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Cover photo by: Kerry Ross of Farmgirl Photography

Black Angus cattle at SYFERPAN, Eastern Cape.

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Ons kan hulle met vrymoedigheid aanbeveel vir enige ontwerp- en drukdiens.

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Hats off to Joyce's Angus!

Winner of the 2021 ARC National Special performance Test Class in both Red Angus and Black Angus.

Joyce's Angus was also awarded with a Platinum Elite award (2021) from SA Stud book, after receiving several Gold Elite Awards over the past years. Well done Seymour and Team!

Running for over four decades, this award category aims to recognise bulls with exceptional performance traits. Bulls which were awarded Gold or Silver merit certificates when they completed a standardised growth test (Phase C) of the National Beef

Recording and Improvement Scheme during 2020 are eligible to compete in this award category. Residual Feed Intake or RFI, a trait that describes a bull's ability to utilise feed efficiently, is also considered. Only one bull per breed is eventually identified to represent the entire breed and adjudication criteria includes both performance traits and functional efficiency. Every bull that participates on behalf of its breed is thus crowned as the overall national winner within the participating breed.

	SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK
Logix Beef Elite	2020-07-01 -
	SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK
Logix Beef Elite	2019-07-01 2020-06-30
Logix Beef Elite	2018-07-01 2019-06-30
Logix Beef Elite	2017-07-01 2018-06-30
Logix Beef Elite	2016-07-01 2017-06-30
Logix Beef Elite	2014-07-01 2015-06-30
Logix Beef Elite	2013-07-01 2014-06-30

2021 ARC NATIONAL SPECIAL PERFORMANCE TEST CLASS

Breed	Bull Id	Birth date	Centre Tested	ADG		FCR		RFI	Adjusted Shoulder - / *Hip Height (mm)	Adjusted Body Length (mm)	Adjusted Scrotum Circum. (mm)
				(g)	Ind	Kg/kg	Ind				
SA Angus (Black)	SCJ 19 0131	30/07/2019	Western Cape	1947	102	5,20	113	-	*1242	1465	338
SA Angus (Red)	SCJ 19 0048	15/05/2019	Western Cape	2078	109	5,96	100	-	*1254	1455	360

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ANGUS



Basie Bezuidenhout

'n Woord van die Voorsitter Message by the Chairman

*"There is meaning in every journey that is unknown to the traveller."
D Bonhoeffer*

I am sure this is how each one of us feel and should feel in the beginning of a year – it gives us some sense of expectation ... especially now, for 2022.

More than a hundred years ago some breeders must have had that same sense of excitement when they had the vision to begin the Angus Society of South Africa. We are thankful to our Creator for their vision and passion.

Ons is dankbaar dat ons voorgangers die deursettingsvermoë gehad het en aangehou het deur moeilike en vreemde tye in die landbou, natuur en politieke omstandighede.

Their unknown future and journey played out perfectly for us modern day Angus breeders.

Een so 'n moeilike tyd was die laat tagtigerjare waar daar aan die einde van 1989 'n spesiale heffing op ons lede (destyds ongeveer 116 lede) ingestel is om die finansies van die genootskap te red.

Ons dank aan al die lede, die raad en personeel wat oor al hierdie tye skouer aan die wiel gesit het en dinge laat gebeur het. Dit alles het bygedra tot die groei en sukses van ons genootskap van vandag wat finansiële gesond is, goeie diere het, maar bowenal 'n hegte gemeenskap is.

The future may always be uncertain, but with the breeding of Angus cattle, we do have the same goal: to breed the best and to breed what is needed. The truth that "experienced cattlemen have known for years that Angus is the **Mother Cow Breed**" was backed up by research in the late 1980's. Breeding good quality bulls for the commercial farmer,

profitable weaners for the feedlot and quality beef for the consumer have been proven part of the success story. At the end of 1994, Mr. Chris Purdon said: *"Performance testing is one area we really have to expand on and without making it compulsory we are encouraging as many breeders as possible to performance tests. Our EPD's will be that much more accurate and meaningful."*

Hierdie beginsel van meetbaarheid het homself al oor en oor bewys as die moeite werd. Die onus rus steeds op elke stoetteler om te bewys dat sy diere meetbare meerderwaardigheid en kwaliteite het.

Ons sien uit na die Nasionale Skou van 2022 te Bloemfontein – veral na aanleiding van die gevoel dat ons uitgemis het as gevolg van Covid. Baie sterkte aan die skoukomitee wat reeds met reëlins begin het. Ons versoek ons lede om hulle te ondersteun deur te help met die verkryging van borge en deur die skou self te ondersteun.

Namens die raad ook dankie vir elke teler se positiewe ondersteuning, telefoonoproep en boodskap. Die raad is hard aan die werk en poog voortdurend om metodes en omstandighede te verbeter om stoetteling te bevorder.

Ons wil graag dat telers en klubs nog meer betrokke raak met die bevordering van ons ras en die werwing van speenkalwers vir die "Beef"-program. Kom ons raak ook betrokke met die bewusmaking van Angus vleis aan die verbruiker. 'n Groter vraag na ons produk, kan 'n vakuum veroorsaak en die rendement daarvan spreek vanself.

Ons moet nie bloot hoop op 'n goeie toekoms vir Angus Beef nie; ons moet aksie neem, dit verder uitbrei en skep! **Ons het die plan, kom ons maak dit groot.**

Basie Bezuidenhout



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Mpumalanga)



Graham Evans
(KZN)



Loutjie Campher
(North West &
Northern Cape)



Theuns Bruwer
(Western &
Southern Cape)



Seymour Currie
(Additional Council
member)



Andrew Masterson
(Additional Council
member)

Ons Rasadviseur

Die jaar 2021 was 'n jaar vol hoogtepunte. In vandag se ekonomiese toestande moet jy jouself kan differensieer in die mark en dit het ons reeds gedoen. Die woord “Angus” was op almal se lippe en dit het behoorlik gegons. Bulle het teen 'n gemiddeld van R53 000 verkoop en talle rekordpryse is vir vroulike diere behaal. Angusbulle bly steeds baie bekostigbaar en 'n uitstekende belegging vir elke kudde. 'n Woord van dank aan elke teler wat Angusbulle aan die mark gelever het. Dankie ook aan elke kommersiële-teler wat in 2021 die Angusras ondersteun het.

The demand for Angus beef is rising rapidly. We are extremely positive about South African Angus Beef and where it is heading.

Woolworths Angus Beef is still running strong and the impact there off is already visible within the Angus breed. There are currently 100 carcasses delivered every week through this initiative and distributed to Woolworths shops all over South Africa.

The South African Angus Beef Protocol has been registered with SAMIC and we already have a few businesses that are selling under the South African Angus Beef protocol. As I write this, we are currently in the process of placing our first

order for Angus Beef carcasses heading to four different outlets under the South African Angus beef brand and protocol. Although this is very exciting times it takes a lot of planning and work. A word of thanks to all the breeders that have been supporting Angus Beef and your efforts to help build the

Angus Beef brand in South Africa. A special thanks to RC Malherbe and Issie Liebenberg for driving this initiative.



Danie Dames

2022 Beloof om baie hoogtepunte op te lewer en ons kan nie ons opgewondenheid beteel nie. Indien reëls en regulasies dit toelaat, gaan skoue weer normaal voortgaan en ons kan nie wag om elke Angusliefhebber in ons binnekring terug te verwelkom nie. Ons het groot planne en wil almal uitnoui om deel te neem aan geleenthede in 2022. Besoek ons webtuiste of gaan loer op ons Facebook blad vir boeredae, beoordelaarskursusse, Angus Beef-dae of veilings. Kom maak 'n draai en ervaar die waarde van Angus. Bederf jouself met 'n Angus steak!

Note by the Editor

Don't just...
 Don't just learn, experience.
 Don't just read, absorb.
 Don't just change, transform.
 Don't just relate, advocate.
 Don't just promise, encourage.
 Don't just think, ponder.
 Don't just take, give.
 Don't just see, feel.
 Don't just dream, do.
 Don't just hear, listen.
 Don't just talk, act.
 Don't just tell, show.
 Don't just exist, live.

(Borrowed from averstu.com)

Om die jaarlikse publikasie by mekaar te sit, is 'n taak wat soms baie groot voel. Baie dankie aan die steunpilare wat elke jaar help om hierdie publikasie die lig te laat sien. Dankie vir elke artikel, advertensie en foto wat verskaf word! Baie dankie ook aan ons borge – die Genootskap kan nie in afsondering voortbestaan nie. 'n Spesiale dank aan Iván & Carien Herbst van Pendulum Visual Communication, wat die Angus Joernaal se ontwerp, uitleg en druk sedert 2014 behartig.



Linette Cloete

Foto:
 Karla Botha van
 BODEEL Angus

Optimal nutrition of young bulls and heifers to reach their genetic potential

The feeding of stud animals for the eventual sale at the best price is always a controversial topic, purely because the expectations of the stud breeder (seller) and the buyer differs. It can be agreed that the best animal to meet the requirements of both the seller and buyer is an animal that has been fed optimally for the purpose of developing it to its full genetic potential.

Feed replacement animals according to their requirements:

Young animals, be it growing bulls, heifers and even first-calf cows all differ from mature animals in one regard; they have a relatively higher protein (quality protein), mineral and trace mineral requirement to support growth and development. Their energy requirement is also high, but in proportion to the balanced supply of nutrients it is lower.

Animals develop in stages in a sigmoidal growth curve pattern. The different tissues or organs have different rates of development, which is referred to as allometric growth and simply means that organs like bone (early maturity), muscle (mid maturity organ) and fat (late maturing tissue) matures at different stages. To put it simply, a young animal has a high protein requirement to sustain muscle development up to maturity. Only thereafter the focus shifts to energy, when adipose tissue development occurs. However, all the nutrients need to be supplied in a balanced manner according to the stage of development of the animal.

To meet the requirements of young replacement or older mature animals, the feeding program for stock animals can be divided into three distinct categories:

- 1) Quality nutrition, usually as a supplement on good quality grazing to ensure complete growth and development of young bulls, heifers and first-calf cows (without the risk of obesity);
- 2) Feeding the mature stud bulls and cows for top condition and;
- 3) Preparing the bulls, heifers and first calf cows for auction or shows.

Unlocking the potential of green veld-grazing:

Replacement animals are usually reared on good quality veld or pastures but one needs to consider the limitations of the veld to reach optimal growth and development rates. The greatest deficiencies in green veld-grazing for growing out and development of animals are certain macro-minerals (e.g. phosphorus), trace minerals, energy and rumen undegradable, digestible protein (bypass protein). By not supplementing these nutrients to the young developing animal, one risks slower growth rates and incomplete development of the animals. This delays the incorporation of the animal into the breeding herd, or worse results in under-developed animals being incorporated into the breeding herd with the resultant pressure on maintaining

adequate reproduction and weaning rates. Research has shown time and time again that by supplementing animals on a balanced supplementation program, the weaning percentage (as indicator of economic success) can be improved to above 80%.

Voermol Supermol (V7267):

To meet the requirements of all three categories described above, Voermol developed Voermol Supermol (V7267), which is a Protein, mineral, trace mineral and energy supplement for ruminants on green veld pastures. It supplies good quality nutrients to the animal on green veld and contains 20% protein, of which more than a third originates from high quality protein sources. In addition, it supplies Phosphorus to meet the growing animal's requirement in a balanced manner to Ca and other macro-minerals and critical trace minerals. The trace mineral composition of the product is not only completely balanced, but also formulated to supply the optimal amount of organically bound trace minerals, with superior absorption and metabolism. Its vitamin D and E content supports the development of the animal's immunity, anti-oxidant system, skeleton and reproductive organs. Lastly, once the primary deficiencies of the veld have been met, supplementation with energy has been shown to improve growth rates and therefore Supermol incorporates medicated technology to promote the energy utilization from the green veld.

Voermol Supermol is versatile in its application on green veld, but especially suitable for young growing and producing animals:

- Backgrounding of young animals – Supermol increases daily growth rates;
- Flush lick for cows and heifers – Supermol improves calving percentage and reduces the inter-calving period, especially for the challenging first-calf-cow groups;
- Improves the health status, milk production and inter-calving period of first-calf cows;
- Strategic supplement in embryo programmes – Supermol improves conception rates;
- Extensive Phase D tests – Supermol promotes muscle growth and development;
- Supports growth and development due to its balanced approach to supplementation - enhances early reproduction performance.

Fed at 1.0 to 1.2kg per animal per day on green veld, Supermol is a cost-effective, simple but practical approach to efficient supplementation for the complete growth and development of replacement animals.

For more information, please contact
 Dr. Francois van de Vyver from Voermol Feeds on
francois.vandevyver@tongaat.com or
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Fertility in the Future

Understanding and predicting fertility in bulls is helping achieve reproductive efficiency.

By Megan Silveira (American Angus Journal, October 2021)

In the discussion of fertility, the cow often takes precedent. Francisco Peñagaricano, assistant professor of quantitative genomics at the University of Wisconsin, said the bull rather than the cow should be at the forefront of these conversations. “A single bull will have a larger impact than a single cow on genomics,” he said during his presentation, “Genomic Discussion and Predication of Bull Fertility,” at the 2021 Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) Research Symposium & Convention hosted June 22 – 25 in Des Moines, Iowa.

Peñagaricano reminded producers a cow typically can only produce one calf each breeding season, whereas a bull can sire numerous calves.

A vast majority of beef producers share the goal of improving reproductive efficiency, so, Peñagaricano said, it's important for members of the beef industry to understand fertility in bulls.

With past research on data of dairy bulls, Peñagaricano said genetic factors do explain part of the variation in bull fertility.

However, he explained, genes with the ability to influence fertility do so with miniscule effects. Often, it's novel regions, genes or variants in genetic data that Peñagaricano finds have large nonadditive effects on the next generation of livestock. For this reason, pathways, rather than single genes are often the primary targets of selection for fertility.

Homozygous bulls are also often seen to possess lower genetic diversity, he said, warning producers that homozygosity might be an important risk factor for bull fertility.

With all this in mind, Peñagaricano said the next question producers have is, “Can fertility in a bull actually be predicted?” His answer: Yes.

“Genomic prediction works,” he said. “It is outstanding. There is no discussion.”

In fact, genomic prediction is so strong that for smaller breeds of cattle, Peñagaricano said, it will even be able to be used to produce across-country evaluations.

Peñagaricano described genomic prediction as a black-box tool, and said it has great potential to be applied to the subject of fertility. With Peñagaricano's research focusing on dairy bulls, he encourages future research and evaluation to focus on calves from beef-on-dairy crosses to help researchers continue to better understand the fertility of beef bulls.

As technology continues to advance and producers push the industry forward, Peñagaricano said research on both genomics and bull fertility will continue to be at the forefront of producers' minds.

Eventually, the focus of fertility conversations might start to naturally shift to center on the bulls rather than just the cows.

Photo by Wilru Campher, LOUMOTTA Angus
LOUMOTTA TRACTOR UP,
owned by Pietman Fourie,
Hartbeesfontein



Picking the right bull using knowledge, common sense, preferences, and the right figures.

Japie van der Westhuizen

SA Stud Book and Animal Improvement Association

It all starts with knowing the direction

A derivative from a famous quote will be: Being aimless will ensure success”.

This means that setting of an ultimate objective and achievable goals should be the foundation of cattle breeding. If these goals exclude the use of objective measurements and benchmarking it is certainly the choice of the respective breeders. The contrary is also true, namely a well-defined objective with very clear breeding goals and milestones to measure against.

It remains a matter of choice.

It is like buying a car.

Buying a bull, the car example

When a decision is to be made in buying a car the buyer will first have a reason for doing so. This can be seen as the objective. Reasons can vary a lot, like: purely recreational, car for a student, bakkie for everyday use, collector, off-road, about-town, etc. The same could be the case for cattle breeding, so many breeders, so many objectives. Except where you, as a breeder, is bound by the rules and guidelines of the Society you belong to.

Once the objective (or reason) for buying a car is clear, other factors come into play, like preferences and clear specifications. Preferences might be colour, make and model, additional extras, etc. This has nothing to do with real specifications and functionality.

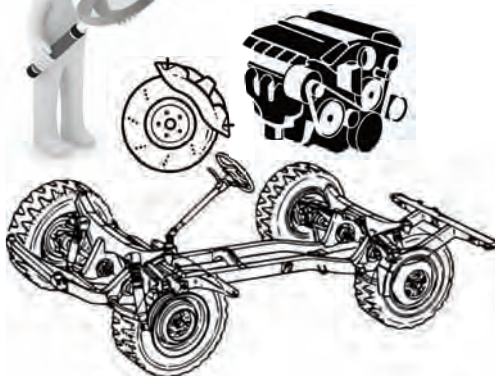
Visual evaluation and preference



Once the other decisions play a role, real functionality standards will be set (except if the buyer does not care for any, like the pure urge to buy based on the initial 'likes').

Functionality standards will be based on real data and information, like the tonnage of a bakkie, the fuel efficiency figures, capacity, service intervals, guarantee conditions, re-sale value and many more. Irrespective of the design and visual preferences, these should be the factors determining the decision to buy or not. The buyer will therefore metaphorically 'look under the bonnet' and 'under the car'.

Under the bonnet? Under the car?



Although some factors contributing towards a final decision might still be subjective, the objective facts now really come in to play. Real figures and not merely claims. It is unimaginable to think cars can be bought without specifications and benchmarking with others in the market.

This can directly be related to making choices in buying bulls.

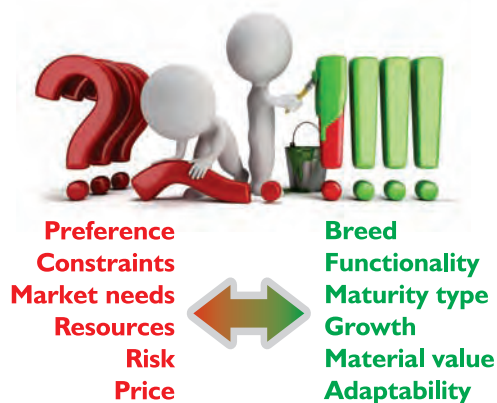
The logical steps and actions

Beef cattle breeders are like the designers and innovative but detail engineers in the motor industry. Designers are active in establishing desirability and lines that will attract buyers. Some of these design features will also have built-in functionalities that accommodate and sometimes enhance the other functional features of the car. The design will also impact on important aspects such as aerodynamics, handling, and other features. The real crucks, however, are features such as engine strength, types of brakes, suspension, and others. All this will be in harmony with the original goal of the make and model.

Beef breeders should therefore have a very clear view of who their buyers are and their conditions for beef production. Also, their constraints, market needs, resources, the risks they face and how price is determined for their product. This will, in turn determine many factors such as their choice of breed, functionalities

deemed to be important, the maturity type preferred, what roles played by female fertility, maternal ability, growth and ability to adapt under differing environments and production systems.

Turning needs into solutions



The logical thing for a stud breeder to do is therefore to measure and record each aspect on breeding animals that are important to buyers and to quantify the differences among animals. This will enable the buyer to not only buy according to preference, but also need. Breeders should therefore sell solutions to keep buyers in business.

In these descriptors of the product, buyers should be aware what the impact of the published specifications will have in terms of the performance of the product. In cattle terms, this will be the difference in progeny performance of the bull that is given a consideration at a sale. Buyers cannot buy the management skills or any other environmental property influencing the performance of bulls on the farm of the seller. Only the merit of the animal, as a potential parent, can be bought.

In short, sellers of livestock need to adapt breeding objectives to suit the needs of their buyers and also have to supply them, in a clear way, the merit of animals they consider buying.

Genetic merit

Determination of genetic merit is a topic of its own.

Merit of an animal refers to the difference its progeny will make given they are to be compared to the progeny of other parents. Therefore, breeding

values. Obviously merit also needs to be described in the context of the original objectives and goal.

Simply put, when a goal and objectives are set, animals will be ranked according to their performance to fit into these objectives. In practice, many different traits will each contribute towards the goal. Their relative importance will differ according to their relative economic importance (in the context of a specific production system), their (genetic) relationship with other economically important properties, their mode of inheritance and their impact on the sustainability of the production system.



(Phenotypic) measurement or recording, if used as comparison among peers of the same group, on the seller's farm, is a partial reflection of the genetic merit (breeding value) of the recorded animals. Single trait ranking is also a partial reflection of genetic merit for obtaining the goal and objectives.

Genetic merit for single traits or properties contributing to overall genetic merit (based on the objectives) can only be quantified or described (like the descriptors in the car manual

and benchmarking with other cars) when breeders are recording these traits and make them part of the genetic merit predictions. BLUP breeding values are the most accurate predictors of genetic merit for these contributing traits.

One step further – combining genetic merit for single traits to fit the goal.

As all traits of economic importance are genetically related, selection on single is dangerous.

The logical choice is therefore to use a combination of traits in describing the genetic desirability of an animal as a parent. The previous figure gave a very clear indication of the traits important to profitability. These traits are combined into genetic-economic values called

Cow Value – depicting the genetic merit of each animal in terms of the profitability of its daughters

Growth Value – depicting the genetic merit of each animal in terms of the profitability of progeny in a feedlot

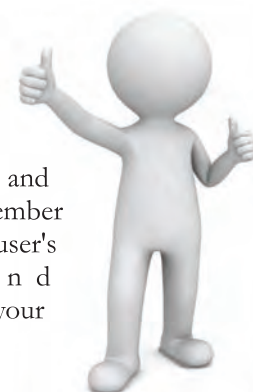
Production Value – combination (in a ratio favouring Cow Value) of the other two values.

All potential parents can be described according to these values, subjected to minimum selection criteria, and considered as parents.

This is not the end

This is simply the beginning, as the setting of goals and the ranking of animals accordingly lead to an extremely important step, namely plans to achieve the goals optimally through mating practices. This can be a subject for another day.

Enjoy designing and building cars, remember to include the user's manual and specifications for your clients.



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PREVENTING COCCIDIOSIS

Learn how to **identify symptoms** and help prevent coccidiosis.

By Bob Larson, Kansas State University (American Angus Journal September 2021)

Coccidiosis is caused by a parasite that damages cells of the intestinal tract. Diarrhea or bloody diarrhea can result. Almost all cattle are infected with at least a few coccidia organisms, but problems only occur if the parasite can multiply rapidly.

Recently weaned cattle, particularly those exposed to bad weather or mud and slipped to a new location, are considered to be at high risk for coccidiosis. Young suckling calves can be affected, particularly in situations when mud is a problem or other causes of diarrhea are present.

Adult cattle that remain in the herd are usually immune to the local coccidia. However, bringing in new cattle can cause an outbreak of coccidiosis in the new animals when they are exposed to the local coccidia – or the new animals may bring in a new species of coccidia and cause an outbreak in the original herd.

Cattle with coccidiosis may have straining and watery diarrhea with blood, a rough hair coat, and/or poor weight gain. In addition, some affected cattle in a group can show signs of nervous system problems such as tremors, eye twitching and convulsions. Many cattle with

coccidiosis appear healthy, but they will have decreased weight gain and feed efficiency.

Mild cases involve only a few days of watery feces without noticeable blood, and the cattle do not become depressed or go off feed. If the infection is severe, death is fairly common. Coccidiosis can also increase the risk for other severe diseases such as pneumonia.

Your veterinarian is most likely to diagnose coccidiosis after examining cattle with bloody diarrhea and ruling out other problems. The organism can often be detected in high numbers in fecal samples. Although, this test is not always accurate because intestinal damage can occur before large numbers of coccidia are found in the feces.

A number of treatments are available, and severely affected cattle should be separated from the group so they can be kept warm, dry and comfortable while being individually treated with fluids to correct dehydration and drugs that will kill the organism. Whenever one or more cattle in a group have obvious signs of coccidiosis, you can assume the rest of the group has been exposed and is likely to be suffering

less obvious losses.

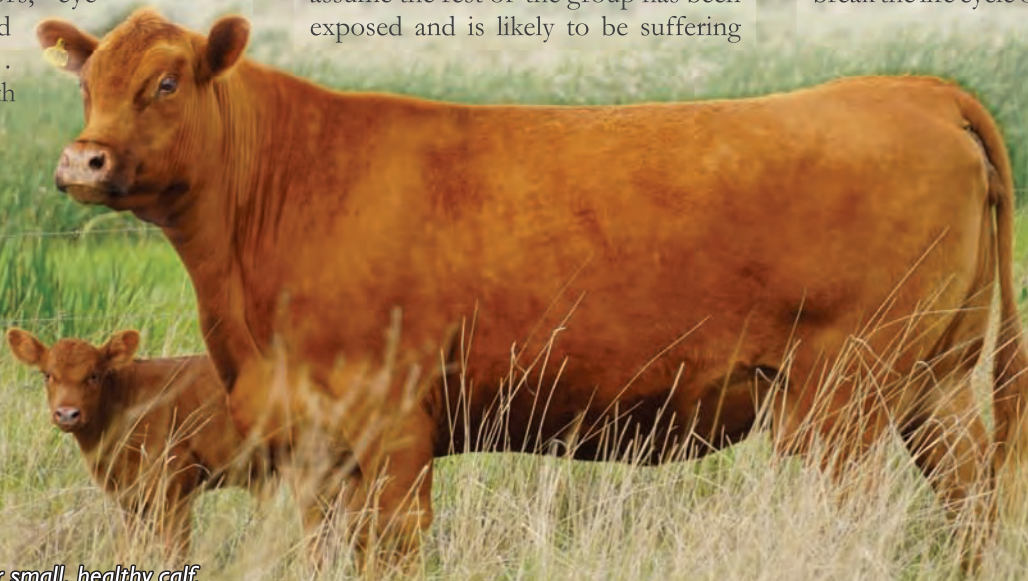
To help prevent coccidiosis, good animal husbandry practices to improve sanitation and reduce stress are important.

The organisms survive very well in the environment, and it is probably impossible to completely remove them from areas where cattle live.

Young animals should be kept in as mud-free of an environment as the weather will allow, and feed and water should be kept off the ground as much as possible to help minimize fecal contamination.

To reduce stress, castration and dehorning should be done at a young age several weeks ahead of weaning. Low-stress weaning strategies should be implemented wherever possible.

In addition to management strategies, a number of drugs such as ionophores, decoquinate or amprolium can be delivered by feed or water to groups of cattle at risk for coccidiosis to minimize the risk of severe disease. A month or more of daily intake of these preventative treatments is necessary to break the life cycle of the organism.



Angus cow with her small, healthy calf.

The Angus breed is naturally polled – no need for added stress to cattle or breeders by the dehorning process!

Photo: Wilru Campher, LOUMOTTA Angus

IMPROVEMENT IN BEEF CATTLE FARMING EFFICIENCY

Dr Vlok Ferreira

National Technical Manager, Ruminants for RCL FOODS

Research published by Dr. Jude Capper in the Journal of Animal Science shows that beef's environmental footprint is shrinking. Each kilogram of beef raised in 2007 (compared to 1977) used:

- 9 percent less feed;
- 33 percent less land;
- 12 percent less water; and
- 9 percent less fossil fuel energy;
- The carbon footprint of beef was reduced by more than 16 percent from 1977 to 2007.
- With the world population officially more than 7 billion people and projected to reach 9.5 billion by 2050, farmers must continue to find ways to sustainably feed a growing world population using fewer natural resources.
- According to Capper's research, improvements to the way cattle were raised and fed in the U.S. between 1977 and 2007 yielded 13 percent more total beef from 30 percent fewer animals. More beef from fewer animals maximizes resources like land and water while providing essential nutrients for the human diet.
- The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) projects in 50 years, the world population will need 70 percent

more food. Seventy percent of this food must come from efficiency-improving technologies.

- U.S. cattlemen raise 20 percent of the world's beef with 7 percent of the world's cattle, making the United States a leader in raising sustainable beef.
- According to Capper's research, much of the reduction in beef's carbon footprint is due to not raising cattle on grass pasture, but finishing them on an optimal, balanced diet of roughage, grains and proteins in a feedlot.
- According to previous research conducted by Capper, it takes 226 more days for grass-finished cattle to reach market weight than grain-finished cattle in the feedlot. More days on grass may mean greater environmental impact.
- Each kilogram of grain-finished beef requires:
 - 45 percent less land;
 - 76 percent less water; and
 - 49 percent less feed;
 And generates:
 - 51 percent less manure; and

- 42 percent fewer carbon emissions.

- There are a variety of beef choices such as grain-finished, grass-finished, natural and certified organic beef to choose from. Cattle farmers make smart use of the diverse natural resources, like water and land, available in their local areas to produce nutritious, safe and delicious beef that they're proud to serve to their own families.
- Beef is environmentally and nutritionally efficient. Each serving today requires less land, water and energy than in the past while providing essential nutrients to our diet.
- All choices of beef are excellent or good sources of essential nutrients.
- Several of the key nutrients in beef like iron are known to be lacking in the diets of many people, especially women and children.
- Research shows beef offers several health benefits including heart health, muscle development and weight management.



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MOLATEK

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High-Speed Genetics

New technology rapidly and accurately replicates specific traits in cattle

By Macey Mueller for the Red Angus Magazine (November 2021)

From EBV's and artificial insemination to genomic testing and in vitro fertilization, beef producers have made tremendous advances in genetic selection and animal reproduction technologies over the years. Now, the industry's newest state-of-the-art reproduction tool – precision breeding – has the potential to dramatically speed up genetic improvement.

Precision breeding, also known as gene editing, uses CRISPR-Cas9 technology to target a region of the genome during an animal's single-cell state to strategically alter the DNA for a specific trait. A precision-bred animal is identical to one that could occur naturally through traditional reproduction processes, but this cutting-edge innovation allows for precise, rapid and safe replication of the desired trait, rather than waiting for the trait to emerge through several generations of breeding.

As a leading progressive breed organization, the Red Angus Association of America announced they will provide herd book registry of Red Angus animals carrying gene-edited traits for heat tolerance and coat color. Both trait approvals by RAAA emanate from specific genetic alterations designed and submitted by Acceligen, a technology company pioneering commercialization of gene-edited food animals.

Tad Sonstegard, Acceligen Chief Executive and Scientific Officer, said gene editing allows breeders to solve long-standing animal health issues and advance the welfare and productivity of their animals in a considerably shorter cycle than with conventional selective breeding.

“Precision breeding technology creates new genetic and marketing opportunities for seedstock producers” said Sonstegard. “Disseminating valuable traits like heat tolerance, red coat color and possibly even future gene-edited traits for disease resistance through the breeding can have a significant impact on genetic management of animal health and well-being.

The RAAA has done thorough research and diligent questioning, prior to accepting this technology as a breeding



Acceligen's Tad Sonstegard and his team are currently evaluating this Red Angus heifer located in Brazil. She was made using precision breeding technology that created a SLICK trait, making her more heat resistant in the tropical climate. Photo courtesy The Wall Street Journal

tool, and now see themselves as pioneers in this field.

Sonstegard said that while the traits approved by RAAA are naturally occurring and could be achieved through generations of crossbreeding animals, gene editing eliminates the possibility of passing along the undesirable genetic merit of other populations.

It's important to note that gene editing is not the same as genetic modification. Sonstegard said the GMO process, known as transgenesis, introduces genetic material from other organisms, resulting in an animal that could not be found in nature or bred conventionally.

Instead, the gene editing process alters genes naturally found in an animal that could potentially also be introduced via conventional crossbreeding.

“The meat and dairy products from an animal developed by Acceligen using precision breeding are no different from their non-edited equivalents,” he said. “We are simply expediting the selective breeding process.”

Using precision breeding, Acceligen scientists developed a naturally cool or “SLICK” trait that mimics thermotolerant

genes found in criollo breeds of cattle, like Senepol, with a natural adaptation to heat. A slick hair coat is especially beneficial in the southern Fescue Belt and throughout South America where warm and humid climates make animals more susceptible to heat stress and can negatively impact both growth and reproduction.

A demonstration Angus heifer was made to confirm its heat tolerance, and Sonstegard said there are several pre-commercial, thermotolerant animals in the United States. Acceligen is currently in the process of evaluating those animals in collaboration with the Food and Drug Administration and collecting germplasm to create future generations.

Acceligen's black-to-red gene edit gives Red Angus breeders the power to take any black Angus animal and make a duplicate animal in a single generation. This is especially important because RAAA has an open herd book that allows producers to use animals from the black Angus population to introduce new genetics. Once those animals turn red, they become Category 1A Red Angus.

Sonstegard said the challenge has been that breeding a black animal to red animal results in all black progeny that they are red gene carriers.

"As you continue breeding those animals, you don't always get a red animal every time," he said.

"Editing the gene 'fast-tracks' the process because you don't have those intermediate steps of black-red carrier animals."

Using elite black Angus genetics, Acceligen scientists introduced changes into the cells and created embryos. Sonstegard said black-to-red gene-edited calves will begin hitting the ground this fall and winter.

Sabreena Larson, Acceligen Chief Operations Officer, regularly works with all sectors of the beef value chain in understanding and accepting this new technology.

Currently the technology is being regulated like a drug through the FDA, but there is an industry push to see gene-edited traits regulated similarly to genetically modified corn under the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"We don't see any major issues getting these traits approved for commercial use, and are optimistic they should be decided by the time we are putting producer calves on the ground,"



Larson said. "RAAA is really a leader in this technology adopting to improve and expand the breed, and we are eager to continue working with them on additional traits of interest to the breed."

Ryan Boldt, RAAA Director of Breed Improvement, said selectively accepting gene-edited animals into the Red Angus registry demonstrates the association's commitment to genetic progress and to creating the necessary framework for the use of technological advances in the breed.

"RAAA has traditionally taken an approach based on sound science for the genetic improvement of animals," he said. "We want to be at the forefront of any scientific innovations that allow our members to breed better animals, and we think this is another technology that allows them to do that."

As with most new innovations entering the marketplace, Boldt said the editing process is currently expensive, but is not cost prohibitive.

"Genotyping and cloning technologies were initially too pricy for most producers, but they are now used regularly in the industry today," he said. "Likewise, as technology continues to advance, we would expect the cost to decrease."

As the two gene-edited traits move through the review process, Boldt anticipates specific sire lines to be developed and disseminated through seedstock breeders.

"It's really an important and exciting time to be involved in genetics," he said. "Introducing these technologies into the selection of animals allows us to create an expanded and overall better gene pool."

Rheeboksplaat Angusstoet

*"Ons teel mediumraambeeste met lae geboortemassa
en selekteer vir gehardheid."*



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Ceres

GIELIE GELDENHUYS

Cattle Health Affects Carcass Traits

Carcass traits are influenced by more than just genetics

By Bob Larson, Kansas State University (American Angus Journal October 2021)

While it is true carcass traits are largely influenced by the genetic decisions of seedstock and commercial cow-calf producers and the feeding decisions of feedlot managers and nutritionists, the animal health decisions made by producers and veterinarians also play a role. A number of studies indicated muscling, marbling and tenderness all can be negatively affected by cattle health problems.

Bovine respiratory disease (pneumonia) is the most important cause of illness and death in feedlot cattle. Several studies have shown cattle that experienced respiratory disease had higher hot carcass weight, lower dressing percent, less internal fat, lower marbling scores, less external fat and smaller ribeye areas compared to cattle that had not experienced respiratory disease.

Scientists don't have a clear picture of how disease affects carcass traits, but a combination of changes in hormones such as insulin, growth hormone and other signals that direct the growth of muscle and the deposition of fat, are likely involved. In addition, just the fact that cattle are off feed while they are sick may affect the pattern of muscle growth and fat deposition.

The negative effects of disease on carcass traits may not be confined to the time cattle are in a feed yard. As we learn more about muscle growth and fat deposition, it appears stress, disease or poor nutrition – even early in life – can have consequences on feedlot and carcass performance.

This understanding makes a lifelong health and nutrition plan to minimize disease risk and ensure optimum growth important for efficient production of a desirable beef product.

Lifelong cattle health starts with the cow being in good body condition and receiving all necessary nutrients throughout pregnancy and then give birth without calving difficulty in a clean environment.

If the calf is born healthy, able to quickly stand and suckle, and not exposed to mud and manure, it is likely to avoid the risk of scours and pneumonia during the time period from birth to weaning. Adequate forage available for both the cow and calf until weaning is essential to maintain optimum health and to ensure the calf has optimum postweaning growth and health.

Effective vaccines are available for a number of important disease-causing germs, including those that contribute to bovine respiratory disease. In addition, proper use and timing of deworming and external parasite treatments greatly aids cattle health

and well-being. The time period around weaning is a period of high risk for respiratory disease and other diseases. Implementation of well-designed preconditioning programs that utilize low-stress weaning, vaccinations, parasite control, and acclimation to postweaning diets and feeding and watering equipment is an excellent disease control strategy.

Carcass premiums and pricing on carcass merit grids have caused the veterinary profession to re-evaluate the cost of cattle disease. Historically, veterinarians and beef producers have considered the cost of disease to be confined to death loss, treatment cost, decreased feed efficiency and reduced live weight. However, because many cattle are now sold on a carcass merit basis, disease has the potential to affect profitability also through the amount, location and ratio of muscle, fat, water and the ultimate desirability of the final product.



The time period around weaning is a period of high risk for respiratory disease and other diseases. Implementation of well-designed preconditioning programs that utilize low-stress weaning, vaccinations, parasite control, and acclimation to postweaning diets and feeding and watering equipment is an excellent disease control strategy.

Photo: Wilru Campher, LOUMOTTA Angus

Selection for Meat Quality

Dr Helena Theron,



Introduction

In South Africa most beef calves are rounded off in feedlots and therefore carcass weight and fat cover are important factors in determining profit per animal for the producer. However, palatability traits like tenderness and juiciness are important for consumers. Meat Quality traits can therefore be broadly defined to include various carcass traits from those that are economically important to producers right through to traits important to consumers. Most of these traits are under genetic control and can therefore be successfully selected for.

Carcass data was historically collected with progeny testing, where a potential stud bull's calves were placed in a feedlot and carcass and meat quality traits were measured on the carcasses of the offspring. This is however a very expensive and slow way of evaluating bulls, resulting in only a few bulls' genetic ability for carcass traits being measured. Fortunately, using modern day technology, this is not the case anymore.

RTU (Real Time Ultrasound)

One of the advantages of the ability to accurately measure carcass traits on live animals is that many more animals can be measured, thereby improving selection accuracy and thus genetic progress. RTU (Real Time Ultrasound) scanning is currently the most common method used worldwide to measure carcass traits on live cattle and has been used in South Africa for many years. RTU scanning is relatively inexpensive and the device is easily transportable even to remote farms. There is also no radiation involved and animals do not need to be sedated.

RTU scanning of carcass traits are performed at the end of growth tests for young bulls. Economically important traits like weight, growth, height, length as well as intake (some tests) of young bulls are measured in growth tests. These traits influence red meat yield, and are therefore linked to optimal production and profit.

The importance of Fat

Consumers prefer soft, juicy and flavourful meat without visible fat. Therefore, if breeders select for the market, it should be for animals with less subcutaneous fat and more marbling. However, due to the underlying genetic correlations, selecting for less fat will decrease marbling. According to the literature, selection for reduced fat can also negatively affect female fertility. It has been shown that the daughters of bulls selected for less fat often show delayed puberty, have difficulty in becoming pregnant and also have a longer gestation period which may increase birth weight and calving problems.

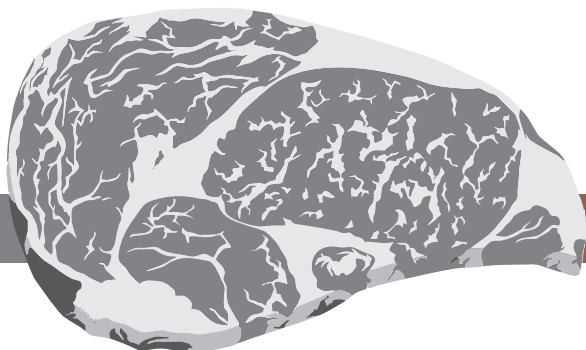
A good fat layer around the carcass is also beneficial as it protects the carcass against weight loss and cold shock during cooling and thus prevents the meat from getting tougher. In addition, high subcutaneous fat is well correlated with early sexual maturity, and is also beneficial for carcass traits (including marbling), but it is negatively correlated with weight gain and consumer preference. Fat thickness is therefore an attribute with an intermediate optimum - both extremes are undesirable. Bulls with desired performance levels for both intermediate fat and higher fertility should be selected by using breeding values.

Genomic selection

Genes for Meat tenderness

Meat tenderness is classified as one of the most important organoleptic quality traits affecting customer's choice. It was also considered the most important quality challenge for the beef industry as measurements of meat tenderness cannot be measured with RTU, and can only be obtained after the animal has been slaughtered. It is measured with a Warner-Bratzler apparatus that measure the force required to cut through a sample of meat.

However, several genomic markers (SNPs) have recently been successfully identified as markers for meat tenderness traits. The inheritance of the Calpain, Calpastatin and DGAT1 variants is additive, indicating that the combined effect is equal to the sum of the effects of individual variants. These markers are available when genotyping animals through SA Stud Book.



Calpain and Calpastatin

Polymorphisms in the μ -calpain (CAPN1) and calpastatin (CAST) genes (Table 1) are significantly associated with meat tenderness in several beef cattle breeds. Both μ -calpain and calpastatin are proteolytic enzymes involved in the process of meat tenderization following rigor mortis.

DGAT1

A polymorphism encoding DGAT1 (diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1), a microsomal enzyme that catalyses the final step of triglyceride synthesis, has been shown to be associated with the percentage of fat content of milk as well as the percentage of fat within muscle (marbling).

Table 1: Gene variants for meat tenderness currently available on the SNP chip.

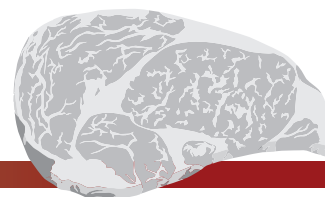
Enzyme	Gene Variants	Effect
Calpain	CAPN1_316	More tender meat (Enzymes involved in the process of meat tenderization following rigor mortis)
	CAPN1_4751	
	CAPN1_530	
Calpastatin	CAST_282	Increases Marbling
	CAST_2870	
	CAST_2959	
DGAT1	DGAT1	

GEBVs (Genomic Breeding Values)

In addition to single-gene information, genotypes, phenotypes and pedigree information are also be incorporated to estimate GEBVs (genomic estimated breeding values), which have been reported to result in improvement in accuracy compared to parental average breeding values. Genotyping of especially breeding bulls is becoming a routine for many breeders. Genomic testing can also be used to identify potential replacement heifers with a greater genetic potential for beneficial carcass traits.

Summary

Selection for carcass and meat quality traits is possible because it can be measured on live animals using RTU and genomic technology. However, it is advisable for different breeds to determine their own genomic markers, as there is evidence of possible population, breed and even country differences.



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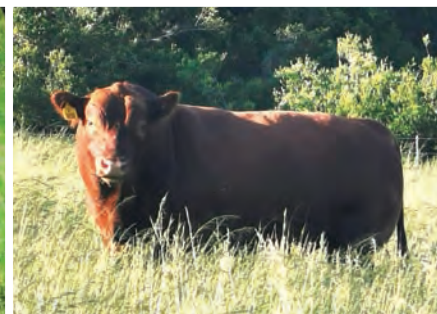
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Conditioning bulls for Spring breeding starts in Winter

By Purina Animal Nutrition – Red Angus Magazine, December 2021

Breeding season may seem like it is months away for spring calving herds. However, winter is a vital time to ensure your bulls will be ready to perform in spring or summer.

Start the Season with the right body condition

Structure, soundness and fertility are all important factors for a bull's breeding success, and so is body condition.

Having bulls in proper body condition enhances their ability to perform. Thinner bulls may have impacted fertility, while over conditioned bulls have lower libido. During the course of a breeding season bulls typically lose 10-15% of their weight.

Yearling bulls need a little more condition because they are still growing, and they tend to be more active during the breeding season than older bulls. Having a little extra condition will help yearling bulls make it through their first breeding easier.

It takes time to add condition back on bulls who lost weight during the previous breeding season, so starting to prepare those bulls four or five months out is ideal. Adding one pound (0.454kg) per day during the off-season, versus rushing to add on up to three pounds per day as breeding season closes in, can support your bull's longevity.

Keep Bull Nutrition in Focus

A lot of focus is put on feeding the cowherd and making sure they have what they need during the winter, but breeders forget about the bulls. As footage go dormant during the winter or we move to stored forages, supplemental feed may be needed to make up the nutritional gap.

Self-fed supplements can help remove the burden of feeding bulls daily, keep them on a high plane of nutrition and are a great way to achieve added body condition when paired with adequate forage and mineral.

Using mineral strategy with additional trace minerals ensures ideal trace mineral absorption to support

high reproductive expectations. The same strategy can be employed with a self-feeder using supplements.

Using self-fed products eliminates competition between bulls at the feeder and the daily task of feeding.

Reducing competition helps minimize the risk of injury that could set back your bulls for breeding season.

Depending on winter forage quantity and quality, a protein tub can aid in bridging the nutritional gap.

Start now by bringing your bulls into proper body condition so you will not have to play catch up during the lead into breeding season following spring calving.

Fall Calving Herd Advice

During the winter, fall-calving cowherds are in their breeding season.

Although nutritional requirements of bulls in a fall-breeding program should be met by forage and diets being supplied to the cowherd they are serving, bulls should be closely monitored for body condition and injury and replace if need be.

If you are feeding your cows to a high plane of nutrition with supplements and mineral, your bulls will get what they need to perform.



*LOUMOTTA MAN OF STEEL
– with excellent body condition!
Wilru Campher, LOUMATTA Angus*

Take control of your herd's FOOT health

By Rudi Pooch, Red Angus Magazine (October 2021)

Credit to Dr Sarel van Amstel.

Lameness is an important economic problem in all sectors of the cattle industry. One of the main problems is laminitis that leads to changes in claw conformation and results in chronic lameness, weight loss, reproductive losses and early culling.

Subacute/subclinical laminitis, mostly seen in cattle, is a systematic disease in which the foot is one of the main targets because it's extremely vascular and has a rich nerve supply. Inflammatory mediators and endotoxins cause disruption in horn growth, alternations in blood flow and stimulation of pain receptors leading to pain and lameness.

Laminitis is a multifactorial condition associated with nutrition, body weight, claw conformation and size and normal weight distribution. In general, healthy feet are highly dependent on normal rumen fermentation.

Structure and weight distribution

The foot consists of two digits, and at the end of each digit, is a claw. The "medial" is the inner claw, while the "lateral" is the outer claw. In a perfectly normal back foot, the outside claw is slightly bigger than the inside claw and bears more weight than the inside claw. Most often, lameness will occur in the outer claw, particularly in the back legs. More weight being placed on the outside claw makes this area susceptible or prone to concussion due to weight-bearing forces.

The back legs are a rigid, boney system going through the pelvis. There's not much flexibility between the outside and inside claws. In the back legs, the normal weight distribution ratio of a heifer is 60:40 between the outside and inside claw.

The front legs are muscular structure attached through the chest, allowing them much more flexibility between the two claws than the back legs. The weight distribution ratio is 50:50, although the medial claw bears slightly more weight than the back under normal conditions.

The third phalanx (P3) is located inside the foot. On the outside of P3 is the horn structure of the claw. It's suspended within the claw by ligaments including the distal cushion and normally gives when the animal walks. "When it bears weight, the P3 doesn't sink down evenly. It sinks down more to the inside and causes concussion and bruising to the corium. This is the most common site for sole ulcers" said Dr. van Amstel, retired professor in the Large Animal Clinical Sciences Department at the University of Tennessee College of Veterinary Medicine.

Nutrition

Nutritionally, many different factors can contribute to laminitis including incorrect fiber to grain ration. For example, many producers in the Midwest run cattle on

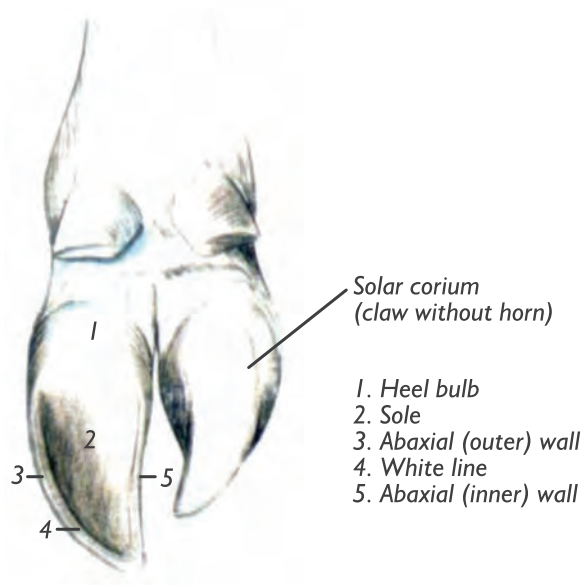
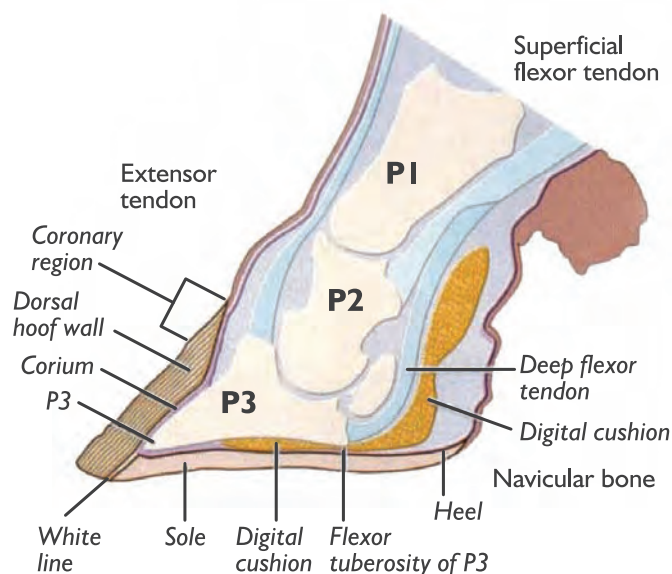


Figure 1: Diagram sourced from *Manual of Foot Care in Cattle* by Jan Shearer, Sarel van Amstel and Adrian Gonzalez, published by the Hoard's Dairyman Bookstore, www.hoardss.com/bookstore

harvested cornstalks during fall and winter months. Cattle load their rumen with whole corn, a highly fermentable carbohydrate, eventually leading to rumen acidosis. This has a large impact on the blood supply in the foot and laminitis begins to develop.

Rumen acidosis causes inflammation and production of endotoxins, which reduce the ability of the blood to carry oxygen. Formation of keratin, which are intracellular filaments acting as a support scaffold in the cell partially fail. Claw horn becomes softer. Softer feet bend more easily as weight is applied. When more weight is applied to the outside wall of the foot, it begins to roll or curve inward causing lameness.

“Rumen health and foot health go hand-in-hand,” said van Amstel. “A healthy rumen is dependent on a good, quality roughage. Hay needs to be no shorter than an inch.” Structured roughage in the rumen stimulates receptors in the wall of the rumen.

“If it is chopped or milled too fine, those receptors won't be stimulated. Cattle will not chew their cud sufficiently and saliva will not be produced in sufficient quantities,” explained van Amstel. Saliva is the main component that buffers the acid that has been produced by fermentation in the rumen. Lack of Saliva leads to acidosis, poor blood circulation and laminitis.

If you are preconditioning cattle to laminitis, such as running cattle on cornstalks where they can develop acidosis, look at your trace minerals. Copper, Zinc and biotin are very important for the formation of keratin. Keratin's role inside the cell is similar to scaffolding, making the cell strong. Supplementing these trace minerals will help combat acidosis and ensure quality keratin growth for healthy feet.

In a situation like running cattle on cornstalks, it's best to use chelated minerals. Chelated minerals are trace minerals that have been attached to an amino acid which is an organic compound and have high bioavailability. “In the gut, chelated minerals formulation will be absorbed best. For example, zinc oxide may have a low compared to some of the chelated forms. You may have a normal book value of zinc levels, but that does not mean that's what the animal is going to absorb depending on formulation,” said van Amstel.

Laminitis Versus Screw Claw

Laminitis has often been mistaken as screw claw when purchasing cattle. Screw claw is a heritable defect that causes severe lameness in cattle when the outer wall of the foot curves like a corkscrew. Observed in young cattle around 10-11 months of age, the claw begins to curve and eventually twist like a corkscrew. This improper weight distribution places parts of the foot sidewall in direct contact with ground causing lameness through development of sole ulcer or white line disease.



Screw claw is a heritable defect that causes severe lameness in cattle when the outer wall of the hoof curves like a corkscrew. Improper weight distribution places parts of the foot sidewall in direct contact with the ground, causing lameness due to the development of a sole ulcer or white line disease.



Laminitis is a nutritionally and environmentally induced disease. It is not heritable but rather primarily related to nutrition and systematic problems such as mastitis and metritis and aggravated by weight bearing, according to van Amstel.

"Claw curving or twisting in laminitis usually manifests later, around two to three years of age," said van Amstel. "Laminitis is a chronic disease and symptoms of systemic disease are usually absent," he said. In recently calved cows, sole hemorrhages may be seen which may progress to other sole and horn lesions such as sole ulcer, white line disease and other horn lesions denoting a poor-quality horn such as vertical and horizontal wall cracks. Compared to screw claw, laminitis is not heritable, although heritable laminitis was reported in the Jersey breed. Laminitis is a nutritionally and environmentally induced disease. It's primarily related to nutrition and systemic problems such as mastitis and metritis and aggravated by weight bearing," emphasized van Amstel.

"Heritable screw claw is based on an abnormal angle of P2 and P3 bones inside of the foot which should be straight. When P3 is slightly angled toward the inside, the weight and pressure on the outside claw wall is going to be more than normal. The wall, particularly at the heel, will turn inward and curve similar to laminitis," said van Amstel.

"Rumen health and foot health go hand-in-hand. A healthy rumen is dependent on a good, quality roughage."

Horizontal "hardship" grooves run across the toe can be used to depict laminitis. "It almost causes a 'ripple effect' if you look at the top part of the toe," he said. "It shows that there have been interruptions of horn growth because of laminitis. Foot quality can also be a factor to observe, such as if the foot is not smooth or is peeling. This can be a result of cattle with zinc and copper deficiencies."

Husbandry

Exercise is very important to maintain the blood circulation in the foot. Cattle must be provided enough space to do so. Placement and size of feed bunks are also important to note. "If the feed bunk is too high or wide, the animal must propel their body forward, twisting their feet to the outside in reach of food. Over time, the added pressure to the inside of the claw causes it to roll," said van Amstel.

"These days, we see a lot of foot warts," said van Amstel. Foot warts are a disease contracted in muddy, slurry conditions. The area around feed bunks and bale feeders often serves as a breeding ground for foot warts. "In past years, we are seeing more foot warts. It can be a huge problem in feed yards when cattle are standing in slurry conditions. I usually recommend adding a foot bath in situations where animals are really exposed to slurry," concluded van Amstel.



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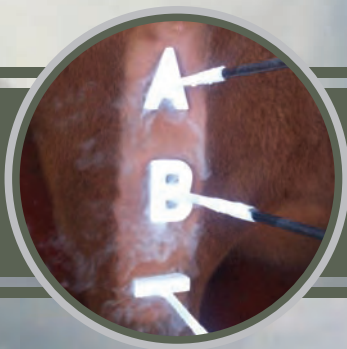
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- 2018/19 = 358 days
- 2019/20 = 355 days
- 2020/21 = 355 days



SKILDERY-OORHANDIGING: VLEISSENTRAAL-SA STAMBOEK ELITE BULGROEITOETSKLAS



Die Vleissentraal-SA Stamboek Elite Bulgroeitoetsklas het een van die mees gesogte geleenthede op die jaarlikse kalender in die veebedryf geword.

As gevolg van die Covid-inperkings & skoue wat gekanselleer moes word, kon die tradisionele visuele beoordeling van die bulle nie plaasvind nie.

Alternatiewelik is 'n virtuele funksie deur SA Stamboek aangebied, waar Vleissentraal dmv 'n geraamde sertifikaat erkenning aan elke bul wat as verteenwoordiger van sy ras gekwalifiseer het vir deelname, gegee het.

Die skildery van die wenbul deur Mnr David Johnson, wat elke jaar deur Vleissentraal aan die vorige jaar se wenner oorhandig word, kon dus ook nie in die ring by Bloemskou plaasvind nie.

Daar is toe besluit om die eienaar van die wenbul vir 2019, Dr Enslin Coetzee & sy gade, Belinda met 'n heerlike ete in Parys te bederf, waar die skildery deur Mnr Anton Vos (Besturende Direkteur: Vleissentraal) oorhandig is.

Van links na regs: Elmarie Prinsloo (CEO – Bloemskou), Anton Vos (Besturende Direkteur – Vleissentraal), Dr Enslin Coetzee, Dr Japie van der Westhuizen (Bestuurder: SA Stamboek)



WENNER: 2019 - ANGUS (rooi)

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Teler & Eienaar: Dr Enslin Coetzee

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Meaningful Monitoring of Beef Cattle

Jason Reding

Monitoring can be defined as the process of collecting, analysing and using information in order to track a breeding programs progress towards reaching its selection objectives and breeding goals. This guides management in any further decisions. The meaningful monitoring of beef cattle involves a formative evaluation based on performance based records. This can be done using the LOGIX Breed and Herd Analyses.

Introduction

The Angus Society of South Africa was founded in 1917 and makes it one of SA's oldest breeders' societies. Currently, Angus SA is the fourth largest registered stud beef breed participating in production recording with SA Stud Book in Southern Africa. With over 17 000 stud animals, Angus SA represents the largest pure Taurus type, with over 120 actively participating stud breeders countrywide. The Angus breed has been characterised as to having good growth, excellent mothering ability, adaptability and is a globally recognised breed associated with high quality beef products.

Production Measurements

Analysing phenotypes allows for a breeder to get a better understanding of the range of performance within his herd as well as benchmarking the average of his herd against that of the whole breed. The tracking of trait measurements over years allows one to deduce whether any phenotypic progress has been made at a breed level. In order for one to make any meaningful recommendations based on trends, it is essential to analyse the depth of measurements that occur within a breed. This depth is dependent on the percentage of animals measured for certain traits in relation to the total number of animals born in the herd in any given year. Figures A and B are examples of the differences between breeders that have a good depth of measurement in their herd and a breeder with a poor depth of measurement in their herd.

If we look at Figure C, between the years 2018–2022, Angus SA breeders recorded the Birth Weight of 99% of the bull calves that were registered on LOGIX. This is a superb feat by the breeders to ensure that all animals have the ability for their true growth potential to be predicted by including the first weight trait in the growth curve.

In order for an animal to be eligible for an Intake (Phase C) or On-Farm (Phase D) test, an animal must have a weaning weight. About 70% of Angus SA animals registered at birth are measured for weaning weight over the last 5 years. This is quite a good percentage but may not be a true representation of the phenotypic variation present in the breed.

Reproduction Measurements

Figure D is a graph that portrays the selection pressures placed on Angus SA Heifers. Between 40% and 50% of heifers born per year are selected as replacement heifers within the breed. Only 28% and 21% of heifers born are eventually measured for 12 and 18 month age weights thus these averages are more representative of animals being kept as replacement heifers. This means that at least half the heifers that have an Age at First Calving measurement don't have post-weaning weights. The benefits of measuring for post-weaning traits allows for consolidation of the animals growth curve and a better ability to correctly predict breeding values for mature weight which is ultimately incorporated in the Maintenance Selection Value Index.

About 5% to 20% of cows are removed from the herd following each successive calving event. The age distribution of active Angus SA female animals indicates that 61% of them were born in or after 2017. Less than 6% of the Angus SA's cows are older than 10 years of age. This is an indication of the selection pressures that heifer replacement rates place on the herd as a whole.

Looking at the LOGIX system, there are over 500 Angus SA females older than 5 years of age that are still recorded as heifers. These animals may have been removed from the herd but are still active on the system and will thus influence the current breed averages. These animals are included in the inventory list where the breeder is invoiced on a per capita basis. This may require a breeder to go through his animal lists to ensure that animals active on the system are also active on the farm.

Post-Weaning Measurements

Angus SA breeders consistently test around 300 bulls every year in either a Central Feed Intake Growth Test or On Farm Growth Test. In 2021, around 20 Angus SA stud bulls underwent a central feed intake growth test, while over 300 Angus SA bulls underwent a farm growth evaluation. This can occur at an intensive, semi-intensive, semi-extensive or extensive level and averages

presented may be a blend of these different farm test scenarios. 2021 also marked the first year where a total of 80 Angus SA heifers were assessed for their growth potential and measured for RTU traits in an On-Farm Growth Test.

Participation in RTU Scanning of Angus SA animals has been consistent since 2013. Looking at Figure E, Angus SA stud bulls have seen a remarkable increase in the average Rib and Rump Fat Thickness. In 2013, Rib and Rump Fat thickness had average measurements of 23.9mm and 36mm respectively. Since then the average has improved by 17% to 28mm for Rib Fat and 60% to 57.5mm for Rump Fat Thickness. This is an indication of breeders selecting bulls with what they perceive as more desirable carcass characteristics.

Selection for increased marbling (intra-muscular fat) is highly evident (Figure F) in the Angus SA breed. The average degree of marbling has increased 89% from 2.81% in 2013 to 5.33% in 2021. The most remarkable feat is that the lowest measured marbling percentage in 2021 was 4.1%, which is 20% higher than the best measured degree of marbling (3.4%), measured in 2013. Uniformity of marbling percentage across the Angus SA breed is visible as over 250 bulls are placed in an On-Farm growth test and have similar recordings as animals in an Intake Test.

Conclusion

All the discussions about the Angus SA breed in this article, are based on figures present in the LOGIX Breed Analysis, which is available on request from the Secretary of the Angus Society. If you would like to benchmark your specific herd against the rest of the Angus SA breed, please request a LOGIX Herd Analysis from your Technical Advisor or Jason Reding at SA Stud Book.

The LOGIX Breed and Herd Analyses give the ability for a breeder to benchmark their herd against the rest of the animals in the breed. These reports should play a pivotal role, both for genetic selection and for managing the breed as well as individual herds.

Figures

Figure A: Good depth of measurement in a herd



Figure B: Poor depth of measurement in a herd



Figure C: Depth of Measurements for the Angus SA breed in male animals

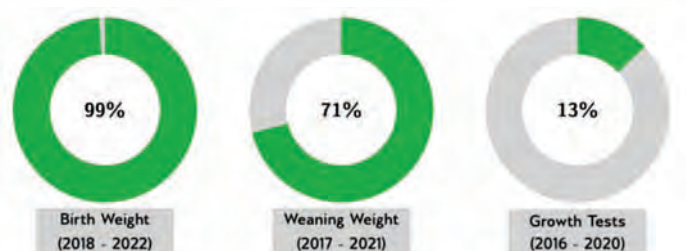
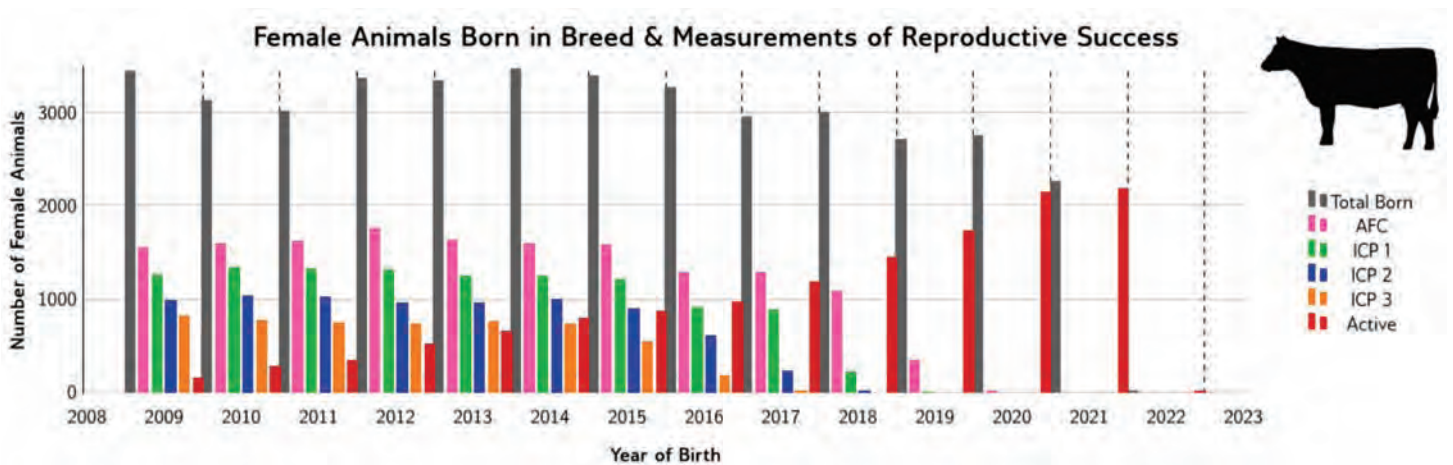
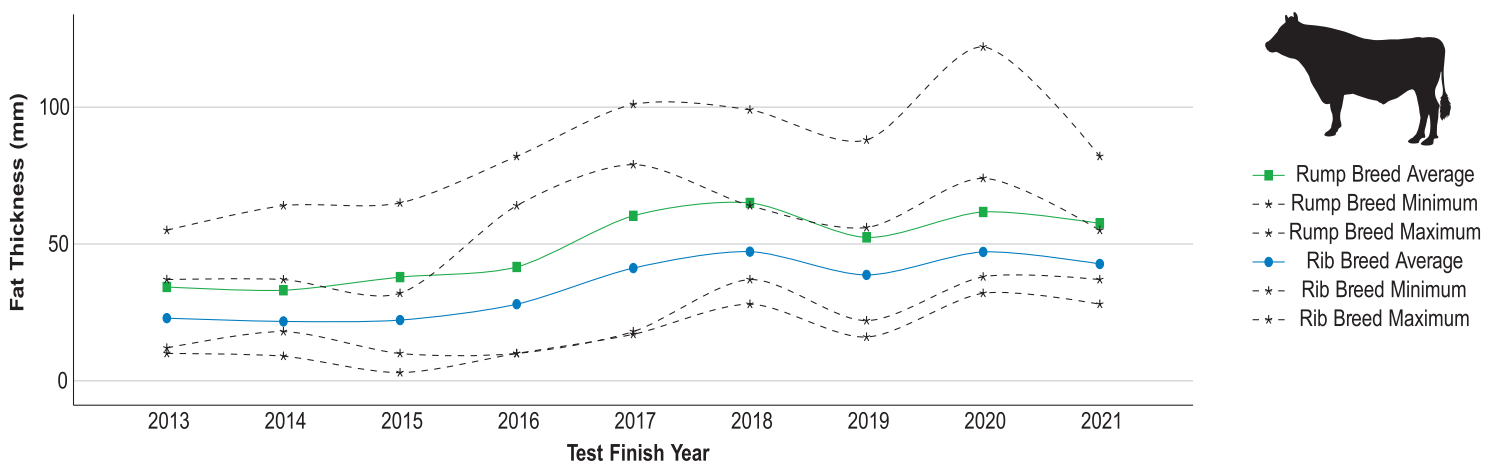
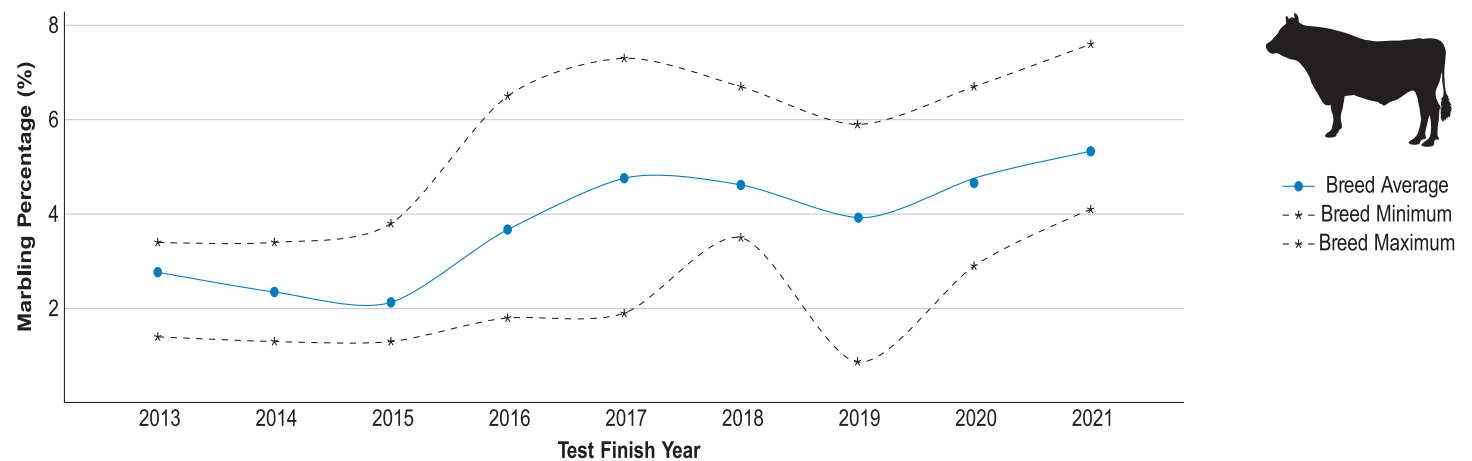


Figure D: Female animals born and measured for reproductive success**Figure E:** Phenotypic Trends for RTU Rib and Rump Fat Thickness**Figure F:** Phenotypic Trends for Marbling Percentage (Intake)



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RFI- A measure of feed efficiency



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Feed efficiency

The term efficiency implies a ratio of inputs and outputs, and in this case feed. The animal's biological efficiency is determined by its ability to convert feed into meat. Feed efficiency is important in the beef herd, as up to 65% of the feed on the farm is used to meet mature cow maintenance requirements.

Heifers and cows should be able to produce and reproduce on veld (extensively). After weaning, the offspring must be able to perform and adapt to intensive feedlot conditions. More than 70% of all meat produced in SA comes from feedlots, where feed is a major cost. It is estimated that in America with their big feedlots, a 10% improvement in feed efficiency will save the industry +/- 20 Billion Rand a year.

The common measurement of feed efficiency is feed conversion ratio (FCR), which tells us how much feed an animal needs to produce 1 KG of meat. However, being a ratio trait, improvement in FCR could be due to a decrease in feed intake or an increase in growth rate. If not careful in your selection, selecting for bulls with a higher weight gain (WG) and a lower feed conversion ratio (FCR), will by default, result

in breeding larger framed animals and thereby increasing maintenance costs.

Research have shown that testing for residual feed intake (RFI) as a measurement for feed efficiency, is independent of growth traits, and selecting animals biased on RFI, will not affect the mature size of the breeding herd.

RFI

RFI is the difference between actual feed intake and predicted feed intake needed by an animal for maintenance and growth. The predicted feed intake is derived from a regression model using the body weight and growth tempo during a specific period of growth. To explain the principle and highlight differences when it comes to feed efficiency, Dr Gorden Carstens of the USA made use of a 77 day growing trial done in the USA to demonstrate these differences. Producers may assume that 2 steers with the same body weight and ADG will have the same predicted feed intake and also be equally efficient (Table 1 below). This assumption may be completely be invalid. We should also remember that feed efficiency speaks directly to profitability of an animal as mentioned earlier.



When the actual feed intake is measured we see however that the steer on the left on the table have consumed 98kg more than predicted and the steer on the right 125kg less. The more efficient steer (negative RFI) gained almost the same, but ate 220KG less feed than the less efficient steer (positive RFI). In a feedlot situation the more efficient animal will therefore also have a better feed conversion ratio due to the fact that they need less feed to achieve the same growth.

Table 1. Summary of performance indicators relating to feed efficiency of two steers during a 77 day growing trial.

244 KG	INITIAL BODY WEIGHT	243 KG
0.96 KG	AVE DAILY GAIN	0.98 KG
681 KG	EXPECTED FEED INTAKE	684 KG
779 KG	ACTUAL FEED INTAKE	559 KG
+98 KG	NETT FEED INTAKE	-125 KG

“It is important to test for efficiency, because ultimately we are talking about financial gain by producing more efficient animals”



What we also have to keep in mind is that the South African feedlot industry prefers certain minimum growth rates and carcass weights, which may not always be achieved through selection for RFI alone. A trait such as residual growth rate should also be investigated and these two may be used in a simplified selection index by farmers.

When we are looking for bulls for our replacement heifers it will be of importance to select these bulls that have a negative RFI, to breed more efficient animals without affecting the growth rate or the mature cow size. This can reduce the maintenance requirements of the cow herd by 9-10 %.

Low RFI animals tend to digest feed better. This could be due to differences in body composition and metabolic processes such as metabolisable energy and the breakdown of protein. Research has shown us that benefits of low RFI animals includes a lower carbon footprint, a lower weight of the liver, stomach and intestines, lower percentage internal fat and higher % carcass protein.

The importance of testing for feed efficiency

It is important to test for efficiency, because ultimately we are talking about financial gain by producing more efficient animals. By testing bulls and participating in a performance testing scheme cattle breeders are contributing data to the national data base and empowering us to do research and produce meaning full data. Cattle breeders can utilize scientific performance data and facilities, such as the ARC's testing stations, to empower themselves to make the correct choices regarding their animals and the progeny, to achieve their breeding goals.

The cost of testing must be seen as a long term investment in our herds and in the future of efficient beef production with the potential to be more profitable. The ARC has some of the best technologies and scientific expertise, and farmers are encouraged to contact the ARC in this regard. Bull testing is not a luxury, it is an investment in your herd and it is the future of efficient and profitable red meat production in South Africa.

RFI- A measure of feed efficiency



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THE COW PAT PROJECT RAISES R40K FOR ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

Why buy the cow when you can get the milk for free? This old chestnut proved to hold true at St Francis College's recent fundraiser, The Cow Pat Project, which raised R40 000 for the school from a humble cow pat.

Boschkloof farm owners, Rob and James Parker deployed one of their Angus cows, aptly named "Pat", in a paddock marked into a grid of 50 squares, and each one was sold for R 1 000 to parents and supporters. The event was live streamed on Facebook, with people from the United Kingdom, America and Australia watching it online. Pat was left to get down to business, and after an hour or so produced a cow pat in Block G 1, which earned the sponsor R10 000 and the School R40 000. Take a look at their website www.stfranciscollege.co.za.

The R40 000 raised will be used to purchase a backup power source for the school. In addition to her lucrative pats, Pat has also recently produced a calf – little Patty, pictured with Pat.

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Calf health begins at conception, where dam nutrition is of utmost importance. Shorting the cow nutritionally during any of the 283 days of gestation could negatively impact the developing fetus and make it more susceptible to disease after birth. The next critical time for the calf is at birth. A female in excellent body condition score (6.5 to 7 for heifers and 5.5 to 6 for cows) should deliver a calf quickly and without assistance.

Calves from heifers should be born within 60 minutes of the appearance of the water sac, and the calf should be standing 30 minutes later and nursing 30 minutes after standing.

An adult cow should deliver her calf more quickly than a heifer (30 minutes) with the calf standing and nursing in the same time frame as in heifers. If this is not the case, dystocia or low calf vigor may be the issue.

If it's dystocia in heifers, use a calving ease sire (high CED EPD) from a calving ease breed on your heifers. If vigor is a problem, genetics are likely the reason. Crossbreeding with a different breed or composite will add heterosis and should solve the problem.

Why is vigor important? Colostrum consumption is greater in calves that are born with more vigor. Improved intake of colostrum equals healthier calves.

The most critical factor in neonatal calf health is the calving environment. Use the Sandhills Calving System (SCS) so that calves are born into a "clean" environment. In SCS, pairs stay where the calf was born, and cows yet to calve are moved to a new "clean" pasture. "Clean" means no cattle were there for the previous few months.

This system is opposite of the traditional "calve all cows in a calving lot and move pairs to a 'clean' lot or pasture."

This older method is a great recipe for contaminating the area with disease organisms and almost ensuring all calves born in the second half of the calving season will get sick. Start with the herd in the calving pasture, and those that calve there stay there. Those yet to calve go to the new clean pasture so those calves are born in a clean environment.

Additional environmental keys are:

Calve outside

- in weather that promotes calf health.

Calve heifers separately from cows.

- Cows and calves should not have access to a barn.

Having a calf-only shelter is fine; having cows with free access to a barn equals wet, manure-covered cows and sick calves.

Never bring in new animals during the calving season. I've seen disasters when this happens. Purchasing a calf to graft onto a cow that loses hers is a great way to "buy" a new disease.

Vaccines are another tool to prevent disease, and your herd health veterinarian is the expert to recommend what to use and when. Ask for advice before changing your program.

Attaining zero sickness is absolutely possible. It takes a systematic plan and is well worth the effort.

Acknowledgement:
W. Mark Hilton in Vet's Opinion
RSS Feb 18, 2016

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What does the future hold for animal genetics?



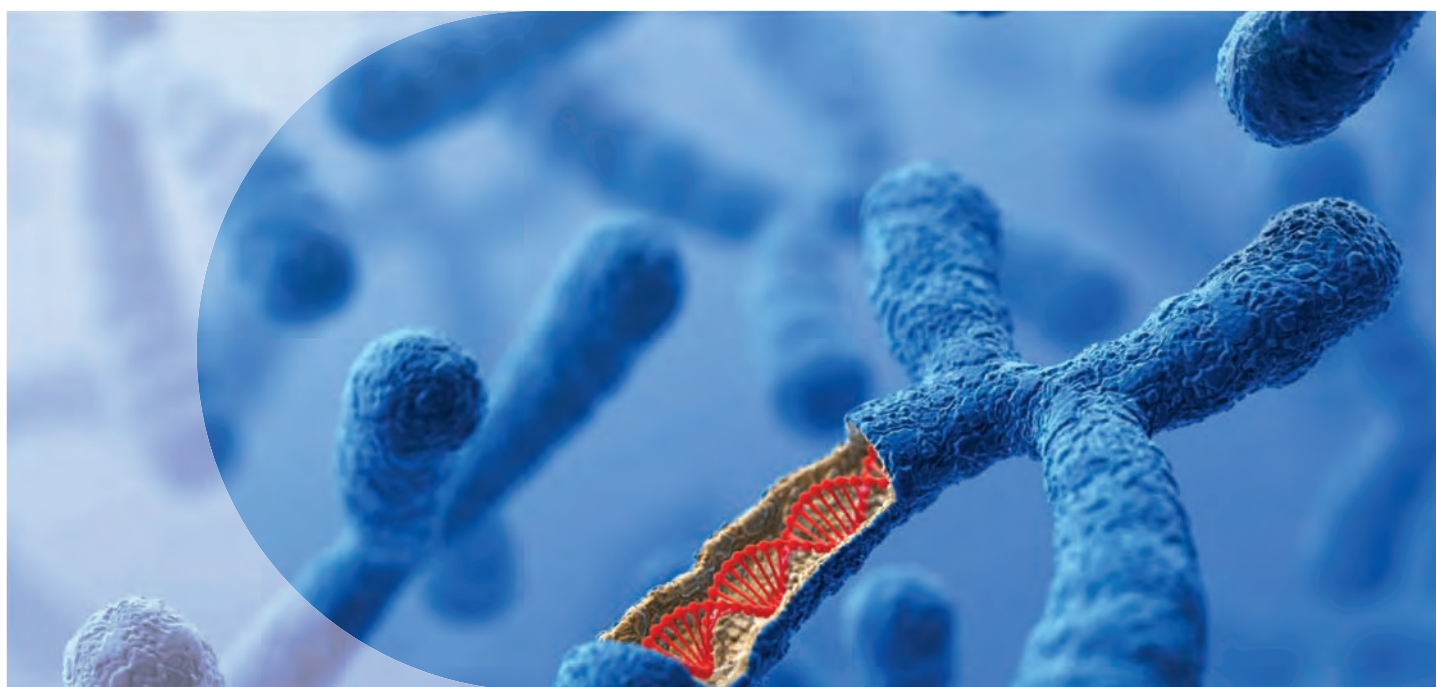
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ARC-Animal Production, Irene

Introduction

Farmers must constantly think innovatively, because what is good for today may not necessarily be good enough for tomorrow. Without innovation we will surely stagnate. However, one of the cornerstones of innovation is technology that is used on a daily basis to address old problems or challenges. DNA technology has become a necessity when it comes to our efforts to take animal production forward. When the sheep Dolly was cloned in 1996, new emphasis was given to the impact and role it can and will play. Twenty-three years later, it is even more strongly emphasized when DNA technology is used to change a human's DNA to render their offspring resistant to HIV. Animal production is a key component of agriculture, and it is becoming increasingly important to address its most critical issues, especially those relating to food security. To put things into perspective, South Africa's population will be close to 70 million by 2050, amid the worrying fact that more than one in five people in our country still have insufficient access to food. The growing number of people in our country will naturally put a huge strain on the demand for protein, and it is predicted that the demand specifically for beef will increase by more than 20% within the next 9 years.



Our livestock sector, which already contributes almost 49% to our agriculture's gross domestic product, will play an increasingly important role in food security. Currently, the sector supports nearly 13 million people in our country amid challenges such as unsustainable and un- or poorly profitable production levels in large parts of the production chain. It will also mean that we will have to focus stronger on the transfer of skills, knowledge and technology to ensure we take our farmers forward. The bigger picture is that farmers will increasingly have to produce more efficiently (“more from less”), and technology has already become indispensable and will become even more so in the foreseeable future.

DNA based technology to the rescue?

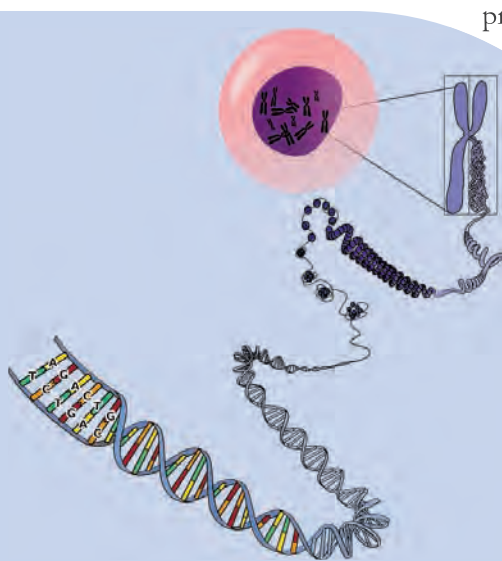
Some of the many applications of DNA technology include parentage verification of our animal's offspring that are nothing new to our farmers. This is essential for the maintenance and verification of pedigree information that forms the basis of breeding and selection and the subsequent accurate prediction of the genetic merit of an animal, typically expressed

as a breeding value. Forensic applications (e.g. involving stock theft cases), population genetic studies (including determination of levels of inbreeding) and of course individual identification that are essential for traceability purposes are also some of the applications that farmers are acquainted with. Individual identification and traceability is also crucial for our ability to export our products. Livestock farmers have also been using the technology for years to identify animals that carry DNA mutations that may lead to genetic diseases and disorders.

Of importance is the fact that DNA information of an animal can be obtained as early as directly after calving, which means that selection can be applied at a very young age to the benefit of a breeding program.

Genomics

Genomics already allows us to identify both good and bad DNA in our animals and use the information in selection programs to accelerate genetic improvement. Many genes and gene markers (DNA sequences, including SNPs) have also been identified in this regard in a variety of species such as cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and even game. In essence, it comes down to the fact that the order in which the DNA building blocks of an animal are arranged will determine the performance of an animal in a specific environment. Specific gene markers have already been identified and shown to be associated with traits of economic importance such as feed intake, growth rate, feed efficiency and milk production, just to name a few. Genomics in a nutshell is simply the addition of an animal's DNA information to the recipe that calculates an animal's breeding values. Ultimately, a genomically enhanced breeding value (GEBV) will enable a farmer to apply selection more intensively, accurately and at an earlier age, all of which contribute to increased profitability.



Genetic manipulation: From wishful thinking to reality

Newer and even more revolutionary applications of DNA technology include genetic manipulation/editing which means we change the DNA of an animal, human or plant to produce a desired effect, for instance an animal that is resistant to a disease or one that grows faster than average. From a gene manipulation point of view, traditional breeding is time-consuming, expensive and dependant on sufficient variation for selection. Genetic manipulation on the other hand offers the possibility that variation and even new traits can be created. Scientists are already able to manipulate genes very accurately in order to either eliminate certain traits (adverse traits) or to create beneficial traits and a large variety of animals have already been genetically engineered under research practises. Examples include double-musled calves, pigs that are resistant to viral diseases, dairy cows producing anti-allergic components in their milk, and pigs that are more environmentally friendly by being able to process phosphate better, excreting up to 70% less phosphate depending on their diet. Very recently, Angus cattle have also been genetically modified to improve their resistance to heat stress by regulating their body temperature more effectively (Figure 1). These cattle would for instance be better adapted and able to perform under hot tropical climatic conditions where they would normally struggle to perform at their best.



Figure 1 Angus calf engineered to improve its resistance to heat stress

Conventional performance testing and record keeping - still “king”?

In the midst of all the new technologies at our disposal, we should never underestimate the value and impact of conventional (and often very basic!) performance recording and testing. Without the performance data of our animals we are basically stranded. We must also always remember that the genetic abilities or merit of an animal cannot be seen with the naked eye for most traits. Furthermore, the environment complicates things, because of its influence on how most of the genes are expressed and what the animal's phenotype looks like. In short, performance testing involves record keeping and collecting data from your animals, even for the most basic characteristics such as birth and weaning weight, inter-calving period, age of cows at first calving and post-weaning growth and feed efficiency, to name but a few of the most important traits.

Data collected, recorded and processed into information over many decades has largely assisted farmers to make informed decisions for more profitable and more efficient beef production. Subsequent studies have also clearly verified that the returns from investing in performance testing were significant. Data collected over many years for the Afrikaner breed for instance highlighted the progress they made regarding cow efficiency and a reduction in methane emissions that relates to a more environmentally friendly beef production system. Cow-calf efficiency is central to our ability to reduce the carbon footprint of our livestock and research has indicated, by analysing performance data, that the Afrikaner's level of methane production (measured as "enteric methane emission factor" or ME_Fenteric) was reduced by 12% between 1980 and 2013. Furthermore, cow efficiency which is a combination of inter-calving period, feed intake (measured in terms of a large stock unit) and the kilogram of calf weaned, was also significantly improved. Without performance data, it would have been impossible to conduct the necessary research and demonstrate these positive outcomes.

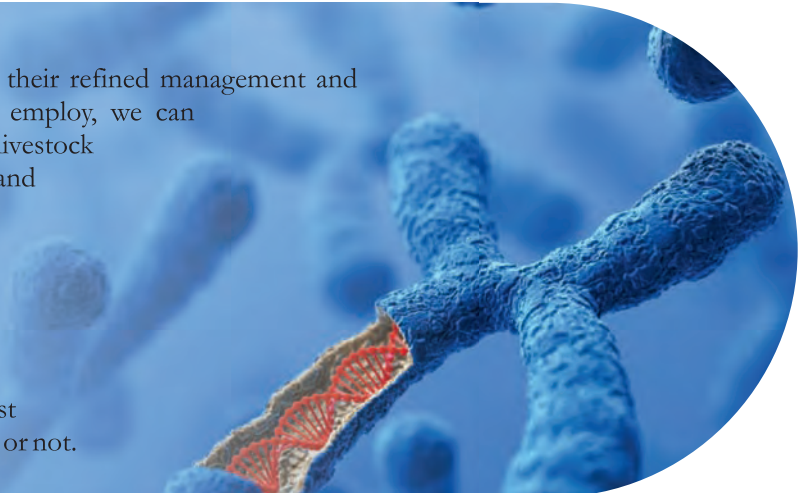
The microbiome and epigenetics

More recent and interesting developments using DNA technology include the characterization of the microbe population (so-called microbiome) in the rumen of cattle, sheep and other species. We know that the rumen's microbiome is largely responsible for the digestion of the food that ruminants consume as well as the animal's ability to metabolize methane gas, one of our greenhouse gases. Since the level of methane production is largely determined by the composition of the animal's microbiome, it makes it possible in the near future to select animals that are more environmentally friendly by looking at their microbiome and also to formulate a suitable ration for optimal performance and less methane production.

A new field of molecular genetics, called epigenetics, is also rapidly developing. It involves studying how and under which environmental conditions (including the diet) an animal or human's DNA sequence is modified (not changed!). These modifications on the DNA level allow animals to adapt and respond to environmental factors, often in the short term. The DNA changes can also be transmitted to the offspring and may dictate or influence the offspring's phenotype.

Summary

Considering all the tools that farmers already apply, their refined management and farming techniques and the technologies that they employ, we can certainly say that we are already in the era of precision livestock farming. Given the need to farm profitably and sustainably and also to effectively deal with food security challenges, one can almost say a farmer will struggle to make ends meet if he or she does not make use all the available tools and technologies. It is important to keep in mind that performance testing of animals forms the basis of a profitable breeding program, and without records it will be almost impossible to know whether you are achieving this goal or not.



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Het die ouderdom van beeste 'n invloed op die bosluis dra getalle?

Does the age of cattle influence the number of ticks on the animal?

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Bosluis is belangrike ektoparasiete wat verantwoordelik is vir enorme verliese in die veeproduksiebedryf. Hierdie verliese is as gevolg van verhoogde produksiekoste wat veroorsaak word deur die gebruik van bosluis beheermiddels, verlaagde produksie deur die beeste en bosluisoordraagbare siektes (byvoorbeeld rooiwater, hartwater ens.). Een van die metodes wat die meeste gebruik word vir bosluisbeheer, is chemiese beheer deur middel van akarasiodes, maar met die nadeel dat die bosluis weerstandbiedendheid teen die aktiewe bestanddele kan begin ontwikkel met gereelde gebruik. As gevolg van die enorme impak van bosluis in die veebedryf is dit nodig dat alternatiewe bosluisbeheermetodes ontwikkel word. Die natuurlike weerstand van beeste teen bosluis, bekend as gasheerweerstand, is een moontlike alternatiewe bosluisbeheermetode. Gasheerweerstand word beïnvloed deur baie verskillende eienskappe van die gasheer diere, wat oorerflik en nie-oorerflik kan wees. Een van die bekendste eienskappe wat gasheerweerstand beïnvloed, is die verskille wat in die verskillende beesrasse gevind word. Oor die algemeen word geglo dat inheemse beesrasse (*Bos indicus*) 'n hoër vlak van weerstand teen bosluis het as Europese beesrasse (*Bos taurus*). Ander fisiese eienskappe van beeste wat die graad van gasheerweerstand kan beïnvloed, sluit in haarlengte, haarkleur en veldikte. As meer inligting bekend is oor die effektiwiteit van hierdie verskillende eienskappe, wat veral in inheemse beesrasse voorkom, kan dit na Europese rasse geëkstrapoleer word om hul graad van gasheerweerstand te verhoog. Hierdie inligting oor gasheerweerstand van diere kan 'n belangrike rol speel in die strukturering van 'n geïntegreerde bosluisbeheerplan, in toekomstige bosluis beheer.

Ouderdom vs Gasheerweerstand

Nog 'n aspek wat in ag geneem kan word, is die rol wat verskillende ouderdomme van die beeste in 'n spesifieke beesras op gasheerweerstand kan hê. In ons studie is beeste

Ticks are important ectoparasites, responsible for substantial losses in the livestock production industry. These losses are due to increased production costs affected by acaricide treatments to control ticks, decreased production performance by the cattle and tick-borne diseases (for example redwater, heartwater etc.). One of the most used control methods, chemical control with acaricides, can cause ticks to develop resistance against the active ingredients with frequent use. The enormous impact of ticks in the

livestock industry, therefore, needs alternative tick control methods. The natural resistance of cattle to ticks, known as

host resistance, is one such a possibility.

Host resistance is affected by many different characteristics that can be heritable and non-heritable. One of the most well-known traits that influence host resistance is difference found in different cattle breeds. In general, it is believed that indigenous (*Bos indicus*) cattle have a higher level of resistance to ticks than European (*Bos taurus*) cattle. Other examples of characteristics of cattle that influence the degree of host resistance include hair length, coat colour and skin thickness. If more is known about these characteristics, especially found in indigenous cattle breeds, it may be

extrapolated to European breeds to increase their degree of host resistance. This information on host resistance of animals plays an important role in the structuring of an integrated tick control plan, which are the future of controlling ticks.

Age vs Host resistance

Another aspect that can be taken into consideration is host resistance at different ages in a specific cattle breed. In our study cattle from two breeds known as Angus and Afrigus,



van drie verskillende ouderdomsgroepe van twee beerasse bekend as Angus en Afrigus met mekaar vergelyk. Vier en twintig diere van elke ras is in drie ouderdomsgroepe van agt elk verdeel. Die eerste groep het bestaan uit kalwers jonger as 'n jaar, die tweede groep uit koeie tussen een en vyf jaar en die derde groep uit koeie ouer as vyf jaar. Bulle is nie ingesluit by hierdie studie nie. Alle sigbare bosluise is een keer per maand vir 'n tydperk van sewe maande van al die beeste verwyder (Figuur 1). Hierdie bosluise is daarna by die departement van Dierkunde en Entomologie van die Universiteit van die Vrystaat tot op spesievlak geïdentifiseer met die gebruik van 'n disseksiemikroskoop. Aan die einde van die data-insameling is statistiese analises uitgevoer om te bepaal of daar 'n betekenisvolle verskil was tussen die bosluisladings gevind in elke ouderdomsgroep.

each consisting of 24 animals that were divided into groups of eight animals in the three different age groups. One group consisted of calves younger than a year, the second group of cows between one and five years and the third group included cows older than five years. Bulls were not included in this study. All visible ticks were removed from all the cattle once a month for a period of seven months (Figure 1). These ticks were then identified up to species level with the use of a dissection microscope at the department of Zoology and Entomology at the University of the Free State. At the end of data collection, statistical analysis was conducted to determine if there was a meaningful difference between the tick loads found for each age group.

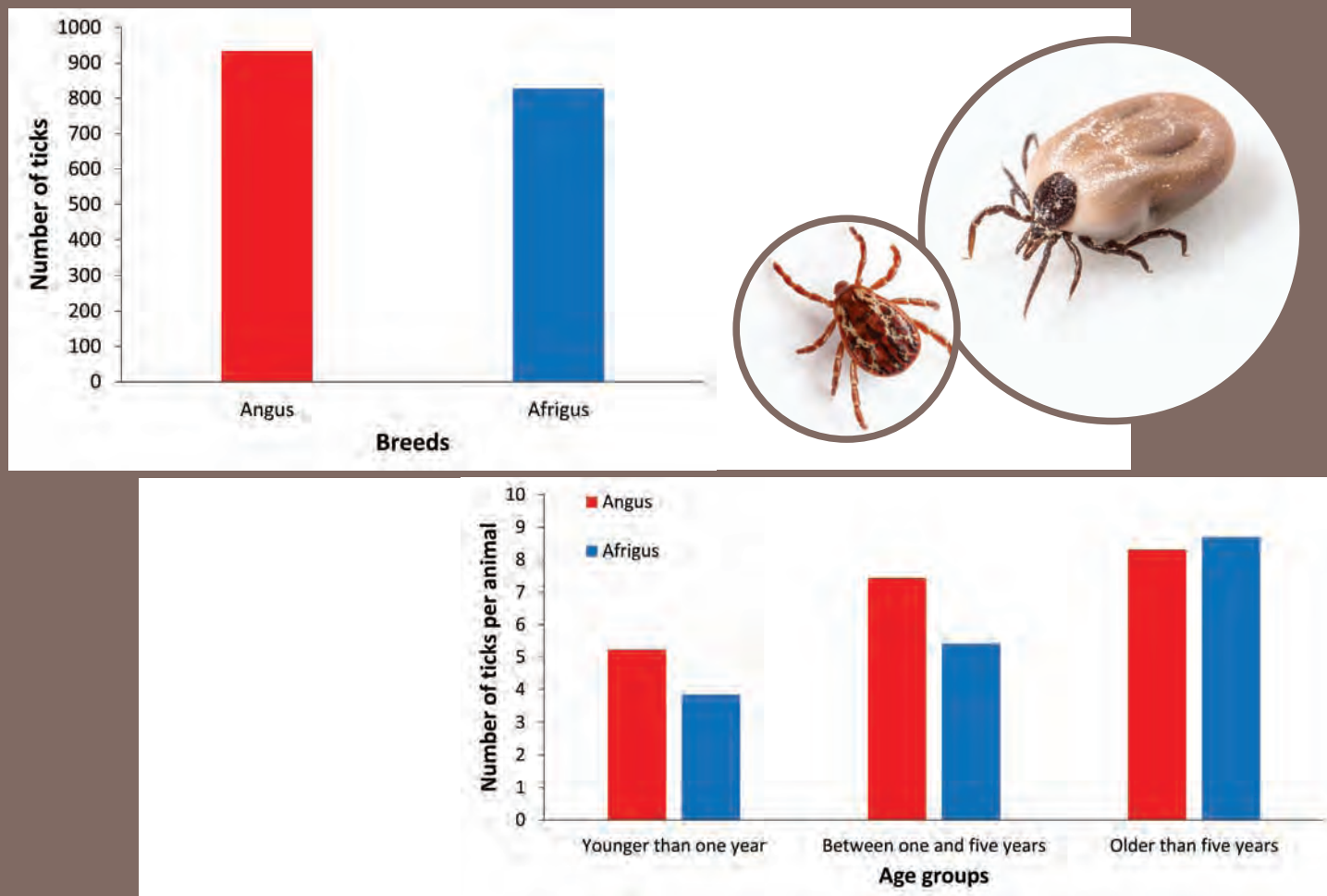


Figuur 1: Die proses van verwydering van alle sigbare bosluise nadat die dier in 'n drukgang geplaas is.

Figure 1: Process of removing of the visible ticks after the animal has been contained in a livestock crush.

Volgens die statistiese ontleding was daar geen betekenisvolle verskil tussen die bosluisladings wat op die Angus beeste gevind is in vergelyking met die Afrigus beeste nie (Figuur 2a). Vir die Angus beeste is die volgende gevind (Figuur 2b). Daar was geen betekenisvolle verskil in die bosluislading tussen diere jonger as 'n jaar en diere tussen een en vyf jaar nie sowel as diere tussen een en vyf jaar en diere ouer as vyf jaar nie. Daar was egter betekenisvol meer bosluise op diere ouer as vyf jaar in vergelyking met die diere jonger as 'n jaar. Vir die Afrigus beeste is 'n betekenisvolle verskil in die bosluislading tussen al die ouderdomsgroepe gevind en die bosluisladings het toeneem met ouderdomsgroeperings van jonk na ouer (Figuur 2b).

According to the statistical analysis, there was no meaningful difference between the tick loads found on the Angus cattle compared to the Afrigus cattle (Figure 2a). For the Angus cattle the following were found (Figure 2b). There was no meaningful difference in the tick load found between animals younger than a year and animals between one and five years as well as animals between one and five years and animals older than five years. However, a meaningful difference was found between animals younger than a year and animals older than five years. For the Afrigus cattle a meaningful difference in the tick load were found between all the age groups (Figure 2b).



Figuur 2: A: Die aantal bosluise wat gedurende die studietydperk op die Angus en Afrigus beeste gevind is. B: Die aantal bosluise per dier wat gedurende die hele studieperiode in die drie verskillende ouderdomsgroepe gevind is.

Dit dui daarop dat die ouderdom van diere wel die bosluislading op die diere kan beïnvloed en verantwoordelik kan wees vir moontlike ouderdomsverwante weerstand, van diere binne 'n ras, teen bosluise. Ouderdomsverwante immuniteit teen bosluisoordraagbare siektes is welbekend. Die jonger diere word gewoonlik minder deur hierdie siektes benadeel in vergelyking met ouer diere. Ons data laat die vraag ontstaan of die ouderdomsverwante immuniteit teen bosluisoordraagbare siektes die gevolg is van die immuniteit van die diere of van lae bosluisbesmettings, dalk te laag is om 'n beduidende uitwerking op die oordrag van siektes te hê. 'n Kombinasie van beide aspekte kan selfs moontlik wees. Toekomstige studies oor ouderdomsverwante gasheerweerstand en immuniteit kan meer duidelikheid verskaf en die moontlikheid daar stel om ouderdomsklasse in ag te neem in 'n geïntegreerde bosluisbeheerplan.

Erkennings

Dank word oorgedra aan die produsente wat die uitvoering van hierdie studie op hul beeste toegelaat het. Dankie ook aan die departement van Dierkunde en Entomologie aan die Universiteit van die Vrystaat vir die gebruik van hul fasiliteite.

Figure 2: A: The number of ticks found on the Angus and Afrigus cattle through the entire study period. B: The number of ticks per animal found in the three different age groups through the entire study period.

This suggest that the age of animals may influence the tick load present on the animals, therefore a possible age-related resistance against ticks. Age related immunity against tick-borne diseases is well known. The younger animals are usually less affected by these diseases compared to older animals. Our data raises the question, if the age-related immunity against tick-borne diseases is due to immunity or because the tick numbers are too low to have a significant effect on disease transmission. A combination of both aspects may even be possible. Future studies on age related host resistance and immunity may provide more clarity and open up the possibility to add age classes to an integrated tick control plan.

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to the producers that allowed the conduction of this study on his cattle. Thanks also go to the department of Zoology and Entomology at the University of the Free State for allowing the use of their facilities.



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Angus Breeder's Profile

Mapassa and Beer Beef

Photo and profile by Wikus van der Merwe.

Warrick Evans with a
MAPASSA Angus cow

Near the Eastern-Cape coastal town of Port Alfred you will find the Winston Land and Cattle Company. Warwick Evans is the man at the helm of this operation that runs his Mapassa Angus Stud and the Beer Beef Angus Stud for Robert Beer. It is a challenging environment to farm with cattle. The terrain is tough, there are many diseases to contend with and the region has experienced a drought that has been going on for several years now. The herd was established in 2012 and in 2017 Warwick and the herd made the move to Winston Farm. With some true grit and determination over the past 5 years - 45kilometers of fencing was built, 35 kilometres of piping was laid to provide water for the cattle and a load of chicken manure was delivered every week for three years to improve the soil for growing pastures. The herd is relatively young but it has made great strides forward and the young stock definitely show a uniform type and a clear direction to where the herd is headed.

Warwick was born and raised in the Eastern Cape town of Bedford. There were several experiences in life that brought him to the decision to breed Angus cattle today. One of the first was when he was only 9 years old. He tells the story of his grandfather who held his Mapassa cattle sale in the Queenstown region back then, he showed a young Warwick a pen of Black Angus steers in one of the sales pens that day. They were heavier than anything else on sale that day and clearly made a great impression. Later in life Warwick started Austin-Evans Enterprises that was a feedlot and butchery operation with 6000 animals in the feedlot. There he gained more respect for the Angus breed through first-hand experience for its ability to grow in the feedlot and produce a heavy carcass with excellent meat quality. So, when he was approached by Robert Beer to establish a beef farming operation at Winston Farm, the Angus breed was a logical choice. He enjoys the large genetic base that is available globally to choose from to improve the herd. Also, together with the obvious factors like low calving ease and excellent growth, Warwick enjoys working with Angus cattle simply because they are easy to work with and have great temperament. Warwick enjoys spending time with the herd, and he is also a nature lover with a keen interest in the bush, bird- and wildlife. Having been a professional hunter for 30 years and also a breeder



of hunting dogs, he has seen much of the beauty of the African bush especially in countries like Zimbabwe and Mozambique. A unique feature of the herd today is a brand of a paw print on the cattle that is a reminder of his hunting days.

The breeding philosophy at Winston Farm is simple, fertility first! After that follows a continued effort to breed medium framed, well-balanced animals with lots of body capacity and strong feet. The animals must be capable on the veld and be able to thrive under tough conditions. As a breeder, Warwick likes to use larger volumes of semen to ensure the bulls he selects make a proper impact on the herd. Some of the Black Angus bulls that have made a big early impact in the herd are Dunlouse Jipsey Earl E161 and SAV Net Worth. On the Red Angus side, the bulls that have so far impacted the herd in a great way are Red Six Mile Sakic 832S and Red U2 Malbec 195D. The herd was started with only four cows, handpicked from the Woodview herd of Brian Angus. These four cows, three black and one red, were flushed extensively in the early years of the operation with Dr Robert Treadwell of Embryo Plus to establish a base for the herd. The use of embryo transfer and A.I. has certainly helped the operation to make quick progress toward their very clear breeding goals.

Warwick enjoys being a member of the SA Angus Society for the opportunity it brings to interact with fellow breeders. Visiting other breeders is important to him and learning from the experiences of fellow breeders and exchanging ideas to bring back knowledge and new plans to Winston Farm has also helped with the progress of the herd. Furthermore, he is grateful for the role of the Society in promotion of the breed and the opportunities that go with it for Angus breeders. The Mapassa and Beer Beef herds also offer animals for sale at the annual Eastern Cape Angus sale that is held in July just outside Alexandria together with Anton Vermaak of Bird Island Reds. Their aim is to provide the industry with top class bulls that will adapt easily anywhere in South Africa and serve their buyers well.

The future plans for the Winston Land and Cattle Company are straightforward, to keep on improving the herd and to keep on improving the farm to provide better conditions for the cattle. It is an ongoing labour of love and a visit to Warwick is a lesson in passion, determination, hard work, perseverance and love of nature. Make sure you take the Southwell turnoff just outside Port Alfred when you are in the area again. Winston farm has a great future in Angus breeding!

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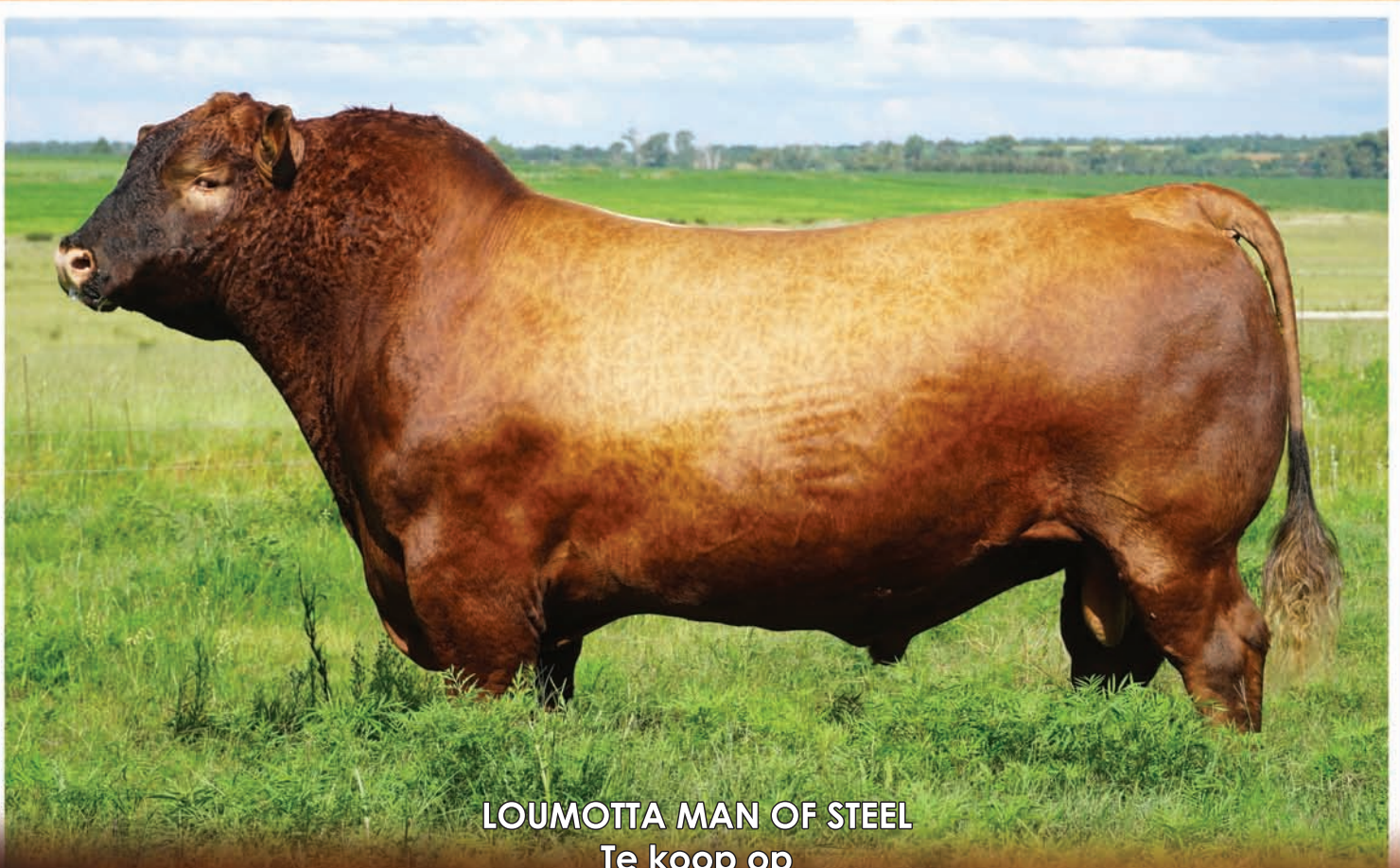
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Some observations of coat colour pattern when crossing Angus bulls with Nguni cows.

JP Boule & MM Scholtz

Introduction

Man has long been fascinated with coat colour in cattle breeds and how patterns are passed from one generation to the next. This follows the traditional black coat colour being dominant over red, the passing on of the Hereford white face to most progeny and the less obvious dominance of the white coat colour of the Charolais.

South Africa may be construed as a traditional cattle country. Beef producers in such traditional environments like red coloured cattle. In other countries, like the USA, black may be the preferred colour. Breeding red on red coloured cattle begets red cattle, a relatively simple breeding procedure.

However, albeit that black coat colour is dominant over red, a number of variations have been noted when Angus bulls are used to mate to Nguni cows.

Motivation for using Angus bulls on Nguni cows.

Purebred Nguni weaner calves are considered by the majority of feedlot operators as cattle which perform sub optimally in feedlot operations in South Africa. Consequently such calves attract a lower-than-market-average price on purchase, justified by the below average feedlot performance and economic returns.

Scholtz suggested the use of Angus bulls on Nguni cows in order to accrue certain benefits. These include:

- Colour marked black calf (easily identifiable)
- Polled calves
- Desired Angus-like beef (and therefor carcass) conformation
- Retention of excellent Angus beef quality (marbling, texture and taste)
- Superior growth and feed conversion ratio (compared to purebred Nguni)
- Possible entry to the SAAB programme

As a result of the above, Angus X Nguni weaner calves attract a higher than market average price when compared to the price of purebred Nguni calves. This results in a large financial gain to the commercial beef producer.

The above economic gain can be enhanced by the SA Angus Beef (SAAB) programme. Using registered, performance selected Angus bulls on Nguni cows, and the resultant progeny are able to enter the above programme by virtue of the traceable DNA of the sire in the crossbred calf. Such cattle are sought after by various feedlot operations who, under the SAAB protocol, are able to supply a qualifying product either to the various supermarket chains or individual retail outlets (restaurateurs or butcheries).

Colour variants

Angus cattle are either black or red in coat colour. In South Africa, Red Angus constitute 72% of the Herd Book and 28% Black Angus. Consequently there are more Red Angus bulls available in the market, which can have a different effect on coat colour when used on Nguni cows.

It should be remembered that using a registered, performance selected Angus bull on Nguni cows will quality calves to the SAAB programme and can be authenticated by the application of SAAB serial numbered pink ear tags (see photograph 1).



Photograph 1. Example of the SAAB (formerly CSAAB) certified ear tag carrying the serial number.

This paper shows the effect of using either Angus coat colour on Nguni cows, or the resultant effect on coat. These distinctions could have an economic impact on beef producers using such a crossbreeding system.

It is also important to take note of the different colours and colour patterns in the Nguni, since this will also affect the colour and colour patterns in the Angus x Nguni.

In the Nguni there are seven colours and they are mentioned here in order of dominance: dominant white, dun, black, brown, red, yellow and recessive white. In addition there are at least eight colour patterns, of which the patterns of inheritance is not clear at this stage. There are also some modifying genes resulting in for example the “tri colour” in the Nguni (Photograph 2).



Photograph 2. Example of a tri colour animal (Black Angus bull mated to an Nguni cow).

1. Black Angus (homozygous) bulls on Nguni cows

Black is the dominant coat colour over the Nguni colours except for the dun and dominant white. All such calves should be polled and black (photo 3) if none of the Nguni's were dun or dominant white.



Photograph 3. Mostly red coloured Nguni cow with white underline with her black coloured Black Angus cross calf at Vaalhartz Research Station, Jan Kempdorp, Northern Cape. Notice the repetition of a white underline in the calf. The calf is black in colour, polled and has typical Angus phenotype, mostly noticeably seen in the head and face and distinctive beef blocky conformation.



Photograph 4. Yellow-white Nguni cow in Thabazimbi area, Limpopo with her Black Angus sired, black coated calf.



Photograph 5. Black and white coloured Nguni cow in the Thababzimbi area, Limpopo province with her black coloured calf sired by a registered Black Angus bull. Notice the typical Angus phenotype.

However observations in many herds has shown:

- 90% black, whole coloured
- 10% displaying Nguni coat pattern (photos 6 and 7).



Photograph 6. Black Angus sired calf from a dun coloured Nguni cow. Notice the calf has an Angus phenotype but displays the solid black-grey sides with a white line-back and white under-line, typical of the Nguni. The registered, performance selected bull is in the background. This was at Kalabasput, Vanwyksvlei, Northern Cape, the farm of Stefan Latsky.



Photograph 7. This calf, also pictured at Kalabasput of Stefan Latsky, Vanwyksvlei, Northern Cape, is from a white coloured Nguni cow. Notice that the calf is dun coloured also displaying typical Angus polled conformation despite being sired by the Black Angus bull shown above.

The above two pictures are typical of the 10 % Nguni coat colour pattern seen when Black Angus bulls are used on a variety of Nguni coat colours, illustrating a slight variation instead of the 100 % dominance of the black coat colour of the Angus.

2. Black Angus (heterozygous) bull on Nguni cows.

Some Black Angus bulls may have Red Angus ancestors and therefor carry a red coat colour recessive gene. When mated to Nguni cows, the proportion of Black calves may drop to 50%, depending on the colour and colour patterns of the Nguni cows. These calves do show a variation of whole colour – dark brown, brown, red and dun as well as typical Nguni colour patterns.



Photograph 8. Here is a black Nguni cow at the Vaalharts Research Station, Jan Kempdorp, Northern Cape with her red coloured calf from a registered Black Angus bull. In this instance, the bull must have been heterozygous (carrying the red gene) in order to produce a red coat colour from this black Nguni cow (also carrying a red gene).



Photograph 9. At Douglas Beef Feedlot, Douglas, Northern Cape, an Angus x Nguni heifer displays the colour variation seen when a heterozygous Black Angus bull is used on a variety of Nguni coat colours. This calf whilst showing the distinctive Angus poll, head, and beef conformation, is black sided with a white speckled head, throat, top-line and under-line, so often seen in pure Nguni cattle.

3. Red Angus bulls (homozygous) on Nguni cows

3.1 In this case, 50% of the calves are expected to be whole coloured – dark brown, red, grey, fully speckled and even red speckled, again depending on the colour and colour patterns of the Nguni cows.

The balance of the calves, whilst being Angus phenotype, display typical Nguni coat colour pattern.



Photograph 10. Solid coat colour of Red Angus bulls on Nguni cows. These $\frac{1}{2}$ Red Angus x $\frac{1}{2}$ Nguni heifers are brown on the left, red in the middle and black on the right. All are distinctively Angus phenotype.



Photograph 11. Here are some more examples of the above crossing: Red Angus bulls on Nguni cows. Notice the whole coat colour, from black with white speckling on the two heifers on the left to the red coat coloured heifer on the right. Pictured at the farm of Albertus Erasmus, Wesselsbron, Free State.



Photograph 12. Quality has a name! This mostly red coat coloured Red Angus x Nguni heifer of Albertus Erasmus, Wesselsbron, Free State has a smattering of white speckles on her head, dewlap and hindquarter. Again she displays typical Angus phenotype.



Photograph 13. This is an example of the more Nguni coat colour pattern, some solid colour with white speckling on the face, dewlap and hindquarter when a Red Angus bull is used on Nguni cows. Steer at Douglas Beef feedlot, Douglas, Northern Cape. Notice the Angus beef conformation.

3.2 The use of a Red Angus bull on Nguni crossbred cows
The following photograph portrays the lack of dominance of the red coat colour of the Red Angus.

Here a Red Angus bull mated to $\frac{1}{2}$ Jersey x $\frac{1}{2}$ Nguni cow produced a calf which retained the coat colour pattern (Nguni type) of the crossbred dam.



Photograph 14. Red Angus sired heifer calf (mostly white with some red patches) from a mostly red and some white speckles on the head, dewlap and hindquarter $\frac{1}{2}$ Nguni x $\frac{1}{2}$ Jersey cow. Farm of Tjaart van Wyk, Tierpoort, Free State.

Reciprocal crosses

Of interest, the following are some examples of reciprocal crosses, viz Nguni bull on Angus cows.



Photograph 15. At the farm Syferpan of Hardus Otto, North West, the cow on the left was a mating (by default) of an Nguni bull on a Black Angus cow. When mated back to a registered Black Angus bull her $\frac{3}{4}$ Angus x $\frac{1}{4}$ Nguni heifer (on the right), also had a Nguni coat colour pattern of black and white with a speckled white head.



Photograph 16. This heifer was pictured at Shanton farm, Dargle valley, KwaZulu Natal of Kevin Culverwell. Her dam was a similar coloured $\frac{1}{2}$ Nguni x $\frac{1}{2}$ Red Angus cow. This heifer is $\frac{3}{4}$ Red Angus x $\frac{1}{4}$ Nguni (viz. sired by a registered Red Angus bull) and yet still shows a broken red and white coat pattern, typical of the Nguni.

Summary

The above illustrations will dismiss myths about the coat colour variants of such Angus x Nguni crossbreds.

In summary:

- Homozygous Black Angus bulls will produce 90% black, dun or white calves, and approximately 10% will show Nguni coat colour pattern.
- Heterozygous Black Angus bulls will produce 50% whole coloured calves (including black) and 50% Nguni coat colour.
- Red Angus bulls will produce 50% whole coloured calves and 50% Nguni coat colour, similar to the above ie. a Black Angus bull carrying red genes.

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Angustelersprofiel

Bird Island Reds

Foto en Telersprofiel deur Wikus van der Merwe.

In 2010 verhuis Anton en Alta Vermaak uit die Cradock-distrik na die plaas Paarden Vallei, in die Alexandria-distrik van die Oos-Kaap. Die plan was om 'n bees boerdery te begin. 'n Veiling-pamflet in die pos van Mequatling Angus, dien as inspirasie vir Anton om sy eie Anguskudde te begin. Sedertdien werk hy hard om die Bird Island Reds kudde op te bou en te verbeter. Na 'n dekade is die kudde beslis 'n krag om mee rekening te hou in die Suid Afrikaanse Angusbedryf. Anton se doelwit is om 'n top kudde te bou wat goed produseer en doeltreffend is onder sy omstandighede. Behalwe vir die ooglopende passie wat Anton vir die Angusras wys, is daar deurlopend drie faktore van belang wanneer jy saam met hom deur sy kudde gaan - akkurate meting, streng seleksie en goeie bestuur.

Eerstens is die akkurate meting van diere se produksie vir hom belangrik. Verse wat teruggehou word as vervangingsdiere in die kudde moet 'n minimum van 260kg weeg met speen, en bulle wat teruggehou word moet 'n minimum van 280kg weeg met speen. Die res word as speenkalwers verkoop. Die verse wat teruggehou word, word gedek vanaf 15 maande. Die gemiddelde ouderdom met eerste kalwing van die kudde is 25 maande met verse wat 'n gemiddeld van 550kg weeg. Bulle wat teruggehou word, word uiteindelik op die Oos-Kaap Angus Veiling aangebied saam met onder andere Mapassa Angus en Beer Beef. Hierdie bulle word na speen elke maand geweeg en hulle raam grootte word ook elke maand gemeet. Die verhouding tussen gewig en raam grootte is vir Anton 'n belangrike aanduiding van die bul se vermoë om doeltreffend te groei. Hy verkies 'n bul met 'n kleiner raam grootte en baie goeie groei. "Sulke diere het 'n laer onderhoud en kan goed kompeteer met groot raam diere", sê Anton. Sy bulle se raam grootte word ook in die veiling katalogus aangedui saam met die bul se skrotum omvang soos gemeet deur die veearts tydens die vrugbaarheidtoets. Dit is om aan voornemende kopers meer inligting te kan verskaf. Geboortegewig word ook noukeurig aangeteken en Anton verkies dat die kalf gemiddeld 6% van die koei se gewig is met geboorte, "as dit laer as 6% is, is jou speengewigte te laag" vertel hy.

Streng seleksie is die volgende belangrike aspek van die Bird Island Reds kudde. Soos genoem, word diere reeds met speen op grond van hulle groei geselekteer. Hierna selekteer Anton streng vir die korrekte fenotipe. 'n Uitstaande kenmerk van die Bird Island Reds kudde is die karakter en sterk manlikheid wat die bulle uit hierdie kudde vertoon. "Ons selekteer ook vir bulle wat aanpasbaar is en die vermoë het om 'n positiewe invloed op speengewig te hê, dan kan ons waarde bied vir die kommersiële boer" voeg Anton by. Vroulikheid by die verse en koeie is nie onderhandelbaar nie. "Die toekoms van jou kudde word bepaal deur die verse wat jy selekteer" vertel hy. Koeie word uitgeskot op grond van ouderdom, produksie en hulle nageslag. Verder selekteer Anton vir medium raam diere met voldoende breedte en liggaamskapasiteit. Die volgende faktor wat in ag geneem word by seleksie is die koei-familie. Anton verkies om diere te hou vir die kudde uit die families wat hy weet die vermoë het om bogemiddelde nageslag te teel. Volgens Anton kyk hy dan laastens na die indekse - sou twee diere gelyk wees na die eerste twee vlakke van seleksie plaasgevind het.

Die derde belangrike faktor in die sukses van Bird Island Reds is goeie bestuur. Anton spandeer baie



*Anton Vermaak met sy
BIRD ISLAND REDS
rooi Angusbulle.*



tyd aan reproduksie-bestuur. Al die koeie word een keer per seisoen gesinkroniseer en kunsmatig geïmagineer waarna 'n bul bygesit word vir opvang. Verse moet tydens paring 60% van hul volwasse gewig bereik het. 15% Van die kudde word jaarliks met verse vervang. Weiding-bestuur is ook belangrik omdat hulle nie aangeplante weidings het of voer produseer vir die winter maande nie. Koeie word wel aangevul met 'n 18% proteïen-lek wanneer nodig in moeilike omstandighede en ook voor speen en voor kalwing. “Ons probeer die basiese goed reg doen” vertel Anton en dit is duidelik dat sy gedagtes gereeld besig is met idees oor hoe om die kudde verder te verbeter.

Vir die toekoms is dit hulle doelwit om nog meer klem te lê op goeie groei en produksie, gladde haarkleed, aanpasbaarheid en om te selekteer vir diere wat die vermoë het om hul ligamenskondisie te handhaaf onder moeilike omstandighede sonder om te veel produksie in te boet. Op Paarden Vallei is daar altyd wonderlike gasvryheid, diep gesprekke oor Angusteling en fantastiese uitsigte oor een van die mooiste dele van ons land. Anton sluit af met hierdie woorde: “Ons is lief vir die Angusras en trots om deel te wees van die Angus-familie. Die sukses van die Angusras is in ons telers se hande.”



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The value of Colostrum



If you want to know about colostrum research — at least the kind that involves milking beef cows — Brian Vander Ley, DVM, could tell you some colourful stories.

“Invariably you're going to have a few who don't appreciate the process,” he says.

The work can be hard to get at, but the University of Missouri (MU) veterinarian is part of a team hoping to advance the study.

Scientists believe calves' earliest nutrition could do a lot more than just provide an energy-dense meal and protective antibodies to newborn animals.

“The other things we don't think about as much are growth factors and hormones,” says MU animal scientist Allison Meyer, Ph.D. “There is even some emerging research showing that there are maternal cells in colostrum that may be important for newborn health.”

Meyer cites swine work done by Skip Bartol, Ph.D., at Auburn University, where he has developed the “lactocrine hypothesis.”

“We have always known that growth factors in colostrum are really important for gut development,” she says, “but this shows there are parts of colostrum that are helping with development of other organs after the animal is born.”

Although it's not proven, she suspects the same happens in beef cattle.

Even without knowing all the indirect benefits that come from the transfer of proteins and white blood cells, Dr. Vander Ley says, “There's a lot of evidence showing that the colostrum primes the immune system.”

It's not just about early immunity, but about disease resistance throughout the animal's lifetime. That in itself could be related to performance at the feedyard and on the rail.

“I know if animals have respiratory disease they're less likely to grade well,” he says. “I also know if they have good passive transfer at birth, they're less likely to get respiratory disease in their life. If I put that together, my assumption is if they get good colostrum transfer as a calf, they at least stand a much better chance of reaching their genetic potential.

That's notwithstanding a direct effect that I don't even know about yet.”

The ideal situation is to have an unassisted delivery, the calf “getting its bearings” and nursing within an hour or two of birth, Dr. Vander Ley says. There's usually about 24 hours until the animal's chance of absorbing antibodies into the bloodstream is greatly decreased, but if it consumes anything besides colostrum first, that window is much narrower.

“It's not really selective,” he says. “There's nothing in that calf's gut that picks out the antibodies and leaves everything else. Essentially the gut grabs bunches of stuff and engulfs it and dumps it out into the bloodstream.”

Given the variety of environments that calves are born into, that can be a problem, Meyer says.

“If it gets a mouthful of something that has a pathogen in it before it gets a mouthful of colostrum, that's not good,” she says.

Also, sometimes a producer being overeager to “help” a calf can interfere. When a calf eats—whether that's colostrum, electrolytes or milk replacer—it signals the gut cells to “turn over.” If that first meal doesn't include colostrum, they won't be as able to absorb it later, Meyer says.

That's also why both scientists recommend a true colostrum replacer versus a colostrum substitute when milking the cow is not an option. A replacer comes from hyper-vaccinated cows and is pretty similar to actual colostrum, where a substitute has substantially fewer immunoglobulins (IgG) and other proteins found in colostrum.

“I want the natural process to work. I'm just going to fall back on this when it doesn't,” Dr. Vander Ley says. Giving the calf time to nurse is the best option, followed by milking the cow and feeding its colostrum.

It's important to give one to two full doses, he says, noting that a slight cost to save a calf is worth the investment.



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Taking of a Hair Sample for Genomic Testing



Hair is the most common form of DNA samples sent to SA Stud Book for genomic analyses. It is very important that the sample is taken correctly to ensure that sufficient DNA is present in the sample and results can therefore be obtained. It is important to note that the DNA is not contained in the hair shaft itself, but in the follicle or root bulb. It is vital that the root bulb is present in the hair sample as this is the part of the sample from which the DNA will be extracted.

Collection of hair on extremely young animals may be problematic as the hair follicles are small and still developing. It is recommended that animals should preferably be 60 days of age (2 months) before hair samples are collected.

Hair has several advantages over other types of DNA samples, including a lower cost of sample collection and easier long-term storage of samples at room temperature. One strategy, becoming increasingly common, is the collection of hair samples on all calves at marking/weaning, whereby the hair sample of each animal is placed in an individual paper envelope and stored in a cool, dry place (filing cabinet) for use when DNA testing is required.

HANDY TIPS WHEN COLLECTING HAIR SAMPLES

- Hair samples should be collected from the switch of the tail, by selecting at least 40 hairs (approximately the size of a thick pencil) that are dry and free of any foreign matter (e.g. manure, dirt), and pulling the hairs “up and away” from the tail switch, making sure the roots are still attached. Pliers can be used if a better grip is needed.
- When collecting hair samples, place the hair sample in a paper envelope. Use a separate paper envelope for each animal. Check the identification number of the animal and record the number on the envelope. Also record the full registration number. The envelopes can be prepared beforehand but ensure that the hair of the animal goes into the correct envelope.
- Take care during the collection process to prevent cross-contamination of samples. Wash hands between the collection of different hair samples to ensure that hands are clean. Also ensure that the work bench is clean and do not cause cross-contamination between different samples.
- Place samples and completed paperwork in a sturdy postage bag or box. Send samples by registered mail or courier to SA Stud Book or society.

To Creep or not to Creep?

We pose the question

Breeders blow hot and cold on the subject. Creep feeding is not a simple subject. There are those environments, climate emergencies, or market opportunities where it becomes attractive. Conversely, there are breeders who would never feel comfortable with the practice, preferring nature deal the hand while the breeder applies other management tools to make up for nutritional deficiencies if possible.

The Pros and Cons

1. *Creep feeding can allow the calf to achieve its full genetic potential regardless of the mother's milking ability, and the environment.*

Creeping masks the true milking ability of the cow herd. In addition, few commercial breeders creep feed. Should not the production system of both pure-bred and commercial producers run nearly as parallel as possible? This is the only way to maintain credibility, especially when analyzing performance information.

2. *Extra pounds can be added as weaning approaches; the calf is enabled better to withstand the stress associated with weaning; feed and gain better on test with no major setback.*

In conditions the calves to expect better than what they might be exposed to in later productive life. It compromises their ability to cope with sparse or sun-standard grazing conditions.

3. *Creep-fed heifers should breed earlier.*

Creep-feeding heifers risks depositing fat in the mammary glands, compromising future milk production in replacement heifers. However, in practice, by separating the bull calves from the heifer calves, the latter can be fed a shorter period – say 30 – 50 days before weaning – with a ration that is moderate on both fiber and energy. This should ensure that creep feeding does not affect

subsequent milk production. Limit amount of intake if necessary.

4. *Creeping enforces better management of the cow herd and calf crop.* Creeping can add significant costs in both feed and labour.
5. *In times when weather causes nutritional catastrophe it makes economic sense to supplement the calf rather the whole family.* By giving supplemental feed to the calves and not the cows, the production profile of the herd is altered. Creep feeding penalizes the honest cow and subsidizes the cheater.
6. *It takes some demand off the cow in late autumn and early winter, when the veld is poor, thereby helping the cows better to prepare for winter and the new calf.* Can have the effect of hiding what would be slow re-breeding cows if the herd ran under natural conditions.

Summing up

It all depends on your situation.

If you are philosophically and psychologically opposed to it, no amount of economic or environmental justification will sit comfortably. If you approve the practice, then your management will have to be geared to ward off its excesses or drawbacks.



Angus heifers at JOYCE'S Angus.
The heifers completed a Phase D performance test after being weaned.
Photo: Willem Swart

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A three-way cross the result.

B. The Brahman type heifers and cows were mated to Santa Gertruides. The progeny was mated as a group to Herefords.

During 2005 we expanded our group into tractional sour veld rooigras farms, that is Dordrecht, Indwe and Hilton, which were considerably colder than the sweetveld farms that grew from 1992. Mainly due to the cold, we decided to bring Angus as the replacement for the Santa Gertruides. The three-way cross, i.e., Brahman x



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Hereford x Angus progeny was bred back to Brahman. This concludes the tree-way cross on the sourveld farms.

In 2018 we bought my deceased friend, Pierre Scheepers' farm, another sourveld farm and his purebred Angus herd. We are at present crossing them with Herefords and Brahman to fit in with our three-way crossing program.

We also farm in Molteno, but have stayed with the Santa Gertruides because one of the farms is warm and we had surplus Santa Gertruides females, so the three-way cross of

Brahman, Santa Gertruides and Hereford is remaining.

In total we farm, with our lease ground +- 60 000 ha and will be mating this season approximately 6500 cows and heifers. Last year we mated over 5477 females with an 87% conception rate. If the autumn calves are included, the herd's fertility increases to 96%.

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Angustelersprofiel

Kombuisland Angus

Foto en Telersprofiel deur Wikus van der Merwe.

Op die plaas Kombuisland in die Marquard-distrik, in die Oos-Vrystaat, word daar voluit met Angusse geboer. Vir die broers Henru en Gerrit van Rooyen is hul Anguskudde, die passie van hul boerdery. Die ontstaan van die Anguskudde was natuurlik en groei daaglik. “Ons bedryf 'n gemengde boerdery, maar ons albei geniet dit die meeste om by ons beeste te wees”, vertel Henru. Hulle vertel ook van die invloed van twee persone in die Angusgemeenskap, wat nie net as mentors opgetree het op hulle pad nie, maar ook daar was om hulle in moeilike tye by te staan. Gerrit vertel dat hulle 'n groep koeie by Rudi Claassen van die Benedetto Stoet aangekoop het, “Rudi het ons 'n beter prys aangebied - mits ons by die Genootskap aansluit. Van daar af het die gogga ons gebyt!” Philip Barnard van Mequatling Angus het ook baie van sy kennis met hulle gedeel. “Ons het baie ondersteuning, raad en hulp gekry van Rudi en Philip. Diere uit hulle kuddes vorm vandag die basis van ons stoet”, vertel Gerrit.

Dit is duidelik dat Henru en Gerrit hulle boerdery fyn bestuur en baie ag slaan op syfers. Die ekonomie aspek van die boerdery is belangrik vir hulle. Hulle heg ook waarde aan prestasie- en teelwaarde syfers van hul kudde. “Ons geniet dit om te meet en om die data te gebruik om ons kudde te verbeter”. Elke kalf op Kombuisland, stoet en kommersiële, se geboortegewig word aangeteken, daarna ook speengewig en koei se gewig met speen. Die diere wat teruggehou word, word deur Fase D toetse gesit. Gerdus de Klerk van SA Stamboek doen die skanderings om meting op oogspier grootte te verkry. “Ons geniet dit om die stoet uit te bou en ons kudde te verbeter” vertel hulle en voeg by dat hulle groot genot put uit positiewe terugvoer wat hulle van tevrede bulkopers kry. “Dis lekker om te weet ons kan 'n positiewe bydrae lewer tot iemand anders se boerdery” voeg Henru by.

Die Van Rooyens besef die waarde van goeie genetica en die impak daarvan op hul kudde. Henru het baie duidelike antwoorde as dit by die teeldoelwit vir Kombuisland kom. “Ons selekteer vir medium raam diere met lae geboortegewig en



Henru en Gerrit van Rooyen van Kombuisland Angus



goeie groei. Eerstens groei tot op speen, want dit het die grootste finansiële impak op ons boerdery. Groei tot op 12 maande, want dit is waar waarde toevoeg word vir ons klient wat die speenkalwers aankoop. Derdens selekteer ons vir vleiskwaliteit in terme van oogspier oppervlak, marmering en die opbrengs van vleis. Vleis is tog die eindproduk en dit maak die Angusras uniek.” Vrugbaarheid is egter die grootste faktor wat sukses bepaal. Die kudde word goed bestuur om sodoende 'n hoë konsepsie tydens paring te behaal - om so die meeste uit top genetika te kry. “Ons glo 'n dier wat aangepas is by ons, is die een wat elke jaar dragtig word en vir ons 'n goeie kalf speen. Dit is koeie wat vir ons wins maak” voeg Gerrit by. Bulle wat sover 'n groot rol in die kudde gespeel het is Red Rust Redeem, Mequatling WB17437, 'n Capacity-seun, Mequatling Sir Loin en Red DKF Razor.

Borderland Angus, die stoet van Gerrit se vrou Izelle, verteenwoordig die Swart Angus in 2022 tydens die Vleissentraal — SA Stamboek Prestasietoetsklas by Bloemskou. Hulle vertel opgewonde dat hoewel hulle nou eers begin skou, hulle dit reeds baie geniet. Dit bied 'n geleentheid om Kombuisland se diere teen ander kuddes te meet en verder die kudde te verbeter.

Henru en Gerrit is baie passievol oor Angusvleis. “Ons groot passie is om vir iemand top kwaliteit Angusvleis op sy tafel te kan sit”. Die eindproduk is vir hulle die heel belangrikste en hulle streef daarna om mense bewus te maak van die top klas

vleis van die Angusras. Henru se vrou, Lulu, bedryf die Oppistoep Restaurant in Marquard. Henru vertel trots dat daar altyd Angusvleis op die spyskaart in Oppistoep is. Met hierdie unieke aanslag is die Van Rooyens in die hele waardeketting betrokke. Hierdie “farm-to-table” aanslag bied aan hulle die geleentheid om nie net 'n groeiende en winsgewende besigheid te bedryf nie maar ook op verskeie maniere die Angusras te bevorder.

Wanneer jy op Kombuisland aankom kan Henru en Gerrit nie uitgepraat raak oor hulle passie vir die Angusras nie. Hulle het 'n honger vir nuwe kennis, hulle weeg, meet en maak gedurig planne om die kudde te verbeter en te groei. Die Van Rooyen-broers het 'n groter doel en dit is om 'n positiewe impak op mede boere se kuddes te maak. Dit wil hulle doen deur die genetika wat hulle aan die bedryf verskaf asook om top gehalte Angusvleis te kan lewer. Gaan kuier gerus op Kombuisland, dit is waar daar met toewyding en passie met Angusbeeste geboer word!



Geluksbron ANGUS STUD

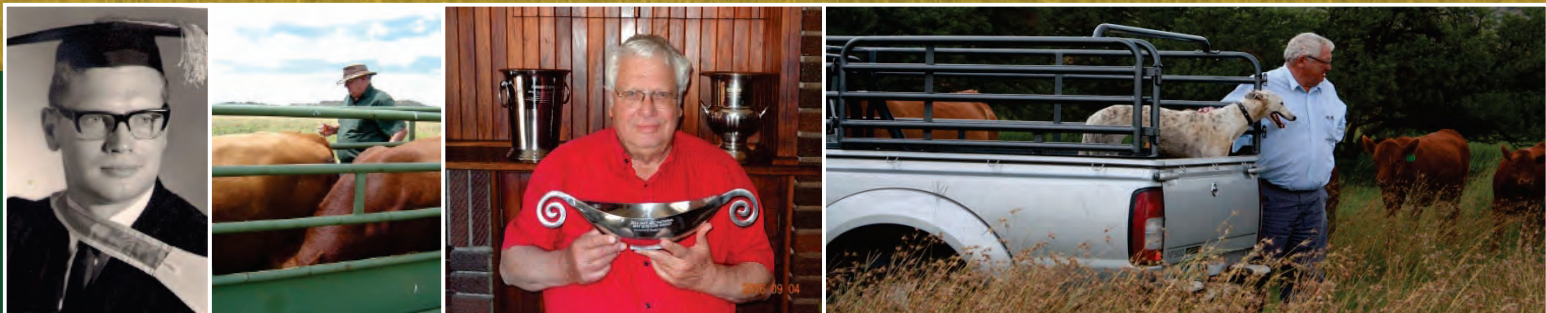
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Raising & Releasing #ChangeMakers

Agricultural Management Practises, which was only launched in 2021 at MPS as a subject, is now firmly established as a subject of choice and interest in this subject under the young learners is growing exponentially. The launch of Agricultural Management Practises has been very successful and although the school started from a small base of enrolled learners for the subject in 2021 the interest and enrolled students for 2022 has more than doubled with the expectation that the interest and enrolment for the subject will increase even more in future.

Academically after the first year of offering Agricultural Management Practises as a subject our learners have

excelled and achieved an average Practical Assessment Task (PAT) for Agricultural Management Practises of 80.6%. This achievement is testament of the exceptional support and assistance that MPS, as a school, and the learners have received from all the mentor farmers involved especially Mr Seymour Currie of Joyce's Angus Stud whose wealth of practical knowledge contributed to this achievement.

Overall MPS has again excelled academically achieving a 100% pass rate in the 2021 NSC exams for the 11th year is a row and for the 2nd year in a row attained the 3rd place nationally and top small private school in the Western Cape based on the "Solidariteit Skole-

ondersteuningsentrum" (SOS) report of the NSC 2021 results in the category – Small Private School with the most distinctions.

MPS, as a school, is proud to be part of this initiative to promote Agriculture under the youth as a career option and we look forward to continuing and establishing an ongoing partnership with the Angus Society for the future.

At MPS we believe that one pen, held by one student, guided by one teacher can change the world

Yours in education,
OJ Dreyer
Chief Executive Officer

WHAT IS AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES?

Agricultural Management Practices is the study and application of production, economic and management principles that are used in the cultivation, transformation and marketing of food and other agricultural products. The subject is designed to provide learners with a sound practice orientated base that integrates theoretical and practical competencies.

THE FOLLOWING SKILLS ARE DEVELOPED IN THE LEARNERS:

Management Skills:

- the knowledge and skills required to plan, organise, guide, control and evaluate production factors to achieve sustainable production enterprises;

Entrepreneurial Skills:

- the ability to manage risks and combine production factors creatively to produce superior goods and services;

Operational Skills:

- involves the day-to-day management of crop and animal enterprises;

Marketing Skills:

- those value-adding activities in the agricultural supply chain that deal with various agricultural production lines;

Research Skills:

- involves aspects of problem identification; setting objectives; data collection, analysis, evaluation; and report writing.



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	CED	BW	WW	YW	RADG	DMI	YH	SC	DOC	Claw	Angle	PAP	HP	CEM	Milk	Hd/Dt	MW	MH	\$EN	CW	Marb	RE	Fat	Grp/Pg	Grp/Pg	\$M	\$W	\$F	\$G	\$B	\$C																
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14AN545 DEER VALLEY WALL STREET

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WALL STREET HAS A RARE COMBINATION OF TRAITS COUPLED WITH THE ABILITY TO SIRE EXCEPTIONAL PHENOTYPE



EPDs as of 11/09/21														Production														Maternal														Carcass														C U														\$Value													
	CED	BW	WW	YW	RADG	DMI	YH	SC	DOC	Claw	Angle	PAP	HP	CEM	Milk	Hd/Dt	MW	MH	\$EN	CW	Marb	RE	Fat	Grp/Pg	Grp/Pg	\$M	\$W	\$F	\$G	\$B	\$C																																																				
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Deurbraak met turksvye

Johan Norval jnorval@landbou.com

'n Moontlike wêrelddeurbraak in die verwerking van turksvye vir veevoer stel 'n Noord-Kaapse ondernemer in staat om nie net sy skape te versorg nie, maar bied ook droogteverligting vir veeboere op 'n groot skaal.

Dr. Stoffel du Toit bedryf sy familieboerdery toegewyd, maar deelyds by Hopetown. Maar hy erken as hy nie die meeste van sy tyd in Bloemfontein by sy mediese praktyk deurbring nie, is hy op sy gelukkigste wanneer hy sy kreatiwiteit op die plaas uitleef deur eiehandig gereedskap en werktuie van ysters op te tower.

Die benutting van turksvye as veevoer is die afgelope jare alom in Suid-Afrika bekend, veral as oplossing vir droogteverligting.

Die Suid-Amerikaners, wat die wêreldleiers op dié gebied is, sal beslis moet kennis neem van die deurbraak van Du Toit en sy medewerker, dr. Christopher Rothman, 'n navorser aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit (UV).

Hulle het daarin geslaag om die turksvypulp as neweproduk van die verwerkingsproses van die vrugte te stabiliseer om die raklewe daarvan te verleng nadat die fermentasieproses gestaak is. Die pulp van die vrugte is tot dusver onbenut laat wegvloei nadat die turksvypitte onttrek is om olie te pars en gemaalde pitmeel te lewer.

'n Tweede produk is ook ontwikkel om die proteïenwaarde van die turksvypprodukte te verhoog.

Ontstaan

Du Toit se bewuswording van turksvye as veevoer het vyf jaar gelede begin in sy hoedanigheid as voorsitter van die Bloemfonteinse vereniging vir deelydse boere. Bekende kundiges van die onderwerp soos prof. HO de Waal (UV) en dr. Herman Fouché van die Landbou-navorsingsraad het die deelydse boere toegesprek. “Toe het die produsente al begin om turksvylie uit die pitte te pars. Dit het my egter dwars in die krop gestee dat hulle die

vrugtepulp onbenut weggooi,” sê hy.

Deur die bemiddeling van verskeie UV-akademië het Rothman in Januarie 2021 met 'n oplossing vorendag gekom om die fermentasie van die pulp te stuit. “Sy eerste poging wat ek in die pulp ingemeng het, het geslaag. Sy mengsel, Fermsecure, stabiliseer die pulp sodat dit maande lank in 'n digte houer geberg kan word,” sê hy. “Die pulp, wat sedert Januarie 2021 geberg is, is tien maande later getoets en in orde bevind.”

Voerblokke

Du Toit giet en droog dié pulp in die vorm van voerblokke wat uiters smaaklik vir sy skape is. In teenstelling met kommersiële lekblokke wat betreklik onsmaklik is weens die hoë proteïeninhoud, vreet die diere die turksvyplokke gulsig.

“My voorman Willem het op navraag gerapporteer dat die skape die blokke nie vreet nie, maar 'drink',” sê hy. Om die smaaklikheid van die blokke ietwat in te boet, is die soutinhoud daarvan as eetlusdemper verhoog. “Sout is eetlusdemper en die insluiting daarvan moet nie 10% oorskry nie. Teen 1%-insluiting is dit 'n eetlusstimulant in dierevoeding. Die soutinhoud van my blokke word tot 7% beperk.”

Dr. Ockert Einkamerer van die UV het gehelp om die voedingswaarde van die blokke te balanseer.

Vrugteskille

Die turksvyskil, wat sowat die helfte van die vrug uitmaak, word gewoonlik weggegooi. Du Toit het besef dat dit dieselfde samestelling het as die blaai van die plant en het besluit om die skille ook te verpulp en met Fermsecure te stabiliseer. Die verpulpte skil word afsonderlik geberg en in navolging van die Suid-Amerikaners die proteïenwaarde van die mengsel te verhoog.

“Christopher het dié proses met 'n produk Proferm vereenvoudig sodat

boere dit maklik kan volg. Sowat 24 uur nadat die skilmengsel gestabiliseer is, word die proteïeninhoud van 'n lae 6,5% tot 22,5% verhoog en dit kan vier dae later as veevoer gebruik word.

Die suikerinhoud van die mengsel van 14% word nie in die proses verlaag nie en is vergelykbaar met dié van mieliemeel wat egter oor laer proteïenvlakke beskik.

Proteïeninhoud

“Op Waterkloof, die turksvyplaas buite Bloemfontein is die proteïeninhoud 9% tot 12% danksy die toediening van stikstof en kunsmis,” sê Du Toit. Hy en Rothman volg dieselfde praktyk met verpulpte blaai van die plant.

In Suid-Amerika word die proteïeninhoud van turksvyveevoer na 33% verhoog deur die toevoeging van suurstof in 'n bioreaktor.

“Vir my as Karoo-boer is die fokus op dierevoeding wat elke boer met toegang tot turksvye kan navolg. Derhalwe volg ons die goedkoopste, eenvoudige proses om dit te bereik.”

Plaasproef

Hy het in die verlede in samewerking met Voermol 60% van die mieliemeel in sy produksierantsoen en voerkraalafroning met turksvyblaai vervang. In 'n plaasproef het Du Toit bevind dat die turksvymengsel 'n dramatiese verskil in die aanvanklike groeikurwe van die voerkraallammers teweeg gebring het. “Ons het gevind dat die lammers op die turksvyrantsoen in die 20 dae van die proef nie gewig verloor het nie, maar konstant bly groei het. Die groep het 6 kg per lam in die tydperk gegroei, teenoor die 2 kg per lam van die kontrolegroep. Vir die turksvybladmeel wat die mieliemeel vervang, word blaai in skywe van 15 mm gekerf, gedroog en in 'n hamermeul gemaal.

Du Toit se seun, Francois, 'n geoktrooieerde rekenmeester, het met die produksie-kosteberamings van turksvyblare vir veevoer bereken as R665/ton en pulp as R764/ton. Dit is aansienlik goedkoper as die mieliemeelkoste van sowat R3 500/ton.

Hy sê niesteenstaande die feit dat turksvyplante en blaai tans in



Saaglemskywe is sowat 15 mm uitmekaar op 'n as gerangskik. In die agtergrond kan die stroke op 'n droogmat gesien word. Die kerwer word deur 'n luierende trekker se kragtakker aangedryf.

aanvraag is vir uitgebreide aanplantings (sien meegaande kassie) en betreklik “duur” is, sal dit nie altyd so verloop nie.

Maatskappy

Du Toit het 'n maatskappy, Cactus Complete, gestig met hom, sy seun Francois en Rothman aan die stuur van sake. Prof. Van Aardt Smit van die UV tree as bedryfskonsultant op.

Die groep het besluit om die produkte Fermsecure en Proform vir 'n toetstydperk teen 'n gesubsidieerde prys aan produsente beskikbaar te stel. Die Fermsecure om 'n ton pulp te stabiliseer, kos tans R1 000. Dié ton pulp kan as plaasvervanger van molassestroop dien wat meer as R5 000/ton beloop. Die verpulpte skille wat ook teen R1 000/ton gestabiliseer en die proteïenvlak met Proform teen 'n verdere R1 000/ton verhoog is, kan met hoëgraadse lusern vergelyk word. Albei produkte beskik oor proteïenvlakke van 22%, maar die lusern kos sowat R3 500/ton en beskik nie oor dieselfde energievlak as die turksvy nie.

Indien oliekoek met 'n proteïenvlak van 33% tot 42% in mengsels gebruik word, moet produsente sowat R8 000/ton opdok. “Ek gebruik baie minder oliekoek in rantsoene danksy die verrykte turksvymateriaal,” sê hy. “Die verwerking van die turksvy lyk op die oog af duur, maar die smaaklikheid van die materiaal as veevoer is hoogstaande.

Die produksiekoste van die Smousdam-voerblokke beloop sowat R4 800/ton, afhange van die soort blok vir beste, skape of kruipvoer. Kommersiële lekblokke kan R6 800 tot R7 600/ton beloop.

Navrae: Dr. C.F. du Toit, 083 262 1152, cfdutoit17@gmail.com

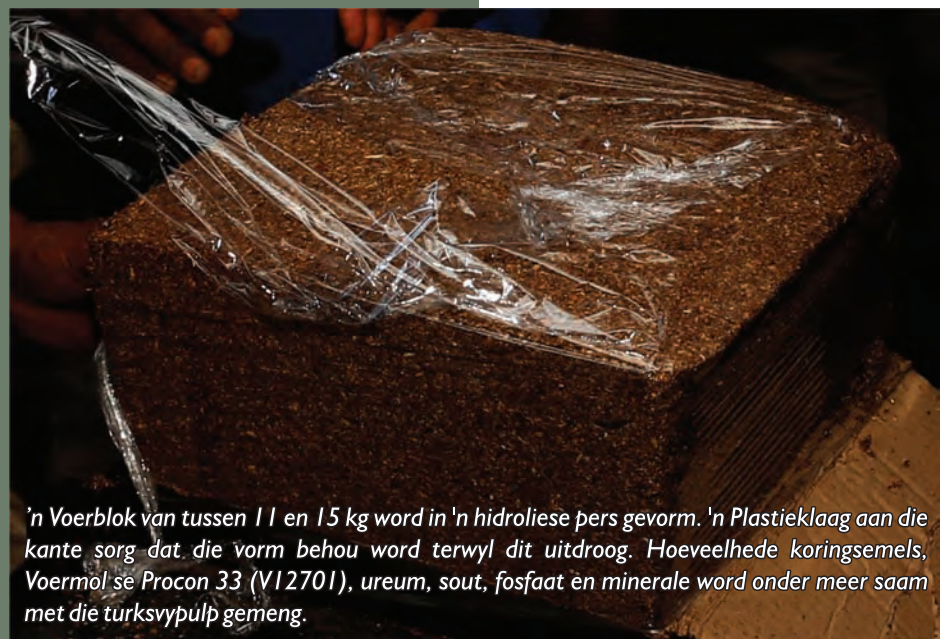
Hoekom plant ons turksvy?

'n Hernieuwe belangstelling in die vestiging van die turksvyplant as permanente gewas in die sentrale binneland het gelei tot die aanplant van bykans 1 000 ha.

Sedert 2018 is daar minstens 936 ha turksvy in die Vrystaat, Noord-Kaap en selfs in dele van die Wes-Kaap aangeplant.

Die herlewing het ook gelei tot die stigting van 'n turksvyvereniging wat tans oor 37 aktiewe lede in die drie provinsies het. Verskeie boeredae is reeds gehou en die snoeiproses van turksvy word op geleentheids gedemonstreer.

- Sowat 936 ha sal na verwagting op driejarige ouderdom in 2025 in produksie kom. 'n Boord van dié ouderdom lewer sowat 10 ton vrugte/ha in die derde jaar. In jaar vier is die produksie 15 ton/ha en jaar vyf as volwasse plant 20 ton vrugte/ha en selfs meer.
- Van elke ton vrugte kan een liter turksvypitolie gepars word. Die huidige produsenteprys vir die olie wissel van R2 250 tot R2 500/liter wat aan plaaslike aankopers gelewer word vir plaaslike en oorsese bemarking. Die olie word in die kleinhandel teen \$235/liter verkoop en die gelewerde prys in Londen is R3 500/liter. Die mark vir dié olie is tans onseker.
- Die olie word veral deur skoonheidshuise gebruik en as genesingsmiddel vir velwonde danksy die olie se hoë vlakke van vitamien E.
- Die turksvyplaas Waterkloof wes van Bloemfontein het in 2018 110 liter olie gelewer en in 2019 sowat 205 liter



'n Voerblok van tussen 11 en 15 kg word in 'n hidroliese pers gevorm. 'n Plastieklaag aan die kante sorg dat die vorm behou word terwyl dit uitdroog. Hoeveelhede koringsemels, Voermol se Procon 33 (VI2701), ureum, sout, fosfaat en minerale word onder meer saam met die turksvypulp gemeng.

GROENPUNT



RED ANGUS STUUD



Die Groenpunt Rooi Angus Stoet is in 2009 geregistreer en die naam van die stoet reflekteer die konneksie, vestiging en begin daarvan, op die plaas Groenpunt net buite Kimberley.

Aanvanklik was die stoet deel van 'n kommersiële bees boerdery wat gevestig was op die plaas Groenpunt, met André Markgraaff as eienaar. Sedertdien, het die hele stoet en teling van top kwaliteit rooi Angusse, verskuif na die plaas Jonkershoek, maar het steeds die naam Groenpunt Angus Stoet behou. Dit is dus vir my 'n trots en eer om deel te wees van die jong Angus stoet, wat reeds sy merk in die Angus gemeenskap gemaak het.

Die voorsate van die aanvanklike moederdiere sowel as die stoetbulle, is bekom deur kwaliteit diere aan te koop uit reeds gevestigde stoet kuddes in Suid-Afrika. Ek dink hier aan Dirk Gilomee van Prinsvlei, Philip Barnard van die Mequatling stoet naby Clocolan, Loutjie Campher van Loumotta, Gert en RC Malherbe van Roechama en ook Piet en Hendrik Delpont van Hide-a-ways.

Op Jonkershoek, is ons doelwit en strewe wat betref die Groenpunt Angus Stoet, baie eenvoudig. Dit is om geharde, aanpasbare en vrugbare bulle met uitstekende temperament vir die kommersiële- sowel as die stoettelersmark te teel. Daarvoor is net die beste genetica goed genoeg. Vir die kommersiële bulmark, beywer ons onself om bulle te teel van

mediumraam en wat maklik kan beweeg. Voeg die kenmerkende poena eienskap by, en die resultaat is uitstekende kalwers wat besonders presteer as vleis draende kruiskalwers.

Ons glo ons moederdiere is die hoeksteen, fondasie en steunpilaar van ons teelkudde. Deur streng seleksie en keuring toe te pas, streef ons na moederdiere wat by uitstek fenotipes korrek, vroulik, vrugbaar met hoë melkproduksie te teel. Daarmee saam vereis ons kalwers wat korrekte geboorte massas, groei en speen massas sal waarborg. Om die doelwitte te bereik, het ons in die laaste klompie jare, doelgerig belê in top klas genetica, maak ons gebruik van embryo spoelings en inplantings sowel as KI met net die beste en geselekteerde plaaslike en ingevoerde saad.

Groenpunt Rooi Angus Stoet, skou sedert 2016. Ons het ook in 2017 en 2019 aan die Nasionale Angus Kampioenskappe deelgeneem. Ons prestasies en toekennings, getuig van sukses in ons teelbeleid, wat in die kort tydperk van bestaan, reeds sy merk in die Angus familie gemaak het. Ons is nederig en erkentlik teenoor elkeen wat dit vir ons moontlik gemaak het, en sal streef om nog beter te gaan.

Dit is dus met trots dat ons top Angus bulle kan aanbied wat oor die hele spektrum van behoeftes kan voorsien.

- Stoffel Wiese

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Stoffel Wiese
082 797 4366
stoffel@atmg.co.za



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Photo by Marijke Botha
from BODEEL Angus, Bothaville.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION CAN BE CONTROLLED



SOPHETTE GERS

BVSc MMedVet DipACVP
Veterinary Specialist Pathologist
PathCare VetLab



Brucellosis (contagious abortion) is a chronic bacterial disease associated with abortions in cattle. Currently, there is no cure available, henceforth it is a controlled disease. The aim of this article is to provide information regarding testing and diagnosis of Brucellosis in cattle (in South Africa).

Intricacies of the bacterium, the disease (including its zoonotic potential) falls outside the scope of this discussion. However, this information is freely available from various electronic and printed resources and it is worthwhile reading up on this important group of organisms (the Brucellaceae), their wide host range and the disease in man.

THE DISEASE IN CATTLE:

The Brucellaceae are Gram negative coccobacilli. They are facultative, intracellular bacteria that can infect multiple species; withstand drying and freezing and therefore can persist in the environment.

Brucella abortus is associated with cattle where it typically causes abortions in the third trimester of pregnancy when unvaccinated cattle are exposed to the infectious organism. Oral infection occurs most commonly when animals come into contact with fetal membranes of aborted fetuses or excretions from the reproductive tract of infected cows. The bacteria enter through the mucous membranes followed by systemic spread and cause inflammation of the placenta (placentitis) in pregnant cows.

Infections in non-pregnant females are usually asymptomatic.

Placentitis in the pregnant cow though, cause abortion. This can occur within 2 weeks but sometimes up to 5 months after infection.

Unprotected handling or close inspection of placentas from aborted fetuses are discouraged, because they contain high numbers of infectious bacteria. Suggested practices on how to collect and submit samples to a diagnostic laboratory is discussed under (HOW TO TEST FOR BRUCELLOSIS).

The fetus may look normal if aborted acutely after infection, or autolytic if not expelled for a period of time. In some cases the pregnancy may end with a stillborn or weak calf. Often, retained placentas and decreased milk yield follow the termination of pregnancy.

It is important to note that once a cow has aborted from *Brucella abortus* infection; subsequent gestations (pregnancies) are usually normal despite the fact that most cows will shed the organisms in milk and uterine discharges for life, following infection. This is a major source of infection for the rest of the herd, as well as humans.

People can become infected with brucellosis by various routes such as drinking unpasteurised milk from infected cows, handling infected birth material and aborted foetuses (amongst others). Symptoms are flu-like with fever, headache and body ache often reported. If treatment is not sought, it can become a chronic debilitating disease that continuously relapses.

WHY DO WE TEST CATTLE AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS?

Brucellosis is a controlled animal disease in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, that cause abortions and chronic disease in cattle, and it can also infect humans. It is therefore compulsory by law to test cattle regularly against brucellosis.



Photo by Marijke Botha
from BODEEL Angus, Bothaville.

Unprotected handling or close inspection of placentas from aborted fetuses are discouraged, because they contain high numbers of infectious bacteria.

HOW TO TEST FOR BRUCELLOSIS

Brucellosis testing may only be performed by approved and accredited laboratories. Approval in South Africa is granted by the National Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF); it is therefore important to ensure that all test results originate from authorized laboratories.

Diagnostic tests are routinely performed on blood (serum) or milk samples of mature animals or, when available on aborted fetal material.

Depending on the clinical presentation and availability of suitable specimens one may either:

- **Demonstrate the causative bacterium by means of direct impression smears and / or direct culture from (fetus / placenta / uterine discharge or milk).**
- **Demonstrate antibodies against *Brucella abortus* in serum of the cow.**

When collecting material from an abortion case; please ensure to protect yourself by wearing protective clothing and gloves. Wrap the foetus and placenta in leak-proof containers (such as plastic bags) and transport them as soon as possible at 4 degrees Celsius (on ice or refrigerated - not frozen) to an approved laboratory. Serum (a blood sample) should also be collected from the female animal that had aborted to test for antibodies against Brucellosis.

Once received at the laboratory, the bacterium can be cultured, or demonstrated by direct microscopic examination of impression smears, or on histopathology.

Antibodies in the mature animal can be demonstrated in blood (serum). One blood sample are drawn from each animal for this purpose. The two serological (blood) tests routinely employed in South Africa are the Rose Bengal (RBT) and Complement Fixation (CFT) tests.

The milk ring test (MRT) are performed on fresh (unpasteurised) milk and is used routinely as a screening test in dairy herds. (The detail of this test falls outside the scope of this article)



WHAT DO THE TESTS MEAN?

Positive culture or identification of the bacterium confirms a diagnosis of brucellosis. In such a case, the infected (positive) animal must be branded on the right hand side of the neck with a “C” and culled (by slaughter). Serological (blood) testing of the rest of herd should follow to identify additional infected animals.

Serological (blood) testing is aimed at the detection of antibodies against brucellosis.

It is important to keep in mind that antibodies against the S19 vaccine cannot readily be distinguished from antibodies against naturally infecting *Brucella abortus*.

Hence the reason for heifers to be vaccinated at a young age (4-9 months) and the recommendation for blood testing only from 18 months onwards. This ensures that the antibody levels elicited by vaccination have dropped below the detection limit by the time that the heifer is tested for the first time.

The second, equally important matter regarding serological testing for antibodies is that these results should always be considered on a herd basis. A brucellosis blood test result from an individual animal should always be considered in the context of the herd or group it originates from.

*It is important to keep in mind that antibodies against the S19 vaccine cannot readily be distinguished from antibodies against naturally infecting *Brucella abortus*.*



Both photos by Marijke Botha
from BODEEL Angus, Bothaville.

WHEN TO TEST

All female cattle and all bulls over the age of 18 months are to be tested by serology (blood testing).

By excluding animals below the age of 18 months from the serological tests, one avoids the detection of antibodies to the S19 vaccine. It is also important to realise that non pregnant heifers will not show positive even if they are infected. This is because of a unique phenomenon called – latent (hidden) period of infectivity. These individuals will only develop detectable antibodies after they aborted.

HOW TO PREVENT BRUCELLOSIS

Brucellosis control and prevention can only be achieved by a strategy of routine vaccination and testing. Rigorous segregation and culling (slaughter) of positive animals should be continued until the herd is declared free from infection. Two vaccines against brucellosis are commercially available in South Africa, namely:

“RB51®” (MSD Animal Health).

“BRUCELLA S19” (Onderstepoort Biological Products)

Both vaccines contain live attenuated (weakened) *Brucella abortus* organisms and will offer protection against infection.

Individual identification of all animals are fundamental to a testing-and-culling strategy. The implication of incorrectly identified animals becomes clear when miss-identified animals are culled and the infected individual persists in the herd and perpetuates the infection.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion; Brucellosis is an important controlled disease of cattle that can only be prevented and controlled by vaccination, regular testing and culling of positive animals. In addition, accurate identification of animals and biosecurity measures are central in the eradication and control of this disease.



The BODEEL Angus herd is tested on an annual bases for Brucella.

They also have a closed cow herd, with only tested bulls being bought in.

BODEEL, ZEC and WENSPAN are partners in the KROON Sale – 6 September 2022.

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3 3-Step Body Condition Scoring (BCS) Guide FOR RANGE CATTLE

Implications for Grazing and Reproduction

J. Derek Scasta, Scott Lake, Tami Plechaty, Hudson Hill



Introduction

Body condition scores (BCS) are a systematic approach to quantifying the energy reserves of beef cattle grazing on rangeland and pastureland. Much of what we know about BCS has been documented in the National Research Council's Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle. Changes in these fat and muscle reserves are visually noticeable and are an indication of the nutritional status of the animal, rangeland forage conditions, and reproductive performance.

Key times to score cattle are prior to calving, prior to breeding, and at weaning. This is often done 100 days before calving and 60 days before breeding. Body condition of beef cattle are judged on a scale of 1-9 (with 1 being emaciated, 5 being ideal, and 9 being obese; Table 1). Having more fat on beef cattle, as compared to dairy cattle, is desirable, so different BCS scales are used. This is important because dairy cattle are judged on a BCS scale of 1-5 (with 1 being emaciated, 3 being ideal at calving, and 5 being obese) and different observations of ligaments considered. Different breeds may have slightly different standards, so making sure you are using the appropriate

guide for your cattle is important. We will focus on the system and ideals used for British and continental beef breeds. BCS is based on the visual appraisal of fat condition and can be used as a decision-making tool for supplemental feeding, grazing, breeding, and predicting animal performance.

Table 1. Body Condition Score (BCS) index for beef cattle.

Body Condition Score (BCS)	Description	Percent Carcass Fat
1	Emaciated	4
2	Very thin	
3	Thin	9
4	Moderately thin	
5	Moderate (ideal)	19
6	Moderately fleshy	
7	Fleshy	27
8	Very fleshy	
9	Obese	35

Implications for Grazing

From a nutritional perspective, BCS reflects the quality and quantity of forage that has been available to the animal; thus, BCS is a good indicator of what cattle have been eating and can inform future management. Placing BCS in the context of rangeland forage conditions is important. For example, winter forage is dormant, and supplemental feeding programs drive animal nutrition. Data from Laramie, Wyoming, has measured rangeland forage as low as ~ 3% crude protein and ~ 40% total digestible nutrients (TDN) in January. For ranchers calving early to mid-spring, this has a substantial effect on the nutritional plane and supplemental feeding decisions that should be made at that time. In contrast, spring and early summer forage is of high quality with rangeland forage exceeding 18% crude protein, but total forage

quantity may be low early on. Summer forage will be declining in quality but high in quantity. These forage conditions have to be related to stocking rate and grazing management. For example, relative to stocking rate, is there adequate standing forage or not, and what is the life stage of the cow (breeding, mid-gestation, late-gestation, early lactation, or weaning)? Late gestation and early lactation are typically considered to be critical production stages, and low nutrition and low body condition scores during these periods will inhibit animal performance.

Implications for Reproduction

From a reproductive standpoint, BCS at calving and breeding can have an effect on the percentage of cows open after breeding, postpartum interval (PPI), or length of time between calving and resumption of her estrus cycle, and calf vigor at birth. Aiming to have cows calve every 12 months is critical. If this calving interval is extended beyond 12 months, the cost of pound of calf produced by the herd is increased and will expand the calving window or will eventually result in open cows.

To maintain that calving interval, cows need to have their first estrous cycle within 60 days of calving and be re-bred within 80 days after calving. Data indicates cows with a BCS of 3 had a PPI of ~ 90 days, cows with a BCS of 4 had a PPI of ~ 70 days, cows with a BCS of 5 had a PPI of ~ 60 days, cows with a BCS of 6 had a PPI of ~ 52 days, and cows with a BCS of 7 had a PPI of ~ 31 days (Figure 1). Additionally, thinner cows will not only take longer to breed, but overall pregnancy rates will be lower.

Data from the University of Wyoming (Lake et al., 2005) demonstrated that, during a 60-day breeding season, cows in a BCS between 5 and 6 had an overall pregnancy rate of 88%, while cows in a BCS of 4 had an overall pregnancy rate of only 69%. (Figure 2).

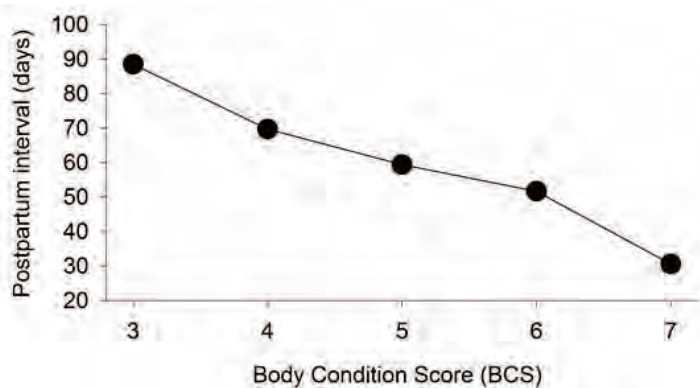


Figure 1. As BCS improves, time from calving to first estrous (postpartum interval) and conception improves (data adapted from Houghton et al., 1990). This is important if a cow is expected to produce a calf every 365 days because she will need to breed back within 83 days of calving.

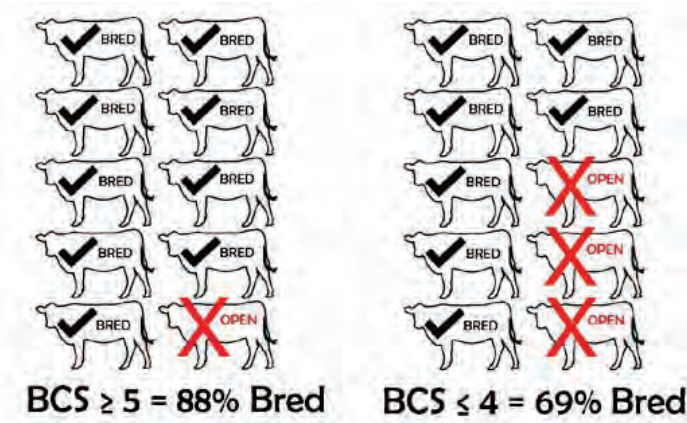


Figure 2. Effect of BCS on breeding success and pregnancy rates.

Improving Body Condition Scores

While having animals in ideal BCS (~5) by breeding, or as close to ideal as possible, is critical, keep in mind the difficulty of increasing the condition of a cow during early lactation. Table 2 illustrates the amount of weight gain required to increase condition score from calving to breeding. Notice that cows in a low condition need to gain upward of 3 lbs/day prior to breeding. Under most practical conditions, that is a very difficult task. It is recommended cows be in an acceptable BCS by the time they calve. Feeding beef cows to their requirements or considering non-feeding factors such as timing of calving and grazing management to either gain or maintain weight, is critical.

Table 2. Weight and average daily gains required for a mature lactating cow to achieve a certain BCS if taken at calving (data from Wiltbank 1982).

Body Condition			Weight and Gains Needed by Breeding (lbs)		
BCS at Calving	to	BCS Needed at Breeding	Days to Breeding	Body Weight Change (total lbs)	Average Daily Gain (ADG, lbs per day)
5		5	60	0	0.0
4		5	60	80	1.3
3		5	80	160	2.0
3		5	60	160	2.7
3		5	40	160	4.0

A good rule of thumb is 7-9-11 for protein requirements. A dry cow during early gestation has a crude protein requirement of 7%; a cow during late gestation has a protein requirement around 9%; and a cow during early lactation has a crude protein requirement of 11%. Likewise, her energy maintenance requirements can increase by 80% from early gestation to peak lactation. Knowing and feeding to a cow's requirements and managing condition relative to critical production periods such as timing of calving and forage quality is critical.



BCS Index Description

Optimum BCS is a 5 at breeding, which equates to -19% body fat (Table 1). Cows with a BCS of 4 or less will have lower reproductive performance. In beef cattle, if the backbone is highly visible or spinal processes can be felt easily, the animal falls at a BCS of 3 or lower. If the backbone can only be felt through palpation and feels rounded, the animal is at or above a BCS of 4. If the cow's 12th and 13th ribs can be easily seen, a cow is considered a BCS less than a 5. If the 12th and 13th ribs cannot be easily seen, a cow is considered a 5 or higher, and the tailhead ligaments will not be visible and are filling with fat. Cows with BCS scores of 6 or higher have hindquarters that are filled out, spinal processes that are not noticeable as the spaces have filled in with fat, and a brisket that has filled out. At a BCS of 9, the animal can't walk easily and bone structure can't be seen with the naked eye. All of these are indicators of previous nutrient supply compared to nutrient requirements and influence potential reproductive performance—considerations that are critical to the economic performance of cow-calf operations.

BCS Steps

This guide is intended to be a very simplistic and usable approach to developing body condition scores. A simple three-step guide is the systematic approach to visually appraising key areas of cattle (Figure 3). Note that cattle, like people, can carry fat differently, and looking at all locations when developing each individual score is important. Examples of Wyoming cattle with BCS scores of 3, 4, 5, and 6+ are provided in Figure 4.

**STEP #1–**

Look at the last two ribs. If both are easily visible, $BCS < 5$. If not, $BCS \geq 5$.

STEP #2–

Look at spine. If individual vertebrae are visible, $BCS \leq 3$.

STEP #3–

Look at shape between hooks and pins. Shallow U - $BCS = 6$, Strong U - $BCS = 5$, V Shape - $BCS = 4$, Strong V - $BCS = 3$, Very Strong V - $BCS = 2$.

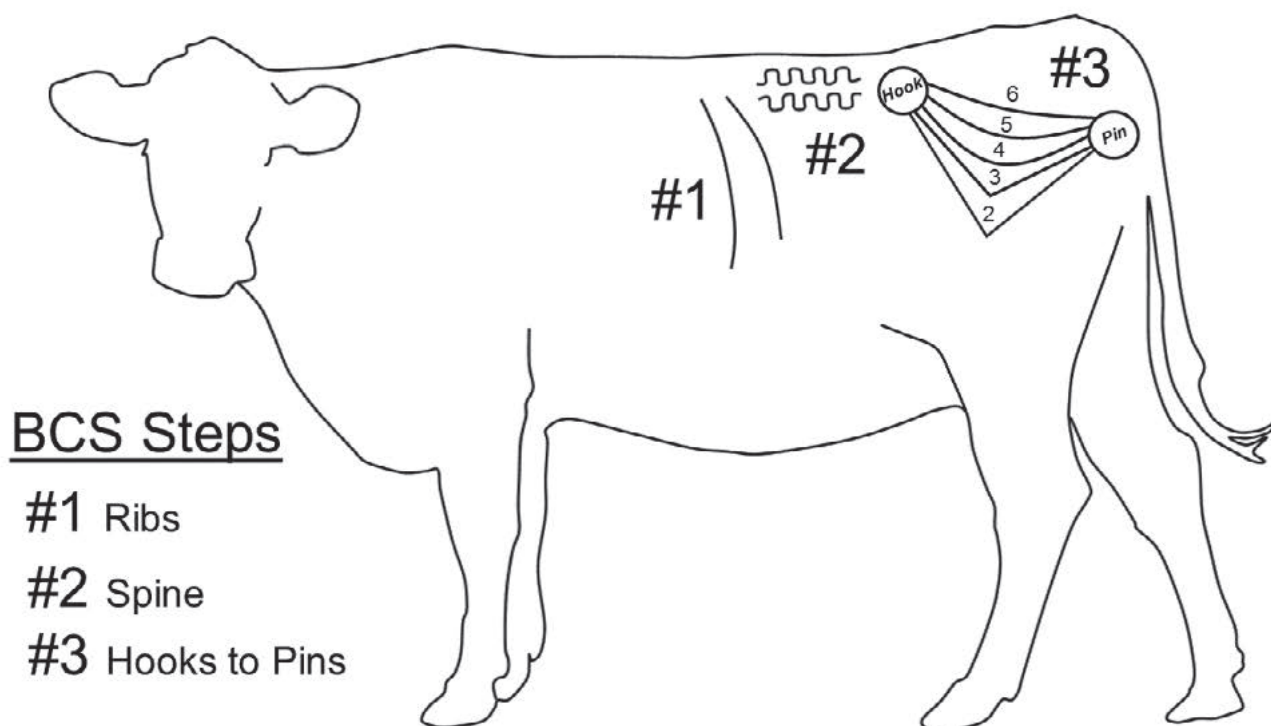


Figure 3. 3-Step Body Condition Score (BCS) guide for beef cattle. Step 1 – Look at the last two ribs. If apparent, $BCS < 5$. If not apparent, $BCS \geq 5$. Step 2 – Look at spine. If visible, $BCS \leq 3$. Step 3 – Look at shape between hooks and pins. Shallow U - $BCS = 6$, Strong U - $BCS = 5$, V Shape - $BCS = 4$, Strong V - $BCS = 3$, Very Strong V - $BCS = 2$.

BCS = 3

Last two ribs are visually apparent so $BCS < 5$; spine is visible so $BCS \leq 3$. Shape between hooks and pins is a strong V so $BCS = 3$.



BCS = 4

Last two ribs are visually apparent so $BCS < 5$ (this cow has a lot of hair making visual appraisal difficult); spine is not visible so $BCS > 3$. Shape between hooks and pins is trending toward a V so $BCS = 4$.



BCS = 5

Last two ribs are not visually apparent so $BCS \geq 5$; spine is not visible so $BCS > 3$. Shape between hooks and pins is trending toward a shallower U so $BCS = 5$.



BCS = > 6+

Last two ribs are not visually apparent so $BCS \geq 5$; spine is not visible so $BCS > 3$. Shape between hooks and pins is a very shallow U, so $BCS = 6+$. Brisket is filling out, and fat around tailhead is apparent.



Figure 4. Examples of Wyoming cattle with a range of BCS scores from 3 to 6+.

Conclusion

Body condition scoring cattle can and should be done by ranchers to determine reproduction potential and make grazing or supplemental feeding decisions. We have presented an easy-to-use, three-step method of determining body condition scores. Remember also that visual appraisals of body condition can sometimes vary

due to the shape of an individual animal. For example, an animal with a lot of rib shape will have ribs more easily seen at higher body condition scores than an animal that is more flat-ribbed. To help deal with this variability and understand other indicators of body condition, please refer to Figure 5.

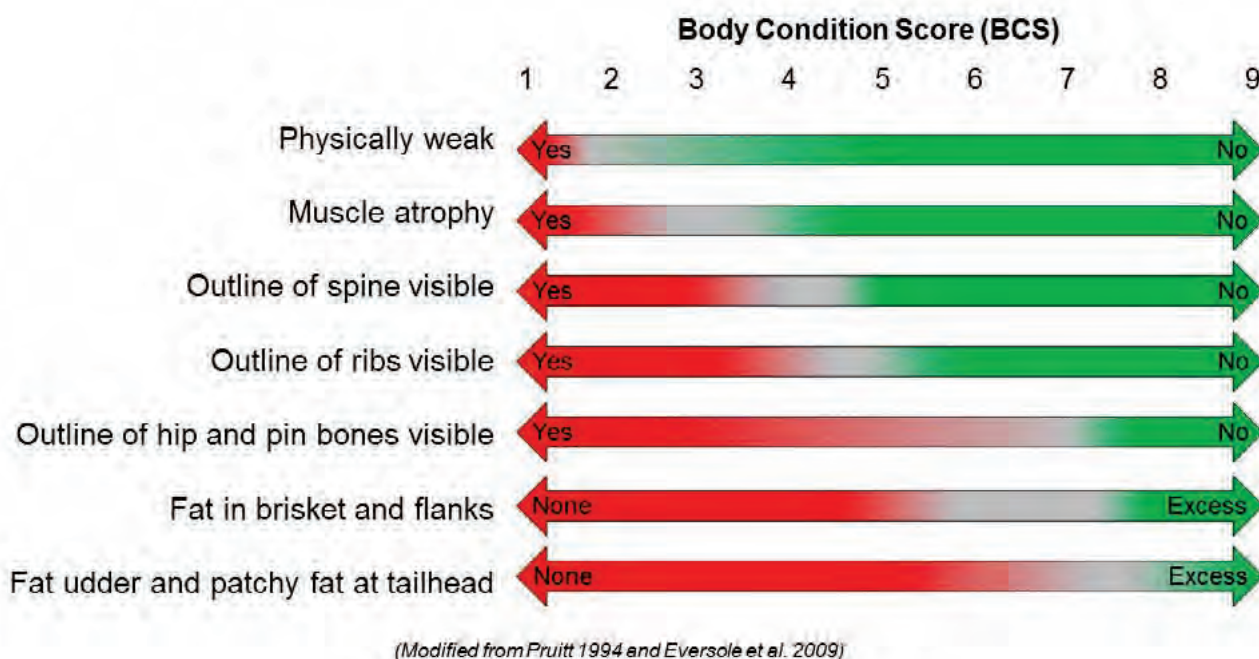


Figure 5. Other indicators of body condition of beef cattle.

3-STEP BODY CONDITION SCORING (BCS) GUIDE FOR RANGE CATTLE: IMPLICATIONS FOR GRAZING AND REPRODUCTION

By J. Derek Scasta, Scott Lake, Tami Plechaty, Hudson Hill



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Editor: Steve Miller, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Office of Communications and Technology.



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CATTLE **BODY** CONDITION SCORING



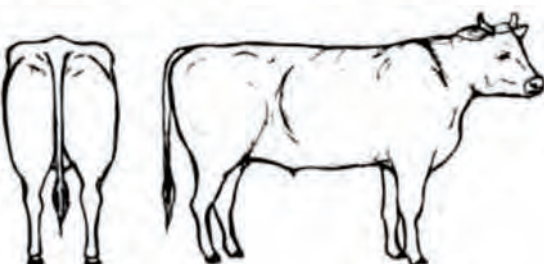
Condition score 1

Backbone prominent
Hips and shoulder bones prominent
Ribs clearly visible
Tail-head area recessed
Skeletal body outline



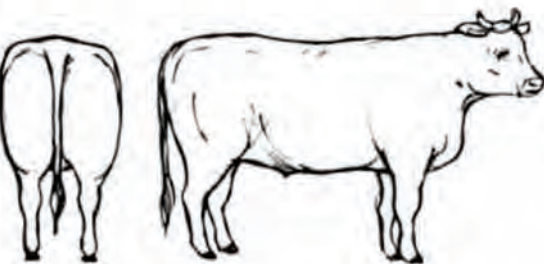
Condition score 2

Backbone visible
Hips and shoulder bones visible
Ribs visible faintly
Tail-head area slightly recessed
Body outline bony



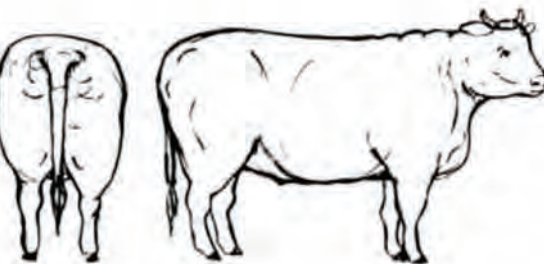
Condition score 3

Hip bones visible faintly
Ribs generally not visible
Tail-head area not recessed
Body outline almost smooth



Condition score 4

Hip bones not visible
Ribs well covered
Tail-head area slightly lumpy
Body outline rounded



Condition score 5

Hip bones showing fat deposit
Ribs very well covered
Tail-head area very lumpy
Body outline bulging due to fat

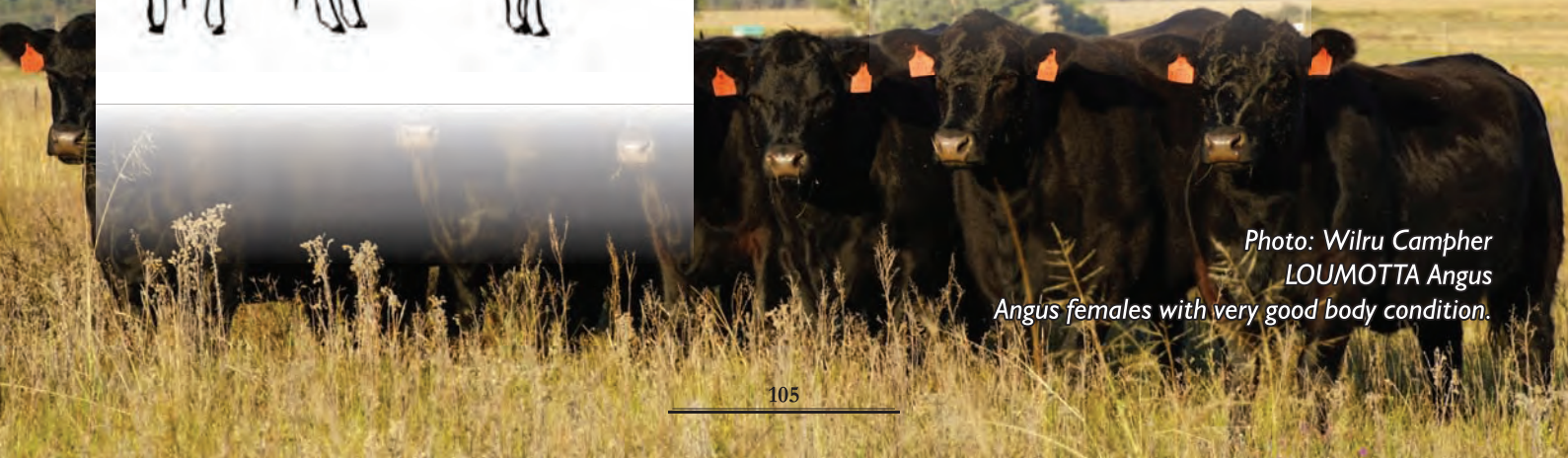


Photo: Wilru Campher
LOUMOTTA Angus
Angus females with very good body condition.



2021 Annual General Meeting

The Angus Society of South Africa held their 104th Annual General Meeting in Umbono Lodge, located in Alexandria in the beautiful Eastern Cape.

Feelings of relieve and excitement were in the air. A feeling of normality has returned and everybody were in high spirits and in the mood for a good party!

The meeting was well attended by members from all around the country and BKB was the official sponsor of the event. A BIG thank you to BKB for their continued support. BKB was represented by the Riverview branch in the Eastern Cape and Tony Burger and his team greatly contributed to the success of the event.

The Meeting

Mr. Basie Bezuidenhout continues to be the Chairman of the Angus Society, with Mr. Issie Liebenberg the Vice-Chairman. Mr. Kevin Miles retired from Council and the Eastern Cape is now represented by Michael Frost (Frosty). Council members Rudi Claassen (Free State), Russell Marriott (Gauteng, Limpopo & Mpumalanga), Theuns Bruwer (Western & Southern Cape) and Mr. Seymour Currie (Additional Council member) are serving their second terms.

Mr. Graham Evans (KZN) was elected to serve for another term. The Society also wishes to welcome Mr. Loutjie Campher (North West and Northern Cape) and Mr. Andrew Masterson (Additional Council member) back to the Angus Council.

We want to thank Mr. Piet Delport, Mr. Kevin Miles and Mr. Jannie Kotzé for their service as Council members over the years.

Mr. RC Malherbe's term as Ex-Officio has come to an end. Mr. Malherbe will continue, together with Mr. Liebenberg, as Directors of Angus Beef (Pty.) Ltd. A special word of thank to our Angus Beef Directors for putting in the hours and the efforts.

The Dinner

As per tradition, the AGM was followed by our annual prize giving dinner. A word of thanks to all the Eastern Cape Angus breeders for making the event possible. A special word of thanks to Anton and Alta Vermaak for their hard work in organizing a very fancy evening!

The Angus Society Trophy for Producer of the Year 2021 was awarded to Dave Osborn, he was represented by Brett Caroline.

Rudi Claassen was awarded the NJ Kruger Trophy for Best Young Breeder of 2021.

The Hennie Langenhoven Trophy for Club of the Year was won by the KZN Club.

Kevin Miles was the recipient of the Ben Oosthuizen Trophy for Personality of the Year 2021.

The Society wishes to thank each member that attended the AGM and prize giving dinner. Thank you for supporting the Society with your presence and for supporting the auction.



Best Young Breeder 2021, Rudi Claassen

7 October 2021, Alexandria – Eastern Cape



Commercial Producer for 2021, Dave Osborn – represented by Brett Catherine



BKB Riverview: Fanie Mostert, Danie Strauss, Brendan Wicks, Tony Burger, Dirk Odendaal



Silver merit certificates were awarded to RC Malherbe, Andrew Masterson, Issie Liebenberg, Seymour Currie, James Parker, Chris Purdon, Kevin Miles and Johannes Botha.



Club of the Year 2021 awarded to KZN. Club members present are Issie Liebenberg, Graham Evans and Martin Watson.



Mr. Tony Burger (BKB) handed Mr. Neville Lansdell an loyalty award for his commitment to the cattle and beef industry.



Personality of the Year 2021, Mr. Kevin Miles.



Gold merit certificates awarded to JM Steyn, Loutjie Campher, Anton Vermaak, Sanet du Preez, Neville Lansdell and André Breytenbach.

2021 Annual General Meeting



7 October 2021, Alexandria – Eastern Cape



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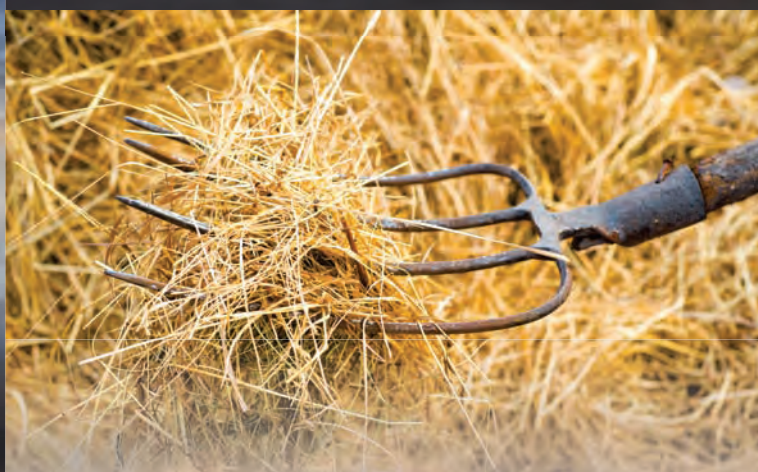
Angus Auction dates 2022

Veilingdatums

May				
5&6	Angus National Championship Show	Bloemfontein	Basie Bezuidenhout	082 338 8441
17 - 20	NAMPO	Bothaville		
26	Pioniers Angus Veiling	Melkbosstrand	Seymour Currie	083 327 9186
June				
2	Wes-en Suid-Kaap Angusklub Veiling	Moorreesburg	Hoffie van Blerk	083 455 1151
9	Rheeboksplaas Angus Veiling	Ceres	Gielie Geldenhuys	082 460 6327
23	Transgariep Veiling	Trompsburg	Martiens le Roux	082 772 9472
			Ian MacLachlan	082 895 8188
July				
13	Maluti Veiling	Clarens	André Breytenbach	082 774 6804
16	Prestige Angus Veiling	Moorreesburg	Jannie Kotzé	083 651 9266
21	East Cape Angus Sale	Alexandria	Anton Vermaak	082 326 8509
21	Hide-A-Way's Angus Veiling	Migdol	Piet Delport	082 550 7847
			Hendrik Delport	082 222 4269
27	Midlands Elite Angus Sale	Nottingham Road	Russell Watson	082 740 4419
August				
12	Angus Alliance Veiling	Bothaville	RC Malherbe	084 851 8262
			JM Steyn	072 408 5699
			Loutjie Campher	082 255 3037
16	Astro Angus Veiling	Hendrina	Anton Pelser	082 804 1796
16	EG Bull Sale	Cedarville	David Louwrens	083 277 7933
18	Aucdeen Angus Sale	Molteno	Hannes Aucamp	082 772 5323
24	Makojalo Sale	Potchefstroom	Kobus Delport	083 627 8131
September				
1	Syferpan Sale	Queenstown	Lawrence Moorcroft	072 402 2028
6	Kroon Angus Veiling	Viljoenskroon	Johan Kahts	082 453 9817
			Johannes Botha	083 272 6338
			Issie Liebenberg	083 987 7060
7	Knott Angus Sale	Kei Road	Donald Knott	082 321 0673
14	VJ Sale	Cathcart	Chris Purdon	082 879 2744
17	Vrystaat Angusklub Veiling	Bloemfontein	Rudi Claassen	082 782 8483
20	Dunedin Sale	Dordrecht	Carl Miles	073 330 5579
28	Malherbe & Roberts Veiling	Hertzogville	RC Malherbe	084 851 8262
October				
6	AGM 2022 AJV	Bloemfontein		
15	Andrew Masterson Sale	Humansdorp	Andrew Masterson	082 321 1462
November				
3	Molopo Angus Veiling	Vryburg	Basie Blignaut	082 338 8441

Het jy genoeg

Veeboere staan jaarliks voor die uitdaging om weiding/ruvoer van goeie gehalte vir die hele produksieperiode in genoegsame hoeveelhede te voorsien.



Gepreserveerde hooi, kuilvoer of ingekuilde hooi was nog altyd deel van menige veeboer se oorwinteringstrategie. Ondanks stygende koste van brandstof en toerusting, bly dit een van die hulpmiddels in 'n veeboer se oorwinteringsgereedskapkis.

Besikbaarheid van voldoende weiding kan in 'n groot mate deur deeglike veldbestuur opgelos word, maar tekorte kom steeds gedurende sekere tye van die jaar voor. Kritieke tye is veral die oorgangsperiode vanaf winterweiding na somerweiding of tydens algemene voerskaarste soos seisoenale droogtes en na veldbrande.

Die keuse tussen hooi en kuilvoer sal afhang van die beskikbaarheid van implemente en die uitvoerbaarheid van die betrokke produksiepraktieke. Hooiproduksie vereis gespesialiseerde toerusting, hoewel baie boere reeds basiese hooimaaktoerusting het, wat die besluit oor die keuse van 'n ruvoerbron oor die kort termyn sal beïnvloed.

Klimaatstoestande speel ook 'n belangrike rol in die besluit oor watter ruvoer geproduseer moet word. In sommige streke is die maak van hooi 'n riskante onderneming, aangesien hooi kan natreën voor dit gebaal word, wat die gehalte daarvan ernstig benadeel.

By hooi is die brandrisiko hoog en by kuilvoer nie. In gebiede waar veldbrande eerder die reël as die uitsondering is, moet dit in aanmerking geneem word by die keuse van ruvoer.

Oesverliese is groter by hooi en stoorverliese groter by kuilvoer. Die korrekte inkuilstadium is ook belangrik omdat oesverliese by te droë kuilvoer en stoorverliese by te nat kuilvoer hoog is.

Die voedingswaarde en smaaklikheid van enige voergewas verswak sodra dit gepreserveer word. Diere se vrywillige inname van voer is 'n aanduiding van die smaaklikheid van die weiding/ruvoer (hooi). Die teenwoordigheid van onaanvaarbare materiaal, soos saadstingels of onbenutte materiaal, beïnvloed die vrywillige inname daarvan nadelig.

HOOI *op jou vurk?*



HOOI

Die Suid-Afrikaanse klimaat maak dit moontlik om in groot dele van die land wel voer te sny en natuurlik te droog sodat dit as hooi gebaal kan word. Die belangrikste plante wat vir hooiproduksie gebruik word, is grasse soos oulandsgras en Smutsvingergras asook peulplante soos lusern en armmanslusern. Elke gewas het sy plek na gelang van die grond en reënval.

Enige gewas kan tot hooi verwerk word, mits dit vinnig gedroog kan word. Hoe vinniger die gewas gedroog kan word hoe beter die gehalte en kleur van die hooi.

Dit is in elk geval 'n goeie idee om gras wat nie deur die winter bewei kan word nie, af te sny en te baal om die voedingswaarde te behou. Dit verminder ook die brandgevaar op die plaas.

Breëblaargrassie maak moeiliker hooi as smaller blare, hoofsaaklik omdat dit langer neem om droog te word. So droog hooi van oulandsgras (smal blaar) vinniger as Smutsvinger (breë blaar). Eenjarige koelweergasse soos rog en hawer is ook geskik vir die maak van hooi. Meerjarige koelweergasse is nie ideaal vir hooimaak nie, omdat hulle meestal kruipende groeiers is.

Die gewas kan vir hooi gesny word sodra dit by eenjarige gewasse in die pypstadium is (uit vegetatief na reprodutiewe fase beweeg). By meerjarige gewasse moet die eerste snysel gesny word nadat dit volwassenheid bereik het om langlewendheid te waarborg.

VOEDINGSWAARDE VERANDER

Namate 'n voergewas groei, verander die chemiese samestelling en dus die voedingswaarde van die groenmateriaal. Die belangrikste verandering is 'n verlaging van die ruproteïeninhoud en 'n toename in die ruveselinhoud. Met die hooimaakproses word daar gepoog om die voedingstowwe in die groenmateriaal in die hooi te bewaar deur dit vinnig te droog. Die voedingswaarde van hooi kan egter nooit hoër wees as die van die materiaal waaruit dit berei is nie omdat daar altyd van die voedingstowwe verlore gaan gedurende die hooimaakproses. Die voedingswaarde van die

groen materiaal (die groeistadium) en die omvang van die voedingstofverliese tydens die bereiding en opberging bepaal dus die gehalte van die hooi. Voedingstofverliese vind meganies en as gevolg van biochemiese afbreekprosesse plaas.

HOOIMAAK

- Gras/weiding word gesny sodra dit begin blom (oorgaan van vegetatiewe stadium na reprodutiewe stadium).
- Dit word sowat vier uur nadat dit gesny is, gehark sodat dit goed sondroog kan word.
- Baal wanneer die vogpersentasie 13 tot 15% is. Nie hoër as 15% nie aangesien hooi kan muf.
- Droging is vinniger en meer egalig in windrye. Windrye vergemaklik die baalaksie omdat die baler dan die materiaal makliker en vollediger kan optel.
- Vir eie voorkeur en hantering kan bale in verskillende vorme gemaak word:
 - o Ronde bale: vinniger baalaksie, kan buite geberg word (redelik waterdig).
 - o Vierkantige bale: het nie 'n werktuig nodig om op te tel nie; dit kan in 'n skuur gestapel word en vereis nie gereedskap nie.

Berg voer in ronde bale slegs vir 'n spesifieke tydperk in 'n toegeboorde pakhuis om te verhoed dat die voedingswaarde verlore gaan. Indien hooi nie te nat gebaal word nie, of nie natreën nie, of deur knaagdiere of miere gevreet word nie, kan dit vir tot sewe jaar sy voedingswaarde behou.

By swakgehalte hooi is diere geneig om die ouer hooi – ouer as twee jaar – eerste te vreet, waarskynlik weens lignien (onverteerbare vesel) wat in die proses afbreek, met die gevolg dat die hooi smaakliker word.

Die gebruik van gepreserveerde ruvoer in diereproduksie is onvermydelik. Die boer sal die voor- en nadele van die beskikbare ruvoerbronne teen mekaar moet opweeg, 'n sinvolle besluit daarvoor neem en bestuursmaatreëls dienoreenkomstig aanpas.

EST.



1690

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In Memoriam



*Lyn Marwick
15 July 1938
5 September 2021*

Lyn was the daughter of the famous Friesland breeder, TEB Hill of Greytown, KZN.

She attended Girls College in Pietermaritzburg and qualified as a nursing sister at Grey's Hospital.

Her passion for Angus cattle developed at her home in Umlaas Road area where she and her husband, Melville Oatfield, developed the Carwin herd. They bred the top price bull for three successive years selling at the National sale.

Philip Barnard heard on a Sunday that the Carwin herd was up for sale. He visited the Oatfields and bought the whole herd on the Wednesday. Lyn, the ever present and caring cattlemen, was not at present at the loading – as she was too emotional.

Philip sent the Oatfields pictures of the cows now happily settled at their new home.

A month or two later, the Barnards received a water color painting of a picture sent to the Oatfields, painted by Lyn. She was an amazing, talented and gifted lady.

She was incredibly generous with her knowledge, always sharing what she saw.

She travelled to the World Angus Secretariat in Argentina in 2011 and remained involved in the cattle industry, after the death of her husband – Trevor Marwick.

She was a devoted mother and grandmother, respected with her orange lipstick and attractive red Akubrah hat – a trademark of her vibrant personality.

Rob Kleinloog said that he imagined her last thoughts were to have been “Now that was one hang of a ride” before slipping into the hereafter.

Acknowledgments: Judy Emanuel, Taylor Knott, Rob Kleinloog and Philip Barnard.

Written by J.P. Boule



*Janke Vosloo
28 Mei 1980
1 Februarie 2022*

ANVOS Angus is in 1991 deur Jan en Gesina Vosloo in die Vryburg-distrik gestig.

Nadat Jan Vosloo oorlede is in 'n motorongeluk in 2008, het Janke oorgevat by sy pa.

Janke was wel bekend in die Vryburg gemeenskap van die Noord Kaap. Hy het egter die grond in die Noord-Kaap verkoop en voltyds in Ganzi, Botswana sy boerdery voortgesit.

Hy het gedurende 2021 'n tweede Angus-stoetery naamlik BEEFCOR, in Botswana geregistreer by die Angus Genootskap van Suid Afrika.

ANVOS Angus het oor die jare heen verskeie toekennings ontvang en het bekendheid verwerf in die skou-ring van Vryburg vir die puik rooi Angusstoetdiere wat deur ANVOS geteel is.

Toekennings was nie net beperk tot die skou-ring nie, daar was ook vele prestasie toekennings van die LNR, Stamboek, ens.

Volgens Janke (Angus Eeufesboek 2017) was sy pa Jan Vosloo 'n “cattleman” van formaat. Hy noem ook dat sy ma, Gesina, sy pa baie in die stoet ondersteun het, later ook vir hom – Janke.

Janke Vosloo word oorleef deur sy vrou, Martelize, en hul kinders JF en Shandri.

Geskryf deur die Angus Genootskap van SA.



*Jan Aucamp
29 April 1939
15 Augustus 2021*

Wanneer daar gepraat word van Angus in die Oos-Kaap, duik Jan Aucamp se naam op. Na meer as vyftig jaar se betrokkenheid by Angus, is Jan 'n grootgees wat ons altyd sal onthou.

Jan het op die Angusraad gedien vanaf 1965 tot 1980 en weer in 1989 en 1990. Hy was Voorsitter in 1968 en 1969. Hy was die rasvertegenwoordiger tydens die besoek aan Angola in 1974. Jan het keurings gedoen vir die Genootskap in die tagtigerjare. Hy het gereeld geskou en het vir 'n hele paar jaar die kampioen junior swart bul op die Randse Paasskou vertoon. Hy het die ras verteenwoordig op die Pretoria skou met Fase C-klas wat hy ook gewen het teen al die rasse met die bul, Aucdeen Brut. Hy was die eerste met 'n Anguskudde wat met amptelike prestasietoetsing begin het in die sestigerjare. Hy was 'n senior beoordeelaar en het vele beoordeelaars kursusse, namens die Genootskap, aangebied.

Daar is drie dinge van Jan Aucamp waarvoor hy altyd onthou sal word. Eerstens, die strukturele korrektheid van sy kudde – hy het nooit afgewyk van die goue middeweg met balans nie. Tweedens het Jan werklik 'n bees geken. Hy was iemand wat ander telers kon vra om namens hulle 'n stoetbul te koop, met die wete dat die regte bul sal huis toe kom. Derdens het Jan 'n onblusbare passie gehad vir Angus. Met afloop van skoue, veilings en speenseisoene, was daar altyd menigte oproepe na sy mede Angustelers om sy passie te deel.

Geskryf deur Martiens le Roux



*Roelie Campher
15 Junie 1936
16 Augustus 2021*

Breeding champion cattle requires more passion than resources.

As a young boy growing up on a farm, I am privileged to have accumulated priceless memories through the years. Many of them involve me hearing (at some stage, while I was eating or sitting on my mom's lap), my father and grandfather discussing a certain beautiful creation, and how this absolute stunner would revolutionize the cattle industry.

Leaving the exception be, have you ever asked a successful cattle breeder about his/her favorite cow? Next time pay attention; their eyes will lid up far more dramatically than an idyllic scene in a Hollywood Romcom (I honestly think Richard Gear and Brad Pitt should visit these farmers for some tips).

Yes, EPD's provide unmissable value, and traditional/generational success, combined with the efficient incorporation of technology, seems to stimulate sustainable quality beyond expectation. Still, with technology, the best farm in South Africa and all the money in the world, there's cattle breeders that'll restore all humbleness. Also, sometimes breeding a champion means a second place in the age group class of your eagerly awaited national show, but you know if you were given the choice- you'd still take yours home.

In 1992 my grandfather, Roelof Petrus (Roelie) Campher, went to his first Angus auction. He went with an empty bank account and the prospect of a miserable harvest. That day he bought a young cow named Destiny Daisy. In her 15 years on our farm, she contributed 1 son and 14 daughters to the Roelou Angus stud. Until this day she is the best cow we've ever owned. My grandfather bought her, not because she was the cover girl, nor because she was the most talked about cow, but because he felt connected to her. She initiated a passion and love for Angus cattle that he cherished throughout his brimming life.

As my grandfather's time has come to an end, I truly believe that your passion determines the way you spend your time, I also sincerely hope that you are lucky enough that it does. Scientist, doctors, or professors can try to prove me wrong, but spending time with your cows suppresses all resources. Just ask my grandmother when my grandfather was at his happiest.

Now that I am a young man who doesn't sit on my mom's lap anymore (or not that often), my grandfather and his extraordinary and wise perspectives lives somewhere deeper than a memory. It lives within the same heart with what I greet failure and success.

Oupa Roelie: Thank you for teaching us that breeding champion cattle requires more passion than resources. Thank you for living life the same way you bred cattle- passionately.

Written by RP Campher

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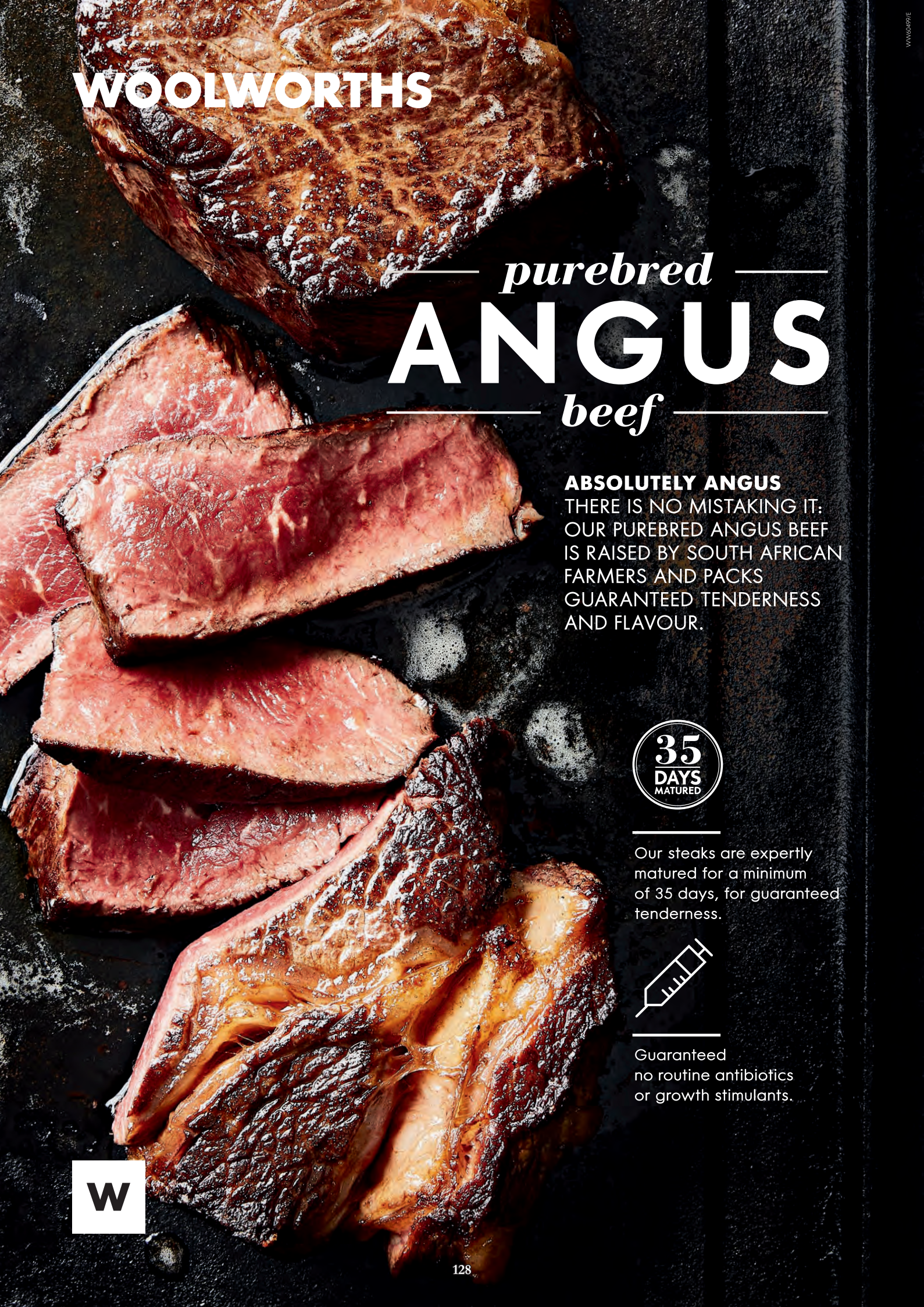
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- 40 TWEEJAAR OSSE
- 15 SWART OOP KOMMERSIËLE VERSE
- 10 ROOI DRAGTIGE KOMMERSIËLE VERSE
- 10 SWART DRAGTIGE KOMMERSIËLE VERSE

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MELKBOSSTRAND

Vanaf die N7, draai af op die M19. Ry 5.5km, draai links by Blaauwberg Plaas.

Vanaf die Weskus pad, draai af op die M19. Ry vir 3.8km, draai regs by Blaauwberg Plaas.





ANGUS ALLIANCE

VEILINGDATUM:

13^{de} Produksieveiling, 12 Augustus 2022
te Kroon Boma

Besoek ons webwerf by

www.angusalliance.co.za



30 Bulle • 35 Stoet Vroulik • 50 Kommersiële verse

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