

DORPER

Nuus 2019 News

INTEGRITEIT

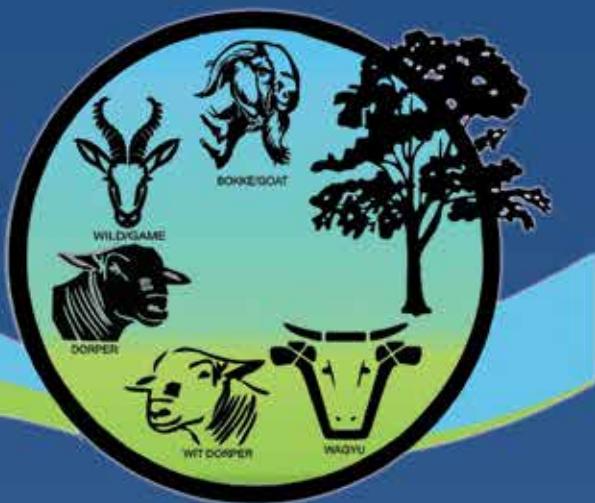
VOORTREFLIKE DIENS | ENTREPRENEURSKAP | VERDIENSTE | WERKNEMERS | OMGEWING

www.bkb.co.za



ATKA

STOET / STUD
Williston



ATKA fokus meer op embriospoeling om ons sodoende in staat te stel om beter Witdorper en Dorper teelmateriaal wêreldwyd beskikbaar te stel.

Vir ATKA is dit belangrik dat daar 'n balans moet wees tussen Fenotipe, Genotipe en Prestasie



BAIE DANKIE AAN AL ONS DORPER ONDERSTEUNERS!

ROELIE 084 207 8445 · NIEKIE 071 837 5636
CORRIE 082 338 5906 · KANTOOR 011 791 0051

Foto: Fredalette Uys

Articles ARTIKELS

Voorwoord	2	Dorpers are doing very well in Sweden	66
Die pad van die Dorper- en Witdorperrs	4	Visit to the USA	70
Impressions and Thoughts about the development of our Dorper breed	10	Botswana Dorper kursus	72
The impossible burger	14	Nasionale veiling	73
Pannar 2018	16	Some facts, myths and perceptions in animal breeding	76
Indian inspired burgers	19	Dorpers - 'n Onbeskryflike passie	78
Diarrhoea in lambs	20	International course	79
Dorper involvement for 62 years	26	Noord-Kaap Klub	81
Wet Carcass Syndrome	32	Weskaaplandse Dorper Klub	84
Lansdowne se Dorpers kan lam	36	Royal Skou 2019	86
Lede - foto's	40	Veldram projek	87
Genetiese analise	41	IN MEMORIUM:	
Verbruikersopvoeding	62	Hendi van Wyk	93
Adding value to the Dorper	64	Albert van Niekerk	95

Advertisers ADVERTEERDERS

Albian Stud	63	Leroy Phillips	48-49	Ramsem	35
Atka	IFC	Lubern Voere	54	Tiegerspoort	17
BKB	90	Lucasdam	83	Tony Cahill	IBC
Comption	44-45	Magalies	29	Top B	7
JC Dorper Stoet	61	Mickey Phillips & Son	8-9	VEEKOS	30
Kasteel	3	Nel Dorpers	53	Vleissentraal	75
Klipkoppies	69	Nooitgedacht	OBC	West Front	89
KLK Landbou Bpk	85	Ovatec	96		
Kowei de Witt	57	Peet Cilliers	24-25		



Die mening wat in die inhoud van hierdie joernaal uitgespreek word, is nie noodwendig die siens-wyse van die Raad van dié Skaaptelersgenootskap nie. Die Genootskaap aanvaar nie verantwoordelikheid vir enige aansprake wat in die advertensies gemaak word nie.
The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily the views of the Council of this Sheep Breeders' Society. This Society accepts no responsibility for claims made in advertisements.

Uitgegee deur • Published by:
Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap van SA Dorper Sheep Breeders'
Society of SA
Posbus/PO Box 26 • Middelburg
Oos-Kaap/Eastern Cape 5900 South Africa
Tel: +27 (0)49 842 2241| Faks / Fax: +27 (0)49 842 3589
E-pos/E-mail: dorperinfo@adsactive.com
Webwerf/Website: www.dorpersa.co.za
Editor: Breed Director, Attie Westraad

Voorwoord

Baie dankie weereens vir die voorreg om 'n voorwoord te skryf vir ons Dorpernuus.

2018/19 Wat 'n jaar.

In my vorige voorwoord het ek geskryf van die droogte, hoe voerpryse, ens., maar wie sou kon dink dat dit in baie dele van ons land, en veral in groot Dorper areas, nog droër sou raak, dat voere nog duurder en skaarser sou word en dat ons regering nog nie 'n hand uitgesteek het met hulp vir ons produsente nie. Voedselsekerheid is definitief nie 'n term wat reg verstaan word deur ons politieke leiers nie.

Droogtes word in alle wêrelddele baie keer gesien as 'n siftingsproses, dalk om onaangepaste diere uit kuddes te verwijder, of produsente met ander oë na hul eie boerdery metodes te laat kyk. Hierdie droogte het dit weliswaar reggekry.

Op 'n positiewe noot, dit gaan goed met die Dorperbedryf, danksy telers en produsente wat met unieke metodes hul boerdery bedryf.

Ramverkope die afgelope jaar het getoon dat die Dorper as ras steeds die voorkeur ras vir baie vetlam produsente is. Al het pryse dalk gedaal in sommige gevalle, is die verkooppersentasies steeds baie hoog en in baie gevalle 100%.

Goeie reën het weliswaar laat geval in groot dele, maar tog is voeraanplantings wel gedoen. Ons vertrou dat ons Hemelse Vader op Sy tyd wel sal voorsien waar reën so bitter nodig is.

Afrika is besig om baie groot potensiaal te toon vir uitvoere van Dorpers. Ons as produsente moet onsself só posisioneer om hierin te voorsien wanneer die bestellings kom.

Baie dankie Attie en jou span wat die leisels in die kantoor styf hou.

Baie dankie vir nog 'n Dorpernuus waarna ons kan uitsien, ons weet dit sal mooi wees.

Aan elke teler en produsent, sterkte, bly positief en omring jou met positiewe mense en denke.

Kom ons glo en vertrou dat ons Hemelse Vader ons ook deur hierdie krisis sal dra.

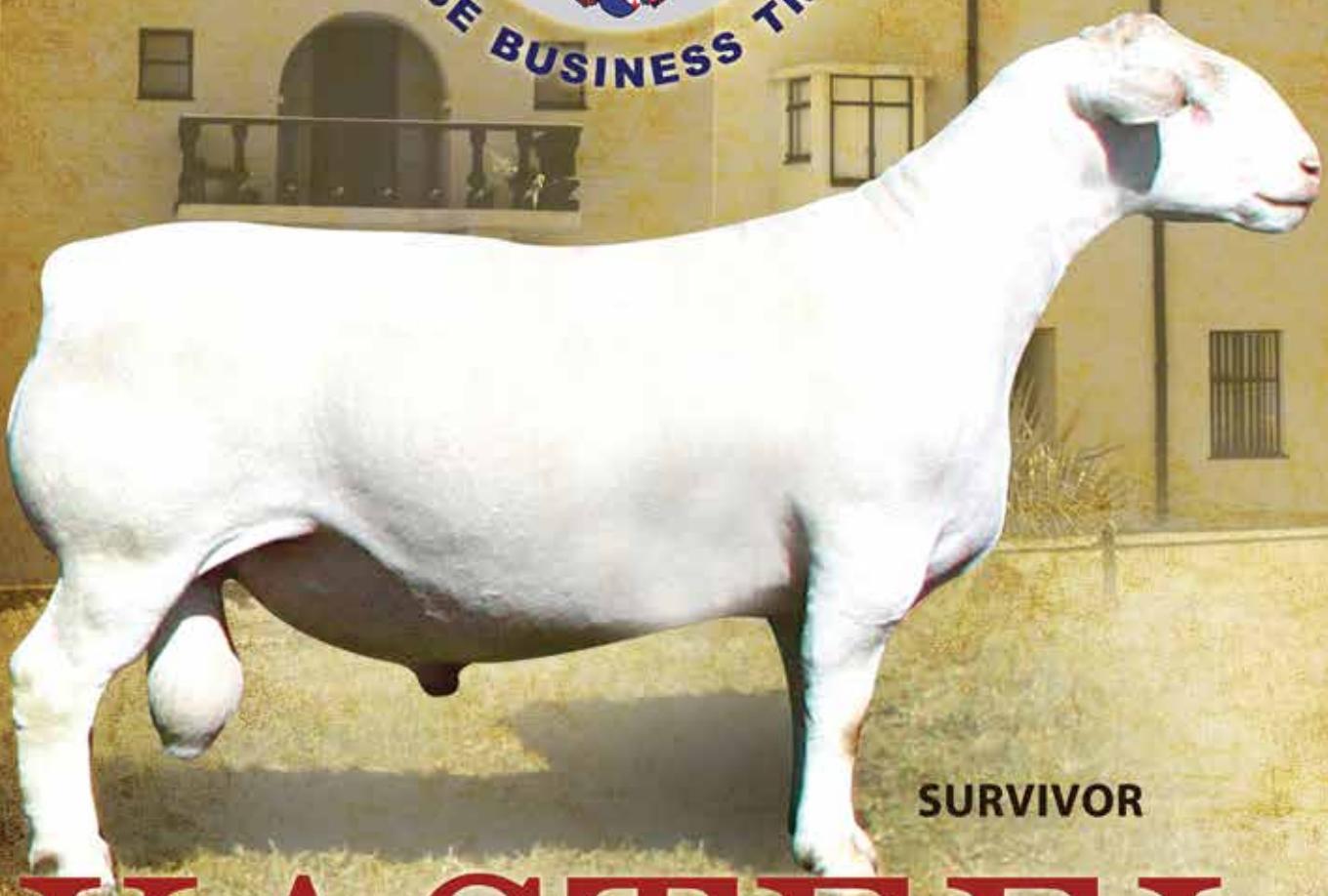
Dorper en Witdorper groete

Dries Wiese

WIESE BESIGHEIDSTRUST
KASTEEL

TEVREDE KOPERS ONS WAARBORG
SATISFIED BUYERS OUR GUARANTEE

WIESE BUSINESS TRUST



SURVIVOR

KASTEEL

White Dorpers & Dorpers

Dries Wiese: 082 809 2949 | drieswiese@mweb.co.za

PO. BOX 58 | LOXTON | 6985





deur DAAN BOSMAN

Die *Pad* van die **DORPER- EN WITDORPERRAS**

(Waar ek van die Dorper praat, sluit dit die Witdorper ook in)

Gemeet teen skaaprasse van die wêreld is die Dorper 'n jong ontwikkelende ras wat ontstaan het omdat daar 'n behoefte in die mark was vir 'n spesiale produk. In die geval van die Dorper was die behoefte 'n ras wat beter vleiseienskappe kon lewer. 'n Goeie lamkarkas wat op 'n jong ouderdom bemark kan word vanaf natuurlike weiding uit die droër dele van ons land. Hieraan het die Dorper uitstekend voldoen. Die oorheersing van die ras in karkaskompetisies oor die laaste klompie jare, getuig hiervan.

Deur seleksie het die ras baie verander oor die jare. Om by die ideale bouvorm te kom, is dit noodsaaklik om die grense van bouvorm te toets. In my tyd het ons die Dorper te lank, te kort, te groot, te klein, te droog, te nat, te breed of te smal geteel. Slegs deur te vêr te gaan met 'n eienskap kon ons as telers besef dat ons 'n tree terug moet gee. Dit is normaal dat jong telers weer hierdie grense sal toets.

Behoeftes waaraan die ras moet voldoen wat deur telers gestel word, verskil baie a.g.v. variasies soos:

- (i) Weiding: Natuurlik of aangeplant, Bossie of grasveld
- (ii) Temperatuur: -30 grade C tot 40+ grade C
- (iii) Reënval: Baie min tot meer as 2 000mm (Brasilië)
- (iv) Omgewing: Droë Karoo tot lande soos Australië, Kanada, Brasilië en Amerika.

Die rasstandarde gee aan telers oor die hele wêreld genoeg variasie om die ideale skaap vir sy omgewing te selekteer.

SELEKSIE

Ons belangrikste hulpmiddel om 'n ras in die gewenste rigting te stuur, is seleksie.

Aanvanklike seleksie het gegaan oor al die regte redes: Produksie en reproduksie. Terselfdertyd is baie aandag gegee aan die veredeling van die Dorper. Eienskappe soos kleur, bedekking (nie noodwendig gekoppel aan direkte finansiële voordele vir die kommersiële boer nie) het van die Dorper 'n mooi ras gemaak.

BEDEKKING

As ras roem ons dat die Dorper maklik is om mee te boer. Tog het ons nie genoeg aandag gegee aan die seleksie vir die ideale bedekking nie. In die wegtrek jare was die bedekkings lank en rof. Behalwe in die geval van die Witdorpers wat altyd 'n beter bedekking as die Dorper gehad het. Prakteky soos die "trim" van skape vir skoue en veilings het nie genoeg seleksiedruk op die eienskap geplaas nie. Baie bouvorm- en bedekkingsfoute is deur kundige "trimmers" verbloem. Na 'n jarelange stryd is die afskeer van skape gelukkig goedgekeur. Baie tyd en moeite word gespaar om skape voor te berei vir skoue en veilings. Ongelukkig is daar nog nie genoeg seleksiedruk op bedekking nie. Tog besef die stoetboere die positiewe wat gekoppel word aan 'n goeie bedekking. Beter lyfvet en met die regte bedekking is dit nooit nodig om jou skaap te skeer nie, wat 'n baie groot voordeel vir die kommersiële telers is.

OM DIE GROEI VAN DIE RAS TE VERSEKER, IS DIT NOODSAAKLIK OM AAN DIE VOLGENDE EIENSKAPPE AANDAG TE GEE:

REPRODUKSIE

In my opinie is dit die belangrikste eienskap waarvoor geselekteer moet word!! Ongelukkig was die klem op seleksie vir reproduksie in van ons voorste stoettelers heeltemal te laag. Vir hierdie telers het dit normaal geword om lammers te trek. 'n Totaal onaanvaarbare praktek vir die meeste stoet- en kommersiële Dorpertelers. Natuurlike seleksie vir 'n ooi om self te lam is geïgnoreer. Ooie met lammers word gevoer in baie stoete. Dis onmoontlik om vir goeie moedereienskappe te selekteer onder intensiewe voedingstoestande. Om aanspraak te maak dat ons Dorper 'n "maklike" ras

is om mee te boer, is dit noodsaaklik dat ons ooie en oolammers self lam onder natuurlike veldtoestande.

Seleksie vir uitermatige vleiseienskappe en breedte, eienskappe wat vir die vleisprodusent minder belangrik is, het bygedra tot reproduksie probleme. Die negatiewe implikasies hiervan vir ons ras is baie groot. Negatiewe kommentaar hieroor word graag deur mededingende rasse versprei.

Die Dorperras het baie veld verloor teen kompeteterende rasse oor hierdie tendens en dit is noodsaaklik dat ons as telers meer aandag moet gee aan **NATUURLIKE REPRODUKSIE**.

'n Boer verander net van die ras waarmee hy boer as hy nie genoeg geld maak nie. Met meer aandag aan reproduksie kan geen ras met die Dorper kompeteer in ons ariede dele nie.

As gevolg van die oorbeklemtoning op skoue vir uitermatige vleis op ons ramme en ooie het ons nie genoeg aandag aan die manlike vorm van ons ramme gegee nie en ook nie aan die vroulike vorm van ons ooie nie. Die dikgat ramme het ons skoue gewen en was die duur Tipe 5 ramme op ons veilings. Die ramme het vir ons ooie geteel met te veel vleis in die agterkwart en te min vroulikheid – direk gekoppel aan swak reproduksie vermoë en swak moedereienskappe. Met prestasietoetsing gee die produksie indeks van ooie vir jou 'n goeie aanduiding van hoog produserende ooie. Hierdie ooie moet die moeders van jou gebruik ramme wees.

Kommersiële Dorperboere is oor die algemeen goed ingelig en weet wat hulle van die ras vereis. Sonder 'n groot en winsgewende kommersiële Dorperbedryf sal dit baie swaar gaan met ons stoetbedryf. 'n Baie groot nadeel van ons ras is dat baie van ons voorste stoettelers nie kommersiel met Dorpers boer nie. Gevolglik het hulle voeling verloor met die behoeftes van die kommersiële Dorperboere. In my opinie is dit noodsaaklik dat daar kommersiële Dorperboere op die Dorperraad moet dien om meer aandag te gee aan die behoeftes, bemarking en probleme van die vleisprodusente.

Om ramme kompeteterend voor te berei vir amptelike veilings raak net te duur vir telers en kommersiële kopers. Daar is deesdae opsies vir kommersiële Dorperboere. Sekere telers (lede van die Genootskap) gewoonlik ook telers met groot kommersiële kuddes voer hulle ramme net minder onder baie minder intensiewe omstandighede. Dit gaan 'n baie groot impak hê op amptelike Dorperveilings. Die ramme word getoets vir vrugbaarheid en geslagsiektes voordat hulle verkoop word. (lets wat baie stoettelers nog nie doen nie!!!) Die toets van ramme is nie meer 'n opsig nie!! KOPERS MOET DAAROP AANDRING EN SLEGS RAMME MET 'N SERTIFIKAAT MOET OP AMPTELIKE VEILINGS AANGEBIED WORD.

BEMARKBAARHEID

Die karkas kwaliteit van die Dorper maak die ras mededingend oral oor die wêreld in skaap produserende lande. Dié eienskap is wat die Dorper die vinnig groeiende skaapras en een van die mees gesogde skaaprasse wêreldwyd maak.

As produsent kan jy slegs onderhandel vir 'n beter prys as jy 'n kwaliteitproduk lewer. Ongelukkig word daar in ons gradering en bemarkingstelsel nog nie genoeg erkenning gegee aan beter bouvorm karkasse nie. Hieraan moet die Raad meer aandag gee.

Tog is ons keuringstelsel sterk gebaseer op bouvorm en tipe. Die vleisbemarker kry min voordeel van 'n uitstaande karkas. 'n Tipe 5 ram se nageslag of 'n kudde ram se nageslag gradeer dieselfde, omdat gradering op die hoeveelheid en verspreiding van vet op die karkas geskied en nie op die bouvorm nie.

Ek vind dikwels dat daar kopersweerstand is teen Tipe 5 ramme deur kommersiële boere. Is dit, omdat hulle bewus is van die negatiewe invloed van hierdie ramme op reproduksie? Die kommersiële boer maak sy geld met die hoeveelheid lammers wat hy bemerk. Dus is reproduksie vir hom baie belangriker as bouvorm. Daar word wel gediskrimineer teen swak vetverspreiding op die karkas. Daar ontstaan 'n al hoe groter weerstand teen rasse met swak vetverspreidings in die handel. Om hierdie eienskap te verbeter, sal die rasse altyd die dorper invloed nodig hê. Dit is belangrik dat ons as Dorpertelers hierdie voordeel benut.

SKOUE

Skoue het oor die jare 'n baie groot invloed gehad op die ontwikkeling van die Dorper. In die beginjare was Dorperboere nog oningelig oor die ras en is skoue baie goed bygewoon deur telers en kommersiële boere. Die kampioene het rigting gegee aan die ras. Ongelukkig het dit heeltemal verander. Skoue is weggevat van die produserende areas en word slegs in groot sentra aangebied. Bitter min kommersiële boere woon nog nasionale kampioenskapskoue by. Omdat skoue deur diere met oordrewe eienskappe gewen word soos byvoorbeeld te groot, te lank, te breed, te veel vleis en vir lang periodes gevoer word, het dit baie duur geword om te skou.

Solank daar 'n vraag na genetika wêreldwyd is, sal skoue ons vertoonvensters bly. Daarom is telers bereid om die moeite en kostes aan te gaan. (Hoe lank voordat hierdie kopers sal begin vrae vra?)

Daar vind hopeloos te veel manipulasie van skoudiere plaas deur sekere telers! Op die trant sal die Nasionale skoue net ondersteun word deur 'n paar telers wat bereid is om daardie pad te stap. Jong telers wat graag wil skou, sal dieselfde praktyke moet toepas om te kan meeding. Diere word vir 'n baie lang tyd voorberei en dit moet geweldig baie geld kos wat nuwe vertoners afskrik. Is die diere wat die kampioene is, die wat die ras kan vorentoe vat? Word ons kampioene nie te uitermate groot, lank en breed nie? Persoonlik het ek die laaste skoue negatief ervaar, omdat te groot en te vet diere te veel krediet kry.

Die feit dat as 'n skaap die gewenste lyfvet, wat noodsaaklik is vir die grootste persentasie kommersiële dorperboere, lyk ons skaap anders. Op inspekteursdae word die feit dat ons skaap meer lyfvet moet hê vir baie lank al beklemtoon. Tog het min van ons inspekteurs aangepas en gee nog nie genoeg krediet vir natter skape nie. In die skouring sal daar altyd gediskrimineer word teen nat skape omdat lyfvet die vorm van die skaap

beïnvloed en sal 'n droë skaap altyd bevoordeel word!

FUNKSIES

Funksie was nog nooit onderhandelbaar van die begin van die Dorperras nie. Tog het baie telers foute geignoreer!! Een van die redes waarom boere na ander rasse geskuif het.

Die klem op uitermatige breedte het die funksie en loopvermoë van ons ras baie benadeel. 'n Eienskap wat ongelukkig nog deur baie inspekteurs nie genoeg teen gediskrimineer word nie!!

Enige uiterstes wat funksie beïnvloed, moet strenger gediskrimineer word deur inspekteurs.

AANPASBAARHEID

Die vermoë van die Dorper om in verskillende klimaats- en weidingsomstandighede aan te pas, het die areas waar met die ras suksesvol geboer word oor die hele wêreld versprei. Die Dorper is die skaapras wat oor die laaste twee dekades die vinnigste versprei het na baie lande.

Ongelukkig het voer nog 'n groot negatiewe invloed op seleksie vir gehardheid. Jong ramme word met voer grootgemaak en kan die teler glad nie sien watter ram is goed aangepas nie!

Prestasietoetsing onder natuurlike veldtoestande vergelyk aanpasbaarheid baie meer sinvol.

Voeding van ooie voor en in produksie (waar dit nie noodsaaklik is nie) maak seleksie vir goeie moedereienskappe onmoontlik.

DIE PAD VORENTOE

1. Kommersiële telers moet 'n groter rol speel in die seleksie en bemarking van die Dorper.
2. Oormatige klem op bouvorm moet in die keuringstelsel minder belangrik word. Die keuring van Tipe 5 ramme was nog altyd kontroversieel en word nie konsekwent deur alle inspekteurs toegepas nie.
3. Vir 'n ras wat soveel erkenning wêreldwyd ontvang, het ons baie min statistieke oor die korrelasie tussen grootte, bouvorm en oormatige vleiseienskappe op produksie. Dit is 'n ideale geleentheid vir iemand om nagraadse studie op te doen. Dit kan vir ons riglyne gee en bevestig wat ons in die praktyk ondervind.

PRESTASIETOETSING

Gelukkig is daar prestasietoetsing wat vir jou waardevolle inligting gee oor jou eie skape op jou eie plaas, weidingsomstandighede en bestuurstelsels. Dit word nog heeltemal te min gebruik deur stoetboere. Hierdie is inligting wat jy as teler moet gebruik as seleksiehulpmiddel om in jou eie omgewing jou goeie diere te identifiseer en met jou teling op hierdie diere te konsentreer.

Met doelgerigte seleksie vir reproduksie, produksie en funksionele eienskappe is die Dorper die beste skaapras om in ons moeilike klimaat en weidingsstoestande te boer.

Top “B” Dorperstoet

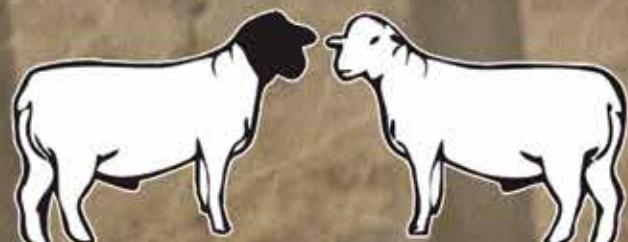
Teel in “Balans” met die natuur



**Produksie veiling elke Augustus te Upington Skougronde
Semen and embryo's beskikbaar**

Jacques Jordaan 083 270 2406
Francois Theron 082 890 2029

f Top “B” Dorperstoet/stud
www.karsten.co.za



**Mickey Phillips & Son
DORPERS**



Bolt Junior
World Grand Champion Ram 2018



Red Ball
World Grand Champion Ram 2016



www.mickeyphillipsdorpers.co.za



Impressions AND Thoughts

about the Development
of our DORPER BREED



by RODNEY RAYNER

I have been involved in the Dorper Industry for many years now and am very grateful for this opportunity our Breed director, Attie Westraad, has given me by asking me to write down some of my impressions and thoughts about the development of the Breed over the years – I realize there are many of our members much more capable of giving such a summary than myself and hope they will follow suit, but please allow me to emphasize the fact that these thoughts and impressions are entirely my own and not in any way official.

The fact that I have been part of the Inspectors panel and served as a Council Member for so many years naturally means I was closely involved with and took part in many of the discussions leading up to alterations in certain policy and Breed Standard matters.

We have been experiencing a rather difficult period within the breed for quite a while now with some Dorper breeders/farmers wanting to and some actually switching their focus to other breeds – this fact, amongst others is due to various factors having an influence on their decisions such as severe problems with predators country wide and due to the improved demand for wool and mohair etc. and the subsequent increase in the price for these fibres.

There is no doubt the changes in our ideas and goals we have set in the selection of the animals, that most have been for the betterment of our beloved Breed, but unfortunately some have had the adverse effect. (I am pleased to be able to say the negative aspects have already been solved and those remaining are receiving urgent attention!)

I do think the time has arrived to adjust our thoughts and admit to ourselves that we have perhaps placed too much emphasis on certain aspects that have had negative influences on our breed and most importantly, set about finding solutions and correcting those problems.

Is it not time to think very seriously about our description of the Ideal Dorper Sheep as it is written at the start of our Breed Standard of Excellence? – And once again seriously put that description into practice in our selection of animals? - The description is simply and clearly stated - **"The Ideal Dorper Sheep is an animal, which can maintain itself, produce meat and reproduce under sub-optimal conditions".**

It would appear that we have to a certain extent lost sight of the fact that this Breed was originally planned and founded in order to have a breed of sheep that could perform in the more arid areas of South Africa – a hardy, fertile, non-seasonal breed that could produce a very high quality lamb that was marketable off the veld.

The fact that the Dorper was also discovered to be adaptable and thrive in virtually any climatic conditions, was certainly a very valuable trait that was actually a bonus. I have been fortunate enough to have seen or heard from first hand experience of Dorper farming enterprises that have been hugely successful under virtually all climate conditions - **the point I would like breeders to consider here is as follows – are we sure we must use the same selection criteria in selecting animals for intensive and/or semi-intensive conditions as for those selected for natural semi-arid veld**

conditions? I personally think not, and the breeder should be very certain what traits you wish to emphasize to suit your situation.

I am going to be bold enough to write down some of positive and some of the negative points I think we have made in our breeding policy over a long period – some we have rectified along the way and others are receiving attention and some perhaps still need urgent attention.

BREED STANDARDS - CONFORMATION:

During the 1950's/60's/70's we selected and bred for good length and depth of body, good heads and animals with good legs and walking ability – they did perhaps lack a bit of meat in the hindquarters – but these sheep were hardy, extremely fertile and did not only survive but could also still produce and rear a lamb under very difficult conditions. I firmly believe there is one aspect we seem have lost sight of over the years and that is the fact that under our natural veld conditions, an animal is only able to carry a certain amount of meat, and still produce and rear lambs under veld conditions – I am convinced in my own mind that we have been trying to put too much meat on our animals and they just cannot handle it all – something must give and here I am pretty sure is where we are losing fertility, ease of lambing, ability to rear lambs properly and hardiness.

There has also been a tendency in latter years to select animals that are very short on the leg but that I am pleased to say that is now something that belongs to the past – it has been decided to discriminate severely against them – some were so short on the leg that they could not walk properly, the Rams battled to reach when mating and if you looked over a flock of sheep the Ram did not even stand out - you had to search for him!

Just a comment - during our 2012 Inspectors Day, there were 3 Ewes there of the "1960's type"- I wanted to specifically point out certain conformation aspects of these ewes but wanted someone to confirm my opinion – imagine my shock when I discovered I was the only one present from that 1960's era ! - ("ouderdom is maar 'n moeilike saak"!!).

Another mistake we made, was to try and breed too much breadth into the forequarters – this created all sorts of problems such as walking ability, loose shoulders, difficult lambing for the ewes etc, – very pleased to report that this fault is being eliminated.

MISTAKES MADE MANY YEARS AGO – BUT FORTUNATELY RECTIFIED!

At one stage everyone got very excited about selecting for the more "expensive meat" on the sheep – this was aimed at selecting for a very strong loin – not a success as the stronger one made the loin the straighter the

hocks became – result - animals could not walk!! This problem was however quickly solved – a record priced Sire, famous for his exceptionally strong loin (named “Quick Deal”) was culled at the National Show for straight hocks and that put an end to the selection of that trait!! (NB- I am not saying one must not select for a good loin – it is important – but at that stage we just over-did it)

Another idea that crept in was to select for animals that had their legs placed on the four corners of the body – the theory was to breed a sheep with outstanding body length – sad to say, but this was also doomed to failure as these animals also had trouble in walking – the forequarters collapse and by age 2 tooth those animals could hardly move!!

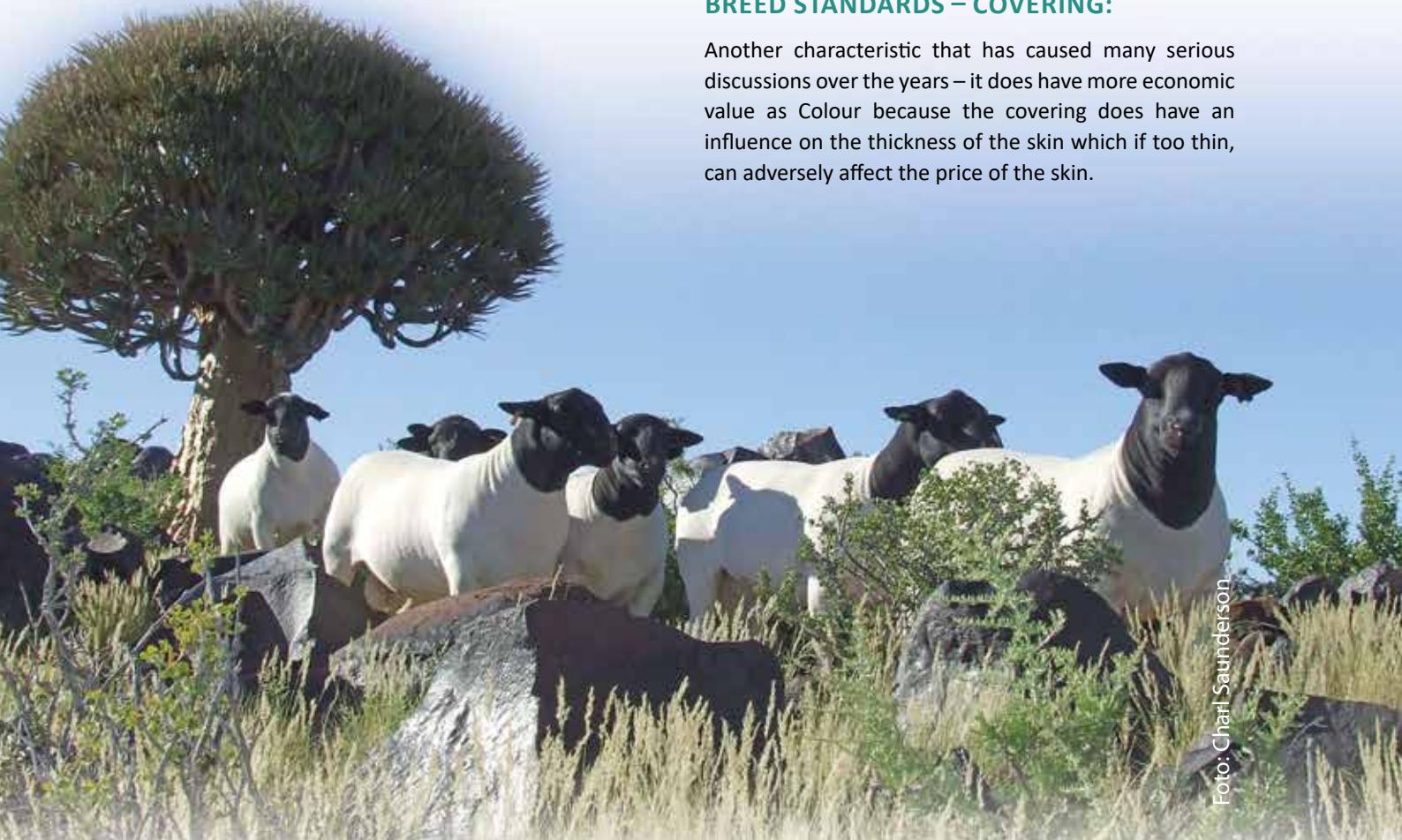


Foto: Charl Saunderson

BREED STANDARDS - SIZE:

Never been any great problems with size as weight for age plays such a big role, but most breeders have and still like to breed as big a sheep as what their environment permits.

BREED STANDARDS - FAT DISTRIBUTION:

Years ago the Dorper carcasses were often downgraded for carrying too much localized fat – especially when the lambs got too heavy – we were so conscious of

correcting this problem that we eventually bred the sheep too dry (too little fat) – this “too dry” problem resulted in lambs having to be artificially “finished off” for the market instead of being marketed off the natural veld.

BREED STANDARDS – COLOUR:

This characteristic probably attracts more discussion and arguments at Inspectors days and Courses than any of the others – it is a great pity as it does not have any economic value and has nothing to do with the production of meat – but we do all love to see a good looking animal, so we must set certain standards for the ideal and I think we can all be happy and satisfied with our current description and practices for Colour pattern.

BREED STANDARDS – COVERING:

Another characteristic that has caused many serious discussions over the years – it does have more economic value as Colour because the covering does have an influence on the thickness of the skin which if too thin, can adversely affect the price of the skin.

Many years ago we were on the right track – then we changed the ideal and went “too woolly” – after that the change was in the opposite direction and went “too hairy” with heavy coarse manes becoming a problem. There were some breeders who firmly believed that by using these hairy rams on the woolly ewes, you would quickly breed an animal that would shed easier – this did not happen as that coarse hair does not shed at all!!.

I am sure our current description and what we are practicing is working excellently and giving us that ideal short, light, loose covering which sheds every year and makes shearing unnecessary (a great plus point for our breed).

BREED STANDARDS – TYPE:

The most important characteristic of all – a summing up of the entire animal – as stated in our Breed Standards the animal must give the impression of good balance, muscling and a vigorous appearance with Masculinity in the Ram and Femininity in the ewe.

An excellent description if adhered to – the only problem is perhaps that we nowadays have a large panel of Inspectors and Judges and the drawback of the situation is that we do not all look at the sheep through the same eyes – some allowing personal preferences to influence their judgement – the only solution to that situation is to appeal to them all to be fair to the animal, strictly apply the breed standards and not to allow personal preferences to dictate your decisions.

In closing, I would like to list a few of the instances where I think we could possibly have made better decisions or have placed more emphasis on certain aspects and/or practices.

- [a] In selecting for more meat on an animal, we have perhaps gone too far and created a situation which has adversely effected various traits – I have no concrete proof but am convinced the practice of over-selecting for the amount of meat has cost us dearly in the sought after traits such as adaptability, hardiness, conception rate, lambing ease etc. etc.
- [b] In selecting for more breadth in the forequarter we went too far and also ran into big trouble with regard to walking ability and ease of lambing.
- [c] Looking back, I think we have let the results in the Showring have far too great an influence on our selections – those prizewinners are wonderful to look at, but are perhaps not always the most desirable animals to breed with.
- [d] An evil practice that has crept in over the years is the over-preparation (just a polite way of saying over-feeding) of animals for the Showring and for the National Sales – many of these Sale animals really struggle to adapt to normal grazing conditions and end up by being a great disappointment to their new owners – some have virtually been artificially fed since birth (some even prior to birth!!) and I am afraid all this had a detrimental effect on our breed.

I have always been an avid supporter of Shows and still think that they are one of the best means of advertising and propagating the Breed and also of great value to the Breeder to enable him to compare the quality of his stock with those of fellow Breeders – it also affords that Breeder the chance to advertise his animals. Unfortunately I do think that our Breeders made the mistake of breeding “very Pretty, Show Sheep” and neglected the selection of animals for the attributes the Dorper was bred for – the lure of winning prizes caused us at one stage to breed an animal that could “take feed” over a long period and this resulted in us breeding animals that were too “dry” – I am pleased to say this problem is being solved.

I do think that Shows can still be used for the advantages mentioned above, but I just wish the Judges could make use of official Performance Test figures for all entries that should be used in making their final decisions.

I would also love to see one of my Dorper dreams come into being – I wish all animals offered on Sales could be Veld Reared and Performance Tested!!!. I know it is not really practical but it would be fantastic for our commercial farmers to know exactly what they are purchasing and knowing how these animals have performed under normal natural veld conditions. One of the biggest disappointments I have experienced has been that these Veld Ram Projects have not been a greater success or become more popular – I am still convinced that it is the right path to follow and I admire those whose Projects are still going and that are so successful – may they still go from strength to strength! I am sure if one could convince the buyers of rams that the “Veld reared rams” have the same genetics as the “Fed Rams” the prices paid would be more realistic, but I am afraid “vet is ‘n mooi kleur”, and I must admit those fed Rams do really make a picture!!

In closing, may I just point out that I am more than ever convinced that we have the most beautiful and most efficient Sheep Breed in the world – proof thereof is that there is now a demand for Dorpers in countries we could never believe would even be interested - a very big “Thank you” to our forefathers for evolving the Breed and to those who are continually attempting to make it even better!!.

We can and should be very, very proud of the Dorper!!!



by MARINA BESTER for Lamb and Mutton SA

(MSc. Nutrition) Project and Brand Manager
Red Meat Industry of South Africa.)

The IMPOSSIBLE *Burger*

Lessons learnt at the International Meat Secretariat Marketing Workshop 2019: Part 1.

The International Meat Secretariat hosted a workshop for the International Meat Marketing group in Canada this past March to further develop the powerful body of institutional knowledge within the red meat marketing circles to facilitate discussions around current challenges and solutions within the global meat narrative.

Although South Africa has a very diverse population with a complex set of issues, that cannot currently be compared to the developing world's, some of the challenges faced by the global meat arena, might just be images of the distant future reflecting in a crystal ball. As little as 3 years ago one of the hottest global topics at the International Meat Secretariat's meetings in Uruguay was "Meatless Mondays". Fast forward to 2019 and we are faced with "meatless everyday". Food products and propaganda, to replace meat, are on the rise. Meat alternatives, or rather better described as "meat imitations" are becoming a bigger and bigger threat to meat industries in developed countries such as the USA, Canada and Australia. The meat alternatives industry has gone as far as branding their products as "motherless meat". Meat alternatives marketing leader, "The Impossible Group" have minced their way into some of our favourite meat-containing foods like hamburgers. They acknowledge the fact that meat is a large part of what they call "magical moments" in life but that it should not be to the detriment of animals and the environment. The Impossible Group understands something about the most important current purchasing motivators which includes millennials' great need to feel relevant. The underlining message that The Impossible group communicates is that by consuming their products you are doing your part to save the planet. Their current cash cow product (excuse the ironic pun), is "The Impossible burger", a hamburger with a patty that looks, feels, smells and taste like a beef patty. On their website they state that, by eating an Impossible Burger instead of a beef burger, you can save "75 squares of land, half a bathtub of water and 18 miles of emissions in a car". They are changing the language the current meat narrative is written in and they are getting influential figures to join in the conversation. Leonardo Di Caprio is an ambassador for the Impossible group and the The Canadian Beef marketing team demonstrated to the IMS meat marketing group, tongue in the check, what they do vegans in Canada by showing the scene from the Oscar winning movie, The Revenant where Di Caprio's character is being mauled by a bear in a forest in Alberta...



Marina Bester with two "lambassadors", promoting lamb and mutton on various platforms (social media, printed media, shows, festivals etc.)

All jokes aside, the meat alternatives industry is here to stay. Guest speaker, Anne Lacey, an international consumer market analyst from Antedote Inc. suggested that the current meat industry should look at the "meat alternative" industry as an opportunity for meat product companies to gain a bigger market share, in a new industry. She explained they found that, in the United States, there are two significant groups who purchases products like "The Impossible burger". The first one being consumers who are curious to try it but with no intention to cut out meat on their entirely, and secondly consumers who have been established vegetarians or vegans even before all these meat imitations appeared on the market. Getting involved in this market will thus mean "gaining" these consumers buying power back, and getting a bigger cut of consumer's expenditure in the protein foods category. She discussed how the dairy industry is a good example of a traditional food industry that had to rethink their significance in the millennial world. Almond milk, Coconut milk, Rice milk, cashew milk, only to name a few, has made their way into coffee cups and breakfast cereals in many developed countries. It is obvious that the dairy industry had to adapt to change and expand, or risk losing market share to dairy alternatives. In fact, one of the dairy market leaders, Danone now owns the milk alternatives brand "Silk".

So where does South Africa stand in terms of meat substitutes consumption? A recent study done by Ask Africa to inform Lamb and Mutton SA's consumer education activities (not conducted for publishing purposes) revealed that almost all higher income consumers in South Africa consumes some form of meat on a daily, weekly or at least monthly basis, which indicates meat has not been removed from their plates entirely. However this does not mean the

South African meat industry is out of the woods, this merely means that we can believe consumers are not apposed to consuming animal protein. This still leaves the risk of a rise in "Flexitarians", people who reduce their animal protein consumption in order to reduce their environmental footprint without completely sacrificing their balanced diet. But what will happen if The Impossible burger hits South Africa and starts competing for the meat industry's market share offering the big millennial consumer force an opportunity to contribute to saving the planet? Are we building a strong enough case for Beef, Lamb, Chicken, Pork and Fish to keep South Africans loyal? At Lamb and Mutton SA we believe that we should continue to build strong awareness based on knowledge on the importance of red meat in nutrition, in a language the consumer will understand and, on a platform that the consumers see as credible and reliable. Key messages, some of our own and some identified by die IMS nutrition group as well as the marketing group, we want to make common knowledge amongst consumers are:

- A balanced diet is the best diet. The South African Food Based Dietary Guidelines recommends that

fish, chicken, lean meat and eggs can be eaten daily and that dry beans, lentils, split peas and soya can be consumed regularly.

- A little goes a long way when it comes to fresh South African lamb due to its nutrient density
- Lamb is not the enemy, being overweight is the enemy thus meat (and all other foods) should be consumed in the correct portion sizes
- South African lamb is safe and of good quality because we have excellent roleplayers throughout the entire value chain.
- The entire lamb carcass can be used from tip to tail to make a variety of delicious dishes that fits in your skill set, budget, healthy eating habits and culture.

Keep up with what Lamb and Mutton SA is doing for consumer education by following them on Instagram "@cooking_with_lamb", Facebook "Healthy Meat-by Lamb and Mutton SA". Visit their website www.cookingwithlamb.com

Pannar 2018

Die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap van Suid-Afrika borg jaarliks die Grootfontein Pannar rugbyspan met dasse en pette. Elke jaar word daar 'n borge funksie gehou te Middelburg waar daar oud rugbyspelers uitgenooi word as gasspreker en die jaar was die gasspreker niemand anders as Bakkies Botha nie.

Ons is trots om by Grootfontein ook op hierdie wyse betrokke te wees en dit is lekker as die studente hul Dorperdasse nie net tydens Pannar se funksie dra nie, maar ook tydens hul gradeplegtigheid.



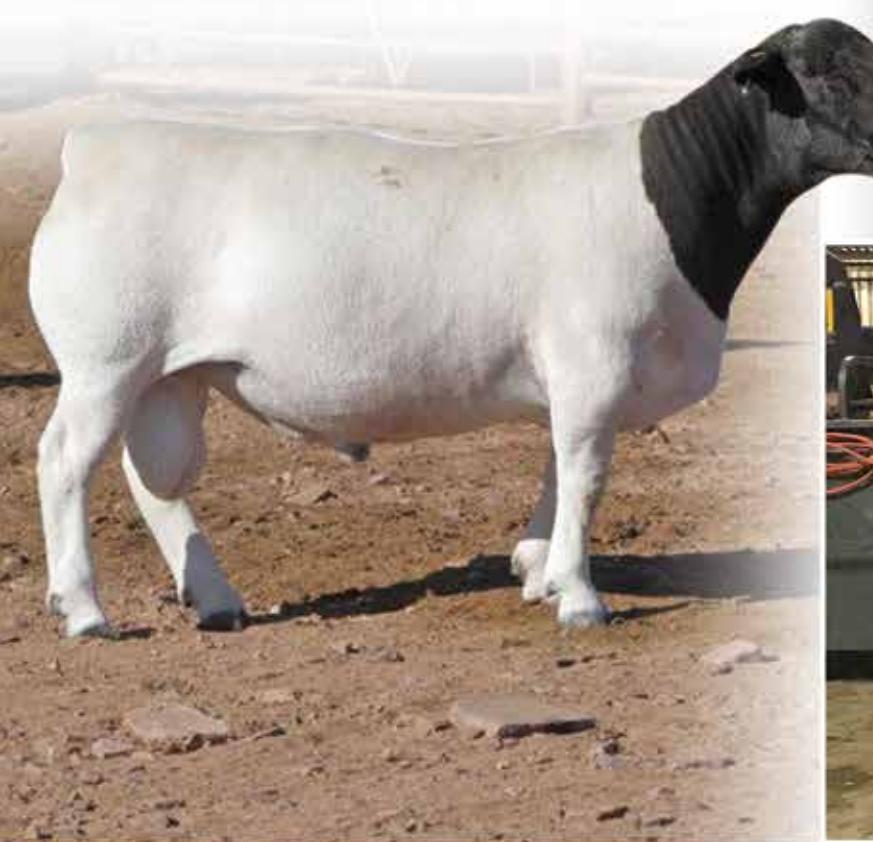
Grootfontein se Pannar span saam met die afrigters, College hoof en Bakkies Botha (agter middel)



TIEGERPOORT

•DORPERSTOET•

HANNES VAN STADEN 072 3671182





Lamb And Mutton SA 'Cooking with Lamb':

Indian Inspired Burgers

This winter on Mid-Morning Magic it's time to listen and learn, be inspired and indulge. Put your chef's hat on and cook up a storm with this season's Sheepishly Simple Recipes.

Tune in to "Cooking with Lamb – the way nature intended" Tuesdays at 11:30 on OFM.

Today's featured recipe:

Indian inspired lamb burgers

For the burgers:

- 500g lamb mince
- 1 large onion finely chopped
- 2 tsps turmeric
- 1 tsp cumin
- ½ tsp cinnamon
- ½ tsp salt
- ¼ tsp black pepper
- 1 egg lightly beaten
- 4 tblsps chopped coriander
- 1 tsp crushed garlic

In a large bowl combine all ingredients for the burgers and using your hands mix until well-combined. Form lamb meat into 5 patties (1cm thick). Heat up a grill over med-high heat (alternatively you can cook in a pan or grill pan) and cook for 4-6 minutes on each side. Place each patty on a bun and top with a dollop of yogurt sauce and any additional toppings.

For the chilli-mint sauce:

- ¼ cucumber grated
- 200g greek yoghurt
- 2 tblsps fresh mint chopped
- 1 tsp red chilli, deseeded and finely chopped
- 1 tsp honey
- ½ tsp lemon juice

Mix all ingredients together. Season with salt and taste. Place in a serving bowl until required. With the burgers cooked place on a plate and allow to rest for a few minutes while you toast your sesame seeded buns. Assemble by layering your buns with rocket, tomato, burger patty, mint sauce and enjoy!



deur DR LIEZEL WASSERMAN

‘Diarrhoea IN LAMBS: prevention & treatment

Thousands of lambs and calves have died in South Africa and Botswana in recent years due to a virulent, fast-spreading Cryptosporidium and Escherichia coli disease complex. Veterinarian **Dr Liezel Wasserman**, who has been investigating the problem, spoke to **Sabrina Dean**.

- farmer's weekly | 17 May 2019



Free State-based veterinarian Dr Liezel Wasserman is considered by many to be one of the foremost experts in managing diarrhoea in lambs and calves.

She started building up her expertise on the subject following the appearance of a distinctive yellowish diarrhoea that was causing fatalities in beef cattle calves in the area in which she was practising near Clocolan in the eastern Free State.

The first incidences occurred at the end of 2013, and the following year, Wasserman started receiving similar reports about lambs.

She has since identified the cause as a *Cryptosporidium* and *Escherichia coli* disease complex that has spread to various parts of South Africa, and even as far as Botswana.

"To date, my observations have suggested that more than 18 000 lambs and over 7 000 calves have died from this," she says.

During her quest to identify the disease and determine its origin, she has studied in detail how best to deal with various types of diarrhoea encountered in lambs and calves.

She addressed the topic during her presentation to sheep farmers attending the provincial congress of the National Wool Growers' Association held in Brandfort in the Free State earlier this year.

THE SPREAD OF *E. COLI*

According to Wasserman, there are nearly 900 types of "Within an hour of birth, every newborn, whether it be a lamb, calf or baby human, will have up to 100 different bacterial colonies living inside its intestinal canal."

E. coli are able to spread remarkably quickly and, in addition, can build up resistance to antibiotics within days.

She explains that the DNA of the *E. coli* bacterium is not contained inside a nucleus, but floats freely inside the body of the bacterium. The DNA can be exchanged between living *E. coli*, but also after the bacteria have died.

"If one bacterium dies, it breaks open and the DNA material is released into the intestinal canal.

Other *E. coli* that are not yet dead then absorb those parts of that DNA and change their own DNA so that they will not die from the antibiotics a farmer is administering.

This is why it's essential that antibiotics are used responsibly," she says.

CAUSES OF DIARRHOEA

Wasserman explains that most of the *E. coli* bacteria in an animal's digestive tract are 'good' bacteria, yet these are responsible for most diarrhoea cases. This is because they produce both gas and endotoxins if present in the wrong ratio or in the wrong place, and this can prove fatal.

"So the animal dies from diarrhoea, septicaemia or dehydration."

E. coli can also cause abscesses in the liver and negatively affect the lungs in poor growers, among other ailments.

However, the particular diarrhoea condition that Wasserman has observed over the past seven years is not caused solely by *E. coli*. Laboratory results have shown that in 80% of cases for which she submitted samples, there was a combination of *E. coli* and the protozoal organism *Cryptosporidium* present in the animal's gut.

She explains that *Cryptosporidium* reproduce by releasing sporozoites (spore-like stages of its life cycle) in the intestinal canal. There are 26 different species of this genus.

"The important one for us is *C. parvum*," she says.

Typically, the animal will ingest a *Cryptosporidium* oocyte (immature egg cell), which could be present in the soil or water, or on the shoes or clothes of a handler. The oocyte then locates itself in the lining of the intestine, from where it releases sporozoites into the lumen of the intestinal tract. These go through further stages in the life cycle and are finally excreted with the faeces again as oocytes.

E. COLI PRODUCE GAS AND ENDOTOXINS IF PRESENT IN THE WRONG RATIO

"Just 10 oocytes are enough to cause diarrhoea in an animal and result in its death within two to three days," says Wasserman.

Cryptosporidiosis (crypto) is also a zoonosis, meaning that it can be spread from animals to humans. Wasserman confirms that municipalities in northern parts of KwaZulu-Natal and other provinces test for crypto in water intended for human consumption. It is viewed as deadly to immune-compromised people such as babies, small children and the elderly.

One of the reasons crypto is so dangerous is that it paves the way for opportunistic



DR LIEZEL WASSERMAN

TOP:

A post-mortem is conducted on a lamb that died after presenting with severe diarrhoea. Wasserman collects samples from each part of the intestinal canal and sends these for laboratory analysis to determine the cause of the diarrhoea.

TOP RIGHT:

Although all animals have bacterial colonies living in their digestive systems, there can be negative consequences if these bacteria are present in the wrong ratio.

ABOVE RIGHT:

*An image of an *E. coli* bacterium.*

bacteria to flourish where they would not otherwise pose a risk. In a healthy lamb or calf, *E. coli* occurs naturally in the hind part of the intestinal canal, which comprises the rectum, colon and large intestine. Normally, only small numbers are found here. However, the site at which crypto attaches itself becomes damaged.

"The *E. coli* become opportunistic and use the compromised gut lining to enter the body. At this point, an infection can snowball out of control," she says.

**INFECTION CAN BE SPREAD
BY FLIES LANDING ON
CONTAMINATED FAECES**

PREVENTION

According to Wasserman, implementing best-practice biosecurity measures, good management, and a holistic focus on health are critical in addressing all forms

of diarrhoea. With this specific disease complex, prevention is particularly important as there is no vaccination against crypto.

Developing an effective vaccine against a protozoan is problematic, Wasserman points out.

"They tried it for tick bite fever in dogs, but the problem is you have to repeat the vaccination every three to four months. It doesn't work well because the body's immune system does not remember that immunity for very long."

Treatment options are also limited, with no registered products to use against crypto in South Africa. At one stage, Wasserman imported a product that was effective, but this requires a permit for a specific client, based on a positive diagnosis of crypto from samples taken at a post-mortem. It is difficult, costly and time-consuming to obtain the permit and also requires that she submit follow-up reports on its efficacy. In addition, there is currently a worldwide shortage of the product.

Another problem with crypto is its resilience; it can withstand temperatures of between -20°C and 60°C, and the oocytes can survive for decades in soil or water. This makes good biosecurity critical to prevent contamination of the environment in the first place.

ISOLATE IMMEDIATELY

Wasserman stresses that the farmer's first action when dealing with diarrhoea should be to immediately isolate any animal suspected of being ill; this includes isolating a lamb from its mother. Infections can even be spread by flies landing on contaminated faeces.

In addition, farmers and their staff should never work with healthy stock after handling sick animals.

Preventing dehydration is critical. Wasserman advises administering electrolytes, but emphasises that these should be the right type to restore the pH balance. A veterinarian can assist with obtaining electrolytes that are not made from a bicarbonate base. He or she can also supply products such as kaolin powder to aid with binding the digestive system.

Wasserman also recommends administering a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory. "It helps for the pain, inflammation and fever. Most of these animals will have fever." Cortisone should not be used in baby animals, however.

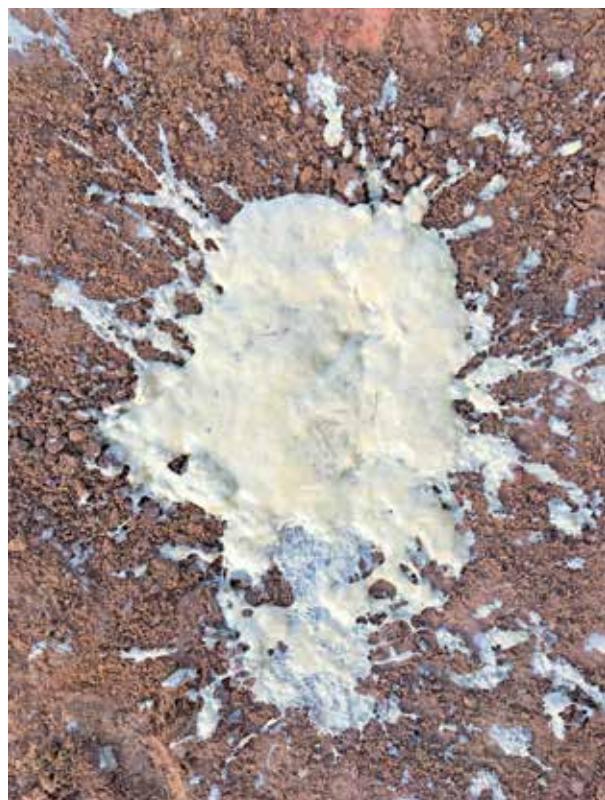
STRENGTHENING THE LAMB'S IMMUNE SYSTEM

Wasserman's main recommendation is to ensure that each lamb has a fighting chance even before it

is conceived. A century ago, she explains, a farmer would have been satisfied if a ewe lambed once a year, whereas today a ewe might be expected to lamb three times every two years or even twice a year.

"We need to realise that if we have higher reproductive expectations of our animals, we need to supplement them with vitamins, minerals and micro-elements. These are not all provided for from the veld alone," she says.

Two other management factors – vaccination and feeding – also play a key role in building up a healthy immune system. A ewe should be given all the necessary vaccines, including vaccination against enzootic abortion, at least once in her life. Ewes should also receive sufficient feed and supplementation so that they are able to produce good-quality colostrum.



An example of the yellowish diarrhoea that often presents in cases where the lamb has both E. coli and Cryptosporidium present in its intestinal canal.

Peet Cilliers

Breeder of Champs 2018



Grand & Res. Grand Champion Ewes 2018



Grand & Res. Grand Champion Rams 2018

**PRODUCTION SALE, LAST THURSDAY IN AUGUST
AT UPINGTON SHOWGROUNDS**

Breeder of Champs 2016



Reserve Jnr & Reserve Grand Champion Ewe 2016



Reserve Jnr & Reserve Grand Champion Ram 2016

Breeder of Champs 2014



Reserve Senior Champion Ewe 2014

Senior Champion Ewe 2014 - World Championship

Breeder of SA & World Champions

1996, 2000, 2002, 2004,
2008, 2014, 2016, 2018

Member of Dorper 21

Embryos & semen always available

Vergesig Witdorperstoet

Unique sheep on the winning road in the 21st century

Most points 2018



Junior Champion Ewe 2018



Junior & Res. Junior Champion Rams 2018

7 pad

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

Most points 2016



Senior Champion Ewe 2016



Snr Champion & Reserve Snr Champion Ewes 2016

Most points 2014



Reserve Senior Champion Ram 2014



Senior Champion Ram 2014 - World Championship

Tel./Fax: 054 338 0160
Cell: 083 310 8284

Facebook: Peet Cilliers Vergesig Witdorpers
E-mail: peet@peetcilliers.co.za
Website: www.peetcilliers.co.za

DORPER involve ment

for 62 years
(still enjoying it)

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee
	Ff	Gg	Hh	
Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	
Mm	Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq
	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu Vv Ww
1	2	3	4	5
		6	7	8 9 0



The 8th Visit :- 06.09.2008 to 28.09.2008

This was the first time that Sally was going to accompany me on a tour to Australia - after a tremendous battle, letters and e-mails to the Australian Embassy here in South Africa for Visa's etc., they eventually advised us that everything was in order and the visa's would be dispatched – a week before we were due to leave, the office of the Australian High Commissioner suddenly decided that Sally would also have to produce a Medical Certificate – and so all our plans were dashed – there just was not enough time left for us to get the medical done and re-apply for Sally's visa. A major disappointment.

My visa duly did arrive in Port Elizabeth – precisely two hours before I was due to leave PE on the first leg of my trip – the flight via Jo'burg to Perth seems to get a bit longer with each flight, but I did arrive on time (8 am – their time) on the Sunday morning – unfortunately I could only be met in Perth at 11.30am, so had a rather long and boring wait at the airport. I was met there by a South African, an extremely nice young chap named Pieter de Beer, who was working for the Wilsons at the time and we duly departed for Kulin after Pieter had attended a Church function at his church in Perth.

I was met at Jilakin Downs by David and Jill Horwood – Sara's parents (and what a delightful couple) - they took care of the children and myself until Keith and Sara returned from the annual National Dorper sale the next day.

- RODNEY RAYNER

We worked through all their Sale and other sheep during that week and on the Sunday, then at noon I drove to Narrogin where Tien Jordaan and I started an Inspection of the Kaya Stud's sheep in the afternoon – stayed overnight with Adrian and Rose Veitch and continued the Inspection the next day – we only finished the classing at lunch time on the Tuesday and I returned to Jilakin that afternoon.

The next day was the Jilakin Downs Studs annual Sale – a great success as all 150 Rams were sold at an average of nearly \$Aus1000 and 10 ewes for average \$Aus 600- the quality of the White Dorpers offered was good and the demand and organization excellent. The next day I spent advising buyers, who had not been able to purchase sufficient Rams on the Sale, on their selections out of surplus rams on the farm.

Over the last couple of years Keith and Sara Wilsons Jilakin Downs Stud has shown a marked improvement in quality – this is very largely due to their undertaking some very good ET programs, using only the best Ewes and Rams that have been selected on both performance records and phenotypically – they are producing the type of sheep Australian commercial breeders are looking for.

After selecting the Wilsons Show team for the Perth Show the next day, I drove to Narembeen to class Barry Mengola's sheep – they were running at three different localities and he had some very good quality sheep to select from – Barry is a great and very popular character– it was so good to catch up with him again as we had previously met on a course he attended at Narrogin.

After a much needed rest day, I drove the following day to the Lake Grace area where I classed Jane Busby's sheep – good quality White Dorpers –it was very interesting to see the result of a Polled Dorset Ram on a few very good White Dorper ewes – the hybrid vigour did play a big role, but the resultant progeny was looking good !!The next few days were again spent classing at Jilakin and then all work was washed out for two days by a very welcome 46mm of rain!! – on my last morning there, we managed to quickly class 80 ewes that had been missing and then Pieter de Beer took me to Perth – en route we quickly classed Matt Woods sheep at Brookton – an excellent group of young Embryo ewe lambs. Stayed overnight in the Wilsons unit with a magnificent view overlooking the Swan River in Perth. The next day was back to South Africa – just in time for Sally's birthday on the 29th September.

The 9th Visit :- 30.03.2009 to 26.04.2009

After a most enjoyable week end visit to Port Elizabeth, where my youngest daughter, Delia was celebrating her birthday (its rude to say how old!!) – what made it even more special was that my eldest daughter, Lianne, and her husband also came for the week-end from East London to make it a mini “part-family” reunion–on the Monday it was again time to leave for Australia.

This time I arrived in Perth at 7.30am on the Tuesday and was kindly met at the Airport by Catriona Moffat – she was at that stage working for the Wilsons and had to return to Kulin via Narrogin that day – so she dropped me off at the Wilsons flat in Perth where I spent the day resting after the trip and also stayed there overnight.

The next morning Adam Hammersley met me and took me to their farm at Toojay – there I also met up with Adams farther, Tony - they wanted me there only in an advisory capacity so we spent a most interesting day looking at all the different flocks. It was immediately very obvious that these folks knew exactly what they were doing and where they were going and I do predict a very promising future for them in the Dorper industry. With the background the Hammersley's have in Stud Breeding they can only make a success of their Dorper Stud – Tony, and his father before him, had been very involved with breeding Stud Merinos and in fact they had one of the oldest and best Merino Studs in Western Australia and even in the entire country.

That afternoon Tony kindly took me halfway to Beverley where I was met by Royce Edwards – I spent the night at their place and was spoilt with the most wonderful hospitality - Irene battles with rheumatoid arthritis but nothing is too much trouble for her – Royce and Irene are both so very kind and thoughtful - really a wonderful couple. After classing the Edwards sheep the next day, Sara Wilson, en route from Perth fetched me there and we proceeded to the Wilsons house in the town of Kulin - (they were temporally living there as there were great alterations and improvements taking place to the house on the farm).

The first day at Jilakin Downs we spent touring the farm and looking at the different flocks so that we could decide from which we could select material to use on the Course – the next two days were spent classing sheep we were not going to use. The Course commenced on Monday 6th of April - unfortunately it was only attended by two on the Senior and 5 on the Junior Courses – as so often happens there were quite a few cancellations just before the Course started, but there being fewer candidates does have the advantage of more individual attention and this did help to ensure that everyone

passed the exams – Congrats to them all!! With the planting season about to begin at Jilakin Downs, extra help was required on the farm and between that and the Course candidates we ended up by being a virtual “League of Nations” – there were representatives from Scotland, Ireland, England, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa - the language/accent I found the most difficult to follow was the Irish !!

After the course we proceeded with the Jilakin Downs Stud’s inspection for two days – at this stage I had somehow hurt my back while closing a gate and this was certainly giving me uphill – locking so badly sometimes that I could hardly move – however Keith and Sara kindly organized an appointment with an excellent Physiotherapist who practices at the neighbouring town of Kondinin – she treated me and prescribed some pain pills and I returned to doing my classing at Jilakin – still sore but able to move and at least not “locking” anymore!! The next day I had to leave for Esperance – a five hour drive – in order to help me and to give their Brazilian visitor a chance of seeing a bit of the country side, the Wilsons insisted that Wallace Nascimento accompany me on this trip (Wallace is a young fully qualified Brazilian Vet learning about the practical side of Dorper Farming at Jilakin).

I had got to know him on the Course (he had attended and passed very well in spite of not being fluent in English and us not being able to trace a Portuguese Dorper Brochure), and I was so pleased with the opportunity of getting to know him better. What a delightful character Wallace turned out to be – he certainly helped me tremendously on the trip by driving virtually all the way and always being willing to help everywhere we were working with sheep – and in addition I learnt a great deal about Brazil!! En route from Kulin we classed Harry Lilfords Dorpers in the Jerramungup district, - we did get the job properly done but unfortunately could not spend much time there as we still had a long trip to Esperance

We arrived at the Aquapark Stud shortly after dark and were very warmly welcomed by Michael and Treena Cook and their four children – I had previously met Michael & Treena when they attended a short course at Narrogin a few years back – great to be able to catch up again !! After a most enjoyable evening which included an excellent meal, we spent a restful night in our two bedroom “flat” adjacent to their “shed-house”- this house truly fascinated me in that it consists of two portable units of +/- 6 rooms each which are placed inside a big shed – arranged so that there is a large area between the units acting as an open plan Kitchen/ Dining room/Lounge – very spacious and very practical !!.(Apparently this abode is only temporary, as they do

intend building, as Treena puts it, a “proper house” as soon as they can – a pity, that shed-house definitely has character !!.)

I had not realized that the farm is situated near the coast and first thing we saw the next morning was the magnificent view they have from their doorstep – an uninterrupted view of the ocean overlooking green pasture land – really beautiful!! .After breakfast we went to the sheep yards – we could only class the dry ewes as all the others were busy lambing and most impressive the ewes were –very good quality and Aquapark White Dorpers truly have a great foundation to build on. An interesting incident occurred at the sheep yards – I was still suffering from my back pains and was still very stiff - to get to the work yards we had to climb over a fence, but it was a fairly low fence so I was not really concerned about getting over it – however my foot somehow got hooked on the top strand and down I came, flat on my back – everyone was very concerned and I don’t think anyone even laughed – but when Wallace managed to get back on my feet again, my back pain was something of the past.

By lunch time we had finished classing the sheep and then the Cook family very kindly took us on a conducted tour of Esperance – I had previously often heard that it was such a pretty harbour town, but had no idea it was quite so beautiful and interesting – highly recommended to anyone wishing to see some of West Australia’s finest scenery.

That afternoon , straight after our much-enjoyed sightseeing tour, Wallace and I set off back to Jerramungup – again arriving a bit later than we would have liked and fortunately for us, met up with Alan just when we were not sure if we had the correct turn-off. We spent the night with Alan and Sandy Forbes and classed all the Royston Stud White Dorpers the next day – again found they really had a sound basis to build and expand on – they also run a Stud of SAMM’s, so are not newcomers to the Stud Industry and their enthusiasm for both breeds will ensure a very promising future for Royston.

After a very interesting tour of the farm, Wallace and I returned to Kulin and back to the Wilson family – the next day we did an inspection of all the young ewes at Jilakin Downs and the day after that it was back on the road again.

This time I traveled alone as Wallace was very busy with the sheep at Jilakin and my first stop was at Temisha Gardiner and Andrew Greenup’s Idavale Stud at Kojonup – we only did a quick classing of the young Rams and then toured through the different flocks of ewes - always good to see their sheep as they are strictly selected

Magaliës

Witdorperstoet/stud Hardus Korb

Rooikoppies, Griekwastad Noord Kaap provinsie • Hardus 082 770 1445 • Epos: jgkorb@lantic.net
Rooikoppies Griquatown Northern Cape • Hardus 082 770 1445 • Email: jgkorb@lantic.net

**Genetika is ons passie
Genetics is our passion**

Produksieveling: 21 Mei 2020



Kruipveekos

"Vroeë bemarking - groter wins"

Reg. No. V1736 (Act/Wet 36/1947)

Like us on



Die voorsiening van kruipvoer aan sogende lammers is ononderhandelbaar omdat dit 'n bestuurshulpmiddel is wat gebruik kan word om skaapboerdery meer winsgewend te maak.

Lammers wat kruipvoeding ontvang:

- » kan tot 20% swaarder weeg met speen
- » kan baie vroeër direk van die ma af bemark word
- » het 'n baie hoë uitslagpersentasie
- » benut spierselvermeerding tot op 3 maande en spiergroei tot op 9 maande optimaal

Voordele vir ooie gehou in:

- » verhoogde herbesetting en lampersentasie omdat ooie minder massa verloor

Tinstr. 15
Upington 8800
Tel: 054 331 1351
www.veekos.co.za

Charlie Hodgson Frederick vd Walt
071 671 7043 082 432 7900

Veekos
Jou Veevoer Venoot

on performance -after that it was unfortunately time for me to move on to my next venue, which was a fair distance away at Porongorup near Mount Barker. I duly arrived at Richard and Loxley Fedec's "Dorper Stud Park" farm in the late afternoon and Loxley immediately gave me a cup of coffee and took me on a tour to see their property and to get a preliminary look at their Dorpers. This little tour was undertaken in a Golf Cart and with Loxley driving at a very healthy speed, especially around the corners, (I am convinced some were taken on just one wheel!!), it was certainly a good if rather a hair-raising initiation for me in Golf Cart journeying – but I did manage to hang on without falling out !!. I met Richard on our tour through the paddocks (he was busy on a tractor clearing bush for an expansion to their pastures) – they have a lovely property with well laid out paddocks, very well fenced and a magnificent trout dam which stays full from seepage.

When Loxley attended the Course at Kulin earlier in the month, she interrupted me while I was giving a lecture on Record-keeping – her question was “why do we only use numbers to identify sheep and not give names, like the cattle & horse breeders do” and added that she does do just that – I dismissed her question with my answer that it was just not practical and still thought to myself she probably only runs 10 to 15 sheep!! How wrong I was – the Fedecs have +/- 115 mature ewes and 50 young ewes and they do each have a name (plus an eartag number just in case!!) and Loxley knows them all by name except a few of the young ones that she is perhaps not so sure of as yet !!. This is not all that absolutely intrigued me – as we stopped at each paddock that afternoon she would get out of the Golf cart, stand next to the fence, clap her hands a couple of times and say “Come girls” and within seconds that particular paddocks entire group would be standing in front of us – really something to see!! . The next morning we classed all the sheep – there was

no collecting or mustering of sheep as we all know it – Richard would just shake a bucket with a few pellets in and walk to the shed with the whole group following him – he would then let them out individually into a small pen where I could class them – while I was looking at them Loxley would be chatting to and encouraging each and every ewe or ram that came in and when I had decided on that particular sheep’s classification, she would either congratulate the sheep or commiserate with her/him!!!..

I have been on many farms where it is very obvious that the breeders really care for their sheep but I have never seen or experienced such love for their animals as the Fedecs have – it was truly something exceptional and wonderful to observe!!.

Then it was back to Narrogin, where I unfortunately arrived just too late to even catch the end of Adrian Veitch's commercial and stud ewe sale – which was a great success – from there it was back to Jilakin for a couple of days which we put to good use selecting ewes for Embryo flushing purposes–Thank you to Keith and Sara Wilson together with John ,Annabel and Emma – for making me feel so welcome and at home and providing me with the use of a vehicle – just like family and greatly appreciated!!.

Irishman Joe was going to Perth (to visit his girl friend) on that Saturday, so he very kindly gave me a lift and dropped me off at the Airport –extremely friendly and interesting companion he was and chatted all the way but I am afraid I just could not quite follow it all – the Irish accent had me beat and I battled to follow the conversation all the time and desperately hoping my “yes” and “no’s” were in the right places!!!. I flew out at just before midnight to return to South Africa – arriving in Port Elizabeth at 12 noon on the Sunday – exhausted but still in good health.



A GENETIC STUDY OF *Wet Carcass Syndrome* in sheep

Dr Lené van der Westhuizen^{1,2}, Prof Michiel M. Scholtz^{1,2}, Prof Frederick W.C. Neser² & Dr Michael D. MacNeil^{1,2,3}

¹ARC-Animal Production, Private Bag X2, 0062, Irene, South Africa; ²Department of Animal, Wildlife and Grassland Sciences, UFS, P.O. Box 339, Bloemfontein, 9300, South Africa; ³Delta G, 145 Ice Cave Road, MT 59301, Miles City, USA



Wet carcass syndrome (WCS) is a condition mainly found in sheep, which negatively affects the quality of their carcasses. It has been identified in both sheep and cattle breeds, however, the frequency of WCS seen in cattle is substantially less than in sheep. Despite long-standing knowledge of the condition and research, little more is known about wet carcass syndrome and its causes than when it was discovered some three decades ago. Furthermore, it is very difficult to simulate the condition and in some years it is almost absent. Possible causing factors of WCS included the over-hydration of thirsty sheep on arrival at abattoirs, transport distances to abattoirs, allergies, compulsory dip, washing of carcasses in abattoirs under high pressure, condensation in coolers and provision of feed blocks during the pre-slaughter phase. However, research could not find any link between these factors and the occurrence of WCS. Therefore, when the description and results of prior research are taken into account, no physiological-, environmental- or management system was conclusively identified as the causative agent of WCS. However, stress experienced by the animals during the pre-slaughter period has been identified as a possible contributing factor. Some prevention strategies have been proposed, but the problem still appears from time to time and is more severe in some years.

Wet carcass syndrome is mainly observed in hairy-type Dorper sheep and crosses of Dorper with indigenous and locally developed breeds of South Africa and Namibia, and largely seen in A0 / A1 carcasses (very low fat content with poor conformation). The Dorper breed is greatest in numbers in the studied areas (geographic regions where WCS occurs most frequently) of the Northern Cape Province in South Africa and the southern part of Namibia (Kalahari dunes and sandy veld). Unofficial slaughter statistics from WCS afflicted areas, reveal that certain abattoirs have higher numbers of WCS carcasses, whereas other abattoirs in the same region will have no recorded incidences. Communication between the researcher and abattoir management exposed the seriousness of the condition to communities in the Northern Cape. The condition is found widespread across areas where the grazing quality is poor, although the quantity is often abundant. WCS is also more frequently observed during autumn and winter, especially after droughts or after periods of above-average rainfall during spring, followed by low rainfall during the rest of summer.

During the pre-slaughter period, the animal appears to be physically normal, showing no symptoms of an abnormality. However, after the removal of the skin during the slaughter process, the carcass appears to be "wet". An uncoloured, slightly sticky, jellylike fluid gives the carcass the shiny and wet appearance. The

areas most affected on the carcass are the brisket, flanks, hindquarters, sides, and back. Affected carcasses do not dry off with overnight cooling. Consequently, WCS carcasses are not accepted, with two of the main reasons being appearance and a reduced shelf life. The most sensible explanation for the reduced shelf life is that the surface of the meat is a favourable environment for the growth of microorganisms. In addition, there is an occupational hazard associated with cutting wet carcasses in that a band saw pulls more on the meat which may result in injury to the operator. These observations further illustrate how potentially detrimental WCS is to the sheep meat industry in South Africa.

Lamb producers are very concerned about this condition and are actively participating in research to find solutions for this condition and to identify management procedures to alleviate their economic losses which may collectively rise to 10's of millions of Rand annually. Carcasses that show WCS characteristics are generally rejected at the abattoir and not sold for human consumption. Taking carcass prices and inflation into account, the loss due to WCS can be estimated at a minimum of R 45,696,774 and during 2010 alone at R 27,010,387.

The literature review showed both promising results in terms of research opportunities and the identification of possible candidate genes for WCS. These candidate genes are the 'genetic foundation' of animals that will produce meat with characteristics of being pale, soft and exudative- (PSE); red, soft and exudative- (RSE) and dark, firm and dry (DFD) meat. These conditions are primarily observed in pork meat, but show phenotypic (visual) characteristics that are similar to WCS. All three of these meat characteristics are 'triggered' by stress. PSE/RSE meat will be the result of short term stress. Short term stress will cause a rapid decline of glycogen reserves within the muscle and finally result in meat with a low pH. The opposite occurs with DFD which is caused by long term stress. Long term stress causes severe muscle glycogen depletion, which in return causes the meat to have higher than normal pH levels. Selecting swine for leaner and heavier muscles resulted in some animals having greater susceptibility to stress and meat that is of poor quality. High vulnerability to stress in pigs is today referred to as porcine stress syndrome (PSS), and results in PSE meat. PSS can be described as acute death caused by stressors such as exercise, fighting, high temperatures, birth, stocking density, loading, transport, overcrowding at abattoirs, the use of electric prodders and abuse.

From a genetics perspective, PSS and RSE are caused by mutations within genes. PSS is caused by a single recessive inherited gene, *ryanodine receptor 1 (RYR1)*,

located on Chromosome 6 of the pig genome. There have been reports on PSE meat in other species including cattle, ostriches, turkeys and chickens. The *Rendement Napole (RN⁻)* gene is a dominant inherited gene and located on Chromosome 15 of the pig genome and will result in RSE meat. RSE meat will result in meat having a high drip loss.

The most recent research, finished in 2018, was the first study to examine the role of genetics as the leading cause of WCS. Three scientific methods were used to identify regions within the sheep genome that may contribute to the development of WCS. These methods are termed comparative genomics using candidate genes, runs of homozygosity (ROH) and a genome-wide association (GWAS) using a case-control study design. The first two methods did not provide the research team with any positive results. Firstly, the mutations within genes causing PSS and RSE in pigs most likely do not cause WCS. Secondly, an individual with identical long stretches of DNA that are inherited from parent lines is called runs of homozygosity. The research team searched for these ROH within the DNA of WCS affected carcass, but could not find any positive results. The final phase of the study, i.e. GWAS, compared the DNA of both affected (WCS) and unaffected (normal) carcasses in search of DNA markers, named single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), that might be associated with the WCS phenotype. When using the GWAS methods, an SNP will be associated with the condition when this specific genotype (genetic make-up of the animal) is more common in affected- than in unaffected carcasses. The results from this part of the study however, provided strong positive results that at least two of these DNA markers positioned on the X chromosome of the affected carcasses are most likely associated with WCS. However, these DNA markers were also found within the genotype of some of the unaffected or normal carcasses. Now to summarise the important results, some sheep carcasses that were normal also carried the same DNA markers than WCS affected carcasses. One possible explanation could be that these unaffected animals did not experience high enough levels of stress before slaughter to cause the WCS condition after slaughter.

These two DNA markers that were identified by the research team were then further linked to two genes, *5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 2C (HTR2C)* and *Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD)*. As

a result, these two genes were identified as candidate genes for WCS. Many biological functions of these genes exist, however, only a few functions could be connected to WCS. Assuming the *HTR2C* gene causes WCS, a disruption in cell homeostasis will occur, either during before the slaughter process by means of stress and anxiety; or after the slaughter period has been completed, through the calcium ion homeostasis mechanism within the cells of WCS affected muscles. Similarly, assuming the *DMD* gene causes WCS, the phenotype could be due to an increase in porousness of the cell membranes of muscles causing the typical shiny wet appearance of WCS. A novel or new porcine stress syndrome was, also identified in 2012 that is also caused by the *DMD* gene. Both of these genes explained in more modest words, will cause the cells within the muscle to act abnormally and fluid will move out from the cells onto the surface of WCS carcasses. However, this is only a theory and the precise biological mechanism causing WCS is presently unknown.

Future studies will first attempt to determine the exact position of the DNA marker(s) that cause WCS. Under the condition that WCS is caused by a single mutation, the development of a diagnostic test to identify live carrier animals of wet carcass syndrome, will enable sheep farmers to use this information in an attempt to eradicate the condition from their flocks. It is entirely possible that previous research attempts in search of environmental 'triggers' or causing factors for WCS were unsuccessful due to the unintentional sampling of mostly non-genetically susceptible or normal animals. Therefore, given the information provided and modern research techniques, nutritional studies will have the ability to make use of the genetically susceptible (WCS) animals to optimistically mimic WCS.



Left: Normal, Right: Wet Carcass Syndrome

RAMSEM



RAMSEM

Specialized Skills and Technology = Results

Ramsem is a Registered World Class Embryo, Ram and Bull centre:

- Freezing and marketing of ram and bull semen
- Laparoscopic insemination
- Synchronization aids and AI equipment for small stock and cattle
- Cervical AI courses for small stock
- Embryo flushing, freezing and transfer for small stock
- Embryo exports

MORE LAMBS SINCE 1985

Tel: +27 82 900 3903/4 • +27 51 412 6327

PO BOX 100600 RENOSTERSPRUIT 9326 BLOEMFONTEIN

ramsem@intekom.co.za | www.ramsem.com | www.facebook.com/ramsem.pty.ltd

LANSOWNE

- ATTIE WESTRAAD

Lansdowne

se Dorpers **KAN** lam!

Dit is wel bekend dat die Dorpers waarmee daar op Lansdowne geboer word 'n baie hoë lampersentasie het. Ek het met Pieter van der Laan (Plaasbestuurder) gesels om te hoor hoe hulle so 'n goede lampersentasie handhaaf.

Pieter vertel ons bietjie van die plaas "Lansdowne"?

Pieter en Charl Jager se gedeelde belangstelling in boerdery het aanleiding gegee tot die begin van hul Dorper boerdery op die plaas Lansdowne in die Middelburg Oos Kaap distrik. Na bykans 30 jaar in die korporatiewe omgewing asook Charl se liefde vir die Karoo en boerdery is Lansdowne in 2005 deur die Jager familie, afkomstig van Stellenbosch, aangekoop.

'n Periode van ontwikkeling en verbetering het daarna gevolg om die boerdery meer funksioneel te vestig. Die plaas is bykans 60% vlakteveld met die restant voorskoot en bergveld, aan 2 kante begrens deur Allemansberg en Doornberg en verdeel in 32 kampe met gemiddeld 2 waters per kamp. Ongeveer 10 Ha landerye is gevestig vir winterweidings.

Ek behartig sedert 2012 saam met Oom Pieter en sy seun Charl die boerdery.

Waarom boer julle met Dorpers?

Oom Pieter het 'n ras gesoek wat minder intensief is as bv. Merino's, omdat hulle aanvanklik net vir kort tye plaas toe sou kom.



Pieter Jager (links) saam met Pieter van der Laan (middel) en Charl Jager (regs) is 'n gedugte span!

Tydens die vestigingstadium is daar by geselekteerde telers hoe kwaliteit Dorperooie aangekoop

Ooie is onder ander by ou Oom Gert Lötter van Willowmore distrik, sy seun Freddie Lötter (Aberdeen distrik) en kommersiële ooie by John Dell aangekoop. Op daardie stadium het John Dell en Colene van der Merwe nog jaarliks 'n veiling in Middelburg gehou en dit is waar ons destyds ramme gekoop het.

Hoe het jy by Lansdowne betrokke geraak?

Ek ken die Middelburgstreek en wou graag daar bly. My ouers was van Hanover en my Oupa het tussen Graaff-Reinet en Richmond geboer. Ek het in 2011 my studies by Grootfontein voltooi en in 2012 by Oom Pieter begin werk. Ek wou graag die Dorperkudde na 'n stoetery verander.

Pieter jy het 'n groot passie vir Dorpers?

Ek het my passie vir Dorpers by my Oupa geërf en wil dit graag uitleef. Ek het al in Standard 8 my eie stoetnaam vir my Dorpers in my agterkop gehad.

Vertel ons hoe jy en Charl jul Dorpers paar?

Ons doen natuurlike paring een maal per jaar, gewoonlik in Maart maand.



Op Lansdowne is daar nie 'n tekort aan lammers nie!

Ons het gevind dat Herfs paring meer meerlinge tot gevolg het. Aangesien ons nie met 'n wolras boer wat 'n ekstra inkomste bied nie, probeer ons soveel moontlik meerlinge kry.

Ons berei die ooie so goed as moontlik voor vir paartyd om 'n hoër besetting en meerlingpersentasie te verkry. Herfsparring is die natuurlike paartyd waar geen hormone gebruik word nie, maar wel wanneer die toestande ongunstig is word Cidr's op 'n klein groep ooie gebruik. Verspreide parings het 'n positiewe uitwerking op kontantvloeい

Tans gebruik ons sjokolademielies, omdat dit tans die mees koste effektiewe voer is. Ons probeer ook die ooie op 'n 3.5 kondisie kry. Ons het gevind dat ooie wat in goeie kondisie is, meer meerlinge gee. Ek het 'n interessante artikel gelees waar proewe gedoen was en bevind is dat vir elke 5kg wat 'n ooi se gewig toeneem, kan 'n lampersentasie van 120% in die groep ooie wat jy paar, verkry word.

Hierdie jaar was die ooie se kondisie baie swak as gevolg van die droogte. Ons was maar op 1.5 kondisie en het hulle net geprikkel met sjokolademielies. Gewoonlik gee ons die ooie vir 4 weke prikkelvoeding, maar ons moes hierdie seisoen 6 weke prikkelvoeding gee en ons ooie staan tans op 'n 3 kondisie.

Op watter ouderdom speen julle jul lammers?

Met ons laaste paring was die jongste lammers ongeveer 68 dae oud gewees, terwyl die oudste 103 dae oud was met speen. Ons lammers weeg gemiddeld 27kg met speen.

Hoe lyk jul jong ooitjies se lam persentasie en hoe bestuur julle die jong ooitjies?

Ons laat ons jong ooitjies twee maal per jaar lam om hulle in dieselfde siklus as die groot ooie vir herfsparring te kry.



Die afgelope 4 jaar word n gemiddelde besettingsyfer van 95% op die eerste paring van die jong ooie verkry.

Ons ooitjies wat Desember 2017 gespeen is, het Julie 2018 ram gekry en sal dan lam Desember 2018. Die jong ooie kry 4 weke voor lamtyd 'n aanvulling om melkproduksie aan te help en om 'n sterk lam te verkry. Sodra al die ooie klaar gelam het gee ons die ooie 'n aanvulling om die melkproduksie asook kondisie van die jong ooitjies te handhaaf. In Januarie is die jongste lammers 'n maand oud en twee maande daarna (Maart 2019) word die ooie weer gepaar, sodat hulle in siklus saam met 2020 se primêre groep te kan kom.



Ons speen die lammers soos hierbo genoem, maar sit hulle vir 2 weke in ons eie voerkraal, sodat hulle vinnig gewig kan optel. Ons verkoop die lammers as stoornammers, omrede ons die lammers so vinnig moontlik weg van die jong ooie wil kry, sodat hulle weer gepaar kan word.

Die jong ooie word vir 'n periode op hawer/gars gesit, sodat hulle vinnig in kondisie kan kom en word dan vir 'n tweede keer gedeek. **Ons kry gemiddeld 40% tweelinge en 'n besetting van 92 % tydens die tweede paring.**

Hoe lyk die res van die ooie se produksie?

Sedert 2014, tydens die natuurlike herfsparyng periode, het ons n 95 % besetting en gemiddeld 50 % tweelinge verkry.

Ons het besluit om in die lente parings- periode, wanneer die omstandighede minder gunstig is, die ooie Cidr's te gee om maksimale produksie uit ooie te verkry en ook om die persentasie meerlinge te verhoog.

Ooie word selekteer vir eienskappe om maksimale produksie te lewer oor haar lewensperiode

Geen ooi kry 'n tweede kans as sy nie die eerste keer beset is nie. Sy word onmiddellik uitgeskot.



Wat doen julle nog, behalwe om geen ooi 'n tweede kans te gee nie, wat bydra tot jul hoë persentasie meerlinge?

Vrugbaarheidstoetse by ramme word jaarliks deur Grootfontein gedoen om maksimale besetting te verseker. Alle lammers kry 'n spesifieke tweeling oormerk om hulle later te identifiseer wanneer seleksie gedoen word, dus gebruik ons ook ons eie ramlammers wat reeds aangepas is en afkomstig is van 'n meerling.

Meer as 90% van die ramme wat ons gebruik was 'n tweelinglam.

Ons het in 2015 besluit dat al ons vervangingsooie een van 'n tweeling moet wees. Vandag is al ons ooie 100% tweelinge. **Ons hou geen enkel ooi as vervangingsooi nie, al is sy hoe mooi.**

Met ons laaste paring in Maart het ons 97% besettingsyfer gehad. Die beste wat ons nog gespeen het was 134 % en ons gemiddeld is so 122 % met die herfsparyng.

Ons probeer die insetkoste so laag as moontlik hou, maar deur dit bedoel ek nie ons skeep die ooie af met dosering en inenting nie. Ons gee die beste entstowwe wat beskikbaar is en probeer nie spaar as dit kom by die gesondheid van ons diere nie .

Wat doen julle om die Ramme gereed te kry vir paartyd?

'n Maand voor die tyd oefen ons die ramme deur hulle 3km op 'n dag te laat stap. Twee maande voor paartyd



Pieter (voor links) en Charl (agter regs) hou toesig oor die skandering

word hulle minerale wat selenium bevat geënt en 'n maand voor die ramme by die ooie geplaas word, word hulle met Vitamine gedoseer.

Ons verseker ten alle tye dat alle ramme in top kondisie is en skoon is van in- en uitwendige parasiete, sodat die ramme optimaal kan presteer

Op watter ouderdom of op watter gewig speen/bemark julle jul lammers?

Ons bemark hoofsaaklik stoornammers, sodat ons ooie langer kan rus en so gou moontlik weer in goeie kondisie kan kom en ons lamkampe langer rusperiodes het. Die laaste tyd was die prys vir stoornammers beter as slaglammers se prys, maar dit hang ook af aan wie en in watter periode bemark word.

As die lammers 3 tot 4 maande oud is, verkoop ons al die lammers (vanaf 23kg tot 40kg). Die gemiddeld van die lammers wat bemark word is ongeveer 34kg.

Met die droogte van die laaste paar jaar het ons al vanaf 2 maande tot 3 maande gespeen. Die lammers word dan na ons eie voerkraal gebring om markgereed te maak.

Laat toets julle jul ramme? Koop julle nog ramme in en hoekom?

Ons laat toets elke jaar al ons ramme by Grootfontein. Ons koop nog steeds ramme in om nuwe genetika en bouvorm verder te verbeter.

Ons mikpunt is om vanaf kommersieel na stoet oor te skakel , maar steeds 'n funksionele dier vir ons omstandighede te teel.

By Lansdowne wil ons graag 'n geharde, vrugbare en funksionele Dorper teel met goeie moeder- en reproduksie eienskappe. 'n Lam in die veld is geld in die sak!

Wie selekteer jul Dorpers?

Tans selekteer ek en Charl ons Dorpers , maar daar is wel in ons toekomsplanne om 'n Dorper inspekteur te kry om ons vervangingsdiere te selekteer. 'n Ooitjie moet vroulik wees , nie te kort op die been nie met 'n mooi lang kop en nek. Ons het redelik baie bergveld en daarom moet ons 'n groter ooi hê wat funksioneel is en kan loop om kos te soek.

Ons selekteer ook ramme vir eie gebruik asook vir ander kommersiële Dorperboere in ons omgewing.

Wat soek julle in 'n ram as julle 'n ram selekteer?

Ons ramme moet manlik wees! 'n Ram met 'n lekker groot testis, 'n ram wat lank in die lyf is en wat vol in die boude is en goeie loopvermoë het . 'n Ram moet groot wees, want ons verkoop vleis!

Wat dink jy van boere wat hul ramme die hele jaar tussen die ooie los?

Elke boer moet doen wat vir hom werk, maar vir ons op Lansdowne gaan dit oor hoe om kommersieel die beste diere te selekteer. Deur paar seisoene te hê kan ons dadelik die onproduktiewe diere identifiseer en uit ons sisteem verwijder.

Dink jy Dorpers is kompetenterend met ander rasse?

Versetker! **Ons lampersentasie maak op vir die "Woltjek".**

Ons het wel bevind dat die gehardheid en vrugbaarheid van Dorpers maak dat hulle uitstekend kompeteer tenoor ander skaaprasse.

Die tydperk wat 'n dier op jou veld deurbring moet ook

in berekening gebring word. Dorperlammers is vir n korter periode op jou veld, dus is die ongedierterisiko tydperk korter en kan ons meer ooie aanhou, omdat lammers vroeër bemark word.



Vertel ons van jul ongedierte- probleem asook hoe julle dit beheer?

Ons het al ons lamkampe toegespan met jakkalswerende sifdraad en ook toegepak met klippe. Ons verliese aan ongediertes is ongeveer 5% per jaar. Met die laaste groep wat ons in Desember 2018 gespeen het, het ons maar 3 % lammers verloor as gevolg van ongediertes. Voor ons al ons lamkampe toegespan het was ons verlies as gevolg van ongediertes nader aan 10% gewees.

Ons kry gereeld 'n jakkalsjagter om jakkalse te kom skiet en dan het ons ook verskeie rooikat vanghokke op die plaas. Ons doen regtig baie moeite om die ongediertes te beheer, maar daar sal maar altyd 'n slim een iewers kop uitsteek.

Ons is trots op Lansdowne se Dorpers en sal altyd streef om hulle net nog te verbeter. Dorpers het nie naasteby dieselfde insetkoste soos baie ander skaaprasse nie en benodig ook nie dieselfde hoeveelheid arbeid nie, daarom moet ons slegs die regte diere selekteer en vir die regte eienskappe selekteer om die ras van voorkeur te bly.

Foto's van ons Leede se DORPERS



Ooi en haar lam – foto van Lezl van Niekerk

Dankie aan almal wat vir ons foto's gestuur het, ons kon ongelukkig nie almal gebruik nie, maar moet asseblief nie ophou om vir ons foto's te stuur nie, aangesien ons altyd foto's nodig het, nie net vir die Dorpernuus nie, maar ook advertensies en bemarking.



Streekskou - JNR EN RESERWE GROOT KAMPIOEN ooi van Peet Cilliers



Streekskou te Rustenburg – Groot Reserwe kampioen ooi van Theo en Alta Brits



Kowie de Witt se ooie in die Kalahari

AJV 2018

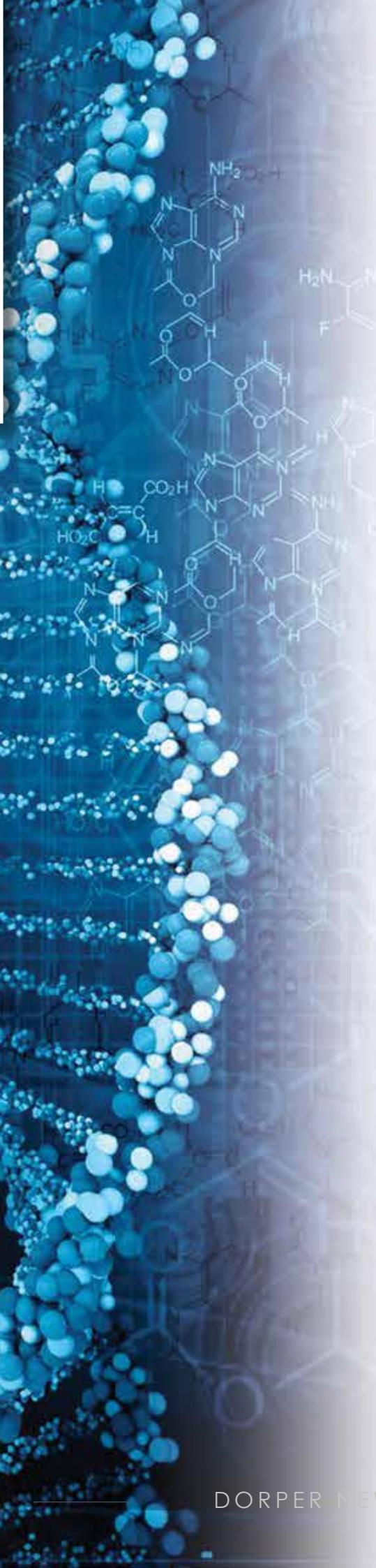
Die jaar is die eerste jaar sedert die kompetisie begin het dat twee klubs die prys vir Klub van die jaar gedeel het. Die klubs van die jaar was Weskaaplandse Dorperklub en Dorperland. Sarah Masalisa wat die jaar 30 jaar in diens van die genootskap is het 'n sertifikaat en geskenk tydens die AJV ontvang vanaf die President en Visie President.



Vlnr: Paul Smit (Voorsitter Weskaap), Willemse Visser (voorsitters Dorperland), Dries Wiese (President) en Riaan le Roux (sekretaris Weskaaplandse Dorperklub)



Vlnr: Rikus van der Merwe (Visie President), Sarah Masalisa en Dries Wiese (President)



DORPER *Genetiese* Analise

ALGEMENE INLIGTING

Hierdie **Genetiese Verslag** van u kudde stel u in staat om die genetiese meriete en potensiaal van die diere in u kudde te bepaal. Diere se prestasie word beïnvloed deur twee faktore, naamlik die omgewing (bestuur) en genetika. Goeie voeding en bestuur sal diere se prestasie verbeter, maar 'n dier kan nie beter presteer as wat sy genetiese vermoë hom toelaat nie. Goeie prestasie as gevolg van die omgewing word ook nie oorgeërf na die volgende generasie nie. Dit is dus van kardinale belang om nie genetiese verbetering af te skeep nie. As gevolg van die interaksie tussen die omgewing en genetika is dit egter moeilik om te weet watter diere geneties meerderwaardig is. Gevolglik word teelwaardes (EBV = Estimated Breeding Values) beraam vir elke dier wat die genetiese vermoë van die dier aandui, asook die dier se waarde as ouer van die volgende generasie. Hiermee kan diere regverdig met mekaar vergelyk word **binne die ras**, selfs oor kuddes, jare en produksie stelsels. Resultate van hierdie verslag stel die teler in staat om die onderliggende genetika van die diere te identifiseer en te vergelyk.

Genetiese parameters

Genetiese parameters (oorerfbaarheid en korrelasies) word bereken op 'n rasbasis en word benodig vir die beraming van teelwardes. Die **oorerfbaarheid** verwys na die gedeelte van die variasie van 'n eienskap in die ras wat deur oordraagbare genetika verklaar word. Die res van die variasie van 'n eienskap is as gevolg van omgewingseffekte en nie-oordraagbare genetika. Sommige eienskappe is geneties gekoppel aan mekaar wat beteken dat 'n verandering in een eienskap sal lei tot 'n verandering in 'n ander eienskap. Hierdie verhouding tussen eieinskappe is **gentiese korrelasies** en kan voor- of nadelig wees.

Teelwardes

Die beraming van teelwardes (EBV) maak gebruik van prestasie-metings van die dier en alle verwantes, stamboom-inligting en genetiese parameters. Die diere se metings relatief tot die gemiddeld van die kontemporêre groep word gebruik. 'n **Kontemporêre groep** is 'n groep diere wat blootgestel was aan dieselfde en biologiese omstandighede, insluitend kudde, jaar, geslag en ouderdom. Nadat al hierdie faktore in ag geneem is, kan verskille tussen diere toegeskryf word aan 'n verskil in hul genetiese vermoë. Dit is die beginsel waarop genetiese analises berus. Die EBV waarmee 'n dier gebore word, is gelyk aan die gemiddelde EBV van sy ouers, aangesien 'n dier die helfte van elke ouer se gene ontvang. Hierdie mid-ouerwaarde maak die aanname dat presies dieselfde helfte van die ouers se prestasie oorgedra word aan elke nageslag. In realiteit ontvang alle nageslag egter selde dieselfde helfte vanaf die ouers en is die mid-ouer waarde se akkuraatheid dus laag. Dit gee egter wel 'n aanduiding van die gemiddelde genetiese vlak van die jong

diertjie op grond van sy ouerinligting. Soos meer inligting beskikbaar word oor 'n dier (metings en metings vanaf nageslag en ander verwantes), word sy werklike genetiese vermoë al hoe akkurater beraam. Beraamde teelwaardes verander dus oor tyd soos meer inligting beskikbaar word. EBV's van diere word gepubliseer saam met 'n **akkuraatheid (%)**, wat aandui hoeveel inligting beskikbaar was vir die beraming van die EBV en hoeveel vertroue 'n teler dus daaraan kan heg. Faktore wat 'n rol speel by die akkuraatheid van 'n EBV, is die oorerflikheid van die eienskap, die aantal verwantes wat gemeet is, die grootte van die kontemporäre groep wat betrokke is, die akkuraatheid van meting en die volledigheid van stamboominligting. Wanneer 'n akkuraatheid van 85% en meer bereik word, behoort die EBV nie meer betekenisvol te verander soos meer inligting in opvolgende genetiese ontledings ingesluit word nie.

Interpretasie van teelwaardes

EBV's word rondom 'n **basisjaar** (5jaar terug) uitgedruk, wat beteken dat die gemiddelde dier gebore in die basisjaar se EBV gelykstel word aan nul en alle ander diere in die ontleding se teelwaardes word dan relatief tot die gemiddelde dier uitgedruk. 'n Dier met 'n EBV van +1kg vir speengewig se genetiese potensiaal is dus 1kg hoër as die gemiddeld van die basisjaar. EBV's duif verder die genetiese potensiaal van **diere relatief tot mekaar** aan. Die werklike prestasie van 'n dier kan nie vanaf die EBV uitgewerk word nie, maar dit stel wel 'n teler in staat om te weet watter diere geneties 'n sterker bydrae tot die volgende generasie sal lewer. Die teelwaardes alleen is nie altyd maklik interpreteerbaar nie. Daarom word teelwaarde van die **aktiewe populasie** word gelyk gestel aan 100 en 'n standaardafwyking van 12 word gebruik. 'n Teelwaarde Indeks van 76 is dus 2 standaardafwykingseenhede onder die gemiddeld, terwyl 112 een standaardafwyking bokant die gemiddeld van die aktiewe diere van die populasie is. Let wel dat negatiewe teelwaardes egter gunstig is vir Interlam-Periode(ILP) en Ouderdom Eerste Lam (OEL): korter ILP en jonger OEL EBV's duif op beter vrugbaarheid. Alle teelwaarde -indekse word egter uitgedruk op dieselfde manier, naamlik dat indekse bokant 100 gewens is, om sodoende maklik meerderwaardige diere vir alle eienskappe vinnig te kan identifiseer.

Die data gebruik in hierdie evaluasie is verkry vanaf LOGIX, soos deur tlers verskaf. Alle pogings is aangewend om die inligtingkorrek aan te bied. SA Stamboek aanvaar geen verantwoordelikheid vir die gebruik en vertolking van inligting verskaf oor diere in hierdie publikasie nie.

SELEKSIE-INDEKSE

Die is maklik om te selekteer op slegs een eienskap, maar in realiteit is dit nie die beste benadering nie. Seleksie vir een eienskap kan lei tot die verswakking van prestasie in 'n ander eienskap as gevolg van genetiese korrelasies. Verskillende eienskappe is belangrik, met sommiges belangriker as ander. 'n Seleksie-indeks kombineer verskillende eienskappe en maak gebruik van ekonomiese gewigte om die verskil in belangrikheid in ag te neem. Eienskappe kan nie net bymekaar getel word nie aangesien dit in verskillende eenhede uitgedruk word, verskillende variasies toon en omdat negatiewe waardes soms voordelig is. Hierdie faktore word in ag geneem met die samestelling van 'n seleksie-indeks. 'n Algemene seleksie-indeks sluit al die ekonomies belangrike eienskappe in, terwyl ander indekse net op sekere eienskappe fokus om spesifieke teeldoelwitte aan te spreek.

Die seleksie-indekse word op dieselfde basis uitgedruk as die teelwaarde-indekse, met ander woorde uitgedruk rondom 100, waar 100 die gemiddeld van die aktiewe populasie is, met 12 as standaardafwyking. 'n Indeks van 124 is dus 2 standaardafwykings bokant die aktiewe gemiddeld van die populasie, terwyl 'n indeks van 88 een standaardafwyking onder die gemiddeld van die aktiewe populasie is.

Twee seleksie-indeksie word vir die Dorper ras saamgestel, naamlik die Dorper Ooi Indeks (DOI) en die Dorper Logix Meriete Indeks (DLMI). Die doel van hierdie indekse en die bydrae van die verskillende eieinskappe tot die indekse word vervolgens bespreek.

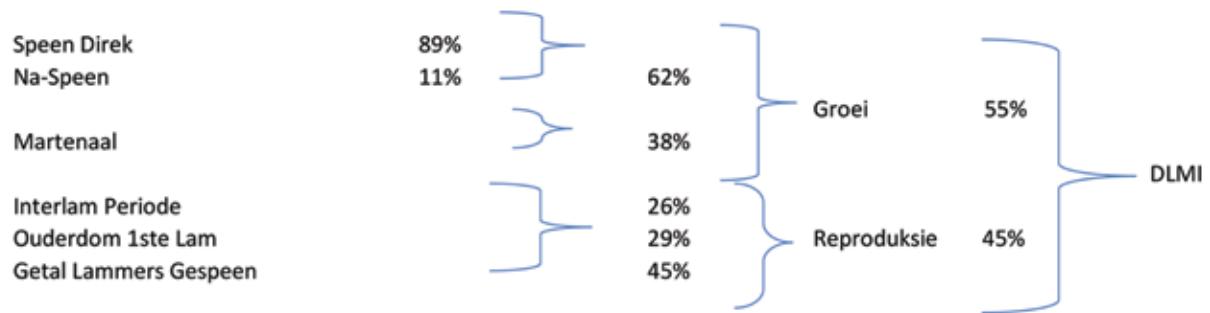
Dorper Logix Meriete Indeks (DLMI)

Hierdie indeks omvat al die eienskappe om te selekteer vir 'n gebalenseerde, winsgewende dier wat vrugbaar is en steeds goed produseer. Die DLMI kan gebruik word om diere te selekteer met die genetiese potensiaal om swaarder te weeg by speen(beidie as gevolg van die dier se eie potensiaal om te groei en moeders wat genoeg melk produseer) en naspeen, te lam op 'n jonger ouderdom, gereeld te lam en meerlinge te gee. Die LMI is veral belangrik vir volhoubaarheid van die kudde, dus om goeie vervangingsdiere mee te selekteer.

Die samelstelling van die DLMI is as volg:

$$\text{DLMI} = (0.30 * \text{speen Dir}) + (0.4 * \text{Na-speen}) + (0.21 * \text{Speen Mat}) + \\ (0.12 * \text{ILP}) + (0.3 * \text{OEL}) + (0.20 * \text{GLS})$$

Skematisies kan dit as volg verduidelik word:



Dorper Reproduksie Indeks (DRI)

Hierdie indeks sluit teelwaardes vir Martenale Speengewig , Aantal Lammers Gespeen,

Ouderdom 1ste Lamming en Interlam Periode in. Hierdie seleksie-indeks is veral belangrik

Vir die ontwikkeling van 'n moederlyn.

Die samestelling van die DRI is as volg :

$$DRI = (0.2 * OEL) + (0.2 * ILP) + (0.2 * Speen Mat) + (0.4 * GLS)$$



Dit is baie belangrik om altyd ook na die eienskappe wat bydra tot 'n indeks individueel te gaan kyk wanneer diere op grond van indekse geselekteer word. Dit gebeur soms dat 'n dier 'n goeie indeks ontvang omdat die dier besonderse goeie meriete vir 'n spesifieke eienskap het, terwyl van die ander eienskappe in die indeks moontlik op onaanvaarbare vlakke vir die spesifieke kudde se teelbeleid is en totaal oorskadu word deur die uitstekende meriete van die spesifieke eienskap. 'n Goeie werkwyse is om diere uit te skakel wat nie aan die teelbeleid voldoen ten opsigte van die individuele eienskappe nie. Gebruik al die inligting wat beskikbaar is.



Compion

www.martincompion.co.za



PRODUKSIEVEILING:

1^{ste} Donderdag, Augustus | Upington

Alle ramme vir Brucella Ovis skoon getoets.

Alle diere is vrugbaar getoets. SOOS ALTYD!

Doseer geskiedenis: One Shot Ultra, Multivax P Plus, Solution 3.5

Martin Compion: 083 259 5217

white1@mweb.co.za



Gemiddelde Genetiese Vlakke : EBVs

Elenskap	Kudde **				Ras			
	Allie	Ramme	Oolie	Alle	Ramme	Oolie	Alle	Oolie
Speengewig Direk	0.91	1.31	0.76	0.19	0.17	0.21	106.9	110.8
Speengewig Maternaal	0.67	0.81	0.62	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	109.2	111.0
Speengewig Kombinasie	1.13	1.46	1.00	0.07	0.06	0.09	109.8	113.0
Na-Speen Gewig	1.61	2.54	1.25	-0.67	-0.71	-0.63	109.0	112.8
Getal Lammers Gespeen	0.03	0.24	-0.06	0.16	0.18	0.14	99.2	100.5
Totalle Gewig Gespeen	1.72	1.50	2.25	0.30	0.26	0.33	106.9	109.5
Ouderdom by Eerste Lam	-0.72	-0.40	-0.86	0.01	-0.02	0.03	102.2	101.2
Inter-lam Periode	1.73	1.74	1.72	-0.30	-0.35	-0.27	92.1	92.0
Seleksie Indekse								
Dorper Logix Meriete Indeks	107	109	106	100	100	100	107	109
Dorper Reproduksie Indeks	101	102	100	100	100	100	101	102
Inteling					Inteling			
Inteling (%)	1.63	1.64	1.64	2.13	2.06	2.19	1.63	1.64
Aantal Diere					Aantal Diere			
Aantal diere	1361	455	906	45327	19421	25904	1361	455

** Gemiddeldes van alle aktiewe diere in die kudde.

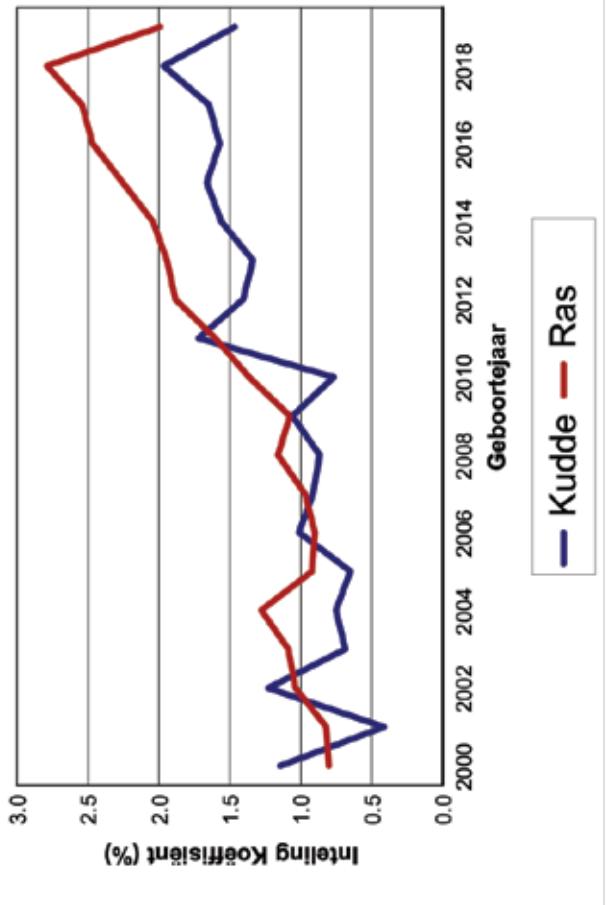
** Gemiddeldes van alle aktiewe diere in die kudde.

AKTIEWE DIERE

Diere gebore in die laaste 24 maande en hulle ouers, word as aktiewe diere gedefineer, behalwe as hulle op Logix gekanselleer is.

Inteling

Tempo van Inteling



-	Inteling veroorsaak hoofsaakklik verlaagde vrugbaarheid en lammers wat moeiliker oorleef.
-	Die effek van inteling kan reeds by sommige diere waargeneem word by vlakte so laag as 6,25%.
-	Daar word dus sterk aanbeveel dat stamboom inligting so korrek en volledig as moontlik gehou word, en dat 'n tellingsprogram gebruik word om onverwante ramme uit te soek.
-	Ontbekende of foutiewe stamboominligting moet aangemeld word by SA Stamboek.
-	Inteling is afhanglik van stamboominligting. 'n Algoritme word gebruik vir die berekening van inteling, wat 'n gemiddelde intellingskoëfisiënt toeken aan onbekende ouers, op grond van die generasie waaruit hulle kom. Diere met onbekende ouers het dus ook intellingskoëfisiënte, wat 'n meer akkurate weerspieëling van die inteling van u kudde en ras is.

Stamboom Inligting

	Aantal Diere	% Diere
Bekende vaders	1273	94
Bekende moeders	1310	96

Let wel: Indien stamboom inligting onvolledig is, word inteling onderskat.

Home of high quality & functional dorpers

Leroy Phillips

DORPERS

EST. 1974

D919
D1700
D2300

“Where the sires are bred”

DOLLAR



RED BULL

SON OF DOLLAR



RED GOLD

SON OF RED BULL



Hall of Fame Great sires past & present

Dollar - Sold to Mickey Phillips & Izak Nel

Oorlog - Sold to Francis Visagie & Jan Wiese

Perfect - Sold to Jean Aggenbach

Silver - Sold to Louis de Scande & Dirk Boysen

General - Sold to Martin Compton

Kolskoot - Sold to Jean Aggenbach

Boesman - Sold to Mickey Phillips

Red Pepper - Sold to Safari Dorpers

Legend - Sold to Jannie Visagie & Danie Visser

Sir - Sold to Raymond Brown

Boesman 2 - Sold to Willem Avenant

Admiraal - Sold to Francis Visagie & Jan Wiese

007 - Sold to Louis De Scande

Brave Heart - Sold to Danie Visser and Le Roux Van Wyk

Platinum - Sold to Daniël Vermeulen

Red Roman - Sold to Atka Dorper Stud

Home of high quality & functional dorpers

Leroy Phillips DORPERS

EST. 1974



"Where the champions are bred"

World Champion Show 2014

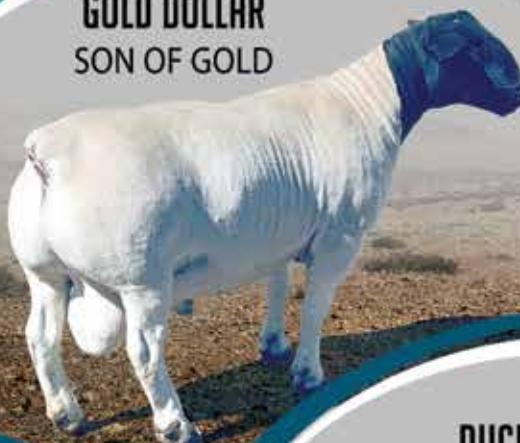
GOLD

SON OF DOLLAR

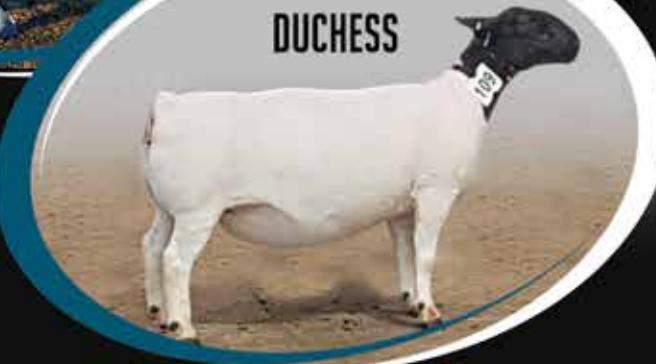


GOLD DOLLAR

SON OF GOLD



DUCHESS



World Champion Dorper Ram 60 - 75 kg

World Champion Dorper Ram over 75 kg

World Junior Champion Dorper Ram

World Grand Champion Dorper Ram

2016

World Champ Dorper Ram over 75 kg

World Junior Champ Dorper Ram

2018

World Reserve Junior Champion Ram

World Champion Ram > 75 kg

World Res Champion Ram 60-75 kg

World Res Champion Ram 45-60 kg

World Res Champion Ram < 45 kg

World Res Champion Ewe < 40 kg

World Res Champion Ewe 50-60 kg

World 2Tooth ewe class - 3rd, 4th, 5th

Embryos &
semen available
on request

Visitors always welcome at Country View

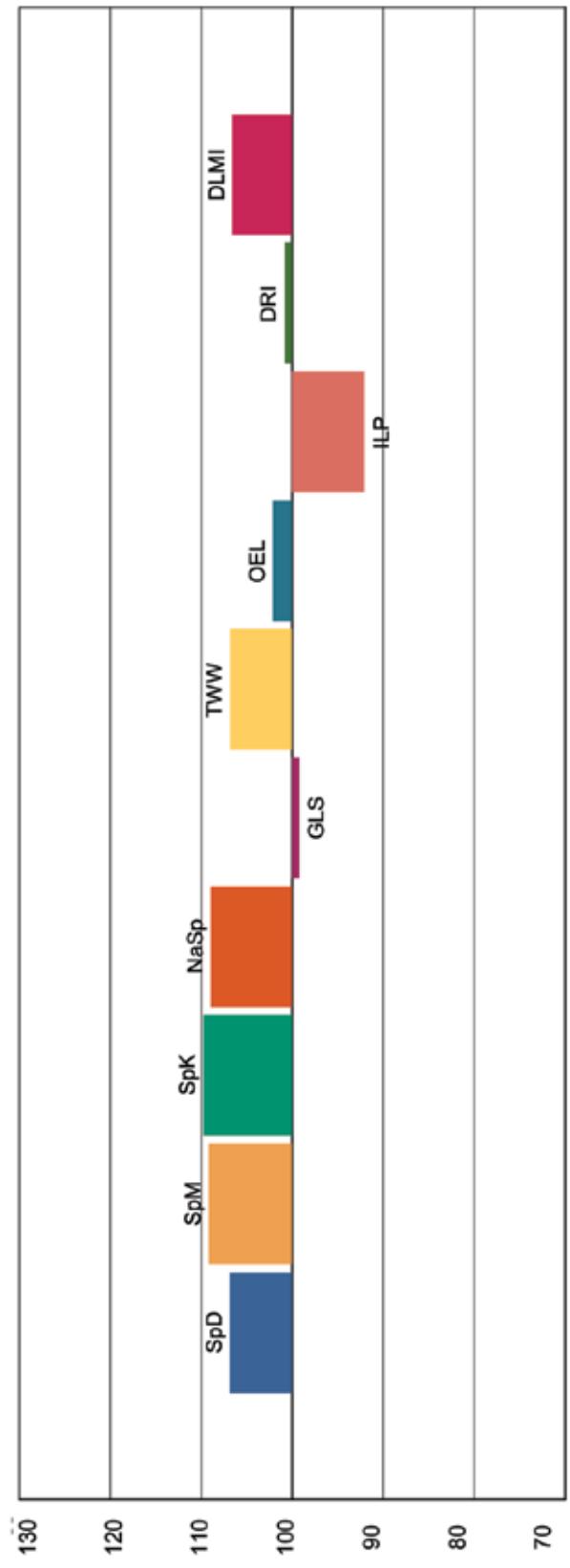
Cell: (+27) 0824141616 • Tel: (+27) 045 9679053

Email: leroy@phillipsdorpers.co.za • www.leroyphillipsdorpers.co.za

Genetiese Vensters

Alle diere in die kudde

Aantal: 1693



Die genetiese vensters verskaf 'n vinnige oorsig van die genetiese status van die kudde in vergelyking met die ras. Die waardes wat hier aangebied word, is die gemiddelde teelwaarde-indeks en seleksie-indeks van al die aktiewe diere in die kudde, van die vaders en moeders van die aktiewe diere van die kudde, sowel as van die ooie en ramme wat jonger as 2 jaar oud is. 'n Indeks van 100 is gelijk aan die gemiddeld van die aktiewe gemete diere van die ras. As gevolg van die hoër seleksie-intensiteit van ramme (seleksie is streefer aangesien minder diere geselekteer word om mee te teel), is die verwagting dat die gemiddelde van die vaders in die kudde beter is as dié van die ooie. Streete altwyd om ramme te selekteer wat die kudde sal verbeter. Onthou dat die teelwaarde-indeks vir OEL en ILP so uitgedruk word dat 'n indeks bo 100 steeds beter diere aandui, dus diere met 'n laer teelwaarde vir hierdie eienskappe.

Spengewig Direk

Spengewig Maternaal

Spengewig Kombinasie

Na-Speen Gewig

Getal Lammers Gespeen

Totale Gewig Gespeen
(Total Weight Weaned)

Ouderdom by Eerste Lamming

Inter-lam Periode

Dorper Reproduksie Indeks

Dorper Logix Meriete Indeks

SpD:

SpM:

SpK:

NaSp:

GLS:

TWW:

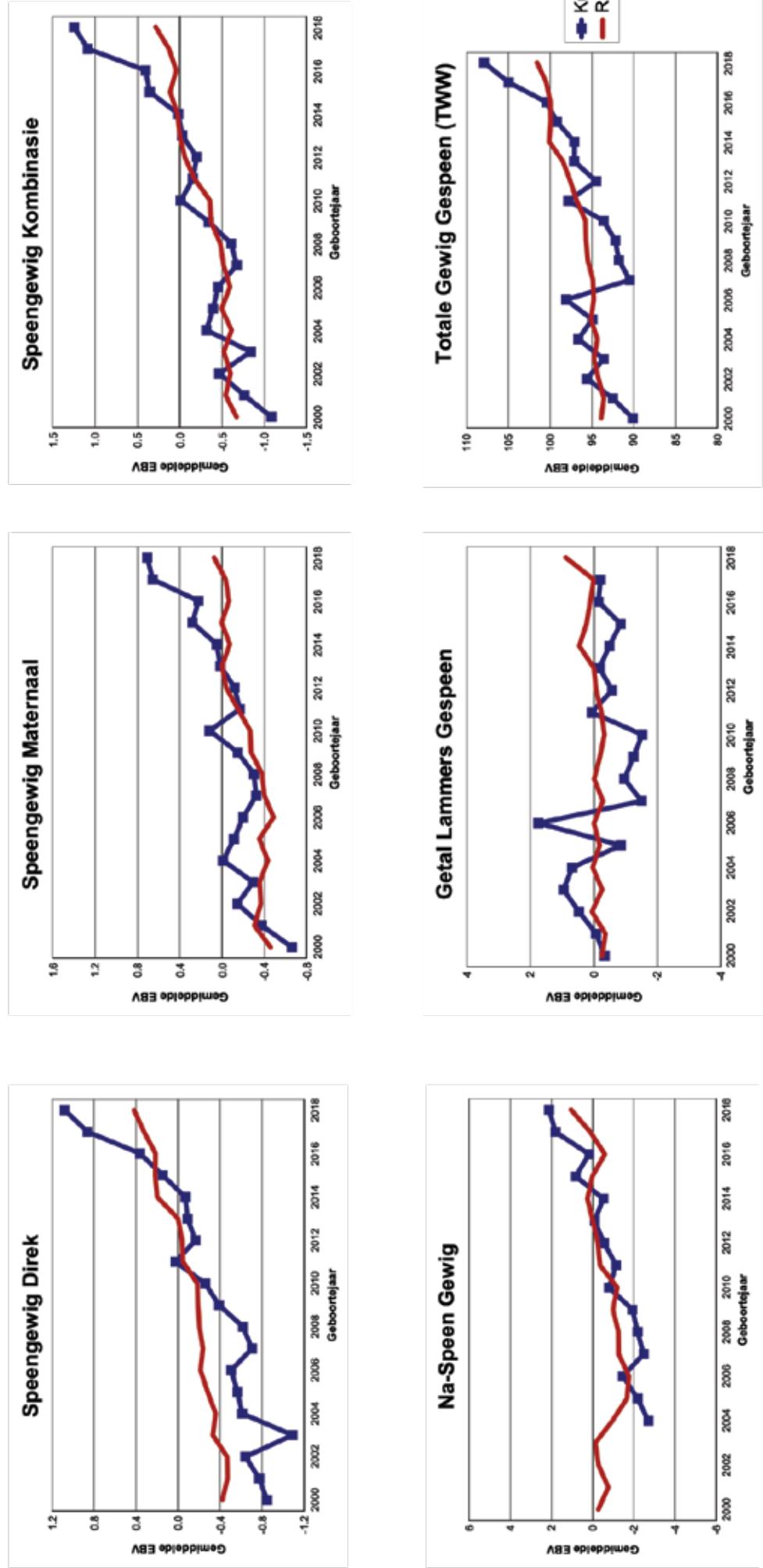
OEL:

ILP:

DRI:

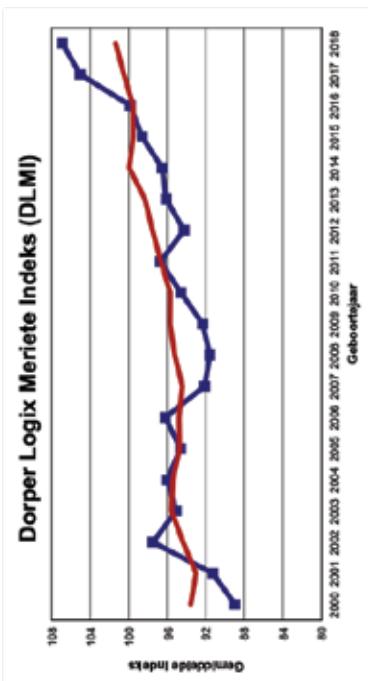
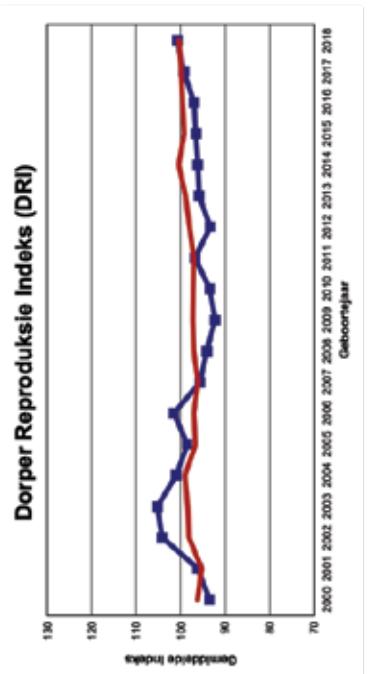
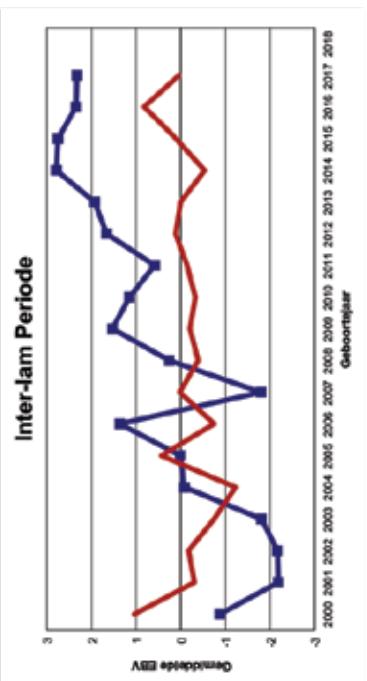
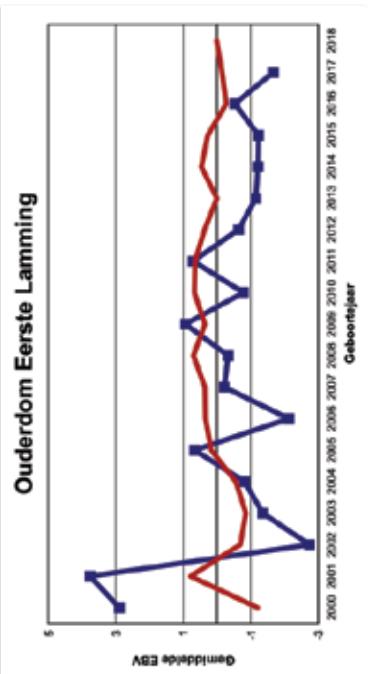
DLM:

Genetiese Tendense



Genetiese tendense word gebaseer op gemete diere wat self deur die betrokke telers geteel is.

Genetiese Tendense



Genetiese Tendense van Kudde

Geb. Jr	Speengewig EBV			Na-speen EBV			Lammers Geopen			TWW EBV			OEL EBV			ILP EBV			DLM EBV		
	Aars	Dy	Kato	Aars	EBV	Aars	EBV	Aars	EBV	Aars	EBV	Aars	EBV	Aars	EBV	Aars	EBV	Aars	EBV		
2008	-430	-0.62	-0.30	-0.61	.76	-2.18	.93	-0.95	-422	.92	-0.93	.76	0.26	422	.94	-422	.92	-422	.92		
2009	467	-0.39	-0.15	-0.34	.70	-1.92	.727	-1.24	460	.92	-1.03	.70	1.53	460	.92	460	.92	460	.92		
2010	486	-0.26	0.12	-0.01	.64	-0.79	.69	-1.51	483	.94	-0.69	.79	1.15	493	.93	483	.95	483	.95		
2011	379	0.82	-0.17	-0.16	.47	-1.14	.69	0.07	376	.98	.97	.71	1.46	0.59	378	.97	378	.97	378	.97	
2012	973	-0.17	-0.12	-0.20	.73	-0.65	.395	-0.57	631	.95	-0.64	.247	1.66	829	.93	829	.94	829	.94		
2013	1305	-0.09	0.02	-0.03	259	-0.09	232	-0.17	1148	.97	-0.15	136	1.93	1148	.96	1148	.96	1148	.96		
2014	1159	-0.07	0.05	0.02	.73	-0.52	144	-0.48	1227	.97	145	-1.22	112	2.79	1127	.96	1127	.97	1127	.97	
2015	1034	0.15	0.28	0.35	.77	0.82	.98	0.82	1031	.99	110	1.71	1331	.97	1031	.99	1031	.99	1031	.99	
2016	587	0.36	0.22	0.41	.297	0.17	.114	-0.14	591	1.00	0.27	-0.53	87	2.35	581	0.97	581	1.00	581	1.00	
2017	775	0.86	0.66	1.09	397	1.81	.87	-0.20	770	1.05	105	-1.07	8	2.33	770	0.99	770	1.05	770	1.05	
2018	468	1.08	0.71	1.25	239	2.12			458	1.08					458	1.01	458	1.01	458	1.01	

Genetiese Tendense van Ras

Geb. Jr	Spenergwig EBV	Lammers Gespeen		TWW		OEL		ILP		DRI		DLMI			
		Aantal	Br.	Aantal	EBV	Aantal	EBV	Aantal	EBV	Aantal	EBV	Aantal	EBV		
2008	20/771	-0,20	-0,38	-0,48	3681	-1,25	3159	0,00	16569	96	3154	0,69	1792	-0,39	
2009	19/703	-0,19	-0,28	-0,37	3100	-0,98	2336	-0,18	15609	96	2306	0,36	1529	-0,21	
2010	13/497	-0,18	-0,27	-0,36	2562	-1,19	1926	-0,32	12211	96	1891	0,66	1370	-0,33	
2011	9/570	-0,05	-0,15	-0,17	1584	-0,36	2002	-0,23	8990	97	2001	0,64	1413	-0,14	
2012	10/702	-0,04	-0,04	-0,06	1619	-0,24	2149	-0,07	9767	98	2211	0,36	1624	0,12	
2013	11/187	0,00	0,00	0,00	1957	0,00	1833	0,00	10384	98	1959	0,00	1408	0,00	
2014	18/684	0,20	-0,07	0,03	1750	0,26	1861	0,47	16529	100	1987	0,46	1319	-0,53	
2015	9/550	0,22	0,01	0,11	2168	0,02	1590	0,24	9214	100	1789	0,28	1121	0,11	
2016	8/513	0,22	-0,03	0,07	1275	0,56	959	1,19	912	9247	100	1469	-0,28	657	0,33
2017	9/58	0,32	-0,03	0,13	2464	0,11	775	0,02	8626	100	979	-0,15	20	0,34	
2018	7448	0,42	0,07	0,28	1107	1,05	2	0,90	6771	102	3	0,01	6794	100	



NEL DORPERS

STRYDPOORT



Besoekers welkom!

Izak Nel +27 (0)51 634 1083 | +27(0)82 559 7765 | Aliwal-Noord, Suid-Afrika

www.neldorpers.com

LUBERN VOERE

Met ons Hoofkantoor geleë te Hartswater in die Noord Kaap, fokus ons op die vervaardiging en bemarking van veevoer.

Ons strewe is om met behulp van tegniese navorsing en ondersteuning op te tree as strategiese venoot vir produsente in sentraal Suid Afrika. Waardetoevoeging deur opgeleide en kundige bemarkingspersoneel, wetenskaplike produk formulering, ooreenkomstig nuutste navorsing, tegnologie en moderne toegeruste fabrieke verseker kwaliteit DIENS en PRODUK.

Waarom Lubern?

Lubern het 'n klein, vaartbelynde en selfstandige organisasie struktuur.

Die filosofie is eenvoudig maar doeltreffend:

- ◆ Produk- en produksiekoste so laag as moontlik te hou
- ◆ Stiptelike en betroubare diens met alle handelsaktiwiteite na te streef
- ◆ 'n Program van kwaliteits verbintenis met alle produksie en bemarkingsprosesse te handhaaf
- ◆ Om deur ontwikkeling en aanpassing van produkte aan 'n kliënt se behoeftes te voldoen



SKAAP PRODUKREEKS:

- Skaap Voerkraal Konsentraat (selfmeng voerkraal)
- Lamkruip
- Stoetvee
- Feedcure Skaapproduksielek
- Skaap Winterlek

- T13 Afrond
- Skaap Afrond Fase 1, 2, 3 en 4
- Lammerooi Volledig (Lamhok)
- Ram, Lam en Ooi
- Veldcure 350 HPK (selfmeng lekke)
- Wolcure Produksie korrel

Kontak ons gerus:

📞 082 449 9282 / 072 610 2223

✉️ info@lubern.co.za

🌐 www.lubern.co.za

📍 Plot 1343, Hartswater, 8570

Foto: Toni Calu



Foto: Janine Visagie



Aktiewe Ramme met Nageslag

*Inligting in rooi is hoog

EBV - Estimated Breeding Value
Beraande Toewaarde

Indeks >= 124
Bokant nageslagmiddeld
Indeks <= 76

Akk: Akkuraatheid van die teelwaaide
Toewaarde met 'n akkuraatheid onder 5% word nie gedruk nie

Indeks: Druk die teelwaaide uit rondom 100, waar 100 die gemiddelde EBV van die aktiewe diere van die ras is

Dier Inligting

Naam	Dier ID	Geb Status	% In-telling	Ouers & Nageslag		Seleksie Indekse		EBV - Gewigte		EBV - Vrugbaarheid									
				Vader ID	Moeder ID	1ste generasie Nageslag gespeen	2de generasie Aantal Nageslag kuddes gespeen	Dorper LMI	Dorper Reprod Indeks	Dir EBV	Speengewig Mat	Komb EBV Indeks	Na-speen EBV	Lammer gespeen EBV	TWW EBV	OEL EBV	ILP EBV	Moeder Kere gelam	
Aktiewe rasgemiddeld:																			
16 RAM 1772 160416	1772 16 0416	2	1.42	1772 13 1075	1772 11 0402	8	1	126	126	61 116	49 118	120	4.49	1.81	1.33	2.24	-0.16	0.30	-0.30
17 RAM 1772 160518	1772 16 0518	2	1.01	1772 13 1672	1772 14 0078	43	1	124	96	69 137	50 124	135	8.79	4.02	1.77	3.78	-2.50	4.30	-3.98
18 RAM 1643 170072	1643 17 0072	1	7.24	1643 14 0340	1643 14 0151	64	2	120	105	70 123	42 123	128	6.00	2.54	1.71	2.98	0.50	4.56	-5.69
19 RAM 1643 170241	1643 17 0241	1	1.00	1643 15 0429	1643 13 0378	42	1	129	108	65 142	42 120	135	9.17	4.53	1.48	3.75	-1.00	5.41	-0.85
20 RAM 1772 170421	1772 17 0421	1	0.83	1772 15 1089	2442 13 0045	30	1	132	114	64 138	45 127	137	9.27	4.06	1.97	4.00	2.60	7.59	0.42
Ram Kuddegemiddeld:				116	106	2.09	1.28	2.33	4.82	3.35	3.46	-0.39	0.73						
Aantal ramme met nageslag in die kudde: 20																			

Ramme, gebore vanaf Januarie 2015, met gemete nageslag en self nog aktief.



Jong Ramme

58

EBV - Estimated Breeding Value
Bereamende Telwaarde

*Inteling in rooi is hoog

Indeks >= 124
Bokant rasgemiddeld
Indeks <= 76

Akk: Akkuraathed van die telwaarde
Telwaardes met 'n akkuraathed onder 5% word nie gedruk nie
Indeks: Druk die telwaarde uit rondom 100, waar 100 die gemiddelde EBV van die aktiewe diere in die ras is

Naam	Dier ID	Dier intilging		Overs	Seloskisie Indeksse		EBV - Gewigto		EBV - Vrugbaarheid					
		Dorper LMI	Dorper Reprod Indeks		Dir EBV Indeks	Spreegewig Mat EBV Indeks	Komb EBV Indeks	Na-speen EBV Indeks	TWW EBV Indeks	OEL EBV Indeks	ILP EBV Indeks	Moeder EBV Indeks	OPI EBV Indeks	Kare Gelaan
Aktiewe rasgemiddeld:														
419 1772 19 0116	2	1.04	1772 16 0382	121	120	1.74 48	0.92 115	1.79 36	3.20 127	5.42 38	-1.33 125	2.92 32	1.01 104	-0.30 87
RAM 1772 190116														
420 1772 19 0117	1	0.90	1772 17 0421	115	101	2.22 48	1.23 120	2.34 31	4.71 117	0.00 122	-1.95 115	4.08 22	3.46 106	103 83
RAM 1772 190117														
421 1772 19 0118	1	2.37	1643 17 0241	124	101	3.55 49	1.72 133	3.49 33	7.79 133	-1.10 43	-2.42 134	3.35 25	4.61 121	109 86
RAM 1772 190118														
422 1772 19 0119	1	1.09	1772 17 0421	116	110	1.77 48	0.90 115	1.79 34	3.54 116	1.10 41	3.33 117	1.64 24	4.58 106	112 92
RAM 1772 190119														
423 1772 19 0120	1	1.32	1643 17 0241	125	110	3.20 48	1.32 129	2.92 34	6.43 118	0.10 127	1.32 129	1.84 26	4.58 100	117 106
RAM 1772 190120														
424 1772 19 0121	2	0.90	1643 17 0241	118	110	2.25 48	0.53 120	1.66 33	3.63 107	1.90 42	3.92 115	-0.61 24	4.58 110	114 92
RAM 1772 190121														
425 1772 19 0122	2	0.90	1643 17 0241	117	110	2.16 48	0.55 119	1.63 33	3.51 108	1.90 42	3.85 117	-0.61 24	4.58 110	114 99
RAM 1772 190122														
426 1772 19 0123	1	1.58	1772 17 0421	107	99	0.71 48	1.78 105	2.14 36	3.13 124	-0.30 115	2.32 110	-0.35 27	5.77 101	123 76
RAM 1772 190123														
427 1772 19 0125	1	1.29	1643 17 0241	115	105	1.96 49	0.91 117	1.88 34	3.97 112	0.60 42	3.22 117	-0.55 26	4.66 103	103 95
RAM 1772 190125														
428 1772 19 0126	1	1.22	1643 17 0241	114	101	2.32 47	0.69 121	1.85 29	4.14 110	-1.00 34	2.41 117	-2.29 27	4.41 114	88 1
RAM 1772 190126														
429 1772 19 0133	1	1.53	1772 17 0421	117	112	2.12 48	0.50 119	1.56 37	3.63 107	3.40 42	1.14 117	-0.55 29	4.66 119	128 91
RAM 1772 190133														
430 1772 19 0140	1	1.49	1772 17 0421	116	101	2.53 48	1.09 123	2.36 34	4.84 115	-0.60 39	3.27 122	-1.57 24	4.41 114	108 92
RAM 1772 190140														
431 1772 19 0141	2	1.31	1643 17 0241	129	113	3.90 49	0.86 136	2.80 35	6.84 112	1.20 44	5.47 130	-1.36 26	4.66 104	122 109
RAM 1772 190141														
432 1772 19 0142	2	1.31	1643 17 0241	129	113	3.88 49	0.86 136	2.80 35	6.81 112	1.20 44	5.45 130	-1.36 26	4.66 104	122 109
RAM 1772 190142														
433 1772 19 0147	2	1.53	2624 16 0305	117	110	1.91 48	0.86 117	1.81 26	3.56 112	1.20 46	3.49 116	-1.82 24	4.41 106	106 98
RAM 1772 190147														
Ram Kuddegemiddeld:		109	102		1.31	0.81	1.46	2.54		0.24	2.25	-0.40	1.74	
Totale aantal jong ramme :		433												

Ramme gebore sedert Jan 2017, gemeet vir speen met ten minste 1 bekende ouer

Kowie de Witt

DORPERS & WIT DORPERS

Funkisonele Dorpers met
gacie vleiseienskappe en lyfret



>> Arrow



>> Bentley



Sel: KOWIE +27 (0)82 926 0742 | Faks: +27 (0)86 660 0742
Posbus 589 | Upington 8800 | kowie@dewittdorpers.co.za

Ooie met Nageslag

"Inteling in rooi is hong"

EBV - Estimated Breeding Value
Beraamde Tee-waarde

Indeks >= 124
Bokant rasgemiddeld
Indeks <= 76

Akk: Akkuraatheid van die tee-waarde
Tee-waarde met 'n akkuraatheid onder 5% word nie gedruk nie

Naam	Dier ID	Dier Inligting		Ouers	Vader ID Moeder ID	Seleksie Indeks		EBV - Gewigte		EBV - Vrugbaarheid									
		Geb Status	% Inteling			Dorper LMI	Dorper Reprod Indeks	Dir EBV Indeks	Speengewig Mat	Komb	Na-speen EBV Indeks	Lammers Gesbeen EBV Indeks	TWW	OEL	ILP	EBV Indeks			
		Aktiewe rasgemiddeld:				100	100	0.19	-0.02	0.07	-0.67	0.16	0.30	0.01	-0.30	Kere gelam Fentropie			
375	1772	17	0676	1	0.64	1643	15	0428	56	109	2.23	2.81	4.88	-2.00	2.20	103	1		
OCl 1772 170676						1772	14	0658		116	107								
376	1772	17	0682	1	0.89	1772	13	1672	54	109	1.42	1.98	3.53	0.40	2.78	106	1		
OCl 1772 170682						1772	16	0454		114	109	50	119	62	117				
377	1772	17	0691	1	0.68	1772	13	1672	54	105	1.71	2.08	3.52	-2.10	1.19	105	1		
OCl 1772 170691						1772	16	0242		107	97	54	123	62	117				
378	1772	17	0706	2	0.91	1643	15	0428	56	115	106	55	113	49	120	64	120	1	
OCl 1772 170706						1772	13	0045		115	106	55	119	62	117				
379	1772	17	0717	1	0.69	1643	15	0428	56	112	112	0.36	1.32	1.50	1.93	-1.00	2.39	100	
OCl 1772 170717						1772	14	0566		102	99	118	113	62	110	37	93	1	
380	1772	17	0759	3	0.77	1772	15	1089	52	114	0.05	0.84	2.00	4.30	4.22	-0.03	-2.96	103	
OCl 1772 170759						1772	14	0124		116	118	52	101	107	111	35	125	1	
381	1772	17	0768	1	0.77	1643	15	0428	54	106	0.75	1.36	2.21	-3.60	1.92	-3.92	-0.93	102	
OCl 1772 170768						1772	14	0521		110	110	46	110	112	112	32	78	1	
382	1772	17	0806	1	2.42	1772	13	1672	54	108	90	1.88	1.42	2.36	2.70	1.68	-1.68	108	
OCl 1772 170806						1772	16	0091		116	116	50	119	122	121	38	83	1	
383	1772	17	0812	1	1.24	1772	13	1672	51	106	90	1.56	1.35	2.13	4.52	1.35	1.35	105	
OCl 1772 170812						1772	16	0153		113	106	50	119	60	121	37	84	1	
384	1772	17	0823	1	0.95	1772	13	1672	53	102	89	1.25	0.67	1.30	2.76	-2.60	1.01	103	
OCl 1772 170823						1772	16	0541		110	109	52	109	111	114	36	86	1	
Ooi Kuddegemiddeld				106		100			0.76		0.62		1.00		1.25		-0.06	1.50	1.72
Totale aantal ooie met nageslag in die kudde: 384															Aktiewe ooie, met nageslag gebore sedert Jan 2017				

Indeks: Druk die teenwaarde uit rondom 100, waar 100 die gemiddelde EBV van die aktiewe diere van die ras is

Akk: Akkuraatheid van die tee-waarde
Tee-waarde met 'n akkuraatheid onder 5% word nie gedruk nie

Jong Ooie

EBV - Estimated Breeding Value
Beraamde Teelwaarde

Indeks >= 124
Bokant rasgemiddeld
Indeks <= 76
Teelwaarde uit om 100 waar 100 geset is

*Inlewing in rooi is hoog

Dier Inligting

Naam	Dier ID	Geb Status	% Inlewing	Ouers		Seleksie Indeks		EBV - Gewigte				EBV - Vrugbaarheid								
				Vader ID	Moeder ID	Dorper LMI	Dorper Reprod Indeks	Dir EBV	Spesengew Mat EBV	Komb EBV	Na-speen EBV	TWW EBV	OEL EBV	ILP EBV	Moeder					
				100	100	0.19	-0.02	0.07	-0.67	0.16	0.30	0.01	-0.30							
560	1772	19	0138	1	1.53	2624	16	0305	111	101	1.69	3.27	0.10	2.66	-1.25	2.91	103	3		
OOI 1772 190138						1772	16	0383	48	116	27	111	20	100	33	111	14	88		
561	1772	19	0139	1	1.21	1643	17	0072	113	105	1.64	0.97	1.79	3.26	0.30	2.79	-2.41	2.13	1	
OOI 1772 190139						1772	15	0519	49	114	27	113	35	116	19	101	7	91		
562	1772	19	0143	1	1.53	2624	16	0305	112	98	2.04	1.05	2.06	3.83	-1.10	2.42	-1.76	2.64	2	
OOI 1772 190143						1772	17	0104	47	118	23	114	119	45	118	16	93	10	89	
563	1772	19	0144	1	0.97	1643	17	0072	124	115	2.41	1.56	2.77	5.89	2.30	5.36	-3.53	3.80	1	
OOI 1772 190144						1772	17	0621	51	122	32	121	126	45	126	22	113	10	84	
564	1772	19	0145	2	0.97	1643	17	0072	121	115	1.84	1.67	2.59	5.11	2.30	4.89	-3.53	3.80	107	1
OOI 1772 190145						1772	17	0621	51	116	32	123	124	45	123	22	113	31	111	
565	1772	19	0146	2	1.53	2624	16	0305	118	109	2.19	0.80	1.90	3.94	1.20	3.72	-1.82	0.25	106	1
OOI 1772 190146						1772	17	0156	48	120	26	111	117	46	119	16	106	8	98	
566	1772	19	0148	1	1.00	1643	17	0072	117	104	2.21	1.64	2.74	5.53	-0.20	3.72	-1.58	2.94	105	1
OOI 1772 190148						1772	17	0589	51	120	29	122	125	45	125	21	98	6	87	
567	1772	19	0001	2	1.02	1643	17	0241	130	111	4.55	1.24	3.52	8.36	-0.20	5.67	-0.79	-4.74	143	3
OOI 1772 190001						1772	16	0180	49	143	34	117	133	42	137	24	98	13	117	
568	1772	19	0005	1	0.92	1643	17	0072	118	111	1.63	1.68	2.49	4.75	0.90	3.84	-4.28	3.38	104	1
OOI 1772 190005						1772	17	0603	51	114	30	123	123	45	122	23	104	11	86	
569	1772	19	0003	1	0.88	1643	17	0241	119	109	2.66	0.48	1.81	4.48	2.20	4.46	0.19	0.84	142	7
OOI 1772 190003						1772	12	0402	48	124	38	107	116	39	121	30	112	34	99	
570	1772	19	0002	2	1.02	1643	17	0241	130	112	4.28	1.29	3.43	7.99	-0.20	5.45	-0.79	-4.74	143	3
OOI 1772 190002						1772	16	0180	49	140	34	118	132	42	135	24	98	13	117	
571	1772	19	0006	2	0.92	1772	16	0382	118	119	1.39	1.12	37	111	1.49	2.40	3.60	4.34	122	6
OOI 1772 190006						1772	14	0532	120	107	2.72	0.73	2.09	4.51	-0.40	3.21	-1.36	-0.81	105	2
572	1772	19	0008	1	1.28	1643	17	0241	121	111	2.84	0.32	1.74	4.33	24	107	36	114	14	113
OOI 1772 190008						1772	16	0185	49	126	34	104	116	42	120	27	121	32	100	
573	1772	19	0009	2	0.99	1643	17	0241	122	111	3.00	0.29	1.79	4.55	1.30	4.07	-1.47	-2.62	128	3
OOI 1772 190009						1772	16	0218	49	127	34	104	116	42	121	24	107	37	118	
574	1772	19	0010	2	0.99	1643	17	0241	122	111	3.21	1.18	2.79	6.23	-0.80	3.91	0.85	0.50	128	3
OOI 1772 190010						1772	16	0243	119	100	46	129	29	116	126	36	128	22	94	

Indeks: Druk die teelwaarde uit om 100 waar 100 geset is
as die gemiddelde EBV van die aktiewe diere in die ras



Jong Ooie

EBV - Estimated Breeding Value Buitenaards Teelwaarde										Akk: Akkuraatheid van die teelwaarde Teelwaardes met 'n akkuraatheid onder 5% word nie gerekon nie															
Naam	Dier ID	Ouers		Seleksie Indekse		EBV - Gewigte										EBV - Vrugbaarheid									
		Dorper Reprod Indeks	LMI	Dorper Reprod Indeks	Dir FRV Indeks	Speengewig Mat: Dir FRV Indeks	Komb FRV Indeks	Na-speen FRV Indeks	TWW	OEL	ILP	Moeder													
576 1772 19 0012	OOI 1772 190012	Aktiewe rasgemiddeld:	100	100	0.19	-0.02	0.07	-0.67	0.16	0.30	0.01	-0.30													
			119	105	2.32 51 121	1.59 29 122	2.75 44 125	5.49 44 125	-0.80 19 94	3.43 35 115	-5.27 30 117														
		Ool Kudidegemiddeld:	105.6	100.5	0.76	0.62	1.00	1.25	-0.06	1.50	-0.86	1.72													
		Total aantal jong ooie:	576																						

*Inligting in rooi is hoog

Ooie gebore sedert 2017, gemeet vir speen met ten minste 1 bekende ouer

Verduideliking van KATALOGUS INLIGTING

Status:	Geboorte status van die ram bv. een of tweeling.
Speen Dir:	Speen direk. Dit is 'n direkte effek van die ram se gene vir groei tot op speen.
Speen Mat:	Speen maternaal. Dit is die effek van dier ram se moeder se gene wat sy speengewig beïnvloed deur hoofsaaklik melkproduksie en moedereienskappe.
Akk:	Akkuraatheid. Die akkuraatheid persentasie van die teelwaardes. Hoe meer bruikbare inligting beskikbaar, hoe hoër die akkuraatheid.
Naspeen Dir:	Naspeen direk. Dit is die direkte effek van die ram se gene vir die groei na speen.
VR-SI%:	Seleksie indeks: hierdie is 'n goeie aanduiding van hoe die ram aangepas is in die omgewing. Dit sluit eienskappe in soos loopvermoë, groeivermoë en bestandheid teen siektes. Slegs die groep ramme wat saam getoets is, word met mekaar vergelyk.
RI:	Reproduksie indeks: dit sluit die vrugbaarheid, ouderdom van die eerste lam, interlam periode, melkproduksie en moedereienskappe in wat gemeet is teen die rasgemiddeld.
LMI:	Logix Meriete Indeks. Hierdie is 'n enkele indeks wat die dier se genetiese vermoëns saamvat. Dit sluit ALLE GROEIEN REPRODUKSIE – EIENSKAPPE in wat gemeet is teen die rasgemiddeld.
1ste:	Ouderdom van eerste lam in maande.
TLP:	Tussen lam periode in dae.
KL:	Kere gelam.
LB:	Lammers gebore.
LS:	Lammers gespeen.
OPI:	Ooproduksie-indeks.



DORPER STOET



PIET POTGIETER 082 335 1544 ~ jcstoet@vodamail.co.za ~ Poortjie, Heilbron, Free State
CORNÉ PAULSEN 082 695 0418



Verbruikersopvoeding

DEUR SKAAPVLEIS SA:

Hoogetepunte Mei- Sept

Mei was Afrika-maand en Skaapvleis SA het dit gevier saam met "Lambassador", sjef Naledi, wat van haar gunsteling tradisionele geregte gemaak en op sosiale media gepos het. Die hoogtepunt van hierdie maand was haar verskyning op die "Expresso morning show" namens Skaapvleis SA, om skaapvleis se spesiale plek in die Afrika kultuur te vertoon. Skaapvleis SA sal weer in Julie, Augustus, September en November insetels op Expresso morning show hê. Chef Naledi se insetsel, waar sy ook haar "Lamb Trotters" wenresep gedeel het, kan hier gekyk word <https://youtu.be/-VHCC1stUgE>.

Junie was 'n groot maand wat drukmedia aanbetrif vir Skaapvleis SA. 'n Opvoedkundige skrywe oor verskillende lamsnitte en die Suid-Afrikaanse karkasklassifikasiestelsel, genaamd "Know your bits", verskyn in die Junie-uitgawe van die Bona Magazine (in Engels, Zulu, Sotho en Xhosa). Die 16de Junie is Vaderdag en Skaapvleis SA het dit gevier saam met die Sarie- en True Love-tydskrifte. Die Kulula.com aan-boord tydskrif het ook 'n opvoedkundige stuk oor 'n winter-gunsteling, skaapskenkels, bevat. Die Junie uitgawe van die True Love-tydskrif gesels ook met "Lambassador" Chef Naledi oor haar gunsteling lamresepte en in hierdie uitgawe spog Skaapvleis SA ook weer met 'n opvoedkundige stuk wat wenke bevat om verbruikers te help om lamsnek gaan te maak. Augustus se True Love tydskrif bevat 'n ekstra resepteboekie wat deur Skaapvleis SA en die True Love span saamgestel is spesiaal vir vrouemaand.

Sosiale media is ook in rep en roer hierdie maand met Skaapvleis SA se nuutste "colamboration" saam met top resepteboekverkoper "The Lazy Mokoti". Die 27ste Junie word die eerste video in 'n reeks skaapvleisvideos op "The Lazy Mokoti" se Instagram blad vrygestel. Hou Skaapvleis SA se Facebook blad "Healthy Meat- by Lamb and Mutton SA" asook hul Instagram "cooking_with_lamb" dop om te sien wat hul alles doen om skaapvleis op verbruikers se borde te hou.

Tot en met die einde van Augustus word O-FM-luisteraars op Dinsdae om 11:30 met 'n weeklikse "Winter Warmers" insetsel bederf, waar 'n spesiale Skaapvleis SA-resep, gesondheidswenke en kook-wenke gedeel word. Die resep word na elke uitsending op die O FM "Wild Blog" geplaas, klik op die volgende skakel en blaai na onder om na die eerste uitsending te luister.



The Lazy Makoti

<https://www.ofm.co.za/article/the-wild-blog/274423/lamb-and-mutton-sa-cooking-with-lamb-indian-inspired-burgers>

September is 'n groot maand vir kosgeleenthede vir Skaapvleis SA. Hul is betrokke by die Fire and Feast Meat Festival, die National Butchers Challenge asook die DSTV Delicious festival waar hul direk kontak gaan maak met verbruikers. Groot kospersoonlikhede soos The Lazy Makoti, The Bearded Chef (van die program Bos, Baard, Kos) en J'Something gaan verbruikers wys en vertel van hul gunsteling lekker, gesonde skaapvleisdisse.

Besoek gerus Skaapvleis SA se webblad cookingwithlamb.com, hul Facebook blad "Healthy Meat- by Lamb and Mutton SA" en hul Instagram blad @cooking_with_lamb om meer oor Suid Afrikaanse Skaapvleis verbruikersopvoeding te sien.



Junior Kampioen Ooi, De Aar Streekskou 2018



Reserve SA Groot Kampioen ooi, Upington



Goed Gevulde Agterkwarste



2 BONGANI dogters

Ek besik or my eie geregistreerde kwarantyn stasie vir uitvoere – We have our own registered quarantine facility for exports

EXPORT BREEDER



AlbianStud

ALBIE HORN

Hartebeeshoek – De Aar / Klapogane – Kuruman

www.kalaharireds.co.za

ALBIE: 083 440 1355 | AWIE: 064 757 3849 | Email: albiehorn@telkom.co.za

www.albiandorpers.co.za

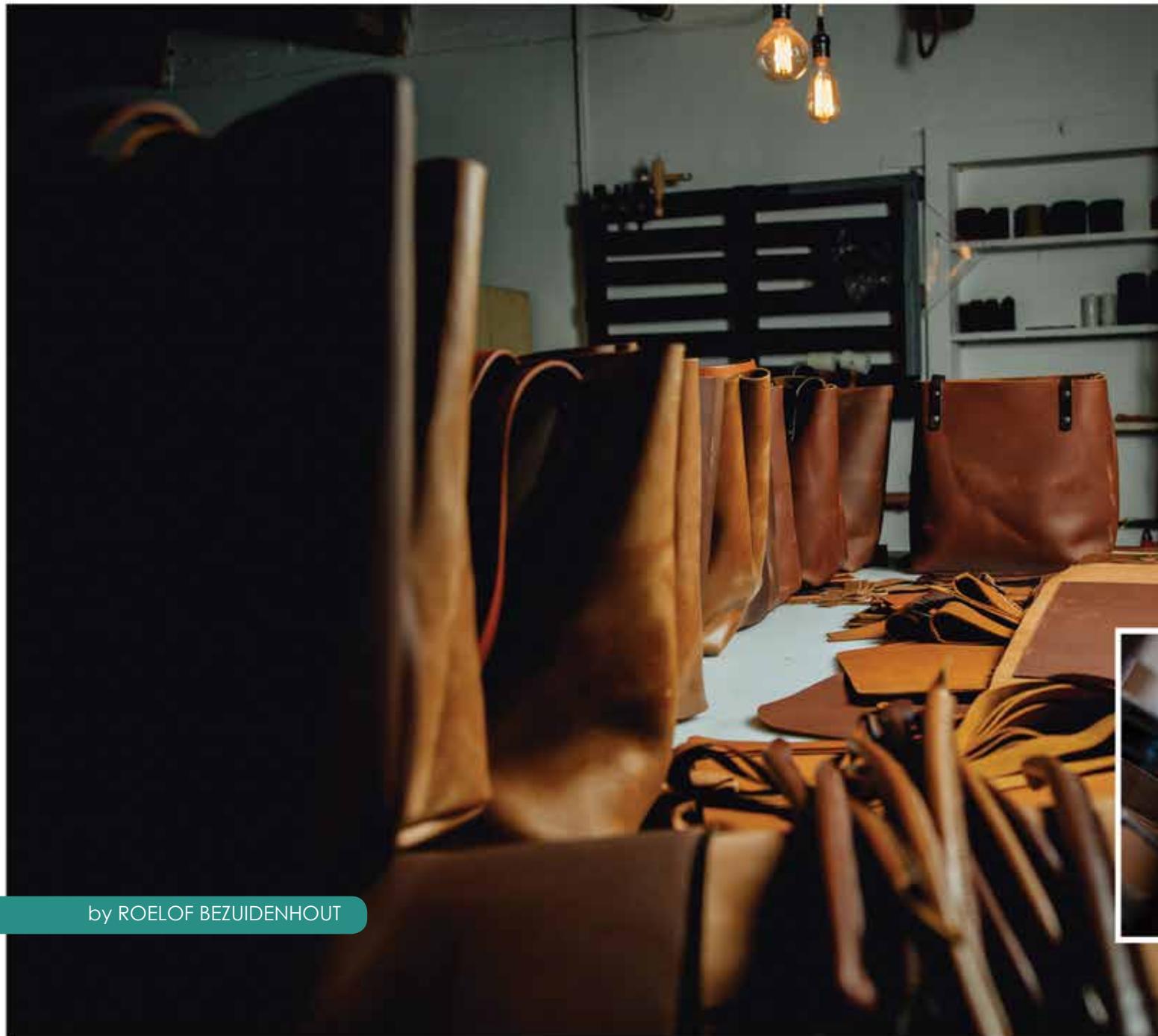
Breeding Export Quality



Tsunami
TEELRAM



Bongani
TEELRAM



by ROELOF BEZUIDENHOUT

Adding *value* to the DORPER

Diversification helps you use your time, talents and resources more effectively no matter where you happen to be.



In the case of MC van Rensburg, of the farm Driekuilen in the Steytlerville district of the semi-arid Karoo, South Africa, it was the unpredictable and (often) poor sheep skin market that moved him into the leather trade as a side-line to his Dorper stud.

Barely a year after completing a two-week leatherwork course in Cape Town, 800km away, MC is turning out a range of hand-made leather items in his converted shearing shed back on the farm.

Initially he and his wife Matty sold the products – which go under the Slater&Dutch logo – at craft markets and through a few selected stores in the nearby Port Elizabeth metropole. Now they are opening a shop in Woodstock, Cape Town while also continuing to sell via social media.

"International tourists are particularly keen on my stuff, but South African shoppers also appreciate the natural

feel and smell of leather as well as its durability," says MC. His products range (in a variety of shapes and sizes) from carry and hand bags, wallets, computer cases, to bowties. All are hand cut and hand stitched.

MC has been in love with leather since childhood and is in a way living out a dream – he has even made a violin case from cow and a handbag from ostrich on special order.

While he does use some of his own prepared Dorper skins he mostly buys in finished leather from dealers to save time. But it's not so easy to get exactly what he wants as the best quality skins are exported before local, smaller buyers can even see them.

"The fact is, however, that there's something wrong if I have to pay R270 for a treated Dorper skin but have to be satisfied to get on R10 for it from a trader. It boils down to throwing away one of the best parts of the animal," he says.

So MC is adding value to the Dorper right there where he farms with them. "They have an ideal skin with a unique flame. Cow leather is also nice with and relatively cheap, while Indian buffalo (aka Crazy Horse) is thick and strong but easy to work with. I also continuously experiments with new ideas and patterns as well as with game leather, such as kudu, impala and springbuck."

When selecting a skin for a particular item MC first checks if the pattern will fit and that there are no holes or blemishes in the way. Then he picks out the spot where the flame will show up best on the item.

Next, the pattern is marked out and cut, and the skin is dyed and lined with soft pig skin before the pieces are stitched together by hand. This is stronger than machine stitching and preferred by clients according to MC.

It's important to work on a hard table top that won't damage the knives – which are only part of a huge tool set which includes forks, hammers, triangles, needles, punches and tongs. Indeed, building up a studio is quite expensive "but you do it as you go along."

The Slater&Dutch logo is a crucial part of MC's marketing strategy and he put lots of effort into developing it. The 'Slater' part comes from his mother's side. They were 1820 Settlers from England who eventually developed the original Driekuilen Farm in the 1830s. The 'Dutch' part represents the van Rensburg heritage.

MC Van Rensburg
Cell: 072 219 5908
Tel: 049 837 0036
Email: info@slateranddutch.co.za
www.slateranddutch.co.za

Photographs: Matty Van Rensburg Photography

DORPERS are doing
very well in

Sweden

I had the privilege of traveling to Sweden for the 3rd consecutive year in a row, which is always such an honour. I can see how the Dorper breed is gaining momentum and growing in the hearts of the Swedish breeders and making its way into other parts of Europe such as Norway, Germany & Finland to name a few.

Traveling all over Sweden from the North to the South, the enthusiasm and excitement of the breeders was fascinating to witness from receiving their official Dorper Certificates to having their first stud animals tagged with their very own Dorper stud numbers.

The quality of Dorper is improving from year to year and the knowledge of the breeders is growing at a rapid pace.

I attended the 2nd biggest agricultural show in Sweden, Mila Massan in Malmo and had the great pleasure of judging the animals on show with Johan Knaap a judge and Texel breeder from the Netherlands.

My presentation on the Dorper was very well supported and greatly appreciated by the enthusiastic sheep breeders from all over Sweden and various parts of



Europe.

A Dorper ram bred by Lawrence and Mia Heathman of Kulla Gard obtained the Supreme Champion of the show competing against various mutton breeds. An exceptional animal and great example of what a Dorper should look like. This was the first time in Swedish history that the Dorper has won supreme champion and created a huge hype. I was interviewed by various reporters after the show and the feedback on the Dorper has been exceptional and looks very positive for the future!

After the show my work of inspections began and what a fantastic experience it was, traveling and being hosted by 20 different Dorper and White Dorper breeders throughout Sweden sharing knowledge and learning how our fantastic breed can adapt to these extreme temperatures and harsh conditions.

The breeders brought to my attention that the Dorper skin is being sold for 1500 Swedish Krona which is almost the same price as the slaughter carcass of about 1600 – 1800 Swedish Krona. Proving to us once again that the skin quality of the Dorper is of a very high quality and

standard.

The breeders receive almost double the price for any cross bred meat breed that is more than 75% Dorper.

A favourite of the Swedish breeders is to cross the Gotland Sheep, a traditional sheep breed to Sweden bred for its good skin, with the Dorper improving the skin quality and giving off different colours on the wool which is very popular.

Embryo flushing is improving the quality of the Dorper breed in Sweden at a rapid pace. At this stage, most of the genetics are brought in from Australia by Adrian Veitch of Kaya Dorpers.

There will be a large group of about 30 breeders traveling to South Africa later in the year and doing their Junior and Senior Dorper courses as well as visiting a few breeders to improve and grow their Dorper knowledge.

I was treated to a mini getaway by Lawrence Heathman and Erik Lofstrand who took me Snowmobile riding and site seeing for a few days before returning to South Africa.

My 3rd trip to Sweden was the greatest yet and I would personally like to thank each and every breeder for hosting me and preparing their animals for inspection.

The hard work and effort that goes in to your animals is always worth the effort in the end.

It is with great pride and thankfulness that I was given the opportunity to once again represent our wonderful breed in Sweden, to see how our breed is changing and revolutionizing the whole sheep industry there, and to experience the passion that the breeders have for the Dorper.

Thank you and I hope to see you all again in the near future.



Myself and Johan Knaap (Netherlands Judge) with Sweden Supreme champion Of Show bred by Lawrence and Mia Heathman



Being interviewed for Stockholm Newspaper



Myself and Lawrence Heathman doing my final inspection a Forsbacka Lamm at Kicki Landstrom North of Sweden



Inserting stud tags at Jasna Bohlin Torps, Dorper



Myself Lawrence Heathman and Erik Lofstrand riding snowbikes in the North





Klipkoppies Dorperstoet

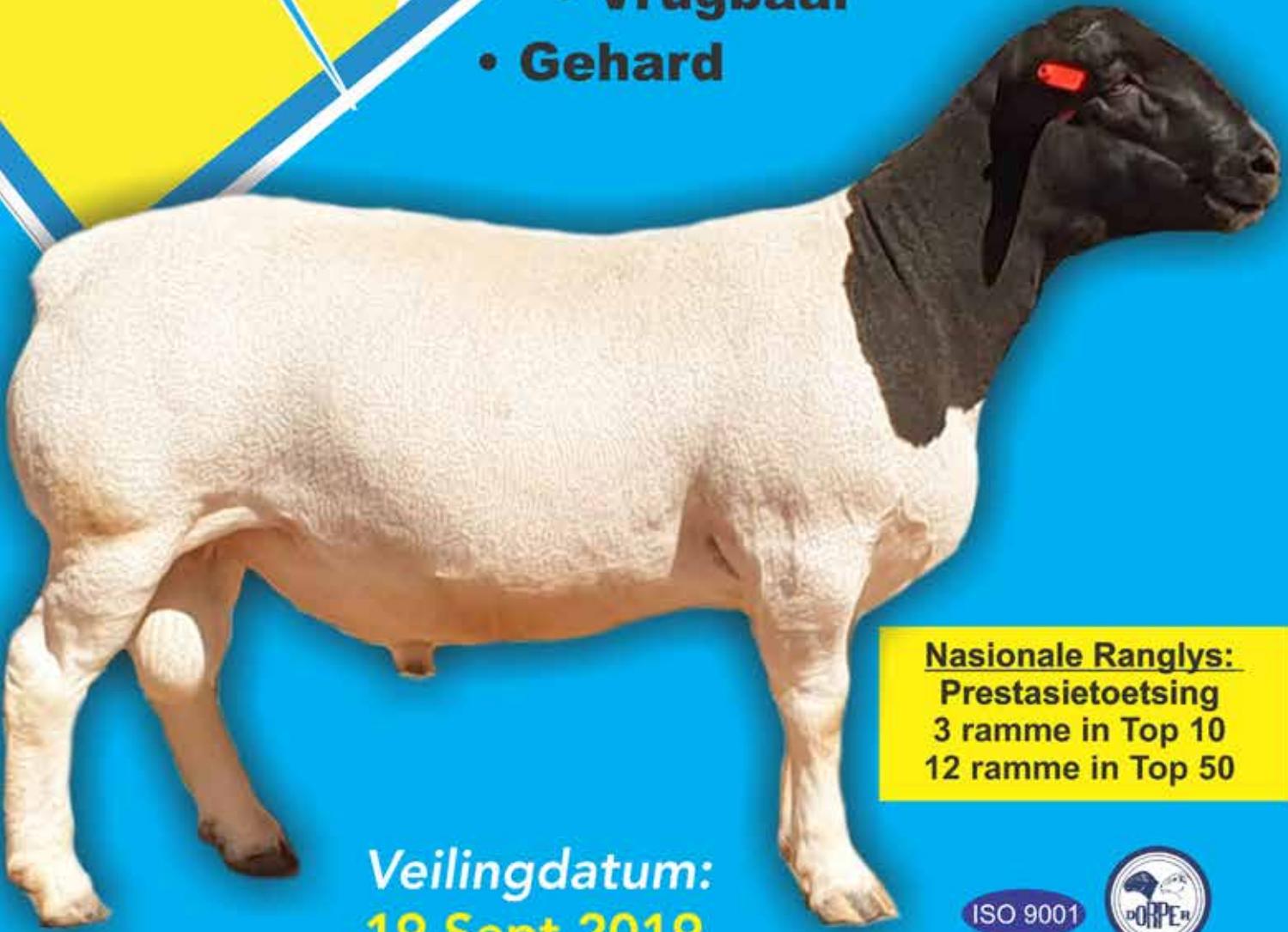
sedert 1953

Albert van Niekerk & Familie

Stoetteler sedert 1965

Prestasietoetsing sedert 1978

- Prestasiegetoets
- Aanpasbaar
- Vrugbaar
- Gehard



Nasionale Ranglys:

Prestasietoetsing

3 ramme in Top 10

12 ramme in Top 50

Veilingdatum:
19 Sept 2019

ISO 9001



Gawie Carr +27 76 971 4022

E-pos: gawie@klipkoppiesdorpers.co.za
www.klipkoppiesdorperstoet.co.za

Posbus 1831, Upington, 8800
Noord-Kaap, Suid-Afrika

by ASHLEY PHILLIPS

Visit to the USA

Dorpers are the fastest growing small stock breed in the USA

In early 2018 I was approached by Freddy Rossouw – a Dorper breeder and current president of the American Dorper Sheep Breeders' Society who is originally from the Free State RSA, but now resides in Phillipsburg KS – to judge and run a seminar at the Western States Dorper Association (WSDA) Show and Sale as well as to conduct ranch inspections throughout the States. Being a young and recently inducted inspector, I was keen for the challenge that lay ahead, and what a wonderful experience it was!

Catherine Diaz had quite a job on her hands, seeing that I arrived at all my destinations on time; one that she carried out seamlessly. Thank you Cathy for all the effort that you put in to making my trip an unforgettable Dorper experience.

My trip began in Modesto CA at the WSDA Show and Sale. The animals on display were of a high standard and I commend all exhibitors for participating with animals in impeccable condition. Despite the breeders being seemingly anxious about having a South African judge in Modesto for the first time, the show and sale was a huge success. I held a seminar to discuss the Dorper with fellow breeders after the show, which was well supported and seemed truly appreciated by all.





The WSDA Grand Champion Ram



Trimming feet at Catherine Diaz

The real work began after the WSDA Show and Sale. I had 16 ranch inspections to do in 27 days with several domestic flights and a few thousand kilometres of road travel in between. I had the privilege of visiting a number of states including California, Arizona, Nevada, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and Georgia. It was a truly life changing experience that I will cherish for years to come.

Throughout my travels I met with inspiring Dorper breeders, all striving toward personal goals with a notable passion for the breed. Our beloved breed has become remarkably popular in North America. Indeed, the Dorper is the fastest growing animal breed in the United States. This is partly due to its low maintenance and easy care characteristic, which allows locals to decrease their input costs and increase their profit.



It is encouraging to see how well the Dorper has adapted across America, especially given that each state is rather different regarding climate and terrain. It seems that the preference for lamb in the country is growing at a rapid pace with most meat being imported currently. However, this is likely to change given the surge in popularity of the Dorper breed.

Toward the end of my trip, I spent a few days in fruitful discussion with Freddy and Tracy Rossouw regarding further growth and efficiency of the Dorper breed in America. I even got to wrap up my trip with a night in



the Big Apple! It is an honour to have the Dorper in so many parts of the world now and a privilege to share our passion for this remarkable animal with an ever increasing family of breeders.



Freddy and Tracy Rossouw

Thank you to all the breeders and Dorper enthusiasts in the United States for having me in your homes and allowing me to contribute toward improving your flocks. Your hospitality was impeccable and I trust that the quality of your Dorpers will continue to go from strength to strength. I look forward to seeing you all again some time.

Botswana

DORPER KURSUS

Die jaar het ons tweede suksesvolle Junior Dorperkursus in Botswana aangebied.

Altesaam 18 studente het die kursus in Junie 2018 bygewoon.



Al die kursusgangers is eens dat die kursus baie interessant was en dat hulle baie geleer het.

Party kursusgangers (wat ook met ander rasse boer), het met die verloop van die kursus agter gekom dat die Dorperrass eintlik die beter keuse is om mee te boer as jy wil vorentoe te gaan!

Na die eerste paar dae se teorie het die leerders sommer vinnig weg gespring en met die prakties begin en 'n klomp Dorpers en Wit Dorpers deur gewerk!!

Ons oopregte dank aan Phil Rawlins wat die kursus kom aanbied het!

Daar was tydens die kursus ook tyd ingeruim om die te demonstreer hoe Dorpers se hoewe geknip word en ook hoe om 'n Dorper te skeer.



Ons beoog om volgende jaar weer 'n kursus aan te bied (3-7 Junie 2019) en hoop dat ons dan ook 'n klomp kursusgangers sal hê wat hul Senior Dorperkursus doen.

Tot volgende keer!



NASIONALE veiling

	Omset	Percentasie Groei in omset vs vorige jaar	Aangebied	Verkoop	Verkoops- persentasie
PRETORIA					
2017	R 862 450,00				
Dorperramme ingeskryf			51	36	70,6
Dorperooie ingeskryf			111	73	65,8
Wit Dorperramme ingeskryf			13	6	46,2
Wit Dorperooie ingeskryf			26	23	88,5
2018	R 1 354 500,00	57,1			
Dorperramme ingeskryf			63	43	68,3
Dorperooie Ingeskryf			95	92	96,8
Wit Dorperramme ingeskryf			18	9	50,0
Wit Dorper Ooie ingeskryf			29	24	82,8
2019	R 1 425 550,00	5,2			
Dorperramme ingeskryf			64	45	70,3
Dorperooie Ingeskryf			179	127	70,9
Wit Dorperramme ingeskryf			26	17	65,4
Wit Dorperooie ingeskryf			28	11	39,3
BEAUFORT-WES					
2017	R 502 000,00				
Dorperramme ingeskryf			52	52	100,0
Dorperooie ingeskryf			6	6	100,0
Wit Dorperramme ingeskryf			17	17	100,0
Wit Dorperooie ingeskryf			0	0	
2018	R 557 000,00	11,0			
Dorperramme ingeskryf			51	47	92,2
Dorperooie ingeskryf			0	0	
Wit Dorperramme ingeskryf			23	11	47,8
Wit Dorperooie ingeskryf			0	0	
UPINGTON					
2017	R 2 671 400,00				
Dorperramme ingeskryf			120	107	89,2
Dorperooie ingeskryf			81	61	75,3
Wit Dorperramme ingeskryf			58	50	86,2
Wit Dorperooie ingeskryf			34	13	38,2
2018	R 3 486 000,00	30,5			
Dorperramme ingeskryf			84	82	97,6
Dorperooie ingeskryf			67	64	95,5
Wit Dorperramme ingeskryf			31	30	96,8
Wit Dorperooie ingeskryf			17	17	100,0

KLUB VELINGS vir Boekjaar 1 April 2018 tot 31 Maart 2019

Altesaam 12 Klubveelings het die afgeloop finansiële jaar plaasgevind

Datum	Klub	Dorper Ramme	Dorper Ooie	Wit Dorper Ramme	Wit Dorper Ooie	Totaal Aangebied	Totaal Verkoop	% verkoop
		Aangebied	Verkoop	Aangebied	Verkoop	Aangebied	Verkoop	
23.05.18	Kenhardt Veldram veiling (KLK)	52	52	0	0	31	0	0
03.08.18	Noordkaap Klub Ram & Bul Kuruman (GWK)	19	19	25	4	4	0	0
18.08.18	Bosveld Klub Bela-Bela (VS)	32	20	134	128	17	4	17
25.08.18	Ovryvaal Klub PTA (VS)	22	18	91	89	0	15	14
30.08.18	Noordkaap Klub Veldram veiling Brandvlei (BKB)	44	29	0	0	28	21	0
02.09.18	Noordkaap Klub Veldram veiling Griekwastad (GMK)	82	82	0	0	12	12	0
13.09.18	Dorperland Loeriesfontein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.10.18	Weskwaap Klub Vredendal (BKB)	46	45	0	0	35	32	0
10.10.18	Ooskwaap Klub Willowmore (Hobson & Co)	27	27	0	0	17	16	0
09.11.18	Bosveld klub Pietersburg (VS)	18	18	68	66	0	0	0
07.02.19	Vrystaat Veldramme (Netauctions)	13	12	0	0	18	18	0
13.02.19	Griekwaland Wes Stoetvlei (GWK)	35	34	11	11	7	7	0
14.02.19	Dorperland Elite Veiling (KLK)	62	43	0	0	19	15	0
	Verkoopspercentasie	88,27	96,96	85,11	96,88			90,81

PRIVAAATVEELINGS vir Boekjaar 01 April 2018 tot 31 Maart 2019

Altesaam 28 Privaatveelings het die afgeloop finansiële jaar plaasgevind

Datum	Dorper Ramme	Dorper Ooie	Wit Dorper Ramme	Wit Dorper Ooie	Totaal Aangebied	Totaal Verkoop	Totaal % Verkoop
	Aangebied	Verkoop	Aangebied	Verkoop	Aangebied	Verkoop	
	818	744	676	661	416	366	452
	Verkoopspercentasie	90,95	97,78	87,98		91,59	92,51



DORPER NASIONALE VEILING

7 MAART 2020 | PRETORIA



HOOFKANTOOR / HEAD OFFICE

Anton Vos

Tel: 012 460 9916

BOSVELD & LIMPOPO / BOSVELD & LIMPOPO

NAMIBIË / NAMIBIA

Johann Vosser

Tel: 015 491 3141/4

SENTRAAAL-VRYSTAAT / CENTRAL FREE STATE

NOORDWES / NORTH WEST

NOORD-KAAP / NORTHERN CAPE

OOS-KAAP / EASTERN CAPE

Wimpie du Plessis

Tel: 051 451 1439

OOS-VRYSTAAT / EASTERN FREE STATE

André Pieterse

Tel: 058 303 5226

MPUMALANGA / GAUTENG / KWAZULU-NATAL

Wessel Meyer

Tel: 017 819 1106/9

OOS-KAAP / EASTERN CAPE - Port Elizabeth

NOORD-KAAP / NORTHERN CAPE - Port Elizabeth

Chris Troskie

Tel: 072 709 7974

*Die Beste Bod
The Best Bid*

www.vleissentraal.co.za

hoofkantoor@vleissentraal.co.za



Lewendehawe-bemarking | Stoetvee-bemarking

Slagvee-bemarking | Wildbemarking

Algehele Uitverkopings | Losgoed-bemarking

Eiendomsbemarking

Livestock Marketing | Stud Stock Marketing

Slaughter Stock Marketing | Game Marketing

Dispersal Sales | Movable Assets Marketing

Property Sales

{SOME}



FACTS MYTHS

and perceptions in ANIMAL BREEDING

deur JAPIE VAN DER WESTHUIZEN
SA Studbook

One of the most successful programs in modern day TV is "Myth Busters". All about what you see or believed in, truth of fiction. Animal breeding and related aspect are also subject to different belief systems and sometimes myths surround several aspects related to breeding and genetics. Who has heard of **Telegony**, the belief that, as Wikipedia puts it: "offspring can inherit the characteristics of a previous mate of the female parent; thus, the child of a widowed or remarried woman might partake of traits of a previous husband" or **Maternal impression** where "an emotional stimulus experienced by a pregnant woman (or animal) could influence the development of the foetus". Although these types of myths might sound ridiculous to most breeders of livestock, some phrases or concepts are sometimes still misunderstood or even misused in the breeding industry. Some are touched on.

Natural selection

Although many definitions of Darwin's original observations and description exist, one appropriate definition can be as follows: "*The process by which organisms that are better suited to their environment than others produce more offspring. As a result of natural selection, the proportion of organisms in a species with characteristics that are adaptive to a given environment increases with each generation. Therefore, natural selection modifies the originally random variation of genetic traits in a species so that alleles that are beneficial for survival predominate, while alleles that are not beneficial decrease.*" (The American Heritage® Science Dictionary. Houghton Mifflin Company. <[Dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com/browse/natural-selection) <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/natural-selection>>.)

In short, this means, animals possessing the alleles (forms) of the genes best suited to specific conditions will be favoured to produce more offspring (that will survive). Many times, in animal breeding, the term natural selection is wrongly used to reflect the "natural conditions" farm animals are supposedly being kept under to bring the "best" animals forward. In truth, any conditions, "natural" or "artificial" will

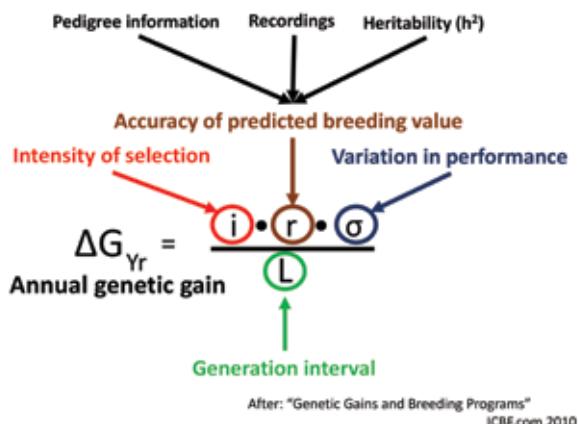
be the source of natural selection. Where livestock producers "change" the environment (such as putting up fences, applying other nutritional practices, treating or preventing diseases, etc.), natural selection will continuously take place, favouring those animals best suited to such conditions.

Variation: good or bad in breeding farm animals?

Although contrary to belief among some people involved with animal breeding, the basis of all selection remains variation. Without variation, no selection can take place and it will be impossible to improve on existing production, reproduction, adaptation, product quality or any other property for production and other animals. Even for a breed (and obviously a species) to survive, variation at genetic merit level is essential.

"There can be little doubt that the existence of genetic variation is advantageous to the evolutionary survival of a species, the advantage it confers being the ability to evolve rapidly and to meet the needs of a changing environment, both through the course of time and to colonisation of new localities. Sexual reproduction and outbreeding are necessary conditions for the continued existence of genetic variation ". (Introduction to Quantitative Genetics. DS Falconer, The Roland Press Company, 1960).

The "key equation" for genetic progress is well known:

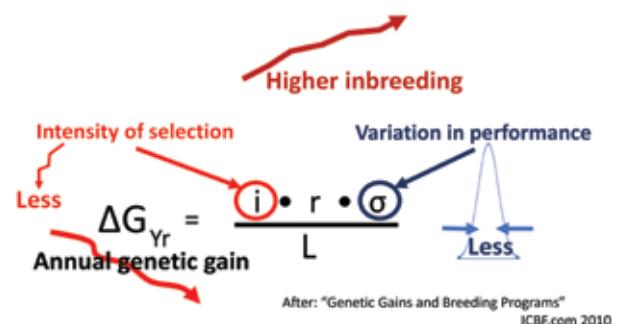


Irrespective of the desired trait or traits considered for selection, a reduction in variation will lead to a reduction in genetic gain obtained through selection.

Inbreeding is useful for genetic progress (and therefore a good thing)

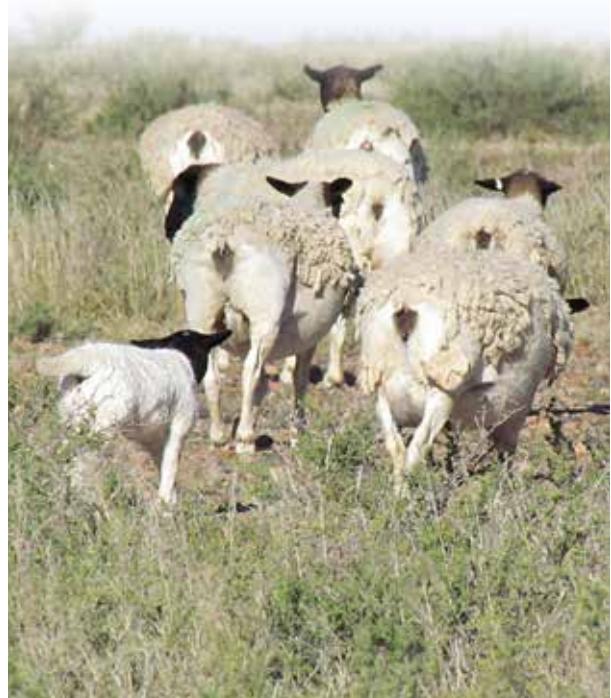
The effects of inbreeding on animal performance have been researched far and wide. Many well written, well documented and very well peer reviewed scientific and other articles were written on the negative effects high inbreeding levels have on fitness traits. In essence, high inbreeding result in animals carrying the same forms (allele) of genes, leading to less variation. Inbreeding

is a "state" rather than a means of selecting animals. This also reduces the variation with resultant ability to adapt and usually lower immune response. As the saying goes: one swallow doesn't make a summer. Why would the argument therefore be that one exceptional high inbred animal be the norm? With reference to the "key equation" for expected genetic progress through selection, highly inbred animals will show less variation in performance and lower fitness (survival and fertility), influencing the rate of genetic gain.



The factors changing the gene frequency in populations (breeds, for example) are selection (natural and/or artificial), mutation, migration and genetic drift. The first three is known as "systematic processes" while the forth one is known as a "dispersive process" Falconer, 1960). Selection is the means of ensuring higher levels of the desired form of genes, whereas genetic drift could result in the fixation of undesirable forms of genes, as has happened in many instances in the past. It is simply not worth the risk.

Many more perceptions and beliefs can be dealt with, but that is a project of another day.





Dorpers

'n Onbeskryflike passie

Skape is 'n sage dier. Hulle is gewoonlik baie stil, sag, tevreden en aanpasbaar in die meeste omstandighede.

In 'n kudde is al die skape geneig om na hulle herder te luister. As gevolg van hulle gehoorsame geaardheid is skape een van die gewildste diere wat die mens liefhet.

Soos almal weet het Dorpers hul eie unieke onbeskryflike manier om in 'n mens se hart in te kruip.

Anjè en Marnus van Dyk van Hoopstad in die Vrystaat het op 13 April 2019 hulle passie vir Dorpers ook deel van hulle groot dag gemaak. Die week oue Dorper lam het haarself perfek as ringdraer gedra en immers net geblêr toe die ringe afgehaal moes word.

Anjè het haar passie op drie-jarige ouderdom begin ontwikkel toe Dorper hanslammers haar speelmaats op die plaas was.

Marnus en Anjè is ook vandag trotse eienaars van die SunRam White Dorper Stud, waar hulle saam 'n passie deel en hulle liefde vir Dorpers uitleef.

Troufoto's is geneem deur Cornè van Niekerk Photography.



Boodskap aan Marnus en Anjè van Dyk

Eerstens wil ek vir julle twee pragtige jong mense sê, baie geluk met die groot dag. Alle voorspoed en geluk op julle pad saam die toekoms in! Ek ken Anjè al 'n paar jaar en het haar nog altyd ervaar as 'n spesiale mens. Daar is min mense wat ek al ontmoet het, wat so groot passie vir Dorpers het. Dankie dat jy altyd by Nampo en skoue tyd maak om te kom groet. Marnus ek is bly dat jy Anjè se passie vir Dorpers deel (anders sou jy soms tweede viool moes speel), my hoop is dat julle saam baie suksesvol met "SunRam White Dorper Stud" sal wees.

Groete Attie Westraad

DORPER

International course at LETSATSI

A few months ago, I received a message from Adrian Veitch (former President of the Australian Dorper Society) asking if it is possible to present a junior and senior Dorper course in South Africa for Dorper breeders from Sweden and Finland.

They also wanted to experience a bit of "Africa" and that meant that the location of the course was very important.

Izak Nel, the owner of Letsatsi Game Lodge immediately said that they can accommodate the course at the Letsatsi game lodge.

After months of planning the 29 Dorper breeders and 7 children from Sweden and Finland arrived at Bloemfontein airport on 16 June 2019.



They were transported with a 60 seater Big Sky coach to Letsatsi (180 km from Bloemfontein), where they were welcomed by very friendly and professional staff.



The course began on Monday. The course leaders were Raymond Read, Rodney Rayner and Adrian Veitch.

After the theory the first day it was time to start practical work on the Dorpers.

Everyone attending the course was impressed with the quality of the South African Dorpers.



Izak transported more than 200 Doper and White Dorpers to Letsatsi.

After a long day everyone relaxed and some even went for a swim. Need I remind you it is winter in South Africa! Then again our winters must feel like the summers in Sweden and Finland?

There was time to socialize in the evenings before dinner and also to go for game drives. Dries Wiese (President of the Dorper Sheep Breeders' Society of SA) visited Letsatsi on the Wednesday and he met many of our members from Sweden that attended the course.

The course was a huge success and everyone received their certificates the Friday evening, which was handed over by Caro Nel and the course leaders. Congratulations to everyone. We had a 100% passing rate. GB Nel did the best, passing the senior exam with 87% and Max Åling on his heals with 85%. Erica Helweg passed the



junior course with 75%. One of the nicest moments for me was when I handed over a certificate to Abel Pule. Abel is from Bloemfontein and he was the bus driver. I told Abel that he might as well do the junior course, seeing that he had to stay for the week at Letsatsi after which he had to take the Swedish delegation to Tarkastad (to visit Mickey and Ash Phillips). Well done Abel, I hope that you will become a Dorper breeder one day.

I want to thank everyone who attended the course and also everyone who made the course possible, especially the personnel of Letsatsi (Chorine Nel and her team), the course leaders (Raymond Read, Rodney Rayner, Adrian Veitch and Garry Simon).

Lastly I want to

thank Lawrence Heathman and Adrian Veitch, who help organised the visit to South Africa. Great friendships were made and we learned lots from each other. We hope to see you all very soon again!



NOORD-KAAP KLUB

Junior en Senior Kursus: 18 tot 21 Februarie 2019



Noord-Kaap Klub het die jaar weer 'n kursus aangebied te Lucasdam in die Postmasburg distrik.

Elf persone (Ses Junior en vyf Senior) het die kursus bygewoon.

Die junior kursus is deur Japie Oberholster aangebied. Gerdus Korb het die beste gevaar in die junior met 'n slaagpunt van 84%.

Die senior kursus is deur Colene van der Merwe aangebied en hier het Victor Kruger die beste gevaar met 85%. Baie geluk aan al die kursusgangers en baie dankie vir die borge wat dit vir ons moontlik gemaak het en spesiale dank aan Kumba.



Die Noordkaap klub het die 13de Maart hul Algemene Jaar vergadering gehad en na die vergadering is daar sommer lekker saam gekuier. Ons het ook 'n lekker wild kyk sessie geniet en 'n bring en braai gehou. Oom Robbie is 'n stigterslid van die Noordkaap Klub van so 60 jaar terug en is nog aktief betrokke by die klub en al die bedrywighede. Ons het ook 'n nuwe sekretaresse Anja Meintjies bygekry, welkom Anja asook met die nuwe "lammetjie" wat julle ryker geword het!



Vlnr: Tom Meintjies (Oom Robbie se seun) Oom Robbie Meintjies en Hendrik Maritz van Glen Lyon Farms (by wie die Algemene Jaar vergadering gehou is) en John Daniel



Jaco Coetze en Eksteen Kotze besig om oor Dorper dinge te gesels en seker te maak die kole is reg om te braai



Marina Nortje en Koenie Kotze

Skoue

Altesaam 258 inskrywings is ontvang vir Griekwastad se veldskou wat Maart 2019 plaasgevind het. Daar was in Mei ook 'n suksesvolle veldskou te Postmasburg gehou met 90 Dorpers wat ingeskryf was.



Groot kampioen Ooi van Lucas Burger en sy dogter Hermien



TJ Snyman met die Groot kampioen ram van Griekwastad veldskou. TJ is 'n kommersiële boer, maar hy het diere van hoogstaande gehalte.

Klub veilings

Ons bied 3 amptelike veilings aan. Augustus 2018 was die Kuruman klub veiling, in September het ons die 33ste Griekwastad veldram veiling aangebied en ons klub veiling te Postmasburg in Februarie.

• Lucasdam Dorper Stud •

(bred extensively)

60 years Hard Work and Decisive Planning + 20 years Performance Data = Functional Sheep



ANNUAL AUCTION:

26 February 2020

WESKAAPLANDSE DORPER KLUB

deur RIAAN LE ROUX

Ons Algemene Jaar Vergadering het op 3 April 2019 plaasgevind. Tydens die vergadering is besluit dat die lede wat ledegelde vol betaal sal alle voordele van die klub kan geniet en die wat nie die volle bedrag betaal nie sal dan as vriende van die Weskaaplandse Klub gesien word.

Kursusse

Ons het die jaar twee Dorperkursusse aangebied: Augsburg met oom Pikkie Rossouw aan die stuur. Daar was 24 leerders en almal het geslaag!

Die kursus te The Vale (Beaufort Wes) is deur Koenie Kotzé aangebied, daar was twee junior en twee senior kursusgangers en al vier het geslaag!

Oom Pikkie het ook vir die Opkomende boere 'n baie suksesvolle mini kursus aangebied in Namakwaland.

Weskaaplandse Dorperklub Veiling: 4 Oktober 2018 Vredendal

Die hoogste Dorper Ram is deur Mr. Riaan Le Roux van Kranskop Dorpers distrik Williston verkoop aan Mr. NJ Louw van die plaas Brakkie distrik Loeriesfontein vir R30000.00

Die hoogste Wit Dorper Ram is deur Mr. Pikkie Rossouw van Springduin Wit Dorpers aan Mr. DJF van Schalkwyk van Middelplaas distrik Clanwilliam verkoop vir R25000.00

Ons het ook 'n suksesvolle Veldgrootgemaakte Ram Veiling op 14 November 2018 te Vredendal aangebied.

Kuddekompetisies

Daar was ook verskeie kudde kompetisies gehou en die skoue bereik dan ook hul hoogtepunt wanneer daar met die Streeks-kuddekompetisie te Beaufort- Wes deel geneem word. Graag wil ons vir Mr Gideon Vivier geluk wens wat



die stoet afdeling gewen het en aan Chris Blom wat die Kudde afdeling gewen het. Baie dankie ook vir al die Inspekteurs en Beoordelaars wat reg deur die jaar die kudde skoue help beoordeel het. Die kommersiële boere wil graag sien hoe lyk ons ras onder veldtoestande en hoe 'n mooi vroulike produserende dier op die veld moet lyk. Op die kleiner skoue is dit altyd lekker want gewoonlik wei die beoordelaars uit oor hul besluite na die kompetisie afgehandel is.

Karkaskompetisies

Verskeie kompetisies word in ons streek gehou in samewerking met verskillende Landbougenootskappe soos Williston, Carnarvon en dan

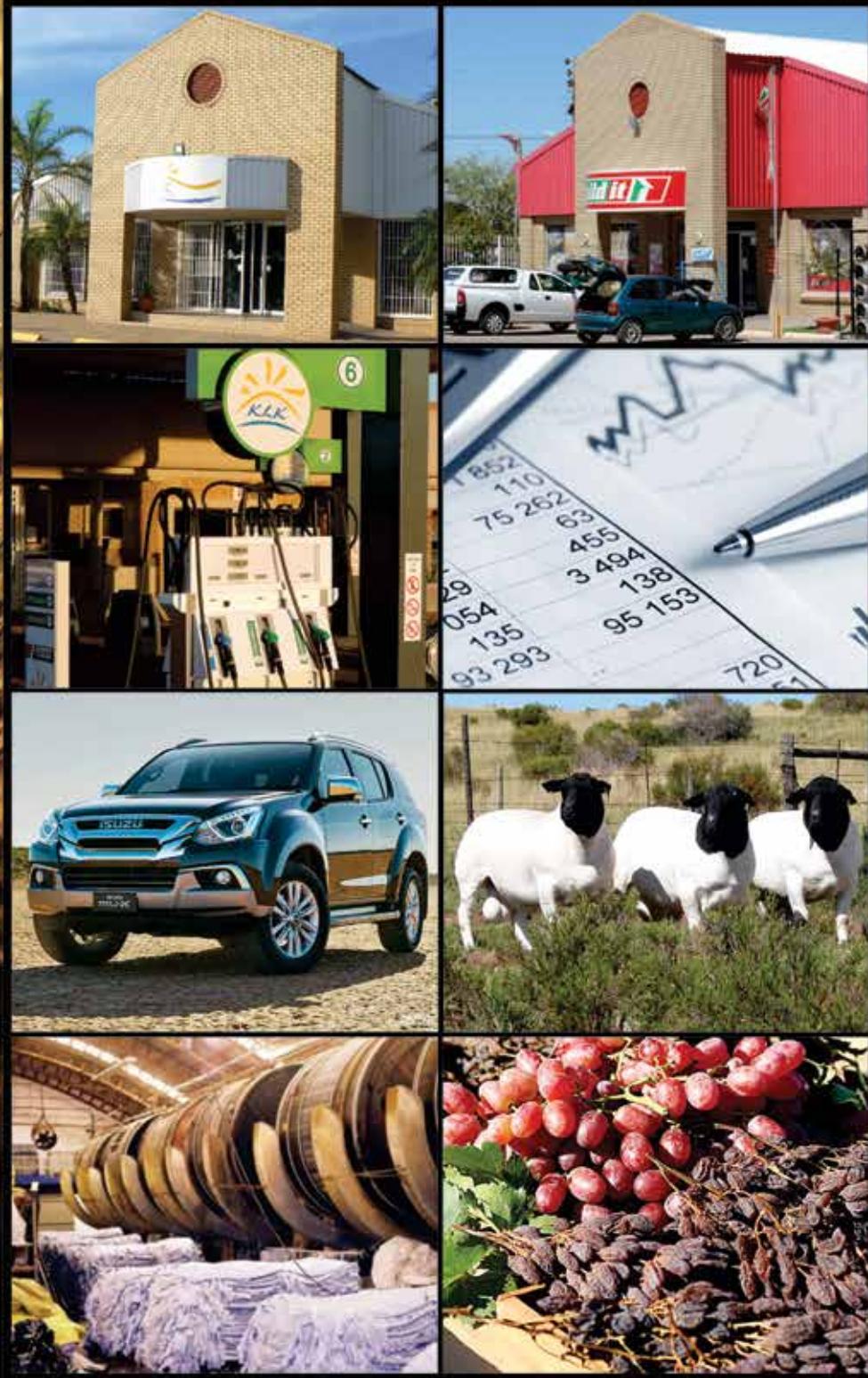
Beaufort-Wes met hul jaarlikse skou en Calvinia met die bekende Vleisfees.

Dis altyd lekker om te weet 99% van die kere gaan dit 'n Dorper wees. Ons opkomende boere neem ook graag deel aan die kompetisies en vaar ook redelik goed daarin.

Baie geluk aan Oom Gertjie Lötter en sy Seun Freddie van Aberdeen wat die karkas kompetisie gewen het met 98.18%, asook die Oysterbox Restaurant wat die karkas vir R180 per kilogram gekoop het.



KLK Landbou Bpk



Jou
vennoot
in
Landbou.

Besoek ons op
facebook

Bus 86, Upington, 8800 Tel 054 337 6200 Faks 054 332 4580 www.klk.co.za admin@klk.co.za

Handel · Brandstof · Vleis · Versekering · Motors · Boumateriaal · Lewende Hawe

Royal Skou 2019

Die Atka-stoetery het met twee Wit Dorpers die goue bekers vir die beste skaapram en -ooi gewen en hul Boerbokram en -ooi is ook aangewys as die opperste kampioen-Boerbokram en -ooi op die skou.

Vanjaar was die tweede keer dat die Atka-stoetery op die Royalskou was. In 2017 het dit nie baie goed met hulle gegaan nie, sê Avenant. "Dit is vir ons werlik 'n prestasie en 'n bevestiging dat ons nie net mooi diere teel nie, maar ook goeie diere. Dit is die eerste keer in 12 jaar dat 'n enkele teler die beste skaapram en -ooi op die Royalskou teel, die eerste keer in die Royalskou se geskiedenis dat Dorpers die meeste punte in die interraskompetisie behaal, die eerste keer in 23 jaar dat 'n Dorperram die goue beker wen en die eerste keer in die skou se geskiedenis dat 'n teler albei goue bekers in die skaap- én die bokafdeling verower."

Avenant is vol lof vir die Royalskou en sê Atka is sonder twyfel in 2020 weer op die skou. "Dit is 'n heerlike skou en dit word uiters professioneel gereël. (Me.) Emmie Barnard (sekretaresse van die skaapafdeling) is 'n ystervrou en het verseker die beste skaapskou gereël waarby ek nóg was."

(uittreksel van artikel deur Johan van der Merwe geskryf vir netwerk24.com)

Baie geluk ATKA. Hou die Dorper se naam hoog! - Attie Westraad



deur ROBBIE MEINTJES



Noord-Kaap Veldram Projek

Vier en Dertigste Bestaansjaar

(- Oom Robbie Meintjes hou sedert 1959 rekord van al sy diere)



(foto: Netwerk24.com)

Ek wil vir u 'n bietjie agtergrond gee in verband met ons Projek oor die afgelope paar jare. Vier en dertig jaar is 'n groot deel van enige persoon se lewe en ek is bly dat ek die afgelope vier en dertig jaar van die bestaan van die Projek, kon deel met boere uit die Noordkaap wat so voluit kon bou aan die verbetering van die kleinvee bedryf. Hier dink ek veral aan die eerste bestuurslede van die projek naamlik: Fanie du Toit en Lieb Swiegers (Hay Boere Unie), Theuns Botha (Boerbokklub), Frik Vermeulen (wat nie meer met ons is nie) (Swartkop Persie Vereniging), Robbie Meintjes (Noord Kaap Dorperklub) en Louis van Rensburg (Afslaers BKB). Ons weet dat hulle elkeen die fondament van hierdie Projek help lê het en ek weet dat die Noordkaap se boere altyd aan hulle dank verskuldig sal wees.

Die eerste voorstander Mnr Fanie du Toit sal vir u kan vertel hoe die Boere Unie beplan het om 'n bron van inkomste te verkry deur middel van 'n veiling. Die Noord Kaap Dorperklub wou aanvanklik glad nie met hulle ooreen kom in die verband nie, die Dorperklub wou nie nog 'n gevoerde veiling in die gebied help tot stand bring nie en aangesien hulle self al op daardie stadium 'n veldramveiling bespreek het, was dit

die geleentheid vir 'n venoot waarna die Bestuur van die klub gesoek het. Die Klub het toe vir Fanie gesê dat hulle sal hande vat alleenlik vir 'n veldramveiling.

Soos enkele van u dalk weet is die Noord Kaap Dorperklub hier op Griekwastad begin deur boere wat alreeds in 1959 hierdie gedagte van veldaangepaste Dorpers wat deur rekordhouing selekteer moet word, begin as die Velddorperklub. Ek bring graag hulde aan hierdie baanbrekers wat die eerste was om die beginsel en die praktiese toepassing te vestig nog voordat daar enige amptelike skema bestaan het.

'n Belangrike persoon in die grondlegging van die Noord Kaap Veldram Projek was die eerste sekretaris Mnr. Lieb Swiegers wat die grondslag gelê het vir die goeie administrasie van die projek. Alle ander oud sekretarisse en bestuurslede het elkeen 'n groot aandeel gehad in die sukses van hierdie projek. Die bestuur het nog al die jare as 'n hegte span en in 'n baie lekker gees alles saam beplan en saam gewerk.

Die naam van ons organisasie is vir baie persone vreemd aangesien ander soortgelykes as **klubs** bekend staan en ons as 'n **projek**. Die rede hiervoor is dat ons uit verskillende klubs en rasse saamgestel is en dit verwarrend sou wees om as 'n klub bekend te wees. Ek sien dat ander ook nou hulself 'n projek noem sonder dat hulle dalk weet hoekom. Net so het daar nou ook groepe telers en enkel telers met veilings begin, maar ongelukkig kan hulle nie dieselfde vergelykende syfers as ons verskaf nie, aangesien hulle net uit 'n beperkte getal stoeterye bestaan. Hier verwys ek nie na ander Dorperklubs se veldramveilings nie, want ek weet dat dit nodig is dat daar vir die verskillende streke met hulle variasies van klimaat en weidings sulke veilings ook gevinst moet word.

'n Bydrae tot ons sukses kan verder toegeskryf word aan die reëls wat streng toegepas word, sowel as die feit dat ons vanaf die begin vereis het, dat deelnemers hulle onderskeie telersgenootskappe se vereistes nakom. Ons maak nog altyd gebruik van die onderskeie Rasinspekteurs vir die fenotipiese keuring van die ramme. Deur die jare het daar al verskeie rasse deel gevorm van ons projek. Die twee rasse wat vanaf die begin tot op datum deelneem is die Boerbokke en die Dorpers.

Ons kan met sekerheid sê dat ons die toon aangee met wat hier gedoen word, en met die rasse wat hier deelneem. Sekerlik is een van die hoekstene van ons sukses die feit dat ons nog nooit die rasse met mekaar vergelyk het nie, alhoewel dit al baie versoek was. Ek wil nou nie voorgee dat daar nie op 'n goedige manier met persone gespot word oor hulle voorkeur vir 'n ras nie. Lets wat my dwars in die krop steek is die uitsprake van sommige Inspekteurs dat alle rasse wat nie Dorpers is nie, prulle is. Ek dink dit sal enige persoon wat belang stel in 'n ras twee keer laat dink oor die integriteit van so 'n persoon. Hier is ook oor die jare baie duidelik bewys dat daar binne elke ras groter verskille is, as tussen die



rasse, veral wat betref hulle groeivermoë op die veld. Dit dui vir elke teler 'n baie uitdagende toekoms aan om die geweldige seleksie moontlikhede aan te gryp.

Wat ons hier met die Dorpers bewys het, het party stoettelers se oë laat oopgaan vir die probleme in die bedryf.

Kommersiële boere praat al jare lank van die skoudiere wat nie aangepas is op die veld nie. Toe 'n Dorper Inspekteur uit ons gebied eendag vir die betrokke President van die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap op 'n Inspekteursdag vra hoe kan ons die skou- en kommersiële diere bymekaar kry, was sy antwoord, "sweis hulle aan mekaar". Wat vir u duidelik aandui dat die probleem nie op daardie stadium aangespreek was nie.

Van die deelnemende telers van al die rasse het in die begin gedink dat hulle enige ram hier sal kan verkoop, maar het agtergekom dat ons te veel siftingsprosesse het en dat dit net die goeie ramme is wat uiteindelik die veilings haal en in aanvraag is by die kopers. Telers het die ramme hier ingeskryf as lammers van 4 tot 6 maande wat na 2 maande 2 tand gewissel het. Ander telers het weer ramme wat met die eerste inname te lig was se oorplate verander, en as jonger diere met die tweede inname weer gebring, maar is tot hulle verleentheid uitgevang.

Toe ons begin het om verpligte prestasietoetsing en rekordhouing oor 'n aantal jare in te faseer sodat ons akkurater en meer inligting in verband met die ramme beskikbaar kon stel, het ons deelnemers minder geword. Min het hulle besef, dat hulself die meeste voordeel





West Front

DORPER STUD

Rikus van der Merwe

West Front • Britstown • Northern Cape • 082 890 0351 • admin@westfront.co.za



Dorper sheep bred for all the right reasons

VOORTREFLIKE DIENS



By BKB besef ons die belangrikheid van vertroue. 'n Vertroue dat die reën sal val en die grond 'n opbrengs sal lewer aan diegene wat dit bewerk. Ons weet vertroue kan nie gekoop word nie, maar word algaande verdien deur ons optrede en toewyding aan jou, in goeie en slegte tye. Ons is trots op die verhoudings wat ons oor geslagte met kliënte bou, almal gegrond op integriteit en gebind met 'n kyk in die oë en 'n stiewige handdruk.

INTEGRITEIT

VOORTREFLIKE DIENS | ENTREPRENEURSKAP | VERDIENSTE | WERKNEMERS | OMGEWING

www.bkb.co.za



Laai gerus 'n gratis QR
toep af om te skandeer



daaruit sou verkry deur akkurate syfers vir hul eie seleksie beskikbaar te hê. Nou is dit 'n vereiste dat die stoetters wat diere hier inskryf alreeds by Stamboek moet deelneem aan die skema. Ons as bestuur is baie ingenome met die BLUP (Best Linear Unbiased Prediction) teelwaardes van die ramme wat ons nou bekend kan stel. Ek kan u verseker dat dit elke jaar meer en akkurater sal word. Dit bring mee dat kopers nou al ramme wat hulle wil hê voor die tyd op die gegewens uitsoek en hulle dan net kom koop sonder om baie te let hoe die ramme op die hoef vertoon. Hulle is mos seker dat hier nie prul ramme aangebied word nie. Ek is baie seker dat daar min persone is wat al hierdie kopskuif ervaar het, maar verseker u dat dit nog met u almal sal gebeur, indien u regtig ekonomies as 'n kleinvee produsent wil slaag.

In die begin was Dr Campbell en sy amptenare verantwoordelik vir die verwerking van die data. Ek dink van u sal nog Mnr Gert Wagner onthou wat so gesweert het met die neem van die liggaamsmates. Dit is statistiek wat met die nuwe tegnologie beter ontleed word. Na Dr. Campbell het Prof. Frikkie Nester van die Universiteit Oranje Vrystaat voorheen van die Departement Landbou gewerk het, vir ons die gegewens vir 'n tyd lank verwerk, voordat ons later van die LNR met Dr Buks Olivier aan die hoof gebruik gemaak het. Ons wil vir hom baie dankie sê vir sy raad met wat ons doen. Ons volg egter nie altyd sy raad slaafs na nie. 'n Voorbeeld is die verpligte deelname aan die prestasie skema wat hy graag vrywillig wou laat gebeur.



Soos u weet doen Stamboek nou vir ons die verwerkings en alle deelnemers moet betyds volledige gegewens aan hulle verskaf om waardes vir hulle diere te verkry.

Daar is twee instansies wat die hele pad saam met ons geloop het en dit is die Staatsveeartse en hulle tegnici wat nog altyd gesorg het dat die kopers gesonde diere hier kan koop. Ek wil ook net noem dat ons vanaf die begin die skaapramme se saad getoets het voor die veiling en die wat nie reg was ni geprul is. Later is hulle ook vry van Brucella sertificeer, nog voordat die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap die reël ingestel het.

Die tweede een is die Borg, Virbac, wat ons nog altyd voorsien het van ons doseermiddels.

Nog 'n hoeksteen van ons sukses was die beginsel van anonieme verkopers wat tot die frustrasie van bekende telers bestaan het. Hier moes 'n ram op sy eie meriete en met die ondersteuning van hierdie stelsel 'n goeie prys behaal. Almal weet met hoeveel teenstand ons vanaf telers ontvang het. Hierdie beginsel van anonieme verkope het verval omdat daar meer gegewens beskikbaar gestel is en diere van telers in die katalogus herken is.

Ons kan maar net ons koppe in ongeloof skud, as ons kyk na van die aansprake wat telers in hul promosies doen. Ek dink dat die tyd nog sal aanbreek dat van ons telers wat nou so teen hierdie beginsel te velde trek, die ram of ramme wat nodig is om sy stoet te verbeter en nie net mooier te maak nie, dalk hier sal kom soek.



Een van die beste pluimpies wat ons kan kry is die kopers wat jaar na jaar weer hier ramme kom koop. Geen persoon stamp sy kop jaar na jaar nie, dus spreek dit seker van tevredenheid met hul aankope.

Verskeie persone het in die verlede vir ons gesê dat ons idealisties is en hierdie projek nie 'n sukses sal wees nie. Gelukkig spreek vier en dertig jaar sekerlik 'n baie duidelike oordeel uit.

Na alles wat ek nou hier aan u vertel het, is dit seker dat ons baie konserwatief optree, maar sekerlik steeds stewig met die oog op die toekoms gerig is. Veral wat nuwe kennis en ontwikkelings in die veeteelt bedryf aanbetrif. Geen stelsel of persoon in die wêreld is sonder foute of tekortkominge



nie en dit geld ook vir die Noord Kaap Veldram Projek. Die bestuur het en ek glo sal altyd kennis neem van enige kritiek of wenke en evalueer dit dan baie noukeurig voordat iets daaromtrent gedoen word.

Telers en kopers moet in hierdie droogte toestande net een syfer tussen al die gegewens nie uit die oog verloor nie naamlik; die seleksie indeks wat aandui of die ram goed gegroei het op die veld. Ek dink ook op die bestuur van die projek se skouers rus baie uitdagings.

Net kortliks 'n paar interessante gegewens;

'n Paar jaar gelede het daar op die veiling Tipe 5 ramme nie 'n bod gekry nie omdat hulle onder gemiddelde groei indekse gehad het. Dit het ons laat besef dat daar nie net rasstandarde nodig is nie maar ook seleksie indekse om te kwalifiseer as 'n Tipe 5 ram. Daar is toe begin met meriete vereistes. Tans dui ons die beste syfers duidelik in die katalogus aan.



Daar is twee telers wat vanaf die eerste jaar ononderbroke deelneem;

L.E. van Rensburg en R.S. Meintjes,,

Daar is egter ander telers wat op n latere stadium begin het maar nou gereeld deelneem.



Die inskrywings koste was met die eerste inname R55/ ram. Die reiskoste wat ons uitbetaal het, was 20c/km.

Die inskrywings koste verlede jaar was R800/ram.

Ons eerste veiling in 1986

Dorpers en Witdorpers: 79 aangebied, 79 verkoop, gem. R516 en hoogste R2100.

Ten slotte wil ons net weer ons Hemelse Vader al die eer en dank bring dat Hy ons krag gegee het om alles wat met Sy leiding beplan is, te kon uitvoer.





DIE TRAGIEK VAN 'N jong lewe

Een aand terwyl ek gesit en skryf het aan my boek "Van Donkiekar tot Satelliet" het ek 'n interessante oproep ontvang van 'n baie oulike jong man. Ek het hom in die onlangse verlede al beter geleer ken en daar het weldra toenemend 'n hegte innerlike band tussen my en Hendri Van Wyk (Jnr) ontstaan. Hy was besig om te herstel van beenmurgkanker.

Hy wou my net uitnooi om tydens die produksieveiling van sy stoet dorpers op Upington saam met hom op die pragtige Gasteplaas "Die Waterfront" vyf dae lank deur te bring.

Ek moes hom orals tydens hierdie tydperk vergesel, die skape help "klas" en sommer net saam met hom na hartelus kuier. Ek het op die bepaalde datum by hom aangesluit. Ons het die eerste aand heerlik uitgewei oor ons gemeenskaplike "passie" en belangstelling in stoetdorpers en oor watter bloedlyne ons verkies asook, watter rol genetika speel.

Ek het onder ander vir hom gesê ek moes nou met 'n nuwe hoofstuk begin met my skryfwerk. Ek het daar en dan besluit om hierdie nuwe hoofstuk aan Hendri (Jnr) en sy situasie te wei.

Verder het hy versoek dat ek die hoofstuk so gou as moontlik moes afhandel en dat ek dit moes saam bring. Daarbenewens moes ek vir hom 'n guns doen en die mooiste twee embriolammers op Mynfontein afneem en die foto's ook saam bring. Hy was bang hy leef nie lank genoeg om hulle self op die plaas te sien nie.

Sommer die eerste aand al het ek en hy tot 3 uur die morê gesels oor die vreugdes en kwellinge van die stoetboerdery, sy besoeke aan die buiteland, sy "afskied" van hierdie mense. Ons het onder ander ook uitgekom

by die ware eintlike liefde in sy lewe.

Hy en hierdie meisie was saam op skool in "Bishops" Kaapstad, maar hul paaie het na matriek geskei. Hulle het mekaar onlangs "herontdek" en hulle liefde vir mekaar opnuut verklaar. Hulle sou egter binnekort 'n herontmoeting beplan want hulle stel binnekort 'n nuwe liefde en bo-menslike vreugde in die vooruitsig: hulle kon nie langer wag nie!

Vanweë sy uitputtende siekte moes hy vroeg reeds die volgende aand rus en was daar nie sprake van verdere kuiers nie.

Die nag na die derde aand is hy egter in die intensiewe eenheid van die hospitaal opgeneem en kon hy nie eers sy eie produksieveiling bywoon nie. Die veiling het egter goed afgeloop en alles is verkoop.

Ek het vanaand (14 April) met hom uit Kaapstad gesels. Hy het gesê hulle het die behandeling gestaak omdat dit hom meer benadeel as bevoordeel.

Ek en enkele van ons Dorper vriende het oorweeg om vir Hendri met 'n ligte vlietuig vir 'n verrassing vir een aand se samesyn met 'n skaapbraai vanaf Kaapstad na De Aar te laat invlieg, en om hom die volgende dag terug te neem met 'n dokter aan boord.

Ons het egter besluit die risiko is te groot en liewers die reëlings gekanselleer.

As sy siektetoestand drasties verbeter en hy toenemend positief op die behandeling reageer, sou ons nuwe opsies oorweeg. Intussen het ons vir beterskap en 'n moontlike herstel gehoop.

Intussen het ons verneem dat hy na Londen

oorgeplaas is vir moontlike stamseloorplanting.

Sedertdien het ek my persoonlike evaluering van hom as mens en as persoon in die volgende karakterkets in 'n eerbetoning soos volg saam gevat:

'N SELDSAME SILWER SEUN

Ek was vir bykans 30 jaar in die onderwys. Daar het ek geleer dat opvoeding net kan slaag as jy 'n kind se hart aanraak. Ek het ook verstaan dat ek ook ander mense se kinders kan waardeer, geniet en liefhê asof dit my eie is.

Ek kon mense versigtig, maar doelgerig selekteer en beoordeel. So kon ek hulle evaluateer met my geoeufende, passievolle opvoedkundige oog net soos Hendri Van Wyk met passie sy ongelooflike Dorperstoetskape evaluateer en vergelyk.

So het hoë kwaliteit mense my ook net soos stoetdiere vir hom, beïndruk, en so word 'n mens se belangstelling later 'n passie, 'n vuur in jou binneste wat jou dring en dryf – 'n entoesiasme wat aansteeklik inwerk op almal rondom jou.

Vir baie mense is hul liefde vir diere 'n soort terapie vir die gees, of dit nou vir perde, honde of selfs Dorperskape is.

Dis dan wanneer sommige hoë kwaliteit mense vir jou "fyngeteelde" rasdiere van mense begin word.

In die dieresielkunde is daar interessante feite in hierdie verband.

Toekomstige hierdie "seldsame kwisksilwer seun" ontmoet en hom later beter leer ken het, was sy buitengewone persoonlikheid en gladde, aferonde voorkoms en optrede vir my opvallend.

Hy was niemand anders nie as die alombekende en veelbesproke Hendri Van Wyk, die nuwe miljoenêrseun wat die Dorperwêreld soos 'n bom getref het. Hy was joviaal en vriendelik, aangenaam, sprankelend en glad tweetalig – hy was skerp, intelligent, oortuigend en het 'n fyn sin vir humor gehad. As jy mooi kyk sou jy 'n paar duiweltjies in sy mooi oë sien dans.

Hierdie dinamiese seun het hand oor hand gevorder met die teel van topgehalte Dorperskape en het weldra met 2000 top stoet Dorperooie geboer. Van die beste teelmateriaal wat nooit beskikbaar was nie, was nou skielik tot almal se beskikking – selfs embrio's vir die buiteland: Australië, China, Brasilië, Saoedi Arabië, ens.

Hierdie wonderlike man se passie vir die lewe, vir sy belangstelling in sy skape was 'n sonderlinge uitdaging vir die grootse en indrukwekkendste fenomenale vordering wat daar ooit in die kleinvee bedryf in die wêreld gesien is. Dis waarom hy immers met insig en goeie oordeel in die onlangse verlede alle SA Kampioenskap-skoue asook veilings oorheers het.

Waarom verwys ek na hom as die "seldsame kwisksilwer seun"?

Die woord "selsaam" beteken "skaars" of "min". Die edelmetaal "silwer" sinspeel op iets "kosbaars". In sy wese is hy dus uniek, anders as die gewone, alledaagse. Hy was

tipies soos kwisksilwer wat die een oomblik vasgevang kan word, en die volgende oomblik kan vervorm of verdwyn – as jy dink jy het hom of verstaan hom, dan lag hy vir jou op 'n afstand daar van oorkant af. Hy was dus nie net 'n "silwer" seun ('n besondere seun) nie – hy was 'n "kwisksilwer" seun – 'n buitengewone seun.

Die hele Dorperbedryf is een groot familie wat hierdie wonderlike seun gedra het in hul gebede en hoop!

Soos sy rasegte, perfek geteelde diere is hy nie verniet die seun van die deurwinterde sakeman Hendri Van Wyk en die kleinseun van die alombeminde kleinveekenner en woldeskundige Albert de Villiers nie.

Soos sy pa was hy 'n skerpsinnige besigheidsman en soos sy oupa wat die Karooland deur kruis het om die Merino toe bevorder, het hy hierdie land en die buitwêreld vir die Dorper verower.

Saan met sy vader Hendri en sy moeder Renè het ons bly hoop dat die revolusionêre behandeling vir beenmurgkanker spoedig verligting sou bring en dat klein Hendri gouer sou herstel as wat ons dink.

Vir die hedendaagse Mediese Wetenskap en by God is immers niks onmoontlik nie.

Hendri Van Wyk (Junior) het nie net sy stempel onuitwisbaar op die SA Dorperbedryf afgedruk nie, maar ook 'n wesenlike verskil gemaak in die lewens van elkeen wat met hom in aanraking was.

Dr. Solly Ozroech sê by geleentheid heel tereg. "As jy jou geld gegee het, het jy maar weinig gegee!"

Dis eers as jy jouself gee dat jy begin verstaan wat "naasteliefde is"

'n Seun soos Hendri Van Wyk het beslis 'n mooi toekoms gehad. Ons allerbeste wense vergesel sy hele familie.

Ek het vanaand 6 Julie 2019 verneem dat my vriend Hendri Van Wyk (Jnr) gisteraand teen alle verwagting, ten spyte van 'n poging met stamseloorplantings, skielik oorlede is.

Sy stem is skielik stil, woordeloos, ver, awesig, maar sy verhewe gees sal altyd bly. Hendri Van Wyk sal doodgaan om op te staan – hy sal na sy dood erkenning kry vir wat hy in so 'n beperkte tyd vermag het.

Sy nalatenskap aan die SA Dorper is 'n fenomenale vordering wat die ras help neersit het op 'n plek waar hy andersins nie sou wees nie. Sy lewe, werk, idealisme en passie sal vir ons wat agter bly 'n navolgenswaardige voorbeeld wees - wat 'n eerbetoon van my kant was het nou 'n huldeblyk geword.

Mag sy familie en sy mede dorper telers berus in die wil van God. Ek wens U in almal krag en sterkte toe – ons eer sy nagedagtenis en bring graag hulde aan hierdie besondere silwer seun!

"Die mens beplan sy weg, maar die Here rig sy voetstappe"
(Uit Spreuke)

AWIE HORN



Albert Nicolaas van Niekerk Is gebore op 11 Januarie 1932 te Kenhardt. Hy het ook vanaf 1939 tot 1946 te Kenhardt Laerskool en Hoërskool skoolgegaan. Die laaste 3 jaar (1947 – 1950) van sy skool loopbaan het hy egter te Hoë Jongenskool Paarl voltooi.

Na skool studeer hy te Grootfontein Landbou Ontwikkelingsinstituut Middelburg KP en begin in 1953 boer saam met sy pa, Jantjie van Niekerk, op die plaas Klipkoppies met Merinoskaap. Hy was ook in 'n vennootskap met Mnr Albie van Niekerk met Dorperskape op die plaas Welgelegen.

Klipkoppies Boerdery word in 1965 geregistreer as 'n Dorper stoetery.

Oom Albert word in 1966 aangestel as 'n inspekteur van die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap van Suid Afrika (SADTG) en 3 jaar daarna (1969) verkies tot die Raad van die SADTG as streeksverteenvoerwaardiger van die Noord- en Noordwes Streke. Hy word in 1986 verkies as Vise-President en het vanaf 1989 – 1996 as President van die SADTG gedien.

In hierdie hoedanigheid was hy instrumenteel in die eksklusiewe bemarking van Diamant Dorpervleis. Hy was 'n sterk ondersteuner van prestasietoetsing en as teler was sy strewe om 'n geharde en aangepaste Dorper te teel wat onder ekstensiewe toestande 'n

TER NAGEDAGTENIS

Albert Nicolaas van Niekerk

(beter bekend aan almal as Oom Albert van Klipkoppies)
1932/01/11 – 2019/07/01

bemarkbare lam op 3 – 4 maande kan produseer.

Oom Albert was ook medestigter van Dorperland Dorperklub en bestuurslid vir 21 jaar, waarvan 10 jaar as Voorsitter.

Oom Albert was altyd baie betrokke in die gemeenskap en het op verskeie direksies gedien en was ook as boer van die jaar vir die Vrystaat en Noord Kaap streek aangewys in 1987.

Oom Albert was ook sedert 1977 op die Direksie van Vekos Sentraal Koöperasie Bpk. Hy was sedert 1986 Vise-voorsitter en vanaf 1990 Voorsitter van Vekos Sentraal Koöperasie Bpk asook voorsitter van verskeie filiale van Vekos sentraal.

In 1993 en 1996 ontvang hy ere toekennings van die SADTG vir besondere dienste gelewer aan die

Dorperteelt bedryf en die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap van SA. Hy word ook in 1996 eenparig verkies as lewens ere Vise President van die SADTG en word op die ererol geplaas.

Grootfontein Oudstudente Unie gee in 1997 'n eretoekenning aan

Oom Albert vir sy besondere kennis en insig van boerdery en vir die ontwikkeling en vestiging van die Dorperskaapras en die besondere bydrae in belang van landbou en sy mense.

Klipkoppies Dorperstoet het Dorpers uitgevoer na Namibië, Botswana, Zambië, Kenia, Saoedi Arabië, Israel, Verenigde Arabiese Emirate en die Republiek van die Kongo. Embrio's is ook uitgevoer na Australië, Brasilië, Duitsland en Kanada.

Ons sal hom onthou vir sy passie vir die Dorperbedryf, vir sy intense belangstelling en omgee vir mense, sy onbaatsugtige betrokkenheid by die gemeenskap, sy sagte hart en oop hand. Hy het mense bemagtig deur sy tyd, kennis en middele beskikbaar te stel.

Hy was vir bykans 63 jaar getroud met Elize. Hy laat ook hul kinders, Nelius en Elma Carr, Johann en Lisette en Rudo van Niekerk, asook 4 kleinkinders na. Een van sy kleinkinders, Gawie Carr boer reeds sedert 1997 na voltooiing van sy B.Sc. graad in Landbou Ekonomie en Vekunde op Klipkoppies.

OVATEC

SHEEP AND GOAT EMBRYOS

DR FRANCOIS MARAIS

www.ovatec.com.au

francoismarais@wn.com.au



TONY CAHI *Dorpers*



Production Sale
19 August 2019



Veld reared white Dorper rams bred for
hardiness, adaptability and fertility, since 1964

082 788 6180 | PRIESKA NC | tony.erfdeel@gmail.com

Charl Saunderson Sel: 082 4146 146 charl@dorpers.co.za

NOOITGEDACHT DORPERSTOE

www.dorpers.co.za

VADER (Braaivleis X Spaghetti)
MOEDER (2010 X B5)



Baie Dankie
aan al ons
produk-verskaffers
vriende en kliënte,
julle en jul
ondersteuning
word opreg
waardeer.



FUNKSIE • VORM • VLEIS • VRUGBAARHEID