

# BOERhier VEILINGS

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GRATIS

Uitgawe 38

5 May 2024

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OPMARS NA DIE NOORDE XI

**SENTRAAL STREEK  
BRANGUS**



Andre Pretorius  
Fotografie©



**Die regte beeste  
vir jou plaas!**



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Artikels saamgestel deur BOERhier en Zanmari Crous, AffiePlaas Fotografie en Christine Vosloo Photography, in samewerking met die adverteerders.

Ontwerpe en samestelling gedoen deur BOERhier.

Bemarking en kliëntediens word behartig deur BOERhier span.

Kopiereg van BOERhier word streng voorbehou.

Vir verdere navraag, kontak:  
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Besoek ons webtuiste  
www.boerhier.co.za en  
www.farmhere.co.za

Inligting verskaf vir advertensie en artikels in BOERhier is ontvang vanaf adverteerders.

BOERhier word gevrywaar van enige verliese of beserings wat kan plaasvind. Lesers word aanbeveel om navorsing te doen voordat 'n transaksie beklink word en 'n produk gebruik word.



Kliek op die pyltjie vir die inhoud bladsy



Kliek op die ikoon om die video te kyk



Foto: Christine Vosloo Fotografie

# The buck stops here!

Wanneer 'n mens 'n besigheid begin, doen jy alles self. Jy doen die aankope en die verkope. Jy maak jou hande vuil en sit die produk aanmekaar. Jy ontvang die geld en spandeer dit weer. Dit noem 'n mens 'n eenmansaak.

Soos die besigheid groei, begin jy meer mense aanstel. Mense om te help met die bemarking, aankope en vervaardiging. Mense wat help om die produk by die kliënte uit te kry en administratiewe personeel om te help dat die kantoor sake vlot verloop.

Ewe skielik doen jy glad nie meer wat jy aan die begin gedoen het nie. Jy dra nou netjiese klere en maak nie eintlik meer jou hande vuil nie. Meer kere sit jy met syfers en beplan die toekoms van die besigheid. Ja, en later is jy die personeelbestuurder wat almal se persoonlike stories ken en hul behoeftes moet aanspreek.

As daar fout kom, hardloop almal na jou toe. As die finansies steier, moet jy pa staan. As die kliënte ontevrede is, bel hulle jou. As die produk nie op standaard is nie, moet jy die planne maak. Soos die Engelsman sê: *The buck stops here!* Alles word op jou tafel gesit en jy is die laaste een wat dit kan hanteer.

Dit maak 'n mens moeg en later wonder jy hoekom jy so groot geraak het. Kan jy nie maar net weer teruggaan na 'n eenmansaak nie?

Dis egter 'n posisie waarvoor Jesus Sy hand opgesteek het. Hy is die Herder wat omsien na die welstand van Sy skape. Hy is die Een wat graag vir elkeen wil help met hul probleme en uitdagings. As daar enige foute is, wil Hy help met die oplossing.

Jesus, die Herder, gee werklik om. Hy wil sorg dat jou lewe nie in gevaar gestel word nie. Hy wil jou lei na groen weivelde waar dit goed sal gaan met jou. Hy wil toesien dat daar waar jy in die wêreld woon, werk en speel jy nie uit die bus sal val nie.

**25Julle het immers soos skape rondgedwaal, maar nou het julle teruggekom na julle Herder en die Bewaker van julle lewe. (1983-vertaling)**

Ons het rondgeploeter in die donker. Soms het ons onsself te pletter geloop weens keuses wat nie so lekker vars was nie. Ons het die littekens, maar gelukkig het ons as verlore skape teruggekom na die Skaapwagter.

Hy is ons bewaker. Die Griekse woord wat ons hier gebruik vir bewaker, beteken letterlik toesighouer of selfs biskop of hoof van die kerk. Dit is presies wat Jesus is. Dis Sy werk om toe te sien na God se mense in die wêreld.

Hy sien toe dat God se kerk, God se besigheid in die wêreld reg verloop. As daar probleme is met enige van die lede van God se kerk, kan hulle na Hom gaan. Hy wil graag help. Hy is die personeelbestuurder wat graag na elkeen wil omsien. Hy wil help en Hy wil wysheid gee. Ja, the buck stops here!

Trek jy swaar? Het jy uitdagings in jou pad wat te groot is om te hanteer? Het jy seer? Het jy wysheid nodig? Gaan na die hoof, die bestuurder, die toesighouer, die een wat al die toue bymekaarhou. Hy wil graag help.

## Teks

### **1 Petrus 2:22-25**

Om oor na te dink

- Wie bestuur jou lewe?
- Waar moet jy nader aan die Bewaker beweeg?
- Hoe kan jy die hoof van die kerk in die wêreld meer tyd in jou lewe gee?

## Gebed

Jesus, ek kan nie sonder U nie. Ek erken U as die Bewaker, die CEO van my lewe. Ek wil graag meer en meer tyd in U teenwoordigheid deurbring. Amen.

# Brangus – Die regte beeste vir jou plaas!



**Suid-Afrika is 'n land van uiterstes, en hier praat ons nie net van die talle sosio-ekonomiese uitdagings waarmee ons boere daaglikks gekonfronteer en uitgedaag word nie. Sulke uitdagings is van verbygaande aard!**

Die grootste uitdaging bly steeds die Natuur, die klimaat en die fisiese omgewing waarbinne ons boer.

Dit is hoekom die opkoms van Brangus as 'n voorkeur beesras so dramaties was oor die laaste 2 dekades.

Die vierde grootste beesras in Suid-Afrika het besondere eienskappe wat dit 'n aanpasbare, gemaklike en winsgewende bees maak om mee te boer. Dit is 'n poenskop bees met goeie loopvermoë en wat gedy in alle streke, van die bergagtige streke tot in die sandveld, op die



Fotos is van diere van George Gibbens (George Gibbens Brangus) – Potchefstroom

Beide is lede van die Sentraal Klub, Brangus SA.

25 Lede van die Sentraal Klub bied diere aan by hul klubveiling wat plaasvind op 30 Mei 2024, Afridome, Parys. BKB is die afslaers.

Hoëveld en in die Bosveld, in die sneeu en in die droë gebiede.

Klein kalwers, presteerders in die voerkraal en goeie moeders. Daarby is dit gewoon 'n baie mooi bees!

11 Jaar gelede het die Sentraal klub van die Brangus genootskap 'n eerste klubveiling onder die vaandel "OPMARS NA DIE NOORDE" by die Afri-Dome in Parys gehou om Brangus se groei in die Noordelike provinsies te vier. Die veiling groei steeds. Vanjaar se geleentheid is op 30 Mei 2024 – steeds by die Dome. Moet dit nie misloop nie.



Die bul is 'n stoetbul van Johan Blomerus (Tovic Brangus) – Kroonstad

**Vir 'n wye keuse van kwaliteit Brangus beeste, bulle en vroulike diere – kom kuier saam!**



DONDERDAG | 30 MEI 2024

PARYS AFRI-DOME

WWW.BKB.CO.ZA

# SENTRAAL STREEK BRANGUS

OPMARS NA DIE NOORDE XI



Andre Pretorius  
Fotografie©

45 BULLE



100 VROULIKE DIERE

**BKB**

The Trusted Home of Agriculture  
Die Betroubare Tuiste van Landbou



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**15-16 JUNIE 2024**

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## HELIKOPTER-RITTE



ONDERHOUDE MET



## PRETPARK



## PYL & BOOG

# Totale Uitverkoping van Beeskudde

OOM CHRISTO CILLIERS

DINSDAG, 7 MEI 2024 OM 11:00

TE PLAAS WOLF, FRANKFORT

FRANKFORT VEILING GPS: 27°15'30.2"S 28°19'49.0"E

**498 Top Bonsmaras**

**180 Koeie met 180 kalwers**

(sommige 3-in-1)

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**60 Verse (loop by die bul;  
moontlik dragtig)**

**40 Verse (oop)**

**8 Bulle**

Nota: Dragtigheidstatus en katalogus inligting  
sal dag van veiling beskikbaar wees.. Volledige  
inwentingsprogram is gevolg.



## Roete:

**Vanaf Frankfort:** Ry 16km op die R34, rigting Heilbron.  
Draai regs op die S775 en ry vir 7,6km. Draai regs op die  
S775 en ry vir 1,8km. Draai regs by plaas in.

**Vanaf Heilbron:** Ry vir 29km op die R34, rigting  
Frankfort. Draai links op die S1122 en ry vir 6,9km. Draai  
links op die S775 en ry vir 1,8km. Draai regs by plaas in.

Volledige veulingsreëls is beskikbaar by: [www.bkb.co.za](http://www.bkb.co.za)

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## VERSIGTIG

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## GOEIE NUUS: ADVERTEER BY ONS!

**Gratis Digitale Tydskrif vanaf 2017**

Bereik maandeliks meer as **120 000** lesers

BOERhier / FARMhere het **3 nuwe LinkedIn** sosiale media bladsye en ons het voortgegaan om alle advertensies op hierdie platforms te deel sonder ekstra koste.

**Dit bring ons advertensieplatforms  
tot 22 nou:**

- 2 x webwerwe,
- 2 x besigheid FB bladsye,
- 2 x FB Groepe,
- 3 x LinkedIn bladsye,
- 2 x Instagram-bladsye,
- 1 x TikTok bladsy,
- 1 x YouTube-kanaal,
- 3 x tydskrifte en
- 6 x FB bestuursprofiele.



**Ons streef daarna om voortdurend aan ons  
kliënte kwaliteit en effektiewe advertensies te bied.**

BOERhier / FARMhere gee God al die eer en vir ons volgehoue sukses.

Kontak Ons:

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info@boerhier.co.za

**www.boerhier.co.za**

# Why are Protein and Fat Critical to Cattle Nutrition?

**Protein is a vital nutrient for maintenance, growth, health, reproduction and lactation in cattle. Protein supplies the microbes in the gut, or rumen bugs, the ammonia and nitrogen sources they need to function. These microbes ferment feed to make Volatile Fatty Acids (VFAs) and Microbial Cell Protein (MCP), which are responsible for digestion.**

When cattle aren't getting enough protein, microbial activity decreases, causing a lower rate of digestion. Decreased digestion results in less nutrition available for absorption by the animal. While these effects are internal, you would observe the consequences of protein deficiency in the growth of your cattle. Fat supports cow body condition and reproduction. Research suggests that the addition of limited fat supplements to beef cattle diets before breeding enhances reproduction by reducing the anestrus period after calving, as well as increasing the number of follicles formed on the ovary of the cow.<sup>[1]</sup>

## How much is needed? Like with most cattle questions, it depends.

With protein, anything less than 8% crude protein in your forages is not enough to feed the rumen microbes for optimal performance. When forage quantity and quality begin to decline, you should start thinking about supplementation to bridge that gap. The amount of supplemental energy or fat provided will depend on current body condition, other feed resources available and target production goals for that animal or herd.

There are several factors to consider when determining the supplemental nutrition needs of your cattle:

**Forage quality & quantity:** As pastures move from a vegetative state to a reproductive or dormant state, the nutritional value decreases. Vegetative forage will provide the most protein (10-18%), transitional forage will provide 6-9% crude protein

and dormant forage will provide the poorest quality nutrition with typically less than 5% crude protein. Protein supplementation can help support rumen bug population and forage utilization in these transitional periods.

**Body Condition Score (BCS) and Production Phase:** BCS can indicate how your cattle nutrition program is working. You don't want to wait until your herd's average BCS drops and have to play catch up, especially in key production phases like breeding, late gestation and lactation. Consistent monitoring can tell you when supplementation is needed.

**Age:** Younger, developing cattle that are still growing will have a higher maintenance requirement than mature cattle.

The goal of any protein and fat supplement like Purina® Accurature® Hi-Fat blocks and Purina® RangeLand® tubs is to support the returns of producers by enhancing forage intake and supporting better utilization of forages to meet needs of cows. Products like these are great options for protein and fat supplementation for your herd because they are designed to enhance the use of forages, not replace them.

Does your cattle nutrition program stack up? Find out with a Proof Pays trial.

<sup>[1]</sup> Comerford JW. Added fat in the ration of beef cows to enhance reproduction. 2014. Penn State University Extension.

Source: are-protein-and-fat-critical-to-cattle-nutrition



LOT 14 WBB 21-039

VAAR: WBB 17-120

LOT 6 WBB 21-158

VAAR: LAR 16-093

LOT 8 WBB 20-260

VAAR: AG 15-397

LOT 16 WBB 21-012

VAAR: WBB 18-334



LOT 10 WBB 20-363

VAAR: LAR 14-200

LOT 4 WBB 21-052

VAAR: WBB 17-120

LOT 30 WBB 21-199

VAAR: WBB 18-201

LOT 36 WBB 21-146

VAAR: LAR 16-093



LOT 28 WBB 21-212

VAAR: SYF 17-091

LOT 18 WBB 21-005

VAAR: WBB 17-120

LOT 24 WBB 21-043

VAAR: AH 18-005

LOT 2 WBB 21-200

VAAR: WBB 18-334



LOT 3 LMR 21-008

VAAR: LAR 14-173

LOT 13 LMR 21-076

VAAR: LAR 14-173

LOT 11 LMR 21-072

VAAR: LAR 14-173

LOT 19 LMR 21-040

VAAR: LAR 14-173



LOT 31 LMR 21-026

VAAR: LAR 14-173

LOT 9 LMR 21-074

VAAR: LAR 14-173

LOT 17 LMR 21-050

VAAR: LAR 14-173

LOT 15 LMR 21-042

VAAR: LAR 14-173



LOT 5 LMR 21-018

VAAR: AG 09-751

LOT 37 LMR 21-144

VAAR: AG 09-751

LOT 23 LMR 21-012

VAAR: LAR 14-173

LOT 49 LMR 21-414

VAAR: LMR 13-308



# PRODUKSIEVEILING: 9 MEI 2024

VLAKVLEI, VILJOENSKROON

AANBOD:

40 SP BULLE  
200 VROULIKE  
DIERE (SP &  
KOMMERSIEËL)

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Ivermectin

## PARASITES:

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Roundworms  
Tapeworm  
Conical fluke  
Liver fluke

## COBALT SUPPLEMENT:

Reproduction  
Vit B and red blood cells  
Lamb-growth

## SELENIUM SUPPLEMENT:

Antioxidant  
Immunity  
Reproduction



Combi-dose 4: Active ingredients: Praziquantel 2,50 % m/v, Levamisole 4,00 % m/v, Closantel 3,75 % m/v, Ivermectin 0,10 % m/v. Reg No.: G4394 (Act 36 of 1947). Registration holder: Antrovet SA (Pty) Ltd. Co. Reg. No.: 2010/001184/07. Postbus 60577, Pierre van Ryneveld, 0045. Tel: +27 (0) 11 826 2988. www.antrovet.co.za

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Reference: McDowell, L.R and Arthington, J.D. 2005. Minerals for Grazing Ruminants in Tropical Regions, 5th Ed. 86pp. University of Florida, Gainesville,

†① Macroyclic lactone ③ Imidothiazole ④ Salicylanilide ⑧ Isoquinoline



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# Nuwe stelsel moet vee help naspoor



**Dit kom ná afloop van die eerste bek-en-klouseer-voorval in 2022, wat geweldige finansiële gevolge vir die provinsie se veewaardeketting gehad het.**

Tydens die organisasie se 2022-kongres het lede van Vrystaat Landbou (VL) dit goedgedink om verdere risiko's te voorkom deur hierdie plan in werking te stel.

Volgens Francois Wilken, president van VL, het die organisasie verskeie moontlike oplossings ondersoek, onder meer veebestuursagteware, mikroskyfies en stelsels wat inligting deur middel van kunsmatige intelligensie invorder.

“Die stelsels, wat deur die internasionale komitee vir die rekordhouding van diere goedgekeur moes word, is op grond van praktiese toepassing, kostedoeltreffendheid en markgereedheid beoordeel,” sê Wilken.

Daar is uiteindelik op die diere-identifikasie-en-beweging-sisteem (AIMS ) besluit. Dié word reeds in Agri Oos-Kaap in werking gestel.

Die regstreekse webblad is tydens 'n vergadering met die Bethlehem-distrikspoere-unie bekendgestel.

Allfex, 'n verskaffer van plaastoerusting, wat elektroniese identifikasie- en visuele lasergedrukte etikette (VID) voorsien, sal ook by

die stelsel betrokke wees. VID-etikette bevat 'n QR-kode van die unieke nommer wat akkurate datavisaslegging met 'n slimfoon moontlik maak.

Dr. Jack Armour, kimmersiële bestuurder vir VL, verduidelik dat die stelsel 'n platform bied om uniek genommerde oorplaatjies vir vee te bestel en toe te ken. Dit is nodig vir die aanteken van verkoop en oordrag van vee na nuwe plekke, met die nodige artikel 6- en 8-oordragvorms en 'n dieregesondheidsvorm.

“Indien enige diere met die unieke etikette gevind word, kan eienaarskap vinnig opgespoor word.”

VL beoog om in samewerking met staatsveearste en meentboere-komitees 'n borgskap te bekom om die stelsel te finansier.

“Dít is 'n uitreikoefening om 'n verdere veiligheidsaspek by te voeg, asook om eienaarskap van meentvee op die stelsel te merk en aan te teken.”

Veeboere word aangeraai om van hierdie webblad gebruik te maak indien naspeurbaarheid en veiligheid in 'n latere stadium benodig word.

"Persoonlike inligting soos kontakbesonderhede, ligging van plase en waar diere aangehou word, sal nie bekendgemaak word nie."

Die Vrystaat en Oos-Kaap het 'n ooreenkoms gesluit om AIMS in die toekoms verder te ontwikkel.

R1 van elke merker wat verkoop word, sal aangewend word om stelsels te verbeter en tred te hou met bedryfsneigings en -behoeftes.

"Indien en wanneer die staat uiteindelik 'n nasionale vee-identifikasie- en vee-naspeurbaarheidstelsel (LITS) verpligtend maak, sal 'n boer die opsie hê om sy of haar uitgesoekte data moeiteloos van FS-AIMS na die nasionale LITS oor te dra," sê Armour.

Source: <https://maroelamedia.co.za/nuus/sa-nuus/nuwe-stelsel-moet-vee-help-naspoor/>

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- Indicated for hypocalcaemia and hypomagnesaemia.
- Indicated for ketosis in cattle.
- Can be injected intravenous, subcutaneous, or intraperitoneal.



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NAMENS GF DU TOIT FAMILIE TRUST

# ALGEHELE Kweekvlei UITVERKOPING

DONDERDAG, 09 MEI 2024

11H00 | KWEEKVLEI PLAAS, WELLINGTON

## AANBOD:

### BEESTE :

- 35 Wagyu Koeie/ Verse/ Speenkalwers

### SKAAP

- 260 Dohne Merino Ooie (by ramme)
- 166 Dohne Merino Ooie (by ramme)
- 93 Dohne Merino Ooie (in lam)
- 90 Dohne Merino Ooie met Lammers (2maande oud)
- 140 Dohne Merino Slagooie
- 75 Dormer Dohne Kruis Stoirlammers
- 120 Dormer Dohne Kruis Lammers (gespeen)
- 80 Dormer Dohne Kruis Lammers (ongespeen)
- 9 Dormer Ramme
- 8 Dohne Merino Ramme
- 4 Meatmaster Koggelramme
- 2 II de Frans Koggelramme

### IMPLEMENTE

1 Kuhn SDE3000 planter, 1 CiCoria Pro 87495 baler,  
1 Kuhn FC3160TLD plantsnyer, 1 Rovic Chisel Ripper  
(5-tand), 1 Kuhn "power harrow", 1 Kuhn GA4121 GM Gyro

### ANDER

1 Kanna Elektriese wolpres, 40 Skaaphekkies, 1 Skaap laaibank, 118 lamhokke, Skaap "draft" hek (3 rigting),  
1 Skaap "race arch", 1 Skaap weegkrat, 1 Ezi Weigh H71,  
1 XRS2 "stick reader", 1 Hoë wind dokyster, 55 Plastiek voerbakke, 18 Skaas voertroeë, 55 Skaap bak drinker,  
1 Van Niekerk Ing. woltafel en afskortingshokke, 20 Skaap voerkrippe (3m), 1 Bees drukgang en klamp

NAVRÆ:

JAN ERASMUS (BESTUURDER KUSSTREEK) 082 924 6096  
CARL MALHERBE (AFSLAER) 082 496 3446  
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TERMIEN: Die aankondiging is bestuurbaar. 'n Beskrywing van die goedere word in die katalogus gevind. Die katalogus word op die plaas geskep. Telkonsentreerende uitgaan word geskep. Afsluitende datums word op die katalogus vermeld. Die konsentraleur moet die konsentraleur se voorwaarde aanvaar om die goedere te konsentreer. Die konsentraleur moet die konsentraleur se voorwaarde aanvaar om die goedere te konsentreer.

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**ROOIWATER EN BOSLUISOORGEDRAAGDE  
GALSIEKTE (ANAPLASMOSIS) IN HUL SPORE**



Reg. No. G4109 Wet 36/1947

Behandel & voorkom Asiatiese

rooiwater vir tot 4 weke

Behandel & voorkom Afrika

rooiwater vir tot 8 weke

Behandel bosluisoorgedraagde

galsiekte (Anaplasmosis)



Reg. No. G3911 Wet 36/1947  
NSO V13/17.4.2/1187 Wet 13/2003

Behandel & voorkom Asiatiese

rooiwater vir 2 weke.

Behandel & voorkom Afrika

rooiwater vir 4 weke

# How to Farm Pigs – Feeding



**This guide from the FAO provides small scale or backyard farmers information on how best to feed your pigs including diets, equipment and regime.**

*Editor's note: The content on this page was written specifically for farmers in Nepal. While much of the information will be applicable elsewhere, please be aware that every country has its own rules regarding feeding animals, e.g. food waste. You must ensure your practices are in line with official regulations in your own region.*

Good feed is necessary for growth, body maintenance and the production of meat and milk. You can use locally available feeds that are less expensive, but can be nutritionally complete when properly prepared. In fact, pigs can be fed

well using only kitchen scraps from a family's household. The nutritional needs of pigs can be divided into six categories or classes. These are water, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals.

## What can you feed your pig?

Commercially prepared swine rations from grain, fruit and vegetable from markets

Vegetable, fruit or bread scraps that have been not in contact with animal products or by-products if they are properly cooked.

Restaurant leftovers, food transporter and disposers of food waste products if they are properly cooked.

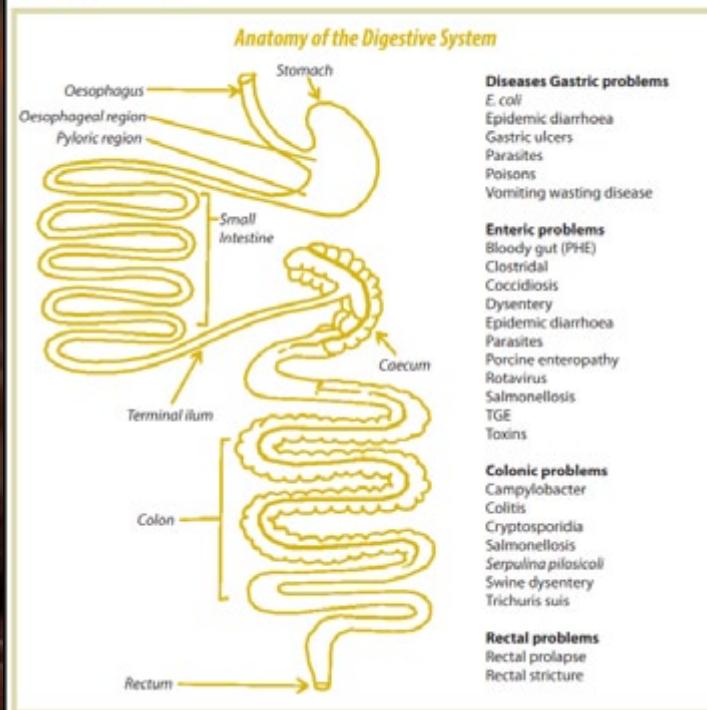
Forest Products including wild vegetables, wild bananas, wild cola – cassia, yam, forage grasses etc. if they are properly cooked.

Alcohol distilling residues: local alcohol can be made from millet, rice, maize, sweet potato, banana, etc. if they are properly cooked.

## What you shouldn't feed to your pig

**Any meat products:** includes pies, sausage rolls, bacon and cheese rolls, pizza, salami and other delicatessen meats and table scraps without proper cooking and screening.

### Pig's Digestive Systems





Any carcass or part of a carcass of any mammal or bird (raw and uncooked). This includes any meat blood, offal, hide or feathers. Pigs that feed on carcasses are also at risk of contracting diseases that are contagious to humans.

Any fish products and bones.

The excreta (droppings) of any mammal or bird

Any substance that has come into contact with a prohibited substance via collection, storage or transport in a contaminated container, such as meat trays and take away food containers.

Household, commercial or industrial waste, which includes restaurant waste that hasn't been properly cooked and screened.

## Formulation feed

### Creep feed

- Creep Feed is the baby piglets' first and most important dry food. It contains 20% protein that is highly fortified with milk by-products and is available in small, chewable, highly palatable pellets for easy digestion.
- A combination of protein source, milk replacer, vitamins, amino acids and rich feed ingredients makes this complete feed the ideal start for young healthy piglets.
- Feed ingredients in descending order: corn, soya bean meal, barley, wheat bran, vegetable protein, oilseeds extracts, fatty acids, feed phosphate, pig vitamins, and trace minerals.
- Creep feed (about 20g per piglet per day) or a good home-made mixture with fine rice bran, broken rice and milled maize grains. Clean drinking water must always be available.

Feeds should meet the animal's needs for maintenance, growth and reproduction. Good pig feed contains sufficient energy, protein, minerals and vitamins. Rice bran, broken rice, maize, soya-beans, cassava, vegetables and distillers' residues are often used in pig feed.

Distillery waste is much appreciated in traditional pig husbandry, especially for pigs. It is advisable, however, not to give this high valued feed to

pregnant and lactating sows or to piglets and weaners, simply because of the alcohol content in the waste.

**Rice Bran:** This is very suitable for pig feeding. It contains 11% protein and can be used as the main ingredient in most feeds. Rice bran can be mixed with other feeds to 30 – 45%. However, it can be kept for no longer than 1 month because it will become mouldy.

**Broken Rice:** This is also very suitable for pig feeding. It can be mixed with other feeds up to 15 – 20%. Broken rice contains about 8% protein.

**Maize:** This is a very good animal feed. It contains up to 65% carbohydrates and 9% protein. It can be mixed and cooked with other feeds, but not more than 40% in the mix ration

**Soybeans:** This is a crop that has a high nutritional value and is very good for pig feeding. It contains 38% protein (very high), and should be dried, milled, or well cooked in combination with other feedstuffs like rice bran, broken rice and maize.

**Wheat Bran:** This is particularly rich in dietary fibre and contains significant quantities of carbohydrate, protein, vitamins, and minerals. Wheat Bran is widely used as a major component in animal feed. It contains Protein 14% – 16%, Fat Max. 9.5%, Crude Fibre 8 – 10% and carbohydrate up to 25%.

**Ipil:** Leucaena and Acacia are traditional, locally available tree-crops, and the leaves are rich in protein. After drying, they can be mixed and fed to pigs with other feeds.

**Root Crops:** These can be mixed with other feeds up to around 10 – 20% (never more than 30%). First, the crop should be peeled and washed and then sliced, dried and ground before use. It should not be fed to pigs as raw cassava with the skin, due to the toxic substances present. The sliced and dried cassava can be kept for longer.

**Fruits:** Fruits damaged during transportation, storage and handling are used as supplementary feeds for pigs by boiling and mixing with other feed such as rice bran, broken rice and maize. They can also be given fresh. Suitable fruits include: bananas, papaya, apples, pears, and melons.

**Vegetables:** Vegetables damaged during transportation, storage and handling are also used as supplementary feeds for pigs by boiling and mixing with other feeds such as rice bran, broken rice and maize. They can also be given fresh. Suitable vegetables include: cabbage, lettuce, spinach, morning glory, sweet potato vine, cola-cassia (needs boiling), pumpkin, guords, and water hyacinth.

**Green Soya bean plant:** A reach source of vegetable protein.

**Cola-cassia/Pandalu:** Leaves and stems are quite a good local protein resources for pigs. Leaves contribute 20% of the dietary dry matter and 46% of the crude protein after cooking. It is also a rich source of calcium, phosphorus, iron, Vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, which are important constituents of a pig's diet. The fresh tuber has about 20% dry matter, while the fresh petiole has only about 6% dry matter. Leaves and stems have a good composition with high crude protein content (16.51-18.20 % DM basic), and are used as local protein resource for pig production.

**Chayote:** Both the fruit (vegetable) and the seed are rich in amino acids and vitamin C, potassium, phosphorus and calcium. Fruit is very low in calories (12 calories per 100 g on average), and chayote contains 0.5% protein, 0.2% lipids and 2% sugars.

**Banana Stem:** The best way of feeding fresh green banana or plantain fruits is to chop them and sprinkle some salt on the slices since the fruits are very low in organic nutrients. Cattle and pigs relish this material. For ensiling purposes, the chopped green bananas or plantains are preferred to the ripe fruits which lose some of their dry matter and, in particular, their sugars during ensiling. Similarly, green fruits are more easily dried than ripe fruits which are very difficult to completely dehydrate.

**Pumpkin:** Pumpkin is a good source of the vitamin B group, while a large proportion of these vitamins is lost during the preparation of the protein concentrate and isolates.

**Bottle gourd:** There are important nutritional values in 100 grams of bottle gourd, such as:

- Energy – 12 kcal
- Moisture – 96g

- Protein – little
- Fat – little
- Carbohydrates – 2g
- Fibre – 1g
- Calcium – 20mg
- Iron – little
- Phosphorus – 10 mg

**Winter melon (Wax Gourd, White Gourd, Ash Gourd):** The Winter Melon is a very large gourd that can grow to up to 50lbs or more. It develops a waxy coating when it matures. Unopened, the winter melon can typically be stored for up to 12 months, but after it is cut open, it can only be stored for a single week.

It contains very low Saturated Fat and Cholesterol, and is also a good source of Thiamin, Iron, Magnesium and Manganese, and a very good source of Dietary Fibre, Vitamin C, Riboflavin, Zinc, and is very high in Sodium.

**Clover:** Clover's sodium content is around 0.05%. Crude protein levels in the dry matter are around 25%. Phosphorus is 0.3%, and dry matter digestibility is up to 75%.

**Stylo:** Stylo is rich in protein, and its DCP levels range from 17 – 24% in green leaf and 6 – 12% in the stem. It grows well in poor soil and can be fed directly to pigs without being cooked (unlike forest plants).

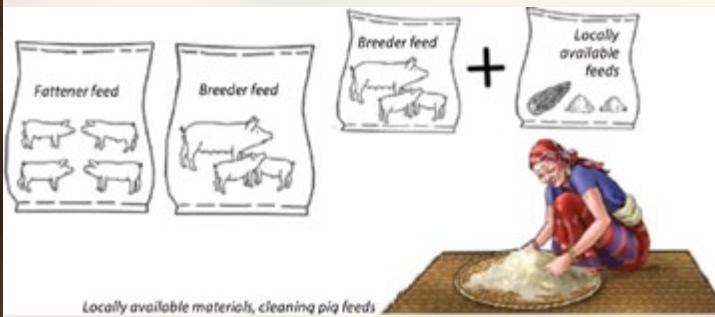
**Alfalfa:** Although low in fibre, alfalfa is palatable to pigs as well as being easily digestible. It is the best nutritional package you can put into the rations you use to feed your livestock, dairy cattle, poultry or pigs. It also contains a blend of 47 nutritional elements, and provides one of nature's most liberal balances of vitamins, minerals and amino acids.

**Berseem:** It is very palatable and is relished by all livestock. There has never been a case of bloat reported if accidentally given an excess amount. It contains 18 – 28% crude protein.

**Mulberry:** The protein content 89 g/kg dry matter in the fresh foliage of mulberry leaves is well utilized by growing pigs that are fed a basal diet of broken rice.

## Traditional Feed Processing

Different feeds are mixed and boiled to make pig feed more palatable. There are 2 types of traditional processing:



- Mixing all the different feeds together (rice bran, broken rice, crushed maize and soya, dried legume leaves, etc.) in proportion and giving it directly to the pigs.
- Cooking the different raw materials together to improve digestibility, and to breakdown toxins from some feeds such as raw cola-cassia, banana stem, maize and soya grains, beans, kitchen waste, forage crops, and similar.
- Food Waste Feeding to Swine is also commonly known as Garbage Feeding or Swill. Food waste or garbage fed to swine must be cooked and sterilized properly.



## Feeding Forest Products

Pig feed can also be prepared with forest products (wild vegetables, wild bananas, wild cola – cassia etc). At the same time, food waste can be used as well. Currently, growing legumes as feed for village pig production is having a big impact on the livelihoods of rural families in Nepal.

## Feeding Alcohol Distilling Residues

Local alcohol can be made from millet, rice, maize, sweet potato, bananas, and similar. Most popular for pig feeding is distillery wastes from



millet. It should be mixed with other feeds such as rice bran and broken rice/maize.

Distillers' residues can be fed to fattening pigs, but not to pregnant or lactating sows. Yet, these animals require a high quality of feed and therefore distillery waste needs to be replaced by other high quality feed such as commercial feeds.



The following mixing ratio is commonly used in combination with distillery waste: Rice bran/ Wheat bran (2 kg), broken rice (1 kg), and Distillers' residues (5-10 kg) and other locally available agricultural by-products.

Local alcohol can be made from millet, rice, maize, sweet potato, yam (Phul Tarul), banana, etc. Most popular for pig feeding is distillery waste from millet and rice, protein content ranged from 17 to 33% (mean of 23%) in dry matter basis. It should be mixed with other feeds such as rice bran, wheat bran, maize/millet flour, and broken rice etc.

Distillers' residues can be fed to fattening pigs, but not to pregnant or lactating sows. Yet, these animals require high quality of feed and therefore distillery waste needs to be replaced by other high quality feed like commercial feeds.

LOCAL PIG FEED/RATION: MIXING RATIO (kg)

| Ingredients          | Pig weight 15 - 30 kg | Pig weight 30 - 60 kg | Pig weight over 60 kg |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Soya beans           | 25                    | 20                    | 15                    |
| Rice bran            | 25                    | 30                    | 35                    |
| Maize                | 20                    | 25                    | 30                    |
| Broken rice          | 5                     | 5                     | 5                     |
| Wheat bran           | 20                    | 15                    | 10                    |
| Leucaena tree leaves | 5                     | 5                     | 5                     |
| Total (100 kg)       | 100                   | 100                   | 100                   |
| Crude protein (%)    | 16                    | 15                    | 14                    |

## Daily Feed Requirements

- Dry/pregnant Sows and Gilts:** Dry sows and gilts require 2.5kg a day of sow and weaner meal. Give an extra 1kg/day one week before serving gilts and sows and one week after service. Give lactating sows 2.5 kg a day of sow and weaner meal for maintenance and 0.25 kg a day extra for each piglet being suckled.
- Boars:** Give boars 2.0 kg a day. If the boar is regularly used increase this to 2.5 kg.
- Piglets:** Give creep pellets 0.5 – 1.0 kg a day from day 7 up to weaning time (21 days) per piglet. The feed should be mixed with sow and weaner meal the last one week before weaning.
- Feeding of Growing and Finishing pigs:** Pigs weaned at 3 – 5 weeks of 11 – 13 kg body weight should continue being fed on the starter diet until they reach 18 kg live weight. Pigs weaned at 7 weeks or older may be switched gradually to sow and weaner diet.

For growing or finishing pigs all ration changes should be made gradually. If this is not possible the feeding level of the new diet should be low until the pigs become accustomed to it.

Where post-weaning scours are a major problem, restricted feeding during the first week after weaning may reduce the incidents of scours.

For treatment in case of an outbreak of scouring, medication through drinking water is preferable since sick pigs go off feed.

FEEDING RATES BY AGE AND EXPECTED BODY WEIGHT GAIN

| Age (wks) | Body Weight (kg) | Feed kg/day | Feed type              |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 8-10      | 12-15            | 0.66        | Sow and weaner/starter |
| 10-12     | 15-20            | 1.0         | Sow and weaner/grower  |
| 12-16     | 20-40            | 2.0         | Sow and weaner/grower  |
| 16-18     | 40-50            | 2.5         | Finnisher              |
| 18-24     | 50-84            | 3.0         | Finnisher              |
| 24-28     | 84-105           | 3.5         | Finnisher              |

*NB: When feeding animals any sudden changes can lead to loss of production. Thus feed changes should be as gradual as possible.*

## Feeder Trough Size

The feeding trough should be firmly anchored to the floor to prevent overturning and wasting of feed. The size of the feeding trough for different ages and purposes is given in the table below.

| Pig categories  | Length           | Width    | Height     |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|------------|
| Suckling piglet | 15-20 cm per pig | 20 cm    | 10 cm      |
| Fattening pig   | 30-35 cm per pig | 20 cm    | 15 – 20 cm |
| Pregnant sow    | 40-50 cm per pig | 35-40 cm | 15 – 20 cm |
| Lactating sow   | 40-50 cm per pig | 35-40 cm | 15 – 20 cm |
| Breeding boar   | 40-50 cm per pig | 35-40 cm | 15 – 20 cm |

Good pig appetite is important. Pigs will eat more fresh clean feed than feed that is contaminated, stale or moldy. To ensure proper intake of nutrition clean feed troughs daily. Sufficient feeder space is necessary, so that each pig can eat what it wishes every day. On many farms feed waste is 15% or more, but it should be avoided as much possible.

Pigs must also be fed on time, since it makes them familiar to the feeding regime. Pigs need to be fed according to their sizes and ages. Troughs must be anchored so they cannot be turned over.



## Drinkers

The feeding trough can also be used to supply water. At large farms automatic drinkers are used (called bowls or nipples).

All pigs need sufficient clean drinking water.

- A pregnant sow requires 10 – 12 litres of water per day.
- A lactating sow requires 20 – 30 litres of water per day.
- A growing pig requires 6 – 8 liters of water per day.
- A boar requires 12 – 15 liters of water per day.

By not providing enough water for your pigs you will reduce their daily feed intake. Ample clean water must be available for your pigs to drink at all times.

Source: <https://www.thepigsite.com/articles/how-to-farm-pigs-feeding#:~:text=Daily%20Feed%20Requirements&text=Boars%3A%20Give%20boars%202.0%20kg.last%20one%20week%20before%20weaning>

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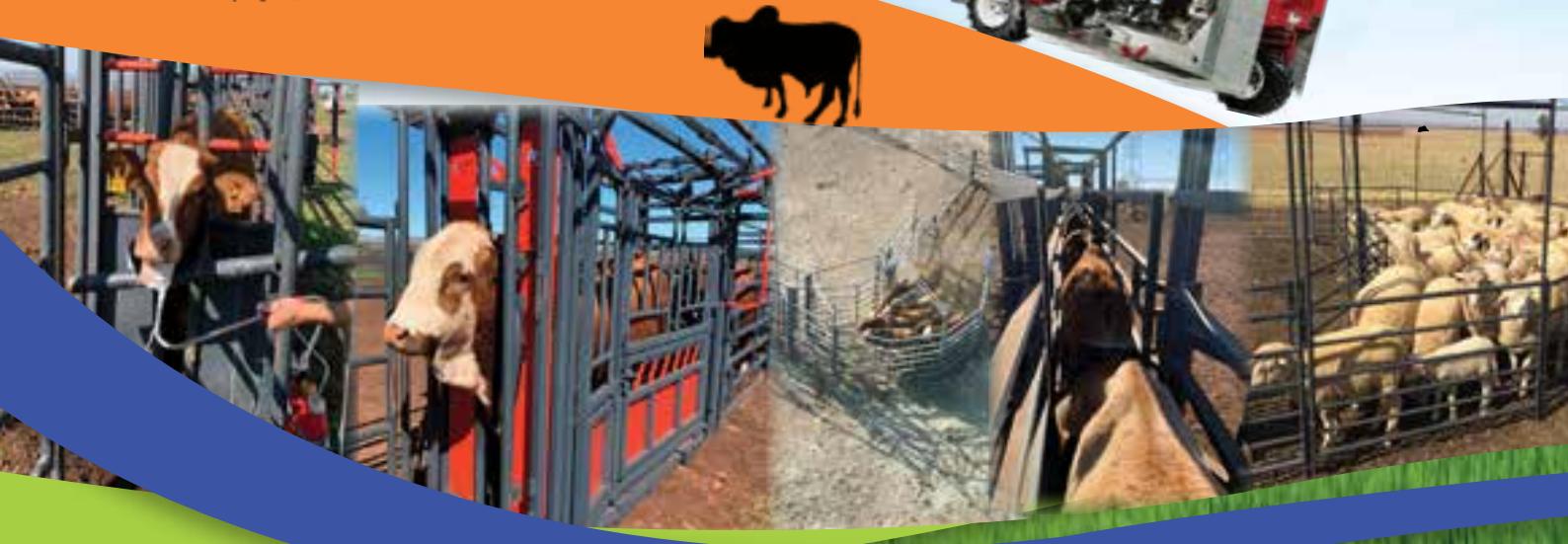
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# Dié vliegveld wemel tydens Nampo



**Besoekers wat later vandeesdaan na die gewilde Nampo Oesdag by Bothaville in die noordwes-Vrystaat vlieg, kan 'n gul ontvangs verwag in 'n tent wat spesiaal vir hulle opgerig word.**

Dié landbouhandelskou wat deur Graan SA aangebied word, vind plaas van Dinsdag tot Vrydag, 14 tot 17 Mei. Die skou is een van die grootste landbou-uitstallings in privaat besit in die Suidelike Halfrond.

Vanjaar se tema is landbou in 'n digitale era.

Die tent vir besoekers sal naby die parkeergebied opgerig word vir mense wat met 'n vliegtuig of helikopter na die oesdag reis.

Danie Minnaar, voorsitter van Graan SA, sê tussen 300 en 400 vliegtuie land jaarliks by die skou.

"Ons het hande gevat met Absolute Aviation, wat vliegtuigverkope, vlugdienste, vliegtuigonderdele en -enjins en 'n dienssentrum insluit."

Minnaar sê die Nampo-vliegveld is tydens die feesweek van die besigste in die land. Sigbaarheid bly altyd 'n uitdaging en windkouse sal gebruik word vir sigbaarheid en veiligheid.

Dit is die vierde jaar wat vliegtuigdienste en -verkope deel vorm van die oesdag. Hommeltuie wat in bespuiting gebruik word, is 'n ander produk wat vanjaar uitgestal sal word.

Absolute Aviation sal by die skou basiese instandhouding en verwante dienste op die perseel verskaf, toegangsbeheer doen by die landingstrook en 'n gholfkarretjie-pendeldiens verskaf.

Dr. Dirk Strydom, Graan SA se hoof van Nampo, bemarking en navorsingsontwikkeling, sê Nampo speel 'n belangrike rol om die landbousektor te verbind deur 'n eenstopruimte te bied aan produsente vir interaksie en die doen van sake met klein en groot ondernemings en toepaslike rolspelers.

"Die Suid-Afrikaanse landbougemeenskap besef om verbind te bly is nie net 'n luukse nie, maar noodsaaklik vir groei in vandag se mededingende landboulandskap."

Bron: <https://maroelamedia.co.za/landbou/landbounuus/die-vliegveld-wemel-tydens-nampo/>

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om 11:00**

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Jaco Breedt 082 440 8960  
Jacques vd Merwe 082 325 0036  
Michiel Odendaal 082 560 6174  
Schalk Burger 076 070 1411  
Willem Kruger 082 376 1539  
Martienie Theunissen 076 420 4115  
Douw van Wyk 083 458 7353  
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# Transport tips: Look after your livestock when the wheels turn

**Animal welfare and quality of product are two aspects to hold on to when transporting livestock. To help you along the way, an expert shares some must-have tips that will ensure animals are safe and comfortable and farmers are at peace.**

Did you know that transporting livestock by truck requires proper planning, coordination and sometimes the use of professional help? Here are some tips on what you need to know to successfully and safely transport your livestock.

Poor transportation can have serious effects on the welfare of animals, leading to a significant loss of quality and production in transported animals.

Tshepiso Madiga, owner of Shiira Boerdery, shares valuable information on livestock transportation and provides a checklist for loading a livestock trailer.

## 1. Check your transport

First and foremost, ensure that your vehicle is roadworthy, advises Madiga, who is a Kalahari Red and Dorper stud breeder. This is crucial for the livestock to reach its final destination.

“Depending on the type of livestock farmer that you are, vehicle accessories such as cattle rails also come in handy,” Madiga says.

According to him, the vehicle must have mesh sheet rails. Also, trailers or trucks must have a

mesh sheet on the floor to prevent livestock from slipping.

## 2. Legal livestock documentation

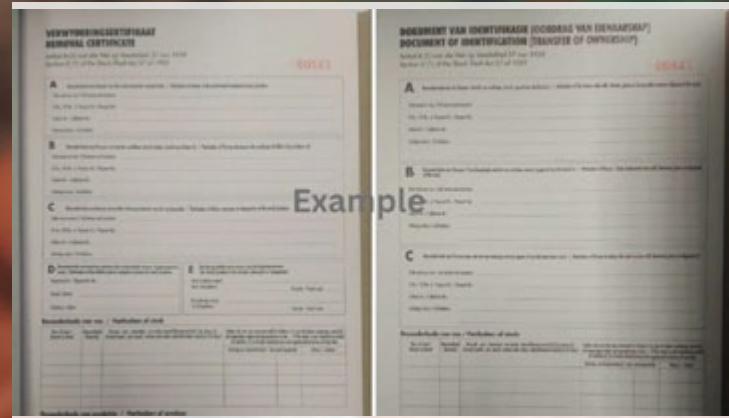
In terms of the Stock Theft Act, South African law also requires farmers to have several important papers and documentation in place.

There is the [livestock removal certification](#) which contains important information such as the name and address of the owner of such stock or produce; the place from where and the place to where the stock or produce is being driven, conveyed or transported etc.

These documents are issued at the department of agriculture, land reform and rural development.

Madiga says, “A farmer or owner will need a certificate of registration of the animal. This document shows the owner’s details and the specific identification mark which he can mark all his animals with.”

**Transport tips: Look after your livestock when the wheels turn**



Livestock removal and identification documentation are required when transporting livestock. Photo: Sourced/Jack Armour

### **3. Pen livestock the right way**

Usually, 24 hours prior to transporting livestock, animals are put in very specific pens. Madiga explains it is important to prioritise the animal's health and to cause minimal stress to the animals. Also, proper facilities eliminate the possibility of injuries to workers and animals.

"[On our farm] we ensure that every pen has access to unlimited water and food. We also separate the animals by sex, each pen will have male animals and another pen will have females," he says.

Livestock are also penned as a method of quarantine. When new livestock is purchased, they are quarantined and penned for seven days (method of observation), Madiga explains.

Transport tips: Look after your livestock when the wheels turn

Madiga shares valuable insights on how to pen your livestock. He explains why water is important, how they separate the animals, an important note on what happens before slaughter, quarantine of the animals and more.



### **4. Keep biosecurity top of mind**

When moving cattle, do not forget about hoof care as it is an essential part of maintaining healthy livestock. Problems with hooves can be very painful for your animals and can ultimately decrease their production and performance.

This is why practising stringent biosecurity is essential when transporting livestock, Madiga says.

**"People who export livestock quarantine the animals for 90-120 days. So, this quarantine period is very crucial for the animals. It also helps with the possible outbreaks of diseases which may occur."**

*Tshepiso Madiga owner of Shiira Boerdery*

In essence, quarantining animals is important to ensure that the animals are healthy and no diseases have interfered with the transportation of livestock.

[ALSO READ: Mokatsane credits Voermol Premix 450 for thriving livestock](#)

### **5. Moving livestock**

The key is to always stress animals as little as possible, which is why the time of day you transport livestock also matters.

For example, experts advise that pigs be transported early in the morning (around 05:00 or 05:30) or late in the afternoon (around 17:00 or 17:30). This is because pigs do not sweat to regulate their body temperature so travelling during hot and humid conditions can be dangerous to the health of the pig. Loading early in the morning or late in the afternoon prevents meat damage due to stress.

With regards to the ruminants – sheep, cattle, and goats – which are more heat tolerant, these are loaded in the late mornings or afternoons. The animals are moved from the pens, to the chute and into the trailer or truck.

### **6. Can you restrain livestock?**

South African law prohibits restraining livestock and it constitutes animal cruelty. "Rather load a 'problem animal' with another to calm it down. Use strong vehicles which are in good condition so there is no need to restrain animals while in transit," Madiga recommends.

When moving livestock, it is also important to provide unlimited access to water and food preloading. On a three-hour trip, stop to check on the animals for any signs of stress, or water needed. Any trip longer than three hours must provide water and food when halfway in order to reduce stress.

ALSO READ: [Why livestock branding is important for farmers](#)

## 7. Here's a livestock moving checklist

Covering all the basics will ensure that you and your animals are always on the safe side. Here's a handy checklist for you:

### Preloading checklist

- Check if the vehicle will be able to carry all animals.
- Check all gates.
- Check the bottom mesh of the trailer/truck if present and its condition.
- Check all transport documents.

### Offloading checklist:

- Ensure offloading in a safe area.
- Ensure that there is sufficient water to assist animals to calm down.
- Ensure animals exit the vehicle the correct way. It must be a forward movement and never reverse, in order to eliminate the risk of injury.



Example of livestock incorrectly loaded on a bakkie. Photo: Sourced/Livestock in transit. Photo: Sourced/NSPCA

### Owners' nor drivers' responsibility:

- Make sure all animals reach their final destination alive.
- Ensure all paperwork is in order.
- Ensure all animals are properly marked, this indicates ownership.
- All animals must be stress-free during transit.
- All animals must be able to manoeuvre easily in the vehicle.
- All animals must be in good body condition to be transported. Skinny animals are at high risk of death during loading, while in transit, or after offloading

Source: <https://www.foodformzansi.co.za/transport-tips-look-after-your-livestock-when-the-wheels-turn/#:~:text>All%20animals%20must%20be%20stress,in%20transit%2C%20or%20after%20offloading>

CHRISTINE  
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FOTOGRAFIE

WESTERN CAPE  
CVOSLOO4@GMAIL.COM  
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“Ons wil ons in alles  
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**Hebreërs 13:18**



Foto: Christine Vosloo Fotografie



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# Veediefstal voorkoming

## Verkoop en herverkoop van diere

### **Identifikasie van diere (artikel 6)**

Die bepalings van artikel 6 van die Wet op Veediefstal en artikel 7(2) van die Wet op die Identifikasie van Diere (verwys na hoofstuk 1, bl 15) geld hier. Die bepalings van die twee artikels moet saamgelees word en vul mekaar aan by enige koop- en verkooptransaksie.

### **Wet op Veediefstal [artikel 6(1)]**

Enige persoon (met inbegrip van 'n afslaer, agent of markmeester) wat vee aan iemand anders verkoop, verruil, gee of op 'n ander wyse van die hand sit, moet ten tyde van die afluwing aan daardie ander persoon van die vee aldus verkoop, verruil, gegee of van die hand gesit, aan daardie ander persoon 'n dokument (hieronder 'n dokument van identifikasie genoem) verstrek.

- Artikel 6 reguleer die identifikasiedokument wat deur die verkoper van vee verstrek moet word.
- Die meeste transaksies vind plaas by lewendehawe-veilings, maar dit is ook van toepassing waar vee uit die hand verkoop word.
- Die wet sonder niemand uit nie. Almal is ingesluit – afslaers, agente, voerkraalpersoneel en die markmeester.

### **Vereistes waaraan identifikasiedokument moet voldoen [artikel 6(1)(a)]**

- 'n Identifikasiedokument moet die volgende inligting bevat:

- Volle naam en adres van die eienaar van die vee.
- Indien die vee namens iemand anders verkoop, verruil, gegee of van die hand gesit word, moet die naam en adres van daardie ander persoon verskaf word.
- Volle naam en adres van die persoon aan wie die vee verkoop, verruil, gegee of van die hand gesit word.
- Datum waarop die vee verkoop, verruil, gegee of van die hand gesit is.
- Daar moet gesertifiseer word dat bedoelde vee die betrokke persoon se eiendom is of dat hy of sy behoorlik deur die eienaar van die vee gemagtig is om daaroor te beskik.
- Die verkoper mag nie net mondeling aanvoer dat daar oor magtiging beskik word om die vee te verhandel nie. Magtiging moet eksplisiet en op skrif en in die persoon se besit wees.
- Die datum van die magtiging moet resent wees. 'n Magtiging wat verouderd is, mag nie aangebied word nie.

Ingevolge die Wet op Veediefstal moet so 'n identifikasiedokument die volgende besonderhede van die vee bevat:

- die ras of tipe vee
- die aantal verkoop
- die brandmerk, tatooëermerk of enige ander identifikasiemerke

- die geslag, getal en kleur van die vee indien die vee nie op die voorgeskrewe wyse gemerk is nie, of die merk nie geregistreer is kragtens enige wetgewing nie.

Die vergunning ten opsigte van ongemerkte vee is slegs van toepassing as die betrokke vee ingevolge die Wet op die Identifikasie van Diere nie gemerk hoef te wees nie.

### **Verpligting op persoon wat vee ontvang [artikel 6(2)]**

Die persoon wat die vee verkry, mag nie die vee ontvang sonder om die identifikasiedokument ten tyde van die aflewering te verkry nie. Indien iemand die vee ontvang sonder die dokument, is so 'n persoon aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

### **Bewaring van identifikasiedokument**

Die persoon aan wie 'n identifikasiedokument uitgereik is, moet daardie dokument vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar behou. Indien iemand dit binne die tydperk van een jaar wil sien, moet die besitter van die identifikasiedokument dit ter insae beskikbaar stel of voorlê aan die persoon wat dit eis.

### **Wie het almal 'n verpligting?**

#### **Wet op Veediefstal (artikel 6)**

Iemand wat aan 'n afslaer, agent of markmeester vee lewer om te verkoop of op 'n ander wyse van die hand gesit te word, word, by die toepassing van hierdie artikel, geag daardie vee aan bedoelde afslaer, agent of markmeester van die hand te gesit het.

Iemand wat vee aan 'n afslaer lewer om dit te verkoop of andersins van die hand te sit, moet 'n identifikasiedokument aan sodanige afslaer, agent of markmeester verskaf. In wese beteken dit dat die eienaarskap indirek oorgaan na die afslaer, agent of markmeester; as sodanig is die afslaer, agent of markmeester dan daarvoor verantwoordelik om 'n identifikasiedokument aan die nuwe eienaar uit te reik.

### **Oortredings ingevolge artikel 6**

Enige persoon wat 'n bepaling van die wet oortree, versuim om die dokument op versoek beskikbaar te stel of opsetlik valse inligting in die identifikasiedokument verstrek, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.



Om die belangrikheid van die toepassing van artikel 6 te demonstreer, word die volgende bevindinge aangehaal uit die saak Crots v Pretorius (A61/2008) [2008] ZAFSHC 146 (29 November 2008):

Selling“Alhoewel respondent 'n ervare veespekulant is, het hy geen voorskrif van die Wet op Veediefstal, no 57 van 1959 met betrekking tot voorgeskrewe dokumente vir 'n veetransaksie, nagekom nie:

“Hy het aflewering van die vee wat hy aangekoop het, aanvaar sonder dat hy in besit geplaas is van 'n identifikasiedokument wat deur die eienaar van die vee uitgereik is en waarin die identiteit van die eienaar, die vee, die koper en besonderhede van die veetransaksie vermeld word; en het dus die bepalings van artikel 6(2) gelees met artikel 6(1) van die Veediefstalwet oortree;

“Hy het die vee aan Country Meat Slagpale verkoop, gelewer en laat slag sonder om ten tyde van die aflewering van die vee 'n identifikasiedokument te verstrek en het dus die bepalings van artikel 6(1) van die Veediefstalwet oortree”.

### **Herverkoop van vee Wet op die Identifikasie van Diere [artikel 7(2)]**

Niemand mag –

(a) binne 14 dae na die datum waarop hy of sy die eienaar word van 'n dier met 'n identifikasiemerk, daardie dier verkoop, ruil, weggee of op enige ander wyse daaroor beskik aan 'n ander persoon nie, tensy hy of sy aan die persoon wat daardie dier verkry 'n identifikasiedokument verskaf; of

(b) na 14 dae vanaf die datum waarop hy of sy die eienaar van 'n dier word, daardie dier verkoop, ruil, weggee of op enige ander wyse daaroor beskik nie, tensy –

- (i) sodanige dier op die voorgeskrewe wyse gemerk is met die identifikasiemerk van die eienaar wat daardie dier van die hand sit; en
  - (ii) hy of sy aan die persoon wat daardie dier verkry 'n identifikasiedokument verskaf.
- Enige eienaar van 'n dier met 'n identifikasiemerk wat die dier binne 14 dae nadat die persoon die eienaar geword het, wil verkoop, ruil of weggee, moet die nuwe eienaar van 'n identifikasiedokument voorsien.
  - Dit beteken dat die dier binne 14 dae weggemaak kan word sonder dat dit met die nuwe eienaar se merk gemerk is, omdat dit reeds die vorige eienaar se merk op het en 'n identifikasiedokument uitgereik is.
  - Iemand wat 'n dier ná 14 dae nadat dié persoon die eienaar van so 'n dier geword het, wil verkoop, ruil of weggee, moet hulle eie merk op die dier aanbring voordat hulle daarvan ontslae raak.
  - Die eienaar moet ook die nuwe eienaar van 'n identifikasiedokument voorsien, wat die nuwe eienaar vir 'n periode van een jaar moet hou.
  - Daar kan nie ná 14 dae van só 'n dier ontslae geraak word sonder dat die nuwe eienaar se identifikasiemerk op die dier aangebring is en 'n identifikasiedokument uitgereik is nie.

## **Van wie mag vee aangekoop word?**

### **Wet op Veediefstal (artikel 7)**

Verkryging van vee of produkte van persone wie se woonplekke onbekend is.

Iemand wat op enige wyse (behalwe by 'n openbare verkoping) vee of produkte verkry of in sy besit ontvang, of 'n afslaer, agent of markmeester wat vee of produkte vir verkoop in sy besit ontvang, van enige persoon wat nie 'n bekende woonplek het nie, sonder om ten tyde van die lewering aan hom van daardie vee of produkte 'n sertifikaat, binne 30 dae voor die lewering uitgereik, te verkry.

- Hierdie artikel van die Wet op Veediefstal maak dit duidelik dat indien vee op enige manier

verhandel word, die aankoper moet verseker dat die woonadres van die verkoper bekend is.

- Die bepaling is nie van toepassing indien vee by 'n openbare veiling aangekoop is nie. Die rede vir hierdie bepaling is dat die afslaer of agent reeds moes verseker het dat bewys van die persoon se woonadres verskaf is.
- Die wet verduidelik al die vereistes waaraan hierdie bewys van adres moet voldoen, ook in die geval van persone wat in kommunale gebiede woonagtig is.

## **Verwyderingsertifikaat**

Artikel 8 reguleer die dryf, vervoer of transporter van vee of produkte op of langs openbare paaie.

Niemand mag vee of produkte waarvan hy nie die eienaar is nie, op of langs 'n publieke pad dryf, vervoer of transporteer nie tensy hy in besit is van 'n sertifikaat (hieronder 'n verwyderingsertifikaat genoem) wat deur die eienaar van daardie vee of produkte of die behoorlik gemagtigde agent van die eienaar aan hom uitgereik is.

Niemand mag enige vee of produkte wat nie aan hulle behoort, op of langs enige openbare pad aanjaag, aanry of vervoer sonder 'n verwyderingsertifikaat wat aan hulle uitgereik is deur die eienaar van die vee of produkte of die behoorlik gemagtigde agent van die eienaar nie.

Eienaar van vee Eienaar beteken ook iemand wat vee of produkte verkry het uit 'n koopooreenkoms,

maar wat nie die eienaar van daardie vee of produkte word bloot omdat dit aan hulle gelewer is nie.

## **Vereistes waaraan verwyderingsertifikaat moet voldoen [artikel 8(1)]**

Die verwyderingsertifikaat moet die volgende inligting bevat:

- naam en adres van persoon wat die sertifikaat uitgereik het 'n identifikasiedokument voorsien, wat die nuwe eienaar vir 'n periode van een jaar moet hou.
- Daar kan nie ná 14 dae van só 'n dier ontslae geraak word sonder dat die nuwe eienaar se identifikasiemerk op die dier aangebring is en



'n identifikasiedokument uitgereik is nie.

## Van wie mag vee aangekoop word?

### Wet op Veediefstal (artikel 7)

Verkryging van vee of produkte van persone wie se woonplekke onbekend is.

Iemand wat op enige wyse (behalwe by 'n openbare verkooping) vee of produkte verkry of in sy besit ontvang, of 'n afslaer, agent of markmeester wat vee of produkte vir verkoop in sy besit ontvang, van enige persoon wat nie 'n bekende woonplek het nie, sonder om ten tyde van die lewering aan hom van daardie vee of produkte 'n sertifikaat, binne 30 dae voor die lewering uitgereik, te verkry.

- Hierdie artikel van die Wet op Veediefstal maak dit duidelik dat indien vee op enige manier verhandel word, die aankoper moet verseker dat die woonadres van die verkoper bekend is.
- Die bepaling is nie van toepassing indien vee by 'n openbare veiling aangekoop is nie. Die rede vir hierdie bepaling is dat die afslaer of agent reeds moes verseker het dat bewys van die persoon se woonadres verskaf is.
- Die wet verduidelik al die vereistes waaraan hierdie bewys van adres moet voldoen, ook in die geval van persone wat in kommunale gebiede woonagtig is.

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Niemand mag enige vee of produkte wat nie aan hulle behoort, op of langs enige openbare pad aanjaag, aanry of vervoer sonder 'n verwyderingsertifikaat wat aan hulle uitgereik is deur die eienaar van die vee of produkte of die behoorlik gemagtigde agent van die eienaar nie.

Eienaar van vee Eienaar beteken ook iemand wat vee of produkte verkry het uit 'n koopooreenkoms, maar wat nie die eienaar van daardie vee of produkte word bloot omdat dit aan hulle gelewer is nie.

### Vereistes waaraan verwyderingsertifikaat moet voldoen [artikel 8(1)(a)]

Die verwyderingsertifikaat moet die volgende inligting bevat:

- naam en adres van persoon wat die sertifikaat uitgereik het naam en adres van eienaar van die vee of produkte
- plek waarvandaan en plek waarheen daardie vee of produkte gedryf, vervoer of getransporteer word
- naam van drywer, vervoerder of transporteerder
- datum van uitreiking van sertifikaat en indien van toepassing, die registrasienommer, model en fabrikaat van die voertuig waarmee die vee of produkte vervoer of getransporteer word.

Ingevolge die Wet op Veediefstal moet so 'n verwyderingsertifikaat in die praktyk die volgende besonderhede van die vee bevat:

- die ras of tipe vee
- die aantal van die hand gesit en die brandmerk, tatoeëermerk of enige ander identifikasiemerke
- die geslag, aantal en kleur van die vee indien dit nie op die voorgeskrewe wyse gemerk is nie of die merk nie geregistreer is kragtens enige wetgewing nie.

### Uitsonderings

Die bepalings is nie van toepassing op vee of produkte wat met die toestemming van die eienaar daarvan of 'n behoorlik gemagtigde agent aangejaag of vervoer word op of langs 'n deel van 'n openbare pad wat gaan oor grond wat aan die eienaar of agent behoort of wat deur dié persoon geokkupeer word nie.

'n Eienaar van vee of produkte mag nie 'n ander persoon toelaat om vee of produkte op of langs 'n openbare pad te laat aanjaag of vervoer sonder om aan dié persoon 'n verwyderingsertifikaat te verskaf nie.



## Bewaring en beskikbaarstelling van verwyderingsertifikaat

Die persoon aan wie so 'n verwyderingsertifikaat uitgereik is, moet daardie dokument vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar in besit hou. Die besitter van so 'n dokument moet dit binne die eenjaartydperk op versoek ter insae beskikbaar stel of voorlê aan die persoon wat dit eis.

## Oortredings ingevolge artikel 8

Iemand wat vee sonder 'n verwyderingsertifikaat dryf of vervoer, asook die eienaar wat dit toelaat, pleeg 'n misdryf.

Enige persoon wat 'n bepaling van die wet oortree, versuim om die verwyderingsertifikaat op versoek beskikbaar te stel, opsetlik vals inligting in die verwyderingsertifikaat verstrek of valslik verklaar dat hulle die eienaar is van vee of produkte wat hulle op of langs 'n publieke pad dryf, vervoer of transporteer, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

## Samenvatting

Die bepalings van artikels 6 en 8 van die Wet op Veediefstal het 'n bepaalde doelwit in die rooivleisbedryf, naamlik om veediefstal te verminder en tot die minimum te beperk. Die wet is egter nie beperk tot hierdie twee artikels nie en produsente word aangeraai om dit in geheel te bestudeer, insluitend die artikels wat handel oor aspekte soos betreding.

Laai u verwyderingsertifikaat voorbeeld HIER af

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# Help Keep Your Cattle Safe with Feed Biosecurity

19



**While the threat of communicable diseases is lower in the cattle industry than in other livestock sectors like swine and poultry, having a biosecurity management plan in place is still important. Protecting your farm from outside pathogens helps your business to continue unaffected with productive, healthy cattle.**

Use a combination of the following feed management practices to help reduce the risk of introducing and transmitting diseases into your herd, along with ensuring you maximize your feed resources.

## Check and double-check

Feed biosecurity begins with the quality of the feed and ingredients you are purchasing. Source your feed from a reliable supplier with quality assurance programs in place to ensure animals receive exactly what they need to reach their full potential.

If you are sourcing feed that hasn't gone through quality checks, inspect it yourself to ensure it's free of rodent droppings, insects, mold, unusual odors, foreign materials or other contaminants. If any of this is present, dispose of the feed immediately.

## High, dry and sealed

Your goal with feed biosecurity is to have all the feed you purchase be fed to and eaten by your

cattle. Proper feed storage is a key factor in meeting that goal.

Feed should be stored in a well-ventilated, dry area. If possible, store feed in bulk bins or containers with tight-fitting lids. For bagged feed or mineral, use a pallet system to hold the bags off the ground and to reduce the risk of the feed getting wet.

Moisture is one of the main enemies of stored feed. If feed gets wet, it creates the right environment for mold growth. If wet enough, feed can rot, which invites insects to lay larvae in the feed and cause a hatch.

## Pest control is a must

If you are storing feed, pest control for rodents and other pests is not an option – it's a must. In addition to destroying and eating feed, rodents carry diseases that can be transmitted to cattle. Other pests, such as birds, insects and local wildlife, can also carry and spread diseases that pose a threat to your operation.



Clean up any feed spills as they can attract wildlife, encourage spoilage and serve as a breeding ground for pests. Keep track of the pests you see on your operation and implement new management practices if a pest control problem arises.

### Keep it clean

Regularly inspecting and cleaning out feed troughs is a great way to track your cattle's feed intake

and prevent leftover feed from spoiling. Check for uniformity of consumption along the bunk and investigate areas where feed is being left.

Avoid putting new feed over old feed in the bunk. Over time, feed leftovers will spoil and your cattle will stop eating the feed on top due to the smell. This can reduce consumption even more.

### Small changes make a big difference

Making small changes to how you manage your feed can make a world of difference in reducing the risk of feed biosecurity issues in your operation and lowering the financial loss due to wasted feed.

Does your cattle nutrition program stack up? Find out with a [Proof Pays trial](#).

Source: <https://www.purinamills.com/cattle-feed/education/detail/help-keep-your-cattle-safe-with-feed-biosecurity>

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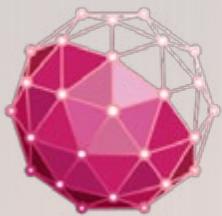
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# DID YOU KNOW?



## WORLD OF PORK

**Port market update –  
Week 17 | 22 – 28 April 2024**

● Previous week

● Latest week

**R4 336  
per tonne**

**R4 400  
per tonne**

+1,5%  
+R63,80/t

**R30,66  
per kg**

**R30,54  
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.

**Producer prices averaged R30,54 and yellow maize prices increased during week 17 of 2024.**

During week 17 of 2024, the pork producer price averaged R30,54/kg, the third consecutive week with a slight decline. Yellow maize prices averaged R4 400/t during week 17 of 2024, 1,5% higher than the previous week. Producer prices in relation to yellow maize prices averaged 6,9 during week 17 of 2024, 1,8% lower than the previous week.

[Download report](#)

# Droë-seisoen voeding vir vee



## Die "As hulle net..." sindroom

Dit is die drie woorde wat die meeste herhaal word deur veeboere tydens droëseisoen periodes. Dit word gemaak in die tyd van die jaar wanneer diere onderhewig is aan aansienlike voedingstres, en wanneer boere afwagting na die dorre omgewing kyk vir enige tekens van verligting vir die tekort aan voeding met 'n hoë voedingswaarde.



**"As hulle net ..... hierdie gras wil eet!"** is die voltooide sin. Dié uitlating word dikwels gemaak wanneer boere hunkerend oor die dorre veld kyk, wat in die somer reënseisoen groen en voedsaam is. Ongelukkig is die veld in die droëseisoen maande nie groen en voedsaam nie. Nie alleenlik is die gras droog nie, maar dit is ook onsmaaklik en die proteïenvlekke val na tussen 2 – 6%. Die rumen-mikrobepopulasie binne diere wat op sulke gras wei, daal ook weens die tekort aan voedingstowwe. Die verlaagde rumen-mikrobepopulasie beperk die vermoë van weidende diere om die droë gras te prosesseer. (Topps & Oliver, "Animal Foods of Central

Africa" pg 79 & 80; 109). Dit kan 'n tergende en frustrerende situasie wees, veral wanneer hierdie gras volop is.

Die vraag ontstaan: "*Hoekom behoort vee hierdie gras te eet?*" Dit is mos droog, smaakloos en laag in voedingswaarde. Dit maak sekerlik meer sin om iets meer aantreklik en voedingskragtig vir die diere in die droë maande te gee. Verkeerd! Droë gras, afhangend van tipe gras, kan waardevolle ruvoer en koolhidrate/stysel verskaf. Dit is egter belangrik om speekselvloei en rumenaksie te handhaaf. Daarom is dit 'n algemene praktyk dat veeboere in die winter 'n konserantaatlek aan die diere verskaf om hulle te onderhou. Maar dit is ook 'n algemene miskonsepsie dat wanneer die regte hoeveelheid aanvulling gegee word, dat dit al is wat nodig is. Dit is alleenlik waar as die regte hoeveelheid ruvoer (ruvesel) beskikbaar is. As die inname van ruvoer verhoog kan word, dan sal die doeltreffendheid van die lekaanvulling ook verhoog. (D.P. Visser, RUMINANT DIGESTION, Department of Agriculture Livestock Development Schemes. Agric Publications – Production Guidelines.)

Dit is belangrik om te verseker dat ruvoer in die droë maande beskikbaar is. Dit kan in die vorm van of gras of oesreste wees (bv. mielereste). In meeste gevalle word die vermoë van vee om meer droëmateriaal in te neem, weens verskeie faktore beperk: in die eerste plek is dit weens die feit dat droëmateriaal in die vorm van gras en oesreste relatief onsmaaklik is, tweedens weens die feit dat die rumen-mikrobepopulasie van herkouervee in droë periodes verlaag.

Dit is as gevolg van die feit dat die diere hoofsaaklik droëmateriaal vreet (wat laag in proteïen is). Gevolglik word die vermoë van die spysverteringskanaal om groot hoeveelhede gras of oesreste te prosesseer verlaag, omdat die mikrobes 'n belangrike rol speel om die materiaal af te breek en die voedingstowwe benutbaar te maak.



Jy hoef nie te lewe met die "As hulle net..." situasie nie. Tegnologie is nou beskikbaar wat vee in staat stel om onsmaaklike grasse en oesreste beter te kan benut. Die tegnologie is beskikbaar in die vorm van 'n produk bekend

as **Browse Plus**. Die produk is al baie jare in gebruik, hoofsaaklik om die benutting van die blaarkomponent van struiken en bome vir vee en wild te verhoog, deur die neutralisering van die antivoedingstanniene.

In die afgelope paar jaar het baie boere egter berig dat beeste wat Browse Plus ingeneem het, meer droë gras gevreet het. Eksperimentele inligting oor beeste wat op droë gras loop is beperk. In een proef waar beeste op mieliestoppellande gewei het, het die Browse Plus groep 3.18 kg oesreste per dag ingeneem terwyl die kontrolegroep net 1.97 kg per dag ingeneem het. (Duncan & McKenzie, "Trial to determine the effect of dosing Browse Plus to steers on maize stover." Agricura (Private) Limited, Annual Technical Report, 1994).



Browse Plus het 'n beduidende effek om normale rumen-aktiwiteit te herstel. (Salawu, Acamovic, Stewart, & DeB.Hovell, "Querbracho tannins with or without Browse Plus in sheep diets; effect on digestibility of nutrients in vivo and degradation of grass hay in sacco and in vitro" in Animal Feed Science and Technology 69(1997) 67-78). Daar is bewys dat behandelde diere se rumen-mikrobes vinnig herstel het en die spysverteringskanaal meer aktief is, wat meebring dat diere meer gras en oesreste inneem. Dit is deels tewyte aan die melasse-stillaat (MDDS) in die formulasie wat 'n gesonde mikrobe populasie aanmoedig. Dit verhoog die potensiaal vir meer doeltreffende gebruik van aanvullende voeding. (Ethyl Concentrate Feed, Rumenco Company, UK Bulletin R1 No.10)

Dit is nie meer nodig om verlangend te kyk na die droëseisoen weiding en te sê "As hulle net..." die gras en oesreste beter kon benut nie.

**Dit kan effektief en kostedoeltreffend gedoen word met Browse Plus!**

Bron: <https://za.virbac.com/home/every-health-care/droe-seisoen-voeding-vir-vee>

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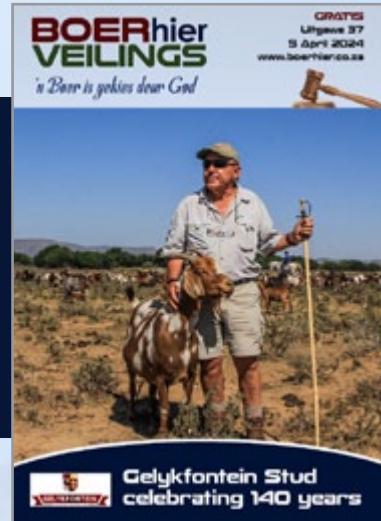
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# VELLIEFEES

HEIDELBERG



14- 15 September '24



# Fencing for Goats



I have spent a lot of time building fence for goats. I have also spent a lot of time looking for goats that escaped, herding goats back into fences, repairing the fences they destroyed, sawing through cattle panels so they could get their heads out of the fence, and answering the doorbell to find neighbors standing with my goats in the front yard.

There are two reasons for all of this. First, when I started trying to fence goats in, I knew very little about fencing or goats and so I had to learn by trial and error. The second reason is that goats don't believe that fences are meant for them. To a goat, fences are just a minor inconvenience as they go about their lives doing whatever they want to do.

That said, there are some things you can do to slow them down and potentially keep them where you'd like them to be. In this short video, Brian Freking of Oklahoma State University extension talks about the different kinds of fence you can choose from, and gives some hints and tips on how to make them work.



Here's the link for tablet readers.

If you're as optimistic as I am, and therefore tend to believe that everything is going to go as smoothly in real life as it does in your imagination, you want to watch this second video of a goat enjoying both sides of his fenced yard.



Tablet readers, here's your link.

While the bad news is that this goat is doing what goats do to fences, the narrator is giving some good pointers. Goats won't leave their buddies, unless, that is, most of their buddies are already outside the fence. I once used an electric fence to "contain" 30 goats. One of them, named Sid Vicious for his punk rock hairdo, had long hair that protected him from the fence charge. His herd mates used this to their advantage by pushing him against the fence until he knocked it over. Then they jumped out and went for a walk. Sid was

too relaxed to bother, so he stayed behind with a couple of his friends.

Of course, you can make progress over time. Since I was building firebreaks with my goat herd as part of a research project, it was critical that they stay inside the fence for the majority of the time. Here's what I learned that might work for you too.

## 1. Make sure that the goat has everything inside the fence that he thinks he needs.

Note: There is a difference between what YOU think he needs and what the GOAT thinks he needs. If he's got plenty of forage, and water, that's a good start. But after awhile, goats get bored. So if there is something outside the fence that looks interesting then he'll take a leap.

Pay attention to what they're looking at and the differences between what's inside and what's outside. Move them when you notice them looking longingly at the fence perimeter.

## 2. Charge that fence!

Brian had it right in his video when he said a goat needs a higher charge to be deterred than other animals. I typically kept my fences at about 7,000 volts.

## 3. Train to the fence.

Brian mentions that an electric fence is a "mental" barrier. If a goat believes that the fence hurts, he won't touch it. So before you ever put a goat in an electric fence, set it up in their regular pen and let them test it out. Be sure that it is working well

before they touch it. If it doesn't hit them hard the very first time, they won't have absolute faith in it and one day they'll test it and that will be the day it's not working quite right and they'll go merrily on their way.

## 4. Treat the electric fence the same way you want your goat to treat it.

If you step back and forth over the fence, goats can learn that maybe they can get over it safely too. At least that's what some of my goats learned from me when I did that. You see, goats don't think they're any different than people, and if you can do something, they can do it too. That afternoon, the goats were out, having learned that they could jump over the fence.

## 5. If you've got a jumper, get rid of him.

Just like cattle producers should get rid of ill-tempered cattle, you should get rid of goats that are good at figuring their way out of fences. They will get out, teach others how to get out, and they'll make your life painful. This is probably the most important thing you can do to save your sanity.

I'll share more about my experiences with goats down the road. In the meantime, here's where you can learn more about my project using goats to manage vegetation.

P.S. Yes, Bill Fosher, I still do like goats.

Source: <https://onpasture.com/2015/02/09/fencing-for-goats/>

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# VEILING RESULTATE

## Spesiale Veilings Verslag

### Bovelder Bees Studiegroep Nasionale Elite Veiling

Hoërskool Vrede / 1 Mei 2024

Afslaer: Jan Mostert

Duurste pakkie verse: Lot 10 - Wicar Boerdery  
Oom Carel & Willem Cilliers

R32 000

Verkoop aan Paul van Niekerk,  
Boshoek Bovelders

Gemiddeldes:

Verse R20 044

Op Woensdag, 1 Mei 2024 hou die Bovelder studie groep hulle jaarlike vers veiling by Hoërskool Vrede.

100% verkope op al die verse met 'n uitstekende gemiddeld.

Bale dankie aan al die verkopers met julle uitstekende diere wat julle aangebied het.

Bale dankie aan al die kopers wat die dag vir ons moontlik gemaak het en baie geluk met julle uitstekende diere wat julle gekoop het.

Dankie aan Deon Stegmann, JD Steyn en julle span vir die harde werk.  
BKB Frankfort bied die veiling aan met Jan Mostert as afslaer.

Groete BKB



V.l.n.r. Deon Stegmann (BKB), Willem Cilliers (Wicar Boerdery, Verkoper),  
Jan Mostert (BKB), Paul van Niekerk (Boshoek Bovelder, Koper),  
Paul de Bruyn (BBSG)



## Livestock Auction Report

### AMATOLA SIMULCAST WEAENER SALE

Oudstudente Club, Bloemfontein | 24 April 2024  
Auctioneer: Brandon Leer

The Tollies sold at an average price of:

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 160 - 180 kg | R35.20 |
| 180 - 200 kg | R35.40 |
| 200 - 220 kg | R33.60 |
| 240 - 260 kg | R34.20 |

The Bull Calves sold at an average price of:

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 160 - 180 kg | R35.47 |
| 180 - 200 kg | R35.31 |
| 200 - 220 kg | R34.93 |
| 220 - 240 kg | R34.19 |
| 240 - 260 kg | R34.00 |

The Heifers sold at an average price of:

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 160 - 180 kg | R30.40 |
| 200 - 220 kg | R30.50 |
| 220 - 240 kg | R30.50 |

The Amatola Simulcast Weaner sale was held at the Oudstudente Club in Bloemfontein on the 24th of April 2024. Around 1,500 top weaners were sold at the prestigious sale. The sale was hosted by BKB Cradock with Brandon Leer serving as auctioneer. We extend our gratitude to all the buyers who contributed to the success of the sale.



BKB, Sellers Committee and Molatek as sponsor



# VEILING RESULTATE



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2024



| SONDAG | MAANDAG | DINSDAG   | WOENSDAG  | DONDERDAG  | VRYDAG   | SATERDAG   |         |
|--------|---------|---|---|--|--|--|---------|
|        |         |   | WERKERSDAG<br>1<br>NORTHAM<br>ONDERSTEPOORT<br>PIETERSBURG<br>VAALWATER | 2<br>MABESKAAL<br>POTGIETERSRUS<br>RUBBERVALLE                                 | 3<br>ELLISRAS<br>HANLEY WILD-<br>ALLDAYS<br>VLAKTE BONSMARA<br>STUDIEGROEP-<br>DOORNSPAN | 4<br>WEEK 18   |         |
| 5      | 6       | 7<br>ALLDAYS<br>BALTIMORE<br>BEESTEKRAAL<br>WARMBAD       | 8<br>NORTHAM<br>ONDERSTEPOORT<br>PIETERSBURG                            | 9<br>POTGIETERSRUS<br>VIVO   | 10<br>LIMPOPO BONSMARA-<br>POLOKWANE<br>NYLSVLEI WILD-<br>MOOKGOPHONG                    | 11<br>WEEK 19  |         |
| 12     | 13      | 14<br>BALTIMORE<br>BEESTEKRAAL<br>BANDELIERKOP<br>WARMBAD | 15<br>NORTHAM<br>ONDERSTEPOORT<br>PIETERSBURG<br>VAALWATER              | 16<br>LEON THOM JERSEYS-<br>HARTBEESPOORTDAAM<br>NABOOMSPRUIT<br>POTGIETERSRUS | 17<br>HANLEY WILD-<br>ALLDAYS  | 18<br>HIGHLAND WILD-<br>GROBLERSDAL  | WEEK 20 |
| 19     | 20      | 21<br>BALTIMORE<br>BEESTEKRAAL<br>LEGKRAAL<br>WARMBAD     | 22<br>NORTHAM<br>ONDERSTEPOORT<br>PIETERSBURG                           | 23<br>POTGIETERSRUS<br>VIVO JONGBEES   | 24<br>BLINKWATER<br>LOGGOED-<br>MOKOPANE<br>NYLSVLEI WILD-<br>MOOKGOPHONG                | 25<br>ROSVELD<br>MEATMASTERS-<br>BELA BELA<br>FISH EAGLE WILD-<br>SWARTWATER | WEEK 21 |
| 26     | 27      | 28<br>BALTIMORE<br>BANDELIERKOP<br>BEESTEKRAAL<br>WARMBAD | 29<br>NORTHAM<br>ONDERSTEPOORT<br>PIETERSBURG<br>JONGBEES<br>ROEDTAN    | 30<br>POTGIETERSRUS<br>SENTRUM   | 31<br>ALLDAYS KLEINVLE   |  | WEEK 22 |

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## Livestock Auction Report

### Coastal Elite Boran

Vygskraal, Jeffreys Bay | 27 April 2024

Auctioneer: Johan van der Nest

Most expensive Female (Lot 17):

**R 320 000** Sold to  
Paul de Wet (Greenvalley) from Bethlehem.

Averages:

Bulls R53 333

Pregnant Cow + Calf R92 117

Cow + Calf R73 533

Pregnant Cow R61 750

Pregnant Heifer R61 000

**Lot 17** The Eastern Cape's Finest  
 Coastal Elite  
Boran Auction

**Kim**

**GE16-33** with heifer calf GE23-77  
confirmed 3-in-1

DOOKUS

Lot 17 (3-in-1) sold by Gernt Potgieter from East London to Paul de Wet (Greenvalley) from Bethlehem for R320 000.

The Coastal Elite Boran Sale was held at Vygskraal in Jeffreys Bay on the 27th of April 2024 and was hosted by BKB Humansdorp with Johan van der Nest serving as auctioneer. We extend our gratitude to all the buyers who contributed to the success of the auction.

# Recipe

## Beef Stew

This Beef Stew Recipe is perfect for the colder weather! Tender beef is simmered in beef broth with potatoes, onions, celery, peas, and carrots until melt in your mouth tender. It's comfort food heaven!

### Ingredients

- 2 pounds stewing beef trimmed and cubed
- 3 tablespoons flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon garlic powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon black pepper
- 3 tablespoons olive oil
- 1 onion chopped
- 6 cups beef broth
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup red wine optional
- 1 pound potatoes peeled and cubed
- 4 carrots cut into 1 inch pieces
- 4 stalks celery cut into 1 inch pieces
- 3 tablespoons tomato paste
- 1 teaspoon dried rosemary or 1 sprig fresh
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch or as needed
- 2 tablespoons water or as needed
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup peas

### Instructions

1. Combine flour, garlic powder and salt & pepper. Toss beef in flour mixture.
2. Heat olive oil in a large Dutch oven or pot. Cook the beef and onions until browned.
3. Add beef broth and red wine while scraping up any brown bits in the pan.
4. Stir in all remaining ingredients except for peas, cornstarch and water. Reduce heat to medium low, cover and simmer 1 hour or until beef is tender (up to 90 minutes).
5. Mix equal parts cornstarch and water to create a slurry. Slowly add the slurry to the boiling stew to reach desired consistency (you may not need all of the slurry, if you'd like a thicker stew, you can add extra).
6. Stir in peas and simmer 5-10 minutes before serving . Season with salt & pepper to taste.

Source: <https://www.spendwithpennies.com/beef-stew-recipe/>



# WAT SÊ DIE MARKTE



## **Bees**

A2/3 = R 54.92

B2/3 = R 44.86

C2/3 = R 42.85

SPEENKALF = R 32.15



## **Skaap**

A2/3 = R 82.00

B2/3 = R 54.23

C2/3 = R 54.65

STOORLAM = R 38.97



## **Bokke**

Ooie = R 43.46

Kids <30kg = R 49.43

Kids 30-40kg = R 44.37

Kids > 40kg = R 48.36



## **Pluimvee**

Bevroe = R 35.25

Vars = R 35.32

IQF = R 31.62



## **Vark**

Porkers = R 30.78

Baconers = R 30.33



## **Safex**

Mielies = R 5045 /t

Sojabone = R 8615 /t

Sonneblom = R 8790 /t

Koring = R 6225 /t



## **Geld Eenhede**

R / \$ = R 18.51

R / £ = R 23.25

R / € = R 19.90

**As at 4 Mei 2024**  
[www.amtrends.co.za](http://www.amtrends.co.za)



# BOERhier VEILINGS

Filippense 4:8

'Verder, broeders, alles wat waar is, alles wat eerbaar is, alles wat regverdig is, alles wat rein is, alles wat lieflik is, alles wat loflik is – watter deug en watter lof daar ook mag wees, bedink dit.'

- Ons gedagtes en waaraan ons dink beïnvloed ons lewens grootliks.
- Ons kan angstige gedagtes dink of ons kan ons gedagtes op beter dinge fokus.
- Ons het 'n keuse oor waarop ons fokus sal wees.
- Kies vandag om jou gedagtes met die goedheid van God teenoor jou, te vul.

Gebed: Vader, ek kies om vandag my fokus en gedagtes op U te vestig. Ek kies hoop bo wanhoop, ek kies geloof bo vrees en ek kies om op U en U goedheid te fokus in plaas daarvan om op negativiteit en twyfel te fokus. Amen.

Lizelle

Dankie dat jy lekker saamgelees het! Stuur hiedie e-tydskrif aan na jou kontakte toe sodat hulle ook deel kan wees van ons familie!