

Pasture News

Another big spring requires careful planning for 2023

After three good pasture production years for many Southwest growers, and this year also looking promising, it's time to review your soil nutrition and have a sound plan in place for the coming months. The series of above average seasons has some important implications for nutrient balance and soil health.

Seasonal rainfall last year was yet again totally different to the previous two. Autumn rain events tended to be random, localised and patchy.

Over the course of the year many areas north of Bunbury uncharacteristically received more rain than areas to the south.

For example, Busselton had about 650 mm while Harvey received close to 750 mm. Normally, the trend would be for more rain to the south, so last year proved to be yet again another anomaly.

It wasn't a huge rainfall year, but developed into a long growing season with excellent pasture growth up until the end of November in many paddocks. Spring rainfall too wasn't particularly high, although mild daytime temperatures meant plants didn't suffer a lot of moisture stress.

They grew well and took up nutrients with available moisture right though until the end.

Then the rain just stopped.

An extended dry summer and start to autumn (see picture below) delivered little in the way of organic matter mineralisation and in particular release of nitrogen and sulphur.

Hence, the concern in the coming months would be that if day and night time temperatures drop, and we go into a cold winter, there won't be a lot of mineralised nutrients in the soil available to plants.

That scenario would most likely lead to nitrogen and sulphur issues.

Growers can compare this to previous seasons of early breaks and warm moist soils. So yet again, you will need to have a good plan and play this season as it comes.

A balance of nitrogen and sulphur is critical. Both are involved in protein synthesis and cell division, and plant growth is stunted when there isn't enough available in the soil.

For nutrition planning, growers typically have two scenarios.



*Ralph Papalia
Business Manager/Agronomist
Bunbury Depot*

One is for hay or silage production, which is a large net exporter of nutrients from the paddock. The other is a continuous grazing situation.

Most recent testing has revealed overall low soil potassium levels, in particular in hay and silage paddocks where better seasons and growth have resulted in net nutrient export.

In those scenarios you'll need to be aware of the situation and apply fertilizers that replace the nutrients that have been removed.

See table below for a guide.

Plan to replace at least what was removed

Approximate nutrient removal (kg/t)

	N	P	K	S	Ca	Mg
Cereal hay	20	2	12	1.5	12	3
Mixed hay	25	3	20	2.5	9	4

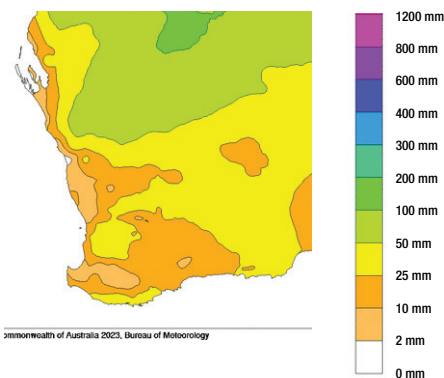
Many growers have come off another big production year.

In view of the wonderful pastures grown over the past three years, there needs to be a re-calibration when planning for nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and sulphur.

When nutrition is in balance going

into winter, it better enables you to take full advantage of a good spring.

That's because spring productivity really is determined by the health and growth of the pastures (or crop) up until that time.



Four-month rainfall totals from December 2022 through March 2023 (sourced from BOM).

Managing sulphur over the coming months

We know a lot about the importance of sulphur for plant growth, and that soil testing in Southwest soils often shows adequate sulphur levels.

Unfortunately, soil test results don't reveal the entire story and plant availability of this macro nutrient can often be misjudged.

The reliability of soil test results for sulphur is not an exact science, or at least as precise or dependable as it is for phosphorus or to a lesser extent potassium.

That's because sulphur tends to flux in the soil, which means mineralisation takes place in warm moist soils, making it available for plant root uptake. But it can also go the other way in dry soil conditions where there is not as much mineralisation and your pastures can run into sulphur deficiency.

So be mindful that even though soil test results may indicate adequate sulphur in the soil, it doesn't necessarily mean that sulphur is totally available to the pasture. It will depend on the season and circumstances.

A lot can happen between soil testing, the start of the season and when you can or do apply nutrients.

If you have a sulphur test and then some heavy rain there could be leaching, which reduces the value of the information you received from the sulphur test.

You might think you have good levels but the sulphur is now below the root zone, particularly important if the plants are small.

Available sulphur is especially important for legume growth. Clovers are a good example of a pasture species that needs more sulphur in the soil if they are to dominate the sward.

Generally we look more towards tissue testing to give a better in-season indication of sulphur levels.

With fertilizer application, it's a commonly held view that we need a ratio of about 3 to 1 (three parts nitrogen to one of sulphur) in the soil.

So in terms of practical recommendations for this season, Summit has a wide range of pasture products (see table right).



For Summit Bunbury Business Manager and Agronomist, Ralph Papalia, soil testing will give way to tissue testing in the coming months for accurate in-season assessment of the availability of nutrients like sulphur.

Within our NS range, good options to look at using would be:

- NitroPlus (33.5% N and 12% S); or,
- UreaPlus (37.3% N and 8.4% S).

Other products from our N, NS and NKS range are give in the table below.

The Summit Fertilizers nitrogen, NS and NKS range

Product	Nutrient content (%)			t/m ³
	N	K	S	
Amsul	21.0		24.0	0.95
MAXam	21.0		24.0	1.01
MAXamFLO	22.0		6.2	1.26
NitroPlus	33.5		12.0	0.85
Sulphate of Ammonia	21.0		24.0	1.07
UreaPlus	37.3		8.4	0.82
UreaS	41.6		4.2	0.79
NKS21	28.8	12.5	5.7	0.88
NKS32	25.6	16.5	5.3	0.91
NKS Spring	22.0	14.0	10.7	0.94
UAN	32.0			1.32
Urea	46.0			0.75

Don't neglect winter nitrogen on new pastures

The standard fertilizer application for pastures in my area - which is Albany (West), Broomehill, Cranbrook, Denmark, Plantagenet and Tambellup, is to apply Super Potash in autumn followed by a spring application of nitrogen for those paddocks intended for hay or silage.

Generally, this is sound practice as soils across my area typically contain high levels of organic carbon. Given adequate soil moisture and warmth, mineralisation is rapid and produces enough early nitrogen.

As soils cool and rainfall leaching events occur however, mineralisation slows and we can often see nitrogen deficiency symptoms and hence lost production.

For Kikuyu/clover pastures this isn't a big problem because Kikuyu growth slows in winter and clover doesn't require applied nitrogen, providing rhizobia bacteria have established strong root nodules that support the clover plants with their own supply of fixed nitrogen.

Given the lack of winter production from Kikuyu many growers seek to grow alternative pasture species and sow ryegrass, clover and/or fodder oats.

Given balanced nutrition these species are very active throughout winter, providing there are no constraints such as waterlogging. They supply quality feed and when well managed can continue to grow and produce high yielding hay or silage.

When going to the effort of establishing pasture, with significant costs like seed, sowing and spraying, it's important not to neglect nitrogen.

Early nitrogen is essential for grass species to produce greater tiller numbers and therefore more fodder at season end. Healthy pastures are also more resilient in recovering from waterlogging, disease and/or insect pressure.

With nitrogen prices less than half of last season it makes good economic sense. We have a range of nitrogen based products that also provide various rates of other macro and micro nutrients and can be tailored specifically for your nutrient requirements.



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Summit Fertilizers fodder products suited to the Southwest

Product	Typical Analysis (%)						t/m ³
	N	P	K	S	Cu	Zn	
Fodder Max	30.4	7.5	8.5				0.87
NKS21	28.8		12.5	5.7			0.88
Graze Extra	26.3	3.9	8.5	6.2			0.89
NKS32	25.6		16.5	5.3			0.91
Dairy N	22.2	6.0	10.0	6.7			0.94
Hay Special	18.4	2.6	16.5	9.3	0.01	0.03	0.96
Dairy S	15.9	6.0	10.0	12.7			0.99
Dairy	14.6	8.0	12.5	9.3			1.00
Grass Boost	13.9		17.0	16.1			1.00
Hay	13.3	3.0	16.5	13.8	0.02	0.03	1.00
Dairy TE	12.3	7.9	12.5	10.6	0.08	0.15	1.02

Each year Summit Area Managers put out hundreds of Fuel Gauges across the State. Traditionally they have been applied in cropping situations to give growers an indication of how well their crops are growing and whether they need more nutrition.

A Fuel Gauge is a non-limiting supply of the nutrient you are wanting to assess.

Nitrogen Fuel Gauges are most common.

Fuel Gauges in pastures are also adding to the bank of knowledge we have on pasture growth and are becoming more common to see in the Southwest.

Annual grass species in particular can display excellent growth responses to early nitrogen, as seen in one of Mark Ladny's Fuel Gauges pictured above.

Thinking of drilling fertilizer with pasture seed?

Increasingly, Southwest growers are direct drilling fertilizer with their pasture seed. It's a practice that has produced excellent results, providing care is taken with fertilizer choice and placement.

Driving the trend has been reducing rainfall. The figure right shows data from the Bureau of Meteorology and features April through October rainfall - expressed as a rainfall anomaly - for every year from 1900 to 2022. The anomaly in this case is how much each year's rainfall departs from the long-term average.

Blue bars are above average rainfall years and red are below average. The black line is the 10 year running average, which very clearly shows a long-term downward trend.

Going against the rainfall trend though, is the fact that production on many properties has never been higher and growers are achieving a lot more even with less rainfall.

Going forward the challenge will continue to be getting those pastures up and growing quickly, before cold winter weather sets in. In some years that may mean seeding in April/May on limited moisture.

In that scenario in particular, drilling phosphorus close to the seed has a significant advantage, especially when soil levels are marginal. It puts the seed closer to the phosphorus, which is particularly important in high PBI soils that lock-up phosphorus quickly.

Phosphorus is relatively immobile in soils, but is relatively soluble and available to the roots when freshly released from the fertilizer granule. So it makes a lot of sense to use sowing equipment that can apply phosphorus near the seed for quick and easy access.

Below, with some distance from the germinating seed, is ideal phosphorus placement for improved safety.

Small pasture seed does not have a lot of energy reserves and really struggles to get out of the ground with any setback. It relies on the root system establishing early on available moisture and we want the seedlings to have emerged and be fully photosynthesizing within a couple of weeks.

If the long-term rainfall trend continues, the days of top-dressing seed and fertilizer look set to come with an ever increasing risk for top production.

Growers will need to adapt and become increasingly efficient at utilising soil moisture.

Think of it as taking on the ideology of a being a wheatbelt farmer in a high rainfall zone.

Salt index

Of course with all the benefits of drilling fertilizer with seed there come some obstacles and risks. Firstly, you need to have available equipment to do the job and then you have to choose the fertilizer that will give the best result.

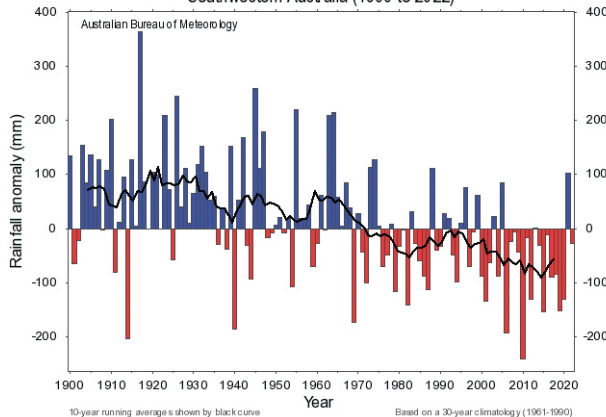
Most fertilizers are soluble salts which dissociate in soil moisture following application. Seedling injury caused by fertilizer burn can be minimal to extensive depending largely on the fertilizer's salt index.

So it's important to understand salt index and the factors which contribute to fertilizer burn in order to avoid fertilizer injury to seedlings.

Salt index is especially important for smaller seed species like ryegrass.

Think of it this way, high salt index fertilizer granules suck in moisture

Cool season (Apr-Oct) rainfall anomaly
Southwestern Australia (1900 to 2022)



taking it away from the seed.

In marginal soil moisture situations that can make all the difference. You don't want the seed to swell and then desiccate because it will impact on emergence. That's why salt index is so important.

As examples, DAP and MAP have salt indexes of below 30 and hence in relative terms are safer to the seed than urea, UAN or ammonium sulphate (all above 60).

Potassium chloride has a salt index of about 120, roughly three times higher than potassium sulphate.

It is important to consider salt index when sowing pasture seed with fertilizer and choose fertilizers that are appropriate for the job.

Contact your Summit Area Manager for more information.



Summit has taken delivery of a new precision trials seeder for the 2023 season. The seeder was put through its paces and calibrated late last season (shown above). It is capable of sowing small seed along with fertilizer. Pasture trials are being reviewed for this season.

pH a key to unlocking pasture nitrogen potential

In my area - which includes the Shires of Boyup Brook, Katanning, Kojonup, Wagin and Woodanilling, almost all 2022/23 soil test results from both pasture and cropping paddocks have come back as nitrate (NO₃)⁻ deficient. They also show very little ammonium (NH₄)⁺ content.

High production and wetter winters in the past few years are likely to have contributed to the current low levels of available nitrogen, along with the lack of summer and early autumn rain events leading to less nutrient mineralisation.

The test results are perhaps a little surprising given high organic carbon levels, previous fertilizer history and the general good ratio of legumes in pastures, although we need to be guided by what we know, not what we think the situation should be.

For this season two different pasture scenarios will require very different nutrition management.

The first is grass dominant pastures, which according to test results will require added nitrogen to push productivity.

The second is legume base pastures that will require a background of good soil health and nutrition to thrive.

In grass dominant situations, early urea or UAN applications will help boost vigour and get the pasture established before the cooler weather sets in. It will also set the paddocks up to optimise spring growth.

For productive legume dominant pastures, Summit soil testing is revealing low soil pH to be a key issue impacting on growth in many soils.

Understandably, growers tend to focus their lime budget on the cropping enterprise and forget about how important it is for pastures too.

Legume pastures are a great way of putting organic matter and nitrogen into the soil and setting paddocks up for a long productive cropping phase.

Without the right soil conditions though, that potential is lost.

Most pasture rhizobia species are sensitive to low soil pH and populations reduce incrementally with pH below 5.5 CaCl₂ (see table above right), preventing optimal nodulation and nitrogen fixation.

When the soil pH falls below 5.0 the plants' ability to take up phosphorus, calcium and molybdenum is reduced considerably.

As discussed in the last newsletter, the most important nutrients rhizobia need are sulphur, potassium and molybdenum to fix nitrogen. If any of these are deficient, then the ability to fix nitrogen is greatly reduced.

So sound background nutrition and pH above 5.5 are key ingredients for successful legume pastures and should be seen as a long-term investment in paddock health.



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pH	Comments
>5.5	Ideal for most rhizobia populations
<5.5	Rhizobia populations and ability to fix nitrogen reduced, will be especially noticed on acid sensitive pastures e.g. lucerne
<5.0	Rhizobia populations will reduce further. The plants ability to take up P is incrementally reduced and will now start running into molybdenum deficiency issues; essential for rhizobia to fix atmospheric N
<4.8	Soil with aluminium will now start to have toxicity issues, preventing root growth, subsequently preventing roots exploring for nutrients (especially detrimental on high PBI soils). With further reduced rhizobia populations, there is a reduction of infection of root hairs, hence nodulation and nitrogen fixation are reduced.
<4.5	A significant slow down in soil mineralisation processes. Aluminium becomes more toxic if present. Populations further reduced.



Chloe Turner, Summit Area Manager Kojonup, sees great value in the installation of nutrient Fuel Gauges as a way of identifying in-season pasture biomass potential. For more information growers are welcome to contact Chloe.

Selenium boosting fertilizers

Summit is receiving enquiries from clients on applying selenium to pastures. It comes from growers noticing selenium deficiency in livestock, even on heavy soils where previously that may not have been the case.

In the past, acid/lighter soils or areas with high salt levels have been the main problem paddocks. While we have seen more liming in the Southwest, which should help adjust pH and improve selenium uptake, the soils down here are still naturally acidic, particularly at depth, so across-the-board widespread selenium deficiency continues.

Last year, a lot of sulphur remained in the soil profile because of the lack of heavy rainfall and hence there were less leaching events. That too could be inhibiting selenium uptake.

In addition to farmers getting selenium into their animals with injections, bullets and licks, it can also be blended in with the fertilizer.

With selenium, it really is a case of prevention is better than cure for livestock and while it is essential for animal health, it doesn't have any impact on plant growth.

It is important to note that blending selenium in with the fertilizer is not a replacement for other methods.

However, at about \$10/t it's cheap backup insurance. For example, selenium added to a super based product, which traditionally would go on at around 200 kg/ha, would cost just \$2/ha. A typical selenium rate would be 300 g/ha.

If you are using a more concentrated phosphorus product like Summit Pasture (18.2% P, 10% S and 14.2% Ca), you'll need to advise us of the amount of selenium to be added to fertilizer, based on the total fertilizer rate/ha. In other words, you'll need to have more selenium blended with the fertilizer to counterbalance for the reduced application rate.

Growers in other countries like

New Zealand are putting on much higher selenium rates than ours, and some of our customers are now opting to double the rate. There is a fair degree of leeway in terms of safety with selenium.

Selenium uptake

Most selenium is blended with fertilizer in the form of selenium salicylate. Selenium salicylate dissociates in soil moisture and has very similar properties to sulphur.

As they have similar properties there can be competition between the two elements for plant uptake.

Hence, if there is a lot of sulphate in the soil it can block the ability of the plant to take up selenium.

The Summit Bunbury Depot offers customers great flexibility with fertilizer blending and loading. The depot has facilities to do multiple product blends (up to 9 in a blend).

Selenium strategies for local farms

Article by Dr Ian Bradshaw
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Our Southwest soils are almost universally selenium deficient and this can result in clinical disease in grazing animals such as white muscle disease or sudden deaths. More commonly it contributes to performance limiting subclinical disease, such as ill-thrift, poor reproductive performance and poor immune function, contributing to diseases such as mastitis, retained membranes and calf scours.

Selenium deficiency also has a significant negative effect on sperm quality in bulls.

While many beef herds in Southwest WA are chronically selenium deficient, correcting selenium levels often doesn't result in easily observed improvements in health or production. This is because most effects of selenium deficiency are subclinical, can be impacted by other diseases or deficiencies and

are, by nature, often subtle and difficult to measure.

Nonetheless, we can be confident that correcting selenium deficiency will result in healthier, more productive animals.

Selenium can be supplemented by injections, rumen bullets, mineral licks and applied in fertilizers, which is a safe, convenient and cost-effective way to supplement selenium.

Many factors can impact on selenium availability from soils and include:

- Soil acidity – selenium availability is lower in acid soils;
- Sulphur levels – sulphur competes with selenium for uptake sites in both plants and animals. Hence, historically high rates of superphosphate may impact on selenium levels;
- Pasture growth rates – high pasture growth rates dilute selenium concentration in pasture and increases per hectare selenium requirements;

- Rainfall and soil type – leaching and persistence of selenium in soil may be affected by both rainfall and soil type;
- Selenium form – selenium chip or prills are commonly available as either quick release (sodium selenate) or slow release (barium selenate) lasting approximately one year or three years respectively.

The aim of adding selenium to fertilizer is to ensure dietary selenium of livestock exceeds 0.1mg/kg DM in pasture. The addition rate depends on the selenium product being used and the per hectare fertilizer rate.

Regardless of the method you choose, we recommend monitoring selenium levels in livestock to ensure your supplementation program is working effectively.

Blood testing a small sample of high risk animals is an inexpensive and a very reliable way of monitoring effectiveness of your selenium program.

The Summit Fertilizers fodder range with selenium

Summit selenium fodder products	Nutrient content (%)							t/m ³
	N	P	K	S	Cu	Zn	Se	
Dairy & Se	14.5	8.0	12.5	9.2			0.0030	1.00
Dairy N & Se	22.1	6.0	10.0	6.6			0.0030	0.94
Dairy S & Se	15.9	6.0	10.0	12.6			0.0030	0.99
Dairy TE & Se	12.3	7.9	12.5	10.6	0.08	0.15	0.0030	1.02
Fodder Max & Se	30.2		7.5	8.5			0.0030	0.87
Grass Boost & Se	13.8		17.0	16.0			0.0030	1.00
Graze Extra & Se	26.2	3.9	8.5	6.2			0.0030	0.89
Hay & Se	13.2	3.0	16.5	13.7	0.02	0.03	0.0030	1.01
Hay Special & Se	18.3	2.6	16.5	9.2	0.01	0.03	0.0030	0.97

The Summit Fertilizers pasture range with selenium

Product	Nutrient content (%)									t/m ³
	N	P	K	S	Cu	Zn	Mo	Ca	Se	
Pasture & Se		18.1		9.9				14.15	0.0030	1.07
Pasture Boost & Se		17.0		14.7				13.30	0.0030	1.06
Pasture Boost Potash & Se		10.5	19.0	9.6				8.19	0.0030	1.08
Pasture CZM & Se		18.6		6.0	0.60	0.30	0.040	14.54	0.0030	1.07
Pasture Potash 11 & Se		6.4	32.4	3.9				4.97	0.0030	1.09
Pasture Potash 21 & Se		9.1	24.9	5.3				7.10	0.0030	1.09
Pasture Potash 31 & Se		10.9	20.0	6.2				8.47	0.0030	1.08
Pasture Potash 32 & Se		7.8	28.5	4.7				6.06	0.0030	1.09
Pasture Potash 41 & Se		12.1	16.5	6.9				9.47	0.0030	1.08
Pasture Potash 51 & Se		13.0	14.0	7.4				10.18	0.0030	1.08
Super CZM & Se		9.0		10.8	0.60	0.30	0.060	19.69	0.0015	1.15
Super Potash 1:1 & Se		4.5	25.0	5.8				9.97	0.0015	1.13
Super Potash 2:1 & Se		6.1	16.5	7.6				13.37	0.0015	1.13
Super Potash 3:1 & Se		6.8	12.5	8.4				14.97	0.0015	1.14
Super Potash 3:2 & Se		5.4	20.0	6.9				11.97	0.0015	1.13
Super Potash 4:1 & Se		7.3	10.0	8.9				15.97	0.0015	1.14
Super Potash 5:1 & Se		7.5	8.5	9.2				16.57	0.0015	1.14
SuperPasture & Se		13.6		10.5				17.05	0.0023	1.11
SuperPasture CZM & Se		13.8		8.4	0.60	0.30	0.050	17.10	0.0023	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 11 & Se		5.5	29.9	4.6				6.84	0.0023	1.10
SuperPasture Potash 21 & Se		7.9	21.0	6.4				9.87	0.0023	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 31 & Se		8.7	18.0	6.9				10.90	0.0023	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 32 & Se		6.8	25.0	5.6				8.50	0.0023	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 41 & Se		9.9	13.5	7.8				12.44	0.0023	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 51 & Se		10.3	12.0	8.1				12.95	0.0023	1.11
Superphosphate & Se		9.1		11.0				19.97	0.0015	1.15
Supreme & Se	5.3	13.6		13.5				10.60	0.0030	1.04
Supreme Potash & Se	3.6	9.0	16.5	9.3				7.05	0.0030	1.06

Summit Fertilizers Pasture products

Product	Nutrient content (%)								t/m3
	N	P	K	S	Cu	Zn	Mo	Ca	
Pasture		18.2		10.0				14.19	1.07
Pasture Boost		17.1		14.8				13.34	1.06
Pasture Boost Potash		10.5	19.0	9.7				8.23	1.08
Pasture CZM		18.7		6.0	0.60	0.30	0.040	14.58	1.07
Pasture Potash 11		6.4	32.5	3.9				4.97	1.09
Pasture Potash 21		9.1	25.0	5.3				7.10	1.09
Pasture Potash 31		10.9	20.0	6.3				8.52	1.08
Pasture Potash 32		7.8	28.5	4.7				6.10	1.09
Pasture Potash 41		12.2	16.5	6.9				9.51	1.08
Pasture Potash 51		13.1	14.0	7.4				10.22	1.08
Super CZM		9.0		10.8	0.60	0.30	0.060	19.72	1.15
Super Potash 1:1		4.6	25.0	5.9				10.00	1.13
Super Potash 2:1		6.1	16.5	7.6				13.40	1.13
Super Potash 3:1		6.8	12.5	8.4				15.00	1.14
Super Potash 3:2		5.5	20.0	6.9				12.00	1.13
Super Potash 4:1		7.3	10.0	8.9				16.00	1.14
Super Potash 5:1		7.6	8.5	9.2				16.60	1.14
SuperPasture		13.6		10.5				17.10	1.11
SuperPasture CZM		13.8		8.4	0.60	0.30	0.050	17.15	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 11		5.5	30.0	4.6				6.84	1.10
SuperPasture Potash 21		7.9	21.0	6.4				9.92	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 31		8.7	18.0	7.0				10.94	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 32		6.8	25.0	5.6				8.55	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 41		10.0	13.5	7.8				12.48	1.11
SuperPasture Potash 51		10.4	12.0	8.1				12.99	1.11
Superphosphate		9.1		11.0				20.00	1.15
Supreme	5.3	13.6		13.5				10.64	1.04
Supreme Potash	3.6	9.1	16.5	9.3				7.10	1.06
Muriate of Potash			50.0	0.7					1.10
Sulphate of Potash			41.5	17.0					1.28

Contact your Summit Fertilizers pasture specialists



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