

Alle ander maatstawwe is bydraende faktore, maar kan nie die hoof funksies vervang nie. Beter uitslag%, byvoorbeeld, kan 'n bydraende faktor wees, maar dit kan nie groeisnelheid en gewig van die karkas vervang nie. So ook kan bespierung nie die getal en gewig van die lammers vervang nie.

Meeste van die eienskappe wat produksie beïnvloed kan direk gemeet word. Deur die speengewig per groep lammers wat dieselfde behandeling ontvang het, te neem kan die netto reproduksie van die moeder (en vader) gemeet word. Dit is ook 'n goeie aanduiding van moeder-eienskappe en groeipotensiaal. Deur een ekstra gewig te neem, naamlik op 7-9 maande ouderdom, kan groeisnelheid akkuraat gemeet word. Tans kan die karkas-eienskappe van lewendige diere bepaal word om sodoende die karkaskwaliteit te verbeter. Die Nasionale Veeverbeteringsskema is so ontwerp dat groei en reproduksie (dus die drywers van winsgewende skaapproduksie) direk aangespreek kan word.

As hierdie basiese inligting gemeet en verwerk is, hoef daar nie meer deur middel van indirekte maatstawwe vir produksie geselekteer te word nie. Daar hoef nie na sogenaamde "vroulike vorm" gekyk word om reproduksie te verseker nie, dit kan direk gemeet word. Daar hoef nie na die grootte van die kop gekyk te word om groei of manlikheid te bepaal nie, dit kan direk gemeet word. Daar kan dan vir bespierung selekteer word en indien dit nadelig gevolge het, sal die diere geïdentifiseer word en kan hulle betyds gesprul word.

Net soos die seleksie van diere op net sekere gewigte of soos sommige dit noem "prestasietoetsing" nie gewens is nie, so is seleksie net op sekere bouwvorm-eienskappe (of soos sommige dit noem - skouskappe), ook nie gewens nie. Net soos 'n kortbek 'n ongewenste eienskap is, net so is 'n lam wat swak groei of ram wat onvrugbare dogters teel, 'n ongewenste eienskap. Dit het werklik tyd geword dat met die verder verbetering van die ras, die raaiwerk gelos word. Dit is belangrik dat daar 'n gesonde balans tussen meting en hand-en-oog seleksie ontwikkel en dat nie een van die twee as onbelangrik geag word nie. As dit nie gaan gebeur nie sal die Dorper maar net nog 'n ras word.

LITERATUUR

Arnold, H., Della-Fere, M.A. en Baile, C.A., 2001. Review of myostatin history, physiology and applications. *Int. Arch Biosci.* 1014

Arthur, P.F., 1995. Double muscling in cattle: a review. *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research.* 46: 1493

Cloete, S.W.P., Scholtz, A.J., Ten Hoope, J.M., Lombard, P.J.A. en Franken, M.C., 1998. Ease of birth relation to pelvic dimensions, litter weight and

All other measures are contributing factors, but cannot replace the main function. Better slaughtering% results, for example, can be a contributing factor but it cannot replace growth rate and weight of the carcass. In the same way musculature cannot replace the weight of lambs.

Most traits influencing production can be measured directly. By taking the weight per group of lambs, kept under the same circumstance, the netto reproduction of the mother (and father) can be measured. This is also a good indicator of mothering ability and growth potential. By taking one extra weight, namely at 7-8 months, the growth rate can be accurately measured. Presently the carcass traits of live animals can be determined to improve carcass quality. The National Animal Improvement scheme is designed in such a way that growth and reproduction (the drivers of profitable sheep production) can be addressed.

If this basic information has been measured and processed, we no longer have to rely on indirect measures to select for production. We do not have to look at the so-called "feminine form" to ensure reproduction, it can be measured directly. We do not have to look at the size of the head to determine growth or muscularity, it can be measured directly. Then we can select for musculature and should it have negative results, these animals can be identified in time and culled.

Just as selection of animals at certain weights, or like some people like to call it "performance testing" is not advisable, in the same way selection only on certain conformation traits (the so-called show sheep), is also not advisable. As an overshot jaw is undesirable, the same way a lamb growing poorly or a ram breeding infertile daughters, is undesirable. The time has really come that the improvement of the breed must not be done by guesswork any longer. It is important to have a healthy balance between measuring and the hand-and-eye method of selection and not one of the two should be seen as irrelevant. If this does not happen the Dorper will remain just another breed.

For references see Afrikaans translation.

conformation of sheep. *Small Ruminant Research.* 31: 51

Cloete, S.W.P., Gilmour, A.R., Olivier, J.J. en Van Wyk, J.B., 2004. Genetic and phenotypic trends and parameters in reproduction, greasy fleece weight and live weight in Merino lines divergently selected for multiple rearing ability. *Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture* (submitted)

Cockett, N.E., Smit, M.A., Bidwell, C.A., Segers, K., Hadfield, T.L., Snowden, G.D., Georges, M en Charlier, C., 2005. The callipyge mutation and other genes that affect muscle hypertrophy in sheep. *Gentic. Sel. Evol.* 37: S65

Coopman F., Smet S.de, Gengler N., Haegeman A., Jacobs K., Poucke M. Van, Laevens H., Zeveren A. Van, Groen A.F., De Smet S., Van Poucke M. en Van Zeveren A., 2003. Estimating internal pelvic sizes using external body measurements in the double-musled Belgian Blue beef breed. *Animal Science.* 76: 229

Duckett, S.K., Snowden, G.D. en Cockett, N.E., 2000. Effect of the callipyge gene on muscle growth, calpastatin activity, and tenderness of three muscles across the growth curve. *Journal-of-Animal-Science.* 78: 2836

Fogarty, N.M en Thompson, J.M., 1974. Relationship between pelvic dimensions, other body measurements and dystocia in Dorset Horn ewes. *Australian Veterinary Journal.* 50: 502.

Haughey, K.G., 1991. Perinatal lamb mortality - its investigation, causes and control. *Journal of South African Veterinary Association.* 62:78

Jackson, S.P., Green, R.D. en Miller, M.F., 1997. Phenotypic characterization of Rambouillet sheep expressing the callipyge gene. I. Inheritance of the condition and production characteristics. *Journal Animal Science.* 75: 14

Janssens, S., Geysen, D. en Vandepitte, W., 2000. Genetic parameters for live weight in Belgain Texel sheep. 51st Annual meeting of the European Association for Animal Production, August 21th-24th 2000, Den Haag, Nederland

Kilgour, T.W., Lynch, P.R., Hall, D.R.H., Hockey, H.-U.P., 1988. Identification of factors contributing to improved lamb survival in Marshall Romney sheep. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research.* 31: 259

McSporran, K.D. en Fielden, E.D., 1979. Studies on dystocia in sheep. II. Pelvic measurements of ewes with histories of dystocia and eutocia. *New Zealand Veterinary Journal.* 27: 75

Sieber, M, Freeman, E.A. en Kelly, D.H., Effects of body measurements and weight on calf size and calving difficulty of Holsteins. *Journal of Dairy Science.* 72: 2402

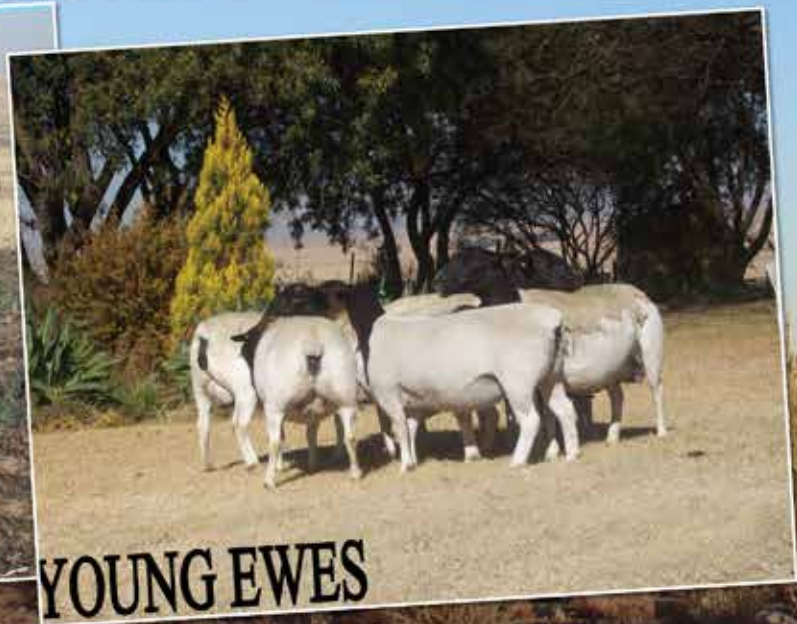


JC Stoet *Dorpers*

Piet Potgieter 082 335 1544 | jcstoet@vodamail.co.za
Poortjie, Heilbron, Free State



WESPA & SPEED



YOUNG EWES

Embryos and semen available on request
Client satisfaction guaranteed!

Die verband tussen pelvismates en lamgemak by jong Dorperooie

voorlopige resultate

The relationship between pelvic measurements and lambing ease in young Dorper ewes - preliminary results

PJ Fourie & IM van Rooyen

Department of Agriculture, Central University of Technology, Free State, Private Bag X20539, Bloemfontein, 9300, Republic of South Africa. E-Mail: pfourie@cut.ac.za

1. Inleiding/Introduction

Distokie (geboortestres) beïnvloed die kudde-ekonomie negatief weens ooie en lammers wat vrek, verhoogde arbeids- en veeartskoste, gevolglike laer reproduksie en verlaagde melkproduksie by die ooi (Patterson & Herring, 1997; Hartwig, 2002). Verder behaal diere wat tydens distokie gebore is laer speengewigte en is hulle derhalwe meer vatbaar vir siektes (Walker, Ritchie & Hawkins, 1992). Dit is ook alombekend dat ooie wat moeilik gelam het dikwels nie gou weer beset raak nie. Alhoewel navorsers saamstem dat geboortegewig 'n betekenisvolle invloed op lamgemak het, is daar bewyse dat die grootte en vorm van die pelvis ook die vermoë van 'n ooi om te kan geboorte gee betekenisvol beïnvloed. Hierdie faktore dra by tot 'n fetus-bekken wanverhouding.

Die doel van die studie was om ooie se pelvisoppervlakte te meet en dit in verband te bring met hulle lamgemaak. Die resultate sal lig werp op of die rasstandaarde 'n invloed op pelvisarea en lamgemak het.

Dystocia (birth stress) affects the economy of a herd negatively, because ewes and lambs die, increased labour and veterinary costs, resulting in lower reproduction and milk production in ewes (Patterson & Herring, 1997; Hartwig, 2002). Furthermore, animals that are born during dystocia reach lower weaning weights and are more susceptible to diseases (Walker,

Ritchie & Hawkins, 1992). It is also well known that ewes that had a difficult lambing don't conceive very quickly again. Although researchers agree that birth weight has a significant influence on lambing ease, there is evidence that the size and shape of the pelvis also significantly affect the ability of a ewe to give birth. These factors contribute to a fetus – pelvic disproportion.

The purpose of this study was to bring the pelvic area of ewes in perspective with their lambing ease. The results will shed light on whether the breed standards have an influence on the pelvic area and lambing ease.

2. Materiaal en Metodes/ Materials and methods

2.1 Diere/ Animals

In die eerste studie is 191 ooie met 'n gemiddelde ouderdom van ± 579 dae gemeet. Die ooie was in 'n redelike kondisie, tipes van lakterende ooie wat versorg word. Die ooie is met verskeie ramme gepaar en het vir die eerste keer gelam.

In die tweede studie is 178 jong ooie net voor paartyd (± 10 maande oud) gemeet. Die ooie is ewekansig met 22 ramme gepaar. Die ooie se lamgemak is gepunt volgens 'n lamgemak skaal soos in Tabel 1 aangedui. Die ooie is ook geweeg tydens die metings en 'n kondisitelling is gedoen.

'n Amptelike keuring is ook deur 'n rasinspekteur gedoen.

In the first study 191 ewes with an average of ± 579 days were measured. The ewes was in a reasonable condition, typically of a lactating ewe that is taken good care of. All the ewes were mated and was going to lamb for the first time.

In the second study, 178 young ewes were measured before mating. The ewes were randomly mated by ± 20 rams. The ewes' lambing ease was then evaluated on a lambing ease scale as shown in table 1. The ewes were also weighed during the measurements and a body condition score was done. An official selection was done by a breed inspector.

Tabel 1: Lamgemak tellings, kodes en beskrywings/
Lambing ease score, codes and descriptions (Brown, [n.d.])

Telling	Kode	Beskrywing
1	Geen hulp	Ooi kan self in die veld of hok lam sonder enige hulp.
2	Liggies trek	Ooi word gehelp. Lam word liggies getrek en kom maklik uit.
3	Hard trek	Ooi word gehelp. Lam word hard getrek en kom moeilik uit, maar kom uit en lewe.
4	Kan nie lam nie	Ooi kan nie lam nie. Lam moet op alternatiewe manier uit die ooi gehaal word.
5	Lam dood	Lam is dood gebore, dood tydens geboorte of dood binne 48 uur na geboorte as gevolg van moeilike geboorte (nie deur bv. 'n jakkals gevang nie).
6	Abnormale fetus posisie	Lam is agterstevoor of in 'n abnormale posisie.

Score	Code	Description
1	No assistance	Ewe can lamb in the veld or pen without any assistance.
2	Gently pull	Ewe is assisted. Lamb is pulled gently and is pulled out easily
3	Hard pull	Ewe is assisted. Lamb is pulled hard and difficult to get out, but come out live.
4	Cannot lamb	Ewe cannot lamb. Lamb must be removed from the ewe on an alternative way.
5	Lamb dead	Lamb is dead. Lamb died during birth or died within 48 hours after birth because of difficult birth (not killed by predator).
6	Abnormal foetus position	Lamb is backwards or in an abnormal position.

2.2 Pelvismetings/Pelvic Measurements

Alle diere is rektaal met 'n Pelvismeter in 'n gemaklike staande posisie gemeet nadat enige mis uit die rektum verwyder is. Die meter is voor elke meting deeglik ontsmet om te verseker dat geen siektes oorgedra word nie. Pelvisbreedte, pelvishoogte asook die breedte tussen die sitbene is gemeet (Patterson *et al.*, 1997; Cloete *et al.*, 1998). Die π (PH/2)*(PB/2) formule is gebruik om pelvisoppervlakte te bereken.

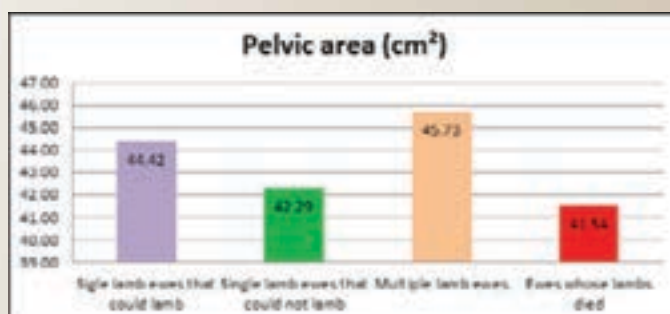
*All animals were measured with a pelvic meter rectally in a comfortable standing position after faeces is removed from the rectum. The meter was thoroughly disinfected after each measurement to ensure that no diseases are transferred. Pelvic width, pelvic height and the width between the pine bones were measured (Patterson *et al.*, 1997; Cloete *et al.*, 1998). The π (PH/2)*(PB/2) formula is used to calculate pelvic area.*

3. Resultate en bespreking/Results and discussion

3.1 Resultate studie 1

Van die 191 ooie wat gemeet is het 105 eenlinge gelam waarvan 51 (48.57%) nie kon lam nie, 69 ooie het meerlinge gelam waarvan 3 (4.35%) nie kon lam nie, en 17 ooie se lammers is dood, voor, tydens of kort na geboorte. Die feit dat ongeveer 96% van die tweeling ooie self kon lam kan moontlik toegeskryf word aan die lam wat kleiner is met geboorte asook ooie se betekenisvol groter pelvisareas.

Of the 191 ewes that was measured 105 had single lambs of which 51 (48.57%) could not lamb on their own, 69 ewes have lambed multiple lambs of which 3 (4.35%) could not lamb and 17 ewes' lambs died before, during, or shortly after birth. The fact that about 96% of the ewes that lambed multiple lambs can be attributed to the lambs that were smaller at the time of birth as well as their significantly bigger pelvic areas.



Figuur 1: Verskil in pelvis areas van ooie met eenlinge wat kon lam, ooie met eenlinge wat nie kon lam nie, tweeling ooie en ooie waarvan die lammers dood is.

Figure 1: Differences in pelvic areas of ewes with single lambs that could lamb, ewes with single lambs that could not lamb, ewes with multiple lambs and ewes whose lambs died.

Die meeste lamprobleme het by die eenling ooie voorgekom. In Figuur 1 kan gesien word dat die eenling ooie wat nie kon lam nie se pelvisoppervlak (42,29cm²) statisties betekenisvol ($P < 0.05$) kleiner was as dié van die enkeling ooie wat wel kon lam (44,42cm²). Van die 30% kleinste pelvisooie kon slegs 41% self lam, terwyl 63% van die 30% grootste pelvisooie wel sonder hulp kon lam.

The most lambing problems occurred in ewes with single lambs. In Figure 1 it can be seen that ewes that lambed single lambs that could not lamb had a significantly smaller ($P < 0.05$) pelvic area (42.29cm^2) than the single lamb ewes that could lamb (44.42cm^2). Of the 30% smallest pelvic ewes, only 41% could lamb by themselves while 63% of the 30% biggest pelvic ewes could lamb by themselves.

3.2 Resultate studie 2/ 3.2 Results study 2

Tabel 2: Die effek van tipe en gewig op pelvisarea.

Parameter	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Pelvisarea $\text{cm}^2(\pi)$	32.29 ± 3.45^a	33.96 ± 4.10^b	35.51 ± 4.81^b
Gewig (kg)	45.1 ± 4.13^a	45.6 ± 3.58^a	45.9 ± 4.59^a

Gemiddeldes met verskillende letters in dieselfde ry verskil betekenisvol: $P < 0.05$

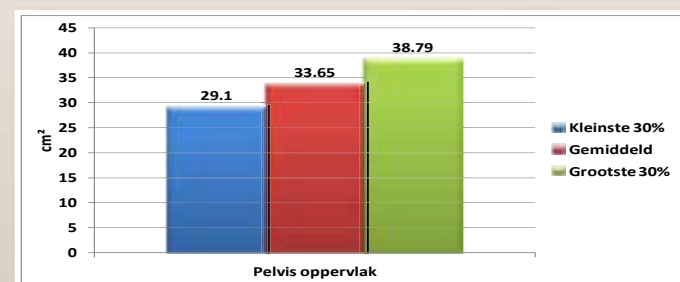
The effect of type and weight on pelvic area.

Parameter	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Pelvic area $\text{cm}^2(\pi)$	32.29 ± 3.45^a	33.96 ± 4.10^b	35.51 ± 4.81^b
Weight (kg)	45.1 ± 4.13^a	45.6 ± 3.58^a	45.9 ± 4.59^a

Means with different letters in the same row differ significantly: $P < 0.05$

Stoetooie (tipe 4 & 5) se pelvisoppervlakte was betekenis groter was as die van kommersiële (tipe 3) ooie. Tabel 2 dui ook aan dat die ooie in die verskillende kategorieë se gewigte nie betekenisvol verskil nie, en dat gewig dus nie die pelvismates beïnvloed het nie. Daar was ook geen verskil tussen die 30% ligste en die 30% swaarste ooie se lamgemak nie. In beide gevalle kon 66% ooie sonder enige hulp lam.

Stud ewes' (type 4 & 5) pelvic areas were significantly bigger than those of commercial (type3) ewes. Table 2 also shows that ewe's pelvic areas in different weight categories do not differ significantly indicating that weight did not influence pelvic area. There were also no differences between the 30% lightest and the 30% heaviest ewes' lambing ease. In both cases 66% of the ewes could lamb without any assistance.

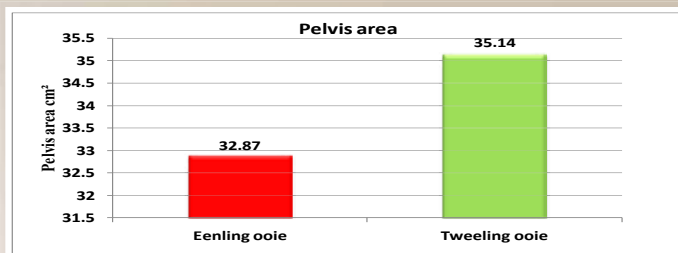


Figuur 2: Verskil in pelvisoppervlakte tussen die 30% grootste pelvisooie en die 30% kleinste pelvisooie.

Van die 30% kleinste pelvisooie kon 51% self lam, terwyl 72% van die 30% grootste pelvisooie sonder enige hulp kon lam.

Figure 2: Difference in pelvic area between the 30% largest pelvic ewes and the 30% smallest pelvic ewes.

Of the 30% smallest pelvic ewes, 51% could lamb by themselves, while 72% of the 30% biggest pelvic ewes could lamb without any assistance.



Figuur 3: Pelvisoppervlakte van ooie volgens eie geboorte status.

Figure 3: Pelvic area of ewes according to their own birth status.

Bostaande figuur toon dat ooie wat as 'n eenling gebore is kleiner pelvisoppervlakte het as meerling (een van 'n twee- of drieling) ooie. Dit het dan ook 'n effek op hulle lamgemak gehad deurdat onderskeidelik 36% van die eenling ooie en 32% van die tweelingooie se lammers getrek moes word. Dié verskynsel kan tans nog nie verklaar word nie. Soos by die eerste studie het die meeste lamprobleme voorgekom by ooie met 1linge (23% vs 18%). Die twee groepe ooie se pelvisdimensies was feitlik dieselfde met pelvisse waarvan die hoogte 5% meer is as die breedte.

From figure 3 it can be depicted that ewes born as a single lamb have a smaller pelvic area than ewes born as one of a multiple birth lamb. This also had an effect on their lambing ease as respectively 36% of the single born ewes and 32% of the multiple ewes must have been assisted during birth. This phenomenon cannot be explained yet. As in the first study, although not that severe, the most lambing problems occurred in ewes with single lambs (23% vs 18%). The two groups' pelvic dimensions were almost the same with pelvic height being 5% greater than the pelvic width.

4. Gevolgtrekking/Conclusion

Die voorlopige resultate dui aan dat ooie met kleiner pelvisoppervlakte meer geneig was om moeilik te lam. Die meet van pelvisoppervlakte voor paring en die uitskot van ooie met baie klein pelvisoppervlakte mag dus lamprobleme beperk. Die gemiddelde pelvisoppervlakte van 34.94 cm^2 van 510 jongooie (10-12 maande oud) wat tot dusver in verskeie kuddes gemeet is kan as voorlopige maatstaf gebruik word, alhoewel omgewingsfaktore en seleksie 'n beduidende rol kan speel.

The preliminary results indicate that ewes with smaller pelvic areas are more prone to difficult lambing. Measuring pelvic area before mating and culling of

ewes with very small pelvic areas may reduce lambing difficulties. The average pelvic area of 34.94cm² of the 510 young ewes (10-12 months old) that were measured up to date can be used as a preliminary rule of thumb, although environmental factors and selection may play a significant role.

5. Dankbetuiging/Gratitude

Erkenning word hiermee gegee aan die telers wat diere beskikbaar gestel het asook die Dorpertelersgenootskap vir finansiële bystand. *Recognition is given to the breeders who made animals available for the study as well as the Dorper Breeders' Society for financial support.*

6. Bronnelys/References

Hartwig, N. (2002). Sheep health. Iowa State University of Science and Technology, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Ames Iowa.

Patterson, J. P., & Herring, W., (1997). Pelvic measurements and calving difficulty in beef cattle. Animal Science Department. University of Missouri-Columbia.

Van Rooyen, I.M., Fourie, P.J. & Schwalbach, L.M., (2012). Relationship between pelvic and linear body measurements in Dorper ewes. *S. African J. Anim. Sci.* Vol 42, 498-502.

Walker, D., Ritchie, H., & Hawkins, D. (1992). Pelvic measurements and calving difficulty in beef cattle. Michigan State University, Department of Animal science: Charls Gibson department of large animal clinical science.

25 Jaar getroue diens

Attie Westraad

Somtyds kruis persone jou pad wat jou laat klein voel. Daarmee bedoel ek nie verkleineer nie, maar eerder om nederig te voel. Alhoewel Sarah Masalisa klein in statur is, is sy een van die persone wat my pad gekruis het wat my klein laat voel.



Sarah Masalisa (middel) ontvang 'n sertifikaat vir getroue diens van Dries Wiese (regs) President van die genootskap en Attie Westraad Rasdirekteur tydens die Algemene jaarvergadering in 2013.

Sarah Masalisa is die Algemene kantoorwerker by die Dorper-skaaptelersgenootskap van Suid Afrika vir die afgelope 25 jaar. Sarah is elke dag haar vriendelike self en het 'n passie vir haar werk. Daar is nie een posstuk wat die kantoor uitstuur waarvan Sarah nie weet of aanteken nie. As daar enige iets oor Dorpers geskryf word of 'n radio of TV program oor Dorpers was, kan jy seker wees Sarah het dit gelees, gekyk of daarna geluister.



Somtyds mis ek die artikels of programme, maar Sarah sal altyd die volgende oggend vra: "Mnr het jy ons president op die radio hoor praat vanoggend 05:00?"

Sarah dankie vir jou getroue en harde werk die afgelope 25 jaar ek sien uit na die volgende 25 jaar!

Sarah Masalisa ontvang 'n tjek van R2500 tydens die AJV 2013 van Mnr Dries Wiese as geskenk vir haar 25jaar getroue diens.

Dorper 21 – LEEF NOG DORPER 21 – ALIVE AND KICKING



deur / by Attie Westraad

It has been more than 3 years since it was decided that Dorper 21 should no longer be compulsory. In 2008 about 30,000 Dorpers were performance tested and the numbers slowly declined since 2010. Last year only 14355 Dorpers were performance tested and this year numbers dropped to 12509.

Dit is meer as 3 jaar gelede dat besluit is dat Dorper 21 nie meer verpligtend is nie. In 2008 was ongeveer 30 000 Dorpers prestasie getoets en die getalle het geleidelik afgeneem sedert 2010. Verlede jaar was slegs 14 355 Dorpers prestasiegetoets en hierdie jaar het die getalle gedaal na 12 509!

There are many arguments for and against performance tested animals and people will have strong opinions on the subject. Below are some of the arguments that I have heard from people in favour of or against the matter.

Daar is verskeie argumente ten gunste van en ook teen prestasiegetoetste diere en sommige persone het baie sterk menings oor die onderwerp. Hier onder is sommige van die argumente wat ek dikwels vir en teen prestasietoetsing hoor.

<i>In favour / Ten gunste van:</i>	<i>Against / Teen:</i>
<p>I want to use performance testing in my stud/flock as a tool to help with my selection for replacement ewes and breeding rams.</p> <p>Ek wil prestasietoetsing gebruik as 'n hulpmiddel in my stoet/kudde vir die seleksie van vervangingsooie en ramme</p>	<p>I know the history of my ewes and rams and I can identify the fast growers and those who produce without performance testing.</p> <p>Ek ken my diere se geskiedenis en ek kan die wat vinnig groei en produseer uitken sonder prestasietoetsing.</p>
<p>The commercial farmer must have all the information possible to make an informed decision when buying a ram i.e. performance data as well as phenotype.</p> <p>Die kuddeboer het al die moontlike inligting nodig om 'n ingeligte besluit te neem wanneer hy 'n ram aankoop – prestasiesyfers en fenotipe.</p>	<p>Commercial farmers want to buy performance tested rams, because the rams on these auctions are cheaper</p> <p>Kuddeboere wil net prestasiegetoetste ramme koop, want ramme op hierdie veilings is goedkoper..</p>
<p>How can you make a decision about an animal if you don't have any data to support your decision?</p> <p>Hoe kan jy 'n besluit neem oor 'n dier as jy geen data het om jou besluit te regverdig nie?</p>	<p>How can I trust the data if the data was sent in by the owner for processing? Data can be manipulated and therefore I don't always trust it.</p> <p>Hoe kan ek data vertrou as die teler self dit ingestuur het vir verwerking? Data kan gemanipuleer word en ek vertrou dit nie.</p>

<p>How can we not use technology as a tool to better our breed? We are losing ground in comparison to other countries. Are we not behind other countries already and if not; we will very soon be.</p> <p>Hoe kan ons nie tegnologie gebruik vir ons ras nie? Ons verloor grond in vergelyking met ander lande. Is ons nie reeds agter nie? Indien nie, gaan ons binnekort wees.</p>	<p>I still get good money for my phenotype Dorpers. If people want phenotype animals and are prepared to pay good money for them, why should I change?</p> <p>Ek kry nogsteeds goeie geld vir my fenotipe Dorpers. As mense fenotipe Dorpers soek and bereid is om daarvoor te betaal, hoekom moet ek verander?</p>
<p>Everyone should have a system to record birth dates and weaning weights. Once you have a system in place it is easy to keep records</p> <p>Elke boer behoort 'n stelsel van rekordhouding te hê van ten minste geboorte- en speengewigte. As jy eers 'n stelsel in plek het is rekordhouding maklik.</p>	<p>It is too much work to weigh all my lambs and to record their birth dates. I have too many Dorpers to record their birthdates and weigh them all.</p> <p>Dit is te veel werk om al my lammers se geboortes neer te skryf en dan nog te weeg ook – ek het te veel skape.</p>
<p>The best Phenotype Dorpers are not always the best Dorpers. Dorpers with good performance data are better producers than good conformation Dorpers with no data.</p> <p>Die beste fenotipe Dorpers is nie altyd die beste Dorpers nie. Dorpers met goeie prestasie data is beter produseerders as Dorpers met goeie bouwvorm.</p>	<p>People who rely too much on data neglect conformation etc. Everybody must strive to breed T5 Dorpers.</p> <p>Mense wat te veel op data staatmaak verwaarloos bouwvorm ens. Elkeen moet daarna streef om T5 Dorpers te teel.</p>

I am sure that there are many other arguments for and against performance testing. Each person must decide what works best for him/her and for the Dorper breed.

People might argue that the Dorper breed became the second largest small stock breed in South Africa without performance testing over the last 70 years.

Ek is seker daar is nog baie ander soortgelyke argumente ten gunste van en daarteen. Elke persoon moet besluit wat vir hom/haar en ook vir die Dorperras werk.

Mense mag redeneer dat die Dorperras die tweede grootste kleinveeras in Suid-Afrika geword het oor die laaste 70 jaar sonder prestasietoetsing.

Someone made a statement a while ago that: "Man would never have put somebody on the moon if it wasn't for computers, why don't we want to use computers and science to better our breed?" Cell phones were unheard of 20 years ago, today we cannot imagine a world without it.

Is this true for performance testing and animal recording too? How much longer will buyers except animals with no records, seeing that it is almost impossible to export any Dorper genetics without 3 generation pedigrees?

Iemand het gesê: "Die mens sou nooit iemand op die maan geland het as dit nie vir rekenars was nie, hoekom sou ons nie tegnologie en wetenskap

gebruik om ons ras te verbeter nie?" Selfone was ongehoorde items 20 jaar gelede maar vandag kan ons nie ons lewe daarsonder indink nie.

Is dit ook miskien waar oor prestasietoetsing en diere aantekening? Hoe lank gaan mense nog diere sonder rekords aanvaar, aangesien dit feitlik onmoontlik is om Dorper genetica uit te voer sonder 'n 3 generasie stamboom.

I don't know the answers, but I am scared of the consequences should we only realize our mistake (if it proves to be a mistake!) in 20 years' time.

Ek weet nie wat die antwoorde is nie, maar ek is bekommerd as ons oor 20 jaar uitvind dat ons ras agtergebly het, omdat ons nie die hulpmiddels (tegnologie) tot ons beskikking gebruik nie. Een teler vertel 'n tyd gelede dat hy steeds aan Dorper 21 deelneem en al sy diere meet. Sy antwoord aan my, nadat ek gevra het hoekom hy dit doen was: "Ek doen dit nie vir myself of vir 'n koper nie, ek doen dit vir my kinders, want prestasiemeting sal my kinders se swak besluite maklik kan vergewe".

All I am certain of is that although the numbers for Dorper 21 are dwindling, Dorper 21 is still very much alive and the information you get can definitely assist in your decision making.

Alhoewel die hoeveelheid Dorpers wat prestasie gemeet word elke jaar minder word, is Dorper 21 steeds aan die gang. Ek glo dat die inligting wat jy ontvang van prestasie gemete Dorpers jou besluitneming baie kan vergemaklik.

Griekwastad se Suksesverhaal

A story of success from Griekwastad

Bygedra/ Contributed by:
Louis van Rensburg



Die feit dat kopers wat een keer op Griekwastad se veldramveiling ramme gekoop het, jaar na jaar terug kom, spreek boekdele. Vele ander veldramprojekte is al geloots met minder sukses. Die vraag word dikwels gevra: Wat doen ons om na 28 jaar nogsteeds die mees suksesvolste veldramveiling aan te bied?

The fact that buyers who bought at Griekwastad veldram sale once, return year after year speaks for itself. Many other veldram projects have been lodged with less success. The question is often asked: What is done to still have the most successful veldram sale after 28 years?

Ons doel is nog altyd om ramme op 'n wetenskaplike wyse te toets en te selekteer sodat kopers van die ramme meer wins in hul sak kan plaas.

Our aim has always been to test rams in a scientific way and to select in order to put more profit in the pocket of our buyers.

Die belangrikste rede tot sukses dink ek is die feit dat ons glo in wetenskaplike produksie meting as maatstaf om jou wins te verhoog. Reproduksie vermoë van Dorper ooie en groeisnelheid van Dorper lammers kan nie met die oog gesien word nie en moet dus gemeet word.

The most important reason for success, in my opinion, is that we believe in scientific measuring of production as measurement to enhance your profit. Reproduction ability of ewes and growth rate of Dorper lambs cannot be seen and therefore has to be measured.

Die eerste doelwit wat ons bereik het was om ons kopers daarvan te oortuig om na 'n ram se genetiese waarde te kyk en nie soseer na wie die teler van die ram of waar die kol op die ram gemaak is nie. Ons moes vir 20 jaar die ramme anoniem opveel en eers na die bod toegeslaan is die teler se naam bekend maak. Ook het ons vir n tydperk nie kolle op die ramme gesit nie in n poging om kopers meer bewus te maak van die genetiese waardes.

The first aim we reached was to convince our buyers to look at the genetic value of a ram and not concentrate on who the breeder of the ram is or what the selection mark indicates. For 2 years we sold the rams anonymously and only after the bid had been knocked down, the breeder's name was announced. For a period of time we also did not put selection marks on the rams in an attempt to create awareness of the genetic values.

Verder is dit 'n veelrassige veiling. Tans hanteer ons naas die Dorpers ook Boerbokke, Savannas, Van Rooy en Meatmasters. Ons het nog nooit die rasse teen mekaar vergelyk nie, aangesien daar baie groter verskille binne 'n ras is as tussen rasse. Daar is dus goeie en swak Dorpers asook goeie en swak diere binne al die ander rasse. Daar is immers 'n plek of liefde vir almal. Op die veiling vul die rasse mekaar aan en is nie in kompetisie met mekaar nie.

Furthermore this is a multi breed sale. Presently, apart from Dorpers we also handle Boergoats, Savannah goats, Van Rooy sheep and Meat Master sheep. We have never compared the different breeds with one another, as there are far bigger differences within one breed than between breeds. Therefore there are good and poor Dorpers as well as poor animals within other breeds. There is a place for each breed and the love of that breed. On the sale the breeds compliment each other and there is no competition between breeds

Geloofwaardigheid van katalogus inligting is ononderhandelbaar. Telers wie se rekordhouding nie 100% is nie het reeds die projek verlaat. Deelnemers word verplig om aan Stamboek te behoort aangesien hulle die data verwerk. Danksy my voorgangers word hierdie projek met 'n ysterhand regeer. Geen toegewings word gemaak nie. Feitlik alle geneties minderwaardige ramme gaan slagmark toe en word sodoende uit die bedryf gehaal.

Trustworthy information in the catalogue is not negotiable. Breeders whose recording is not 100% have already left the project. Participants are compelled to be members of Stud Book as they process the data.



Thanks to my predecessors this project is managed with a firm hand. No concessions are allowed. Almost all genetically inferior rams are slaughtered and are in this way removed from the industry.

Werklik meerderwaardige diere is baie maklik om te identifiseer op die katalogus. Hierdie ramme behaal daarom aansienlike beter pryse as die ander. Omdat al die telers aan Stamboek behoort verskaf ons ook volledige reproduksierekords van die ram se ma. Deur hieraan aandag te gee kan vrugbaarheid verhoog word.

The superior animals are easily identified in the catalogue and therefore these rams fetch considerably higher prices than their mates. Because all the breeders



*belong
to Stud Book we also
furnish complete reproduction records of the
ram's dam. By paying attention to this, fertility could be
increased.*

Die bestuur, wat deur die verskillende rasse verteenwoordig word, neem verantwoordelikheid vir die huishoudelike reëls, algemene bestuursprogram, siektebeheer, wegings en die afronding van die ramme voor die veiling.

The management, representative of different breeds, is responsible for the internal rules, general management, health control, weighing and preparation of rams for the sale.

Laastens maar beslis die belangrikste is die wetenskaplike asook fenotipiese seleksie wat gedoen word. Telers het vroeg reeds besef dat hy sy geld mors as hy nie funksioneel doeltreffende ramme met goeie genetiese waardes inskryf nie. Hierdie keurings proses begin reeds met inname. Sommige jare word tot soveel as 400 Dorpers en Witdorpers ingeskryf. Ons aanvaar slegs 220 wat tans nog fenotipies deur keurders geselekteer word. Sodra die toets afgesluit het, word die swak presteerders en die met te klein teste bemark. Dorper inspekteur haal weer uit wat nie aan die rasstandaarde voldoen nie. 'n Dag voor die veiling word die finale inspeksie weer deur amptelike keurders gedoen.

Lastly, but certainly the most important, is the scientific and phenotypical selection which has to be done. Breeders soon realized that it is a waste of money and time entering animals not functionally efficient or with poor genetic values. This selection process already begins at the intake. Some years as many as 400 Dorpers and White Dorpers are entered. We only accept 220 which, presently are still selected by inspectors on phenotypical traits. As soon as the test is completed, the poor performers and small testes are marketed. Dorper inspectors once again cull those not complying with the breed standard. A day before the sale, the final selection is done by official inspectors.

Ons sukses word bepaal deur tevrede kopers; Kopers is tevrede omdat sy ramme:

Our success is due to satisfied buyers who are satisfied because the rams bought:-

- Aangepas is en by hom op die plaas net verbeter/Are adapted and only improves with him on his farm;
- Die dag na die veiling ooie dek/ Can service the ewes the day after the sale;
- Onder dieselfde toestande groot gemaak is as waar hulle moet gaan werk/Grew up under the same circumstances as where they have to work;
- Oor goeie loopvermoë en libido beskik/Possess good libido and ability to walk;
- Die lammers baie swaarder weeg op 100dae/ The lambs weighs more at 100 days;
- Ooilammers meer gereeld lam/The ewe lambs produces a lamb regularly
- Uiteindelik meer geld in sy sak/The buyer eventually has more cash in his pocket.

Besoek gerus ons webtuiste by:
Please visit our web page at:
www.veldramme.co.za

sandputs Dorpers

**Funksionele ramme wat goed aanpasbaar
is in enige veld omstandighede**

Albert van Niekerk 082 374 7973

Christo Zandberg 072 630 0520

Posbus 870, Upington, 8800



Produksieveiling: 13 Augustus 2015

sandputs@vodamail.co.za

Dorper Involvement for 58 Years (and still enjoying it !!)



By Rodney Rayner

Part 10

A whole year has flown by since I last put some of the memories of my many various experiences in the Dorper Industry into writing – I think so much about all that has happened over the years that it becomes a problem choosing what to mention and what not !!. This time I would again like to touch on a few stories about Short Courses at different venues and about some things that occurred on a few of the Inspections I did.

One day during the 1980's when Dolf Lategan was kindly driving me around on an Inspection tour in the Transvaal area, we went to a farm in the Magaliesberg region to do an Inspection – I am afraid I just cannot recall the names, but this particular inspection was for a Stud owned and run by a young gentleman of about 20 years of age who was confined to a wheel chair – his injury had been caused by a stray bullet which struck him in his back a few years before while he was playing in the garden on a Sunday afternoon and that was the cause of his serious injury (It was never discovered where the bullet originated from and was just a freak accident)

Never before or after have I encountered such enthusiasm in a breeder for his Dorper Stud – apparently when there was no urgent work to be done with the sheep, he would often just sit and watch them grazing or feeding for hours on end. Unfortunately, apart from being in a wheel chair, he was also not a well man but this failed to put him off, and one of his greatest ambitions was to attend a Dorper Course. His enthusiasm impressed us so much that Dolf and I decided when we left there that day, that we must make a plan to enable him to achieve what he wanted to do – with Dolf's expertise as President of the Transvaal Dorper Club, he and his Committee members managed to arrange a venue at the "Bekker Agricultural School" near Magaliesberg and members of the Club duly provided the sheep for the Course. This venue was ideally situated near their farm which enabled him to come from home each day and as it was holiday time, the school hostel was made available to accommodate all us others involved with the course.

The Course was well attended and a great success – I was thrilled when our wheel chair student passed

the exam with flying colours. Tragically, it was not long after this Course that we heard his injuries had caught up on him and he passed away – I am just so grateful we could at least have helped him to achieve one of his dreams.

Also during the 1980's this "wakker" Transvaal Dorper Club arranged a course at Bapsfontein – on Dolf and Elsie's farm – and what a course that was – truly greatly enjoyed by all !!. There were people attending the course from all over the entire Transvaal, the Free State and Natal – I cannot recall the actual number attending, but it was maximum !!. As a part of the Course the Transvaal Club organized for us to go on a tour of the Johannesburg Abbatoirs – Cato Ridge if I remember correctly – it was a great idea and considering that our Dorper Breed end product is the supply of lambs for the market, it was an ideal opportunity for all those attending to actually observe what happens to our product. It was very interesting and most educational and everyone learnt a great deal about what to select for to attain the best grading of carcasses etc.etc – however, I personally did not really enjoy the visit – I had never realized that it would so adversely affect me, but seeing the killing of so many animals and experiencing the smell of blood, I just could not take it and had to excuse myself from the group and rushed outside to get some fresh air!!.(fortunately I did not pass out but I think that was very close!!) Everyone thought this absolutely hilarious, but I certainly did not agree, and was most grateful to get back to the Course and to work with live animals!! The Course exam went well and a very high percentage passed, but there were a few who just did not quite make it – unfortunately one of those who did not pass was a lady and unbeknown to us, she had an old alcohol problem. When we told her the result it was such a shock to her (what made it worse was that her husband passed easily) that the old habit kicked in again – I happened to do an Inspection in their area not long after and am sorry to say, in spite of me gently and patiently explaining the situation to her as to why she had not passed, nothing would console her and she eventually had to go away for treatment. If we could only have known what her reaction would be, I am sure we could perhaps have broken the news about



**VELD REARED WHITE DORPER RAMS BRED FOR HARDINESS,
ADAPTABILITY AND FERTILITY SINCE 1964**



Cell: 082 788 6180

Prieska NC

tonycahi@lantic.net





Die wenkonsentraat
vir winsgewende
skaapafronding

VOERMOL SS 200

- Moeitevry en kostedoeltreffend
- 'n Afrondingskonsentraat vir lammers, skape en bokke
- Bevorder inname vanweë smaaklikheid
- Verbeter voeromset
- Bevat hoë kwaliteit natuurlike proteïenbronne
- Help om koksidiose en blaassteenvorming te beperk



VOERMOL

**Wat die natuur kort -
sal Voermol voorsien**

50

Meer as 50 Jaar van Uitstaande Produkte & Diens

www.voermol.co.za

Voermol SS 200, Regnr. V8592, (Wet 36/1947). Registrasiehouer: Voermol Voere (Edms) Bpk., Posbus 13, Maidstone, 4380.
Vir meer inligting skakel 083 456 3636 of stuur 'n e-pos aan info@voermol.co.za

her failing the exam in a more gentle and diplomatic way.

During the mid 1980's the Eastern Cape Dorper Club organized some very well attended and enjoyable Junior and Senior Bi-lingual Dorper Courses in the Grahamstown District – these were always attended by a large contingent from the last British outpost (Natal), a few from Transvaal, & Western Cape and lots from the EastCape – they were held on “Hounslow” – the home of one of the oldest Dorper Studs in the country belonging to the Dell family – what a treat it was to have such a large selection of good quality Rams and Ewes to work with.

On the first Course there was only one problem and that was on the first day – one “student” who had prior to this course attended a junior course at Grootfontein, decided that he could teach me a thing or two about Dorpers and promptly proceeded to do just that from the moment we commenced the course – he queried or commented on everything I said or did and was irritating all the other students – I managed to remain calm and did not say much but by late afternoon my patience had worn thin – I told him in no uncertain manner that he had two options – (1) he could take over the conducting of the course from me as he already knew so much – or(2) he could just quietly depart and not return again (I admit – I did use rather stronger language than that!!) He did not leave but apologized and completed the Senior Course and yes, he did pass. One wonders why some people can make life so difficult for themselves and for others – they remain unpleasant until they are checked – then they suddenly become “mak”and easy to get on with !!.

A remarkable feat was achieved on two of these Courses which I had not experienced before and only once (in Australia) since – Margaret Waters (later Jordaan) achieved 100 % in both the Junior and Senior Exams for the Theory section and believe it or not, Tien Jordaan (who married Margaret later) also achieved 100% for his Theory Exam the year after. What made this even more remarkable was the fact that in those days it was not a multi- choice exam – you had to virtually write a short essay to answer each question – they both did just that and almost unbelievably wrote it exactly as it appears in the Breed Standard of Excellence!!.

I managed to be an embarrassment to myself on the one course –the Dells had arranged a “spitbraai” for Party-night and as usual it was most enjoyable – however the large Natal contingent attending the course saw to it that I at no stage during the evening suffered from thirst – this over indulgence did not have a good affect on me - I knew I had promised to phone my wife that evening and apparently did so, but at breakfast the next morning I was adamant that I must phone her immediately as I had missed

out the previous evening and would not believe the others when they told me that I had actually made the call - well, Annette confirmed that I had indeed had a long chat with her and spoke absolute sense – fortunately she thought it was hilarious that I could not recall that I had even made the call !!(The dangers of the excess usage of alcoholic beverages – not recommended and please do not do it!!)

On another Grahamstown course we had two very interesting Dorper Breeders from Matjiesfontein attending – both very likeable people and always game for a party – Charlie Hopkins was a SAA Boeing pilot and had many stories to tell – he managed to keep us entertained for long periods in the evenings - he had very severe back problems and was trying his utmost to be “boarded” and to go farming full time – unfortunately I lost contact and never heard if he did manage to achieve his goal or not – I just hope he did as he was really having major problems with his back due to a “flying” accident.

His friend, Lawrence Hart had been caught in the disastrous Laingsburg flood of 1981 and had emerged as a hero, having been very instrumental in saving a number of old people ex the Old age home – unfortunately they could not save everyone, and those they were still trying to get out were on the top story of the building when it collapsed - they were all swept down the river and somehow or other Lawrence managed to find various objects to hang onto and eventually ended up in the Dam some distance from the town. Absolutely exhausted he was eventually washed up on the outskirts of the dam and was rescued where he had collapsed in the shallow waters. Lawrence - an extremely brave and modest man – he did not want any credit for his great efforts and shied away from any limelight. (in fact it was Charlie who told us of Lawrence's heroics – he would never tell it himself)

At a later stage I did an Inspection on his farm – he and his charming wife were involved in the previous ownership of Matjiesfontein village and still owned ground on both sides – it was fantastic classing all morning and being treated to a pub-lunch at that famous Hotel – wish more Inspections were like that !!. They lived in a beautiful and historic old Farm home not very far on the Cape Town side of Matjiesfontein – strangely enough I had often driven past the farm on previous trips to and from Cape Town and was always impressed by the big white entrance gates to the farm and said I would love to drop in there sometime but at that stage did not know who it belonged to – little did I know I would later actually one day spend a night or two there!!!.

Not everyone realizes just how hazardous doing Dorper Inspections can actually sometimes be – I had already done a few Inspections for a particular Stud in the mountains between Hofmeyer and Molteno – these Inspections were always done

on a “veepos” with rather limited facilities, but the two brothers/owners always had sufficient staff to cope with the situation. On that particular day only the one brother was there and we duly started the Inspection and all was going well until a friend of his pitched up just before lunch – this friend had brought a large supply of Cane & Coke with and the two of them really started to celebrate their re-union – I fortunately did not partake of anything as we still had not finished the Inspection, but this fact did not deter them at all. During the afternoon we, (or rather the staff and myself), proceeded with the Inspection, but while we were busy the clouds started building up and it was not long before there was a terrific thunderstorm, with hail as well, that lasted for about an hour– in no time there was water everywhere but we did at least manage to complete the classing by working in the old shearing shed.

By late afternoon it was time for me to go home – I was nervous because we could hear the water rushing over a weir not too far away, so I asked the owner how dangerous the road could be, and was assured there was absolutely nothing to worry about, but I was not too sure if that was not perhaps just the cane & coke talking – when I got to the very first “sloot” , there was a raging torrent – I duly turned back and asked the owner to please drive behind me with his vehicle to see that I got through safely – in spite of his rather shaky state of health at that stage , he and his friend agreed to come with me. After his inspection of the situation I was again assured that I could get through (“ ek ken dan hierdie pad so goed !!!) – I did in fact get nearly halfway through and then the bakkie stalled - by then the water was so strong that it was over the bakkies bonnet and damming up above the drivers side window – there was no way I could even think of getting out that door but I did manage to get out on the passenger door, hung onto the bakkies

rails and by then the owner had manoeuvred his bakkie (a diesel) up to mine and I could grab onto the bullbar and so be hauled out. There was no way I could leave the bakkie like that in the water – it would have been washed away - no neighbours on the other side to pull me out – no back bumper to push on – the only solution was to put 3 staff members on the farm owners bakkie’s bonnet and for them to push with their feet against my bakkies tailgate as the diesel bakkie moved forward. I managed to get into my vehicle again via the same route as I had got out before (just in a reverse procedure !!), and after some narrow shaves of nearly being swept away by the water we managed to get moving – the plan worked and we got my vehicle out onto some high ground but of course everything had got absolutely drenched so it would not start. Fortunately for me, the shock of everything and the narrow escapes we had experienced, had a very positive effect on the farmer and his friend and they sobered up considerably – they cleaned and dried the distributor and all the plugs and by about 10 pm I was able to attempt the 100 odd kilometers home –engine only firing on a couple of cylinders and with much spluttering and almost stalling of the engine, I eventually managed to get home at about midnight. Unfortunately I arrived home to a very cool reception as my wife was convinced we had just been partying and she would not believe my story in spite of my wet and muddy clothes– only the next morning did she realize that I was not guilty when she saw the bakkie !!! I took it to a garage the next day and asked them to virtually dismantle it to get rid of all the mud and water and was able to use it for quite a few years after this incident.

Only twice during all the many farm Inspections I have done over the years, did I consider to stop doing an Inspection while busy with it – in both cases I relented and did finish, but admit it was a



close call. The first time was many years ago during an Inspection for a part-time breeder who was also a citrus farmer in the Sundays River valley (he was also an Officer in the army) – I had left home early that morning to be there on time to start at 8.00am (travelled nearly 300km) - we had barely started working with the sheep when he was called to the telephone – that phone call lasted more than two hours, while I had to sit and wait in the kraal for him to return – his excuse with no apologies – “army besigheid ” !!. I was not a happy individual completing that Inspection and did let him know my feelings.

The second time was not quite so long ago and took place in the northern regions of the East Cape – this breeder was a rather important individual involved in organized agriculture – from the word go that morning I had to hear criticism leveled at our Breed Society – how disorganized we were, how stupid some of our rules were, how antiquated our tagging system was and many more “klagtes” too numerous to mention – all because it would have suited him better!! I kept my cool and tried to explain the why’s and wherefore’s

of our Society but he just would not listen to reason – eventually when all the stud animals had been selected and we were busy tagging and scoring the ewes, I just could not take it anymore – I closed my Inspection book, stood up from the table and informed him I was not prepared to continue the inspection as we were obviously too useless to be of any benefit to him. His face turned all shades of red and he started stuttering and stammering but I just carried on walking to my bakkie - as I was actually getting into the bakkie to leave, he caught up with me and offered his apologies and pleaded with me to finish the Inspection. I eventually relented and did finish and strangely enough, also never again had any problems with Inspections at his place thereafter – all’s well that ends well !!!

Cheers till next time - please carry on breeding top quality Dorpers - let's face facts - they are just the best Sheep Breed in the world !!!

Dorperraad 2013/2014



From left to right: Izak Nel, Andre Nieuwenhuis, Attie Westraad, Garry Simon, Ben vd Westhuyzen, Colene Grevelink, Dries Wiese, Niekie Cilliers, Charl Saunderson and Pilla Buys

Two new members were elected to the Council of the Dorper Society during the 2013 AGM.

They are Mr Izak Nel and Andre Nieuwenhuis. Mr Pilla Buys whose term expired was re-elected after his 3 year term expired.

The Council members are:

President: Mr. Dries Wiese

Vice-president: Mr Ben van der Westhuyzen

Members: Me. Colene Grevelink, Messrs Pilla Buys, Garry Simon, Charl Saunderson, Niekie Cilliers, Izak Nel and Andre Nieuwenhuis.

SAMIC NATIONAL CARCASS COMPETITION

Dorper carcasses have no equal

2012/2013

Attie Westraad



The South African Meat Industry Council (SAMIC) carcass competition was once again dominated by the Dorper breed in 2013. Everyone knows that Dorpers have the best carcass of all small stock breeds, but do people realise how far Dorpers set themselves apart from other breeds when it comes to quality carcasses?

Evidence of the above statement is that Dorpers took the first 25 places during the last SAMIC

carcass competition and went on to take 44 out of the first 50 places in the commercial single lamb competition. The winning carcass scored 99.88%. In the Group division Dorpers took 37 out of the first 40 places and the winning percentage of the group division was 98.89%.

It also needs to be mentioned that the members of our Society were well represented and 3 out of the first 5 places in both the single lamb and group division were members of the Dorper Sheep Breeders' Society of South Africa.

This is the 17th year that Dorpers won the SAMIC competition and dominated the competition in most years, which is no mean feat.

Dorpers also seems to be the breed of choice in the Emerging farmer division where Dorpers took the first 6 places in the single carcass division for emerging farmers and the first 4 places in the group division. An interesting fact is that the winning percentage of the emerging farmer single carcass division was 99.87% which is 0.01% less than the commercial division.

A Total of 46 carcass competitions were held all over South Africa and Carnarvon and Mier won the show evaluation respectively.

Congratulations to all the winners.

Kommersiële Lam Wenners - 2013

Pilla Buys – Dorper Teelgenootskap (Borg) ; 4de Plek – LB Haasbroek Kampioen Wenner – DHJH Mouton; Reserwe Kampioen – G Lategan (Steve van Schoor neem prys in ontvangs) ; Jan van Straaten – N-Kaap Lewende Hawe Kuruman (Borg)



GWK Veilings

trots geassosieer met DORPER SA



Willie Meyer	(Uitvoerende Bestuurder)
Deon Klopper	(Bedryfshoof - Noord)
Jan Erasmus	(Bedryfshoof - Suid)
Schalk Erlank	082 558 6891
Renier Zietsman	082 491 5182

071 680 4103
082 802 8483
082 924 6096

GWK is as toonaangewende agri-onderneming uniek geposisioneer met 'n volledige reeks produkte en dienste, aangebied deur 'n gediversifiseerde groep besighede wat fokus op omvattende oplossings vir moderne besigheid in die hele landbou-waardeketting. Ons kliëntgerigte fokus op volhoubare welvaartskepping vir vennote in landbou maak dit moontlik om letterlik 'n nasie te help voed én bekende, gehalte handelsmerk-produkte plaaslik vir die verbruiker te produseer. GWK gee om. Daarom innoveer ons landboubesigheid.

 **GWK**
innoveer landbou

De Villiersstraat, Douglas
Posbus 47, Douglas,
8730
Tel: 053 298 8200
Faks: 053 298 2445
www.gwk.co.za



Die Dorper Vrou The Dorper Lady

'n Paar gedagtes uit die pen van Patience Strong
baie jare gelede.....

*A view thought from the pen of Patience Strong
many years ago.....*

DAY BY DAY:

Strength for THIS day - that is all I ask.
Food for my hunger, zest for my task, health for my body
A roof overhead and when I'm weary a home and a bed.
Give me a job and place in life's scheme -
Give me a moment for dreaming a dream;
Give me a mind on good purpose bent;
Give me a heart that is quiet and content.
Somebody's burden allow me to bear -
Somebody's sorrow to ease or to share.
Use me o Lord, some small part let me play-
To glorify Thee in the world day by day ...

HAPPINESS

Your legacy should be that you made it better than when
you received it ...
Today well lived, makes every yesterday a happy memory -
Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on somebody else
Without spilling a few drops on yourself.
The grand essentials to happiness in this life are -
Something to do
Something to love
Something to hope and live for.



What is a Mother?



A mother can be almost any size or any age;
But she won't admit anything over thirty!
A mother has soft hands and smells good.
A mother likes new dresses, music, a clean house, her
Children's kisses, an automatic washer and Daddy.
A mother doesn't like having her children sick,
Muddy feet, temper tantrums, loud noises or bad report cards.

A mother can read a thermometer
(much to the amazement of Daddy!)
And like magic, can kiss a hurt away.
A mother can bake good cakes and pies
But likes to see her children eat vegetables!
A mother can stuff a fat baby into a snow suit in seconds
And can kiss sad little faces and make them smile.

A mother is underpaid,
has long hours and gets very little rest.
She worries too much about her children but says
she doesn't mind.
No matter how old her children are, she still thinks
about them as her little babies.
She is the guardian angel of the family, the queen, the tender
hand of love
A Mother is the best friend anyone ever has.
A MOTHER IS LOVE

Author unknown.



Pap en Braaivleis. Biltong en Bier. Futterfos and Salt.

Some things are just better together.

Now you can add **Voermeester** and **Veekos** to the list.

We are merging to become a new identity **Feedmaster**.

We still have **both feedmills**, known as Feedmaster South Africa in Upington and Feedmaster Namibia in Windhoek. And we still have the **same brands**, the **same exceptional management, nutritionists, technical advisors and staff**. But being a **bigger, stronger brand** ensures that we can continue to bring the latest skills, talent and technology right here to your community, where you need them.

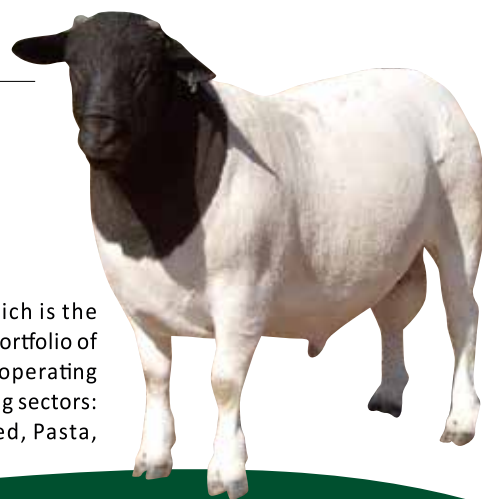
So, although we have a new name, things are pretty much the same. **Only better.**

Feedmaster

Your Quality Solution



Feedmaster is part of NMI Group which is the holding entity that actively manages a portfolio of investments comprising a number of operating companies mainly active in the following sectors: Wheat and maize milling, Animal Feed, Pasta, Biscuits, Sugar and Poultry.



Tinstr 15 / Posbus 55,
Upington
8800

Charlie - 071 671 7043
chodgson@feedmaster.co.za

Tel: 054 331 1351
Faks: 054 332 5959
www.feedmaster.co.za

Wat is lekkerder as 'n Dorper ribbetjie oor die kole?
Hier is 'n tradisionele soutribbetjie om te maak ...What could be nicer than a Dorper
rib on the coals? Here is a traditional salted rib to try ...

SOUTRIBBETJIE

30 ml (2E) bruin suiker

250 g salt

2,5 (½ t) salpeter

1,5 – 2kg Dorper rib

Suurlemoensap

Meng suiker, sout en salpeter

Vryf die rib met die mengsel.

Los vir 2 dae in yskas

Haal die vleis uit en vryf sout af

Hang vleis in koel, droë plek tot winddroog

Bedek met koue water en kook op - laat

prut vir 1-2 uur of tot vleis sag is

Haal uit vloeistof, hang om af te droog

Braai oor kole tot bruin en bros

Bedien met suurlemoensap en bykos.

SALT RIB

30 ml (2 Tab.) brown sugar

250 g salt

2,5 ml (½ t) saltpeter

1,5-2kg Dorper rib

Lemon juice

Mix sugar, salt and saltpeter

Rub the rib with the mixture.

Stand in fridge for 2 days.

Take meat out and rub salt down.

Hang meat in cool, dry place till
slightly dry.

Cover with water and bring to
boil and simmer for 1- 2 hours or
until meat is tender

Remove from liquid, hang to dry
off, roast over coals till brown and
crispy.

Serve with lemon juice and
side dishes.

MOENIES VIR DAMES:

Moenie....

UIT DIE LANDBOU WEEKBLAD VAN 8 MAART 1944

- Op straat rook nie;
- Gedurig sonder end praat nie;
- Voor jou man loop in 'n kafee, bioskoop of teater nie;
- Vergeet om altyd aan jou man se regterkant te loop nie;
- U man se korrespondensie oopmaak nie;
- U man se papiere of sy skryftafel rondskuif nie;
- Ontevrede wees en daaroor lol as u man meen iets is duur nie;
- U man en sy foute met u familie en vriende bespreek nie;
- U man laat wag vir ete as hy by die huis kom en dit etenstyd is nie.
- Oor u kinders spog nie;
- U kinders vir ander mense laat sing of resiteer nie;
- Met u bediendes voor u man of ander mense raas nie;
- Dink dit is verkeerd om met handskoene te groet nie – dit is heeltemal reg.
- Wanneer u op 'n nuwe plek aankom, die mense gaan besoek voordat hulle u besoek het nie;
- As u 'n weduwee is, u eie naam, bv. Mev Hester Brand, op u besoekers kaartjies laat druk nie – u gaan steeds onder u man se naam, bv. mev Jan Brand.

(Gelukkig het dinge darem baie verander in 70 jaar - of wat praat ek alles?)

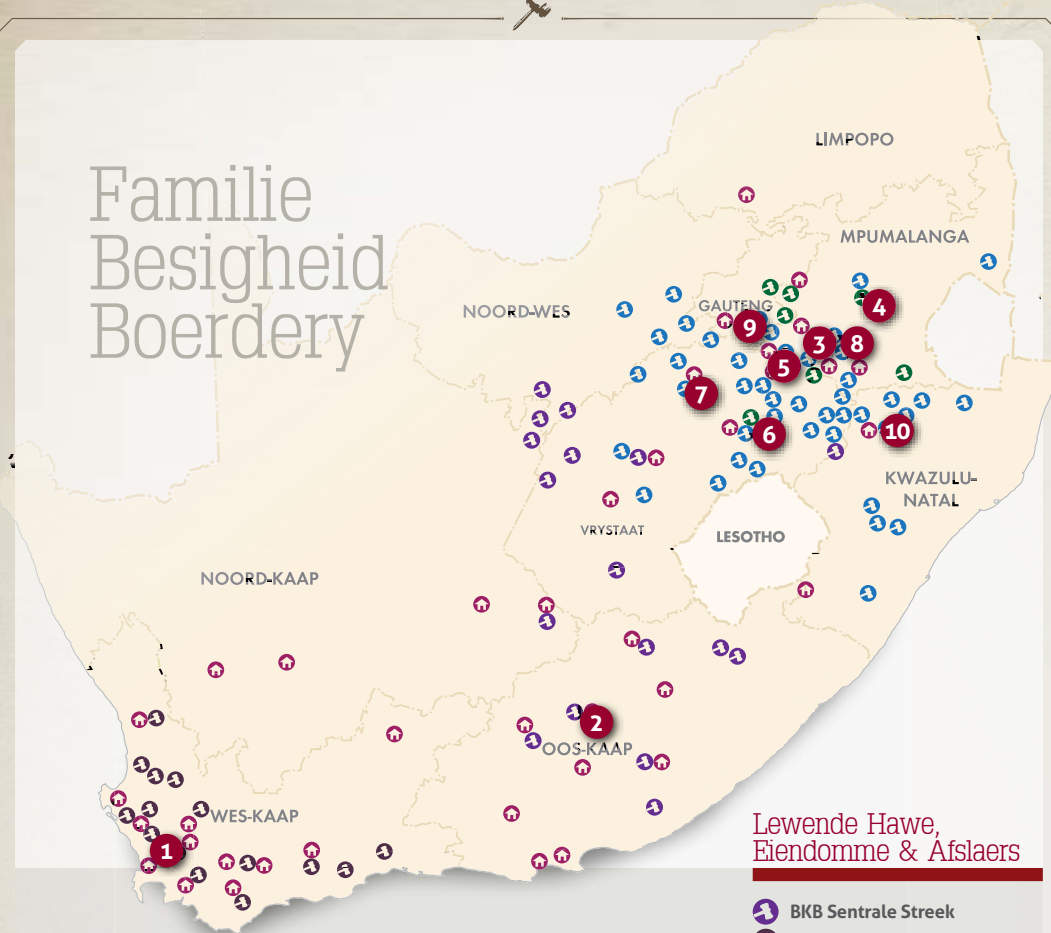
There seem to be so many people affected by this dreadful illness today and these words may just lighten their burden a little.....

Cancer is so limited ...

It cannot cripple Love
It cannot shatter Hope
It cannot corrode Faith
It cannot eat away Peace
It cannot destroy Confidence
It cannot dull Friendship
It cannot shut out Memories
It cannot silence Courage
It cannot invade the SOUL
It cannot reduce Eternal Life
It cannot quench the Spirit
It cannot lessen the power of Resurrection.

Lewende Hawe, Eiendomme & Afslaers

Familie Besigheid Boerdery



Maak landswyd staat op volgehoue kwaliteitdiens in die afslaersbedryf.

BKB, BKB Louwid, BKB VAN WYK en BKB Wildlife verskaf die wydste afslaersinfrastruktuur in die Suid-Afrikaanse landboubedryf. Ons besigheid fokus op die suksesvolle waarneming van uit-die-hand-verkope, spesiale - en vastepuntveulings, internet - en videoveulings; asook algehele uitverkopings, boedel, produksie, stoetvee - en wildveulings.

Lewende Hawe, Eiendomme & Afslaers

- BKB Sentrale Streek
- BKB Westelike Streek
- BKB Louwid
- BKB VAN WYK
- Eiendomme

Bemarkingskantore

1. Paarl	BKB	Kantoor - Tel: 021 807 8900	Hein Vollgraaff	- Sel: 082 573 4986
2. Cradock	BKB	Kantoor - Tel: 048 881 3030	Gawie Kleinhans	- Sel: 082 772 4552
3. Standerton	BKB VAN WYK	Kantoor - Tel: 017 712 2132	Frik Verster Carel Davel	- Sel: 082 652 2132 - Sel: 082 331 1811
4. Ermelo	BKB VAN WYK	Kantoor - Tel: 017 819 7423/4	Frik Verster Molie Mentz	- Sel: 082 652 2132 - Sel: 083 229 2500
5. Frankfort	BKB Louwid	Kantoor - Tel: 058 813 1071	Wentzel Vorster	- Sel: 082 566 1369
6. Bethlehem	BKB Louwid	Kantoor - Tel: 058 303 8552	Douw van Wyk	- Sel: 083 458 7353
7. Kroonstad	BKB Louwid	Kantoor - Tel: 056 215 1851	Rassie Lombard	- Sel: 082 900 7385
8. Standerton	BKB Louwid	Kantoor - Tel: 017 712 1245		
9. Vereeniging	BKB Louwid	Kantoor - Tel: 016 423 5377	Rudi Nagel	- Sel: 082 905 6066
10. Dundee	BKB Louwid	Kantoor - Tel: 034 218 1261/5	Walter Pretorius	- Sel: 082 828 8593

Truiste van Landbou

wol & bokhaar

graan

lewendende hawe

eiendomme

handel

finansiële dienste

BKB
AgriFin

Praat gerus met ons en maak seker dat jy onbeperkte voordeel uit BKB se volledige reeks produkte en dienste kry. Kontak BKB AgriFin vandag vir jou nommerpas finansieringsoplossing.

BKB Beperk
Geregistreerde Kredietverskaffer
NCRCP2545

www.bkb.co.za



Skandeer ons QR-kode met jou slimfoon om meer oor BKB uit te vind.

BKB Westelike Streek
Tel: 021 807 8900
BKB Sentrale Streek
Tel: 048 881 3030
BKB VAN WYK
Tel: 017 712 2132
BKB Louwid Noord
Tel: 058 813 1071
BKB Louwid Oos
Tel: 058 303 4466
bkb@bkb.co.za

Charl Saunderson Sel: 082 4 146 146 charl@dorpers.co.za

NOOITGEDACHT

DORPERSTOET

www.dorpers.co.za



**DIE HANDELSMERK
VAN BEPROEFDE
GENETIKA &
RESULTATE**



KWALITEIT • FUNKSIONALITEIT • VRUGBAARHEID