

FARMhere

Farmers are handpicked by God

FREE

Edition 28

15 February 2023

www.farmhere.co.za



**MOHAIR PRODUCTION
IN SOUTH AFRICA**



CONTENTS

- 5 Mohair production in South Africa comes with great responsibility.
- 9 How Do You Know If A Piglet Is Suffering From Iron-Deficiency Anaemia?
- 10 Dam Levels
- 11 Hertz incubators
- 14 Are we serious and knowledgeable enough to limit antibiotic resistance effectively?
- 18 Study Cannabis and Hemp farming with AGRICOLLEGES international and Cheeba Cannabis Academy
- 21 Shortage of vaccines under the spotlight
- 24 Temperature extremes, plus ecological marginalization, raise species risk: Studies
- 30 Total milk supply reduced sharply in 2022
- 33 FNB Agribusiness
- 33 A further rate hike dampens agri-outlook in the already volatile operating conditions
- 35 Vacancies available
- 36 About Dorpers – Pizzle Disease
- 39 Bananas: A Fruit of Wonders
- 40 To cut emissions from cattle ranching, beef up the soil, study says
- 43 Auction Results (up to page 46)
- 48 Auctions (up to page 56)
- 57 Tag us in your photos
- 58 Recipe: Weekend Boerie Pizza Pockets
- 59 What's happening in Markets
- 60 Previous editions

Articles compiled for BOERhier / FARMhere in collaboration with the advertisers, researchers.

Design and composition by BOERhier / FARMhere. Marketing and customer service by the BOERhier / FARMhere team.

Copyright of BOERhier / FARMhere is strictly reserved.

For further inquiries, contact: [073 895 6392](tel:0738956392) or e-mail info@boerhier.co.za Visit our website for more information www.boerhier.co.za www.farmhere.co.za

FARMhere is not liable for any losses or injuries incurred that can occur from services and products advertised. Readers are recommended to research services, articles and products.



Click on this icon for the Index page



Click on this icon to watch a video



Click on this icon for more information links



Photo by Christine Vosloo Photography

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a small plant growing from soil. A water droplet is falling from the fingers. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.

Thirsty?

John 4:14, 'But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life.'

JOHN 4:4-26

Jesus painted a beautiful picture of salvation in this passage. The salvation Jesus brings is like an artesian spring which doesn't have to be pumped. It bubbles up constantly.

Unfortunately, not every Christian's experience matches Jesus' description. Many people relate more to an old pump which has to be pumped and pumped. Just as a trickle of water comes, they have to rest. They lose their prime. The water stops. Then they have to start all over again.

Yet, Jesus said we would never thirst again. This doesn't mean that one drink satisfies us forever. But, as we continue to avail ourselves of this water of life daily, we will be constantly refreshed. The well of His life is there, but we must partake.

The dryness in a Christian's life comes when we substitute other things for the living water that only Jesus can give. Anytime a Christian begins to thirst again, it is not a reflection on the living water that Jesus gives, but rather an indication that we have been drinking from some other source.

'Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation' (Isaiah 12:3).

Source: <https://www.awmi.net/reading/daily-devotional/>



6th Gear Nomad

Photography & Video Productions

AUCTION

PHOTOGRAPHY & VIDEO

Only: R3500



90SEC HIGHLITE VIDEO

100 PHOTOS



074 409 3929

doodskoot1965@gmail.com

Mohair production in South Africa comes with great responsibility.



Mohair South Africa was established to assume this responsibility to develop and maintain industry standards in order to ensure ethical and sustainable practices, and provide ongoing support for the South African mohair sector.

Our history

The founding of the mohair industry in South Africa was a stroke of good fortune after the Sultan of Turkey gifted 12 infertile Angora rams and one ewe to South Africa in 1838. Unbeknown to the Sultan, the ewe was pregnant and gave birth to a ram kid en route, establishing the Angora goat breeding stock in South Africa. These beautiful and gentle animals found their way to the Karoo region of South Africa in the Eastern Cape, which has become home to the Angora goat.

Mohair, known worldwide as the noble fibre, is sought after for its exclusive qualities such as lustre, resilience and colour retention, which have been the key to its success. The South African mohair industry has grown into the global leader, producing the world's best quality mohair.

Alliances

Mohair South Africa seeks to advance the mohair



industry through international partnerships and alliances to enhance the production and consumption of mohair products. Our aim is to create sustainable demand and profitability for all role players from producer to processor, and from buyer to manufacturer.

The future of Mohair

We believe that shared knowledge, a vigorous commitment to continuous improvement, progressive attitudes and financial discipline are critical ingredients for the future success of the





South African mohair industry. For this reason, we invest extensively in research dealing with all aspects of mohair production, with the aim to continually improve on quality, volume and sustainability.

Our roles

Global support

Engage with key retail brands and other prominent players in the global textile and fashion industry. Attend international trade shows and exhibitions in order to promote mohair fibre.

Education

We lend our support to the fashion industry, especially student designers, to promote awareness of mohair and encourage new and innovative use of mohair in fashion and textile design.

Value chain

We work closely with all players in the industry, from processors to designers and manufacturers.

Research and development

We sponsor extensive research into mohair production and the properties of mohair fibre. With the knowledge we gain, we are able to offer improved processes to ensure higher quality and increased volume production.

Empowerment Trust

We assist emerging farmers through our Empowerment Trust, identifying and partnering with suitable candidates with the potential to successfully manage mohair farming operations.

Our Partners

SA Mohair Growers Association

The representative body of Angora goat farmers.

Mohair South Africa works closely with the South African Mohair Growers Association (SAMGA). SAMGA is responsible for negotiating with government and non-government organisations to resolve issues regarding mohair production, in support of Angora goat farmers.



The Mohair Empowerment Trust

The MET seeks to support emerging black South African mohair farmers. Mohair South Africa works with this organisation to partner with farmers who meet the criteria and help to establish them within the South African mohair industry.



Sustainable and Ethical mohair standard

As part of this continual evolution South Africa takes pride in being the world leader in mohair production and shows its commitment to the mohair industry through the development of a sustainable and ethical mohair standard. Mohair South Africa partnered with Textile Exchange, a global non-profit organisation that specialises in intricately developing standards based on best practices, animal and social welfare.

Source: <https://www.mohair.co.za/about-our-story>



FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY.

cura-spray

Reg No. Q3932 (Act 36 of 1947)

5-in-1

TREAT AND CONTROL ECTOPARASITES

A blowfly maggot treatment
and wound remedy.

Contains

- Antibiotic •
- Antiparasitics •
- Aluminium Powder •



**440^{ml}
Size!**



Cura-spray, Reg. No. Q3932 (Act 36 of 1947). Each 100 ml contains 1,80 g Dipterix (DDVP), 0,37 g Cypermethrin, 0,11 g Sulfadiazine, 0,021 g Piperonyl butoxide, 4,7% v/v Aluminium powder.
Antrovet SA (PTY) Ltd, PO Box 60571, Pierre van Rynsveld, 0046. Tel: +27 (0) 11 826 2998, www.antrovet.co.za
Find us on Facebook.



Myburgh Toerusting



Ridge Maker
R 175 000 vat incl
For rent R 1750 p/d vat incl



Crimping Roller
R 253 000 vat incl



Bale Roller
R 14 000 vat incl
For rent R 200 p/d vat incl



Bale unroller
R 118 500 vat incl
For rent R 1185 p/d vat incl



3 row Dam maker
R 141 000 Btw ing
For rent R 930 p/d vat incl



Planter perfection system
R 39 500 vat incl



Tractor Forklift
R 45 000.00 vat incl
For rent R 450 p/d vat incl



Pole Beater
R 86 500.00 vat incl
For rent R 995 p/d vat incl



3 Crate Forks
R 28 500 vat incl
For rent R 470 p/d vat incl



Bol-n-vlieg
1-Pack R 195 vat incl
5-Pack R 955 vat incl

mybtoer@gmail.com

0824170175

www.mtoer.co.za

FARMhere



Griekwastad SKOU

20 - 21 APRIL 2023

**DORPER & WITDORPER
SKOU**

ANJA MEINTJES 082 374 8290

HARDUS KORB 082 770 1445



griekwastadskou@gmail.com
noordkaapdorperklub@gmail.com

How Do You Know If A Piglet Is Suffering From Iron-Deficiency Anaemia?

Virbac

Subclinical iron deficiency often goes unnoticed because it is nearly impossible to diagnose through clinically observed symptoms only; however, full-scale iron-deficiency anaemia is detectable through clinical symptoms only, while the piglet's health condition has often deteriorated quite severely before being noticed.

Therefore, testing for blood haemoglobin levels allows practical and early detection of subclinical iron deficiency in piglets, allowing swine producers to administer additional supplemental injectable iron in order to treat the subclinical iron deficiency and virtually eliminate the development of full-scale iron-deficiency anaemia in piglets. Pen-side or laboratory evaluation of the haemoglobin level in a blood sample taken from a vein will indicate whether or not the piglets are suffering from subclinical or full-scale iron-deficiency anaemia.

First signs of anaemia:

- Poor growth.
- Paleness of the mucous membranes.

Signs of severe anaemia:

- Listlessness (piglets are slow to move, appear to be tired and listless, and remain lying down).
- Rough hair coat and wrinkled skin.
- Laboured breathing; for example, piglets are virtually out of breath during weaning-day movement to the transport truck.
- Increased heartrate.
- Increased respiratory rate or spasmodic movement of the diaphragm muscles following minimal exercise; for example, piglets that are gasping for air after minor exertion, which is especially noticeable when walking the relatively short distance to a transport truck on weaning day to be moved to the nursery.

Once visual signs of anaemia are detected through clinically observed symptoms only, the immune-system status and the growth rates of piglets have already been adversely affected quite significantly.

Source: <https://za.virbac.com/home/every-health-care/pagecontent/every-advice/how-do-you-know-if-a-piglet-is-s.html>



DAM LEVELS

As at 13 February 2023



February		
	2022	2023
Eastern Cape	67%	77%
Freestate	104%	100%
Gauteng	107%	100%
KwaZulu-Natal	83%	92%
Limpopo	89%	87%
Mpumalanga	93%	98%
North West	77%	84%
Northern Cape	101%	95%
Western Cape	72%	53%

FARMhere

www.farmhere.co.za

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

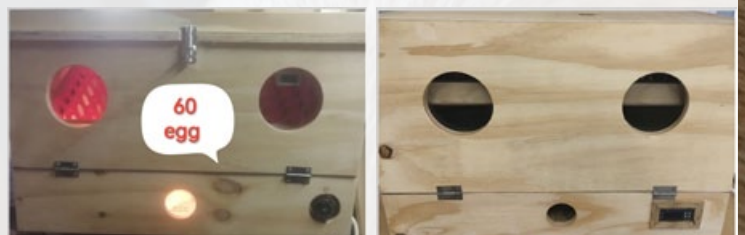
Hertz incubators



Hertz incubators are the brain child of Mr Hertzog. Hertz Incubators were registered and patented on the 24 /6/2015. Mr Hertzog with more than a life time experience and knowledge of all aspects of breeding cycle of chickens decided to put his stamp on the incubator market and design and manufacture incubators ,design till perfection. The incubators who are a dual incubator (incubator and brooder) were successfully introduced in the market as a low cost energy efficient durable incubator using only wood and local products witch rendered a effective 24/7 after sale service. All components are easy changeable by client within 20 min and a warranty of one year.

There are a free training and info session with each incubator purchased from us either person to person at the factory or the electronic media

Our 60 and 120 egg incubators are proven to be highly efficient to be successful during our norm of a daily bug (load shedding),with the low energy consumption of mac 200w during heating cycle with the aid of our temp controller (STC1000). The incubators itself maintain its heat because of natural wood (18mm shutter ply) in terms of heat absorption. Its compatible to inter-grade it with UPS,solar systems(with we can supply as well) and generators.



Contact info

Web page: <https://hertzincubators.co.za>

E-Mail :hertzogeddie@gmail.com

Director/owner: Eddie Hertzog 082 545 3932

Manager/sales: Daniel Thomas 076 246 2247



Landbou Fotograaf/Videograaf

Vir fotografie/videografie van u stoetdiere en landbou bedryf

Zanmari Crous

066 226 8247




zcrous12@gmail.com

Noord Vrystaat



**FIPRONIL & ABAMECTIN FOR QUICK KNOCK-DOWN
AS WELL AS WORM CONTROL**

RESIDUAL ACTION AGAINST:

-  Blue ticks
-  Multi-host ticks
-  Pyrethroid resistant ticks



FOSBLOCK AND FOSLICK

PHOSPHATE TRACE MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS FOR RUMINANTS

- Is weather resistant
- Highly absorbable phosphate and trace minerals
- Convenient and easy to use
- Ensures high animal performance
- Provides increased profitability
- Minimum losses



SUITABLE FOR CATTLE,
SHEEP, GOATS AND
RUMINANT GAME SPECIES.



4000 molatek_4.0224



For more information about Molatek's specific feed and services, contact RCL FOODS:
RCL FOODS: www.rclfoods.com
MOLATEK: +27 (0) 13 791-1036 | www.molatek.co.za | molatek@rclfoods.com





Are we serious and knowledgeable enough to limit antibiotic resistance effectively?

Inappropriate antibiotic prescribing and increased antibiotic consumption in animals have contributed to antibiotic resistance (ABR). Human health is negatively affected by ABR in animal health as observed in resistance to colistin due to its use in animal production.

Colistin is an antibiotic of last resort in humans for the treatment of infections caused by multidrug resistant Gram-negative bacteria. Loss of antibiotic efficacy due to resistance will also have a negative impact on animal health and welfare. Damage to the tissues and organs can occur due to bacterial infections, and there is a high risk of disease outbreaks and the dissemination of zoonotic bacteria. The problem is exacerbated by a lack of new antibiotics that are specifically being produced for animal health.

Although many antibiotics are unsanctioned sold over the counter, veterinarians are primarily responsible for prescribing and administering antibiotics to animals and are critical to appropriate antibiotic use in animal health. The authors cited below, therefore conducted a survey to determine the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of veterinarians and health professionals on antibiotic use, resistance, and its containment in the country in order to inform interventions to optimise use and contain resistance.

A quantitative questionnaire-based online survey was conducted amongst members of professional veterinary associations. The questionnaire consisted of four sections focusing on socio-demographic characteristics, KAP of participants on antibiotic use, ABR, and its containment in the South African veterinary sector.

The results and their implications as discussed by the authors are the following:

- Average knowledge scores on antibiotic use, antibiotic resistance, and its containment in animal health in South Africa were good. The training the respondents received appeared to equip the majority of respondents with adequate knowledge on the rational use of antibiotics.
- There was a high degree of concern about antibiotic-resistant infections. The veterinarians sometimes consulted veterinary guidelines for appropriate use of antibiotics, and penicillins were the most preferred antibiotic class.
- Veterinarians in urban practice were more knowledgeable about ABR than those in rural practice. This may be due to fewer ABR awareness campaigns targeting the rural areas as compared to urban areas.
- A few of the respondents believed that ABR is not an issue in the country. Having a belief that ABR is not a threat might hinder the implementation of antibiotic stewardship programmes in animal health, thus worsening ABR, as was evident in the study where few respondents had antimicrobial stewardship programmes in their practices. [Antibiotic stewardship refers to approaches that encompass correct antibiotic usage, dosage, and duration whilst preventing ABR. It involves



as part of the diagnostic testing]. Notably, most respondents indicated the cost of diagnostic testing, time to results of diagnostics and client expectations of receiving antibiotics as barriers to the implementation of antibiotic stewardship programmes. As expected, client finances were among the important factors that could influence the submission of samples for microbiological investigations. All these factors combined could be responsible for such an empiric approach to antibiotic treatment. Personal comment: Farmer clients should reconsider their position/attitude here.

the use of guidelines for appropriate use of antibiotics, culture and sensitivity testing before antibiotic usage, surveillance and monitoring of antibiotic usage, client education, and the implementation of effective infection prevention and control programmes].

- Generally, the respondents indicated that they had good knowledge of antibiotic pharmacology, appropriate antibiotic use that minimises the development of ABR, antibiotic stewardship and ABR mechanisms.
- Some veterinarians viewed their clients as being slightly concerned over antibiotic-resistant infections. This may be due to a low frequency of discussions with clients over the ABR matter. A more significant percentage of veterinarians in rural practice frequently carried out such discussions than their urban counterparts. Such disparities might be influenced by an over-reliance on antibiotics in clients from rural areas compared to those in urban areas, hence the need for frequent discussions in those areas.
- Most respondents believed that antibiotics were sometimes prescribed for suspected but not confirmed infections regardless of bacteriological culture and antibiotic susceptibility importance. This suggests that an empiric approach to treatment could be preferred compared to a microbiology-guided approach in some instances. [Microbiology forms an integral part of antibiotic stewardship with microbial culture and susceptibility testing

- Most respondents read guidelines for appropriate use of antibiotics. The use of any veterinary formulary, peer-reviewed scientific literature, textbooks or drug handbooks were chosen as the most important sources of information in determining antibiotic choice for clinical use.
- Most respondents prescribed antibiotics for pre-operative prophylaxis and the prevention of post-operative infections. [Avoiding prophylactic antibiotic use is necessary to minimise the selection of resistant bacteria and possible transfer. However, prophylactic use of antibiotics can be implemented in high infection risk cases and where the infection consequences are grave].
- Antibiotics that were regarded as the first-line by many respondents were generally the frequently prescribed antibiotics classes. [A majority of these antibiotics fall under the OIE list of antibiotics of veterinary importance. These drugs are important in specific infections and have to be preserved because of the few alternatives available].

Note: The results were obtained from a relatively small percentage of respondents and may therefore not be representative. The study nevertheless provides valuable pointers which in general confirm that much needs to be done to improve awareness.

Reference:

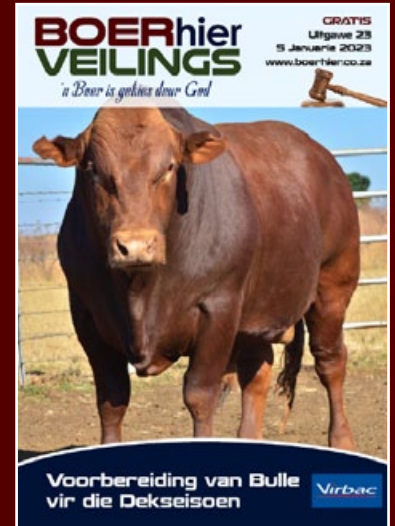
S.A. Maruve & S.Y. Essack, 2022. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices of veterinarians on antibiotic use and resistance and its containment in South Africa. *J. S. Afr. Vet. Assoc.* 93(2), 99-108. <https://doi.org/10.36303/JSAVA.164>

Source: <https://rpobulletin.co.za/?p=3590>

ADVERTISING RATES

📞 073 895 6392

📞 071 704 6282



One price to advertise in all 3 monthly magazines

- Front cover + Article + Half page advert = R6 000 per month
 - Article + Half page advert = R4 000 per month
 - Full page advert = R4 000 per month
 - Half page advert = R3 000 per month

Above mentioned adverts include: Advertising weekly in 5x social media groups (Auctions x6)

Adverts designed on request @ an additional fee

Individual costs per magazine

- 1 x Front cover = R2 000 per month
- 1 x Article with 3 photos = R1 000 per month

(Terms & conditions apply)

Advertise for 12 months and qualify for one free article every month.

Advertise for 6 months and qualify for two articles during the 6 months.

PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SERVICE

WELCOME


We specialise in labour related matters and assist employers with the implementation of the Protection of Personal Information and Consumer Protection matters.


QUALITY HR SERVICES & TRAINING

Contact us now

 Esther Elverfeld
082 449 2997

 esther@aebusisol.co.za

 Available across South Africa

 Training available Online

WE OFFER



LABOUR RELATED MATTERS

- Disciplinary Hearings - Retrenchments & Restructuring - Ill Health Enquiries - Incapacity Enquiries - Union Negotiations - HR Policies - S197 Transfers - Retirement - Representation at CCMA - Bargaining Councils



POPI ACT

- Registration of Info Officer - Application to Regulator - Implementation of POPI throughout the Business - POPI Awareness training



CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT & ECTA

- Terms & Conditions - Cancellation Policies - Delivery Notes - Audit Website in terms of ECTA - Warranties / Guarantees - Limit Business Risks in the CPA



UNION NEGOTIATIONS

- Union Verifications - Wage & Benefit Negotiations - Grievances - Strikes & Picketing Rules



TRAINING

- POPI Awareness - In Depth Training of Information Officer - Discipline in the Workplace - Leadership - Consumer Protection

LET US HELP YOUR BUSINESS

 Find us on
Facebook

AE Business Solutions
South Africa

Replensol

Reg. No. 102552 (Act 36 of 1947)

Scours???

Replensol can help by:

- ✓ Preventing dehydration
- ✓ Supplementing electrolytes
- ✓ Giving energy

DOSE:

Mix one packet with 4,5 L luke warm water. Offer to lambs via a bottle and teat at 100 - 250 ml every 4 hours. Adult sheep to get 1 L every 4 hours via a stomach tube.

NOTE: Always try identify the cause of scours and treat the cause. Replensol is used as supportive therapy.

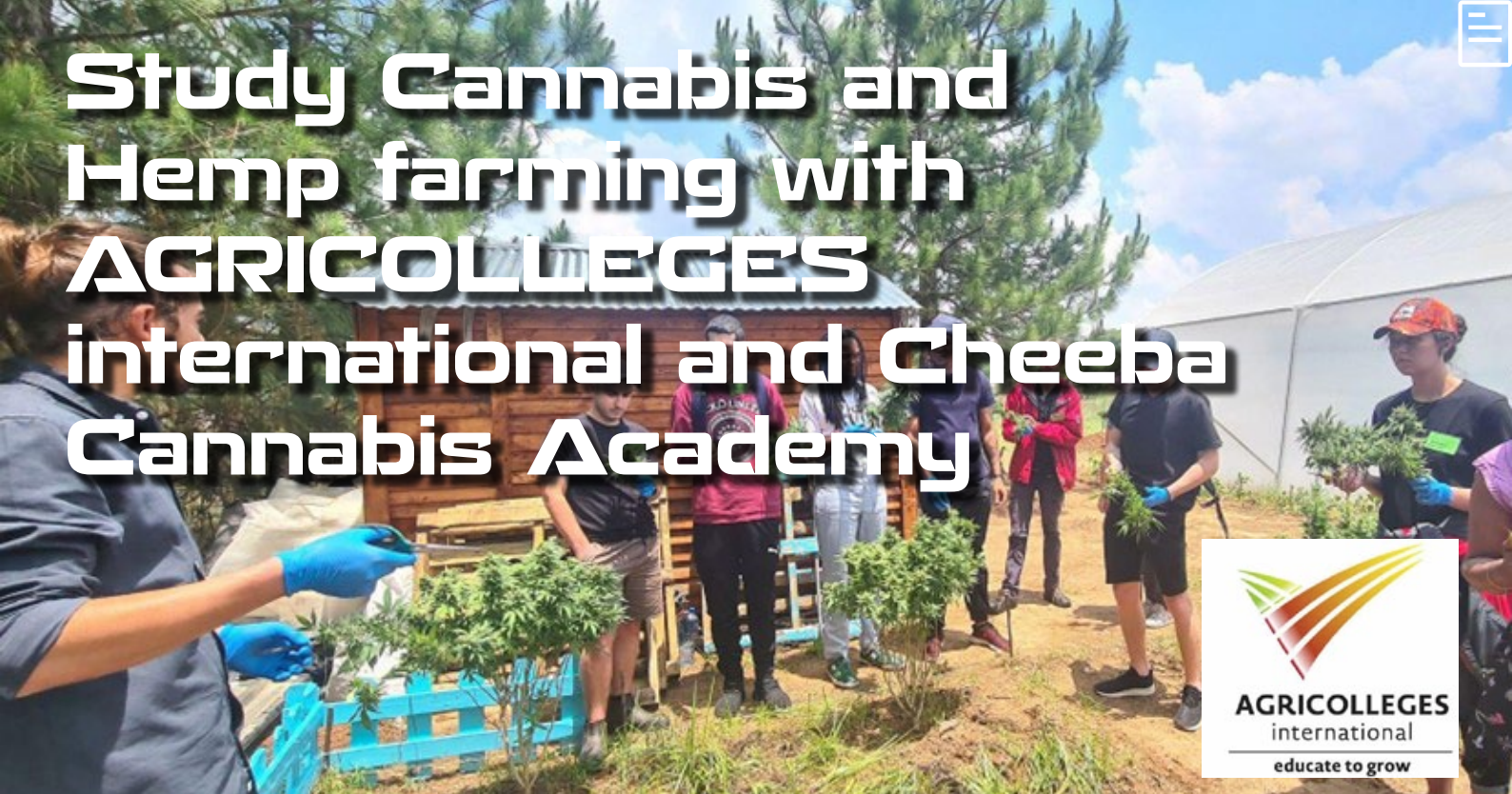
Rehydrate



Ref: Boer met Kleinvee – uitgewers: Kejafa. Replensol. Active ingredients: Sodium Chloride 2 %, Potassium Phosphate (dibasic) 2,3 %, Potassium Chloride 2,6 %, Glucose 90 %, Citric Acid 3,1 %, Vitamin A 100 000 IU. Reg. No. G0550 (Act 36 of 1947) Registration Holder: Oberon Pharma (Pty) Ltd. Reg. No.: 1971/0097971/07. Distributed by Antrovvet Animal Health (Pty) Ltd. Reg. No.: 2019/194324/07/PO Box 13897, Northmead, 1511.

www.antrovvet.co.za  Find us on Facebook

Study Cannabis and Hemp farming with AGRICOLLEGES international and Cheeba Cannabis Academy



The legal Cannabis industry is one of the fastest growing, most exciting and dynamic industries in the world. It has the potential to contribute significantly towards job creation, economic growth and our continent's health. South Africa has even developed a National Cannabis Masterplan which is currently being revised in order to get the maximum benefit out of this rapidly-expanding industry.

Although still under much discussion, the Masterplan's main objectives include increasing production, capacity, education and variety within the South African Cannabis and Hemp industries while also ensuring progressive legislation is in place to support the planned growth.

Although the Cannabis and Hemp industries originated within the agricultural sector, they are now breaking boundaries and are set to encompass an array of sectors with a bold new development initiative. The Vaal River Smart City is South Africa's latest brainchild, a chosen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) of the Gauteng Provincial government. Plans are underway to transform the Vaal River Triangle into an innovative, tech-savvy hub of energy and opportunity. What makes this project stand out however is its new moniker: "Africa's Cannabis Capital".

The City is proposed to be the African centre of all things Cannabis, from manufacturing infrastructure to state-of-the-art wellness centres and retail outlets. Developing the Vaal Cannabis Capital is a huge undertaking, but even the proposal of such a project suggests the vast growth potential of the Cannabis and Hemp industries.

However in order for the industry to realise its full potential, there is a need for a skilled workforce who understand how to cultivate and manage the Cannabis value chain.

This is where AGRICOLLEGES international comes in. AGRICOLLEGES international has partnered with Africa's leading Cannabis and Hemp education and training company, Cheeba Cannabis Academy, to design the ultimate Cannabis and Hemp farming qualification.

The full-time year-long programme, provides learners with the opportunity to engage in farm management and operational activities relevant to Plant Production in the Cannabis and Hemp industries. The end result? An AgriSETA accredited National Certificate in Plant Production specialising in Cannabis and Hemp (NQF 4 - SAQA ID: 49009).



The programme will equip learners with the necessary skills to start their own Cannabis or Hemp farms and provide important skills needed for those wanting to seek employment in the agricultural side of the Cannabis and Hemp industries.

The qualification will form the foundation for learners to extend their learning into more specialised areas of plant production and provides the basis of the establishment of sustainable farming operations through the inclusion of a wide spectrum of competencies required by farmers. Universal farming principles are taught and combined with specialist Cannabis and Hemp farming principles to support learners wanting to enter into the Cannabis and Hemp industries.

Whilst technical production orientated competencies are taught, other aspects such as agri-business and good agricultural practices are included in the range of competencies required by farmers in order to enable them to strive towards agricultural management standards and practices at higher levels. The course includes a practical week where learners have the opportunity to get hands-on experience at a working Cannabis farm in Gauteng.

If you want to jump on this exciting bandwagon and get involved with the Cannabis and Hemp industries, why not visit www.agricolleges.com and take a look at signing up for the National Certificate course on Cannabis and Hemp production. The next course starts on the 28th of March 2023 so don't delay- book your spot today!



AGRICOLLEGES
international



CHEEBA
AFRICA

National Certificate in

Plant Production (Cannabis & Hemp)

ENROL NOW



AGRICOLLEGES
international
educate to grow

www.agricolleges.com

Over 21 Agriculture courses available on our platform! (+27)63 940 0334
study@agricolleges.com



*Christine Vosloo
Fotografie*



Shortage of vaccines under the spotlight

The National Animal Health Forum held a meeting on 13 January 2023 with the acting Deputy Director-general, Mr Dipepeneng Serage, and the Director of animal health, Dr Mpho Maja.

This meeting was the follow-up of previous engagements in 2022 with the Minister of agriculture, land reform and rural development (DALRRD) as well as the Director-general. It was stated by the industry that there are currently a shortage of critical and strategic vaccines and herd immunity has already been compromised and action needs to be taken immediately.

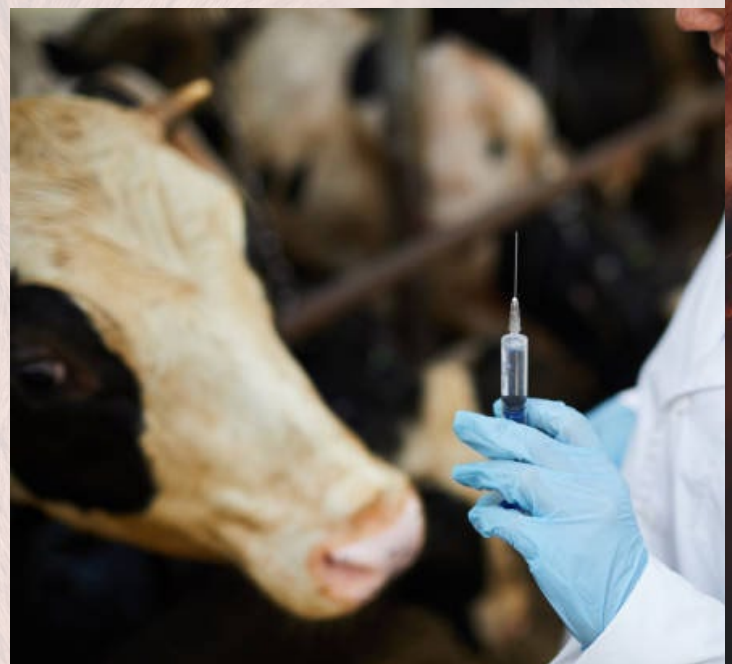
The parties agreed that there have not been sufficient quantities of vaccines available and on time. This is an escalating problem.

Between DALRRD and the NAHF there was consensus on the following:

- Private sector collaboration and involvement;
- Review of legislative requirements in order to accommodate private sector involvement;
- Urgent discussion between DALRRD and OBP;
- A follow-up meeting will be held between DALRRD and the NAHF.

DALRRD and the NAHF will keep the members and stakeholders updated. There was a consensus of appreciation in terms of constructive engagement on this issue.

Source: <https://rpobulletin.co.za/?p=>





Psalm 84:35

“ O LORD, You protect me and save me; Your care has made me great, and Your power has kept me safe.’



28-30 JULIE 2023

Groter! Beter! Moet dit nie mis nie!

H/V ZUID STR & R23 HEIDELBERG

Kos Stalletjies | Biertuin | Uitstallers | Craft Bier en Gin | Bemarkingstalletjies
Merry Go Round | Hope Vermaak.... EN VELE MEER!



JUL 28



JUL 29



JUL 30

Nog kunstenaars
LOADING...



BEPERKTE STALLETJIES NOG BESKIKBAAR **DOEN NOU AANSOEK!!**



Vir meer inligting of besprekings kontak
NADIA 076 895 4467



SELENIUM
METHIONINE

Immunity Boost

FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY.

Combi-Min

FOR SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR CATTLE

Vitamin and mineral complex to treat deficiencies in cattle, sheep and goats.

- ✓ **Vitamin A**
SUPPORTS THE ACTIONS OF ZINC
- ✓ **Vitamin E**
SUPPORTS THE ACTIONS OF SELENIUM
- ✓ **Minerals**
 - Zinc
 - Manganese
 - Selenium
 - Copper (in cattle variant only)

Available in 100 ml and 500 ml



Combi-min for Sheep and Goats, Reg. No.: G4285 (Act 36 of 1947). Active Ingredients per mL: Vitamin A 75 000 IU, Vitamin E 25 IU, Zinc (Zn) 11 mg, Selenium (Se) 0,8 mg, Manganese (Mn) 2,7 mg.
 Combi-min for Cattle, Reg. No.: G4287 (Act 36 of 1947). Active Ingredients per mL: Vitamin A 25 000 IU, Vitamin E 50 IU, Copper (Cu) 4 mg, Zinc (Zn) 11 mg, Selenium (Se) 1,25 mg, Manganese (Mn) 2,7 mg.
 Registration Holder: Antrovat SA (Pty) Ltd. Reg. No.: 2010/001104/07. P.O. Box 60572, Pieter van Rynsveld, 0045.
 Tel: +27 (0) 11 826 2988, www.antrovat.co.za Find us on Facebook.



Temperature extremes, plus ecological marginalization, raise species risk: Studies

by Tim Vernimmen

- In a business-as-usual carbon emissions scenario — humanity’s current trajectory — two in five land vertebrates could be exposed to temperatures equal to, or exceeding, the hottest temperatures of the past decades across at least half of their range by 2099. If warming could be kept well below 2°C (3.6°F), that number drops to 6%, according to a new study.
- More than one in eight mammal species have already lost part of their former geographical range. In many cases, this means those species no longer have access to some (or sometimes any) of their core habitat, making it much more difficult to survive in a warming world.
- When animal populations continue to decline in an area even after it has been protected, one possible explanation may be that the conserved habitat is marginal compared to that found in the species’ historical range.
- In the light of recent pledges to protect 30% of the planet’s surface, it is important to prioritize the right areas. The focus should be on conserving core habitat — which is often highly productive and already intensively used by humans — while respecting the rights and needs of Indigenous people, many of whom have also been pushed to the margins.

As global temperatures continue to rise, scientists have tried to predict how this will affect the many animal species already imperiled by human

actions today. However, most studies have focused primarily on the effects of an increase in mean temperatures — not the higher frequency or intensity of extreme temperatures that climate change also brings.

One group of researchers estimated, for example, that at around 3° Celsius (5.4° Fahrenheit) of planetary warming compared to pre-industrial levels, one in two insect species and a quarter of all vertebrates would lose at least half of their geographical range. Such findings are certainly informative (and worrying), but mean temperatures may not be the animals’ biggest problem.

A handful of very hot days may do far more damage to an already struggling species than a degree or two extra; many individuals might perish if their food burns up in a wildfire or vanishes in an intense drought, for example, or they could die due to overheating. And as many researchers have pointed out, the places with the highest increases in mean temperature may not necessarily be the same ones that will experience the highest frequency of extremely hot days — or where the most threatened animals are.

In 2020, a study compiling the fates of more than 500 animal and plant populations from around the world found that most local extinctions (including, for example, the disappearance of a dozen amphibian and reptile species from the lower reaches of Madagascar’s Tsaratanana Massif) had occurred in places where changes in mean temperature had been limited, but where the hottest days had become significantly hotter.

This work inspired a team of four researchers led by ecologist Gopal Murali, then at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev in Israel, now at the University of Arizona, to investigate the extent to which 33,548 terrestrial vertebrate species may be exposed to unusually high temperatures by 2099.



Critically endangered Bawean hog deer (*Axis kuhlii*), which only occur on the Indonesian island of the same name, are among the most ecologically marginalized animals on the planet. In a business-as-usual carbon emissions scenario, the species could be exposed to extreme temperatures all year long by 2099, which will worsen the effects of marginalization even if its remaining habitat is adequately protected. Image by Raafi Nur Ali via [Wikimedia Commons \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#).



In a business-as-usual emissions scenario, the endangered Micronesia spotted skink (*Emoia boettgeri*), which occurs only on the Caroline and Marshall islands in eastern Micronesia, will be exposed to temperatures equal to or exceeding the hottest days of the past decades every day of the year by 2099. If warming can be kept well below 2°C (3.6°F), it will be this hot less than 100 days a year. Image by thibaudaronson via [iNaturalist \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#).

Exceedingly hot, all year long

The research team began by defining terms: specifying extremely hot days as those on which temperatures equaled or exceeded the temperature each species had experienced on the 1% hottest days between 1950 and 2005.

“We considered how frequent they’d be exposed to such temperatures and for how long,” Murali explains, “as well as the intensity of exposure: how much the temperature would exceed the highest historical temperatures.”

The results, recently [published in Nature](#), suggest that if warming could be kept well below 2°C (3.6°F) by 2100, as agreed to at the 2015 Paris climate summit, then only around 6% of the vertebrate species analyzed would experience extreme temperatures across at least half their range by 2099. “Unfortunately,” says study co-author Uri Roll, “we are still dead course on the business-as-usual model” — of 4.4°C (7.9°F) warming by 2099 — “which means at least 40% of land vertebrates are at risk.”

The hardest-hit areas, according to the researchers, would tend to be in the mid-latitudes, with species in desert regions such as North America’s Mojave, Africa’s Sahara and Sahel, and countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia at particular risk.



The critically endangered northern hairy-nosed wombat (*Lasiorhinus krefftii*), which now only occurs in Epping Forest National Park in Australia, is among the most ecologically marginalized mammals on the planet. In a business-as-usual emissions scenario, it will be exposed to temperatures equal to or exceeding the hottest days of the past decades for nearly 50 days a year by 2099. Image by jade via [Flickr \(CC BY-NC-ND 2.0\)](#).

Especially worrying, say the researchers, are areas where extreme temperatures are projected to occur for months on end. Under the business-as-usual warming scenario, more than one in 10 species in the data set is predicted to experience extreme temperatures for at least half the year. (In the “well below 2°C” Paris scenario, it’s down to one in 100.)

The tropics too could take a major hit: under the business-as-usual scenario, much of South America, including the Amazon Basin, could become extremely hot for at least 100 days a year, putting extensive pressure on many species already threatened by human activities.

Likewise, many animals living on Pacific islands, where ranges tend to be tiny and moving away is exceedingly difficult, could be subjected to extreme temperatures of high intensity, frequency and duration across much or all of their range.

“Island species and other species with small ranges such as many amphibians, reptiles and small mammals tend to be most at risk,” says study co-author Shai Meiri of Tel Aviv University. Because they can’t or don’t move around a lot, it is much more likely that the entire area in which these species occur will be subjected to the same extreme temperatures, increasing the risk of extinction.



The critically endangered hirola (*Beatragus hunteri*), also known as Hunter’s hartebeest, is one of the most ecologically marginalized mammals on the planet. It only occurs along the Kenyan-Somali border (in part of its original range) and in Tsavo East National Park in Kenya, where it was introduced. Only a few hundred of them now remain in the wild, and none are kept in captivity. Image by Steve Garvie via [Flickr \(CC BY-NC-SA 2.0\)](#).

Pushed to the margins, and beyond

More frequent extreme temperatures may pose a significant problem, as the areas where threatened species are protected today are unlikely to maintain the same climate as the planet continues to warm up.

The new Nature study by Mirali and colleagues found that some species in their current ranges may experience extreme temperatures all year long by 2099. This is the case, for example, for critically endangered species such as the Siau Island tarsier (*Tarsius tumpara*), the Sangihe shrikethrush (*Coracornis sanghirensis*), and the Bawean hog deer (*Axis kuhlii*) — each of them found only on the small Indonesian islands they’re named after.

That last species recently ended very high on another ranked list: that of the most ecologically marginalized mammals on the planet – an analysis published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences in early January, and conducted by a team led by Susanne Shultz and Jake Britnell of the University of Manchester.

“We’ve looked at the ranges that 4,785 mammal species are known to have been in historically,” Britnell explains, “and modelled each of them as a shape with various dimensions including elevation, temperature and precipitation. We assume that at the center of that shape are the conditions in which they survive and reproduce best.”



In a business-as-usual emissions scenario, the critically endangered Sangihe shrikethrush (*Coracornis sanghirensis*), which only occurs on the Indonesian island of Sangihe, could be exposed to temperatures equal to or exceeding the hottest days of the past decades every day of the year by 2099. If warming can be kept well below 2°C (3.6°F), it will be this hot less than half the time. Image by Ganjaraprianto via [Wikimedia Commons \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#).

The researchers subsequently modeled the shapes for the species' historical and current range, then compared the two, which allowed them to determine if the species still occupy their core habitat.

"Instead, what we find is that most mammals with contracted ranges were pushed toward the edges of their historic range," Britnell says.

What this means is that the places in which struggling mammals occur today are not the most suitable in terms of temperature, precipitation or elevation. In addition to the Bawean hog deer, some of the most marginalized species include all three orangutan species (*Pongo* spp.), Australia's critically endangered northern hairy-nosed wombat (*Lasiorninus krefftii*) and the vulnerable Pacific island dusky pademelon (*Thylogale brunii*).

Without the appropriate historical perspective, conservationists can be misled, warns Shultz, as they may believe that animals prefer the habitat in which they currently occur. However, animals that are struggling to survive have often lost a lot of their former range, and been forced by human activity into areas for which they are relatively poorly suited.

"The European bison [*Bison bonasus*] – with the anatomy of a grazer, but now confined to the forest – may be a good example of this," Shultz explains.

Other examples include the giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) and critically endangered species such as the Javan rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) and Sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), now restricted to dense rainforest, and the hirola (*Beatragus hunteri*), also known as Hunter's hartebeest, an antelope of which only a few hundred remain on the Kenyan-Somali border and in Kenya's Tsavo East National Park.

Sumatran rhinos. Now occurring in dense rainforest, the critically endangered Javan rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) and Sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), which both once occurred across South-East Asia, are highly ecologically marginalized, which may imperil their survival. Reintroducing them to their core habitats might help, but is difficult due to habitat degradation and low population numbers. Image by Rhett A. Butler/Mongabay.



The PNAS study was inspired by Britnell and Shultz's own hands-on experience studying the Cape mountain zebra (*Equus zebra zebra*) in South Africa with Graham Kerley, another author on the paper. "They're grazers, but some of these formerly critically endangered animals were fenced into areas with very little grass," says Shultz.

When populations continue to decrease even after the lands on which the animals live are designated as protected areas, those declines are often considered due to either ineffective management or the demographic fallout of their earlier decline, says Britnell. "But it might be that we're trying to protect them in marginal places."

Large-bodied mammals with small ranges appear to be particularly at risk, Britnell and colleagues discovered. "We think this is because they are more likely to prefer the same low-lying, flat and fertile areas that humans tend to select for agriculture and development," Shultz says. "They've been pushed out of their main environment."

The good news is that the PNAS study suggests that if species in protected areas continue to decline, that may not necessarily be because they're on a demographic trajectory that leads inevitably downward. "The experience with Cape mountain zebra – once critically endangered, now merely vulnerable – has shown that when animals do have access to the appropriate habitat, they have a good shot at recovery," says Shultz.

Sophie Monsarrat, a biologist now working with [Rewilding Europe](#) who has done studies tracing the past ranges of mammals, but was not involved in either of the new studies, agrees there is a more hopeful interpretation of the data. "If species aren't limited by their ecologies, but by our current ability to coexist with them, there is an opportunity

to restore them where they once thrived – if we give them space.”

The *PNAS* study may have its limitations, she says, noting that “even for a well-studied group like mammals, it is challenging to assess long-term distribution patterns due to a lack of data on species’ past distribution.” However, she adds that the paper sends a convincing message that “mammal species, particularly large-bodied ones, have seen substantial reductions in distribution, and extant populations often persist in suboptimal habitats.”



The vulnerable dusky pademelon (*Thylogale brunii*), which only occurs on the islands of Aru, Kai and New Guinea, is among the most ecologically marginalized mammals on the planet. It could be exposed to temperatures equal to or exceeding the hottest days of the past decades for 25 days a year by 2099 in a business-as-usual emissions scenario, or just three days if warming can be kept well below 2°C (3.6°F). Image by Hans De Bisschop via [Flickr \(CC BY-NC-ND 2.0\)](#).

Conservation biologist Jonathan Baillie, now leading the conservation organization [Natural State](#), who was also not involved in either study, sounds a similar note. “I think the data presented [in the *PNAS* study] support the authors’ conclusions, but I do not think the range data exist to reliably conduct this analysis for 4,785 species of mammal. So I would have preferred if they focused on a subset for which there is good data.”

That being said, he adds that he has often seen similar patterns himself, and he agrees that “more attention needs to be given to the likely increased extinction risk associated with species that have been restricted or forced into marginal habitat. People often assume when they find a species in a specific habitat that it represents its preferred habitat. This paper reminds us that it is often not the case.”

In the context of pledges to protect 30% of the Earth’s surface, it will be increasingly important to ask which areas are the most likely to increase a species’ chance of survival now and in the future. It is relatively easy to protect new areas – the proverbial “rocks and ice” – where people cannot grow any crops or raise any livestock, says Shultz. But to safeguard the productive areas that are most valuable to wild animals and people alike is much harder. “In an ideal world, we would completely change the way we designate protected areas.”



The European bison (*Bison bonasus*) was hunted to extinction in the wild in the early 20th century. A subspecies that lived in the Białowieża forest on the border between Poland and Belarus has been reintroduced, but based on its anatomy and historical distribution, some researchers believe dense forests may be marginal habitats for these grazers, and that they would do better in more open areas. Image by Gregoire Dubois via [Flickr \(CC BY-NC-SA 2.0\)](#).

Now, with many species already on the ropes due to human encroachment, the 21st century’s rising temperatures and more frequent and intense heat waves may marginalize them even further – even within the heart of their former range. So it will be ever more important to protect the most suitable areas, and create connections that allow animals to move if necessary.

“Even if we stop all range contraction,” says Britnell, “animals may still be marginalized due to ongoing climate change.”

And of course, a balance will have to be found between animal conservation and the livelihoods of Indigenous and traditional peoples, many of whom have also been pushed to the margins of the areas they used to live in. “This is something we hope to study as well,” Shultz says. “These are thorny questions, but if we can rethink our relationship with the natural world, there should

potentially be room for both traditional societies and biodiversity.”

Banner image: Cape mountain zebra (*Equus zebra zebra*), once critically endangered, have dwindled in ecologically marginal areas where they were struggling to survive. Yet in areas with appropriate habitat, they have been able to bounce back from just dozens to thousands of individuals, demonstrating that when ecological marginalization can be reduced, recovery may well be possible. Image by Brian Snelson via [Wikimedia Commons \(CC BY 2.0\)](#).

Citations:

- Britnell, J. A., Zhu, Y., Kerley, G. I. H., & Shultz, S. (2023). Ecological marginalization is widespread and increases extinction risk in mammals. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 120(3), e2205315120. doi:10.1073/pnas.2205315120
- Garcia, R. A., Cabeza, M., Rahbek, C., & Araújo, M. B. (2014). Multiple dimensions of climate change and their implications for biodiversity. *Science*, 344(6183), 1247579. doi:10.1126/science.1247579
- Murali, G., Iwamura, T., Meiri, S., & Roll, U. (2023). Future temperature extremes threaten land vertebrates. *Nature*. doi:10.1038/s41586-022-05606-z
- Raxworthy, C. J., Pearson, R. G., Rabibisoa, N., Rakotondrazafy, A. M., Ramanamanjato, J.-B., Raselimanana, A. P., ... Stone, D. A. (2008). Extinction vulnerability of tropical montane endemism from warming and upslope displacement: A preliminary appraisal for the

highest massif in Madagascar. *Global Change Biology*, 14(8), 1703-1720. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2486.2008.01596.x

- Román-Palacios, C., & Wiens, J. J. (2020). Recent responses to climate change reveal the drivers of species extinction and survival. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(8), 4211-4217. doi:10.1073/pnas.1913007117
- Seneviratne, S. I., Donat, M. G., Pitman, A. J., Knutti, R., & Wilby, R. L. (2016). Allowable CO2 emissions based on regional and impact-related climate targets. *Nature*, 529(7587), 477-483. doi:10.1038/nature16542
- Sunday, J., Bennett, J. M., Calosi, P., Clusella-Trullas, S., Gravel, S., Hargreaves, A. L., ... Morales-Castilla, I. (2019). Thermal tolerance patterns across latitude and elevation. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 374(1778), 20190036. doi:10.1098/rstb.2019.0036
- Urban, M. C. (2015). Accelerating extinction risk from climate change. *Science*, 348(6234), 571-573. doi:10.1126/science.aaa4984
- Warren, R., Price, J., Graham, E., Forstenhaeusler, N., & VanDerWal, J. (2018). The projected effect on insects, vertebrates, and plants of limiting global warming to 1.5°C rather than 2°C. *Science*, 360(6390), 791-795. doi:10.1126/science.aar3646

Source: <https://news.mongabay.com/2023/01/temperature-extremes-plus-ecological-marginalization-raise-species-risk-studies/>

FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY.

OxiMycin 230 LA

Reg. No. G4361 (Act 36 of 1947)



A QUALITY LONG ACTING OXYTETRACYCLINE

FOR THE TREATMENT OF:

- Tick-borne gallsickness (in cattle)
- Heartwater
- Foot-rot
- Pneumonia
- Navel-ill
- Joint-ill (in pigs)



OxiMycin 230 LA injectable solution. Contains: Oxytetracycline hydrochloride 230 mg. Registration number G4361 (Act 36 of 1947). Registration holder: Antrov SA (Pty) Ltd. Co. Reg. No.: 2010/001184/07. P.O. Box 60577, Pierre van Ryneveld, 0045. Tel: +27 (0) 11 826 2988, www.antrov.co.za. Find us on Facebook.

Total milk supply reduced sharply in 2022



MPO POINTER 01 6 February 2023: Total milk supply reduced sharply in 2022, introducing limited buoyancy in the price for farmers.

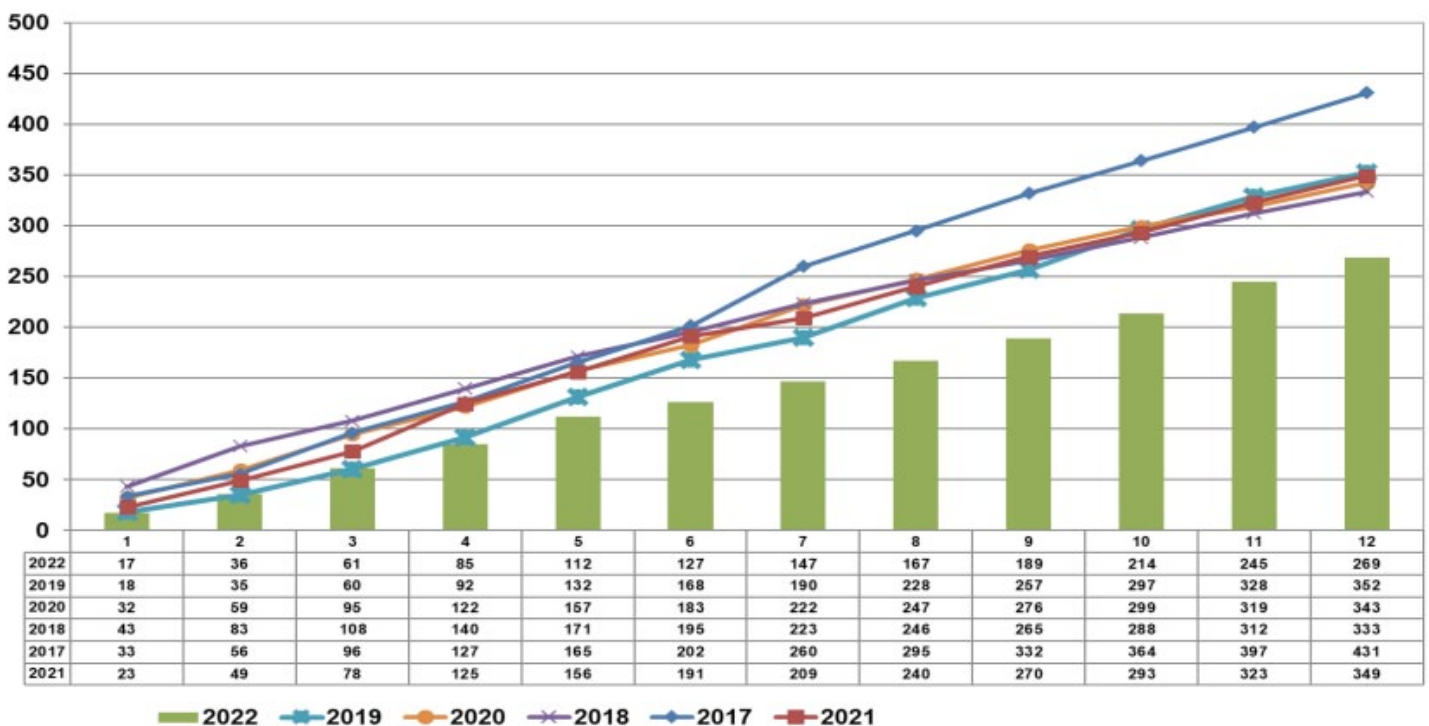
Synopsis.

The total milk supply (milk equivalent basis), calculated from domestic unprocessed milk production plus imports minus exports minus sales to SACU member countries, was in 2022 4.6% lower compared to 2021 and 5.8% lower compared with 2020.

A national average farmer's price of R7.52 plus is possible before the winter of 2023.

Milk farmers and milk processors need to work closely together to ensure adequate milk flow and to guard against the overstimulation of unprocessed milk production. Milk processors are well-positioned to accomplish this balance.

Milk Equivalent in litres



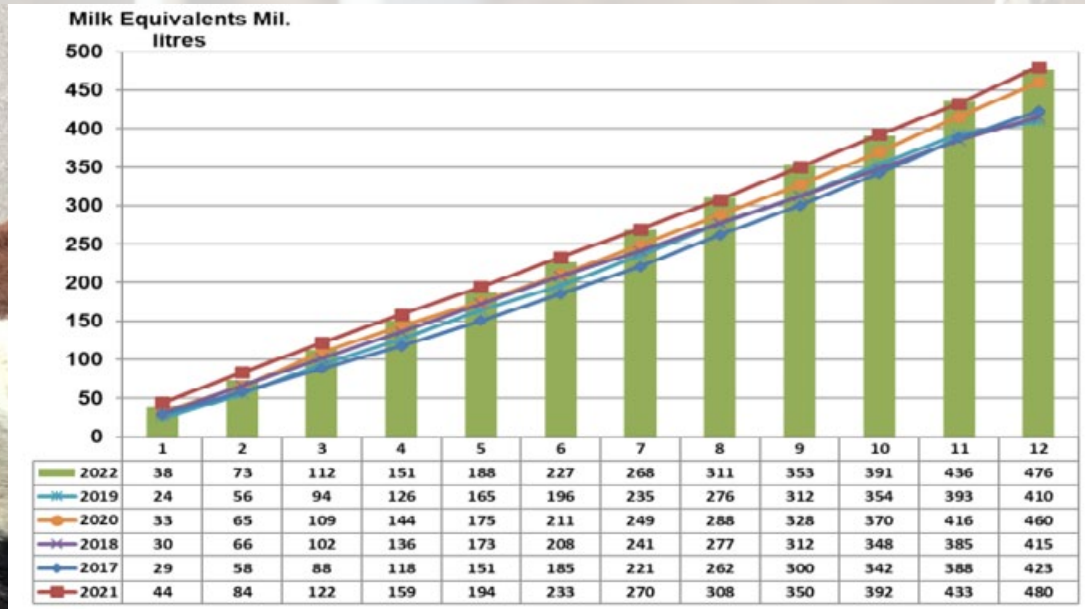
Graph1. Monthly cumulative dairy imports (Mil. L.) (Source: Agri Inspec)

The demand for dairy products is a moving target and in a high inflationary environment could easily come under pressure, negatively affecting demand for unprocessed milk.

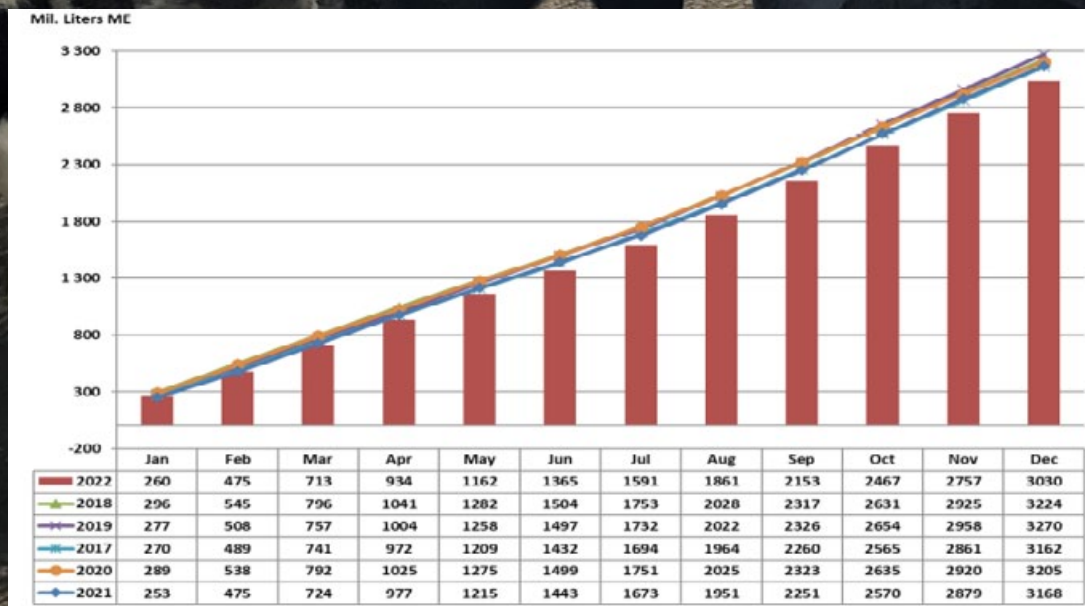
Unprocessed milk production in 2022 (last two months provisionally, source: Milk SA) was 1.85% lower compared to 2021 and dairy imports on a milk equivalent basis (ME) were 23% lower than

in 2021. In Graph 1 the lower imports are clearly visible.

Exports of dairy products were stable for the past three years signalling that the export market is well looked after by exporters and that the market is satisfied with the product range and quality. In Graph 2 the export market is portrayed.



Graph 2: Monthly cumulative dairy exports (Mil. L. ME) (Source: Agri Inspec)



Graph 3: Monthly cumulative total supply (Mil. L. ME) (Source: Agri Inspec)

In graph 3 the total dairy supply is depicted.

CEO Action Note

The MPO initiated a project with Agri Inspec to analyse the import landscape regarding imports in 2019 versus 2022. Over the past three years, importers experienced various challenges regarding imports and some of these are still

present in the market. The aim of the project is to initiate discussions with the importers that imported fewer dairy products over this period with the view of finding a local supply solution and not falling back on imports. Due to the experience of the past three years, importers could be more inclined to reduce the associated risks.

Bertus van Heerden (hoofekonoom, MPO) P.S. first input regarding the current market dynamics. More to follow.

First Guard™

Super Boost Liquid

Reg. No. V27156 (Act 36 of 1947)



- Super Boost Liquid contains 5 different energy sources:
 - ✔ 1 x High GI energy source that works quickly to get the animal “up”
 - ✔ 3 x Low GI energy sources for sustained energy
 - ✔ 1 x Specialised fat
- Dose 10 - 20 ml per ewe that is having a difficult labour
- Dose 5 ml per lamb post a difficult birth
- Dose 3 - 5ml for all lambs post birth this will ensure they have energy to stand and get in the much needed colostrum as well as those important first feeds



Ref: Data on file
 Super Boost Liquid contains vitamins, amino acids, trace elements, fatty acids, nucleotides, essential prebiotics and energy.
 Reg. No. V27156 (Act 36 of 1947). Registration Holder: Ashkan Consulting (Pty) Ltd, Reg. No.: 2006/020480/07.
 62 Kyalami Blvd, Kyalami Business Park, Midrand, 1685. Tel: +27 (0) 11 466 8763.™ is the trademark of Ashkan Consulting.
 Distributed by: Antrovvet Animal Health (Pty) Ltd., Reg. No.: 2019/194324/07, P.O. Box 60577, Pierre van Ryneveld, 0045.
 Tel: +27 (0) 11 826 2988 www.antrovvet.co.za Find us on Facebook

Ashkan
 better for life

BOERhier

'n Boer is gekies deur God

Get **DIRECT** digital exposure to your target market.
 Market your product or service with us.

Our farmers farm with their smart devices at hand.
 They actively participate in all our digital platforms.
 Our three e-magazines and videos are sent directly to farmers cellphones.

60,000+ Social Media followers
15,000+ Whatsapp database
34,000+ Email database

Contact us:    

 (0) 73 895 6392 |  (0) 71 704 6282

 info@boerhier.co.za

Digital Magazine
ADVERTISE WITH US TODAY!



www.boerhier.co.za

FNB Agribusiness

A further rate hike dampens agri-outlook in the already volatile operating conditions



Comment by Paul Makube, senior agricultural economist at FNB Agribusiness

26 January 2022: Although the South African Reserve Bank continued its tightening cycle, this time the hike was slower than expected at 25 basis points. It brought the repurchase rate to 7,25%, lifting the prime lending rate by 0,25% with effect from 27 January 2023.

This means elevated interest rates for a bit longer as the risks to the inflation outlook are still assessed to the upside. The rate hike comes amid serious headwinds for agriculture like persistent load shedding, infrastructure and logistics challenges, and higher input costs, which may wipe out profit margins and impede growth.

The higher interest rates and elevated inflation erode farm profit margins and liquidity, which may constrain farmers' ability to service debt and further limit production expansion. Whereas commodity prices in general have been relatively high, input costs have also risen sharply and quickly by double digit numbers, squeezing margins.

Load shedding has caused havoc in the agricultural sector and any further deterioration in electricity supply in the medium to longer term may require production cutbacks. Hence, this will cause a domestic supply crunch for certain commodities such as poultry. A domestic supply deficit is normally met through imports but may also come at a high cost given the weaker rand exchange rate and the avian flu-induced strong international prices.

The overall impact is margin compression in the agricultural sector and farmers may struggle to reach a break-even point or even post negative margins. This may require debt restructuring and will cause more indebtedness.

Higher commodity prices have previously countered the impact of rising interest rates on land values. However, the situation may become negative should interest rates remain elevated for longer in a high-input-cost and disruptive operating environment (power failures, infrastructure decay).

Additionally, the weather outlook has turned negative with a sharp decline in the La Niña conditions and the subsequent emergence of an El Niño pattern for the months ahead. If this happens, it predicts a potential disaster for agriculture. Hopefully, the El Niño pattern currently in the forecast will dissipate later in the year. Nonetheless, the near-term rainfall forecasts show potential rains across the producing areas in the next few weeks. This will be beneficial for the growing crops after the recent heat wave in some areas.





plaasbestuurder.co.za


Plaasbestuurder.co.za


where Farmers are assured of quality candidates and candidates are assured of sustainable Career Opportunities.





So whether you are a Farmer or potential candidate, visit our website www.plaasbestuurder.co.za for more information on our services and career opportunities.

Plaasbestuurder.co.za manage your Farm's recruitment process so you can focus 100% on your Farming.

 www.plaasbestuurder.co.za

 info@plaasbestuurder.co.za

 www.facebook.com/plaasbestuurder.co.za

 Vernon – 082 779 7788

VACANCIES AVAILABLE



“Plaasbestuurder.co.za handles your farm’s recruitment process, so you can focus 100% on your farming.”



Plaasbestuurder Jobs available:

Numerous Farm Manager Jobs Available

Click on link – [Werksgeleenthede · plaasbestuurder.co.za](http://Werksgeleenthede.plaasbestuurder.co.za)



About Dorpers - Pizzle Disease



Protocol

PIZZLE DISEASE Protocol as discussed on 29 September 2003 at a workshop attended by the Council of the Dorper Sheep Breeders Society, Provincial Veterinary Services and Private Veterinaries

Acknowledgement and thanks to the hereunder mentioned Veterinaries for compiling this Protocol and all persons who attended the Workshop and contributed to the project:

- Dr J A van Rooyen - Steynsburg
- Dr R Larson - Graaff Reinet
- Dr J Pienaar - Beaufort West
- Dr G van Aardt - Kroonstad

A flock can be classified as follows

- **Clean** with no clinical cases or type 4 scars
- **Stable infected flock:** Infected but few clinical cases. New additions to the flock becomes clinical cases
- **Unstable infected flock:** Infected with active clinical cases.

1. Clean flock

- Only purchase "clean" rams
- Apply trial-mating with 10 young ewes and keep separated for 30 days. Examine rams before adding to rest of ram flock.

Apply strict biological security measures

- Keep boundary fences in good repair and avoid contact with neighbouring, possibly infected, flocks.
- Establish a quarantine station /section where additions can be observed for 30 days before incorporation with the flock. Apply strict tick and fly control.
- Prevent mechanical contamination by handlers, shoes, feet, shearers, AI technicians, (artificial vagina sheaths) from infected flocks.

In case of outbreak

- Drastic action such as isolation, slaughter, selling **or**
- handle as unstable infected flock

Please report all cases to the society or to your veterinary

This is crucial in order to establish a record of progress and to endeavour to assist flocks with problems to eradicate the disease. We will appreciate input and reports from farmers and veterinaries when you try this protocol.

We aim to eradicate this disease and we need the assistance of every person involved in the industry.



RAMS



EWES

2. Stable infected flock

Rectify nutritional deficiencies, parasite problems and stress factors. Especially the administration of vitamin A, D, E and Zinc before mating.

Local area deficiencies must also be attended to.

2.1 Apply precautionary anti microbic treatment

- Half a tube mastitis remedy in each sheath before mating. This may be repeated **or**
- Injecting with long acting Tetracycline Or Penicillin before mating. May be repeated **or**
- Injection plus local treatment with Acriflavine/ Glycerin or tempered Iodine (Povodine) before mating

- **Type 2 scar:** Treat and return to flock when healed. Inject with long acting tetracycline or penicillin
Optional: Repeat with further 2 injections – in other words 8 days anti biotic coverage
Optional: Sheath treatment with acriflavine/ glycerine or tempered Iodine (Povodine)
Handle penis and sheath as little as possible. Disinfect hands and apparatus between cases.
- **Type 3 scar** can be treated as type 2 scar but will usually have to be culled.

Classification of scars in ram

Scar on penis	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Inflammation (red, swollen, sore)	Yes			
Exudate (Bloody, purulent Excretion)		Yes	Yes	
Blister	Yes			
Ulcer (Raw wound)		Yes	Yes	
Paraphimose Penis protrudes			Yes	
Connective tissue scar				Yes

Mark all rams after examination

Green tags	Yellow tags	Red tags
No scars or history of pizzle disease	Only one attack of pizzle disease	More than one attack of pizzle disease

3. Unstable infected flock

- **Rectify nutritional deficiencies, parasite problems, and stress factors.** Especially administration of Vit A, D, E and Zink before mating. Local area deficiencies must also be attended to.
- **Treat acute cases.** In all cases the administration of Vit A, E and Zink as well as Ammonium chloride can possibly expedite the healing process.
- **Type 1 scar:** Inject with an anti- microbic substance with proven effectiveness against Mycoplasm spp. Advocin, Baytril, Tylan

Control programme

Phase 1 (5 years)

Introduce a fixed mating period

34 days (2 cycles) 42 days, or 51 days (3 cycles)

Introduce strict biological security

Keep boundary fences in good repair and avoid contact with infected flocks

Establish a quarantine station/ section where additions can be observed for 30 days before incorporation with the rest of the flock. Apply strict tick and fly control.





Prevention of mechanical contamination by handlers, feet, shoes, shearers, AI technicians (artificial vagina sheaths) from infected flocks.

No mating in biological security zone

No mating in biological security zone after mating period until minimum of 8 month cycle has been completed. A farming operation can install more than one section without contact between the different sections.

Dry ewes

All dry ewes must be removed after sonar-scan and/or on the last day of the lambing season.

New rams

Purchase only "clean" rams. Apply trial mating on 10 young ewes and keep isolated for 30 days. Examine rams before incorporation with rest of flock.

Records

Keep prescribed records regarding individual rams, mating records and lambing results.

Phase 2

- First certificate of compliance after 3 repeated clean mating seasons and possibly future blood test to identify infection.
- Annual or bi-annual certificate of maintenance.
- Acknowledgement and advantages for certified flocks.



SUGGESTIONS:

1. Give your chicken a stress pack for 4-5 days to help strengthen the body (5 g / 10 L water)



2. Disinfect the walls and even the bedding with a light spray of disinfectant (50 g / 10 L water)



3. Treat the sores with a diluted solution of iodine on cotton wool



ViroGon Disinfectant. Contains Potassium Peroxymonosulfate 45 %. Reg No: ACT5GNR529/291224/140/1010 NRCS. StressGuard. See package insert for composition. Reg. No. V30577 (Act 36 of 1947). Iodine Spray: Contains: Iodine and Ethanol. Reg. No. G2572 (Act 36 of 1947). Registration Holder: Antrovet Distributors cc, Reg. No: 1995/022393/23. PO Box 13897, Northmead, 1511. Tel: +27 (0) 11 826 2988, www.antrovet.co.za. Find us on Facebook

DID YOU KNOW?

Bananas: A Fruit of Wonders

Bananas are believed to have originated in Malaysia about 4,000 years ago, later spreading to the Philippines, India, and Africa. Thanks to modern advancements in transportation and refrigeration, bananas have become widely available, with the largest commercial growers located in countries such as Costa Rica, Mexico, Ecuador, and Brazil.

In addition to being delicious, bananas are also a source of antioxidants and are beneficial to our health in many ways. For example, they can alleviate morning sickness in pregnant women and reduce itching and irritation from mosquito bites. The inside of the peel can even be used to remove warts. On hot days, eating a banana can help lower body temperature or relieve a fever.

And while it's been reported that bananas may increase cleverness and help alleviate the symptoms of a hangover, it's probably best to avoid trying to prove this theory to your upset wife after a night of overindulgence.

Source: [Bananas: A Fruit of Wonders – 6th Gear Nomad](#)



Graphic Design services



- ➔ Brochures
- ➔ Reports
- ➔ Magazines
- ➔ Adverts (print and social media)
- ➔ Word and PPT formatting and template design
- ➔ Invitations
- ➔ Logos
- ➔ Corporate branding
- ➔ Signage
- ➔ Posters
- ➔ Letterheads • Business cards • Flyers

For more information please contact:

082 784 1838

cpietersen001@gmail.com

To cut emissions from cattle ranching, beef up the soil, study says

By Shanna Hanbury

- **A pilot project funded by the World Bank in Colombia's Vichada municipality found that land management techniques paired with the implementation of a tropical grass species increased carbon storage in the soil by more than 15%, while also avoiding the need for cyclical burning of the savanna.**
- **Improving the productivity of inefficient ranching practices can boost profits for ranchers while combating growing food insecurity in Colombia, say the authors of a recent study documenting the pilot project.**
- **The study comes amid relative silence at the COP27 climate summit about the role of livestock in climate change: A quarter of all global emissions come from the livestock industry, yet serious measures to reduce or improve these systems are not being discussed enough, experts say.**
- **Scientists not involved with the pilot project have welcomed the findings but note that biodiversity indicators also need to be measured to compare the improved pastures to natural savanna.**

Flying this November into a remote region of the Orinoquía savanna in Vichada, Colombia, environmental biologist Jacobo Arango could spot the Hacienda San José cattle ranch that his team was using as an open-air laboratory.

From the sky, he could see the farm's greener hue of grass standing out against neighboring

pastures. There, he and his team from the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Cali were experimenting with a tropical grass species called *Brachiaria humidicola*. Combined with rotational grazing, they wanted to improve the region's shallow, acidic soil while measuring how much carbon could be captured.

As the taller, denser grass worked to feed more cows above land, its meter-deep (3-foot) roots improved soil quality, also allowing some native tree species to proliferate. The soil absorbed at least 15% more carbon than the adjacent pastures, Arango found.

"Scaling the implementation of land-based carbon storage practices could significantly contribute to reducing net emissions from beef production," Arango and colleagues wrote in a recently published [study](#) about their findings, funded by the World Bank.

The Orinoquía region covers the vast eastern grassland plains of Colombia and produces a fifth of its beef, according to the 2022 [census](#), but the land is notoriously degraded. The aluminum-rich soil common throughout the region is toxic for most grass species. Poor-quality pasture means that cattle need 17 hectares (42 acres) each to get enough food.

The nutrient-poor soil also leads to local farmers setting more fires, as the ash works to fertilize the land – a practice that advocates of rotational grazing techniques say can be avoided altogether by letting cattle graze in smaller areas while other parts of the pasture recover.



Researchers led by Jacobo Arango found they could achieve deeper roots and greater carbon storage in the soil after six years of adopting land management techniques in combination with a tropical grass species on a Colombian ranch. Image courtesy of the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).

Colombian President Gustavo Petro, who took office in August this year, called the use of extensive and underutilized land “inadequate,” and promised during his campaign to transform these areas into more productive silvopastoral systems – growing trees inside pastures.

Arango’s experiment took place on just one farm, but his hope is to scale the model to other cattle ranches in the 11-million-hectare (27-million-acre) Orinoquía region. With this system, pastures here could store around the twice the amount of the region’s carbon emissions from livestock over the next 20 years.

Orinoquia’s farms currently emit 15-23 kilograms of carbon dioxide per kilogram of beef produced. But at the Hacienda San José, the carbon footprint is now negative: for every kilo of beef, 17.5 kilos of CO₂ are instead absorbed from the atmosphere, according to a report published by the same team.

After 20 years, Arango said, the soil may hit its maximum capacity for carbon storage and those environmental benefits would taper off.

At the COP27 climate conference in November, President Petro said in his keynote speech that “it is now the time for humanity, not markets.” But there was little discussion about the livestock industry that occupies 25% of the world’s habitable land and is responsible for the same proportion of global greenhouse gas emissions, according to a 2021 study. Atul Jain, a co-author of that study and atmospheric scientist at the University of Illinois, says more needs to be done to keep global warming within the Paris Agreement ceiling of

1.5° Celsius (2.7° Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial levels.

“It is such a huge reduction target. I doubt all these methods can help us to accomplish that goal,” Jain told Mongabay. “We really need to think about changing high carbon footprint diets, of which beef is the highest emitting, to something like chicken which has a much lower carbon footprint.”

But for Arango, reducing Colombia’s beef footprint needs to work alongside emissions reductions. “I hope the study will once again call for action in the cattle sector to reduce emissions,” he told Mongabay by phone. “Just because we are sequestering carbon in soil, it doesn’t mean we should not be worried about reducing emissions.”

Higher efficiency and less emissions

In less than seven years, productivity at the 8,000-hectare (20,000-acre) Hacienda San José has jumped under Arango and his team’s watch. The amount of pasture needed per head of cattle has dropped from 17 to 1 hectare (42 to 2.5 acres). While increased efficiency would also emit more methane, with more cattle squeezed into a smaller space, the emissions per individual animal decreases as the land is put to better use than the degraded pastures that make up most of the industry today.

“There is a lot of room to improve efficiency and at the same time reduce the environmental footprint of the system,” Arango said. “One of the problems of the current livestock systems is that they are highly inefficient.”

The hacienda where the experiment is being hosted is owned by Gabriel Jamarillo, who formerly headed the Global Fund to Fight AIDS and was a top executive at Citibank and Bank Santander.

“I’ve always looked for things that have a huge social impact,” Jamarillo told Mongabay by phone. He said he hopes to expand his farm by another 172,000 hectares (425,000 acres) over the next decade. “Colombia needs to develop its agricultural industry but for historical reasons, it never has.”

Expectations for increased food security were high following the 2016 peace pact that brought an end



Tall, dense grass combined with rotational grazing allows cattle ranchers to keep 17 times more cattle per hectare than neighboring pastures in Vichada, Colombia. The technique also replaces the annual burning of pastureland, a practice that emits large amounts of greenhouse gasses. Image courtesy of Hacienda San José.

to Colombia's decades-long and bloody civil war with the FARC guerrillas. But food security has since worsened, according to a [May 2022 study](#) using data from the Gallup World Poll. A quarter of the population now suffers from severe food insecurity, up from 8% between 2016 and 2019. Two-fifths of Colombians are impacted to some degree by food insecurity.

"Food security is extremely fragile," Jamarillo said. "We are improving the soil for future generations while adding to the food sector today. If we leave the soil better than we found it, it's regenerative agriculture."

Carbon isn't everything

Mercedes Bustamante, a leading biologist who studies the savanna ecosystem in neighboring Brazil, said further research needs to look at non-degraded savanna as a second control group so that policymakers are able to map the best use of land in the region. That way, they can designate some areas for protection and others for commercial activity. According to a [2020 global study](#) on livestock ranching, wherever there are cattle, there is less biodiversity.

In the Cerrado savanna in Brazil's center-west region, Bustamante said, biodiversity-rich grasslands are being aggressively converted to sprawling pastures using a close relative of the *B. humidicola* grass species being tested in Vichada, but with more [conservative](#) carbon storage results.

"Recovering degraded natural systems is also a carbon removal strategy," she told Mongabay. "You can't switch water for carbon, or biodiversity

and traditional territories for carbon, so we need to understand more about what is happening in the region."

Arango said the goal of reducing the environmental footprint of the livestock systems will have a better chance of success if farmers can profit from investing in reducing emissions and storing carbon, and even gain access to climate mitigation funding. Soil carbon absorption has an end date, he added, and farms can't be net-carbon-negative forever.

"But the cattle sector is able to also absorb carbon from the atmosphere," Arango said, "compared to airplane activity, for example, which can only emit."

See related:

Citations:

- Costa Jr., C., Villegas, D. M., Bastidas, M., Matiz-Rubio, N., Rao, I., & Arango, J. (2022). Soil carbon stocks and nitrous oxide emissions of pasture systems in Orinoquía region of Colombia: Potential for developing land-based greenhouse gas removal projects. *Frontiers in Climate*, 4. doi:[10.3389/fclim.2022.916068](https://doi.org/10.3389/fclim.2022.916068)
- Arango, J., Bastidas, M., Costa Jr., C., González, R., Marin, A., Matiz-Rubio, N., ... Villegas, D. (2022) *Carbon footprint and mitigation scenarios for Hacienda San Jose: Identifying opportunities and challenges using a consolidated modelling framework*. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Retrieved from: <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/121105>
- Xu, X., Sharma, P., Shu, S., Lin, T., Ciais, P., Tubiello, F. N., ... Jain, A. K. (2021). Global greenhouse gas emissions from animal-based foods are twice those of plant-based foods. *Nature Food*, 2(9), 724-732. doi:[10.1038/s43016-021-00358-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00358-x)
- Filazzola, A., Brown, C., Dettlaff, M. A., Batbaatar, A., Grenke, J., Bao, T., ... Cahill, J. F. (2020). The effects of livestock grazing on biodiversity are multi-trophic: A meta-analysis. *Ecology Letters*, 23(8), 1298-1309. doi:[10.1111/ele.13527](https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.13527)
- Soil carbon storage and sequestration potential in the Cerrado region of Brazil. (2006). In R. Lal & C. Cerri (Eds.), *Carbon Sequestration in Soils of Latin America*. CRC Press. Retrieved from: <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.1201/9781482298031-23/soil-carbon-storage-sequestration-potential-cerrado-region-brazil>

Banner image: Allowing native species of trees to grow in pastures can reduce livestock emissions while also providing shade for cattle. Image courtesy of Hacienda San José.

Source: <https://news.mongabay.com/2022/12/to-cut-emissions-from-cattle-ranching-beef-up-the-soil-study-says/>

Record Rewards for Angora Ram sale

Written By Pierre van der Vyver - HOF

We are living in a time where extraordinary things happen, and this is no surprise anymore.

On the 18th of January 2023 an extraordinary thing happened at the Willowmore showgrounds, Eastern Cape where the **VAN HASSELT Angora ram sale (with guest sellers)** took place.

The feedback from many of the farmers attending the sale was:

“The best selection of rams from one breeder ever seen!” Petrie Maré, the manager for animal genetics, from the House of Fibre confirmed this statement.

Everyone expected a good demand for Jordi van Hasselt's rams, because his mohair clip was judged the best mohair clip in the world (sponsored by the Japanese firm MIYUKI KEORI) over the past six consecutive years! What incredible consistency.

His winter clip was sold in November 2022 and achieved the best price per kilogram for 4 of the possible 7-micron groups! However, no record prices were paid on this ram sale, with the highest priced ram going for R44 000, bought by Vleikuil Boerdery, Rietbron.



PHOTO L TO R: Cassie Carstens (HF); Wouter Snijman (buyer); Benjohan Snijman (buyer); Jordi van Hasselt (seller) and Jakkie Nel (HF auctioneer)

What did make this sale extraordinary, is the fact that all 121 rams (100%) sold and for an average price of **R14764/ram!!** This is the first time ever in the history of the ram breeders that a breeder achieved such a high average for such a large number (99) of rams. The sale was auctioneered by the HOUSE OF FIBRE.

We want to thank all those that made the effort to attend this incredible event.

Source: <https://www.mohair.co.za/mohair-blog/record-rewards-for-angora-ram-sale>

We would like to thank Andries Volgraaff from Tekoa Boergoats for the purchase of Prototype (Lexus son on a Kettie daughter, Kettie was 2015 SA Grand Champion ram!!) out of the **Lukas Burger** boergoat stud as well as his son INFERNO who was a junior champ at the western cape show, bred put of a Dreamer daughter!!! All the way from Ceres Western cape to Vryburg North West!! Collen Boerdery and **LaJanco Boerbokstoet** is the proud new owners of these two magnificent beasts!!! Prototype weighing 150kg after 1100km travel is really something special! A very big thanks to Andries for this opportunity to acquire these genetics!!



Auction Results



BOSVELD

DIE BESTEBOD

THE BEST BID

Gemiddelde Veilingspryse Behaal Average Auction Prices Achieved

Beespryse / Cattle prices = R.cc/kg

Stoet- en Produksieveilings uitgesluit / Stud- and Production auctions excluded

Week: 5 Datum / Date: 30 Jan-4 Feb 2023

R.cc/kg
(excl. VAT)

Tollies / Bull calves < 200kg	<u>35.57</u>
Tollies / Bull calves 200-250kg	<u>35.62</u>
Tollies / Bull calves > 250kg	<u>35.35</u>
Osse / Oxen	<u>30.08</u>
Bulle / Bulls	<u>26.16</u>
Verse / Heifers < 200kg	<u>38.02</u>
Verse / Heifers 200-250kg	<u>35.51</u>
Verse / Heifers > 250kg	<u>29.93</u>
Verse Dragtig / Pregnant Heifers	<u>30.86</u>
Skraal koeie / Lean Cows	<u>22.49</u>
Koeie / Cows	<u>25.28</u>
Koei Dragtig / Pregnant Cow	<u>31.56</u>
Koeie + Kalwers / Cows + Calves	<u>31.58</u>
Koei + kalf Dragtig / Pregnant Cow + calf	<u>27.49</u>



LEWENDEHAWE STOETVEE SLAGVEE WILD ALGHEELE UITVERKOPINGS LOSGOED EIENDOM
LIVESTOCK STUD STOCK SLAUGHTER STOCK GAME DISPERSAL SALES MOVABLE ASSETS PROPERTY

015 491 3141

potgietersrus@vleissentraal.co.za

www.vleissentraal.co.za

Auction Results

AUCTION REPORT

Link Merinos 17th Production Sale - 9 February 2023



LTR: Danie Strauss (auctioneer), Erik Alexander, Dennis Louw, Frikkie Strauss, Piet Louw (seller), Neels Louw, Marni & Johan Strauss (buyer)

Link Merinos held their 17th Production Sale on Thursday, 9 February 2023 at the farm Swartkoppies, Jagersfontein.

The ram that achieved the highest price was Lot 40 that sold for R 46 000, the buyers are Marni & Johan Strauss (Henscha Stud) from Philippolis.

The average Prices were the following:

Rams:	R 9 720
Pregnant Ewes:	R 2 450
Open 2T Ewes:	R1 700
Ewe Lambs:	R 1 250
Lambs:	R40/kg

Congratulations on a successful day. The auction was hosted by BKB with Danie Strauss as the auctioneer. Many thanks to all our Buyers.



AUCTION REPORT

Greyling Mutton Merino 39th Production Sale - 9 February 2023



LtR - JP Marais (Auctioneer), Jan van der Walt (BKB), Chris Bignaut (Buyer), Faan Greyling (Seller), Jovaan Cloete (BKB)

Greyling Mutton Merino held an excellent 39th production sale on 9 February 2023 at Sun Down Lodge, Aliwal North. The sale achieved a 100% sale rate.

The most expensive lot of the day sold for R28 000. The buyer is Proline farming from Burgersdorp.

The average price achieved on the sale was as follows:

Rams -	R14 909
Stud Ewes -	R2 908
Commercial Ewes (2Tooth - 4Tooth) -	R2 950
Commercial Ewes (6Tooth - Full Mouth) -	R2 795

Congratulations on a successful sale. BKB hosted the auction with JP Marais as the auctioneer. Many thanks to all our buyers who made the day possible.



Auction Results



2nd Against All Odds Baie dankie/Thank You

Duurste/Most Expensive
Dorper Ram

Mr T Mthembu
(R32 000.00)



Duurste/Most Expensive
White Dorper Ram

Mnr J Bouwer
(R32 000.00)



Duurste/Most Expensive
Boerbok (goat) Ram

Drie Botters
(R25 000.00)



#SustainabilitySynergised

PEOPLE | PLANET | PROFIT



#IntegrityIntegrated

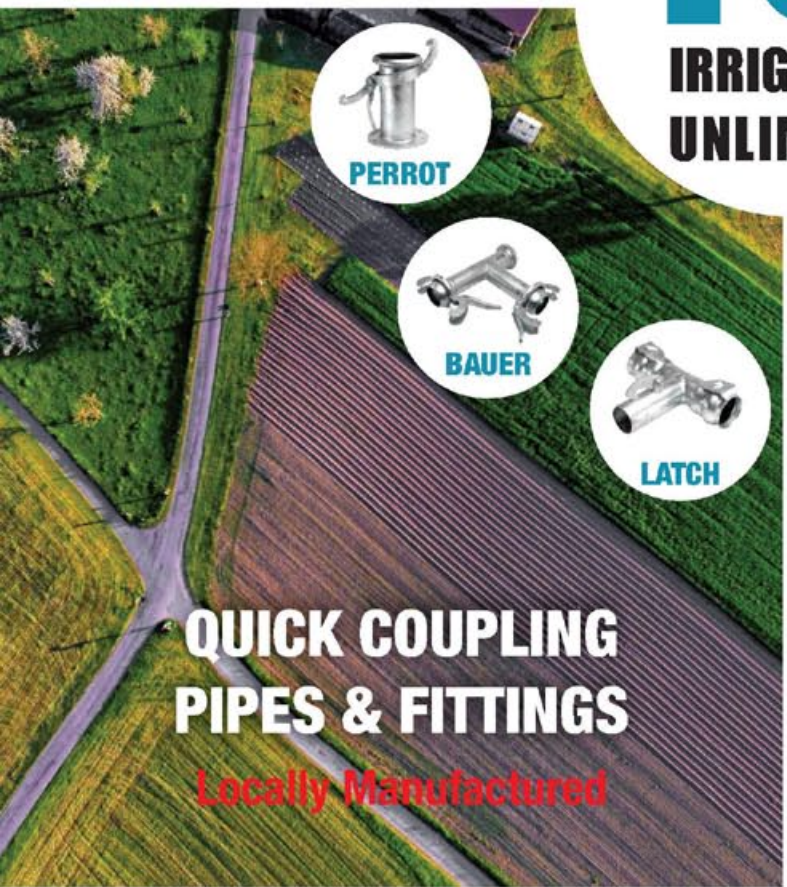
SERVICE EXCELLENCE | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | EARNINGS | EMPLOYEES | ENVIRONMENT



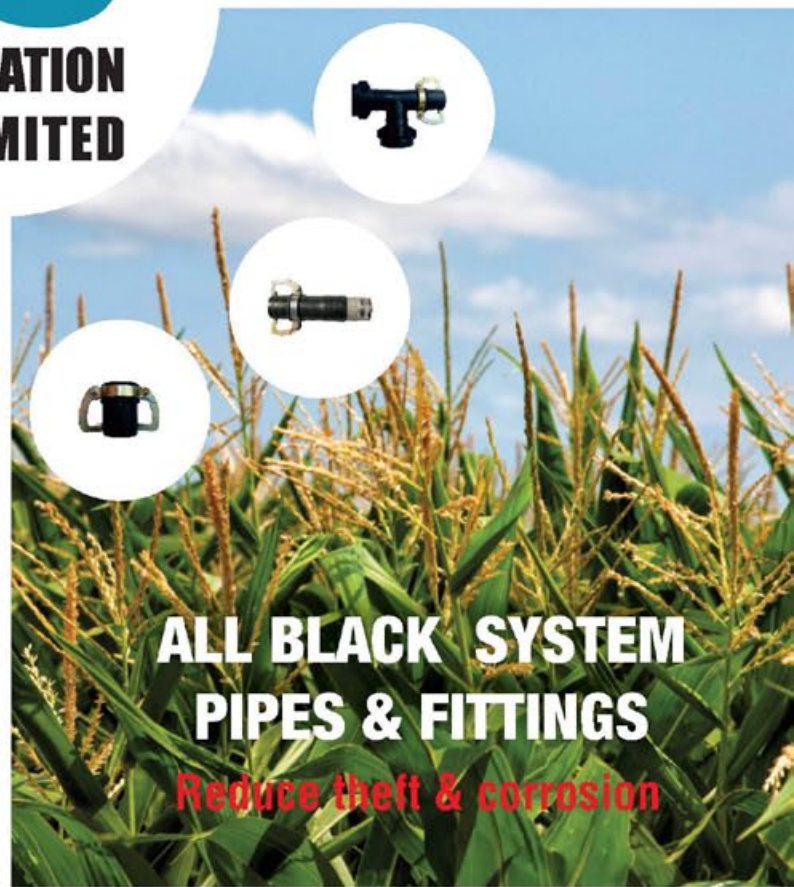
**IRRIGATION &
MANURE GUNS**
High quality range



**HARD HOSE
IRRIGATORS**
Engineered to perfection.



**QUICK COUPLING
PIPES & FITTINGS**
Locally Manufactured



**ALL BLACK SYSTEM
PIPES & FITTINGS**
Reduce theft & corrosion



www.iunlimited.co.za

PRETORIA +27 12 736 2121
Tobie van den Heever +27 82 658 6054

CAPE TOWN +27 21 946 1194
Henko Cilliers +27 71 303 8829

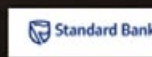
22 Februarie 2023

11:30

@
Houdconstant
Graaff-Reinet

50 Poenskop & Horing Ramme

Adrian McNaughton 082 649 1553 | Fourie Vosloo 082 854 97 30



www.charmacstud.com



LIMPOPO BORAN PRODUCTION AUCTION



24 FEBRUARY 2023 | 11H00
POLOKWANE



On Offer

**Boran Stud Bulls
Registered & Commercial Females**

Jannie
082 808 2541

Juan
082 892 9703

Nico
072 927 2704

Helga
079 502 6081

Paul - Auctioneer
083 658 7318

MEERKAT
ONLINE AUCTIONS





COLLETT FARMING_{CC}

HOME OF THE MEATMASTER

23 FEB 2023

La Rochelle • VENTERSTAD • 10h30

This is our 37th Production Sale.

120 Registered Performance tested Rams

200 Reg. Performance tested Ewes

200 Commercial Ewes

PRINS
CC 0633



Mario Kruger: 060 522 3906
Andre van Zyl: 084 587 7660
Hendrik de Kock: 0833068402



ZONDO
CC 9576

Clynton - 061 436 5202

crc@collettgroup.com

Mario - 081 489 0198

mario@superiorgenetics.co.za

Watch our social media platforms
for all the information:

www.facebook.com/superiorgenetics

www.superiorgenetics.co.za



Overvaal Dexters

SATERDAG
04 MAR

WILLEM PRINSLOO LANDBOU MUSEUM
R104 OU PRETORIA PAD, DISTRIK RAYTON

11:00



15de OVERVAAL DEXTER KLUBVEILING

2023

3 BULLE

58 VROULIKE DIERE

39 SUPERS & SPEENKALWERS



Rocco Van Rooy 082 799 2776
Moolman Mentz 083 229 2500
Billy Lyons 082 785 5498

Tian Botha 082 784 8804
Nean van Zyl 076 324 2493

BKB

DORPER & WIT DORPER NASIONALE VEILING PRETORIA 2023



SATERDAG

**4 MAART
2023 - 11:00**

FIRE & WINE ARENA, PRETORIA
GPS: 25°48'29.9"S 28°23'33.9"E



RAMME

D 7 Dorpers \diamond 28 Wit Dorpers

1. \diamond x 5 - ML Phillips (Heathfield Dorpers) 770
2. \diamond x 7 - Ben vd Westhuyzen Leeuwdrift Dorpers 2160
3. \diamond x 7 - Izak Nel Dorpers 860
4. \diamond x 6 - Albian Dorperstoet 583
5. \diamond x 6 - Chafra Wit Dorpers 2513
6. \diamond x 5 - Ashley Phillips Wit Dorpers 2377
7. \diamond x 2 - Bamadie Dorperstoet 2591
8. \diamond x 5 - JTV Wit Dorpers 2776
9. \diamond x 2 - Larry Snyders Wit Dorpers 2521
10. \diamond x 10 - Horizon Wit Dorpers 2754

OOIE

D 88 Dorpers \diamond 31 Wit Dorpers

1. \diamond x 5 - ML Phillips (Heathfield Dorpers) 770
2. \diamond x 5 - Mickey Phillips Dorpers 1156
3. \diamond x 10 - Ashley Phillips Wit Dorpers 2377
4. \diamond x 10 - Ben vd Westhuyzen Leeuwdrift Dorpers 2160
5. \diamond x 10 - Albian Dorperstoet 583
6. \diamond x 7 - Jowilize Dorpers 2690
7. \diamond x 5 - Tiegerpoort Dorpers 2607
8. \diamond x 15 - Izak Nel Dorpers 860
9. \diamond x 10 - Ben vd Westhuyzen Bo-Dam 2160
10. \diamond x 5 - Jewel Wit Dorpers 2761
11. \diamond x 5 - Schalk Burger Boerdery 2752
12. \diamond x 10 - Bamadie Dorperstoet 2591
13. \diamond x 6 - Larry Snyders Wit Dorpers 2521
14. \diamond x 6 - L & L Dorpers 2747
15. \diamond x 10 - Horizon Wit Dorpers 2754

LEWENDIGE VLOER & AANLYN VEILING

AANLYN PLATFORM REGISTRASIES:

<https://bid.cdpauctioneers.co.za/auctions/catalog/id/350>

AANLYNVOORWAARDES: 1) FICA DOKUMENTE MET REGISTRASIE, 2) 1% AANLYNVEILINGKOMMISSIE betaalbaar

VIR MEER INLIGTING: WWW.CDPAUCTIONEERS.CO.ZA

CdP
AUCTIONEERING
SERVICES

Corné du Plessis: 076 101 9996 | Jim Makgae: 073 735 9195 (Bemarking)
Attie Westraad: 071 606 5625 (Rasdirekteur DORPER SA)
Marlise: 065 716 4689 / 010 745 0649 / 076 033 0624 (Aanlyn)
Corné van Tonder: 082 339 5096 (Aanlyn Tegnie)
PW v Heerden: 083 627 4133 (Bemarking & Transport)
www.cdpauctioneers.co.za • cdp@cdpauctioneers.co.za



VEILING SKAKEL

MARKETING

ADMIN

ONLINE



DIE BESTE BOD
THE BEST BID



LEWENDEHAWE · STOETVEE · SLAGVEE · WILD · ALGEHELE UITVERKOPINGS · LOSGOED · EIENDOM
LIVESTOCK · STUD STOCK · SLAUGHTER STOCK · GAME · DISPERSAL SALES · MOVABLE ASSETS · PROPERTY

www.vleissentraal.co.za





SA Savanna Bok / SA Savannah Goat



♂ 16

♀ 49



♂ 36

♀ 117

Nasionale Savanna & Van Rooy veiling 23 Maart 2023 Little Farm Kimberley N12 11:00

Navrae: Savanna
Van Rooy
Jaco van Rensburg
Schalk Erlank

-Danie du Toit 071 018 5910
-Pieter Wiese 082 868 4828
082 773 5877
082 558 6891



BOERhier
'n Boer is gekies deur God



**JACOBSDAL ABATTOIR
EN ABA BOERDERY BIED AAN:**



Skaap VOERKRAALDAG

Kom geniet die dag saam ons waar ons intensief gaan kyk na elke aspek van die skaap voerkraal siklus!

*Prosessering
*Diere Gesondheid
*Voeding

*Kraalbestuur
*Kraal Uitleg
*Skaap Gradering

*Gewig-en Soort Skaap Sortering
*Slagproses
*Slag Gradering

**GRATIS
INGANG**

Datum: 23 Maart 2023

Tyd: 08H00 - 16H00

Plek: Plaas Geelzynskraal, Jacobsdal, 8710

NAVRAE:

André Labuschagne: 082 563 3666

UITSTALLERS



Gale

OF THE BONTS



25 MARCH 2023

18:00 FIRE AND WINE, **PRETORIA**

40 Bont Boran • Semen • Embryos • 18 Breeders



Stompie Olivier 073 747 3239 | Christopher Havenga 082 821 1527
Johann van der Nest (Auctioneer) 082 574 4220
Simon Hughes 082 491 8286 (SHM)



BOSVELD

Februarie 2023

www.vleissentraal.co.za

SONDAG	MAANDAG	DINSDAG	WOENSDAG	DONDERDAG	VRYDAG	SATERDAG
			1 NORTHAM ONDERSTEFPOORT PETERSBURG VAALWATER	2 MABESKRAAL RUBBERVLEI	3 ELLISRAS POTGIETERSBURG	4 BOOVELDERS & PEDIS BELLA BELLA
5	6 ALLDAYS BALTIMORE BEESTEKRAAL WARMBAD	7 NORTHAM ONDERSTEFPOORT PETERSBURG	8 BLOUBERG AANTEL - VIVO DWAALBOOM	9 POTGIETERSBURG	10 POTGIETERSBURG	11 INRIBOS BOERBOEK DROEF - POLOKWANE
12	13 BALTIMORE BANDLIERKOP BEESTEKRAAL WARMBAD	14 NORTHAM ONDERSTEFPOORT PETERSBURG VAALWATER	15 NABOOMSPRUIT MILJALCADE BONGOMARA PROOKSEVELING - WARMBAD HANELUS SENTRUM	16 POTGIETERSBURG	17 POTGIETERSBURG	18
19	20 BALTIMORE BEESTEKRAAL LOGKRAAL WARMBAD	21 NORTHAM ONDERSTEFPOORT PETERSBURG	22 DWAALBOOM ROEDTAN VIVO	23 POTGIETERSBURG	24 POTGIETERSBURG	25 NOORDLKE NGUNI ELUE - BELLA BELLA
26	27 BALTIMORE BANDLIERKOP BEESTEKRAAL WARMBAD	28				

WEEK 5
WEEK 6
WEEK 7
WEEK 8
WEEK 9

LEWENDEHAWE - WILD - LOSGOED - EIENDOM  LIVESTOCK - GAME - MOVABLE ASSETS - PROPERTY

Tel: 015 491 3141 • www.vleissentraal.co.za





FRANKFORT

Februarie 2023

SONDAG	MAANDAG	DINSDAG	WOENSDAG	DONDERDAG	VRYDAG	SATERDAG
			1 FRANKFORT	2 JOHAN BAUTENBACH MERINO VEELING - SEKEDICAL	3 BETPAK	4
5	6 ARLINGTON	7 BETHLEHEM BOERES AANTEL - FRANKFORT	8 FRANKFORT	9 LIBERTAS KLUFOOG SIMBRA VEELING - FRANKFORT	10	11
12	13 GILÉAD - 1400 HANHAAP BV - 1100	14 BETHLEHEM	15 FRANKFORT	16 KROONSPRUIT DANNOOR SAVM	17	18
19	20 WARDEN	21 BETHLEHEM TWEELING AANTEL VEELING	22 NEMEL BOTHAMPAS FRANKFORT	23 BERAM	24 MONTE VEGO	25
26	27 NETZ REGRAK	28 BETHLEHEM				

WEEK 5
WEEK 6
WEEK 7
WEEK 8
WEEK 9

LEWENDEHAWE - WILD - LOSGOED - EIENDOM  LIVESTOCK - GAME - MOVABLE ASSETS - PROPERTY

Tel: 058 813 1067 • www.vleissentraal.co.za





Tag us in
your photo's
@farmhere



@on.top.droughtmasters



stofpad_spore



@van_schalkwyk_herman



samanthademario



kruger_bonsmaras



africa_droughtmastersa



on.top.droughtmasters

RECIPE

WEEKEND BOERIE PIZZA POCKETS

Great for kids parties or an easy weekend dinner

Ingredients

- 10ml Olive Oil
- 1 Onion (diced)
- 5ml Garlic (crushed)
- 2.5ml Salt
- 10ml Brown Sugar
- 5ml Balsamic Vinegar
- 1 Chopped Tomatoes (canned)
- 2.5ml Medium Curry Powder
- 2.5ml Dried Oregano
- 10ml Cornflour
- 15 ml Water
- 1Kg Beefmaster Diamantveld Boerewors
- 500ml Yellow Cheddar Cheese, grated



- 500ml Mozzarella Cheese, grated
- 25ml Fresh Basil, finely sliced
- 1kg Store Bought White Bread Dough
- 25ml All-purpose Flour
- 125ml Olive Oil

Method

Tomato Smoor: Heat olive oil in a medium saucepan. Add diced onion, crushed garlic and salt. Sauté for ±5 minutes until the onions are tender and slightly translucent

Add brown sugar and balsamic vinegar, cook for another 2 minutes whilst stirring. Add the chopped tomatoes, medium curry powder and dried oregano. Bring the mixture to boil, then slightly reduce the heat and simmer ±10 minutes.

Mix cornflour and water together in a separate bowl, then add to the smoor sauce and mix through. Simmer the smoor sauce for another 10 minutes, stirring occasionally until the sauce starts to thicken.

Cook the boerewors in a heavy bottomed pan over medium heat for ±5 minutes on each side. Set aside to cool slightly. Slice the boerewors into 3-5mm thick rounds.

Preheat the oven to 220°C and line a flat baking tray with baking paper.

Divide the store-bought dough into 12 to 14 even pieces. Knead each piece into a ball. Next using a rolling pin, roll each the dough balls out into ±20 cm rounds on a lightly floured surface.

Spread 1 heaped tablespoon of the tomato smoor mix on the one half of the dough round leaving a 15mm border. Top the tomato smoor sauce with boerewors rounds, sprinkle with mozzarella and cheddar cheese. Top the cheese with fresh basil. Be careful not to overfill the pizza pockets.

Fold the top half over the filling, try not to pull the dough too tightly. Press the edges tightly to seal. Prick the tops of the pizza pockets with a fork or make diagonal slits to allow the steam to escape during baking. Transfer the filled pizza pockets to the lined baking tray and bake for 10-15 minutes until golden brown.

Remove from the oven and lightly brush with olive oil. Allow the pizza pockets to cool on a cooling rack for a few minutes prior to serving.

Source: <https://ibeef.co.za/blog/recipe/weekend-favourite-boerie-pizza-pockets/>

What's happening in Markets



Beef

A2/3 = R 56.57

B2/3 = R 51.69

C2/3 = R 51.10

Weaner Calf = R 35.63



Sheep

A2/3 = R 84.18

B2/3 = R 67.92

C2/3 = R 65.71

Feeder Lamb = R 37.15



Goats

Ewes = R 36.24

Kids <30kg = R 57.24

Kids 30-40kg = R 45.76

Kids > 40kg = R 33.67



Chicken

Frozen = R 33.95

Fresh = R 33.86

IQF = R 32.30



Pigs

Porkers = R 35.39

Baconers = R 34.10



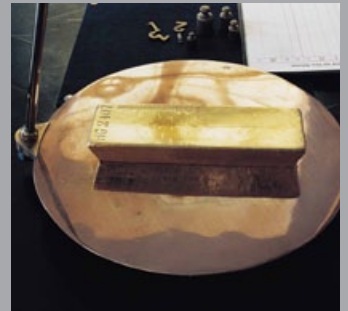
Safex

Maize = R 4400 /t

Soybean = R 9945 /t

Sunflower = R 11113 /t

Wheat = R 6960 /t



Exchange rate

R / \$ = R 17.84

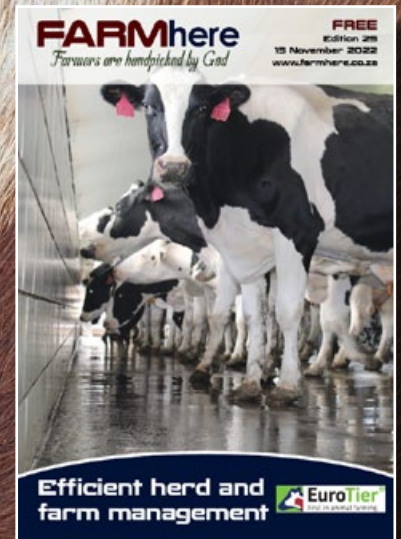
R / £ = R 21.69

R / € = R 19.16

As at 13 February 2023

www.amtrends.co.za

PREVIOUS EDITIONS



[Click here](#)



FARMhere

Farmers are handpicked by God

Psalm 118:6

'The LORD is on my side; I will not be afraid.'

- You have Someone in your corner Who will help you.
- With the Lord on your side you have an advantage.
- You have the advantage of His help and presence, each step of the way.
- So do not be afraid, but turn to the One Who is by your side.

Prayer: Lord, thank You that You are with me. You are right next to me to help, direct and provide for me. How great it is to know that I am not alone because You are with me. Amen.

Lizelle

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