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KZN Brangus Club

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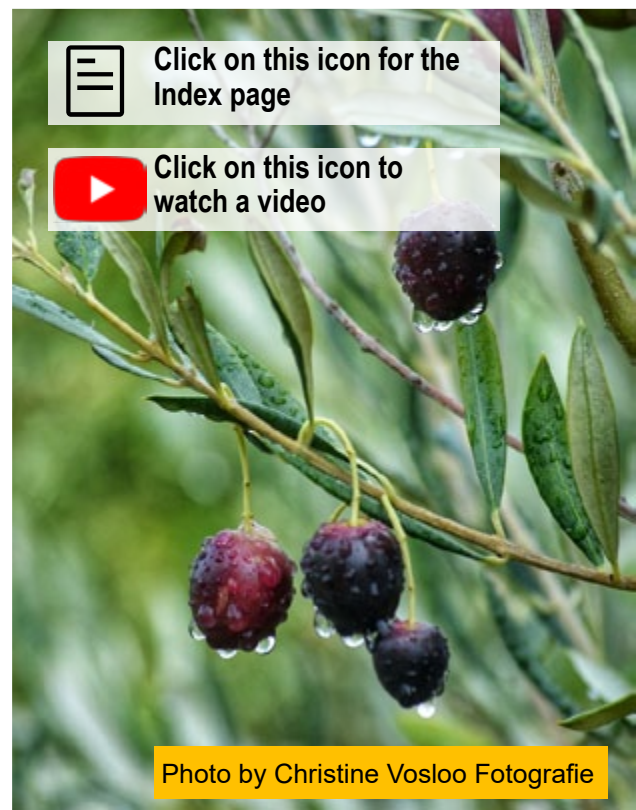


Photo by Christine Vosloo Fotografie



Jesus Paid It All

John 8:28 'Then said Jesus unto them, When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things.'

JOHN 8:12-30

This is the second of three times that Jesus spoke of Himself being 'lifted up' (1st – Jn. 3:14; 3rd – Jn. 12:32-33). As the scripture explains in John 12:33, this was a reference to crucifixion as the means of His death. The lifting up is speaking of being lifted up from the earth and suspended on a cross in crucifixion. The Jews understood that Jesus was speaking of death.

The crucifixion didn't just happen. It was planned by God. Does this mean that God bears all responsibility and those who were actually instrumental in the rejection and crucifixion of Jesus are not guilty? Not at all. Jesus came to the earth to die in our place and thereby purchase redemption for us. That was His plan but He didn't force anyone to fulfill it. His ministry and message placed Him in direct opposition with the devil and his followers. Their hatred for Jesus caused them of their own free will to crucify Jesus.

God, in all His wisdom, simply knew what man would do and He determined to use their rejection of His Son to accomplish His will. He never controls our will to accomplish His.

If a person truly understands the message of the cross, then he understands grace. Jesus didn't just make a token sacrifice for us. He paid it all. There's no sacrifice that we can make that will add to or replace the sacrifice of Christ. He did it all, and we can thank Him forever!

KZN Brangus Club



Brangus has been run in Kwazulu-Natal since the 1960s. It continues to grow as a breed in the province with over 21 000 registered Brangus animals and many more in commercial herds.

The club was formed in the early 90's to get the regional breeders together, allowing for better communication and sharing breeding ideas between like-minded stockmen. A sale was soon proposed to provide a platform for breeders to sell their bulls, but more importantly allow the commercial cattlemen an easier option in finding quality bulls from across the province under one roof, without having to spend days driving around to find the right bull for his unique herd. The sale first started at the Farmers' Brewery in Hattingspruit, briefly moved to Normandien after which Mooi River became the venue for many years and 2 years ago moved to the present location of Netherwood Bull Ring in Nottingham Road. The sale has over 40 red and black bulls and 20 females on offer.

The standards are kept at a premium with pre-screening and scoring done by 2 senior inspectors, at a standard that would be acceptable for a National offering. This results in many stud quality bulls being available for not only the stud buyer but also the commercial breeder who is wanting to continue improving their cow herds.

The members range across the whole province, from Groenvlei in the North down to Matatiele in the South and Umzimkulu in the east to just below van Reenens in the west. This covers a wide range of climatic biomes that includes

cold mountainous sourveld, to hot, rocky, sweet lowveld showing off the excellent adaptability of the Brangus breed. Ticks are prevalent in KZN with red water being endemic across the province and large areas having gall sickness and heartwater with the animals getting exposure to these from a young age.

The members are predominantly stock farmers or mixed crop, come stock farmers, (with 2 practising vets with productive Brangus studs). There is a heavy reliability on the cattle being hardy and functional animals for the farmer, to pay the bills and to enable the farming enterprises to survive. These animals are therefore very adaptable and able to move to western areas and thrive under conditions that are less challenging.

The KZN herds range from a few thousand head to smaller herds in the hundreds. As well as using





top local genetics a few of the breeders use AI to take advantage of genetics from the American Brangus herd, which has a substantial base. The American Brangus Association, much like many of our own breeders, has made a significant effort to improve fertility, weaning weights, calving ease, meat quality and feed efficiency. The progeny from the American genetics are then further bred

into the KZN herds to achieve animals that thrive under South African conditions.

The sale date this year is 12th July, starting at 11am at Netherwood Bull ring near Nottingham Road, and bulls will be available to view, at the venue, the day before. Vleissentraal are the agents and it will be on the swiftvee platform.

Kinnear Geldenhuys (076 191 4318) the breed inspector has viewed all bulls on offer as has Angus Williamson (082 564 5481) a senior breed inspector if there are any queries about specific animals.

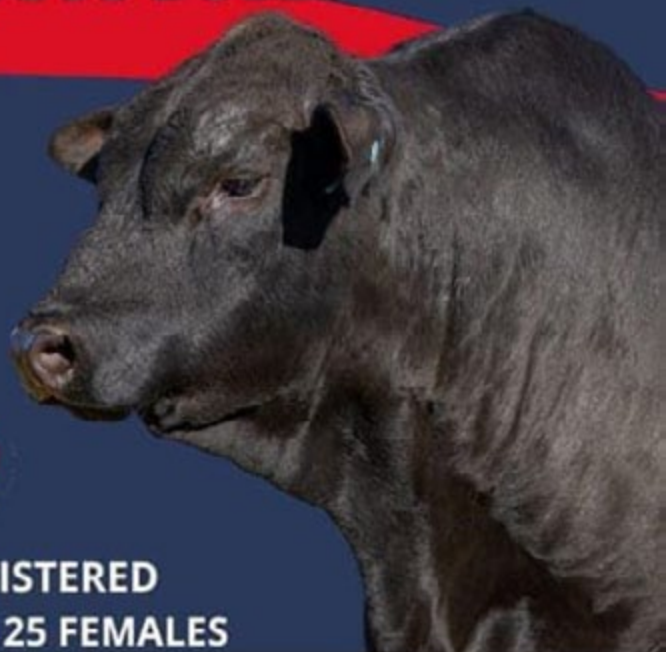
Roy Unsworth (083 273 5424) the club chairman, and Scotty Marwick (072 636 1154) the vice chairman are available if there are any queries about the sale and accommodation for the sale.

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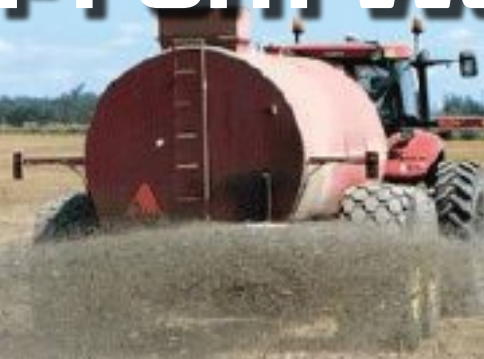
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Pig Manure: From Waste to Asset



Pig manure is not a waste product; it is a valuable source of plant nutrients with the added benefit of improving soil quality.

Applying manure to croplands is the most obvious method of replacing plant nutrients. Pig manure contains all 13 essential nutrients required by plants, including nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K), as well as a large proportion of organic matter, which provides multiple benefits including:

- Improves soil texture and quality
- Improves water uptake and water holding capacity
- Encourages soil micro flora and biodiversity
- Saves costs from purchasing commercial fertilisers
- Increases economic returns
- Increases crop yield and production
- Improves plant nutrient concentration
- Ensures sustainable production from land
- Increases leave density, plant height and stem diameter
- Abundantly available
- Organic matter provides pH buffer for soil.

However, mismanagement of pig manure as organic fertiliser may have some disadvantages, including risk of over application leading to nutrient leaching and runoff into ground water, toxicities and growth suppression. Other obstacles include odour, bulkiness, difficult to handle, transport etc.

Manure value depends on four factors, including nutrient content, nutrient availability, method

and rate of application and the current value of commercial fertilisers.

Successfully using manure as a fertiliser requires assessing the available nutrients in manure, calculating the appropriate application rate to provide the needed nutrients to the crop and applying manure uniformly across the field.

Knowledge of the amount of manure and plant nutrients produced on a pig farm is the first step in proper manure handling, treatment and utilisation. Manure composition will vary with digestibility of the ration, animal age, amount of feed, water wasted and amount of water used to remove manure from buildings etc. Application rate per hectare typically depends on the nitrogen requirement of the plants. Manure differs from most commercial fertilisers in that it typically includes a mix of organic nitrogen compounds that require conversion to inorganic nitrogen by microbes before it becomes available to the plant, therefore providing slow release of nutrients. Not all nitrogen in manure is available to the plant, as nitrogen can be present in manure as ammonium-N, organic-N and nitrate-N. A large proportion in liquid swine manure is in ammonium (NH_4^+) form, which can interchange rapidly to ammonia (NH_3). Ammonia is a gas and can be readily lost in the air through volatilisation, therefore compromising manure nutrient content.

If manure is simply applied to the surface of the soil, then large amounts of ammonia

nitrogen can be lost in the atmosphere. It is therefore recommended that manure should be incorporated into soil by a tillage operation or direct injection into the soil to reduce ammonium losses.

Incorporating a Manure Management Plan (MMP) can assist in applying nutrients more accurately, therefore reducing nutrient losses from excess nutrient application.

Steps for a successful MMP:

Step 1: Test the soil

- Collect information on field slope, soil type and soil test results
- Types of crops and rotation plan for each field.

Step 2: Test the manure

- Determine amount of manure expected per year
- Rule of thumb: It is expected that a 50 kg pig will produce 1 000kg manure per year.
- Take manure samples for analyses of nutrients (collect samples annually)

Step3: Establish a realistic target yield for your region and production capacity of the soil.

Step 4: Calculate manure application rate

- Plan how much manure should be applied to meet crop and soil requirements.

Step 5: Calibrate equipment to deliver target rate.

Step 6: Keep records

Manure should be spread in fields during spring when plant uptake of nutrients is efficient. Manure should only be applied according to the needs of the crop and soil to ensure profitable crop cultivation. Also avoid applying manure to wet soils to reduce compaction, runoff and leaching. Pig manure NPK: 0.8:0.7:0.5

The aim of fertilisation is to feed the soil in order to feed the plant by filling nutrient gaps rather than simply increasing N and P.

Source: <https://sappo.org/lets-talk-indepth/pig-manure-from-waste-to-asset/>

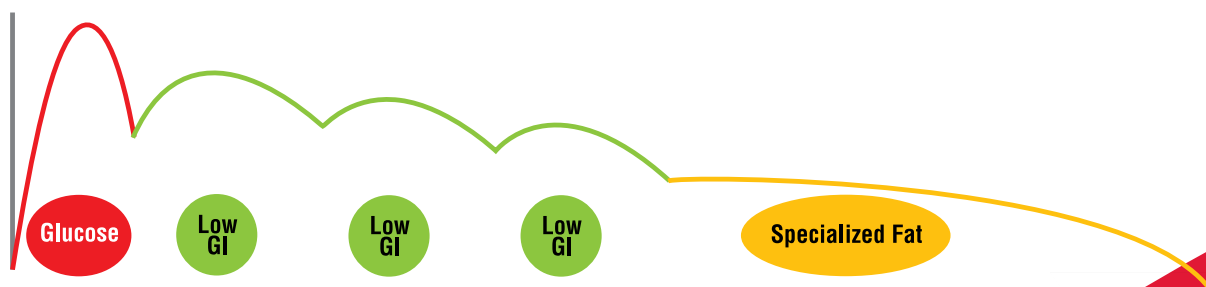
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DAM LEVELS

As at 11 June 2024



June		
	2023	2024
Eastern Cape	79%	84%
Free State	100%	85%
Gauteng	200%	88%
KwaZulu-Natal	91%	91%
Limpopo	89%	82%
Mpumalanga	99%	95%
North West	88%	75%
Northern Cape	93%	80%
Western Cape	67%	68%

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How engaged are consumers on food sustainability?

How engaged are consumers on sustainability? GettyImages/Dougal Water

The food industry is under mounting pressure, from governments and environmental organisations, to improve its sustainability credentials. But how engaged are consumers when it comes to matters of food sustainability?

The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned that “climate change presents a fundamental threat to human health. It affects the physical environment as well as all aspects of both natural and human systems – including social and economic conditions and the functioning of health systems.”

With this in mind, it's alarming to know that food production is a major contributor to climate change, with figures from Our World in Data showing it accounts for over a quarter (26%) of global greenhouse gas emissions.

It's not surprising then that consumer awareness of the environmental impact of the food industry is growing, leading to many urging governments and brands to reduce their impact and create a more sustainable and resilient food system. But is sustainability the most important issue to consumers and are they willing to pay more for sustainable products?

Why is sustainability essential for future food security?

Extreme weather events, which threaten crops and livestock, are becoming more prevalent across the globe as the changing climate alters weather patterns.

According to the European Environment Agency (EEA), Europe has experienced an increasing number of severe weather-related natural hazards, including droughts, forest fires, heatwaves, storms and heavy rain, over the past decade.

“These events are unfortunate reminders of the changing and volatile climate that Europe needs to adapt and prepare for, while taking action to drastically reduce carbon emissions in order to slow down and limit climate change,” said a spokesperson for the EEA.



Are consumers willing to pay more for sustainably sourced products? GettyImages/FatCamera

Are consumers willing to pay more for sustainably produced products?

The cost-of-living crisis, which has affected much of Europe in recent years, has inevitably affected spending patterns. However, there is evidence to suggest that some consumers remain willing to pay more for sustainably sourced products, with [a recent study](#) by climate tracking firm, reewild, finding that shoppers are turning towards environmentally friendly products, in spite of economic difficulties.

The study found that eco-conscious consumers already account for one in every five pounds spent on fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) in the UK. At 20%, that is already a sizeable share of the market, and it's projected to grow to a dominant 62% by 2030.

And this is echoed across Europe, with a study from Innova Market Insights finding that European consumers surveyed, “expect the [food and beverage] industry to stand up for sustainability.”

However, this is not the complete picture, and while sustainability is important to many consumers, the fact remains that cost is still a major contributing factor.

“Taste and price are non-negotiable for consumers when it comes to food and drink,” Kiti Soininen, head of UK Food and Drink Research at market insight firm, Mintel, told FoodNavigator. “Environmental and other ethical factors lag quite far behind.”

This could underline the issue that while consumers are indeed engaged on sustainability issues, and want food manufacturers to do more, they won't or can't necessarily pay more for these items.

“Only one in ten food and drink shoppers report choosing products with sustainability claims over others for all of the products they buy,” says Soininen.

But conversely, 50% of those surveyed by Mintel report said they actively avoided buying from food and drinks brands, with poor eco-credentials.

“While green credentials won't be enough to sway most shoppers to choose a product, being seen to fall short on this will see a sizeable group shun, suggesting brands can't afford to be seen as lagging,” says Soininen.

“While green credentials won't be enough to sway most shoppers to choose a product, being seen to fall short on this will see a sizeable group shun, suggesting brands can't afford to be seen as lagging.”

And if you were wondering what came after taste and price in many consumers' list of priorities, well, it appears to be **health**.

“Health is top of the list after taste and price. It's also top of the list for what people would most likely be encouraged to buy more of, as the cost-of-living crisis eases,” adds Soininen.

This will come as no surprise for many in the food industry as numerous food trends, such as [gut health](#) and [elimination diets](#), are proving hugely popular with consumers and hugely profitable for food and beverage brands.

Another aspect to consider, with regards to sustainability, is the emerging trend towards buying locally sourced produce. This implies that there is clear consumer awareness of the importance of buying sustainably.

“In recent times, short food supply chains and local markets, where farmers sell their produce directly to consumers or with a minimum of intermediaries, have flourished in all EU countries, both in rural and urban areas,” said Marie-Laure Augère-Granier, policy Analyst for the European Parliament. “They represent an alternative to conventional longer food chains where small farmers often have little bargaining power and the consumer cannot trace the food to a known producer or local area. On average, 15% of EU farms sell more than half of their production directly to consumers.”

This trend is also being seen in the UK, with figures from business intelligence platform, Statista, showing that the emergence of the 'local food movement' has led to a rise in the consumption of locally grown produce. In fact, 58% of all food consumed, in the UK in 2022, was also produced in the UK.

In short, it's a complicated picture without a clear answer, but one thing is for sure, governments and food manufacturers are responsible for producing sustainable products. So, how can they support sustainable food consumption?

What can policymakers do to support sustainable food consumption?

The consumer report from Mintel found that taste and price are the two main factors influencing consumer choice, and when it comes to price, governments across Europe and the world have the opportunity to encourage consumers towards sustainable food choices.

"Price is always going to be a decisive factor for many consumers, so governments should look at shifting subsidies and lowering VAT rates for food which is healthy, local, seasonal and organic," Marco Contiero, agriculture policy director for Greenpeace EU, told FoodNavigator.

And when it comes to taste, food manufacturers are the ones with the power, ensuring the sustainable options are the most appealing to



Health is proving to be a major motivator, for consumers, when it comes to purchasing foods and beverages. GettyImages/Drazen Zigic

consumers so they will choose them without hesitation.

"Many consumers believe brands bear as much responsibility for positive change as governments," said a spokesperson for the World Economic Forum. This shows the responsibility consumers are placing on manufacturers and it's important that brands recognise their responsibility for sustainability.

By Donna Eastlake

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"They manage to get the full genetic potential from this premium variety"



The Gemüsering greenhouse has been cooking something rather special. Those growers are indeed the only ones who grow Kazuti tomatoes by HW Seeds in Germany.

"They manage to get the full genetic potential from this premium variety," says Roel Huisman from HW Seeds. These tomatoes already received some accolades, being praised by top chefs and receiving three stars from the International Taste Institute.

Only growers holding a specific license are allowed to grow the Kazuti. "This exclusivity allows customers to build a unique brand," Roel points out.

Taste experience

The tomatoes tested by the International Taste Institute were grown by Thomas Henninger at the Gemüsering Zorbau greenhouse. Lukas Scholz of Gemüsering says he grows between 30 and 40 tomato varieties in both the Zorbau and the Schkölen locations. "In Zorbau, tomatoes are grown under LEDs. During the summer, cultivation mainly takes place in the Schkölen greenhouse. Thanks to both locations, we can offer most of our products year-round, and that includes Piccolo and Kazuti. In this way, we can go for a double-track strategy, meaning that we can offer tomatoes for two different price segments throughout the year.

The Kazuti variety represents the premium segment for the Gemüsering growers. This Kazuti variety stands out thanks to its umami flavor. Many years ago, HW Seeds crossed special traits from Japanese varieties into its own range. Roel: "The

taste spectrum in Japan is very different than in the West, and we wanted to bring some of that flavor over here."



Thomas Henninger with cherry tomato Kazuti in the greenhouse in Schkölen

Premium

Now, people in Germany, Austria and North America are experiencing this novel Kazuti flavor. In the US and Canada, Nature Fresh Farms handles this variety, and developed a brand for it: Hiiros. On the other hand, in Germany, the premium tomato can only be found under the respective retailer's brand, in 180 or 200-gram cardboard packaging.

Price-wise, Kazuti tomatoes in Germany are slightly above the average price level of premium cherry tomatoes, points out Lukas. "We want to keep the prices attractive to appeal to a wide

audience as much as possible. At the same time, getting production costs under control can be challenging. Despite that, we can do it in a way that it is actually possible to be price-competitive. We also believe that high-quality products still have a right to exist. Especially when people pay more attention to money, it is important to offer a product whose quality pops off." He does note that Gemüsering does not observe inflation-related price sensitivity so much in the premium segment, but more in the entry-level segment.

Expansion of cultivation in Germany

Kazuti is grown in Zorbau and Schkölen on 1.5 ha each. Scholz: "Interestingly, yields are slightly higher in winter, which is clearly due to lighting, climate control, and overall optimal growing conditions. Thanks to how we handle energy consumption here, we could provide full lighting in winter on 22/23 and 23/24, while many other greenhouses at home and abroad had to save energy. This is ultimately reflected in the quality. We have so far been extremely satisfied with the Brix value, shelf life, texture, and fruit weight of our tomatoes."

In the traditionally low-light months of February and March, yields tend to be slightly lower, he continues. "In week 27, the season closes in Zorbau, until mid-September, when we go ahead with our summer production exclusively. We have deliberately brought forward the crop rotation in Zorbau to be fully back on the market in autumn."

The crop in Schkölen will then also be cleared at the end of November. "We are also currently investigating whether an expansion of the acreage for Kazuti in Zorbau is possible, as we are finding that home-grown premium tomatoes are still popular."

Resistance

At HW Seeds, they welcome any expansion with the already multiple award-winning variety. In addition to the recently obtained three stars, the variety won awards in the US and Canada in 2021 and 2022. "And again this year, the variety scored well with consumers resulting in the Good House Keeping Award."

While the company wins awards, they are also working on new tomato varieties at their breeding site in Winschoten. Currently, one of

the main focus is on ToBRFV resistance. "The current Kazuti is not yet resistant. For our current customers, it is the flavor and quality that matters the most, at the moment."

At the same time, some rugose-resistant Kazuti varieties are currently being trialed. "We had it tested externally at WUR and in a heavily infected greenhouse. There, the resistant variety grew well. With that basis, we are now working to get those unique Kazuti characteristics back into the resistant version."



Kazuti, photo via HW Seeds

For more information:

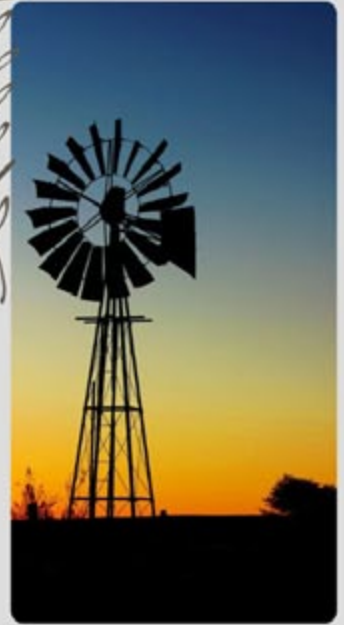
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Isaiah 41:10

“ So do not fear, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God. I will strengthen you and help you; I will uphold you with My righteous right hand.”

Photo by AffiePlaas Fotografie



Report outlines predation trends

Predation Management South Africa (PMSA), released a report on livestock and predation management for the period 2008 to 2023.

The initiative to implement and experiment with different livestock- and predator management strategies, had its origin in 2008 under the guidance of the National Wool Growers' Association of South Africa (NWGA).

The objective was to find and formulate workable and manageable strategies that involved both predators as well as livestock. The research platform involved various farms distributed nationally, including most of the provinces, and covering different ecological areas in different rainfall regions.

In 2008 a total area of 136 214 hectares (27 farms) were identified for evaluating adaptive management strategies, which should be sustainable and workable under the unique South African commercial farming conditions.

Provincial results

KwaZulu-Natal

Around 55% of predation occurs on adult sheep. Livestock management plays a crucial role and by moving sheep from protected areas to less protected areas (i.e., up in mountains), will have a huge impact. For the black backed jackal, with an average body weight of about 9kg, to bring down an animal weighing 50 to 60kg will take some

effort. These losses are proof that jackal may also hunt in packs.

Western Cape

Livestock losses due to predation mainly occur on lambs (from new-born up to wean). This indicates that predator numbers are under control. Predator attacks on livestock consequently only occur when these animals are vulnerable and exposed.

Free State

The Free State is also experiencing livestock losses on younger sheep (new-born to weaning age). Statistics show that 75% lambs and 17% weaned lambs are the main losses due to predators.

Northern Cape

Predation again mainly occurs on livestock ranging from new-born to wean. Predator numbers are controlled by means of a lethal control method (call and shoot). Due to this area being semi-arid in nature, an extensive, natural lambing season is the main practice.

Eastern Cape

Predation occurs mainly during the first few months after birth up to wean. Topography differences have a huge impact on the practical



use of call and shoot. Predation trends lean away from the black backed jackal and more towards losses due to caracal.

Summary

Livestock management by means of lambing pens and lambing camps have a positive effect on protecting livestock from predators. When young and small livestock leave these protective areas, they become the main prey for mainly black backed jackal. Notably is a slight increase in losses on fully grown sheep and breeding ewes that often fall prey to black backed jackal. The numbers of these predators and population density are responsible for almost the same adaptive behaviour as in KwaZulu-Natal, where these predators operate as a united pack, bringing down larger prey than the prey normally attacked by these predators.

Mr Neil Viljoen, NWGA



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Eastern Cape RPO Observes Live Exports



Extensive livestock production is the cornerstone of agricultural production within the Eastern Cape.



Figure 1: Picture of the Al Messilah, with red blocks indicating the ventilation system of the vessel.

According to Brent McNamara, Eastern Cape RPO Manager, the organisation was invited by Al Mawashi SA (Pty) Ltd to observe the loading of livestock at the holding facility, managed by the Page Farming Trust, and the East London harbour where sheep and cattle were being prepared for live export on the Al Messilah vessel.

This visit took place over four days, from 2 April 2024 to 5 April 2024, with the purpose of assessing the level of compliance with the guidelines for the exportation of live animals by sea (Version 01) and the draft fitness to load guide (Version 1.0) during the transportation and loading processes.



Figure 2: Overview image of the feedlot holding pens.



Figure 3: Water and feed troughs at the Berlin feedlot.



Figure 4: Hospital pen at feedlot, showing adequate feed, fodder and shade provided to the animals.

A total of 51 285 sheep, 1 500 head of cattle and 183 goats were loaded onto the vessel and exported from East London harbour.

Symptoms of Orf, ecthyma contagiosum, was identified at the feedlot and during the loading of the vessel. A total of 20 sheep were identified at the feedlot and 10 more were identified at the harbour. A total of 30 sheep out of the 51 285 (0.06%) displayed symptoms of Orf and were not loaded. These animals were removed, isolated, and treated with the appropriate medication at the feedlot. The veterinarian on-board the vessel was supplied with the same medication to be administered on board if any cases arose during the voyage.



Figure 5: Feed and fodder being loaded onto the Al Messilah vessel.



Figure 6: Water troughs with automated ball valve. 6b: Feed troughs with automated downpipes (highlighted with green block). Images taken from ABC News Australia's Documentary "What it's like onboard a live export ship."

Animals were tagged with a unique serial number on their ear tags and were re-marked in the form of tattoos in terms of AIDA at the feedlot.

According to the official report, 52 799 sheep were received at the feedlot. Of these, 359

animals were sent to the abattoir (0.68%), 115 animals were sent for emergency slaughter (0.22%), and 91 mortalities occurred at the feedlot (0.17%). There were 71 pregnant ewes which were not loaded (0.13%), and 661 sheep were left at the feedlot (1.25%).



Figure 7: Ewe being scanned by NSPCA veterinarian. 7b: Visual screening of ewes for suspected pregnancy by veterinarians. 10c: Scanned ewes, confirmed pregnancy ewes marked with a blue line down their back.

From the visit to the feedlot and the vessel, it appears that every effort was made to comply with the guidelines for the export of live animals by sea (V01) and the draft fit to load guide (Version 1.0), and there were no operational or handling issues identified by the EC RPO that required intervention.

For this current shipment of animals:

- R177 000 000 was the total value of livestock to be shipped,



Figure 8: Sheep with individual ear tags.



Figure 9: Average body condition of sheep load

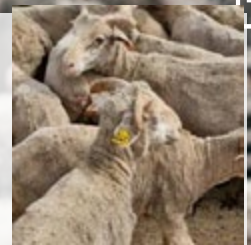


Figure 10: Horns trimmed.

- R17 680 000 was the total value of feed for animals,
- R1 200 000 was paid towards temporary employment (this included 60 temporary jobs for four weeks and shearers),
- R2 294 000 paid to East London Port,
- R169 500 in veterinary income, and
- R5 658 165 in transporters income.

Thus, giving a total economic benefit to the Eastern Cape of R205 527 165.

Mr Brent McNamara:
Chief Executive Officer, RPO Eastern Cape

Source: <https://rpo.co.za/oos-kaap-rpo-hou-ogie-oor-lewendige-uitvoere-eastern-cape-rpo-observe-live-exports/>

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Options exist when bulls fail a breeding soundness exam

Unsatisfactory breeders likely will not improve with time, but deferred bulls may benefit from treatment or additional time and pass a breeding soundness exam in the future.

In a cow-calf operation, open cows bring disappointment on the day of pregnancy diagnosis. To ensure that a bull is capable of breeding, North Dakota State University Extension specialists recommend that bulls undergo a breeding soundness exam prior to the breeding season.

“The role of bulls on cow-calf operations is to get cows pregnant,” says Lacey Quail, Extension livestock management specialist at the NDSU North Central Research Extension Center.

“Considering that 92% of cows and 76% of heifers in the country are only exposed to natural service sires, bull health and fertility are crucial to the overall success of the beef herd.”

A breeding soundness exam helps to ensure that bulls are capable of fulfilling their role. Quail recommends that all bulls have a breeding soundness exam each breeding season whether they are a new purchase or a resident herd sire. Because sperm production is a continuous process and bull fertility can change over time, the breeding soundness exam should be performed close to the start of the breeding season. Ideal timing for the exam is 30 to 60 days prior to turnout. This timeframe allows ranchers to source new bulls if a bull does not pass its exam.

A complete breeding soundness exam evaluates three categories: 1) physical soundness, including feet, hip, and leg structure, body condition, vision, penis, and accessory sex organs, 2) scrotal circumference, and 3) semen characteristics such as sperm cell motility and morphology. Based on the results in each of these three categories, a veterinarian classifies the bull as satisfactory, unsatisfactory, or deferred. A satisfactory breeder meets the minimum requirements in all categories and is free of physical problems. Bulls that do not meet the minimum requirements in at least one of those categories are unsatisfactory or deferred for another evaluation at least 30 days later. Unsatisfactory breeders likely will not improve with time, but deferred bulls may benefit from treatment or additional time and pass a breeding soundness exam in the future.

There are a variety of reasons why a bull may not pass a breeding soundness exam. An injury or frostbite may have impaired the bull's ability to produce healthy sperm, or feet, leg, or hip issues may prevent the bull from mounting and breeding cows, despite having adequate numbers of morphologically normal and motile sperm cells. On the other hand, yearling bulls may not have reached sexual maturity yet, decreasing the likelihood of passing a breeding soundness

exam. In all of those scenarios, a bull may not be capable of breeding cows.

Several options exist when a bull fails a breeding soundness exam. One obvious solution is to market bulls that do not pass a breeding soundness exam. This ensures that inadequate breeding sires are off the property. While marketing these bulls is often a necessary solution, particularly for unsatisfactory breeders, other factors may come into play.

“Market value, availability of additional bulls in your area, and affordability of a new bull that might fit your breeding program all contribute to the decision of whether to market a bull,” Quail says. “With these factors in mind, it is crucial that initial breeding soundness exams are performed early enough prior to the breeding season to allow for the worst-case scenario.”

If a bull is deferred at the initial breeding soundness exam, marketing the bull may not be necessary. In this scenario, the veterinarian likely recommends that the bull be retested at a later date. This is often the case when a bull may need treatment and time to heal from a foot abscess, penile warts, or an infection that resulted in too many white blood cells among sperm cells – all conditions that may improve with time. Commonly,

young bulls may fail their initial breeding soundness exam due to a decreased percentage of normal or motile sperm cells. While that may not sound promising, breed and age considerably impact when a bull reaches sexual maturity, and research has reported that nearly 50% of yearling bulls that failed an initial breeding soundness exam were later classified as satisfactory.

“If you have available feed resources, facilities, and time before the breeding season starts, keeping a yearling bull to be retested is often the best option,” Quail advises.

The good news is that spermatogenesis, the process of producing sperm cells, is a continuous process, and a single cycle takes about 60 days in bulls.

“A single breeding soundness exam is simply a snapshot of a bull’s fertility on that particular day, but it is the best and only tool we have to evaluate a bull’s fertility potential and thus his ability to get cows pregnant,” Quail explains. “By identifying bulls that fail a breeding soundness exam, we are keeping infertile and sub-fertile sires out of our herds, which is progress towards improved reproductive efficiency.”

Source: <https://www.beefmagazine.com/livestock-management/options-exist-when-bulls-fail-a-breeding-soundness-exam>



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Southern Africa drought crisis demands fresh solutions

Innovative solutions and emergency funding are critical to help the more than 30 million people in Southern Africa affected by drought who now face severe food insecurity and humanitarian challenges, UN agencies and governments warn.

The El Nino climate pattern, which started globally in July 2023, has led to a severe rainfall deficit across the region, with temperatures five degrees above average.

February was the driest in 100 years, with just a fifth of the usual rainfall for the month, in a region where 70 per cent of people depend on rain-fed agriculture to survive, according to the World Food Programme (WFP).

Now, the window of opportunity is rapidly closing to prevent a large-scale humanitarian crisis, UN agencies warned at a briefing in Pretoria, South Africa last week (5 June), with widespread harvest failures imminent.

Affected communities say it is the worst drought they have ever experienced.

Wikala Kaideni, a smallholder farmer from Lekerenji village in the Chikwawa district of southern Malawi, told SciDev.Net that he and his family were facing starvation after their entire crop wilted.

“During a normal season, we harvest at least 30 bags of maize, but this season the dry spell scotched the maize at the flowering stage,” said Kaideni, standing with his wife and seven-month-old baby.

“The maize dried up and we did not harvest anything.”

The map showing soil moisture conditions at the root zone—an estimate of how much water is available for crops—in southern Africa for March 2024. Orange and red areas depict deficits in soil moisture. Data for the map is from the FEWS NET Land Data Assimilation System, which uses observational datasets and seasonal climate forecasts to provide monthly forecasts of hydrological conditions relevant to food security in Africa and the Middle East. Source: The Earth Observatory/NASA

Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe have declared national disasters after crop failures triggered widespread food insecurity and displacement of people.

In Malawi, one of the hardest-hit countries, the government and UN partners say innovative strategies are needed to increase food production and build resilience.

Irrigation critical

The WFP says expanding irrigation across the region is critical, yet funding shortfalls have hampered these efforts.



Moses Chimphepo, director of preparedness and response at Malawi's department of disaster management affairs, says irrigation farming is one solution the country is exploring.

"We are also mindful of the fact that a lot of people don't have food and therefore we have another component of humanitarian assistance," Chimphepo told SciDev.Net.

"We are looking at two aspects: providing some food to some families or providing some cash transfers."

The El Nino impact is exacerbating the devastating effects of the climate crisis in Malawi and compounding the impacts of tropical storms and cyclones in 2022 and 2023, according to the WFP.

Rebecca Adda-Dontoh, UN resident coordinator for Malawi, told SciDev.Net that communities in the country had been involved in watershed management activities, including construction of dams, eyebrow basins, trenches and community access roads, as well as tree regeneration.

She said the UN was committed to supporting Malawi and other countries affected by the fallout from El Nino, to build resilience to future shocks.

Long-term solutions

"In the long term, we're looking at re-growing trees and positioning communities to access carbon credits, addressing climate change impacts," Adda-Dontoh said.

"This approach will help communities adapt to climate change and reduce their vulnerability to future disasters."

Reena Ghelani, UN assistant secretary-general and climate crisis coordinator for the El Niño Response, told SciDev.Net during a visit to affected families in Malawi last month that immediate action was needed.

"We're seeing a horrendous drought, but we're also seeing opportunities for innovation," she said.

"We must act now to address the escalating disaster."

She highlighted the importance of supporting smallholder farmers, particularly women, who are critical to food production.

"We must empower them with climate-resilient agricultural practices and access to markets," she added.



Source: <https://www.farmingportal.co.za/index.php/farming-news/africa-world/10725-southern-africa-drought-crisis-demands-fresh-solutions>

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Chickens in winter:

A complete guide to caring for your flock – Part 2



Caring for your chickens in winter can feel like a daunting task, especially if you are a newer chicken keeper. There are so many things to consider. How do you keep your flock's water from freezing? How cold is too cold? Should you shut the coop up completely in cold weather? Add supplemental heat?

Winterizing a Chicken Tractor

Do your chickens live in a mobile chicken tractor instead of a stationery coop? I'm going to assume if you live in an area that experiences cold weather that your tractor has an enclosed living space. For winter, everything we talked about in terms of coop space, ventilation, and insulation also applies to tractors.

However, you'll definitely want to do a few extra things to prepare your tractor for winter before the ground freezes. During the cold months, our tractors stay put, and we essentially convert them into small coops with attached runs.

First, you need to find a good, dry spot to park your tractor for the winter. Observe your land during the spring and summer and avoid placing your tractor in areas where water collects. Throughout the winter, you'll experience freezes, snows, and thaws, and you don't want your birds hanging out in mud and puddles during the warm spells.

Since you won't be moving your tractor for a while, nighttime predators will have plenty of opportunities to visit at night and plan a break-in. Make sure to predator proof your tractor before winter. We like to add hardware cloth skirting, secured with landscape stakes, to each tractor

once they are parked for winter, to thwart digging predators.

Snow Proof Your Chicken Run

If the runs of your coops or tractors aren't covered, fall is the perfect time to make that happen. Adding roofing panels or tarps to keep out snow will give your birds more space to play when snow is on the ground, and save you time and effort shoveling.

Should You Add Heat to the Chicken Coop During the Winter?

Should you add a heater to your chicken coop during the winter?

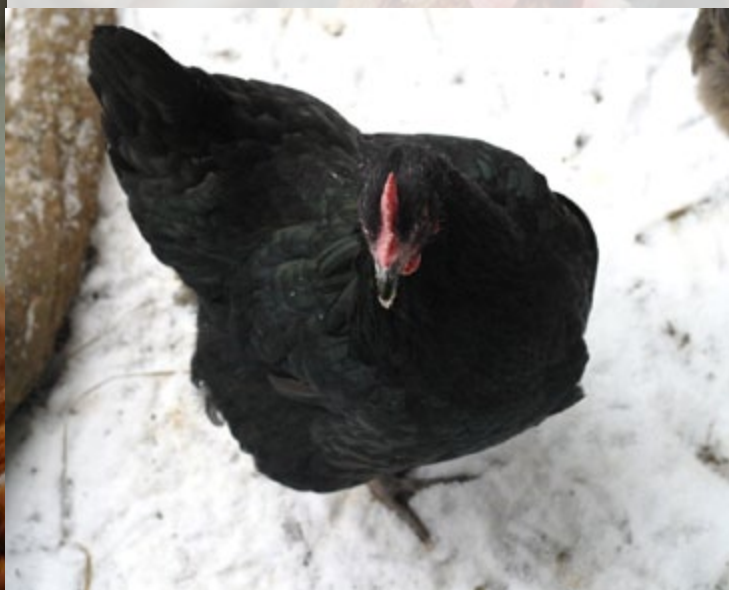
The short answer is no.

I know it's tempting to pamper your chickens with a space heater or heat lamp in the coop during the winter, but it's just not a good idea.

Adding heat to the coop only makes it harder for your chickens to acclimate to winter temperatures, and if that heat source were to suddenly be taken away--from a power outage, for example--the shock of that temperature change would be more detrimental to them than the cold itself.

Heaters and heat lamps are also a fire hazard in the coop. You could lose your coop or barn, your flock, or worse. It's just not worth the risk.

Chickens, especially cold hardy breeds, can handle pretty tough temperatures. In Western MA, where we live, our average low temperatures in January and February are in the teens, and occasionally we hit zero or below. It gets cold here! But our birds do just fine. Their body heat keeps their coop warmer than the outside, and proper ventilation, insulation, and coop management keeps them warm and healthy, too.



Doing just fine, even in the cold.

Of course, I'm talking about adult birds. What should you do if you've hatched in the fall, and your chicks are fully feathered by winter? This is a great question that was posed to me recently. As someone who only hatches in the spring, I don't have direct experience with this issue. With spring chicks, the rule of thumb is that they can move off of the heat lamp and outside once they are fully feathered, around 6 weeks old, and outdoor temperatures stay above 60 degrees.

Since being fully feathered allows chicks to regulate their own temperature, it could be possible to slowly acclimate them to cold weather after this point, but I wasn't able to find any reputable sources discussing how to do this, so I'm not convinced. I think this would depend on how slowly you acclimate them and how low temperatures get in your area (40 degree lows are very different from hitting zero!). Personally, I wouldn't move juveniles to the coop during winter, but would keep them in an attached garage with daytime field trips on warmer days until the worst of winter is over.

Even if juvenile chicks could make it through winter outside, an important part of keeping the flock healthy is minimizing stress. If possible, avoid stacking stressor upon stressor. Winter and maturation, or coming in to lay, are both stressors, and exposing your birds to both at once can weaken them and increase their chances of disease. For this reason alone, I'd be hesitant to move young birds outside in winter.

If you are a cold climate chicken keeper and have a successful strategy for acclimating young birds to the cold and integrating them into the coop during winter without a heat source, please feel free to share your experience in the comments below.

A white person's hand holds a dark brown chicken egg from a Black Copper Marans, more dark brown eggs sit in the snow in the background.

New Marans layers going strong through winter.



Supplemental Lighting in Winter

Whew! For all this effort winterizing, you should get eggs, right? Well, maybe.

Shorter autumn day length triggers chickens into molting to prepare for winter. During the molt, hens will lose their feathers and grow a fresh new set for winter. Feathers are mostly protein, so chickens don't have the capacity to produce new feathers and keep laying at the same rate. You'll see egg production drop off in the fall, along with your flock's feathers.

(Fun fact: hens at the equator molt, too. Even though day length doesn't change, birds are sensitive to other seasonal indicators, such as the intensity of light, which brings on molting.)

During the winter, hens continue to slow down and sometimes even stop their egg production. Light

exposure and reproductive hormone production are linked; with less light comes less eggs. In order to keep up egg production during the winter months, when laying naturally slows down, a lot of chicken keepers provide supplemental light in the coop.

Is Supplemental Lighting Safe for Your Flock?

Providing supplemental light in the coop can keep egg production up during the winter, but is this a good idea for your birds? Let's look at some of the arguments against supplemental light.

The Running Out of Eggs Theory

You may have heard that supplemental lighting will shorten your birds' egg-laying years, but don't worry, your chickens won't run out of eggs, even if they lay through every winter.

Like humans, chickens are born with far more egg cells than they could possibly use in their lifetime. It's estimated that chicks hatch with 175,000 to 480,000 immature egg cells. While this number decreases significantly over time as they age, chickens don't live long enough to run out of eggs (some record-setting hens in the past have peaked at around 1,200 eggs in their lifetime). Laying naturally drops off after three years, and reproduction eventually stops due to old age, not a lack of eggs.

The Shorter Lifespan Theory

You may have also heard that providing supplemental light can shorten your birds' lifespan. I haven't found any academic papers, studies, or university extension articles to support this, but I'm not convinced that it's untrue.

What I did find was a single quote from a vet in a blog stating that this claim was a myth, and supplemental lights do not shorten a chicken's lifespan.

I also had a conversation with fellow poultry breeder Vanessa Takmazian of May Blooms Acreage in British Columbia. She's had many deep conversations on this topic with her own vet, who believes that supplemental light does, in fact, shorten a hen's lifespan.

Vanessa pointed me to a study done on Leghorn hens which explored a possible link between constant ovulation and the development of ovarian cancer in hens. The study was conducted by

cancer prevention scientists using animal models to consider how frequent ovulation might affect human cancer development. Since industrial level farms don't keep hens around past peak productivity, I can see why no major long term agricultural studies on this issue have been done, at least that I'm aware of.

While there's no hard evidence that supplemental lighting is damaging to hens, I haven't found any proof that it's perfectly safe, either.

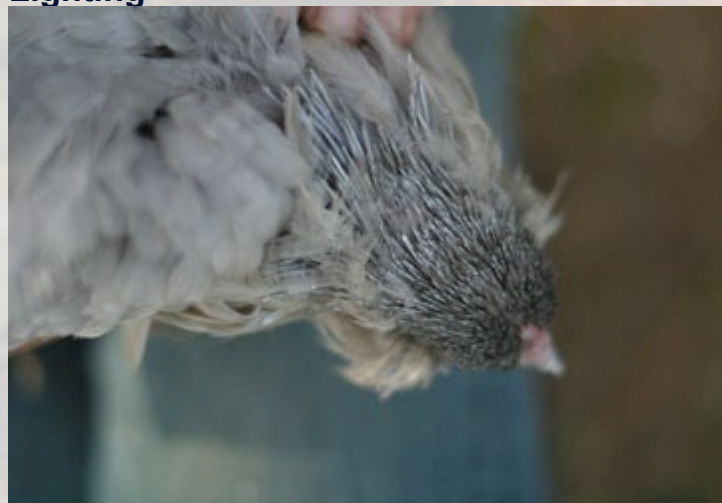
Personally, we've erred on the side of caution and chose not to provide supplemental light in our coops. In the past, before we planned better, this meant slinking to the grocery store for eggs once or twice in January. While the drop in egg production is hard, I think it's worth it to support our flock's natural rhythms. I've always thought it strange to live in a society that continues to go full speed all winter while the natural world rests around us, so I like giving our hens their natural egg laying sabbatical.

Still, supplemental lighting is a personal choice. If you decide to use extra lighting in winter, I understand. Taking care of and feeding your birds with no food in return is tough, and depending on your budget can be a real issue.

Top view of the head of a self blue Ameraucana hen, her feathers are growing back in after a molt.

A hen in mid-molt.

Guidelines for Providing Supplemental Lighting



If you do decide to use supplemental lighting in your chicken coop during the winter, it's important to follow certain guidelines so that the whole process is easy on your flock. If done wrong, artificial light can be a short term stressor in an already difficult season.

If you do use artificial light in the coop, follow these guidelines:

First, don't provide extra light if you have pullets in your flock that are less than 20 weeks old. The extra light can push them to start laying before they are physically ready to do so. You may want to push this to 22 weeks if you are raising heritage breeds that mature more slowly. Learn more about this [here](#) and [here](#).

Add the extra light to the morning hours, not the evening. Chickens need the gradual decrease in light that a sunset provides; this signals to them that it's time to find the roost and get cozy for the night. If your timed lighting system clicks off in the evening, your birds will find themselves suddenly shrouded in darkness away from their roost. This will result in panic, stress, and possibly injury as your birds scramble to get settled.

To keep laying through the winter, chickens need 14-16 hours of light per day. Less than this, and laying will drop off; more than this, and your hens will be stressed and under slept. Use a timer to ensure consistency; if you forget or are off, your hens will feel it. Set your timer by counting 14-16 hours backward from sunset. Recalculate and reset your timer every few weeks.

The type of light you choose should be soft, just enough for your chickens to see by. A string of Christmas lights would work. A 25-40 watt bulb is sufficient. Don't use fluorescent lighting or anything too harsh or bright, and for safety reasons, don't use a heat lamp.

Plan Ahead for Eggs All Winter

You should get some eggs through the winter, just quite a bit less. If you don't want to add supplemental lighting to the coop without cutting back on omelets, you have a few options:

Stock up. Clean, unwashed eggs can store for 2-3 weeks at room temperature, and both washed and unwashed eggs can last for up to 2-3 months in the fridge. Stock up while your ladies are still laying to get through the winter months.

Do some chicken math! Consider adding a few birds to your flock every year. Since chickens don't have their first adult molt until 16-18 months old, pullets that hatch in the spring and come into lay before winter often keep laying right through the coldest, darkest months of the year.

Preserve eggs. Eggs can be pickled or frozen to enjoy all winter long. Some folks I know have even tried waterglassing eggs, though with mixed results (waterglassing is an old fashioned method of preserving eggs in a pickling lime and water solution).

A Marans pullet egg.

Final Thoughts

Winter is rough, but with some extra care and planning your birds will do just fine, even in a cold climate. The key is good planning, preparation, and flock management, as well as keeping an



eye on your flock so you can tackle any issues as soon as they arise.

Note: I've linked to a number of sources I used to write this article. I also consulted *The Chicken Health Handbook* by Gail Damerow, and *The Small Scale Poultry Flock*, both of which I highly recommend adding to your bookshelf!

Source: https://www.thesilverfoxfarm.com/blog/winter-chicken-care#google_vignette

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Yes			✓ (*)	Yes



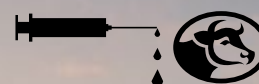
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Roundworm Remedy	Liver fluke control		
	Early Immature	Immature	Adult
Yes			✓ (*)



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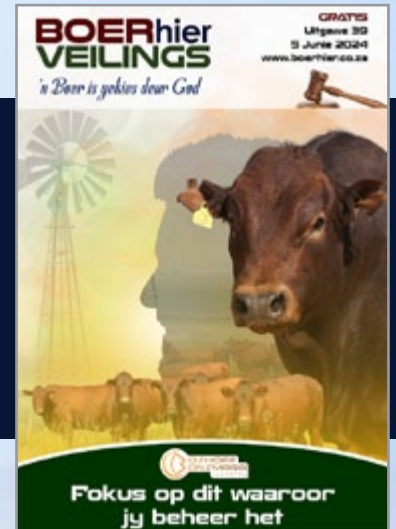
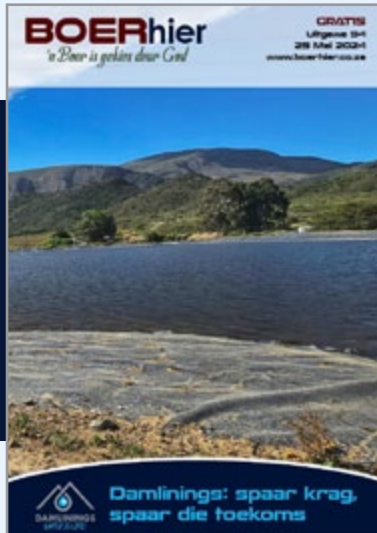


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Australia is set to ban live sheep exports. What will this mean for the industry?



THE CONVERSATION

This month the federal government announced a plan to ban live sheep exports, set to come into effect from May 1 2028.

The announcement coincided with the release of a highly anticipated report by an independent panel set up to examine the issue.

Animal welfare advocates immediately hailed the news, having long campaigned for a ban.

But farming organisations have expressed deep concerns about its potential impact on the sector. They've also argued the four-year transition window won't be nearly enough time to adjust.

Large livestock vessel seen sailing at sea

Despite being something of an early mover, Australia is not the first country to implement a live export ban.

Neighbouring New Zealand imposed a total ban on live animal exports, which came into full effect in April last year.

In December, the United Kingdom also put forward legislation to ban live exports for slaughter and fattening. The issue continues to gain momentum across the European Union.

So are such bans really a death knell for the sheep industry, as is sometimes argued, or just an inevitable part of a necessary transition?

A deepening urban-rural divide

One of the earliest impacts of this proposal has been to ramp up tensions in Australia between state and federal governments, as well as between urban and rural communities.

Western Australia singlehandedly accounts for 99% of Australia's live sheep exports. Groups opposed to the ban have framed it as just another example of Australia's "inner city" east coast dictating terms to rural Western Australians.

WA Farmers President John Hassell speaks at a press conference while wearing a shirt that reads: #keepthesheep



Representatives from multiple agricultural industry bodies walked out on the minister for agriculture at a post-budget breakfast on Wednesday. Mick Tsikas/AAP

But this “west versus the rest” narrative could itself be misleading. Polling commissioned by the RSPCA found more than 70% of Western Australians were in favour of a ban.

Will it really crush the sheep industry?

The size of the ban’s impact will obviously hinge on the importance of live exports to the sheep sector more generally, and the industry’s scope for adjustment. Adaptation could mean shifting this supply to the domestic processing market or expanding other enterprises.

Proponents of the ban argue that live exports are only a small component of the sheep industry. According to government figures, Australia’s lamb and mutton export industry was worth A\$4.5 billion in 2023.

But live sheep exports by sea made up less than 2% of this trade, at around \$77 million. To further emphasise this point, advocates of a ban have pointed out this trade equates to only 0.1% of Australia’s total agricultural exports.

In contrast, opponents of the ban would say these aggregate Australian figures significantly downplay live export’s economic importance to WA.

Despite a marked decline over the past decade, the sector still accounts for an estimated 5.4% of the state’s total sheep industry exports.



Live exports are disproportionately important to Western Australia’s sheep industry. Ian Geraint Jones/Shutterstock

The live export market offers producers other benefits too. The ability to sell sheep to an alternative market can enhance the bargaining power of farmers when dealing with domestic processors.

In Ireland, where processing capacity is highly concentrated, the agriculture sector has fought vigorously to keep the live export trade.

Exporting live sheep is also an avenue for farmers in dry periods when feed is short.

How much should the industry be compensated?

The potential economic impact of the ban has been highly contested, but most estimates acknowledge there will be a financial loss.

The independent panel gave particular weight to the estimates generated for the WA government. These put the cost at around \$123 million a year if no substitution of other enterprises took place, or \$22 million a year if farmers turned to crop production.

When spread out on a per-farm basis, the losses estimated by some studies may appear relatively small.

But current financial and climatic challenges in the region are intense, and even small reductions in revenue could push some businesses and their owners past a tipping point.

The government has proposed a \$107 million package to aid the transition, which includes \$64.6 million to help sheep producers capitalise on existing and emerging opportunities, and \$27 million to boost marketing of sheep products domestically and internationally.

The support is not just targeted at farmers. The government acknowledges that businesses right across the supply chain – hauliers, stock traders, feed producers – will all be impacted by the ban.



Feed producers are one part of an extensive supply chain that supports the sheep industry. Peter Kleinau/Unsplash

How effective this support will be depends on how it is implemented, the extent of its uptake, and how effectively it can soften the transition.

The planned marketing support will have a much more indirect impact, with considerable uncertainty as to how much the forecast losses can actually be offset by boosting demand.

Given the uncertainty around the actual costs that will be incurred, it is hard to assess the adequacy of the payments. Federal Agriculture Minister Murray Watt sees them as generous, pointing out that \$107 million is five times the lower band estimate of annual losses.

The WA government, in contrast, has argued that the transition payments are wholly inadequate.

But in New Zealand, there were no transition payments associated with the export ban, and none appear to have been proposed in the UK either.

The situation in Australia reflects the historic importance of the live export sector to the sheep supply chain.

What's next?

As part of the sheep industry's social licence to operate, it would seem wise for businesses to plan for a future without live exports. Simultaneously, policymakers should work to increase the resilience of the sector against the significant financial and climatic challenges that it faces.



The sheep industry has been trending towards a future without live exports. Hideaki Edo Photography/Shutterstock

But politics is a fickle beast. In New Zealand, the recently elected coalition have now flagged plans to reverse the country's ban, under sustained pressure from industry.

Australia's National Party has already indicated that they too will push for a reversal.

While it is clear that a majority of the population are against live exports, that majority can be slimmer than one might think. A recent poll in New Zealand put support for the ban at just 51%.

Ultimately, this sort of political uncertainty is only likely to reduce the incentives for businesses to adjust.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/australia-is-set-to-ban-live-sheep-exports-what-will-this-mean-for-the-industry-229908>

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did you know?



WORLD OF PORK

Pork Market update

Week 23 | 3-9 June 2024

Pork market update Week 23 | 03-09 June 2024



● Previous week ● Latest week

R4 036
per tonne

R4 014
per tonne
-0,5%
-R21,95/t

R30,25
per kg

R30,18
per kg



YELLOW MAIZE PRICE (JSE EDM SPOT PRICE)

The spot price refers to the closing price of the current contract month for the yellow maize instrument, as traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Equity Derivatives Market (EDM). Data sourced from Agribase.



PRODUCER PRICE (ABATTOIR PURCHASE PRICE (EXCL. SOWS))

The abattoir purchase price refers to the price paid to producers, per kg. Prices are based on the chilled carcass mass, including the fifth quarter. Prices exclude value added tax (VAT), transportation, and commission. Data sourced from the Red Meat Abattoir Association.

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Producer and yellow maize prices slightly down during week 23.

During week 23 of 2024, the pork producer price averaged R30,18/kg. Yellow maize prices averaged R4 014/t during week 23 of 2024, 0,5% lower than the previous week. Producer prices in relation to yellow maize prices averaged 7,52 during week 23 of 2024, slightly higher than the previous week.

[Download report](#)

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21 JUNE 2024

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FOR MORE INFORMATION



KAREELAND GROUP

10TH PRODUCTION
AUCTION
22 JUNE 2024
@ 11:00

Save the Date

TWEE RIVIERE AUCTION GROUNDS
25°37'58.0"S, 27°00'38.9"E
RUSTENBURG



15 Rams
80 Fwes

Floor & Online
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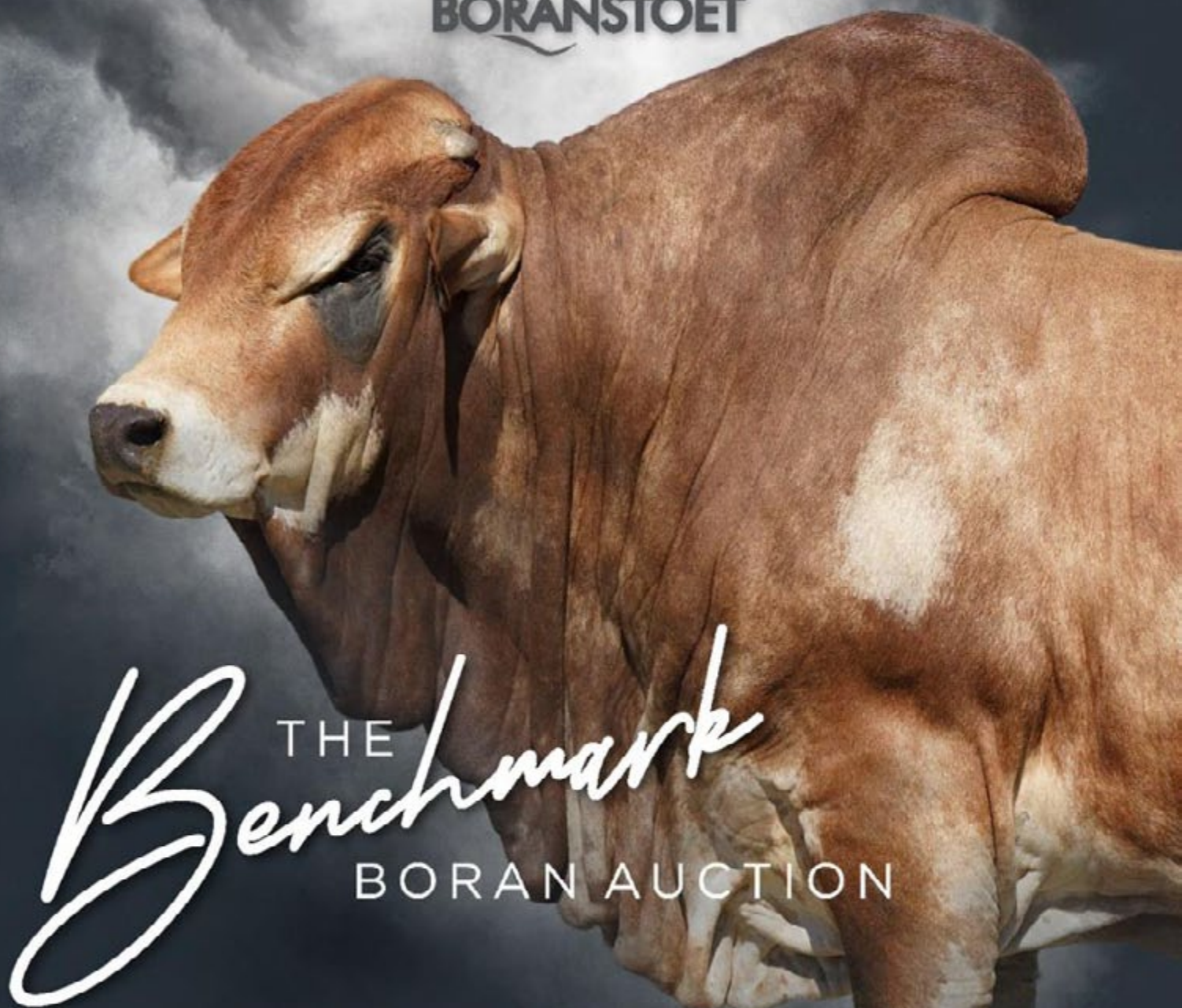
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MC BORANSTOET & GASVERKOPERS

Saterdag 22 Junie 2024

BE HUMAN • MIDDELWATER • BLOEMFONTEIN

8 BULLE & 50 VROULIKE DIERE

70 KOMMERSIËLE KOEIE MET KALWERS OF DRAGTIG

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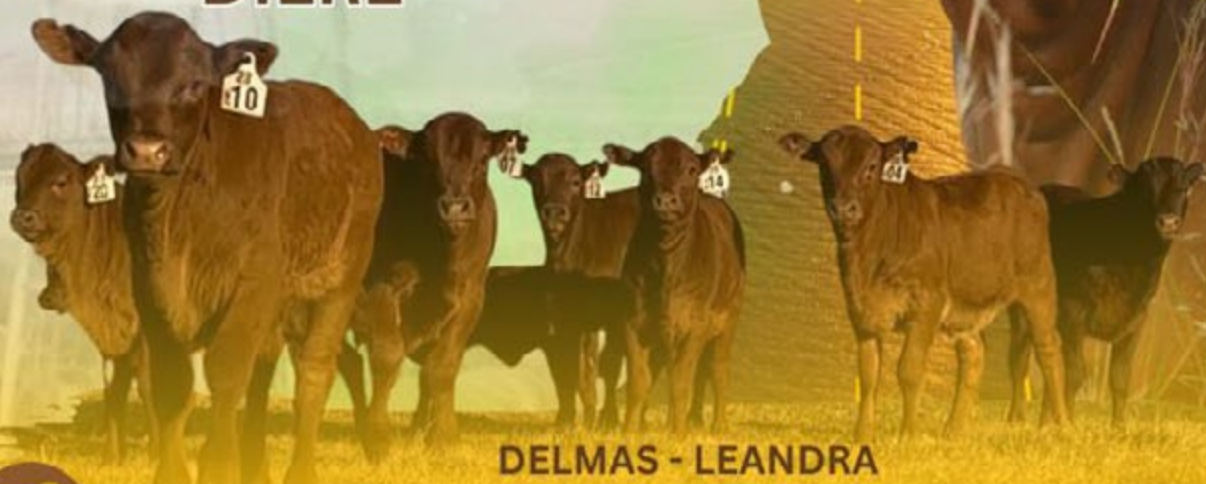
PRODUKSIE VEILING

26 JUNIE 2024

30 BULLE

100 VROULIKE

DIERE



DELMAS - LEANDRA



BARRY 082 320 5952 - CHRIS 082 388 0914

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BONRINO BOERDERY

Ons Passie *Jou Sukses*

• 21STE PRODUKSIEVEILING •

27 Junie 2024

11:00 - Plaas Wolwekop

Dewetsdorp

GPS: S29°27.529" E26°40.118"

25 Bulle | 200 vroulike diere
IN ALLE PRODUKSIESTADIA

Gratis vervoer
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Alle bulle skoon van Trig en Vibrio.
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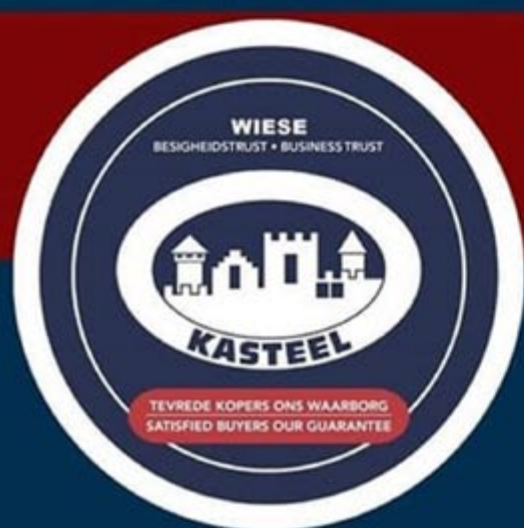
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Op AANBOD:

15 Wit Dorperramme	15 Dorperramme
15 Van Rooy Ramme	6 Persie Ramme
6 Boerbokramme	

Dorpers: Onder beskerming van die Dorpertelersgenootskap

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Vanaf N8 (Bloemfontein / Kimberley pad) draai links by Puma vulstasie in Landbouweg. Ry ± 3km tot by Kimberley Veemark aan regterkant. Vanaf N12, vat derde uitgang by sirkeldraai. Ry ± 2km in Landbouweg tot by Kimberley Veemark aan linkerkant.



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Pieter-Jan Botha
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Pieter Swart

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09 Julie 2024

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- * 3 Kommersiële Bulle - 3 Jaar oud
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- * 25 Geregistreeerde Oop Verse
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Beefmasters



OKT 20-145
op aanbod

ALGEHELE UITVERKOPING

VRYDAG **12 JULIE 2024** 11:00, WARMBAD KRALE

30 BULLE • 150 VROULIKE DIERE

JAN SCHOEMAN

082 458 4158

Funksioneel Doeltreffend!



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NATIONAL BORAN AUCTION 2024



13 July 2024
11:00 Afridome
Parys



Christopher Havenga 082 821 1527
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ALMAL IS 4 & 5 STER BEESTE

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WO20-472



Z18-176



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PRODUKSIEVEILING

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18 JULIE 2024



Monte Video Veilingslokaal
(Op die R707 tussen Marquard en Senekal)



AANBOD

30 BEEFMASTER BULLE

**10 DRAGTIGE
KOMMERSIËLE VERSE**

**20 MOONTLIK 3-IN-1
KOMMERSIËLE KOEIE**

**Indien jy nie op die veiling kan
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Andre Kock & Seuns bied aan:

3de Produksie Veiling

Vryburg Skougronde

19 Julie 2024

11:00



SCHOLTZ
Brangus



Willem Snr: 082 895 1439
Willem Jnr: 060 301 4335
Herman Dames: 083 953 5717



45^{ste}
PRODUKSIEVEILING



5^{de}
PRODUKSIEVEILING

1 AUGUSTUS 2024

11:00 Upington Skougronde



Aantal diere op veiling aangebied:

20 Dorper ramme · 20 Witdorper ramme · 5 Boerbok ramme · 20 Boerbok ooie
5 Kalahari Red ramme · 15 Van Rooy ramme · 25 Van Rooy ooie

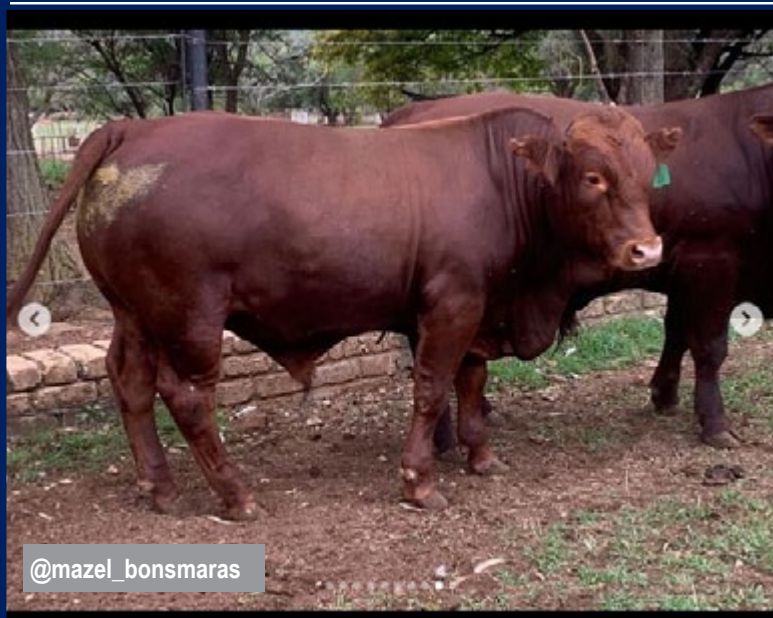


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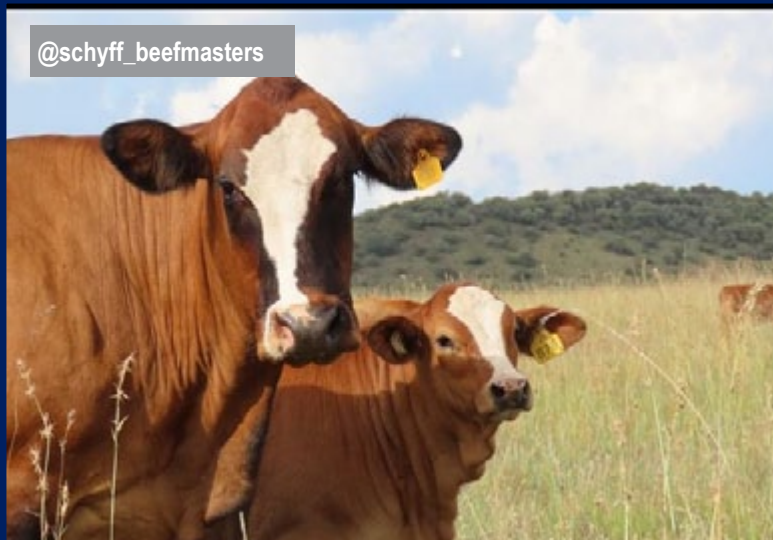


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What's happening in Markets



Beef

A2/3 = R 55.18

B2/3 = R 48.39

C2/3 = 43.93

Weaner Calf = R 31.60



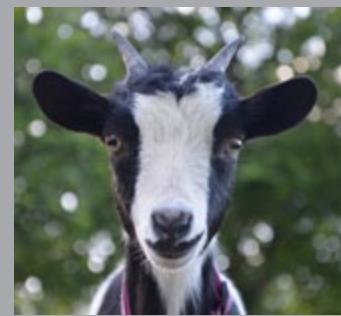
Sheep

A2/3 = R 85.47

B2/3 = R 57.02

C2/3 = R 57.86

Feeder Lamb = R 40.55



Goats

Ewes = R 39.65

Kids <30kg = R 49.20

Kids 30-40kg = R 40.77

Kids > 40kg = R 48.33



Chicken

Frozen = R 34.32

Fresh = R 33.77

IQF = R 29.08



Pigs

Porkers = R 31.09

Baconers = R 30.39



Safex

Maize = R 5201 /t

Soybean = R 9024 /t

Sunflower = R 9145 /t

Wheat = R 6655 /t



Exchange rate

R / \$ = R 18.38

R / £ = R 23.45

R / € = R 19.82

As at 14 June 2024
www.amtrends.co.za

RECIPE

EASY DROP DUMPLINGS FOR STEW



These drop dumplings are the perfect finishing touch for a hearty beef or chicken stew or soup. While it may seem daunting to make dumplings from scratch, it only requires a few ingredients and is just as easy as using a biscuit mix.

Ingredients

- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon fine salt
- 1 tablespoon unsalted butter, softened
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped fresh parsley, optional
- 1/3 to 1/2 cup milk
- Beef or chicken stew or soup

Method

1. Gather the ingredients.
2. Combine 1 cup all-purpose flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and 1/2 teaspoon fine salt in a medium bowl.
3. Cut in 1 tablespoon softened unsalted butter and 1 tablespoon finely chopped fresh parsley, if using. Stir together with a fork until blended.
4. Stir in 1/3 cup milk to form a wet dough. It should be a thick dough but thin enough to drop from a wet spoon. If the dough is too stiff, add the remaining milk.

5. Heat the beef or chicken stew or soup on medium-low heat in a large Dutch oven or other heavy-duty pot until it simmers. Drop tablespoons of the soft dough onto the simmering stew. Try to drop the dumplings on top of the vegetables so they won't sink too far into the liquid.
6. Cook, uncovered, for 10 minutes, and then cover the pan tightly and cook for about 10 minutes more. Gently stir a few times to keep the stew from scorching.
7. Divide between bowls, serve, and enjoy.

Cheddar dumplings: Add about 1/4 cup of shredded cheddar cheese to the dumpling mixture before you add the milk.

Source: <https://www.thespruceeats.com/drop-dumplings-for-stew-3051825>

PREVIOUS EDITIONS



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Psalm 9:10

‘Those who know Your Name trust in You, for You, LORD, have never forsaken those who seek You.’

- The Lord will never forsake or abandon you.
- You have put your trust in Him, so you can rest assured and be confident.
- Never has God forsaken those who have faithfully held onto Him.
- He is your mighty Rock and your Refuge in the storms of life.

Prayer: Lord, thank You that I can trust You with all my heart. You do not forsake, abandon, or relax Your hold on those who are clinging to You. I will hold onto You because You are faithful. 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.

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