

# South Devons

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**Matthew 6:28-29** "And why worry about clothes? Look how the wild flowers grow: they do not work and make clothes for themselves. But I tell you that not even King Solomon with all his wealth had clothes as beautiful as one of these flowers.

## SOUTH DEVON Raad/Council 2010



President: Tielman Nieuwoudt  
Vise/Vice President: Dan Kriek  
Raadslid/Council Member: Ian Turnbull  
Barrie van Zyl

Sekretariaat/Secretariat: Marelize Combrinck  
LNR Verteenwoordiger/  
ARC Representative: Bernard Burger

**SOUTH DEVON**  
**BEESTELERSGENOOTSKAP VAN S.A. • CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF S.A.**  
Posbus/P.O. Box 9777 | Bloemfontein 9300 | TEL. 051 410 0950  
E-mail: [sdevon@studbook.co.za](mailto:sdevon@studbook.co.za) | Website: [www.southdevon.co.za](http://www.southdevon.co.za)



# Uit die President

S E P T E M B E R

*Pieter Nieuwoudt*

**D**it is amper ongelooflik hoe vinnig die tyd verby gaan. Hier is ons in die helfte van 2010 en so baie het al gebeur.

In groot dele van ons land was dit die natste somer in baie jare en rekord reënvalsyfers en watervlakke is oral aangeteken. Die teenoorgestelde, die droogste somer in baie jare, soveel soos 100-130 jaar, is ook aangeteken in dele van ons land, veral die Oos- en Suid-Kaap.

Op ekonomiese gebied het dit sover ook nog nie baie goed gegaan nie. Daar is 'n geringe mate van herstel in die ekonomie, maar kommoditeitspryse is erg onder druk en insetkoste bly relatief hoog.

Die negatiewe van die baie reën in die somerreënval gebiede, was die uitbreek van Slenkdalkoors, na ongeveer 34 jaar en ander virussiektes in baie dele van ons land, met verliese wat enorme afmetings aangeneem het. Veral die skaapboere het erg deurgeloop en mens weet nie wat die effek op lam- en vleispryse gaan wees nie. Dit sal veral in die 2<sup>de</sup> helfte van die jaar eers manifesteer.

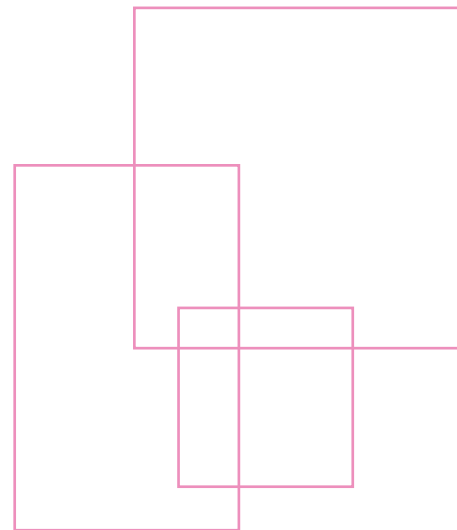
Die South Devon Beestelersgenootskap het 'n baie goeie afskop gehad die jaar met die Algemene Jaarvergadering wat gehou was by John en Julie Miller van die Winston Stoet, te Cathcart. Die geleentheid is afgerond met 'n baie geslaagde inligtingsdag vir Kommersiële sowel as Stoetboere. Aan gasvryheid, eet en drinkgoed was daar geen tekort en wil ons baie dankie sê aan John en Julie vir die twee dae in die Oos-Kaap.

Ons verwelkom ook vir Marelize Combrinck, ons nuwe sekretaresse by die sekretariaat en hoop dat sy sommer gou tuis sal voel in die South Devon gesin. Ek hoop dat u die Joernaal wat tydens Nampo 2010 bekend gestel is ook sal geniet en versoek ek telers sowel as kommersiële telers om ons asseblief behulpsaam te wees met foto's en artikels.

Dankie aan Attie du Plessis vir die diere by Nampo 2010 en Dan Kriek, vir sy hulp tydens die week. Dankie aan Christine Nieuwoudt vir die versierings van die stalletjie. Hierdie is en bly ons grootste uitstalgeleentheid vir die ras en durf ons nie hier laat slap lê nie.

Die vooruitsigte vir die res van die jaar lyk ook nog belowend vir die South Devon Genootskap en sien ons uit na Pretoria Skou, Oos-Kaap Klubveiling en Vryburg Stoetveeveisings later die jaar.

Ek vertrou dat u ook hierdie nuusbrieff sal geniet en vir u vriende sal vertel van die South Devons en al sy voortreflikhede.



# AGM Annual General Meeting



Barrie van Zyl & Tielman Nieuwoudt at the Beef Open Day

In March 2010 the South Devon breeders went to the Eastern Cape to attend the AGM which was held on John & Julie Miller's farm Winston in the Cathcart district. A Council meeting was held on the morning of the 9th of March 2010. A very successful AGM was held in the afternoon, after which the breeders were able to view some of John's cattle, his mated heifers and the cows and calves.

A Beef Open Day was organised for Commercial Breeders for the morning of Wednesday the 10th of March. About 50 people attended the day. John had cattle penned near the Beef Day venue where they were able to be viewed by all the visitors. The 2010 Sale Bulls were penned with their respective sires. The visitors found it interesting to be able to compare the different progeny from the different blood lines.

After the cattle viewing a number of interesting talks had been arranged. The first speaker was Dr. Willie Smith from VIRBAC who spoke on "Trace Elements" and use of MULTIMIN in cattle. The talk was both inspiring and thought provoking. Multimin used at strategic times during the year can have a big effect on reproduction and growth in beef cows and their calves.

The second talk was given by Johan Mouton from MOLATEK. The topic was the viability of mating heifers at 14 months. It was concluded that this was probably something that could be done in the sweet veld regions but that it would be a very costly exercise in the sour veld regions.

Dan Kriek then presented a very interesting talk on how to select bulls by using BLUP. This talk was well presented, and has gone a long way to making BLUP a more easily understood tool that can be used very successfully by commercial farmers when they are selecting and buying bulls for their herds in the future.

Lunch and refreshments were served, and judging by the discussing that took place over lunch it would be fair to say that everyone who attended the day enjoyed the mornings procedures and that the day was a great success.



Aduvon Benjamin, Herdsire at Winston



Benjamin and some of his progeny on display





Tielman Nieuwoudt & Marelize Combrinck



Ian Turnbull receiving a Best Producing Cow Award, as well as the Nieubaden Trophy for the herd with the best ICP, from Tielman Nieuwoudt



New Council: Ian Turnbull, Barrie van Zyl, Dan Kriek & Tielman Nieuwoudt



John Miller receiving Best Producing Cow Awards from Tielman Nieuwoudt



Gielie van Zyl receiving an award for the breeder with the biggest smile



Dan Kriek receiving Best Producing Cow Awards from Tielman Nieuwoudt



John Miller & Gielie van Zyl



Tielman Nieuwoudt receiving an award for the herd with the second best ICP



# Inbreeding

## is it a tool to be used by cattle breeders?

Leslie Bergh, ARC-Animal Production Institute, Irene

### What is inbreeding?

Inbreeding is the mating of animals that are more closely related than the average animals in a breed. Inbreeding increases the proportion of homozygous (identical) gene pairs and decreases the proportion of heterozygous gene pairs.

This homozygous gene pairs would be desirable if the gene the animal received from each parent leads to superior performance. However, most animals carry undesirable genes that usually remain hidden, unless the animal is homozygous. Because an inbred animal is more likely to be homozygous for any gene, the animal is more likely to express undesirable genes, and hence, undesirable traits.

### Inbreeding depression

Inbreeding does not create undesirable recessive genes, but it does bring to light these unfavorable genes. This leads to inbreeding depression, which is a decline in average performance. Inbreeding depression has the greatest effect on traits associated with fitness and having low heritabilities, such as reproduction and

calf survival. Other traits that are negatively affected are mothering ability, growth rate and cow productivity. Inbreeding thus has serious negative effects on overall animal performance, and hence, profitability. Inbreeding depression is essentially the opposite effect of heterosis (hybrid vigor), which is the advantage gained from crossing lines or breeds.

In a study reported in 1993 it was found that for Australian beef cattle a 1% increase in inbreeding resulted in an increase of one day in the calving interval and on average 2% less calves were weaned. For each 1% increase in inbreeding, weaning weight decreased with 0.4kg. Each 1% increase in the inbreeding of cows resulted in a further 0.3kg reduction in weaning weight of their calves, mainly due to poorer milk production.

There is scientific evidence that the rate of inbreeding is more important than the absolute value of inbreeding. Where the rate of inbreeding increases slowly, culling and strict selection criteria can be used to largely eliminate undesirable types and poor producers. Care should therefore be taken to keep inbreeding at a fairly low level by avoiding matings of brothers with sisters or parents with their offspring.

## Inbreeding coefficient

Inbreeding of an animal is measured with the inbreeding coefficient. The inbreeding coefficient measures the percent increase in homozygous gene pairs in an individual relative to the average of the population from which the individual came. If an animal has an inbreeding coefficient of 0.25, it is expected to have 25% more homozygous gene pairs than a non-inbred animal from the same population. The inbreeding coefficient can have any value between 0 (non-inbred) and 1 (100% inbred). A Full brother-sister mating will result in an inbreeding coefficient of 25%; a father-daughter mating also in 25%; a half brother-sister mating in 12.5%; a grand dam-grandson mating also in 12.5% and a cousin-cousin (common grandparents) mating in 6.25% (in all cases assuming that the parents are not already inbred).

## Pre-potency

Inbreeding promotes an increase in pre-potency, which is the ability of a sire or dam to consistently pass on its characteristics. Pre-potency results from an increase in homozygosity. Since an inbred animal will have more homozygous gene pairs than a non-inbred animal, there are fewer possible gene combinations for the sperm or egg cells. As a result, the offspring should be more similar to each other. The advantage of pre-potency is more than counteracted by the decline in selection intensity and loss of genetic variation due to inbreeding.

## Line breeding

Line breeding is simply a type of inbreeding where the aim is to maintain a high relationship to some outstanding ancestor while keeping inbreeding as low as possible. It has the advantage of maintaining genes from outstanding individuals that are no longer available for breeding purposes. The dangers of line breeding are the inevitable buildup of inbreeding and the possibility of line breeding to an inferior son of an outstanding bull.

## Conclusions

Inbreeding should only be used by breeders who have a clear understanding of its purpose and risks. Unless approached very carefully, the dangers of inbreeding far outweigh the advantages. If an animal carries undesirable recessive genes, these genes would be expected to be brought to light by inbreeding.

Perhaps the most important aspect to remember about inbreeding is that practicing a high level of inbreeding will most probably result in a decline in average performance for various traits, especially traits related to reproduction and calf survival. This will inevitably lead to fewer progeny available to sell, calves with poorer performance and less attractive to most customers.

# Have YOU bought your SOUTH DEVON BULL yet?

## UPCOMING SALES/KOMENDE VEILINGS

East Cape Club  
Alleras Vryburg Stoetveeveiling

12 August 2010  
9 September 2010  
18 November 2010

# South Devons - The Crossbreeding CHAMPIONS

South Devon x Brahman type



## South Devon x Afrikaner type



## South Devon x Angus type



South Devon x Drakensberger type



South Devon x Beefmaster type

# Die Waarde van Op-die Plaas (Fase D) Bulgroeitoetse

LESLIE BERGH, LNR-Diereproduksie-instituut, Irene

## Fases van die Nasionale Vleisbeesaantekening en -Verbeteringskema

Die Nasionale Vleisbeesaantekening en -Verbeteringskema (die Skema) van die Landbounavorsingsraad (LNR) van SA maak voorsiening vir toetsing van vleisbeeste in verskeie fases, naamlik:

- Reproduksie- en Kuddetoetsing (Fase A): Hierdie fase is die basis van die Skema en ook by verre die belangrikste fase, aangesien dit die fase is waar die ekonomies mees belangrike eienskappe in die produksieproses geëvalueer word. Hierdie eienskappe sluit in reproduksie (vrugbaarheid), gemak van kalwing, voorspeense groei en koeidoeltreffendheid. Fase A is die enigste fase van die Skema wat van die LNR se kant verpligtend is om aan deel te neem.
- Op-die-plaas naspeense toetsing (Fase B): In hierdie fase word die naspeense groeitempo van jong verse, bulle en osse onder normale plaastoestande geëvalueer deur middel van hul gewigte op 12- en 18 maande ouderdom.
- Sentrale groeitoetse (Fase C): Jong bulle word direk na speen onder intensiewe (voerkraal) toestande getoets.
- Op-die-plaas groeitoetse (Fase D): In hierdie fase word jong bulle na speen op die plaas getoets.

## Verskillende tipes Fase D bulgroeitoetse

In Fase D toetse kan jong bulle, volgens die teler se keuse, onder intensiewe- (voerkraal), semi-intensiewe- (byvoorbeeld op aangeplante weiding) of ekstensiewe (natuurlike weiding) toestande getoets word. As gevolg van die feit dat voerkrale 'n belangrike rol in die vleisbeesbedryf in Suid-Afrika speel, word 'n aansienlike persentasie bulle in SA in intensiewe Fase D toetse getoets.

Intensiewe toetse duur, afhangend van die voedingspeil en gevolglike groeitempo, van 84 tot 112 dae na 'n aanpassingstydperk van minstens 21 dae. Semi-intensiewe toetse duur gewoonlik 112 tot 140 dae. Die belangrikste voordeel van intensiewe toetse is dat die bulle se aanpasbaarheid en groeivermoë van bulle onder voerkraaltoestande geëvalueer word.

Om 'n Fase D toets te kan doen, moet daar ten minste 10 bulkalwers van dieselfde ras wees wat nie meer as 100 dae in ouderdom verskil nie. Dit is verkieslik om 'n Fase D toets te begin so gou moontlik nadat die bulle gespeen is, dit wil sê op ongeveer 7 – 8 maande ouderdom.

By ekstensiewe toetse begin die toets gewoonlik eers met die aanvang van die volgende reënseisoen en is die bulle dan ongeveer 12 maande oud. Die maksimum ouderdom waarop 'n bul 'n Fase D toets kan begin, is 425 dae (15 maande). Ekstensiewe toetse kan tot 'n maksimum periode van 270 dae (9 maande) duur. Normaalweg strek hierdie toetse oor die somer groeiseisoen van die veld waartydens die bulle in 'n groeifase is. Die belangrikste voordeel van veldtoetse – behalwe vir die feit dat dit moontlik goedkoper is as intensiewe toetse – is natuurlik dat die aanpasbaarheid (insluitende bosluiseerstandbiedendheid) en groeivermoë van bulle onder veldtoestande geëvalueer word. Die belangrikste moontlike nadeel aan veldtoetse is dat die groeitempo grootliks bepaal word deur die reënval. Aangesien daar 'n minimum groeitempo (sien hieronder) verlang word, kan dit beteken dat 'n toets gekanselleer mag word indien die groeitempo nie voldoende is nie.

Fase D toetse met bulle van dieselfde eienaar word Fase D1 toetse genoem. Waar twee of meer eienaars saam bulle toets, word dit Fase D2 toetse genoem en geld daar strenger vereistes as by Fase D1 toetse onder andere wat betref die maksimum toelaatbare gewigswariasie tussen die bulle.

## Die waarde van Fase D toetse

Fase D toetsing bied heelwat voordele bo Fase B toetsing. Alhoewel Fase D in wese 'n groeitoets is, bied dit die teler die geleentheid om heelwat meer

eienskappe te evalueer. Hierdie data is dan beskikbaar aan beide die teler en bulkopers.

- Toetse word beplan en uitgevoer onder die toesig van 'n goedgekeurde tegnikus van die LNR Direreproduksie-instituut wat kontroleer dat die toets uitgevoer word volgens die neergelegde riglyne en reëls van toepassing op Fase D toetse van die Skema.
- Die betrokke tegnikus is ook persoonlik teenwoordig tydens die afsluit van die toets om die bulle te weeg en ander metings te neem. Dit verseker onder andere dat die toets en al die betrokke eienskappe wat geëvalueer word voldoen aan die wetenskaplike beginsels van prestasietoetsing. Verder verleen die betrokkenheid van hierdie onafhanklike persoon addisionele kredietwaardigheid aan die resultate van Fase D toetse.
- 'n Minimum van 10 bulle per toets word vereis om te verseker dat sinvolle evaluasie moontlik is. Die meeste telers maak gebruik van teelseisoene en al die bulkalwers wat gespeen word (behalwe miskien die heel swakstes) word normaalweg saam getoets. Dit verseker dat kontemporêre groepe gewoonlik heelwat groter is as die minimum van 10 bulle, wat natuurlik beter vergelyking van bulle verseker.
- 'n Minimum gemiddelde groeitempo asook minimum totale gewigstoename word vereis gedurende die toetstydperk om te verseker dat groeitempo doeltreffend geëvalueer kan word. Vir mediumraamrasse word byvoorbeeld 'n minimum GDT van 500 - 550g per dag vereis en 'n minimum totale gewigstoename van 110 – 120kg.
- Die bulle in 'n Fase D toets word met gereëldes tussenposes geweeg gedurende die toets om hul groeitempo te monitor en moontlike probleme vroegtydig te identifiseer.
- Die skrotumomtrek van die bulle word by afsluit van die toets deur die tegnikus teenwoordig gemeet. Dit verseker dat hierdie baie belangrike vrugbaarheidseienskap geëvalueer word by alle Fase D getoetsde bulle. Verder word die testikels

ook ondersoek vir enige afwykings, byvoorbeeld hipoplasie, swellings of ander beserings.

- Skouerhoogte (of heuphoogte) en liggaamslengte van die bulle word ook deur die tegnikus gemeet (opsioneel) aan die einde van die toets. Hierdie mates gee inligting betreffende die raamtype van die betrokke bul.
- Ultrasoniese skandering (RTU) van die bulle word ook gedoen (opsioneel) aan die einde van die toets. Onderhuidse vetneerlegging, binnespiersse vetneerlegging (marmering) asook oogspieroppervlakte is die eienskappe wat gemeet word. Slegs RTU metings van geakkrediteerde tegnici word aanvaar, aangesien hierdie metings gespesialiseerde tegniese vaardigheid en toerusting vereis.
- Pelviese mates (pelvisopening hoogte en -breedte) van die bulle word ook gedoen (opsioneel) aan die einde van die toets deur die tegnikus of 'n ander geakkrediteerde persoon. Met behulp hiervan kan daar geselekteer word vir bulle wat verse sal teel met 'n voldoende grootte pelviese opening wat maklik sal kalf.
- In veld Fase D toetse kan die aantal bosluise (op bepaalde areas op die dier) op 'n gereëldes basis getel en aangeteken word gedurende die toets. Hierdie bosluistellings word dan verwerk in 'n indeks wat aandui watter diere meer bosluisweerstand biedend is.

Bulle wat in Fase C of D getoets is se groeitoetsdata word natuurlik ingesluit in die BLUP ontledings wat die LNR doen vir die betrokke ras (mits daar natuurlik voldoende data beskikbaar is) en sodoende kry sulke bulle betroubare teelwaardes vir die betrokke eienskappe wat in Fase C en D getoets word. Dit beteken dat beide die telers en bulkopers betroubare teelwaardes tot hul beskikking het om te gebruik vir die seleksie van hul diere.



# Importation OF POLLED SEMEN

**T**he South Devon Breeders are in the process of importing polled semen. This has been discussed for sometime between the breeders, but at the AGM held in March 2010 it was decided to import semen from polled bulls from Australia, New Zealand and USA.

We have already made quite good progress and there is a good chance that the imported semen could be in the country by the start of the next breeding season. There is every possibility that in 2 years time we will be presenting polled bulls on our sales.

There have been a number of enquiries for polled bulls from commercial breeders, and we are keen to meet the needs of our clients. As South Devon breeders we are making a concerted effort to bring polled bulls onto the market.

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.





# TECHNICAL REPORT

- Ian Turnbull

## PHASE C KNOWN RESULTS:

- 2008:- 3 bulls were tested with an ADG of 1678g and a feed conversion of 6,61
- 2009:- 2 bulls were tested with an ADG of 2107g and a feed conversion of 5,51

Figures of interest:

- The 10-year average of South Devon cattle tested at Vryburg was 54 bulls tested with an ADG of 1,907g and FCR of 5,85
- Phase D on farm test 2008/2009: 33 bulls were tested. 1st test 13 bulls ADG 1255g. 2nd test 1064g
- I appeal to all breeders to do more Phase D testing. You only need 10 bulls and the costs are fixed at R700 per test and R40.00 per bull. We all give our young bulls lick on the veld in summer and all you have to do is have a start and end weight.

## ARC SUMMARY 2008 CALVING SEASON:

- 6 of our 8 breeders do performance testing. The breed society has 915 cows older than 2 years.
- Numbers of other Dual purpose breeds older than 2 years are as follows:
- Braunvieh 1340, Dexter 707, Gelbvieh 717, Pinzgauer 930, Red Poll 429 and Simmentalers 20 907.
- 506 South Devon calves were weighed at birth with an average birth mass of 37,7kg. This is 17 calves more than 2007 and our birth mass is 200g less.
- 432 calves had weaning weights with an average mass of 231kg, 6 calves less than in 2007 but with a wean weight of + 9kg.
- 396 cows were weighed at wean compared to 196 in 2007. 200 more – thanks to the breeders for weighing their cows at wean.
- The wean weight of cows in 2008 was 522kg compared to 473kg in 2007, 49kg heavier.
- Wean ratio in 2008 was 46% compared to 47,4% in 2007, down by 1,4%. This is the sixth highest of all breeds. Only Beefmaster, Boran, Brahman, commercial and Pinzgauer & Red Poll are higher. Our wean ratio is 1,8% above all breeds.
- Age first calving in 2008 was 33,8 months compared to 34 months in 2007. National all breeds being 31,2 months.

**ICP in 2008 was 381 days compared to 386 days in 2007. Down by 5 days. This is the lowest of all breeds and 36 days less than the national average. This is an outstanding achievement.**



# Gielie van Zyl

## besoek Vleis Ekspo in Duitsland



Anthon & Gielie

Een van ons telers, Gielie van Zyl, van Johstep South Devons, het vanaf 8 tot 16 Mei 2010 'n expo in Frankfurt, Duitsland gaan bywoon. Hy en sy vennoot by Van Zyl Groothandel Vleis, Anthon le Roux, wou hulle vergewis van die nuutste tendense betreffende die verwerking, verkoeling, verpakking en bemarking van 'n wye verskeidenheid vleisprodukte.

Die expo, wat elke drie jaar aangebied word, sluit alles omtrent die vleisbedryf in. Vanaf toerusting vir slagpales, vleisverwerkingsaanlegte tot en met masjiene wat in klein slaghuise gebruik word, word hier uitgestal en gedemonstreer. Verpakkingsmateriaal, speserye, derms, messe en proteïen-aanvullings is ook van die belangrike items.

'n Paar opmerklike kontraste met die Suid-Afrikaanse vleisbedryf is waargeneem:

Die Europese, Amerikaanse en selfs Oosterse bedrywe is tegnologie baie gevorderd, en word daar baie klem geplaas op die vermindering van arbeid, of vervanging van arbeid met masjienerie.

Daar word geweldig baie gebruik gemaak van proteïen vervangende produkte. Dit is produkte wat vleis vervang in verwerkte produkte soos bv. Russians, Polonie, Salami's ens. Die meeste van hierdie vervangende produkte is soja en of sg. "animal proteins" Hierdie produkte is in Suid-Afrika beskikbaar en word ook hier gebruik, maar die persentasie vervanging is so laag soos 30% van die volume vleis, terwyl in Europa tot soveel as

70% vleis vervang word. Die rede waarom dit algemeen gebruik word is omdat dit die voedsel se raklewe verleng, dit pas in by hulle gevorderde verwerkingsprosesse en druk op gesondheidsbewustheid neem toe. Dit is in sterk kontras met die Suid-Afrikaanse vleisbedryf wat ingestel is op vars vleis.

'n Laaste merkwaardige waarneming wat ons gemaak het, is dat hulle vars vleis in slaghuise, supermarkte en restaurante onder verkillende rasse bemark. Die twee mees prominente beesrasse wat ons gesien het, was die van Swart Angus en Charolais. Daar word ook in die identifikasie en bemarking van die produk, baie klem geplaas op die feit dat die diere natuurlik grootgemaak en geteel word.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse vleisbedryf, wat kwaliteit aan betref, kan goed vergelyk met die res van die wêreld. Ons moet egter erken dat ons bedryf baie klein is in vergelyking met lande soos VSA en andere. Die grootte van die vleisbedryf is soos enige ander verbruiks-item, gedrewe deur aanvraag, en dit is duidelik dat daar 'n geweldige vraag na vleis en vleisprodukte in sekere markte is. As daar na die mededinging tussen firmas wat groot masjienerie vervaardig, gekyk word dan is dit duidelik dat die vleisbedryf regoor die wêreld nog 'n groot rol in die ekonomie speel, en dat dit 'n baie gesonde bedryf is.

Dit was 'n grootse ondervinding om so 'n expo te ervaar en te besef hoe groot die bedryf werklik is.

## MEMBERSHIP LIST / LEDELYS

NAME	HERD NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
DU PLESSIS, ACO	ADUVON	PO BOX 313 COLIGNY 2725	018 673 2180 082 891 0202
KRIEK, DJ & JA	BELLARY	PO BOX 86 TWEELING 9820	058 881 0445 082 944 0566
MILLER, JF	WINSTON	PO BOX 88 CATHCART 5310	045 843 1736 083 659 8269
NIEUWOUDT, T	NIEUBADEN	PO BOX 641 SCHWEIZER-RENEKE 2780	082 524 8544
TURNBULL, IR	ANDIRO	PO BOX 134 BARKLY EAST 9786	045 974 9207 082 705 3056
VAN DER MERWE, M NELL, D	NAZARETH	PO BOX 280 VREDE 9835	082 418 1043 082 309 4029
VAN NIEKERK, CK	MAGPELA	P/BAG X830 HARRISMITH 9880	058 625 0063 083 702 3783
VAN ZYL, G & B	JOHSTEP	PO BOX 880 KIMBERLEY 8300	053 833 2322 082 441 1297 083 459 7616



# South Devons

## LNR JAARVERSLAG 2007/2008

	<b>SOUTH DEVON</b>	<b>NATIONALE GEMIDDELD</b>
TKP	386 dae	419 dae
SPEENMASSA	222 kg	213 kg
SPEENMASSAVERHOUDING	47.4 %	42.8 %

## LNR JAARVERSLAG 2008/2009

	<b>SOUTH DEVON</b>	<b>NATIONALE GEMIDDELD</b>
TKP	381 dae	417 dae
SPEENMASSA	231 kg	217 kg
SPEENMASSAVERHOUDING	46 %	44.2 %

