

OKTOBER / OCTOBER 2009

AGRA CO-OPERATIVE LTD MEMBERS' NEWSLETTER

AGRA KOÖPERATIEF BPK SE LEDE NUUSBRIEF



AGRA NEWS

NAMIBIESE DORPER

IS WERELDKLAS



Pieter en Helena van Schalkwyk van Samehaling Dorpers

Die Nasionale Dorperkampioenskappe in Keetmanshoop op 8 tot 10 September het gewys dat die Namibiese Dorper en Wit Dorper as wêreldklas gereken kan word. Sestien telers het 'n totaal van 469 diere ingeskryf. Die beoordelaars, Floors Nel van Namibië en John Dell en Koenie Kotze van Suid Afrika het 'n moeilike taak gehad om die kampioene te selekteer.

Die Teler van Kampioene by die Dorpers was Philip Strauss en die Wit Dorper se Teler van Kampioene was Samehaling Dorpers van Pieter en Helena van Schalkwyk. Hannes en Jomarie Visagie Dorpers het die toekenning gekry as Beste Nuweling.

Gedurende die prysuitdelingsfunksie het John Dell die Namibiese Telersgenootskap geluk gewens met uitstaande kwaliteit diere, maar ook met die genootskap se goeie organisasie, kommunikasie en positiwiteit.

Hy het die aanpasbaarheid van die Dorper uitgewys as een van die belangrikste kwaliteite van die ras, wat dit 'n ras maak wat wêreldwyd in aanvraag is. Hy het vertel van 'n man in Switserland wat in die Alpe met Dorpers boer. 'n Ram van hom het verlore geraak en na die winter het hy sy ram weer teruggevind – lewendig! Hy het ook besoek gehad van 'n agent uit China waar hulle op die noordgrens met Dorpers boer in temperature wat wissel van -25°C in die winter tot 40°C in die somer.

Freddie Dreyer, President van die Namibiese Dorpertelersgenootskap

is baie tevrede met die afloop van die kampioenskappe en baie trots op die Dorperras.

Die Namibiese Dorper is uniek in die sin dat geen groeistimulante op die diere gebruik word nie en geen diereprodukte in die voer van die diere ingesluit word nie.

Die Namibiese telers fokus daarom baie op seleksie, veral met die doel om groei en aanpasbaarheid te verbeter. Hulle beweeg weg van die droeër tipe dier na 'n meer funksionele tipe dier. Die Dorpers by die kampioenskappe het reeds resultate van hierdie verandering getoon deurdat hulle meer lyfvet bevat.

Die ses-en agttand kategorie, wat vroeër nie deel uitgemaak het van die kampioenskappe nie, is ook hierdie jaar ingesluit. Die doel hiermee was om aan boere met kommersiële kuddes te wys dat Dorpers op so 'n hoë ouderdom steeds goed kan beweeg. Agttand-ooie van twee tot ses jaar sowel as ramme is ingeskryf vir die kampioenskappe en het bewys dat die ras wel 'n goeie loopvermoë het.

Vir die Dorpertelersgenootskap was hierdie jaar se nasionale kampioenskappe ook 'n eerste waar die nuwe registrasiestelsel in gebruik geneem is – dit is die gebruik van rekords soos bv. lammers geproduseer. Slegs diere wat geproduseer het, kon ingeskryf word. Hulle beoog om teen 2010 die registrasieprogram ten volle geïmplementeer te hê met groeisyfers. Hulle doel is om in 2010 op die Dorper topamveiling alle ramme met groeisyfers te verkoop. Deel van hierdie implementeringsproses was reeds deur die kriteria van die



Die Dorpertelers wat aan die kampioenskappe deelgeneem het.

kampioenskappe dienooreenkomstig aan te pas.

Freddie sien die Dorper as op die regte pad. Die genootskap ondersteun enige inisiatiewe wat die ras bevorder.

Huidig is daar 'n veldramprojek deur Dorper 21 waar ramme van

to continue on page 2...

...continued from page 1

verskillende telers onder dieselfde omstandighede getoets word. Dit wys ook die toewyding wat getoon word aan telers wat slegs veldramme produseer.

Hulle skou ook in die kommunale areas en bedien boere hier met advies, beoordelingskursusse en doen ook beoordeling tydens skoue. Vier opkomende boere het reeds aangesluit by die Dorpertelersgenootskap.

Die Namibiese Dorpertelersgenootskap het ook 'n samewerkingsooreenkoms met die Brasiliaanse telersgenootskap. Daar is huidig nog net 7000 Dorpers in Brasilië maar daar is groot belangstelling in die Dorper en die Brasilië maak van Namibiese kundigheid gebruik. Freddie was onlangs op besoek in Brasilië en het hulle na die kampioenskappe uitgenooi. 'n Verteenwoordiger van die Brasiliaanse Telersgenootskap en die Inspekteur van Rasse in Brasilië het die kampioenskappe bygewoon en was baie beïndruk met wat hulle gesien het. Hy bevestig ook die aanpasbaarheid van die Dorper wat dit 'n ras maak wat internasionaal in aanvraag is.

Die Namibiese Dorpertelersgenootskap het in 2005 afgestig van die Suid-Afrikaanse telersgenootskap. As president van die genootskap is Freddie baie positief oor die toekoms en verwelkom hy enige insette, voorstelle of versoeke wat kan bydra tot die ontwikkeling van die ras en die genootskap.

Tydens die Dorperskouweiling wat deur Agra gehou is, was die duurste prys wat behaal is vir 'n Dorper van Freddie Dreyer wat vir N\$20 000 verkoop is aan Gerhard Nel.

Agra was een van die hoofborge van die kampioenskappe en deel die telers se toewyding tot investering in en groei van die plaaslike produk omdat Agra, soos die Namibiese Dorpertelers, trots Namibies is.

Die uitslae van die kampioenskappe is as volg:

	Dorpers	Witdorpers
Junior Kampioen ooi	Philip Strauss	Kosie Esterhuizen
Reserwe Junior Kampioen ooi	Samehaling Dorpers	Kosie Esterhuizen
Senior Kampioen ooi	Jerry Kotzé	Samehaling Dorpers
Reserwe Senior Kampioen ooi	Philip Strauss	Morgenson Dorpers
Groot Kampioen ooi	Philip Strauss	Kosie Esterhuizen
Reserwe Groot Kampioen ooi	Samehaling Dorpers	Samehaling Dorpers
Junior Kampioen ram	Philip Strauss	Samehaling Dorpers
Reserwe Junior Kampioen ram	Jerry Kotze	Freddie Dreyer
Senior Kampioen ram	Philip Strauss	Kosie Esterhuizen
Reserwe Senior Kampioen ram	Jerry Kotze	Samehaling Dorpers
Groot kampioen ram	Philip Strauss	Samehaling Dorpers
Reserwe Groot Kampioen ram	Philip Strauss	Freddie Dreyer



Die beoordelaars
(van links)
John Dell,
Koenie Kotze
en Floors Nel

Philip Strauss ontvang 'n prys
van Sunel Naude, Rasdirekteur
terwyl Freddie Dreyer,
President van die Namibiese
Dorpertelersgenootskap, toekyk.



DISCLAIMER

The materials contained in this newsletter, the Ring, are based on sources from third parties, including employees of Agra and are not and shall not be regarded as constituting representations, undertakings, promises or warranties, whether express or implied, of Agra and shall have no force or effect in respect of Agra.

The materials contained in this newsletter, are provided for general information purposes only. Every situation has a unique set of circumstances and specific professional advice should therefore be obtained for your particular needs. We accept no responsibility for any loss or damage which may arise from reliance on information contained in these pages.

If you have any comments, news, requests or suggestions, you are most welcome to let us have it. Communication in this regard can be sent to the Senior Manager: Corporate Affairs, Birgit Hoffmann at Private Bag 12011, Windhoek or by e-mail to birgith@agra.com.na



Albé Snyman
Kommunikasiebeampte
Privaatsak 12011, Windhoek
Tel: 061-290 9273
Epos: albes@agra.com.na

Agra Head Office
Tel: 061-290 9111

NOTICE



KENNISGEWING VAN DIE 29ste ALGEMENE JAARVERGADERING VAN LEDE VAN AGRA (KOÖPERATIEF) BEPERK

KENNIS geskied hiermee van die nege-en-twintigste Algemene Jaarvergadering van Lede van AGRA (KOÖPERATIEF) BPK. wat gehou sal word op die plek en datum soos hieronder aangedui.

PLEK: Agra/Bank Windhoek Ring
Windhoek Skougronde, Bell Straat, Windhoek

DATUM: 27 NOVEMBER 2009
TYD: 09:00 (registrasie 08:30)

IN OPDRAG VAN DIE RAAD
L van Wyk - Sekretaris, Privaatsak 12011, WINDHOEK
11 September 2009

NOTICE OF THE 29th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF AGRA (CO-OPERATIVE) LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the twenty ninth Annual General Meeting of members of AGRA (CO-OPERATIVE) LIMITED will be held at the place and date as mentioned below.

PLACE: Agra/Bank Windhoek Ring
Windhoek Showgrounds, Bell Street, Windhoek

DATE: 27 NOVEMBER 2009
TIME: 09:00 (registration 08:30)

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:
L van Wyk - Secretary, Private Bag 12011, WINDHOEK
11 September 2009



KARAKUL

WIT SWAKARA-PELSE

PRESTEER UITSTEKEND OP VEILING TEN SPYTE VAN ONGUNSTIGE WISSELKOERS

Wit **swakara** pelse het uitblink in die aanbod van 50 949 **swakara** pelse waarvan 100% op 13 September 2009 deur Agra in Kopenhagen, Denemarke verkoop is. 'n Gemiddelde prys van 195.83 Deense Krone (DKK) is behaal, wat 'n daling van 0.19% verteenwoordig, teenoor die DKK 196.21 wat in April 2009 behaal is. Die gemiddelde prys in Namibiese dollar van NAD 286.69 toon 'n daling van 10.09% teenoor die NAD321.79 van die vorige veiling. Die prys in US\$ was 38.41 teenoor die US\$ 35.36 van die April 2009 veiling wat 'n styging van 8.6% teenwoordig.

Die aanbod het bestaan uit 40 149 swart, 5 125 grys, 4 239 wit, 315 bruin en 1 121 diverse pelse.

Die hoogste prys vir swart pelse in Namibiese Dollar van N\$ 600.24, is betaal vir 'n pakkie van 64 D Lij Liere Uitsoek Super pelse en is gekoop deur mnr. Boursos van Griekeland. Die prys in DKK was 410. Die hoogste prys vir wit was NAD 878.40 (DKK 600) vir 'n pakkie van 146 O uitsoekpelse.

Die pelse is deur 25 kopers gekoop met ander wat aktief gebie het, maar onsuksesvol was. Die grootste koper was Hong Kong met die agente uit England tweede en Japan derde. Kopers uit Italië, Griekeland, USA en Duitsland het ook aktief aan die veiling deelgeneem.

Die inspeksie voor die veiling het getoon dat daar nog groot belangstelling in **swakara** is, maar kopers is bekommerd dat weens die wêreldwye ekonomiese toestand, duurder artikels stadiger verkoop en dat winkels nog voorraad het.

Die wit het met die eerste keer op die veiling baie goed gedoen met 'n 23% styging in Deense krone teenoor die kontrakpryse wat in April 2009 ontvang is. Groot belangstelling is getoon in die wit veral omdat dit nou vir almal beskikbaar is.

Die top Namibiese produsent (met meer as 250 pelse) vir hierdie veiling is RH Losper van Keetmanshoop wat 256 pelse teen gemiddeld NAD 440.51 verkoop het met die top RSA produsent LJ Kotze van Groblershoop wat 291 pelse verkoop het teen gemiddeld R392.41



KARAKUL

SWAKARA KAMPIOENE

Die Karakoelkompetisie in Keetmanshoop op 9 September het die volgende winners opgelewer:

Kommersiële pelse

Pakkie van 4 swart pelse

Pakkie van 4 swart pelse

Enkel pels (swart)

Enkel pels (swart)

Pakkie van 4 kleur pelse

Pakkie van 4 kleur pelse

Enkelpels (kleur)

Enkelpels (kleur)

Reserwe kampioen

Nasionale kampioen

Nasionale kampioen

Reserwe kampioen

Reserwe kampioen

Nasionale kampioen

Reserwe kampioen

Nasionale kampioen

GT Karsten

GT Karsten

GT Karsten

GT Karsten

LC van Wyk

Lovedale farming

Gellap-Ost research farm

LC van Wyk



Leon van Wyk - by sy wenpakkie pelse

Kommunale pelse

Pakkie van 4 Pelse

Pakkie van 4 Pelse

Enkel pelse

Enkel pelse

Reserwe Kampioen

Nasionale Kampioen

Reserwe Kampioen

Nasionale Kampioen

C April

P C Appollus

J Motinga

C Klaaste

Foto's

Senior swart ram

Senior wit ram

Senior grys ram

Senior swart ooi

Senior wit ooi

Senior grys ooi

Senior bruin ooi

JD Moller (SA)

Lovedale Farming

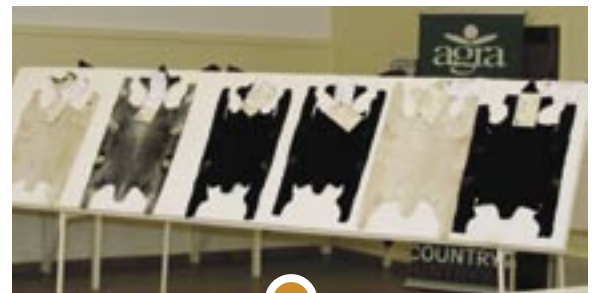
R Schreiber

JD Moller

Skilpad Boerdery (SA)

Gellap Ost

PJB & NM Steyn



Die wenpelse in die kategorie: enkel pelse

Meer oor die **swakara** toekennings en pryse in die volgende uitgawe van die *Ring*



AGRA NEWS

AGRA'S SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT

Agra supports successful communal show



Regional Councillor of the Okakarara Constituency, Hon. V. Kandoruzu addresses the audience.

It is show time in Namibia; committed breeders are showcasing their cattle and competing in championships. Participants prove to themselves and the farming community that progress is made through applied herd management, strict selection of breeding animals and the introduction of superior genetic material, which is freely available in Namibia. The Otjozondjupa Regional show, hosted by the Ongombe Farmers Association under the auspices of the Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU), took place in Okamatapati from 03 to 05 September. 111 small stock of seven breeds and 67 cattle from 5 breeds participated in the championships. Animals, bred locally in the communal farming area, were of high quality. According to one of the judges, Agra's Barend Dorfling, many showed cattle have the potential to successfully participate in mainstream breed and interbreed championships, such as the Windhoek Show livestock championships.

During the official part of the show, the audience was addressed by prominent leaders and promoters of agriculture, including the Regional Councillor of the Okakarara Constituency, Hon. V. Kandoruzu, Traditional Leader Chief Kambazembi, NNFU's Executive Director, Oloff Munjanu, Chairperson of the Otjozondjupa Communal Farmers Union (OCFU) Elia Kandjii, and others. Core messages emphasised the important role organised agriculture plays with regard to sustainable development, the imperative of continued learning by using all possible avenues and the sharing of valuable knowledge and experience with the broad farming community. Furthermore, farmers at large were motivated to continue to strive becoming in par with exemplary breeders and beef producers of Namibia, found both in the communal and the commercial farming sector.

The Chairperson of the Communal Farmers Consortium, Mr Goliath Tujendapi, stated that a drastic improvement of the quality of livestock is observed over the past five years despite numerous challenges communal farmers are facing. This in itself proves that

the financial support granted by the consortium members is a worthwhile investment in Namibia's agricultural sector. The Communal Farmers Consortium members are the Meat Board, Agra, Agribank, FNB, Feedmaster, Meatco, Sanlam Telecom and the NNFU as the co-ordinating agent. Agra's presence at the event was recognized and highly appreciated by the organisers and the community.



Proudly showcasing the competition animals.

Agra/Afrisam oorhandig N\$10 000 aan liefdadigheidsorganisasies.

Agra het weer saamgespan met Afrisam in hulle Dollar-a-ton promosie. 'n Totaal van N\$10 000 is oorhandig aan organisasies in die 17 dorpe waar Agra takke het. In Windhoek het Agra se Uitvoerende Bestuurder, Peter Kazmaier, self die skenkings aan die Moria Grace vesting en die Village of Hope oorhandig. "Dit is wonderlik om te sien wat mense bereid is om te doen vir minder bevoorregtes, en dis 'n voorreg om te kan uitreik na sulke mense", het Peter gesê tydens die oorhandiging.



Moria Grace vesting en The Hope Village ontvang hul skenkings van Peter Kazmaier





STOETVEE UITSLAE

STUD SERVICES

By die **Namibia Genetics Veiling** op 28 Augustus is die volgende bulle verkoop: 1 Afrikaner bul vir N\$15 000; 2 Angus bulle vir gemiddeld N\$15 000; 4 Beefmaster bulle vir gemiddeld N\$25 750; 8 Brahman bulle vir gemiddeld N\$27 125; 1 Braunvieh bul vir N\$26 000; 2 Charolais bulle vir gemiddeld N\$27 500; 1 Hereford bul vir N\$20 000; 3 Limousin bulle vir gemiddeld N\$26 666; 2 Simbra bulle vir gemiddeld N\$28 000; 5 Simmentaler bulle vir gemiddeld N\$24 000.

Die duurste bul was 'n Limousin bul van Eandro Lottering wat vir N\$35 000 verkoop is aan Willem Tromp van Okahandja.

By die veiling op 3 September op **Okasewa Ranch** van U Pack is 11 Brahman bulle vir 'n gemiddeld van N\$25 363 verkoop en die hoogste prys is van N\$36 000 elk is betaal vir twee Brahman bulle van U Pack, onderskeidelik gekoop deur S Wilckens en W Metzger.

By die **Eastern Genetics Veiling** in Gobabis op 4 September het die bulle goeie pryse behaal. Die duurste bul op die veiling was 'n Charolais bul van JA Calitz wat gekoop is deur QJ Webb vir N\$35 000. Die duurste Bonsmara bul van J von Dewitz is vir N\$31 000 gekoop deur F Murangi, en die duurste Limousin bul is vir N\$28 000 deur E Lottering verkoop aan S Mbaisa.

Die Central Select veiling wat op 9 September gehou is het die volgende uitstaande prestasies opgelewer:

Veertien Simbra bulle is vir 'n gemiddeld van N\$39 000 verkoop met die duurste bul op die veiling die Simbra bul van D Metzger wat vir N\$60 000 aan Leeukop boerdery in SA verkoop is.

10 Brahmanbulle is verkoop vir 'n gemiddeld van N\$36 200. Die duurste Brahman bul wat verkoop is, het behoort aan Friederich & Uta Redecker en is vir N\$50 000 gekoop deur Frikkie Maartens.

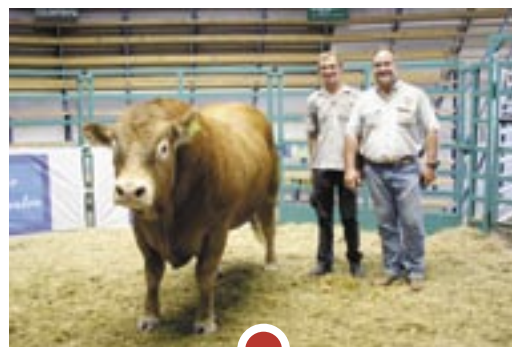
Die duurste Simmentalerbul op hierdie veiling is deur S Voigts verkoop aan RD Ritter vir N\$46 000 en die duurste Limousin bul is deur S Wilckens verkoop vir N\$36 000 aan A Kaura.

By die **Bonsmara Nasionale Veiling** op 11 September is die duurste bul verkoop vir N\$64 000 van Tollie van Tonder van Kommaweer Bonsmaras aan Nick van Wyk

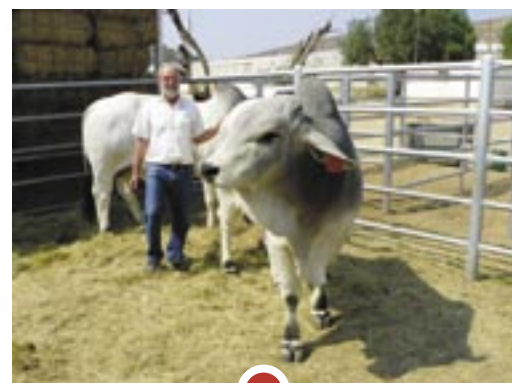
Die **Superior Genetics veiling** op 16 September het ook uitstekende pryse opgelewer. Die duurste Simmentaler bul is vir N\$62 000 verkoop deur M Krafft aan V Thieme; die duurste Simbra bul is verkoop vir N\$51 000 deur A Bagot-Smith aan Marben Farming en die duurste Brahman bul is deur R Mudge vir N\$40 000 verkoop aan HC Denk.

By die veiling van **Hochfeldstreek Bonsmaras** te plaas Omantumba van Hella & Streicher Coetzee is die duurste bul vir N\$ 27,000.00 gekoop deur E Freyer. Die tweede en derde hoogste pryse was N\$26 000 en N\$25 000 vir bulle.

By die **St Blaize Brahman & Sussex Veiling** op 18 September is 16 Brahman bulle verkoop vir 'n gemiddeld van N\$29 187 en 15 Sussex bulle vir N\$30 200. Die duurste Sussex bul van C van der Merwe is vir N\$51 000 verkoop aan Lemke Ranches in Botswana en die duurste Brahman bul vir N\$43 000 van C van der Merwe aan W Horshemke.



Eandro Lottering en Willem Tromp met die duurste Limousin bul.



Friederich Redecker by die Brahman bul wat vir N\$50 000 verkoop is



Die duurste bul op die Bonsmara Nasionale veiling van Tollie van Tonder van Kommaweer Bonsmaras.



AGRA NEWS

OIE REGIONAL SEMINAR ON VETERINARY EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: "MATCHING DEMAND AND SUPPLY"

Arusha, Tanzania, 2nd- 4th September 2009

Together with the registrar Dr. Anna Marais, Dr. Rainer Hassel, the president of the Veterinary Council of Namibia (VCN) attended the above regional seminar organized by the OIE, the World Organization for Animal Health. The seminar was attended by the deans of veterinary faculties, registrars and chairpersons of veterinary statutory bodies (VSB) of countries in the SADC region and OIE officials. The seminar focused on four main issues:

- Current and future needs for qualified veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in Southern Africa and how to meet these needs at regional level
- Matching the veterinary curriculum with novel developments in veterinary science and veterinary education
- Enhancing better coordination between veterinary statutory bodies and veterinary schools and faculties at national and regional level
- Enhancing better coordination, collaboration and harmonization at regional and international level

Specifically the seminar aimed at:

- Informing Registrars of Veterinary Councils and Deans of Veterinary Schools in the SADC member states on the role and responsibility of the OIE with respect to improvements in the quality and governance of Veterinary Services
- Initiating a networking forum of Deans of Veterinary Schools and Registrars of Veterinary Councils
- Sharing best practices, challenges and opportunities in the development of veterinary curricula and continuing education for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in the region
- Sharing best practices on the criteria and regulations used in SADC member states to register veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
- Sharing best practices and criteria used to license private veterinary practices and their responsibility within the national Veterinary Services structures
- Exploring avenues to match an ever decreasing supply (quantity and quality) of veterinary professionals with increasing demands for an ever expanding veterinary field and scope of activities like aquatic animal health, animal welfare, food safety, wildlife, etc. (A country like Malawi, with more than 13 million inhabitants, assumes its veterinary authority with a mere 6 government veterinarians)
- To be informed of international initiatives relating to accreditation of veterinary qualifications.

The meeting came up with a set of recommendations to improve and facilitate regulation and harmonization of veterinary curricula and improved governance of Veterinary Services in the SADC member states. Dr. Hassel presented a paper on "*Veterinary Statutory Bodies in the SADC region: challenges and future prospects*".



Dr Marais and Dr Hassel represented Namibia at the OIE Seminar

The OIE

The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) is responsible for improving animal health worldwide. Created in 1924 as the "Office International des Epizooties", it is one of the oldest and, with 167 member countries, one of the most representative of all intergovernmental organizations.

Present on all five continents through a network of nearly 200 Regional Representations, Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories, the OIE manages the world animal health surveillance and alert system and plays a key role in veterinary scientific research and information. Each year the OIE publishes the status of more than 100 terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases worldwide.

At the interface between animal health and human health, the OIE acts alongside international institutions that support and finance the fight against animal diseases and helping its member countries to prevent, control and eradicate these diseases.

In its capacity as international reference organization for animal health and zoonoses, the OIE develops sanitary standards that safeguard food safety and world trade in animals and animal products.

The OIE provides support for the world's Veterinary Services and sees their good governance and compliance with OIE quality standards, as contained in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* as a priority. By 2010 over 100 country's national veterinary services will have been evaluated by the OIE.

The OIE is the only global intergovernmental organization that sets international standards on animal welfare.

Report by Dr Hassel



DIE WERKING VAN BLUP

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Soos enige diereteler weet, kan die voorspelling van diere se teelwaardes baie moeilik wees. Daar is soveel veranderlikes wat in aanmerking geneem moet word, tesame met die biologiese onvoorspelbaarheid van oorerwing. Moderne rekenaarsagtewareprogramme soos BLUP kan hier van groot nut wees. BLUP word ook op vele ander terreine waar daar baie veranderlikes is, soos bv. weervoorspelling, tot groot voordeel gebruik.

Wat is BLUP?

BLUP staan vir “best linear unbiased prediction” en is ‘n rekenaarsagtewareprogram wat in aangepaste vorm (“Animal Model”) in diereteling aangewend word om die verwagte teelwaarde van diere te bereken. Dit voorspel komplekse eienskappe soos ‘n melkkoei se verwagte melkproduksie, afhange van die inligting (data) wat die program gevoer word. BLUP rekenaarprogramme kan ongelooflik baie en verwarrende data tot ‘n enkele eindpunt, ‘n teelwaarde, verwerk. In die hand van ‘n kundige teler is die teelwaarde van ‘n dier ‘n kragtige werktuig om genetiese teeltvordering in kuddes en bevolkings te bewerkstellig.

Genetiese deurbrake

Die kennis van diereteling wat tot BLUP bydra is al ‘n halfeeu oud en baseer op die ontdekking en ontrafeling van genetiese selmateriaal (DNA) deur Watson en Crick. Sedertdien verstaan ons “kwantitatiewe oorerwing”, d.w.s. die oorerwing van komplekse eienskappe soos melkproduksie. Kwalitatiewe eienskappe soos velkleur se oorerwing is al honderde jare gelede deur Mendel opgeklare. Danksy die wonderlike ontdekking van DNA ken ons vandag die volledige genetiese “huisplan” of “padkaart” van mens en muis, maar nog nie van bees en skaap nie.

Deurbrake in rekenaartegnologie

Diereteling sou egter nooit op sy huidige, gevorderde stand gekom het as dit nie was vir die ontwikkeling van sterk, vinnige rekenaars nie. Dit is te danke aan die rekenaar-ingenieursprosesse wat die Amerikaners instaat gestel het om astronoute met vuurpyle tot op die maan te skiet. Aanvanklik was hierdie rekenaartegnologie heeltemal te duur om privaat, laat staan nog deur landbouers, gebruik te word. Namate die geweldige sterk rekenaars egter kleiner, beter, vinniger en goedkoper geword het, het hulle toenemend bekostigbaar geword en is buite die militêre opset gebruik. Sedert die tagtiger jare word rekenaars in die landbou aangewend om teeltvordering in veral diere te voorspel. Plante teel so vinnig aan dat BLUP nie ‘n groot impak op plantteeling gehad het nie. In veeteling vat dit egter ses jaar voordat mens weet hoeveel melk ‘n belowende bul se dogters produseer en het BLUP dus rewolusionêre vordering veroorsaak.

BLUP dieremodel-rekenaartegnologie maak dit moontlik om alle beskikbare inligting wat van ‘n enkele dier bekend is, te bundel en te voorspel hoe die dier se nageslag gaan presteer. Dis wat “linear unbiased prediction” beteken:

- *Liniër*, omdat al die veelvuldige inligting soos die menigte sytakke

van ‘n rivier geduring na dieselfde hoofstroom toe gelei word met slegs een doel voor oë: om ‘n teelwaarde te bereken.

- *Onbevooroordeeld*, omdat al die diere-inligting gemeet en met die hulp van biologies-gegewe oorerflikheidswaardes en genetiese korrelasies omgewerk word na ‘n teelwaarde. Om vooropgeset te wees en van sekere diere te “hou” word deur objektiewe meting vervang.
- *Voorspelling*, omdat oorerwing in wese ‘n lukraak en toevallige herkombinasie of skommeling van deelnemende gene is wat op die beste met ‘n sekere mate van akkuraatheid, maar nooit heeltemal presies voorspel kan word nie. Onvoorspelbaarheid is ‘n inherente eienskap van oorerwing.

Die “best” verwys na die feit dat mens nie iets kan maak wat aan die begin reeds perfek is nie en dat die oorspronklike model, “merk 1”, altyd deur latere modelle verbeter word. In die ontwikkelingsproses word die produk al hoe beter maar kan die individu ook al hoe minder daartoe bydra. Aan stamboekteling en diere-beoordeling kon almal deelneem. Maar om seleksie-indekse uit te werk, soos tans met die Dorper 21 projek vir vleisskape, raak al moeiliker. Vir BLUP teelwaardes is ons heeltemal afhanklik van buite-instansies soos die dierenavorsingsinstituut te Irene of die Australiese instansie wat Breedplan bedryf.

Teelwaardes

Al die data wat in BLUP ingelees word, word benodig om ‘n teelwaarde van ‘n dier vir ‘n bepaalde eienskap uit te werk. ‘n Teelwaarde is ‘n voorspelling van hoe ‘n dier gaan teel t.o.v. daardie eienskap, m.a.w. hoeveel beter of swakker sy nageslag in hierdie eienskap gaan vaar. Die teelwaarde van ‘n dier word vir elke kenmerk afsonderlik bereken en word aan die bevolking se gemiddelde prestasie in daardie kenmerk gemeet. Die “bevolking” is al die diere van dieselfde ras in daardie deel van die wêreld (land, streek of halfond) wat aan BLUP deelneem en waarvoor daar metingsdata beskikbaar is. As ‘n teler teelwaardes reg aanwend, kan hy baie vinnige genetiese vordering met sy kudde maak. Geen ander teelttegniek voorspel ‘n teelwaarde nie, slegs BLUP. Die meeste ander tegnieke beskryf maar net die genetiese meriete van ‘n dier self (bv. d.m.v. ‘n seleksie-indeks) maar kan nie die nageslag se verwagte prestasie voorspel nie. Daarom, dat BLUP in die hand van ‘n kundige teler so ‘n sterk werktuig is om genetiese vordering te bewerkstellig.

‘n Vleisbeesbul wat ‘n teelwaarde van +0.25 kg/dag vir groei het, se nageslag behoort 0.25 kg/dag vinniger as die gemiddelde groeitempo van daardie beesras te groei. Aangesien die nageslag se moeder egter ook helfte van hulle gene bydra, moet haar teelwaarde ook in berekening gebring word en sal die nageslag se groei met die middel-ouerwaarde verbeter (of verswak). In baie gevalle is die moeder se teelwaarde nie bekend nie en word dus aanvaar dat sy gemiddeld presteer, d.w.s. ‘n teelwaarde van 0 kg/dag het. Dit beteken nie dat sy nie gaan groei nie maar net dat sy nie vinniger of stadiger as die rasgemiddelde groei nie. Die vader en moeder se nageslag kan dus nou $(0.25 \text{ kg/dag} + 0.0 \text{ kg/dag})/2 = 0.125 \text{ kg/dag}$ geneties vinniger groei as die gemiddelde van daardie ras in daardie streek van die wêreld. Die akkuraatheid van hierdie voorspelling is egter nie 100% nie weens die biologiese

lukraakheid van oorerwing; die omvattendheid van die inligtingstroom; die onbekendheid van die een ouer se teelwaarde en die invloed van die omgewing op die genotipe.

In teenstelling hiermee sou 'n seleksie-indeks slegs aandui dat die bul 7% beter as die bevolkingsgemiddelde is, maar nie hoeveel beter sy nageslag sal wees. Net so sou die kiere-en-oog metode van seleksie ook net die beter diere kan identifiseer maar swyg oor die nageslag se verwagte prestasie.

Eie prestasie

BLUP se inligtingstroom kom van 'n dier se eie produksie ("prestasietoetsing"), sy nageslag se produksie ("nageslagtoetsing") en sy voorsate se inligting ("stamboekteling"). Voordat dieretelers moderne kennis van DNA gehad het, is diere hoofsaaklik op grond van die prestasie van hul ouers en voorsate beoordeel. Stamboekteling op sy eie is nie baie insiggewend nie. Saam met nageslag- en eie-prestasie data dra dit egter by tot die berekening van betroubare BLUP-teelwaardes. In die "ou dae", skaars twee dekades gelede, is baie data uit groot, gesentraliseerde "prestasi- en nageslagtoetskemas" soos dié van Irene bekom, maar deesdae kom data gedentraliseerd direk van die plaas af. Daar rus dus 'n groot verantwoordelikheid op die boer en BLUP-deelnemer om data korrek, objektief en volledig in te samel.

Eienskappe soos groei kan goed deur prestasietoetsing bepaal word. Jong vleisbulle ondergaan 'n groeitoets op die plaas (die ou "Fase D") en hierdie gegewens word gebruik om sy beraamde teelwaarde vir groei uit te werk. Aangesien die hele prosedure egter **onbevooroordeeld** moet wees, moet ál 'n teler se jongbulle deur die toets gaan en nie net die bestes nie! Bowendien, as die swakste presteerders gedurig uitgegooi word, sal die groepsgemiddelde mos styg en word selfs die beste presteerders al hoe meer gemiddeld.

Die nageslag se prestasie

Ander eienskappe kan nie op alle diere gemeet word nie omdat dit slegs in sekere geslagte tot uiting kom. Manlike diere kan bv. nie melk produseer nie al dra hulle al die gene vir melkproduksie, omdat hulle nie uiers het nie. Óf die kenmerk kan slegs nadoods bepaal word (bv. karkaseienskappe voor die koms van skandeerders en genetiese merkers), en 'n dooie dier kan nie meer vir teling gebruik word nie. In sulke gevalle word die nageslag van 'n dier getoets om 'n aanduiding van die ouer se genetiese waarde te kry. Nageslagtoetsing het 'n voordeel bo prestasietoetsing omdat dit die "aanteelt" aspek inkorporeer, maar die nadeel is dat dit langer vat. 'n Dier se eie prestasie word nooit 100% na sy nageslag oorgedra nie weens die toevallige herrangskikking van gene tydens voortplanting. Groeivermoë is slegs 30-45% oorerflik, wat in diereteelt as "hoog" oorerflik geld. Kan u dink hoe min 'n "laag" oorerflik eienskappe soos vrugbaarheid oorgedra word? Nageslagtoetsing is 'n wesenlike bestanddeel van BLUP en is ook gedentraliseer. Nageslagsdata kom nou somer uit die kuddes waarin die nageslag loop en presteer, word deur die boer ingesamel en deur die BLUP program ingetrek om teelwaardes van die ouers, wat in ander kuddes mag loop, te bereken.

Genetiese merkers

Die nuutste telingsdeurbraak is om karkaseienskappe op die lewendige dier te meet sodat dit nie meer doodgemaak hoef te word nie. Skandering van rugvettidte is nou al "ou nuus". Deesdae word vleiseienskappe

soos sagtheid en marmering op die lewendige dier gemeet aan die getal genetiese merkers wat op dié dier se chromosome aanwesig is. Genetiese merkers is gene of geen-brokkies wat die teenwoordigheid van "produksie"gene wat daaraan gekoppel is, aandui. Hoe meer merkers aanwesig is, hoe meer ontwikkel is die gewenste eienskap. Dit is dikwels makliker om vir die teenwoordigheid van genetiese merkers as direk vir "produksie"gene te toets. Die weefselmateriaal wat vir genetiese toetsing benodig word, is afkomstig van die haar, vel, speeksel of melk. Die ontwikkeling van hierdie tegniek was baie duur en daarom is dit gepatenteer in handelsmerke soos "Genestar". Daar word gepraat van "eenster" en "tweester" beeste maar dit is asof alle bakkies ewe skielik Land Cruisers geword het. Dit bly maar 'n tipe indirekte prestasietoetsing wat eers deur BLUP in 'n teelwaarde omgewerk kan word.

Hoekom teelwaardes en hul akkuraatheid mettertyd verander

Data oor 'n dier se eie prestasie, die veelvuldige gegewens van sy direkte en vêrlangse nageslag, menigte familieledes en genetiese korrelasies tussen verskillende individue en teeltkenmerke benodig die ongelooflike "number crunching ability" van BLUP om hieruit 'n eenvoudige teelwaarde te bereken. 'n Teelwaarde is egter nie in klip gegiet nie. Die beraamde teelwaarde kan verander namate meer data (inligting) bekom word. Vanselfsprekend word die beraming dan ook meer betroubaar (akkuraatheid verhoog).

Die akkuraatheid van 'n jongbul wat nog nie nageslag geteel het nie se teelwaarde vir groei is baie laag aangesien dit slegs op sy eie prestasie gegrond is. Na vyf jaar het hierdie bul egter baie nageslag in baie verskillende kuddes, en dié het weer nageslag in ander kuddes, en al hierdie nageslag se groei word gemeet. Hierdie data dra by om die bul se eie teelwaarde beter te bepaal en om die akkuraatheid van die bepaling te verbeter. Die bul se eie gene, wat ons nie kan sien nie, verander nie maar die kere wat ons hulle in ander diere tot uiting sien kom, word meer namate meer verwante diere se data bekom word. Dus verander die bul se teelwaarde met elke diere-generasie se data wat beskikbaar word. Ter wille van die **onbevooroordeeldheid** van BLUP is dit belangrik dat die dier se nageslag in baie verskillende omgewings getoets word, m.a.w. van baie verskillende kuddes afkomstig is.

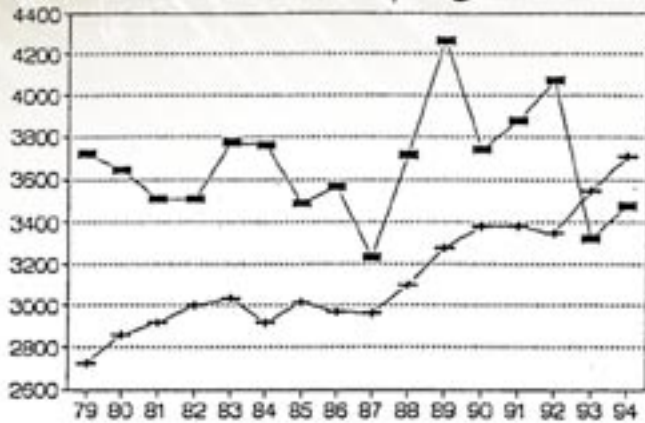
Genetiese vordering en verbeterde omgewingsbestuur

Die volgende voordeel van BLUP is: dit onderskei duidelik tussen hoeveel van die waargenome verandering in prestasie te danke is aan genetiese verandering (deur teling teweeggebring) en hoeveel deur goeie bestuur veroorsaak is. Vat die onderstaande voorbeeld van melkproduksie (in liters, linkerkantse skaal) in Jerseys. In Grafiek 1 kan gesien word dat melkproduksie in hierdie bepaalde kudde van 1979 tot 1992 baie hoër as die rasgemiddelde melkproduksie was, maar sedert 1993 het die kudde agtergeraak by die ras. Oor die jare het die kudde se melkproduksie ook baie gevarieer terwyl die ras s'n konstant verbeter het.

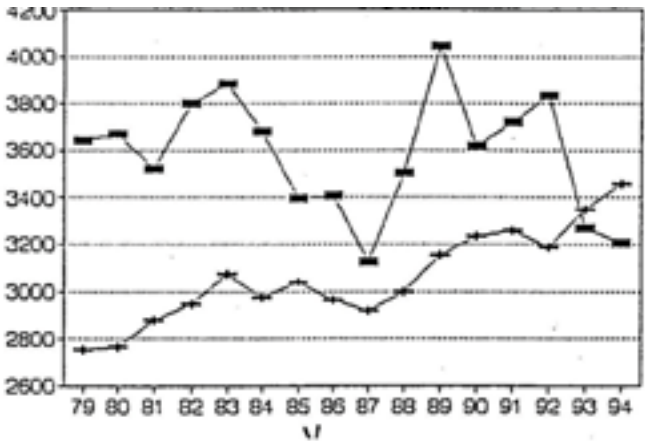
Uit Grafiek 2 word duidelik dat bestuur ('n omgewingseffek) die grootste aandeel aan melkproduksie het. Die melkskaal aan linkerhand tel duisende liters terwyl die genetiese effek (Grafiek 3) slegs in honderde liters tel. Dit is 'n algemene verskynsel in landbou, maar maak goeie teling nie minder noodsaaklik nie. Dit wys net dat goeie telers heel eerste goeie bestuurders moet wees. Hierdie Jerseykudde se bestuur was deurentyd wisselvallig sodat dit sedert 1993 selfs onder die rasgemiddelde presteer het.

to continue on page 10...

continued from page 9...

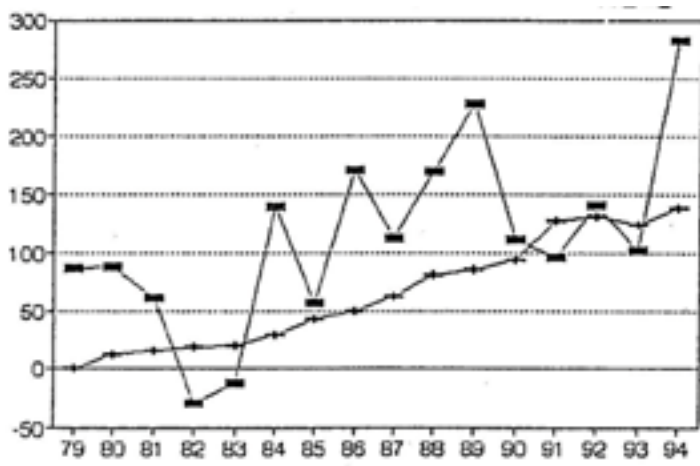


Grafiek 1: Verandering in die melkproduksie van 'n Jerseykudde (groot blokkies) in vergelyking met die ras se gemiddelde melkproduksie (klein kruisies), 1979 tot 1994



Grafiek 2: Verandering in die melkproduksie van 'n Jerseykudde (groot blokkies) en die rasgemiddelde (klein kruisies) weens verbeterde omgewingsbestuur, 1979 tot 1994

Grafiek 3 wys dat wisselvallige bulkeuses groot skommeling in die genetiese vordering van die kudde se melkproduksie veroorsaak het, maar dat die swak bestuurder sedert 1993 goeie bulle vir gebruik op sy kudde uitgesoek en die meeste genetiese vordering in dekades gemaak het. In teenstelling met die kuddegemiddeld het die ras se melkproduksie



Grafiek 3: Verandering in die melkproduksie van 'n Jerseykudde (groot blokkies) en die rasgemiddelde (klein kruisies) weens verbeterde teling, 1979 tot 1994

deurentyd geneties verbeter. 'n Ras wie se genetiese produksievordering so goed is, kan inderdaad trots wees op sy genetik!

Die genetiese op-en-af van hierdie Jerseykudde se melkproduksie dui aan dat genetiese vordering nie vir altyd is nie. Swak bulkeuses kan die vordering van baie jare in 'n japtrap ongedaan maak. Goeie bulle kom egter teen 'n koste. Die terugbetaling vir intelligente bulkeuses is dat die kudde genetiese vordering maak. Dit geld natuurlik vir ramme en skape ook, maar die kleinveebedryf het telingsgewys nog nie so ver gevorderd soos die grootveebedryf nie.

Die basisjaar

In bogenoemde voorbeeld met die Jerseykudde is die rasgemiddelde melkproduksie van die jaar 1979 as genetiese uitgangspunt (basisjaar) gebruik. Soos wat die ras vorder, word die afwykings van die basisjaar se produksie baie groot en word daar soms besluit om hierdie basisjaar aan te skuif. Nou verander al die teelwaardes al het die genetika glad nie verander nie. Verskuiwing van die basisjaar hou net die getalle klein sodat hulle maklik verstaan kan word en verander nie die genetiese meriete van diere nie, al verander hulle teelwaardes. Dit maak dit egter wel moeilik om diere se waardes voor en na die basisjaar-verskuiwing met mekaar te vergelyk.

Die belang van die omgewing

Die groot effek wat omgewingsinvloede op produksievordering het, noodsaak dat stoetdiere in 'n soortgelyke omgewing as dié waarin hulle nageslag moet presteer, geselekteer en ontwikkel moet word. 'n Voerkraalbul se teelwaarde vir groei is 'n swak aanduiding van hoe sy kalwers onder veldtoestande gaan presteer omdat die twee omgewings, voerkraal en veld, te veel van mekaar verskil.

Die moeder se baarmoeder en haar uier se melkproduksie bepaal die omgewing van die jong sogende dier en is dus ook 'n tipe omgewingseffek. Daarom word die voorspeense dier se groeiprestasie opgedeel in eie prestasie ("direkte" teelwaarde) en die moeder se omgewingseffek, kalfgroei danksy melkproduksie ("maternale" teelwaarde). Dit gebeur dikwels dat 'n kalf goeie voorspeense groei toon weens die moeder se goeie melkproduksie en nie weens goeie eie groeivermoë nie. Dié kan beter na speen beoordeel word.

Ter opsomming

BLUP kan dus baie komplekse en veelvuldige data integreer en tot 'n enkele beraamde teelwaarde vereenvoudig. Deur al die bekende (gemete) data van 'n dier en sy bloedverwantes in aanmerking te neem, skilder BLUP 'n baie getroue en akkurate beeld van 'n individu se eie genetiese meriete en die verwagte teeltvordering van sy nageslag. Die regte aanwending van teelwaardes stel dieretelers dus in staat om baie vinnig en meer sekuur genetiese vordering met hulle kudde te maak en 'n groot verantwoordelikheid rus in hierdie verband op telers en rasgenootskappe. Dis nie te sê dat daar nie ook genetiese vordering met die kiere-en-oog metode en indeks-seleksie gemaak kan word nie, maar dit is soos om met 'n donkiekar aan 'n F1-wedren deel te neem. BLUP rekenaartegnologie is deesdae vryelik beskikbaar vir gebruik en telers en rasgenootskappe wat dit nie gebruik nie, raak agter by dié wat dit wel gebruik.

Dr Axel Rothauge - Special Projects Consultant



BIRTHDAY

AGRA

In August Agra celebrated their 29th year as an agricultural co-operative in Namibia. The re-opening of the bigger Auas Vet Med store in the Auas Valley Shopping Mall added to the feeling of accomplishment.

Auas Vet Med is a specialist outlet for veterinary and medical products, a pharmaceutical wholesaler and distributor of veterinary pharmaceutical and animal health care products, scheduled veterinary medicine and comprehensive range of over the counter products. It has been bursting at the seams due to tremendous growth during the past year.

This subsidiary of Agra now boasts a modern, more spacious store stocked with more products and new product lines, especially for pet care.

Clients who buy for more than N\$1 000 are also entered into a draw for one of two brand new Corsa bakkies at the end of October.


“We are proud to celebrate, not only 29 years in Namibia, but further investment of Agra in our country and business” Peter Kazmaier, CEO of Agra, said when he officially opened Auas Vet Med. Thanking the clients for continuous support, he also complemented the staff of Agra and Auas Vet Med on their valuable inputs to help the business grow.



André van Eck, manager of Safari Den, cuts the Safari Den birthday cake with Birgit Hoffmann and Tobie Barlow.



One of two large birthday cakes at Agra Windhoek is cut by Graeme Schaefer, group buyer of Agra, Marius Smit, branch manager of Agra Windhoek, Birgit Hoffmann, Senior Manager: Corporate Affairs, Arnold Klein, Senior Manager: Retail and Wholesale, Peter Kazmaier, Chief Executive Officer and Tobie Barlow, Manager Operations.



29th Birthday Bash

SERVICE-RANGE-COUNTRYWIDE SERVICE-RANGE-COUNTRYWIDE

Two Opel Corsa Bakkies up for Grabs!



Visit your nearest Agra branch or Safari Den for more details.

Don't forget: as part of Agra's 29th Birthday promotion, two clients can drive away with two brand new Opel Corsa bakkies at the end of October 2009. The promotion started 1 August 2009 country-wide and clients who buy for N\$1000 or more at any Agra branch or Safari Den will be entered into this competition.

WE ARE CELEBRATING AGRA'S 30TH BIRTHDAY IN 2010.

Do you have any stories, pictures or facts about Agra's history? We would very much like to have that! It will help us to compile a commemorative special Ring when we celebrate our 30th birthday in 2010. Please send any contributions to Albé Snyman, Private Bag 12011 or e-mail to albes@agra.com.na.

History is a cyclic poem written by Time upon the memories of man.

• Percy Bysshe Shelley •



ANIMAL HEALTH

ZOONOTIC DISEASES PART 1

Definition: A zoonotic disease is a disease, which can be transmitted naturally between animals and humans. Zoonoses are divided into:

- **Anthropo-zoonoses:** Diseases which occur primarily in animals and can be transmitted naturally to humans, like Rabies and Brucellosis.
- **Zoo-anthroposis:** Diseases which occur primarily in humans and can be transmitted naturally to animals, like Tuberculosis.

Generally, however the term zoonosis is applied to diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans.

Classification: Zoonoses are classified 1) according to the cause, i.e. caused by viruses, bacteria, protozoa, rickettsia, fungi and worms, and 2) according to occurrence and transmission, i.e. either directly or as part of the life cycle of an organism or parasite.

Occupational hazards: Due to their profession, certain people are more exposed to the hazards of contracting zoonotic diseases, like farmers, veterinarians, stock inspectors and abattoir workers and butchers for diseases like Brucellosis, Anthrax, Rabies, and Rift Valley Fever. On the other hand food borne diseases like Tuberculosis are very important, because large numbers of people are potentially at risk if food like milk is infected with the organism.

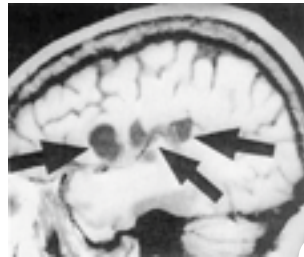
Facts and figures: 60% of human pathogens or diseases forming organisms are of animal origin, 75% of emerging animal diseases can be transmitted to humans and 80% of agents that can be used for biological warfare or bioterrorism are pathogens of animal origin. By 2017 the impact of poverty and social inequality on the emergence of new human and animal diseases will have increased three fold. The following are important zoonotic diseases, many of which occur in Namibia.

A) Zoonoses caused by worms (helminths):

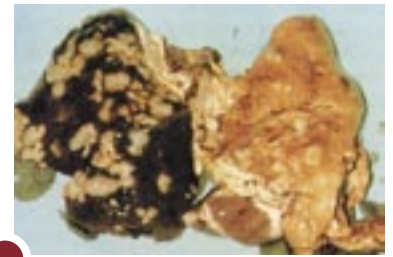
1) Echinococcosis: It is a parasitic disease where the dog is the final host of the adult tapeworm and sheep are the most important intermediate hosts. Humans are occasional hosts, and are infected with the worm eggs, which they pick up through direct contact with dogs. Dogs infected with the adult tape worm can have worm eggs present on their skin and hair, esp. in the anal region, but also on their paws. When dogs lick themselves and subsequently humans, esp. children in the face, the worm eggs can be transmitted. Coprophageous insects can transmit worm eggs from dog faeces to human food and water sources. After ingestion of the eggs bladder worms or cysts develop in the human body. They can occur virtually anywhere and can cause life threatening disease.

Control:

- regular deworming of dogs and collecting and discarding of dog faeces, esp. after deworming.
- Do not feed raw offal of livestock or game to dogs, since it may contain tape worm cysts, which will infect the dogs. Offal should be cooked



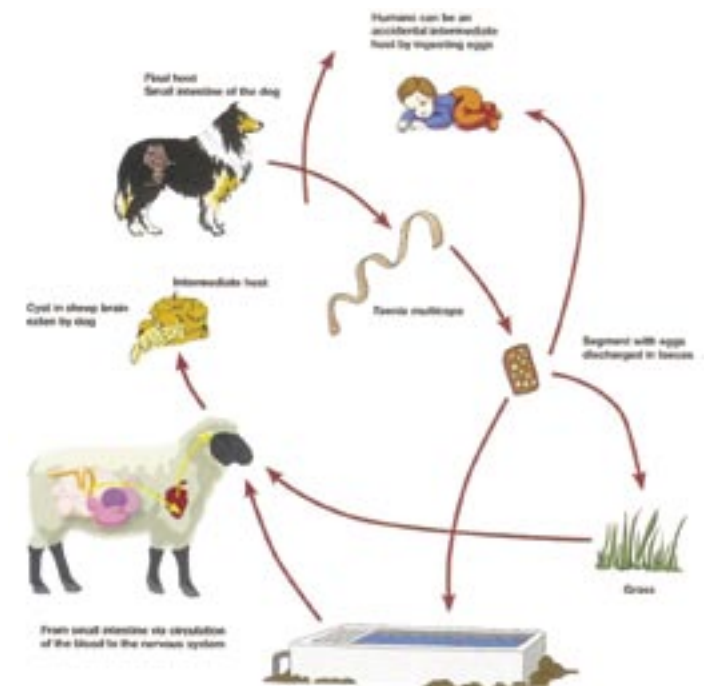
Tape worm cysts in the brain



Liver infected with multiple tape worm cysts

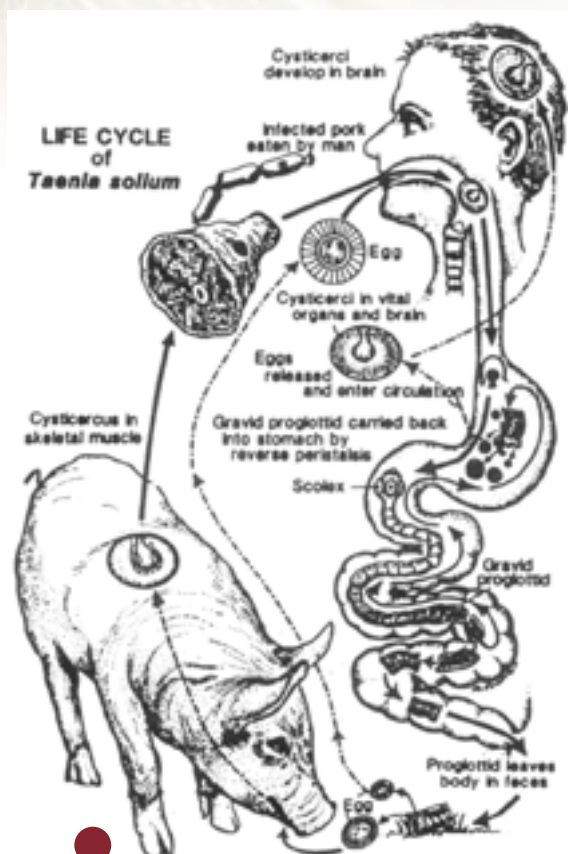
well to destroy the cysts. Preferably animals should be slaughtered in abattoirs under controlled conditions where meat inspections are carried out and organs containing cysts should be discarded altogether.

c) Observe personal hygiene. After handling or playing with dogs wash hands thoroughly to prevent possible ingestion of worm eggs. Prevent dogs from licking esp. children.

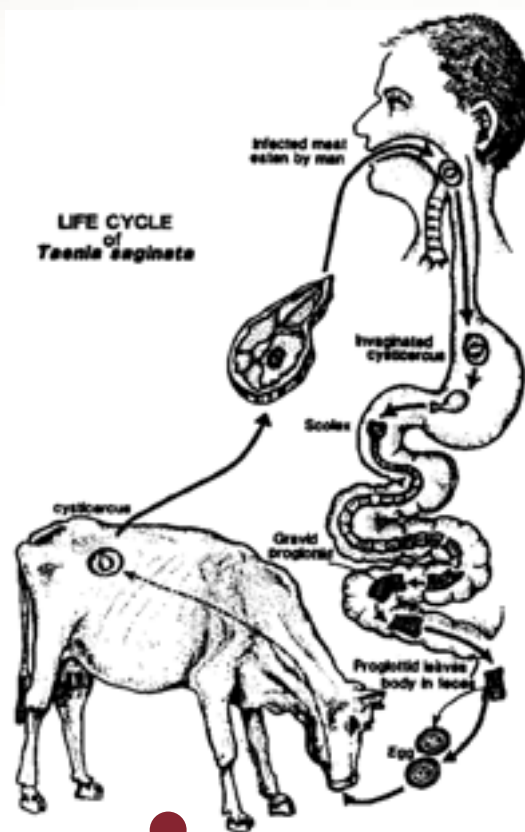


Life cycle of the dog tapeworm

2) Tape Worms and Cysticercosis: Man is the final host in the lifecycle of the two tape worms *Taenia saginata* and *Taenia solium* and becomes infected when eating raw or partially cooked beef or pork respectively infected with the cysts stage which occurs in the meat, also referred to as measles. Man can also develop Cysticercosis if he harbours the adult *T.solium* tapeworm and infects himself with the tapeworm eggs or picks up the eggs from another source. Cysts can develop in many different organs. Cattle are the intermediate host for *Taenia saginata* and pigs for *Taenia solium*. They become infected with tape worm eggs present in human faeces infecting the grazing, where people defaecate freely



Life cycle of *Taenia saginata*



Life cycle of *Taenia solium*

in the environment, instead of making use of toilets. This disease can have severe economic implications for farmers, since meat infected with measles is unfit for human consumption and condemned during meat inspection in abattoirs.

Control and Prevention:

- 1) Regular deworming of people, particularly those working with cattle and pigs, esp. in dairies, feedlots and piggeries.
- 2) Strict human hygiene. (Using toilets etc.)
- 3) Strict and thorough inspection of beef and pork in abattoirs.
- 4) Avoid eating raw or half cooked meat.

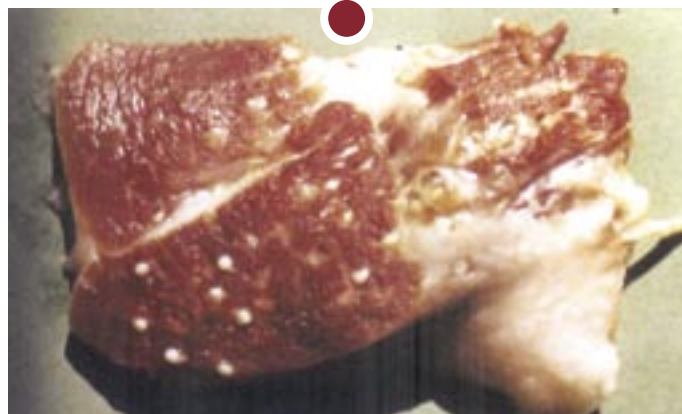
3) Cutaneous Larval Migrans: (CLM) This is a disease which humans can contract through direct contact with sandy soil containing the larvae of certain round worms or nematodes. The larvae hatch from the worm eggs contained in the faeces deposited on the ground by dogs, cats and sometimes cattle. The larvae penetrate the skin of humans and migrate in the skin, causing acute or chronic inflammation, associated with severe local irritation, pain, itch and swelling. Complications include abscess formation, allergic reactions and secondary bacterial skin infections as a result of skin damage from scratching. The disease is also referred to as "creeping eruption", "larva currens" or "dermatitis linearis migrans".

Prevention and Control:

- Regular deworming of cats and dogs.
- Preventing soil contamination with faeces of cats and dogs by collection and disposal of such faeces.
- Strict personal hygiene and education regarding the keeping and



Tape worm cysts in muscle tissue (measels)



to continue on page 14...

...continued from page 13

handling of pets.

- Keeping dogs and cats away from public places like parks and children playgrounds as well as public beaches to prevent contamination of the soil with hook worm eggs.

4) Visceral Larval Migrans: (VLM). VLM is an acute or chronic disease of humans due to the migration of worm larvae in internal organs like the liver or spleen or tissues like muscle tissue and it follows the oral ingestion of these worm larvae. The adult worms occur in the gastrointestinal tract of dogs and cats, as well as humans and complete part of the life cycle outside the body in the soil. The disease is also known as "eosinophilic granuloma", "human toxocariasis", "Weingartens disease", or "Loefflers syndrome". Worms causing the disease include: *Toxocara canis*, (dogs) *Toxocara cati*, (cats) *Toxascaris leonina*, (dogs and cats) *Ascaris lumbricoides* (humans).



Human skin with cutaneous larval migrans or "creeping eruption"

Transmission

1. Indirect transmission via oral ingestion through contaminated soil, food and water (hand to mouth route)
2. Direct transmission via oral ingestion (contaminated hands) after handling infected lactating bitches and their puppies (hand to mouth route)

Prevention and Control:

- Strict personal hygiene including hand washing before meals and after handling of pets.
- Regular deworming of pets.
- Preventing small children from becoming infected via the ingestion of contaminated soil and faeces.
- Keeping dogs and cats away from public places, beaches, playgrounds and other areas where children play.

Dr Rainer Hassel - Animal Health Consultant

Sources:

Diseases and parasites of Cattle, Sheep and Goats in South Africa (Afrivet)

Soönoses Dieresiektes en die mens. JH du Preez;

LW van den Heever.

Buy and sell online -
from game, cattle, sheep, goats, stud animals to property, moveable goods and more!

What you get

- You get the best possible price for whatever you want to buy or sell
- Reduce the suffering of livestock in transportation to and from auction sites
- Buy from or sell to anyone, any time, anywhere in Namibia, Angola and SA
- It's a great way to keep in touch with fellow farmers and share ideas
- Save on time and transportation costs
- Buy or sell from the comfort of your home or office

How it works

- Simply register for free. Then participate in buying or selling online
- After the closing time for bids, the highest bidder will be notified
- We do our best to ensure fairness and security

Tel: 061-290 9111 Email: e-auctions@agra.com.na
www.agra.com.na



BASIC CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Definitions relating to basic conditions of employment

8. (1) In this Chapter -

(a) "annual leave cycle" means the period of 12 consecutive months' employment with the same employer immediately following

- (i) an employee's commencement of employment; or
- (ii) the completion of the last annual leave cycle;

Example – should an employee commence employment on 01 January 2009, the employee's annual leave cycle ends on 31 December 2009 (a full twelve (12) months later). The employee will at this time have accrued an annual amount of leave of specific working days (to be discussed under annual leave). The next annual leave cycle commences on 01 January 2010 and will last until 31 December 2010 (again, a full twelve (12) months).

(b) "basic wage" means, for the purpose of calculating any basic condition of employment, that part of an employee's remuneration in money including the cash equivalent of payment in kind, if any, as calculated in terms of section 10, paid in respect of work done during the hours ordinarily worked but does not include -

- (i) allowances, including travel and subsistence, housing, motor vehicle, transport, and professional allowances, whether or not based on the employee's basic wage;
- (ii) pay for overtime, as defined in section 8 (g);
- (iii) additional pay for work on a Sunday or a public holiday;
- (iv) additional pay for night work, as required in terms of section 19(1); or
- (v) payments in respect of pension, annuity or medical benefits or insurance;

Example – the cash portion of earnings paid to the employee is in essence the basic wage. This is exclusive of any benefits such as allowances, housing, motor vehicle, transport, professional allowances, overtime, additional pay for work on a Sunday or a public holiday, night work or payments in respect of pension fund, annuity or medical aid. (The importance of this definition will become clearer when we address overtime and leave day calculations later).

(c) "continuous shift" means a shift in a continuous operation, as permitted by the Minister in terms of section 15(1);

In this context hotels, fuel stations, hospitals etc are continuous operations.

(d) "incapacity" means an inability to work owing to any sickness or injury;

Incapacity refers to the physical or mental incapacity to perform work.

(e) "monetary remuneration" refers to that part of the remuneration that is paid in money;

Again, in essence, it means the cash amount paid to the employee.

(f) "overtime" means time worked in excess of the hours an employee ordinarily works in any ordinary working day but does not include any work done on -

- (i) a Sunday, if it is not an ordinary working day for that employee; or
- (ii) a public holiday;

In other words, if a Sunday is not an ordinary working day for the employee concerned the employee will be paid overtime however if a Sunday is an ordinary working day the employee will be paid Sunday time.

(g) "security officer" means an employee who -

- (i) controls, checks and reports on the movement of individuals, vehicles and goods through a checkpoint or at any other place; or
- (ii) protects persons or property;

This definition is self-explanatory.

(h) "sick leave" means any period during which the employee is unable to work due to incapacity;

Sick leave cannot be planned and the Act provides for this in the event that the employee is unable to work because of illness.

(i) "sick leave cycle"-

(i) means the period of 36 consecutive months' employment with the same employer immediately following -

- (aa) an employee's commencement of employment; or
- (bb) the completion of the last sick leave cycle; and

Example – an employee commences work on 01 January 2009. His sick leave cycle will last until 31 December 2011 (a period of thirty-six (36) months or three (3) years).

(ii) includes any period, or combination of periods, not exceeding a total of 36 weeks, during which an employee is on annual leave, sick leave or any other absence from work on the instructions, or with the permission, of the employer;

(j) "spread-over" means the period from the time an employee first starts work in any one 24 hour-cycle to the time the employee finally stops work in that cycle;

This definition is self explanatory.

(k) "urgent work" means -

(i) emergency work, which if not attended to immediately, could cause harm to or endanger the life, personal safety or health of any person or

to continue on page 16...

...continued from page 15

could cause serious damage or destruction to property;
(ii) work connected with the arrival, departure, loading, unloading, provisioning, fuelling or maintenance of -

- (aa) a ship;
- (bb) an aircraft; or
- (cc) a truck or other heavy vehicle; used to transport passengers, livestock or perishable goods;

It becomes clear from the above that for instance “stock taking, the counting of animals and any other normal daily tasks” are not regarded as urgent work. Should livestock or perishable goods need to be loaded on a vehicle for transportation such would of course be in line with the definition.

- (l) “week” in relation to an employee, means a period of seven days within which the working week of that employee falls; and
- (m) “weekly interval” means the interval between the end of one ordinary working week and the start of the next.

Self explanatory

(2) For the purposes of paying basic wages, an employer may not pay to an employee an in-kind payment except by agreement between the employer and the employee or in terms of a collective agreement.

Here it is very clear that an agreement must be reached between the employer and the employee regarding and form of “in-kind” payment. I would also advise that such an agreement be in writing, submitted to the Ministers offices for approval in terms of (3) below and safely stored for record purposes.

(3) The Minister must prescribe the portion of basic wage that may be paid in-kind pursuant to any agreement and the manner of calculation of the cash equivalent value of an in-kind payment.

Basic conditions

9. (1) Each provision set out in Parts B through to F of this Chapter is a basic condition of employment.

(2) A basic condition of employment constitutes a term of any contract of employment except to the extent that -

- (a) any law regulating the employment of individuals provides a term that is more favourable to the employee;
- (b) a term of the contract of employment or a provision of a collective agreement is more favourable to the employee; or
- (c) the basic condition of employment has been altered as a result of an exemption or a variation granted in terms of section 139.

(3) Subject to section 2(3) to (5), if there is a conflict between the provisions of this Chapter, and the provisions of any other law, the law that provides the more favourable terms and conditions for the employee prevails to the extent of the conflict.

Example 1 – the Act provides that an employee working a five (5) day working week must receive twenty (20) working days leave annually. Should the employer choose to provide to the employee twenty-five (5) working days leave annually, this is a more favourable condition of employment.

Example 2 – The Act provides a notice period of one (1) week if the employee has been employed for more than four (4) weeks but not more than one (1) year. Should the employer choose to provide a notice period of one (1) month in this instance, this is a more favourable condition of employment.

Robin Raines

Give someone special an Agra gift voucher

Battling with a gift for someone who seems to have it all? Trying to say thank you in a lasting way?

Give someone special the perfect choice. Give them the option to choose something they really like, a gift they will remember and use for a long time.

Give them a gift voucher for any Agra branch as a special bonus, farewell gift ... even as part of the year-end package. Recipients can even collect vouchers to save for a larger item ... and best of all, you know your contribution is well spent.

Agra gift vouchers ... money well spent, gifts happily received ... countrywide.

For more information,

contact us on (061) 290 9111,

marketing@agra.com.na or your nearest branch.



agra
SERVICE • RANGE • COUNTRYWIDE

For more information contact us at tel (061) 290 9111, marketing@agra.com.na, www.agra.com.na



NUTTIGE WENKE VIR HUISSKOONMAAK

- Begin van bo af afstof en werk ondertoe.
- Hou alle skoonmaakbenodighede byderhand om tyd te spaar
- Los koeksoda oornag op matie om muffreuke te absorbeer
- Gebruik ou sokkies as handskoene om in die hoekies in houtwerkskoon te maak.
- Was ornamente in plaas van om dit af te stof.
- Om skoenmerke te verwyder, gebruik 'n potlooduitveër en vryf dit af.
- Laat skoonmaakmiddels vir 'n paar minute op 'n oppervlak om die skoonmaakproses te vergemaklik.
- Vir die skoonmaak van binnemure kan die volgende skoonmaakmiddel self gemeng word: ½ koppie asyn en 'n ¼ koppie koeksoda gemeng met 4 liter warm water.
- Om mure met 'n growwe tekstuur skoon te maak, gebruik ou nygonsokkies in plaas van 'n spons of lap wat vesels kan laat agterbly.
- Meng jou eie skoonmaakmiddel vir vensters, vul 'n spuitbottel met 3 eetlepels ammoniak, 1 eetlepel asyn en die res met water.
- Stof blindings af deur 'n lap om 'n linaal te draai. Spuit afstofspuitmiddel op die lap en trek die plat kant van die linaal oor elke blinding.
- Maak vensters blink met ou koerantpapier.
- Maak vensters skoon wanneer dit koel is, om strepe te voorkom.
- Glas stortdeure sal blink as dit met wit asyn skoongemaak word. .
- Om storte skoon te maak meng 'n ½ koppie asyn, 1 koppie ammoniak en 'n ¼ koppie koeksoda met 4 liter warm water.
- Roesagtige merke op teëls kan met lampolie verwyder word.
- Vlekke op porseleinwasbakke-of baddens kan met aanstekervloeistof (Lighter fluid) verwyder word.
- Gooi sodawater op 'n werkstoonbank en maak skoon met 'n sagte lap, spoel dan met water en vee met 'n droë lap.
- Koeksoda of sodawater sal vlekvrige staal opwasbakke maklik skoonmaak.
- Kolle op vlekvrige staal kan ook met asyn verwyder word.
- Verwyder roeskolle op vlekvrige staal wasbakke met aanstekervloeistof.
- Om 'n wit porseleinwasbak blinkskoon te maak, plaas papierhanddoeke dwarsoor die onderkant van die wasbak en maak dit deurnat met bleikmiddel. Laat dit staan vir 8 ure en spoel. (moenie bleikmiddel op gekleurde wasbakke gebruik nie)
- 'n Oop karton koeksoda in die yskas sal vir ongeveer 'n maand die reuke absorbeer. 'n Paar druppels vanieljegeursel op 'n stukkie watte sal ook reuke in die yskas verwyder.
- Voorkom vergeling van wit toestelle. Meng ½ koppie bleikmiddel, ¼ koppie koeksoda en 4 koppies warm water. Wend aan met 'n spons en laat staan vir 10 minute. Spoel af en droog deeglik af.
- Groot toestelle kan met motorpolitoer blink gemaak word of gebruik politoer om klein skrapies te verwyder.

NAMIBIAN WOMEN SHOW THEIR QUILTS

Early in August, the Namibian ladies showcased their beautiful quilts at a quilt show in Windhoek. It was indeed a wonderful collection of beautiful pieces of art and difficult to select a favorite. Here are some pictures of some of the beautiful quilts.

