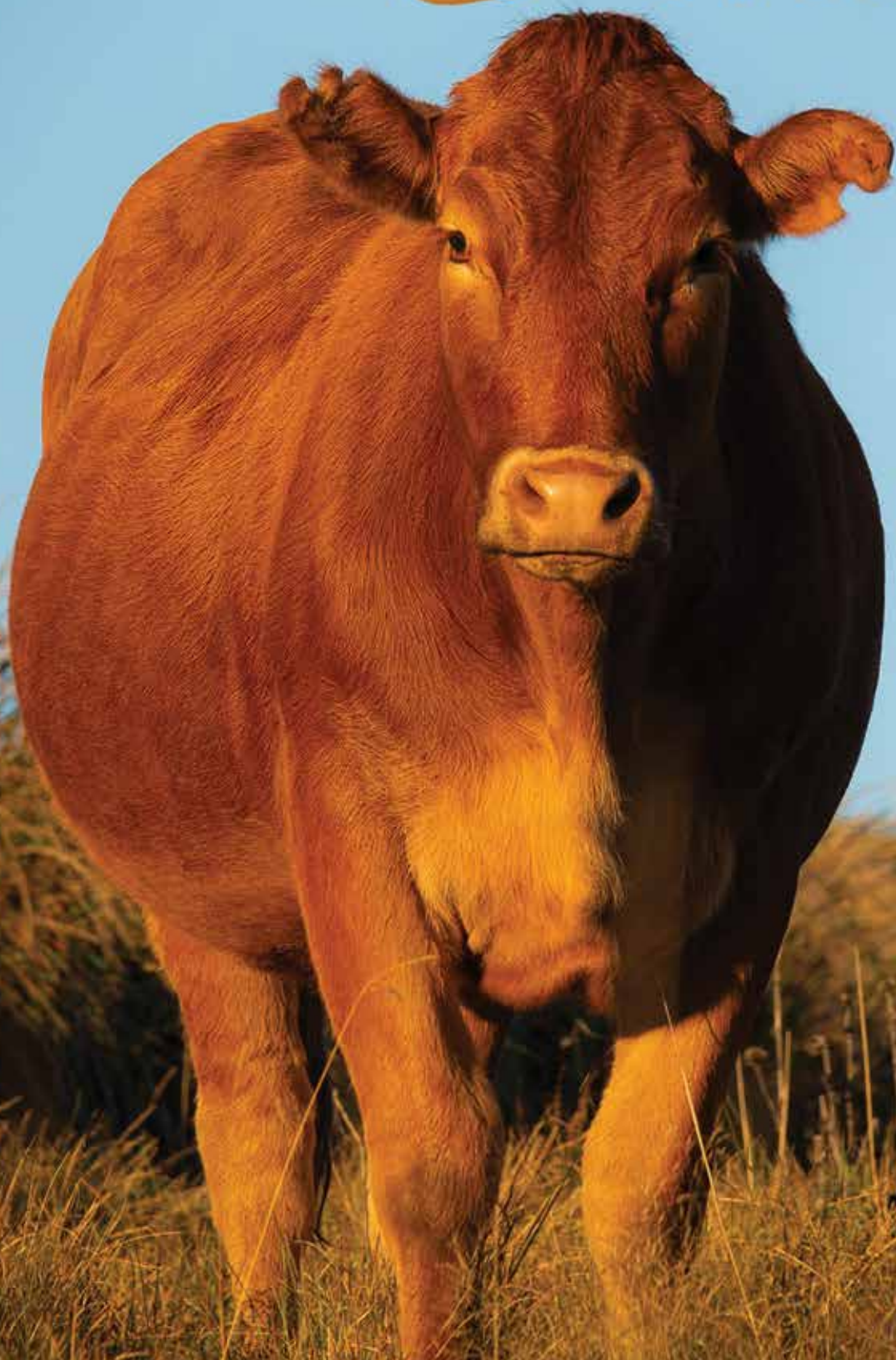
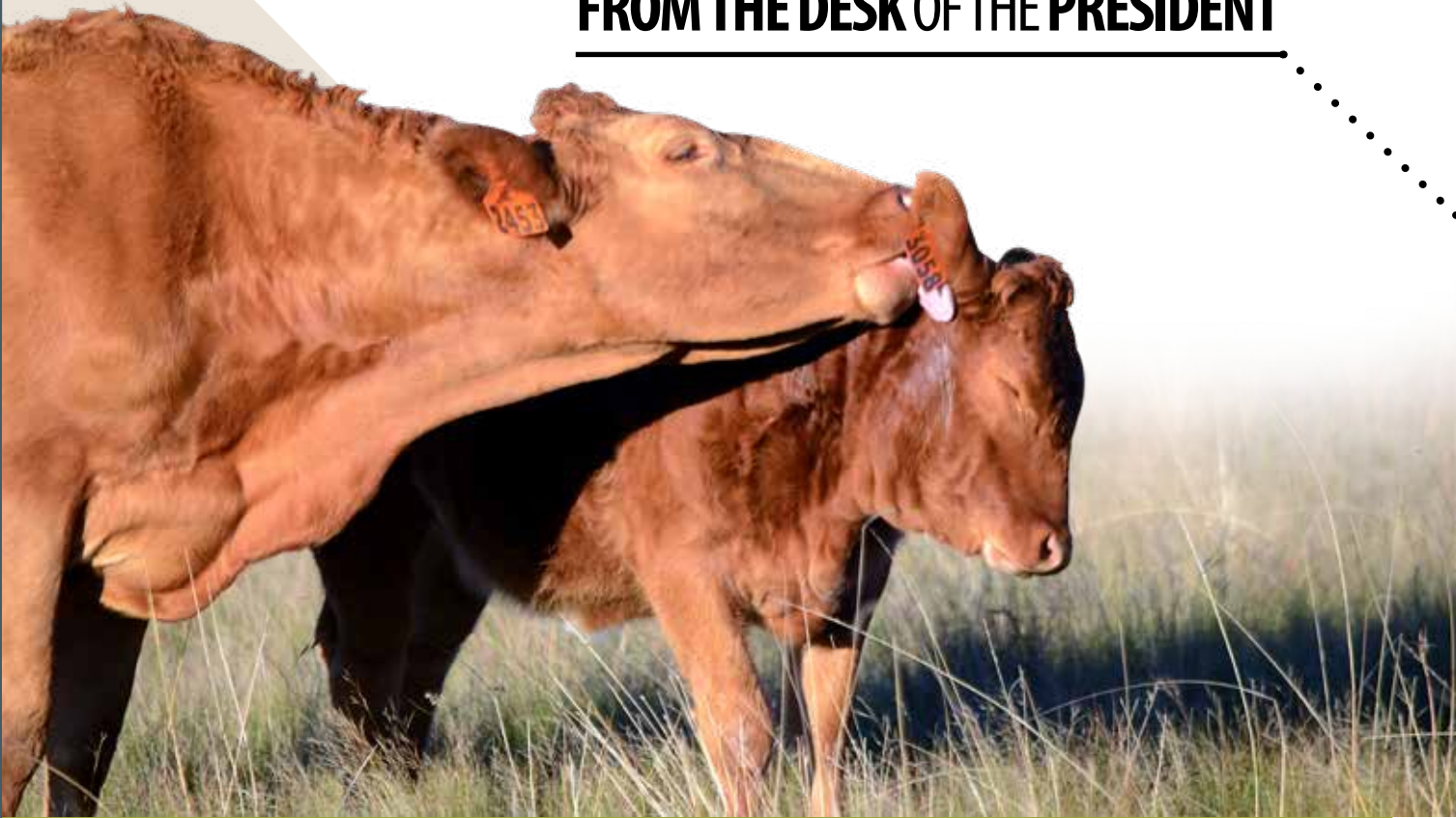


SOUTH *Devon*



FROM THE DESK OF THE PRESIDENT



It is a welcome change to start this years presidents report with news, that the rain has finally arrived. Certainly the Eastern Cape, and a large majority of the country have struggled with below average rainfall over the last 5 to 7 years. For a change, the spring rains arrived in spring and the cattle have responded extremely well to green grass and running water. Long may it last!

It seems the pandemic is drawing to an end and life should resume to an almost normal state in 2022. Livestock prices have been exceptional over the last 2-3 years and the South African beef industry really seems to be flourishing at the moment. We've seen prices of Stud cattle continue to increase year on year and records continue to be broken. This is great news for all of us and as mentioned earlier, a welcome change.

The South Devon Council have made a couple management changes including a change in financial year end to end June. There were various reasons for the change but this means we've had two annual general meetings this year. In March the Van Niekerks

hosted us on their picturesque family farm, Magpela near Verkykerskop. Thank you to the Van Niekerk's for a fantastic couple days, what a beautiful farm and setting. In October we had our 2nd AGM in Bloemfontein. Going forward, we will have a council meeting in March and October and our AGM in October.

Thank you to each one of my fellow council members for all the time and effort they continue to put into our breed society. A big thank you to SA Studbook and the secretariat for their support during the year. I would also like to thank Anna-Marie, our secretary, for all her hard work throughout the year.



RAAD COUNCIL

*Back Row (Left to Right): Gerdus De Klerk, PD Roets, James Miller, Barrie van Zyl
Seated (Left to Right): Anna-Marie Viljoen, Gielie van Zyl, John Miller, Chris Els*

John Miller - President

Gielie Van Zyl - Vice President & Technical

Barrie Van Zyl - Council Member & Finances

James Miller - Council Member & Marketing

PD Roets - Co-opted Council Member

Anna-Marie Viljoen - Secretary

Claus Kempen - Secretariat

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AGM

March 2021

The Best Producing Cows were as follows:

2020 (for 2021 awards)

Elite Cow: Brons/ Bronze: JM121333: Winston

Elite Cow: Silver: BG12050: Johstep

Elite Cow: Silver: JM111220: Winston

Elite Cow: Silver: JM111176: Winston

Elite Cow: Gold: JM09068: Winston

Elite Cow: Gold: JM07059: Winston

Elite Cow: Platinum: JM101141: Winston

Blup Bull of the Year 2020



JM18 2639 Winston Icon

Best ICP 2020

Nieubaden Floating Trophy: Percivale (Third Time)



1st ICP: Percivale: 376 days



2nd Best ICP: Bellary: 384 days



3rd Best ICP: Winston: 387 days

AGM

October 2021

The Best Producing Cows were as follows:

Elite Cow: Gold: JM101141: Winston
Elite Cow: Gold: JM090068: Winston
Elite Cow: Silver: BG120050: Johstep
Elite Cow: Silver: JM111176: Winston
Elite Cow: Silver: JM111220: Winston
Elite Cow: Bronze: JM121333: Winston

Blup Bull of the Year 2021



JM192781 Winston Johnny Walker

Vleissentraal SA Stud Book Elite Bull growth test class nomination 2021



JM 18 2481 Winston Iceman

Farmer's Weekly & LNR Elite Cow



BG 12 0050 Duifie

Best ICP 2021

Nieubaden Floating Trophy: Percivale (4th Time)



1st ICP: Percivale: 368 days



2nd Best ICP: Bellary: 385 days



3rd Best ICP: Winston: 387 days



Unlock hybrid power and increase production with crossbreeding

By Christal-Lize Muller

While some stud breeders focus on breed purity, many of South Africa's commercial producers take full advantage of crossbreeding to improve the productivity and profitability of their herds.

Prof Frikkie Naser from the Department of Animal, Wildlife and Grassland Sciences at the University of the Free State believes that with crossbreeding, and hence hybrid power, it is possible to increase the performance and productivity of progeny without any additional input. These crossbred offspring are often better adapted than their purebred parents and it is this aspect that is gaining importance, given the role climate change plays in farming practices.

He says crossbreeding can improve production levels through breed complementarity (when one breed's strengths complement the other's weaknesses) and heterosis. The success of crossbreeding lies in hybrid power. Hybrid power, or heterosis, is a phenomenon in which the performance level of crossbred animals



Crossbreeds must complement each other. Breeders normally use bull breeds that have excellent growth and carcass traits, and dams that can produce enough milk as well as a healthy calf every year.

exceeds the average performance of their purebred parents.

Hence, complementary crossbreeding enables the breeder to combine the desired traits of two or more breeds to create a more desirable animal. Heterosis, on the other hand, increases the performance levels of various traits.

Crossbreeding's myriad benefits

Crossbreeding is a management mechanism that increases productivity and improves offspring, without increasing input costs. The major advantage is that complementarity and heterosis speed up production, as opposed to selection within a particular breed. Heterosis for instance can increase productivity in a beef cattle breeding programme by 20 to 25%, compared to a normal purebred breeding programme.

The degree of heterosis varies and some traits respond better to crossbreeding than others. Traits with lower heritability, such as fertility and adaptability, tend to have a higher degree of heterosis.

Crossbred cows (F1 crosses) must be used in order to fully exploit the benefits of a crossbreeding programme. Thanks to maternal heterosis, the calves of crossbred cows are around 15% heavier at weaning than those of purebred cows. Maternal heterosis is also greater than individual heterosis for traits influenced by female animals. These include milk production, reproduction, health and heifer mortality.

In addition, crossbred cows tend to live longer, remain productive for longer, and lose their teeth at a much later age than their purebred counterparts.

Crossbreeding goals

Prof Naser says before any crossbreeding system can be designed, one has to define the production environment and production goals. Crossbreeding goals producers should strive for include maintaining high levels of heterosis by crossing breeds from diverse genetic backgrounds, as these animals will have greater overall heterosis at both maternal and individual levels.

Crossbreeds should also complement each other. Breeders normally choose fast-growing bull breeds that have excellent carcass traits, while dams must be able to produce enough milk for a fast-growing calf and produce a living, healthy calf every year.

Successful crossbreeding programmes require a high level of management and animals that will adapt to the environment without any effort. Market requirements must also be met. The animals the system produces must be acceptable to the local market and all crossbred commercial cattle must be able to adapt to changing

markets.

Of course, the cost and availability of good quality semen also require due consideration as the supply of performance-tested first-generation (F1) replacement heifers from proven purebred parents are usually limited.

Types of crossbreeding systems

Crossbreeding systems can be divided into two categories, namely a system that produces its own female replacement animals (a rotation as well as a combination of rotation and terminal system) and one that produces only terminal crossbred calves.

Prof Naser says that since replacement heifers are retained in a rotation system, one should preferably select bulls with good maternal, growth and carcass traits. For a terminal system, the focus is on selecting bulls for their growth and carcass traits, as replacement heifers are bought in.

Rotation systems

The two-breed rotation system comprises two groups of cows. Group 1 includes cows from breed A that are bred to bulls from breed B. The second group of cows comprises female animals from breed B that are bred to bulls from breed A. After a series of alternate back-and-forth crosses, around two-thirds of the breeding material comes from the last bull utilised from the breed, while the other third comes from the other breed.

The three-breed rotation system works much in the same way as a two-breed system, except for the introduction of a third breed. If the system is properly managed, almost 86% of the potential heterosis can be retained. As more breeds are introduced into the system, the retained heterosis increases.

According to Prof Naser, breeds with a diverse genetic profile can cause calving problems as well as greater variation, leading to problems relating to the feeding and marketing of calves.

Composite or synthetic breeds

A synthetic breed, he says, is composed of two or more different breeds and is tailored to take advantage of hybrid power. This is achieved without having to engage in crossbreeding. Synthetic breeds usually incorporate a combination of breeds, each with a sought-after trait in respect of performance and/or adaptability.

Managing a composite breed is relatively simple, as its management is similar to that of a purebred breed. A certain level of heterosis can be maintained within a synthetic breed, as long as there are enough unrelated sires that can be utilised in each generation to prevent inbreeding. The greatest disadvantage of synthetic

breeds is the loss of heterosis over time due to inbreeding, as the animals are bred from a smaller gene pool.

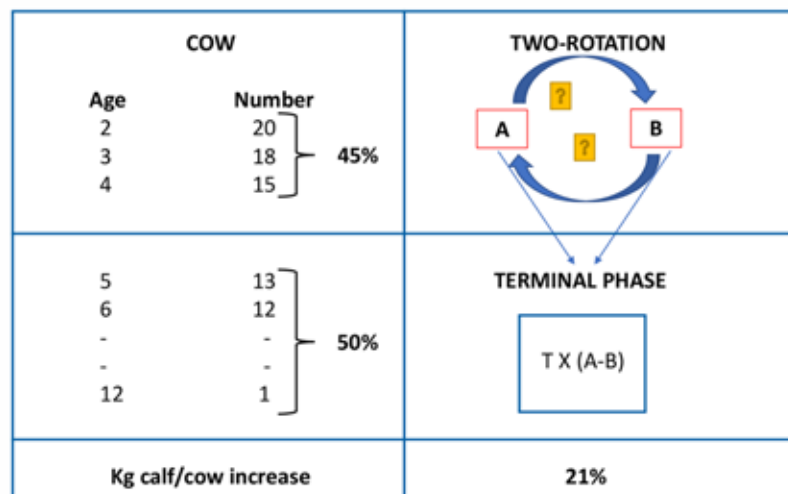
Terminal system

A terminal crossbreeding system follows a specific pattern in which a particular bull breed is bred to a pure- or crossbred cow, and all progeny is sold. Replacement heifers are bought in. As far as the paternal line is concerned, aspects such as high growth potential and good carcass traits are highly valued.

The benefits of heterosis are fully utilised when a crossbred cow (F1) is bred to a sire from a third breed. In this system female animals are selected based on their ability to adapt to the environment and resources, while selection for male animals is based on product targets such as growth and carcass traits. One of the biggest challenges in this system is finding a sustainable source of high-quality replacement heifers.

Rotational-terminal system Rotational-terminal systems combine the best elements of the traditional rotation and static terminal systems. Replacement heifers are obtained from the rotational portion of the system, while the terminal portion allows fast-growing bulls to produce most of the marketable calves. Figure 1

Figure 1: Example of a rotational-terminal crossbreeding programme.



provides a representation of such a system.

Cows are kept in the rotational portion of the system until they are four years old, after which they are moved to the terminal portion of the system and all calves are marketed. The main disadvantage of this system is that a large herd of at least 100 cows is needed and that it requires intensive management.

With permission from Stockfarm, November 2021.





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Verwysings

van opgewonde kliënte

Bees.

(Meervoud; Beeste)

In die Afrikaans verklarende woordeboek word die woord soos volg beskryf:

‘n Bees is ‘n soogdier. Beeste word aangehou as vee vir hul vleis, as suiweldiere vir melk en ander suiwelprodukte en in die ouer dae is dit ook as werkdiere gebruik.

Ons as ‘n familie boerdery geleë in die Oos-Vrystaat, tussen Clarens en Fouriesburg, koop al die afgelope 12 jaar die ras Suid Devon beeste. ‘n Suid Devon bees bewys keer op keer dat die verduideliking wat die woordeboek gee, hom so goed pas. Ons het vele uitdagings in ons area; reusagtige berge en klippe, suurveldweiding en die bekende Oos-Vrystaatse winters en droogte is maar net om ‘n paar uitdagings te noem.

Die Suid Devon bul is ‘n baie stewige dier en teël daarom maklik in bergagtige areas. Suurveld is geen uitdaging vir ‘n Suid Devon nie en hulle pas maklik aan op suurveldweiding. Waar ander rasse sukkel om die suurveld gewoon te raak is dit geen probleem vir ‘n Suid Devon nie. ‘n Suid Devon bees kan ons swaar winter maande met baie min weiding nie net oorleef nie, maar hulle kondisie verswak ook nie so vining soos ander rasse nie.

Dan, natuurlik moet ons ook kyk na die vele ander eienskappe van die Suid Devon.

Vir my as beesboer is my speenkalfers seker die belangrikse aspek van die boerdery. Die belangrikse van ‘n speenkalf is sy gewig. ‘n South Devon-koei gee die meeste melk wat ‘n koei vir haar kalf kan gee. Hoe meer melk die speenkalf kry, hoe swaarder weeg die kalf en hoe vinniger groei dit. Dan is natuurlik een van die mooiste eienskappe van ‘n Suid Devon hoe mooi die koei haar kalf grootmaak. Suid Devons het ‘n baie rustige geaardheid wat dit ‘n maklike ras maak om mee in die kraal te werk.

In ons omgewing is veediefstal ‘n groot probleem. Ons het daarom gedink dit sal goed wees om ‘n kruisras te begin. ‘n Suid Devon-bul wat met ‘n Brahman koei gekruis is, gee ‘n vers wat ‘n goeie ma vir haar speenkalf sal wees met baie melk, maar ook die gehardheid en die wilde kant van die Brahman sal hê.

Magpela sê Suid Devon beeste is van die beste in die land. Ek sal die ras vir enige iemand aanbeveel. Dan moet ek ook erken, Marizelle en Jan van Niekerk het die liefde vir die Suid Devon ras in my wakker gemaak. Magpela sal ons altyd as kliënte behou. Vanjaar het die boerdery uitgebrei en op aanbeveling van Marizelle het ons van Winston se bulle aangekoop. Ons sal in die toekoms virseker weer by hulle koop.

- MWee Roos, Clarens

HOEKOM BOER ONS MET SUID-DEVONS

Ek, PD Roets se vader JPJ Roets het met Suid-Devons geboer sedert 1975 totdat PD die Suid-Devon boerdery in 2008 stelselmatig oorgeneem het.

My oupa Jan Roets het ongeveer in 1940 Duid-Devon bulle begin gebruik op sy mooi Afrikaner koeie. Die kruisras was besonders mooi, totdat die kudde later 'n skoon Suid-Devon kudde was. Pa Piet Roets het sedert 1945 voort gegaan met die Suid-Devon ras en het sy kudde net verbeter soos hy al die jare goeie bloedlyn bulle vir teling gebruik het.

Die ras het besonderse eienskappe wat die rede is hoekom die 4 geslagte steeds daarmee boer.

Eerstens gehardheid. Ons boer op gemengde soet-suur grasveld met uiterste klimaats toestande. Die winters is baie koud, en is die kaarkleed van die Suid-Devon warm genoeg. Ook is dit bergagtig en moet die beeste berge kan klim, wat hulle wel goed kan doen.

Die ras het goeie konstitusie, hou hul kondusie goed deur die jaar.

Die kalwers groei baie goed uit a.g.v. goeie melk wat koeie produseer op veldweiding. Met goeie vleis eienskappe, maak die ras 'n goeie dubbeldoel ras uit.

Op 'n stadium het ons bulle aangekoop wat swaer kalwers met geboorte geteël het. Moeilike geboortes was die gevolg daarvan, maar is die situasie omgekeer met ook telers wat spesifiek begin let het na geboorte massa by kalwers.

Die rooi kleur van die Suid-Devon is natuurlik wat die ras nog mooier maak.

Voeromset maak die ras vir ons gewild, deurdat hulle gou reageer op

goeie voeding en ook kalwers produseer, geskik vir die voerkraal.

Temperament speel 'n groot rol, want dit is 'n ras wat jy met gemak mee kan werk sonder sukkel.

Vrugbaarheid by die ras is uitstekend by die hedendaagse kleiner raam koeie.

Dit is lekker om met 'n beesras te kan boer met sulke goeie eienskappe.

My begeerte is dat die Suid-Devon ras se waarde raak gesien moet word in wat hy werd is. Ek glo met die teling wat ons huidiglik sien, die ras homself sal bewys.

- Jannie Roets, Barkly-Oos

Hoekom gebruik ek Devons.

Ek dink Devons is 'n geharde bees wat baie aanpasbaar is en wat goed kruis met ander vleisbeeste.

Vir ons wat speenkalwers verkoop, sit Devons daai ekstra gewig op die kalf, wat mens soek en vermeerder die melk in die kudde.

Devons maak dit ook net makliker om met hulle te werk in die kraal omdat hulle 'n rustige temperament het.

Dink mense onderskat die Devon en is bang vir kalwers wat vassit, ek dink dit was die ou of eerste Devons se probleem.

Maar met teling en seleksie deur die Devon genootskap is daai probleem opgelos.

Ek kruis my Beefmasters met Devon doen dit nie lank nie, maar kan al reeds die verbetering in my kudde sien.

- Cobus Botha, Barkly-Oos

19th Annual

Winston South Devon Production Sale



From L to R: James Miller, Gary Trethewey, Brandon Leer (Auctioneer), Barend Van Heerden (buyer), John Miller, Mark Cockin, Tony Burger.

On the 23rd August 2021 the 19th Annual Winston South Devon production sale took place on Winston Farm in Cathcart. 30 South Devon stud bulls and 30 females were on offer.

The was well supported by fellow Stud Breeders, local commercial farmers and some welcome new faces to Winston Farm. It is a great testament to the breed to see the same faces every year and its very encouraging to see some new faces as well, we wish you all success with your purchases and hopefully we will see you again next year. A 100% clearance sale was had under the hammer of Brandon Leer. Two top priced bulls Lot 5 JM 19 2843 and Lot 15 JM 19 2770 both sons of Winston Game Changer, were sold for R75 000 each to BJ Van Heerden from Tarkastad.

South Devon bulls avg R50 307 *(new record)*

Brangus bulls avg R60 000

Stud South Devon Cows avg R23 235 *(new record)*

Commercial cows avg R19 570

Thank you to those that contribute to make the sale a success, we can't wait to welcome you back in 2022!



**Winston Jailbird
JM192843** Sold for R75 000 to BJ van Heerden



**Winston Jock
JM192770** Sold for R75 000 to BJ van Heerden

Vleissentraal/SA Studbook

Elite Bull Growth Test Class

Unfortunately, because of Covid 19 the Vleissentraal / SA Studbook Elite Bull Growth Test Class hasn't taken place for the last 2 years. Both Vleissentraal and SA Studbook have done everything they can to acknowledge the achievements of our breeders that have prepared bulls for the growth test class. On both occasions, the Bloemfontein Show was cancelled. the bull owners were still presented with a framed certificate for being selected to represent the breed.

2020

Johstep South Devons - Gielie & Barry Van Zyl



BG 17- 0044

2021

Winston South Devon Stud - John & James Miller



JM 18 2481 Winston Iceman



Buying a bull at an Auction

By Frans Jordaan
24 February 2016 | 8:17 pm

Chief technician at the Agricultural Research Council's Beef Cattle Improvement Scheme, Frans Jordaan, discusses the genetic-based guidelines for ensuring the best purchase at an auction.

The days of buying bulls based purely on their functional appearance are over. Yes, of course, functional efficiency is crucial, but what is equally important is a buyer's knowledge of the genetic potential or merit of the bulls prior to the auction.

This enables an informed decision to be made on auction day.

For both commercial and stud breeders, auction catalogues are not always easy to interpret, especially

at an auction amidst much activity and with limited time.

Being well-informed on the interpretation of BLUP breeding values – which depict the genetic potential of an animal – can be highly advantageous in assisting breeders to meet their breeding objectives more quickly.

The question is: *do breeders really understand these figures and the use of breeding values as a selection tool?*

It is always risky to buy a registered bull without breeding values, particularly because of its potentially major genetic impact on a herd.

In addition, genetic improvement is a slow process and can be achieved only over generations. The wrong choice of bull may thus be genetically detrimental to your herd; recovery from damage could be costly and a setback to achieving breeding goals.

Although genetic change is easy to achieve, genetic improvement in a positive direction (improvement in weaning weight breeding values, for example) is much more difficult.

If the stud breeder succeeds in achieving genetic improvement, this will also benefit the commercial beef producer by enabling him to increase profitability in his own enterprise.

Often, experienced breeders will tell you that they are familiar with certain breeding lines and bulls, and that they can visually see the qualities that they want in a bull.

However, there are variations within breeds; frame type, for instance, can differ, and young bulls still in the developmental stage can make visual selection challenging. In addition, an animal's visual appearance does not reflect breeding alone but is a combination of breeding (genetics), management and feeding.

Poor feeding can hide good genetics and good feeding can hide bad genetics.

Although functional efficiency will always be important, the wrong choice of bull can have a negative effect that may be discovered only after a generation or even later in the production cycle of a calf crop.

A phenotypic weaning index of above 100 does not guarantee good genetic material; rather, it implies that the animal performed above average within its own contemporary group.

It is the genetic quality of the group that will determine the level of genetics, and can perhaps be compared to a rugby game: will the excellent flyhalf playing for Pofadder perform up to par when playing for the national team?

Key questions

The following are important to ask when considering genetic principles:

- What are my breeding goals? Do I monitor my herd's progress regularly to ensure I am still on track?
- What are the possible shortcomings in my herd?
- Am I aware of serious problems such as dystocia in my herd?

- Do I know how to deal with such a problem as soon as possible?
- Can I still improve on growth ability without increasing cow size (which will mean an increase in maintenance requirements)? If an increase in frame size does occur, will it influence reproduction in my herd?
- How can I improve the average milk production of my herd (cow efficiency), which will, in turn, result in higher weaning weights?

BLUP

Breeding values across breeds are not comparable. Therefore a breeding value of +5 for weaning weight for a Bonsmara bull is not comparable with a Simmentaler bull with the same breeding value.

Rather, the breed average of the specific breed should be a benchmark to gauge the performance for a specific animal for a specific trait, such as wean direct. It is important to be aware of this, particularly for commercial farmers.

Breeding value indices

There is good news for commercial beef producers who are familiar with indexes. Breeding value indexes also appear on some of the breed's auction catalogues and these can be interpreted as normal indexes, such as phenotypic weaning indexes.

A breeding value index of 100 means that the animal is average for a specific trait within the entire breed, and not just within its contemporary group. The same principle applies to an animal with a breeding value index above 100, which will be genetically better than the average animal in the breed for a specific trait.

The commercial breeder will focus more on growth traits because these are of more economic value to him. However, the stud breeder can also ensure that other traits of importance are captured in young potential breeding animals, which will ultimately be of benefit to the commercial breeder.

Reproduction, the most important trait in genetic selection, should already be captured in the young bull's genetic ability, and be to the benefit of the bull buyer. If the buyer interprets breeding values correctly, the following selections are achievable:

- A bull to be used on heifers without the risk of dystocia Choose a bull with breeding values for birth weight at or below breed average.
- A bull to produce replacement heifers that will improve milk production in the herd. Choose a bull with above-breed average wean

maternal breeding values.

- A bull to solve calving problems in a herd. Choose a bull at or below breed average for birth weight direct breeding value.
- A bull for maximum growth. Choose a bull with above breed average for growth at weaning as well as for post-weaning growth traits. This bull will be used for 'terminal breeding': all the progeny will be slaughtered and are unsuitable for breeding.

In this case, the bull will have breeding values above breed average for all the growth traits, such as birth, weaning, one year and 18 months. It is also important to mate these bulls with mature cows to avoid calving problems.

A terminal bull will increase cow efficiency drastically without any increase in input costs and an increase in output with heavier weaned calves.

- Breeding values that are in balance This is important for identifying those bulls to be used for breeding purposes. The bull should produce smaller calves at birth, but not too small. A calf that is too small at birth will grow into a small, undesirable calf at weaning because of the high correlation between birth, weaning and year-old weights. The ideal bull for replacement heifers will be above breed average for wean direct and maternal values.
- A breeding bull at breed average (at the least) for growth traits such as weaning, year and 18-month weight Beef breeders are primarily meat producers and calf growth in the post-weaning phase will always be important, in particular to feedlots. Be cautious of extreme breeding values for post-weaning weights, however. Weight at 18 months is also an indication of mature weight, and if selection on growth is the only priority, the result will be bigger cows with higher maintenance requirements. If a poor or extensive environment cannot support these bigger-framed animals, calving percentage will be negatively influenced. The feed conversion ratio breeding value is also important for the feedlots. A smaller breeding value or below breed average value is more desirable, as in the case of the phenotypic feed conversion ratio value. The less feed needed to increase live body weight, the more efficient the animal will be in a feedlot environment. Note that feed conversion ratio is a combination of two traits: growth rate and feed intake. It is an indication of how efficiently the animal can transform feed into meat.
- Improved reproduction or fertility of your herd. Always keep the reproduction statistics of the bull's dam in mind. In addition, the scrotal circumference

breeding value of the bull should be at or above breed average.

Summary

Breeding values in a sales catalogue should be seen as a selection aid, not as a challenge.

Try to obtain the auction catalogue well before the auction and make a shortlist of bulls that fit into your breeding goals. On the day of the auction, you can then select the best-looking bull from this short list.

Be aware of extreme breeding values. A good-looking bull may not have the desired breeding values, but a bull with desired breeding values may be a good-looking bull!

Experienced ARC personnel in the beef industry are available in all the provinces and can be contacted for assistance with any information in this article, as well as for other field-related services such as real-time ultrasonic scanning, bull growth testing and selection of breeding material.

Phone Frans Jordaan on 012 672 9085 or email Fransj@arc.agric.za.

South Devon

MEMBERS

Lidnr. Member no.	Naam & E-pos Name & E-mail	Adres/Address	Tel / Fax	Voorvoegsel Prefix	KKL HDL	Aansluiting Inception
0573163 V06	JOHSTEP Mnre. Gielie & Barrie van Zyl bfhboerdery@vodamail.co.za vanzylgielie@gmail.com	POSBUS 880 KIMBERLEY 8300 NOORD-KAAP	053-8332322 053-8332322(F) 083 459 7616 0824411297	JOHSTEP	BG	2006-01-01
0662407 K06	BELLARY D.J. KRIEK dankriek@internet-sa.co.za	POSBUS 86 TWEELING 9820 VRYSTAAT	0862191840(F) 082 944 0566	BELLARY	BL	2015-02-20 sessie
0413964 M04	WINSTON J.F. MILLER (John & James) james@breede.co.za	WINSTON FARM PO BOX 88 CATHCART 5310 EASTERN CAPE	083 659 8269 John 082 517 4887 James	WINSTON	JM	1988-12-01
0674658 P05	PERCIVALE PD ROETS percivalesd@gmail.com	PERCIVALE POSBUS 102 BARKLY OOS 9786 OOS-KAAP	045-9719048 082 645 9373	PERCIVALE	PDR	2017-03-01
0626888 V17	MAGPELA M VAN NIEKERK marizellevn@hotmail.com	PRIVAATSAK X830 HARRISMITH 9880 VRYSTAAT	058-6250063 058-6250064(F) 082 829 2687	MAGPELA	MJ	2011-08-01
0699653 V20	VENTNOR B VILJOEN bennas1@bethlehem.co.za	POSBUS 1894 BETHLEHEM 9700	058-3039187 082 303 6619	VENTNOR	BV	2021-05-01

