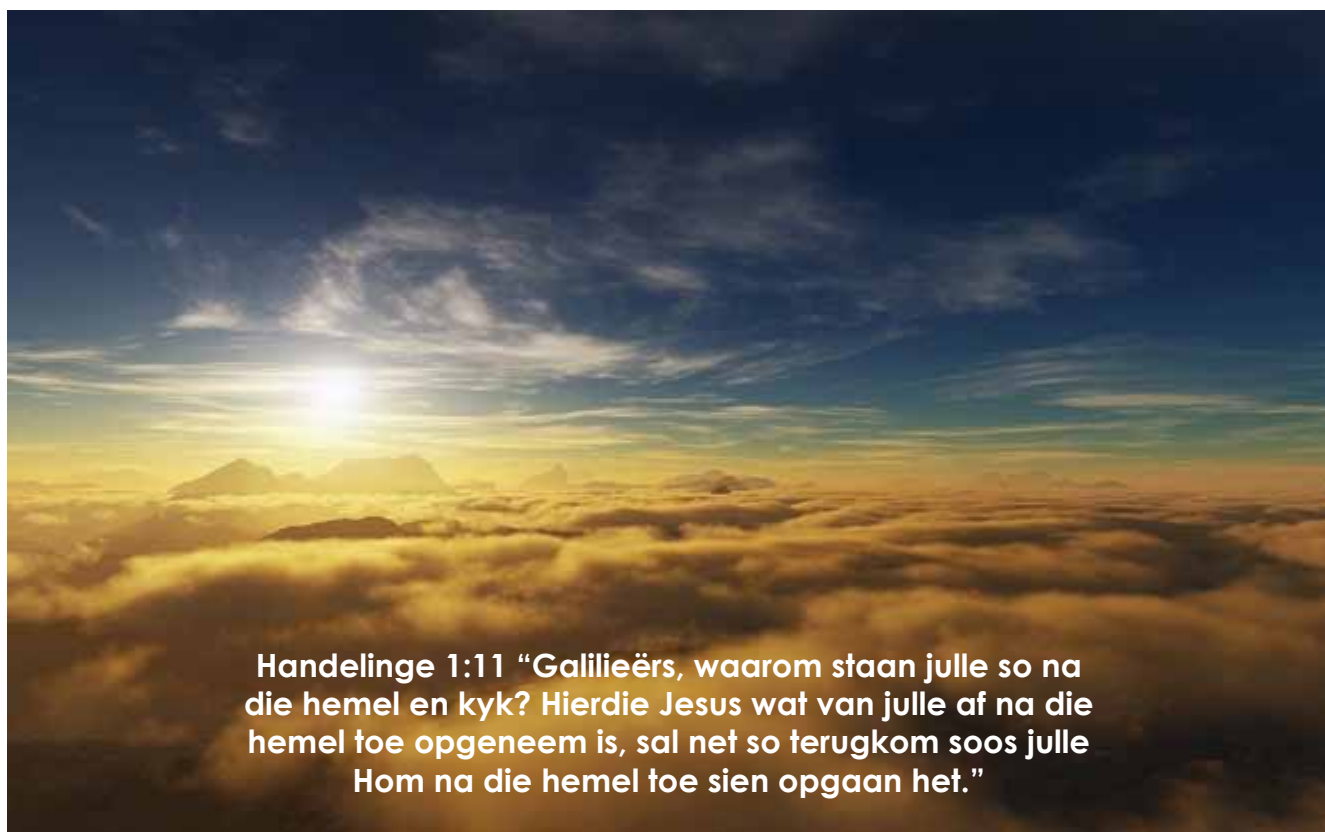


SOUTH DEVONS

Nuusbrief | Newsletter • 2010 • Vol 2





Handelinge 1:11 "Galilieërs, waarom staan julle so na die hemel en kyk? Hierdie Jesus wat van julle af na die hemel toe opgeneem is, sal net so terugkom soos julle Hom na die hemel toe sien opgaan het."



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

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

SOUTH DEVON
BEESTELERSGENOOTSAP VAN S.A. • CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF S.A.

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Uit die President SEPEN *Tielman Nieuwoudt*

Die jaar 2010 spoed voort en alhoewel die einde in sig is, moet daar nog baie gedoen word. Groot dele van die land het nog min of geen reën gehad nie, veldtoestande lyk nie baie goed nie, veldbrande van etlike duisende hektare en vleispryse wat geringe stygings toon, staan die Suid-Afrikaanse veeboere daagliks in die gesig.

Die Oos-Kaap Klub het 'n redelik geslaagde veiling gehad gedurende Augustus 2010. Gemiddelde pryse van R14 620.00 is behaal en slegs twee bulle is nie verkoop nie.

Die Vryburg Stoetvee Veiling gedurende September 2010 was nie baie suksesvol vir South Devons nie. Slegs 2 bulle is verkoop vir 'n gemiddeld van R12 750.

Die South Devons se prestasiesyfers die afgelope paar jaar is van die bestes van alle rasse en deur nou slap te lê gaan u nie net uself in die voet skiet nie, maar die South Devon ras onherstelbare skade aandoen. 'n Beroep word op alle telers gedoen om asseblief u kudde administrasie op te skerp en u geboortekennissgewings en prestasiedata, asook u finansiële verpligtinge betyds in te stuur. U kuddeprofiel sal nie alleen verbeter nie, maar ook die van die ras as geheel.

Baie dankie aan al die telers vir jul lojaliteit en ondersteuning gedurende die afgelope jaar. Ook 'n woord van dank aan Dan Kriek, Ian Turnbull en Barrie van Zyl vir jul aandeel op die Raad. Dankie ook aan die Sekretariaat vir julle bydrae tot die jaar se suksesse.

Ons vertrou dat daar spoedig goeie reëns oor die hele land sal val en wens u sterkte toe met u boerdery aktiwiteite. Mag u hierdie Kersgety die vrede en vreugde van ons Skepper ervaar en wens ek en my gesin u 'n baie Voorspoedige Nuwe Jaar toe.



Bestuur

VAN VERSE EN EERSTEKALFKOEIE vir verhoogde reproduksie en maklike kalwing

LESLIE BERGH, LNR-Diereproduksie-instituut, Irene • Tel: 082 801 2026 E-pos: leslie@arc.agric.za

Enige vleisbeesboer wat sy sout werd is weet dat reproduksie die belangrikste beperkende faktor is wat die produksiedoeltreffendheid van sy kudde beïnvloed. Ten spyte hiervan, is dit onrusbarend om te sien hoeveel beesboere steeds die reproduksiebestuur van hul kuddes verwaarloos.

Reproduksiebestuur rus op vier bene, naamlik voeding, kuddegeseondheid, (veral geslagsiektes), seleksie vir vrugbaarheid en paringsbestuur. Ons gaan hier spesifiek fokus op bestuurspraktyke by verse en eerstekalkoeie wat daarop gemik is om verse maklik te laat kalf en eerstekalkoeie weer vinnig in kalf te kry, aangesien hierdie aspekte die mees algemene probleme is wat beesboere ondervind met reproduksiebestuur. As

gevolg van die hoë koste verbonde daaraan om 'n vers groot te maak tot na eerste kalwing, kan geen boer dit bekostig om jong koeie op hierdie kritiese stadium van hul reproduktiewe lewe te verloor nie.

Die primêre doelwit met versbestuur moet wees om verse dragtig te kry voordat hulle 27 maande oud is, sodat hulle sal kalf voordat hulle 36 maande oud is. Die gewig, kondisie en groeitempo van verse is belangriker aanduiders as ouderdom om te bepaal wanneer verse die eerste keer gedek kan word. Indien verse te swaar en/of te vet sou word om op 24 maande ouderdom te paar, kan dit oorweeg word om hulle op ongeveer 18 maande ouderdom te paar, mits voldoende goeie kwaliteit weiding en/of oesreste, hooi of kuilvoer beskikbaar is na kalwing om te verseker dat hul kondisie optimaal bly vir herkonsepsie. Indien sulke verse dan ses maande gerus word voordat hulle weer gedek word (om dan in die hoof kalfseisoen te kalf), sal dit hoër herkonsepsie verseker.

Die volgende bestuurspraktyke kan gevolg word om die reproduksiedoeltreffendheid van verse en eerstekalkoeie te verbeter:

- Maak seker dat die koeie inpas by die produksie-omgewing. Waak veral teen grootraam koeie waar die beskikbaarheid van voedsel beperkend is. Omdat eerstekalkoeie self nog groei en 'n kalf soog, is hul voedingsbehoefte baie hoog en sal hul reproduksie noodwendig daaronder lei indien hul baie kondisie verloor.
- Bestuur verse en eerstekalkoeie apart. Dit is baie belangrik dat verse, vandat hulle gespeen is tot dat hulle die tweede keer kalf, as 'n aparte groep of groepe bestuur word. Dit sluit in meer aandag, die beste kampe, strategiese byvoeding en 'n spesiale gesondheidsprogram.
- Kry verse op 65% van verwagte volwasse gewig by paring. Indien die volwasse koeie gemiddeld 500kg weeg, moet die verse dus 325kg weeg aan die begin van die teelseisoen.
- Gebruik 'n kort teelseisoen. Die teelseisoen van verse behoort ideaal gesproke slegs 45 tot 65 dae te wees om druk te plaas op vrugbaarheid.
- Paar verse 4 tot 6 weke voor die koeie se teelseisoen begin. Deur verse vroeër as die koeie te paar, gee dit hulle 'n langer postpartum herstelperiode. Hierdie praktyk moet egter slegs oorweeg word indien die verse voldoende voeding kry vóór kalwing en ook ná kalwing tot dat voldoende groen gras beskikbaar is, anders kan dit die probleem vererger!
- Paar meer verse as wat nodig is vir vervanging. Meer verse (tot 50% meer) as wat benodig word vir vervanging behoort gepaar te word, sodat daar voldoende dragtige verse beskikbaar is om alle nie-dragtge koeie en koeie wat vir ander redes uitgeskot moet word te vervang.
- Oorweeg synchronisasie van verse. Die doel hiermee is om verse vroeg dragtig te kry gedurende 'n kort teelseisoen. Synchronisasie is 'n redelik algemene praktyk by KI, maar hou ook voordele in by natuurlike dekking.
- Meet verse se pelvisopening voor paring. Ten einde verse wat moeilik sal kalf vroegetydig te identifiseer, kan hul pelviese openinge deur 'n veearts gemeet en die met klein pelvisopening uitgeskot word voordat die teelseisoen begin. 'n Vers wat maklik kalf se baarmoeder en geboortekanaal herstel vinniger en sy kom gouer weer op hitte as 'n vers wat moeilik kalf.
- Gebruik beproefde gemak van kalwing bulle op verse. Moeilike kalwing verleng die postpartum herstelperiode wat lei tot swakker herkonsepsie. Gebruik dus slegs bulle met 'n relatief lae teelwaarde vir geboortegewig op verse om maklike kalwing te verseker.
- Gee aan eerstekalkoeie die beste beskikbare voeding. Die voorsiening van die beste beskikbare voeding (hetsy weiding, hooi of mieliereste en lek) aan eerstekalkoeie nadat hulle gekalf het, is krities om aan hul hoë voedingsbehoefte te voldoen en te verhoed dat hulle kondisie verloor.
- Verminder oormatige energie byvoeding in die laaste drie maande van dragtigheid. Indien nodig, kan addisionele energie gedurende die laaste 50 dae van dragtigheid gegee word om te verseker dat verse se kondisietelling 3 - 3 1/2 (op 'n 5-punt skaal) is by kalwing. Wees egter versigtig, aangesien oormatige energie byvoeding in die laaste drie maande van dragtigheid kan lei tot groot kalwers en moeilike kalwing.
- Voorsien 'n prikkel 21 dae voor die teelseisoen begin. Die voorsiening van 'n prikkel 21 dae voor die teelseisoen begin tot 42 dae in die teelseisoen, sal meehelp om 'n hoë konsepsiesyfer te behaal.
- Voorsien ionofore aan koeie na kalwing om die benutting van voer te verbeter. Verskeie studies het getoon dat die voer van ionofore na kalwing voerkoste met slegs ongeveer 12c/dag verhoog, maar dat dit die postpartum interval verkort met gemiddeld 18 dae, mits voldoende energie beskikbaar is.
- Stel verse en eerstekalkoeie bloot aan koggel bulle. Die blootstelling van verse en eerstekalkoeie aan koggel- of steriele bulle of geandrogeïseerde koeie vir minstens 9 dae voor die begin van die teelseisoen, sal hulle stimuleer om te begin ovuleer en meehelp dat hulle vroeg in die teelseisoen dragtig word.
- Gebruik 'n hoër verhouding bulle by verse. Die gebruik van 'n hoër verhouding bulle by verse - veral gedurende die eerste 21 dae van die teelseisoen - kan voordelig wees.
- Verleen vroegetydig hulp by moeilike kalwings indien hulp benodig word. Nadat 'n vers 1 1/2 uur in stadium 2 (hoewe sigbaar) van kalwing was, sal elke addisionele 30-minute vertraging in hulpverlening lei tot 'n addisionele ses dae in die interval tot sy weer dragtig word.
- Speenkalwers vroeg speen gedurende droogtes of voedingstekorte. Vroeë speen van kalwers (tot 40 dae vroeër) is volgens navorsing een van die beste metodes om die reproduksiedoeltreffendheid van eerstekalkoeie te verbeter, aangesien dit voorkom dat hierdie koeie te veel kondisie verloor.



The value of central (Phase C) & on-farm (Phase D) performance tests

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PHASES OF THE SCHEME

The National Beef Recording and Improvement Scheme (the Scheme) of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) of South Africa makes provision for testing of beef cattle in various phases, namely:

- **Reproduction and Herd Testing (Phase A):** This phase is the basis of the Scheme and also by far the most important phase as it is the phase where the economically most important traits in the production process are evaluated. These traits include reproduction (fertility), ease of calving, pre-wean growth and cow efficiency. Phase A is the only phase of the Scheme which is mandatory to participate in from the ARC's side. However, most breeders' societies compel their breeders also to participate in Phase B.
- **On-farm post wean testing (Phase B):** In this phase the post weaning growth-rate of young heifers, bulls and oxen is evaluated under normal farm conditions through their weights at 12 - and 18 months of age.
- **Central performance tests (Phase C):** In this phase, bullocks are tested immediately after weaning under intensive (feedlot) conditions at a central testing station under standardised conditions.
- **On-farm performance tests (Phase D):** In this phase, bullocks are tested after weaning on the farm in an ARC-monitored test.

INTENSIVE OR ON THE VELD?

Although there are still disagreements about the role of intensive and extensive post wean performance tests, most scientists believe that it is ideal for animals to be tested under the same conditions under which they are to produce offspring. Some people will now immediately say that the answer is very simple: Bulls must be tested under field conditions because cattle in South Africa produce on natural pasture. But is the answer really that simple?

In South Africa almost all weaners are produced on natural pasture (veld). In contrast, about 75% of all beef produced in South Africa produced comes from feedlots. This means that most weaners are grown and rounded off for marketing in feedlots. When one also considers that the arrival weight of calves are approximately doubled during the feeding period in a feedlot, it is clear that feedlots play a huge role in the provision of high quality beef to the South African consumer. For the foreseeable future this situation is likely to remain the case, as SA does not have sufficient capacity to produce enough beef for the market from natural pasture. The reason for this is simply that the national cow herd will have to be drastically reduced to make room for the production of young animals post weaning on the veld. This will inevitably have the result that much less weaners will be produced.

Despite the abovementioned, there is a growing awareness, especially among sophisticated consumers, about the benefits of veld-produced beef - mainly because of health and ethical considerations. It is expected that

this market will continue to grow in the foreseeable future, especially if such beef is available at competitive prices. It is, however, with the information now available to us, very unlikely that this trend would mean a massive swing away from feedlot-produced beef to veld-produced beef. Therefore we can with reasonable certainty predict that feedlots will in the future remain a very important link in the beef chain. In future, bulls' daughters will therefore still be required to produce and reproduce on natural veld and their calves, at least until weaning, also. But after weaning the same calves should be able to adapt to feedlot conditions and grow fast and efficient to the point of marketing. On this basis, we are of the opinion that there is a place for both intensive and on-veld testing of bullocks post wean.

To further put Phase C and Phase D intensive tests in perspective, one should remember that these phases are only a small portion of the total testing of bulls, since they are kept and tested under extensive conditions up to weaning and also after the completion of a Phase C or D tests. Heifers are kept and tested under extensive conditions both pre-wean and post-wean and the same goes for cows during their production life. The evaluation of adaptability traits under extensive conditions thus receive enough attention in the Scheme.

PHASE C TESTS

Test Procedure

As mentioned above, bullocks in Phase C are tested immediately after weaning under intensive (feedlot) conditions at a central testing station. Phase C1 tests are conducted at four ARC Phase C centers (Irene, Vryburg, Glen and Cedara) and Phase C2 tests at one of the many private Phase C test centers, overseen by the ARC. As no minimum number of bulls per breed per test is required in Phase C1 and C2 tests, meaningful evaluations within a particular test is not necessarily possible, especially where there is only one or a few bulls in a particular test. In order to overcome this problem, all Phase C tests are standardised in terms of nutrition, management, test length as well as arrival weight and age of the bulls. This makes it possible to evaluate bulls across tests. ADG (Average Daily Gain) and FCR (Feed Conversion Ratio) indices are therefore calculated on the cumulative rolling average of all bulls of that breed which have been tested over the past 10 years at that particular Phase C center, regardless of how many bulls there was in a particular test.

For all Phase C tests a standard feed mixture, which was specifically formulated for Phase C, is used. All bulls should be between 151 and 250 days old at the beginning of the adaptation period. The bulls should also be within certain weight limits determined by breed. The test lasts 84 days after an adaptation period of 28 days. Each bull's feed intake is individually measured during the test so that the bull's efficiency of feed conversion (kg of feed needed for one kg in weight gained) can be calculated.

Unlike Phase C1 and C2 tests where there is no minimum number of bulls required, at least 10 bull calves of the same breed which do not vary more than 100 days in age and which fall within certain weight limits per breed, are required for Phase C3 tests. Because a minimum number of bulls per breed per test are required, meaningful evaluations can be done within a particular test and therefore performance indices are calculated within a Phase C3 test.

The importance of feed efficiency

Production efficiency is a function of inputs and outputs. In a beef production system the biological efficiency are determined by the amount of nutrients used to produce one unit (kilogram) of edible beef. Feed intake and feed conversion efficiency is thus an important component of production costs. In extensive production systems it is practically impossible and/or very expensive to measure feed intake directly. Phase C is the only phase where feed intake (as a measure of biological inputs) is directly measured on individual animals and feed conversion ratio (FCR) subsequently evaluated. The direct measurement of feed intake and calculation of FCR is the most accurate method to estimate breeding values for feed conversion efficiency. Breeding values estimated for FCR which is based only on the correlation between FCR and other traits, such as ADG, is inaccurate.

The value of Phase C tests

Besides the purchase price of calves, feed cost is the biggest cost in a feedlot. FCR is thus a very important trait determining the profitability of a feedlot. By far the most important value of Phase C tests is that it is the only phase in the Scheme where FCR can be evaluated.

Because Phase C tests are carried out under standardised conditions, it is the only stage where a bull's actual performance can be compared to bulls from different herds of the same breed and also between different years. Regarding the breeding value of animals, BLUP methodology of course now makes it possible to determine the genetic merit of animals across herds and years without the need to test them under standardised conditions.

Although all genetic evaluations in the Scheme is only within breed context, Phase C results makes it possible to compare breeds in respect of the performance traits evaluated in Phase C tests.

Other benefits of Phase C is similar to the benefits of Phase D - see below.

PHASE D TESTS

Different types of Phase D tests

As mentioned before, calves can be finished after weaning for the market under different production systems and breeding objectives may vary accordingly.

Therefore, the Scheme makes provision in Phase D tests for the testing of bullocks according to the producer's choice, namely under intensive-(feedlot), semi-intensive (e.g. on planted pasture) or extensive (natural pasture) conditions. The ARC is thus not prescriptive regarding the system under which these tests should be performed in order to accommodate for the needs, circumstances and goals which may vary from breeder to breeder.

For a Phase D test at least 10 bull calves of the same breed which do not vary more than 100 days in age, are required. In order to limit pre-test effects to the minimum, it is preferable to start a Phase D test as soon as possible after the bulls are weaned, i.e. about 7-8 months of age.

To evaluate post wean growth rate accurately, it is important that a certain growth rate (ADG) and total weight gain is achieved. Intensive tests last, depending on the feeding level and subsequent growth rate, 84 to 112 days after an adaptation period of at least 21 days. Semi-intensive tests usually last 112 to 140 days. The main benefit of intensive tests is that the bulls' adaptability, growth ability and, indirectly, efficiency of growth under feedlot conditions are evaluated.

With extensive tests, the tests usually only start at the beginning of the next rainy season after the calves were weaned and the bull calves are about 12 months old. The maximum age at which a bull can start a Phase D test, is 425 days (14 months). Extensive tests can run up to a maximum period of 270 days (nine months). Usually these tests are done during the summer growing season of the veld, when the bulls are in a growth phase. The main advantage of veld tests, except for the fact that this could be cheaper than intensive tests, is that the adaptability (including tick resistance) and growth potential of bulls are evaluated under veld conditions. The main potential drawback of veld tests is that the growth rate is largely determined by rainfall and that it can be erratic and very low. As a minimum growth rate (see below) is required, this could mean that there is always a risk that a test may be canceled if the growth rate is not adequate, especially if feeding is not an option to sustain a certain growth rate.

Phase D tests with bulls of the same owner is called Phase D1 tests. Where two or more owners' bulls are tested together it is called a Phase D2 test. The requirements, including the maximum permissible weight variation between the bulls, for Phase D2 are stricter than for Phase D1 tests.

It is important to take note that veld bull tests done under the auspices of Veld Bull SA only qualify as an official Phase D test of the ARC if the club applied for the test to be done as an official Phase D test and provided that the test and all animals in the test adhere to the applicable Phase D requirements. The test should also be ended and validated by an ARC officer. Please note that only official Phase D test data is recorded and

processed on the INTERGIS and printed in the official INTERGIS/Stud Book sale catalogs. This means that data only processed by Veld Bull SA (in other words not as an official Phase D test recognised by the ARC), has no official status.

The value of Phase D tests

Phase D testing offers many advantages over Phase B testing. Although Phase D is essentially a growth test, it offers the breeder the opportunity to evaluate many more traits. This data is then available to both the breeder and bull buyers.

- All Phase D tests are planned and executed under the supervision of a technician approved by the ARC Animal Production Institute, which verify that the test is performed according to the stipulated guidelines and rules applicable to Phase D tests of the Scheme.
- The ARC technician is personally present at the end of the test to weigh the bulls and record other measurements. This ensures inter alia that the test and all relevant traits evaluated, meet the scientific principles of performance testing. In addition to this, the validation of the test by an independent institution gives additional credibility to the results of Phase D tests.
- A minimum of 10 bulls per test is required to ensure that a meaningful evaluation is possible. Most breeders use breeding seasons and all the bull calves that are weaned (except perhaps the very weakest) are usually tested together. This ensures that contemporary groups are usually much larger than the minimum of 10 bullocks which, of course, ensures a more meaningful comparison of the bulls.
- A minimum average growth rate and minimum total weight gain is required during the testing period to ensure that growth rate can be evaluated effectively. A minimum ADG of 500 - 550g per day and a minimum total weight gain of 110 - 120kg is, for example, required for medium frame breeds.
- The bulls in a Phase D test are weighed regularly during the test to monitor their growth rate and for early identification of potential problems.
- The scrotum circumference of the bulls is measured at end of the test by the ARC technician present. This ensures that this important fertility trait are evaluated in all Phase D tested bulls. Furthermore, the testicles are also examined for any abnormalities, such as hypoplasia, swellings or other injuries.
- Shoulder height (or hip height, depending on the breed) and body length of the bulls are also measured by the technician (optional) at the end of the test. These measurements give information on the frame type of the bull.
- Real Time Ultrasound (RTU) scanning of the bulls is also done (optional) at the end of the test. Subcu-

taneous fat thickness, intramuscular fat deposition (marbling) and eye muscle area are the traits that are measured. These measurements are used to calculate traits such as estimated slaughter percentage and red meat yield. Only RTU measurements of accredited technicians are accepted, as these measurements require specialised technical skills and equipment.

- Pelvic measurements (pelvic opening height and width) of the bulls can also be measured (optional) at the end of the test by a veterinarian or other accredited person. These measurements are used to select bulls that will breed heifers with a sufficiently large pelvic opening for easy calving.
- In extensive (field) Phase D tests the number of ticks on each bull (counted in certain areas on the animal) can be recorded or scored on a regular basis during the test. These tick counts or scores are processed at the end of the test in an index indicating which of the animals are more tick resistant. With dips which are becoming more expensive and ticks becoming more resistant to dips, this is a trait that should enjoy more attention. (By the way, breeders can do tick counts or scoring themselves on animals tested in Phase B).

- The growth test data, body measurements, etcetera of bulls tested in Phase C and D tests are included in the BLUP analysis that the ARC provides for the applicable breed (if, of course, sufficient data are available) and in this way these bulls get reliable breeding values for the traits evaluated in Phase C and D tests. This means that both breeders and bull buyers have reliable breeding values at their disposal to use for selecting their animals.

CONCLUSION

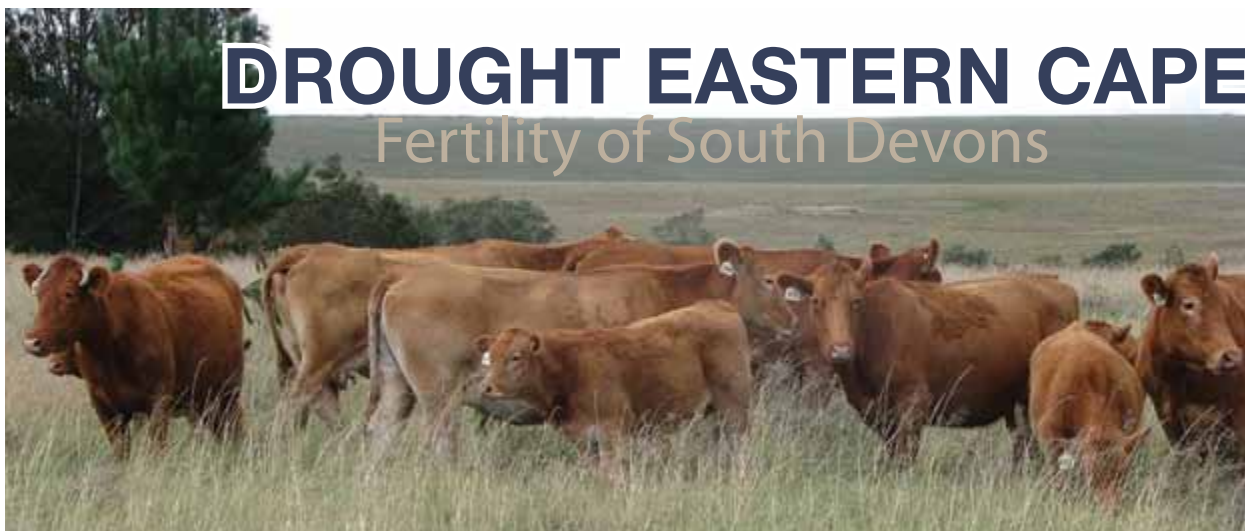
Depending on an individual breeder or breed's specific circumstances, needs and breeding objectives, Phase C and D growth tests provide several options for the testing of bullocks after weaning.

The main benefit of Phase C and D tests is that it is done under direct supervision and control of an independent body, namely the ARC, and consequently the performance test data from these phases are highly regarded in the industry in terms of accuracy, reliability and credibility. Phase C has the added advantage that FCR, economically speaking a very important trait, is evaluated.



DROUGHT EASTERN CAPE

Fertility of South Devons



John Miller on the fertility of South Devon cattle during the recent drought in the Eastern Cape

We have had 3 consecutive very dry seasons, and my South Devons have not let me down. In 2008, I got a 94% conception, 2009, 92% and in 2010 the conception rate was 90%.

2007 - 2009 have been particularly dry with very little spring rain. I gave the cows a Production lick from calving until mid December, and then they were put onto a Phosphate lick until March / April. They were given a Winter lick from May to September when they start calving down.

The cows and heifers were injected with Multimin a month before calving and a month before mating each year. My herd has an average intercalving of 384 days, which is the 2nd best average in the South Devon Breed.



Farmer's Weekly Elite cow

The Farmer's Weekly Elite Cow for 2010 is JM99 A201 owned by John Miller. Here she is with her 8th calf, JM09 0083. She had her 9th calf on the 21st of September 2010. Congratulations to John & Julie Miller on their first Farmer's Weekly Elite Cow award.



Best producing cows 2010

NAME	ID NUMBER	CALVES	Av ICP	RI	Av WEAN IDX	AWARD
MNR T. NIEUWOUDT	TNJ 980024	6	363	117	101	Superior
MNR T. NIEUWOUDT	TNJ 970066	6	366	116	109	Excellent
MNR T. NIEUWOUDT	TNJ 980011	6	362	117	112	Excellent
MR I.R. TURNBULL	IRT 980018	8	367	116	108	Elite
MR J.F. MILLER	JM 99A201	7	369	115	114	Elite
MR J.F. MILLER	JM 002210	5	356	118	106	Excellent
MR J.F. MILLER	JM 002216	5	366	116	108	Excellent
MR J.F. MILLER	JM 010044	5	377	107	108	Excellent
MR J.F. MILLER	JM 012204	5	364	116	111	Excellent
MR J.F. MILLER	JM 012207	5	367	116	103	Excellent
MR J.F. MILLER	JM 012223	5	372	115	111	Excellent
MNR A.C.O. DU PLESSIS	AC 960025	9	418	103	101	Elite
MNR A.C.O. DU PLESSIS	CFLR970010	9	384	107	101	Elite
MNR A.C.O. DU PLESSIS	AC 980004	8	376	109	106	Elite
MNR A.C.O. DU PLESSIS	AC 940015	6	356	118	104	Excellent
MNR DJ & JA KRIEK	BL 000021	6	393	110	107	Excellent

8th EAST CAPE CLUB SALE

The 8th annual East Cape South Devon sale was held on the 12th August 2010 on the farm Winston in the Cathcart area.

27 Good quality stud and commercial bulls were on offer as well as 10 registered in calf females. The sale was by silent auction which is far more buyer friendly than the auction system. The sale was conducted by Sheard Auctioneers of Cathcart and Dallas Kemp was the auctioneer.

Despite the severe drought in the Cathcart area as well as other parts of the Eastern Cape, the number of buyers registering for the sale was as good as the previous years' sales. Due to the drought as well as the tough economic climate the average was not as high as the 2009 sale.

25 of the 27 bulls were sold for an average price of R14 620.00. The highest priced two year old bull was bought for R26 000.00. This bull came from the Andiro Stud and was bought by Messrs Dan and Albert Kriek of Tweeling in the Eastern Free State. The highest price for a proven 4 year old bull was R23 000.00. This bull was sold by John Miller to Johstep South Devons from Kimberly.

All 10 females on offer were sold for an average price of R7500.00 by John Miller to Johstep South Devons of Kimberly.

The Eastern Cape club sale remains a sale where good quality animals can be bought for a very reasonable price! The sale date for 2011 is the 11th of August.

Ian Turnbull



8th PRODUCTION SALE

LOT	N10	S2	3	4	S5	S6	S7	N80	9	S10
PRICE		13500	X	X	12000	12000	26000		X	18000
BUYER NUMBER		101	X	X	101	117	112		X	104

LOT	S11	S12	S13	S14	S15	S16	S17	S18	S19	S20
PRICE	18500	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	15500	14000
BUYER NUMBER	120	111	106	106	107	122	103	109	113	113



Dan Kriek paid R26 000 for Andiro David, IRT08-59 bred by Ian Turnbull. From left to right Ian Turnbull and Dan Kriek



Gielie and Barrie van Zyl paid R23 000 for JM06-46 bred by John Miller. From left to right Gielie van Zyl and Barrie van Zyl



Mick Cordner paid R19 000 for JM08-99 bred by John Miller. From left to right Ian Sheard, Mick Cordner and James Miller



Ian Sheard paid R18 500 for JM 08-14 bred by John Miller. From left to right Ian Sheard and John Miller

Spesiale

PRESTASIE TOETSKLAS PRETORIA 2010

Nieubaden Benjamin's Brutus afkomstig van die Nieubaden South Devon Stoet het vanjaar die ras tydens die Pretoria Skou verteenwoordig. Bulle van 15 rasse het vanjaar aan die Spesiale Prestasietoetsklas deelgeneem, die meeste in baie jare.

Vir Nieubaden South Devons was dit die derde keer dat 'n bul uit die Stoet aan die prestasietoetsklas deelgeneem het. Nieubaden Benjamin's Brutus was die derde jongste bul onder die groep en die ouderdomsverskil tussen van die ouer en jonger bulle was 8 maande.

Die beoordelaars was Dr. Tok Serfontein, Manie Lourens en Bennie Goosen – almal interras beoordelaars. Die South Devon bul het baie positiewe kommentaar ontlok, maar die beoordelaars het tog gevoel dat sprong van rib en bespierung in die binnedy beter kon gewees het.

Die wenner van die klas was die Braunvieh bul van Christopher Havenga, wat ook die tweede oudste bul in die groep was.

Tydens die Farmer's Weekly Elite Koei toekenning was die South Devons ook verteenwoordig. Baie geluk aan John Miller van Cathcart met sy koei JM 99 A201 met haar besondere prestasie. Die koei is 11 jaar oud, het 8 kalwers geproduseer met 'n TKP van 366 dae.



Vryburg Stoetvee Veiling – September 2010

Landboutoestande was nie baie gunstig tydens vanjaar se alle ras veiling nie. Geen reën het sover in die gebied geval nie, terwyl die prys van mielies en speenkalwers tans ook nie baie gunstig is nie.

Tydens die veiling is 123 bulle aangebied waarvan 101 teen 'n gemiddelde prys van R20 800 verkoop is. Vyf South Devon bulle is aangebied waarvan twee teen 'n gemiddelde prys van R12 750 verkoop is.

Ons vertrou dat landboutoestande sal verbeter vir die November veiling en dat die South Devons goeie pryse sal behaal.

Tielman Nieuwoudt

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 ZYL, G & B	JOHSTEP	PO BOX 880 KIMBERLEY 8300	053 833 2322 082 441 1297 083 459 7616



South Devons

South Devons besit al die voortreflikhede wat van 'n moderne vleisbees verlang word

SOUTH DEVONS BIED JOU: _____

• Vrugbaarheid:

Gemiddelde TKP die beste van alle rasse nl. 381 dae (LNR 2008/2009), terwyl 60% van kuddes 'n gemiddelde TKP van onder 400 dae behaal

• Melkproduksie:

Speenmassa verhouding van 48.2%, tweede hoogste van alle rasse (LNR 2005/2006). Jaarliks in die top 5 van alle rasse wat speenmassa-verhouding en speenmassa betref

• Temperament:

'n Rustige geaardheid is 'n bate as dit kom by hantering, veral onder ekstensiewe toestande

• Groeivermoë en Voeromset:

Dit is hier waar die South Devons jaarliks van die beste syfers van alle rasse behaal

• Kruisteling:

Pas uitstekend in by enige kruisteelprogram, veral met die Afrikaner en Brahman

• Gemak van kalwing:

Gemiddelde geboorte massa oor die laaste vyf seisoene was 37.5kg

• Gehardheid en Aanpasbaarheid:

Gedy in verskeie streke in ons land, van die warm Noord-Kaap en Bosveld tot in die koue Oos-Kaap

South Devon Beestelersgenootskap van Suid-Afrika

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Vir South Devon veilings sien ons webblad: www.southdevon.co.za



Die ras wat die toets van die tyd deurstaan het