

2011

DORPER

NUUS / NEWS



Mickey Phillips

Dorpers



Semen from
top sires available

Fresh & frozen
embryos available

Production sales held in
February & September

Top price white ram at the Upington National Sale, 2010

2010 World Championship Show

- World champion ewe lamb U/ 40kg
- World champion ewe lamb O/ 60kg
- World champion ewe 2 tooth
- World champion &
- Reserve Junior champion ewe
- World Reserve grand champion ewe
- World Reserve champion
white ram 2 tooth
- World champion white ram 4 tooth



World champion ewe 2 tooth, 2010

Heathfield P.O. Box 95 Tarkastad 5370

Tel: (045) 847 0300 Cell: 082 498 2884 • E-mail: mickeyphillipsdorpers@gmail.com • Fax: (045) 847 0320

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME!



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

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

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Koördinering van Publikasie:
Charmainé Alberts Design & Marketing
PO Box 328 • Brandfort 9400
Tel: +27 (0)51 821 1783 • Fax: 086 580 9189
E-mail: palberts@telkomsa.net
Ontwerp deur: Caria Vermaak

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Presidents-verslag



Die jaar 2010 is nie net 'n unieke jaar waarin die eerste Sokker Wêreldbeker in Suid-Afrika gehou is nie, dit is ook die 60-jarige bestaansjaar van die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap. Ons bring hulde aan die pioniers van ons pragtige ras. Min het hulle geweet dat die Dorper eendag een van die gesogste kleinvee rasse ter wêreld sou word. Die gewildheid van die Dorper neem jaarliks toe in al meer lande oorsee.

Die droogte het weer groot dele, veral in die Oos-Kaap, Karoo en Suid-Kaap baie erg getref en daar is groot water nood op plekke ondervind en word nogsteeds ondervind.

EKONOMIE

Die voorspelling van ekonome en Landboukundiges vir die toekoms van Landbou is 'n opdraende pad wat voorlê. Hulp van die Staat aan boere het opgedroog en ons moet saamstaan om mekaar en die Landbou se hande te sterk ten einde die oorlewingstryd die hoof te bied. Suid-Afrikaanse boere word gesien as boere wat kan oorleef en deur net die hoogste standaarde te handhaaf kan ons ras met die bestes in die wêreld kompeteer.

SLENKDALKOORS

Slenkdalkoors het sy verskyning gemaak en gevoelige verliese is aangemeld. Dit het ook veroorsaak dat die grens tussen Namibië en Suid-Afrika vir 'n tydperk gesluit was vir in-en uitvoer van wild en karkasse. Dit was die oorsaak vir die hoogste pryse vir lamsvleis in die geskiedenis.

Die impak van die epidemie sal egter later in die jaar eers regtig gevoel word. Veeartse het ook siek geword in 'n poging om boere by te staan en party het hul lewens verloor in die proses.

Ek doen 'n beroep op almal om vanjaar paraat te wees en toe te sien dat alle diere geënt word sodat ons nie weer 'n herhaling van die vorige seisoen ervaar nie. Die voorspellings is dat dit weer sal voorkom. Die Landbou kan eenvoudig nie bekostig om kundige mense en jare lange teling van ons kosbare diere te verloor nie.

Die Genootskap het 'n baie stormagtige jaar beleef, wat grotendeels veroorsaak is deur die gesindheid van lede van ons Genootskap. Dit lyk asof elkeen net besig is om vir homself en sy eie sak te werk en die belang van die Genootskap en medelede is nie van belang nie. Die Raad en ek het baie kritiek gekry. Ongelukkig kan ons nie die belang van net sekere lede hoë ag as die van ander lede nie. Ons het opdrag en verantwoordelikheid om ook die belang van die Genootskap te beskerm.

Ek doen 'n beroep op alle lede om altyd eers hulself af te vra, is dit wat ek doen, of beoog om te doen in die belang van die Genootskap en mededele of is dit net in my eie belang.

SKOU

'n Uiters suksesvolle Wêreldskou is te Bloemfontein gehou ten spyte van 'n slenkdalkoors epidemie en 'n tekort aan fondse wat ondervind was as gevolg van die sokker wêreldbeker. Borge was skaars want meeste het die sokker ondersteun. Groot dank aan ons getroue borge en almal wat bereid was om hierdie wa deur die drif te trek. Geluk aan Vrystaat Klub vir hulle puik organisasie. Bloemskou se fasilitete is puik en hulle het ons tuis en gelukkig laat voel. Baie geluk aan Jannie Visagie met meeste punte in Dorper afdeling en Dries Wiese in Wit Dorper afdeling.

Die Wêreldfederasie vergadering tydens die skou is goed bygewoon en daar was versoek dat hierdie liggaam moet voortbestaan onder die faandel van die Suid Afrikaanse Dorpertelersgenootskap. Al die lede teenwoordig sien dit as noodsaklike kontak om probleme aan te spreek, kennis uit te ruil en saam die Dorppers te promoveer. Die wêreld sien ons as die leiers op die Dorpergebied en ons moet dit altyd in gedagte hou.

DORPER 21

Al die diere wat die afgelope jaar op Nasionale veilingsverkoop is, is op Dorper 21 en dit was die eerste Wêreldskou waar alle diere op Dorper 21 moes wees. Dit is baie positief vir die ras en dit is ons waarborg aan ons kopers dat hul ras-egte diere koop. Dorper 21 is beslis in die belang van die ras en nie altyd die gerieflike opsie nie.

The well loved and respected Dr Quintin Campbell writes in his book 'Make money with Mutton Sheep':

"No breeding venture can be successful if the breeder farms with a breed which is not adapted to that area.

A realistic performance testing scheme should evaluate adaptability because adaptability of a breed has major influence on nett income. At the end of the year it is not your gross income that will make your bank manager smile. It is what your sheep enterprise has earned after all that cost such as dosing, dipping, sheep medicines, rent on your farm bond, labour and fuel have been deducted from gross income, that will determine whether you have a viable enterprise or not. Remember farming with un-adaptable or badly adapted animals can never result in a profitable enterprise. True words and a buyer who buys a well adapted ram from you, will come back to buy another. Only by delivering a quality product, will your enterprise grow and survive."

On a positive note the Dorper featured as 'Breed of the Month' in the magazine 'Ads and Agri' which is circulated to all farmers in South Africa. We have the goods and we must treasure it.

RPO EN SKAAPVLEIS BEMARKINGSFORUM

Die RPO het 'n peestersiekte werkswinkel gehou en gaan in die toekoms in beheer van die peestersiekte navorsing wees. Die Skaapvleis Bemarkings Forum het die internasionale Skaapvleisforum vir produsente in die bedryf in Brussels bygewoon. Suid-Afrika was die enigste ontwikkelende land wat dit bygewoon het.

Nuwe studies wat bekend gemaak is, toon dat kanker nie deur dierlike produkte (vleis en vet) veroorsaak word nie. Hierdie inligting word konstant met die verbruiker en Departement van Gesondheid gekommunikeer. Die forum is gelukgewens dat Suid-Afrika se verbruikers se opvoeding op wetenskap gebaseer is.

Halaal word as 'n groot geleentheid deur die EU uitgewys. Dit moet nie net hoofsaaklik aan geloof gekoppel word nie maar gesien word as 'n nismark.

Ander lande kan tot 60% van hulle heffings aan verbruikersopvoeding bestee. Die EU bevraagteken nie meer die effektiwiteit van verbruikers opvoeding nie, dit word as noodsaklik bestempel. Verbruikers se opvoeding onder jong mense is uiterst noodsaklik.

Natuurlike produksie word as belangrik beskou.

Die EU is baie positief dat Suid-Afrika reeds al die nutriënt samestellings van skaap en lam bepaal het en nou ook die 5de kwart.

KLUB

Uit die Klubverslag blyk dit dat Klubs feitlik almal vanjaar op een of ander wyse by die opkomende boere betrokke was. Klubs reik uit na hierdie mense en doen baanbrekerswerk om opleiding te gee en baie positiewe terugvoering word ontvang. Aan almal wat betrokke was by hierdie projekte sê ons baie dankie want dit was die opdrag aan ons Klub vir die jaar.

Klubs moet egter altyd onthou hulle is ook lede van die Genootskap, en moet net soos gewone lede nie besluite neem wat net in hul eie belang en nie in belang van die Genootskap en die ras is nie.

Die eerste twee buitelandse Beoordelaars het ten volle gekwalificeer. Geluk aan Adrian Veitch en David Curtis van Australië.

Die Dorpers het vanjaar vir die 13de jaar agtereenvolgend die karkaskompetisie geheel en al oorheers. Hierdie prestasie moet ons met meer oordeelkundigheid en tot voordeel van ons ras aanwend.

Ons inspekteurs, die Raad en die kantoor personeel het vanjaar seker die moeilikste jaar ooit beleef. My oopregte dank aan elkeen wat saam die aanslae verduur het. Ons het almal baie geleer, maar wees verseker dat, om vir so 'n groot genootskap besluite te neem in die belang van die ras sal nooit in almal se oë gewilde besluite wees nie.

South Africa proved with the hosting of the Soccer World Cup what can be done when people sit prejudice and distrust aside and stand together. Let us also, in this spirit, ensure the future of the Dorper and say together 'LADUMA! Dorper Society!'

Die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap van Suid-Afrika

The Dorper Sheep Breeders' Society of South Africa

(Nrs 93/3253-98/3448 Certificate/Incorporation Nr 304 Reg. 62/98B-18)

Rasdirekteur/Breed Director

A Westraad

* SLEGS BEGRODELAAR/judge only not qualified as inspector

* Barnard F	* 1672 Witbank 1035	013 680 1342/082888 6770	fx 063 261012	nbt@iway.na
Binneman NJ	* 222 Aranos Namibia	0026463 261012		
* Binneman L	* 103 Stampriet Namibia	00264 62 581 099		
Booyens BC	* 85 Kenhardt 8900	05462 Steynsplaas 431	083 4565 985	
Bosman Daan	* 2453 Upington 8800	082 929 8406		
Botha TS	* 6 Boshof 8340	083 650 4445	053 541 0219	theunsenpaula@shisias.com
Botha Francois	* 64 Trompsburg 9913	082 374 5099	051 713 7007	francois@rmsnet.co.za
Buyz PJ	* 104 Kenhardt 8900	073 033 7052		
Cahil Tony	* 164 Prieska 8940	082 788 6180		tonycahi@lantic.net
*Campbell Dr QP	Dersleyst 14 Bayswater Bloemfontein 9301			
Connan E	* 290 Upington 38800	054 833 0461	051 4365858	ernest.connan@donco.co.za
Cronje BJ	3 Liebenbergstr Richardt Prk 9317	051 5220178	083 455 1244	
Cronje WL	* 131 Petrusburg 9932	05282 Petrusburg 1620	082 774 8845	wronje@webmail.co.za
Dell J	* 245 Grahamstown 6140	046 6222381/082 578 2711	082 376 1396	dell@johndelldorpers.co.za
Dreyer Freddie	* 321 Aranos Namibia	00264632 75028		
* Folscher NJ	* 25 Brandvlei 8915	054 602 5131		
* G T Ferreira	* 73 De Rust 6650	044 734 1021		
* Colene Grevelinck	* 4 Hanover 7005	053 643 0164/084 491 7171		
* Grobbelaar BS	* 130 Petrusburg 9932	082 3714 9776 (h)	082 37714 9775 (w)	
Homan Boeta	*4851 Secunda 2302	082 875 8073		
Jordaan Tien	* 161 Uitenhage 6230	082 653 4119		
Klein PFE	* 1 Mariental Namibia	00264632 41229		
Kotze JLK	* 481 Douglas 8730	076 1810710		
* Kruger Jannie	13 De Villiersstraat Upington 8801	054 338 0982		
* Krafé Eric	* 95 Tarkastad 5370	045 847 0300		
* Lategan R	Villa Sodette 5 Gillersstraat 151 Parys 9585	056 811 5085	083 388 7633	
* Le Roux Matie	* 872 Wellington 7554	073 888 3351	023 232 0772 tl & fx	
Malan Stefans	* 111 Adelaide 5760	082 440 7346		
Meintjes RS	* 114 Griekwastad 8365	05962 1731		
* Minnaar AJ	* 303 Hartenbos 6520	044 695 1395/083 653 4804		
Minnaar JI	* 1943 Upington 8801	0026 4632 80644		
Nell Floors	* 113 Koës Namibia	00264632 52009		
			082 378 0910	
			fx 063 252009	

*42 Prince Albert 6930	02082 1704
Nieuhaus Henrie	072 579 1121
Niewenhuis A	048 881 3826
Rawlins P	072 370 3278
Read R	014 730 0265/082 4444 051
Rosouw H A	027 632 5043
Scheun Weber	082 782 0054
* Seymour JJ	044 934 1182
Strauss Philip	083 317 3108
Box 149 P/b X 5879	00264 632 69614
Upington 8800	
*vd Merwe Rikus	082 890 0351
Van Heerden M	082 948 2367
Van Niekerk Albert N	054 3351057
Van Niekerk Andries	05174 Edenburg 1095
*vN Niekerk Rudo	054 3351057
Van Niekerk Wilhelm	054 902 2213
	fx 086 506 3399
	00264 632 80819 fax ook
	082 376 6083
	054602 3930/027 21 91562
	082 809 7737
Van Schalkwyk Pieter	*30 Aroab Namibia
Van Schalkwyk Philip	*538 Piketberg 7320
Van Zil H J J	*13 Louriesfontein 8185
*vIjoen IP	*126 Aroab Namibia
Visagie Jannie	*94 Strydenburg 8765
*Visagie Jomarie	*335 Aranos Namibia
Visser Danie	*332 Aranos Namibia
Vivier Gideon	*72 Beaufort Wes 6970
Wiese Dries	*58 Loxton 6985
* Adrian Veitch	Australia..... Inspector
* Dave Curtis	" "
#Heleen Homan	
# Gerry Kotze	
# Donnie Oberholster	
# Garry Simon	
# Werner Ferreira	
#Niekie Cilliers	
#Herhold Louw	
#David Kriel	

Besig om te kwalifiseer as beoordelaars

* Slegs beoordelaars

Goud gedruk =inspekteurs

*andredorper@spiderconnect.co.za
rayner@telkomsa.net
philraw@absamail.co.za
rsread@ctec.co.za
koos@kgf.co.za
0827820054@vodamail.co.za
nwk@nwk.co.za
pstrauss@oiafrica.com.na

westfront@apcmail.co.za
cari@lantic.net
arvanniekiekerk@gmail.com
starway@mtnice.co.za
083 451 0929
083 4510929@mtnloaded.co.za
samehaal@iway.na
willie.vanzijl@kaapagri.co.za
083 534 3665
082 809 7737
0026 4532 80646
053682 2003
082 788 5510
002 646 3275 342
002 646 3275 5008
0234 161682
053 3812 1103
082 411 3986
082 8092 949/fx 082 334 3614

A Dorper Legend

'N DORPER LEGENDE

You could most probably write a book about this Dorper fanatic - "Rodney Rayner". He is one of a kind. We shared lots of laughter and incidents through an exciting friendship and as training partners on Dorper courses. Now is the time to justify, from the bottom of my heart, with a few words, my respect to a giant knowledgeable man in the Dorper industry.

Jy kan heelwaarskynlik 'n boek skryf oor hierdie Dorperfanatikus – Rodney Rayner. Hy is enig in sy soort. Ons het oor die jare as vriende en kolegas in Dorperopleiding baie grappies en insidente gedeel. Ek wil vandaag uit die diepte van my hart hulde bring aan 'n groot man, met baie kennis in die Dorperbedryf.

There is a saying in "Afrikaans": "Diggers moet doodgaan om op te staan." If we literally translate this it means that a poet must die before he gets recognition. No, Rodney, you are not dying, but deserve recognition and that is what I would like to give to you. I trust that these few words will describe a man with many talents and a passion for what he does best.

Daar is 'n ou Afrikaanse gesegde "diggers moet doodgaan om op te staan" Rodney is nog vervandoed maar verdien die erkenning wat ek graag aan hom wil toedig. Ek vertrou dat ek met min woorde hierdie man met baie talente en groot passie vir dit wat hy doen, kan beskryf.

Rodney and I became friends in the 70's when I met him at Albie Van Niekerk's annual production sale. There I realized this man's wisdom and eye for Dorper sheep and I decided to get more involved with this incredible, knowledgeable, humoristic legend.

Rodney en ek het bevriend geraak in 1970 toe ek hom by Albie van Niekerk se jaarlike produksie veiling ontmoet het. Daar het ek besef hierdie man het 'n oog vir 'n Dorperskaap en baie wysheid en net daar en dan het ek besluit ek moet hom beter leer ken.

I was elected chairman of a Dorper club named "Transvaal Dorper Club", where I was farming at the time. The club was not very active and something had to be done to get people involved in activities and educate them about this wonderful Dorper through Knowledge, Organisation and Selection. Rodney was a Master in this regard and the growth and enthusiasm in the club was clearly evident in a short period. We planned events for the club and within a year we had tenfold membership in the club to establish an excellent 130 membership. At this time he was the Liaison Officer for the Society.

Ek is gekies as voorstander van 'n Dorper Klub naamlik die Transvaal Dorper Klub, waar ek toe geboer het. Die klub was baie onaktief en iets moes gedoen word om die mense te inspireer en op te lei om meer van hierdie wonderlike Dorper te weet deur Kennis, Organisasie en Seleksie. Rodney was 'n meester hiermee en die groeiende oplewing in die klub was duidelik sigbaar in 'n kort tydjie. Ons het geleenthede vir die klub beplan en binne 'n jaar het die handjie vol ledle gegroeい tot 130 lede. Dit was die tyd toe Rodney ook Skakelbeampte vir die Genootskap was.

Rodney assisted me and we organised courses, field days, mini courses, events and did tours around the area to educate breeders about the Dorper. In the meantime I was also picking

the fruits of wisdom through these tours. Rodney is still doing this today but worldwide and especially in Australia. Distance and time was never a problem to him and it still is the case. Some may think that this is easy, but I can assure people that it is a very tiring process to travel around and do inspections and lectures. Every farm is different with different type of animals, different grazing and other factors such as mating times and genetics.

Rodney het my gehelp en ons het kursusse, Dorperdae, mini kursusse ens. gereel en toere in die area gedoen om telers op te lei. Intussen het ek natuurlik ook die vrug van Rodney se kennis gepluk. Rodney doen vandag steeds hierdie opleidingstoer maar nou wêreldwyd en veral in Australië. Afstand en tyd het hom nog nooit afgeskrik nie. Dit mag lekker klink, maar ek verseker jou dat sulke inspeksies en opleidingstoere alles uit jou haal. Elke plaas verskil met verskillende tipes diere, verskillende weiding, en ander faktore soos paringstye en genetika.

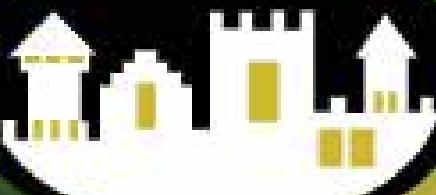
Rodney was a master in conducting courses in two languages at the same time (English and Afrikaans) with lots of laughter. Sharing knowledge and establishing a love for the Breed in a way that he was never given enough recognition for. Rodney was however honoured by the Council for outstanding work and was placed on the Role of Honour. Rodney has always loved what he was doing – he has a way with people and has become a legend in training and classing in the Dorper industry. Everyone just adores this man and that is why he is famous today wherever he goes.

Rodney is uitstekend om kursusse in twee tale (Afrikaans en Engels) ter selfdertyd te hou. Daar is baie gelag en pret en so deel hy sy kennis en vestig 'n liefde vir die Ras op 'n wyse waarop hy nooit regtig erkenning ontvang het nie. Gelukkig het die Raad Rodney se uitstekende werk erken deur sy naam op die Eerrol te plaas. Rodney was altyd lief vir dit wat hy doen – hy het die kuns ommetmensetewerk bemeester en so het hy 'n legende geword in opleiding en klassering in die Dorperbedryf. Almal is net lief vir die man en hy is gewild waar hy ook gaan.

I could keep you busy with many instances of laughter and tales of our visits to breeders. Allow me to share one or two instances with you. It was lunch time at a breeder and I suppose you all know that Rodney is not very fond of raisins in food. This particular day my wife was also with us and at lunch time she noticed that the yellow rice on the table was full of raisins. Without making it very obvious she said: "I will dish up a plate of food for Rodney" She carefully picked rice without any raisins. Rodney was so amazed by this plate of food that Elsie, my wife, became his favourite person to dish up food for him. (The hosts never realised what happened!)

Ek kan jou ure besig hou met stories oor my en Rodney se wedervaring gemaal. Akte net tweetjies vertel. Dit was middagete by nteler en soos julle weet is Rodney glad nie lief vir rosyntjies nie. Die betrokke dag was my vrou ook saam met ons en sy sien toe dat die geelrys baie rosyntjies in het. Sy bied toe aan om Rodney se kos op te skep en haal versigtig die rosyntjies uit. Rodney kon syoenie glo oedie bord met skoon rys voorhom neerge sit word nie en tot vandag toe glo hy Elsie is 'n wonderwerk met opskep!

WHITE DORPER



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World Junior & Supreme
Champion Ewe
2010 World Show - Bloemfontein



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Tel: 053 3812 ask for 1103 Loxton • Cell: 082 809 2949 • Fax: 082 394 8614

E-mail: drieswiese@mweb.co.za

Klipkoppies Dorper Stoet

Albert van Niekerk & Familie



Home of hardy, extremely fertile Dorper rams and ewes, with exceptional carcass quality and palatability.
Tuiste van geharde, uiters vrugbare Dorper ramme en oole met uitnemende karkas kwaliteit en smaaklikheid.

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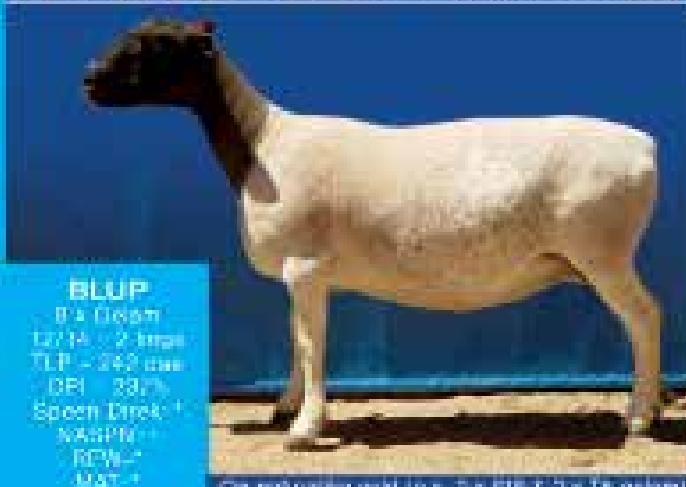


BLUP
B100 Direct
MAT =
NASPM =
RCW =
150 DAF IND 110
TTS: 35cm
MOER: 15 MEM
VAAR: 10 RCW

GESKIEDENIS/HISTORY

- Lid van die Dorperbreedersvereniging van Suid-Afrika vanaf 1953/Member of Dorper Sheep Breeders Society of SA since 1953.
- Stoetele vanaf 1965/Stud breeders since 1965.
- Prestasie toetsing vanaf 1978/Progeny and performance testing since 1978.
- Dorper plan 21 vanaf 1999/Dorper plan 21 since 1999.
- 130% + lampercentsa per jaar/130% + lamb percentage per annum.
- 47 produksieleverings suksesvol aangebied/Successfully held 47 production sales.

WONDEROOI T5 ST (8 TD) 163-04-0610



BLUP
B100 Direct
127% + 2 kg
TTS = 340 daa
DPI = 89%

Speen Direct:
NASPM =
RCW =
MAT =

Og. natuurlike wild (n.a. 2 x 516 & 2 x 75 galan)

150 9001

Klipkoppies Dorperstoet Karkasse/Carcasses



VELD
SEB
S
A
R

Production sales in May and September • Breeding rams and ewes always available



Albert van Niekerk P.O.Box 1838 Upington 8800 South Africa
Tel / Fax: +27(0)54-333 1057 Cell: +27(0)83 578 5616
E-mail: carr@onic.net



Another famous one was when we were together at an auction and sleeping over in a private residence. Rodney and I had to share a room and this was a disaster! Rodney used to snore heavily earlier in his life. I couldn't sleep with this snoring and decided to take my bedding and move out into the passage. The snoring was still too much and I crept down the passage to find myself at the end of the passage the next morning! These incidents bonded us and built a close friendship with lots of humour.

Nog'nou bekende storie is toe onstweesaam, in een kamer moes slaap'n aand voor 'n veiling. Rodney het so gesnork dat ek my komberse gevatten in die gang gaan lê het voor die deur, maar die gesnork in die kamer het my al dieper die gang laat inkruip en het ek die volgende ooggendaan die punt van die gang wakker geword.

Rodney left such an impression on me through his work and added to the inspiration of writing the book "Dorpers into the new century". All the knowledge about Dorpers which I gathered from this father figure, served as a strong motivation to compile the book.

Rodney het my so beïndruk met sy werkendit het bygedra tot my inspirasie om die boek "Dorpers in die nuwe eeu" te skryf. Al die kennis wat ek oor Dorpers vergaar het deur hierdie vaderfiguur, was een van die grootste motiverings om die boek saam te stel.

I salute Rodney as one of my pioneers in training. He is using the advanced training systems, which he should also take credit for. He has helped in establishing the new examination papers by which knowledge is tested in a very fair manner irrespective of who is conducting the course.

Eksalueer Rodney as een van my pioneers in opleiding. Hy gebruik die gevorderde opleidingstelsels waarvoor hy ook 'n groot deel krediet moet kry. Hy het gehelp om die nuwe vraestelle op te stel waardoor kennis van dagop 'n baie regverdig wyse getoets word ongeag wie die kursus aanbied.

Besides his outstanding qualities in the Dorper industry he is also a family man with lots of love and passion for his family not to forget his many friends. He is an example for many of us with his perseverance. Rodney has had many setbacks in his life but never gave up and never complained. He came back with more enthusiasm and pride than many will give him credit for. No matter what happened – Rodney kept on serving the Dorper breed with passion.

Bo en behalwe sy uitstaande kwaliteite in die Dorperbedryf is hy ook 'n gesinsman met baie Liefde en passie vir sy gesin maar vergeet ook nooit sy vriende nie. Hy is 'n voorbeeld vir almal van ons met sy deursettingsvermoë. Rodney het al baie terugslae in sy lewe gehad, maar nooit het hy opgegee of gekla nie. Hy het telkens met meer ywer en trots teruggekom as waarvoor hy krediet kry. Ongeag wat gebeur het – Rodney het aangehou om die Dorperras met passie te dien.

Rodney, I salute you not only as a friend but for the outstanding work you have done for the Dorper Breed worldwide. I have learnt a lot from you and am sure many others will share my gratitude.

Rodney, ek salueer jou nie net as vriend nie, maar ook vir die uitstaande werk wat jy vir die Dorperras wêreldwyd doen. Ek het baie van jou geleer en kgloanderdeel hierdie dankbaarheid met my.

Thank you Rodney for your dedication to the Dorper Breed!

Dankie vir jou toewyding aan die Dorperras!

By /deur Dolf Lategan

Original article in English for the Australian Dorper News,
Afrikaans Translation – Charlotte Milne

"MR DORPER"

Rodney has been an inspector for many years – he was appointed in 1965. In his younger days he did up to 50 or 60 inspections per year. During the time he served as Liaison Officer he did even more inspections!

For the past fifteen years Rodney has done an average of 38 inspections per year. That does not include the courses, judging at shows, overseas inspections and "helping out"!!! Rodney is a very popular course instructor due to his excellent ability to work with people.

Rodney is reeds baie jare lank 'n inspekteur – hy is in 1965 aangestel. In sy jong dae het hy 50 – 60 inspeksies per jaar gedoen. Gedurende hierdie tyd was hy ook Skakelbeampte van die Genootskap en het toe selfs meer inspeksies gedoen! Vir die afgelope 15 jaar doen hy 'n gemiddeld van 38 inspeksies per jaar. Dit sluit nie die kursusse, beoordeling, inspeksies oorsee en "uithelp" in nie! Rodney is 'n baie gewilde Kursusleier as gevolg van sy vermoë om goed met mense te kan werk.

He is the one inspector whom you can contact any time and he will make a plan to help. He has an unequalled passion for the Dorper and if ever anybody should have the title of, "Mr Dorper", it is Rodney Rayner! He is the oldest in years of the active inspectors and does more work than anybody else!

Rodney is die een inspekteur wie jy enige tyd kan bel en hy sal 'n plan maak om te help. Hy het 'n ongeëwenaarde passie vir Dorpers en as iemand ooit die title van "Mnr Dorper" waardig is, is dit Rodney Rayner! Hy is die oudste van die aktiewe inspekteurs en doen steeds meer werk as enige iemand anders.

Rodney started farming Dorpers in partnership with his Dad in 1956. B G Rayner and Son was a well-known stud which performed well. This stud walked away with many prizes at shows in the Eastern Cape during the late 1960' - early 1980's.

The stud won the award for most points on 3 successive EP Championship Shows. During that period the stud also participated successfully at most Regional and National Sales.

Unfortunately the stud had to be dispersed when the farm was sold in 1990.

Rodney het met Dorpers begin boer in vennootskap met sy Pa in 1956. BG Rayner & Son was 'n welbekende stoet wat goed gevaar het. Hierdie stoet het met vele pryse by skoue in die Ooskaap weggestap in die 1960's en vroeg '80's. De stoet het die toekenning vir die meeste punte by 3 agtereenvolgende OP Kampioenskapskoue ontvang. Gedurende hierdietydperk neem die stoet ook suksesvol deel aan meeste Streeks en nasionale veilings. Ongelukkig is die plaas verkoop in 1990 en het die stoet se era geeeindig.

In 1969 he was elected to the Council of the Dorper Sheep Breeders where he served until 1989. In 1985 he was appointed as Liaison Officer for the Dorpers. A job at which he excelled and through his doing the membership increase rapidly. He traveled Africa to promote the Dorpers. Unfortunately this post was ended in 1989.

In 1969 is hy verkiest tot die Raadvand die Dorpertelersgenootskap waar hy tot 1989 diens lewer. In 1985 word hy as skakelbeampte van die Genootskap aangestel. 'n Pos waarin hy uitblink en die ledetal van die Genootskap styg met rasseskrede. Hy toer Afrika om Dorpers te bemark. Ongelukkig word die pos in 1989 afgestel.

Rodney joined the Eastern Province Club in 1963 where he was appointed Secretary until he was elected as Chairman in 1967 – a position which he held for 24 years until 1991!!

He also played a big role in the establishment of the Dorper Veldram project in the Eastern Cape as he is a great supporter of Performance testing.

Rodney het in 1963 by die OP Klub aangesluit en doen diens as sekretaris tot hy in 1967 as Voorsitter verkieë word – ‘n amp wat hy vir 24 jaar tot 1991 behou!

Rodney is also a very popular judge. He judged numerous National Championship Shows during 1968 to 1980's in both Dorper and White Dorper sections. He was one of the pioneers in the use of the Hi-Lo system of judging when it was introduced. He was never one to stand back for new challenges! In 1980 he felt that he had done enough judging and requested not to be considered for National Championships any longer. But, for an old workhorse there is no rest, so he was appointed as Commentator at these events. A task at which he excelled. He managed to make the winners, as well as those who did not fare so well, feel important. Through his sense of humour, knowledge of the animals as well as of the people, he created a happy atmosphere at the shows. He knew exactly what to say to keep the Sponsors happy as well!

Rodney is ook ‘n baie gewilde beoordelaar. Hy het talle Nasionale Kampioenskapskoue Beoordeel vanaf 1968 – 1980's in beide Dorper en Witdorper afdelings. Hy was een van die pioniers in die gebruik van die Hi-Lo stelsel van beoordeling toe dit ingebring is. Hy was nooit bang vir ‘n uitdaging nie. In 1980 besluit hy om nie meer beoordeling te doen by Nasionale skoue nie. Soos dit maar gaan is daar nooit rus vir ‘n ou trekesel nie en word hy as Aankondiger by hierdie skoue aangestel. Nog ‘n taak waarin hy uitblink! Met sy sin vir humor, kennis van die diere sowel as die mense skep hy ‘n vrolike atmosfeer by skoue. Hy

weet ook presies net wat om te sê om die Borge gelukkig te hou!

I have accompanied Rodney to many flock competitions and Dorper days and he is always gentle with his criticism and encourages beginners with humour and kindness which instills in them the will to improve.

Ek het Rodney na menige kuddekompetisies en Dorper dae vergesel en hy is altyd diplomatis wanneer kritiek nodig is en moedig beginners met humorenvriendelikheid aan wat by hulle die wil om te verbeter kweek.

Rodney is well loved and respected by the Dorper family. When he fell seriously ill a few years ago, and medical costs got out of hand, the Dorper people closed ranks collected funds and assisted in a wonderful way - this was only because Rodney is such a Special Person.

Rodney word in die Dorperbedryf gerespekteer en is ‘n geliefde persoon. Toe hy ‘n paar jaar gelede baie ernstig siek word en mediese koste buite beheer raak, het die Dorpermense opgestaan, fondse gegeke kollekteer en Rodney opongelooflikewyse ondersteun- dit slegs omdat Rodney so ‘n Spesiale Persoon is.

Rodney is a father figure, friend, assistant and true pillar of strength to many of us in the Dorper industry.

Rodney is ‘n vaderfiguur, vriend, assistent en ware staatmaker vir baie van ons in die Dorper bedryf.

Thanks for also being my friend and mentor over the years I have been with the Dorper Sheep Breeder's Society, Rodney.

Dankie dat jy ook vir my ‘n vriend en ‘n mentor was deur die jare wat ek by die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap werk, Rodney.

"Die ou Tannie van die Kantoor" (as Rodney calls me!)

Charlotte Milne

2011 Dorperkursusse

Overvaal

Pretoria

Kontak: Ella 082 827 0905 / Phil 072 370 3278

7-10 Maart 2011

Bosveld

Warmbad

Kontak: Annetjie 083 413 7997 of Kobus 083 654 4594

5-8 Mei 2011

Wes-Kaap

The Vale Beaufort Wes

Wes-Kaap

Clanwilliam

Kontak Marinus 082 835 2721 of Dries 082 809 2949

22-25 Augustus 2011

13-15 September 2011

Vrystaat

Trompsburg

Noord-Kaap

Trompsburg

Kontak: Gary 083 285 8934 of Elize 082 5522 933

26-30 September 2011

26-30 September 2011

Dorperland

Kenhardt

Kontak: Boetie 082 331 2331

17-21 Oktober 2011

Beoordelaarseksamen:

Slegs nadat ‘n Senior kursus met 70% gemiddeld geslaag is

Kontak Kantoor 049 842 2241

Upington

22-23 Maart 2011

Datum en plek sal bevestig word

Oktober 2011



Export Breeder



ALBIE HORN

AlbianStud

Breeding Export Quality

Kalahari Reds

Stud Nr. KR1

Stud Nr. KR1



Rambo 2 - Recently sold for the
SA Reserve Record Price R60 000



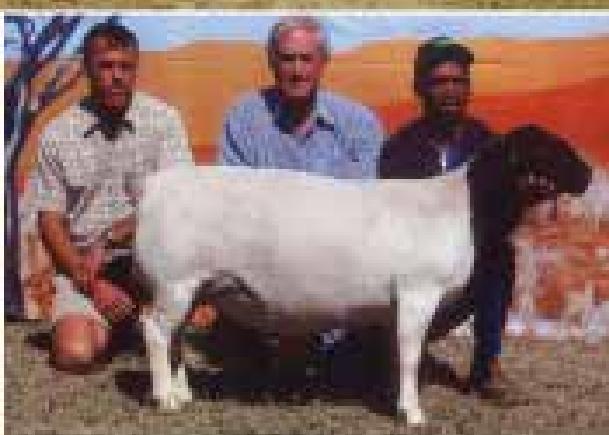
Princess - SA record price female - R 42 000



Boergoeststud 920



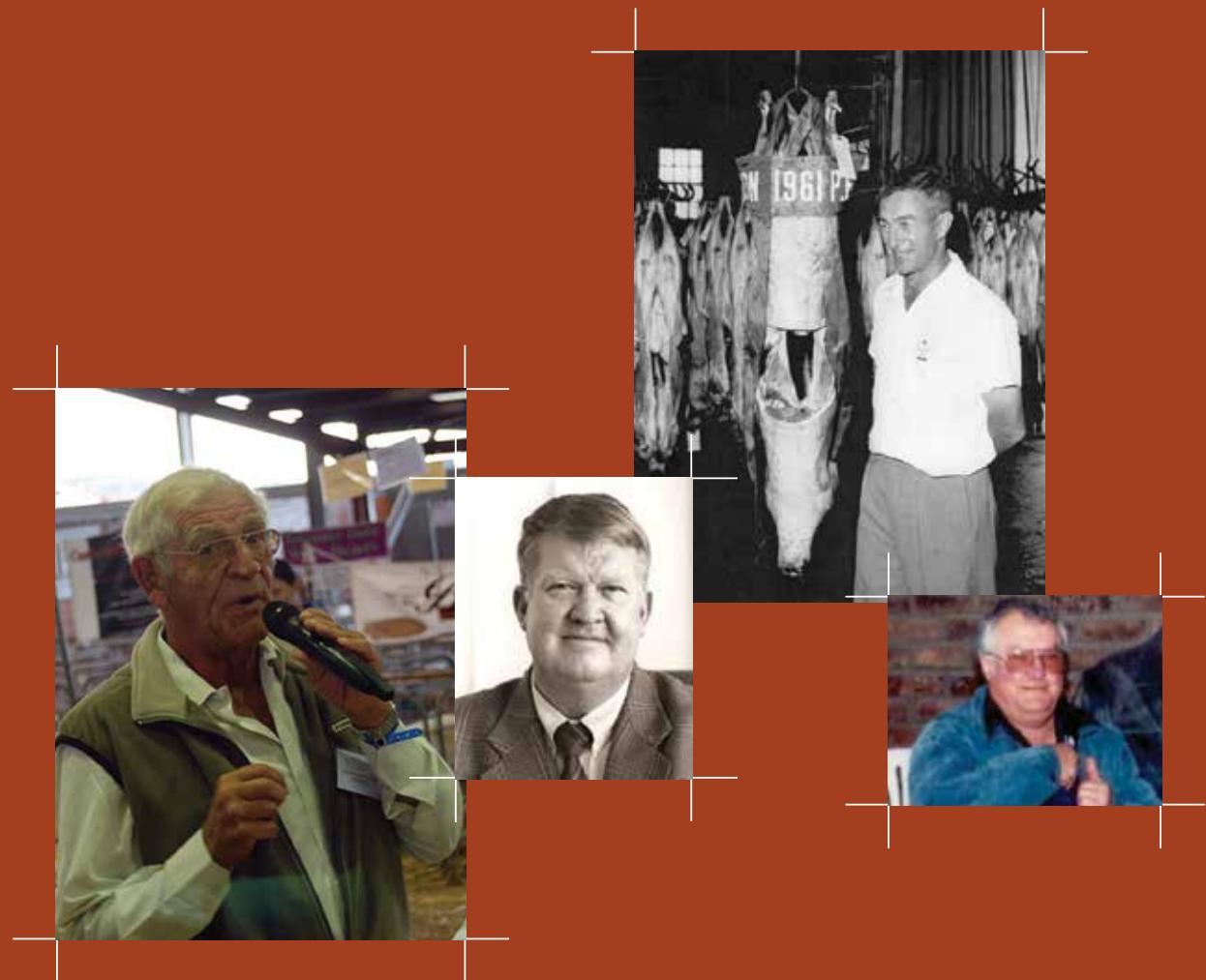
White Dorper Stud Nr. 3960



Ros S.A. National / International
Senior Champion ewe 2008



Legend



in memorium

KOOS DU TOIT • KOBUS JOUBERT • RON VAN DER MERWE • JOVIE DE BEER

Uit Fraserburg skryf oom Gerrit Visser en stuur baie interessante fotos saam wat ons hierby plaas. Posbus 121, Fraserburg 6960

Hy gee ook 'n terugbliek op die lewe van

Jovie de Beer

Vroeër van Varsfontein, Klipplaat in die Oos-Kaap. (Ek is seker van ons ouer lede onthou hom nog.) Hy is oorlede op die rype ouderdom van byna 89 jaar.

Die huidige geslagte spog al lankal met hulle pragtige Dorpers, maar ongeveer 70 jaar gelede, was die ras se ontwikkeling nog skaars in die pyplyn.

Jovie de Beer en ander tydgenote was die fondament-leggers, asook die beginners en wel die beginners van weler van wie ons so baie kan leer en verneem.

Ons dink maar net aan die primitiewe en moeilike toestande waaronder geboer en geteel moes word. In die veertiger jare, kon 'n mens nog self vir 10 sjielings (=R1.00!) 'n goeie slagding koop. Vandag is die slagding beskikbaar teen ongeveer R650 en meer, of te wel 5 sent ('n sikspens!) per kilogram teenoor die R37 en meer wat ons vandag kry.

U kan tweekeer kyk na die pryse, maar dit is naby aan feitlik korrek!! Terloops, dit moes al baie hoër gewees het om veeboerdery 'n volhoubare beroep te maak teen die huidige tendense.

In 1953 is die De Beer stoetboerdery begin en in 1957 het Jovie op skoue aan bloktoetse begin deelneem. Groot welslae is behaal, maar die prestasie waarop Jovie die trotste was, was sy welslae in die bloktoetse op die Port Elizabeth se skou.

Ondanks swaar mededinging, van verskeie skaaprassse, het sy Dorpers vanaf 1957 – 1960 elke jaar die kampioenprys verower vir die beste karkas van skape tussen die ouderdom van 2-4 tand. In 1961 is die kroon hierop gespan toe hy die Kampioen Lamkarkas vertoon het. Hoog waarskynlik die eerste wat 'n Dorperteler die prestasie behaal het met 'n Dorperlam van die veld af!

Ek was bevoordeel om Jovie de Beer vroeg in my lewe te ontmoet. Hy was 'n nederige en eerbare heer. Teenoor almal het hy 'n natuurlike vriendelikheid openbaar, iemand met 'n gesonde verstand en met 'n ongelooflike visie op die pad vorentoe met die Dorper.

- Sy ideale skaap moet op die veld geteel en grootgemaak wees.
- Simmetrie was vir hom belangrik.
- Die boud moes 'n vraagteken vorm toon met die agterkwart vol gevleis.
- Hy het geselekteer vir melkproduksie en dit was ongelooflik om te sien hoeveel melk sommige ooie kon produseer. Hierdie ooie se lammers het altyd top presteer met gewig op 100 dae ouderdom. (Die teenoorgestelde was ook bewys nl. die swakste melkproduseerders se lammers was die ligste!)

Hy het elke skaap geken en lamtyd elke dag, en soms snags ook, tussen hulle beweeg. Hy het die veesektor persoonlik self bedryf en bestuur. Hy het sekur en volledig rekords gehou van alles. Hy het geglo dat 'n mens nie net ramme teel om van ramme te teel nie, maar dat mens ook moet selekteer vir ramme wat goeie ooie teel. Daardeur kon jy ook die

vroulikheid-faktor behou en verder uitbou en verbeter, tesame met al die moedereienskappe.

- Sy weegskaal was sy grootste vennoot en praktiese hulpmiddel.

Hy het voerbakke en "trim" verdoem en beskryf as "totaal verkeerd – oneerlik as verkoper en teler van 'n nuwe ras in wording"

Terloops, volgens hom was die allerbeste stukkie braaivleis die van 'n Dorper suiplam onder 3 maande!

Om met hom 'n gesprek te voer was 'n belewenis. Hy was 'n gesinsmens en het selflose diens aan sy gemeenskap gelewer waar hy op feitlik elke terrein betrokke was.

Veldbewaring het hom na aan die hart gelê.

Hy was een van die knapste telers van sy tyd.

Selfs van die voorste telers in die land het hy hom gekoop. Weens swak gesondheid moes hy in 1966 die teling daarwel toeroep.

Gelukkig het vele boere en telers op die dag van sy veiling van sy vee bekom.

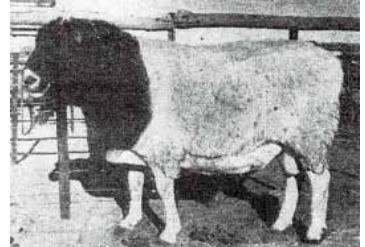
Hy laat sy vrou Toets en twee dogters met 4 kleinkinders agter.

BAANBREKERS! Ons kan maar net dankie sê vir mense wat soveel visie vir en geloof in die Dorper gehad het. Ek het so lekker gekry by die lees van hierdie stukkie geskiedenis dat ek wil uitroep - BRAVO! As Jovie de Beer reeds daardie jare geweët het hoe belangrik rekordhouing is waarom sukel ons na 60 jaar steeds om dit te vestig? (Ek vra maar net!) Dankie oom Gerrit – hierdie is 'n Dorper kleinoont!

Rasdirekteur – Charlotte Milne.



Jovie de Beer met die Kampioenkarkas van 1961 te Port Elizabeth Skou.



Hierdie pragtige Dorperraam, 'n onoorwonne kampioen op verskeie tentoonstellings vanjaar, is onlangs deur die teler, mnr HC de Smidt van Elim, Douglas, aan die broers Stander van Springbokpan, Hopetown, verkoop vir £200, wat vermoedelik 'n rekordprys vir hierdie ras is. Op die ouderdom van ses-tand weeg hierdie pragdier 235 pond.



Blinkhaar Afrikaner karkasse - vroeë 1950's -
Fraserburg
(Sie - om darem te kon worsmaak!)

KOBUS JOUBERT



Jackie Miller from Zimbabwe reports as follows:

It is with great shock and sorrow that we heard of the tragic and unnecessary murder of KOBUS JOUBERT – Husband, father, grandfather, friend, tobacco grower, farming community leader and also Dorper farmer and committee member and former president of the Zimbabwean Dorper Society.

Our deepest sympathy to the Joubert family.

Johannes Jacobus Joubert of Chegutu was shot dead on his farm on the night of 25th October 2010 in which appeared to be a armed robbery. His wife Mariaan was also assaulted and received medical treatment.

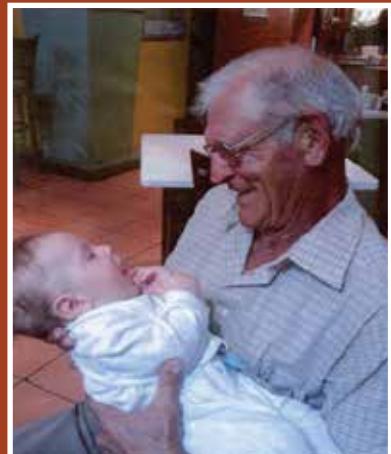
Dorper friends – always remember our fellow Dorper farmers in Zimbabwe and the trials and tribulations they face on a daily basis. - (Charlotte)

PJ (RON) VAN DER MERWE

20.10.1935 - 16.11.2010

"My chains are gone I've been set free
My God, my Saviour has ransomed me
And like a flood, His mercy reigns
Unending love, Amazing grace . . ."

Op 16 November 2010 het die Groot Herder ons welbekende, Ron van der Merwe, opgeroep vir hoërdiens.



Ron, was loved and respected by all. He had great passion for the Dorper breed, sport and people. He was a man who plainly spoke his mind and always stood for that which is right and fair. He had a warmth of character which endeared him to all those who had the privilege of knowing him.

He was mentor to many a young farmer and a great pioneer for the Dorper Breed in South Africa and overseas.

At his funeral the "Last Post" was played – Indeed a fitting farewell to a Hero of our industry.

He leaves his wife Hester, with a beautiful family of three married children and grand children.

He will be sadly missed but his legacy lives on . . .

Koos du Toit



Dit was met hartseer dat ons verneem het van die heengaan van Koos du Toit na'n siekbed en hospitalisasie nadat hy ernstige brandwonde in 'n veldbrand op sy plaas opgedoen het.

Koos was een van daardie stil, rustige mense wie alles goed oordink het voordat hy 'n voorstel gemaak het. Menige goeie voorstel het tydens sy termyn as Raadslid die lig gesien. Die Raad het altyd swaar op Koos geleun wanneer dit by finansiële besluit gekom het en was verseker van goeie advies. Koos het elke taak met deeglikheid aangepak en ook 'n groot rol as lid van die Vrystaat Klub gespeel.

Koos het 'n paar jaar gelede 'afgetree' en sy boerdery makliker gemaak, maar het altyd 'n belangstelling in die Dorperras en bedrywighede behou.

Ons groet 'n Teler en vriend wat diep spore in die Dorperbedryf getrap het en ons is dankbaar vir die geleentheid om saam met hom te kon werk en baie by hom te kon leer.

Hy laat sy vrou Wessie, 'n seun en twee dogters met kleinkinders agter, aan wie ons innige simpatie oorgedra is.

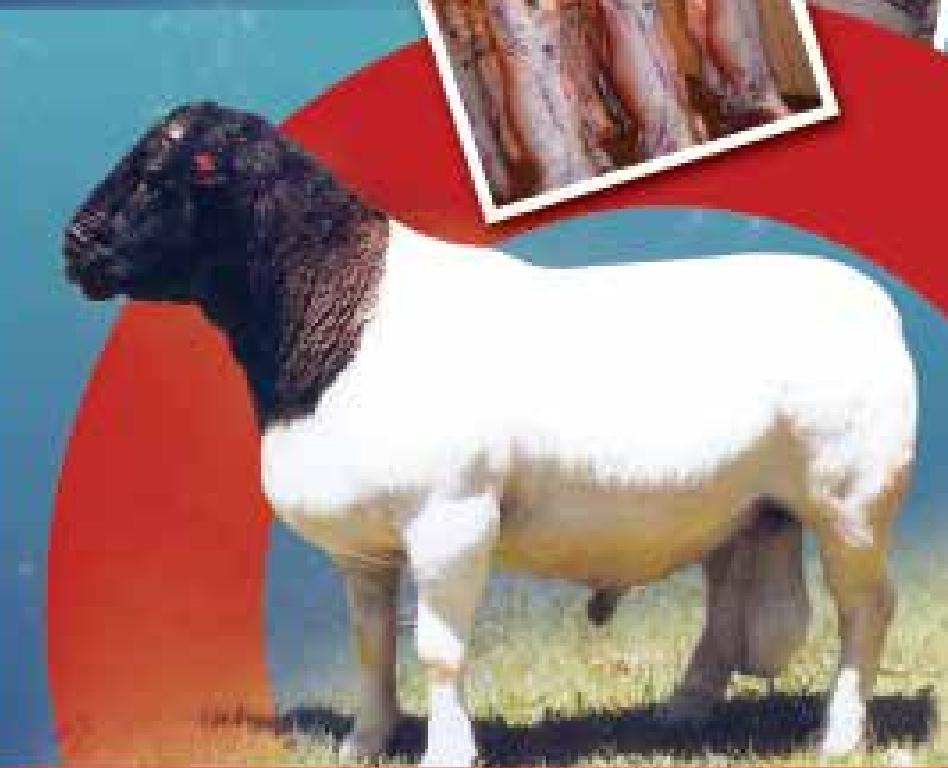
Swaarbau Dorpers

François & Christa Botha
Postbus 64, Tronpsburg, 2913
E-pos: francisco@ramonet.co.za
Tel/Fax: 051 713 7007
Sel: 082 374 5099



PRESTASIE
PERFORMANCE

- Behoort al sedert 2001 aan Dorper 21
- Wenner van verskeie karkaskompetisies
- 2008 SA Kampioen Enkel Karkas wenner uit Swaarboustoet geteel





Dorpers

Charlotte Milne

DOEN DIT WEER!



Dit was 'n lieflike, lente aand in Vryburg. Die Hoëskool se saal getooi vir 'n fees. Elke dingetjie presies op sy plek en die organisasie seepglad. Die klanke van pragtige musiek het die lug gevul en die geselligheid in die saal het vibreer van afgwagting. Dit was die Prysuitdeling van die jaarlikse SAMIC karkas kompetisie. Die gaste het uit al die uithoek van die land gekom. Eerste is daar toekennings aan die leiers van die Vleisbedryf gedoen. Toe het al die gereelde borge toekennings ontvangs.

Ook die Dorpertelersgenootskap het 'n Meriete toekenning ontvang vir gereelde bydrae en deelname aan hierdie gesogte kompetisie. My hart het warm geklop om hierdie toekenning namens die Ras en mense vir wie ek so lief geword het te kan ontvang.

Hierna het al die skouwenners, afdeling widders en algemene widders aan die beurt gekom. Die prys was legio en die lys van name lank – vir sommige was die oomblik, om daar te staan, só groot dat 'n traan of wat gestort is, maar die vreugde, dankbaarheid en trots was op elke gesig te bespeur.

In die skaaplamp afdeling was die Dorpers die lgehele widders in al die kategorië. Dit was 'n baie groot eer en voorreg om hierdie prys namens die Dorpertelersgenootskap aan almal te kon oorhandig. Daar was ook prys aan elke deelnemer geskenk deur baie ander borge.

Kommersiële Enkellam

(Let veral op die persentasies en u sal sien presies hoé straf die kompetisie was)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Hugo Farm Trust | 99.99% |
| 2. Me M E Smith | 99.97% 'n deelnemer wie voorheen aan die opkomende boere groep deelgeneem het en nou sover gevorder het! |
| 3. F Nel | 99.92% |
| 4. G J Lötter Snr | 99.62% |

5	L B Haasbroek	99.59%
	Els Boerdery	"
	Delateganskul	"

Kommersiële Groep

1.	Delateganskul (M Lessing)	95.65%
2.	Delateganskul	98.28%
3.	S J Roux	98.20 %
	(Stephen is tragies in 'n motorongeluk oorlede en die prys is postuum deur sy seun ontvang.)	
4.	P J A Vos	98.19%
5	P J A Vos	98.83%

Opkomende boere Enkel

1.	Me M Malan	98.05%
	Hierdie boervrou het ook vroeër die Boervrou van die Jaar Noordkaap titel ingepalm	
2.	J Moolman	97.68%
3.	D Sacco	97.20

Opkomende boere Groep

1.	K Nelson	94.92%
2.	D Sacco	94.81%
3.	J Moolman	93.47%

Die Dorperskaaptelersgenootskap het 'n kontantbydrae van R5 700 vir prys gemaak en daar is ook vir elke afdeling 'n spesiale prys oorhandig soos Dorperglase, -penne, plekmatjies – alles mooi verpak met 'n plaatjie terherdenking daarop.

Ons bedank die organiseerders en ander borge vir 'n puik geleentheid. Baie dankie en geluk aan al die deelnemers – hou so aan!

'n Pragtige aand met wonderlike mense waartydens ons met trots vir ons Dorpers kan staan – VIVA Dorpers!!

Sedert 1997 vaar Dorpers net elke jaar beter met die kompetisie en die laaste vier jaar word dit totaal en al deur Dorpers oorheers.

Die Ras met die Karkas! Inderdaad – Diamant Dorper – "Skittervleis"!

*Uit die geskiedenis
From the History
pages*



Sailor Malan in the cockpit of his Spitfire. At 32 he was the RAF's youngest ever Group Captain.



Home from the wars - the air ace on his sheep farm, Benfontein, near Kimberley. - Photos: Grahman Jooste

Nog 'n welbekende held van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis wat net na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog ook gaan boer het en kyk waarmee het hy geboer te "Benfontein" naby Kimberley!

Well known South African War hero also went farming after the war and look what he chose to farm with at "Benfontein" near Kimberley!

KRUIPVOEDING aan lammers

is 'n belangrike bestuurshulpmiddel

■ Dr Vlok Ferreira, Nasionale Tegniese Bestuurder, Molatek,
Posbus 47, Malelane 1320, E-pos: ferreirav@tsb.co.za

Sterk groeikragtige lammers sal met 'n hoë melkinname hul geboortegegewig binne 14 dae verdubbel en daarna kan hulle gewigstoenames van 150 tot 450 g/dag toon tot 4 maande ouderdom. Lammers kan onder goeie voedingstoestande, gedurende die eerste 3 maande van hulle lewe reeds 50 % van die eerste lewensjaar se gewigstoename behaal. Kruipvoeding aan lammers kan dus 'n groot rol speel in die verkryging van hierdie optimale groeitempo onder swakker voedings/weidings-toestande.

Kruipvoeding sal aan lammers voorsien word wat: (a) vroeg gespeen gaan word om 'n vinniger lamfrekwensie by die ooie teweeg te bring; (b) lammers wat op swak weiding aankom soos gedurende droogtes; (c) meerlinge wat 'n beperkte melkvoorraad moet deel en (d) lammers wat direk na speen in die voerkraal afgerond gaan word.

Kruipvoeding is slegs ekonomies indien groot genoeg innames verkry word om groei te stimuleer. Innames behoort gemiddeld 250g/dag te wees vanaf 20dae ouderdom tot speen. Lammers kan suksesvol vroeg gespeen (6-8 weke ouderdom) word op 'n kruipdieet wanneer hulle minstens 350 g daarvan per dag inneem. Die vroegspeen van lammers moet dus eers plaasvind wanneer die spysverteringskanaal voldoende ontwikkel is op 6-8 weke, sodat daar geen vertraging in die groeitempo plaasvind nie. Voerinname (>350 g/d) moet dus as maatstaf dien en nie liggaamsmassa nie, aangesien lammers met hoë groeitemp's bv. die "teikenmassa" kan bereik voordat die rumen voldoende ontwikkel het. Die kruipvoeding sal ook bydra om die speenskok van lammers te verminder, asook om massaverlies van lakterende ooie te beperk wat op sy beurt 'n positiewe invloed op hul reproduksievermoë kan hê.

Behalwe die voorgeskrewe spesifikasies waaraan 'n kruipdieet moet voldoen, moet dit ook smaaklik en in 'n aanvaarbare vorm wees om 'n voldoende inname te verseker. Sojaboonoliekoekmeel, lusernhooi, hawergraan en melasse (stroop of meel) verhoog die smaakklikheid en verseker goeie innames. Vir die voorkoming van blaastene by ram/hamellammers moet 1.0 % ammoniumchloried of ammoniumsulfaat ingesluit word. 'n Ionofoor word ingesluit om koksidiose te beheer, asidose te voorkom en groei te bevorder. Om optimale spiergroei te verseker moet die kruipdieet minstens 16 % ruproteïen bevat waarvan 3-5 % verbyvloeiproteïen (bv. vismeel, mieliegluten, soja-oliekoek) is, 'n TVV van 72-75 % of 10.9-11.4 MJ ME/kg; meer as 7 % ruvesel; 0.5-0.8 % Ca en 0.25-0.35 % P en 'n Ca:P-verhouding van 2:1.

Kruipvoeding moenie aanvanklik ad lib in selfvoerders voorsien word nie, omdat dit tot aansienlike vermorsing lei weens die aanvanklike lae inname van die lammers en omdat lammers vars voer verkie. Deur die kruipdieet

daagliks in die bakke te goo en die ou voer te verwyder sal die lammers gouer leer vreet en sal dit hulle inname verhoog. Soos die lammers beter leer vreet kan oorgeskakel word na ad lib-voeding. Meng vir kruipvoer: 250 kg Molatek Skaapvetmeskonsentraat + 750 kg mieliemeel of meng 250 kg Molatek Skaapvetmeskonsentraat + 650 kg mieliemeel + 100 kg lusern en verskaf ad lib in die kruiphokke.

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Kruipvoeding

ononderhandelbaar vir winsgewende skaapproduksie

■ Dr. Jasper Coetzee, Voermol Voere
Tel no.: 021 887 9559 • 083 386 8382; jasperco@iafrica.com

Kruipvoeding is ononderhandelbaar en moet vir winsgewende skaapvoerders weens die doeltreffende voeromsetting van die jong lam, moet alles moontlik gedoen word om te verseker dat die lam volgens sy maksimum genetiese groeipotensiaal groei.

Indien lakterende ooie op 'n lae voedingspeil is, piek hulle melkproduksie op ongeveer twee tot drie weke na lam terwyl as hulle op 'n hoë voedingspeil is, bereik hulle ongeveer een week later hulle piekmelkproduksie. Na bereiking van hulle piekmelkproduksie begin die melkproduksie progressief afneem (Treacher, 1978), terwyl die lam se voedingsbehoeftes toeneem. Wanneer die ooie op hulle piekmelkproduksie is, groei hulle lammers feitlik teen hulle maksimum genetiese groeipotensiaal ($> 350 - 400 \text{ g/lam/dag}$). Die fisiologiese vermoë van 'n lam om die ingenome melk en/of voer na vleis om te sit, is afhanklik van sy ouderdom. Hoe jonger die lam, hoe beter en doeltreffender is sy biologiese prestasies in terme van groeitempo en voeromsetting (Tabel 1). Om dus hoër winste te genereer, moet skaap-produsente hierdie uitstekende voeromsettingsvermoë van jong groeiende lammers maksimaal benut.

Tabel 1: Invloed van ouderdom op die voeromsettingsdoeltreffendheid (kg voer ingeneem per kg massatoename) van lammers (Vosloo, 1982)

Ouderdom (dae)	Massa (kg)	Voeromset (kg/kg)
0 – 42	4.5 – 15	1.0:1
42 – 60	15 – 20	3.0:1
60 – 80	20 – 25	3.5:1
80 – 100	25 – 30	4.0:1
100 – 120	30 – 35	4.5:1
120 – 140	35 – 40	5.0:1
140 – 160	40 – 45	5.5:1

Hoekom kruipvoer?

Op ongeveer vier tot ses weke ouderdom kan tot 50 % van die lam se voedingsbehoefte deur bronse (kruipvoer en gras) anders as die ooi se melk voorsien word (Schoenian, 2007) wat die belangrikheid en noodsaaklikheid van kruipvoeding beklemtoon. Nadat die ooi haar piekmelkproduksie bereik het, neem haar melkproduksie af en gevoglik ook die lam



se groei weens 'n tekort aan noodsaaklike voedingstowwe. Lammers eet baie min vaste kos voor drie weke ouderdom (MLC, 1988). Die tekort aan noodsaaklike voedingstowwe kan nie deur die weiding alleen voorsien word nie. Die kombinasie van die hoë voginhoud en lae deurvloeiproteïneninhoud (Robinson, 1990) van groenweiding en die lae inname daarvan deur die jong lam het tot gevolg dat die lam nie al die ontbrekende voedingstowwe vanaf die weiding kan aanvul nie. Die twee hooffaktore wat die groei van sogende lammers op weiding beperk, is die onvermoë van die lam se rumen om die weiding doeltreffend te benut en die lam se relatief klein rumengrootte wanneer 'n weiding met 'n hoë voginhoud bewei word (Joyce & Rattray, 1970). Die gevolg is dat die lam se groei begin afneem en dit vererger indien lakterende ooie op droë en swak weiding is of indien die weiding skaars is. In sulke gevalle moet die jong lam met die ooie kompeteer vir die beskikbare weiding wat onmoontlik is. Om 'n volgehoue hoë groeitempo van die lammers te verseker, moet hierdie tekort aan voedingstowwe, bekend as die "hungry lamb gap" (aangepas Ensminger & Perry, 1997), deur kruipvoer aangevul word.

Ooilammers wat die eerste paar maande van hulle lewe onder voedingstremming verkeer, sal 'n laer ovulasietempo (eiselafskieding) hê en minder lammers in hulle leeftyd produseer as dié wat goeie voeding ontvang het. Dit is waarskynlik een van die belangrikste redes van die lammers wat kruipvoeding ontvang het die hoogste lampersentasie gedurende hulle reproduktiewe lewe gehad het. Volgens die Skaapboer van die Jaar van 2007, Richard Krige van Boontjieskraallandgoed naby Caledon, is die sleutel tot hulle sukses die grootmaak van hulle jong diere. Volgens hom moet lammers altyd kruipvoer ontvang. Die omsetting van kruipvoer

na vleis, in die geval van die vroeggespeende jong lam, is baie meer doeltreffend as die dubbele omsetting (gras na melk en melk na vleis) in die geval van sogende lam veral gedurende laatlaktasie wanneer die ooi se onderhoudsbehoeftes hoog is (Gerring & Scott, 1955). Dit is dus meer koste-doeltreffend om lammers kruipvoer te voer sodat hulle vroeër gespeen kan word.

Voordele van kruipvoer

Enkele voordele van kruipvoer is dat dit:

- Die groei van lammers betekenisvol verbeter. Volgens dr. Morrical van Iowa State Universiteit kan lammers wat kruipvoeding ontvang 10 tot 20% swaarder met speen wees. Ander navorsers vind dat lammers 6.3 kg (Johnson & Light, 1965); 6.5 kg (Brundyn et al., 2002); 7.2 kg (Alcock, 2006) en 9.2 kg (Brand et al., 1999) swaarder met speen is.
- Tot gevolg het dat lammers 28 (Light & Haugse, 1965) tot 50 dae vroeër bemark kan word (Brand et al., 1999). Indien lammers dan verkoop of in 'n voerkraal afgerond word, kan meer ooie aangehou word wat vleis- en wolproduksie per ha verhoog en gevolglik ook die winsgewendheid van skaapboerdery. Waar hierdie bestuurspraktyk in die Suid-Kaap gevolg word, word 10 tot 20% meer teelooie aangehou waardeur vleis- en wolproduksie betekenisvol per hektaar verhoog word.
- Tot gevolg het dat 'n groot persentasie lammers direk van die ooie op drie tot vier maande ouderdom bemark kan word in gevalle waar speen eers op 120 dae ouderdom plaasvind.
- Vroegspeen vergemaklik, want dit help lammers om hulle teikenspeenmassa van 25 tot 30 kg op ongeveer 56 tot 70 dae ouderdom te bereik, waarna hulle in voerkraale of op aangeplanteweiding met Voermol Superlam korrels afgerond word. Waar lakterende ooie daarlangs aangeplanteweiding bewei, moet lammers so vroeg moontlik gespeen word sodat ooienia goedkoper weiding geskuif kan word omdat tot 70% van die aangeplanteweiding deur die ooivir onderhoud benut word (Dickerson, 1978).
- Stresmetspeen verminder omdat dit diespeens kookskakel.
- Voerkoste bespaar omdat lammers nou gouer hulle teikenspeenmassa bereik en gevolglik kan hulle vroeër gespeen word en die ooie kan dan na 'n goedkoper lek oorgeskakel word. Dit is meer koste-doeltreffend omdat die lam direk kruipvoer te voer as om die ooi te voer om melk vir die lam te produseer. Aangesien ooie nou 'n langer herstelkans het om hulle massaverlies na lam te herwin, sal kruipvoer ook mee help dat ooie in 'n beter kondisie met paring is waardeur die daaropvolgende lampersentasie verhoog word.
- Uiters koste-doeltreffend (\pm R6.79/kg massatoename, vir prys geldig op 10/09/10) is weens die uitstekende voeromsettingsverhouding (<3.13:1: Brand et al., 1999). Volgens Alcock (2006) is die voeromsettingsverhouding (gram kruipvoer ingeneem/gram addisionele groei a.g.v. die kruipvoer) van 2.08:1 van kruislammers uiters betrekend. Hoe swakker die weiding en hoelaer die melkproduksie van die ooie, hoe meer doeltreffend word die kruipvoer na addisionele groei om gesit (Hamilton & Dickie, 1988).
- Winsverhoog, want lammers wat in voerkraale afgerond word, hoef nie aangepast te word nie omdat hulle reeds is en omdat hulleswaarder met speen is, word hulle vir 'n korter periode in die voerkraal afgerond.

- Koksidiose help beheer omdat kruipvoer 'n koksidiostat ('n ionofoor) bevat.

Kruipvoeding is ononderhandelbaar en moet vir winsgewende skaapboerdery.

Wanneer moet kruipvoeding 'n aanvang neem?

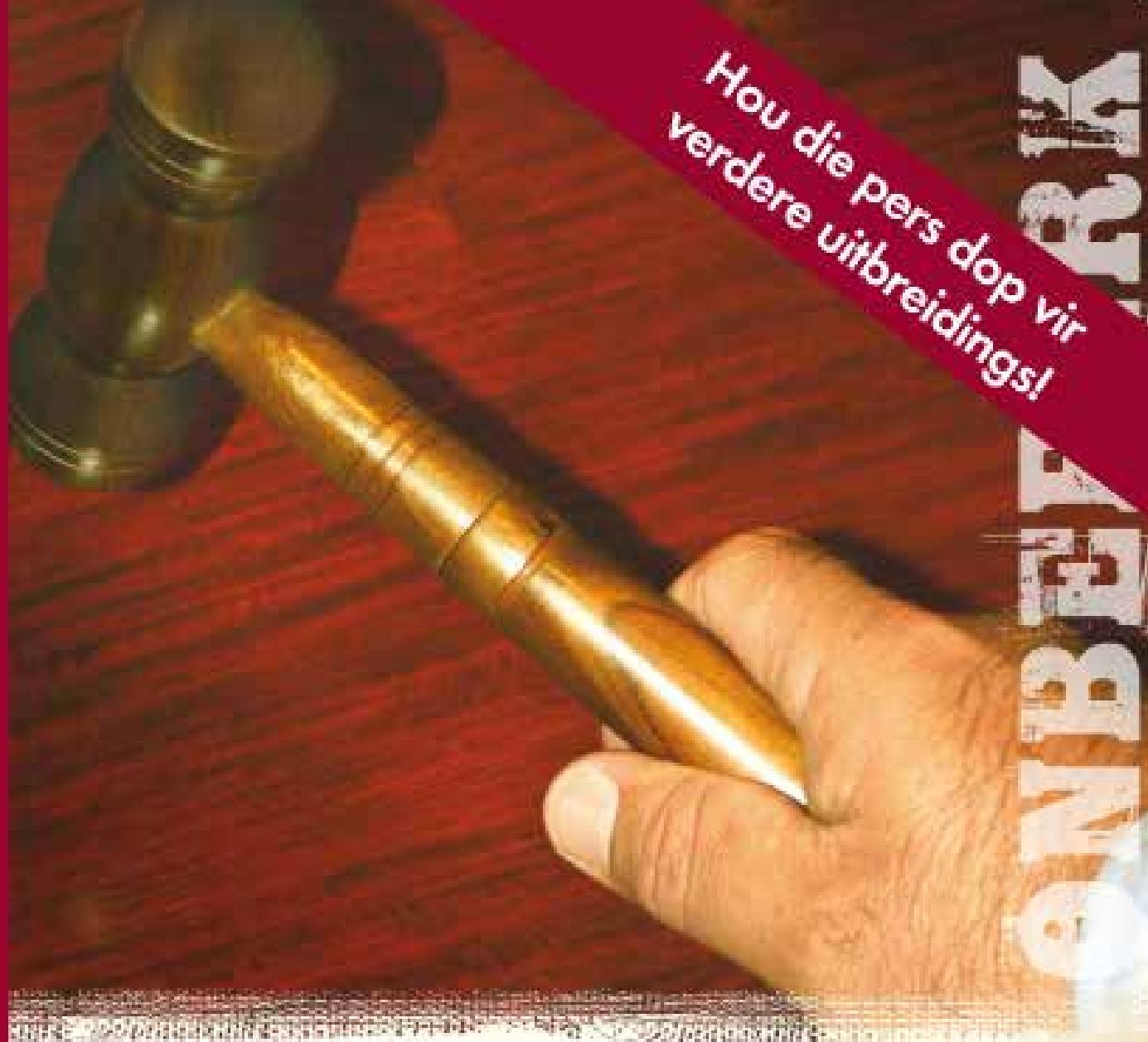
Hoewel die jong lam se grootpens eers begin funksioneer wanneer hy begin om vaste kos op ongeveer twee tot drie weke ouderdom te begin vreet (Chen & Ørskov, 1994), moet daar so gou moontlik na lam met kruipvoeding begin word. Die normale aanbeveling is om kruipvoer vanaf ongeveer 10 tot 14 dae nadat die eerste ooie gelam het te voorsien. Die rede hoekom so vroeg begin word, is omdat die lam 'n rukkie neem om aan die kruiphok gewoond te raak en om te leer om die droë kruipvoer te vreet. Hoe gouer die lam daarvan blootgestel word, hoe gouer leer hy om dit te vreet en hoe gouer begin sy rumen ontwikkel. Waar kalwers hansgrootgemaak word, word reeds op die tweede of derde dag na geboorte met die voer van 'n aanvangsmeel begin. Volgens dr. Morrical van Iowa State Universiteit begin die lammers al op sewe dae ouderdom aan die kruipvoer peusel. Die kruipvoerinname sal aanvanklik laag wees, maar die belangrikste doelwit is om die kruipvoer vars te hou deur dit gereeld te voer.

Kruipvoerinname

In die ondersoek van De Villiers et al. (2002) was die gemiddelde kruipvoerinname van sogende lammers \pm 15 g/lam/dag op 14 dae ouderdom. Die kruipvoerinname het progressief met ouderdom tot gemiddeld 625 g/lam/dag met speen op 84 dae ouderdom toegeneem (Tabel 2). Met speen het die lammers ongeveer 25 kg geweeg en 25.51 g kruipvoer ingeneem/kg liggaamsmassa. Die gemiddelde kruipvoerinname tot speen was 337 g/lam/dag en het gevareer tussen 300 tot 350 g/lam/dag (De Villiers et al., 2002). Afhangend van die ouderdom waarop lammers gespeen word, varieer die totale kruipvoerinname van 25 tot 30 kg/lam (Brand et al., 1999; De Villiers et al., 2002).

Tabel 2: Gemiddelde kruipvoerinname, lammassa en kruipvoerinname relatief tot liggaamsmassa van sogende lammers, op verskillende ouderdomme, wat kruipvoer ad lib. ontvang het (De Villiers et al., 2002)

Ouderdom (dae)	Kruipvoerinname (g/lam/dag)	Lammassa (kg)	Kruipvoerinname/kg liggaamsmassa (g)
28	37	9.3	3.98
35	88	12.2	7.21
42	173	13.5	12.81
49	224	15.6	14.36
56	281	16.9	16.63
63	403	18.7	21.55
70	596	21.2	28.11
77	612	23.5	26.04
84	625	24.5	25.51



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Kruipvoermengsels

Die vinnige en volledige ontwikkeling van die rumen van die jong lam dra tot die vroeër speen van die lam by, verhoogde weerstand teen speenskok en beter massatoenames. Die ontwikkeling van die rumen bestaan uit twee aspekte, naamlik eerstens die verandering en ontwikkeling van die fisiese grootte en volume en tweedens die verdikking van die rumenwand asook die ontwikkeling en verlenging van die rumenpapillae. Die rumenpapillae is die vingeragtige uitsteeksels in die rumenwand wat die absorpsie-oppervlak van die dier geweldig vergroot wat tot gevolg het dat meer voedingstowwe geabsorbeer word. Die rumen sal klein bly (papillae sal nie ontwikkel nie) solank die lam net melk drink. Die inname van droë voere, veral grane, is primêr verantwoordelik vir die ontwikkeling van die rumen. Die vertering van grane gee aanleiding tot die vorming van botter- en propionsuur. Bottersuur, een van die vlugtige vetsure wat as energiebron dien, is hoofsaaklik vir die ontwikkeling van die rumenpapillae verantwoordelik. Grane is in die algemeen goeie produseerders van bottersuur en ook hoogs verterbaar. Ruvoerbronne is in die algemeen swak produseerders van bogenoemde vetsure en is daarom redelik oneffektief in die ontwikkeling van die rumen van die lam. Die jong lam het ook 'n baie beperkte vermoë om die voedingswaarde van ruvoere en weidings te ontsluit.

Verder moet die tekstuur van die kruipvoer reg wees om vinnige en volledige ontwikkeling van die rumen te verseker. Baie fyn rantsoene ontwikkel nie die rumen en rumenpapillae normaal nie wat veroorsaak dat dit dus nie optimaal sal funksioneer nie. Die kruipvoer moet grof genoeg wees om die sogenaamde "scratch" faktor te verskaf vir normale ontwikkeling. In hierdie verband is 'n grondstof soos brouersgraan in Voermol SS 200 en Procon baie waardevol omdat dit die nodige krapfaktor sal voorsien. Kruipvoer moet dus van 'n baie hoë gehalte wees en dit moet veral 'n baie hoë persentasie deurvloeiproteïen met die regte aminosuurprofiel bevat omdat die jong lam hoofsaaklik liggaamsproteïen (spierweefsel) sintetiseer (vervaardig), feitlik geen vet aansit nie en omdat weiding 'n baie lae deurvloeiproteïeninhoud het. Aangesien Afrondkorrels; Ooi- en Lamkorrels; Ramkorrels en Droogtekorrels se proteïen-, deurvloeiproteïen- en energieinhoud te laag is en hulle ook nie die regte aminosuurprofiel van die essensiële aminosure bevat nie, moet dit nie as 'n kruipvoer gebruik word nie, want dit sal tot swak groei en selfs boepenslammers aanleiding gee. Indien lammers 'n tekort aan essensiële aminosureervaar, vreet hulle meer in 'n poging om hulle aminosuurbehoefte te bevredig. Wanneer hulle meer vreet, neem hulle meer energie in en gevvolglik raak hulle vetter in plaas van om te groei. Kruipvoer moet dus minstens 16 % proteïen (sommige navorsers beveel 18 tot 20 % aan: Alcock, 2006; Schoenian, 2007) bevat terwyl die energieinhoud (graaninhoud) so hoog moontlik moet wees.

Uit die voorafgaande is dit duidelik dat dit nie nodig is om ruvoer in 'n kruipvoer in te sluit indien produkte soos SS 200 en Procon gebruik word nie, want hulle bevat voldoende brouersgraan. Indien ruvoer wel ingesluit word, moet slegs 'n klein hoeveelheid baie hoë gehalte, blaarryke lusern, wat fyngemaal is, ingesluit word. Voorbeeld van sulke kruipvoermengsels word in Tabel 3 aangetoon. Voermol Superlamkorrels (V17425) is 'n ureumvrye korrel wat vandag as een van die beste kruipkorrels op die mark beskou kan word.

Herman Cloete van Barkly-Oos het gedurende 2007 vir 1 715 Dormertipe-lammers Voermol Superlamkorrels (gemiddelde inname was 400 g/lam/dag) as 'n kruipvoer gevoer. Die oudste 640 lammers is op vier maande ouderdom op 'n gemiddelde massa van 44 kg (48 % uitslagpersentasie) direk van die ooie bemark. Die res is op drie maande ouderdom op gemiddeld 35 kg aan 'n voerkraal verkoop. Brain Miles van Adelaide het Voermol Superlamkorrels aan Ile de France-lammers vanaf 30 dae ouderdom tot met speen op gemiddeld 103 dae gevoer. Die gemiddelde speenmassa van die lammers was meer as 40 kg op 103 dae ouderdom.

Tabel 3 Kruipvoermengsels vir sogende lammers

Grondstowwe	Kruipvoermengsels*		
	In gemaalde formaat		In korrelformaat*
	1	2	
Voermol SS 200 (V8592)	150 kg	150 kg	150 kg
Voermol Procon (V12701)	150 kg	150 kg	150 kg
Voermol Melassemeel (V1995)	80 kg	40 kg	-
Gemaalde mielies of garspitte	625 kg	600 kg	600 kg
Gemaalde lusern (10 mm)	-	65 kg	100 kg
Totaal	1 005 kg	1 005 kg	1 000 kg

* As alternatief kan Voermol Superlamkorrels as 'n kruipkorrel gebruik word.

Kruiphokmates en -plasing

Mates van kruiphokke is op aanvraag beskikbaar. Om koksidoise besmetting te beperk, moet die kruipvoerders so ontwerp wees dat lammers nie daarin kan staan nie. Die openinge waardeur die lammers kruip, moet ongeveer 20 tot 30 cm wyd wees vir grootaamrasse se lammers, maar indien lammers op 25 kg gespeen word, behoort 20 cm voldoende te wees (Alcock, 2006). Normaalweg is die openinge 20 tot 25 cm wyd, behalwe vir klein en maer ooie word dit tot 18 cm en vir Angora-ooie tot 12 cm beperk. Die aanbevole kruipoppervlakte is ± 0.138 tot $0.184 \text{ m}^2/\text{lam}$ (Alcock, 2006; Schoenian, 2007).

Om 'n goeie respons met kruipvoeding te verseker, moet daar voldoen vreetspasie wees. Indien daar onvoldoende vreetspasie is, sal 'n groot persentasie van die lammers nie kruipvoer vreet nie. Die aanbevole vreetspasie is 5 cm/lam (Alcock, 2006; Schoenian, 2007) met die absolute minimum van 2.5 cm/lam.

Die kruiphokke moet so geplaas word dat lammers maklik daartoe toegang het, byvoorbeeld by waterpunte, voerplekke en/of slaapplek van die ooie. Die kruipvoerder, sonder die kruiphek(ke), word aanvanklik vir die lekaanvulling van die ooie gebruik. Sodra die lammers saam met die ooie begin vreet, word die lek met die kruipvoer vervang en word die kruiphek(ke) teruggesit sodat slegs die lammers tot die kruipvoer toegang het. Die ooie se lekbakke word aan weerskante, maar aan die buitekant van die kruiphok, geplaas. Indien die kruipvoerinname nie na wense is nie, moet die

kruiphok na ander plek geskuif word (Alcock, 2006). Gedurende warm weer sal'n skadunet bo-oor die kruiphok lammers na die kruiphok lok. Ooie wat lek of 'n volledige rantsoen gedurende laktasie ontvang, se lammers leer baie makliker kruipvoer vreet omdat die ooie hulle leer om byvoeding te vreet.

Opdroging van ooie

Waar lakterende ooie 'n volledige rantsoen gevoer en die lammers vroeggespeen word, moet ongeveer vier dae voor dat hulle lammers gespeen word na 'n lae proteïenrantsoen oorgeskakel word om die ooie suksesvol te help opdroog. Melkproduksie sal binne twee tot drie na oorskakeling begin val (MLC, 1988). Waar lakterende ooie hoë proteïenryke aangeplante weiding bewei, moet hulle vier dae voor speen na swak, lae proteïenweidings geskuif word.

Samevatting

'n Kritieke fout wat baie skaapprodusente dikwels maak, is om nie toe te sien dat hulle jong lammers volgens hulle volle genetiese potensiaal groei nie. Vir elke dag wat 'n lam langer neem om bemarkingsmassate bereik, word die voer en weiding wat vir liggaamsonderhoud ingeneem word, vermors. Dit kos geld omdat dit geen waarde tot die lam toevoeg nie, want dit kan nie vir groei gebruik word nie. Vir hierdie rede moet die gebruik van goedkoop, lae gehalte kruiprantsoene, wat nie aan die jong, vinnig-groeiente lam se voedingsbehoeftes voldoen nie, vermy word. Die kruipvoer moet van 'n baie hoë gehalte wees om te verseker dat die lam teen sy maksimum genetiese groepotensiaal groei.

2de Nasionale DORPER VELDRAMVEILING

Die afgelope nasionale veldramveiling is gehou 14 Oktober 2010 op De Aar. Altesaam 72 ramme is verkoop. Alle ingeskreve ramme het geloop op 'n plaas van mnr du Toit, naby Hanover. Weens droogtes, afstand en 'n reeks velings voor dié een, het die ramme nie na voorkeur verkoop nie maar tog is hoë pryse behaal en kopers het die goed beskrywende katalogus benut om spog diere te selekteer op hul syfers en ook uiterlike.



Die ram van Mnr PJA De Lange (heel links) van Calvinia is verkoop vir R34000. Mnre G Cilliers (middel) en J van Rensburg (regs) albei van Prieska het die ram gekoop.



Lot nr 232 'n Wit ram van Mnr. N Troskie van Cookhouse is verkoop vir R11000 aan mnre Kabous Visser (links) en Carl Theron (middel) Mnr Troskie kon nie die veiling bywoon nie. Mnr Sarel Hendriks het die ram hanteer.



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Nampo verslag 2010

Opgestel deur Charlotte Milne

NAMPO is ook alweer verby ... Dit was vanjaar Noordkaap Klub se beurt en ons het 'n baie gewillige spannetjie gehad.



Die Nampo span

Groot was ons ontsteltenis toe ons Sondagmiddag ontdek dat by ons stalletjie ingebreek is en alles, behalwe die graaf en besems, gesteel is.

Die dropper waarmee die slot oopgebreek is, is sommer vir ons gelos binne in die stalletjie. Ons kon darem die skape en die oppasser aflaai maar die koffie waarna ons so uitgesien het na die lang ry moes maar wag ...



Lig op jou bas of ek vee jou uit (Chrissie raak rof!)

Maandagoggend is Colene, Geoff en ek uit Nampo toe met die res van die trek en het gaan begin skoonmaak – ongelooflik hoe baie vuilgoed en stof so in 'n jaar kan opgaar!



Die inligtingshoekie

John en Elise Daniel, Johannes en Chrisie Coetze is Bothaville toe om te gaan probeer aanvul wat ons verloor het. 'n Ketel, koffie en tee was die belangrikste, want daar is 'n ou Engelsman wat dreig om te staak as hy nie sy tee kry nie!!!

Met almal daar het ons heel gou die stalletjie skoon en getooi gehad.

Daar was darem baie komplimente oor die stalletjie van besoekers.



Ag tannie, hulle is só mooi!



Eindelik ... weet julle hoe voel twee ba-bas?



John ... die saak staan nou só ... (John Daniel en besoeker, ou veteraan Ben Cronje)

Die diere was jonk, maar omdat Colene haar Prestasiedata beskikbaar gehad het, het mense gou besef dit is lammers en was die belangstelling en kommentaar oor die syfers baie gunstig.

Ons het 'n ooi met twee lammertjies gehad wat 'n groot trekpleister was.



Mê ... nse is snaakse goed, Boet!

Daar was ook 'n groot ram van elke groep en jong ramme en ooie.

Baie bekendes het weer 'n draai by die stalletjie gemaak.

Ons het drie vreeslike besige dae gehad en almal was saans poegai.

John en Johannes-hulle het Woensdagmiddag vertrek en Lofty en Ester Horn het in hulle plek gekom maar Lofty het Donderdag-oggend siek geword en moes rustig wees die res van die tyd.

Glukkig was my ou staatmaker, Colene, darem daar om ons te help.

Ons het baie pret gehad met die bure – die Van Rooy's – wie 'n luidspreker onder die strooi versteek het sodat die skape met die kindertjies kon "praat". Daar was selfs 'n grootmens of twee uitgevang!!! Veral een ram was mal oor "koppiekrap" en het party kindertjies tot raserny gedryf as hy so aanhou soebat om gekrap te word.

Saans het ons heerlik gekuier by Mienie en Joost Bergh om die groot vuur en daar was baie staaltjies en nuwe vriende is gemaak.

Ons begin al soos familie van die Tuli-telers voel!

Die weer op Nampo was ongelooflik vanjaar – daar was nie eers een effens onplezierige dag nie. Die opkoms was volgens Nampo bestuur die rekord van alle rekords.

Ons het heelwat artikels verkoop en ons kan werklik terugkyk en sê dit was 'n baie suksesvolle Nampo. Baie dankie aan Noordkaap Klub vir hulle insette en hulp en veral die wonderlike spangees wat daar was. Julle het weereens bewys dat die Dorpermense wel baie goed kan saamwerk!

Drastiese verhoging in speenpersentasie moontlik met lamhokke

lamhokke

■ Dr. Jasper Coetzee, Voermol Voere
(Tel no.: 021 887 9559 • 083 386 8382 • jasperco@iafrica.com)

Hol lamvrektes word allerwel as 'n knelpunt in die kleinveebedryf beskou en is een van die belangrikste oorsake van die lae winsgewendheid van skaapboerdery. Volgens Wassmuth et al. (2001) is die omvang van lamverliese 'n maatstaf vir die gehalte van die produsent se bestuursvermol. Lamhokke kanas 'n strategiese bestuurshulpmiddel gebruik word om lamvrektes tot minder as 5 % te beperk.

Lamvrektes is een van die grootste oorsake van ondoeltreffende skaapboerdery en het groot ekonomiese implikasies. Die meeste lamvrektes vind gedurende die eerste drie dae na geboorte plaas en kan so hoog as 20 % of selfs meer wees. Opnames toon dat vrektes onder meerlinge tot 1.5 – 3.0 keer meer is as by enkelinge wat beklemtoon dat meerlinge spesiale toesig en bestuur vereis. Meerlinglammers speel 'n uiters belangrike rol in die winsgewendheid van skaapboerdery omdat hulle die reproduksietempo van die ooiukde verhoog.

Vroeë lamoorlewing is 'n komplekse eienskap wat beïnvloed word deur die ooi se moedereienskappe, die lam se lewenskragtigheid en vermoë om te oorleef asook die bestuurspraktyke en die omgewingstoestande (bv. koue, hitte, reën, wind, ensovoorts) tydens die lam se geboorte (Morris et al., 2000; Southey et al., 2001). Die feit dat bestuurspraktyke en omgewingstoestande 'n groot invloed op lamvrektes het, dui op die potensiaal dat aansienlike verbetering in lamoorlewing moontlik is indien bestuurspraktyke rondom lamtyd verbeter word (Sawalha et al., 2007).



Lamhokke word al van die vroege tye gebruik, maar dit is vroeër jare slegs vir "probleem-gevalle" (bv. ooie wat lammers weggooi) en vir beskerming teen elemente (bv. uiterste koue, sneeu, ensovoorts) gebruik. Die belangrikste rede egter hoekom om ooie lammers weggooi, is omdat hulle nie voldoende biesmelk met die geboorte van die lam het nie weens 'n deurvloeiproteïentekort. Dit was eers gedurende die tagtigerjare toe lamhokke werklik op groot skaal (weens hoë wolpryse) in die bedryf gebruik is. Met die lae wolpryse gedurende die negentigerjare het lamhokke weer in onguns verval. Weens die hoë vleispryse is daar tans (2010) weer groot belangstelling in lamhokke en 'n moontlike bydraende faktor is die hoë voorkoms van ongediertes.

Voordele van die gebruik van lamhokke
Die gebruik van lamhokke hou die volgende voordele in:

- 1) Die feit dat lamhokke die binding tussen die ooi en haar lam(mers)

bevorder, dra grootliks daartoe by dat lamvrektes tot minder as 5 % beperk kan word, mits die korrekte en 'n goed gebalanceerde rantsoen gevoer word. Waar ooie met hulle lam(mers) kort na geboorte in lamhokke geset is, was die lamvrektes slegs 3 % teenoor die 12 tot 23 % waar ooie in kampe gelam het (Putu et al., 1988a, b).

- 2) Lamhokke vergemaklik bestuur en toesig gedurende lamtyd en probleemgevalle kan spesiale aandag kry wat lamoorlewing bevorder.
- 3) Lamhokke bevorder lamoorlewing tydens ongewone omstandighede asook vir ooie met meerlinge en jongooie wat vir die eerste keer lam. Met die lamhoklamstelsel moet ooie dus vir dragtigheid en die aantal fetusse geskandeer word.
- 4) Lamhokke bevorder akkurate rekordhouding wat op sy beurt weer teenvordering versnel. Volgens dr. George Anderson van Australië is ongeveer 9 % van enkelinge, 15 % van tweelinge en 24 % van drielinge

Hoekom? NamTags

- ✓ Bekostigbaar
- ✓ Geennek op plaatjies nie
- ✓ Buigbare materiaal
- ✓ Het geen metaalpunt nie
- ✓ Bestand teen UV-strale
- ✓ Meer stabiel



GROOT (M1+F4)
In verpakking
van 10



MEDIUM (M1+F3)
In verpakking
van 10



Klein (M1+F2)
In verpakking
van 10



SKAAP
In verpakking
van 25



Kan met bekende
oorplaatjie-aanwenders
gebruik word.
Al wat nodig is, is 'n
Namtag-slaapnetjie.

Word reeds jare in Namibië gebruik • Verpak deur geskrewees

Beskikbaar in sewe kleure:



SWA VET
(EDMS.) BPK (PTY) LTD.

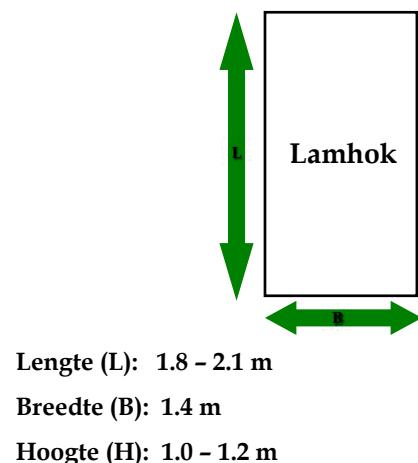
- se stamboominligting onder Australiese toestande onakkuraat. Die grootste rede hiervoor is weens die hoë voorkoms van lamdiefstal veral waar hoë konsentrasie ooie in lamkampe aangehou word. Lamhokke verhoed die inmenging met en lamdiefstal van lammers van ooie wat besig is om te lam of wat pas gelam het deur ooie wat op die punt is om te lam.
- 5) Lamhokke verhoed dat een van 'n tweeling van die geboorteplek wegdaal of nie saam met sy ma stap nie en so van sy ma geskei word. Voorspeense lamvrektes is baie hoog by lammers wat op dié manier van hulle moeders geskei word. Slegs ongeveer 32 % van sulke lammers oorleef in die praktyk (Anderson, 1984). Volgens Nowak (1996) kan tot 40 – 50 % van tweelinge van hulle moeders, in die geval van Merino's, binne die eerste 48 uur na geboorte, geskei word omdat hullehaar nie volg as sy wegstap nie.
- 6) Lamhokke maak dit makliker om ooie te identifiseer wat geboorte skenk aan dooie lammers; met geboorte gehelp moet word; lam(mers) weggooi; min of geen melk het nie; speenprobleme het, ensovoorts. Beide hierdie ooie en hulle lammers moet gemerk en uitgeskot word en nie vir verdere teling gebruik word nie.
- 7) Lamhokke verhoed dat ongediertes pasgebore lammers vang

gedurende seisoene met ongure weersomstandighede; hoë lamvrektes voorkom; baie waardevolle ooie en waar lammers individueel genommer moet word.

Die grootte van die lamhokke hang van die grootte van die ooie en die aantal lammers af. Die lamhokke is ongeveer 1.4 m wyd en die lengte varieer van 1.4 tot 1.8 m met 'n hoogte van 1.0 tot 1.2 m. Lamhokke moet sodanig wees dat lammers nie na aangrensende ooie kan deurkrui nie. Dragtige ooie word in kampe naby die lamhokke gehou. Die ooie moet verkieslik vir ten minste vier tot ses uur met hulle lammers alleen gelaat word om die vorming van 'n sterk band te bevorder voordat hulle in die lamhokke geplaas word. Wanneer die ooie in die lamhokke gesit word, moet seker gemaak word dat die ooie se

dat die nageboortes uit die lamhokke verwyder en begrawe word. Waar ooie in lamhokke lam, word hokke soms baie nat as gevolg van die ooie se vrugwater wat tydens die lamproses vrygestel word en daarom moet droë beddegoed (bv. strooi) gereeld in die lamhokke gegooi word.

Ahangende van watter variasie van die lamhoklamstelsel gevvolg word (alle ooie word in lamhokke geplaas, slegs ooie met tweelinge of slegs probleemgevalle), en/of die ooie gesynchroniseer is met koggelramme of sponse, is die aantal lamhokke wat benodig word minstens 20 tot 40 % van die aantal ooie gepaar (Henderson, 1990). Lamhokke moet skoon en droog gehou word deur gereeld skoon strooi in te gooi en na gebruik moet dit ontsmet word. Henderson (1990) beveel die strooi van gebluste kalk (CLC boukalk oftewel kalsiumhidroksied) op die vloer van die kraaltjies voordat die strooi ingegooi word om die opbou van kieme te beperk. Die lammers se naelstringe moet ook deeglik ontsmet word (verkieslik 'n jodiumbevattende middel) voordat hulle in die lamhokke geplaas word of onmiddellik na geboorte as hulle in die lamhokke lam. Om infeksies (bv. rugmurgontsteking) te voorkom, moet sterte nie afgesit word en kastrering nie gedoen word terwyl die lammers nog in die lamhokke is nie. Hoewel die lamhokke goed geventileer moet wees om longprobleme te voorkom, moet dit die lammers teen koue, wind en reën beskerm. Indien sinkplate as 'n dak oor die lamhokke gebruik word en dit so laag is dat dit die ventilasie op sonnige dae belemmer, kan lamvrektes as gevolg van hitte-uitputting voorkom. Die beheer van vlieë in die lamhokke is belangrik om die verspreiding van sekere siektes te voorkom.



Lamhokke kan as 'n strategiese bestuurshulpmiddel gebruik word om lamvrektes tot minder as 5 % te beperk.

Algemene riglyne vir lamhoklamstelsel
Met hierdie stelsel word die ooie, nadat hulle gelam het, individueel in lamhokke met hulle lammers geplaas om hulle teen ongure weer (koue, wind, reën en hitte); ongediertes en lamdiefstal deur nabylamooie te beskerm. Waar ooie met sponse gesynchroniseer is, word hulle reeds ongeveer sewe dae voor lam individueel in die lamhokke geplaas om in die lamhokke te lam. Die lamhoklamstelsel word meestal gebruik op relatief klein plase met 'n hoë konsentrasie ooie (bv. besproeide aangeplante weiding); tydens droogtes wanneer daar in elk geval gevoer moet word; waar baie ooie gelyktydig lam (bv. sinchronisasie met sponse); rasse met hoë fekunditeit (meerlinggeboortes);

spene "oop" is. Die lamhoklamstelsel vergemaklik die toesighouding en identifisering van ooie en hulle lammers. Hoewel die stelsel arbeidintensief is, beperk dit lamvrektes (behoor minder as 5 % te wees). Vier-en-twintig uur voltydse toesig, veral in die geval van waardevolle stoetdiere, moet sterk oorweeg word met 'n stelsel waar aansporingbonusse aan arbeiders betaal word vir elke lam wat gespeen word. Indien 24 uur toesig nie moontlik is nie, kan ooie alreeds kort voor lam (7 dae of korter voor lam) in die lamhokke gesit word. Indien hierdie praktyk gevvolg word, moet die lamhokke groot genoeg wees sodat die ooie met gemak daarin kan lam. Indien die ruimte te beknap is, bestaan die gevaar dat ooie die lammers kan beseer of selfs doodlê. Daar moet ook toegesien word

Voedingsprogram vir lamhoklamstelsel
Waar die lamhoklamstelsel gebruik word, moet ooie met tweelingfetusse vanaf ses weke en dié met enkelingfetusse vanaf vier weke voor lam op die volledige Lammeroorantsoen, wat hulle in die lamhokke gaan ontvang, aangepas word. Daar moet met 500 g/ooi/dag van die Lammeroorantsoen begin word en dit moet dan weekliks met 250 g/ooi/dag verhoog word sodat, op die tydstip wat die laatdragtige ooie na die lamhokke gaan, dié met enkelingfetusse ongeveer 1.0 tot 1.5 kg en dié met meerlingfetusse

ongeveer 1.5 tot 2.0 kg/ooi/dag daarvan vreet. Afhangend van die ooie se kondisie, massa en die aantal fetusse is die maksimum voerinname in die lamhokke van laatdragtige ooie kort voor lam ongeveer 2.5 tot 3.0 % van liggaamsmassa en dié van ooie wat reeds gelam het ongeveer 3 tot 4 %. Sodra met die Lammeroorantsoen begin word, moet alle lekbyvoeding gestaak word. Wanneer die Lammeroorantsoen gevoer word, moet daar altyd voldoende vreetspasie (langwol ooie: ± 450 – 500 mm/ooi; kortwol ooie: ± 400 – 450 mm) wees sodat al die ooie gelyktydig kan vreet. Voorbeeld van 'n volledige Lammeroorantsoen, wat in 'n gemaalde formaat verskaf word,

tot drie dae in die geval van enkelinge en ongeveer drie tot vyf dae in die geval van twee- en meerlinge. Die ooie word na uitplasing 'n paar dae lank in klein troppies gehou en dan geleidelik na groter troppe geskuif. Dit word gedoen om die ooie en lammers geleidelik gewoond te maak aan 'n hoë konsentrasie diere per kamp en om te verhoed dat daar verwydering tussen ooie en lammers ontstaan wat tot lamvrektes aanleiding kan gee. In die geval van enkelinge word gedurende die eerste 5 tot 7 dae ongeveer 10 ooie in kamp gesit; 20 ooie die volgende 5 tot 7 dae; 40 ooie die volgende 5 tot 7 dae en daarna verkieslik nie meer as 100 ooie per kamp nie. In die geval van tweelinge is die onderskeie getal ooie

ooie en die lammers in die lamhokke geplaas word. Minder lewenskragtige lammers moet ook met 'n knippie in die oor vir bemarking geïdentifiseer word om sodoende te verseker dat die kudde lewensvatbaar bly. In alle lamstelsels moet gediskrimineer word teen ooie wat moeilik lam (geboorte-probleme); met geboorte gehelp moet word; geboorte skenk aan dooie lammers; lam(mers) weggooi (al gooi hulle net een van 'n tweeling weg); min of geen melk het nie; speenprobleme het, ensovoorts. Merk beide hierdie ooie en hulle lammers met 'n knippie in die oor sodat hulle nie later vir teling gebruik kan word nie. Ooie en veral ramme wat lammers met aangebore genetiese defekte (bv. gebreklikeheid, kriptorkidisme, tweeslagtigheid, ensovoorts) gee, moet geïdentifiseer en nie vir verdere teling gebruik word nie.

Algemeen

Wanneer die lamhoklamstelsel gebruik word, moet die lamtyd so kort moontlik wees om op voer- en arbeidskoste te bespaar. Die lamtyd kan drasties verkort word deur ooie voor paring vir 9 tot 12 dae te koggel en die ooie dan vir maksimum 28 dae te paar. Dit sal verseker dat tot 90 % van die ooie die eerste siklus (d.i. eerste 17 dae) van die lamseisoen lam. Dit is verder belangrik dat voeraankope en vermenging van die rantsoen asook alle voorbereidings vir lamtyd betyds reg is voordat die ooie begin lam. Sodra die lamtyd 'n aanvang neem, is daar selde tyd vir hierdie aktiwiteite.

In alle lamstelsels moet altyd rustig en kalm asook stadig met lammerooie gewerk word en die lammetrop moet so min moontlik gesteur word. Indien moontlik moet jongooie, wat vir die eerste keer lam, apart van volwasse ooie laat lam word. Jongooie is meer senuagtig en gevolelik is daar dikwels probleme tydens lamtyd.

Voorsien voldoende, skoon en koel drinkwater in die lamkampe, wat binne maklike stapafstand is asook beskutting teen wind en reën soos heinings, bome en skadunetskuilings. Wanneer in warm maande gelam word, moet voldoende skaduwee (± 2 m²/ooi) voorsien word. Waar lamkampe aangrensend is, veral waar waterbakke tussen kampe gedeel word, moet toegesien word dat lammers, veral pasgebore lammers, nie deur die drade kan kruip nie. Grensdrade moet dus verkieslik van veldspan of ogiesdraad wees. Voerbakke moet ook verkieslik weg van die waterbakke geplaas word.

Grondstowwe	Gemaalde volledige Lammeroorantsoene*		
	Maks. inname 1.5 kg/ooi/dag	Maks. inname 2.5 kg/ooi/dag	Maks. inname 3.5 kg/ooi/dag
Gemaalde lusern (25 mm)	375 kg	375 kg	375 kg
Gemaalde mielies	350 kg	350 kg	350 kg
Voermol Maxiwol	200 kg	150 kg	100 kg
Voermol Procon		50 kg	100 kg
Voermol Melasemeel	80 kg	80 kg	80 kg
TOTAAL	1 005 kg	1 005 kg	1 005 kg

word in die onderstaande tabel verskaf. Aangesien hierdie rantsoene ureum bevat, moet die maksimum inname van elke rantsoen nie oorskry word nie anders kan dit tot ureumvergiftiging aanleiding gee. Resepte vir rantsoene met ander grondstowwe of vir rantsoene in korrelvorm is op aanvraag beskikbaar. Skoon drinkwater moet te alle tye vrylik beskikbaar wees.

* Voer ooie met 1-lingsfetusse ± 2.5 % en dié met 2-lingsfetusse ± 3 % van liggaamsmassa

* Voer ooie met 1-linglammers ± 3 % en dié met 2-linglammers ± 4 % van liggaamsmassa

Uitplasing van ooie en lammers
Ooie met hulle lammers behoort vir ten minste twee dae, maar verkieslik drie tot vyf dae in die lamhokke gehou te word. Dit duur tussen 48 en 60 uur vir die lam en die ooi om volledig te bind. Indien ooie nie hulle lammers aanvaar nie, lammers nog swak is of enige ander probleme wat aanleiding kan gee tot lamvrektes as hulle uitgeplaas word, moet hulle langer in die lamhokke gehou word. Die aanbevole prosedure is om die ooie met hulle lammers uit te plaas sodra die ooie hulle lammers aanvaar en die lammers dik gesuip is. Dit is normaalweg ongeveer twee

per kamp 5; 10; 20 en 35 tot 50. In enige lamstelsel behoort daar nooit meer as 200 tot 250 lammers en hulle moeders in 'n kamp te wees nie.

In die lamhoklamstelsel is dit maklik om ooie met enkelinge en meerlinge te skei en word dit ook so aanbeveel. Na uitplasing moet die lammerooie daagliks besoek word sodat aandag onverwyld aan probleemgevalle geskenk kan word. Indien voldoende groenvoer beskikbaar is, kan na uitplasing oorgeskakel word na 'n hoë deurvloeioproteinlek (250 kg Voermol Maxiwolkonsentraat + 200 kg gemaalde mielies of heel gars + 50 kg sout) of Voermol Maxiblok. Indien lae gehalte en/of onvoldoende weiding na uitplasing beskikbaar is, moet met die byvoeding van die volledige Lammeroorantsoen voortgegaan word. Byvoeding moet nooit onmiddellik gestaak word nie, maar moet geleidelik uitfaseer word.

Seleksie in lamhokke
Produsente is dikwels bekommert dat die gebruik van lamhokke tot gevolg sal hê dat ooie mettertyd swak moedereienskappe sal ontwikkel. Dit kan egter voorkom word deur reeds te begin selekteer teen ooie wat swak moedereienskappe toon vandat die

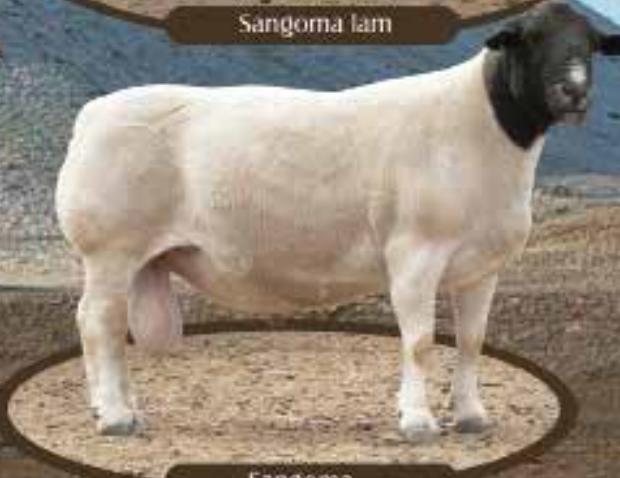
U TEVREDENHEID IS ONS WAARBORG

PJA De Lange

LELIEKRANS
POSBUS 84 · CALVINIA
8190
TEL: 027 341 2035
SEL: 072 738 8621
pietneliadelange@gmail.com



Sangoma lamb

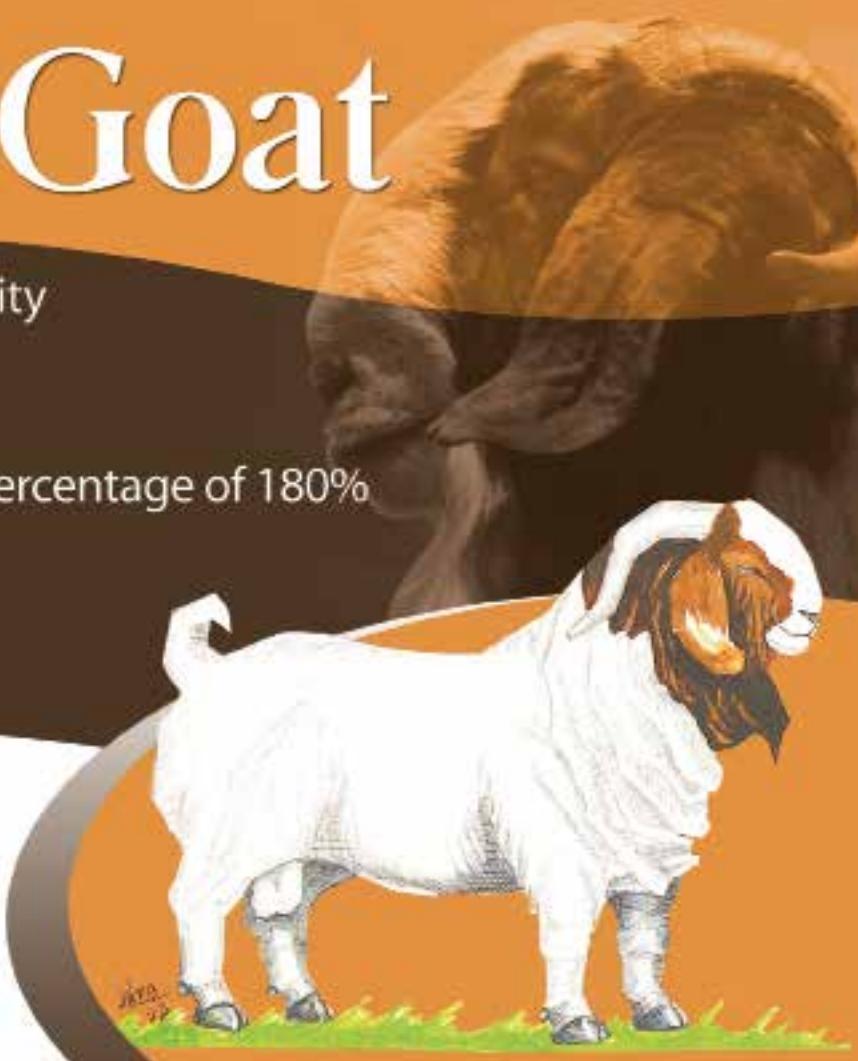


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Maak seker dat alle lammers voldoende biesmelk (210 ml biesmelk per kg liggaamsmassa die eerste 18 uur) inkry. Swak lammers moet biesmelk met behulp van 'n maagbuis (\pm 100 ml per keer; 3 tot 4 keer per dag) gedoseer word indien hulle nie binne drie tot vier uur na geboorte self suip nie. Biesmelk van ooie wat reeds gelam het, kan gevries word. Bevroe bies moet liefs teen kamertemperatuur of 'n lae temperatuur (minder as 35 °C) ontdooi word wanneer dit benodig word, want sodra die temperatuur meer as 37 °C styg, kan dit die teëliggaampies in die biesmelk vernietig. Ontdooide biesmelk moet verkiekslik verhit word, maar nie hoër as 37 °C nie, voor dit toegedien word. Indien biesmelk nie beskikbaar is nie, kan 'n kunsbriesmengsel opgemaak word deur 500 ml volroom koeimelk met 125 ml room (of 3 eetlepels visolie of kookolie), 1 hele eier en 1 eetlepel laktose (of suiker) te meng en deeglik te klits. Verhit dit verkiekslik ook tot \pm 37°C voordat dit aan die lammers gevoer

word. Daar moet egter onthou word dat kunsbries geen teëliggaampies teen die heersende skaapsiektes bevat nie. Samevatting Die lamhoklamstelsel is ook van groot waarde wanneer ooie gesynchroniseer (bv. in die geval van KI en laparoskopie) word om oor 'n kort tydperk (3 tot 5 dae) te lam. Dit is ook maklik om toe te pas as ooie in elk geval tydens lamtyd hoofsaaklik gevoer moet word. Die grootste nadeel van die lamhoklamstelsel is die voer- en arbeidskoste. Hoewel die koste van die lamhokke self 'n wesenlike koste is, kan hierdie koste egter oor jare afgeskryf word. Hoewel sommige navorsers (Brand, Cloete & De Villiers, 1985; Haughey, 1989) nog nie seker is of die lamhoklamstelsel in alle gevalle ekonomies geregverdig is nie, moet die koste van hierdie stelsel egter opgeweeg word teen die ekstra inkomste as gevolg van 'n hoër speenpersentasie. 'n Verhoging van ongeveer 5 tot 10 % in

speenpersentasie behoort te vergoed vir die koste van die lamhokke asook die ekstra arbeid.

Deur die voorgestelde riglyne sover moontlik toe te pas, kan skaapprodusente daadwerklik die voorkoms van lamvrektes in hulle kuddes beperk. Die hou van volledige en akkurate rekords van die simptome en oorsake van lamvrektes kan nuttige inligting verskaf om aanpassings in die lamstelsel asook bestuur- en voedingspraktyke te maak om lamvrektes in die toekoms te beperk. 'n Hoër winsgewendheid uit die skaapvertakking is sodoende moontlik.

Erkenning

Erkenning word met dank verleen aan André Fourie van Anker Agri van Bredasdorp vir inligting verskaf asook die bydrae van die Koördinerende komitee vir Kleinveevoorligting van die Winterreënstreek.

siamese lammers



Gebore op die plaas van Abraham Blom in die Steynsburg distrik.

Ons verneem graag kommentaar, verduidelikings of soortgelyke gevalle van ons lezers.

Born on the farm of Abraham Blom in the Steynsburg district.

We would like to hear your comments, explanations or similar cases.



this LADY will be missed!

The Dorper community was recently shocked and disappointed to hear that our very much-loved and very much-respected Breed Director had decided to "call it a day".

Charlotte Milne started work as Breed Director with the Dorper Sheep Breeders Society on the 1st of April 1997 and is due to retire on 28th February 2011 – just one month short of 14 years outstanding service, not only to the Breed Society and to all its members, but to each and every person or institution that had any dealings with the Society.

Charlotte is first and foremost a true lady – but she is also, a "peoples person" – she has the ability to communicate with anyone and is always prepared to be of assistance where possible and to always do it with pleasure and with a smile!! – nothing is ever too much trouble for her and absolutely no problem too big or too difficult to try and solve, and I can assure you, always with a very high percentage rate of success.

Charlotte's work rate and organizing ability is nothing short of outstanding – with the help of the staff in the office she has to organize and answer for many varied activities – amongst others; day to day normal office tasks; organizing the National Sales; the National show every two years; serving as secretary to the National Small Stock Breeders Forum; keeping all the members up to date (and Happy!!) with new developments etc, etc – just too many tasks to mention all, but all of them so very well done!!.

There is one specific task which I think really deserves a very special mention and that is our annual News Letter publication - Charlotte has turned this into an absolute masterpiece in every way – apart from the more "business" type articles, she has managed to introduce something very special about the publication with the introduction of stories with a more personal touch, but I think the highlights of it all are the wonderful "poems", "sayings", "jokes" and other sundry "snippets" which are tucked in all over!!.

Charlotte's ability even extends to being something very similar to being a Psychiatrist – even more adept at it than most of the leaned ones!! - she always has had to deal with listening to very angry members with problems, dissatisfied members with a great variety of complaints and she was always expected to sort these problems out "chop-chop" – to our amazement she always managed to keep a cool head, never getting flustered or annoyed and never taking sides and always coming up with acceptable solutions – that most certainly takes some doing!!.

For most of us that have lots of dealings with our Office in Middelburg we know these last few years have been very difficult ones for our Breed Director and we can understand the reasons why Charlotte feels she has had enough – it just does not make it any easier for us to accept the fact that she is not going to be there for us to turn to for advice and guidance anymore – when we are worked up about something, we will certainly miss that "being put at ease" by Charlotte.

Charlotte , on behalf of your very, very large family of "Fans", we Salute you and wish you a long and a very enjoyable retirement – we would like to say a very simple but a very sincere "Thank you" for being "you"- we are going to miss you terribly but we will never forget you and what you have meant to us - we really do very much appreciate all you have done and meant to the Society and to the Dorper Breed in general.

One more "Thank you" and that is for Geoff – for being such a wonderful, patient husband and for meaning so much to our breed by being so supportive of Charlotte all these years – very few people realize big input you have given just what a great sacrifice it has all been for you but we do know and I can assure you we are most grateful for all you have done.

R.G.Rayner



Upington Skougronde, 11:00

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Dorper involvement over **50 years** and still enjoying it!

Rodney Rayner
Australia : 3rd plus 4th plus 5th Visits

The 3rd Visit :- 08.02.2006 to 26.02.2006

This time the flight was Port Elizabeth / Johannesburg / Sydney / Tamworth – a new and extra final destination this time and through that I nearly ended up with a tremendous problem. I had a 4.5 hour wait in Sydney before catching the Tamworth flight connection – I duly went through Customs and after that to Boarding Gate No.56 – I even enquired at that desk to make sure I was in the correct lounge & gate and was assured that it was so – I waited patiently but when it got to boarding time and no call for boarding had been made, I got up to enquire and to my horror heard over the intercom that this was the last and final call for Rodney Rayner from South Africa at Gate 53 (unbeknown to me they had changed it!!) – well, I did not think I could run so fast anymore but I tried and did manage to make it – feeling a dreadful fool of course and apologizing to everyone in sight - what made it worse was that the Deputy Prime Minister was also apparently on that flight!!.

The trip to Tamworth was in a small plane and rather bumpy but we made it safely and Justin Kirkby was there to meet me – from Tamworth it was still a long way to the Kirkby's new farm at Gravesend - it rained en route but we did make it by about 11pm. The next morning we completed their Inspection and while they were preparing for their Sale which was scheduled for the next day, I did an Inspection for the Pagetts "Winrae Stud" on their new farm at Warialda about 50km away – Brian was kind enough to take me back to the Kirkby's that evening.

On the Saturday the "Amarula" Production sale was held and I was certainly kept busy with being asked for advice from various buyers - every animal offered was sold with the demand very brisk and both the Rams and the Ewes attained good averages. Congrats to Justin and Lorroi (& Sam of course!) on the good quality animals on offer, for the good presentation of the animals, and for their general organization of everything.

Jeàn and Moesie van Niekerk traveled all the way from Forbes to attend the Sale and to fetch me – we left as soon as possible after the sale was over and set forth to Forbes – en route I did a quick inspection of a few animals near Gilgandra for Laurie McGrath's "Bundally Stud" and then we continued our journey via Dubbo to a motel near Parkes where we spent the night. On the Sunday we left very early for Forbes and on to Paul and Nans Ormsby farm (they and the van Niekerks were in partnership with this particular venture) and proceeded to do an Inspection of both the "Protea" Dorper and White Dorper Studs – all animals were direct embryo imports ex RSA .

On Monday the 13th Laurie McGrath very kindly traveled all the way from Gilgandra, picked me up and we departed for our far off destination which was in the Cobar district - after starting to panic about finding the right road to the Moselys farm,

Laurie eventually discovered enough of a Cellphone signal by standing on the back of his "ute" and to our relief found we were still correctly en route. The inspection of Andrew & Meagans "Etiwanda" White Dorper Stud started that same afternoon , we stayed overnight and completed the work the following morning – the animals were of a high standard and in excellent condition in spite of them still being in the grip of a serious drought – quite obviously very well cared for and the grazing that is available must be of an excellent quality – they had a Production sale on the farm that following Saturday, and I understand achieved very good average prices for both the Rams and Ewes offered.

Laurie duly delivered me safely back to Forbes late that afternoon after the long trip – I sometimes wonder if folk realize just how much effort Laurie and Sandy McGrath put into the Dorper cause in that Eastern Region – quite frankly I can assure everyone it is so great that it is almost unbelievable – and always done with ease and with a terrific sense of humour. The Sale was held the next day – the quality was very good but the animals rather on the young side to really achieve their full value – the demand at this Sale favoured the White Dorpers and the % sold and average price was good –good prices were obtained for the top Dorper Rams and an excellent price for the top Ewes.

After the conclusion of the sale I left with Tony and Danny Teskera for their farm at Echuca , where we arrived at about 11pm that evening – a long trip and the end of a long day !!

After doing an Inspection of the "Roslynmead" Dorper and White Dorper Studs the next day and finding a very good improvement in the standard of the young Rams and Ewes, Ken and Tertia Butcher picked me up there and we traveled to Hay. I again spent a very comfortable night in the "converted" Train coach, and duly did their inspection the next morning – there were not so many to do this time and after finishing, Ken took me to Deniliquin where Bert was waiting to pick me up.

That afternoon I did an Inspection for the "Outback Dorper Stud" at Phil Candy's property in the Moama district and spent that night in a local Motel – there I enjoyed the opportunity of experiencing my first "Spa bath" (I think that it is what they are called – the bath with all the bubbles) – very luxurious and made me feel like a king!! The next day was most interesting as we payed visits to Bert's Ostrich contacts in both Yarrawonga and Pyramid Hill – we traveled many kilometers but it was very interesting getting an insight into the Ostrich and Emu industries and also a glimpse of the Dohne sheep industry in Australia.(another sheep breed with a South African origin).

We left the Motel early on Sunday morning for Melbourne from where we flew to Sydney – the rest of Sunday and Monday I

spent with the family in Sydney and duly left there very early for the Airport to catch the flight to Perth. In that vast country the overland flight between Sydney and Perth takes nearly 5 hours – one cannot fly that distance or time in South Africa without being in another country or in the sea!!

Anyhow my arrival in Perth that day caused me one of my more frightening experiences in that foreign country – we had no sooner landed than an announcement came over the airport intercom that I was to report to Counter No.1 – panic set in , but I was only told to phone a number – after finding out where the public phones were, I suddenly realized I had no Aussie coins – that rectified but not being “mechanically or electronically minded” I then first had to be instructed on how to operate the public pay phones there – after finally getting through on my third attempt I found that the number was “Allstocks” number and Bobby-Jo informed me that I must take a Taxi to another airfield where I would be met by Keith Wilson in his private plane. I immediately started to do as told only to be stopped by another call over the intercom – this time to be informed that thunder clouds were developing and Keith could not fly and I must await further instructions – eventually I received a message that I must take a Taxi to one of the Perth suburbs (Willerton) from where I would get a lift to a place called “Williams” – I duly did as told and in spite of my chosen Taxi driver not being able to speak one word of English (except to inform me at the end of the trip that the cost was Aus \$40!!), I did end up at the correct address only to find that no one was at home and the house locked-up – I had a problem and was feeling very sorry for myself – strange country plus meeting with people I did not know plus no means of contacting anyone !! However Rick did arrive after a while and a little later Bernadette came and what a friendly, kind and hospitable couple they were – after having some refreshments Bernadette took me to town “Williams” where Keith Wilson was waiting for me.

Keith then took me to an Embryo station situated near Kojunup where he had ewes being flushed – they were of a very good standard but we could not stud them officially as we did not have tags. That evening Keith dropped me off at one of the pioneer Dorper breeders in Australia - Bronti and Di Gardner (I had met them many, many years ago in South Africa),– their daughter Temesha was also there for the evening – Di had prepared a delicious meal and I really enjoyed the very pleasant visit to them. The next day we classed all their young sheep – they are not members of the SA society so it was not official – but it really was most interesting and I thoroughly enjoyed it.

Bronti had to unfortunately leave after a while as he had to attend an executive meeting of the Australian Dorper Society, but Temesha, her brother Scott plus their assistant plus fellow breeder Andrew Gorton plus excellent facilities saw the job done in no time and we even had time to tour through various flocks on the farm, including seeing some of the “old girls” which had bred very well.

Temesha kindly dropped me off later that afternoon at Adrian Veitch's but only after showing me the absolute giant model of a Merino Ram (perfectly done) at a place called Wagin – definitely something to see and in the heart of a traditional Merino region.

I spent two days (as always most enjoyable) with the Veith's at "Allstock" and must mention once again how efficient and how friendly all the staff are there on the farm and at the

Breeding centre – just nothing is too much trouble for them –many and grateful thanks to Bobby-Jo and all the others for organizing my entire trip to West Australia – it was and is greatly appreciated.

Owing to some mix-up with the Tags we were forced to only class the “Kaya” studs as there were just not sufficient tags for official studding – due to the very good selection practices, absolutely top breeding programs together with excellent management these two Studs (Dorper & WD) continue to show really outstanding improvement.

On the Saturday (25th Sept.) Adrian kindly drove me all the way to York where I did a quick inspection of Don Hewitt's limited but very select Stud of Dorpers – he is in the process of expanding his Dorper interests and with the good quality animals he has as a base to build on, I am sure we will hear more of this stud in the future.

Don kindly delivered me to my last port of call on this trip and that was to Matt & Dee Harkin at Wundowie – we finished the inspection and tagging late that afternoon – just in time for Dee and the children to leave for a Rock concert in the town – Matt and I enjoyed a quiet meal in town and I went to bed fairly early – as all us good husbands and fathers should, Matt waited for his family to return before he turned in but I'm afraid he had rather a long wait!! The next morning he once again (as with my previous visit) delivered me to the Perth Airport and I started my journey home – unfortunately the departure of the flight was delayed by one and a half hours and this caused me to miss my connecting flight from Johannesburg to Port Elizabeth. I am afraid the shocking service we received from South African Airways on our late arrival in Johannesburg made me ashamed to be a South African citizen – especially when I heard the overseas visitors complaints about the treatment they received!! Anyhow we just have to accept these problems and make allowances for it being a Sunday (the day when a large section of our population are not at their best!!) and I must at least be grateful that I did arrive safely in Port Elizabeth early the next morning!! By the way, I could not resist the temptation to write an extremely strongly worded letter of complaint to the Airport authorities in Jo'burg about their attitude that Sunday and to my surprise, I even received a letter of apology from them – I just wish the apologies could have also gone to the tourists who had been treated so badly, but I was very pleased that the authorities did have the decency to reply to my letter of complaint.

The 4th Visit :- 30.03.2006 to 12.04.2006 (The shortest!)

After attending the 40th birthday of my youngest daughter the previous evening, and feeling particularly old, I caught the flight from Port Elizabeth via Johannesburg to Perth the next day at 12.30 and landed at Perth on the Saturday at 8am (Australian time) – I do not worry anymore to calculate how long one actually is awake for – it might make me feel more tired than I really am – but it is a long time!. However no rest for the wicked - Keith Wilson was there on time to meet me and we left immediately for their farm at Kulin – it was the only time to fit in the Inspection of “Jilakin Downs” White Dorper Stud - there was a slight delay en route as Keith had to inspect a truck he was wanting to purchase- we arrived at their farm at about 2 pm and started classing almost immediately – as it was raining we had to use a shed on a neighbouring property but the facilities really worked very well and the rain did not affect us at all – except for the sheep being very wet and thus

ENQUIRIES: P.O. Box 332 Aranos, Namibia

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WITPAN



DVD
DANIE VISSER DORPERS



Topgun - Gesig x Kolack

Visitors always welcome!

WITPAN DORPERS

awkward to handle!! Keith and Sara Wilson plus their 3 helpful children and two very efficient assistants – a girl from that area and a young gentleman from the Kalahari in South Africa who had actually already done Dorper course at Kenhardt. We worked until the light got too bad and then finished the Inspection on Sunday morning – after lunch Sara and her two daughters took me to the Veitchs at Narrogin so that I could finalise plans for the Junior Course due to start the next day. I had the privilege once again of staying with the Veitchs in their home – a really fantastic family that always make me feel so very welcome .

Adrian was so busy organizing the sheep that he could not attend the course himself while Rose was involved each day with the catering side - once again the Veitchs and the "Allstock" staff did a fantastic job in handling the entire organization for the Course and even sacrificed their Embryo working shed in order that we would have a decent lecture room – we were so grateful to Bobby-Jo for doing the original organization ; to Kerry for seeing to our every need from copying documents to seeing that we had teas and lunches and to do anything else we needed ; to Machaela for her input during the week and for taking me to the airport ; to Aaron for being so busy helping us all and still attending the Course ; to Graeme and Jock and all the other Allstock staff who came to our assistance when needed.- Thank you to all for being such special people and for all your kindness and help.

The Course was a great success and everyone seemed to enjoy it – or at least that is what they told me !! There were 18 attending of which 16 wrote the exam and all passed – Sara Wilson gaining the top marks and Rick Power a very close second.

Those attending were drawn from a wide and varied background and came from far and wide – there were those who already have Stud or Flock Dorpers ; those considering starting with Dorpers ; those who have already started cross-breeding with Dorper Rams; to those still deciding and we were so grateful to also have Rick Power and Nathan King on the course - both sheep experts from Landmark.

I truly enjoyed conducting the Course as it was such a grand bunch of candidates who were really interested; they concentrated, they listened and they paid attention – they also had an excellent sense of humor and were such likeable people. Thank you to them all for taking the Course – for me it was only a pleasure!!!

After the Course we at last could officially complete the "Kaya" Studs (Dorper & WD) Inspection as this time we had the Tags on hand – this we did on the Friday afternoon and then on the Saturday the Veitch's treated me with a visit to the Williams Show – it was most interesting and there were lots of sheep representing a great many breeds – I was very proud of one of the exhibitors who had attended our Course – Andrew Gorton who not only did well that week on the course but also did very well at the show – he was awarded numerous prizes, especially in the Ram section – well done Andrew!! – he achieved all this in spite of being knocked over backwards by a Ram which jumped the gate Andrew was operating and hit him full in the chest – Andrew is not a small man and he really fell hard – luckily no damage to him except the considerable shock !!.

On the Sunday Machaela very kindly took me to Perth to catch the flight to Sydney – where I arrived in the evening and naturally stayed with Bert and his family.

On the Monday and Tuesday Bert very kindly took me to the Sydney Royal Show and that was really something to see- I used to think the Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg was big but this Sydney Show certainly is just in another league!!

To make it even more enjoyable we met up with my old friends Laurie and Sandy McGrath – it was great seeing them and being together for the two days - we certainly saw as much as we could of the show and still had the time to partake of some refreshments together!!

Bert and his family had arranged a ticket for me to join them for a live concert given by that famous Band – "The Rolling Stones" – it was presented in the great Telstra Dome on that Tuesday night and attended by 60000 people – a great Show and I really was so pleased to have had the opportunity of being part of that crowd.

Early the next morning saw me on the way back home and all went well until there was a hitch once again at Jan Smuts airport – this time the connecting flight to Port Elizabeth was delayed by some two hours and no one really knows even now as to what caused the delay – I just know we had to change boarding gates three times!! However alls well that ends well and everything was fine at home.

The 5th Visit :- 26.05.2006 to 20.06.2006

This time I at least had company on the plane right from Port Elizabeth to Sydney – John Dell and I traveled together – we arrived in Sydney on 27.05.2006 and spent the night with Bert and family. We had to fly to Melbourne bright and early the next morning where we were met by Tony Teskera, who took us to our Hotel in Echuca. That afternoon we had a look through the sheep to be used on the Course and stayed for supper with the Teskeras as it was Tony's 70th birthday - congrats to him – he certainly is a very fit 70!!.

Dolf Lategan arrived during the night and the three of us started the Course the next morning on Roslynmead (the Teskeras' property) – John took the 13 Seniors and Dolf and I the 28 Juniors – a really good attendance by a remarkably keen and interested group of folks who came from all regions of Australia and even from Tasmania. Dolf had his Training CD there and it helped tremendously with the theory – we also utilized the new multi-choice exam with most satisfactory results. The final results overall were rather disappointing but that can be attributed to the fact that most of those attending were completely new to the Dorper breed and lack the necessary experience of working with the breed.

In the Seniors exam Danny Teskera came first and Lorroi Kirkby Second and in the Junior exam Jeàn van Niekerk took the honours with the President of Australia Dorpers, Angus MacTaggart, coming second. Congratulations to all those who passed and to those who did not quite make it – please try again – it only gets easier!! .During the exam we encountered a problem – fortunately just after the start so harm was done – we discovered two of the candidates were calmly copying the answers directly out of the Brochure – that really is taking a chance but it did not help them – they both failed the exam!!!.

As there were three Inspectors available, a Judges Exam was organized for the day after the Course but unfortunately only 3 candidates qualified to enter for it and sadly did not quite make the grade – again due to lack of practical experience.

The organization of the Course was again outstanding – this I am afraid, one has come to expect this, when Laurie and Sandy

are responsible for it – we owe them a tremendous “Thank you” for all their hard work. We also owe the entire Teskera family a great debt of gratitude for their input in making the Course such a success – for their share of making their facilities and animals available for the Course – it certainly takes a great deal of effort, sacrifice and organization to have everything just right for a whole week as they did – to the MacGrath's and the Teskera's a sincere “Thank you” – all your efforts are greatly appreciated.

After the Course John had to head back home, Dolf left with Geoff Patrick to continue an Inspection tour and I left with Geoff Mitchell for the Shepperton area (Coomboola) in Victoria – and then into areas which I had never seen before. After doing Inspections of both Geoffs (White Dorpers) and Peggy Meechams Dorpers the next day I got a lift with Andrew James as far as Castlemaine where Andy Healy met me and took me to their place at Stawell. On completion of Andy's White Dorper classing the next morning, he took me to meet Neil Gladson at Birchip, and from there we proceeded to their farm at Robinvale near Bindura- after doing their classing – also White Dorpers-, Neil in turn took me to Wentwooth where Brendan Duncan fetched me – as we reached him earlier than anticipated, we could start going through his sheep that afternoon, which we duly did and finished the work the next morning. Brendans neighbour, Phil Larwood was also present with the classing as he was interested in starting with Dorpers. Brendan was due to fly to South Africa the next week to purchase embryo's but I never heard if he did in fact manage to organize a deal or not.

While I was with the Duncans I received the sad news that my brother-in-law had passed away in Pretoria – the Duncans very kindly managed to get through on the phone to my sister so that I could at least talk to her. I really appreciated all the trouble Brendan and Maureen went to on my behalf – it really was very kind of them and I am most grateful.

Brendan duly took me on the next leg of my tour and that was to Jim Pippin's farm near Mildura – their farm is on the great Murray River with a magnificent view of the river and also has a pier into the river for launching boats. Their Dorpers are looked after by Jims mother and really very well cared for – too well in fact, judging by their condition –and there were some very good animals.

After spending the night at Jim and Marianne's , Jim took me to a small place called Underbool – no place ever seems to be incident free – here I first fell flat on my face after hooking my foot in a bench en route to the Towns public toilets where I proceeded to lock myself in – after these dramas Kym Staude arrived and we proceeded to his and wife Kathy's property between Bordertown and Keith – we were able to class their sheep in the afternoon – it was most interesting to hear all about Kym's crossbreeding results with various breeds and all his plans for the future.

Early the next morning Tanya Edson was there to pick me up and proceed to her and Brads property near Keith where I classed their White Dorpers in the morning - all of us then went to the Senior Edsons (Charlie and Pat) in the afternoon where we continued the classing. It was great staying with Pat & Charlie and hearing all about their experiences in both the Boergoat (Pat still very involved) and also in the Hereford cattle industry – their whole set-up on the farm is very well organized. Charlie and Pat very kindly took me to the Adelaide airport from where I flew to Sydney, then to Brisbane and finally arriving at Longreach at about 6pm that evening.

Charlie had not been feeling too well for a couple of days but little did we realize he would end up having to go to Hospital – we had enjoyed a good breakfast at the Airport that morning before I left, but Charlie took a turn for the worse just after I had boarded the plane and Pat was obliged to take him to a Doctor – who in turn took him straight to Hospital – I was very relieved to hear that he fully recovered after his spell in Hospital.

Andrew King and a friend, Bob Brown, were at the Longreach airport to meet me and we immediately proceeded to their station called “Westfield” which (if my memory serves me correctly) is situated some 60km from the town.

Ever since I started going to Australia I was always keen to see the “Outback” and up till then the nearest I had been was the Cobar district which I understand is sort of on the edge – now I could actually see and “feel” this part of Australia and make no mistake – I was not at all disappointed as it really impressed me – if I had to choose where to live in Australia, the “outback” would be my choice!!.

I really enjoyed my stay of 4 days with Andrew, Maree and their 3 children – they were so very hospitable and kind – Andrew took me to see the famous “Australian Stockmans Hall of Fame ” in Longreach – it was very impressive and most interesting to observe the background history of rural Australia..

I also met Andrews parents John and Joy - (a lovely couple) - John told me about the terrible drought they experienced some years ago when they simply had to get rid of their sheep - there was absolutely no demand to be able sell them and absolutely no feed to keep them alive – so in desperation they had to shoot them as they came out of the shearing shed – what a heartbreaking and tragic experience !!.

It was also most interesting to work with their Flock / Stud of Dorpers as they were bred up from a limited number of (I think it was 9 in total) ewes out of embryo's purchased from the original batch that were imported into the country ex South Africa. They are now also producing “organic” lamb and are making great strides into the industry.

Various Sires were used at different times but basically their whole Breeding flock of some 300 to 400 ewes are closely related – naturally the in-breeding did have a few drawbacks but it also produced many positive characteristics resulting in them now having an excellent base on which to build and go ahead.

Andrew and I did a recorded interview for the local Radio station and I also met a Kangaroo hunter who came with his brother plus girlfriend to assist with the handling of the sheep – when the classing was completed they went out on a “pig – hunt” and later came back to the house with 4 or 5 massive wild pigs on the bakkie (ute) – I thought they would be like our “vlakvarke: or “bosvarke” but they were like our farming pigs – only of course gone wild – these pigs apparently do a lot of damage all over Australia.

From Longreach the flight was via Brisbane to Sydney and I arrived at Berts at +/- 8pm – spent the next two days relaxing with the family – on the second evening they invited two ex South Africans over to watch rugby and stay for supper – I cannot remember what fixture it was but I am quite sure South Africa would have been the winners !!.The next day I had an uneventful but long flight back to South Africa - arriving in PE at 8.30pm.

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Some of the reasons for this may be that cattle are more susceptible to this virus, or that the virus is more virulent than the sheep-associated virus. The increase in game farming in the past few decades and the higher incidence of the disease in the country, has made it important to study the disease more closely. Research into various aspects of diagnosis and control, has been carried out at the ARC-Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (ARC-OVI), and more recently as part of a collaborative project with scientists from the University of Pretoria (UP), funded by the Red Meat Research and Development Trust (RMRDT) and the department of agriculture.

New technologies

In the last forty years, major advances in the fields of molecular biology and immunology have resulted in the development of new technologies and tools, making it possible to investigate aspects of the disease not previously possible. A significant breakthrough was made when the detailed genetic makeup of both viruses was determined by different groups of international researchers.

The ARC-OVI and UP research teams set out to address the degree of variability of the wildebeest-associated virus strains found in South Africa, to develop rapid diagnostic procedures for the detection of the virus and virus-specific antibodies, and to lay the groundwork for the production of new generation vaccines.

The results of the study by the UP-team, led by Prof Armando Bastos (department of zoology and entomology), on the variation in the fine structure of the genetic material of the wildebeest-associated virus isolates from different geographical regions of South Africa, indicated that there are two distinct evolutionary groups of viruses that cause "snotsiekte" in South Africa.

As levels of variation are high in the virus, it is essential that many genes be typed in order to find epidemiological links between different MCF cases. Ongoing research is trying to establish how many genes will need to be typed in order to trace virus movement more accurately.

Previously, virus was diagnosed by cultivation of specimens from suspect cases in cell culture and using virus-specific antibodies. A problem regarding the collection of specimens for testing from suspect cases, was the fact that the infectivity of the virus is associated with viable cells. Specimens had to be kept at 4°C and inoculated preferably on the day of collection onto cell cultures grown in single layers on plastic or glass surfaces.

The development of specific virus-induced changes in the cells were then monitored. In order to confirm that the changes were not caused by other viruses, antibodies raised against the MCF-viruses were used.

In 1985 Saiki and others developed a rapid and specific method for detecting very small amounts of virus DNA, called polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Short regions of virus-specific DNA are amplified, producing millions of copies of the DNA of a specific length. Various PCRs for the detection of, and discrimination between, the two viruses causing "snotsiekte" were developed.

Levels of infection

Although our studies concentrated mainly on the wildebeest-associated virus, a small study was also performed on the sheep-associated virus. Blood samples of different sheep breeds from different regions of South Africa were obtained and DNA was isolated, and tested using PCR. High infection levels were obtained and no significant differences in levels of infection between different breeds were observed.

Not all virus-infected cattle show clinical signs of disease. In certain instances it may be useful to determine the levels of infection in cattle. The spread of the virus from newly introduced wildebeest on game farms to established cattle on neighbouring farms, can be investigated by testing blood samples from cattle for the presence of virus before and after the introduction of wildebeest. In cases where the levels of virus are too low to be detectable with PCR, the presence of virus-specific antibodies can be used to monitor the infection.

“It is important to note that animals containing virus-specific antibodies are not necessarily protected against the disease.”

A commercial test

Researchers at the ARC-OVI are evaluating a similar test in which a single virus-specific protein, instead of the whole virus, is used to capture antibodies. The test is being optimised and evaluated. It is important to note that animals containing virus-specific antibodies are not necessarily protected against the disease.

Clinical signs

It is known that cattle that have developed clinical signs of "snotsiekte", such as opacity of the eyes and

by Christina Wvroon and Armando D Bastos,
ArC-onderstepoort veterinary institute

NEW technologies to study "snotsiekte"

““snotsiekte” or bovine malignant catarrhal fever (MCF) is a disease caused by two related but distinct herpes viruses, carried by either wildebeest or sheep. In South Africa the disease induced in cattle caused by the wildebeest associated virus, appears to be considerably more prevalent.”

a mucous discharge from the nose, usually die. In some rare instances, cattle recover from the disease and appear to be immune to re-infection, implying that immunity can be induced.

Many attempts have been made to develop a vaccine against MCF since Plowright and others (1960) showed that the disease is caused by a herpesvirus. These were mainly preparations that consisted of weakened, or formalin-inactivated virus, or closely related viruses. Unfortunately, though, none of them were successful, either failing outright or only providing short-term protection.

In these vaccine trials the challenge material, consisting of virulent virus, was injected via the intramuscular or intravenous routes. Recently, a vaccine consisting of a weakened wildebeest-associated virus, was developed at the Moredun Institute in Scotland and was shown to protect 90% of cattle. In contrast to the previous trials the cattle were challenged with virulent virus via the intranasal route, the presumed natural route of infection. Mucosal immunity may therefore play an important role in protection. Although this vaccine has much potential, there is a small risk of the virus reverting to the virulent form.

New approaches to vaccine development include the use of selected non-infectious virus DNA or proteins, produced using genetic engineering technologies. Such vaccines are non-infectious, safe and relatively cheap to produce.

Vaccine development

Proteins situated on the surface of the virus particle are the most exposed to the immune system of the animal and usually play a role in the penetration of the cell by the virus.

They are often useful for vaccine development as they contain small regions (epitopes) on their surfaces to which the immune

system responds by triggering the production of anti-viral substances that protect the animal. Our aim was to select and produce such proteins that have the potential to protect the animal against incoming virus.

The protein is seen as foreign by the animal's immune system and the induction of chemical messengers, immune cells and antibodies follow. Analysis of some of the immune products can give an indication of the potential of the construct as a vaccine. The final test is, however, whether the infected animal is protected after exposure to the virulent form of the virus.

Candidate vaccines

Protection induced by injection with a construct producing a single virus protein is, however, usually not very effective and a group of viral proteins activating a larger range of immune responses is often required. The candidate vaccine that has been developed at the ARC-OVI will be evaluated in vaccine trials. Other potential vaccine candidates may also need to be identified and tested.

In summary, a considerable knowledge and expertise base has been established at the ARC-OVI and UP regarding the complexities of MCF and the causative viruses. New methods for virus and antibody detection have been developed and some are still being evaluated. Much work is, however, still required in the development of an effective new generation vaccine.

(The authors wish to thank co-workers Mr D Rachidi, Mr S Nzama, Dr C Sole and Ms T Bright as well as Drs M Romito and D Wallace for reviewing the article. This research was co-financed by the Red Meat Industry of South Africa. For more information, contact Prof Hettie Schönfeldt at hettie.sch@mweb.co.za).

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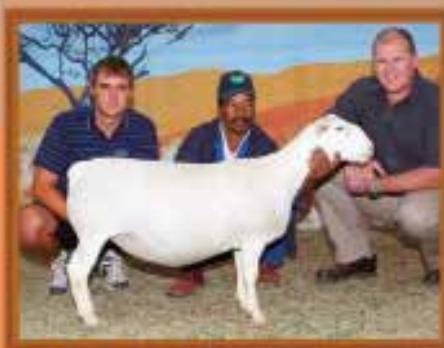
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Towards a new vaccine for heartwater

Heartwater in domestic and wild ruminants, is caused by a bacterium that is transmitted from one animal to another by ticks. Animals that recover from heartwater, normally do not contract the disease again, because the infected animal mounts an immune response to the organism.

In South Africa, the disease is currently controlled either by attempting to reduce the tick population, by blocking with antibiotics at short intervals or by immunisation using a live "blood vaccine". For immunisation, animals are injected intravenously with blood from an infected animal. This blood contains live and unaltered heartwater organisms.

To prevent severe reactions or even death, the vaccinated animals have to be treated with antibiotics when their body temperatures reach higher levels than normal. This is a cumbersome, risky and expensive procedure. In addition, the live blood vaccine needs to be stored and transported at ultra-low temperatures.

Advances in the sciences of molecular biology and immunology over the last quarter of a century have made it possible to start developing new-generation vaccines that might one day make it possible to move away from the methods used at present. With this in mind, research being carried out by a team at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute aims to develop an entirely new vaccine for heartwater. The Red Meat Research Development Trust (RMRDT), together with several other organisations, has been an active supporter of this work for several years.

A new vaccine?

As the large and well-funded international teams of scientists working on the human immunodeficiency virus found out, the path to a new vaccine can be a long and difficult one. Compared to a relatively simple virus, a bacterium such as the heartwater organism presents its own unique set of challenges.

Although a weakened version of the organism which may be useful as a vaccine in the medium term, is also being developed at Onderstepoort, the long-term solution to the heartwater problem is likely to be a completely new vaccine. Rather than

consisting of a whole inactivated or weakened bacterium, it will be based only on those specific components which are directly involved in stimulating actual protective immunity.

"The heartwater organism invades the cells that line the blood vessels of the infected animal"

This means that researchers need to understand more about the organism itself, the immune responses responsible for protection and most importantly, the actual components responsible for eliciting a protective response need to be identified.

The heartwater organism invades the cells that line the blood vessels of the infected animal. Through a complex series of interactions involving cell-to-cell contact and chemical messengers, the animal's immune system responds by mounting an inflammatory response which ultimately results in the harmful organism being destroyed by specially activated cells called macrophages.

Protein make-up

The heartwater vaccine team at Onderstepoort has been focussing its research on finding out which of the many proteins that make up the heartwater organism, produce this type of response. A major step was taken when the fine structure of all the genes that carry the blueprint for the heartwater organism, was unravelled. It then became possible to use computer programmes to narrow the search for those components of the organism most likely to interact with an animal's immune system.

The RMRDT funding played an important role by making it possible for the research team to take these genes from the heartwater organism itself, and transfer them to harmless bacteria which in turn produced the individual proteins. In the laboratory, these proteins were exposed to a specific type of white blood cell obtained from heartwater immune animals. These cells had already been "primed" through exposure to the organism in the animal during immunisation and were ready to multiply vigorously when they met up with proteins responsible for the original response.

The proteins causing this cellular proliferation and the simultaneous production of a particular chemical messenger called interferon-gamma, an important factor in immunity, were potential vaccine components.

Experimental vaccine

In the most recent animal trials, five proteins identified in this way were used as a cocktail in an experimental vaccine. While this preliminary formulation was not able to protect effectively against a virulent heartwater challenge made via injection, the information gained from an animal that survived, showed that the vaccine did indeed meet the criteria of enhancing the cellular immune responses together with increasing the levels of interferon-gamma. These are promising results and indicated that the strategy being followed is essentially sound.

The way in which a vaccine is introduced into an animal, has a bearing on its effectiveness. One of the novel approaches being tested at Onderstepoort with heartwater is to use selected genes themselves as a vaccine and another is to sequester the vaccine components within biodegradable microspheres (work funded by DoA).

As the spheres are degraded, the vaccine is released slowly, thereby more effectively priming the immune system. Yet another method being considered is to subvert the genetic makeup of the virus which causes lumpy skin disease in cattle to produce a heartwater protein. This means that a single dose vaccine could one day protect animals against two important diseases.

With candidates already having been tested in the field, it is probably fair to say that there are grounds for being cautiously optimistic that the next five years will see meaningful progress towards a vaccine that will adequately fulfil the needs of the livestock industry.

This research was cofinanced by the Red Meat Industry of South Africa. For more information, contact Prof Hettie Schönfeldt at hettie.sch@mweb.co.za.

Nuwe RASDIREKTEUR

Ek wil eerstens baie dankie sê aan almal wat my so vriendelik verwelkom het.

Ek het al reeds baie van ons lede ontmoet en ek sien uit daarna om met die res van ons lede kennis te maak.

Ek is baie opgewonde en positief oor die jaar wat voorlê en ek glo dat, as ons almal saamwerk, ons aan die einde van 2011 sal terugkyk en vir mekaar kan sê "die jaar was 'n goeie jaar vir die Dorpers".

Uit 'n bemarkings oogpunt, hoop ek dat die dorppersas sy regmatige posisie sal volstaan in die kleinveebedryf asook in die media.

Hou ons webblad (www.dorpersa.co.za) gerus dop vir die jongste nuus en verwikkelinge.

Ek wil ook Tannie Charlotte bedank vir al haar hulp die eerste maand van my aanstelling en vir al die harde werk wat sy in die Dorper Nuus 2011 ingesit het.

Laastens wil ek u uitnooi om my te kontak met enige voorstelle, idees of probleme sodat ons saam die dorppersas tot hoër hoogtes kan neem.

Attie Westraad

"Ability will never catch up with the demand for it"



Interpretation & application

OF PERFORMANCE TESTING DATA FOR DORPER SHEEP

INTRODUCTION

Livestock farming is a very important sector in the South African agricultural industry, especially when it is considered that 70% of agricultural land is suitable for livestock farming only. This sector was also responsible for 45% of the gross income being generated by the agricultural industry (Abstract of Agricultural Statistics, 2008). It is therefore important that this land be optimised to its full capacity.

To reach this goal, farmers or breeders must make decisions on scientific principles to ensure that it is successful and most profitable. It is important to realise that the interpretation of information will have a vital effect on the success or failure of the business. One must also realise that the technological age that we are living in, makes it possible that information regarding market trends and production results is easily accessible. This information can then be implemented in the daily decision making on the farm.

Information that has an effect on production and reproduction of a flock can also be used to improve the genetic abilities of the flock through correct selections. It is, however, important that the selection made is of economical importance for the flock. Step one to achieve genetic improvement in the flock is to draw up a list of selection goals that will improve the production potential of the flock and therefore profitability. Selection criteria should then be identified to ensure that selection goals are achieved.

The purpose of this paper is to enable producers to understand and use information on production and reproduction to genetically improve their flocks. Implementing the principles of genetic improvement is of great importance to both stud and flock farming in improving profitability. Stud farmers will therefore have to ensure that genetic improvement in a breed is achieved and that the genetically improved breeding material is available to flock owners. Flock owners should ensure that the breeding material they buy, is genetically better than their own animals. This will result in production and reproduction improvement and subsequent improvement in profitability.

There are two tools available for producers when doing selection, namely indices and breeding values. It is important to be familiar with the differences in indices and breeding values before it can be applied successfully.

INDICES AND BLUP BREEDING VALUES

An index is an indication of the phenotypic value (actual measurement) of an animal as a deviation from the group average in which the animal was tested. This means that if the indices of an animal for weaning

weight (WW) and 240 day body weight (BW) were 112% and 107%, respectively, that the animal was 12% and 7% heavier than the group average for the respective traits.

An estimated breeding value (EBV) for a trait is an indication of the genetic value of an animal as a parent. In other words, how the offspring of an animal will be different from the average of the population or breed. Figure 1 shows a schematic representation for estimating a breeding value for weaning weight of a ram. Breeding values are more accurate than indices because all available information about the performance of an animal, its parents, ancestors, half-siblings and the performance of his descendants (if any) are used for an EBV estimate. Owing to the fact that a male or female passes only half its genes to its offspring, the breeding value of an animal must be divided by two to give an indication of the contribution of the animal to its offspring.

Differences between the accuracy of selection when only the performance of an animal is used during selection, in contrast to the inclusion of data from all related animals, are summarised in Table 1. It is clear from the table that guesswork will be taken out of selection by making use of breeding values, because information from related animals were taken into account. This will increase the accuracy of selection. As shown in Table 1, the accuracy of selection for BW improved by nearly 30%.

Despite the improvement in selection accuracy, the EBV has a further advantage over indices. Animals born in different seasons, years and even flocks can be compared directly with one another. Indices on the other hand, can only be used to compare animals evaluated in the same contemporary group.

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the estimation of a breeding value for weaning weight of a ram

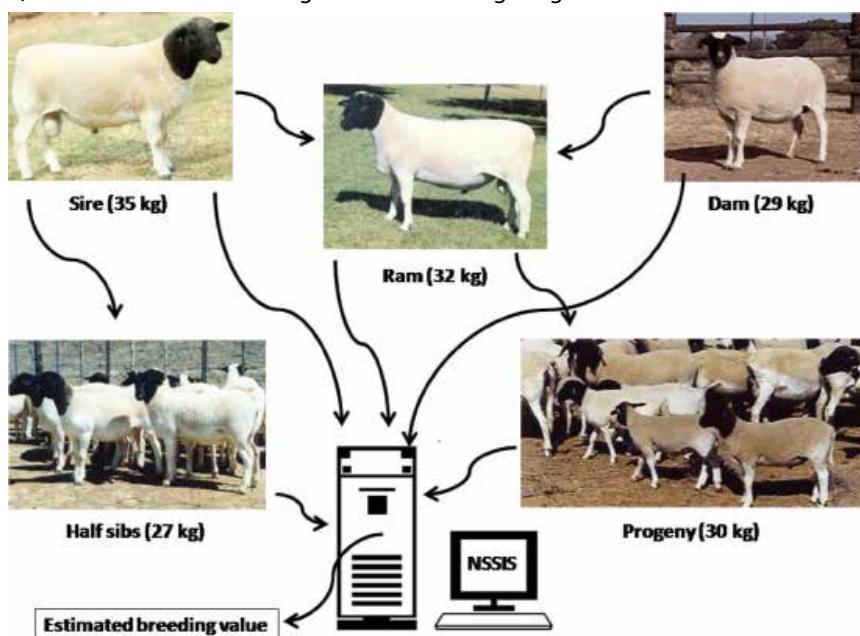


Table 1. Accuracy of selection when using only own performance versus own performance plus data from related animals

Trait	Accuracy of Index	Accuracy of Estimated breeding value
Body weight (BW)	0.57	0.84

In Table 2, the weaning data of two rams and their progeny are shown. From the table it is clear that the index for weaning weight of the two rams differ by 12%. The breeding values for weaning weight also differs by more than 1 kg, but the difference was reversed. This means that the largest animal on its own performance will not necessarily always be the animal with the best genetic ability. It supports the fact that if estimated breeding values are used during selection, it will increase accuracy. Therefore, as estimated breeding values becomes available, it should be used during selection. If the progeny of the two rams were compared, it is clear that the progeny of the ram with the higher EBV, were slightly larger and that their average EBV for weaning weight was also 0.40 kg higher.

Table 2. Weaning data of two rams and their progeny

	007-045	007-109
Own performance		
Waning weight index	125	113
Weaning weight breeding value (kg)	1.43	2.50
Progeny performance		
Weaning weight (kg)	28.5	29.1
Waning weight index	99.9	101.6
Weaning weight breeding value (kg)	0.09	0.50

The main aim of selecting replacement animals is to ensure that the breeding objectives of a flock or breed are met. In order to achieve this, breeders must have a rough idea of the genetic potential of his flock for a specific trait and know how to use the selection tools to achieve the breeding objectives.

The genetic trends for body weight in four flocks are presented in Figure 2. If the genetic level of the flock of a breeder is the same as that of Flock 4, animals from any of the other three flocks will improve his flock, because they are genetically superior to his flock. If it is the same as Flock 2, only animals from Flock 1 must be considered as the other flocks are genetically stronger, and genetic improvement in the flock may be hampered. If a breeder knows the genetic potential of his flocks it can also be used to determine the minimum requirements for achieving the objectives when selecting male animals.

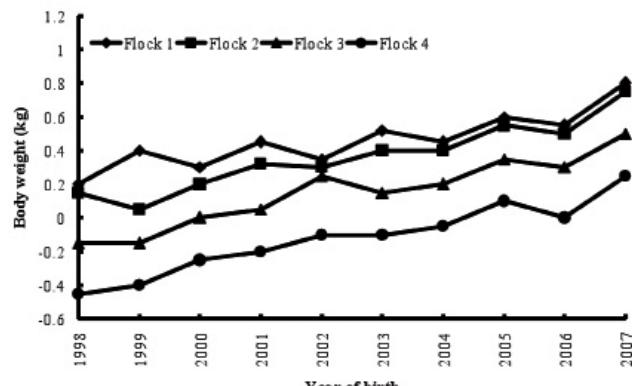


Figure 2. Genetic trends for body weight in four flocks

Take for example a flock with the genetic potential for BW of 2.00 kg, and the selection objective of the flock are to increase BW. This means that the average breeding value of rams selected should be better than this values to ensure genetic progress.

The genetic potential of a flock, the breeding values for eight possible rams and the averages of best and poorest four rams are summarised in Table 3. The breeding values of these eight rams in Table 3 will be used to illustrate the selection of breeding sires. If four rams from the group have to be selected, it is important to ensure that the rams that best meet the selection objectives of the flock, based on their production data, are selected. Three of the rams (1, 4 & 6) meet all the requirements and will therefore have a positive effect on the selection objectives. One of the remaining rams (2), meet only one of the requirements, while the other four rams only meet none of the requirements.

If the four best rams (rams 1, 2, 4 and 6) are selected, it is important to determine whether the rams will meet the requirements of the selection targets. From the table it is clear that the average breeding values of the four rams for WW and BW (3.00 kg and 3.35 kg) was better than the minimum requirements. The use of these rams will result in the improvement of the WW and BW of the flock. If the information was not available, the wrong rams could easily have been selected, which could result in the selection targets not been achieved, as is the case with the four worst rams (rams 3, 5, 7 and 8) in the group. The same principle applies to the purchase or selection of rams when only indices for the different traits are available.

Table 3. Genetic potential and breeding values of eight rams available for selection as sires

	Rank	WW	BW	WW	BW
Genetic potential		2.00	2.40		
Selection target		2.40	2.80		
1. 06-3868	2	2.6	3.2	Y	Y
2. 06-3874	1	2.4	3.0	Y	Y
3. 06-3905	8	1.9	2.3	N	N
4. 06-3968	6	3.0	3.3	Y	Y
5. 06-3975	4	1.6	2.5	N	N
6. 06-4056	3	4.0	3.9	Y	Y
7. 06-4080	7	2.0	2.2	N	N
8. 06-4168	5	2.4	2.1	Y	N
Average: Best 4 rams		3.00	3.35		
Average: Poorest 4 rams		1.98	2.28		
Average: All 8 rams		2.49	2.81		

When rams are selected, the indices or EBVs of rams must be used firstly to identify the rams that will improve the selection objectives of a flock. Thereafter, the rams are visually assessed. It is important that the process is not reversed, as a male with good visual traits, but with poor performance records, can be selected. It happens too often that a group of rams purchased or selected have a negative effect on selection objectives, as the performance data were not available or incorrect information was used.

REPRODUCTION TRAITS

Reproduction is probably the most important trait in any livestock enterprise on which selection should be based. This is because reproduction has, in the first place, a direct impact on the income of a flock, and secondly an influence on the selection intensity. The more animals available for selection,

the more stringent selection can be applied and the faster the selection progress will be.

The reproduction information obtained from the National Small Stock Improvement Scheme includes the following production traits of a ewe:

- The number of production years
- Number of lambs born and weaned
- Ewe productivity deviation
- The mean lamb index
- Estimated breeding value for total weight of lamb weaned

The number of production years of a ewe is equal to her number of lambing opportunities. The number of lambs born and weaned is the number of lambs the ewe produced in her productive life. It is desirable for ewes not to miss a lambing opportunity and that she weans at least the same number of lambs as production years.

The weaning weights of all the lambs of a ewe per lambing opportunity are used to calculate her total lamb weight weaned for each lambing opportunity. The total weight of lamb weaned of each lambing opportunity of a ewe is added up to calculate the total weight of lamb weaned over her lifetime. This weight is used to calculate a ewe productivity index within a production year group. For example, all the ewes with five production years, forms a group. Hence, from

this index the productivity deviation of a ewe is calculated to determine whether a ewe is better or worse than the average of the production-year group. The mean lamb index of a ewe is calculated from the weaning weight index of each lamb weaned and should serve as an indication whether or not the ewe weaned above average lambs. For some breeds a breeding value for total weight of lamb weaned is also estimated.

CONCLUSION

It is imperative that stud and flock farmers manage their livestock according to scientific principles to ensure success and profitability. Therefore, the selection of replacement animals must be done in the most efficient way possible to ensure genetic progress. Whether by auction or flock selection, available information should be used to make the correct selection decisions. If no information is available when buying rams, the buyer should demand that the information be made available. It is also very important that animals not meeting these economic selection criteria are culled, without the breeder being influenced by the visual traits.

Dirk Steenkamp

Posbus 2706, Upington, 8800 Tel: 082 302 8507 www.dirksteenkamp.co.za dirk@dirksteenkamp.co.za

Volgende veilings: 18 Maart 2011 te Upington

4 Augustus 2011 te Upington

Blitz

Baster
Bokke x jonge Vrouwe Ooi
Gebruikssram
Goeie lyflengte
Goeie kwaliteit
Koper: Gidoon du Plessis
083 570 7870



Varkie

Ramlam
Bismarck x Gilp ooi
Gebruikssram
Goeie lyflengte met
Hoe kwaliteit



Buffel

Dirk se duurtaie ram op
Nasionale Veiling Upington 2010
Bismarck x Bully ooi
Koper: Gidoon du Plessis
083 570 7870
Saad beskikbaar



Wen groep Groep 3 Ooilammers
SA's 2010 Bloemfontein
Profeet ooilammers



Uit die Dorperkombuis



Ontbeende PLAT BLAD

ongeveer 900 g lamsblad, ontbeen

Bedruipsous

10 ml (2 eetl) fyngekapte, vars gemmerwortel
2 knoffelhuisies, fyngekap
80 ml (1/3 k) vars suurlemoensap
125 ml (1/2 k) olyfolie
45 ml (3 eetl) rooiwyn
15 ml (1 eetl) gekapte vars oregano of 5 ml (1 teel) droë sout en vars gemaalde swartpeper na smaak

1. Verwyder die oormatige vet van lamsvleis.
2. Plaas die blad op 'n oondrak in 'n oondpan. Rooster 20 – 25 minute vir elke 500 g, plus 'n addisionele 20 minute vir medium gaar in 'n voorverhitte oond teen 160 °C.
3. Bedruipsous: Meng al die bestanddele saam en bedruip die lam gereeld gedurende die roostertyd.
4. Verwyder van die pan en laat in 'n warm plek vir 10 minute. Sny voor.

Lewer 4 – 6 porsies

Variasie

Vervang die lamsblad met lamsboud.

Everything you always wanted to know about meat

Cutting down on fat

Some types of meat are high in fat; however, South African lamb and mutton contains on average less than 10% fat and could be included as part of a well-balanced diet. When buying meat, the type, cut and way you intend cooking it can make a big difference.

- Ask your butcher for a lean cut or select a meat cut with little visible fat
- Trim the excess visible fat off the meat before cooking
- Rather use a tomato based basting sauce
- Grill meat instead of frying it
- Avoid adding extra fat or oil while preparing meat
- Roast meat on a metal rack above a roasting tin, so that the fat can drip off



Storing meat safely

- Ask your butcher for a lean cut or select a meat cut with little visible fat
- Trim the excess visible fat off the meat before cooking
- Rather use a tomato based basting sauce
- Grill meat instead of frying it
- Avoid adding extra fat or oil while preparing meat
- Roast meat on a metal rack above a roasting tin, so that the fat can drip off

Did you know?

Recent studies on South African lamb and mutton have shown that it contains much less fat than previously thought. Lean red meat, like lamb or mutton (80-90 g), can be eaten three to four times a week.

Cooking meat safely

- Processed meat products, such as sausages, burgers, kebabs and rolled joints need to be cooked until the juices run clear and there is no pink or red left.
- Whole cuts of lamb, mutton and beef can be consumed when they are still pink or rare.



Thawing raw meat

- Defrost meat in the microwave if you intend cooking it as soon as it is defrosted.
- If you have time, thaw frozen meat in the fridge to prevent it from getting too warm.
- When thawing raw meat keep it in a sealed container on the bottom shelf of the fridge, so that it cannot touch or drip onto other food.
- If you defrost raw meat and then cook it properly, you can freeze it again.
- Do not reheat meat more than once.

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Fokus op vet: CLA (gekonjugeerde linoleïensuur)

Nie alle vet is sleg vir jou nie. Sommige vette, bv. CLA (gekonjugeerde linoleïensuur), kan jou help om gewig te verloor, spiermassa te bou en 'n hele aantal siektetoestande te beveg.

Die feite

- CLA is 'n essensiële vetsuur wat natuurlik voorkom in dierlike produkte soos lams- en skaapvleis en volroombuisuiwelprodukte.
- Die mens kan nie CLA vervaardig nie, daarom moet ons dit deur voedsel inneem.
- Produkte afkomstig van diere wat hoofsaaklik op gras weei, het die hoogste konsentrasie CLA.
- Meer as 80 % van Suid-Afrikaanse lam en skaap word natuurlik geproduseer, m.a.w. hulle weei vry in die veld.
- Maar lams- en skaapvleis, waarvan die sigbare vet verwijder is, en wat voorberei is sonder die byvoeging van olies en vetterige soue, kan deel vorm van 'n gesonde, gebalanseerde dieet.



GEBORG DEUR DIE
ROOIVLEIS PRODUSENTE
ORGANISASIE VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Gesondheidsvoordele van CLA

- Navorsing toon dat voldoende inname van CLA abdominale vet in mense verminder. Studies met diere het ook aan die lig gebring dat 'n hoë CLA-inname liggaamsvet verminder en spiermassa verhoog.
- CLA beheer cholesterol en verbeter jou bloedlipid-profiel (bloedvetprofiel) deur hoëdighethedlipoproteïen (HDL) (goeie cholesterol) te verhoog en laedighedlipoproteïen (LDL) (slechte cholesterol) te verlaag.
- CLA help om beendigheid te verhoog en sodoen die risiko van osteoporose te verminder.
- Verhoogde inname van CLA word verbind met 'n afname in die voorkoms van aterosklerose.
- Navorsing toon dat CLA moontlik bloedglukose kan normaliseer wat tot voordeel is vir mense wat vatbaar is vir die ontwikkeling van diabetes.
- CLA beskik oor antikankerverwekkende eienskappe wat die risiko kan verminder om sekere soorte kankers (soos bors- en prostaatkanker) te ontwikkel.

Suid-Afrikaanse lams- en skaapvleis kan aanbeveel word as deel van 'n gesonde, gebalanseerde dieet, gebaseer op die gesondheidsvoordele van 'n verhoogde inname van CLA wat in hierdie oorwegend natuurlike Suid-Afrikaanse produkte aangetref word.

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Senior Kampioen
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■ ■ ■ RAMME



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Geen byskrifte van onderstaande foto's was beskikbaar teen druktyd







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TEL: 082 414 1616

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PLAAS: CONSTANTIA
TEL: 00264 683 234

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TEL: 045 847 0300

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TEL: 082 302 8507

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BUS 130	GROBLERSHOOP	ALIWAL NOORD	PETRUSBURG
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STAANPLEK 3	TEL: 072 199 7707	5370	MOLTENO
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NAMIBIA	MOLTENO	JT VILJOEN	STAANPLEK 15
9000	5500	BUS 3213	BEN GROBBELAAR
17AAS: DUURDRIFT	PLAAS: COUNTRY VIEW	UITENHAGE	WELTEHEIN
TEL: 00264 63 269 614	TEL: 082 414 1616	6230	BUS 130
STAANPLEK 4	STAANPLEK 8	PLAAS: DRAAIFONTEIN	PETRUSBURG
GR DELL & SONS	IVOR & LEROY PHILLIPS	TEL: 042 232 0587	9932
BOX 245	BO BOX 115	STAANPLEK 12	PLAAS: WELTEVREDE
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WAAR?

k o m h i - l o v a n d a a n

INLEIDING

In die vroeë sewentigerjare het die Saalperdbedryf in Amerika probleme ondervind met die beoordeling op skoue. Beoordelaars is van allerhande ongerymdhede beskuldig en daar was altyd ontevreden vertoners. Hierdie was egter nie 'n probleem wat net eie was aan die Saalperdbedryf of net in Amerika nie. Beoordeling, veral as die standarde wat toegepas moet word, onderwerp is aan subjektiwiteit, kan maklik veroorsaak dat die resultaat van die beoordeling omstredenheid veroorsaak.

Die belangrikste rolspeler in die proses van beoordeling is sekerlik die beoordelaar. 'n Goeie beoordelaar sal oor die volgende eienskappe beskik:

1. Kennis van sy vak.
2. Integriteit – om slegs volgens die bestaande voorskrifte te werk.
3. Konsekwentheid – hy moet deurgaans dieselfde rangorde van waarde aan die verskillende eienskappe koppel. Bv. Hy kan nie in een klas 'n ram laat wen omdat hy 'n mooi kop het en in 'n volgende klas beweer dat 'n kop net 'n afval is nie.
4. Onpartydigheid (impartiality).

'n Genootskap kan sorg dat 'n beoordelaar oor die kennis beskik om te kan beoordeel, maar die ander drie eienskappe hang van die individu af. Rasstandarde kan so duidelik as moontlik omskryf wees, dan is dit steeds onderhewig aan die interpretasie van die individu. Dit is dus baie belangrik dat die omstandighede waaronder die beoordelaar moet funksioneer, hom die geleentheid bied om die laasgenoemde drie eienskappe te kan handhaaf.

Voorloper van die Hi-Lo in die Saalperdbedryf in Amerika

'n Amerikaner, dr. Richard Mary het voorgestel dat twee beoordelaars afsonderlik 'n besluit neem oor die plasing van 'n dier en dat 'n derde beoordelaar optree as skeidregter indien die beoordelaars se plasings nie ooreenstem nie. Die plasing van die twee diere deur die skeidsregter was dan die finale plasing van die diere. Daar was nijs verkeerd met die teorie agter die plan nie, maar Dr. Mary het die konsekwentheid en die eenstemmigheid van die beoordelaars totaal oorskot. Die verskille het so gereeld voorgekom dat die skeidsregter in der waarheid die klas beoordeel het.

Die ontstaan van die Hi-Lo in die Saalperdbedryf in Suid-Afrika

Dr Mary se gedagte het egter soveel meriete gehad dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Saalperdbedryf daaraan herkou het. Mnr Aubrey Richardson was destyds die sekretaris van die Saalperdetelersgenootskap. Hy het met die plan na vore gekom om gelyke waarde aan elkeen van die drie beoordelaars te gee en hul gesamentlike opinies as 'n mediaanwaarde uit te druk. Die mediaan is die middelste waarde van 'n aantal waardes wat van die die laagste waarde tot die hoogste waarde, of andersom, gerangskik word. Dit is presies wat tydens die Hi-Lo gebeur: Elkeen van die drie beoordelaars se mening van 'n dier word van hoogste tot laagste gerangskik en die diere word dan volgens die mediaan geplaas. Die Hi-Lo is gebore en sommer dadelik in die Saalperdbedryf ge-implementeer.

DIE HI-LO EN DIE DORPERBEDRYF

Die pad van die Hi-Lo na die Dorperskouring het nie so glad verloop nie. Die gedagte van hierdie beoordelingsstelsel was vreemd en die vraag is gevra hoe 'n "perdeplan" 'n oplossing kan bied vir 'n "skaapprobleem."

Die reis van die Hi-Lo na die Dorperskouring het begin op 'n aand in 1976 op Westfront toe ek by Ron van der Merwe gekuier het. Ron het vertel dat hy gevra is om die Saalperdskou op De Aar onder die Hi-Lo beoordelingstelsel te beoordeel en dat hy dit nie gaan aanvaar nie omdat hy homself nie so gaan blootsel nie. My reaksie hierop was dat dit die eerste keer sal wees wat hy saam met mede-beoordelaars beoordeel en net sy eie besluite hoef te verdedig. Ron was nie 'n man wat van 'n uitdaging af weggeskram het as hy gedink het daar is meriete in die resultaat nie. Hy het die uitnodiging aanvaar en my 'n week later gebel en gesê dat die Hi-Lo na sy mening die antwoord op beoordeling is. Ons het daar en dan besluit om die idee van die Hi-Lo aan die Dorperbedryf te verkoop. Min het ons geweet met hoeveel onsekerheid en agterdog hierdie skuif bejeen sou word!

Onder "Algemeen" op die agenda van die Algemene Jaarvergadering van 1976 het ek en Ron van die geleentheid gebruik gemaak om die Hi-Lo aan die lede bekend te stel. Die grootste teenkanting teen hierdie metode van beoordeling kom van die meer senior manne in die Bedryf en die Raad. Die Raad besluit om eerder 'n wêreldwyse studie van beoordelingsmetodes te maak, maar ek en Ron het gevoel

dat dit tyd sou mors en dat die Hi-Lo getoets moet word en het ons voortgegaan om die Hi-Lo aan lede te verduidelik en bekend te stel.

Proeflopie te Vosburg

Twee jaar later in 1978 kry ek toestemming om die Hi-Lo op Vosburg en Kenhardt te gebruik. Die steun van oom Koos Vermeulen het grootliks daartoe bygedra dat Vosburg bereid was om die eerste proefkonyn te wees. Mnre. Piet van Dyk, Rodney Rayner en Dr. Q.P. Campbell, almal beoordelaars wat reeds Nasionale Skoue beoordeel het, word genooi om op Vosburg te beoordeel. Na die skou ontvang ek 'n brief (datum 25/02/78) van Mnre Piet van Dyk waarin hy sy mening oor die Hi-Lo as volg uitdruk: (Ek haal aan woord vir woord soos hy dit geskryf het)

"Ek noem eers die voordele soos ek dit sien.

- Dit is onpartydig van alle kante gesien – beoordelaars sowel as vertoners,
- Elke beoordelaar moet sy eie plasing doen en oorheersing deur een enkele man word uitgeskakel
- Geen beoordelaar kan agterna skuil agter ander manne nie.

Vir my is die volgende nadele ook verbonde aan die stelsel.

- Elkeen van die drie beoordelaars kan nie sy skape uittrek, rondskuif en verander totdat sy plasing korrek is nie. Jy mag wel die beter skape eenkant toe skuif, maar nie in volgorde nie, want dan beïnvloed jy weer die volgende man.
- As gevolg van nadeel no.1 voel ek kan baie makliker foute gemaak word, veral waar kompetisie sterk is soos by Nas skoue.
- As fout no.1 uitgeskakel word en al die beoordelaars word toegelaat om elke klas hulle beste skape te rangskik sal beoordeling baie tydsuur wees.
- Waar die 3 beoordelaars saamwerk sien hulle elkeen miskien iets raak in 'n dier wat hom kan bevorder of benadeel. Deur dit aan die ander manne te noem kan die spesifieke punt beter na waarde geskat word.
- Vir my is dit 'n onpersoonlike manier van beoordeel en 'n mens verloor maklik belangstelling. Jy boun nie jou klas op tot 'n klimaks nie. Jy skryf jou plasing nos. neer en as die uitslag kom is dit vir jou net so vreemd soos vir die toeskouers. Met gewone beoordeling onthou ek my plasings en rede vir plasing maklik, maar nou die dag op Vosburg, deurdat die uiteindelike plasing net 'n paar minute daar staan, dikwels nie na jou mening reg nie is dit moeilik om elke klas se 5 skape te onthou.
- Waar een beoordelaar verskil van die ander 2 word sy plasings deurgaans oorheers sonder dat hy 'n kans het om sy saak te stel. Dit het dikwels op Vosburg gebeur, deurdat ek voorkeur gegee het aan die middelmatige gebalanseerde skaap teenoor die groter langbeen skaap. Ek kon egter niks daaromtrent doen nie en het daardeur seker die sleagleste van ons drie afgekom. Ek bly egter oortuig dat die tipe wat ek voor soek die regte is.
- Uit 'n toeskouer se oogpunt gesien is dit seker verwarrend, want geen aanduiding word gegee van wat aangaan nie. Die klas word nie opgebou na 'n klimaks toe nie.

8) Dis ongesellig!!

Dis nou my eerlike siening van die saak. Daar is meriete in die stelsel en ek is nie daarteen nie en sal ook daarop beoordeel op enige skou behalwe dat by Nasionale skoue sal ek aandring op die reg om my plasings te skuif tot ek tevrede voel.

Waar 'n mens twyfel aan die integriteit van jou beoordelaars is dit seker die aangewese manier. Anders voel ek kan 3 eerlike beoordelaars 'n beter werk doen op die ou manier.

Persoonlik, en dit is nou net my eie voorkeur, sal ek op hierdie stadium die ou stelsel verkies bo die nuwe. Onthou nou dit sê nie dat ek die nuwe stelsel verwerp en afskryf nie. Laat ons dit nog verder op die proef stel en as dit beter uitwerk as die ou stelsel sal ek dit net so goed aanvaar. Ek sal ook niemand op die Bestuur beïnvloed nie en elkeen moet maar daar sy eie beslissing gee."

Rodney Rayner spreek sy opinie uit in 'n brief (datum 01/03/78) aan my soos volg: "I thought you might just be interested in hearing my first impressions of the Hi-Lo judging system....." en dan gaan hy voort " I must say I am grateful that Vosburg gave me the chance to judge as I found the system very interesting and thoroughly enjoyed the judging." Hy vervolg:

"Disadvantages from Practical Judging aspect:

- You cannot let your concentration lapse for an instant and this of course makes it more tiring than the conventional system – judging properly actually begins with the elimination rounds and continues until the class is finished
- The comparison between sheep standing at a distance from each other is definitely more difficult than being able to 'line them up' – this of course will become easier with practice and I suppose one must realise that some judges are more capable of judging like this than others.
- Some judges, especially those lacking in confidence or experience, will be very hesitant about having their 'placings' made public – the obvious answer to this - don't use them!!!
- The system cannot of course be used for small shows because of the cost of having three judges – it can really only be used for Championships and Regional Championships.
- 'Lonely' way of judging – this is a bugger when you are used to talking a lot!!!

Advantages of System

- Provided that each judge is honest with himself, you get the completely honest opinion of each one
- Cuts out domination of one influential or dominant character over other judges
- Where three judges are used in any case, it eliminates the problem of two of them 'ganging' up" against the third judge.
- Public can see when the results are made public on the board how the different judges operate and which judge places more emphasis on certain characteristics than others.
- System saves time, especially where three judges are used as it cuts out all time consuming discussions and arguments.

A Few General thoughts

- 1) A judge under this system must, even more than before, have the courage of his own convictions – he must make his placings as he thinks it should be and not as he thinks the other judges might place the sheep.
- 2) A judge certainly has to adapt to this system and I believe would have to judge under it a few times before becoming completely proficient at it – the main reason being the ability to judge the sheep standing at a distance from each other. Also a judge who cannot remember his sheep will not shape using this method.
- 3) It is vital that all three judges are concentrating and are able to see properly when the Call Judge starts pulling his sheep out – here it is important that the other two are not influenced by the sheep selected by the Call Judge.
- 4) To my mind it is certainly the most effective system in so far as getting the most honest and unbiased opinion of a judge. It also gives the public a chance to see how each one judges and if the system is widely used it will certainly sort the 'Men from the Boys.'
- 5) Regrettable as it seems, one will never ever get complete uniformity in judging as we probably all realise, because one is dealing with the human element and personal preferences and taste must come into it."

Kort na die Vosburg skou word die Hi-Lo weer gebruik tydens die skou op Kenhardt. Hierdie keer word daar weer gebruik gemaak van ervare beoordelaars naamlik: Mnre Boet Viljoen, Poen Badenhorst en weer Rodney Rayner. Dr Quentin Campbell het die kaarte hanteer. Na afloop van die skou neem hy die kaarte saam met hom Bloemfontein toe en laat dit statisties ontleed. Daar is bevind dat die ooreenstemming tussen die beoordelaars slegs 32% was. Ons moet egter onthou dat omstandighede vreemd was en dat daar voorheen geen metode was om eenstemmigheid te toets nie.

Na die tweede oefenlopie wat die skou op Kenhardt was, skryf Mnr. Rayner dat dit hom bekommer dat een van die beoordelaars die uitlating gemaak het dat hy probeer het om sy beoordeling "in lyn te bring" met die ander twee beoordelaars. "This defeats the whole purpose." Skryf Mnr Rayner in die brief : "It is also distressing to hear that the judges differ so very much – of course we have known this to be the case for some time, but did not realise it was quite so bad. I agree wholeheartedly with your observation regarding the inadequacies of our present system and will most definitely support any moves to see that this is put right." Hy gaan voort: "After the second experience of judging under this system, I am even more convinced that it is the correct one for Championship Shows – without doubt it is the fairest to the exhibitors. If I was showing, I know I would be pleased to have three "expert" opinions on my own sheep – after all one doesn't or rather, shouldn't show only to win, but also to get another opinion on one's sheep and also to compare one's sheep with others. The old way one never knew if the placings were really the opinion of all the judges or if it was one strong character enforcing his opinion on the others."

Twee jaar later in 1980 word die Hi-Lo vir die eeste keer gebruik op die Nasionale Kampioenskapskou wat op De Aar gehou is. Ek weet nie hoe 'n groot rol Mnre. Poen Badenhorst, Rodney Rayner. Piet van Dyk, Boet Viljoen en Dr. Quentin

Campbell gespeel het met die besluit nie, maar hulle moes ongetwygeld baie gedoen het om die onsekerhede ter ruste te lê. Teenkanting teen die Hi Lo was egter ook nog lewendig, maar na hierdie skou het dinge vinnig verander en daar was nog nie weer 'n Nasionale Kampioenskapskou wat nie die Hi Lo gebruik het nie.

INSPEKSIES EN DIE HI-LO

Die Inspeksie-metode wat ook Hi-Lo genoem word is 'n verkeerde benaming. Die enigste ooreenkoms tussen die Hi-Lo by inspeksies en die Hi-Lo by beoordeling is die gebruik van drie persone om die werk te doen. Die Hi-Lo by beoordeling berus op die verkryging van die mediaan-waarde. Die Hi-Lo by inspeksies berus op 'n blote meerderheidsbesluit: m.a.w. 2 teen 1. In die vroeë tagtigs het ons reeds gebruik gemaak van drie inspekteurs en was dit dus maklik om die Hi-Lo te implimenteer. Die eerste proeflopie was in die vroeë tagtigs in Bloemfontein. Die proefkonyne was Mnre. Ron van der Merwe, Rodney Rayner en ek. Dit het goed genoeg gegaan dat die sisteem sederdien onafgebroke gebruik word. Daar het egter gebruik ingesluip wat nie in die gees van onpartydigheid en geen beïnvloeding is nie. Hoe verdedig jy dit dat 'n meerderheidsbesluit nodig is vir 'n ram om 'n T4 te wees, maar een enkele 5-kaart plaas 'n ram in die T5 kraal? Dit is wel so dat die dier twee 5-kaarte tydens die finale besigtiging moet kry, maar dan is die moontlikheid van beïnvloeding mos reeds geskep. Inspekteurs sal baie vinnig aanpas om by die eerste evaluering te besluit of 'n dier 'n kans staan om 'n T5 te wees. As die meerderheidstem as korrek aanvaar word, moet dit deurgaans aanvaar word. 'n Mens kan mos nie 'n beginsel verkrag net om te kyk of daar 'n paar meer T5 diere op 'n veiling kan wees nie.

SAMEVATTEND

Sekerlik was daar aan die begin stadium baie om aan die stelsel te skaaf om dit prakties toepasbaar te maak vir die Dorpers, maar die algemene gevoel van die beoordelaars en die vertoners was dat die Hi-Lo 'n beoordelaars-metode was met meriete. Daar was egter diegene, wat besware gehad het teen die nuwe manier van beoordeel. Beoordelaars het onseker en tot 'n mate bedreig gevoel om uitsprake te maak waarvoor hul Pa moes staan, maar mettertyd het hierdie onsekerhede verdwyn. Destyds het ons twee nominasie rondtes verpligtend gemaak. Met die eerste ooilam klas op die De Aar skou in 1980 het een van die beoordelaars 35 van die 37 lammers weer genomineer. Vandag is daar selde twee nominasies. Beoordelaars voel so gemaklik met die sisteem dat daar in meeste klasse net een dubbel nominasie is. Daar was ook diegene wat nie wou aanpas nie en dus nie die moeite gedoen het om hulle te vergewis met die feite betreffende die stelse nie. Op een skou was ek gevra om die uitwerk van die kaarte te behartig, Na die skou het 'n man my gekonfronteer en beweer dat ek die kaarte verkeerd uitgewerk het. (Is daar 'n magtiger wapen as twyfel?) Toe ek die aangeleentheid met hom uitklaar, was sy reaksie dat ek nie so "fyngevoelig" moet wees nie.

Ek loop steeds mense raak wat met sekere aspekte van die Hi-Lo 'n probleem het. Soos dit egter nou toegepas word kan dit op grond van logika verduidelik en verdedig word. Wie weet, dalk kom daar nog iemand wat die stelsel nog meer kan verfyn. Tot tyd en wyl dit gebeur sal ons moet aanvaar dat soos Rodney Rayner tereg gesê het: "Regrettable as it seems, one will never ever get complete uniformity in judging as we probably

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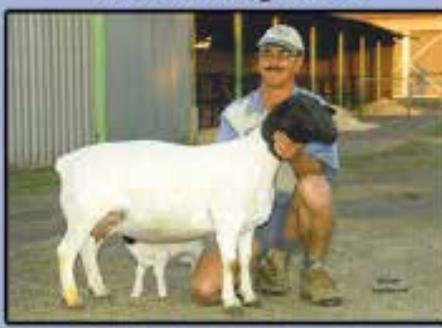
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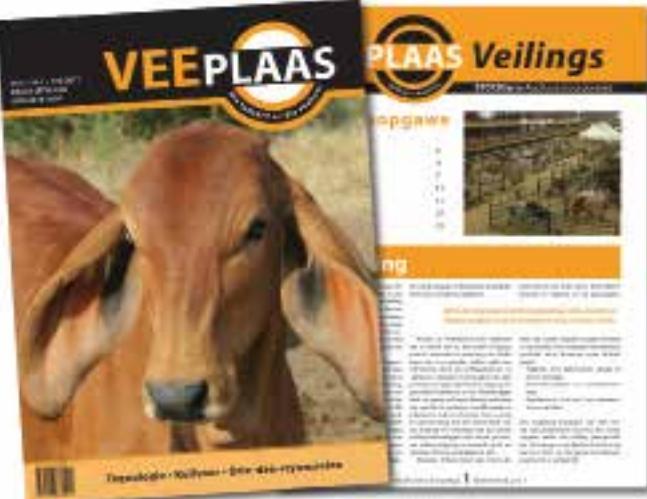
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realise, because one is dealing with the human element and personal preferences and taste must come into it."

Die feit dat daar te doen gekry word met die menslike element en persoonlike voorkeure en smaak het nie net te make met die beoordelaars nie maar ook met die vertoners en toeskouers. Die verantwoordelikheid van 'n suksesvolle skou rus dus op alle rolspelers wat betrokke is by die skou.

TEN SLOTTE

Dankie Rodney vir jou logiese denke en ondersteuning meer as dertig jaar gelede!

Ek wil graag hierdie artikel aan Ron van der Merwe opdra. As hy nog geleef het, sou ons hierdie artikel saam geskryf het. Hy was rotsvas in sy oortuigings, dog innoverend in sy denke en bereid om 'n nuwe idee te oorweeg. Soms met 'n bietjie oortuiging, maar hy was ewewigtig genoeg om oortuigbaar te wees. Hy was my vriend.

"Ernest Connan is alom bekend in Dorpergeledere – 'n man wat al diep spore in die bedryf getrap het en deur almal gerespekteer word. Ernest was en is, nog altyd aktief betrokke in die Dorperbedryf. 'n Paar jaar gelede het hy 'n referaat by die Wêreld Skaap Kongres in Mexico gelewer – 'n baie groot eer wat hom en ons Genootskap betref omgenooitewordomhierdiegroot geleentheid by te woon.

Hy het hom baie goed van sy taak gekwyt en die referaat het ook daardie tyd in die Dorpernuus verskyn- hy word dus dus die wêreld deur vir sy kennis oor Dorpers gerespekteer en waardeer.

Verder is hy reeds jare betrokke as beoordelaar, inspekteur, Raadslid en President van die Genootskap.

Ernest is altyd gewillig om 'n bydrae tot die aktiwiteite van die Genootskap te lewer en ook hierdie artikel oor Hi-Lo is met toewyding gedoen.

Baie dankie Ernest. Ons hoop dat jy nog baie jare jou kennis en toewyding met ons sal deel.

(Agter elke man is 'n vrou en die vrou agter hom is Mariana – baie dankie vir al die tikwerk Mariana!"

Charlotte



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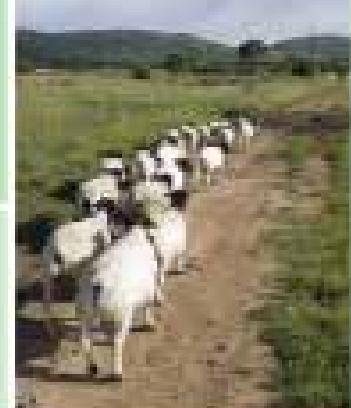
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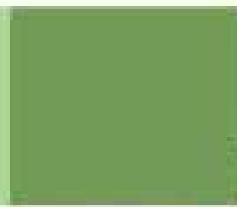
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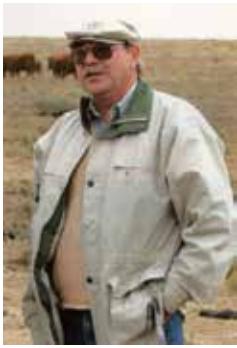
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DO WE WANT FOR OURSELVES?

Charl Hunlun

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The Animal Improvement Act of South Africa (Act 62 of 1998) defines

A breeders' society as "a group of persons promoting the breeding, the recording or registration, the genetic improvement and the use of... an animal of a specified breed..."

Determining and applying breed standards; (who, at its sole discretion, recommends) the recording or registration of an animal of a specified breed...; bred in or imported into the Republic and who is registered (in terms of the Act)"

So who are these people (in breeders' societies)?

It is us, the breeders. We have to formulate the policies, define and do the overhead marketing, see that the correct strategies and tasks are defined and executed and ultimately improve the breed to ensure it does well for our breeders (us)

There are also other activities which our societies can (and should) do, to support us as breeders in our efforts to breed better animals and to assist us in marketing our animals.

Due to worldwide deregulation in the agricultural industry, concern about the environment and increasing awareness of

product safety and the welfare of animals, it is clear that the role of societies will have to be adjusted more and more to match the changing circumstances.

Societies are responsible for the safeguarding and development of two valuable resources, namely the breed they represent and the people who are involved with these breeds through their common interest and enthusiasm.

Some breeders' societies do all this, and more, for their breeders. But not all. Why not?

Have we asked them to? Or should it be rephrased to: Have we asked ourselves to do these things?

Maybe it is easier to sometimes sit on the sideline and criticize. Us (and our breeders' societies) will only flourish if we all bring our side and do our share.

Pitch up at the AGM. Prepare for the AGM and try to make a positive difference. If each one of us is prepared to do our bit (and perhaps more) our breeders societies, and

Therefore our breeds and us, will prosper.

Loslitdag



Vlnr: Juanita (die "straatvrou"), Maggie (beauty on wheels), Charlotte (waar kry jy daardie hoed?), Sarah (Ek is so fênsie) Elsaabe (Trompie - grashalm, blou-oog en all!)



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Veilingskatalogusse

JJ Olivier
LNR-Diereproduksie-Instituut

Die verskillende veilingskatalogusse wat gebruik word varieer van net die dier se lotnommer tot katalogusse wat baie inligting oor die dier en sy voorouers bevat. Net soos daar te min inligting kan wees, kan daar aan die ander kant ook te veel inligting wees, wat die koper totaal kan verwarr.

Nie-waarneembare eienskappe

Die doel van data in 'n katalogus is om inligting te verskaf oor die belangrike eienskappe wat nie met die oog waargeneem kan word nie. Hierdie nie-waarneembare eienskappe is veral belangrik vir die kommersiële produsent wat produkte verkoop wat van hierdie diere en hul nasate afkomstig is. Hieronder val eienskappe soos groeisnelheid, hoeveelheid en gehalte (veseldikte) van die vag, moedereienskappe en aanteelvermoë.

Om enige van die bogenoemde eienskappe van 'n ram met die oog te probeer bepaal op die dag van die veiling is onmoontlik. Inligting oor groeiprestasie is opgesluit in die speenindeks en naspeenindeks. Speenindeks is 'n kombinasie van groeivermoë en moedereienskappe van die moeder van die dier. 'n Goeie balans tussen speenindeks en naspeenindeks is belangrik. Vermy ook uiterstes (>130). Teeltwaardes vir speen en naspeen is meer akkurate voorspellers van die groeiprestasie van 'n ram

se nageslag. Die speen maternale teeltwaarde gee addisionele inligting oor die moedereienskappe van 'n ram se ooinageslag. Dit is belangrik dat die direkte groei teeltwaardes en maternale teeltwaardes in balans met mekaar moet wees.

By woldraende rasse is die indekse van veseldikte, hoeveelheid wol en stapellengte ook belangrik.

Reproduksie-eienskappe

It is nie nodig om die belangrikheid van reproduksie, waarvan die ram die helfte na sy ooinageslag oordra, te beklemtoon nie. Dit is 'n alombekende feit dat die aanteelvermoë van 'n ram se moeder 'n goeie aanduiding is van die reproduksie-eienskappe wat hy aan sy nageslag sal oordra. In die katalogus moet daar dus inligting oor die aanteelvermoë van die ram se moeder verskyn. Hierdie inligting sluit in die ouderdom met eerste lam (vroeegrypheid), interlamperiode, aantal lammers gespeen per lamkans, asook gemiddelde gewig (indeks) van die lammers gespeen. Hiervan is aantal lammers gespeen per lamkans die belangrikste.

Die inligting vervat in 'n katalogus is daar om die koper te help. Gebruik die inligting oordeelkundig en moenie dat emosies oor hoe mooi die ram is of hoe goed sy syfers is, die oorhand kry nie.



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