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GRATIS
Uitgawe 43
5 Oktober 2024
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Le Roc

**Van die veld
vir die veld**



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Kliek op die pyltjie vir die inhoud bladsy



Kliek op die ikoon om die video te kyk



Foto: AffiePlaas Fotografie

Follow The Leading Of The Holy Spirit



Matthew 25:14 'For the kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a far country, who called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods.'

The parable of the talents continues the theme of being ready for the Lord's return, but it also makes a strong point that we are accountable to the Lord for the gifts He has given us. The Lord intends us to use these gifts to further His kingdom - not keep them hidden.

This parable also shows the Lord dealing with His servants according to their own individual gifts and abilities. The servants who doubled their Lord's money were praised equally, even though one had produced two and one-half times as much revenue for His Lord than the other. Every man's work shall be judged as to what sort it is - not what size it is.

Most people today are preoccupied with quantity of ministry instead of quality of ministry. The Lord is going to reward us based on how well we did, not on how much we did. Those who are not governed by the Holy Spirit in their actions will see all their good works burned up on the day we stand before the Lord and He tries our works. Those who acted only under the guidance of the Holy Spirit will find that their works will endure the test and they will receive a reward.

Many people choose to do good things thinking that God will be pleased. It is our positive response to God's direction (faith) that pleases God (Heb. 11:6). We were created with a purpose and every individual has a God-given plan for his life. Unless our actions are in agreement with God's plan for our life, they will not abide the test of God's fire.

Source: <https://www.awmi.net/reading/daily-devotional/>

Photo by AffiePlaas Fotografie

Van die veld vir die veld

Le Roc

Le Roc het in 2000 begin met die hoofdoel om bulle te voorsien vir ons kommersiële kudde om speenkalwers te teel. Ons het 25 Brangus-tipe koeie gekeur en met suwer Brangus bulle gepaar.

Le Roc se fondamente staan op 3 bene; vrugbaarheid, aanpasbaarheid en gehardheid. Hierdie 3 is interafhanglik van mekaar. Ons wil 'n vrugbare koei teel wat van die veld af produseer teen lae onderhoudskoste.

Vir 18 jaar het ons gefokus om sterk poena Brangus bulle te teel met 'n medium raam wat meer aanpasbaar is. So het ons 'n geharde bees geteel wat van die veld af produseer.

Die afgelope 6 jaar het ons 'n poena Brahman stoet van 50 koeie waarmee ons suwer poena Brahman bulle teel wat ons dan weer in die Brangus stoet gebruik om die Brahman komponent van aanpasbaarheid en goeie vel te verhoog aan die Brangus-kant. 5 jaar gelede het ons ook begin met 'n Droughtmaster stoet om die Droughtmaster se sterk punte te gebruik om die beeskudde by Le Roc na 'n optimum, veld-

aangepaste dier te bring. Die Droughtmaster met sy voller agterkwart en sy goeie erfkwart bring vir ons ekstra kwaliteite na ons eindprodukt. Elkeen van hierdie 3 stoete word onafhanglik bestuur, maar binne elkeen gebruik ons die ander rasse om ons teeldoelwitte te verfyn. Die Brangus om presies daardie vroulike diere te teel waarna ons streef. Ons fokus op die moederlyne wat vir ons goeie vervangingsdiere produseer. 'n Paar van die brangusse kry poena Brahman bulle om diere te teel wat bietjie meer vel en oor het, dit is ons Rocmaster2. Op ander Brangusse gebruik ons vroulik-geseksde saad van top Droughtmaster bulle wat Droughtmaster verse gee wat F2's is (die Droughtmaster aanvaar die Brangus as F1) waarop as ons weer suwer Droughtmaster bulle gebruik, om ons na F3 Droughtmasters te bring. Op ons 3de been is waar ons die 3 rasse bymekaar bring en die Rocmaster3 lewer. Dit is dus 'n driekhoekskruising, naamlik Brangus, Brahman en Droughtmaster. Ons eerste Rocmaster-driekruis kalwers is pas gebore en ons is opgewonde om die resultaat te sien. Pragtige rooi diere met goeie haar-kwaliteit, breedte en diepte, baie goeie loopvermoë en ongelooflik baie vleis.

Ons hou jaarliks 2 produksieveilings waar ons top gehalte, veldaangepasde teeldiere aanbied. Ons fokus om die 200- en 400-dae groeikurwe van ons diere hoër te kry want ons almal se doelwit is om swaarder speenkalwers te teel. Met die

Le Roc Poena B rahman

sterk korrelasie tussen groei en geboorte gewig, is dit belangrik om geboortegewig dop te hou om sodoende nie te swaar kalwers met geboorte te kry nie. Ons fokus steeds op geboorte-gemak met goeie 200- en 400- dae groei.

Ons boer in die oos-Vrystaat met baie randjies, dus moet ons beeste loop om by hulle kos te kom en die bulle moet loop om by die koeie te kom. Daarom lê ons so groot klem op gemaklike beweging van ons diere. Goeie hoeve, sterk hakke en uitstekende balans.

Ter voorbereiding vir ons veilings, is dit baie belangrik dat ons diere aanpas by die omgewing waarheen hulle gaan. Alhoewel ons diere in goeie kondisie is, word hulle nie oorvoer nie. Hulle word vir 2½ maande soggens in 'n kamp van groter as 100 hektaar gevoer. Smiddae is die Bul-C aanvulling wat ons gegee het, dikwels opgevreet en loop die bulle die kamp vol en wei, so bly die rumen konstant aan die werk en bly hulle gewoond om veld-gras om te sit in vleis. Op hierdie manier voorsien ons aangepasde diere.

Ek het in die begin jare baie gesukkel om goeie vroulike diere te kry. Ek het dit my doel gemaak om top-gehalte vroulike diere te voorsien wat ek enige tyd vir my eie kudde sal gebruik. Kopers wil 'n dier met 'n rekord koop, nie noodwendig vir stoet-doeleindes nie, maar 'n dier wat hulle weet vir hulle speenkalwers gaan produseer wat geld in die sak gaan bring.

Hier by Le Roc is daar 2 groepe diere wat altyd ekstra sorg kry. Ons speenkalwers wat in April/ Mei gespeen word en die winter moet deursien met goeie kos om die somer met 'n goeie kondisie te begin en sodoende groei voort te sit. Ons verse wat die eerste keer kalf is die ander groep. Hulle groei nog, wissel en moet kalf, so dit is belangrik om vir hulle ekstra byvoeding te gee. Sodra hul eerste kalf gespeen is en hulle weer dragtig is, val hulle in by die koei-groepe in wat jaarliks net van die veld af 'n speenkalf moet produseer.

Teling is van kindsbeen af 'n passie. Daar is niks wat meer satisfaksie gee as om 'n dier beter te kan teel as waarvan ek die ouers het nie. Ons het ook "Giant Schnauzers", Fries perde, Boerbokke, Dormers en in alles van hierdie, tesame met ons beeste, is ons doel om in die volgende geslag 'n verbetering te hê op die vorige geslag. Ek dink dit is hoe ons 'n nalatenskap kan agterlaat – as ons iets beter kan agterlaat as wat ons dit ontvang het, dan doen ons God se wil.



Le Roc Brangus



Le Roc Poena Brahman



Rocmaster verskaff



Le Roc Brangus



16^{de} Produksieveiling

16 Oktober 2024

11:00 Woensdag

Plaas Eastry, Tweespruit On-site and Online

Geharde Vrugbare Veldaangepasde Diere



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



LE ROC

Gehalte met gehardheid

FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY.

CLOSTRI GUARD 10

Reg. No. G4301 (Act 36 of 1947)



CLOSTRI PAST

Reg. No. G4298 (Act 36 of 1947)



TRI GUARD

Reg. No. G4335 (Act 36 of 1947)



LUMPY GUARD

Reg. No. G3955 (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

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

1 vaccine for 3 diseases



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occurs.

• LSD can be prevented with
efficacious vaccination.

Convenient: 50 dose size

2 ml per animal



Tri Guard Contains: *Bacillus anthracis* unencapsulated 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 sordelli*, and integral anacultures of *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium novyi* Type D (*Clostridium haemolyticum*). (Reg. No G4301Act 36 of 1947). Closti Past Contains: Purified and concentrated toxoids of *Clostridium perfringens* Type D, *Clostridium septicum* and *Clostridium tetani*; integral anacultures of *Clostridium chauvoei*, bacteria of *Pasteurella multocida* and *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica* absorbed with aluminium hydroxide gel. (Reg. No G4298 Act 36 of 1947).

Lumpy Guard Composition: Each 2 ml. cattle dose contains at least 10^{11} TCID₅₀ of live attenuated lumpy skin disease virus. (Reg. No G3955 Act 36 of 1947). Registration Holder: Delamune (Pty) Ltd. Reg. No.: 1994/005981/07, PO Box 14167, Lyttonton, 01140. 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

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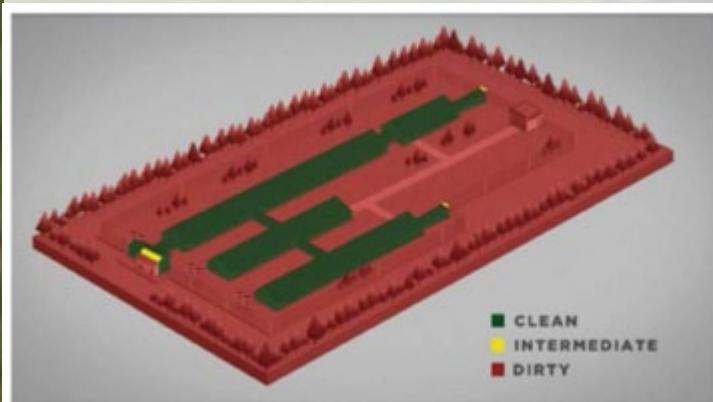
Protect Your Herd: Avoid These Common Biosecurity Mistakes

PIC®

Health risks are always looking for a way into the barn. They are relentless, and your biosecurity practices need to be relentless too. Overlooking just one biosecurity protocol could lead to lost productivity and profit.

The PIC Health Assurance team has been in the field, assisting farm teams to improve biosecurity implementation. As they worked with these teams, they noticed a trend. The same biosecurity breaches kept popping up. Review the list below. Are any of these happening in your facilities?

Clean/Dirty lines not established



There is a fine line between clean and dirty, literally. If clean/dirty lines are unclear or absent, adhering to them is a challenge.

The clean areas include the barns' interior, office and connecting hallways, and all places and equipment in contact with live pigs.

The clean area perimeter is a set of physical barriers, including solid walls, cool cells, curtains and doors that protect and define the clean areas within a barn. Doors, showers, decontamination rooms and chutes, which border the dirty areas, are referred to as clean/dirty lines (intermediate). Everything outside of the clean area is considered dirty area.

Nothing may cross the clean/dirty line without an intervention or decontamination protocol. Clean/dirty lines need to be:

- clearly defined
- easy to follow during work routines
- designed to avoid cross-traffic
- strictly respected

Make it easy for the farm team by using high-visibility tape or paint to mark the clean/dirty lines.

Open for intruders: unlocked external doors and no signage.

Prevent unwanted intruders and retain the clean/dirty line's sanctity with "No Entry" signage and locking external doors. These steps prevent non-farm personnel and unintentional personnel entry from the outside.

Place signs on every external door. The sign should clearly state 'no Entry' in words and visual illustration.

Avoid accidental re-entry and place 'no Re-Entry' signs on the internal doors or clearly mark as "Emergency Exit Only".



Supply entry process confusion. What's disinfected and what isn't?

Avoid confusion with clear protocols. Post the supplies and equipment entry protocol on both the supply entry room's dirty and clean side. Remember, supplies entering the farm should be kept to a minimum.

All approved items must either:

1. Pass through the fumigation room
2. Be disinfected at the pass-through window with disinfectant spray or wipes with 10-minutes minimum contact time
3. Pass through a UV light chamber (254 nm wavelength) with 10-minutes minimum exposure time

Adding a fumigation log will reduce confusion, too. The log should include: initials of the person bringing in supplies, a brief description of the supplies, date/time placed in fumigation room, and date/time entered into the farm

Free-pass through the pass-through window

Items entering through the pass-through window do not get a free-pass from biosecurity measures. As mentioned above, all items entering the farm need disinfection. This includes the pass-through window. Make it easy for your team. Display the pass-through window disinfection protocols and have the necessary disinfection supplies available at the pass-through point so the team follows the protocol.

Empty or missing bait stations.

Bait stations usually fall victim to a set and forget— service bait stations, internally and externally, at least monthly. Designate a farm staff member to manage internal bait stations on the same day each month. The easiest way to manage external bait stations and pest management is to hire a professional service.

However, if farm staff are also responsible for external bait stations, place bait stations every 50 feet around the facilities (barns/buildings) and the mortality disposal area.

Damaged feed lines and feed spills

Feed spills are a pest magnet. Pests such as rodents and birds are known to be vectors for carrying diseases. Feed spills should be cleaned up promptly, or at a minimum daily, to prevent attractant to birds, wildlife, rodents, and other varmints (including feral pigs!). Preventing feed spills or cleaning them promptly, constitutes less of a risk of attracting varmints to the farm to potentially spread disease.

Mortality disposal mistakes

Mortality is an expected part of animal production. Carcasses, tissues and fluids carry pathogens. Contain those risks with farm-specific mortality collection and removal protocols. The area for most improvement in mortality management is the disposal area. Take a look at the disposal area. Are strategies in place to mitigate wildlife, fowl and rodent attraction? Is the composting area fully enclosed and covered? Like bait stations, designate a team member to check the disposal area regularly.

Biosecurity resources

The primary focus of the PIC Health Assurance team is to maintain a high health status of the PIC system and to protect our customers' herds. The Health Assurance team developed many biosecurity resources – BioShield™ biosecurity manual, posters, biosecurity training videos, signs and more.

For help with biosecurity or to learn more about the resources available, contact your PIC team.

Source: <https://www.picrsa.co.za/protect-your-herd-avoid-these-common-biosecurity-mistakes/>



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9 OKTOBER 2024
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15 Bulle & 60 Verse op aanbod



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

He will cover you with His
feathers, and under His
wings you will find refuge.'



Psalm 91:4



Foto: Christine Vosloo Fotografie

Amerikaner gevonnis oor kloon van skape



Arthur Schubarth van Montana in die VSA het onwettig die weefsel en testikels van groot skape wat in die VSA en sentraal-Asië gejag word, gebruik om basterskape te skep. (Foto: The Washington Times)

'n 81-jarige Amerikaner is tot ses maande tronkstraf gevonnis en beboet omdat hy in 2013 skape gekloon het vir trofeejagdoeleindes in Texas en Minnesota in die VSA.

Arthur "Jack" Schubarth van Vaughn in Montana het onwettig die weefsel en testikels van groot skape wat in die VSA en sentraal-Asië gejag word, gebruik om Marco Polo-basterskape te skep wat in Kirgistan gejag word.

Hy het in Maart skuldig gepleit nadat hy en vyf ander mense saamgesweer het om weefsel van dié ras onwettig na die VSA te neem om die dier te kloon en sy afstammelinge te gebruik om 'n groter, hibriede spesie te skep wat glo meer waardevol sou wees vir geblikte jag.

Marco Polo-skape is die grootste ras ter wêreld, kan tot 300 pond (136 kg) weeg en het gekrulde horings tot 5 voet lank, het hofrekords gelui.

Die Amerikaanse distrikshofregter Brian Morris het gesê om 'n vonnis vas te stel, het hy Schubarth se ouderdom en die afwesigheid van 'n misdaadrekord opgeweeg teenoor 'n vonnis wat enigiemand sou afskrik om die genetiese samestelling van aardse wesens te verander, het CBS News berig.

Schubarth is met \$20 000 (R347 383) beboet en moet \$4 000 (R69 474) aan die Amerikaanse Vis-en-Natuurlewestigting betaal.

Hy sal sy vonnis in die mediese afdeling van 'n gevangenis uitdien.

Voor vonnisoplegging het Schubarth aan die regter gesê hy sal die res van sy lewe moet werk om wat hy gedoen het, reg te stel.

Syregsverteenvwoerdiger, Jason Holden, het gesê om die skape te kloon het sy kliënt se lewe, reputasie en gesin verwoes.

"Ek dink dit het hom gebreek," het Holden gesê.

Hy het tydens 'n betoog om 'n opgeskorte vonnis aangevoer Schubarth is 'n hardwerkende man wat nog altyd diere versorg en iets gedoen het wat niemand anders kon doen nie. Hy het die skape Montana Mountain King, of MMK, genoem.

Sarah Brown, verbonde aan die Amerikaanse departement van justisie, het gevra dat Schubarth tronkstraf opgelê word. Sy het gesê sy onwettige



teeloperasie was wydverspreid, het ander state ingesluit en stel die gesondheid van ander wilde diere in gevaar.

Arthur "Jack" Schubarth van Vaughn in Montana het onwettig die weefsel en testikels van groot skape wat in die VSA en sentraal-Asië gejag word, gebruik om Marco Polo-basterskape te skep. (Foto: Telegraf)



Arthur "Jack" Schubarth van Vaughn in Montana het onwettig die weefsel en testikels van groot skape wat in die VSA en sentraal-Asië gejag word, gebruik om Marco Polo-basterskape te skep. (Foto: Telegraf)

Die misdaad is vooraf beplan, was kompleks en het baie onwettige dade behels, het sy in die hof aangevoer.

Assistent-prokureur-generaal Todd Kim van die departement van justisie se omgewing- en natuurlikehulpbronne-afdeling, het in 'n verklaring gesê Schubarth het nie net federale wette, staatswette en internasionale verdrae oortree nie, maar ook met ander saamgesweer om hul optrede te verberg.

Schubarth is die eienaar van 'n wildplaas van 215 ha, wat diere soos bergskape, bergbokke en hoefdiere koop, verkoop en teel, hoofsaaklik vir private jagreservate. Hy is sedert 1987 in die wildbedryf, het hy gesê.

Luidens hofrekords het Schubarth semen en basterskape aan drie mense in Texas verkoop, terwyl 'n inwoner van Minnesota op verskillende tye 74 skape na Schubarth se plaas gebring het om geïnsemineer te word.

Die diere was meer as \$250 000 (sowat R4,3 miljoen) wert. Dié skape is ook verkoop aan mense in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Suid-Dakota en Wes-Virginië, sê aanklaers.

Bron: <https://maroelamedia.co.za/landbou/landbounuus/amerikaner-gevonnis-oor-kloon-van-skape/>

Christine Vosloo Fotografie

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ADVERTEER BY ONS!

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BH (BOERhier) Volgelinge: 37,064k

FH (FARMhere) Volgelinge: 8,968k

BHV (BOERhier Veilings) Volgelinge: 10,484k

BHG (BOERhier Groep) Volgelinge: 20,410k

FH Instagram: 2,207k

BH Instagram: 2,913k

15,000+ WhatsApp databasis

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ADVERTEER BY ONS



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Webtuiste: www.boerhier.co.za



What Is Chicken Factory Farming, and How Bad Is It?

Chickens are intelligent and curious animals, capable of having unique personalities, solving complex problems, and developing close social relationships. Many people consider them to be companion animals.

Chickens are intelligent and curious animals, capable of having unique personalities, solving complex problems, and developing close social relationships. Many people consider them to be companion animals.

Most people see chickens through a different lens: as chicken nuggets, drive-through sandwich meals, or as holiday roasts and stews for family gatherings and festivals. Yet many consumers are also increasingly connecting problems that they are aware of along the food chain to larger systemic issues. The plight of chickens in factory farms is illustrative of the conditions facing all farmed animals, and the need to create more sustainable, less cruel, and more equitable food systems.

What Is Factory Farming?

Factory farming refers to the system of production that provides nearly all the meat, fish, eggs, and dairy sold in the markets of higher-income countries like the U.S. Factory farming prioritizes efficiency and profit over the health and welfare of animals, treating them like raw materials instead of tending to their needs as smart, social, and empathetic beings. Synonyms for factory farming include industrial farming and intensive farming, and factory farms often hold enough animals to qualify as concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

How Much Chicken Is Factory Farmed?

An estimated 99 percent of chickens currently being farmed in the United States are confined in factory farms. This estimate gets rougher for chickens farmed worldwide, though an estimated 74 percent of farmed land animals are raised in factory farms. Factory farms in the United States produced more than nine billion broiler chickens in 2020.

How Are Chickens Raised in Factory Farms?

Intensive farming systems separate chickens based on how they are used. Layer hens are raised to produce eggs that will be eaten by humans. Broiler chickens are raised to produce meat.

Layer Hens

Most layer hens in the United States spend the bulk of their lives, about two or three years, in a battery cage. Though chickens only lay 10 to 12 eggs per year in a natural setting, layer hens are bred to lay more than 300 eggs a year. In these crowded cages, hens are unable to spread their wings, take dust baths, perch, nest, or lay eggs as they would in nature. When their egg production declines to the point that they are no longer profitable to keep alive, they are sent to a slaughterhouse.

As a result of animal advocacy and public opposition to the use of battery cages for layer hens, some layer hens live cage-free, which allows them to move more freely within a shed. Yet they still suffer from practices such as debeaking, and transportation to slaughterhouses at a young age.

Broiler Chickens

Broiler chickens are farmed for their meat, and make up 95 percent of the land animals slaughtered for food globally each year.

Broiler production begins when young female chickens called pullets are bought and debeaked in preparation for when they begin laying eggs. The eggs that they lay are taken and sent to an industrial hatchery, where they are warmed in incubators. Those newborn chicks are then vaccinated, crated, and transported to another farm where they will grow for a few weeks as broiler chickens.

They are released as day-old babies into a shed at a grow-out farm with little to no access to the outdoors, alongside thousands or tens of thousands of other small, fluffy chicks. In his 2014 book about the American chicken industry, "The Meat Racket," Christopher Leonard describes modern chicken houses as "the length of several football fields and as wide across as a gymnasium," and writes that "[t]hey are wired with automatic feeders, ventilation systems, watering lines, and thermostats, all of them controlled from a centralized computer system and command room off the side of the chicken house." In the U.S., broiler chickens are typically raised with 20,000 other birds in a shed that's 16,000 square feet, resulting in less than a square-foot for each bird.

Farmers generally keep the lights on in the grow houses to deprive broiler chickens of sleep, which forces the birds to spend more time eating than they naturally would. After about 45 days, when the birds grow to weigh roughly 6.4 pounds, "catchers" are expected to catch the chickens by hand and take them to the slaughterhouse, where workers shackle and kill the birds. Because poultry catchers are under pressure to catch the birds "as quickly as possible with the minimum effort possible," the birds are likely to experience rough handling, stress, trauma, injuries, and even death as they are caught and loaded into crates for transportation.



Why Is Factory Farming Bad for Chickens?

Factory farming denies chickens the freedom to behave naturally: to build nests, spread their wings, take dust baths to clean themselves, scratch for food, bond with their children and other flock members, or live full lives. Instead, what is most important for the chicken farming industry is the mass production of meat, measured as weight gained over time. Chickens are bred, fed, and killed, without regard to their natural instincts or needs, and farming practices cause them suffering at every stage of their short lives.

Inhumane Treatment

The lives of male chicks in the egg industry are over as soon as they begin. Male chicks cannot lay eggs, so they are useless to the industry and aren't covered by any animal welfare laws. United Egg Producers—the agricultural cooperative that covers about 90 percent of the egg production in the United States—made headway with animal advocates in 2016 when they promised to stop killing male chicks by 2020. However, they updated their statement in 2021 saying they were unable to find a way to do so, revealing just how integral inhumane practices have become to chicken farming.

Debeaking

Baby chickens in factory farms start life by undergoing a painful, unanesthetized amputation of about one-third of their beaks. This debeaking, also referred to as beak trimming, leaves chickens depressed, in chronic pain, and in a state of extreme sensitivity when using their beaks, often for the rest of their lives. The industry does this to prevent chickens from pecking each other, sometimes to death, a behavior that results from living in overcrowded and stressful confinement.

Confinement in Battery Cages

To visualize the 67 square inches afforded to each layer hen living in a battery cage, take a sheet of 8.5 by 11 inch notebook paper and remove three inches from the longer edge. That's 68 square inches—and larger than the amount that battery hens have to live and lay eggs on. Life in a battery cage also means getting rained on by excrement, urine, and other detritus from the cages stacked above. The floors of the cages tend to be made with wire mesh. Chickens in battery cages cannot scratch the floors for dust to clean their feathers with, even as they naturally yearn to do so, and layer hens have no separate space for the act of laying itself, which they instinctively seek.

What Is a Battery Cage?

A battery cage is a type of cage where multiple animals are confined together: imagine ten birds living in the space of a filing cabinet drawer.

Genetic Manipulation

Broiler chickens have been selectively bred to grow so quickly that if a human grew at the same rate they would weigh 660 pounds by the time they were two months old. They grow so quickly that vital organs like their hearts and lungs are not able to support their bodies, which leads to just one example of the many diseases and disorders broiler chickens experience: congestive heart failure. Their bones, joints, and muscles are also not genetically equipped to support them, making it difficult for most broiler chickens to walk. They are typically in so much pain that it is hard for them to move.

Is Factory-Farmed Chicken Bad for You?

While the human body has evolved to digest chicken meat, that doesn't mean that we necessarily should. Dietary guidelines tend to promote vegetarian and plant-based foods



for their health benefits, and "meat-eating is consistently associated with disease risk," writes Marion Nestle in her 2018 book "Unsavory Truth." Beyond personal health, factory-farmed chicken is bad for public health, the environment, and the economies of rural communities.

How Factory Farms Play Chicken with Antibiotics

The overuse of antibiotics in chickens and other farmed animals has contributed to the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria around the world. For several decades, the chicken industry fed antibiotics to chickens not because the chickens were sick, but because it was an off-prescription way to help them grow faster. Now chickens continue to be fed antibiotics in the name of keeping them healthy. Battery cages and the filthy floors of chicken houses, on which broiler chickens have trouble walking, make farmed chickens susceptible to life-threatening pathogens like *Salmonella* and *E. coli*.

Environmental Impact

For environmental activists, it's important to note that the carbon footprint of chicken is twice that of tofu, beans, and peas. In addition, the incinerators that burn chicken litter release toxins into the environment that contribute to respiratory and heart disease. The dust and toxins such as ammonia in chicken houses also lead to asthma and chronic bronchitis in farmers.

The Economies of Rural Communities

Chicken companies outsource their risks to rural communities. They micromanage contract growers of broiler chickens in a model similar to sharecropping, leaving chicken farmers with little control over their businesses and in constant debt.

Chicken companies also use staffing agencies to establish a two-tiered system of compensation for their undocumented workers. Contracted workers do "dangerous work on the production lines" like direct hires, but for different rates of pay, and without paid time off, health insurance, or other job protections, according to a report by Tina Vasquez for Scalawag. Many poultry plant workers are Latino/a, and researchers have found that these workers may experience impaired lung function because of exposure to cleaning agents, bacteria, and dust.

How Long Does It Take To Raise a Chicken?

The domesticated chicken, the species that people farm, can live up to 10 to 15 years, but chickens bred specifically for egg production only live for about five years. Life is much shorter for chickens in industrial farms.

How Long Do Chickens Live?

Broiler chickens reach their market weight in about six weeks. At that point in their lives, catchers put them in crates and they are then driven for up to 12 hours without food or water to the slaughterhouse. The chickens can wait in crates on trucks for several hours in transport before they are killed. Because of their poor health and living conditions, they would likely die within two weeks of when they are transported even if they were not slaughtered.

In factory farms, layer hens are killed—and turned into chicken soup or liver pate—at the age of two or three, when their egg production slows or stops. Male chicks on layer farms are killed almost immediately after they are born.

How Are Factory-Farmed Chickens Killed?

Many factory-farmed chickens never make it to the slaughterhouse. Male chicks on layer farms are ground alive in meat grinders, or are suffocated after they are dumped in trash bags. Sick broiler chicks are killed by having their necks snapped. When chickens are transported from farm to slaughterhouse, or from farm to farm, about 10 to 15 percent of the chickens die during the trip.

At the slaughterhouse, the chickens are shackled and hung upside down. They are then electrocuted in order to stun them before workers slit the chickens' throats. The voltage on the stunning bath is often set too low to fully stun

every bird, and many are killed while conscious. The work of slaughtering chickens is physically and emotionally difficult, and is known to cause post-traumatic stress syndrome in former slaughterhouse employees and investigators.

Factory-Farmed Chickens: Facts and Statistics

The United States is the leading producer of broiler chickens in the world.

More than 70 billion chickens were slaughtered around the world in 2019.

Is Free-Range Chicken a Humane Option?

The term "free range" is poorly defined. It may mean that the chicken had some access to the outdoors. However, there is typically no way to know how much space an animal has had access to, how often they were allowed outside, how much time the chicken actually spent outside, and whether the land they had access to was of good quality. Free range certification does not address many of the harms inherent to the way that chickens are farmed.

Conclusion

Modern chickens live in overcrowded, unhygienic, disease-ridden confinement before the food industry kills them for their meat. Advocates are identifying these problems, analyzing them, and constantly pushing for both improved chicken welfare and a world without the confinement of animals for food, goals which are also connected to achieving a balanced climate, fairer rural economies, and healthier humans.

By New Roots Staff

Source: <https://www.newrootsinstitute.org/articles/what-is-chicken-factory-farming-and-how-bad-is-it>



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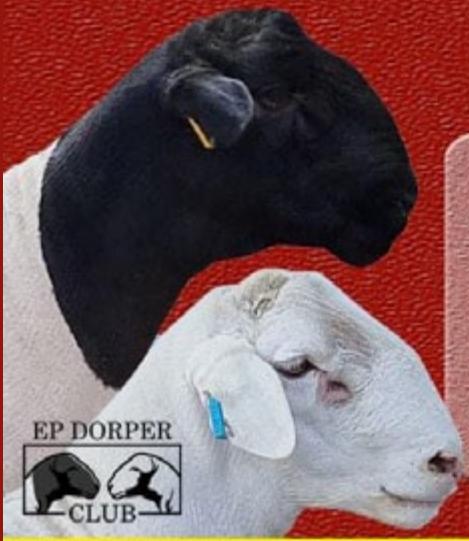
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Ja		✓ (*)	✓ (*)		Ja	Ja



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VERBETER DIE LEWERGESONDHEID VAN JOU KUDDE!

Veediefstal het 'enorme uitwerking' op landbou, ekonomie



TLU SA in die Vrystaat het die "barbaarse daad" waarin Edrich Wille, 'n boer in die Virginia-distrik, se beeste Woensdag in die vroeëoggendure gesteel en toe wreed geslag is, veroordeel. Sommige van die beeste se hakskeensenings is selfs afgekap.

Sewe van sy beeste is geslag en vier is so erg beseer dat hulle van kant gemaak moes word.

Bertus van der Westhuizen, streekvoorsitter van TLU SA in die Vrystaat, sê hulle veroordeel die daad ten sterkste en hou die verwikkelinge in die saak met afwagting dop.

"Misdadigheid van hierdie aard is traumatis en wrede en hierdie voorval was boonop nie die eerste van hierdie aard nie. Ons sal graag wil sien dat bestaande strawwe vir hierdie soort misdaad in heroorweging geneem word."

Dit is onrusbarend om te weet dat diegene wat tot sulke wrede dade in staat is, vry rondloop, sê Van der Westhuizen. "Die publiek kan dan ook met reg oor hul eie veiligheid bekommend wees solank hierdie wrede misdadigers vry in die openbaar rondbeweeg."



Hy sê die vraag kan ook met reg gevra word wat die gevolge sou wees vir 'n iemand wat moontlik die veediewe op heterdaad kon betrapp het.

Verskeie wette is oortree, onder meer wette rakende betreding, dieremishandeling, veediefstal en die handel in gesteelde goedere.

"Statistieke en navorsing het al bewys 'n veedief kan nie gerehabiliteer word nie en dat hy sal voortgaan met sy bedrywigheid sodra hy weer vrygelaat word. Dit maak met ander woorde sin om hom so lank moontlik uit die samelewning te verwyder deur swaar vonnisse op te lê."

Veediefstal het 'n boonop 'n enorme uitwerking, nie net op landbou self nie, maar ook op die ekonomie. "Neem in ag dat daar slegs in Junie meer as R9 miljoen se vee gesteel is. Hierdie verminkte koeie was boonop aanteelvle, waarvan toekomstige produksie ook nou die boer ontneem is."

Van der Westhuizen sê hul harte gaan uit na die boer en hulle sal help waar hulle kan om swaar strawwe vir die skuldiges te bepleit, sou hulle wel in hegtenis geneem word.

Photo: SAPS

Bron: <https://maroelamedia.co.za/landbou/landbounuus/veediefstal-het-enorme-uitwerking-op-landbou-ekonomie/>



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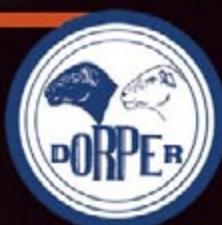
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The importance of rodent control in intensive farming practices and feed mills

Written by Cleary Martin, MSc (NWU: Integrated Pest Management and Environmental Sciences)

In South Africa a few species of rats and mice are of major concern for the agricultural industry, especially for intensive farming practices such as pig farming and poultry houses^{5, 11}, as well as feed production mills. These rodents are known as the black rat/roof rat (*Rattus rattus*), brown rat/Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), and the house mouse (*Mus musculus*).

Socioeconomic importance

Rats are economically important pests because not only do they threaten infrastructure, but the biosecurity on a farm as well, contributing to significant losses for farmers. Mice and rats can damage the buildings and demolish insulation of poultry and pig houses caused by their gnawing habit. Deterioration was detected of poultry houses in a span of five years due to rodents establishing burrows. This gives rise to a increase in energy costs, re-insulation costs as well as animals display poorer feed conversions.

The feed that rodents ingest and contaminate is a larger problem. Every rodent species will eat intensive farming feed, in doing so contaminating it with its droppings, urine and hair. As little as 100 rats can devour more than a ton of feed a year.

Rodents jeopardize the biosecurity on a farm and feed mills, as they are known to be carriers of different diseases like swine dysentery, toxoplasmosis, and salmonellosis, to name a few. The diseases are viruses and zoonotic pathogens, this means that they can jump from

one species (rodent) to another (chicken/pig), increasing the risk of infected animals on your farm. Rats also damage eggs and kill chicks, causing great losses to poultry farmers.

Control methods/ Treatment

Considering the damage a rodent infestation can have on a farm, an effective integrated control program should be formulated. Rat infestation in an area is based on sightings of the rodents, trapping index, tracking, and the presence of live burrows.

One way of controlling rodents is by restricting shelter, food and water. To do this it is important to remove any vegetation, equipment and trash around the animal housing, this limits shelter/nesting areas for rodents and mice. It is critical to store feed appropriately since rodent infestations is popular in storage rooms. Predators like owls and cats can be used as a biological control agent, however this strategy cannot be used on its own, and should be part of an integrated control program. Elimination of all entry points (rodent proofing) is useful in long term

maintenance of rodent free animal housing. When the physical control strategies, mentioned above, is unsuccessful a curative approach should be taken.

Trapping is economical, easy and an effective way to control rats. There are two different types of traps, they include non-poisonous sticky (glue) traps and mechanical traps⁶. The use of rodenticides is normally used for the control of rats because of its convenience and humane course of action. Both fast acting (acute) and slow acting (chronic) rodenticides are accessible.

To control Rodents on your farm, it is important to identify the specific species illustrated in Figure 1.

Mooivet offers several solutions to assist you with effective rodent control. Contact us today to discuss the solution that will best suit you.

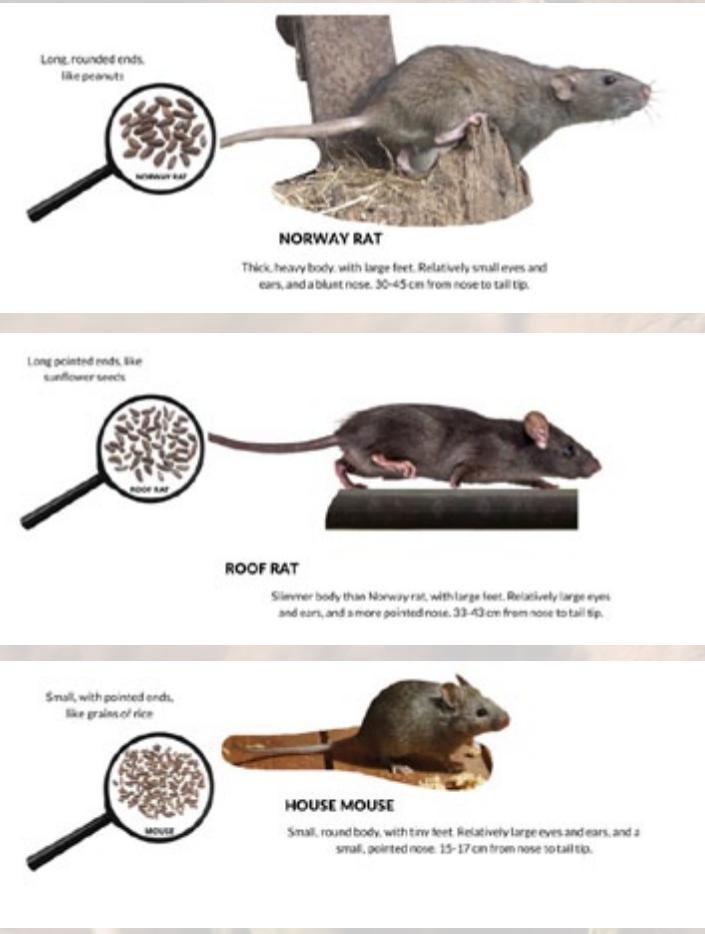


Figure 1: Differences between Norway rat, Roof rat, and the House mouse.

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Source: <https://www.agrifarmacysa.co.za/the-importance-of-rodent-control-in-intensive-farming-practices-and-feed-mills/>

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Riglyne vir die benutting van weimielies deur skape



HENDRIK VAN PLETZEN, VOERMOL VOERE

Die beweiding van ongeoeste mielies deur skape, ook bekend as weimielies, is 'n baie ou praktyk. Skaapboere in die oostelike dele van die land het in die vyftigerjare van die vorige eeu reeds mielies bewei.

Hierdie praktyk is dus so oud as wat mielies verbou word. Navorsing met weimielies is vanaf 1980 op Wildebeesfontein, destydse proefplaas van OTK, gedoen en daarna ook op die proefphase Nootgedacht en Athole, naby Ermelo, en ook deur ander navorsingsinstansies.

Praktyk- en navorsingsresultate toon dat weimielies 'n uitstekende metode is om waarde toe te voeg tot mielies en 'n "mielieprys" van tot R3 700/ton (Maart 2013) is haalbaar, mits die regte bestuur toegepas word.

Verskeie prys- en produksiefaktore sal natuurlik die finale syfer beïnvloed en 'n begroting moet vir eie omstandighede opgestel word. 'n Groot voordeel van weimielies is dat die opbrengs en drakrag hoër is as enige ander aangeplante droëlandweiding en dit pas baie goed in 'n voervloeibeplassing vir die herfs en winter in.

Die drakrag word tot 'n groot mate deur die graanopbrengs bepaal en hoe beter die graanopbrengs, hoe hoër is die drakrag. Weimielies is eintlik in wese 'n laekoste-voerkraal. Mielies, die belangrikste energiebron vir afronding, word net so op die land gelaat om te wei. Geen stroop-, wegry-, opberg- of terugvoerkoste is nodig nie. Verder is geen maal- en mengkoste nodig nie en ook nie voerkraalfasiliteite nie.

'n Geskikte lek met die nodige proteïene, minerale, spoorminerale en medisyne om suurpens (asidose) en die vorming van blaasstene te voorkom, is noodsaaklik. Voermol Landelek (V15414) is spesifiek ontwikkel om voedingsprobleme en voedingstekorte op weimielies en mieliereste te beperk.

Soos met enige boerderypraktyk is daar bepaalde risiko's wat tot 'n groot mate bestuurbaar is. Wees egter bedag op die volgende slaggate wat die winsgewendheid ernstig kan benadeel.

- Suurpens (asidose) bly die grootste enkele risiko en grootskaalse vrektes kan voorkom waar skape nie goed aangepas is nie.
- Lammers wat nie mielies ken nie, neem tot drie weke lank om mielies te leer vreet. Aanvanklik wil die lammers glad nie die mielies vreet nie en dan ewe skielik ná sewe tot 14 dae begin hulle sterk wei en kry suurpens.
- Lammers wat lakseer, is geweldig vatbaar vir brommeraanvalle. Dit bly 'n probleem tot en met die eerste strawwe ryp.
- Die proteïenwaarde van mielies is laag en op die meeste lande is daar 'n tekort aan sink, mangaan, selenium en koper.

- Die minerale is nie gebalanseerd nie en 'n oormaat fosfor gee aanleiding tot die vorming van blaasstene by hamels en ramme.
- Kontrole en beheer in 'n digte stand mielies in groot kampe is 'n probleem.

Bestuursriglyne om probleme te beperk

- Prosesseer lammers soos vir 'n voerkraal en gee die nodige inentings, behandel teen inwendige en uitwendige parasiete, behandel met 'n langwerkende middel teen brommers en dien 'n oorinplantaat toe.
- Gee Voermol Landelek (V15414) vanaf dag een om lammers die lek te leer vreet. Gee klein hoeveelhede vars Landelek ten minste twee maal per dag en voorsien ten minste 5 cm vreetspasie per lam.
- Weimielies kan reeds in die groenmieliestadium bewei word – dit vergemaklik aanpassing.
- Gelykmatige aanpassing op mielies is belangrik. Gee Voermol Lande lek ten minste 14 dae voor skape op lande gaan en pas mielies gelykmatig op die veld met volop ruvoer aan. Begin met 200 gram mielies of mieliekoppe per kleinvee-eenheid per dag en verhoog dit elke tweede dag met 100 gram (Tabel 1). Weityd kan ook beperk word, maar dit is nie so doeltreffend soos die gelykmatige verhoging in mielievoeding nie.
- Die aanpassingsperiode van skape wat mielies ken, kan aansienlik verkort word deur hulle met Lacticon S te doseer (vir meer besonderhede in verband met Lacticon, kontak Afrivet).
- Plaas lekbakke naby waterkrippe om goeie lekinname te verseker.
- Monitor lekinname. Die aanbevole inname van

Landelek is 200 gram per 45 kg - 50 kg skaap. Groter (swaarder) skape moet meer inkry (300 gram/dag).

- Maak waterkrippe ten minste drie keer per dag skoon.
- Skuif skape betyds na 'n vars blok – pitte moet nog sigbaar wees.
- 'n "B" trop, dit wil sê droë diere met 'n laer voedingsbehoefte, wei agter om die land skoon te vreet.
- Skape wat nie aangepas is nie, moenie by 'n "aangepaste" trop gevoeg word nie.
- Monitor diere vir simptome van suurpens – diere is styf en beweeg moeilik, lakseer, ontwater en die mis ruik suur.
- Onttrek siek skape en behandel met Lacticon S of 'n teensuurmiddel byvoorbeeld geaktiveerde houtskool of ant-acid. Voer ruvoer (verkieslik Iusernhooi), begin weer mielies gelykmatig byvoer en plaas gesonde diere so gou moontlik terug op die land.
- Hou troppe prakties so klein as moontlik om goeie kontrole en beheer toe te pas.
- Plaas 'n paar ouer skape wat mielies ken by speenlammers om hulle vinniger te leer vreet.

Voermol Landelek en bogenoemde bestuursmaatreëls sal die risiko van suurpens drasties verminder. Aangesien enkele diere in 'n trop baie min of geen lek vreet nie, is dit onmoontlik om te waarborg dat geen suurpens sal voorkom nie.

Produksienorme

Die drakrag van weimielies word deur graanopbrengs bepaal. Vir elke 1 ton graan is daar 1 000 kleinvee-eenheid weidae (45 kg - 50

TABEL 1: GELYKMATIGE AANPASSING OP WEIMIELIES.

Dag	Heel mielies of mieliekoppe (gram/KVE*/dag)	Beperkte weityd/dag
1 - 2	200	15 min
3 - 4	300	30 min
5 - 6	400	45 min
7 - 8	500	60 min
9 - 10	600	1 uur 15 min
11 - 12	700	1 uur 30 min
13 - 14	800	1 uur 45 min
15	Jaag in lande	Heeltydse beweiding

* KVE is 'n kleinvee-eenheid wat 45 kg - 50 kg weeg.



Foto 1: Many Koos Snyman van Aliwal-Noord by 'n mieliekop wat baie tipies deur skaap skoongevreet is. Al wat oorbly is die stronk en growwe stam



Foto 2: Dubbeldoellammers voeg die beste waarde tot weimielies toe

kg skaap) – maak dus voorsiening vir 'n inname van 1 kg mielies per skaap per dag.

Met 'n graanopbrengs van byvoorbeeld 5 ton/ha, is die drakrag ongeveer 55 skape/ha vir 90 dae. Drakrag kan verhoog word deur spaarveld aangrensend te wei. Dié praktyk verhoog nie net die drakrag van weimielies nie, maar voorsien ook bykomende ruvesel om suurpens te beperk.

Goeie gehalte, dubbeldoel speenlammers (wol en vleis) met 'n aanvangsgewig van 28 kg - 32 kg voeg die beste waarde tot weimielies toe. Met die huidige pryse kan 'n "mielieprys" van tot R3 700/ton realiseer.

Skeer lammers twee tot drie weke voor slag om die maksimum voordeel van wolproduksie te benut. 'n Speenlam verbruik nagenoeg 110 kg mielies in 80 - 90 dae. Lammers op weimielies word gewoonlik swaarder om die gewenste graad te bereik in vergelyking met lammers in 'n voerkraal.

Weimielies kan ook as strategiese weiding vir lammerooie in die herfs gebruik word. Die voedingswaarde (kwaliteit) van veld daal vinnig in die herfs en 'n kwaliteitsgaping ontstaan totdat oesreste beskikbaar is. Weimielies kan hierdie kwaliteitsgaping in die voervloeibeplanning met groot sukses oorbrug.

In 'n proef met Merino-ooie met lammers op 'n mielieland met 'n opbrengs van 4 ton graan per ha, was die gemiddelde daaglikse toename (GDT) van die ooie 232 gram en 265 gram vir lammers (Niemand, 2002).

Dit is algemeen bekend dat lakterende ooie op weimielies vet word en die gevolg daarvan is dat tot 68% van die ooie in die daaropvolgende lamseisoen tweelinge lam. Eiselontwikkeling in

die ooi begin reeds vyf tot ses maande voor bevrugting en daarom is goeie voeding in laktasie noodsaaklik om 'n goeie opeenvolgende lammeroes te verseker.

Weimielies plus Landelek stimuleer wolproduksie met goeie treksterkte en skoonwolproduksie beloop ongeveer 15 gram per ooi-eenheid per dag.

Lammers moet ten minste drie weke oud wees voordat hulle op weimielies gaan om te verhoed dat hulle af raak van die ooie.

Die vraag word dikwels gevra of beeste ook weimielies kan benut? In praktykwaarnemings is gevind dat goeie gehalte droë speenkalwers 1 kg/dag - 1,4 kg/dag groei en die beraamde mielie-inname van 'n 275 kg kalf is 6 kg per dag. Die drakrag van 'n land met 5 ton mielies, is nege tot tien kalwers/ha vir 90 dae en die inname van Voermol Landelek is 800 gram/kalf/dag.



Foto 3: Hierdie mieliekop is deur 'n bees gevreet en die pitte wat wegspat, kan nie opgetel word nie.

Basies dieselfde bestuursriglyne as by skape geld ook hier. Die grootste probleem met beeste is dat groot hoeveelhede mielies vermors word. 'n Bees byt die heel kop en die pitte wat wegspat kan nie skoon opgetel word nie. Hierdie vermorsing is soveel dat dié praktyk nie winsgewend is nie. Indien skape agterna skoon wei, kan die praktyk oorweeg word, maar beeste voeg beslis minder waarde tot weimielies as dubbeldoelskape.

Bron: <https://www.grainsa.co.za/riglyne-vir-die-benutting-van-weimielies-deur-skape>

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5 Steps to Prep Farm Equipment for the Planting Season

Are you overwhelmed by the amount of data your precision ag equipment generates? If so, you're not alone.

Are you looking to get a high yield this planting season?

Of course you are.

Every farmer wants to improve crop yield. But the problem lies in maximizing your space and time. You want to get the correct rate of seed, in the right place, on the optimum date – before bad weather strikes.

In fact, one misplaced seed can immediately affect your yield potential before it's even sprouted out of the ground.

Thankfully, the secret to planting early and planting effectively isn't to outwork everyone else.

Instead, you need to prepare your equipment before the planting season and reduce the risk of a costly breakdown.

While you can't control the weather, this will provide you a better shot at getting your seeds in the ground when your soil is ready.

Here are the 5 steps (most commonly overlooked by farmers) you should take to get your planter ready before the planting season starts.

1. Measure the wear of your seed opener disks.

If you want your seed to be placed at the appropriate depth, you need to check the wear and diameter of your opener disks.

First, place a business card on the top side of where the disks meet. Slide the card down until it stops. Then, take another business card and do the same thing, sliding upward from the bottom. Move the business cards as close together as possible and measure the distance between where both stop.

For proper performance, this should be about 2 inches (refer to your operator manual for the minimum diameter).

If yours don't meet correctly, then they need to be adjusted or, most likely, replaced.

2. Check drive shaft, chains, and sprockets.

Most importantly, remember to grease your chains and sprockets regularly.

To check that everything is working properly, spin the drive shaft, and while turning, check that all sprockets and chains are turning freely. If not, adjust or replace the component.

Also, if you're using hydraulic or electric driven planters, put the drives in manual (or test mode with a test speed similar to your field condition speed). While it's turned on, check that all drives are putting seed out of the seed tube.

3. Test and clean all your meters.

Every winter, your meters should be taken apart and cleaned with soapy water. Replace any



broken or worn parts as needed, and then test your meters.

Many companies will test your meters on a test stand where they can get extremely accurate readings on meter performance. We recommend doing this once a year.

If you're using Keeton Seed Firmers, we recommend replacing them every year before the planting season starts.

4. Check gauge wheels.

Check your gauge wheels for wear. They should turn smoothly without wobble, and make sure they're just barely off of the disk openers. If they're not properly adjusted, they could push up dirt and cause a trench with poor uniformity.

If the soil is being pushed in, it could result in variable seed depth and/or poor seed-soil contact. Because the emergence won't be uniform, both could hurt your yield potential.

5. Adjust pressure springs.

Finally, your pressure springs need to be properly adjusted for proper seed placement and contact with the soil in the trench.

If using hydraulic or air downforce, check all your hydraulic lines, down pressure, compressors, and air lines for leaks.

Prep today for a better planting season

If you want a chance at a higher yield, you need to start leveraging risks today.

Instead of just relying on the weather to hold out, you can reduce the risk of a costly breakdown and be ready to go when your soil is right.

Check all your planter parts for wear and tear, and test your meters and drives for optimum performance.

Preparing your equipment for the planting season is a sure-fire way to achieve a more consistent and accurate seed placement and improve your base-line yield potential for the whole growing season.

Source: <https://growers.ag/blog/5-steps-to-get-farm-equipment-ready-for-planting-season/>

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Die Varkbedryf in Suid-Afrika

Die wêreld se klimaat word warmer en droër en die landbou is onder meer druk om voedsame en goedkoop voedsel vir die Aarde se groeiende bevolking te produseer.

Desondanks gooi die “ontwikkelde wêreld” 'n derde van die voedsel wat vir menslike gebruik aangewend kan word weg. Baie lande het egter steeds 'n desperate tekort aan proteïene wat oor die nodige reeks essensiële aminosure beskik. Die wêreld se vleisbedryf is as gevolg daarvan besig om aan te pas. Daar word tans 'n verskeidenheid proteïene om aan die armer gemeenskappe se behoeftes te voorsien geproduseer.

Die wêreld se hoof Proteïenbronne



Pig production can help to address the growing demand for animal protein.

Totale wêreldwye vleisproduksie word betroubaar deur die Verenigde Nasies se Organisasie vir Voedsel en Landbou (FLO) gerapporteer en aangeteken. In 2017 is 'n totaal van meer as 350 miljoen ton vleis verbruik. Die wêreld se gewildste vleis was in volgorde van produksie (getal miljoen

ton): vark (112), pluimvee (107), beeste (88), skape, bokke, volstruise en dan verskeie gejagte wild soos takbokke, elke, wildevarke, wildsbokke, Afrika-buffels en kangaroos. Die ander proteïenbron in die menslike dieet is seekos. Dit sluit 'n totaal van 170 miljoen ton vis, skaaldiere en weekdiere in.

Ander voedselgroepe soos groente, vrugte, groen slaai, neute, graan, melk, eiers, kaas en bio-tegniese kos van laboratoriums (dit kan in die komende jare meer na vore tree) speel 'n belangrike rol in 'n gebalanseerde dieet. Koolhidrate is nodig vir energie en dan natuurlik vesel, minerale, vitamiene, skoon water en gewoonlik 'n proteïen.

Vleisverbruik in Suid-Afrika



Between 600 to 5 000 sows are kept in large scale commercial units.

Daar word gesê dat Suid-Afrika nie meer as 15% bewerkbare grond het nie en dat die toenemende vraag na menslike voedselprodukte diereproduksie met hoë 'n opbrengs in intensiewe sisteme noodsaak. Om goeie gehalte proteïene vir 55 miljoen mense te lewer word varke en pluimvee suksesvol in Suid-Afrika geproduseer, maar slegs 0,5% van die wêreld se varkvleis kom van Suid-Afrika.

Suid-Afrika verbruik ongeveer 200 000 ton vars en verwerkte varkvleis per jaar. Ons eie produksie beloop 182 000 ton, dit is sowat 2,6 miljoen slagvarke met 'n gemiddelde massa van 70 kg elk. Ons voer nog omtrent 25 000 ton in. Dit verteenwoordig net minder as 4 kg per persoon per jaar meer as die Afrika nie-Moslem-bevolking, maar is onbeduidend in vergelyking met die mense in Asië, Wes-Europa en Noord-Amerika.

Varkvleis word van Duitsland, Frankryk, Spanje, Kanada, Brasilië en die VSA af ingevoer. Bevroe en spesiale snitte soos varkribbetjies is 60% van die invoere. Suid-Afrika voer 'n klein hoeveelheid varkvleis uit na Namibië, Mauritius en Mosambiek. Tien keer meer pluimvee as vark word teen 'n soortgelyke prys per kilogram in Suid-Afrika verbruik. Dit dui op 'n groot potensiële mark vir vars en verwerkte varkprodukte.

Die Varkbedryf in Suid-Afrika



Feed can make up 75% of the cost of production.

Die varkbedryf in Suid-Afrika het drie hoof sektore. Groot skaalse moderne, doeltreffende, intensiewe produksie-eenhede het tussen 600 en 5000 sôe. Daar is 'n neiging dat boerderye baie groot moet wees of andersins tot niet gaan. Die voordele van die skaalvoordele geld vir insetkoste en bemarking.

Die middel- en klein kommersiële produsente in Suid-Afrika word minder en tensy hulle 'n ander inkomste het, is hulle kwesbaar vir die stygende koste van gebalanseerde voer wat 75% van die lopende koste in 'n varkboerdery uitmaak.



©Dr Jim Robinson
Small scale production can help to boost household income.

Daar is duisende kleiner varkboerderye met 'n baie lae insetkoste vir behuising en voer. Daar is geen aansporing vir hulle om behuising op te rig en gebalanseerde voer te koop nie aangesien hulle geen permanente verbruikers het nie. Met behuising van saamgeflanste materiaal en verouderde voer (dikwels met 'n lae proteïeninhoud), kan hulle steeds 'n beduidende finansiële bydrae tot hulle eie familie se finansies lewer.

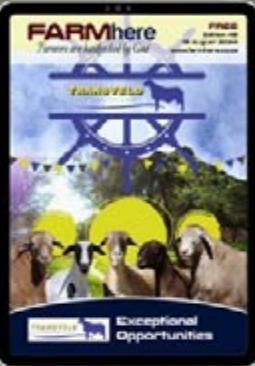
Daar is ook 'n klein persentasie spesiale varkboere wat op varke se welsyn fokus en organiese of vryloop-produksie beoefen en wie se posisie nie teengestaan moet word nie.



In 2017, pork still ranked as the most popularly produced meat.
Fotos ©National Pork Board and the Pork Checkoff, Des Moines, IA, USA.

Bron: <https://southafrica.co.za/af/varkbedryf-suid-afrika.html#>

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Water Usage In The Agricultural Industry



How Much Water Does The Agricultural Industry Use?

On average, farms around the world account for 70% of all water that is consumed annually. Of that 70% used by farmers, 40% is lost to the environment due to poor irrigation systems, evaporation, and overall poor water management.

As the world continues to increase in population, demand for food and water will continue to rise. By understanding how our water is currently utilized in agriculture, we can continue to learn and discover new methods of farming to maximize production as well as conserve our water supply.

How Is That Water Allocated?

As previously mentioned, 70% of the world's water is used for agriculture annually. That's over 2 quadrillion gallons of water, enough to cover the entire United States in 2 feet of water. To understand how we use most of this precious resource we need to understand how it is allocated.

Livestock

Farming livestock requires a considerable amount of water due to the amount of animals that need to be fed, cleaned, and maintained. The water intensive form of farming livestock is dairy farming. For just one milking cow, daily water usage is roughly 40-50 gallons when accounting

for basic consumption and hygiene. However, when looking at livestock as a whole, it accounts for just 30% of the 2 quadrillion gallons used for agriculture annually.

Water footprints per one animal:

- Dairy Cow: requires 40-50 gallons of water a day
- Beef Cattle: requires 20-30 gallons of water a day
- Pigs: require 5-10 gallons of water a day

Produce

Farming fruits and vegetables requires the most amount of water to keep plants hydrated to produce enough food to feed the country. For example, to grow one pound of coffee 2,500 gallons of water will be used. Plants require consistent amounts of water everyday to take their life cycle from seed all the way to harvest. Another reason why farming produce requires such a large percentage of water when compared to farming livestock due to a large amount of the water being wasted through irrigation.

Water footprints per one pound of produce:

- Rice: 650 gallons per pound
- Wheat: 130 gallons per pound
- Soybeans: 240 gallons per pound
- Sugar: 400 gallons per pound
- Coffee: 2,500 gallons per pound

Can Agricultural Water Usage Be More Efficient?

Through antiquated irrigation practices and the mismanagement of resources, roughly 40% of the water used for farming every year is underutilized. Irrigation is the process used by farmers to water their crops. They use large sprinkler heads to cover their fields and shower their crops in intervals. Through this process of irrigation, about half of the water used will be evaporated, run off the field, or get lost in transit.

This water that would otherwise be utilized elsewhere, is now put back into the environment where it will need to be reacquired and distributed, thus wasting time, energy, and money.



How Do We Improve Water Conservation In Agriculture?

There are plenty of ways in which farms can better use our water supply. Through the process of drip irrigation farmers can supply water directly to the roots of their crops rather than sprinkling the water on top. Through properly installed drip irrigation systems, farmers can save up to 80% more water than standard sprinkler irrigation systems. Additionally, by creating ponds and reservoirs, farmers can draw their supply from there, taking the pressure off of local watersheds.

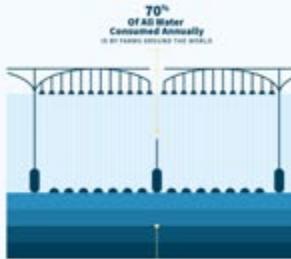
As the practice of farming changes, and the number of people on Earth grows, we must continue to look for more ways to conserve and maintain our global water supply. By striving towards efficient irrigation methods, improved means of control and monitoring, and increasing access to usable water we can continue to use less and provide more to those who need it most.

Source: <https://htt.io/water-usage-in-the-agricultural-industry/#:~:t>

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY'S WATER USAGE



ON AVERAGE,
farms around the world account for 70% of all water that is consumed annually. Of that 70% used by farmers, 40% is lost to the environment due to poor irrigation systems, evaporation, and overall poor water management.



40% OF THAT 70%
Is Lost To The Environment

AS THE WORLD CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN POPULATION, DEMAND FOR FOOD AND WATER WILL CONTINUE TO RISE.
By understanding how our water is currently utilized in agriculture, we can continue to learn and discover new methods of farming to maximize production as well as conserve our water supply.

HOW IS THAT WATER ALLOCATED?

As previously mentioned, 70% of the world's water is used for agriculture annually. That's over 1 quadrillion gallons of water, enough to cover the entire United States in 1 foot of water. To understand how we use most of this precious resource we need to understand how it is allocated.

LIVESTOCK

Farming livestock requires a considerable amount of water due to the amount of animal feed that need to be fed, cleaned, and transported. The water intensive form of farming livestock is dairy farming. For just one million cows, dairy water usage is roughly 40-50 gallons when accounting for both consumption and hygiene.



HOWEVER,
when looking at livestock in a certain, it accounts for only 40% of the 1 quadrillion gallons used by agriculture annually.



PRODUCE

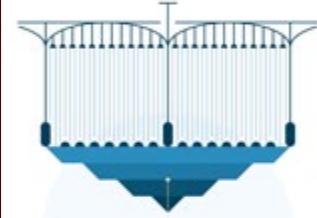
Raising fruits and vegetables requires the most amount of water to keep plants hydrated to produce enough food to feed the country. For example, to grow one pound of coffee, 2,000 gallons of water will be used. Plants require consistent amounts of water everyday to take their life cycle from seed all the way to harvest. Another reason why farming produce requires such a large percentage of water, when compared to farming livestock, is due to a large amount of water being wasted through irrigation.

WATER FOOTPRINTS (PER ONE PERSON, PER DAY)



CAN AGRICULTURAL WATER USAGE BE MORE EFFICIENT?

Through antiquated irrigation practices and the mismanagement of resources, roughly 40% of the water used for farming every year is underutilized. Irrigation is the process used by farmers to water their crops in intervals. Through this process of irrigation, about half of the water used will be evaporated, run off the field, or get lost in transit.



HOW DO WE IMPROVE WATER CONSERVATION IN AGRICULTURE?

There are plenty of ways in which farms can better use our water supply. Through the process of drip irrigation farmers can supply water directly to the roots of their crops rather than spraying the water on top.



Through properly installed drip irrigation systems, farmers can save up to 80% more water than standard sprinkler irrigation systems. Additionally, by creating ponds and reservoirs, farmers can draw their supply from there, taking the pressure off of local watersheds.

As the practice of farming changes, and the number of people on Earth grows, we must continue to look for more ways to conserve and maintain our global water supply. By striving towards efficient irrigation methods, improved means of control and monitoring, and increasing access to usable water we can continue to use less and provide more to those who need it most.

AD3E



Ensure your
animals have
optimal vitamin A
levels this winter.



Product Name: AD₃E. Registration Number: G3796 Act 36/1947 (South Africa). Composition: Vitamin A 500 000 IU, Vitamin D₃ 75 000 IU, Vitamin E 50 IU. Registration holder: Kyron Animal Health (Pty) Ltd, Co. Reg. No. 2004/021847/07, Unit 45C, 45 Parkview Street, Highway Business Park, Rooihuiskraal Ext. 31, Centurion, 0157, South Africa. Export countries: Botswana – BV2100001/A[POM]; Namibia – V14/19.1/1241[NS0].



#SustainabilitySynergised

PEOPLE | PLANET | PROFIT

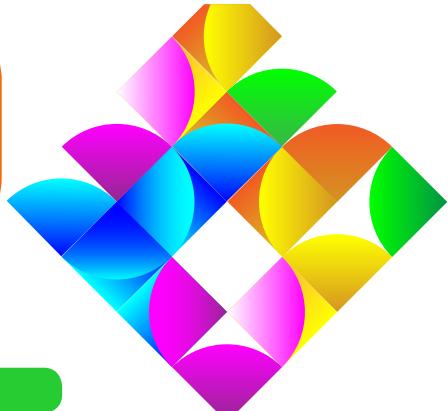


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DID YOU KNOW?



WORLD OF PORK

Pork Market update – Week 39

23 - 29 Sept 2024

Pork market update Week 39 | 23 – 29 September 2024



Previous week



Latest week



R4 219
per tonne

R4 211
per tonne
-0,2%
-R7,55/t

R32,02
per kg

R32,14
per kg
+0,4%
+R0,12/kg



YELLOW MAIZE PRICE

(JSE EDM SPOT PRICE)

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



PRODUCER PRICE

(ABATTOIR PURCHASE PRICE (EXCL. SOWS))

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

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Producer prices increased, yellow maize prices decreased during week 39

In week 39 of 2024, the pork producer price averaged R32,14/kg, 0,4% higher than the previous week. The yellow maize price averaged R4 211/t, 0,2% lower than the previous week. Producer prices in relation to yellow maize prices averaged 7,63, 0,6% higher than the previous week.

[Download report](#)



vkb

IDEES VOLVREES
© KOBUS GALLOWAY

LEVOXY 5,9%^{②+③†}



GET ON TOP OF CONICAL FLUKE + LIVER FLUKE THIS SEASON!

Levoxy 5,9% is a registered roundworm, liver fluke and conical fluke remedy for cattle and sheep

TRINEX PLUS 19,5%^{②+③†}



Product name: Levoxy 5,9% Registration number: Reg No. G4148 Act 36/1947 (South Africa). Each 1 mL contains: Levamizole hydrochloride 2,5 % m/v, Oxyclzanide 3,4 % m/v. Product name: Trinex Plus 19,5% Registration number: Reg No. G3814 Act 36/1947 (South Africa). Each 1 mL contains: Levamizole 7,5 % m/v, Triclabendazole 12,0 % m/v. Export countries: Botswana - BV210046/1A [VPS]; Namibia - V14/18.1.8/1244 Act 13/2003 [NSO]. Registration holder: Kyron Animal Health (Pty) Ltd, Co. Reg. No. 2004/021847/07, Unit 45C, 45 Parkview Street, Highway Business Park, Rooihuiskraal Ext. 31, Centurion, 0157, South Africa.



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LIVESTOCK · STUD STOCK · SLAUGHTER STOCK · GAME · DISPERSAL SALES · MOVABLE ASSETS · PROPERTY

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INTERESTING FACT

10 Facts – Sheep

1. A sheep was one of the first ever successful blood donors
2. Artificial heart valves were engineered using lambs and sheep
3. Sheep are particularly used as models for endocrinology, reproduction and pregnancy and foetal development
4. Sheep were used to develop a vaccine for Schmallenberg virus - a disease leading to deformities in offspring of sheep and cattle
5. The Sheep was the first mammal to be cloned from an adult cell – Dolly is the world's most famous clone
6. Sheep do not have front teeth on their upper front jaw
7. Sheep have a 360-degree vision
8. A sheep was the first-ever hot air balloon passenger
9. In early 2014, sheep were instrumental in the development of womb transplants, which have since been successful in women
10. Sheep use their brains to save water



VEILING RESULTATE

5th PRODUCTION SALE

Tamus
BONSMARA

2 OCTOBER 2024

11:00 - Kuruman - André Kock & Son Auctioneering Pens

ANDRÉ KOCK & SEUNISON BK
Lewendeplaas Afliërs & Skiedagsagents
Livestock Auctioneers & Estate Agents

MOALOSI
BONSMARA

Be die Paarde Soekery

BONSMARA
SA

SWIFT
VEE
bie aanlyn
www.swiftvee.com

VEILING UITSLAE

STOETBUL BONSMARA - HOOGSTE: R450 000 | GEMIDDELD: R106 000

STOETVERS BONSMARA - HOOGSTE: R10 500 | GEMIDDELD: R8 750

DRAGTIGE KOEI & KALF BONSMARA - HOOGSTE: R19 500 | GEMIDDELD: R19 500

KOEI & KALF BONSMARA - HOOGSTE: R17 500 | GEMIDDELD: R17 500

DRAGTIGE KOEI BONSMARA - HOOGSTE: R21 500 | GEMIDDELD: R21 071.43

DRAGTIGE VERS BONSMARA - HOOGSTE: R31 000 | GEMIDDELD: R22 042.86

OOP VERS BONSMARA - HOOGSTE: R14 500 | GEMIDDELD: R13 000

STOETRAM ILE DE FRANCE - HOOGSTE: R9 500 | GEMIDDELD: R8 928.57

RAM ILE DE FRANCE - HOOGSTE: R9 000 | GEMIDDELD: R9 000

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

VEILING RESULTATE

Livestock Auction Report

Weskaaplandse Dorper Auction

Steilhoogte | 3 October 2024

Auctioneer: Carl Malherbe

Most expensive White Dorper Ram:

R22 000

Sold to De Jongh JJDW from Lambertsbaai

Sold by Stofberg PJD from Rawsonville

Most expensive Dorper Ram:

R40 000

Sold to PD Carstens & Seun from Vredendal

Sold by Katdoringvlei Beleggings from Lutzville

Averages:

Dorper Rams

R11 661

White Dorper Rams

R10 465

The Weskaaplandse Dorper Auction was held at the Steilhoogte Primary School on the 3rd of October 2024 and was hosted by BKB Paarl with Carl Malherbe serving as auctioneer. We extend our gratitude to all the buyers who contributed to the success of the auction.



From left to right: Koos Rossouw (seller), Warren Britz, Daniel Carstens (buyer), Mervin Cloete (handler), Carl Malherbe (auctioneer)



Livestock Auction Report

Kasteel 33rd Production Auction

Loxton | 26 September 2024

Auctioneer: JP Marais

Most expensive White Dorper ram (Lot 3):

R21 000

Sold to Hennie de Kock from Montagu

Averages:

White Dorper T5	R15 600
White Dorper Stud	R9 937
White Dorper Flock	R9 166
Dorper T5	R10 666
Dorper Stud	R9 750
Dorper Flock	R9 000
Van Rooy T5	R10 000
Van Rooy Stud	R9 333
Van Rooy Flock	R8 000
Persian Stud	R6 333
Boerbucks Stud	R8 500
Boerbucks Flock	R9 250

The Kasteel 33rd Production Auction was held on the 26th of September 2024 at Kasteel in Loxton and was hosted by BKB Cradock with JP Marais serving as auctioneer. We extend our gratitude to all the buyers who contributed to the success of the auction.



From left to right: Pieter Wiese (seller), Nina Smook, Lukas Smook, Hennie de Kock (buyer), Lian de Vries, Corne Nel (BKB)



VEILING RESULTATE



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!



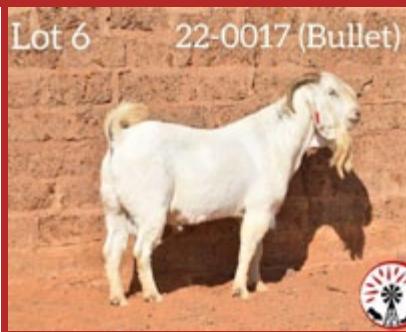
SA Savanna Club Auction – Results 3 Oct

The NKLH Auction pens in Kimberley, Northern Cape was the setting for the 6th SA Savanna Club Auction presided over by Noordkaap Lewendehawe with SwiftVee running the online bidding platform.

In all, a total of 45 beautiful savannas were sold with Hano Jordaan of the Summerville Trust selling the highest priced buck, lot 6, for a nifty R27,000 and Hardus Korb from Griekwastad selling this most expense for on sale for R21,000.

Congratulations to all the buyers and sellers as well as the auctioneers and organizers of the sale.

Full auction results attached.



\$STATSITEMRAS 03-10-2024-SAVANA KLUB

ITEM	RAS	RAS2	GETAL	MAX_KG	MAX_AMT	AVG_KG	AVG_AMT
GOOI	SAVANNA KUDDE		5.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	6,950.00
GOOI	SAVANNA STOET		2.00	0.00	14,500.00	0.00	14,000.00
GOOI+L	SAVANNA KUDDE		8.00	0.00	11,500.00	0.00	9,468.75
GOOI+L	SAVANNA STOET		3.00	0.00	14,000.00	0.00	13,666.67
GOOID	SAVANNA KUDDE		12.00	0.00	21,000.00	0.00	9,562.50
GOOID	SAVANNA STOET		6.00	0.00	19,000.00	0.00	11,875.00
GRAM	SAVANNA KUDDE		3.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	6,666.67
GRAM	SAVANNA STOET		6.00	0.00	27,000.00	0.00	16,000.00
45.00							

WAT SÊ DIE MARKTE



Bees

A2/3 = R 51.81

B2/3 = R 43.82

C2/3 = R 42.90

SPEENKALF = R 31.03



Skaap

A2/3 = R 91.16

B2/3 = R 62.94

C2/3 = R 62.84

STOORLAM = R 39.88



Bokke

Ooie = R 61.23

Kids <30kg = R 75.09

Kids 30-40kg = R 53.54

Kids > 40kg = R 39.14



Pluimvee

Bevroe = R 35.25

Vars = R 33.65

IQF = R 30.98



Vark

Porkers = R 32.91

Baconers = R 32.48



Safex

Mielies = R 5515 /t

Sojabone = R 8700 /t

Sonneblom = R 9640 /t

Koring = R 6975 /t



Geld Eenhede

R / \$ = R 17.49

R / £ = R 22.91

R / € = R 19.16

Soos 4 Oktober 2024

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BOERhier VEILINGS

Job 22:28

'You will succeed in whatever you choose to do, and light will shine on the road ahead of you.'

- When we put God first in our lives, the results can be astounding.
- Aligning ourselves with God's will brings success into our lives.
- Life's uncertainties needn't overwhelm us, because HE will show us the way.
- Commit your plans to God, move forward confidently and expect His favour.

Prayer: Lord, I submit my life and my future into Your Almighty hands. You are the Giver of life and of every good thing. I look to You to flood my pathway with light and to give me victory. Amen.

Lizelle

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

www.boerhier.co.za

Foto: Christine Vosloo Fotografie