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Kasteel Boerdery is celebrating it's 33rd Production Auction

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Our Life Belongs to God

Matthew 22:20-21 'And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? They say unto him, Caesar's. Then saith he unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.'

The image on the denarius, the only small silver coin acceptable for imperial tax payments, was probably that of Tiberius Caesar (reigned A.D. 14-37). The inscription upon the coin read 'Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Son of the Divine Augustus' with the reverse side reading 'Chief Priest.' This inscription was a claim to divinity and as emperor, the right to be worshiped.

The Jews had tried many times to accuse Jesus on the basis of religious issues and had always failed. Now they approached Him about paying taxes in hopes that His answer might give them the opportunity to deliver Him to Pilate for prosecution.

These Pharisees and Herodians reasoned that any answer that Jesus gave would be wrong. If He approved of the Roman taxes, then He would lose popularity with the masses. If He spoke against the Roman taxes, then the Jews would hand Him over to the Roman government and Pilate would dispose of Him. It looked like they had Jesus trapped. Jesus, however, answered with such simple wisdom that these Pharisees and Herodians were caught in their own trap and made to look like fools.

Jesus declared, 'Render (give back) to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's' (Mk. 12:17). People are made in God's image, so we must render to God the things belonging to God (our lives) and to Caesar the things belonging to Caesar (his money and other benefits of his rule).

Source: https://www.awmi.net/reading/daily-devotional/?mn=8&dn=6

Kasteel Boerdery is celebrating it's 33rd i here is Production Auction

My grandfather, Hentie Wiese, bought the farm Van Aswegensfontein in the district of Loxton in February of 1981. My father, Dries Wiese, started farming on Van Aswegensfontein in June 1981 after he finished his military service.

In 1968 my dad was 7 years old when my grandfather bought his first Dorper and White Dorper sheep. My father raised a couple of bottle lambs which he swopped for 30 White Dorper ewes from his father in 1970. The first white dorper inspection was done on 5 April 1974 by Martin Hollander and a total of 49 ewes were selected as stud ewes. My dad swopped these for the ewes that he had at that stage, and that was the beginning of the 'Kasteel Witdorper Stoet' as it is currently known. Initially the stud was started to breed rams for own use. Although it was mainly a Merino farm, there was now a growing White Dorper component.

In 1985 Daan Bosman got involved with Kasteel's white dorper stud and the dream to have a production auction 10 years later, took shape. The stud grew much faster than anticipated and the first auction was held in October 1992 with 50 rams and 120 ewes. This auction made history as the first auction to have only white dorpers in the catalogue. It is with gratitude that we are hosting the 33rd annual auction on the farm this year. Since 1995 the auction has been held on the last Thursday of September every year. In 2010 we expanded the auction to include Dorpers, 'Boerbokke', Van Rooys and Persians.

In conjunction with other breeders, we host additional annual auctions. The autumn auction in Upington with Nooitgedacht Dorpers and the winter auction in Kimberley. The goal with our auctions is to have a larger selection of rams available for a bigger group of buyers. Rams are also sold directly on the farm and not only at auctions.

Considering we promote extensive farming and because we farm extensively ourselves, all our lambs are born and raised in the veld. That is where the animals need to produce as that is how 99% of our buyers, farm. 3 to 3 ½ months before an auction the rams are taken from the veld and put into a feedlot where they are prepared for the auction. During this period, they are tested for Brucella Ovis and fertility.

Mating is done during the uneven months ie January, March, May, July, September and November, and the rams are left with the ewes for 34 days. The lambs are then born in February, April, June, August, October and December. It simplifies the process of having lambs born in specific months ready for specific auctions the following year. June and August's lambs for our annual auction on the farm, October and December's lambs for the autumn auction, with February and April's lambs for the winter auction.

We've had up to 120 guests on the farm during an auction, which included around 60 buyers. These buyers are mostly farmers who farm extensively and are buying rams for their flocks, as well as

stud farmers who buy a ram or two to better the genetics of their studs.

Diversification is currently the buzzword in agriculture and in our own business. Therefore, we endeavor to portray that at our auctions - we are trying to be a "ONE STOP RAM SHOP". To achieve this, we have on offer dorpers, white dorpers, Van Rooys, boerbokke and Persians.

The auction house involved in an auction plays a very important role. The agents are in touch with the needs of their clients and play an important role in bringing the correct buyers to auctions or to buy the right animals for specific buyers. We also use social media as a platform for marketing purposes throughout the year and to advertise our auctions and animals available for buying. Our motto "SATISFIED BUYERS OUR GUARANTEE" is very important to us and therefore we are constantly trying to have animals on offer that will be to the satisfaction of our buyers. We are proud to say that we have build excellent relationships with our buyers over the years.

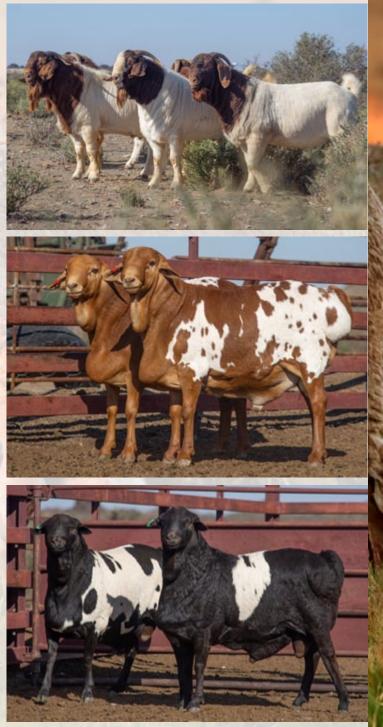
Of course there are a number of challenges with auctions. Things like droughts, the price of products, etc, all play an enormous part in the success of an auction. We attempt to keep costs as low as possible to make functional, adapted and fertile animals available at affordable prices.

The success of any auction lies in the cooperation of everybody involved. 'Kasteel Boerdery' is a family business and therefore everybody plays an integral part in the farming and auction operations. I am responsible for the Van Rooy stud and my father, Dries, manages the white dorper and



dorper studs. My wife, Suzaan is responsible for the reception of and catering for our guests and buyers during auctions and my sister, Cari, is responsible for advertising and marketing. My mother, Myalan, is the data capturer, and ensures that all the animals' information is recorded correctly. Last but not least, we cannot do this without our workers who work very hard to prepare the animals and terrain before any auction.

Agriculture is constantly evolving and it is important for us to keep up with new development and to adapt accordingly. There is a proverb saying that if you are standing still, you are in fact going backwards. We strive to always move forward and not to come to a standstill.



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NAVRAE:

PIETER WIESE DAAN BOSMAN Adrie de Klerk (BKB) Corne nel (BKB) JP Marais (Afslaer)

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Final citrus exports held back by wind distressed vessels

and the loss of the second second

Sea traffic re-routed from Red Sea leaves mark on South Africa's port operations and the environment

Many citrus exporters from the Eastern Cape hope to finish off the season by the end of the month; it's "chaos" at the two ports serving this province, Port Elizabeth and Ngqura, after a particularly fierce winter resulting in various oil spills along the South African coast and <u>cargo</u> losses. The container ship MSC Apollo leaked oil close to penguin colonies and the vessel is currently taking up a valuable berth at the Ngqura Container Terminal.

More than living up to its name, the Cape of Storms has led to a number of distressed vessels being rescued by South African authorities this winter. "The surge in cargo loss incidents coincides with an increase in ships rerouting around the Cape of Good Hope to avoid Houthi attacks in the Red Sea," writes Mike Schuler in <u>gCaptain</u>.

Eastern Cape cold stores "bursting at the seams"

"It's total chaos here," says an exporter based in the Eastern Cape. "Every cold store is bursting at the seams because we can't load out at the tempo it's coming in."



Cold stores in the nearby apple and pear-producing Langkloof are a backup to cold stores in the Gamtoos and Sundays River Valley.

"Last week we couldn't load out from the Eastern Cape, and we had to catch up over the weekend. Today the ports are windbound again for the third day running, so at this rate we'll be loading out this weekend again. If we can't load out a large volume of citrus this weekend, we might have to move volumes to the Langkloof next week, which is terribly costly."

There's less pressure on the port of Cape Town where, despite another distressed vessel taking up berth space, the weather is calm and fruit is being steadily loaded out.

30% drop in national volumes

The national citrus crop was lighter by a third, short on nearly everything except late mandarins, remarks an exporter in Cape Town.

Citrus black spot persuaded many to send their oranges for processing rather, avoiding exporting costs and risks and taking advantage of the high orange juice prices, which has had an impact on export volumes.

Many exporters have expressed their difficultty in filling their orders this season, while local consumers, too, are seeing fewer oranges on the shelves.

Fortunately, the Eastern Cape exporter remarks, the issues with uncharacteristically low acid levels of acid, plaguing widespread citrus-growing areas this season across the country, are not present on the Midknights and Valencias which they are currently packing.

Publication date: Thu 12 Sep 2024 Author: Carolize Jansen © FreshPlaza.com

Source: https://www.freshplaza.com/oceania/ article/9658357/final-citrus-exports-held-back-by-winddistressed-vessels/?utm_medium=email

DAM LEVELS

North West

As at 10 September 2024

Limpopo

Mpumalanga

Gauteng

Freestate

KwaZulu-Natal

Northern Cape

Eastern Cape

Western Cape

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Mhere

September					
	2023	2024			
Eastern Cape	80%	78 %			
Freestate	94 %	79 %			
Gauteng	97 %	84%			
KwaZulu-Natal	87 %	85%			
Limpopo	86%	76 %			
Mpumalanga	95 %	87%			
North West	85%	67%			
Northern Cape	89 %	73%			
Westerm Cape	92 %	94 %			

Provincial Summary (sawx.co.za)



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1 = 026

Cattle breeds: Chianina

It is believed that the Chianina breed began in the Bronze Age in about 1500 BC, derived from animals of Asia and Africa brought into Italy. The Chianina are among the oldest, if not the oldest, of purebred bovine breeds.

History

In the Roman times of 300–200 BC, the breed was used primarily for draft and sacrificial purposes. With the coming of Christianity and on into the Middle Ages, times became more practical; the medieval peasant simply could not afford to keep an animal that could not work well, and those animals that could not conform were butchered. This practice may have been the first, albeit rustic, breeding program. The legacy of this 'breeding program' is great uniformity within the breed, their excellently developed legs and hard hooves, and their endurance qualities and docility.

In 1974 the first Chianina semen was imported into Australia. The semen had been collected from 13 bulls in Canada, and to this day has formed the development of the Chianina breed in Australia. More recently, semen has been imported direct from Italy.

Distribution

Although numbers in Australia are still small, Chianina cattle can be found in every state, with the largest number being in Queensland.

Breed characteristics

 Chianinas are very tall and long, with long smooth muscling and excellent growth rates. Mature bulls stand 180 cm (6 feet) at the withers.



- The Chianina is a trim animal, being uniform in depth and without excessive dewlap and brisket.
- They have a short, smooth, white or grey coat, and a skin pigmentation that is primarily black (including a black tongue, palate, nose, eye area and switch). This pigmentation gives excellent resistance to pinkeye and cancer eye.
- The horns are short, and in young animals are black, becoming white after 2 years of age.
- Chianinas are late-maturing, and are therefore suitable for production of yearling and older beef.
- The Chianina breed has an unsurpassed capacity for lean meat production. The meat is red and is free from waste but still retains a

marbling of fat among the muscling. They are renowned for their large eye muscle.

- They do well in 'soft' or 'hard' country, and are without par in 'tough' country or in bad seasons due to their strong hooves, long legs and general toughness, which enables them to walk much longer distances than most cattle for forage and water.
- The breed is known for its high heat tolerance.
- The gestation period tends to be longer than in British breeds, and twinning rates are high.
- With a fine, small head and small horns, Chianinas have very few calving problems.
- Calves are born a fawn colour, and turn white between 30 and 260 days.
- The cow has a small udder and therefore does not appear to give great quantities of milk; however, for the first 120 days after calving, a cow gives about 12 litres per day, and higher producing cows may give as much as 20 litres per day.

Commercial application

A full-blooded Chianina can offer more potential growth for a single cross than most other breeds.

This hybrid vigour can be achieved over Angus, Hereford, Brahman, Sahiwal and other British and tropical breeds.

In a first-cross calf by a full-blood Chianina bull, it will be found that the black skin pigmentation of the Chianina is predominant, while the white colour of the Chianina hair is recessive; the predominant colour of the dam will carry through with the first cross.

Irrespective of the breed of foundation cow used, the performance of the progeny will be improved by crossing with the Chianina breed.

The Chianina Society of Australia

For more information about the Chianina breed, contact: John C Thomas, Chianina Society of Australia, Website: <u>http://chianina.une.edu.au</u>

Acknowledgment

This Agnote is based on information provided by the Chianina Society of Australia. Their contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

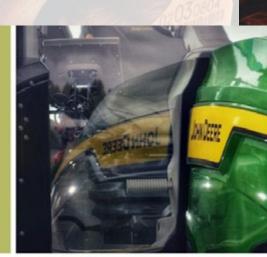
Photos supplied courtesy of the Chianina Society of Australia.

Source: https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/ beef-cattle/breeding/beef-cattle-breeds/chianina

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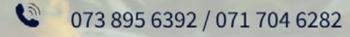
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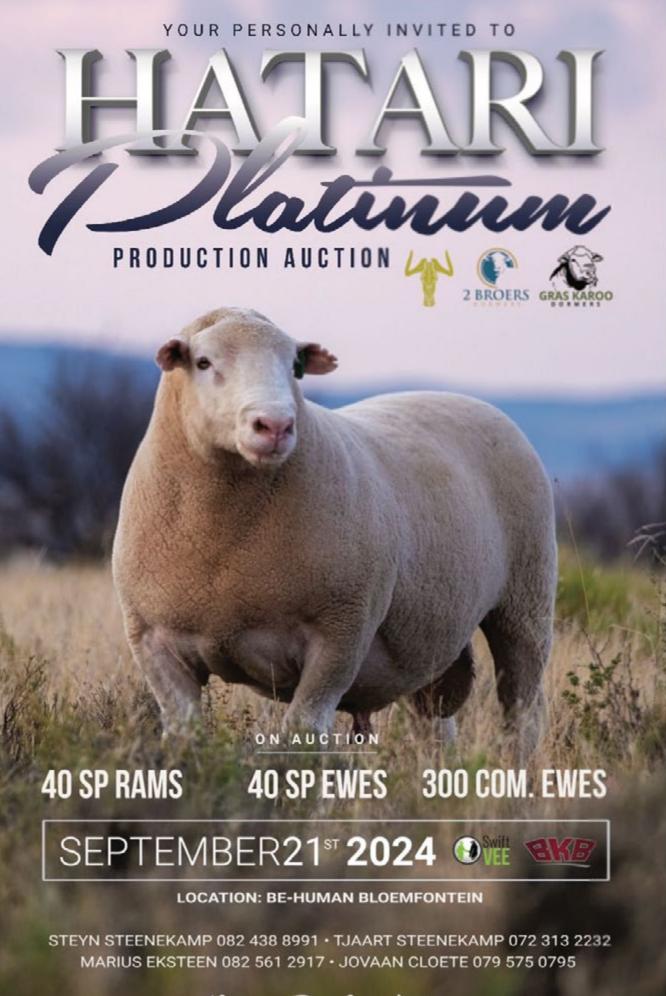
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35 Ramme

65 Geregistreerde ooie 120 Kommersiële ooie

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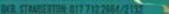


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Learn key NYCOTOXIT insights from 6,500+ feed ingredient samples

Explore how understanding variable mycotoxin levels in feed can impact pig health and performance.

Managing risks of mycotoxicosis is a critical step in protecting animal health and performance. Effective mycotoxin management plans include proper surveillance to determine mycotoxin presence and quantities. And, while sample results can provide guidance in management strategies, it is important to consider results in context when managing risks of mycotoxins in feed.

Since 2010, United Animal Health has conducted more than 100 animal trials to evaluate the impacts of mycotoxicosis, and routinely surveils more than 6,500 feed ingredients for the presence and quantities of mycotoxins. This has uncovered insights into the presence of mycotoxin variation in feed ingredients, as well as the impact this variation can have on pig health and performance.

A conversation with Riley Backs, Feed Research Supervisor, United Animal Health, and Katherine McCormick, M.S., Research Associate II, United Animal Health, reveals key insights into mycotoxin variation detected through sample surveillance, as well as a greater understanding of how variable mycotoxin levels in feed can impact pig performance.

- **Q:** You've performed mycotoxin testing on more than 6,500 samples of feed ingredients over the last 12 months. What have you and your team learned during this time?
- **Riley:** Consistent, routine sampling of feed ingredients is crucial to monitoring mycotoxin

contamination throughout the year. All samples analyzed for mycotoxins at the United Animal Health laboratory showed some level of contamination in at least one of the four major mycotoxins – aflatoxin, fumonisin, vomitoxin, or zearalenone. Although degree of contamination between states and regions may vary, 49% of samples reported at least one mycotoxin above advisory levels with another 30% of these reporting two or more.

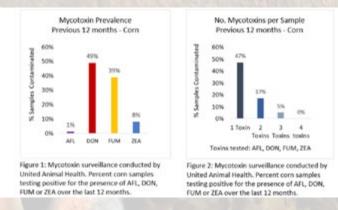
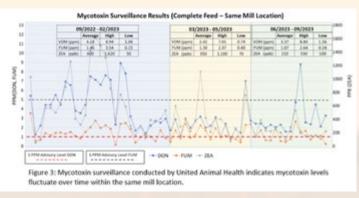


Photo submitted by United Animal Health.

- Q: As you analyze sample results, how much do mycotoxin levels vary from the same mill locations over time?
- **Riley:** Every mill is different and will experience unique trends making it difficult to quantify contamination of individual mycotoxins. We do tend to see an increase in variation when mixing previous year's corn with new harvest, as well as when there is a higher prevalence of fines and "bees wings" in emptying bins in late summer / early fall. Just because mills and

regions experience more consistent mycotoxin contamination below advisory levels, this does not mean that these areas are immune to incidences of harmful mycotoxin levels. Many feed ingredients, especially whole corn, are not equally contaminated throughout so it's important to continue monitoring for mycotoxins year-round to capture any potential hotspots of contamination.





- Q: We have seen variation in mycotoxins across geographies and even within the same mill locations over time. Has any work been done to understand just how much toxin levels may vary within the same loads of ingredients?
- Katherine: Research by United Animal Health was conducted to better understand the potential variation of mycotoxin presence and quantities within individual loads of delivered ingredients. Results (Figure 4) showed significant variation within a single load of an ingredient considered to have "clean" levels of mycotoxins. As average levels of delivered ingredients increase, the variation in detected levels of mycotoxins also increase exponentially.

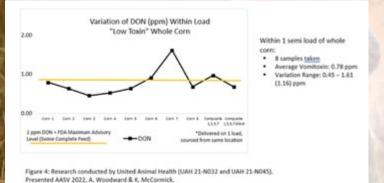
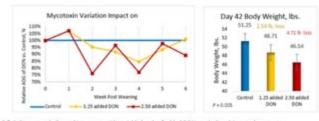


Photo submitted by United Animal Health.

Q: As you and your team continue to research the impacts of mycotoxins on animal health and performance, what have you learned regarding how variation in mycotoxin levels in diets may impact the pig?

Katherine: In-vivo research conducted at United Animal Health has shown that DON over 1 ppm in nursery diets results in lost nursery performance, regardless of duration or pattern of exposure. Furthermore, even low levels of DON exposure for just 2-weeks resulted in costly performance lags and reduced body weight at end of nursery.



Figures 5 & 6: Pigs were challenged in nursery with variable levels of added DON weeks 2 and 4 post-placement. Research conducted by United Animal Health (UAH 21-N010), Presented AASV 2022, A. Woodward & K. McCormick

Photo submitted by United Animal Health.

- Q: Based on what you've shared regarding mycotoxin prevalence, variation in mycotoxins and how this can impact health and performance, how can this information be used to help support effective mycotoxin management strategies?
- **Riley:** Each sample submitted for testing provides only a brief snapshot of mycotoxin contamination levels. Prior analysis of feed ingredients may help predict future mycotoxin levels, but it does not provide a guarantee that current trends will remain, or that future mycotoxin threats have been avoided. Only with continual analysis can mills and producers gain a more thorough insight to mycotoxin threats, allowing them to position themselves on a proactive, rather than reactive stance.

Katherine: As Riley mentioned a sample submitted for mycotoxin analysis is just a snapshot of the mycotoxin contamination levels It is imperative to regularly test ingredients and provide a representative sample of each delivered ingredient, to help provide the best information to make decisions on mitigation of mycotoxins. Even low levels of mycotoxins can cause a loss of performance, but also secondary health and gut related problems.

Source: https://www.feedstuffs.com/nutrition-and-health/ learn-key-mycotoxin-insights-from-6-500-feed-ingredientsamples

Galatians 1:15

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Changing weather patterns call for a Change in devorping habits

Application timing can make all the difference in how your pour-on combats lice.

The headgate rattles as another calf rushes out. The day is beautiful in a crisp way that only autumn can provide.

Those beautiful fall days make for more-pleasant fall processing, a busy time for any operation. But, with fall days staying crisp-but-not-cold longer in the season, your strategy to combat external parasites may need to change.

Lice are a common winter parasite — even southern states have to deal with the tail louse and fall processing used to be the time to combat them, said David Boxler, livestock entomologist, extension educator and researcher with the University of Nebraska's West Central Research, Extension and Education Center.

"Because of changing weather patterns, if an endectocide is given at fall processing, there is a chance part of the lice population isn't active yet. Delousing won't be fully effective if done too early," explained Boxler.

Summer sleepers

Lice over-summer instead of over-winter like many parasites, noted Boxler. They hide on cattle in folds between the legs and body and the dewlap. One type of louse can even over-summer in the ear. Once they get cold, they wake up and start reproducing. "The problem is that producers will apply products for external parasite control early in the fall, and expect those products to continue to work through the entire winter," said Joe Gillespie, DVM, Boehringer Ingelheim. "The lice don't become an issue until several months into the product's duration of use."

Sometimes, that means producers think a second infestation occurred later in February, or blame the product for not working. But, it's likely the rest of the population woke up and reproduced after the original dose.

"If your risk of external parasites is February or March, then you need to be applying products in December or January to protect those animals through that critical period. If you apply those products in October, the likelihood of protecting against external parasites is very low," said Dr. Gillespie. "You may have done a good job of protecting against the internal parasites as those cattle move into winter grazing, but that has very little impact on the external parasites."

Strategically balance lice control and feed intake

In December or January, once the weather really starts getting cold, when you observe scratching, hair loss or an unthrifty animal, Boxler recommends putting that animal in a squeeze

chute and performing a two-handed hair parting to look for lice. Focus on the top line, the withers and the face for this hair parting.

If you find 1–5 lice per square inch, that's a low population and should be monitored. If you find 6–10 lice per square inch, mitigation is recommended. If there are more than 10 per square inch, you should treat as soon as possible.

In addition to being a comfort concern, a heavy infestation of lice can decrease average daily gain by 0.21 pound per day.1 Winter is notorious for high input feed costs, so maintaining economic balance requires strategy. You don't want to waste money on a product at the wrong time, and you don't want parasites stealing the feed resources cattle need in the winter. Taking care of internal parasites is still a good idea at fall processing time.

"If you have both the internal and external parasite loads taken care of — by removing those irritations — cattle will be more likely to utilize what you feed them during those winter feeding periods," Dr. Gillespie said. "Hopefully, that gives you an animal that's more prepared when spring comes."

There are four species of louse, so picking the correct product is necessary. Boxler explains that one type of louse feeds on hair and skin, and three others are blood feeders.

"An injectable actually is directed more for the sucking-lice species than the chewing louse," stressed Boxler. "The pour-on is more effective in controlling the chewing louse, and also controls the other three blood-feeding species." Appropriate dosing is essential in controlling external parasites. Underdosing can occur if inaccurate weights are assumed, or if the product is not fully applied to the animal because things went haywire in the chute. Different products need one or two applications, so follow label instructions.

Underdosing, even if done at the correct time of year, may still leave you with a bigger lice problem. Part of the current population won't be killed, and their offspring can be resistant to the product. Since new ingredients aren't available, we all have to be good stewards of the tools we have, Boxler and Dr. Gillespie agree.

Because each region of the U.S. has different times and types of parasites that cause the greatest burden, Dr. Gillespie suggests building a strategic delousing plan with your veterinarian, who knows the parasite load in your region of the country.

Fall processing days already involve plenty of multitasking, so save the external parasite control for when it will be most effective.

To learn more about internal and external parasites, visit <u>https://www.veterinaryentomology.org/</u>

Reference:

1 Gibney VJ, Campbell JB, Boxler DJ, et al. Effects of various infestation levels of cattle lice (Mallophaga: Trichodectidae and Anoplura: Haematopinidae) on feed efficiency and weight gains of beef heifers. J Econ Entomol 1985;78(6):1304–1307.

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Letters From The Midlands: The livestock industry is a pillar of the South African farm economy



Wandile Sihlobo is the Chief Economist of the Agricultural Business Chamber of South Africa (Agbiz) and the author of two books, "A Country of Two Agricultures: The Disparities, The Challenges, The Solutions" and "Finding Common Ground: Land, Equity and Agriculture". (Follow me on X (@WandileSihlobo).

I am writing from the Midlands region of KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa, having spent the day with the Animal Feed Manufacturers Association of South Africa and participating in their Annual General Meeting. I presented an address alongside the giant of the poultry industry, Mr Chris Schutte of Astral.

Animal Feed Manufacturers are the critical stakeholders of our livestock and poultry industry in South Africa – a subsector that makes up roughly half of our farming economy.

Drought, animal diseases, failing municipalities, stock theft, and higher feed prices are among the recent challenges that have confronted livestock and poultry producers. If we are to be successful in this industry in years ahead, as in the past, we must focus on resolving these challenges.

Most urgently we must tackle the cases of footand-mouth disease, avian influenza, African swine fever, and brucellosis that continue to emerge, leading to huge costs to farming businesses. The damage to the industry is vast in terms of loss of productive animals, earnings, and high-value export markets. The damage to confidence should also not be ignored, as the sector will struggle to attract investment if there is no clear strategy for addressing animal disease.

Fortunately, the leadership at the Department of Agriculture understands these challenges. They are working collaboratively with the industry to resolve the issues and ensure that South Africa continues to play an essential role in the export markets for red meat, dairy products and wool. The focus is on finding ways to efficiently control the spread of animal disease in future and minimize the damage to the industry.

In years of harsh foot-and-mouth disease, we lost export volumes. We are now in recovery mode, and the recent outbreaks in a few areas of the Eastern Cape raise worry. For example, in 2022, beef exports fell 16% year-on-year to 26 881 tonnes. We started to see a recovery in 2013, with beef exports up 3% year-on-year to 27 675 tonnes. Even as the beef industry confronted these challenges, it had already resolved that widening the export market would catalyze its long-term growth. There was evidence pointing to the expansion of exports. For example, between 2017 and 2021, South Africa's overall beef exports averaged 31 169 tonnes. This was notable progress as the beef exports had averaged 26 670 tonnes five years prior. The spread of animal diseases threatened this export growth.

As we progress with addressing the animal disease, the relentless focus should be on widening the export markets to the Middle East, Asia and parts of Europe. For example, the conversations with China about beef exports this week are appropriate as China is an important market for South Africa that has yet to grow, along with greater potential benefits in the likes of Saud Arabia.

We must also focus on improving the efficiency of the municipalities, reducing stock theft, improving roads and rail function, and the inefficiencies at



the ports. These form an essential foundation for a thriving livestock and poultry sub-sector.

Source: https://wandilesihlobo.com/2024/09/06/lettersfrom-the-midlands-the-livestock-industry-is-a-pillar-of-thesouth-african-farm-economy/

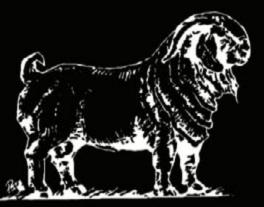


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Why is Soil so important?

What Is Soil?

Chances are that you haven't thought a lot about the soil under your feet, but you may be surprised at the complexity of soil. Soil varies in its composition and the structure of its particles, and these factors are closely examined by farmers, who need appropriate soil for planting crops, as well as engineers who may need to understand how soil is going to hold up under different demands. Soil is also vitally important to the sustainability of an ecosystem because it serves as the natural medium for the growth of vegetation. In this lesson, you will discover just what soil is and which factors are looked at when determining the structure and the types of soil.

So, what exactly is soil? Soil can be defined as the organic and inorganic materials on the surface of the earth that provide the medium for plant growth. Soil develops slowly over time and is composed of many different materials. Inorganic materials, or those materials that are not living, include weathered rocks and minerals. Weathering is the mechanical or chemical process by which rocks are broken down into smaller pieces. As rocks are broken down, they mix with organic materials, which are those materials that originate from living organisms. For example, plants and animals die and decompose, releasing nutrients back into the soil.

Soil Profile and Soil Horizons

Now, if you look down at the soil under your feet, you cannot tell very much about that soil. So, when you study soil, it's helpful to grab a shovel and dig a hole that is big enough to reveal a vertical section of soil that ranges from the surface to the underlying rock, referred to as a soil profile. The soil profile is somewhat like the soil's fingerprint, and it will differ from other soil samples based on factors like its color, texture, structure and thickness, as well as its chemical composition.

Each layer of a soil profile is referred to as a soil horizon. These horizons are identified by letters. Horizon A is the upper layer, closest to the surface. You can think of this horizon as the topsoil. In fact, you can use this as a memory jogger to help remember the order of the horizons. The letter A is at the top of the alphabet and refers to the topsoil layer. As you move deeper into the layers of the soil profile, you have horizons B and C, giving us the three main horizons.

Types of Soil

There are three basic types of soil: sand, silt and clay. But, most soils are composed of a combination of the different types. How they mix will determine the texture of the soil, or, in other words, how the soil looks and feels.

One type of soil is sand. Sand within soil is actually small particles of weathered rock. Sand is fairly coarse and loose so water is able to drain through it easily. While this is good for drainage, it is not good for growing plants because sandy soil will not hold water or nutrients.

This definition is from Soil Taxonomy, second edition.

soil - Soil is a natural body comprised of solids (minerals and organic matter), liquid, and gases that occurs on the land surface, occupies space, and is characterized by one or both of the following: horizons, or layers, that are distinguishable from the initial material as a result of additions, losses, transfers, and transformations of energy and matter or the ability to support rooted plants in a natural environment.

The upper limit of soil is the boundary between soil and air, shallow water, live plants, or plant materials that have not begun to decompose. Areas are not considered to have soil if the surface is permanently covered by water too deep (typically more than 2.5 meters) for the growth of rooted plants.

The lower boundary that separates soil from the nonsoil underneath is most difficult to define. Soil consists of horizons near the Earth's surface that, in contrast to the underlying parent material, have been altered by the interactions of climate, relief, and living organisms over time. Commonly, soil grades at its lower boundary to hard rock or to earthy materials virtually devoid of animals, roots, or other marks of biological activity. For purposes of classification, the lower boundary of soil is arbitrarily set at 200 cm.

Soil is a vital part of the natural environment. It is just as important as plants, animals, rocks, landforms, lochs and rivers. It influences the distribution of plant species and provides a habitat for a wide range of organisms. It controls the flow of water and chemical substances between the atmosphere and the earth, and acts as both a source and store for gases (like oxygen and carbon dioxide) in the atmosphere. Soils not only reflect natural processes but also record human activities both at present and in the past. They are therefore part of our cultural heritage. The modification of soils for agriculture and the burial of archaeological remains are good examples of this.

Soil, together with the plant and animal life it supports, the rock on which it develops, its position in the landscape and the climate it experiences, form an amazingly intricate natural system – more powerful and complex than any machine that man has created. Soil may look still and lifeless, but this impression couldn't be further from the truth. It is constantly changing



and developing through time. Soil is always responding to changes in environmental factors, along with the influences of man and land use. Some changes in the soil will be of short duration and reversible, others will be a permanent feature of soil development.

"It is difficult to rate the importance of the different soil functions, since all are vital to our well-being to some extent," it says. "However, the function of supporting food and agricultureworldwide is fundamental for the preservation and advancement of human life on this planet."

Healthy soils for a healthy people and planet:

Most of us know that: no soil, no sustenance. Famines are driven by soil degradation, as poor farming practices lead to soil loss through erosion and leaching of nutrients from the soil. Anyone who has done even a little gardening recognizes how the quality of the soil can change the outcome of the harvest. But soil serves us in so many other ways, FAO points out.

- Since soil is the basis for plant growth, it contributes to the maintenance of both the natural and planted landscape. It supports the forests, wetlands, jungles, prairies and grasslands that spawn the planet's amazing vegetative biodiversity. Those plants—some of which we are still discovering—provide food, fuel, animal feed, medicine and raw materials for clothing, household goods and other essentials. Plants in turn help prevent soil erosion.
- 2. Soil also supports animal biodiversity, above and below ground. It's essential to the lives of both wildlife and domesticated livestock. And the soil itself is teeming with a fathomless number of micro-organisms and insects as well as familiar organisms such as earthworms that maintain soil quality, provide nutrients, break down toxic elements and interact with

water and air to help maintain a healthy natural environment.

- 3. Soil is important in providing an adequate water supply and maintaining its quality. Soil and the vegetation it supports catch and distribute rainwater and play a key role in the water cycle and supply. Soil distribution can impact rivers, lakes and streams, changing their shape, size, capacity and direction.
- The water absorption properties of soil play a role in reducing pollution from chemicals in pesticides and other compounds.
- 5. Soil provides both the foundation and base materials for buildings, roads and other built infrastructure.
- 6. Soil holds the key to Earth's history, containing and preserving artifacts of the planet's past, both its natural and its human/cultural antecedents. You can thank soil for those dinosaur fossils every kid loves to see at a natural history museum as well as the relics that tell us how our own human story evolved.
- 7. And critical to Earth's future, soils and how we use them play an important role in helping us to address climate change. Soil organic matter

is one of our major pools of carbon, capable of acting as either a source or sink. Soil contains the fossil fuels that drive climate change when extracted but when left underground give us the chance to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change and reach our eventual goal of a zero-emissions world.

The FAO Soils Portal provides a wealth of information about what is being done and what can be done to maintain the beneficial qualities of soils around the globe.

Also read: Healthy soils for a healy people and planet



Source: https://farmingportal.co.za/index.php/agri-index/81conservation-farming/249-why-is-soil-so-important



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The sale or disposal of livestock involves the following ...

We gave a soft whistle when we read an article in the Red Meat Organisation (RPO) newsletter last week.

It concerned livestock theft, which is managed in terms of the Livestock Theft Act, 1959 (Act no. 57 of 1959), and the Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act no. 6 of 2002). The article gave as its source Adv PW Coetzer of the National Prosecuting Authority.

For those who may not be familiar with the matter, the sale or disposal of livestock involves the following:

- No one may sell livestock or dispose of it in any way if the registered identification mark of the owner does not appear on it
- Receipt of livestock without an identification mark as required by law may constitute the receipt of suspected stolen livestock; it is an offense and may result in immediate arrest
- 3. The seller must provide the buyer/recipient with a section 6 document, which is called a document of identification
- 4. No one may accept delivery of livestock without obtaining a document of identification at the time of delivery, and such document must contain all the information specified below; without it, it will not be considered a document of identification

- 5. The document of identification must contain the following information, and it is the responsibility of the seller to ensure that all the information is provided in the document
 - Full names and address of the seller and, if the livestock is sold on behalf of the seller, also the full names and address of the person authorized to sell the livestock in this way.
 - Full names and address of the recipient of such stock.
 - The date the livestock was sold or disposed of.
 - Certification that the livestock is the property of the seller or that the representative of the seller is authorised by the seller to sell or dispose of such livestock.
 - The breed of the livestock or the type of livestock.
 - The number of livestock.
 - The branding, earmark or tattoo on the livestock.
 - If the livestock is not marked, then the gender, number of animals of each gender and the colour of the livestock.

- Full names and address of the seller and, if the livestock is sold on behalf of the seller
- 6. The document of identification must be kept for at least one year
- Any person may, within the period stated above, demand inspection of such document of identification
- 8. The police can order an owner of livestock to clearly mark his or her livestock if, in the opinion of the police officer, the identification mark is invisible or unclear. The owner must comply with such order within 14 days
- It is recommended that the owner keep proof of his or her registered identification mark with him or her and show it at the request of the SAPS.

Failure to comply with any of the above provisions may lead to the imposition of a fine or to arrest and prosecution in a criminal court.

Further reference:

 The Agribook "Animal husbandry" page covers issues facing those with livestock. Livestock theft is one of them.



 Read the article "NPA sheds light on livestock theft" at https://rpo.co.za/nvg-werp-lig-opveediefstal-npa-sheds-light-on-livestock-theft/

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Source: https://www.agribook.co.za/what-you-need-toknow-about-selling-your-livestock/

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Rift Valley fever project (Year 1)

The comprehensive research project, Reducing the Threat of Rift Valley fever (RVF) through ecology, epidemiology and socio-economics (2019–2024), coordinated by the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD), the University of Pretoria (UP), and EcoHealth Alliance, recently released its Year 1 report. The project expands on the five-year project, Understanding Rift Valley fever in the Republic of South Africa project (2014–2019), and collectively represents the most comprehensive investigation of RVF ever conducted. Here follows a summary of the Year 1 report.

The new project expanded the diverse group of participating partners from governmental, non-governmental, academic, and private organisations, both domestic and international, to investigate impacts of the Rift Valley fever virus (RVFV) and improve the capacity to predict local outbreaks.

Specifically, the project is investigating the socioeconomic impact of RVF at individual and national levels and will integrate previous results with satellite collected weather data to develop an early warning system.

We are also continuing our important long-term investigations in the Free State, of:

- the RVFV infection rate in sheep between outbreaks;
- 2. how long antibodies persist in sheep following vaccination with Smithburn vaccine; and
- 3. understanding seasonal dynamics in mosquito populations.

We also expanded our work into northeastern KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), where only a few small RVF outbreaks have previously been reported, but our team members have found evidence that the RVFV is silently circulating in local domestic ruminants. This One Health project is working

toward examining the economic cost of RVF across sectors and cost-effectively preventing future outbreaks.

The project covers a 40 000 km2 region of the Free State and Northern Cape, including the areas hardest hit during the 2010 to 2011 outbreak. We are also working in a 1 000 km2 region of north-eastern KZN.

Socio-economic impacts of RVF

We conducted the first One Health cost estimate of the economic costs associated with RVF in South Africa. Building on robust work previously done by the Agricultural Research Council (ARC), we reached out to institutions within and outside of the livestock sector to establish the impact of RVF. We estimated that between 2003 to 2018, at least R1,8 billion was spent on costs associated with RVF in South Africa, which were primarily born by the livestock sector (85% of all costs, including animals lost, trade impacts, etc.), the financial sector (8%, including lost tax revenue), the human health and productivity sector (5%, including loss of productivity during illness, treatment, and loss due to premature death), and the environment and natural resources (2,5%, which may be higher due to potentially unseen higher wildlife losses).



Mosquito traps set up in the Free State (left) and KwaZulu-Natal (right).

We also found that the investment in the prevention and mitigation of outbreaks (e.g. vaccination) was low relative to losses associated with outbreaks over the 15 years in South Africa. There was very low investment in prevention before the 2008 to 2011 RVF outbreak, with a spike in RVF vaccine sales during the outbreaks that later declined with time after the outbreaks.

A socio-economic questionnaire will be circulated to heads-of-households to better understand the cost of RVF born by individual livestock owners themselves. These will be distributed in KZN with the One Health baseline survey in Year 2 and in the Free State and Northern Cape region in Year 3.

Mosquitoes, RVF, and the environment

We have continued long-term research on climate and mosquitoes that may transmit the RVFV on five farms in the Free State and started new surveillance at three sites in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN).

Climate and weather

The past season (September 2019 to May 2020) was characterised by below-average rainfall in the west (-100 mm) and higher than average rainfall in the east of the study area (+150 mm) in the Free State and Northern Cape. In KZN, the study sites had below normal rainfall for the entire season (-50 mm), even though rainfall was generally above average in the greater KZN region. As we move into the 2020/2021 season, there is an established La Niña climate pattern over the Pacifi c Ocean, which usually means there is a chance for rainfall over South Africa, elevating the potential for a RVF outbreak.

Early warning system

Working from previously developed models to predict the risk of an RVF outbreak, we are developing an early warning system for South Africa. This year we integrated satellite data collected on vegetation (normalised difference vegetation index; NDVI) with the previous model and are currently working on integrating livestock population data into the model. Furthermore, we have updated the model so that we will be able to produce a new risk map every day, instead of once a month. Work on the early warning system is ongoing.

Mosquitoes

Over 25 525 mosquitoes were collected in the Free State this season and are still being identified. Work was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown that was instituted during the peak mosquito production months of April. We also collected (n = 2 000) mosquitoes each month in KZN (through March), which have been identified and are ready for RVFV polymerase chain reaction testing.

Long-term domestic ruminant study and KZN baseline survey

After obtaining the required approvals, we continued the sheep cohort study of the RVFV in vaccinated and unexposed sheep in the Free State. We sampled 165 vaccinated sheep that have survived from the previous study and will continue in the study. We consolidated our unexposed sheep on farms that are not vaccinating for RVF and have added one additional farm. Thus, we are monitoring 400 sheep on four farms for RVFV infection. All sheep were sampled in June and September, 2020.

An analysis of questionnaire data from farmers during the 2010 RVF outbreaks was done to determine which environmental and animal factors were most important to predicting whether a farm was affected by RVF and how severe the outbreak was.



Collecting samples from the cohort sheep.

Identifying these risk factors can provide critical information to farmers who are making decisions as to whether or not to vaccinate their livestock when RVF risk is high. While we identified risk factors that were associated with higher numbers of abortions or deaths on the farm during 2010, we could not discern the important risk factors linked to whether or not a farm had RVFV on their farm. This highlights the importance of this research being done during an outbreak, when the RVFV diagnosis can be confirmed by diagnostic testing.

The team is ready to start the baseline survey of livestock in KZN. They will do so once we are able to start sampling people as well so that we can sample both at the same time (using a One Health approach). We are currently planning to start this work in Year 2.

Communication, training and the future

Communicating with our collaborators and stakeholders is essential for the success of the project. We began introducing the project to provincial and district veterinary and public health officials as well as the local communities in KZN. This was disrupted by the pandemic but will be reinitialised as soon as we are able to safely conduct our research.

Two masters' students that worked on the project graduated this year. We also began training a postdoctoral fellow and a PhD student. In the past year, two more scientific articles were published and three more have been submitted or will be submitted shortly. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and virtually since the pandemic, 16 presentations were given in South Africa and across the globe about the work on RVF in South Africa.

As we enter Year 2, the project will continue to conduct field and laboratory work, including the long-term mosquito sampling and cohort sheep study; the One Health baseline study of antibodies against RVFV in people and livestock in KZN; the first socio-economic survey to identify RVF impacts among heads-of-households in KZN; further characterisation of pans in central South Africa; and progress on an early warning system.







9 OKTOBER 2024 11:00 - HOOPSTAD LANDBOUGRONDE 15 Bulle & 60 Verse op aanbod





Bärend Britz - 082 776 0495 Gert Coetsee - 082 414 5177 Myburgh Goosen - 072 454 8441



BOERBOKVEILING

DONDERDAG 17 OKTOBER 2024 11:00 - BLOEMSKOU, BLOEMFONTEIN





Hendrik de Kock 083 306 8402 | Delano Roelofse 083 595 7405 Andrè van Zyl 084 587 7660 (Afslaer) | Kantoor: Michelle Kruger 083 378 6370



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Danie Strauss





dbstrauss777@gmail.com

Fun Facts





<u>What does NWGA do in</u> terms of support services?

- Economic study groups, where management and economic info of participants are analysed and they get issued with a comprehensive report regarding the results.
- Sheep farming study groups are active platforms to disseminate information to producers. Specific topics are addressed, speakers selected and open discussions for technical detail and research results take place.
- · Farm management assessments, provide detailed information on resources, net farm income and enterprise gross profit margins.
- Predation management training for farmers and farm workers
- Reproduction, breeding management and best practice training.
- <u>Resource management</u>, aimed at improving veld management practices





Highlights from our NAMPO Bredasdorp visit

























Highlights from our NAMPO Bredasdorp visit



















Contact our BOERhier Media sales consultants today to book your slot @Nampo Alfa – Bothaville (17-19 October).

- 📋 (0) 73 895 6392
- Lizelle@boerhier.co.za

Interesting fact

Facts about Cows

Cattle were first domesticated to serve as a food source, but around 4000 BC, Neolithic British and Northern European farmers began milking cattle. Around 3000 BC Ancient Sumerians made cow's milk into cheese and butter.



Source: https://shows.acast.com/agri-news-net/episodes/facts-about-cows



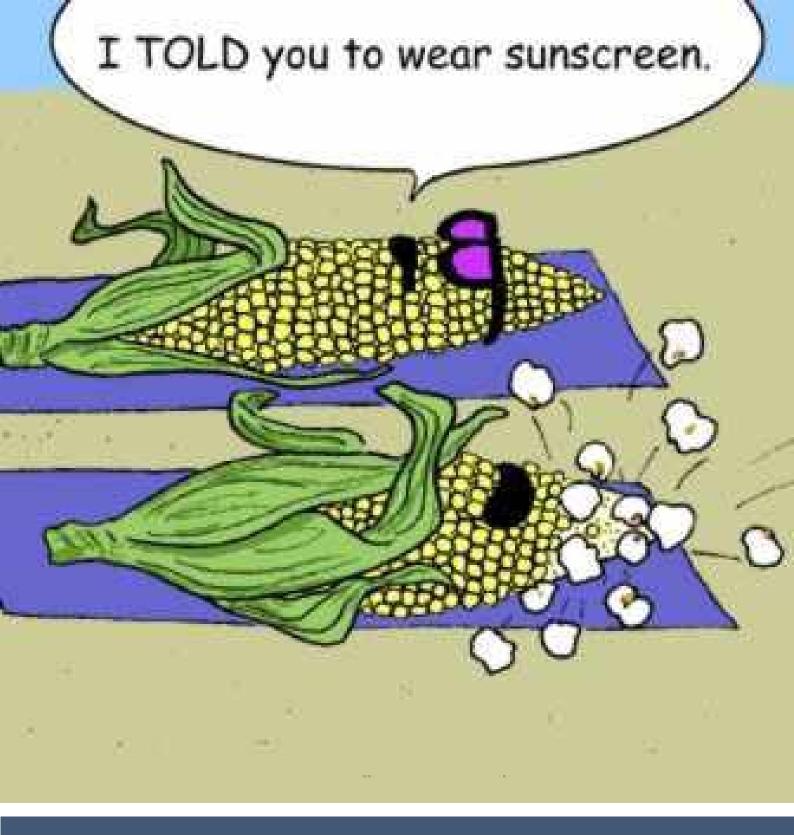
- 5 different energy sources in Super Poost.
- All metabolised at different rates in the body of the animal.
- Does not cause a typical super "Spike" but provides energy over a longer (sustained) period.



SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF 5 ENERGY SOURCES IN Super Doost



Super Boost Liquid contains vitamins, amino acids, trace elements, fatty acids, nucleotides, essential prebiotics and energy. Reg. No. V27156 (Act 36 of 1947). Registration Holder: Ashkan Consulting (Pty) Ltd, Reg. No.: 2006/020486/07. 62 Kyalami Blvd, Kyalami Business Park, Midrand, 1685, Tel: +27 (0) 11 466 8763. ** is the trademark of Ashkan Consulting. Distributed by: Antrovet Animal Health (Pty) Ltd,. Reg. No.: 2019/194324/07. P.O. Box 60577, Pierre van Ryneveld, 0045. Tel: +27 (0) 11 826 2988 www.antrovet.co.za f find us on Facebook





Did you know?



WORLD Pork Market update OF PORK - Sept 2024



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.

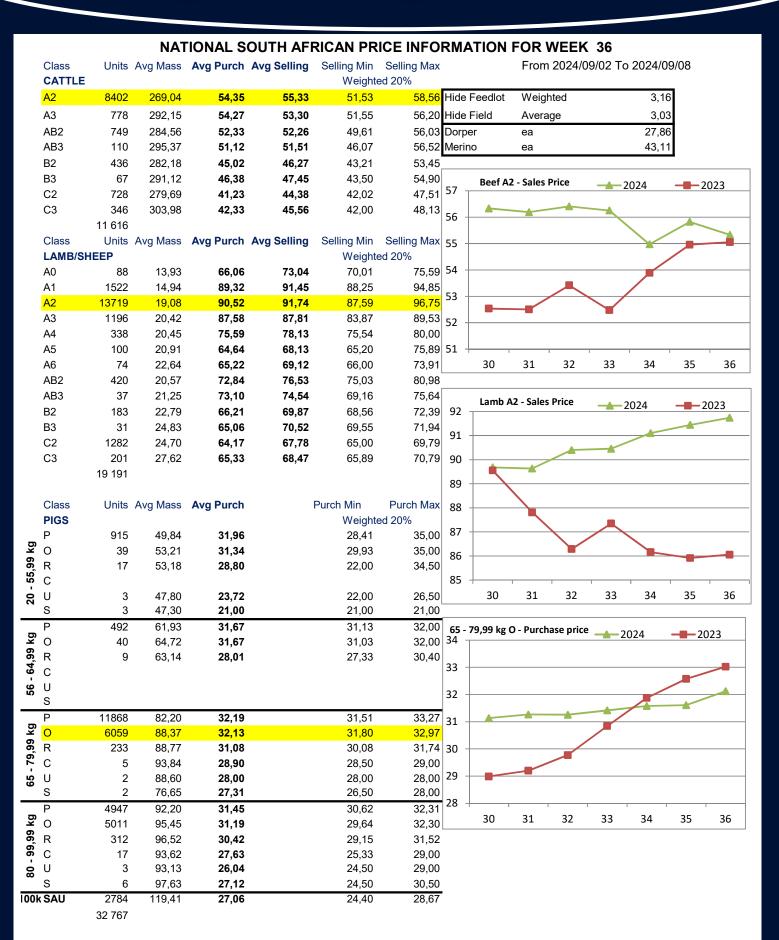
62024. Published by the South African Pork Producen' Organisation (SAPPO). The information provided is for general informational purposes. All information is provided in good faiths however, make no representation or warranty of any link express or implied, regarding the accuracy, adequacy, validity, reliability, availability, or completeness of any information provided for any purpose

Producer prices and yellow maize prices increased during week 36 of 2024

In week 36 of 2024, the pork producer price averaged R31,81/kg, 1,2% higher than the previous week. The yellow maize price averaged R4 020/t, 1,7% higher than the previous week. Producer prices in relation to yellow maize prices averaged 7,92, a decrease of 0,5% from the previous week.

Download report

Slaughtering statistics



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PRODUCTION AUCTION 24 AUGUST 2024

Avarage price Dorper ewes T5 - R7,375 T4 - R6,000 T3 - R4,812 Whitedorper ewes T4 - R4,000 T3 - 3,375

Avarage price Dorper Rams T5 - R18,000 T4 - R10,916 T3 - R9,000 Whitedorper Rams T4 - 8,333

Highest price

Dorper Ram Victor Kruger to Arinus Dorper Ewe Jowilize Dorpers - M.E. Swanepoel Whitedorper Ram Jowel Whitedorpers - J.A. Pienaar BDY Whitedorper Ewe Victor Kruger - L.E. Mokotedi



VEILING UITSLAE

BOERBOK

STOETRAM - HOOGSTE: R20 000 | GEMIDDELD: R20 000 RAM - HOOGSTE: R18 000 | GEMIDDELD: R13 250

DORPER

STOETRAM - HOOGSTE: R15 000 | GEMIDDELD: R8 885.71 STOETOOI & LAM - HOOGSTE: R6 000 | GEMIDDELD: R4 360 DRAGTIGE STOETOOI - HOOGSTE: R3 700 | GEMIDDELD: R3 300 STOETOOI - HOOGSTE: R3 700 | GEMIDDELD: R3 233.33 RAM - HOOGSTE: R7 700 | GEMIDDELD: R6 988.89 OOI & LAM - HOOGSTE: R4 200 | GEMIDDELD: R4 200 DRAGTIGE OOI - HOOGSTE: R2 200 | GEMIDDELD: R2 200 OOI - HOOGSTE: R3 000 | GEMIDDELD: R3 000

WIT DORPER

STOETRAM - HOOGSTE: R10 000 | GEMIDDELD: R10 000 STOETOOI - HOOGSTE: R3 200 | GEMIDDELD: R3 200 RAM - HOOGSTE: R7 000 | GEMIDDELD: R6 800

VAN ROOY

STOETRAM - HOOGSTE: R9 000 | GEMIDDELD: R7 280 RAM - HOOGSTE: R6 700 | GEMIDDELD: R6 225

PERSIES

OOI - HOOGSTE: R2 800 | GEMIDDELD: R2 125

MEATMASTER

001 - HOOGSTE: R2 800 | GEMIDDELD: R2 175

BEESTE

BUL SENEPOL - HOOGSTE: R55 000 | GEMIDDELD: R44 000 BUL SUSSEX - HOOGSTE: R35 000 | GEMIDDELD: R35 000

BAIE DANKIE AAN ELKE KOPER EN ONDER BIEËR WAT BYGEDRA HET TOT DIE SUKSES VAN DIE VEILING.

Livestock Auction Report

Tony Cahi Dorpers & Westfront Dorpers

Prieska | 5 September 2024 Auctioneer: Danie Strauss

Most expensive T5 White Dorper Ram (Lot 5):

R62 000 Sold to Witpluim Boerdery

Averages:

Dorper rams	R11 826	
White Dorper rams	R15 516	
Van Rooy rams	R6 772	
Boerbok rams	R11 000	
Van Rooy ewes	R2 812	
White Dorper ewes	R5 175	

The Tony Cahi Dorpers & Westfront Dorpers Sale was held on the 5th of September 2024 on the farm Erfdeel in the Prieska District and was hosted by BKB Upington with Danie Strauss serving as auctioneer. We extend our gratitude to all the buyers who contributed to the success of the auction.



The most expensive T5 White Dorper ram (Lot 5) sold for R62,000 to Witpluim Boerdery



Livestock Auction Report

Nasionale Dormer Veiling

Duurste ram verkoop deur Twee Broers Dormers van Barkly Oos:

R300 000 Verkoop aan Ferdie Swanepoel & Morne Taute (Swantau Dormers) vanaf Klerksdorp

Duurste ooi verkoop deur Hatari Dormers van Bloemfontein:



Verkoop aan Ferdie Swanepoel & Morne Taute (Swantau Dormers) vanaf Klerksdorp

Gemiddeldes:

Ramme

Ooie

R16 202

Die Nasionale Dormer Veiling het plaasgevind op die 7de September 2024 op die plaas Middelwater in Be Human, Bloemfontein en was aangebied deur BKB Cradock en JP Marais was die afslaer. Ons bedank al die kopers wat bygedra het tot die sukses van die veiling, wat 'n 100% verkoopssyfer behaal het.

R36 182



Van links na regs: Frikkie Tauber (BKB), Ferdie Swanepoel (Koper), Morne Taute (Koper), Tjaart Steenekamp (Verkoper), Steyn Steenekamp (Verkoper), JP Marais (Afslaer). Voor: Jovaan Cloete (BKB), Andries Hardi (Hanteerder)

Be Human, Bloemfontein | 7 September 2024 Afslaer: JP Marais



Van links na regs: Leah & Jan Eksteen (Verkopers), Ferdie Swanepoel (Koper), Liné & Marius Eksteen (Verkopers), Morne Taute (Koper), JP Marais (Afslaer), Jan Joubert (BKB)





Livestock Auction Report

Noord - Kaap Veldram Project

Griekwastad | 11 September 2024 Auctioneer: Danie Strauss

Most expensive Dorper Ram (Lot 224):

R42 000	Sold to Hans Fourie on the SwiftVEE online platform
Averages:	

Dorper rams	R14 929	
White Dorper rams	R12 775	
Van Rooy rams	R7 500	
Boerbok rams	R8 547	
Savanna rams	R13 277	

The Noord - Kaap Veldram Project was held on the 11th of September 2024 at the Griekwastad Showgrounds and was hosted by BKB Upington with Danie Strauss serving as auctioneer. We extend our gratitude to all the buyers who contributed to the success of the auction.



From left to right: Stiaan von Wielligh, Nelius Van Schalkwyk (SwiftVEE), Christo van Deventer (seller), Danie Strauss (auctioneer)







VEILINGSRESULTATE Saterdag 7 September 2024

Doornpoort Genetics

BESKRYWING	AANTAL	OMSET	GEMIDDELD	HOOGSTE
SAANEN RAM	1	9 000.00	9 000	9 000
SAANENOOIE MET LAMMERS / SAANEN EWES WITH LAMBS	6	84 000.00	14 000	14 000
MEATMASTER OOIE MET LAMMERS / MEATMASTER EWES WITH LAMBS	8	33 000.00	4 125	4 500
KUDDE - BOERBOKRAMME / HERD - BOERGOAT RAMS	7	139 000.00	19 857	32 000
STOET - BOERBOKRAMME / STUD - BOERGOAT RAMS	6	195 000.00	32 500	47 000
KUDDE - BOERBOKOOIE / HERD - BOERGOAT EWES	41	254 000.00	6 195	8 500
STOET - BOERBOKOOIE / STUD - BOERGOAT EWES	11	98 500.00	8 955	10 000
KUDDE - DRAGTIGE BOERBOKOOIE / HERD - PREGNANT BOERGOAT EWES	21	146 000.00	6 952	8 500
STOET - DRAGTIGE BOERBOKOOIE / HERD - PREGNANT BOERGOAT EWES	18	162 000.00	9 000	10 000
STOET - BOERBOKOOIE MET LAMMERS / STUD - BOERGOAT EWES WITH LAMBS	12	148 500.00	12 375	15 000
KUDDE - BOERBOKOOIE MET LAMMERS / HERD - BOERGOAT EWES WITH LAMBS	7	67 500.00	9 643	16 000
KUDDE - KALAHARI RED RAM / HERD - KALAHARI RED RAM	1	16 000.00	16 000	16 000
KUDDE - KALAHARI RED DRAGTIGE OOIE / HERD - KALAHARI RED PREGNANT EWE	1	8 500.00	8 500	8 500
MEATMASTER OOIE / MEATMASTER EWES	53	212 000.00	4 000	4 250
	193	1 573 000.00		



Lot 7 verkoop vir R 47,000 Van links op foto staan Bemarker - Carel Chalmers, Koper - Zakiti Nkwanyana, Afslaer - Stefan Greyling, Teler - Ilse Lombard & Hanteerder - Jack Ncutha



AFSLAER Stefan Greyling - 083 379 7297 BEMARKERS Carel Chalmers - 082 896 9586 / Johan Bester - 082 838 8976 VLEISSENTRAAL BOSVELD 015 491 3141 // www.vleissentraal.co.za



What's happening in Markets







Sheep A2/3 = R 90.15 B2/3 = R 65.12 C2/3 = R 61.29 Feeder Lamb = R 39.21



Goats Ewes = R 49.08 Kids <30kg = R 61.28 Kids 30-40kg = R 51.06 Kids > 40kg = R 51.65



Chicken Frozen = R 35.59 Fresh = R 34.18 IQF = R 30.70



Pigs Porkers = R 32.43 Baconers = R 32.00



Maize = R 5662 /t Soybean = R 8620 /t Sunflower = R 9050 /t Wheat = R 6080 /t



Exchange
rate

- R / \$ = R 17.74
- R / f = R 23.30
- R / € = R 19.65

As at 13 September 2024 www.amtrends.co.za

RECIPE CYNTHIA'S KOEKSISTERS

It was only about 3 hours into the drive along Route 62 when I realised what I was actually doing; I was travelling 400km into the middle of the Klein Karoo (aka nowhere) in search of 'The Perfect Koeksister Recipe'. Those that know me, expect nothing less, but still, it was quite crazy. Even for me.

Note: While 165ml baking powder is a lot, Cynthia assured me it's to keep the koeksisters crunchy in the syrup. Who am I to question the koeksister queen?! This recipe makes a large amount of koeksisters, so it's safest to halve this recipe. Makes 4 dozen

Ingredients

- 1250g cake flour
- ½ tbsp salt
- 165ml baking powder
- 1 ¼ cups milk
- 1 ½ cups water
- 5 large eggs
- 62g butter or margarine, softened
- oil, for deep-frying

Syrup:

- 12 cups sugar
- 6 cups water
- 2/3 cups lemon juice
- 1 ½ tbsp cream of tartar
- 1 tsp caramel essence (optional)

Instructions

- Sift the flour, salt and baking powder into a large bowl. Whisk the milk, water and eggs together and add to the dry ingredients. Mix to form a soft dough then knead thoroughly for 10 minutes, adding a little butter or margarine in every now and then.
- Cover the dough with clingwrap and place in the fridge overnight. Make the syrup by combining the sugar, water, juice, cream of tartar and caramel essence in a large pot and stir over low heat until the sugar is dissolved. Boil the syrup for 10 minutes then allow to cool to room



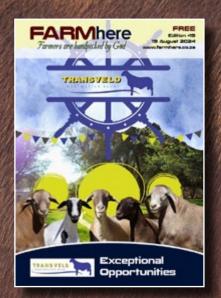
temperature. Break off a fist-sized chunk of the dough and roll out into a long sausage on a lightly oil-greased surface, then using a rolling pin, roll out to about 10cm wide. Cut into 1cm strips.

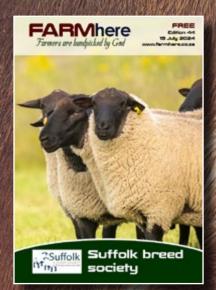
- Take each strip then roll into a sausage, twist the ends around each other to form a koeksister shape and pinch the ends closed. Heat the oil to 180C then deep-fry the koeksisters, a few at a time, turning often to brown on all sides, until golden and cooked through.
- Drain from the oil and immediately plunge into the room-temperature syrup, making sure to keep the koeksisters submerged so they soak up the syrup. Drain the koeksisters from the syrup and allow to cool. To keep your koeksisters crispy, store them in the freezer. Remove them from the freezer 15 minutes before you want to serve them. Enjoy with a lekker koppie rooibos tee!

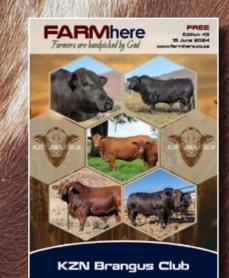
Watch my adventure here and see how Cynthia makes her koeksisters:

Source: https://thekatetin.com/best-south-africankoeksister-recipe/

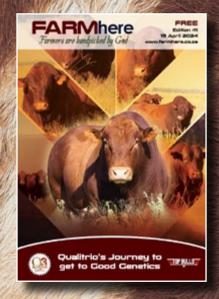
PREVIOUS EDITIONS

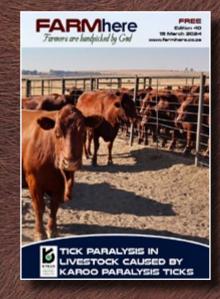












click here







Deuteronomy 10:21

'He alone is your God, the only One Who is worthy of your praise, the One Who has done these mighty miracles that you have seen with your own eyes.'

- We serve a miracle-working God.
- There is nothing that is too difficult for the Lord to do.
- Therefore we can celebrate the things that He has done for us.
- He can turn your mourning into dancing and your darkest night into day.

Prayer: Lord, I am thankful for all You have done for me. I am thankful for the dark nights that You turned into bright days and for the relationships that You have restored. I will continue to trust You for miracles in my life. 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.

www.farmhere.co.za