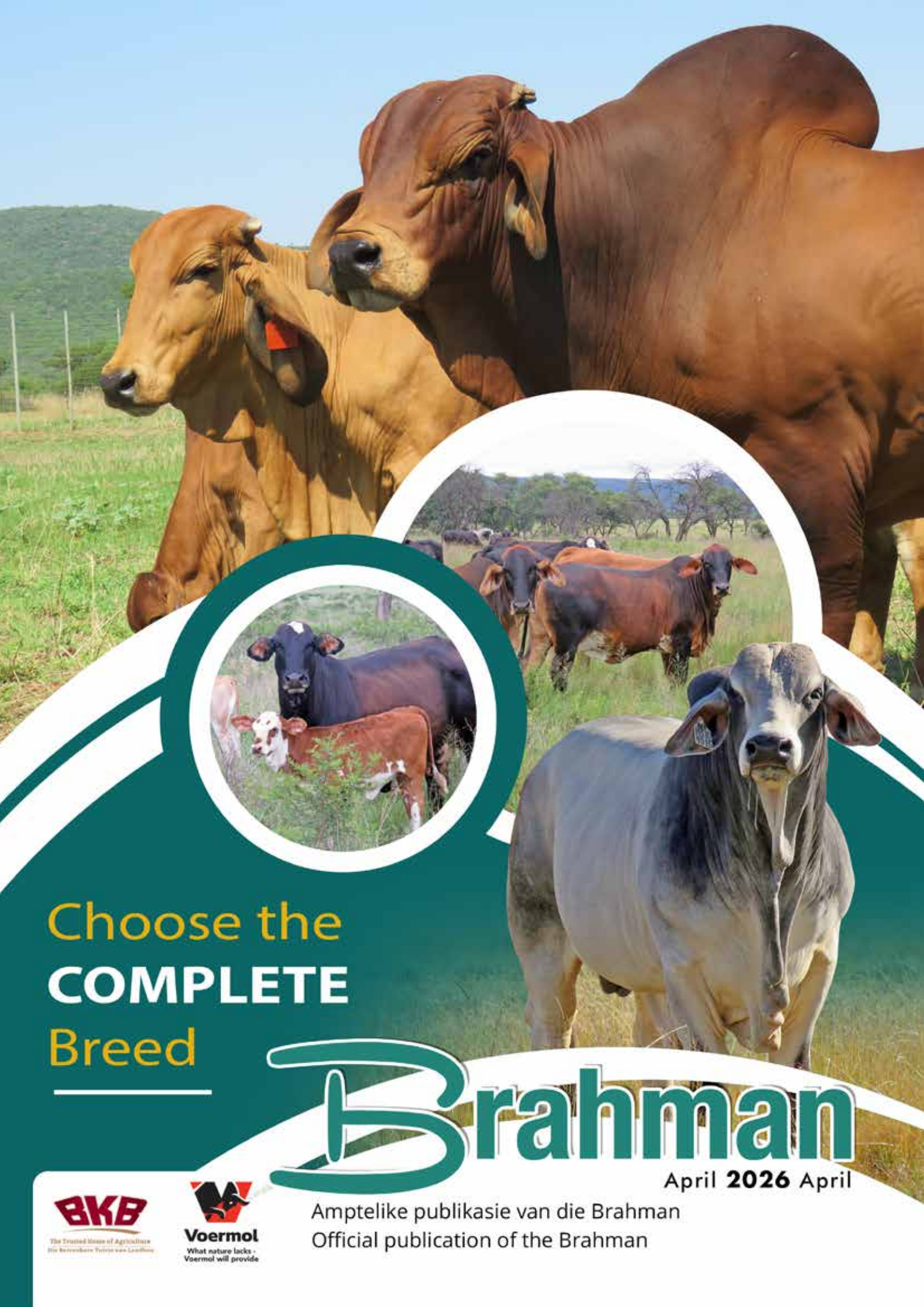




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From the
Van die

President

Staying **POSITIVE** and **UNITED** during challenging times

Dear Members,

We find ourselves navigating one of the most challenging periods our industry has faced due to Foot and Mouth Disease. During times like these, it is essential that we remain **positive, proactive, and united**.

We urge all members to be cautious of false or misleading information regarding the disease. The Brahman Society is working closely with the appropriate authorities and relevant organisations like the Stud Breeders' Federation (SBF) concerning vaccine availability and legislative adjustments. Our aim is to ensure that we can continue operating effectively and enable our breeders to market and sell their cattle with confidence.

As Council, we remain fully committed to putting the breed first. We will not allow ourselves to fall into a state of uncertainty

Om **POSITIEF** en **VERENIG** te bly tydens uitdagende tye

Geagte Lede,

Ons bevind ons tans in een van die mees uitdagende tydperke wat ons bedryf nog beleef het as gevolg van Bek-en-Klousee. In tye soos hierdie is dit noodsaaklik dat ons **positief, proaktief en verenig bly**.

Ons doen 'n beroep op alle lede om bedag te wees vir vals of misleidende inligting rakende die siekte. Die Brahman Genootskap werk nou saam met die toepaslike owerhede en relevante organisasies soos die Stud Breeders' Federation (SBF) rakende entstof beskikbaarheid en wetgewende aanpassings. Ons doel is om te verseker dat ons effektief kan voortgaan met bedrywigheide en ons telers in staat stel om hul beeste met vertroue te bemark en te verkoop.

As Raad bly ons ten volle daartoe verbind om die ras eerste te stel. Ons sal nie toelaat dat ons in 'n toestand van onsekerheid of

or inaction. Like the Brahman itself, we are resilient. We will explore every possible avenue to proceed with our National sale, judges' courses, and information days, while adapting responsibly to current circumstances.

Our focus remains firmly on:

- The commercial bull buyer
- Communal farmers
- Feedlots

The BGP programme will continue as effectively as circumstances allow.

Breeders play a critical role in moving our breed forward. We encourage all members to:

- Submit accurate weight and trait information to the office.
- Remove undesirable cattle from their herds.
- Strive to produce Brahman cattle that meet market demands — middle-of-the-road, easy fleshing, structurally correct, and highly fertile.

Together, through responsible breeding, accurate data submission, and unified action, we will strengthen our position and secure the future of our breed.

I pray that we all come through this challenging period stronger, and that the season ahead brings prosperity and opportunity for every member.

We would also like to extend our sincere appreciation to our loyal office and field staff for their continued dedication and professionalism during this demanding time.

onaktiwiteit verval nie. Soos die Brahman self, is ons veerkragtig. Ons sal elke moontlike roete ondersoek om voort te gaan met ons Nasionale Veiling, beoordelaarskursusse en inligtingsdae, terwyl ons verantwoordelik aanpas by die huidige omstandighede.

Ons fokus bly steeds op:

- Die kommersiële bulkoper
- Opkomende produksie mark
- Voerkrale

Die BGP-program sal voortgaan so effektief as wat omstandighede dit toelaat.

Telers speel 'n kritieke rol om ons ras vorentoe te neem. Ons moedig alle lede aan om:

- Akkurate inligting vir gewigte en eienskappe by die kantoor in te dien.
- Ongewenste beeste uit hul kuddes te verwyder.
- Daarna te streef om Brahman-beeste te teel wat aan markvereistes voldoen — gebalanseerd, maklik om in kondisie te hou, struktureel korrek en hoogs vrugbaar.

Saam, deur verantwoordelike teling, akkurate data-indiening en verenigde optrede, sal ons ons posisie versterk en die toekoms van ons ras verseker.

Ek bid dat ons almal sterker uit hierdie uitdagende tydperk sal tree, en dat die komende seisoen voorspoed en geleenthede vir elke lid sal bring.

Ons wil ook ons opregte waardering uitspreek teenoor ons lojale kantoor- en tegniese personeel vir hul volgehoue toewyding en professionaliteit gedurende hierdie veeleisende tyd.

*The positive thinker sees the invisible,
feels the intangible,
and achieves the impossible*
- Winston Churchill

MEAT *Quality*

Discussion of Meat quality results of 13 Brahman bulls slaughtered and processed by the Agricultural Research Council – Animal Production Institute (ARC-API) Meat Laboratory

» DR KGANTJIE MOLOTO (molotok@arc.agric.za), Animal Production Institute, ARC, adjusted by SA Brahman



» *Brahman bulls completing an RFI (Residual Feed Intake) test at the Grow-safe bull-testing station at the API in Irene.*

Thirteen Brahman bulls have been tested at the Animal Production Institute meat laboratory by Dr's KW Moloto, KY Modika and A Ramabulana. The information generated supplements that of the existing slaughter groups tested since 2015.

SA Brahman regards the testing and interpretation of meat quality information as crucial to the advancement of the Brahman breed in the national and international arena.

Introduction

In this report carcass characteristics and categorical traits/ classification traits are reported. Firstly, the warm mass and cold mass were recorded to estimate the chilling

loss/ cooler shrink, which equates to 1-3% of the total mass. Other classification measures reported here include age class, fat code, and conformation. Age class (based on teeth) indicates maturity and is linked to resultant tenderness, fat code shows the level of subcutaneous fat, and conformation describes muscle shape. Back fat thickness (BFT) was also measured, referring to the subcutaneous fat layer along the cattle's back. Back fat thickness is correlated to meat tenderness. These parameters help determine carcass quality and market value (Soji and Muchenje, 2016). Additionally, the eye muscle area (EMA) was measured, commonly used as an indicator of carcass muscling and lean meat yield (Seebeck, 1963). The hump height and lengths are

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measured here-in to determine the percentage *Bos indicus* content.

A typical MSA (Meat standard Australia) result on grading will regard 120 mm hump as 100% *B. indicus*, 90 mm as 50% and less than 45 mm as 0% *Bos indicus*.

Pre-slaughter and Slaughter Processes

The Brahman bulls (n=13) were transported to the ARC-Animal Production Abattoir the day before slaughter. Clean water was always provided. Pre-slaughter examination of the animals was performed by the ARC Veterinarian at least one hour before slaughter. After stunning and exsanguination (bleeding out), the carcasses were electrically stimulated (400 V peak, 5 ms (millisecond) pulses at 15 pulses per second, for 15 seconds). Within 30 minutes post-stunning, the head was removed, and the number of teeth was recorded. The dressed carcasses were split into halves. After splitting, the warm carcass mass was determined, and the carcass halves were then chilled at 0–5 °C within one hour post-stunning for overnight. The pH and temperature were measured using a meat pH meter at the loin muscle of the left carcasses at one- and three hours post-slaughter.

At 24 hours post-slaughter, the following measurements were taken:

- Cold carcass mass
- Carcass class
- Fat code
- Carcass conformation
- Loin pH and temperature (ultimate pH)
- Hump height and length: Hump height was measured as the distance from the dorsal edge of the ligamentum nuchae to the maximum dorsal protrusion of the rhomboideus muscle, not including subcutaneous fat. The hump length was measured as the distance from the rear to the front of the animal on the midline of the hump, not including subcutaneous fat.

The half carcasses were then quartered between the 12th and 13th rib, and the following were measured:

- Eye muscle area was determined by tracing the rib eye muscle on a transparency and

later analysed by VIA as shown in Figure 2.

- Back fat thickness was measured using a Vanier calliper at $\frac{3}{4}$ length of the rib eye muscle.



» Brahman carcasses at 24 hours postmortem



» Drawing of the eye muscle area on a transparency

Sampling and ageing

At 24 hours post-slaughter, ± 15 cm of the loin was removed from the left carcasses, cut into steaks, and aged for 3 and 7 days respectively, using the wet ageing method (vacuum bag) at a temperature of ± 4 °C.

Results and Interpretation

Table 1 shows the carcass characteristics measured for Brahman carcasses. Note that all slaughtered bulls have 0 teeth, therefore class A, which are typically younger animals and associated with better tenderness compared to other classes (Department of Agriculture, no date; Strydom, 2011). Furthermore, the carcasses were classified based on their conformation, which defined the carcass's shape. It can be seen in **Table 1** that all Brahman carcasses have a conformation of 3; this score is regarded as medium and could indicate that the carcasses were well conformed and have good market value (Mummed, 2015; Webb, 2015).

effects on both profitability and consumer appeal (McGilchrist et al., 2012). According to results of this study, the slaughtered Brahman had a variation in hump height of 9 to 19 cm and height between 19 to 34 cm. According to MSA (Meat Standard Australia), these carcasses are considered 100% Bos indicus as their hump height exceeds 120 mm.

pH and Temperature

The measurement of muscle pH and temperature is significant because it is indicative of muscle energy pre- and post-slaughter. Loin muscle pH readings were taken starting at one-hour post-slaughter to assess the rate at which it drops relative to carcass temperature. A rapid drop in pH while the carcass temperature is still high results in heat shortening and subsequently low-quality meat. This is an important post-slaughter indication in terms of a meat quality phenomenon i.e. pale, soft and exudative (PSE). The pH should never be less than pH 6 after one-hour post-slaughter.

Animal ID	Warm carcass mass (kg)	Cold carcass mass (kg)	Chilling loss (Kg)	Teeth	Class	Fat code	Conformation	Eye muscle area (mm ²)	Hump height (cm)	Hump length (cm)	Back fat thickness (cm)
24-55	198.0	194.4	1.82	0	A	2	3	7698.19	14.6	24	3.25
24-54	213.2	211	1.03	0	A	2	3	7037.63	9.2	19.4	3.79
24-22	232	224.8	1.66	0	A	2	3	8103.63	11.9	29	1.81
21-680	244.2	241.6	1.06	0	A	2	3	7262.83	15.7	34	3.83
24-61	199	196.2	1.41	0	A	2+	3	7745.41	10.7	28.3	1.47
24-27	241.4	259.6	1.52	0	A	2	3	7826.25	13	23.3	1.81
4106	226.2	223	1.41	0	A	2+	3	8832.33	16.5	30.5	3.29
1006	234.8	231.4	1.45	0	A	-2	3	8520.66	19.2	28.5	3.69
1023	248.4	244.6	1.53	0	A	-2	3	9229.92	18.4	34	2.18
24-64	183.4	180.4	1.64	0	A	-2	3	7682.78	12.5	27	1.28
24-691	262.2	258.4	1.45	0	A	2	3	9632.16	13.9	32.3	2.64
4114	217.2	214	1.47	0	A	2	3	8123.95	16	30.5	1.2
2453	228.8	225.2	1.57	0	A	2	3	6991.96	11.1	25.5	0.93
Mean $\pm$ standard deviation	225.29 $\pm$ 22.48	223.35 $\pm$ 24.13	1.46 $\pm$ 0.22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8052.90 $\pm$ 811.51	14.05 $\pm$ 3.02	28.18 $\pm$ 4.31	2.40 $\pm$ 1.07

» **Table 1:** Carcass characteristics of Brahman Cattle

The eye muscle area of the carcasses was larger and ranged from ± 7000 - 9600 mm² with an average of 8000 mm². This factor is a critical indicator of carcass yield, muscle-to-fat ratio, and meat quality in beef, and has substantial

The pH after rigor mortis (when the muscle has turned into meat, usually about 24 hours post-slaughter) should be between pH 5.4 to 5.7. If the pH at 24 hours (known as ultimate pH because it will not change after that time)

is higher than 5.8, this means the animal had very low glycogen/energy in the muscle before slaughter. This can affect meat colour, resulting in a product that is less appealing to consumers. In extreme cases, pH-u higher than 6 in meat results in DFD (dark, firm and dry) meat, which indicates towards utmost stress in the animal. For the slaughtered animals, the pH ranged between 5.3 to 5.8. According to literature, values around 5.3 to 5.4 are possible in well-fed, relaxed animals (Karem, 2025).

Meat tenderness (shear force)

Table 2 shows the shear force values of loin steaks from the Brahman bulls. Shear force measures the force (in Kg) required for a blade to cut through a cooked sample. It simulates the biting action of human teeth, with lower values indicating a more tender meat and higher values indicating tougher meat. A value

aging is shown to reduce the shear force, which could be attributed to proteolysis myofibrillar proteins subsequently improving tenderness. It is important to recognize that animals exhibit individual variability and thus may differ in their physiological and carcass characteristics. That is why a representative sample number is very important in experiments, to accommodate outliers.

Conclusion

Overall, the carcass characteristics indicated acceptable slaughter performance and carcass yield. Carcass classification parameters, including dentition, fat code, and conformation, suggested that the animals were within commercially desirable classes, indicating adequate maturity, muscling, and fatness for beef production. Meat colour characteristics showed values within the normal range for

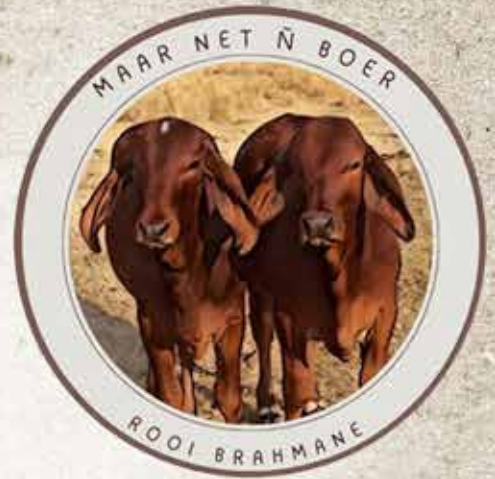
ID	Shear force-Kg (D3)	Shear force-Kg (D7)	Percentage tenderness difference
24-55	3.97	4.14	4.28
24-54	3.05	2.74	10.162
24-22	4.69	3.66	21.96
24-680	4.41	3.72	15.68
24-61	5.15	4.99	3.03
24-27	3.62	3.37	6.91
4106	4.44	4.37	1.58
1006	5.70	4.20	26.35
1023	3.30	2.78	15.76
24-64	4.77	3.32	30.40
24-691	4.01	3.13	22.00
4114	4.32	5.25	6.94
2453	4.57	3.20	30.02
Mean ± standard deviation	4.31 ± 0.73	3.76 ± 0.79	15.01

» **Table 2:** Meat tenderness characteristics of Brahman steaks at 3- and 7-days post slaughter

between 4 and 6 is generally acceptable to the average consumer, but values below 4 are considered very tender. **Table 2** shows that meat from Brahman is of acceptable tenderness at three days post-slaughter, with some Brahman producing very tender meat. By seven days post-slaughter there is improvement in tenderness. Almost all the slaughtered animals (9 out of 13) produced very tender meat. Postmortem

beef, indicating good colour stability and consumer acceptability. WSBF (shear force) values were also at acceptable range as compared to other beef producing breeds and mostly decreased with postmortem aging, demonstrating improved tenderness due to proteolysis of myofibrillar proteins and were within the ranges of desirable meat tenderness. Other studies done at the ARC for beef breed

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comparisons have shown that Brahman meat quality is comparable to other breeds.

In conclusion, the Brahmans under study produced good quality meat in all the quality measurements performed and thus present as a commercially competitive beef producing breed.



» SA Brahman thanks the ARC-API staff at the abattoir and meat laboratory for their assistance in the collection of information during all the processes of this project.



Delareyville, Noordwes

Acclimatization of NEW ANIMALS

» Compiled by the BRAHMAN OFFICE

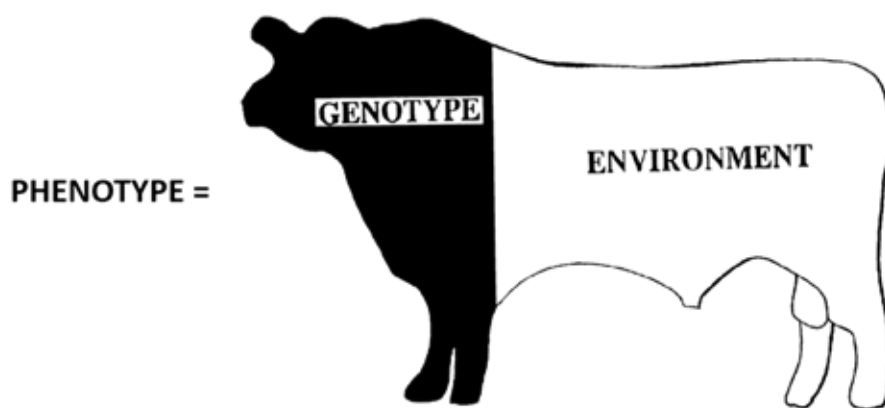
When operating any business, it is important to grow and improve your profit. The same principle applies for your beef cattle herd.

Genetic gain can be achieved by introducing new genetics, although sustainable genetic improvement is dependent on proper selection of breeding animals. New genetic material can be introduced by artificial insemination or purchasing new animals. Animals are often purchased from different bioregions and environments, and the change in residence is a significant stressor to animals regardless of age and type.

Adaptation: long-term, irreversible, and genetic change in a population over many generations.

Acclimatization: short-term, reversible, and phenotypic change within an individual's lifetime

Figure 1: Phenotype is defined by the set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment.



An animal will only be able to perform to its optimum genetic potential when the environment is also favourable. There are certain aspects of the environment that cannot be controlled, and other aspects that can be improved by management.

What is acclimatization?

Acclimatization is the process of becoming accustomed to new conditions. Stress leads to an increase of cortisol in the body, which suppresses the immune system. An animal's productivity starts to decrease as the animal experience discomfort. The negative impacts of animal

relocation can be reduced by proper management to acclimatize the animals, helping them settle into their new environment and to recover from stress. The sooner an animal recovers, the sooner it will resume essential activities such as resting, rehydrating and rumination.

To ensure new animals adapt easily into a new herd and produces optimally, it is essential to understand what influences health and production of animals. Factors that affect animals on farm include foetal programming, management system, weather and climate, region of origin, parasite exposure, nutrition including water and veld type and quality, animal type, age and sex, environmental conditions and herd social structure.

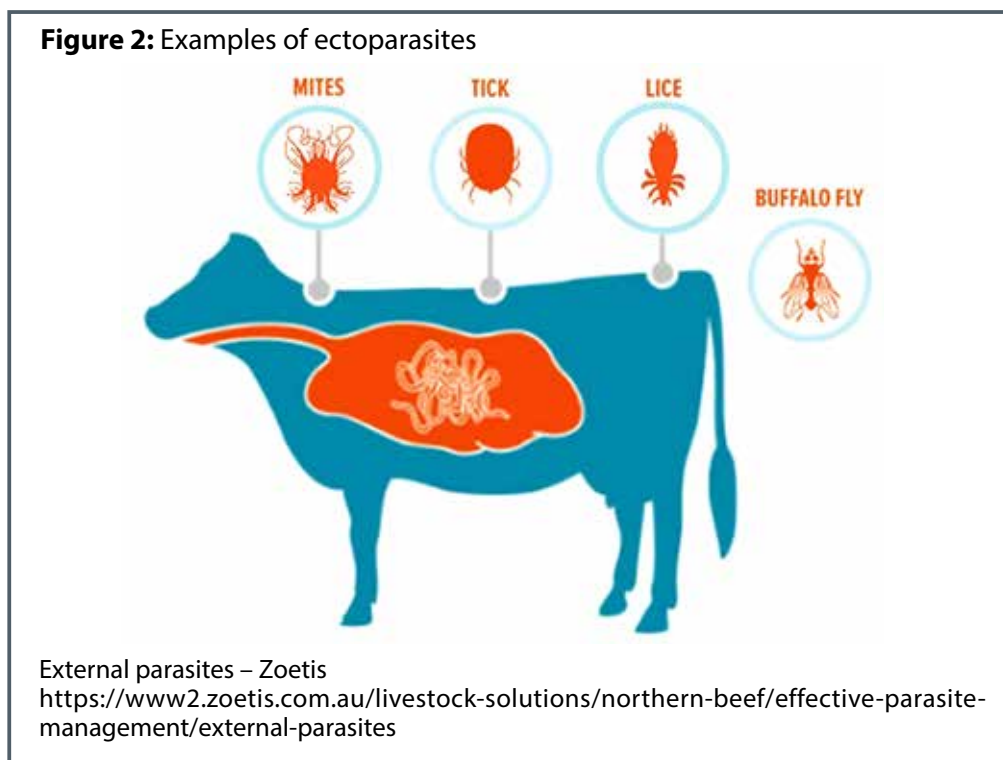
Southern Africa vary tremendously in terms of vegetation, rainfall patterns, parasites and diseases. It is essential to know the background details of animals on sale, as this will influence how adapted an animal is for a specific region and what practices the buyer must apply.

Where possible, transport animals to a new farm when conditions on the farm are optimal in terms of high-quality forage available and lower parasite loads. Keep newly arrived animals quarantined for a period of time and monitor them daily. This ensures that any disease symptoms are picked up early and that it does not spread to the rest of the herd.

Influence of parasites

External parasites, such as ticks and flies, thrive in hot and humid environments. Although Brahman cattle are more resistant to external parasites, tick-borne diseases, including redwater and heartwater, are region specific. As a result, animals that have not previously been exposed may become infected when bitten by ticks carrying these diseases on a new farm.

It is essential to monitor livestock for internal and external parasites as well as diseases prevalent in your area and seek guidance from local veterinary services. They can support you in developing effective strategies to build disease resistance in newly introduced animals, as well as the best vaccination program for your herd.



The influence of vegetation type

The vegetation will influence animals as the rumen microbes must adapt to different grass types. For example, animals moved from sweetveld that is highly nutritious to an area with



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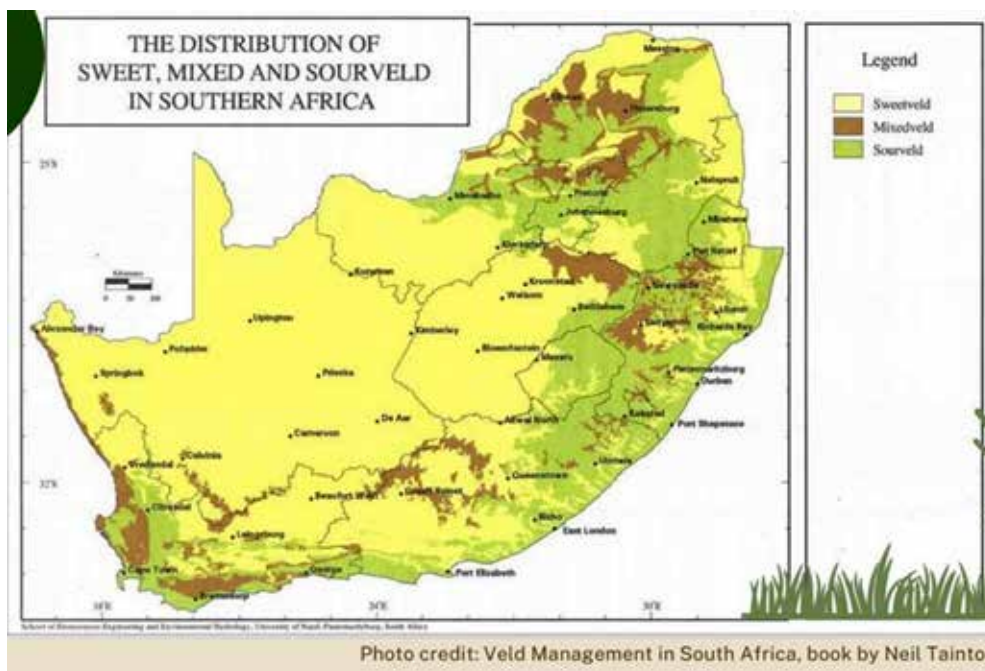
poorer nutrition grasses, might have a decline in body condition (see figure 3). The adaptation may take months, and animals may need supplementation to aid gastric function.

Foetal programming

Foetal programming is the concept that a cow's management and nutrition during gestation has lasting effects on a calf's performance. Poor grass quality will restrict available nutrition, whereas adaptation to new vegetation might restrict the amount of nutrients absorbed.

Most of the foetal development takes place in the last two months of gestation. As muscle, fat and organs are developed, a large quantity of nutrients is needed. If a cow does not have access to enough nutrients during this time, it will automatically restrict the nutrients available

Figure 3: The distribution on sweet, mixed and sour veld in South Africa



to the foetus. Short term results of poor foetal programming will result in lighter birthweight and a calf with lower immune system strength. Long term effects may include reduced fertility and a negative impact on metabolic functions as well as the immune system. When purchasing pregnant females, it is critical to ease the acclimatization process, as this can have lasting effects on the calves born.

Cattle for breeding

Bulls and open females often need some time to adapt before they are used for breeding. Stress, disease (fever) and body condition all contribute to the fertility of animals. When sperm quality of a bull declines, he may need up to two months before he will be able to effectively breed females as spermatogenesis takes around 60 days.

Within a specific environment, differences between and within breeds result in some animals being better adapted to perform. It is therefore important to select for better adapted animals when selecting breeding stock. It is significant to note that, a genetically superior animal will outperform the inferior animal when placed in the same environment and management system.

When a farmer invests in new animals to improve herd genetics, the process involves more than simply choosing animals for purchase. It is essential to acclimatize them to the farm environment, as animals that experience minimal stress recover faster from relocation, remain healthier, and ultimately deliver better performance and profitability.

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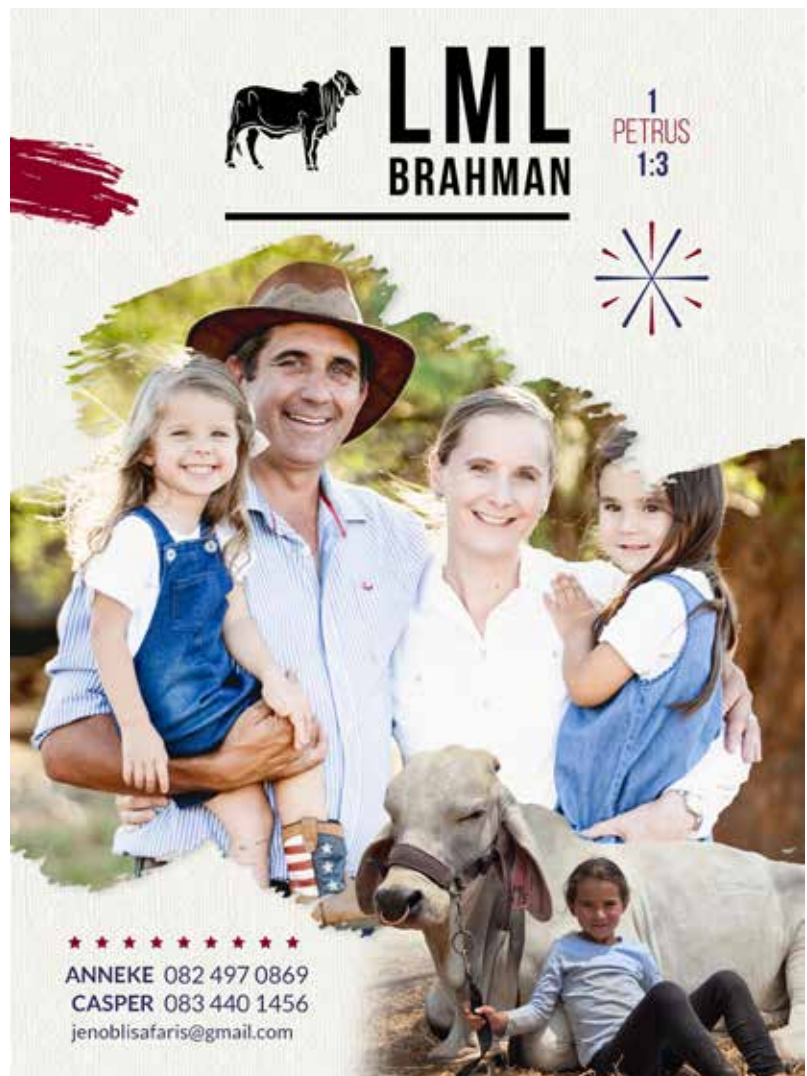
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Climate Smart

Beef Production Workshop 2026

Members of the Brahman Breed Improvement Forum attended a series of workshops held by leading scientists in the agricultural sector from 3 to 5 March 2026.

On 3 March the LRF hosted a beef genomics workshop with sessions from Dr Micheal Aldridge (lead researcher at Animal Genetics Breeding Unit in Australia), Lisa Rumsfeld and Dr Jason Osterstock from Vytelle SENSE in Canada.

Profitable and sustainable quality beef production

Micheal elaborated on the topic: "The future of collaboration for profitable and sustainable quality beef production." Sustainable beef production that is profitable is dependent on each part of the beef production supply chain (see **figure 1**). This interactive session highlighted that the animal that is considered the best in one scenario is not necessarily the best for the other sectors, and that collaboration strategy is the key to overcome this challenge.

Figure 1: Beef production supply chain



Evolution to Meet Future Demands for Efficiency and Sustainability

Lisa Rumsfeld and Dr. Jason Osterstock from Vytelle spoke on the latest Vytelle technologies and the Evolution to Meet Future Demands for Efficiency and Sustainability.

Vytelle SENSE Methane integrates directly with existing Vytelle SENSE feed intake nodes, and measures methane each time that an animal goes to the feed bunk. This automatically links the emission data with individual intake records. As a result, high-frequency methane data is collected alongside production metrics for each individual animal.

Enteric methane emissions are energy that is lost in the production cycle. An understanding

of energy allocation for growth, fertility and performance is the key to profitable and sustainable production. Measuring methane together with intake and gain gives information that researchers and producers can use to make selection decisions.

Climate Smart Beef Production Workshop

The Climate Smart Beef Production Workshop was held on 4 and 5 March at the Future Africa Campus, University of Pretoria. Leading researchers, industry stakeholders, policymakers, and funders spoke on collaborative strategies for low-emission, climate-resilient beef production in Southern Africa. Speakers from Ethiopia, Kenya, Brazil, and South Africa shared their research and strategies moving forward. These sessions highlighted key research priorities for measuring and reducing livestock greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, while also building partnerships to develop science-based strategies for adaptation, mitigation, and resilience.



From left to right: Kira Sieber, Sytze Smit, Prof Frikkie Nesor, Zandri da Serra, Jan Louw, Dr Micheal Aldridge, Mecki Schneider, Thys Meyer and Dr Mario Beffa.



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**Wat die natuur kort -
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Additional Weight Gain of Weaners on Grazing:

What are the Options?

» Compiled from a training opportunity presented by ASHLEY GRIMSELL, Technical Manager, Voermol Feeds, primary sponsor to SA Brahman

The preparation of weaners for optimal beef yield does not only depend on good genetics, but also on a favourable environment, including the correct nutritional practices. The following notes highlight the options available for additional weight gain of weaner calves on grazing.

After calves have been weaned, their requirements for growth and development need to be met to support frame (skeletal) and muscle development, which will ultimately influence the marketed carcass.

Backgrounding

According to this concept, the growing phase of a calf is extended before it enters a phase where high-energy rations are fed.

Calves generally enter a backgrounding operation weighing less than 250kg, on average between 160 to 190kg. Note that they must spend at least 14 days in a backgrounding system before the phase can be classified as a backgrounding system. The average trend in South Africa is for calves to spend roughly 60 days in a backgrounding system, before entering a feedlot.

The aim of backgrounding is to restrict the growth rate of calves to less than 1kg/day to support frame and muscle development, instead of fat deposition.

Prioritization of nutritional requirements

For calves in a backgrounding operation, the focus is on development and growth. If growth occurs rapidly, the animal will transition prematurely into the fattening phase. This is undesired if the animal has not yet reached the correct frame size.

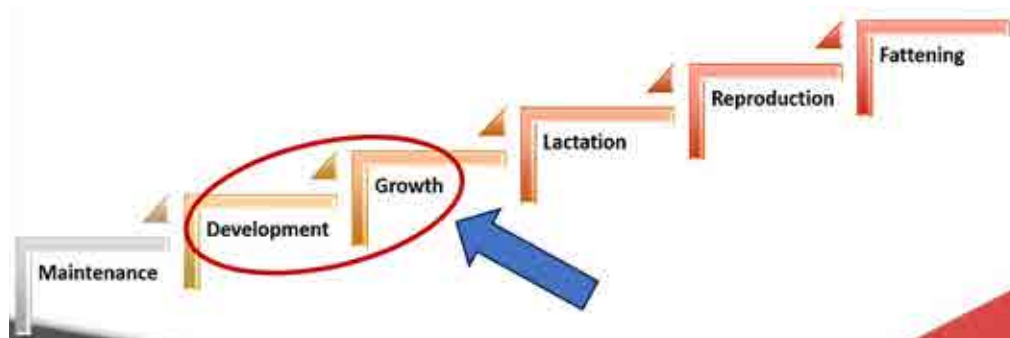


Figure 1: Every animal that consumes feed, has a prioritisation of nutritional requirements. The requirements differ for each stage.

According to the S-shaped growth curve of an animal, different tissues develop at different stages during the animal's life.

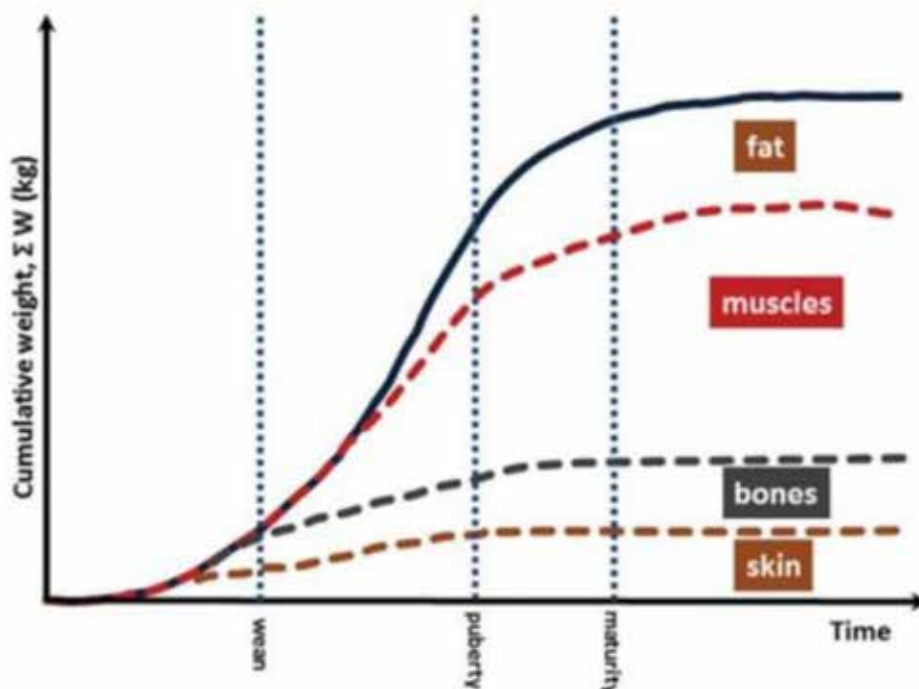


Figure 2: Growth curve depicting the development rate of skin, bone, muscle and fat over time.

For example: Given a normal growth rate (Fig. 2), maturity can be reached at approximately 500kg body weight. If accelerated growth occurs during the backgrounding phase, the graph will shift to the left, meaning that fat deposition would start before bone and muscle tissues have reached their optimum development. This would effectively stunt the development of these tissues (bone and muscle), resulting in a smaller, fatter carcass, at a lighter mature weight (less than 500kg for this example), in the feedlot.

The economics of backgrounding

It is not economical to fatten cattle in a feedlot when the carcass prices are low, and feed prices are elevated. Given the wide-spread FMD situation within South Africa, this has created opportunities for producers to background cattle.

Advantages of backgrounding

- Calves adapt easier to the feedlot if they have been backgrounded first.
- Lower morbidity and mortality rates occur (morbidity means that cattle are unwell and are treated for disease, mortality means death rate).
- A better average daily gain and feed conversion ratio may be achieved.
- Calves may exhibit lower levels of stress than calves that have not been backgrounded.
- A heavier calf (in SA preferred weight > 250kg) may exhibit better immunity.
- The negative effect on feed intake is not observed in backgrounded cattle entering a feedlot operation, when compared to those that have not been backgrounded.

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Feed supplements that can be considered for backgrounding operations

- On actively growing, green grazing, Voermol Supermol (V7267) can be supplemented at 1 to 1.2kg/head/day.
- On fertilized pastures (high Non-Protein Nitrogen pastures), Voermol Molovite (V7266) can be supplemented at 1 to 1.2kg/head/day.
- Voermol SB100 (V4498), a very versatile product, can be combined with maize (or hominy chop) and Voermol Procon 33 (V12701), which is a **bypass protein*** source.

Voermol SB100 serves as a specialized, molasses-based, easy-to-feed concentrate that stimulates intake and provides essential nutrients for growth, while **Voermol Procon 33** acts as a high-protein additive that increases the protein quality and bypass protein content of the ration.

** **Definition of Bypass Protein:** A bypass protein source (or Rumen Undegradable Protein - RUP) in cattle nutrition is a dietary protein that escapes fermentation by microbes in the rumen and passes intact to the abomasum and small intestine, where it is directly digested and absorbed. It increases the total metabolizable protein supplied to growing beef cattle.*

Example of a supplementary feed mixture for calves on grazing

Figure 3: Example mixture

Mixing Instructions (kg)	
Voermol SB 100	200
Voermol Procon 33	50
Maize	750
Roughage	Ad lib.
Total	1000

Figure 3: Nutritional composition of a typical Voermol SB 100, Voermol Procon 33 and maize mixture for calves in a backgrounding system. Some of the maize can be substituted with Voermol Molasses Meal (V1995). Another option is to replace 40kg of the maize in the mixture with a bag (40kg) of **Voermol Stressbuster (V35135)***, a new Voermol product.

Figure 4: Example composition

Composition	
Crude Protein (g/kg)	140
Crude Fibre (g/kg)	50
Calcium (g/kg)	9
Phosphate (g/kg)	3
% Protein from NPN	34.9

In the mixture, the listed (above) nutritional components can be found.

Note: NPN – Non-Protein Nitrogen

* **Voermol Stressbuster** is an energy-rich supplement designed to combat stress, improve dry matter intake, and enhance nutrient digestion in ruminants, particularly during transit, weaning, or disease challenges. It improves Feed Conversion Rate (FCR) by 5% and reduces mortality rates by up to 45% in cattle feedlots.

Key benefits and features include:

- Stress Management: Supports animals during high-stress periods like heat, weaning, or transportation.
- Improved Performance: Enhances feed conversion and growth rates.
- Gut Health: Supports gastrointestinal tract integrity.
- Palatability: Improves the palatability of feeds/supplements, reduces dustiness, and prevents separation of feeds or licks.
- Nutrient Boost: Contains Chromium, which aids in metabolism and immune function.



After backgrounding

If calves are marketed directly from the veld, their carcasses would normally be classified as A0 or A1 *.

* In the South African beef carcass classification system, **A0 and A1** refer to the combination of the animal's age (Class A) and its fat cover (Fat Code 0 or 1).

A0: Young animal (0 permanent teeth) with no visible subcutaneous fat (0% fat).

A1: Young animal (0 permanent teeth) with very lean fat cover.

If a backgrounded calf enters a feedlot and is fed for 60 to 100 days (average for SA feedlots, but can extend to up to 120 days), the carcasses marketed from these animals are generally classified as **A2 or A3** *.

A2: Young animal (0 permanent teeth) with a lean fat cover (optimal for many markets, typically 1–3 mm fat).

A3: Young animal (0 permanent teeth) with a medium fat cover (3–7 mm fat).

The fat colour of beef marketed directly from grazing is generally variations of yellow, but when fed grain in a feedlot after backgrounding, the yellow fat colour becomes "diluted", meaning it becomes lighter.

Yellow fat in grazing cattle is caused by the accumulation of carotenoid pigments, specifically beta-carotene, found in fresh, green pasture. This fat-soluble pigment is absorbed by the animal and stored in their fat tissue, resulting in a yellow colour. It is a natural characteristic of, and a marker for, grass-fed and finished cattle.

The Long weaner or Ox system

This system is a production method where calves are retained after weaning and are **grown out on pasture or veld for a longer period** before slaughter, compared to being sold as weaners. This system can be utilized where the terrain is too difficult (rugged) for operating a cow/calf system.

- Calves are grown out for a year/2 years after weaning on grazing with maintenance or production supplements.
- They enter the long weaner or ox system at a mass of 220 to 280kg where they would gain roughly 100kg over a year on grazing.
- They can either be finished in a feedlot for 100 days or gain 120kg, or they can be marketed directly from the veld.

Advantages of the long weaner or ox system

- It is more forgiving than a cow/calf system.
- There is a continuous market for oxen.
- During climate difficulties (such as droughts), it is possible to sell oxen to relieve grazing pressure.
- In terms of grazing capacity, two oxen can be kept instead of a cow plus calf.
- It is a relatively low-input system (labour and costs).

Feeding options for the long weaner or ox system

- Option 1: To support maintenance only, use Voermol Rumevite 6P (V11995) or a Voermol Phosphate Block (V10264) (on green grazing) and Voermol Premix 450 (V4676) or Voermol Rumevite Cattle Block (V10932) (on dry grazing).
- Option 2: For maintenance in combination with production, supplement with Voermol Supermol on green grazing, and Voermol Premix 450 or Voermol Rumevite Cattle Block on dry grazing. A weight gain of 30 to 50kg more can be achieved over the same period as Option 1 if Voermol Supermol was supplemented for three months during the year.
- Option 3: Invest in planted pastures for the dry season which can be supplemented with a production lick at 1kg/head/day.
 - o On fertilized pasture, use Voermol Molovite at 1kg/day
 - o On unfertilized pastures, use Voermol Supermol or the Voermol SB 100 /Voermol Procon 33 mix described above.
 - o For "Natural options", use Voermol Probeef (V34767) or Voermol Natbeef (V26102) custom mixes.
- Options 2 and 3 provide a faster turn-around time but require higher capital investment.

Compensatory Growth

This is a concept that aligns animal nutritional needs with the available nutrition (grazing available plus supplementation). Should nutrients that are limited to production not be supplemented (i.e. the unsupplemented curve) liveweight gain will be negatively affected over time.

Once available nutrition improves (this can be when supplementation is provided or when transitioning from a dry to green seasonal pasture), animals exhibit accelerated growth rates (as depicted by the dotted line of the "unsupplemented" animals).



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When high-quality green pasture becomes available, the previously restricted cattle exhibit accelerated growth. This accelerated gain occurs through improved feed efficiency, protein deposition and feed intake.

However, animals that exhibit compensatory growth may not necessarily achieve the same final body weight as their supplemented counterparts.

In the long weaner and ox systems, compensatory growth occurs on high-quality grazing types, when supplemented with a production lick. These cattle can achieve growth rates in excess of

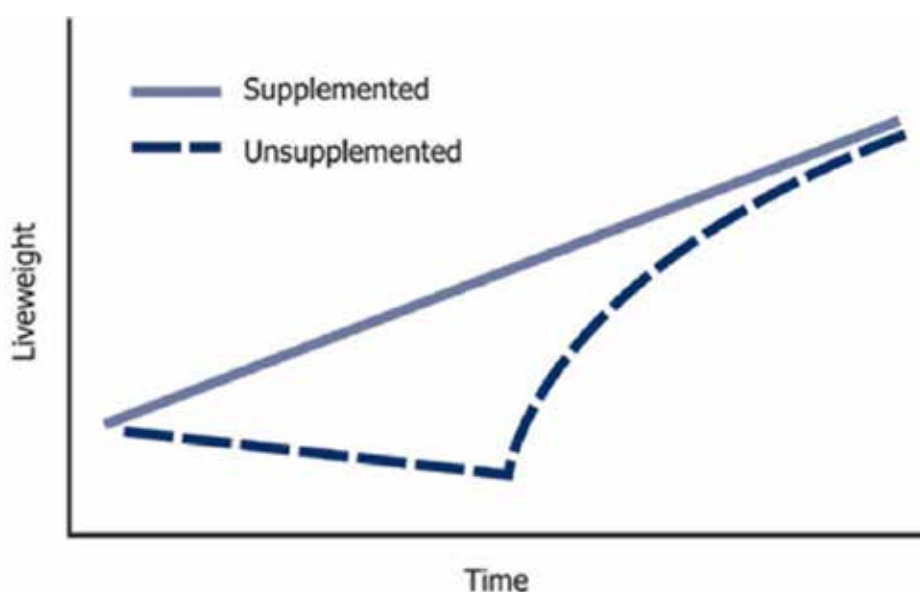


Figure 5: Supplemented vs. unsupplemented cattle, demonstrating the concept of Compensatory growth.

800g/d. However, this option is dependent on the grazing and capital available. The aim is to market the animals before 18 months, when using a combination of production supplements or planted pastures (option 2 or 3 described above). Alternatively, animals can be maintained to enter a “C-grade” * type market on maintenance supplements only.

* Definition of C-grade meat: C-grade beef in cattle refers to a classification of meat derived from older animals, typically ranging between 42 and 72 months (3.5 to 6 years) of age.

In Conclusion

In beef cattle operations, as in any business, a profit needs to be made. SA Brahman recognizes the expertise and effort required to achieve this, given all the challenges our industry has faced and continues to face.

We thank our primary sponsor, Voermol Feeds, for sharing their knowledge with SA Brahman and forming part of the support structure to our breeders.

The BRAHMAN Product

Stud breeders are a source of genetics to the wider industry because of the ability to evaluate and quantify the phenotype and genotype of an animal.

As a Society it is our responsibility to assure that the information sent into the industry is as accurate as possible.

Functions of the Society

1. Phenotypic evaluation – Inspection of animals

The Society offer this service to all members. According to a recent council decision, all bull calves must be inspected.



If they conform to the B-Brand requirements, they may be branded on the left fore-leg with the Brahman mark of quality. This is part of the effort to ensure that quality bulls are put into the market.



Overall, the bull must be strong and masculine, with good length of body, good capacity in the mid-section, good width and overall structural soundness.



The overall picture of a good Brahman cow depicts femininity, good capacity, a distinct wedge shape and good mobility. These are the cows that do best in the industry.

The “ideal” animal is functional and exhibit distinctive male and female characteristics respectively.

The score-card system is used by the society to evaluate animals, scoring traits like frame size, capacity, scrotum, sheath, udder/teats, legs, hooves, etc.

For instance, the pedigree of a calf: if the sire of the calf is incorrect, 50% of the breeding values will be based on incorrect information. This may impact on the marketing of a bull for a specific purpose. Say a buyer purchases a bull to breed for a specific market and when the progeny arrives, they do not fulfill the market demand. That would be a very expensive mistake. Similarly, when the sire of the calf's dam is incorrect, it would result in a 25% inaccuracy of EBVs.



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Figure 2: In the pedigree of an animal, sire-verification is a key safe-guard against inaccurate EBVs.

Performance information

The BREEDPLAN genetic evaluation analyse all *quantitative traits** together in a single multi-trait analysis.

** Definition of Quantitative traits: They are controlled by many gene pairs, and the environment will play a major role in the outcome. Quantitative traits are measured by heritability, the proportion of the trait which is controlled by additive gene action. Note that the majority of BREEDPLAN production traits are quantitative traits, e.g. marbling, tenderness, weight, etc.*

In contrast, traits like docility, which is a *qualitative trait**, are analysed separately.

** Definition of qualitative traits: They are usually controlled by one pair of genes and are not easily influenced by the environment. One gene would be dominant, and one would be recessive (not dominant).*

Because the scores of these traits are finite numbers, e.g. 5, without decimal values, they are analysed separately from the multi-trait analysis, and then incorporated afterwards.

The benefits of a full multi-trait genetic evaluation like BREEDPLAN include:

Accounting for all genetic relationships between traits. This allows data from other related traits to contribute to the calculation of individual EBVs.

- For EBVs where the primary trait is recorded, information from related traits will also contribute and increase the accuracy of the genetic evaluation.
- For EBVs where the primary trait is not recorded (e.g. retail beef yield), information from related traits can provide some information for the calculation of the primary trait EBV.

Identifying curve bender animals: these animals provide beef producers with the opportunity to make genetic progress in antagonistic traits at the same time. This is because some traits measured for curve bender animals do not follow the normal trend (e.g. high growth associated with high birth weight), instead measuring low birth weight with high growth. However, to find these animals it requires that both traits must be recorded for an animal AND must be analysed in the same analysis.

The calculation of selection indexes relies on the genetic relationships that exist between the traits. The accuracy of the selection indexes is therefore enhanced by accounting for and utilising this information in the calculation of the component EBVs that are used in the indexes.

The application of management codes* within a contemporary group* is a critical concept. When a management code is allocated to an

Genomic information

Since November 2023 Southern African Brahman has initiated the BREEDPLAN Single-Step evaluation, which utilizes pedigree, performance, and genomic information simultaneously.

The evaluation takes account of each animal's actual genetic relationship with all other

genotyped animals, including those in the reference population. To explain: In humans this is why children may take more after one parent than the other, in either physical appearance or behaviour or both. I.e. a child may have inherited more dominant genetic information from one parent than the other. In cattle this is also true.

November 2023 South African Brahman Single-Step BREEDPLAN EBVs																		
	Gestation Length (days)	Birth Wt. (kg)	200 Day Wt (kg)	400 Day Wt (kg)	600 Day Wt (kg)	Mat Cow Wt (kg)	Milk (kg)	Scrotal Size (cm)	Days to Calving (days)	Carcass Wt (kg)	Eye Muscle Area (sq cm)	Rib Fat (mm)	Rump Fat (mm)	Retail Beef Yield (%)	IMF (%)	Docility	NFI-P	NFI-F
EBV	-0.3	+0.7	+8	+12	+11	+10	-3	+0.5	+2.1	+11	0.0	-0.6	-0.7	+0.2	-0.1	+1.2	+0.02	+0.22
Accuracy	78%	97%	95%	94%	94%	88%	81%	89%	34%	82%	50%	58%	58%	49%	40%	73%	60%	61%
Breed Avg. EBVs for 2021 Born Calves Click for Percentiles																		
EBV	-0.8	+1.6	+16	+25	+32	+33	+3	+0.8	-0.4	+18	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.0	+0.0	+0.9	-0.03	-0.03
Traits Analysed: BWT,600WT,S,Genomics																		
Statistics: Number of Herds: 10, Progeny Analysed: 274, Scan Progeny: 10, Number of Dtrs: 29																		

Table 1: On the Brahman web, an animal with a genomic profile will be displayed as above

Note: An animal without a genomic profile would still be part of the Single-step analysis, and would still be able to utilize the benefits of the process.

The BREEDPLAN Single-step genetic evaluation combined with the SA Brahman phenotypic scoring system, provide stud and commercial breeders with all the information needed to make informed decisions on selection of breeding animals.

References:

- A STANDARD METHOD FOR THE PRESENTATION OF INSTRUCTION COURSES: An SA Brahman Training document
- The BREEDPLAN Advantage: Multi-Trait Analysis – BREEDPLAN technical document
- Introduction To Beef Genetics: Darrh Bullock, University of Kentucky, 2011 NCBA Convention and Trade Show, Cattlemen's College.



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ELTRICHA MNR LT 06 10

Dam: ELTRICHA 16 55

ELTRICHA MEJ 11 1

Haar eerste kalf JORCA RUNDU JCJ 23 2 was Reserwe Bulkalf Kampioen, 2024 Parys (nie-haltermak), teen baie strawwe teenstand. Hy het sy Klas 12-15mde gewen. Haar tweede kalf JORCA GERT JCJ 24 3 was Bulkalf Kampioen op 2025 Thabazimbi Skou (Nie-haltermak).



JORCA gaan vir die eerste keer embryo spoeling doen. Genetika bly maar 'n kopkrapper. Ons gaan haar embryo's paar met HANAULA SIR CORONA MANSO SHL 10 98. Ons kies die bul van Hannes Liebenberg oor sy besondere moederlyn. Hulle slaan terug na GERDIA 304 95; ONE 61 92 & HS 100, aan vaderskant en na TECKLENBURG SIR ESTO 25 94 (de Francas) aan moederkant.

ONE 304 95 bly vir Jorca die beste bul ooit. Die bul so begeer, maar was toe te arm, *indien enige teler 2-3 strooitjies van die top bul het, kontak my asseblief!*

"My goal is not to be better than anyone else, but to be better than I used to be"

- Wayne Dye



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Stoettelers is 'n bron van genetika vir die breër bedryf vanweë die vermoë om die fenotipe en genotipe van 'n dier te evalueer en te kwantifiseer. As 'n Genootskap is dit ons verantwoordelikheid om te verseker dat die inligting wat na die bedryf gestuur word so akkuraat as moontlik is.

Funksies van die Genootskap

1. Fenotipiese evaluasie – Inspeksie van diere

Die Genootskap bied hierdie diens aan alle lede. Volgens 'n onlangse Raadsbesluit moet alle bulkalwers geïnspekteer word.

B Indien hulle aan die B-brand vereistes voldoen, kan hulle op die linker voorbeen met die Brahman-gehaltemerk gebrand word. Dit is deel van die poging om te verseker dat kwaliteit bulle in die mark geplaas word.

Die "ideale" dier is funksioneel en vertoon kenmerkende manlike en vroulike eienskappe onderskeidelik.



Oor die algemeen moet 'n bul sterk en manlik wees, met goeie lengte van lyf, goeie kapasiteit in die middelstuk, goeie breedte en algehele strukturele korrektheid.



Die geheelbeeld van 'n goeie Brahman-koei toon vroulikheid, goeie kapasiteit, 'n duidelike wigvorm en goeie mobiliteit. Hierdie is die koeie wat die beste vaar in die bedryf.

Die puntekaartstelsel word deur die Genootskap gebruik om diere te evalueer, en eienskappe soos raamgrootte, kapasiteit, skrotum-omtrek, skede, uier/spene, bene, hoewe, ens. te beoordeel.

Die doel van die inspeksie van diere is om te selekteer teen strukturele defekte, soos rolkloue, sekelhakke en koeihakke, skewe bek, ens.

Hierdie defekte dra by tot die ondoeltreffende funksionering van 'n dier, bv. bulle met ernstige sekelhakke kan probleme ondervind om vroulike diere te dek as gevolg van hul onvermoë om effektief in hul agterpote te balanseer.

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Termes: 1. Koper moet registreer en 'n afskrif van ID asook 'n bewys van fisiese adres inhandig. 2. Betaling: By wyse van Kaart- / elektroniese oorbetalings op dag van veiling - GEEN KONTANT WORD AANVAAR NIE T.O.V. BETALING VIR AANKOPE. 3. BTW is betaalbaar. 4. Vleessentraal se standaard-verkoopvoorwaardes (Rules of Auction) bly van toepassing - beskikbaar op www.vleessentraal.co.za. 5. Verbruikersbeskermingswet - Wet 68 van 2008, beskikbaar op www.gov.za. 6. Verkoop behou die reg voor om enige bate voor of tydens die veiling te onttrek sonder vooraf kennisgewing.



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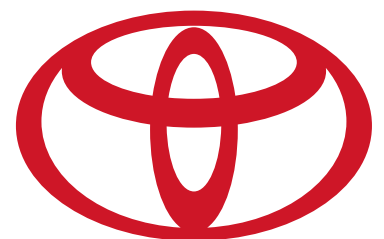
STILL THE MASTER

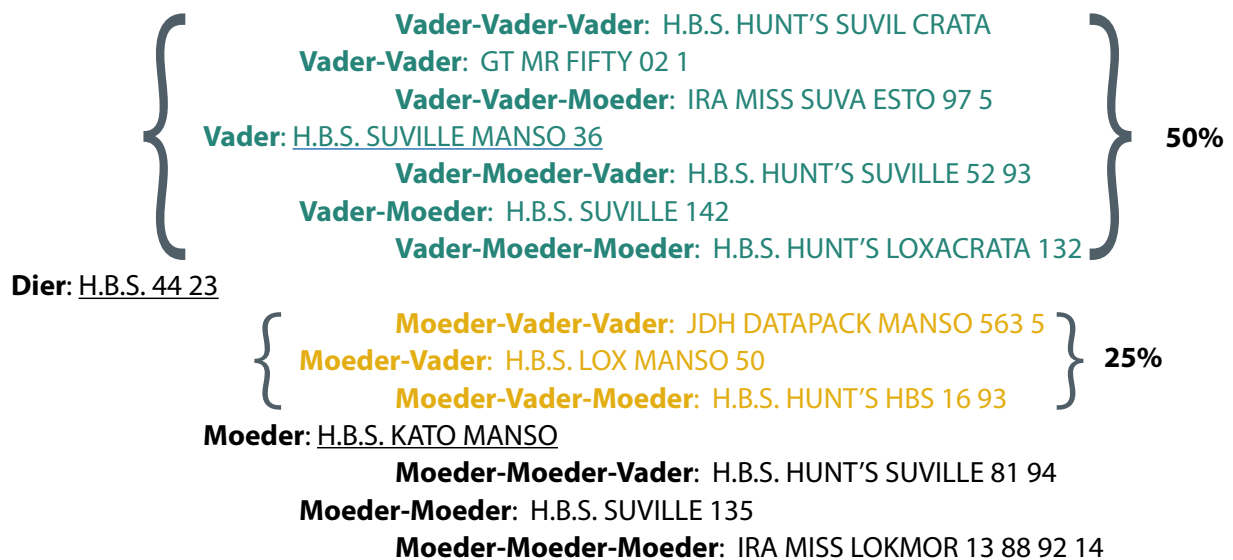
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Figuur 2: In die stamboom van 'n dier is vaderverifikasie 'n belangrike veiligheidsmeganisme teen onakkurate BTW's.

wat deur additiewe geenaksie beheer word. Let daarop dat die meerderheid van BREEDPLAN produksie-eienskappe kwantitatiewe eienskappe is, bv. marmering, sagtheid, gewig, ens.

In teenstelling hiermee word eienskappe soos temperament, wat 'n **kwalitatiewe eienskap*** is, afsonderlik geanaliseer.

* **Definisie van kwalitatiewe eienskappe:** Hulle word gewoonlik deur een paar gene beheer en word nie maklik deur die omgewing beïnvloed nie. Een geen sal dominant wees, en een sal resessief wees (nie dominant nie).

Omdat die puntings van hierdie eienskappe eindige getalle is, bv. 5, sonder desimale waardes, word hulle afsonderlik van die multi-eienskap analise geanaliseer en dan daarna ingesluit.

Die voordele van die volledige multi-eienskap genetiese evaluasie van BREEDPLAN sluit in:

- o Inrekening van alle genetiese verwantskappe tussen eienskappe. Dit laat data van ander verwante eienskappe toe om by te dra tot die berekening van individuele BTW's.
- o Vir BTW's waar die primêre eienskap aangeteken word, sal inligting van

verwante eienskappe ook bydra en die akkuraatheid van die genetiese evaluasie verhoog.

- o Vir BTW's waar die primêre eienskap nie aangeteken word nie (bv. Verkoopbare vleisopbrengs), kan inligting van verwante eienskappe inligting verskaf vir die berekening van die primêre eienskap se BTW.
- o Identifikasie van kurwe-knakker diere: hierdie diere bied beesvleisprodusente die geleentheid om gelyktydige genetiese vordering in antagonistiese eienskappe te maak. Die rede hiervoor is omdat sommige eienskappe wat vir hierdie diere gemeet word, nie die normale tendens volg nie (bv. hoë groei geassosieer met hoë geboortegewig), maar eerder lae geboortegewig met hoë groei toon. Om hierdie diere te vind, vereis dit egter dat beide eienskappe vir 'n dier aangeteken moet word EN in dieselfde analise geanaliseer moet word.
- o Die berekening van seleksie-indekse berus op die genetiese verwantskappe wat tussen die eienskappe bestaan. Die akkuraatheid van die seleksie-indekse

word dus verbeter deur hierdie inligting (korrelasies) in te reken en te gebruik in die berekening van die komponent-BTW's wat in die indekse gebruik word.

- o Die toepassing van bestuurskodes* binne 'n kontemporêre groep* is 'n kritieke konsep. Wanneer 'n bestuurskode op enige stadium gedurende die leeftyd aan 'n dier toegeken word, is dit van toepassing op alle daaropvolgende eienskaprekords van die dier om rekening te hou met die status en daaropvolgende effekte op prestasie.

**Definisie van Bestuurskode: Diere moet na verskillende bestuursgroepe toegeken word in enige situasie waar hulle, individueel of as 'n groep, nie gelyke geleenthede gehad het om te presteer nie. Deur diere in bestuursgroepe te plaas, sal slegs soortgelyk behandelde diere saamgegroepeer word en dus direk vergelyk word in die BREEDPLAN-analise.*

**Definisie van 'n Kontemporêre Groep: Hierdie konsep is nog 'n hoeksteen in die BREEDPLAN-*

analise, aangesien dit die enigste geval is waar diere direk vergelyk word. Die doel van kontemporêre groepering is om soveel moontlik nie-genetiese effekte in die analise uit te skakel. Die logika is dat slegs diere wat 'n gelyke kans gehad het om te presteer, direk vergelyk word.

Genomiese inligting

Sedert November 2023 het Suider-Afrikaanse Brahman die BREEDPLAN Enkelstap-analise begin, wat stamboom-, prestasie- en genomiese inligting gelyktydig gebruik.

Die evaluasie neem in ag elke dier se werklike genetiese verwantskap met alle ander genotipeerde diere, insluitend dié in die verwysingspopulasie. Om te verduidelik: by mense is dit die rede hoekom kinders soms meer na een ouer as die ander kan aard in óf fisiese voorkoms óf gedrag, óf albei. D.w.s. 'n kind kan meer dominante genetiese inligting van een ouer as die ander erf. By beeste is dit ook die geval.

November 2023 South African Brahman Single-Step BREEDPLAN EBVs																		
	Gestation Length (days)	Birth Wt. (kg)	200 Day Wt (kg)	400 Day Wt (kg)	600 Day Wt (kg)	Mat Cow Wt (kg)	Milk (kg)	Scrotal Size (cm)	Days to Calving (days)	Carcass Wt (kg)	Eye Muscle Area (sq cm)	Rib Fat (mm)	Rump Fat (mm)	Retail Beef Yield (%)	IMF (%)	Docility	NFI-P	NFI-F
EBV	-0.3	+0.7	+8	+12	+11	+10	-3	+0.5	+2.1	+11	0.0	-0.6	-0.7	+0.2	-0.1	+1.2	+0.02	+0.22
Accuracy	78%	97%	95%	94%	94%	88%	81%	89%	34%	82%	50%	58%	58%	49%	40%	73%	60%	61%
Breed Avg. EBVs for 2021 Born Calves Click for Percentiles																		
EBV	-0.8	+1.6	+16	+25	+32	+33	+3	+0.8	-0.4	+18	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.0	+0.0	+0.9	-0.03	-0.03
Traits Analysed: BWT,600WT,SS,Genomics																		
Statistics: Number of Herds: 10, Progeny Analysed: 274, Scan Progeny: 10, Number of Dtrs: 29																		

Tabel 1: Op die Brahman-web sal 'n dier met 'n genomiese profiel soos hier bo vertoon word

Let wel: 'n Dier sonder 'n genomiese profiel sal steeds deel wees van die enkelstap-analise, en sal steeds die voordele van die proses kan benut.

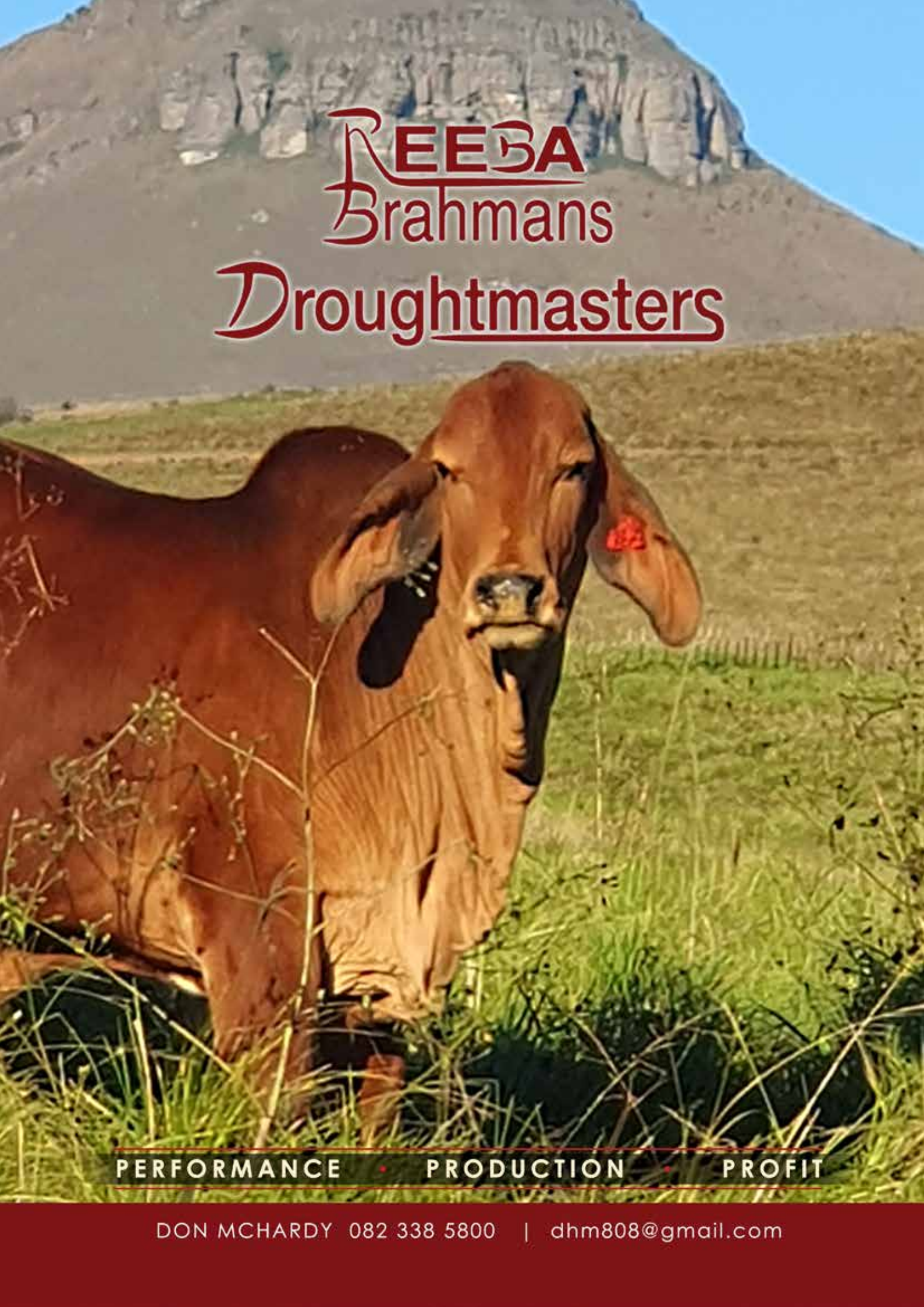
Die BREEDPLAN enkelstap genetiese evaluasie gekombineer met die SA Brahman fenotipiese puntstelsel, bied stoet- en kommersiële telers al die inligting wat nodig is om ingeligte besluite te neem oor die seleksie van teeldiere.

Verwysings:

A STANDARD METHOD FOR THE PRESENTATION OF INSTRUCTION COURSES: An SA Brahman Training document.

The BREEDPLAN Advantage: Multi-Trait Analysis – BREEDPLAN technical document.

Introduction To Beef Genetics: Darrah Bullock, University of Kentucky, 2011 NCBA Convention and Trade Show, Cattlemen's College.



REEBA Brahmans Droughtmasters

PERFORMANCE

PRODUCTION

PROFIT

DON MCHARDY 082 338 5800 | dhm808@gmail.com



Understanding Milk EBVs Verstaan Melk BTWs

» Information Sheet - LRF Technical/Inligtingsblad LRF Tegnies

The influence a cow has on the pre-weaning growth of her calf is two-fold: her direct growth genetics (i.e. 200 day weight EBV) and the maternal environment she provides (i.e. Milk EBV).

The BREEDPLAN Milk EBV, by describing the genetics of a cow's maternal contribution to the 200 day weight of her calf, captures the mothering ability of a cow and the amount and quality of milk received by her calf. For a sire, the Milk EBV describes the maternal contribution that his daughters will have on the 200-day weight of their calves. The Milk EBV is expressed in kilograms.

Die invloed wat 'n koei op die voorspeense groei van haar kalf het, is tweeledig: haar direkte groeigenetika (d.w.s. 200 dae gewig BTW) en die moederlike omgewing wat sy verskaf (d.w.s. melk BTW).

Die BREEDPLAN Melk BTW, deur die genetika van 'n koei se moederlike bydrae tot die 200-dae gewig van haar kalf te beskryf, bepaal die moeder vermoë van 'n koei en die hoeveelheid en kwaliteit melk wat deur haar kalf ontvang word. Vir 'n vaar beskryf die Melk BTW die moederlike bydrae wat sy dogters sal hê op die 200 dae gewig van hul kalwers. Die melk BTW word in kilogram uitgedruk.

DKN

— BRAHMANE —

The proof is in the progeny



DE WAAL & ERINA NIGRINI
082 853 5388 | dknigrini@icloud.com

BREEDPLAN calculates Milk EBVs from live weight of calves at 200 days; these are partitioned into growth and maternal (milk) components. To a lesser extent, BREEDPLAN will also utilise the 400 day weights as a repeat measure.

The context of how the Milk EBV is reported should be considered when comparing different animals. For example, if we consider Sire A with a Milk EBV of +20 and Sire B with a Milk EBV of +10, we can see that the difference between the two bulls is 10 kg. As only half of the genetics come from the sire, we would expect that, on average, the daughters of Sire A would contribute 5 kg more (via maternal contribution) to the 200 day weight of their calves than the daughters of Sire B. With all other factors (e.g. the 200 day Growth EBVs of calves) being equal, the greater maternal contribution from Sire A's daughters will lead to a 5 kg average increase in the 200-day weight of their calves (grand progeny of Sire A).

The production system and environment in which cows will run should also be considered when considering the optimum level of Milk EBVs for your herd. Selection for increased Milk EBVs may be warranted when cows are run under good nutritional conditions and/or calves are sold as weaners. However, some environments may not support high Milk EBVs. For example, under suboptimal conditions, high Milk EBV cows may not get back in calf as easily as lower Milk EBV cows in the following year. Therefore, when considering Milk EBVs in animal selection, ensure you select animals with appropriate Milk EBVs for your production system and environment.

In summary

If you select for extremely high milk EBV's and your environment (i.e. quantity and quality of feed available) does not support it, the consequence there-of might be that your high Milk EBVs cows will not get back into calf the following season.

The reason for this is the following: if a cow genetically produces a lot of milk, she will put all her energy into producing milk. She will have less energy available to restore her muscle and fat reserves and will therefore not get back into calf.

*Contact the LRF Office for more Information:
office@lrf.co.za; 081 844 4853*

BREEDPLAN bereken Melk BTWs vanaf lewende gewig van kalwers op 200 dae. Dit word verdeel in groei- en moederlike (melk) komponente. In 'n mindere mate sal BREEDPLAN ook die 400 dae gewigte as 'n herhalende maatstaf gebruik.

Die konteks van hoe die Melk BTW gerapporteer word, moet in ag geneem word wanneer verskillende diere vergelyk word. As ons byvoorbeeld Vader A met 'n Melk BTW van +20 en Vader B met 'n Melk BTW van +10 oorweeg, kan ons sien dat die verskil tussen die twee bulle 10 kg is. Aangesien slegs die helfte van die genetica van die vader afkomstig is, sou ons verwag dat die dogters van Vader A gemiddeld 5 kg meer (via moederbydrae) tot die 200 dae gewig van hul kalwers sou bydra as die dogters van Vader B. Met alle ander faktore (bv. die 200 dae groei BTWs van kalwers) wat gelyk is, sal die groter moederbydrae van Vader A se dogters lei tot 'n 5 kg gemiddelde toename in die 200 dae gewig van hul kalwers (tweede generasie nageslag van Vader A).

Die produksiestelsel en omgewing waarin koeie sal loop, moet ook in ag geneem word wanneer die optimum vlak van Melk BTWs vir jou kudde oorweeg word. Seleksie vir verhoogde melk BTWs kan geregverdig word wanneer koeie onder goeie voedingstoestande gehou word en/of kalwers as speenkalwers verkoop word. Sommige omgewings kan egter nie hoë melk BTWs ondersteun nie. Byvoorbeeld, onder sub-optimale toestande sal koeie met 'n hoë melk BTW dalk nie so maklik dragtig raak kom die volgende jaar as laer melk BTW-koeie nie. Daarom, wanneer Melk BTWs in diereleksie oorweeg word, maak seker dat jy diere kies met geskikte Melk BTWs vir jou produksiestelsel en omgewing.

Opsommend

As jy vir uiters hoë melk BTWs selekteer en jou omgewing (d.w.s. hoeveelheid en kwaliteit voer beskikbaar) kan dit nie ondersteun nie, kan die gevolg daarvan wees dat jou hoë Melk BTW-koeie nie die volgende seisoen weer kalf nie.

Die rede hiervoor is die volgende: as 'n koei geneties baie melk produseer, sal sy al haar energie in die produksie van melk sit. Sy sal minder energie beskikbaar hê om haar spiere en vetreserwes te herstel en sal dus nie in kalf kom nie.

*Kontak die LRF-kantoor vir meer inligting:
office@lrf.co.za; 081 844 4853*



AU ALBIDUS

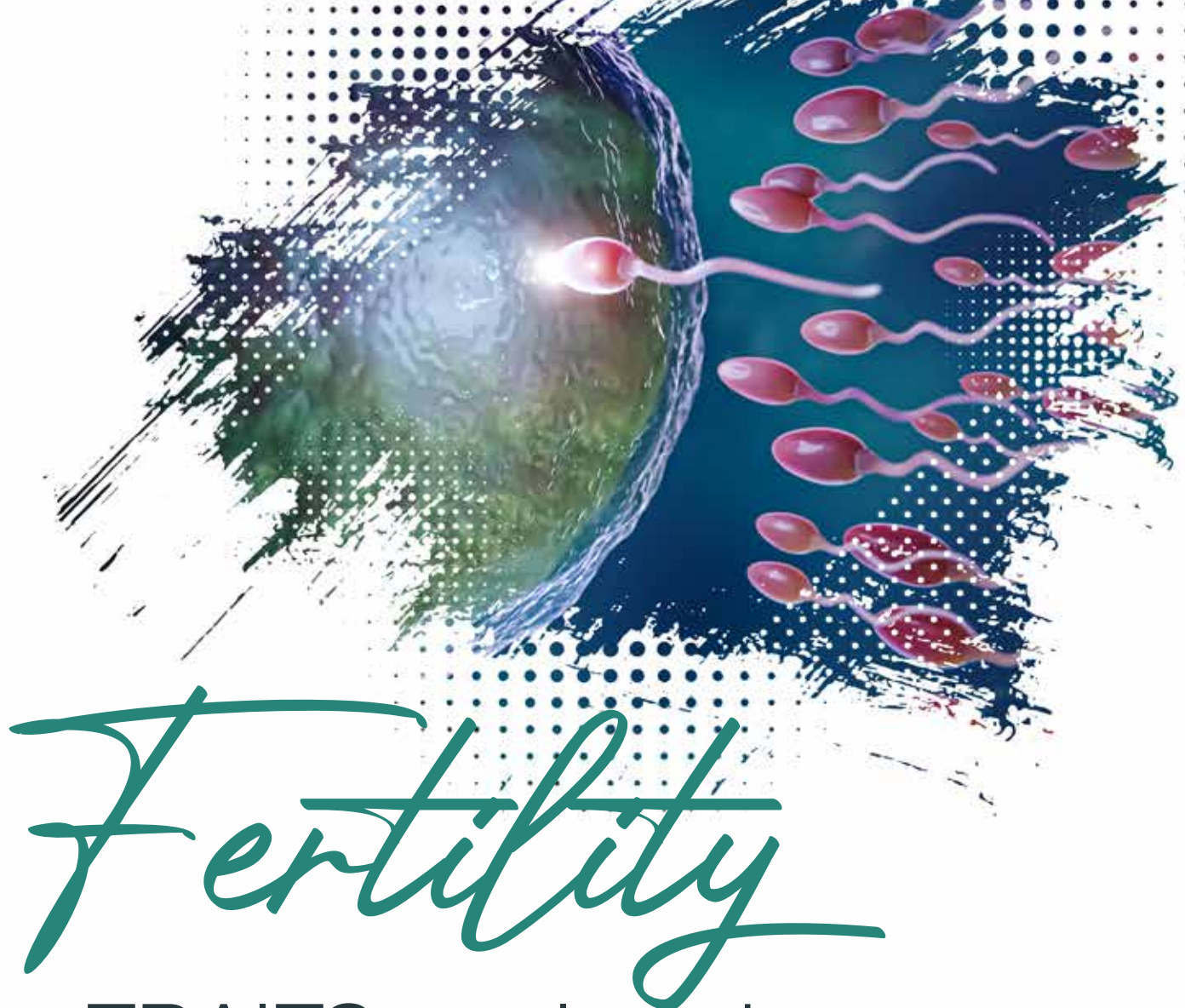
KWALITEIT GEWAARBORG

VERSVEILING, 30 MEI 2026

11:00, Warmbad Veemark

Wilbar: 25 verse | 5 bulle

Willem 082 578 2664
Kantoor 082 336 9648
rondebosch1@vodamail.co.za
POTGIETERSRUS



Fertility

TRAITS analyzed BY BREEDPLAN

» by the Brahman Office

Reproduction is one of the key determinants of profitability in a cattle enterprise. No matter how impressive growth or meat quality traits or any other trait of your animals, if your cows can't produce live calves at acceptable intervals and raise it successfully to weaning, it may become extremely difficult to run a profitable cattle enterprise.

BREEDPLAN traits used as indicators of fertility for Brahman animals are Gestation Length, Days to Calving and Scrotal Circumference. A fertility trait in development is Age at Puberty.

Definitions

Days to Calving EBVs are estimates of genetic differences between females in time from the

start of the joining period (i.e. when the female is introduced to a bull) until subsequent calving.

Gestation Length as a trait refers to the time from when a female animal is inseminated artificially until subsequent calving.

Increased Scrotal Circumference is associated with earlier age at puberty, increased semen production and improved semen quality. There is also evidence that increased scrotal circumference is associated with improved female fertility and earlier age at puberty in a bull's daughters.

Age at Puberty looks at the first appearance of the Corpus Luteum (CL) as well as the number and size of the follicles on the ovaries of a heifer.

BLINKWATER BOERDERY

Production Sale

DUIKERSHOEK BRAHMAN
STUD

Wednesday

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17 June 2026



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Brahman SA

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- Suitable for export / Geskik vir uitvoer

- Semen offered in batches of 10 straws, maximum of two batches per purchase, additional purchases to be approved. / Semen word aangebied in bondels van 10 strooitjies, maksimum van twee bondels per aankoop, addisionele aankope moet goedgekeur word.
- Semen will be released after payment / Semen sal vrygestel word na betaling.

Price per straw /
Prys per strooitjie

R500

VAT excluded | BTW uitgesluit

ARC 19122 - Spy Jose

**568 Straws available/
568 Strooitjies beskikbaar**



November 2024 South African Brahman Single-Step BREEDPLAN EBVs																			
	Gestation Length (days)	Birth Wt. (kg)	200 Day Wt. (kg)	400 Day Wt. (kg)	600 Day Wt. (kg)	Mat Cow Wt. (kg)	Milk (kg)	Scrotal Size (cm)	Days to Calving (days)	Carcass Wt. (kg)	Eye Muscle Area (sq cm)	Rib Fat (mm)	Rump Fat (mm)	Beef Yield (%)	IMF (%)	Docility	NFI-P	NFI-F	
EBV	-1.5	+2.1	+18	+30	+36	+39	0	+0.2	-	+22	+0.9	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Accuracy	54%	84%	80%	79%	80%	71%	49%	63%	-	66%	27%	31%	31%	29%	-	-	-	-	-
Breed Avg. EBVs for 2022 Born Calves Click for Penalties																			
EBV	-0.8	+1.7	+16	+25	+32	+34	+2	+0.7	-0.6	+18	+0.3	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.5	-0.03	-0.02	

Traits Analysed: BWT,200WT,400WT,600WT,SS
Statistics: Number of Herds: 2, Progeny Analysed: 41,

Skou uitslae / Show results:

2024

- Royal Skou: Senior en Ras Kampioen Manlik Wit
- Royal Show: Interbreed Gold Cup Reserve Champion
- BKB ALE Skou: Senior en Ras Kampioen Manlik Wit
- BKB ALE Show: Interbreed Gold Cup Champion
- Ellisras Skou: Senior en Ras Kampioen Manlik Wit
- Ellisras Show: Interbreed Gold Cup Champion
- Champion of the World Competition: Africa / Asia Silver

Contact to order / Kontak om te bestel:

Sietze Smit: 083 712 9965

Bernadine: 073 540 7353

info@brahman.co.za

2023

- Royal Skou: Senior en Ras Kampioen Manlik Wit
- Royal Show: Interbreed Gold Cup Reserve Champion
- BKB ALE Skou: Senior en Ras Kampioen Manlik Wit
- Champion of the World: Overall Bronze
- Champion of the World Kompetisie: Afrika / Asië Kampioen

Collection of straws / Afhaal van strooitjies:

In Vitro Africa

056 817 1146

admin@invitroafrica.com

The age at puberty is then calculated as the time from birth to the date of scanning when the first CL is observed. Related traits such as cycling during lactation and date of conception is also calculated for non-pregnant cows.

Discussion

Days to Calving

While many producers manage the reproductive performance of their female herd using different management strategies, in particular the culling of females that fail to get in calf, research has shown that female fertility is influenced by the genetics of the breeding herd. Consequently, Days to Calving EBVs provide a useful tool that breeders can use to improve the genetics of their females for fertility, in association with their routine management and culling strategies.

The Days to Calving EBV promotes cows that calve earlier in the season compared to those that calve later, while penalising cows that do not calve. Variation in days to calving is mainly due to differences in the time taken for females to conceive after the commencement of the joining period. Lower, or more negative, Days to Calving EBVs are generally more favourable. For example, a bull with a Days to Calving EBV of -5 days would be expected to produce daughters that conceive earlier in the joining period than the daughters of a bull with a Days to Calving EBV of +5 days. Females with shorter Days to Calving EBVs also tend to be those that show early puberty as heifers and return to oestrous earlier after calving.

Gestation Length

Gestation length can be defined as the period from the date of conception (i.e. when the female gets in calf) to the subsequent calving. Shorter gestation length is generally associated with lighter birth weight, improved calving ease and improved re-breeding performance among dams. In addition, calves born with a shorter gestation length may be heavier at weaning due to more days of growth post-birth.

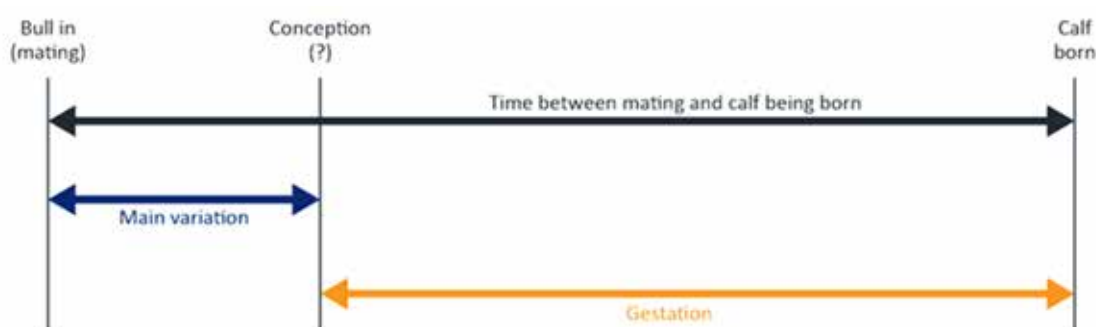
Information used to calculate Gestation Length EBVs is AI dates, as opposed to Natural service used for Days to Calving.

Scrotal Circumference

Measuring scrotal circumference can indicate the likelihood that a bull has reached puberty, and whether testicular development is within the normal range. Scrotal circumference assessment is an important part of a VBBSE (Veterinary Bull Breeding Soundness Evaluation, compiled by the Australian Cattle Veterinarians (ACV)), which is used to assess whether bulls have normal reproductive function prior to making selection and management decisions.

Scrotal circumference is:

- o A good indicator of daily sperm production especially in young bulls, which is fairly constant per gram of testis.
- o A highly repeatable measure (with appropriate technique) and highly heritable (30-45%).
- o Correlated with sperm motility and morphology. However, these are



The schematic shows the variation in time for a female to conceive.

independently assessed as part of a routine VBBSE.

- o Genetically correlated with earlier age at puberty in female relatives.
- o Genetically correlated with earlier return to cyclicity after calving in female relatives within tropically adapted cattle, and especially Bos indicus cattle.

Scrotal Size EBVs provide an estimate of the genetic differences between animals in scrotal circumference at 400 days of age. Scrotal Size EBVs are expressed in centimetres (cm).

Larger, more positive, Scrotal Size EBVs are generally more favourable. For example, a bull with a Scrotal Size EBV of +4 cm would be expected to produce sons with larger testicles at yearling age and daughters that reach puberty earlier than the progeny of a bull with a Scrotal Size EBV of -1 cm.

Age at Puberty

A major research project within the Cooperative Research Centre for Beef Genetic Technologies (Beef CRC) has provided a very useful insight into the variation that exists in the age and weight at which tropical cattle reach puberty in Northern Australia.

Previous to the Beef CRC, very little research had been done in this area, with one of the primary objectives of the Beef CRC project being to investigate what effect genetics had on the age of puberty and consequently what opportunities may exist to improve fertility rates in Northern Australia through genetic improvement.

Age of Puberty by first mating and cycling during lactation are quite heritable in tropically adapted cattle. Regular ultrasound scanning of ovaries of heifers and non-pregnant cows is used to measure age at puberty, commencement of cycling after calving and date of conception.

This data is used to produce fertility EBVs, i.e. identify the females reaching puberty earlier and cycling during lactation.

Summary

- Ultrasound allows a safe, direct, accurate and rapid examination of tissue in a live animal. However its use requires considerable training to avoid error.
- P8 fat measurement is a good indicator, along with body condition score, of ability to cycle.
- The identification of a corpus luteum (CL) on the ovaries is an indication that an animal has commenced cycling and may be pregnant, either at puberty, or after calving. Using this measure it can be clearly distinguished which females are from sires whose progeny reach puberty at an earlier age and/or cycle before weaning. Both these traits are highly heritable and have big impacts on the performance and productivity of breeding females.
- Ultrasound can be used to age pregnancies between 3.5 to 8 weeks.
- A valuable use of ultrasound is in checking for 4-week pregnancies to identify non-pregnant females for re-insemination in AI programs.
- Foetal sex can also be determined in a short window from 8 weeks for several weeks.

For Southern African Brahman this information is readily available. EBVs for Gestation Length, Days to Calving and Scrotal Circumference are published in the monthly BREEDPLAN production analyses, now enhanced by genomic information (since November 2023).

Sources:

- *Brahman News March 2014 issue #182 p 25*, by Paul Williams TBTS Technical Officer
- *Variation in Age and Weight of Puberty in Tropical Cattle*, from Tropical Beef Technology Services.
- *Using & Understanding BREEDPLAN EBVs*, from A Practical Guide for Cattle Producers.



JM LESSING



072 451 0669



LINDLEY [Free State District]

Red Meat Revolution

INFORMATION DAY



Kit Pharo



PJ Budler

International guest speakers Kit Pharo from the famous Pharo Cattle Company and South African-born PJ Budler shared their knowledge with attendees on 21 January 2026 at the Silverlakes Farm Hotel in Pretoria.

The event was hosted and sponsored by the SA Droughtmaster Society.

The future lies in precision farming – where data, management and innovation are combined to produce beef more profitably. Practice, Science and Global warming bring producers and experts together to determine the future of the red meat industry: Predictable, Sustainable and Profitable – this was the message from the key speakers at the Red Meat Revolution Information Day.

Kit Pharo has a specific view on the production of most profitable cattle. A functional structure is needed to produce female stock that can produce the next generation effectively, with less input of resources.

He strongly advocates that bigger, more growthy bulls are not necessarily the answer to higher profits.

Pharo is in favor of a buyer-friendly auction platform, where the buyers can have enough time to select the correct bull for his cattle enterprise and pay for the real value of the product.

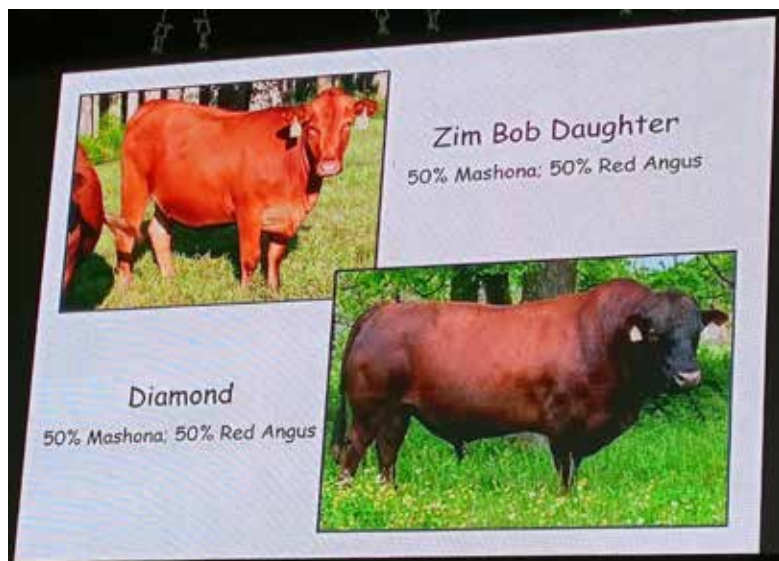
“The bulls he sells on three different auctions are produced by efficient, easy-fleshing, moderate-sized cows that have never been pampered”, according to his own practices.

He strongly advises that selecting for ongoing growth, over time, the Cattle industry will not be able to sustain the end-product.

PJ Butler on the other hand is often heard in Cattle shows on how to keep selecting for efficient production in show animals. His very successful way to select winners is based on the philosophy of the late Professor Bonsma, known for the development of the Bonsmara breed.

The principal of selecting for production/profit is based on the application of Functional Efficiency, a selection tool that cattle breeders worldwide can relate to.

The day was attended by various role-players in the Beef Cattle business.





We make T-bone...



BEATRICE 072 236 4219

Maximising GENETIC IMPROVEMENT in a Seedstock Beef Breeding Enterprise

» courtesy of SBTS & TBTS

One of the key measures of the success of any seedstock beef breeding enterprise is the genetic improvement that is made within their breeding program from one year to another. In a climate of declining terms of trade, genetic improvement provides an important tool that can be used to facilitate an improvement in the phenotype, performance and ultimately profitability of animals in both seedstock and commercial beef herds.

Genetic improvement is achieved when the average genetic value of the progeny is higher than the average genetic value of the parents from which they were selected, with the rate or amount of genetic improvement achieved being determined by the degree of superiority of the progeny relative to their parents.

Having a good understanding of the factors that influence the rate of genetic improvement is consequently an important consideration for all seedstock beef breeding enterprises.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RATE OF GENETIC IMPROVEMENT

Most seedstock beef producers will have an understanding of the factors that influence the rate of genetic improvement (or response to selection) being achieved each year within their breeding program, however this can be more formally defined by the following

equation. This equation equally applies to the genetic improvement that is made for an individual trait, selection index or the overall breeding objective.

$$R = \frac{i \times r \times \delta_g}{L}$$

Where:

- R = Response to Selection
- i = Selection Intensity
- r = Accuracy of Selection
- δ_g = Genetic Variation
- L = Generation Length

Seedstock beef producers need to appreciate how these factors interact in the dynamics of a breeding herd to ensure that long term sustainable genetic improvement is achieved within their breeding program.

SELECTION INTENSITY (I)

The selection intensity is the difference in the average genetic value of the animals selected for breeding versus the average genetic value of all animals in the population from which they were selected (see Figure 1). The higher the selection intensity (or the degree of superiority), the higher the rate of genetic improvement that will be achieved. The practices conducted within a beef seedstock enterprise have a large influence on the selection intensity within a breeding program. When a large proportion of animals are selected as parents, as is normal for selecting replacement heifers, the resulting selection intensity will be small. Conversely, when a smaller proportion of animals are selected as parents, such as is normal when selecting bulls, the resulting selection intensity will potentially be quite large.

In general, the smaller the proportion of animals selected, the higher will be their relative genetic superiority, therefore the higher the selection intensity.

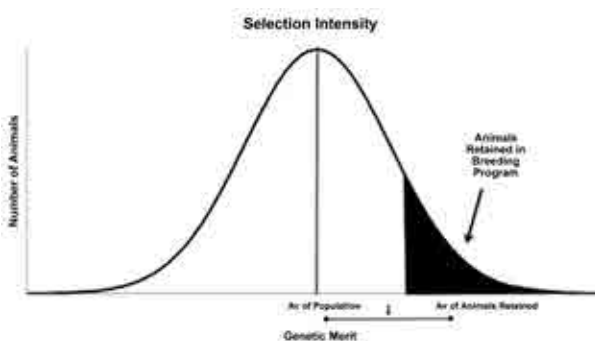


Figure 1 - Selection intensity has a major influence on the genetic improvement that is achieved in a seedstock beef breeding enterprise

Use of reproductive technologies such as artificial insemination and embryo transfer provide seedstock beef producers with powerful tools that can be used to increase selection intensity and hence the genetic improvement that is achieved.

ACCURACY OF SELECTION (R)

Accuracy of selection is determined by the magnitude of the correlation between the true breeding value of the animal's available for selection as parents, and the information on which the selection decisions are based. The accuracy of selection will be influenced by such factors as the heritability of the individual trait, the quantity and quality of information available, the availability of selection tools, and the accuracy of these selection tools. The higher the accuracy of selection, the more informed and correct the selection decisions are that are made, and the more genetic improvement that is achieved.

In a modern beef seedstock operation, accuracy of selection can be maximised by:

- accurately performance recording and measuring all animals within the breeding program
- accurately performance recording and measuring as many traits as possible within the breeding objective
- utilising genetic tools such as BREEDPLAN EBVs and selection indexes when making selection decisions
- using proven sires as opposed to younger bulls
- considering the use of DNA based technologies where available.

GENETIC VARIATION (σ_g)

The amount of genetic variation that exists within the population of animals that are available for use within the breeding program influences the amount of genetic improvement that is possible, with greater genetic variation providing a greater potential to make genetic improvement.

The amount of genetic variation that exists is difficult for a seedstock enterprise to influence. In practice, the degree of genetic variation can be increased by expanding the gene pool from which animals are selected, such as through sourcing genetics from herds or bloodlines not previously utilised or from overseas countries.

Strategies such as crossbreeding can also be used to increase genetic variation, particularly in commercial operations.

GENERATION LENGTH (L)

Generation length is defined as the average age of the parents in a population at the time that their progeny are born, with a shorter generation length resulting in greater genetic improvement being achieved.

Beef animals are somewhat constrained by contrast to other livestock species (eg. poultry) due to an older age of puberty and longer length of gestation, however generation length can be reduced through use of younger animals within a beef breeding program. This includes strategies such as retaining a higher proportion of replacement heifers, ensuring heifers have their first calf at 2 years of age and the use of yearling sires.

THE TRADE OFF

As with many of the economically important traits that exist within a breeding objective, an antagonistic relationship also exists between many of the factors which influence the rate of genetic improvement achieved in a beef breeding program. For example, shorter generation length may result in a lower accuracy of selection. Seedstock beef producers need to carefully consider how these factors interact to ensure that overall genetic improvement is maximised.

In conclusion, knowledge of the factors that influence the rate of genetic progress and how they interact is important for all beef seedstock producers. By increasing selection intensity, increasing the accuracy of selection decisions, increasing the genetic variation and decreasing the generation length, a greater rate of genetic improvement can be achieved within both individual seedstock beef breeding enterprises and across the Australian beef industry as a whole.

REFERENCES

Applied Animal and Plant Breeding, School of Environmental and Rural Science, UNE, GENE 251/351 Course Notes and Reading Guide. Genetic Evaluation and Breeding Program Design, School of Environmental and Rural Science, UNE, GENE 422/522 Course Notes and Reading Guide.

Groeitoetsprojek

van HOËRSKOOL SENTRAAL

Die fondsinsameling van Hoërskool Sentraal is geloots vir minder bevoorregte kinders. Twintig kalwers van verskillende rasse is geskenk aan die skool. Die kalwers het 'n groeitoets van 100 dae voltooi. Die Brahman Genootskap het Quintberg Brahman Stoet (Dr Wynand van den Berg en sy vrou Helette) genader vir 'n Brahman kalf om deel te neem aan die toets.



Die Brahman kalf tydens die groeitoets, waar hy sy aanvangsmassa verdubbel het.

Die projek is gemonitor deur Nico Coetzer, as deel van die bemarkingsveldtog van die skool. Nico was baie opgewonde toe die Genootskap deel vorm van die toets, en het self 'n groot liefde vir die Brahman ras wat hy by sy oupa, Alf Coetzer, gekry het. Alf het diep spore getrap in die Brahman gemeenskap.

Op 20 November 2025 het die Brahman Genootskap die afsluitingsfunksie bygewoon wat by die skool gehou is.

Pryse is uitgedeel vir verskeie kategorieë, onder andere gewig opgetel per dag, persentasie gewig opgetel oor 112 dae en karkas gradering by die slagpale.

Die Brahman kalf het gespog met eerste plek vir persentasie gewig opgetel. Sy aanvangsgewig was 154 kg en het gegroei tot 313 kg, m.a.w. hy het 103% opgetel.

Die Brahman Genootskap wil Hoërskool Sentraal bedank dat hulle die Genootskap genader het om deel te wees van hierdie projek. Ons bedank ook Dr Wynand en Helette vir hulle bydrae tot die projek en waardeur dat hulle die Brahmane verteenwoordig het.



Van links na regs: Jan Louw, Tersia van Heerden (beide van die Brahman Genootskap), Helette en Dr Wynand van den Berg (geregistreerde lede van SA Brahman).



Brahman SA

Officially registered AI Sire / Amptelik geregistreerde KI-bul:

- Semen collected in quarantine / Semen getap in kwarantyn
- Suitable for export / Geskik vir uitvoer

- Semen offered in bathces of 10 straws, maximum of two batches per purchase, additional purchases to be approved. / Semen word aangebied in bondels van 10 strooitjies, maksimum van twee bondels per aankoop, addisionele aankope moet goedgekeur word.
- Semen will be released after payment / Semen sal vrygestel word na betaling.

Price per straw /
Prys per strooitjie

R500

VAT excluded | BTW uitgesluit

CWB 193 - Maximus

**730 Straws available/
730 Strooitjies beskikbaar**



November 2024 South African Brahman Single-Step BREEDPLAN EBVs																
	Gestation Length (days)	Birth Wt (kg)	200 Day Wt (kg)	400 Day Wt (kg)	600 Day Wt (kg)	Mat Wt (kg)	Milk (kg)	Scrotal Size (cm)	Days to Calving (days)	Carcass Wt (kg)	Eye Muscle Area (sq cm)	Rib Fat (mm)	Rump Fat (mm)	Retail Beef Yield (%)	DMF (%)	Docility
EBV	-0.3	+1.4	+10	+16	+14	+8	+6	+0.4	-	+12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accuracy	49%	87%	79%	78%	76%	63%	40%	41%	-	59%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Breed Avg. EBVs for 2022 Born Calves [Click for Examples](#)

EBV	-0.8	+1.7	+16	+25	+32	+34	+2	+0.7	-0.6	+18	+0.3	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	-0.02
-----	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	------	------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Traits Analysed: BWT,200WT

Statistics: Number of Herds: 2, Progeny Analysed: 75.

Skou uitslae / Show results:

2023

- Lichtenburg Skou: Senior en Ras Kampioen Manlik Rooi
- Lichtenburg Show: Interbreed Gold Cup Reserve Champion

2021

- Lichtenburg Skou: Nie-halter mak Junior en Ras Kampioen Manlik Rooi

Contact to order / Kontak om te bestel:

Sietze Smit: 083 712 9965

Bernadine: 073 540 7353

info@brahman.co.za

Collection of straws / Afhaal van strooitjies:

In Vitro Africa

056 817 1146

admin@invitroafrica.com

Met 'n swaar maar dankbare hart neem ek afskeid van die Brahman Beestelersgenootskap van Suid-Afrika.

My tyd saam met hierdie besondere gemeenskap was vir my oneindig kosbaar. Ek het nie net kollegas en telers leer ken nie, maar 'n familie van mense wat met trots, passie en toewyding werk om die Brahmanras te bevorder.

Ons het saam uitdagings trotseer, suksesse gevier en herinneringe geskep wat ek vir altyd sal koester.

Die Brahmane – en veral die mense agter die ras – sal altyd 'n baie spesiale plek in my hart hê.

Baie dankie vir die vertroue, die vriendskappe en die voorreg om deel van hierdie reis te kon wees. Ek wens die Genootskap en elke teler se pad vorentoe oorvloedige seën en sukses toe.

Met opregte waardering en hartlike Groete

Lené Scholtz



GRANDIN SALE

Afslaer /Auctioneer: GRANDIN STUDS

Veiling waargeneem deur/ Auction presented by: GRANDIN STUDS PTY LTD

Datum van veiling/Sale date: 22 November 2025

Diere/Animals	Aangebied/ Presented	Verkoop/ Sold	Gemiddelde/ Average	Hoogste/ Highest
Bulle/Bulls	14	14	R85 400,00	R112 000,00
Koeie/Cows	1	1	R43 500,00	R43 500,00
Koei & Kalf/Cow & Calf	6	6	R60 550,00	R70 000,00
Verse/Heifers	2	2	R49 700,00	R50 500,00

Koper van duurste bul/Buyer of most expensive bull, GDH227 EN BOS173. Mr Toteng & Mr L Lisenda

Koper van duurste vroulike dier/ Buyer of most expensive Cow GDH2024 +GDH2513 & GDH1916 + GDH2519. Mr Guse Senui & Mr Haward Obonye



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Afsluiting

Die Bosveld Brahmanklub het op 13 Desember 2025 hulle jaarlikse afsluitingsfunksie gehou.

Discovery Stud het die geleentheid op hul plaas in die Rust de Winter-omgewing oos van Pretoria aangebied.

Die Bosveld Brahmanklub het tydens die geleentheid ook 'n nuwe voorsitter, Reynard van Deventer, verkies en sy gade, Anuska van Deventer, is as sekretaresse verkies.

Ampie Rossouw is verkies as vise-voorsitter. Willem Barnard en Stefnie van Deventer is as addisionele lede verkies.

'n Skaap op die spit was uit die boonste rakke en het bygedra tot 'n gesellige saam-kuier met ou en nuwe Brahman vriende. Die Discovery-span het gesorg dat almal dit geniet.

'n Opleidingsgeleentheid, aangebied deur Brahman SA met Wayne Porter en Miles Dicke as Rasbeoordelaars, het die kursesgangers besig gehou met interressante vrae en stellings wat die deelnemers volkome geniet het. Discovery



Brahmane se diere was gebruik deur studente om hulle nuwe kennis te beoefen.

Die hantering van diere, aangebied deur dr. Johan Cloete, was Saterdagoggend op die agenda.

Dr. Cloete het op 'n prakties wyse die korrekte hantering van diere in 'n kraalfasiliteit gedemonstreer. Hy het ook verduidelik hoe stress op diere in 'n drukgang drasties verminder kan word. Sy wetenskaplike benadering was insiggewend.

Die geleentheid is terselfdertyd gebruik om die Bufland Fase D2 en Fase C-toekennings vir die 2025 seisoen te doen. Lukas Eksteen met sy gade Leandri het die geleentheid bygewoon om die toekennings te doen.

Die Bosveld Brahmanklub wens die Discovery Brahmanspan geluk met 'n uitstekende aanbieding en uitstekende diere.

Aan Wouter van Deventer en sy span - dankie vir julle gasvryheid, dit word opreg waardeer.



Riki Rossouw ontvang die toekenning vir die Fase C wenner Irene, meeste Goue Merite bulle getoets in die Limpopostreek vanaf Lukas Eksteen



Wimpie van der Walt, Seiko Brahmane, ontvang sy toekenning van Lukas Eksteen vir Fase D wenner Bul van die toets, Bufland



Dr Louis Greef en Hanri du Plessis, PRI Brahmane, ontvang sy prys vanaf Lukas Eksteen vir aanpasser wenner



Carel en Anemie Chalmers van die S 69- Brahmanstoet ontvang hul prys van Bufland vir die groep van vyf beste groei in die Fase D-2 groeitoets



Willem en Elna Barnard van die Wilbarstoet ontvang hul Fase D groeitoets toekenning

Geluk!

Brahman SA wens Jan van Zyl, Ampie en Riki Rossouw geluk met hul toekennings wat hulle ontvang het.

Julle dra met trots die Brahmanras na aan julle harte.

2025 ARC National Mentor of the Year

Kroon Vee Brahmane • Jan van Zyl

Vryburg, North West

At the core of his mentorship lies his life motto: **"If you can dream it, you can do it."**



2025 ARC Special Performance Test Class

BRAHMAN: CRE 23 0050

Ampie & Riki Rossouw Mokopane, Limpopo

Birth date: **26/11/2023**

ADG (g): **1577**

ADG index: **118**

FCR (kg/kg): **5.49**

FCR index: **120**

RFI: **-1.747**

Adjusted Hip Height (mm): **1227**

Adjusted Body Length (mm): **1338**

Adjusted Scrotum circumference (mm): **254**

Centre tested: **Irene**



*Ampie & Riki
Rossouw*



CRE 23 0050

- Courtesy of ARC Annual Beef Bulletin 2026



Proven PERFORMANCE



WINTER SALE
23 MAY 2026

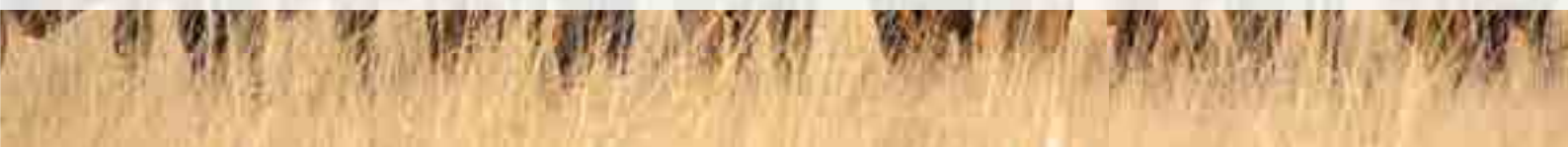
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Dave Morley
Jürgens Cranz

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Manie & Beatrice Maritz
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Theo Dicke

2015

Llewellyn Labuschagne

2016

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2020

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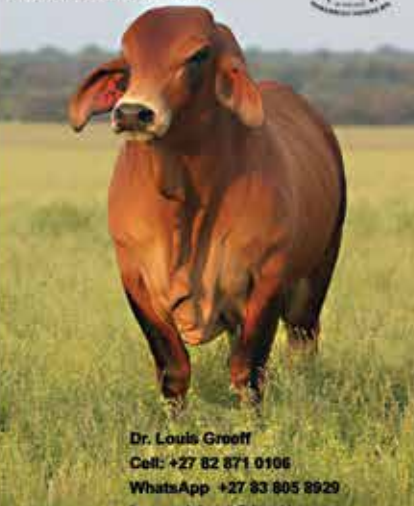
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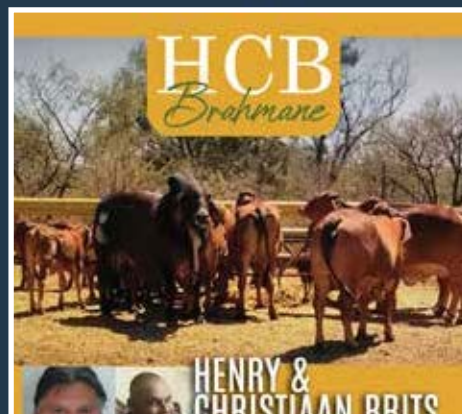
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Herman 082 822 6267
GRIEKWASTAD, NOORD-KAAP



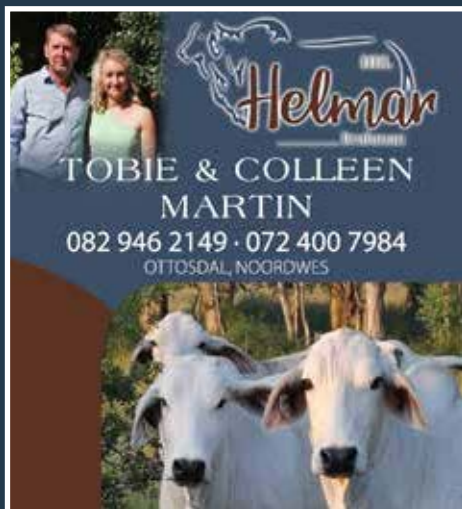
GPC
GAWIE & KAROLIEN COETZEE

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HENRY & CHRISTIAAN BRITS
083 708 3487
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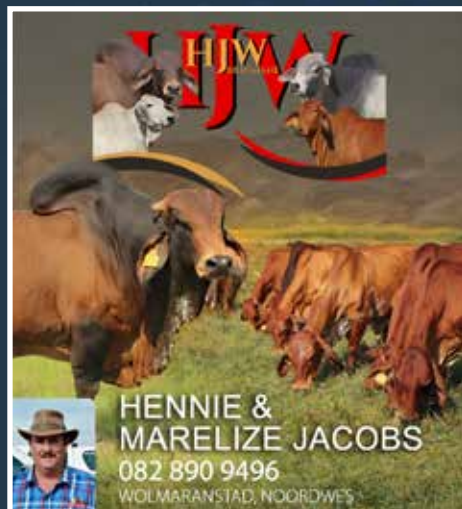
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BRAHMAN & BOERBOK STOET

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ZEERUST, NOORDWES



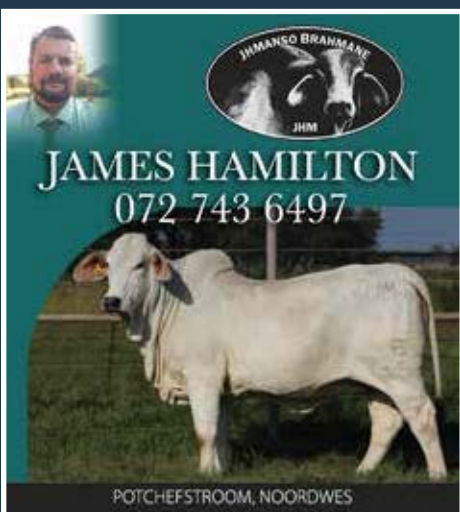
HJW

HENNIE & MARELIZE JACOBS
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WOLMARANSTAD, NOORDWES



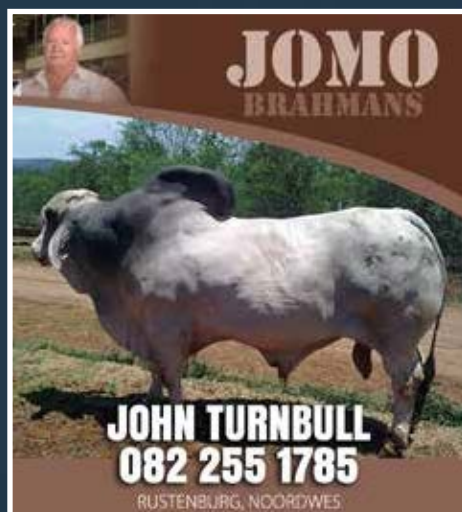
WJJ
JACOBS
BRAHMANE

WILLIE & MARLIZE JACOBS
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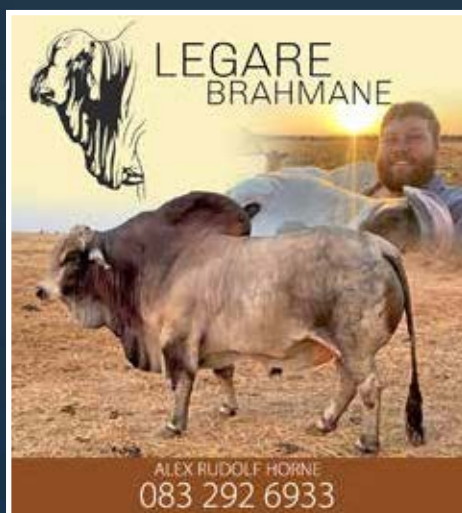
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BRAHMAN

JOHN TURNBULL
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LORIZA
ALL GLORY TO GOD
BRAHMAN

LOUIS MEYER
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~EST. 2021~



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BRAHMANE**



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**PHILBRAH
BRAHMAN**

PHILLIP & ELSIE
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GEMENING, NOORDWES




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HANNES & PAULA LIEBENBERG



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BRAHMANKLUB**



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Chairman: Danie Du Plessis 079 929 0218 Vice Chairman: Leon vd Merwe 084 440 7407
Regional Rep: Ting Braithwaite 082 809 6338 Secretary: Lindy Martens 072 170 3583



**Bull
Sale's**
SAVE THE DATE'S

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 17 June - Duikershoek Brahman Sale | 28 July - Stey Braes Classic Sale |
| 2 July - Damview Bull Sale | 6 August - Advantage Bull Sale |
| 7 July - Reebea Production Sale | 7 August - Osterloh Bull & Prod Sale |
| 14 July - EG Bull Sale | 13 August - Tri Bull Sale |
| 15 July - Renzo Produksie Veiling | 21 August - Brahman Bonanza Sale |
| 16 July - Southern Berg Bull Sale | 2 September - Benchmark Brahman Auction |
| 18 July - Better Beef Sale | 5 September - National Brahman Sale |
| 22 July - Oos Transvaal Bul Veiling | 18 September - Brandwater Bul Veiling |

KZN Members List

ACA Brahmans	083 475 4008	Lance Trethewey	082 440 5218
Advantage Brahman Stud	084 440 7407	Mduna Brahmane	082 945 7349
Al-Di Brahmans	074 119 4698	No.8 Cattle Company	082 825 9458
Brandwater Boerdery	083 700 8592	Osterloh Brahman Stud	082 927 7886
Broadview Brahman Stud	079 929 0218	Power Brahmans	072 749 9386
Combrink Brahmans	083 652 7757	Renzo Brahmane	083 459 3291
Damview Brahmans	082 809 6338	Shayamoya Brahman Stud	082 822 5742
Double Bar Brahmans	082 804 6408	Southern Berg Brahmans	082 095 2963
Duikershoek Brahmane	076 015 3305	Stey Braes Brahmans	033 266 6433
ENM Brahmans	076 790 3891	TEK Brahmans	071 195 3453
Falcon Ridge Brahmans	084 491 1363	Tugela Brahmans	082 457 5149
Hawthorne Boerdery	071 672 2795	Tugela Brahmans	079 089 4385
Joh-Marie Brahmane	082 322 7689	Witwarm Brahmane	083 310 9254
Kleynspan Brahmane	082 945 7362	Zatara Brahmane	082 387 7584



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Stud Manager
☎ 076 083 6605



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