

Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Centre **076 023 2574** info@hopehillcentre.co.za www.hopehillcentre.co.za

Plot 152, Rietvlei, Rustenburg, 0299 CO Reg: 2019/330465/07

www.agripulse.co.za **OKTOBER 2021**

WHAT A GOAT!

Maserati most expensive goat ever!

JOB CREATION

Unique vine picking project

WILD SPECIES

Dr Morné de la Rey ensures survival



Chantelle Edwards and Dave de Jager of Hope Hill with the adorable Fleur (left) and Witpoot. These lovely animals are used in special therapy to bring new hope to people struggling with addiction. Hope Hill is the only rehabilitation centre of its kind in the North West Province and has assisted numerous addicted men and women (and youths) to face life without drugs or alcohol. In these challenging times it is encouraging to know that Hope Hill's rehabilitation programmes are quite affordable please don't hesitate to enquire - there is an undeniable need for specialised rehabilitation programmes in North West. (Story and more information on p11).



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Nissan NP200 1.5 Dci A/C P/U SC Wit 50000km Hilux XC 2.8 GD-6 RB Raider MT Wit 136000km Hilux 3.0 D-4D RB DAKAR DC MT Silwer 215000km Hilux 2.5 D-4 SRX S/C Wit

R549,900.00 R459,900.00 R489,900.00 R549,900.00 R469,900.00 R409,900.00 R489,900.00 R389,900.00 R359,900.00 R159,900.00 LANDCRUISER 200 R374,900.00 R329,900.00 2019 4.5 V8 VX-R R179,900.00

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AgriPuse & Jou agent in Noordwes en Noord Kaap







Maserati – a Big Billy of a goat

Charlize van der Linden

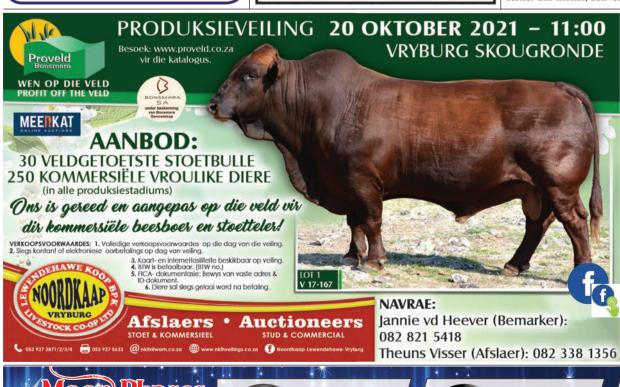
AGRIPULSE- Maserati was named world champion Boerbok at the world goat auction in Bloemfontein earlier this year and was also named the champion two-teeth ram and the senior champion ram.

Masearti was sold out of hand for a new world record price of R500 000. The new owners of this ram from Lukas Burger's Boerbok stud farm on Rietfontein, Griquastad, are Salmon van Huyssteen Boerbok stud farm in Hartbeespoortdam and Joubert Horn Boerbok stud farm in Vryburg. According to Joubert Horn, this world champion Maserati, was not in the market for sale. He asked Lukas Burger if they would make the ram available to sell out of hand. Maserati, who will be two years old in December, has excellent genes from his father Ferrari, who was named the Northern Cape champion ram in 2019 and as world reserve junior champion ram in 2019. His mother, Muscles, was the daughter of the ram Airbus, which was used by the Lukas Burger stud. Burger says the Boerbok breed that originated in South Africa is sought after worldwide for their meat, which according to various studies is very healthy. Burger says it is scrupulous breeding that brings results like this from Maserati. Burger's production auction, held in Kimberley earlier this month, delivered quite a lot of good

prices. The average amount per ram was R 36 900 and R31 500 for ewes. The most expensive ram at the auction was purchased at R290 000. Burger says the Boerbok breed that originated in South Africa is sought after worldwide for their meat, which according to various studies is very healthy. Burger says it's scrupulous breeding that brings results like this from Maserati. Burger's production auction, held in Kimberley earlier this month, delivered quite a lot of good prices. The average amount per ram was R 36 900 and R31 500 for ewes. The most expensive ram at the auction was purchased at R290 000. The previous world record price for the Lukas Burger stud was R450 000 and was paid in 2015 for the ram, Tolla, which was also sold out of hand. According to Burger, the achievements are good for the entire Boerbok industry, and he reports that he receives enquiries from as far away as India and Thailand. Salmon van Huyssteen says that for them it's about Maserati being a world champion ram and a tremendously good breeding ram. Van Huyssteen adds on to say that Maserati was built brilliantly correctly and has a good length. Joubert Horn says Maserati is impressive as he comes from a very impressive bloodline. "I can't actually single out qualities because he's very correct from front to back, and carries his head very nicely. Maserati steps terribly









wide behind and he's correctly filled." "The ram has an incredibly nice attitude and I need a strong backside like his in my stud. If you get those genetics in your herd and can bring genetic progress, then it makes sense to pay that price for a goat.' According to Horn, there will more than 20 coverages of Maserati available in Pretoria on 13 November 20 at the X-treme Genetics auction. According to the South African Boerbok Breeders' Association, this is a fantastic investment choice for buyers because this ram is undoubtedly currently the best breeding goat in the industry.





Full Moon 6 Oct.



Third Quarter Moon 13 Oct.

Publisher



Moon 20 Oct.



First Quarter Moon 28 Oct.

AgriPu/se North West & Northern Cape

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Council third parties.

"I thought I was going to lose my family" - young mother talks about Covid anxiety

By Christelle van Rooyen-Wessels

AGRI PULSE - RUSTENBURG - "Mom, I'm scared. I'm so scared I'm going to die. What will become of my children? Who will take care of them?"

When Deidri Ziemerink (30) sent this message to her mother, she thought she would lose the battle against Covid-19. She was so weak that she could barely pick up her phone. In addition, her husband, Walther, was in the Intensive Care Unit of a hospital. He was unconscious and on a ventilator.

The smallest thing that reminds her of that dark time, makes her anxious. "When we drive past the hospital, my heart shrinks. I cannot even watch a program about Covid, because then it feels like I am experiencing all the symptoms again."

The young couple and their two toddlers -Dian and Waldri - have all fallen ill; Walther, a fit, healthy man who is a keen runner, became the sickest and had to be hospitalized.

"The Covid ward had only one entrance / exit. I lay and watched as one patient came in after the other. And then how bodies were pushed out of the ward in green body bags. It really messes with your mind, "says Walther.

"When the children became ill, my courage almost gave way. One hears how little children die because of Covid and I just thought, if any of my children would succumb, the Lord must take me too; I would not survive it," recounts an emotional Deidri.

Both Deidri and Walther tell that they are still, months later, sitting with the aftermath of their illness. "Covid brain is a definite thing! That misty veil that lies thick in your head and pollutes your memory, is one of the most frustrating aspects I experienced afterwards," says Deidri.

She and Walther both counted the days until they could go for their vaccination.

"I cannot tell you how happy I was to stand in line and wait for my vaccination! It sounds ridiculous, but I was so grateful

Like reading Afrikaans? This is one for you

AGRI-PULSE – KLERKSDORP – The fans of art festivals had a very dry 18 months.

But this November it will be raining books at the Shack2Sanctuary Afrikaans Book Festival in Klerksdorp.

The festival is planned for 4-6
November

The delectable feast of fiction (and non-fiction) will boast many highlights — one being the gala evening on Friday (5 November) where readers can sit down to a three-course gourmet meal, as well as getting to know the authors participating in the festival.

So, polish those shoes and get the evening dress and suit to the dry cleaners in time!

If chatting to your favourite author in a more informal setting, then do drop by on Saturday (6 November). The programme will be hosted in two halls and here the authors will also be on hand to discuss their books and their writing with readers.

Find the festival at 64C Ian Street, Wilkoppies, Klerksdorp.

Call Shack2Santuary on 083 659 5260 for more information or send an email to shack2sanctaury@gmail.com

Some of the authors taking part are:
Chris Karsten, Sidney Gilroy, Elsa
Winckler, Henk Breytenbach, Susan
Cilliers, Christelle van RooyenWessels, Dibi Symington, Neels
Jackson, Madelein Rust, Susan
Coetzer, Ilse Salzwedel, Louise van der
Merwe and Didi Potgieter.

that so many other people were there to get protection against Covid," laughs Deidri. "I can only hope and pray that people realize the seriousness and do everything in their power to help make sure we get through this thing," says Deidri.

"Please, Covid is not a joke. I never, ever want to experience it again. And I do not want my children to ever have to go through this again," Deidri appeals.



Click here on your electronic device or go to https://bit.ly/jongmavertelvancovid-angs to listen to Deidri's poignant account



Deidri Ziemerink and her daughter Waldri.



success is in the detail

seeds | science | service



SV 6131 PB

- Suitable for open field production
- Excellent leaf coverage for protection against sunburn
- Dark green fruit colour
- Uniform fruit with good leaf attachment
- Vigorous plant
- Excellent disease package



King Arthur

- Vigorous growth, excellent fruit quality and widely adaptable open field variety
- The large, blocky peppers are sweet, thick-walled, and ripen from green to bright red
- Average fruit weight:
 250 350g



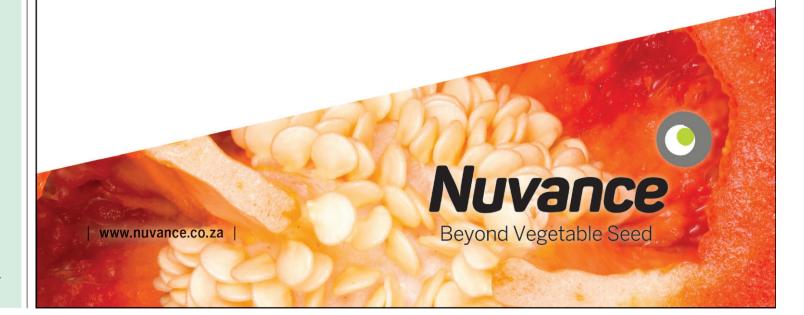
Revelation

- Good shelf life
- Average fruit size of 10 x 10 cm
- Blocky sweet pepper
- Suitable for the fresh market



PS 16351609

- Tolerant to Phytophthora capsici
- Extended harvest periods
- Improved marketable yield





25 RAMME | 65 OOIE



VERKOOP VOORWAARDES: Rekeninge moet vereffen word direk na afloop van veiling dmv kontant of bewys van elektroniese betaling voor diere gelaai kan word. Kontanthanteringsfooie sal gehef word op alle kontanttransaksies. FICA dokumentasie (ID / paspoort en bewys van verblyf) moet teenwoordig wees om transaksie af te handel.



Sussex - one of oldest Poultry breeds

AGRIPULSE – RUSTENBURG – The Sussex is one of the oldest British breeds and although not included in the first English Standards published in 1865, the first poultry show in 1845 had classes for Old Sussex or Kent Fowls, Surrey Fowls and Dorkings. The Speckled is the oldest variety, while Brahma, Cochin and Silver-Grey Dorking were used to produce the Light Sussex.

The weight for the large breeds 4.1kg for the cock and 3.2kg for the hen and the bantam breed 1.7kg max for the cock and 1.5kg max for the hen. Note the maximum weights of the bantams it means they may weigh less but not more than

General shape and carriage is graceful, showing length of back, vigorous and well balanced. Breast is broad and square, carried well forward, with a long and straight, deep breast bone. Shoulders are wide and the back broad and flat. The wings are carried close to the body.

The cocks head is a medium size of fine quality and the beak is short and strong (curved). Their eyes are prominent, full and bright, they

have a single, medium size comb, evenly serrated and erect, and fitting close to the head. The face is red, smooth and of good texture, ear-lobes and wattles are red, of medium size and fine texture. The neck is gracefully curved, with fairly full hackle. The tail is a moderate size, carried at an angle of 45 degrees. The thighs are short and stout, the shanks is short and strong and rather wide apart, with close fitting scales. The toes are four in number, straight and well spread. Plumage is close and free from any unnecessary

The hens differ slightly from the cocks regarding the regarding their carriage, tail and

The hens' carriage is graceful and showing length of back, their tails are small and curved backwards and for the plumage it must be loose and free from any unnecessarily fluff.

Sussex is available in the following colours although some are very rare light (almost columbian like), red, buff, speckled, brown, white and silver.





Rustenburg Poultry Club:

For more information please contact Rustenburg Poultry Club: Hanri at 083 465 1486, Dawie at 071 196 7696 or Marlize at 072 668 1495; Email: rustenburgpoultryclub@gmail.com.





HANNES & JACO DU PREEZ HANCOR





Ons teel vir die toekoms

AANTEELVEILING 28 OKTOBER 2021

TWYFELHOEK - SLURRY OM 11:00





Kommersiële diere bestaan uit top Bonsmara, Bonsmara X en Simbra diere





NAVRAE:

Jaco du Preez 082 315 3120 **Gert Brits** 082 313 4908 082 856 0253 **David Maasz** Theuns Visser(Afslaer)082 338 1356

HERMAN DU PREEZ (GASVERKOPER): 0824174431

GRATIS VERVOER BINNE 200km RADIUS VANAF VEILING



VRYBURG: 053 927 2311

TERME: Slegs *kontant* of bankgewaarborgde *tjeks* op die dag van die veili Bankkoste word gehef op alle kontantbetalings. Aankope mag eers gelaai er verwyder word sodra Karoo-Cokse bewys van betaling ontvang het. EFT fasiliteite sal beskikbaar wees.

Selecting Pepper Varieties

- Market requirements and seasonality determine the types of peppers to grow.
- Tolerance of temperature extremes and adaptability to local conditions impact variety selection.
 - Resistance to locally important diseases can be critical to production success.

While yield potential is usually the primary characteristic of concern for growers selecting bell pepper varieties, a number of other factors should also be considered as they can impact marketable yields or other aspects of production that determine the profitability of an operation.



Figure 1. Medium sized fruit can be preferred by processors and some large-scale retailers, while large fruit may be desired for specialty retail markets.

YIELD POTENTIAL, PLANTING SLOTS, AND REGIONAL ADAPTABILITY

Yield potential, measured as the number or weight of fruit per hectare, is certainly a characteristic that growers are interested in when selecting pepper varieties. However, estimated yield potential alone is not always the best predictor of how successful a variety will be for an operation. The timing, number, and size of plantings during a season should be synchronized with the needs of the market. Planting schedules vary with geographic region as well as the intended market [processing, fresh market, large retail, specialty retail, farmers markets, community supported agriculture (CSA), etc.].1

Time of production during the season (planting slot) is also affected by the relative maturity (earliness) of the variety. Early maturing varieties can be used to help capture the early season market in some areas. However, a variety's response to local conditions, including temperature, rainfall, sunlight, and soil type, will also affect the timing and quality of fruit production. A variety that performs well in one location or during one time of the season may perform very differently at different locations and times.2,3 For example, a variety can exhibit good cold tolerance, growing and setting fruit well early in the spring, but may not do well in the heat of the summer because of problems with sunburn, low fruit set, or undesirable fruit shape. Pollination of pepper fruit is affected by temperature (both high and low), and low seed set due to poor pollination can affect fruit shape and development.4,5 Growers should be cautious about choosing varieties that may mature early at the expense of other desirable characteristics, such as proper fruit shape.

FLOWERING PATTERNS AND PLANT HEIGHT

Many commercial growers, especially those selling to processors or the large retail market, wish to limit the number of harvests to two or three per planting, with 30 to 40% of the fruit picked during the first harvest. This requires varieties that have concentrated periods of flowering and fruit production. Other growers, selling at farmers markets or supplying restaurants, may prefer varieties with a more continuous pattern of flowering, which results in multiple harvests over a longer period of time.

Pepper varieties also differ in plant height, which affects production in a number of ways. In general, taller plants yield more, but tall plants can have more problems with lodging and require staking in some production systems or regions. Also, some growers using a staked plant system have adapted their systems to moderately sized plants, and switching to a variety with a larger plant size would mean needing to purchase longer stakes and, perhaps, altering plant spacing. There is also a tendency for shorter plants to have a concentrated pattern of flowering, while taller plants tend to have a more continuous flowering pattern. So growers may prefer shorter plants for a number of reasons.

FRUIT SIZE AND QUIALITY

In addition to yield and flowering pattern, the other primary characteristics considered when selecting varieties are fruit size and quality. Marketable fruit are sorted into the size categories medium, large, extralarge, jumbo, and super jumbo. You might think that bigger is always better, but that is not the case with peppers. The desired fruit size will depend on the intended market. Medium sized fruit are often preferred by processors producing "cups" and by large scale retailers, where fruit are sold by the piece (Figure 1). Larger fruit may be preferred by processors producing chopped peppers, or by specialty retailers or for farmer's markets where fruit are sold by weight.

Fruit shape is important in determining marketability. The standard shape for green bell peppers is a blocky, four lobed fruit with a width to length ratio from 1:1 to 1:1.2, depending on the region. The number of lobes can affect shape, with four lobed fruit usually having a more blocky, less pointed shape than fruit with fewer lobes (Figure 2).



Figure 2. The length of fruit can be affected by temperatures during fruit development. Also, the three lobed fruit on the right is more pointed than the blocky, four lobed peppers to the left.

Fruit shape can be affected by temperature, with longer fruit forming during periods of higher temperatures. This is one way in which seasonality affects fruit production. A variety that produces a blocky fruit when temperatures are cooler may produce a fruit that is too long during warmer conditions, while a variety that produces a proper shaped fruit under warm conditions may produce fruit that is too short when temperatures are cooler (Figure 2).6,7 However, some varieties are very stable and maintain a consistent fruit shape over a wide range of temperature conditions.

The colour of the fruit is also important. For green bell peppers, a dark green colour is preferred, but it is more important to have fruit with uniform, non-blotchy colour. A lighter green, uniform coloured fruit is generally more desirable than a darker but blotchy fruit. In addition, the formation of dark purple pigmentation, a condition called "blue nose", can render the fruit unmarketable. This problem can be avoided by using Anthocyaninless varieties.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

The disease resistance traits of a variety need to be considered, as diseases can dramatically impact production. One of the most common and damaging pepper diseases is bacterial spot, which causes brown spots on leaves and fruit, and can result in significant defoliation. There are many races of the pathogen that causes this disease. Therefore, it is important to select varieties that have resistance genes that are effective against the races present, especially in areas with regular rainfall or in fields receiving overhead irrigation, conditions that favour disease development 3

Phytophthora blight, caused by a fungal-like organism, can be prevalent and cause significant losses in locations with high soil moistures, such as low areas of a field. Varieties with resistance to the crown and root rot phases of Phytophthora blight are very useful in these situations.8,9

Peppers are also susceptible to a number of viral pathogens, including Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), Tobacco etch virus (TEV), Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV), Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), Potato virus Y (PVY), and others. There are several races of some viruses, such as PVY, and it is important to select varieties that are resistant to the races present in the growing area.8,9

Two abiotic disorders that affect peppers are blossom end rot and silvering. With blossom end rot, the blossom end of the fruit turns brown and dies. This condition is associated with moisture stress and uneven soil moisture levels.10 Silvering occurs when the epidermal layer of the fruit separates from the tissues below. There has been some association of this condition with environmental stress and high fertility rates, but some studies show that it is primarily determined by the genetics of the plant.11 Susceptibility to both of these disorders varies among varieties, and selecting varieties that are less prone to these problems can be beneficial.

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Boer goat breeder provides support to develop commercial farmers

AGRI-PULSE - Vryburg - Vryburg-based farmer Desré Ferreira is a highly experienced Boer goat stud breeder and bought her first 25 Boer goat ewes and a ram in 1996, and these formed the nucleus of her Molopo Boer Goat Stud.

Stud Boer goat breeder Desré Ferreira provides a valuable support network to developing and commercial Boer goat farmers. She started changing the lives of a group of about 30 farmers a decade ago, and now supports 150. According to Ferreira she had to generate an income for herself and decided on stud breeding because of the added value that type of farming business offers. "It costs virtually the same to raise a commercial animal as a stud animal, but the return on investment is higher" said Ferreira Ferreira said her objective with the mentoring program is to help the breeders in her group become commercial goat breeders and eventually even stud breeders. This involves showing them how to run their herds in a sustainable and profitable manner. "The proper management of a goat flock is an intricate affair, and breeders need leadership and information to manage their herds cost-effectively in the long term," says Ferreira. Ferreira said this calls for a multidimensional approach that covers all aspects of practical goat breeding, from animal husbandry and health to nutrition and economics. Ferreira sees herself first and foremost as a ram breeder. Ferreira tries to keep track of each animal's performance after she has sold is and therefore selling rams doesn't only mean cash in her pocket. A breeding ram is, by far, the most expensive animal in a flock of goats, and it is important to obtain as much worth as possible from it, she said. Ferreira's initial contact with buyers made her realize the need for a support network for new Boer goat farmers, so she compiled a management manual based on the difficulties experienced by the Boer goat farmers she had mentored. Her aim was to address as many of the issues as possible in an

uncomplicated, practical way. "Over and above helping them to improve their herds, my aim was to teach these farmers to think of their concerns as businesses that need to generate a profit to survive, especially as far as the rams are concerned," says Ferreira. Ferreira elaborated that she also had to go through a steep learning curve when she started stud breeding. Animal health, for example, is always a major challenge, and many farmers new to the business do not understand the importance of sound animal health management practices. For this reason, Ferreira teaches her mentees the crucial role of sound animal selection and the importance of a health protocol. "The rams earmarked for the extensive conditions in the areas where most of these farmers live should be robust and adaptable," she says. In order to get the optimal value from a ram, it should be cared for meticulously and not merely left with the ewes in the hope that it will perform well. This is why Ferreira's mentoring program pays so much attention to regular vaccinations and dosing against endo- and ectoparasites. Ectoparasites and the diseases they cause can have a severe impact on profitability, but treatment against endoparasites such as tapeworm and roundworm is equally important. For tapeworm, the goats should be treated monthly from two months until the age of seven months. For roundworm, they need to be treated two weeks after the first spring rain, one month before the start of the breeding season, and one month before lambing. Breeders should constantly be on the lookout for roundworm infestation. Infected animals may show anaemia, stunted growth and swollen throats, and may have poor coats and diarrhea. "In my experience, few farmers keep records about health requirements and treatment; most treat the animals only when needed," says

"A lack of knowledge about basic breeding principles also keeps many farmers back. The ratio

number of ewes a ram can service successfully in a single mating season and the period a ram should be kept in a specific flock should also be well understood. "I've come across breeders who believe that one ram is capable of servicing up to 100 ewes, but the most efficient ratio is one ram to 35 ewes,"

Running a flock of goats in an unfenced communal area presents a breeder with another set of problems - properly managing his or her animals among a multitude of others. The shared grazing and watering sources leave animals open to disease, and rams have access to everybody else's ewes. Having a set breeding season of 2,5 months (from February onwards) under such conditions is very difficult. And young ewes should be put to the rams in May in order to lamb in October, which makes proper flock management even more difficult. Ferreira says the best option for communal farmers is to keep the rams kraaled during the breeding months and allow the ewes to overnight in the kraals. Records are essential as a lack of proper record-keeping and animal-performance recording prevents many breeders, and not only communal farmers, from realizing the full potential of their animals. The mentorship program teaches farmers about the positive consequences of keeping track of every aspect of their farming concerns, in great detail. Good record-keeping provides a farmer with objective selection criteria to identify animals with

mentioned that she has designed a special booklet for her mentees to use as a guide for recordkeeping. "It covers issues such as the number of goats in the flock, dipping, dosing and vaccination dates, and mating. This makes record-keeping and herd management much easier." "Knowing exactly what's happening with the flock at any given time allows any livestock farmer, not only goat farmers, to pick up problems and identify opportunities in

Ferreira added that many of the farmers live very far from the nearest towns, so by keeping

records, they can buy the necessary provisions, such as medication, when they go to town. She makes use of WhatsApp to communicate with the farmers she mentors. At the moment, her group consists of 150 members, and the number is growing constantly. Members often seek her advice in identifying an ailment, nutritional need and so forth from photographs of animals sent to her via the app. Although Ferreira is a "one-woman show," as she puts it, she is indebted to experts such as veterinarians, animal health consultants and animal nutrition specialists for helping her with the flow of enquiries from group members and other farmers.

The farmers under Ferreira's wing are predominantly from North West, Northern Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng. These breeders represent thousands of goats. Ferreira notes that she has seen a phenomenally positive change in the quality of the goats in their group since they started a decade ago. "The men and women taking part are motivated farmers and thirsty for knowledge. I'm especially impressed by the dedicated way in which they implement what they learn," Ferreira added. One of the goat breeders that Ferreira mentors, Kehentse Mosimanyane, who with his wife Ophelia manages the Tsepamo & Co family

important lesson they learnt from Ferreira was that "measuring is knowing". They also learnt to control breeding seasons. "Controlled lambing seasons follows on from controlled breeding seasons," Mosimanyane says. Mosimanyane added that this has helped them with overall planning for vaccination programs, nutritional supplements, and the efficient methods of nurturing lambs from pre-birth until they're introduced to the production cycle. Since joining the group, the Tsepamo & Co flock has improved markedly in terms of fertility and efficiency. The couple continually

selects the most genetically fertile ewes which, in turn, improves conception rate. This resulted in exceptional kidding rates of 160% in 2020. "Every young enterprise or business needs a mentor who has excelled in his or her line of trade and, in our case, Desré has added value to our business," says Mosimanyane. "This is underpinned by the excellent prices we realized at the recent Ghaapseberg [Boer Goat Group] production sale. "One of our young ewes, for example, sold for R5 000," said Mosimanyane. Desré Ferreira can be contacted on 083 440 9309 for any enquiries regarding this program. (Photo: supplied)



Kenneth Molusi, Tshepiso Jantjies, Kehentse Mosimanyane, Desré Ferreira, Moagi Segami and Lood Pretorius.

Learning principles and fundamentals in livestock breeding

Mosimanyane a Vryburg based farmer of cattle, sheep and goat farming said his inspiration grew from growing up around a subsistence farming family and community, which inspired his dreams to grow the legacy to commercial or even mega agricultural operations. Mosimanyane is a professional Engineering Technician however a passionate farmer with an interest to become one of the greatest agricultural entrepreneur in South Africa and abroad.

"Since I was young, it has always been my dream to commercialize the most natural of resources that we had at our disposal, which is the land, and farming is the best way I could implement that dream," explained Mosimanyane.

Their family company Tshepano & Co,

specialises with up-scaling the numbers their livestock by buying in commercial cattle and Bonsmara type cattle to mate them with Bonsmara bulls where at the weaning age they sell the male ones to feed lot market (commercial auctions) leaving heifers that will be later selected for breeding purposes.

They also crossbreed white sheep which began during the year 2016 where he started to crossbreed meat Merino and domestic sheep with Van rooy Ram.

This led to advancing the genetics of the offspring by continuing to crossbreed them with another Van rooy Ram and white dorper Ram as way of creating the breed of sheep that will survive prevailing climate conditions and still have excellent meat capacity with great growth

Through the mentorship of Desre Ferreira

an expert in Boer goat stud breeder it became profitable for Tsepamo & Co in achieving quality livestock and excellent management in their farming activities.

"We have been learning and implementing genetic development of domestic goats to become boer goats. One of the few milestones we have achieved was selling our ewes at the Ghaapsabeg stoet auction under commercial category and supplying private and commercial markets.

Like one of our mentors said Duncan Serapelwane "farming is a slow but sure business," said Mosimanye.

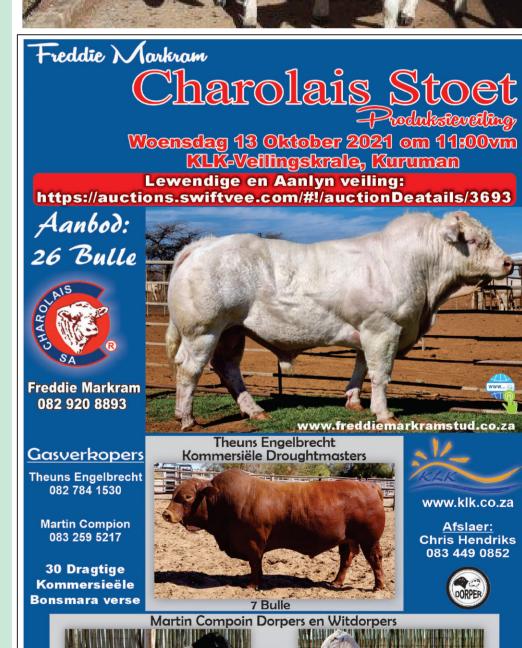
"Upcoming farmers need to develop patience fuelled by passion and hope. Most importantly, they need to learn to creatively utilize whatever resources they have at their disposal to achieve their objectives. Whenever

you learn from others, be sure to learn the principles and fundamentals of operation. Be able to use the resources you have at disposal in order achieve the set out objectives in farming,"

Masimanyane expressed the need to have a positive contribution towards the economy of South Africa and Africa at large where they can supply and bring about food security and sustainable

"We are looking at creating employment opportunities in our areas surrounding Morokweng where the farm is located. Today become one of the greatest supplier of excellent quality beef, mutton and chevron locally and internationally. Through farming there are many opportunities where we want to mentor upcoming farmers and Agricultural entrepreneur," concluded Mosimanyane.





Sarel Venter 082 873 4744

Gerad Markram 082 924 1166

André Strauss 083 317 9533

Stiaan v Wielligh 082 844 6604



Kontanthanteringsfooie sal gehef word op alle kontanttransaksies. FICA dokumentasie

(ID / paspoort en bewys van verblyf) moet teenwoordig wees om transaksie af te handel.

FIRNA (PTY) LTD (Frans, Michiel en François Engelbrecht)

AANTEELVEILING



Kehentse Mosimanyane pictured with his young ewes that qualified through the quality and Boerbok characteristics screening during the Ghaapseberg production The ordinary and Bonsmara type that used for cross breeding with Bonsmara Auction.





- 40 Oop Verse +/- 300kg
- 40 Oop Verse gereed vir bul
- 6 Bonsmara Bulle
- 2 Boran Bulle

BM SKOON & DRAGTIG GESERTIFISEER

Vir meer inligting besoek André Kock & Son Livestock Auctioneer/Estate Agent Facebook Blad.

HENDRÉ BOTHA : 082 781 0302 WILLIE VAN DEN BERG: 083 468 6370 WILCO DU TOIT : 082 496 2974 THEUNS VISSER (AFSLAER): 082 338 1356



VERKOOP VOORWAARDES: Rekeninge moet vereffen word direk na afloop van veiling dmv kontant of bewys van elektroniese betaling voor diere gelaai kan word. Kontanthanteringsfooie sal gehef word op alle kontanttransaksies. FICA dokumentasie (ID / paspoort en bewys van verblyf) moet teenwoordig wees om transaksie af te handel.

Leaf picking project provides work

AGRI PULSE - KEIMOES: Redsun Raisins, processors of high quality raisins which are produced along the banks of the Orange River is once again offering jobs for unemployed people in the arear.

People pick leaves from different grape producers and thus earn their money.

The project will start soon and will provide jobs for contractors as well as leaf pickers.

After processing at Redsun, the leaves are exported to, among others, Burgaria and Greece, after which they are further processed. The leaves are used to make Dolmades. About 1.6 million dolmas are rolled by hand per day. Due to the good quality of South African sultana and merbein leaves, the demand for them remains high.

Advantages of picking leaves:

- As is well known, good summer foliage management practices are beneficial to the physiology of the vine by achieving better air management in the plant.
- Direct outgrowth of these practices ensures better fertility in the plant / vineyard

- Better summer foliage management practices also contribute to more even and earlier sugar accumulation in the
- cluster

 By breaking leaves, it helps with the set
- of bunches and to stimulate the plant
 Need 15 sq cm leaves for 1g grape seed
- These broken leaves can be collected and provided to Redsun for a fee

This practice does not cost the producer money. The contractors come in with their own team of people and harvest the leaves early in the morning and just before sunset when it is nice and cool.

The producer is compensated for every kilogram of leaves harvested on his farm. If there are workers on the farm who do not have a job at this time, this is also an ideal opportunity. The producer is not responsible for the wages, the workers are paid per kg of leaves and not a daily wage. The more he / she picks, the more the person earns.

For more information, contact Lorna Basson (064 786 1783) or Strys Strauss (082 775 1952).





VRYBURG SKOUGRONDE 26 OKT 2021



25 GEREGISTREERDE BULLE O.A. POENA BULLE 10 STOET VROULIKE DIERE

ASOOK KRUIS-RAS VROULIKE DIERE

HERMAN DAMES : 083 953 5717
DEWALD VAN DER MERWE: 079 898 0785
RUAN ERASMUS : 072 386 0411
LOUTJIE CAMPHER : 082 255 3037
CLARA BURGER : 082 944 0754
THEUNS VISSER (AFSLAER) : 082 338 1356

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Agent - David Maasz : 082 856 0253

Afslaer - Steven Mathews : 076 865 0640

Stephan van Niekerk : 083 279 2552

Sakkie van Niekerk : 083 443 8313

VRYBURG: 053 927 2311

Gesondheid: Trich en Vrugbaarheid getoets

TERME: Slegs kontant of elektroniese betalings. Kaart fasiliteite sal beskikbaar wees. Bankkostes word op kontant en kaartbetalings gehef. Aankope mag eers gelaai en verwyder word sodra Karoo-Ochse bewys van betaling ontvang het.



AGRIPULSE – BRITS – Dr Morné de la Rey, born in Brits is a veterinary surgeon and embryo transfer specialist, working tirelessly to secure the survival of endangered wildlife species.

Dr De la Rey is one of the lead veterinarians and founders of Rhino Repro, a non-profit organisation focusing on utilizing assisted reproduction techniques in order to ensure the indefinite survival of the rhino species.

"At Rhino Repro we strive to ensure the indefinite survival of white and black rhino by harvesting, multiplying and storing of genetic material of rhino through the utilization of ground-breaking assisted reproduction techniques," De la Rey said. "After harvesting oocytes from the northern white rhino females, we will mature and fertilize the oocytes and generate embryos to either be cryo-preserved or transferred to a southern white rhino surrogate mother."

"We are currently collaborating with various rhino orphanages, centres and conservations in order to harvest oocytes and sperm from their rhinos. These specimens are then preserved and used to create viable embryos using modern technology. On 27 January 2020, Rhino Repro became a small part of history when we artificially inseminated the first rhino within Africa!"

More about Dr De la Rey: After finishing his BVSc degree at the University of Pretoria, Onderstepoort at the Faculty of

Veterinary Science in 1994, dr De la Rey became a member of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS) and started at the family business, Embryo Plus, an embryo transfer and artificial insemination (AI) centre in Brits. Soon he did the first embryo sexing in Africa and artificial inseminations in sable antelope and buffalo.

During the 2000's he was elected by IETS to be the representative for Africa on Data Retrieval, and in 2002 co-founded the Companion Animal, Non-domestic and Endangered Species committee (CANDES).

used to save critically endangered species and this work is of great significance as it is the first of its kind in the world.

In 2003, he was involved as one of the scientists and veterinarians from Embryo Plus and the Danish Agriculture

Assisted Reproductive Techniques (ART's) in wildlife species. These techniques can be

replica or repeat in Zulu.

He became the first person in the world to produce Sable Antelope calves by means of embryo transfers in 2011. Following his success, he produced the first inter-species transfers when pure Zambian Sable Antelope embryo calves

Institute to clone the first calf in Africa, named Futi, meaning

were born out of southern Sable Antelope.

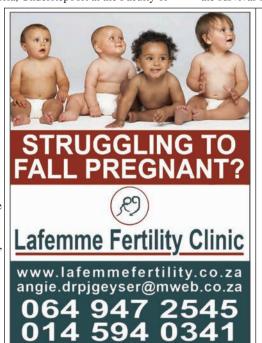
He had great success with Cape buffalo too. |In 2013 he produced the first pregnancies in the Cape buffalo by means of embryo transfers in the world. In 2016 he became successful with in vitro fertilisation (IVF) in Cape buffalo and produced the first calf in the world.

The team at Rhino Repro is currently collaborating with various rhino orphanages, centres and conservations in order to harvest ova and sperm from their rhinos. These specimens are then preserved and used to create viable embryos using modern technology.

To read more about Rhino Repro's valuable work or if you who like to make a donation visit the website www.rhinorepro. org of on Instagram at Rhino_repro.

"For generations to come, we will spare no effort to ensure the survival of our precious species," De la Rey concludes.

Rhino Repro is in 2017 deur dr Morné de la Rey, 'n veearts wat spesialiseer in voortplantingtegnologie, gestig. Volgens dr De la Rey, is elke sukses wat behaal word met die voortgesette voortplantingstegnologie by wilde diere, soos renosters, 'n stap nader om die voortplantingsbehoeftes van ander wildspesies beter te verstaan.







Panzanella salad **Ingredients**

200 g day old ciabatta bread

600 g mixed tomatoes roughly sliced or variety of cocktail tomatoes

- 1 handful of Kalamata olives
- 1 small red onion peeled and thinly sliced
- 1 red bell pepper sliced
- 200 g of bocconcini mozzarella (baby Mozzarella balls).
- 1 cup baby spinach or any mixed salad leaves
- 2 Tablespoons red wine vinegar
- 5 Tablespoons extra virgin olive oil (keep extra if you see the

dressing has too much vinegar) handful of fresh basil (can be substituted with dried basil leaves)

180 g blueberries

sea salt

freshly ground black pepper

Rib-eye steak

1 rib eye steak grilled to your

Method

preference, preferably medium.

Pre-heat the oven to 180°C. Slice the red peppers, place them on a baking tray with parchment paper, drizzle with olive oil, season with salt and pepper and roast for 10 min or until red pepper is soft with a light charred colour, take out of oven and let the peppers cool down.

Tear the ciabatta into rough 3cm pieces. Warm up a non-stick pan with 1 tablespoon of olive oil and grill the pieces of teared ciabatta till golden crust and crispy but not burned. Adding olive oil if needed, season with salt and pepper and set aside to cool down.

Using the same pan, warm the pan and add 1 tablespoon of olive oil. Add the tomatoes and grill for 5 minutes or until light colour, add the thinly sliced red onion and cook together until onions are tender but not soft and keep aside to cool

Mix the roasted peppers, cooked tomatoes and onion mixture together with the 2 tablespoons of red wine vinegar and 3 tablespoons of olive oil to create a dressing. Season with salt and pepper and add more vinegar or oil if needed to your liking.

Tear up the fresh basil leaves and add together with the above vegetable mixture.

Now it is time to layer your salad.

Start with layering your base of your salad bowl or plate with the baby spinach leaves or mixed salad leaves at the

Add your vegetable mixture keeping your dressing /liquid aside, spreading yout around on top of the baby spinach

Place your crispy bread around on top of the vegetable

Adding the bocconcini mozzarella in between spread out topping the salad with your olives and fresh basil leaves. Take your vegetable mixture dressing/liquid and drizzle it over the salad

If you have grilled your steak, you can slice it and arrange it on top of your salad or serve it on the side or replace the steak with slices of biltong.

Make sure all your warm ingredients are cooled off before adding to your salad as it will make your salad leaves go brown. (wilted)

The peppers can be added to your tomato mixture to cook in one pan or raw.

Follow this link: https://bit.ly/ panzanellaslaaiboerebiefstuk and cook with Lunel Klopper



44 Jaar Stoetteling









Mother of two usury with cattle and nuts

AGRI-PULSE - LICHTENBURG - When Anneri easy every day with two little boys who also Otto married Derick Otto from Coligny years ago, she was a real city kid from Pretoria who basically knew nothing about farming. However, fate had other plans and after four years of married life and two little boys later, Derick died in a freak accident on the farm in 2003.

Anneri was thrown into the deep end and had to make the choice whether she would give up everything and move back to town and whether she would grab the bull by the horns and drive the farm that Derick built up with his father Hardus to higher heights. At that time, 1500 Pecanneut trees were already established on Oppaslaagte and Derick started the Mooifontein Hereford stud with 30 heifers in 1994. A black Angus stud, named HOT Angus (referring to Hardus Otto), also saw the light of day.

Anneri says that if it had not been for her father-in-law, Hardus, who had given her the opportunity to stay on the farm and take over the farming branches, she would never have been so successful. "He was a great adviser and pillar of support for me when I had to systematically take over the farming alone. I felt a little overwhelmed and embarrassed at first because I was given the opportunity to run the farm, but today I am proud of what I have accomplished. It was not



Farmer, Anneri Otto in the giant Pecanneut orchard consisting of 1500 trees.

At Hope Hill addiction is not the end – just a new beginning

AGRI-PULSE - NORTH WEST - In the few short months since the establishment of Hope Hill Rehabilitation Centre just outside Rustenburg in North West, several derailed men and women and youths have been helped to break free from the chains of drug or alcohol addiction and to start a brand new life with new meaning. Hope Hill's success is based on the proven 12-point plan wherein people struggling from addiction are literally picked up from the floor and helped to start

But the institution's success is also based on the fact that counselors have gone through the hell of addiction themselves and understand the challenges facing them. Great news for employers, families with addicts in their lives or wives or husbands of people struggling with addiction, is that any patient can report to Hope Hill voluntarily or can be entered by their relatives, families or employees for rehabilitation from what they are struggling against. No referrals by the medical or clinical fraternity is required at all – just the will to do so. Perhaps the best news is that the cost of a one month rehabilitation programme is quite affordable which will be exclude people who are struggling with money as a result of a family member who has lost his or her income.

Hope Hill specializes in alcohol and drug rehabilitation programmes and in addition offers a wide range of relevant supporting services which could make life a lot easier. Remember – it is not the end of the road and totally unnecessary that an addicted mother, father, child or employee is allowed to continue on the road of destruction - there is a new life waiting after rehabilitation at Hope Hill. Why don't you call today and speak to people who understand. Call Hope Hill on 076 023 2574 or use the email info@hopehillcentre.co.za or visit the website www.hopehillcentre.co.za

demanded my attention. I also had to do a lot of homework and reading work on the cattle and nuts when problems arose. A great asset was Uncle Gerrie van Zyl who was originally only going to make improvements for me on the farm, but then became my right hand man. He was there for me with advice and help after my fatherin-law passed away and now almost like a father to me, "she says.

The 900 hectares of arable land are leased and the grazing is divided into 14 smaller natural camps and six where Teff and Smutsvinger grass is located. Anneri says she likes the temperament of the Herefords and the Angus and enjoys working with them. She enrolled for an AI (Artificial Insemination) course and now she is able to inseminate cows that are exposed to heat with seed from prestigious bulls, thus expanding and improving the genetics of the studs. She also uses natural bulls that she rotates with the stud

and get a feedlot up and running where she can get her own calves ready for slaughter. Harvest time for the nuts is mid-April to mid-July and the nuts are marketed locally as well as delivered to Hartswater where they are processed.

Anneri's sons are older now. Gerhard is in his second year at university and JF is in matric. She says her sons are her pride and when she looks back on her life she is grateful to see what she has achieved in her life on the farm





Monitoring improves potato tuber moth control

Agri Pulse - Potato tuber moth can be a potato producer's nightmare.

Without pest control products, it would be impossible to produce enough potatoes to meet consumer demand. Traditionally, potato producers follow a strict, preventative spray programme to protect their crops. This approach is important, especially to ensure effective disease management. However, with insects such as potato tuber moth, a more calculated approach is possible. Although several registered options exist for the effective control of potato tuber moth, cracks are starting to appear in the armour

of some of the available active ingredients. If the

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correct strategy and products are not used, potato tuber moth can destroy an entire potato crop.

Against the backdrop of ever-increasing production costs, producers simply cannot afford for a significant percentage of a crop to be rejected or even downgraded due to insect damage. Literally millions of rands are at stake.

With this in mind, InteliGro and Stef Stephan from Stephan & Seun Potatoes joined forces to launch a long-term potato-monitoring project in 2016. Under the leadership of André Erasmus, InteliGro's potato technical specialist, the project has since gained tremendous momentum and is currently an integral part of the service and decision-making support InteliGro offers in the Sandveld potato-production region.

"Monitoring is already an established practice in the deciduous fruit and citrus industries," explains Erasmus. "It can, however, also be used

given that it lays the foundation for effective decision making and sustainable solutions."

Monitoring is a partnership between nature and agriculture. The pheromones that female moths secrete to attract males for mating, are synthesised in laboratories and packaged in ampules. The ampules are placed in traps and, as they attempt to get to the sources of the pheromones, male moths are caught in the traps. A trained monitor counts the moths once a week and the information is used to plot trends and take informed decisions by answering questions

Is the pest present or not?

Are numbers at a level where action needs to be taken, or not?

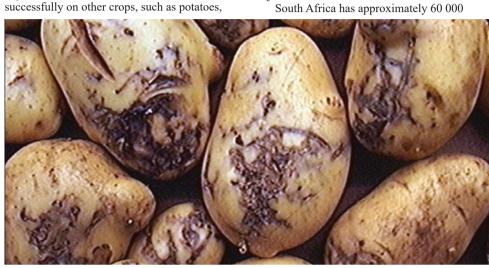
Are current measures successful, or should application intervals, dosages and/or products be adjusted?

hectares under potato production. The monitoring project has proven itself over and over again in the irrigation fields of the Sandveld, and is now ready to support potato farmers in other parts of the country.

"Stephan & Seun Potatoes bought into the InteliGro monitoring project from the start," says Stephan. "Over the past four years, the value of actual measuring has given us more confidence and our weekly preventive spray programmes have started to make room for spray programmes that are 100% based on the weekly monitoring results. We now use less chemicals than before to control potato tuber moth, because monitoring has taught us to spray at the right time and only when the insect pressure is high. This InteliGro initiative is a massive success story and a step in the right direction.'

We have, over four seasons in the Sandveld, experienced the value that monitoring can add to yield and quality," says Erasmus. "We know the extent to which it helps to refine producers' risk management and reduce their input costs due to the decreased use of crop protection products. The time has come to share the benefits of integrated pest management with producers in other potato-production regions of the country."

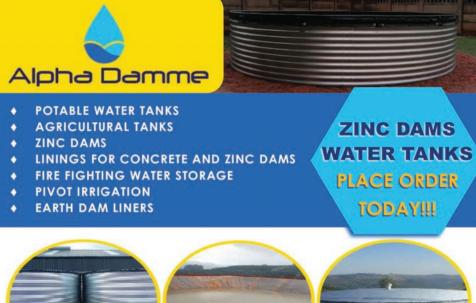
According to Potatoes SA, an average of 6% of potatoes that reach South Africa's fresh-produce markets are downgraded; this is in addition to the tonnes that are culled in pack stores on farms. Monitoring and more effective strategies can significantly improve this situation. "When producers take the right steps at the right time and for the right reasons, they save money and improve their chances for a successful harvest. In addition, we all work together to protect the pest control products currently available to us," notes Erasmus.







may not be sold for human consumption. Photo: Wikimedia Commons



Alpha Damme is now Accredited by: WesBank AFGRI

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alphadamme@gmail.com

CINDY - 072 227 5522 → OUR CONTACTS ←

There are several ways to remove an animal's horns. Two methods are suitable for smallholders who have only a few cattle.

Agri Pulse - Bruised meat on carcasses. usually caused by horn blows during transport

or in a cattle crush, is condemned for human

loss. Dehorning cattle will help prevent this.

consumption at abattoirs, causing great financial

Dehorned cattle can also be fed more easily, and

there is less interference from dominant animals. In addition, dehorned animals take up less space.

This means that more can fit into a truck, more

can be accommodated in a kraal, and more can stand around a trough to feed or drink.

The caustic stick method Apply caustic soda (in stick or paste form) to the

horn bud before the calf is 10 days old. Be sure to keep the calf out of the rain after treatment, as the caustic soda can run down and hurt its face. Moreover, when the calf suckles, the caustic soda can harm the cow's udder

The hot iron method

animals can easily hit each other with them, resulting in bruising. In South Africa, bruised meat

When the calf is three to six weeks old, burn the horn-forming tissue at the base of the horn bud with a debudding iron heated by gas or fire. Heat the iron until dull red, press it onto the bud, and move it slowly in a circular motion for about 10 seconds. Hold the calf firmly to ensure the best results.

If the bud is too large, first remove the tip with a sharp pocket knife.

Other methods are not recommended, as these leave open wounds, which can lead to complications. Horn stubs may also develop. In adult cattle, dehorning is best performed by a veterinarian, as mistakes can lead to fatalities.



Tap here on your electronic device or go to https://bit.ly/dehorncattle to watch a short video

(Farmers Weekly - September 2021)