

THE WOOL PRESS

July / August 2018

Volume 312

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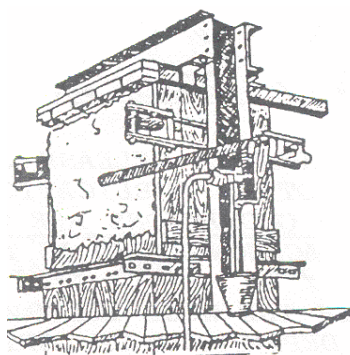
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Edited By Rhiannon Didlick-Smith

Printed by The Print Shop, Stanley

Produced by the Department of Agriculture, Falkland Islands Government

EDITORIAL

We've finally turned the corner and are beginning to see noticeably longer days! Before we know it we'll be well into the shearing and lambing season. Unfortunately, as things are beginning to wake up, we're also seeing a drying of camps. Many of those who have undertaken fencing over winter have reported that you don't have to dig down too far to hit dry ground. Hopefully we'll see some reasonable rainfall in the coming weeks to build soil moisture and stock water reserves before summer arrives!

Wool prices continue to hold at record highs, particularly in the 19-23 micron range, at the time of writing the MPG for these were 1377 and 1308 p/kg (clean) respectively. Those of you who attended the DoA Farmers' week sessions know from the Chris Wilcox presentation that the market outlook for wool is strong. Since Farmers' Week the Australian wool industry has predicted a 6% drop in their annual production as a result of the drought. Whilst the drought and its effects are devastating this reduction in supply should assist in further strengthening markets into the near future. Those of you who are interested in watching Chris' pre-recorded presentation, please get in touch; we can either post it on one of the file sharing services or we can pop it onto a thumb drive if you want to drop one into the office.

The DoA Farmers' Week sessions were well attended. I was pleased with the compliments that many of the attendees had on the content, relevance and variety of topics covered. For those of you who were unable to attend all of the presentations they should be on the DoA website by the time this goes to print.

Biosecurity was one of the key themes at Farmers' Week and remains, as always, a key priority for the DoA. In this edition you'll read an article from James on spear thistle and also see a reminder advert to report any sightings of calafate. Naomi also has some important information to changes to the import protocol in relation to used pet bedding and soft pet toys to make sure that we keep the Falklands cat and dog flea free.

Daniel Pereira, our new Sheep Adviser has settled into the team well and is looking forward to getting around throughout the spring and summer to meet as many of you as possible. Daniel presented on trace elements during Farmers' Week and summarises the symptoms and potential treatments for various trace element deficiencies (or imbalances) very well in his article in this edition.

The next 12 months bring some exciting times for Saladero. Through the recent budget process we have secured funding to construct a new multi-purpose shed that will replace the 'Millennium Dome'. We have also secured funding to install a modern set of cattle yards near the settlement. The recently installed solar panels have also bought some much sought after improvement to the power system which should help as we restore the electric fencing.

Adam Dawes, Senior Agricultural Advisor

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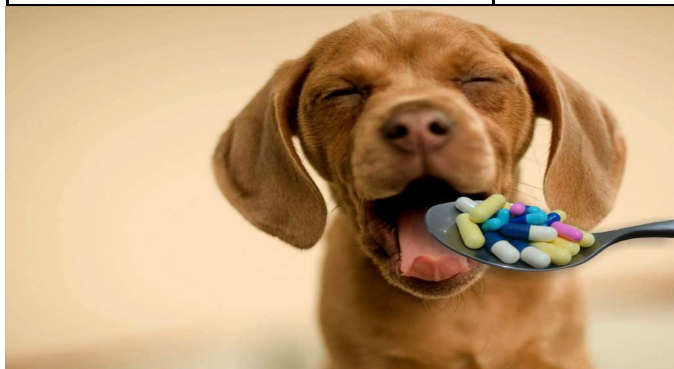
University of
Kent
School of
Anthropology
and Conservation

THANKYOU

Throughout Farmers' Week, SAERI's Amy Guest was busy speaking to land owners about their relationship with the Falklands environment as part of the Natural Capital Project survey. The information given will paint an interesting picture as to how islanders use their land for work, recreational activities or simply for pure enjoyment. Reaching farmers was important to ensure that other areas of special interest were mentioned and not just those around Stanley. Amy was very happy with the number of surveys she was able to conduct and would like to thank everyone that took the time to speak to her.

DOG DOSING DATES FOR 2018/19

Date	Drug
Wednesday 24th January 2018	Drontal
Wednesday 28th February 2018	Droncit
Wednesday 4th April 2018	Droncit
Wednesday 9th May 2018	Droncit
Wednesday 13th June 2018	Droncit
Wednesday 18th July 2018	Drontal
Wednesday 22nd August 2018	Droncit
Wednesday 26th September 2018	Droncit
Wednesday 31st October 2018	Droncit
Wednesday 5th December 2018	Droncit
Wednesday 9th January 2019	Drontal



All dog owners are responsible for worming their own pets. Please remember to contact the Veterinary Office and confirm this has been done.

Regular weighing - it is important to keep a check on dog's weights to ensure correct dosage is being given.

After normal working hours, please leave a message or email.



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Saladero News

By Mandy Ford

With daylight hours slowly creeping back in at last, it would be nice if it would warm up a little, but so far its still very cold.

In early June some members of the National Stud Flock committee came and carried out ram selection for our breeding programme this year.

Once we selected the rams to be used this year this information was fed back to Ann Ramsay, Stenhouse Consulting, Australia who does performance recording and genetic improvement. She could advise further on which groups of ewes they could be joined with. We ended up with 10 joining groups, 9 single sire groups and 1 syndicate group. We took faecal samples from all the sheep to get some WEC's from them and then they were all drenched.

After the big fall of snow there were a lot of bust pipes, so plenty more plumbing to be done and lagging pipes at the same time. Jack Alazia started working here after Farmers' Week, doing a couple of months fencing. The weather has mostly been moderate and we have managed a lot. I have had a couple of military patrols here also helping with filling crates with rocks and digging out under the shearing shed.

Farmers' Week has been and gone, with some interesting debates.



One of several presentations by Fimco.



Hew came over from Blue Beach to put strainer posts in with his post hole rammer, this saved a lot of time, and was a huge help.



The ewes coming in ready for drafting & going to their joining groups.



Clive has also been here putting up and installing the solar panels.

Early Weaning Increases Aggression & Stereotypic Behaviour in Cats

Zoe Fowler

Through our membership to the International Society of Feline Medicine I came across an interesting paper the other day. Published online on a website called www.nature.com in 2017, the paper reports the results of a questionnaire filled in by the owners of 5,726 domestic pet cats.

Cats are traditionally weaned at 6-8 weeks of age with the RSPCA and American Veterinary Medical Association suggesting a minimum age of 8-9 weeks because the critical period of socialising a kitten to new and novel things (without instilling fearfulness) is 2-8 weeks of age. Feral cats wean their kittens at 4-8 weeks of age but the kittens remain with the mother and family group for the first four months of their lives.

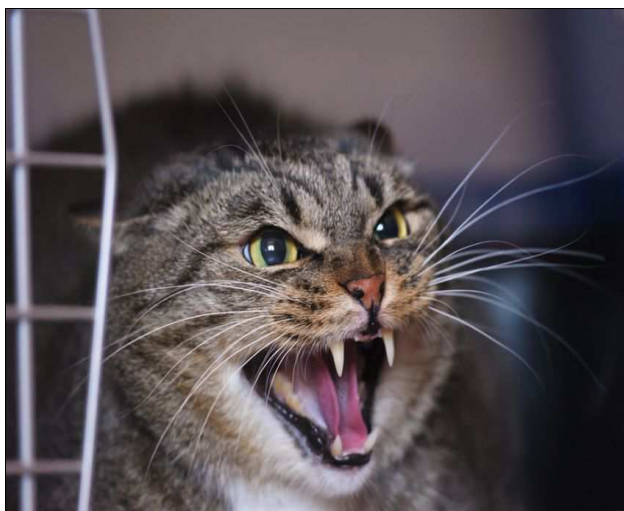


Based on the owners perceptions of behavioural issues the results of this initial study suggest that cats weaned (ie removed from their mothers completely to a new home) before 12-14 weeks of age are more likely to show aggressive and stereotypical traits (such as stress over-grooming).

Aggression in cats is generally fear and defence based and it has long been recognised that aggressive cats suffer from more chronic stress and fear than their more tolerant counterparts. Chronic stress can cause a range of medical issues and I can assure you that dealing with ill, fearful aggressive cats can cause chronic stress in owners and veterinarians alike!

It was found that cats that remained with their mothers into adulthood were significantly less likely to show aggression to other cats, family members and strangers and were also less likely to display shyness and nervousness towards novel objects.

While the specific changes caused by early weaning are a bit harder to hypothesise it is thought that there are neurobiological changes in early weaned cats, namely dysfunction of cortical based ganglia circuits (roll that out at your next dinner party!) -



- basically there are changes in the way the brain functions. It was indeed recognised that genetic predispositions towards shyness or boldness and other environmental factors (the correct exposure to new people and things at the correct age for example) will all affect a cat's probability of being aggressive, intolerant or fearful but if leaving a litter with their mum until they are 12-14 weeks old has any chance of producing more confident, socialised, fear free cats then that is something that I am definitely a supporter of.

Zoe Fowler



Inter-Island Biosecurity

Biosecurity goes beyond stopping nasties at the border. Although that is a big part of our work, we also try to prevent the spread of invasives within the Islands. Some invasive species here in the Falklands have not spread throughout the islands, or have been eradicated in certain areas. Some islands and farms are cat, rat, mouse or even earwig-free! Not to mention calafate and thistles.



Movement between farms and islands, including the shipping of cargo, vehicles and people is one way for invasive species to spread. Workboat Services and FIG are working together to minimise the risk of transferring hitchhikers on the ferry. One of the options being explored is fumigating cargoes; this is easy enough if you're killing insects but becomes a bit more serious when killing rodents as the chemicals used become more potent and trickier to handle. Additionally, when fumigating containers holding animal feed, consideration needs to be given to any residue left on the feed after the fumigation is complete and whether this could do any harm to the animals that are going to eat it. In terms of controlling rodents in cargoes, WBS and FIG are also looking at placing traps



in containers where rodents are suspected. This is not fool proof though as rodents in a nice nest of hay might be reluctant to leave their cosy nest with plenty of food to explore the container, so laying traps is no guarantee all rodents would be caught. Lastly, scheduling of the ferry is being explored to see whether it would be possible to route the ferry to stop off at rodent-free Islands first, before heading to those with rats and mice, therefore greatly reducing the risk of any rodents hopping on for a ride around the outer islands.

There are some things you can do to help, when you're next travelling on the ferry or moving cargo, think:

Could there be anything stowed away in the cargo that someone else might not want?

A quick check of the cargo before it leaves could save a neighbour a real headache. Check in corners of containers and boxes, nooks and crannies and be aware of preferred hiding places of rodents, bugs and weed seeds. Use plastic boxes rather than cardboard boxes if possible, to make it less inviting for bugs.

Equally important is for those lucky places without certain invasives to really think about where every import and visitor is coming from. Make sure you thoroughly check all cargoes that are coming in for invasive species and maybe think about setting up a monitoring system so you can get an early warning if anything has snuck in that you don't want

If you want to chat about setting up a monitoring programme, developing a farm or Island-specific biosecurity plan, or have any other questions, please contact the DoA: Email: biosecurity@doa.gov.fk or phone: 27355



****NEW BIOSECURITY MEASURE FOR IMPORT OF SMALL ANIMALS****

We are extremely lucky in that there is currently not a cat and dog flea population in the Falkland Islands. Fleas are thought to cost UK animal owners in the region of £100 per year, per animal! Not to mention the additional burden it would place on the veterinary service. For these reasons we wish to keep the Islands **FLEA FREE**.

All cats and dogs are treated for fleas and ticks at the start and end of their journey to the Falkland Islands to ensure they are not carrying any live fleas, however flea eggs and larvae can survive in soft furnishings, dog beds and soft toys, therefore the following extra measures will be introduced from OCTOBER 2018:

- *Fabric animal beds that animals travel on will be destroyed on arrival in the Falkland Islands so please send your pet by air or sea with a small, old bed that you are happy to sacrifice. The same applies to soft toys.*

Animal beds can be purchased in the Falkland Islands but choices may be limited and costly so you may wish to purchase new beds in UK and ship them to the Falklands along with your personal effects.

Please be aware that larger personal effects that you may ship to the Falklands such as cars and sofas that pets may have travelled in or sat on, may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. So, please vacuum thoroughly and launder cushion covers before shipping, where possible.



SPEAR THISTLE

James Bryan



History

Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) is a native of Europe and Northern Africa, although, with the expansions of western empires throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, is now one of the most widely spread weeds in the world. Spear thistle appears to have been a relatively recent accidental arrival in the Falkland Islands, having been first recorded by Moore in 1983 (Broughton, McAdam. 2002).

Spear Thistle is a threat to productive agriculture, reducing grazing on productive areas. Also the spiny vegetation and seed pappus (fluff) can be a contaminant of wool.

Spear Thistle—the weed

Spear Thistle is a biennial weed, in its first year it normally appears as a dark green, sometimes furry, rosette that can grow up to the size of a large dinner plate. Generally, Spear Thistle will germinate in late autumn through until spring. From a seedling, the plants will grow into a rosette for their first season. In their 2nd season, the plant 'bolts' sending up a reproductive shoot growing up to 150cm tall, which can contain many branches and flowers.

Spear Thistle has a tap-root. However, it is the only thistle species in the Falkland Islands which has spines on the surface of leaves, in addition to around the leaf margins. Other species which are found here only have spines around the margins or none at all. The foliage is a dark green and can be slightly furry at times.

Where is it

Spear Thistle is relatively limited in distribution around the Islands currently, with most plants being found around Stanley, MPA, Mare Harbour and some of the outlying islands. As Spear Thistle likes to invade bare ground, it can be found along roadsides and tracks, around settlements and in waste areas.

How it spreads

As Spear Thistle is a biennial plant it can take up to 2 seasons before each plant flowers and produces seed, however, the earlier germinating plants in winter can behave more like an annual, flowering within a single season. The flowers are a vibrant purple colour before they become viable seeding units, each flower can produce up to 100 seeds, which become wind blown through the aid of the pappus (fluffy) material which is attached to the seed. However, the majority of the seed still falls near by the parent plant.

Other methods of dispersal include water, machinery and contamination of wool. Following a dry summer, and if pastures are over grazed, then infestations can be worse in the following year, so aim to keep your pastures competitive and prevent overgrazing.

What to Do

Spear Thistle, once established, can take a long time and a lot of effort to get under control or eradicate. Control is simple and effective, however due to its ability to prolifically produce seed and disperse it far and wide, it is important to get on top of it early! There are several control methods available, however whichever method is employed, follow up in future years is equally important. If using herbicide, the best time to do this is while the plant is actively growing in its vegetative stage (rosette).

SPEAR THISTLE... continued

Methods of Control:

Manual and Mechanical Removal

The most cost effective way to remove Spear Thistle is through the use of a chipper or chisel hoe, depending on the size of the infestation. This may not be an option on larger infestations due to the time and effort required. In order to be an effective form of control, it is important that when chipped, the plant is cut to below the crown (growing point) which has all the dormant buds from the base of leaves. The root will not regrow if these buds are removed. Collection and disposal of viable seed heads should also be considered, to help prevent further seeding should they be present.

Herbicide

Spraying may occur at any point when the thistles are actively growing through the Spring and Summer, however, the smaller they are, the easier they will die. Thistles should be sprayed before flowering, as flowers may still produce viable seed if sprayed whilst in flower.

Back Pack Spraying

For small to medium size infestations, the use of a backpack sprayer is a good option. This allows a reasonable quantity of chemical to be distributed in a short period of time. When spraying, full coverage is not critical for rosettes, a spray of herbicide, focussed on the centre of the plant will kill the thistle, whilst not harming too much of the grass surrounding it. For larger thistles, full coverage is still important.

DoA recommended rates (active ingredients):

- **Metsulfuron-Methyl** @ 1-2g/10L water
- **Triclopyr** @ 60ml/10L water
- **Triclopyr/Picloram** mix @ 60mL/10L water
- Always add 10ml of **Organo-silicone** penetrant/10L of water to the above
- **2,4-D** or **MCPA** use 90ml/15L water



Hose and Gun Spraying

For larger infestations, the use of a higher pressure sprayer may be useful along with a good length of hose. This will enable you to cover more ground and spray further into dense thickets. Again, ensuring complete coverage on larger plants is essential in order to obtain complete control, other-wise a spray on the centre of the rosette is usually sufficient. The use of a spray marker dye is a good idea on larger infestations to help ensure you haven't missed any plants. As is ensuring follow up treatment if required.

DoA recommended rates (active ingredients):

- **Metsulfuron-Methyl** @ 5g/100L water
- **Triclopyr** @ 250ml/100L water
- **Triclopyr/Picloram** mix @ 250ml/100L water
- Always add 100ml of **Organo-silicone** penetrant / 100L water to the above.
- **2,4-D** or **MCPA** use 500ml/100L water



These options mentioned are the most common herbicide options, should you wish to use an alternative chemical, talk to the DoA, for advice on rates and use. Talk to your supplier for options and brands available. For more information **contact the DoA on 27355**

ROLLIN' WITH THE TIMES.....

By Tracy Evans and Lucy Ellis

Can we ask that you read the below carefully, this applies especially to those of you who will be mid-side sampling this season. In an effort to reduce freight costs - *which comes directly back to you* - we are asking that you follow the "rolled and rubber band" technique of preparing samples as described below:

Mid-side sample rolling technique.

Rolling the sample and securing with an elastic band (as shown) allows the air to escape enabling us to get them packed into a smaller parcel. We are hoping to be able to vacuum pack the samples in the future, using this technique will mean the sample can't be compromised as the fibre cannot come out of the bag but the air can. Thus reducing freight costs, as we will be charged on actual weight rather than volumetric weight.



Mid-side sample tied technique.

When samples are bagged and secured with a knot the air cannot escape, which means that we are sending away much bigger parcels. As freight is charged on volumetric weight rather than actual weight this packing method is not cost effective. Vacuum packing samples will further reduce the volumetric weight and enable a much more cost effective method of shipping, but if we vacuum pack samples secured with a knot the bags will burst and fibres will escape which will result in the sample being compromised.



The photo below shows the size difference between two bags each containing the same amount of samples that are packed ready to be shipped. The bag on the left has samples bags tied and secured with a knot. The bag on the right has samples rolled and secured with an elastic band.



If you have any queries please contact Lucy or Tracy at the Ag Dept on tel: 27355 or email: LEllis@doa.gov.fk or AgAssistant@doa.gov.fk

Trace Minerals and their Role in Wool Production

By Daniel Pereira

At least two products, wool and meat, can be obtained from sheep, each one having its own nutritional requirements.

Like the links of a chain, a succession of physiological events must be accomplished to arrive at the final product, and weakness or failure of any of them, may block the whole process. For this reason, a balanced diet must include some minerals that, although in very small amounts, make essential contributions. On account of the multiple interactions, **mineral imbalances** would be a more adequate term than deficiencies.

We will only address those that, according to the available information, have the highest chances of being deficient in the Falkland Islands sheep. Cobalt and Selenium in the first place, followed by Iodine. We will also make some comments on Copper and Zinc.

Being that wool is the very first product in the list, it seems important to consider their influence on it, describing how it may be affected and the mechanisms that explain it.

SELENIUM (Se)

It is the most particular one, for several reasons. It was the last to be diagnosed and studied and there are still some information gaps which imply that its mode of actions are not fully understood.



In this case **wool production is affected directly** and it is the preferred indicator of **Se** deficiency because of the sensitiveness to it. Although it shares with cobalt an action through **S (sulphur) amino acids, the main structural components of the fibre (Wool synthesis)**, it also displays an important **influence on thyroid function** through hormone metabolism. That is to say that Iodine would not be able to complete all the necessary steps to reach its final stage without enough selenium. Although it is known that fibre diameter and growth are affected, **these changes cannot be considered specific** to selenium alone.

It can also independently reduce wool production indirectly through deficient growth ("ill thrift") in young animals. **Soil and seaweed, as is also the case with Cobalt and Iodine** represent good natural sources of this mineral.

COBALT (Co)

Its action is also exerted on **S amino acids formation (wool synthesis)** and so on **fibre structure**, but it is believed to be accomplished **indirectly**, through general detrimental effects, based on lack of energy, reduced immunity and growth, this last one being the consequence of depressed appetite, as the rest of the minerals described here (Iodine and Selenium may add metabolism disturbances).

Although there are some descriptions of wool appearance, they seem to be **rather unspecific**. The same as happens with selenium; immunity is depressed. In this case, increased susceptibility to Ostertagia (*Teladorsagia spp.*), one of the most prevalent sheep worm in the FI, is involved.

IODINE (I)

As a component of thyroid hormone, its role is very important. Metabolism has much to do with **thermoregulation** and the highest requirements are in the new born lambs. In that stage, heat production needs to be working at full capacity to survive cold exposure, so good Iodine status in the pregnant ewe becomes essential.

Its main **influence on wool is a direct once, exhibited in late gestation, when wool follicles are maturing**, and as I have said, selenium may be interacting in this process in a not well understood metabolic path. In the clinical phase (goitre evident), some lambs are born with **nearly bare skin**. So this can be considered a rather specific finding: **follicle maturing**, and so a permanent effect.

Soil can provide a source of iodine and selenium. As a result sheep grazing short pastures will ingest sufficient iodine and selenium. On the other hand, animals grazing high or fast growing pastures may suffer from iodine or selenium deficiency due to decreases of soil ingestion.

When some plants (Brassicacae could be an example) become the main diet, a secondary form of Iodine deficiency may appear because of the presence of goitrogenous agents. Supplementing with Iodine would be the recommendation in those cases.

ZINC (Zn)

Has a **direct role on skin and wool formation through keratinization (distorted fibre and skin structure)**, which in extreme cases can stop, with a 30% reduction of the size of cortical cells (inner structures of the fibre). The effects or symptoms **are rather specific**. Those who have dealt with swine nutrition know them very well because some skin lesions are typical of Zinc deficiency. Skin changes on wool bearing areas are somewhat different from those, but still characteristic under the microscope.

Trace Minerals and their Particular Role in Wool Production continued....

There can be **wool loss**, which occurs at the base of the fibre leaving bare skin. Sometimes crimp is lost and wool is **brittle**. Some sheep can reach the stage of **eating their own wool**, which can be also seen as a **specific sign**. Recent research indicates the existence of a particular mechanism of action that involves **protein synthesis and is not due simply to a generalized effect on appetite or rate of cell division**. When zinc deficiency is severe, other skin disturbances may be observed on eyes and mouth, and some lambs can even shed their horns.

COPPER (Cu)

Not only is Copper **directly involved in wool synthesis** but it is the one that **shows the most specific signs of deficiency**. It affects wool **pigmentation and crimp** formation. So **white stripes on black sheep fleeces** are a typical and very sensitive finding and sometimes a practical way of detecting it.

Lack of wool crimp (doggy wool) is also the result of a rather **direct action**. It is strongly associated but not exclusively with Copper deficiency (Zn, low nutrition level, genetics). Crimp formation depends on the asymmetrical hardening of keratin as the fibre grows.

Both effects show a fast and evident response to supplementation.

It must be said that sheep are highly sensitive to copper poisoning, which is accumulative and difficult to deal with, although there is an antidote. Very small quantities in the diet can sometimes cause problems.

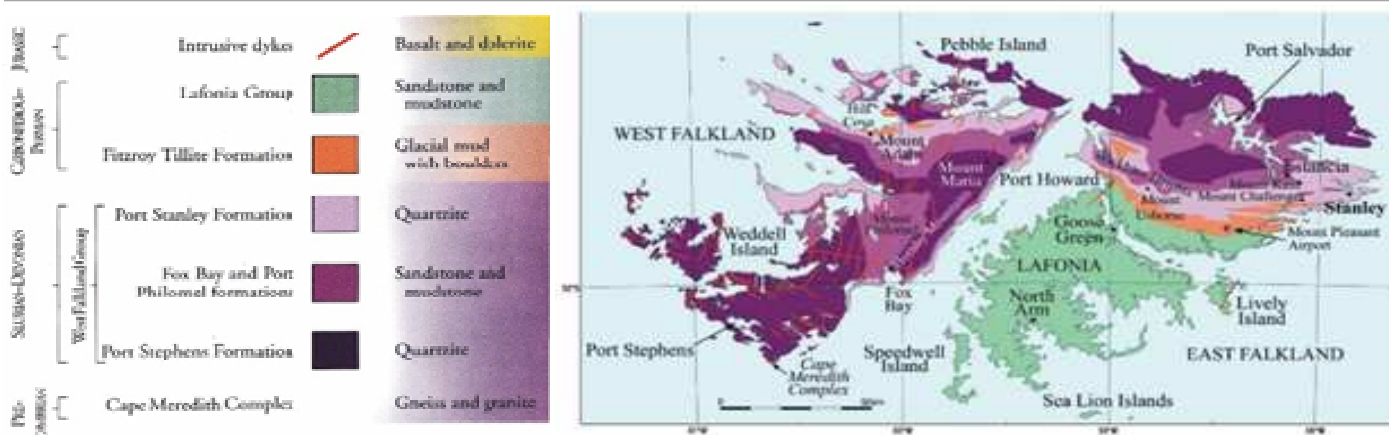
An interesting case is the **Orkney Island Sheep breed**, which has evolved on a seashore environment (with sea food as its only source of nutrition) and are extremely susceptible to copper poisoning.

If you wish to know more or think that your sheep may exhibit some of these symptoms please get in touch with Daniel at the Ag Dept on 27355 or DPereira@doa.gov.fk

DID YOU KNOW:

Most of West Falkland is cobalt (Co) and selenium (Se) deficient as well as farms lying on the northern coastal areas of East Falkland. See the purple areas in the map below.

(Falkland Islands Government – Mineral Resources, 2017)



CALAFATE: SEE IT, REPORT IT

We are wanting the public to get in touch with sightings of calafate anywhere in the Falkland Islands



Calafate is an invasive weed spreading throughout the Falklands.

The spines can become entangled in the wool of sheep, causing animal health issues as well as threatening wool production.

Calafate is a spiny evergreen shrub with woody stems up to 2m tall. Bright yellow flowers up to 1cm across are borne singly in spring and early summer and later produce purple berries about 8mm in diameter. Leaves are oval, 10-25mm long.

Spines are straight, 10-15mm long, in T-shaped groups of 3. It sometimes forms very low creeping shrubs which are hard to spot in the dense white-grass. Seedlings sometimes have spiny, holly-shaped leaves.

If you see any, please get in touch:

Tel: 27355

Email: jbryan@doa.gov.fk

We would appreciate any photographs you may be able to take should you think you have found any as this will help us to identify the plant correctly.



Department of Agriculture
Falkland Islands Government

Staff Changes

Steve McLean has waved a fond farewell to the Department of Agriculture. He left his role of Biosecurity/ Agriculture Assistant to join the FIG Pensions team.

GOODBYE

HELLO

Hello to Rhiannon Didlick-Smith who has taken over from Steve as the Biosecurity / Agriculture Assistant. She was previously working with the Emergency Services Department and is enjoying her new role.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS FROM FARMERS' WEEK

The MLA session at Farmers' Week gave great opportunity to hear the new views and urgency on matters of connectivity and economic growth. Unfortunately, because of the great discussion, MLAs were unable to respond to all of the questions put to Natural Resources beforehand...

Q. Can we have more information on how Salmon Farming would impact/ benefit landowners?

A. The detail will be a matter for discussion between any prospective fish farmer or fish farming company and the landowner. Small scale fish farming is already taking place near Fitzroy but the concept and development of this proposal is at a very early stage. Unfortunately, the businessmen involved in the proposal were unable to make it to Farmers' Week due to the cancelled flight.

The government has involvement as the licensing authority. As part of that process there will be a number of impact studies required of which the most obvious will be the Environmental Impact Assessment which should provide for wide consultation. Other opportunities and impacts will be very much for discussion between the landowner and the fish farming company.



Any such development should provide business and employment opportunities. Fish farming happens elsewhere and can be a significant contributor to the economy in those countries. The style of operation for any such venture in the Falklands has got a lot more research and analysis to do which may well result in revision of some of the assumptions and numbers.

Answer – John Barton, Director of Natural Resources

Q. Is the FIP Fund utilised 100%?

A. Demand for FIP funding matches or exceeds the budget. In some years there has been an underspend in terms of funds paid out because claims and invoices have not been submitted in time.

Of the £190,000 fund in 2017/18, a total of £187,989.44 was allocated directly to farm FIP related projects, with the remaining c. £2,000 being held aside to fund the length and strength fleece testing trial. £160,748.99 (84.61%) in payments was made to farms and in funding the length and strength testing.

Answer – Adam Dawes, Senior Agricultural Advisor

***Q. Are FIG aware of the biosecurity issues with regards to WBS and outer islands?
It is very easy for mice/rats other invasive species to get ashore.***

A. Biosecurity are aware of this issue and are working closely with WBS to find practical solutions to reduce the risk.



WBS control rodents on the vessel and in their yards and ports. The four main areas for control are:

- ♣ where goods are collected;
- ♣ where goods are stored;
- ♣ the vessel itself;
- ♣ where goods are delivered.

We encourage landowners to ensure rats and mice are controlled in areas where goods are stored before loading onto the ferry and around port areas. Equally, on those Islands that are rodent-free, a system of monitoring for rodent incursions is important.

Further options FIG & WBS are looking at include:

- ♣ Fumigation of high risk goods in containers (though this may not be practical for animal feed, which is a high risk);
- ♣ Setting traps in containers with high risk goods;
- ♣ Scheduling so that the ferry visits rodent-free Islands before visiting those with rodents.

It is worth noting that during the GSGSSI rodent detector dog trial, WBS were kind enough to allow FIG to use the dogs on their vessel, at New Haven and at their storage yard in town, which was very successful. This can be looked into further if a detector dog programme is taken forward.

FIG Biosecurity can help with planning and implementing a monitoring system - if you want to chat to us about this or other biosecurity subjects call 27355 or email biosecurity@doa.gov.fk

Answer — Naomi Baxter, Biosecurity Officer

COOKING CORNER— Recipes from the Ag Dept

Naomi's MARMITE SAUSAGE ROLLS

You will need: 375g puff pastry, 2-3 tsp marmite, 85g grated cheddar cheese, 400g sausage meat, 3 tsp. water, and 1 egg for glazing.

Instructions:

1. Preheat oven to 190 °C or gas mark 6
2. Roll out the pastry to measure approx. 30x21cm then cover it with half of the marmite and 2/3 of the cheese.
3. Fold the 2 short pastry ends into the middle, then fold in half to make a long rectangle. Roll this pastry out to measure approx. 30x35 cm and cut in half to make two long rectangles.
4. Mix the sausage meat & water with the remaining marmite and cheese. Place half the mix down the middle of each length of pastry, allowing enough pastry either side to fold over.
5. Brush sausage mix & pastry flaps with egg then securely fold over to make a long sausage roll. Leave to chill for at least 20 minutes.
6. Brush the top of the sausage roll with egg, then chop into smaller individual sized rolls. Transfer to a baking tin & cook for 30-35 mins till golden.
7. Once cooked, immediately place the sausage rolls onto a cooling rack to prevent pastry sticking to the baking tin.

Sarah's ARTICHOKE DIP

Ingredients:

1 large tin of artichoke hearts (in water not oil),
2 crushed cloves of garlic, 4oz/113g mayonnaise,
4oz/ 113g grated parmesan cheese.
Green chilli (optional)

Instructions:

1. Chop artichoke hearts and mix all ingredients together .
2. Pour into an ovenproof dish and bake for 15 minutes in a hot oven.
3. Serve hot or cold.

Lucy's GRAVALAX

500 – 750g Salmon
125g Rock Salt
125g Sugar
Bunch Snipped Fresh Dill
Freshly Ground Black Pepper

Instructions:

1. Mix salt, sugar, dill and pepper in a bowl.
2. Lay salmon, flesh side up, on a large sheet of foil.
3. Spread dill mixture over to completely cover the surface of the salmon.
4. Wrap salmon securely in the foil and place on a tray to catch any juices.
5. Cover with a tea towel and put weights on top of the fish.
6. Marinade in fridge for 2 days.
7. To serve, scrape off most of the dill mixture and slice very thinly, serve with wedges of lemon.

Lucy's PEBRE

If you like it hot, pile in the garlic! There does not seem to be any hard & fast rules regarding the amount of each ingredient so make it to suit your taste.

Coarsely chopped tomatoes & onion in small pieces, crushed garlic, chopped chilli (optional), chopped parsley or coriander, olive oil, salt & crushed black pepper, lemon juice or white/red wine vinegar.

1. Mix together in a bowl the parsley or coriander with the tomatoes, onion, garlic, and chilli
2. Mix together the olive oil, lemon / vinegar, salt & lots of pepper, then pour this dressing over the other ingredients to suit your taste.
3. Scoff with small, soft white bread rolls.

SMOKO BRAIN TEASERS

The Come On Inn Pub Quiz

On which part of the body would you normally wear a fascinator?

The Island of Fiji is in which ocean?

Which daring World War II raid did Guy Gibson lead?

By average airspeed velocity, which bird is faster? The Peregrine Falcon or the Common Swift?

Which American golfer won the 2017 Open Championship?

In Greek mythology where could Cerberus be found?

Which English football club play at Roots Hall?

According to the FBI, which day of the week is most popular for bank robberies?

True or false: Kangaroos can only jump forwards?

FALKLAND MOUNTAINS

E T U M B M L E D O T N W L D V Z I W W
H N O Y A F S D Z B N U U C D L Y A F U
F N R D C D M B O X Y P M S P T U P X L
K Z A O E G X O L A K A D B U U Y M K Z
K D S V B D R H S U W M Z Q L U P W B G
L H I T K S H E V Y Z K N C G E R O P O
R X U F A T U C W I S U L U D O D L N U
R E N D O V Z I B C O Z S L T Q J O D E
O Q G O J S E L E E L O L G R P I W W L
S V Y N S S Z A N G P Y D D X J X A E N
O C H B E N B N U V R K H E Y H S F L O
G K Y L H L O B P H E M U Y D A E K H S
C K O J H D L D B N H I T G O R Z S O B
D U Y M G I Y A T R S Z P F O R U B O R
N Q R N S D B J H R X Y S A M I B A E Y
Q N O Z O S Q X O C A W X E W E X H Z R
S L F C T R C L X X I V L S B T R G S H
N F M L G W E K G A R K B N W D Y O W C
R Z G C F A L Y T L A C J P U V K H O Y
T F C R R E H J Z I M V C G N M N I S V

TUMBLEDOWN	KENT
LONGDON	EMERY
MARIA	USBORNE
SMOKO	MOODY
CHALLENGER	ALICE
ADAM	LOW

DID YOU KNOW???

- ♣ You can't hum while holding your nose closed.
- ♣ Months that begin on a Sunday will always have a "Friday the 13th."
- ♣ Al Capone's business card said he was a used furniture dealer
- ♣ Cherophobia is the fear of happiness.
- ♣ Donald duck comics were once banned in Finland because he doesn't wear pants.

		5					7	8
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				6				
6					2	8	1	3
		1	3	8	6	5		
8	2	7	9					6
				5				
	6		1				4	
9	7					4		

Sudoku solution and Pub Quiz answers will be in the next issue

A little joke:
Q: What do you get if you cross a sheepdog with a rose?
A: A collie-flower!

Puzzle by websudoku.com

Department of Agriculture *Webpage*



Falkland Islands Government
www.fig.gov.fk/agriculture



AWEX Wool Price Summary 2002 - 2018

