CONSTITUTION

CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY

OF SOUTH AFRICA

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DEFINITIONS

1. When used in this Constitution unless a contrary meaning is apparent from the context:

1.1 "Act" means the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act 62 of 1998) and includes the Regulations promulgated in terms thereof;

1.2 "Animal" means a bovine of the Boran breed registered or eligible for registration in the Herd Book and the words "cattle", "calf", "dam", "female", "bull", "male" and "sire" shall, depending on the context, have the same meaning;

1.3 "Association" means the South African Stud Book and Animal Improvement Association, a Registering Authority registered as such under Section 8(7)(a)(ii) of the Act;

1.4 "Birth" means the birth of a calf;

1.5 "Breeder" means a member of the Society who is the owner of -
(a) the dam at the date of birth of an Animal to be registered;
(b) an Animal at the date of application for registration in the Appendix or Studbook Proper (SP) section of the Herd Book; or
(c) the recipient dam at the date of birth of an Animal to be registered as a result of an embryo transfer;

1.6 "Buyer" means the person or persons to whom ownership/joint ownership of an Animal is transferred by the seller of such an animal;

1.7 "Constitution" means the constitution of the Society, including the Bye-laws and Annexures;

1.8 "Council" means the Council of the Society duly elected in terms of the Constitution;

1.9 "Department" means the Department or Departments charged with the administration of the Act;

1.10 "Embryo" means a fertilised ovum of an animal;

1.11 "Herd Book" means the South African Boran Herd Book in which shall be registered through the Society by the Registering Authority, the pedigree details of Animals;

1.12 "Inspector" means a person appointed by Council for the purposes referred to in Clauses 9.9 and 9.10;

1.13 "Intergis" (Integrated Registration and Genetic Information System), means the computer system established in collaboration with the Department on which Prefixes are registered in accordance with the Act, and on which registration and performance data can be integrated;

1.14 "Minister" means the minister of the Department;

1.15 "Owner" means the person who -
(a) according to the records of the Registering Authority, possesses the Animal concerned; or
(b) submits proof to the satisfaction of the Council that the Animal concerned is eligible to be registered or inscribed in his name;

1.16 "recording" means the recording and evaluation of production traits such as reproduction and growth by a Service Provider accredited by ICAR (International Committee for Animal Recording) for the purpose of rendering animal recording services;

1.17 "Registering" refers to the procedure of registering an Animal in the appendix or stud book proper section of the Herd Book, or by which a Prefix or Herd Designation Mark is recorded in the records of the Registering Authority;

1.18 "Registering Authority" (RA), means an organisation which administers the recording of births and parentage and which is registered as such in terms of Section 8(7)(a)(ii) of the Act;

1.19 "Registrar" means the officer designated as Registrar of Animal Improvement in terms of the Act;

1.20 "Secretary" means the secretary of the Society appointed by Council;

1.21 "Seller" means the person or persons being the owner joint owner of an Animal according to the records of the RA or, in the case of an imported Animal, the owner in the country of origin who disposes of such an Animal;

1.22 "semen" means the semen of an Animal;

1.23 "service provider" means the animal recording organisation nominated by the Society to render production recording services (performance recording), to its members;

1.24 "Society" means the Boran Cattle Breeders' Society of South Africa;

1.25 "South African-bred Boran" means an Animal born in, or whilst in transit to, South Africa: Provided that an Animal born from an imported embryo, shall be regarded as an imported Animal;

1.26 "Territory" means the Republic of South Africa, other countries in Africa in which the Boran breed is registered and such other countries as the Society may from time to time determine; and

1.27 "written notice", "in writing" and/or "sent", mean by e-mail or mail and shall be considered valid.

2. Other words, abbreviations and phrases in this Constitution, not defined above, shall, unless a contrary meaning clearly appears from the context, have the same meaning assigned thereto in the Act.

3. In the Constitution, unless the contrary intention appears clearly from the context, any reference to a gender includes the other genders and *vice versa*, any reference to the singular includes the plural and *vice versa* and any reference to a person includes a natural or juristic person.

4. In the computation of time for the purposes of this Constitution, it shall be undertaken by the exclusion of the first day, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays and the inclusion of the last day. The aforegoing shall not apply in the calculation of interest.

5. Defined words and expressions will start with capital letters for clarity.

CONSTITUTION

1. NAME OF THE SOCIETY

The name of the Society is the Boran Cattle Breeders' Society of South Africa.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act and of this Constitution, the objectives of the Society shall be:

2.1.1 to encourage and promote the breeding, recording or registration and the improvement of the genetic production potential and use of Animals in the Territory;

2.1.2 to maintain unimpaired the purity of the Boran breed in the Territory and promote the interests of the breed by all possible and available means;

2.1.3 to encourage members to participate in production recording with the service provider nominated by the Society for this purpose;

2.1.4 to encourage the preservation and development of the breed by sound selection in accordance with the breed standard of a Boran and to eliminate infusion with other breeds;

2.1.5 to compile and determine, maintain and apply a "breed standard" to which Animals have to conform as far as it is related to functional efficiency based on production records and visual appraisal for genetic defects. For this purpose all production data shall be made available to the Council, Inspectors and appointed subcommittee/s;

2.1.6 to compile, keep and maintain accurate records of the pedigrees and particulars of all Animals duly registered through the Society by the RA in the Herd Book;

2.1.7 to encourage and promote the exhibition of Animals at agricultural shows;

2.1.8 to promote the breed in general as well as the marketing of animals;

2.1.9 to safeguard and advance the common interests of Breeders in the Territory, and generally to give effect to the objectives contemplated by the Act.

3. POWERS OF THE SOCIETY

Subject to the terms of the Constitution, the Society shall have the power:

3.1 to carry out such functions and perform such duties as are or may be imposed upon it in terms of this Constitution, the Act and its membership of the Association;

3.2 generally to do all such acts as a juristic person may by law perform and which the Society may deem necessary for the attainment of its objectives.

3.3 request the RA to register Prefixes on behalf of the breeders at the organisation appointed by the Department to manage the Intergis.

3.4 As a non-profit organisation, the Society may not:

(i) get involved in any activities with the exclusive goal of making a profit;
(ii) get involved in any business, professional or occupational activities of its members;
(iii) offer any member any financial assistance or ongoing services or facilities needed by a member for running a business, following a profession or pursuing a career.

3.5 The income and assets of the Society shall be applied solely to attain the particular objectives of the Society and promotion of the breed. The members and employees shall have no rights to the property or assets of the Society, simply based on them being members or employees of the Society.

3.6 No part of the Society's income or assets may be transferred or directly allocated to any person, employee or Council Member except for:

(i) reasonable remuneration for services rendered to the Society;
(ii) compensation for actual costs or reasonable expenses incurred in the interest of the Society.

4. MEMBERSHIP

4.1 Eligibility

Subject to the provisions of clause 4.2.3, membership of the Society shall be limited to persons that have attained the age of 18 years and shall consist of certain categories of members.

4.2 Categories of Membership

4.2.1 Ordinary Members

Persons who are resident in the Territory and engaged, directly or indirectly, in the breeding of Animals, shall be eligible for membership of the Society as ordinary members who shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of membership, including the right to vote at any General Meeting of the Society, and the right to be elected to the Council. For the purposes of this sub-clause 4.2.1 a company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate shall be deemed to be a person and be eligible for ordinary membership of the Society as an active breeder: Provided that: Any Ordinary Member residing in the Territory, but outside the Republic of South Africa, will be responsible for payment of all scheduled Society fees as well as fees invoiced for services rendered by the Society or its officials in loco, in SA Rand.

4.2.2 Honorary Life Members

For special services in the interest of the Boran breed, a member may at an Annual General Meeting be elected an Honorary Life Member, who shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of membership excluding the right to vote at any meeting of the Society, and the right to be elected to Council: Provided that if he is still an active breeder and member of the Society, he will enjoy all the rights of membership and: Provided further that no person shall be eligible for Honorary Life Membership unless recommended by Council.

4.2.3 Junior Members

Any person that has not attained the age of 18 years may become a Junior Member on approval by the Council: Provided that a Junior Member may not vote at meetings of the Society, is not eligible for election to Council, but upon payment of the scheduled fees may partake in the other activities of the Society; and provided further that the junior member's parent or guardian countersigns the application for membership and accepts full responsibility for the financial and other commitments towards the Society on behalf of such a junior member.

4.2.4 Associate members

Any former member of the Society, excluding members WHO forfeited membership according to Clause 6.2 of the Constitution, may apply to Council for Associate membership. Such an Associate Member will be responsible for the payment of any applicable fees, will receive all the publications and relevant correspondence from the Society and may attend all meetings: Provided that an Associate member will not have the right to vote and may not be elected on Council.

4.3 Legal Entity (Company, Close Corporation, Partnership, Trust or Body Corporate)

4.3.1 A legal entity applying for ordinary membership shall disclose to the Society such facts as may be necessary to determine the nature of the controlling interest therein and shall then, or as soon as possible thereafter, in addition to the requirements imposed in respect of all applications, furnish the Society with the name and address of the person appointed by it to act as its representative at meetings of the Society. Such a person shall have the right to nominate an alternate in writing to the Secretary not later than 7 (seven) days prior to the meeting at which such an alternate will be present.

4.3.2 All communications addressed and sent by e-mail to such an authorised representative referred to in clause 4.3.1 shall be deemed to be duly served upon the company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate, and at all meetings at which such an authorised representative is in attendance on behalf of the legal entity, such a legal entity shall be deemed to be duly represented.

4.3.3 The principal person so appointed to represent such a legal entity shall have full voting powers and shall be eligible for election to Council in terms of clause 8.

4.3.4 Should such a legal entity cease to comply with the requirements of ordinary membership as laid down in clause 4.2.1, Council may terminate its services to it and/or expel it as member and the provisions of clause 4.3.5 shall apply in respect of such a legal entity.

4.3.5 The liquidation or the dissolution of a legal entity shall automatically result in the termination of its membership of the Society, provided that -

(a) all amounts owing to the Society as at the date of liquidation or dissolution shall be recoverable by the Society from the liquidator of such a legal entity, or from the members (either jointly or severally) of such a legal entity;

(b) the liquidator of such a legal entity and the members of such a legal entity shall be obliged to discharge all the obligations of such a legal entity in respect of registrations, transfers and whatever obligations the legal entity would have had to discharge as a member of the Society; and

(c) any fees that may become due and payable as a result of herd fees, registrations, transfers or other obligations which have of necessity to be fulfilled after such an automatic termination of membership, shall be raised on the scale payable by ordinary members.

4.4 Application for Membership

4.4.1 Application for membership of the Society shall be made to the Secretary in writing in such a form as may be prescribed by Council, and shall be accompanied by the relevant subscription and/or entrance fees as set out in the Society's schedule of fees. A member is encouraged to participate in beef cattle production recording as rendered by the Service Provider nominated by the Society for this purpose.

4.4.2 Council may admit an applicant as member of the Society either unconditionally or on such conditions as it may determine, or it may in its sole and absolute discretion refuse admission as member without being obliged to disclose any reasons for such a decision.

4.4.3 An applicant to whom admission as member has been refused shall be entitled to a refund of any fees paid with his application for membership.

4.4.4 Council will not approve any application for membership without the application being signed by the applicant or its representative.

4.5 Utilisation of Production Data

Members consent that production data of his Animals participating in the designated beef cattle production recording system may, on request by the Society to the applicable Service Provider, be made available to the Society. The Society undertakes that the utilisation of such data will not be to the disadvantage of any member or members, the Service Provider and its beef cattle recording system and that the further processing of such data will not be contrary to the interests of the said recording system.

4.6 Rights and Privileges of Members

Save for executors of deceased estates, trustees of insolvent estates and liquidators of legal entities, the rights and privileges of every member of the Society shall be personal to himself and shall not be transferable or transmissible either by his own act or by operation of law. These shall include the following rights -

4.6.1 to receive all reports and other information published by the Society for distribution amongst members;

4.6.2 to apply for the inscribing or registration of animals under the Society's rules;

4.6.3 to attend all General Meetings of the Society and, subject to clause 4.2, have the right to vote at such meetings;

4.6.4 to receive technical advice on Boran matters from the Society's inspectors and officials (cost of same to be defrayed by the applicant); and

4.6.5 to consult and use the Society's official reports.

5. SUBSCRIPTIONS AND FEES

5.1 The amounts payable to the Society in respect of all subscriptions, fees or any other dues and commissions shall from time to time be determined by Council and shall be communicated to

members with the agenda of the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Society for approval by members.

5.2 The annual subscriptions and fees shall become due and payable in advance on 1 July in each and every year, and shall be deemed to be in arrear if unpaid on 30 September of the same year.

5.3 Any member whose subscription is in arrear, or who is indebted to the Society in respect of any fees or dues for a period longer than 30 days after a written demand by the Secretary for payment shall cease to enjoy any of the rights and privileges of membership and shall specifically not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society until such time as such indebtedness has been liquidated.

5.4 Council may cause an interest charge to be levied and collected on arrear accounts at a rate determined by Council from time to time.

5.5 Any member who, for any reason whatsoever, has ceased to be a member of the Society shall remain liable for all amounts due to the Society, as at the date on which his membership ceases.

5.6 Should the Council determine that an account is in arrear and should such an account be handed over to a firm of attorneys for collection, then the member shall be liable to the Society for payment of all legal charges, collection commission, and attorney and client costs incurred in addition to the principal amount, interest, fines and penalties owing by him.

6. RESIGNATION, SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION OF MEMBERS

6.1 Any member may resign from the Society by giving not less than one (1) month's written notice to the Secretary: Provided that such a member shall remain liable for payment of all moneys owing to the Society and furthermore to discharge all his obligations in respect of registrations, transfers or any other obligation he would have had to discharge as a member of the Society.

6.2 Council may suspend its services to, or expel any member who -

6.2.1 despite due written notice and demand directed to such member from the Secretary, continues to remain in arrear in respect of any fees or dues for a further period in excess of 30 days;

6.2.2 has acted in any manner which in the opinion of the Council is or may be prejudicial to the interests of the Society or any of its members;

6.2.3 has infringed any provision of the Constitution;

6.2.4 has been found guilty of an offence under the Act or other criminal offence; or

6.2.5 ceases to comply with the requirements of ordinary membership as laid down in clause 4.2.1:

Provided that no proceedings for suspension or expulsion shall be initiated against any member of the Society unless the Secretary has, at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the Council meeting at which such alleged breach is to be dealt with, notified such a member in writing of the proposed hearing and calling upon the member, if he so wishes, to present, either personally or through a duly authorised representative, his side of the case at such a meeting of Council.

6.3 Any member who has been suspended or expelled shall be notified by the Secretary in writing within a period of three days from the date upon which the resolution was passed. If services to the member have been suspended, the notification will explain the conditions and period of suspension.

6.4 Upon expulsion of a member, Council may at its discretion direct the Secretary forthwith to remove from the Herd Book and any other registers or records of the Society, the name of the member so expelled, and to apply to the RA for the cancellation of all registrations effected by it in respect of animals bred by the expelled member and owned by him at date of his expulsion. The expelled member shall forthwith, upon request by the Secretary and if applicable, deliver to the Society registration certificates in respect of Animals bred and owned by him at the date of his expulsion.

6.5 From the date of his expulsion no transfer of an Animal bred by the expelled member shall be

registered in his name, no notifications of birth shall be accepted from him and he shall be notified accordingly.

6.6 A person who, for whatever reason, has ceased to be a member of the Society may thereafter again be admitted as member, upon application made in terms of clause 4.4.

6.7 Any member who has been expelled is and will be responsible for payment of all outstanding moneys due to the Society on the date of expulsion.

7. REGISTER OF MEMBERS, PERSONAL INFORMATION AND RECORDS

7.1 The Society shall keep a register of all members reflecting all information as determined by Council from time to time.

7.2 Every member shall communicate in writing to the Secretary his e-mail address and other contact particulars or any change thereof, and all notices of publications sent to the e-mail address of a member shall be considered as duly delivered to and received by such member.

7.3 The Secretary shall submit to the RA such information as it may require concerning admissions of members, terminations of membership (for whatever reason), and full contact particulars of members.

7.4 The Society and the RA will only use members' personal information or data internally for the purpose of achieving its objectives to the benefit of the members.

7.5 The Society and the RA shall not unveil or provide personal information or any data belonging to its members, to any third party without prior consent from the members.

8. COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

8.1 Election of Council

Six members shall be elected by ballot from amongst the members present and entitled to vote at the AGM or a Special General Meeting called for this purpose and shall hold office for a term of two years: Provided that a Councillor elected or any serving Councillor, may not serve on the Council of any other beef cattle Breeders' Society during his term of office. In the event that a Councillor elected serves on the Council of any other beef cattle Breeders' Society, he must disclose it to the meeting and when his term of office expires. A grace period of three months to serve on both Society's Councils can be granted to serve out his time of office. At the ensuing AGM three members, as determined by the drawing of lots, shall retire. Thereafter, at each AGM the three members longest in office shall retire. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

Council members will stand and be elected according to portfolio.

8.2 Election of the President, Vice-President and Treasurer

8.2.1 The President, Vice-President and Treasurer, who shall hold office for a term of two years, shall be elected by ballot from amongst the members of the newly elected Council, immediately after their election.

8.2.2 Members stepping down as President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall be eligible for re-election as such: Provided that the President will not hold office for more than two consecutive terms; and provided further that after two consecutive terms there must be an interruption of two years in holding this office whereafter such member may be elected as President again.

8.3 Additional Council Members

In addition to the six elected members of Council, the following persons may also serve on Council in an advisory capacity and are also entitled to attend any General Meeting, but without the right to vote at any such Council or General Meeting:

8.3.1 Any member co-opted by Council to assist in a specific need or for a specific project.

8.3.2 Any person with specific expertise contracted by Council from time to time to assist Council with advise where needed in the interest of the Society and its members.

8.3.3 The Secretary

The Secretary or in his absence another senior member of the Society, will attend all meetings of the Society.

8.4 Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President and the Treasurer. All actions or decisions of the Executive Committee must be approved and confirmed at the ensuing Council meeting.

8.5 Should any member of the Council die, resign or cease to be a member of the Society, or be called upon to fill the office of President, Vice-President or Treasurer as provided for in clause 8.6, the Council may co-opt another member of the Society as his substitute with full powers and for the unexpired period of his term of office. The Council shall be deemed to be duly constituted and shall continue exercising all the powers conferred upon it, notwithstanding any vacancies in its body.

8.6 In the event of the office of President, Vice-President or Treasurer becoming vacant before the expiration of the period for which he was elected to the Council, Council at its first ensuing meeting by ballot, or in such a manner as the meeting may determine, shall for the unexpired portion of that term elect another of its members to fill the vacancy.

8.7 Members of Council absenting themselves from two consecutive meetings without leave, or other satisfactory reasons, shall automatically vacate their seats.

9. POWERS AND DUTIES OF COUNCIL

Council shall, subject to the terms of the Constitution and subject further to the directives of the General Meetings of the Society as given from time to time, have the power to do all such things it deems necessary or advisable in the interests of the Society and for the advancement and attainment of the Society's objectives and in particular, and without derogating from the generality of the above, shall have the power:

9.1 to appoint, dismiss or suspend such attorneys, or other legal representatives, auditors, agents, officers or officials or other employees for or from permanent, temporary or special services as it may deem fit; to determine their powers and duties and to fix their remuneration and conditions of service and to require such security for the due performance of their functions as it may in particular cases deem expedient;

9.2 to institute, conduct, defend, compound or abandon any legal proceedings by or against the Society and/or any of its officers or officials or other employees in their capacity as such and in connection with the affairs of the Society, and to compound or allow, or ask for time for payment or satisfaction of any debts due to or any claim or demand by or against the Society;

9.3 to open one or more banking accounts in the name of the Society, and to draw, accept, endorse, make or execute any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque or other negotiable instrument or make payment or transfer from such account in connection with the conduct of the affairs of the Society;

9.4 to invest, or in any other manner deal with any moneys not immediately required by the Society, upon such securities and on such terms as it may deem fit and, from time to time, to change or realise any such investments: Provided that funds available for investment may only be invested with a financial institution as contemplated in section 1 of the Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act, 2001, (Act No. 28 of 2001) and in securities listed on a licensed exchange as defined in the Financial Markets Act, 2012 (Act No. 19 of 2012);

9.5 to lend or borrow money for the purposes of the Society upon security as determined by it; to enter into indemnities, guarantees and suretyships and to secure payment thereunder in any way; to make donations; to form and execute any trust; to secure the payment of moneys borrowed in any manner, including the mortgaging and pledging of property, and, without derogating from the generality thereof, in particular by the issue of any kind of debenture or debenture stock, with or without security;

9.6 to purchase, hire, take on lease or acquire for the purpose of the Society, buildings, land, goods,

chattels and effects; to sell, mortgage, pledge, let, alienate or otherwise dispose of any movable or immovable property belonging to the Society, and to apply the consideration arising therefrom in such a manner as it may consider to be to the best advantage of the Society;

9.7 to manage, insure, sell, lease, mortgage, dispose of, give in exchange, work, develop, build on, improve, turn to account or in any way otherwise deal with all, or any part, of its property and assets;

9.8 to co-opt the services of any member of the Society or other person and to appoint persons or subcommittees upon such terms and with such powers as it may from time to time deem expedient: Provided that the President and Vice-President of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of all subcommittees with full rights and privileges;

9.9 to appoint or discharge inspectors for the inspection of animals submitted for registration and for such other purposes as members of the Society may require the service of such inspectors and to give such inspectors instructions, guidelines and powers in regard to their duties for the purpose of ensuring that the objectives of the Society are being carried out;

9.10 to order an investigation by inspectors of the Society in any case where records are not properly kept or where any doubt should arise as to the correctness of the identity of any Animal or Animals, and to take such action as it may consider advisable in the interests of the Society;

9.11 to remunerate any person or persons for services rendered and to establish schemes for the provision of pensions, gratuities and other incentives for its office-bearers and employees;

9.12 to convene a general or any other meeting of the Society, either in compliance with a special request thereto made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or otherwise if it is deemed necessary;

9.13 to grant leave of absence to any member of Council or any official or employee of the Society, for such a period and upon such terms as it may in each case determine;

9.14 to impose and exact such penalties as may be prescribed from time to time for contravention or infringement of the Constitution, rules and regulations of the Society;

9.15 from time to time, subject to the provisions of clause 5, to propose adjustment or revision of subscriptions, fees or dues for approval at a General Meeting as it may deem necessary;

9.16 to pay all costs and charges in connection with the administration and management of the affairs of the Society;

9.17 to receive and consider applications for membership and to accept or refuse such applications at its discretion;

9.18 to collect and receive subscriptions, fees, donations, other dues and funds and to devote same towards the objectives of the Society and towards promoting the Boran breed;

9.19 to formulate and propose to the AGM or Special General Meeting for approval by the members to frame, alter and rescind rules and regulations for conducting the business and carrying out the objectives of the Society, or to propose the amendment of any schedule pertaining to the Constitution as may be deemed necessary from time to time, and to investigate disputes arising from the application of the Constitution and to give decisions in regard thereto;

9.20 to organise and promote sales, either by public auction or private treaty and for such purposes to appoint auctioneers and agents;

9.21 to elect a representative to any affiliated organisation as may be requested and to nominate a person or persons to represent the Society on any committee, body or organisation as may be necessary;

9.22 for the better and more convenient carrying on and fulfilment of the business of the Society to appoint one or more members or officials with power and authority to activate payments, sign and

receive documents, papers and process, and to act, sue and be sued on behalf of the Society, including documents generated beyond the border of South Africa;

9.23 to cancel membership of any person or suspend the rendering of services to a member in accordance with clause 6;

9.24 in accordance with clause 5.3 to refuse inspection, registration and other work for members whose accounts are overdue;

9.25 to draw up and propose a "standard of excellence" and to lay down minimum production and other standards namely the "Minimum Breed Standards" for approval at a General Meeting by which:

9.25.1 Animals shall be inspected by inspectors;
9.25.2 applications for importation of Animals, semen and embryo's shall be recommended;
9.25.3 semen and embryo donors shall be approved for embryo transfer purposes; and
9.25.4 bulls shall be recommended for approval for the sale of semen in terms of the Act; and

9.26 generally to perform all such acts as may be necessary for the welfare of the Society and the conduct of its affairs, provided always that any action taken, or instructions given, shall not be contrary to the terms of the Constitution and the stipulations of the Act.

10. MEETINGS

10.1 Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee shall meet when necessary in order to carry out the duties delegated to it by Council: Provided that all decisions taken by the Executive Committee are subject to approval by Council at its ensuing meeting.

10.2 Council Meetings

10.2.1 Council shall meet at such a time and place as it may from time to time determine, or as may be decided by the President (or in his absence by the Vice-President): Provided that not less than two Council meetings shall be held in each financial year.

10.2.2 A special Council meeting -
(a) may be called by the President (or in his absence by the Vice-President) at such a time and place as such an office-bearer may decide; or
(b) shall be called upon a requisition signed and addressed to the Secretary, by not less than four members of the Council stating the reasons for such a meeting.

10.2.3 Not less than twenty one (21) days prior to the holding of a Council meeting, written notice of the time, date and place together with the agenda of such a meeting, shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of Council.

10.2.4 No resolution of Council in respect of any matter shall be varied or rescinded unless the resolution varying or rescinding the same be passed at a meeting in respect of which not less than fourteen (14) days' notice specifying the intention to vary or rescind has been given to all Council members: Provided that a resolution may be varied or rescinded without such notice if all members of the Council are present and so decide.

10.2.5 An urgent Council meeting-
(a) may be called by the President (or in his absence by the Vice-President) at such a time and place as such an office-bearer may decide; or
(b) not less that fourteen (14) days prior to the holding of an urgent Council meeting, written notice of the time, date and place together with the agenda of such a meeting, shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of Council.

10.3 General Meetings

10.3.1 A General Meeting of the Society to be known as the Annual General Meeting (AGM), shall be held once a year, not later than six months after the end of the Society's financial year at such a time and place as may be determined by Council.

10.3.2 At such an AGM, Council shall submit its annual report, together with a financial report,

properly drafted balance sheet and statement of the financial affairs of the Society as at the end of the previous financial year.

10.3.3 A Special General Meeting of the Society, may at any time upon thirty (30) days' written notice to members, be called -

(a) by Council; or

(b) by the President (or in his absence by the Vice-President); and

(c) shall be so called, upon a written requisition signed and addressed to the Secretary, by not less than 25**%** members of the Society stating the business to be transacted at such a meeting.

No other discussion or decisions regarding any suggestion not on the agenda, may take place at such a meeting. Covered in 10.3.4 below

10.3.4 Not less than sixty (60) days prior to the holding of the AGM a preliminary written notice of the time, date and place of the meeting shall be sent by the Secretary to every member. Any member intending to put forward any matter for discussion at the AGM shall give written notice thereof to reach the Secretary not less than forty (40) days prior to the holding of the meeting. No subject put forward by any member shall be put on the agenda of the AGM unless the requisite notice of motion has been given in terms of this sub-clause.

10.3.5 Not less than thirty (30) days prior to the holding of any General Meeting a final notice of the time, date and place of such a meeting together with the agenda of, and any other relevant documents to such a meeting shall be sent to each member of the Society.

10.3.6 No resolution shall be taken at a General Meeting in respect of any matter unless notice thereof appears in the agenda sent to the members with the notice calling the meeting, unless such a meeting agrees by two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote that any matter not specifically on the agenda, shall be discussed and voted upon: Provided that this exception does not apply to any Constitutional amendments.

10.3.7 Any General Meeting may be adjourned by a two-thirds majority of the members present there and entitled to vote.

10.4 Chairperson

The President or Vice-President shall preside at all meetings and should not one of them be present at any meeting, the members present thereat shall elect another member to preside at such a meeting, and any person so elected shall in relation to that meeting, have all the powers and fulfil all the duties of the President: Provided that in the event of the resignation for whatever reason or death of the President, the Vice-President shall act as President until the procedure provided in clause 8.6 of the Constitution, have been implemented.

10.5 Voting Procedures

All matters submitted to any meeting shall, save as is otherwise provided, be decided by the votes of the majority of those members present and entitled to vote and in the event of an equality of votes, the person presiding at the meeting shall have a casting vote. Subject to the provisions of clause 8, voting at all meetings shall be by show of hands, unless voting by ballot is demanded by two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote in which event voting shall be by secret ballot.

10.6 Non-receipt of Notices

No business otherwise properly and constitutionally transacted at any meeting shall be invalidated by reason only of the non-receipt by any member of the notice required to be given to such a person in terms of the Constitution.

10.7 Quorums

10.7.1 10% of the members of the Society personally present at the commencement of any General Meeting and entitled to vote shall form a quorum for such a meeting and four councilors personally present at any Council meeting and entitled to vote shall form a quorum for such a Council meeting.

10.7.2 Any two members of the Executive Committee personally present at the commencement of any meeting of the Executive Committee shall form a quorum.

10.7.3 If at any General Meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to a time (not being less than fourteen (14) days and not more than thirty (30) days thereafter) and place determined by the members actually present, and at such an adjourned meeting the members present shall form a quorum: Provided that any meeting at which the President or Vice-President is present shall, if there is no quorum, stand adjourned for half an hour. The members then present shall form a quorum for the disposal of only such business (other than any amendment to the Constitution) as the presiding member may declare to be of such an urgent nature that it cannot stand over to the next meeting, and such an adjournment for half an hour shall be without prejudice to the rights of the meeting after dealing with such urgent business to adjourn to a time, date and place as herein provided.

10.7.4 When a meeting has been thus adjourned, a notice shall be sent to all members of the Society within fourteen (14) days after the adjournment, in which shall be stated the time, date and place to which the meeting has been adjourned and the reason for the adjournment.

10.8 Minutes of Meetings

10.8.1 A copy of the minutes of all General Meetings shall be sent to all members of the Society. Council members will receive copies of the minutes of Council meetings and Executive Committee meetings and meetings of other subcommittees shall be sent to all persons serving on the committee concerned.

10.8.2 The minutes of all meetings approved at a subsequent meeting, shall be proof thereof that all the proceedings were conducted properly and that all elections, appointments and resolutions adopted at the meeting are valid and binding.

11. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

11.1 Council shall cause one or more banking accounts to be opened in the name of the Society and any amounts accruing to the Society shall be deposited in such a banking account or accounts as Council may direct.

11.2 All payments from the funds of the Society shall be effected by electronic transfer, approved by the Treasurer or a person appointed by Council and co-approved by such a person or persons as Council may authorise thereto in terms of clause 9.3: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent Council from maintaining and operating a petty cash fund, or from paying in cash ordinary and usual accounts as do not in total exceed a sum determined from time to time by Council, and provided further that the total sum necessary for the payment of such accounts is drawn by way of a debit card, used only by a person authorised by Council.

11.3 Council shall cause proper books of account of income and expenditure to be kept in respect of the Society. Authorised persons handling any funds through debit or credit cards, shall be responsible to provide proof of any payments made, the reason for the payments made as well as submitting relevant invoices. All accounts shall be properly drawn from time to time, but not less than once every year by an auditor appointed by Council.

11.4 All the property of the Society shall be vested in Council.

11.5 The income and property of the Society, from whatever source derived, including profits or gains, shall be applied solely to the promotion and furtherance of the objectives of the Society, and no part thereof shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly by way of dividend or bonus or otherwise, to any person: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any employee or other person for services rendered to the Society.

11.6 The Society's financial year shall commence on 1 March of each year and end on 28 February of the following year.

12. AFFILIATIONS

The Society shall –

12.1 be a member of the Association and shall maintain such a membership on the conditions set out in the Constitution of the Association; and

12.2 may further by a majority vote of at least two-thirds of the members personally present, voting and entitled to vote at any General Meeting, affiliate with or incorporate any association, society or organisation having aims and objectives kindred to those of the Society.

13. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

13.1 The Constitution may be added to, altered, varied, or amended by a resolution approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present, and entitled to vote at a General Meeting of the Society, details of which proposed addition to, alteration, variation or amendment of the Constitution, has been given to each member of the Society with the notice of the meeting as determined in clause 10.3.5 above.

13.2 In terms of Section 12 of the Act, any additions or amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to the Registrar within thirty (30) days after such additions or amendments have been approved by the General Meeting.

13.3 Should the Registrar deem any additions or amendments to be incompatible with the Act, he must notify the Society in writing thereof within thirty (30) days after receiving it, in which case such additions or amendments shall be invalid.

13.4 If no objection is received from the Registrar, any additions or amendments to the Constitution only take effect after the thirty (30) days meant in 13.3 have expired.

13.5 The conditions mentioned in 13.4 having been met, any additions or amendments to the Constitution must be submitted by the Society to the RA and the Commissioner of the South African Revenue Service.

14. OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY

The office of the Society shall be at such a place and structure as may be determined by Council from time to time subject to confirmation by the ensuing General Meeting of members.

15. DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY

If, upon the winding up or dissolution of the Society there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, such property shall not be paid to or distributed amongst the members of the Society, but shall be given or transferred to such other institution or institutions having objectives similar to those of the Society as may be determined by a majority decision of a General Meeting of the Society and which is itself exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cA)(i) of the Income Tax Act.

16. EMPLOYEES OF THE SOCIETY

No employee of the society may, except in the fulfilment of his advisory duties as employee, offer any service or be involved in any business relating to the sale or purchase of animals.

17. TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Not withstanding any provision in this Constitution, any member may, by proper proxy and saved on record by the Secretary, give another person authority to sign the following: birth notifications/application for registration, transfer of ownership certificates, pregnancy status certificates, or any other documents relating to the administration of a herd. Any signature by such a proxy will be accepted as authentic by the Society and binding upon the member: Provided that nothing in this clause will give such a proxy the authority to in any manner possible be able to vote for any issue that his principal member may have voting rights for or to attend any meeting on behalf of his principal member.

18. NON MEMBERS

Such benefits of membership as what the Council may deem fit, may be offered to non-members; provided that there will be no legal or other obligations placed on Council in relation to such non-members and on further condition that all moneys in relation to services rendered by the Society to these non-members be determined from time to time by Council. Such moneys will be payable upfront by the non-members.

19. AUCTIONS

All Boran auctions will be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations as determined by the Council from time to time.

20. AUTHENTIC VERSION OF CONSTITUTION

As this Constitution and schedules hereto having been drawn, submitted and considered in English, the English version shall be deemed to be the authentic version.

BYE-LAWS

1. HERD BOOK

The registration system of the Society shall consist of the Herd Book which shall be divided into two main sections, namely the Appendix Section and the Studbook Proper Section (SP), which shall be maintained and operated by the Registering Authority appointed by the Society in terms of the Act.

1.1 APPENDIX SECTION

1.1.1 Appendix A

Any female is eligible for registration in the Appendix A section of the Herd Book, provided that only SP bulls have been used for mating. Such female animals shall have been identified in accordance with Bye-Law 3, with the identification marks of the owner at the time of acceptance and sequence number; and Provided further that she complies with the minimum breed standards as determined by Council from time to time.

1.1.2 Appendix B

The female progeny of Appendix A females and SP males, which complies with the minimum breed standards and in respect of which all other requirements for registration have been met, shall be eligible for registration as Appendix B animals.

1.1.3 Appendix C

The female progeny of Appendix B females and SP males, which complies with the minimum breed standards and in respect of which all other requirements for registration have been met, shall be eligible for registration as Appendix C animals.

1.1.4 The use of multiple sires is allowed in all the above sections of the Herd Book: Provided that for progeny to be accepted as Appendix B and C, the sire has to be identified by DNA testing.

1.1.5 The female progeny of Appendix A may be recorded without Sire DNA verification.

1.2 STUDBOOK PROPER SECTION (SP)

The progeny (of which both parents must be identified), of Appendix C females mated SP males and SP females mated to SP males, which comply with the minimum breed standards and in respect of which all other requirements for registration have been met, shall be eligible for registration in the SP section.

1.3 EMBRYOS FROM KENYA

Embryo donors from recorded Foundation females from Kenya which comply to the requirements for registration according to the stipulations in Bye-law 16, shall be regarded as SP and their progeny shall be eligible for registration as such in the SP section of the Herd Book.

1.4 DNA PROFILES

No birth will be recorded by the RA if a DNA profile laboratory number or a reference number for a suitable sample in a BioBank approved by the Society, is not recorded on the RA's system for the recorded sire.

2. PREFIX AND HERD DESIGNATION MARK

2.1 No animal shall be accepted for birth recording or registration unless the breeder has previously requested the Society to register on his behalf, through the RA, a Prefix for his exclusive use at the organization appointed by the Department to manage Intergis, by which all animals bred by him and eligible for birth recording or registration shall be designated. A Herd Designation Mark must furthermore be registered with the Society by which such animals shall be identified.

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

2.3 The Herd Designation Mark registered with the Society and recorded by the RA for the breeder's exclusive use, shall not exceed four characters and shall consist of letters, numbers or a combination of letters and numbers, but shall not consist of the same four letters or the same four numbers.

2.4 Application for the registration of such a Prefix and Herd Designation Mark shall be made to the Secretary and shall be accompanied by such a fee as may be prescribed from time to time by Council or by the RA.

2.5 No transfer of a Prefix or Herd Designation Mark shall be allowed from one breeder to another, except under such conditions and to such persons as are provided for in the Bye-laws to the Constitution of the RA.

3. IDENTIFICATION

3.1 All live animals of which the births are notified and all animals offered for registration must bear permanent identification marks which shall include a Herd Designation Mark, year number and a sequence number, and any animal which does not bear the approved identification marks shall not be accepted for the recording of its birth or for subsequent registration by the RA.

3.2 Branding shall be the Society's official system of marking for the uniform and permanent identification of all animals submitted for registration in the Herd Book and in the records of the RA. In addition, if desired, ear tagging shall be used.

3.3 Every calf must be identified by the breeder within 30 days of birth.

3.4 The year number shall consist of two figures indicating the year of birth.

3.5 The birth sequence numbers within each unique year shall not exceed four characters, must begin at 1 (one) every year and must follow each other numerically, regardless of sex.

3.6 Every calf must be branded before the age of 8 (eight) months with the Herd Designation Mark followed by the year number to indicate the year of birth and the sequence number corresponding with the ear tag number if applied OR the Herd Designation Mark on top, the sequence number in the middle and the year number to indicate the year at the bottom.

3.7 In the event of a calf leaving the breeder's possession at an age too young to be branded, such a calf shall be ear tagged in terms of this Bye-law.

3.8 In the event of a breeder making a mistake when identifying a calf, or in the event of a mark becoming defaced or illegible, the owner of the animal shall report the fact to the Secretary in writing, and the animal shall be re-marked in the presence of an inspector appointed by Council, after such an inspector has satisfied himself as to the correctness of the identity of the animal.

3.9 Save for the possible compulsory branding of animals as regulated by legislation or the voluntary branding of animals registered in the SP Section with the registered brand of the Association for a production recording achievement, the branding of any other brand whatsoever on an animal, by the breeder or owner or his agent, is strictly prohibited and the registration of any animal so marked shall be liable to cancellation.

3.10 Subject to the requirements of Bye-law 3.6, no animal shall be transferred unless clearly marked.

4. NAMES

The name of a registered Boran will consist of the Prefix registered for the breeder, the Breeder's registered Herd Designation Mark and year and sequence number of the animal and the name, exclusive of the Prefix, shall not exceed 20 characters.

5. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

5.1 The breeder of an animal born from a registered dam or one eligible for registration shall notify the RA within 3 months (90 days) of its birth, whether it be born dead or alive or retained for registration or otherwise. Births notified after 3 months (90 days) will be accepted as a late notification and will be fined as may be determined by Council from time to time. Births notified after 180 days shall be accepted subject to the approval of Council.

5.2 No birth notification of an animal shall be accepted unless the sire and dam at the time of service were more than eight months old.

5.3 All births shall be notified in the format as approved by the RA.

5.4 In the event of multiple births, the breeder shall in addition to the particulars ordinarily required, also record on the birth notification the number and sex of the other twin, triplets, etc., as the case may be.

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

5.6 The birth notification shall contain a declaration in the following terms:
"I declare that the pedigree, breeding particulars and identification marks of the animals described herein are correct, and that all the requirements of the Constitution and the Act relating to birth notifications and registrations have been complied with."

5.7 A notification of a birth shall also be accompanied, in the case of an animal imported *in utero*, by the necessary certificates confirming parentage of both the sire and dam, endorsed by the Herd Book Society (or body recognised by the Society and the RA) in the country of origin, to the effect that –

(a) the identity of the sire, as indicated by the said documents, is correct; and
(b) that the sire conforms to the minimum breed standards, production and other requirements as may be determined by Council.

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

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

6.2 No birth notification of a birth resulting from AI, shall be accepted for the purpose of registration unless it is endorsed "Begotten by A.I.".

6.3 Irrespective of the provisions of Bye-law 6.1, where different sires are used for the supply of semen for the artificial insemination of the same female at two consecutive heat periods less than 28 days apart, no resultant progeny shall be eligible for registration unless the male parentage has been confirmed by a DNA parentage control test.

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

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

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

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

(a) complete details of the ownership of the sire concerned have been submitted to the Society;
(b) the official DNA profile number of the sire has been submitted to the Society;
(c) the collection and storage of the semen have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Act; and
(d) all requirements of the Constitution in respect of birth notifications and registrations are complied with.

6.8 Semen collected from a registered bull, may only be sold to or used by a Breeder who is not the

owner of the bull, if the bull has, prior to any sale of semen, been approved by the Society and registered as a donor of genetic material by the Registrar, following an application by the Society in this regard in terms of Sections 7(4) and 8(1)(b)(ii) of the Act. Semen from such approved Boran bulls may be sold to stud breeders and the resulting progeny shall be eligible for Registration.

6.9 When a bull is sold that the owner has collected semen of, the seller is obliged to inform the buyer in writing of the number of semen dosages (straws) the seller will retain.

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

7.1 All animals which have been begotten as a result of *in vivo* or *in vitro* derived embryo's shall be eligible for registration: Provided that –

(a) both the male and the female animals which gave rise to the embryo concerned;
  (i) must have been approved by the Society and in the case of South African donor animals, must be registered as SP;
  (ii) must conform to the society's minimum production standards before and after flushing (Section 11 of the Bye-laws).

(b) except in the case of an animal begotten as a result of E.T. and imported *in utero*, all the following documents are submitted to the Society within 120 days of each embryo transfer –
  (i) the certificates reflecting the official DNA laboratory numbers of the male and female animals that gave rise to the embryo concerned;
  (ii) in the case of an animal begotten from an imported embryo, a certificate issued by a competent body, recognised by the Society and the RA, in the country of origin, stating the names, identification and registration numbers of the embryo and semen donors, the date and place of collection, the number of viable embryos collected, and the date exported;
  (iii) the 2-Generation Pedigree of both the embryo and semen donors involved; and
  (iv) evidence that both the embryo and semen donors involved conform to the minimum production standards required through inspection as may be determined by Council from time to time;

(c) in the case of an animal begotten as a result of E.T. and imported *in utero*, the following evidence and documents endorsed by the Herd Book Society (or body recognised by the Society and the RA) in the country of origin are submitted to the RA within 30 days of the arrival of the recipient dam in South Africa –
  (i) evidence of the service or insemination and flushing of the embryo donor;
  (ii) evidence of the transfer of the embryo concerned and date thereof to the relevant recipient dam;
  (iii) two-generation pedigrees of both donors;
  (iv) DNA Profiles of both donors; and
  (v) evidence that both donors conform to the minimum breed and production standards required through inspection as may be determined by Council from time to time;

(d) a birth notification in respect of an animal resulting from E.T. is submitted as referred to in Bye-law 5.3;

(e) DNA confirmation of parentage in each instance is supplied, unless otherwise determined by the Society and the RA; and

(f) all other requirements of the Constitution in respect of birth notifications, registrations, inspection and/or production are complied with.

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

7.3 Breeders resident in the Territory outside South Africa who enjoy the privileges of registration of animals under the provisions of the Constitution, may apply for registration of progeny begotten as a result of E.T. provided that the embryo's are obtained from a source approved by the Society and the RA, and provided further that the collection of embryo's, the handling thereof, the inovulation of the animals and the maintenance of records shall be effected in such a manner as may be duly approved by the Society from time to time.

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

7.5 Council shall have the right to limit the number of progeny from a donor cow resulting from E.T. for registration.

8. GESTATION AND INTERCALVING PERIODS

8.1 The gestation period shall be 287 days. The minimum acceptable gestation period shall be 266 days, and the maximum period shall be 308 days.

8.2 The minimum period between the dates of birth of two successive calves out of one cow (intercalving period) shall be 271 days.

8.3 Any gestation or intercalving periods outside these ranges shall not be recognized unless an application providing a reason for an exception has been approved by Council: Provided that such an exception will be subject to the confirmation of the parentage of the calf concerned.

9. CONFIRMATION OF PARENTAGE

9.1 In order to confirm the parentage of an animal, the Society shall at any time have the right to insist on DNA verification or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage –

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

(b) in any case of doubt.

9.2 In respect of the tests referred to in Bye-law 9.1(a) the breeder will be responsible for all costs of all parentage control tests from the second test onwards.

9.3 In respect of the tests referred to in Bye-law 9.1(b) the owner or the Society, as may be determined by Council, shall bear the costs of the tests required.

10. REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

10.1 Inspection shall be a prerequisite for the registration of South African bred or imported animals and except by special permission of Council no animal shall be registered under the age of 12 months.

10.2 No animal, which does not comply with the Minimum Breed and Production Standards, shall be eligible for registration.

10.3 Any animal of which the particulars recorded at birth or accompanying information or data are open to question, may in the discretion of Council be debarred from registration.

10.4 Excluding the stipulations of Bye-Law 1.1.1, no application for registration of a South African bred animal will be considered unless details of its birth have been duly recorded and accepted for registration in terms of Bye-law 5, and

(a) both its parents; or

(b) its dam, in the case of an animal imported *in utero* or resulting from imported semen;

have been registered by the RA.

10.5 The form of application shall –

(a) be laid down by the RA; and

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

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

10.7 A pedigreed animal imported into the Territory shall be eligible for registration provided that the application for registration is accompanied by –

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

(b) evidence to the effect that the animal concerned conforms to the minimum breed standards, production and other requirements as may be determined from time to time by the Society;

(c) a report of the inspector confirming that –
   (i) the animal bears the permanent indelible identification marks as recorded on the registration or export certificate;
   (ii) the animal was sold and left the seller's possession on the date stated and that the animal was shipped and/or transported to the Territory on the date stated; and
   (iii) that the animal arrived on the applicant's farm on the date stated.

10.8 Registration certificates shall be issued by the RA at request from the owner in respect of imported animals.

10.9 Animals resulting from imported embryo's in respect of which Bye-law 7 and all other provisions of the Constitution have been complied with, shall be eligible for registration: Provided that such imported embryo's –
(a) were collected by a competent body in the country of origin (approved by the South African Department of Animal Health and the Registrar of Animal Improvement) from an animal which complies with the minimum requirements for the importation of embryo's determined by Council and approved by the RA.

11. INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

11.1 Minimum Breed and Production Standards

Minimum breed and production standards (Annexure A), as prerequisites for registration, shall be recommended by Council from time to time to be confirmed at a General Meeting.

11.2 No female animal will be sold on a sale under the auspices of the Boran Society that:

(a) Has not calved before 42 months of age.
(b) Has not been certified in calf by a veterinarian if older than 30 months.
(c) Has an intercalving period that exceeds 730 days.
(d) Has not reared a calf to weaning since her last embryo program or does not have a calf at foot.

The onus is on the breeders and buyers to do their own homework regarding fertility and quality when buying animals not sold under the auspices of the Society.

11.3 Growth stimulants

No animal shall be accepted for registration if it has been treated with hormonal growth stimulants. Such practice shall be considered prejudicial to the interests of the Society.

11.4 Inspections and Duties of Inspectors

11.4.1 In terms of Clause 9.9 of the Constitution, Council shall appoint inspectors to inspect all animals eligible for registration , upon application by the breeder concerned. All imported animals must be inspected upon the necessary arrangement between the owner and the Society.

11.4.2 The inspectors shall only inspect the animals on the inspection list provided by the breeder and shall satisfy themselves that the age, identification, and other details as appearing on the said application or certificate are correct and correspond with the animal offered for inspection. Furthermore, they shall satisfy themselves that the animal conforms in all respects to the minimum breed and production standards as determined by Council.

11.4.3 To confirm the execution of the inspection, the inspector must send the signed inspection list to the Society. The inspector's inspector number issued by the RA, must appear on the inspection list to validate the inspection.

11.4.4 All animals must be inspected and approved between the age of 12 and 36 months in order to be eligible for registration, except in the case of imported animals where no age limit shall apply. During an inspection all young bulls or heifers of the same age and same recording contemporary production group must be placed before the inspector simultaneously as a group. The inspectors are empowered to use their discretion in holding any particular animal over for inspection during their next visit in which case the maximum age referred to above shall not apply.

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

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

11.4.7 Except in cases referred to in Bye-law 11.4.5, timeous notice shall be given to breeders of an intended visit by an inspector.

11.4.8 Special inspections can only be carried out with permission of the Executive Committee: Provided that inspectors are available and the applicant agrees to pay the fees in respect of special inspections as laid down by Council from time to time.

11.4.9 Inspectors may, in addition to the inspections referred to above, perform other duties with the approval of Council, including:
(a) classification or grading of animals upon application by the breeder concerned at a fee determined by Council from time to time; and
(b) demonstrations and lectures at farmers' days or inspector's courses.

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

11.4.11 No breeder shall act as an inspector of his own animals or own bred animals.

12. REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

12.1 Issuing of Certificates

12.1.1 Registration certificates will be issued by the RA in the form as decided by the Society and the RA. Members can print these certificates as well as certificates of extended pedigrees, directly from the RA's system.

12.1.2 The owner of an animal can request a printed registration certificate or five-generation export certificate in writing from the RA at a cost determined by the RA from time to time.

12.1.3 Data in respect of production recording, processed by the relevant Service Provider, may appear on the certificates.

12.1.4 Registration certificates issued by the RA in respect of animals begotten by A.I. and E.T. shall bear the letters "AI" and "ET" respectively behind the names of the animals appearing on such certificates.

12.1.5 When a registered bull is sold to a non-member, the Ra will send a registration certificate to the buyer, provided that the seller provides the RA with the name and address of the buyer.

12.2 No alteration or addition to the essential registration information or particulars of any animal officially recorded by the RA or any endorsement or remark on printed certificates or advertisement material, shall be allowed without prior written consent from the Society.

12.3 Cancellation of the Registration and Reinstatement of Animals

12.3.1 Council may direct the Secretary to apply to the RA for the cancellation of the registration of any animal which has –
(a) been birth recorded or registered by mistake;
(b) been birth recorded or registered on the strength of false or fraudulent information supplied by the owner;

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

(d) in the case of female animals failed to meet the minimum breed standards of the Society;

and to notify the breeder or owner accordingly.

12.3.2 The RA must be informed within 60 days of the cancellation and/or endorsement of an animal after its death, sale for slaughter, culling, castration, spaying or other circumstances changing the status of registered animals.

12.3.3 In the event of the cancellation of an animal, such an animal may be reinstated in the records of the RA only on recommendation of the Society: Provided that the application for the reinstatement is made by the person who applied for the cancellation of the animal. The reinstatement of any such an animal shall be effected upon payment of such a fee as may be determined by Council from time to time.

13. TRANSFER OF ANIMALS

13.1 For the purpose of this Bye-law "transfer" means any transaction whereby any person acquires the right to sole ownership of an animal, or to any share or additional share of the ownership of a bull, and the relinquishment of any share in the ownership of such an animal or bull (as the case may be).

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

(a) the RA in writing of the identification of the animal concerned, and full particulars of the new owner; and

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

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

13.4 If the animal to be transferred is:

(a) a pregnant female, the seller shall, together with his application for transfer, furnish the RA as well as the buyer in writing with the name, identification number and registration number of the bull by whom she was served together with the service date/s, or of the bull with whose semen she was inseminated, and the insemination date/s, whichever the case may be.

(b) a recipient dam, the application for transfer shall be accompanied by the birth notification information and other information in compliance with Bye-law 6.

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

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

13.7 In all cases of transfer between spouses or as from parent to child, or child to parent (including children-in-law and grandchildren) whether by way of sale, donation or inheritance, only half the prescribed transfer fee shall be payable.

14. JOINT OWNERSHIP OF BULLS AND LOAN BULLS

14.1 When an animal is transferred to joint owners, the full name and address of each joint owner shall be submitted to the RA.

14.2 The joint ownership and use of a bull is subject to the provisions of the Act.

14.3 If one breeder makes a bull available to another breeder for a specific period, the RA must be informed by the owner in writing of the breeder involved, the full identification of the bull and the period involved.

15. REFUSAL OF APPLICATIONS

15.1 In the case of progeny begotten from a dam mated to different males or inseminated with semen from different males at consecutive oestrus periods within 28 days, the Society shall request the RA to refuse registration unless the male parentage is confirmed by means of a DNA parentage control test.

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

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

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

16. IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS, SEMEN OR EMBRYO'S

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

16.2 Council shall determine minimum breed standards and other requirements for the importation of animals, semen and embryo's in terms of Clause 9.25 of the Constitution, as well as the stipulations set out in Annexure B of the Constitution in the case of embryo's. No such an importation shall be recommended to the RA by the Society unless the said requirements are complied with.

16.3 Imported animals and animals resulting from the importation of semen or embryo's which comply with the minimum requirements referred to in Bye-law 16.2 and the requirements of the Constitution shall be eligible for registration.

ANNEXURE A

(2021)

MINIMUM BREED AND PRODUCTION STANDARDS

Minimum breed and production standards, as prerequisites for registration, shall be recommended by Council from time to time to be confirmed at a General Meeting.

Appendix A

- All female animals must calve within 730 days of the inspection date.
- No calving interval may exceed 730 days.
- The minimum standards for Appendix A females also apply for any female downgraded (from B,C or SP) for any reason.

Appendix B, C & SP

- All female animals must calve before the age of 42 months.
- No calving interval may exceed 730 days.

Embryo cows

- All female animals must calve before the age of 42 months.
- No calving interval may exceed 730 days.
- Must have a calf at foot since her last embryo program. Any female that has produced embryos, with proof presented by a veterinarian, will be given a grace period of 60 days per embryo flushing up to a maximum of 180 days for three flushing's.

VISUAL APPRAISAL

Animals with hereditary defects or with deviations, which will impede the functional efficiency according to the appraisal of the Inspector, will be rejected.

The following list represents the code used for physical appearance and genetic disorder for Animals rejected for registration:

General Appearance

O	Oxy (male/female)
T	Not Boran type
H	Excessive hair (woolly)
C	Coarsely boned
F	Fine boned
PL	Pigment lacking
WA	Temperament (Aggressive)
WW	Wild
BW	Small body weight / dwarfness, no growth
BS	Lack of depth (Shallow)
BB	Black or Brindle (Exception: Black and Brindle Appendix A – C animals are allowed.)

Head

HS	Skew muzzle/face
HU	Undershot jaw
HO	Overshot jaw
HI	Inverted eyelids
HL	Narrow long head
HP	Prominent eyebrow
HD	Dished head

Hump

SS	Skew hump attachment
SN	Hump positioned on the neck
SM	Hump malformed
SG	Hump excessively large
SK	Hump too small

Legs & Hooves

KS	Difference in size / large outside and small inside hooves
LHD	Hoove depth
KU	Outgrowing hooves
LM	Laminitis
LX	X-legged
LB	Bandy legged
LK	Sagging pasterns
LPT	Twisted pastern joint
LCL	Camel feet
LC	Cow hocked
LSH	Stringhalt
LS	Straight hocks
LH	Sickle hocked
LP	Pasterns clicks with movement
KI	Claws curl inwards/roll claw
KG	Hooves too split (buck hooves)
KB	Cracked claws
KA	Absence of dew claws
KD	Duck feet (front and back)
LG	Poor gait

Body

BF	Narrow body (flat)
BM	Poor muscling
BD	Double muscling
CD	Devils grip
CH	Hollow back
VK	Lack of dewlap
VKG	Excessive dewlap
CT	Twisted spine
CHH	Hunchback

Hind quarter

CR	Excessive drooping rump
CF	Flat rump
CRR	Roofy rump
CRS	Short rump
RRC	Raised rump comb
SRC	Shorten rump comb
TW	Wry tail attachment
TS	Tail too short
TP	Prominent tail setting
AP	Hind quarter narrow/flat
AV	Shallow (poor inner and outer thigh)
AO	Excessive rounded hindquarter

Reproduction

RB	Bi-sexual
RO	No testes

R 1 Cryptorchidism

RTS Testes too small
RD Diseased testicle
RTT Twisted testes
RSB Banana testes
RSD Twisted scrotum (>45 degrees)
RP Prolapse
RST Split scrotum
RSF Heavy fleshy sheath and opening
RV Under developed vulva
RNS Excessive naval skin
RNH Navel hernia
RUS Underdeveloped sheath muscle
RRM Underdeveloped ring muscle

Udder & Teats
UM Malformed teats
UT Inverted teats
UB Large bottle teats
UD Under developed udder
US Small teats
UG Goat udder (2 teats)

Body conformation
CN Short neck
CL Lose shoulders
CS Shoulder sharp / prominent
BL Poor constitution (lean)

Cancelled
CA Unspecified reason
CA1 Firs calf & ICP poor
CAP Poor performance
CAO Old age

ANNEXURE B

(16 July 2021)

Requirements for embryo donors and embryo sires from Kenya destined for import into South Africa for eventual transfer or sale

1. Kenyan Herd book section

1.1. Donor cows must be registered by the Kenyan Boran Cattle Breeders Society with the Kenyan Herd Book as either Foundation, Pure Bred or Pedigree.

1.2. Donor sires must be registered with the Kenyan Herd Book as Pure Bred or Pedigree.

1.3. Donors must be registered in the name of an active member of the Kenyan Boran Cattle Breeders Society.

2. South African Herd book section

2.1. Persons importing embryos eligible for registration, must be paid up members of the Boran Cattle Breeders Society of South Africa (BCBS).

2.2. Progeny resulting from embryos imported from approved Kenyan donors shall qualify as Studbook Proper (SP) with SA Stud Book.

2.3. Donor cows and Sires will be captured into Logix at SA Stud Book under the BCBS membership number: 0699758BOR prior to bye-law screening (Annexure A & B), inspection or import stipulations.

2.3.1. To facilitate paperwork and recording, imported embryos will be captured into the donor cow's production record in Logix.

2.3.2. The imported embryos will be transferred from the BCBS donor cow into the name of the owner when the Schedule O form is submitted on transfer of the embryo into the recipient cow.

3. Ownership of embryos and costs.

3.1. The owner of the embryos will be the person who leased the donor cow in Kenya and/or bought and paid for the embryos from the Kenyan breeder.

3.2. The owner is responsible for all the direct costs of the BCBS screening of donors in Kenya. Council will determine how this cost will be allocated to each member based either on the number of cows inspected or the total number of embryos imported. The BCBS financial year end will serve as a guideline for date of invoicing. The actual invoicing dates will however be determined by council taking into account the circumstances for each embryo project.

4. BCBS import stipulations.

4.1. Donor cows and sires in Kenya must be approved as an embryo donor by the BCBS, in terms of the BCBS Constitution and bye-laws.

4.2. All provisions of The Animal Improvement Act, Act 62 of 1998 (The Act) must be complied with.

4.3. In the event of an inspection, pedigrees of all potential donor cows shall be submitted by the Kenyan breeder to the BCBS, two weeks prior to date for the inspection for the capture and compilation of the inspection list.

4.4. The BCBS inspection list shall be the only valid inspection list, and must be signed by the BCBS nominated inspectors in Kenya on completion of the inspection.

4.5. A schedule listing the following details is required for each shipment of embryos by the importer: Donor cows name, number and grade of embryos, Sire's name, embryo owner name, date of flushing, date of importation together with the delivery note of the importer.

4.6. In the event of embryo sales in South Africa, a written sales transfer request together with the Schedule O form must be submitted to the Society by the owner of the embryos, in order to facilitate transfer to the new owner.

5. DNA profiling

5.1. In terms of The Act, all donors shall have DNA profiles before importation.

5.2. The DNA Lab number of both the donor cows and sires must be captured into Logix prior to importation of embryos into South Africa.

Please note that only the Registrar has authority to issue import permits for animals or genetic material and not the BCBS.

SESSIE VAN VOORVOEGSEL/KKM
CESSION OF PREFIX/HDM

KOSTE / COST : R471.50 BTW/VAT ingesluit/included

Ek/Ons, die ondergetekende _____

I/We, the undersigned

ID no.: _____

Adres/Address: _____

In my/ons hoedanigheid as (a/b) / In my/our capacity as (a/b)

a) Eksekuteur/Eksekutrise in die boedel van wyle / Executor/Executrix of the estate of late

_____

b) Eienaar/Owner _____

doen hiermee afstand van alle regte, voorregte en belange in en tot die geregistreerde

herewith waive all my rights and privileges in the registered

Voorvoegsel/Prefix _____

en/of / and/or

Kuddekenmerkletters /Herd Designation Marks _____

tans geregistreer in die naam van/registered in the name of

_____Intergis no./nr. _____

ten opsigte van (ras) / with regard to (breed) _____

en magtig hiermee die oordrag daarvan / and authorise the transfer thereof

aan/to _____

adres/address _____

vir sy/haar/hulle eie en uitsluitlike gebruik in die benaming van sy/haar/hulle geregistreerde lewendehawe geteel deur hom/haar/hulle.

For his/her/their exclusive use in the denomination of his/her/their registered livestock bred by him/her/them.

Die oordrag sal van krag wees vanaf

The transfer becomes effective on _____

GETEKEN TE/SIGNED AT _____ OP HIERDIE/ON THIS _____ DAG

VAN/DAY OF _____ _____

GETEKEN/SIGNED

GETUIES/WITNESSES

1.

2.

BORAN GENOOTSKAP
BORAN SOCIETY

EERSTE AANVAARDINGSDIERE (VROULIK)
FIRST ACCEPTANCE ANIMALS (FEMALE)

NAAM VAN TELER OF STOET **NAME OF BREEDER OR STUD**	

LIDMAATSKAP NOMMER **MEMBERSHIP NUMBER**	

	GESLAG SEX	DIER ID NOMMER ID NUMBER ANIMAL		GESLAG SEX	DIER ID NOMMER ID NUMBER ANIMAL
1	F		13	F	
2	F		14	F	
3	F		15	F	
4	F		16	F	
5	F		17	F	
6	F		18	F	
7	F		19	F	
8	F		20	F	
9	F		21	F	
10	F		22	F	
11	F		23	F	
12	F		24	F	

INSPEKTEURSKODE **INSPECTORS CODE**	

HANDTEKENING **SIGNATURE**	

HANTEKENING VAN TELER **SIGNATURE OF BREEDER**	

DATUM **DATE**	

VERTROULIK CONFIDENTIAL

VEEVERBETERINGSWET, 1977 (WET 25 VAN 1977) EN DIE REGULASIES DAARKRAGTENS UITGEVAARDIG

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1977 (ACT 25 OF 1977 AND THE REGULATIONS PROMULGATED IN TERMS THEREOF

AANSOEK OM GOEDKEURING VAN 'N DIER VIR OPVANG VAN SEMEN
APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF AN ANIMAL FOR COLLECTION OF SEMEN

A. BELANGRIKE INLIGTING ! ! ! !	A. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ! ! ! !
1. Voltooi in drukskrif en gebruik slegs hoofletters.	1. Complete in print using capital letters only.
2. Voltooi volledig in viervoud. Onvolledige en onleesbare aansoeke sal aan die aansoeker teruggestuur word en geen verantwoordelikheid vir ongerief sal aanvaar word nie.	2. Complete in full quadruplicate. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant and no responsibility for any inconvenience will be accepted.
3. Maak seker dat die volgende dokumentasie aan die aansoek aangeheg is - (a) Uitgebreide tweegenerasie stamboom wat deur die Stamboekvereniging gesertifiseer sal word; (b) DNA sertifikaat met bevestiging van ouerskap van die dier waarom aansoek gedoen word. (c) die prestasie gegewens van die betrokke dier en (d) die voorgeskrewe aansoekgeld **R559,00** NOTA: SAL GELDE DIREK BETAAL AAN VEEVERBETERING	3. Ensure that the following documents are attached to the application – (a) an extended two generation pedigree which will be certified by the Studbook Association; (b) DNA certificate, with confirmation of the parentage of the animal applied for; (c) the performance records of the animal in question; and (d) the prescribed application fee **R559,00**
4. Die aansoek moet in die naam van die geregistreerde sentrum waar die dier gehuisves gaan word, gedoen word.	4. The application must be made in the name of the registered centre where the animal will be housed.
5. Maak tjeks en posorders betaalbaar aan: Die Direkteur-generaal: Landbou.	5. Make cheques and postal orders payable to: The Director General: Agriculture.
6. Die aansoek moet by die betrokke veetelersgenootskap ingedien word. Die telersgenootskap moet die aansoek oorweeg en saam met hul aanbeveling aan die Stamboek-vereniging / Registrerende owerhede stuur. Laasgenoemde is verantwoordelik vir die uitreiking van die sertifikaat in artikel 9(3)(b) van die Veeverbeteringswet bedoel.	6. Applications must be submitted to the relevant breeders' society. The breeder's society must consider the application and together with their recommendation send it to the Studbook Association. The latter is responsible for the issuing of the certificate referred to in section 9(3)(b) of the Livestock Improvement Act.
7. Die Stamboekvereniging is daarvoor verantwoordelik om al om al vier die kopieë van die aansoek dan aan die Registrateur te stuur.	7. The Studbook Association is also responsible for the submittance of all four copies of the application to the Registrar.

B. BESONDERHEDE / PARTICLARS

1. Naam van aansoeker (regspersoon) / Name of applicant (juristic person):

ABSOLUTE GENETICS (PTY) LTD

2. Naam en fisiese adres van sentrum waar dier gehuisves word / Name and physical address of centre where animal is housed:

RAMSEM BULL STATION

13 Wilge Avenue, Roodewal, Bloemfontein, 9326

3. Spesie / Specie: BOVINE

4. Ras / Breed: BORAN

5. Naam van dier / Name of animal: [redacted]

6. Bynaam / Nick name: [redacted]

7. Registrasie nr. by Registrerende Owerheid/SA Stamboek / Registration no. with Registering Authority/SA Studbook:

8. DNA Verw. / DNA Ref.

9. KI-kode / AI-code

9. Kuddekenmerkletters / Herd designation marks:

[redacted]									

10. Geboortedatum / Date of birth

2	0	-	0	1	-	2	0	2	2

Hiermee verklaar ek, die ondergetekende, dat die besonderhede van die dier hierbo genoem en die dokumente wat hiermee saamgaan, na die beste van my wete waar en juis is.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the particulars of the animal mentioned above, as well as the attached documents are to the best of my knowledge true and just.

HANDTEKENING VAN GEMAGTIGDE / SIGNATURE OF ASSIGNEE

07/09/2026

DATUM / DATE

RAMSEM BULL CENTRE MANAGER

HOEDANIGHEID / CAPACITY

C. AANBEVELING DEUR VEETELERSGENOOTSKAP / RECOMMENDATION BY LIVESTOCK BREEDER'S SOCIETY

Naam van veetelersgenootskap / Name of breeder's society

_____

Hiermee word verklaar dat die dier in hierdie aansoek vermeld aan die vereistes van hierdie telersgenootskap * voldoen / nie voldoen nie en derhalwe word * aanbeveel / nie aanbeveel dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Stamboek en Verbeteringsvereniging die sertifikaat in artikel 9(3)(b) van die Wet bedoel, aan die Registrateur van Veeverbetering uitreik.

It is hereby certified that the animal mentioned in this application * does / does not meet with the requirements of this breeders' society and therefor it * is / is not recommended that the South African Studbook and Livestock Improvement Association issues the certificate mentioned in section 9(3)(b) of the Act, to the Registrar of Livestock Improvement.

_____ _____

HANDTEKENING VAN GEMAGTIGDE AMPTENAAR / SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL DATUM / DATE

_____

HOEDANIGHEID / CAPACITY

* Skrap watter nie van toepassing / Delete which is not applicable

D. ARTIKEL 9(3)(b) SERTIFIKAAT DEUR S.A. STAMBOEK / SECTION 9(3)(b) CERTIFICATE BY S.A. STUDBOOK

Hiermee word ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 9(3)(b) van die Wet gesertifiseer dat die stamboom van die dier in hierdie aansoek vermeld van sodanige aard is dat die gebruik van die semen daarvan vir die kunsmatige inseminering van diere in belang van die bedryf is.

In terms of section 9(3)(b) of the Act, it is hereby certified that the pedigree of the animal mentioned in this application is of such a nature that the use of the semen thereof for the purpose of artificial insemination of animals is in the interest of the livestock industry.

_____ _____

HANDTEKENING / SIGNATURE DATUM / DATE

_____

HOEDANIGHEID BY SA STAMBOEK- EN VEEVERBETERINGSVERENIGING / CAPACITY WITHIN SA STUDBOOK AND LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

BORAN

GEBOORTEKENNISGEWING / BIRTH NOTIFICATION

TELER / BREEDER :

LIDNOMMER / MEMBERSHIP NUMBER :

DATUM / DATE :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NVR NFR	GESLAG SEX M/F	BRAND MERK HDM ID	NAAM V DIER NAME OF ANIMAL	TIPE DEKKING SERVICE DETAIL	GEBOORTE DATUM DATE OF BIRTH	GEBOORTE-GEWIG KALF BIRTH WEIGHT CALF	GEBOORTE WEEGDATUM BIRTH WEIGHT DATE	MOEDER GEWIG DAM WEIGHT	GEBOORTE STATUS BIRTH STATUS	KALF STATUS CALF STATUS	MOEDER INLIGTING (REK NR OF DIER ID) DAM DETAILS (ACC NO OR HDM ID)	VAAR INLIGTING (REK NR OF DIER ID) SIRE DETAILS (ACC NO OR HDM ID)	VEELVUL-DIGE VAARS MULTI SIRES

1. NVR /NFR = Nie Vir Registrasie / Not For Registration / 5, DEK/SERVICE DTAILS : 1 Nat, 2 AI, 3 Implant / 10. GEBOORTE STATUS/BIRTH STATUS : 1 Single, 2 Twin, 3 Triplet / 11. KALF STATUS/CALF STATUS : 1 Alive, 2 Abort<7m, 3 Abort >7m, 4 Still born, 5 Died Birth, 6 Destroyed

14. VEELVULDIGE VAARS / MULTI SIRES = Dui aan met M/S (Dier ID's nie nodig) / Mark with M/S (Animal ID's not necessary)

BEWOORDING VAN SKRYWE VIR LEENBBUL
WORDING FOR LETTER REGARDING LOAN BULL

LEENBUL

Aan : Boran Genootskap en SA Stamboek

Hiermee gee ek, Mnr Wit (teler se naam en van of stoetnaam), Lidnommer : 1234567, toestemming om my bul ABC 01/203 te gebruik as leenbul.

Besonderhede van teler wat bul leen : Mnr. Swart (teler se naam en van of stoetnaam, Lidnommer : 9876541. Die tydperk wat die bul geleen sal word is vanaf 01 Januarie 2026 tot 01 Januarie 2027.

Groete

LOAN BULL

To : Boran Society and SA Studbook

I, Mr. White (breeder's name and surname or stud name) Member number : 1234567, hereby grant permission for my bull, ABC 01/203, to be used as a loan bull.

Detail of the breeder borrowing the bull : Mr. Black (breeder's name and surname or stud name), Member number : 9876541. The period for which the bull will be on loan is from 01 January 2026 to 01 January 2027.

Regards

BEWOORDING VIR SKRYWE OM MEDE-EIENAAR TE REGISTREER
WORDING FOR LETTER TO REGISTER A CO-OWNER

MEDE-EIENAARSKAP

Aan : Boran Genootskap en SA Stamboek

Geliewe kennis te neem dat Mnr Wit (teler se naam en van of stoetnaam), Lidmaatskap : 1234567, en Mnr Swart (teler se naam en van of stoetnaam), Lidmaatskap : 9876541, mede-eienaarskap het in bul ABC 01/203 vanaf 7 Maart 2026.

Mnr Wit se aandeel is 50%.
Mnr Swart se aandeel is 50%

Groete

CO-OWNERSHIP

To : Boran Society and SA Studbook

Please take note that Mr. White (breeder's full name or stud name), membership : 1234567, and Mr. Black (breeder's full name or stud name), membership 9876541, hold co-ownership of bull ABC 01/203, effective from 7 March 2026.

Mr. White's share is 50%.

Mr. Black's share is 50%

Regards.

KEURING VAN KI BULLE / OVA SKENKERS
SCREENING OF AI BULLS / OVA DONORS

	ID VAN DIER / ID OF ANIMAL	OVA SKENKER / OVA DONOR	KI BUL/ AI BULL	KI BUL / AI BULL	GOEDGEKEUR / APPROVED		AFKEURKODE / REJECTION CODE
		TKP / ICP 500 en minder 500 and less	KOEIWAARDE / COW VALUE 90 en hoër 90 and above	AKKURAATHEID / ACCURACY 50% en hoër 50% and above	JA / YES	NEE / NO	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Addisionele notas deur Inspekteur / Additional notes by Inspector :

GOEDGEKEUR DEUR/ APPROVED BY

1

SENIOR KEURDER / SENIOR INSPECTOR

DATUM / DATE

GOEDGEKEUR DEUR/ APPROVED BY

2

SENIOR KEURDER / SENIOR INSPECTOR

DATUM / DATE

TELER / BREEDER

DATUM / DATE

CONVENTIONAL / KONVENSIONEEL

OR

IVF (In Vitro Fertilization) / IVF (In Vitro Fertilisasie)

												IVF ONLY PLEASE SELECT	
REF NO	ASPIRATION DATE	FERTILIZA-TION DATE	EMBRYO COLLECTION DATE	COW ID	BUL ID	OOCYTES INTO IVM	EMBRYOS PRODUCED TOTAL	FRESH TRANSFER	FROZEN	FROZEN CODE	DISCARDED	ICP INCLUDED	ICP EXCLUDED

CON- VEN-
TIONAL

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK
[redacted]

Inspeksielys

BORAN

[redacted]

1 INRE 2 C 3 R 4 [redacted]

Dier Nr	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
FAN Meat NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GESLAG AFD O/AFD	F SP NO	F SP NO	F SP NO	F SP NO	F SP NO	F SP NO	F SP NO	F PEN (PNI) PNI
GEB DTM GEW Geb. Age	28/07/2022 30 112 35 50	25/09/2022 106 54 48	05/08/2023 100 46 38	22/09/2023 95 49 36	16/10/2023 92 49 36	07/05/2024 95 49 29	18/10/2024 95 49 24	26/10/2024 101 46 23
SPEEN 12M 18M	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
SP dir. SP Mat. Na sp	92 43 111 38 89 25	94 42 99 38 94 26	121 41 89 34 117 22	126 38 81 33 122 22	127 41 89 34 124 22	124 40 90 34 121 22	125 38 81 33 122 22	121 41 95 34 117 22
GDT VOER SO	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TWI TWI TWI	104 38 101 11 117 42	103 36 99 11 113 40	110 31 104 9 111 34	111 29 106 9 108 31	111 31 104 9 112 34	110 31 104 9 112 34	111 29 106 9 108 31	110 32 105 9 114 34
MOER	[redacted] C	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP
VAAR	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP	[redacted] SP
Keur rede 1								
Keur rede 2								
Keur rede 3								
Keur rede 4								
Op/Af grad.								
Keuring In/Uit								
Embrio spoel								
Horings (Hornpoll)								
Gewig								
Prestasie								
INSP Onderafdeling								
Insp.Punt								

Insp. Datum: 8 D D M M J J J J Klassifiseerder: 10 BOR Handtekening: _____ Teler / Eienaar: _____

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK
[redacted]

Inspeksielys

BORAN

[redacted]

1	2	3	4
INRE	C	R	[redacted]

Dier Nr	[redacted]
FAN Meat NR	-
GESLAG AFD O/AFD	M SP NO
GEB DTM GEW Geb. Age	11/01/2024 92 49 33
SPEEN 12M 18M	- - -
SP dir. SP Mat. Na sp	129 39 79 33 125 22
GDT VOER SO	- - -
TWI TWI TWI	112 29 106 10 108 31
MOER	[redacted] SP
VAAR	[redacted] SP
Keur rede 1	
Keur rede 2	
Keur rede 3	
Keur rede 4	
Op/Af grad.	
Keuring In/Uit	
Embrio spoel	
Horings (Hornpoll)	
Gewig	
Prestasie	
INSP Onderafdeling	
Insp.Punt	

Insp. Datum: 8 D D M M J J J J

Klassifiseerder:10 BOR

Handtekening: _____

Teler / Eienaar: _____

ARC • LNR

Excellence in Research and Development

BREEDER : Hannes Myburgh

BULL ID : HAN 24 0071

STABLE NO : 409

Breed: Boran

INSPECTION					
APPROVED:	✓	STAND OVER:		REJECTED:	
REMARKS:					
SIGNATURE:			DATE: 4/7/2025		
Name of Inspector: Johan Fourie			Inspection number:		

RULES FOR SALES HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BORAN CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Definitions

1.1.1. Registered Boran means a Boran that has been entered and accepted onto the BCBS herd database (Logix). A Boran will be accepted into the calf book section (SP/No CLB) on receipt of the calf birth notification. A Boran will be promoted to Studbook Proper (SP/No REG) on passing inspection. A Boran that has been birth notified but registration is pending resolution of an outstanding issue is not a registered Boran in terms of these sale rules. Examples could include the following:- Parentage not Verified (PNV), Parents not Inspected (PNI), MS (Multi Sire requiring verification), Sire requiring verification (PES) and Dam requiring verification (PED).

1.1.2. Inspection is a visual appraisal of a Boran by BCBS approved inspectors to ensure compliance with the society's standards of excellence. A Boran must pass inspection to be promoted to the Studbook Proper (SP/No REG) section of the society's herd database within the stipulated time line. A Boran that fails inspection will be de-registered and removed from the herd database.

1.1.3. Screening at sales is an appraisal of a Boran for functional faults and compliance with Society norms and minimum breed standards. In the case of Boran still registered in the calf book section of the herd book, screening does not qualify as an inspection.

1.1.4. A Dispersal Sale will be held by a Breeder who is permanently discontinuing the business of breeding and farming with registered Boran, and consequentially needs to sell all his registered animals to facilitate de-registration as an active breeder with the society. This sale will be deemed to be a dispersal sale and hence trigger breeder de-registration if:

1.1.4.1. the breeder uses the word "dispersal" or similar words or phrases in their advertising and/or marketing of the sale.

1.1.4.2. the member informs the society it is a dispersal sale.

1.2. Members of the Society are encouraged to sell registered Borans under the auspices of the Society. This will ensure that:

1.2.1 the Boran comply with the Society's minimum standards of purity and functionality by verifying the pedigree and performance data,

1.2.2. the Boran is of a consistent quality and high standard by screening each animal on offer,

1.2.3 your clients are protected in that all animals on offer meet the breed standard,

1.2.4 your clients have a reliable method of addressing possible queries and complaints,

1.2.5. the breed develops a trustworthy reputation in the beef industry which builds buyer confidence and peace of mind,

1.2.6 the society can support you in the event of queries, dispute resolution, marketing and publicity,

1.2.7 the benefit of "quality at a fair price" is offered to both buyers and sellers and thereby builds the trust of the buyer market, ensuring the sustainability of our breed.

1.3. The Society will approve any production sale of registered Boran cattle provided that:

1.3.1 Prior to the announcement of such sale, the seller must contact the Society with the details of the sale.

1.3.2 Both the Sellers and the Society will sign a written agreement

1.3.3 The Seller adheres to the requirements detailed further in this document.

1.3.4 Should the requirements detailed not be met, the Society will be entitled to:

1.3.4.1 renegotiate the requirements

1.3.4.2 withdraw permission that the sale be presented under the auspices of the Society

1.3.4.3 if warranted, suspend the membership of the relevant member.

2. APPLICATION TO HOLD A SALE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BORAN SOCIETY

2.1 All sellers' accounts may not be outstanding with the Society, for more than 60 days.

2.2 The seller may only sell animals at auction that have been in their possession for no less than 12 months. Only applicable for Boran National Auctions.

2.3 The Society and the appointed organizer will handle all communication pertaining to the sale. The organizer will be responsible for the communication with other sellers involved with the sale.

2.4 On approval of the application the Society office will furnish the organizer with the official entry forms, which must be completed and returned to the office at least 2 (two) months prior to the date of the relevant sale.

2.5. Each seller and the Society will sign a written agreement concerning the conditions that will apply to the sale.

2.6. It is the responsibility of the seller to provide all fertility, pregnancy and health certificates prior to the sale and deliver the originals to the auctioneers before the screening date and time.

2.7 It is recommended that sales in the same area should not be presented within one week of each other (a province will be regarded as the guide) unless the organizers of both sales agree to such an arrangement.

2.8 Only one auction under the auspices of the society can be held on any one day.

2.9 No other sale may be held three (3) weeks prior to the National sale. However, it is the Council's prerogative to grant permission to hold an auction under the auspices within the three weeks.

2.10 Existing sales history will be taken into consideration when sale dates are allocated by the Society if an auction with history is booked for two years in a row and the auction does not take place in these two years, the seller forfeits the date and the date can be allocated to another seller. If a date is booked and the date change or the auction is cancelled, a fee of R1000 will be charged. I If there is a valid reason for the change of the date or the cancellation of the auction, the motivation must be submitted to the council for exemption.

2.11 A document detailing the rules and duties of the auctioneers will be submitted to the relevant auctioneers for their signature. The Society reserves the right not to approve an application for a sale to be presented under the auspices of the Society should it emerge that the auctioneering firm is in disrepute with the Society.

2.12 Council and staff members of the Society, including inspectors appointed by Council, in their personal capacity, are indemnified against any claims lodged by either buyers or sellers arising from the sale of animals at such a sale.

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR ANIMALS, EMBRYOS, AND SEMEN ON OFFER

3.1 Society and Legislative Requirements

3.1.1 All Boran on offer must be registered with the Boran Cattle Breeders' Society. The birth notification of calves born up to the day of sale must be submitted to the Society by the seller. Calves born on sale day will be registered by the new owner.

3.1.2 Animals not conforming to the Standard of Excellence of the Society may not be sold at a sale offered under the auspices of the Society.

3.1.3 The pregnancy status of cows on offer must be such that they calve according to the minimum reproduction standards as specified in the Bye-laws of the Society.

3.1.4 No female may be offered that is knowingly in calf to any bull other than a registered Boran bull.

3.1.5 Embryos offered for sale, donated, included in a lot, or linked to a sale of a lot must be:

3.1.5.1 flushed from Boran cows registered with the Society.

3.1.5.2 accompanied by a signed certificate confirming parentage details, the grade of the embryo and confirmation that the embryos were collected by a registered embryologist at a registered quarantine station.

3.1.6 All females older than 30 months on the date of the sale, must be certified in calf by a registered veterinarian.

3.1.7 A cow may be sold with her calf at foot provided that the calf is not older than eight months of age at the date of sale.

3.1.8 If the calf is younger than eight months, then the cow does not have to be confirmed in calf.

3.1.9 Should a seller retain semen straws or embryos or a semen and embryo share in a bull or female animal, it must be declared as part of the information that appears in the sale catalogue.

3.1.10 When an animal that is jointly owned is offered for sale:

3.1.10.1 The seller must specify the percentage share to be sold together with any other conditions or restrictions that may apply.

3.1.10.2 The progeny of the said animal, as recorded and shown on Logix, must be included in the catalogue.

3.1.11 It is important for buyers to note that all Boran registered in the Societies calf book section (SP CLB), which are offered for sale under the auspices, are subject to inspection by the buyer. The screening prior to the sale does not constitute an inspection.

3.1.12 Cattle that are not “auction worthy” may under no circumstances be offered at the auction.

3.2 <u>Animal Health</u>

3.2.1 All animals offered must have been tested negative in respect of CA and TB as near as possible to the sale date, but not more than three months prior to the date of the sale.

3.2.2 Calves under the age of 8 months, sold at foot with their dams are exempt from TB and CA tests. Calves between 8 and 15 months that are sold as “B” lots with their mothers must test negative for TB and CA.

3.2.3 If any of the animals offered for sale test positive for CA, TB, Trichomoniasis or Vibriosis, all the animals offered for sale by the breeder must immediately be withdrawn from the sale, and the office must be informed.

3.2.4 Pregnancy certificates stating number of months pregnant must be presented to the auctioneer and must correspond with the information given to the office when compiling the catalogue. The pregnancy certificate may not be older than three months prior to the date of the sale.

3.2.5 Within three months prior to the sale, bulls twenty-four (24) months and older, must:

3.2.5.1 have been tested by a veterinarian or a registered veterinary technologist/semen collector for breeding soundness (external & internal genitalia, macro and microscopic evaluation of semen sample).

3.2.5.2 be tested negative in respect of Trichomoniasis, Vibriosis, CA, and TB.

3.2.6 Only semen from bulls registered and inspected with the Society, registered in accordance with the Animal Improvement Act No.62 of 1998, have DNA parental verification, and collected by a registered semen collector at a registered quarantine station, may be offered for sale, donated, Included in any lot or linked to a sale of a lot. The applicable certification from the quarantine station must be submitted to the Society at least 28 (twenty-eight) days prior to the sale date.

3.2.7 The health and pregnancy certificates must be submitted by the seller to the auctioneer prior to offloading the Boran at the sale. No animals will be off loaded at the sale facility if the certificates are not presented to the auctioneer or his responsible official prior to offloading.

3.2.8 Council reserves the right to institute disciplinary action against a breeder who had, according to the discretion of Council administered hormones/steroids to an animal, which is regarded as un-ethical and a misrepresentation of such animal.

3.2.9 Bulls born from 01 January 2022, must be branded on the hump with the diamond brand, after they passed inspection.. No bulls will be sold on auction if not branded by the diamond brand.

4. CATALOGUE

The catalogue is key to a successful sale and to the sellers marketing program. For this reason, it is important that sellers plan their sales well in advance. To provide the required service to seller's deadlines have to be strictly enforced by the society so at as to meet the objectives outlined in this document.

4.1 The seller is required to submit all the required information to the Society 28 days before the date of the sale. Example: If the auction is on the 30th July, the latest submission time and date would be at 17:00 on the 2nd July.

4.1.1 Only animals that meet the following requirements can be included in the catalogue:

4.1.1.1 appear on the Logix report titled "Selection/Admin" or *Administrative selection list* and have the status "Reg" at the submission date. The exception is where the calf is older than 8 months, but younger than 15 months the calf can be included in the catalogue with the CLB status, as a lot B, must be branded.

4.1.1.2 and in the case of females on the day of sale will:

4.1.1.2.1 have an average ICP less than 730 days (Inter Calf Periods of female animals offered at the National Auction(s) may not exceed 500 days maximum.)

4.1.1.2.2 have calved before 42 months (Female animals offered at the National Auction(s) may not exceed 39 months of age at first calving.

4.1.1.2.3 have been certified in calf by a veterinarian if older than 30 months.

4.1.1.2.4 Must have a calf at foot since her last embryo program.

4.2 If a breeder submits an entry that has been promoted from CLB to REG in the Selection/Admin report within 4 days after the cutoff time in 4.1, a late entry fee of R500 will be charged per lot to cover administration costs. If an animal is substituted (replaced) with another animal after the cutoff date, a fee of R500 will be charged per lot to cover administration costs.

4.2.1 The late entry request form will need to be completed and submitted to the office.

4.2.2 The fee will be invoiced and charged to the breeders account and will be payable even if the animal is screened off at the sale.

4.3 The seller must provide all the relevant information required on the entry form.

4.4 Upon receipt of the relevant entry information, the Society will check the entries and submit a concept sale catalogue within 21 (twenty-one) days of the date of the sale to the sale organizer for approval. A period of 5 (five) working days will be granted to the organizer to submit any changes that are required. The Society will then submit the final catalogue to the auctioneers two weeks prior to the sale date.

4.5 Should any information, provided by the breeder to the society for the catalogue, change between the date of submission in 4.3 above and the sale date then the onus is upon the breeder to advise the office, the auctioneer and the inspectors responsible for the screening of such changes prior to screening.

4.6 The sale catalogue will conform to the SA Studbook design.

4.7 All the breeders' registered animals for sale will be listed in lot sequence in the catalogue.

4.8 The rules pertaining to the sales presented under the auspices of the Society must be published at the front of the sale catalogue or via QR code link.

4.9 No changes to the catalogue can be made after the entry date has expired. No additional animals may be entered.

4.10 The sale catalogues provide an annexure per seller. This annexure will be used by the inspectors for the screening of the animals offered at the auction.

4.11 The following applies to the breeder comments on the catalogue:

4.11.1 The comments box is limited to a certain number of characters. Where relevant, the information below must be displayed and takes precedence over general comments.

4.11.2 Pregnancy must be recorded in months

4.11.3 If a cow is sold with the calf, the calf's number and its sire must be recorded.

4.11.4 If the cow is pregnant, it must be recorded who the possible sire of the calf will be and how far she is pregnant. The possible sire's ID must be recorded.

4.11.5 If the heifer or cow is running with a bull/s, the bull must be in possession of the seller or a loan bull to him. The bull/s ID must also be recorded.

4.11.6 After that, further comments from breeder can be recorded. Only a maximum of 270 characters are available for comments.

5. SCREENING

5.1 The purpose of the screening is:

5.1.1 to verify the identification of the animals on offer

5.1.2 to inspect them for functional faults and compliance with Society norms and minimum breed Standards.

5.1.3 to verify that animals that have been flagged by the administrative office meet minimum production standards on the day of the sale.

5.2 The inspectors officiating at a sale screening **may not** sell Boran registered in their name on that same sale.

5.3 All animals (SP, CLB and Appendix A, B & C.) presented at the sale will be screened. CLB (Calf book) animals that pass screening on the day of the sale, are still subject to inspection at the required age.

5.4 Sale animals must be available for screening at 12:00 the day before the sale. The Boran office will appoint three senior (3) inspectors for screening animals as sale worthy for the National sale and two (2) senior inspectors for all other sales.

5.5 Only the auctioneer's representative will be allowed to accompany the nominated inspectors during screening. Upon the seller's permission, guests are allowed during the screening process but will have no effect on the results.

5.6 The inspectors will advise the sellers of animals that have been screened off the sale.

5.7 Sellers must be present or at least contactable after screening. Should sellers not be present, the information will be given to the representatives of the auctioneering firm.

5.8 The inspectors will advise the representative of the Auctioneering firm of any animals that fail the screening. The findings of the inspectors will be final.

5.9 A breeder of a Boran (both bulls and females) that fail screening shall have either of the following two options:

5.9.1 Sell the Boran that has been screened off as a commercial animal, at a commercial sale held not under the auspices of the society that takes place on the same day. The Boran will be de-registered (loose its SP/No REG status) and will lose the right to re-instatement.

5.9.2 Remove the Boran screened off immediately from the sale area / sales pens. This Boran will retain its SP REG status on condition that the Boran is immediately returned to its farm of origin.

5.10 If either the cow or the calf fails screening (lot A), then the entire lot will be deemed to have failed the screening and 5.9 will apply. Lot A and B, where the calf (Lot B) is between 8 and 15 months old and still calf book, will be considered as one lot. If Lot B is screened out, then Lot A may still be sold.

5.11 No other type of inspection may be carried out during sale screening.

5.12 At least one of the inspectors involved in the screening, or another official appointed by the Society, will be available on the day of the sale to provide a marketing presence for the seller and the Society, to act in an advisory capacity to buyers and to ensure that the auction is conducted in compliance with the above rules.

5.13 After the auction (within three days after the sale), the inspector must send the signed screening list to the office for record keeping and transfers.

6. DUTIES OF THE AUCTIONEER

6.1 The auctioneer must complete in full the applicable Society form and return it to the Society office duly signed.

6.2 As the sale will be presented under the auspices of the Society, the sale pamphlet as well as all other advertising copies must be submitted to the Society for approval prior to publication. The official/approved Society logo must appear on all advertising as well as the words "Sale held under the auspices of the Boran Cattle Breeders' Society of SA".

6.3 The rules pertaining to sales presented under the auspices of the Society, together with other information supplied by the Society, must be published at the front of the sale catalogue.

6.4 Only animals on the catalogue may be sold

6.5 No animals will be allowed to be off loaded at the sale venue if the required veterinary certify certificates are not presented to the auctioneer or his official responsible for offloading.

6.6 The auctioneer will provide one (1) person to assist the inspectors with the screening of sale animals.

6.7 The seller that hosts his own auction or the auction house responsible for hosting the auction, must supply the vendor roll to the Boran office within two (2) weeks after date of auction.

6.8 The auctioneer is responsible for collecting the health, fertility and pregnancy certificates for each animal on the sale. The auctioneer is responsible for distributing these certificates to the new owners after the sale.

6.9 The membership numbers of buyers that are registered Boran breeders must be obtained and included with the detail of animals purchased by such buyers in the vendor role.

6.10 Before commencement of a sale under the auspices of the Society:

6.10.1 the Auctioneer will explain the meaning thereof,

6.10.2 the Auctioneer will explain the meaning of 5.1 above,

6.10.3 will advise the buyers that the rules of the auction are included in the catalogue,

6.10.4 and will advise buyers that they have 90 days from the date of sale to address any issues of concern with the seller that require resolution.

6.11 The contracted Auctioneer is responsible for ensuring, that between his organization and the sellers, adequate public liability insurance cover is in place for the auction.

7. DISPERSAL SALES

7.1 All the requirements for sales under the auspices are applicable to dispersal sales, as well as the following:

7.1.1 If a breeder intends to hold the dispersal sale in two parts, he may request in writing that Council extend his membership for the agreed upon period.

7.1.2 It must be clearly understood that the arrangement of further sales under the auspices of the society, subsequent to the sales as contained in the agreement with the Society, will not be permitted.

7.1.3 One year after the dispersal sale, the breeders' active membership of the Society and membership of SA Studbook will be cancelled and all animals not sold will be transferred to a non-member number. Such person may remain as a non-active ordinary member. After a lapse of five (5) years he may re-apply for active membership of the Society and SA Studbook.

7.1.4 All Boran registered with the Society on the date of application in the name of the relevant breeder, company, trust, closed corporation, partnership, or stud names in which he has an interest, must be presented on the dispersal sale.

7.1.5 Boran animals sold on a dispersal sale may not be transferred as registered animals to the seller's wife/husband/family member, or any organization (e.g. Company, trust, closed corporation, partnership or stud names) in which he has an interest.

7.1.6 A breeder may sell his Herd Designation Mark at his dispersal sale. This will be activated on completion of the required SA Studbook cession form.

7.1.7 The Society and SA Studbook membership of a breeder (or of the concerns selling, who have successfully applied for the presentation of a total dispersal sale under the auspices of the Society) will be extended to the end of the financial year within which the final sale takes place, and

the full membership fee in respect of that period will be payable by the member/concerns. Thereafter the membership of the seller/s will be terminated or transferred to the non-active member list if the seller/s so wish. Under either of the aforementioned conditions, the seller/s concerned may only re-apply for registered breeder membership upon the lapse of 5 (five) years.

8. COMMISSION AND FEES

8.1 The Society will receive a commission, as fixed from time to time by Council, in respect of all sales held under the auspices of the Society. This will be calculated as a percentage of the total turnover of the sale. The commission will be collected from each seller and paid across to the Society within 7 (seven) working days, failing which penalty interest at the ruling prime rate will be levied.

8.2 Sellers who privately sell animals after the sale, will be liable for the total commission as set out in the sale agreement, if those animals were entered for the sale and went through the ring.

8.3 Should a bid be accepted during an auction under the auspices of the Society (regardless of who the buyer is), commission of 1% will be levied on the transaction as per Society's sales agreement.

8.4 Commission will be applicable on semen and embryo sales.

9. BUYERS

9.1 Should a problem arise with an animal that a buyer has purchased on the sale, the buyer has 90 days from the sale date to raise the issue with the seller and / or council.

10. SELLERS

10.1 All animals born form 01 January 2027 and entered on auctions, must be parentage verified by DNA.

10.2 Sellers are expected to take the necessary remedial action in the event that the parentage of unborn calves of females sold under the auspices is not as stated in the catalogue when the calf is born after the sale. The onus is on the seller to reach an amicable solution with the buyer. Failing which the seller will refund the buyer and the buyer will return the Boran cow and calf to the seller.

10.3 Where females are in calf to "multi-sires", the identity numbers of the possible sires used must be supplied and each possible sire must have DNA parent verification recorded on Logix. If the buyer have to do sire verification on a calf born after the auction, the cost of the DNA verification will be for the seller's account. If sire verification can not be confirmed via DNA, the buyer has the right to return the animal(s) and a refund of the full auction price will be paid back to the buyer by the seller.

10.4 All bulls born form 01 January 2027, must be parentage verified at the day of inspection.

11. GENERAL RULES

11.1 All animals advertised must be presented on the day of the sale and the Society reserves the right to demand veterinary certification regarding an animal withdrawn, other than in the case of death and the subsequent cancellation of the animal

11.2 All applications for other forms of sale (e.g. internet sale under the auspices of the Society) should be submitted to the Society in sufficient time to allow for the practical application of the principles contained in this document.

12. REQUIREMENTS FOR NATIONAL INTERNET/ONLINE AUCTIONS

12.1 There must be a time span of one day between the closing dates of Internet/Online sales and the next auction's starting date.

12.2 All applications for internet/online auctions should be submitted timeously and in writing to the Council with the view to the practical application of the principles contained in the rules for sales held under the auspices of the Boran Cattle Breeders' Society of South Africa. The sale screening costs for internet/online auctions will be direct costs for the seller. Screenings of animals before an inter net/online auction, must be done within two weeks prior to the auction. Please submit y our request for a screening in writing to the Technical advisor (Christopher Havenga) and a screening will be arranged accordingly.

12.3 All veterinary documents for Internet/Online auctions must be received by the office two weeks before the beginning of the auction. This documentation includes: Breeding soundness (external genitalia, internal genitalia (rectal examination), macro-and microscopic evaluation of semen sample) in bulls and certificates for the testing of Trichomoniasis, Vibriose, CA and TB (males and females). Animals will not be sold if the documentation is not submitted in time. The same requirements apply as stated in the requirements for auctions held under the auspices (3.2 Animal Health)

12.4 In the event of a disease outbreak, such as Foot-and-Mouth, that prevents auctions from being held, the following procedures will be implemented regarding the screening of animals:

12.4.1 All screenings of animals intended for the online auction will take place on the farm of the seller, prior to the auction.

12.4.2 In the event that an auction is successfully concluded, the relocation of animals from the seller's farm to the buyer's premises will be subject to agreement between the seller and the buyer. The Boran Society will not be a party to these agreement, and the Society do not guarantee the relocation of animals in any way.

12.4.3 The seller and buyer must agree on a timeline for the relocation of animals that is both fair and safe, taking into account the prevailing disease conditions and any relevant regulatory requirements.

12.4 All other rules in this document also apply to internet/online auctions.

13. ADDITIONAL AUCTION RULES REGARDING NATIONAL AUCTIONS

13.1 Animals must all be tested negative for TB and CA, not longer than 90 days before the auction.

13.2 Bulls must all be fertility tested and negative tested for Vibrioses and Trichomoniasis within 90 days of auction date.

13.3 For all entries the animal's Parentage must be verified by DNA.

13.4 Bulls: Only registered SP bulls, 30 months (on the day of sale) or older will be permitted.

13.5 Females: Only registered SP-females, pregnant or with calf not older than 8 months on the day of the auction will be permitted. No lot B (calves older than 8 months will be allowed)

13.6 No open heifers are allowed.

13.7 Animals that exceed production norms or animals where decisions have been taken at Boran Society Council meetings to condone the exceeding of production norms, are not allowed to be offered for sale at auctions under the auspices of the Boran Society.

13.8 Inter Calf Periods of female animals sold on the National Auction, MAY NOT exceed 500 days maximum. This period include the last calving.

13.9 Female animals offered at the National Auction may not exceed 39 months of age at first calving.

13.10 Flushing records certificates of female animals must accompany entries to appear in catalogue.

13.11 There is an entry fee of R1 000 per lot in order to cover advertising costs. The fee of R1 000 for embryos and semen per lot (of the same animal) that is on offer.

13.12 The seller may only sell animals at auction that have been in their possession for no less than 12 months. Only applicable for Boran National Auctions.

13.13 No changes are allowed after the closing date for entries.

13.14. All animals must be free of ticks, external parasites and should be auction ready.

13.15 At the conclusion of the Sale, any buyers who wish to privately sell animals which had been offered in the ring, will be held liable for all commission as set out in the conditions of sale.

13.16 Sale of embryos/semen: Ova donors/AI bulls must be approved by the Society and registered with the authorities. The collecting of semen and harvesting of embryos must be carried out under quarantine at an accredited facility by a qualified person. Supporting documentation as issued by the relevant authority (as stated in Livestock Improvement Act No 62 of 1998, clause 11) and quarantine center, must accompany the entry at least 28 days prior to the sale. Commission will also be levied on semen and embryo sales. The registered testing station must issue a certificate confirming that embryos and semen were harvested/tapped by them and the batch number must match.

13.17 Lot order of the National Auction is based on the number of entries, average price per lot per seller, of the previous year's National Auction. Sellers that did not offer animals at previous year's sale will fill the first 5 lot positions by means of a lucky draw.

13.18 Sale order will follow the lot sequence as per catalogue and no amendments will be made on the day of the sale.

13.19 If two lots are entered and one of the two lots is withdrawn, only the one lot that is to be sold, may be brought to the auction. Should the second lot be withdrawn, the kraal fee must still be paid for, as well as if the animal is screened out.

13.20 No other animals may be brought for exhibition, only the animals to be sold.

13.21 All Sellers must comply with the requirements as contained in the Legislation : Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984) and Section 10 (as may be amended from time to time).

13.22 All veterinary documents for Internet/Online auctions must be received by the office two weeks before the beginning of the auction. This documentation includes: Breeding soundness (external genitalia, internal genitalia (rectal examination), macro-and microscopic evaluation of semen

sample) in bulls and certificates for the testing of Trichomoniasis, Vibriose, CA and TB (males and females). Animals will not be sold if the documentation is not submitted in time.

13.23 All other rules in this document also apply to Internet/Online auctions.

14. SPECIAL RULES WITH REGARDS TO FOOT-AND-MOUTH AREAS

14.1. The time frame for the relocation of auction animals after the auction, must be fair and safe.

14.2. Every animal entered into the auction will be examined by a local veterinarian prior to the event and certified free of FMD, and again before loading in line with movement protocols.

14.3. The state veterinarian responsible for the area of origin will issue written confirmation that the source farm is FMD-free.

14.4. Where buyers are in FMD-restricted zones, sellers commit to keeping purchased animals on their farms at no cost until movement is legally permitted. Official documentation will be required from the buyer as confirmation. This special rule applies only to FMD-restricted zones. Funds to be released to seller.

14.5. During this holding period, the animals will remain under the seller's risk and responsibility, not the buyer.

14.6. In the event of injury or loss during this holding period, the seller will either replace the animal with one of comparable quality to the satisfaction of the buyer or provide a full refund to the buyer.

14.7. In the event of a seller being identified as FMD positive before delivery has taken place, the seller agrees to notify the buyer and either mitigate through the process or cancel the transaction.

14.8. **IMPORTANT** : When a bid is placed on an animal during the auction, payment becomes effective immediately. The Auction House and/or Society will not become involved in any arrangements or agreements made between the Seller and Buyer.

The Boran Society reserves the right to reduce lots if necessary.

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The successful marketing of Boran stud animals is an important aspect of our members' economic success. For this reason, all steps must be taken to ensure that the Boran we sell meet our breed standards and our requirements of quality. This is the only way we can build the trust of the buyer market. In addition, breeders are expected to conduct themselves with integrity, and with the shared values and ethos of our fellow breeders and the Society.

Please contact the Society or a council member should you have any suggestions on how to improve sales under the auspices of the Society. Best wishes for a successful sale.

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Updated 19/10/2026

BORAN Nasionale veilingsreëls : OOP-VERSE
BORAN *National auction rules: OPEN HEIFERS*

1. Alle verse moet gekeur wees en inspeksie geslaag het. / *All heifers must be inspected and passed inspection.*
2. Slegs oop verse mag op die veiling aangebied word. (Geen dragtige verse) / *Only open heifers may be offered at the auction. (No pregnant heifers)*
3. Die moer(e) van bogenoemde vers(e) mag nie 'n TKP van meer as 500 dae hê nie. / *The dam(s) of the above mentioned heifer(s) may not have an ICP of more than 500 days.*
4. Verse moet almal TB en BM vry getoets wees, nie langer as 90 dae voor veiling nie. / *Heifers must all be tested negative for TB and CA, not longer than 90 days before the auction.*
5. Alle diere wat aangebied word se vaderskap en moederskap moet met DNA bevestig word / *For all entries the animal's sire's and dam's must, be verified by DNA*
6. Verse : Slegs geregistreerde SP-verse. Oudedom van verse : tussen 14 en 18 maande op dag van veiling. / *Heifers : Only registered SP heifers. Age of heifers: between 14 and 18 months on day of auction.*
7. 'n Inskrywingsfooi van R800 per lot word gehef om die advertensiekoste te dek. / *There is an entry fee of R800 per lot in order to cover advertising costs.*
8. *Verse moet vir 12 maande in verkoper se besit wees om ingeskryf te word vir die Nasionale Versveiling. / Heifers must be in the seller's possession for 12 months to be entered for the National Heifer Auction.*
9. *Verse wat ingeskryf word, moet met die kuddekenmerk van die verkoper gebrand wees. / Heifers entered must be branded with the herd designation mark of the seller.*
10. Geen veranderings word toegelaat na afloop van die sluitingsdatum vir inskrywings. / *No changes are allowed after the closing date for entries.*
11. Alle diere moet vry van bosluise, eksterne parasiete en veilingsgereed wees. / *All animals must be free of ticks, external parasites and should be auction ready.*
12. Verkopers wat na afloop van die veiling diere, wat op die veiling aangebied was (dws deur die ring gegaan het), privaat verkoop, sal aanspreeklik wees vir ALLE kommissie soos uiteengesit in die betrokke veilingsooreenkoms. / *At the conclusion of the Sale, any buyers who wish to privately sell animals which had been offered in the ring, will be held liable for all commission as set out in the conditions of sale.*
13. Die veilings katalogus se lot orde sal gehandhaaf word tydens die veiling. Geen lotte mag rondskuif nie. / *Sale order will follow the lot sequence as per catalogue and no amendments will be made on the day of the sale.*
14. Indien twee lotte ingeskryf word en een van die twee lotte word onttrek, mag slegs die een lot wat verkoop word, gebring word. Sou die tweede lot onttrek word, moet daar nog steeds vir die stalletjie betaal word asook indien die dier afgekeur word. / *If two lots are entered and one of the two lots is withdrawn, only the one lot that will be sold may be brought. Should the second lot be withdrawn, payment must still be made for the stall as well as if the animal is rejected.*
15. Geen ander diere mag gebring word vir tentoonstelling nie, slegs die dier wat verkoop word. / *No other animals may be brought for exhibition, only the animal to be sold.*

14. **Die Genootskap het die reg om diere wat ingeskryf is vir die veiling te verminder. Maak dus seker dat u u beste vers EERSTE op die aansoekvorm invul en aandui. / *The Society has the right to reduce animals entered for the auction. Please ensure that your best heifers' information is written FIRST on the application form and clearly marked.***

Verander : 18 November 2025 / Changed 18 November 2025

Suid-Afrikaanse Stamboek- en Diereverbeteringsvereniging
(Geregistreer in terme van Wet 62 van 1998)
South African Stud Book and Animal Improvement Association
(Registered in terms of Act 62 of 1998)

Adres/Address: Posbus / PO Box 270 ? BLOEMFONTEIN ? 9300 Telefoon/Telephone: (051) 4100900
Telefoon/Telephone: (051) 4100900
Faks/Fax: (051) 4473964
e-Pos/Mail: info@studbook.co.za
Internet: http://www.studbook.co.za

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK

ICAR CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY Valid up to October 2029

[redacted]

REGISTRATION OF HERD DESIGNATION MARK

In accordance with the Animal Improvement Act (Act No. 62 of 1998), a prefix must be registered on the Intergis for each Stud breeder. In addition, a herd mark (HDM) must also be registered. The HDM is a combination of one to four capital letters and numbers. It is used to indicate the origin of each animal within a specific breed. The HDM forms part of each animal`s unique identification number and is awarded by the relevant Breeders` Association as no duplicates are allowed within a breed. Consequently this has resulted in some duplicate marks between breeds and with commercial animals under the Animal Identification Act`s brand marks.

Due to two separate laws (Animal Improvement Act and Animal Identification Act) governing the identification of animals, there is sometimes confusion between the Police and inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. (DALRRD) To address this confusion, you are hereby provided with an Identifiable card to serve as proof that you are allowed to mark your registered animals, in accordance with the Animal Improvement act, with the HDM mark as indicated in this document.

You are requested to cut out the ticket below and keep it ready to display at all times to the Police, Inspectors from the Department of Agriculture or Veterinary Inspectors when request of proof of the use of the HDM marks of your animals is required. Please do not hesitate to contact SA Studbook for any inquiries or assistance.

Kind Regards

Dr Bobbie van der Westhuizen
General Manager

SA Studbook & Animal Improvement Association

In terms of the Animal Improvement Act (Act 62 of 1998), a Herd Designation Mark has been registered for the breed/s as indicated.

Animals identified with Herd Designation Mark are excluded from the stipulation of the Animal Identification Act, as stipulated in section 15.2.

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK

See 2nd page

Suid-Afrikaanse Stamboek- en Diereverbeteringsvereniging
(Geregistreer in terme van Wet 62 van 1998)

South African Stud Book and Animal Improvement Association
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e-Pos/Mail: info@studbook.co.za
Internet: http://www.studbook.co.za

CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY
Valid up to October 2029

PARTICIPANT:	[redacted]
TOWN:	[redacted]
CELL NR:	[redacted]
PARTICIPANT NR:	[redacted]
BREED:	BOR
HERD DESIGNATION MARK:	[redacted]
EFFECTIVE DATE:	01-FEB-24
VAT NR:	-

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK

Riglyne vir SA Stamboek se

Plaasgroeitoetse

Siebert Vermeulen

Helena Theron

LOGIX

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RIGLYNE VIR PLAASGROEITOETSE

1. DOEL

Plaasgroeitoetse het dit ten doel om die genetiese potensiaal vir groeidoeltreffendheid van vleisrasbulle so akkuraat as moontlik onder plaastoestande te bepaal. Akkurate bepaling van groeidoeltreffendheid vereis dat groei van potensiële teelbulle onder dieselfde omgewingstoestande gemeet word.

2. DEELNAME

Die eienaar van die dier moet 'n lid van 'n Telersgenootskap wees en deelneem aan SA Stamboek se Registrasie- en Produksie Aantekening Dienste.

3. TIPE TOETSE

Hierdie toetste word onder plaastoestande gedoen en kan 'n enkelkudde of veelkudde toets (meer as een kudde van dieselfde ras saam in dieselfde groep) wees.
Voedingstoestande kan as as volg wees :

- Ekstensief – veld met 'n lek
- Semi-ekstensief – veld of aangeplante weiding met aanvulling
- Semi-intensief – genoegsame kragvoer met baie ruvoer in 'n groter kampie
- Intensief – kragvoer (groei-rantsoen) in 'n kraal

4. DIERVEREISTES

Om deel te neem aan 'n veldgroeitoets, moet elke dier aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:

- Diere moet nageslag van geregistreerde bulle wees.
- Diere moet registreerbaar of 'n aangetekende graad dier wees volgens die betrokke telersgenootskap se vereistes.
- Diere moet aangeteken wees op die Logix stelsel.
- Die eienaar en/of bestuurder moet diere voor die toets goedkeur as geskik vir toetsing.
- Diere moet geen sigbare erflike gebreke hê nie.
- Die ouderdomme van die diere moet minder as 100 dae verskil (speengroep).
- Sien Aanhangsel 2 vir die maksimum gewigsvariasie wat vir verskillende rasse aanbeveel word.
- Diere moet jonger as 425 dae (±14 maande) aan die begin van die aanpassingsperiode wees.
- Diere moet die toepaslike immuniserings- en in- en uitwendige parasietbeheer ontvang voor die aanvang van die aanpassingsperiode.

5. VERLOOP VAN 'N PLAASGROEITOETS

5.1 Voor speen

Om meer effektief te wees, moet 'n inentingsprogram reeds 'n maand voor speen begin. Kalwers ondervind speenskok as gevolg van die verandering in omgewing en voeding, groepsdruk, 'n hoër konsentrasie van diere en gevolglik meer siektes. Die langer periode in die kraal veroorsaak ook dehidrasie en swak opname van die entstof, indien dit tydens speen toegedien word. (Sien Aanhangsel 3 vir Sernick se inentingsprogram as riglyn).

5.2 Na speen en voor aanpassingsperiode ('Backgrounding')

Vir optimale prestasie in die toets en ten einde alle kalwers op gelyke voet te plaas, is dit belangrik dat diere reg voorberei word. In 'n proses bekend as 'backgrounding', word speenkalwers vir 'n paar weke na speen in die veld of ander natuurlike toestande geplaas voordat hulle die groeitoets begin.

Voordele van 'backgrounding':

- Uitskakel van voortoets-omgewingseffekte wat toetsprestasie mag beïnvloed, byvoorbeeld diere wat afkomstig is van verskillende omgewings en telers.
- Om die diere fisiologies ouer te kry met afsluiting van toets is voordelig vir skrotum ontwikkeling en keuring van meer manlike diere. Finale gewigte is ook swaarder vir bulle wat direk na die toets geslag word.
- Beter gesondheid van diere - kalwers is afkomstig van die veld omgewing en voer en pas dus beter aan. Die konsentrasie van diere is ook nie so hoog as tydens die toets nie.

5.3 Aanpassingsperiode

- Die aanpassingsperiode vir plaasgroeitoetse kan wissel tussen 21 en 90 dae afhangende van die groeitempo en toetsprosedure.
- Die aanpassingsperiode kan kort wees vir intensiewe en enkelkudde toetse en langer vir ekstensiewe en veelkudde toetse.
- Gedurende die aanpassingsperiode ontvang bulle dieselfde rantsoen as gedurende die toetsperiode en daar moet 'n gewigstoename wees voordat die toets kan begin.
- Minstens 10 diere moet die toets voltooi, so daar word aanbeveel dat meer as 10 diere van dieselfde ras (uit dieselfde of verskillende kuddes, met verkieslik verskillende vaders om stoetvaars met mekaar te vergelyk) die toets begin.

5.4 Plaasgroeitoets

- Die toets moet tussen 84 en 270 dae(± 3 tot 9 maande) duur na die voorafbepaalde aanpassings-periode.
- 'n Gemiddelde minimum toename en groeitempo tydens die toetstydperk word vereis, per ras, soos in Aanhangsel 2 aangedui.
- Die kalwers se liggaamsgewigte word op twee agtereenvolgende dae geneem by die begin en afsluit van die toets.
- Diere word elke 14 dae geweeg vir korter toetse en maandeliks vir langer toetse.
- Kalwers moet die toets as 'n groep begin en eindig. Onttrekkings kan slegs plaasvind as 'n dier siek of beseer is en dit die groep kan benadeel.

5.5 Afsluiting van groeitoets

- SA Stamboek se tegniese adviseur (of gekoöpteerde, geakkrediteerde verteenwoordiger), sluit die toets af.
- Die meting van skrotumomvang, skouer- of heuphoogte (Sien Aanhangsel 1) en liggaamslengte is verpligtend.
- Die meting van ultrasoniese (RTU) mates en veldikte is nie verpligtend nie.

- Genomiese toetsing (die trek van sterthare) is opsioneel. Stuur verkieslik die hare reeds aan die begin van die toets in, sodat resultate teen die einde van die toets bekend is en ingesluit kan word in die BLUP ontleding, waar van toepassing.
- Werklike en gekorrigeerde liggaamsmates word verwerk. Die gekorrigeerde skrotumomvang word normaalweg gebruik by keuring.
- Resultate soos GDT (Gemiddelde Daaglikse Toename of groei oor toets), GDO (gewig per dag van ouderdom) word in gram sowel as 'n indeks uitgedruk binne die kontemporêre groep. Die inligting is bruikbaar by keuring van die bulle (Sien Aanhangsel 3 vir meer detail).
- 'n Groeitoets is amptelik as die toets prosedure gehandhaaf is en die groeitoets evaluasie statisties aanvaarbaar is. Die groeitoets moet ook eers op die Logix databasis aanvaar word.

6. PLIGTE VAN EIENAARS EN BESTUURDERS

Hierdie prosedures moet gevolg word en mag net verander word met die toestemming van SA Stamboek.

6.1 Beplanning

- Bestuurders moet jaarliks tydig toetsdatums met die SA Stamboek Adviseur bespreek.
- Die hele prosedure, voeding en bestuur, word saam met die SA Stamboek Tegniese Adviseur beplan tot onderlinge tevredenheid.
- 'n Voervloei program moet beskikbaar wees vir die hele tydperk van die toets periode.

6.2 Rekordhouding

- Telers en bestuurders onderneem om te hou by die ooreengekome prosedures en om gewigte stiptelik en korrek aan te teken.
- Die nodige aantekeningdokumente (papier en/of elektronies) moet op aanvraag beskikbaar wees, veral as 'n deelnemer nie BenguFarm Beef of enige ander vooraf-goedgekeurde rekenaarprogram gebruik nie.
- Volle besonderhede van elke kalf moet aangeteken word en alle rekords moet op datum en beskikbaar wees.
- Op datum gewigte moet altyd gedurende en na die toets beskikbaar wees.
- Binne 7 dae nadat die toets begin het, moet die aanpassing- en begin-toets gewigte, asook addisionele notas aan SA Stamboek gestuur word vir verwerking.
- Die op-datum toetsgewigte moet aan die betrokke SA Stamboek adviseur gestuur word, 14 dae voor die einde van die toets.
- 'n Dagboek van belangrike toetsverwante gebeure, soos byvoorbeeld beserings, siektes, opblaas, ens., moet op datum gehou word deur die bestuurder.
- Voor of tydens die aanvang van 'n toets moet die deelnemer(s) die kalwers ondersoek vir erflike gebreke en dit aanteken. In uitsonderlike gevalle sal bulle met erflike gebreke toegelaat word vir deelname aan die toets, naamlik om sinvolle toetsgroepe saam te stel en waar die gebrek geen effek het op die prestasie van die dier het nie en met dien verstande dat die dier nie oorweeg mag word as seleksiekandidaat nie en dus by voltooiing van die toets geslag sal word.
- Indien 'n toets, om watter rede ook al, verleng of gekanselleer word, moet die betrokke SA Stamboek Adviseur onmiddellik in kennis gestel word.

- Voortydige onttrekking van enige dier tydens die verloop van die groeitoets mag slegs geskied in oorleg met Stamboek se Tegniese Adviseur. Onttrekkings mag slegs in uitsonderlike gevalle plaasvind en nie as gevolg van swak prestasie nie.
- Daar sal te alle tye aan SA Stamboek vrye toegang tot die toetsterrein en die rekords verleen word.

6.3 Toerusting

- 'n Kopklamp, drukgang met betonvloer en betroubare akkurate beesskaal, goedgekeur deur SA Stamboek, moet vir weging en die neem van liggaams- en ander mates of metings, beskikbaar wees.
- Die beesweegskaal moet op ‘n gereëlde basis gekalibreer word volgens die voorskrifte wat deur SA Stamboek se Tegniese Adviseur vereis word.
- Indien ‘n teler gebruik wil maak van ultrasoniese skandering (RTU), moet daar betroubare en stabiele enkelfase kragtoevoer beskikbaar wees tydens die skanderingsproses.
- Die werkgeriewe moet verkieslik onder dak en stofvry wees.
- Skoon water voorsiening moet deurlopend beskikbaar wees. Waterkrippe moet op ’n daaglikse basis gekontroleer word vir skoon water.

7. PLIGTE VAN SA STAMBOEK

- Slegs ‘n geakkrediteerde Stamboek persoon of geakkrediteerde gekoöpteerde verteenwoordiger, mag die bultoets evaluasie afhandel, volgens ICAR riglyne.
- SA Stamboek moet die toetsprosedure noukeurig, in oorleg met die deelnemer of verantwoordelike bestuurder, beplan en enige afwykings vanaf hierdie ooreengekome prosedure gedurende die toets, sal slegs met konsensus toegepas word en moet aangeteken word.
- SA Stamboek sal toesig hou oor die toetsprosedure. Die toetsterrein kan, sonder kennisgewing, besoek word om die prosedure en rekords na te gaan. Indien SA Stamboek daarvan oortuig is dat die vereistes en prosedures nie nagekom is nie, sal die toets geen amptelike erkenning ontvang nie.
- Enige onaanvaarbare afwyking van prestasie of enige meting van die verwagte biologiese norme of van bekende rasstatistiek sal nie as amptelik aanvaar word nie.
- SA Stamboek Adviseur (of gekoöpteerde verteenwoordiger), moet teenwoordig wees by die afsluiting van die toets vir die neem van die tweede eindgewig en die liggaamsmates en verwerking van die toetsresultate.
- Na verifiëring van gewigte sal data verwerk word en die resultate so gou moontlik na voltooiing van die toets aan die deelnemer(s) beskikbaar gestel word.
- Data sal so gou moontlik na afloop van toets op die Logix Vleisbeesstelsel geplaas word en amptelike verwerking sal plaasvind sodat verslae uitgereik kan word. Die aangetekende data sal in genetiese evaluasies ingesluit word, mits daar voldoende data in die ras beskikbaar is, en die ras genetiese evaluasies deur SA Stamboek ontvang.

Aanhangsel 1: Raskodes, skouer/heup en gekorrigeerde mates

Ras Kode	Ras	Skouer/ heup Hoogte	Gekorrig. skrotum omtrek	
			Std Gewig (kg)	Min. standaard vir gewig (mm)
AFA	Afrigus	Skouer	385	300
ASM	Afrisim	Skouer	425	305
AFR	Afrikaner	Skouer	350	285
AAN	Angus	Heup	425	305
ANK	Ankole	Skouer	425	305
BMA	Beefmaster	Skouer	425	295
BSH	Beef Shorthorn	Skouer	400	295
BON	Bonsmara	Skouer	425	305
BOR	Boran	Skouer	375	250
BGI	Borguni	Skouer	350	265
BFD	Braford	Skouer	400	285
BRM	Brahman	Skouer	375	240
BRG	Brangus	Skouer	425	295
BBS	Braunvieh	Skouer	450	325
CHB	Charbray	Skouer	425	275
CHL	Charolais	Heup	475	305
CIA	Chianina	Skouer	475	320
DXT	Dexter	Skouer	225	260
DRB	Drakensberger	Skouer	400	305
GVH	Gelbvieh	Skouer	475	320
HFD	Hereford	Heup	425	295
HUG	Huguenot	Skouer	425	305
LMS	Limousin	Heup	425	270
NGI	Nguni	Skouer	300	260
PGR	Pinzgauer	Skouer	450	320
PZL	Pinzyl	Skouer	425	305
RPO	Red Poll	Skouer	400	300
RMG	Romagnola	Skouer	450	310
SAN	Sanganer	Skouer	325	275
SGT	Santa Gertrudis	Skouer	425	270
SEN	Senepol	Skouer	425	305
SBR	Simbra	Heup	450	300
SIM	Simmentaler	Heup	475	330
SDV	South Devon	Skouer	475	310
SSX	Sussex	Heup	400	300
TUL	Tuli	Skouer	300	255
WGU	Wagyu	Skouer		

Aanhangsel 2: Vereistes vir Plaasgroeitoetse

RAS	MAKS. GEWIGS-VARIASIE (Kg)	MIN. TOENAME (Kg)	MIN. GDT (g/dag)
Dexter, Nguni, Sanganer, Tuli	65	90	400
Afrigus, Beef Shorthorn, Bonsmara, Boran, Drakensberger, Galloway, Kentshire, Red Poll, Salers, Senepol, Sussex, Pinzyl	75	110	500
Angus, Beefmaster, Charbray, Hereford, Hugenoot, Pinzgauer	80	120	550
Braunvieh, Charolais, Chianina, Gelbvieh, Romagnola, South Devon	85	130	600

Aanhangsel 3: Voorgestelde inentingsprogram van Sernick

(Pieter Booysen)

VOORSPEEN - 4 weke voor speen			
LONGSIEKTES	**Bovi-Tect Produkte** **Bovi-Tect P**	**Mannheimia Pasteurella**	
LONGSIEKTES	Pyramid 4/ Bovishield	IBR - Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis BVD/Mucosal	
SPONSSIEKTES + ROOIDERM	Covexin 10		
VOORSPEEN - 1 week voor speen			
LONGSIEKTES	**Bovi-Tect Produkte** **Bovi-Tect III**	**Mannheimia Pasteurella** **Multocida Pasteurella** **Hystophyllus Somni**	**Mengsel van 3-in-1**
SPONSSIEKTES + ROOIDERM	Covexin 10		
ONTWURM +BOSLUIS BEHEER	Attila opgiet middel		
BEGIN AANPASSING			
LAMSIEKTE + MILTSIKTE	**Botuthrax**		
VITAMIEN + MINERALE	Vitamien A, D & E Bi-Co Bolic	Vit B , fosfor	
ONTWURM + LUISE	Iverax		

Aanhangsel 4: Detail van metings, verwerkings en teelwaardes

Meting	Verwerking	Indeks	EBV*	Waarde / Voordeel
Begin toets gewig Eindtoets gewig				Groei
	GDT (Gemiddelde daaglikse toename)	x	x	
	GDO (Groei per dag van ouderdom)	x		
Hoogte		x	x	Raamgrootte
Lengte		x	x	
Skrotumomvang			x	Bulvrugbaarheid
Veldikte				Aanpassing, bosluise
RTU:				Karkas eienskappe op lewendige dier
Oogspieroppervl.		x		
Vet dikte		x		
Marmering		x	x	
	Rooivleis produksie	x	x	
	Uitslag Persentasie	x	x	
	Spier- been-vet verhouding	x		
Groeiwaarde	Kombinasie van relevante teelwaardes		x	Vergemaklik seleksie

*EBVs nie beskikbaar vir alle rasse nie.

Aanhangsel 5: Kontakbesonderhede van SA STAMBOEK Tegniese Adviseurs

Provinsie	Tegniese Adviseur	Basis	e-pos adres	Telno.
Vrystaat,	Siebert Vermeulen	Bloemfontein	siebert@studbook.co.za	082 5484 608
Vrystaat, Noord-Kaap	Gerdus de Klerk	Jan Kempdorp	gerdus@studbook.co.za	072 691 3600
Vrystaat	Johan Venter	Bloemfontein	johan@studbook.co.za	083 631 6040
Noordwes, Noord-Kaap	Dolf Cloete	Vryburg	dolf@studbook.co.za	082 6603 266
Limpopo,Noordwes, Gauteng, Mpumalanga,	Andries Riekert	Pretoria	andries@studbook.co.za	082 4650 671
Mpumalanga KZN EFS	Kabelo Phaka	Ernelo	kabelo@studbook.co.za	076 235 3304
Gauteng	Thalia Brameld	Pretoria	thalia@studbook.co.za	071 4931 111
Sentraal	Suretha Francis	Pretoria	suretha@studbook.co.za	083 584 0814
Wes-Kaap	Chanelle Steenekamp	Wes-Kaap	chanelle@studbook.co.za	072 8364 108
Oos-Kaap	Erick Joosten	George	erick@studbook.co.za	082 7660 562

Aanhangsel 6: SA Stamboek tariewe

SA Stamboek tariewe geldig tot 30 Junie 2021 (BTW UITGESLUIT)
(Sien www.sastudbook.co.za vir nuutste tariewe)

Toetsfooi	**2150.00**
Fooi per bul minder as 40 bulle	R 101.50
Fooi per bul tussen 41 – 79 bulle	R 91.00
Fooi per bul meer as 80 bulle	R 85.50
Fooi per per bul RTU Skandering	R101.75 (optional)

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK

Guidelines for SA Stud Book's

Farm Growth Tests

Siebert Vermeulen
Helena Theron

LOGIX

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Guidelines for Farm Growth Tests

1. PURPOSE

Farm Growth tests measure as accurately as possible the genetic potential of growth and efficiency of young beef bulls under farm conditions, both intensively and extensively. To increase accuracy of growth efficiency, animals are evaluated under the same conditions. .

2. TEST TYPES

These tests are performed under farm conditions, and can be single or multi-herd testing (more than one herd in the same group).

Categories of feeding levels are as follows:

- Extensive – veld with a lick
- Semi-extensive – veld or pasture with supplement
- Semi-intensive – sufficient concentrate with ample roughage in a larger pen
- Intensive – concentrate (growth ration) in a feeding pen

3. PARTICIPATION

Members of Breeders' Societies that make use of SA Stud Book's services can enter bulls in Farm Growth Tests.

4. ANIMAL REQUIREMENTS

In order to participate in a growth test, each animal must meet the following requirements:

- Calves must be progeny of registered bulls.
- Animals must be registerable or a recorded commercial animal according to the relevant Breeders' Society requirements.
- Animals must be recorded on the Logix Data Base.
- The owner and / or manager must approve animals as suitable for testing before the test.
- Animals must be free of visible hereditary defects.
- The ages of the calves must be within 100 days of each other (weaning group).
- See Attachment 2 for the maximum weight variation between the lightest and heaviest calf in the group for the different breeds.
- Animals must be younger than 425 days of age (±14 months) at the start of the adaptation period.
- Participants must take care that applicable immunization and internal and external parasite control are applied before the beginning of the adaptation period.

5. WORK FLOW OF FARM GROWTH TEST

5.1 Pre-wean

A vaccination program that starts a month before weaning will be more effective, as there may be a poor absorption of the vaccine if applied during weaning due to weaning shock. Weaning shock is caused by the change in environment, different feed, group pressure, higher concentration of animals, dehydration and consequently more diseases. (See Appendix 2 for Sernick's vaccination program as guideline).

5.2 Backgrounding

For optimal growth during the test, it is important that animals are properly prepared. In a process known as backgrounding, weaners are placed in the field or other natural conditions for a few weeks before the start of the growth test.

Benefits of backgrounding:

- Elimination of pre-test environmental effects that may affect test performance, for example animals coming from different herds, etc.
- Animals are physiologically older at the end of the test, which is beneficial for scrotal development and selection of older male animals. Final weights are also heavier for bulls slaughtered directly after the test.
- Better health of animals - calves that were running with their dams on veld is under the same environment after weaning and therefore adapt better. The concentration of animals is also not as high as during the test.

5.3 Adaptation Period

- The adaptation period for farm growth tests may vary between 21 and 90 days depending on the growth rate and test procedure.
- The adaptation period may be short for intensive and single-herd tests and longer for extensive and multi-herd tests.
- The animals must receive the same ration during the adaptation period as during the test period and animals must gain weight before the test may begin.
- A bull growth test will only be regarded as official if at least 10 animals of the same breed complete the test. It is therefore recommended that more than 10 animals of the same breed (from the same or different herds, which are the progeny of more than one sire) start the test.

5.4 Farm Growth Tests

- Farm growth tests must last a minimum period of 84 days and a maximum of 270 days (± 3 to 9 months) after the adaptation period.
- An average minimum gain and growth rate per breed during the test period is as indicated in Attachment 2.
- Body weights must be taken on two consecutive days at the beginning and end of test.
- During the test, the calves must be weighed every 14 days for shorter tests and monthly for longer tests.
- Calves must begin and end the test as a group. Withdrawals are only allowed when a sick or injured calve may impair the group.

5.5 Completion of Growth Test

- A SA Stud Book Technical Advisor (or a co-opted person accredited by SA Stud Book) must be present at the completion of the test.
- Body measurements such as scrotal circumference, shoulder or hip height (See Attachment 1) and body length are compulsory.
- The measurement of skin thickness and real-time ultrasound (RTU) measurements are optional.

- Genomic testing (tail hair samples) is optional. Samples should ideally be sent to the lab at the start of the test, to ensure that results can be included in the BLUP analysis at the end of the test, if applicable.
- Real and corrected body measurements are processed. The corrected scrotal circumference is used during inspection.
- Results such as ADG and GDA (gain per day of age) are expressed in grams as well as an index within the contemporary group. The information is useful when approving bulls (See Attachment 3 for more detail).
- The growth test is regarded as official if the test procedure has been complied with and the growth evaluation is statistically acceptable. The growth test must also be accepted on the Logix Data Base.

6. DUTIES OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS

These procedures must be followed and can only be changed with the permission of SA Stud Book.

6.1 Planning

- Please contact your specific technical adviser in time if you are planning to do a growth test.
- The entire procedure, feeding and management must be planned in collaboration with SA Stud Book to mutual satisfaction of the participant and SA Stud Book representative.

6.2 Record Keeping

- Participants undertake to comply with the agreed procedures and to record the weights promptly and correctly.
- All necessary recording documents (paper and/or electronic) must be available at request, especially it the centre do not use BenguFarm Beef or any other pre-authorized farm software programme.
- Detailed particulars of every calf must be recorded and all records must be updated and available.
- On-date weights and feed usage must always be available during and after the test.
- Within 7 days after the beginning of the test the adaptation and beginning test weights, as well as notifications of any hereditary defects, must be forwarded to SA Stud Book for processing.
- The updated test weights must be sent to the relevant SA Stud Book advisor, 14 days before the end of the test.
- A diary of important incidents such as injuries, illnesses, bloating etc., must be kept updated during the test by the test manager.
- Participants should examine calves for hereditary defects and record it. Only in exceptional cases will animals with hereditary defects be allowed to participate in a test, e.g. to compile suitable test groups and only where the defect will have no effect on performance. These animals may not be selected as breeding animals and must be slaughtered at the end of the test.
- Should a test for some or other reason be lengthened or cancelled, the relevant SA Stud Book advisor must immediately be informed.
- Animals may only be withdrawn from a test after consultation with SA Stud Book Advisor. Withdrawals will only be possible in exceptional cases, and not due to poor performance.
- SA Stud Book will be granted free access to the test facilities as well as to the records at all times.

6.3 Equipment

- A neck clamp, crush with a concrete floor and reliable SA Stud Book approved cattle scale must be available for weighing and the taking of body and other measurements.
- A reliable cattle scale must be regularly calibrated according to prescription and requirement of the SA Stud Book Technical Advisor.
- Should the breeder require ultra sound scanning (RTU), reliable and stable single phase electricity supply must be available for scanning.
- The working facilities must preferably be sheltered and dust free.
- Clean water supply must be available continuously. Water troughs must be checked on a daily basis.

7. DUTIES OF SA STUD BOOK

- Only an accredited Stud Book person may end the bull test evaluation according to ICAR guidelines.
- The test procedure must, in collaboration with the participant or responsible manager, be properly planned and any deviations of the test procedure during the course of the test will only be applied with consensus and must be recorded.
- SA Stud Book will monitor the test procedure. The test facilities may be visited at any time without notification in order to verify the procedure and the records. If SA Stud Book is convinced that the requirements and procedures have not been adhered to, the test will not be officially recognized.
- Any unacceptable deviation of performance or any other measurement from the expected biological norm according to breed statistics will not be accepted as official.
- An SA Stud Book advisor (or co-opted representative), must be present at the end of the test for the second end weighing of the bulls, taking the body measurements and processing of the test results.
- After verification of weights, data will be processed and the results will be available as soon as possible after completion of the test.
- Data will be placed on the Logix beef system as soon as possible after the test is completed so that official production reports can be issued. The data will be included in genetic evaluations, provided that there is sufficient growth test data available in the breed, and the breed receives genetic evaluations from SA Stud Book.

Attachment 1: Breed codes, shoulder/hip and corrected measurements

Breed code	Breed	Shoulder/ Hip Height	Corrected Scrotal Circumference	
			Standard Weight (kg)	Min. Standard for weight (mm)
AFA	Afrigus	Shoulder	385	300
ASM	Afrisim	Shoulder	425	305
AFR	Afrikaner	Shoulder	350	285
AAN	Angus	Hip	425	305
ANK	Ankole	Shoulder	425	305
BMA	Beefmaster	Shoulder	425	295
BSH	Beef Shorthorn	Shoulder	400	295
BON	Bonsmara	Shoulder	425	305
BOR	Boran	Shoulder	375	250
BGI	Borguni	Shoulder	350	265
BFD	Braford	Shoulder	400	285
BRM	Brahman	Shoulder	375	240
BRG	Brangus	Shoulder	425	295
BBS	Braunvieh	Shoulder	450	325
CHB	Charbray	Shoulder	425	275
CHL	Charolais	Hip	475	305
CIA	Chianina	Shoulder	475	320
DXT	Dexter	Shoulder	225	260
DRB	Drakensberger	Shoulder	400	305
GVH	Gelbvieh	Shoulder	475	320
HFD	Hereford	Hip	425	295
HUG	Huguenot	Shoulder	425	305
LMS	Limousin	Hip	425	270
NGI	Nguni	Shoulder	300	260
PGR	Pinzgauer	Shoulder	450	320
PZL	Pinzyl	Shoulder	425	305
RPO	Red Poll	Shoulder	400	300
RMG	Romagnola	Shoulder	450	310
SAN	Sanganer	Shoulder	325	275
SGT	Santa Gertrudis	Shoulder	425	270
SEN	Senepol	Shoulder	425	305
SBR	Simbra	Hip	450	300
SIM	Simmentaler	Hip	475	330
SDV	South Devon	Shoulder	475	310
SSX	Sussex	Hip	400	300
TUL	Tuli	Shoulder	300	255
WGU	Wagyu	Shoulder		

Attachment 2: Farm Growth Test requirements

BREED	Maximum Weight variation (kg)	Minimum Gain (kg)	Minimum ADG (g/day)
Dexter, Nguni, Sanganer, Tuli	65	90	400
Afrigus, Beef Shorthorn, Bonsmara, Boran, Drakensberger, Galloway, Kentshire, Red Poll, Salers, Senepol, Sussex, Pinzyl	75	110	500
Angus, Beefmaster, Charbray, Hereford, Hugenoot, Pinzgauer	80	120	550
Braunvieh, Charolais, Chianina, Gelbvieh, Romagnola, South Devon	85	130	600

Attachment 3: Vaccination programme of Sernick

(Pieter Booysen)

Pre-wean - 4 weeks prior to weaning			
Lung conditions	Bovi-Tect Produkte Bovi-Tect P	Mannheimia Pasteurella	
Lung conditions	Pyramid 4/ Bovishield	IBR - Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis BVD/Mucosal	
Blackquarter & Redgut	Covexin 10		
Pre-wean - 1 week prior to weaning			
Lung conditions	Bovi-Tect Products Bovi-Tect III	Mannheimia Pasteurella Multocida Pasteurella Hystophyllus Somni	Combination 3-in-1
Blackquarter & Redgut	Covexin 10		
Worms & ticks	Attila pour-on		
Start of adaptation			
Botulism & Anthrax	Botuthrax		
Vitamins & Minerals	Vitamin A, D & E Bi-Co Bolic	Vit B , phosphor	
Worms & Lice	Iverax		

Attachment 4: Detail of measurements and breeding values

Measurement	Processed data	Index	EBV*	Value
Weight at start of test **Weight at end of test**				Growth
	ADG (Average Daily Gain)	x	x	
	GDA (Gain per day of age)	x		
Height		x	x	
Length		x	x	Frame size
Scrotal Circumference		x	x	Bull Fertility
Skin Thickness				Adaptability, ticks
RTU:				
Eye Muscle Area (EMA)		x		
Fat Thickness		x		Carcass traits on live animal
Marbling		x	x	
	Red Meat Yield	x	x	
	Dressing Percentage	x	x	
	Muscle-Bone-Fat Ratio	x		
Growth Value	Combination of relevant breeding values		x	Simultaneous selection on many traits

Attachment 5: SA Stud Book Technical Advisors

Province	Technical Advisor	Base	e-Mail	Tel no.
Free State,	Siebert Vermeulen	Bloemfontein	siebert@studbook.co.za	082 5484 608
Free State, Northen Cape	Gerdus de Klerk	Jan Kempdorp	gerdus@studbook.co.za	072 691 3600
Free State, Eastern Cape	Johan Venter	Bloemfontein	johan@studbook.co.za	083 231 5164
North West, N. Cape	Dolf Cloete	Vryburg	dolf@studbook.co.za	082 6603 266
Limpopo, North West, Gauteng,	Andries Riekert	Pretoria	andries@studbook.co.za	082 4650 671
Central SA	Suretha Francis	Pretoria	suretha@studbook.co.za	083 584 0814
Gauteng	Thalia Brameld	Pretoria	thalia@studbook.co.za	071 4931 111
Western Cape	Chanelle Steenekamp	Kaap	chanelle@studbook.co.za	072 8364 108
Eastern Cape	Erick Joosten	George	erick@studbook.co.za	082 204 2379
Mpumalanga, KZN,EFS	Kabelo Phaka	Ernelo	kabelo@studbook.co.za	076 235 3304

Attachment 6: SA Stud Book Rates

Rates valid to 30 June 2025 (VAT Excluded)
(See www.sastudbook.co.za for latest rates)

Test Fee	R2150.00
Fee per bull, less than 40 bulls	R 101.50
Fee per bull between 41- 79 bulls	R 91.00
Fee per bull, more than 80 bulls	R 85.50
RTU Scan fee per bull	R 101.75 (optional)

LOGIX

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK

Vleisbees Aantekening

Julie 2024

LOGIX Vleisbees Aantekening

Saamgestel deur:

Helena Theron, Siebert Vermeulen, Herman Labuschagne

& Stamboek Personeel Julie2024

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LYS VAN AFKORTINGS

0	Ouderdom by geboorte gewig
205	Gekorrigeerde speengewig, Indeks
365	12 maande gewig, Indeks
540	18 maande gewig, Indeks
A11	Voorspeen gewig evaluasie
A22	Speen gewig evaluasie
ABI	Dier Biologiese ID nodig DNS
Afd	Afdeling van Kuddeboek
Ak	Aantal kalwers
Akk	Akkuraatheid van teelwaarde
B11	Jaar gewig evaluasie
B22	18 maande gewig evaluasie
BPK	Beste Produserende Koei toekenning
C11	Voerdoeltreffendheidstoets by LNR (rollende gemiddeld)
C22	Voerdoeltreffendheidstoets by Privaat sentrum (rollende gemiddeld)
C32	Voerdoeltreffendheidstoets (eie kontemporêre groep)
C41	Voerdoeltreffendheidstoets vroulike diere
D11	Groeitoets op plaas of sentrum
D21	Groeitoets op plaas of sentrum (> 1 teler)
DK	Dekkingskode
DLK	Dae sedert laaste kalwing
DNA/BIO	Biologiese analise/berging
DOEL	Doeltreffendheid
DV	Moeder verifikasie
EBV	Beraamde teelwaarde
EBV i	Teelwaarde indeks
ES	Aantal embrio spoelings
F	Vroulik
FO	Fondasie Generasie
GDO	Gemiddelde daaglikse toename per oud.
GDT	Gemiddelde daaglikse toename (oor 'n periode)
Geb DTM	Geboorte datum
Geb Dir	Geboorte Direk teelwaarde
Gew	Gewig
GKB	Gemiddelde gewig van koei by geboorte van kalf
GKS	Gemiddelde gewig van koei by speen van kalf
GSI	Gemiddelde Speen Indeks (Embrio's uitgesluit)
GT	Genomies getoets
Hgt	Hoogte (Skouer of Heup)
HLV/LH	Hoogte : Lengte verhouding
IBP	Intergeboorte Periode (=TKP)
ID	Identifikasienommer

INT	Inteling
KKM	Kudde kenmerk
KKG	Koei-Kalf Geboorte Verhouding
KKS	Koei-Kalf Speen Verhouding
LE	Laaste evaluasie
Lankl	Lanklewendheid
Lgt	Lengte
LDD	Laaste Dek Datum
M	Manlik
Moer	Die moeder van die kalf
MS	Veelvuldige vaars gebruik
Na sp	Naspeense groei
Nag	Aantal nageslag
NFR	Nie vir registrasie
OEK	Ouderdom by eerste kalwing natuurlik
OSO	Oogspier opervlak
OV	Ouerskap verifikasie
PEB	Ouerskap fout, beide
PED	Ouerskap fout, moeder
PEN	Registrasie hangende
PES	Ouerskap fout, vader
PNI	Een of albei ouers is nog nie geïnspekteer/goedgekeur
PP©	Homosigoties Poena (Celtic toets)
Pp©	Heterosigoties Poena (Celtic toets
HH©	Homosigoties Horings
P	Fenotipies Poena
PRF	Prestasie
PVN	Ouerskap van embrios nie bevestig
R.I.	Reproduksie Indeks
RCB	Herstel tot kalfboek
REG	Geregistreerd
RRG	Herstel tot geregistreerd
SBI/SNV	Vaar en kalf DNA verifikasie uitstaande
SI	Speen Indeks
SO/Skr	Skrotum Omvang
Sp	Aantal kalwers gespeen
SP	Vol geregistreerd (Stud Book Proper)
Sp dir	Speen Direkte Teelwaarde (Genetiese groeivermoë tot speen)
Sp mat	Speen Maternale Teelwaarde (Genetiese moedereienskappe en melk)
SRV	Dekkings uitstaande
St	Status (geregistreerd, kalfboek,)
SV	Vaar verifikasie
TKP	Gemiddelde tussenkalfperiode
TKP1-2	Tussenkalfperiode 1ste – 2de
TKPL2c	Tussenkalfperiode laaste 2
Vaar	Vader van nageslag
Verh	Verhouding
VOV	Voeromset Verhouding

1. INLEIDING

'n Stoetteler behoort diere te teel wat aan die kommersiële boer se behoeftes voldoen, en die uitdaging is om te bepaal watter tipe dier aan die kommersiële boer en verbruiker se vereistes voldoen. Die uitdaging vir kommersiële boere is om 'n stoetteler of selfs 'n ras te vind waarvan die bulle kalwers sal teel wat inpas by hulle produksie en bemarkingssisteem. Dit is dus belangrik vir vleisbeesrasse en –telers om nie net die koei-kalf produksie op die veld voortdurend te monitor en te verbeter nie, maar ook om groei en vleisproduksie van jong bulle geneties te verbeter. Genetiese verbetering is relatief maklik indien eienskappe met wetenskaplik gefundeerde metodes gemeet word en teelwaardes en seleksie waardes beraam word. Dit gee aan kommersiële boere die gemoedsrus dat die bul wat hulle koop, wel 'n verskil sal maak aan hulle kalweroes en dus hulle wins.

Die basiese beginsel agter alle diere-produksie aantekening is dat die inligting wat versamel en aangeteken word sinvol gebruik moet word tot volhoubare langtermyn voordeel van die teler en/of die Telersgenootskap. Diereverbetering is daarop gebaseer dat die meeste produksie eienskappe van diere oorerflik is, en dus aan hul nageslag oorgedra word. Vir beter bestuur en ook genetiese verbetering moet inligting aangeteken word, en dit is die doel van hierdie kursus.

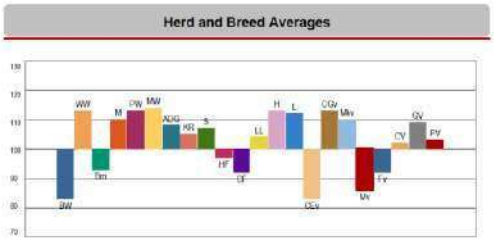
Telersgenootskappe is verantwoordelik vir die basiese diere-aantekeningsaksies van die rasse wat hulle verteenwoordig. Die SA Stamboekvereniging verrig die diere-aantekeningstake namens die Telersgenootskappe wat by die Vereniging geaffilieer is. Dié proses word toegepas volgens die Telersgenootskappe se onderskeie grondwetlike reëls oor diere-aantekening en hul rasstandaarde. Al die inligting word na verwerking deur 'n doelgeskrewe rekenaarprogram gestoor op Logix, SA Stamboek se sentrale databasis.

Bepaal 'n seleksie doelwit

- Besluit watter tipe diere jy wil teel
- Bepaal deur die omgewing en mark

Maak die nodige inligting bymekaar

- Fenotipes (meet en weeg diere vir ekonomies belangrike eienskappe)
- Stambome
- Genotipes



Data word verwerk op Logix

- Verskeie handige bestuursverslae
- Teelwaardes en genetiese verslae

Gebruik die inligting

- Bestuursverslae
- Teelwaardes

Evalueer die resultaat

- Moet seleksiedoelwit aangepas word?
- Is verwagte resultaat bereik?

Aantekening kan aanvanklik eenvoudig wees: Vrugbaarheid van koeie kan byvoorbeeld bepaal word deur net die geboortedatums van kalwers aan te teken. Vleisbeesboerdery het ook die era van presisie boerdery betree, sodat eienskappe soos doeltreffendheid en die seleksie van vleiseienskappe op lewendige diere, asook genomiese seleksie, ook moontlik is. Akkurate aantekening bly baie belangrik.

2. SA STAMBOEK

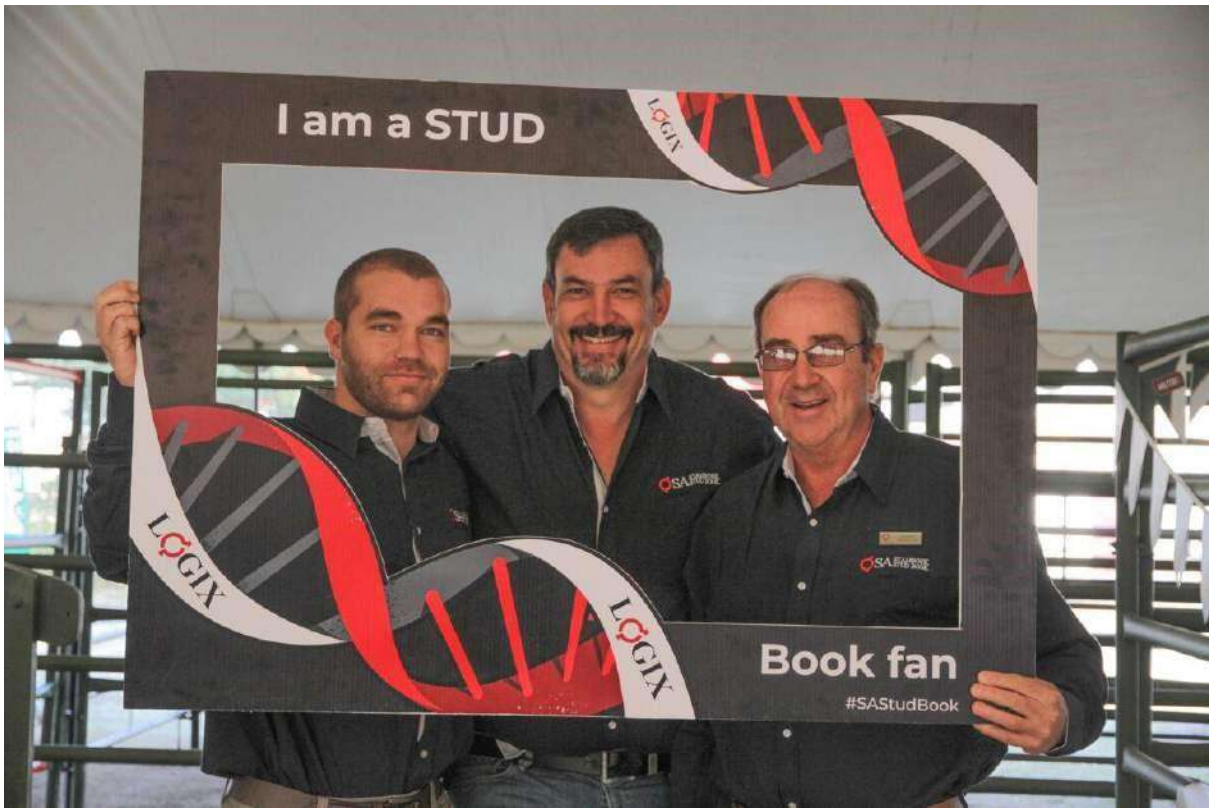
SA Stamboek is ’n onafhanklike, onpartydige Suid-Afrikaanse organisasie met Telersgenootskappe as lede. Die SA Stamboekvereniging bestaan uit 64 Telersgenootskappe wat 27 bees-, 15 kleinvee-, 16 perde- en ses Telersgenootskappe vir ander spesies insluit. Hierdie Telersgenootskappe verteenwoordig die belange van 78 verskillende diererasse. Behalwe hierdie rasse hanteer SA Stamboek ook die registrasies van 29 ander rasse, naamlik direkte inskrywingsrasse: klein rasse wat nie ’n Telersgenootskap het nie.

Dit verleen plaaslike- sowel as internasionale geloofwaardigheid aan aantekening-data. SA Stamboek is ICAR (*International Committee for Animal Recording*) gesertifiseer. Alle data-insameling, verwerking en teelwaardeberamings voldoen dus aan internasionale riglyne en standaarde.

Die insameling en verwerking van alle produksiedata geskied onder dieselfde riglyne en prosedures en daarom is die data maklik verstaanbaar tussen alle rasse, wat ’n besondere voordeel is en gemoedsrus gee vir voornemende kopers en die bedryf. Verwerkte data bied vir die teler geleentheid om sinvolle seleksie toe te pas en ook om deurdagte doelwitte op te stel en te monitor. Die betrokke Telersgenootskap kan ook op ‘n gereelde basis die ras monitor en rigting van teling aanbeveel.

Toekennings word jaarliks aan vleisbeeskuddes en -diere gemaak om erkenning te gee vir uitsonderlike prestasies. Hierdie toekennings sluit in Beste Produserende Koei, Elite Platinum Koei, Elite Platinum Bul, Bulgroeitoetsklas by Bloemskou en Elite SA Stamboek Stoetkudde: Vleisbeeste. Die vereistes is in Addendum 1.

Deur middel van SA Stamboek se jaarlikse ELITE Teling-simposium word telers op hoogte gehou van nasionale en internasionale ontwikkelings in die veebedryf. Dit bied ook geleentheid om vrae te beantwoord en ook aktief aan die besprekings deel te neem.



Ruan Kruger, Herman Labuschagne en Siebert Vermeulen

3. TELERSGENOOTSKAPPE

Die Telersgenootskap is ‘n organisasie van telers van ‘n ras wat die belange van die ras so bestuur dat die kenmerke van die diere van die ras tot die maksimum voordeel van die telers en eienaars strek. ‘n Beestelersgenootskap is ‘n groep lede wat die teel, registrasie, produksie aantekeninge en genetiese vordering van die diere en kuddes in die ras bevorder. Die Telersgenootskap handel ook volgens die Veeverbeteringswet om toe te sien dat rasstandaarde opgestel en toegepas word. Sien www.studbook.co.za vir kontakbesonderhede.

Die basiese funksies van ‘n Telersgenootskap is die volgende:

1. Volgens wet: formuleer ‘n beleid, stel ‘n grondwet op en pas dit toe
2. Verbetering en behoud van die ras
3. Promosie en bemarking van die ras
4. Interne opleiding van telers tov ras en beleid (Keurders, beoordelaars en ambassadeurs vir die ras)
5. ‘n Komitee in die genootskap moet omsien na die effektiewe finansiële bestuur van hul fondse. Daar is jaarliks ‘n fooi betaalbaar aan die genootskap deur telers.
6. Die genootskap is lid by SA Stamboek wat as die registrerende owerheid dien, en waar alle datavaslegging op die Logix stelsel vasgelê en verwerk word. Die inligting is vir die teler op die internet beskikbaar.

STAPPE OM LID VAN ‘N BEESTELERSGENOOTSKAP EN SA STAMBOEK TE WORD

1. Die persoon of maatskappy doen aansoek by die beestelersgenootskap waarin hy belangstel.
2. Die aansoek word deur die genootskap en SA Stamboek goedgekeur.
3. ‘n Voorvoegsel word deur INTERGIS toegeken en ‘n kudde kenmerk (KKM) word deur die Genootskap toegeken aan die kudde. Die KKM bestaan uit 2 tot 4 letters en is uniek binne ras.
4. ‘n Lidmaatskapsnommer word ook toegeken, wat vir die genootskap en SA Stamboek se administrasie gebruik word.
5. Die teler kan ook by die Logix Aantekeningstelsel aansluit. Die teler het dan toegang om sy kudde se registrasie- en produksie aantekeninge te doen. Hier word alle data vasgelê en verwerk tot bruikbare verslae. Die inligting is altyd vir die teler op die internet beskikbaar (www.logix.org.za).
6. Die nuwe lid kan nou diere laat keur of oordra na sy naam om sy kudde te bou.
7. Fooie is jaarliks op die 1ste Julie betaalbaar en bestaan uit ‘n kudde fooi sowel as ‘n fooi per dier. ‘n Per kapita lys word vooraf aan die teler gestuur.

4. DIE LOGIX DATA BASIS

Logix staan vir '*Livestock Operational and Genetic Information Exchange*' en is die databasis van SA Stamboek. Logix word gerugsteun deur 'n groot span navorsers en tegniese adviseurs wat voortdurend navorsing en ontwikkeling doen om te verseker dat Logix Vleis in lyn bly met internasionale ontwikkelings en die behoeftes van die plaaslike bedryf. Alle inligting en dienste word deur professionele navorsers en tegniese adviseurs ondersteun wat beskikbaar is vir advies vir alle aspekte van teling en diereverbetering.

Metings van aangetekende diere en kuddes:
Stambome, geboortes, gewigte, telers, eienaars, ens.

Teken data aan:
Logix
Plaassagteware

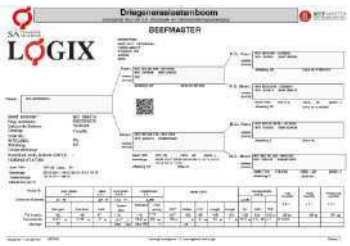
Outomatiese Rugsteun

Skakeling met:
DNA Labs
Diagnostiese Labs
Biobanke

Toegang vir buite-partye met toestemming van teler
(veeartse, voeding-kundiges ens.)

Diere se data word verwerk in bruikbare verslae byvoorbeeld:

3–Generasie stamboom

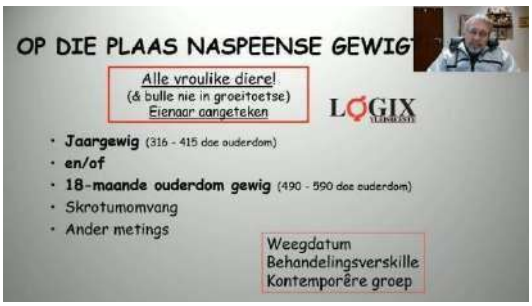


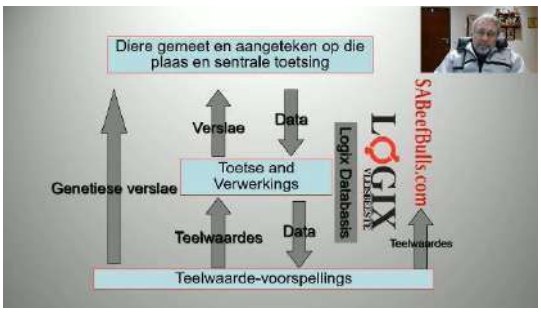
Kraallys

Teelwaarde Verslag

Logix is dus 'n sentrum waar al die data bymekaarkom. Data wat op die plaas of in laboratoriums gegenereer word, word op Logix verwerk tot bruikbare verslae en teelwaardes. Logix koppel ook met verskeie plaassagteware, byvoorbeeld BenguFarm, Herdmaster ens. Data verkry vanaf die Logix databasis word verwerk tot 'n objektiewe seleksie hulpmiddel vir die identifisering van doeltreffende diere en om ondoeltreffende diere uit te skot.

5. PRODUKSIE AANTEKENING





6. DIERE IDENTIFIKASIE

6.1 DIER-IDENTIFIKASIE NOMMERS

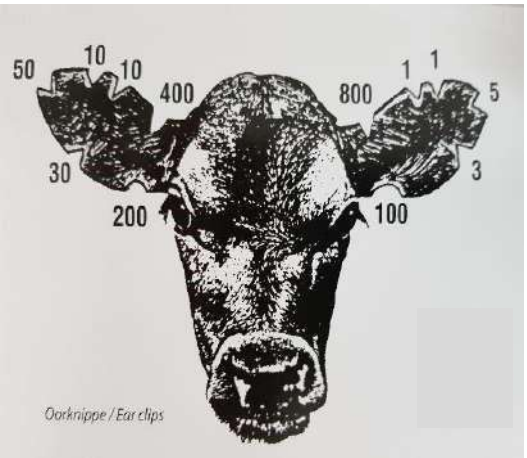
Diere moet duidelik en uniek geïdentifiseer word en stambome moet aangeteken word aangesien stambome ‘n belangrike bron van inligting is vir teelwaardes. Slegs twee vorms van die identifikasienommer van diere is geldig, naamlik die rekenaar- (registrasie) nommer en ID-nommer. ‘n Dier behou sy unieke identifikasienommers vir ewig; sulke nommers mag nie verander word nie.

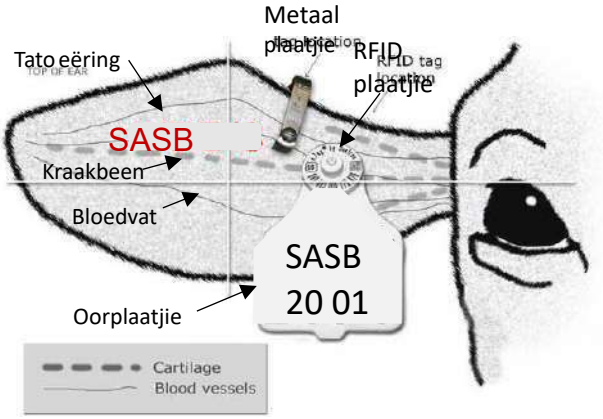
Die ID nommer (volgens ICAR standaarde) bestaan uit ‘n Raskode, Geslag (M of F), Kuddekenmerk (wat aan ’n teler toegeken word deur die Telersgenootskap en wat net binne ’n ras uniek is), Jaar van geboorte en ‘n volgnommer bestaande uit 4 letters wat deur die teler toegeken word (byvoorbeeld ‘0001’ is die 1e kalf van die jaar, ‘0002’ is die 2e kalf, ens). Die bulkalf bo se unieke ICAR ID nommer is dus: RAS M SASB 20 0001. Dit is dus ‘n bul van ‘n spesifieke ras, gebore in die SASB kudde in 2020, en die teler het aan hom die volgnommer 1 toegeken. Elke dier se nommer moet uniek wees, moet byvoorbeeld nie die eerste vers- sowel as die eerste bulkalf die nommer 1 gee nie. Telers kan opsioneel ook diere se name aanteken of ‘n plaasdiernommer toeken, bv. die oorplaatjie nommer, as dit nie ooreenstem met die ID nommer nie. ’n Landkode word ook outomaties deur Stamboek toegeken, veral waar genetiese materiaal internasionaal uitgeruil word of vir deelname aan teelwaarde-evaluasies oor landsgrense. Die deelnemernommer of lidnommer van die teler wat ’n aantekening instuur, is ook belangrik. Die volledige deelnemernommer, insluitend die raskode, moet aangedui word in alle korrespondensie met die Telersgenootskap en SA Stamboek, en op alle aantekeningsdokumente wat vir opname en verwerking ingedien word.

6.2 IDENTIFIKASIE METODES

Volgens wet moet alle beeste ‘n brandmerk van die betrokke eienaar dra. Vir stoetteling is dit egter belangrik dat elke dier uniek geïdentifiseer moet kan word. Diere kan op verskillende maniere geïdentifiseer word, waarvan sommige metodes meer permanent is as ander. Oorknippe is permanent en kan van ‘n afstand gelees word.

Oorplaatjies kan ook vanaf ‘n afstand gelees word en is die gewildste metode, maar oorplaatjies verloor dikwels, so dis wenslik om ‘n addisionele metode ook te gebruik, soos ‘n metaalplaatjie (moeiliker om te verloor) of tatoeëring, wat permanent is.





Die nuutste metode is elektroniese plaatjies, byvoorbeeld RFID plaatjies, wat met ‘n leser vanaf ‘n afstand gelees kan word. Die RFID metode van merk is baie voordelig, aangesien die leser byvoorbeeld aan die skaal gekoppel kan word. Sommige plaatjies kan selfs met behulp van ‘n ‘*drone*’ opgetel word, wat byvoorbeeld die opsporing van beeste makliker maak. Hierdie plaatjies is ook herbruikbaar, omdat die spesifieke dier se nommer elektronies aan die plaatjie gekoppel word.

Die enigste onfeilbare metode van identifikasie is ‘n DNA profiel. Daarmee kan enige dier onbetwisbaar bewys word as die dier wat gekoop/verkoop is, die dier waarvan semen getap is of die ouer/nageslag van ‘n spesifieke dier is. Eienaarskap kan ook bewys word. Daar word dus aanbeveel dat haar-monsters van alle diere in ‘n biobank gestoor word.

6.3 BRANDMERKE VS KUDDE KENMERKE

Die beheermaatreëls na aanleiding van die onlangse beken-klouseer-krisis het almal meer bewus gemaak van die belangrikheid van brandmerke, omdat daar veral by veilings beter beheer toegepas word. Afslaers kontroleer nou of diere gemerk is, hetsy met ‘n brand- of tatoeërmerk, en of daardie merk geldig is. Dit het egter gelei tot verwarring tussen veeboere en owerhede oor watter merke geldig is. Die owerhede is ook nie altyd bewus van die merke wat deur stoettelers gebruik word nie.

Brandmerke is noodsaaklik om die oorsprong van ‘n dier te kan bewys. Die brandmerk of kuddekenmerk is gekoppel aan ‘n eienaar en plek en is geregistreer op ‘n databasis om naspeurbaarheid moontlik te maak. Dit is veral in veediefstalsake belangrik. Vir stoettelers is dit belangrik om te weet deur wie die dier geteel is. Die stoetteler kan so die stamboom van ‘n dier nagaan en sien wie die voorgeslag geteel het. Stoetboere gebruik kuddekenmerke (KKM) wat toegeken word deur hulle ras se telersgenootskap. Dit kan dupliseer tussen rasse en is dus nie uniek nie. Die brandmerke wat deur DAFF uitgereik word aan kommersiële veeboere kan egter ook dupliseer met stoet brandmerke. Dit lei dus tot die grootste verwarring.

Daar is twee wette wat betrekking het:

- Diereverbeteringswet 62 van 1998 vir stoettelers se Kuddekenmerke
- Diere-Identifikasie Wet van 2002 vir Brandmerke.

Laasgenoemde wet sluit die Diereverbeteringswet in paragraaf 15.2 uit. Die Diereverbeteringswet is voor die Diere-identifikasie wet afgekondig en die kuddekenmerke was reeds toegeken toe die Diere-Identifikasiewet afgekondig is. Daar is dus duplikasie tussen stoet- en kommersiële diere. Die Diere-Identifikasie Wet bepaal dat ‘n dier met ‘n permanente merk, naamlik warm-brand, vries-brand of tatoeërmerk gemerk moet word. Stoetboere se ras genootskap se Grondwet bepaal hoe diere gemerk moet word, meestal ‘n tatoeër- of

brandmerk. Oorplaatjies is nie ‘n permanente merk nie, want dit kan verloor of uitskeur. Diere se ore word ook soms afgesny met veediefstal om identifikasie onmoontlik te maak.

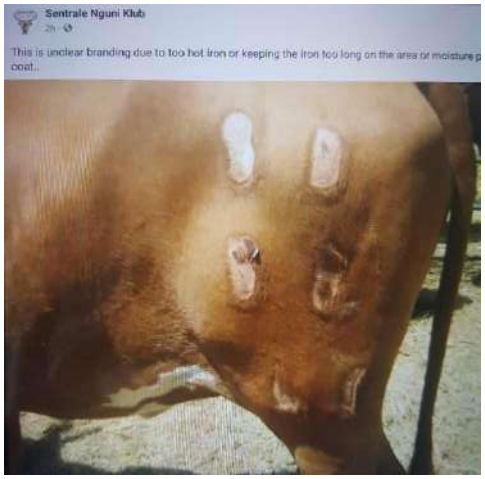
Brandmerke word permanent toegeken aan ‘n persoon of boerdery by registrasie en wanneer daardie persoon afsterf of ophou boer kan die brandmerk nie meer gebruik word nie. Die Registrateur van Brandmerke moet in kennis gestel word. DAFF moet in kennis gestel word, selfs wanneer die brandmerk oorgedra word van vader na seun.

Kuddekenmerke (KKM) word toegeken aan ‘n persoon of boerdery vir solank daar aktief met die ras geboer word en die stoet aktief is. Wanneer die teler ophou boer mag die merk nie verder gebruik word in die ras of vir enige ander diere nie. Die KKM het dus ‘n geldige tydperk waarbinne dit gebruik kan word. Wanneer ‘n stoetteler byvoorbeeld kruisteling doen, is die nageslag nie registreerbaar nie en moet hy dus sy kommersiële beeste se brandmerk gebruik vir daardie diere. Indien die moeder ‘n stoetkoei is, word sy gemerk met die kuddekenmerk vir stoetteling. Daar is nie op die oomblik ‘n sentrale databasis waar owerhede merke kan bevestig nie, maar dit sal sekerlik deur die nuwe LIDS stelsel vir naspeurbaarheid aangespreek word. Die SAPD se Veediefstal eenhede het wel toegang tot beide die departement en SA Stamboek se databasis deur Logix om veediefstal sake op te los.

Die kontak besonderhede vir verdere inligting is as volg:

SA Stamboek:

- Navrae vir geregistreerde stoettelers: helpdesk@studbook.co.za.



6.4 STATUS VAN DIERE

Die status van diere kan verander tydens die produksie siklus. Hier volg 'n paar kort beskrywings van die verskillende statusse wat diere in kan verkeer.

KALFBOEKDIERE

Nadat 'n geboorte kennisgewing verwerk en deur die stelsel opgeneem is, staan die betrokke dier as 'n kalfboek dier bekend. Dit is die benaming vir 'n stoetdier wat na 'n geboorte opgeneem is maar nog nie as 'n stoetdier geregistreer is nie, omdat die dier nog eers deur die genootskap gekeur moet word. Sommige rasse registreer egter al die nageslag van geregistreerde diere by geboorte, sonder 'n inspeksie of keuring. By sulke rasse bestaan daar gevolglik nie kalfboekdiere nie.

EERSTE AANVAARDINGS

Eerste Aanvaarding is die proses waardeur goedgekeurde 'graad'-diere as basis- of hulpstamboek diere toegelaat kan word tot die registers van 'n ras. Telersgenootskappe wat in hul grondwette voorsiening maak vir opgradering het duidelike reëls oor die goedkeuring en aantekening van Eerste Aanvaardingsdiere.

Diere word slegs as Eerste Aanvaardings (EA's) aangeteken indien hulle deur die betrokke Telersgenootskap geïnspekteer en goedgekeur is. Normaalweg word slegs vroulike diere as EA's toegelaat. Die betrokke Telersgenootskap bepaal gewoonlik, in oorleg met SA Stamboek, die formaat van die rekenaarinvoerdokumente en watter inligting daarop moet verskyn. In die meeste gevalle is geen van die ouers van 'n EA-dier bekend nie, maar in sommige gevalle mag een van die ouers bekend wees. Vroulike EA-diere word uitgesluit by die berekening van sekere reproduksienorme op die aantekeningstelsel, byvoorbeeld ouderdom met eerste geboorte en by die berekenings van kudde- en rasgemiddeldes van sodanige reproduksienorme.

INGEVOERDE DIERE, SEMEN EN EMBRIOS

Vir die doel van die administrasie van die rekords van ingevoerde genetika (d.i. diere, semen en embrios, asook die voorgeslagrekords hiervan) word sulke 'diere' as ingevoer beskou as hulle nie op die registrasiestelsel van SA Stamboek gebore of gepropageer is nie. Dit beteken dus dat daar vir elke ingevoerde 'dier' 'n amptelike invoerpermit met die voorgeskrewe dokumente moet wees. Hierdie dokumente sluit onder andere 'n invoerpermit/magtigingsnommer, 'n registrasiesertifikaat, 'n volledige drie-generasie stamboom en 'n DNA-laboratoriumverwysingsnommer of DNA-profiel in. Die data- opname van hierdie 'diere' se besonderhede, insluitend die gegewens van hul ouers en voorouers, word deur SA Stamboek behartig en moet van hierdie amptelike dokumente af geskied. Slegs 'diere' waarvan die invoer deur die betrokke Telersgenootskap goedgekeur is, word op die aantekeningstelsel toegelaat.

Die name, registrasienommers en identifikasienommers van ingevoerde 'diere' mag nie verander word nie, en hul amptelike besonderhede, soos geregistreer in die land van herkoms, moet gebruik word om die dier te identifiseer. Geen prestasie- of reproduksie-rekords van ingevoerde 'diere' wat in die land van herkoms verwerf of aangeteken is, mag op die aantekeningstelsel van die invoerland aangeteken word nie. Invoerders moet seker maak dat al die voorgeskrewe dokumentasie duidelik leesbaar en gesertifiseer is deur die registrasie-owerheid in die land van herkoms.
Dit is tans ook goeie praktyk om vooraf die Genomiese Profiel van alle ingevoerde diere te bekom ten einde later ouerskappe te kan bevestig, die profiele in te sluit in genetiese meriete bepaling en te gebruik vir die navolging van moontlike erflike gebreke of ander enkel-geen eienskappe.

INSPEKSIES EN KEURINGS

Inspeksie en goedkeuring is ’n voorvereiste vir registrasie vir baie rasse. Gewoonlik het die betrokke Telersgenootskappe vasgestelde minimum en maksimum ouderdomme waarna of waarvoor inspeksie moet plaasvind. Gewoonlik vind die inspeksie van ’n teler se diere jaarliks per afspraak plaas, en in baie gevalle gaan die inspeksie gepaard met ander handelinge soos die lineêre klassifikasie van die diere of die afsluiting van ’n groeitoets. Inspeksie/keuring vind plaas op Eerste Aanvaardings sowel as kalfboekdiere. Die doel van ’n inspeksie is hoofsaaklik om te verseker dat alle diere wat geregistreer word voldoen aan die rasstandaarde van die Telersgenootskap, en dat hulle vry is van enige genetiese defekte of funksionele voorkoms-afwykings. Elke ras se goedgekeurde keurder word ook op Logix aangeteken en keurings word sodoende aan die betrokke keurder gekoppel.

REGISTRASIES

Behalwe vir rasse waarvan die diere by geboorte geregistreer word, vind die registrasie van diere plaas nadat die diere tydens ’n inspeksie/keuring goedgekeur is en SA Stamboek dienooreenkomstig in kennis gestel is. Normaalweg vind die proses van registrasie outomaties plaas volgens die rasstandaarde en teeltabelle van die ras, soos geprogrammeer op die aantekeningstelsel. Die proses is totaal afhanklik van die akkuraatheid van die dokumentasie wat die proses voorafgaan, m.a.w. die geboortekennisgewingsdokument en/of die inspeksielys. Sommige rasse vereis ook deklyste voordat geboortes aangeteken mag word.

OORDRAG VAN EIENAARSKAP

Een van die belangrikste doelwitte van stoetteling is om diere te teel wat vir teeldoeleindes aan ander telers, hetsy mede-stoettelers of kommersiële produsente, verkoop kan word. As ’n algemene riglyn behoort inligting oor die oordrag van eienaarskap so gou as moontlik nadat die dier van eienaars verwissel het, aangeteken en ingedien word vir verwerking.

Met uit-die-hand-verkope word die oordrag van eienaarskap op die voorgeskrewe dokument aangeteken. Dit sluit in die aantekening van die datum waarop oordrag plaasgevind het, en die volledige inligting van die nuwe eienaar: deelnemernommer (indien van toepassing), voorletters en van, en volledige posadres. Selfs in die gevalle waar diere oorgedra word na kommersiële telers/nie-lede, is dit baie belangrik dat die oordrag-inligting behoorlik aangeteken word .

KANSELLASIE VAN AANTEKENING OF REGISTRASIE

Diere kan gekanselleer word deur die teler/eienaar; Telersgenootskap (n.a.v. toepaslike klousules in hul grondwet) of deur die aantekeningstelsel, n.a.v. nie-nakoming van die bepalings van die grondwet van die betrokke ras. ’n Dier kan op enige stadium deur die teler/eienaar gekanselleer word. Die datum en rede vir kansellasie is nodig by die kennisgewing en verwerking van ’n kansellasie. Redes sluit in geen rede; dier is dood of dier is uitgeskot weens reproduksie; produksie/prestasie; ouderdom; gesondheid, of konformasie/bouvorm.

Gekanselleerde diere kan nie meer aan die normale prosedures en prosesse van aantekening deelneem nie. Sulke diere word nie vanaf die aantekeningstelsel verwyder nie, maar bly vir ’n onbepaalde tyd daarop, hoofsaaklik vir historiese doeleindes. Die rekords van gekanselleerde diere het geen finansiële implikasie vir die teler of die Telersgenootskap nie.

HERINSTELLING VAN GEKANSELLEERDE DIERE

Herinstelling is die proses waardeur ’n gekanselleerde dier weer op die aantekeningstelsel ‘geaktiveer’ word. Herinstellings van diere geskied slegs op grond van die skriftelike versoek van die betrokke Telersgenootskap.

In alle gevalle bepaal die Telersgenootskap die gronde en prosedures vir die herinstelling van gekanselleerde diere. ’n Fooi is betaalbaar aan SA Stamboek vir die herinstelling van diere.

AANTEKENING VAN LINEÊRE KLASSIFIKASIES

Lineêre klassifikasie van plaasdiere is die subjektiewe evaluering van diere se eienskappe en die toekenning van punte daarvoor op ’n lineêre skaal, gegrond op die gewenstheid van die betrokke eienskappe. Lineêre klassifikasie behoort slegs gebruik te word vir eienskappe wat moeilik of glad nie meetbaar is nie. In die praktyk vind lineêre klassifikasie gewoonlik tydens keuring en/of prestasie-evaluering plaas.

AANTEKENING VAN ANDER INLIGTING

Die personeel van SA Stamboek is goed onderlê in ’n wye reeks toepassings vir diere-aantekening en sal telers en Telersgenootskappe graag help om doelmatige aantekeningsprogramme te ontwerp en te implementeer, byvoorbeeld die aanteken en verwerking van veilingsresultate, tesame met die samestelling van ’n veilingskatalogus.

7. TOERUSTING

Basiese hanteringsgeriewe:

- ’n betroubare beesskaal (onder links en regs),
- ‘n kopklamp

verkieslik.
Onderdak hanteringsgeriewe (middel regs) is gerieflik.

- en ‘n drukgang word benodig vir produksie aantekening.
- Rekenaar en internettoegang is •

Bo links: 'n Kop klamp in die drukgang *Regs Bo: Skaal in 'n drukgang*

Bo: 'n Sirkelvormige drukgang soos by Bufland maak hantering van groot groepe diere makliker.

Bo: Die inname groeitoetsstasie by Sernick, waar individuele voerinnames van bulle in 'n groeitoets gemeet word om voerdoeltreffendheid te bepaal.

Links: RTU ('Real Time Ultrasound') apparaat waarmee karkas- en vleiseienskappe op lewendige diere gemeet word.

8. DNA

Daar is tans twee tipes DNA ontledings beskikbaar, nl. die tradisionele DNA-toets wat op enkele merkers op die genetiese kode berus, sowel as die genomiese DNA-toets wat nuwe tegnologie is en waar inligting baie akkuraat met behulp van 50 000 SNP merkers op die genetiese kode bepaal word. Hoewel die genomiese DNA-toets tans nog duurder is, bevat dit meer inligting en het dit ook meer toepassings. Dit is die toets wat in die toekoms gebruik gaan word, daar word dus aanbeveel dat diere (veral bulle) eerder genomies getoets word.

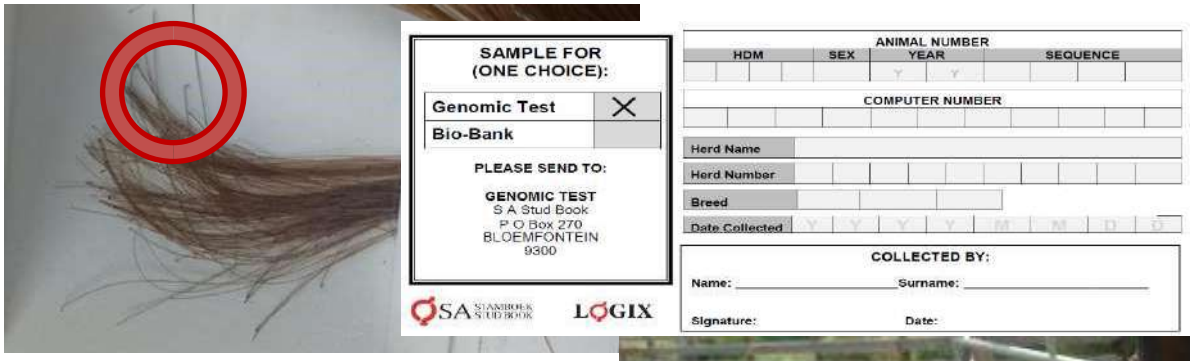
DNA Toets	Ouerskappe	Multi-vaar parings	Enkelgeen eienskappe*	Genomiese EBVs (GEBVs)
Gewone DNA toets	DNA van moontlike vader / ouers moet beskikbaar wees	Soms moeilik onderskeibaar tussen half-broers of vader/seun kombinasies weens beperkte aantal merkers.	Moet ekstra betaal	Nie moontlik nie
Genomiese DNA toets	Kan die vader akkuraat opspoor indien wel getoets	Kan die korrekte vader onderskei in die geval van half-broers of vader/seun weens die groot aantal merkers.	Word ingesluit in die koste	Word ingesluit in die koste

* Poenskop, dubbelbespiering, kleur gene

NEEM VAN ‘N HAARMONSTER

Haarmonsters word geneem deur ongeveer 40 sterthare (omtrent die omtrek van 'n dik potlood) wat droog en vry van enige vreemde stowwe (soos mis) is, met ‘n tang uit die stertkwas te pluk. Pluk die hare op en weg van die stert om seker te maak dat die wortels nog steeds aangeheg is, want die DNA is in die haarwortels. Plaas die haarmonster van elke dier in 'n aparte papier koevert, nie plastiek nie, aangesien die DNA beskadig raak as dit sou sweet in ‘n plastieksakkie. Merk die koevert met die dier se ID nommer, ras en datum. Die DNA toetse is baie sensitief en indien ander diere se hare ook per ongeluk in die koevert beland, gaan dit verwarrende resultate veroorsaak en sal die toets herhaal moet word. Wees dus versigtig om kruis-kontaminasie van monsters te verhoed. Daar moet byvoorbeeld geen ander hare op die tafel wees nie en baie skoon gewerk word.

Haarmonsters is goedkoop om te versamel en kan oor ‘n langtermyn gestoor word by kamertemperatuur in 'n koel, droë plek (bv. liasseerkas) vir toekomstige DNA-toetsing. Dit kan ook by SA Stamboek in die Biobank gestoor word. Dit is ook ‘n goeie praktyk om twee stelle monsters te neem, veral as een gebruik word vir toetsing. Indien genomiese DNA-toetsing vereis word, stuur die monsters per koerier na SA Stamboek. Vir Aandag: Elsa van den Berg, SA Stamboek, Posbus 270, Bloemfontein, 9300. Skryf duidelik op die koevert met die haarmonster: Genomiese Toetsing



Links: Maak seker dat daar wel haarwortels / follikels in die monster voorkom, aangesien die DNA uit die haar-wortels gehaal word.
Bo Regs: Koeverte met haarmonsters vir Genomiese toetsing.
Onder regs: Werk baie akkuraat en verseker dat die regte dier se hare in die regte gemerkte koevert is.

8.1 GENOMIESE DIENS VIR VLEISBEESTE

SA Stamboek werk internasionaal saam met leiers op die gebied van genomiese seleksie en dienste en bied 'n alles-omvattende genomiese diens aan. Telers kan staatmaak op 'n betroubare en bruikbare Genomiese Diens en is verseker van volle eienaarskap van hulle inligting en data.

SA Stamboek se Genomiese Diens sluit die volgende in:

- Enkelgeen-merkers:
  - Poenskop/Horings (verskeie variante) ○ 14 Myostatinvariante (waarvan sommige Dubbelbespiering veroorsaak) ○ Kleur gene (swart, rooi, wild, verdunningsgene, Charolais)
- Ouerskap Verifikasie indien ouers gegenotipeer is
- Rassuiwerheid
- Genomiese teelwaardes (GEBVs) vir kwalifiserende rasse
- Lab fooie en opneem van die data op Logix is ingesluit

R650.00 (BTW uitgesluit) per dier

Stuur asseblief haar-, semen of weefselmonsters aan:

Genomiese Dienste
SA Stamboek Gebou
Henry straat 118, Bloemfontein

Verdere inligting:
Elsa van den Berg
051 4100 970 ; elsa@studbook.co.za

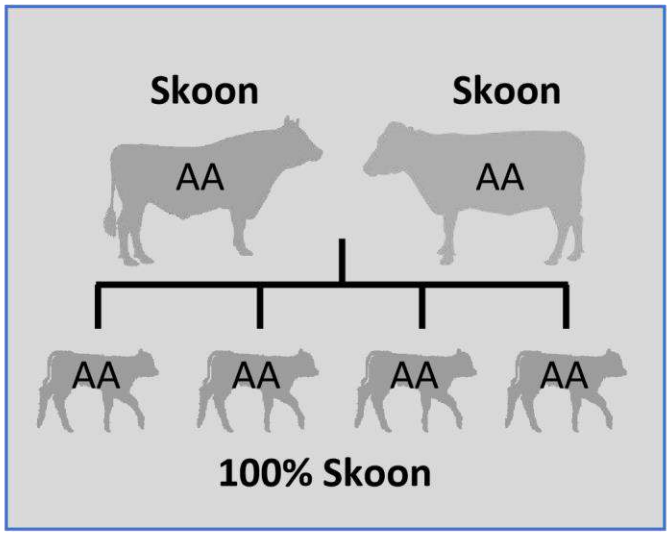
Voordele van Genotipering

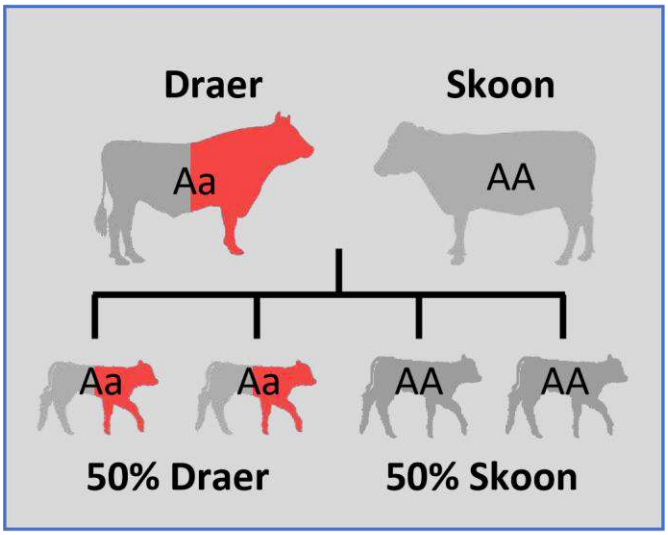
- Dit dien as **bewys van die identiteit** van 'n dier (naspeurbaarheid).
- **Akkurate ouerskap**- en nageslagsverifikasie met behulp van tot soveel as 50 000 merkers, ook waar naby verwante veelvuldige vaders gebruik is, mits die ouers ook gegenotipeer is.
- Meer **akkurate seleksie van jong ongemete bulle** en verse vir rasse wat reeds GEBVs (genomiese teelwaardes) ontvang (Bonsmara, Beefmaster, Drakensberger, Hugenoot en Hereford, en binnekort ook Boran, Charolais, Sussex en Tuli). Dit is veral voordelig vir eienskappe wat eers laat in 'n dier se lewe gemeet word, net in een geslag gemeet word of net op dogters gemeet kan word, soos byvoorbeeld melk, koeivrugbaarheid, voeromset en karkaseienskappe.
- Toetse vir draers van verskeie **enkelgeen-merkers** van letale, semi-letale, (on)gewenste gene, haplotipes en sindrome is ingesluit.
- **Genetiese verwantskappe** tussen gegenotipeerde diere met hulle rasgenote en rassuiwerheid word bepaal.
- Dit is die tegnologie wat in die toekoms algemeen gebruik gaan word.

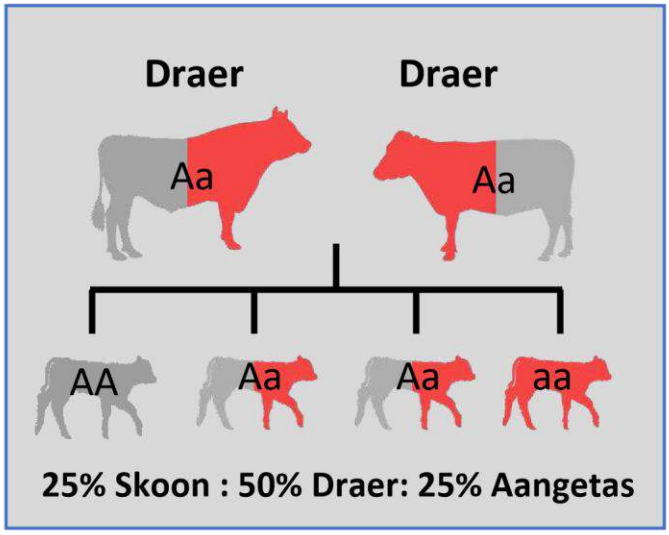
Ander laboratoriums

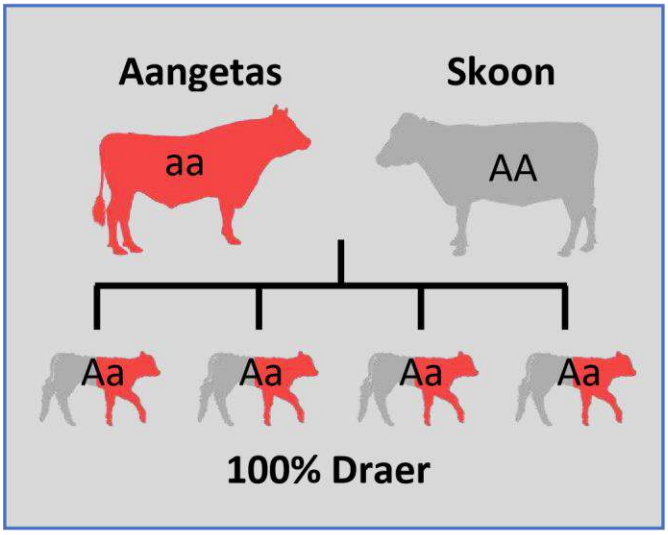
- Vir die opneem van die SNP data op Logix, beraming van GEBVs en voorsiening van toepaslike verslae indien die monster gegenotipeer is by 'n ander laboratorium, word 'n fooi van R260.00 (BTW uitgesluit) per dier deur SA Stamboek gehef (indien data versoenbaar is).
- Analises vir enkelgene (poenskop en dubbelbespiering) word gratis op Logix gelaai die indien die lab verslag deur die teler aan SA Stamboek voorsien word.
- DNA analises vir ouerskappe wat met vorige DNA tegnologie (mikrosateliete) bepaal is, kan weens tegniese redes nie gebruik word tydens genomiese ouerskapbepalings nie.

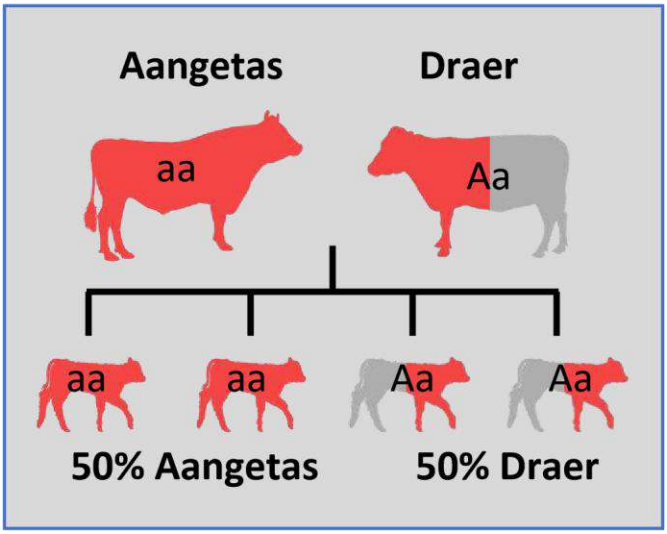
8.2 OORERWING VAN ENKEL GENE

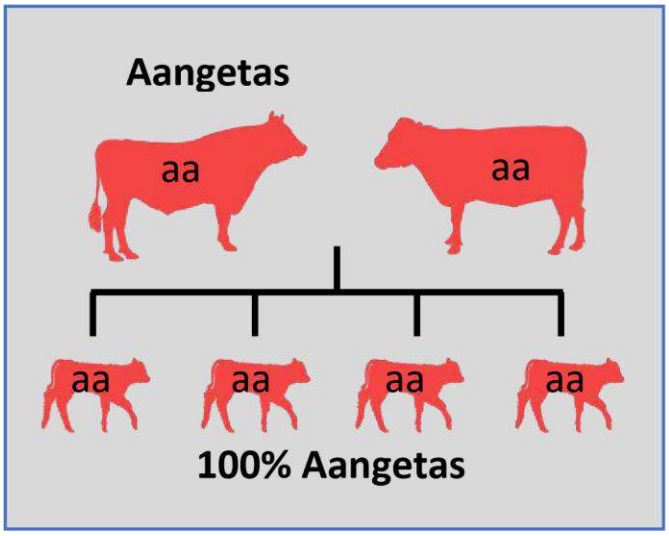






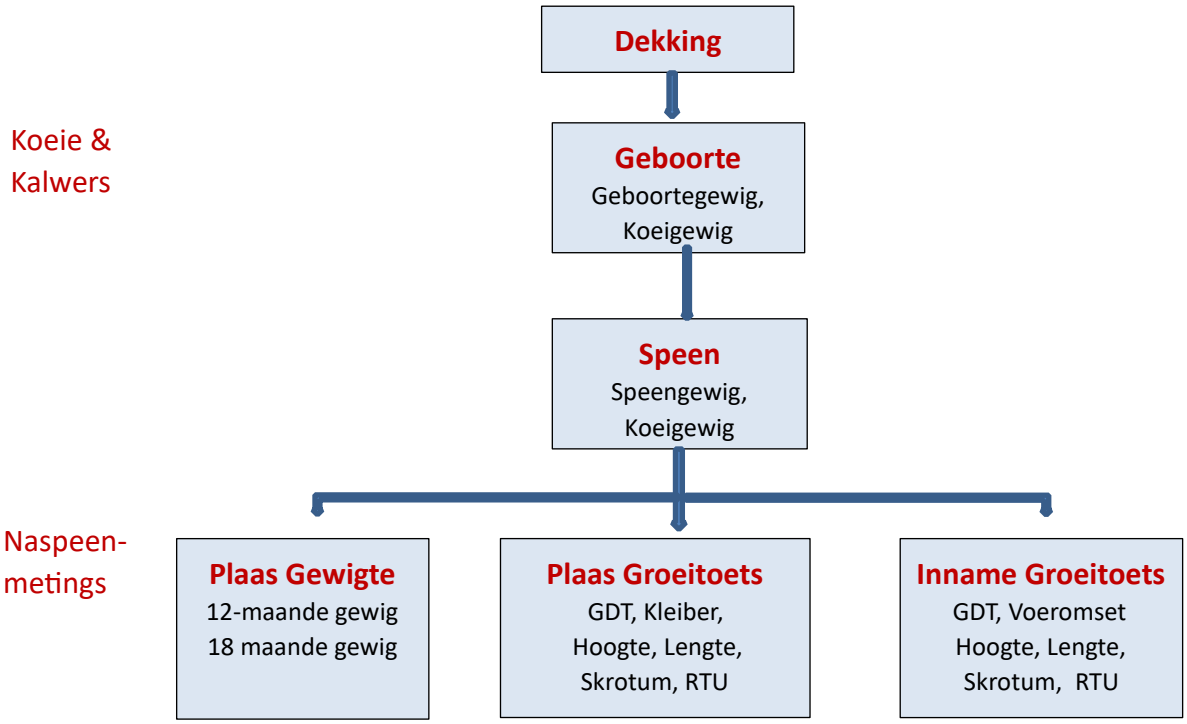




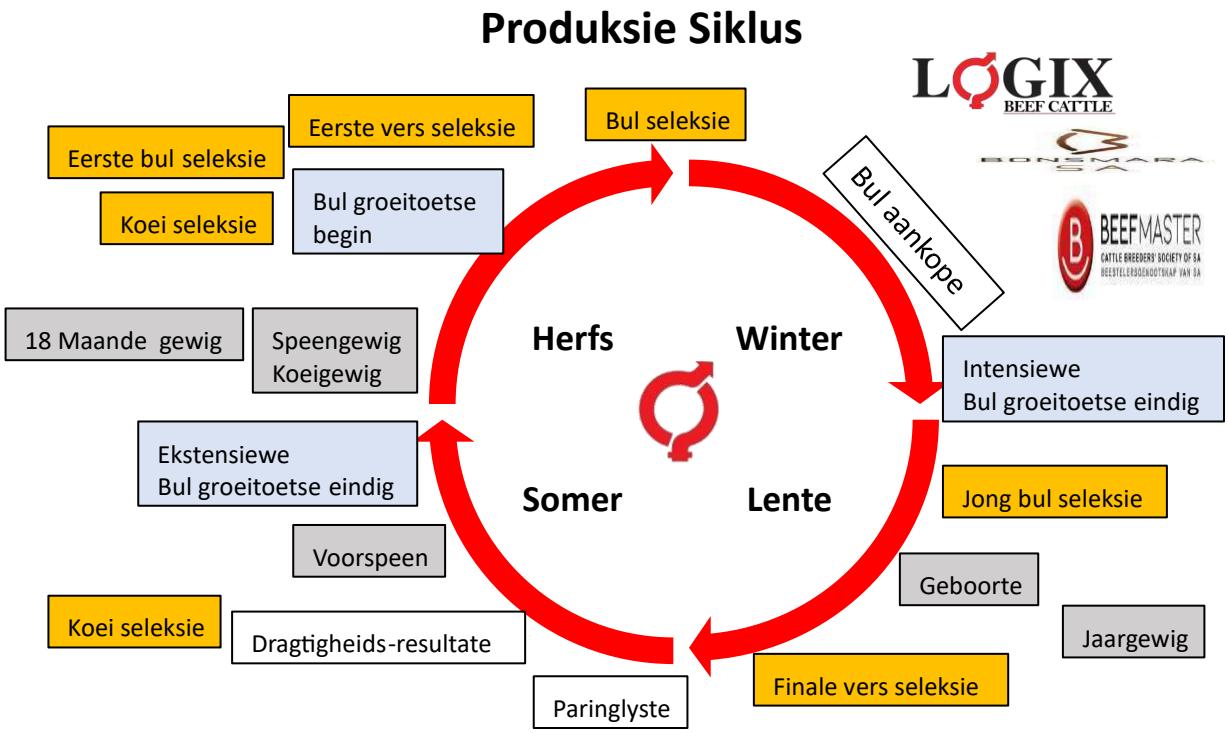


9. PRODUKSIE METING

Skematiese voorstelling van Produksie Meting:



Die produksie siklus kan as volg opgesom word:



9.1 KOEIE EN KALWERS

Vrugbaarheid

Dekkings: Natuurlik, Embriospoelings, KI

Geboortegewig

Speengewig

Koei se gewig by geboorte en speen van kalf

9.1.1 VRUGBAARHEID

Vrugbaarheid is die heel belangrikste eienskap, omdat geen speenkalwers verkoop kan word as hulle nooit gebore is nie. Vrugbaarheid is egter moeilik definieerbaar, omdat dit net een resultaat het: 'n kalf of nie. Vrugbaarheid word deur baie faktore bepaal, byvoorbeeld die omgewing, hormone, voeding, ouderdom, ens. Omdat die omgewing so 'n groot rol by vrugbaarheid speel en die genetika heeltemal oorskadu, het vrugbaarheid, en die wye verskeidenheid indikator eienskappe van vrugbaarheid, gewoonlik lae tot baie lae erfbaarhede. Daar is verskeie reproduksie verslae op Logix.

Reproduksieverslae

- Kuddereproduksieverslag
- Kuddestatusverslag
- Oorskryding van reproduksienorme
- Opsommende ras reproduksiestatistieke
- Reproduksiestatusverslag
- Omvattende reproduksieverslag

9.1.2 DEKLYSTE

Die meting en identifisering van vrugbare en minder vrugbare of onvrugbare koeie is een van die belangrikste voordele van produksie aantekening. Die hele produksie ketting begin by die dekking van koeie, nie wanneer die kalwers eers gebore word nie. Deklys-inligting kan gebruik word om te bepaal watter koeie wel gedek is, hoe lank dit geneem het om dragtig te raak, en watter koeie nie gekalf het nie. Die gebruik van Deklyste maak ook die aantekening van geboortes makliker - die koeie wat gedek is verskyn op dieselfde lys en die kalwers kan maklik aangeteken word soos hulle gebore word. Koeie wat nie gekalf het nie, kan ook maklik uitgeken word. Hierdie aangetekende inligting word ook tans by sommige rasse gebruik vir die beraming van die Versvrugbaarheid en Koeivrugbaarheid teelwaardes.

Dekinligting kan op Logix aangeteken word onder Data -> 'Geboorte, dekking en invoere' - 'Dekinligting'.

AANTEKENING VAN DEKKINGS EN INSEMINASIES

Die aantekening van dekbesonderhede is die beginpunt van stoetaantekening. Nie alle Telersgenootskappe vereis dat telers dekinligting indien nie, maar dit is beskikbaar aan alle telers. Dit is voordelig om te weet watter koeie het dragtig geraak en vergemaklik die aantekening van geboortes.

Die formaat van die invoerdokument vir dekinligting verskil effens tussen Telersgenootskappe, maar die basiese inligting wat verlang word is 'n lys van koeie wat gedek is, die datums waarop die dekperiode begin (datum in) en eindig (datum uit) en die identifikasienommer van die bul wat die koei(e) in die betrokke periode kon

beset. Dekkingskode wat van toepassing is, is: 1 – natuurlike dekking; 2 – kunsmatige inseminasie (KI); 3 – embrio-oorplasing (EO).
In die geval van kunsmatige inseminasie en embrio-oorplasing sal die datum in en datum uit dieselfde wees, naamlik die datum van die inseminering. Koeie wat ná KI (of EO) aan natuurlike dekking blootgestel word, behoort twee (of meer) keer in die deklys voor te kom: die eerste keer vir die KI, en die tweede (of meer) keer vir opvolgende KI's en/of die periode van natuurlike dekking, met die toepaslike bykomende inligting by elk.

Die volgende reëls geld by die opstel van 'n deklys:

- alle koeie op die lys en bulle wat vir natuurlike dekking gebruik word, moet in die besit wees van die teler wat die deklys indien, tensy die deklys vergesel word van 'n geldige deksertifikaat, geteken deur die eienaar van die 'vreemde' bul, vir elke koei wat deur so 'n vreemde bul gedek is
- dekdatums mag nie met dragtigheidsperiodes (vorige deklyste) oorvleuel nie
- bulle wat vir KI gebruik word, moet ingevolge die toepaslike artikel van die Diereverbeteringswet (Wet No. 62 van 1998) as semenskenkers geregistreer wees, of moet in die besit wees van die teler wat die deklys indien. Wanneer 'n deklys deur 'n teler ingedien word, kan die dragtighede en gevolglike geboortes ook aangeteken word, wat die proses van geboorte-kennisgewing baie vergemaklik.

9.1.3 EMBRIOSPOELING EN -OORPLASING

Embriospoeling en -oorplasing (EO) is 'n gewilde manier om gewenste genetiese materiaal te vermeerder. Die proses van embriospoeling gaan gewoonlik gepaard met die voorafgaande goedkeuring van die embrio- en semenskenkers deur die betrokke Telersgenootskap en, indien die embrio's bestem is vir gebruik deur ander telers, ook goedkeuring ingevolge die toepaslike artikels van die Diereverbeteringswet (Wet No. 62 van 1998). Tydens die proses van embriospoeling moet die teler 'n Skedule O-vorm voltooi, of laat voltooi deur die persoon wat die proses behartig. Let op dat die Wet vereis dat, indien die embrios bestem is vir gebruik deur ander telers, die persoon wat die embrios opvang daarvoor geregistreer moet wees volgens die toepaslike bepalings van die Wet. In alle gevalle van EO moet beide die semen- en embrioskenkers deur 'n goedgekeurde laboratorium getipeer wees vir die toepaslike metodes van ouerskapverifikasie, byvoorbeeld DNA-profiele.

Die toepaslike gedeeltes van die voltooide Skedule O-vorm (Gedeelte A – Skenker Inseminasie-inligting; Gedeelte B – Embriospoelingsgedeelte) moet volgens die voorskrifte van die betrokke Telersgenootskap binne die voorgeskrewe tye ingedien word vir data-opname. Indien die embrios kort na die spoelingsproses oorgeplant word, moet die oorblywende gedeelte van die Skedule O-vorm (Gedeelte C – Embrio- oorplasingsgedeelte) ook volledig ingevul word voordat die dokumente vir opname en verwerking ingedien word.

Indien die embrios gestoor word, word die teler voorsien van 'n lys van die gestoorde embrios met voorlopige registrasienommers en die nommers wat aan die embrios voorsien is tydens verpakking. Hierdie nommers word gebruik wanneer die oorplasingsinligting (Gedeelte C van die Skedule O-vorm) vir opname ingedien word. 'n Standaard deklys met die toepaslike dekkingskode kan gebruik word om die embrio-oorplasings op te neem. Die oorplasingsinligting (identifikasie van die ontvangerdiere, identifikasie van die verpakte embrios en die oorplasingsdatum) moet gesertifiseer word deur die persoon wat die embrios oorplaas.

Die volgende inligting oor die oorplasing van die embrios word verlang: 'n lys van diere wat embrios ontvang het; die datum waarop die oorplasings gedoen is (datum in en datum uit); die identifikasienommer van die embrio wat oorgeplaas is en die dekkingskode (3 – embrio-oorplasing).

Die volgende reëls geld by die opstel van die oorplasingslys: alle koeie op die lys moet in die besit wees van die teler wat die lys indien, en die ontvangerdiere moet alreeds op die aantekeningstelsel aangeteken wees; oorplasingsdatums mag nie met dragtigheidsperiodes (vorige deklyste) oorvleuel nie en skenkerdiere moet as skenkers geregistreer wees ingevolge die toepaslike artikels van die Diereverbeteringswet (Wet No. 62 van 1998), en rekords van hul DNA-profiele moet op die stelsel opgeneem wees.

Met die indiening van die Skedule O-vorms word die skenkingsinligting by die rekords van vroulike skenkerdiere gevoeg en die reproduksierekords (inter-geboorte periodes) van die skenkerdiere word sodoende nie deur die skenkingsprosesse benadeel nie. Wanneer 'n oorplasingslys deur 'n teler ingedien word, kan daar op versoek 'n voorafgedrukte invoervorm vir die aantekening van die betrokke dragtigheidsinligting gegenereer word. Met die

voltooiing en indiening van die dragtigheidsinligting kan daar op versoek ’n voorafgedrukte invoervorm vir die aantekening van die gevolglike geboortes gegenereer word, wat die proses van geboortekennisgewing baie vergemaklik.

9.1.4 VRUGBAARHEIDSWAARDES

Drie vrugbaarheidsteelwaardes (EBVs) word in Suid-Afrika vrygestel, nl. skrotumomtrek as ’n aanduiding van bulvrugbaarheid (semenvolume), geneties-aangepaste ouderdom met eerste kalwing, as ’n aanduiding van versvrugbaarheid, en geneties aangepaste interkalf periode, as aanduiding van koeivrugbaarheid. ‘n Teelwaarde vir Lanklewendheid word ook beraam, omdat dit ‘n groot komponent van vrugbaarheid ook bevat.

EBV VERSVRUGBAARHEID: OUDERDOM EERSTE KALF

Hierdie eienskap word gemeet deur te kyk hoe vroeg in die dekseisoen die vers dragtig raak. Die bul is byvoorbeeld 3 maande by die verse, en sommige raak in die eerste maand beset, ander in die tweede maand, ens. Die teelwaarde Ouderdom eerste kalf kan met groter akkuraatheid bepaal word indien deklyste in ag geneem word.

EBV KOEIVRUGBAARHEID: TKP (TUSSEN KALF PERIODE)

Die beste indirekte mate van koeivrugbaarheid is interkalfperiode. Hoe korter die interkalfperiode, hoe vrugbaarder is die koei en hoe meer kalwers produseer die koei in haar leeftyd. In teelwaardeberaming word die eerste drie interkalfperiodes van die koeie in ag geneem.

EBV LANKLEWENDHEID / KUDDE LEWE

Uit ’n spesifieke groep kalwers wat saam in dieselfde kontemporêre groep gebore word, word die kans dat ’n dier speen-ouderdom, jaar-ouderdom, ensovoorts, tot op 10 jaar sal bereik en steeds reproduseer, in ag geneem. Dit word as ‘n EBV uitgegee, en ingesluit in die Vrugbaarheidswaarde.

9.2 GEBOORTE

Bo Links en middel: Geboortegewig van 'n kalf wat met 'n trekskaal geweeg word. Bo Regs: Die kalf word uniek geïdentifiseer met 'n oorplaatjie en 'n oorknip. Regs: Logix kalfboekie waarmee geboortes in die veld aangeteken kan word

Kalwers word normaalweg oor 'n tydperk van 3 maande gebore, afhangende van die lengte van die dekseisoen. Sodra kalwers gebore word, word hulle gemerk met 'n oorplaatjie of oorknippe. Die kalf se nommer, geboortedatum, geslag , moeder en vader word aangeteken en hiervoor kan Logix se handige sakboekie gebruik word. Ander inligting soos gemak van kalwing, ens . kan ook aangeteken word. Die geboortegewig word met 'n trekskaal of elektroniese skaal (minimum akkuraatheid van 1kg eenhede) geweeg en m oet binne 3 dae van geboorte gemeet word. Dit is egter vir telers van die meeste rasse nie verpligtend nie, aangesien dit soms moeilik is weens die terrein (baie ekstensief) of indien die moeder baie kwaai is. Die koei se gewig by die geboorte van haar kalf of 'n dag daarna kan ook aangeteken word. Die geboorte kennisgewing moet binne 30 dae op Logix aangeteken word.

Logix bied 'n gebruikersvriendelike fasiliteit om weeggroepe en kontemporêre groepe maklik te identifiseer. Opdeel van geboortegewig kontemporêre groepe mag soms nodig wees indien koeie op verskillende plase of kampe geloop het of indien, soos die seisoen vorder, daar 'n drastiese verskil is as gevolg van skielike groen weiding (vroeë reën) en dit merkbaar swaarder (of ligter) geboortegewigte tot gevolg het. Die beginsel is om groepe saam te stel op grond van waar daar moontlike omgewingseffekte is wat verskille in geboortegewig tot gevolg mag hê.

Geboortekennisgewing is 'n belangrike proses wat baie ander prosesse in die aantekeningstelsel beïnvloed. Geboortekennisgewing is die enigste wyse waarop 'n dier by die stoetregisters van 'n teler en 'n ras gevoeg kan word. Dit is ook die proses waardeur die reproduksierekords van koeie opgedateer word.

9.2.1 GEBOORTE AANTEKENING

Figuur : Die Logix Geboortekennisgewing skerm.

Enkele belangrike beginsels:

- Daar moet kennis gegee word van alle nageslag van alle aangetekende/geregistreerde koeie, al gaan die betrokke nageslag nie aangeteken/geregistreer word nie. Dui dit as 'nie vir registrasie'-nageslag op die geboortekennisgewing aan.
- Telersgenootskappe se reëls bepaal gewoonlik 'n maksimum tydperk waarbinne geboortekennisgewings ingedien moet word.
- Beide ouers van die dier waarvan die geboorte aangemeld word moet in die besit wees van die teler wat die geboortekennisgewing indien (as alternatief moet vaders goedgekeurde KI bulle wees of as leenbul vooraf aangeteken wees).
- In gevalle waar die dier se amptelike identifikasienommer, vanweë praktiese redes in formaat verskil van die identifikasienommer waarmee die dier permanent geïdentifiseer is (bv. 02 12 op die dier en 02 0012 op die stelsel), moet die Eienaar Diernommer-veld op die geboortekennisgewing gebruik word om die alternatiewe vorm van die nommer op te neem.
- Indien meer as een metode van permanente identifikasie van diere in 'n kudde of ras gebruik word, moet die bykomende metode ook op die geboortekennisgewing aangedui word.
- Indien die Naamveld oopgelaat word, sal die Kuddekenmerk (KKM), Jaar- en Volgnommer-gedeelte van die dier se identifikasienommer by verstek deur die aantekeningstelsel in die Naamveld gevoeg word.
- Sommige Telersgenootskappe vereis dat die ouers van die diere waarvan die geboortes aangemeld word vir ouerskapverifikasie getipeer moet wees (DNA-laboratorium verwysingsnommer), of dat materiaal vir só 'n tipering reeds in bewaring is (Logix Bio-nommer) voordat die geboorte van die diere verwerk mag word. Sommige Telersgenootskappe vereis ook dat alle diere waarvan die geboortes aangemeld word aan ouerskapverifikasietoetse onderwerp word voordat die geboorte van die diere verwerk mag word.

9.2.2 'PENDING' DIERE

Indien 'n geboortekennisgewing nie volledig deur die stelsel verwerk kan word nie, bv. omrede die reëls van die Telersgenootskap ten opsigte van geboorte-aantekening nie volkome nagekom is nie, sal die geboorte(s) van die dier(e) voorlopig aangeteken word op die stelsel en die rekords van die betrokke dier(e) sal in die 'Afdeling'veld met 'n PEN-kode (vir '*pending*') gemerk word. Die transaksie(s) sal na die teler/Telersgenootskap terugverwys word met die rede(s) vir nie-aanvaarding en instruksies vir die regstelling van die situasie. Diere waarvan die rekords met 'n PEN- kode gemerk is, kan egter sonder beletsel met produksie-aantekening en ander aantekening voortgaan in afwagting van die regstelling van die betrokke fout. Sulke diere sal ook ten volle in aanmerking kom vir fakturering tydens die saamstel van die jaarlikse rekeninge.

Redes wat tipies veroorsaak dat diere met 'n PEN-kode gemerk word, is:

- vader/moeder onbekend/nie in besit van teler nie
- rekord van DNA-tipering van een of meer van die ouers nie op stelsel nie

• DNA-tipering/verpligte ouerskapverifikasie van nageslag uitstaande
• een of beide van die ouers van die dier is nie geïnspekteer/geregistreer nie
• teler/eienaar van dier se dienste is opgeskort
• ander ras-/spesie spesifieke voorwaardes ten opsigte van geboorte-aantekening.

Die PEN-status van ‘n dier sal outomaties verwyder word en die korrekte waarde in die ‘Afdeling’-veld geplaas word sodra die korrekte gegewens aan die stelsel voorgelê en suksesvol verwerk is. Alle geboorte-transaksies wat deur die stelsel opgeneem word, word aan ’n stel standaard toetse onderwerp om die geldigheid van die rekords na te gaan en om die teelprosesse van die betrokke ras en die toepaslike rasstandaarde toe te pas. Geboortekennisgewings wat nie aan hierdie standaarde voldoen nie, word na die betrokke Telersgenootskap of teler terugverwys vir regstelling.

9.2.3 KALWINGSPROBLEME

Die meeste koeie kalf sonder moeite en toesig gedurende die kalfseisoen en dit is ook soos dit behoort te wees. Die geboorteproses bestaan normaalweg uit 3 stadiums: aanvang en voorbereiding vir die geboorte wat tussen 4-24 uur duur, die deurgang van die kalf deur die geboortekanaal, wat tussen 30 minute en 3 ure duur en die uitstoot van die plasenta wat tussen 12 en 24 ure kan duur. As die geboorteproses langer neem, kan dit 'n aanduiding wees van geboorte probleme, ook bekend as distokie. As 'n duim-reël behoort koeie gehelp te word as hulle nie binne 2 ure vanaf die tyd wat die watersak verskyn het, kalf nie, of indien meer as 30 minute verloop sonder enige vordering.

Te veel moeilike geboortes in ‘n kudde het 'n finansiële implikasie, aangesien distokie koei- en kalfverliese kan veroorsaak. Koeie wat moeilik gekalf het, neem langer om weer op hitte te kom en kan langer vat om weer dragtig te raak. Alhoewel daar talle onbekende faktore is wat kalwingsprobleme beïnvloed, kan die voorkoms van distokie in 'n kudde verlaag word deur sekere bestuurspraktyke toe te pas.

Volgens verskeie studies is die geboortegewig van die kalf die enkele eienskap wat die hoogste met kalwingsprobleme korreleer. Moeilike kalwing word gewoonlik veroorsaak deur 'n disproporsie van die kalfgrootte relatief tot die koeigrootte. Twee jaar oud, eerste kalf verse het die hoogste waarskynlikheid vir moeilike kalwings, hoofsaaklik omdat hulle klein is en ‘n onderontwikkelde bekken het.

Voeding van dragtige koeie is ook belangrik: Oorvet koeie in die laaste tri-mester veroorsaak dat die kalf se geboortegewig verhoog, en daar lê ook vet neer in die geboorte-kanaal, wat verder geboorteprobleme kan veroorsaak. Koeie wat te maer is kan weer te swak wees tydens kalwing, wat swak en moeilike kalwing, swak kalwers, probleme om weer dragtig te raak en meer vrektes veroorsaak.

Pelvis grootte word as 'n drempel eienskap beskou en telers kan verse met ‘n te smal bekkenwydte (eerder as ‘n te klein bekken area) uitskot. Die kalf se bouvorm speel waarskynlik ook 'n rol, maar dit is baie moeilik om te kwantifiseer. Kalwers wat verkeerd lê en tweelinge is ook geneig om probleme te hê. Indien dubbelbespiering in die kudde voorkom, kan dit ook moeilike kalwings veroorsaak.

Navorsing oor kalwingsprobleme toon dat net 50% van die totale variasie in distokie verklaar kan word. Dit is dus moeilik om kalwingprobleme heeltemal uit te skakel.

Telers kan wel die geboortegewig van die kalf en die ouderdom en kondisie van die koei beheer om die risiko van distokie te verminder:

- verse moet eers op drie jaar of slegs groter verse op twee jaar kalf,
- die seleksie van bulle wat lae geboortegewig kalwers teel,
- bulle wat draers is van dubbelbespiering moet nie op verse gebruik word nie
- moenie koeie in die laaste trimester oorvoer nie.

9.2.4 KALFGEMAK WAARDE

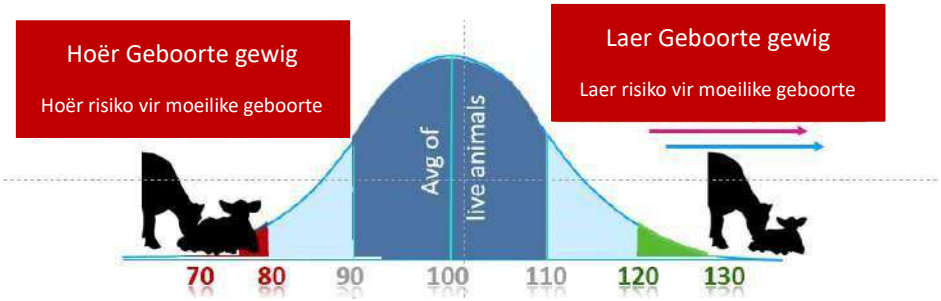
Daar kan vir Kalfgemak geselekteer word, wat 'n kombinasie is van die teelwaardes vir geboortegewig en geboorte maternaal. 'n Kalfgemak waarde van bo 100, beteken die dier se genetiese vermoë vir kleiner kalwers is beter as rasgemiddeld.

EBV: GEBOORTE GEWIG

Geboorte gewig is een van die belangrikste teelwaardes wat beraam word. Geboortegewig is ook 'n ekonomies belangrike eienskap in die sin dat moeilike kalwings finansiële verliese kan veroorsaak. Omdat koeie wat die eerste keer kalf meer geneig is tot moeilike kalwings, is dit noodsaaklik dat slegs bulle met hoër EBVi geboortegewig (laer geboortegewig) en bulle skoon van dubbelbespiering op verse gebruik word, veral as hulle op twee jaar al moet kalf. Uit die koei se oogpunt sal 'n kleinraam koei 'n groter risiko vir moeilike kalwing hê as sy 'n baie groot kalf het. Telers behoort bulle met lae geboortegewig EBVs (EBVindeks >100) en gemiddelde speengewig EBVs te selekteer vir gebruik op verse.

EBV: GEBOORTE MATERNAAL

Die geboorte maternaal teelwaarde is 'n aanduiding van 'n koei se vermoë om die kalfgrootte te beperk (EBVi > 100) of om nie die vermoë te hê nie en dus 'n groot kalf te hê (EBVi < 100). Die effek is egter klein, en dis beter om op EBVi vir geboorte gewig te selekteer teen hoë geboorte gewigte. Die teelwaarde word ook vir bulle beraam en dui op die bul se dogters se vermoë om maklik te kalf.



9.3 SPEEN

9.3.1 GEWIG VAN KALF EN KOEI BY SPEEN

Moeder-eienskappe en doeltreffendheid van koeie, asook die voorspeense groeitempo van hul kalwers word geëvalueer deur middel van koeigewigte en speengewigte van hulle kalwers.

Speengewig is die heel belangrikste gewig om te meet. Speengewig word geweeg op ongeveer 7 maande (205 dae) ouderdom wanneer die hele groep kalwers (kontemporêre groep) gespeen word. Enige gewigte tussen 151 – 270 dae ouderdom (± 5 tot 9 maande) word as speengewig aanvaar, maar die oudste en jongste kalwers in die kontemporêre groep moet minder as 100 dae in ouderdom verskil. Indien hulle met meer as 100 dae in ouderdom verskil, word die groep outomaties in twee gedeel, of die teler kan die groep opdeel. Aangesien die koeie ook tydens speen van kalwers in die kraal ingebring word, kan hulle maklik ook geweeg word. Dit is baie belangrik vir teelwaarde-bepaling dat die hele groep kalwers (en hulle moeders) wat saam onder dieselfde omstandighede aangehou was, op dieselfde dag (of opeenvolgende dae) geweeg word, sodat hulle in dieselfde kontemporêre groep geëvalueer word. Enkele individuele kalwers moet nie geweeg word as hulle presies 205 dae oud is nie. Logix het 'n handige funksie wat aandui wanneer kalwers geweeg moet word.

9.3.2 WEEGDATUM GRENSE EN KODES

Logix maak dit maklik om die datums te bereken waarop spesifieke diere vir 'n spesifieke gewig geweeg moet word. Kliek op 'Kortpaaie', dan 'Weegdatums uitwerk (beeste)'. Gee die groep 'n naam soos bv. "*Somer 2019*" en lees die oudste en jongste kalf se geboortedatum in. Dit help om die moontlike kontemporêre groep korrek te identifiseer.

Die stelsel sal sekermaak dat die diere se ouderdomme nie buite die standaard van 100 dae verskil tussen die oudste en jongste dier nie. Die stelsel sal die vroegste, laatste en beste datum bereken om te weeg vir die tipe gewig vir die betrokke groep diere. Die gewigte word aangeteken op die skerm onder Kortpaaie, Gewigte instuur (Vleisbeeste).

Logix se produksiedata Opname skerm is so ontwikkel dat die gebruiker die tipe gewig kan kies, bv. speengewigte, en die weegdatum inlees. Die stelsel sal self die geldige diere vir daardie betrokke gewig op daardie datum oproep en lys. Hierdie groep kan dan verder met die hulp van die Grootmaakstatus, Voedingstatus, Moeder Voeding-status en Opmerking geskei word in die verskillende behandelingsgroepe of te wel kontemporêre groepe.

Kodes by die opstel van evalueringsgroepe:

Weeg stadium kodes

A21 Speen gewig neem (151-270dae)
B12 Jaaroud gewigte (271- 450 dae)
B22 18 maande gewigte (451-634 dae)
C11 Voerdoeltreffendheidstoets by Sentrale sentrum LNR
C22 Voerdoeltreffendheidstoets by Privaat sentrum
C32 Voerdoeltreffendheidstoets Eie Kontemporêre groep
C41 Voerdoeltreffendheidstoets vroulike diere
D11 Bulgroeitoets op die plaas
D21 Bulgroeitoets op die plaas, meer as een teler.

Grootmaak status kodes

1 Kalf soog aan eie moeder
2 Kalf soog aan aanneem moeder
3 Tweeling soog albei aan eie moeder
4 Een kalf soog aan eie moeder
5 Kalf soog moeder & moeder word gemelk
6 Kalf hans grootgemaak
7 Embrio oorplasing kalf soog ontvanger moeder

Voeding status kodes

1 Kalsium/Fosfaat lek
2 Proteïen/Energie lek
3 Geen lek
4 Konsentraat of Kruipvoer
5 Ander lek
6 Aangeplante weiding
7 Oesreste
8 Groenvoer

Opmerkings kode

1 Ouderdom buite perke
2 Moeder siek/beseer
3 Dier siek of beseer
4 Dier gewig buite perke 5 Dier indeks buite perke

Die Kraallys kan maklik en vinnig gebruik word om die diere sonder gewigte (wat nog nie geweeg is nie) te identifiseer en die diere kan volgens hierdie lys ingedeel word in die ouderdomsgroepe vir weging. Gaan na Verslae, kliek op Produksie en stamboom verslae en kies Kraallys.

9.3.3 RIGLYNE VIR DIE SAAMSTEL VAN KONTEMPORÊRE GROEPE

Die beginsel van kontemporêre groep samestelling is om die diere te identifiseer wat op dieselfde tyd en plek is (dus aan dieselfde omgewing blootgestel was), en waarvan die verskille in meting tussen hulle deur genetika veroorsaak word. Sou ‘n dier dus aan ‘n ander behandeling blootgestel wees as sy groepsgenote, behoort hy in sy eie groep geplaas te word. Kontemporêre groep samestelling is noodsaaklik vir stabiele teelwaardes.

Kontemporêre groepe moet so groot as moontlik wees, maar moet minstens 3 diere in hê om in ag geneem te word vir teelwaarde-voorspellings. Diere wat in te klein groepies gemeet is, of glad nie gemeet is nie, se teelwaardes word deur familie se prestasie bepaal. Die gebruik van teelseisoene verseker groter kontemporêre groepe omdat kalwers almal binne 3 maande van mekaar gebore word, in plaas van verspreid regdeur die jaar.

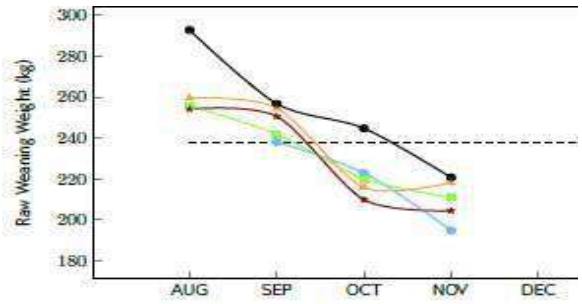
Meet altyd nageslag van meer as een bul in elke kontemporêre groep. Dit verseker dat bulle se genetiese meriete relatief tot mekaar en die ras bepaal kan word (genetiese koppeling). Prakties: meng koeie na dekking sodat koeie wat met verskillende bulle gepaar is, saam kalf en hulle kalwers saam grootmaak. In die geval van klein kuddes, kan 'n paar koeie kunsmatig geïnsemineer word. Meng verkieslik ook koeigroepe sodat hulle nie jaar na jaar presies dieselfde is nie.

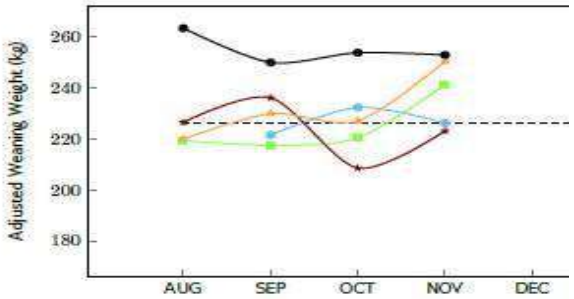
Meet al die diere: As net die beste diere gemeet word, word hulle benadeel omdat die gemiddeld van die groep verander. Weeg ook die kalwers wat uitgeskot word: hulle lewer waardevolle inligting ten opsigte van hulle ouers. Los soveel as moontlik ouerskappe op, veral in die geval van meerbul parings ('multiple sires'). Hierdie diere se teelwaarde-voorspellings kan dus verander sodra die werklike ouerskap bekend word.

9.3.4 AANGEPASTE SPEENGEWIG EN BINNE-KUDDE SPEEN INDEKS

Kalwers kom gewoonlik maksimaal oor 'n drie-maande tydperk aan. Hulle word egter op dieselfde dag gespeen, sodat hulle 'n enkele kontemporêre groep kan vorm. Dit beteken egter dat die swaarder kalwers gewoonlik ouer is en die jonger kalwers gewoonlik ligter. Om daarvoor te kompenseer, word 'n aangepaste speengewig bereken sodat die kalwers meer regverdig vergelyk kan word. Op hierdie aangepaste speengewigte, word 'n binne-kudde speen indeks bereken, wat nie verwar moet word met die teelwaarde indeks nie. Die binne-kudde speen indeks neem die hele groep (tydgenote) se gewig in ag. Die gemiddeld van die groep word op 100 gestel, en sodoende is dit maklik om te sien watter kalwers van die groep bo-gemiddeld was. Dit kan egter nie gebruik word as genetiese meriete nie, omdat die hele groep moontlik bo- of ondergemiddeld in die ras is. Hierdie indeks rangeer diere dus slegs binne hulle gemete groep, terwyl die teelwaarde indeks die dier op genetiese meriete binne die ras rangeer.

In die grafiek links kan gesien word dat die kalwers wat in Augustus op die plaas gebore is (verskillende jare word aangedui met verskillende kleure), swaarder speen as die kalwers gebore in November. Indien die gewigte egter aangepas word vir die ouderdom van die kalwers (regs), is die gewigte meer vergelykbaar.





9.3.5 KALFGROEI WAARDE

EBVI: SPEEN GEWIG

Aangesien meeste kommersiële vleisbeesboere in Suid-Afrika speenkalwers bemark aan voerkrale, en die kalf se speengewig (saam met die aantal bemark) direk gekoppel is aan die boer se wins, is hierdie een van die belangrikste teelwaardes wat beraam word. Hoe hoër die teelwaarde indeks is, hoe swaarder is die kalf geneties. Daar kan egter nie net op speengewig gekonsentreer word nie, omdat dit ongunstig gekoppel is aan hoë geboortegewigte en ook 'n hoë volwasse gewig en 'n groot raam dier (en gevolglike hoër onderhoudsbehoefte).

Die kalf se genetiese vermoë om te groei word aangedui met die Speengewig teelwaarde.

Die koei se genetiese vermoë vir melkproduksie en vir haar kalf te sorg word aangedui met die Speen maternale of Melk teelwaarde. Melk is egter 'n omgewingseffek vir die kalf.

9.3.6 MELK WAARDE

Die kalf se moeder het egter ook 'n invloed op die kalf se uiteindelike gewig, en hierdie komponent word aangedui deur die maternale (melk) teelwaardes vir speen.

EBV: MELK / SPEEN MATERNAAL

'n Kalf se speengewig word deur 3 komponente bepaal:

1. deur die omgewing (plaas/jaar/ seisoen/bestuurder, ens.) waarin hy gegroei het,
2. asook sy eie genetiese vermoë om te groei, 3. en sy ma se vermoë om hom te voed en versorg.

Speengewig het dus twee *genetiese* komponente: die kalf se genetiese vermoë om te groei en wat aangedui word deur die Speen (direkte) teelwaarde; asook sy ma se moederlike vermoë, hoofsaaklik melkproduksie, wat aangedui word met die Speen maternale teelwaarde. Let daarop dat maternale vermoë geneties is vir die koei, maar 'n omgewingseffek is vir die kalf. Melk teelwaardes kan dus eers 'gemeet' word as 'n koei 'n kalf gespeen het, of as 'n bul se dogters kalwers gespeen het.

9.3.7 ONDERHOUDSWAARDE

Die energie wat 'n dier uit voer kry, word eerstens gebruik vir eie onderhoudsbehoeftes, soos byvoorbeeld om haar spiere en organe in stand te hou, fisiologiese prosesse, ens. Wat oorbly, gaan na reproduksie en melkproduksie. Groter raam diere (swaarder diere) se onderhoud is dus gewoonlik hoër. Diere met 'n hoër melkproduksie se onderhoud is ook hoër. 'n Klein proporsie van die melk teelwaarde word dus by die dier se volwasse gewig teelwaarde getel om die seleksie waarde vir onderhoud te bepaal. As haar onderhoudsbehoeftes te hoog is vir die omgewing, skakel reproduksie af en sy raak nie beset nie. 'n Dier met 'n lae onderhoud is dus gewens, en se seleksie waarde vir lae onderhoud is dus >100.

EBV: VOLWASSE GEWIG

Volwasse gewig teelwaardes word beraam van af die volwasse gewigte wat geneem word tydens die speen van die eerste 3 kalwers van 'n koei. Oor die algemeen, onder meeste Suid -Afrikaanse toestande, is dit wenslik om volwasse gewig min of meer gemiddeld te hou en is gemiddelde teelwaardes dus gewens. D it is om onderhoudsbehoeftes van die koei te beperk, sodat daar meer energie beskikbaar is vir produksie. Soms is swaarder diere egterwel gewens. Let wel dat die EBVi vir Volwasse Gewig >100 aanduidend van 'n swaarder koei is, terwyl 'n hoër onderhoudswaarde dui op 'n kleiner koei wat nie oormatig melk produseer nie.

9.4 NASPEENSE METINGS

Vir die vleisbeesteler is dit belangrik en meer winsgewend om voortdurend kuddedoeltreffendheid te verhoog. Daar word bereken dat die ekonomiese wins effek van 'n 5% verbetering in voerdoeltreffendheid tot vier keer meer is as 'n 5% verbetering in groei (GDT). Aangesien voerkostes tot twee derdes van die kostes van vleisbeesboerdery kan uitmaak, maak dit sin om ook die voerdoeltreffendheid van die koeikudde op die plaas te verbeter. Groeitoetse moet aan sekere wetenskaplike vereistes voldoen word om te verseker dat genetiese verskille tussen die bulle korrek geïdentifiseer kan word. In Suid-Afrika word groeitoetse onder verskillende voedingstoestande, van ekstensief op die veld tot intensief in 'n voerkraal gemeet. Tans word inname gemeet tydens sentrale groeitoetse by geakkrediteerde toetsstasies, waar voerdoeltreffendheid akkuraat bepaal kan word: hoeveel voer (standaard rantsoen) het 'n individuele bul gevreet vir elke kilogram gewig wat hy gegroei het. Tydens groeitoetse kan vleiseienskappe soos oogspieroppervlak, vetdikte en marmering ook gemeet word met 'n ultrasoniese apparaat. Diere wat deel was van enige groeitoets word ook gemeet vir sekere liggaamsmates (skouer- of heuphoogte, liggaamslengte en skrotumomvang). Indien daar genoeg metings is, is dit ook moontlik om teelwaardes vir hierdie eienskappe te beraam sodat genetiese verskille tussen bulle bepaal kan word en daar dus verder akkuraat hiervoor geselekteer kan word.

Indien halfbroers en ander familie byvoorbeeld in 'n sentrale groeitoets sowel as 'n plaasgroeitoets gemeet word, kan genetiese vermoë vir eienskappe soos voeromset bepaal word weens die genetiese korrelasies tussen eienskappe, maar veral deur die genetiese bande ('genetic ties') wat daar tussen diere bestaan omdat hulle verwant is aan mekaar. Die verwantskappe kan ook deurgetrek word na die koeie, sodat genetiese vermoë in die vorm van teelwaardes vir eienskappe waarvoor hulle nie gemeet is nie, bepaal kan word.

Nadat kalwers gespeen is, kan hulle verder in op die plaas gemeet word vir 12- en /of 18 maande gewig, waar meeste van die verskalwers gemeet word. Bulkalwers kan in 'n groeitoets geplaas word. Groeitoetse kan op die plaas gedoen word (ou Fase D) of na 'n toetsstasie toe gestuur word waar groeidoeltreffendheid gemeet word (ou Fase C), omdat die diere se individuele innames gemeet word.

9.4.1 12- EN 18 MAANDE GEWIGTE

12- en 18 maande gewigte van verse, maar ook van bulle

Naspeense groeitempo van jong verse en bulle word onder normale plaastoestande geëvalueer deur middel van gewigte op 12- en 18- maande ouderdom. Twaalf maande gewigte val tussen 271 – 450 dae ouderdom (± 9 en 15 maande), en 18 maande gewigte val tussen 451 – 634 dae ouderdom (± 15 tot 21 maande). Gewigte word ook gekorrigeer vir ouderdom en binne-kudde indekse word bereken.

Indien die speenkalwers en hulle moeders ingebring word om hulle te weeg, kan die vorige jaar se kalwers wat nog op die plaas is, ook ingebring word; sodoende word Speengewig, Volwasse gewig en 18 maande gewigte van alle beskikbare diere op een slag geweeg. Met relatief min moeite bring dit baie addisionele inligting oor die kudde in.

EBV: NA-SPEEN GEWIG

Twaalf- en 18 maande gewigte is baie naby aanmekaar op die groeikurwe, en gevolglik is die genetiese korrelasie tussen die twee eienskappe baie hoog. Dit beteken, in genetiese terme, dat dit dieselfde eienskap is. Die teelwaardes vir die twee metings word dus gekombineer om een na-speen gewig teelwaarde te beraam. Dit word gemeet op verse op die plaas, sowel as op bulle in die na-speense groeitoetse.

9.4.2 PLAAS GROEITOETSE

GDT (groei)

Kleiberverhouding (groei relatief tot onderhoudsbehoefte)

Skrotumomtrek

Hoogte, Lengte

Veldikte

Karkasmates (RTU)

Plaasgroeitoetse het dit ten doel om die genetiese potensiaal vir groeidoeltreffendheid van vleisrasbulle so akkuraat as moontlik onder plaastoestande te bepaal.

Voedingstoestande kan as volg wees :

- Ekstensief – veld met ‘n lek
- Semi-ekstensief – veld of aangeplante weiding met aanvulling
- Semi-intensief – genoegsame kragvoer met baie ruvoer in ‘n groter kampie
- Intensief – kragvoer (groei-rantsoen) in ‘n kraal

Die ouderdomme van die diere in die toets verskil met minder as 100 dae (speengroep). Diere moet jonger as 425 dae (±14 maande) aan die begin van die aanpassingsperiode wees. Speenkalwers word vir ‘n paar weke na speen in die veld of ’n ruvoerrantsoen geplaas voordat hulle die groeitoets begin in ‘n proses bekend as ‘*backgrounding*’. Die aanpassingsperiode vir plaasgroeitoetse kan wissel tussen 21 (intensiewe en enkel kudde toetse) en 90 dae (ekstensiewe en veel kudde toetse) afhangende van die groeitempo en toetsprosedure. Minstens 10 diere moet die toets begin, en kan diere wees van dieselfde ras uit dieselfde of verskillende kuddes, met verkieslik verskillende vaders om stoetvaars met mekaar te vergelyk.

Die toets moet tussen 84 en 270 dae (± 3 tot 9 maande) duur na die voorafbepaalde aanpassings-periode. 'n Gemiddelde minimum toename en groeitempo tydens die toetstydperk word vereis wat verskil tussen rasse. Diere word elke 14 dae of maandeliks geweeg. SA Stamboek se tegniese adviseur sluit die toets af. Die meting van skrotumomvang, skouer- of heuphoogte en liggaamslengte is verpligtend. Die meting van ultrasoniese (RTU) mates en veldikte is nie verpligtend nie. Genomiese toetsing (die trek van sterthare) is opsioneel. Werklike en gekorrigeerde liggaamsmates word verwerk. Die gekorrigeerde skrotumomvang word normaalweg gebruik by keuring. Resultate soos GDT (Gemiddelde Daaglikse Toename of groei oor toets), GDO (gewig per dag van ouderdom) word in gram sowel as ‘n indeks uitgedruk binne die kontemporêre groep. Die inligting word gebruik by keuring van die bulle. Bulle word na die toets gekeur as geskik vir gebruik as teelbulle. Bulle word afgekeur op fenotipiese foute, sowel as onvoldoende groei.

9.4.3 VOERINNAME GROEITOETSE

Individuele inname

Voeromset

GDT

Skrotumomtrek

Hoogte

Lengte

Veldikte

RTU

Inname op die veld, veral van produserende koeie, is baie moeilik om akkuraat te meet. Op die oomblik word groei en voerinname dus wêreldwyd tydens groeitoetse van jong bulle gemeet. Akkurate bepaling van voerdoeltreffendheid vereis dat individuele voerinname, sowel as groei, van potensiële teelbulle gemeet word. Die meting van individuele voerinname vereis gespesialiseerde apparatuur en word by verskeie geakkrediteerde toetsstasies gemeet. Voerkrale betaal reeds voorkeur tariewe aan telers met meer winsgewende kalwers.

Daar bestaan ‘n wan-persepsie dat ‘n groeitoets ’n voerkraal toets is en dat ‘n voerkraal rantsoen daarvoor gebruik word. Rantsoene in groeitoetse vereis ‘n gestandaardiseerde groeirantsoen en NIE ‘n voerkraalrantsoen nie. Die doel is om diere teen mekaar te evalueer sodat presteerders geïdentifiseer kan word en nie om maksimum groei te verkry nie. Die gemiddelde VOV (ongeveer 5 tot 6) en GDT (1.6-1.8 kg /dag) van die getoetste groep moet ooreenstem met ras gemiddeld. Bulle moet genoegsame spiere ontwikkel sonder oormatige vet. Geen bymiddels wat bulle se vrugbaarheid of langtermyn gesondheid kan benadeel, mag ingesluit word nie. Die rumen mag geen suurpens skade opdoen nie en bulle moet maklik weer by veld toestande aanpas na afloop van die
toets. Die ruvoer in die rantsoen vir verse moet verhoog word (in vergelyking met die rantsoen vir bulle) ten einde oormatige vetneerlegging te verhoed.

Diere moet 151 dae tot 278 dae oud wees (5-9 maande) by aanvang van die aanpassingsperiode en die ouderdomme van die diere moet minder as 100 dae verskil (speengroep). As ‘n riglyn moet bulle verkieslik minder as 50 kg in gewig verskil. Bul- en verskalwers word aanvaar. Sommige telers wil graag voerdoeltreffendheid op hulle hele kudde meet, wat verse insluit. Dit sal genetiese vordering bespoedig en meer doeltreffend maak. Verse word in aparte toetse as bulkalwers getoets.

Die groeitoets begin met ‘n aanpassingsperiode van ‘n minimum van 28 dae wees vir ‘n 84 dae groeitoets. Gedurende die aanpassingsperiode ontvang bulle dieselfde rantsoen as gedurende die toetsperiode en daar moet ‘n gewigstoename van 15 - 20kg wees voordat die toets kan begin. Vir sinvolle resultate word daar aanbeveel dat minstens 10 diere van dieselfde ras (uit dieselfde of verskillende kuddes, met verkieslik verskillende vaders (om stoetvaars met mekaar te vergelyk) getoets word. Rasse en telers met min telers / diere waar die 10 diere vereiste nie haalbaar is nie, sal egter ook geakkommodeer word. Verwerkings van prestasie vir min diere per groep het egter ’n beperkte waarde. Diere word elke 7 dae geweeg (volpens). Die standaard toetslengte vir inname-groeitoetse is 84 dae vir bulle en 56 dae vir verse, omdat verse vroeër vet neerlê as bulkalwers.
By die afsluiting van die groeitoets is die meting van skrotumomvang, skouer- of heuphoogte en liggaamslengte verpligtend. Die meting van ultrasoniese (RTU) mates en veldikte is ingesluit maar nie verpligtend nie. Genomiese toetsing (die trek van sterthare) is opsioneel. Werklike en gekorrigeerde liggaamsmates word verwerk. Die gekorrigeerde skrotumomvang word normaalweg gebruik by keuring. Resultate soos GDT (Gemiddelde Daaglikse Toename of groei oor toets), voerinname, VOV (voeromset verhouding), GDO (gewig per dag van ouderdom) word in gram sowel as ‘n indeks uitgedruk binne die kontemporêre groep. Die inligting is bruikbaar by keuring.

Verse wat ‘n groeitoets afgesluit het, word deur Genootskap keurders gekeur.

TOEKENNINGS VIR PRESTASIE EN BRANDMERKE

Alle bulle wat die toets suksesvol voltooi, word goedgekeur en gesertifiseer dat hulle ‘n Voer Inname & Groeitoets voltooi en minimum rasstandaarde geslaag het by ‘n geakkrediteerde Sentrum. (Geen merietes word toegeken nie). Toetssentrums kan bulle brand met die goedgekeurde Stamboek brand, indien verkies. Al die bulle word dieselfde gebrand. Die Stamboek brandmerk word gebruik saam met ‘n letter / syfer van die stasie waar die bul getoets is, aan die bo-kant, bv S vir Sernick, B vir Buffland, ens.

9.4.4 GROEITOETS TEELWAARDES

EBVI: GDT (GEMIDDELDE DAAGLIKSE TOENAME)

GDT (Gemiddelde daaglikse toename) is ook een van die belangrikste groei teelwaardes. Dit dui aan op die hoeveelheid gewig wat aangesit word gedurende ’n groeitoets. GDT is relatief maklik en goedkoop om te meet binne ’n groeitoets, aangesien net gewigte en ouderdom oor tyd nodig is om dit te bereken. GDT teelwaardes word beraam op redelik baie metings in groot kontemporêre groepe vir meeste rasse, wat die teelwaardes akkuraat en stabiel maak. Hoe hoër die teelwaarde indeks, hoe beter die groei.

EBVI: KLEIBERVERHOUDING

In gevalle waar individuele diere se voerinname nie direk gemeet word nie (bv. Ekstensiewe naspeense groeitoetse), gee die Kleiberverhouding ’n aanduiding van die dier se doeltreffendheid van voer/veld verbruik. Dit word beraam as gemiddelde daaglikse toename relatief tot die dier se metaboliese (onderhouds-) gewig of te wel GDT/gewig$^{0.75}$. Die Kleiberverhouding dien as 'n indirekte maatstaf vir voerdoeltreffendheid. Diere met 'n hoë EBVi is meer doeltreffend.

EBVI: VOEROMSET

Groeidoeltreffendheid het ’n direkte effek op winsgewendheid, en is dus baie belangrik. Dit vereis egter dat die hoeveelheid voer gevreet presies gemeet moet word, wat dit gevolglik duur en moeilik meetbaar maak. Dit is byvoorbeeld nie moontlik om presiese voerverbruik te meet van beeste wat ekstensief op veld loop nie. Inname in ’n voerkraalopset is egter makliker meetbaar en word tydens intensiewe naspeense groeitoetse gemeet.

Bulle staan en wag by ‘n voerstasie waar individuele voerinname gemeet word.

Voeromset meet hoeveel die dier gevreet het vir elke kilogram gewig wat hy opgetel het. Dit het die voordeel dat dit 'n baie eenvoudige doeltreffendheidsmaatstaf is wat maklik verstaanbaar is. Dit word al baie jare met groot sukses in Suid-Afrikaanse vleisbeesteling gebruik. Doeltreffende diere vreet minder voer vir elke kilogram gewig opgetel, dus is 'n kleiner waarde, 'n kleiner teelwaarde en 'n groter teelwaarde indeks 'n aanduiding van 'n meer doeltreffende dier.

EBV: BULVRUGBAARHEID: SKROTUMOMTREK

Skrotumomtrek is 'n aanduiding van manlike vrugbaarheid (semen volume) en is baie maklik om te meet. Dit word gemeet aan die einde van die groeitoets.

Die korrelasie tussen skrotumomvang en spermproduksie is hoog: 81% (Ohio State University). Die korrelasie tussen skrotum omvang en vroulike vrugbaarheidsparameters soos ouderdom met puberteit en ouderdom met eerste kalwing varieer geweldig baie tussen verskillende studies en wissel van omtrent 15% tot hoog. Die algemene konsensus is egter dat die verband nie so sterk is soos aanvanklik gehoop is nie, en dat daar beter vordering gemaak sal word deur direk vir die vroulike vrugbaarheidsparameters te selekteer, *Skrotumomvang word gemeet* eerder as indirek vir skrotumomtrek.

RAAMGROOTTE

Raam teelwaardes word gebruik om die algemene grootte (volwassenheidstipe) van die dier te meet. Raamgrootte kan 'n indikasie gee van die hoeveelheid voer wat 'n dier nodig het vir sy basiese metabolisme, en is 'n gemiddelde raam by koeie gewoonlik meer gewens. 'n Groter dier dra egter meer vleis en kan dus 'n groter inkomste genereer. Die gewenste raamgrootte sal dus afhang van die beskikbare omgewing, maar as 'n algemene riglyn behoort diere naby die gemiddeld geselekteer te word.

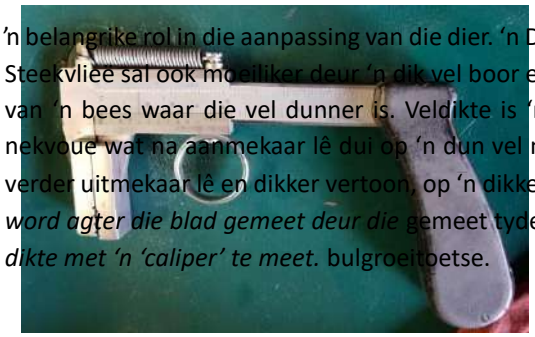
EBV: HOOGTE

Skouer- of heuphoogte word gemeet aan die einde van die naspeense groeitoets. Dit is 'n goeie aanduiding van raamgrootte, en gemiddelde teelwaardes is optimum onder die meeste Suid-Afrikaanse produksie sisteme, veral ekstensiewe omstandighede.

EBV: LENGTE

Lengte mates word ook aan die einde van die groeitoets gemeet. 'n Effens langer dier dra meer vleis, maar te lank kan veroorsaak dat die dier 'n holrug ontwikkel en is dus nie gewens nie.

VELDIKTE



Die vel vorm 'n buffer tussen die dier en sy omgewing en speel 'n belangrike rol in die aanpassing van die dier. 'n Dikker vel het 'n hoër bloedtoevoer en kan dus hitte beter reguleer. Steekvliee sal ook moeiliker deur 'n dik vel boor en eiers lê. Netso word bosluise meer dikwels gevind op die areas van 'n bees waar die vel dunner is. Veldikte is 'n fisiese versperring wat 'n bosluis se byt bemoeilik. Afwaartse nekvoue wat na aanmekaar lê dui op 'n dun vel met minder bloed wat na die oppervlakte vloei, terwyl voue wat verder uitmekaar lê en dikker vertoon, op 'n dikker vel dui. Veldiktes word reeds vir baie jare in Suid-Afrika *Veldikte word agter die blad gemeet deur die* gemeet tydens die afsluiting van intensiewe en ekstensiewe *vel te vou en die dikte met 'n 'caliper' te meet.* bulgroeitoetse.

9.4.5 KARKASEIENSKAPPE

Vleisbeeste groei in fases: 'n jong dier groei deur 'n toename in been, organe en spiere. Groei-tempo neem toe totdat puberteit bereik is, en verminder dan geleidelik totdat volwassenheid bereik is. In die volgende fase by ouer diere word ekstra energie as vet neergelê in die liggaam. Die vet word eers abdominaal, tussen die spiere en onder die vel neergelê, waarna die laaste stadium van groei plaasvind en vet binne-in die spier neergelê word. Hierdie eienskappe word met behulp van 'n RTU (Real Time Ultrasound) skandeerder op die lewendige dier na die na-speense groeitoets gemeet. Die RTU mates word op twee belangrike verwysingspunte gemeet, naamlik tussen die 12de en 13de rib, sowel as op die kruis naby die stertaanhegting. Hierdie verwysingspunte is die beste as aanduiding van die spier- en vetverhouding in die res van die karkas.

Links bo: 'n Bul word geskandeer en 'n beeld verskyn op die skerm (regs bo). Links onder is die oogspier om lyn en regs onder kan die marmering as spikkels binne die blokkie gesien word.

EBVI: OOGSPIER OPPERVLAK

'n Groter oogspier, relatief tot die gewig van die dier, dui op die bespiering op die res van die karkas. Hoe hoër die teelwaarde, hoe meer is die bespiering.

EBVI: VET DIKTE

Die RTU mates en gewig word ook gebruik om die Vetdikte te meet. Hoe hoër die teelwaarde, hoe hoër is die totale persentasie vet (by 'n spesifieke gewig) in die karkas.

EBVI: MARMERING

Binnespierse vet is sigbaar as marmering en dit maak die vleis sag en sappig. In Suid-Afrikaanse voerkrale word diere egter geslag voordat hierdie derde stadium van groei na behore plaasgevind het.

EBVi: UITSLAGPERSENTASIE

Die uitslagpersentasie word voorspel vanaf die bul se gewig, sowel as die RTU eienskappe. Hoe hoër die uitslagpersentasie, hoe beter is die prys wat die teler vir die karkas kry.

ROOIVLEISPRODUKSIE WAARDE

Net soos uitslagpersentasie, word kg Rooivleisproduksie bepaal vanaf die bul se gewig en die RTU eienskappe.

10. LOGIX

10.1 TOEGANG TOT LOGIX

Die Logix databasis verskaf internet toegang *via* www.logix.org.za. Telers kan as gebruikers registreer en het dan toegang met 'n wagwoord. Data kan direk *via* Logix opgelaai word en verwerkte resultate is as bruikbare verslae weer beskikbaar vir telers.

Toegang tot Logix word beheer met 'n aantekeningsnaam en 'n wagwoord. Telers het slegs toegang tot hulle eie data, tensy die betrokke Telersgenootskap toestemming gee dat telers mekaar se diere se data mag sien. Die Telersgenootskappe self het toegang tot die data van al hulle telers. Logix is beskikbaar in Afrikaans of Engels en telers kan op die webwerf registreer. Die wagwoord kan verander word op Logix op die aanteken-skerm.

Data vasleggingsskerms sluit in dekkings, geboorte-kennisgewings, produksie data (speen en na-speen gewigte) kansellasies, oordragte en skedule O aantekening.

Data kan op die volgende maniere ingestuur word vir vaslegging op Logix:

- Direk op Logix (www.logix.org.za) deur gebruik te maak van die geboorte-kennisgewing of gewigte instuur opsies

- Data kan deur middel van ‘n elektroniese lêer vanuit plaas sagteware programme, soos bv. BenguFarm Beef, aan edata@studbook.co.za gestuur word.
- E-pos: Helpdesk@studbook.co.za
- Pos adres: SA Stamboek, Posbus 270, Bloemfontein, 9300
- Straat adres: Henry straat, Bloemfontein

Indien u probleme ondervind met indiening of hulp nodig het, kontak asseblief die naaste TA (Tegniese Adviseur) of Stamboek by skakelbord 051-410 0900 (vra vir Herman).

10.2 LOGIX SKERM UITLEG

1. KORTPAAIE

2. NAVRAE

Navrae
2.1 Deelname
2.2 Dierinligting
2.3 Teelwaardes

2.2 Dierinligting
One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op
Stamboom
Beeste
Dierinligting

2.3 Teelwaardes
One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op
Stamboom
Vleis
Bul Teelwaarde Navraag
Teelwaarde Sterre (vergelykend)

Dierinligting
Dier
Nageslag
Voorgeslag
Foto
Produksie
Reproduksie Kaart
DNS
Ras Fraksies
Alternatiewe no
Klassifikasie
Dier Redigeer
QR
Volgende
DRUK

3. VERSLAE

Verslae 3

- 3.1 Deelname
- 3.2 Administratiewe verslae
- 3.3 Stamboomverslae
- 3.4 Reproduksieverslae
- 3.5 Produksieverslae
- 3.6 Teelwaardes
- 3.7 Sertifikate
- 3.8 Inventaris

3.2 Administratiewe verslae

One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op

Beeste

- Inspeksielys met kenmerke/keurkodes
- Inspeksielys
- Lys van (pending registration) diere
- Embrio- en semenskenkerlys
- Lys van ingevoerde diere

Vleis

- Administratiewe kraallys
- Kudde Analise Verslag

3.3 Stamboomverslae

One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op

Beeste

- Uitvoersertifikaat
- Vyfgenerasiestamboom
- Vyfgenerasiestamboom per kudde
- Koei-nageslagopsomming
- Bul-nageslagopsomming

Vleis

- Driegenerasiestamboom
- Driegenerasiestamboom per kudde

3.4 Reproduksieverslae

One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op

Beeste

- Kuddereproduksieverslag
- Kuddestatusverslag
- Oorskryding van reproduksienorme
- Opsommende ras reproduksiestatistieke
- Reproduksiestatusverslag
- Omvattende reproduksieverslag

3.5 Produksieverslae

One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op

Beeste

Vleis

- Weeglys
- Speen- & naspeenverslag
- Groeitoetsverslag
- RTU skandering verslag
- Liggaamsmatesverslag
- Koeinageslag met prestasie
- Prestasiesertifikaat
- Speentoetse met embrio kalwers
- Teelkuddeseleksieverslag

3.6 Teelwaardes

One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op

- Genetiese Verslag / Elite (PDF)
- Dier teelwaardeprofiel

3.7 Certificates

One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op

- Registration certificate (all species)

Cattle

- Registration certificate
- Birth list

3.8 Inventaris

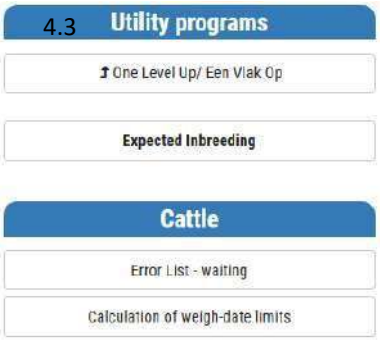
One Level Up/ Een Vlak Op

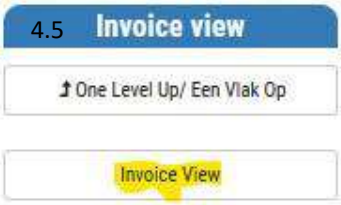
Beeste

Vleis

- Inventarislys
- Inventarislys Kommersieel
- Inventarislys Reg & Kommersieel
- Nie vir registrasie

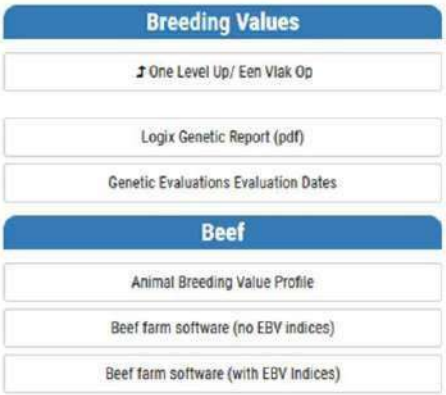
4. DIENSTE





5. DATAOPNAME

6. TEELWAARDES



7. KOMMUNIKASIE EN 8. KATALOGUSSE

10.3 OPSOMMING VAN BESKRYWING VAN LOGIX VERSLAE

DATA OPNAME

No	Aksie	Kortpaaie	Logix roete
1	Geboorte-kennisgewing	Geboortekennisgewing per dier	Data opname -> Geboorte, dekking en invoere -> Aflyn (meer diere) of -> geboorte-kennisgewing (1 dier)
2	Kansellasie	Kanselleer diere	Data opname -> Kansellasie inventaris/enkel diere
3	Weegdatum berekening	Weegdatums uitwerk	Dienste -> Nutsprogram -> Weegdatum berekening
4	Gewigte en kont. grpe	Gewigte instuur	Data opname -> Produksie vleis -> speen / naspeen -> tipe toets -> weegdatum

DIER VERSLAE

No	Verslag naam	Kortpaaie	Logix Roete
5	Dier inligting	Dier inligting	Navrae -> Dierinligting. Hofies: Dier, Nageslag, Voorgeslag, Foto, Produksie, Reproduksie kaart, DNA, Ras Fraksies, Alternatiewe nr, Klassifikasie, Dier Redigeer, QR kode
6	Drie-generasie stamboom met Produksie	Stamboom inligting	Verslae -> Stamboomverslae -> Driegenerasie stamboom; Lyk soos ‘n veilings katalogus
7	Metings en teelwaardes	Produksiedata	Navrae -> Dierinligting -> Produksie
8	Koei Nageslag	-	Navrae -> Dierinligting -> Reproduksie Kaart of Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Koeinageslag met prestasie

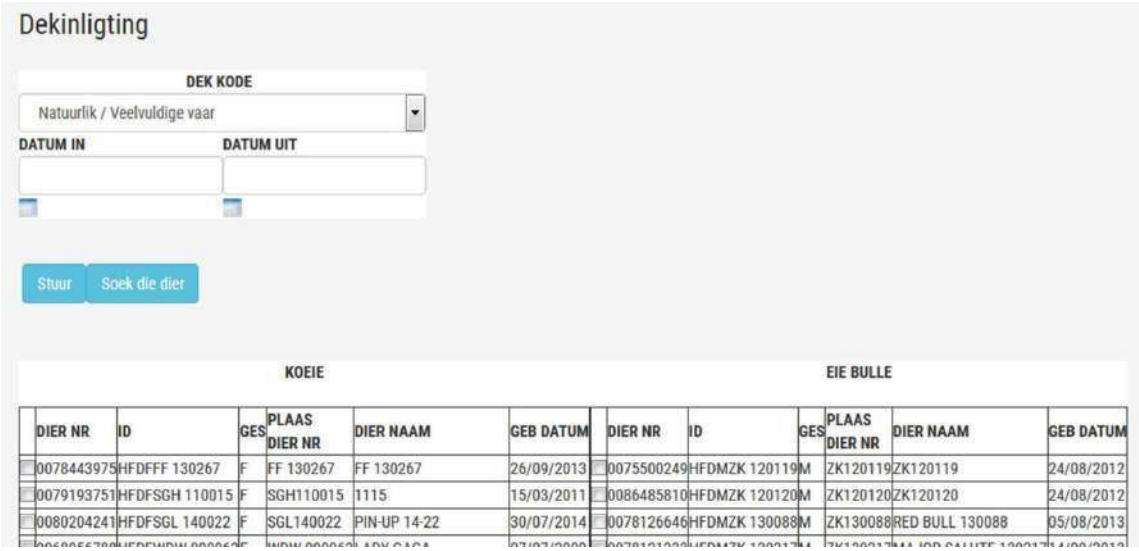
KUDDE VERSLAE

No	Verslag naam	Kortpaaie	Logix Roete
9	Verskeie inventarisse en Kraallys	Elektroniese inventaris; Inventaris; Kraallys	Verslae -> Administratiewe verslae -> Administratiewe Kraallys
10	Genetiese verslag (Teelwaardes)	-	Verslae -> Teelwaardes -> Logix Genetiese Verslag (pdf)
11	Inspeksie Lys	-	Verslae -> Administratiewe verslae -> Inspeksielys
12	PEN lys (Onafgehandelde registrasies)	-	Verslae-> Administratiewe verslae -> Lys van (*pending registration*) diere
13	Oorskryding van reproduksie norme	-	Verslae -> Reproduksieverslae -> Oorskryding van reproduksie norme
14	Opsommende ras reproduksie statistiek	-	Verslae -> Reproduksieverslae -> Opsommende ras reproduksie statistieke
15	Weeglys	-	Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Weeglys
16	Speen en Naspeen verslag	-	Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Speen- & naspeenverslag
17	Groeitoets verslag	Groeitoetsuitslae	Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Groeitoets verslag
18	RTU verslag	-	Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> RTU skanderings verslag

19	Liggaaamsmates	-	Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Liggaamsmatesverslag
20	Teelkudde seleksie verslag (sorteer koeie op reproduksie en EBVs)	Teelkudde seleksie verslag	Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Teelkudde seleksie verslag

10.4 VOOBEELDE VAN SOMMIGE LOGIX VERSLAE

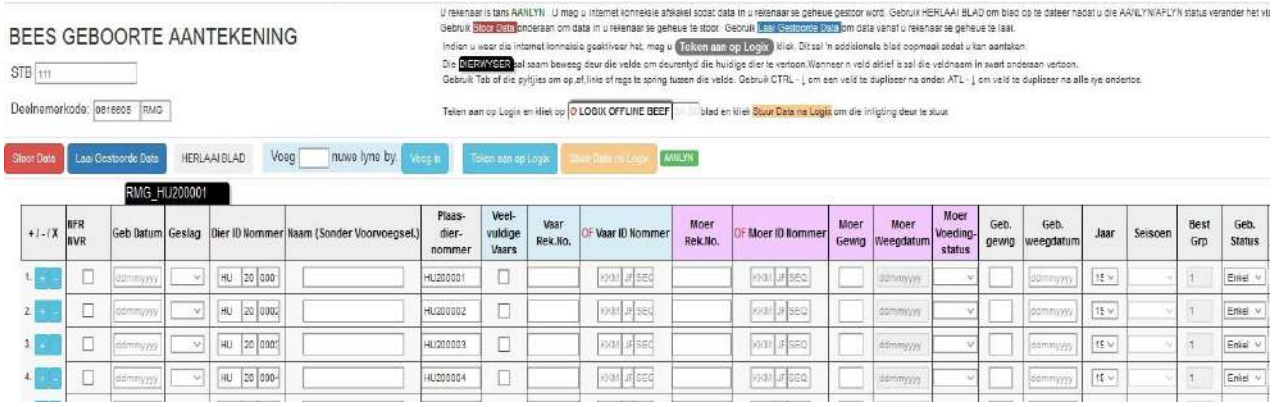
1. DEKLYS EN GEBOORTE KENNISGEWING

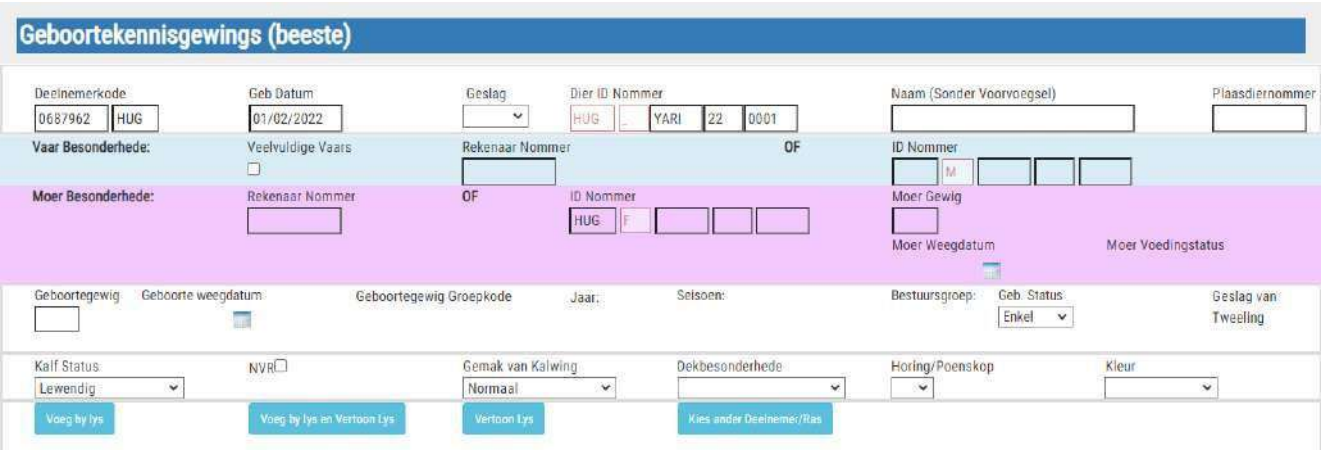


Data opname -> Geboorte, dekking en invoere -> Aflyn Bees Geboortes (meer as een dier)

Data opname -> Geboorte, dekking en invoere -> Geboorte kennisgewings (Beeste) vir enkele diere

Kortpaaie ->Geboorte kennisgewing





2. KANSELLASIE

Kortpaaie -> Kanselleer diere

Data opname -> Kansellasie inventaris/enkel diere

3. WEEGDATUMGRENS BEREKENING

Dienste -> Nutsprogram -> Weegdatum berekening

Kortpaaie -> Weegdatums uitwerk

4. PRODUKSIE (GEWIGTE) OPNAME

Data opname -> Produksie vleis -> Speen / Naspeen -> Tipe toets -> Weegdatum of Kortpaaie -> Gewigte instuur

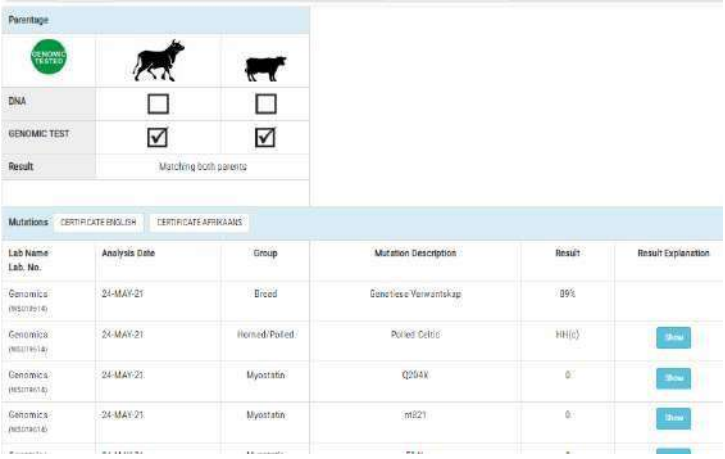
5. DIER INLIGTING

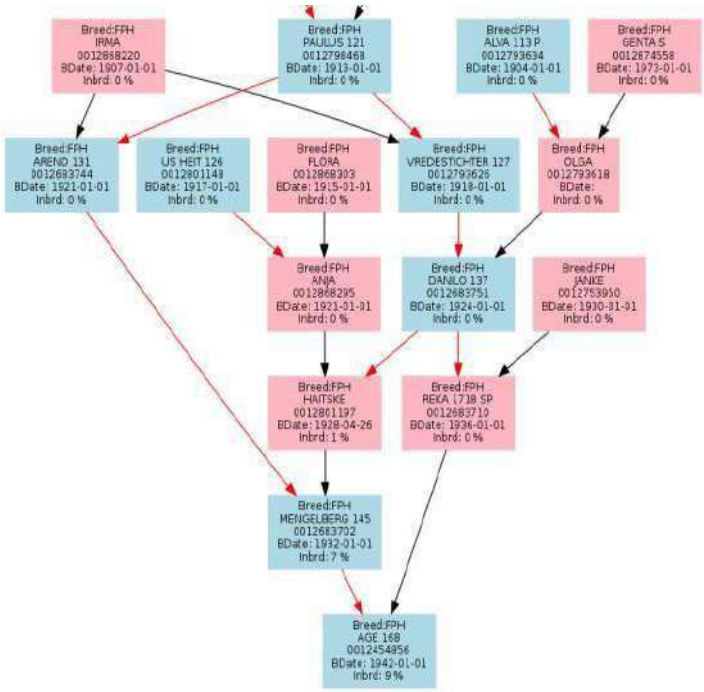
Baie interessante en omvattende verslae is beskikbaar as die Dierinligting verslae op Logix. Indien enige inligting van 'n dier verlang word, kliek op die hofie Navrae -> Dierinligting en sleutel die betrokke dier se inligting in.

Dier | Nageslag | Voorgeslag | Foto | Produksie | Reproduksie Kaart | DNS | Ras Fraksies | Alternatiewe no | Klassifikasie | Dier Redigeer | QR | Volgende | DRUK

DRAKENSBERGER(DRB)	Dier:	Vaar:	Moer:
Identifikasienommer	DRBFBH 110106	DRBMJA 080001	DRBFJA 010129
Voorvoegsel	BLACK HILLS	JATRO	JATRO
Naam	MILO 8 JA1129	JA080001	01129
Rekenaar nr.	0073472391 (F)	0067288522(M)	0047399811 (F)
Geboortedatum & Ouderdom (mde)	28/08/2011 (101)	25/07/2008	01/08/2001
Afdeling / onderafdeling	B (Appendix B) / Geen	SP/NO	A/NO
Status	REG (Registered)	REG (Registered)	REG (Registered)

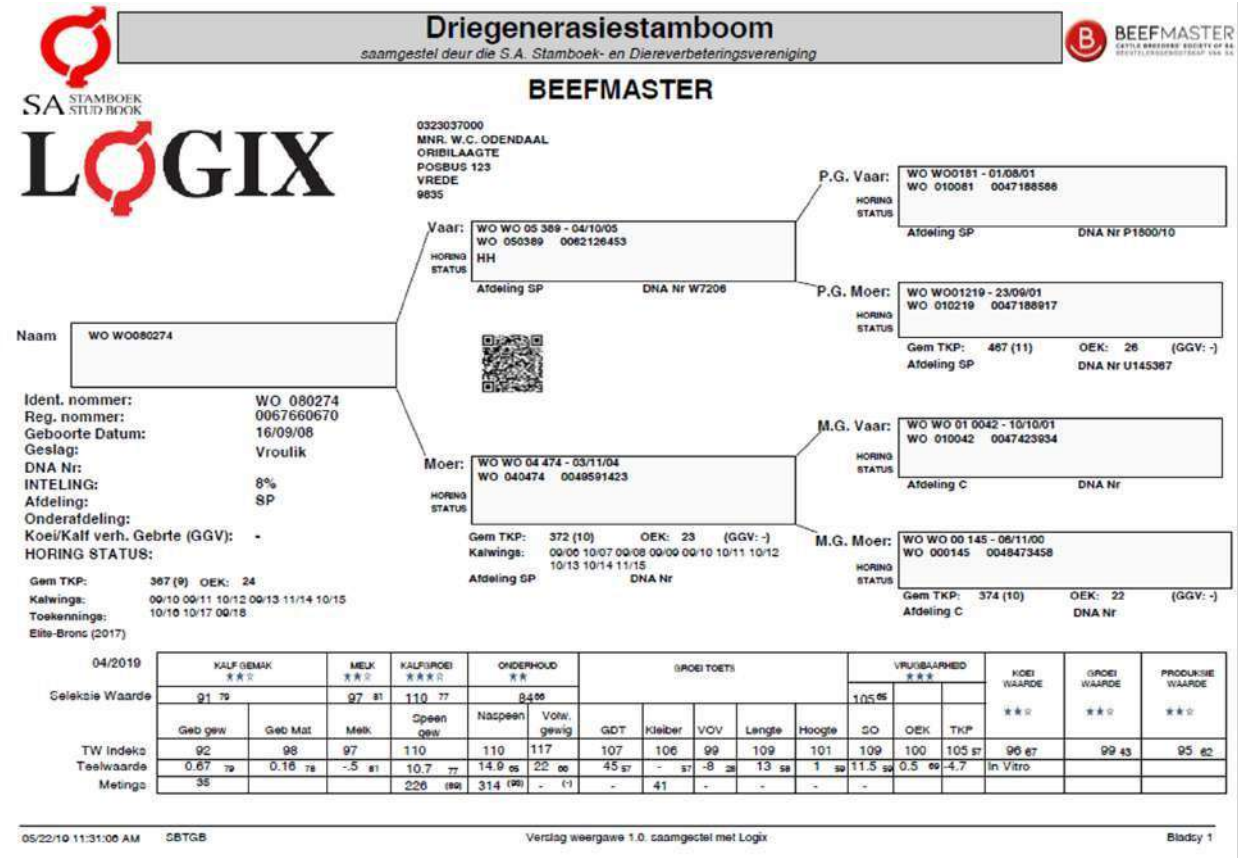
Aan die bokant is 'n aantal hofies wa t skerms oopmaak met al die dier se inligting, insluitende eienaar(s), stambome, voorgeslagte, nageslagte, foto's, metings, teelwaardes, 'koeikaart', laboratorium inligting en selfs die QR kode. Die inligting verskyn elke keer aan die onderkant, rol dus die skerm ondertoe om die inligting te sien.





6. STAMBOOM

Dierinligting -> Voorgeslag ->
Skematiese voorstelling -> 5 generasies:



Driegenerasiestamboom

saamgestel deur die S.A. Stamboek- en Diereverbeteringsvereniging

BEEFMASTER

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK LOGIX

0323037000
MNR. W.C. ODENDAAL
ORIBILAAGTE
POSBUS 123
VREDE
9835

Naam: WO WO080274

Ident. nommer: WO 080274
Reg. nommer: 0067660670
Geboorte Datum: 16/09/08
Geslag: Vroulik
DNA Nr:
INTELING: 8%
Afdeling: SP
Onderafdeling:
Koei/Kalf verh. Gebrte (GGV): -
HORING STATUS:

Gem TKP: 367 (9) OEK: 24
Kalwings: 09/10 09/11 10/12 09/13 11/14 10/15
Toekennings: 10/16 10/17 09/18
Elite-Bronc (2017)

Vaar: WO WO 05 389 - 04/10/05
WO 050389 0062126453
HORING STATUS: HH
Afdeling SP DNA Nr W7206

Moer: WO WO 04 474 - 03/11/04
WO 040474 0049591423
HORING STATUS:
Gem TKP: 372 (10) OEK: 23 (GGV: -)
Kalwings: 09/06 10/07 09/08 09/09 09/10 10/11 10/12 10/13 10/14 11/15
Afdeling SP DNA Nr

P.G. Vaar: WO WO0181 - 01/08/01
WO 010081 0047188586
HORING STATUS:
Afdeling SP DNA Nr P1500/10

P.G. Moer: WO WO01219 - 23/09/01
WO 010219 0047188917
HORING STATUS:
Gem TKP: 467 (11) OEK: 26 (GGV: -)
Afdeling SP DNA Nr U145367

M.G. Vaar: WO WO 01 0042 - 10/10/01
WO 010042 0047423934
HORING STATUS:
Afdeling C DNA Nr

M.G. Moer: WO WO 00 145 - 06/11/00
WO 000145 0048473458
HORING STATUS:
Gem TKP: 374 (10) OEK: 22 (GGV: -)
Afdeling C DNA Nr

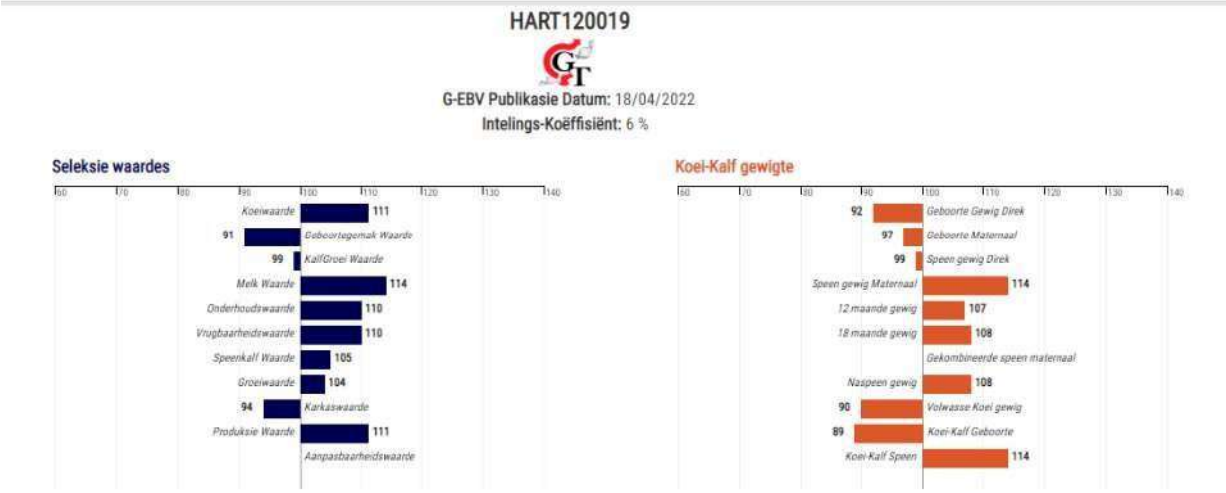
04/2019	KALF GEMAK ★★☆		MELK ★★☆	KALF/GROEI ★★★☆	ONDERHOUD ★★		GROEI TOETS					VRUGBAARHEID ★★★			KOEI WAARDE ★★☆	GROEI WAARDE ★★☆	PRODUKSIE WAARDE ★★☆
Seleksie Waarde	91 79		97 81	110 77	84 66							105 65					
	Geb gew	Geb Mat	Melk	Speen gew	Naspeen	Volw. gewig	GDT	Kleiber	VOV	Lengte	Hoogte	SO	OEK	TKP			
TW Indeks	92	98	97	110	110	117	107	106	99	109	101	109	100	105 57	96 67	99 43	95 62
Teelwaarde	0.67 79	0.16 78	-.5 81	10.7 77	14.9 65	22 60	45 57	- 57	-8 28	13 58	1 59	11.5 59	0.5 69	-4.7	In Vitro		
Metings	35			226 (69)	314 (96)	- (-)	-	41	-	-	-	-					

05/22/10 11:31:06 AM SBTGB Verslag weergawe 1.0. saamgestel met Logix Bladsy 1

Kortpaaie -> Stamboom inligting of Verslae -> Stamboomverslae -> Driegenerasie stamboom

7. PRODUKSIE

Alle inligting rakende die dier se prestasie is beskikbaar onder die Produksie hofie. Hieronder kan gesien word vir watter eienskappe die dier gemeet is, wat die rou meting was, wat die aangepaste gewig is, die binne-groep indeks, die aantal tydgenote wat saam met die dier getoets is, sy teelwaarde en akkuraatheid vir die betrokke eienskap



Koei-Kalf gewigte	$GEBV_{Akk.}$	GEBV Indeks	Meting	Aangepas	Indeks	Tydgenote	Produksie Toets	Toets Eind	Ouderdom
Geboorte									
Geboorte Gewig Direk	1.94_{86}	92	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geboorte Maternaal	-0.07_{82}	97							
Voorspeen									
Voorspeen Gewig			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speen									
Speen gewig Direk	13.6_{82}	99	214	209	88	10	A21BON201205	15/08/2012	211
Speen gewig Maternaal	7.8_{84}	114							
Naspeen									
12 maande gewig	24.8_{78}	107	281	281	97	33	B11BON201201	16/01/2013	365
18 maande gewig	31.7_{73}	108	362	344	96	15	B21BON201202	10/08/2013	-

8. KOEI NAGESLAG

Verslae -. Produksie verslae -> Koeinageslag met prestasie

Navrae -> Dierinligting -> Nageslag

Dier | Nageslag | Voorgeslag | Foto | Produksie | Reproduksie Kaart | DNS | Ras Fraksies | Alternatiewe no | Klassifikasie | Dier Redigeer + | QR | Volgende | DRUK

Dier ID Nommer	Rek. No.	Geslag	Afd.	Geb. Dat.	Dek kode	Geb.	IBP	Vaar No.	Status	Insp	V. Speen	Speen	12 M	18 M	Fase	GDT	GDO	RI
DRBFBH 110106	0073472391	F	B	28-AUG-11	N	30	371	DRBMJA 080001	Registered	P		198_{90}	206_{94}	362_{98}	B21			107

PROGENY

Dier ID Nommer	Rek. No.	Geslag	Afd.	Geb. Dat.	Dek kode	Geb.	IBP	Vaar No.	Status	Insp	V. Speen	Speen	12 M	18 M	Fase	GDT	GDO
DRBMBH 140408	0080194723	M	SP	18-SEP-14	N	33	37	DRBMBH 110112	Cancelled	C		220_{95}			C32	1279_{97}	827_{80}
DRBMBH 150047	0082322629	M	SP	13-SEP-15	N	35	360	DRBMBH 110117	Registered	P		248_{97}			C32	1812_{100}	1063_{95}
DRBFBH 160045	0084189539	F	SP	21-SEP-16	N	36	373	DRBMBH 110117	Registered	P		221_{103}	193_{93}	311_{95}	B22		

Navrae -> Dierinligting -> Reproduksie kaart:

DAM

Dier ID Nommer	Rek. No.	Geslag	Afd.	Geb. Dat.	Dek kode	Geb.	IBP	Vaar No.	Status	Insp	V. Speen	Speen	12 M	18 M	Fase	GDT	GDO	RI
DRBFBH 110106	0073472391	F	B	28-AUG-11	N	30	371	DRBMJA 080001	Registered	P		198_{90}	206_{94}	362_{98}	B21			109

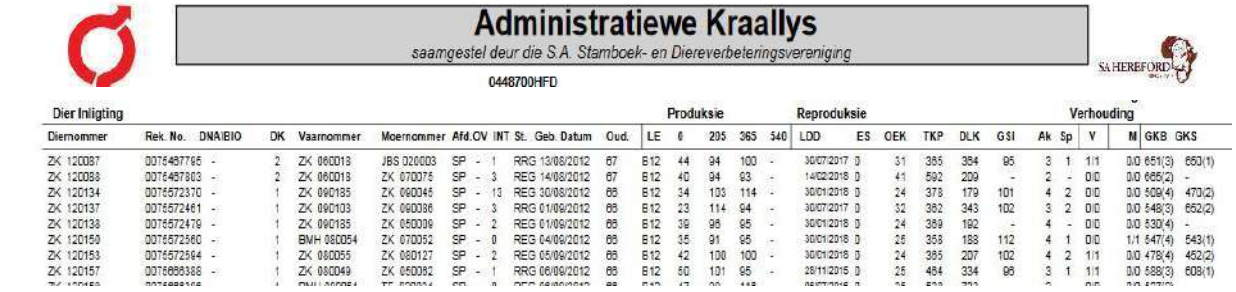
PROGENY

Dier ID Nommer	Rek. No.	Geslag	Afd.	Geb. Dat.	Dek kode	Geb.	IBP	Vaar No.	Status	Insp	V. Speen	Speen	12 M	18 M	Fase	GDT	GDO
DRBMBH 140408	0080194723	M	SP	18-SEP-14	N	33	37	DRBMBH 110112	Cancelled	C		220_{95}			C32	1279_{97}	827_{80}
DRBMBH 150047	0082322629	M	SP	13-SEP-15	N	35	360	DRBMBH 110117	Registered	P		248_{97}			C32	1812_{100}	1063_{95}
DRBFBH 160045	0084189539	F	SP	21-SEP-16	N	36	373	DRBMBH 110117	Registered	P		221_{103}	193_{93}	311_{95}	B22		
DRBFBH 170085	0085984938	F	SP	15-OCT-17	N	27	389	DRBMBH 150025	Registered	P	114_{115}	215_{97}	207_{103}	331_{99}	B22		
DRBFBH 180109	0087697702	F	SP	25-OCT-18	N	35	375	DRBMGR 130070	Registered	P	130_{99}	231_{102}	241_{113}	352_{104}	B22		

9. ADMINISTRATIEWE KRAALLYS & INVENTARIS

Kortpaaie: Elektroniese inventaris; Inventaris; Kraallys

Verslae -> Administratiewe verslae -> Administratiewe Kraallys

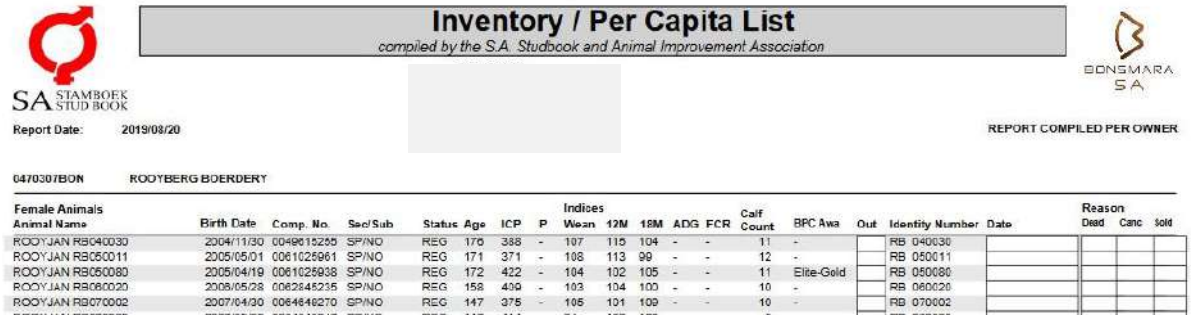


Administratiewe Kraallys

saamgestel deur die S.A. Stamboek- en Diereverbeteringsvereniging

0448700HFD

Dier Inligting											Produksie					Reproduksie							Verhouding					
Diernommer	Rek. No.	DNA/BIO	DK	Vaarnommer	Moernommer	Afd.OV	INT	St.	Geb. Datum	Oud.	LE	0	205	365	540	LDD	ES	OEK	TKP	DLK	GSI	Ak	Sp	V	M	GKB	GKS
ZK 120087	0075487795	-	2	ZK 060018	JBS 020003	SP	-	1	RRG 13/08/2012	67	B12	44	94	100	-	30/07/2017	D	31	385	354	95	3	1	1/1	0/0	651(3)	650(1)
ZK 120088	0076487803	-	2	ZK 060018	ZK 070075	SP	-	3	REG 14/08/2012	67	B12	40	94	93	-	14/02/2018	D	41	592	209	-	2	-	0/0	0/0	665(2)	-
ZK 120134	0076572370	-	1	ZK 090185	ZK 090045	SP	-	13	REG 30/08/2012	66	B12	34	103	114	-	30/01/2018	D	24	378	179	101	4	2	0/0	0/0	509(4)	470(2)
ZK 120137	0076572461	-	1	ZK 090103	ZK 090086	SP	-	3	RRG 01/09/2012	66	B12	23	114	94	-	30/07/2017	D	32	382	343	102	3	2	0/0	0/0	548(3)	652(2)
ZK 120138	0076572479	-	1	ZK 090185	ZK 050039	SP	-	2	REG 01/09/2012	66	B12	39	96	95	-	30/01/2018	D	24	389	192	-	4	-	0/0	0/0	530(4)	-
ZK 120150	0076572560	-	1	BMH 080054	ZK 070052	SP	-	0	REG 04/09/2012	66	B12	35	91	95	-	30/01/2018	D	25	358	188	112	4	1	0/0	1/1	547(4)	543(1)
ZK 120153	0076572594	-	1	ZK 080055	ZK 080127	SP	-	2	REG 05/09/2012	66	B12	42	100	100	-	30/01/2018	D	24	385	207	102	4	2	1/1	0/0	478(4)	452(2)
ZK 120157	0076688388	-	1	ZK 080049	ZK 050082	SP	-	1	RRG 06/09/2012	66	B12	50	101	95	-	28/11/2015	D	25	484	334	96	3	1	1/1	0/0	588(3)	608(1)



Inventory / Per Capita List

compiled by the S.A. Studbook and Animal Improvement Association

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK

BONSMARA SA

Report Date: 2019/08/20

REPORT COMPILED PER OWNER

0470307BON ROOYBERG BOERDERY

Female Animals Animal Name	Birth Date	Comp. No.	Sec/Sub	Status	Age	ICP	P	Indices Wean	12M	18M	ADG	FCR	Calf Count	BPC Awa	Out	Identity Number	Date	Reason Dead	Canc	Sold
ROOYJAN RB040030	2004/11/30	0049615255	SP/NO	REG	176	388	-	107	115	104	-	-	11	-		RB 040030				
ROOYJAN RB050011	2005/05/01	0061025961	SP/NO	REG	171	371	-	108	113	99	-	-	12	-		RB 050011				
ROOYJAN RB050080	2005/04/19	0061025938	SP/NO	REG	172	422	-	104	102	105	-	-	11	Elite-Gold		RB 050080				
ROOYJAN RB060020	2006/05/28	0062846235	SP/NO	REG	158	409	-	103	104	100	-	-	10	-		RB 060020				
ROOYJAN RB070002	2007/04/30	0064646270	SP/NO	REG	147	375	-	105	101	109	-	-	10	-		RB 070002				

10. GENETIESE VERSLAG

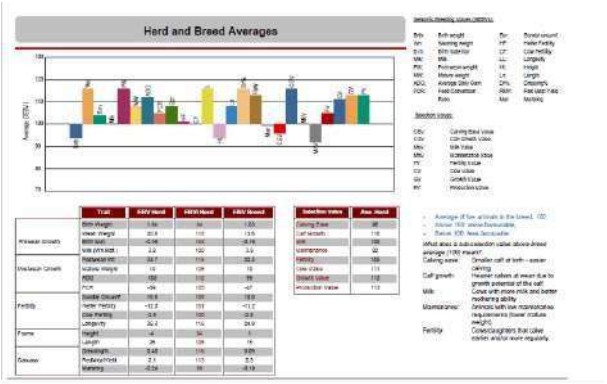
Charolais
Genetiese Evaluasie

SA Stamboek
Februarie 2020

Kudde nommer: 15332

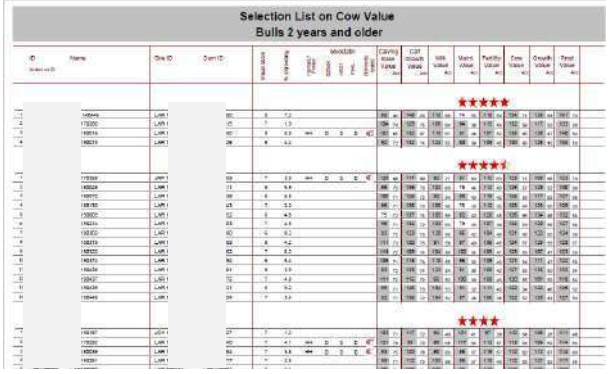
MNR. W.S. NEL
DEWETSHOEK
POSBUS 37
MACLEAR
5480

LOGIX



Herd and Breed Averages

Teelbulle (Vaders van Diere)

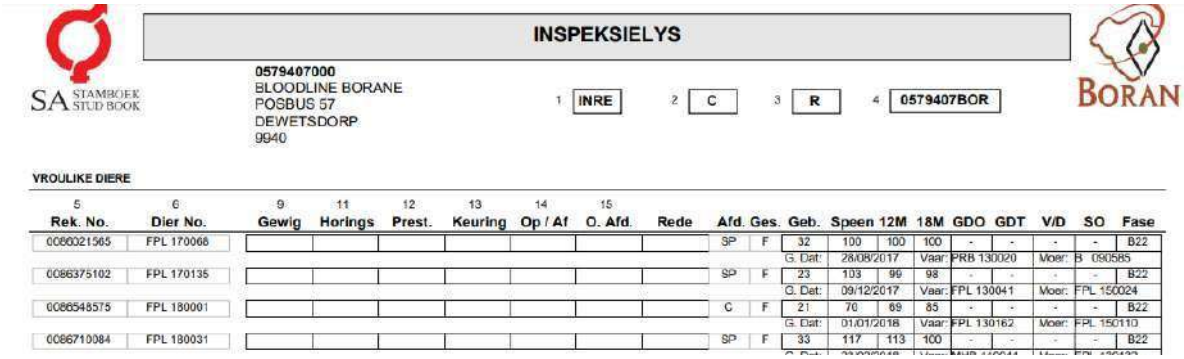


Selection List on Cow Value
Bulls 2 years and older

Verslae -> Teelwaardes -> Logix Genetiese Verslag (pdf)

11. INSPEKSIELYS

Verslae -> Administratiewe verslae -> Inspeksielys



INSPEKSIELYS

0579407000
BLOODLINE BORANE
POSBUS 57
DEWETSDORP
9940

1 INRE 2 C 3 R 4 0579407BOR

VROULIKE DIERE

5 Rek. No.	6 Dier No.	9 Gewig	11 Horings	12 Prest.	13 Keuring	14 Op / Af	15 O. Afd.	Rede	Afd.	Ges.	Geb.	Speen	12M	18M	GDO	GDT	V/D	SO	Fase
0086021565	FPL 170066								SP	F	32	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	B22
											G. Dat:	28/08/2017		Vaar:	PRB 130020		Moer:	B 090585	
0086375102	FPL 170135								SP	F	23	103	99	98	-	-	-	-	B22
											G. Dat:	09/12/2017		Vaar:	FPL 130041		Moer:	FPL 150024	
0086548575	FPL 180001								C	F	21	76	69	85	-	-	-	-	B22
											G. Dat:	01/01/2018		Vaar:	FPL 130162		Moer:	FPL 150110	
0086710084	FPL 180031								SP	F	33	117	113	100	-	-	-	-	B22

12. 'PENDING' EN FOUTLYSTE

Verslae-> Administratiewe verslae -> Lys van (pending registration) diere

LYS VAN "PEN" DIERE

saamgestel deur die S.A. Stamboek- en Diereverbeteringsvereniging

0603072BON
POLDEEN BONSMARA STOET
RIETFONTEIN 90
POSBUS 132
LYDENBURG
1120

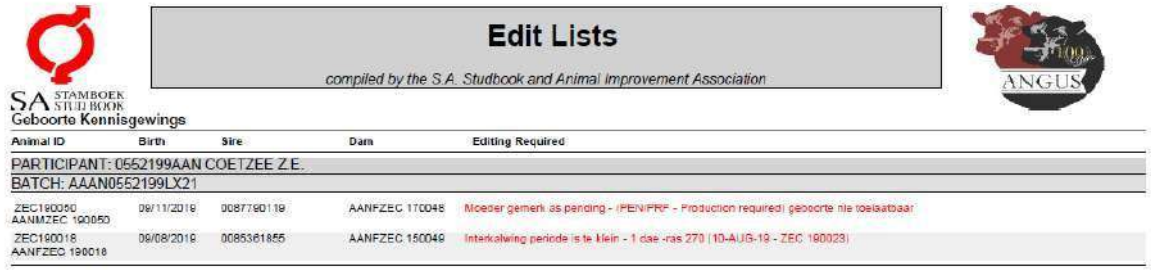
Verslagdatum: 15/07/2010

VERSLAG SAAMGESTEL PER EIENAAR

Manlike Diere

DIER					VAAR				MOER			Skep Datum
ID	Geb. Datum	Rek. Nr.	Seksie	PEN rede	ID	Rek nr	DNS no.	Inspeksiedatum	ID	Rek nr	Inspeksiedatum	
···POL 060152	21-MAY-06	0069678613	PEN	SBI	POL 02 0053	0046079481	-	03-SEP-04	POL 992	0042097121	20-AUG-02	27-NOV-09
···POL 090057	26-MAY-09	0069700045	PEN	PNI	POL 030056	0061828244	'P1543/03 (DNA)	07-JUL-05	POL060108	0069527582	-	01-DEC-09
···POL 080065	06-JUN-08	0069678670	PEN	PNI	POL0171	0044856011	'P3252/05 (DNA)	21-JUL-03	POL 03 23	0047304431	-	27-NOV-09
···POL 070161	22-MAY-07	0070184264	PEN	PNI	POL0171	0044856011	'P3252/05 (DNA)	21-JUL-03	POL 02 0008	0046078226	-	09-FEB-10
···POL 080064	31-MAY-08	0070174339	PEN	PNI	POL0171	0044856011	'P3252/05 (DNA)	21-JUL-03	POL0250	0048072292	-	10-FEB-10

Die doel van die lys is om probleme met registrasie te identifiseer en te omskryf. Die teler kry dit gereeld vanaf Stamboek.



Edit Lists

compiled by the S.A. Studbook and Animal Improvement Association

Geboorte Kennisgewings

Animal ID	Birth	Sire	Dam	Editing Required
PARTICIPANT: 0552199AAN COETZEE Z.E.				
BATCH: AAAN0552199LX21				
ZEC190050 AANMZEC 190050	09/11/2019	0087790119	AANFZEC 170048	Moeder gemerk as pending - (PEN/PRF - Production required) geboorte nie toelaatbaar
ZEC190018 AANFZEC 190018	09/08/2019	0085361855	AANFZEC 150049	Interkalving periode is te klein - 1 dae -ras 270 (10-AUG-19 - ZEC 190023)

13. OORSKRYDING VAN REPRODUKSIE NORME

Verslae -> Reproduksieverslae -> Oorskryding van reproduksie norme

LOGIX

Oorskryding van Produksie en Reproduksienorme

VERSE OUER AS 40 MAANDE, UITSLUITENDE EERSTE AANVAARDINGS

Dier ID	Rekenaar no	Geb Dat	Oud	Speen	12M	18M	Afd	Kondonering

GEEN REKORDS BUITE GESPESIFISEERDE PERKE GEVIND

KOEIE: OUDERDOM BY EERSTE KALWING MEER AS 40 MAANDE, INSLUITENDE EERSTE AANVAARDINGS

Dier ID	Rekenaar no	Geb Dat	Oud	Speen	12M	18M	Afd	nK	OEK	TKP	DLK	Kondonering
DRBFF 080052	0066874389	18/08/2008	139.9	105	106	-	SP	8	48	369	222	
DIERE GEVIND: 1	**GEMIDDELDES:**		**140**						**48**	**369**	**222**	
	RASGEMIDDELDES:								33	447		

14. REPRODUKSIE STATISTIEK OPSOMMING

Verslae -> Reproduksieverslae -> Opsommende ras reproduksie statistieke

LOGIX

REPRODUKSIE STATISTIEK OPSOMMING

RAS: HEREFORD

SA HEREFORD

Deelnemer	Naam van Deelnemer	Begin Datum	Totaal	Kooie ≥ 2k	Kooie 1k	Verse > 24	Verse 12-24	Verse < 12	Bulle > 24	Bulle 12-24	Bulle < 12	Gem. TKP 1-2	Gem. TKP Alle	Gem. TKP L2k	OEK	DLK
0025949HFD	AMAQUGWANE (PTY) LTD.	09-DEC-76	154	26	11	60	0	0	57	0	0	380	372	369	35	4583
0601456HFD	BONHAVEN BEEF CATTLE	18-MAY-09	230	45	20	28	29	33	7	33	35	370	366	349	36	216
0504412HFD	J.A.G. BOTHA	01-OCT-96	244	81	16	18	26	39	2	19	43	403	387	396	35	213
0621883HFD	MR C.C.M. BROWN	19-APR-11	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
0381553HFD	MR R.T. CLARK	01-JAN-92	312	66	24	41	44	58	3	26	50	373	369	360	34	147
0581956HFD	MR P.K. CLUVER	01-JAN-07	91	23	12	20	8	3	14	9	2	423	420	493	31	898

15. WEEGLYS

Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Weeglys

SA STAMBOEK STUD BOOK

Weeglys - Speen

BORAN

Volgende Toets :

VIR SPEEN WEEG TUSSEN 31/03/2020 EN 10/06/2020

1. Dokument Kode : W L A B **2. Deelnemer No :** 0579407BOR

3. Toets No A 2 1 (Toets Tipe) B O R (Raskode) (Toets Jaar) (Toets Nr)

4. Toets Begin Datum D D M M Y Y Y Y **5. Toets Eind Datum** D D M M Y Y Y Y

6. Waarnemer No

7. ID No	8. Rek No	9. Geb. Datum	10. Dier Gew	Koei Nr.	11. Koei Gew (Sp)	12. Weeg Datum	Rek. Groep Kode 13. Geslag	14. Grootmaak Status	15. Voeding Status	16. Koei Voed Status	17. Opmerk
ZIP 190051	0089372809	14/09/2019		FPL 170020			F				
ZIP 190052	0089372551	16/09/2019		FPL 170044			F				
ZIP 190053	0089372619	16/09/2019		FPL 170007			F				
ZIP 190055	0089372767	17/09/2019		FPL 170016			F				
ZIP 190057	0089372601	20/09/2019		FPL 170034			F				
ZIP 190062	0089372791	23/09/2019		FPL 160051			F				

16. SPEEN TOETSVERSLAG

Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Speen- & naspeenverslag

Speen Toets Verslag

DR. C.W. SCHOLTZ
POSBUS 37
CLOCOLAN
9735

Deelnemers No : 0448700HFD
Toets No : A22HFD201710

Datum Verwerk : 07/02/2018 10:27:16

Dier Besonderhede				Aangetekende Data						Toets Resultate			Teelwaardes		
				Datum		Oud	Gewig			Gewig Aangep	GDO	Indeks	DIR	MAT	DIR
ID No	Ges	Vaar ID No	Moer ID No	Geboorte	Speen	V-Speen	Geboorte	Speen		100D	V-Speen	V-Speen	Geboorte		Jaar
Rek No	Grp	Rek No	Rek No	V-Speen		Speen	V-Speen			205D	Speen	Speen	Speen		18 M
ZK 170024	F	ZK 130088	SGL 140022	27/02/2017	18/11/2017		34	216					97 76	99 39	115 35
0085198638	F11	0078126846	0060204241			264				197	795	94	105 83	97 34	115 37
ZK 170062	F	9056	ZK 100068	10/04/2017	18/11/2017		33	204					100 75	104 38	103 40
0085639557	F11	0082170291	0071161293			222				191	771	92	101 68	91 36	97 29
ZK 170063	F	ZK 130088	ZK 140181	10/04/2017	18/11/2017		37	227					101 76	85 39	111 38
0085632420	F11	0078126846	0060391725			222				234	961	114	101 66	116 35	113 19
Groep Opsomming :						0	35	216		0	0				
Aantal Diere : 3						236	0			207	842				

17. GROEITOETS VERSLAG

Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Groeitoets verslag

Groei Toets Verslag

ROUXVUS FASE C2 & C3 SENTRUM
POSBUS 4
VENTERSBURG
9450

Deelnemers No : 0036485MIX
Toets No : C41DRB200904

Datum Verwerk : 29/01/2010

Dier Besonderhede				Aangetekende Data									Toets Resultate							Teelwaardes			
				Datum			Oud		Gewig				Gewig Agp	Resultate			Indeks			DIR	MAT	DIR	
ID No	Ges	Vaar ID No	Moer ID No	Geboorte	Speen	Begin	Speen	Begin	Geb.	Speen	Begin		205D	SP GDO	GDT	VOV	Speen	GDT	VOV	Geboorte		GDT	VOV
Rek No		Rek No	Rek No		Aanp.	Eind	Aanp.	Eind			Eind		365D	TST GDO	DVI	KV	GDO	KV		Speen		KV	
GR 080862	F	AVD 040007	GR 980835	16/10/2008		19/07/2009		276	27		210				1730	5.4		132	121	124 78	84 64	113 76	115 76
0067578401		0049179393	0041169665		18/07/2009	13/09/2009	276	332			305		333	838	9.34	25	107	127		84 66	123 69	127 79	
GR 080863	F	AVD 040007	GR 050522	18/10/2008	16/05/2009	19/07/2009	210	274	34	200	195		215	883	1637	5.77	99	125	116	105 74	82 50	110 65	112 72
0067578419		0049179393	0062623988		18/07/2009	13/09/2009	274	330			285		312	762	9.45	25	97	126		91 70	113 52	121 85	
GR 080866	F	AVD 040007	GR 050520	21/10/2008	16/05/2009	19/07/2009	208	272	27	175	170		193	810	1596	5.83	91	122	115	123 77	87 59	97 66	104 75
0067578443		0049179393	0062020979		18/07/2009	13/09/2009	270	328			260		287	712	9.3	26	91	131		81 74	126 64	104 68	
GR 080868	F	AVD 040007	GR 060601	25/10/2008	16/05/2009	19/07/2009	204	268	28	170	185		190	790	1312	6.16	94	100	110	116 74	75 53	83 66	88 73
0067578468		0049179393	0062971049		18/07/2009	13/09/2009	268	324			260		290	718	8.08	21	91	107		79 72	113 56	89 68	

18. RTU VERSLAG

Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> RTU skanderings verslag

RTU Skandering Verslag

ROUXVUS FASE C2 & C3 SENTRUM
POSBUS 4
VENTERSBURG
9450

Deelnemerskode : 0036485MIX
Toets Kode : C41DRB200904

Fase : Fase C
Toets Tipe : C41

Dier Besonderhede				Aangetekende Data							Toets Resultate								Teelwaardes		
ID No	Ges	Vaar ID No	Moer ID No	Geb. Dat	Oud	Eind	Kruis	Rib	Oog	Marmering	Marmering	Karkas	Rooivleis	Spier		Kg Vleis	Vet	Oog	Marmering
Rek No		Rek No	Rek No	RTU Dat		Gewig	Vet	Vet	Spier		Indeks	%	Indeks	%	Indeks	(Voorspel)		Spier	
GR 080862	F	AVD 040007	GR 980835	16/10/2008	332	305	4.6	3.2	45	2.6	88	54.7	96	29.9	96	87.55	1.90	-3.85	0.58
0067578401		0049179393	0041169665	13/09/2009															
GR 080863	F	AVD 040007	GR 050522	18/10/2008	330	285	3.2	2.6	55	2.4	80	56.7	99	31.4	101	86.72	0.71	-1.85	-0.22
0067578419		0049179393	0062623988	13/09/2009															
GR 080866	F	AVD 040007	GR 050520	21/10/2008	327	260	3.2	2.6	40	3.4	113	54.6	96	29.5	95	70.54	1.52	-4.30	0.72
0067578443		0049179393	0062020979	13/09/2009															
GR 080868	F	AVD 040007	GR 060601	25/10/2008	323	260	3.2	2.6	46	2.6	93	55.2	97	30.1	97	73.13	0.90	-3.66	-0.70
0067578468		0049179393	0062971049	13/09/2009															

19. LIGGAAMSMATES VERSLAG

Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Liggaamsmatesverslag

Liggaams Mates

SERNICK FASE C2/3 SENTRUM
POSBUS 130
EDENVILLE
9535

Deelnemer No : 0378288MIX
Toets No : C32BON201908

Datum Verwerk : 24/10/2019

Dier Besonderhede				Aangetekende Data						Toets Resultate				Teelwaardes		
ID No Rek No	Ges	Vaar ID No Rek No	Moer ID No Rek No	Geb. Dat Eind Dat	Oud	Geb. Gew. Finale Gew.	Skouer H Heup H	Liggaam Lengte	Skr Omt Vel Dikte	SH/HH Aangepas	Liggaam L Aangepas	Skr Omt Aangepas	L/H Verh.	Skouer / Heup H	Lig. Lengte	Skr Omtrek
GJN 180236 0087955936	M	GJN 160213 0084543453	GJN 160102 0084542786	24/09/2018 09/10/2019	380	30 516	1160	1470	340 20	1151	1459	320	1.27	-1_{77}	41_{41}	10.4_{76}
NFS 180229 0088014519	M	JPL 120167 0075774018	NFS 100156 0072039738	14/09/2018 09/10/2019	390	34 475	1170	1440	375 21	1155	1421	364	1.23	5_{76}	25_{25}	11.8_{75}
NFS 180230 0088014527	M	NFS 140154 0080092190	NFS 100188 0072040058	15/09/2018 09/10/2019	389	33 522	1230	1480	340 17	1216	1462	319	1.2	25_{77}	44_{44}	11.4_{76}
NFS 180242 0088014634	M	NFS 140154 0080092190	NFS 140168 0081106250	18/09/2018 09/10/2019	386	35 418	1150	1350	340 18	1137	1334	342	1.17	-3_{76}	9_{9}	8.6_{76}
NFS 180252 0088014725	M	NFS 140154 0080092190	NFS 140212 0081107831	21/09/2018 09/10/2019	383	38 493	1200	1420	370 18	1189	1407	355	1.18	20_{77}	39_{39}	10.8_{76}
NFS 180256	M	NFS 140069	NFS 150328	22/09/2018	382	37	1150	1400	375	1140	1387	355	1.22	-5_{76}	13_{13}	20.6_{74}

20. DIE TEELKUDDE SELEKSIE VERSLAG

Kortpaaie -> Teelkudde seleksie verslag

Verslae -> Produksie verslae -> Teelkudde seleksie verslag

Teelkudde Seleksieverslag

0083433BON

Koeie en verse ouer as 24 maande op 04/01/2012

Streekkantoor: Bloemfontein

Dierinligting			Reproduksie								Indekse		Teelwaardes					Verh. Goedgekeur		BPK Tockenning (Kat. & Jr)
ID Nommer	Geb. Dat.	Afd.	Kalwings	Nageslag	Dood Gebore	Oud te Kalw	TKP 1-2	TKP Laaste	TKP Gem	DSLK	Rep. Ind.	Speen Gem. (n)	Koei Doeltr Gem. (n)	Gebooite Gew Direk	Gebooite Gew Maternaal	Speen Gew Direk	Speen Gew Maternaal	Volw. Gew.	V	M
MC 960855	07/09/1996	A	4	4	0	*	-	376	480	455	90	96 (4)	93 (4)	-0.78_{27}	0.11_{30}	-5.8_{60}	4.4_{76}	--	1/1	0/0	-
MC 970047	15/10/1997	F0	4	4	0	*	-	512	419	282	104	87 (4)	88 (4)	--	--	--	--	--	0/0	0/0	-
MC 970033	04/11/1997	A	4	4	0	*	-	607	544	252	76	100 (4)	95 (4)	-0.62_{39}	0.12_{43}	-8.4_{65}	0.8_{74}	--	2/2	0/0	-
MC 990196	15/10/1999	F0	4	4	0	*	-	461	430	288	101	115 (2)	106 (2)	--	--	--	--	--	0/0	0/0	-
MC 990253	15/10/1999	F0	2	2	0	*	-	1109	1109	425	-55	104 (1)	103 (1)	-0.03_{27}	0.41_{30}	-2.3_{58}	5.3_{55}	--	1/1	0/0	-
MC 990289	31/10/1999	A	5	5	0	*	-	379	400	267	108	100 (5)	103 (5)	--	--	--	--	--	0/0	0/0	-
MC 000313	25/05/2000	A	5	6	0	*	-	372	379	450	113	94 (5)	91 (5)	-0.72_{19}	0.08_{23}	-6.5_{65}	1.1_{75}	--	1/1	0/0	-
MC 000359	15/10/2000	F0	4	4	0	*	-	396	421	238	103	102 (4)	100 (4)	--	--	--	--	--	0/0	0/0	-
MC 000359	15/10/2000	F0	3	3	0	*	-	411	551	413	73	104 (3)	101 (3)	--	--	--	--	--	0/0	0/0	-

21. OORDRAGTE

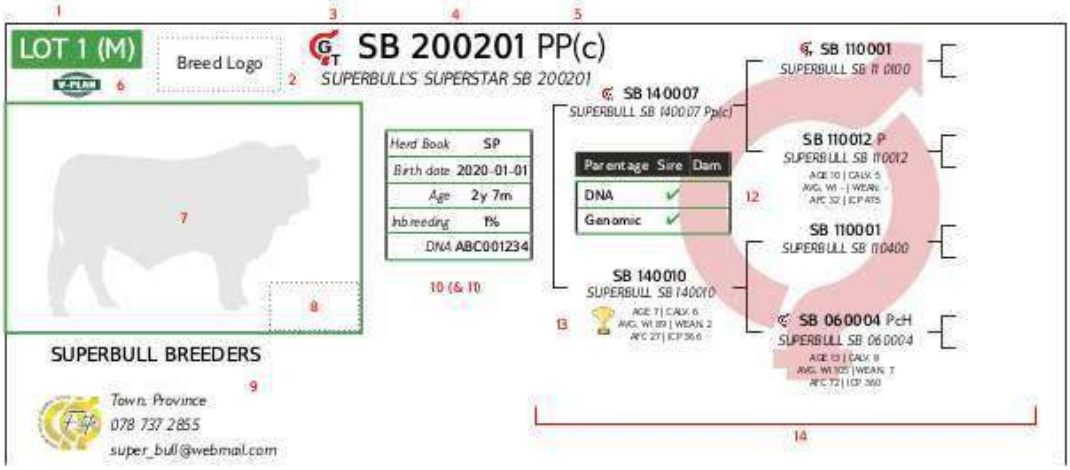
Counter	Breed	Name of Animal	Farmers Animal No.	Birth Date	Sex	Comp No	Sec/Sub	Status	Age	NID	Transfer	Transfer Date	Both	O	To Keeper	To Owner	Search New Owner/NON
1	HFD	FF 130267	FF 130267	2013/09/26	F	0078443975	SP/NO	REG	53	FF 130267	☐		◉	○			Search
2	HFD	1115	SGH110015	2011/03/15	F	0079193751	SP/NO	REG	84	SGH 110015	☐		◉	○			Search
3	HFD	PIN-UP 14-22	SGL140022	2014/07/30	F	0080204241	SP/NO	REG	43	SGL	☐		◉	○			Search

22. FARM SOFTWARE

23. HISTORIESE DATA EN BOODSKAPPE

Logix e-posboodskappe van die afgelope 3 maande word onder boodskappe gelys. Historiese data gee jou toegang tot verslae en/of datalêers wat deur jouself die afgelope week in LOGIX gegenereer is,bv.: As jy 'n e-pos met rekenaarnommers of produksietoetsdata verloor het, kan jy die datalêer herwin.

10.5 KATALOGUS

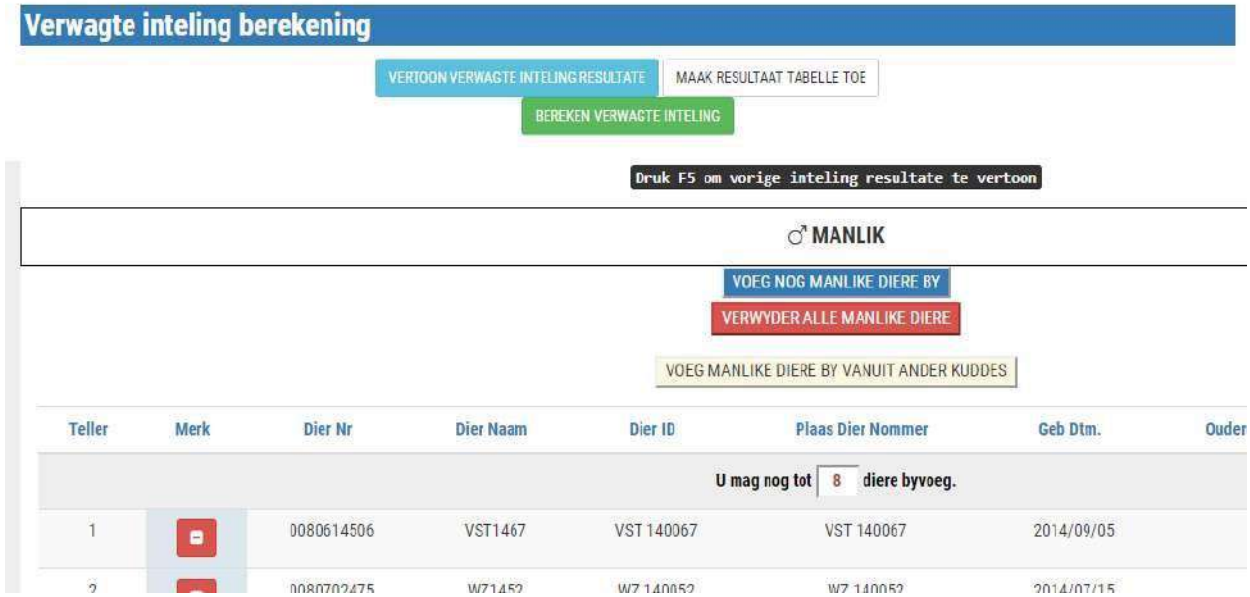


1. Lot Number & sex (mixed lots)
2. Breed's logo
3. GT - animal is genomically tested
4. Animal Identification Number and Name
5. Polled Status
   - Celtic: PP(c)/Pp(c) - polled, HH(c) - horned
   - Phenotypic: P/PcH - polled, HH - horned, SC - scurs
6. VPLAN Membership
7. Animal's photo, or Herd's logo
8. Herd's logo
9. Owner's information
10. Animal's information
    - Owner's current Elite Award
    - Herd book section
    - Birth date
    - Animal's age
    - Animal's inbreeding percentage
    - DNA Number - if available
11. Additional information (only females)
    - Age at first calving
    - Number of calves born
    - Number of calves weaned
    - Average Wean Index
    - Intercalving Period
12. Parentage Verification - a green tick (✔) indicates that the sire and/or dam has been verified via microsatellite (DNA) and/or Genomic testing
13. Dam information
    - Age and Number of Calvings
    - Average Wean Index and Number of Calves Weaned
    - Age at First Calving and Intercalving Period
    - Cow award
14. Four (4) generation pedigree

Die standaard Stamboek formaat word hier gewys. Aan die bokant is die dier se stamboom met inligting oor die dier se voorvaders. Inteling word ook aangedui, so wel as die DNA inligting en of die ouerskappe bevestig is. Die belangrikste deel is die onderste tabel.. Die metings moet slegs gebruik word om te sien vir watter eienskappe die dier gemeet is

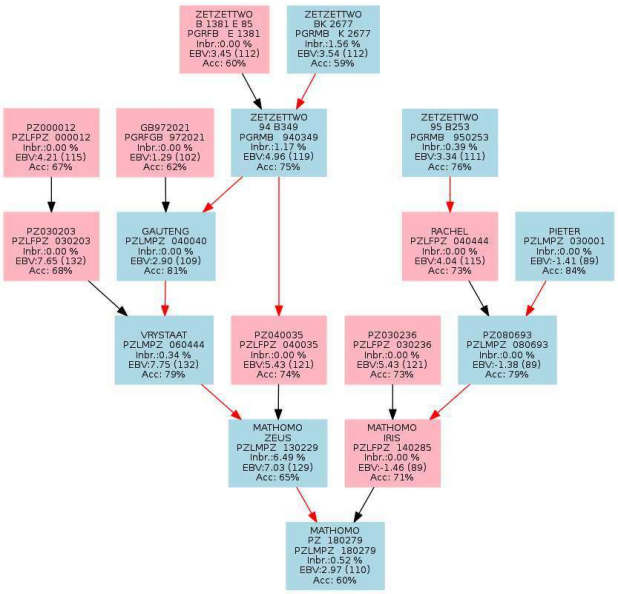
10.6 BEREKENING VAN VERWAGTE INTELING

Logix: Kortpaaie -> Algemeen -> Verwagte inteling berekening

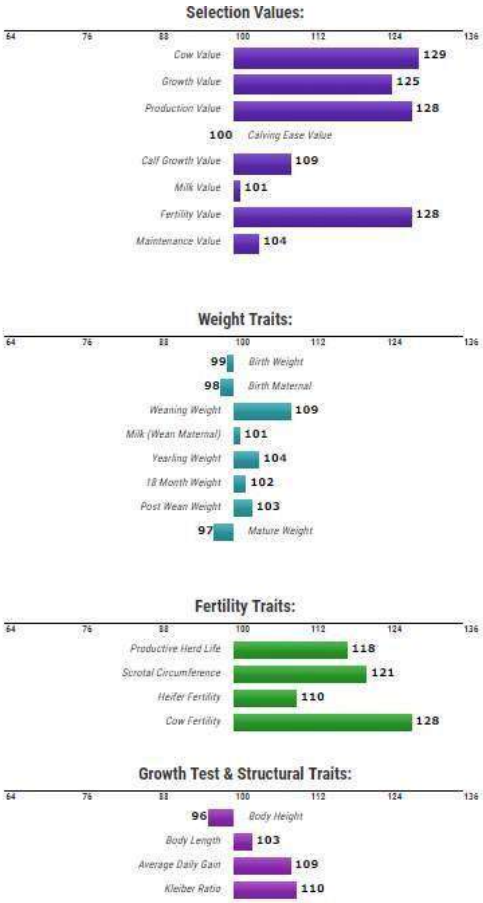


11. SABEEFBULLS.COM

SABeefBulls.com is ‘n kragtige soekenjin vir individuele diere. Groepe diere kan ook gesoek word, byvoorbeeld die top 10 bulle op Koeiwaarde in die ras, wat in ‘n sekere jaar gebore is. Soektogte na geskikte diere kan op fyn detail gegrond word of dit kan baie eenvoudig en maklik benader word. Gebruikers het ’n keuse om BLUP teelwaardes as maatstaf te gebruik, of om Teelwaarde-indekse (waar die aktiewe rasgemiddeld op ’n indekspunt van 100 vasgestel word en die teelwaardes relatief tot hierdie gemiddeld uitgedruk word) of selfs seleksiewaardes (soos die koei-, groei- of produksiewaarde) te gebruik in die soektog na die geskikte teeldier.



Pedigree Drawing for PZ 180279



Daar is ook ‘n paringsprogram, waar geselekteerde koeie of die hele kudde gepaar kan word met bulle binne of buite die kudde. Hoewel telers registreer vir hierdie diens, is dit gratis.Die dier se volledige stamboom met ’n gekose eienskap se teelwaarde wat by elke voorouer in die stamboom is ook beskikbaar. Dit is dus duidelik of dier die nasaat is van korrektiewe paring of paring van “beste seleksie-kandidate”. Die risiko van die seleksie van jong diere word ook so beperk, omdat presies gesien kan word uit watter lyne die jong dier geteel is.

12. KUDDE ONTLEDING

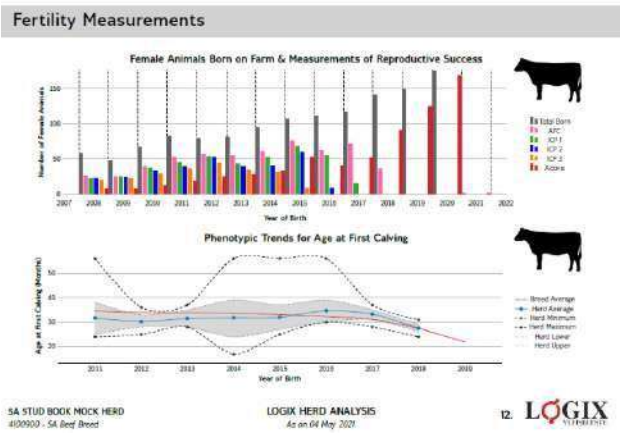
Die nuutste toevoeging tot Logix se konsultasie dienste is ‘n in diepte kudde ontledings verslag, wat alle aspekte van die stoetkudde ontleed en nuwe insigte bring. Sterkpunte sowel as swakpunte word uitgewys.

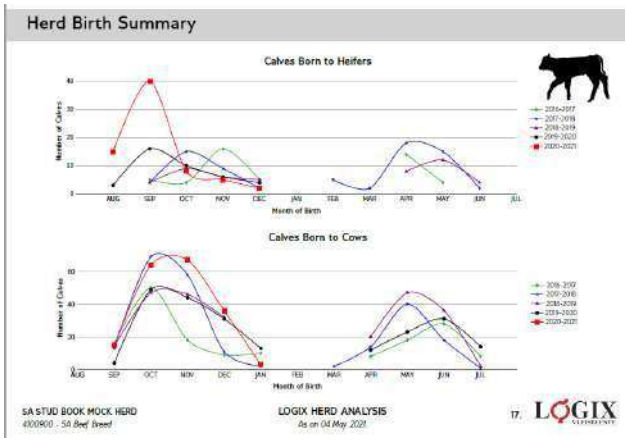
Die verslag word as volg opgedeel:

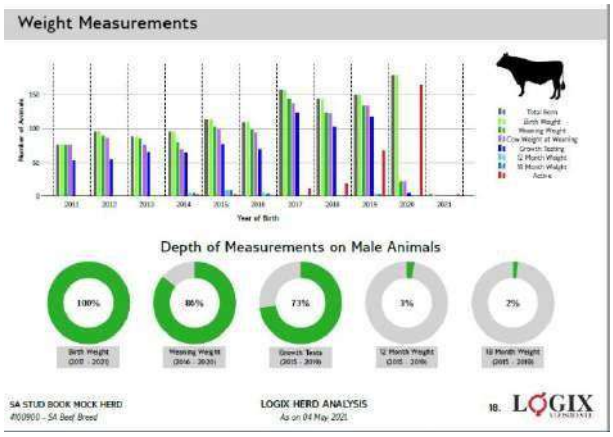
- Kudde Produksie Metings: Fenotipiese en genetiese vensters, Kudde produksie opsomming en intelingstendense.
- Aktiewe Diere Klassifikasies: Geboortes, aktiewe diere, bulle en koeie.
- Totale Dierklassifikasie: Alle diere gebore in die stoet.
- Vrugbaarheid: Ouderdom met eerste kalwing en TKP tendense, vergelykings met rastendense.
- Gewigte: Wanneer word kalwers gebore en wat weeg hulle, die effek van ouderdomskorreksies, geboorte-speen, na-speen en koeigewig tendense.
- Groeitoetse: alle metingstendense in vergelyking met die ras
- Uitskot redes.

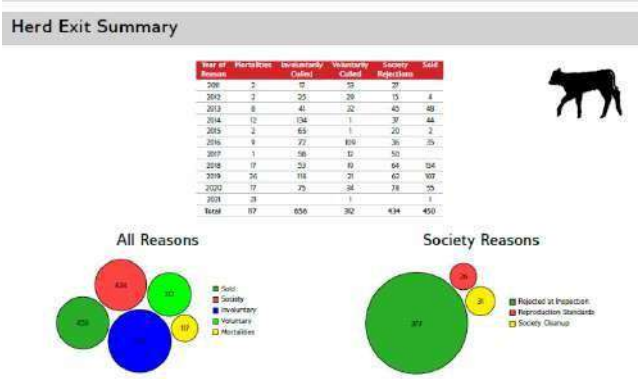
Die verslag kan aangevra word by u Tegniese Adviseur.

Metings is nie geskik vir seleksie nie, teelwaardes neem baie meer inligting in ag.









13. SELEKSIE EN TELING

Die keuse van ’n bul is een van die belangrikste en duurste besluite wat jaarliks geneem word. ’n Bul het ’n groot invloed op ’n kudde, omdat 50% van die kalwers se genetika afkomstig is van die bul.

Die volgende stappe kan gevolg word om ‘n teeldoelwit te bereik. Bepaal ’n teeldoelwit volgens jou mark en omgewing. Byvoorbeeld verkoop jy speenkalwers of stoetbulle? Evalueer jou koei kudde – is hulle naby of ver van die doelwit? Kies bulle wat jou koeie sal verbeter. Reproduksie en moeder-eienskappe speel die belangrikste rol waar vervangingsverse geteel word. Raamgrootte en volwasse gewig sal in die eerste plek bepaal word deur die omgewing waar die teelkoeie moet reproduseer en produseer, maar sal ook afhang van die mark (vir byvoorbeeld karkasgewig of –grootte) en die hoeveelheid voer beskikbaar. Oor die algemeen sal later volwasse

diere met groter karkasse meer winsgewend wees indien daar onbeperkte voer beskikbaar is en andersom. Die teendeel is egter oor waar. Indien die plaastoestande ’n groot beperking plaas op voerhulpbronne, sal koeie (nageslag van die aangekoopte bulle) met hoë onderhoud nie na behore reproduseer nie. Die akkuraathede van teelwaardes is ’n aanduiding van die risiko verbonde aan die gebruik van die teelwaarde. Kommersiële telers behoort bulle te kies met akkuraathede bo 80% terwyl stoettelers jong bulle met lae akkuraathede kan oorweeg, mits hulle goeie teelwaardes het, en hulle nie op groot skaal in die kudde gebruik word nie. Vrugbaarheid is altyd die belangrikste eienskap. Geen toegewings kan gemaak word nie. ’n Bul moet gesond, vrugbaar en fiks wees – dit wil sê funksioneel doeltreffend.

Die uiteindelike seleksie doelwit is ’n kudde met net ideale koeie, en daar is baie kuddes wat reeds naby daaraan is. As jou kudde nie daar is nie, of as jy nou net begin, beteken dit geensins dat jy nou al jou koeie moet vervang nie. Uit die bogenoemde lysie is slegs vrugbaarheid ononderhandelbaar – ’n koei wat elke jaar kalf, maak nie saak hoe sleg dit gaan nie, is goeie genetika en kan gehou word. Die doelwit met haar sal wees om uit haar dogters te teel wat beter is as sy, deur byvoorbeeld ’n bul met goeie groei op haar te gebruik. Haar dogters behoort dus beter kalwers te speen as sy, terwyl hulle haar goeie vrugbaarheid geërf het.

Funksionele doeltreffendheid is noodsaaklik by beide bulle en koeie. Enige defekte soos misvormde testes, lang naelvel of kort onderkaak moet uitgeskot word, omdat dit meestal hoogs oorerflik is.

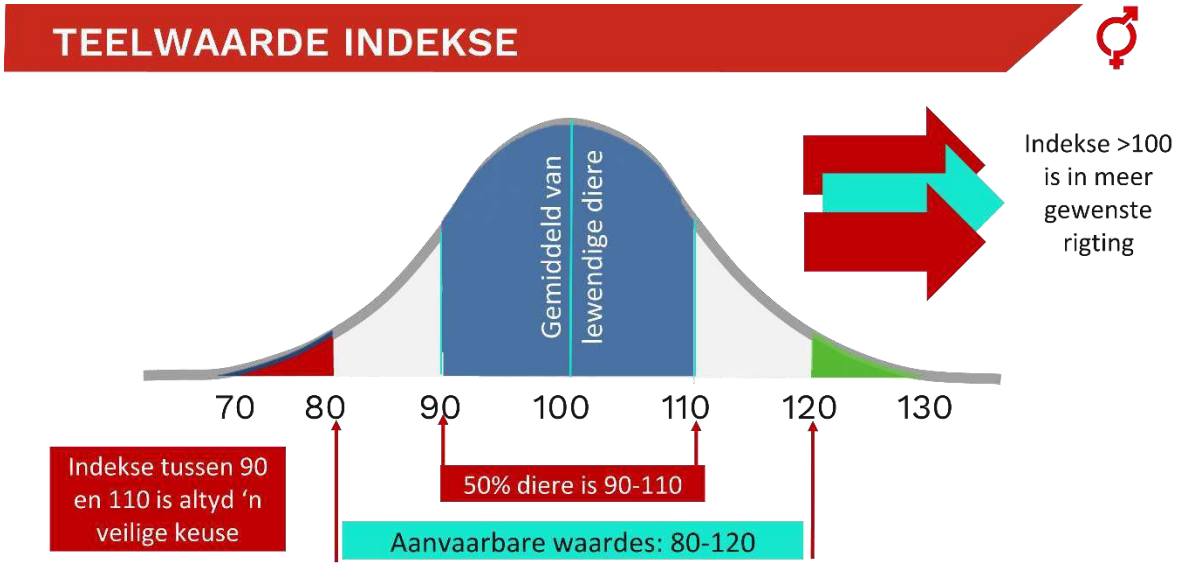
14. TEELWAARDES

WERKLIKE GEWIGTE KAN NIE VIR GENETIESE SELEKSIE GEBRUIK WORD NIE

Die omgewing speel ’n baie groot rol en kan die genetika van die dier totaal oorskadu. Daar is ‘n gesegde wat sê: ‘*Good feeding can hide bad breeding*’. Die beginsel van genetiese evaluasies kan opgesom word in ’n enkele sin: Die dier se prestasie (meting, hoe hy lyk) word bepaal deur sy genetika en die omgewing waarin hy presteer en gemeet is.

14.1 TEELWAARDES, TEELWAARDE INDEKSE (EBVI) EN AKKURAATHEDE

Uit die data wat telers instuur, word die genetiese vermoë van die dier vir elke eienskap wat gemeet word, bepaal. Die genetiese komponent word aangedui met ’n teelwaarde, ook genoem EBV of *Estimated Breeding Value*. Die statistiese prosedure wat gebruik word om teelwaardes mee te beraam, is BLUP (*Best Linear Unbiased Prediction*). ’n Teelwaarde word gedefinieer as ‘n dier se genetiese vermoë relatief tot die diere wat in ‘n basisjaar gebore is. Dit is egter moeilik interpreteerbaar. Dit is makliker om diere te vergelyk t.o.v die rasgemiddeld, eerder as ‘n basisjaar.



Teelwaarde indekse is die teelwaarde uitgedruk as 'n indeks, waar 'n indekswaarde van 100 die gemiddeld van die lewendige diere in die ras aandui. 'n Indekswaarde van 75 dui dus aan dat die dier se genetiese vlak 25% onder rasgemiddeld van die huidige populasie is, terwyl 'n indekswaarde van 116 dui op 'n teelwaarde van 16% bokant rasgemiddeld. Dit is baie vinnig en maklik om te interpreteer. 50% van die diere het 'n teelwaarde indeks tussen 90 en 110. Teelwaarde indekse van tussen 80 en 120 is meestal aanvaarbaar. GEBVs is EBVs waarin genomiese inligting ook gebruik is om die beraming van die teelwaarde meer akkuraat te maak. Die genomiese inligting word dus ook in die teelwaarde indeks in ag geneem. Interpretasie van al die waardes bly dieselfde.

Akkuraathede dui aan hoeveel inligting betrokke was by die teelwaarde beraming, en ook in hoe 'n mate die teelwaarde dalk nog kan verander – 'n teelwaarde met 'n lae akkuraatheid mag nog baie skuif, terwyl dit minder sal skuif soos wat die akkuraatheid styg. Dit word aangedui as 'n persentasie saam met die teelwaarde indeks (EBVi).

14.2 SELEKSIE WAARDES

Dit is moeilik om die 'beste' dier te identifiseer as daar baie eienskappe en gevolglik baie teelwaardes betrokke is. Die seleksie waarde sluit verskillende eienskappe se voordele en nadele in 'n gebalanseerde wyse in. Daar is reeds drie ekonomiese seleksie waardes beskikbaar, naamlik die Koei Waarde, Groei Waarde en Produksie Waarde. Die Koei Waarde kombineer 9 verskillende teelwaardes in een waarde.

KOEIWAARDE

- **Kalfgemak waarde**

Laer Geboorte gewig vir makliker kalwing

- **Kalfgroei waarde**

Swaarder Speengewig verhoog wins

- **Melkwaarde**

Meer melk verhoog speengewig

- **Onderhoudwaarde**

Ligter koeie het 'n laer onderhoud

- **Vrugbaarheidswaarde**

Vers-, Koeivrugbaarheid & Lanklewendheid vir kalwers elke jaar

<90 Minder gewens	90 – 110 Gemiddeld	>110 Meer gewens
• Swaar gebrtegewig • Ligte speengewig • Min melk • Hoë onderhoud (swaar koei) • Lae vrugbaarheid • **Lae Koeiwaarde**		• Ligte gebrtegewig • Swaar speengewig • Meer melk • Lae onderhoud (ligte koei) • Hoë vrugbaarheid • **Hoë Koeiwaarde**

Skematiese voorstelling van die Logix Seleksie Waardes.

Die sub-waardes en Koei Waarde word individueel as indekse uitgedruk, waar 100 die gemiddeld van alle lewendige diere aandui. Die dier met die hoogste positiewe waardes is teoreties die ideale dier, dit wil sê positiewe waardes op al die sub-waardes. So 'n dier sal dus hoogs vrugbaar wees, maklik kalf, baie melk hê en swaar kalwers speen, sonder om self swaar te wees (of 'n hoë onderhoudsbehoefte te hê). Die sub-waardes is so geskaal dat waardes bokant 100 oor die algemeen in die meer gewenste rigting is – so byvoorbeeld is 'n kleiner

kalf by geboorte meer gewens vir kalfgemak, en 'n koei met 'n kleiner volwasse gewig oor die algemeen meer doeltreffend. Beide hierdie eienskappe is egter eintlik optimaal indien hulle gemiddeld is – ekstreem hoë waardes is in hierdie twee gevalle nie gewens nie, maar sal teengewerk word deur kalfgroei.

- Ligter geboortegewig, maar nie te lig nie
- Swaarder speenkalf in vergelyking met koei- en gebrte gewig
- Meer melk, maar nie te veel nie
- Ligter koei in verhouding met speengewig, maar nie te lig nie
- Hoë vrugbaarheid

GROEI WAARDE

Seleksie vir doeltreffende groeiers op die veld en voerkraal (eienskappe gemeet in groeitoetse)

KARKAS WAARDE

Seleksie vir meer vleis aan die karkas (gewig en RTU-skandering metings))

PRODUKSIE WAARDE

Produksie waarde
= 80% KoeiWaarde
+ 20% GroeiWaarde

14.3 STERRE

Om vergelykings makliker te maak, ook vir stoettelers wat vinnig wil weet wat 'n dier se sterk- en swak punte is voordat daar in detail na teelwaardes gekyk word, kry diere stergraderings op grond van seleksie waardes. Die ster-indelings verskil effens tussen rasse: by sommiges is 2½ – 3 ster diere gemiddeld, terwyl by ander rasse is 3 en 3½ ster diere gemiddeld.

Sterre word slegs toegeken aan diere wat met 'n sekere vlak van aantekening en meting. Koei Waardes word ook nie toegeken aan diere met onbekende ouers nie, en ook nie aan aanhangsel koeie nie. 'n Dier met sterre is dus wel genoegsaam aangeteken vir prestasie- en ander kenmerke.

15. ELITE TOEKENNINGS

(SA Stamboek kriteria 2019)

VEREISTES VIR BESTE PRODUSERENDE KOEIE (BPK)

Geregistreerde rasse:

1. Koei moet lewendig wees op lopie datum (gewoonlik op 15 Februarie jaarliks) van die Beste Produserende Koeie verslag.
2. Koei moet in besit wees van 'n aktiewe deelnemer aan Logix Vleis op lopie datum van die Beste Produserende Koeie verslag.
3. Koei moet minstens vyf natuurlike kalf datums op rekord hê op lopie datum van die Beste Produserende Koeie verslag.
4. Koei se ouderdom by eerste kalwing mag nie hoër wees as 1 187 dae (39 maande) nie.
5. Koei se gemiddelde TKP (vir alle natuurlike kalwings) mag nie hoër wees as 415 dae nie.
6. Koei moes 'n normale kalwing gehad het binne 470 dae voor lopie datum van die Beste Produserende Koeie verslag.
7. Na die eerste kalf met 'n geldige speengewig, mag die koei maksimum twee kalwers hê sonder 'n speengewig of met 'n ongeldige speengewig, uitgesluit 'n kalf aan voet.
8. Alle speenindekse moet ≥90 wees om in aanmerking te kom.
9. Eerste aanvaarding koeie word uitgesluit.

Teelwaarde vereistes:

1. Die nuutste teelwaardes beskikbaar op Logix op lopiedatum van die Beste Produserende Koeie verslag sal altyd gebruik word.
2. Speen direkte teelwaarde indeks ≥100
3. Speen maternale teelwaarde indeks ≥100
4. Geboorte direkte teelwaarde indeks ≥80
5. Geboorte maternale teelwaarde indeks ≥80

Met bostaande vereistes, word toekennings in drie kategorieë op grond van minimum aantal kalwers met geldige speengewigte, (uitgesluit kalf > 9 maande), gemaak:

Elite-Goud:	7 kalwers
Elite-Silwer:	6 kalwers
Elite-Brons:	5 kalwers

Kommersiële kuddes (geen BLUP teelwaardes beskikbaar): Die teelwaarde vereistes word vervang met die volgende:

1. Geen kalf met speenindeks onder 90 nie.
2. Gemiddelde speenindeks van kalwers minstens 100.
3. Addisionele vereistes vir die onderskeie kategorieë:
    a. Elite–Goud: Maksimum twee kalwers met 'n speenindeks onder 100.
    b. Elite–Silwer: Maksimum een kalf met 'n speenindeks onder 100.
    c. Elite–Brons: Maksimum een kalf met 'n speenindeks onder 100.

VEREISTES VIR ELITE- PLATINUM KOEI-TOEKENNINGS (LANDBOUWEEKBLAD)

1. Die koei moes 'n Elite-Goud toekenning as BPK ontvang het gedurende die betrokke jaar.
2. Die koei mag nie tevore 'n Elite–Platinum toekenning gekry het nie.

3. Die koei se gemiddelde tussenkalfperiode mag nie 400 dae oorskry nie.
4. Die koei mag een kalf ouer as speen (270 dae) sonder ’n speengewig hê.
5. Die volgende aspekte sal beoordeel word om uit die kwalifiserende koeie (sien bogenoemde item 1 tot 4), die beste koei per ras te identifiseer:
    a. Koeiwaarde beter of gelyk aan 100.
    b. Persentasie retensie van haar nageslag, in ag genome geslag en stamboek status van elke kalf.
    c. Persentasie kalwers prestasie getoets (met geldige geboorte- en speengewigte).
    d. Aantal kalwers met geldige speengewigte in ag genome die koei se ouderdom.
    e. Dae sedert die laaste kalwing op die lopie datum nie > 400.

VEREISTES VIR ELITE PLATINUM BUL-TOEKENNINGS (VEEPLAAS)

1. Dier moes ‘n plaas-of sentrale groeitoets voltooi het in die voorafgaande jaar tussen 1 Julie en 30 Junie.
2. Die bul moet steeds aktief wees.
3. Die moeder moes twee of meer keer ‘n Elite Goud-toekenning ontvang het in die voorafgaande twee of meer jare.
4. Dier moet SP of hoogste status in die ras hê.
5. Toetsgrootte >15/kontemporêre groep.
6. Teelwaarde-indekse:
    a. Geboorte direk >90.
    b. Speen direk >100.
    c. Speen maternaal >100.
    d. Rangskik volgens GDT teelwaarde-indeks.
7. Kies beste vyf bulle met vrugbaarheidsteelwaarde-indekse >90.

NOMINASIES VIR BULGROEITOETSKLAS BY BLOEMSKOU (VLEISSENTRAAL)

1. Die bul moes ‘n Plaas- of Sentrale Bulgroeitoets voltooi het in die periode 1 Julie tot 30 Junie die voorafgaande jaar.
2. Om te kwalifiseer moes die bulle die volgende fenotipiese minimum indekse behaal het;
    a. Speen indeks ≥95
    b. GDT indeks ≥100
    c. VOV indeks ≥100 (net vir sentrale groetoetse)
3. Bulle wat in ’n plaasgroeitoets geëvalueer is se Beraamde Teelwaarde indekse vir speen en GDT moet ≥95 wees.
4. Bulle met geen GDT of VOV Beraamde teelwaarde indekse nie se fenotipiese indekse sal gebruik word vir hierdie eienskappe.
5. Bulle met Beraamde teelwaarde indekse vir Skrotum omvang <95 word uitgesluit.
6. Die lys van genomineerde bulle word aan die betrokke rasgenootskap voorsien wat hieruit die bul aanwys om die ras te verteenwoordig in die Sentrale Bul groeitoets klas.
7. Aanvanklik word vyf bulle, op grond van voorkoms, deur die interras beoordelaars in die ring aangewys en toekennings gegee as sodanig.
8. Uit die vyf aangewese bulle (op voorkoms) word tussen een en drie bulle deur drie interras beoordelaars op grond van visuele beoordeling in die ring, aangewys wat ’n gelyke kans staan om as wenner aangewys te word. Die algehele wenner word uit hierdie bulle bepaal deur ‘n indeks saamgestel op grond van die bulle se produksiemeting en teelwaarde-gegewens.

ELITE SA STAMBOEK KUDDE TOEKENNINGS

Toekennings					
Platinum	Dubbel Goud	Goud	Silwer	Brons	Meriete
Top 10 kuddes	>80%	>70%	>65%	>60%	>40%
~ Top 10% kuddes Voldoen ook aan miminum vereistes: • Minimum kuddegroottes: Platinum 100, Dubbel Goud 75 en Goud 50 diere • Minstens 3 jaar in stoetbedryf • Moet aan groeitoetse deelneem (enige aantal bulle) • Vorige jaar se prestasie is Silwer of beter			~ Top 20% van alle stoet kuddes oor alle rasse wat aanteken	~ Top 30% van alle stoet kuddes oor alle rasse wat aanteken	Meriete kuddes
EVALUASIE PERIODE					

• Data van diere gebore, metings, gewigte en groeitoetse wat afgesluit is tussen **01 Julie van die vorige jaar** tot **30 Junie van die kompetisie jaar.** • Ouerskappe van kalwers gebore in die vorige jaar (Januarie tot Desember) word in ag geneem.	
Kuddes en Diere wat uitgesluit word uit die toekennings	
• Kuddes wat NIE Produksie Aktief deelneem aan Logix Diere Aantekening nie (m.a.w. net stambome aanteken). • Opgeskorte kuddes	• Embrio kalwers • Ingevoerde diere • FAF (first acceptance) diere

Punte vir sommige afdelings word op 'n persentasie grondslag bepaal, waar die aatal diere wat wel geweeg is uit die moontlike aantal beskikbare diere, in aanmerking geneem word. Alle moontlike diere moet dus gemeet word vir maksimum punte.

Die tydigheid van die indien van data is ook belangrik, omdat dit nie die moeite werd is om diere te meet en te weeg en dan nie die data te gebruik om die kudde te verbeter nie.

DEKKINGS EN KALFTYD

1. Teken dekkings op 'n deklys aan vir verwagte kalfdatums. Dit is ook makliker om koeie wat oorslaan, uit te ken. (5 punte)
2. Indien die kuddegemiddeld vir die ouderdom waarop verse vir die eerste keer kalf, minder as 30 maande is, kry die kudde volpunte (10 punte).
3. Indien die koeie gemiddeld binne 'n jaar weer kalf, kry die kudde ook volpunte (30 punte).
4. Teken die geboorte aan en stuur die geboorte inligting na Logix binne 30 dae na die geboortes (5 punte).
5. Weeg die kalwers binne 3 dae van geboorte en die koeie binne 14 dae van die geboorte, indien prakties moontlik (10 + 3 punte).
6. Pluk die kalf se sterthare en stuur na 'n laboratorium, sodat ouerskappe met DNA (10 punte) / genomies (10 + 5 punte) bepaal kan word.
7. Enige lewendige diere in die kudde wat 'n genomiese profiel het, verdien ook 5 punte vir die kudde.

WEGINGS

1. Weeg al die kalwers en hulle moeders by speen op dieselfde dag (30 + 18 = 48 punte) 2.
Weeg kalwers ook naspeen vir 'n verdere moontlike 20 punte:
    a. Verse en bulle op die plaas vir 12 en/of 18 maande gewigte
    b. Bulle en verse wat in groeitoetse geweeg word, word gemeet vir groei en liggaamsmates en ook hier ingereken.
3. Indien alle moontlike bulle in 'n veld groeitoets gemeet word, word 'n addisionele 15 punte toegeken.
4. Indien daar ook diere in 'n intensiewe groeitoets gemeet word, kan tot nog 'n addisionele 8 punte verdien.
5. Indien al die diere wat wel in 'n groeitoets gemeet is, se vleiseienskappe ook addisioneel gemeet word mbv RTU skandering, kan nog 6 punte toegeken word.

KUDDEGROOTTE

Die gemiddelde kuddegrootte vir meeste stoetkuddes, ongeag ras, is ongeveer 150 diere. Bogemiddelde kuddes kry meer punte, bloot omdat dit heelwat meer tyd en moeite is om groot kuddes se data te hanteer.

GENETIESE MERIETE VAN DIE KUDDE

1. Bulle: Gebruik bulle met Koeiwaardes bo 100 (25+ punte).
2. Koeie: Skot koeie met laer Koeiwaardes uit – dit sal verseker dat die koeie se gemiddeld hoër is.

Heelwat stoetkuddes meet slegs vrugbaarheidseienskappe en geboortegewigte. Sommige van hierdie kuddes het ook gekwalifiseer vir ‘n meriete toekenning, indien kuddegrootte, genetiese meriete van ouers en ouerskapbepalings ook in ag geneem word.

ADDENDUM: PLAAS GROEITOETSE

Plaasgroeitoetse het dit ten doel om die genetiese potensiaal vir groeidoeltreffendheid van vleisrasbulle so akkuraat as moontlik onder plaastoestande te bepaal. Akkurate bepaling van groeidoeltreffendheid vereis dat groei van potensiële teelbulle onder dieselfde omgewingstoestande gemeet word.

Die eienaar van die dier moet ‘n lid van ‘n Telersgenootskap wees en deelneem aan SA Stamboek se Registrasie- en Produksie Aantekening Dienste.

TIPE TOETSE

Hierdie toetse word onder plaastoestande gedoen en kan ‘n enkelkudde of veelkudde toets (meer as een kudde van dieselfde ras saam in dieselfde groep) wees.
Voedingstoestande kan as volg wees :

- Ekstensief – veld met ‘n lek
- Semi-ekstensief – veld of aangeplante weiding met aanvulling
- Semi-intensief – genoegsame kragvoer met baie ruvoer in ‘n groter kampie
- Intensief – kragvoer (groei-rantsoen) in ‘n kraal

DIERVEREISTES

Om deel te neem aan ‘n veldgroeitoets, moet elke dier aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:

- Diere moet nageslag van geregistreerde bulle wees.
- Diere moet registreerbaar of ‘n aangetekende graad dier wees volgens die betrokke Telersgenootskap se vereistes.
- Diere moet aangeteken wees op die Logix stelsel.
- Die eienaar en/of bestuurder moet diere voor die toets goedkeur as geskik vir toetsing.
- Diere moet geen sigbare erflike gebreke hê nie.
- Die ouderdomme van die diere moet minder as 100 dae verskil (speengroep).
- Sien Aanhangsel vir die maksimum gewigsvariasie wat vir verskillende rasse aanbeveel word.
- Diere moet jonger as 425 dae (±14 maande) aan die begin van die aanpassingsperiode wees.
- Diere moet die toepaslike immuniserings- en in- en uitwendige parasietbeheer ontvang voor die aanvang van die aanpassingsperiode.

VERLOOP VAN ‘N PLAASGROEITOETS

VOOR SPEEN

Om meer effektief te wees, moet ‘n inentingsprogram reeds ‘n maand voor speen begin. Kalwers ondervind speenskok as gevolg van die verandering in omgewing en voeding, groepsdruk, ‘n hoër konsentrasie van diere en gevolglik meer siektes. Die langer periode in die kraal veroorsaak ook dehidrasie en swak opname van die entstof, indien dit tydens speen toegedien word. (Sien Aanhangsel 3 vir Sernick se inentingsprogram as riglyn).

Na speen en voor aanpassingsperiode (‘Backgrounding’)

Vir optimale prestasie in die toets en ten einde alle kalwers op gelyke voet te plaas, is dit belangrik dat diere reg voorberei word. In ‘n proses bekend as ‘*backgrounding*’, word speenkalwers vir ‘n paar weke na speen in die veld of ander natuurlike toestande geplaas voordat hulle die groeitoets begin.

Voordele van ‘*backgrounding*’:

- Uitskakeling van voortoets-omgewingseffekte wat toetsprestasie mag beïnvloed, byvoorbeeld diere wat afkomstig is van verskillende omgewings en telers.
- Om die diere fisiologies ouer te kry met afsluiting van toets is voordelig vir skrotum-ontwikkeling en keuring van meer manlike diere. Finale gewigte is ook swaarder vir bulle wat direk na die toets geslag word.
- Beter gesondheid van diere - kalwers is afkomstig van die veld omgewing en voer en pas dus beter aan. Die konsentrasie van diere is ook nie so hoog as tydens die toets nie.

Aanpassingsperiode

- Die aanpassingsperiode vir plaasgroeitoetse kan wissel tussen 21 en 90 dae afhangende van die groeitempo en toetsprosedure.
- Die aanpassingsperiode kan kort wees vir intensiewe en enkelkudde-toetse en langer vir ekstensiewe en veelkudde-toetse.
- Gedurende die aanpassingsperiode ontvang bulle dieselfde rantsoen as gedurende die toetsperiode en daar moet ‘n gewigstoename wees voordat die toets kan begin.

- Minstens 10 diere moet die toets voltooi, so daar word aanbeveel dat meer as 10 diere van dieselfde ras (uit dieselfde of verskillende kuddes, met verkieslik verskillende vaders om stoetvaars met mekaar te vergelyk) die toets moet begin.

PLAASGROEITOETS

- Die toets moet tussen 84 en 270 dae (± 3 tot 9 maande) duur na die voorafbepaalde aanpassings-periode.
- 'n Gemiddelde minimum toename en groeitempo tydens die toetstydperk word vereis, per ras, soos in Aanhangsel 2 aangedui.
- Die kalwers se liggaamsgewigte word op twee agtereenvolgende dae geneem by die begin en afsluit van die toets.
- Diere word elke 14 dae geweeg vir korter toetse en maandeliks vir langer toetse.
- Kalwers moet die toets as 'n groep begin en eindig. Onttrekkings kan slegs plaasvind as ‘n dier siek of beseer is en dit die groep kan benadeel.

AFSLUITING VAN GROEITOETS

- SA Stamboek se tegniese adviseur (of gekoöpteerde, geakkrediteerde verteenwoordiger), sluit die toets af.
- Die meting van skrotumomvang, skouer- of heuphoogte (Sien Aanhangsel 1) en liggaamslengte is verpligtend.
- Die meting van ultrasoniese (RTU) mates en veldikte is nie verpligtend nie.
- Genomiese toetsing (die trek van sterthare) is opsioneel. Stuur verkieslik die hare reeds aan die begin van die toets in, sodat resultate teen die einde van die toets bekend is en ingesluit kan word in die BLUP ontleding, waar van toepassing.
- Werklike en gekorrigeerde liggaamsmates word verwerk. Die gekorrigeerde skrotumomvang word normaalweg gebruik by keuring.
- Resultate soos GDT (Gemiddelde Daaglikse Toename of groei oor toets), GDO (gewig per dag van ouderdom) word in gram sowel as ‘n indeks uitgedruk binne die kontemporêre groep. Die inligting word gebruik by keuring van die bulle (Sien Aanhangsel 3 vir meer detail).
- ‘n Groeitoets is amptelik as die toets prosedure gehandhaaf is en die groeitoets evaluasie statisties aanvaarbaar is. Die groeitoets moet ook eers op die Logix databasis aanvaar word.

PLIGTE VAN EIENAARS EN BESTUURDERS

Hierdie prosedures moet gevolg word en mag net verander word met die toestemming van SA Stamboek.

BEPLANNING

- Bestuurders moet jaarliks tydig toetsdatums met die SA Stamboek Adviseur bespreek.
- Die hele prosedure, voeding en bestuur, word saam met die SA Stamboek Tegniese Adviseur beplan tot onderlinge tevredenheid.
- ‘n Voervloei program moet beskikbaar wees vir die hele tydperk van die toets periode.

REKORDHOUDING

- Telers en bestuurders onderneem om te hou by die ooreengekome prosedures en om gewigte stiptelik en korrek aan te teken.
- Volle besonderhede van elke kalf moet aangeteken word en alle rekords moet op datum en beskikbaar wees.

TOERUSTING

- 'n Kopklamp, drukgang met betonvloer en betroubare akkurate beesskaal, goedgekeur deur SA Stamboek, moet vir weging en die neem van liggaams- en ander mates of metings, beskikbaar wees.
- Die bees-weegskaal moet op 'n gereelde basis gekalibreer word volgens die voorskrifte wat deur SA Stamboek se Tegniese Adviseur vereis word.
- Indien 'n teler gebruik wil maak van ultrasoniese skandering (RTU), moet daar betroubare en stabiele enkelfase kragtoevoer beskikbaar wees tydens die skanderingsproses.
- Die werkgeriewe moet verkieslik onder dak en stofvry wees.
- Skoon water-voorsiening moet deurlopend beskikbaar wees. Waterkrippe moet op 'n daaglikse basis gekontroleer word vir skoon water.

PLIGTE VAN SA STAMBOEK

- Slegs 'n geakkrediteerde Stamboek persoon of geakkrediteerde gekoöpteerde verteenwoordiger, mag die bultoets evaluasie afhandel, volgens ICAR riglyne.

RAS VEREISTES VIR PLAASGROEITOETSE

RAS	Maks. Gewig Variasie (kg)	Min. Toename (kg)	Min. GDT (g/dag)
Dexter, Nguni, Sanganer, Tuli	65	90	400
Afrigus, Beef Shorthorn, Bonsmara, Boran, Drakensberger, Galloway, Kentshire, Red Poll, Salers, Senepol, Sussex, Pinzyl	75	110	500
Angus, Beefmaster, Charbray, Hereford, Hugenoot, Pinzgauer	80	120	550
Braunvieh, Charolais, Chianina, Gelbvieh, Romagnola, S. Devon	85	130	600

ADDENDUM: VOERINNAME TOETSE

Voerinname groeitoetse het dit ten doel om die genetiese potensiaal vir groei en voerdoeltreffendheid van vleisrasbulle so akkuraat as moontlik onder gereguleerde voedingstoestande te bepaal. Akkurate bepaling van voerdoeltreffendheid vereis dat individuele voerinname, sowel as groei, van potensiële teelbulle gemeet word. Die meting van individuele voerinname vereis gespesialiseerde apparaat en word by verskeie geakkrediteerde toetsstasies gemeet. Voerkrale betaal reeds voorkeur tariewe aan telers met meer winsgewende kalwers.

Die eienaar van die dier moet ‘n lid van ‘n Telersgenootskap wees en deelneem aan SA Stamboek (of ‘n ander diensverskaffer) se Registrasie- en Produksie Aantekening Dienste.

DIERVEREISTES

Om deel te neem aan ‘n voerinname & groeitoets, moet elke dier aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:

- Diere moet nageslag van geregistreerde bulle wees.
- Diere moet registreerbaar of ‘n aangetekende graad dier wees volgens die betrokke Telersgenootskap se vereistes.
- Diere van Stamboek-rasse moet aangeteken wees op die Logix stelsel.
- Die eienaar en/of bestuurder moet diere voor die toets goedkeur as geskik vir toetsing.
- Diere moet geen sigbare erflike gebreke hê nie.
- Die ouderdomme van die diere moet minder as 100 dae verskil (speengroep).
- Riglyne vir gewig variasie tussen die ligste en swaarste kalf in ‘n toetsgroep per ras by die begin van aanpassing, verskyn in Aanhangsel 1. Dit is ‘n riglyn indien meer as een kontemporêre groep of kudde deelneem. Bulle moet verkieslik minder as 50 kg in gewig verskil.
- Diere moet 151 dae tot 278 dae oud wees (5-9 maande) by aanvang van die aanpassingsperiode.
- Diere moet die toepaslike immuniserings- en in- en uitwendige parasietbeheer ontvang voor die aanvang van die aanpassingsperiode.
- Bul- en verskalwers word aanvaar.

VEREISTES VIR VERSE

- Sommige telers wil graag voerdoeltreffendheid op hulle hele kudde meet, wat verse insluit. Dit sal genetiese vordering bespoedig en meer doeltreffend maak.
- Verse word in aparte toetse as bulkalwers getoets, en kan dus vir beter benutting van die toetssentrum na afloop van bulkalwers getoets word.
- Die ouderdomsvereiste by die begin van aanpassing is 151 tot 300 dae.
- Toets minstens 10 verse saam, maar verkieslik die hele speengroep.
- Verse lê vroeër vet neer as bulkalwers, daarom is die toets vir verskalwers net 56 dae lank, teenoor 84 dae vir bulkalwers.
- Die ruvoer in die rantsoen vir verse moet verhoog word (in vergelyking met die rantsoen vir bulle) ten einde oormatige vetneerlegging te verhoed.

VERLOOP VAN 'N INNAME GROEITOETS

VOOR SPEEN

Om meer effektief te wees, moet 'n inentingsprogram reeds 'n maand voor speen begin. Kalwers ondervind speenskok as gevolg van die verandering in omgewing en voeding, groepsdruk, 'n hoër konsentrasie van diere en gevolglik meer siektes. Die langer periode in die kraal veroorsaak ook dehidrasie en swak opname van die entstof, indien dit tydens speen toegedien word. (Sien Aanhangsel 2 vir Sernick se inentingsprogram as riglyn).

NA SPEEN EN VOOR AANPASSINGSPERIODE ('BACKGROUNDING')

Vir optimale prestasie in die toets en ten einde alle kalwers op gelyke voet te plaas, is dit belangrik dat diere reg voorberei word. In 'n proses bekend as 'backgrounding', word speenkalwers vir 'n paar weke na speen in die veld of ander natuurlike toestande geplaas voordat hulle die groeitoets begin.

AANPASSINGSPERIODE

- Die aanpassingsperiode moet 'n minimum van 28 dae wees vir 'n 84 dae groeitoets.
- Gedurende die aanpassingsperiode ontvang bulle dieselfde rantsoen as gedurende die toetsperiode en daar moet 'n gewigstoename van 15 - 20kg wees voordat die toets kan begin.
- Vir sinvolle resultate word daar aanbeveel dat minstens 10 diere van dieselfde ras (uit dieselfde of verskillende kuddes, met verkieslik verskillende vaders (om stoetvaars met mekaar te vergelyk) getoets word. Rasse en telers met min telers / diere waar die 10 diere vereiste nie haalbaar is nie, sal egter ook geakkommodeer word. Verwerkings van prestasie vir min diere per groep het egter 'n beperkte waarde.

VOERINNAME GROEITOETS

- Die kalwers se liggaamsgewigte word op twee agtereenvolgende dae geneem by die begin en afsluit van die toets.
- Diere word elke 7 dae geweeg (volpens).
- Die standaard toetslengte vir inname-groeitoetse is 84 dae vir bulle (56 dae vir verse).

AFSLUITING VAN GROEITOETS

- SA Stamboek se tegniese adviseur (of gekoöpteerde, geakkrediteerde verteenwoordiger), sluit die toets af.
- Die meting van skrotumomvang, skouer- of heuphoogte (Sien Aanhangsel 1) en liggaamslengte is verpligtend.
- Die meting van ultrasoniese (RTU) mates en veldikte is ingesluit maar nie verpligtend nie.
- Genomiese toetsing (die trek van sterthare) is opsioneel. Stuur verkieslik die hare reeds aan die begin van die toets in, sodat resultate teen die einde van die toets bekend is en ingesluit kan word in die BLUP ontleding, waar van toepassing.
- Werklike en gekorrigeerde liggaamsmates word verwerk. Die gekorrigeerde skrotumomvang word normaalweg gebruik by keuring.
- Resultate soos GDT (Gemiddelde Daaglikse Toename of groei oor toets), voerinname, VOV (voeromset verhouding), GDO (gewig per dag van ouderdom) word in gram sowel as 'n indeks uitgedruk binne die kontemporêre groep. Die inligting word gebruik by keuring van die bulle. (Sien Aanhangsel 3 vir meer detail).

TOEKENNINGS VIR PRESTASIE EN BRANDMERKE

- Alle bulle wat die toets suksesvol voltooi, word goedgekeur en gesertifiseer dat hulle 'n Voer Inname & Groeitoets geslaag het by 'n geakkrediteerde Sentrum. (Geen merietes word toegeken nie).
- Toetssentrums kan bulle brand met die goedgekeurde Stamboek brand, indien verkies. Al die bulle word dieselfde gebrand. Die toepassing van die Stamboek brand is onderhewig aan die nakoming van hierdie riglyne.
- Die Stamboek brandmerk word gebruik saam met 'n letter / syfer van die stasie waar die bul getoets is, aan die bo-kant, bv S vir Sernick, B vir Buffland, ens.

INNAME & GROEITOETS RANTSOEN

Daar bestaan 'n wanpersepsie dat 'n groeitoets 'n voerkraal toets is en dat 'n voerkraal rantsoen daarvoor gebruik word.

Rantsoene in groeitoetse vereis 'n gestandardiseerde groeirantsoen en NIE 'n voerkraalrantsoen nie.

Die doel is om diere teen mekaar te evalueer sodat presteerders geïdentifiseer kan word en nie om maksimum groei te verkry nie. Geen bymiddels wat bulle se vrugbaarheid of langtermyn gesondheid kan benadeel, mag ingesluit word nie.

Die rantsoen moet aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:

- Die gemiddelde VOV (ongeveer 5 tot 6) en GDT (1.6-1.8 kg /dag) van die getoetste groep moet ooreenstem met ras gemiddeld.
- Bulle moet genoegsame spiere ontwikkel sonder oormatige vet.
- Bulle se vrugbaarheid mag nie negatief beïnvloed word nie (hoë spermtellings en gesonde sperms).
- Die rumen mag geen suurpens skade opdoen nie en bulle moet maklik weer by veld toestande aanpas na afloop van die toets.

Oordeelkundige aanpassing verseker sukses. Party bulle neem tot 10 dae voor hulle volwaardig vreet. Rumen mikrobes neem minstens 14 dae om die gewenste populasies vir die gegewe rantsoen op te bou. In hierdie aanpassingsperiode moet meer ruvoer beskikbaar wees en graan inname stelselmatig verhoog word. Voer dus 'n rantsoen met meer ruvoer of gee smaaklike ruvoer ekstra wat dan stelselmatig verminder word.

Ruvoer is krities, aangesien die bul se rumen gesondheid en gevolglike prestasie hierdeur bepaal word. Putter voere sluit 32% ruvoer in waarvan helfte lusern en die ander helfte lae kwaliteit vesel is, verkieslik koringstrooi, maar gras en mieliereste kan ook ingesluit word. Dit verseker dat die rumen by lae kwaliteit vesel aangepas bly en diere pas daarom maklik weer aan op die veld na die toets. Met genoeg vesel in die rantsoen is dit nie nodig

om ekstra ruvoer uit te sit nie. Dit bevorder inname akkuraatheid en vergemaklik bestuur. Die pilgrootte is 8mm tot 10mm.

Graan: Om te voldoen aan die minimum energie waarde van ongeveer 10 MJ ME ("as is") word ±42% graan ingesluit, 50/50 verdeel tussen gemaalde mielies en chop. Meer graan sal groei verbeter maar hou die volgende risiko's in: opblaas, suurpens en gevolglik rumenbrand, asook kloue wat groei. 'n Verdere probleem is vet wat opbou.

Melasse: Die insluiting van melasse van tussen 4% en 8% bevorder inname, hou mikrobe populasies in stand en bind stof wat sodoende long gesondheid bevorder.

Proteïene: Meer as een bron van proteïene (13.5%) moet ingesluit word, bv. katoen- en sonneblomoliekoek asook brouersgraan en lusern.

Ureum: Wees baie versigtig met ureum insluiting - 0.7% (7kg/ton) is veilig. 'n Oormaat ureum (NPN) het 'n negatiewe invloed op vrugbaarheid en voerkraal rantsoene dra byvoorbeeld tot 1.3% ureum, wat te hoog is vir potensiële teelbulle.

Vitamine, Minerale en Bymiddels is duur maar noodsaaklik vir gesondheid en prestasie.

Geen groeihormone of enige ander middels wat groei bevorder of voeromset beïnvloed word toegelaat nie.

ALLE GROEI TOETSE: SA STAMBOEK TARIEWE

Sien www.sastudbook.co.za vir nuutste tariewe

ALLE GROEITOETSE: VEREISTES PER RAS

Ras Kode	Ras	Aanpassings-gewigte (Voer-inname toets) Min.	Maks.	Skouer/ heup Hoogte	Skrotum omtrek	
					Gekorrigeer na (kg) Gewig	Min. omtrek vir gekorr gewig (mm)
AFA	Afrigus	205	255	Skouer	385	300
ASM	Afrisim	235	290	Skouer	425	305
AFR	Afrikaner	195	240	Skouer	350	285
AAN	Angus	235	290	Heup	425	305
ANK	Ankole			Skouer	425	305
BMA	Beefmaster	230	285	Skouer	425	295
BSH	Beef Shorthorn	215	265	Skouer	400	295
BON	Bonsmara	220	270	Skouer	425	305
BOR	Boran	190	235	Skouer	375	250
BGI	Borguni			Skouer	350	265
BFD	Braford	200	250	Skouer	400	285
BRM	Brahman	225	275	Skouer	375	240
BRG	Brangus	220	270	Skouer	425	295
BBS	Braunvieh	260	320	Skouer	450	325
CHB	Charbray	235	295	Skouer	425	275
CHL	Charolais	250	310	Heup	475	305
CIA	Chianina	260	320	Skouer	475	320
DXT	Dexter	175	220	Skouer	225	260
DRB	Drakensberger	220	270	Skouer	400	305
GVH	Gelbvieh	250	310	Skouer	475	320
HFD	Hereford	225	275	Heup	425	295
HUG	Hugenoot	210	260	Skouer	425	305
LMS	Limousin	240	295	Heup	425	270
NGI	Nguni	160	205	Skouer	300	260
PGR	Pinzgauer	250	310	Skouer	450	320
PZL	Pinzyl	220	270	Skouer	425	305
RPO	Red Poll	235	290	Skouer	400	300
RMG	Romagnola	250	310	Skouer	450	310
SAN	Sanganer			Skouer	325	275
SGT	Santa Gertrudis	235	290	Skouer	425	270
SEN	Senepol	220	270	Skouer	425	305
SBR	Simbra	250	310	Heup	450	300

SIM	Simmentaler	260	320	Heup	475	330
SDV	South Devon	250	310	Skouer	475	310
SSX	Sussex	215	265	Heup	400	300
TUL	Tuli	195	240	Skouer	300	255
WGU	Wagyu	220	270	Skouer		

16. KONTAK BESONDERHEDE

Stamboek webblad www.sastudbook.co.za Logix webblad www.logix.org.za

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