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In Vitro Embryo Production:

There is no faster way to genetically improve a herd than by embryo transfer. In-vitro-embryo-production (IVEP) commonly referred to, in the field, as IVF (in-vitro-fertilization), is rapidly gaining attention in South Africa. This technique harvests oocytes directly from the ovaries of donor cows by means of ultrasound guided suction – no hormones necessary. These oocytes are then fertilized and the resulting embryos matured in a laboratory. At day eight the embryos are transferred into synchronised recipients that will carry the fetus to term and raise the calf.

Oocytes can be harvested every two weeks and, in experienced hands, has no deleterious effect on donor cows. The duration of one IVF session from oocyte collection to transfer of embryos is seventeen days. This makes it manageable even for farmers with large enterprises and busy schedules.

The number of embryos that can be made in the laboratory is directly related to the number of oocytes harvested from the donor cows. Only breeds, pure or composite, with Bos indicus genes offer up oocytes in large enough numbers without external hormonal stimulation.

The conception rate for frozen embryos is lower than for fresh embryos but it is both possible and practical to freeze IVF embryos. Freezing and thawing, however, at this moment in time, requires precision and is therefore done in a laboratory.

This article describes in-vitro-embryo-production and transfer as it was carried out on a commercial beef farm in Northern Natal. The aim is to show the practicality of the technique when used on a relatively large scale.

IVF on ALS Beefmasters Northern Natal farm:

ALS Beef, already established Bovelder breeders in Memel, decided to upgrade their commercial beef herd in Natal to
In-Vitro-Embryo-Production:
Is it Practical?

Beefmasters. In 2012 they bought female animals from a reputable Beefmaster breeder and started the ALS Beefmaster stud. A proportion of the cows they bought had phenomenal fertility - the result of years of genetic selection - but these cows were nearing the end of their reproductive life. If left to nature they could, at best, deliver another one, possibly two, calves.

On hearing about IVF, ALS Beefmasters thought the technique had the potential to rapidly, within a single breeding season, expand the size and genetic variability of their stud herd. It could also potentially give them more calves from the older cows than nature could.

The question was - could IVF give the results they were looking for and how disruptive would it be on their beef enterprise if they used their commercial cows as recipients?

**Donors:**

Sixteen studbook registered ALS Beefmaster cows, aged 7 to 11 years of age, were chosen as donors. They had calved 40-60 days previously and all had a live calf at foot. Beginning on the 31st October 2012, oocytes were harvested from all the donors at fortnightly intervals. A total of 936 oocytes were harvested over four oocyte-pick-up (OPU) sessions giving an average of 14 oocytes per cow per harvest. Fourteen was the average, but individual donors gave anything from zero to fifty-nine oocytes per OPU.

From 936 oocytes, the laboratory produced 259 embryos; a conversion rate of 28%. Some of these were frozen to act as an embryo bank but the majority were transferred fresh.

At the end of the four OPU sessions, the donors were mated to bulls in the sixty days left of the breeding season. All 16 donors reconceived.

**Semen:**

As mentioned previously, fertilization of oocytes takes place in a laboratory. Sixteen straws of frozen semen were used to fertilize 936 oocytes. This frugal use of semen opens up doors for the cost-effective use of rare or expensive frozen semen.

Semen from different bulls has varying success with regard to the fertilization of oocytes. To avoid poor fertilization results, it is advisable to have the frozen semen tested before the start of an IVF programme.

**Recipients:**

The recipients were Brahman type cows, five to nine years of age, and with a calf at foot. No heifers, first-calving cows or skippers were used.

Once chosen, the 300 recipients were divided, according to the age of their calves, into three groups of 100
De La Vida Boran endeavours to breed Boran Bulls that will make any commercial farmer proud, satisfied and content because our progeny improves the fertility and longevity and thus profitability of his herd.

DLV10-34  
(B07-002 x B05-104)  
DAM is full sister to 98

DLV10-05 - "Rocky"  
(B04 042 x CFH07 220)

Jaco van Rensburg  
082 878 7383  
jacojvr@acenet.co.za  
www.delavidaboran.co.za
recipients each. The cows in Group 1 had the oldest calves and the cows in Group 3 had the youngest.

Recipient nutrition consisted of veld and a phosphate lick. High rainfall was experienced during the summer season. In order to minimize stress, recipients were not moved out of their groups or out of their camps until two months after the embryos had been transferred.

Not all recipients chosen received an embryo because not all responded to synchronisation. 87% of the 300 recipients responded to synchronisation. 79% were used because of a shortfall in embryo numbers, most likely due to the advancing age of the donors.

A total of 238 embryos were transferred (219 fresh and 19 frozen). Of these 118 resulted in pregnancy (50% conception).

What of the recipients that failed to conceive an embryo?

It was the aim to fit the IVF programme into the normal breeding season of the ALS commercial herd and not to extend the breeding season because of the IVF programme. Embryos were transferred into the three groups of recipients on 22 November, 6 December and 20 December 2012 respectively. Bulls were introduced into each of the recipient groups as soon as possible - eight days after embryo transfer. Even so, some recipients, especially those in Group 3, had their natural breeding season shortened by nearly two months.

As said before, if we count only those recipients that were implanted with an embryo, conception was 50%. If however we count all 300 recipients, whether they received an embryo or not, then the results are as follows: 41% pregnant to IVF, 38% pregnant to the bull and 21% open. A 79% total conception compared favourably with, and was even slightly higher than, the average conception in the commercial herd.

What did IVF achieve for ALS Beefmasters?

It is not possible to make conclusions about the IVF technique based on a once-off case study. It can however be said that this IVF programme produced 118 pregnancies from IVF on 16 donors using 16 semen straws. Thirty-four different parentage combinations were achieved by mixing and matching semen to oocytes giving a varied genetic pool from which to select future generations.

Oocyte harvesting had no adverse effect on the donors - all will calve naturally and maintain their inter-calving periods.

An acceptable pregnancy rate for IVF is 35% - 45%. A result of 50% is excellent. The breeder pays R1200 per embryo. The cost of the IVF calves therefore, depends on conception and will range between R3000 - R5000. This includes the cost of the ovum pick-up (OPU), production of the embryo in the IVF laboratory, transfer of the embryo, preparation of the recipients and the semen cost.

Recipients that remain open at the end of an embryo programme are undesirable. The number of open recipients at the end of this IVF programme was lower than expected.

If the results achieved here prove to be repeatable, IVF may become a cost effective, practical and successful means of embryo transfer for South African farmers in the future.
Artificial REARING OF CALVES
All calves should have access to cow’s colostrum within 12 hours of birth. Colostrum aids with the development of calf immunity, aids with passing the first faeces (meconium), reduces diarrhoea, and is a superior source of nutrients. After 12 hours antibody absorption in the calf markedly deteriorates. Calves should be fed at least 2 litres colostrum in the first 4 hours of life and at least 1.7 litres colostrums, per feed, for 4 feeds over 36-48 hours. If cow colostrum is not available, artificial colostrum should be fed.

**RECIPE FOR ARTIFICIAL COLOSTRUM**

- 3 litres cow’s milk
- 1.5 litres water
- 5 eggs (beaten)
- 25 ml cod liver oil
- 75 g dextrose powder (glucodin)

**VOLUME TO FEED – MILK OR MILK REPLACER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Colostrum only</th>
<th>Target 10% BWT within 12 hours</th>
<th>Colostrum</th>
<th>10% BWT daily over 4 feeds (at least 1.7L total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>Colostrum only</td>
<td>Target 10% BWT within 12 hours</td>
<td>10% BWT daily over 4 feeds (at least 1.7L total)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days 2-3</td>
<td>10% BWT daily over 2 feeds (at least 1L total)</td>
<td>10% BWT daily over 2 feeds (at least 1L total)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days 4-6</td>
<td>50:50 Colostrum and Milk replacer</td>
<td>10% BWT daily over 2 feeds (at least 1L total)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once daily feeding can be introduced from 10 days of age

Growth rates in calves should be balanced.

Milk should be fed warmed at 39-40°C for the first 3 weeks of life. Water should also be available at all times.

Calves should be encouraged to eat dry food as soon as possible. Calf starter pellets can be introduced from 3 days of age. Always provide ad lib access to good quality hay.

Weaning can be as early as 8 weeks of age, but the calf needs to be weaned on to a supplement of grain unless it has access to very good spring grass/clover pasture.
Ripper
CI 11-140
Cojack seun

Arabella
AVZ 1023
Dikgat Poenskop koei. Puik koei te koop met verskalf, aangebied op Nasionale Veiling

Meander Boran
Photo Gallery:
YOUR PHOTO’S
BS 10-10 ROYALTY (Horned)
A KONING / YSTER combination. A young bull with promise, dominating his cow herd through the summer and keeping his condition through the drought, made this bull a worthy choice. Excellent testis, sheath, coat, hooves libido and serving ability with a strong loin. Irrespective of all his good traits. Only his calves will deem him to be worthy or not.

AJB 08-26 THE ONE (Polled)
Caesar & full sister to Eerlikheid. Initially fearing that because of his size he might be too big for our environment, he amazed us through the first winter and severe drought by not loosing condition though running with a big group of heifers and caws. A bull’s value is proven by the quality of his calves.

KPO 1017
B08-246 HEADBOY (Poenskop)
Met die aankoms van sy eerste kalwers het hy ons nie teleurgestel nie. Sy kalwers het baie goeie breedte oor die rug, met uitstekende bene en hoewe. Hy het hom goed van sy taak gekwyt en sal voortgaan om op geselekteerde koele gebruik te word.

KPO 094
TLM 03-65 U M V U B U (Polled)
A wonderful example of a Herd Sire that should never leave the herd. He has proved himself capable of not just improving our herd dramatically but also lifting the standard of Borans in South Africa. His successor from TLM 5047 on opposite page will be used on cows and heifers from September 2014.
Collett Farming was blessed with the 3 best producing cows based on performance figures within the Boran breed namely TLM 5047 (left) and TLM 5045 (right). However all the cows at Collett Farming are vitally important to us and each have a role in our breeding policy.

TLM 5028 (Cow on right)

(to prove what a wonderful dam TLM 5028 is, she adopted a calf on her own after its mother died at birth and reared it and her own successfully)

She has proven herself through the quality of her progeny and again her daughters’ progeny. Her daughter (sired by TLM 3065) on the left has calved from 3 different sires, and improved on all of them.

Result from our upgrading.
(Bull on offer at National Sale)

The success of our upgrading policy with just a few specially selected excellent genetics is also having a big impact on our entire stud. This can be seen in this beautiful SP Bull (18 months) bred from an excellent C cow that calved at 28 months and weaned all 3 of her calves at an average cow to calf ratio of 50.5%.

Clynton Collett
0516540538
0824635936
rc@collettgroup.com

VENTERSTAD

Mario du Preez
0834588305
mario@collettgroup.com

For more information and photos regarding our Borans go to...

www.clyntoncollett.com
Photo Gallery:
Your Photo’s
9 de Produksie Veiling
20ste September
GWK veilingskrale,
te Humansdorp

CTM 12 62 Aangebied op Nasionale Veiling!

Te Koop!

SHAKA (CFH 05 553)
Seun van Outspan HVT 98 22 x Outspan HVT 01 07

Bulkalf 7 maande oud
Vader – CFH 05 553 (Shaka)
Moeder – CFH 08 139

Te Koop!

Stompie (CTM 11 33)

Redd Bull (CTM 08 18)

(CTM 12 170)
HEAVITREE BORAN

TRIED AND TESTED BLOODLINES - THREE FULL SISTERS TLM 05 0522 X HVT 05 0012

HVT 11 0016

HVT 11 0020

THE FOUNDATION HERD OF SOUTH AFRICA...AND OF THE FUTURE

HVT 11 0018

Tim Ralfe: 082 566 6776  heavitree@futurenet.co.za  Jamie Oglesby: 083 696 7362  trish.oglesby@gmail.com

Northern Natal
Foto Kompetisie
Photo Competition
Beproefde Kenia bloedlyne / Prestasie getoets en veldaangepaste diere. Strawwe hartwater, rooiwater en galsiekg area.

**KUDDevaars:**

**AJB 03-125**
KPO 786 LYN

**AJB 10-56**
SOLIO 359 LYN

**FN 10-108**
TLM 02-4 (CEASER) LYN

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Jaco de la Rey: 082 573 9431
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(Solio 548 x KISMA V7Y7653)

“SENIOR” TLM 05-535
(BUFFEL X GF39T)

KB25W
(PM14R X GF053R)
Borane

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Cojack

What a Gift!
Ons is geseënd
Kom ons Kook bietjie!

Gesonder beesstert met rooiwyn

deur Barbara Joubert

(4 porsies) porsiegrootte: sowat 200 g met been

Benodighede:

15 ml olyfolie

750 g beesstert met min vet, in litte deurgesny

350 g maer beesvleis, in 25 mm-blokkies gesny

2 middelslag-wortels, in dik ringe gesny (200 g)

1 middelslag-ui, fyngekap (100 g)

5 – 10 ml gekapte knoffel, na smaak

1 lourierblaar

2 swartpeperkorrels

2 naeltjies

5 ml gemengde droë kruie

1 beestertafrekselblokkie

300 ml kookwater

150 ml rooiwyn

30 ml tamatiepuree

25 ml koekmeelblom

koue water
Verhit olie in 'n drukkoker en braai beesstert en daarna die beesvleisblokkies totdat die vleis verkleur. Jy sal nie al die stukke op een slag kan braai nie. Hou gebraaide vleis eenkant en plaas terug in drukkoker as al die vleis gebraai is.

Voeg wortels, ui en knoffel by en roerbraai tot ui deurskynend is. Voeg lourierblaar, peperkorrels, naeltjies en gemengde krui by vleismengsel. Los vleisafreksel-blokkie in kookwater op en meng met rooiwyn en tamatiefpuree.

Giet rooiwynmengsel oor vleis en bring tot kookpunt. Plaas drukkoker se deksel op en sluit dig. Drukkook vleis vir 1¼ uur teen 100 kPa. Verwyder van hitte en laat afkoel totdat die druk in die kastrol normaal is voor jy die deksel afhaal. Die vleis moet sag wees en letterlik van die bene afval.

Indien die vleis nog taai is, kan dit nog 15 minute teen 100 kPa drukkook, of laat prut oor lae hitte vir 1 uur. Vul die vloeistof aan soos nodig met kookwater vir 'n souserige briedie. Meng koekmeel en koue water tot 'n gladde pasta en gooi in 'n dun straaltjie by die gaar vleis terwyl jy roer. Voeg net genoeg van die pasta by sodat die sous effens verdik.
GOED GENOEG OM 'n KUDDE MEE TE BOU

SS 6-3 "Dianna"

SS 11-31

SS 11-56

SS 12-54

SS 11-44

SS 13-88

SS 12-29

BALANS TEEL PERFEKSIE

Corn vd Watt 082 885 3188 | Johann vd Watt 079 509 5476
Beef Recipes

Crockpot Balsamic Roast Beef

http://www.primallyinspired.com/crockpot-balsamic-roast-beef/

Ingredients

- 3-4 pound roast (I usually use a chuck roast, but any roast works!)
- 1 medium onion, diced
- 6 cloves garlic, minced
- 1 cup chicken or beef stock or broth
- ½ cup balsamic vinegar (I use THIS brand)
- 2 tablespoons coconut aminos (I use THIS brand, but you can use tamari, too)
- pinch or two of red pepper flakes
- generous sea salt and pepper, to taste

Do this:

Place your whole roast in a crockpot fat side down. Add remaining ingredients over the top of the roast. Add additional salt and pepper to the top of the roast.

Cover and cook on low for 8 hours. You know it is done when the top is browned and the meat shreds very easily with a fork.

Remove the roast from crockpot. Blend remaining juices and onion/garlic in the crockpot with an immersion blender for your gravy until you reach desired consistency.

Serve gravy with roast beef. If I happen to have chives or parsley growing in my garden, I’ll usually snip some off to serve on top of the cooked roast, too.

Enjoy!!
Jou STOET is jou INKOMSTE, Wat sien potensiele kopers?

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True peace and sanity can only be found in the presence of Almighty God.

Jesus says: “I have told you all this so that you might have peace in Me. Here on Earth you will have many trials and sorrows. But take heart, because I have overcome the World.” (John 16:33,) NLT

This scripture is more applicable now than ever before, we really need to live to please Him, and not man! The more you try to please man, the more you fail and the more you fail; the more unhappy you become.

We will never, ever, find peace and purpose trying to make people happy, and by trying to find acceptance from them!
We need to obey the statutes and commands of God alone, to seek our peace and acceptance from Him, for truly He alone, Jesus the Christ, is the only one who died for us – no one else died for you and I.

So that quiet time each morning, before you start the day, in the presence of the One who loves and appreciates you and I more than anyone in this old World, is vital if we are to walk in peace and contentment through each day.

My dear friend, it is really not important what people’s opinions about you are, what is very important is God’s opinion about you, because He loves and knows you more than anyone else.

John 3:16: For God so loved the World, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Angus Buchan.

“Don’t ask yourself what the world needs! Ask yourself what makes you truly come alive. Because that is what the world needs. Men who are truly alive.”

John Eldredge.
Verskalwers van Natal

NATAL Borgen B06126
Vader: OL Pejeta 786
Moeder: ADC Mutara 8288

Marius Botha 082 487 0060 / Marthinus Botha 084 8077 159
bohasbergboerdery@telkomsa.net
Stoffberg, Mpumalanga
1. My hands are small; please don’t expect perfection whenever I make a bed, draw a picture, or throw a ball. My legs are short; please slow down so I can keep up with you.

2. My eyes have not seen the world as yours have; please let me explore safely; don’t restrict me unnecessarily.

3. Work will always be there. I’m only little for such a short time – please take the time to explain things to me about this wonderful world, and do so willingly.

4. My feelings are tender; please be sensitive to my needs; don’t nag me all day long (you wouldn’t want to be nagged for your inquisitiveness). Treat me as you would like to be treated.

5. I am a special gift from God; please treasure me as God intended you to do, holding me accountable for my actions, giving me guidelines to live by, and disciplining me in a loving manner.
6. I need your encouragement to grow. Please go easy on the criticism; remember, you can criticize the things I do without criticizing me.

7. Please give me the freedom to make decisions concerning myself. Permit me to fail, so I can learn from my mistakes.

8. Please don’t do things over for me. Somehow that makes me feel that my efforts didn’t quite measure up to your expectations. I know it’s hard, but please don’t compare me with my brother or my sister.

9. Please don’t be afraid to leave for a weekend together. Kids need vacations from parents, just as parents need vacations from kids. Besides, it’s a great way to show us kids that your marriage is special.

10. Please take care of my spiritual needs and set moral boundary’s. Be an example to me of a life worth following.

Dr. Kevin Leman’s

“A CHILD’S TEN COMMANDMENTS TO PARENTS”
Die Caesar-tradisie van uitnemendheid leef voort...

Arthur FN 09-63 (CAESAR x FN 04-17)

Produksieveiling: 24 Mei 2014
Bulveiling: 24 September 2014

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Laat ons erken die wittebrood dae vir die Boran Ras is verby. Dit het bestaan uit die vermeerdering van die ras deur invoere, opgradering van bestaande rasse deur die hulp-stamboek en dan natuurlik embryo spoeling. Dit is baie suksesvol gedoen en baie geld het gevloei soos telers van mekaar se beeste gekoop het om ‘n stoet op te bou.

Die klemverskuiwing van teling van Borane sal nou egter moet verskuif van die beste maniere om die ras te vermeerder na die beste seleksiemetodes om die ras te verbeter sodat hy sy plek kan volstaan tussen Suid Afrika se uitstekende bees rasse. Kan die Boran dit regkry? Verseker! Immers het ons die voordeel van byna 1300 jaar se aanpassing in Afrika met al sy uitdagings van siektes en uiterste weerpatrone en verskille in temperatuur en weidingsgehalte. Die Boran is al natuurlik aangepas en moet ons net bly selekteer om nie die eienskappe te verloor nie.

Wat die Boran nog nodig het om dië beesras van Suid Afrika te word is om verder geselekteer te word vir wat ek graag noem sy “All-rounder” eienskappe vir beesvleis produksie. Om immers verder geld te maak uit kommersiële boerdery het ’n bees net vier eienskappe nodig en dit is; ’n kalf moet lewendig...
en lewenskragtig gebore word, moet genoeg melk kry om te kan groei, moet ook self die vermoë hé om goed te kan groei veral tot op speen, en dan natuurlik vrugbaar wees (vroeg kalf en gereeld kalf). Die wonder is dat baie Borane ook reeds al die eienskappe besit maar nou moet ons planne maak om te verseker dat die einskappe in perfekte balans in al ons Borane vas geteel word om in groot gebiede die beste ras te wees.

Kom ons sê dit vir mekaar - die Boran beesras se goue jare lê nog voor, maar dan moet elke teler ons plan van aksie (sien bladsye 156, 158 en 159) deeglik bestudeer, dit verstaan en dan doelgerig daaraan begin deelneem. Ons nuwe katalogus is ook ontwerp om telers te help om reg te selekteer.

Ons kan dit doen!! KOM ONS DOEN DIT!!
Heeltevrede Boran Stoetery
Bainsvlei, Bloemfontein
Pieter Malan 082 575 7775
Jacques Malan 082 469 2949
pmalan@vodamall.co.za

"Ons visie is om funksioneel doeltreffende rooi poeaskop Borane te teel!"

HEELTEVREDE
PJM 07 15 "EVA"
(HVT 95 03 x TLM 03 62)

BRONSON
N 04 07
(KPO 622 x KIM 39)

HEELTEVREDE
PJM 10 03
(TLM 03 21 x PJM 07 15 "EVA")
Let us admit the honeymoon days of the Boran breed are over, it consisted of the multiplication of the breed by imports, upgrading existing breeds through the appendix system and of course embryo flushing. It was very successful and a lot of money was made as breeders bought each other’s cattle to build a Stud.

The emphasis of Breeding Borans will now however shift from multiplying the breed to selection methods to help establish the breed as truly one of South Africa’s best beef breeds in a very competitive market. Can the Boran succeed? For sure. We already have the advantage of nearly 1,300 years of adaptation in Africa with all its challenges of disease and extreme weather patterns and differences in temperature and pasture quality. The Boran is naturally adapted and we just have to continue selecting for these traits so as to not lose them.

What the Boran need is to be selected as the best cattle breed of South Africa, for what I like to call its “All-rounder” traits for beef production. For a lot more money to be made from commercial cattle farming a breed needs just four important traits, a calf must be born alive and virile, must get enough milk to grow and also have its own ability to grow well, especially to wean. Fertility (early and regular calf intervals) are obviously also most important. The wonder is that many Borans already possess these traits. The challenge now is to select for these traits in perfect balance so the Boran Breed can prove its superiority to other breeds and firmly establish itself in large parts of the country because of its profitable beef production.

Let’s face it, the golden years for the Boran breed still lie ahead but then all breeders must buy in to our plan of action (see pages 156, 158 and 159). They also need to study and understand it, then diligently and dedicatedly start to implement it. Our new catalogue is also designed to help breeders select for the right traits and correct balance for each area.

Can we do it? YES WE CAN!

BORAN
THE WAY FORWARD

Clynton Collett
The Power of

Miombo

MXM 11-383
(GF159W)

Loliondo

MXM 10-59
(JB27N)

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MXM 10-424
(JB27N + ZK001C)
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(ZK001C)

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(CB532A + ZK001C)
Selection Values

Breeders usually want to select for more than one trait simultaneously. It is difficult to identify the 'best' animal when many traits and consequently many breeding values are involved. A selection value combines different weighted breeding values in a single value. Breeding values are weighted scientifically according to their economic importance and heritability, and therefore include the advantages and disadvantages of different traits in a balanced manner. Each breeding value is multiplied by its weighting factor (Table 1) and added to obtain a single selection value, such as cow value. The genetic contribution of each trait to cow value is indicated and is calculated by multiplying additive variation by the weighting factor.

**Table 1:** The traits and breeding values used to compute the 'Cow Value'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-index</th>
<th>Weight (%)</th>
<th>Breeding value</th>
<th>Breeding value weight (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>AFC</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>-27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calving ease</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Birth direct</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Birth maternal</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Mlk</td>
<td>+14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Weaning weight</td>
<td>+24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18 month</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow weight</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Mature weight</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2:** The advantages and disadvantages of the use of selection values to select animals.

**Advantages**
- Selection on total genetic profitability of the animal
- Very easy to use
- Good traits compensate for some less favourable traits
- Can easily see an animal's strengths and weaknesses. There is not an ideal value.

**Disadvantages**
- Corrective ratings for specific traits are not possible
- A below average animal with an extreme value can appear to be better
- Economically important traits and their relative weights change with time such as consumer demands and conditions.

**Breeding objectives**
A breeding objective is still essential since two animals with different strengths and weaknesses can have the same selection value. The bull with the highest value can therefore not be selected blindly on the highest selection value. Select bulls carefully, for example.

**Bull to use on heifers:** High calving ease and average growth and cow weight. These traits are antagonistic to each other since high calving ease is associated with less growth and lower cow weight, resulting in a small animal which will be more likely to experience difficulty calving in future.

**Bull to breed replacement heifers:** High fertility, good milk and growth, average cow weight.

**Bull for terminal crossbreeding** (ONLY on full grown crossbred cows that calve easily and are in a good environment): Maximum growth. Fertility and milk is not important if the offspring is destined to be slaughtered.

**Boran 2014**

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**Cow value**

- **Fertility:** 37%
- **Calving Ease:** 5%
- **Milk:** 14%
- **Growth:** 24%
- **Cow weight:** 20%
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