vance of Vance Australia Training, engaged the participants

software program, the National Wool Declaration program and e-Bale technology.

The course involved industry visits to the Australian Wool Testing Authority, Victorian Wool Processors and Rural-co wool store and rehandling facility, as well as being present for the Melbourne wool sale and show floor AWEX-id activities. Participants from Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland found the content, industry involvement and peer support provided them with a valuable learning experience. Participants commented; "Overall I thought it was a very worthwhile four days that provided a lot of valuable information on preparation, better understanding of processing and marketing" (Dan Cummins).

"After this course I feel like I do have access to a lot more support and am part of a wool community now. It opened my eyes up to what happens after the wool leaves the shed. I feel as though I now have the confidence and knowledge behind me to do a professional job that will not only benefit the woolgrower,

in looking at their influencing and leadership style. Effective staff supervision and communication skills were developed during this session. For many this was the first experience that they had had to participate in training on leadership and communication.

AWEX industry initiatives were introduced to the group during the course program being, the Woolclip

### Visitor Posts



**Jayde Cluff**

June 3 at 3:49pm

A huge thank you to Fiona and AWEX for inviting me to have the opportunity to become a Master Classer in your 2016 course in Melbourne this week. It has been by far the best experience of my wool-classing career to date. I have gained so much knowledge and insight into other areas of the wool pipeline. I am so thankful to have had the opportunity to meet other woolclasser's who are passionate about wool like I am and be able to connect with them on this basis. I love bettering myself as a woolclasser so that I can transfer my experience to the wool shed, in order to maintain professionalism and become confident in using key management tools learnt to educate and increase preparation standards across all aspects during shearing time.

So a massive thank you for this opportunity Fiona, the course was really well run, extremely valuable and I strongly encourage other passionate woolclasser's to work towards being able to be a part of the next master classer course. Thanks to all the industry speakers who also put time and effort into educating us and extending our knowledge into other areas of wool classing so that we can better ourselves to raise wool preparation standards across Australia so that it benefits the whole pipeline.

Thank You AWEX

and myself, but all of the customers down the pipeline"

"I have walked away from the course with more confidence in myself, the industry and AWEX. I feel as though I am not alone in the woolsheds and that I can turn to AWEX and my fellow Wool Classers for support." (Chantel McAlister)

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Master class of 2016. With Greg Vance, Vance Australia and Fiona Raleigh, AWEX.



# Retraining and refresher program

AWEX has developed refresher and retraining programs to address the needs of previously registered Wool Classers wanting to regain their registration status. For Re-registration some Wool Classers may simply contact AWEX and renew their registration. Others may need to update their knowledge on industry changes since they were last registered.

AWEX assesses each Wool Classer's enquiry based on the time period lapsed since last registration and participation in the Wool Development Program.

Wool classers may need to complete either a retraining program or a refresher program. AWEX will indicate which is required. Each enquiry is considered on a case by case basis. The Wool Classer can contact a Registered Training Organisation that delivers wool classer training and enquire to program delivery options offered by that organisation.

The Retraining/Refresher Program content includes industry and Code of Practice updates to ensure that the Wool Classer's knowledge, on relevant industry issues, is current. Recognition of the Wool Classer's knowledge and ongoing involvement in the sheep and wool industry is also taken into account.

On successful completion of the program, the Trainer will notify AWEX that the Classer qualifies for re-registration. The Classer is then able to apply to AWEX for re-registration.

Recently a group of previously registered Wool Classers attended a Retraining/Refresher workshop held at TAFE Western, Dubbo Rural Skills Campus (NSW). The program was offered as a block over several days. Trainer, Frank Roberts, said offering the retraining in this way allowed the participants to learn as a group and made the program accessible for those that had travelled to attend.

The participants found the program interesting and were looking forward to getting back in the sheds. "It was good to catch up on changes in the industry, it was also beneficial to learn about the technology changes such as wool cheque and the online wool specifications which will help to grow me further as a wool classer by readily having all the details on my classed clips at hand. It was also great to have such a dynamic



Participants from the Retraining/Refresher Program, Dubbo, TAFE Western. Wayne Hilton, Edward Joshua, Jamie Cavanough, Paul Stanbrook.

group from within the industry to share our knowledge, which will change the way we all class wool and communicate with farmers." Jamie Cavanough said.

"I found the event very informative and have learnt a great amount since my previous involvement in the wool industry from a wool and sheep production perspective. The trainers at TAFE western were very knowledgeable. With a higher emphasis on fibre contamination entering into the processing chain that starts with us as Wool Classers and Wool Handlers. The medullated fibre contamination with the new breeds of sheep in the Industry of today made me think a lot. Also the new systems of wool handling beyond the farm gate and where it is going. The role of AWEX and the move forward approach with education within the Industry has astounded me". Wayne Hilton commented.

Wool Classers who have let their registration lapse and are looking to re-register should contact AWEX.

## 50 year Wool Classer



Wool Classer, Vernon Drew, Michelago NSW. Receiving his 50 year stencil from Mark Grave, AWEX, CEO. Cooma wool forum July 2016.

## contact



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# Graduate Wool Classer Reporting

One of the roles undertaken by the AWEX Wool Classer Registrar is providing feedback to Graduate Wool Classers. These reports are designed to provide valuable information to classers who have recently completed their wool classing courses. The reports continue for the first six months of their careers. The purpose of these reports is to provide constructive feedback so graduates can continue to hone their skills as they move forward.

When AWEX Technical Staff are auditing AWEX-ID for the upcoming wool sale they are alerted to a clip that has been recently prepared by a graduate classer. This enables the auditor to evaluate and provide feedback on how the clip has been prepared for sale, the uniformity of lines and use of bale descriptions to ensure that all lines have been prepared in accordance with the AWEX Code of Practice.

The main objectives of the Wool Classer, as clearly outlined in the AWEX Code of Practice is as follows:

- To prepare uniform and predictable lines of wool,
- Ensure that the product is free of contamination,
- Present a correctly packaged product and correctly describe the contents of each bale, and
- Accurately document the entire clip.

AWEX Auditors take special care to ensure that graduate classers have achieved these objectives during their preparation of the clip in question.

Wool Brokers provide the AWEX Wool Classer Registrar with a copy of the wool specification to assist in the completion of the feedback report. The specification is checked to see that all information has been completed clearly and correctly, with particular attention paid to description of lines and mobs and the clear documentation of any faults present in the wool. Some brokers also like to provide feedback on classers they have spoken to, and seen working, at shearing time.

There are some specific test results appraisers will look at when evaluating the work of a Graduate Classer.

The first is the co-efficient of variation of staple length (cvSL), this figure quantifies the difference in length in the representative sample. The lower the number the more even the length, a figure of 20% is considered high. Anything over 25% is considered unacceptable and would mean there is a large difference in length in the line of wool in question.

The second test result is the co-efficient of variation fibre diameter (cvD), this figure quantifies the difference in micron within the representative sample. Once again a figure of 20% is considered high and anything over 25% is considered unacceptable, indicating a large difference in micron within the line of wool in question. When an auditor encounters a lot with a cvSL or cvD over 25% they would scrutinise whether or not the sample meets the AWEX Code of Practice and in all likelihood, would be deemed a non-conforming lot.

The next step in the process is to check the bale descriptions used by the Graduate Classer. A common error is missing breed descriptions, a breed indicator must be used on all bales. Another common error is the incorrect description of bales containing significant amounts of stain. If a line of wool has been appraised with an S2 stain qualifier then that line should be described as a stain line e.g. STNMCRT not MCRT.

A "Classing Feedback Report for New Wool Classers" is generated. Using the information supplied by the AWEX technical staff, studying the wool specification and taking into account any comments from wool brokers the AWEX Wool Classer Registrar completes the report. It is standard practice to accumulate a few reports for each new Wool Classer and then send them off. The Wool Classers can then read their reports and contact the AWEX Wool Classer Registrar if they have any questions or concerns regarding the information they have received.

## Wool Classing reminders

### Wet Wool

High rainfall over much of Australia has increased the likelihood of wool classers being faced with the issue of pressing wool wet.

Section 18.4 of the Wool Classer Code of Practice clearly states that wool must not be pressed wet and must be allowed to dry before pressing.

Wet wool can overheat in the pack causing it to deteriorate and appear burnt or damaged. This can lead to discounts at time of sale.

Significant problems can occur when sampling wet farm bales on the core and grab line. Accuracy of Sampling and testing is paramount for the fair sale of grower's lots. Wool deemed wet will not be sampled until it has dried and may result in test and sale delays.

If a Wool Classer feels that they are under pressure to press wet wool then he/she should comment on the Wool Classer's specification which lines are possibly effected

### Hand Written Wool Classer numbers on bales

Bales with only hand written Wool Classer stencil numbers, going through the core and grab lines, are likely to be rejected by sampling officers as unclassified.

This means a bale must have at least one of the Wool Classer's forms of identification, either the stencil or stamp for it to be recognised as classed. Contact AWEX as soon as possible if stencils and stamps are broken or lost to arrange a replacement.

### NWD

Wool Classers are reminded that it is the grower's responsibility to complete and sign the National Wool Declaration. The Classer should not fill in any details that have not been confirmed with the grower. A number of clips have been incorrectly declared when the Wool Classer has completed the NWD on the grower's behalf and without verifying the correct information. The grower should supply the relevant information to the Wool Classer with regard to mulesing status as it applies

to each mob. This information is best requested before shearing commences. Information from the NWD may be used by AWEX to initiate the auditing process for mulesing status.

### Bale weights

It has been noted that the change to the new minimum bale weight standard of 120kg has been accepted and well managed by Wool Classers across all wool selling centres. Overweight bales create difficulty in the dump and can damage machines.

Bales are still manually handled in the woolshed, by transport operators, and in some warehouses (either here or overseas). From a Work, health and safety perspective bales over 204kg are unacceptable.

### When pressing

- Care must be taken to manage cut outs to optimise bale weights.
- Under or over weight bales should be repressed.
- Scales should be checked and calibrated.
- Minimum weight 120kg. Maximum weight 204kg gross.

### Side Fastening

All bale fasteners should be aligned. DO NOT have fasteners going to the side of the bale as side fastening causes significant problems in the warehouse:

- catching/tearing by forklifts
- more frequent ripping of packs as the side fastener is through a single pack layer only
- There is uneven tension on the side fasteners compared to middle fasteners, making the bale difficult to open
- Side fastening can result in packs bursting open due to fastener failure as the tension load is not evenly spread



**No side fastening**

# Stain preparation – best practice

Contamination from dark fibre is an ongoing issue for processors, however Wool Classers can implement strategies for in-shed preparation and correct bale description on stain lines that will ensure risk is identified and lines meet the processors needs. Management practices by the wool grower greatly assist in implementing wool quality programs and stain free preparation.

## What is Stain?

The code of practice defines stain as dark urine stain. It represents a dark fibre risk to the same degree as pigmented fibre. Urine stained wool darkens in colour with longer exposure. Urine stain will reach the colour intensity that affects processing after a time interval of three months. Research shows that sheep crutched within three months of shearing carry a much lower risk than a shear /crutch interval of greater than three months.

Table 1: Comparison of mean results of urine stained fibres for crutch-shear Interval <= and > 3 months for fleece and piece wools

	Stain fibres/kg		
	<=3 mths	> 3 mths	Uncrutchd
FLC	15	70	302
PCS	11	251	2366

Source: Source: Burbidge, A. and McInnes, C.B. (1995) Dark fibre risk and prediction. Proceedings of Woolspec 95, CSIRO Sydney, Australia, November 1995.

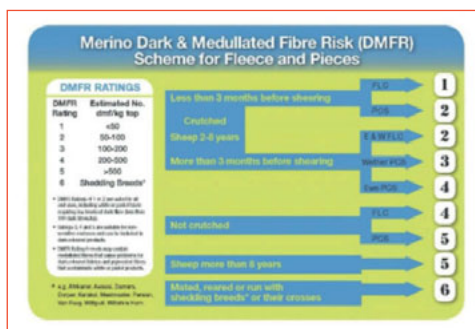
## Identifying the risk:

- Sheep presented for shearing should be inspected to assess if they are visually free from stain.
- The grower/manager should supply the date of crutching prior to shearing and if any mobs are uncrutchd.
- The order of shearing and mob cut outs based on the crutching status will need to be managed to identify the risk of contamination from stain and allow for accurate completion of the NWD.

The NWD will be used to calculate the DMFR (dark and medullated fibre risk) rating for each mob. Note: DMFR applies to Merino fleece and piece lines only.

VMC	ACY	JCSY	SCD	SCD	SCH	VMB	NIC	S/L	S/S	POB	SS25	Lot	B1s				
MULE			16%	17%	DRY	NET		HN	cv3	N/KT	T	M	B	DMFR	no		
0.0	71.6	75.4	76.7	77.4	74.4	0.6	18.1	103	9	26	5	45	50	15	M	101	3
0.6	374	394	400	404	388	522	19.9	HF45						1			
0.0								SALTBUSH/DOWNS									
NM								V2		AAAM							

Sale catalogue extract showing DMFR rating of 1



Ref. CoP section 9, Dark and Medullated Fibre

The DMFR is displayed in the sale catalogue when the NWD section of the Wool Classer's specification is completed correctly for each mob. This allows buyers to identify lots that met their needs. Some processors are dark fibre sensitive and can only process risk rating 1 and 2. Risk rating 1 and 2 are suitable for dyeing pale shades.

## Controlling the risk

### Stain preparation in shed

An important part of stain preparation and description is to identify the length of the bulk of the stain line. This will be influenced by whether the sheep have been crutched and the shearing /crutch interval. Stain lines must be consistent for length.

### Uncrutchd sheep and sheep that have visible stain

Stain wool from uncrutchd sheep will generally be of the same length as the fleece wool and skirtings. Stain wool should

be removed from fleeces on the board. Due to the longer length, (over 50mm), instruct staff to use hands rather than a paddle to 'skirt' off the stain wool. This can be done safely prior to the fleece being thrown. Fleeces will need to be inspected on the wool table for stain. The breech area should be identified first and any remaining stain wool removed before skirting begins. Fleece lines must be free of stain (four staples in a bale or 10gm per tonne will cause fault in fabric.)

### Describing combing length stain

Combing length stain (over 50 mm) from uncrutchd sheep is described as:

**STN (breed) PCS e.g. STN M PCS**

- Combing length stain should be kept separate from carding length stain.
- Shanks should not be placed in combing length stain.
- Combing length stain may be purchased as a pieces line by buyers so uniformity for length is very important and the inclusion of shanks will limit buyers.

Urine stain over 50mm from bellies is described as:

**STN (breed) BLS e.g. STN M BLS**

### Crutched sheep with visible stain –

crutched over three months ago with stain on the shorter regrown crutch wool.

- The paddle can be used to collect crutch wool as it is shorn.
- Instruct shed staff to separate urine stain from short crutch wool.
- Stain free short wool from the crutch is locks and is to be placed in a locks line.
- Hard matted shanks may only be placed in a carding length stain line.
- Shanks must be correctly prepared and not have any combing length wool attached.

### Describing carding length stain

Carding length (under 50 mm) urine stained short crutch wool removed from the board during shearing will be described as:

**STN (breed) LKS e.g. STN M LKS**

Stain wool removed from the crutching process is described as:

**STN (breed) CRT e.g. STN M CRT**

- Crutchings should be picked to separate stain wool, clean wool, and dags.
- Crutching lines must be uniform for length as longer crutch wool may be tested for length and be purchased as a combing line suitable for blending with pieces.

Stain free crutch wool is described as

**(breed) CRT eg M CRT**



# What's not stain?

## Sheep that have been crutched –

(within 3 months of shearing). Short wool from the crutch of sheep that contains heavy sweat and suint is not stain.

When a paddle is used to sweep short crutch wool during the shearing process this carding length, stain free wool is to be placed in the locks line. Table locks and board locks may be combined to create a larger line. The final scoured colour of board locks may not be as bright as the table locks. The classer should make the best decision for the grower whether to separate board and table locks based on lot size and style of the clip.

Crutch wool from wethers will only need to be checked for the presence of dags.

A line of briskets with no urine stain should be described as COL (breed) BLS.



Shank wool removed with paddle, combing length wool attached. This wool was placed in a stain line. It is a non-conforming lot due to mixed length and wool category.

- A line that contains shanks with no urine stain should not be described as stain.
- Wool to be kept separate from urine stain includes, flyblown, black wool, brands, skin pieces, cotted jowls and dags.
- Blood and heavy pen stain can be placed in a stain line of similar length.
- Fleeces with light pen stain are branded AA (breed).
- It may not be possible to create lines of any one wool category. Small amounts of wool should be consigned to bulk class rather than blended through other lines which may affect length uniformity.
- Water stain is branded COL (breed) (wool category)

## Feedback

Every quality management scheme should include a feedback mechanism that indicates the effectiveness of the process in supplying a quality product. The presence of dark stain in a lot will be appraised as S1, S2, or S3 (AWEX-ID). Fleece lines that contain stain will be audited by AWEX appraisers as a non-conforming lot. A single staple in a fleece line may be enough to indicate risk and therefore change the certificate type to a D certificate.

A Wool Classer can use the AWEX auditor's comments and Clip Inspection Reports to check that the preparation of shed lines meets the processors needs. Feedback from the auditor is an opportunity for the Wool Classer to contact AWEX for advice and assistance and to put plans in place for continuous improvement and risk management. Growers should note the impact of not crutching on the incidence of stain and inclusion in the DMFR scheme.

Shed line containing mixed categories. Left: Board locks, briskets, shanks. Middle: combing length urine stain. Right: Briskets with combing length belly wool attached. The three photos show wool that was included in the one stain line. This line would be a non-conforming lot.

## Describing stain

Bale description will reflect length by selecting the appropriate wool category. When a line is made for stain or if the line contains significant quantities of stain, then the contents are described using the cast line description STN (breed) (category).

REMEMBER all stain bale descriptions need a breed and wool category. These should reflect the wool type and length
Pieces containing stain are to be described STN (Breed) PCS
Bellies containing stain are described STN (Breed) BLS
Locks containing stain are to be described STN (Breed) LKS
Crutchings containing stain are to be described STN (Breed) CRT
Stain from lambs: STN (breed) LPCS
Stain from weaners: STN (breed) WPCS
STN or M STN or STN M are not valid brands

## Comments From the Buyers

- Well prepared stain lines will attract buyer competition.
- Length is very important. Carding and Combing must be kept separate. Heavy discounts apply to mixed length stain lines.
- Lines branded Stain will be purchased at a stain price due to the indication of risk in description. These lines can frequently contain no stain and risk reduced profits for the grower.
- Heavy matted / cotted shanks, even in small quantities, will reduce the value of all lines significantly including stain lines.
- Lots are often incorrectly described as stain that only contain sweat frib and /or shanks from board locks.



COL M BLS

## Poorly prepared stain

If a grower has crutched sheep less than three months prior to shearing then it is expected that the quantity of urine stain would be small.

## Mixed length or no urine stain

A lot containing combing length wool, shanks, carding length crutch wool and locks is a non-conforming lot due to lack of uniformity for length and type. These lines are often described as stain. In many cases AWEX auditors will find very little urine stain in these lots. Using the paddle incorrectly to remove the shank can lead to lines that may contain long, combing length, back leg wool attached to the shank.

*Sweeping everything from the board and placing in a line described as stain is poor preparation.*

When sweeping to remove shanks and short crutch wool, separate the heavy cotted shanks and place in an M SHK line leaving the short crutch wool to be placed in a locks line.



# Bale Descriptions: Clear and Correct

1. CLASSED LINE:	E.g. <b>AAA, COL, STN</b>					
2. BREED GROUP:	E.g. Merino ( <b>M</b> ), Fine Crossbred ( <b>FX</b> )					
3. WOOL CATEGORY:	E.g. Pieces ( <b>PCS</b> ), Bellies ( <b>BLS</b> )					
4. PIGMENTED/MEDULLATED FIBRE:	e.g. <b>R, Y</b> or <b>K</b>					
<i>Example:</i>						
<b>Classed Line</b> <i>(Where Applicable)</i>	<b>+</b>	<b>Breed Group</b> <i>(Mandatory)</i>	<b>+</b>	<b>Wool Category</b> <i>(Mandatory for Non-fleece)</i>	<b>=</b>	<b>Bale Description</b>
<b>COL</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>BLS</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>COL M BLS</b>
Section 10.3 code of practice: Rules of Application of a bale description						

The Code of Practice uses a simplified, structured bale description system that adds four columns building from left to right: (see *Bale Description Table, Code of Practice 2016-18, page 41*).

*The primary function of a bale description is to communicate to the buyer and end user the contents of the bale and any characteristics that are relevant to processing performance.*

A bale description should represent the contents so that both seller and buyer get appropriate market value. Wool Classers should ensure that the contents of the line are fairly described by applying an adequate bale description. Wool Classers shall not describe wool in a manner that misrepresents the contents.

Bale descriptions that seek to mislead may be in breach of the Competition and Consumer Act.

## Key issues when describing lines

### Medullation and Pigmentation

Medullation and pigmentation is a serious risk to processors and the Wool Classer has the important role in identifying this risk.

It is a necessity that the Wool Classer describe the risk or observance of pigmented and Medullated fibres, if the reputation and quality of the Australian wool clip is to be maintained. The Wool Classer should discuss with the wool grower any mobs that may carry risk prior to shearing commencing.

Bale descriptions report the risk (R) or actual existence of pigmented (Y) or medullated (K) fibre in a line of wool.

- Visible pigmentation is identified using the Y suffix E.g. AAA M Y
- Visible medullation is identified using the K suffix E.g. AAA M K
- Both may be applied E.g. AAA M Y K

Visible medullation and/or pigmentation may be from contact from shedding breeds and their

crosses or be an inherent characteristic of the sheep's breeding, such as the pigmented points of some downs breeds and their composites. (Ref. AWEX sheep breed compendium).

### Runs with

Risk of pigmentation and medullation contamination for sheep running with or raring the lambs of shedding breeds and their crosses or goats, must be identified using the R suffix. E.g. AAA M R

- use Y, K and R for cast lines and oddments as applicable.

### Age identification

Research has shown that young sheep (less than one year old) have a higher risk of pigmented and/or medullated fibre than sheep between two and eight years old. Describing lambs and weaner wool identifies this risk to buyers sensitive to dark and medullated fibre.

The lambs wool category (LMS), is applied to wool with a lambs tip and is less than 50 mm in length E.g. AAA M LMS.

The weaners wool category (WNS) is applied to the wool from young sheep that has a lambs tip and is over 50 mm in length E.g. AAA M WNS. Weaner wool should not be described using adult wool descriptions.

Wool from sheep that have previously been shorn and do not have a lambs tip are described as adult wool.

### Breed code

The Breed Group indicates to the buyer the potential for genetic risk and/or characteristics normally associated with the breed. The Breed Group descriptor is mandatory and must be applied on all lines of wool. Using AAA as a stand-alone brand is not a valid description. Wool from fine crossbred expected "test fine" must be identified using the comeback description. Describing a line using a wool category alone is not valid.

- South African Meat Merino must be identified using the breed code SM.

- Downs breeds and wool showing downs characteristics will be described using the breed code DN. DOR is not a valid breed code.
- The breed description for crossbred lines must reflect the visual count range. E.g. CBK (64s/ 60s /58s) FX (56s /50s). XB is not a valid breed code.
- Wool from the Corriedale breed is described using the breed code CD.
- A PCS or B PCS is not a valid bale description as it does not include a breed code.
- Super Fine merino lines are described using the superfine breed code E.g. SUP. Using SF is not a valid description.

### Wool category

Wool categories that are separated as part of wool harvesting and preparation are described to reflect different processing outcomes.

- Stain lines must include a wool category that best reflects wool type and length (See Page 4-5 in this edition).
- Lambs picking and bellies are described as LPCS.
- Weaners skirtings and bellies are described as WPCS and WBLS respectively E.g. M WBLS.
- Rams wool is described using the applicable line description. RAM is not a valid description.

30% of clip inspection reports for a selling week involve bale description issues.

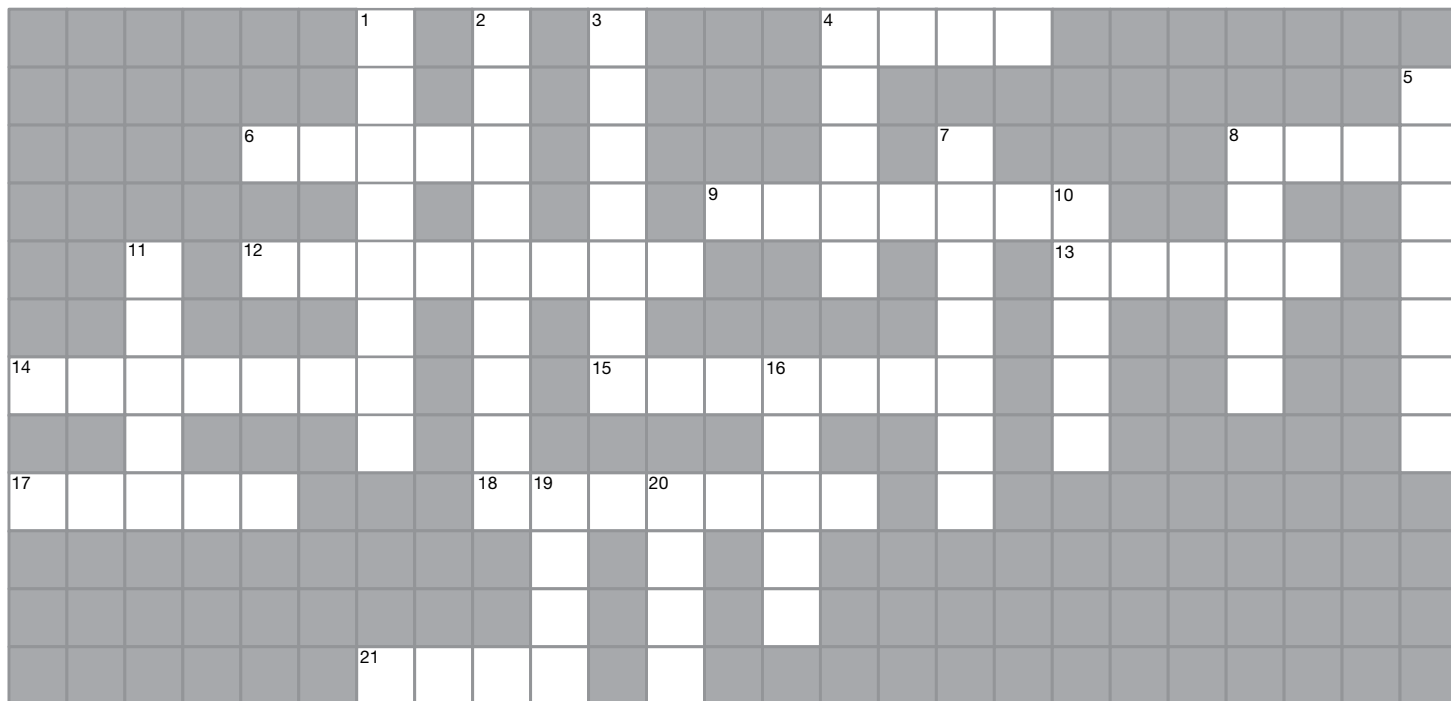
Clip inspection reports and activity statements will provide feedback to the Wool Classer as to the correct application and validity of descriptions used. Wool Classers are encouraged to read the Code of Practice for the correct description or contact AWEX for advice. If the Classer has been ask to brand outside the Code of Practice then these lines should not have the Wool Classers stencil applied or contact AWEX prior to sale.





## AWEX Crossword

# Code of Practice Bale Descriptions



### Across

4. Hard cotted pieces, heavy in vegetable matter from jaw area of Merinos.
6. Main line of Poll Dorset rams fleece.
8. Secondary fleece line from coarse Crossbred.
9. Brisket containing heavy colour from Merino bellies.
12. Unscourable, fine Crossbred, bellies.
13. Merino lambs pick under 50mm with vegetable matter and colour edge and bellies.
14. Main line Merino young sheep, first shearing, over 50mm.
15. Locks from Merino sheep containing stain.

17. Parts of fleece containing marking substances from White Suffolk.
18. Dark urine stain from Merino over 50mm length.
21. Main line of Dohne Merino fleece.

### Down

1. Main line of Merino lambs fleece running with a shedding breed.
2. All urine and dung stained, 46's count, Crossbred lambs.
3. Merino lambs wool with naturally occurring pigmented fibres.
4. Weaner Merino bellies, all stain removed.

5. Highest style of fleece line from Superfine Merino, Best Spinners or better.
7. Dorper pieces with visible pigmentation and medullation.
8. Secondary line of soft cottis, 60's count, Crossbred.
10. Skirtings from South African Meat Merino, stain free.
11. Main line of fleece from a Corriedale clip.
16. Merino ewe pieces that have run with shedding breed terminal sires.
19. Distinct window break, Merino fleece line.
20. Covering from lower part of leg containing kemp.

## woolcheque

Independently Assess your Wool Price

[woolcheque.com.au](http://woolcheque.com.au)

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



Follow industry updates on Facebook [www.facebook.com/woolexchange](http://www.facebook.com/woolexchange)

## woolsearch

Find qualified Wool Classers, Shearers and Shed Hands

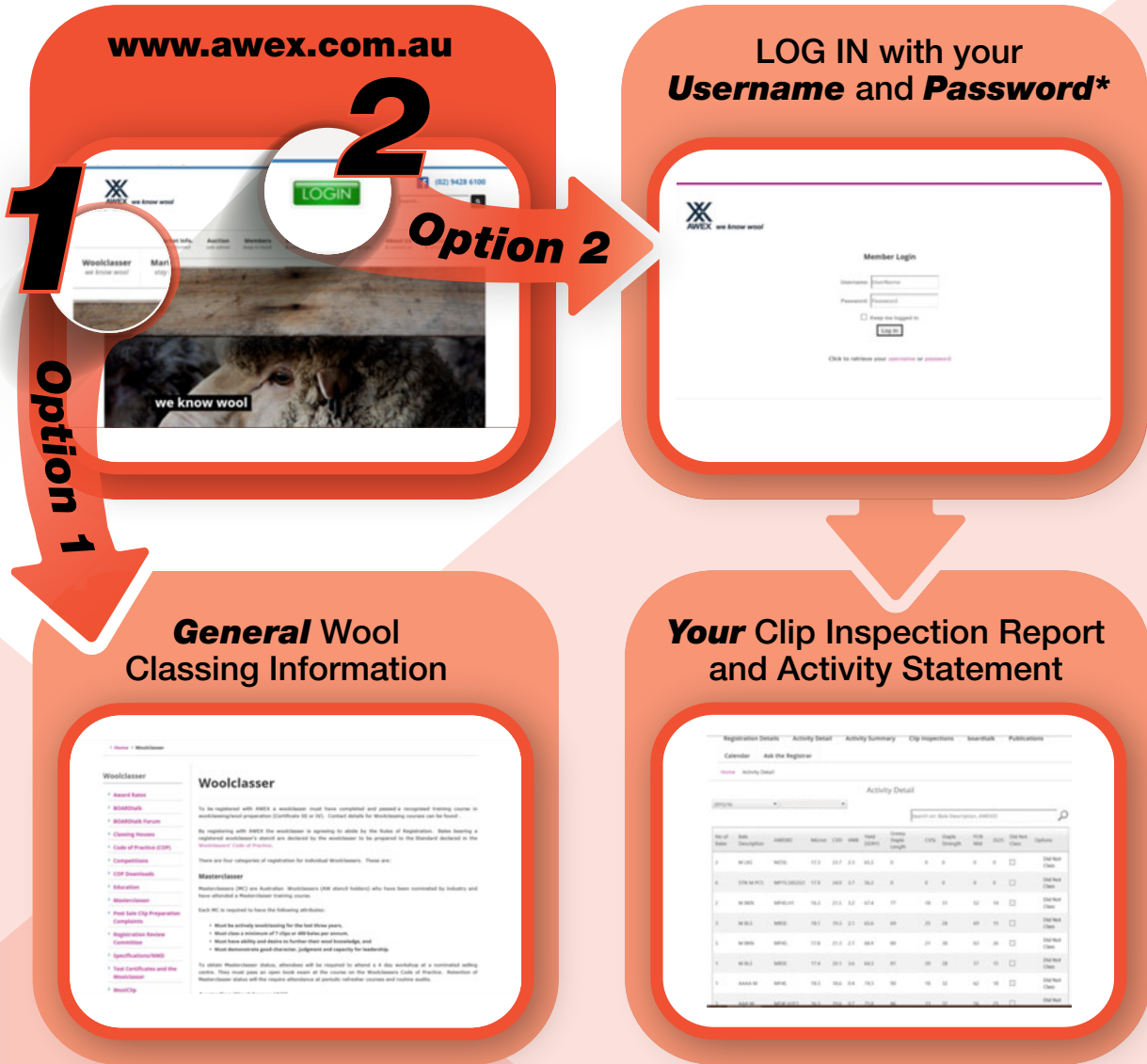
[woolsearch.com.au](http://woolsearch.com.au)

- FREE Online search tool
- Thousands of listings
- Work wanted section
- Local or interstate
- Search by postcode or town
- Download Wool Preparation Standards



# AWEX HOME *we know wool*

Accessing Online Information



\* forgotten your details – call AWEX

## Wool Pack Standards

All packs imported into Australia must be sampled, tested and carry a certificate of compliance to the AWEX standard before they enter the country.

All packs must carry a label on the side seam that identifies the manufacturer (or brand) and the production batch number. If there is a problem with packs purchased, then a grower should record these details (or simply tear the label off) and send it to AWEX with details of the problem. Problem packs should be returned to the place of purchase. A photo with the issue and the label can also be sent via SMS or email. AWEX is then able to resolve the problem with the manufacturer.

