

TUESDAY 8th NOVEMBER
Tangihau Station, Rere.

This 5805 hectare property on steep to rolling mudstone and pumice soils is situated at Rere, 40 km to the west of Gisborne. It has a climate typical of the middle country of Poverty Bay, a mild moist winter, a warm summer with occasional falls of rain. The farm lies generally to the north west, although because of its size, there are many basins and valleys sheltered from all prevailing winds.

The present manager under which most of the development has been undertaken is Toby Mullooly, who had been head shepherd on the property in the 50's before he became manager in 1964. Under his influence, since 1971, the ewe numbers have doubled, the wool clip has increased to nearly 1 100 bales, all lambs are fattened, the calving percentage has increased by 20%, and all cattle are carried through and sold as fat or forward 2½ year olds. Pastures have improved dramatically, with the regular annual super application over the total property of in the vicinity of 200-250 kg/ha. Recent developments include 80 dams, and 20 springs for stock water, 34 km of internal roading, 45 km fencing, and no supplementary feeding.

Stock numbers for the year ending 1982 and year ending 1983 were as follows:

	1981	1982
Ewes	21 130	21 390
Ewe Hoggets	10 735	7 153
Other Sheep	1 817	1 291
Breeding Cows	2 022	1 729
2 yr Heifers	903	626
2 yr Steers	785	8
3 yr Steers	107	0
Weaners	1 787	1 844
Other Cattle	282	273
TOTAL STOCK UNITS	59 608	49 606

(The 1983 carrying capacity is confused because of the drought over the summer of 1982/83 — 60 651 stock units were carried in the winter of 1981).

An Angus stud was established in 1949 to produce top commercial bulls because good bulls were difficult to find and expensive to buy for the herd on Tangihau. Surplus bulls are sold annually at the Angus Bull Sale in Gisborne with the balance retained for use internally and for the general use of the Bayly Trust. Every effort is made to breed cattle suited to the hills of Tangihau.

Lambing percentage with a September lambing was 110% in 1980, 108% in 1981, and 110% in 1982. Sheep losses are in the vicinity of 2%. Calving percentage with an August calving was 93% in 1980, 89% in 1981, and 92% in 1982. Cattle losses are in the vicinity of 1.2%. Wool production from Perendale sheep was 152 465 kg, in 1980; 145 355 kg, in 1981; 153 047 kg, 1982; or generally in the vicinity of 4.8 kg/sheep ewe equivalent.

WEDNESDAY 9th NOVEMBER
Waihapu Station, Tolaga Bay.

This 541 hectare property owned by Owen and Lynn Bartram, is on steep mudstone soil and is situated 12 km inland from Tolaga Bay. It has a climate typical of the coastal area north of Gisborne, with a mild winter tending to be wet, a hot summer with low rainfall, and prevailing westerly winds in October and November. The farm lies to the north west, and generally is confined to one catchment basin.

Pastures are improving with an increasing amount of ryegrass and white clover throughout them. Fertiliser has been regularly applied over the last five years, with 23 kg/stock unit in 1978, 25 kg/stock unit in 1979, 24 kg/stock unit in 1980, 23 kg/stock unit in 1981, and 15 kg/stock unit in 1982. The farm is subdivided into 24 main paddocks. Fencing has been a regular and ongoing development with the superphosphate fertiliser programme — originally, there were less than 10 paddocks on the property.

This property was originally in a marginal area for farming because of erosion. Soil conservation work to protect the badly eroding gullies has been just as important as the fencing and fertiliser programme in aiding management, to maintain economic production.

Stock numbers for the year ending 1981 and the year ending 1982 were as follows:—

	1981	1982
Ewes	2 053	1 954
Ewe Hoggets	658	713
Other Sheep	147	822
Breeding Cows	265	222
2 yr Heifers	73	94
1 yr Heifers	98	90
1 yr Steers	99	100
2 yr Steers	79	100
Other Cattle	8	39
TOTAL STOCK UNITS	5 180	6 299

(The 1983 carrying capacity is confused because of the drought over the summer of 1982/83).

The farm is generally run on two systems — set stocking from just before lambing to weaning, mob grazing throughout the year especially with sheep. In recent years, with the erosion control, extra subdivision and fertiliser, the feed requirements of the animal have been more precisely met, so generally lifting overall production on the property. Hoggets are shorn early October, lambing starts end of August along with calving.

Lambing percentage ranges from 85-100, average 90%

Wool Weights range from 4.9-6.3, average 5.4 kilograms/sheep ewe equivalent

Sheep losses range from 2.5-9.3%, average 3.7%

Cattle losses range from .5-5.6%, average 2.5%

Sheep and wool income range from \$15.33-\$31.15, average \$21.50/sheep ewe equivalent

Cattle income ranges from \$7.35-\$24.03, average \$17.26/cattle ewe equivalent

Gross income range \$11.60-\$23.54, average \$21.50 stock unit or \$260/ha.

Economic farm surplus range \$9.62-\$16.29, average \$12.30 stock unit or \$148/ha.

This property has above average production from steep hill country because of erosion control, and good feeding brought about by adequate fencing, fertiliser and good grazing systems.



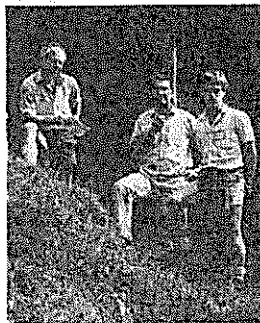
Stop on Tangihau Station.



John Bayly,
John Fitzharris
and Toby Mullooly.



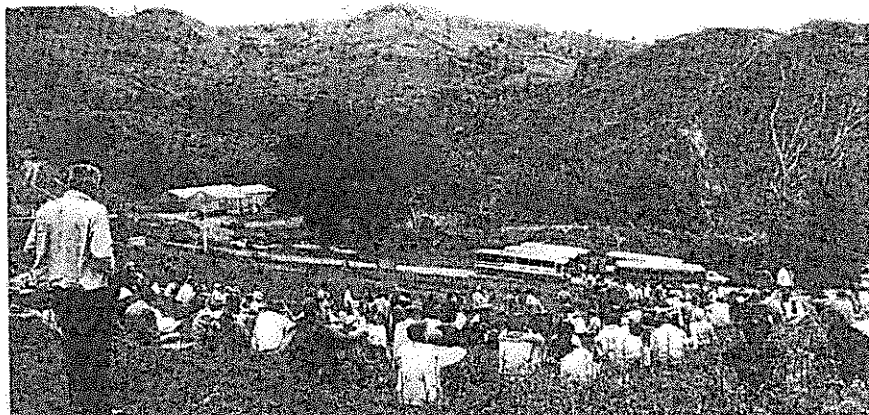
Jim Inglis
and Tom Walker.



John Fitzharris,
Owen Bartram
and Trevor Freeman.



Bill Thurston
and John Toxopeus.



Discussion at Waihapu Station.