

BLOMVELD

Tuliz

Tonteldoos | Dullstroom

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kan doeltreffend geselekteer word vir diere wat geneties vrugbaarder is, veral binne kudde verband waar alle diere aan dieselfde voeding en bestuur onderworpe is. Daar is talle wetenskaplike studies en praktiese voorbeelde wat hierdie stelling korrek bewys.

- BLUP teelwaardes word wêreldwyd reeds vir 'n paar dekades aanvaar en gebruik as die mees akkurate metode om die genetiese meriete van diere te voorspel. Teelwaardes word beraam op grond van diere se prestasie-metings, verwantes en deesdae ook genomiese inligting. Hoe meer metings daar is op 'n dier en sy verwantes, hoe meer akkuraat kan die dier se teelwaardes voorspel word. Die wetenskap van genomika hou groot moontlikhede in om teelwaardes meer akkuraat te voorspel, veral by jong diere (sonder nageslag), vir eienskappe wat moeilik of baie duur is om te meet (bv. voeromsetdoeltreffendheid) of wat eers laat in 'n dier se lewe gemeet kan word (bv. melkproduksie van 'n bul se dogters). Wat egter baie belangrik is om te besef, is dat prestasietoetsdata en verwantskappe tussen diere (stambome) uiters noodsaaklik is om genomiese inligting (SNPs) te gebruik om diere se teelwaardes meer akkuraat te voorspel.
- As gevolg van die groot rol wat voerkrale speel in die voorsiening van beesvleis aan die Suid-Afrikaanse verbruiker, is dit belangrik om, bo en behalwe diere se prestasie onder veldtoestande, ook diere se prestasie onder voerkraal toestande te toets en geneties te verbeter om sodoende vleis meer kostedoeltreffend te produseer. Die probleem is egter dat die speenkalfprodusent meestal nie 'n premie kry vir prestasiegetoetsde, kwaliteit kalwers nie. Dit is egter 'n onderwerp vir 'n ander keer.

Watse Vordering is Moontlik?

Die twee belangrikste eienskappe wat die biologiese doeltreffendheid van 'n vleisbees onderneming beïnvloed is reproduksie-tempo en speengewigte. In die Skema word reproduksie-tempo deur onder andere tussenkalfperiode (TKP) gemeet en speengewig deur die 205-dae gewig.

In Figure 1 en 2 word die tendense in gemiddelde 205-dae gewig en TKP aangedui vir alle kuddes wat aan die Skema deelneem.

Die gemiddelde speengewig van kalwers gebore in 2007 was 49kg swaarder as die gebore in 1960. Die gemiddelde TKP van koeie wat in 2007 gekalf het is 29 korter as die TKP van koeie wat in 1974 gekalf het.

between animals and one can effectively select for animals that are genetically more fertile, especially within a herd context where all animals are subjected to the same feeding and management. There are numerous scientific studies and practical examples that prove this statement to be correct.

- BLUP breeding values have been accepted and used worldwide for a few decades, as the most accurate method to predict the genetic merit of animals. Breeding values are estimated, based on animal performance measurements, relatives and nowadays also genomic information. The more measurements there are for an animal and its relatives, the more accurately the animal's breeding values can be predicted. The science of genomics holds great possibilities for more accurate prediction of breeding values, especially in young animals (without progeny), for traits that are difficult or very expensive to measure (e.g. feed efficiency) or that can only be measured late in an animal's life (e.g. milk production of a bull's daughters). What is very important is to realise that performance test data and relationships between animals (pedigrees) is essential to utilise genomic information (SNPs) in order to predict animals' breeding values more accurately.
- Because of the large role that feedlots are playing in providing beef to the South African consumer, it is important, over and above evaluating animals' performance under veld conditions, to also evaluate animals' performance under feedlot conditions and to genetically improve it in order to produce beef more cost-effectively. The problem is that the weaner calf producer mostly does not get a premium for performance tested, quality calves. But it's a topic for another time...

What Progress is Possible?

The two main traits that affect the biological efficiency of a beef enterprise are reproduction rates and weaning weights. In the Scheme reproduction rate is evaluated inter alia by inter-calving period (ICP) and weaning weight measured by the 205-day weight.

In Figures 1 and 2, the trends for average 205-day weight and ICP for all herds participating in the Scheme are displayed.

The average weaning weight of calves born in 2007 was 49kg heavier than those born in 1960. The average ICP of cows that calved in 2007 was 29 days less than the ICP of cows that calved in 1974.

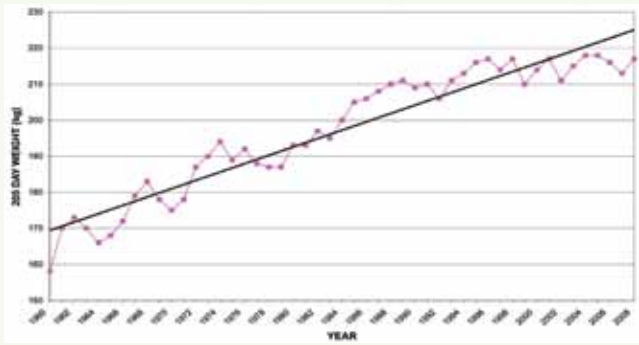


Figure 1: National average 205 day weight of herds participating in the Scheme.

Figuur 1: Nasionale gemiddelde 205 dae gewig van kuddes wat deelneem in die Skema

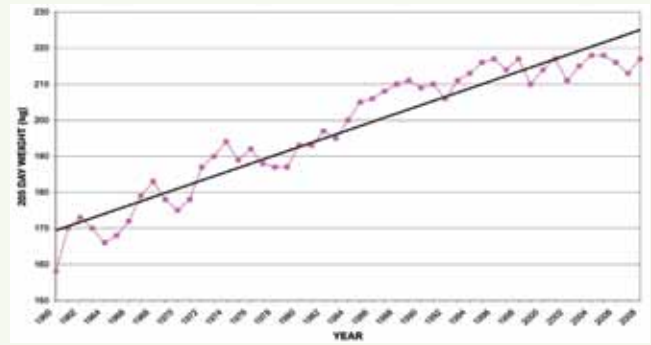


Figure 2: National average inter-calving period (ICP) of herds participating in the Scheme.

Figuur 2: Nasionale gemiddelde tussenkalfperiode (TKP) van kuddes wat deelneem aan die Skema

Summary

Performance testing is simply a selection-, breeding- and management- tool to increase the efficiency and profitability of beef production. It is alarming that in these modern times there are still some cattle farmers who are not doing basic record keeping and performance testing of their herds. Most of the reasons for not doing basic record keeping and performance testing are based on misconceptions and ignorance. By supplying cattle farmers and breeders with the true facts to addressing these misconceptions and ignorance, illustrating to them the value and benefits of performance testing and making them aware of the dangers and how to avoid it, it is hoped that every cattle farmer will be convinced that cattle farming without performance testing is less profitable and not sustainable.

**“Be not afraid of moving slowly;
Be afraid only of standing still.”**



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TELERSPROFIEL

NONNIE *Stoet*

- CORNELIS RAUTENBACH

As een van die fiksste valskermsoldate met uithouvermoë wou ek met dieselfde tipe bees boer wat by my sou pas. Slegs vroulike diere met 'n TKP van 380 dae en minder is uit destydse Rhodesië ingevoer na my diensplig in Junie 1982. Die vrugbaarstes is die gehardstes onder ekstensiewe toestande.

Julie 1994. Ingevoerde verse, 2 weke na aankoms. Hul aanpassingsvermoë word tot die uiterste beproef.



6 4

Foto: Sipho Mlangeni



Met slegs gevaartoelae en spaargeld kon ek drie (3-in-1) koeie koop by die eerste invoerder in die land (1977) om later self te mag invoer. (Soos deur stamboek regulasies). Gedurende 1995 is die laaste 18 vroulike diere ingevoer met 'n uitsoek bul so elke tweede jaar.

Vir my is die belangrikste by 'n bul sy moeder se TKP. Nonnie Stoet se gemiddelde TKP is 367 dae. Die stoet het reeds 5 Elite Farmer's Weekly koeie opgelewer, waarvan een 'n Platinum koei is. Testes, libido en sprong van rib is visueel. Eers later is ondervind dat die Tuli meer unieke ras kenmerke het:

- * 'n Soet en maklike bees is om te hanteer. Hul spring en kruip nie oor en deur heinings soos ondervind met ander beeste nie. Hul stres nooit en raak ook nie senuweeagtig nie. Breek wel weg terug plaas toe wanneer hul afgekeer word tydens diefstal.
- * Is besonders slim. Tydens 2012 se brande is geen koeie, verse of kalfies dood nie. Hul het almal op die enigste kaal plek gaan bly staan onder 'n groot wattelbos, waar geen grondbedekking is nie. Tydens tatoeëring, merk van oorkode en weeg op dag ouderdom, staan my werkers maar ver terwyl die moeders my so aanvaar het, om aan hul kalwers te werk. Hul weigewoontes is anders en is baie kudde gebonde met kalwers wat binne die lêplek slaap. Die Tuli het ook geen rasfoute soos skedes, prolaps, uitsak uiers, distokie, bottelnek spene en baarmoeders wat uitdruk nie. Omdat dit al etlike jare deur die natuur uitgeselekteer is.
- * Is dominant met kruisteling.

- * Tydens die strafste koes het geen Tuli al ooit gevrek aan longontsteking nie.
- * Tuli wissel eers gemiddeld 2 maande later, maar sluit eers tande vanaf 13 jaar.
- * Nog nooit is Nonnie Stoetdiere gedoseer in dié hoë reënvalgebied nie, geen stimulante ontvang en seer oë gedokter nie. 'n Boer van Reitz het twee seeroog verse van my aangekoop op die plaaslike vendusie. Na 'n paar jaar hoor ek dat hy ook Tuli's het en vertel dat die Tuli sy beste moeder koeie op sy plaas is.

Deur streng seleksie vir die regte tipe dier, sal sulke diere in enige omgewings en klimaatsomstandighede aanpas. Daarom is almal tevrede met diere wat hul aangekoop het, tot sover as Saldanhaabaai teen die Wes-kus, Namibië en Zambië in die weste tot Mosambiek in die ooste.

Ek glo dat meer boere in die toekoms dié unieke, mees onderskatte bees sal begin raaksien.



Tuli Telers kan maar bekostig om te onspan tydens vakansie.

Tulis -

an enigmatic breed

of cattle?

TOM ROBERTS & NYREEN DOWNIE
Mopani Tulis, Lusaka, Zambia

“Tulis have the best meat to carcass ratio. Not only that but they are indigenous”. Tom and I joined the conversation and quizzed our local butcher Joseph Weltin some more. He is a great advocate of the Tuli and further to that night out in May 2012 we decided were going to farm with Tulis. Not Brahmans, not Brangus, not Brafordts, not Bonsmaras. Our debate over what cattle breed to farm had been decided by Joseph’s prophetic words. Rightly or wrongly – we had decided.

Over the next few days internet searches to find details of where to buy Tuli came up with little. Old research papers aplenty. The Tuli Cattle “Out of Africa” website address had last been updated in 2008 and the email we sent went unanswered. On a business trip to Zimbabwe in June all my work colleagues said the Tuli were no more. Apparently Matopos Research Station had received Tuli cattle in recent years but because there were so few and genetics scant they had to resort to crossing Tuli with another breed. I asked a friend who is a semi-retired consultant to see if on his travels around farms he could find any Tuli. Some weeks later he provided us with a name of a butcher with good contacts in the cattle industry but said he was abroad until the end of September. It was now August and we had drawn a blank. Someone, in June, had said “Tulis are a dying breed”. We were beginning to concur.

Then in September whilst on a trip to Choma (300 km south of Lusaka) to buy a mini baler, Rod McKay mentioned he was waiting for his Tulis to arrive. Tuli?! A breakthrough! Then armed with Chris Roger’s (Phil Rogers of Koce Stud in Zimbabwe’s brother) name and a copy of the Tuli Journal of 2012 we began our

journey proper. Chris was a mine of information. Malcolm Ross in Chisamba (100 km north of Lusaka) we discovered had some imported Tuli bulls and runs a commercial Tuli herd. He is very enthusiastic about Tuli and showed us his herd with great gusto. We found Edie Galpin’s blog about “Blom”. The Tuli cattle breed is very much alive.

October 23rd 2012 found us at Wilna Ackhurst’s Tuli sale at Pavo Stud armed with some “Do’s & Don’ts” according to Chris of buying Tuli cattle. We set out on our cattle venture to buy the best that we could afford. Photo below of Tom and me with our first bull T 090081.



Much to Tom's chagrin I have nicknamed him "Arizona". Arizona is a very large State – full of beef. Just like my bull!

We also went to Haresia Stud and Shanel Stud and purchased some more animals. Werner Gouws of Gouwskor was extremely informative and took time on his farm to explain all about Tuli and running pedigree cattle. I found "BeefPro" on the web and that it was endorsed by the Tuli Cattle Breeders' Society. We joined the Society.

Due to some unforeseen delays the cattle that we had expected to have on farm before Christmas were finally offloaded at 1 am on 31st January after a 51 hour journey. The photos below show the cattle at Kazungula border post, Zambia. (Still some 12 hours on the truck to go).



Werner Gouws



*Cattle nearing the end of quarantine on the farm.
Arizona with his harem.*



Haresia heifers

(The author mentions that she heard of the demise of the Guyu herd at Matopos. The Matopos herd still exists and received new blood from the Lebar stud. Zimbabwe has a small enthusiastic breed society with a presence on the web and Facebook –Editor).





Tuli on the farm

Our cattle are now out of quarantine and yesterday evening (23rd March) our first Tuli calf landed. A tiny chocolate drop in the grass seen in the torchlight. No calving ropes or calls to the vet required. She weighed out at 20 kilograms this morning. The Salter scale was rechecked using a 20kg bucket of water on a bathroom scale and weighed the same. Tiny! Photo of our first heifer calf below. Number One! Mother is T040032 and sired by AM080104.

“Mad dogs and Englishmen stay out in the mid day sun”. I guess that saying means that we are a little mad? If it had not been so we would have given up instead of jumping feet first into a cattle breed that we know little about - but are learning fast. There is no turning back and we are only looking forwards.



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BESTE

produserende koeie

SURNAME	ADDRESS	NUMBER	SECTION
RAUTENBACH	MNR. C.J. RAUTENBACH, POSBUS 552, REITZ, 9810	CR 960020	SP
RAUTENBACH	MNR. C.J. RAUTENBACH, POSBUS 552, REITZ, 9810	CR 980010	B
RAUTENBACH	MNR. C.J. RAUTENBACH, POSBUS 552, REITZ, 9810	CR 030036	SP
COOK & SON	COOK & SON, P.O. BOX 255, DOUGLAS, 8730	V 030035	B
COOK & SON	COOK & SON, P.O. BOX 255, DOUGLAS, 8730	V 030121	B
COOK & SON	COOK & SON, P.O. BOX 255, DOUGLAS, 8730	V 030101	B
COOK & SON	COOK & SON, P.O. BOX 255, DOUGLAS, 8730	V 030085	B
COOK & SON	COOK & SON, P.O. BOX 255, DOUGLAS, 8730	V 030131	A
COOK & SON	COOK & SON, P.O. BOX 255, DOUGLAS, 8730	V 030052	A
COOK & SON	COOK & SON, P.O. BOX 255, DOUGLAS, 8730	V 030004	A
A.J. MARX	MNR. A.J. MARX, POSBUS 444, BURGERSDORP, 9744	T 970099	A
A.J. MARX	MNR. A.J. MARX, POSBUS 444, BURGERSDORP, 9744	HBH 020684	B
A.J. MARX	MNR. A.J. MARX, POSBUS 444, BURGERSDORP, 9744	HBH 020655	B
A.J. MARX	MNR. A.J. MARX, POSBUS 444, BURGERSDORP, 9744	AM 030007	SP
A.J. RAUTENBACH	MNR. A.J. RAUTENBACH, AVOCA, POSBUS 90, REITZ, 9810	R 02 007	SP
A.J. RAUTENBACH	MNR. A.J. RAUTENBACH, AVOCA, POSBUS 90, REITZ, 9810	R 03 053	SP
A.J. RAUTENBACH	MNR. A.J. RAUTENBACH, AVOCA, POSBUS 90, REITZ, 9810	R 03 009	SP
GOUWSKOR (PTY) LTD	GOUWSKOR (PTY) LTD, POSBUS 186, BRONKHORSTSPRUIT, 1020	CR 030062	SP
GOUWSKOR (PTY) LTD	GOUWSKOR (PTY) LTD, POSBUS 186, BRONKHORSTSPRUIT, 1020	CR 040070	SP
GOUWSKOR (PTY) LTD	GOUWSKOR (PTY) LTD, POSBUS 186, BRONKHORSTSPRUIT, 1020	CR 030071	SP
EKSTEEN BOERDERY	EKSTEEN BOERDERY, POSBUS 500, MALMESBURY, 7299	HBH 000464	B
EKSTEEN BOERDERY	EKSTEEN BOERDERY, POSBUS 500, MALMESBURY, 7299	HBH 020634	B
ACKHURST	MEV. W.J. ACKHURST, POSBUS 800, BELFAST, 1100	T 020108	A
BRINK	MNR. F. BRINK, POSBUS 3000, DURBANVILLE, 7551	CR 030103	B
CAWTHORN	MR D.C.N. CAWTHORN, P.O. BOX 107, STUTTERHEIM, 4930	ASE 000005	A
GALPIN	MRS E.A. GALPIN, P.O. BOX 2, KENTON ON SEA, 6191	SW 990007	SP
GLEN HEATH TULI STUD	MR G.J. GILFILLAN, P.O. BOX 408, MIDDELBURG, 5900	HBH 030790	SP
GREAT KAROO TULIS	MR W.F. BIGGS, P.O. BOX 393, MURRAYSBURG, 6995	H 000037	SP
C.G. HOBSON	T/A ROOIBERG TULIS, P.O. BOX 695, GRAAFF-REINET, 6280	HBH 030752	SP
S.A. WELZ	MNR. S.A. WELZ, POSBUS 521695, SAXONWOLD, 2132	BG 990093	SP
C.F. SLABBER	DR. C.F. SLABBER, POSBUS 1577, BROOKLYN SQUARE, PRETORIA, 0075	SW 010053	SP

orende koeie

BIRTH_DTM	EAWARD	NO CALVES	TKP	RI	NO_PROGENY_NATURAL	AVG_WEA_IDX	BTHDIR	BTHMA	WEADIR	WEAMAT
25/08/1996	Elite- Platinum	14	367	112	14	108	0.23	0.31	7.4	5.3
18/07/1998	Elite - Gold	11	372	109	11	103	0.78	-0.16	5.7	3.9
16/08/2003	Elite- Bronze	7	381	109	7	111	1.47	-0.14	6.4	8
15/04/2003	Elite - Gold	7	384	113	7	111	0.74	0.42	7	3.2
02/11/2003	Elite- Silver	6	383	107	6	106	-0.04	0.09	5.3	5.3
20/10/2003	Elite- Silver	6	384	106	6	106	-0.1	0.32	5.8	6.7
12/10/2003	Elite- Silver	6	379	107	7	108	0.33	0.32	3.6	1.7
18/11/2003	Elite- Bronze	6	382	112	6	105	2.64	1.17	3.7	3.2
09/05/2003	Elite- Bronze	7	376	114	7	105	0.95	0.61	12.1	9.3
25/02/2003	Elite- Bronze	8	364	116	8	102	-0.08	0.03	3.5	3.9
21/09/1997	Elite - Gold	11	406	107	11	110	2.45	-0.29	12.1	3.5
05/11/2002	Elite- Silver	7	373	109	7	107	-0.12	0.28	6.4	6.3
11/10/2002	Elite- Silver	7	377	107	7	104	1.92	0.48	11.1	7.2
17/07/2003	Elite- Bronze	7	348	116	7	99	0.81	0.63	3.3	4.4
18/05/2002	Elite - Gold	8	403	107	8	105	0.34	0.86	4	2
16/08/2003	Elite- Silver	6	370	105	6	108	1.69	0.94	6.5	4.5
10/05/2003	Elite- Silver	7	415	106	7	107	1.99	0.39	7.3	5.4
06/09/2003	Elite- Silver	7	380	110	7	101	1.78	-0.05	6	5.1
02/11/2004	Elite- Bronze	6	392	108	6	115	1.32	0.15	5.3	8.7
11/09/2003	Elite- Bronze	7	369	111	7	97	0.83	0.29	6.3	5.3
27/09/2000	Elite - Gold	9	402	104	9	101	1.8	-0.82	8	4.2
11/09/2002	Elite- Silver	7	409	101	7	101	0.48	0.35	8.4	8.6
15/10/2002	Elite- Bronze	6	390	110	6	107	0.69	0.98	7.2	9.1
09/12/2003	Elite- Silver	7	394	110	7	101	0.2	0.3	4.1	6.5
22/03/2000	Elite - Gold	10	399	108	10	109	1.74	0.52	10.1	4.6
24/09/1999	Elite - Gold	10	395	106	10	105	1.35	0.01	10	2.9
01/12/2003	Elite- Bronze	7	365	111	7	98	0.53	-0.7	3.9	3.5
03/11/2000	Elite- Bronze	9	376	110	9	106	0.29	-0.05	3.3	2.4
03/11/2003	Elite- Silver	7	363	110	7	107	0.94	0.04	10.6	6.9
27/01/2000	Elite - Gold	9	414	100	9	109	2.39	1.19	7.3	7
10/11/2001	Elite - Gold	8	393	109	9	105	2.41	1	13.6	3





Praktiese | Practical **Bulbestuur • Bull Management**

Arthur M. de Villiers, Arcadia Bonsmaras
Leslie Bergh, ARC-Animal Production Institute

Inleiding

U bul is die belangrikste dier in u beesboerdery. Hy maak slegs 3 - 4% van u kudde uit, maar hy dra geneties 50% by tot elke kalf wat hy produseer. 'n Enkele bul kan 40 en meer kalwers per jaar vir u lewer.

Hier volg 'n klompie praktiese wenke oor bulbestuur wat sal bydra dat u die beste resultate kry van u teelbulle.

Introduction

A bull is the most important animal in your beef cattle enterprise. He makes only 3-4% of your herd, but he contributes genetically 50% to every calf he produces. A single bull can produce 40 or more calves per year for you.

Here are some practical tips on bull management that will assist you to get the best results from your breeding bulls.

By aankoop:

1. Vra die verkoper vir die bul se stamboom sertifikaat met teelwaardes, vrugbaarheidsertifikaat en DNA-sertifikaat. Indien dit nie onmiddellik beskikbaar is nie, reël dat hy dit so gou moontlik vir u stuur.
2. Indien u en die verkoper beide BeefPro™ gebruik, versoek hom om vir u 'n elektroniese lêer (Dier Oordrag Lêer) te stuur met al die bul se besonderhede wat u kan intrek in BeefPro. Andersins, laai die bul se data van Logix af en trek dit in u BeefPro in.
3. Maak seker die verkoper het al u besonderhede (naam, adres, tel no, e-pos adres, en Stamboek lidnommer, indien van toepassing) en versoek hom om die bul so gou moontlik oor te dra op u naam.

Die nuwe bul op u plaas:

1. Indien die "nuwe" bul saam met "vreemde" ander bulle vervoer word, is die ideaal om die bulle nie saam in dieselfde kompartement op 'n trek te laai nie – veral nie as hulle "los" staan nie – hulle kan vreeslik baklei op die trek en die ondergeskikte bul kan ook nie wegkom van die bakleier af nie. Laai dus vreemde bulle (selfs ook, waar moontlik, bulle wat mekaar ken) verkieslik in aparte kompartemente.
2. Kontroleer tydens die aflaai van die bul of hy enige beserings tydens die vervoer na die plaas opgedoen het. Indien nodig, behandel hom onmiddellik.
3. Sorg dat die bul (veral as dit net een bul is) afgelaai word in 'n veilige kamp (met goeie drade) saam met 'n ander bees of twee om hom geselskap te hou. Skoon water en goeie weiding (of goeie kwaliteit hooi of ruvoer) sal hom dadelik meer rustig maak sodat hy gouer gewoond raak aan die nuwe omgewing. Maak seker hy kry die water. Laat die bul met rus vir ten minste twee dae, maar hou elke dag 'n oë oor hom om seker te maak dat u onmiddellik enige probleem wat mag opduik sal agterkom.
4. Indien dit onmoontlik is om die nuwe bul apart van ander bulle te hou, maak dan seker die kamp is groot genoeg sodat die jonger en ondergeskikte bul(le) kan wegkom van die dominante bulle.
5. U kan u bul beperk of omvattend verseker en/of u kan semen tap van die bul indien dit spesiale genetica is. Indien u bulle inbring vanaf 'n siektevrye area na 'n area waar siektes soos hartwater, rooiwater, galsiekte ens. endemies is, verseker eerder die bul omvattend vir 'n jaar.
6. Skakel die bul dadelik in by u normale dip, doseer- en inentingsprogram – ongeag van wat die vorige eienaar gedoen het.
7. Indien die bul kragvoer gevoer is voor die veiling en/of baie vet is, kry hom stelselmatig van die kragvoer af. Gee hom byvoorbeeld die eerste week 8 kg/dag kragvoer, die tweede week 4kg/dag, die

At purchase:

1. Ask the seller for the bull's pedigree certificate with EBVs, fertility certificate and DNA certificate. If it is not immediately available, arrange that it is sent to you as soon as possible.
2. If you and the seller both use BeefPro™, ask him to send you an electronic file (Animal Transfer File) with all the bull's details for you to import into BeefPro. Alternatively, download the bull's data from Logix and import it into your BeefPro.
3. Make sure the seller has all your details (name, address, telephone number, email address, and Stud Book member number, if applicable) and request him to transfer the bull as soon as possible to your name.

The new bull on your farm:

1. If the "new" bull is transported with other "foreign" bulls, it is not ideal to put the bulls together in the same compartment on a truck – especially if they are free standing – for they can fight a lot on the truck and the subordinate male can not get away from the fighter. Thus, load foreign bulls (where possible, even bulls that know each other), preferably in separate compartments.
2. Check the bull at offloading if he has sustained any injuries during the transport to the farm. If necessary, treat him immediately.
3. Ensure that the bull (especially if it is a single bull) is offloaded in a secure camp (with good fences) together with another animal or two to keep him company. Clean water and good grazing (or good quality hay or roughage) will calm him down so that he can get used to the new environment sooner. Make sure he gets the water. Leave the bull to rest for at least two days, but keep a daily eye on him to make sure that you pick up any problem that may arise immediately.
4. If it is impossible to keep the new bull apart from other bulls, make sure the camp is big enough for the younger and subordinate bull(s) to get away from the dominant bulls.
5. You can insure the bull comprehensively and/or you can tap the semen of the bull if it is special genetics. If you bring in bulls from a disease free area to an area where diseases such as heart water, red water, gall sickness etc. are endemic, rather insure the bull extensively for a year.
6. Introduce the bull immediately to your normal dipping, dosing and vaccination program – regardless of what the previous owner did.



derde week 1kg/dag saam met sy toekomstige lek ad lib en die vierde week net sy normale lek. Vermoed dit om die bul onmiddellik van vol kragvoer na geen kragvoer oor te skakel, aangesien dit sy korttermyn vrugbaarheid kan benadeel,

8. As dit moontlik is, hou die nuwe bul weg van ander bulle totdat hy by sy koeie kom, dit wil sê die bul behoort eers vir 'n seisoen te werk voordat hy in die groter bulgroep geplaas word.
9. Onthou dat 'n bul wissel tussen 2 en 2½ jaar ouderdom. Hy kan dus gewig verloor as hy moet aanpas in sy nuwe omgewing, op gemiddelde weiding loop en nog moet dek ook.
10. Die ideal is om die bul twee maande of langer voor u dekseisoen begin reeds op die plaas te hê, om sodoende voldoende tyd te hê om aan te pas in sy nuwe omgewing en voedingstoestand.

Voor die dekseisoen:

1. Baie belangrik: Toets al u teelbulle drie tot ses weke voor die dekseisoen begin vir vrugbaarheid en doen skedewasse vir trichomoniasis en vibriose. Uit 'n proef waar 10940 bulle getoets was vir geslagsgeskiktheid in Amerika, was ongeveer 20% van die bulle nie geskik vir gebruik nie. Normaalweg gaan u voor elke dekseisoen ten minste 10% bulle "verloor". Identifiseer hulle voor die dekseisoen – die koste om dit te doen is baie minder as die kalwers wat u gaan verloor omdat u dit nie gedoen het nie. Toets selfs u "nuwe" bul ook – al is hy verkoop met 'n vrugbaarheidssertifikaat – aangesien die effek van die stress van die veiling, die vervoer na en aanpassing by sy nuwe tuiste sy vrugbaarheid op die kort termyn kan beïnvloed.
2. Selfs in stelsels waar meerbulparings gebruik word is dit noodsaaklik om semen evaluasie van die bulle te doen, want dominante bulle met swak semen kan jonger bulle met goeie semen weg hou van die koeie.
3. Gaan u bulle deur voor die dekseisoen vir algemene gesondheid en kyk dat hulle stuktureel normaal is en dat hulle gang (loopvermoë) geensins ongemaklik of abnormaal is nie.
4. Spuit die bulle twee maande voor die dekseisoen Vitamien A en Minerale (Multimin + Se + Cu). Embamin en Embavit (word deur die bek gedoseer) is ook handelsname wat gebruik kan word. Hierdie behandeling kan herhaal word na ongeveer twee maande.
5. Die bulle se kondisie behoort altyd 2,5 - 3,5 uit 5 te wees. Oorvoeding ly tot swaar, onfikse en lomp bulle wat se semen ook gewoonlik onder standaard is. Vet aanpakking in die nek van die skrotum is

7. If the bull received concentrated feed before the auction and/or if the bull is very fat, get him gradually off the concentrates. Give him, for example, 8 kg/day concentrates the first week, 4kg/day the second week and 1kg/day the third week with his future lick ad lib and the fourth week only his normal lick. Do not switch the bull immediately from full feed concentrates to no concentrates, because it may impair his short-term fertility.
8. If possible, keep the new bull away from other bulls until you put him with his cows i.e. the bull should be worked for a season before he is placed in the greater bull group.
9. Remember that a bull changes teeth between 2 and 2 ½ years of age. He could therefore lose weight if he has to adapt to his new environment, be on average grazing and still have to cover cows.
10. Ideally the bull should arrive on the farm two months or more before the breeding season starts in order to have sufficient time to adjust to his new environment and feeding conditions.

Before the breeding season:

1. Important: Test all your breeding bulls for fertility, three to six weeks before the mating season begins and do sheath washes for trichomoniasis and vibriosis. In a trial in America where 10940 bulls were tested for sexual readiness, about 20% of the bulls were not suitable for use. Normally you will "lose" at least 10% bulls before each breeding season. Identify them before the mating season – the cost to do this is much less than the calves that you will lose if you did not. Test your "new" bull as well – even if he was sold with a fertility certificate – since the effect of the stress of the sale and the transportation and adjustment to his new home can influence his fertility in the short term.
2. Even in systems where multi-sire matings are used, it is essential to do semen evaluation of bulls, because dominant bulls with poor semen can keep younger bulls with good semen away from the cows.
3. Check your bulls before the breeding season for general health and see that they are structurally normal and that their walking ability is in no way uncomfortable or abnormal.
4. Inject the bulls two months before the mating season with Vitamin A and Minerals (Multimin + Se + Cu). Embamin and Embavit (dosed through the mouth) are brand names that can also be used. This treatment can be repeated after about two months.
5. The bulls' condition should always be 2.5 to 3.5 out of 5. Overfeeding leads to heavy, clumsy and unfit bulls whose semen is usually below standard. Fat deposition in the neck of the scrotum is

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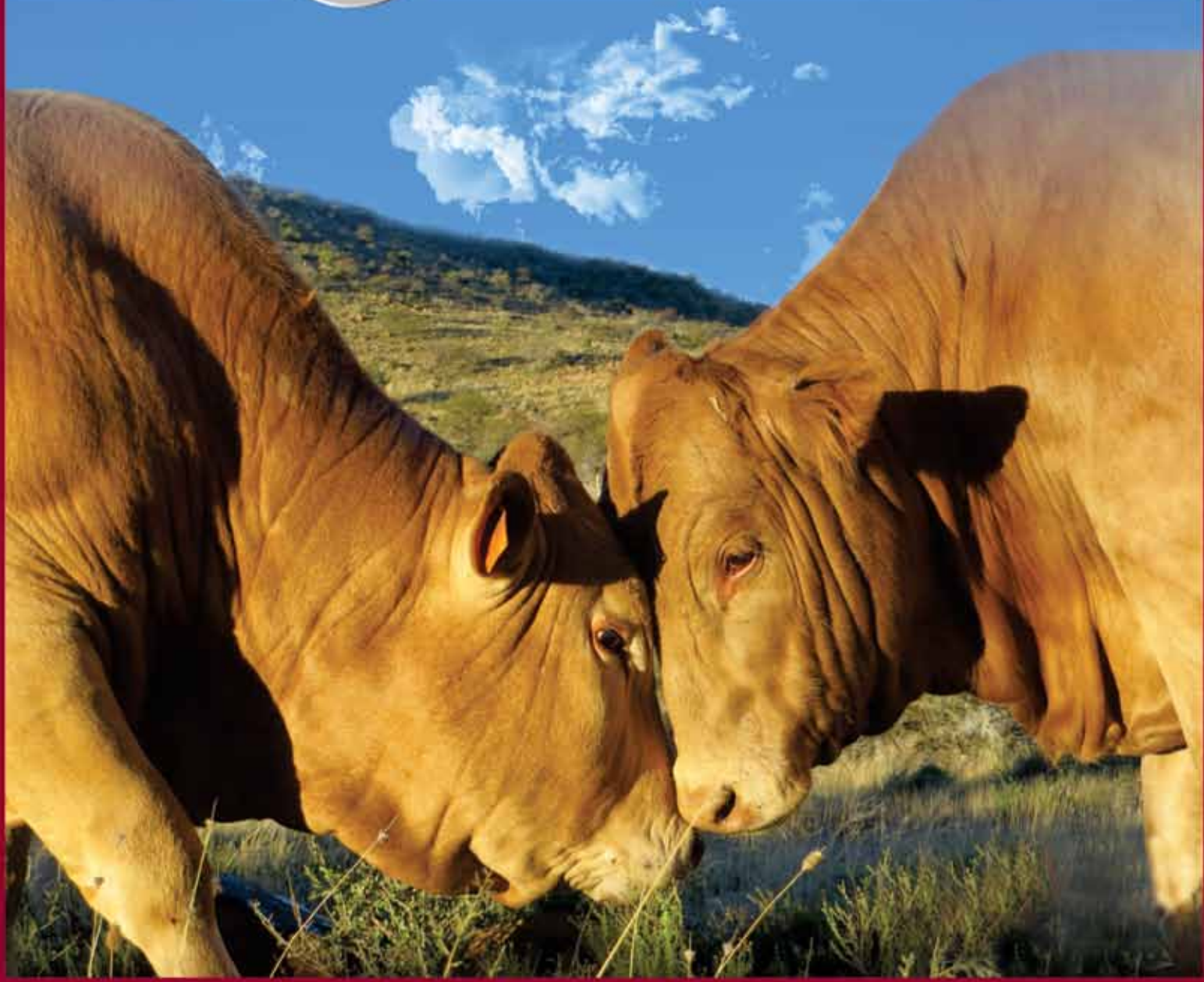
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6. Ondervoeding kan ook 'n probleem wees, maar gewoonlik neem libido eers af voordat semengehalte negatief beïnvloed word. Indien bulle effens skraal is, begin om hulle byvoeding te gee twee maande voor die dekseisoen begin. Dit kan wissel van 'n produksielek tot 5 - 10kg konsentraat per bul per dag.
7. Ent die bulle twee maande voor die dekseisoen begin teen stywesiekte en vibriose.

Gedurende die dekseisoen:

1. Observasie van u bulle, veral jong bulle, gedurende die dekseisoen, maar veral die eerste week of twee, is baie belangrik. Kyk of sulke bulle dekbeendig is en ook of hulle libido (dekdrang) het. Jong bulle is aanvanklik onervare maar binne 'n paar dae behoort hulle dekbeendig te wees. Daar is gewoonlik 10% bulle met geen of swak libido – identifiseer hierdie bulle en skakel hulle uit.
2. In meerbulparings troppe, sit ouer en jonger bulle saam, nie bulle wat almal ewe oud is nie, om bakleiery tot die minimum te beperk. Gebruik minstens 3 - 4 bulle per 100 koeie. Vir ons werk dit om een volwasse bul en twee jong bulle per 75 koeie te gebruik. In enkelbul dektroppe behoort 30 - 40 koeie per volwasse bul vir drie maande toegeedeel te word.
3. Goeie observasie behoort gedoen te word gedurende die dekseisoen om dadelik te weet as bulle siek of beseer is. Indien 'n bul 'n koors reaksie gehad het as gevolg van rooiwater, galsiekte, knopvelsiekte, drie-dae-stywesiekte, ensovoorts, sal sy semen heel waarskynlik dood wees en dit kan twee maande (en selfs langer) neem voor hy weer vrugbaar is, aangesien spermatogenese (die produksie van nuwe semen) ongeveer 65 dae neem. Vervang onmiddellik so 'n bul. Vrotpootjie gedurende die dekseisoen moet dadelik behandel word, want dit is 'n baie pynlike toestand en die bul sal nie dek voordat die vrotpootjie gesond is nie. Behandel so 'n bul met 'n langwerkende antibiotika. Kyk dat u bulle gesond bly gedurende die dekseisoen.
4. Let veral ook op vir beserings (veral op heup-, been-, klou- en penis beserings asook geswelde testikels) as gevolg van bakleiery of ander redes. Sulke beserings kan 'n bul moontlik ongeskik maak vir dekking vir die res van die dekseisoen. Vervang onmiddellik 'n siek of beseerde bul en plaas hom in 'n hospitaalkampie naby die huis. By meerbulparings troppe, vervang die bul, indien moontlik, met 'n bul van ongeveer dieselfde ouderdom.

- 7 6
5. Hou rekord van die koeie wat gedek word (bulnommer, koeinommer en dekdatum). Ongeveer 60% koeie behoort beset te raak in hulle eerste siklus.

detrimental and leads to poor thermoregulation and consequently poor semen.

6. Malnutrition can also be a problem, but usually libido will deteriorate before semen quality is negatively affected. If bulls are somewhat slim, start giving them supplementary feeding two months before the mating season starts. This can range from a production lick to 5 - 10 kg of concentrates per bull per day.
7. Vaccinate the bulls two months before the mating season begins against stiff-sickness and vibriosis.

During the breeding season:

1. Observation of your bulls, especially young bulls, during the mating season - but especially the first week or two, is very important. See if these bulls have mating prowess and whether they have libido. Young bulls are initially inexperienced but within a few days they should have mating ability. There are usually 10% bulls with low or no libido – identify these bulls and eliminate them.
2. In multi-sire mating herds, put older and younger males together, not bulls which are all the same age, to restrict fighting to a minimum. Put at least 3 - 4 bulls per 100 cows. For us it works to use one adult bull with two young bulls per 75 cows. In single sire mating herds, 30 - 40 cows should be allocated per mature bull for three months.
3. Good observation should take place during the breeding season in order to know immediately if bulls are sick or injured. If a bull had a fever due to red water, gall sickness, lumpy skin disease, three-day stiff-sickness, etc., his semen will probably be dead and it may take two months (and even longer) before he is fertile again, as spermatogenesis (the production of new semen) takes about 65 days. Replace such a bull immediately. Footrot during the breeding season should be treated immediately because it is a very painful condition and the bull will not mate before the footrot has been healed. Treat such a bull with a long-acting antibiotic. Check that your bulls stay healthy during the mating season.
4. Check carefully for injuries (especially hip, leg, hoof and penis injuries and swollen testicles) due to fighting or other reasons. Such injuries can possibly make a bull unsuitable for mating for the remainder of the breeding season. Replace a diseased or injured bull immediately and put him in a small hospital camp near the house. In multi-sire mating herds, replace the bull, if possible, with a bull of about the same age.
5. Keep record of the cows covered (bull number, cow number and servicing date). Approximately 60% of

Indien meer as 40% koeie weer op hitte kom na hul eerste siklus (21 dae), is daar moontlik 'n probleem en moet dit so gou as moontlik geïdentifiseer en reggestel word. Indien die probleem in 'n spesifieke enkelbulparing trop voorkom, vervang onmiddellik die bul. Indien die probleem in 'n spesifieke meerbulparing trop voorkom, mag dit moontlik wees dat 'n dominante bul onvrugbaar is of 'n ander probleem het. Probeer om daardie bul te identifiseer en vervang hom onmiddellik.

6. Dektrope behoort nie langs mekaar te loop nie. Bulle baklei deur die draad en 'n bul met goeie libido sal deur 'n gewone draad heining breek na 'n koei op hitte. Met twee jaar oud en jonger bulle kan nog 'n kans gevat word as die heining baie goed is.

Na die dekseisoen:

1. Honger die bulle uit in aparte sterk krale vir drie tot vier dae (sonder kos of water). Neem die bulle dan een-een na die "bulkamp" waar goeie weiding en skoon water vrylik beskikbaar is. Bulle behoort in hierdie omstandighede te vergeet van die koeie en ook meer lus te wees vir vreet as om te baklei. Die bulkamp moet ook veilig wees sonder te veel klippe, slote en gate. Daar moet ook genoeg spasie wees vir bulle om vir mekaar pad te gee.
2. Die ideaal is om bulle twee-twee (een ouer en een jonger) in 'n kamp te plaas en nie almal saam in een kamp nie. Veral waardevolle bulle behoort apart gehou te word. In die praktyk gebeur dit egter dat bulle tussen dekseisoene saam gegooi móét word en die eienaar kan dan nie veel meer doen as oë toekny en hoop vir so min as moontlik beserings nie.
3. Die bulkamp kan veilig gemaak word deur dubbelheinings (3 meter uit mekaar) te span teen die kante waar daar ander beeste langsaan loop. Elektriese heinings kan ook help, alhoewel meer nasorg nodig is.
4. Maak voorsiening vir genoeg vreespasie by die lekbakke of wanneer beperkte aanvulling gedoen word, aangesien bulle meer baklei en 'n groter "persoonlike" ruimte nodig het. Tussen 0.5m en 1m vreespasie per bul behoort voldoende te wees. Omgedopte vragmotor- of trekkerbande is goeie lekbakke – dit is onvernietigbaar en kan ook nie die bulle beseer as hulle baklei nie.
5. Wanneer daar met die buldrop gewerk word, maak seker dat al die bulle nie in 'n bondel gejaag (vasgedruk) word nie, aangesien hulle gewoonlik baklei onder sulke omstandighede. Bulle wat mekaar vir maande aanvaar het, kan skielik begin baklei as hulle rondgeskuif word – sogenaamde "verplasing gedrag".

cows should conceive in their first cycle. If more than 40% cows come on heat again after their first cycle (21 days), there may be a problem and it needs to be identified and corrected as soon as possible. If the problem occurs in a specific single sire mating herd, replace the bull immediately. If the problem occurs in a specific multi-sire mating herd, it may be possible that a dominant bull is infertile or has another problem. Try to identify this bull and replace him immediately.

6. Mating groups should not be in camps next to each other. Bulls fight through the fence and a bull with good libido will break through an ordinary wire fence to get to a cow on heat. With two year old and younger bulls you may still take a chance when the wire fence is very good.

After the breeding season:

1. Starve the bulls in separate strong pens for three to four days (without food or water). Then take the bulls one by one to the bull camp where good pasture and clean water is freely available. Bulls in these circumstances should forget about the cows and should also be more likely to eat than fight. The bull camp must also be safe without too many stones, trenches and holes. There must be enough space for bulls to avoid each other.
2. The ideal is to place bulls in pairs (one older and one younger) in a camp and not all together in one camp. Especially valuable bulls should be kept separate. In practice, however, it happens that bulls must be put together and then the owner can not do much more than close his eyes and hope for as few as possible injuries.
3. The bull camp can be made safe by putting up double fences (3 meters apart) on the sides where cattle are in adjacent camps. Electric fences can also help, although more after care is required.
4. Allow adequate feeding space at the troughs or when limited supplement feeding is given, as bulls fight more and more "personal" space is needed. Between 0.5m and 1m feeding space per bull should be sufficient. Inside-out truck or tractor tyres are good troughs – they are indestructible and cannot hurt the bulls when they fight.
5. When working with a bull group, make sure that they are not chased into a bunch (close together), as they usually fight under such circumstances. Bulls that accepted each other for months, can suddenly start fighting when they are moved around – the so-called "displacement behavior".
6. Do not run the bulls with the dairy cows or with another cow between mating seasons. The bulls can, by mating the same cow, get infected with venereal diseases.



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6. Moenie bulle almal saam met die melkkoeie of 'n ander koei laat loop tussen die dekseisoene nie. Die bulle kan, deur almal dieselfde koei te dek, mekaar besmet met geslagsiektes.

Algemene opmerkings:

1. Vir elke tien bulle wat u gebruik is dit raadsaam om een reserve bul te hê vir bulle wat siek of beseer mag word of vir ander redes vervang moet word gedurende die dekseisoen.
2. Bulle van die meeste mediumraam rasse kan alreeds so vroeg as op 14 maande ouderdom gebruik word indien hulle ten minste 420kg weeg, hul skrotumomtrek ten minste 340mm is en hulle semen positief getoets is. Sulke jong bulle behoort 10 – 20 koeie in drie maande te kan dek.
3. Normaalweg kan bulle gebruik word tot op tien jaar ouderdom. Ouer bulle kan ook gebruik word, maar dan moet spesiale observasie gedoen word om te kyk of die bulle nog goed werk.
4. Volwasse bulle van mediumraam rasse weeg ongeveer 800 - 1000kg, dit wil sê ten minste 1,5 tot 2 GVE. Hou dit in gedagte by die grootte van u bulkamp.
5. Geniet u bul – in 90% van die gevalle behoort u geen probleem te hê nie.

General comments:

1. For every ten bulls you use it is advisable to reserve a bull for bulls that may get sick or injured or must be replaced during the breeding season for other reasons.
2. Bulls from most medium framed breeds can be used as early as age 14 months if they weigh at least 420kg, their scrotum circumference is at least 340mm and their semen tested positive. These young bulls should be able to cover 10-20 cows in three months.
3. Normally bulls can be used until ten years of age. Older bulls can also be used, but then special observation is needed to see if the bulls still work well.
4. Adult bulls of medium frame weigh about 800 - 1000kg, i.e. at least 1.5 to 2 LSU. Keep this in mind for the size of your bull camp.
5. Enjoy your bull – in 90% of the cases you should have no problem.



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Tuli IN NAMIBIË

In die soeke na 'n alternatief vir die Afrikaner in ons kruisteelbedryf het ons pad met die Tuli gekruis. 'n Goeie vriend, Johann Britz, het aan ons 'n Tuli joernaal gegee wat die vlam van belangstelling aangesteek het. So is die eerste bul en drie verse by Cornelis Rautenbach gekoop opgevolg deur die aankoop van vyf verse en twee bulle by Danie Botes. Die Tuli het 100% gepas in ons soeke na 'n vrugbare, geharde veldbees om te gebruik op Limousin/South Devon koeie met 'n bonusfaktor, die poena-eienskap. Met die poenafaktor ook aanwesig by die Limousin en South Devon wil ons poep om ons totale beeskudde poena te maak.

Die Kapit-yt Tuli Stoet is dan ook amptelik geregistreer by die Namibiese Stamboek Vereniging wat die registrasie van ons diere hanteer. Die Tuli's loop op die plaas Ombu-Ondana, naby Gobabis in Namibië, waar daar slegs ekstensief met bees geboer word. Kampgroottes wissel tussen 300 tot 400 hektaar met 'n gemiddelde jaarlikse reënval van 355mm. Die kruiskalwers wat tot dusver aangekom het het ons baie opgewonde gemaak. Indien die weersomstandighede dit gaan toelaat sal daar in Oktober 'n groot getal kruisverse vanuit die Tuli bulle weer by Tuli bulle gesit word. Ons het in 2012 die



eerste keer met Tuli's gaan skou op Windhoek skou ten einde die ras blootstelling aan die kommersiële boer te gee en terselfertyd reklame te maak. Mnr. Martin Seyfferdt was baie opgewonde oor die bul Kapit-yt Langsaam wat hy as raskampioen gekroon het, en is verskeie navrae al ontvang nadat 'n foto van die bul in die Farmer's Weekly verskyn het.

Weens die tydelike verbod op invoere vanaf die RSA kan daar nie nou nuwe genetica ingebring word nie en moet bestaande genetica tot die uiterste gerek word. Gelukkig was van die verse wat aangekoop is dragtig van verskillende bulle wat die situasie 'n klein bietjie makliker maak. Absolute tevredenheid is aan die orde van die dag as ons iets oor die Tuli moet sê. Dit is 'n beesras wat baie goed aangepas het in ons boerdery-opset en wat 'n groot sprong vorentoe gee aan ons kruisteelprogramme.

Dr. Hannes Human

Pavo

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Ons veiling was 'n reuse sukses!

Ons wil graag almal bedank vir die ondersteuning en ons hoop om julle weer te sien by ons volgende veiling in 2014.

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