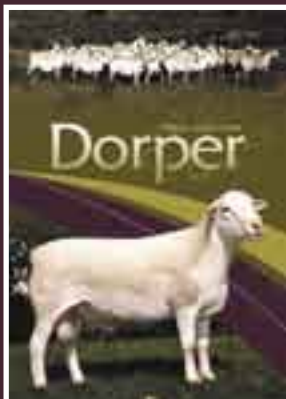


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Die mening wat in die inhoud van hierdie joernaal uitgespreek word, is nie noodwendig die sienswyse van die Raad van dié Skaaptelersgenootskap nie. Dié Genootskap aanvaar nie verantwoordelikheid vir enige aansprake wat in advertensies gemaak word nie.

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Chairman's Report

VOORSITTERSVERSLAG

Rentekoerse en die droogte is besig om in die verkeerde rigting te beweeg.

Die Dorper ras is van die weinige vertakkings wat nog steeds positief opwaarts groei.

Interest rates and the drought is moving in the wrong direction. The Dorper breed is of the few sections in farming which continues to grow.

The SA Sheep Meat Marketing Forum is busy promoting lamb and mutton.

The key words: SA Lamb and mutton is much leaner than you think - in fact 41% leaner. The 2 nutrients, iron and zinc, found in lamb and mutton is essential for health and development. 15% of the world population has iron deficiency and anaemia with infants and children in the high risk category.

Lamb and mutton is the most organic produced meat in the country.

For those of you who watch what you eat, here's the final word on nutrition and health:

It is a relief to know the truth after all those conflicting medical studies . . .

1. The Japanese eat very little fat and suffer fewer heart attacks than the Americans, Australians, British and Canadians;
2. The Mexicans eat a lot of fat and also suffer fewer heart attacks than the Americans, Australians, British and Canadians;
3. The Japanese drink very little red wine and suffer fewer heart attacks than the Americans, British and Canadians;
4. The Italians drink large amounts of red wine and suffer fewer heart attacks than the Americans, Australians, British and Canadians;
5. The Germans drink a lot of beer, eat lots of sausages and fat and suffer fewer heart attacks than the Americans, Australians, British and Canadians;
6. The Ukrainians drink lots of Vodka, eat lots of pork and cabbage rolls and they also suffer fewer heart attacks than the Americans, Australians, British or Canadians;

CONCLUSION: Eat what you like - apparently it is speaking ENGLISH

Which kills you !!!

NOU PRAAT EK MAAR AFRIKAANS . . .

(Therefore I speak Afrikaans . . .)

Na die ramprys stygings van die vorige jaar het ons gedink dat pryse sal stabiliseer, intendeel het al 3 Nasionale veilings vanjaar weer stygings getoon. Die gemiddelde omsette vir in 2005 was R 1, 901 366 en in 2006 was dit R 2 237 650.

Die Dorper 21 projek is goed op dreef. In 2002 was daar 6 295 speengewigte en in 2006 iwasdaar 9 885. In 2002 was daar 573 naspeengewigte en in 2006 1 752. Daar is reeds 32 206 ooie met lamrekords.

After the increases in ram prices of the previous year we thought that prices would stabilize, however, all three National sales showed an increase again. The average turnover for 2005 was R 1 901 366 and in 2006 it was R 2 237 650.

The Dorper 21 project is running smoothly. In 2002 there were 6 295 weaning weights and in 2006 there were 9 885. In 2002 there were 573 post weaning weights and in 2006 1 752. There is already 32 206 ewes with lambing records.

Die Brucella ovis projek staan sterk en die telers begin nou die waarde van die toetse besef. Prof Gareth Bath het 'n spesiale woord van gelukwensing aan die Dorpertelers gerig met die leiding wat hulle geneem het om hierdie toetse verpligtend te maak. 122 Lede het reeds skoon sertifikate, 62 het reeds 'n tweede, 35 het reeds 'n derde of vierde Skoon sertifikaat.

The Brucella ovis project is well established and breeders are sensing the value of the tests. Prof Gareth Bath congratulated the Society on the lead taken by making the tests compulsory. 122 Members has clean certificates, 62 has already received a second, 35 has a third or fourth certificate.

Die Peestersiekte projek is steeds aan die gang. Daar is meer as een organisme wat positief toets en 'n ander metode moes gevind word om met die navorsing voort te gaan. Ons ondersteun steeds die navorsing.

Gideon Vivier Dorperstoet

Tuiste van die aangepaste Dorpers...

Produksieveilings word jaarliks gehou op elke 3^{de}
Donderdag in Februarie en September

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Faks: 023 416 1682

Landlyn: 023 416 1682

E-mail: gvivier@vodamail.co.za



Reserwe Junior Kampioen Ram Beaufort Wes 2006



The pizzle disease project is still on. There are more than one organism testing positive and alternative methods for testing had to be found to enable the research to continue. We still support the research.

Die ooiprojek is nou drie jaar aan die gang en dit lyk of kruislengte positief gekorreleer is met maklik lam, Dr Piet van Zyl het vir jare pelvis mates geneem by beeste en uitstekende resultate is verkry. Dit lyk of die korrekte pelvismate positief gekorreleer is met maklik lam of kalf. Op my versoek is 'n soortgelyke instrument gemaak om die pelvismate van ooie ook te kan meet. Ons sal so gou moontlik met meeting van pelvismates by ooie begin.

The ewe project has been running for three years and it seems that Rump length is positively correlated to easy lambing. Dr Piet van Zyl has been taking pelvic measurements of cattle for many years and upon my request an instrument has been made specially for measuring sheep. It also seems that the correct pelvic measurements are positively correlated to easy lambing or calving. We will start with pelvic measuring as soon as possible.

Dorpers oortref alle rekords met die Nasionale Karkas kompeisie en dit is bevestig dat die 2006-2007 kompetisie totaal deur Dorpers oorheers is.

Dorpers exceed all records in the National Carcass competition and it has been confirmed that in the 2006-2007 competition Dorpers also had a run-away victory.

Mnr Ernest Connan, oud-president van die Genootskap is tans president van die Wêreldfederasie en is genooi na die Wêreldkongres vir skaaptelers om 'n referaat te lewer. Dit is 'n baie groot eer vir hom en indirek vir die Dorpers in SA.

Mr Ernest Connan, previous president of the Society and current president of the World Federation was invited to the world Congress for Sheep Breeders to deliver a lecture. It was a great honour for him and indirectly for Dorpers SA.

Dorpers vaar uitstekend in die buiteland en daar is verskeie Nasionale Skoue waar SA Beoordelaars beoordeel. Tydens my besoek aan Australië was dit baie duidelik dat die Dorper sy goeie naam nog verder versterk het deur sy gehardheid gedurende die droogte van die afgelope 6 jaar!. Die moedereienskappe van die Dorper verstom ons oorsese vriende. Die rekordprys vir 'n Witdorper ram van \$ 41 000 (ongeveer R250 000) weerspieël ook hulle vertroue in ons ras.

The Dorper is doing extremely well overseas and there are several National shows where SA Judges are judging. During my visit to Australia it was clear that the Dorper strengthened its popularity even further by its hardiness during the last 6 years of drought!

The mothering abilities of the Dorper astounds our overseas friends. The record price of \$ 41 000 (R 250 000) for a White Dorper ram, reflects the confidence in the breed.

Die mark vir Dorpers is onbeperk en die aanvraag hou aan groei. In areas waar Dorpers amper 'n vloekwoord was is daar 'n totale ontplofing en almal wil Dorpertelers word. Dit bring heelwat aansoeke om lidmaatskap en ons sien 'n groei in lidmaatskap van beide Klubs en die Genootskap.

The market for Dorpers is unlimited and the demand grows daily. In areas where Dorper used to be shunned there is a total explosion And everybody wants to be Dorper-breeders. This results in an increase in application for membership and we see a growth in Membership of Clubs and the Society.

Ons het ook 'n besoek van 'n groep regeringsamp-tenare van Maleisië gehad waaronder hulle Minister van Landbou. Hulle was baie beindruk met die gehalte van ons diere.

Daar is onlangs lewendige skape uitgevoer na Ethiopië en Dr Terry Gibson, 'n veekundige van Amerika wie die aankope gedoen het, was beindruk met die gehalte van die Dorpers in SA. Ons vertrou dat hierdie poging van hulle om Dorpers in Afrika te vestig geslaag sal wees en voordeel vir ons almal sal inhou. Uit hierdie oefening het dit weereens gebleik dat die tyd daar is vir ons telers om behoorlik rekord van hulle diere te hou. Die voorvereiste was dat die diere deur Stamboek geregistreer moes wees en ons is groot dank aan Stamboek verskuldig omdat hulle die prestasiesyfers en rekords wat telers beskikbaar gehad het, aanvaar en verwerk het tot bevrediging van die kopers. Die wereld se vereistes vir wetenskaplike syfers word groter en duideliker en ons mag onder geen omstandighede op hierdie vlak nog verder agter raak nie. Ons moes ook verder bewys lewer dat al die verkopers by Dorper 21 geregistreer is. Gelukkig het hierdie kopers die oordeel van ons inspekteurs hoog aangeslaan en het die inspeksiesertifikate tot die aanvaarding van die data, waar nog niks anders was nie, bygedra.

We also received a visit of a Malaysian Government delegation. They were very impressed with the quality of our animals.

We recently exported live animals to Ethiopia and Dr Terry Gibson, and animal expert from America was very impressed with the standard of the South African Dorper. We trust that this effort of theirs to establish Dorpers in Africa will succeed and have lasting results for all of us. From this exercise we once again were made aware of the importance of record keeping. The condition was that all the animals must be registered by Stud Book and we have to thank Stud Book for accepting the data we had available



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World Junior & Supreme
Champion Ewe
2002 World Show - Pretoria



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E-mail: drieswiese@mweb.co.za

and processing that to the satisfactory of the buyers. World demand for figures is becoming more intense and we may under no circumstances stay behind at this level. We also had to prove that the sellers belonged to Dorper 21. Luckily these buyers also deemed the knowledge of our inspectors so high that they accepted the standard Inspection certificate as part of the data , where we could supply no other figures.

Die Genootskap het nou die Dorper handleiding by Dolf Lategan oorgeneem wat hy die afgelope jare hanteer het. Hy gaan nou uittree en ons bedank hom vir sy bydrae om die rasstandaard in boekvorm daar te stel en uit te bou tot die beste veebrochure in die wêreld.

The Society has taken over the Dorper text book from Dolf Lategan, which he handled for many years. He is retiring and we thank him for his contribution to establish the breed standard in a book and for building it up to one of the best stock journals in the world.

Die toekoms van ons bedryf lê in die rekordhouding stelsel. Ons visie moet wees om dieselfde vordering te maak in ons rekords en prestasie as wat ons op die visie voorkoms van diere gemaak het. Die Raad kyk na ander maniere om op 'n meer praktiese en ekonomiese manier by Stamboek te kan inskakel.

The future of our industry lies in the recordkeeping system. Our vision must be to make the same progress in our recordkeeping and performance testing as

we did on the visual appearance of the animals. The Council is looking at a more practical and economical way to be linked with Stud Book.

Dankie aan die inspekteurs wie so 'n enorme taak verrig het. R Rayner het die meeste inspeksies gedoen - 30, T Jordaan 15 ,R Read 14, M Van Heerden en H Van Zijl 12, T Botha 11, G Vivier en K Kotze 10.

Thank you to the inspectors for a magnificent job. R Rayner did most inspections - 30, T Jordaan 15 ,R Read 14, M Van Heerden en H Van Zijl 12, T Botha 11, G Vivier and K Kotze 10.

Baie dankie aan die Raad vir julle ondersteuning deur die jaar. Ek weet dit is nie altyd 'n maklike taak nie. Aan ons Rasdirekteur en die kantoor wat die kern van ons ras se bedrywighede uitmaak - Baie dankie!

Aan al ons borge en lede - Dankie vir die getroue ondersteuning deur die jaar.

Thank you to the Council for your support - I know it is not always an easy task. To our Breed Director and the office where the centre of our breed's activities lies - Thank you very much.

To all our Sponsors and members - Thank you for the loyal support throughout the year.

Gideon Vivier

President

THE LORD'S MY SHEPHERD

The Lord is my shepherd :
I shall not want:
He make me to lie down in green pastures:
He leads me beside the still waters:
He restores my soul:
He leads me in the paths of righteousness:
For his name's sake:
Yea, though I walk in the valley of the
Shadow of death:
I will fear no evil:
For Thou art with me:
Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me:
Thou prepares a table before me in the
Presence of my enemies:
Thou anoints my head with oil:
My cup runs over:
Surely goodness and mercy shall
Follow me all the days of my life:
And I will dwell in the house of the Lord:
Forever:

That is Relationship!
That is Supply!
That is Rest!
That is Refreshment!
That is Healing!
That is Guidance!
That is Purpose!

That is Testing!
That is Protection!
That is Faithfulness!
That is Discipline!

That is Hope!
That is Consecration!
That is Abundance!

That is Blessing!
That is Security!
That is Eternity!

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Tel: 046 684 0846

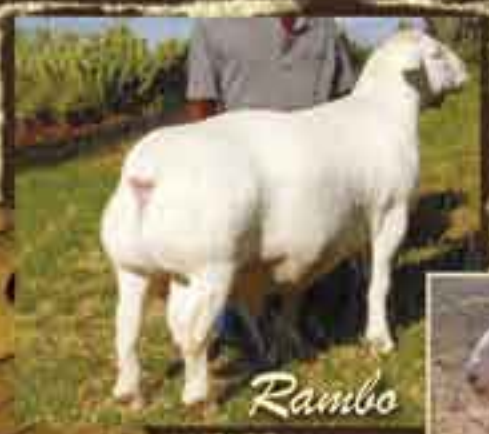
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- Ek kan op Microsoft Excel vir u 'n databasis skep, onderhou, data aan Dorper 21 deurgee en die indekse dan op u databasis aanbring.
- Met genoeg informasie op die databasis, kan die program wat ek gebruik, stambome, ooi-en ramteëlrekords, en veel meer inligting verskaf.

Fooie op aanvraag.

JG COETZEE WITDORPERS



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na geharde dorper
onder ekstensiewe
toestande



Rambo as lam



De La Rey



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“Ons teel net uit die top bloedlyne”

Fraserburg



Jong ramme



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Wereld Kampioen 2006 Viertand ram*

Jong ramme en ooie regdeur
die jaar beskikbaar!



Big Ben 2

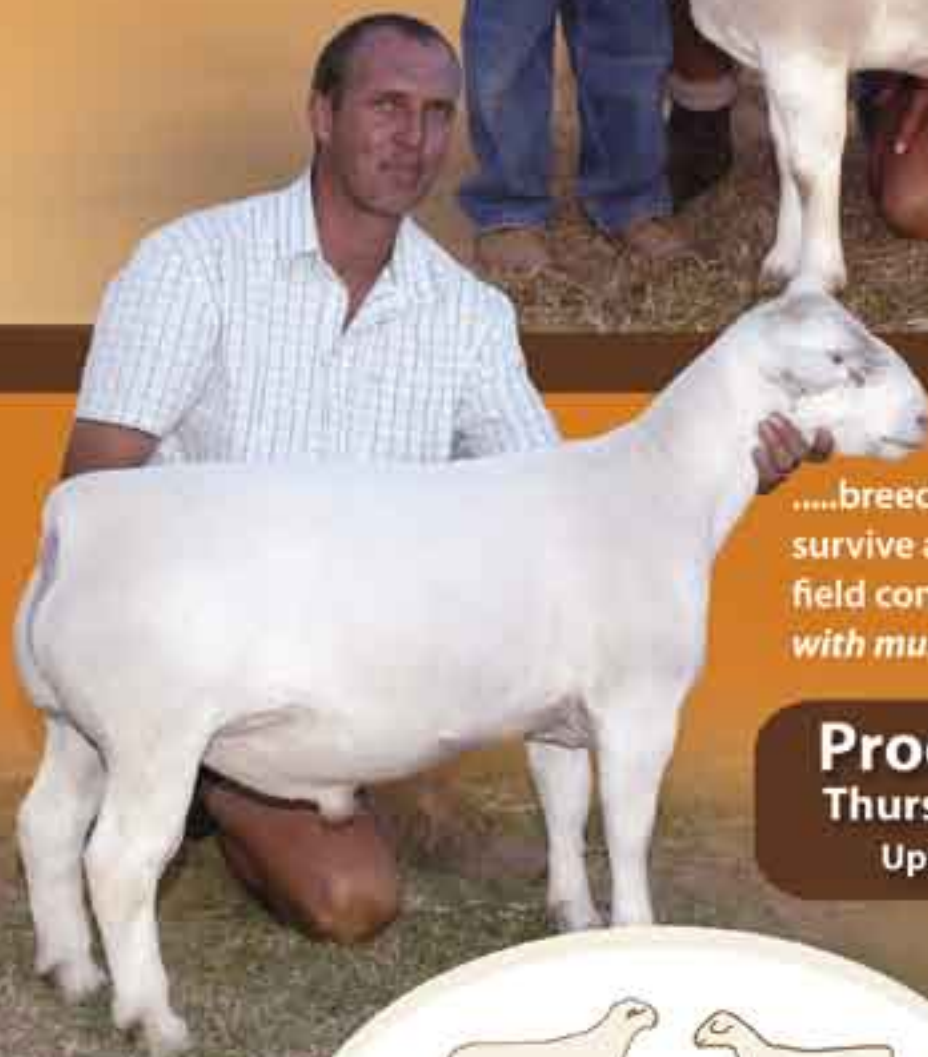
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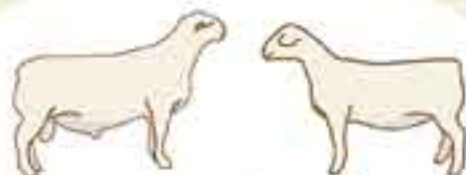
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- Stoetteler vanaf 01-04-1965
- Prestasietoetsing vanaf 1980
- Dorper plan 21 vanaf 1999
- Stoet van meer as 'n 1000, Tipe 5, Dorper ooie word gebruik in die teelprogram wat 'n nageslag voortbring met 'n hoë persentasie groei seleksie indeks.
- Geteel om aanpasbaar en gehard te wees.
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- Veilingsdatums is jaarliks in Mei en September.
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Dorper Sheep FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO THE WORLD

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Abstract - The Dorper sheep is a relatively unknown breed, new to the world scene. This paper introduces the reader to this remarkable breed. It explains the motivation behind its development and the research and breeding that lead to the establishment of the Dorper in South Africa and its spread to the rest of the world. It briefly examines the regulatory environment that shaped the development of the Dorper and looks at the pitfalls that the breed faces. Finally, the future of the breed is discussed.

Index Terms - *Dorper Sheep, Lamb, Mutton, Red Meat, Sheep Breeding*

I. INTRODUCTION

"There is no doubt that the Dorper Sheep Breed, its focused development and its spectacular progress, will be seen as a remarkable achievement in the world annals of small stock breeding." This prediction was made 20 years ago (Maree 1987) by a prominent South African animal scientist, Prof. Cas Maree of the University of Pretoria, at the 1987 Annual General Meeting of the Dorper Sheep Breeders' Association of South Africa.

The validity of the above quote was confirmed by South African Breeders, who produced a sheep fitting the following definition: "The ideal Dorper Sheep is an animal which can survive, thrive, produce and reproduce under sub-optimal climatic conditions," formulated by Dr. Q P Campbell.

However, the Dorper has proved to be so highly adaptable that it flourishes even more successfully under favourable grazing conditions.

In this paper the Dorper Sheep, a relatively unknown breed, new on the world scene, is introduced. In doing so, the following will be expanded:

- the motivation that existed to develop the Dorper
- the research and breeding that established the Dorper in native South Africa
- the regulation of the developing breed
- exports to the rest of the world
- the pitfalls facing the breed
- the future of the breed.

II. MOTIVATION TO DEVELOP THE BREED

Up to the development of the Dorper breed in the early 1940's, the sheep population of South Africa comprised of Merinos and a number of indigenous fat-tailed breeds. The merino was seen as a breed requiring better grazing and climatic conditions, for example: higher rainfall (Map 1.) and milder temperatures (Map 2.), whereas the local breeds were well adapted to the harsh climatic and low rainfall conditions.

At the time there was a large over-production of mutton and lamb in South Africa, but the possibility of profitable export, mainly to Europe, was non-existent, because of the poor quality of the carcasses. The carcasses of the indigenous breeds were unpopular in the British market, mainly because of its localized fat. (Campbell 1983)

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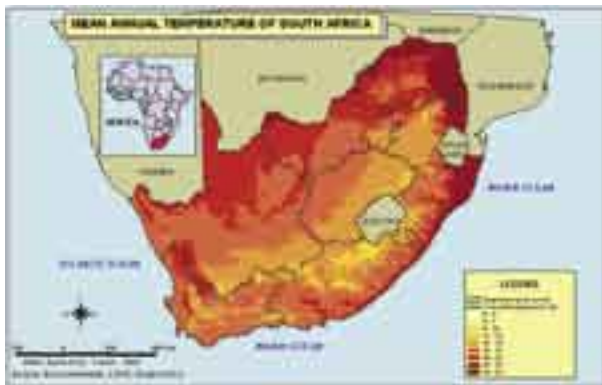
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Map 1. Rainfall distribution for South Africa (Source: Environmentek, CSIR, South Africa)



Map 2. Mean annual temperature for South Africa (Source: Environmentek, CSIR, South Africa)



Map 3. Biomes of South Africa (Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa)

The fact that approximately half of South Africa is either desert or semi-desert (Map 3.) added to the need to find a breed, which could produce an acceptable carcass under sub-optimal conditions, to open up large parts of South Africa to more profitable farming.

In order to achieve this objective, a project was launched by the Department of Agriculture in the early 1930's. (Nel 1993). The coordinator of this Project was the Grootfontein Agricultural College situated in Middelburg in the Eastern Cape Province.

The main aim of this project was to breed a sheep to fit the following requirements:

- Satisfactory lambing in autumn ("off season")
- A reasonable carcass
- Such a carcass to be marketable at 4-5 months
- Resistance to climatic changes e.g. intense summer heat and severe winter cold
- A mobile sheep able to walk vast distances to find grazing
- A non-selective grazer
- Reasonable resistance to internal and external parasites
- Satisfactory reproductive fitness
- An easy care sheep with minimal need for shearing
- An attractive colour pattern.

III. RESEARCH AND BREEDING

With the above in mind agricultural scientists from all research stations drew up an experimental breeding program which was run on different private farms and monitored by scientists at Grootfontein. Highly competent stockmen were selected as participants in the project. The first experiments included cross-breeding with, Ryeland Suffolk, South Down and Dorset Horn as sires and several of the indigenous breeds such as Afrikaner, Van Rooy Persian and Blackhead Persian as dam lines. Although the Blackhead Persian, globally better known as the Somali, (Campbell 2002) was not strictly speaking an indigenous breed it had been in the country since 1868 and was thus regarded as indigenous.

Results achieved in the experimental project indicated that the progeny, of the cross between the Dorset Horn and the Blackhead Persian, was superior (Nel 1993). By 1941 it was decided to stop all experimental breeding other than the 50% Dorset Horn, 50% Blackhead Persian cross. The figures in Table 1 illustrates the superiority of this cross.

Type of Lamb	Number of Lambs	Average Carcass Weight (lbs)	Average Age (Months)	Grading (%)		
				Super Lamb	Prime Lamb	1 st Grade Lamb
Blackhead Persian	71	37.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1/4 Dorset Horn x 3/4 Persian	201	37.6	5.6	2.0	93.0	5.0
3/8 Dorset Horn x 5/8 Persian	204	37.6	5.1	26.5	70.1	3.4
7/16 Dorset Horn x 9/16 Persian	222	37.6	4.4	25.7	74.3	0.0
F2 Generation						
1/2 Dorset Horn x 1/2 Persian	326	37.6	4.1	70.6	29.4	0.0

Table 1. Breeding the Dorper (Source: History of the Dorper, South African Dorper Breeders' Association)

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The main characteristics of the Dorset Horn were:

- its reasonably non-seasonal breeding cycle,
- good reproductive fitness,
- high milk production,
- high incidence of multiple births and
- acceptable carcass conformation.

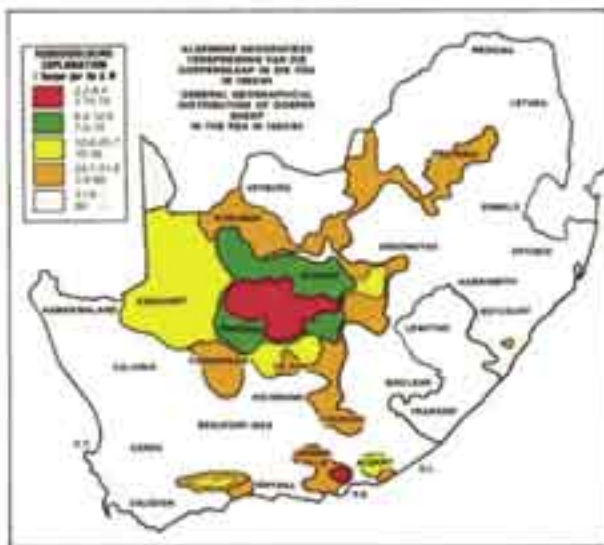
The Blackhead Persian contributed

- its hardiness,
- valuable skins,
- high fertility and
- the fact that they were available in quite large numbers.

Some of the breeders who took part in the upgrading process had a preference for a totally white sheep and they were allowed to select away from colour to establish what is today known as the White Dorper.

In South Africa, the Dorper turned low potential desert areas into farms where a viable commercial enterprise could be run. Low producing indigenous breeds have been replaced by the Dorper or cross-breeding has taken place to increase the income potential of indigenous flocks.

The Dorper has even made inroads in traditional wool-producing areas. The total number of Dorper



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IV. REGULATION OF THE DEVELOPING BREED

In 1950, the Dorper Sheep Breeders' Society of South Africa was formed. At the same time an inspection system was put in place to exercise quality control and to advise the early breeders on breeding policy and selection. This system is still in operation today and is regarded as a cornerstone in regulating the breed. Annual workshops are held for Breed Inspectors to try to standardize the interpretation of Breed Standards. Continuous discussion of different aspects of the Breed Standards, enables Inspectors to be familiar with the opinion of the majority on the panel.

By 1970 the breed was well established with 505 registered breeders and the numbers of superior quality animals were increasing rapidly. During the next 20 years massive strides were made in improving muscling and in the development of a carcass with an ideal fat distribution.

V. EXPORTS

Breeding stock was exported to Zimbabwe (the former Southern Rhodesia) and to Zambia and Kenya in the late 1960's. In these countries the Dorper is well established and has been successfully crossed with local breeds.

During that same period live Dorper Sheep were exported to Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Israel. The feedback from these countries has been very limited and they have yet to get involved with the World Federation of Dorper Breeders' Societies.

The World Federation of Dorper Breeders' Societies was formed in 2004 by the representatives from Australia, Canada, Germany, Mexico, South Africa, Switzerland United States and Zimbabwe, who had already formed Dorper Societies of their own. At the time, Namibia was still part of the Dorper Breeders' Society of South Africa. The aim for establishing the Federation was to facilitate the distribution of information relating to Dorper matters, amongst the different Societies.

After 1994, when South Africa became a fully democratic country, world markets opened up and Dorper and White Dorper embryos were exported to Canada, Australia, Brazil, Germany and Switzerland. Subsequently some of these countries have exported live sheep and embryos to China, New Zealand, the United States of America and Mexico. There is evidence on the internet that Dorper sheep have spread to several other countries, but these countries have not made contact with The Federation.

VI. POSSIBLE FUTURE PITFALLS

Dr J H Hofmeyr, a scientist at Irene Research Station, Pretoria during the 1980's, in an article in the South African Dorper News (Hofmeyr 1984) made the following statement: "Without performance records,

the best a society can claim is that it strives to ensure breed "purity" through registration of parentage, to encourage selection according to a predetermined "ideal" standard of excellence (in order to improve conformation but not necessarily performance) and to promote the business interest of its members." He continued: "The excellence of a breed or individual animal can be demonstrated convincingly only with the aid of measured factual details - not by sales talk."

The Dorper became renowned for the following outstanding breed qualities:

- Hardiness
- Adaptability
- Good mothering
- High fertility
- Sexual virility
- Good carcass
- Attractive physical appearance.

It is imperative that selection criteria must be applied to improve, or at least sustain, these characteristics. However, worldwide Dorper breeding stock is expensive. As a result breeders are inclined to implement management procedures which pamper the breed in order to minimize losses. If one considers that the first five traits ensures the survival of the breed whilst physical appearance and carcass quality are the only man-made traits to enhance income, it is obvious that a healthy balance must be kept between the two groups of characteristics.

As stated earlier the Dorper dominates the South African carcass competition. Although this is an impressive achievement, it raises the question whether too much emphasis is not being placed on carcass traits i.e. conformation and muscling and too little on traits influencing fitness and survival of the breed under sub-optimal conditions. This fear is supported by Olivier and Cloete (Olivier & Cloete 2006) who reported a negative or unfavourable correlation of 51% between conformation, as the Breed Standards are currently interpreted, and total weight of lamb weaned per ewe per year.

Financial incentives and competition between breeders encourages breeders to test the extremes of conformation; e.g. extreme size and conditioning, length of body, width of body, maximum muscling and thickness of bone. These traits are easy to recognize by potential buyers. One must however, always evaluate the influence these extremes may have on the survival and reproductive traits of the breed.

The ideal is to strike a balance between production traits on the one hand and reproduction and fitness traits on the other hand. I refer back to the definition of the Dorper Sheep, quoted in the introduction: "The ideal Dorper Sheep is an animal which can sur-

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vive, thrive, produce and reproduce under sub-optimal climatic conditions." Therefore: the ideal Dorper is an animal which realizes maximum production in terms of kg meat per unit without sacrificing those traits that will guarantee its survival and reproductive ability.

To strike a balance between all the above mentioned traits, a performance testing program, Dorper 21, is being implemented in South Africa. This program is designed to evaluate reproductive as well as growth traits, in order to address this possible imbalance. The basic aim of the scheme is to improve the weight of lambs weaned per ewe per annum under natural farming environments. Under harsh conditions multiple reared lambs are not always acceptable. For this reason it is not only the number of lambs that is weaned but also the quality in terms of growth and condition of the lambs that is important.

This scheme can only be successful if the information is ruthlessly accurate and the information collected is sensibly implemented in selection criteria.

Changing the environment to suit the breed may have short term economic advantages, but breeding a sheep to suit a specific environment makes much more sense for the improvement and survival of the breed in the long term.

VII. THE FUTURE OF THE BREED

The Dorper Breed was established in South Africa by applying a scientific approach to breeding experiments. This process was initiated because there was a need in the South African Sheep Industry to expand its boundaries within the country. Now, several decades later, the result of this process is an animal with outstanding characteristics, crossing boundaries well beyond South Africa.

As was the case in South Africa, the Dorper will open up many more areas world wide. Areas, which in the past, have been seen as being too low in potential, to be economically viable.

Due to the Dorper Sheep's outstanding carcass quality and fast growth rates, cross-breeding with indigenous breeds will make a huge impact on the volumes of lamb produced.

The Dorper has come to stay. It was never intended to be a threat to other breeds. It was developed to offer an alternative to farmers who needed to improve the quality of their product and thus the quality of their lives.

Finally, the future of the Dorper Breed lies in the hands of the breeder. It is of the utmost importance that Dorper Sheep breeders world wide must honour all the outstanding qualities of the breed and not only the aesthetic or carcass characteristics.

If this can be achieved, "there is no doubt that the Dorper Sheep Breed will be seen as a remarkable achievement in the world annals of small stock breeding" by generations to come.

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Dorper Involvement OVER MORE THAN 50 YEARS

by Rodney Rayner (No. 4)

Grootfontein Dorper Courses Continued

I have already related most of the more interesting events about these Courses up to 1964 but then I became even more involved for many years. Firstly Dr. Quentin Campbell and I worked together and always took the Juniors - just to make sure they got a good grounding - each of us taking a separate group!!

Sometimes my colleague used to get very worked up about certain things and he could become rather impatient - this tended to upset some of the students and resulted in our groups becoming uneven !!. Great dissatisfaction for a while and then gentle persuasion usually did the trick and the groups would revert to normal again. "Dr Q.P" was brilliant and extremely knowledgeable about the breed, having done an incredible amount of research - he just could not tolerate students who did not listen or understand immediately - I must say I found him really enjoyable to work with and learnt a great deal from him. We offered quite a number of Courses together and in fact did so until he was transferred from Grootfontein to Bloemfontein on promotion - there he was appointed as Head of the Mutton Sheep Performance Testing Scheme of the RSA.

It all happened so long ago that I cannot recall all the dates of when and with whom I was paired with to offer future Courses, but I can remember who my partners were - Theunis Erasmus for a couple of years (later Grootfontein's Chief Farm manager) and he was great on the practical side - it was a pleasure to work with him.

My next colleague was again an expert on the theoretical side - Dr. Das Marais and I presented the Course for quite a number of years (Dr. Das being on Grootfontein's Lecturing and Research staff) - he was doing his Thesis on the meat/fat/bone ratio's of Dorper Sheep - an extremely complicated subject, but Das mastered it and was awarded his Doctorate for this work. The Dorper industry partially lost out on Dr. Das's accumulated and expert knowledge as he subsequently concentrated more on developing the "Afrino" Breed.

I think it was in the early 1970's that the attendance at these Grootfontein Courses started to get less and this was due to the fact that Short Courses were starting to be offered all over the RSA - a very logical step

because it certainly made it easier for those wanting to attend to be able to do so in their own areas. The Grootfontein Short Courses did continue but instead of using four Course presenters this was cut down to two - one each for the Senior and Junior courses.

At one of the Courses a Dorper Breeder from the Grahamstown area (the late Mr. Casper Oosthuyzen) was so impressed by it all that he wrote an outstanding poem about the Course and the Dorper sheep - it was so well received that it was later published in the Dorper Newsletter and later reappeared in the 2003 Newsletter. It was composed and written in Afrikaans, and I tried in vain to translate it into English - because I am afraid it loses all its "punch" in the translation - so attempt abandoned!!.

The then President of the Dorper Society, the late Piet van Dyk, was another Inspector with whom I presented many Courses at Grootfontein - we really worked very well together and shared a great many enjoyable Courses - Piet giving the Senior Course and myself the Juniors.

Around [RGR1] this period there were few of my personal friends from the surrounding areas attending the Course - when this one particular course concluded and as we were traveling in one vehicle, the others waited in the room for me to finish with overseeing the Exam - when I finally did, I made out as if the results were already known and duly offered my sympathies to my very good friend and neighbour (John Webber), that he had come very close but had just missed out on the pass mark. I have never seen anything happen quicker, and before I could tell him I was only playing the fool, he grabbed a third of a bottle of Whiskey on the table and downed it one gulp!!!. (By the way he did pass very easily!!).

At this same Course another neighbour and friend, (Fred Jordaan), was there and he duly got elected onto the Course committee whose responsibility it was to organize the party/dance for the Thursday night - on the same committee was Oom Jan van Wyk from "Stinkbraak" - he and his wife were doing the course and were a lovely couple, but very old fashioned and conservative. Oom Jan objected very strongly to holding a dance due to religious reasons and favoured holding a talent competition - when Fred asked him if his wife would please perform "the Dance of the Seven Veils" (this, because she wore a

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different scarf each day!!), Oom Jan abandoned his idea and agreed to the dance - I might add that the dance was a great success and the Van Wyk's enjoyed it no end!!!.

Another couple attending were a lovely and popular couple named Eben & Valerie who were doing the Junior Course - unfortunately Valerie passed the exam but Eben did not manage it - Valerie was so considerate towards her husband that the next year she attended a welding course so as not to outdo her husband again!!.

One of my next partners to present the Grootfontein Course was Andries van Niekerk, at that stage a Stud Breeder and Inspector from Kroonstad - we had one exceptionally enjoyable course attended by some very notable "characters" in the Dorper Industry - amongst many others, Hennie Jacobs and Hannes Duvenhage - one incident involved a particular participant who assured us that he had only come to the course in order to bring some of his friends and neighbours - he obviously was convinced he knew it all!! The first day he stayed with us on the Senior course, and was very keen on voicing his opinion about every sheep (very seldom correctly!!). On the second day, he wandered down to the Junior course and before Andries knew what was happening he had jumped into the pen where the next sheep was due to be pointed, and promptly told everyone that he was now going to show them all just how it should be done - well he made a hash of the attempt and that naturally sparked off many hilarious comments, but the one I enjoyed the most was the nickname "Confidence", given to him by Hennie and Hannes - after that he was unmercifully teased with everyone using his new name - it was just a day later that we noticed he had quietly disappeared and did not return., but even his absence did not stop the remarks!!.

Two other courses that I also remember very well was when a Grahamstown contingent attended them in the early 1980's - these courses went off very well and with no real dramas, but the second one especially sticks in my mind for two reasons - firstly there were two married couples attending and the competition between husbands and wives was very keen - John Dell eventually managed to have the edge on Marion but Audrey beat husband Chris decisively, and not being a good loser, very much to his annoyance and disgust!!! (no surname for security reasons!!)

What really was the crowning point of this course was the weather on the day of the Exam as it turned out to be one of the most miserable days imaginable - it was freezing cold and raining so much that we had to do the practical exam under cover - it was an open sided shed with the south wind howling through it and to make matters worse, it started snowing just when we started with the oral exam - I can still see

John Dell standing in front of me, shivering and teeth chattering like blades and hardly able to utter a word from the cold - but I must say that what he did "get out" was correct and his placing and reasoning outstanding - this helped earn him one of the highest marks ever achieved in an exam as he was excellent in all divisions!!.

Due to even more Courses being organized by various Clubs country wide, attendances dwindled so much at Grootfontein that it was decided to discontinue holding them - to this day I am sorry that the Society was forced to take this step as it meant less contact with the one of the most important "pioneer" Institutions in the Dorper Industry.

When the Courses for the "Public" were discontinued, the State eventually decided to transfer the Grootfontein Dorper sheep to the Carnarvon Experimental farm. Because there were then no sheep available at the College for the students to work on after that step, a regulation Dorper short course has been presented annually by Society Inspectors for the students and they work on sheep kindly provided by our member breeders. For a great number of years Mr. Ron v.d. Merwe from Britstown has been kind enough to bring a double deck truckload plus trailer of sheep each year and then has also been involved in conducting the course - I cannot describe the enormity of this operation that he undertook annually to help our Breed - apart from transporting the sheep, the disruption and inconvenience caused to his own farming operation must have been incredible. Truly a great effort and I just hope all concerned really appreciate this contribution to our Dorper Industry by Ron - it is so important to reach our young and future breeders. I have been assisting him in presenting most of these courses for the past number of years and must admit I really do enjoy the College students as they make it so interesting - they are so very sharp and one simply cannot make a mistake as they are onto it in a flash. They naturally take chances all the time, like insisting on being on time with smoke and tea breaks and then have many varied reasons to attempt earlier "knock off" times - you have to be on your guard all the time!!.

There are naturally many of the students who are from other farming backgrounds and who have no interest in Dorper sheep at all and one has to try to get them interested and motivated and to retain their interest for the duration of the course - in most instances one does succeed and in the end even the "uninvolved" students seem to enjoy the Course. I think our Society should be most grateful that this "bond" with Grootfontein still exists and just hope it will continue far into the future.

Zimbabwe (or as it then was:- "Rhodesia") - Short Courses:-

According to our Dorper Milestones the first sheep were exported to Rhodesia in 1956, but as far as is

Dirk Steenkamp

Posbus 2706, Upington, 8800 Tel: 082 302 8507

Volgende veilings: 30 Mei 2008 te Upington

2 Oktober 2008 te Askham

Profeet

Jong gebruiks ram.
Cashflow x Kilowatt



Gomma-gomma x
Patroonooi

Gomma-Gomma x
Swembroekool

Gebruiks Ramme

Kettie: Robbie X Laventel
(Hennie Human)

Glip: Wickets x Snykant
(Jannie Visagie)

Sam: Ace x Laventel
(Hennie Human)

Ouboet: Gomma-gomma x
Swembroek

Spider: Mauzer Kleinseun



**Askham 2007
Veilings Ramme**



Kortbroek

Gert Lötter & Seuns

Gert Lötter & Seuns

Posbus 117, Aberdeen, 6270

Gert Tel: +27 (0)44 956 1082 Hein Brumm Tel: +27 (0)53 643 0171

E-pos: brumm@isat.co.za

Junior SA Kampioen
& Reserve
Grootkampioenooi
Junior SA Champion
& Reserve Grand Champion
SA's 2006



Egoli
Hulids SA & World
Grootkampioenram
Current SA & World
Grand Champion Ram
2006



Een van die top oois in die stoet
Type & Kwaliteit
One of the stud's top ewe's
Type & Quality



Wenner / Wenner
Kampioen Karkas
Champion Carcass
Rekord prys van / Record price of
R600 /kg. (R13 000)
Nasionale Karkas Kompetisie 2003 (senior)
National Carcass Competition 2003 (show)
Royal Skou / Show Pietermaritzburg

known nothing "official" from our side was really done until after UDI was declared. To counteract the danger of an over-production in certain areas their Government requested all farmers to diversify their farming operations, and that is when Dorpers in large numbers were exported from the RSA to Rhodesia. By the year 1965 they had formed an affiliated Club to our Society, and they requested that a Short Course be held for their members at a venue near Marandellas.

The upshot of this was that our Council appointed two from our panel of Inspectors to present a Junior Course during Sept./Oct.1965. Stud Breeder/Inspector Pietie Roux from Hopetown and myself were asked to go - mainly because English was actually our home language and it was essential that the course be conducted in English!! A mutual friend of ours from Grahamstown (Gowar Dell - John's father) decided he would like to join us on the trip so everything was duly arranged - Gowar and I caught the train in Cradock and proceeded to the Hopetown district where Pietie met us at Witput station - the next day we set sail by car for Rhodesia - having decided that we would each drive for two hours at a time as it made it much less tiring for all three of us. After attempting to by-pass Pretoria and getting lost we eventually proceeded to Pietersburg in order to stay overnight at the "Wagon Wheel Motel". Because of the delay when we got lost, we were a bit behind schedule and the last two hour stretch was Gowar's driving turn - well we had decided on a maximum speed I think of 120km/hour, but Gowar was in a hurry and I hate to think of what speed we were traveling at over that last 100km!! Although we all three did enjoy our sundowners, Gowar liked to start at a specific time and we were already past that time - hence the haste!! The next day we traveled to the Wrench's farm situated near Gwelo - after a quick Inspection of their sheep the next morning, we departed for Marandellas where we were to stay with Captain Don Taylor and his wife on their farm. In order to present the first official Dorper Course in Rhodesia. If my memory serves me correctly, I think about 20 turned up to do the course and what a fantastic bunch of people they were!!

Pietie and I encountered an unexpected problem on the very first day- we had not realized that our English was not quite as fluent as we thought!! What had not even crossed our minds was the fact that all we had learned about Dorpers had been in Afrikaans and that we did not know all the descriptive terms in English - here in the RSA we could get away with it but there very few would understand!! We decided that Pietie would open the proceedings with a description of the Outstanding Characteristics of the Breed and that I would then start with the Breed Standards - all went very well until I wanted to describe the "skof"

and I turned to Pietie and asked him for the translation - well he also did not know and then we had a repeat performance with the "kruis"!! Fortunately we did somehow manage to explain with the assistance of a blackboard drawing and everyone took it in very good spirit - Gowar was sitting at the back of the room and, so he overheard two of the candidates discussing the Course - their comment was as follows - "these two chaps give quite interesting and good lectures, but what a shame they can't speak English properly."!!

The quality of the sheep on this course was of a reasonably good standard, but we were rather short on numbers - however all went well and most gratifying was the fact everyone seemed to enjoy the week.

Near the Taylor's farm was a country pub called the "Jamaica Inn" - (a replica of a proper old English pub.) and that was the venue for our Course-end party. Well what a party those Rhodesians gave us on that Thursday evening - we ended up by getting to bed at 4am - rather the worse for wear!! Unbeknown to us, they had monitored our "status" all through the evening and if they felt one of us had become more sober than the other, the size of the tots would increase until we were once more on the same "level"!! This was all very well, but when we woke up the next morning we were not quite as fit as we should have been, and I had just mentioned to Pietie that a cup of black coffee would be most welcome, when our host walked in with two ice cold beers on a tray. The more we asked for coffee, the more he insisted that we drink the beer - that being the Navy's cure for over-indulging!! By this stage we each had such a "nadors"(after thirst) that we decided we would split one beer - it went down so well that we also split the other one but I am afraid with rather disastrous results as we both became a bit "pickled" all over again!! However we were able to hold our pose until everything was over!! The Course results were on the whole very pleasing especially when one takes into account that "sheep farming" was completely new to most of those attending.

After the course Pietie stayed behind for the week-end and was kind enough to lend me his car so that I could visit some relatives in the Umvukwes district - accompanied by Gowar, we set off and had our first experience of driving on "strip roads"- the road consists of just two narrow strips of tar wide enough to take a car, and all goes well until someone approaches from the front - the drivers seem to see just how close they can get to each other before swerving off so that only your one wheel is on tar and the other on the ground verge - terrifying!! To add to our problems, we were stopped at a road block by the army and they could not understand why the car was not registered in either of our names - they seemed to think we were terrorists who had stolen the ve-

hicle - fortunately Gowar was an army man and they eventually believed his explanations and allowed us to proceed. We had a most enjoyable visit to my relatives and were very impressed with their lovely farm (which they subsequently were forced to leave in 2003 & lost everything). On the Sunday we attended a Polo match in Umvukwes itself - the first time I had watched Polo. The people there were so friendly and hospitable that I eventually found myself commenting on the match over the public address system using an extremely educated English accent!!

After the weekend we returned to Marandellas to pick up Pietie and then did an Inspection tour in various areas and eventually made our way home - we were away for three weeks all told and thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

(Rodney fell ill in Australia last year hence we missed out on his storey. Good to have you back and yakking again Rod!)

Dorper 21 RASSTANDAARDE • BREED STANDARDS

(Dr JJ Olivier LNR:LBE, Privaatsak X5013, Stellenbosch, 5900)

Alvorens 'n Dorper normaalweg verkoop kan word moet dit aan sekere minimum rasstandaarde voldoen. Hierdie rasstandaarde is gewoonlik gekoppel aan die voorkoms van die dier. Dorper 21 het ten doel om die produksie-eienskappe van die Dorperras geneties te verbeter. Om dit reg te kry moet die diere ook aan "ander" rasstandaarde voldoen. Hierdie "ander" rasstandaarde kan kortliks as volg saamgevat word.

Nommerstelsel:

'n Uniforme nommerstelsel word gebruik. Dit bestaan uit die stoetnommer van die stoet by die genootskap, die jaar gebore en dan numeriese volgnummer. Alle ander nommers en name is addisioneel tot hierdie nommers. Met hierdie univorme nommerstelsel kan diere tussen mekaar en tussen stoeterie vergelyk word. Dit keer ook verwarring oor verskillende diere wat dieselfde naam het. Waak teen onnodige klomp inligting op 'n oorplaatjie wat moeilik sinvol interpreteer kan word.

Geboortedatum:

Die geboortedatum van die dier moet binne 7 dae van geboorte aangeteken word. Die ouderdom van die dier het effek op die gewig en korreksie moet vir ouderdom aangebring word. Dit is dalk nie "prakties" om dit binne 7 dae te meet nie. U moet egter aanvaar dat indien die periode langer is, raak die waarde van veral speendata minder werd en kan dit soms misleidend wees.

Geboortegroep:

Diere wat binne 60 dae van mekaar gebore is, se speengewigte kan met mekaar vergelyk word. Veral

BEFORE a Dorper can be sold, normally it has to comply with certain breed standards.

These breed standards are usually linked to the appearance of the animal. Dorper 21 aims to improve the production abilities of Dorpers genetically. To manage this, animals must comply with the "other" breed standards. These "other" breed standards are in short:

Number system:

A uniform number system is used. Consisting of the Stud number of the stud registration with the Society, the year of birth and a numerical serial number. All other numbers and names are additional to these numbers. With this uniform number system it can be distinguished between animals with the same names. Guard against unnecessary information on an ear tag which cannot be interpreted meaningfully.

Birth dates:

The birth date of an animal must be recorded within 7 days. The age of an animal effects the weight and corrections must be applied for age. It may not be practical to measure within 7 days. You must however accept that the longer the period is the less significant the value of the weaning data becomes and it could become misleading.

Birth groups:

Birth weights of animals born within 60 days from one another, can be compared. It is important that the requirements are complied with especially for the calculation of ewe production. Only animals treated exactly the same can be meaningfully compared.

vir berekening van ooiproduksie is dit baie belangrik dat daar aan hierdie vereiste voldoen moet word. Net diere wat eenders behandel is kan met mekaar sinvol vergelyk word. Vergelyk dus appels met appels. Met Dorper21 kan net die teler hierdie diere groepeer. 'n Belangrike rasstandaard is dat die diere wat eenders behandel is deur die teler groepeer word en hierdie data word dan na die INTERGIS gestuur.

Ooiproduktiwiteit:

Almal aanvaar dat reproduksie die belangrikste ekonomiese eienskap is. Omrede die eienskap eers laat in 'n dier se lewe akkuraat gemeet word, en ook die feit dat die meting slegs op ooie gedoen kan word, word hierdie eienskap in die meeste gevalle ignoreer. Dit is ook 'n feit dat daar geweldige verskille tussen ooie bestaan vir hierdie eienskap. Met Dorper21 word speengewig geneem om die aantelvermoë van die moeder te evalueer. Die Dorper21 prulle vir hierdie belangrike eienskap is as volg:

- Ooie wat 2 of meer keer dooie lammers gehad het
- Ooie wat by 2 of meer kere nie 'n lam gespeen het nie
- Ooie waarvan die gemiddelde indeks van die lammers minder as 80 is
- Ramme waarvan die moeder 'n ooiproduksie indeks van -5 en minder het.

Indekse:

Daar is 'n baie lae korrelasie tussen rasstandaarde en groei (beide voor en naspeen). Groei tot op bemarkingsouderdom is 'n belangrike ekonomiese eienskap. Alle ramme met 'n indeks van minder as 95 is nie aanvaarbaar nie. Wees terselfdertyd versigtig vir die uit skieters (indekse >135).

Die doelwit van Dorper 21 is om die diere wat die natuurlike hulpbron effektief in produkte omskakel, te identifiseer en as ouers vir die volgende generasie te gebruik. Soos daar met die dier self sekere minimum standaarde is, is daar ook tenopsigte van data-insameling en produksie-eienskappe sekere minimum standaarde. Die kuns is om al hierdie rasstandaarde in balans te hê.

Compare apples with apples. With Dorper 21 only the breeder can group these animals. An important breed standard is that all the animals in the group must be treated the same and the data must be forwarded by the breeder to INTERGIS.

Ewe Productivity:

Everybody accepts that reproduction is the most important economical characteristic.

Because this characteristic can only be measured accurately at a late stage in the animal's life, it is often ignored. It is also true that this characteristic differs vastly from ewe to ewe. With Dorper 21 weaning weight is taken to evaluate the breeding ability of the mother.

The Dorper 21 culling factors for this important characteristic are:

- Ewes that had 2 or more dead lambs
- Ewes that did not wean a lamb for more than two years
- Ewes of which the average index of lambs are under 80
- Rams of whom the mothers had an ewe production index of -5 and less.

Indices:

There is a low correlation between breed standard and growth (both before and after weaning)

Growth up to marketing age is an important economical characteristic. All rams with indices of less than 95 is not acceptable.

However, at the same time be very wary of the ones that over excel (indices of >135)

The aim of Dorper 21 is to identify the animals which can effectively utilize the natural resources available to produce and which will be suitable for parenting the next generation.

As there are minimum standards for the animal, there are certain minimum standards regarding collection of data and reproduction characteristics. The art is to have all the breed standards in balance.

As die ander man nie die helfte van die pas wil gee nie,
gee jy dan die hele -
Die een helfte omdat dit jou plig is as sy gelyke, die ander
helfte omdat dit jou voorreg is as sy meerdere. ...

HAAL DIE DORING UIT SKAAPAFRONDING MET MOLATEK SKAAPVETMESKONSENTRAAT

Dr Vlok Ferreira, Nasionale Tegniese Bestuurder,
Molatek, Posbus 47, Malelane 1320
Epos: ferreirav@tsb.co.za

HOU JOU WINSTE AAN JOU KANT VAN DIE DRAAD



Laat onvoldoende groei onder jou skape jou
voel asof jou wins deur die draad verdwyn?
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omset en groei, en beveg ook asidose vir die
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Skaapvetmestingkonsentraat Reg. No. VFA348 (Wet 36/1947)

Praktiese afrondingswenke:

- Voorsien skaduwee. Afdakke moet in 'n oos-wesrigting wees om skadu die beste te benut.
- Voerkrale moet verkieslik teen 'n helling wees vir goeie dreinerings- en voorkoming van probleme soos vrotpootjie.
- Groepeer diere volgens geslag en massa aan die begin van die voerperiode.
- Verskaf altyd skoon, koel drinkwater teen ± 6 l/skaap/dag.
- Voerspasie van 1,5 – 2,5 m²/skaap.
- Kripspasie van 10 cm/skaap (25 cm gedurende aanpassing).
- Twee derdes van bogenoemde kripspasie is nodig met 'n kafeteriastelsel.
- Hoogte aan vreetkant maksimum 20 cm vir skape.
- Voerkoste is hoog en daarom is dit belangrik om goeie voerkribbestuur toe te pas:
 - Verhoed dat voer natreën.
 - Hou krippe skoon om die ontwikkeling van mikotoksiene te bekamp.
 - Voer minstens twee maal per dag met vars voer.
- Droëmateriaalinname van skape is 3,5-4% van liggaamsmassa na aanpassing.

Menginstruksies		1	2	3	4	5	6
Molatek Skaapvetmes-konsentraat	kg	200	200	200	200	200	250
Molatek Melassemeel	kg	40	40	40	40	40	***
Graan	kg	510	360	560	610	***	750
Hominy Chop	kg	***	150	***	***	***	***
Koringsemels	kg	***	50	***	***	***	***
Mieliekopmeel	kg	***	***	***	***	760	***
Lusern	kg	250	200	100	150	***	***
Ruvoer	kg	***	***	100	***	***	Ad lib
TOTAAL	kg	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Voerinstruksies vir volledige diëte:

- Maal ruvoer met 12-mm-sif om goeie innames en vermenging te verseker.
- Mielies kan geheel of gedeeltelik deur gars of Hominy Chop vervang word, maar die koring- en hawerinsluiting moet tot 20% beperk word.
- Diëte 1, 2 & 3 is veral geskik vir verpilling. Ruvoer moet fyn gemaal word om geskikte pakkwaliteit te verseker en vervang die 40 kg melassemeel deur graan.
- Diëte 1 & 2 is veral geskik vir jong lamers of as aanvangsdiëte (starter). Belangrik om soveel moontlik smaaklike ruvoer soos lusern vir jong lamers te gebruik. Dit is 'n goeie praktyk dat minstens 50% van die ruvoercomponent vanaf 'n smaaklike bron sal wees.
- Dieet 3 kan dien as groeidiëte, terwyl diëte 4 veral vir ouer skape of as afrondingsdiëte geskik is.
- Korrekte aanpassing is uiters belangrik:
 - Dag 1-2: Beperk volledige diëte tot 1,5% van liggaamsmassa per dier per dag plus *ad lib* hooiruvoer.
 - Dag 3-4: Beperk volledige diëte tot 2,0% van liggaamsmassa per dier per dag plus *ad lib* hooiruvoer.
 - Dag 5-6: Beperk volledige diëte tot 2,5% van liggaamsmassa per dier per dag plus *ad lib* hooiruvoer.
 - Dag 7-8: Beperk volledige diëte tot 3,0% van liggaamsmassa per dier per dag plus *ad lib* hooiruvoer.
 - Dag 9-10: Beperk volledige diëte tot 3,5% van liggaamsmassa per dier per dag plus *ad lib* hooiruvoer.
- Indien diere volkome aangepas is en geen tekens van asidose toon nie, word die volledige diëte *ad lib* gevoer na dag 10 sonder enige addisionele ruvoer apart.
- Hierdie voer bevat anioonsoute om blaasstene te bekamp en medikasie om asidose te bekamp en voeromset en groei te verbeter.

Voerinstruksie vir kafeteriadiëte:

- **Ruvoer of weiding moet ten alle tye *ad lib* beskikbaar wees.**
- Diëte 6 is veral geskik vir jong lamers onder 32 kg liggaamsmassa. Vervang 50 kg Molatek Skaapvetmeskonsentraat deur 50 kg graan vir ouer lamers en ooe.
- Korrekte aanpassing is uiters belangrik. Volg prosedure soos vir volledige diëte vir 10 dae. Ekstra ruvoer word nie verwyder na 10 dae soos by volledige diëte nie.

Parasietbeheer

Wenke en voorstelle uit Overvaal

Alle diere huisves op 'n stadium interne parasiete (wurms) of eksterne parasiete (bosluis, vlooië en luise).

Eksterne parasiete kan met dipstowwe beheer word. Vir interne parasiete is 'n magdom middels op die mark beskikbaar en net die mees algemene is hieronder vermeld.

Ontwurmingsmiddels word volgens hulle **“aktiewe bestanddeel”** in verskeie groepe ingedeel en daarom verskyn 'n klein swart nommer op alle bottels om aan te toon aan watter **“groep”** hulle behoort.

Middels met **verskillende aktiewe bestanddele** (nie naam) moet afgewissel word om te verseker dat diere nie 'n weerstand opbou teen een spesifieke middel en dit sodoende sy effektiwiteit verloor nie.

Diere moet “nooit” sonder enige parasiete wees nie, maar moet wel 'n beperkte aantal huisves om weerstand konstant te help opbou.

Indien diere nie onlangs teen **bloednier** geënt was nie, is dit raadsaam om **1 week** voor u wil ontworm

eers die diere teen bloednier te ent en daarna te ontworm.

- Lintwurm in jong lammers: Behandel lammers wat swak groei en nie gewig optel nie (6 - 8weke) voor speentyd met Benzimidazole of Praziquantel. Dit kan herhaal word indien lammers nie bevredigend gewig optel nie.
- Ontwurmings van volwasse diere: Indien diere nie op aangeplante weiding is nie, kan volwasse diere 2 keer per jaar ontworm word vir rondewurm en neuswurm met Imdazole. Aldacrole, Ivermectin, Closantel (aktiewe bestanddele van middels)
- Volwasse skape op aangeplante weiding sal dalk meer dikwels ontwurmings nodig hê. Die wurmlading sal afhang van die grootte van die kampe, frekwensie van wisselweiding en die hoeveelheid diere wat per kamp gehuisves word.



Stefan van Wyk
(Bloemfontein)

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Limpopo

5 135 kopieë
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GEHALTE HANDELSNAME WAAROP JY KAN VERTROU

UITWENDIGE PARASIEDE

POURACIDE-NF

Reg. No. 2471 (Med. 2014/1) & 2472 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1,2% v/v, Pienne 1,2% v/v, Pienne 1,2% v/v

BODYGARD

Reg. No. 2424 (Med. 2014/1) & 2425 (Med. 2014/2) - Pienne 1% v/v, Pienne 1% v/v

PARACIDE

Reg. No. 2291 (Med. 2014/1) & 2292 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1% v/v

AMIGARD

Reg. No. 2293 (Med. 2014/1) & 2294 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1% v/v



ANTIBIOTIKA

Terramycin/LA

Reg. No. 2424 (Med. 2014/1) & 2425 (Med. 2014/2) - Pienne 1% v/v, Pienne 1% v/v

**Terramycin 100 inspuitbare en
alle ander Terramycin produkte**

Reg. No. 2424 (Med. 2014/1) & 2425 (Med. 2014/2) - Pienne 1% v/v, Pienne 1% v/v

**Pendiclox
Blou en DC**

Reg. No. 2293 (Med. 2014/1) & 2294 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1% v/v

ENDEKTOSIED

DECTOMAX

Reg. No. 2272 (Med. 2014/1) & 2273 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1% v/v



BABESIOSE

IMIDOX

Reg. No. 2272 (Med. 2014/1) & 2273 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1% v/v

INWENDIGE PARASIEDE

VALBAZEN

Reg. No. 2471 (Med. 2014/1) & 2472 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1,2% v/v

VALBAZEN

Reg. No. 2471 (Med. 2014/1) & 2472 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1,2% v/v

**VALBAZEN
ULTRA**

Reg. No. 2471 (Med. 2014/1) & 2472 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1,2% v/v

VALBANTEL

Reg. No. 2471 (Med. 2014/1) & 2472 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1,2% v/v

Ranox

Reg. No. 2471 (Med. 2014/1) & 2472 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1,2% v/v



ENTSTOWWE

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Reg. No. 2471 (Med. 2014/1) & 2472 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1,2% v/v

GlanvacTM 3 & 6

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ScourGuard 3TM (K)/C

Reg. No. 2471 (Med. 2014/1) & 2472 (Med. 2014/2) - Alleenreisk 1,2% v/v

(Sien etiket vir volledige inligting)



Dieregesondheid

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Punte
met Pfizer aankope



DRING AAN op die **BLOU BLOED NAAM** ... vir **BLOU BLOED RESULTATE**

Actions speak

TO: Ms Charlotte Milne, Dorper Society, Middleburg EC

FROM: Mr. Dene Coetzee, Riverdene, Graaff-Reinet

Dear Ms. Milne

I'm sure members usually write to you when they have a complaint. Well, I would like to share a pleasant Dorper experience with you.

In January 2008, at the EP Dorper Club's Graaff-Reinet Sale, I purchased a White Dorper stud ram from Mr. Stephanus Malan of Adelaide. He was a magnificent animal with the qualities I was looking for in a stud sire.

Two weeks after we brought this ram home we put him in with a flock of ewes. He would not serve and avoided the ewes. We thought he was perhaps 'a man of the night' and placed a harness with a colour marking block on him. To our dismay no ewes were marked.

We telephoned the breeder – it was now a month after the sale. Mr. Malan's immediate reaction was that he would replace the ram, or if we wanted to give him a chance to recover his former glory, we were welcome to select as many rams as we liked from his young ram lamb flock, to cover about 70 ewes.

Rodney Raynor and myself traveled to Adelaide. We agreed that two young rams would do the job and Stephanus Malan gave us carte blanche, to select two rams out of a group of 32 potential stud rams. We selected the best two, both outstanding young rams, who were even better than the ram we had originally purchased.

We brought them home, gave one ram 30 ewes with lambs at foot and the other 40 dry ewes. They immediately started working and by the look of contentment in the ewe's eyes and the smiles on their faces, are performing their task well.

Meanwhile, the original sale ram continued to lose condition, wouldn't eat and hardly drank water. We treated him for Bluetongue and then with Cronyxin and Ammonium Chloride for Kidney Stones. Nothing helped and he continued to lie down, groaning from pain. We had also injected him with Penicillin LA and even dosed him with Raw Linseed Oil in case of a blockage.

On 18 March the ram died. We took him to the State Veterinarian in Graaff-Reinet and he performed a post mortem. He found a large ulcer of the stomach, which had perforated and filled his peritoneal cavity with ingesta and exudates. This was the cause of death – peritonitis.

We telephoned Mr. Malan with the news. We agreed that it was debatable when the ulcer started and neither party could be blamed for the sickness.

Stephanus' reaction was so positive and heartening. He told me I could use the two young rams for as long as I liked and thereafter I could choose either one of the two to replace the sale ram, or could select any other ram, of my choice, from his stud.

What a wonderful reaction! Stephanus Malan is a credit to our Dorper Breed Society for his co-operation and the positive way he handled a possible tricky situation. As a relatively new White Dorper breeder such actions give me great confidence in the future of our breed.

I salute Stephanus Malan and know where to go when next I need a new ram. Congratulations.

Dene Coetzee

(If all problems were solved in such a "user-friendly" way what a pleasure life would be! Thank you Stephaans and thank you Dene for also sharing your good experiences with us - Breed Director)



One day, the father of a very wealthy family took his son on a trip to the country with the purpose of showing him how poor people live. They spent a couple of days and nights on the farm of what would be considered a very poor family.

On their return from their trip, the father asked his son, "How was the trip?"

"It was great, Dad."

"Did you see how poor people live?" the father asked.

"Oh yeah," said the son.

"So, tell me, what did you learn from the trip?" asked the father.

The son answered:

"I saw that we have one dog and they had four.

We have a pool that reaches to the middle of our garden and they have a creek that has no end.

We have imported lanterns in our garden and they have the stars at night.

Our patio reaches to the front yard and they have the whole horizon.

We have a small piece of land to live on and they have fields that go beyond our sight.

We have servants who serve us, but they serve others.

We buy our food, but they grow theirs.

We have walls around our property to protect us, they have friends to protect them."

The boy's father was speechless.

Then his son added, "Thanks Dad for showing me how poor we are."

Isn't perspective a wonderful thing?

Makes you wonder what would happen if we all gave thanks for everything we have, instead of worrying about what we don't have.

Appreciate every single thing you have, especially your friends!

"Life is too short and friends are too few."

- Contributed by Colene Grevelink

LAURIE MC GRATH – AUSTRALIA

"Thank you for the Dorper News. It is just a pity I cannot read it as I can only read English. A very poor effort considering South Africa is home of world wide Dorper organization with meetings in South Africa every second year. Will we all have to learn Africans?"

Sorry Laurie, we try our best to keep everybody happy. Maybe the South African Members will now understand why their Dorper News is becoming more English orientated!

SUNLEY CILLIERS – SUID-AFRIKA

"Tannie stuur asseblief nog 'n Dorpernuus - ek het myne stukkend gelees want, die artikels is so leersaam en dit is in Afrikaans! Dit was regtig 'n leersame Dorpernuus - Dankie Tannie"

DR JAN HOFMEYER

Spreek sy dank uit vir die Dorpernuus en sê hy geniet dit om te lees van die wel en weê van die Dorperbedryf. Stuur beste wense aan die Raad en lede wat hom ken.

(Gelukkig was daar heelwat oproepe van dank en net die een beskuldiging van 'n power poging!!!)

Vader van distrik *se Dorpers*

'n Stukkie nuus van lank gelede

Daar is meer Dorperskape in die distrik Ladismith as in enige ander distrik in die land, as 'n mens die saak nou in verhouding beskou.

Volgens die plaaslike vee-inspekteur is 98 persent van die skape in hierdie distrik Dorpers. Die skaapgetalle staan op die oomblik op 22 422.

Die man wat genoeg versienheid gehad het om met hierdie geharde skaapsoort in hierdie distrik te begin boer, is mnr. Isak Oosthuizen van die plaas Pathuis.

Tot in die vroeë vyftigerjare het boere hierlangs nog meestal met die bekende Ronderib Afrikanerskaap, die Blinkhaar-Afrikaner en die Van Rooy-skaap geboer.

VETPLASING

Die slagters het egter al hoe meer langtand geraak oor hierdie skape as gevolg van die ongewenste vetplasing, nl. In die stert en kruis. Oom Isak het besluit om 'n plan te maak, en vandag se groot Dorper-getalle in hierdie streek is die gevolg daarvan..

Hy het eens 'n Van Rooy-skaap met 'n Duitse Merino gekruis. Dit het hom goeie slaglammers besorg, maar hy was nog nie tevrede nie, want die basterooie was syns insiens nog nie gehard genoeg vir die droogtes wat hierdie streek ook van tyd tot tyd ken nie. In sulke tye het die ooie nie genoeg melk gehad vir hul lammers nie.

Nog proewe het gevolg, maar ook hiermee was oom Isak nie tevrede nie.

EERSTES

In 1953 het oom Isak sy eerste Dorper-ramme van Hennie Schmidt-bloed van mnr. Fanie van der Merwe Konstabel in die distrik Beaufort-Wes gekoop.

Oom Isak was dadelik tevrede met sy verdere proewe. Ander boere in die distrik het gesien watter goeie resultate hy behaal en hulle het sy voorbeeld gevolg. Vandag is die Dorper 'n gevestigde skaap in hierdie distrik en min boere sal bereid wees om hulle met ander te vervang.



Mnr Isak Oosthuizen van Ladismith, die man wat vandag beskou word as die vader van Dorperboerdery in die distrik, staan hier tussen van sy skape. Die boere het sy voorbeeld gevolg, sodat Ladismith vandag waarskynlik een van die grootste Dorper-distrikte in die land is



Tyd . . .

WILLIE BURGER van Weltevrede skryf:

Ek drink net gou bietjie tee, toe wonder ek waar is die TYD-

Loop elektroniese horlosies nie dalk viniger as die rat horlosies van vroeër nie?

Ek bedoel, toe ons kinders was, was daar tyd vir speel, tyd vir werk, tyd vir haastig wees, tyd vir niks doen, tyd vir mekaar, tyd vir kuier – daar was net altyd genoeg tyd.

Daar was so baie tyd ons het nooit eens depressief geraak nie.

Nou is tyd so hoog in aanvraag dat niemand dit kan bekom of bekostig nie.

Jy lam 'n armhorlosies hê, 'n horlosie op jou selfoon, een in jou voertuig, een in jou kamer, kombuis, sitkamer en kantoor, op die rekenaar, op die DVD en TV en ook op die radio.

Daar is oral horlosies, jy hoef nooit te wonder hoe laat dit is nie, maar daar is ne meer TYD vir alles nie. Wat het van TYD geword? Het ons net lui geword?

Nee, ons hardloop dan so om by alles uit te kom, alles moet teen maksimum spoed suksesvol afgehandel word.

Ek wonder of die “alles” te veel geword het en of daar dalk te veel horlosies is wat eerste wil wys hoe laat dit is?

Wat sou tyd op die swartmark gaan as hulle dit kon hi-jack?

Gelukkig kan niemand tyd doodskiet nie want dan sou ons dalk mekaar kon straf deur die ou se tyd vir 'n paar dae dood te skiet! Dan sou daar weer minder tyd wees om verlore tyd in te haal . . .

Daar is my tyd nou alweer op . . . moet hardloop anders het ek nie meer tyd nie en ek wil nie agter in die ry staan nie.

Tref my nou net waar jy meer tyd kan kry – gaan hernu jou voertuiglisensie of iets

Dan is daar heeldag tyd . . .

Groete en wense vir 'n “tydlose” jaar.

Willie Burger

In this rush for time, we have many disappointments, ups and downs – that is life. You'll cry because time is passing too fast and you will lose someone you love. So: Take too many pictures, laugh too much, love like you have never been hurt, because EVERY SECOND you spend upset is a MINUTE of happiness you will never get back! Don't be afraid that your life will end – be afraid that it will never begin. . .

(Breed Director)

Long, long ago . . .

Mr. J. P. Dell
Hanslow
Grahamstown

Sek./Sec:
J. Theron,
Languedoc,
DORPER

No. 871

21 OCT 1960

Deb aan : DORPERSKAAFTELERSVERENIGING VAN SUID-AFRIKA.
Dbn. to : DORPER SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF S.A.

Aan rekening gelever / To account rendered

Subskripsie / Subscription	- - - 1/4/60 - 31/3/61	4	4	-
Inspesiefout / Inspection Fee	86 Skape/Sheep @ 3d.	1	1	6
Registr.fout / Registr. Fees	3 Ramme/Rams @ 10/-	1	10	-
Styl-afsk. 23/2/60 - 41	Oëie/Ewes @ 1/6	3	1	6
Klassering / Classing	350 Skape/Sheep @ 10/- per 100	2	-	-
Inspetr.fout en Reiskoste / Inspector's Fee & Trav. Allowance.		5	8	6
Diverse 100 Kontags - 9/10/51 - @ 10/- 200		1	2	6
Emkkommissie / Exchange on cheque			1	-
		18	19	-

For those who are too young to know about pounds, shillings and pence:

£ = R2

1/- = 10c

1d = 1c

Thanks to John Dell for this interesting snippet from the past

NOT ready

Today dear Lord, I'm 80 and there's much I haven't done -
I hope that you will let me live until I'm 81.

But then, if I haven't finished all I want to do
will you let me stay a while.....until 82?

So many places I want to go, so very much to see
Do you think that you could manage to make it 83?

The world is changing very fast
There is so much in store,
I'd like it very much to live until I'm 84!

I know dear Lord, it's much to ask
And it must be nice in Heaven -
but I would really like to stay till 87!

I'm 90 Lord, my mind is sound, I like it here -
I can still walk around.

My time is limited, I know, and some day I will have to go!

I'm not greedy or guided by fear,

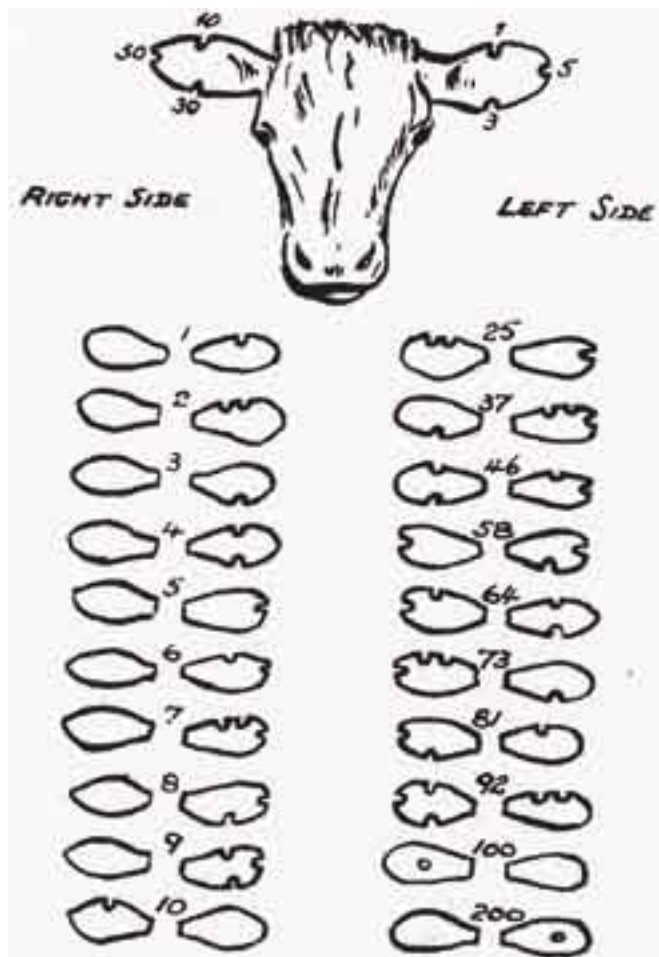
I just want to see what happens in next few years.

I'm not sure you've heard this plea before.....

but my bags will be packed at 104!

Earmarking: Notch System

The left ear carries the units, the right ear the tens. Three notches on each ear - top, bottom and tip. The units 1, 3 and 5 and the tens 10, 30 and 50 are used. For the numeral two use two ones, and two tens for twenty.



Who am I?

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.
 I am more deadly than bullets,
 I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.
 I spare no one, and find victims among the rich and the poor alike,
 The young and the old, the strong and the weak.
 I massacre thousand and thousands of wage earners in one year.
 I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently.
 You are warned against me – but you heed not.
 I am relentless.
 I am everywhere, in the home, on the street, at the railway crossings, on the sea.
 I bring sickness, degradation and death,
 And yet, few seek to avoid me.
 I destroy, crush, maim;
 I give nothing but I take all.
 I AM YOUR WORST ENEMY –
 I AM
 CARELESSNESS...





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SKUURPAPIER EN GOM

PARTE VIR SUNBEAM, LISTER, HEINIGER, BEIYUAN, OSTER ENS.

DIENS EN HERSTEL VAN ALLE MASJIENE & KNIPPERS

VERVAARDIG OOK WOLPERSE



WYE VERSKEIDENHEID KNIPPERS VIR SKAAP, BEES, PERDE EN HONDE.



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Lusern

OM TE SNY OF NIE

Met dank aan AgriPROBE

Verskeie menings rakende die optimale groeistadium wanneer lusern vir hooidoeleindes gesny moet word. Onoordeelkundige en swak besluitneming rakende snytye kan oor die langtermyn die droëmateriaalproduksie van die lusernplant beperken selfs hervestiging van swak stande noodsaak. Om die beste besluit van wanneer om te sny te vergemaklik, is dit nodig om kennis te dra van die groeiwyse van die lusernplant asook sekere fisiologiese prosesse in die plant tussen opeenvolgende snitte.

Lusern is inherent 'n meerjarige gewas wat gekenmerk word deur 'n opeenvolging van verskeie, to soveel as 10, hergroeisiklusse per jaar. Onder goeie bestuur kan sekere lusernkultivars langer as 10 jaar hoë produksie handhaaf. Onder intensiewe wisselboustelsels word lusern meestal elke 3 tot 4 jaar uitgeploeg en 'n opvolggewas geplant.

Die tempo van hergroei, veral gedurende die winter, is sterk kultivargebonde. Die winteraktiewe kultivars groei relatief sterk deur die winter, terwyl die semi-winterdormante kultivars feitlik geen groei gedurende die winter toon nie. Hierdie kultivars behoort dus gedurende die koeler maande verskillend bestuur te word.

Die lusernplant bestaan uit 'n penwortelstelsel, kroon en stingels met blare. Die stingels ontwikkel vanuit groeipunte wat in die kroon voorkom. Lusernkultivars met krone bokant die grondoppervlakte is gewoonlik die beste aangepas om as hooi gesny te word. Nuwe groeipunte ontwikkel met elke hergroeisiklus vanuit die kroon. Gedurende die eerste ongeveer tien tot veertien dae van groeipuntontwikkeling vind veral seldeling plaas en is die energiebehoefte van die groeipunte baie hoog.

Hierdie nuwe stingels is dus aanvanklik afhanklik van die wortelstelsel om in die energiebehoefte van die snelgroeiende nuwe stingel te voorsien. Namate blare ontwikkel en in oppervlakte toeneem sal minder energie vanuit die wortels benodig word. Die ontwikkelende blare sal dan in 'n toenemende mate deur middel van fotosintese aan hul eie voedingsbehoefte kan voorsien.



Groeipunte
van nuwe
stingels

Snyhoogte

Kroon

Die foto toon duidelik dat wanneer te laat gesny word al die nuwe groei tussen die snyhoogte en groeipunte van nuwe stingels afgesny word en sal die prosesse van stingelinisiasie van voor af moet begin.

Na ongeveer twee weke van stingelgroei neem translokasie van voedingstowwe vanaf die stingels na die wortels geleidelik toe en word reserwes wat aanvanklik onttrek is vir stingelgroei teruggeplaas in die wortels. Die translokasie van voedingstowwe na die wortel bereik 'n hoogtepunt wanneer die plant begin blom. In hierdiestadium word volgende hergroei se groeipunte in die kroon gestimuleer, selverdeling neem toe en die ontwikkeling van nuwe stingels vind plaas. Aan die begin van die hergroeisiklus vind dus 'n netto onttrekking van voedingstowwe uit die wortels plaas wat, namate die plant die blomstadium nader, weer teruggetranslokeer word na die wortelstelsel.

Wanneer om te sny?

Een van die groot geheime van suksesvolle lusernproduksie is om te verseker dat koolhidraatreserwes in die wortels in stand gehou word. Dit kan slegs bewerkstellig word indien op die regte tyd gesny word. Hoe weet ons wanneer die stingel volwasse is? Soms word aanbeveel om te sny wanneer daar 10% blomme sigbaar is. Hoe akkuraat kan ons die prestasie blomme skat? Is daar 'n verwantskap tussen blomvorming en translokasie van voedingstowwe terug na die wortels?

Die mees logiese benadering sal wees om te sny wanneer die volgende hergroeisiklus in aanvang neem. Dit sal beteken dat die plant in proses is om die volgende groep stingels te produseer. Deur dus te sny wanneer die botsels van die nuwe stingels duidelik sigbaar is, word verseker dat daar nie te vroeg of te laat gesny word nie. Wanneer die land na sny 'n groen skynsel (as gevolg van die nuwe groeipunte) vertoon, kan aangeneem word dat die land op die regte tyd gesny is.

O.P. Dorperklub



Veilings:

- Graaff-Reinet: Ram & Prestige Ooiveiling vierde Donderdag in Januarie
- Burgersdorp: (met Suid-Vrystaat Dorperklub) eerste Donderdag in Februarie
- Cradock: Veldramveiling laaste Donderdag in Oktober
- Steytlerville derde Donderdag in Oktober

Posbus 306 • Adelaide 5760

Tel: 046 684 0846

Voorsitter:

Tiboy Deyzel: 083 281 8042

Oostelike Provinsie - Tuiste van voortreflike Dorpers:

Port Edward

- Ondanks die feit dat daar relatief min Dorper- en Witdorper Stoeterye in die Oos-Kaap is, verkoop verskeie van ons lede onder die boonste tien op Nasionale Veilings
- Ons lede vaar goed op die Nasionale Skou
- Ons Klubveilings word goed ondersteun en is van die beste in die land
- Ons welvaart getuig van goeie bestuur en veilingdiere is van hoë gehalte



Foute met die bepaling van die snydatum kan groot verliese tot gevolg hê. Indien te vroeg gesny word sal minder voedselreserwes na die wortels getranslokeer word. As gevolg van beperkte wortelreserwes sal die tempo van hergroei afneem en produksie nadelig geraak word. Die enigste voordeel van voortydig sny is die hoër proteïeninhoud van die hooi, veral belangrik vir renperdtelers. Word lusern te laat gesny, sal die kwaliteit van die hooi skerp daal, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van verlies van blare (blare verseker beter kwaliteit hooi) en 'n hoër veselinhoud. 'n Uitsers belangrike nadeel van te laat sny, is die afsny van nuwe stingels wat slegs 'n paar sentimeter lank is.

In hierdie geval moet die wortels twee hergroeisisklusse onderhou sonder enige aanvulling van wortelreserwes, 'n situasie wat die produksiepotensiaal nadelig beïnvloed.

Lusern moet dus gesny word wanneer die hergroei (uit die kroon) van die volgende siklus duidelik sigbaar is maar nie so hoog gegroei het dat die snymasjien hierdie nuwe groeipunte sal beskadig of afsny nie. In uitsonderlike gevalle waar groot blaarverliese verwag word as gevolg van blaarsiektes of insekte, soos lusernruspe, kan voortydig gesny word.

Hierdie voortydige sny moet egter net gedoen word indien die optimale snydatum naby is, spuit nie ekonomies regverdigbaar is of die gifresidue op die hooi nadelig is. Aangesien gesnyde lusern ongeveer 3-4 dae op die land sal wees voordat die geaarde produk verwyder is, moet sny sover moontlik saamval met 'n weervoorspelling van warm, sonskynweer vir ongeveer 3-5 dae na sny. Reën bemoeilik die hooimaakproses en gaan gewoonlik gepaard met groot blaar en kwaliteitsverliese.

COURSE HELD AT: Narrogin, Western Australia 24 - 28 SEPTEMBER 2007

Tien Jordaan

I presented a Junior and Senior Dorper on the property of Adrian and Rose Veitch, from 24 to 28 September 2007.

I consider myself privileged to have had the opportunity to present the course to such interested "students" whilst having so many excellent animals and such good facilities at my disposal. Adrian certainly deserves credit for the amazing progress in his Dorpers and White Dorpers. To make matters even better, the Narrogin area had had good rains - the green hills and fields were covered with yellow flowers, the best I had ever seen it.

Adrian's chief organiser, Kerry Stone, had arranged everything to perfection, and effortlessly kept everything flowing smoothly. Rose Veitch served wonderful food every day, but insisted that "Katrina" had made it all. (Thank you, Katrina!) However, Rose couldn't deny that she'd made all the wonderful dinners we ate in their home, as we saw her doing the preparation.

Eight Seniors and 12 Juniors enrolled for the course. Most were from Western Australia, but Mike Sudderth had come all the way from Texas, and Tom Stamoulis from South Australia. Jean Sudderth accompanied Mike, but kindly opted to drive my wife around Narrogin instead of doing the course.



Back: Andrew Gorton, Gibb MacDonald, Roger Mills, Jeff Munns, Tom Stamoulis, Eddie Munns, Colin Jeffery, Tony Malloch, Adrian Veitch, Jaat Pienaar, Tien Jordaan, Marius Loots.

Front: Michael Cook, Treena Cook, Danielle Grout, Amy Buckland (front), Kaye Frearson, Anthea Brown, Michylla Seal, Stephanie Irvine, Ellen Walker, Mike Sudderth

DANIE VISSER

DORPERS

Witpan

Enquiries: PO Box 332 Aranos, Namibia

Tel: +264 63 275008 Cel: +264 812769152

E-mail: visserd@mweb.com.na



Generaal = Admiraal x Jannie Visagie ewe
Don't forget his name!

Visitors always welcome!



Jean Sudderth, Kerry Stone & Rose Veitch



Mike Sudderth

The course went well. As I intimated earlier, the candidates were clearly there because they wanted to learn as much as they could about Dorpers, and they really applied themselves.

All of the candidates passed. Top of the Seniors was Jeff Munns with 85.1%, narrowly beating Mike Sudderth's 84.6%. The top Junior was Michylla Seal with 81.6%. I must mention that Michylla had to keep running off to attend to her chores (she's a veterinarian in the employ of Adrian Veitch), and was very nervous about what she was missing in the process!

Adrian Veitch deserves a special mention. He sheared all of the course sheep (himself!) before we arrived. He and his staff members, Graeme Allen and Kyle, brought the sheep in exactly as and when I requested, and did all of the hard work during the course - all this in spite of the fact that he has an extremely busy schedule as breeder and veterinarian. I think that we, within the Dorper Industry, can count ourselves very fortunate in having such an ambassador for the breed.

EP DORPER CLUB Course for workers, Eureka, Adelaide 16 MARCH 2008

Tien Jordaan

At the EP Dorper Club sales, it's always the same workers who assist with the scanning, inspection and bringing in of the sheep. Over the years, one could not help noticing that those workers were intelligent, diligent, and above all, knowledgeable. We owe them a debt of gratitude, because they are the backbone of the sales and shows, and we've come to rely on them.

We decided to hold a course for all interested, but especially aimed at those individuals who always cheerfully help and show interest. As far as we know, this is the first complete course held specifically for workers.

On Monday morning, 11 March, eleven guys arrived for the course - fresh and eager, if a little apprehensive. They were (alphabetically), **Siyabonga August, Mabhuti Balimani, Abraham Blouw, Zola Elias,**

Donnie Fortuin, F. (Mervin) Gouws, K.E. (Squarrie) Krafa, A. (Jollie) Louwrens, Jan Nuwegeld, J. (Anthony) Top.

Tracy Kotze from Velddrif drove 1 000 km on her own to attend the course, which brought the Juniors to 12.

Tiboy Deyzel, chairman of this Club, was the only Senior candidate.

The Course started on Monday, at 14:00 sharp, with the Theory lecture. By late Monday afternoon, they were outside, having the theory demonstrated on Dorpers and White Dorpers. **Eric Krafa, first and only non-white Judge of Dorpers**, was at hand to assist with translation.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday they were hard at it, travelling to the neighbours for practical work.

Woelewater

DORPERS

Ben Grobbelaar • Cell: 082 371 4976 (Home) • 082 371 4975 (Sell) • PO Box 130 • Weltevrede • Petrusburg 9932



Wekker

Wortel

Goebels



Goebels

Ghuru

Ghapple

This stud strives for balance between function and form



Visitors always welcome!

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Performance testing info available



Abraham Blouw



A (Jollie) Louwrens



Donnie Fortuin



Eric Krafa



F (Mervin) Gouws



Jan Nuwegeld



J (Anthony) Top



KE (Squarrie) Krafa



Mbhuti Balimani



Siyabonga August



Tracy Kotze



Zola Elias

The spirit and eagerness is hard to describe. The accommodation they occupied was very basic, but every morning they turned out fresh, and ready for action.

Tiboy Deyzel very kindly agreed to take his Theory Exam. on Thursday evening, so that he could help oversee the Juniors' exams on Friday. Being an ex-"onnie", I roped him in to taking charge of the couple of oral exams that were necessary.

Tiboy carried out his practical examination when all of the Juniors had finished up and were on their way home.

The marking of the papers was a revelation. Obviously, some had struggled with the Theory, because of the language problem. However, when it came to marking the practical work, it was clear that the theory had been well and truly understood and assimilated, because the pointing of the sheep had been done far too well for it not to have been. *This was one of the best sets of practical work I have ever marked.*

Zola Elias, an employee of Mickey Phillips, came first in the **Theory Exam** with **79%**, closely followed by **Mahbhuti Balimani**, **Tracy Kotzè**, **Donnie Fortuin**, and **J. (Anthony) Top**, who all scored over 70%.



Elliot Siyona & Richard Syster - the guys who did all the hard work



Tracey Kotze, Tien Jordaan & Tiboy Deyzel

As regards the **Practical Examination**, the top scorer was **K. (Squarrie) Krafa**.

Squarrie also achieved the highest percentage of **84% overall of the Juniors**, followed by **Zola Elias, Siyabonga August, Mabhuti Balimani, F. (Mervin) Gouws and J. (Anthony) Top**, who all scored over **80%**. What an achievement. The exam they did was exactly as prescribed by the Society for all Junior Courses.

Tiboy Deyzel, the only Senior, passed his course with an overall percentage of **92.4%**.

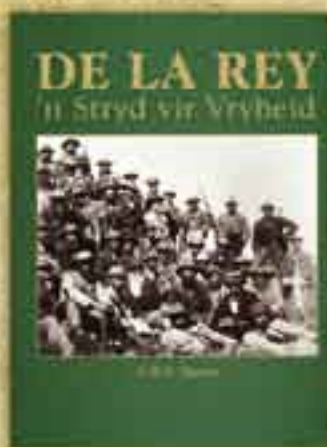
My thanks goes to

- Our progressive EP DORPER CLUB EXECUTIVE, led by Tiboy, who not only supported the idea of the course, but some of whom also sent their workers.
- Thanks to my neighbours, Ben van der Westhuyzen and Stephaans Malan, for providing animals, and also to Ray van den Berg whose animals were also used.

- Elliot Siyona and Richard Syster, my other two staff members, who helped with the handling of the animals.
- I'll be in serious trouble if I forget to thank Margaret, although all she did was organise the course, the administration, all of the catering, administer medication to the unwell, and provide encouragement.

The EP Dorper Club is also very grateful to the employers of the workers who did the course - **Mickey Phillips, Kurt Donian, McNaughton & Ellis, Ray van den Berg, Sakkie Liebenberg, Willie Barnard, Tiboy Deyzel and Tien Jordaan**.

My sincere congratulations to all of the candidates.



Geskiedenis vir oud en jonk

Kraal-Uitgewers bied aan volwassenes en jongmense 'n terugblik op die wortels van Afrikaners. Belê in boeke wat saakmaak en bewaar jou herkoms vir jou kinders se kinders.



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OP DORPER KLUB

Dorper inligtingsdag

KLEINPOORT, 11 SEPTEMBER 2007



Dr Dave Midgeley van Pfizer



Mnr Rodney Rayner



Mnr Theuns Viljoen

'n Baie suksesvolle Inligtingsdag is op Dinsdag, 11 September 2007, te Kleinpoort, in samewerking met die Cockscomb Landbouvereniging, aangebied.

Die dag se sukses kan aan die puik organisasie van Mnr. Theuns Viljoen toegeskryf word. Die Klub is baie dank aan hom verskuldig. Vir baie jare al maak ons op Theuns se organisasievermoë staat om in sy area aangeleenthede aan te bied, en nog nooit was dit 'n terleurstelling nie - altyd 'n reusesukses!!

Tussen 50 en 60 boere (hoofsaaklik kommersiële boere) en belangstellendes van daardie gebied en omliggende distrikte, het die dag bygewoon. Volgens terugvoering daarna, het almal dit baie leersaam gevind, en die dag ook baie geniet.

Na Mnr. Viljoen almal welkom geheet het, het Ds. Hans Goetze die dag met Gebed begin - dit was 'n baie mooi en paslike boodskap wat almal baie waardeer het.

Mnr. Rodney Rayner het 'n lesing oor Prestasietoetsing aangebied, en het beklemtoon hoe belangrik dit is om by Dorper 21 aan te sluit.

Hy het ook van die "Falkirk Index System" melding gemaak - dit is 'n bykomende hulpmiddel vir seleksie wat gebruik kan word. Die sisteem is in Nieu-Seeland ontwikkel, en vind baie byval in beide Nieu-Seeland en Australië.

Rodney het ook algemene wenke oor Dorperboerdery gegee.

Mnr. Neil McCowen, ('n deskundige op die gebied) het 'n praktiese demonstrasie oor die gradering van lamkarkasse aangebied. Daar was vier Dorperlamkarkasse waarop Neil die verskille in graad kon uitwys. Hy het ook op lewende diere

gedemonstreer. Hy het beklemtoon dat alleenlik by wyse van teling meer vleis op 'n karkas gesit kan word, aangesien voeding net vet kan vermeerder. Almal het Neil se lesing baie interessant gevind.

Die hoof borg van die dag was Pfizer - soos dikwels in die Dorperbedryf die geval is!!

Baie dankie aan Hannes Vlok en Jaco Delpont vir hul insette, asook aan Pfizer vir al hul ondersteuning aan die Dorperras. Dit word werklik waardeer.

Dr. Dave Midgley, een van Pfizer se hoofveeartse, was die volgende spreker. Hy het 'n absoluut uitstekende lesing oor Reproduksie, en alles wat daarmee gepaard gaan, gegee. Sy lesing het met die intersante stelling begin dat "'n teler nie met ooie boer nie, maar wel met baarmoeders". Dr. Dave se lesing was baie insigewend, en uitstekend aangebied. Almal het die baie geniet en waardeer.

Daarna het 'n praktiese demonstrasie van die Rasstandaarde deur Rodney plaasgevind, en Dr. Dave het op sommige van die ramme kliniese ondersoeke uitgevoer.

Die dag is afgesluit deur 'n heerlike braaivleis ete.

Baie Dankie aan almal wat diere verskaf het waarop ons kon werk - dit word hoog op prys gestel!

Rodney Rayner
Sept 2007

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ADMIRAAL SEIJN
9 MAANDE

Diagnosis of disease by autopsy

*Dr J D Smith, Dept Pathology Onderstepoort
(Extract from an Farm Manual 1954)*

Autopsy can, if carefully conducted, greatly facilitate the diagnoses of disease. There are however, several factors which may render an autopsy difficult and the most important of these is the stage of decomposition of the carcass. To distinguish between the post-mortem changes and the lesions which were present prior to, and most probably caused death, undoubtedly presents the greatest problem.

To enable the farmer to cope with this problem, the most important post-mortem changes are given below:

(1) Loss of body temperature-

This naturally always takes place after death, but it is greatly influenced by the temperature of the environment and the carcass cover. In some cases fermentation may set in after death and cause the temperature to rise for some time, as for example, in the case of Tetanus (Lockjaw)

(2) Stiffening of the muscles-

This phenomenon appears early, especially in animals in good condition, but later disappears (after 6-10 hours).

It is most helpful in determining how long an animal is dead and consequently will assist in determining post-mortem changes.

(3) Post-mortem hypostasis or subsidence of fluids in lower parts-

This often causes confusion, since the lungs, kidneys, etc. which lie below, will appear very dark and bloody and may suggest inflammation.

(4) Post-mortem coagulation of blood in the blood vessels and in the heart takes place and must be identified as such and not mistaken for coagulation of blood in the blood vessels prior to death. The right-hand side of the heart, and especially the auricles will generally show more blood coagulation than the left-hand side since the strong heart muscle expels the blood as rigor mortis sets in.

(5) Decomposition-

After death putrefactive bacteria from the internal organs are found to enter the body and so induce

putrefaction. This entails several changes which easily may be mistaken for pathological lesions. Autolysis or self-digestion of the tissues sets in, which for example, is responsible for the loosening of the stomach lining and is often wrongly considered to be symptomatic of poisoning.

(6) Pseudo-melanosis or blackening of the internal organs too sets in soon after death and must not be mistaken for inflammation. In addition, gas develops, causing a bad smell, and finally imbibition takes place, i.e. the breaking down of body pigments such as blood and gall. The resulting red and yellow discoloration must not be mistaken for inflammation and jaundice, respectively and of course is of no diagnostic value.

Specimens for diagnoses:

Even if one identifies the pathological lesions, diagnosis often still remains difficult and specimens for further examination and diagnoses still have to be taken.

In taking specimens, the following points must be born in mind:

The specimens should be taken fresh, i.e. as soon after death as possible and must then immediately be placed in a preservative, preferably 10% formalin. The sections must not be too large. (Approximately ½ inch in diameter) so that they may be permeated effectively.

In several diseases there are certain parts which are of special importance for making a diagnosis. For guidance the following may be mentioned:

(1) Heart-water –

The brain is the most important organ, especially the worm-like part of the hindmost third of the cerebrum. The brain is cut through the middle from the front to the back. It is then cut crosswise, into three sections, and the hindmost part of the cerebrum is taken as a specimen.

(2) Salt poisoning:

Kidneys and ruminal content; but these must be placed in separate containers.



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(3) Coccidiosis:

Pieces of intestine in formalin; but in calves it is important that a section of the large intestine and the appendix, and in sheep and goats, of the small intestine, be taken. In dogs and pigs infestation occurs throughout the intestines, and in rabbits in the liver.

(4) Paratyphoid:

Liver and spleen in both formalin and glycerine and in pigs part of the intestine also.

(5) Entero-toxaemia (Pulpy kidney):

Microscopical examination of specimens is on no use, since the lesions cannot be distinguished from post-mortem changes.

(6) Swine Fever:

Most important are the lymphatic gland, the spleen, the kidneys and the liver.

(7) "Gousiekt" Heart Muscle:

Pay particular attention to parts showing grey streaks.

(8) Rabies:

The brain, and especially the hindmost third part of the cerebrum in both formalin and glycerine. Because of the great danger which this disease hold, people, the farmer, should however, in all suspected cases refer the matter to the Government Veterinary Officer or the Police.

(9) Mineral poisoning:

Liver and ruminal contents in separate containers.

(10)

In those diseases where parasites harbour in the blood, blood or spleen smears are most important. The smears should be thin, properly air dried and not

packed face to face. In those cases where the animal is dead for some time already, the smears can be taken from the tail tip or from the leg just above the coronet.

(11)

In cases where no definite disease is suspected, it is advisable to send specimens of any suspicious organs, especially the following:

Liver, spleen, kidneys, heart muscle, intestine and a blood smear.

Other Directions:

In conducting an autopsy, one should, in addition to taking specimens, also make special investigation to render a diagnoses possible. One should always try to compare the organs with normal ones and pay special attention to any deviation. Moreover, it is always desirable to watch for parasites. In the alimentary tract these generally can always be identified on careful examination. Bankrupt worm, however, often escape notice since they lodge in the mucous membranes and are so small that they are not easily seen. The easiest way to detect them is to hold the intestine against the light, or to make scrapings of the mucous membrane, to lay these between two glass slides and examine them against the light.

Finally, it must be pointed out that a full account of the history of the case and the local circumstances is most helpful to the person doing the diagnoses and should always accompany any specimen or inquiries.

Keep your flock healthy. Seek professional advice and handle remedies as required and with great care.

(This may all be old news but can still be a good guideline for the young, inexperienced farmer)

Die regter kyk vir Gammat in die oog en sê:

"Dis nou die sesde jaar na mekaar dat jy in my hof, in die beskuldigde bank staan"

"Djou honour", antwoord Gammat, "djy moenie vir my kom blame omlat djy nie promotion kry nie!"

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Satansbos

deur Charlotte Milne

(*Silwerblaar bitterappel, Solanum elaeagnifolium silver leaf nightshade*)

Hierdie is 'n indringer onkruid wat al meer-en-meer in Suid-Afrika waargeneem word. In Rosmead, buite Middelburg lyk dit of dit gesaai is, by Middelburg se polisiekantoor staan dit soos grondbedekking, en oral langs die strate merk jy die "mooi" bossie met sy blou-pers blommetjies verbloem net soos "Satan" !!! Ons merk die bossie toenemend in verskeie plekke in die land op omdat 'n Voorligtingsbeampte ons jare gelede die plant aan ons uitgewys het . . .

Jeanne Marie Versluis skryf:

"Die gevreesde Satansbos, 'n onkruid waarvan die wortels tot 3 meter diep kan groei en wat die lusern van boere.

By Tierpoort in die Vrystaat waardeloos maak, gaan binne tien jaar 'n landwyse probleem word."

Aldus Mnr Schalk van der Merwe, 'n navorser by Glen Landoukollege buite Bloemfontein.

Die Vrystaatse Departement van Landbou afdeling Landcare het die satansbos-probleem in die omgewing aangepak, want dit besoedel lusern so erg dat dit nie in die voerhandel verkoop kan word nie. Dit benadeel ook die natuurlike weiding omdat dit vinnig vervuil en goeie weiding verdring.

Die onkruid is baie moeilik beheerbaar. Navorsing oor watter chemiese spuitstof vir die bestriiding gebruik kan oord, word steeds saam met die privaatsketor gedoen.

As dit nie reeds 'n Nasionale probleem is nie, sal dit binne tien jaar wel wees. Jaarliks kom 'n klomp besmette hektaar by.

Die hardnekkige plant, ook bekend as "silverleave nightshade" oftewel *Solanum elaeagnifolium*, kom wêreldwyd in halfwoestyngebiede voor en is kragtens die Wet op die bewaring van Landbou hulpbronne 'n kategorie 1 verklaarde onkruid - verbode op enige grondoppervlak in Suid-Afrika. In gevolg die Wet het enigeen op wie se grond dit voorkom, 'n kans om beboet te word, maar dit word nie toegepas nie, want die onkruid is onbeheerbaar.

In die vroeë negentigjare van die vorige eeu het navorsers aan die Nasionale Instituut vir Plaagbeheer twee blaarvretende kewerspesies van Texas op satansbos losgelaat. Die kewers is na deeglike navorsing vir die biologiese beheerprogram gekies en word bo die geregistreerde chemiese middel Tomahawk verkies."

(Die kewer is: *Leptinotarsa defecta/texama* (Chrysomelidae) 'n blaarvreter. Die kewers wat die stam en vrugte geëet het was nie suksesvol nie. Die kewertjie is gasheer-spesifiek en sal nie ander plante vreet nie. Kewers is baie suksesvol maar die volle beheer-strategie, soos deur die navorsers voorgeskryf, moet gevolg word sodat die kewers die beste kans gegun word om hulle werk te doen.

Tomahawk is egter 'n baie vernietigende middel. Die nuutste middel wat aanbeveel word deur Terra Care Vegetation Consultants (Pty) Ltd is Browso en Crop Oil, dit is baie suksesvol alhoewel dit baie duur is. Boere moet die bestryding van Satansbos as 'n permanente deel van boerdery beskou en gedurig oplet waar nuwe groei verskyn sodat dit dadelik bespuit kan word.

Deur dit gedurig te beveeg sal die wortelstelsel van tot 3 meter, verswak word en sal voorkom word dat dit gedurig weer opslaan.

As na die sporadiese verspreiding langs publieke paaie gekyk word, het dit nou nodig geword dat Boerverenigings met Hulpbronbewaringsinstansies kontak maak sodat hierdie gevaarlike onkruid bestry kan word. Die geskiedenis van Satansbos spreek duidelik van iets wat eenvoudig geignoreer was en nou nog een van die talle probleme in die landbou geword het.

According to Clive Bromilow (1995):

"The silver leaf bitter apple was first recorded in this country in 1952, although some authorities believe it was identified at Wolmaransstad as early as 1919. It was probably introduced with hay and has now spread over large parts of the country.

It occurs mainly in disturbed soil, neglected lands, in grazing camps, along roads, in water furrows dry ground dams and stock pens.

When it appears in cultivated land it can completely swamp the planted crops.

In the past the Government spent large amounts of money on controlling this plant without significant success. As it propagates from a root, which, as mentioned before, can be up to 3 meters long, this is an extremely difficult weed to control and it is important to persist with treatment.

The plants must be sprayed in the early stages, before seeds can be formed, or the whole plant, with as much root as possible, must be removed.

There are many species of "bitter apple" or "wild tomato". Some are toxic - unripe fruit more toxic than ripe fruit.

The ripe fruit does not fall off the plant easily and often remain on the plants in winter when it is spread around by birds and animals that eat them.

Species like *Solanum incanum* - Thorn apple, gifappel; Indigenous

Solanum sisymbriifolium - Dense-thorned bitter apple, Doringtamatie Introduced from South America during Anglo Boer War;

Solanum panduriforme - Bitter apple, (bitterappel) Indigenous

The above species are more susceptible to herbicides but being perennial will still require systematic chemicals."

The weed can be controlled by chemicals like Tomahawk or Browso and Crop Oil. The alternative is biological control by using the beetle *Leptinotarsa defecta/ leptinotarsa texama*.

The beetles are supplied by the breeding centre at Uitenhage, but there is a long waiting list.

Satansbos is just one of the many weeds threatening our farm land and it is important that farmers know the different weeds and keep their land free from plants which destroy good grazing and soil. We have to preserve our land for the next generation. We are all aware that our natural resources are under threat in more than one way.

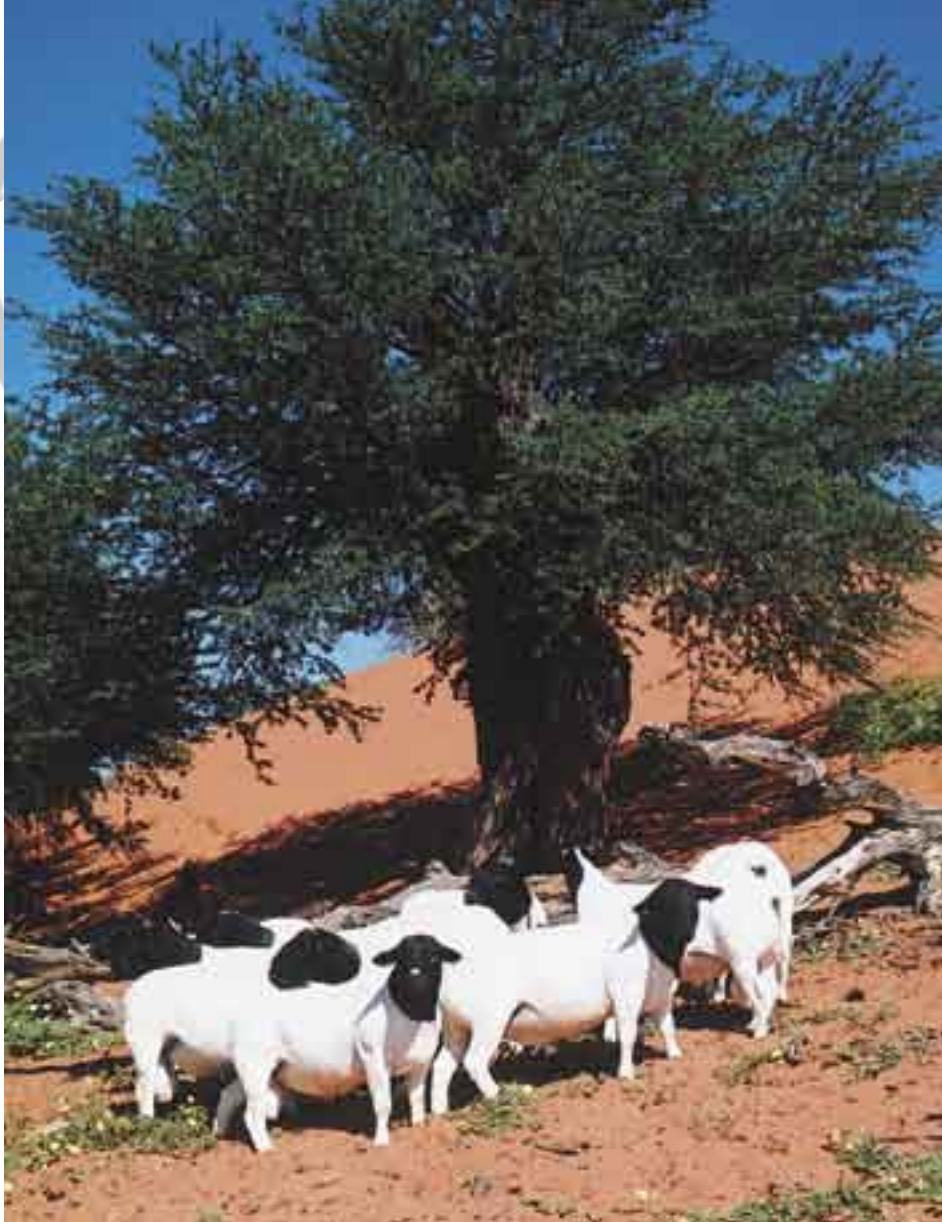
Ref: *Problem Plants of South Africa* Clive Bromilow 1995 Briza Publications P.O.Box 56569 Arcadia 0007

(This is an excellent publication which should be on every farmer's bookshelf)

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ARC Hildegard Klein kleinh@arc.agric.za 012 356 9841 -probleem plante/ problem plants

Kewers /beetles Abbie Heunis heunisa@dwaf.gov.za 082 809 2258



Berei jou ramme GOED VOOR VIR PARING

Teelramme het 'n dramatiese invloed op die re-produksietempo van 'n ooi-kudde.

Om hoë lampersentasies te verseker, moet 'n ram nie net vrugbaar wees nie, maar hy moet in staat wees om 'n ooi soveel as moontlik kere gedurende haar hitteperiode te dek. Om dit te bewerkstellig, moet ramme oor 'n baie hoë geslagdrang beskik asook oor groot testes om voldoende spermselle te produseer, dekbeendig en topfiks wees. Verder moet nie te veel ooie aan 'n ram toegeken word nie. Die invloed van die aantal dekkings per hitesiklus op besetting en tweelinggeboortes kan soos volg geïllustreer word (Mattner & Braden 1967)

Aantal dekkings per hitesiklus	Besetting (%)	Tweeling- geboortes(%)
1	50	17
2	63	37
3+	91	54

Prepare your rams WELL FOR MATING

Breeding rams have a dramatic influence on the re-production tempo of a ewe flock.

To ensure higher lamb percentages, the ram must not only be fertile, but he must be able to service the ewe as many times as possible during her heat cycle. To ensure this, rams must have a high sex drive as well as large testes to produce sufficient sperm cells, service dexterity, and he must be super fit.

It is important not to put too many ewes with the ram. The influence of the number of services per heat cycle on ewes in lamb and twins births, can be illustrated as follows: (Mattner & Braden 1967)

Number of service per heat cycle	In lamb %	Twin births(%)
1	50	17
2	63	37
3+	91	54

Die voorbereiding van ramme moet ten minste twee maande voor paartyd 'n aanvang neem. 'n Goeie gehalte lek wat hoog in deurvloeiproteïen is, moet voorsien word. Dit moet in ag geneem word dat semen sowel as teelballe suiwer proteïen is en daarom is dit belangrik dat 'n aanvulling deurvloeiproteïen moet bevat.

U kan by u plaaslike voerdeskundiges navraag doen rakende die regte lek vir u area.

Daaglikse aanbevole inname is 300 - 500 g per ram per dag. Daar moet toegesien word dat daar genoeg vreespasie is sodat al die ramme gelyktydig kan vreet.

Die goue reëls vir goeie rambestuur:

- Koop ramme 3 - 4 maande voor paartyd
- Skeer ramme 3 - 4 maande voor paring
- Ramme moet die regte byvoeding kry vanaf ten minste 2 maande voor paring
- Ramme moet geoefen word sodat hulle topfiks is met paartyd
- Ramme se geslagsorgane moet fisies ondersoek word vir enige abnormaliteite
- Ramme moet vir vrugbaarheid getoets word. (Toets ook vir Brucella Ovis)
- Verseker dat ramme se teelballe groot genoeg (meer as 35cm op 18 maande) is
- Gee voorkeur aan ramme met hoë geslagsdrang
- Gebruik 2 - 3 ramme per 100 ooie

Met erkenning aan Pieter Dormehl van Voermol.

The preparation of rams must start at least two months before mating. A good quality lick with a high bypass protein must be supplied. It must be taken into account that semen as well as the testes consist of pure protein and therefore it is important that the supplement must contain bypass protein. You can enquire about the correct lick for your area from your local feed expert. Daily recommended intake is 300 - 500 g per ram per day. See that there is enough feeding space to allow all rams to eat simultaneously.

The golden rule for good ram management:

- Buy rams 3-4 months before mating;
- Share rams 3 - 4 months before mating;
- Give a supplement at least 2 months before mating;
- Rams must be exercised to get them super fit for mating;
- The sex organs must be physically inspected for any abnormalities;
- Test for fertility and Brucella Ovis;
- Ensure that the testes are big enough (more than 35cm at 18 months)
- Give preference to rams with a high sex drive;
- Use 2 - 3 rams per 100 ewes.

With acknowledgement to Pieter Dormehl - Voermol.



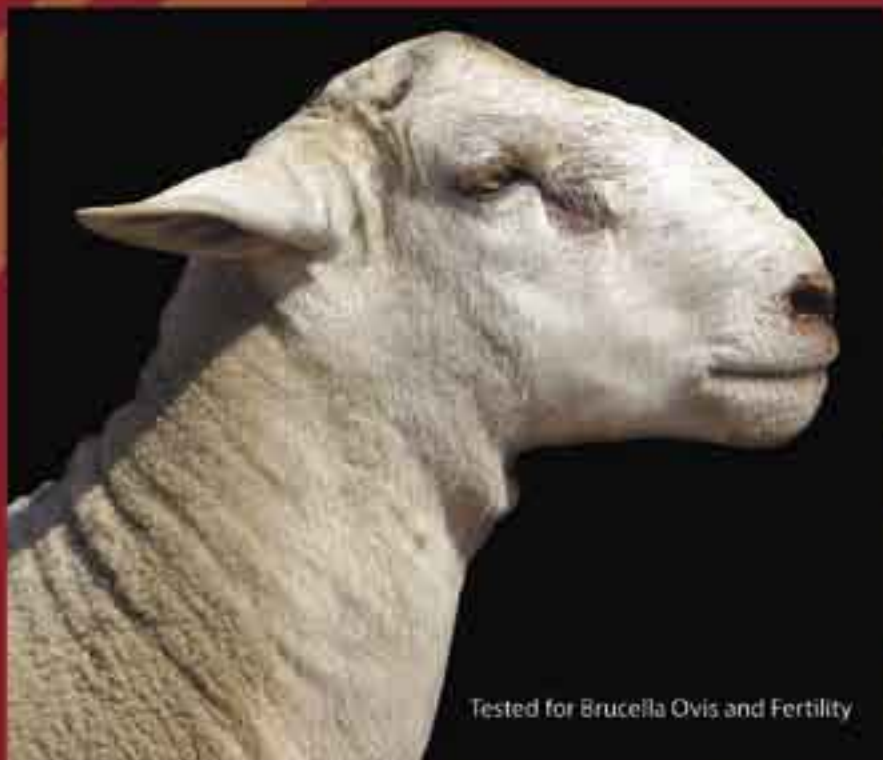
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South African Dorper inspectors, judging & teaching in Brazil

By Raymond Read

The President and First lady, Gideon and Hanri Vivier, joined by myself (Raymond) and my wife, Esme Read, on invitation by The Brazilian Dorper breeders Society (ABC Dorper), recently had the pleasure of going on a trip to Sao Paulo, Brazil. Gideon and I had been asked to judge on their main Dorper show in Sao Paulo.

We arrived at the airport, rather unsure as to who exactly would be meeting us we had only been communicating by e-mail but had never met Carlos Vieira (our host) before. It transpired that we did not need to worry as Carlos was there to meet us at arrivals. He greeted us as long lost friends. When asked how he knew us, he commented, "All South Africans wear shorts, you will always be the only people to arrive in Sao Paulo with shorts", it was easy because both Raymond and Gideon were of course wearing shorts. Carlos admitted later that he did have photographs of us both in case we had trousers on.

We were whisked away in the dark to the farm, Campo Verde, (it means green pastures) of Mario and Maria Elena Castro about an hour's drive out of Sao Paulo. They were to be our hosts for the next three days. We were welcomed into their beautiful home as honoured guests and shown the most wonderful hospitality. Every piece of furniture in the huge mansion with all its rooms is a true masterpiece of dedicated interior decorating by Maria Elena. She also paints the most beautiful paintings. Here we were able to rest and get over our jetlag while enjoying sumptuous meals in preparation for the judging a few days later in Sao Paulo.

Mario, who was in the motor industry, has worked hard all his life and been successful. It has been his dream to, one day become a farmer and to do the things he really wanted to do. One of those dreams was to breed Dorsers in Brazil.

The next day we were taken on a guided tour around the farm. Besides having very attractive Dorsers and White Dorsers that run on green pastures, the farm

has every kind of technological equipment that money can buy. These include state of the art exercising treadmills for rams that live indoors, full sheep handling facilities that work electronically and scanners to scan the numbers of any sheep from a microchip which is implanted under the skin, no eartags are used. Every operation is done in such a way that full computerized records are kept. The full time vet who keeps an eye on the health of the sheep and also does embryo transfers, works in the most pristine clinic which would be the dream of any vet in South Africa.



Dorper Hamburgers for supper, anybody hungry?

A fully fledged feed factory ensures that all sheep receive only the very best feed specially formulated for their needs and mixed on the premises.

Gideon and Hanri were particularly impressed with the beautiful mini abattoir and meat processing facility. Every process from slaughtering to packaging, mincing, sausage making and vacuum packing can be done here.

To crown it all, a fully functional crematorium where carcasses from sheep that have died of disease or natural causes are cremated.

Our stay on this beautiful farm had drawn to an end, truly a lesson in life that where there is a will there is a way.

Our arrival in Sao Paulo (pronounced San Paolo by the Brazilians) was met with amazement by all the South Africans, our jaws literally hanging open at the miles upon miles of skyscrapers never seeming to end. Cars everywhere and no one seeming to care much about the next driver, and yet very few accidents occur. We were set up in a nice hotel and after a comfortable rest were ready to be fetched the next day for our first day of judging.

The Show

The FEINCO show is a huge complex where different sheep breeds come together to show the best sheep in Brazil under a roof bigger than several rugby



The three judges with the owners of the Junior and Grand Champion ram

fields. We only discovered later that these facilities are used for different exhibitions ranging from vintage car shows to cattle and agricultural equipment during different times of the year. There is apparently not one week open in the year when these facilities are not in use. Huge carpets are rolled out before the show and then removed for cleaning and in preparation for the next event when all the sheep and exhibitors leave. Esme and Hanri were treated like royalty and taken for facials and to shopping malls by their own driver who also spoke a passable English.

"The Dorper's World", a huge banner high above our heads depicted the hall where the Dorpers were being exhibited. A very imposing judging ring with flags from many countries all around the world made for a very attractive show. We judged on the HI-LO system with a young judge from Brazil, Wilson Braga, who did a good job. The results were calculated on a computer and then shown on a big screen. It was a tremendous challenge for both Gideon and myself, besides a language constraint, Brazilians show their sheep differently to us by leading them on a halter, which makes it difficult to judge them as they move in an unnatural way. We soon convinced them through our interpreter to have a little side pen organized where we had them turn certain sheep loose and we were able to judge them more effectively.



Gideon and Raymond concentrating hard during nominations in this ram lamb class.

Beautiful sheep, some sheep were overfed, but there were many good functional sheep too. The champions were of a reasonably high standard and would compete well in some of our bigger shows in SA. Gideon and I had agreed to judge according to the same high standard as we would in South Africa. Brazilians take their showing very seriously, they would group around the ring and loud cheers could be heard when the winners in each class were announced. The announcement of the champions was quite a different story with a build up of loud music and a fanfare of trumpets as the winning champion was announced.

One lady told me how she had saved her money to order 10 White Dorper embryos from a breeder in SA. It transpired that after transplantation she only had two lambs born out of all ten, very unlucky. To add to her distress one of the two lambs was born with an undershot jaw, the remaining lamb went on to become the Grand Champion Ram at the 2008 FEINCO show! One lamb out of ten!

One of the breeders had a most interesting exhibit of how he packages and markets Dorper meat. All the different cuts of a carcass neatly packaged and looking very appealing, even the most adamant vegetarian will be convinced to try some. Lovely racks of lamb, shoulders and even hamburger patties made from Dorper meat.

We would judge until quite late and were often kept awake with tiny cups of very strong coffee which Gideon referred to as "slanggif" (snake poison) as it was so strong we soon got to like it though.

Nobody should come to Brazil without experiencing the joys of Samba music for which they are famous. One night we decided to visit a club where only Samba music is played. We took a taxi from our hotel and with a very unclear address scribbled on a scrap of paper the driver took us there. Hanri and Esme had been told by their driver that it was not safe to walk in the streets of Sao Paulo after dark. They were quite afraid as we entered some obscure little side street, but soon melted into the crowds at the club where the most wonderful music and beat engulfed us. We must have stuck out like sore thumbs but nevertheless enjoyed the experience.

John Dell and Marion invited us to join them for dinner one night in a well known restaurant called the "Fogo de Chao". Here meat gets grilled in the Gaucho way over open flames and on a long sword. Different cuts of the most delectable and tender beef, pork, lamb or chicken is served directly at your table.

On some of the evenings after judging, we were invited to attend the sheep production sales that were being held at the showgrounds. Sales are held in a very smart venue with a big stage on which the sheep are led up and down. Bright lights flashing and loud music make for more sensation. Buyers are seated at



Raymond and Esme Read with some of the sheep and Junior students on the Cabanha Interlagos farm



Teaching White Dorper colour on the course, Carlos Vieira kneeling and translating as Raymond explains.

tables where snacks and endless amounts of Johnnie Walker whisky is served by pretty girls, all to encourage bids. Three large TV cameras are there to record the event and the footage gets broadcasted by satellite TV across Brazil on a special auction channel. This enables interested buyers who are 3000 km's away to place a bid by cellphone on a sheep they see on live satellite TV, amazing!

After an eventful week and much hard work, the show came to an end. Gideon and Hanri had thought of hiring a car and driving to Rio de Janeiro for a few days. After arriving in Sao Paulo and spending a week there in busy traffic, I think they changed their minds however, especially after our driver almost took out a motorcyclist who whisked past on Gideon's side of the car, the mirror almost taking the poor man's head off. The comments from Gideon are best left untold.

The Junior Dorper course

I had been asked to present a course to 29 Brazilian technical officers. These people all work for the Brazilian Sheep organization called ARGA (I don't know what it stands for) that is responsible for the registration of all sheep breeds across Brazil. None of them had ever had any exposure to the Dorper breed standards and although knowledgeable about sheep in general, they were green when it came to Dorpers. The first challenge of course was the lan-

guage, thankfully I was blessed to have two very remarkable interpreters at my side. Both Newton and Carlos were worth their weight in gold.

We started off doing the breed standards on Dolf Lategan's power point system. I realized that especially under such circumstances where language is an issue, I would never like to do it any other way, thanks for that Dolf.

A large tour bus was hired which took us with all 29 students to outlying farms in the area. It was soon evident that each farmer was trying to outdo the next, the most beautiful facilities. Huge sheds and sheep pens all under roof with everything that could open and shut. Esme quite rightly commented that in her next life she wants to be a Dorper in Brazil.

It was such a pleasure and a privilege to teach such eager students. Their passion for our breed was soon evident. By the second day they were teaching us their language and by the end of the course I was able to point a sheep in passable Portuguese. It was of course difficult to convince some that a sheep that had more colour than a black head and white body, like black on the feet, was NOT a cull, many Brazilians believe it to be so. All students passed their Junior course which I think was a tremendous achievement for them under the strange circumstances.

At the end of the week, a very tired course leader was satisfied that the job had been completed. I was sitting down to take a well earned rest after being on my feet all day, when a group of students approached me to say goodbye. One of them reached up to his neck and removed a little gold pin from his shirt which he silently started to pin onto the lapel of my shirt. I must have looked a bit baffled when one of the interpreters explained, "He says that you are one of them now Raymond, an honorary member of their organization and always welcome in Brazil".

It is with a tremendous sense of pride and thankfulness that I was given the opportunity to represent our wonderful breed in Brazil, to see how our breed changes and revolutionizes the whole sheep industry there, and to experience the passion that people have for the Dorper. I am sure that after also seeing it first hand, our President agrees with me.



The president and First Lady enjoying a beer with us in a Samba club

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The Biggest isn't always the best

Be careful when you go for growth – you may sacrifice adaptation to veld conditions. This warning comes from Dr F W C Naser of the Department of Animal Science at the University of the Free State.

Selection for increased body growth is usually controversial, regardless of species. In the case of some of the beef breeds, it is actively discouraged. Selecting for growth can only be successful if it is combined with selection for other traits, especially fertility. And there is another factor to consider. *Breeding animals should be selected under conditions which match the conditions in which they have to produce and reproduce.*

The current trend is towards bigger and bigger sheep – even in the extensive semi-arid regions. This raises a number of questions:

Are animals becoming too big for the environment in which they run?

Will selection for growth have negative effect on a flock's adaptive ability?

How and when should you select for growth?

How does selecting growth influence fertility?

Is selection for growth all efficient?

Grazing is the restrictive factor in any natural production system. Animals must be chosen for their ability to produce and reproduce optimally under commercial farming conditions. They must be adapted to natural conditions.

Selecting for growth under natural conditions should improve efficiency. When you select animals under intensive conditions, you are likely to breed gluttons.

The environment sets a ceiling on the ideal size for a particular kind of animal. Animals are only likely to grow too big when their feeding conditions are unnaturally favorable (when they have too much access to cultivated pasture or supplements) and when the breeding program pays too little attention to fertility.

Supplementary feeding raises the environmental ceiling artificially, producing animals which are too large for natural veld conditions.

Stud breeders' selection programs are often in direct conflict with the requirements for adaptation to natural, commercial farming conditions. Both

commercial farmers and stud farmers tend to buy sires from other areas and these sires are not necessarily suited to their new surroundings.



Selection for weaning weight improves the total weight of lambs weaned as well.

Marketing age:

The most important factors in any meat production system are marketing age and mass.

Mutton sheep are usually sold as soon as possible after weaning.

After fertility, weaning weight is the most important criterion in any selection program. The high heritability level of weaning weights makes relatively rapid progress possible. However, most stud breeders decide whether to keep individual animals for breeding at a much later stage than weaning. As there is a slight negative genetic correlation between

post-weaning growth and weaning weight, selection on the basis of post-weaning growth wouldn't bring about much change.

In fact, a trait like yearling weight – which is closely correlated with both weaning weight and 18 – month weight – might be a more affective selection criterion for improving weaning weight.

Unfortunately, this trait is closely correlated with birth weight (selection for yearling weight increases all other weights, too) so selection on this basis could lead to more birth problems – definitely not a welcome development in an extensive farming enterprise.

Recording birth weights and using sires with average or below-average birth weights solves this problem.

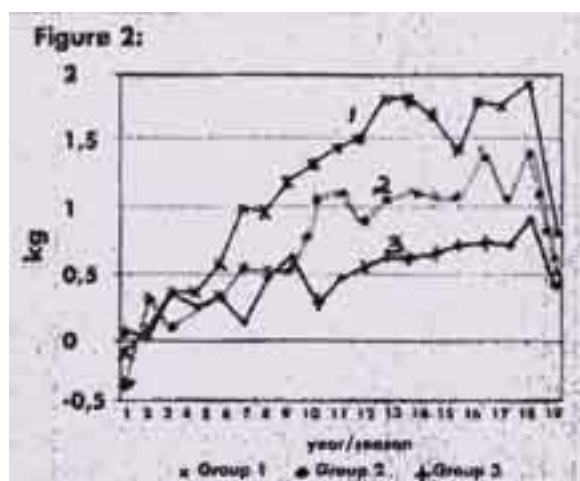
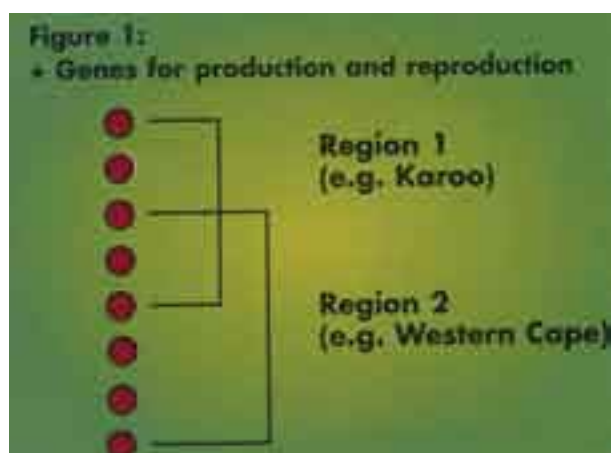
BLUP *WOULD BE VERY USEFUL FOR THIS PURPOSE, BECAUSE BREEDING VALUES** are a much more accurate selection tool than indexes.

It's true that direct selection for yearling weight could be a more accurate way of improving a trait like weaning weight, simply because the dam's influence on this measurement is negligible. If you market your lambs just after weaning, remember this:

Weaning weight is a combination of the animal's own growth potential and it's mother's ability to provide a good environment for growth.

A BLUP analysis based on weaning weight would provide two breeding values – one direct and one for maternal attributes. This would simplify selection. Selecting for weight, would not improve the maternal ability of ewes as effectively as direct selection for weaning weight.

You can solve this problem by including both weaning and yearling weight, measured under natural conditions in a selection index which decides whether or not the animal is selected. Better still, try and select on the basis of BLUP breeding values. Selection for weaning weight improves the total weight of lambs weaned as well.



GENOTYPE X ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION:

Look at Fig 1. Pretend that the genes in the diagram determine weaning weight in different regions. The group of genes at the top dictate the performance of an animal in Region 1, and the genes at the bottom dictate the performance in Region 2. The degree of overlap between the two groups of genes will determine how well an animal performs in both regions. The greater the overlap, the better the animal will perform in both regions.

Selection for weaning weight in Region 1 would emphasize the genes in the top group. This might mean making less progress in selecting for animals suited for Region 2.

The converse would be true if the selection was done in Region 2.

Trials done on cattle showed that animals bred in the Bushveld do not necessarily perform at the same level in the Highveld and visa versa. Difference in performance are due to differences in temperatures and feeding levels in the two regions. The interplay between the selection process and environmental factors – known as **genotype x environment interaction** – has a particularly marked effect on selection for traits like growth and development.

The graph in Figure 2 represents the results of a selection experiment demonstrating the effect of this interaction in sheep.

Group 1 was selected for weaning weight alone. Group 2 was selected for both weaning weight and feedlot efficiency. Group 3 was selected for breeding standards.

Although the ewes in Groups 1 and 2 were selected on the same basis (weaning weight under natural conditions) Group 2 made much less progress than Group 1. The criteria used for ram selection made the difference.

The rams in Group 1 were selected for weaning weight under natural conditions, whereas the rams in Group 2 were selected for a combination of weaning weight and feedlot efficiency. ***There is evidence of a negative correlation between extensive performance and intensive performance.*** Over a period of 14 years, little progress was made in improving Group 2's weaning weight. Even Group 3, subjectively selected for breed standards, made greater gains.

The Northern Cape Veldram project runs a progeny testing program which shows how efficient selection for growth can be. As an experiment a number of Dorper rams were selected in different ways and randomly mated to 300 ewes. Pedigrees were recorded and the progeny were all weaned, weighed and classed at three months. The progeny of the three sires with the highest indices were on average 2, 4 kg heavier than the rest. These lambs also performed best in terms of breed standards.

BLUP can be used to correct for genotype x environment interaction.

There must be enough pedigree and performance records available to make this feasible. Records for

some sheep breeds are still inadequate. In time, breeders may have access to region-specific breeding values. The individual breeder will then be able to maximize progress by selecting animals which perform well in his region, but would not necessarily do well in other areas.

Alternatively, he will be able to select animals which perform well in a broad range of environments, but this would reduce progress in selecting for a specific environment.

- * BLUP = Best Linear Unbiased Prediction of Breeding values
- **Breeding Values = The genetic value of an animal as a parent in terms of a particular trait – in other words, if an animal is used for breeding, the degree to which its progeny deviate from the average in expression of a particular trait.

Written by Roelof Bezuidenhout

Lecture by Dr F W C Naser

Farmers Weekly January 7th 2000

Moenie makro- & mikromineraal voeding by weidende herkouers afskeep nie!

Adèle Gronum
KK Animal Nutrition



Minerale voeding mag wel 'n klein gedeelte uitmaak van die herkouer se dieët, maar speel 'n noemenswaardige rol om 'n sterk immuunstelsel te bewerkstellig, vir die handhawing van liggaamsonderhoud en groei, asook om optimale reproduksie te verseker. Minerale vorm deel van strukture in die liggaam, is betrokke by fisiologiese prosesse, het 'n katalitiese funksie in ensiem- en hormoonstelsels en volgens onlangse navorsing is minerale ook regulatories tot sekere biologiese prosesse in die liggaam. Vir die korrekte aanvulling van minerale aan herkouers, is dit belangrik om te weet wat hul mineraalbehoefte is en watter faktore die mineraalstatus van 'n herkouer sal beïnvloed. Die mineraalbehoefte van diere is afhanklik van die mineraalinhoud van die weiding, die ouderdom van die dier, tipe dier en stadium van produksie. Mineralebehoefte kan ook area spesifiek wees en verander met grondtipe, tempo van bemesting en reënval. Die mineraalinhoud van plante varieër ook en word beïnvloed deur seisoen, stadium van groei en die spesie samestelling van die weiding. Dit is dus duidelik uit die bogenoemde variasies dat 'n goed gebalanseerde aanvulling nodig is om seker te maak dat die herkouer se behoefte vir minerale bevredig sal word. Korrekte mineraalvoeding is van uiterste belang in veral hierdie tydperk van die jaar wanneer meeste vroulike diere reeds gekalf of gelam het en in 'n piek laktasie fase is. Meeste weidings se kwaliteit is nog swak en sal eers gedurende die groeiseisoen maksimum potensiaal bereik.



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Mineraalvoeding kan in twee kategorieë gedeel word, nl. makrominerale en mikrominerale. Makrominerale word gewoonlik in groter hoeveelhede benodig as mikrominerale, en word uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die dieët of in gram per dag. Mikrominerale word in milligram per kilogram uitgedruk, of in dele per miljoen. Die makrominerale wat bespreek gaan word is kalsium, fosfor, swael, natrium en chloried. Die belangrikste mikrominerale wat bespreek gaan word sluit in: kobalt, koper, jodium, mangaan, selenium, sink en yster.

Kalsium en fosfor

Kalsium is die volopste mineraal in die liggaam, en omtrent 99% van die totale kalsium kom voor in die bene en tande. Kalsium is betrokke by die ontwikkeling en onderhoud van bene en tande, asook by die werking van spiersametrekking, afskeiding van hormone, en ensiem aktivering en stabilisering. Kalsium en fosfor moet saam bespreek word, aangesien hierdie twee minerale hand-aan-hand werk. Fosfor is betrokke by die meeste metabolismiese funksies in die liggaam, o.a. by energie metabolisme, DNA strukture en saam met vitamien D vir die onderhoud van relatiewe stabiele vlakke

van kalsium in die bloedstroom. Tagtig persent van die totale fosfor kom voor in die skelet.

Die kalsiuminhoud van meeste grasspesies, veral peulplante, is gewoonlik voldoende vir herkouters, maar meeste van Suid-Afrika se weidings het 'n tekort aan fosfor. Fosfor moet dus reg deur die jaar aangevul word, en kalsium moet in die regte verhouding tot fosfor aangevul word. Herkouters kan 'n redelike hoë vlak van kalsium tot fosfor hanteer, maar vlakke bo 7:1 is nadelig vir diere se prestasie. Die ideale verhouding van kalsium tot fosfor is bokant 1.5:1 en laer as 3:1. Hoë vlakke van kalsium in die dieët beïnvloed nie net die absorpsie van fosfor in die spysverteringskanaal nie, maar die absorpsie van baie van die essensiële mikrominerale ook. In die geval waar fosfor in die dieët hoër is as die kalsium in die dieët, affekteer dit die absorpsie van kalsium uit die spysverteringskanaal. Kalsium word dan uit die bene onttrek om te kompenseer vir die tekort en sodoende aan die liggaam se behoefte te voldoen. Fosfor en kalsium word albei in die bene gestoor, en dus word nie net kalsium uit die bene onttrek nie, maar fosfor ook. Daar sal dus 'n fosfor tekort ook ontstaan in die bene. Bloed kalsiumvlakke is gewoonlik nie 'n goeie indikatie van 'n kalsium tekort nie,

aangesien dit 'n aanduiding is van beide die kalsium inname én kalsium mobilisering vanaf bene.

Swael

Swael is 'n komponent van sekere aminosure asook sekere B-vitamiene. Rumen mikro-organismes benut anorganiese swael bronne om hul eie swael-bevattende aminosure te vorm. 'n Oormaat swael inname deur herkouters beïnvloed die metabolisme van selenium, koper, molibdeen en tiamien, en veroorsaak ook o.a. 'n afname in voerinname en haarverlies. Dieëtvlakke van hoër as 0.4% van die totale droë materiaalinnome kan toksies wees vir diere. Watermonsters moet gereeld geneem word om die vlakke van swael in die drinkwater te bepaal.

Te lae vlakke van swael in die dieët benadeel die benutting van nie-proteïen stikstof (NPN), en sodoende ook die rumen mikrobe groei en fermentasie.

Natrium en chloried

Dié twee minerale werk saam om sellulêre volume te handhaaf, asook die pH en osmolariteit van liggaamsvloeistowwe. Natrium en chloried word gesupplementeer as sout in die dieët, en

- Verpligtend vir alle nasionale veilings

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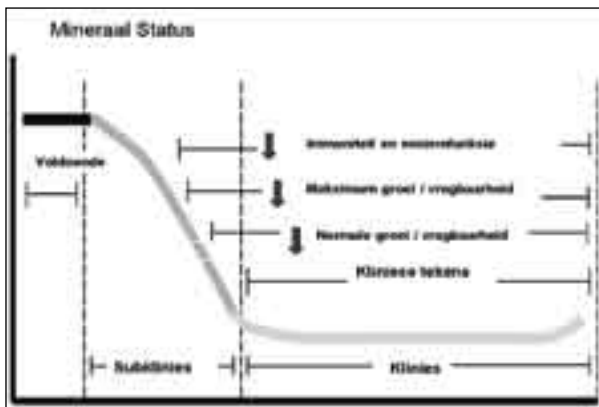
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stimuleer waterinname. Waterinname is belangrik vir kuddegesondheid, en sal ook voerinname en melkproduksie bevorder. Sout kan ook gebruik word as 'n inname reguleerder, maar wees versigtig wanneer dit vir dié doel gebruik word om nie die totale nutriente in die dieët te verdun nie.

Mikrominerale

Die belangrike rol wat mikrominerale by produksie, reproduksie en immuniteit speel kan nie genoeg oorbeklemtoon word nie. Daar kan duidelik uit Figuur 1 gesien word dat wanneer diere 'n tekort aan sekere mikrominerale het, subkliniese tekens hul verskyning eerste maak voordat ons kliniese tekens waarneem. Mikromineraalaanvulling is veral belangrik in die kritieke tye van reproduksie, en sluit in kalf- of lamtyd asook gedurende paring. Die voedingsbehoefte van diere verhoog gedurende dié tye en dit is van kardinale belang om die dier se mikromineraalstatus te optimaliseer.



Figuur 1. Die effek van 'n afname in mikromineraal status op diereproduksie. (Fraker, 1983; Wikse, 1992)

Spoormineraal	Funksie
Kobalt (Co)	Noodsaaklik in die vervaardiging van vitamien B12 deur rumen mikrobes. Belangrik by reproduksie, immuniteit en groei.
Kopur (Cu)	Belangrik vir groei, hemoglobienvorming en ysterabsorpsie. Betrokke by suurstofmetabolisme en instandhouding van vrugbaarheid.
Jodium (I)	Belangrik vir 'n gesonde tiroïedklier en die ontwikkeling van die sentrale senuweestelsel. Essensieel vir energie-metabolisme.
Yster (Fe)	Belangrike komponent van baie ensieme en benodig vir die vervoer van suurstof.
Mangaan (Mn)	Belangrik vir groei en vrugbaarheid, is 'n ensiemaktivator en belangrik by die kalsifisering by bene.
Sink (Zn)	Belangrik vir groei en 'n gesonde huid, speel 'n biologiese rol by die immuunstelsel en is 'n ensiemaktivator.
Selenium (Se)	Belangrik vir groei en vrugbaarheid. Speel 'n belangrike rol by die voorkoming van siektes en die oorlewing van jong diere.

Tabel 1 toon die belangrikste funksies van sekere belangrike mikrominerale.

Makro- en mikrominerale kan deur middel van 'n lek aangevul word. KK Animal Nutrition bied 'n unieke produk aan nl. PhosSure 12, wat 'n fosfaat-spoormineraalkonsentraat is en verryk is met 'n melasse byproduk om 'n aangename reuk en smaak aan die produk te verleen. PhosSure 12 beskik ook oor 'n unieke reënweerstandbiedende eienskap en die fosfaat in PhosSure 12 is in die vorm van 'n

hoë kwaliteit mono-dikalsiumfosfaat. PhosSure 12 bevat ook verhoogde vlakke van die belangrikste mikrominerale in die regte verhouding tot fosfor.

Grondstowwe	Kg/mengsel
PhosSure P12	500
Sout	450
Voergraad Swael	50
Totaal	1000
Aanbevole inname	
Inname, g/dag (beeste)	100 – 200
Inname, g/dag (skape & bokke)	18 - 36

Tabel 2 dui aan hoe PhosSure 12 gebruik kan word as 'n lek op groen weiding.

Samevatting

Minerale is van uiterste belang as dit by normale liggaamsfunksie en fisiologiese prosesse soos laktasie en reproduksie kom. Dit is belangrik om makro- en mikrominerale in die regte verhouding tot mekaar aan te vul, as gevolg van verskeie en soms antagonistiese interaksies wat minerale tot mekaar het. Produseerders moet vertrou en bewus wees van die minerale status van hul diere, weidings en grondtipes waar moontlik om koste effektiewe en doeltreffende aanvulling te verseker.

Vir verdere navrae kontak 'n KK Animal Nutrition Voedingskundige by (012) 665 5797.



Groei versus spiere

Dr JJ Olivier: LNR:LHBE, Privaatsak X1053, Stellenbosch

Met die beoordeling van diere word die mate van bespierung wat waargeneem kan word dikwels as aanduiding van die vleisproduksie potensiaal van die dier beskou. Vir die kuddeboer word vleisproduksie saamgestel deur die getal diere bemark, die bemarkingsgewig, die ouderdom van bemarking, die gehalte van die karkas en ook die uitslagpersentasie van die karkas. Van hierdie faktore bly die getal diere bemark (aanteeltempo), ouderdom van bemarking en karkasgewig (groeisnelheid) asook die gehalte van die karkas van uiterste belang. Dit is dus belangrik om die bespierung van die dier relatief tot die ander belangrike eienskappe te sien.

Bespierung het 'n belangrike invloed op die uitslag persentasie en ook op die gehalte van die karkas (gewoonlik bouvorm en graad). Bespierung kan ook die eet -kwaliteit van die vleis nadelig beïnvloed deurdat dit die vleis taaier maak.

Daar is 'n persepsie dat goeie bespierung ook met goeie groei gepaard gaan. Met ander woorde as die ram goeie bespierung wys, sal sy nageslag ook vinnig bemarkings-ouderdom bereik. Volgens verskeie studies is die korrelasie tussen gewig en oogspier diepte (as aanduiding van bespierung) ongeveer 30%. Hierdie korrelasie impliseer dat daar nie aanvaar kan word dat goeie bespierung ook noodwendig goeie groei tot gevolg sal hê nie. Die teendeel is egter ook waar en daarom moet hierdie twee eienskappe in kombinasie gesien word.

Dit is ook bekend dat oor bespierung en oor groei tot geboorte probleme aanleiding kan gee. Met die seleksie vir enige van hierdie twee eienskappe moet die nadele ook in ag geneem word. Met die uitsoek van 'n ram kan die bespierung in ag neem word. Hierdie besluit moet egter ondersteun word deur bewyse dat die ram oor die nodige groei potensiaal beskik het (speen-indeks asook naspeense indeks) en dat hy ten minste vanaf 'n moeder kom wat gereeld lam en haar lammers goed speen. Nêrens in die natuur kon uiterstes die mas opkom nie en met te veel bespierung in 'n dier, is hierdie goue reël ook van toepassing.

Growth versus muscle

With the judging of animals, the visible muscle is often seen as an indication of potential meat production. For the flock farmer meat production is a combination of the number of animals marketed, marketing weight, marketing age, quality of carcass and the slaughtered weight.

Of these factors the number of animals marketed (breeding tempo) marketing age and carcass weight (growth tempo) as well as the quality of carcass are of utmost importance.

It is therefore essential to view the musculature of the animal in relation to these other important characteristics.

Musculature has an influence on the slaughter percentage as well as the quality of carcass (usually the conformation and grade of carcass). Musculature can also adversely influence the eating-quality of meat by causing toughness.

It is also known that excess musculature and excess growth can cause birth problems.

When selecting for any one of these characteristics, the disadvantages must also be considered. When selecting a ram take the musculature into consideration.

This decision must however be supported by the necessary growth potential (weaning index and post weaning index) and that he stems from a mother who reproduces regularly and successfully weans her lambs. Nowhere in nature will you find extremes surviving and with excess musculature this golden rule also applies.

AUSTRALIA *Australia*

I was invited to judge the National Show in Dubbo during May 2007. My wife and I spent the first 2 days in Sydney after the long flight of 14 hours.

I was contacted by Bert Rayner that evening and he offered to show us around Sidney – first by mono rail and then on foot. We enjoyed a lovely cruise on the Captain Cook cruise ship around Sidney Harbor. Thanks to Bert we learnt a lot about Sidney.

Then we went on to Dubbo, where the work started. Graeme Dunn met us at the airport and took us to our Motel. He was the contact person who organized the tour and work schedule for me.

The show was something new to me as I have never judged tied-up sheep before. In South Africa we have handlers for each individual sheep. Never too old to learn!

The White Dorper Grand Champion ewe was of excellent quality and showed by Will Carrington of Black Creek White Dorper Stud.

I was also invited to attend the Australian Board meeting after the show which I enjoyed very much.

Then we hit the road for inspections. We were welcomed in true Australian hospitality at each and every farm that we visited.

It was quite clear to me that there is a need for standard control and we must give more attention to this aspect.

It was a very good experience and one thing is certain, the Australian people are passionate about the Dorpers. They find Dorpers excellent mothers and the first generation crossbreds are very good recipients.

The South African Inspectors are always willing to go to Australia and we assure the Australian breeders of our continued support.

Gideon Vivier
President S A D B S



Grand Champion White Dorper Ewe - Black Stud - Will Carrington - far right



Gideon & Hanri standing in front of a group ewe's of Geoff Patrick



Gideon, Hanri, Graeme & Lynn Dun who organized the show



This ram was not selected to go to the show



Geoff Patrick & Gideon busy tacking stud ewes



Dries Wiese - very tired after Dubbo Show



A future Australian Studbreeder with his dog - son of Will Carrington



Die Vooraanstaande Bestuursprogram vir Stoet en Kommersiële produsente

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South African lamb or mutton

the way nature intended it

How to bone and stuff a leg of lamb

Serves 6 Preparation: 20 min Cooking: 2 hours

4lb/1.8kg leg of lamb
8oz/225g leaf spinach
1 large bunch watercress
2 sprigs of fresh
rosemary, chopped
½ lemon, finely grated rind only

4-5 cloves garlic, peeled
and sliced
3oz/75g mixed dried fruit,
chopped
2oz/50g butter, softened
2 tbsp olive oil



1 Place the joint, meaty side down, on a board. Using a sharp knife, cut through the flesh to the bone. Holding the knife to the bone, scrape away and roll back the meat until you reach the knuckle joint.



2 Cut around the knuckle joint and scrape meat from the bone until the bone comes cleanly away. Remove the remaining bone in the same way. Cook the bones to make gravy stock (see below).



3 Using a sharp knife, carefully cut through the thicker muscles of the meat until the joint can be opened easily and laid out flat.



4 Preheat oven to Mark 4/350°F/180°C. Blanch the spinach in a pan of boiling water for 30 seconds. Drain, then refresh under cold water. Squeeze the spinach dry.



5 Roughly chop the spinach and watercress and put into a bowl. Add the rosemary, lemon rind, garlic, dried fruit, butter and seasoning and mix together well.



6 Lay out the joint, fatty side down, on a chopping board and, using a palette knife or spatula, spread the stuffing evenly over the meaty side.



7 Starting from one end, tightly roll the joint up over the stuffing, tucking in any ends to make a neat shape. Secure the joint with string tied evenly around its whole length. Place in a roasting tin.



8 Heat the oil in a pan and pour over the joint. Roast for 2 hours until juices run clear when a skewer is inserted. Transfer to a serving dish, leaving 2 tbsp fat in the tin. Cover joint with foil while making gravy.

Research recently done by scientist has proved the South African lamb and mutton is not, as previously believed, unhealthy and cholesterol laden. In the past tests were never done on South African produced meat. Tests now proved that our meat is actually very healthy and should be included in a low fat diet. South African mutton and lamb is mostly produced on natural grazing

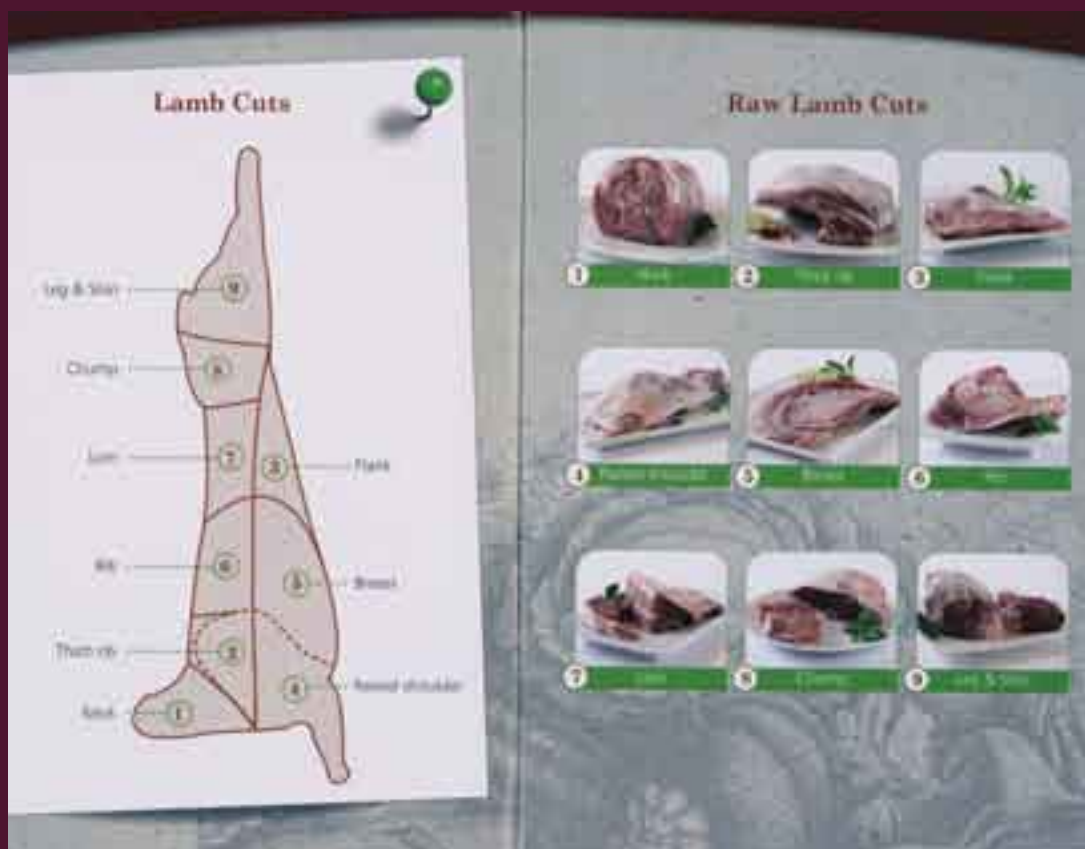
- SA African mutton and lamb contains less than 10% fat;
- It must be included as part of a healthy balanced diet;
- Lean, red meat can be consumed at least 3 - 4 times per week;
- South African lamb and mutton are high in essential minerals such as iron, zinc and magnesium;
- South African lamb and mutton are high in essential vitamins such as Vitamin A and the B Vitamins (B1,B2,B3. B6 and B12)
- The use of lamb and mutton increase the absorption of these vitamins and minerals;
- South African lamb and Mutton are good sources of protein;
- Protein in a meal increases the feeling of satiety after the meal;
- For a healthy choice buy A2 grade lamb.

e-mail: healthymeat@24.com

Web: www.healthymeat.co.za

Tel: 012 348 1933

(Thanks to Prof Hettie Schönfeldt, the RPO and researchers involved, for a great task successfully completed in proving that SA lamb and mutton are healthy and filled with goodness the way nature intended it).





Het jou bakkie die regte wiele OM JOU 'FINANSIËLE' VRAG TE KARWEI?

Mens hoor so dikwels dat jy self die verantwoordelikheid vir jou eie finansiële beplanning moet neem, maar waar en wanneer moet jy dan nou begin?

"NOU is die tyd," reken Schalk Burger, markontwikkelingsbestuurder (Agri) by Old Mutual. "Hoe gouer jy begin, hoe beter sal jou finansies later daar uitsien.

"Hoewel jou finansiële beplanning op verskillende tye van jou lewe sal verskil, kan dit in 'n sekere sin vergelyk word met 'n bakkie se vier wiele wat die vraag moet dra. In finansiële terme is hierdie vier 'wiele' lewens- en ongeskiktheidsdekking, spaar vir die korttermyn, aftreebeplanning en jou beleggings," verduidelik Burger.

Indien jy enigsins onkundig hieroor is, steek gerus kers op by 'n finansiële adviseur. Hy of sy sal 'n deeglike ontleding van jou finansiële situasie doen, jou adviseer oor jou persoonlike finansiële doelwitte, jou help met jou begroting, of langtermyn beplanning en jou ook wys hoe om hierdie doelwitte suksesvol te verwenselik. Dit is bykans om te kyk of jou bakkie die vraag kan dra, en of daar straks 'n pap wiel is wat reggemaak moet word?

Jou eerste stap of wiel is om seker te maak dat jy voldoende finansiële beskerming geniet. "Enige finansiële beplanning sal sinloos wees indien jy nie vir jou of jou familie 'n inkomste kan skep nie. In hierdie geval kan lewens- en ongeskiktheidsversekering jou of jou familie 'n gerieflike inkomste bied indien jy te sterwe sou kom of ongeskik sou raak," sê Burger.

"Indien jy 'n masjien sou hê wat elke maand geld kon druk, sal jy dit gewis verseker. En, vir alle prak-

tiese doeleindes is jy as broodwinner jou familie se geldmasjien.

En vir die jonges - onthou vandag mag jy nie afhanklikes hê nie, maar wat van die dag van môre? Voorts hoe ouer jy word, hoe duurder word jou premies. Daarom is dit beter om so gou doenlik te begin ten einde vir die mees bekostigbare premies te kwalifiseer. Wanneer jy ouer word, mag jy dalk weens gesondheidsredes nie vir versekering kwalifiseer nie," verduidelik Burger.

Dit maak nie saak hoe oud jy is nie - ongeskiktheidsdekking bly belangrik en kan jou finansiële ondersteuning bied vir die res van jou lewe.

Jou tweede wiel is jou behoefte om vir die korttermyn te spaar. Dit is geld wat jy as boer opsy moet sit vir daardie klein noodgevalle soos dienskostes vir jou bakkie, huishoudelike hersteluitgawes, miskien vir die aanskaf van 'n nuwe voertuig, 'n deposito vir 'n vakansiehuis, of bloot 'n neseier waarop jy tydens aftrede kan terugval. "'n Goeie bedrag is om minstens een maand se salaris vir hierdie doeleindes opsy te sit," reken Burger.

Jou derde wiel is jou aftreebeplanning. Weereens, hoe gouer jy daarmee begin, hoe beter sal jou finansiële sekuriteit op jou oudag daar uitsien. Oorweeg dus 'n belegging in 'n uittredingsannuiteit.

Daar is 'n hele paar ander faktore wat jy vir jou aftrede moet oorweeg, soos boedelbeplanning, belastingvoordele van uittredingsannuiteite asook die huidige wetgewing oor pensioene.

Jou vierde wiel het te doen met jou beleggings wat

jy bo en behalwe jou aftrede beleggings moet oorweeg. Daar is nie 'n klinkklaar reël oor wanneer jy moet begin belê nie, maar dit is wel raadsaam om ook so spoedig moontlik daarmee te begin omdat saamgestelde rente 'n beduidende verskil aan jou beleggingsopbrengs kan maak," glo Burger.

Beleggings word gewoonlik deur behoeftes aangevuur. Voordat jy egter besluit hoe jy gaan belê, bring jou finale doelwit in berekening. Indien jy nie risikos wil neem nie, is 'n lae risiko belegging die antwoord. Hierteenoor, indien stewige opbrengs hoog op jou finansiële agenda is, kan jy in meer riskante beleggings belê.

Jou beleggings kan in tandem met jou ander elemente van finansiële beplanning gedoen word.

Byvoorbeeld, jy kan miskien lewensdekking byvoeg by jou beleggings vir jou kinders se studies sodat hulle steeds sal kan studeer indien jy onverwags sou sterwe.

Maak egter altyd seker dat jou voertuig die regte wiele het om jou finansiële vraag gemaklik te kan dra die toekoms is en moenie uitstel nie.

Maak vandag nog werk van jou finansiële beplanning - jy sal later besluit die vrugte daarvan pluk. Vir nader inligting, praat met jou Old Mutual persoonlike finansiële adviseur of makelaar. Jy kan ook 'n epos stuur aan sburger@oldmutual.com

(Met dank en erkenning aan Old Mutual Finansiële dienste)

So bou ons kontakte. . .

Richmond kuddeskou

Die afgelope 4 jaar pak Rodney Rayner en ek dou voor dag op 'n Saterdagoggend die pad aan na Richmond. Daar, soos dit deesdae met alle klein dorpië gaan, is 'n groepie jong boere wat met hulle rug teen die muur baklei om hulle skougenootskap aan die gang te hou.

Elke jaar word 'n kuddeskou gehou. Die vorige dag die Merino's – wie al die borge kry want Richmond is mos maar Merino area. Die arme Dorpers suip behoorlik aan die agterspeen en daarom het ons begin om hulle uit Dorperfondse te ondersteun as ons bydrae tot betrokkenheid by kuddeboere.

Op 19 Januarie 2008 was dit weer tyd vir ry. Eers het Rodney sesuur die oggend sy Camrey se enjin totaal opgeblaas. Gelukkig was die Isuzu darem padvaardig en kon ons daarmee in die pad val.

Die eerste kuddeskou wat ons bygewoon het was 'n ondervinding. Tooingrige diere, deurmekaar groepe – dit het die beoordelaar se werk bitter moeilik gemaak en die manne was oproerig oor sommige beslissings maar elke jaar het dit verbeter. Hulle het begin boeke koop, geluister en self kurusse begin bywoon. Vanjaar het ons die resultate gesien – pragtige, eweredige groepies oitjies van hoë standard, mooi netjies afgeskeer en daar was 'n trotse entoesiasme by die deelnemers te bespeur. Rodney en ek het albei gevoel die opoffering van die afgelope jare was dus die moeite werd.

Hier moet spesiaal melding gemaak word van Ricus van der Merwe, Charles en Colene Grevelink – jong telers wie hierdie mense met raad en daad bystaan en aanmoedig.

Dit laat jou hart warm klop om jong mense te sien wat so ywerig vir die ras werk.

So 'n ietsie om oor te glimlag. Toe ons huius toe kom kry ons 'n yslike groot skilpad – netjies op die stopstraat in Richmond se straat "geparkeer". Waar sien mens nog so-iets? Dit het tog te snaaks gelyk – toe ons verbygaan sien ons in die spieëltjie hoe "Skille" ook in rat kom en stadig oor die hoofstraat begin stap.....

Ons vertrou dat hierdie jong boere, wat nou die lekker van behoorlike Dorperboerdery ervaar, so sal aanhou en dat ons eendag die potensiële stoetboere as lede van die Genootskap sal kan verwelkom.

Charlotte Milne

DORPERS

in the West Indies

*Ian Robinson writes from Hanover Jamaica:
(We sent him two parcels with Info and literature on Dorpers which took 3 months to get there!!!)*

"Thank you so much for the parcels. They arrived in very good condition- great packing!

I am enclosing some photos of my sheep and their progress.

My full blood White Dorper flock is now 26 ewes and ewe lambs and 4 rams.

F1 ewes are now 40 so you can see I am going from strength to strength.

I am working to 100% full blood White Dorpers.

We are now lambing our full bloods. 21 In all so we are looking for 30 plus lambs in the next three weeks.

Christmas is just around the corner – May I wish you and the South African Dorper family a great Christmas and a 2008 with everything you wish for. Good farming and 0% crime rate!!!

Charlotte, thank you for all the help you have given me over the years.

We are on the way of fulfilling a dream . . .

Kindest regards,

Ian

(Feed- back like this makes every effort worthwhile – Go Dorpers, go!!!!)



I R R Trophy for Champion Ram Sheep – Denbieh Agri Show 2007. Presented by Senator Norman Grant President Jamaica Agri Society.



I R R Trophy – Best Sheep exhibitor presented by Sen. N Grant. Plus one ton of feed presented by Rep. of Nutrami Feed Co.



"Aussi" - 2007 Champion Ram sheep Denbieh Agri Show. Bred by Grant. Sire: "Highveld", Dam: "Godown"



I R R Local ewes bred to White Dorper rams



Mount Polia Agri Show 2007 – I R R White Dorper ewes under 2 yrs. 1st, 2nd & 3rd places



I R R Full blood White Dorper ewes & lambs



Dorper Sheep on the local show 2007



Local ewes with White Dorper cross lambs



Full blood White Dorper ram – Cilliers & Jacobs breeding. Bought from Grant Dorpers Oregon USA. Born 15-01-06.



Local ewes with White Dorper cross lambs



Full blood Dorper ewes running with "Aussi"



"Aussi"



Ian Robinson with Megan the Border Collie

(On behalf of the Dorper Industry a big thank you to Ian for what he does to promote the Dorper Breed in Jamaica – you are a true pioneer with great courage.)



Samie

Nasionale Karkaskompetisie 2006/07

Dorpers vaar weer uitstekend in die Nasionale kompetisie.

In die **Groepafdeling** het ons 64 plasings waarvan die eerste 26 plekke deur Dorpers geneem word. In totaal word 47 uit die 64 plasings deur Dorpers geneem: Die kompetisie is straf en die hoogste punt 98.02 met die laagste 84.19!!!

Die eerste 10 plekke word geneem deur:

Mev M E Steenkamp	Carnarvon
Al Badenhorst	Hopetown
G J F Jooste	Hopetown
E E Hugo	Carnarvon
W A Badenhorst	Hopetown
M L Phillips	Tarkastad
A C Vlok	Douglas
H J Botha & Sn	Carnarvon
M Phillips	Somerset East
P P Besselaar	Hopetown

Enkel-Karkas:

Hier is 77 plasings en 55 daarvan word deur Dorpers geneem.

Die hoogste punt 99.93 en die laagste 87.08!!!!

Die eerste 10 plekke geneem deur:

J H van der Merwe	Westfront	Britstown
J Louw	Calvinia	
E E Hugo	Carnarvon	
E L Olivier	Carnarvon	
G J F Jooste	Hopetown	
F Human	Strydenburg	
A C Vlok	Douglas	
Dormer		
Mev M E Steenkamp	Carnarvon	
Kasi Boerdery	Calvinia	

Die Kompetisie vir opkomende boere: Enkel-karkas:

15 plasings.

14 daarvan Dorpers. William Meyer sluip in 12 de plek in met 'n Merino

1.	A C Bok	Mier
2.	R J Cloete	Mier
3.	R J Cloete	Mier
4.	S S Smith	Mier
5.	J Strauss	Mier
6.	Freek Eyman	Williston
7.	T Roji	Hanover
8.	W Theron	Laingsburg
9.	J Louw	Williston
10.	K Jonkers	Williston
11.	Temango	Colesberg
12.	William Meyer	Colesberg Merino
13.	P Vorster	Loxton
14.	M Blaauw	Williston
15.	T Roji	Hanover

Die Groepkompetisie:

12 Plasings - almal Dorpers!

1.	R J Cloete	Mier
2.	A C Bok	Mier
3.	W Saunderson	Mier
4.	R J Cloete	Mier
5.	W Theron	Laingsburg
6.	F Eyman	Laingsburg
7.	K Jonkers	Williston
8.	T Roji	Hanover
9.	R J Cloete	Mier
10.	M Blaauw	Williston
11.	W Monkgraaf	Colesberg
12.	P Voster	Loxton

SHORT REPORT ON *the 2008 World Championship show*

Charlotte Milne

As usual, the show was an exciting and great event.

We had beautiful weather, the animals were of outstanding quality, everybody involved made special efforts to let things run as smoothly as possible.

It was wonderful to have so many overseas visitors - 32 from Australia, 8 from Brazil, 2 from USA, 2 from Germany and several from Namibia.

A few Namibians also competed and did well too.

Congratulations and thanks to Dorperland Club for the stout effort in organizing this event. Well done!

A special word of thanks to the following:

Mr & Mrs Johan van der Colff

Boetie and Elmarie Burger

Martin Compion - helping with the photos and being available for any little job.

Floors Visser for really putting extra effort into finding sponsors - you did us proud Floors! Floors Visser, an ex- FNB manager, on no committee but just a great Dorper lover, offered his assistance and really excelled at it. We are lucky to have friend like him in the Dorper industry!

Marion Dell and Bokkie Kriel for the Hi-lo recording; Francois Theron from KLK and his whole staff - you did an enormous job for us by just being on top of every little chore that had to be done.

Many thanks . . . your assistance made everything easy for us.

The Northern Cape Department of Animal health for their assistance with the clinical examination and disinfecting of the pens;

The ring stewards who had to be on their feet (and awake!) for hours,

The judges who did serious head scratching. . .

The handlers of the sheep, Retha Cilliers and the ladies who did the catering; Deon Klopper behind the microphone; Upington Expo for hosting our Championship Show;

Very last, BUT MOST IMPORTANT, OUR SPONSORS - we can never thank you enough and want

them to know that the doors of the Dorper Society are always open for them. If we can be of any assistance whatsoever, please feel free to call us.

The "Groetmekaar" was a pleasant occasion and the party went on until three in the morning. The honorable Deon Klopper apparently being the leader of the pack!

The prize giving ceremony was really brightened up by our Ausey friends who thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Some old timer remarked "Hulle spring soos kangeroes!" (They can jump like Kangaroos!)

The competition was fierce and the prizes did not, like often in the past, go to one exhibitor only, but everybody had an innings! Some new exhibitors did very well.

Dorper Grand Champions:

Rams: Jan Steenkamp, Blomfontein, Dorpers Frasierburg

Res. Grand Champion: Mickey Phillips, Tarkastad

Ewes: Jannie Visagie, Strydenburg

Res. Grand Champion, Jannie Visagie, Strydenburg

White Dorpers: Grand Champions:

Rams: Dawid Kriel Dahenca 5 Upington

Res. Grand Champion: Pieter Stoffberg, Rawsonville

Ewes: Peet Cilliers Upington

Res. Grand Champion, Dawid Kriel Dahenca 5, Upington

Breeder of Champions:

Dorpers, Jannie Visagie

White Dorpers Peet Cilliers

R100 00 was awarded for cash prizes and there were several special awards by sponsors which really made exhibitors smile with joy!

The complete list of results will be published in a special edition of Dorper News with photos by Johan Norval of the Landbouweekblad. Please be patient and watch this space! ! !

Beaufort-Wes

NASIONALE VEILING 2007

PLEK POSITION	NAAM NAME	STOET NR STUD NR	GETAL/NR VERKOOP/SOLD	GEMIDDELD AVERAGE
1.	M. (TIEN) JORDAAN	1441	6	14 200
2.	M. L. PHILLIPS	770	5	12 100
3.	JOHN DELL DORPERS	1630	5	11 400
4.	L. PHILLIPS	1700	7	9500
5.	B.S. GROBBELAAR	557/1170	5	9300
6.	J.T. VILJOEN	859	6	8700
7.	G.R. DELL & SEUNS	1249/59	5	7500
8.	CONSTINTIA DORPER STOET (A. v. d. MERWE)	1946	5	7400
9.	B.vd WESTHUYZEN	2160	9	7356
10.	TIEN JORDAAN DORPERS	1710	5	7200
11.	BENIDA TRUST (B. J. CRONJE)	126	6	6500
12.	BIESIESPOORT BOERDERY (J.A.C. WIESE)	2021	6	6050
13.	H.J. HUMAN	338	6	5450
14.	P.J.A. de LANGE	1649	5	5350
15.	J.G. COETZEE	1490	4	5350
16.	E. van ECK	1525	4	5250
17.	G.R. DELL & SEUNS	1249/59	5	4400
18.	W. BARNARD	1910	6	4300
19.	DELL'S DORPERS	2011	5	4200
20.	BLOMFontein EIKELAND BOERDERY	2161	7	3800
21.	A.H. HORN	1988	5	3560
22.	J.H. GOUWS	1906	5	3100
23.	DIRK BOOYSEN SOREA DORPERSTOET	1300	5	2700
24.	I.F. NEL	860	3	2150
25.	A.A. WILLIAMS	389	3	2000
26.	J.G. le ROUX	448	2	1300
27.	P.J.D. STOFBERG	2014	1	750
28.	G.T. ALLERS	1171	1	70
TURN OVER R 868 550 159 ANIMALS OFFERED 135 SOLD				

John Dell was the first Breeder who could supply figures for some of the animals offered for sale. All breeders who participated are registered with Dorper 21 – performance testing scheme.

Upington

NASIONALE VEILING 2007

PLEK POSITION	NAAM NAME	STOET NR STUD NR	GETAL/NR VERKOOP/SOLD	GEMIDDELD AVERAGE
1.	C. H. SPANGENBERG	1907	6	81 200
2.	JANNIE VISAGIE	1460	5	74 400
3.	P. F. STRAUSS	1619	6	54 800
4.	B. S. GROBBELAAR	557	5	35 400
5.	IVOR PHILLIPS	919	5	31 600
6.	P. F. E. KLEIN	887	5	31 200
7.	LEON van NIEKERK	2120	5	27 400
8.	HOEKSPLAAS DORPERS	2159	4	26 400
9.	HENNIE HUMAN	338	6	25 200
10.	P. STRAUSS en SEUNS	2169	5	24 400
11.	PEET CILLIERS	1336	5	20 500
12.	ROOIDAM STOET (C. J. STRAUSS)	2105	6	18 400
13.	DELLS DORPERS	2011	5	17 000
14.	BLOMFontein DORPERS	2074	7	16 280
15.	JORDAAN WITDORPERS	2006	5	15 240
16.	H. R. RABIE	1314	5	15 100
17.	TIEN JORDAAN	1441	6	14 100
18.	M. L. PHILLIPS	770	3	14 000
19.	P. J. A. de LANGE	1649	6	13 500
20.	TIEN JORDAAN DORPERS	1710	6	13 500
21.	CONSTANTIA DORPERS	1948	5	12 080
22.	A. J. BURGER	2008	5	11 580
23.	D. J. L. STEENKAMP	1911	5	11 400
24.	WESTFRONT DORPERS	888	5	11 400
25.	VISAGIE BROERS	1584	5	11 200
26.	BITTERWATER DORPERS	2079	5	9 800
27.	LEROY PHILIP	1700	6	9 000
28.	A. KLEIN	2002	5	8 400
29.	I. F. NELL	860	5	7 800
30.	DAHENCA	2133	5	7 720
31.	A. HORN	1966	5	7 280
32.	G. T. ALLERS	1171	6	6 150
33.	MICKEY PHILLIPS	1156	4	6 000
34.	G. R. DELL en SEUNS	59	6	5 840
35.	JOHN DELL	1630	4	5 700
36.	G. R. DELL	1249	4	5 100
37.	WILLEMSE VISSER	1787	6	5 040
38.	G. J. LOTTER	828	5	4 940
39.	J. T. VILJOEN	859	4	4 860
40.	BENIDA TRUST (B.J. CRONJE)	126	5	4 780

41.	H. C. LINDVELDT	2124	3	4.740
42.	IVOR en LEROY PHILLIPS	2300	6	4 180
43.	C. & N. SCHREUDER	1060	6	4 120
44.	DAHENCA	2260	6	4 100
45.	DIRK BOOYSEN	1300	5	3 960
46.	J. G. KORB	2139	3	3 700
47.	DIRK STEENKAMP	2308	5	3 520
48.	VOLMOED DORPERS	2114	4	3 280
49.	J. H. B. SCHREUDER	496	4	2640
50.	NELL DORPERS	2208	2	1 740
51.	COMPION WITDORPERS	305	1	1 600
52.	NELL DORPERS	2265	2	1 500
53.	JOHN DANIEL	345	1	1 340
54.	COMPION WITDORPERS	1883	1	700
OOIE / EWES				
1.	ROOIDAM DORPERS	2105	5	22 800
2.	M. L. PHILLIPS	770	10	18 200
3.	M. JORDAAN	1441	8	14 400
4.	P. F. STRAUSS	1619	5	11 440
5.	J. T. VIJJOEN	859	10	9 600
6.	MICKEY PHILLIPS	1156	9	9 580
7.	P. STRAUSS en SEUNS	2169	6	9 300
8.	G. J. LOTTER	828	7	9 200
9.	M. L. PHILLIPS	770	5	5 400
10.	B. S. GROBBELAAR	557	10	5 300
11.	DELL'S DORPERS	2011	5	5 040
12.	BITTERWATER DORPERS	2079	5	5 040
13.	R. C. KLEINHANS	2192	6	4 600
14.	B. S. GROBBELAAR	1770	10	4 200
15.	BLOMFontein DORPERS	2074	5	4 100
16.	HENNIE HUMAN	338	6	4 040
17.	H. R. RABIE	1314	8	4 040
18.	DAHENCA 5	2260	5	3 740
19.	J. T. VIJJOEN	859	5	3 740
20.	JOHN DELL DORPERS	1630	5	3 680
21.	H. J. J. van ZIJL	1031	7	3 420
22.	DAHENCA 5	2133	5	2 580
23.	P. J. BUYS	1913	6	2 400
24.	H. HUMAN	338	3	1 840
25.	B. J. CRONJE	126	3	1 400

TOTALE OMSET R 5 536 239

213 Dorper ramme verkoop	Hoogste prys	R 260 000	42 White Dorper rams	Highest price	R 75 000
	Laagste prys	R 3 000		Lowest price	R 3 200
	Average	R 16 347		Average	R 10 479
128 Dorper ewes sold	Highest price	R 60 000	29 White Dorper ewes	Highest price	R 12 000
	Lowest price	R 1 000		Lowest price	R 1 000
	Average	R 6 887		Average	R 4 240

Bloemfontein

NASIONALE VEILING 2008

PLEK POSITION	NAAM NAME	STOET NR STUD NR	GETAL/NR VERKOOP/SOLD	GEMIDDELD AVERAGE
1.	B. S. GROBBELAAR	557	5	18 940
2.	M. JORDAAN	1710	6	18 740
3.	G. R. DELL	59	5	14 600
4.	H. R. RABIE	1314	6	11 300
5.	M. COMPION W / D	1883	5	10 600
6.	J. T. VILJOEN	859	9	7 640
7.	WOELEWATER (GROBBELAAR)	557	5	7 320
8.	PEET CILLIERS W / D	1336	6	6 840
9.	KASTEEL W / D	602	5	6 380
10.	M. JORDAAN	1441	5	6 140
11.	IVOR + LEROY PHILLIPS	1314	3	6 040
12.	G. T. ALLERS W / D	1171	6	5 400
13.	I. F. NEL	860	5	4 880
14.	G. R. DELL	1249	4	4 380
15.	G. J. LOTTER	829	6	4 320
16.	P. J. D. STOFBERG W / D	2014	5	3 980
17.	LEROY PHILLIPS	1700	5	3 940
18.	M. COMPION S / D	305	5	3 840
19.	BIESIESPOORT (J. WIESE)	2021	4	3 660
20.	BEN V / D WESTHUIZEN	2160	8	3 400
21.	CONSTANTIA DORPERS	1946	4	3 240
22.	G. R. DELL	1630	1	3 000
23.	G. R. DELL	2011	1	2 500
24.	I. P. MALHERBE W / D	1838	3	2 340
25.	BENIDA TRUST	126	2	2 300
26.	J. WIESE (BIESIESPOORT)	2176	3	2 260
27.	STEENKAMP GENEPOEL	2312	2	2 200
28.	I. F. NEL W / D	860	2	1 600
OOIE				
1.	B. S. GROBBELAAR	557	6	6 400
2.	ROOIDAM DORPERS (C. STRAUS)	2105	7	3 940
3.	BIESIESPOORT (C. J. WIESE)	2021	5	2 960
4.	BENIDA TRUST	1390	6	1 860

GEKANSELLEER / CANCELLED
 SANDPUTS BOERDERY
 JANNIE VISAGIE
 NOOITGEDACHT DORPERS
 RIKUS V / D MERWE
 C. H. SPANGENBERG
 D. J. L. STEENKAMP

TURNOVER
 Highest Price Dorper ram
 154 animals sold

R 964 600
 R 52 000

Highest Price White Dorper ram
 Highest price Dorper ewe
 Average price

R 22 000
 R 6 700
 R 6 263



M. (Tien) Jordaan

Dorpers & White Dorpers

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DORPSKAP - WILLOWMORE 2007
GROOT KAMPIOEN RAM

DORPSKAP - WILLOWMORE 2007
GROOT KAMPIOEN RAM

"Cooper" 6026

EP Grand Champion 2007 (Handler: Richard Syter)