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TRANSVELD
MEATMASTER KLUB



**Exceptional
Opportunities**

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The Measure of Faith

Luke 17:5 'And the apostles said unto the Lord, Increase our faith.'

LUKE 17:1-10

There are many scriptures that speak of varying degrees of faith. However, the scriptures also speak of Jesus increasing in wisdom (Lk. 2:52) that certainly refers to His physical intellect drawing more and more on the perfect wisdom of God that was already in Him at birth. It is in this way that we also increase in faith.

At salvation, the believer is given the supernatural faith of God. We had to use the very faith of God (not human faith) to believe the gospel (Eph. 2:8).

That faith came to us through hearing the Word of God (Rom. 10:17), and once we are born again, it becomes an abiding fruit of the Spirit within us.

Every believer is given the same measure of faith at salvation but not all believers use what God has given them. Therefore, it is correct to speak of growing in faith and having great faith or little faith, but it is important to understand that this is speaking of how much faith we use or manifest – not how much faith we were given. All believers were given 'the' same measure of faith.

Jesus' example of the grain of mustard seed underscores the truth that our faith is sufficient if we will just use it without the hindrance of unbelief.

He then continues on into the parable of the servant serving his master to illustrate that our faith is not the problem but rather our use of it. We are using it to serve ourselves instead of our master who is God.

Living by faith is not something special that only the 'super-saints' are supposed to do. The Lord expects all of His children to live a supernatural life of faith. He gave you everything you need to do this, just let Him live through you.

Source: <https://www.awmi.net/reading/daily-devotional/?mn=8&dn=6>

Exceptional Opportunities



Our proudly South African Meatmaster breed was initially developed with extensive farming circumstances in mind. However, it has become apparent that it is a breed which thrives in both the extreme intensive, as well as extreme extensive systems. We believe that the versatility of the breed, coupled with the extreme passion and dedication from our breeders, can be attributed to the Meatmaster breed growing from strength to strength.

Transveld Meatmaster Club finds footing with great stockman. We strive to offer our loyal supporters animals that boast the combination of great genetics, as well as a balanced phenotype.

We are fast approaching our last Auction of 2024; our annual flagship auction. It will take place on the 31st of August 2024 at the Home of the Transveld Meatmaster Club – Fire & Wine Arena, Pretoria. At the Transveld Meatmaster Club auction, buyers have the unique opportunity to acquire exceptional Meatmasters, livestock of excellence. Our breed offers a remarkable blend of superior genetics and a well-balanced phenotype, ensuring not only impressive growth rates and high meat quality but also resilience and adaptability to diverse environments. Each Meatmaster is carefully selected for its robust

conformation and performance traits, making them an ideal choice for both commercial and breeding purposes. Investing in a Meatmaster means securing a future of productive, high-quality livestock that will enhance your operation's profitability and sustainability. Don't miss the chance to bring home these top-tier animals that embody the strength and vitality of the Meatmaster breed.

We are thrilled to present the exceptional opportunities that await buyers and esteemed breeders at our upcoming event. The excitement is contagious as we prepare to showcase top-tier Meatmasters, offering a unique chance to explore outstanding genetics and gain valuable insights. This gathering promises to be a dynamic platform for networking, learning, and engaging with



fellow enthusiasts and experts. We eagerly look forward to the exchange of knowledge, forging new connections, and celebrating the shared passion for advancing the Meatmaster breed. Join us for an experience that will inspire, educate, and elevate your involvement in the world of premium livestock.

Boeredag/Farmers Day 2024 will also be at Fire & Wine Arena, on Friday the 30th of August 2024. This year we have grown our Boeredag/Farmers Day 2024 to include more for the visitors and farmers. Entrance is free!

I invite you all to join us, and be a part of this growing event. Some of the events that we can look forward to include: The opportunity to bring your young Meatmaster rams for evaluation by senior judges; A Potjiekos competition; exciting raffles; a worker's course; Demonstrations and talks by experts in the various fields of farming.

There will also be fresh produce available on the day, giving you the opportunity to purchase your household produce directly from the farmers.

Some of the exhibitors attending include:

- Green Sheep Productions, Jan Kotze Knives, Zoetis, Nukor, B.E.E Bee expertise & Equipment, Pretoria Poultry Club, Bekkie Baking, Doortjie se Kombuis, FJ Steelworks, Hyundai, Alzu Feeds, Greener Farm Produce, Wurth, Voerdokter, Manna Farm Girls, Sa Studbook, Geneco, Ravishing Succulents, Jonsson Workwear, BB Mahindra, Natshoot, WRSA, Optibreed, Wasa Pumps.

From my side, I would like to extend my gratitude to the current committee and members for the ongoing support and hard work that each one of you have put into making 2024 a success. Your efforts have been duly noted and are greatly appreciated!



Please feel free to Contact us for more info-
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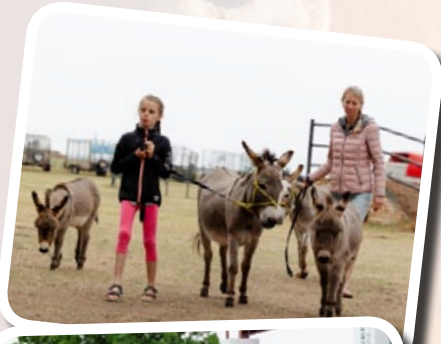
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Revolutionising Agriculture in South Africa



Revolutionising Agriculture in South Africa with GSM Technology: Enhancing Crop Management and Production

Agriculture in South Africa is transitioning from traditional methods to high-tech solutions to improve crop management and production. The integration of Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) technology offers innovative solutions to these challenges, providing seamless connectivity, real-time data access, and robust security. As South African farmers face increasing pressures from climate variability, resource constraints, and the need for higher productivity, GSM technology stands out as a critical enabler of precision farming and sustainable agricultural practices.

By leveraging GSM, farmers can monitor and control various aspects of their operations remotely, optimise resource use, and make informed decisions to enhance crop yields and quality. This transition not only modernises farming practices but also positions South Africa's agricultural sector for greater competitiveness and resilience in a rapidly changing global landscape.

This article explores how GSM technology can transform agriculture in South Africa, particularly in the context of IoT applications, enhancing both productivity and sustainability.

Understanding GSM Technology:

GSM, or Global System for Mobile Communications, is a digital cellular technology that provides mobile data and voice services across devices. Originally developed as a second-generation (2G) telecommunication standard, GSM has evolved to support a wide range of services, including voice calls, SMS, and data transmission. Its global coverage, secure network, and compatibility with various devices make it an ideal choice for agricultural applications.

Challenges Overcome by GSM Services in Agriculture:

- **High Communication Costs:** GSM minimises the need for extensive physical infrastructure, reducing setup and ongoing costs for farmers.
- **Need for Flexible Operations:** GSM provides consistent service across geographical locations, essential for managing remote agricultural fields and operations.
- **Demand for Uninterrupted Service:** GSM's reliable network architecture ensures stable

connectivity, vital for real-time monitoring and management of agricultural activities.

- **Security Concerns:** GSM offers advanced security protocols, protecting sensitive agricultural data from potential breaches.

The Need for High-Tech Solutions in South African Agriculture:

South Africa's agricultural sector faces challenges such as climate variability, resource constraints, and the need for increased productivity. Transitioning to high-tech solutions, including IoT and GSM-based systems, can address these challenges by providing real-time data and improving decision-making processes.

Key Benefits of GSM for Agriculture:

- **Cost-Effectiveness:**
 - **Reduced Overhead:** Lower initial investments and maintenance costs compared to traditional communication infrastructure.
 - **Scalability:** Flexible resource allocation without substantial upfront investments, ideal for expanding agricultural operations.
- **Enhanced Accessibility and Reach:**
 - **Wide Coverage:** Ensures operations and communication even in remote and rural areas, crucial for reaching all parts of agricultural fields.
 - **Roaming Capabilities:** International connectivity for global agricultural research and collaboration.
- **Superior Connectivity and Reliability:**
 - **Consistent Service Quality:** Stable and reliable connectivity for constant communication and real-time data access.
 - **Minimal Downtime:** GSM's redundant architecture ensures continuous service availability.
- **Security and Privacy:**
 - **Robust Security Measures:** Advanced encryption and authentication protocols to secure agricultural data and communications.
 - **Compliance with Regulations:** Supports secure data transmission and storage, meeting stringent data security standards.



GSM Applications in South African Agriculture:

1. **Remote Monitoring and Management:**
 - **Efficient Crop Monitoring:** GSM technology enables real-time monitoring of crop conditions using sensors for soil moisture, temperature, and humidity. This allows farmers to make timely decisions regarding irrigation and pest control.
 - **Field Management:** Remote management of agricultural equipment, such as irrigation systems and tractors, enhances efficiency and reduces the need for manual intervention.
2. **IoT Integration for Precision Agriculture:**
 - **Data Collection and Analysis:** GSM-enabled IoT devices collect data on soil conditions, weather patterns, and crop health, providing valuable insights for precision farming.
 - **Automation:** Automating tasks such as irrigation and fertilisation based on real-time data ensures optimal resource use and increases crop yields.
3. **Emergency Communications:**
 - **Rapid Response:** Ensures quick and reliable communication during emergencies, facilitating rapid response and coordination among agricultural staff.
 - **Disaster Management:** Provides a reliable communication channel for coordinating relief efforts and managing agricultural resources during disasters.

Case Study: GSM-Based Agriculture Monitoring and Controlling System:

A study by Dr. R. Bulli Babu and colleagues at KL University, India, proposed a GSM-based agriculture monitoring and controlling system using Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) technology. This system collects environmental and soil data through sensors and transmits this information via GSM modules to farmers. Key components include:

- **Soil Moisture and Temperature Sensors:** These sensors monitor soil and environmental conditions, helping control water levels and temperature.
- **Microcontroller (AT89C51):** Processes data from sensors and communicates with the GSM module.
- **GSM Modem:** Sends alerts and updates to farmers' mobile devices, enabling remote monitoring and management.

Application in South African Context:

Applying GSM technology in South Africa can revolutionise crop management, especially in remote and low-tech areas transitioning to high-tech solutions. The benefits of GSM technology in this context are manifold:

Improved Water Management:

- **Real-Time Monitoring:** GSM-enabled sensors provide real-time data on soil moisture levels, allowing farmers to make precise irrigation decisions. This is particularly crucial in drought-prone areas where water conservation is essential.
- **Automated Irrigation Systems:** With GSM technology, automated irrigation systems can be deployed to ensure that crops receive the right amount of water at the right time. This not only conserves water but also enhances the efficiency of water use.
- **Early Detection of Water Stress:** Continuous monitoring enables early detection of water stress in plants, allowing for timely interventions to prevent crop loss and ensure healthy growth.

Enhanced Crop Yields:

- **Precision Farming:** GSM technology supports precision farming practices by providing accurate data on soil conditions, weather patterns, and crop health. Farmers can use

this data to apply the right amount of fertilisers, pesticides, and other inputs, optimising crop growth and yield.

- **Timely Interventions:** Data from GSM-enabled sensors allows farmers to respond promptly to changing conditions, such as pest infestations or nutrient deficiencies. Timely interventions can significantly improve crop quality and productivity.
- **Optimised Resource Use:** By ensuring that resources are used efficiently, GSM technology helps maximise crop yields while minimising input costs.

Sustainability:

- **Resource Management:** Better management of water, fertilisers, and other inputs reduces waste and promotes sustainable farming practices. GSM technology enables precise application of these resources, minimising environmental impact.
- **Reduction of Carbon Footprint:** By optimising resource use and reducing wastage, GSM technology contributes to lowering the carbon footprint of agricultural operations. Efficient use of water and fertilisers also helps maintain soil health and reduce runoff, further supporting environmental sustainability.
- **Support for Smallholder Farmers:** GSM technology can be particularly beneficial for smallholder farmers in remote areas, providing them with the tools and information they need to improve their productivity and livelihoods. Access to real-time data and remote management capabilities can help bridge the gap between traditional farming practices and modern agricultural techniques.

Conclusion:

GSM technology provides a blend of affordability, reliability, and comprehensive coverage, making it indispensable for the agricultural sector in South Africa. Embracing GSM-based solutions offers a strategic advantage, ensuring efficient operations, robust connectivity, and improved crop management. For South African farmers looking to leverage GSM, tailored solutions can enhance their agricultural practices and connectivity, leading to increased productivity and sustainability.

Source: <https://hugeconnect.co.za/revolutionising-agriculture-in-south-africa-with-gsm-technology-enhancing-crop-management-and-production/>

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
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Pricing only part of improving water use efficiency in South Africa

Recently the minister of water and sanitation published a Revised Pricing Strategy for Raw Water Use Charges. The revised pricing strategy will replace the existing 2007 strategy in 2026 when water management institutions will have to begin implementing it.

Recently the minister of water and sanitation published a Revised Pricing Strategy for Raw Water Use Charges. The revised pricing strategy will replace the existing 2007 strategy in 2026 when water management institutions will have to begin implementing it.

The broad overall objective of the pricing strategy is to promote effective and efficient management of water to support equitable and sustainable economic growth and social development in line with the overarching goals of the 2023 National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS).

The NWRS estimates that South Africa will have a water deficit of 1,6 billion to 2,7 billion

cubic metres of water (roughly 17%) by 2030. According to a recent NoDrop Benchmarking report (May 2023) by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), non-revenue (i.e. unpaid for) water is estimated to account for 47,4% of water that enters the water supply system. The report also indicates that avoidable water losses are estimated to be 40,8% of water entering the supply system.

The revised pricing strategy specifically records that the price of water should reflect its scarcity value in order to promote its conservation and to ensure that some water is redirected for optimal economic benefits while not harming social benefits.

Having regard to the DWS's own figures with respect to unpaid for and wasted water, it is clear a lot needs to be done to promote water use efficiency in South Africa, especially if such users who do pay for water will largely be expected to foot the bill for those who do not (or cannot) do so

Source: . <https://agrisa.org.za/centre-of-excellence-natural-resources/pricing-only-part-of-improving-water-use-efficiency-in-south-africa/>



DAM LEVELS

As at 6 August 2024



August		
	2023	2024
Eastern Cape	81%	82%
FreeState	97%	82%
Gauteng	97%	83%
KwaZulu-Natal	90%	88%
Limpopo	88%	78%
Mpumalanga	97%	91%
North West	88%	73%
Northern Cape	94%	81%
Western Cape	91%	93%

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[Provincial Summary \(sawx.co.za\)](http://Provincial Summary (sawx.co.za))

Sheep Farming In South Africa, Sheep Breeds



Introduction to Sheep Farming in South Africa:

Sheep farming is also known as sheep husbandry, it is the raising and breeding of domestic sheep. It is a branch of animal husbandry. Sheep are raised for meat (lamb and mutton), milk (sheep's milk), and fiber (wool). Sheep can be raised in a range of temperate climate conditions. In South Africa, the sheep farming business is very profitable. Though, the two main products for sheep farming are sheep meat (lamb & mutton) and wool. The lamb and mutton demand in South Africa is high, and exceeding 1,90,000 tonnes per year. In South Africa, there is a large export market for sheep wool. In this article we also discuss the below topics about sheep farming in South Africa;

- Is sheep farming a profitable business in South Africa
- What is the most profitable sheep in South Africa
- Benefits of sheep farming in South Africa
- Sheep farming business for beginners

Profitability can be challenging in sheep farming, but with productive sheep and close control of expenses, a profit is possible. Usually, sheep produce income from the sale of meat, wool, and milk. Approximately, there are 8000 commercial sheep farms throughout South Africa and about 5,800 communal farmers. In South Africa, the estimated number of sheep is about 28.8 million. Sheep farmers are represented by organizations with Dorper Sheep Breeders' Society of South

Africa and Merino South Africa being the most prominent.

A step-by-step guide to Sheep Farming In South Africa, and Sheep Breeds



Sheep Flock (pic source: pixabay)

Southern Africa is hosting a large sheep-like Merino, indigenous and locally developed genetic resource. Adapted to the agricultural production systems of the continent, it mainly represents a unique resource that has great potential for further development of its productivity. Before you start a mutton and wool sheep farming business in South Africa, there are some important decisions that you have to make. You have to decide on the size of the sheep production business i.e., how many sheep you will have at your sheep farm. There are many different sheep breeds in South Africa, so you have to select which sheep breed you will use, the location of your business, and your target market. The size of your mutton and wool sheep farming business will depend on the amount of

capital you have, and your target market. You must get a good sheep production business plan before you start a commercial sheep farming business in South Africa.

Reasons you can Earn Profit from Sheep Farming Business

Sheep farming business is practiced in all provinces throughout South Africa. While the income derived from the sheep farming business is modest compared to other types of livestock business, e.g. poultry, the sheep industry is important in the rural and arid regions of South Africa.

Sheep breeds in South Africa are a mix of the hairy indigenous breeds, fat-tailed and fat-rumped breeds, and South African developed composite 'exotic' breeds like the South Africa mutton Merino. Sheep can be used for fiber, using wool and hair depending on the breed, as well as for meat production, or are sometimes used to produce dairy products.

Meat production is aimed at local consumption, while limited quantities are exported to neighboring countries. The exact number of sheep farming in South Africa is unknown, but according to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

- Firstly, you can start the business with a small investment and space.
- The sheep farming business requires less labor for daily maintenance and care.
- Sheep give birth to kids frequently. Therefore, you can create a large size herd within a short period.
- Sheep need less space for living.
- Also, you don't need to build expensive housing for the sheep and it allows you to maintain your cost early.
- Sheep eat different kinds of plants. So you don't want to provide high-quality feeds all the time.
- Generally, sheep are very hardy animals and they can adapt to almost all types of environments. So, you can raise sheep in a wide range of temperate climate conditions including arid zones.
- The final products you get from sheep-like meat, wool, and milk have high demand in the market. So, it is a commercially lucrative business for entrepreneurs who want to start a livestock business.

Advantages of Sheep Farming



Advantages of Sheep Farming (pic source: pixabay)

The advantages of sheep farming in South Africa are:

- Sheep do not need expensive buildings to house them and on the other hand, sheep farming businesses require less labor compared to other kinds of livestock.
- Generally, sheep are economical converters of grass into meat and wool.
- Sheep will eat varied kinds of plants compared to other kinds of livestock animals. This makes them excellent weed destroyers.
- The wool, meat, and manure production provide mainly three different sources of income to the shepherd.
- A multi-faceted utility like meat, wool, skin, manure, and to some extent milk.
- Since the two major products of sheep (wool and mutton) are different in their production and utilization, the price of one may not necessarily have a bearing on the other. Wool can be stored and held for higher prices or sold at shearing time. And, a crop of lambs can be marketed from 5 to 6 months onwards and preferably before 1 year, bringing rather a quick return.
- Most suitable of the small ruminants to use the sparse vegetation in dryland areas through rangeland management and developed pasture.
- Sheep eat more different types of plants than any other kind of livestock animal, they can turn waste into profit and at the same time improve the appearance of several farms (i.e. excellent weed destroyer).
- Since sheep eat more different types of plants than any other kind of livestock, and they can turn waste into profit and at the same time improve the appearance of many farms (i.e. they are excellent weed destroyers)

Land Requirement for Sheep Farming

The land should have sufficient pastures for the sheep to graze. The land is the basic requirement for the construction of sheds for sheep farming. The extent of land required for sheep farming is approximately 1 hectare per 50 sheep. If you already have a location of your own for sheep farming then it's good. Otherwise, you will want to identify and select a location for setting up the farm. Usually, the area required depends on the size of the farm and the population of the livestock you want to keep on your farm.

An area that is generally on a raised terrain is ideal for sheep farming. Also, there are factors to consider that end up determining your choice of land location. For example, proximity to essential amenities such as veterinary services and the market is vital. Then, that would imply that a strategic well serviced road network close by is a must. Not forgetting that there must be a clean and also reliable water supply.

Housing and Equipment Required For Sheep Farming in South Africa

There are mainly two important things to ensure for the sheep housing is ventilation and adequate space (horizontally and vertically). How you will be doing your sheep farming business determines the housing and equipment aspect. Sheep can be reared mainly indoors or partially outdoors.

For sheep farming, housing needs are changing by climate, seasons of lambing, and management preferences of the shepherd. If lambing will occur during periods of inclement weather conditions, more elaborate housing is usually required. If lambing will occur on pasture during periods of mild weather, simple shelters can be all that is needed.

Usually, the height of the roof level from the floor should on average be 1.8 meters. The space that must be available for one fully grown sheep should range from approximately 1-1.5 square meters. Bricks, cement, roofing sheets, wooden logs, and fencing form the sheep housing. Barns and sheds can also be used as sheep housing. Ideally, it is recommended to fence even if you feel the housing is secure and it augments physical security. Fencing is also essential for the pasture. The equipment required for sheep farming includes drinking and feeding equipment. Your commercial sheep farming business plan in South

Africa should include the costs of purchasing equipment and sheep housing.

Feeding Equipment – Several types of feeding equipment are available for feeding sheep. Pails and buckets are normally used for small numbers of sheep. For large numbers, some type of automation can reduce the hand labor required. Self-feeders can be used to make the feed available at all times and thus reduce the amount of feeding space needed.

Sheep don't need high-end or expensive housing. They are happy, as long as you fulfil their basic sheep housing needs. Even you can raise them with other types of livestock animals, in small-scale production. You have to make a separate and suitable house for commercial sheep production. Their house should have to be suitable enough to keep them safe from adverse weather and harmful predators. Usually, an adult sheep needs about 20 square feet of floor space. You have to make a house 10 feet long and 20 feet wide if you can raise 10 sheep. Keep the roof at least 6 feet high from the floor and make a good ventilation system. Ensure flow of sufficient air and light inside the sheep house and it will be better if you can make a proper drainage system inside the house.

Sheep Breeds for Meat in South Africa

In South Africa, commercial sheep are farmed for either meat or wool, but certain breeds yield good quality and quantity of both. This will mainly focus on sheep breeds used in South Africa for meat production only. Also, there are available some developing breeds in South Africa like the Boesmanlander and the Bezuidenhout.

Merino – The Merino sheep make up numerically the largest sheep breed in South Africa with approximately 18 million countries wide. The South African Merino breed is plainer than the Australian Merino and folds development is moderate to suit South African conditions. It is an important resource for farmers, providing meat and wool.

Dorper Sheep farming in South Africa – The Dorper sheep breed was developed in South Africa and bred through the crossbreeding of the Persian sheep, Dorset, and Van Rooy sheep. Then, this resulted in a hardy, fast-growing meat breed suitable for low-rainfall regions. The Dorper



sheep is a large and strongly built meat sheep with a white body and blackhead. This fast-growing fertile breed produces lambs that are slaughter-ready at 4 months. The breed does not need shearing and its skin – with a smooth grain and no creasing can be used for leather.

Black-headed Persian Sheep – The Black-headed Persian sheep breed is an ancient meat breed, and is believed to have originated in Somalia or the Middle East. This has long drooping ears, similar to goats. The color varieties of the Persian sheep breed are the blackhead (90%), redhead (4%), and the speckled Persian (6%). Persians are excellent mothers with an even temperament and the breeding interval is 8 months and a high percentage of twins are produced. It is bred mainly for its meat, although its skin and the blackhead Persian specifically can be used for the production of thin, high-grade leather products. The Persian breed is more resistant to disease compared to other sheep breeds.

Ile de France Sheep – Commercial farming with the Ile de France breed only started in the 1970s. Wool can contribute up to 20% of the Ile de France Sheep breed's income. Though, most consider the Ile de France a meat breed only, to produce heavy early-maturing slaughter-ready lambs.

Van Rooy Sheep – The white Van Rooy sheep breed is a meat breed developed in South Africa and has white hair, prominent dewlap, and a fat tail and rump. A South African 'developed' meat sheep and the fertile Van Rooy sheep were bred to thrive in the drier climates of Southern Africa, typical of fat-tail breeds. It is a medium to large hornless sheep covered with white hair, with

a thin wool undercoat on the front part of the body. Fat distribution is localized in the rump and tail. The fertile Van Rooy produces and raises lambs in extremely harsh conditions. It is used in crossbreeding, due to its unique gene pool. The age of the first lambing is 16 months. The Van Rooy sheep exhibits a fast growth rate, and rams are often used to crossbreed with other sheep breeds, to produce lambs with a good growth rate and early fat accumulation.

Meat master Sheep – The Meat master sheep breed is another South African-developed meat breed, bred from the Damara, Dorper, Van Rooy, and Ile de France breed. The Meat master 100-day weaning weight is about 27 kg. Meat master lambs can be slaughtered at 5 months of age, at around 38 kg, and may yield a carcass of 17.5 kg.

Dual-Purpose Sheep Breeds in South Africa

A dual-purpose sheep breed in South Africa refers to an animal that can be farmed for the production of wool and meat. South African studies have found that farming with a suitable dual-purpose breed for a specific climate can make a higher income than farming with a meat-only breed. Though, many parameters play a role, not least how each breed reacts to climate conditions such as drought. So, it is important to select the right breed to adapt to current farming conditions and weather patterns.

South African Mutton Merino – The dual-purpose Merino breed is also called the German Merino and was used to develop other sheep breeds such as the Dorper and Dohne Merino. Through breeding and selection, this sheep breed is now considered uniquely South African. This large sheep produces both meat and good quality medium to strong wool of 21 to 23 microns. Although initially developed to utilize winter grazing in the Western Cape and rear their lambs before grazing deteriorates in the summer season, the mutton Merino adapts well to a range of climates and is found countrywide.

Merino Land sheep – The Merino Land sheep breed originally from Germany is an exceptionally large sheep with a deep body. The first Merino Land sheep breed was imported from Germany in 1956 and quickly adapted to South Africa's grazing conditions and climate. The Land sheep has a long and deep body, producing heavy lamb carcasses of 20 to 25 kg at 100 to 120 days with

an above-average slaughter percentage of around 54%. The breed is fertile and can produce three lambs every two years with the first lambing at 12 to 15 months. Lambs are small at birth with few birthing problems. The Merino Land sheep produces a good crop of medium to strong wool.

Dorner Sheep – The Dorner meat sheep breed was ‘developed’ in South Africa through crossbreeding Dorset Horn rams with German Merino ewes. The name ‘Dorner’ mainly refers to the parent breeds Dorset and Merino. It was specifically bred for the cold and wet conditions of the winter rainfall regions of the Western Cape but is farmed successfully in temperate conditions on the natural veld and cultivated pastures. The well-muscled sheep shows early maturity age – first lambing is 18 months and is very fertile; and producing small, multiple lambs. The fast-growing breed exhibits a good feed conversion rate to produce slaughter-size lambs at an early age – lambs can be market-ready at three months, weighing 16 to 22 kg.

Afrino Sheep – It has a locally-developed dual-purpose sheep breed. The Afrino sheep is a large breed with wool of 18 – 22 microns which can contribute 20% of income; the rest is from meat production.

Suffolk Sheep – The Suffolk sheep breed is a polled (hornless) English sheep breed that was brought to South Africa in the late 1890s. Some people considered the Suffolk a meat breed but are also used for wool production. Suffolk sheep experience easy births, but rarely produce twins.

Feeding Management for Sheep Framing in South Africa

Shelter, enough feed, and clean water – The sheep primarily consume pasture roughage, they are sometimes given supplemental feed, such as corn and hay. Sheep need water, energy (carbohydrates and fats) for optimal growth and production. Ensure that sheep always have access to proper shelter, sufficient fresh drinking water, and fodder in clean feeding troughs.

If the animals are kraaled at night, the kraal (an enclosure for cattle or sheep) must be big enough to ensure ample space for the animals as well as their water and fodder. Disinfect the kraal frequently to prevent the spread of diseases and internal and external parasites. Manure from the kraal can be used for vegetables and to reduce fertilizer costs.



Sheep Feeding Management (pic source: pixabay)

There are two broad feeding approaches in the sheep farming business in South Africa. Then, the first one entails sheep feeding from pasture land since sheep are grazers. Pasture is the main source of feed for sheep, and it's also the one that is economically viable business-wise. Though, when doing commercial sheep farming in South Africa, you will also need to give supplementary feed to the sheep. This mainly ensures that the sheep get all the required nutrients for growth. The supplementary feed to give to the sheep are grains, hay, commercial sheep feed, salts, and minerals. The feeding costs must be included in your mutton and wool sheep farming business plan.

Feeding is an important component of sheep farming, as sheep obtain their nutritional requirements from the pastures they graze on or through feed when they are based in intensive farming systems. A balanced diet must include protein, energy (such as fats and carbohydrates), vitamins, minerals, and fresh water.

Types of Sheep Feed

Sheep feed can be divided mainly into three categories such as roughage, feed concentrates, and supplements.

- Roughage like dry and green roughage, silages, and pastures.
- Feed concentrates are carbohydrate-rich low-protein concentrates and protein supplements.
- Supplements will include minerals, vitamins, and non-protein nitrogen like urea.

Quality of Sheep Feed

A sheep's feed can be adapted based on the type of breed to ensure optimum growth for meat production or to improve wool quality. Certain breeds like indigenous sheep exhibit a good feed-to-weight conversion even on limited grazing,

while other breeds need a finely tuned feed ration to ensure optimal growth. Some farmers can choose to supplement the diet of the fiber-producing sheep with good quality protein which enhances fiber (wool or hair) growth. These supplementary feeding will include sulfur which is a building block of fiber.

Sheep Breeding Stock in South Africa

Select your breeding stock is majorly premised on the end products of your sheep farming business. Sheep breeding stock that is best for meat production might not necessarily be best also for wool production. There are mainly 3 broad classes of breeding stock in general and these are exotic, indigenous, and crossbreed. The overarching consideration to make is whether or not a particular breed can thrive in the local climate.

Usually, sheep breeding stock is composed of ewes (female sheep) and rams (male sheep). It is highly advised that you get breeding stock from reputable suppliers. When choosing breeding stock you should also carefully examine them before buying. That is meant to ensure they are in good health and buying from suppliers that have detailed health records would be the best. Most sheep farmers in South Africa prefer dual-purpose sheep breeds and these are sheep breeds that are mainly used for both meat and wool production. Some examples of sheep breeds used in South Africa for meat and wool production include the Merino, Dohne Merino, South African Mutton Merino, Afrino Sheep, and the Dormer. The popular sheep breed in South Africa is the Merino breed. The mutton and wool sheep farming business plan should include the costs of purchasing the breeding stock.

Some Problems of Sheep Farming in South Africa

You can't run a sheep farming business without any problem. Sheep farming is not an exception. In the case of the sheep farming business, you might face some common problems like protecting your sheep from predators, shelter arrangement, protection from the cold weather, and diseases, etc. So make a suitable fence for protecting sheep from predators.

Also, diseases are the main problems in sheep farming. So vaccinate them timely to stay free from several types of diseases. Sheep farming is a traditional livestock farming business. Maximum

profits depend on selecting high-quality and healthy sheep breeds. So they stay free from various types of diseases which are the most dangerous threat.

Care and Management of Sheep Farming Business in South Africa

You will need to provide good care and management to get the maximum profitability of your sheep farm. Additionally, maintain the cleanliness of your farm. Also, provide the right vaccination to your sheep. If you notice any sick sheep, separate the animal promptly, and then provide proper treatment. To obtain the optimum profit, always tap the local market of the products and it helps to keep the transportation cost minimum. Also, always think about the other marketing avenues to get the maximum profits from your sheep farming business.

Good care and management can ensure maximum profit from your sheep farming business in South Africa. So always try to take good care of your farm animals. Vaccinate them timely to prevent them from several types of sheep diseases and always keep good relations with the vet, so that you can ask for help anytime.

To ensure maximum profit from the sheep farming business, you must take good care and properly manage your sheep. Purchasing quality and productive sheep breeds, feeding them nutritious foods, and making a suitable house for them are advised. Vaccinate your sheep timely and this will prevent them from various types of diseases.

The Market for Sheep Meat and Wool Production in South Africa

The main products from a sheep farming business are sheep meat and wool. Sheep meat has 2 categories like lamb and mutton. Lamb is sheep meat from a sheep less than 1-year-old, while mutton is from a sheep greater than 1-year-old. There is a high demand for lamb and mutton in South Africa, exceeding 190000 tonnes per year. You can supply sheep to abattoirs, hotels, restaurants, retailers, butcherries, meat processors, and individuals. South African sheep Wool is exported to China, the Czech Republic, Italy, India, Bulgaria, Germany, and the United States.

Source: <https://www.agrifarming.in/sheep-farming-in-south-africa-sheep-breeds#>

Isaiah 35:7

“The parched ground will become a pool, and springs of water will satisfy the thirsty land.”

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Chianina



History

The Chianina (pronounced kee-a-nee-na) may well be one of the oldest breeds of cattle in existence. They were praised by the Georgic poets, Columella and Vergil, and were the models for Roman sculptures. The breed originated primarily in the west central part of Italy and was found in a wide variety of environmental conditions. Because of this, the cattle vary in size and type from region to region. The largest representatives of the breed, from the plains of Arezzo and Siena, have supplied most of the foundation stock that has been used in the United States and Canada. The name comes from the Chiana Valley in the province of Tuscany in Central Italy which is where Chianti wine is made.

Until recent times the Chianina were used primarily as draft animals in their homeland. With the advent of modern mechanized farming practices they selection emphasis has been placed on the breeds ability to produce beef. The earlier selection for work animals had produced a very large breed with considerable length of leg, good action, and heavy muscling. Good dispositions were also desired in the draft animals. The later selections for beef production has maintained the size of the breed and improved the rate of growth.

U.S. servicemen, stationed in Italy during World War II, discovered Chianina. In 1971, Chianina genetics were introduced to the U.S. when the first semen was imported from Italy. Diaceto I was the first Italian fullblood bull to be collected.

For the first few years, Chianina genetics were attainable only through semen. United States Department of Agriculture regulations prohibited the importation of cattle from countries having Foot and Mouth disease, and Italy was one of those countries. A private quarantine station was established in Italy where semen was collected, processed and shipped to breeders in the U.S. For a one year period, 17 young Chianina bulls were admitted and their semen collected.

The breed played a part in upgrading other Podolian breeds, such as the Romagnola, Marchigiana, and Italian Podolian, and it was used in the breeding of the Maremmana and Modicana, while crossbreeding with Swiss Brown cattle resulted in the Pisana.

The Chianina is now being used as a terminal sire for beef producers and it has also been combined with other breeds to create more composites such as the Chiangus, Chimaine and the Chiford.

Characteristics



Photo courtesy of Oklahoma State University, www.ansi.okstate.edu

The porcelain-white Chianina is the largest breed of cattle in the world and have short hair that varies from white to steel grey in colour. Bulls are often a darker grey around their front ends. Both sexes have black pigmented skin, including a black tongue, palate, nose, eye area and switch. This pigmentation gives excellent resistance to pinkeye and cancer eye.

The short horns curve forward and are usually black in the younger animals but become lighter, beginning at the base, as the animals mature.

The most noticeable characteristic of the breed is the extensive and well-defined muscling. The shoulders, back and rear quarters are especially well formed. The legs are longer than most breeds and the bodies are not proportionally as long as some breeds that have shorter legs. The faces are rather long and straight. These characteristics give a distinctive appearance.

The average Chianina cow stands 150-160 cm at the withers and weighs 800-1,000 kg, while the bull measures 160-175 cm, weighing 1,150-1,280 kg. Cows over 160 cm and bulls over 180 cm are not uncommon.

The herds they are used in are frequently crossbred and the Chianina bulls provide an outstanding growth rate in the offspring of these crossbred females.

Cows of the breed often have small udders and are not noted for their milk production. This is not surprising as they were originally valued for draft and later for meat production. Chianinas are late-maturing, and are therefore suitable for production of yearling and older beef.

The Chianina breed has an unsurpassed capacity for lean meat production. The meat is red and is free from waste but still retains a marbling of fat among the muscling. They are renowned for their large eye muscle.

An interesting fact, Chianina calves are born a fawn colour, and turn white between 30 and 260 days.

Statistics

Chianina are great for a variety elements and are generally used as a terminal sire to create great cross calves. Chianinas have:

- Size, The largest breed
- Very few calving problems – they possess a fine, small head and small horns
- High heat tolerance
- Hybrid vigour
- Resistance to disease and parasites from their tough black pigmented skin
- Well defined muscles that provide excellent lean but marbled beef
- Tough hooves and legs, a hardy breed.



Distribution

Chianina cattle can be found in Italy, Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada.

References (the above information was cited from the following sites)

- www.ansi.okstate.edu
- www.chicattle.org

Source: <https://www.thecattlesite.com/breeds/beef/44/chianina>

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
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Causes and Types of Diseases



Biosecurity is a set of preventative measures designed to reduce the risks of infectious disease transmission to and among livestock. It means doing everything you can to reduce the chances of an infectious disease being carried onto your farm/property by people, animals, equipment or vehicles.

What Causes Diseases?

Three factors are needed to cause any disease:

Host

Hosts for diseases can be animals, plants, people or microorganisms. The host's susceptibility (likeliness of being infected) to a disease can be influenced by age, strength of immunity, nutritional status, genetic makeup or hybrid vigor, vaccinations and breeding.

Agent

An agent causes a disease or illness, and can be biological, chemical or physical in nature. Biological agents include bacteria, viruses, insects, prions, and fungi. Chemical agents are poisonous substances (produced by many types of organisms such as bacteria, plants and fungi), substances that cause allergies, and agricultural chemicals.

Environment

Factors in the environment that can contribute to getting and spreading a disease include weather, geographic area, animal housing, animal health practices, sanitation, biosecurity procedures, and the presence of "vectors" (an organism, typically a biting insect or tick, that transmits a disease or parasite from one animal or plant to another).

Many of these factors can be controlled to either prevent disease or minimize the impacts of them.

Disease Spread

Livestock diseases can be spread in many different ways. These routes are important to consider when creating biosecurity procedures and practices to protect animal health, so you can anticipate and manage any gaps and vulnerabilities.

How diseases are spread in livestock:

Direct Contact

When animals are close enough to touch. There is an immediate transfer of a disease agent to a host through open wounds, mucous membranes, or the skin. It may occur by contact with blood, saliva, nose-to-nose contact, rubbing, or biting from an infected animal. Reproductive contact includes diseases spread through mating or to the fetus during pregnancy.

Fomites/Indirect Contact

Transfer of disease agent is indirect by contact with an inanimate object such as equipment, vehicles, clothing and footwear. A fomite passively transfers or carries a disease agent. Traffic is a

subtype of fomite transmission in which a vehicle, trailer, or human spreads organic material to another location.

Aerosols

The disease agent is contained in suspended particles or droplets passed through the air from one animal to another.

Ingestion

Consumption of a disease agent in contaminated feed or water or by licking or chewing contaminated objects.

Vectors

A disease agent spread by blood-feeding insects such as mosquitoes, ticks, biting midges and flies. Understanding the life cycle of vectors is a factor in their control, such as alternate hosts, favored breeding locations, and time of year of emergence.

Types of Diseases

In general, there are four major categories of diseases that can affect livestock. Some are considered high consequence, meaning they spread rapidly from animal to animal/herd to herd, and are expensive and difficult to eradicate. The response to high consequence diseases involves various state and federal agencies in the efforts to control the further spread.

Zoonotic

A disease that can be passed directly or indirectly between animals and humans. Domestic animals, wild animals and insect species are the common link as either the origin, a reservoir (animal or insect that carries an infectious agent but is not harmed by it) or vector (disease acquired from blood-feeding insects). Some examples of zoonotic diseases include rabies, anthrax, West Nile virus, Lyme disease and salmonellosis.

Reportable Diseases/Foreign Animal Diseases

A reportable animal disease is one that, by law, must be reported to state and/or federal animal or public health officials, typically by a livestock producer's veterinarian. Reportable means that the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS) has a control or eradication program in place for the disease. Reporting helps identify disease outbreaks, limits their spread



and minimizes the economic and health impacts on animals and people. These diseases are high risk with severe economic, animal health and often public health consequences. Examples of reportable diseases include brucellosis, scrapie, bovine tuberculosis, pseudorabies, New World screwworm and vesicular stomatitis.

Among reportable diseases are foreign animal diseases (FAD), also called transboundary animal diseases. These are also high risk animal diseases that are not normally present in the United States or have been previously eradicated, such as foot and mouth disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza, African swine fever, classical swine fever and virulent Newcastle disease.

Endemic Diseases

Endemic is the constant presence and/or commonness of a disease or infectious agent of animals within a geographic area. Anthrax is endemic in limited areas of the western and midwestern United States, for example. Other levels of disease such as epidemic refers to an often sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in a population in a location. Outbreak carries the same definition as epidemic, but is often used for a more limited geographic area. Sporadic refers to a disease that occurs infrequently and irregularly.

Emerging Diseases

A disease can be considered "emerging" if it is newly identified or previously unknown, causes disease, infection or infestation in animals, and has the potential to result in significant animal or public health impacts. It might also be a previously known disease that has changed in some way, either by an increased ability to cause disease, an expanded host range, a change in geography, and/or causing unexpected sickness and death. West Nile virus, avian influenza and porcine epidemic diarrhea virus are some examples of emerging diseases.

Source: <https://www.healthyagriculture.org/prevent/biosecurity/#:~:text=Biosecurity%20is%20a%20set%20of,%2C%20animals%2C%20equipment%20or%20vehicles>

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Preparing for Cattle Transport Saves Time, Money and Stress



Jesse Fulton, Extension Educator, Director of Nebraska Beef Quality Assurance



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With fall upon us, many producers are beginning to plan shipment of this year's calf crop or moving cattle from summer pasture to crop residues, fall/winter pastures, or to a dry lot. Each and every year, millions of head of cattle are transported from point A to point B. During this time, our bumper-pull trailers, gooseneck trailers, or cattle pots are giant billboards for the cattle industry. Because of this fact, we as cattle producers should be ensuring we are doing our part of shedding a positive light on the cattle industry by following best management practices when transporting our animals.

There are several important factors that should be considered when cattle are being transported including loading conditions, time in transit, weather conditions, comingling, segregation of different sexes and weight classes into separate trailer compartments, driver experience, and animal health status and physical condition.

Shipping can be one of the most stressful times in a calf's life. Greater amounts of stress on cattle during shipping may increase the percentage of shrink loss of the animal. If producers are able to reduce shrink by one percent, this alone could benefit the industry by more than \$325 million. A past Beef Quality Assurance survey indicated that feeder calves traveling to Texas or Nebraska feedyards traveled 468 ± 415 miles.

Furthermore, the 2016 National Beef Quality Audit and Market Cow and Bull Quality Audit found that

the average load of fed cattle travel over 2.5 hours and more than 135 miles from the feedyard to the harvest facility, and market cows and bulls traveled over 9 hours and more than 395 miles from their origin to the harvest facility. These results also found that the amount of space we are providing these animals during transit are falling short of animal handling recommendations for our larger animals.

According to North American Meat Institute recommended animal handling guidelines, a 1,000 – 1,400-pound hornless animal should be provided 12 – 18 sq. ft. of space. According to both audit results, fed cattle were allowed on average 12.2 sq. ft. and market cows and bulls were allowed 12.4 sq. ft.

The previous data provides insight on the long distances cattle travel which could have negative

impacts on cattle welfare and performance due to stress. The stress from shipping can have an impact on calves' immunity and prolong the amount of time calves are off feed following shipping. With these disadvantageous effects related to stress, it is important that producers work to make the shipping process as stress free as possible.

There are several pre-shipping suggestions that have been made as a result of previous research. These include:

- Cattle are fed and watered within five hours prior to being loaded if the trip length is over 12 hours
- Cattle being loaded for trips longer than four hours should be fed within 24 hours prior to loading
- Cattle should be in good health and fit for transport
- Cattle should be handled as little as possible and as gently as possible prior to transport
- Cattle should receive a minimum of five hours of rest following 48 hours of transport

One resource available to producers is the newly developed *Beef Quality Assurance Transportation* (BQAT) on-line training modules located at www.BQA.org. With over 2,000 BQAT certifications currently issued in Nebraska, these modules can help producers improve shipping methods and reduce stress on cattle during the shipping period. This resource provides checklists that shippers can work through to help make shipping cattle safe for both personnel and cattle. It also contains loading density suggestions for popular trailer layouts used in the industry. Taking time to work through the checklists prior to transport can save costs and headaches after the cattle are loaded.

Another online resource available for producers is the *National BQA* channel located on YouTube. By searching the keyword "*Transportation*," several

informative videos covering transportation can be found.

Finally, one important task that producers must work through when shipping cattle across state lines is the requirements for entry that each state animal health official prescribes.

Producers have had to search through state regulations to ensure they meet all the requirements to transport cattle across state lines; however, a new feature offered at www.interstatelivestock.com allows producers to enter the state of origin cattle are coming from and the final destination the cattle are being shipped. The website will then provide all cattle health requirements for transportation. This feature is not only for cattle heading to the feedlot or inspected harvest facility, but producers can also use it for sales, exhibition, and show and rodeo stock. With this new resource, producers can easily find all the requirements to successfully transport cattle to all 50 states.

It is important not only to the producer, but also the industry as a whole, that cattle are humanely handled when transported. As mentioned, several resources are available for producers to review for more information on transporting cattle safely and in a humane manner. Producers should review these tools and resources to ensure they are following the best management practices when transporting cattle.

This article was written deriving information from Schwartzkopf-Genswein K., J. Ahola, L. Edwards-Callaway, D. Hale, and J. Paterson. 2015. *Symposia: Transportation issues impacting cattle well-being and considerations for the future.*

Interviews with the authors of BeefWatch newsletter articles become available throughout the month of publication and are accessible at <https://go.unl.edu/podcast>.

Source: <https://beef.unl.edu/beefwatch/2021/preparing-cattle-transport-saves-time-money-and-stress>

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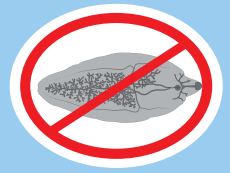
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Erysipelas in Pigs



by Kallie Hobbs, DVM, MBA, DACVIM (LAIM)

What is Erysipelas?

Erysipelas is an infectious disease that can occur in most animals, including humans. Erysipelas in pigs is caused by a bacteria (*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*) and is commonly referred to as the “diamond pig disease”. The bacteria is carried by up to 50% of pigs in their tonsils. Erysipelas generally affects growing pigs over 12 weeks of age and is easily spread from one pig to another through feces and nasal secretions. The disease can manifest as skin lesions, arthritis, or inflammation of valves in the heart (valvular endocarditis). Erysipelas is a zoonotic disease meaning it can be transmitted from pigs to people though good hygiene (washing hands, covering wounds) is normally preventative of spread to people. Erysipelas is resistant to many environmental influences (cold, heat, rain) and can survive for extended periods of time. The organism is resistant to many antibiotics but can be destroyed by many common disinfectants. Erysipelas is more common in production pig operations, but pet pigs have been diagnosed.

What are the signs that your pig has Erysipelas?

Disease outbreaks may be acute or chronic. In the chronic form lameness is the most noted sign. Characteristic signs of acute outbreak are

- Inappetence
- Lethargy
- Very high temperature (104-108 F)

- Skin lesions (Diamond shaped skin swellings)
- Painful joints
- Respiratory distress (trouble breathing)

Mild symptoms can quickly progress to severe life-threatening signs. Collapse and death sudden death have been noted to occur.

How can we diagnose Erysipelas?

If your pig shows signs any of these signs, you should contact your primary care veterinarian immediately to have them evaluated. The evaluation will allow your veterinarian to detect abnormalities. They may look for the following abnormalities: fever, skin lesions, a heart murmur and joint swelling. They may perform two blood test 14 days apart called an hemagglutination inhibition test to test for rising titer levels. As diagnosis can be difficult, if your veterinarian notices any of these signs, you may be referred to a Board-certified Large Animal Internal Medicine specialist for further laboratory testing which may include further blood tests, radiographs of joints, taking a fluid sample from the joints or imaging of the heart through echocardiology.

What are the treatment options?

Routine vaccination is effective at preventing acute disease. You should speak to your veterinarian about the best vaccine protocol for your pet. Vaccine protocols are often adjusted according to your pet’s risk of disease. Pigs that do become infected are generally responsive to a course of

veterinarian guided antibiotics (normally penicillin). Pigs that develop valvular endocarditis or arthritis may require long term treatment

What is the outcome after treatment?

Generally, pigs infected with Erysipelas have a good outcome with proper treatment. In pigs that develop valvular endocarditis or arthritis the long-term prognosis is guarded as animals with arthritis

often have increasing lameness and animals with valvular endocarditis can develop heart failure. Pigs that are diagnosed with Erysipelas may still be able to spread the organism even after disease resolution (chronic carriers) so development of a farm protocol with your veterinarian after infection is essential.

Source: <https://www.vetspecialists.com/vet-blog-landing/animal-health-articles/2023/01/17/erysipelas-in-swine>

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A guide to livestock auctions in South Africa

Auctions provide a wonderful opportunity for farmers to sell or purchase livestock at a competitive or market-related price. However, navigating livestock auctions is an intricate process that requires a comprehensive understanding of the regulations and protocols.

To help you grasp the nuances of the auction process, take a look at the regulations and benefits that underpin the realm of livestock auctions:

Advantages of Buying/Selling At Auction:

- Auctions are still the preferred method of buying and selling livestock in South Africa and offer several advantages, depending on your specific needs and circumstances:
- Buyers have the opportunity to browse dozens of animals from different sellers before choosing the lots that meet their requirements and needs.
- These auctions are important for emerging farmers with a small number of animals to trade and who don't have the necessary marketing power larger farms possess.
- Auctions provide a transparent environment where buyers can discover fair market prices for livestock and producers receive payment almost immediately after the animal is sold.

- Participating in livestock auctions allows buyers to gain insights into current market trends. Understanding market dynamics and price movements can help buyers make informed decisions and plan their purchases strategically.

Disadvantages of Buying/Selling At Auction:

While buying and selling at auction provides a range of advantages, there are also potential disadvantages that one should consider:

- One of the biggest disadvantages of buying or selling livestock at auction is that animals are coming from various areas across South Africa and from owners that buyers may not know. Therefore, the spread of animal diseases is quite high.
- While various transportation regulations are put in place, animals on sale are still under a lot of stress while being transported and sold. This may lead them to fall ill after purchase.

- Auctions typically operate on an “as-is, where-is” basis, meaning buyers may not receive any guarantees or warranties about the animals’ performance, productivity or behaviour after purchase.
- The success of a livestock sale at auction is heavily influenced by market conditions. If there is a low demand for a particular type of livestock or if market conditions are unfavourable, sellers may not achieve optimal prices.

Selling at Auctions

General livestock auctions have a mixture of animals, such as beef and dairy cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken. The most popular auction method associated with livestock auctions is called a calendar auction, which is held at the same place on a weekly, monthly or quarterly basis. Potential buyers will need to register before attending the auction and provide a refundable deposit of around R2000. However, this amount varies according to the auction and auctioneer.

Additionally, auction houses are obligated to add livestock into various categories. This is determined by the animals’ age, fatness, conformation, damage and sex, with A-grade and B-grade animals being the healthiest and fetching the highest prices. C-grade animals will fetch the lowest.

Transportation

Sellers are responsible for ensuring the animals arrive safely at the auction venue. A clean vehicle with good airflow that is not overcrowded with animals is essential and is a prerequisite when complying with the Animal Identification Act of 2002. This act requires movement permits to be completed by the owner to prove that the animals were not stolen and to help trace the movement of animals if an outbreak occurs. The act also requires the animals to be correctly branded or tattooed with the owner’s brand. Animals are inspected by the stock theft unit at the auction and will not be allowed to be sold if they do not comply with the regulations mentioned above.

Here is what this process entails:

Registering with the National Department of Agriculture in Pretoria,

Applying for and being allocated your own identification mark,

Ensuring that your animals are tattooed or branded with your mark. This can be done by yourself or with a registered contractor.

Vehicles and trailers have to comply with regulations when transporting animals. Animals are not to be tied down by the legs or body on the back of an unregulated trailer or vehicle, but should instead be tied by the head or by their horns to the rails of a regulated vehicle to prevent them from jumping out. Additionally, a non-slip mesh or rubber mat needs to be on the floor to stop the animal from slipping and falling. No makeshift rails or crates are permitted when transporting livestock to and from the auction. The SPCA regularly sends inspectors to livestock auctions. Therefore, if these regulations are not met, the auctioneer and owner can be charged by the SPCA, South African Police Service and/or other animal welfare entities.

Additional Documentation

Once at the auction, the seller will need to fill out the acknowledgement of receipt form, which includes his/her name, physical address, ID number and stock identification details. An additional form will need to be filled out, declaring that the animals are healthy and disclosing any diseases that they may have previously been treated for. These forms will need to be accompanied by veterinary certificates confirming the animal’s negative status for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). Animals in poor condition are evaluated on-site. If found to be ill, they are sent back home.

Last Words

The fast-paced bidding environment provides an opportunity for price discovery, networking, and accessing a diverse range of livestock. While the process comes with its challenges, such as market fluctuations and the need for thorough research, the benefits of transparency, competitive pricing, and networking opportunities cannot be overstated. Whether you’re a seasoned farmer, a new entrant into the industry, or an enthusiast looking to expand your herd, participating in livestock auctions can be a rewarding experience.

Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/auctioneers-guide-livestock-auctions-south-africa-auctioncalendar-rdjee/>

TYD VIR BOSBEHEER

WIE IS ONS?

Terra Care is September 2001 gestig, met 'n strategie wat gebaseer is op kennis, praktiese ondervinding rakende bos- en probleemplant-beheer.

Chris Richter, die eienaar, het 'n meestersgraad in Weiding Ekologie en is ook 'n geregistreerde Plaagbeheer Operateur.

Ons het 'n uitstekende produkreeks van onder andere UPL Open Ag en Corteva Agriscience



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Kameel-doring



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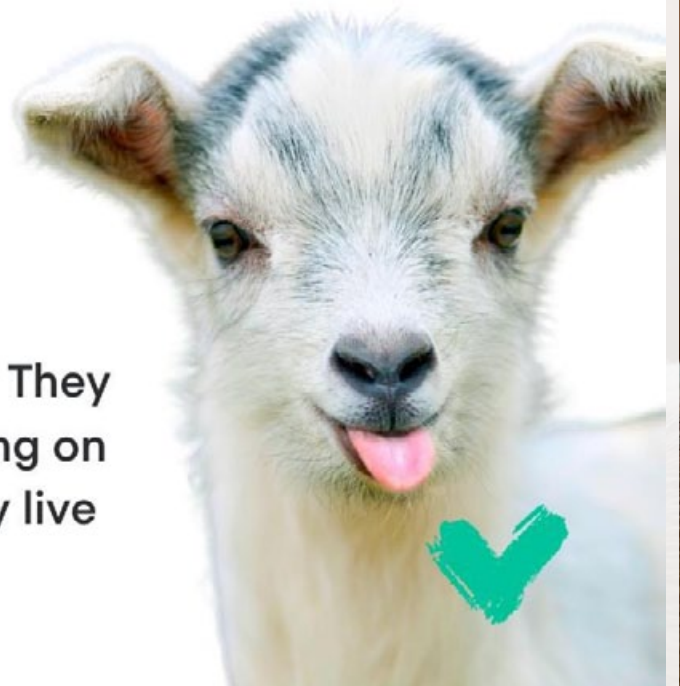


Kontak ons vandag nog
Chris: 082 458 4558
Kantoor: 051 445 2477
terracare@tcvm.co.za

Fun Facts

5 FUN FACTS ABOUT GOATS

- 1 Their rectangular pupils give them a fuller range of vision - They can see 320-340 degrees around them, without having to move!
- 2 Goats have a four-chambered stomach; helping them digest tough roughage like grass and hay
- 3 Goats are able to differentiate between happy and unhappy human faces. And they have been found to prefer happy faces!
- 4 They are extremely agile. Mountain goats can jump around 12 feet (3.5 meters) in a single bound
- 5 Goats can develop accents - They change their sound depending on where they live and who they live with!



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TRINEX PLUS 19,5% [Ⓢ] [Ⓢ]



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Registration number: Reg No. G3814 Act 36/1947 (South Africa). Each 1 m³ contains: Levamisole 7,5 % m/v, Triclabendazole 12,0 % m/v Export countries: Botswana - BV2100461/A (LVPS); Namibia - V14/18.1.8/1244 Act 13/2003 (NSO)
Registration holder: Kyron Animal Health (Pty) Ltd, Co. Reg. No. 2004/021847/07, Unit 45C, 45 Parkview Street, Highway Business Park, Roolhuiskraal Ext. 31, Centurion, 0157, South Africa.

All the world's a stage...



All the world's a stage...
and all the men and women, merely players. They all have their exits and their entrances – and one man – in his time; plays many parts.

Good day to all the readers! I am Wilna Strauss and I'm going to pull back the curtain of my stage a little to give you a peek into my world.

I am a farmer. A woman farmer; who made my debut in 1963. Eldest child and later the only female child in my mother's family, who all passed away here in the old Transvaal.

Always being a farm kid – the soil, water, animals and the farm workers' children were my best friends and entertainment throughout my childhood. An integral part of my being, even to this day.

I was so blessed to have known all 4 of my grandparents, as well as my great grandmother. Their influence on my life is abundantly clear.

All of them had a farming background. From the Eastern Cape, Pretoria and Gauteng, to our current North-West, where finally the curtains on their lives closed. Till today, I am proud of and grateful for them. The footsteps they trod, their unwavering faith in God and themselves, and the paths they walked on.

At the age of 12 my parents' marriage folded. My Mother was pure farm, but some things were beyond her capabilities. At that time, the farm consisted of a large Boergoat herd and a small group of breeding cattle. A herd of speculation cattle that they wanted to get market ready was another challenge. An old bushman taught me to pull a calf, with a whip tied around the legs, using





the whip stick as a handle. A new stage opens for me.

December's school holidays are the most enjoyable part and time of farming, when about 180 – 200 does would kid. A celebration of life! Every day and night new life – a celebration of Creation! We were so fortunate that I was able to go to school from home, from grade 1 until the end of matric. Afternoons were for tending animals, at night it was homework. On weekends I spent my time at the river.

Fishing, swimming and studying the habits of wild birds were my favourite past times. Sometimes walking with the dogs in the veld and reading wild animal tracks for hours. An art that the farm workers taught me. "Look my Nonnatjie, here a rabbit rolled and over there a porcupine walked." Fellow farmers – go show these things to your children; get to know nature; open up the curtain of mother earth's stage that they may know it. The Fish Eagle's call, Cisticola, crow and the appearance of vultures. The soft call of the wood pigeon is rest for the soul.

In elementary school, a deep feeling took hold of me. From eisteddfods to operettas, I had a strong sense of 'I belong'. So much that on invitation from Tukkies in 1981, I spent a whole week with them at their Art and Drama Faculty. Blessed! And Annali van Rooyen doing afternoon concerts. Ai! But Dad made it clear: "There is only one actress like Sandra Prinsloo and you, Wilna, you are going to be a farmer. It's part of who you are and you will probably make a success of it. Done talking." And the curtain falls on a dream.

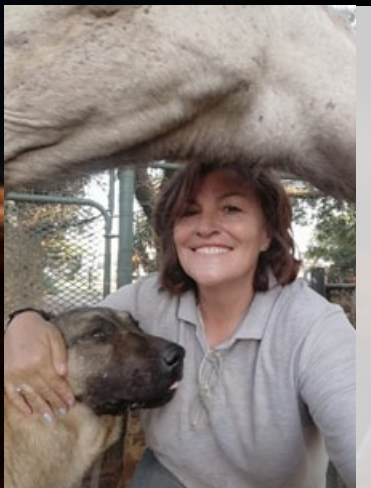
Back in the rig, and married at 20. We live on

our family farm, Klerksdrift, and the farm steams ahead. As the seasons pass, my family is also growing and I am on a new set – Mother of 4 children.

The eldest is a boy, his mother's child, and we live a wonderful life full of discovery and adventure. Three others follow on his heels. Dear readers, farmers and moms, take your kids out and rediscover the wonder of the Creation through your children's eyes. The miracle of the insects, births and deaths of animals, life in and around water – you will never regret it. It brings you a little closer to each other and to our Creator.

And then I took the bull by the horns, my wings were strong enough. We build our own house. We move my animals, set up camps and I put on children's shoes with only my own house, stables and livestock. Livestock theft was the order of the day.

Sometimes I had to look after sheep and goats all day. Day and night the lurkers were on the lookout and it was a bitterly hard time. Then a friend gave me a dog to watch over my sheep. However, my farm was undergoing change. I let my goats go and bought Damara sheep. My first I bought at the first production auction of the late Frank Blumenthal. And what a wonderful breed it is! Jacob's sheep indeed – colored, black, brown, white, spotted and striped. What a beautiful breed for an individualist! You as a breeder can truly stamp your signature on them! Droughts, floods, and man-made disasters force one in a direction. It can grow you or break you. You make your choices. Natural disasters make you bend very low. If necessary, crawl, but God hears you and when you persevere, there will be deliverance. And certainly not always as you hoped, that's for sure. In 2013 & 2014 I sold all my calves due to severe drought. No replacement heifers kept, because a drought calf is rarely a strong cow. In 2014 we were still wrestling with drought in the North-West, when satan deals me a blow that



floored me. My 30-year-old son who wanted to come to the farm to learn how to take over the farming business, dies in a car accident. What does a mother say then? What does a farmer say then? A mother's heart sinks into the deep, cold earth along with the coffin. A farmer's dreams burn out like a shooting star, in an instant. But, all the world is a stage... the player's role is finished... and the show must go on...

A farm is a farmer. The animals must eat, be taken care of. The farm must be maintained, and one stands firm; for the sake of, and in spite of. In time, we put our hands to some things that needed to be done. I liked to speculate with pigs, butchered and bred piglets. Did well, until listeriosis and African swine fever appeared throughout the country. I sold the pigs and invested in native goats. Mbuzi, Cape Speckled and milch goats for us. Postscript – my best quiet time is when I sit and milk goats; go test it.

My Anatolian shepherd dogs bring us just as much joy and satisfaction. I experienced success with Kelpie crosses in the 90s. Switched over to the Anatolian shepherds and with grace, I became one of the most well-known breeders of this breed. They are wonderful animals. Mine are in the veld, in the kraals, in the yard, around the barns and some of them are even house dogs. Faithful guardians of their herds, the farm, my husband and I.

As the readers could probably tell, I have an unprecedented love for old breeds that, for thousands of years, have been a fixture with their breeders or those who farmed with them. The bont sheep, African breed goats, the Turkish dogs (named after the region of Anatolia that is their place of origin in Turkey), animals that adapt to various parts of the world and flourish. Now I must add that we have some camels too. They are pure love! I think I have a very old, old soul.

Back to today's busy agricultural sector – we like to visit Nampo. I showed sheep there this year. Also at Nampo Alfa. Both these events take place at Nampo Park, just outside of Bothaville. I love to do shows. And for us women farmers – please, go big! Attend every course that you can, from fecal counts, livestock courses and everything you may need. First aid helps a lot on a farm. Go get your training and teach your workers too. Maybe one day you will need their help! Your knowledge is forever yours, to share when and with whomever you wish. Not to toot my own horn – I'm just trying to keep myself on track – I did First Aid Level 3 and trauma counseling training. To be able to reach a hand to the people around me. Being farming oriented, I have a Springbokkop certificate in wool classing; 4 sheep courses completed and I can act as a junior judge/inspector for all of them. Three hair breeds and one wool breed of sheep. Currently I am also part of the Damara Breeders' Association. Besides this, I am an ordinary mother, now also grandmother of 8 grandchildren, housewife and farmer. 9 years ago my daughter started her own herds on the farm. I farm with Damara sheep; she with Dorper sheep. She loved her Tuli cattle; I my Brahman cattle. My husband retired 3 years ago and is now farming full time with me. He lived his life working at the mines for 38 years. All the world's a stage, right?

To fellow women farmers I want to say today, believe in God, believe in yourself. Believe that goodness and favour still exists. Live your life. Live your dreams. Sow the seed of love. Farming is believing that you can, hope that you will endure, love for God, His Creation and what He planned for you. Farm with love and with passion. Give what you can – a kind word, empathy, a compliment. At all times keep your humanity, your humour and your most of all your faith. Find the Truth and live it.

Well wishes and blessings to everyone and specifically the readers of BOERhier.

With that I conclude and I pull the curtain down again. In my fall years I can say:

**“All the world's a stage...
and one woman – in her time,
plays many parts.”**

**Regards,
Hartland Boerdery**

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
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Interesting fact

15 Things You Probably Didn't Know About Agriculture

The agriculture sector is one of the largest in the world. The world's total population is expected to reach 9.9 billion by 2050. This rapid increase in population is boosting the demand for agriculture to cater for the increased demand. The agriculture industry is filled with amazing facts. Let's tell you just some of them.

2. Nearly Everything We Eat and Wear is A Product of Agriculture

Look around you and you will find that almost everything you eat or wear comes from the crops and livestock raised on farms; hence are a product of the ever-growing agricultural industry. The list of products is just too long to list, ranging from cotton and wool to all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

(Ongoing for 15 editions)



A cow in an earthquake
is called a milkshake.



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Did you know?



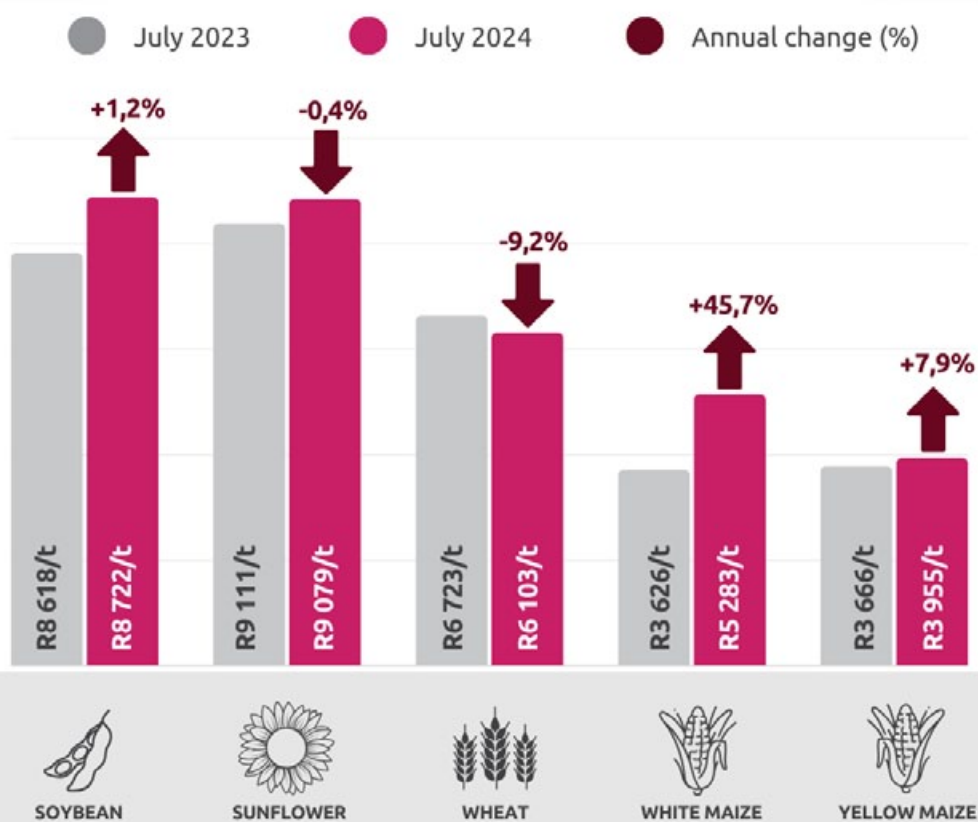
WORLD OF PORK

SA feed raw material prices: July 2024

Year-on-year price change

SA feed raw material prices: July 2024

Year-on-year price change



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Annual weighted average feed price up during July 2024

The South African weighted average feed price reached R5 447/t in July 2024, 0,3% lower than in June 2024 and 4,1% higher compared to July 2023. Yellow maize prices were 0,5% higher in July 2024 compared to June 2024 and 7,9% higher when compared to July 2023. During July 2024, the producer price-to-feed price ratio reached 5,7.

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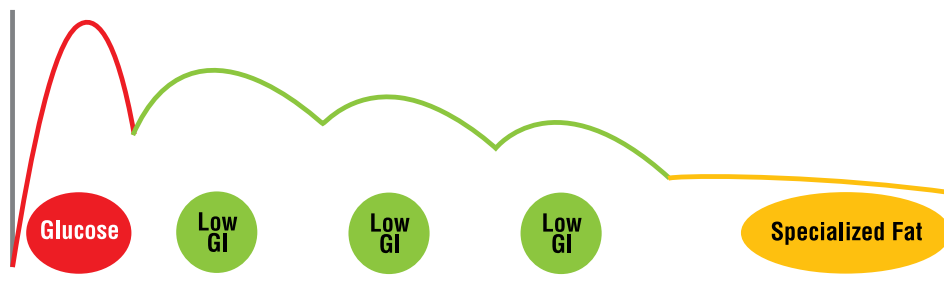
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Jakaranda

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SKAAP DAG

WÊRELDKLAS
SPREKERS

SPREKERS

10:30

Voorsorg Beter as Nasorg!

ZOETIS | ENTINGS
[DR. NATANYA SMIT]



11:15

Hoe maak mens kwaliteit kuilvoer?

AGSCI
KUILVOER SPESIALIS
[RICHARDT VENTER]



12:15

Rol van kwaliteit kuilvoer in skaaprantsoen

DE HEUS
[JURIE NAUDE]



13:00 POUSE | ETE

14:00

Hoe kies jy 'n funksionele skaap?

Praktiese lesing oor rasstandaard

ILE DE FRANCE
[WIMPIE ROSSOUW &
MARK GIETZMANN]



15:00

Praktiese bestuur vanaf Lam

HAGELAND
ILE DE FRANCE
[KIMBERLY GIETZMANN]



18:00 BRAAI & VERMAAK

ONTHOU

17 AUG 2024 | 11:00

4de **Jakaranda**

Ile de France & Suffolk Veiling

VRYPDAG **16 AUGUSTUS '24**
TYD: 10H00

R150pp

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R.S.V.P.

Voor 09/08/2024

INGE | 072 832 1578



FIRE & WINE ARENA, PRETORIA

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SCAN FOR DIRECTIONS



OP TREDE DEUR

Jan Rhaap
NA GELEENTHEID

4de **Jakaranda**

Ile de France & Suffolk Veiling

AANGEBIED DEUR HAGELAND ILE DE FRANCE
IN SAMEWERKING MET JANCOR ILE DE FRANCE & VREDESIG SUFFOLK FORBES

17 AUGUSTUS
SATERDAG | 11H00

FIRE & WINE ARENA, PRETORIA

Plot 43, Boschkop Road, Zwavelpoort, Pretoria

-25.8082365937, 28.392663002



25

STOET RAMME
STOET RAMS

75

STOET OKE
STOET OES

80

KOMMERSELE OKE
KOMMERSELE OES

5

SUFFOLK SILD RAMME
SUFFOLK SILD RAMS

8

SUFFOLK STUET OKE
SUFFOLK STUET OES

30

KOMMERSELE
SUFFOLK OKE
KOMMERSELE
SUFFOLK OES

5

KOMMERSELE
SUFFOLK RAMME
KOMMERSELE
SUFFOLK RAMS



AL Badenhorst Boerdery

ELITE WILDVEILING

tesame met Gasverkopers

SATERDAG 17 AUG 2024

11:00 -ANNEX - HOPETOWN

KOORDINATE: S29°51.04 E 024°16.45

SPESES OP VEILING:

- Kalahari Springbokke
- Swart Springbokke
- Wit Springbokke
- Koper Springbokke
- Bont en Koning Springbokke
- Damera Springbokke
- Rooibokke
- Swart Rooibokke
- White Flank
- Blesbokke
- Geel Blesbokke

- Rooi Ribbokke
- Bergskape
- Blouwildebeeste
- Swartwildebeeste
- Gemsbokke
- Goue wildebeeste
- Steenbökkies
- Koedoes
- Rooihartebeeste
- Swartwitpense



NAVRAE: Riaan Badenhorst 082 498 3662 / Marietjie Badenhorst 082 809 4775
Jannie van der Westhuizen 083 969 4236 / Allan Sinclair (Afslaer): 082 528 0059

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Volgens FICA wetgewing: Alle kopers moet bewys van ID en woontadres verskaf.

LIGGING: PLAAS "ANNEX" IS GELEË 45 KM SUID WANAF HOPETOWN, 25 KM WES WANAF ORANIA, 75 KM NOORD WES WANAF VAN DER KLOOFDAM

20
AUG



OOS VRYSTAAT

BRANGUS KLUB

KLUBVEILING

20 AUGUSTUS 2024 | 11:00

ROYAL AUCTION CENTRE
FRANKFORT

- ▶ 40 BULLE
- ▶ VROULIKE DIERE
IN ALLE PRODUKSIESTADIA

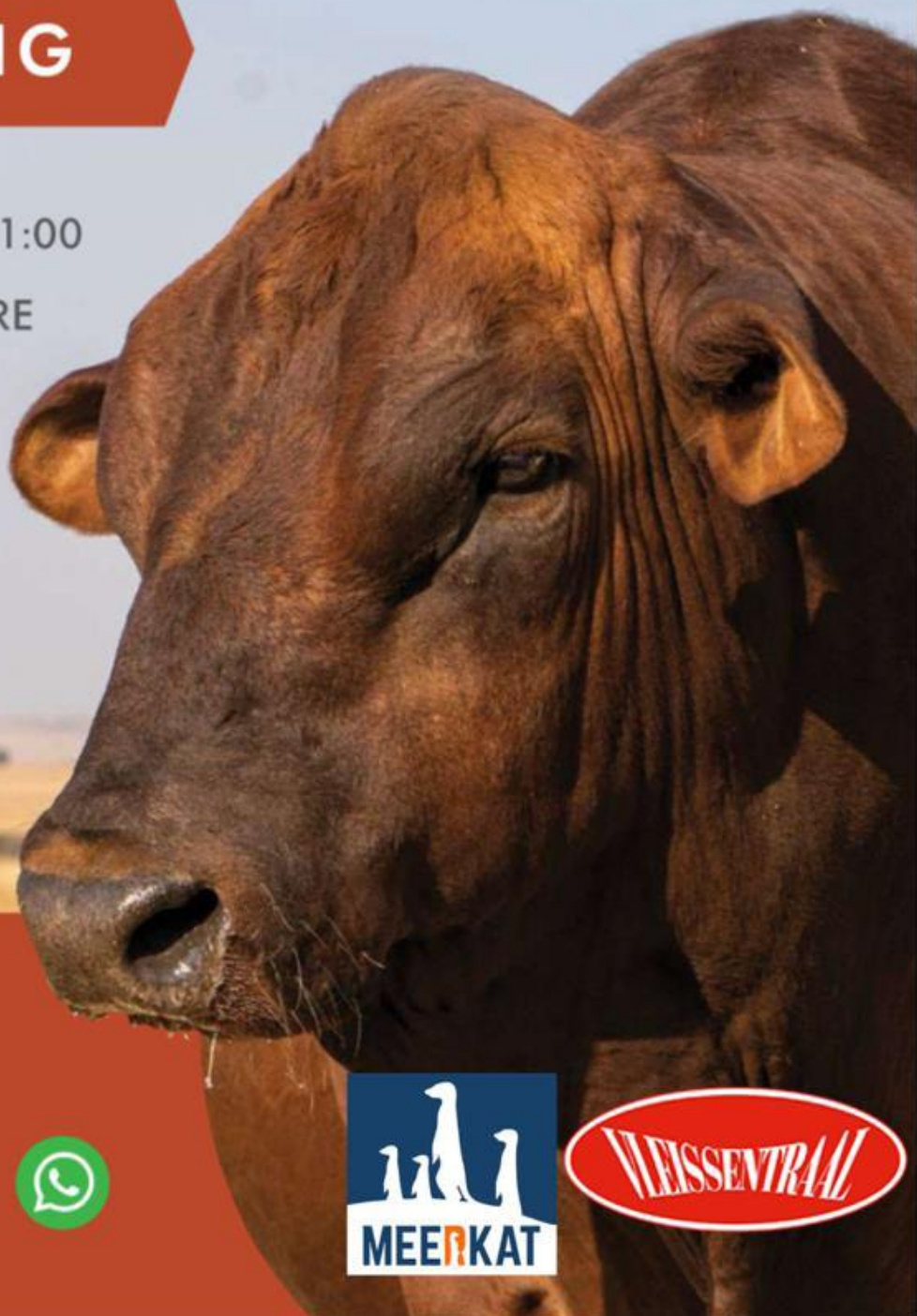
ANY QUESTIONS?
SEND A WHATSAPP

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Ian Grobbelaar

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2024

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- 15 DORPER RAMS
- 8 WHITE DORPER RAMS
- 1 DRAUGHTLANDER RAM
- 5 BOER GOAT RAMS

- 30 DORPER EWES
- 20 WHITE DORPER EWES
- 5 DRAUGHTLANDER EWES



HENNIE ENSLIN: 082 323 2093 - MARKETING (SWARICO)

DANIE HAASBROEK: 071 687 8853 - AUCTIONEER (SWARICO) GERHARD ENSLIN: 082 325 1139 - MARKETING (SWARICO)

SELLERS

VICTOR KRUGER | JOWEL WHITE DORPERS | JOWILIZE DORPERS

ENQUIRIES - VICTOR KRUGER: 082 873 7061 OR JOANNE VISSER: 082 739 0217

CdP

ONLINE
AUCTION SERVICES

Corné du Plessis: 076 101 9996
Corné v Tonder: 082 339 5096
(Online Technical)
Marlise: 065 716 4689 (Online)

Online auction registration & more information:
<https://bid.cdpauctioneers.co.za/>

ONLINE CONDITIONS:

- 1) Fica documentation at registration
 - 2) 1% Online auction commission payable
- WWW.CDPAUCTIONEERS.CO.ZA**

ELLISRAS KALAHARI RED BREEDERS

& Friends



PROUDLY PRESENTS



ELLISRAS *Elite* AUCTION

24 August 2024 @ 11:00
REDSTAG RANCH, Lephalale, LP
Floor (Limited Seats) & Online bidding



BOOK YOUR FLOOR SEAT IN ADVANCE
✉ ELLISRASKALAHARIREDBREEDERS@GMAIL.COM

SENEPOL STUD & BREED AUCTION

Saturday, 11:00

24 August 2024

Circle C Ranches, Excelsior

GPS: S28 53.384* E26 56.131*

48 BULLS

21 REGISTERED FEMALES

35 COMMERCIAL FEMALES

AB18-030

LOT 10



ENQUIRIES:

Barend Britz (Vleissentraal) 082 776 0495

Boetie Hattingh (Senepol) 082 306 2469

Chris Sheard 082 375 5920

Allan Sinclair 082 528 0059

AFSLAER: Ian Grobbelaar 060 965 6207



POSTMASBURG LENTEVEILING

28 AUGUSTUS 2024

POSTMASBURG SKOUGRONDE, 11:00

HOU DIE DATUM OOP!



**STOET RAMME, STOET OOIE
BULLE & VROULIKE DIERE**

Vir meer inligting besoek André Kock en Seun Facebook Blad.

SCHALK ERLANK : 082 558 6891

JJ BREDEKAMP : 082 735 8770

TJ SNIJMAN : 078 319 4140



ANDRÉ KOCK & SEUN/SON BK
Lewendehewe Afseters & Eendomeagente
Livestock Auctioneers & Estate Agents

053 927 1981



VERKOOP VOORWAARDES: Rekeninge moet vereffen word direk na afloop van veiling dmv kontant of elektroniese fondsoordrag. Sodra totale bedrag in ons rekening reflekteer kan items/diere gelaai word. Kontantheringsfooie sal gehêf word op alle kontantransaksies. FICA dokumentasie (ID / paspoort en bewys van verblyf) moet teenwoordig wees om transaksie af te handel.



AUCTION

29 AUGUST 2024 | 11:00

📍 BLOEMFONTEIN SKOUGRONDE



TWO W BRANGUS BRANGUS



Bloemfontein
Gert Coetsee 082 414 5177

MEERKAT
ONLINE AUCTIONS

DE WET BOOYSEN 079 506 5390
MYBURGH WESSELS 082 333 3396



WHERE **GENETICS** EVOLVE



15DE PRODUKSIEVEILING
DONDERDAG, 29 AUG. 2024 | AFRIDOME, PARYS
20 BULLE & 40 VROULIKE DIERE



**GESUBSIDIEERDE
VERVOER BESKIKBAAR**

GEORGE POTGIETER | 072 497 2008
JUNIOR KEYSER | 083 387 6775
JANUS OBERHOLZER | 082 922 1265
(VLEISSENTRAAAL)

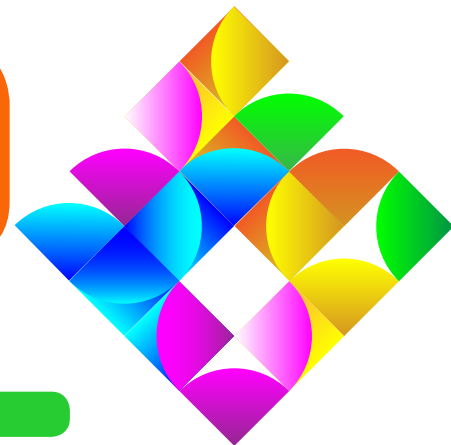
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TRANSVELD
MEATMASTER KLUB



BOEREDAG

30 August 2024

@ Fire and Wine Arena, Pretoria

Come join us for a fun-filled day for the whole family!

Livestock farming presentations and demo's

Livestock exhibitors

Fresh produce and Wine exhibitors

Jumping castle

Livestock Handling equipment displays

Potjiekos Competition

And much more...

BRAAI AND KUIER AFTERWARDS!

Contact:

Terence: 078 615 4917 / Lana: 082 902 6593 / Ema: 083 767 2777



ATKA

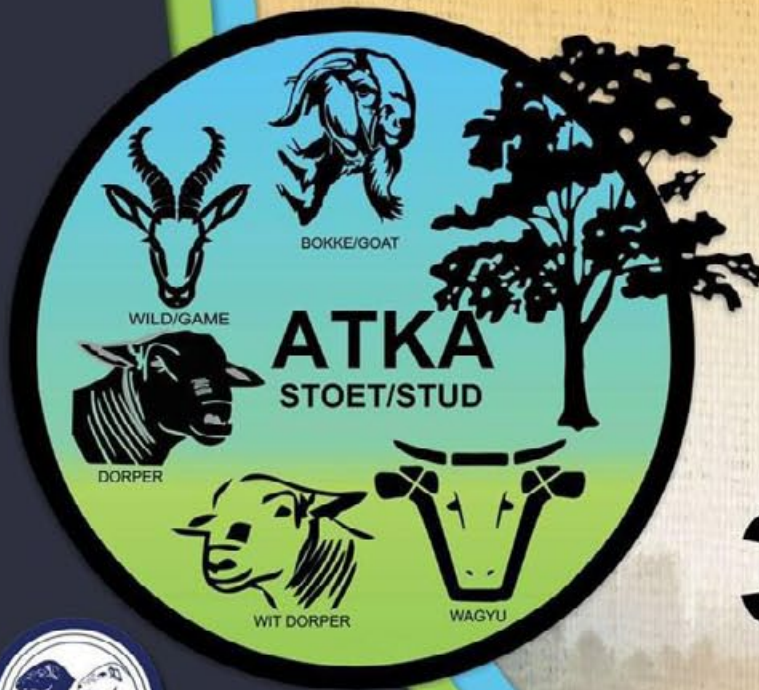
10de Noordelike Veiling

31 AUG 2024 | **11** VM
SATERDAG

**EnGedi Manor
Krugersdorp**
Plot 22,
Protea Ridgeweg/
Honingklipweg,
Kromdraai

AANBOD

20 Dorper Ramme
10 Wit Dorper Ramme
50 Dorper Ooie
40 Wit Dorper Ooie
20 Boerbok Ooie



Reserwe Grootkampioen
Wit Dorper Ram
2024 WÊRELDKOU



Grootkampioen
Wit Dorper Ooi
2024 WÊRELDKOU



3de Plek: 2T Klas
2024 WÊRELDKOU
(Bloemfontein)



3de Plek: RAMLAM > 75kg
2024 WÊRELDKOU
(Bloemfontein)



NITRO
- Teelram -

KONTAK - Dr. Corrie Avenant: 082 338 5906
Colone: 084 491 7171 | ATKA Kantoor: 011 791 0051

VLOER & AANLYN BOTTE

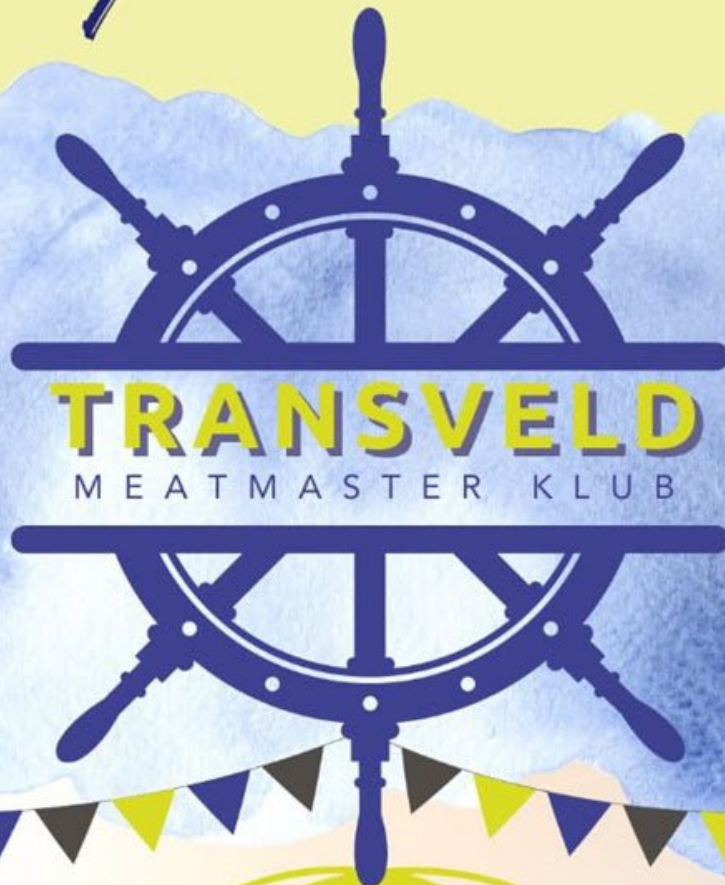
CdP
AUCTIONEERING
SERVICES

Danie Strauss: 072 585 4028
(Afslaer)
Kobus Potgieter: 083 654 4594
Corné du Plessis: 076 101 9996
Marlise: 065 716 4689 (Aanlyn)

Aanlyn veiling registrasie & meer inligting:
<https://bid.cdpauctioneers.co.za/>

AANLYN VOORWAARDES:
1) Fica dokumente met registrasie
2) 1% Aanlynveilingkommissie betaalbaar
WWW.CDPAUCTIONEERS.CO.ZA

Flagship Auction '24



**31
AUG**

**FIRE
&
WINE,
PRETORIA**

**11
AM**



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*Geld uit die veld
Nature's Moneymakers*



Contact: Terence: +27 78 615 4917/ Lana: +27 82 902 6593/ Ema: +27 83 767 2777

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PW van Heerden: 083 627 4133 | Jim Makgae: 073 735 9195
Marlise: 065 716 4689 | 010 745 0649 | 078 776 7231 (Online)
Corné v Tonder: 082 339 5096 (Online Technical)
www.cdpauctioneers.co.za | cdp@cdpauctioneers.co.za

MARKETING

ADMIN

ONLINE





NOSA BONSMARA



PRODUKSIEVEILING

4 SEPTEMBER 2024

11:00 - KAREEBOOMBULT - HOOPSTAD

NOSA Bonsmaras:

- 35 SP-bulle
- 120 kommersiële vroulike diere

EAG SA Vleismerinos:

- 25 Geregistreerde SAVM ramme

Vir die *Gehalte bewuste* koper



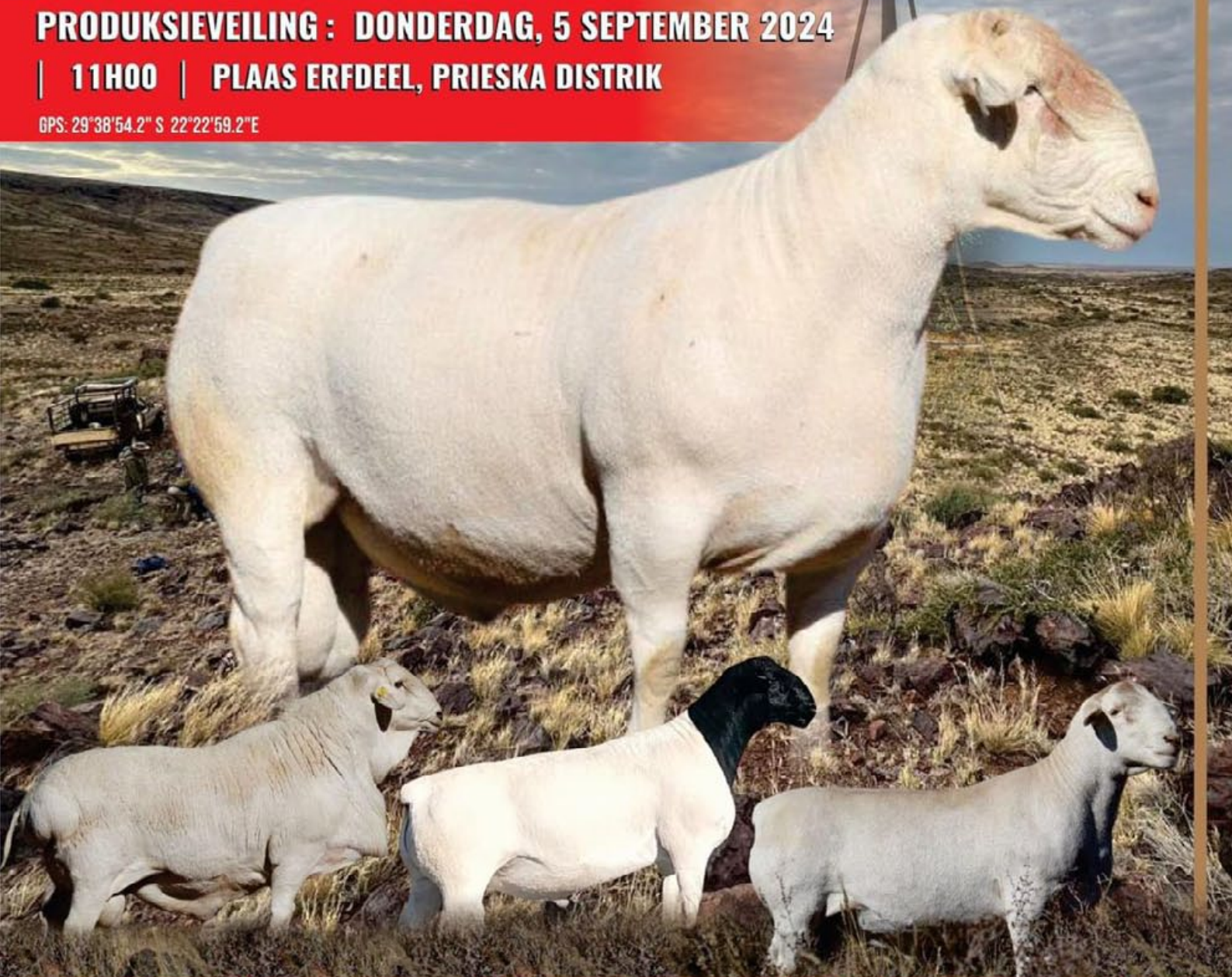
Jan Pienaar 082 571 3420 | Paseka Pienaar 082 782 9179 (NOSA Bonsmara)
Anja Harmse 073 234 8591 / Henk Harmse 082 302 3633 (EAG SA Vleismerino)
Barend Britz 082 776 0495 (Vleissentraal) / Mike Killassy (Afslaer) 082 378 8112

TONY CAHI Dorpers & WESTFRONT DORPERS

PRODUKSIEVEILING : DONDERDAG, 5 SEPTEMBER 2024

| 11H00 | PLAAS ERFDEEL, PRIESKA DISTRIK

GPS: 29°38'54.2" S 22°22'59.2"E



AANBOD: • 30 Dorper Ramme • 40 Wit Dorper Ramme • 15 Van Rooy Ramme • 10 Boerbok Ramme
• 25 Wit Dorper Ooie • 20 Van Rooy Ooie

NAVRAE:

STIAAN VON WIELLIGH (BKB) 082 844 6604
TONY CAHI 082 788 6180
WIEHAN VAN STADEN 083 276 4707
RIKUS VD MERWE 082 890 0351
AFSLAER: DANIE STRAUSS 072 585 4028



VOLG ONS OP: FACEBOOK INSTAGRAM LINKEDIN YOUTUBE

AFSLAERS: POSBUS 304, CRADOCK, 5880 TEL: 048 881 3090 FAKS: 048 881 2605 E-POS: BEMARK.CRADOCK@BKB.CO.ZA REG. NO. 1998/012435/06

BESOEK ONS BY WWW.BKB.CO.ZA

BKB
LEWENDEHAWE &
AFSLAERSDIENSTE



DOORNPOORT GENETICS

TOP GENETICS AUCTION

11:00 at Warmbad Veemark
Bela-Bela

**SAVE THE
DATE**
7 SEPTEMBER 2024



OFFER

25 Boer goat rams
150 Boer goat ewes

QUERIES

Kobus Lötter | 082 432 2393 | (Doornpoort Genetics)
Ilse Lombard | 072 078 4336 | (Doornpoort Genetics)



MARKETERS: Carel Chalmers 082 896 9586 • Johan Bester 082 838 8976
AUCTIONEER: Stefan Greyling 083 379 7297

Terms: 1. All buyers must register and provide a copy of ID and proof of residence. 2. Payment: By card / electronic transfer on day of sale - NO CASH WILL BE ACCEPTED AS PAYMENT FOR PURCHASES.
3. VAT is payable. 4. Vleissentraal's standard conditions of sale (Rules of Auction) apply - available at www.vleissentraal.co.za. 5. Consumer Protection Act - Act 68 of 2008, available at www.gov.za.
6. Seller reserves the right to withdraw any sale item before or during the sale without prior notice.



BOSVELD



BELA-BELA

NOORD-KAAP Veldram Projek

WOENSDAG, 11 SEPTEMBER 2024

GRIEKWASTAD SKOUGRONDE | 11H00

GRIEKWASTAD VEILING

GPS: -28.855389,23.249433

- AANBOD:**
- 70 Dorpers
 - 35 Wit Dorpers
 - 20 Van Rooy's
 - 20 Boerbok
 - 10 Savanna Ramme



KWALITEIT DEUR ERVARING



www.veldramme.co.za

STIAAN VON WIELLIGH (BKB)

JACO VAN RENSBURG

AFSLAER:

DANIE STRAUSS (CENTRAL SALEYARD)

082 844 6604

082 773 5877

072 585 4028



SWIFT
VEE

Bid Online
www.swiftvee.com

BKB

LEWENDEHAWE &
AFSLAERSDIENSTE

BESOEK ONS BY WWW.BKB.CO.ZA VOLG ONS OP: FACEBOOK INSTAGRAM LINKEDIN YOUTUBE

AFSLAERS: POSBUS 304, CRADDOCK, 5680 TEL: 048 881 3090 FAKS: 048 881 2605 E-POS: BE MARK.CRADDOCK@BKB.CO.ZA REG. NO. 1998/012435/06

Auction Results

Woensdag 07 Augustus 2024
Nasionale Brangus Veiling

ITEM	VERKOOP	HOOGSTE	GEMIDDELD
BRANGUS 3-in-1	3	R280 000.00	R 121 667.00
BRANGUS BULLE	52	R1 100 000.00	R 148 173.00
BRANGUS KOEIE MET KALWERS	3	R45 000.00	R 38 333.00
OOP BRANGUS VERSE	2	R55 000.00	R 52 500.00
DRAGTIGE BRANGUS VERSE	18	R110 000.00	R 40 722.00
DRAGTIGE BRANGUS KOEIE	2	R55 000.00	R 40 000.00



AFSLAER Andrew Miller 082 493 2362
BEMARKER Ian Grobbelaar 060 965 6207
VLEISSENTRAAAL BETHLEHEM 058 303 5226

TERME & VOORWAARDES GELD



NEUMAN BROERS

17^{de} PRODUKSIEVEILING

BEESTE	HOOGSTE PRYS	GEMIDDELDE PRYS
BULLE	200,000.00	95,760.00
DRAGTIGE VERSE	19,000.00	17,312.00
SKAPE	HOOGSTE PRYS	GEMIDDELDE PRYS
RAMME	70,000.00	13,042.00
STOET DRAGTIGE OOIE	5,250.00	4,375.00
KOMMERSËLE DRAGTIGE OOIE	3,150.00	2,511.00



Tag us in
your photo's
@farmhere



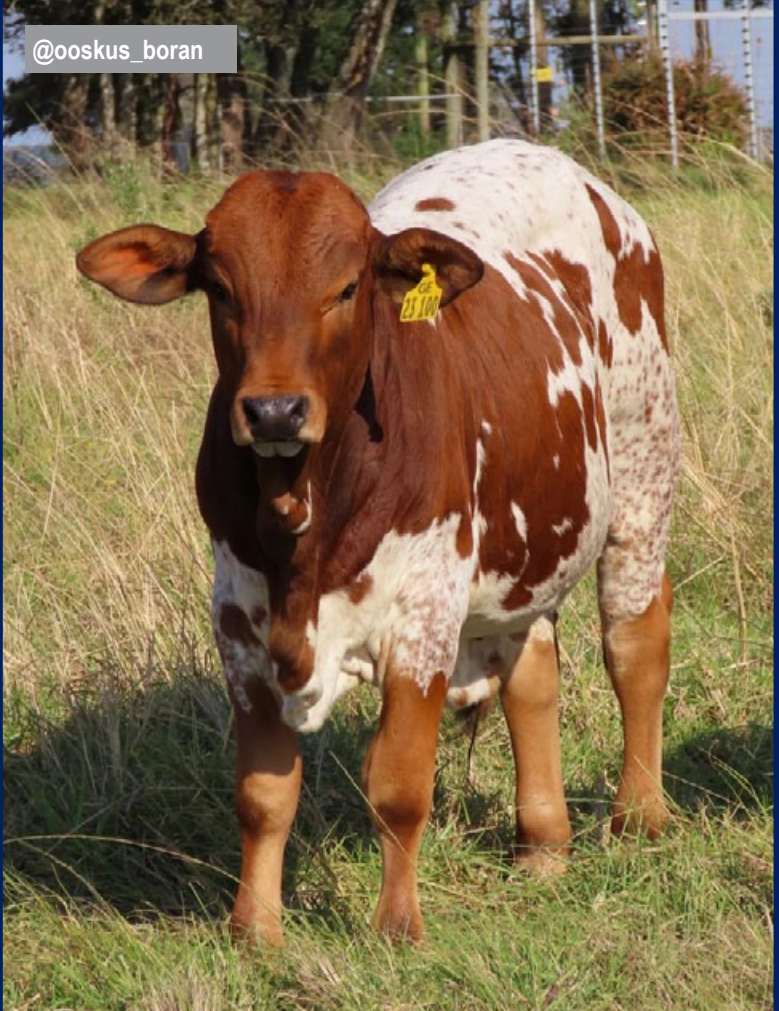
@peinke_ranch



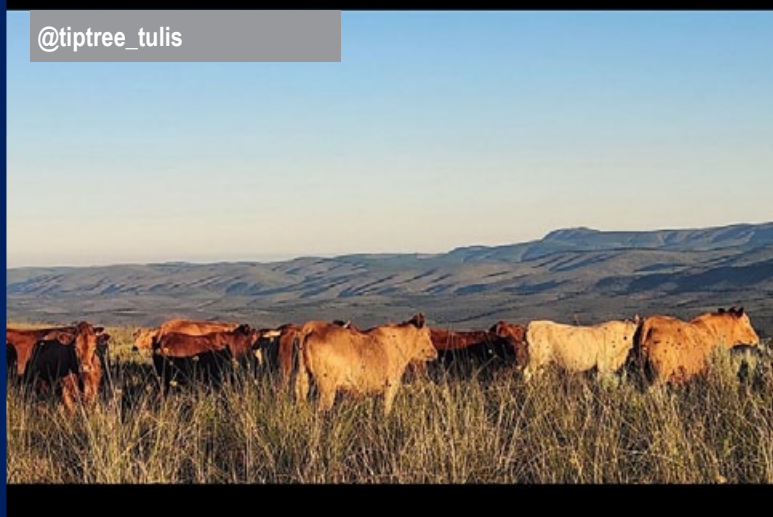
@tiptree_tulis



@limousinsa



@ooskus_boran



@tiptree_tulis

What's happening in Markets



Beef

A2/3 = R 55.18

B2/3 = R 47.03

C2/3 = 43.14

Weaner Calf = R 32.46



Sheep

A2/3 = R 89.37

B2/3 = R 66.50

C2/3 = R 65.10

Feeder Lamb = R 40.30



Goats

Ewes = R 39.09

Kids <30kg = R 49.69

Kids 30-40kg = R 45.09

Kids > 40kg = R 35.59



Chicken

Frozen = R 34.59

Fresh = R 33.37

IQF = R 29.59



Pigs

Porkers = R 31.79

Baconers = R 31.15



Safex

Maize = R 5342 /t

Soybean = R 8654 /t

Sunflower = R 8855 /t

Wheat = R 6340 /t



Exchange rate

R / \$ = R 18.08

R / £ = R 23.23

R / € = R 19.90

As at 14 August 2024

www.amtrends.co.za

RECIPE

CHICKEN FAJITAS

Recipe video here. The secret ingredient in this Fajita marinade is orange juice. It injects flavour as well as brining, and makes the chicken caramelise beautifully when cooked. It doesn't taste like oranges at all once cooked. Use any coloured peppers you want – though seeing a kaleidoscope of colours on a platter will bring a smile to anyone's face!

Ingredients

- 1/4 cup / 65 ml lime juice
- 1/4 cup / 65 ml orange juice (Note 1 for subs)
- 2 tbsp olive oil
- 2 garlic cloves , minced
- 1 tsp cumin powder
- 1 tsp salt
- 1/2 tsp black pepper

Fajitas:

- 700g / 1.2 lb skinless chicken thighs or 2 large chicken breasts , halved horizontally (Note 2)
- 2 tbsp olive oil
- 3 capsicums / bell peppers , deseeded and sliced (red, yellow or green)
- 1 large onion , halved and sliced thickly (brown, yellow, white or red)

To Serve:

- 8– 12 small tortillas
- 1 large avocado , halved and sliced
- Sour cream
- Fresh lime wedges

Instructions

- Place Marinade ingredients in a large bowl and mix. Add chicken, toss well to coat. Marinade for 1 hour to 24 hours (or freeze immediately then defrost overnight).
- Use 2 skillets to cook the chicken and vegetables at the same time, if you can.

Vegetables:

- Heat 1 tbsp oil in a heavy based skillet over high heat until smoking. Add vegetables to cover the base of the pan in a single layer



without too much overlapping (I cook in 3 batches). Spread out, leave for 45 seconds (to char it).

- Toss quickly then spread out. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Leave 45 seconds, toss then spread out, then leave 45 seconds. Remove onto platter and repeat with remaining Vegetables.

Chicken:

- Heat 1 tbsp oil in a large skillet over medium high heat. Add chicken and cook for 3 to 4 minutes until caramelised. Turn and cook the other side for 3 – 4 minutes.
- Remove onto a plate, cover loosely with foil. Rest for 3 minutes then slice.

To Serve:

- Warm tortillas using chosen method.
- Pile peppers and onion onto tortilla. Top with chicken, drizzle with sour cream, squeeze over lime juice. Fold, devour and be happy.

Source: <https://www.recipetineats.com/chicken-fajitas/#jump-watch>

PREVIOUS EDITIONS



Click here





FARMhere

Farmers are handpicked by God

Exodus 3:12

So He (God) said, 'I will certainly be with you.'

- The promise of God's presence in our lives should give us courage.
- He is with you and therefore you can have the strength and assurance you need.
- When God calls us to do something, He always promises to be with us.
- Step out in faith, be confident, because He will certainly be with you.

Prayer: Lord, thank You for Your abiding presence in my life. Your presence gives me the strength and the courage I need to be bold and courageous in all I do. Amen.

Lizelle

Thank you for reading our magazine! Forward this inspirational magazine to your friends and family via WhatsApp so that they also can be part of our agri family.

www.farmhere.co.za

Photo by Christine Vosloo Photography