**Stud Farming**Stud farming is a specialised business, not a hobby. A progressive breeder strives to farm more effectively in order to produce a better product whilst deriving greater satisfaction as well as financial gains from his efforts.  
  
A stud farmer makes an informed decision to farm with a particular breed and it is presumed that such a breeder has acquainted himself with the origin, characteristics and breed standards of his chosen breed.

What is a breed? A Breed can be linked to a trademark. The Breed Society, as representative of the registered breeders, owns the trademark and SA Stud Book is the “registration office”.

The exclusivity of a trademark created expectations in the market because a buyer associates it with everything he has ever read or heard about the product. This place a big responsibility on a breeder who has to in his personal capacity and as member of a breed society, maintain breed and production standards and strive for maximum purity of the breed. Negative associations with the trademark made by a disappointed buyer is irreversible – whether he is a commercial famer of a fellow stud breeder. A breeder who makes unfounded or exaggerated claims about the breed – either because of over-enthusiasm or in order to promote his own stud, raises unrealistic expectations and can be a detrimental to the breed as one who thinks he can promote his own animals by making negative comments about fellow breeders, their animals, performance testing or Stud Book records.  
  
In a perfect world every Stud breeder would like to guarantee that all animals he sells are going to breed as good as what they look. We all know that this is impossible but it should remain a goal to aim for. The least that is expected from a stud breeder is that he will make all information and statistics available to potential buyers and that he himself is not aware of any latent problems with the animals he is offering for sell.

*Summary of a lecture by Prof PI Wilke, former Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, UFS, at the tuli Cattle breeders Society AGM held in Bloemfontein on 29 Nov 1996.*

**The Tuli**

**Background**

African cattle are traditionally classified into those with humps and those without. Those with humps are again divided into two groups. Cattle with humps set back on the thorax (thoracic humps) are called zebu and those with humps set more forward on the neck (cervico-thoracic humps) are called sanga. Cattle bones found in Botswana have been dated by the very latest radio-carbon technology and found to be about 2000 years old. It is believed that these early animals were brought into southern Africa by migrating tribes and in time sanga cattle became abundant in the whole area south of the Zambezi. Over centuries and through a process of natural selection the cattle adapted to different ecological climes. Small differences evolved and formed the basis for different breeds - Tswana types from which the Tuli is derived; the Afrikander with derivatives such as the Bonsmara; the Nguni and closely related Pedi, Zulu and Caprivi cattle. Since the early seventies researchers have investigated many hypotheses about whether sanga cattle are more closely related to European *Bos taurus* cattle from Great Britain and Europe or to Asian Bos indicus cattle. Great progress in scientific research, especially in the field of molecular genetics has made the classification of sanga cattle as a *Bos taurus* incontrovertible. There are, however, small but important differences (biochemical amongst others) between *Bos taurus* cattle from Britain and Europe and southern African sangas such the Tuli.These differences are explained by scientists as having been caused by mutations and natural selection for greater adaptability to a tropical environment. It has been suggested that it would be more correct to classify sanga such as the Tuli as a subgroup, *Bos taurus africanus*.

**Early Tuli history in Zimbabwe**

In the early 1940's in Southern Rhodesia (present day Zimbabwe) the Government was promoting a cattle improvement scheme whereby bulls from imported European breeds were made available to the indigenous people. The idea was to "improve" the indigenous cattle stock. Mr Len Harvey, a South African born agricultural advisor working for the Government, had severe reservations about the whole idea. He was convinced that the imported animals and their progeny would probably never survive the very hostile environment. Harvey had previously noticed that among the Tswana type cattle, in the south western corner of Zimbabwe where he was posted, there was a particular yellow type of sanga, consistently in good condition and seemingly better adapted to the environment. It took him four years to sell his idea to the powers that be but in 1945 3000 acre of ground in the Tribal Trust area 40km south west of Gwanda was set aside for a cattle breeding program with the "revolutionary" aim to improve the indigenous cattle through a process of selection instead of crossbreeding. The necessary infra-structure was laid on and in 1946/47 the first group of 20 cows and a bull was bought from the locals and established on the farm. Within months new arrivals brought the numbers up to 60 cows and two bulls. In time the farm on the Guyu Creek, a tributary of the Tuli River, became known as the T.B.S (Tuli Breeding Station). In 1950 the T.B.S was enlarged to 20000 acre and Len Harvey became the permanent Officer in Charge. Originally the selection focus was on fertility and constitution of the cow as well as her calf with special attention given to feet and udders. Numbers had to be increased as quickly as possible but phenotype and weight per age was deemed to be of prime importance because improved meat production was the whole aim of the Tuli Project. In 1954 Tulis were entered on the Matabeleland Show for the first time and special information days were held on the T.B.S. In 1955 the Tuli was registered as an indigenous Rhodesian Breed. Although non performing animals were ruthlessly culled Tuli numbers on the T.B.S. reached 1000 in 1961. In this year too, strings of Tuli steer won all carcass competitions at the countries three most important Agricultural Shows thereby earning the coveted 'Triple Crown' Trophy for the T.B.S - much to everyone's amazement.

Although the idea was to breed better animals and to distribute these among the local tribal farmers, small numbers of animals were made available to interested commercial farmers on a sort of usufructuary system and in 1961 the Tuli Breeders Association was formed and their constitution and regulations drawn up.

In 1962 Len Harvey's important contribution to agriculture in Zimbabwe was acknowledged when an M.B.E. was awarded him by the Queen. A highlight in the early history of the Tuli happened in 1969 when the Freedom of the City of Bulawayo was granted them. Six grand bulls headed the Tuli parade through the centre of town, preceded by pipers. On the steps of City Hall the Mayor awaited them and a magnificent bull 'Sergeant' was ceremoniously presented to the city and renamed "Si Ye Pambile" which is the City motto and means 'we go forward' in the local Ndebele language. At the first public auction of Tulis in 1965 the complete offer of 39 bulls, 117 heifers and 49 cows were snapped up by enthusiastic buyers.

The 'mother herd' of 300 cows went from strength to strength. In the meantime the T.B.S Herd had been renamed the Guyu Herd and thereby hangs a tale. On 21 April 1951 the first polled bull (son of the Base Sire, Mahuke, who was scurred) was born in the dry riverbed of the Guyu Creek. He was named GUYU. Guyu's influence on the Herd was so enormous that it was later decided to name the Herd after him. Today on historical Pedigrees he features as GUYUGUYU.

In 1978 Len Harvey retired after 40 years in service. The War of Liberation which had been going on for years had reached new levels of intensity. One night in 1979 all the workers at the T.B.S were abducted. It was feared that the Tulis were in grave danger and a huge rescue action was launched by Ian Smith's Government. Convoys of Government trucks were commissioned and within 48 hours all the Tulis at the T.B.S were moved to the Matopos Research Station outside Bulawayo. Although Harvey still acted as advisor for a while the focus of action in respect of Tuli Breeding in Zimbabwe now moved to the private Breeders who had already been involved since the middle sixties.

**Tulis in South Africa**

Towards the end of 1976 the first Tulis, a group of thirty pregnant females and three bulls, were imported into South Africa from the T.B.S in Zimbabwe. The importers were the Bornmann family and a relation by marriage, Dr Fanie Kellerman. Dr Kellerman, a veterinarian, had at one stage worked in Zimbabwe where he had become aware of Tuli cattle and had been sufficiently impressed to want to import them. The first Tulis were introduced to the South African public at agricultural shows. Information days and prestige auctions were held and gradually the Tuli made its mark in South Africa too. The Tuli Cattle Breeders Society was officially formed on 24 March 1994 having been preceded by a Tuli Club. In 2013 there are about 72 Tuli Breeders with just over ±8400 live animals registered at SA Studbook.

**Distribution**

The Tuli is eminently suited to extensive ranching systems. It has the unique ability to utilise even the worst quality grazing and still produce top quality meat. The amazing adaptability of the Tuli is self-evident if one considers their distribution. Tulis can be found flourishing in sandy, semi desert areas in Namibia, Botswana and the Northern Cape; in hot heartwater bushveld areas such as Zimbabwe, Limpopo Province and the Lowveld of Mpumalanga; in the high rainfall, sourveld of high altitude Mpumalanga and Natal where redwater and gallsickness is rife; in the Drakensberg Mountains where snow falls regularly; on the extensive savannah grassland of the Free State; in the arid Karoo with it.s unique scrub bush; in the cold, misty mountains as well as the coastal bush of the Eastern Cape. Today there are also Tulis in Australia, Canada, the USA, South America and in tropical Zambia.

**Attributes**

The Tuli is indigenous to Southern Africa with hardiness and adaptability bred into it through a process of natural selection over a period of at least two thousand years. In recent times attributes of economic value have been the aim of scientific selection and have given us the modern Tuli. In female animals the accent has been on fertility, milk production and low calf mortality while in bulls it has been growth, feed conversion and carcass quality. Great care has always been taken not to compromise the natural hardiness and adaptability of the breed. The Tuli developed in relative isolation and has a unique genetic makeup which makes it particularly successful in cross breeding programs - not only is a high degree of hybrid vigour achieved but a large percentage of polled calves as well. Tuli steers and Tuli-cross calves finish faster off the veld than many other breeds.

Conformation of visual appearance as well as performance of the Tuli is monitored and enforced through the Tuli Breed Standards of Excellence.

TULI BREED STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE

General appearance  
Plain – coloured with short smooth coat. Medium frame is rounded and well balanced, with emphasis on strong back and hind quarter development. Moves briskly and with ease.

Colour

All shades of white, through yellow to dark yellow, light red to dark red, light brown to dark brown, and dagha (dun). No black allowed and no solid white areas except on under-belly.  
  
Head

Medium in males and females when young. Medium to large when mature.

Horns and poll

Generally with high poll, often surmounted by knob. Where horned, poll is straight or slightly dished between horns. Round in cross section, horns grow upward and outward. In bulls, horns are heavy at the base; in cows horns are very neat and sharply pointed. Loose horns and scurs occur.

Eyes

Well positioned oval and dark surrounded by well pigmented skin. Eyebrow ridge well developed, especially in bulls.

Face

Short to medium length, strong, wide. Dished between eyes. Slightly roman profile. Line drawn vertically between eyes should divide face in two similar halves.

Ears  
Small, pointed, clean, active and neatly set.

Muzzle

Broad and muscular yet neat. Well pigmented, including the large nostrils.  
  
Teeth

Wide, well positioned and extremely hard.

Hair

Very short, straight and glossy. Thicker and longer under cold conditions.

Skin  
Tough and thick but supple. Well pigmented.

Shoulders

Very well developed in males, but neat in both sexes. Shoulder movement always easy and comfortable.

Brisket

Wide and deep but never heavy.

Neck

In cows and oxen, lean and moderately short. In bulls, muscular and well-proportioned with well developed, rounded, muscular cervico-thoracic hump which is carried well forward. Cows have small humps.

Dewlap

Well developed, extending from chin to between forelegs with multiple skin-folds.  
  
Back

Extremely well developed, well fleshed and muscular. In adults, chine and rump at approximately the same level. Loin prominent, well developed and full.

Ribs

Very well sprung, with good capacity but not wastefully deep, with neat underline,

Hindquarters

Well fleshed, dropping moderately from hip-to pin-bone. Rounded and well developed on top. Wide rump with thurls placed to outside of hip-bones.

Legs and hoofs

Strong, clean and functional legs, with square stance and easy movement. Hoofs hard and compact. In bulls, hind hoofs smaller than fore hoofs.

Tail

Very long with a large switch extending well below hock. Well tapered, well set, supple and active.

Milk system

Udder compact, well attached and balanced. Small teats, well-spaced and pigmented.

Reproductive organs

Well-developed vulva in cows. Bulls with well-developed bilateral symmetrical testes with well-defined neck. Epididymis obviously and well defined. Prepuce neatly attached, with small firm opening.

Temperament

Easy to handle, except for cows with new born calves. Bulls extremely docile. Oxen tame and tractable.

Size

Weight of mature bulls (older than 3 years) between 700 and 900kg. Mature cows weigh between 400 and 600kg.



The bull

1. General appearance  
   Plain coloured, smooth coated, medium framed, well-balanced with emphasis on a strong back and a well-developed hindquarter.  
   Character  
   Stately masculine head, well-developed neck and hump, good length of back and rump.  
   Conformation  
   Medium framed, uniformly fleshed and well balanced.  
   Colour and skin  
   Well pigmented, tough and thick skin with a fine texture. Plain coloured, all shades of colour from white, light brown to dark brown, light red to dark red, and all shades of dun, in fact any colour, but black. No solid white colour markings above the belly line.  
    20 points
2. Size for age  
   Mature bulls range in weight between 700-900kgs. Good size for age essential.  
    4 points
3. Head  
   Masculine head, medium when young and medium to large in mature animals.  
     
   Horns and poll  
   The breed is generally polled, with a high poll, which is often surmounted by a knob. In horned cattle the poll is straight or slightly dished. Horns grown upward and outward and should be round in cross-section. The horns are heavy at the base. Loose horns and scurs do occur.  
     
   Eyes  
   Well positioned, oval and dark, surrounded by dark pigmented skin. Eyebrow ridge must be well developed.  
     
   Face  
   Short, strong wide and dished between the eyes with a slight roman profile. A line drawn vertically between the eyes should divide the face in tow identical halves.   
     
   Ears  
   Small, clean, pointed and neatly set.  
     
   Muzzle  
   Broad and muscular. Muzzle and large nostrils must be well pigmented.  
    8 points
4. Neck, Hump and dewlap and shoulders  
   Neck  
   Strong, well fleshed, blending well with head and shoulders.  
     
   Hump  
   Well developed, rounded and muscular. Carried well forward on the neck-chest transition.  
     
   Dewlap  
   Well developed with rolls of loose skin. Extending from the chin to between the front legs.  
     
   Shoulders  
   Very well developed, evenly fleshed, firmly attached. Chine not prominent. Well fleshed behind the shoulders and elbow.  
    8 points
5. Brisket, chest, barrel and capacity  
   Brisket  
   Wide and deep, not too prominent.  
     
   Chest  
   Deep and wide.  
     
   Barrel and capacity  
   Long, well rounded, deep. Ribs very well sprung with good capacity. Neat underline.  
    10 points
6. Topline, back, loin, hips, rump and tail  
   Topline  
   Long and wide from chine to rump.  
     
   Back  
   Extremely well developed, well fleshed and long. Neatly attached to the neck and rump. Not excessively hollow.  
     
   Rump  
   Long, wide and well-muscled without fat accumulation. Dropping slightly from the hip bone to the pin bone. Hip bones well apart but well-fleshed. And not too prominent. Wide rump with thurls placed to outside of hip bone. Pin bones not too close together.  
     
   Loins  
   Prominent, well developed and not too flat. Blending smoothly into back and rump.  
     
   Tail  
   Well-set, neatly tapered, supple and active. Very long with a large switch extending well below the hock.  
    14 points
7. Thighs, buttocks and twist  
   Thighs  
   Broad, thick, full and deep. Extending well down.  
     
   Buttocks  
   Broad and long from the pin bones to the hocks. Not excessively rounded.  
     
   Twist  
   Deep and full.  
    14 points
8. Legs and hooves  
   Legs  
   Strong, straight, functional, not too course, with a square stance and easy movement. Hocks, knees and pasterns must be strong. Two dew claws on each leg.  
     
   Hoofs  
   Hard and compact. Hind hooves smaller than fore hooves.  
     
   Bone Structure  
   Strong, of oval quality.  
    10 points
9. Male organs  
   Testes  
   Well-developed, bilateral symmetrical testes with a well-defined neck. Epididymis must be obvious.  
     
   Sheath  
   Neatly attached with a firm opening. Not excessively developed.  
    8 points
10. Hair and skin  
    Hair  
    Short, straight and glossy. Thicker in cold conditions  
      
    Skin  
    Tought and thick, yet supple and well pigmented.  
     4 points  
      
    Point distribution of the bull

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| General appearance | 20 |
| Size for age | 4 |
| Head | 8 |
| Neck, hump, dewlap and shoulders | 8 |
| Brisket, chest, barrel and capacity | 10 |
| Topline, back, loin, hips, rump and tail | 14 |
| Thights, buttocks and twist | 14 |
| Legs and hooves | 10 |
| Male organs | 8 |
| Hair and skin | 4 |
| Total | 100 |



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Disqualifications   1. Black colour or brindle 2. Solid white above the under line. 3. Any animal that is not true to type. 4. Undershot-, overshot jaw or skew mouth. 5. Abnormal hooves or hoof growth. 6. Excessively hollow/sway back or hunch/roach back. 7. Laterally twisted spine. 8. Congenital kink in upper third of tail. 9. Frizzy or woolly summer coat. 10. Double muscled. 11. Under size for age. 12. Patella fixation. 13. Hypoplasia of testes, any abnormality or #scrotum circumference too small. 14. Definite preputial prolapse 15. Failing to calve down before the age of 39 months. 16. *First calf cows may have an ICP of 760 days between 1st and 2nd calf* 17. *Cows with 3 or more calves must have an average ICP of 570 days or less* 18. *no cow may exceed an ICP of 760 days between any two calves* 19. *no cow may exceed days since last calving of 760 days* 20. Animals that are 21. not well pigmented. 22. Any hereditary defect. 23. Wild temperament 24. Permanent watery eyes 25. Wean index female animals <80% 26. Wean index male animals <90% | Discriminations   1. Temperament 2. Rangy – no depth 3. Too big or pony type 4. Coarse boned animals 5. Flat or roofy rump 6. Excessively sloping rump. 7. Sickle-, upright- or cow hocks. 8. Calf- or hollow knees. Bandy- or X-legged. Pigeon-toed. 9. Upright or sagging pasterns. 10. Woolly under coat. 11. Poor udder and teat development. |

MINIMUM SCROTUM CIRCUMFERENCE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WEIGHT | CIRCUMFERENCE |
| 300 - 399kg | 27cm |
| 400 – 449kg | 29cm |
| 450 – 499kg | 30cm |
| 500-549kg | 31cm |
| 550 – 599kg | 32cm |

**HERD BOOK**

1.1 **General**

1.1.1 The Society shall ensure that the Association keep record of all registered Tuli cattle and that the Tuli Herd Book shall be divided into three main sections, namely the Basic Section, the Appendix Section and the Herd Book Proper Section and which shall be maintained and operated by the Association in terms of the Act.

**1.2** Basic Section

**1.2.1** Any female which complies to the minimum breed standards and which possesses the phenotypical *cum* genotypical characteristics of a Tuli, is after inspection and approval eligible for registration in the Basic Register of the Herd Book.

**1.2.2** The female progeny of a Basic female sired by an approved registered bull, which complies to the minimum breed standards shall after inspection and approval be eligible for registration in the Appendix A Section of the Herd Book.

**1.3 Appendix Section**

1.3.1 **Appendix A**

Any female which originates from a herd of which the breeder can give a satisfactory record of origin to Council, and complies to the minimum breed standards and which possesses the phenotypical *cum* genotypical characteristics of a Tuli, is eligible for registration in the Appendix A section of the Herd Book: Provided that she was sired by an Approved Registered bull. Progeny begotten from multiple sires shall only be accepted on parentage verification on DNA / blood typing or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage. The parentage of Not for Registration animals will be accepted provided that the parentage verification DNA tests are submitted within six months after birth of such females.

* + 1. **Exceptions**: Where for a number of years only fully registered Tuli bulls were used in a commercial herd, the female progeny, after inspection and approval by a Society inspector and approved by Council, shall be eligible for registration in the Appendix A Section of the Herd Book.
    2. Any animal recorded under the previous F1 section.

1.3.2 **Appendix B**

The progeny of an Appendix A female mated to a an approved registered bull is eligible for registration in the Appendix B section of the Herd Book: Provided that it complies with all registration requirements in terms of the Constitution; and provided further that it conforms to the minimum performance and reproduction requirements as may be determined by Council.

1.3.3 Any animal recorded under the previous F2 section.

**1.4 Herd Book Proper Section (SP)**

1.4.1 The progeny of an Appendix B female mated to an approved registered bull is eligible for registration in the Herd Book Proper section: Provided that it complies with all registration requirements in terms of the Constitution and provided further that it conforms to the minimum performance and reproduction requirements as may be determined by Council.

1.4.2 The progeny of an Appendix B bull mated with an approved, registered female is eligible for registration in the Herd Book Proper section: Provided that it complies with all registration requirements in terms of the Constitution and provided further that it conforms to the minimum performance and reproduction requirements as may be determined by Council.

1.4.3 Progeny of approved registered females mated to an approved registered bull shall be eligible for registration in the Herd Book Proper Section: Provided that they comply with all registration requirements in terms of the Constitution; and provided further that they conform to the minimum performance and reproduction requirements as may be determined by Council.

1.4.4 All animals previously recorded as F3 or F4

**2. PREFIX AND HERD DESIGNATION MARK**

2.1 No animal shall be accepted for registration unless the breeder has previously, through the Society, registered with the Association for his exclusive use, a prefix by which all animals bred by him and eligible for registration shall be designated, and a herd designation mark by which such animals shall be identified.

2.2 No prefix shall exceed 18 characters, and the name of a city, town or post office in the Territory shall not be accepted for registration as a prefix.

2.3 The herd designation mark registered with the Association for the breeder's exclusive use shall not exceed four digests and shall consist of letters.

2.4 Application for the registration of such prefix and herd designation mark shall be made to the Secretary and shall be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed from time to time by Council or by the Association.

2.5 No transfer of a prefix or herd designation mark shall be allowed from one breeder to another, except under such conditions and to such persons as are provided for in the Bye-laws to the Constitution of the Association.

**3. IDENTIFICATION**

3.1 Ear tattooing and ear notching shall be the Society's official system of marking for the uniform and permanent identification of all animals submitted for registration in the Herd Book and in the records of the Association: Provided that where ear notches were applied the animal shall at wean, but not exceeding the age of eight months be tattooed or branded. Tattooing and brand marks shall consist of the herd designation mark, year letter and sequence number.

* 1. The identification of calves shall consist of the following-

1. herd designation mark which may not exceed four digits;
2. year letter which shall consist of the last two figures indicating the year of birth; and
3. a sequence number, which may not exceed five numbers and need not start at one each year.

3.3 Every calf must be identified by the breeder within three days of birth.

3.4 Under no circumstances an attempt shall be made to deface, obliterate or over-tattoo any

tattoomarkings applied, whether incorrect, faint, illegible or faulty, without prior written permission of the Council.

3.5 In the event of a breeder making a mistake when identifying a calf, or in the event of a

tattoo mark becoming defaced or illegible, the owner of the animal shall report the fact to the Secretary in writing, and the animal shall be re-marked in the presence of an inspector appointed by Council, after such inspector has satisfied himself as to the correctness of the identity of the animal.

3.6 The branding or any other tattoo marks whatsoever on an animal, by the breeder or owner or his agent, is strictly prohibited and may lead to disqualification.

3.7 Save for the possible compulsory branding of animals as regulated by legislation or the voluntary branding of animals registered in the Herd Book Proper section with the registered brand of the Association, the branding of any other brand whatsoever on an animal, by the breeder or owner or his agent, is strictly prohibited and the registration certificate of any animal so marked shall be liable to cancellation.

3.8 No animal shall be transferred unless clearly marked.

**4. NAMES**

4.1 In addition to the identification marks, all live animals of which the births are notified and all animals offered for registration, must be explicitly named: Provided that the name may be substituted by the animal's identification. Council shall have the right to refuse any application in respect of an animal which in its opinion cannot be clearly identified or is misleadingly named.

4.2 The name shall include the prefix registered in favour of the breeder, and exclusive of the prefix, shall not exceed 20 digits.

4.3 The name of any animal, once accepted for registration, shall not thereafter be changed or amended, except when the name reflects an obvious error, in which event it

shall be permissible to amend the name only to the extent of correcting the error.

**5. SERVICE AND INSEMINATION CERTIFICATES AND JOINT OWNERSHIP OF BULLS**

**5.1 Service or insemination certificates**

5.1.1 If a pregnant animal, registered or eligible for registration, is sold, the seller shall supply the buyer with a service (natural mating) or an insemination certificate (artificial insemination).

5.1.2 Such certificate must state the name and registered number of the sire, the name and registered number of the dam concerned and the date of service or insemination.

5.1.3 In the case of the exact date being unknown, the service certificate must state the period during which the dam was running with the sire indicated and further that such dam could not have been served by any other sire during such period.

5.1.4 Multiple siring is acceptable. Only fully registered and approved bulls may be used as multiple sires. The progeny so begotten shall only qualify for registration in the herd book once parentage had been verified by DNA or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage.

**5.2 Joint Ownership of Bulls**

5.2.1 In the case of joint ownership of bulls, the full name and address of each owner must be on record with the Association.

5.2.2 If a breeder allows the use of his bulls by a fellow breeder, the applicable stipulations in the Act and this Bye-law must be adhered to.

**6. RULES GOVERNING ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (A.I.)**

6.1 All animals which have been begotten through A.I. shall be eligible for registration; Provided that all requirements of the Act and the Constitution have been complied with.

6.2 Irrespective of the provisions of Bye‑law 6.1, where different sires are used for the supply of semen for the artificial insemination of the same female at two consecutive heat periods less than 28 days apart, no resultant progeny shall be eligible for registration unless the male parentage has been confirmed by a blood typing test or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage.

6.3 The Society reserves the right through its officers to supervise and/or inspect the keeping of records in connection with A.I. by its members.

6.4 The Society and the Association reserve the right to refuse to register the progeny resulting from A.I. should any of these rules not be fully adhered to.

6.5 Breeders resident in the Territory outside South Africa who enjoy the privileges of registration of animals under the provisions of the Constitution, may apply for registration of progeny begotten by A.I.: Provided that the semen is obtained from a source approved by the Society, and provided further that the collection of semen, the handling thereof, the insemination of the animals and the maintenance of records shall be effected in such manner as may be duly approved by the Society from time to time.

6.6 The Society confirms the right of breeders, subject to the provisions of the Act, to collect, freeze and store the semen of their own bulls for use in their own herds, and progeny resulting from the use of such semen shall be eligible for registration: Provided that -

(a) complete details of the ownership of the sire concerned have been submitted to the Association;

(b) the official **DNA/**blood typing laboratory number of the sire has been submitted to the Association;

(**c) the collection and storage of the semen have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Act; and**

**(d) all requirements of the Constitution in respect of birth notifications and registrations are complied with.**

**7. RULES GOVERNING EMBRYO TRANSFERS (E.T.)**

7.1 All animals which have been begotten as a result of E.T., shall be eligible for registration: Provided that –

(a) all requirements of the Constitution *mutatis mutandis* are complied with.

(b) both the male and the female animals which gave rise to the embryo concerned, were approved for the purpose by the Society;

(c) except in the case of an animal begotten as a result of E.T. and imported *in utero*, all the following documents are submitted to the Society within 120 days of each embryo transfer -

(i) the certificates reflecting the official **DNA/**blood typing laboratory numbers of the male and female animals that gave rise to the embryo concerned;

(ii) a certificate signed by a veterinarian, an embryo transferor, or, in the case of intra-herd E.T., by the owner, to the effect that the provisions of the Act have been complied with; and

(d) in the case of an animal begotten as a result of E.T. and imported *in utero*, the following evidence and documents endorsed by the Herd Book Society (or body recognized by the Society and the Association) in the country of origin are submitted to the Association within 30 days of the arrival of the recipient dam in South Africa -

(i) evidence of the service or insemination and flushing of the embryo donor;

(ii) evidence of the transfer of the embryo concerned and date thereof to the relevant recipient dam;

(iii) two-generation pedigrees of both donors;

(iv) **DNA/**blood typing certificates of both donors; and

(v) evidence that both donors conform to the minimum performance and other requirements as may be determined by Council;

(e) a birth notification in respect of an animal resulting from E.T. is submitted on the pre-printed birth notification form referred to in Bye-law 9.2;

(f) confirmation of parentage in each instance by blood typing is supplied, unless otherwise determined by the Society and the Association; and

(g) all other requirements of the Constitution in respect of birth notifications, applications for registration, registrations, inspection and performance and reproduction are complied with.

7.2 The Society reserves the right through its officers to supervise and/or inspect the keeping of records in connection with the practice of E.T. by its members.

7.3 Breeders resident in the Territory outside South Africa who enjoy the privileges of registration of animals under the provisions of the Constitution, may apply for registration of progeny begotten as a result of E.T.: Provided that the fertilized ova are obtained from a source approved by the Society, and provided further that the collection of ova, the handling thereof, the inovulation of the animals and the maintenance of records shall be effected in such manner as may be duly approved by the Society from time to time.

7.4 The Society and the Association reserve the right to refuse to register the progeny resulting from E.T. should any of these rules not be fully adhered to.

**8. GESTATION AND INTER-CALVING PERIODS**

8.1 The minimum acceptable gestation period shall be 265 days, and the maximum period shall be 310 days.

8.2 Any gestation or inter-calving periods outside these ranges shall not be recognized unless the parentage of the calf concerned is confirmed by blood typing tests.

8.3 The minimum period between the dates of birth of two successive calves out of one cow (inter-calving period) shall be 270 days.

**9. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS AND APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION**

9.1 The breeder of an animal born from a registered dam or one eligible for registration shall notify the Association, whether it be born dead or alive or otherwise.

9.2 All births shall be notified in the format as approved by the Association within 60 days after birth and copies thereof shall be kept by the breeder concerned for inspection and checking at all reasonable times by officers of the Society.

* 1. Not withstanding Bye Law 9.1, births notified after such period may be accepted subject to payment of a late notification fee as may be determined by Council.

9.4 Records shall be kept by the Association in the name of each breeder of all animals born, whether born dead or alive, whose births have been duly notified by the relevant breeder, and of such other details as may be determined by the Society.

9.5 The birth notification /application for registration shall contain a declaration in the following terms:

*"I declare that the pedigree, breeding particulars and identification marks of the animal described herein are correct, and that all the requirements of the Constitution and the Act relating to birth notifications and applications for registration, have been complied with."*

9.6 A birth notification shall also be accompanied, in the case of an animal imported *in utero*, by the necessary documents and blood typing certificates of both the sire and dam, endorsed by the Herd Book Society (or body recognized by the Society and the Association) in the country of origin, to the effect that -

(a) the identity of the sire, as indicated by the said documents, is correct; and

(b) that the sire conforms to the minimum performance and other requirements as may be determined by Council.

**10. CONFIRMATION OF PARENTAGE**

10.1 In order to confirm the parentage of an animal, the Society shall at any time have the right to insist on **DNA/**blood typing or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage--

(a) as a routine procedure, on a basis to be determined by the Association from time to time; and

(b) in any case of doubt.

10.2 In respect of the testsreferred to in Bye-law 10.1(a) the breeder will be responsible for all costs of all parentage control tests from the second test onwards.

10.3 In respect of the blood typing referred to in Bye-law 10.1(b) the owner or the Society, as may be determined by Council, shall bear the costs of the testsrequired.

**11. REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION**

11.1 **General**

11.1.1 Inspection shall be a prerequisite for the registration of South African bred or imported animals and except by special permission of Council or in the case of bull in phase C or D tests, no animal shall be registered under the age of 12 months**.**

11.1.2 Except as provided for in Bye‑law 11.2.1 no application for registration of a South African bred animal shall be considered unless ‑

(a) details of its birth have been duly recorded or were accepted for registered in terms of Bye‑law 9, and

(b) both its parents or, in the case of an animal imported in utero or resulting from imported semen, its dam have been registered with the Association.

(c) the sire and the dam at the time of service was 12 months old and a DNA sample of the sire is on record.

11.1.3 No animal, which does not comply with the breed standards, shall be eligible for registration

11.1.4 Any animal of which the particulars supplied on the birth notification form or accompanying certificates are open to question may in the discretion of Council be debarred from registration.

11.1.5 The method of application shall ‑

(a) be laid down by the Association; and

(b) be endorsed by the Society to the effect that all the requirements of the Constitution in respect of registration have been met.

* + 1. No female from a mixed multiple birth shall be eligible for registration unless her ability to breed has been confirmed either by parturition or by means of a blood typing test.

11.2 **Imported Animals**

11.2.1 An imported animal or one resulting from imported semen or an embryo shall be eligible for registration provided the requirements of the Constitution have been complied with.

11.2.2 A pedigreed animal imported into the Territory shall be eligible for registration provided that the application for registration is received within three months of arrival and accompanied by -

(a) a certificate of registration or an export certificate issued by a Herd Book Society (or body recognized by the Society and the Association) in the country of origin;

(b) evidence to the effect that the animal concerned conforms to the performance and other requirements as may be determined from time to time by the Society;

(c) a report of the inspector confirming that the animal bears the permanent indelible identification marks as recorded on the registration or export certificate;

11.2.3 Registration certificates shall be issued by the Association in respect of imported animals.

11.3 **Imported Semen and Embryos**

11.3.1 Animals resulting from the transfer of imported ova in respect of which the provisions of the Constitution have *mutatis mutandis* been complied with, shall be eligible for registration: Provided that such imported ova ‑

(a) were collected by a competent body in the country of origin (approved by the Director: Animal Health of the National Department of Agriculture) from an animal which complies with the minimum requirements for registration determined by the Council; and

(b) if fertilised, such ova shall have been fertilised with the semen of an animal which likewise complies with the minimum requirements for registration as determined by the Society.

11.3.2 The birth notification must, subject to the relevant provisions of Bye‑law 6, also be accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent body in the country of origin, recognised for this purpose by the Society and the Association ‑

(a) of the names, identification and registration numbers of the ovum and semen donors;

(b) of the date and place of the collection; and

(c) of the number of viable ova collected from the donor concerned.

**12. INSPECTION AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

**12.1.1** Performance Testing compulsory as from 01/07/2013. No animal without performance data will qualify for registration and inspection as from 01/07/2015. Only Basic and Appendix A animals will qualify for registration without performance figures.

**12.2 Minimum standards**

Minimum standards shall be determined from time to time by Council.

**12.3** **Inspections and Duties of Inspectors**

12.3.1 Council will appoint inspectors according to Bye-law 9 (i), to inspect, on application by breeders, all animals eligible for registration.

12.3.2 Council will appoint inspectors to inspect all animals eligible for registration and shall satisfy themselves that the age, identification, and other details as appearing on the said application or certificate are correct and correspond with

the animal offered for inspection. Furthermore, they shall satisfy themselves that the animal conforms in all aspects to the minimum inspection and performance standards as determined by the Council.

12.3.3 It is compulsory that a breeder, during an inspection present all animals of the same age and same performance tested group must be placed before the inspector simultaneously as a group.

Bulls- Minimum age 12 months, except for bulls in Phase C or D tests to be inspected on completion of the test.

Heifers- Minimum age 12 months.

The inspectors are empowered to use their discretion in holding any particular animal over for inspection during their next visit in which case the minimum age referred to above shall not apply.

12.3.4 Inspectors acting on the instructions of the Council may at any time, without previous notice, carry out a general inspection of any breeder's herd.

12.3.5 Any breeder dissatisfied with an inspector's decision may lodge a written appeal to the Breed Manager within three weeks after the inspection. Such appeal must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount as prescribed by Council from time to time. A board of appeal appointed by the Council shall then re‑inspect the animal or animals in question, and if the appeal is upheld, the relevant deposit shall be refunded less expenses incurred by the Council.

12.3.6 Except in cases referred to in Bye‑law 12.2.4, timeously notice shall be given to breeders of an intended visit by an inspector.

12.3.7 Special inspections can only be carried out by permission of the Council if such inspectors are available and if the applicant agrees to pay the fees payable in respect of special inspections as laid down by the Council from time to time.

12.3.8 Inspectors may in addition to the inspections referred to above, perform other duties with the approval of the Council, including:

(a) classification or grading of animals upon application by the breeder concerned at a fee determined by the Council from time to time; and

(b) demonstrations and lectures at farmers' days or judges' courses.

12.3.9 Inspectors employed by the Society may not accept instructions from members or non‑members to negotiate the buying or selling of animals nor may they accept any commission arising from sales or purchases of animals: Provided that breeders who are appointed as inspectors shall not be subject to this rule.

12.3.10 No breeder shall act as an inspector of his own animals or that of a relative.

**13. REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES**

**13.1 Original Certificates**

Registration certificates to be issued in respect of animals which conform to the inspection and performance standards in terms of bye-law 12, may be issued in the form as agreed upon by the Association and the Society. Data in respect of performance measured in the National Beef Cattle Improvement Scheme, classification or other information may appear on the registration certificate or an accompanying classification or performance certificate.

**13.2 Alterations or Additions to Registration Certificates**

Any alteration or addition to the essential information or particulars officially recorded on any registration certificate, which has not been initialled by the General Manager of the Association, or any unauthorised endorsement or remark on such registration certificate bearing upon the essential information or particulars contained therein, shall render such certificate invalid

**13.3 Duplicate or Replacement of Registration Certificates**

The Association may upon written application, accompanied by a statement by the applicant setting out all the relevant circumstances, issue a duplicate or replacement of any registration certificate issued by the Association, which has been mislaid, mutilated or lost: Provided that such application shall be made by the person in whose name the animal concerned was last registered and upon payment of such fee as may be determined by Council from time to time.

**13.4 Cancellation of Registration Certificates and Reinstatement of Animals**

13.4.1 Council may direct the Manager to apply to the Association for the cancellation of the registration of any animal which has -

(a) been registered by mistake;

(b) been registered on the strength of false or fraudulent information supplied by the owner;

(c) been registered after the owner has failed to comply with any relevant Bye-law;

(d) failed to meet minimum performance or reproduction standards as may be determined by Council from time to time; or

(e) **failed to meet minimum inspection standards during an inspection by inspectors appointed by the Society;**

and to notify the breeder or owner accordingly.

13.4.2 A registration certificate of an animal issued by the Association shall be returned to the Association for cancellation if not calved before reaching the age or 40 months or in the case of a heifer not born in the owners breeding season, and not calved before the age of 45 months, and endorsement within 30 days after its death, sale for slaughter, culling, castration, spaying or other circumstances requiring the certificate's cancellation or endorsement in terms of the Constitution of the Society or that of the Association.

13.4.3 All documents so returned shall be suitably endorsed and kept by the Association for a period of six months, where after they shall be destroyed.

13.4.4 In the event of the registration certificate of an animal having been cancelled, in terms of Bye-Law 13.4.1 such animal may be reinstated in the records of the Association only on recommendation of the Society: Provided that the application for the reinstatement is made by the person who applied for the cancellation of the registration certificate. The reinstatement of any such animal shall be effected upon payment of such fee as may be determined by Council from time to time.

13.4.5 No progeny of an animal of which the registration has been cancelled in terms of Bye-Law 13.4.1, shall after date of cancellation qualify for registration.

13.4.6 The Society shall notify the owner in writing at least 30 days prior to the cancellation of a registration certificate.

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**14. TRANSFER OF ANIMALS**

14.1 A change of ownership shall be deemed to have taken place when ‑

(a) an animal is sold, exchanged or donated;

(b) an animal is inherited;

(c) a partnership of two or more persons collectively being a participant is dissolved; or

(d) a male animal is registered jointly in the names of more than one owner and any one (or more) of such owners disposes of his share in the animal so registered or recorded or relinquishes his interest in the said registration or recording for any reason whatsoever.

14.2 Any seller, who transfers sole ownership of an animal, or part ownership in a bull, shall within 30 days of the date of such transfer; furnish -

(a) the Association with the registration certificate of the animal concerned, with the details of the transfer duly completed on such certificate; and

(b) the Society with the prescribed fee as may be determined by Council from time to time:

Provided that should such application be received by the Society more than 30 days, but within 60 days, or more than 60 days, but within 90 days after such transfer, the fees payable in respect of such transfer shall be respectively double and treble the prescribed transfer fee. Any application for such transfer received by the Society more than 90 days after such transfer shall be accepted and dealt with by the Society subject to the payment of such fees as the Council may from time to time determine.

14.3 In the case of sole ownership, the date of transfer shall be deemed to be the date on which the animal left the seller's possession.

14.4 If the animal to be transferred is:

(a) a pregnant female, the seller shall, together with his application for transfer, furnish the Association with a certificate specifying the name, identification number and registration number of the bull by whom she was served together with the service date/s, or of the bull with whose semen she was inseminated, and the insemination date/s, whichever the case may be. The seller shall in addition furnish the buyer with a copy of such certificate;

(b) a recipient dam, the application for transfer shall be accompanied by the pre printed birth notifica­­tion/application for registration referred to in Bye-law 9.2 issued by the Association and other certificates in compliance with Bye-law 6.

14.5 Should the seller for any reason whatsoever fail or refuse to take any steps to effect such transfer, including failing or refusing to deliver the original registration certificate and should the buyer be willing to pay such fees as may be laid down by Council, Council may take such steps as it deems fit in order to effect the transfer.

14.6 No alteration to an already recorded transfer date, shall be effected unless an application to that effect, duly signed by the buyer and the seller concerned, is made to the Association.

**15. REFUSAL OF APPLICATIONS**

15.1 In the case of the progeny begotten from a dam mated to different males or inseminated with semen from different males at consecutive oestrus periods within 21 days, the Society shall request the Association to refuse registration unless the male parentage is confirmed by means of a parentage verification test.

15.2 The Society may request the Association to refuse to accept applications from any person who has intentionally supplied false, inaccurate or misleading information or who has negligently failed to supply any information or particulars which it was his duty to supply within a reasonable time.

15.3 Whenever the Association has refused to accept applications from any person, the Society may, in addition, request the Association to cancel any or all previous entries made in the Herd Book on behalf of such person.

15.4 The Society shall not take any action under Bye-laws 15.2 and 15.3 except after an investigation by a commission consisting of the President and/or Vice-President and two other members appointed by Council, and in accordance with the recommendation of that commission.

15.5 An animal recorded as “Not for Registration” may not be presented for registration in the Herd Book of the Society, except in a case as specified in Bye-Law 1.2.1.1

**16. IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF ANIMALS, SEMEN OR OVA**

16.1 Applications to import or export animals, semen or ova shall, in terms of the Act, be submitted in duplicate on forms available from the Registrar, to the Society, together with the prescribed fee. The Society shall forward onecopy together with its recommendation thereto, and the required documents reflecting the details referred to in Bye-law 16.2, to the Registrar.

16.2 Council shall determine minimum performance and other requirements for the importation and exportation of animals, semen and ova in terms of Clause 9(y) of the Constitution, and no such importation or exportation shall be recommended to the Registrar by the Society unless the said requirements are complied with.

16.3 Only imported animals and animals resulting from imported semen or ova which comply with the minimum requirements referred to in Bye-law 16.2 and the requirements of the Constitution shall be eligible for registration.

16.4 The Association may, upon application, issue export certificates in respect of animals, semen or ova in the form desired by the Society and approved by the Association.