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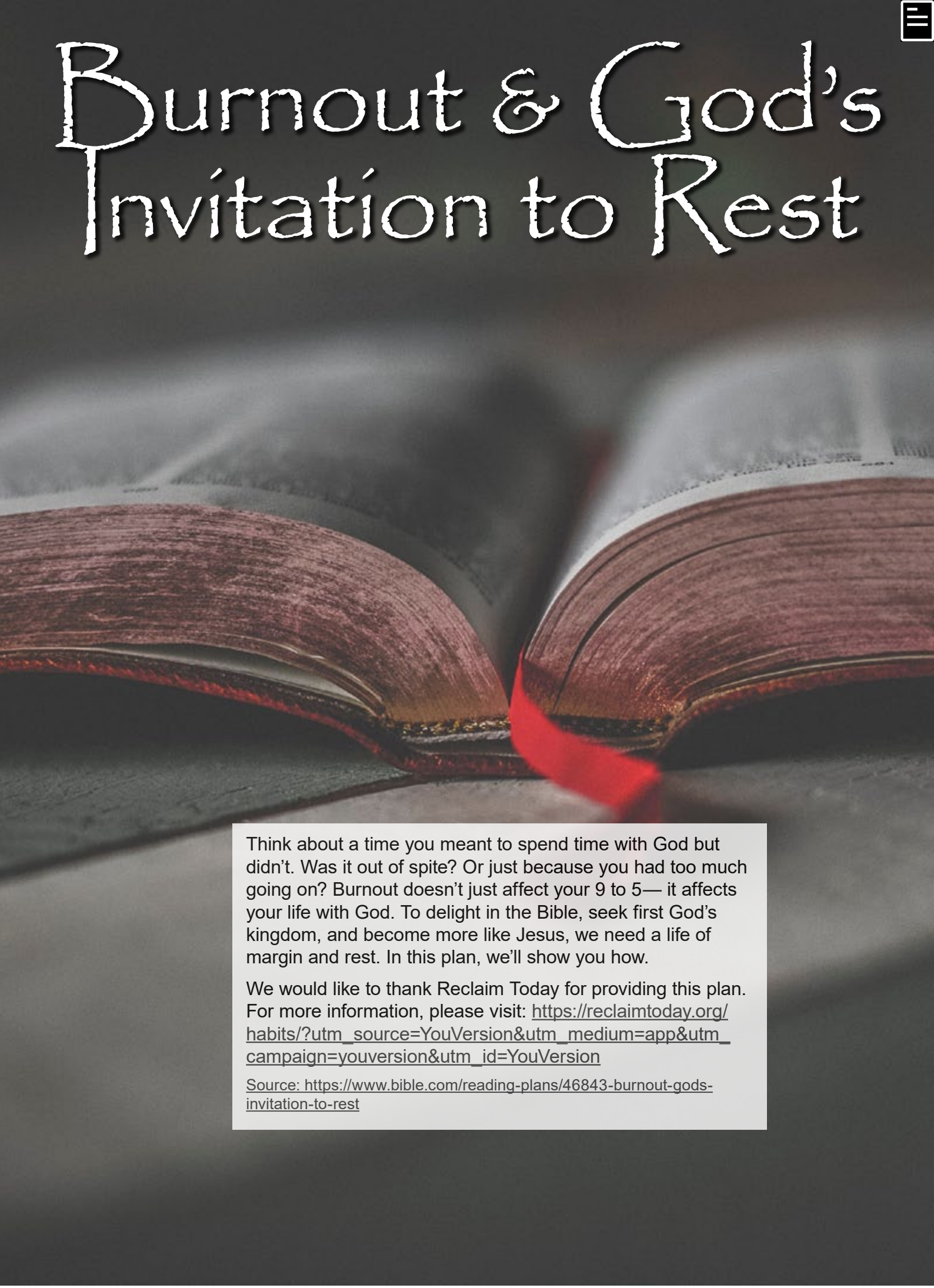
Burnout & God's Invitation to Rest



Think about a time you meant to spend time with God but didn't. Was it out of spite? Or just because you had too much going on? Burnout doesn't just affect your 9 to 5— it affects your life with God. To delight in the Bible, seek first God's kingdom, and become more like Jesus, we need a life of margin and rest. In this plan, we'll show you how.

We would like to thank Reclaim Today for providing this plan. For more information, please visit: https://reclaimtoday.org/habits/?utm_source=YouVersion&utm_medium=app&utm_campaign=youversion&utm_id=YouVersion

Source: https://www.bible.com/reading-plans/46843-burnout-gods-invitation-to-rest

Lumpy Skin Disease

Dr. Johann Stadler

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is a prevalent vector-borne viral disease in South Africa, classified as a poxvirus within the family Poxviridae. The disease can manifest epidemically, or sporadically and is resistant to harsh environmental conditions.

LSD is primarily transmitted through biting insects such as midges, mosquitoes, and specific tick species. While there is a slight chance of transmission via direct contact or contaminated feed, saliva, and semen, outbreaks are notably more frequent during the late summer wet season when vector populations surge. Interestingly, recent trends show an increase in outbreaks during winter months as well.

The incubation period for LSD ranges from 4 to 38 days, with an average of 14 to 28 days before symptoms appear. Common symptoms include:

- Fever
- Increased salivation.
- Well-defined, slightly raised round nodules that affect the full thickness of the skin as well as the mucous membranes of the intestine, respiratory and reproductive tracts.
- Sores on the skin of nodules that fall off.
- Enlarged lymph nodes.
- Subcutaneous edema especially under the chest, udder and hind legs.
- Emaciation due to loss of appetite.

Diagnosis is primarily based on clinical symptoms. If needed, veterinarians may conduct diagnostic tests such as histopathology, virus isolation, or neutralizing antibody counts. Currently, there is no specific treatment for the virus, so the focus is on symptomatic management, which includes preventing secondary infections like skin infections, pneumonia, and mastitis.

Good management practices and nutrition are crucial for supporting the animal's immune system. Potential treatment options include:

- Antibiotics to prevent secondary infections.
- Anti-inflammatories for pain and inflammation.
- Immune-supporting aids such as vitamin and mineral supplements.
- Rumen stimulants and vitamin B complex if animals stop eating.
- Ivermectin

It is important to know that there are other diseases that can present similar to lumpy skin disease.

These diseases include: 'Pseudo Lumpy Skin Disease' caused by Bovine Herpes Virus, Dermatophilosis, Ringworm, Elephant Skin Disease (Besnoitiosis) as well as a hypersensitivity reactions due to insect bites.

The prevalence of LSD in herds can range from 5 to 50 % with a mortality rate usually below 10 %. The most significant losses for farmers stem from production decreases, which may include:

- Substantial drops in milk production.
- Loss of condition (weight loss).
- Poor growth rates.
- Rejection or reduced value of the skin at slaughterhouses.
- Abortions
- Secondary infections
  - Pneumonia and mastitis are both economically significant.
  - Mastitis can lead to permanent damage to the parenchyma of the mammary glands which inhibits milk production, thus inhibiting optimal calf development and causing a lower weaning weight.
- Infertility in bulls for at least 45-60 days due to the fever reaction. Permanent infertility is possible if there is testicular damage caused by the nodules.
- Delayed development of reproductive tract development in heifers.

LSD is preventable through vaccination. In South Africa, live attenuated vaccines derived from the Neethling strain are available. For optimal immune response, animals should be well-nourished, have sufficient vitamin-and mineral levels and kept in low-stress environments post-vaccination. The ideal vaccination period is annually before the rainy season, typically from September to November in northern regions. Replacement animals should be vaccinated after weaning and annually thereafter. Animals in feedlots should be vaccinated upon arrival, and calves born to unvaccinated cows can be inoculated from one month of age and again at weaning. It's also advisable to vaccinate new arrivals during their isolation period.

While controlling biting insects is often impractical, during outbreaks, a pour-on treatment containing fipronil may help reduce vector populations.

CLOSTRI GUARD 10

Reg. No. G4301 (Act 36 of 1947)

1 shot vaccination against 10 of the most important clostridial bacteria:

1. Bacillary haemoglobinuria *(red water disease)*
2. Redgut
3. Blood gut /Lamb dysentery
4. Necrotic enteritis
5. Infectious necrotic hepatitis
6. Pulpy kidney disease
7. Tetanus
8. Malignant oedema
9. Black quarter
10. Sudden death syndrome

The best protection is prevention!

CLOSTRI PAST

Reg. No. G4298 (Act 36 of 1947)

Protection against important Clostridial bacteria:

1. Black quarter
2. Pulpy kidney disease
3. Tetanus
4. Malignant oedema

Protection against bacterial respiratory infections:

5. Pneumonic pasteurellosis
6. Septicaemic pasteurellosis

TRI GUARD

Reg. No. G4335 (Act 36 of 1947)

1 vaccine for 3 diseases

Anthrax | Botulism | Black quarter

Immunity established within 3 - 4 weeks

Lasts up to 1 year

LUMPY GUARD

Reg. No. G3955 (Act 36 of 1947)

- Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is a viral disease.
- It causes serious economic losses when an outbreak occurs.
- LSD can be prevented with efficacious vaccination.

Convenient: 50 dose size

2 mℓ per animal

Tri Guard Contains: *Bacillus anthracis* uncapsulated avirulent Sterne 34F, strain active spores, *Clostridium botulinum* Type C1 + C2 and Type D toxoids and *Clostridium chauvoei* anacultures. (Reg. No G4335 Act 36 of 1947). Clostri Guard 10 Contains: Purified and concentrated toxoids of *Clostridium perfringens* Types A,B,C and D, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium novyi*, Type B, *Clostridium tetani* and *Clostridium sordellii*, and integral anacultures of *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium novyi* Type D *(Clostridium haemolyticum)*. (Reg. No G4301Act 36 of 1947). Clostri Past Contains: Purified and concentrated toxoids of *Clostridium perfringens* Type D, *Clostridium septicum* and *Clostridium tetani*; integral anacultures of *Clostridium chauvoei*, bacterins of *Pasteurella multocida* and *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica*, absorbed with aluminium hydroxide gel. (Reg. No G4298 Act 36 of 1947). Registration Holder: Antrovet SA (Pty) Ltd., Reg. No.: 2010/001184/07.
Lumpy Guard Composition: Each 2 mℓ. cattle dose contains at least $10^{3.1}$ $TCID_{50}$ of live attenuated lumpy skin disease virus. (Reg. No G3955 Act 36 of 1947). Registration Holder: Deltamune (Pty) Ltd. Reg No.: 1994/005981/07. PO Box 14167, Lyttelton, 0140. Distributed by: Antrovet Animal Health (Pty) Ltd. Reg. No.: 2019/0194324/07. PO Box 60577, Pierre van Ryneveld, 0045. Tel: +27 (0) 11 826 2988, www.antrovet.co.za Find us on Facebook

KOMPETISIE TYD

video met meeste kyke wen

STREKE *op die plaas*

Is jou plaas- of troeteldiere vol streke? Deel die pret! Stuur vir ons 'n video van jou dier wat iets SNAAKS doen en staan 'n kans om 2 nagte se verblyf met 2 GRATIS kaartjies vir NAMPO Bothaville 2025 te wen. Jy word ook bederf met 2 geskenkpakke

neem n kort video

e-pos dit vir ons

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Is the metric you measure connected to your goal?

the US Department of Agriculture project a record US soybean crop this year. Photo: Hans Prinsen

In business, it goes without saying that we must be profitable to have staying power and add economic value to our communities and to those we serve. All too often businesses measure the success of an entity, service, or product by the revenue it generates; however, this may not represent a complete accounting to the bottom line. That's why it's so important to look at metrics that truly measure profitability.

In animal production, feed manufacturers and ingredient buyers focus on minimising the cost of ingredients rather than evaluating other nutritional characteristics that impact diet performance. This means key differentiators tend to be overlooked when making purchasing decisions.

While soybean meal is primarily traded based on price and crude protein, today's science tells us the true value of soybean meal in animal diets is determined by a combination of additional intrinsic meal characteristics, including a well-balanced amino acid profile, energy components, ash content and digestibility. Beyond the quality of this nutritional bundle, we know soybean meal end-users value consistency when evaluating the ingredients used to formulate diets.

Worldwide soybean production is increasing at a faster rate than consumption. This big supply means lower soybean prices, which translates into lower feed and production costs."

My team works in 80+ countries and we have technical experts on the ground partnering with animal and aquaculture producers to help them meet their goals, using sound science, the latest data and research, and new technologies. One of my colleagues recently shared modeling that shows medium-to-large animal producers can add millions of dollars to their bottom line by unlocking the value of using US soy in feed formulations.

For the latest on trends, industry news and information, interviews and more on feed, including in-depth information on soy for animal feed, visit ALL ABOUT FEED.

As you read this, US soy farmers are right in the middle of harvest, and researchers at the US Department of Agriculture project a record US soybean crop this year with estimates at 124.81 million metric tonnes (mmt) of which roughly 50.35 mmt will be exported and used around the world. Global soybean production is forecast at 429.20 mmt, according to USDA's September World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report.

Deliver value and increase profitability

Worldwide soybean production is increasing at a faster rate than consumption. This big supply

means lower soybean prices, which translates into lower feed and production costs. Couple this with the declining US dollar, and buyers have a product that can really deliver value and increase profitability. To learn more, I encourage you to visit the US soy Export Council here.

Abundance gives us the ability to move past conversations about hunger and toward conversations about health and wellness."

While my job is to differentiate the value of US soy, I want to see us get to a world where everyone has enough. Farmers are harvesting an abundant US soy crop that meets the metrics you want to deliver on.

Abundance gives us the ability to move past conversations about hunger and toward conversations about health and wellness. Protein availability and affordability are vital to that mission. What you do has an impact, locally and globally. I invite you to sit and pencil it out: what can you measure now that perhaps you couldn't 3 or 5 years ago, that helps your business increase its profitability? How will you contribute to an abundant food supply?

Author:
Jim Sutter, CEO, U.S. Soybean Export Council

Source: https://www.poultryworld.net/health-nutrition/nutrition/column-is-the-metric-you-measure-connected-to-your-goal/?


Le Roc Brangus
lerocshop
16de Produksieveiling
16 Oktober 2024
11:00 Woensdag Plaas Eastry, Tweespruit On-site and Online
Geharde Vrugbare Veldaangepasde Diere
MEERKAT ONLINE AUCTIONS
OVK
Mornay
0827791454
200 BRANGUS Vroulike Diere
20 BRAHMAN Vroulike Diere
50 BRANGUS Bulle
5 POENA BRAHMAN Bulle
2 DROUGHTMASTER Bulle
4 ROCMASTER Bulle
*Gratis strooitjie semen
saam met elke vroulike dier gekoop.
Semen van koper se keuse uit ons top
- Brangus/Droughtmaster/Poena Brahman -
Kuddevaars
Roc Master
Est. 2022
Le Roc SHOP
Est. 2021
BRANGUS
Le Roc
Gehalte met gehardheid


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11:00 - BLOEMSKOU, BLOEMFONTEIN
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VLEISSENTRAAL
PORT ELIZABETH
Hendrik de Kock 083 306 8402 | Delano Roelofse 083 595 7405
Andrè van Zyl 084 587 7660 (Afslaer) | Kantoor: Michelle Kruger 083 378 6370

DAM LEVELS

As at 8 October 2024

October		
	2023	2024
Eastern Cape	84%	77%
Freestate	91%	77%
Gauteng	96%	89%
KwaZulu-Natal	85%	84%
Limpopo	83%	73%
Mpumalanga	93%	83%
North West	82%	65%
Northern Cape	86%	71%
Westerm Cape	95%	94%

Provincial Summary (sawx.co.za)

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1-4 g per animal per day

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World's largest vertical berry farm opens in the US

Plenty and Driscoll's look forward to first harvest in early 2025 after highly advanced centre in Virginia begins production

The world's first large-scale vertical berry farm has opened in Richmond, in the US state of Virginia.

Using advanced technology supplied by Plenty Unlimited, the much-anticipated Plenty Richmond Farm will grow varieties developed by soft fruit specialist Driscoll's in 30-foot-tall towers, all year round.

Its production capacity is said to exceed 4m pounds (1,800 tonnes) of strawberries per year, grown on just 3,700m2 of space.

The first strawberries from the farm are expected to be available in early 2025.

"Partnering with Plenty for the launch of the Richmond Farm allows us to bring our premium strawberries closer to consumers in the Northeast, the largest berry consumption region in the US," said Driscoll's CEO Soren Bjorn.

"By combining our hundred years of farming expertise and proprietary varieties along with Plenty's cutting-edge technology, we can deliver the same consistent flavour and quality our customers love – now grown locally. This new innovative farm is a powerful step forward in continuing to drive category growth in new ways for our customers and consumers."

Decades of research

Plenty has spent the past decade designing a patent-pending, modular growing system that is flexible enough to support a wide variety of crops – including strawberries.

Growing on vertical towers, which promises uniform delivery of nutrients, superior airflow and more intense lighting, as well as increased yields and consistent quality, has tended to be confined to crops like leafy salads.

According to Plenty, every element of the Plenty Richmond Farm – including temperature, light and humidity – is precisely controlled through proprietary software to create the perfect environment for the strawberry plants to thrive.

It said the farm will use AI to analyse more than 10m data points each day across its 12 production rooms, and adapt each one's environment to the evolving needs of the plants.

Even the plants' pollination has been engineered by Plenty, it added, using a patent-pending method that evenly distributes controlled airflow across the strawberry flowers for more efficient and effective pollination than using bees, supporting more uniform strawberry size and shape.

"This farm is a model for the positive impact climate-agnostic agriculture can have, and proof that vertical farming can deliver the crop diversity, scaled and local production needed to future-proof the global food system," said Plenty CEO Arama Kukutai.

"The Plenty Richmond Farm is the culmination of two hundred research trials over the past six years to perfect growing strawberries with consistent peak-season flavour indoors year-round," he added.

"Driscoll's sets an incredibly high bar for the quality of its berries and we're excited to join forces to consistently deliver an ultra-premium Driscoll's strawberry year-round."

Proximity advantage

The projected $300 million investment in Plenty's new flagship project offers an apparent commercial advantage in its ability to bring year-round production of fresh produce within a one-day drive of more than 100m consumers.

The group noted that local production had the potential to reduce food miles and food waste, and insisted the farm itself would use "97 per cent less land and up to 90 percent less water" than conventional farming.

The farm is slated to bring more than 60 jobs to Virginia and could be just the first to open on Plenty's 120-acre campus.

"With agriculture serving as the Commonwealth's largest private sector industry, Plenty choosing Virginia for the world's first farm to grow indoor, vertically farmed berries at scale reinforces Virginia's leading role in the controlled environment agriculture industry," said state governor Glenn Youngkin.

"Plenty's farm will boost local agriculture production and drive economic development, all while diversifying against risks and protecting the environment. We look forward to supporting their innovative approaches to revolutionising the industry, and know that Plenty's success will be Virginia's success."

Mike Knowles

Source: https://www.fruitnet.com/fruitnet/worlds-largest-vertical-berry-farm-opens-in-the-us/262585.article

Spring PROMO! 2024

1

Receive a free 25L IceKool COOLER BOX!

To qualify, purchase R6 000 (VAT excl.) worth of Kyron Agri vaccines **AND** R6 000 (VAT excl.) worth of Kyron Agri selected participating products.

(Vaccines include: Botu-Sure + Anthrax, Deca-Sure, Ovi-Clos P, Trio-Sure, AND selected participating products include: Endoject + Fluke, Levoxy 5,9%, Maxifluke, Nemarox, Ovi Dose 3, Ovi Dose 4, Trinex Plus 10,5%, Ivermax + Fluke, Complex + A&E for Cattle, Complex + A&E for Sheep & Goats, Doraject + AD$_3$E LA and/or Ivermax Platinum LA)

2

Qualify and choose from any one of these 3 amazing giveaways!

3

RECEIVE A FREE DORAJECT + AD$_3$E LA CAMP COVER COOLER BOX

To qualify, purchase R6 000 (VAT excl.) worth of Doraject + AD$_3$E LA and/or Ivermax Platinum LA.

RECEIVE A FREE COMPLEX + A&E CAMP COVER COOLER BOX

To qualify, purchase R6 000 (VAT excl.) worth of Complex + A&E for Cattle and/or Complex + A&E for Sheep and Goats.

KYRON AGRI

T's & C's apply. Up to 3 x invoices can be used to make up the total purchase amount. Invoices can only be used ONCE for one of the above coolbox promo's.

Promotion valid from 1 September to 30 November 2024.

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FARMhere: 15th of every month

BOERhier: 25th of every month

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Fire & Wine Arena,
Zwavelpoort Pretoria

30 REGISTERED HORSES

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PROGRAM :

09:00	10:45	11:15	11:30
Show : Progeny classes	Show: Stallion Parade	Show : Individual performance	Auction : 30 Horses on offer

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MARKETER Gys Taute 083 253 6906
OFFICE 017 819 1106
SA MINIATURE Coralezet 084 251 1838

TERMS & CONDITIONS APPLY

Plan ahead for the planting season

January is the most important month for farmers. Although it is not planting time yet, farmers must start planning ahead. They have to make decisions like what to plant and what to buy for the next production year.

Like most businessmen, farmers must manage their tax obligations. In most cases the tax year will end at the end of February. So you need to calculate your profit situation in January. If a profit is declared to the South African Revenue Service (SARS), tax needs to be paid – but farmers can manage their profit situation by buying inputs.

If a profit is expected, a farmer could buy inputs. The question is which inputs to buy. This depends on what will be planted. It means that farmers should be a step ahead in the planning process to decide what to buy.

Profitability

It is important for a farmer to calculate the expected profitability of the different crops he can plant. The way this is done, is actually simple. For every crop, ask advice from the representatives of the different input suppliers and get a recommendation for the different crops that you can plant.

For example, this would mean that the Pannar representative will tell you what cultivar and what plant population to plant on your farm. This information and cost will be the seed cost. This information is needed for every crop that can be planted on your farm.

Fertiliser

For fertiliser, the Omnia representative as an example will make use of your previous soil sample information, the current crop and yield on the fields, as well as the soil potential maps to determine the expected yield and calculate the fertiliser that will be needed. With this information, the cost of fertiliser and lime can be calculated.

The Fertilizer Association of Southern Africa (Fertasa) publishes the fertiliser withdrawal figures per crop on a regular basis. In Table 1 the plant nutrients withdrawal figures of maize at different yields for planning are shown. The plant nutrients requirements (kg/ha) for sunflower planted on a sandy loam soil type, with a 15% to 20% clay percentage, is shown in Table 2. The same information is available for all the other crops.

1 *Plant nutrients withdrawal figures of maize at different yields for planning.*

Plant nutrients	Per ton	Per 4 ton	Per 6 ton
Nitrogen (N)	15 kg	60 kg	90 kg
Phosphorus (P)	3 kg	12 kg	18 kg
Potassium (K)	4 kg	16 kg	24 kg

2 *Plant nutrients requirements (kg/ha) to produce sunflower at different yields for planning.*

Plant nutrients	Per ton	Per 1,5 ton	Per 2,5 ton
Nitrogen (N)	10 kg	20 kg	60 kg
Phosphorus (P) 15-20 mg/kg (Bray)	7 - 9 kg	10 - 12 kg	16 - 21 kg
Potassium (K) 60 mg/kg	7 kg	10 kg	18 kg

Weed control

Weed control can also be predicted. It is now the ideal time to go through your fields with your chemical representative. This is very important

because you can evaluate your weed control and pesticide programme applied, and the representative can help make adjustments to your next programmes. This representative will supply you with a new programme and cost for the new season.

If you are a clever farmer, you will arrange that all the representatives and their agronomists will be on your farm simultaneously. Ask their honest opinion and recommendations per crop about your production in order to reach your long-term goals.

Implement these recommendations and you will reap the fruit.

Diesel and maintenance costs

The diesel and repair work can also be fairly accurately calculated. As a rule of thumb for conventional production practices, 75 litres of diesel will be used per hectare. If farmers have their own diesel consumption figures, they can use it. Use the current fuel price and you will be close to the actual cost.

There is always a relation between the diesel cost and the repair and maintenance cost. If farmers use their fuel cost and add an extra 10%, it will be close to their repairs and maintenance cost needed. Other costs such as hedging, contract work insurance and additional costs must also be included.

Calculate the income

Now that you have most of the costs, the fixed cost and income must still be supplied. The fixed cost is very important. This is the cost that you need to pay every month, such as the payment on your vehicle, for workers, the telephone bill, airtime insurance and living costs – remember to divide the fixed cost between the livestock and the grains produced. Your fixed cost can be calculated from your financial statements. Add at least 10% on this cost for the next production year.

To calculate the income, use the expected yield as determined by the agronomist and calculate it with the crop price on Safex, deducting the transport differential and the handling cost at the silo. This will give you an indication what to plant.

Draw up a table for every crop (see Table 3) and you will have the different crop budgets to compare and make a final decision on what to plant and buy.

Table 3 is a summary of the most direct allocatable costs. Farmers can use this as an example to calculate, for example, their total maize cost and maize gross margin. Do the same calculations for every crop. Remember, if the margin is negative, it is most unlikely that the crop will be profitable. Restudy the costs and make some adjustments.

3 *An example of a plain crop budget for planning purposes*

Detail gross margin planning for white maize for the production year 2020/2021.				
	Expected income			
Crop	Yield	Net price	Income/ha	Total crop income
	A: Total expected income			
Direct allocatable variable costs	Application/ha	Price/unit	Cost/ha	Total crop cost
Seed				
Fertiliser				
Lime				
Herbicides				
Pre-planting:				
With plant:				
After germination:				
Pesticides				
Fuel				
Repairs				
Input insurance				
Grain price hedging				
Contract work				
Crop insurance (hail, fire, theft)				
Aerial spraying				
Casual labour				
Drying cost				
Packaging and packaging material				
Production credit				
B: Total allocatable variable costs				
C: Total overhead costs			Cost/ha	Total crop cost
D: Total cost/ha (B + C)				
Margin/ha (A - D)				

Summary

With this information, you can decide what to plant, what to buy and how much to buy. Take this information with your expected profit to your credit provider and they will look at ways to finance you to buy the necessary products before the end of January.

Source: https://www.grainsa.co.za/plan-ahead-for-the-planting-season

Genisis 2: 1-3

"Thus the heavens and the earth were completed in all their vast array.

By the seventh day God had finished the work he had been doing; so on the seventh day he rested from all his work.

Then God blessed the seventh day and made it holy, because on it he rested from all the work of creating that he had done.

Photo by Christine Vosloo Photography

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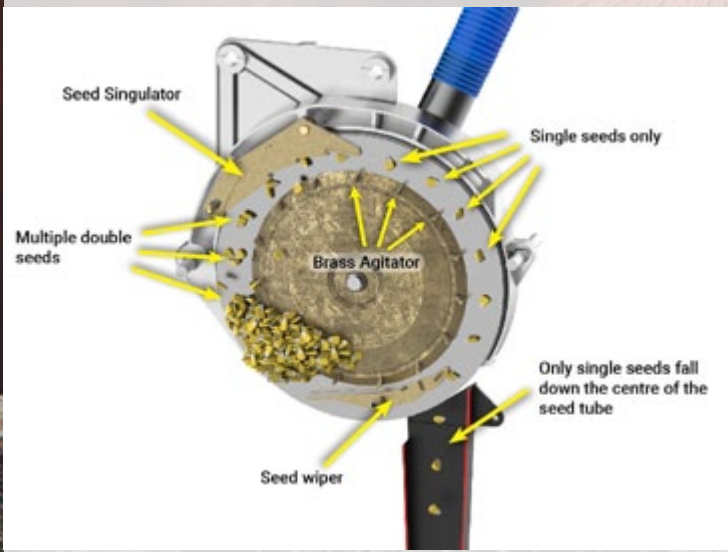
The most accurate and durable seed metering unit

Less doubles and skips – The flat seed disc of the Monosem seed metering unit is less sensitive to seed size and shape. It picks up multiple seeds and the excess pips get knocked of higher up in the metering unit. Conventional seed meters try to ensure single seed pickup with pockets or grooves on the seed disc. This is only effective when the seeds are uniform in size and shape.

Better seed spacing – The flat seed disc allows seeds to fall straight down from the seed disc at the 5 hour mark. The lower drop position decreases the likelihood of mispositioned seed in the seed furrow. The seed wiper at the bottom of the Monosem seed metering unit ensures that seeds fall down the centre of the seed tube. This accuracy ensures the correct positioning of each pip in the planted row.

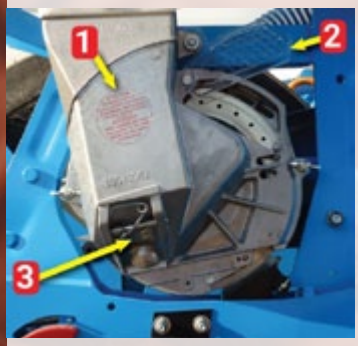


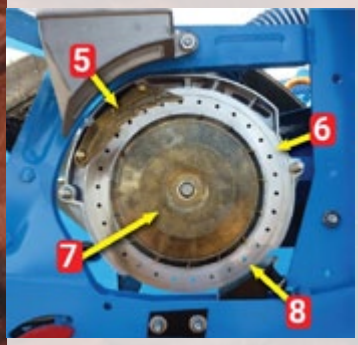
Adjustable – The seed singulator is adjustable to fit different seed types (maize, soya, sunflower etc.). You can check for doubles or skips through the control window. You don't have to make constant adjustments to get the perfect seed spacing. The Monosem system is not sensitive and you don't have to adjust the vacuum.

Durable – The Monosem seed metering unit is made of aluminium. The agitator, singulator and seed wiper are made of bronze. The components are machined to the micron and calibrated at the factory for life.

Affordable replacement parts – It takes years to have to replace the wear gasket or seed disc. The seed disc is made of 1.5mm stainless steel. The wear gasket of Polyacetal Copolymer has superior friction and wear resistance characteristics.

(1) Cast Aluminium Cover (2) Control Window, Operator can easily see the result of their adjustments (3) Clean Out Trap Door (4) Brass Seed Wiper, directs seed release to guarantee precise seed spacing (5) Adjustable Brass Singulator, eliminates doubles without creating skips (6) 1.5mm Stainless Steel Seed Disc (7) Brass Agitator (8) Seed Drop Point, right above the seed tube (9) Wear Gasket, teflon gasket behind seed disc will last for many years (10) Hold Down Plate (11) Main Body of Meter

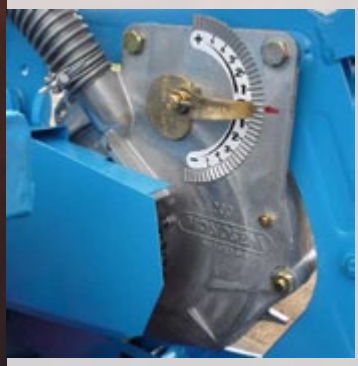


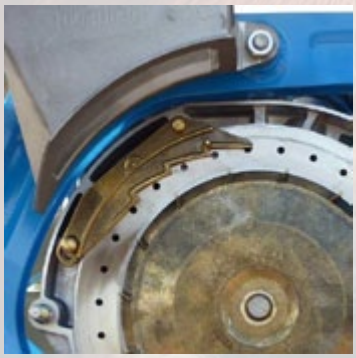


Adjusting the Seed Singulation :

The lever on the left hand side of the main body, adjusts the Singulator on the inside.

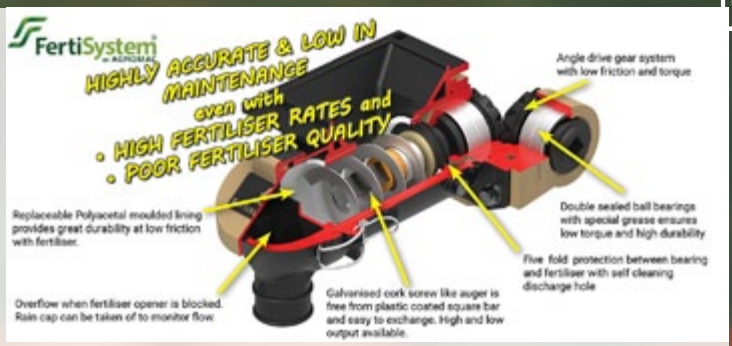
The more the lever is set towards PLUS the less aggressive the Singulator is, therefore allowing more seeds to pass. The more the lever is set towards MINUS the more aggressive the Singulator is, therefore allowing less seeds to pass.





The most accurate and durable fertiliser auger.

The Fertisystem Auto-Lub® augers are made from highly durable corrosion free components. The stainless steel Fertisystem® auger shaft



runs on two 6006.2RS ball bearings that are well protected. The protection consists of a stainless steel washer, felt seal, exit hole, o-ring, oil seal and bearing seal. This design ensures many years of performance without much maintenance. The Fertisystem Auto-Lub® augers are fertiliser augers of a new generation. These augers are maintenance free and require minimal cleaning. Their open, spiral-like screw are very accurate and work well even with damp or powdery fertilisers.

Reliable Flow Rate:

Easy Maintenance:

The rain cap (1) can be taken off to allow the tractor driver to see the flow of the fertiliser. Should there occur a blockage in the opener, the fertiliser will overflow through the opening (a) even if the rain cap is in place.

Emptying, cleaning and checking of the FertiSystem auger is made easy. Just unclip two latches and the front spout (2) can be taken off. Thereafter the auger screw (4) can be pulled out by hand.

The overflow plate (3) inside the outlet spout ensures uniform fertiliser distribution even if the planter runs uphill, downhill or leans sideways on slopes. The corkscrew design of the FertiSystem

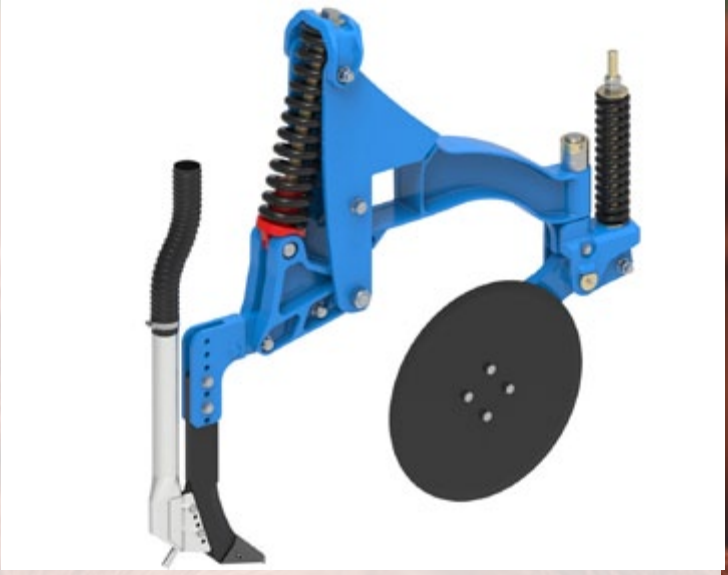
auger makes the screw self cleaning and fertiliser is unable to clog around this screw even if the fertiliser is damp or powdery.

No-nonsense design with heavy and robust frame constructions

- short chains and lowest possible amount of bearings & shafts
- easy to set, operate and maintain
- designed to work with large fertiliser openers on a separate front beam
- strong enough to carry fertiliser bins over the full width of the frame

Fertiliser opener options:

- 460mm No-Till Coulter & Tine Combo
- 460mm No-Till Coulter & 380mm Double Disc Combo
- 510mm Single Disc
- 460mm Single Disc



View Fertiliser Options

Source: https://www.monosem.co.za/

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3T Unilateral scattering Manure Spreader (Fertilizer Spreader)

The multi-functional manure spreader series products are highly efficient solid material spreading machines with full intellectual property rights independently developed by our technical team in 2015 to meet the requirements of difficult, high labor intensity and low work efficiency of applying manure and chemical fertilizer in modern orchards.

The multi-functional manure spreader series products are highly efficient solid material spreading machines with full intellectual property rights independently developed by our technical team in 2015 to meet the requirements of difficult, high labor intensity and low work efficiency of applying manure and chemical fertilizer in modern orchards. It can be used for deep trenching, single and double-sided scattering, and directional conveying of solid materials such as manure, distiller's grains, sugar residue, peanut shells, rice husks, wood dung, lime, chemical fertilizer, micro fertilizer, etc. Chemical fertilizer and microelement fertilizer box can be added according to agronomic requirements to realize mixed use of various materials.

This series of manure spreaders has been highlighted by China CCTV-17 Agricultural and Rural Channel's "I Love Invention" column for its high operating efficiency and innovation.

- The main hydraulic parts of the whole machine are European and American famous brands
- Full hydraulic drive stepless speed regulation of the whole machine is easy to operate
- No need to use the transmission shaft to connect with the tractor. The turning radius is small
- The conveyor chain row delivers manure evenly and stably at constant speed
- High strength chain scraper structure has strong adaptability to various materials
- All standard stainless steel bins are maintenance free for life
- The specially designed hopper inclination is clean
- High strength frame structure can be mechanically loaded without worry
- Multi functional design integrates trenching, fertilization, soil covering and scattering
- A variety of supporting accessories can be flexibly installed
- Very efficient single person single machine easy operation instead of multi person team hard work! Save labor and money!

1 Orchard series (2-5T)

(1) Single side trenching

(2) Unilateral scattering

(3) Bilateral scattering

- optional double side ditching, chassis lifting and video monitoring system

2 Daejeon series (2-10T)

(1) Rear double disc type

(2) Horizontal Dragon Style

(3) Double Vertical Dragon

- Optional video monitoring system

3 Nursery series (2-10T)

Nursery series wood manure spreader is a special machine specially developed for nursery and other application scenarios after structural adjustment and functional adjustment on the basis of fertilizer spreader according to the agronomic requirements of nursery enterprises for multiple times of spreading wood manure on the seedling

bed. This series of models adopts a front oriented discharging structure, an auxiliary blanking mechanism and a high clearance design.

Source: https://www.zoomyeglobal.com/product_orchard_detail/39.html

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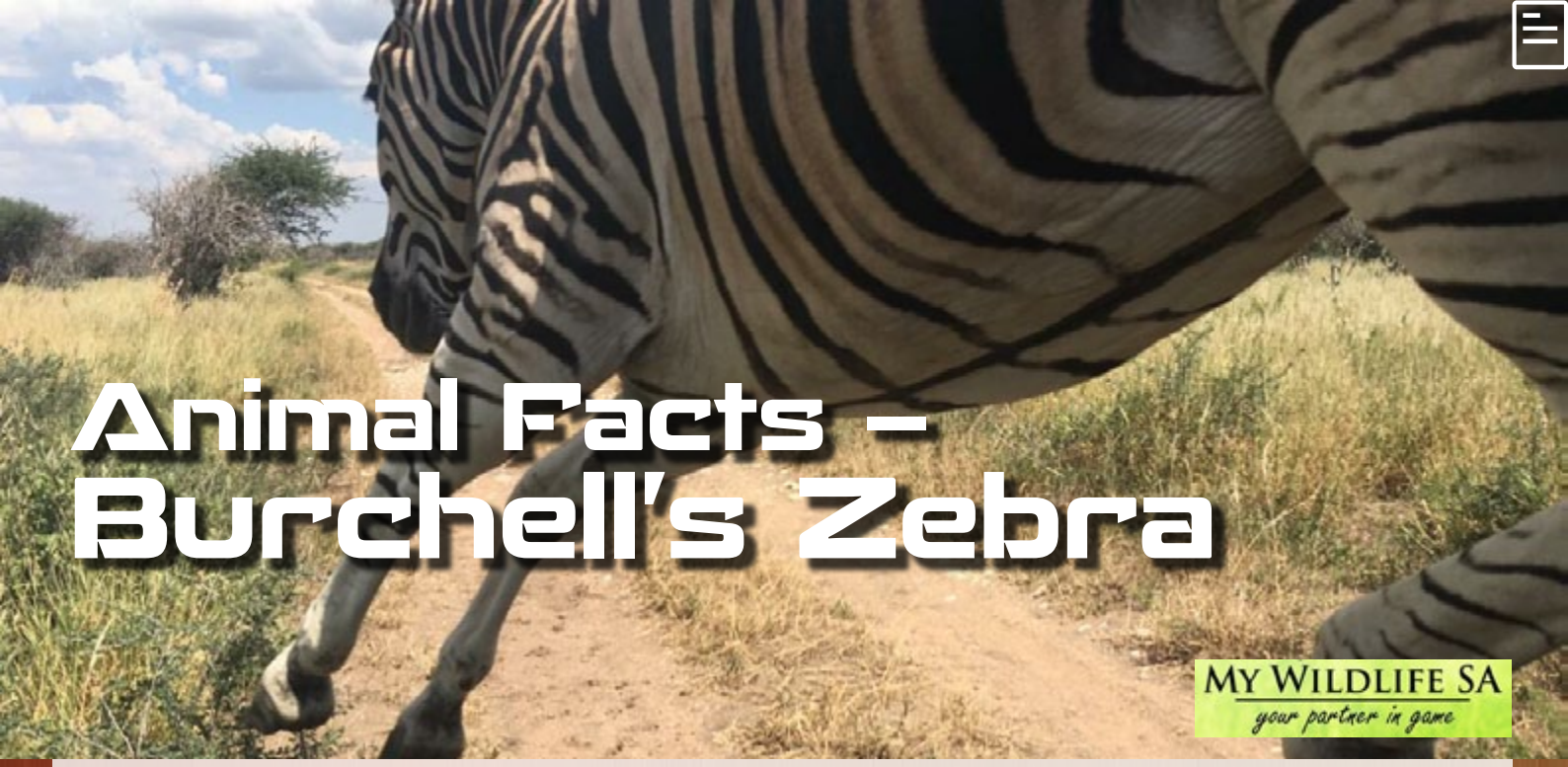


Animal Facts – Burchell's Zebra

MY WILDLIFE SA
your partner in game

The striking black and white colors of the coat of the Burchell's zebra are breathtaking. The patterns formed by these stripes are unique to each individual; which is why you will hear people say that no two zebras are entirely the same

Scientific classification

- **Scientific name:** *Equus quagga burchellii*
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Mammalia
- **Order:** Perissodactyla
- **Family:** Equidae
- **Genus:** Equus
- **Species:** E. quagga Gray, 1824
- **Subspecies:** E. quagga burchellii

How to recognize Burchell's zebra

Burchell's zebra, also known as the plains zebra, has black and white stripes all over its body with only a few or fading stripes on the legs. Each zebra has unique stripes that can be used as an identification character to distinguish between individuals – similar to human fingerprints. The stripes on the sides run down and join under the belly. Burchell's zebra can be mistaken for the mountain zebra, but the stripes on the legs (fading stripes in Burchell's zebra vs. clear stripes on mountain zebra) and belly are distinct (in the mountain zebra, the belly is all white with no stripes).

Burchell's zebra also have smaller ears when compared to those of the mountain zebra. There is a short mane down the back of the neck. The tail has long black hair at the end. Males are slightly larger than females, and they have a narrow black stripe running vertically between their hind legs. In females, this stripe is wider. Males grow to between 1.35 and 1.37 m at the shoulder and their weight is between 290 and 340 kg, while females weigh about 260 kg.

Habitat

Burchell's zebra occur throughout all habitats like open woodlands and grasslands except where there are dense shrubs and where there are tree thickets or dense riparian vegetation. They are strictly water-dependent; therefore they rarely move more than 12 km from waterholes.

The highest populations of zebras are found on open plains where they commonly associate with wildebeest. They adapt easily and are not discouraged by broken or mountainous terrain where they occur widely as well. Burchell's zebra is a migratory species; their movements are largely determined by the availability of food, water, and newly burnt areas.

SEX and LIFE CYCLES

Sex

The reproductive receptiveness of the females is checked by the males, which they do by sniffing the mares' urine. Receptive females will stand with their legs straddled, their tails held to one side, and their mouths wide open with lips drawn back. The female's vulva swells and discharges mucus. Females are sexually receptive for up to 5 days and if mating takes place during this period, it can lead to conception. Copulation is repeated once every 1–3 hours for about a day.

The female conceives one offspring; twins have never been recorded. The gestation period is between 360 and 390 days. Foals are born at any time of the year, with birth rates peaking during summer (October–March). The birth weight of a foal is 30–35 kg and it will gain about 0.5 kg a day. After birth, they can stand up within 11 minutes, walk within 19 minutes and suckle within 67 minutes. Zebras can live up to 9 years and in captivity up to 40 years.

Family life

Stallion zebras are not territorial and their ranges are unstable and temporary; these vary from 100 km2 up to 600 km2. In each herd, there is a dominant stallion, a dominant mare that is a leader, and about four to eight mares with their young offspring of both sexes. Groups are bonded by mutual grooming. The herd size ranges from 50 up to 80 animals, though larger groups do occur in larger conservation areas. Young males are chased out of the herd by their mothers when they reach the age of 12–14 months.

Males that are not included in breeding herds form a bachelor group of about 15 males and dominance is determined by age or inhibited fighting amongst each other. When herd stallions meet they sniff nose to nose, then rub their necks together and sniff each other's genitals, stamp their feet and toss their heads. If a stallion is submissive, it then lowers its head, moves its ears backward, and makes chewing movements. Dominant stallions hold their heads up with ears cocked forward or turned inwards and back, showing their teeth and chasing. Stallions fight for breeding rights and access to herd females.

Food

Zebras are grazers and are capable of grazing grass shoots at ground level. Main periods of feeding are in the early mornings and late afternoons when it is cooler. They also commonly feed on ground-level grass that has been recently burnt and is starting to send out green shoots. During the dry season they dig out underground tubers and rhizomes. They are water-dependent, which means that they need to drink water often.

They prefer fresh, green grass shorter than 350 mm, but they will sometimes consume tall grass. Occasionally they browse on mopane leaves *(Colophospermum mopane)*. Zebras are classified as unselective bulk feeders and are therefore less sensitive to food quality when compared to other large herbivores. They can maintain a good body condition even on very poor forage. They drink at least once a day and they strongly prefer clean water.

Source: https://mywildlifesa.com/animal-facts-burchells-zebra/

Omvattende Peervormige Maagslak Beheer

Conifluke + Tape

Rondewurm beheer	Lintwurm beheer	Lewerslak beheer	Peervormige maagslak beheer	
			Onvolwasse	Volwasse
	✓		✓	✓

LEVOXY 5,9%

Rondewurm beheer	Lintwurm beheer	Lewerslak beheer	Peervormige maagslak beheer	
			Onvolwasse	Volwasse
✓		✓	✓	✓

Ovi Dose 4

Rondewurm beheer	Lintwurm beheer	Lewerslak beheer	Peervormige maagslak beheer	
			Onvolwasse	Volwasse
✓	✓	✓	✓	

Die onvolwasse stadiums van peervormige maagslak vestig tydelik in die dunderm, waar hulle met suiers vasheg en bloed suig. Hulle is verantwoordelik vir die kenmerkendste simptoom, naamlik waterige/ bloederige/stink diarhee.

Volwasse peervormige maagslak vestig in die blaarpens (rumen) en produseer eiers.

HOU JOU DIERE SE DERMKANAAL GESOND!

Registrasiehouer: Kyron Animal Health (Edms) Bpk, Mpy. Reg. Nr. 2004/021847/07, Eenh. 40C, 45 Parkview Straat, Highway Business Park, Roothuiskraal Uitbr. 31, Centurion, 0157, Suid Afrika. **Produk Naam:** Conifluke + Tape. **Registrasie Nommer:** G5762 Wet 36/1947 (Suid Afrika). **Samestelling:** Resorantel 25,0 % m/v. **Uitvoer lande:** Botswana – BVA100180 VPS; Namibie V14/18.1.3/1255 NSU. **Produk Naam:** Levoxy 5,9 %. **Registrasie Nommer:** G4148 Wet 36/1947 (Suid Afrika). **Samestelling:** Levamisool hidrchloried 2,5 % m/v, Oksiklosanied 3,4 % m/v. **Produk Naam:** Ovi Dose 4. **Registrasie Nommer:** G4041 Wet 36/1947 (Suid Afrika). **Samestelling:** Prazikwantel 2,50 % m/v, Levamisool 4,00 % m/v, Klosantel 3,75 % m/v, Ivermektien 0,10 % m/v, Natrium seleniet 0,11 % m/v as Selenium basis 0,36 mg/ml, Kobalt chloried 0,10 % m/v as Kobalt basis 0,70 mg/ml. **Uitvoer lande:** Namibie V14/18.1.8/1247 NSU.

Agricultural Maintenance

Like many industries, agriculture relies heavily on physical assets, including machinery, mobile equipment, and buildings. It's important to keep everything running properly in order to avoid delays in vital agricultural processes. Seeding, harvesting, and other processes are bound to strict timelines, and the equipment used to carry them out needs to be ready for operation on time. As such, maintenance plays a vital role in keeping farms going year after year.

How Maintenance Plays a Role in Agriculture

Both planned and unplanned maintenance play a vital role in keeping a farm operational. These two maintenance types help farmers keep to the strict timeframes prevalent in the industry, while also preserving safety.

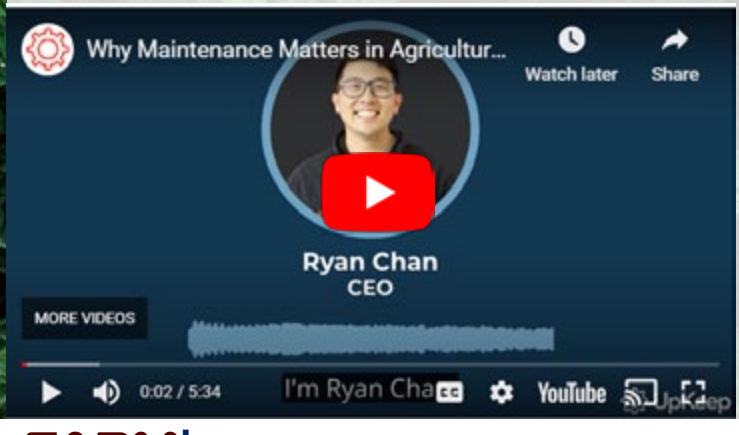
Importance of Agricultural Maintenance

The role of maintenance in agriculture is to ensure farm equipment operates when it's needed. Machines used in agricultural processes must be ready for operation on time—otherwise, there could be significant losses to the farm as a whole.

In addition, facilities meant to process and store foodstuffs must be kept safe, clean, and structurally sound in order to guarantee that the farm's product is safe for consumption.

Specifically, agricultural maintenance fulfills these purposes:

- Preventing breakdowns and accidents
- Keeping planting, fertilizing, harvesting, and so forth on schedule
- Maintaining the quality of end products by calibrating thermometers, metal detectors, sensors, etc.



Types of Assets Maintained in Agriculture

Farms run on heavy equipment, much of which is maintained by farmers themselves. In addition, most farms have buildings that need to be kept clean and sound. Among the assets farmers need to maintain are:

- Tractors
- Seed drills
- Planters
- Balers
- Plows
- Manure spreaders
- Cultivators

- Harvesters
- Irrigation systems
- Storehouses
- Silos
- Sprayers
- Conveyor systems
- Mixers
- Fume washers
- Dispensers
- Refrigeration/temperature control systems

Of course, this is far from a comprehensive list. The types of assets that need to be kept up depend on the farm's size and level of specialization.

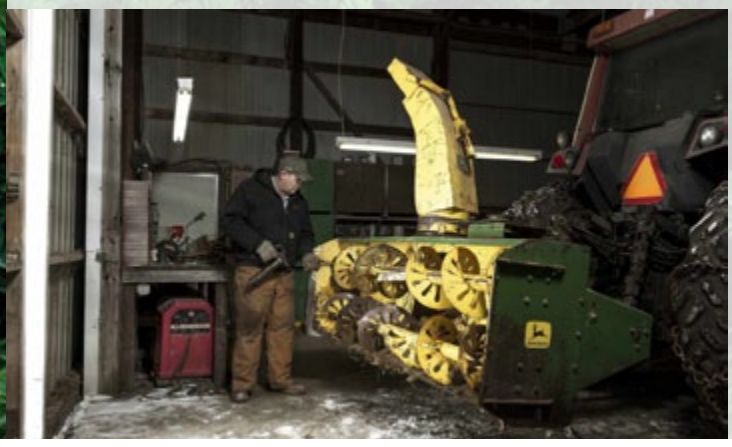
Who Performs Agricultural Maintenance?

Often, farmers themselves are the ones who maintain their equipment, which means they need a wide breadth of knowledge about their machines, how the machines work, and how often the machines need to be maintained. In small family-owned farms, all the maintenance may be performed by a single person (though often with help from family members), whereas larger operations will have multiple hands on deck.

Agriculture involves a lot of unskilled labor, and as such, farmers often have very little formal training when it comes to maintaining farming assets. Thus, accidents and injuries may occur as a result of poor maintenance practices.

Common Preventive Maintenance Checks for Equipment Maintenance and Calibration

Farming equipment can be either mobile (tractors, harvesters, and plows) or fixed in place (conveyor belts, mixers, pasteurizers). Regardless, each piece of equipment needs to be checked on a regular basis to make sure it operates reliably.



Note that the timelines suggested below are only suggestions. The exact frequency with which you'll need to perform routine checks on your equipment depends on its level of usage, weather conditions, applications, etc.

Checking and Changing Fluids

The fluids used in equipment need to be checked to make sure they're clean and safe to use. Every so often, these fluids should be changed out as well, like when they begin deteriorating or accumulating contaminants.

Some of the fluids farmers need to check on include:

- Engine oil (daily)
- Transmission fluid (daily)
- Coolants (annually)
- Hydraulic fluid (every couple of years)

Lubricating Moving Parts

Lubrication is a vital aspect of keeping farming equipment running efficiently and reliably. Typically, any moving parts on your equipment will need greasing on a periodic basis. Lubrication time frames vary for each piece of equipment, your general climate conditions—for instance, extremely wet conditions can drastically reduce lubrication intervals—and the level of usage it sees.

Often, the operator's manual for each piece of equipment will give rough guidelines on lubrication and other preventive maintenance tasks. Those timelines can give you a baseline to work with as you get started with your preventive maintenance plan.

Checking and Changing Filters

To keep machines operating efficiently, various filters are used to clean contaminants out of fluids, such as fuel and lubricants. Oil filters are typically changed whenever you switch out the oil—roughly once every 100 hours, depending on usage.

Air filters, on the other hand, will vary significantly based on usage. They'll need to be replaced as often as they get clogged, which can range from every several hours to once a month. The key is to check on them regularly (at least every day) and then make a preventive maintenance plan based on your findings.

Examining Bearings

Anything that rotates, whether it's the wheels on a tractor or the rollers on a conveyor belt, relies on ball bearings to keep moving smoothly. Bearings wear out over time, so if you hear grinding or your rotating equipment starts overheating, they'll likely need to be replaced.

Routine checkups are recommended for bearing maintenance, as is regular lubrication. The time intervals for bearing checks depend on your equipment and hours of usage, how well you manage its lubrication, and your surrounding climate. Your operator's manual should give you a recommended timeframe to get started.

Calibrating Equipment

Thermometers, thermostats, metal detectors, scales, and other food safety instrumentation should be kept properly calibrated at all times. If the calibration is off, it can lead to safety and health issues, such as:

- Errors in mixing preservatives
- Inadequate temperature control for certain products
- Introduction of foreign objects into foodstuffs

Calibration intervals should follow the guidance provided by your operator's manual for each piece of equipment.

Damage Inspection

Parts wear out over time. On a routine basis, check your equipment for the following:

- Loose tension and cracks on belts and chains
- Strange noises or odors
- Leaks in hoses, fuel/oil lines, cylinders, and hydraulic lines
- Pitting, breakage, and other signs of wear in equipment
- Loose or broken pins and bolts

If you find anything amiss, get it repaired as promptly as possible.

Winterizing Equipment

Before winter every year, it's important to make sure your equipment is ready for the colder months, which often involves long-term storage for certain machines. Some of the winterizing tasks farmers typically need to perform include:

- Changing out diesel fuels from #2 to #1
- Either disconnecting batteries or keeping them charged throughout the season
- Cleaning heavy equipment
- Draining and cleaning pesticide application equipment
- Checking antifreeze and hydraulic fluids, and changing them out if necessary
- Draining the diesel exhaust fluid tank (if needed)
- Oil equipment for storage
- Making any outstanding repairs
- Performing other routine preventive maintenance tasks

If you'll be using equipment over the course of the winter, make sure it's ready to continue operation in the cold, especially if you're in an area with high levels of snowfall and sub-zero temperatures.

Other Routine Upkeep

Vehicles and moving equipment all need their own routine upkeep, and those tasks are often simple and straightforward. For instance, vehicles may need spark plugs and batteries changed out every so often.

Cleaning is another important task that should be carried out on a regular basis. Simple cleanup tasks can be done daily, while more thorough scouring is often handled weekly or monthly.

Common Preventive Maintenance Tasks for Farm Buildings

In addition to equipment, farms also involve fixed assets like buildings and land. Keeping facilities safe and in proper working order is a vital part of agricultural maintenance.

Walls and Surfaces

Often, the structures in farming applications are used either for storing or for processing foods. In either case, the walls and surfaces need to be

nontoxic and nonabsorbent to make sure food products are safe. For example, no lead-based paints should be used. If there are any cracks or breakages, those should be patched up in order to facilitate regular sanitation.

HVAC Systems

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems are major components of any building. For buildings where food products are processed or stored, it's important to make sure the facilities are kept at the right temperature and that any dust, vapors, or fumes are properly siphoned out of the building.

Semiannual checks are generally recommended for most climate control systems, though some components like air filters should be changed out much more frequently.

Drainage

Floors should promote drainage, for example, by sloping toward drains and by being nonabsorbent. This is especially important in areas where fluids (milk or water) are handled. Damaged floors should be repaired as quickly as possible, and other drainage systems, such as downspouts, should be kept clean and in good working order.

In outdoor areas, gutters and downspouts should be kept clear of debris in order to make sure water drains properly. Doing so prevents flooding and structural damage.

Structural Integrity

Every component of a building should be structurally sound, free of mold and water damage, and in overall good condition. Roof trusses, truss plates, and bracing components should be repaired or replaced if they exhibit any signs of damage. Clean any rust away, and add reinforcement to areas that seem like they may need it.

Lighting Fixtures

Most building maintenance involves making sure all lights are in working order. However, in agriculture and food processing, it's even more important since broken bulbs could pose a serious health hazard. Ensure all bulbs are either shatterproof or otherwise shielded. Doing so keeps broken debris from contaminating foodstuffs.

Naturally, any time a light goes out, replace it with the appropriate bulb in order to preserve safe lighting conditions.

Property Upkeep

Other regular property upkeep should be handled on a consistent basis. Some items may be performed daily, while others are done on a less frequent basis. A number of these regular building upkeep tasks include:

- Mowing, pulling weeds, and general landscaping
- Snow removal during the winter months
- General cleaning and janitorial work
- Trash removal

In the course of performing regular building upkeep, make sure all repairs are handled in a way that keeps foodstuffs safe from contamination or spoiling. More specific information on building maintenance can be found here.

How to Perform Agricultural Maintenance Safely

As important as it is for farms to perform regular maintenance, it's equally important to make sure the maintenance is handled safely. One of the main causes of injury on a farm is machinery maintenance, ranking in frequency alongside fieldwork and animal care. The following pointers can help make sure maintenance work on your farm is performed as safely as possible.

Read the Owner's Manual

In order to safely repair equipment, it's highly recommended that you read the owner's manuals for your machines. Doing so not only gives information on which parts are needed and how often to perform routine maintenance tasks, but also informs you of the hazards present when working on your equipment. PDFs of user manuals

can be stored in a CMMS to help make that information more accessible during maintenance.

Shut Down and Secure Equipment Before Servicing

Before working on any machine or vehicle, make sure it's completely shut down first. Not only should all switches be in their "off" position, but any power running to the machine should also be disconnected (wherever applicable). Doing so will prevent the machine from suddenly powering on while under maintenance, thus lowering the risk of injury. In fact, OSHA estimates these types of procedures to prevent upwards of 50,000 injuries and 120 deaths per year.

It helps to have preplanned lockout-tagout (LOTO) procedures in place for each piece of equipment. Make sure each person you have working on your farm is aware of these procedures and follows them whenever repairing or maintaining equipment.

Use Adequate PPE

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is vital to making sure maintenance work is carried out safely. Gloves and hard hats are advised when working on most mechanical and structural repairs, and special equipment should be used when working at height (fall prevention equipment) or in confined areas with fumes (respirators).

Utilize the Correct Tools

Poorly designed or inadequate tools pose an ergonomic hazard to those working on farm equipment. In some cases, the right tool for the job may not be available due to financial constraints, or it may simply be out of easy reach, leading farmers and farmhands to substitute something else.

Using the wrong tool for the job can lead to repetitive stress injuries, or it can directly result in a severe injury by causing an accident. These injuries can be prevented by making sure the required tools are made readily available in advance for each maintenance task.

Add Signage at Hazardous Areas

Hazards, such as heights, fragile floors, areas with fumes or excess dust particles, and the like should be clearly marked. Doing so can help farm workers exercise caution and potentially prevent injuries, such as broken bones from falls or respiratory diseases from inhaling fumes.

Any signage should be clear and easily recognizable. Color coding signs can help make them easier to recognize. For instance, red and yellow often mark hazards, so using those colors can improve clarity.

Avoid Cross-Contamination

Farms often use hazardous substances, such as pesticides or cleaning chemicals. When cleaning or maintaining pieces of equipment that have come in contact with these substances, it's important to take thorough precautions to prevent cross-contamination with food products or other chemicals.

When cleaning surfaces and machines that are in frequent contact with foodstuffs, make sure any cleaning chemicals are completely removed before they're put back into use. The use of disposable gloves can also help prevent cross-contamination from one cleaning project to the next.

Seek Training

Most farmers are self-taught when it comes to maintenance work, and they therefore lack any formal training on proper safety protocols. Getting some training in agricultural maintenance can help reduce the risk of injuries by providing information about best maintenance practices. A bit of investment now could prevent serious injuries later on.

Plan Maintenance Tasks in Advance

Advance planning for maintenance tasks can help prevent accidents by blocking out a specific time for the task to occur—such as when machinery isn't in use—and by making sure you have the right tools on hand. Planned maintenance also helps reduce the incidence of unplanned maintenance tasks that may result from a machine breaking down.

Conclusion

Maintenance plays a vital role in agriculture by keeping equipment in reliable, running shape. With sound planning and safety practices, farmers can carry out maintenance tasks on their equipment and buildings with minimal risk to their safety.

Source: https://upkeep.com/learning/agricultural-maintenance/

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Animal Feeding Operations - Uses of Manure

Throughout history, people who raise livestock and poultry have used manure as a fertilizer, soil amendment, energy source, even construction material. Manure contains many useful, recyclable components, including nutrients, organic matter, solids, energy, and fiber.

Throughout history, people who raise livestock and poultry have used manure as a fertilizer, soil amendment, energy source, even construction material. Manure contains many useful, recyclable components, including nutrients, organic matter, solids, energy, and fiber. With today's technology, manure can be used more efficiently and in more ways than ever, which should mitigate many of the environmental impacts that result when manure is treated as a waste.

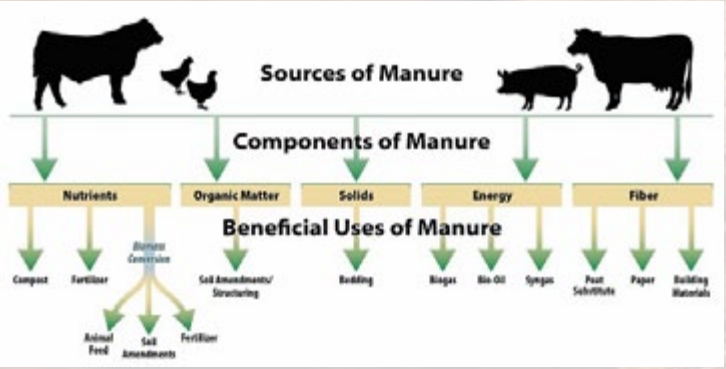

Diagram of sources and components of animal manure

Nutrients

Farmers, gardeners, landscapers, and others commonly use livestock manure as a fertilizer to provide nutrients needed for crop production. Manure nutrients have real value as fertilizer. Manure's fertilizer value will increase as the price of commercial fertilizers increase.

Like commercial fertilizer, manure must be managed properly to avoid environmental impacts. Manure has fertilizer value in its raw form; however, processing manure through digestion, composting, or other means can yield materials that are more portable and whose nutrients are more available to plants, more balanced to crop needs, or less prone to environmental losses.

Fresh Manure

Applying fresh manure to farmland

Using fresh manure as a fertilizer to raise crops that will be fed back to the livestock, either directly or as a by-product of further processing, is an excellent way to recycle nutrients. Ideally, fresh manure would be used on the farm where the manure is generated or on a neighboring farm, because fresh manure is expensive to haul even short distances.

Livestock manure is commonly land-applied as a semi-solid or liquid. Farmers can incorporate manure into the soil or inject it under the soil surface to reduce the risk of runoff losses and odor problems. Sometimes manure solids are separated from the liquid. Following liquid/solid manure separation, the remaining manure liquids still contain about half of the original nutrients. The solids can be used for bedding or for other uses

and the liquids can be land applied to both water and fertilize crops.

Farmers are the most common users of fresh manure for fertilizer, but home gardeners and landscapers also sometimes fertilize with fresh manure.

Compost

Applying compost to farmland

Composting livestock manure reduces odors, kills disease-causing agents (pathogens), reduces bulk, and stabilizes the manure for easier handling. A properly constructed and managed manure composting operation can also process mortalities (dead animals) from livestock operations. In some parts of the country, composting operations must be intensively managed to guarantee pathogen-free compost that meets requirements of both health regulations and public perception.

Compost can be applied more evenly and with better control than manure. The nitrogen in compost is not as readily available to plants as the nitrogen in fresh manure, but the availability of phosphorus, potassium and other nutrients from compost is similar to, or higher than, the availability of those nutrients from fresh manure.

Farmers and ranchers can use composted manure at their own operations as fertilizer or bedding. Sales of compost can remove excess nutrients from farms and ranches that cannot use all of their manure nutrients for their own needs.

Compost is less expensive to transport than fresh manure due to its lower moisture content, and more profitable to transport because of its higher market value. This means that compost has more potential for use in areas farther from the farm. Manure compost can be used for many purposes in non-agricultural areas, including site restoration, erosion control, soil remediation, and wetland restoration.

Compost users include gardeners, landscapers, vegetable farmers, turf growers, golf course managers, ornamental crop growers, and homeowners. More information about manure composting is available from numerous sources, for example:

- North Dakota State University Extension's Composting Animal Manures Guide
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Composting at Livestock Facilities

Other Manure Products

Pelletized manure

Pelletizing compacts fresh manure at high temperature and pressure to convert it into a dry finished product. Pellets are useful as a soil amendment or fertilizer. Because the pellets take up a smaller volume, they can be more easily stored and transported than manure. In some cases, processing can result in a product with a consistent and predictable nutrient content, making it more convenient for crop production and other uses. The pelletizing process is mainly used for poultry litter but could be applied to separated solids from other manures.

Nutrient extraction technologies, or manure nutrient recovery technologies, can remove nutrients from manure for fertilizer products. Nutrient extraction removes elemental nutrients from raw manure, separated liquids, or residuals of anaerobic digestion by chemical precipitation or coagulation. Examples of fertilizer products that can be generated with nutrient extraction systems are ammonium sulfate, calcium phosphate, and magnesium ammonium sulfate (struvite) crystals.

Biomass Conversion

Bioconversion involves growing organisms on manure or manure nutrients and then harvesting them to use as components of animal feed, fertilizer, or soil amendments.

Algae grown on nutrients from dairy wastewater

Algae grown on nutrients from dairy wastewater can be harvested to produce a product used in plant fertilizers and high-protein animal feed supplements. Black soldier fly larvae eat manure, killing disease-causing agents (pathogens) and transferring the manure nutrients to their bodies. The nutrient-rich larvae are a value-added product that can be exported off the farm. High protein feeds made

with products like these can be worth up to $500 per ton. The manure left over after the larvae are harvested is useful as a soil amendment or fertilizer similar to compost.

Vermicomposting worms to digest manure

Vermicomposting uses worms to digest manure, creating pathogen-free, nutrient-rich products that can be sold and Vexported off the farm. Worms produce nutrient-rich castings. The castings, along with the manure used to grow the worms, are useful as a fertilizer or soil amendment. This vermicompost is said to contain more available plant nutrients than conventional compost. In addition to the revenue from selling the vermicompost, the worms can be sold as fishing bait or processed for supplemental feed for poultry or fish operations.

Organic Matter

Applying organic matter to farmland

Farmers, gardeners, and others use livestock manure as a soil amendment to improve soil quality. In addition to providing nutrients for plant growth, applying fresh or composted livestock manure to cropland improves soil organic matter and tilth (the physical conditions that make a soil suitable for growing crops). Applying livestock manure to cropland increases the amount of organic matter in the soil which improves the soil structure and can increase the soil's ability to hold water.

Increasing soil organic matter also helps keep carbon in the soil ("carbon sequestration") and out of the atmosphere where it can form the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide. Manure provides these benefits when it is applied in raw form or when solids are applied after solid-liquid separation, pelletizing, digestion, or composting.

Biochar is a charcoal carbon produced by burning biomass (including manure) in a low-oxygen environment.

Biochar used to enhance soils and store carbon

Biochar can enhance soils and store carbon. When used as a soil amendment, biochar provides nutrients in a stable form that is available to plants, reducing the risk of runoff losses or leaching to groundwater. Biochar also improves soil tilth, porosity, water holding capacity, cation exchange capacity (CEC), soil biology, and fertilizer efficiency. Biochar is a stable form of soil organic carbon, sequestering carbon for potentially thousands of years.

- U.S.-Focused Biochar Report: Assessment of Biochar's Benefits for the United States of America (PDF)(84 pp, 1.5 MB, About PDF) - Report by the Center for Energy and Environmental Security and the United States Biochar Initiative.

Solids

Using manure solids for animal bedding

Some dairy farms use sawdust, wood shavings, straw, sand, or other purchased materials as animal bedding. Bedding can be expensive—on the order of $40 to $50/cow/year. In recent decades, traditional bedding materials like sawdust or sand have become more expensive. Solid material can be recovered from manure (through solid-liquid separation, composting, or anaerobic digestion) and used as bedding, replacing materials purchased from off the farm.

Dried manure solids can be used for bedding without adversely affecting herd health.

- Use of Dried Manure Solids as Bedding for Dairy Cows (PDF) (9 pp, 487 K, About PDF) - Report by the Cornell Waste Management Institute.

Energy

Livestock manure can be processed to produce fuels for heating, transportation, and energy generation. These fuels can be used on the farm to replace purchased fuel or can be sold off the farm. In some cases, manure can be burned to generate electricity. However, processing manure for intermediate energy products like biogas, bio-oil, and syngas is much more common.

- Manure Use for Fertilizer and for Energy: Report to Congress - USDA's report states that use of manure for energy production would not detract from the use of manure for fertilizer because the processes used to produce energy leave the manure nutrients as residues to be used elsewhere.

Biogas

Biogas recovered from anaerobic digesters used for generating heat or electricity

Biogas recovered from anaerobic digesters is useful for generating heat or electricity to use on the farm or sell to the local power grid. Biogas production usually uses dairy or swine manure because of their relatively high methane producing potential. However, some digesters in the U.S. use beef manure or poultry litter as feedstocks.

Gas from anaerobic digestion is about 60 to 80 percent methane and has a heating value of 600 – 800 BTU/ft3. (As a comparison, natural gas generally contains more than 85 percent methane and has a heating value of about 950 – 1050 BTU/ft3). Most equipment that uses natural gas, butane, or propane as fuel can be modified to use biogas. This includes boilers, space heaters, and electrical generators.

Because digesters capture methane and other air pollutants, they reduce harmful air emissions from manure and provide superior odor control. Using biogas from digesters also offsets fuel consumption and emissions from non-renewable fossil fuels.

Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas (as well as other types of energy products and technologies) usually needs to operate on a large scale to be economically feasible. Anaerobic digestion can be technically complex and can be too expensive, especially for small operations. The process can be more affordable if manure is co-digested with off-farm wastes (such as green waste and food waste).

- EPA's AgSTAR program has more information about anaerobic digestion of manure for energy.

Bio-oil

Liquid bio-oil fuels can be produced from manure by thermochemical processes like pyrolysis and gasification. Bioconversion, such as growing algae with manure nutrients, is another process that can produce bio-oil.

Liquid bio-oil fuels produced from manure

Bio-oils are physically different from petroleum-based fuel oil. For example, bio-oils have a lower energy content per gallon and higher acidity than petroleum-based fuel oil. However, tests indicate that bio-oil could be used for applications such as heating or generating electricity.

Commercial experience with biodiesel has been very promising. Biodiesel performs as well as petroleum diesel, while reducing air emissions of particulate matter, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and sulfur oxides.

Most production of biodiesel from thermochemical processes involves poultry litter because it is already dry and does not require additional energy inputs for drying wet manure.

- Pyrolyss Technology: Environmentally friendly solution to nutrient management in the Chesapeake Bay (PDF) (35 pp, 2.9 MB, About PDF) - Virginia Tech reports promising results from its experimental mobile pyrolysis unit for poultry litter treatment.

The technology may be used for other types of manure in areas of the country where manure is commonly air-dried.

- California's Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program projects that commercial-scale biodiesel production from air-dried dairy manure could result in up to 6.8 million gallons of renewable diesel annually, 30 to 50 full-time jobs, and annual greenhouse gas reductions of 851,050 tons equivalent carbon dioxide [CO2e] of methane and 720,666 tons CO2e of nitrogen oxides.

Syngas

Gasification can covert manure (at present mainly poultry litter) into a synthetic gas fuel composed of a mixture of water vapor, tars, hydrogen gas, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen gas, and hydrocarbon gases. Some of the gas condenses to form a combustible bio-oil. The remaining gas can fuel a variety of power systems

including reciprocating engines, gas turbines, and fuel cells.

Fiber

It is possible to produce specialty value-added products from livestock manure for marketing to consumers based on the fiber content of the manure. For the most part, the examples given below are either experimental or done on a boutique scale. Most involve extracting and using the solid fiber from manure.

- **Peat moss substitute.** Fiber recovered from anaerobic digestion of dairy manure is useful as a plant growth medium. Plant growth trials have shown that, when properly processed, the fiber performs like peat moss for growing container plants.

Uses of solid fiber from manure

- **Novelty Fiber products.** Farmers and other innovators are finding creative ways to make value-added products from fiber recovered from manure.

  – Nursery pots, manure-fiber based seed starter pots, made with biodegradable composted cow manure.

  – Sculptures made with composted manure and marketed as fertilizing garden art.

  – Paper made from processed manure from a variety of animals, including elephants and cows. The dried manure is rinsed in water, leaving the undigested fiber, which is boiled and mixed with other natural fibers to manufacture a variety of paper products.

- **Building materials.** Recovered manure fiber has been included in fiberboard for building construction.

Source: https://www.epa.gov/npdes/animal-feeding-operations-uses-manure#:~:text=Farmers%2C%20gardeners%2C%20landscapers%2C%20and,price%20of%20commercial%20fertilizers%20increase

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NAMPO ALFA 2024: Expanding Horizons for Livestock, Hunting, and Outdoor Industries

NAMPO Park, South Africa – **The NAMPO ALFA Expo, scheduled to take place from October 17-19, 2024, is set to be a landmark event for the livestock, hunting, and outdoor industries. Building on the overwhelming success of NAMPO ALFA 2023, which saw a record-breaking number of tickets scanned at the gates and a 50% growth in exhibitors, the 2024 event promises to be even bigger and better.**

A Comprehensive Platform for Industry Enthusiasts

NAMPO ALFA 2024 will bring together key players from the livestock, hunting, and outdoor sectors, providing a unique platform for networking, education, and the exchange of innovative ideas. The expo has become essential for enthusiasts and professionals alike, fostering a strong sense of community and collaboration across these interconnected industries, on a single platform. The blend of champion livestock, innovative vehicles, outdoor gear, and firearms at last year's NAMPO ALFA Expo drew record crowds to NAMPO Park, highlighting the growing appeal of this dynamic event.

Expanded Programmes and New Opportunities

This year, attendees can look forward to several exciting expansions and new opportunities that reflect the dynamic nature of these industries:

- **RPO National Congress:** The RPO will host its National Congress during NAMPO ALFA 2024, a seamless fit with the event's focus on livestock.
- **Small-Scale Beef Cattle Producers Conference:** This conference and workshop, featuring RMIS, NLFA, RPO, and Sernick, will provide small farmers with the chance to compete in a carcass competition and learn how to produce beef cattle that can thrive in South Africa's commercial market.
- **International Focus:** The Waymakers International lounge will cater to the growing number of international visitors, particularly from Africa.
- **Mechanisation Pavilion:** Presented by Nexus and Agri Voice, this pavilion will spotlight mechanisation in the livestock industry, featuring equipment such as feed mixers, hammer mills, balers, and livestock transport solutions.
- **Lucerne Expo:** A first for NAMPO ALFA, this expo will focus on the critical role of lucerne in economic livestock production.
- **Livestock Production Academy:** In partnership with SA Studbook, Landbouweekblad will host this academy to support profitable livestock farming.
- **Reproduction Technology Pavilion:** This new addition will introduce the latest advancements in reproduction technology for the livestock industry.

The Hunting & Outdoor programme is packed with activities and include:

- **A Treasure Hunt** to explore the realm of participating exhibitors.
- **The Hinterland Shooting Range** to embark on practical shooting experiences and captivating demos.
- **4x4 Demonstrations** to engage in exhilarating ride and drive sessions.
- **Motorbike Skills Demonstrations** to witness daring motorbike demonstrations and partake in practical riding courses.
- **Fishing Activities** to participate in a daily *Fishing-Tug-of-War* Competition
- **Helicopter Rides** for the more adventurous at heart.
- **Drone Demonstrations** like you've never seen before.
- **Adam Tas & Jokl** share hunting stories with an exquisite brandy tasting for guests.
- **Shooting Training** with the Fortis Group.

Celebrating Industry and Heritage

NAMPO ALFA 2024 will also feature an expanded social programme, providing industry-specific networking opportunities. The popular "People's Choice" competition for beef, venison biltong, cheese, and pork will also return, adding an element of friendly competition and celebration of quality products.

Promoting Sustainable and Profitable Practices

The expo remains committed to promoting sustainable practices within the livestock, hunting, and outdoor sectors. By offering educational workshops, performance championships, and the Money Maker qualifiers, NAMPO ALFA ensures that participants are equipped with the knowledge and tools to manage their operations efficiently and responsibly.

A Family-Friendly Event

The inclusion of activities and programmes for all ages highlights NAMPO ALFA's evolution into a family-friendly event. This focus ensures the preservation of cultural and historical traditions associated with livestock farming, hunting, and outdoor living, while also introducing younger generations to these vital industries. The NAMPO ALFA Expo presents a range of exciting opportunities, showcasing hands-on demonstrations with 4x4 vehicles, off-road

Are you ready for NAMPO ALFA 2024? We definitely are!

caravans, camping gear, and the latest hunting equipment. Additionally, a dedicated shooting range invites attendees to personally test weapons of varying calibres at various distances, up to 400m, accompanied by strict safety protocols and provided protective gear.

"At NAMPO ALFA 2024, we're bringing together the best of livestock, hunting, and outdoor industries for a truly immersive experience. It's not just about seeing the latest gear or watching demonstrations - it's about getting hands-on, talking directly to experts, and really engaging with the innovations driving these industries forward. With new exhibitors and expanded offerings, this year's expo is set to be a game-changer. Whether you're here to explore, learn, or connect, NAMPO ALFA 2024 is the place where opportunities and industry leaders come together to shape the future," said Dirk Strydom, NAMPO's Managing Director.

Tickets will be available from early-September on the Ticketpro-website.

Stay connected with NAMPO ALFA on social media: Facebook: www.facebook.com/NAMPOALFA Twitter: @NAMPO_ALFA and Instagram: @nampo_ALFA

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Source: https://www.grainsa.co.za/news-headlines/press-releases/nampo-alfa-2024-expanding-horizons-for-livestock,-hunting,-and-outdoor-industries

Interesting fact

Here are five fun facts about tractors

2018 is the Year of the Tractor at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History and this 1918 Waterloo Boy, one of the first tractors with a combustion engine, just went on exhibit. Gasoline-powered tractors helped change the business of American farming. (Photo by John Barrat)

thousands of small-scale farmers to afford a tractor, and ownership jumped. In 1916, about 20,000 tractors were sold in the U. S.; by 1935 that number had jumped to more than 1 million.

1. The earliest tractors were huge, heavy and steam-powered.

The first tractors to hit the market near the turn of the 20th century were hulking masses of steel. These monstrous machines—weighing between 40,000 and 60,000 pounds—were powered by steam engines.

2. Automobile companies were first to dominate the tractor market.

Combustion engines powered the chugging heart of the burgeoning automobile industry, so it was only natural that car manufacturers became heavily involved in early tractor creation and sales.

In 1923, Ford Motor Co. held 75 percent of the tractor market in the U. S., but as technology advanced in leaps and bounds, competition in the industry heated up. By 1928, Ford had exited the tractor business.

3. Cheap tractors in the late 1920s helped launch an agricultural revolution.

With more than 150 companies manufacturing various tractor makes and models in the 1910s, competition became fierce.

To maintain market share, some companies started offering their machines for less than it cost to make them. Low prices made it possible for

4. Tractor-based farming changed the game.

The shift from animal-powered to mechanically powered farming increased productivity and made what had always been a challenging occupation more efficient. Innovations followed at a breakneck pace after the tractor's basic machine elements had been engineered. Transmissions, pneumatic tires, hydraulic lifts, power take-off and three-point hitches made the tractor essential to running a farm.

5. Tractor innovations still drive modern agriculture.

Just as Waterloo Boy was the symbol of early American innovation in farming, technology continues to aid farming's evolution. Crop yield monitors and GPS field navigation first appeared in agriculture in the mid-1990s, allowing farmers to map their crop yield, and even soil quality, on every inch of their acreage.

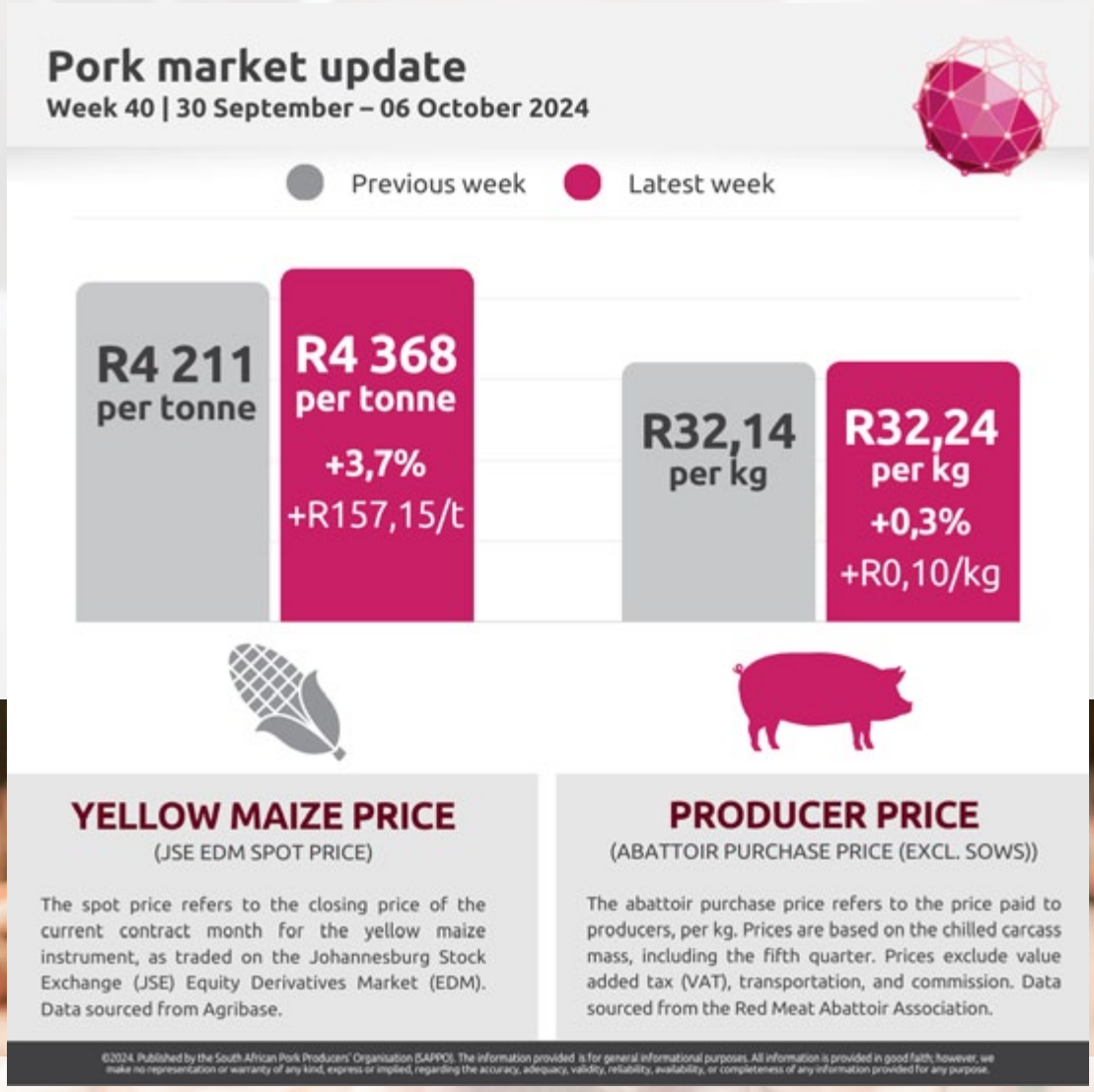
Now with everything from self-steering tractors to automated no-till farming (a way of growing crops without disturbing the soil), agricultural efficiency continues to move forward. Today, GPS devices can measure within an inch of a tractor's location on the farm, taking the guesswork out of crop management for farmers everywhere.

For more information visit:
https://www.si.edu/stories/five-ways-tractor-changed-american-farming

Did you know?

WORLD OF PORK

Pork Market update – Week 40 Sept 2024



Yellow maize prices increased by 3,7% during week 40

In week 40 of 2024, the pork producer price averaged R32,24/kg, 0,3% higher than the previous week. The yellow maize price averaged R4 368/t, 3,7% higher than the previous week. Producer prices in relation to yellow maize prices averaged 7,4, 3,3% lower than the previous week.

Download report

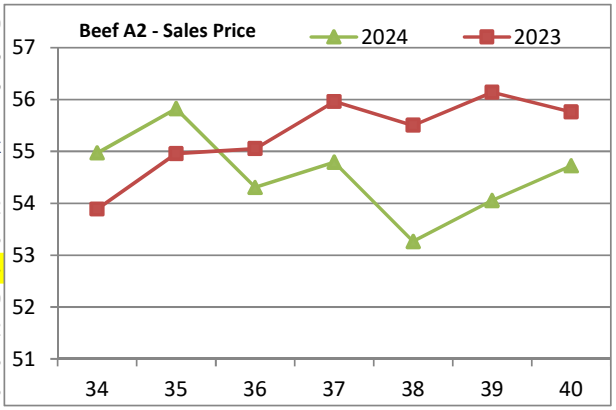
Slaughtering statistics

NATIONAL SOUTH AFRICAN PRICE INFORMATION FOR WEEK 40

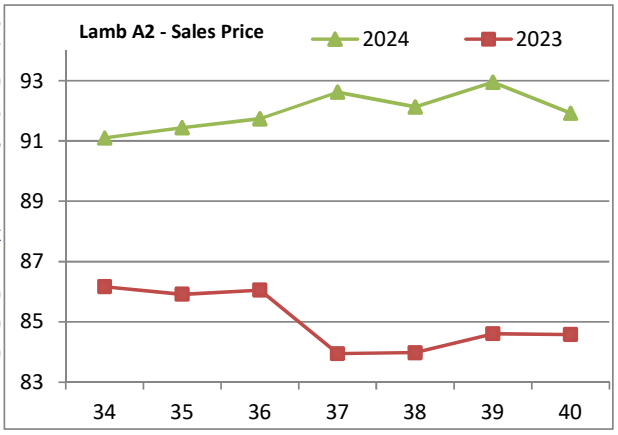
From 2024/09/30 To 2024/10/06

Class	Units	Avg Mass	Avg Purch	Avg Selling	Selling Min	Selling Max
CATTLE					Weighted 20%	
A2	10820	277,48	**52,43**	**54,72**	53,26	56,77
A3	722	295,55	**52,33**	**54,58**	53,26	56,54
AB2	747	283,27	**50,84**	**52,46**	49,00	56,80
AB3	67	298,40	**51,13**	**52,96**	49,00	57,70
B2	255	284,49	**44,91**	**46,26**	41,52	52,93
B3	46	300,25	**46,00**	**49,38**	41,50	53,30
C2	627	266,52	**43,07**	**46,26**	41,25	50,05
C3	194	290,25	**44,03**	**47,89**	42,56	49,95
	13 478					

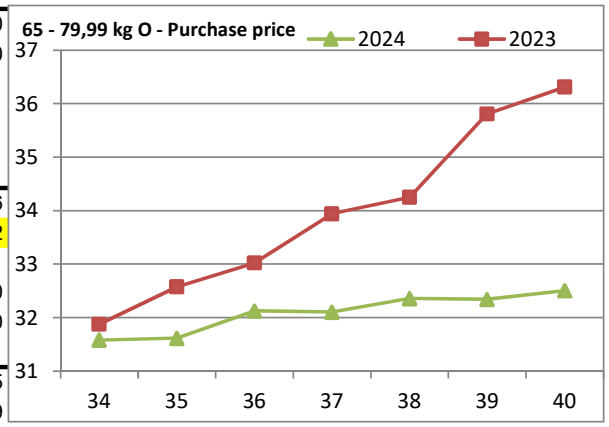
Hide Feedlot	Weighted	3,07
Hide Field	Average	2,58
Dorper	ea	27,86
Merino	ea	43,11



Class	Units	Avg Mass	Avg Purch	Avg Selling	Selling Min	Selling Max
LAMB/SHEEP					Weighted 20%	
A0	150	12,99	**75,56**	**79,71**	74,38	90,32
A1	1405	15,44	**89,96**	**89,61**	88,70	92,83
A2	14848	19,57	**90,94**	**91,93**	87,19	93,94
A3	1383	21,78	**88,21**	**89,83**	87,04	94,00
A4	357	22,08	**77,63**	**78,57**	75,43	82,32
A5	78	22,83	**70,87**	**70,96**	66,89	82,08
A6	68	20,97	**65,99**	**67,28**	63,54	71,43
AB2	195	18,90	**74,80**	**78,23**	72,46	88,73
AB3	15	23,89	**77,47**	**78,52**	72,79	87,83
B2	115	24,37	**64,85**	**72,34**	68,99	74,97
B3	13	25,83	**67,65**	**71,95**	69,00	76,00
C2	1003	24,90	**62,54**	**68,42**	65,79	71,66
C3	248	31,64	**65,30**	**71,60**	66,07	73,95
	19 878					



	Class	Units	Avg Mass	Avg Purch	Purch Min	Purch Max
	PIGS				Weighted 20%	
20 - 55,99 kg	P	954	50,82	**32,96**	30,46	36,00
	O	25	52,30	**29,78**	23,75	32,50
	R	2	52,45	**30,42**	29,50	31,30
	C					
	U					
	S	1	20,18	**28,00**	28,00	28,00
56 - 64,99 kg	P	558	62,51	**32,08**	31,51	32,50
	O	32	64,69	**32,04**	31,50	32,50
	R					
	C					
	U					
	S					
65 - 79,99 kg	P	13395	82,84	**32,57**	31,65	33,66
	O	7173	88,57	**32,51**	31,81	33,42
	R	252	89,33	**31,64**	30,73	32,41
	C	6	93,04	**29,00**	29,00	29,00
	U	5	81,38	**27,34**	24,50	28,00
	S					
80 - 99,99 kg	P	5854	92,34	**31,94**	30,75	32,75
	O	4970	96,70	**31,55**	30,06	32,79
	R	270	96,14	**30,47**	29,00	31,83
	C	11	97,18	**27,12**	24,75	28,50
	U	1	101,85	**27,00**	27,00	27,00
	S	6	102,55	**26,28**	24,50	27,00
100k SAU		2516	121,64	**27,22**	24,54	28,72
		36 031				



Auction Results

East Cape Boergoat Club Auction
Auction Results

THE TOP PRICED RAM - Lot 1 (220191) - R 26,000.00
Seller: Stefaans Malan from Adelaide

TOP PRICED EWE - Lot 58 - R12 000
Buyer: Mr Litha Rwetana from PE

Seller: Pieter Fouche from Port Alfred.

On Thursday, 3 October 2024, the Eastern Cape Boergoat Club held their Annual Auction.
The highest-priced Ram was Lot 1(220191), which fetched **R 26,000.00** and was sold to Andre Barnard from Uniondale.

AVERAGES PRICES ACHIEVED:

Stud Rams	**R 17 857**
Flock Rams	**R 12 360**
Stud Ewes	**R 5 562**
Flock Ewes	**R 5 085**

A total of 32 Rams and 43 Ewes were sold. Future Auctioneers and Eastern Cape Boergoat Club thanks all buyers for an excellent auction. CPD Auctioneering Services did the online bidding platform and the auctioneer was Danie Strauss.

FUTURE AUCTIONEERS: Mark Cockin 083 674 5630 | Ilse - Future Auctioneers 082 743 8342
admin@futureauctioneers.co.za
For more information please contact one of the Future Auctioneers team or follow us on Facebook for the latest news!

FUTURE AUCTIONEERS

Woensdag 9 Oktober 2024
85ste Hoopstad Afrikaner Bulveiling

ITEM	VERKOOP	HOOGSTE	GEMIDDELD
SP BULLE	8	R70 000	R44 375
DRAGTIGE SP KOEIE	5	R20 000	R16 400
KOMMERSIËLE DRAGTIGE VERSE	5	R11 200	R10 720
KOMMERSIËLE OOP VERSE	32	R11 500	R8 093

VLEISSENTRAAL BLOEMFONTEIN

AFSLAER Gert Coetsee 082 414 5177
BEMARKER Baremd Britz 082 776 0495
VLEISSENTRAAL BLOEMFONTEIN 051 451 1439

TERME & VOORWAARDES GELD

What's happening in Markets

Beef

A2/3 = R 52.42

B2/3 = R 45.45

C2/3 = 43.55

Weaner Calf = R 30.48

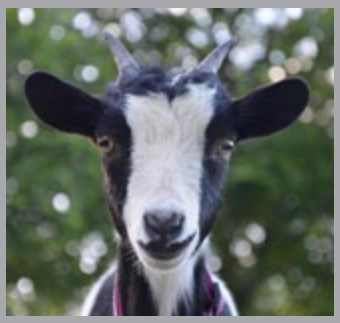
Sheep

A2/3 = R 90.71

B2/3 = R 66.25

C2/3 = R 63.92

Feeder Lamb = R 41.25



Goats

Ewes = R 57.38

Kids <30kg = R 72.26

Kids 30-40kg = R 55.75

Kids > 40kg = R 38.87

Chicken

Frozen = R 34.42

Fresh = R 34.34

IQF = R 31.48

Pigs

Porkers = R 33.43

Baconers = R 32.78

Safex

Maize = R 5690 /t

Soybean = R 8505 /t

Sunflower = R 9900 /t

Wheat = R 5990 /t

Exchange rate

R / $ = R 17.56

R / £ = R 22.90

R / € = R 19.15

As at 14 October 2024

www.amtrends.co.za

AMT Monthly Report Maize

September 2024

White Maize

Spot Price (R/t)	R5 506
Spot Price % Change	-0,03%
JUL 25 Price (R/t)	R3 853
Total Deliveries (Ton)	4 890 316
Crop Estimate (Ton)	6 084 250
% of Crop Delivered	80,38%

AMT

Last Updated:
September 2024

CBOT Corn

Spot Price ($/ton)	$156,57

Export Parity Prices

Argentina Parity Price (R/t)	R2 995,68
Brazil Parity Price (R/t)	R3 159,12
USA Parity Price (R/t)	R3 179,01

Yellow Maize

Spot Price (R/t)	R4 169
Spot Price % Change	0,41%
JUL 25 Price (R/t)	R3 686
Total Deliveries (Ton)	5 068 251
Crop Estimate (Ton)	6 716 950
% of Crop Delivered	75,45%

Weather Overview

AMT

General Weather

The area that currently looks very poor for summer grain plantings is mainly the northeastern Free State, as well as adjacent parts of Mpumalanga. These regions experienced very low rainfall in the past season, and groundwater levels are very limited. In many cases, primary soil preparations have not yet been carried out. The optimal window for planting maize and soybeans in these areas is from early October to late November. The best estimate for further rainfall conditions is that planting rains for the eastern production areas, which have not received rain from last week's precipitation and snow, will occur later. Rain in the western production areas may also be quite late, although light rainfall is expected by the end of September. Relatively warm and windy conditions may occur in October, which could make planting conditions unfavorable and cause the topsoil to dry out quickly.

Rainfall

Rainfall averages and even heavy precipitation occurred mainly over parts of the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, and northern areas of the Eastern Cape around September 17. The heaviest rainfall was recorded in the southern Free State at places like Wepener (91mm), Smithfield (83mm), and Zastron (75mm). Rainfall amounts ranging from 20mm to 40mm were also recorded in Dealesville, Hertzogville, Bloemfontein, Bethlehem, Reitz, Ficksburg, Koppies, Kroonstad, Vaalharts, Kimberley, Barkly East, and Aliwal North. Good rainfall also occurred in some areas of KZN, such as Cedara, Van Reenen, Kokstad, and Greytown.

ENSO

With the lack of a strong signal from ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation), where sea surface temperatures and the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) are fluctuating or close to neutral, there are no clear predictions. During La Niña years, the start of the rainy season is usually later than normal (October to December), while during El Niño years, it is earlier than normal (August to early October). Therefore, the recent rains are not typical of El Niño (too late) and also not typical of La Niña (too early).

RECIPE

4-INGREDIENT PEPPERMINT CRISP TART

This is the ultimate 4-ingredient Peppermint Crisp tart recipe, beloved by many in South Africa as one of the most cherished dessert recipes. It's a staple at braais, lunches, and dinners and guaranteed to be a crowd-pleaser.

Not only is it incredibly simple to make (requiring just 4 ingredients), but it also comes together quickly. The layers of the tart exhibit beautiful colors, and the combination of chocolate and caramel is simply divine. While it's best left overnight to fully set, if you're in a hurry, you can dig in after just two hours.

Prepare it ahead of time before your guests arrive, and this Peppermint Crisp pudding will be ready to delight everyone once dessert time rolls around. If you prefer, you can also layer the cream and caramel separately.

Ingredients

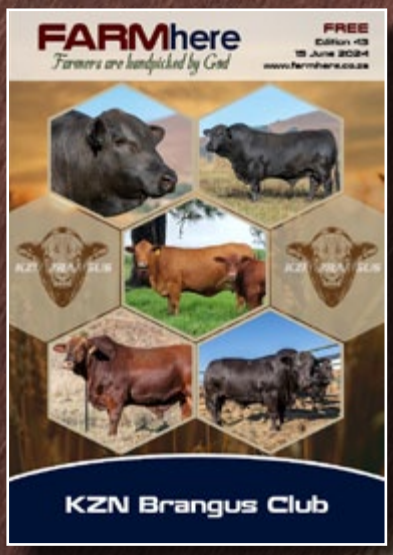
- 2 packets of tennis biscuits
- 1 x 380g tin of caramel, softened
- 250ml (1 cup) fresh cream, lightly beaten
- 1 x 100g slab of Peppermint Crisp chocolate, grated

Instructions

1. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder into a Grease a 30cm x 15cm tart dish.
2. Arrange a layer of biscuits at the base of the dish.
3. Mix the caramel and cream together and spoon a 1cm-deep layer on top of the biscuits.
4. Sprinkle a third of the grated chocolate over the caramel layer.
5. Repeat the layering process for two more layers or until all the ingredients are used, ending with a caramel layer topped with chocolate.
6. Refrigerate the Peppermint Crisp tart for at least 4 hours (preferably overnight) before serving.

Source: https://babyyumyum.com/4-ingredient-peppermint-crisp-tart/

PREVIOUS EDITIONS



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FARMhere

Farmers are handpicked by God

Loving Father, it's hard for me to practice stillness, but I want to try. Please bless my efforts in implementing a new practice of "R.I.G" time. Help it to feel life-giving, not just another "thing." And, as I read these Scriptures, help me to see your heart, which longs to be near to your people. Amen.

Lizelle

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

www.farmhere.co.za

Photo by Christine Vosloo Photography