



# SOUTH

## DEVONS 2011

NUUSBRIEF | VOL 2 | NEWS LETTER



**Matthew 6:30** - It is God who clothes the wild grass - grass that is here today and gone tomorrow . . . Won't he be all the more sure to clothe you? How little faith you have!



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Vise/Vice President: Dan Kriek  
Raadslid/Council Member: Barrie van Zyl  
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**SOUTH DEVON**  
**BEESTELERSGENOOTSAP VAN S.A. • CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF S.A.**

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TIELMAN NIEUWOUDT

# Van die. President

Ek vertrou dat u reeds u bul of bulle aangekoop het vir die komende dekseisoen. Graag wys ek u op 'n paar belangrike aspekte voordat u die bul of bulle tussen die koeie injaag.

Teelbulle moet ten minste drie maande voor gebruik aangekoop word sodat hulle by u omgewings- en voedingstoestande kan aanpas.

Voordat u die bul of bulle gebruik, moes u ten minste die volgende aksies gedoen het, nl:

- dosering - inwendig en uitwendig
- spuit van Vitamien ADE
- spuit van Multimin + Se
- goeie weiding of voeding
- bul/le moet fiks wees (4 weke elke dag ten minste 2km stap)
- aangepas wees tussen ander bul/le op u plaas - kyk vir beserings indien bulle baklei het.

Bulkopers gaan binnekort 'n vraelys in die pos ontvang indien hy of sy 'n South Devon bul die afgelope jaar of twee jaar aangekoop het. Bulkopers word versoek om die vraelys so volledig as moontlik in te vul en terug te stuur aan die Genootskap.

Die doel van die vraelys is eerstens om te bepaal of u as koper tevrede was met die bul of bulle wat u aangekoop het. Verder is dit vir die South Devon Genootskap belangrik om te weet of die bul/le goed aangepas het in u omgewing. Ook is dit belangrik om te weet of u koeie gekalf het en of daar enige probleme tydens die kalfseisoen was.

Al hierdie inligting is nodig om te bepaal of die South Devon telers die regte produk bemark, wat aan die behoeftes van die kopers voldoen. Hierdeur kan teeldoelwitte aangepas of verbeter word, asook diens aan die kliënte.

'n Geseënde Kersfees en 'n voorspoedige Nuwejaar word u elkeen toegewens en mag die komende seisoen net voorspoed en goeie reëns inhou.





**D**ie Magpela South Devon stoetskudde van wyle Advokaat Kerneels van Niekerk was tot en met sy afsterwe vroeër vanjaar, een van die oudste kuddes in die South Devon Genootskap. Jan (seun) en Marizelle van Niekerk boer nou op Magpela en was dit verblydend om te verneem dat die Magpela stoetskudde onder die bestuur van sy skoondogter, Marizelle, sal voortbestaan. Die South Devon Genootskap verwelkom graag vir Marizelle van Niekerk as ons “nuwe” lid en te oordeel aan haar entoesiasme verwag ons dat die Magpela kudde nuwe hoogtes in die toekoms sal bereik.

Tydens vanjaar se keuring, wat deur Tielman Nieuwoudt behartig is, was dit weereens duidelik dat die stoetkoeie en hul nageslag van hoogstaande gehalte is. Die groep jong bulletjies en verse was besonder mooi en hou groot belofte vir die toekoms van hierdie kudde in. Marizelle het ook alreeds hierdie dekseisoen haar koeie met die ingevoerde saad van Gadara Poll Zion, ‘n Australiese poenskopbul, geïnsemineer. Die eerste poenskop bulle uit hierdie kudde sal dus in 2014 aan die kommersiële mark beskikbaar gestel kan word. Stoet- en kommersiële telers kan met gerustheid en vertroue in Magpela genetica belê.



Marizelle en Jan van Niekerk



‘n Groep uitsonderlike verse!

*Hierdie artikel word opgedra ter nagedagtenis aan wyle Advokaat Kerneels van Niekerk en sy bydra tot die South Devon ras in Suid-Afrika.*

# NUWE Rekordprys vir South Devon bul

## R55 000

NIEUBADEN BENJAMIN BRUTUS

**Teler: Tielman Nieuwoudt, Nieubaden South Devons**  
**Koper: Barrie van Zyl, Johstep South Devons**

**Tielman Nieuwoudt:** Jy is die teler van die bul.

**Wat is so besonder aan die bul?**

Brutus is geteel uit Aduvon Benjamin x 'n Aduvon Johnny Koei.

Die bul het 'n kombinasie van goeie eienskappe soos:

- melk
- bespierung
- lengte van lyf
- balans
- goeie oogbanke
- kalwingsgemak
- groei

**Watter besondere prestasies het Brutus behaal?**

Brutus het aan die Spesiale Prestasie Toetsklas, te Pretoria Skou 2010 deelgeneem. Brutus was die jongste van 16 bulle - nege maande jonger as oudste bul. Die beoordelaars het baie goeie kommentaar gelewer, maar die bul was net te jonk. Brutus is beskryf as die ideale South Devon bul met byna geen of bitter min foute.

**Moes South Devon bulle nie lankal reeds hierdie pryse behaal het nie? Verteenwoordig dit nie nogsteeds 'n afslag van R20 000 – 50 000 op die beste bul uit ander rasse nie?**

Ja, South Devon bulle moes lankal dié pryse behaal het en ja, die beste South Devon bul in die ras word nogsteeds teen 'n afslagprys verkoop. Hierdie aspek is tot groot voordeel van die kommersiële teler.

**Barrie van Zyl:** Waarom is Johstep South Devons bereid om soveel vir 'n bul te betaal?

Is R55 000 dan so baie om vir 'n bul te betaal wat jy in 'n Stoetkudde gaan gebruik? By meeste ander vleisrasse word hierdie tipe van pryse betaal vir bulle wat in kommersiële kuddes gebruik word. Die vertroue wat ek in die ras het, het hierdie beleggingsbesluit vir Johstep 'n maklike besluit gemaak.



**Watter eienskappe het die bul wat 'n bydra in jul kudde kan maak?**

Die bul is geteel uit baie goeie genetika. Brutus se Vaar is tans 'n leierbul in die Winston South Devon Stoet.

Fenotopies is dit 'n grootraam bul met uitstekende bespierung en gladde haarkleed. Die bul vertoon baie manlik en het baie sterk oogbanke. Ons hoop dat die sterk oogbanke sal help om ooginfeksies by die nageslag te beperk. Ons ondervind dat diere met 'n korter en gladder haar makliker in ons warm klimaat aanpas.

**Wat is jul teeldeelwitte en hoe pas die bul hierby in?**

Ons doel is om harde, groter, gladde-haar South Devon bulle te teel wat absoluut geskik is vir ons omgewing. Uit die Noord-Kaap vir die Noord-Kaap. Kruisrasverse wat ek teel uit die South Devons is uitstekende vroulike diere en is ook in groot aanvraag.

**Om soveel vir 'n bul te betaal spreek van vertroue in die ras en sy toekoms? Wat is jul mening hieroor?**

Ek het volle vertroue in die toekoms van die South Devon ras. Ek is 'n kommersiële speenkalfboer wat South Devon bulle op my kruisras koeie gebruik. Ek kry uitstekende resultate ten opsigte van speenmassas. Die vrugbaarheid van die South Devon bulle weerspieël in die goeie besetting van die koeie. Ek boer baie ekstensief en op grond wat ek huur waar daar nie daaglik toesig is nie. Ten spyte hiervan het ek byna geen probleme met moeilike kalwings nie. Die goeie temperament van die South Devon is vir ons 'n groot voordeel en kan van groot waarde wees vir kommersiële telers wat soos ons, ook baie ekstensief boer.

# Breeding Values

## How to understand and use it

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### Introduction

Estimated Breeding values or EVBs – just like ordinary performance test indexes – is a valuable tool in selection and breeding of beef cattle. However, it is not the alpha and omega of breeding and should off course be used purposefully and in a balanced manner, in combination with other tools such as functional evaluation. It is of no use to breed a bull that can grow at 2.5kg per day, but he can not walk! It is also very important that you make sure that your priorities are correct when it comes to selection. Reproduction or fertility should always be number one and you should never compromise on this trait. If too much emphasis is placed on other traits at the expense of fertility traits, you are for sure looking for trouble - the kind that will cost you lots of money - no matter what tools you are using in your selection and breeding plans.

It is equally important that you know exactly what your breeding objective is in the breeding of your cattle. [You know the story that if you do not know where you go, chances are 100% that you will get there]. As with other tools (such as performance test indexes), EVBs can also be used incorrectly. But you must be careful that you do not throw away the baby with the bath water – it's not the tool's (EBV's) fault if you (or your adviser / consultant) use the tool incorrectly. You should thus make sure that you are well informed about the interpretation of EVBs and also listen to the right people when you need help using breeding values for selection and breeding.

### What is BLUP?

BLUP (Best Linear Unbiased Prediction) is merely a sophisticated mathematical method used to obtain estimated breeding values (EBVs), using performance test data and pedigrees.

### What is an EBV?

- An animal's breeding value is a prediction of its genetic ability, in other words how future progeny of this animal should perform for this trait within the specific breed.
- The following performance and pedigree data is used in the calculation of breeding values:

- The performance of an animal relative to its contemporaries (animals that were exposed to the same environmental conditions with regard to herd, farm, feeding, season, management, etc.).
- Similarly, the performance of all the animal's family (parents, siblings, offspring, etc.) in the contemporary groups in which they were tested, taking into consideration the heritability of the trait.
- The performance of the animal in respect of other measured traits, taking into consideration the genetic correlations between the traits.
- The genetic links or connections between herds, years, seasons, groups, etc.
- From the above it is clear that a breeding value is a more accurate indication of an animal's genetic ability than the animal's performance index for the trait, because all available information is used to obtain an EBV, not only the animal's own performance.
- Breeding Values are not static, i.e. an animal's breeding values can change with each new BLUP analysis as more and more data from the animal, his relatives and progeny becomes available. For this reason the latest available EBVs should always be used. It is also important to remember that the greatest changes in an animal's EBVs happens when his/her own measurement/performance for a particular trait is included in a BLUP analysis (as opposed to a calf that has not been performance tested yet) and then again when the animal's first offspring's measurements for a particular trait are included in the BLUP analysis. The biggest change in a bull's weaning weight maternal EBV occurs when his daughters' first calves' weaning weights are included in the BLUP analysis.
- The accuracy value (which varies between 0 and 99%) of a breeding value is an indication of the amount of performance test data (from the animal and its relatives) which was taken into account in the relevant BLUP analysis for that trait. The more information available, the higher the accuracy. If the accuracy is relatively low, it is usually because the animal was not tested for that trait. In such cases the chance is large that the animal's breeding value will change in the future when more performance test data becomes



available. A high accuracy means that the chance is small that the animal's breeding value will change with the addition of data. The breeding values of an AI bull with many offspring will, for example, have a very high accuracy.

- Breeding values are typically expressed in the unit of measurement, e.g. kg for weight EBVs.
- To interpret an EBV, it should always be compared with the average breeding value of the breed and the particular herd. For example, an EBV of +5 kg for weaning weight should first be compared with the particular breed and herd averages to find out whether it is good or bad. To make this comparison easier, we now also calculate breeding value indexes which express the animal's breeding value as a percentage of the breed's average, where the breed average, is equal to 100.
- The BLUP method makes it possible to separate the influence of the environment (farm, year, season, group, etc.) on a particular trait from the genetic influence. This separation makes it possible to compare the genetic merit (or breeding value) of animals over years, herds, seasons, groups, etc., provided that sufficient genetic links are available. (By the way, the lack of genetic links across breeds is why EBVs are not directly comparable across breeds). The use of AI bulls, the purchase of bulls from other breeders who do performance testing and the exchange of bulls between breeders, is the best way to obtain strong genetic links between herds.
- Breeding values are expressed as a deviation from the base year. This means that, to ensure that breeding values are compared year after year against the same basis, a certain year is arbitrarily chosen in which the average breeding values for animals born in that year are equated to zero. For example, if the base year is 1990, an EBV of +6 kg for weaning weight direct means the animal's breeding value is 6 kg more than the average EBV of all animals in the breed born in 1990.
- Breeding values can be calculated for animals that are not tested for that particular trait, for example for young animals not yet performance tested, and for traits that can only be measured in one of the genders, for example, maternal ability or milk production. In such cases, the animal's breeding value is calculated based on the animal's performance in other traits that are genetically correlated, as well as the performance of the animal's family. As already said, a bull's maternal weaning weight EBV is only really accurate when his daughters' calves' weaning weights are included in the BLUP analysis.
- The BLUP method makes it possible to distinguish direct effects from maternal effects on traits where the mother has a direct impact on the performance of her calf, such as birth weight and weaning weight. For example, weaning weight direct EBV is an indication of the calf's own

pre-weaning growth ability, while the maternal breeding value is an indication of the mother's maternal ability, especially milk production.

### Myths About Breeding Values

Perhaps we should also stamp out a few myths regarding performance testing and breeding values, namely:

- The fact that you measure (performance test) a certain trait in your herd, does not necessarily mean that you have to select animals with the highest (or lowest) breeding values for that trait. The preferred animal depends inter alia on your breeding goals, available feed, climate, breeding system and production system. Consider shoulder height: If your goal is to breed medium frame animals, you will not select bulls with high breeding values for shoulder height only because they were measured for shoulder height in a Phase C or D test, will you? The mere measurement of a trait therefore has nothing to do with how the particular breeding value is used.
- Performance testing and breeding values as such do not make cattle less efficient. An animal's genetic makeup is not changed by simply weighing an animal and calculating a breeding value for it. It is only when selection (by the breeder or inspector) in a specific direction occurs that the genetic composition of a breed or herd is changed.
- Although there are positive genetic correlations between birth weight, weaning weight, growth rate (ADG) and mature weight, these correlations are not 100%. This means that it is possible to genetically increase growth rate without necessarily increasing birth weight and/or mature weight.

### Description of Traits and Guidelines for Selection

With each of the traits a guideline for selection is given. Please note that these are general guidelines and can vary from breeder to breeder, depending on your specific breeding objectives and needs.

### REPRODUCTION

- Calving Rate – This EBV is an indicator of fertility and the retention of a bull's female offspring. For a bull to get a high calving rate EBV, his daughters firstly need to be retained in the breed (i.e. a large percentage of his daughters born, are retained as replacement heifers, or are sold to co-breeders) and secondly, his daughters need to calve regularly until the age of 6 years. A hundred daughters of an average bull will, for example, give together 97 calves before the age of 6 years. The breeding value therefore reflects the number of calves that 100 of a bull's daughters will give more or less than the average bull. All relatives' measurements are fully taken into account via the pedigrees. The EBV is only published for males in the breed. Select bulls with above average calving

rate breeding values for fertile daughters with high retention of their progeny.

- Scrotal circumference – This EBV is an indication of the animal's genetic ability for scrotal size as measured in Phase C and D growth tests. Avoid bulls with low breeding values for scrotum circumference for fertile bulls that can cover a lot of cows.

#### BIRTH

- Birth Weight Direct – This EBV is an indication of the animal's genetic ability for birth weight. Animals with lower breeding values will breed progeny with lighter birth weights and consequently a smaller chance of calving problems in the mothers.
- Birth Weight Maternal – This EBV is an indicator of a cow's genetic ability to limit the growth of a calf until birth (as a natural protection from calving problems). The maternal EBV of a bull is an indication of his daughters' ability to limit the birth weight of their offspring.

#### GROWTH RATE

- Weaning Weight Direct – This EBV is an indication of the animal's own genetic ability to grow until weaning age. Select bulls with above average weaning weight direct EBVs for calves that will grow rapidly and thus have high weaning weights.
- Weaning Weight Maternal – This EBV is an indicator of a cow's (the calf's mother) genetic maternal ability (primarily milk production) to create an environment in which her calves can grow optimally. The weaning weight maternal EBV of a bull is an indication of his daughter's maternal ability to wean heavy calves. Please note that there is usually a low negative genetic correlation between weaning weight direct and maternal breeding values. When you are selecting for weaning weight, both these breeding values thus need to be taken into account. Select bulls with above average weaning weight maternal breeding values to breed daughters with good maternal ability that could wean heavy calves.
- Yearling Weight – This EBV is an indication of the animal's genetic ability to grow until one year of age. Please note that yearling weight is a function of pre-wean and post weaning growth. Select bulls with average to slightly above average yearling weight EBVs for average sized animals.
- Weight: 18-Months – This EBV is an indication of the animal's genetic ability to grow until 18 months of age. It is also to some extent an indication of the animal's mature weight. Like yearling weight, 18 months weight is a function of pre-and post weaning growth. Select bulls with average to slightly above average 18-month weight EBV for average sized animals.
- Mature Weight – This EBV is an indication of the animal's genetic ability for mature weight. Weights of cows 4 years and older at weaning of

their calves to be used to estimate adult weight EBV. Select average adult breeding values for average sized animals.

- Average daily gain (ADG) – This EBV is an indication of the animal's genetic ability for post weaning growth, as measured in Phase C and D growth tests.

#### EFFICIENCY

- Feed conversion ratio (FCR) – This EBV is an indication of the genetic ability of the animal to efficiently convert feed into body weight, as measured in Phase C growth tests. Please note that animals with a low FCR EBV are more efficient. Select bulls with low breeding values for efficient feed converters.
- Kleiber Ratio – This EBV is an indirect indication of the animal's genetic ability for feed conversion efficiency, as measured in Phase D growth tests. Animals with a higher breeding value are more efficient. Select bulls with above average Kleiber Ratio EBVs for good growth efficiency.
- Feed Intake – This EBV is an indication of the genetic ability of the animal for daily feed intake, as measured in Phase C growth tests. Animals with a high ADG EBV and a low feed intake EBV are more efficient and therefore desirable.
- Feedlot Profit Index – This EBV is an indication of the genetic ability of the animal to be profitable in a feedlot or similar environment. The EBV is a selection index that is composed of breeding values for feed intake, beginning weight and end weight, taken into account the relative economic weights of each.

#### BODY MEASUREMENTS

- Shoulder Height – This EBV is an indication of the genetic ability of animals for shoulder height, as measured in Phase C and D growth tests. Select bulls with average shoulder height breeding values for medium frame type animals.
- Body Length – This EBV is an indication of the genetic ability of the animal for body length (measured from the shoulder bone to the pin bone), as measured in Phase C and D growth tests. Select bulls with above average body length breeding values and average shoulder height breeding values for relatively long animals.

#### CONCLUSION

Because EBVs are a combination of an animal's own performance, his relatives' (pedigree) performance and the performance of his offspring in a single figure, it is a very accurate and very powerful tool in the hands of a breeder. Fast genetic progress can be obtained with the purposeful and balanced use of EBVs, without adverse effects on other traits. Worldwide, there is sufficient evidence to substantiate this claim. The question is: Do you do performance testing and use breeding values to your advantage?



# KONTEMPORÊRE GROEPE vir Geboortegewig

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## Agtergrond

Een van die belangrikste aspekte in prestasietoetsing en teelwaarde beramings is behoorlik gedefinieerde kontemporêre groepe. 'n Kontemporêre groep is 'n groep diere wat aan presies dieselfde omgewingstoestande blootgestel is, met ander woorde hulle is in dieselfde kudde, jaar en seisoen gebore en presies dieselfde voeding en behandeling ontvang. Nadat aanpassings vir bekende effekte soos geslag en moederouderdom aangebring is, is oorblywende verskille tussen diere as gevolg van genetica en is dit moontlik om teelwaardes vir die eienskap te beraam op grond van daardie verskille. Die swaarder kalwers in 'n kontemporêre groep vir geboortegewig sal byvoorbeeld die hoogste geboortegewig teelwaardes kry.

Soms word kontemporêre groepe nie korrek saamgestel nie, soos byvoorbeeld swak of foutief gedefinieerde seisoene, te groot ouderdomvariasie, diere wat van een groep na 'n ander geskuif is en diere wat aan die verkeerde bestuursgroep toegeken is. Dit veroorsaak dat omgewingseffekte verkeerdlik aan genetica toegedig word. Indien kalwers wat byvoorbeeld op 'n plaas met goeie weiding groot word, in dieselfde kontemporêre groep geplaas word as kalwers wat op 'n plaas met swak weiding groot word, sal die kalwers op die goeie plaas se speenindekse almal hoog wees en sal hulle hoë teelwaardes kry, en omgekeerd vir die ander groep. Daardie teelwaardes is dan natuurlik nie 'n ware aanduiding van hul genetiese vermoë nie. Wanneer hierdie kalwers egter vir ander eienskappe (byvoorbeeld speengewig) gemeet word, of as hulle nageslag geweeg word, sal die teelwaardes verander en 'n meer korrekte aanduiding van hul genetiese vermoë gee.

Kontemporêre groepe moet dus op so 'n wyse gedefiniër word dat die speelveld gelyk is: omgewingsinvloede moet so na as moontlik aan dieselfde wees vir alle diere binne 'n bepaalde groep, uitgesonder daardie effekte waaarvoor daar aanpassings gemaak word (byvoorbeeld geslag en moederouderdom) in die evalueringsmodel. Korrek gedefiniërde kontemporêre groepe saam met goeie genetiese koppelings tussen groepe, verseker dat BLUP die genetiese- en omgewingseffekte effektief kan skei binne 'n bepaalde groep.

## Geboortegewig Groepkode

Vir BLUP ontledings van geboortegewigte, word kalwers tans in kontemporêre groepe ingedeel volgens kudde en geboortedatums van die kalwers. Tyd en ondervinding het egter geleer dat hierdie prosedure nie in alle gevalle voldoende is nie, en dat dit meer akkuraat deur die teler self gedoen kan word. Die huidige sisteem maak byvoorbeeld nie voorsiening vir kalwers wat swaarder of ligter as ander kalwers is bloot omdat hulle moeders op 'n ander plaas of in 'n ander bestuursgroep (met beter of slegter voeding as die res) was nie. Hoewel die huidige sisteem wel kalfseisoen in ag neem, is dit nie altyd voldoende om geboortegewig verskille tussen kalwers wat vroeg of laat in die kalfseisoen gebore is in ag te neem nie.

Telers kan nou self die geboortegewig kontemporêre groepe saamstel, ongeag wanneer die kalfseisoen van sy kudde presies begin en eindig. Dit word eenvoudig en maklik gedoen deur 'n nuwe veld, naamlik die Geboortegewig Groepkode in te vul saam met die geboortegewig van kalwers.

Om dit vir 'n teler te vergemaklik om 'n verstaanbare, unieke kontemporêre groepe saam stel, word die Geboortegewig Groepkode as volg opgemaak uit die Jaar-, Seisoen- en Plaas/Bestuursgroep:

- In die eerste twee karakters word die jaar waarin (die meeste van) die betrokke groep kalwers gebore is ingevul, byvoorbeeld "11" vir kalwers in 2011 gebore en "12" vir kalwers in 2012 gebore.

- In die volgende twee karakters word 'n kode ingevul vir die seisoen waarin die betrokke groep kalwers gebore is. Op grond van onlangse navorsing oor die invloed van maand van geboorte op geboortegewig, beveel ons aan dat dieselfde seisoenkode toegeken word aan kalwers wat se ouderdom nie meer as twee maande verskil nie. Indien 'n kalfseisoen byvoorbeeld 90 dae lank is, gee dan een seisoenkode vir die kalwers wat in die eerste 45 dae gebore is en 'n volgende seisoenkode vir die kalwers wat die laaste 45 dae gebore is. Vir hierdie doel gee ons die volgende agt seisoenkodes voor waaruit jy kan kies:

SEISOEN	KODE	KALWERS GEBORE IN MAANDE*
Vroeë Lente	VL	Augustus, September, Oktober
Laat Lente	LL	Oktober, November, Desember
Vroeë Somer	VS	November, Desember, Januarie
Laat Somer	LS	Januarie, Februarie, Maart
Vroeë Herfs	VH	Februarie, Maart, April
Laat Herfs	LH	April, Mei, Junie
Vroeë Winter	VW	Mei, Junie, Julie
Laat Winter	LW	Julie, Augustus, September

\* Let asseblief op dat die maande van aangrensende seisoene oorvleuel. Dit is om voorsiening te maak dat jy die betrokke seisoenkode(e) kan kies volgens jou spesifieke kalfseisoen. Indien jou kalwers byvoorbeeld van 1 September tot 30 November gebore word, dan gee jy seisoenkode "VL" vir die kalwers gebore 1 Sep – 15 Okt en seisoenkode "LL" vir die kalwers gebore 16 Okt – 30 Nov. Let ook op dat die Vroeë Somer seisoen die enigste seisoen is waar kalwers gebore in twee verskillende jare in dieselfde seisoengroep kan wees, byvoorbeeld kalwers gebore in Desember 2010 en Januarie 2011 se groepkode sal 10VS.. wees.

- In die laaste twee karakters word 'n vry-keuse kode ingevul vir die plaas en/of bestuursgroep, byvoorbeeld UA vir die kalwers van die plaas Uitkyk waar die koeie op Aangeplante weiding geloop het en UV vir die kalwers van die plaas Uitkyk waar die koeie op Veld weiding geloop het.





### Voorbeeld

Kom ons gee 'n voorbeeld om bogenoemde te illustreer: 'n Teler met die naam Piet het twee plase, plaas B by Bethlehem en plaas E by Escourt. Op die Bethlehem plaas loop die koeie die hele kalfseisoen op aangeplante weiding en op die Escourt plaas op natuurlike weiding. Op die Bethlehem plaas kalf die koeie van 1 September tot 31 Oktober (2 maande). Op die Escourt plaas kalf die koeie van 1 September tot 30 November (3 maande). Die kalwers wat later in die seisoen op die Escourt plaas gebore word, is swaarder as die kalwers wat vroeër in die seisoen gebore word. Vir kalwers gebore in 2011 gaan Piet se Geboortegewig Groepkodes as volg daar uitsien:

- 11VLBA – 2011 se Vroeë Lente kalwers gebore 1 Sep – 30 Okt op die Bethlehem plaas op Aangeplante weiding
- 11VLEV – 2011 se Vroeë Lente kalwers gebore 1 Sep – 15 Okt op die Escourt plaas op natuurlike Veld
- 11LLEV – 2011 se Laat Lente kalwers gebore 16 Okt – 30 Nov op die Escourt plaas op natuurlike Veld

### Hou in gedagte:

- Die invul van 'n Geboortegewig Groepkode tans nie verpligtend op INTERGIS nie, maar telers word sterk aangeraai om, waar moontlik, dit aan te teken indien kalwers by geboorte geweeg word.
- Die maksimum ouderdomsvariasie wat toegelaat word vir kalwers met dieselfde Geboortegewig Groepkode is 60 dae.
- Slegs kalwers wat in dieselfde omgewing en tydperk gebore word, hoort in dieselfde groep. Waak egter ook daarteen om kalwers onnodig in klein kontemporêre groepies te verdeel. Probeer dus groepe so groot as moontlik te hou, mits die omgewing dieselfde is vir almal in groep. Indien 'n groep van 50 kalwers wat in dieselfde kalfseisoen gebore is byvoorbeeld in twee kontemporêre groepe verdeel moet word as gevolg van 'n seisoenseffek, is dit beter om twee groepe van ongeveer 25 kalwers elk te maak as om een groep van 48 kalwers en een van 2 kalwers te maak. (Poog om, sover moontlik, minstens 5 kalwers van 2 vaders saam in 'n groep te plaas).

### BeefPro

In die volgende opgradering van BeefPro sal daar voorsiening gemaak word op die Kalwingskerm vir 'n nuwe Geboortegewig Groepkode veld. Daar sal ook voorsiening wees vir 'n nuwe opstelling funksie (by Opstellings > Geboortegewig Groepkode) waar die teler self Geboortegewig Groepkodes kan opstel met bogenoemde as riglyne. Hy kan dan 'n verstek kode kies vir 'n betrokke groep kalwers (soortgelyk aan die Kalfseisoen opstellings) en hierdie kode word dan ingevul op die Kalwingskerm in die Geboortegewig Groepkode veld.

### Logix

In Logix het ons op die nuwe Geboortekennisgewing skerm voorsiening gemaak vir 'n Geboortegewig Groepkode veld waar die kode ingevul kan word met bogenoemde riglyne.

### Geboortekennisgewingsboeke

Telersgenootskappe sal, wanneer hulle nuwe geboortekennisgewingboeke druk, die Geboortegewig Groepkode moet byvoeg. Intussen kan telers wat nog ou boeke gebruik en die Geboortegewig Groepkode wil invul, met SA Stamboek skakel om te hoor waar op die vorm hulle dit kan byvoeg.

### Historiese data

Die nuwe Geboortegewig Groepkode sal slegs geld vir kalwers gebore vanaf die 2011 lenteseisoen. Historiese data kan ongelukkig nie verander word nie. Let wel dat hierdie slegs 'n verfyning van die huidige stelsel is en dat daar nie verwag word dat dit 'n groot effek op huidige diere se teelwaardes sal hê nie, omdat teelwaardes in elk geval gedurende effe verander soos wat ander eienskappe of nageslag gemeet word.

# East Cape Club



**T**he 9<sup>th</sup> Annual East Cape Club South Devon Sale was held at Winston Farm in the Cathcart district on the 11<sup>th</sup> of August 2011.

There were 28 quality bulls offered on the sale. 4 of the 28 bulls were polled bulls. A top price of R45 000 was paid for Ian & Sharon Turnbull's bull Andiro 09-20. Mr. Jaco van der Merwe from Vrede in the Free State was the buyer.

The average price paid for the bulls on the sale was R23 000. There were also 11 in-calf registered females on the sale. These animals were sold for an average of R13 272 and were all bought by Mr. Rustin Shawe, from Utrecht in KwaZulu-Natal.

The turnover of the sale was considerably higher than the 2010 sale, probably due to a higher demand for South Devon Bulls combined with the fact that most parts of the country received excellent rains during the year. Despite this the East Cape Club Sale still remains a sale where good quality animals can be bought for reasonable prices.

The sale date for next year is the 16<sup>th</sup> of August 2012.



*Justin Turnbull, John Miller, Ian Turnbull and Tielman Nieuwoudt*



Sold - R45 000



Jaco van der Merwe (buyer), Ian Turnbull (breeder) and Ian Sheard (Sheard Auctioneers)

Sold - R36 500



Bull sold to Attie du Plessis (Aduvon South Devons). Ian Sheard (Sheard Auctioneers) and John Miller (breeder)

Sold - R31 500



Bull sold to Mick Cordner. Ian Sheard (Sheard Auctioneers) and John Miller (breeder)

Sold - R30 000



Ian Turnbull (breeder), Luke Yazbek (buyer) and Ian Sheard (Sheard Auctioneers)

Sold - R31 500



Bernard Cotterrell (buyer), Ian Sheard (Sheard Auctioneers) and John Miller (breeder)



Former breeder and Honorary Life Member, Brian Price with Tielman Nieuwoudt

# Farmer's Weekly

## ELITE COW 2011



TNJ 980024 with calf,  
breeder Tielman Nieuwoudt,  
Nieubaden South Devons

## Best Producing Cows 2011

BREEDER & STUD	ID NO	AVE ICP	CALVES	WEAN INDEX	AWARD
MNR T. NIEUWOUDT, NIEUBADEN	TNJ 980024	363	8	102	Farmer's Weekly Elite
MNR T. NIEUWOUDT, NIEUBADEN	TNJ 970066	364	8	109	Superior
MNR T. NIEUWOUDT, NIEUBADEN	TNJ 980011	363	8	112	Superior
MR I.R. TURNBULL, ANDIRO	IRT 010103	364	7	113	Excellent
MR I.R. TURNBULL, ANDIRO	IRT 020024	401	5	93	Excellent
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 99A201	367	9	114	Elite
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 990066	423	8	113	Elite
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 002210	358	7	107	Superior
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 002216	364	7	110	Superior
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 002226	361	7	115	Superior
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 012204	365	7	113	Superior
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 012207	369	7	104	Superior
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 012223	368	7	112	Superior
MR J.F. MILLER, WINSTON	JM 022244	360	6	117	Excellent
MNR KRIEK DJ & JA, BELLARY	BL 010052	371	7	109	Superior
MNR KRIEK DJ & JA, BELLARY	BL 010024	376	7	108	Excellent
MNR KRIEK DJ & JA, BELLARY	BL 020096	378	6	115	Excellent
MNR KRIEK DJ & JA, BELLARY	BL 020104	383	6	108	Excellent
B & G VAN ZYL, JOHSTEP	TNJ 990177	400	8	97	Superior



# Vryburg

## Stoetveeveilings 2011

Die goeie speenkalfpryse en graanpryse het vermoedelik 'n rol gespeel in die prys van stoet en kommersiële bulle die afgelope jaar.

Twee baie suksesvolle veilings is gehou in 2011, naamlik:

- September veiling - Die gemiddelde prys van alle rasse was R25 000 en South Devons is verkoop vir 'n gemiddelde prys van R24 000.
- November veiling - Pryse was aansienlik beter. Die alle ras gemiddeld was R30 900. Ongelukkig is geen South Devon bulle tydens die veiling verkoop nie.

- verslag Tielman Nieuwoudt

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	087 944 0836 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 NIEKERK, M	MAGPELA	PRIVAATSAK 830 HARRISMITH 9880	058 625 0063 082 829 2687
VAN ZYL, G & B	JOHSTEP	PO BOX 880 KIMBERLEY 8300	053 833 2322 082 441 1297 083 459 7616

# Maternal Magic

