



South Devon

NUUSBRIEF 2011 NEWSLETTER

Volume 1

Psalm 51:8 Maar U verwag opregtheid diep in
'n mens se hart: laat ek dan diep in my binneste weet hoe U
wil dat ek moet lewe.



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

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

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

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Uit die President

SE PEN *Tielman Nieuwoudt*

Gedurende die tweede helfte van 2011, word heelwat bulveilings en produksieveilings oor die land aangebied. Daar is twee rolspelers betrokke by veilings, nl.

- Die Stoetteler wat diere regmaak of voorberei vir 'n veiling of produksieveiling;
- Die koper (stoet of kommersiël) wat belangstel om te koop.

Die Stoetteler wat diere gaan aanbied moet op die volgende let:

- Begin vroegtydig om diere af te rond – ten minste 3-4 maande voor die veiling. Onthou dat die winters koud is en die diere het nog 'n haarbedekking ook. Raadpleeg voedingskundiges vir die beste advies.
- Selekteer uit die beste diere vir 'n veiling, m.a.w. as jy nie self die bul in jou kudde sal gebruik nie, hoekom hom aan iemand anders verkoop. Let veral op teelwaardes en prestasiedata.
- Indien diere haltermak moet wees – begin vroegtydig.
- Rig touleiers af – reg loop, staan en hantering is belangrik.
- Sorg dat inskrywings betyds gedoen word en fooie betaal word voor die sluitingsdatum.
- Indien die produksieveiling op die plaas is – gee aandag aan krale, veilingsring, verversings, akkommodasie, reklame, katalogus en afslaersfirma.

Indien u as 'n koper na 'n veiling gaan let op die volgende:

- Bekom vroegtydig 'n katalogus en bestudeer die teelwaardes, prestasiedata en ander inligting tot u beskikking.
- Kyk na jou teeldoelwitte en merk 'n paar keuses.
- Doen navraag by die teler of betrokke telergenootskap indien die inligting nie voldoende is nie, byvoorbeeld uitgebreide stambome.
- Reël finansiering, versekering en vervoer indien nodig.
- Dag van veiling – daag ten minste 2 ure voor die tyd op om diere en data te vergelyk en finale keuses te maak.
- Goeie genetika kan nie maklik in geldwaarde gemeet word nie en wees bedag daarop om ter wille van 'n paar rand, goeie genetika deur jou vingers te laat glip. Koop egter binne jou finansiële vermoë.

Sterkte met die veilings in 2011 en ek hoop telers kry goeie pryse vir hul diere en kopers kry die regte diere vir sy/haar boerdery.

South Devon Groete
Tielman Nieuwoudt



AJV

BLOEMFONTEIN 2011



Ian Turnbull, Charl Hunlun & Tielman Nieuwoudt



Barrie van Zyl, Chris Els (SA Stamboek), John Miller, Bernard Burger (LNR) en Gielie van Zyl



Christine Nieuwoudt en Julie Miller



*Die nuut verkose Raad saam met SA Stamboek en LNR Personeel
Voor vlnr. Marelize Roux, Chris Els & Mev. Lettie Kruger
Agter vlnr. Barrie van Zyl, Bernard Burger, Gielie van Zyl,
Dan Kriek & Tielman Nieuwoudt*



Dan Kriek wens John Miller geluk met sy Winston kudde wat die beste gemiddelde TKP van 381 dae (kuddegrootte 236) behaal het. Die Winston kudde het ook 5 Beste produserende koei-toekennings ontvang, waaronder die Farmer's Weekly Elite koei-toekenning.



Dan Kriek wens Tielman Nieuwoudt geluk met sy Nieubaden kudde wat die tweede beste gemiddelde TKP van 383 dae (kuddegrootte 30) behaal het. Die Nieubaden kudde het ook 3 Beste produserende koei-toekennings ontvang.



Tielman Nieuwoudt wens Dan Kriek geluk met sy Bellary kudde wat die derde beste gemiddelde TKP van 384 dae (kuddegrootte 189) behaal het. Die Bellary kudde het ook 1 Beste produserende koei-toekenning ontvang.



Dan Kriek wens Ian Turnbull geluk met sy Beste produserende koei-toekenning.

BESTE BLUP BUL TOEKENNING

Aduvon Saggeus van Bellary South Devons het vanjaar die beste BLUP Bul toekenning van die South Devon Genootskap ontvang.

Die volgende kriteria is gebruik:

Alle aktiewe bulle by SA Stamboek.

Geboorte direk:	Ras gemiddeld en laer
Speen direk:	Ras gemiddeld en hoër
Speen maternaal:	Ras gemiddeld en hoër
18 mnde Direk:	Nie meer as 7kg bo ras gemiddeld, dit is nie 'n gegewe nie en word daar slegs teen te groot bulle gewaak en kan aangepas word.

Skrotum Direk:	Ras gemiddeld en hoër
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Akkuraatheid moet bo 50% wees.

Aduvon Saggeus – BLUP syfers	
Geboorte direk	0.82 (96)
Geboorte maternaal	-0.11 (84)
Speen direk	6.3 (92)
Speen maternaal	4.1 (84)
18 maande	8.7 (92)
Skrotum omtrek	6 (88)



NUWE TELER

DANIE DE WET: RooiRobyn South Devons

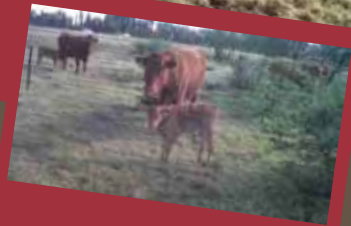
Danie de Wet van Bloemfontein het as 'n nuwe teler by die Genootskap aangesluit en wil ons hom graag in hierdie uitgawe hartlik verwelkom, asook aan die groter South Devon familie bekendstel.

Danie de Wet (33) is gebore in Riversdal in die Kaap. Hy het vanaf 7-jarige ouderdom op 'n plaas in die Suid-Vrystaat, tussen Fauresmith en Luckhoff groot geword. Hy het 'n graad in Landbou by UOVS verwerf, waarna hy vir twee jaar in die bankwese werksaam was. Vanaf 2004 is hy saam met sy familie in 'n familiebesigheid. Danie is saam met sy Pa, Ma en 'n broer in 'n besigheid, Evolac Engineering, in Bloemfontein. Die besigheid spesialiseer in skeertoerusting vir skape, beeste en perde, asook toerusting soos neusringe, kalf speenringe, onthoring toestelle en inspuitsnaalde.

Danie bly op 'n kleinhoewe buite Bloemfontein en huur veeground naby Brandfort. Hy het 'n Dexter stoet en nou ook 'n South Devon stoetkudde. Danie het op die South Devons besluit aangesien hy 'n voorliefde vir alle Europese beesrasse het, met die South Devon as een van die oudstes. Hy stel veral belang in diere met geskiedenis en wat aan jarelange teling en seleksie onderworpe was. Hy beskou sy stoet nog nie as 'n "kudde" nie, aangesien hy eers net 3 koeie by Barrie Van Zyl van Johstep South Devons gekoop het. Danie glo daaraan om klein te begin, maar wil graag mettertyd sy getalle uitbrei.

As teelbeleid stel Danie "goeie wins" voorop, terwyl hy graag met 'n "mooi dier" wil boer. Hy wil graag in die toekoms 'n goeie stoetkudde opbou wat "uniek" is.

Die South Devon Telersgenootskap wens vir Danie en sy RooiRobyn South Devons alles van die beste toe.



Wilge Makiti 2011

Bellary South Devons van Dan & Albert Kriek het weer vanjaar 'n statiese uitstalling by die Wilge Makiti (voorheen die Frankfort Skou) te Frankfort vertoon.

Die Voermol Verskompetisie is tydens die Wilge Makiti aangebied en Bellary South Devons het die algehele 3de plek tussen 18 inskrywings behaal. Die kompetisie bestaan uit 4 verse wat op eenvormigheid en funksionele doeltreffendheid beoordeel word. Mnr. Fred Dell van die Simmentaler/Simbra genootskap was die beoordelaar.





DIE HUUR van vleisbeeste WAT IS BILLIK?

JACO HECKROODT, Senior Landbou-ekoonom, VKB Landbou Bpk, jacoh@vkb.co.za

Speenkalf produksiestelsels vereis 'n substansiële belegging in kapitaal, arbeid en bestuur. Die groot belegging in aanteelwee, toerusting en lopende uitgawes maak dit in gevalle vir produsente nie moontlik om toe te tree tot speenkalf boerderye of om bestaande boerdery uit te brei nie. Een van die opsies wat vir laasgenoemde produsente beskikbaar is, is om beeste om 'n deel van die aanteel te huur. Die huur van beeste kan beskou word as 'n vorm van opneem of leen van vreemde kapitaal. In plaas daarvan om kapitaal van finansiële instellings te gebruik, word die kapitaal van 'n mede-produsent of onderneming gebruik.

Met die huur van vleisbeeste word 'n wen-wen situasie vir beide die eienaars en die huurder van die vleisbeeste geskep. Vir die eienaar is die voordeel dat 'n kapitaalbelegging instand gehou word sonder om bestuursinsette te verskaf. Uitbreiding van die boerdery is ook moontlik sonder om addisionele grond of bedryfskapitaal te verskaf. In sekere gevalle kan daar ook belasting voordele vir die eienaar wees. Die huurder van die kudde kan op sy beurt weer beter genetiese materiaal goedkoper bekom. Die huurder gaan ook nie 'n groot investering in aanteelwee maak nie.

Slaggate

Daar bestaan egter 'n groot aantal slaggate wat vooraf uitgeklaar moet word voordat 'n huurooreenkoms aangegaan kan word. Van die belangrikste sluit die volgende in:

- Dit is belangrik dat die voorwaardes van die ooreenkoms nie een van die partye bevoordeel nie. Elke party moet vergoed word vir die belegging wat gemaak word en die risiko wat geneem word in die ooreenkoms.
- Stel 'n skriftelike kontrak op – vriendskap is nie genoeg nie;
- Bepaal vooraf wie vir wat verantwoordelik gaan wees bv. wie verskaf die bulle, hoe gaan vervanging van koeie plaasvind, en wie maak die vervangingsverse groot;
- Stel vooraf 'n perk ten opsigte van vrektes – watter persentasie is aanvaarbaar?
- Maak voorsiening vir natuurrampe bv. uiterste koues, veldbrande, vloede, epidemies;
- Versekering – bepaal vooraf wie daarvoor verantwoordelik is;

- Verdeling van nageslag – wie kry die verse en wie kry die bulkalwers;
- Toesighouding – gaan die verhuurder toesig hou en indien wel, hoe dikwels;
- Die verhuurder moet homself vooraf vergewis daarvan dat die plaas van die huurder geskik is vir beesboerdery. Bepaal of die hanteringsfasiliteite voldoende is;
- Die verhuurder moet vasstel of die huurder oor die nodige bestuursvaardigheid en bedryfskapitaal beskik om die beesboerdery suksesvol te hanteer;
- Bepaal vooraf wat elkeen se doelwit is bv. wil die huurder net verse hê by die verdeling sodat hy sy eie kudde kan opbou, ens;
- Die verhuurder moet verkieslik vooraf 'n gesondheidsprogram opstel wat die huurder moet navorolg;
- Bepaal vooraf die ouderdomstruktuur van die beeste wat verhuur gaan word en koppel dit aan die termyn van die huurkontrak. As die termyn bv. 5 jaar is, moet die koeie wat verhuur gaan word relatief jonk wees;
- Bepaal watter ras/rastipe mee geboer gaan word. Dit beïnvloed baie van die aspekte wat hier bo genoem is;
- By die aankoop/verskaf van bulle is dit noodsaaklik dat beide verhuurder en huurder tevrede moet wees.

Hoe moet die inkomste en koste verdeel word?

Die twee partye in die huurooreenkoms moet vooraf besluit hoe gaan die inkomste uit die verkoop van kalwers verdeel word en wie is verantwoordelik vir die betaal van die uitgawes. Die allokasie van uitgawes moet die basis vorm om die persentasie verdeling van inkomste te bepaal. Indien die inkomste ook verdeel word volgens die uitgawes wat elke party aangegaan het behoort die huurooreenkoms tot voordeel van elke party te wees. 'n Vertakkingsbegroting behoort leiding aan die partye te gee in die bepaling van 'n billike huurooreenkoms.

In Tabel 1 word 'n opsomming gegee van die produksiekoste van 'n tipiese speenkalfproduksiestelsel waar medium-raamkoeie gebruik word in die Oos-Vrystaat. Beeste oorwinter op oesreste en gebaalde hooi. Die begroting is opgestel vir 'n koeikudde wat uit 100 koeie bestaan. Vir die doel van die begroting is die koste verdeel tussen die verhuurder en huurder van die beeste. In die ontleding is geen voorsiening gemaak vir die grootmaak van vervangingsverse nie

Tabel 1: Koste ontleding van 'n Speenkalfproduksiestelsel

Uitgawe item	Verhuurder (R per koei)	Huurder (R per koei)	Totaal (R per koei)
Direkte koste			
Gekoopte voer	-	382.14	382.14
Plaasgeproduseerde voer	-	672.45	672.45
Doseerkoste	-	37.51	37.51
Entkoste	-	14.49	14.49
Veearts	-	44.70	44.70
Ander	-	11.51	11.51
Totaal	-	1 162.8	1 162.8
Vaste koste			
Weiding	-	679.79	679.79
Arbeid	-	115.11	115.11
Rente op vee	624.00	-	624.00
Totaal	624.00	794.90	1 418.90
Totale koste	624.00	1 957.70	2 581.70
Koste verdeling	24%	76%	100%

In Tabel 2 word die winsgewendheid van die speenkalfproduksiestelsel ontleed. Vir die doel van die ontleding is aanvaar dat 'n speenpersentasie van 90 persent behaal word.

Tabel 2: Bruto marge ontleding van 'n Speenkalfproduksiestelsel

	Verhuurder (R per koei)	Huurder (R per koei)	Totaal (R per koei)
Inkomste			
Verkope	850.55	2 668.45	3 519.00
Uitgawes			
Direkte koste	-	1162.80	1 162.80
Vaste koste	624.00	794.90	1 418.90
Totale uitgawes	624.00	1 957.70	2 581.70
Bruto marge	226.55	710.75	937.30

Ander verdelings

In die ontleding (Tabel 1 en 2) is die winsgewendheid bepaal waar die eienaar 24% van die aandeel/inkomste ontvang. Die vraag kan nou gevra word hoe gaan die winsgewendheid verander indien die inkomste verdeling verander. In Tabel 3 word die winsgewendheid aangetoon waar die verdeling 50:50, 40:60 en 30:70 (verhuurder : huurder) is.

Tabel 3: Bruto marge ontleding van 'n Speenkalfproduksiestelsel

Verdeling (Verhuurder/Huurder)	Verhuurder (R per koei)	Huurder (R per koei)	Totaal (R per koei)
50:50	1 135.50	-198. 20	937.30
40:60	783.60	153.70	937.30
30:70	431.70	505.60	937.30

Laasgenoemde ontleding toon aan dat indien die huurder minder as 60 persent van die aandeel ontvang, dit nie die moeite en risiko werd is om beeste om 'n deel te huur nie.

Met die verhuur/huur van beeste is daar besliste voordele vir beide partye. Veral jong boere kan by so 'n stelsel baat waar 'n kudde van goeie genetiese kwaliteit oor tyd opgebou word. Daar bestaan egter 'n groot aantal slaggate wat voor die tyd aangespreek moet word om te verseker dat die huurooreenkoms suksesvol is.





By Chris Gibbons

CROSS BREEDING PARADOXUS ESTATES SOUTH DEVON X RED ANGUS CATTLE

My farming career started in 1991 when Gill and I returned to my Dad's farm Paradoxus, after Dad was diagnosed with colon cancer. Prior to this both of us were working in Durban, I was in the engineering field and Gill in the sales department of a factory. Obviously, on returning home both families had to now be supported by the farm. Till then Paradoxus was a stock farm with Merino sheep and Fenfield group bred cattle being the only form of income.

If we were to survive and maintain our standard of living that we had previously enjoyed in Durban then drastic changes needed to be made to the farming operation. These included the following:

1. The development of 120 ha land under irrigation for cabbage, potato, maize and green feed production.
2. The phasing out of the merino sheep flock. Lamb losses due to predators and stock theft had reached unacceptable levels making cattle farming more attractive for the extensive side of the farm.
3. The increase of cattle numbers to replace the carrying capacity previously used by the sheep.

The development of 120 ha of land and the running of them at full production meant that we were busy people.

We were young (27 years) and very motivated as the money to develop the lands had been borrowed with the farm being mortgaged as security. Looking back one realises how fearless one can be when you are young. Nothing was insurmountable, problems were resolved as fast as they arose with the main focus being paying off debt and getting this new look farming operation off the ground. There was no time for holidays, weekends were spent working and working!

The cattle on Paradoxus were Fenfield group bred cattle. My father was a founder member of the Fenfield group with farmers in the district and surrounds contributing their best heifers to the group in exchange for bulls. However, being a member of the Fenfield group meant that birth masses of calves needed to be recorded, bull selection days attended, and time needed to be spent attending meetings and running the group.

I did not have the time or manpower to complete the requirements required by the Fenfield group. So, this being the case I resigned from the group. Where were my bulls going to come from now? I could still buy the left over bulls from the Fenfield group once all the members had taken the best bulls or I could look elsewhere and change my breed.



I believe that if one wants to succeed with cattle breeding then you must be a person whom believes in genetics. The better the quality bull you purchase the better the progeny will be. A bull is not something that just services a cow to stop it cycling. A bull is the future of your herd and determines what your herd will look like one day. For this reason I was not prepared to buy the "left over" Fenfield bulls once the members had satisfied their needs. I wanted to be able to purchase what I call "upper quartile" bulls i.e. Bulls that fall in the top quarter of all the bulls at a sale. I believe that if you want an "upper quartile herd" then your bulls must be the tool to use to achieve this.

In my district there are two reputable bull breeders. John and Julie Miller with their Winston South Devon bulls as well as Chris and Sally Jane Purdon with their VJ Red Angus bulls.

Both of the above breeders are friends of mine, and as such I have got to know them well.

With these two you can believe what you read in the catalogue at a sale is what has been done to the bulls. If figures are negative they are shown as such. Bulls are delivered for free due to the close proximity in which we live, so all one has to do is select your bulls, pay and they are delivered to your farm. You now have the opportunity to bid on the entire range of bulls thereby allowing you to buy the upper quartile bulls if you so wish. This way of buying bulls leaves the actual breeding of the bulls up to the Stud breeder and you as a client go and view and buy the bulls you want once a year at the Stud breeders sale.

Is a South Devon cross a Red Angus going to be an acceptable cross? The cattle I had were already group breed with a lot of Angus and South Devon blood in them, so I had an idea how they would turn out. I bought my first three VJ Red Angus bulls in 2001 and the following year my first two Winston South Devon bulls. I have been buying ever since then on a yearly basis. I work on a 50% split between Devon and Red Angus. Heifers, 1st calvers and 2nd calvers are kept in separate groups. Red Angus bulls are used on the heifers to open them up.

South Devon bulls on the 1st calvers and then Red Angus on the 2nd calvers. Mature cattle are split 50/50 between the Devon and Angus bulls.

At present my farming enterprise Paradoxus Estates runs 300 breeding cows with 150 followers (6 months to 2 years). The bulls are put in from 1st December till end of March each year. The average conception achieved over the past 7 years is 88.4%. I sell all my weaners, most of which get sold at the Fenfield Reds Cathcart Weaner Sale in April each year. My weaners have twice been awarded the prize for the "Best parcel of weaners on the sale". This prize is judged by the chairman, whom is re-elected every two years. I am very proud of my cross bred cattle, and happy that other people also like the look of them.



Gill, Dylan, Tegan & Chris Gibbons

U.S.A. PUBLICATIONS

DOCILE CATTLE better earners

(Courtesy The Weekly Times)

Nervous and aggressive cattle are a pain in the wallet, says Gary Fike, beef cattle specialist officer for the certified Angus Beef Brand in the U.S.A. That was the finding of a study presented to The Midwest American Society of Animal Science, in Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.

It was found that docile cattle in a feedlot, graded Premium Choice & Prime, at more than DOUBLE the rate of nervous to very aggressive cattle. They paid off with better performance, improved carcase merit and reduced morbidity and treatment costs.

Data was collected from nearly 50,000 cattle, from eighteen Iowa Feedlots, over eight years, to 2009. Calves were grouped into three categories, docile (DC), restless (R), and nervous to very aggressive (NVA).

Calves in the study had similar arrival weights, but the DC & R calves, were on average ten days younger than the NVA calves.

DC calves gained 1.45 kgs/day compared to 1.36 kgs/day for the NVA calves, with a much superior marbling score.

After accounting for quality, yield, cost of grain, death loss and treatment costs the DC calves showed an average profit of \$46.63 per head, whilst NVA calves made an average profit of \$ 7.62.

Note:- Two South Devon Bulls, bred by Dr Jane Homan and sired by an Australian Poll Bull, Hermes 3 gained 1.75 & 2.40 kgs/day, in a 100 day feed trial, at Wisconsin University. Their adjusted 365 day weights were 608 & 646 kgs.

Does this make them docile plus (DCP)!?

CONCEPTION TO CONSUMPTION

(Extracts by Courtesy of NASDA)

In a study at the U.S.A. Meat Animal Research centre, (MARC) Clay Centre, Nebraska, it was found, that when both Hereford and Angus cows were joined to South Devon, Limousin, Simmental & Charolais Bulls, only the SOUTH DEVON weaned a calf crop of over 90 %, actually 92 %.

Breeding programmes world wide, use a South Devon Bull to produce a crossbred female that will generate higher milk yields, thereby increasing the growth potential of the calf to weaning.

South Devons are the ideal breed to use in cross breeding programmes, where its extreme docility makes management easier and economically improves rate and efficiency of weight gain.

The most obvious benefit of any F1 cross of beef cattle, is roughly 12 – 14 % increase of gain, available through Hybrid Vigour.

The second cross also offers additional hybrid growth benefits.

The commercial beef cow of the future, will be a combination of two or more breeds, strong in maternal traits, early sexual maturity, high fertility, calving ease, mothering and milking ability and an easy keeper with longevity.

In studies at MARC, comparing South Devons with sixteen other beef breeds, the South Devon had the highest Meat Tenderness score of all breeds. The research results showed that South Devons had very good marbling potential and produced meat that was very tender, flavoursome and juicy.



TECHNICAL REPORT

AGM – IAN TURNBULL

. . . some food for thought . . .

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE TEST CLASS, PRETORIA SHOW:

A bull belonging to Tielman Nieuwoudt represented the South Devon breed. This bull was the youngest bull in the class. He was not placed but received very favorable comments from the judges. This bulls figures were as follows: Wean Index 103, ADG 2245 Index 118, FCR 5,44 Index 107, Shoulder Height 1137 Body Length 1481. Dankie Tielman dat jy jou weg oop gesien het om die bul Pretoria toe te neem. Ek weet dit neem baie tyd en geld om 'n bul voor te berei. A Braunvieh bull won this class.

FARMER'S WEEKLY ELITE COW:

A cow belonging to John Miller, JM 99A201 was awarded the top-producing cow this year. Congratulations John and also thank you for the article in the Farmer's Weekly, not about your cow but rather about the South Devon Breed. I wish all breeders could take a leaf out of your book by not putting yourself as a breeder first but the South Devon Breed! According to the Farmer's Weekly this cow is 11 years old, had 8 calves with an ICP of 366 days and a weaning index of 114.

BEST PRODUCING COWS 2011:

16 Cows received awards from the ARC, belonging to the following breeders.

Tielman Nieuwoudt - 3 cows (1 Superior and 2 Excellent)

John Miller - 7 cows (1 Elite and 6 Excellent)

Ian Turnbull - 1 cow (Elite)

Attie du Plessis - 4 cows (3 Elite 1 Excellent)

Dan & Albert Kriek - 1 cow (Excellent)

PHASE C GROWTH TESTS 2010:

7 bulls were tested by Tielman Nieuwoudt and Attie du Plessis during 2010. Average birth mass 40,5kg, Average ADG 1844g, Average Feed conversion 6,26. The ten-year average at Vryburg over 60 bulls tested is ADG 1896g and feed conversion 5,88.

PHASE D ON-FARM GROWTH TESTS:

34 Bulls were tested in 2010. Dan Kriek had 20 bulls in a test, with an average birth mass of 38kg, ADG 1032g. Ian Turnbull had 14 bulls in a test with an average birth mass of 37kg, ADG 1280g.

Once again I would appeal to all breeders to start doing phase D testing. All you need is a minimum of 10 bulls with a starting weight and an end weight. These bulls are tested on the veld and the costs are very low compared to phase C tests. Thank you to Bernard Burger (ARC) for supplying me with all the data.

A reminder to all breeders that if an animal does not pass a test it must be slaughtered and NOT sold to some unsuspecting buyer!!

POLLED SEMEN:

The semen of two bulls, Thowra Downs Romany & Gadara Poll Zion, has arrived in the country. My heartfelt thanks to Dan Kriek and John Miller for handling this matter.

ARC SUMMARY 2009 CALVING SEASON:

6 of the 8 breeders do performance testing. The breed society has 807 females that are 2 years and older, 108 animals less than 2008. 506 South Devon calves were weighed at birth with an average mass of 38,1kg. This is the same number of calves as 2008 but our birth mass has increased by 400g.

400 calves had weaning weights with a mass of 224kg. This is 32 calves less than 2008 and our wean weight is 7kg less.

376 cows were weighed at weaning, 20 less than 2008. The wean weight of cows in 2009 was 503kg compared to 522 kg in 2008, 19kg less.

Wean Ratio in 2009 was 47% compared to 46% in 2009, up by 1%.

The South Devon breed had the 4th highest wean ratio with the Dexter 50,7% (34 cows), Boran 49,7% (266 cows), and Beefmaster 47,2% (6222 cows) being higher.

ICP in 2009 was 395 days compared to 381 days in 2008. This is 14 days more. This together with the Herefords is the lowest of all breeds and is 27 days less than the national average of all breeds.



JOHSTEP SOUTH DEVONS



Johstep South Devons van Gielie & Barrie van Zyl (Kimberley) bied South Devon bulle aan by die GWK Prestige Bulveiling, te Kimberley op die 21ste Julie 2011

EAST CAPE CLUB



Winston & Andiro South Devons will have 30 South Devon bulls and 10 females (pedigree & certified pregnant) on offer at the East Cape Club Sale on 11 August 2011

VRYBURG STOETVEEVEILING

Nieubaden & Aduvon South Devons bied 6 South Devon bulle by die September (8ste) & November (17de) Stoetveeveilings aan



NAMPO

Die South Devons het vanjaar 'n nuwe stalletjie te Nampo betree. Die bemarkingsaksie was weereens 'n groot sukses. Baie dankie aan Tielman & Christine Nieuwoudt vir al hul moeite met die opmaak van die stalletjie en beeste wat uitgestal is.



MEMBERSHIP LIST / LEDELYS

NAME	HERD NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
DE WET, D	ROOIROBYN	PO BOX 22375 BLOEMFONTEIN 9313	051 433 2189 084 556 1645
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 ZYL, G & B	JOHSTEP	PO BOX 880 KIMBERLEY 8300	053 833 2322 082 441 1297 083 459 7616

Maternal Magic

