

South Devon

Eeufeesjoernaal
Centenary Journal
1914-2014



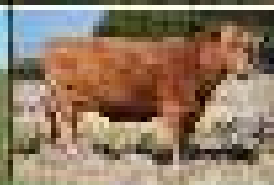
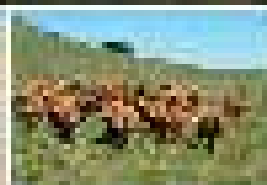
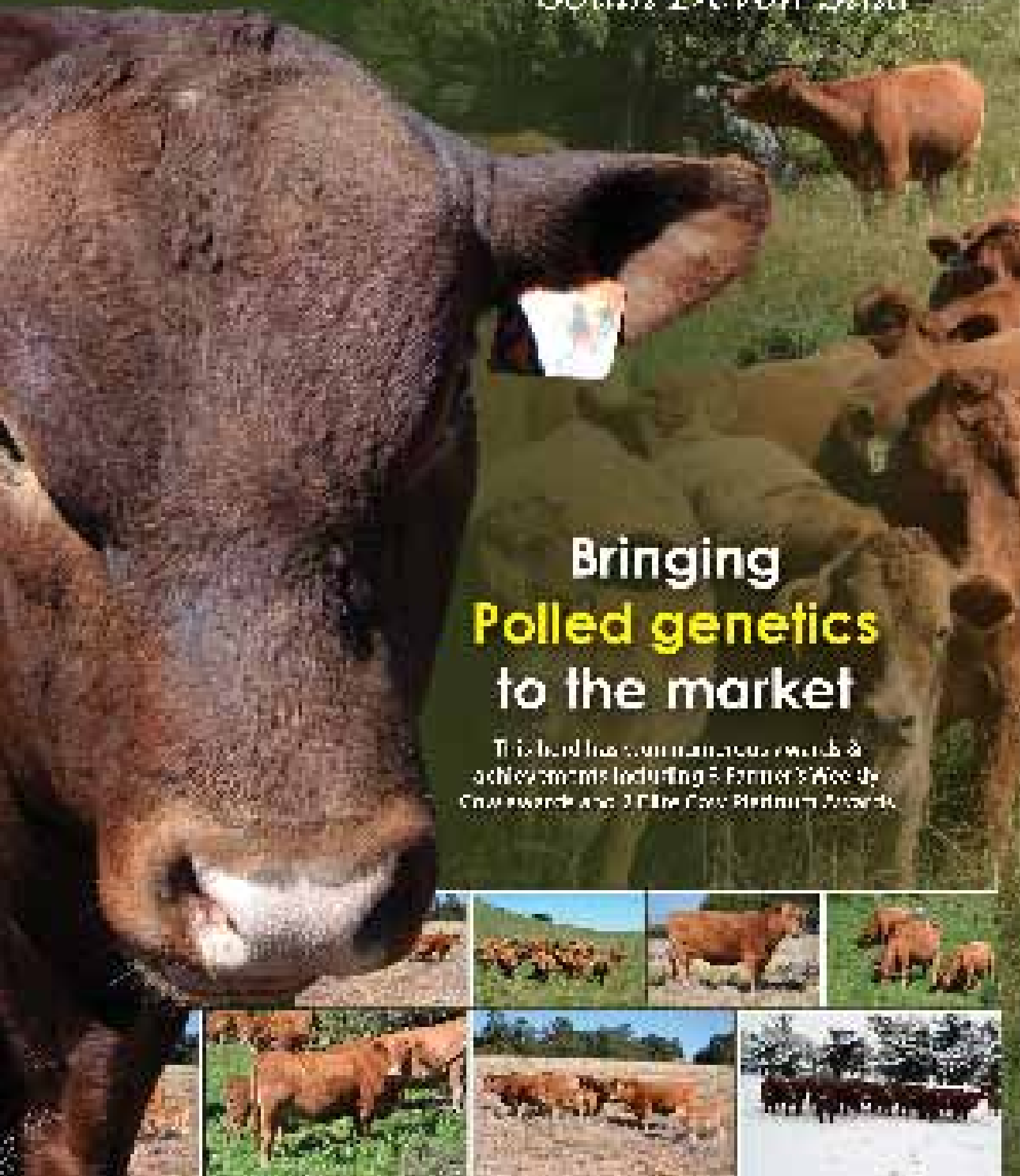
WINSTON



South Devon Sheep

Bringing Polled genetics to the market

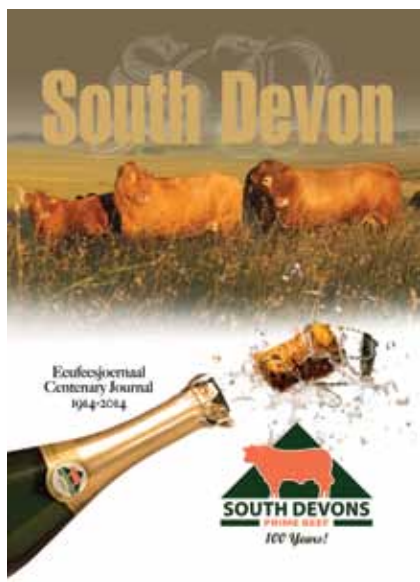
This herd has numerous awards & achievements including 5 Farmer's Week of Champions and 3 Elite Cote Platinum Awards.





**Polled bulls available on our
Production Sale**

14 August 2014



2014 South Devons

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Die menings van skrywers in die blad verteenwoordig nie noodwendig die menings van lede van die South Devon Beestelersgenootskap gemoeid met die uitgee van die blad nie. /The opinions of contributors do not necessarily express the opinions of members of the South Devon Cattle Breeders' Society concerned with the publication of this journal.

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from the *President*

Another year has gone by and 2014 is upon us. 2014 seemed a long way away when we first started talking about our centenary year. Yes it is here and the South Devon Breed has been in South Africa for over 100 years. Although cattle were imported into South Africa before 1914 the South Devon Cattle Breeders' Society was founded on the 24th of June 1914.

The South Devon Breed is still very much alive in South Africa and it has stood the test of time. It has proved over the years that it is the ideal breed for producing heavier weaners and more milk under natural conditions with minimal supplementation. The South Devon has adapted very well to the harsh South African conditions and we have very good medium framed beef cattle that produce heavy weaners. It is gaining popularity as a breed to use in a crossbreeding program for commercial farmers. Recently breeders have imported polled genetics from

Australia. The progeny looks very promising and we as breeders are very excited to be able to produce polled animals for the market.

It is a privilege for me to serve as President of a breed that is able to celebrate 100 years in South Africa. For the breed to have lasted this long I must pay tribute to the breeders who have been before us, and that have worked tirelessly to keep the breed alive and improving all the time. My thanks also go to the present breeders and the council for all their input into our wonderful breed.

May the South Devon Breed go from strength to strength in South Africa. We look forward to seeing you all at our centenary function in Potchefstroom on the 12th of May 2014.

John Miller

SA STAMBOEK SA STUDBOOK

Dr Pierre van Rooyen
HOOFBESTUURDER/ GENERAL MANAGER



Die eerste South Devons is in 1910 in die boeke van SA Stamboek aangeteken, vyf jaar na die stigting van SA Stamboek.

Vierjaar later is die South Devon Beestelersgenootskap van SA gestig en het in 1916, 55 lede gehad.

Hierdie jaar is die Telersgenootskap 'n 100 jaar oud. Voorwaar 'n mylpaal!

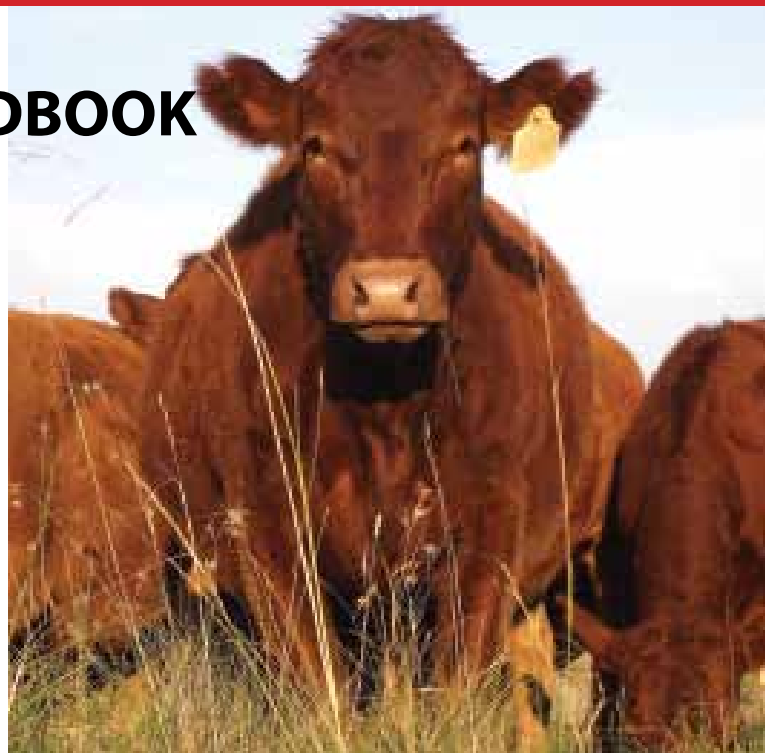
Deur die jare het die South Devon ras 'n betekenisvolle rol in die veebedryf in Suid-Afrika gespeel. Nie net is die ras as basisdiere vir verskeie rasse ingespan nie, maar is die bulle se stempel ook duidelik wyd en syd op kommersiële kuddes afgedruk.

Nie net die diere nie, maar ook die mense van dié unieke ras het deur die jare 'n beduidende rol in die wel en weë van die veebedryf gespeel. Leierboere was oral in South Devon gelede te sien en eer ons graag hierdie telers wat nie meer met ons is nie, se nagedagtenis.

Dit is vir SA Stamboek 'n eer en 'n voorreg om die South Devon Telersgenootskap van Suid-Afrika en al sy telers, hartlik met hul 100ste verjaardag geluk te wens.

Al is julle getalgewys min, wees verseker dat die kwaliteit mense in jul gelede en die genetiese impak van jul diere op die totale Suid-Afrikaanse beeskudde, onmeetbaar is. Die beste wyn, is slegs in klein hoeveelhede beskikbaar...

SA Stamboek, sy Raad en Personeel, wens die South Devon Telersgenootskap alles wat mooi is vir die volgende 100 jaar toe.



The first South Devons were recorded in 1910 in the books of SA Stud Book, five years after the establishment of SA Stud Book.

Four years later the South Devon Breeders' Society of SA was established and had 55 members in 1916.

This year the Society is a 100 years old. Indeed a milestone!

Throughout the years the South Devon breed played a significant role in South Africa's cattle industry. Not only was the breed used as foundation animals for various breeds, but is the imprint of its bulls clearly recognized in commercial herds all over the country.

Not only the animals, but also did the members of this unique breed make a significant contribution to the cattle industry and leader farmers were observed everywhere among South Devon people. Henceforth we hereby wish to also honour their memories.

It is indeed an honour and privilege for SA Stud Book to extend our heartiest congratulations to the South Devon Breeders' Society and all its members on its centenary.

Although small in numbers, the quality of your members and the genetic impact of your animals on the total South African beef herd, are immeasurable. The best wine is only available in small quantities...

SA StudBook, the Board and Staff wish the South Devon Breeders' Society all the best for the next hundred years.



Report from **AUSTRALIA**

David McDonald
SECRETARY, SOUTH DEVON CATTLE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC

What an important year 2013 was for South Devons in Australia! The biggest success (and greatest thrill) was South Devons winning the Borthwick Trophy at the 2013 Royal Melbourne Show. This trophy is awarded to the team of 3 purebred steers of the same breed which accumulates the highest number of points after being judged "on the hoof" and then "on the hook". It was the first time in 60 years of existence of that competition that South Devons were the overall winner. Our President – Leonie Daley – was not ashamed to confess she cried "tears of joy" at the announcement of results and presentation to the winners. Two steers bred by the Daley's "The Bend" stud teamed up with one steer bred by Shaun & Sheree Hamson of "Kirndeene" stud to achieve this great result.

The Kirndeene steer, exhibited by Billabong High School from Culcairn, NSW also won the awards of Champion Schools Carcase, Champion Export Carcase as well as Grand Champion Carcase (against entries from all other beef breeds). This result was even more satisfying for Kirndeene Stud because their steer was a full brother to the steer which won the Grand Champion Carcase at the 2012 Royal Melbourne Show. Congratulations to Kirndeene and Billabong High School.

Earlier in the year, another long-time South Devon breeder Lois Dupleix and Jeremy Walsh of Tesbury Partnership was delighted to be declared winner of the Lardner Park Events 2012/2013 Steer Trial. The objectives of this trial are to demonstrate the carcase quality of steers, as well as aiming to assist beef producers to improve their understanding of live steer assessment, market requirements, steer growth and fattening relative to pasture production plus the provision of a forum for discussion on aspects of the beef cattle industry.

All entries started on the Lardner Park property (just east of Melbourne, Victoria) in late June 2012 and were weighed regularly with entrants able to view the cattle each weighing day. All the South Devons in the competition scored well for eye muscle area (EMA). Tesbury won the highest carcase score pair with their South Devon cross Angus steers with an average score of 78.048. Another Tesbury South Devon cross Angus steer also won the Combined Weight Gain and Carcase Award for heavy Domestic trade. Surely this is further

vindication of Lee Leachman's answer to the question "Why South Devon?"

One particular presentation on ABC television's weekly Landline program, featured Richard Gunner (of Richard Gunner Fine Foods) and Jock Zonfrillo (renowned chef) in South Australia (SA) using South Devons from David and Rochelle Leese's Davelle stud and sung the praises of South Devon beef as "taste sensation". The Leese family also shared with 2 other SA breeders in hosting Lane Giess from Minnesota, USA for a short period after he initially participated in the International Collegiate Meat Judging competition at Wagga Wagga, NSW as part of the Kansas State University's Meat Judging Team. KSU won that competition by just one point from the home team Charles Sturt University!

Another significant achievement for 2013 was the reunion of members of the former South Devon Cattle Breeders Australian Association Inc with members of the South Devon Cattle Society of Australia Inc (SDCSA). All current registered South Devon animals from the Association's Herd Book have now been added to the Society's Herd Book. Breed promotion and reporting will now be stronger from a single unified base.

The 2013 Society Annual General Meeting was held in Bendigo, Victoria in May during the National Beef 2013 Expo. This meeting saw David Corker complete his term as President and Leonie Daley has now taken over the reins. Bob Wilton from the Rowinda Stud in NSW was elected Vice-president. The week-long tour for members after the AGM visited both studs and commercial members in north-east Victoria, south-east NSW and south-east Victoria. Those who were fortunate enough to take this trip were impressed by the cattle they saw, the tremendous scenery and were very appreciative of the hospitality shown to them.

Our Publications Committee has done a great job with the production of four coloured newsletters over the last 2 years. The plan is to revert to a larger magazine-style "Review" in the middle of this year (2014) prior to the World South Devon Conference and Tour in USA in September.

Best wishes to all breeders in South Africa



South Devon Herd Book Society UK

Caroline Poultney
BREED SECRETARY

2013 was overall a much better year for British agriculture than 2012, although it started very wet, with late snow causing problems in upland areas where there was a significant loss of livestock, particularly sheep. However, when spring did arrive it brought with it much more clement weather leading to a good autumn harvest.

For South Devon breeders it was also a good year, with many show and sale successes highlighting the breed's advances. At the Society's Sales new record prices were set for a bull at 13,000 gns (£13,650) at Exeter in the spring; and 10,200 gns (£10,710) for a polled bull at Bristol in the autumn; and new bull averages now exceed £4,400. For females the prices have also risen, with bulling heifers expecting near £3,000 and maidens near £2,000. Credit not just to breeders for producing what the market wants; but also to the higher breed and health standards required at Society Sales.

The beef market has certainly swung around to favour native beef breeds, and the continental dominance has diminished to allow a more balanced market share. The South Devons are enjoying a beef marketing scheme in the South-West of England supplying Waitrose supermarkets – considered to be the premium multiple food retailer in the country. Elsewhere in the country the breed qualifies for a premium paying scheme through another supermarket chain, Morrisons. Recognition, at last, that we can readily compete in terms of quality and output.

The fourth National Show was held at the Devon County Show in May, bringing together some 100 animals from across the country to dominate the cattle lines. Show champion was Al X Mutterton Ashton Bitter, a record priced bull in 2011, from A & C Farms, Rutland. The National Show has really established itself as the main breed promotional event of the year with lots of support

from exhibitors and visitors alike. It achieves significant publicity and an opportunity for the farming community to see large numbers of the best show cattle in one spot.

On the technical front, DNA testing continues to expand, particularly in the identification of myostatin and poll status. There is talk of genomic profiles now, and will the South Devons be one of the first breeds in the UK to jump in this direction – or will we stick with individual DNA tests for the moment?

The Society continues to encourage its members to record performance using Breedplan, and it is evident that sale values are enhanced if a bull has EBVs as well as good looks and a solid pedigree. Health issues are also to the fore, with more members looking at their herd's health status to raise values. Bovine TB, however, continues to be the biggest hindrance to the breed's advances – with herds placed under movement restrictions and effectively unable to trade. At last the government is making some intervention to try to slow the spread of the disease in wildlife as well as in cattle – although it is very much a hot potato politically bearing in mind how much our urban dwellers in particular have a sentimental view of Brock the Badger!

We were all very sad to lose one of our best loved members just before Christmas – Mr Hugh Lello, whose Trevassack cattle have provided the foundation for many a new South Devon herd. Hugh was always ready with a gentle word of encouragement to anyone willing to receive it – and was a great ambassador for the breed.

Membership of the Society in the UK now stands at a little short of 800 – all great South Devon enthusiasts – and all will join me in wishing fellow members in South Africa a productive 2014 promoting and enjoying this wonderful breed!

World Association of **SOUTH DEVON** **CATTLE BREEDERS**

David Corker
PRESIDENT



Greetings to all members of the South Devon Cattle Breeders' Society of South Africa.

Congratulations on a hundred years of breeding fine South Devon cattle. The fluctuating returns of the cattle industry and ebb and flow of varying levels of interest and energy of breed members present a difficult environment in which to drive a breed society to grow and prosper. To just survive is an achievement and to have the strong group that you do is commendable.

I think that it is fair to say that the work that has been done, and the results that have been achieved, in South Africa, on objective measurement of productivity and efficiency traits in cattle, should be admired by cattle breeders around the world.

Unfortunately I have been unable to visit, but the photographs on your website illustrate cattle that have adapted to their environment and obviously are commercially competitive. While it is good to see that you are introducing polled genetics I believe that you have genetics that would benefit, in particular, Australian breeders where hardiness is a prerequisite.

I would encourage those of you who are able to, to come to the next World Congress and tour and share your knowledge and experience as you enjoy the company of fellow South Devon breeders from around the world.

I wish you all success and prosperity with your South Devon cattle.

TORR DOWN South Devons

John Harvey

Torr Down South Devons congratulate The South Devon Cattle Breeders' Society of South Africa, on achieving their Centenary.

The Harvey family have been associated with South Devon cattle genetics in South Africa since the early 1900's. Although the first importation of South Devons to South Africa was in 1897, it is believed that the "Pamflete" Herd exported a bull in 1911. At this time it would have been owned and bred by a James Cornish Parker Harvey, a distant Cousin / Uncle of mine. I remember visiting the "Pamflete" Herd when I was about ten years of age, I am now 77. The herd was then owned by James' son Frank and I recall him telling us that he had recently exported bulls to South Africa.

Through the 1950's, "Yealmpton South Devons", owned by Cecil Harvey, my father's brother, were then at their peak. I still distinctly remember a South African Breeder by the name of Button (apologies for not recalling his Christian name) who was judging at a Devon County Show at Exeter, probably about 1954.

After the judging of the first class, my uncle returned to the lines and instructed his stockman and I to brush the coats of the cattle down, so as to look as smooth as possible.

The "Yealmpton" cattle went on to capture most of the first prizes.

The Torr Down Herd was formed in 1967 in Kingston, Devon, England, when we married.

We subsequently emigrated to Australia in 1982 with a nucleus of 22 of our South Devons.

We have exported semen from Torr Down Hermes 3, a heterozygous Poll bull, in the early 2000's to South Africa and are hopeful that we can follow this up with semen from another Poll bull, Torr Down Marvel 3, who is a 91% homozygous tested poll bull, in the near future, to continue the alliance with South African South Devon Breeders.



Torr Down Marvel 3



Torr Down Hermes 3



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Presidents 1914-2014 *Presidente*

- Col EM Greene -
1914 -1922

- WA Deane -
1922-1924

- HEG Fannin -
1924-1949

- WP van Notten -
1949-1952



- J Button -
1952-1955
1957-1960



- CJO Wessels -
1956



- J Gilbert -
1960-1962
1964-1967



- CG de Wet -
1962-1964
1974-1977



- G McFarlane -
1967-1970



- B Price -
1970-1974



- Adv M Mentz -
1977-1979



- Ds N Brayshaw -
1979-1982



- J Grey -
1982-1985



- L Wessels -
1985-1988



- M Wessels -
1988-1989



- IH Lauder -
1989-1991



- H Viljoen -
1991-1992



- T Nieuwoudt -
1993-1995
2002-2013



- W van Beek -
1995-1998



- IR Turnbull -
1998-2002



- J Miller -
2013-



SOUTH DEVONS *van Toeka*

deur Tielman Nieuwoudt

tot Nou

Reeds so vroeg as 1896/1897 het die eerste South Devons in die land aangekom. Die eerste kuddes was hoofsaaklik in Natal gesetel.

Voor die stigting van 'n genootskap is diere reeds by die SA Stamboekvereniging opgeteken vir registrasie. Dit was gedurende 1909-1911. Die volgende telers het die eerste registrasies laat aanteken, nl. Kapt. A.W. Grepe van Dewetsdorp, H.G. Grimes van Clocolan, Government Experiment Farms OVS en OVS Land Settlement Board van Dewetsdorp.

Die eerste hulpstamboek diere word gedurende 1911 by SA Stamboek aangeteken – dit was uit die kudde van Lt. Kol. Bede Compton van Natal.

Die stigting van die South Devon Beestelersgenootskap van Suid-Afrika vind plaas gedurende die Royal Skou te Pietermaritzburg en wel op 24 Junie 1914. Die eerste president was Kol. E.M. Greene van Nottingham, Natal. Die eerste sekretaris was ene E. Royden Turner van Seven Oaks, Natal.

Tydens 'n SA Stamboek vergadering van 21 September 1914 word 'n aansoek om affiliasie deur die South Devon Genootskap voorgelees. Die South Devon verteenwoordiger daag egter nie op vir die vergadering

en die aansoek staan oor. Op 25 April 1916 word die aansoek weer voorgelê, vergesel van 'n ledelys van 55 telers en word die South Devon Beestelersgenootskap deur SA Stamboekvereniging aanvaar. Maj. G.R. Richards van Natal was die eerste verteenwoordiger op SA Stamboek se raad.

Die agbare W.A. Deane word die volgende president in 1922. Hy word opgevolg in 1924 deur H.E.G. Fannin. Die Raad het bestaan uit nie minder as 21 lede nie, met verteenwoordiging van al die provinsies asook Rhodesië (nou Zimbabwe).

1925-1949

Gedurende die tydperk is min inligting beskikbaar en kon daar slegs uit die ou notules van SA Stamboek afgelei word dat die South Devon Genootskap wel bestaan het en diere aangeteken is by SA Stamboek.

Ene W. Guttridge van Martizburg was die sekretaris vanaf 1930-1943.

Van die bekendste kuddes het ook gedurende die tydperk hul ontstaan gekry soos, Kransfontein (C.J.O. Wessels) in 1936, Jan Louis (J. Schlebush) in 1948, ook die Caistor kudde van James Button het in die veertiger jare begin.

In 1949 word daar weer rekords gevind van 'n Algemene Jaarvergadering wat tydens die Royal Skou te Pietermaritzburg gehou was. Hier word W.P. van Notten tot President verkies en James Button as Vice-President. Die Raad het uit 5 lede bestaan met Mev. A.M. Vos as sekretaresses. 'n Pos wat sy tot 1953 beklee.

1950-1959

James Button word in 1952 tot President verkies met C.J.O. Wessels as Vice-President. James Button beklee die pos tot 1960 met die uitsondering van een jaar. Ander raadslede was George McFarlane, John Gilbert en C.G. de Wet (snr). Die sekretaresses was Mev. E.L. Househam van SA Stamboek.

Enkele gebeure in die tydperk:

- Raspromosie word deur mev. Button hanteer
- Eerste Joernaal verskyn in 1954
- 1951-1952 baie droog
- Ledegeld - £3-30
- Stigterslede van Dubbeldoelpaviljoen by Witwatersrandse Landbou Genootskap (WLG)
- Ledetal varieër rondom 40-45 lede
- Onthoring van South Devons word goedgekeur

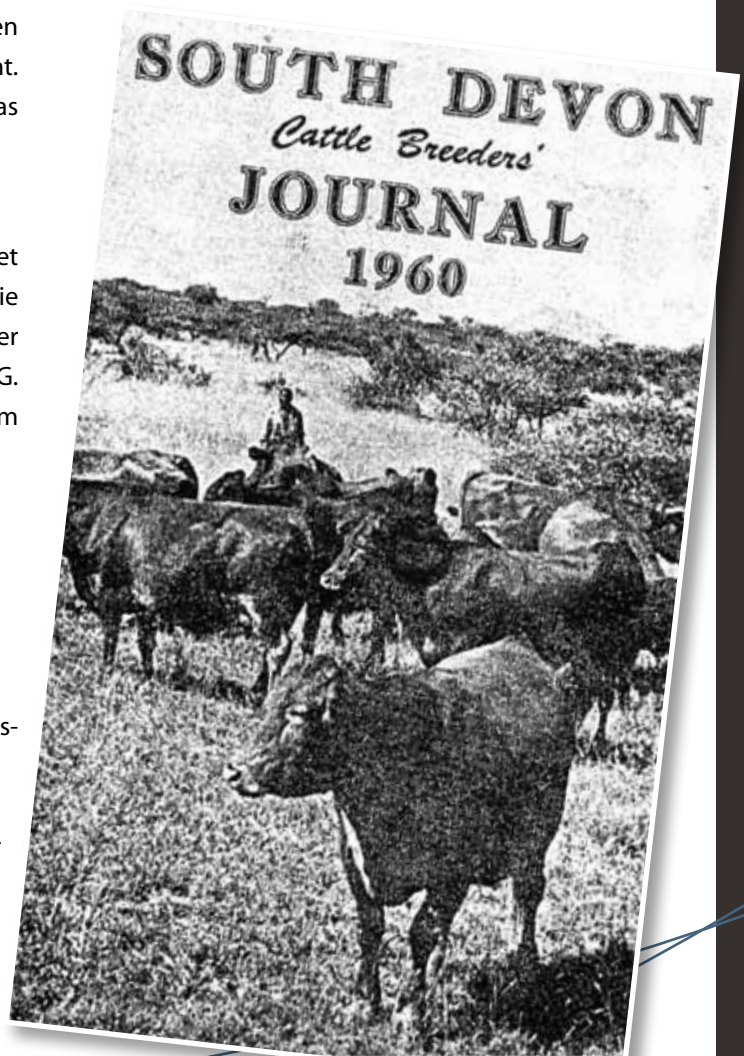


"Model" one of the Champions of the early days

- In 1957 word Afrikaans en Engels vir die eerste keer op 'n Raadsvergadering gebruik
- Eerste Ere Lewenslid-toekenning: Mev. E.P. Button
- W.S. Stein van Vryburg verower die Bottervet Trofee 'n paar keer op die Randse Skou (WLG)
- Brian Price, A.F. Genis (SWA), G.R. Small, W.R. Turnbull, N.A.C. Botha, Lötter Wessels en Mark Ziervogel is enkele van die ou telers wat gedurende die tyd aangesluit en 'n bydrae gelewer het tot South Devons in Suid-Afrika.

1960-1969

John Gilbert neem oor as President. Gedurende die begin jare in die tydperk, betrek SA Stamboek, Pedigree House in Aliwalstraat te Bloemfontein.



P.A. Marshall, later hoofbestuurder van SA Stamboek, begin as tegniese beampte en P.J. du Plessis begin by die sekretariaat van SA Stamboek.

Enkele hoogtepunte in die tydperk:

- P.R. Wepener, A.H.J.J. Strydom en P.A. Opperman is enkele van die ou telers wat aansluit
- Ledetal styg tot 107 telers in 1970
- Eerste Departementele verteenwoordiger was S.J. Gehle wat later opgevolg word deur Dr. G. Harwin
- C.J.O. Wessels word tot Ere-Lewenslange President verkies
- W.P. van Notten en Mark Ziervogel (snr) in 1959 oorlede
- Poenskopfaktor word ondersoek – graadkudde in OVS van ene mnr. Raath van Kestell
- 5% kommissie op alle verkope en veilings onder beskerming van die Genootskap
- Meeste invoere 1969 – 20 bulle en 93 vroulike diere
- Minimum prys van bulle op Randse Skou – R150 in 1961
- H.E.G. Fannin in 1962 oorlede
- Kunsmatige Inseminasie (KI) word aanvaar as praktyk
- Op 1 Januarie 1966 word per kapita stelsel ingestel (R2 per dier en R6-30 ledegeld)
- CULROYSE ELIZABETH van George McFarlane – opvolger in dubbeldoelafdeling Randse Skou 1963 – George behaal die prestasie vier keer
- Vertaling van "Standard of Excellence" in Afrikaans
- Prestasietoetsing word aanbeveel
- Baie droog 1965-1966
- Konstitusionele wysigings:
 - Lidmaatskap beperk tot blanke persoon woonagtig in Republiek
 - Minimum ouderdom vir klassifikasie van bulle – 18 maande
- Tekort op finansiële state R6-08 in 1967
- C.G. de Wet (snr) in 1968 oorlede
- Rekenariseringproeflope by SA Stamboek in 1968
- Notules in Afrikaans en Engels
- Vyftig sent heffing per dier vir reklame vanaf 1 Januarie 1963
- Inspeksie word 'n voorvereiste vir registrasie
- Tattoëring – amptelike identifikasieselsel; oorkodering – opsioneel



- Nuwe SA Melk en Bottervet Koei rekord van J.W. King – 5550kg + 4,9% BV
- 1969 – John Gilbert word verkies tot besturende direkteur van Sekretariële Dienste

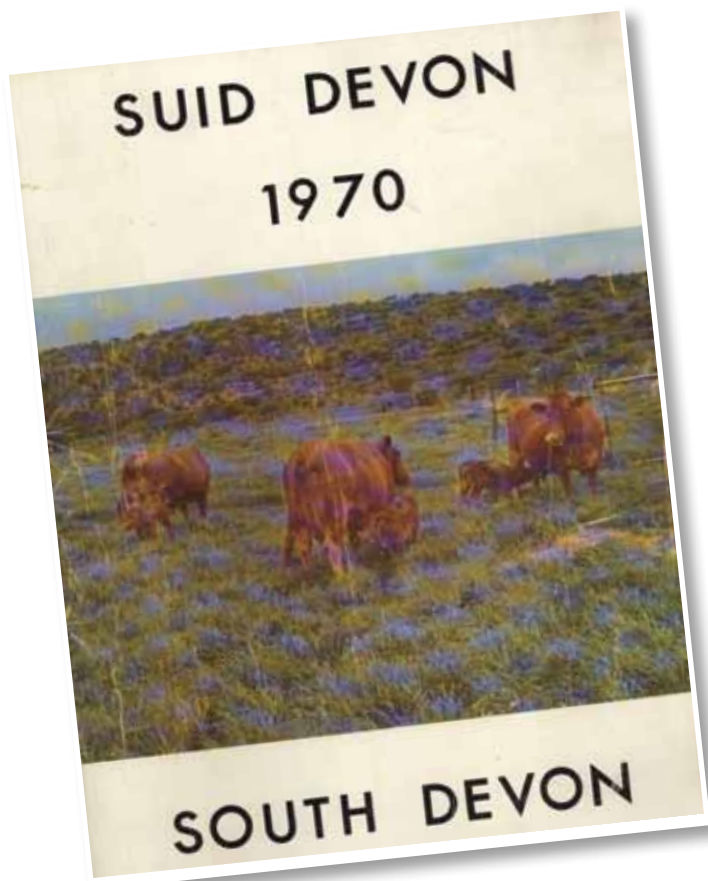


Bul van mnr John Gilbert, verkoop tydens die Randse Paasskou-veiling 1969 vir R1 500-00

1970-1979

Die era van Brian Price, C.G. de Wet (jnr), Adv. Moolman Mentz en Ds. Nic Brayshaw as presidente.

Gedurende 1970 verander die sekretariaat van SA Stamboek se naam na Pedigree Livestock Services (Pedstock) wat onafhanklik bedryf word.



Hoogtepunte en gebeure in die tyd:

- Johan Wepener slaag as 15-jarige 'n junior beoordelaars eksamen
- Begin van Gelbvieh projek
- Raad vergroot na 7 lede
- Minimum inspeksie ouderdom verhoog na 12 maande
- Wit by manlike en vroulike diere beperk tot onderlyn
- Ingevoerde koei – TREVASACK BEAUTY word afgekeur as gevolg van 'n te lang onderkaak
- Die eerste dasse word laat maak
- Ledetal styg tot 138 in 1974
- Nasionale Kampioenskappe te Pretoria in 1972 – grootste South Devon skou in die wêreld
- Stigting van klubs in 1974 deur ds. N. Brayshaw geïnisieer
- Randse Skou (WLG) 1975 – KRANSFONTEIN INGE – Goue Beker; KRANSFONTEIN INGE en OBANOV SANLAM – Beste Paar (Dubbeldoele)
- Tot 40 lede woon Algemene Jaarvergadering by
- Heropen hulpstamboekregister
- Prestasietoetsing verpligtend in 1976
- Brian Price versoek dat Algemene Jaarvergadering (1977) in toekoms met gebed geopen word
- Eerste uitstalling by Sampi Dae (1979) – later Nampo
- Amptelike skoudrag – rooi oorpak, wit stewels en pet
- Stigting van die Oos-Kaap Klub

- 1978 – Prestasietoetsing word vrywillig

1980 – 1989

Presidente wat hier die leiding geneem het was Ds. N.J. Brayshaw, J.P. Grey, L. Wessels, Marie Wessels en I.H. Lauder.

Gedurende die tydperk varieër die ledetal tussen 90 – 100 lede.

Hoogtepunte en gebeure:

- John Gilbert tree af van die Raad – hy dien sedert 1953 en word verkies tot Ere-Lewenslange Vise-President
- Randse Skou (WLG) 1980
 - Goue Beker – OBANOV JIMMY BROWN
 - Opvolger Goue Beker – OBANOV JUMBO
 - Beste Paar – South Devons
 - Groep van 4 – South Devons



Obanov Jimmy Brown - IC von Abo

- Kernkudde (11 Maart 1982) – Eerste groepteelstema vir geregistreerde diere in RSA en die begin van BLUP
- Schalk du Toit van Bloukop Boerdery word verkies tot eerste voorsitter en Tielman Nieuwoudt tot Sekretaris
- Wêreld Kongres vir Skaap- en Beesteling 1984 – T. Nieuwoudt en C. Hunlun plakkaat oor groepteelstema
- Hulpstamboek word verkort na drie generasies
- Randse Skou 1984 – gemiddelde prys van bulle – R2526 – Hoogste vir dubbeldoele
- 1985 – druk van kuddeboeke word gestaak
- Geboortes styg tot amper 3000 per jaar
- 1984 – T. Nieuwoudt word aangestel as reklame beampte



- Begin van Elite Koei-klas
- Prestasietoetsing verpligtend vir nuwe lede
- Eerste handleiding vir South Devon telers word opgestel en gedruk
- Skouklasse word gestandardiseer – eenvormig op alle South Devon skoue
- Bloedtipering van stoetbulle verpligtend – 1 Januarie 1986
- Eerste Nuusbrief verskyn in 1986
- Raadslede kry 'n posbeskrywing en pligstaat
- Verlaat Stoetvee Dienste/Pedstock einde 1987
- Open kantoor te Aliwalstraat in SA Friestelers-gebou (1 September 1987)
- Duurste SA geteelde bul – R15 000 – Manie du Toit
- 1985 – Eerste honorarium aan die President
- 15 September 1989 – Stigting van Vrystaat Klub (10 lede)
- 1 November 1989 – Stigting van Noordwes Klub (7 lede)
- South Devon / Gelbvieh projek sluit met erkenning van Gelbvieh as erkende ras
- Naam verander na South Devons en internasionale logo word aanvaar

1990 – 1999

Die South Devon Genootskap word in die tyd gelei deur

H.P.K. Viljoen, T. Nieuwoudt, Mej. W. van Beek en I.R. Turnbull. Die ledetal daal tot ongeveer 40 telers met 3100 vroulike diere.

Enkele hoogtepunte:

- Derde South Devon Wêreld Kongres word in Engeland gehou in 1991
- Tielman Nieuwoudt lewer 'n referaat by dié Kongres oor reklame
- South Devon (Suid-Afrika) bied aan om die Wêreld Kongres in 1994 aan te bied
- Lidmaatskap oop vir alle Suid-Afrikaners na die wysiging van die Grondwet
- Identifikasie van diere verander na kuddekenmerk + jaarsyfer + volgnommer
- Verskuif die Sekretariaat na SA Stamboek in 1993 – South Devons was die eerste ras en dit het aanleiding gegee tot die ontstaan van die huidige Sekretariaat van SA Stamboek
- Swartshoek C561 van Manie du Toit word verkoop vir R45 000 – wêreldrekordprys
- 1995 – Randse Skou (WLG) vier sy 100ste jaar
- 1994 – P.A. Marshall tree af as hoofbestuurder van SA Stamboek
- 1995 – Johan Campher begin as hoofbestuurder van SA Stamboek
- Eerste "Sire Summary" in 1995 voltooi
- Genootskap registreer vir BTW
- Genootskap teken kontrak met SA Stamboek om as direkte handeling ras te funksioneer in 1996
- Basiskoeieregister word geopen in 1997
- Raad verklein na 3 lede in 1998
- Registreer "South Devons" en "Prime Beef" as handelsmerk en logo in 1998
- Begin van BLUP ontledings
- DNA vervang bloedtipering
- INTERGIS 2000 word getoets – Registrasie en Prestasietoetsing
- Des 1998 - Dr. Pierre van Rooyen word Hoofbestuurder van S A Stamboek.

2000 – 2013

Ian Turnbull en Tielman Nieuwoudt is aan die stuur van sake in die tydperk. Tielman Nieuwoudt dien as President vanaf 2002 tot 2013. Hy dien ook as Stamboekverteenvoordiger vir 18 jaar.

In die tydperk het die Raad gepoog om die ledetal te stabiliseer en kuddegroei te bevorder. Verder is baie aandag gegee aan opleiding van telers ten opsigte van kudde-administrasie en bemarking.

Die resultaat van hierdie volgehoue doelwitte word weerspieël in die vrugbaarheidsyfers van die South Devon ras. Die South Devon kudde se tussenkalfperiode (TKP) het gedurende die laaste 12 jaar drasties verbeter. Sedert 2010 het die South Devons die beste TKP van alle rasse by LNR (Landbou Navorsingsraad) en vir 4 jaar varieër dit rondom 380 dae. Die vorige 8 jaar was South Devons onder die top 5 rasse.

Speengewigte en speen/koei-verhoudings se data plaas South Devons ook onder die top 5 van alle rasse. Die jaarverslae van LNR weerspieël al hierdie prestasies.

Enkele ander hoogtepunte:

- Herwinning van WLG trofee was nie baie suksesvol nie, kon slegs 4 van die trofee terugkry
- Projek om 'n "Montana franschise" aan te koop het ook nie geslaag nie
- Geboortefoote word ingestel
- Begin van Oos Kaap veiling in 2003
- Baie droog in groot dele van die land vanaf 2003-2005
- South Devon Kalender sien weer die lig in 2004
- SA Stamboek vier sy 100ste jaar in 2005
- 1% kommissie op bulverkope gaan vir reklame
- Die eerste BLUP bul word aangewys in 2008 – ACO3003
- Versprojek 2009 – fondsinsameling vir invoer van poenskopbulle se semen
- ADUVON RAMBO behaal R48 000 in 2009 – nuwe SA rekordprys
- Voer semen in van drie Australiese poenskopbulle vanaf 2010-2013
- Ruil stalletjie met Simbras op Nampo. Simmentaler genootskap verantwoordelik vir die opgraderingskoste
- NIEUBADEN BENJAMIN'S BRUTUS behaal R55 000 in 2011 – nuwe SA rekordprys
- Piet du Plessis (Oom Dup) – jarelange bestuurder van Stoetveedienste/Pedstock Services oorlede in 2012
- SA Stamboek begin eie Produksieaantekeningdiens op 1 Januarie 2012 (LAR)
- South Devon Genootskap en telers bedank as lede van LNR
- Lettie Kruger vier haar 80ste verjaarsdag en 50 jaar diens in die stoetbedryf gedurende Maart 2013
- Eeufeesbeplanning in volle gang

Hierdie is enkele hoogtepunte en gebeure uit die geskiedenis van die South Devon Beestelersgenootskap

sedert sy stigting in 1914. Die South Devon het hom gevestig as 'n hoeksteen in menige kruisteelprogram oor die jare en 'n ekonomiese ras om mee te boer.

Graag bring ons hulde aan hulle wat ons voorgestaan het oor die afgelope 100 jaar. Maklik was dit nie altyd, maar voorwaar 'n voorreg om met South Devons te kon boer.

Ten slotte 'n paar aanhalings deur bekendes in die bedryf en politiek:

- Prof. Jan Bonsma (1960) – "I have always felt that in the South Devon breed of cattle, South Africa has genetic material, which can be of the utmost value to our economic beef and milk production and this material should be exploited."
- Minister Hendrik Schoeman (1968) – "Die South Devon is bekend vir sy goeie eienskappe as vleisproduseerder en vir sy wye aanpasbaarheid."
- Prof. Cas Maree – "South Devons besit nagenoeg al die voortreflikhede wat van 'n vleisbees verlang word."



*More meat . . .
 . . . more money*

NIEUBADEN WISSELTROFEE (KLUDE MET BESTE TKP)

- 2015 NIEUBADEN
- 2014 NIEUBADEN
- 2013 NIEUBADEN
- 2012 NIEUBADEN
- 2011 NIEUBADEN
- 2010 NIEUBADEN



Nieubaden South Devons streef die volgende teel doelelke na:

- VERHOOGDE
- DIE KROONKSE
- GEMAKLIK KALFING
- KALFINGSGEMAKLIK
- GLADDEHAR
- SILVER SPEEK KALFERS

FARMER'S WEEKLY ELITE KOBIE

- 2015 FARMER'S WEEKLY
- 2014 FARMER'S WEEKLY

Nieubaden South Devons streef die volgende teel doelelke na:



MORE MEAT, MORE MONEY

STAALTJIES. *uit die* deur Manie du Toit verlede

Ek is ook 'n oud South Devon teler. Ek het South Devons vir ongeveer 35 jaar geteel en was by 'n paar geleenthede oorsee (Engeland). Ek het sewe bulle en ses vroulike diere in die tyd ingevoer. Ek verlang nog baie na my South Devons en is spyt dat ek hulle verkoop het. Dit bly nog steeds 'n baie goeie ras. Ek dink ons het 'n paar foute begaan met die teling, en dit is hoekom die ras nie werklik verder gevorder het nie.

Ek is gevra om 'n paar staaltjies te vertel: Ek het eenkeer 'n bul ingevoer uit Engeland wat per skip geland het in die kwarantynstasie, in die Kaap. Ek het 'n ou Kleurlingman, Andries, geneem om die bul 'n maandlank op te pas in die Kaap. Die bul was in 'n krat en baie verbouereerd toe hulle hom aflaai. Daar was ongeveer agt Spoorwegwerkers wat moes help met die aflaai. Hulle vra toe, Oom, wat is in die krat? Hulle moes die bul laat uitkom, maak die deur toe oop en sê kom, kom. Hy wou nie uit kom nie en hulle sê toe vir Andries, dis mos jou bul, laat hom uitkom. Hy sê toe ek luister na julle; die bul verstaan nie Afrikaans nie. Hy sê toe, come my boy, come my boy en die bul stap toe uit, en hulle lag almal. Die bul spits sy ore en kyk reguit na Andries. Hy sê toe die bul het nog nooit 'n Kleurling gesien nie en hy was eintlik reg, hy het nog nooit een gesien nie.

Ek het jare gelede twee bulle tydens die Bloemfontein veiling verkoop. Hulle wou glad nie die water drink nie, en ek vra toe vir Andries wat ons gaan doen, want ons het alles probeer. Hy sê toe gaan sit daar binne, die bulle sal reg wees as hulle inkom in die ring. Hulle kom toe in en lyk pragtig, dik gesuip. Oppad huistoe vra ek vir Andries wat hy gedoen het en hy antwoord toe, hy het die tuinslang in sy keel gesit en die water oopgedraai, die eindresultaat het gewerk. Sê nou dit was die luggyp, wat dan?

Hy het eenkeer die bulle se bekke oopgemaak en 'n ronde bal wa-ghries so groot soos 'n tennisbal in die bulle se kele gegooi, hy het altyd gesê dit laat die hare uitval.

Ek het eenkeer 'n baie mooi bul gehad wat 'n wit kol op sy blad gehad het. Andries sê toe, ons vat die bul veiling toe, hy sal bruin politoer aansmeer. Ek sê toe, Andries, as hulle die bul dip, wat dan en sy antwoord was dat hy nooit daaraan gedink het nie.

Ek en Casper Claassen het een aand die werkers op hol gehad by die Randse skou. Ons het elkeen 'n mombakkies opgehad en almal uit die kamers gejaag. Dit was rondom tienuur die aand. Een het 'n gaffel na Casper gegooi en hom byna in sy rug getref. Ons het hulle by die pretpark van al die goed laat afspring. Die veiligheidspolisie het ons amper opgesluit die aand.

In 1978 met die Nasionale Kampioenskappe in Pretoria, het ek baie goed presteer en 'n paar kampioene vertoon. Voor die veiling vra een van die telers toe vir Andries, hoe gaan hulle terug?

(My beeste het altyd met die trein van Humansdorp af gekom en terug.) Andries antwoord toe, It al depends, as die pryse goed is, vlieg ons terug, maar as die pryse swak is, ry ons trein.



Manie du Toit met Swartshoek C561 - wêreldrekordprys R45 000

BRISABEL

South Devons

by Brian Price

I cannot remember when I first saw South Devon cattle. I do know I have always loved these lovely gentle animals. I have heard that they are being called "gentle giants" in the UK. This I feel, is where we older breeders went wrong. Virtually all breeds of cattle were bred bigger by the Americans i.e. Herefords, Angus, Beef Shorthorns, Sussex to name a few. I have found the bigger they are, the slower they fatten and the females take longer to come on heat. I have had a lot of experience with other breeds and find that they have bred them shorter on the leg recently.

It is good to get big weaners and massive prices, but the females stay on the farm until they are mate-able. More important is to have a lighter calf every year. This of course is even more important, on harsh grazing conditions. A 500kg cow eats much less than a 650-700kg one.

I bought my first South Devon's in 1956, a bull and a few females (first calvers) from Mr de Wet (CJ's father). From the same seller, I bought, Dual Zeus for £250. He was the present SA Junior Champion and was the first South Devon animal to be awarded the cup for Dual Purpose Champion in 1961 and he weighed 2139 lbs. In the same year, I purchased old cows in calf from George McFarlane from Maclear. Paid £10 for three cows,

show cow £40 and six heifers @£23. The prices paid will shock present day buyers.

In March 1964 half of the Jan-Louis stud, of Fanie Schlebusch and his father, arrived on my farm. This was truly a beautiful herd of cattle, headed by Jan-Louis Bruno, 14 cows and nine heifers. I firmly believe this was the start that I needed, and it was. I soon began attending a lot of shows and bull sales. In April 1972, my first year as President, we held an excellent South Devon judges course and an open day at Eden Grove Hotel, close to Mooiriver. We were fortunate in having excellent speakers, such as Dr Geoff Harwin, Dr Jan Lombard

and Dave Morley. Dave was always very helpful, advising breeders. In my opinion he was one of the top cattlemen in South Africa. A deep knowledge of cattle breeds and he was always willing to share his knowledge with all breeders. It was at this time that a few council members discussed the introduction of Gelbvieh cattle, with Dr Hofmeyer in Pretoria.

In August 1972, George McFarlane, judged our national show in Pretoria and we had a huge turnout of cattle and according to stud breeders in England, the biggest South Devon show in the world. We also had a successful cocktail party, attended by the president of the Pretoria show, as well as the minister of Agriculture. The following day we had an



Jan-Louis Bruno - winter veld and lick only



Dual Zeus - Border Agricultural Show, Marsh Moor Trophy - Best dual purpose animal

exhibition of South Devon's, where we were privileged to meet the Prime Minister, Mr BJ Vorster.

The council decided to update our Standard of Excellence and this was done by Mr Mac Henderson, Dave Morley and myself. The first South Devon bulls, ever to stand at the Irene Co-op, were sold on the Pretoria bull sale (Brisabel Director).

In 1968 Fanie Schlebusch sold Jan-Louis Sondag, to Mr Buys from Kroonstad, for a record price of R1450.

I remember that he was a medium sized bull, with excellent conformation. In 1969 I bought Twyssenden Wizard, from John Gilbert. This bull had performed so well at Irene, with the third highest ADG on that test.

I judged at the Rand show in March 1973. The champion cow Culroyse Gay Jane, the best cow I have ever seen, was very unlucky not to be the Dual Purpose champion of the show. This honour was to be won by the Wessels family's "Kransfontein Inge".

I was lucky to have the two best herds in the Eastern Cape and it was always an enjoyable day visiting George and Hilary McFarlane. They treated their stud South Devon's like pets. I was always impressed, especially with the Gay Jane and Elizabeth females.

Manie du Toit from Humansdorp, also had a beautiful herd and he imported the best bull, that I had ever seen and that is up till the present day. The bull, Roskymer Trump 2nd, also performed very well at the bull testing station in the UK.

In June 1974 we organised a judge's course, followed by a South Devon Council meeting and CG de Wet(jnr) was elected and I started as technical officer. The mayor of Queenstown, gave a most enjoyable cocktail party, in the town hall and the following day my South Devon herd was sold, with several South Devon record prices obtained. In 1996 I was made an honorary life member of the South Devon Society. I am so grateful for this award and the certificate is framed and hanging on my flat wall.

ONDANA SOUTH DEVONS *'n Reis deur die Geskiedenis*

Die eerste Suid Devons is in die laat 1940's deur oupa MC Human vanaf die Unie van Suid-Afrika ingebring na die destydse Suidwes-Afrika. Die bulle – aangekoop uit die Karooskom Stoet van Mnr. B.J. Bourke – is hoofsaaklik op kommersiële diere gebruik ten einde meer melk en gewig te verkry. In hierdie jare was die kommersiële boer in Namibië baie afhanklik van roominkomste omrede vleis byna geen prys gehad het nie. Oupa het dan ook ± 200 Suid Devon koeie met die hand gemelk en is room weekliks aan die Gobabis Romery gelewer. Die liefde vir die saggeaarde geel bees het net groter geword en het oupa en pa besluit om met 'n stoet te begin en in 1961 het die Ondana Suid Devon Stoet amptelik beslag gekry. Ondana is afgelei van die plaasnaam, Ombu-Ondana wat beteken "plek in die rivier waar kalwers water suip". Dit was die begin van 'n verbintenis wat vandag nog staan met die Suid Devon.

Die Human familie was ook in vol sterkte op die eerste volwaardige Suid-Devon Boeredag wat op 5 Februarie

1964 te plaas Tokai, distrik Otjiwarongo, van Mnr. Ettiene Botha gehou was. Mnr. en Mev. John Gilbert het per motor vanaf Westminister in die Vrystaat die dag saam met die Suidwesters meegemaak. Vroeg in Junie 1966 vertrek oupa en pa na Vryburg om die veiling van die Schatkist Suid Devon Stoet van Mnr. Brain Stein, op 15 Junie te gaan bywoon. Op die veiling is 'n klompie stoetdiere aangekoop en was dit die volgende dag hoofnuus op die radio dat 'n rekordprys vir 'n Suid Devon Bul, Fairbreeze Master betaal is. Die prys was R1,070.00. Die bul was op 26 Maart 1963, tydens die Suid Devons se Nasionale Kampioenskappe te Grensskou, aangewys as die Reserwe Junior kampioen bul. Daar het 83 diere deelgeneem en was Mnr. Gordon Nicholls die beoordelaar. Op die veiling is ook agt koeie met 8 kalwers aangekoop teen 'n gemiddelde prys van R339.44 (Duurste koei – Fairbreeze Nancette - R500 en goedkoopste koei Fairbreeze Tante – R150.00). Die diere is op die trein gelaai vir 'n 5 dae lange reis na Gobabis. Saam met die bees is 'n handlanger gelaai wat moes toesien dat die klein kalwers genoeg suip en dat die oortollige melk uitgemelk word om skade aan die uiers



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te voorkom. Die melkbeker wat gebruik is tydens die treinrit is vandag nog 'n waardevolle aandenking in ons huis.

Hierna het pa twee bulle, Rooispruit Buccaneer (R300.00) en Rooispruit Blossom (R384.00) by Mnr. N.J. Owen Collet gekoop wat as stoetbulle gebruik is. In die laat sestiger jare het pa en ma na Queenstown gereis om bulle te soek by oom Brain en tannie Isabel Price. Die bulle Brisabel Dundee (R1,000.00) en Brisabel Napoleon (R400.00) is gekoop en weereens met die trein na Gobabis gestuur. Die vragkoste van die ses dae lange treinreis was R27.46. Pa het egter 'n paar turksvyblare ook gelaai om te kom plant op Ombu-Ondana en staan van hierdie turksvye vandag nog.

As stigterslid van Gobabis Skou het pa graag met sy Suid Devons geskou. Hy verower dan ook verskeie Interras Kampioenskappe. Met die bul Brisabel Dundee is skoonskip gemaak onder die Simmentalers, Bruin Switsers en Pinzgauers. Met die 1972 Windhoek Skou word die bul, Ondana Droogte, die eerste Suid-Devon wat 'n interraskompetisie op die skou kan verower. In lewende massa het hy 1320kg geweeg en soos 'n droom beweeg. Selfone was in daardie dae nog nie eens 'n gedagte nie en het ma 'n telegram skool toe gestuur vir my en sus Rynette met die woorde: "Droogte wen al die groot pryse". Moet sê dit was maar 'n lang week tot Vrydag dat ons ook kon skou toe gaan. Wyle Dr. Chris Barnard oorhandig die trofee aan pa Hantie met die woorde " ...wat 'n uitsonderlike prestasie vir 'n Suidwes geteelde bul .." In hierdie dae het die Simmentaler en Pinzgauer telers baie ingevoerde diere uit Europa geskou. Ondana Droogte is opgevolg met eie geteelde bulle waaronder Ondana Saffier, Redown Storm, Ondana Kromhout en Ondana Vendusie.

Op 2 en 3 Junie 1975 bied die Suid-Devon Klub van Suidwes-Afrika 'n Suid Devon byeenkoms aan op die Gobabis Skouterrein. Belangstellendes soos Mnr C.G. de Wet, Mnr en Mev Lotter Wessels, Brain Price en Gerrit Conradie het al die pad na Suidwes gereis om die dag mee te maak. Diere vanuit die Ondana Stoet is gebruik vir demonstrasie/uitstallingsdoeleindes en ook as beoordelingsdiere. Pa en ma onthou hierdie geleentheid as een van die heel grootstes in die geskiedenis van die Suid Devon in Suidwes.



v.l.n.r Jürgen-Leigh, Dr Hannes en Hantie Human

In 1990 besluit pa Hantie om die stoet oor te dra na myself en word daar nuwe genetika aangekoop by oom Hennie Viljoen in die Vrystaat. Die bulle Animato Troubles, Soutie en Engelsman word met groot vrug gebruik. In 2000 word die bul Andiro Ian by die Turnbulls gekoop. Ons sit ook die skoutradisie voort en wen verskeie kampioenskappe. Die heel grootste is egter in 2003 toe ons die eerste Suid-Devon koei vertoon wat die gesogte Queens Cup verower te Windhoek Skou. Met 'n TKP van 318 dae oor 9 kalwers was sy 'n waardige wenner waarop die Koningin van Engeland trots sou wees.

Waar ons familie al byna 75 jaar betrokke is met die Suid Devon was daar nog nooit 'n dag dat ons gevoel het ons wil nie aangaan met die ras nie. 'n Ras wat steeds sy plek 100% volstaan in ons kommersiële boerdery saam met die Limousin en Tuli. Soveel boerdery vreugde kan sekerlik deur min ander rasse verskaf word en blyk duidelik uit die feit dat die vierde geslag Humans steeds besig is met die ras. Baie dankie dat ons deel kan wees van die South Devons se 100 jarige feesvieringe – dit is en bly 'n voorreg. Mag die Hemelse Vader ons beesras in Sy hande toevou en die toekoms indra.

Suid Devon groete

Human Familie (Gobabis, Namibia)

(Oupa Hantie, Ouma Johanna, Hannes, Janine en Jürgen-Leigh)



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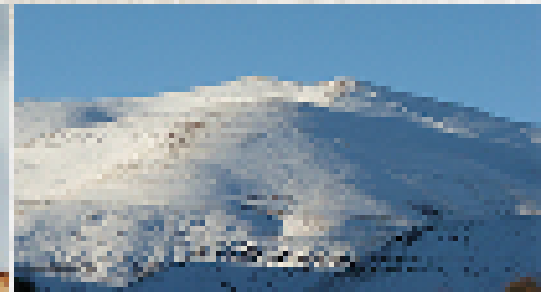
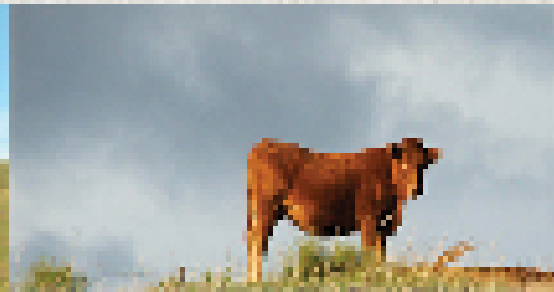
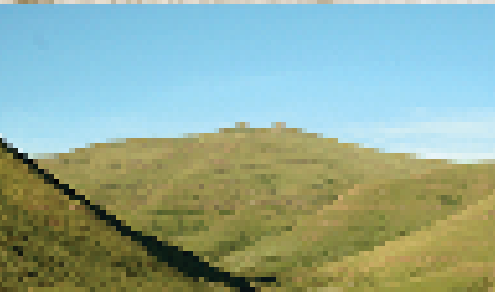
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South Devon cattle have been run on the farm Hockmire since 1950 when the father (Don Hockmire) running a South Devon stud from 1952 until he resigned in 1964. After his resignation, it continued to farm with a commercial South Devon herd (half used) during this time and before the current stud started in 1985, were bred by George McFarlane, C. G. Co. (Wm. McFarlane), John L. Bush and Bill Price.

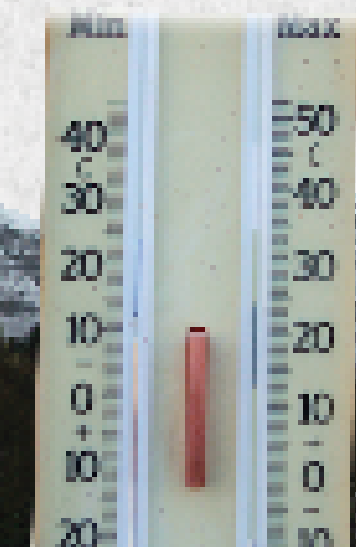
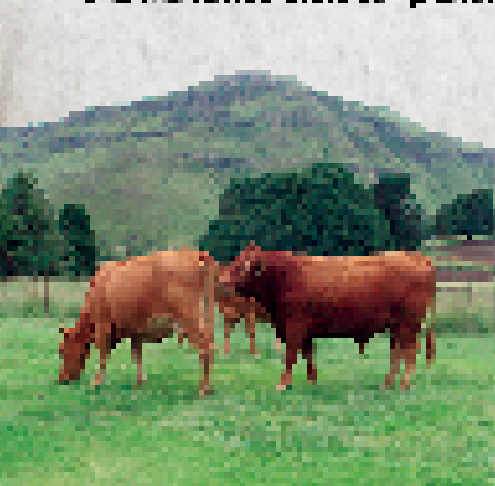
The Andiro stud was started in 1986 with the purchase of 4 cows from the well known College Stud of George McFarlane from Hockmire.

Many of the female commercial cows on the farm were passed as expensive & fairly used in the stud over the last 28 years were from George McFarlane, David Bell, Whitman, Buck, John McKel, Cassin, Cleaver, Tiers, McFarlane, Van Klee, van Dy, Brothers and Luchie's stud on the farm.

The animals are run on natural grazing then topped in the year on a feeding of corn and phosphate. No City program (Corn) source a proven milk source. It is average for raising of 1 head of 12-14 months old. A lot of milk is used. The herd has been performing since 1991. It is sold here the cows are fed by feeding with wheat and corn and a feed. My goal is to raise early maturing medium framed animals that require little or no feeding in the winter on the field. My policy has always been, however, sell an animal to any farmer that is not prepared to use many own natural resources.

The highlight of the stud is that in 2003, 2005 and in 2008, a cow from the stud was awarded the term "Best" by the American South Devon cow in South Africa.

The stud is located at 2000 feet above sea level and the temperature can plummet to -10°C.





RTU has 716 cows of 11 breeds with an average birth mass of 36 kg, wean weight of 200 kg, an average age at calving of 116 months, and a pair of 200 eggs are an average age of 116.





A STUDY OF *population parameters* in South African South Devon cattle

by Charl Hunlun and Lezanne Bonthuys
SA Stud Book Association, Bloemfontein

Introduction

South Africa has rich a biodiversity in terms of its genetic resources for animal agriculture. Many livestock breeds have, over many years, made significant contributions towards the establishment of a vibrant and well-adapted local livestock resource. The effective management of the constituent sub-populations of this resource is important to allow pastoralists to continue to make contributions towards vital national imperatives such as food security, job creation and economic emancipation while minimising the impact on natural resources. Local animal breeders have successfully managed this biodiversity over many years but in recent times this biodiversity came under threat, mainly as a result of the rapid expansion of industrialised agriculture and the globalisation of food production systems. This phenomenon has the potential to lead to the marginalization of some livestock breeds that used to be popular and numerous in the past.

Appropriate management strategies are required to conserve and improve animal genetic resources. There are several complementary actions that play a role in the optimal management of animal genetic resources. The study of the structure of a population is a useful means to identify events and circumstances that may have affected the genetic history of a population. Information

emanating from such and other related studies also plays a vital role in the formulation of appropriate management and strategic decisions that affect the future growth, genetic improvement and genetic diversity of the population and all its sub-populations.

Demographic parameters and genealogical analyses have been used extensively to assess the genetic structure and available genetic diversity of livestock populations and several local livestock breeds have been subjected to such studies in the recent past. The information that emanate from these kinds of analyses does not only have academic value but could (and should), play a major role in the conservation and animal improvement efforts of individual breeders and of breeders' societies. The use of some of these parameters may give significant insight into the status of herds and breeds regarding the size of breeding populations, effects of breeding practices, available genetic diversity and effective population sizes.

The data of all the South Devon cattle that was indicated as being alive and active on the Logix™ -database of the SA Stud Book Association on the 1st of January 2014 were extracted from the database and subjected to the relevant analyses. For the purpose of the genealogical analysis all the animals that were indicated as being alive on the extraction date were considered as the reference population. On the analysis date the whole South Devon

dataset consisted of 50 432 animal records, dating back to 1941, and 275 records of breeders, 259 of which were registered South Devon breeders at some stage.

Demography

In the context of farm animal populations, demographic analyses use existing administrative records to estimate the size, composition and distribution of a population and its constituent sub-populations and to what extent these parameters have changed over time, and the effects it had on the available genetic diversity in the population. This information can be used to assess the consequences of the genetic management imposed on the population, or parts thereof, and to evaluate other relevant genetic parameters of the population (like breeding values, genetic trends and levels of relationship and inbreeding) and to put it into proper perspective.

a. Breeder/Herd analysis

The data of all registered South Devon cattle that was alive and active on the 1st of January 2014 (henceforth referred to as the “live population”) was used to evaluate the herds that contributed to the breeding of the live population. The origin of the animal records of the live population is indicated in Table 1.

Table1: Origin of the records of the live and active South Devon cattle population, as on 1 January 2014.

Origin of record	Number of records
First acceptances	62
Birth notifications	1 265
Imported animals	-
Total	1 327

On the analysis date the South Devon population consisted of 1 327 live animals of all ages. These animals were contributed to the population by only 8 herds, either by birth notification (95.3%) or first acceptance (4.7%). No live animals in the population were imported from other countries. At the time of the analysis 7 (87.5%) of the contributing herds were still active breeders of South Devon cattle. The active herds contributed 96.8% of the live and active animals to the population.

The average contribution of the 7 active herds was 183.6 live animals per herd and the contribution of the one non-active herd was 42 live animals. Two herds each contributed more than 400 animals to the live population. The distribution of the individual herd contributions

to the live South Devon cattle population is presented in Figure 1.

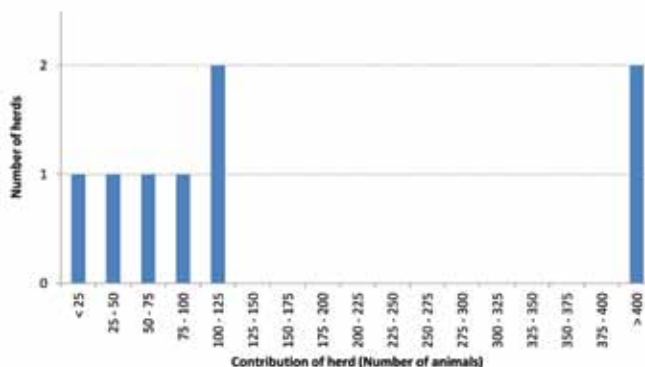


Figure 1: Distribution of individual herd contributions to the live and active South Devon cattle population, as on 1 January 2014.

Most of the contributing herds each contributed less than 125 animals to the live South Devon population. The average breeding life¹ of the 7 active herds that each contributed animals to the live population was 18.7 years at the time of the analysis. The average breeding life¹ of the 2 herds that each contributed more than 400 animals to the live South Devon population was 18.8 years at the time of the analysis and, on average, each of these herds contributed 448 live animals to the population. The two herds that each contributed more than 400 animals to the live South Devon population were the WINSTON-herd, with a contribution of 493 live animals and a breeding life of 25.1 years, and the BELLARY-herd, with a contribution of 404 live animals and a breeding life of 12.6 years.

The distribution of the individual breeding lives of the herds that contributed animals to the live population is presented in Figure 2.

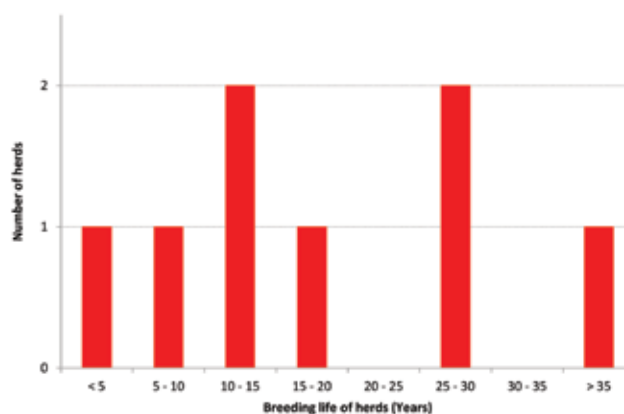


Figure 2: Distribution of breeding life of herds contributing animals to the live and active South Devon cattle population, as on 1 January 2014.

¹ “Breeding life” - the uninterrupted period of registration of the HDM/PREFX-combination of a herd without any cession or re-registration.

The herd with the longest uninterrupted breeding life was the NIEUBADEN-herd with a breeding life of 35.4 years.

On the analysis date the South Devon Cattle Breeders' Society had 7 active breeder members. The average herd size of active South Devon herds over the past 5 years was ca. 169 animals per herd. The numbers of active South Devon breeders and live animals annually, as in July, is depicted in Figure 3.

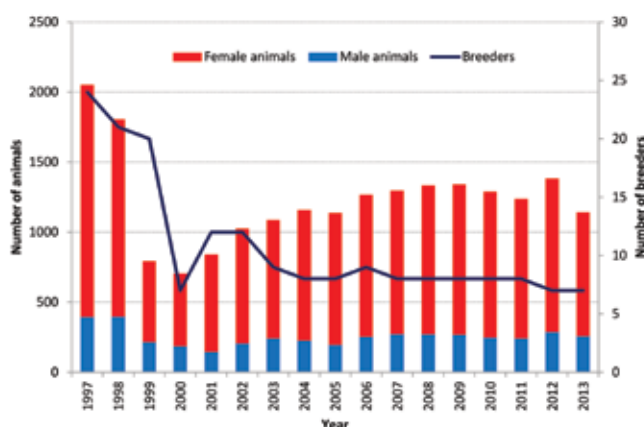


Figure 3: Number of South Devon male and female animals and number of active breeders of South Devon cattle annually as in July.

The numbers of active breeders and animals have remained more or less constant over the period 2003 to 2013.

In 1983 the births of 1 909 South Devon cattle were recorded by 92 active breeders.

b. Analysis of animal data

The composition of a population in terms of gender, reproduction status, age and the numbers of animals in the various sections of the Herdbook in which they are recorded provides perspective on the population's ability to grow in numbers of breeders and animals, and to change genetically. On the analysis date the live and active South Devon cattle population consisted of 1 327 animals of all ages, of which 974 (73.4%) was female and 353 (26.6%) was male. The age distribution of the live South Devon population is depicted in Figure 4.

On the analysis date the average age of all live South Devon male animals was 1.28 years and the average age of all live female was 3.17 years.

The age structure of the South Devon population displays a normal distribution pattern of animals in the

various age classes, with some capacity for future growth in animal numbers evident in the lower age classes for females. Only 0.21% of the live female animals were older than 12 years old on the analysis date.

On average 26% of the heifer calves are culled after the first year of their lives and a further 20% of those remaining are culled annually before they are 3 years old. The erosion rate² for cows start at 18% for cows in the age group 3-4 years old, rises to an average 19.4% per age group for the groups 4-5 to 7-8 years old, and finally rises to more than 40% for the age groups 9-10 to 11-12 years old and older.

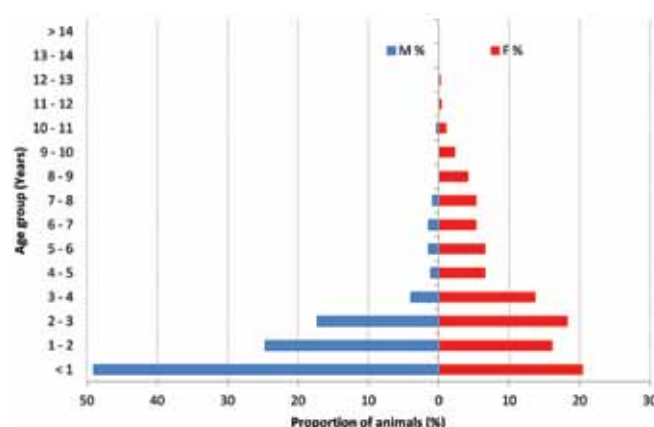


Figure 4: Distribution of the live and active South Devon population according to gender and age, as on 1 January 2014.

The realised selection intensity for the South Devon cattle population was derived from the proportions of male and female animals born in the periods 1990-1991, 1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006 and retained for breeding purposes in the population, and is presented in Figure 5.

On average only 33.1 % of the South Devon females born in the above-mentioned periods produced registerable progeny and only 3.0% of the male calves born produced registerable South Devon progeny. Over the periods considered the realised selection intensity for females rose from only 28.2% for the 1990 and 1991 calf crops to 47.8% for the 2005 and 2006 calf crops. The realised selection intensities for male animals also rose from 2.1% for the 1990 and 1991 calf crops to 5.4% for the 2000 and 2001 calf crops and then declined to 4.7% for the 2005 and 2006 calf crops.

The average proportion of animals retained for breeding over the corresponding periods in the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds that were analysed were 45.4% for females and 5.2% for males. The average

² 'Erosion rate' – percentage of animals of a particular age group that is culled from the population.

proportions of animals retained for breeding in the South Devon breed is the lowest of the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds that were analysed. This phenomenon is detrimental for the preservation of genetic diversity in the breed but has some positive implications for the genetic improvement of productivity in the breed in general. The realised selection intensities for the South Devon breed are more normal over the last two periods considered (calves born in 2000 and 2001 and those born in 2005 and 2006).

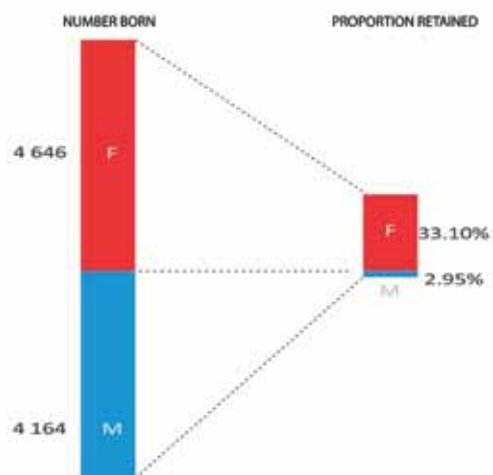


Figure 5: Average proportion of South Devon animals retained for breeding purposes in the South Devon cattle population.

More than 10.6% of the live South Devon cattle population was begotten through artificial insemination but none was begotten through embryo transfer. The corresponding average level of use of artificial insemination in the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds that were analysed was 19.7%.

The distribution of the live South Devon population on the analysis date according to the Section of the Herdbook in which they were recorded is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of the live and active South Devon population according to gender and Section of the Herdbook, as on 1 January 2014.

Section	All	M	F
PEN	149	65	84
A	70	-	70
B	206	35	171
SP	902	235	649
	1 327	353	974

On the analysis date the population consisted of approximately 26.6% male animals and 73.4% female animals. There is very little variation in this regard

amongst the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds that were analysed. On the analysis date the overall average proportion of males amongst the live and active indigenous beef cattle breeds was 27.3%. The average proportion of females was 72.7%.

Approximately 68% of all the live South Devon cattle were recorded as SP (Studbook Proper) animals – 71.7% of the male animals and 66.6% of the females.

The distribution of the population according to gender, age and reproductive status is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Distribution of the live and active South Devon population according to gender, age and reproductive status as, on 1 January 2014.

Age	Male Without progeny	Female With progeny	Without progeny	With progeny
0 - 1	173	0	199	0
1 - 2	87	0	157	0
2 - 3	61	0	168	10
3 - 4	8	6	33	100
≥ 4	2	16	19	288
Total	331	22	576	398

Approximately 41% of the female South Devon animals have already produced progeny. Only 2.5% of the females that have already had progeny were younger than 3 years old on the 1st of January 2014. Almost 6.2% of the male South Devon animals have already had progeny on the analysis date. Only 1.7% of these bulls were younger than 3 years old on the 1st of January 2014. Almost 5.3% of all South Devon females were older than 3 years old on the analysis date without having produced progeny yet.

The average reproduction statistics for the South Devon population, as recorded in the period 2011/01/01 to 2013/12/31, is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Average reproduction statistics^{3, 4} for South Devon cattle, as recorded for the period 2011/01/01 to 2013/12/31.

Year	Number of animals	AFC	Number of animals	ICP
2011	76	32.5	414	391
2012	59	34.1	326	380
2013	95	33.7	284	384
Average	230	33.4	1 024	386

³ SA Studbook Annual LogixBeef Report, SA Stud Book Association, Bloemfontein, 2013.

⁴ SA Studbook, provisional statistics, 2014.



WURDELEWENSREIS:

2006-2007: Inleë van 17 tot 18 000
Rooi- en wit-koorn
17 April 2007 | 18 April 2007

Die Rooi- en wit-koorn is 'n belangrike deel van die Rooi- en wit-koorn se lewensreis. Die Rooi- en wit-koorn se lewensreis is 'n proses wat begin met die Rooi- en wit-koorn se lewensreis. Die Rooi- en wit-koorn se lewensreis is 'n proses wat begin met die Rooi- en wit-koorn se lewensreis. Die Rooi- en wit-koorn se lewensreis is 'n proses wat begin met die Rooi- en wit-koorn se lewensreis.

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Maggela se Rooi- en wit-koorn:

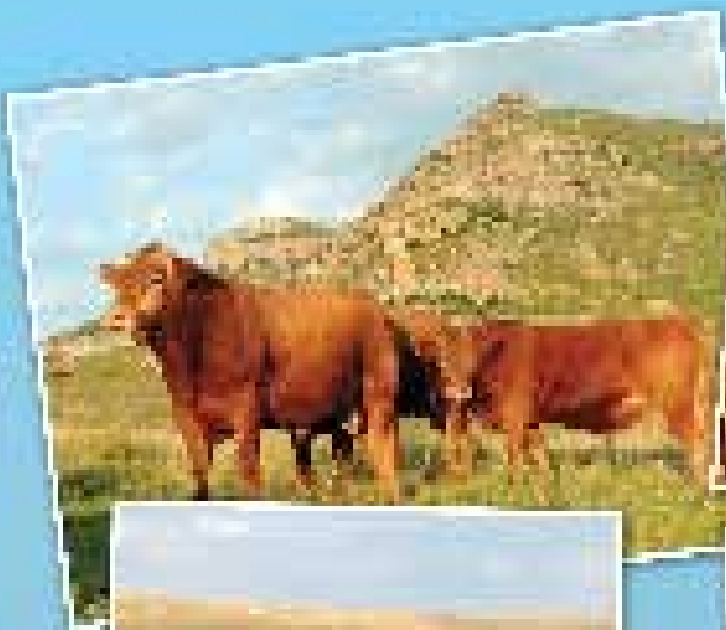
- Rooi- en wit-koorn
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- Rooi- en wit-koorn

Top gehalte 57 bulleukooi blomme:

- Rooi- en wit-koorn
- Rooi- en wit-koorn

Kwaliteit uit die Rooi- en wit-koorn - Laat Maggela se Rooi- en wit-koorn bydra tot jou sukses!





According to the relevant Logix™ reports and the available provisional statistics for the relevant breeds the average reproduction statistics recorded over the same period for the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds that were analysed were 30.22 months and 411.5 days for the average Age at First Calving and average Inter-calving Period respectively.

The average production statistics for the South Devon population, as recorded in the period 2011/01/01 to 2013/12/31, is given in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5: Average production statistics^{3,4} (birth to 18 months) for South Devon cattle, as recorded for the period 2011/01/01 to 2013/12/31.

Year	Gender	Number	Average birth weight	Number	Average 205-day weight	Number	Average 365-day weight	Number	Average 540-day weight
2011	M	245	38.0	207	239	21	274	16	479
	F	256	36.2	201	221	35	234	58	308
2012	M	213	38.4	110	216	11	283	14	401
	F	201	35.7	112	206	28	209	23	317
2013	M	197	36.7	166	237	2	331	28	403
	F	209	34.4	178	221	7	324	82	349
Average		1221	36.6	974	225	104	249	221	355

Table 6: Average production statistics^{3,4} (cow and calf) for South Devon cattle, as recorded for the period 2011/01/01 to 2013/12/31.

Year	Number	Average cow weight birth	Birth Weight ratio	Number	Average cow weight wean	Weaning Weight ratio
2011	124	439	7.58	392	463	45.8
2012	68	528	8.58	183	508	45.8
2013	53	420	8.60	263	488	47.4
Average	245	480	8.08	838	492	46.3

There is nominally a 100% level of production recording in the South Devon cattle – on the analysis date all the registered South Devon herds participated in formal production recording.

The generation interval of a population is an important factor that determines the rate of genetic change in the population and it also has an influence on the structure and dynamics of the population. Generation interval is defined as the average age of parents when their progeny, who will eventually also become parents in the population (selected progeny), is born. The average generation intervals for the South Devon population are shown in Table 7. The dam component of the average generation interval show relatively little variation (lower Standard Deviation), which is generally an indication that the managerial and selection practices in terms of cows of South Devon breeders have changed little during the period described by the data. Generally, the sire component should show less variation than the dam component but in the case of the South Devon a significant number of older bulls (probably AI bulls) were used to beget progeny (also, see Table 8 below).

³ SA Studbook Annual *Logix_{Beef}* Report, SA Stud Book Association, Bloemfontein, 2013.

⁴ SA Studbook, provisional statistics, 2014.

Table 7: Average generation intervals for the South Devon cattle population.

Component	Number	Interval	Standard Deviation
Sire component	387	5.48	2.70
Dam component	383	5.49	2.18
Average	770	5.49	2.44

The sire component of the average generation interval for South Devon cattle is slightly shorter than the dam component, which is an indication that sires are generally used for about the same period in the population than the dams. This is contrary to what is found in most other British and Continental beef cattle populations and beef cattle populations in general, where the sire component is usually considerably shorter than the dam component. The average generation interval for the six British and Continental beef cattle populations that were analysed was 5.60 years, with a sire component of 5.46 years and a dam component of 5.75 years.

The live South Devon population is the progeny of 100 bulls and 781 cows. The age structure of the parents of the South Devon reference population is given in Table 8.

Table 8: Age structure of the parents of the South Devon reference population, as on 1 January 2014.

Age group (year)	Percentage cows	Percentage bulls
< 3	1.28	0
3 - 4	13.06	8.0
4 - 5	9.09	4.0
5 - 6	12.04	12.0
6 - 7	9.09	12.0
7 - 8	10.76	12.0
8 - 9	8.83	5.0
9 - 10	7.17	6.0
10 - 11	4.87	7.0
11 - 12	6.15	3.0
> 12	17.67	31.0

The age distribution of the dams of the live population show that there are slightly more South Devon cows in the younger age groups (≤ 5 years) than the average for the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds that were analysed – 23.43% South Devon cows were less than 5 years old vs. 19.77% average for the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds. There are less South Devon cows in the older age groups (> 5 years) than the

average for the six British and Continental beef breeds – 76.57% South Devon cows were older than 5 years vs. 80.23% average for the six British and Continental beef breeds. There are relatively less South Devon cows in the age groups older than 12 years compared to the average for the six British and Continental beef breeds – 17.67% South Devon cows were older than 12 years vs. 26.40% average for the six British and Continental beef breeds that were analysed.

The average age of the dams of the live South Devon population at the time of the analysis was 7.96 years and the corresponding average age of the dams of the live populations of the six British and Continental beef breeds was 9.24 years. The average age of the sires of the live South Devon population at the time of the analysis was 9.96 years. The corresponding average age of the sires of the six live populations of the British and Continental beef breeds was 10.76 years.

Similar to the dams of the live South Devon population, there were more South Devon sires in the age groups younger than 4 years compared to the average of the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds that were analysed – 8.0% of the South Devon bulls were younger than 4 years old vs. 6.31% average for the six British and Continental beef breeds. There were slightly less South Devon sires that were older than 4 years than for the six British and Continental beef breeds – 92.0% of the South Devon bulls were older than 4 years vs. 93.7% average for the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds. Similar to the dams, there are less South Devon bulls that were older than 12 years than the average for the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds (31.0% vs. 36.3%).

The differences in the age distributions of the parents of the live South Devon population, compared to that of the other British and Continental beef cattle breeds, are generally supported by other similar population statistics that are quoted in other sections of this report.

Breeding structure

Information about the relative importance and the genetic contributions of individual herds in a breed is very important during the planning of any breed improvement programme and also has significant relevance for any individual herd in that breed. The breeding structure of a breed determines to a large extent the possibility and the efficiency of genetic improvement in the breed. The breeding structure of a breed can be illustrated by a pyramid with a number of layers and sub-layers. The layers represent different strata of herds in the breed and genetic material typically flows horizontally within layers and

downwards between layers. The recipients of genetic material outside the pyramid represent the commercial or unregistered population, which only receives genes from the breed but makes no real contribution to the genetic composition or improvement of the breed, except in those cases where upgrading is allowed in the breed and plays a significant role in the numeric growth and composition of the breed.

A breeding structure analysis attempts to functionally stratify the herds in a breed according to the demand for and the use of animals emanating from a herd. A breeding structure analysis is primarily an indication of the perceptions of breeders of where in the breed the most effective genetic improvement takes place and is situated, but it also gives an indication of the flow of genes in the population. The breeding structure of a breed is also inherently dynamic, and the position and role of an individual herd in a breed can change over time as the patterns of use of breeding material and preferences of breeders change. The quantification of this dynamics forms the basis for very important decision-making by the breeders of a breed.

The breeding structure of the South Devon breed was analysed over three two-year periods between 1998/2000 and 2010/2012. The breeding structures, according to the data emanating from the different periods, were determined and the herds contributing most to the genetic composition of the three sets of calf crops were identified. Various population statistics were calculated for each dataset.

a. The period 1998 to 2000

In the period July 1998 to June 2000 the births of 812 South Devon calves were recorded by 14 active South Devon breeders. The breeding structure of the breed (Figure 6) is characterised by the fact that a rather high percentage of herds (57.1%) were classified as "Breeder Herds" (BH1 and BHrest) – herds that supplied breeding material to other registered herds, and 42.9% of the herds being classified as "Multiplier Herds" (MHn) – herds that only received breeding material from other herds and not providing any breeding animals to other registered herds. More than 80% of the calves born in this period came from the Breeder Herds and about 19.2% came from the Multiplier Herds.

The average number of births recorded in the breed per year was 29 recorded births per herd. On average, the Breeder Herds recorded 41 births per herd per year and the Multiplier Herds recorded 13 births per herd per year.

During this period 15 herds (of which 11 were active herds) each supplied more than 1% of the genetic make-up of the two calf crops and collectively these herds supplied more than 97% of the parents of the calves born in this two year period. These herds supplied the parents of 782 calves born in 14 herds.

1998-2000	
% Herds	% Calves
Breeders	57.14
Multipliers	42.86
Herds	812
H_s	H_{ss}
5.53	6.21

Herds each supplying more than 1% of the breed's genetic make-up

1998 - 2000	%
Herd supplying most	20.75
Herd supplying 2 nd -most	20.57
Ave. of 13 other herds	4.29
Total contribution	97.04

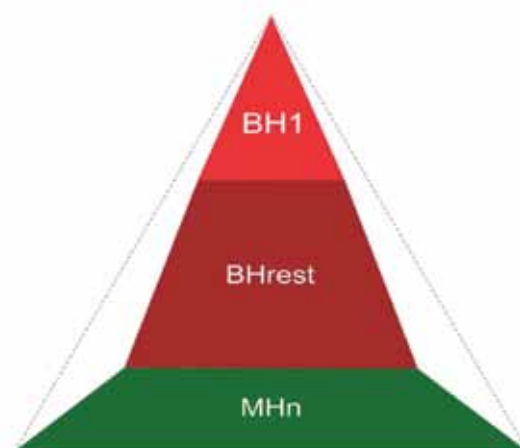


Figure 6: Breeding structure of the South Devon breed – 1998 - 2000.

The herd with the highest contribution to the genetic make-up of the two calf crops supplied 20.75% of the sires and dams of the calves born in this period (parents of 168 calves in 7 herds). The herd that supplied the second-most parents of the calves born in the period contributed 20.57% of the genetic make-up of the two calf crops. The average contribution of the 15 herds that each supplied more than 1% of the calf crops parents was 6.47% per herd.

Only 9 animals (1.1%) had parents that were imported from another country and these imported parents were used in only 2 herds.

The effective number of herds⁵ supplying sires (H_s)

⁵ 'Effective number of herds' - herds that can theoretically supply unrelated sires to the breed; a measure of genetic diversity.

Quattro - Vest

Quattro - Vest

Insetfinansiering



Johan Oelofse - 082 446 2262
Jaco Dennis - 083 397 8322



Standard Bank

and grand sires (H_{ss}) to the breed were 5.53 and 6.21 respectively.

A high percentage of the active herds recorded calves in the Appendices to the Herdbook (71.4%) but only 21.4% of the calves born in this period were recorded in the Appendices. The genetic origins of 99.94% of the calves born in this period were known and recorded.

More than 82% of the male calves that was born in this period were born in the Breeder Herds.

b. The period 2004 to 2006

The breeding structure of the South Devon breed during this period (Figure 7) depicts the breed's structure during a period when the breed experienced a period of some growth in terms of the numbers of breeders and animals (see Figure 3). The births of 923 calves were recorded by 8 registered active herds – an increase of 13.7% in terms of the number of births recorded.

2004-2006			
	% Herds		% Calves
Breeders	50.0		59.26
Multipliers	50.0		40.74
	Herds		Calves
	8		923
	H_s		H_{ss}
	5.02		7.98

Herds each supplying more than 1% of the breed's genetic make-up

2004-2006	%
Herd supplying most	29.79
Herd supplying 2 nd -most	17.71
Ave. of 8 other herds	6.10
Total contribution	96.32

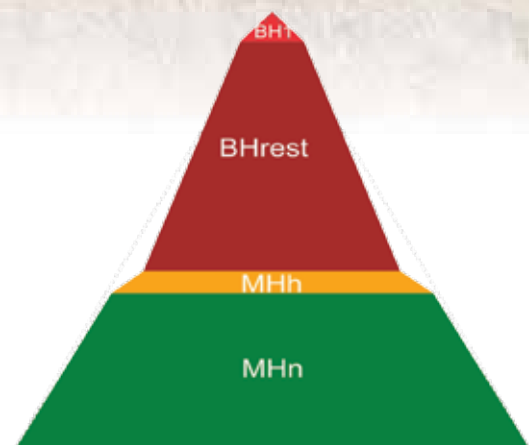


Figure 7: Breeding structure of the South Devon breed – 2004 - 2006.

The proportion of Breeder Herds declined to 50% but these herds contributed less calves to the two calf crops than in the previous period (59.6% vs. 80.8% in 1998/2000). The proportion of Multiplier Herds (MHh and MHn) increased to 50% and their contribution to the two calf crops rose to 40.7%.

The average number of calves born and recorded per herd per year in the breed increased to 57.7 calves. In this period the number of calves born in the Breeder Herds rose to 68.4 calves per herd per year and the average number of births recorded in the Multiplier Herds rose to 47.0 calves per herd per year.

Ten herds each supplied more than 1% of the genetic make-up of the two calf crops and collectively these 10 herds supplied 96.32% of the parents of the calves born in this period. This decrease is concomitant with the decrease in the proportion of Breeder Herds in the breed, the increase in the percentage of calves born in the Appendices to the Herdbook (increase from 21.4% in the previous period to 46.3% in the current period).

The genetic origins of 99.95% of the calves born in this period were known and recorded.

Only 10 animals born during this period had parents that were imported; these animals were born in only two herds. The herd with the second-highest contribution to the calf crops (17.71%) supplied the parents of 164 calves in 4 herds.

The effective number of herds supplying sires (H_s) and grandsires (H_{ss}) to the two calf crops remained almost constant at 5.02 and 7.98 respectively.

The percentage of bull calves born in the Breeder Herds declined to 59.3% in this period.

c. The period 2010 to 2012

The period July 2010 to June 2012 more or less reflects the current breeding structure of the South Devon breed (Figure 8).

2010-2012	
	% Calves
Breeders	89.57
Multipliers	10.43
Herds	
	8
H_s	
	4.12

Herds each supplying more than 1% of the breed's genetic make-up

2010-2012	%
Herd supplying most	36.84
Herd supplying 2 nd -most	21.20
Ave. of 5 other herds	7.99
Total contribution	98.00

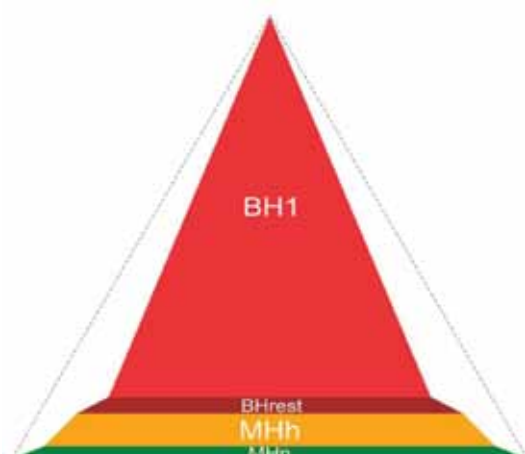


Figure 8: Breeding structure of the South Devon breed – 2010 - 2012.

The births of 1 026 calves were recorded in the two-year period by 8 active herds. Seventy-five percent of the herds were classified as Breeder Herds (BH1 and BHrest)

and these herds recorded 89.6% of all the births. The overall average number of births recorded per herd per year was 64.1 with the averages for Breeder Herds being 76.6 births per year and 26.8 births per year for Multiplier Herds.

The number of herds each supplying more than 1% of the genetic make-up of the breed declined - 7 herds supplied the parents of 1 006 calves in 8 herds, and the combined genetic contribution of these 7 herds to the calf crops was 98%. The herd with the highest genetic contribution to the two calf crops (36.84%) supplied the parents of 378 calves in 8 herds. The herd with the second-highest genetic contribution (21.20%) supplied the parents of 218 calves in 3 herds. The role of imported animals as a source of parents declined further and only 0.97% of the animals born in this period had imported parents. Imported parents were only used in one of the active herds.

The effective number of herds supplying sires (H_s) and grandsires (H_{ss}) to the two calf crops declined to 4.12 and 8.24.

The proportion of calves born in the Appendices to the Herdbook declined to 18.8% but a high percentage of herds in the breed (87.5%) recorded calves in the Appendices.

The genetic origins of all of the calves born in this period were known and recorded and 91.3% of the bull calves born in the period came from the Breeder Herds.

d. Perspective on the breeding structures

Despite the fact that the number of animals in the South Devon breed has grown with more than 25% over the past two generations (12 years) and the number of breeders more or less remained constant over the same period, the breeding structure of the breed in this period does not reflect the true situation in the breed. The breeding structure of the breed does not show the level of dynamics that is normally expected, even if quite a few of the top providers of genetic material in the breed have experienced substantial changes in their relative positions in the breeding structure. Several herds have remained in their relative positions of importance over the period that was investigated, mainly because of the small number of herds in the breed.

During the period July 1982 to June 1984 the births of 3 574 South Devon calves were recorded by 85 active breeders. The live South Devon population at that time consisted of animals contributed by more than 130 herds. The effective number of herds supplying sires to



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Beleggings:	Stanlib, Investec, Glacier, Momentum, Old Mutual
Korttermynversekering:	Garrun Boere, Santam, Mutual & Federal, Renasa, Zurich, Cross Country, Eikos (nog kleiner maatskappye)
Wildversekering:	Elana, Animal Sure

Daan Lubbe	082 888 1348 (36 jaar diens)
Thinus Lubbe	082 080 0232 (9 jaar diens)
Christelle le Grange	083 400 8668 (20 jaar diens)
Issie Puttrer	083 432 0913 (21 jaar diens)

the breed (Hs) at that stage was 13.24. Only one herd that is currently active in the breed was an active breeder of South Devons during that period. Only 20 herds that were active at that time in the history of the South Devon breed made any kind of ancestral contribution to the current South Devon population and, generally, those contributions are quite small. Most of the breeding contributions of the prominent South Devon breeders of 30 years ago were lost to the breed as very few animals from those herds made significant contributions to the constitution of the current live South Devon population. This situation had a severe negative impact on the available genetic diversity in the breed.

The high percentage of Breeder Herds in the breed indicates that there is a good distribution of genetic excellence amongst the breeds but there are too few Multiplier Herds to adequately support the market for commercial breeding animals and to sustain the breed. The relative herd sizes in the breed are however quite high, especially amongst the Breeder Herds, which is creating a very sound platform for future genetic improvement in the breed.

All considered, the South Devon breed has a sound breeding structure that allows for the effective flow of genetic material to all herds in the breed.

Genealogy

Knowledge of the nature and extent of the genetic diversity in a breed forms the basis of any effective breed improvement program. It is a well-known fact that the relationships between the reproductive animals in a population will change as a result of any form of selection in a population and that the levels of inbreeding in the progeny of selected parents are higher than what can be explained by genetic drift alone. Some

demographic parameters have a marked influence on the changes in the genetic diversity in a population and the consequences of lowered genetic diversity in a population are mainly determined by the way in which the population is managed in terms of the numbers of parents in the population, the length of the productive life of parents and the differences that may occur in terms of family size (number of selected progeny per parent) in the population. The pedigree data of the live South Devon population and all their ancestors were analysed to get an estimation of some of the genetic parameters of the population. The dataset consisted of 2 840 animal records.

An analysis of the pedigree completeness level of a population is important since all results in terms of inbreeding and relationships are dependent upon the completeness of the pedigree data used for the calculations. The average completeness of the pedigrees of the live South Devon population is presented in Figure 9 and Table 9.

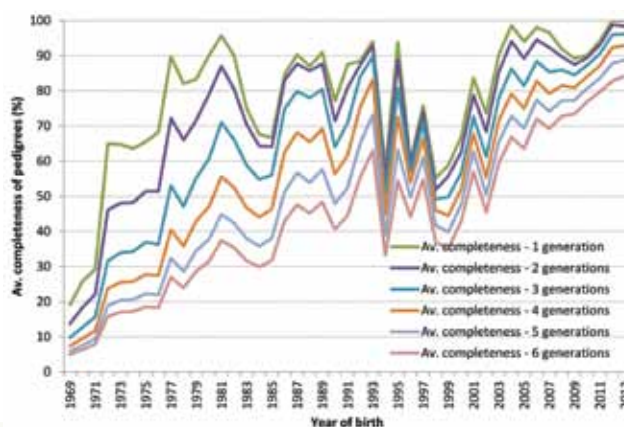


Figure 9: Average completeness of pedigrees (1 to 6 generations deep) of the live South Devon population and their ancestors, per year of birth.



Die verlede

Wit is bekend dat HANDELSREISERS in 1884 na die Kaap se ooselike oewerstrand gekom het. Die oorspronklike oewerstrand South Devon. Die naam is om verskeie redes so veranderde. In 1885 is die naam van die oewerstrand verander na die huidige naam. Die naam is verander na die huidige naam. Die naam is verander na die huidige naam. Die naam is verander na die huidige naam.

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JOHSTEP
South Devons

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Die toekomst

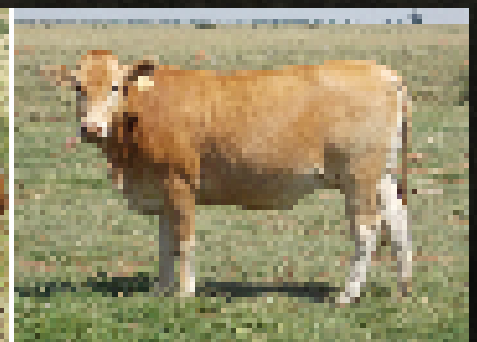
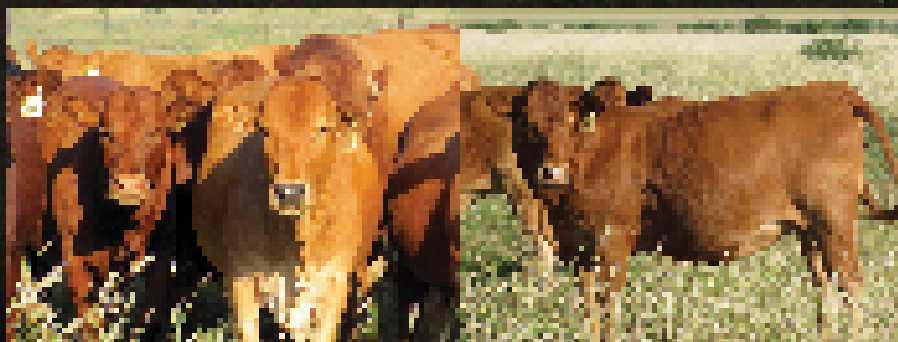
The deal: little more, a 10.30 bar end is being

Herzog (personal communication) has observed that the southern fish, *Demersus* (and to a lesser extent *Merluccius*), can feed on a wider range of prey than the northern species, and he has observed that the southern fish are more tolerant of low oxygen concentrations. In the southern fish, the oxygenated water, under North Atlantic conditions, can be used to feed the southern fish, whereas the oxygenated water, under the same conditions, cannot be used to feed the northern fish. This is because the southern fish can feed on a wider range of prey than the northern fish. This is because the southern fish can feed on a wider range of prey than the northern fish.

Our first experience in public was singing in a church and school choirs. Our singing made the difference between the school music game and the game that was more like a song book. In the 1950s, when we were 10 years old, we had a band.

[illegible][illegible]

Die folgenden Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die meisten Teilnehmerinnen die Möglichkeit, sich zu engagieren, als sehr wichtig empfanden. Dies ist ein Hinweis darauf, dass die Teilnehmerinnen eine aktive Rolle in der Gesellschaft spielen möchten und sich für soziale Themen interessieren. Die Ergebnisse zeigen auch, dass die meisten Teilnehmerinnen die Möglichkeit, sich zu engagieren, als sehr wichtig empfanden. Dies ist ein Hinweis darauf, dass die Teilnehmerinnen eine aktive Rolle in der Gesellschaft spielen möchten und sich für soziale Themen interessieren.



Within the context of the dataset 95.59% of the parents of the live population is known and recorded, 89.77% of the grandparents are known and 83.18% of the great-grandparents are known and recorded.

Table 9: Average completeness of the pedigrees of the South Devon population.

Generation	Completeness (%)	
	Whole data set	Live population
1	82.66	95.59
2	70.06	89.77
3	59.98	83.18
4	50.43	75.27
5	41.32	65.66
6	32.22	54.99

The average number of equivalent generations⁶ traced for the South Devon population (whole dataset) was 3.78 generations. The corresponding average value for the six British and Continental beef breeds that were analysed was 3.80 generations.

In terms of the whole dataset (live population plus all their ancestors) the South Devon population has, on average, the least complete pedigrees of the six British and Continental beef breeds that were analysed (average for the British and Continental breeds – 1st generation, 97.91% complete; 3rd generation, 95.62% complete).

The average number of equivalent generations traced for the live South Devon population was 5.43 generations. The corresponding average for the six British and Continental beef breeds was 6.83 generations.

The relationships between all the animals in the dataset were calculated and the Average Relatedness (AR) of each animal with the rest of the population and each animal's inbreeding coefficient (F) were calculated and analysed in the context of the live population and the whole dataset. The mean Average Relatedness in the whole dataset was 2.26% and the average inbreeding of all the animals in the dataset was 1.15%. About 49.7% of the animals in the dataset were inbred to some extent and the average inbreeding of these inbred animals was 2.32%.

The mean AR- and average F-values of the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds that were analysed were 1.48% and 1.68% respectively. On average 63.6% of all animals in the respective datasets were inbred to some extent. The average inbreeding of the inbred animals in the British and Continental populations was 2.67%. The percentage of inbred animals in the South Devon population (whole dataset) was the lowest of the four indigenous breed analysed.

The mean Average Relatedness and the average inbreeding of the live South Devon population were 3.05% and 1.57% respectively. The corresponding average statistics in the live populations of the six British and Continental beef cattle breeds were 1.86% and 2.25%. Almost 76.7% of the live South Devon population was inbred to some extent and the average inbreeding of the inbred animals was 2.05%. The corresponding averages for the live populations of the six British and Continental beef breeds that were analysed were – 87.9% inbred animals with an average level of inbreeding of 2.56% in the inbred animals.

The proportion of inbred animals and the average levels of inbreeding and relatedness over the past two generations are depicted in Figure 10 below.

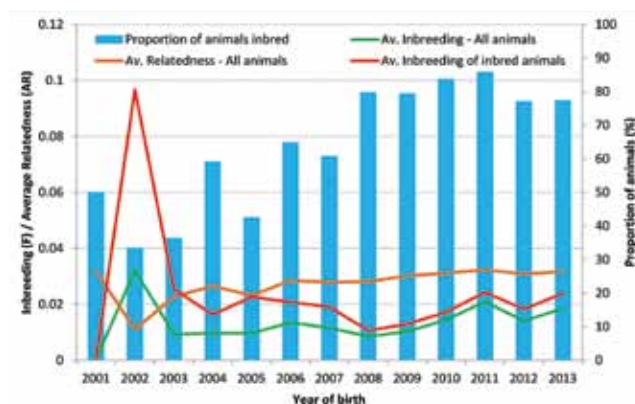


Figure 10: Proportion of inbred animals and the average levels of inbreeding and relatedness in the live South Devon population.

The average rates of change in the mean Average Relatedness and average inbreeding in the South Devon population, based on the regressions of the annual mean AR- and average F-values on the year of birth, were 0.0899% and 0.0412% per year respectively. Considering the average length of the generation interval in the population (Table 7), the Average Relatedness in the population increased at a rate of 0.4935% per generation

⁶ 'Equivalent generation' – average number of generations separating an animal from its earliest ancestors, over all ancestors. Where only one parent (of an ancestor) is known it is calculated as a ½ generation.

and the average level of inbreeding increased at a rate of 0.2264% per generation. The corresponding average values for the six British and Continental beef breeds that were analysed were 0.151% and 0.125% per generation respectively for the rates of increase in the mean Average Relatedness and average inbreeding.

The average rate of increase in inbreeding in the population translates into an effective population size (N_e) of 88 animals. The corresponding N_e -values for the British and Continental beef cattle breeds ranged between 40 and 400 animals. If the relative incompleteness of the pedigree data of the South Devon population is taken into account and the rate of increase in inbreeding is based on equivalent generations⁵, the rate of increase in inbreeding is in fact higher and the effective population size is lower (60 animals).

Ancestors

The analysis and quantification of the relative contributions of base parents (ancestors without complete parentage records) and other influential ancestors in a population is a complementary approach to determine the genetic variability in a population. With this approach an assessment is made of how the gene pool of a population was constituted and maintained across generations. The effective number of founders (fe) measures how the balance in the expected contributions of founders was maintained across generations. The effective number of ancestors (fa) accounts for possible bottlenecks in the pedigree, which is a major cause of gene loss in some populations. These parameters are useful to describe the population structure after a relatively few generations, e.g. when pedigrees are relatively incomplete / shallow. They can characterise the effects of a breeding policy or detect recent significant changes in a breeding strategy before their consequences can be seen in terms of an increase in inbreeding in the population.

The 1 327 live South Devons are the progeny of 100 bulls (average of 12.71 live progeny per bull) and 781 cows (average of 1.62 live progeny per cow). The sires of only 56 animals of the live population are unknown or not recorded and the dams of only 61 animals are unknown.

Only 5 cows have more than 4 live progeny in the population, while 11 bulls each have more than 30 live progeny in the population. The bull with the most live progeny is BELLARY BL 08 133 (0067249284) with 51 live progeny.

The whole data set (live population plus all their parents and ancestors) consisted of 543 founders (base parents/ancestors with one or both parents not recorded) and 970 ancestors (parents/ancestors with known pedigrees). The total genetic variation in the whole data set could be ascribed to 472 ancestors and only 25 ancestors

explained 50% of the genetic variation in the population (whole data set). The effective number of founders (fe) for the whole data set was 108 and the effective number of ancestors (fa) was 61.

The live South Devon population has 354 ancestors that contributed to the total genetic variation in the live population. The effective number of founders (fe) and effective number of ancestors (fa) for the live population were 110 and 47 respectively. The number of ancestors that explained 50% of the genetic variation in the reference population was only 18.

The wide ratio between fe and fa in the live population (2.34) indicates that the breed has been affected by a genetic bottleneck, a deduction that is well supported by the breeding structure analyses that was performed and the fact that very few traces of the prominent herds and breeding lines that were prevalent in the breed some 30 years (5 generations) ago can still be found in the breed today. This indicates that many of the advantages and the positive effects of many of the founder-animals in the breed are unaccounted for, or was lost to other breeding programs.

The most influential founders (base parents) in the whole data set were the cow ROSKYMER ADORA 4TH (0044909281) and the bull POWDERHAM BRIGADIER 3RD (0044909273) who each contributed 3.18% to the foundation of the breed. These two animals also were the most influential founders for the live population where they each contributed 4.11% to the foundation of the live population.

The most influential ancestors in the breed were the bulls ROSKYMER ANDREW (006679153) (son of the two most influential base parents above), who explains 7.73% of the genetic variation in the whole data set, and ADUVON JONNY (AC 00 35) (0043572528) who explains 3.47% of the genetic variation in the whole population. The same two bulls were also the most influential ancestors of the live population where they respectively explained 8.21% and 5.13% of the genetic variation in the live population.

The average age of the 25 ancestors that collectively explains 50% of the genetic variation in the population (whole data set) was 24.8 years on the date of the analysis. This set of ancestors consisted of 23 male ancestors, accounting for 48.57% of the total genetic variation in the population (whole data set), and 2 female ancestors, accounting for 1.77% of the total genetic variation in the data set. The average age of the 18 ancestors that collectively explains 50% of the genetic variation in the live population was 20.6 years on the analysis date. This set of ancestors consisted of 17 male ancestors,

accounting for 49.68% of the total genetic variation in the live population, and 1 female ancestor, accounting for 1.40% of the total genetic variation in the live population.

Conclusive remarks

The South Devon cattle breed is one of South Africa's oldest livestock breeds and the formal recording of the breeding history of the breed in South Africa dates back to the late 1890's. The South Devon Cattle Breeders' Society was established in 1914, making it one of the oldest breeders' societies for cattle in South Africa. The South Devon breed experienced an extended period of popularity and demand for its animals - during the period 1970 to 1990 the breed had more than 80 breeders and a substantial number of calves were registered each year during this period. The breed has, however, lost a significant number of breeders and animals and a substantial amount of genetic diversity since 1990.

The demographic characteristics of the current South Devon population are however well within the bounds of normality and the breed shows some capacity for future growth in terms of numbers of animals and

breeders. The average herd size in the breed has improved over the past 12 years, especially amongst the leading breeders in the breed. This situation bodes well for the future genetic improvement of the breed and the realization of an expansion of the breed will mostly depend on whether the breeders can provide animals that conform to the demands of the market.

Generally the quality and depth of the pedigree data of the breed is below average and this leads to an underestimation of the levels of relatedness and inbreeding in the breed and an overestimation of the levels of genetic diversity. Since the South Devon breed has lost a relatively large amount of genetic diversity during the past three decades, this situation may prove in time to become troublesome for the breed. It would be advisable to re-estimate these parameters periodically and to adopt appropriate strategies to ensure a healthy genetic profile for the breed.

South Devon breeders have a responsibility to ensure the future growth and genetic well-being of the breed. The future of the breed depends largely on the decisions breeders make now in terms of selection goals, breeding policies and the possible future role of the breed in the South African red meat industry.

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Saam bereik ons meer

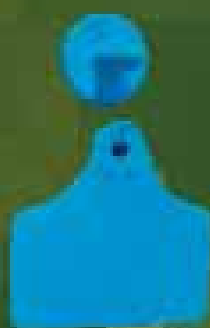


Hoekom? NamTags

- ✓ Bekostigbaar
- ✓ Geen nek op plaatjies nie
- ✓ Buigbare materiaal
- ✓ Het geen metaalpunt nie
- ✓ Bestand teen UV - strale
- ✓ Meer stabiel



GROOT (M+H)
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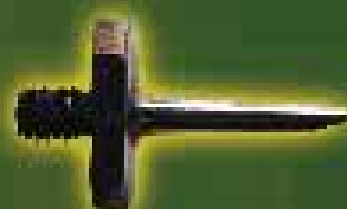
MEDIUM (M+H)
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SCAAP
In verpakkinge
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GENETIC TRENDS

in the SA South Devon breed

deur Leslie Bergh

Bull's Eye Consulting™, leslie.bergh@vodamail.co.za

In the past we had to rely on phenotypic (measured) trends to evaluate what was happening genetically in a herd or breed. With the introduction of BLUP technology it became possible to separate the measured trends in its two main components, namely genetic and environmental trends. This enables us to evaluate what is happening in a breed genetically much more accurately, and to predict where the breed is going. This information can be used to take timely steps to accelerate or slow down the genetic change in a specific direction or to even change the direction if needed. For some traits (e.g. certain reproduction and cow efficiency traits), breeding values and genetic trends only became available recently. It will be interesting to evaluate the genetic change in these traits.

It is important for all breeds to do from time to time a critical analysis of the genetic trends in the breed. This, of course, has to be done against the background of the breed's breeding objectives and the present position of the breed in the industry and the market place, taking into account the expected future needs of the market, expected changes in the environment (e.g. global warming), new research results and new technological developments.

Recording statistics

The latest recording statistics available for beef breeds in SA are for the year 1 January to 31 December 2012 (SA Stud Book Annual Logix Beef Report, 2012). On 31 December 2012, seven (100%) South Devon breeders were participating in SA Stud Book's Logix Beef with 1 603 (100%) of all the animals in the breed. No bulls were tested in central testing (Phase C) and only 13 bulls were tested in on-farm tests (Phase D) in 2012. 414 calves were weighed at birth and 222 at weaning. 39 animals were weighed at 12 months and 37 at eighteen months. 68 cows were weighed at calving and 183 at weaning of their calves.

In a breed with few breeders and a relatively small number of animals in the breed, like the South Devon, genetic and environmental trends of any specific trait will be influenced much more by the number of breeders recording (or not recording) a specific trait than in a breed with large numbers. The genetic trends of the breed should therefore be interpreted with caution, taking into account the number of animals recorded and the portion these animals represent of the total numbers in the breed. For





example, there are 1 603 animals in the breed, which consist of probably about 800 breeding females. From these, 414 calves were recorded at birth, 222 at weaning and 37 at eighteen months of age. To maximise the accuracy of individual animals' breeding values and the genetic trends of individual herds and the breed as a whole, all South Devon breeders should be encouraged to record as many traits as possible and, even more important, to record a larger proportion of animals.

Breeding objectives

Taking into consideration the influence of relative small numbers of animals recorded, the next question is what the breeding objectives was and still are for the breed. Again, with the small number (7) of SA South Devon breeders, the influence of one or two breeders' breeding objectives on the breed's genetic trends can be substantial. It is also important to consider the genetic correlations between the various traits when interpreting genetic trends, because selection for a specific trait (e.g. birth weight) with a relative high positive genetic correlation with other traits (e.g. mature weight), could result in correlated responses if no restriction is placed on the other traits. An increase or decrease in mature size has a direct influence on traits like maintenance requirements, reproduction rate, ease of calving, cow efficiency and carcass weight.

Accuracy of Breeding Values

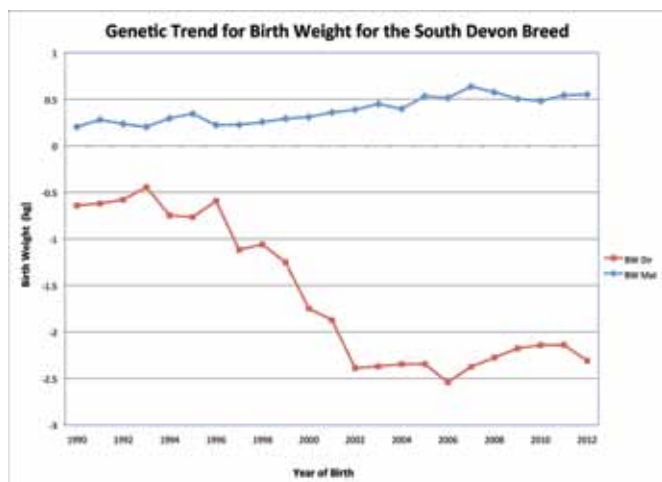
Properly defined contemporary groups are one of the most important issues for genetic evaluation in animal recording. A contemporary group can be defined as a group of animals born in the same year and season (similar age range), at the same location (farm), of the same sex, fed and managed alike from birth to the time of weighing or measurement and weighed or measured on the same day (or two). Poorly or wrongly defined contemporary groups is the most important source of inaccurate breeding values. It influences the breeding values of all the animals in that particular management group and the breeding values of the parents and other relatives.

Genetic linkages is also an important factor to consider in genetic evaluations, because it enable BLUP technology to benchmark the genetic merit of animals from different herds, birth years, seasons and management groups. Sires contribute by far most of the genetic linkages among groups. A link sire can be defined as a sire having performance recorded progeny in other herds, years, seasons and/or management groups.

Genetic Trends

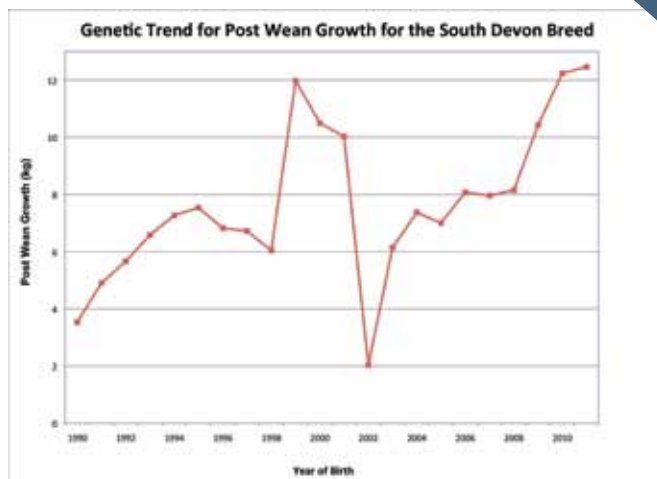
Genetic trends over time can be derived from the average breeding values of animals born in a specific year and which were measured/recorded for that specific trait. For purposes of this article we will consider genetic trends of animals born from 1990 to 2012. Measurements for some traits are not yet available for animals born in 2012 and for such traits the trends will be given for the last birth year with sufficient data available. The genetic trends were

obtained from the last BLUP analysis (SA Stud Book Genetic Analysis, September 2013) for the breed. We will concentrate on the more important traits for which breeding values are available. (Please note the scale when looking at the graphs).



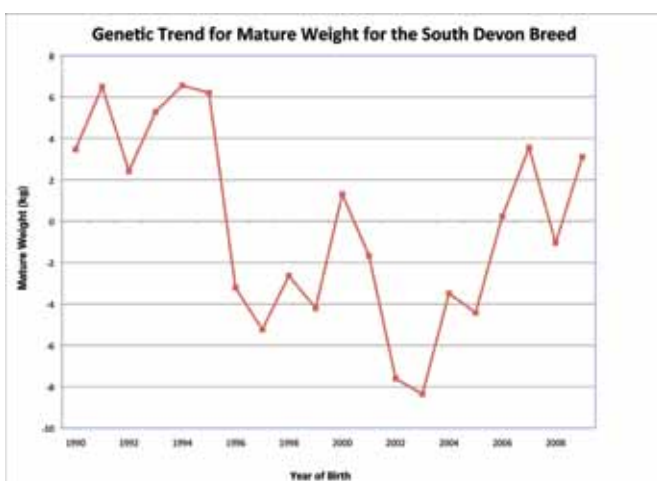
• Birth weight:

Birth weight direct (pre-birth growth of the foetus) changed very little from 1990 to 1996. From 1996 to 2002 it decreased by 1.79kg. From 2002 to 2012 it didn't change much. From 1990 to 2012 birth weight direct decreased by 1.67kg. Birth weight maternal (cow's genetic ability to restrict the birth weight of her calf) changed very little (+0.16kg) from 1990 to 2001. From 2001 to 2012 it increased about 0.19kg, which is also very little change. The decrease of 1.67kg in birth weight direct is a strong desirable trend for ease of calving. (By the way, the breed's average phenotypic value for birth weight for calves born in 2012 was 37.1kg, which is about 3kg lower than the 40kg in 1990).



• Post-wean weight:

Post wean weight (12 & 18 month weights combined) increased by 6.5kg from 1990 to 2001. From 2001 to 2011 it increased by another 2.4kg. This is a total increase of 8.9kg. It should be noted that this trend is based on relatively low numbers of animals being measured in most years, especially 1998 – 2001, and should therefore be used with caution.

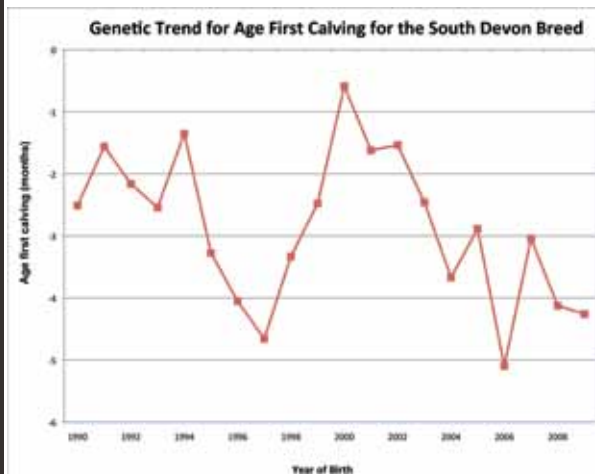


• Mature weight:

The genetic trend for mature weight is variable over the entire period. In general, it was high from 1990-1995, low from 1996 to 2005 and a bit higher from 2006 to 2009. It should be noted that this trend is also based on relatively low numbers of animals being measured, and should therefore also be used with caution.

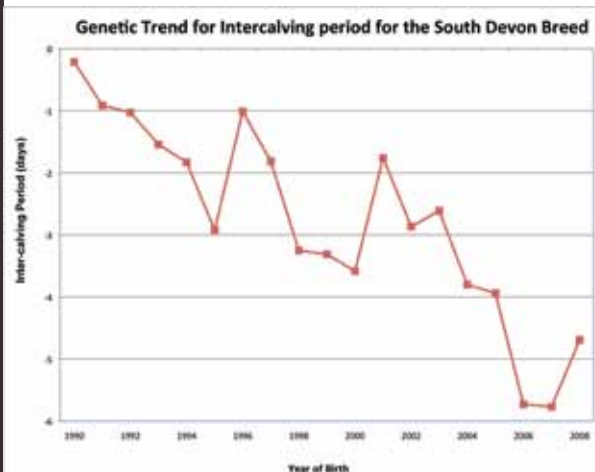
• Central and on-farm tests:

Few young bulls were tested in central and on-farm tests, especially from 1996 to 2004. The reliability of these trends is therefore questionable and I will not attempt to draw any conclusions from them.



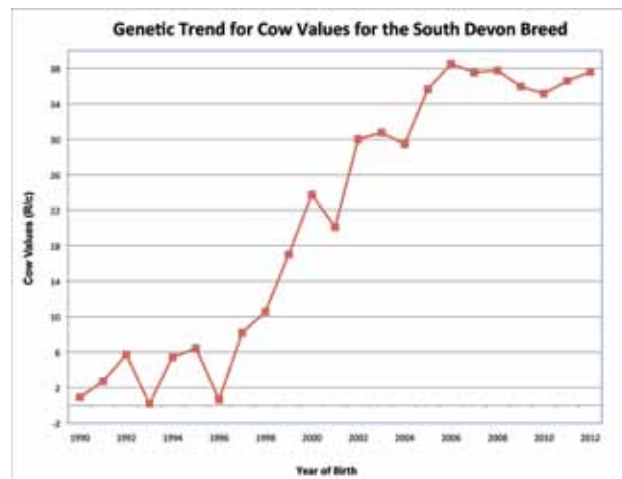
• Age at first calving:

The genetic trend for the age at which heifers calve for the first time show no definite trend from 1990 to 2000. From 2000 to 2009 it decreased (improved) by 3.7 months, which is a desirable trend for this trait, as it indicates a large genetic improvement in early maturity in the breed.



• Inter-calving period:

The genetic trend for inter-calving period decreased steadily by 4.5 days from 1990 to 2008. The decrease of 4.5 days in ICP is a desirable trend, as it indicates genetic improvement in fertility in the breed.



• Cow Value:

The cow value breeding value is a selection index, incorporating traits of fertility, ease of calving, calf growth, milk production and cow weight. The genetic trend for cow value shows no definite trend from 1990 to 1996. From 1996 to 2006 it increased sharply by R38.17 and then stayed more or less constant until 2012. From 1990 to 2012 the cow value selection index increased by R36.70. This is a very desirable trend, as it indicates genetic improvement in cow profitability in the breed.

Conclusion

Taking into consideration the relative small numbers of animals recorded, all the genetic trends in the breed are either desirable or neutral. There are therefore no red lights for any trait. The highlights of the genetic trends are:

- Despite the fact that birth weight decreased, weaning weight increased.
- Post-wean weights increased without increasing mature weight.
- Inter-calving period and cow value improved and have desirable genetic trends.

To maximise the accuracy of individual animals' breeding values and the genetic trends of individual herds and the breed as a whole, all South Devon breeders should be encouraged to record as many traits as possible and, even more important, to record a larger proportion of animals – especially post weaning traits. This, together with strict selection and goal driven breeding will enable South Devon breeders to make even more rapid genetic improvement in future.

References:

SA Stud Book Genetic Analysis for the South Devon Breed, September 2013.

SA Stud Book Annual Logix Beef Report, 2012.

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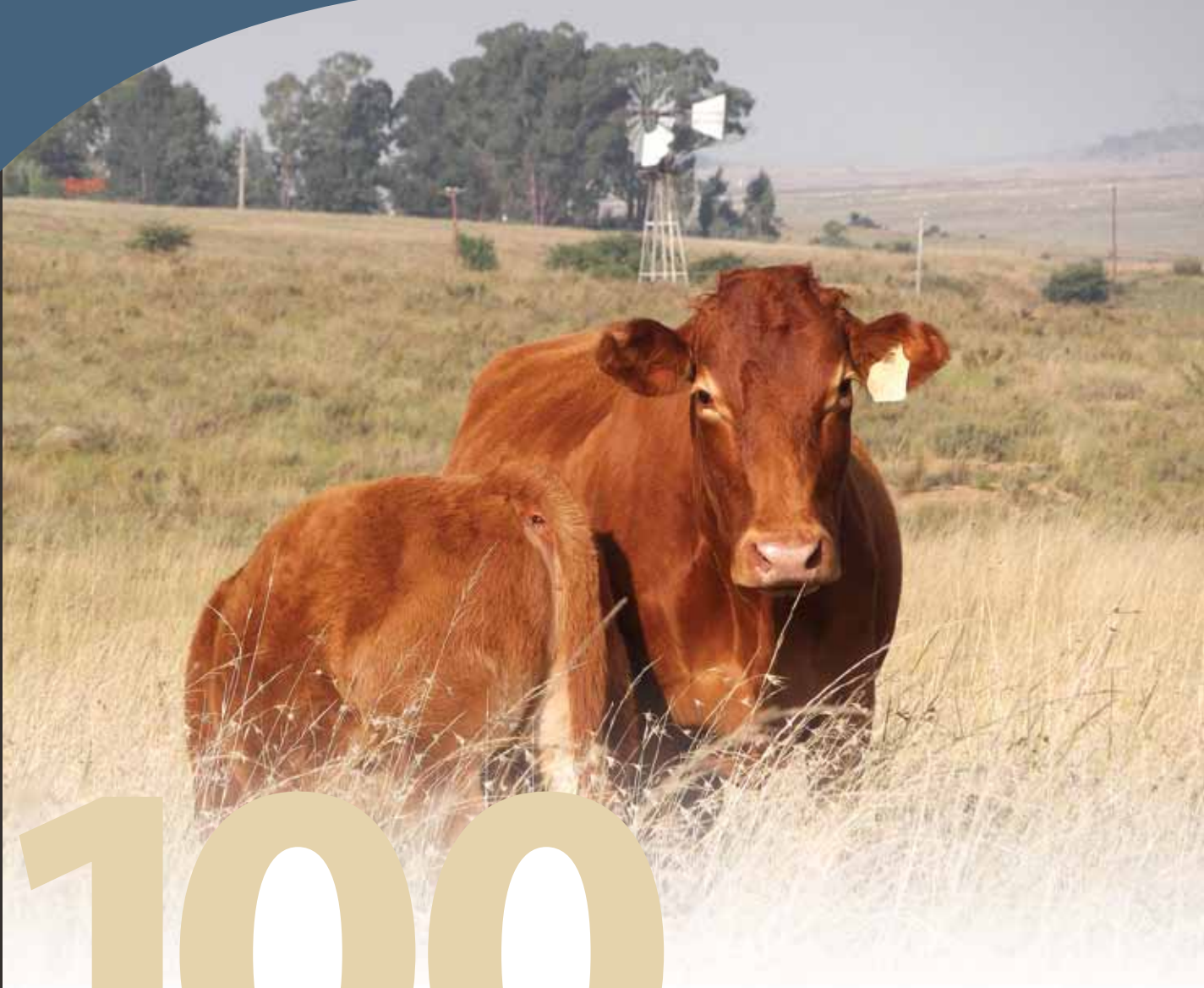
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100 years of South Devons in South Africa

Considering what some prominent figures had to say of the South Devon cattle breed, one gets a sense of the high regard these wellknown individuals had for the South Devon. If one then further looks at the manner in which the South Devon distinguishes itself in terms of performance testing compared to other breeds, it becomes clear that this breed is indeed special.

The well-known and respected Prof Jan Bonsma said of the breed: "I have always felt that in the South Devon breed of cattle, South Africa has genetic material which can be of the utmost value to our economic beef and milk production and this material should be exploited."

In addition, the late minister of agriculture, Hendrik Schoeman stated: "The South Devon is known for its good characteristics as beef producer and for its wide adaptability"

The cherry on the cake, however, came from the late Prof Cas Maree: "The South Devon basically possesses all the exemplary traits that one wants to see in a beef cattle breed."

Glowing accolades

Add to these glowing accolades the fact that for the past four years the South Devon had the best inter calf period of all beef breeds in the country, and that it sits in the top five for weaning mass and cow/calf mass, your sense of adoration increases. Looking back over the history of the breed in South Africa, it is clear that there were many ups and downs. To provide context, however, it is important to note that the official governing body in the UK, The South Devon Herd Book Society, was founded in 1891. It was a mere 23 years later that a South African Breeders' Society was formed during the Royal Show in Pietermaritzburg on 24 June 1914. The first president was Col EM Greene from Nottingham, Natal, with the first secretary, one E Royden Turner of Seven Oaks, also in Natal.

On 25 April 1916 the South Devon Cattle Breeders' Association, with a members list of 55 breeders, was accepted by the South African Stud Book Association. Maj GR Richards of Natal became the first representative at SA Studbook.

Breed development

Over the years the South Devon changed from a dual purpose breed (in 1968 a South Devon cow of JW King still held the SA milk and butter fat record of 5 550kg milk and 4,9% butter fat) to a medium frame beef breed, but with the good dual purpose traits still very much present.

The 1970's seem to have been very good years for the breed, with members numbering around 138 and various clubs seeing the light. In 1974 the National Championships in Pretoria was considered the biggest South Devon show in the world! The cow Kransfontein Inge also won the Gold Cup at the Rand Show in 1975, and together with Obanov Sanlam were awarded "Best Pair" dual purpose animals on show.

In 1980 it was the turn of Obanov Jimmy Brown to take the Gold Cup at the Rand Show, with Obanov Jumbo coming in second.

In 1990 the bull Swartshoek C561 took the Gold Cup at the Rand Show and was later sold for R45 000, a world record price.

Breeding values

Leslie Bergh of Bull's Eye Consulting discussed the genetic progress of the breed during the period 1990 to 2012, in terms of specific traits analyses. The statistics he provides make for very good reading:

Birth weight: Birth weight direct (prebirth growth of the foetus) changed very little from 1990 to 1996. From 1996 to 2002 it decreased by 1,79kg. From 2002 to 2012 it didn't change much. From 1990 to 2012 birth weight direct decreased by 1,67kg.

Birth weight maternal (cow's genetic ability to restrict the birth weight of her calf) changed very little (+0,16kg) from 1990 to 2001. From 2001 to 2012 it increased by about 0,19kg, which is also very little change. The decrease of 1,67kg in birth weight direct is a strong desirable trend for ease of calving. (The breed's average phenotypic value for birth weight for calves born in 2013 was 35,5kg, which is about 4,5kg lower than the 40kg in 1990).

Weaning weight: Weaning weight direct (pre-wean growth of the calf) changed very little (-0,6kg) from 1990 to 2002. From 2002 to 2012 it increased sharply by 4,1kg. From 1990 to 2012 birth weight direct increased by 3,4kg. The strong positive trend in wean weight direct from 2002 is desirable, especially in view that birth weight decreased over the same period.

Post-wean weight: Post wean weight (12 & 18 month weights combined) increased by 6,5kg from 1990 to 2001. From 2001 to 2011 it increased by another 2,4kg.

Age at first calving: The genetic trend for the age at which heifers calve for the first time show no definite trend from 1990 to 2000. From 2000 to 2009 it decreased (improved) by 3,7 months, which is a desirable trend for this trait, as it indicates a large genetic improvement in early maturity in the breed.

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Cow value: The cow value breeding value is a selection index, incorporating traits of fertility, ease of calving, calf growth, milk production and cow weight. The genetic trend for cow value shows no definite trend from 1990 to 1996. From 1996 to 2006 it increased sharply by R38,17 and then stayed more or less constant until 2012. From 1990 to 2012 the cow value selection index increased by R36,70. This is a very desirable trend, as it indicates genetic improvement in cow profitability in the breed.

The highlights of the genetic trends in the breed, concludes Mr Bergh, are:

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- Post-wean weights increased without increasing mature weight.
- Inter-calving period and cow value improved and have desirable genetic trends.

Table 1: Average performance: Reproduction: South Devon

Year	Number	Avg AFC	Number	Avg ICP
2008	133	33,8	429	381
2009	121	34,2	388	395
2010	123	34,1	406	386
2011	76	32,5	414	391
2012	59	34,1	326	380
2013	95	33,7	284	384

Polled gene

In modern beef cattle production systems world-wide, states Prof Esté van Marle-Köster of the University of Pretoria, there is a strong trend towards selection of polled cattle. The advantages of polled animals are well known, including improved behavior at feeding, less bruising and hide damage during transport and slaughtering as well as easier and safer handling by cattle workers. More recently there is also pressure from welfare movements with regard to the banning of dehorning practices, especially where calves are dehorned older than three months of age. There is no doubt that breeding of polled animals by stud breeders has an added economic advantage.

In order to conform to the modern trend regarding polled animals, the South Devon breeders are in the process of importing polled semen. The issue had been discussed for some time among breeders and at the AGM held in March 2010 it was decided

to import semen from polled bulls from Australia, New Zealand and USA. Polled bulls are already available at sales.

“Because of a number of enquiries for polled bulls from commercial breeders the breeders’ society has gone to great lengths to meet their needs. Through a concerted effort we have already brought polled bulls onto the market,” points out honorary life president Tielman Nieuwoudt.

“The bulls that have been identified in other countries have good figures and we are confident that they will have a positive impact on the present South African herd.

“It is important that breeders interested in breeding homozygous polled (carrying two copies of the polled gene) animals”, points out Prof Van Marle-Köster, “shall record the phenotypes as accurately as possible, including the presence of scurs.

By using a pedigree analyses polled animals could be identified and with DNA testing the homozygous polled animals can be confirmed, especially where stud bulls are involved. With the advances made in genomic research it is envisaged that a test will become available in the near future that will also include the scur alleles.”

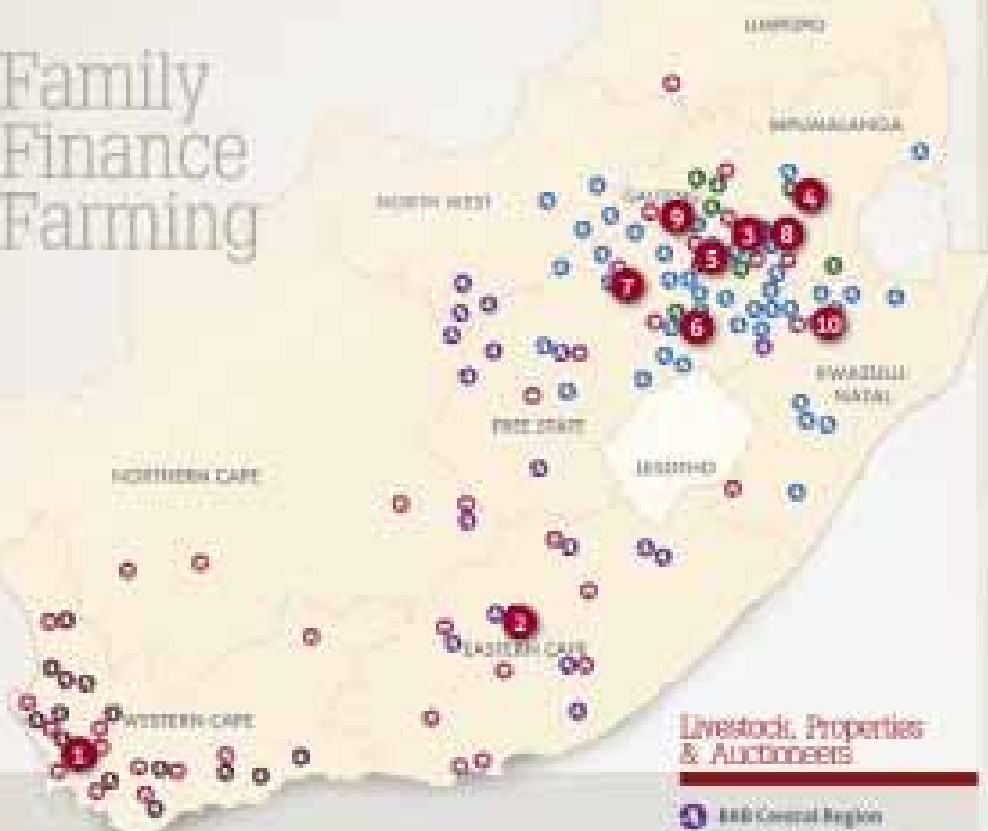
With a rich history to form the backbone of this exceptional breed, a vibrant and dedicated breeder core that is backed up by world class genetics, the South Devon breed is setting its sights on re-writing the record books during the next 100 years.

Acknowledgement: Stockfarm, May 2014



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deur Arthur M. de Villiers
Arcadia, Vrede, 2014

Die wyse waarop ons onself en ons produk bemark sal ongetwyfeld 'n inpak op die langtermyn prestasie van ons beesboerdery hê. Met die opstel van hierdie aanbieding het ek van wenke van medetelers asook eie ondervinding en ook raad van twee Amerikaanse boere gebruik gemaak.

Marketing is often mentioned in the same breath as sales. The two, however, are not the same. Marketing is the groundwork that makes sales possible. Thus, marketing is not a synonym for selling.

Rather, marketing spans the entire gambit from creating a product to getting it to the consumer. This includes the development of the product or service, identifying its target market, tweaking the range to ensure that it meets market expectations, storage, merchandising, promotion, selling, distribution, warranty issues and after-sales support.

Successful marketing is all about building a relationship with your customer that is straightforward, intended to be long term and not only profitable for the company in terms of the product sold, but also rewarding to the customer in terms of the product purchased.

The most important fact about marketing is that it should

not be an event. It must rather be an ongoing process. No matter how well your business is doing today, there is no guarantee that it will continue to do well tomorrow.

Met bemarking word daar gedurig saadjies gesaai wat die een of ander tyd gaan groei en vrugte dra, soms eers so lank as 2 jaar of langer daarna. "Hoe dra ons ons boodskap oor in die vleisindustrie van vandag?"

Bemarking word opgedeel in die volgende funksies:

1. Opleiding

Opleiding is die verantwoordelikheid van u Rasgenootskap en ook elke lid. Ons moet almal daarna streef om so goed moontlik opgelei te wees en ons moet ook help met die motivering en opleiding van nuwe en potensieel nuwe telers.

Mini boeredae, afsluiting van fase D en jaarlikse keurings is ideale geleenthede vir bemarking, nooi mense uit, maak hulle betrokke, wees positief, passievol en eerlik.

Kry 'n profiel van telers se beroepe. Hou miskien boeredae naby Pretoria, Johannesburg en hou dit op Saterdag.

U Ras se jaarlikse Simposium is ook 'n uitstekende geleentheid vir opleiding.



Moedig jong telers aan om ouer telers te besoek en ingeligte besluite, wat gebaseer is op kennis en ondervinding, te neem. 'n Potensiële teler wat vyf verskillende gevestigde telers besoek het voordat hy of sy investeer – gaan weet waarvoor om te kyk, watter rigting wil hy in beweeg en met wie wil hy besigheid doen.

2. Goodwill, Integrity and Trust

Your opposition can undercut your price and product but the harder they try to run you down, the quicker they destroy whatever goodwill they have. The cattle industry was founded on a man's word and integrity will always play a most important role in our business. Deur afbrekend te praat van u medetelers of hul beeste, benadeel u net uself en u eie integriteit kom onder verdenking.

Why is Trust so Important?

Because without trust, there can never, ever, be a useful relationship. The motives of each side will always be an issue and in question. Because of the mistrust, the relationship will never be strategic. It's emotionally exhausting to have any relationship that is not based on trust.

Trust is just the beginning but remember this. It can take months or years to build up trust and only seconds to lose it – usually forever.

3. Belangstelling in u Genootskap, ander telers en rolspelers in die bedryf

'n Belangrike deel van bemaking is betrokkenheid by u Genootskap, Klub en streeksaktiwiteite. Wees op die plekke waar u ras se mense is. Carlos Gueras sê: "I don't know of any successful breeder that is not active in his area, club or National Association." U Genootskap kan net so progressief wees soos sy telers en die ondersteuning wat hulle kry van u as lede. Woon ander telers se boeredae, veilings en ander aktiwiteite by. Stel opreg belang in hul kuddes, teelbeleid en omgewing.

4. Betrokkenheid in gemeenskap

Suksesvolle telers en boere is ook die mense wat aktief betrokke is in hul omgewing. Dit is hulle wat dien op besture van Studiegroepe, Boereverenigings, Kerkrade, Skoolbeheerrade en sportklubs, m.a.w. mense wat hul kant bring op elke vlak van die gemeenskap. Neem kennis: Dit is deel van bemaking.

5. Kennis van ons produk

Ken u ras, sy verlede, sy sterk punte, die punte waar daar verbeter kan word en weet wat die ander rasse oor u ras sê. Ons moet in staat wees om ons ras eers te verkoop

voordat ons ons produk kan verkoop. Glo in jouself, jou ras en jou produk.

Bemark en bemagtig jouself as 'n deskundige. Fokus kortliks op die volgende om jouself te posisioneer:

Deur jou eie gedagtes, deur jou houding teenoor kliënte, deur jou optrede, deur jou uiterlike, deur jou woorde, deur die wyse waarop jy besware hanteer, deur hoe jy jou besigheid opvolg.

6. Maak vriende van jou kliënte

Doen so besigheid dat kliënte altyd na u sal wil terugkom. Ons kan baie meer vriende maak deur in ander mense belang te stel as om ander mense te kry om in onself belang te stel. M.a.w. om 'n vriend te maak moet u eers 'n vriend wees.

- People (clients) don't care how much you know until they know how much you care!
- If you are focused on growing your business with a customer, then you have to work at it, every month, every week and maybe, every day. The same effort needs to apply to relationships.
- Ultimately, you want to create relationships that:
- Are robust and successful
- Are models you can use with other customers or suppliers
- Focus on satisfying the customer and, maybe, that customer's customer.

Onthou die volgende punte m.b.t. u kliënte: Wees regverdig en konsekvent, moenie grootpraat nie – gee feite, luister na die kliënt se behoeftes, betoon respek, waardeer die moeite wat die kliënt gedoen het om u te kom sien, handel die administrasie gou en deeglik af en moet nie probeer om u kliënt se tjekboek te skat nie.

7. Gebruik van prestasiedata

Hou u rekords op datum. Hierdie rekords voorsien die koper van 'n objektiewe basis waarvan hy 'n seleksie keuse kan maak. As u rekords nie op datum is nie moet u onthou, u kompeteer met die teler wie se rekords wel op datum is. Werk self daaraan om die data te verstaan en te kan interpreteer. Stel alle inligting op rekord beskikbaar aan die koper. Die hoogste vlak van integriteit moet gehandhaaf word met u data. Moenie dat algemene plaaswerk u so besig hou dat u kantoorwerk agter raak nie.

8. Adreslyste by Genootskap van belangstellendes en nuwe telers

U Genootskap kry gereeld navrae van belangstellendes

en nuwe lede. Kry hierdie name in die hande en stel uself aan hulle bekend. Stuur 'n vriendelike brief van verwelkoming aan hulle en sluit 'n paar foto's, ou katalogusse en ander advertensiemateriaal in - u sal weldra die goeie vrugte hiervan pluk. Die Genootskap moet gevra word om sulke name en adresse op 'n gereelde basis aan almal deur te gee. Onthou: die meeste voornemende telers sal navrae na meer as een Genootskap uitstuur en afhangende van die reaksie sal hy of sy besluit in watter ras hy gaan investeer. Stuur Nuusbriewe saam met Genootskap korrespondensie uit en deel so die posgeld.

9. Uitskot van ondergemiddelde diere

Raak ontslae van swak diere in u kudde. Mense besoek u en gewoonlik ontwikkel dit so dat jy meer verskoning maak vir swak diere as wat julle gesels oor die goeie diere. Kyk na die retensie van u stoetkoeie. As u stoetfooie betaal vir 'n koei moet sy stoetkalkwers produseer.

10. Kuddegesondheid

Sorg dat u kudde bekend staan as 'n gesonde kudde. Doen gereeld alle nodige inentings en ook toetse t.o.v. geslagsiektes. Maak nie saak hoe goed jou kudde of hoe duur jou advertensieprogram is nie, as u kudde eers 'n reputasie opgebou het van swak gesondheid, kan dit jare vat om dit reg te stel.

11. Veilings

Dit is 'n baie populêre en gewoonlik goeie metodes van bemarking. Dit kan egter katastrofies wees indien u nie die ander bemarkingsfunksies tot 'n mindere of meerdere mate nakom nie. Die dae van 'n tent opslaan, 'n paar advertensies plaas en dan die verwagting van 'n suksesvolle veiling, is verby.

Wie kan 'n eie veiling aanbied? Die maklikste antwoord hier is dalk dat dit mense sal wees wat geen probleem ondervind om van al hul bulle uit die hand ontslae te raak nie. Indien u so 'n goeie aanvraag vir u diere het, kan 'n veiling daartoe lei dat u 'n premie ontvang. Telsers met produksieveilings stel 'n standaard en 'n neiging vir die res van die ras om te benut. Verskeie mense wat geïnteresseerd is in u ras lees veilingsverslae en dit kan, afhangende of dit positief of negatief is, hulle aanmoedig of ontmoedig om in u ras te investeer.

If you host a sale at your ranch, make every effort to see that the people are well taken care of and that they feel at home in a positive, friendly atmosphere. That will encourage them not only to invest in your breeding program but also to encourage their friends and

associates to come and visit you. How you treat these people can make or break your sale.

Klubveilings waar mense as 'n span saamwerk, kan indien dit reg gedoen word, 'n groot sukses wees. Die saamgooi van diere kan 'n manier wees van kwaliteit aanbied in groter getalle. Dit kan groter deelname veroorsaak en dit lei tot die aanbieding van 'n groter poel van gene.

Veilings soos u Nasionale Veiling is nog 'n manier van bemarking van u stelsel, ras en beeste. Diere vir hierdie veiling moet van 'n baie hoë standaard wees. Dit behoort u seer te maak om hierdie diere te verkoop. If it doesn't hurt to sell these cattle, don't even participate because that animal of less quality might leave that lasting impression that will not only turn off the people present, but also whom ever they might come in contact with. Prior to the sale, send a nice letter, describing your consignment and a picture to as many prospective buyers as you can reach. Also include a footnote on some of the most important factual information that you can provide about your consignment's ancestry and performance. Remember that this will be your last time to maximize your profit potential on this animal, so don't leave any stones unturned.

Ondersteun ook medetelers se veilings. Verwys van u eie kopers en belangstellendes na medetelers se veilings of na ander klubveilings. Kopers kom gou agter as jy met hulle eerlik en opreg is en sal weer by jou besoek aflê as hulle in die mark is vir aankope, selfs al kon hulle nie die eerste keer by jou regkom nie. Onthou, om 'n produk eenmaal aan 'n kliënt te verkoop is relatief maklik. Die kuns lê daarin om 'n kliënt te behou vir verdere transaksies.

Ondersteun self ook ander telers se veilings deur bulle of vroulike diere daar te koop. Dit kan u eie kudde goed doen en daardeur help u u medetelers en u ras. The sharing of our top genetics is a tool available to all of us but not used by enough of us and can be a very successful marketing tool.

Morele ondersteuning van medetelers tydens hulle veilings word ontsettend waardeur deur die verkoper wat maar alleen en uitgelewer voel met die dag van die veiling. 'n Telefoonoproep voor die veiling word net so waardeur en hierdeur help u nie net hierdie verkoper nie, maar doen u ook bemarking van uself.

12. Uitstallings en Skoue

Alhoewel skoue 'n rol speel in bemarking en daar 'n advertensiefaktor mee gepaard gaan, is dit so dat die rasse soos die Bonsmara, nie skou nie. Dit is een van die groot redes vir die gevoel van samewerking en



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samehorigheid tussen hul telers. So hoort dit, want die mense van 'n ras kan dit maak of breek. Alhoewel ek nie 'n voorstander van kompeterende skoue is nie besef ek dat daar egter 'n advertensie-faktor is wat ek mag mis. U kan dit egter ondervang deur op skoue uit te stal. Die voordeel van 'n uitstalling op u plaaslike skou is dat die diere nie spesiaal voorberei hoef te word of mak gemaak te word nie. Hierdie twee faktore soos u weet gaan met groot moeite en koste gepaard. Woon hierdie uitstallings by, neem deel en doen diens. Dit is 'n baie goeie plek om u ras te verkoop. Maak seker dat u indrukwekkende diere uitstal. Onthou, almal wat kom kyk is die beste beeskenner in die wêreld.

Tydens junior skoue verskuif die klem van dit wat ons ken by "grootmens" skoue. Jong mense neem deel vir die pret daarvan en deelname is veel meer belangrik as 'n eerste of tweede plek. Moet u nie miskien ook kyk na hierdie bemarkingsgeleentheid en diere gratis beskikbaar stel aan bv. dorpskinders wat smag na 'n geleentheid om met diere te werk. Ons kan so 'n jongmens help om goeie outydse waardes te vestig en dit kan 'n groot rol speel in die totale ontwikkeling van so 'n kind. Hierdie juniors gebruik gewoonlik verse en dit hoef glad nie so 'n top vers te wees nie. Die liefde en toewyding wat aan hierdie dier gegee word, kompenseer deur en deur vir die verlies (wat op die lang termyn 'n wins kan wees) van die teler.

Wat van ossies skenk vir karkaskompetisies? Die ondersteuning van landbouskole, teknikons en universiteite stel hierdie mense aan u ras bekend en die oes op die saadjies wat daar gesaai word sal groot wees.

Our future breeders and leaders need your guidance in helping to build character. Believe me, when these youngsters become educated and are ready to invest, they will remember your breed and you.

13. Advertensie

Soos reeds genoem is advertensie slegs een van die komponente van bemarking. Dus, voor 'n sent nog spandeer word aan advertensie, kon u al baie gedoen het aan u bemarking. Advertensie is egter deurslaggewend. Daar word bereken dat u advertensiekoste tussen 3 en 5% van u begrote inkomste vir u beesvertakking moet wees. Dit sluit direkte advertensiekoste reis- en verblyfkoste, telefoon ens. in. 'n Belangrike aspek van advertensie is dat dit grotendeels toekoms waarde het en selde net onmiddellike voordele inhou. Dit is egter belangrik dat u ander bewus maak daarvan dat u in besigheid is. U boodskap moet so oorkom dat voornemende kopers oortuig word dat u teelprogram

werk en dat hulle graag van die produk daarvan wil bekom. Mense wonder soms hoekom hulle sukkel om hul genetiese materiaal te verkoop. Hoeveel van u het lewensversekering? Hoeveel mense moes u bel voor u dit gekoop het? Natuurlik niemand nie. Nee, u is herhaaldelik deur die assuransie-agente gekontak voor u die betrokke versekering uitgeneem het. Dieselfde geld vir bemerking van u genetika. U moet die kopers kontak.

When was the last time that you called someone or visited a potential buyer that had not previously contacted you and tried to get him interested in your program?

Hier volg 'n paar baie belangrike punte wat advertensie betref:

- Die mees effektiewe manier van adverteer is deur persoonlike kontak. Besoek of bel vorige kopers en medetelers en nooi hulle uit om u te besoek. Bel veral voor u veiling.
- Ontwikkel 'n plaasnaam, logo, simbool of wapen eie aan u boerdery of stoet en bring hierdie kenteken op al u advertensiemateriaal, skryfbehoeftes, voertuie en vragmotors aan. Maak seker u logo is leesbaar en lyk goed in swart en wit, kan dit kleiner of groter gemaak word – en nog leesbaar wees?
- 'n Goeie pamflet met goeie foto's van goeie bulle is baie effektief voor 'n veiling. Skenk veral aandag aan die kwaliteit van u foto's. Die koper moet in staat wees om die bul op die foto te oordeel en tot 'n groot mate te besluit om dit te koop of nie. Die gedrukte media sal nog altyd belangrik wees. Vyftig persent en meer van u kliënte het nie Internet nie. Internet advertensies bestaan uit 90 – 95% gemorspos. Mense lees gedrukte media vinniger en makliker as van 'n rekenaarskerm af.
- Wees op plekke waar u ras se mense is. Woon boeredae, veilinge en enige ander Ras en bees funksies by. Ondersteun ook ander rasse se funksies. U weet nooit waar en wanneer u voornemende kopers gaan raakloop nie. Gaan rond en ontmoet ander boere, die gasheer en veral sleutelfigure in die bedryf. Stel ook soveel moontlik medetelers aan mekaar voor. So help ons mekaar en uiteindelik die hele ras.
- Wanneer u 'n boodskap kry om iemand terug te bel, doen dit dadelik. Kopers kontak gewoonlik meer as een boer vir navrae en die teler wat die eerste reageer op sy oproep staan die grootste kans om die transaksie te beklink. Indien u nie in die mark is om te verkoop nie, skakel in elk geval en verwys die koper na ander telers toe. So behou u 'n koper vir u ras en maak 'n vriend van die koper en die persoon na wie u hom verwys het.

- Daar is verskeie mediums waarin u kan adverteer, afhange van of u kommersiële of stoetboere wil bereik. Vir kommersiële bulle ry boere nie veel verder as 200 km nie en daarom moet plaaslike media soos die plaaslike koerant, plakkaat en die Landbou Weekblad gebruik word. Vir stoetboere daarenteen moet landwyd adverteer word. Indien u Engels- sprekende en nuwe opkomende boere wil bereik, moet die Farmer's Weekly ook gebruik word. U Ras Joernaal is 'n baie goeie medium vir die doel. Gebruik ook Joernale van ander rasse wat van u ras se bulle en semen gebruik. Daar behoort ook 'n volledige adreslys by u Genootskap beskikbaar te wees van beide die stoet- en kommersiële boere.
- Berigte van nuusgebeure bv. semen-verkope, karkaswedstydjies, handelsmerk vleis, embryo uitvoere, diere na die res van die wêreld kan (gewoonlik gratis) in landbou tydskrifte en publikasies geplaas word. Sorg net dat sulke berigte feitlik is en betrekking het op ons bedryf.
- Nuusbriewe met interessantheid en pitkos oor u boedery is 'n verdere bron van advertensie.
- Video-opnames en CD's raak baie populêr. Die volgende beste, naas 'n persoonlike besoek sal sekerlik 'n video wees. Wys hierdie video vir belangstellendes op elke geleendheid, ook bv. by u boerevereniging, studiegroep en boeredae.
- Hulpmiddels soos visitekaartjies en foto's van kudde- en veilingbulle en veilingpamflette van vorige jare se veilinge moet altyd byderhand wees. Om met 'n handvol visitekaartjies rond te loop by 'n funksie en dit net uit te deel is baie minder effektief as om 'n sinvolle gesprek en verhouding met een of twee kliënte aan te knoop. Die oorhandiging van 'n visitekaartjie word baie keer gesien as die beëindiging van 'n gesprek.
- Met die moderne rekenaarmedia soos e-pos en die internet het die wêreld baie klein geword. Maak gebruik daarvan. Kry vir u 'n e-pos adres en raak vaardig met die werking daarvan. 'n Webblad op die internet sal verder daartoe bydrae dat enigiemand oor die hele wêreld van u kan kennis neem.

14. Get a professional website

- Many consumers – whether in business-to-business or business-to-consumer markets will first interact with a company through their website, and first impressions are long lasting. Having a professionally designed and well-written website is vital but it does not have to be an expensive exercise – keep your content fresh and updated.
- Verskeie Internet gebaseerde hulpmiddels is beskikbaar – Google die volgende gerus en besluit

hoe dit u kan help in u bemerking: LinkedIn, Hubspot, Facebook, MXit, Twitter, Evernote, Factbrowser, Creative Commons, Final Cut, Pro X, PowerPoint, Snipping Tool, Google Webmaster Tools, Xenu, Screaming Frog, Excel, Vlookup, YouTube, Google Drive, Dropbox, HipChat, Salesforce.

- In hierdie vinnig ontwikkelende, inligtings tegnologiese (IT) wêreld is hierdie "vreemde" toepassings besig om baie veld te wen. Maak gebruik hiervan en kom op hoogte van hierdie toepassings en programme.

15. 'n Besoek op u plaas:

Ons het nou heelwat gesels oor bemerking en nou breek die dag aan dat die koper op die plaas opdaag. 'n Paar baie belangrike wenke.

- Plaasnaamborde en rigtingaanwysings.

Duidelike, aantreklike naamborde met besonderhede soos telefoonnommers, adres, die naam van die stoet met verkieslik die raslogo en pyle vir rigtingaanwysers is baie belangrik. Ken u padbeskywing met akkurate afstande tussen afdraaie deeglik en sorg dat familieleden ook die padaanwysings akkuraat kan beskryf. Hou u paaie in 'n goeie toestand.

- Plaaswerf

Hou u opstal netjies, aantreklik en vry van rommel. 'n Goed versorgde opstal laat mense altyd welkom voel en waardering hê vir die eienaar. Een voordeel van 'n jaarlikse boeredag of veiling is dat jy jou werf vry kry van rommel alias Oudminister Hendrik Schoeman.

- Verwelkoming

Los alles waarmee u besig is sodra die besoekers arriveer en gee u volle aandag aan hulle. Laat die mense tuis voel. Doen moeite om kliënte se name te onthou. Vind uit of hulle geëet het en bied iets te drink aan. Wees opreg gasvry. Wees voorbereid - speak well, dress well, no bad language.

- Vind uit presies wat die doel van die besoek is

Vind uit hoeveel tyd die mense beskikbaar het om aan u kudde te spandeer en wat hulle spesifiek wil sien en in belangstel. Beplan u toer deur die plaas deeglik om tyd te bespaar. Sorg dat u rekords op datum en volledig is. Hou alle nodige rekords byderhand terwyl u die beste deurgaan. Dit skep 'n baie slegte indruk as kopers meer inligting oor 'n dier wil hê en u kan dit nie onmiddellik verskaf nie. Vergeet daarvan om die inligting by die huis

te wil verskaf na die tyd, geen persoon kan vreemde beeste so lank onthou nie. As volledige inligting van die beeste nie eerstehands beskikbaar is nie, sal kopers beslis met minder belangstelling na die diere kyk. Gee ook enige moontlike rekords bv. koeikaarte, stambome, voorlopige katalogusse en enige ander advertensie materiaal vir die mense saam huis toe. Vind uit waar die mense van jou gehoor het, sodat u weer daar kan adverteer.

- Aanbieding van beeste

As u 50 bulle in 1 kamp het, het u een beste bul, maar as u 10 bulle in elk van 5 kampe het, het u 5 beste bulle. Beplan om u beeste so te vertoon dat hulle op hul beste lyk. Sorteër u beeste volgens tipe, ouderdom, kwaliteit en (as u uit die hand verkoop), volgens prys. Hou verkoopsbeeste apart van die wat nie te koop is nie. Niks sit 'n koper so af soos as hy op beeste besluit het wat hy wil koop net om dan uit te vind dat hulle nie te koop is nie. As diere uit die hand verkoop word moet 'n redelike prys vooraf bepaal word en die prys beslis gestel word. Moenie onseker of besluiteloos voorkom nie. Dit sal 'n gekibbel oor die prys tot gevolg hê en 'n moontlike verleentheid vir beide partye. As die koper nie iets na sy smaak kry nie, verwys hom na iemand anders - moontlik nader aan sy eie omgewing.

16. Nasorg na 'n veiling of transaksie

- Sorg dat die diere gou weggelaai word en veilig hul bestemming bereik teen 'n billike prys. Al is dit die koper se koste en risiko sal hy dit verseker onthou as u dit vir hom maklik gemaak het.
- Stuur alle inligting, sertifikate en papierwerk dadelik aan die koper.
- Stuur ook periodiek nuwe inligting, foto's en rekords van die vader en moeder en ander verwantes aan die koper.
- Hou boek van wanneer die eerste kalwers van bulle by die kopers aankom en bel of besoek hulle om seker te maak hulle is tevrede.
- Indien u enige klagtes ontvang, moet u dadelik aandag gee daaraan. In baie van die gevalle is dit nie die verkoper of die koper se fout nie. Wees nietemin bereid om die geval te ondersoek. Besoek die teler en ondersoek die klagte. Ons glo daaraan om so 'n geval ten gunste van die koper te skik.
- Tevrede kopers draai gewoonlik uit om u grootste vriende en ondersteuners te word. Omskep die

verleentheid in 'n geleentheid. Weeg die enkele bulle wat u moet vervang op teen die gramskap, woede en moontlike regstappe teen u.

- Klagtes oor bulle kan op die volgende maniere opgelos word:
 - o Vervang die diere met 'n ander een van dieselfde kwaliteit. Laat die koper uitsoek uit 'n groep bulle van dieselfde standaard as die een waarmee hy probleme gehad het indien u meer as een van sulke diere beskikbaar het.
 - o Laat die bul slag en betaal die balans terug aan die koper.
 - o Laat die koper op 'n volgende veiling enige ander bul koop. Trek dan die vorige bul se prys van die nuwe een se prys af en betaal die verskil oor aan die koper as die eerste bul die duurder een was of laat die koper die verskil inbetaal indien omgekeerd.

Om af te sluit:

Beplan u bemarkingsaksies slim - sodat u met die minste geld die meeste blootstelling kry. Dit is meer effektief om bv. vier keer per jaar van u te laat hoor as om net voor u veiling dieselfde te spandeer op 'n groot blink promosie kampanje. In essence, people with successful marketing programs are good farmers. Everywhere they go, they plant seeds and the more seeds they plant the more successful their marketing program will be.

The most important fact about marketing is that it should not be an event. It must rather be an ongoing process. No matter how well your business is doing today, there is no guarantee that it will continue to do well tomorrow.

STERKTE MET U BEMARKING!



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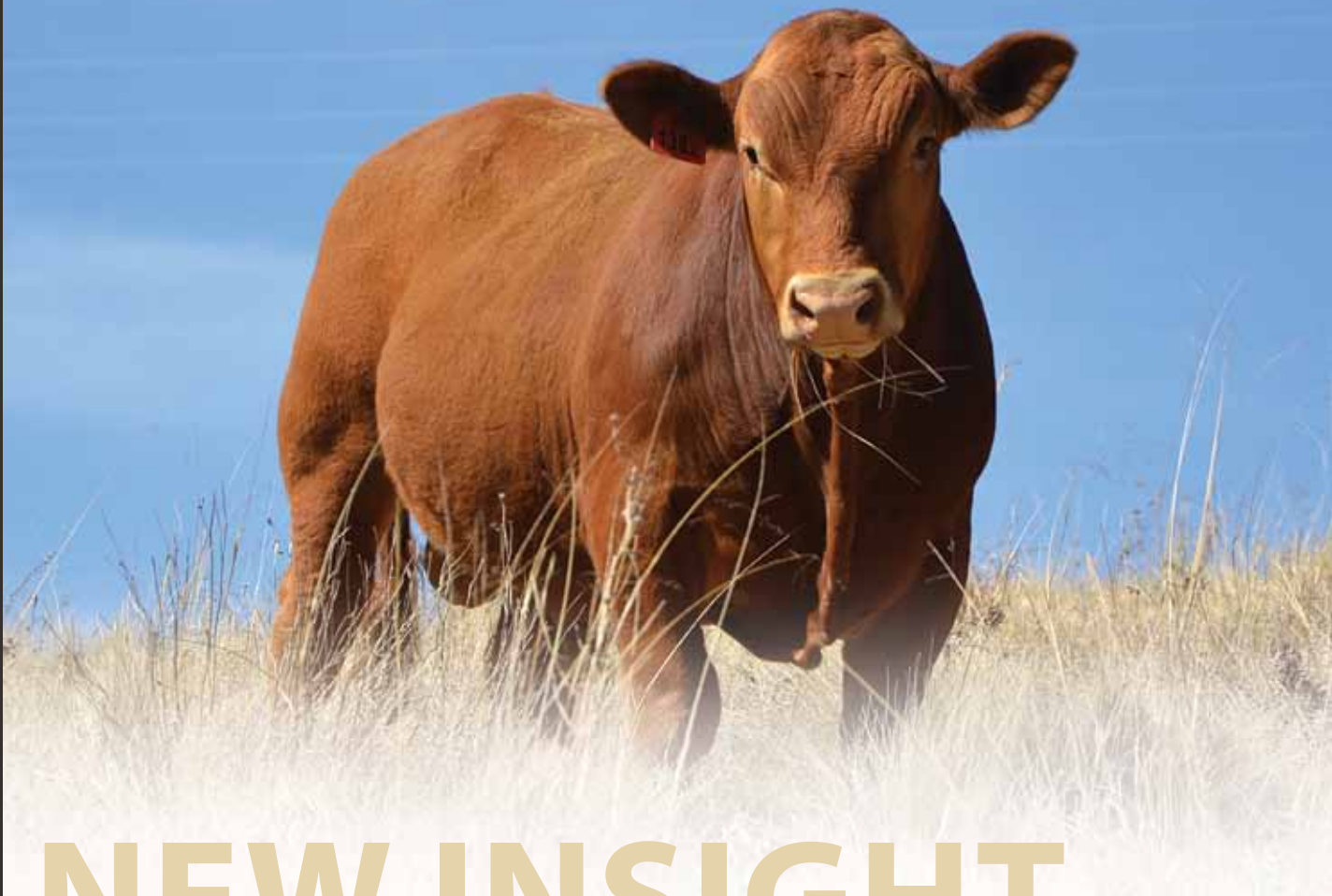


Makinda, Vifaa, se multi-minerals-impailing w' shape an beana, Bied die net die maan chivwawane
 answeling y' jee vee ma V' p' a' a' tuer gae dit die gomechritus die y kan aalmaak op die beana
 Makinn word makile gashochaar an is onbewer om groei an imunitat te verbeter. So as y dit
 net na makile na maancom w' a' a' is dit beana estink hoe dit vee

Virbac

Umwelt und Energiegesundheit

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NEW INSIGHT

to the inheritance of the *Polled phenotype* IN BEEF CATTLE

deur Este van Marle-Köster¹, Japie van der Westhuizen²

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In modern beef cattle production systems world-wide, there is a strong trend towards selection of polled cattle. The advantages of polled animals are well known, including improved behavior of polled animals at feeding, less bruising and hide damage during transport and slaughtering as well as easier and safer handling by cattle workers. More recently there is also pressure from welfare movements with regard to the banning of dehorning practices, especially where calves are dehorned older than 3 months of age. There is no doubt that breeding of polled animals by stud breeders has an added economic advantage.



Several cattle breeds have polled and horned animals in their populations as well as animals carrying smaller loose horns referred to as scurs. A few cattle breeds, such as the Tuli has the advantage of being a polled breed. A number of beef cattle breeds are interested in breeding polled animals and would like to be able to certify animals as carrying both the alleles for the polled condition. Research groups in Europe have been focussing on the genetic basis of the polled phenotype and the recent research are bringing us closer to an understanding of the underlying genetic mechanisms involved in the inheritance of polled cattle. In this article we will revisit the current and new information on the inheritance of the polled trait.

Polled, horns and scurs

It is relatively easy to identify the horned and polled animals, while scurs tend to be more difficult. From a morphological point of view scurs differ from horns by being a corneous growth that is loosely attached to the skull. Scurs are often not clearly identifiable at birth and can only be accurately recorded at weaning. Breeders do not always meticulously record the different conditions that limits tracking and prediction of polled/horns in the next generation.

Mode of polled inheritance

As early as 1921 the polled phenotype was described as dominant to the horned phenotype based on the hypothesis that four independent loci were involved. Long and Gregory (1978) proposed a model that assumed polled and horned to be alleles at the same

gene, polled being dominant over horned. The mode of inheritance of polledness was refined by Georges et al. (1993) who described it using a three locus model. This model for polledness generally assumes polled and horned to be alleles at the same gene, polled being dominant over horned as shown in the following table.

Table 1: Inheritance of the polledness according to the model of Long & Gregory(1978)

Genotype	Males	Females
PPScSc	Scurred	Scurred
PPScsc	Polled	Polled
PPscsc	Polled	Polled
PpScSc	Scurred	Scurred
PpScsc	Scurred	Polled
Ppscsc	Polled	Polled
ppScSc	Horned	Horned
PpScsc	Horned	Horned
ppscsc	Horned	Horned

PP: *homozygous polled*; ScSc: *homozygous Scurred*; pp: *homozygous horned*

It is clear from the table that the polled gene is the dominant gene and when present will suppress the expression of the horned gene. We cannot distinguish between the homozygous polled and heterozygous polled animal based on phenotype and a method is needed to identify the heterozygous animals (Pp) carrying the horned gene/allele (p) referred to as the recessive allele. In practice a mating between heterozygous polled bulls with horned cows will result in the 50% of the offspring being horned calves. The polled offspring will

be carriers as they receive a polled allele from the bull and horned allele from the cow. In Table 2 the probability is shown for a polled bull being homozygous polled (depending of the number of offspring) if no horned calves are produced from matings with horned cows.

Table 2: Probability of a polled bull being homozygous polled if no horned calves are produced.

Number. of polled calves from horned cows	Probability of the bull being homozygous polled %
2	75.00
3	87.50
4	93.75
5	96.88
6	98.44
7	99.22
8	99.61
10	99.90
12	99.98

Polled and horned inheritance is further complicated by the presence of the scurred allele in the heterozygous form where the female (PpScsc) will be polled and males scurred (PpScsc).

Genomic approach of selection for polled cattle

Due to the costs and time involved in test matings, several research groups have been investigating the genetic basis of the polled condition. The first work was done using microsatellite markers. The polled mutation was successfully mapped to chromosome BTA1 (Bovine chromosome one) in a number of breeds. A commercial test has been developed using these and other DNA markers to identify polled and horned animals performing a test using a blood or hair sample of the animal. The marker test is however breed specific and only available for a number of breeds, including Holstein, Charolais, Hereford, Limousin and Simmentaler. Studies using the Bovine 50K SNP bead chip has to date identified two different alleles for the Polled locus namely the "Celtic", P_c and the "Friesian", P_f . The test for the Celtic allele is a PCR based test and can be used to distinguish between homo- and heterozygous animals. In a research study in collaboration with INRA researchers the Bonsmara animals were successfully typed for the P_c allele.

In initial studies the scur phenotype has been mapped to BTA19 a different chromosome than for polled/horned. Horn development is however more complex as previously thought where recent studies found that the

mutations for polled locus are not in any of the known coding regions. Other genes associated with novel horn defects such as Type 2 Scurs syndrome were found.

Practical implications for breeders

It is important that breeders interested in breeding homozygous polled (carrying two copies of the polled gene) will record the phenotypes as accurately as possible, including the presence of scurs. The identification of scurs is not always easy and animals should be checked at different ages for the development of scurs. Scurs and horns may be very similar at a young age and status should be recorded for scurs/horns more than once during their lifetime, preferably at birth and weaning. By using pedigree analyses polled animals could be identified and with DNA testing the homozygous polled animals can be confirmed/ and identified, especially where stud bulls are involved. With the advances made in genomic research it is envisaged that a test will become available in the near future that will also include the scur alleles.

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*Kuddes met die beste gemiddelde
TKP vir 2013*

Plek	Teler	Gemid TKP
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3	Winston South Devons - John Miller	382

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*Suidwes wens
hiermee die
South Devon Telersgenootskap
hartlik geluk met
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DIE INVLOED *van reproduksiefaktore* OP DIE WINSGEWENDHEID VAN 'N VLEISBEESBOERDERY

deur Jaco Heckroodt

Die finansiële basis van 'n beesboerdery, is primêr die verkope van speenkalwers. Dit vereis dus van 'n produsent om die meeste kalwers moontlik jaarliks beskikbaar te stel vir verkope. Alle bestuursaksies tot voor kalwers verkoop word, gaan dus vrugteloos wees, indien die kalfseisoen nie reg beplan word nie.

In Tabel 1 word 'n ontleding aangebied van vier verskillende reproduksiefaktore.

Tabel 1: Ontleding van verskillende reproduksiefaktore

Jaar	Ras	Geboorte Massa (Kg)	Speen massa (Kg)	TKP * (Dae)	OEK ** (Maande)
2006-2007	South Devon	38.0	233	387	33.8
	Nas. Gem.	34.9	216	418	32.2
2007-2008	South Devon	37.9	222	386	34.0
	Nas. Gem.	34.6	213	419	31.4
2008-2009	South Devon	37.7	231	381	33.8
	Nas. Gem.	34.6	217	417	31.2
2009-2010	South Devon	38.1	224	395	34.2
	Nas. Gem.	34.7	216	422	31.4
2010-2011	South Devon	36.4	218	386	34.1
	Nas. Gem.	34.3	215	421	31.6
2011-2012	South Devon	35.7	212	380	34.1
	Nas. Gem.	33.6	206	449	31.0
Gemiddeld	South Devon	37.3	223	386	34.0
	Nas. Gem.	34.5	214	424	31.5

Notas: * Tussenkalfperiode ** Ouderdom by eerste kalwing

'n Ontleding van die data toon aan dat:

- South Devon koeie kalf 2.5 maande later by eerste kalwing;
- Die South Devon kalwers 2.8 kg swaarder weeg met geboorte;
- Gemiddelde speenmassa is 8 kg hoër by South Devon koeie; en
- Tussenkalfperiode is 38 dae korter as die nasionale gemiddeld.



Allen (2014) toon aan dat die kalwers wat binne die eerste 21 dae van die kalfseisoen in 'n kudde gebore word, in baie gevalle die hoogste speenmassa bereik as die res van die kalwers binne die groep. 'n Korter dek- en kalfseisoen hou egter belangrike voordele vir die speenkalfprodusent in. Van die voordele sluit in:

- Akkurate doserings en inentings,
- 'n Vermindering in die variasie van voedingsbehoeftes binne die kudde, en
- Tydsbesparing om bestuursaksie uit te voer.

Twee van die belangrikste oorsake van koeie wat konstant laat in 'n kudde kalf is swak voeding net voor en tydens kalwing, asook die ouderdom van verse by eerste kalwing.

Die OEK (Ouderdom by eerste kalwing) en TKP (Tussenkalfperiode) syfers (Tabel 1) is gebruik om die ouderdom van 2 verse te bepaal by eerste kalwing en na die geboorte van 10 kalwers. Die resultate van die berekening word in Tabel 2 weergegee. Die aanname het gegeld dat die verse op dieselfde dag gebore is. (1 Sept. 2000)

Tabel 2: Resultate van die verwerking van OEK en TKP inligting

Ras	Geboorte Datum	Eerste kalf datum	Vyfde kalf datum	Tiende kalf datum	Ouderdom van koei by tiende kalf
South Devon	1 Sept. 2000	2 Jul 2003	22 Sept 2007	2 Jan 2013	12.35
Nas. Gem.	1 Sept. 2000	16 April 2003	8 Des 2007	29 Sept 2013	13.09

Die resultate wat in Tabel 2 weergegee word toon dat die koei met die lang TKP syfer se tiende kalf, nege maande later gebore word as die South Devon koei. Dit beteken dat die speenkalfprodusent meer as R1 600 addisioneel aan die koei moet spandeer weens die laat kalwing.

In Tabel 3 word 'n aanduiding gegee van die produksiekoste verbonde aan die speenkalfproduksiestelsel in die Oos-Vrystaat. Oorwintering geskied hoofsaaklik op oesreste, aangeplante droëland weidings en hooi. Die aanname het gegeld dat die speenpersentasie 85% is, terwyl 15 persent van die koeikudde jaarliks vervang word. Die begroting is opgestel vir 'n kudde met 240 koeie.



Tabel 3: Speenkalfbegroting vir kommersiële boerdery in die Oos-Vrystaat

	Totale Waarde (R)	Waarde per Koei (R)	Waarde per speenkalf (R)
Uitgawes	531 600	2 215	2 606
Gekoopte voer	137 945	574	676
Plaas voer	277 464	1 156	1 360
Diere gesondheid	43 662	182	214
Bul Koste	50 000	208	245
Bemarkingskoste	17 266	72	85
Ander	5 263	23	26
Inkomste	880 650	3 669	4 317
Bruto Marge	349 049	1 454	1 711

Die resultate van Tabel 3 blyk dit dat 78 persent van die koste verbonde aan die produksie van speenkalwers verband hou met voerkoste. Bulkoste en dieregesondheid beloop onderskeidelik 9 en 8 persent van die totale koste.

Indien die speenmassa wat in Tabel 1 weergegee gebruik word om die winsgewendheid van 'n speenkalfboerdery te bepaal, word die volgende resultate behaal. (Tabel 4).

Tabel 4: Winsgewendheid van 'n speenkalfboerdery gemeet teen verskillende speenmassas

Kriteria	Ras	Speenmassa (Kg)	Totale bruto marge (R)	Bruto marge per speenkalf (R)
Laagste speenmassa	South Devon	212	327 833	1 607
	Nas. Gem.	206	311 921	1 529
Verskil		6	15 912	78
Gemiddelde speenmassa	South Devon	223	357 889	1 750
	Nas. Gem.	214	330 485	1 633
Verskil		9	27 404	117
Hoogste speenmassa	South Devon	233	385 525	1 880
	Nas. Gem.	217	341 093	1 672
Verskil		16	42 432	208

Die resultate in Tabel 3 toon aan dat die verskil in bruto marge per speenkalf tot soveel as R208 kan wissel. Vir die kudde in totaal is verskil R42 432. Binne die South Devon groep was die verskil in bruto marge tussen die hoogste en laagste speenmassa R273 per kalf.

Bogenoemde resultate toon dat die bestuur van reproduksiefaktore 'n wesenlike invloed op die winsgewendheid van die speenkalfprodusent het. Die vraag is of 'n speenkalfprodusent wel in staat is om TKP en OEK te verlaag en speenmassa te verhoog. Deur gebruik te maak van aangepaste, hoog-vrugbare bulle, verhoogte seleksiedruk in die koeikudde, asook verbeterde bestuurspraktyke wat strategiese voeding insluit, kan 'n speenkalfprodusent sy winsgewendheid oor tyd verbeter.



Jaco Heckroodt is 'n Senior Landbou-ekonoom wat werksaam is by VKB Landbou Beperk op Reitz. Hy kan gekontak word by tel no. 058-863 8215 of e-pos by jacoh@vkb.co.za

South Devons

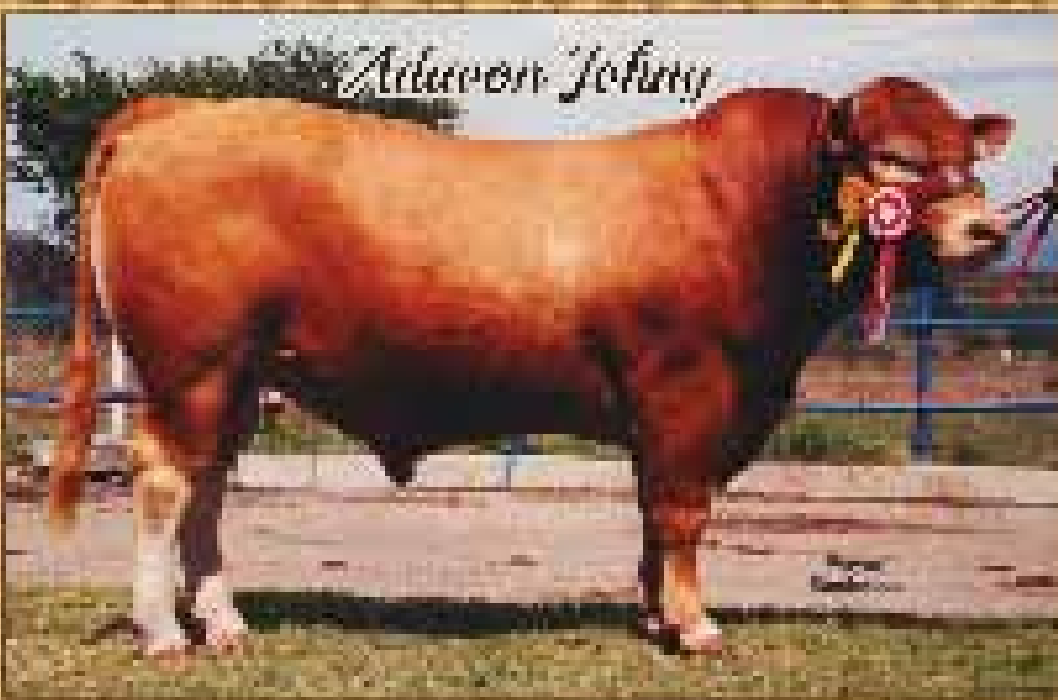
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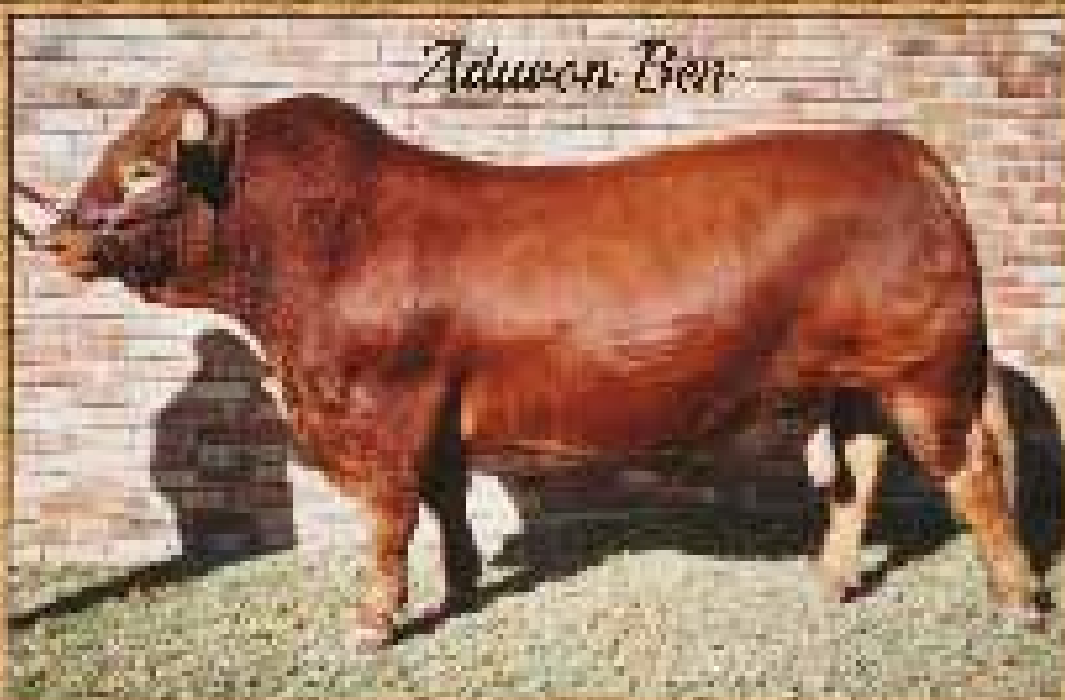
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BEST *Producing* Cows 2013

BREEDER	ID NUMBER	AWARD	NO CALVES	AFC	FST ICP	LST ICP	ICP
MILLER	JM 040065	Elite Platinum	7	34	400	422	378
KRIEK DJ	BL 030072	Elite Gold	8	35	380	390	364
MILLER J	JM 040021	Elite Silver	7	35	394	380	370
MILLER J	JM 040092	Elite Silver	7	34	378	373	370
TURNBULL IR	IRT 040105	Elite Bronze	7	36	345	387	369
KRIEK DJ	BL 040013	Elite Bronze	7	37	355	325	368
KRIEK DJ	BL 050099	Elite Bronze	6	33	438	337	374
JOHSTEP	TNJ 040254	Elite Bronze	7	34	441	400	391

Landbou Weekblad Elite Platinum Cow



JM 040065

Congratulations to John Miller on winning the Landbou Weekblad Elite Platinum Cow Award. This is the third year in a row that a cow from the Winston herd has won this prestigious award.

The winning of the Elite Platinum Cow Award this year is the fifth elite cow award that the Winston South Devon stud has won.

3 Elite Farmer's Weekly cow awards (2010, 2011, 2013)
2 Landbou Weekblad Elite platinum cows (2013, 2014)

This stud has been consistently ranked in the top 3 studs of the breed with the lowest ICP's for the last 10 years. Fertility and reproduction is one of the corner stones of this stud.

JM 040065 is a Aduvon Johny calf and her date of birth is 07/10/2004.

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RPS (net PR)

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BLUP BUL

van die Jaar 2013



BL 11-78

Baie geluk aan Dan Kriek, Bellary South Devons, met die toekenning. Hiermee verower Bellary South Devons 'n derde BLUP Bul van die Jaar toekenning.

BL 11-78 se BLUP syfers is as volg:

Geboorte direk -3.15

Speen direk 15.1

Speen maternaal 2.5

Skrotum omtrek 8.1

Die kriteria vir die toekenning is as volg:

Geboorte direk, rasgemiddeld en beter

Speen direk, rasgemiddeld en beter

Speen maternaal, rasgemiddeld en beter

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