

CARRINGTON *view* Boer Goats



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Stud number: 1634



HOE HOW

registreer ek my bokke by SA Stamboek
do I register my goats at SA Studbook

1. Registreer deur S.A.BTV om 'n voorvoegsel te bekom (bv. 'n plaasnaam "Bokfontein").
2. U is reeds in besit van 'n kudde kenmerk nommer (stoetnommer).
3. Bokke moet korrek genommer wees wat bestaan uit 3 dele.
 - a) Kudde kenmerk no. (stoet No.)
 - b) Jaarsyfer. Vir 2010 is dit 10
 - c) 'n Volgnommer op bokke begin elke jaar by 0001.

Volledige No. is dus 617 10 0001 (GEEN ander no is toelaatbaar nie)

Stuur die volgende inligting aan die Kantoor om bokke te registreer as Hulpstamboek A.

1. Korrekte ID
2. Geslag
3. Ma se No.
4. Bewys dat dier gekeur is deur 'n SABTV inspekteur.

1. Register via the SABGBA to obtain a prefix (e.g. name of farm "Bokfontein").
2. You already have a flock ID number (stud number).
3. Goats must be numbered correctly, consisting of 3 parts:
 - a) Flock ID no. (stud no.)
 - b) Year digit, e.g. 2010 is 10
 - c) A sequence number for goats starting at 0001 every year.

Full number therefore is 617 10 0001 (This is the only number excepted by S.A. Studbook)

Send the following information to the Office to register goats as Supplementary Studbook A.

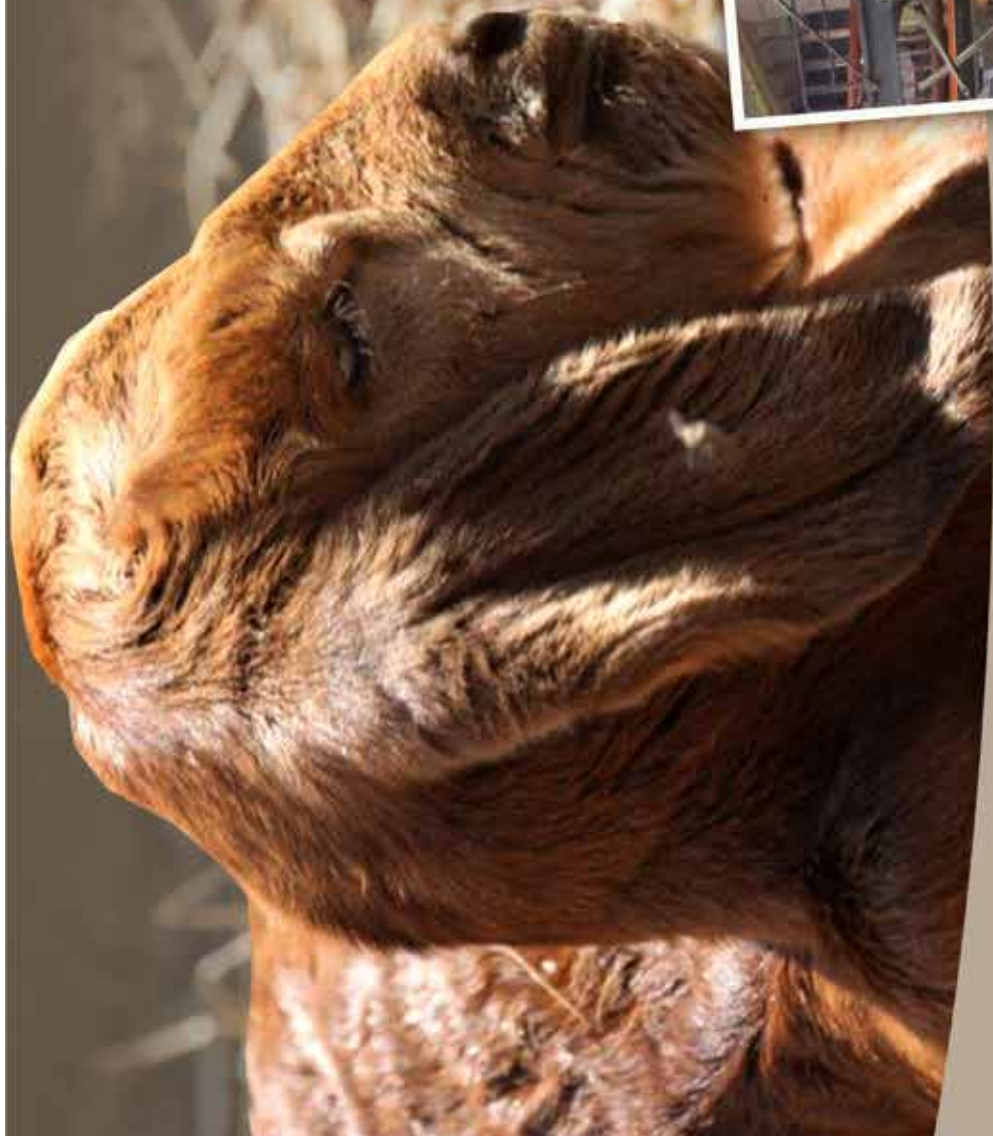
1. Correct ID
2. Gender
3. Dam's number
4. Proof that animal was selected by an SABGBA inspector.

BEORDELAARS JUDGES

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Botha Syce	Somerset-East - hbotha@r63.co.za	042-2433075 / 0833046001
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Jaarverslag

Hennie Booysen

Stormagtig het die jaar 2016 begin na die Algemene Jaarvergadering waarna groot ongelukkigheid ontstaan het na besluite wat geneem is. Voorsitters van klubs en selfs klublede was ongelukkig en moes daar baie water in die see loop om rustigheid te bewerkstellig. So is daar ooreen gekom om te wag vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering van 2017.

Dit is met groot spyt dat die Kalahari klub ontbind het as gevolg van hierdie aangeleentheid. So ook was daar groot ongelukkigheid by die Gordonia klub. Graag wil ek 'n beroep op u doen om weldeurdagte besluite te neem tot voordeel en bevordering van die Boerbok ras.

Die SABTV kan nie bekostig om in hofsake betrokke te raak nie, dit sal die beeld skade aandoen buitelands sowel as binnelands. Ek dank alle lede vir hul geduld en deelname om alles tot 'n rustigheid te bring. Dankie ook aan ... raadslede wat my getrou bygestaan het in moeilike situasies. Die Boerbok ras groei elke dag en is die belangstelling geweldig groot.

Ons huidige ledetal is 353 vir SA Boerbok, 59 vir Kalahari Red en 18 vir Savanna en het 39 lede vir SA Boerbok, 6 lede vir Kalahari Red en 2 lede vir Savanna hierdie jaar bygekom.

'n Baie suksesvolle Wêreld Kampioenskap is aangebied en diere van hoë gehalte is ten toon gestel. Baie geluk aan die wenners, asook ons Namibiese vertoners wat na jare weer ook deelgeneem het aan die skou. 'n Spesiale woord van dank ook aan hulle.

Verskeie produksie veilings is ook die afgelope jaar aangebied en was die pryse baie goed, en ek dink dat daar 'n groter aanvraag is as die aanbod. Tog wil ek vir u vra dat ons, ons Nasionale Veiling sterker moet ondersteun. Ons kan nie bekostig dat hierdie voorbeeld van ons rasse tot niet gaan nie, dit mag nooit gebeur nie.

Dank aan beoordelaars, ring beamptes en keurders wat harde werk verrig het hierdie jaar, asook persone wat kursusse aangebied het.

Daar was 16 junior kursusse met 314 studente, 9 senior kursusse met 64 studente en dan ook 'n beoordelaars kursus met 12 studente. In totaal het 390 studente kursusse bygewoon in hierdie jaar.

Die kern van die rasse se bevordering is te danke aan julle.

'n Baie suksesvolle Nampo is ook aangebied en dankie aan die persone wat bereid was om die Kampioene uit te stal, asook u teenwoordigheid. Dit bly die hoofbron vir prikkeling tot belangstelling in die rasse. Dankie aan die Savanna klub asook die Kalahari Reds.

Aan die kantoor personeel, baie baie dankie vir jul

onbaatsugtige werk wat jul verrig, somtyds maar seker 'n ondankbare werk, maar Michelle en Marizelle, dankie.

Landelik het die Noord Kaap en ander streke welverdiende reën ontvang en tog het die Wes Kaap, Karoo en ander streke weer die omgekeerde beleef en is die situasie nogsteeds onveranderd, maar ons glo en vertrou dat ons Hemelse Vader sy genade sal betoon aan die boere van hierdie land en loof en prys ons Hom vir sy onvoorwaardelike liefde.

Mag die jaar wat voorlê net beter en beter vir u as lede van hierdie Bok rasse wees en dat ons in eensgesindheid mekaar sal ondersteun.

VOLHARD



SWARTLAND RESERVE KAMPIOENOOI - September 2017



Ons teel met integriteit

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BOK

Boerbok
Savanna

BEES

Bonsmara
Dexter

SKAAP

Dorper, Witdorper
Van Rooy, Swartkop Persie
Rooikop Persie, Rooiskilder Persie
Pienk Persie, Swartskilder Persie
Blou Persie, Drie-Kleur Persie





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*Koenie
Kotzé*

20 Algemene Jaarvergadering 17 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



Spesiale toekening: Sarel Kriek (Bertie Aucamp ontvang sertifikaat names Sarel).



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Lamhokke vir bokke

LAMBING PENS FOR GOATS

Hoë lamvrektes word allerweë as 'n knelpunt in die kleinveebedryf beskou en is een van die belangrikste oorsake van die lae winsgewendheid van skaapboerdery. Volgens Wassmuth et al. (2001) is die omvang van lamverliese 'n maatstaf vir die gehalte van die produsent se bestuursvermoë. Lamhokke kan as 'n strategiese bestuurshulpmiddel gebruik word om lamvrektes tot minder as 5 % te beperk.

High lamb mortality is widely regarded as a sticking point in the small stock industry and is one of the most important causes of the low profitability of sheep farming. According to Wassmuth et al. (2001) the extent of lamb losses is a criterion for the quality of the producer's management ability. Lambing pens may be used as a strategic management aid to limit lamb mortality to less than 5%.



Lamvrektes is een van die grootste oorsake van ondoeltreffende skaapboerdery en het groot ekonomiese implikasies. Die meeste lamvrektes vind gedurende die eerste drie dae na geboorte plaas en kan so hoog as 20 % of selfs meer wees. Opnames toon dat vrektes onder meerlinge tot 1.5 – 3.0 keer meer is as by enkelinge wat beklemtoon dat meerlinge spesiale toesig en bestuur vereis. Meerlinglammers speel 'n uiters belangrike rol in die winsgewendheid van boerdery omdat hulle die reproduksietempo van die ooi kudde verhoog. Vroeë lamoorlewing is 'n komplekse eienskap wat beïnvloed word deur die ooi se moedereienskappe, die lam se lewenskragtigheid en vermoë om te oorleef, asook die bestuurspraktyke en die omgewingstoestande (bv. koue, hitte, reën, wind, ensovoorts) tydens die lam se geboorte (Morris et al., 2000; Southey et al., 2001). Die feit dat bestuurspraktyke en omgewingstoestande 'n groot invloed op lamvrektes het, dui op die potensiaal dat aansienlike verbetering in lamoorlewing moontlik is indien bestuurspraktyke rondom lamtyd verbeter word (Sawalha et al., 2007).

Lamhokke word al van die vroegste tye gebruik, maar dit is vroeër jare slegs vir “probleemgevallen” (bv. ooi wat lammers weggooi) en vir beskerming teen elemente (bv. uiterste koue, sneeu, ensovoorts) gebruik. Die belangrikste rede hoekom ooi egter lammers weggooi, is omdat hulle nie voldoende biesmelk met die geboorte van die lam het nie, weens 'n deurvloeioproteïentekort.

Die gebruik van lamhokke hou die volgende voordele in:

- (1) Die feit dat lamhokke die binding tussen die ooi en haar lam(mers) bevorder, dra grootliks daartoe by dat lamvrektes tot minder as 5 % beperk kan word, mits die korrekte en 'n goed gebalanseerde rantsoen gevoer word. Waar ooi met hulle lam(mers) kort na geboorte in lamhokke gesit is, was die lamvrektes slegs 3 % teenoor die 12 tot 23 % waar ooi in kampe gelam het (Putu et al., 1988a, b).
- (2) Lamhokke vergemaklik bestuur en toesig gedurende lamtyd en probleemgevallen kan spesiale aandag kry wat lamoorlewing bevorder.
- (3) Lamhokke bevorder lamoorlewing tydens ongure weersomstandighede asook vir ooi met meerlinge en jongooie wat vir die eerste keer lam. Met die lamhoklamstelsel moet ooi dus vir dragtigheid en die aantal fetusse geskandeer word.
- (4) Lamhokke bevorder akkurate rekordhouding wat

Lamb mortality is one of the greatest causes of unproductive sheep farming and holds large economic implications. Most lamb mortality occurs during the first three days after birth and may be as high as 20% or even higher. Surveys show that deaths among multiple births is up to 1.5 – 3.0 times higher than with singletons, stressing that multiple births require special supervision and management. Multiple lambs play an extremely important role in the profitability of farming because they raise the reproduction rate of the ewe flock. Early lamb survival is a complex feature influenced by the ewe's maternal characteristics, the lamb's vitality and ability to survive, as well as the management practices and the environmental conditions (e.g. cold, heat, rain, wind, etc.) during the lamb's birth (Morris et al., 2000; Southey et al., 2001). The fact that management practices and environmental conditions have a large influence on lamb mortality indicates the potential that considerable improvement in lamb survival is possible if management practices around lambing is improved (Sawalha et al., 2007).

Lambing pens have been used since the earliest times, but then it was used only for “problem cases” (e.g. ewes that cast away lambs) and for protection against the elements (e.g. extreme cold, snow, etc.). The most important reason why ewes cast off lambs is that they do not have sufficient colostrum at the birth of the lamb due to a flow-through protein deficit.

The use of lambing pens has the following benefits:

- (1) The fact that lambing pens promote the bonding between the ewe and her lamb(s) may largely contribute to lamb mortality being limited to less than 5%, provided the correct and a well balanced ration is fed. Where ewes with their lamb(s) are put into lambing pens shortly after birth, the lamb mortality was only 3% against the 12 to 23% where ewes lambed in camps (Putu et al., 1988a, b).
- (2) Lambing pens facilitate management and supervision during lambing and problem cases can be given special attention, promoting lamb survival.
- (3) Lambing pens promote lamb survival during inclement weather conditions as well as for ewes with multiple births and young ewes that lamb for the first time. With the lambing pen system ewes must therefore be scanned for pregnancy and the number of foetuses.
- (4) Lambing pens promote accurate record keeping which in turn accelerate breeding progress. According to Dr George Anderson of Australia,

op sy beurt weer teelvordering versnel. Volgens dr. George Anderson van Australië is ongeveer 9 % van enkelinge, 15 % van tweeling en 24 % van drieling se stamboomligting onder Australiese toestande onakkuraat. Die grootste rede hiervoor is weens die hoë voorkoms van lamdiefstal veral waar hoë konsentrasie ooie in lamkampe aangehou word. Lamhokke verhoed die inmenging met en lamdiefstal van lammers van ooie wat besig is om te lam of wat pas gelam het deur ooie wat op die punt is om te lam.

- (5) Lamhokke verhoed dat een van 'n tweeling van die geboorteplek weg dwaal of nie saam met sy ma stap nie en so van sy ma geskei word. Voorspeense lamvrektes is baie hoog by lammers wat op dié manier van hulle moeders geskei word. Slegs ongeveer 32 % van sulke lammers oorleef in die praktyk (Anderson, 1984).
- (6) Lamhokke maak dit makliker om ooie te identifiseer wat geboorte skenk aan dooie lammers; met geboorte gehelp moet word; lam(mers) weggooi; min of geen melk het nie; speenprobleme het, ensovoorts. Beide hierdie ooie en hulle lammers moet gemerk en uitgeskot word en nie vir verdere teling gebruik word nie.
- (7) Lamhokke verhoed dat ongediertes pasgebore lammers vang.

Algemene riglyne vir lamhoklamstelsel

Met hierdie stelsel word die ooie, nadat hulle gelam het, individueel in lamhokke geplaas om hulle teen ongunstige weer (koue, wind, reën en hitte) te beskerm. Die lamhoklamstelsel word meestal gebruik op relatief klein plase met 'n hoë konsentrasie ooie (bv. besproeide aangeplante weiding); tydens droogtes wanneer daar in elk geval gevoer moet word; waar baie ooie gelyktydig lam (bv. sinchronisasie met sponse); rasse met hoë fekunditeit (meerling-geboortes); gedurende seisoene met ongunstige weersomstandighede; waar hoë lamvrektes voorkom; by baie waardevolle ooie en waar lammers individueel genommer moet word. Die grootte van die lamhokke hang van die grootte van die ooie en die aantal lammers af. Die lamhokke is ongeveer 1.4 m wyd en die lengte varieer van 1.4 tot 1.8 m met 'n hoogte van 0.9 tot 1.0 m. Lamhokke moet sodanig wees dat lammers nie na aangrensende ooie kan deurkruip nie. Dragtige ooie word in kampe naby die lamhokke gehou. Die ooie moet verkieslik vir ten minste vier tot ses uur met hulle lammers alleen gelaat word om die vorming van 'n sterk band te bevorder voordat hulle in die lamhokke geplaas word. Wanneer die ooie in die lamhokke gesit word, moet seker gemaak word dat die ooie se spene "oop" is. Die lamhoklamstelsel vergemaklik die toesighouding en identifisering van ooie en hulle lammers. Hoewel die stelsel arbeidsintensief is, beperk dit lamvrektes (behoort minder as 5 % te wees). Vier-en-twintig uur voltydse toesig, veral in die geval van waardevolle stoetdiere, moet sterk oorweeg word met 'n stelsel waar aansporings bonusse aan arbeiders betaal word vir elke lam wat gespeen word. Indien 24 uur toesig nie

the pedigree information of approximately 9% of singletons, 15% of twins and 24% of triplets are inaccurate under Australian conditions. The greatest reason being the high rate of lamb theft especially where high concentrations of ewes are kept in lambing camps. Lambing pens prevent the interference with and lamb theft of lambs of ewes that are lambing or have just lambed by ewes that are about to lamb.

- (5) Lambing pens prevent one of a pair of twins wandering away from the birth place or not walking with its mother and thus being separated from her. Pre-wean lamb mortality is very high among lambs separated from their mothers in this way. Only about 32% of such lambs survive in practice (Anderson, 1984).
- (6) Lambing pens facilitate identifying ewes that are giving birth to dead lambs; that must be helped with the birth; lamb(s) cast off; have little or no milk; have teat problems, etc. Both these ewes and their lambs must be marked and culled and not used for further breeding.
- (7) Lambing pens prevent vermin from catching newborn lambs.

General guidelines for the lambing pen lambing system

In this system the ewes, once they have lambed, are placed individually in lambing pens to protect them from foul weather (cold, wind, rain and heat). The lambing pen lambing system is mostly used on relatively small farms with a high concentration of ewes (e.g. irrigated planted pasture); during droughts when they have to be fed in any case; where many ewes lamb simultaneously (e.g. synchronisation with sponges); breeds with high fecundity (multiple births); during seasons with inclement weather conditions; where high lamb mortality occurs; for very valuable ewes; and where lambs must be numbered individually. The size of the lambing pens depends on the size of the ewes and the number of lambs. The lambing pens are approximately 1.4 m wide and the length varies from 1.4 to 1.8 m with a height of 0.9 to 1.0 m. Lambing pens must be such that lambs cannot crawl through to neighbouring ewes. Pregnant ewes are kept in camps close to the lambing pens. The ewes must preferably be left alone with their lambs for at least four to six hours to promote strong bonding before they are placed in the lambing pens. When the ewes are placed in the lambing pens, it must be ensured that the ewes' teats are "open". The lambing pen lambing system facilitates the supervision and identification of ewes and their lambs. Although the system is labour intensive, it limits lamb mortality (should be less than 5%). Twenty-four hour fulltime supervision, especially in the case of valuable stud animals, must be strongly considered with a system where incentive bonuses are paid to labourers for every lamb weaned. If 24 hour supervision is impossible, ewes may already be placed in the lambing pens just before lambing (7 or fewer days before lambing). If this practice is followed, the

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moontlik is nie, kan ooie alreeds kort voor lam (7 dae of korter voor lam) in die lamhokke gesit word. Indien hierdie praktyk gevolg word, moet die lamhokke groot genoeg wees sodat die ooie met gemak daarin kan lam. Indien die ruimte te beknop is, bestaan die gevaar dat sy die lammers kan beseer of selfs doodlê. Daar moet ook toegesien word dat die nageboortes uit die lamhokke verwyder en begrawe word. Waar ooie in lamhokke lam, word hokke soms baie nat as gevolg van die ooie se vrugwater wat tydens die lamproses vrygestel word en moet droë beddegoed (bv. strooi) gereeld in die lamhokke gegooi word. Afhangende van watter variasie van die lamhoklamstelsel gevolg word (alle ooie word in lamhokke geplaas, slegs ooie met tweeling of slegs probleemgevalle), en/of die ooie gesinchroniseer is met koggelramme of sponse, is die aantal lamhokke wat benodig word minstens 20 tot 40 % van die aantal ooie gepaar (Henderson, 1990). Lamhokke moet skoon en droog gehou word deur gereeld skoon strooi in te gooi en na gebruik moet dit ontsmet word. Henderson (1990) beveel die strooi van gebluste kalk (CLC boukalk oftewel kalsiumhidroksied) op die vloer van die kraaltjies voordat die strooi ingegooi word om die opbou van kieme te beperk. Die lammers se naelstringe moet ook deeglik ontsmet word (verkieklik 'n jodiumbevattende middel) voordat hulle in die lamhokke geplaas word of onmiddellik na geboorte as hulle in die lamhokke lam. Om infeksies (bv. rugmurgontsteking) te voorkom moet kastrering nie gedoen word terwyl die lammers nog in die lamhokke is nie. Hoewel die lamhokke goed geventileer moet wees om longprobleme te voorkom, moet dit die lammers teen koue, wind en reën beskerm. Indien sinkplate as 'n dak oor die lamhokke gebruik word en dit so laag is dat dit die ventilasie op sonnige dae belemmer, kan lamvrektes as gevolg van hitte-uitputting voorkom. Die beheer van vlieë in die lamhokke is belangrik om die verspreiding van sekere siektes te voorkom.

Voedingsprogram vir lamhoklamstelsel

Waar die lamhoklamstelsel gebruik word, moet ooie minstens vier weke voordat hulle na die lamhokke gaan op die volledige Lammeroorantsoen, wat hulle in die lamhokke gaan ontvang, aangepas word. Daar moet met ongeveer 500 g/ooi/dag van die Lammeroorantsoen begin word en dit moet dan geleidelik (bv. weekliks) verhoog word sodat, op die tydstop wat die laatdragtige ooie na die lamhokke gaan, dié met enkeling fetusse ongeveer 1.0 tot 1.5 kg en dié met meerling fetusse ongeveer 1.5 tot 2.0 kg/ooi/dag daarvan vreet. Afhangend van die ooie se kondisie, massa en die aantal fetusse is die maksimum voerinname in die lamhokke van laatdragtige ooie kort voor lam ongeveer 2.5 tot 3.0 % van liggaamsmassa en dié van ooie wat reeds gelam het ongeveer 3 tot 4 %. Sodra met die Lammeroorantsoen begin word, moet alle lek byvoeding gestaak word. Voorbeelde van 'n volledige Lammeroorantsoen, wat in 'n gemaalde formaat verskaf word, word in die onderstaande tabel verskaf. Aangesien hierdie rantsoene ureum bevat, moet die maksimum inname van elke rantsoen nie

lambing pens must be large enough so that the ewes can comfortably lamb in them. If the space is too constrictive, there is a risk that she may injure the lambs or even overlie them. It must also be ensured that the after-births are removed from the lambing pens and buried. Where ewes lamb in lambing pens, the pens sometimes become very wet due to the ewes' amniotic fluid released during the lambing process; dry bedding (e.g. straw) must be put into the lambing pens. Depending on what variation of the lambing pen lambing system is followed (all ewes are placed in lambing pens, only ewes with twins or only problem cases), and/or the ewes are synchronised with teasers or sponges, the number of lambing pens needed must be at least 20 to 40% of the number of ewes mated (Henderson, 1990). Lambing pens must be kept clean and dry by regularly putting down clean straw and after use they must be disinfected. Henderson (1990) recommends strewing slaked lime (CLC building lime otherwise known as calcium hydroxide) on the floor of the pens before putting in the straw to limit the accumulation of germs. The lambs' umbilical cords must also be thoroughly disinfected (preferably with a remedy containing iodine) before they are placed in the lambing pens or immediately after birth if they lamb in the lambing pens. To prevent infections (e.g. encephalomyelitis) castration must not be done while the lambs are still in the lambing pens. Although the lambing pens must be well ventilated to prevent lung problems, the lambs must be protected against cold, wind and rain. If corrugated plates are used as a roof over the lambing pens and they are so low that they hamper the ventilation on sunny days, lamb deaths may occur as a result of heat exhaustion. The control of flies in the lambing pens is important for preventing the spread of certain diseases.

Feeding programme for lambing pen lambing system

When the lambing pen lambing system is used, at least four weeks prior to going into the lambing pens, ewes must be adjusted to the full lamb-ewe ration that they will receive in the lambing pens. Start on approximately 500 g/ewe/day of the lamb-ewe ration and then gradually increasing it (e.g. weekly, so that, the moment the late pregnant ewes go into the lambing pens, those with singleton foetuses eat about 1.0 to 1.5 kg and those with multiple foetuses about 1.5 to 2.0 kg/ewe/day of the ration. Depending on the ewes' condition, mass and the number of foetuses, the maximum feed intake in the lambing pens of late pregnant ewes shortly before lambing is about 2.5 to 3.0% of body weight and that of ewes that have already lambed about 3 to 4%. As soon as the lamb-ewe ration has commenced, all lick supplementary feed must be stopped. Examples of a complete lamb-ewe ration, given in the mentioned format, are given in the table below. As these rations contain urea, the maximum intake of every ration must not be exceeded, otherwise it could lead to urea poisoning. Recipes for rations with other raw materials or for rations in pellet form are available on request.

oorskry word nie anders kan dit tot ureumvergiftiging aanleiding gee. Resepte vir rantsone met ander grondstowwe of vir rantsone in korrelvorm is op aanvraag beskikbaar. Skoon drinkwater moet te alle tye vrylik beskikbaar wees.

Clean drinking water must be freely available at all times.

Grondstowwe/ Raw material	Gemaalde volledige Lammerooirantsone/Milled complete lamb-ewe rations		
	Maks. inname 1.5 kg/ooi/dag Max. Intake 1.5 kg/ewe/day	Maks. inname 2.5 kg/ooi/dag Max. Intake 2.5 kg/ewe/day	Maks. inname 3.5 kg/ooi/dag Max. Intake 3.5 kg/ewe/day
Gemaalde lusern/Milled lucern (25 mm)	375 kg	375 kg	375 kg
Gemaalde mielies/Milled maize	350 kg	350 kg	350 kg
Voermol Maxiwol	200 kg	150 kg	100 kg
Voermol Procon	-	50 kg	100 kg
Voermol Melassemeel/Molasses meal	80 kg	80 kg	80 kg
TOTAAL/TOTAL	1 005 kg	1 005 kg	1 005 kg

Uitplasing van ooie en lammers

Ooie met hulle lammers behoort vir ten minste twee dae, maar verkieslik drie dae in die lamhokke gehou te word, want dit duur tussen 48 en 60 uur vir die lam en die ooi om volledig te bind. Indien ooie nie hulle lammers aanvaar nie, lammers nog swak is of enige ander probleme wat aanleiding kan gee tot lamvrektes as hulle uitgeplaas word, moet hulle langer in die lamhokke gehou word. Die aanbevole prosedure is om die ooie met hulle lammers uit te plaas sodra die ooie hulle lammers aanvaar en die lammers dik gesuip is. Dit is normaalweg ongeveer twee tot drie dae in die geval van enkelinge en ongeveer drie tot vyf dae in die geval van twee- en meerlinge. Die ooie word na uitplasing 'n paar dae lank in klein troppies gehou en dan geleidelik na groter troppe geskuif. Dit word gedoen om die ooie en lammers geleidelik gewoond te maak aan 'n hoë konsentrasie diere per kamp en om te verhoed dat daar verwydering tussen ooie en lammers ontstaan wat tot lamvrektes aanleiding kan gee. In die geval van enkelinge word gedurende die eerste 5 tot 7 dae ongeveer 10 ooie in kamp gesit; 20 ooie die volgende 5 tot 7 dae; 40 ooie die volgende 5 tot 7 dae en daarna verkieslik nie meer as 100 ooie per kamp nie. In die geval van tweeling is die onderskeie getal ooie per kamp 5; 10; 20 en 35 tot 50. In enige lamstelsel behoort daar nooit meer as 200 tot 250 lammers en hulle moeders in 'n kamp te wees nie. In die lamhoklamstelsel is dit maklik om ooie met enkelinge en meerlinge te skei en word dit ook so aanbeveel. Na uitplasing moet die lammerooie daaglik besoek word sodat aandag onverwyld aan probleemgevalle geskenk kan word. Indien voldoende groenvoer beskikbaar is, kan na uitplasing oorgeskakel



Placing out ewes and lambs

Ewes with their lambs should be kept for at least two days, but preferably three days, in the lambing pens, as it takes between 48 and 60 hours for the lamb and the ewe to bond completely. If ewes do not accept their lambs, lambs are still weak or any other problems that may lead to lamb mortality if they are placed out, they must be kept for longer in the lambing pens. The recommended procedure is to place out the ewes with their lambs as soon as the ewes accept their lambs and the lambs have fully suckled; it takes normally about two to three days in the case of singletons and about three to five days in the case of twins and multiple births. After placing them out, the ewes are kept in small flocks for a few days and then gradually moved to larger flocks. This is done to gradually familiarise the ewes and lambs to a high concentration of animals per camp and to prevent competition among ewes and lambs that could cause lamb mortality. In the case of singletons, during the first 5 to 7 days about 10 ewes are placed in camp; 20 ewes the next 5 to 7 days; 40 ewes the next 5 to 7 days and thereafter preferably not more than 100 ewes per camp. In the instance of twins, the respective numbers of ewes per camp are 5; 10; 20 and 35 to 50. In any lambing system there should never be more than 200 to 250 lambs and their mothers in a camp. In the lambing pen lambing system it is easy to separate ewes with singletons and multiple births and is also recommended accordingly. After placing them out, the lambing ewes must be visited daily so that problem cases may be attended to immediately. If adequate green feed is available after placing them out, switch to a high flow-through protein lick (200 kg Voermol Maxiwol



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word na 'n hoë deurvloeioproteïenlek (200 kg Voermol Maxiwoolkonsentraat + 250 kg gemaalde mielies of heel gars + 50 kg sout) of Voermol Maxiblok. Indien lae gehalte en/of onvoldoende weiding na uitplasing beskikbaar is, moet met die volvoer-byvoeding voortgegaan word. Byvoeding moet nooit onmiddellik gestaak word nie, maar moet geleidelik uitfaseer word.

Seleksie in lamhokke

Produsente is dikwels bekommerd dat die gebruik van lamhokke tot gevolg sal hê dat ooie mettertyd swak moedereienskappe sal ontwikkel. Dit kan egter voorkom word deur reeds te begin selekteer teen ooie wat swak moedereienskappe toon vandat die ooie en die lammers in die lamhokke geplaas word. Minder lewenskragtige lammers moet ook met 'n knippie in die oor vir bemarking geïdentifiseer word om sodoende te verseker dat die kudde lewensvatbaar bly. In alle lamstelsels moet gediskrimineer word teen ooie wat moeilik lam (geboorteprobleme); met geboorte gehelp moet word; geboorte skenk aan dooie lammers; lam(mers) weggooi; min of geen melk het nie; speenprobleme het, ensovoorts. Merk beide hierdie ooie en hulle lammers met 'n knippie in die oor sodat hulle nie later vir teling gebruik kan word nie. Ooie en veral ramme wat lammers met aangebore genetiese defekte (bv. gebreklikheid, kriptorkidisme, tweeslagtigheid, ensovoorts) gee, moet geïdentifiseer en nie vir verdere teling gebruik word nie.

Algemeen

Wanneer die lamhoklamstelsel gebruik word, moet die lamtyd so kort moontlik wees om op voer- en arbeidskoste te bespaar. Die lamtyd kan drasties verkort word deur ooie voor paring te koggel en die ooie dan vir maksimum 35 dae te paar. Dit sal verseker dat tot 90 % van die ooie die eerste siklus (d.i. eerste 17 dae) van die lamseisoen lam. Dit is verder belangrik dat voeraankope en vermenging van die rantsoen asook alle voorbereidings vir lamtyd betyds reg is voordat die ooie begin lam. Sodra die lamtyd 'n aanvang neem, is daar nie tyd vir hierdie aktiwiteite nie. In alle lamstelsels moet altyd rustig en kalm asook stadig met lammerooie gewerk word en die lammertrop moet so min moontlik gesteur word. Indien moontlik moet jongooie, wat vir die eerste keer lam, apart van volwasse ooie laat lam word. Jongooie is meer senuagtig en gevolglik is daar dikwels probleme tydens lamtyd. Voorsien voldoende, skoon en koel drinkwater in die lamkampe, wat binne maklike stapafstand is asook beskutting teen wind en reën soos heinings, bome en skadunetskuiings. Wanneer in warm maande gelam word, moet voldoende skaduwee ($\pm 2 \text{ m}^2$ /ooi) voorsien word. Waar lamkampe aangrensend is, veral waar waterbakke tussen kampe gedeel word, moet toegesien word dat lammers, veral pasgebore lammers, nie deur die drade kan kruip nie. Grensdrade moet dus verkieslik van veldspan of ogiesdraad wees. Voerbakke moet ook verkieslik weg van die waterbakke geplaas word. Maak seker dat alle lammers voldoende biesmelk (210 ml biesmelk per kg liggaamsmassa die eerste 18

concentrate + 250 kg milled maize or whole barley + 50 kg salt) or Voermol Maxiblok. If low quality and/or inadequate pasturage is available after placing out, continue with the full feed supplement. Supplementing must never be stopped immediately, but phased out gradually.

Selection in lambing pens

Producers are often concerned that the use of lambing pens will result in ewes eventually developing poor maternal qualities. However, this can be prevented by already starting to select against ewes that show poor maternal features from when the ewes and the lambs are placed in the lambing pens. Less vital lambs must be identified by a small incision in the ear for marketing to thereby ensure that the flock remains viable. In all lambing systems the following ewes must be discriminated against: those that lamb with difficulty (birth problems); that must be helped with birthing; give birth to dead lambs; cast off lamb(s); have little or no milk; have teat problems, etc. Mark both these ewes and their lambs with an incision in the ear so that they cannot be used for breeding later on. Ewes and especially rams that render lambs with congenital genetic defects (e.g. deformity, cryptorchidism, bisexuality, etc.) must be identified and not used for further breeding.

In general

When the lambing pen lambing system is used, the lambing time must be as brief as possible to save on feeding and labour costs. The lambing time can be drastically reduced by teasing ewes before mating and then mating the ewes for a maximum of 35 days. This will ensure that up to 90% of the ewes will lamb in the first cycle (i.e. first 17 days) of the lambing season. It is furthermore important that purchasing feed and mixing the ration, as well as all preparations for lambing, are ready on time before the ewes start lambing. As soon as the lambing commences, there is no time for these activities. In all lambing systems lambing ewes must be handled quietly, calmly and slowly and the lambing flock must be disturbed as little as possible. If possible, young ewes that are lambing for the first time must lamb separately from adult ewes. Young ewes are more nervous and there are consequently often more problems during lambing. Provide adequate clean and cool drinking water in the lambing camps, within easy walking distance as well as shelter against wind and rain such as hedges, trees and shade cloth shelters. When lambing occurs in warm months, sufficient shade must be provided ($\pm 2 \text{ m}^2$ /ewe). Where lamb camps are adjacent, especially when water troughs are shared between camps, make sure that lambs, particularly newly born lambs, cannot crawl through the fencing. Border fences must therefore preferably be veldspan? or wire netting. Feed troughs must preferably be placed away from the water troughs. Make sure that all lambs take in sufficient colostrum (210 ml colostrum per kg body weight) in the first 18 hours. Weak lambs must be dosed with colostrum via a gastric tube ($\pm 100 \text{ ml}$ at

uur) inkry. Swak lammers moet biesmelk met behulp van 'n maagbuis (± 100 ml per keer; 3 tot 4 keer per dag) gedoseer word indien hulle nie binne drie tot vier uur na geboorte self suip nie.

Biesmelk van ooie wat reeds gelam het, kan gevries word. Bevrore bies moet liefste teen kamertemperatuur of 'n lae temperatuur (minder as 35 grade C) ontdooi word wanneer dit benodig word, want sodra die temperatuur meer as 37 grade C styg, kan dit die teenliggaampies vernietig. Ontdooide biesmelk moet verkieslik verhit word, maar nie hoër as 37 grade C nie, voor dit toegedien word. Indien biesmelk nie beskikbaar is nie, kan 'n kunsbiesmengsel opgemaak word deur 500 ml volroom koeimelk met 125 ml room (of 3 eetlepel visolie of kookolie), 1 hele eier en 1 eetlepel laktose (of suiker) te meng en deeglik te klits. Verhit dit verkieslik ook tot $\pm 37^{\circ}$ C voordat dit aan die lammers gevoer word. Daar moet egter onthou word dat kunsbies geen teenliggaampies teen die heersende skaapsiektes bevat nie.

Samevatting:

Die lamhoklamstelsel is ook van groot waarde wanneer ooie gesinchroniseer (bv. in die geval van KI en laparoskopie) word om oor 'n kort tydperk te lam. Dit is ook maklik om toe te pas as ooie in elk geval tydens lamtyd hoofsaaklik gevoer moet word. Die grootste nadeel van die lamhoklamstelsel is die voer- en arbeidskoste. Hoewel die koste van die lamhokke self 'n wesentlike koste is, kan hierdie koste egter oor jare afgeskryf word. Hoewel sommige navorsers (Brand, Cloete & De Villiers, 1985; Haughey, 1989) nog nie seker is of die lamhoklamstelsel in alle gevalle ekonomies geregverdig is nie, moet die koste van hierdie stelsel egter opgeweeg word teen die ekstra inkomste as gevolg van 'n hoër speenpersentasie. 'n Verhoging van ongeveer 5% in speenpersentasie behoort te vergoed vir die koste van die lamhokke asook die ekstra arbeid. Deur die voorgestelde riglyne sover moontlik toe te pas, kan skaapproducente daadwerklik die voorkoms van lamvrektes in hulle kuddes beperk. Die hou van volledige en akkurate rekords van die simptome en oorsake van lamvrektes kan nuttige inligting verskaf om aanpassings in die lamstelsel asook bestuur- en voedingspraktyke te maak om lamvrektes in die toekomst te beperk. 'n Hoër winsgewendheid uit die skaapvertakking is sodoende moontlik.

Erkenning word met dank verleen aan André Fourie van Anker Agri van Bredasdorp vir inligting verskaf asook die bydrae van die Koördinerende komitee vir Kleinveevoorligting van die Winterreënstreek.

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a time; 3 to 4 times a day) if they do not suckle within three to four hours after birth.

Colostrum of ewes that have already lambd can be frozen. Frozen colostrum must preferably be thawed at room temperature or at a low temperature (less than 35 °C) when needed, because as soon as the temperature rises to more than 37 °C, the antibodies may be destroyed. Thawed colostrum must preferably be heated, but no higher than 37 °C, before being administered. If colostrum is not available, an artificial colostrum mixture can be made up by mixing 500 ml full cream cow's milk with 125 ml cream (or 3 tablespoons fish oil or cooking oil), 1 whole egg and 1 tablespoon lactose (or sugar) and beating it thoroughly. Heat it preferably to $\pm 37^{\circ}$ C before feeding it to the lambs. Remember that artificial colostrum contains no antibodies against prevailing sheep diseases.

Conclusion

The lambing pen lambing system is additionally of great value when ewes are synchronised (e.g. in the case of AI and laparoscopy) to lamb over a short period. It is easy to apply as ewes must in any case mainly be fed during lambing. The greatest disadvantage of the lambing pen lambing system is the feeding and labour costs. Although the cost of the lambing pens themselves is an essential cost, this cost can be written off over years. Although some researchers (Brand, Cloete & De Villiers, 1985; Haughey, 1989) are still not certain whether the lambing pen lambing system is economically justifiable in all cases, the cost of this system must, however, be weighed up against the extra income due to a higher wean percentage. An increase of approximately 5% in wean percentage should compensate for the cost of the lambing pens as well as the extra labour. By applying the proposed guidelines as far as possible, sheep producers can actively limit the occurrence of lamb mortality in their flocks. Keeping complete and accurate records of the symptoms and causes of lamb mortality can provide useful information to make adjustments in the lambing system as well as to the management and feeding practices to limit lamb mortality in future. A higher profitability from the sheep branch is thus possible.

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gooi lammers weg

Daar kan verskeie redes wees hoekom ooie nie hulle lammers wil aanvaar nie. Die vernaamste redes waarom ooie hulle lammers weggooi, gaan kortliks bespreek word en deur 'n proses van eliminasië kan vasgestel word wat in die genoemde geval die moontlike oorsaak is.

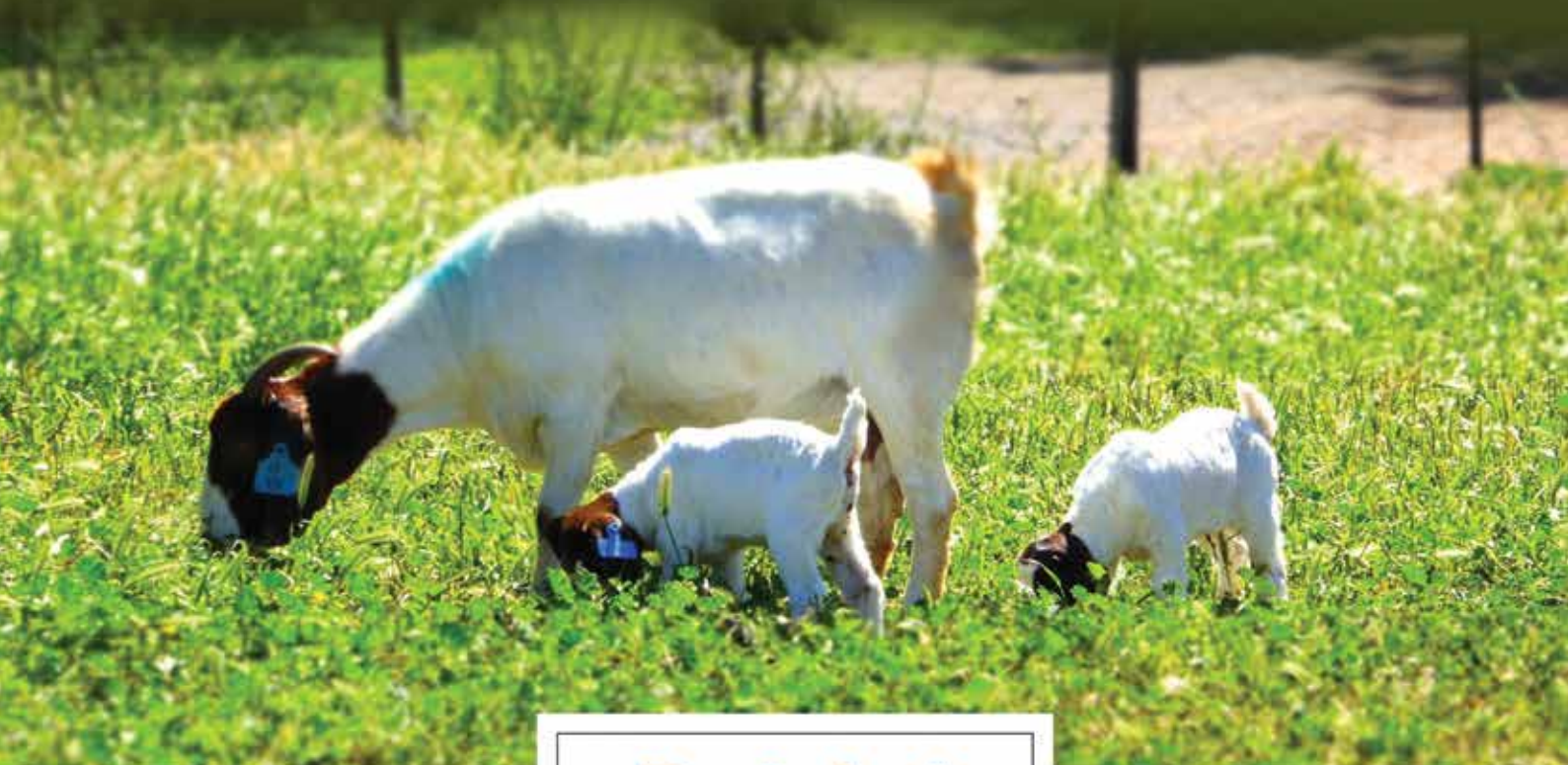
1. Swak moedereienskappe

Die kritieke stadium in die groei van die plasenta (nageboorte) is tussen Dag 30 en 90 van dragtigheid wanneer dit vanaf 10 tot 100 % van sy finale massa (± 500 g vir enkelingfetus en ± 1 kg vir tweelingfetusse) groei waarna dit afneem in massa soos lamtyd nader kom.

Die hormone (bv. laktogeen) wat deur die nageboorte afgeskei word (plasentale hormone), is ook verantwoordelik vir die ontwikkeling van die



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uier (mammogenesis), biesproduksie, aanvang van laktasie, **moedereienskappe en lamgedrag** (Kelly, 1992b; Dwyer et al., 2005) wat almal 'n uiters belangrike rol in lamoortlewing en lamgroei speel. Hoe kleiner die nageboorte is, hoe minder hormone word afgeskei en hoe meer word voorgenoemde funksies benadeel. Dus, hoe kleiner die nageboorte is, hoe minder plasentale hormone word afgeskei. Dit het 'n kleiner uier en vertraagde aanvang van laktasie asook 'n laer bies- en melkproduksie tot gevolg met gevolglike swakker moedereienskappe (**ooie gooi lammers weg**) en laer lamgroeitempo.

'n Afname van tot 25 % in melkproduksie is by ooie waargeneem wat voor Dag 100 van dragtigheid ondervoed is, ten spyte daarvan dat hulle *ad lib.*-voeding gedurende die laaste ses weke van dragtigheid ontvang het (Mavrogenis et al., 1980). Hierdie plasentale hormone speel ook 'n belangrike rol in **moederlike gedrag** (moedereienskappe) omdat dit verantwoordelik is vir die vorming van die band tussen die ooi en die lam onmiddellik na lam (Mellor, 1987 & Mavrogenis et al., 1980).



Dus hoe kleiner die nageboorte, hoe swakker is die band wat tussen die ooi en haar lam gevorm word wat daartoe aanleiding kan gee dat ooie maklik hulle **lammers weggooi**.

Om te verseker dat voldoende nageboorte-ontwikkeling plaasvind sodat voldoende plasentale hormone afgeskei word, moet 'n geskikte produksielek met 'n medium deurvloeioproteïëinhoud voorsien word indien mid-dragtige ooie nie die volgende massatoename handhaaf nie (syfers tussen hakies is vir jongooie wat die eerste keer gaan lam):

- Volwasse ooi met enkelingfetusse: ± 50 g/dag (100 g/d).
- Volwasse ooi met tweelingfetusse: ± 80 g/dag (110 g/d).
- Volwasse ooi met drielingfetusse: ± 100 g/dag (140 g/d).

2. Te min bies en melk

Die voeding wat die ooi tans ontvang, naamlik ruvoer, mielies, energielek asook Ram-, Lam- en Ooikorrels, het 'n kritiese tekort aan **deurvloeioproteïë**. Voldoende

voorsiening van deurvloeioproteïë aan laatdragtige en lakterende ooi is ononderhandelbaar.

Ondervoeding en verkeerde voeding (bv. tekort aan deurvloeioproteïë) gedurende laatdragtigheid het 'n drastiese verlaging in biesproduksie tot gevolg en veroorsaak ook dat biesmelk nie onmiddellik na geboorte vrygestel word nie weens die vertraagde aanvang van die proses van melksintese (vertraagde laktogenese) en gevolglik vind 'n **sterk binding tussen die ooi en die lam nie plaas nie**. Wanneer dit gebeur, is ooi geneig om hulle lammers **weg te gooi**.

Ondervoeding van veral deurvloeioproteïë en energie asook wanvoeding, (Mellor & Murray, 1985) het 'n **swakker binding tussen die ooi en haar lammers tot gevolg**. Laatdragtige ooi wat geen of



te min deurvloeioproteïë inneem, toon nie net swak uierontwikkeling nie, maar produseer ook abnormale dik en taai bies (kondensmelkagtige biesmelk) wat hoë lamvrektes tot gevolg het. Abnormale dik en taai bies hou verband met lae biesproduksie (Banchemo, 2004); is moeilik om uit te suig (Holst, 1997); vertraagde aanvang van laktasie (Holst et al., 1996) en die **lammers drink nie binne drie uur na geboorte nie** (McCance & Alexander, 1959).

Genoegsame hoeveelheid biesmelk moet onmiddellik na geboorte vir die lam beskikbaar wees om 'n vinnige inname van voldoende bies (Murphy et al., 1996) binne die eerste drie (Brown & Meadowcroft, 1990) uur na geboorte te verseker. Navorsing toon ook dat die **vorming van 'n band met die ooi vertraag word** al word die lam net vir die eerste twee uur na geboorte verhoed om te suip (Nowak, 1994). Dit is verder aangetoon dat 'n volpens bies 'n stimulus verskaf om 'n **band tussen die ooi en lam te vorm** en daarom moet 'n lam hom verkieslik binne 'n uur na geboorte "dik" suip (Nowak, 1994). Onvoldoende bies inname gee aanleiding tot **ooie wat hulle lammers weggooi** (Holst, 1997). **Lammers benodig 180 ml biesmelk/kg liggaamsmassa** die eerste 18 uur na geboorte wanneer binnenshuis gebore word,



maar dit verhoog na 210 ml biesmelk wanneer buite (op weiding) gebore word (Mellor & Murray, 1986). Lammers moet **minstens 4.5 kg** met geboorte weeg, dus benodig 'n lam met hierdie geboortemassa 810 tot 945 ml biesmelk die eerste 18 uur na geboorte.

Navorsing wat sedert die vroeë tagtigerjare gedoen is, het getoon dat **deurvloei proteïene** die een kritieke voedingstof is wat 'n dramatiese verhoging in lamoorlewing, bies- en melkproduksie kan bewerkstellig (Coetzee et al., 1990). Vandag is dit feitlik ondenkbaar dat ooi suksesvol kan lam sonder die byvoeding van hoogs verteerbare deurvloei proteïene via lekke of volledige rantsoene gedurende laatdragtigheid, lamtyd en laktasie. Die voorsiening van hoë vlakke van deurvloei proteïene aan laatdragtige ooi vanaf ses weke voor lam via 'n lek of 'n volledige rantsoen is dus ononderhandelbaar. Die nuutste navorsing toon dat laatdragtige ooi daaglik 100 g van 'n deurvloei proteïenbron per fetus in laatdragtigheid en 200 g per lam in vroeë laktasie gevoer moet word (Vipond et al., 2009).

Om optimale geboortemassa; uierontwikkeling; bies- en melkproduksie van die lammerooi te verseker, moet laatdragtige ooi die laaste ses weke voor lam die volgende massatoenames handhaaf:

- 60 kg volwasse ooi met enkelingfetus: 97 g/ooildag.
- 60 kg volwasse ooi met tweelingfetus: 161 g/ooildag.
- 60 kg volwasse ooi met drielingfetus: 210 g/ooildag.

3. Inmenging binne die eerste ses uur na geboorte

Dit is nie bekend watter prosedure tydens lamtyd gevolg is nie, maar dit kan ook 'n rol speel dat 'n ooi haar lam verwaarloos (weggooi).

Vir **suksesvolle binding** tussen die ooi en haar lammers is dit nodig dat die ooi haar afsonder van die res van die trop en dat haar lammers voldoende bies inneem so gou moontlik na geboorte (Val-Laillet, 2004). Lammers moet die geleentheid gegun of geskep word om die eerste dag na geboorte ongestoord en onbeperk te kan suip (20 % van hulle liggaamsmassa in biesmelk die eerste dag), want 'n **volpens stimuleer binding** (Goursaud & Nowak, 1999; Val-Laillet, 2004).

Inmenging van mense en/of ander ooi voordat 'n lam suip, kan veroorsaak dat die ooi binne drie uur na geboorte **belangstelling in die lam verloor** (Cottle, 1987). Indien lam nie binne eerste drie uur suip nie, neem sy speensoekaktiwiteit af asook **ooi se belangstelling in die lam** (Cottle, 1987 & Holst, 1997).

4. Nie die korrekte toepassing van die lamhokstelsel nie

Die doelwit van 'n doeltreffende lamstelsel is dus om verwarring tydens lamtyd en ooi wat **permanent van hulle lammers geskei** word tot die minimum te beperk. Die beste intensiewe lamstelsel is **lamhokke**. 'n Ooi met haar lammers moet vir **7**



dae in individuele lamhokke aangehou word, daarna word **4 ooi met hulle lammers in 'n klein kampie (deurgangkampies/mixing pens) vir nog 7 dae aangehou**, voordat hulle **geleidelik in groter kampe uitgeplaas** word. Indien hierdie proses nie gevolg word nie, gaan van die ooi hulle **lammers weggooi**.

Geskryf deur:

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SAMESTELLING / COMPOSITION

PROTEÏEN / PROTEIN	300	g/kg	Min
URKUM / UREA	80	g/kg	Max
VESEL / FIBRE	100	g/kg	Max
KALSIUM / CALCIUM	13	g/kg	Max
POSFOR / PHOSPHORUS	3.8	g/kg	Min
VOG / MOESTURE	180	g/kg	Max
MAGNESIUM	6	g/kg	
SWAWEEL / SULPHUR	6.725	g/kg	
MANGAAN / MANGANESE	200	mg/kg	
KOPPER / COPPER	30	mg/kg	
KOBALT / COBALT	1	mg/kg	
YSTER / IRON	100	mg/kg	
JODIUM / IODINE	6	mg/kg	
SEINK / ZINC	240	mg/kg	
SELEEN / SELENIUM	1	mg/kg	
VITAMINE A / VITAMIN A	15 600	IE/kg	

MASSA 50 kg MASS

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Die konsentraat bevat 30% urea in die vloeistof.
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HOW TO RAISE Boer Goat kids

Boer Goat kids demand care and management for the first few weeks after birth. If you fail to look after them properly during this important stage, you could easily lose up to half of them.

Boer Goats offer many advantages: they're an excellent source of meat and milk, resist disease, make good mothers, and adapt to difficult conditions. However, the kids demand care and management for the first few weeks after birth. If you fail to look after them properly during this important stage, you could easily lose up to half of them.

The Boer Goat ewe

Good care of the kids actually starts before they are born! In other words, you need to look after their mother, the ewe. So let's start with her. If they get enough food, ewes can breed as early as six months of age.

However, you should not let them mate this young, as it can slow their growth and they might have trouble

breeding again. Mate them only when they've reached two-thirds of the average body weight of the adult ewes in the herd.

Put the ram to the ewes for 36 days. Ewe comes into heat every 18 days, so 36 days will give each ewe two chances to conceive. Don't leave the ram with the ewes for longer than this as he will become exhausted



and unproductive. To ensure the best breeding results, do the following four to six weeks before mating takes place:

- Give the ewes zinc and manganese if required (your vet can advise you). This will make them more fertile.
- Immunise them against enzootic abortion and enterotoxemia, and dose them against roundworm and nose-worm.
- Cull any ewes with damaged or bunched teats, or teats that are too large.
- Inoculate the ewes against gangrene of the uterus eight to 12 weeks before they kid. This is extremely important as the disease can kill a ewe two or three days after kidding.

If you are unsure about any of these problems, seek advice from your vet or animal health practitioner. The ewes are pregnant for five months. Make sure they get enough food to gain 7kg to 9kg during the last six weeks of pregnancy. If they don't eat properly at this stage, the kids will be born small and weak, and the ewes will not have enough milk for them.

The kidding season

Ewes with lambs can be kraaled in two ways:

- *In one large pen: The entire herd – ewes and kids – are kept together, but the newborn kids stay behind when the ewes go out to graze. Although this is a widely used method, it has a serious disadvantage: the kids are very thirsty when the ewes return and rush to drink milk from any ewe. In the confusion, some kids may not get enough to drink while some ewes do not release all their milk.*
- *In small camps: This is a better method and is popular among farmers with bigger herds.*

Between 10 and 20 pregnant ewes are placed in a camp with food, shelter and shade, and allowed to give birth in peace. They then remain here with their kids for two to three weeks. After this, the ewes and the kids both join the herd together. Whichever method you use, it's important to ensure that each kid gets enough milk.

To do this easily, paint a number on each ewe and then paint the same number on her kids. This allows you to match the mothers and kids. If you have a small camp,

walk among the ewes three times a day, placing the kids with their mothers and making sure each kid gets enough to drink. If you keep the kids in a single pen, use the numbers to match the kids with their mothers when the ewes return from grazing.

The kids

Ram kids should be weaned at 12 to 15 weeks and female kids and wethers (castrated rams) at 15 to



18 weeks. And ideally, they should be marketed when they are three to six months old. So, to breed the kids as easily and cheaply as possible, make sure there's enough grazing for them for at least three months after weaning.

The kids will not put on much weight during the first 10 days after weaning. To make them gain weight, give them a 'creep feed' ration from the age of three weeks.

Sources: *Production Parameters for Boer Goats in South Africa, dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, Department of Animal, Wildlife and Grassland Sciences, University of the Free State, by Félix King; factsheet compiled by the department of agriculture in co-operation with ARC-Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute; The Boer Goat, by JC Scheltema of Elsenburg: Port Elizabeth extension.*





WAT IS deurvloei-proteïene?

Proteïene (vanaf natuurlike proteïene en ureum) word gefermenteer na peptiede en aminosure deur die rumen mikrobes. Sommige aminosure word verder afgebreek na organiese sure, ammoniak en koolstofdioksied. Ureum word dadelik afgebreek na ammoniak.

Die rumen mikrobes gebruik dan die ammoniak, klein peptiedes en vrye aminosure om weer hulle eie “liggaamsproteïene” op te bou. Wanneer die rumen mikrobes afsterf of die mikrobe populasie toeneem, vloei dié dan deur die rumen en word na die abomasum en dunderm vervoer waar hulle selproteïene dan geabsorbeer word (dit staan bekend as mikrobiese proteïene) – hierdie moet nie met deurvloei-proteïene verwar word nie.

Deurvloei-proteïene is dié deel van die dieëtproteïene wat fermentasie deur die rumen mikrobes vryspring en deurvloei na die abomasum en dunderm (laer spysverteringskanaal), dus word dit “deurvloei-proteïene” genoem. Die proteïene wat in die rumen afgebreek word, staan bekend as rumen degradeerbare proteïene (RDP) en ‘n ander naam vir deurvloei-proteïene is rumen ondegradeerbare proteïene (ROP). Onthou dit is altyd goed om ‘n deel van die dieët proteïene in die vorm van ROP te hê.

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E-pos: arothmann@kkan.com



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MANAGEMENT SCHEME

JOHAN STEYN, Patriot Boer Goats
072 594 4626

My goat farming business operates on three pillars. If any of these pillars is not given full consideration, my whole operation will fail.

The first pillar is my **Boer goats' genetics**. Top-quality genetics produce top-quality animals and production, while sub-standard genetics produce poor animals and production.

The second pillar is **animal health**. While livestock pharmaceuticals are often expensive, they are vital.

Goat farmers who take shortcuts in animal health, such as skipping vaccinations, dewormings and dippings, do so at their own peril.

The third pillar is **nutrition**, and here I am not referring to feedlotting. Goats are adapted to veld grazing and browsing, and have outstanding disease and parasite resistance. This means that goats of superior genetics who benefit from good management require some of the lowest input costs of all livestock.

However, they still require excellent supplementary nutrition during certain times in the breeding cycle for maximum production.

Nutrition

We need to distinguish between nutritional supplementation and the feeding of full rations. Livestock requires specific supplementation at strategic times of the production cycle in order to perform efficiently. While the feeding of animals has become commonplace in more recent times, this practice does the hardiness and adaptability of the Boer Goat an injustice. It is expensive to feed animals on full rations for extended periods. Besides which, Boer Goats have not been bred for these conditions.





Selective breeding practices have specifically selected for the attributes whereby Boer Goats are able to forage great distances, utilise low quality roughage under extensive conditions, and kid in the veld with minimum inputs.

Below are some guidelines regarding feeding for various classes of animals.

Feeding pregnant ewes

Six weeks prior to kidding Voermol Maxiwol, a throughflow protein concentrate, can be fed. The following benefits have been recorded:

- Improves kidding.
- Improves udder development and increases milk production.
- Lamb is stronger and heavier at birth
- Ewe is on her feet faster after lambing, thus allowing the lamb to drink earlier. This can improve the lamb's survival rate by between 15% and 50%.
- Reduces the chance of retained afterbirth.
- Improves mothering.
- Has led to increased weights in suckling lambs.

Signs that your ewe may have a throughflow protein deficiency: Ewe lambs with difficulty

- Ewe ignores lamb after birth
- Lamb is lighter than 3,5kg (ideal weight is 3,5kg – 5kg)
- Lamb is yellowish in colour

- Lamb mortalities after birth are high
- Ewe produces thick, sticky colostrum
- Weak udder development with low milk production

Voermol Maxiwol Premix, Maxiwol Production pellets or Maxiblok are all ready to use concentrates which provide good throughflow protein levels for Boer Goats. Maxiwol Concentrate should be mixed with salt and crushed or broken maize and fed at a rate of 350g to 500g per ewe per day. Creepfeed ration for kids

The following ration can be mixed and fed ad lib from 2 weeks of age. It increases average daily weight gain which allows you to wean a heavier lamb.

- 200kg Voermol SS200
- 150kg HPK36
- 80kg molasses meal
- 550kg broken or crushed maize
- Ensure that roughage in the form of lucerne (alfalfa) or hay is freely available at all times.

Planning is essential in a commercial goat farming business. It is important to understand the trends in the increasing demand for goat meat, and to factor in the effect of nature's cycles when working towards meeting these demands.

This will help ensure maximum profitability and sustainability.

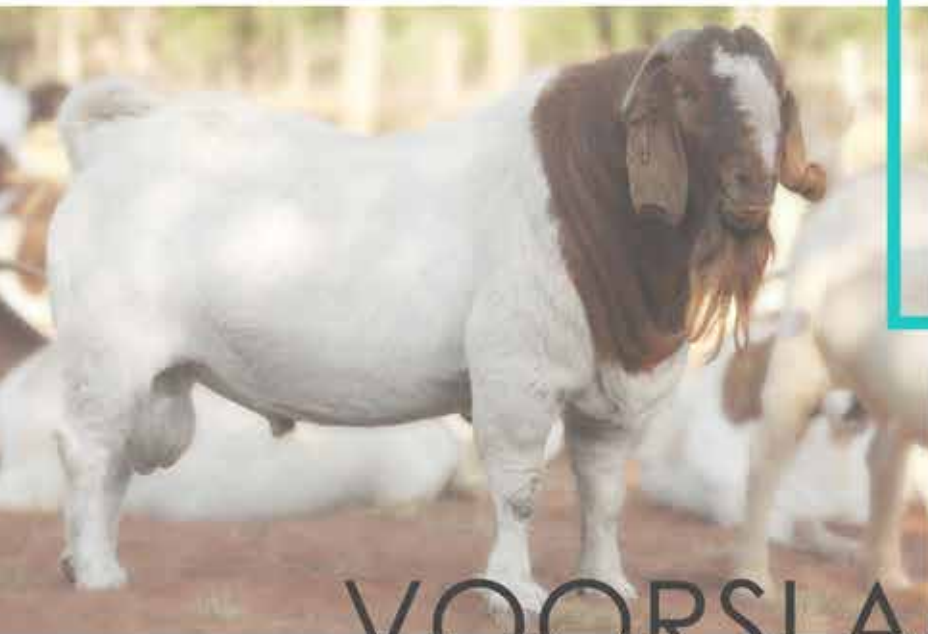
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SLINGERVEL



REPRODUCTION

Goats reach puberty between three and 15 months of age, depending on breed and nutritional status. Many breeders prefer to postpone breeding until the doe has reached 70% of the adult weight. However, this separation is rarely possible in extensively managed, open-range herds.

In temperate climates, the breeding season commences as the day length shortens, and ends in early spring or before. In equatorial regions, goats are able to breed at any time of the year. Successful breeding in these regions depends more on available forage than on day length. Does of any breed or region come into estrus (heat) every 21 days for two to 48 hours. A doe in heat typically flaps (vigorously wags) her tail often, stays near the buck if one is present,

becomes more vocal, and may also show a decrease in appetite the duration of the heat.

Bucks: Rut is characterized by a decrease in appetite and obsessive interest in the does. A buck in rut will display flehmen lip curling and will urinate on his forelegs and face. Sebaceous scent glands at the base of the horns add to the male goat's odor, which is important to make him attractive to the female. Some does will not mate with a buck which has been descended.^[18]

In addition to natural, traditional mating, artificial insemination has gained popularity among goat breeders, as it allows easy access to a wide variety of bloodlines.

Gestation length is approximately 150 days. Twins are the usual result, with single and triplet births also common. Birthing, known as kidding, generally occurs uneventfully. Just before kidding, the doe will have a sunken area around the tail and hip, as well as heavy breathing. She may have a worried look, become restless and display great affection for her keeper. The mother often eats the placenta, which gives her much-needed nutrients, helps stanch her bleeding, and parallels the behavior of wild herbivores, such as deer, to reduce the lure of the birth scent for predators.

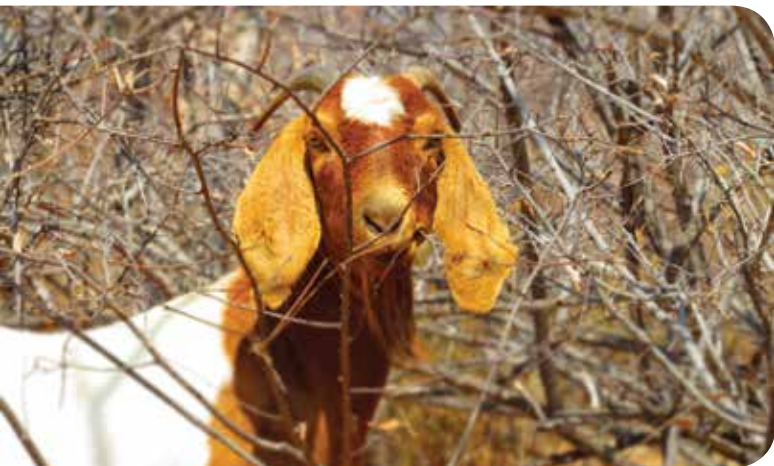
Freshening (coming into milk production) occurs at



kidding. Meat breeds are not usually milked and simply produce enough for the kids until weaning.

Diet

Goats are reputed to be willing to eat almost anything, including tin cans and cardboard boxes. While goats will not actually eat inedible material, they are browsing animals, not grazers like cattle and sheep, and (coupled with their highly curious nature)



will chew on and taste just about anything remotely resembling plant matter to decide whether it is good to eat, including cardboard, clothing and paper (such as labels from tin cans).^[23] The unusual smells of leftover food in discarded cans or boxes may further stimulate their curiosity.

Aside from sampling many things, goats are quite particular in what they actually consume, preferring to browse on the tips of woody shrubs and trees, as well as the occasional broad-leaved plant. However, it can fairly be said that their plant diet is extremely varied, and includes some species which are otherwise toxic.^[24] They will seldom consume soiled food or contaminated water unless facing starvation. This is one reason goat-rearing is most often free ranging, since stall-fed goat-rearing involves extensive upkeep and is seldom commercially viable.

Goats prefer to browse on vines, shrubbery and



on weeds, preferring them to grasses. Nightshade is poisonous; wilted fruit tree leaves can also kill goats. Silage (fermented corn stalks) and haylage (fermented grass hay) can be used if consumed immediately after opening – goats are particularly sensitive to *Listeria* bacteria that can grow in fermented feeds. Alfalfa (Lucerne), a high-protein plant, is widely fed as hay; fescue is the least palatable and least nutritious hay. Mold in a goat's feed can make it sick and possibly kill it.

In various places in China, goats are used in the production of tea. Goats are released onto the tea terraces where they avoid consuming the green tea leaves (which contain bitter tasting substances) but instead eat the weeds. The goats' droppings fertilise the tea plants.^[25]

The digestive physiology of a very young kid (like the young of other ruminants) is essentially the same as that of a monogastric animal. Milk digestion begins in the abomasum, the milk having bypassed the rumen via closure of the reticuloesophageal groove during suckling. At birth, the rumen is undeveloped, but as the kid begins to consume solid feed, the rumen soon increases in size and in its capacity to absorb nutrients.

The adult size of a particular goat is a product of its breed (genetic potential) and its diet while growing (nutritional potential). As with all livestock, increased



protein diets (10 to 14%) and sufficient calories during the prepuberty period yield higher growth rates and larger eventual size than lower protein rates and limited calories. Large-framed goats, with a greater skeletal size, reach mature weight at a later age (36 to 42), and need more calories for maintenance of daily functions.^[27]

Behavior

Goats are naturally curious. They are also agile and well known for their ability to climb and balance in precarious places. This makes them the only ruminant to regularly climb trees. Due to their agility and inquisitiveness, they are notorious for escaping their pens by testing fences and enclosures, either intentionally or simply because they are used to climbing. If any of the fencing can be overcome, goats will almost inevitably escape. Due to their intelligence, once a goat has discovered



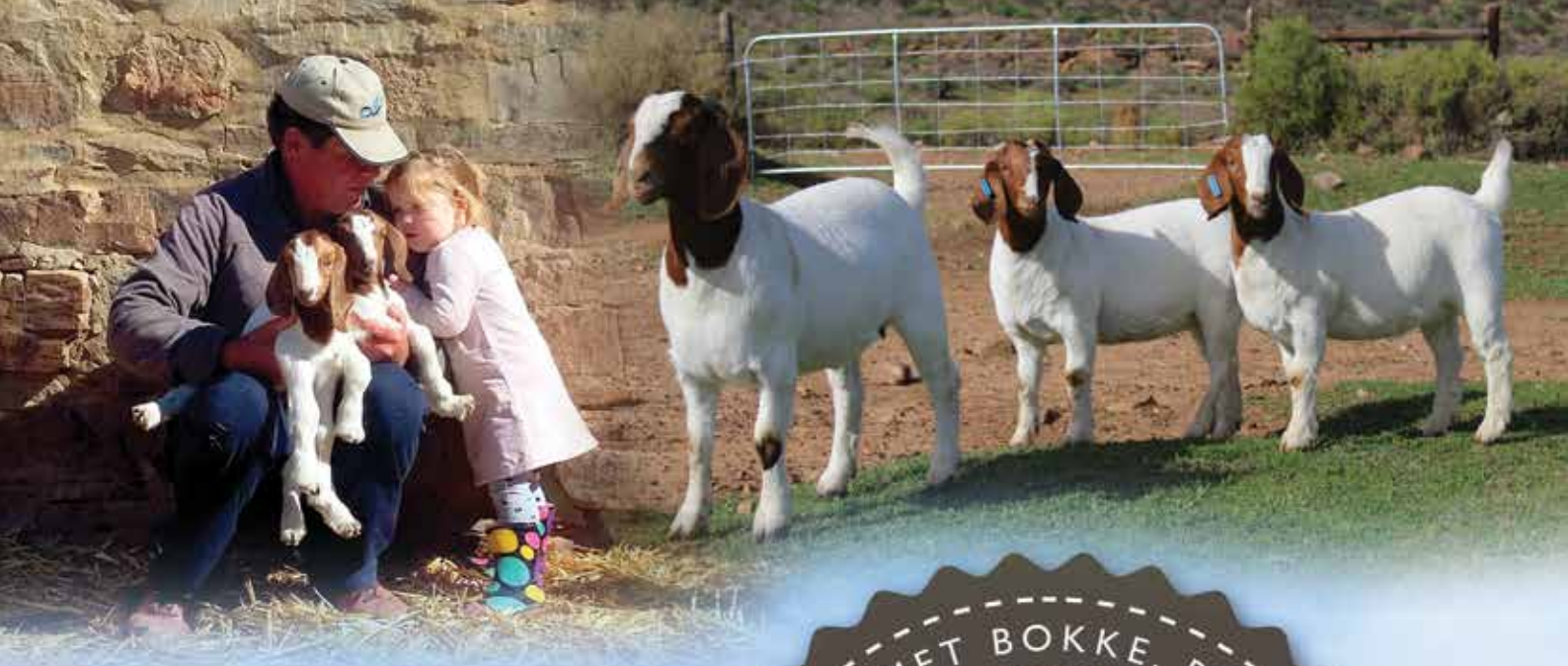
a weakness in the fence, they will exploit it repeatedly, and other goats will observe and quickly learn the same method.

Goats explore anything new or unfamiliar in their surroundings, primarily with their prehensile upper lip and tongue, by nibbling at them, occasionally even eating them.

When handled as a group, goats tend to display less herding behavior than sheep. When grazing undisturbed, they tend to spread across the field or range, rather than feed side-by-side as do sheep. When nursing young, goats will leave their kids separated (“lying out”) rather than clumped, as do sheep. They will generally turn and face an intruder and bucks are more likely to charge or butt at humans than are rams.^[28]

A study by Queen Mary University reports that goats try to communicate with people in the same manner as domesticated animals such as dogs and horses. Goats were first domesticated as livestock more than 10,000 years ago. Research conducted to test communication skills found that the goats will look to a human for assistance when faced with a challenge that had previously been mastered, but was then modified. Specifically, when presented with a box, the goat was able to remove the lid and retrieve a treat inside, but when the box was turned so the lid could not be removed, the goat would turn and gaze at the person and move toward them, before looking back toward the box. This is the same type of complex communication observed by animals bred as domestic pets, such as dogs. Researchers believe that better understanding of human-goat interaction could offer overall improvement in the animals’ welfare. The field of anthrozoology has established that domesticated animals have the capacity for complex communication with humans when in 2015 a Japanese scientist determined that levels of oxytocin did increase in human subjects when dogs were exposed to a dose of the “love hormone”, proving that a human-animal bond does exist. This is the same affinity that was proven with the London study above; goats are intelligent, capable of complex communication, and able to form bonds. Despite having the reputation of being slightly rebellious, more and more people today are choosing more exotic companion animals like goats. Goats are herd animals and typically prefer the company of other goats, but because of their herd mentality, they will follow their owners around just the same.

SUCCESS IS NOT FINAL,
FAILURE IS NOT FATAL:
IT IS THE COURAGE TO CONTINUE THAT COUNTS.
- Winston Churchill



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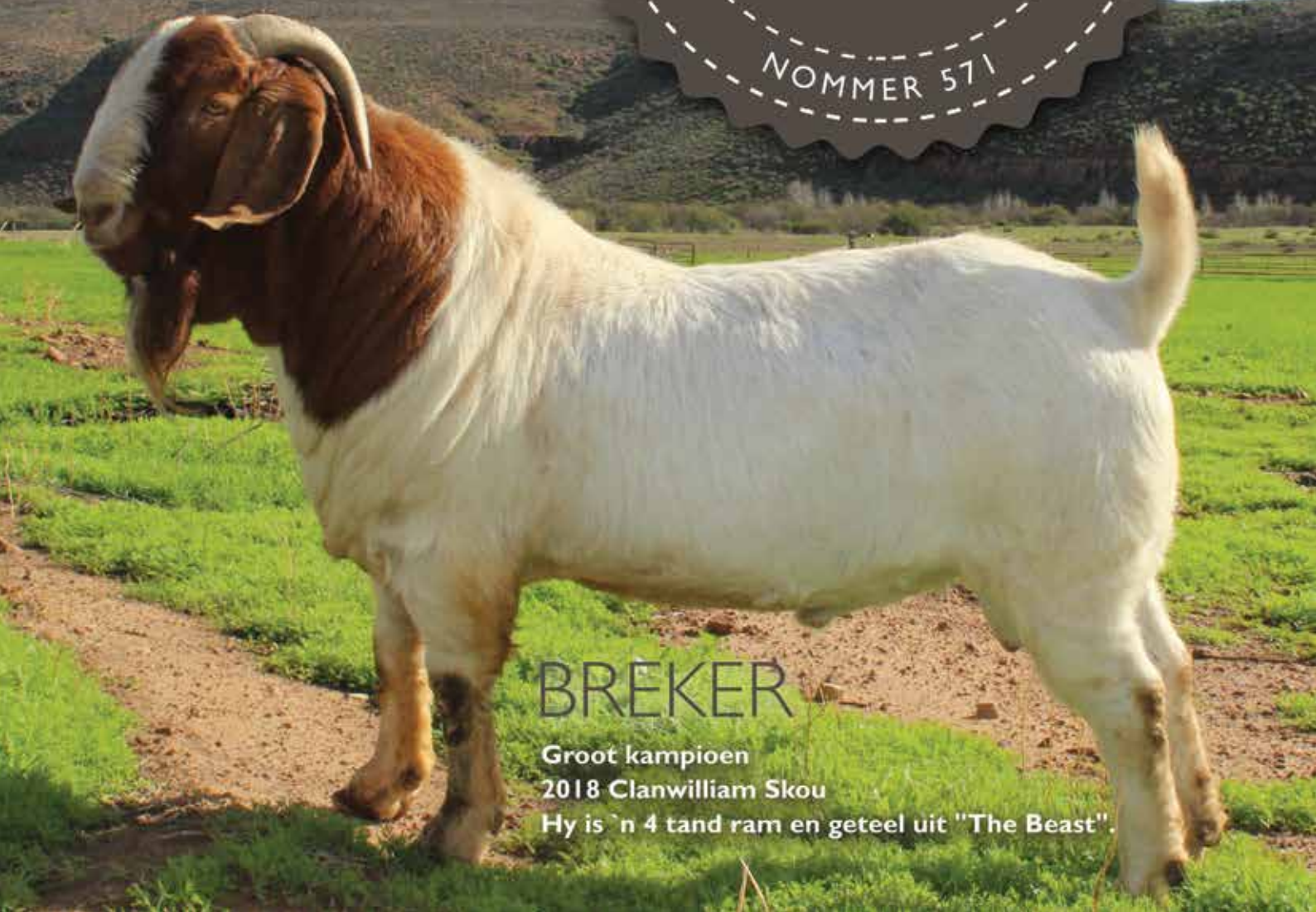


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Dealing with **DISEASES** IN GOATS

JOHAN STEYN, Patriot Boer Goats, 072 594 4626

As livestock farming becomes more intensive, greater health problems will inevitably occur, increasing animal health costs on farms.

Inoculating with a polyvalent inactivated vaccine will immunise against a number of clostridial infections. The natural resistance of the Boer goat should be harnessed to overcome health challenges, rather than overdoing treatments not required in a specific area. To achieve this, follow the recommendations below:

Cull animals that suffer chronically from various diseases and use selective breeding practices to improve overall disease resistance.

Manage ticks, flies, midges and lice through dipping and combining rotational grazing practices with a dipping programme. This interrupts their life cycles, reducing external parasite load.

Treat animals only when they need it. Treating too often may lead to parasites developing resistance to antiparasitic drugs and negatively influence farming costs. Consult a vet for accurate advice here.

Be a hands-on farmer and observe your animals. This way, you are likely to notice parasite threats earlier and

take the necessary action.

Internal parasites weaken the overall condition of animals. Severe infestations can negatively affect libido, maternal ability, milk production, kid growth rate and overall disease resistance. Weight gain is also negatively affected due to a reduction in the animal's roughage intake. All animals suffer from internal parasites.

For one thing, **intensively grazed pasture builds up high parasite loads**. Once again, **rotational grazing** practices will break their life cycles. Deworm your Boer goats for roundworm three weeks after the first spring rain. Thereafter, do it only when needed. (The **FAMACHA system** is particularly effective.)

If the goats graze near damp or wet areas, treat them for liver fluke. In irrigated pasture, administer a broad-spectrum dewormer regularly. Kids up to two months of age should be dosed each month for milk tapeworm. A vet can assist with a faecal egg count to determine the specific treatment your animals require.

Inoculating with a polyvalent-inactivated vaccine will immunise the goats against a number of clostridial infections. Vaccinate the kids from two months of age. Before this, they will have inherited immunity from the colostrum of vaccinated does.

Carry out this annual vaccination six to eight weeks before the breeding season. Most of the following are covered: pulpy kidney, red gut, malignant oedema, gas gangrene, necrotic hepatitis, black quarter, tetanus, bacillary dysentery, enterotoxaemia and pastuerella. Boer goats should also be treated preventatively for:

Brucellosis

Administer Brucella inoculation to kids three to four months of age. This will safeguard them against brucellosis for life.

Enzootic abortion

Inoculate annually at least eight weeks before mating. (Women who are pregnant or of child-bearing age must not handle this vaccine as accidental contact can lead to sterility or abortion.)

Corynebacterium ovis

Vaccination is not always effective in the short term, so consistent administration is crucial. If abscesses appear, cut them open, drain them into a receptacle and disinfect the wound. Do this a distance from other goats. Burn the receptacle and its contents afterwards.

Scabby mouth

Scabby mouth, which is highly contagious, appears as warts in the mouth and on lips, ears and hooves,

preventing the animal from foraging. Separate it from the herd and give it soft feed until recovery. Mix two-thirds liquid paraffin and one-third tincture of iodine into milking salve and apply as a paste two to three times per day until sores disappear.

Rift Valley fever

This normally occurs after a wet, rainy season. Signs occur very rapidly and may include an abortion storm, sudden death of lambs up to six days old, fever, nasal discharge, diarrhoea and vomiting. If any of these appear, notify a state vet immediately.

Cleanliness is important

When treating an outbreak of disease, use a new needle on every animal if you can afford to; this prevents cross infection. In any event, needles should be replaced every 10 to 15 animals as they become blunt and the chances of introducing secondary infection increases.

All medicines must be kept out of direct sunlight. Never store them in a hot vehicle or break the cold chain. Follow the storage instructions, keeping vaccine refrigerated until needed and then transferring it to a cooler box when moving to the veld or pens.

Do not combine vaccines as this reduces the efficacy of each one. Any vaccine that remains after animals are treated should be discarded and not re-used. After treatment, immediately wash all equipment with hot, soapy water.



Bestuur van basiese
BOKGESONDHEID
alles wat jy moet weet

Basic goat health
MANAGEMENT
all you need to know

DR ALAN ROWE, chief state veterinarian for the Harry Gwala District Municipality



Die winsgewendheid van 'n bokonderneming hang veral af van die diere se gesondheid en produktiwiteit. Dit is dus uiters belangrik dat 'n bokboer die vaardighede besit om 'n dier in swak gesondheid te kan identifiseer, die siekte kan diagnoseer en dit behandel, of bystand van ander kundige bokboere, staats-dieregesondheidsveeartse of private veeartse kry.

Die sleutel is om vinnig op te tree

“Terwyl die raad wat volg nuttig kan wees, is die diagnose en behandelingsbeleide nie in klip gegiet nie. Hulle moet getoets en waar nodig aangepas word weens die wisselende bokproduksietoestande oor die land heen.”

Voorkoming is altyd beter as genesing, en dit is dus belangrik dat enige bok wat by 'n bestaande kudde ingebring word siektevry en gesond moet wees. Begin deur seker te maak dat bokke altyd toegang tot skoon drinkwater het, en voldoende en die korrekte gehalte weiding, takvoer en aanvullende voer het.

Inentingsprogram

Saam met die vereistes hierbo, is dit noodsaaklik om 'n streng inentingsprogram te volg om algemene siektes asook inwendige en uitwendige parasiete te beheer. Isoleer siek bokke sodat watter siekte hulle ook al aanly, nie na gesonde diere versprei nie. Behandel elke siek bok en hou rekords van die gegewe behandelings.

Diere wat dikwels siek is moet ook uitgedun word.

“Swak diere kos geld, en kan hul genetica na hul nageslag oordra,” verduidelik Rowe.

Wees bewus van gewone boksiektes – en hul simptome – wat in die gebied heers, en implementeer 'n toepaslike voorkomende inentingsprogram. Entstowwe is egter nie altyd 100% doeltreffend nie; dus moet diere daaglik gemoniteer word, selfs na die inentings.

Rowe beklemtoon dat bokboere 'n kombinasie-entstof teen klostridiale siektes moet toedien. Dit sluit in bloedpens, bloednier, tetanus, sponssiekte, klostridiale metritis, bloedderm en pasteurella longontsteking.

“Multivax-P Plus is ideaal vir hierdie doel. Spuit dit onder die vel van die binnedy in wanneer bokke vier tot vyf maande oud is en weer een maand daarna. Alle volwasse bokke moet elke jaar in die lente (September) met Multivax-P Plus ingeënt word en weer een maand daarna. Ander inentings moet slegs toegedien word as 'n probleem geïdentifiseer word, byvoorbeeld ensoötiese aborsie en bok-/skaapbrucellose.”

The profitability of a goat enterprise depends largely on the animals' health and productivity. It is crucial, therefore, that a goat farmer has the skills to identify an animal in poor health, diagnose the illness and treat it, or obtain assistance from other knowledgeable goat farmers, state animal health officials or private vets.

The key is to act swiftly.

“While the advice that follows can be helpful, the diagnoses and treatment policies are not carved in stone. They need to be tested and adapted where necessary because of the varying goat production conditions across the country;”

Prevention is always better than cure, and it is therefore important that any goat introduced to an existing flock be disease-free and healthy. Begin by ensuring that goats always have access to clean drinking water, and enough and the correct quality of grazing, browsing and supplementary feed.

Vaccination programme

Coupled with the requirements above, it is imperative to have a strict vaccination programme to control common diseases, as well as internal and external parasites. Isolate sick goats, so that whatever disease they are suffering from does not spread to healthy animals. Treat every sick goat and keep records of the treatments given.

Animals that are often ill should be culled.

“Weak animals cost money, and may also pass on their weak genetics to offspring,” Rowe explains.

Be aware of common goat diseases – and their symptoms – prevalent in the area, and implement an appropriate preventative vaccination programme. Vaccines are not always 100% effective, however, so animals should be monitored daily, even following vaccinations.

Rowe stresses that goat farmers should administer a combination vaccine against clostridial diseases. These include lamb dysentery, pulpy kidney, tetanus, black quarter, clostridial metritis, blood gut and pasteurella pneumonia.

“Multivax-P Plus is ideal for this purpose. Inject it under the skin of the inner thigh when goats are four to five months old and then again one month later. All adult goats should be vaccinated with Multivax-P Plus every year in spring (September) and again one month later. Other vaccinations should be given only if a problem is identified, for example enzootic abortion and goat/sheep brucellosis.”



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Noodsaaklike produkte vir bokgesondheidsbestuur vir gebruik op die plaas

1. Wondsproei wat insekdoder teen vlieë en maaiers bevat
2. Hoefknipper/skaapskêr
3. Antiseptiese seep
4. Sagte tou om bokke wat behandel word te span
5. Elastrator (elastiese kastrasietang) en lateks-rubber elastrator-ringe
6. Oorplaatjies en oorplaatjietoestel
7. Burdizo (bloedlose kastrasietoestel)
8. Boks met weggoibare latex-handskoene
9. Skaal om diere te weeg
10. Sproeidipmasjien (knapsaksproeier) vir dipprodukttoediening of skaap-/bokdippenk as meer as 50 bokke gedip word
11. Dip of oorgooiproduk om uitwendige parasiete uit te wis
12. Oksitetrasiklien inspuitbare antibiotikum
13. Spuite en naalde
14. Bokontwurmingsmedikasie
15. Doseringsgeweewer om meer as 40 bokke op 'n slag te behandel
16. Oogpoeier om ontsteekte of geïrriteerde oë of oop wonde op die liggaam te behandel
17. Antiseptiese jodiumsproei

Inligting deur dr Alan Rowe – KwaZulu-Natal Landbou- en Landelike Ontwikkeling

Essential goat health management products for on-farm use

1. Wound spray containing insecticide against flies and maggots
2. Hoof trimmer/shears
3. Antiseptic soap
4. Soft rope for restraining goats being treated
5. Elastrator (elastic castration pliers) and latex rubber elastrator rings
6. Ear tags and ear tag applicator
7. Burdizo (bloodless castration device)
8. Box of disposable latex gloves
9. Scale to weigh animals
10. Spray dip machine (knapsack sprayer) for dip product application, or sheep/goat dip-tank if more than 50 goats are being dipped
11. Dip or pour-on product to eliminate external parasites
12. Oxytetracycline injectable antibiotic
13. Injection syringes and needles
14. Goat deworming medication
15. Dosing gun for treating more than 40 goats at a time
16. Eye powder to treat infected or irritated eyes, or open wounds on the body
17. Antiseptic iodine spray

Information courtesy of Dr Alan Rowe – KwaZulu-Natal agriculture and rural development

Hantering van wurms

Inwendige parasitiese wurms kom algemeen in bokke voor. Tekens van hul teenwoordigheid is bleek slymvliese soos die binnekant van die ooglede, vulva en tandvleis; bottelbek (swelsel onder die kakebeen); verminderde aptyt; gewigsverlies; swak kondisie; diarree; nies of slym in die neus; en segmente lintwurm sigbaar in die mis.

Stel 'n kontrolelys saam en inspekteer die diere ten minste een maal per maand. As van die bokke meer vatbaar vir wurms as ander is, oorweeg dit om hulle uit te dun.

Ontwurm die kudde ten minste twee maal per jaar – in die herfs (April) en lente – gebruik produkte wat rondewurm en lewerslak teiken.

“Lammers moet ten minste een maal met 'n produk vir lintwurm ontwurm word, veral as (fragmente) lintwurm in hul mis sigbaar is. Alle bokke moet vir neuswurm behandel word as hulle baie nies of as wurms [maaiers] of slym by die neus uitloop,” voeg hy by.

Waar moontlik, ontwurm slegs daardie bokke wat tekens van wurmbesmetting toon, nie die hele kudde nie. Dit spaar geld, en verminder die moontlikheid dat wurms weerstand teen ontwurmingsmedikasie ontwikkel.

“As jy nie weet watter ontwurmingsmiddel om te gebruik nie, soek raad by 'n plaaslike

Dealing with worms

Internal parasitic worms are common in goats. Signs of their presence are pale mucous membranes such as the inside of the eyelids, vulva and gums; bottle jaw (swelling under the jaw); decreased appetite; weight loss; poor condition; diarrhoea; sneezing or mucus in the nose; and segments of tapeworm visible in droppings.

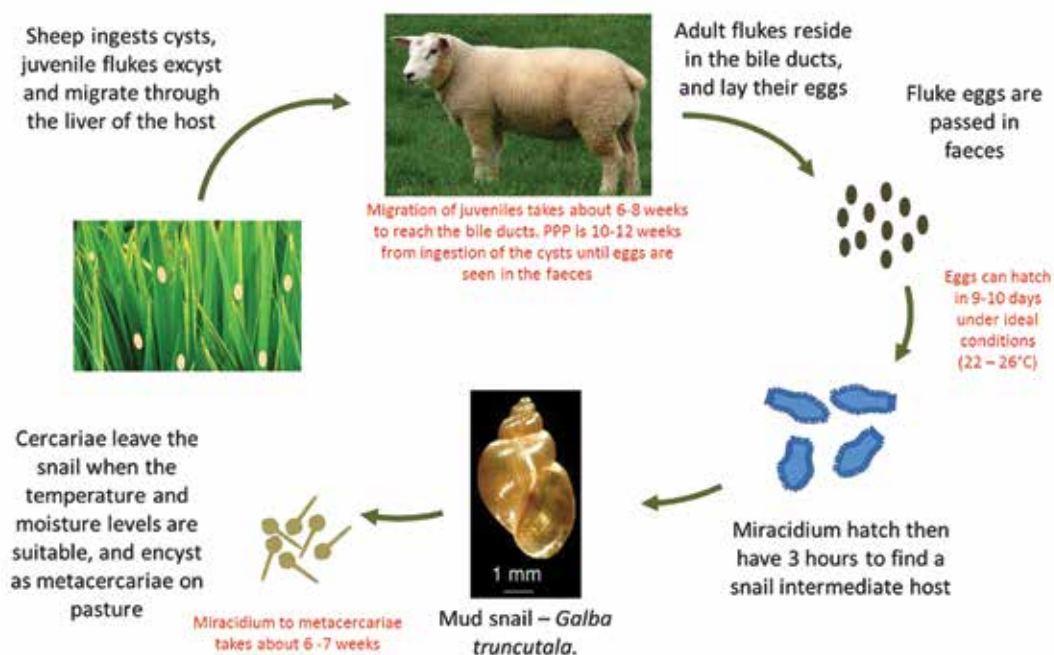
Compile a checklist and inspect the animals at least once a month. If some goats are more susceptible to worms than others, consider culling them.

Deworm the flock at least twice a year – in autumn (April) and spring – using products that target roundworm and liver fluke.

“Kids should be dewormed at least once with a product for tapeworm, especially if [fragments] of tapeworm are visible in their droppings. All goats should be treated for nasal worm if they are sneezing a lot, or if worms [maggots] or mucus are observed coming out of the nose,” he adds.

Where possible, deworm only those goats showing signs of worm infestation, not the entire flock. This saves money, and decreases the possibility of worms developing resistance to deworming medication.

“If you don't know which dewormer to use, seek advice from a local animal health expert. It's a good idea to alternate the active ingredients in deworming



dieregesondheidsdeskundige. Dit is 'n goeie idee om die aktiewe bestanddele in ontwormingsmedikasie af te wissel om die risiko te minimeer dat wurms weerstandig teen 'n besondere aktiewe bestanddeel raak," sê Rowe.

As bokke min verbetering toon na een week se ontwormingsbehandeling, dien 'n ultra-breë-spektrum en langdurige (LA) medikasie toe, soos Prodose Yellow LA, teen lewerslak, koniese slak, neuswurm en rondewurm. Hierdie medikasies het 'n langdurige nawerkingseffek teen herbesmetting, veral teen haarwurm en haakwurm.

"Moet nooit enige Ivermectin inspuibare produk gebruik wat nie geregistreer is vir gebruik by bokke nie aangesien sommige groot swelling en selfs die dood kan veroorsaak," waarsku Rowe.

Koksidiose

Koksidiose word veroorsaak deur onhigiëniese toestande in bokbehuising of krales. Ouer bokke kan koksidiosedraers wees wat die parasiete in hul mis uitwerp. Omdat jong bokke meer vatbaar as ouer diere vir koksidiose is, kan hulle deur hierdie mis besmet raak, veral onder nat toestande.

Tekens van koksidiose-infeksie sluit in waterige of bloederige diarree, ontwatering, aptytverlies en verlies van algemene kondisie.

"Bokke wat met koksidiose besmet is, moet van die res geskei word en met Vecoxan behandel word (2 ml per mond vir elke 5 kg lewende gewig) wat na vyf dae herhaal moet word. Terwyl dit 'n gewilde geneesmiddel is, is Vecoxan duur en soms is daar 'n tekort aan voorraad. 'n Goedkoper

medication to minimise the risk of worms becoming resistant to a particular active ingredient," says Rowe.

If goats show little improvement after one week of deworming treatment, administer an ultra-broad-spectrum and long-acting (LA) medication, such as Prodose Yellow LA, against liver fluke, conical fluke, nasal worm and roundworm. These medications have a long-acting residual effect against re-infestation, especially against wireworm and hookworm.

"Never use any Ivermectin injectable product that's not registered for use in goats as some can cause huge swelling and even death," Rowe warns.

Coccidiosis

Coccidiosis is caused by unhygienic conditions in goat housing or kraals. Older goats can act as coccidiosis carriers, shedding the parasites in their droppings. As young goats are more susceptible to coccidiosis than older animals, they can become infected through these droppings, especially in wet conditions.

Signs of coccidiosis infection include watery or bloody diarrhoea, dehydration, loss of appetite, and loss of general condition.

"Goats infected with coccidiosis must be separated from the rest and treated with Vecoxan (2ml by mouth for every 5kg liveweight), which should be repeated after five days. While it's the drug of choice, Vecoxan is expensive and sometimes in short supply. A cheaper alternative is Sulphamezathine 16%. On day one, 14ml should be administered by mouth for every 10kg liveweight. On days two and three, the dosages should be reduced to 7ml/10kg liveweight," Rowe recommends.





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alternatief is Sulphamezathine 16%. Op dag een, moet 14 ml per mond toegedien word vir elke 10 kg lewende gewig. Op dae twee en drie, moet die doserings verminder word na 7 ml/10 kg lewende gewig,” beveel Rowe aan.

‘n Goedkoper alternatief is Sulphamezathine 16%. Op dag een, moet 14 ml per mond toegedien word vir elke 10 kg lewende gewig. Op dae twee en drie, moet die doserings verminder word na 7 ml/10 kg lewende gewig,” beveel Rowe verder aan.

Gee ontwaterde bokke ‘n herhidreringsoplossing. Dit is in die handel beskikbaar, maar ‘n tuisgemaakte oplossing van ‘n halwe teelepel sout en agt teelepels suiker deeglik ingemeng met 1 l skoon water kan ook gebruik word. Elke ontwaterde bok moet vir drie opeenvolgende dae 250 ml van hierdie oplossing vier maal daaglik ontvang of tot jy ‘n verbetering sien.

Om die potensiaal van koksidiöse-infeksie te verminder, vermy dit om die kudde in ‘n oorvol hok te plaas. Ideaal behoort die hok hortjievloere te hê sodat die mis deur die openinge kan val.

Mastitis

Lakterende ooie wat met mastitis gediagnoseer is, moet elke derde dag 10 ml van ‘n LA oksitetrasiklien-antibiotikum toegedien word, ingespuut in die spier van die agterbeen tot die bok genees is.

“In ernstige gevalle, kombineer die antibiotikuminspuiting met intra-uierantibiotikummedisyne vir lakterende koeie. Plaas die medisyne een maal per dag in die bok se speenkanale nadat al die melk uitgemelk is. Gaan voort met hierdie behandeling tot die mastitis opgeklar het,” sê Rowe.



A cheaper alternative is Sulphamezathine 16%. On day one, 14ml should be administered by mouth for every 10kg liveweight. On days two and three, the dosages should be reduced to 7ml/10kg liveweight,” Rowe recommends.

Give dehydrated goats a rehydrating solution. These are commercially available, but a homemade solution of half-a-teaspoon of salt and eight teaspoons of sugar mixed thoroughly into 1l of clean water can also be used. Each dehydrated goat should receive 250ml of this solution four times a day for three consecutive days or until you see an improvement.

To reduce the potential of coccidiosis infection, avoid overcrowding the flock in an enclosure. Ideally, the enclosure should have slatted floors to allow droppings to fall through the openings.

Mastitis

Lactating females diagnosed with mastitis should be administered 10ml of a LA oxytetracycline antibiotic, injected into the muscle of the hind leg every third day until cured.

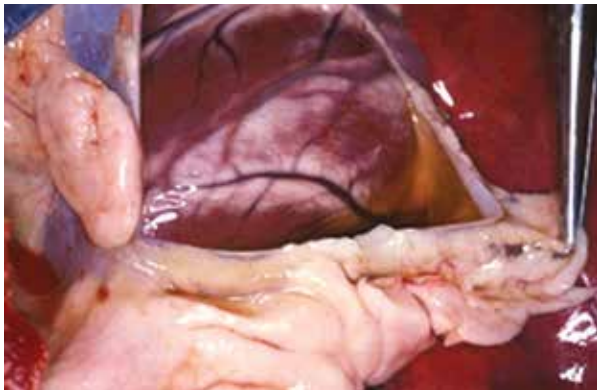
“In severe cases, combine the antibiotic injection with intramammary antibiotic medicine for lactating cows. Insert the medicine into the goat’s teat canals once a day after first milking out all milk. Continue this treatment until the mastitis has cleared up,” says Rowe.

Deadly heartwater

Bont ticks can transmit the potentially deadly disease, heartwater, to goats. Find out whether heartwater is common in your local area and implement tick control measures if necessary.

Information courtesy of Dr Alan Rowe, KZN Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 1: General goat health programme according to age		
Age	Treatment	Comments
1 day old	Iodine by mouth (1 drop per kid)	Ideally, Lugol’s iodine (but if unavailable, any other brand will do)
Younger than 10 days old	Castrate males	Elastic method (mothers must already have been vaccinated with Multivax-P Plus to protect against tetanus)
3 to 6 months old	Castrate males	Burdizzo method
4 to 5 months old	Vaccinate with Multivax-P Plus	First dose
5 to 6 months old	Vaccinate with Multivax-P Plus	Booster



Dodelike hartwater

Bontbosluise kan die potensieel dodelike siekte, hartwater, aan bokke oordra. Vind uit of hartwater algemeen in jou plaaslike streek voorkom en implementeer bosluisebeheer indien nodig.

Bokke wat met hartwater besmet is het hoë temperature en toon senuweesimptome soos abnormale loop, hipersensitiwiteit vir aanraking, val om en toon 'n 'skopaksie.' Tensy dit vinnig behandel word, kan hartwater die dood veroorsaak. Diere wat in hartwatergebiede grootgemaak word, is meer weerstandig teen die siekte, en om bokke wat nie weerstandig teen die siekte is nie na 'n bekende hartwaterarea te verskuif kan riskant wees.

Behandel hartwater met 'n 10 ml, kortdurende, binnearse oksitetrasiklien antibiotiese inspuiting. Dit is belangrik om direk in die aar in te spuit, aangesien die hartwaterparasiet sigself aan die aarwande heg. "n Antibiotikum wat binnespiers ingespuet word neem te lank om die aar te bereik om die parasiet te dood," verduidelik Rowe.

Volg op met 'n verdere 10 ml LA oksitetrasiklien (verkieslik), binnespiers ingespuet. Om 'n boklam vir hartwater te behandel, spuit 3 ml tot 5 ml in, afhangend van die gewig, soos hierbo aangedui. In beide gevalle, as LA nie gebruik word nie, moet diere daaglik vir drie dae ingespuet word.

Vrotpootjie

Vrotpootjie word veroorsaak deur bakterieë wat maklik onder bokke kan versprei. Dit sal meer waarskynlik dié aantass wat op weiding of onder intensiewe toestande gehou word. Minimeer die ontwikkeling daarvan deur skure skoon te hou en een maal per week alle diere deur 'n voetbad met 'n 10% sinksulfaatoplossing te stuur.

Bokke moet vyf minute in die voetbad bly. As bokke besmet raak, moet hulle van die res van die kudde afgeskei word tot hulle volkome genees het.

"Bokke met vrotpootjie moet binnespiers

Goats infected with heartwater have high temperatures and manifest nervous symptoms such as abnormal walking, hypersensitivity to touch, falling over and displaying a 'kicking action.' Unless treated rapidly, heartwater can result in death. Animals raised in heartwater-prevalent areas are more resistant to the disease, and moving goats not resistant to the disease to a known heartwater area could be risky.

Treat heartwater with a 10ml, short-acting, intravenous oxytetracycline antibiotic injection. It is important to inject directly into the vein, as the heartwater parasite adheres itself to vein walls. "An antibiotic injected intramuscularly takes too long to reach the veins to kill the parasite," explains Rowe.

Follow up with another 10ml of LA oxytetracycline (preferably), injected intramuscularly. To treat a goat kid for heartwater, inject 3ml to 5ml, depending on its weight, as indicated above. In both cases, if LA is not used, animals should be injected daily for three days.

Foot rot

Foot rot is caused by bacteria, which are easily spread among goats. It is more likely to affect those kept on pasture or under intensive conditions. Minimise its development by keeping sheds clean and, once a week, sending all animals through a foot bath containing a 10% zinc sulphate solution.

Goats should remain in the foot bath for five minutes. If goats become infected, they should be isolated from the rest of the flock until fully healed.

"Goats with foot rot should be injected intramuscularly with an appropriate antibiotic, such as oxytetracycline LA. An iodine foot rot spray should also be applied thoroughly to all four hooves, especially between the hooves," Rowe says.

Goats can also develop abscesses between their hooves. To prevent these, remove droppings from goat housing at least once a week, dip the animals against ticks, send them through a foot bath once a week, and



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ingespuit word met 'n toepaslike antibiotikum soos oksitetrasiklien LA. 'n Jodium vrotpootjiesproei moet ook deeglik aan al vier hoewe toegedien word, veral tussen die hoewe," sê Rowe.

Bokke kan ook absesse tussen hul hoewe ontwikkel. Om dit te voorkom, verwyder die mis ten minste een maal per week uit die bokbehuising, dip die diere teen bosluise, stuur hulle een maal per week deur 'n voetbad, en dien gereeld 'n jodiumsproei tussen die hoewe toe.

Behandel sodanige absesse met 'n LA tetrasiklien antibiotiese inspuiting tot genesing. Vir volwasse bokke, is die antibiotiese dosis 5 ml elke derde dag; vir jong bokke, is dit 2 ml elke derde dag. Sproei die absesse met 'n jodiumsproei tot dit ten volle genees het.

Bokke kan ook absesse onder die vel ontwikkel. Sodra die abses sag is, sny dit aan die onderkant met 'n steriele lem oop om die sug te dreineer. Hou die snit oop en spoel dit daaglik met skoon, warm soutwateroplossing om enige sug te verwyder. Die bok kan ook met 'n antibiotikum ingespuit word om genesing aan te help.

Rowe beklemtoon die noodsaaklikheid om skoon, weggooibare handskoene te dra met die behandeling van 'n abses om besmetting te vermy of om te verhoed dat ander diere besmet raak.

"Die bakterieë in die sug is hoogs aansteeklik en enige sug moet sorgvuldig bymekaar gemaak en onmiddellik van ontslae geraak word deur dit te begrawe of te verbrand. Die snit moet ook met 'n wondsproei gespuit word om vlieë weg te hou," sê hy.

Dr Alan Rowe op 079 506 2028/082 855 6138 of e-pos hom by ixoposv@futurenet.co.za.

regularly apply an iodine spray between the hooves.

Treat such abscesses with an LA tetracycline antibiotic injection until healed. For adult goats, the antibiotic dosage is 5ml every third day; for young goats, it is 2ml every third day. Spray the abscesses with an iodine spray until fully healed.

Goats can also develop abscesses under the skin. Once the abscess is soft, cut it open on the lower side with a sterile blade, to allow the pus to drain. Keep the incision open and flush it daily with clean, warm salt water solution to remove any pus. The goat can also be injected with an antibiotic to aid healing.

Rowe stresses the need to wear clean, disposable gloves when treating an abscess to avoid getting infected or causing other animals to become infected.

"The bacteria in the pus is highly contagious and any pus must be carefully collected and immediately disposed of by burying or burning it. The incision should also be sprayed with a wound spray to keep flies away," he says.

Dr Alan Rowe on 079 506 2028/082 855 6138 or email him at ixoposv@futurenet.co.za.

*It's not that I'm so smart,
it's just that I stay with problems longer.*
Albert Einstein



Common Diseases & Conditions

RULES OF FEEDING

Buy the best quality feed that you can afford.
Store the feed well - protect it from sun and rain.
Collect hay for times of food shortage.
Offer the feed in a trough, not from the ground, to reduce spoilage and wastage.

Keep feed and water troughs clean and remove leftovers. Make any changes to a ration gradually over a week. Crush or crack the cereals to improve digestion and intake. Soaking the cereals is an alternative if crushing is not possible, but only soak the cereals for 3-4 hours before feeding. Chop cereal crop residues and grass forages into short lengths before feeding in a trough. Mix feed carefully and only in sufficient amounts for a day's feeding.

RIGLYNE VIR DIE VOER VAN BOKKE

Koop die beste kwaliteit voer wat bekostig kan word. Bêre die voer goed - beskerm dit teen son en reën. Berg hooi op vir tye van voertekorte. Voer altyd in 'n krip en nie op die grond nie om vermorsing en vertrappingsverliese te beperk. Hou voer- en waterkrippe skoon en verwyder reste gereeld. Bring enige veranderinge aan rantsone altyd geleidelik oor verloop van 'n week aan. Gee graan in gemaalde vorm sodat dit inname bevorder en makliker verteer. 'n Alternatief is om grane in water te week, maar week dit slegs vir 3-4 ure voordat dit gevoer word. Kap graan reste en grasse in kort stukke op voordat dit in krippe gevoer word. Meng voere deeglik en slegs genoeg vir een dag se voer.



FEEDING SICK ANIMALS

Sick animals have a higher water, energy and protein requirement than healthy ones, but they have a lower appetite. Give a sick animal small amounts of concentrate feed 5-6 times a day.

Encourage its appetite with small meals, by moistening the feed and by adding molasses or salt. Freshly cut green forage can help and provides a good source of vitamins. Feed a sick animal away from other animals to prevent it from being disturbed. Sick animals may eat more slowly and so may need more time to eat than when they are healthy.



VOER VAN SIEK DIERE

Siek diere het hoër water-, energie- en proteïenbehoefte as gesonde diere, maar het 'n swakker eetlus. Voer siek bokke klein hoeveelhede konsentrate op 'n keer, maar 5-6 keer per dag. Moedig inname van voer aan deur klein porsies op 'n keer te voorsien wat nat gemaak is en waarby klein hoeveelhede molasse of sout gevoeg is. Vars gesnyde groenvoer is goeie voer en ook 'n goeie bron van vitamine. Voer siek diere apart van ander, sodat die siek diere nie gesteur word terwyl hulle vreet nie. Siek diere vreet stadiger en het daarom meer tyd nodig om te vreet as gesonde diere.

HOW DO I TRANSPORT MY GOAT?

- It is important to transport animals correctly to prevent injury and death of goats. Always handle the goats to be transported in a calm and quiet manner. Provide the goats with feed and water up to the time that the journey starts. Allow strange animals to mix with and become accustomed to each other before being loaded.
- Do not load sick, tired or weak animals with strong, healthy ones as the weak animals are inevitably killed or badly injured. Female animals that are obviously pregnant should not be transported as they may abort their kids or give birth prematurely because of the stress of transport.
- The floor of the vehicle used to transport the goats must be solid and easy to clean. It must be fitted with raised ridges to stop the goats from slipping and injuring themselves. The sides of the vehicle should be high enough to prevent the goats from jumping out of the vehicle. There must be no spaces between the floor and the side panels and any partitions. A goat might get its leg caught in this space and break its leg. Partitions in the vehicle should be used to limit the movement of the animals while being transported so that they are not thrown about, for example, when the vehicle slows down. Partitions should also be used to separate goats differing greatly in size, horned animals from those without horns and rams from other rams. There must be no sharp points or corners on the area of the vehicle where the goats will travel. There should be no loose articles such as spades carried with the animals. The vehicle must have proper ventilation so that the goats receive fresh air. The vehicle should provide protection against bad weather (for example, rain or strong winds) and should provide shade against the sun.



VERVOER VAN BOKKE

- Dit is baie belangrik om diere reg te vervoer, sodat beserings en vrektes beperk word.
- Hanteer bokke wat vervoer moet word, altyd rustig. • Voorsien voer en water aan die bokke tot net voordat hulle gelaai word. Laat diere wat saam vervoer gaan word, meng, sodat hulle aan mekaar gewoond kan raak. Moet nie siek, swak of moeë diere saam met sterk, gesonde diere vervoer nie, want die swakker diere kan makliker beseer word of vrek. Swaar-dragtige diere moet verkieslik nie vervoer word nie, want hulle kan moontlik aborteer of voortydig geboorte gee as gevolg van die stres van die vervoer. Die vloer van die voertuig waarmee die bokke vervoer word, moet stewig wees en maklik skoongemaak kan word.
- Die vloeroppervlak moet grof en/of geriffeld wees sodat die bokke nie gly en hulself beseer nie. Die kante van die voertuig moet hoog genoeg wees sodat bokke nie tydens vervoer kan uitspring nie. Daar moet geen spasies tussen die vloer en die sypanele of afskortings wees nie. 'n Bok se poot kan daarin vassit en 'n beenbreuk veroorsaak. Afskortings in die bak van die voertuig kan gebruik word om beweging van diere te beperk tydens vervoer, soos wanneer die voertuig skielik spoed verminder, of rem. Afskortings kan ook gebruik word om verskillende grootte bokke, die met horings en die sonder horings en moontlik ramme van ander ramme, te skei. Daar moet geen skerp punte of hoeke in die bak van die voertuig wees wat diere kan beseer nie. Daar moet geen los artikels, soos grawe, in die bak van die voertuig saam met die bokke vervoer word nie. Indien die bokke in 'n toe bak vervoer word, moet dit goed geventileer wees. Bokke op 'n oop voertuig moet beskerm word teen uiterste weerstoestande (soos hitte, reën, koue en sterk wind). Skaduwee is ook van



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*Met baie sorg en liefde word net die beste bokkies geteel.
Hul sal beslis jul harte steel.*

- Do not overload the vehicle. There should not be less than 0,4 m² of floor space per goat, that is just over 1 m by just under ½ m. This is about the length of the goat by twice its width. Do not load the vehicle with too few goats. Rather restrain the animals appropriately, for example, by securing them in a sack tied at the neck of the animal. Do not tie the feet of an animal restrained in this way. Place the animal so that it lies on its breastbone. Goats must not be kept in restraint for more than 4 hours in any 24 hour period. An animal secured in a sack must be checked every half an hour for bloating.

die uiterste belang as dit warm is. • Moenie die voertuig oorlaai nie. Laat ± 0.4 m² spasie per bok toe. Dit is net meer as 1 m by 0.5 m of dan ongeveer die lengte van die bok by dubbeld sy breedte. Moet ook nie te min bokke laai vir die bakspasie van die voertuig nie, want dan sal hulle rondval in die bewegende voertuig; beperk liewer dan die beskikbare spasie met afskortings. Bokke kan ook in 'n sak geplaas word met die sak se bek wat om die bok se nek vasgemaak word. Moenie 'n dier se pote vasbind wat so in 'n sak vervoer word nie en sorg dat die bok regop op sy bors lê.

WHAT IS ABORTION?

Abortion is the natural or induced birth of a foetus before it is able to survive outside the womb.

WHAT CAUSES ABORTIONS?

Stress resulting from starvation is probably the most important cause of abortion in goats raised on communal pasture. Numerous infectious and parasitic organisms, such as Chlamydia and Coxiella, can also cause abortions in goats. Chlamydia cause a problem called “enzootic abortion”.

ABORTION MAY BE CAUSED BY STRESS FROM STARVATION

This is because when the doe is pregnant she requires extra protein and energy for herself and for her foetus. If she cannot obtain enough food of good quality she might lose her pregnancy and abort. In summer rainfall areas, abortion caused by stress may be a severe problem from August to October because the veld has been grazed very heavily and the grass that is left has very little food value. Often veld fires have destroyed large areas of grazing and this makes the situation even worse.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

Sometimes the foetus may be abnormal, but other times the foetus is quite normal. When the abortion is caused by stress from starvation, a normal, well developed kid is delivered too early, after only 90 days of pregnancy. When the abortion is caused by an infection, the foetus may be normal or it may be decomposed. In habitual abortions in Angora goats, the foetus may be very swollen. If possible, find the aborted foetus and the placenta (afterbirth). With plastic bags over your hands pick them up. Wrap them carefully in plastic bags and take them to an animal health technician or a state or private veterinarian to find out what caused the abortion. Wash your hands with soap and water after handling an aborted foetus.



WAT IS ABORSIE?

Aborsie is die natuurlike of geïnduseerde geboorte van 'n fetus voordat dit in staat is om buite die baarmoeder te oorleef.

WAT VEROORSAAK ABORSIES?

Stres as gevolg van verhongering, is waarskynlik die belangrikste oorsaak van aborsies in bokke wat op kommunale weiding aangehou word. Talle aansteeklike en parasitiese organismes, soos Chlamydia en Coxiella, kan ook aborsies in bokke veroorsaak. Chlamydia veroorsaak 'n probleem genaamd “ensoötiese aborsie”. Inteling in Angorabokke kan ook gewoonteaborsies veroorsaak.

ABORSIES KAN DEUR VERHONGERING VEROORSAAK WORD

Gedurende dragtigheid benodig die ooi vir beide haar eie lewensonderhoud en vir haar fetus, ekstra proteïen en energie. Indien die ooi nie genoeg kos van goeie gehalte inneem nie, kan sy aborteer. Aborsies mag 'n ernstige probleem in somerreëvalgebiede wees, as gevolg van stres weens voedingstekorte wat gedurende die maande van Augustus tot Oktober voorkom; min weiding is beskikbaar en dit wat beskikbaar is, mag laag in voedingswaarde wees.

Dikwels vererger veldbrande, wat groot oppervlaktes weiding vernietig, die situasie.

SIMPTOME

Soms mag die fetus abnormaal lyk, maar soms baie normaal. Wanneer die aborsie deur verhongering veroorsaak word, word 'n normale, goed ontwikkelde lam vroeg, na slegs 90 dae van dragtigheid, gebore. Wanneer die aborsie deur 'n infeksie veroorsaak word, mag die fetus normaal lyk of reeds ontbind wees. In gewoonte-aborsies, soos by Angorabokke voorkom, mag die fetus baie opgeswel lyk. Indien moontlik, vind die geaborteerde fetus en die plasenta (nageboorte). Tel dit op, maar met plastieksakke

TREATMENT

Treatment of does that abort because of enzootic abortion is usually not practical nor economically feasible. There is no specific treatment for abortions caused by Coxiella.

Abortions that are a result of starvation or are caused by inbreeding cannot be treated as such, but must be prevented.

PREVENTION

To prevent abortion caused by starvation, give the does enough good quality food so that they gain weight. To prevent abortion caused by Chlamydia, discuss the possibility of vaccination with a veterinarian. To prevent abortions caused by the germ Coxiella, tick control is most effective.

oor die hande. Draai die fetus en die nageboorte versigtig in plastieksakke toe en neem dit na 'n dieregesondheidstegnikus, staats- of private veearts, om uit te vind wat die aborsie veroorsaak het. Was hande met seep en water nadat 'n geaborteerde fetus hanteer is.

BEHANDELING

Behandeling van ooie wat weens ensoötiese aborsie aborteer het, is gewoonlik nie effektief of ekonomies uitvoerbaar nie.

ABSCECCES

WHAT IS AN ABSCESS?

An abscess is an accumulation of pus inside a thick-walled capsule.

WHAT CAUSES AN ABSCESS?

An abscess is caused by germs, called bacteria, which are found in dust, in dung and on the ground. An abscess often develops after an injury caused by ticks, grass seeds or thorns. The bacteria enter through a small wound but then move around the body in the blood. The abscess can develop away from the original wound.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

There is a round swelling which may be red and painful to the touch. An abscess often develops in front of the shoulder, on the head or neck, on the flank or on the hind leg. As the abscess develops to bursting point, the hair falls out and there is a soft spot in the middle.

TREATMENT

The abscess should be treated when the hair has fallen out and there is a soft spot in the middle. Add about a teaspoon of salt to a litre of water, then boil it for 20 minutes and allow it to cool. Sterilise a sharp knife by boiling the knife in water for 20 minutes.

Collect the bowl of water, the sterilised knife or a new blade, paper towel, wound spray with an insecticide and a spare plastic bag. Restrain the goat. Wear gloves! With the knife or blade cut a cross over the soft spot. Use your finger to squeeze out the pus and collect it on clean paper. Clean the wound with the boiled salty water. Use a suitable wound spray to keep away flies.



ABSESSE

WAT IS 'N ABSES?

'n Abses is 'n ophoping van etter binne 'n kapsule met 'n dik wand.

WAT VEROORSAAK 'N ABSES?

'n Abses word veroorsaak deur kieme, genaamd bakterieë, wat in stof, in mis en op die grond voorkom.

'n Abses ontwikkel dikwels na 'n besering wat byvoorbeeld veroorsaak word deur bosluise, grassade of dorings. Die bakterieë kom deur 'n klein wond die liggaam binne en beweeg dan deur die liggaam in die bloed. Die abses kan ver van die oorspronklike wond ontwikkel.

SIMPTOME

'n Ronde swelsel wat rooi en pynlik mag wees, is sigbaar. 'n Abses ontwikkel dikwels voor op die skouer, op die kop of nek, op die flank of op die agterbeen. Indien die abses tot barspunt ontwikkel, val die hare uit en is daar 'n sagte kol in die middel.

BEHANDELING

Die abses moet behandel word wanneer die hare uitgeval het en daar 'n sagte kol in die middel is. Voeg omtrent 'n teelepel sout by 'n liter water, kook dit dan vir 20 minute en laat toe om af te koel. Steriliseer 'n skerp mes deur die mes vir 20 minute in water te kook.

Kry die water, die gesteriliseerde mes of 'n nuwe lemmetjie, papierhanddoeke, insekwerende wondsproei en 'n ekstra plastieksak byderhand. Hou die bok stil. Dra handskoene.

Sny 'n kruis oor die sagte kol met die mes of lemmetjie.

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Collect the paper, pus and gloves together and bury or burn them.

If possible, give an antibiotic injection to the animal when the abscess has been treated.

PREVENTION

If an animal has several very bad abscesses or gets abscesses often, it should be culled.

Control ticks.

Druk die etter uit met die vingers en vang dit op met skoon papier.

Maak die wond met die gekookte soutwater skoon. Gebruik 'n geskikte wondsproei om vlieë weg te hou. Maak die papier, etter en handskoene wat in die behandeling gebruik is, bymekaar en begrawe of verbrand dit. Indien moontlik, gee die dier 'n antibiotikuminspuiting wanneer die abses behandel is.

VOORKOMING

Indien 'n dier verskeie baie ernstige absesse het of dikwels absesse kry, maak dit van kant.

Beheer bosluise.

WHAT IS A FOOT ABSCESS?

This is a painful condition in which an abscess develops in tissues of the foot.

WHAT CAUSES A FOOT ABSCESS?

Germs enter the body through a small wound or injury on the foot. The wound or injury may be caused by a tick bite between the claws. The wound or injury may be caused by thorns when the goat stands up against trees to browse. The germs then cause an abscess to form. The abscess may affect the joints of the foot.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

The goat is lame, usually on one foot. The foot is hot to the touch and painful to the animal when pressed. In time, the foot swells just above the hoof and the abscess may burst through the skin here.

TREATMENT

A foot abscess is difficult to treat because it is between the claws and you cannot cut the abscess there. A foot abscess is also difficult to treat because the antibiotic does not easily penetrate the capsule of the abscess. Keep the affected foot clean and the animal on a dry, clean surface at night. Antibiotic treatment with a long-acting oxytetracycline given every third day for 4 weeks may be successful. If the abscess is very bad, it may be best to cull the animal.

PREVENTION

Where ticks are a problem, dip the goats' feet in a solution of tick dip.

You may use a footbath to dip the goats' feet. Or, you may simply dip the goats' feet one by one in a small container of tick dip solution. Use the container only for this purpose. Use a tick dip registered for goats. Dip the feet once a week in summer and every second week in winter.



WAT IS SWEERKLOU? (Poot absesse)

Dit is 'n pynlike toestand waar 'n abses in weefsels van die poot ontwikkel.

WAT VEROORSAAK SWEERKLOU?

Kieme kom die liggaam binne deur 'n klein wond of besering op die poot. Die wond of besering kan veroorsaak word deur 'n bosluisbytplek tussen die kloutjies. Die wond of besering kan ook deur dorings veroorsaak word wanneer die bok teen bome opstaan om te vreet. Die kieme in die wond veroorsaak dan dat 'n abses vorm. Die abses kan die gewrigte van die poot beïnvloed.

SIMPTOME

Die bok is kruppel of lam, gewoonlik aan een poot. Die poot voel warm en is pynlik wanneer dit gedruk word. Mettertyd swel die poot net bokant die hoof op, en die abses mag hier deur die vel bars.

BEHANDELING

Sweerklou is moeilik om te behandel omdat die abses tussen die kloutjies sit en dit nie daar oopgesny kan word nie. 'n Poot is ook moeilik om te behandel omdat die antibiotikum nie maklik die kapsule van die abses binnedring nie. Hou die aangetaste poot skoon en laat die dier op 'n droë, skoon oppervlak oornag. Antibiotikum-behandeling met 'n langwerkende oksitetrasiklene elke derde dag vir 4 weke toegedien, behoort suksesvol wees. Indien die abses baie ernstig is, is dit die beste om die dier van kant te maak.

VOORKOMING

Waar bosluise 'n probleem is, dip die bokke se pote in 'n bosluisdip-oplossing. Gebruik 'n voetbad om die bokke se pote in te dip. Indien 'n voetbad nie beskikbaar is nie, gebruik 'n klein bak met bosluisdip-oplossing in en hou die bokke se pote een vir een in die dip. Gebruik die houer slegs vir hierdie doel. Gebruik 'n bosluisdipmiddel wat vir bokke geregistreer is. Dip die pote een keer per week in die somer en elke tweede week in die winter.

ORF

Orf is an infection of the skin and mucous membranes of sheep and goats.

Animals with orf have sores on or around the mouth and nose. Because of these sores, another name for orf is “sore mouth”. Orf can affect humans if they handle infected animals.

WHAT CAUSES ORF?

The virus that causes orf is tough and can survive for many years in the environment. It enters the body through a break in the skin such as a scratch or a cut. The stress of kidding can cause infections to flare up in does. The infection can spread to kids. An infected kid can spread the virus to the doe when it suckles.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

Small round raised scabs are seen usually at the corner of the mouth. Scabs spread to and around the muzzle and nostrils, and around the eyes. Encrusted sores may develop on the teats of does that are suckling infected kids. When the kid suckles a doe with sores on her udder, it hurts very much.

TREATMENT

The disease should clear up on its own. Separate animals with orf, because the germs are carried on the scabs of the sores and when these fall off they infect the soil for many months. Wear gloves to apply petroleum jelly to keep the scabs soft. In severely affected animals, an aerosol spray containing an antibiotic should be applied to the scabs. Kids that cannot suckle should be bottle-fed.

PREVENTION

Where a few animals are affected and you are concerned that the infection will spread to the other animals, vaccinate the herd. Do not vaccinate the herd where many animals are already affected. Do not vaccinate healthy animals in a clean herd.



VUILBEK

Vuilbek is ‘n infeksie van die vel en slymvliese van skape en bokke. Diere met vuilbek het sere op of om die bek en neus. Weens hierdie sere is ‘n ander naam vir vuilbek “seerbek”. Vuilbek kan mense aantas indien hulle besmette diere hanteer.

WAT VEROORSAAK VUILBEK?

Die virus wat vuilbek veroorsaak, is ‘n sterk virus en kan vir baie jare in die omgewing oorleef. Dit kom die liggaam binne deur ‘n stukkende plek in die vel soos ‘n krap of ‘n sny. Die stres rondom lamtyd kan veroorsaak dat infeksies in ooië opvlam. Die infeksie kan na lammers versprei. ‘n Besmette lam kan die virus na die ooi oordra wanneer hy suip.

SIMPTOME

Klein, ronde opgehewe rofies word gewoonlik in die hoek van die bek waargeneem. • Rofies versprei rondom die bek, die oë en ook neusgate. Ooie ontwikkel sere wat met rowe oortrek word op hulle spene wanneer hulle besmette lammers laat suip. Dit is baie pynlik vir die ooi, wat sere op haar uier het, om die lam te laat suip.

BEHANDELING

Die siekte behoort vanself op te klaar. Hou diere met vuilbek apart omdat die kieme op die rofies van die sere gedra word, en wanneer dit afval, besmet dit die grond vir baie maande. Dra handskoene om petroleumjellie aan die sere te wend om die rofies sag te hou. In erg aangetaste diere kan daar van ‘n aërosolproei wat ‘n antibiotikum bevat, gebruik gemaak word om aan die rofies te spuit. Lammers wat nie kan suip nie, moet met ‘n bottel gevoer word.

VOORKOMING

Waar slegs ‘n paar diere aangetas is en daar kommer bestaan dat die infeksie na ander diere sal versprei, ent die hele kudde. Moenie die kudde inent waar baie diere reeds besmet is nie. Moenie gesonde diere in ‘n skoon kudde inent nie.

MASTITIS

Mastitis is an inflammation of the udder. Does producing a lot of milk are more likely to get the disease. Mastitis can be the main cause of loss of milk production. Severe mastitis may cause a general poisoning of the animal’s system, **causing fever, depression and loss of appetite**



MASTITIS

Mastitis is ‘n inflammasie van die uier. Ooie wat baie melk produseer, is meer onderhewig aan die siekte. Mastitis kan die hooforsaak van verlies van melkproduksie wees. Ernstige mastitis kan ‘n algemene vergiftiging van die dier se gestel

veroorzaak wat tot koors, depressie en verlies van eetlus kan lei.

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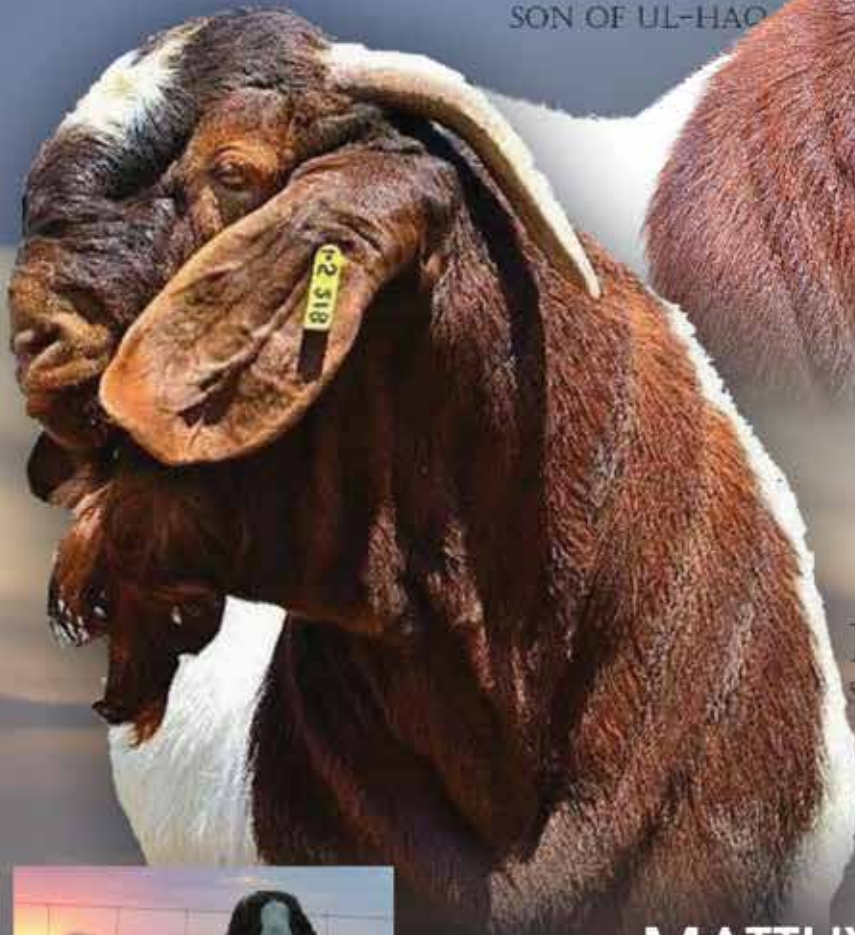
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WHAT CAUSES MASTITIS?

Mastitis is caused by an infection of the udder. Mastitis develops in wet and warm conditions. The disease can develop when kids introduce the bacteria into the teat canal during suckling. Does with kids that have orf sores (“sore mouth”) are more likely to develop mastitis.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

Changes in the udder and clots in the milk are most evident. Mastitis can cause the udder to become swollen, hot to the touch, red and painful, and then, purple in colour. There will not be any milk or the milk will be abnormal (thin and watery, thick with clots, or containing pus or blood).

Abscesses may occur in the udder. Does may drag the back leg closest to the affected part of the udder, and limp when they walk. Because of pain, does may not allow kids to suckle. Kids could starve and die.

TREATMENT

Where possible, the udder should be milked out. Do not mix milk from a goat which has mastitis with healthy goat milk.

The milk from does with mastitis must be discarded. Apply a hot pack (such as a hot-water bottle filled with warm water) to the affected udder for about 5-10 minutes. Then apply a cold pack (such as ice wrapped in a towel, or a towel soaked in very cold water) for about 5-10 minutes. Give an antibiotic injection into the muscle. Consult a veterinarian on the use of treatment via the teat canal. Bottle-feed kids of does with mastitis with milk from does that are not affected so the kids do not starve.

PREVENTION

Good hygiene and management are very important. Prompt attention to teat injuries is critical. Flies can spread infection, so fly control is also important. Check the udders before breeding. Do not breed does which have hard, lumpy udders or closed teats because they will not be able to feed and raise their kids. Cull animals with serious mastitis. If mastitis is a problem on the farm, include a mastitis vaccine in your vaccination programme.

WAT VEROORSAAK MASTITIS?

Mastitis word deur 'n infeksie van die uier veroorsaak. Mastitis ontwikkel in nat en warm toestande. Die siekte kan ontwikkel wanneer lammers, tydens suiping die bakterieë na die speenkanaal oordra. Ooie met lammers wat vuilbek sere (“seerbek”) het, is meer geneig om mastitis te ontwikkel.

SIMPTOME

Die duidelikste simptome is 'n veranderinge in die uier en klonte wat in die melk verskyn. Mastitis kan veroorsaak dat die uier swel, warm voel, rooi en pynlik word en dan pers van kleur raak. Daar sal nie enige melk geproduseer word nie of die melk sal abnormaal wees (dun en waterig, dik met klonte, of etter of bloed bevat). Absesse mag in die uier voorkom. Ooie sal moontlik die agterbeen, naaste aan die aangetaste deel van die uier, sleep en mank wees wanneer hulle loop. As gevolg van die pynlikheid van die uier, kan ooie weier dat lammers suip. Lammers kan as gevolg daarvan, verhongers en vrek.

BEHANDELING

Waar moontlik, moet die uier uitgemelk word. Moenie melk van 'n bok wat mastitis het met gesonde bokmelk meng nie. Die melk van ooie met mastitis moet weggegooi word. Plaas 'n warm pak (soos 'n warmwatersak met warm water gevul) op die aangetaste uier vir omtrent 5-10 minute. Sit daarna 'n koue pak (soos ys wat in 'n handdoek toegedraai is, of 'n handdoek wat in baie koue water geweek is) vir omtrent 5-10 minute op. Gee 'n antibiotikum-inspuiting binnespiers. Raadpleeg 'n veearts oor die gebruik van behandeling via die speenkanaal. Bottelvoer lammers van ooie met mastitis met melk van ooie wat nie aangetas is nie sodat die lammers nie hongerly en vrek nie.

VOORKOMING

Goeie higiëne en bestuur is baie belangrik. Onmiddellike aandag aan speenbeserings is krities belangrik. Vlieë kan infeksie versprei; vliegbeheer is dus ook belangrik. Gaan die uiers voor teling na. Moenie met ooie wat harde, knopperige uiers of toe spene het, teel nie omdat hulle nie in staat sal wees om hulle lammers suksesvol groot te maak nie. Raak ontslae van ooie met ernstige mastitis. As mastitis 'n probleem op die plaas is, sluit 'n mastitis-entstof in u inentingsprogram in.

PNEUMONIA

Pneumonia is a disease of the airways and lungs, affecting sheep, goats, cattle and other animals.

WHAT CAUSES PNEUMONIA?

Pneumonia is caused by bacteria called *Pasteurella* and *Mannheimia*. The disease usually occurs when the animals are under stress. Animals may be stressed when they are exposed to bad weather such as strong winds, heavy rain, sudden changes in temperature or extreme cold. Animals may also develop the disease after being transported long distances.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

Animals may seem tired and walk behind the rest of the flock when they are herded. They may stop eating properly. Goats with pneumonia often have a fever. Animals with pneumonia show fast breathing and breathe with difficulty. They may gasp for air and cough. There may be mucous discharge from the nose.

IN ANIMALS THAT DIED FROM PNEUMONIA

The lungs will look patchy with red patches amongst the normal pink areas. A large part of the lungs may also be firm and red in colour.

The lungs may be covered with a yellowish white layer which sticks to the inside of the ribs.

There may be froth in the windpipe. The affected parts of the lungs from an animal that died from pneumonia will sink in water.

TREATMENT

Treat with a long-acting oxytetracycline product. Repeat after 3 days if necessary.

PREVENTION

Correct weak management problems that cause stress to the animals. Provide shelter during bad weather. During a long journey, allow the goats stops to rest, drink water and eat hay. Vaccinating the herd may help control the disease.



LONGONTSTEKING

Longontsteking is 'n siekte van die lugweë en longe wat skape, bokke, beeste en ander diere aantass.

WAT VEROORSAAK LONGONTSTEKING?

Longontsteking word deur bakterieë genaamd *Pasteurella* en *Mannheimia* veroorsaak. Die siekte kom gewoonlik voor wanneer die diere onder stres verkeer. Diere mag onder stres verkeer wanneer hulle aan slegte weer soos sterk winde, swaar reën, skielike veranderinge van temperatuur of uiterste koue blootgestel word. Diere mag ook die siekte ontwikkel nadat hulle oor lang afstande vervoer is.

SIMPTOME

Diere lyk moeg en loop agter die res van die trop wanneer hulle aangekeer word. Hulle mag ophou om behoorlik te vreet. Bokke met longontsteking het dikwels 'n koors. Diere met longontsteking haal vinnig en met moeite asem. Hulle kan hyg na asem en hoës. Slymerige uitskeiding by die neus mag sigbaar wees.

NADOODSE TEKENS

Die longe vertoon kollerig met rooi kolle tussen die normale pienk areas. 'n Groot deel van die longe mag ook ferm en rooi van kleur wees. Die longe kan met 'n gelerige wit laag bedek wees wat aan die binnekant van die ribbes vassit.

Daar mag skuim in die hooflugpyp wees. Die aangetaste dele van die longe van 'n dier wat aan longontsteking gevrek het, sal in water sink.

BEHANDELING

Behandel met 'n langwerkende oksitetrasiklienproduk. Herhaal na 3 dae indien nodig.

VOORKOMING

Skakel swak bestuur uit wat strestoestande in die diere veroorsaak. Verskaf skuiling gedurende slegte weer. Tydens vervoer oor lang afstande, hou stil sodat die bokke kan rus, water drink en hooi vreet. Inenting van die kudde mag die siekte help beheer.

PULPY KIDNEY

Pulpy kidney is a disease which affects and can kill goats, sheep and cattle.

WHAT CAUSES PULPY KIDNEY?

Pulpy kidney is caused by a bacterium. Pulpy kidney often follows a sudden



BLOEDNIER

Bloednier is 'n siekte wat bokke, skape en beeste aantass en hul dood kan veroorsaak.

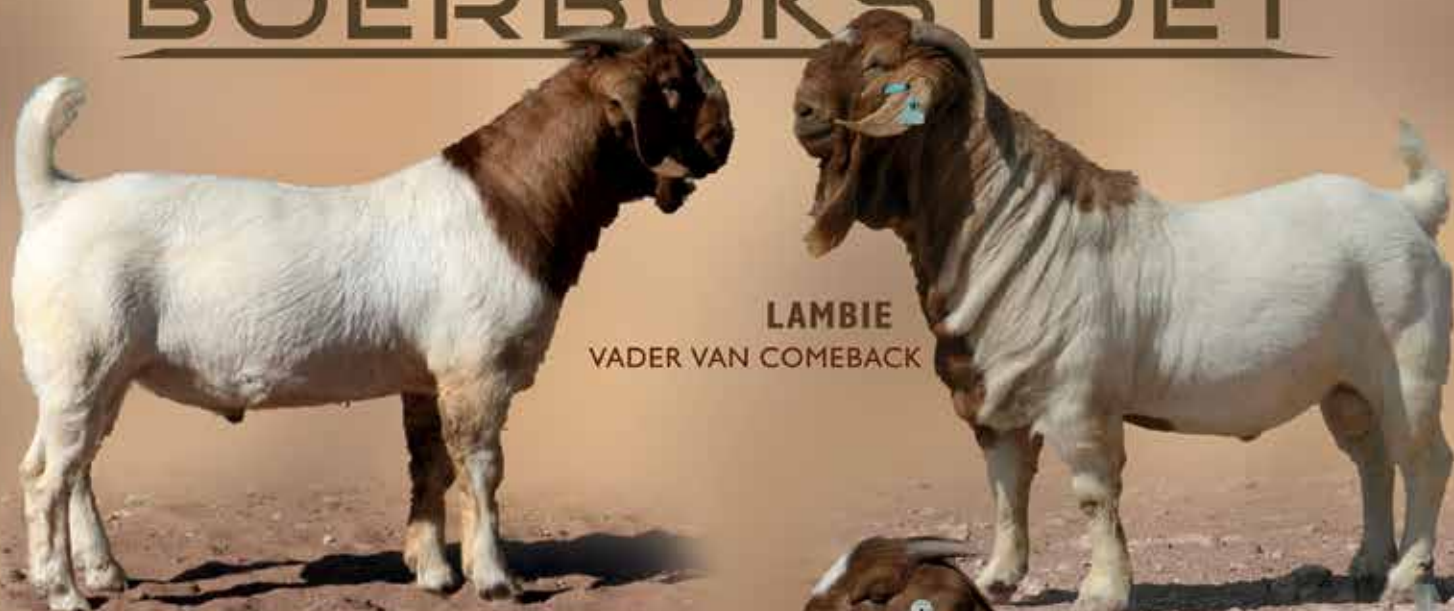
WAT VEROORSAAK BLOEDNIER?

Dit word veroorsaak deur 'n bakteriese infeksie. Dit kom dikwels voor wanneer

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BOERBOKSTOET



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MOEDER VAN COMEBACK



OOILAMMERS VAN COMEBACK

improvement in diet, for example, when goats are moved from an overgrazed pasture to a conserved one. Mostly young animals are affected, but older animals may also die from the disease.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

The disease appears very quickly. The goats may show an unsteady gait and convulsions. Animals with this disease are usually found dead without showing any signs. To make sure why a goat died, it is necessary to do a post mortem examination.

IN ANIMALS THAT DIED FROM PULPY KIDNEY

You may see soft pale kidneys; hence the name “pulpy kidney”. The kidneys may also look bloody.

Sometimes you may see gas-filled red intestines. (But you will also see this in animals that have been dead for a while.) An important sign in the dead animal is an increased amount of fluid in the sac around the heart, which gets thicker and like a jelly when the sac is opened.

TREATMENT

Because signs are sudden, treatment is usually too late. If there had been a sudden improvement of the diet, go back to the earlier diet and introduce the improved diet gradually.

PREVENTION

Do not change feed suddenly. Regular vaccination is the best way to prevent the disease. There are several vaccines available - follow the manufacturer's instructions very carefully.

diere skielik 'n verbetering in hul dieet het, soos byvoorbeeld wanneer bokke van 'n oorbeweide veld na gespaarde veld geskuif word. Dit is hoofsaaklik jong diere wat aangetas word, maar ouer diere kan dit ook kry.

SIMPTOME

Die siekte ontwikkel baie vinnig. Diere slinger wanneer hul loop en kan ook stuiptrekkings kry. Gewoonlik word die diere egter slegs dood aangetref. Om seker te maak wat die oorsaak van die dood is, is dit nodig om 'n nadoodse ondersoek te doen.

NADOODSE TEKENS

Die niere lyk dikwels sag en bleek. Niere kan ook bloederig vertoon: vandaar die naam “bloednier”. Derms is soms vol wind en rooi van kleur (let wel dat hierdie tekens ook kenmerkend is van diere wat alreeds 'n geruime tyd dood is). 'n Belangrike simptome is die hartsak wat vol vog is; hierdie vog verdik en lyk jellie-agtig wanneer die hartsak oopgesny word.

BEHANDELING

Die siekte laat diere vinnig vrek en dit is gewoonlik te laat vir behandeling. Indien diere se dieet vinnig verander is, gaan terug na die oorspronklike dieet en pas geleidelik aan.

VOORKOMING

Moenie diere se dieet vinnig verander nie. Ent gereeld teen bloednier in. Daar is verskeie entstowwe beskikbaar; volg die instruksies op die entstof houer noukeurig.

TETANUS

Tetanus is caused by the toxin of a bacterium that can be found in faeces and soil. It results in severe muscle spasms and death. It affects horses, pigs, sheep, cattle, goats and dogs. Humans can also get tetanus.

WHAT CAUSES TETANUS?

Tetanus may result when a wound, cut or dead tissue becomes infected with the bacterium. A large amount of dead tissue may be caused by a surgical procedure (for example, castration) that is not performed properly.

The bacterium multiplies in the wound or dead tissue and produces a toxin which affects the nervous system.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

This disease develops within 1-3 weeks of the animal being wounded. The goat has spasms, falls down and lies on its side with its legs stretched out



TETANUS (Klem-in-die-kaak)

Tetanus word veroorsaak deur 'n toksien wat deur bakterieë afgeskei word wat in grond en mis voorkom. Dit veroorsaak ernstige stuiptrekkings en vrektes. Perde, varke, skape, beeste, bokke en honde

kan hierdie siekte kry. Mense kan ook tetanus kry.

WAT VEROORSAAK TETANUS?

Tetanus kan ontwikkel wanneer 'n wond, sny of dooie weefsel in aanraking kom met die tetanusbakterieë.

Dooie weefsel kan veroorsaak word waar chirurgiese prosedure (bv. kastrasie) nie korrek uitgevoer is nie. Die bakterieë vermenigvuldig in die wond of dooie weefsel en produseer 'n toksien wat die senuweestelsel aantast.

SIMPTOME

Die siekte ontwikkel binne 1 tot 3 weke nadat infeksie opgedoen is. Die bok het stuiptrekkings,

stiffly. The head is bent backwards. The animal shows an exaggerated reflex action to sound or touch. The third eyelid often moves across the eye. The animal dies as a result of suffocation since the muscles used for breathing are affected.

IN ANIMALS THAT DIED FROM TETANUS

Infected or poorly managed wounds are evident.

TREATMENT

Wear gloves when dealing with an animal that you think might have tetanus. Clean and disinfect wounds of affected animals, removing all dead tissue. Inject the animals with a long-acting antibiotic. Put the affected animals in a dark, quiet area. Ensure that the animals have fresh food and water. Severely affected animals should be humanely killed.

PREVENTION

Practice good wound management by cleaning and disinfecting wounds. After male kids have been castrated, put them in a clean pen or in a goat house where the faeces can fall through a slatted floor. Vaccinate pregnant does against tetanus 6-8 weeks and again 2-4 weeks before kidding. Follow the vaccine manufacturer's instructions very carefully.

val neer, lê op sy sy met stywe bene. Die kop trek agteroor. Die dier reageer oormatig op enige geluid of aanraking. Die derde ooglid beweeg dikwels oor die oog. Die dier vrek as gevolg van versmoring, want die asemhalingspiere word aangetas.

NADOODSE TEKENS

Ontsteekte of verwaarloosde wonde is sigbaar.

BEHANDELING

Dra altyd handskoene wanneer daar met diere gewerk word wat moontlik tetanus het. Maak die wond skoon, ontsmet en verwyder alle dooie weefsel. Dien 'n lang-nawerking antibiotikum inspuiting toe. Hou die aangetaste dier in 'n donker, stil plek. Maak seker dat die dier vars water en voer het. Maak baie siek diere eerder van kant.

VOORKOMING

Hou alle wonde skoon en ontsmet gereeld. Nadat ramlammers gekastreer is, hou hulle in 'n skoon kamp of kraaltjie, verkieslik met een met 'n hout hortjiesvloer, waar mis kan deurval. Ent dragtige ooie teen tetanus 6-8 weke en weer 2-4 weke voor lamtyd; volg die instruksies op die ingeslote pamflet wat saam met die entstof kom noukeurig.

ROUNDWORMS

Roundworms are parasites of grazing animals such as goats, sheep and cattle.

HOW DO ANIMALS GET ROUNDWORMS?

Goats, sheep and cattle get roundworms when they take in the immature worms while eating grass. These immature worms grow into adult worms in the animal. Young animals are most badly affected.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

You may see bottle jaw. The inside of the eyelids could be pale. Diarrhoea may occur. But remember, diarrhoea may also have other causes (such as coccidiosis or toxic plants). During winter or the dry season, animals may be in poor condition.

IN ANIMALS THAT DIED FROM ROUNDWORMS

There may be bleeding or worms on the stomach or intestinal lining.

TREATMENT

If you see these signs treat with a worm remedy. The FAMACHA© system can be used to determine



WAT IS RONDEWURMS?

Rondewurms is interne parasiete wat in herkouers soos bokke, skape en beeste voorkom.

HOE WORD DIERE BESMET?

Diere word besmet wanneer hulle die onvolwasse larwes, wat op gras voorkom, inneem tydens beweiding. Die onvolwasse larwes ontwikkel tot volwasse wurms binne die dier. Jong diere word die ergste aangetas.

SIMPTOME

Kwakkeel • Binnekant van ooglede bleek • Diarree kan voorkom. Maar hou in gedagte dat diarree ook weens ander redes kan voorkom, soos as gevolg van die vreet van giftige plante of deur koksidiöse. Gedurende die droë seisoen, kan diere in 'n swak kondisie verkeer.

NADOODSE TEKENS

Bloeding of wurms in die pens of dermwand mag sigbaar wees.

BEHANDELING

Indien bogenoemde simptome waargeneem kan word, behandel diere met 'n wurmmiddel. Die FAMACHA© kaart kan baie handig gebruik word

which animals require treatment instead of treating the whole flock.

If you want to use the FAMACHA© card ask a trained agricultural extension officer, an animal health technician or a state or private veterinarian to show you how to use it.

PREVENTION

Keep your animals in good condition. Give them good quality hay and a lick - they will be less likely to become ill from worms.

om slegs die swaar besmette diere te identifiseer. Om kostes te bespaar kan dan slegs hierdie diere behandel word, in plaas van die hele trop. Vir gebruik van die FAMACHA© kaart, kontak 'n voorligtingsbeampte of dieregesondheidstegnikus wat opgelei is in die gebruik van die FAMACHA© kaart.

VOORKOMING

Hou diere in goeie kondisie. Gee lek en goeie hooi wanneer nodig - diere in goeie kondisie is minder geneig om siek te word as gevolg van wurmbesmetting.

TAPEWORMS

Other types of worms, tapeworms, commonly occur in sheep and goats. The tapeworms appear as white segments in the droppings of the animal. Animals with tapeworms should be treated, but remember that the roundworms are considerably more important than the tapeworms. Use a worm remedy that treats for both tapeworms and roundworms. This will save money.



LINTWURMS

Soos ander tipes wurms, kom lintwurms algemeen in bokke en skape voor. Wit segmente in die mis van diere wat met lintwurms besmet is, kan waargeneem word. Diere met lintwurms moet behandel word, maar onthou dat die behandeling van rondewurms baie meer belangrik is as die van lintwurms. Gebruik 'n wurmmiddel wat beide lint- en rondewurms beheer.

LIVER FLUKE

Liver flukes are flat, leaf-shaped worms that are found in the bile ducts of the livers of animals.

HOW DO ANIMALS GET LIVER FLUKE?

The adult fluke lays eggs which hatch in water or wet pasture, giving rise to immature flukes. The fluke needs to spend part of its life in a snail so the immature fluke enters the snail and lives there for some of its life. It then leaves the snail and clings to the plants growing around marshes and vleis and is swallowed when the goat grazes there.

WHAT SIGNS DO YOU SEE?

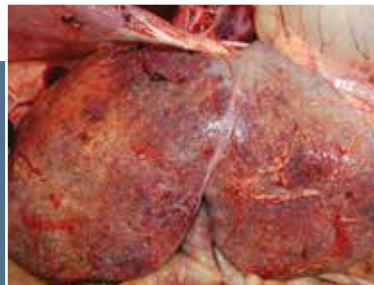
Pale mucous membranes. Weight loss. Bottle jaw, which is a soft swelling under the chin of the animal. (You may also see this with a roundworm infection)

IN DEAD AND SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS

Bleeding in the liver. Thickened bile ducts in the liver. Firm, lighter areas in the liver (fibrosis). Liver flukes in the bile ducts.

TREATMENT

Use a registered worm remedy in your animals in early spring, in midsummer, and in late autumn or early winter. If fluke infection is serious, animals may



WAT IS LEWERSLAK?

Lewerslakke is plat, blaarvormige wurms wat in die galbuise in die lewers van besmette diere leef (lewerslakke is dus nie "slakke" nie maar wurms).

HOE WORD DIERE MET LEWERSLAK BESMET?

Die volwasse wurm wat in die lewers van besmette diere leef, lê eiers wat later saam met die mis van die dier uitgeskei word, in water of nat weiding uitbroei. Uit die eiers broei onvolwasse larwes, wat nou 'n varswaterslak as gasheer moet vind. Die larwes ontwikkel verder in die slak, word later uitgeskei en kleef aan plante vas, van waar hulle saam met die plante deur weidende diere ingeneem word in.

SIMPTOME

Bleek slymvliese • Gewigsverlies. In die foto hieronder is twee bokke, regs en in die middel met lewerslak besmet en is in 'n swakker kondisie as die bok, links, wat vry is van lewerslak.

• Kwakkeel, wat 'n sagte swelsel onder die keel is (let op dat kwakkeel ook 'n simptome van rondewurmbesmetting kan wees)

NADOODSE TEKENS

In dooie en geslagte diere kan die volgende gesien

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