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THE DIE **ANGORA**

Goat & Mohair Journal | Bok- en Sybokhaarblad



For everyone in the mohair industry
Vir almal in die sybokhaarbedryf

Editorial

This is the United Nations year of the natural fibre and what a privilege it is to know that we form part of the international event and that mohair is one of the elite natural fibres. The fact that an international body is promoting natural fibres should create exciting opportunities for the mohair industry.

One such opportunity is the International Mohair Summit to be held in Jansenville and Graaff-Reinet early in November. The Inkwezi Municipality must be congratulated on initiating this event and obtaining considerable funding from the Eastern Cape Government. Arrangements are moving ahead and there is already considerable international interest. All roleplayers in the S.A. mohair industry are encouraged to attend as it will be a golden opportunity to showcase our Angora goats and mohair products while marketing opportunities may exist through interaction with the international role players present.

Unfortunately there are some negative aspects to the beginning of this year. One is the severe drought over much of the mohair producing area, which will certainly have an impact on production. I hope that by the time this magazine is published the situation will have improved. Another is the drastic increase in problem animals and the pressure being brought to bear on those who feel that control methods should be more humane. The article on this subject invites comment from our readers with suggestions for possible solutions to this problem.

The question being asked everywhere is what the impact of the global recession will be. It is expected to have some impact and the sentiment at present is certainly slightly negative. Mohair has however performed much better than any other commodity and there is no reason why this should not continue, given the scarcity of mohair in the world. What is also encouraging are the steps taken since the mohair industry workshops. MSA and the SA Mohair Growers Association have held workshops and developed

more structured approaches, which will encourage better usage of industry funds, while at the same time increasing the marketing and promotion of mohair to help create the pull effect in the market, which will make the use of trust funds to support our floor price, redundant. The recent contact made with Le Edelkoort provides an exciting opportunity to promote mohair through one of the gurus in the field of predicting fashion trends. Her present predictions give us hope for the future of mohair.

Our editor seems to be finding more and more people with an interest in mohair and using this publication to make them known can only be to the benefit of all. The discovery of tapestries being made with mohair by Marguerite Stephens and designed by a well known artist, William Kentridge, provides a great opportunity to promote the qualities of mohair at a very high profile level. The success of the students holding mohair industry bursaries is exciting to hear and hopefully, having been introduced to the qualities of mohair, they will continue to use it. In future, the focus with bursary awards both at NMMU and Grootfontein Agricultural Institute, will be to encourage recipients to follow a career in Angora goats and mohair.

The challenge which we may have to face in 2009 will also provide opportunities to improve ourselves, our business and industry. We must grab them and make the most of them.

In closing I would like to draw our readers' attention to the fact that this publication is available on the web at www.mohair.co.za/files/journals/Angora_Autumn_2009.pdf. All Afrikaans articles are also available in English on the web at www.mohair.co.za/files/journals/English51_1.pdf. ■

Van die Redakteur

From the Editor

What an exciting time I had compiling this edition! There were fashion shows with Malcolm Kluk and Christiaan Gabriel du Toit, interviews with several interesting mohair manufacturers and artists, including Sally Arnold and Marguerite Stephens and Li Edelkoort! Mohair is on every-one's lips and with wool it formed part of the celebrations of the International Year of the Natural Fibre at the prestigious fashion show in Cape Town.

With all this elation we look forward to welcoming the international mohair community to South Africa in November for the International Mohair Summit.

My excitement is however tainted by the loss of a very dear friend and a collossus in the mohair industry.

Clive van Hasselt's death has left us reeling and it will be difficult to fill his shoes. My heartfelt sympathy to Gay and his family. I would like to extend a word of encouragement to all our readers to communicate with me on any matters of interest that affect mohair. Your personal interest is of great importance to me and I welcome any communication.

I hope that this season ends with full rain gauges, overflowing dams and satisfying mohair prices.

Enjoy your farming till we chat again.

Linda Henderson
Editor

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Front Cover

FASHION

Printed Mohair Suit

Cream Cotton Shirt with Satin Button Stand

Printed Mohair Umbrella with Waterproof coating

Printed Mohair Trilby Hat

Above, all by KLÜK CGDT

Black Gumboots (Available from Durbanville Agri-mark)

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Production Assistant: Leanne Fourie

Photographic Assistant: Herman Lesing

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Make-up Artist: Shelley Ward (Freelancer)

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Die Angorabok- en Sybokhaarblad

Posbus 50, Jansenville, 6265

Tel: 049 836 0140

E-pos: samga@xsinet.co.za

Webtuiste: www.mohair.co.za

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REDAKTEUR: Linda Henderson

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The Angora Goat and Mohair Journal

P O Box 50, Jansenville, 6265

Tel: 049 836 0140

E-mail: samga@xsinet.co.za

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Dear Linda

Just a short note to congratulate you on the Spring edition (2008) of the Journal. I think it is one of the most positive and well put together things on mohair for some time. The articles were excellent with the bonus of being able to download the translations in English. It was great reading! Good to see that Australia received a mention.
Mick Doak, Australia

Editor: Good to see that the Journal is read so widely. We would welcome more contributions from Australia. How about it mate?

Hi

I have just received the Spring issue of the Journal (2008). It is fantastic, beautiful and informative. We, at Goats Across Canada, are quite envious. I am the publisher, editor of GAC and also raise Angora goats. Is it possible to receive other editions of your magazine? Our website is www.goatsacrosscanada.ca. Thank you for the keepsake edition.
Sincerely
Kevin van der Linden

Editor: Thank you for the kind words. We have put you on our mailing list and I hope that we will share many more mohair stories. How about a contribution from Canada? With a surname like that there must be a South African connection?

Dear Madam

As current chairman of the Angora Ram Breeders Society, I feel duty bound to respond to Mr Gielie Grobler's letter in the spring edition of the Journal.

I do not feel that it is necessary to dwell on individual references made by him on specific traits of the modern Angora goat, but will instead refer to the general trend that has emerged among breeders as a result of certain observations.

Over the years with much guidance from senior breeders and from input from the society, the goal was to produce an animal with a superior quality fleece that reached down to the points and covered much of the body. This was deemed to be the superior animal with much commercial value. To this end the Ram Breeder's Society implemented the ewe inspection system that encouraged the selection of ewes that conformed to those norms. The selection was very subjective and resided mostly on measures that were pleasing to the eye, rather than proven objective measures, which would include mothering and reproductive abilities.

The selection and inspection criteria became very strict and allowed very little personal freedom to breeders, who may have wanted to venture into breeding an animal suitable for their specific farming conditions.

It is my belief that this breeding policy may adversely have affected other very important breeding criteria. Was there not too much emphasis on hair production with not enough thought to reproduction, mothering skills and body weight? Was it possible that the well covered goat was winning on the swings and losing on the roundabouts?

As a result of this observation and a request from industry for better veld adapted rams the Ram Breeder's Society amended the Standards of Excellence. While it still applies minimum criteria as far as selection is concerned, it does allow the breeders more freedom of choice as far as certain traits are concerned.

It is my belief that there is enough superior genetic material available in the South African Angora goat industry to adapt or correct certain undesirable traits, but that the breeders should be given the freedom to make that choice themselves.

In the end the market will dictate which animal is the most profitable and that animal will surely be the one that is in demand.

Ray Hobson



It is always good to get feedback from the readers and we welcome communication of any kind.

A word of gratitude to the girl who has been both my right and left hand and who has patiently guided me through the mysteries of technology to create this new image.

I am forever grateful. (Ed)

Paula Kelbrick from WalkerDigital

Redaksioneel

2009 is die Verenigde Nasies se jaar van die natuurlike vesel en dit is 'n voorreg om te weet dat ons deel vorm van hierdie internasionale geleentheid en dat sybokhaar een van die elite natuurlike vesels is. Die feit dat 'n internasionale liggaam natuurlike vesels bevorder behoort opwindende geleenthede binne die sybokhaarbedryf te skep.

Een soortgelyke geleentheid is die Internasionale Sybokhaar Spitsberaad wat in Jansenville en Graaff-Reinet vroeg in November beplan word. Die Inkwezi munisipaliteit behoort geluk gewens te word dat hulle die geleentheid van stapel gestuur het en dat hulle noemenswaardige befondsing van die Oos-Kaapse regering ontvang het. Hierdie kan 'n glans geleentheid vir die Suid-Afrikaanse sybokhaarbedryf word en die internasionale kontak kan hopelik meer geleenthede vir almal tot volg hê.

Ongelukkig het die begin van hierdie jaar ook 'n paar negatiewe aspekte. Die droogte, in 'n groot gedeelte van die sybokhaar-produksiegebied, wat ongetwyfeld die produksie sal beïnvloed, is een daarvan. Ek hoop dat teen die tyd dat hierdie tydskrif op die rakke verskyn die prentjie al verander het. 'n Ander probleem is die drastiese toename in probleemdiere wat op diegene druk plaas om meer menslike beheermaatreëls toe te pas. Die hoop is dat die artikel oor hierdie onderwerp ons lesers sal uitlok tot kommentaar en nooi hulle om oplossings vir die probleem voor te stel.

Die vraag wat oral gevra word is wat die invloed van die globale resessie sal wees. Daar word verwag dat dit 'n uitwerking op die prys sal meebring en die sentiment is tans effe negatief. Sybokhaar het tog, ten spyte van alles, beter gevaar as enige ander kommoditeit en daar is min rede om te glo dat dit nie sal voortduur nie, gegewe die skaarsheid van sybokhaar in die wêreld.

Die stappe wat geneem is met die sybokhaarbedryf werksinkels is ook bemoedigend. SSA en die Kwekersvereniging het strategiese sessies gehou om 'n meer doeltreffende benadering te ontwikkel wat die doeltreffendheid van die toepassing van bedryfsfondse tot gevolg sal hê en wat

terselfdertyd die bemerking en bevordering van sybokhaar sal verbeter. Dit sal om die beurt weer die trek effek in die mark meebring wat die gebruik van trustfondse om die vloerprys te ondersteun, sal uitskakel. Die kontak wat onlangs met Li Edelkoort gemaak is skep 'n opwindende moontlikheid om sybokhaar deur een van die mees invloedrykste persoonlikhede op die gebied van mode vooruitskatting te benut om sybokhaar te bemark. Haar vooruitsigte vir sybokhaar is tans baie bemoedigend.

Ons redakteur vind steeds nuwe gebruikers van sybokhaar en benut hierdie publikasie om hulle bekend te stel. Die ontdekking van die tapisserieë wat uit sybokhaar deur Marguerite Stephens gemaak word is opwindende nuus en bied die geleentheid om die eienskappe van sybokhaar op hoë vlak bekend te stel. Dit kan net tot almal se voordeel wees. Die sukses van die studente wat sybokhaarbeurse ontvang, is goeie nuus en hopelik sal die blootstelling aan die eienskappe van sybokhaar hulle aanmoedig om dit voorts verder te gebruik. In die toekoms sal die fokus op die toekenning van beurse aan die NMMU en Grootfontein Landbou-instituut gespits wees om respondente aan te moedig om 'n beroep in sybokhaar of angoraboerdery te volg.

Die uitdagings wat ons in 2009 moet aanvaar sal ook geleenthede vir onself, ons bedryf en ons besigheid inhou. Ons moet dit met al twee arms aangryp en benut.

Ter afsluiting rig ons graag ons lesers se aandag daarop dat hierdie publikasie op die web op www.mohair.co.za/files/journals/Angora_Autumn_2009.pdf beskikbaar is en dat alle artikels wat in die blad in Afrikaans geplaas is op die webwerf in Engels beskikbaar is op www.mohair.co.za/files/journals/English51_1.pdf. ■

This publication is the official mouthpiece of the S.A. Mohair Growers' Association, the Angora Ram Breeders Society and Mohair South Africa, and is read by the greater mohair industry, both locally and internationally. This magazine is published in Spring and Autumn (Southern Hemisphere).

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ARBS / Angora Goat And Mohair Journal / SAMGA / SA Mohair Farm Workers' Association

Adres/Address: Posbus/P O Box 50
JANSENVILLE
6250

Tel: 049-836 0140

Faks/Fax: 049-836 0329 / 086-588 1568

e-mail/e-pos: samga@xsinet.co.za

Hoofbestuurder/General Manager: Philip Vosloo

MSA and Trust

Adres/Address: Posbus/P O Box 2243
North End
Port Elizabeth
6056

Tel: 041-487 1386

Faks/Fax: 041-487 1336

e-mail/e-pos: info@mohair.co.za

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Secretary: R Smith, Posbus 134, Jansenville 6265 (Tel 049-836 9001/083 738 0769)

WILLOWMORE:

Chairman: A L Nortje, Posbus 189, Willowmore 6445, (Tel 044-923 1970)
Secretary: W C Schoeman, Posbus 155, Willowmore 6445

WINTERHOEK-BOSVELD:

Chairman: C J Pietersen, Posbus 232, Uitenhage 6230, (Tel 041-964 1006)
Secretary: L Pietersen, Posbus 34889, Newton Park 6055

ZUURBERG:

Chairman: J J Moolman, Posbus 15, Kommadagga 5800, (Tel 042-235 1568)
Secretary: C Gowar, Posbus 92, Paterson 6130 (Tel 042-235 1574)

Angora Ram Breeders Society

Angora Ramtelersgenootskap

Please contact the ARBS office to update your details, please supply your telephone, cell and email address.

Onderstaande is 'n volledige lys van lede van die bogenoemde vereniging. Ten einde die hoë standaard van die angorabok in Suid-Afrika te handhaaf en te verbeter, word op aansoek om lidmaatskap die geskiedenis van enige stoet ondersoek en aanbevelings gemaak.

The following is a list of the above society. In order to improve and maintain a high standard of the Angora goat in South Africa, all studs are inspected and flock histories investigated upon receipt of application for membership.

Lede / Members

Stoet Nr.	Eienaar/Owner	Stoet Nr.	Eienaar/Owner
Stud No.		Stud No.	
214	Baakensrug Angoras, Posbus 1281, Beaufort-Wes 6970	200	Loch Dale Angoras, Hobson D A and Sons, Box 114, Jansenville 6265
248	Barkhuizen Trust, Posbus 193, Uniondale 6460	121	Loock en Seuns, M C, Volmoed, Posbus 13, Willowmore 6680
148	Biggs, R G & Sons, Droëkloof, PO Box 106, Jansenville 6265	196	Lötter, G J L, Doornpoort, Willowmore 6445
312	Botha, Andries P R, Kareekrans Boerdery, Posbus 440, Somerset-Oos 5850	318	Maasdorp, D C, Box 75, Pearston 5860
187	Cawood, P L, Cawoodholme, P/Bag, Klipplaat 6255	270	Michau, F, Box 237, Cradock 5880
153	Colborne, F E & Sons, Kilborne, PO Box 161, Willowmore 6680	323	Mohair South Africa - Grootfontein Studente, Privaat Sak X529 Middelburg, Oos-Kaap 5900
315	Colborne, N, Box 165, Willowmore 6680	133	Moolman & Seuns, C A J, Trelawney Angoras, Posbus 1, Mortimer 5870
322	Cornelius, C W, Posbus 6, Pearston 5860	293	Mulder, A van Z, Harmonie, Glenconnor 6234
212	Dodds, N M, Box 30, Klipplaat 6255	191	Nortje, J E R, Posbus 153, Willowmore 6680
169	Du Preez, O M, Posbus 100, Cradock 5880	320	Oelofse, A, Rietgat, Posbus 153, Jansenville 6250
230	Du Randt, Reinhold, Schoongezicht, Posbus 63, Pearston 5860	168	Rathbone & Seun, B, Wilgerhof, Steytlerville 6250
299	Ferreira, G T & Seuns, Snyberg Angoras, Posbus 73, De Rust 6650	313	Retief, J L, Driehoekfontein, Posbus 425, Murraysburg 6995
244	Ferreira, G T & Seuns, Snyberg Angoras, Posbus 73, De Rust 6650	188	Retief Willem, De Bad, Posbus 65, Hanover 7005
286	Ferreira, G T & Seuns, Snyberg Angoras, Posbus 73, De Rust 6650	242	Schoeman & van Hasselt, Swartberg Angoras, Box 137, Prince Albert 6930
266	Ferreira, G T & Seuns, Snyberg Angoras, Posbus 73, De Rust 6650	117	Shires, M "The Angora Stud", Mount Stewart, Private Bag Klipplaat 6250
306	Ferreira, G T & Seuns, Snyberg Angoras, Posbus 73, De Rust 6650	116	Shirlands Angora Stud, Box 325, Graaff-Reinet 6280
321	Fitzhenry, C, Posbus 31, Aberdeen 6270	217	Short and Sons, A M, Box 325, Graaff Reinet 6280
152	Gowar, A, Stonefountain, Kommadagga 5800	178	Slabbert, L A F, Posbus 23, Aberdeen 6270
120	Henderson, P J W, Box 14, Somerset East 5850	262	Slater & Nel, Drie-Kuilen, Posbus 90, Steytlerville 6250
155	Herold (Pty) Ltd, David, Ordonantie, Posbus 196, Graaff-Reinet 6280	175	Terblanche, J T, Driekopsvlei-Wes, Jansenville 6265
213	Heydenrych & Sons, J F, Uitsig Angora Stud, Box 154, Jansenville 6265	250	Theron & Seun BK, DW, Posbus 22, Richmond, KP 7010
295	Hobson Pastoral, Box 482, Eppingdust 7475	317	Thorn Berg Angoras, Box 47, Steytlerville 6250
105	Hobson, A B, Box 129, Jansenville 6265	142	Thorn Park Angoras, Box 47, Steytlerville 6250
118	Hobson, David, Redcliffe, Box 16, Pearston 5860	192	Troskie, Johan C, Middelburgplaas, Posbus 177, Cookhouse 5820
215	Hobson, G & A, Box 47, Steytlerville 6250	301	Van der Westhuyzen, B, Posbus 53, Adelaide 5760
223	Hobson, G M and Sons, Careysbrooke, Box 100, Jansenville 6265	101	Van Hasselt Farming, C van Hasselt, PO Box 137, Prince Albert 6930
106	Hobson, G A, Box 82, Graaff- Reinet 6280	233	Vermaak, S V E, Brakfontein, Posbus 163, Jansenville 6265
195	Jordaan, Willie, Posbus 68, Cradock 5880	185	Viljoen, P H, De Hannesrust, Kleinpoort 6236
102	Kirkman, J D & Son, Nashvale, Steytlerville 6250	302	Viljoen, P P, De Hannesrust, Kleinpoort 6236
267	Lategan, J H, Fairview, Aberdeen 6270		
174	Lee, S J, Claremont, Klipplaat 6255		
109	Loch Dale Angoras, Hobson D A and Sons, Box 114, Jansenville 6265		

Winter 2008:

Seasonal Review

Deon Saayman
General Manager

At a glance the 2008 winter season could be regarded very favourably for producers although there were some erratic movements during the season.

The season started positively with an average market indicator of R66.53 which slid to R60.60 on the third sale of the winter season. This decline was partly due to the mounting economic uncertainty and the untimely critical illness suffered by one of the buyers on the eve of the auction.

The market staged a remarkable recovery on the fourth sale to close on R68.10. This was mainly due to a constant demand for kid mohair (an increase of 11% from the first winter sale) and a commitment from topmakers to secure their short to medium term stock positions. The market remained buoyant for the remainder of the season, with kids easing off towards the end.

Prices achieved for the winter season were relatively unaffected by the global downturn and producers were favoured by the speciality fibre status and the scarcity of mohair. Other fibre commodities experienced quite significant fluctuations in their trading value.

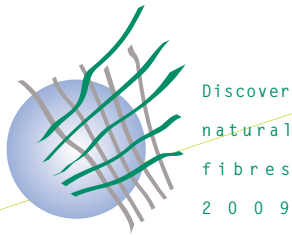
The drought, which was being experienced in the major part of the production area, had a significant effect on the length of the clip which was offered in the winter season.

The average prices for the 2008 winter season were as follows, with the change from the corresponding season of 2007 indicated in brackets.

Kids	132.74	(14.7% up)
YG	55.51	(16% down)
FA	52.86	(6% down)
AD	52.70	(5% down)
Average	66.78	(1.5% up)

The mohair industry cannot expect to side-step the global economic turmoil indefinitely and will eventually experience pressure on demand levels. Mohair is fortunate to be in the speciality and scarce fibre segment of textile fabrics and will most probably experience less influence from the economic downturn than other natural fibres. Kid mohair is currently experiencing a good demand and if this trend continues into 2009, it will bring a level of sustainability to price levels, however producers should be cautioned that prices, especially in the adult and young goat's hair market, will remain under pressure for the foreseeable future. ■

The **International Year of Natural Fibres** 2009



Mohair, cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, sisal ...

The International Year of Natural Fibres was officially launched in Rome on the 22 January 2009 by the Food and Agriculture Organization, a United Nations agency designated by the UN General Assembly to lead an international public awareness campaign of the importance of natural fibres.

Why an International Year of Natural Fibres?

Since the early 1960s, the use of synthetic fibres has increased, and natural fibres have lost a lot of their market share. The main objective of this awareness campaign is to raise the profile of these fibres to emphasise their sustainable value globally while helping to sustain the incomes of their primary producers, the farmers.

The objectives of the FOA with this campaign were interalia:

- To raise an awareness and to stimulate the demand for natural fibres.
- Promote the efficiency and sustainability of natural fibres industries.
- Encourage appropriate policy responses from governments to the problems faced by natural fibres industries.
- Foster an effective and enduring international partnership among the various natural fibres industries.

This awareness campaign was planned as early as 2005 at the Joint Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Hard Fibres of the United Nations noting that natural fibres play an important part in clothing the world's population as well as having traditional and promising new industrial uses and recalling that much of the world's natural fibres are produced as a source of cash income by small farmers in low-income developing countries.

Their desire was to focus world attention on the role that the income derived from the sale and export of natural fibres plays in contributing to food security and poverty alleviation of the world's population.

They believed that while the production and consumption of natural fibres offer significant environmental benefits, concerted efforts should be made to ensure that these benefits are not compromised by unsound practices.

This would at the same time affirm the need to heighten public awareness of the economic and environmental attributes of natural fibres.

All natural fibres, defined as 'those renewable fibres from plants or animals which can easily be transformed into a yarn for textiles', are included in this awareness campaign and it is interesting to note that close to thirty million tons of natural fibres are produced every year of which cotton is dominant with twenty million tons.

By comparison approximately five million tons of mohair is produced annually.

To celebrate the International Year of the Natural Fibres various conferences, exhibits, fashion shows, including the International Mohair Summit in South Africa in November 2009, will be focussing international attention on these rare commodities. ■



For a closer look at some of the events planned for 2009 visit the website:
www.naturalfibres2009.org
Contact the organisers and get involved.

Mohair the choice of fibre for

the American First Lady

2009 heralds a new era of hope and optimism in a global environment that has seen both financial and political turmoil. The world is reaching out for symbols of hope from leaders of integrity that rise above the needs of self enrichment and power struggles.

The millennium change has brought about much expectation coupled to anxiety about the future and there is a hungry need for people and commodities of substance that have the endurance to guide the world to sanity. The election of Obama as President of America is a strong message that the world is ready for innovative leadership.

How symbolic that the first black first lady of America chose mohair from the plains of the Camdeboo for this very historic inauguration! Celebrating the International Year of the Natural Fibre could not have had a more auspicious opening than this! Mohair on the shoulders of this icon of hope was more than the best staged marketing campaign could have hoped for!

The lovely lemongrass cardigan that was worn by Michelle Obama at her husband's inauguration was designed by Nina Ricci (New York) from 23,5 micron (greasy) mohair that was sold to ADF (South Africa) by Camdeboo Mohair. The mohair tops were processed by SAMIL



and the yarn created by the spinners Sato-Seni, a member of the Camdeboo Licensed Association in Japan. The composition of the single 1/44 nm yarn included 50% mohair, 20% wool and 30% nylon.

The source of the mohair could be traced by Camdeboo Mohair's source of origin tracing programme which certifies the production process from fibre to fabric.

This is an amazing scoop for Camdeboo Mohair and they should be congratulated for years of dedicated perseverance in a very competitive market. ■



Glitz and Glamour

to celebrate the **Year of Natural Fibres**

Linda Henderson

Sir Herbert Baker, architect of the Archives, would have been delighted that his building was used for such a glamorous occasion! This fashion show that attracted several glitterati and influential fashion faces, certainly raised the bar for similar social occasions in the mother city and will be a hard act to follow!

KLÛK CGDT

What was so refreshing about this range was the feminine touch brushed by a seductive stroke of romance

To celebrate the International Year of the Natural Fibre, Mohair Promotions Cape, marketing arm of the buyers' organization, employed the services of Malcolm Klük and Christiaan Gabriël du Toit, two renowned and talented local designers to create magic with wool and mohair in Cape Town at the *Centre for the Book*, formerly the South African Archives.

Using mohair, the Diamond Fibre and wool the Golden Fleece, Hextex and SA Fine Worsteds produced a cloth consisting of 80% wool and 20% mohair with which these two gentlemen could create their magic. This is the first time that the two industries, (wool and mohair) have co-operated to market their products.

Inspired by Cole Porter's movie *De-Lovely*, these creative designers attached the luxury label to the cloth and the status of the event. No effort or expense was spared in this attempt to showcase South Africa's two natural fibres to an audience that could sit back and enjoy the wealth of our own natural resources while they were transported back to Cole Porter's frivolous Paris full of intrigue and mysterious undertones. The old school black-tie orchestra added to the beautiful ambiance and set the scene for a seductive trip down memory lane while they played Cole Porter musical memories including *Don't Fence Me In* and *Lets Do it (Let's fall in love)*.





For far too short a period we witnessed creative magic while the models, including the present Miss South Africa, flaunted the garments while mounting and dismounting podiums and adopting the much exaggerated swinger poses popular in the twenties.

What was so refreshing about this range was the soft feminine touch brushed by a seductive stroke of romance. The *dress* in all its various formats held centre stage. The fabric was complex enough to allow simple styling to celebrate. Off the shoulder a-symmetrical dresses, lace inserted bodices, pleated bodices with soft draping skirts and a-line knee length dresses, reminiscent of the post war years held centre stage.

Malcolm and Gabriel also demonstrated their understanding of the versatility of mohair with their beautiful trench coats and fedora hats. Ever thought that mohair could be used as an umbrella? It can and it was after the fabric was waterproofed.

The strict lines of the pants ensembles were softened with oversized organza blouson tops, adding to the romantic allure of the range.

The delicate knitted garments were

contributed by Malusi Fashions and added to the allure of the range.

While every designer is at liberty to express himself freely in cloth there are very few who manage to attain a balance between entertaining the audience while not losing the commercial focus of a range. So often in the past we have witnessed fashion fantasy in mohair that has no commercial value and only serves to entertain the audience, who in the past often consisted mostly of mohair producers. So very often these garments were only on display for a short period during the show only to collect dust in some forgotten backroom.

The break through that we have longed for so much, at last seems to be within our grasp.

This range will be available in most sizes from the retail outlets of Klûk CGDT – and they are happy to accommodate, within reason, any personal adaptations that may be necessary.

The organizers of the show must be congratulated on an event well co-ordinated. The evening was perfect and the illustrious glitterati, who were spotted in the audience could not to be other than impressed. The best natural fibres were given the royal treatment by two of our most talented South African designers and this was one occasion where I was proud to be a South African. ■

This range will be available
in most sizes from the retail
outlets of Klûk CGDT



Klûk CGDT retail boutique

Portside, Cnr Main and
Upperportswood Road
Greenpoint, Cape Town

083-377 7780

shop@kluk.co.za

*The new store opens in
Johannesburg in April*

KLûK CGDT



Malcolm Klûk and Christiaan Gabriël du Toit

Li Edelkoort -

The window of opportunity for mohair is now



Linda Henderson

To be regarded internationally as one of the top twenty most powerful influences on fashion and lifestyle trends takes some doing. To define this diva of trend forecasting and trend influence takes great verbal skill. To explain her acute perception of world events and how they impact on fashion, lifestyle and consumerism takes some insight, but to accept her relevance to the mohair industry requires little mental anguish.

The marketing committee of MSA, including Jackie Gant and Deon Saayman, were recently privileged to witness a fashion trend forecasting workshop in Cape Town with this internationally acclaimed fashion inspiration with the view of exploring future business associations. Linda Henderson shared the encounter and welcomes the opportunity of introducing Li Edelkoort to the mohair community.

Lidewij Edelkoort, better known as Li, owns the Paris based company, Trend Union, and commutes between that city and Eindhoven, where she is chairwoman of the Eindhoven Design Academy.

Since the early eighties Li has been known as a trend forecaster and since then she and her design organization have been compiling trend books, making audio visuals, addressing workshops, having seminars, developing products and advising consumer companies from the fashion, cosmetic, lifestyle, car and many other industries.

Her sharp intuition and ability to transfer her observations of world events into guiding retail companies to follow the correct consumer emotions is phenomenal.

She travels the globe and her destinations include all the major European, Asian and American capitals. On her journeys she captures what is happening globally and from Paris her company provides the world with her analysis. Not only does she observe what is 'happening out there', but she predicts how people will react to it. In the beginning she relied strongly on intuition, but her thirty years of experience in the industry has turned her into an icon that has a very strong international following.

She uses her information gleaned from many sources to predict the next season's colours, styles, shapes and emotions. She offers this information as inspiration to fashion designers, weavers, product developers and many more in the form of workshops, seminars, audio visuals and trend books. This information gives designers from across many disciplines the inside lane and the ability to 'read' the future and



to design accordingly. Not only does she predict trends, she influences the way things will develop as a result of her predictions.

Her influence is immense and her following is impressive. Recently she was awarded an honorary doctorate at the Nottingham Trent University in England for her inspiring contribution to countless design disciplines and her leading role in analysing consumer trends, which turned trend forecasting into a profession. Professor Simon Lewis from the university summed it up best when he said, 'Li Edelkoort earned international distinction for her vision, integrity and high creative standing. Her interpretation paves the way for greater understanding of what tomorrow's consumers will want, how they live and what will be important to them. She has become an icon of style who has become the undisputed leader in the world of trend forecasting and whose work provides endless inspiration for designers from across the globe.'

Recently she was also awarded the 'Chevalier de Arts et de Lettres', a prestigious French knighthood, which is seldom bestowed on anyone who does not have French nationality, and is only granted to persons who contributed greatly to French and global culture.

A fashion fortune teller? A spin doctor of style? Is that possible?

Listening to her presentation certainly reconfirmed my impression that she is a great visionary with immense influence.

We want to be more Greta Garbo than Paris Hilton.

Some pertinent points

Li's presentation focussed on summer 2010 and while her storyboard did not include mohair, since mohair is deemed to be a winter fabric for female fashion, she touched on matters that would influence the way we will dress in the immediate future.

'We are presently emerging from a twenty year cycle of fear that has taught us many lessons. In the early nineties we were fearful of unknown viruses like Bird Flue and Aids and we had a fear of the future at the change of the millennium. The 9/11 incident caused havoc in our lives and security and trust became the most important elements in our existence. We did not want to fly and we did not trust the person next to us. The present global economic crisis has also brought major disruption, but it has made us resilient to the point that we do not fear terrorist attacks or financial disasters as much and that the effectiveness of these threats has somewhat declined. Although we cannot ignore the effect the world economic crisis will have on our lives we do not feel personally responsible for the chaos. The economic crisis can be laid at the doors of inefficient international banking systems and not because we were dancing around the golden calf too much, so we will recover,' says Li.

'We are emerging from this cycle of fear and the election of Obama is an example of the hope and optimism that we have for the future. Four years ago such an event was not even considered possible.

'The effect the fear will have on our lives is that we will be looking at safe, sustainable products that give us comfort. It is a period in which the rural and the romantic heritage of the agricultural background will influence all other domains, giving an agricultural flavour to culture. Farmer's style will become fashion, along with farm animals, farms as solid investments, and a period defined by organic food, sustainable energy, clean water and smog free air. Houses will be open plan structures like barns or glasshouses, making people feel like baby plants in a nursery; well watered and nourished, loved and spoken to. These rural structures and agricultural elements will invade cities and transform the concrete landscape into a greener and better place to be.

'After all, the farmers of the future will hold all the keys to our existence. They will not only clothe us and feed us, they will possibly heal us. Well being farms, learning farms, pleasure farms will sprout and give communal and pioneering spirit to these activities.

'Fashion will also project this very agricultural lifestyle and inspiration will come from rural sources like desert safaris and African experiences and the inspiration will move from urban to pastoral.'

The green carpet will replace the red carpet.

‘Within this climate natural, sustainable fibres will find a natural home.’

‘Fear also has the effect that people look for cover, so my prediction is that soft hair-like garments that cover the skin, face and head will find favour. As a result, scarves, hats, mittens, leggings, throws and capes will be big news. It is almost an expression for the need to be private and intimate as opposed to being exposed and vulnerable. We want to be more Greta Garbo than Paris Hilton. We will be layering with wraps and throws for a while still.

‘Disguise, an attempt to hide from reality, is also making big splashes. Masks and collages will play a big role in children’s wear as they go to school wearing masks and costumes in the primary phases.

‘There will be a return to monocultures as people will want to see the purity and wholesomeness of single elements instead of mixtures of various kinds. The identity and origins of fibres will become important.

‘It must be remembered that textiles and fashions are receptors of societal and political trends.’

Colours

‘Normally the direct effect of an economic crisis is a return to minimalism. A kind of guilt response to over spending, however I foresee that colour will not become sombre and stark this time as consumers don’t feel guilty about this financial crisis. Colours will certainly change and grey will become the new black while yellow will replace pink in summer. Yellow is an androgynous and optimistic colour that suits interiors and clothes very well and will serve to bring optimism back into our lives.

‘The weather plays a major role in our lives and we predicted that 2008 would be a year of much rain and several floods as a result of changing weather patterns and that grey would be an important colour in designing rain gear. These days you need gear to hike and play and walk in the rain. One raincoat is no longer sufficient.

‘Gold has also become a strong colour. In 1999 I told my clients that the world is a casino – so invest in gold. Today gold is a strong colour especially in sportswear and gold track and sports shoes are common. In this country gold will get you out of trouble so you should make a story of it especially in 2010.’

Li supports mohair one hundred percent and she has faith in the fibre. It is natural and sustainable and suitable for many different applications in fashion and in interiors. It fits the romantic and rural profile of the strong agricultural and pastoral trend that is emerging. It connects to the monoculture and organic fashion philosophy and has the correct emotional profile for the immediate season. In its present format mohair fits the fashion bill very well. Li is also in a position to help with future product development and to guide and influence designers and weavers to stay relevant in the fashion and lifestyle market.

The industry could have no better ambassador for mohair than Li Edelkoort. She is in a position to influence designers to use the fibre and she is able to guide product developers to produce fabric and yarn that is relevant for the next season and the future. There is no-one better positioned to influence mohair consumption than Li Edelkoort.

Her iconic status as trend forecaster and ultimately trend setter puts her in the ideal spot to market the merits of mohair internationally and to influence designers and consumers alike to use the fibre. In the absence of an organization like the IMA there is no-one better suited to fit the profile of international mohair ambassador.

May the mohair industry have the vision to use the window of opportunity that she presents to employ her international iconic status to spread the mohair story. ■



Li Edelkoort accepts the mohair handbag at the presentation she did for the mohair industry.

‘We are emerging from this cycle of fear and the election of Obama is an example of the hope and optimism that we have for the future.’

The South African delegation at Terra Madre.
 L-R: Joe Palmer and Paul Webber, sheep farmers from Grahamstown. Anton Nel, Katrina Nel and Elna van den Bergh, mohair. Mike Palmer, Lorraine and Gullian du Toit, sheep farmers from Frazerburg.



Bra may be a small Italian country village, but it is the birthplace of a movement that has gained global attention. In 1986, one of its sons, Carlo Petrini, gave substance to *Slow Food*, an eno-gastronomic (wine and food) association whose initial aim was to support and defend good quality food, gastronomic pleasure and a slow pace of life.

Mohair and Wool at *global food summit*



Anton Nel at the workshop for natural fibres.

Elna van den Bergh and Anton Nel

'Eating is a gastronomic act and producing is an agricultural act,' claimed Petrini.

Slow Food initially focussed on the pleasures of the table, on the importance of good-tasting food, and on the defence of cultures facing growing homogenization as a result of today's so called rationales regarding production, distribution and economies of scale.

The catalyst for the mindset was the effect that 'fast food' has on the palate of the true gastronome and on the well being of the health conscious.

Since then the movement has grown to embrace a far broader scope of concerns affecting the quality of life, and as a logical consequence, the very survival of the imperilled planet that we live on.

Slow Food organises local and international food fairs, markets and events and above all manages *TERRA MADRE*, an international meeting platform for primary food producers



dressing is also an agricultural act...



The international flavour to Terra Madre and Salon del Gusto.

from around the globe. They actively support the slow food philosophy and work towards taste education and gastronomic science while supporting the sustainability of small scale producers. At this event farmers and other producers of food (medium to small-scale) gather to discuss communal issues, concerns and problems relating to the production, distribution and survival of their products.

In essence *TERRA MADRE*:

- Gives voice and visibility to the rural food producers who populate the world.
- Raises their awareness as well as that of the population at large, of the value of their work.
- Attempts to sustain their ability to work under the best conditions for the good of the planet.
- For these reasons: constructs a global network with information-sharing tools, the means to learn from each other and opportunities to collaborate in many ways.

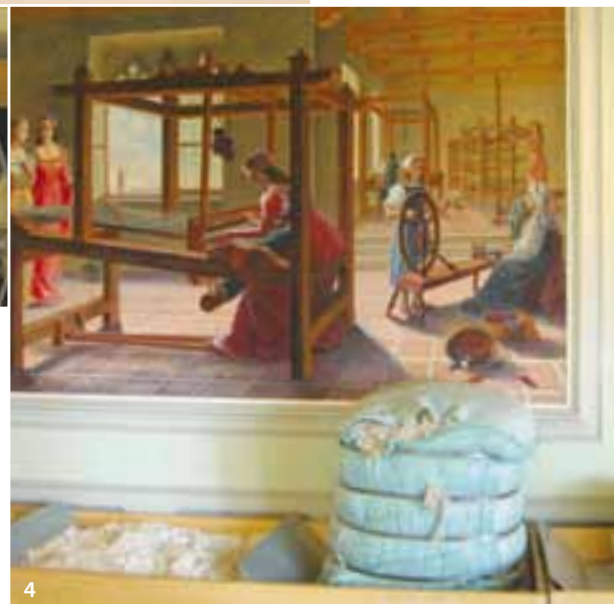
Terra Madre

At the inaugural event in 2004 it attracted five thousand producers from a hundred and thirty countries and shone global media interest on their crisis. The second edition brought in a further thousand cooks, from renowned to modest, but all aware of their role, relative to high quality food producers. Also in attendance were four hundred researchers with hands-on practise. *Slow Food* rallies public institutions as well as local, regional and national bodies to collectively form the Terra Madre Foundation, further partnering with private companies and numerous like minded networks, some of which were established especially for the event.

Terra Madre is hosted every second year and the third show of its kind was held in Turin, Italy from 23 – 27 October 2008. It drew the unprecedented attendance of seven thousand two hundred small-scale producers, cooks, fishers, breeders, academics, artisans and young people from across the globe.

Natural Fibres at Terra Madre

For the first time this year producers of natural fibres were invited to the event since 'dressing is also an agricultural act'. Since the early sixties natural fibres have been under tremendous pressure to survive the onslaught of synthetics, most of whom rely entirely on oil, a non-sustainable earth resource, for their existence. 'Fast fashion' has become for clothing what 'fast food' has for nutrition: not only does it destroy the difference, it kills the appreciation of the



The production of natural fibres is in constant decline.

true, absolute and ethical quality of the original. The continued support for easy clothing from consumers also puts tremendous pressure on natural fibres that are generally seen as high care.

The vision of Terra Madre is to mobilize producers of natural fibres against exploitation by bigger industries and to remain sustainable in the process.

South Africa represented at Terra Madre:

Anton Nel, his wife Katrina, and Elna van den Bergh, two mohair producers from South Africa, were selected to attend the four day event in Biella as part of the natural fibre delegation.

'It was fascinating meeting growers of natural fibres from across the globe and to learn that we often share the same production challenges,' says Anton.

Fibre producers were divided into two categories ie animal producing fibres eg mohair, wool, cashmere, alpaca, vicuna, and silk and plant producing fibres eg sisal, coir, cotton, flax and hemp.

A workshop depicting the various challenges related to producing natural fibres was held and topics of discussion included:

- The decline in the consumption of natural fibres and the battle against synthetics.
- Production costs of natural fibres.
- The influence of modern woman on natural fibres.
- Production obstacles encountered in producing natural fibres including damage causing animals, decline of producers, rising price of production ground etc.

At the event a Natural Fibres Manifesto was signed at the town hall of Biella by the Italian Minister of Agriculture that states: 'The production of natural fibres is in constant decline. These are the fibres that for centuries humans have reaped from Mother Earth. They are being replaced by man-made fibres. While it is not possible to stop human progress, it is possible to change the direction of such progress, bringing together aesthetics, ethics and quality of life through the conscious consumption of products closer to their origins.'

Education was the key theme of the meeting's forty earth workshops with Terra Madre communities representing a diverse range of projects that are bringing about cultural change around the world through food and fibre education.

In addition, 28 regional and national meetings provided an opportunity for producers, cooks, academics and youth to come together to discuss developments

1. Mohair, wool and cashmere garments from Zegna.
2. International representation at the natural fibre workshop.
3. A sample of Zegna's "Golden Fleece" award for fine micron wool.
4. A mural in the Zegna showroom.
5. The big bitten woolen apple – a symbolic representation of restoring the wholesomeness of wool.

'Fast fashion 'has become for clothing what 'fast food' has for nutrition



Elna van den Bergh, Anton Nel, the mayor of Biella and Elena Schneider, our hostess.



Anton Nel and Carlo Petrini, founder of Terra Madre.

and concerns moving towards a good, clean and fair food and fibre system in their regions of the world.

While the time and the opportunity was limited, delegates all agreed that Terra Madre could make a difference to their plight. The Terra Madre Foundation is a well oiled, well connected network of influential people who are very influential in changing global mindsets.

The importance of traditional farming knowledge and the Terra Madre network in finding a sustainable solution to the global food and natural fibre crisis was also emphasised in messages sent to delegates by the United Nations and HRH The Prince of Wales.

'I welcome initiatives such as yours which contribute to building new partnerships and focus public opinion on small-scale farming,' stated UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

'Traditional and local knowledge constitutes an extensive realm of accumulated practical knowledge and knowledge-generating capacity is needed if sustainability and development goals are to be reached' said HRH Prince Charles in a recorded message at the opening ceremony.

The message being spread by Terra Madre is gaining momentum on every level – from food producers to global policy makers. In a clear sign of the political strength that it has gained, the Italian government invited a delegation from Terra Madre to serve as an interlocutor to the G8 meeting in Sardinia later in 2009.

This unprecedented invitation will give significant voice to a representation of the four hundred and fifty million small-holder farmers of the world, who do not typically have the opportunity to influence global policy decision-making.

Italian Hospitality

During this tour the delegates from South Africa were on the receiving end of wholesome Italian hospitality.

'Elena Schneider from the Schneider Group of companies was our hostess and made us feel very welcome and at home,' say Anton and Katrina.

'On the Saturday evening we were hosted by the mayor of Biella to an unforgettable seven course meal at an unforgettable Italian restaurant. The language was a bit of a problem when we had to analyse the menu, but I decided to do like the Romans when in Rome. I learnt later that one of the dishes included congealed blood while pickled pork ears was the delicacy in the other dish, all very new, but very tasty!' says Elna.

'Our group included wool growers from New Zealand, Australia, Argentina and Kenya as well as cashmere and silk farmers from Mongolia, cotton growers from Egypt and India and linen producers from France. For some of these producers from the very remote areas, their visits to the Zegna and the Schneider mills were their first exposure to processing and it added great value to their trip,' concluded Anton.

Salon del Gusto

Salon del Gusto is an Italian food fair that runs concurrently with Terra Madre and is an opportunity for gastronomes from around the globe to experience the best Italy has to offer in food fair. All the Italian regions are represented and it is a culinary delight. Parma hams, truffles, pastas, processed cheeses, wines and endless other delicacies vied for attention on beautifully arrayed shelves.

'Walking through the huge halls with all the delights was like experiencing a true Roman banquet. There were many kinds of foods that I had not even heard of before,' says Elna.

'I was so inspired by what I experienced, that I decided that we need to appreciate our own natural resources to a greater extent,' Elna enthused.

'I have always been involved with natural fibres, and I would like to convey this passion to the children at the prep school that we have opened locally. We are also looking at perhaps organising a combined Natural Fibres symposium in South Africa in the near future,' says Katrina. ■

Turkey:

Origin of the Angora Goat

Arthur Short

Turkey is the home of the original Angora goat and until about two years ago was one of the big three mohair producing countries with South Africa and the United States (mainly Texas). At that time production was very similar with each producing about one third of the world's mohair.

This is sadly no longer the case, with mohair production having dropped to about 5.4% of world production.

It was therefore decided to send a delegation from MSA consisting of the chairman, Reinhold du Randt and Arthur Short to Turkey to rebuild the relationship between South Africa and the Turkish producers and their producer organization, Tiftik Burlik. The intention was to identify problems with the production and marketing of their clip. It was hoped that with the cooperation of MSA some perceived problems could possibly be solved. The delegation was also tasked with investigating whether an exchange of breeding material could be beneficial to both countries.

The main focus of the trip lay in and around Ankara (formerly Angora), a city with a population of approximately three and half million people. The Tiftik Burlik offices and warehouse are situated there and almost the entire production of Turkish mohair comes from within a radius of 300 km of Ankara. Tiftik Burlik is a para-statal organization, similar to the old Mohair Board, which controls the marketing of the Turkish clip and the delegation was enthusiastically welcomed by one of their officials, Mr Ilhami and an interpreter on our arrival in Ankara. We soon realised that the interpreter was vitally important as very little English is spoken in Turkey.

Preliminary discussions were held with Nurcan Gungor, a lady who visited Port Elizabeth in 2007, and is involved in a business that buys and resorts mohair before selling it on. She identified some of the problems experienced in marketing Turkish mohair, which were confirmed when we met the managing director of Tiftik Burlik, Mr Kasapoghlo and the three board members, Messrs. Cetin (Chairman), Rahmi and

An Anatolian shepherd dog guarding its herd





Top: The Blue Mosque – one of the many beautiful places of worship in Istanbul.

Top right: Angora rams at the government sponsored breeding farm.

Middle: Enjoying Turkish hospitality with their feet in the water. Messrs Yakup and Cetin with Arthur Short and Reinhold du Randt.

Bottom: A typical herd of Turkish Angora goats.

Yakup. These problems included a lack of sorting and scouring facilities, there being only one remaining scouring plant, owned by a big textile firm who will only scour for their own use, which at present includes very little mohair. This is a major problem as their traditional markets such as Russia demand scoured mohair. In addition to this there is no promotion and marketing except by private businesses resulting in a stockpile of unsold mohair from the previous seasons.

On a visit to the Tiflik Burlik warehouse we saw 140 000 kg of the 2008 production of approximately 300 000 kg neatly stored in jute packs while 300 000 kg of unsold mohair from the previous season was stored in another warehouse. The mohair was of good length, being shorn once a year, with good lustre, but containing more oil, dust and kemp than South African mohair.

Shearing takes place in early spring (late March) and growers deliver their unsorted mohair to one co-operation where so called 'experts' do a broad classing and binning. Adults and young goats are put together, kids on its own, and stain and lox are removed.

These lots are then packed in jute bags and delivered to Tiflik Burlik, who sell the mohair out of hand or arrange auctions when demand is good. Growers are paid YTL 3.30 per kg (\pm R21) by Tiflik Burlik a week after delivering and a month later receive an additional government subsidy of YTL 8.00 (\pm R52) per kg. No auctions had been held in 2008 but mohair was being offered at about YTL10 per kg. (\pm R65)

Visits to the two relatively large producers gave an indication of the type of Angora goats with which they farm as well as an interesting insight into their management practises. In both cases the goats were robust, but with chalky ears and obvious kemp while the fleeces were light and of average to poor quality. It was interesting to note that the hair growth is relatively long and straight during summer, while being shorter and denser during the harsh winter. The amount of hair shorn at twelve months appears to be similar to that shorn at six months in South Africa.

The summers are dry and hot and during this period the goats graze out in hilly country which is covered in dry grass and bush, which resembled 'ouhout' found in some mountainous areas of South Africa. As there are no fences the flocks are accompanied by shepherds, who live out with the animals from July to November, and Anatolian shepherd dogs for protection from wolves. Mr Cetin's flock of 2000 goats of which 700 were ewes was accompanied by three shepherds and six dogs, some of whom had collars with metal spikes to protect them when fighting wolves.

At the end of summer the goats trek back to the farm where they are housed in enclosed yards and sheds over the winter.

After shearing in March, the ewes kid in April under supervision in the

The hardiness, fertility and lustre of Turkish Angoras could be of benefit in South Africa



*Above: Typical Turkish Angora goat.
Right: Turkish mohair showing the long twelve month growth.
Bottom left: A stock pile of unsold Turkish mohair in the Tiftik Burlik warehouse.
Bottom right: Turkish shepherds with their Anatolian shepherd dogs.*

yards. By July the kids are strong enough to trek out to the summer grazing with the rest of the flock. They reported exceptionally high kidding percentages of between 120% – 140% with a high percentage of twins.

It appeared that the goats were only dosed and treated with a pour on dip for lice once a year before going out onto the summer grazing. All the ram kids were left in tact until just before the mating season when substandard rams were castrated.

We also visited a government assisted breeding farm where they were carrying out a programme to breed improved Angora goats for distribution to commercial producers. There was a definite improvement in the quality and quantity of mohair produced by these goats, but they were still very mixed. A more intensive selection process could possibly speed up the process and South African genetics would improve their qualities. The hardiness, fertility and lustre of Turkish Angoras could be of benefit in South Africa, but their kemp content would first have to be drastically improved.

At the moment there is a total veterinary embargo on import and export of both mohair and breeding material between Turkey and South Africa. This is a major stumbling block for cooperation between MSA and Tiftik Burlik and will have to be addressed before we can assist them with scouring and marketing their clip or exchanging any breeding material.

A meeting with the South African ambassador, Mr Tebogo Seokolo and his assistant Mr Sarel van Zyl from the Eastern Cape, proved worthwhile as the ambassador gave us a clear insight into how the Turks trade and do business. He also undertook to assist in attempts to open the export and import protocols between the two countries.

The members of Tiftik Burlik and producers whom we met were very friendly and hospitable and showed a willingness to co-operate with MSA as they view South Africa as world leaders in mohair production.

We were fortunate to be able to pay a visit to Istanbul, the business capital with a population of 15 million people. It has a rich history and is regarded as the point where East and West meet and has always been an important trading centre. Istanbul is the only city in the world that is built on two continents.

There are many interesting places to visit and a vast number of markets that sell almost anything, more particularly textile and leather goods.

Turkey is a country with a growing economy, a vibrant tourism market and productive textile markets while still having dedicated mohair producers. Assisting them to maintain mohair production and opening trade channels between our countries could be of benefit to all. ■



Faecal Analyses *Revisited*

Dr. Roland Larson, Graaff-Reinet Veterinary Clinic, Graaff-Reinet

Introduction

Much has and will be said regarding our approach to addressing internal and external parasites in farmed livestock. In the very recent past extermination of these foe has shifted to management of inevitable partners.

We have come to realize, hopefully, that eradication of these parasites more often than not creates instability in a fragile ecology resulting in even more serious problems.

If we consider a host (the farmed animal) no longer challenged by a parasite (or any pathogen, for that matter), the acquired immunity through natural exposure, will be lost in a very short time. This lost immunity, or tolerance, is in turn not transferred to progeny. With this in mind, we should strive to select animals better adapted to resist or tolerate infection or parasitism. Logically this is a long term process, but if the principle of management rather than extermination can be employed we will be selecting stock a lot more resistant and resilient to parasitism.

Host Resistance and Resilience

Resistance, in this sense, relates to the animal actually preventing or minimizing parasites to establish themselves in or on the host. Resilience, on the other hand, refers to the animal tolerating or co-existing with the external or internal parasites without showing unacceptable production losses. Both resistance and resilience are heritable traits.

A case in point: Why do adult sheep and goats seldom show milk tapeworm burdens? Think resistance!

Management of the problem

Management may be defined as skilful handling and using of available resources in order to control something successfully. Here the resources available would include knowledge of

- a) the host and the necessary husbandry requirements,
- b) the parasite(s), and
- c) the tools at our disposal to create a satisfactory balance between parasite and host. These tools include, inter alia, the skilful use of monitoring methods, anti-parasitics and pasture management.

Monitoring methods

Methods we have at our disposal include:

- a) Faecal analyses
 - b) Faecal cultures for generic identification of larvae
 - c) Autopsy
 - d) Famacha© System conjunctivae examination
- Faecal cultures are a time consuming, expensive procedure and rarely performed in general practice.
 - The identification and accurate burden-quantification of parasites in the individual animal can only be performed at autopsy.
 - The Famacha© System is a useful technique whereby clinical anaemia, as a result of wireworm infestation not tolerated in the individual animal, is evaluated. This system is particularly useful in identifying the resilient animals referred to earlier.

Faecal Analyses

In my opinion this still remains one of the most useful monitoring methods in internal parasite control, but is highly under-utilized. Many farmers have benefited financially (substantially!) by having faecal analyses performed regularly and can feel they have contributed to holistic farming by using less anti-parasitics. However, it may be necessary to highlight the following:

1. Sampling method

- Faecal samples are best taken from the rectum of animals, and not picked up off the floor. This prevents debris contaminating the sample and excludes old faeces, exposed to the environment for a prolonged period of time, from entering the sample.
- Group/flock/composite samples should always be taken from the same animals. We prefer 5 samples from every 100 animals (2 tops 1 average and 2 bottoms). Mark these animals appropriately. Discuss the amount to be removed from each animal with your veterinarian. They should at least be in equal quantities.
- Seal the sample in a plastic packet, removing as far as possible all air. Household vacuum packing machines work a treat! Bank coin plastic bags work well. Eggs exposed to air start hatching.

History has taught us we shall have to adapt to the environment instead of us trying to change the environment to suit our farming.

- Keep the sample cold, not frozen! Wrap in newspaper.
 - Mark sample indicating flock, camp, veld/pasture, previous drench and date of drench administration.
 - Submit to your veterinarian as soon as possible. Preferably within 24 hrs.
 - Group samples should be taken at least every 2 months, preferably monthly. (On cultivated pastures, definitely monthly.)
- After processing the sample, internal parasite eggs (oocysts in coccidia) are then counted and species of worms identified (where possible).

2. Limitations

- A faecal egg count essentially gives an indication at which the pasture is being contaminated with eggs.
- Faecal analyses give no indication as to the actual worm burden that the animal carries. Why?
 - Only mature, reproductively active female worms lay eggs.
 - Of these females, some species of worms reproduce at a much faster rate than others. (This does not necessarily mean the faster producing worms have a greater influence on host well-being.)
 - Roundworm (nematode) females have an egg-laying tempo curve, ie as young females they slowly start laying eggs, reach maturity to accelerate in production and then progressively exhaust themselves.
 - The immune status, referred to previously, influences the egg-laying capacity of females (see later again).
- Only some species of worms can be identified on faecal analysis. Wireworm, bankrupt worm and brown stomach worm are indistinguishable. Long-necked bankrupt and whipworm are easily identified.
- Ad hoc group sampling is of little value. This is particularly frustrating for the veterinarian where he is expected to express an opinion and make recommendations solely on the basis of a single analysis. Regular sampling, previous drench history, accurate record keeping and correlation with other monitoring tools are essential.

3. Benefits

- Where performed regularly and done in conjunction with other monitoring methods, it is very useful.
- It is particularly useful to diagnose coccidiosis.
- Individual sampling, together with other parameters in establishing a diagnosis, is useful.
- It is a relatively cheap procedure.
- Drench efficacy can be monitored (see later).
- It is employed to identify resilient animals in conjunction with eg the Famacha© System.

4. Getting the most out of Faecal Analyses

- Monitor drench efficacy 10-14 days post-drenching using the initial pre-drench count as a reference (referred to as a Faecal

Egg Count Reduction Test [FECRT]). This test goes a long way to identify worms resistant to drench groups.

- Monitor young stock/weanlings more frequently.
- Monitor ewes in late pregnancy more closely. The compromised inherent immune status of animals can result in an explosion in egg production as is seen with ewes in the last trimester of pregnancy and early lactation.

This phenomenon is referred to as Peri-Parturient Relaxation of Resistance (PPRR). Lactation in these animals can be severely reduced resulting in long term production losses, both for ewe and progeny.

Points to Ponder...

1. Do you really know when to drench?
2. Can you afford unnecessary drenching?
3. Do you honestly know what parasites occur on your farm, in each camp, in each flock?
4. Can you justify the chemicals you are using in and on you animals?
5. Do you monitor the efficacy of your drench? If so, how often?
6. Have you considered worm resistance as a consequence of your poor decision-making in worm control?
7. Can we afford the long term consequences of parasite resistance? Where do we go next?
8. Are you comfortable selling stock with parasites resistant to anthelmintics?
9. Are you guilty of buying drench specials? Why is it a special?
10. If you do blanket drench, are you keeping the flock on the same pasture for 2 to 3 weeks?

Conclusion

History has taught us we shall have to adapt to the environment instead of us trying to change the environment to suit our farming. We shall have to accept the responsibility of the counter reactions of nature to previous unskillful practices and learn to fit into nature in such a way that parasites and pathogens are recognized as potential foe, but need not necessarily be eradicated.

Optimizing instead of maximizing shall have to become a watchword. New formulations for parasite control are unlikely at this stage and the research and development required to produce these products will make them unaffordable. Many generics have been dumped on the South African market of late and I am sorry to have to inform you, many of them are of inferior quality. We have to preserve the drugs at our disposal and realize the control of parasites by anthelmintic use alone is a thing of the past.

Parasite control should entail a number of systems including pasture management, parasite identification, ecology and conscientious monitoring, understanding the various farm animal species and their impact on parasite survival, and the judicious use of chemicals. This combination of strategies will require more knowledge, more monitoring and more work.

Utilizing faecal analyses form part of this process and I believe if used properly gives you, the farmer, a sound basis from which to start your holistic farming. ■

Swak uitgroei van jong angora-ooitjies benadeel leeftydreproduksietempo

Dr. Jasper Coetzee, Voermol Voere

Jong angora-ooitjies word as een van die belangrikste bates van die angoraprodusent beskou. Daar is dus geen beter belegging vir Angoraprodusente as om hulle vervangingsooie optimaal te laat uitgroei nie, want dit bepaal hulle leeftydproduksie- en reproduksiepotensiaal. Volgens Park (1988) hang die ekonomiese toekoms van enige lewendehawevertakking af van 'n gesonde en 'n innoverende grootmaakprogram van die vervangingsdiere.

Reproduksietempo oftewel speenpersentasie is een van die belangrikste, indien nie die heel belangrikste, faktor wat die winsgewendheid van veeboerdery bepaal. In die angorabedryf is dit nog meer belangrik weens die hoë prys wat kleinbokkiehaar behaal, m.a.w. hoe meer lammers gespeen word, hoe meer kleinbokkiehaar word geproduseer. Winsgenerering uit angorabokboerdery word beperk weens lae lampersentasie, hoë voor- en naspeense vrektes en swak uitgroei van gespeende jongbokkies. Weens die beperkte navorsing wat tans met angorabokke gedoen word, moet ons "lesse" uit die skaapbedryf leer. In die angorabedryf is die gesegde van dr Jenny Anderson (2005) van die Verenigde Koninkryk (UK) baie waar, naamlik "Remember get the feeding right and everything else will fall into place."

Die uitgroei van gespeende jongbokkies op droë weiding is dikwels baie problematies. Hoe ligter die bokkies met die aanbreek van die droë seisoen is, hoe meer massa gaan hulle op die droë weiding verloor. Lekinnames van pasgespeende bokkies is dikwels laag, wat die stres wat gepaardgaan met speen, vererger. Dit onderdruk hulle immuunstelsel wat weer hulle weerstand verlaag en hulle meer vatbaar maak vir siektes. Sulke diere is ook geneig om swakker te immuniseer wanneer hulle teen siektes geënt word. Pasgespeende bokkies is ook baie vatbaar vir interne parasietbesmetting wat hulle potensiële immuniteit verder verlaag wanneer hulle geënt word. Australiërs beskou hierdie mislukking van speenlammers om te gedy en goed uit te groei as een van die mees algemene en komplekse siektesindrome (weaner ill-thrift). Dit gee tot swak groei, hoë vrektes, laer leeftydproduksie- en reproduksiepotensiaal aanleiding. 'n Algemene norm by kleinvee is dat vrektes vanaf speen tot eerste paring minder as 3 % tot 5 % moet wees. Hoër vrektes dui op ondoeltreffende voeding- en bestuurpraktyke. Hoë naspeense vrektes het nie net 'n groot ekonomiese implikasie nie omdat daar minder bokhaar geproduseer word, minder diere is om te verkoop, maar dit vertraag ook seleksievordering omdat streng seleksie, weens die kleiner getal jongbokooie, nie moontlik is nie.

Om 'n hoë leeftydreproduksietempo te verseker, moet sogende oilammers 'n hoë groeitempo tot speen en ten minste 'n matige groeitempo daarna tot eerste paring handhaaf. Oorsese navorsers stel dit duidelik dat vervangingsooitjies in geen stadium vanaf geboorte tot eerste paring massa moet verloor nie, want anders word hulle leeftydreproduksiepotensiaal permanent en onomkeerbaar verlaag. Waar speenooilammers slegs op natuurlike weiding aangewese is, gebeur dit dikwels dat hulle gedurende die droë seisoen massa op droë weiding verloor. Dit is een van die belangrikste redes vir 'n lae lampersentasie in baie angorakuddes. Praktyke wat gedurende verskeie stadiums van die eerste twee jaar van die lewe van jongbokooie toegepas moet word om 'n hoë leeftydproduksie en reproduksietempo te verseker, gaan vervolgens kortliks bespreek word.

Geboorte tot speen

Oilammers wat die eerste paar maande van hulle lewe onder voedingstremming verkeer, sal 'n laer ovulasietempo hê en minder lammers in hulle leeftyd produseer as dié wat goeie voeding ontvang het (Williams, 1984). Waar sogende oilammers en hulle moeders voor speen asook die oilammers na speen tot op nege maande ouderdom swak gehalte weiding bewei het, het hierdie oilammers oor hulle leeftyd slegs gemiddeld 8 % tweeling per jaar geproduseer. Daarenteen het die groep wat op goeie gehalte weiding was, gemiddeld 23 % tweeling per jaar geproduseer.

Om 'n hoë leeftydreproduksietempo te verseker, moet oilammers 'n hoë groeitempo van geboorte tot speen handhaaf. Speenmassa op 100 tot 120 dae ouderdom behoort

minstens 45 % tot 50 % van die volwasse ooi massa te wees. Om 'n hoë speenmassa by lammers te verseker, moet hulle moeders vanaf ongeveer vier of selfs ses weke voor lam tot minstens agt of 12 weke na lam voldoende voedingstowwe (d.i. deurvloei proteïene, energie en minerale) inneem vir maksimum melkproduksie. Onder geen omstandighede moet sjokolademielies, skoon mielies, ooi- & lamkorrels of afrondkorrels aan laatdragtige en lakkerende angora-ooie gevoer word nie. Hierdie produkte gee aanleiding tot subkliniese melkkoors; geboorte-probleme; dik en taai bies; lae bies- en melkproduksie en ooie wat lammers weggooi. Die voorkoms hiervan het hoë lamvrektes en swak lamgroei tot gevolg.

Lekke wat reeds in die praktyk bewys het dat hulle in staat is om genoemde probleme te voorkom, is die Voermol Maxiwolreeks (bv. Voermol Maxiwolkonsentraat, Maxiwol Produksiekorrels, Maxiwol Readymix en Maxiblok). Meer as 80 % van alle lamvrektes is voedingsverwant en dit kan grootliks voorkom word deur die voorsiening van 'n hoë deurvloei proteïenlek. Die beste lek in die verband is 'n Maxiwolkonsentraat-lekmengsel (250 kg Voermol Maxiwolkonsentraat + 200 kg gemaalde mielies + 50 kg sout) wat teen 300 tot 400 g/ooi/dag voor lam en teen 400 tot 500 g/ooi/dag na lam gevoer word.

Lamvrektes kan tot minder as 5 % beperk word indien van die lamhokstelsel gebruik gemaak word. Vir angoraboerdery is die lamhokstelsel ononderhandelbaar. Volledige inligting oor die bestuur-, voeding- en seleksiepraktyke in lamhokke is op aanvraag van dr Jasper Coetzee beskikbaar. In lamhokke word 'n volledige lammerooirantsoen (375 kg gemaalde lusern + 350 kg gemaalde mielies + 200 kg Voermol Maxiwolkonsentraat + 80 kg Voermol Melassemeel) gevoer. Ooie moet reeds vanaf minstens vier weke voor lam daarop aangepas word. Resepte om hierdie rantsoen te verkorrel, is op aanvraag by dr Jasper Coetzee beskikbaar. Hoë deurvloei proteïengebaseerde lekke en rantsoene sal haarproduksie verhoog en haarkwaliteit verbeter asook lamvrektes verlaag en lamgroei bevorder. Daarbenewens moet angora-ooie vier weke voor lam met Multimin asook Vitamien A & E gespuut word.

Elke angora-ooi moet "huur" betaal óf deur 'n lam te speen óf deur haar self te gee (sy moet bemark word of saam met kapaters loop en haar produseer). Onproduktiewe ooie (d.i. dié wat nie 'n lam gespeen het nie) moet nie 'n tweede kans kry nie en moet daarom nie vir verdere teling gebruik word nie.

'n Tweede praktyk wat by angoraboerdery ononderhandelbaar is, is kruipvoeding. Ook in hierdie geval moet geen sjokolademielies, skoon mielies, ooi- & lamkorrels of afrondkorrels as kruipvoer gevoer word nie. Die volgende kruipvoer gee uitstekende resultate en moet vanaf 10 dae ouderdom tot 14 dae na speen

ad lib. gevoer word: (175 kg Voermol SS 200 + 150 kg Voermol Procon + 40 kg Voermol Melassemeel + 625 kg gemaalde mielies). Kruipvoerresepte in korrelformaat is op aanvraag by dr Jasper Coetzee beskikbaar. As alternatief kan Voermol Superlamkorrels as kruipvoer gebruik word. Voermol Superlamkorrels kan vandag as een van die beste, indien nie die heel beste nie, kruipvoerkorrel op die mark beskou word. Beide Voermol SS 200 en Superlamkorrels bevat 'n ionofoor wat sal meehelp om koksidiöse by klein bokkies te beheer. Pasgespeende boklammers moet op "wurm-vrye" en die beste beskikbare weiding geplaas word en daar behoort met kruipvoeding tot minstens 14 dae na speen voortgegaan te word om hulle oor die speenskok te help.

Na speen tot eerste paring

Een van die grootste probleme in die angorabedryf is die swak naspeense groei van gespeende jongbokkies. Talle ondersoekes toon dat gespeende bokkies tot vyf maande kan neem om oor die speenskok (d.i. wanneer hulle hul speenmassa herwin het) te kom met gevolglike hoë naspeense vrektes. Vrektes na speen tot eerste paring moet minder as 5 % wees. Gespeende oilammers moet 'n matige groeitempo vanaf speen tot eerste paring handhaaf. Om 'n hoë toekomstige lampersentasie te verseker, moet jongooie vanaf speen voortdurend groei en in geen stadium voor eerste paring massa verloor nie. By skape is gevind dat 'n matige ondervoeding van jongooie, vir slegs drie maande voor 12 maande ouderdom, het hulle leeftydreproduksiepotensiaal permanent en onomkeerbaar verlaag. Die optimale uitgroei van vervangingsooie is noodsaaklik, want die massa wat 'n jongooi met tweetand bereik, bepaal haar uiteindelijke grootte, produksie en reprodusietempo. Jongooie moet gevolglik altyd byvoeding vanaf speen tot 30 dae na eerste paring ontvang waarna hulle by die volwasse ooie se voedingsprogram ingeskakel kan word.

Ondersoekes toon dat die lekke nie die gewenste groei van gespeende bokkies kan onderhou nie. Afhangend van die gehalte en die hoeveelheid van die weiding, moet jongooie die volgende kragvoermengsel op beide droë weiding (500 tot 1 000 g/ooi/dag) en groenweiding (100 tot 300 g/ooi/dag) gevoer word: 200 kg Voermol SS 200 + 50 kg Voermol Procon + 40 kg Voermol Melassemeel + 700 kg gemaalde mielies. Die kruipvoermengsel word 14 dae na speen gestaak en onmiddellik word na bogenoemde mengsel oorgeskakel. Op groen aangeplante weidings kan as alternatief Voermol Superlamkorrels gevoer word omdat dit uitstekende resultate gee. Voer hierdie kragvoeraanvulling daaglik met vreetspasie vir elke dier om optimale uitgroei van jongooie te verseker. By skape is gevind dat vir elke 1 kg wat 'n ooi swaarder

is met eerste paring, haar lampersentasie met ongeveer 1.5 % tot 2.5 % styg. Daarbenewens word die hoogste lampersentasie verkry indien die voedingspeil van jongooie alreeds vanaf twee maande voor paring verhoog word deur hulle in spaarkampe te plaas en voort te gaan met bogenoemde kragvoeraanvulling tot 30 dae na eerste paring. Hierdie byvoeding sal haargroei stimuleer terwyl die gehalte van die haar ook sal verbeter.

Naspeense groei van bokkies moet voortdurend gemonitor word deur gereeld 'n merkergroep te weeg. Die peil waarteen die byvoeding aan gespeende bokkies verskaf word, moet voortdurend, volgens die gehalte en hoeveelheid beskikbare weiding, aangepas word om te verseker dat die voorgestelde teikenmassa bereik word. Doeltreffende beheer van interne parasiete in gespeende bokkies is eweneens belangrik en daarom moet elke plaas met behulp van miseiertellings vasstel wanneer hulle gedoseer behoort te word asook of daar wurmw weerstand voorkom. Met speen moet die bokkies Multimin asook Vitamien A & E gespuut word.

Ses maande voor eerste paring

Die doelwit moet wees om massaverlies ses maande voor paring te voorkom. Volgens Seymour (1996) kan lae lampersentasies by jongooie wat die eerste keer lam, toegeskryf word aan onvoldoende voeding ses maande voor paring. Net soos by volwasse ooie neem die eiselle in die eierstokke van die jongooie ongeveer ses maande vandat dit begin groei en ontwikkel totdat dit gereed is vir ovulasie en bevrugting deur die ram se sperme. Onvoldoende voeding ses maande voor paring is heel dikwels die rede hoekom swak besetting en minder tweeling gekry word, alhoewel ooie in 'n uitstekende kondisie met paring was. In die geval van skape is gevind dat waar vervangingsooie ses maande voor paring slegs vir drie maande swak gehalte weiding bewei het, was die besetting slegs 75 % teenoor die 97 % van dié wat goeie weiding gedurende hierdie periode bewei het.

Massa met eerste paring

Volgens oorsese handboeke moet vervangingsooie 'n kritieke liggaamsmassa van minstens 60 % van volwasse ooimassa op 12 maande en 80 % van volwasse ooimassa op 18 maande bereik om maksimum besetting te verseker. Skaapkuddes wat met baie hoë lampersentasies spog, se jongooie weeg egter met eerste paring op 15 of 18 maande ouderdom 85 % tot 90 % van volwasse ooimassa. Vosloo (1967) het gevind dat meer as 60 % van die jong SA Vleismerino-ooie wat minder as 60 % van volwasse liggaamsmassa met paring op ongeveer 18 maande ouderdom geweeg het, nie beset geraak het nie. Hoër liggaamsmassa met eerste paring verseker ook hoër meerlinggeboortes. Richard Krige van Boontjieskraal Landgoed naby Caledon voer sy jong Dohnemerino-ooitjies sodat hulle 80 % van die volwasse ooie se massa met paring op 11 of 14 maande ouderdom bereik. Die gevolg is dat 55 % van hierdie jongooie met tweeling dragtig is. Hy gebruik dieselfde kragvoeraanvulling asook die voedingspeil wat in die afdeling oor "Na speen tot eerste paring" aanbeveel word. Hierdie teikenmassa van jongooie met eerste paring (d.i. 80 % van volwasse ooimassa met paring op \pm 12 maande of 90 % met

Ondersoeke toon dat die lekke nie die gewenste groei van gespeende bokkies kan onderhou nie.

paring op 18 maande ouderdom) moet egter nie onvoorwaardelik aanvaar word nie, want indien die huidige volwasse ooimassa van 'n kudde te laag is, sal die bereiking van die kritieke massa nie hoë meerlinggeboortes waarborg nie. Daarbenewens is optimale uitgroei van jongooie noodsaaklik, want oorsese navorsers is dit eens dat die goeie uitgroei van vervangingsooie die pelvisgrootte vergroot en sodoende geboorteprobleme verminder.

Samevatting

Angoraprodusente word aangeraai om spesiale aandag aan die voeding en versorging van hulle pasgespeende oilammers asook vervangingsooie te gee, want dit is die belangrikste belegging wat hulle kan maak om 'n winsgewende angoraboerdery te verseker. Volgens Andrew Vizard (2002) van Australië is sorgvuldige bestuur en voeding van volwasse ooie vanaf besetting regdeur tot eerste paring van jongooie nodig om "weaner ill-thrift" te beheer. Volgens hom moet die lengte van die paarseisoen maksimum vyf weke wees om "stertkantlammers" te beperk. In die skaapbedryf word deesdae slegs 28 en selfs 21 dae gepaar waar ooie gekoggel is. Die verbetering van die uitgroei van jongdiere is die eerste stap in die daarstelling van 'n hoogs produserende en reprodukerende angorakudde. Afgesien van die aanvulling van kritieke voedingstowwe deur die voorsiening van 'n geskikte lek of aanvulling en die gelyktydige inspuiting van spoorelemente (Multimin™) asook Vitamien A en E, is 'n doeltreffende gesondheidsbeheerprogram wat interne en eksterne parasiete beheer asook jongdiere teen siektes immuniseer uiters noodsaaklik om swak groei en vrektes te voorkom. Die aanvulling van die regte voedingstowwe om te verseker dat angoras 'n gebalanseerde diët ontvang, asook voldoende voedingstowwe, is 'n voorvereiste om die volle genetiese potensiaal van angorabokke te ontsluit. Skakel dr. Coetzee in verband met 'n kursus oor "Doeltreffende bestuur-, voeding- en seleksiepraktyke vir maksimum winsgenerering uit angorabokboerdery." ■

TO OUR ENGLISH READERS: This article about the effect that poor growth in young Angora ewes has on their ultimate reproduction value is available in English on our website: www.mohair.co.za/files/journals/English51_1.pdf

Probleemdiere: Uitroei of Bestuur –

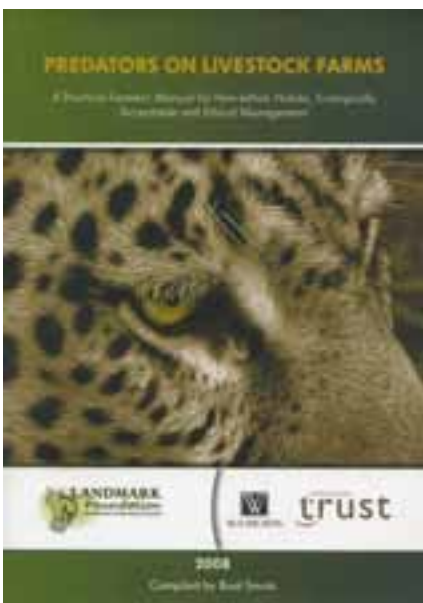


Is 'n kompromie moontlik?

Linda Henderson

Die sybokhaarbedryf het hom verbind tot 'n aanvaarbare *Kode van Beste Praktyke* wat alle omgewingsake wat betrekking tot sybokhaar het, onder die loep neem. Hierdie groen aanslag sluit dan ook die beheer van probleemdiere op 'n eties aanvaarbare wyse in.

Die roofdier gids van Dr. Bool Smuts.



Vir baie produsente, wat al jare lank in die karoo en ander kleinvee-areas boer, is die vermoë om die rooijakkals en die rooikat te uit oorlê, 'n oorlewingstryd. Vir bykans driehonderd-en-vyftig jaar woed die stryd tussen die kat- en mensfamilie verwoed voort. Ten spyte van die mees toegewyde pogings om die bevolkingsaanwas van hierdie probleemdiere onder beheer te bring, wil dit voorkom of hulle nou eers floreer en dat lammers en bokkies bo aan hulle spyskaart is. Dit wil voorkom of probleemdiere in bykans elke distrik nou onbeheersd gedy.

Wat doen ons dan verkeerd?

Volgens Rob Harrison White, 'n jakkals deskundige, wat navorsing in die Madikwa Natuur Reservaat gedoen het, en wat die gedragpatrone van verskillende jakkalspare bestudeer het, dra die onoordeelkundige uitwissing van die jakkalse by tot die probleem. Jakkalse en rooikatte, soos alle roofdiere, is omgewingsdominant en die ondeurdagte uitwissing van alle roofdiere skep leemtes wat die omgewingsgedrag van ondergeskikte roofdiere beïnvloed.

'Dit is nie vergesog om te beweer dat die dominante roofdier wat territoriaal is en wat nie veeverliese veroorsaak nie, die boer se beste veewagter is. Sulke dominante roofdiere sal geen uitdagings binne hulle eie omgewing van dieselfde of ondergeskikte roofdiere duld nie. Sulke nuwelinge is dikwels onervare jongelinge of uitgesmyte alleenlopers van ander omgewings. Hulle het baie kleiner gekonsentreerde gebiede en is heel waarskynlik die kleinveediewe,' sê Rob.



Links: 'n Anatoliese herdershond hou wag by sy bokke.

Dit is nie vergesog om te beweer dat die dominante roofdier wat territoriaal is en wat nie veeverliese veroorsaak nie, die boer se beste veewagter is.

In die geval van die rooijakkals lei die uitwissing van die dominante teef tot die hormonale verandering in die pak, wat ondergeskikte tewe op hitte bring. Dit lei tot 'n dramatiese toename in die vrugbaarheid met 'n gepaardgaande bevolkingsaanwas in die pak. Dit mag die rede wees waarom die getalle van die spesies ten spyte van 'n toegewyde uitwissingspoging, steeds toeneem.

Hoe nou?

Hoe moet produsente nou hierdie eeue oue oorlog met die probleemdiere aanpak?

Aan die een kant word hulle deur omgewingsbewuste organisasies genoop om eties op te tree terwyl daar geweldige druk op hulle as gevolg van veeverliese is.

Is dit moontlik om probleemdiere in ekstensiewe gebiede waar toegang tot die terrein soms baie moeilik is te beheer deur hulle reg te 'bestuur'?

Is dit geregverdig om gedragskodes wat in 'n natuurreservaat waargeneem is toe te pas in 'n landbou-omgewing? Sal die gedrag van die probleemdiere dieselfde wees as die omstandighede verskil? Is daar raad of 'n handleiding om produsente te help om volgens hierdie groen aanslag te boer?

Handleiding vir roofdier bestuur:

Dr Bool Smuts, stigter van *The Landmark Foundation*, het onlangs 'n handleiding wat volgens hom lig op die onderwerp werp met behulp van die Woolworths Trust, gepubliseer.

Dr Smuts beweer dat probleemdiere eerder reg bestuur as uitgewis behoort te word.

Alhoewel die boek nie voorgee om 'n alomvattende gids tot individuele roofdiere te wees nie, fokus dit op die belangrikste probleemdiere in die stryd tussen die boer en bewaring. Dit word as 'n inligtingstuk beskou wat die boer tot ander bestuursinsigte met probleemdiere aanmoedig. Hierdie metodes sluit nie doodmaak in nie.

Die tegnieke wat in die handleiding bevorder word, sluit die beskerming van kleinvee deur middel van Anatoliese herdershonde, alpakkas, donkies en selfoon tegnologie in.

Verdere metodes sluit die gebruik van beskermingshalsbande, elektriese alarmstelsels, skerp ligte en skerp reuke in.

Alhoewel al hierdie metodes 'n mate van sukses behaal, verg dit goeie bestuur en produsente moet kennis dra dat al hierdie pogings slegs so suksesvol soos die bestuur daarvan sal wees.

Mnr Roy Heydenrych, 'n sybokhaarprodusent en teler van Anatoliese herdershonde van Jansenville, maan dat dit ten minste twee jaar neem om 'n goeie hond op te lei en dat goeie bestuur van hierdie honde ononderhandelbaar is omdat die verkeerde gewoontes die hond tot ongewenste gedrag sal aanspoor.

Alpakkas is ook baie goeie veewagters, verg min bestuur, word baie oud maar is baie duur om aan te skaf.

Almal is ook nie ewe ingenome met hierdie metodes nie, want dit wil voorkom dat die geslepe jakkals net vir 'n kort rukkie om die bos gelei word deur die planne om hom van sy kosbron weg te hou. Die intelligente dier pas hom gou by omstandighede aan en Coligny Stegmann, 'n produsent wat op die Nasionale Komitee van Probleemdiere dien, sê dat, alhoewel hy King Collars gebruik, vreet die jakkalse nou sy vee van agter af op.

'Die kraag sit nog stewig aan die lam, maar dan is die boude weggevreet!'

Ander produsente beweer ook dat die klokkies aan die halsbande net vir 'n kort tydjie die jakkalse weg hou voordat hulle die klank met 'n kosbron begin identifiseer.

Hoe identifiseer 'n boer ook nou watter jakkals die dominante een op 'n plaas is?

By navraag aan 'n beampte oor hoe om hierdie saak te besleg, is Coligny aangeraai om die probleemdiere se pensinhoud te ondersoek. Hoe op aarde is dit moontlik sonder om die dier eers dood te maak?

Produsente wat langs nasionale parke boer word seker die hardste getref. Die jakkalse se tafels is gedek en die verwoesting is radikaal.

'Met die nodige halsbande en al was my lampersentasie so laag dat ek nou genoop word om saans my vee te kraal,' sê Gerhard Grobler wat langs die Addo Nasionale Park boer.

'Daar is al klaar 'n jakkals tsunami, hoe sal dit nie oor tien jaar lyk as ons hulle nie mag doodmaak nie?' vra Coligny.

Dit is 'n bekende feit dat al hoe meer produsente na ander landbouvertakings oorskakel omdat hulle die stryd teen die ongediertes nie meer die hoof kan bied nie.

As daar nie aanwas in jou veegetalle is nie, is daar geen sin in kleinveeboerdery nie.

'As verantwoordelike boere dra ons ook die verantwoordelikheid van voedsel sekerheid en sal die rooivleis-, sybokhaar- en wolbedrywe nie oorleef as ons nie die probleemdiere mag dood maak nie. Die probleem is al reeds te groot om slegs deur die groen metodes die getalle te beteuel.'

'Ons bepleit wel die wetlike en ordelike toepassing van die wet wat wel die gebruik van die korrekte slagysters insluit. Die provinsiale probleemdierekomitee gaan ook binnekort kursusse aanbied wat die regte gebruik van die slagysters gaan aanmoedig.'

'Toe ek in 1980 begin boer het was daar geen jakkalse in my omgewing nie. Afdelingsrade het toe ongedierteheffings gehê en grondeienaars was verantwoordelik vir die beheer van probleemdiere. Omdat almal moes betaal was almal ook betrokke. Met die nuwe bedeling het streekdiensterade ontstaan en het die



ongedierte funksie verval,' sê Coligny.

Boonop het die grond gebruik drasties sedert 1990 verander. Daar is nou veel meer wildplase as wat daar destyds was en die gesamentlike fokus om die probleemdiere onder beheer te hou het ook verval.

Dr Bool Smuts is onlangs deur die sybokhaarbedryf genooi om betrokke te raak by proefnemings op vyf verskillende plase om sy aanbevole tegnieke prakties op die proef te stel.

Georganiseerde Landbou se beroep op die regering

Die Nasionale Komitee vir Probleemdiere, waarop mnr Coligny Stegmann die sybokhaarbedryf verteenwoordig, het op 31 Julie verlede jaar 'n vergadering met die Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme, mnr Van Schalkwyk gehad om die verskillende probleme rakende die beheer van probleemdiere aan te spreek. Dit blyk dat daar 'n gebrek aan uniformiteit tussen die provinsies sover dit wetgewing, navorsing en opleiding betref is en dat daar min kontak tussen die Departement van Landbou en die Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme is rakende die beheer van probleemdiere.

By 'n opvolgvergadering het die direkteur-generaal van die Departement van Toerisme en Omgewingsake berig dat sy departement nou besig is met nasionale norms vir die bestuur van probleemdiere binne die konteks van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurwet.

As gevolg van die nie-eenvormigheid van die provinsiale beleide het die Departement Toerisme en Omgewingsake onderneem om nasionale norms en standaarde vir die beheer en bestuur van probleemdiere op te stel, wat minimum standaarde en riglyne daar sal stel vir bewaringsowerhede vir die doel om regulasies met betrekking tot metodes, tegnieke en toerusting op te stel wat betrekking op die beheer van probleemdiere sal hê.

Swak samewerking tussen die twee staatsdepartemente is nog aan die orde van die dag en 'n dringende vergadering met die Minister van Landbou is versoek om haar van die erns van die saak te verwittig.

Dit blyk dat daar 'n gebrek aan regeringsfondse is vir:

- Navorsing vir alternatiewe metodes van ongediertebeheer
- Konsep wetgewing
- Om opleidingsbehoefte vir die bestuur van probleemdiere te identifiseer.

Wat die pad vorentoe vir die landbou inhou, is soms onseker. Dat daar geweldige druk op die landbou is om 'n groen beeld na buite te dra is nie altemit nie. Die vraag is of die bedryf slag gereed is om die omgewingsdruk groepe tot 'n kompromie te oortuig.

Dit is maklik om van ver en in invoortorings beleid te skep en om emosioneel betrokke te raak by 'n saak wat nie jou sak raak nie. Dit is moeiliker om daagliks met die werklikhede te worstel. ■

TO OUR ENGLISH READERS: This article pertaining to environmentally friendly predator control is available in English on our website: www.mohair.co.za/files/journals/English51_1.pdf

Links bo: Vir meer inligting oor alpakkas skakel vir Sally Kingwill by 049 840 0354 / 084 251 0426.

Links onder: Vir verdere inligting oor alarmstelsels kontak Andre Theron by 083 338 2025 of 02062 - vra vir 1604 Merweville.

Influence of body weight, age and management system on reproduction of South African Angora goat ewes

M.A. Snyman

Introduction

Reproductive performance is the most important trait determining income from all livestock enterprises. The relatively low reproductive rate and high kid mortality rate of Angora goats are well documented. There are numerous internal and external factors that contribute to the actual number of kids born per ewe that was put to the rams. There are even more factors which determine whether a kid born alive will survive to weaning age. Age of dam is one of the internal factors that has a marked influence on overall efficiency of the flock. There is a tendency among Angora goat stud breeders to retain stud ewes in the breeding flock until the age of up to 12 years. Body weight of the ewe, and therefore all factors influencing body weight per se, is another important factor contributing to reproductive efficiency. A positive relationship between reproduction and body weight have been reported for sheep and goats. The effect of ewe age, body weight and different management systems, as practiced in 12 Angora goat studs, on reproductive performance of ewes will be discussed in this paper.

Material and Methods

The data used for this part of the study was collected from 2000 to 2004 on the 12 Angora goat studs, run under different management systems. The management practices followed in the various studs from mating until weaning were grouped into five major management systems and these are summarised in Table 1 below.

Results

There was a wide range with regard to reproductive performance among the various studs. Apart from a high kid mortality rate, which is regarded by breeders as the most important factor contributing to low weaning percentages, 20 % of the ewes did not conceive or lost their foetuses before birth. An average of 10.1 % of the ewes that were scanned pregnant, did not kid, which implies that they have lost their kids between scanning and kidding.

All reproductive parameters recorded had a typical U-shaped relationship with age of dam, where the 2- and 3-year-old ewes and ewes older than 9 years of age reproduced poorer ($P < 0.01$) than the 4- to 9-year-old ewes. Although 11- and 12-year-old ewes had high scanning percentages, their kidding percentages were considerably

lower, indicating that they had lost their kids between scanning and kidding. The same trends were prevalent in all studs, regardless of the reproductive rates or management systems followed in the different studs. Body weight of ewes before mating increased from 26.8 kg in young ewes, to 37.7 kg in 5-year-old ewes, after which it increased steadily to 41.4 kg in 11-year-old ewes. Body weight of ewes at scanning followed the same trend.

Similar relationships to those of the reproduction traits were observed between age of dam and body weights of their kids. Kids born to young ewes (2-year-old ewes) had lower body weights up to 16 months of age than kids born to 4- to 8-year-old ewes. Birth, weaning and 8-month body weights of kids born to ewes older than 9 years of age, were also lower.

It was evident that ewes that received either flushing treatment or were run on pastures before mating, performed better than ewes that were run on veld without any supplementation before mating. There was no difference in the percentage of ewes scanned pregnant between those ewes that were supplemented and those ewes that were run on veld without supplementation during pregnancy. However, fewer of the supplemented ewes aborted and more kidded than the ewes not supplemented.

Body weights before mating and at scanning had a significant positive relationship with number of kids born per ewe mated, number of multiple births and number of kids weaned per ewe mated. Ewes carrying twin kids had higher body weights at scanning than dry ewes or ewes carrying single kids. For every kilogram increase in body weight before mating, 0.0237 and 0.0218 more kids will be born and weaned respectively.

The effect of body weight at first mating on the reproductive performance of the maiden ewes showed that the number of kids scanned, born and weaned per maiden ewe at first kidding increased with an increase in body weight.

Discussion

From the results it is evident that body weight, age of the ewe and management system all have a significant effect on reproduction of Angora goats.

The effect of body weight and flushing on ovulation rate and reproductive performance has been well documented. More ewes in this study that received either flushing treatment or were run on

Table 1 Management systems (MS) followed in the various studs

MS (Studs)	Management practices before mating	Management practices during pregnancy	Management practices during kidding	Management practices during lactation	Young ewes up to 18 months of age
1 (1,7,8)	Ewes on veld, no supplementation	Ewes on veld, no supplementation	Ewes kid in veld, no supplementation	Ewes on veld, some years supplemented with chocolate grain	Kids in veld – no supplementation
2 (2,3,4,6,10)	Ewes on veld, no supplementation	Ewes on veld, no supplementation	Ewes kid on pastures	Ewes on veld, some years supplemented with chocolate grain	Kids in veld – no supplementation
3 (5)	Ewes on veld, no supplementation	Ewes supplemented with energy blocks last part of pregnancy	Ewes kid on pastures	Ewes on veld, some years supplemented with pellets / blocks	Kids in veld – no supplementation
4 (9,11)	Flushing of ewes	Ewes supplemented with energy licks last part of pregnancy	Ewes kid on pastures	Ewes on veld, some years supplemented with licks	Kids in veld – no supplementation
5 (12)	Ewes on pastures	Ewes on pastures	Ewes kid on pastures	Ewes on pastures	All kids on pastures

pastures before mating were pregnant at scanning than ewes that were run on veld without any supplementation before mating.

In this survey, 14 % of the ewes did not carry a kid/s at scanning. It is well established that 20 - 30 % of sheep embryos die in the first weeks of pregnancy. The factors responsible for these losses have still to be fully explained. It is also known that progesterone plays a crucial role in maintaining pregnancy in the ewe. Nutrition in early pregnancy and peripheral progesterone concentration are inversely related. Sheep fed high-energy rations after mating during the first part of gestation had reduced progesterone levels and showed an increase in embryo mortality. Low-plane feeding at this time had little effect on embryo survival or plasma progesterone concentration. However, embryos of young ewes and older ewes that are in poor condition at mating are at risk. Most of the ewes in this survey were run on veld from mating through the first part of pregnancy. Overfeeding just after mating is therefore not a problem that would adversely affect embryo survival.

Nutritional restriction during mid-pregnancy may have a significant effect on foetal mortality. It was also found that for economic animal production it is not necessary to feed pregnant West African Dwarf goats on high concentrate rations throughout pregnancy, but they should not be underfed between days 61 and 120 of pregnancy. In this survey, 84 % of the ewes that were run on veld without supplementation during pregnancy and was scanned pregnant, did eventually kid, compared to 92% and 93 % of the ewes that either received supplementation during the last part of pregnancy or were run on pastures.

It was further reported that low energy nutrition of Angora goats during the third trimester of pregnancy, could cause poor udder development and delay the onset of milk and colostrum production. Low protein and/or energy intake during this period could also lead to poor mothering instinct. Most veld types in the Angora goat areas are unable to fulfil the protein and energy requirements of late pregnant and lactating Angora goat ewes. Although information on the feed requirements of these animals and the degree in which natural grazing supplies this is relatively limited, there is at least sufficient proof that the most important deficiency experienced by ewes and growing animals is that of energy. It is also not surprising that the major problems in the Angora goat industry can be traced to an energy deficiency. Occasional examples of this deficiency are low conception rates, high rates of abortion, high peri-natal losses, poor milk production in lactating ewes, poor growth in small kids and young goats and high losses during unfavourable weather conditions. The actual elimination of these problems on farms through the supply of the necessary energy supplementation is sufficient proof that optimal production and reproduction in the Angora goat is possible in practice through the correction of a single deficiency. The general lower reproductive performance of ewes under Management system 1 (ewes run continuously under veld conditions), is further evidence that veld alone cannot adequately supply the nutritional requirements of pregnant and lactating Angora goat ewes.

Ewe selection has a dual purpose. The first is the immediate improvement of the productive performance of the flock and, therefore, the income from the flock. The second aim is long-term genetic improvement. To optimise the rate of genetic improvement, a balance between selection intensity (number of replacement animals needed per year) and generation interval (the average age of the parents when the progeny is born) must be established. The most important factor that will determine the replacement rate, and hence the number of ewe age groups that can be kept, is kidding percentage and kid survival rate. The more young goats available at selection age,

the more animals can be replaced. With a weaning percentage of 80 %, replacement rates of 20% to 25 % could be easily achieved. Analysis of data on South African stud Angora goats revealed a generation interval of 5.11 years, which could be reduced considerably. Theoretically, genetic progress in selection for a single trait could be increased by approximately 12 % if the number of ewe age groups is decreased to five and that of ram groups to two. This issue should be addressed in the Angora goat industry.

It could be argued that a high proportion of young ewes in the flock (with fewer ewe age groups) will negatively affect the current performance of the flock due to the generally lower efficiency of the young ewes. This should be weighed against achieving optimum genetic gain as well as the lower efficiency of older ewes. The lower reproductive efficiency of young ewes could most probably largely be ascribed to their lower body weight. A body weight of 25 to 27 kg at 18 months of age is generally regarded as a minimum to ensure that young ewes conceive and are able to carry their foetuses to parturition. However, 40 % of young ewes in this study had mating body weights of less than 25 kg; the range being from 15 to 45.8 kg, depending on the respective rearing environments. Young ewes with mating weights less than 25 kg also had lower survival rates of their kids.

From the results on post-weaning growth rates of kids in the same survey (Snyman, 2007), it was evident that the growth rate of ewe kids is severely stunted after weaning, for at least an 8-month period. This contributes directly to the young ewes not being able to reach an acceptable weight before mating at 18 months of age. It would be advantageous to take special care that ewe kids have every opportunity to grow out sufficiently to reach the required body weight before mating at 18 months of age. The high reproductive rates achieved by maiden ewes under Management system 5, is evidence that young ewes that had the opportunity to grow out sufficiently, are able to reproduce well. This is evident from the higher conception rate ($P < 0.01$) of these young ewes. The better nutritional conditions that these ewes were under during pregnancy, also contributed to lower losses between scanning and kidding.

Conclusions

From the results presented, it is evident that age of the ewe, body weight and management system all have a significant effect on reproduction of Angora goats. The practice of keeping ewes older than seven to eight years of age in the breeding flock is detrimental for optimising overall productivity. Not only will it slow down genetic progress, but income of the current herd is also adversely affected by retaining unproductive older ewes. To optimise productive and reproductive efficiency and rate of genetic progress, breeders should keep a maximum of 5 to 6 dam age groups.

Furthermore, it is imperative that breeders ensure that young replacement ewes have every opportunity to grow out sufficiently to reach the required body weight before mating at 18 months of age. Older ewes should also be in a good body condition before the onset of the reproductive cycle. The nutrition of the ewes throughout the reproductive cycle should be adequate to ensure optimum reproduction, with emphasis on certain critical periods. These are before, during and directly after mating, to ensure successful ovulation, fertilization, morula formation, blastocyst implantation and embryonic development. The second important period is the third trimester of pregnancy. Adequate nutrition during this period will ensure good udder development and early onset of milk and colostrum production, as well as viable and healthy kids. Management during kidding and nutrition during the first six to eight weeks of lactation is also imperative to ensure a high weaning percentage. ■

Dacom's Weather Forecast System

A Management Tool for Mohair Growers

Dacom is an innovative high-tech company based in the Netherlands. It develops and supplies Agri Yield Management systems to arable farms around the world.

The system offers growers practical solutions for profitable and sustainable agriculture. This includes management tools like disease forecasting, irrigation scheduling, insect control, fertilizer programs and pivot control.

One of the system's key modules is an extremely accurate site specific 10-day weather forecast.

Since inclement weather is possibly the most dangerous production risk to mohair producers, Crop Systems (Dacom's daughter company in South Africa) in conjunction with OVK, took the initiative to introduce the system to mohair growers.

An accurate weather forecast without any weather station data is available for any location in South Africa. The forecast gives 10 day predictions of temperatures, humidity, wind, rain (both in percentage likelihood and amount), and crop evapo-transpiration.

The latest techniques (MOS: Model Output Statistics) make it possible to get the best possible forecast for a spot.

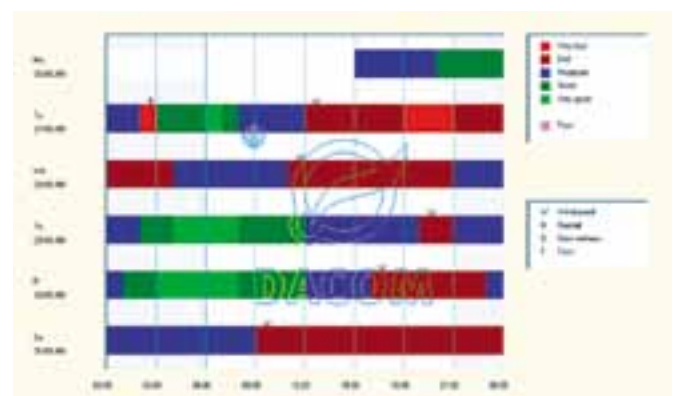
Climatic data from weather stations can be incorporated into the system and is used to improve the weather forecast where local conditions vary from surrounding areas.

The forecast data is updated every 3 hours and is accessible through a Windows based software program. The system can also generate sms warnings to growers when a certain threshold is predicted.

The SAMGA executive decided to implement four weather forecast systems across the production area as a pilot project to test the effectiveness of the system:

The areas are:

- Rietbron – Rothner Bekker
- Cradock – Coligny Stegmann
- Somerset East – Reinhold du Randt
- Jansenville office – Gerhard Grobler.



An hourly table and graph is also available for more accurate planning.



A graphical display by the Dacom system of the 10-day weather forecast.

For more information, contact Janine Cilliers of CropSystems on 0837003033 or Dirk Gunter from OVK on 0827877114. ■

Maak erns met SEB



Karoovlakte, die Fitzhenry familieplaas in Jansenville is onlangs met behulp van SEB finansiering aan die regering verkoop.

Gielie Grobler

Mens kry soms die indruk dat Swart Ekonomiese Bemagtiging (SEB) deur sommige instansies en individue as van mindere belang beskou word en dat dit selfs as ietwat van 'n frustrasie in sekere geleedere beleef word. Jy of jou besigheid of bedryf raak maar by SEB betrokke omdat dit polities die regte ding is om te doen. Daar is egter bitter min passie en feitlik geen dringendheid daarby betrokke nie en word werklik nie as 'n prioriteit beskou nie.



Die eerste vrug sybokhaar van die plaas Hardwood wat ondersteuning van SSA ontvang.

Hoe meer mens lees van die politieke verwickeling in ons buurland, Zimbabwe, en wat uiteindelik aanleiding gegee het tot die grondvergrype sedert 2000, wat die begin van 'n pynigende einde vir die land veroorsaak het – polities en ekonomies, besef jy dat grond – en nie noodwendig die produktiewe gebruik daarvan nie – vir 'n groot deel van die bevolking van kardinale belang is. Dit bereik selfs 'n punt dat redelikheid en dat dinge op 'n beskaafde manier gedoen behoort te word, heeltemal geïgnoreer word!

Grond, of die besit daarvan, is nie net 'n ekonomiese faktor nie, maar is ook emosioneel en polities baie belangrik. Gevolglik is dit noodsaaklik dat wit kommersiële boere moet aanvaar dat hulle van hierdie werklikhede moet kennis neem en bereid moet wees om te deel met voorheen benadeeldes. Stabiliteit, of die gebrek daaraan in die platteland, berus tot 'n groot mate by die wit kommersiële boere van vandag. Dit is hulle plig, deur georganiseerde landbou, om die proses behoorlik te bestuur.

Vir 'n volle twintig jaar na onafhanklikheid in Zimbabwe is daar baie gepraat oor grondhervorming, maar niks het gebeur nie. Die president blameer natuurlik die Britse regering vir die katastrofe, alhoewel daar tydens daardie jare sowat £42 miljoen aan die regering oorbetal is om grond van die wit boere aan te koop. Wat van die geld geword het, swyg president Mugabe soos die graf! Suid-Afrika kan natuurlik nie op buitelandse fondse staatmaak om grondaankope te finansier nie, met die gevolg dat belastingbetalers sal moet opdok.

Drakoniese wetgewing, ten einde grond te bekom, is teen die einde van 2008 van die tafel af gegee. Dit beteken egter nie dat dit na die 2009 algemene verkiesing nie weer oorweeg sal word nie. Samewerking en 'n bereidwilligheid om te deel is essensieel vir 'n

vreedsame voortbestaan – volstruis politiek sal nie die werklikheid laat verdwyn nie!

Die verantwoordelikheid van huidige boere – en waarskynlik ook toekomstige boere – eindig egter nie met die verkoop van hul eiendom aan voorheen benadeeldes nie. Hulle sal bereid moet wees om teen behoorlike vergoeding, toe te sien dat die nuwe eienaars 'n sukses van die onderneming maak. Niemand anders as wit kommersiële boere kan die regte leiding gee nie. Die beamptes van vandag het net eenvoudig nie die opleiding en kennis om voornemende boere te help nie.

En dis van die uiterste belang dat die nuwe boere slaag en ekonomies 'n sukses van die boerdery maak. As dit nie gebeur nie, word dit net nog 'n mislukking, 'n frustrasie en finansiële verlies vir die koper en nog produktiewe grond is daarmee heen. Dit plaas natuurlik onmiddellik meer druk op diegene wat produktief is om te voorsien in die land se behoeftes aan kos en vesel, want as daar nie voldoen word aan die behoeftes van 'n groeiende bevolking nie, moet daar ingevoer word met al die negatiewe finansiële implikasies wat daarmee gepaard gaan.

Opsommend kan gesê word dat SEB, en die suksesvolle implementering daarvan oor 'n breë front, van elke bokhaarproducent en die totale bedryf opofferings gaan verg – ons kan nie wegkom daarvan nie. Maak erns van die saak, wees positief daaroor, werk saam met die owerhede op alle vlakke en maak seker dat dit 'n sukses is. Dan sal u snags rustig kan slaap!! ■

TO OUR ENGLISH READERS: This article pertaining to Black Economic Empowerment in South Africa is available in English on our website: www.mohair.co.za/files/journals/English51_1.pdf

Official Ram Sales 2008/2009

Amptelike Ramveilings 2008/2009

The continuous drought at the time of the sales undoubtedly had an impact on demand and price. Average prices attained at the official sales were 18% lower than the previous year, whilst the veld ram sales fared somewhat better with only a 11,9% decrease in average price year on year.

However, the highest prices achieved on all the ram sales, decreased by nearly 50% year on year, which brings the decrease in average prices into a better perspective.

The Baakensrug sale fared much better, mainly due to the fact that a limited number of quality rams were on offer. The highest price for a ram and highest average increase in price year on year of 44% for the 2008/2009 season were achieved at this sale.

The highest prices realized, were as follows:



Somerset East

Highest Price: R12 000
Buyer: IR Bekker, De Rust
Seller: Van Hasselt Farming, Prince Albert

In die foto is (agter): Gay van Hasselt(verkoper) en Jan Venter. (Voor): Cassie Carstens (CMW: Willowmore), Jordy van Hasselt (verkoper) en Rothner Bekker (koper).



Willowmore

Highest Price: R15 500
Buyer: AR Hobson, AB Hobson & G Hope
Seller: Van Hasselt Farming, Prince Albert

In die foto verskyn van links is Donna en Gary Hobson (kopers), Jan Venter (verkoper names Clive van Hasselt), George Hope (koper) en Cassie Carstens (CMW Willowmore).



Graaff-Reinet

Highest Price: R12 500
Buyer: PH Marais, Williston
Seller: Van Hasselt Farming, Prince Albert

In die foto is van links is Brandon Lear (CMW afslaer), Jan Venter (verkoper namens Van Hasselt Farming), PH Marais (koper), Michael de Klerk (CMW Beaufort-Wes) en Cassie Carstens (CMW Willowmore).



Jansenville

Highest Price: R15 000
Buyer: P Broeksma & AC Fitzhenry, Aberdeen
Seller: Van Hasselt Farming, Prince Albert

In die foto van links is Paul Broeksma (koper), Jan Venter (verkoper namens Clive van Hasselt), Charles Fitzhenry (koper), Justin Coetzee (CMW: Graaff-Reinet) en Brent Fitzhenry.



Baakensrug Angoras

Highest Price: R18 250
Buyer: RS Jackson, Beaufort West
Seller: Baakensrug Angoras, Nelspoort

In die foto is van links is Corné Nel (BKB Beaufort Wes), Robert Jackson (koper), JJ van der Watt (BKB afslaer), Roland du Toit (verkoper), Saggrys Slabbert (BKB bestuurder sybokhaar).

Summary of Sales – Samevatting van die veilings

Sale Veiling	Rams Offered/ Ramme Aangebied		Rams Sold Ramme Verkoop		Average Price (R) Gemiddelde Prys (R)	
	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09
Somerset East/Oos	133	125	130	118	4196	3439
Graaff-Reinet	134	-	104	-	3558	-
Graaff-Reinet	84	79	71	76	3091	3339
Willowmore	94	79	85	76	3408	3051
Jansenville	59	79	54	64	3718	2699
Baakensrug	65	72	65	21	2744	3950

The Angora ram breeders are again congratulated with the outstanding quality of breeding material that they offer to the SA mohair industry.



A completed 4,5 m tall tapestry from the Nose Collection.

The **William Kentridge** Tapestries

Investment art in mohair

Linda Henderson

It is so rare to find true brilliance. It is an event restricted to the extremely lucky who stumble upon the unexpected at a random moment in time. Such were my sentiments when I caught a glimpse of these exceptional jewels in the mohair crown and it is difficult to convert the visual delight that I experienced into mere words. I run the risk of either over enthusing or undermining the work of true inspiration.



Today the Stephens Tapestry Studio is recognised internationally as one of the world's foremost tapestry workshops.



First: Happy faces and nible fingers at work in the studio.

Second: Mag Stevens.

Third: Detail of tapestry under construction.

Fourth: The studio in Gauteng.

Marguerite Stephens

Marguerite Stephens has been plying her trade as tapestry weaver in her studio in the bustle of Gauteng since 1965, where she has, with the help of her team of master weavers and dedicated artisans, created the most amazing mohair tapestries. Designs from a variety of mostly South African and European artists including Skotnes, Lipkin, Mason, Battiss, Monet, Klee, Bailey, Siopis and several others, have brought her fame and fortune and have established her as a master craftsman with international acclaim.

Mags, as she is better known, has been associated with mohair for almost a lifetime and is the daughter of Coral Stephens, the doyenne of mohair curtains and other soft furnishings, who hailed from Swaziland. She grew up surrounded by steaming dye pots, singing weavers and whirring spinning wheels on the idyllic farm where her father was a forester and her mother plied her trade as a weaver of exquisite hand spun and woven mohair products.

While studying occupational therapy as a student she was introduced to tapestry weaving among other disciplines. In what seemed to be a natural progression, she joined her mother in her workshop on the farm but eventually moved to Johannesburg after she married and where she opened her own studio. Today the Stephens Tapestry Studio is recognised internationally as one of the world's foremost tapestry workshops.

Tapestry workshop

It was not until I walked into the studio with its exceptionally high walls in which the twelve full time weavers were applying their ancient craft, using the French Gobelin high-warp technique on vertical hautelisse looms and until I saw the recently completed three metre high William Kentridge work of art, that I completely comprehended that I was witnessing history in the making.

As a former weaver, who is fairly familiar with warps and wefts, I had particular respect for the infinite detail of the designs and the immaculate execution of the instructions. Tapestry weaving is an intricate art that allows very little margin for error and given that there are four threads per centimetre, a keen eye and an extremely dexterous pair of hands is needed to give format to these designs.

Creating a tapestry requires many processes that involve close collaboration between the artist, the cartoonist (responsible for diagrammatically converting the design into a weavable pattern) and the weavers. The cartoon is a full-sized map pinned behind the warp that the weavers must follow with exacting detail and it includes annotations specifying colours as well as outlining the patterns, forms and characteristics that comprise the artwork's imagery. The journey to a masterpiece is time consuming and meticulous and careful planning between the artist and the weavers is needed before the brush strokes can be converted to an image forever immortalised in tapestry.

Mags uses 34 micron mohair sourced from SAMIL in Port Elizabeth, which is sent to Swaziland where it is hand spun and dyed to specifications.

Although the Stephens studio has given structure to numerous commissioned works that decorate an array of impressive walls and are found in private and public collections and interiors that vary from the Rand Merchant Bank to the Pompidou Museum in Paris, it is the Kentridge tapestries that have occupied their looms for most of the past ten years, that beg immediate attention.



*Porter Series: Norwège, Suède et Danemark (Porter with Chairs), 2005
274.3 x 198.1 cm*



The artist, William Kentridge.

William Kentridge

To the uninitiated comprehending the complexity of William Kentridge's work takes a while. He is a South African modernist, born during the apartheid years from parents who played a major role in defending the rights of the wronged. He plies his creativity in a variety of disciplines including, cinematography, painting, sculpture, theatre and play directing. He often cross-pollinates two or three art mediums at once to achieve the result that he strives for. He may for instance use the expertise that he acquired while studying theatre and mime in Paris (1981 – 1982) to good effect on the silhouettes required for a cinematic effect in an art work. It is not amiss to consider him one of South Africa's most innovative modern artists.

Capturing the essence of the man in words is tricky. He defies specific definition and refuses to be boxed into a category as artist. Suffice it to say that he expresses himself in as many mediums with as much passion as possible. His works are often symbolic social comments on society. He is also seen as a campaigner for the rights of grief-stricken communities through the world.

So it comes as no surprise that he ventured into tapestries as well. He completed his first seventeen tapestries entitled the *Porter Series* by 2001, which were successfully exhibited in the Philadelphia Museum, USA and is currently working on the second series inspired by his film *I am not me, the horse is not mine*. These tapestries will be exhibited in Naples in November at the Capi di Monte Museum, originally the palace of Napoleon's brother – The King of Naples. This is now the municipal gallery and houses the renowned Farnese Art Collection.

The Porter Collection

This series of tapestries all woven by Stephens Studio in pure mohair tell a story of a people on the move. The foreground show one or two black silhouettes against overall reproductions of maps representing various parts of the planet. The porter is a favourite motif with Kentridge. The job of a porter – somebody carrying a load on his or her back or head – exemplifies labouring in its basic demand for physical energy. Key to the association evoked by the tapestries are the maps in the background. Depicting Spain in the background, the Atlantic, Asia, and other places, the maps date to the first half of the nineteenth century, a period that witnessed a significant increase in human mobility and migration, which to varying degrees have characterised the planet since humanisation. The maps hint that the silhouettes and territories may be somewhat related.

Suffice it to say that he expresses himself in as many mediums with as much passion as possible.

The Nose Collection

This series of eight tapestries was inspired by a short story, *The Nose*, originally written by the Russian author Gogol in 1837 which in turn was turned into an opera by Shostakovich in 1930. It is a venture into the absurd and is also a social commentary on the failure of Stalinism.

Kentridge used the original theme to create his film entitled *I am not me, the horse is not mine*. The title is a Russian peasant expression used to deny guilt. It is also an elegy for both the formal artistic language that was crushed in the 1930s and for the possibility of human transformation that so many hoped for during the revolution.

The horse behind all the representations is Don Quixote's Rocinante, a thin weak horse used as ironic comment on the idea of horses in chivalry. A further reference to the horse is George Orwell's Boxer, the cart horse representing the heroic, suffering workers of the Soviet Union willing to work till they drop. The eight tapestries are copies of eight projections done as preparations for the production of Shostakovich's opera.

Tapestries of this nature are serious collector's items and rate highly as investment pieces. A limited number are woven and each are initialled carrying the artist's and weavers' identities. These pieces are greatly in demand and art collectors and agents are scurrying to acquire them.

What is so inspiring about the story is that mohair is deemed to be the most suitable fibre to capture the magnificent art works. Its ability to refract light as well as its easy absorption of dyes, coupled to the robust nature of the fibre that does not collapse during execution makes it the ultimate fibre of choice.

We salute these great artists and wish them well in their future exhibitions. ■



A special word of gratitude to the authors of the William Kentridge Tapestries Catalogue (University of Philadelphia) for references pertaining to the artist's work as well as to William Kentridge for extracts from his book *I am not me, the horse is not mine*.
Photographs: John Hodgekess.

Contact Mags Stephens at:
mags@starex.co.za
magsdoherty@hotmail.com
Cell: 082 604 5361
PO Box 1360, Fourways, 2055



Sally Arnold's stand at Design Indaba.

sally arnold: Contemporary Mohair Designer at Design Indaba 2009

Linda Henderson

After a love affair with Europe and a sojourn on the continent that enabled her to master three new languages while acquiring her Master's degree in Modern Art History, Sally Arnold has come home to South Africa and mohair.



This Karoo girl, who grew up barefoot on a Corriedale stud farm near Baroda Station in the Cradock district during the sixties and actually wanted to study architecture, was lured to Europe after completing her diploma in Fine Art at the Cape Town Technicon.

'I had no idea what to do with my qualification so I applied for a bursary to continue studying at the Royal Academy in Antwerp in 1975,' says Sally.

'I learnt the art of working with stained glass, and the experience of studying in Europe was a culture shock for this Karoo girl! However any further adventures came to an abrupt end for I had to return home, as this period coincided with the political turmoil our country was experiencing.'

Two years later she enrolled as a student at Frankfurt University in Germany where she obtained her Master's degree in Modern Art.

'I always stayed in touch with local art and design in South Africa. There is a part of you that remains African, despite all the European influences.'

'Our country was now going through exciting times politically and when we were



finally welcomed back into the international fold after 1992, I was perfectly placed to assist at the *Venice Biennale*, a world famous contemporary art platform that gives massive exposure to artists and creates international renown.'

She was able to work on the project enabling twenty seven artists from South Africa to exhibit at the Biennale, assisting them to emerge from the cultural isolation South African artists found themselves in at the time.

'It was very rewarding but I knew that I wanted to do my own thing.'

Sally's New Karoo style in Prince Albert

After she and her husband parted ways and her children left for university, Sally decided to come home to South Africa in 2006. She made Prince Albert her home.

Here she was seduced by the mohair from Clive van Hasselt's farm and immediately saw the potential for extending her creativity to this medium.

'I loved the natural sheen of mohair and liked that it is a sustainable resource that will not add to the earth's contamination

and destruction,' she adds.

'I decided to concentrate on carpets and soft furniture including huge floor cushions and soft tables™ (ottomans). I had mastered every discipline in the creative fine art field and was bursting to combine them in a way that expressed who I had become,' she continues.

Sally is a designer who outsources all her production, but has established her New Karoo design studio and retail outlet, *Karoo Star Interiors* in the main street of Prince Albert, a small town that several other artistic kindred spirits also call home. She shares the delightful historical building Seven Arches with an art gallery and a gourmet restaurant that makes award winning cappuccinos! The perfect creative spot to dream up award winning designs.

Her first mohair flat weave designs were executed by Petra and Hannes van der Merwe of the Wolskuur Spinners in Prince Albert in 2007. They use hand spun mohair on four shaft hand looms to construct carpets and rugs. Sally designed these first carpets and soft tables™ for her Swedish partner, Anders Paulsson, who has opened a beautiful South African show room in his old family farmhouse near Malmo – about half an hour from Copenhagen in Denmark. These carpets and soft furnishings are beginning to attract attention in the Swedish market.

Sally also works with merino wool and her tufted three dimensional designs are executed by Rugalia, in Cape Town from Nouwens yarns, produced and dyed in Harrismith in the Free State. She includes tanned merino fleeces from Beaufort West in a delightful array of colours for the tactile sides of the soft tables™ from her 2008 collection.



A soft table™ and floor cushion in mohair.

I loved the natural sheen of mohair and liked that it is a sustainable resource



Off to Design Indaba

Sally has taken the plunge and decided that the only way to be recognised as a serious professional designer is to get exposure to the market. She has trademarked and registered several of her designs, which have been accepted for the internationally acclaimed *DESIGN INDABA* (Lifestyle and Product Design category) from 27 February to 1 March 2009 at the International Conference Centre in Cape Town. Here she will be rubbing shoulders with a trendy cross-section of national and international traders, who will have no choice but to be inspired by her contemporary cutting edge designs.

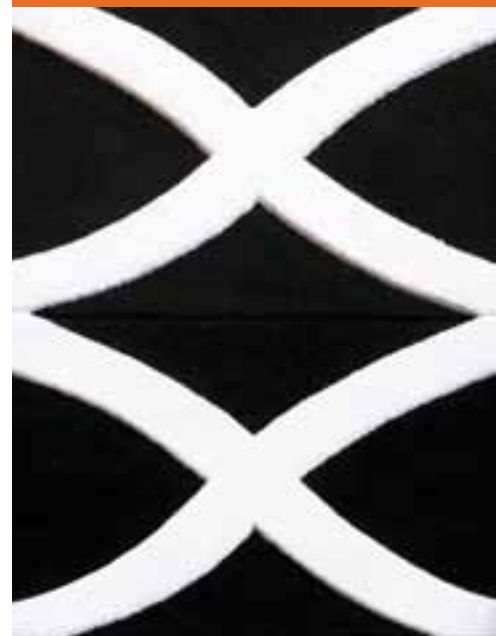
Her Design Inspirations

'I used three themes for my present collection: Floral, Geometric and Marine.'

For the floral themes she uses orchids and Turkish lilies as inspiration, while kelp and seaweed are used in her marine pieces. The geometric shapes are inspirations from fractal geometry, in essence the nature of all creation. It is found in the symmetry of flowers, crystals and much more.

'But I'm also inspired by writing patterns, Xhosa beadwork and classic symmetry.'

Sally Arnold may be diminutive in stature but her designs have the potential to ignite an explosion in the décor world. ■



Contact Sally Arnold at:
tel. +27 (0)23 541 1046
fax. +27 (0)23 541 1046
email. info@sallyarnold.com
www.sallyarnold.com



The Lara K range

Lara K is a young designer from Port Elizabeth and she is making waves in the industry.

Breaking the mould of old and dated mohair creations, she is adding zing and style to some lovely lightweight, fun items in beautiful colours. Her handbags are zany and hip and her children's range is fun.

LARA K specialises in the following ranges which can be purchased at the Cape Mohair Spinner's retail outlet in Burman Road in Port Elizabeth.

- Exclusive apparel for ladies and children
- Beautiful mohair bags, including leather and mohair combinations
- Decorated scarves for ladies, men and children
- Throws and cushions
- 100% mohair teddy bears
- Crochets kits using kid mohair
- Hand knitting kits using kid mohair.

Contact details:

Shop 79, Burman Road, Deal Party, Port Elizabeth

Contact persons: International and local sales:

bianca@capmohspin.co.za

Tel: +27 41 486 2430, Cell: +27 82 655 7014

Sales and marketing: mandy@samil.co.za

Tel: +27 41 486 2430 Cell: +27 76 422 4402 ■



Abafazi sets the trend

at Heimtextil and Maison & Object in Paris

Alicedale in the Eastern Cape may be a small village far away from the bustle of the European fashion capitals but it is setting the fashion trend for Europe and abroad.

Ricca Turgal and her happy band of ladies from ABAFAZI set the world alight with her fabulous mohair throws and wraps at the recent Heimtextil (Frankfurt) and Maison & Object (Paris) trade shows.

The range of shawls, throws and cushions is produced from Merino wool and mohair, decorated with beautiful ostrich feathers, crystals or sometimes mohair pompoms.

They presented two new ranges as well as the already well known *Mink* range at this year's shows and received rave reviews.

They were the only mohair company to exhibit mohair and were chosen for the *Trend Forecasting Forum*, a prestigious showcase for exceptional home textile products at Heimtextil.

This honour is only bestowed on a select few. Exhibitors submit samples to the trend forecasting agency contracted to Heimtextil and they select samples that they feel portray and reflect future trends from literally thousands of entries from all over the world.

The *Trend Forecasting Forum* was visited by 90 000 buyers as well as approximately 1000 journalists from all corners of the globe. By identifying colours, texture, design and style it is the most influential trend setter for the international home textile industry, setting trends for the next few seasons.

Abafazi was also the only company that was singled out at the forum for using natural fibres from a renewable resource, for ecologically sensitive production methods and for working in a socially responsible manner.

In fact Abafazi was the main feature in the Natural Fibre section of the *Trend Forecasting Forum*. There one could see the beautiful *Mink* mohair and ostrich feather throws on display in the natural mohair colour. They were also the only company that was given a detailed write up with photos of Angora goats and the Abafazi ladies doing the work.

Abafazi did extremely well at the show and one notable order came from a company that placed orders for the *mink* mohair throws and shawls to be given to all the international film stars at the Berlin Film festival.

They also received many requests for visual material from well known international trend forecasting publications, wanting to feature the throws as an example of future trends.

Congratulations to Ricca and her hard working ladies. We are holding thumbs that they will carry mohair to every corner of the globe! ■

abafazi

Ricca Turgal
44 Slessor Street, Alicedale
Tel: 042 231 1295, Cell: 082 851 0233
E-mail: abafazi@telkomsa.net



Second Year Fashion Student from Jansenville wins **Young Designer's Fashion Award**

Simpiwe Gwebusha

This talented young designer hails from Jansenville, where he matriculated in 1995. Simpiwe's love of working with fabric was nurtured and encouraged by his grandmother, with whom he lived as a teenager. After witnessing the passion with which he handstitched some very creative garments, she donated her sewing machine to him and that set him on the course of creative fashion design. He enrolled at NMMU in 2006 and after completing his first year was awarded the MSA bursary for fashion design at NMMU. Simpiwe is presently completing his third year and remains a recipient of the MSA Bursary.

Simpiwe won the *Annual Young Designer's Award* in which every student doing the fashion design course at NMMU has to partake.

The theme of the competition was: *Clearly Sharp, Clearly Smirnoff.*

His Inspiration:

'I was so inspired by a huge Milkwood tree which I pass regularly. It's intertwined roots and branches are so symbolic of our inter-connections as human beings, how we relate to each other in one form or another. My outfit visually represents the interesting lines of the tree and our human interactions.'

'I used unbleached mohair fabric, woven by Hextex in South Africa, which was donated by Mohair Promotions (Cape) and combined chiffon piping with it as a soft contrast to accentuate the lines. The sleeves are removable so the outfit can be used as a summer or winter garment.

The corset, made from hessian, can be changed into a handbag. I added an interesting fishtail inverted pleat at the back for more detail,' said Simpiwe.

Simpiwe's future goals:

'I love working with mohair and I love the place where it originates, my hometown Jansenville. I would love to go home to teach and inspire other like minded people from my village to employ mohair in one form or another to create fashion. In that way I will be able to add value to their lives and to mohair.' ■



Photographs: Willem de Lange

Mohair featured in

Every year the 3rd year fashion design students from Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in Port Elizabeth have to complete a range of eight garments for their course, two of which should contain mohair. These garments are featured at the annual graduation fashion show, known as Styleforce. MSA encourages the use of mohair in these creations with the direct intention that these new designers of fashion will get hands on experience with mohair, which should hopefully inspire them to continue using it in their respective careers in the future.

Linda Henderson had a closer look at the three top mohair design winners.



Natalie Creed: Winner of the mohair design category

Natalie was born in Grahamstown and matriculated at Pearson High School in Port Elizabeth in 2005. She enrolled for the course in 2006.

Natalie was fortunate enough to have international exposure during her training while visiting family and friends in London and Taiwan where she could witness fashion on the international platform. At

the beginning of her third year she revisited London to complete her industrial training course with designer *Modernist*, at the same time getting a taste of the London Fashion Week. Natalie's involvement with mohair started in her third year with the design of her mohair knits and she so enjoyed the experience that she has decided to focus on mohair for the completion of her B Tech degree. She bought a knitting machine

with her prize money and has already completed a sock design for Cape Mohair Ltd and would like to continue exploring the knitting components of fashion.

Her inspiration

'I was very influenced by the Japanese art form of Origami, which involves sharp edges and geometric shapes. I did however not want to lose the feminine, ethereal touch that underlies my creativity. Mohair with its soft yet robust character allowed me to be both playful and feminine,' says Natalie. Natalie's creations were awarded third prize for 'Most creative Range' at *Styleforce*.



3rd year range of

Student's Fashion Portfolio



Caryn Fourie: Second Prize in the mohair design category

Caryn matriculated at Alexander Road High School and came second in the mohair design category at Styleforce.

Her inspiration

'I chose my colour scheme from nature. The grey and dark shades with the mossy under tones remind me of cold, overcast days. My layered pinafore design has a grunge feel. I used a white cotton undergarment and sleeveless chunky mohair knit to complete the design. The mohair fabric, used for the pinafore, was originally cream coloured and we dyed it to get the correct effect.

'My inspiration for the male outfit was grunge street wear. I used a mossy mohair yarn for the jersey and a dark charcoal fabric for the pants.

'I enjoyed working with this mohair fabric. It had a slight stretch and is crease resistant. Mohair is also very versatile. I could use the fine yarn for one effect and the chunky yarn for a more robust look.'

Caryn hopes to make her mark in the South African fashion industry and aspires to work under her own label. We wish her well and will keep our eyes on the tabloids!



Photographs: Willem de Lange



Kerys Bagg: Third Prize in the mohair design category

Kerys is originally from Johannesburg, but matriculated at an international school in the Netherlands.

Her inspiration

'My inspiration came from Sci-fi movies like *Barbarella* and the *Ella Moon* series. I was also influenced by Japanese street wear and everyday people from the street culture. My knitwear was inspired by Sandra Bucklands, an international knitwear designer.

'The red jacket on the male model was cream mohair fabric dyed to complement the diagonally striped leggings,' says Kerys. 'I enjoyed the slight stretch that the fabric had.'

'Our knitwear designs were executed by experienced knitters into blocks of fabric which we cut and sewed into garments.'

'I thoroughly enjoyed working with mohair, found the yarn versatile and exciting to explore all sorts of avenues of garment construction.'

'I would love to stay in Cape Town and hope to start my own business sometime.' ■



Photographs: Willem de Lange

Mohair Bursaries



The mohair Industry supports tertiary education in two areas and will consider applications from students for post matric education in:

TEXTILE / FASHION DESIGN qualifications from NMMU

Students wishing to obtain a qualification appropriate for formal employment in the fashion, retail, textile and mohair industry from NMMU only.

Qualifying fields of study:

- MSA will consider the fields of study and target qualifications and assess its suitability in terms of potential future benefit for the mohair industry.
- Bursaries will only be considered from second year of study.
- To obtain a second year bursary, students must undertake to specialize in mohair in their third year of study.
- Bursaries will be awarded on the merits of each applicant and the decision of MSA is final.

The following may be considered for funding:

- Registration and tuition fees
- Fees for books
- Hostel fees – only at NMMU

AGRICULTURAL QUALIFICATION from GROOTFONTEIN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE:

MSA will consider applicants who wish to further their fields of study at Grootfontein in appropriate fields of study that will make formal employment in the mohair industry possible.

To qualify students must obtain :

- At least 50% average in grade 12 is required, if applying for first year bursary.
- To obtain a bursary for 1st and 2nd year, students must undertake to specialize in mohair in their 3rd year (Angora goat production unit).
- The continuation of bursary funding is dependant on the academic results of the previous semester / year.
- Disciplinary action against bursary recipients will also be taken into account when the continuation of bursaries is considered.
- A farming background will be an added advantage.

The following may be considered for funding:

- Registration and tuition fees
- Fees for books
- Hostel fees – only at Grootfontein

To apply for consideration contact:

Deon Saayman / Jackie Gant

MSA

Box 2243, North End,

Port Elizabeth, 6056, South Africa

Tel: + 27 (0) 41 486 1386

e-mail: jackie@mohair.co.za

www.mohair.co.za

Schellens: Generic marketing needed to convey mohair message internationally

'Mohair is a noble fibre with all the finest qualities to produce the best velour in the world, but we need help to bring this awareness to the consumer.'

'Mohair is no longer the obvious choice with decorators, who are bombarded with selection options from hundreds of other fibres, that are equally seductive as far as appearance and purpose is concerned, but that can't compare in quality.'

This was the pertinent message from Phillippe van Esch, President of the Schellens group in Eindhoven in Holland, on a recent courtesy visit to Mohair South Africa.

'The instability in the price of the fibre is also a matter of concern and the fluctuation does not encourage confidence in the market. We have experienced a 70% increase in the price of the yarn during the past four to five years.'

Schellens represents more than a century of weaving excellence. Since starting his textile mill in Eindhoven in 1902, Leo Schellen's weaving enterprise has grown to an internationally recognized mill specializing in superior quality velvets and epingles woven from natural fibres.

From a humble beginning where nineteen employees could produce approximately fifteen thousand metres of cloth per year Schellens, recently acquired by the Vescom Group in Deune, now heads a high-end textile manufacturing operation of discern.

Phillippe reiterated his commitment to mohair and the extraordinary qualities that the living fibre (mohair) is famous for.

'Its silky sheen is in a class of its own and cannot be imitated. The fibre is long, strong and resilient and its exceptional durability makes it a perfect raw material for velour.'



Het Concertgebouw – Koorzaal.

Long mohair (105 mm) of 30 micron is ideal for velour as it has the correct length for spinning the yarn needed to weave the double surfaced cloth and the micron is ideal for the pile, which is resistant to felting, retains its sheen, is resilient and very durable.

Presently the company uses about 2% – 3% of the world's mohair production to produce a wide range of products to a variety of markets. Although the source of origin of the mohair is mostly South Africa, some longer Lesotho hair from the mountainous regions is used to blend the mohair tops.

Their mohair velvets are found in residential, office, hospitality and theatre interiors thanks to the superior qualities including acoustic brilliance and fire retardation. The fabrics also carry the IMO-Certification required by the marine transportation industry and are fully certified for use in aviation and passenger vehicles.

Environmentally conscious

For Schellens, responsible business undertaking goes further than having a high quality product. Their manufacturing is done with minimum damage to the environment in keeping with modern consumer demand. In August 2007, they earned the ISO 9001 certificate for their quality management system.

Effectively this means that they start with sustainable raw materials like mohair, wool, silk, linen and bamboo, and their manufacturing process operates sustainably and results in a minimum of impact on the environment. Their dying process uses only ETAD-approved pigments and the production process uses minimum water consumption. Filtered surface water in preference to precious ground water is used and after purification, the water is returned to the public system for re-use. Recycling is a high priority in other areas of their production as well.

They are also consciously working towards reducing the CO² emissions generated by



The Schellens showroom

It is in the interest of the entire industry that we find a sustainable solution to the price fluctuation problem.

trucking and other freight service practices. Since their mohair and wool products are naturally flame resistant and dirt repellent, there is no need to treat their products with chemical agents to provide these services.

Market challenges

Mohair, with its many outstanding characteristics, is without doubt the most suitable raw product for the Schellens range of velvets, but it faces many market challenges.

Uppermost for the sustainability of the product is a sustainable price for the raw mohair. During the last seven years, the price of the raw fibre has increased by between 60% – 70%.

While there is a good understanding of the difficulties the producer faces and of his risks and rising input costs there is concern that the mohair velvets are facing strong competition in an upholstery fabric market that has grown explosively. Mohair velvets are no longer the obvious choice. Within the massive supply of luxurious materials, the consumer is not aware of the unique properties of mohair velvet and why its high selling price is legitimate.

Team work is needed

'It is in the interest of the entire industry that we find a sustainable solution to the price fluctuation problem. We need a three to four year window period from acquiring the raw yarn to complete the production and sale cycle of a range of fabric. If the price fluctuates too drastically during that period, it influences the costing of the fabric detrimentally and this does not promote confidence in the fibre,' said Phillippe van Esch.

'We are committed to using mohair because we know and understand it's fine qualities, but we need assistance to convey the message to the rest of the consumer chain.

'Mohair fits the bill as an environmentally sustainable fibre and matches all the requirements of the modern consumer who has become extremely aware of the emotional responsibility of his spending power.

'Schellens will do all in its power to promote mohair, but it needs teamwork, commitment and financial support to reach the international market place effectively,' concluded Mr van Esch. ■

Het Concertgebouw – Recital Hall.





Where do those socks come from?

Linda Henderson

Ever wondered how a sock is made? That indispensable bit of apparel that weighs no more than a few grams, which may be the difference between a pleasant footloose and fancy free day and a torturous experience similar to a centipede experiencing chilblains.

Denys Hobson, CEO of Cape Mohair.

Much planning, great discretion and thought go into the creation of that small insignificant cushion of comfort between the sole and the pavement.

Mercifully technology has also touched that corner of the anatomy, since the agonising thought of having to repeat the virtuous acts of housewifery our dear mothers and grandmothers did by knitting their family's hosiery rises like a unpleasant phantom to the senses. Knitting with two needles is complex enough, but getting the yarn of wool to co-operate with four needles while you turn the heel of the sock is an act selected for the very ambidextrous and those with a memory span longer than a mile to remember the intricate stitch sequence in the pattern.

Enter Cape Mohair Ltd. I had the pleasant experience of popping into the workplace in Cape Town where these little foot mittens are made and it was like taking a journey into toy land where gnomes sit at work stations merrily tampering away at their daily chores, but instead of finding knitting needles and sore fingers, I was met by a complex system of machines whirling, twisting, steaming and stitching at what appeared to be a mountain of socks.

Cape Mohair Ltd produces more or less 30 000 pairs of mohair socks per month for a wide application in the market place. There are the medical socks which are chafe resistant with graduated compression without elastic bite to suit the needs of diabetics, there are fancy golf socks with bamboo toes for added ventilation, there are super absorbent hiking socks with extra cushioning in the foot, there are super absorbent sports socks to keep cricket player's feet cool and there are ladies socks in a variety of styles and colours. To top it all there are stylish corporate socks for the most discerning. Making a selection is a difficult task.

What is amazing about this company is that they have managed to identify every facet of the excellent qualities of mohair and have used it to maximum effect in the styling of their socks.

They recognise the wicking ability of mohair to absorb and release moisture to produce a blister and odour free sock that will be warm in winter but cool in summer. Sounds too good to be true?

Modern technology has helped them to use mohair and other natural fibres to address every need of the footwear market. Their recent expansion included the installation of R5 million's worth of new machinery, financed by IDC (Industrial Development Corporation),

*Below: Socks of every size being shaped.
Bottom: New technologically advanced machines can execute any pattern or combination.*





*Left: Like a row of can-can girls these socks are kicking high.
Right: The only seam in the sock is stitched here.
Below: A vast selection of mohair socks.*



which has allowed them to indulge every whim that may be necessary to satisfy their market, including more intricate patterns and styles.

This company that employs seventy people has the capacity to produce 120 000 pairs of socks per month. Although they are loyal to mohair, they also use other natural fibres to enhance the qualities of the socks they make and a sock may consist of mohair for the foot to enhance absorbency, but bamboo on the top to encourage airflow. They are continuously looking at new combinations of fibres to address issues like price, quality, style and comfort.

Like many companies using mohair and other natural fibres there is a continuous battle with synthetics.

'We need all the help that we can to promote the generic qualities of mohair. Massive promotion and education on a grand scale is needed to educate the consumers of the benefits of mohair. The more promotion is done the easier it is for mohair manufacturers to sell with the added benefit to the mohair growers,' says Denys Hobson, CEO of Cape Mohair Ltd.

'In the past we concentrated on increasing the consumption of mohair through the manufacturing process. Today it is different. Now we look at how many units containing mohair we can sell,' concluded Mr Hobson. ■

We need all the help that we can to promote the generic qualities of mohair.





Ermenegildo Zegna

Mohair Trophy: 2008

The annual ceremony for the Zegna award for the best bale of kid mohair was held at the Old Austria restaurant in Port Elizabeth recently. The result of the competition was:

1. F.E. Colborne and Son, Kilborne, Willowmore
2. Paul Michau, Limebank, Cradock
3. G.T. and Werner Ferreira, Snyberg Angoras, Uniondale
4. J.L. Retief and Son, Driehoeksfontein, Murraysburg
5. Oelofse Boerdery (Elna van den Bergh), Jansenville
6. F Michau, Plankfontein, Cradock
7. P.P. Michau, Waterval, Cradock
8. Clive van Hasselt, Gannahoeck, Prins Albert
9. Vleikuil Boerdery, Barries Snijman, Rietbron
10. H Viljoen, De Hannes Rust, Kleinpoort.



Billy and Irene Colborne with Reinhold du Randt.



From left to right: Piet Viljoen, Barries Snijman, Francois Michau, Reinhold du Randt, Billy Colborne (winner), Martin Reynolds on behalf of Paul Michau, Werner and G.T. Ferreira, Frans and Louw Retief, Aubrey and Elna Oelofse.

The Sponsors:

Nestled among the Italian Alps the company with international acclaim that is synonymous with style and quality was founded by Ermenegildo Zegna, a tailor, in 1910. From these humble beginnings Zegna has risen like a phoenix and is demanding respect from international stylists and designers globally.

The Zegna group produces mainly woollen and worsted fabrics. They are keen supporters of extra fine quality kid mohair and annually sponsor the prize for the finest wool and mohair clips from around the world.

Besides the mill in Trivero that produces over two million metres of the finest natural fibre fabrics annually, Zegna also owns several retail outlets in most of the major international capitals.

Revered for their impeccable style, Zegna epitomises fine quality craftsmanship and flawless design. ■

Photographs: Theuns Botha

SASKV

doen selfondersoek

Barries Snyman

In die jongste tye met die lae produsenteprys vir sybokhaar, kan produsente tereg vra watter rol die Suid-Afrikaanse Sybokhaarkwekersvereniging speel om hulle posisie te verbeter.

Die SASKV se rol behoort produsente in 'n beter finansiële posisie te plaas as wat hulle sonder die vereniging sou wees. 'n Vrugbare finansiële opbrengs vir die produsent bly uiteindelik die vernaamste dryfveer vir volhoubare sybokhaarproduksie. Die SASKV ondersoek (New Hair) wat in 2007 ten einde geloop het, het uitgewys dat aktiwiteit deur produsente in die sybokhaarmark slegs op kommersiële vlak kan geskied. Dit sal privaat sakevernuf en inisiatief van produsentegroeperings verg om die geleentheid in die verwerkingsketting te benut.

Die SASKV is nie gestig om op 'n handelsvlak in die bedryf betrokke te raak nie. Die vereniging is in die lewe geroep om na hulle algemene verwante sybokhaarproduksie sake om te sien.

Op 4 en 5 November 2008 het die uitvoerende bestuur van die SASKV onder die bekwame leiding van *Jane Stevenson van Jane Stevenson and Associates*, 'n dinkskrum gehou waar selfondersoek gedoen is na die doeltreffendheid waarmee die vereniging sy rol vervul.

Die grondwet van die vereniging is opnuut onder die loep geneem en veranderinge is voorgestel om dit meer relevant vir die huidige te maak. Hierdie veranderinge sal volgens die normale prosedure tydens die kongres in Junie 2009 voorgehou en bekragtig word. Die veranderinge lê in 'n groot mate klem daarop dat die vereniging as mondstuk op alle vlakke wat sybokhaarproduksie beïnvloed, moet optree.

'n Logiese vertrekpunt hiervoor kan die vasstelling van 'n geloofwaardige en verteenwoordigende produksieprys van sybokhaar wees. So 'n syfer kan deur sinvolle kommunikasie in die verdere verwerkingsketting begrip bring vir die posisie van die produsent en sal waarskynlik verklaar waarom sybokhaarproduksie steeds daal.

Met 'n duidelike rigtinggewende grondwet het die bestuur voorts



Die manne luister aandagtig na Jane Stevenson se raad.

gekyk na die huidige struktuur van die vereniging en of dit voldoen aan die behoeftes om sy rol na behore te vervul. 'n Deelnemende bestuursbenadering sal voortaan gevolg word met 'n bestuurslid vir een van die bespreekte fokuspeunte. Die volgende fokusareas is bepaal en 'n bestuurslid is aan elke fokuspeunt toegeken.

- Bemaking en bevordering: Anton Nel
- Affiliasies en belangegroep verhoudings: Jaco Oelofse
- Lidmaatskap en takbelange: Rothner Bekker
- SEB: Gerhard Grobler
- Interne kommunikasie: Coligny Stegmann
- Eksterne kommunikasie: Reinhold du Randt
- Finansies: David Hobson
- Menslike hulpbronne: Kobus de Klerk

'n Klein komitee, wat na die effektiwiteit van kongres en die formaat daarvan sal ondersoek in stel, is aangewys. Met sekere riglyne uit die bespreking sal hierdie komitee aanbevelings aan die bestuur maak wat kongres 2009 betref.

Die SASKV het 'n positiewe kopskuif gemaak en wil met gesonde spangees en met geesdrif en samewerking die uitdagings van die toekoms die hoof bied.

Met hierdie benadering wil die vereniging 'n rol speel om die posisie van die produsent te beïnvloed al is dit dan nie op 'n direkte kommersiële nie valk. ■



*Links: Jane Stevenson het die ondersoek gelei.
Heel links: Saamwerk en spanpoging is die antwoord.*

Industry Think Tank and Mohair SA Strategic Planning

During the first half of 2008 there was mounting concern from various stakeholder groupings within the mohair industry about the future direction of the industry.

It was therefore considered necessary by the Board of Directors of Mohair South Africa to gather all the role-players in the mohair industry at an "Industry Think Tank" to gain an understanding of the industry's expectations of Mohair SA, as well as their view on the most effective way of marketing mohair.

The Think Tank took place during August 2008 at the Red Cherry Conference Centre in Port Elizabeth and the enthusiasm experienced amongst all the participants was truly an invigorating experience.

The result of this Think Tank was taken forward to the Mohair South Africa strategic planning session. At this session the MSA budget headings were debated in detail and restructured. Under each of these headings a "Champion" was identified, which in practice means that each director on the Board of MSA, was allocated to a specific portfolio, with the chairman taking on an overall coordinating and supervisory role.

Herewith the new re-structured budget divisions, with the responsible director(s) next to them.

- Finance & Admin M Claasen
- Statutory Requirements R du Randt
- Marketing P van der Vyver, A Oelofse, F Michau, I Smith
- Training D Nel, A Short
- BEE F Alberts, C van Hasselt
- Information Technology A Oelofse
- Research & Development A Short
- Quality I Smith, A Short

Each director will play a much more active role than in the past, whilst accepting responsibility for his specific division, as well as ensuring that proper reporting flows back to the full Board of Directors.

These new roles allocated to directors will ensure full participation of each director in the activities of the company, whilst contributing to good corporate governance.

Phillip Vosloo, Deon Saayman and Jackie Gant busy brainstorming.



New Testing Centre



for Mohair

A new testing procedure for mohair has been introduced at CMW. It has been in operation since the first auction of the 2008 mohair winter sale.

Selected lots on the CMW mohair catalogue are now tested for a percentage of modulated fibres per bale. In layman's terms it means that the bale is tested and certified for its kemp content. This testing is performed by the International WTB in Port Elizabeth. The result expressed in the number of fibres per 10 000 tested is 80% or more modulated.

To date no accurate statistics exist to compare the results with, but it is noteworthy that the Zegna bales tested on an average of 55 fibres (0.55%) per 10 000 as 80% modulated or flat.

This testing is done at the request of one of the major clients from Italy (New England), because knowledge of the kemp content (lack of kemp) is crucial in weaving processes of superior quality suiting fabric.

The cost of testing amounts to R54.00 per bale. It is imperative also that the mohair be packed in nylon packs in order to comply with the standards set by the top buyers from Europe. This is a small price to pay to ensure that all buyers bid on your mohair!



Andrew Phillips (Mohair Technical Officer) and Pierre van der Vyver (CMW Executive Director: Mohair).

Op 'n direksievergadering gehou op 27 Februarie 2009 is dr Theuns Laas met onmiddellike effek aangestel as Besturende Direkteur van CMW Operations (Pty) Ltd. Ten einde hierdie pos te aanvaar het dr Laas bedank as voorsitter van CMW Operations (Pty) Ltd en SA Mohair Brokers Ltd. Op dieselfde vergadering is mnre Arthur Short, die voormalige onder-voorsitter, as voorsitter verkies van beide genoemde maatskappye en Rothner Bekker in sy plek as onder-voorsitter.

At the Directors Meeting held on 27 February 2009, Dr Theuns Laas was, with immediate effect, appointed as Managing Director of CMW Operations (Pty) Ltd. In order to accept this appointment, Dr Laas resigned as Chairman of CMW Operations (Pty) Ltd and of S A Mohair Brokers Ltd. At the same meeting, Messrs Arthur Short, former vice chairman, was elected as chairman and Rothner Bekker, in his place as vice chairman of the above mentioned companies.



Dr Theuns Laas, Managing Director of CMW Operations (Pty) Ltd



Arthur Short, Chairman of CMW Operations (Pty) Ltd



Rothner Bekker, Vice Chairman of CMW Operations (Pty) Ltd

Splinternuwe bakkies vir CMW skeerdiens



New Structures for CMW shearing services

CMW het onlangs 10 splinternuwe Nissan bakkies vir sy Skeerdiensafdeling aangekoop. Hierdie bakkies is tydens 2 afsonderlike geleenthede aan die drywers oorhandig. Die eerste oorhandiging het tydens 'n Suid-streek skeerdiensvergadering in Port Elizabeth plaasgevind. Op die foto verskyn 6 van die baie trotse nuwe eienaars.

CMW kicked off the new season with a brand new fleet of Nissan bakkies to back up their shearing services, based strategically throughout the country to support the harvesting of both wool and mohair.

Four new instructors were appointed as full-time instructors to deal with the in-house improvement of shearer quality. They are:

Central Region: Elliot Ntombom – Blade shearing (former world champion), **Karoo Region:** Sam Nkomoui – Blade shearing (4th in the world), **Western Cape:** Charles August – Machine shearing, **Free State/Mpumalanga:** Daniel Nteko – Machine shearing, Daniel Bede is currently the world classing instructor and works throughout the country. Graham Frost has also been appointed as Manager: Shearing Services. He will be responsible for the smooth running of CMW Shearing Services division by visiting teams nationally and addressing any problems that may occur.

Contact number: Graham Frost
(082 854 9929)



Van links is Sydney Sidina, Japie Smit, Dumani Poni, James de Jager (Hoofbestuurder: Vesel), Isak Plaatjies, Graham Frost (Bestuurder: Skeerdiens) David Jantjies en Lebohang Mabetha.



Die bokhaarbedryf en skeerdiens

Verskeie faktore het oor die laaste paar jaar bygedra dat die beskikbaarheid van boksheerders en bokhaarklassers drasties afgeneem het. Faktore soos die feit dat die meeste produsente binne die bestek van 3 maande van 'n skeerseisoen skeer, plaas verdere druk op die handjiewol beskikbare skeerders.

BKB besef die behoefte van produsente en het reeds jare gelede begin om 'n skeerdiens te bedryf. Hierdie diens groei elke jaar onder die bekwame bestuur van Frik Viljoen en het BKB die afgelope finansiële jaar 5 490 000 (5.49 miljoen) diere geskeer. Dit verteenwoordig 6303 skeervloere wat deur 1680 skeerders en klassers bedien word. Die 170 spanne bestaan meestal uit die volgende:

1. Hoofklasser
2. Afrander
3. Vaggooier
4. Ongeveer 2 stukkieklassers
5. Ongeveer 6 skeerders

Die samestelling van spanne mag verskil in die geval van masjienskeerders.

Daar word met 'n normale span samestelling gepoog dat die produsent slegs moet toesien dat die vee in die kraal kom. Die skeerspan sal toesien dat diere geskeer, bokhaar geklas en skeersel getipeer word. Produsente moet toesien dat skeersels verpak en versend word na sy makelaar. Die toenemende vraag na bokhaarspanne vereis dat opleiding vir klassers gereeld moet plaasvind en kursusse vir onderlynklassers en hoofklassers vind twee keer per jaar plaas. Die opleiding stel ons in staat om die kundigheidsvlakke van huidige klassers te evalueer en te verseker dat hulle op bogemiddelde kundigheidsvlakke bly.

Akkurate beplanning is uiters belangrik om spanne betyds in distrikte te plaas en is daarvoor belangrik dat produsente wat van BKB Skeerdiens gebruik wil maak vroegetydig met sy BKB verteenwoordiger skakel vir die reël van 'n skeerspan.



Ten candidates join

panel of Judges

In August 2008 a two day advanced subjective appraisal course for Angora goats was held in Prince Albert.

From the fifty or so participants that attended that course a group of twenty-two were selected to enter the judges examination that was held at Martyrsford on 12 November 2008.

The selection of the candidates was done at random and was restricted to a total of twenty-two since that was the number that could practically be accommodated.

The following candidates passed the exam and were welcomed to the panel of judges:

- George Hope
- Mark Shires
- Gary Hobson
- Werner Ferreira
- Michael de Klerk
- Petrie Maré
- Adrie de Klerk
- Kobus Louw
- Saggrys Slabbert
- Kleintjie Pienaar

Contact details for these judges are available at the office in Jansenville (049-836 0140) and branches of SAMGA who are hosting competitions and shows are encouraged to invite these newly qualified judges to participate at their events.



Top: Students participating in the judge's examination course. Above: The course was presented on the Martyrsford Angora Goat Stud Farm.

Wool auctions entering new phase

After careful consideration of all the facts and discussions with industry leaders, BKB have decided, effective August 2009, to utilise new auction facilities in the BKB building. The auction complex will comprise two auction rooms, office space, a meeting area and tea room. It will be situated alongside the wool display area which will be advantageous to producers, buyers and brokers and is also in line with current international wool auction facility trends.

The new auction facilities will be available to all the other brokers.

The South African Wool and Mohair Exchange was occupied in 1959, when South Africa was producing 143 million kilograms of wool and there were 53 exchange members. Most members were actively involved with the auctions.

The situation has, however, changed drastically. Production (2008) has decreased to 45 million kilograms and there is only a total of 10 buyers actively involved in the wool and mohair auctions. As a result, we now have a situation of complete over-provision of auction facilities and the investment value has, at the same time, increased by millions of Rands. Repair and management costs of the Exchange building are also continually rising.

Cost calculations indicate that the owners of the exchange currently spend approximately R30 000 per auction on direct and incidental expenses for the provision of the facilities. BKB has a 50% share in the exchange and the other 50% is owned mutually by the wool and mohair buyers.

BKB has the necessary space available to cost effectively install and maintain auction facilities. In this way, costs can be limited and funds more effectively utilised in other industry saving actions.

The falling production, rising costs and low wool prices make the optimal use of funds an absolute necessity. This has now made BKB's decision inevitable.

BKB assures all its supporters that the new facilities will in no way prejudice sellers but will rather contribute towards the promotion and consolidation of industry structures.

Wolveilings betree nuwe fase

Na deeglike oorwegings van al die feite en gesprekvoering met bedryfsleiers, het BKB besluit om vanaf Augustus 2009 nuwe veilingslokale in die BKB-gebou te betrek. Die veilingskompleks sal twee veilingslokale, kantoorruimte, byeenkomslokaal en 'n teekamer insluit. Dit sal teen die wolvuitstalruimte geleë wees wat vir produsente, kopers en makelaars 'n voordeel sal inhou en is in ooreenstemming met die huidige internasionale wolveilingslokaal neigings.

Die nuwe veilingsgeriewe sal vir al die ander makelaars beskikbaar wees.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Wol- en Bokhaarbeurs is vyftig jaar gelede in 1959 betrek. Suid-Afrika het toe 143 miljoen kilogram wol produseer en daar was 53 beurslede. Meeste lede was aktief op die veilings betrokke.

Die situasie het egter drasties verander. Produksie (2008) het tot 45 miljoen kilogram gedaal en daar is slegs 'n totaal van 10 kopers aktief op die wol- en bokhaarveilings. 'n Situasie van totale oorvoorsiening van veilingsgeriewe het gevolglik ontstaan. Terselfdertyd het die beleggingswaarde met miljoene rande toegeneem. Instandhoudings- en bestuurskoste van die beursgebou styg ook voortdurend.

Koste-tot-voordeel berekenings toon dat dit die eienaars van die beurs tans ongeveer R30 000 per veiling kos aan direkte en geleentheidskoste vir die daarstelling van die beursfasiliteite. BKB is vyftig persent eenaar van die beurs. Die wol- en bokhaarkopers besit die ander vyftig persent onderling.

BKB beskik oor die nodige ruimte om die veilingsfasiliteite baie koste-effektief op te rig en in stand te hou. Koste kan dus in toom gehou word en fondse kan meer doeltreffend aangewend word in ander bedryfsbesparende aksies.

Die dalende produksie, stygende kostes en lae wolpryse noop die optimale aanwending van fondse. Dit het dus dié besluit van BKB nou onafwendbaar gemaak.

BKB verseker al sy ondersteuners dat die nuwe fasiliteite geensins afbreuk doen of tot nadeel van verkopers sal wees nie, maar eerder sal bydra tot die bevordering en konsolidasie van bedryfstrukture. ■

Snyberg Angoras hou ramveiling in Graaff- Reinet:

Op die eerste ramveiling wat die bekende ramtelers in Graaff-Reinet gehou het, was hierdie ram die duurste wat op die veiling verkoop is. Die ram is vir R15 500 aan Weber Truter verkoop.



Vlnr: Weber en Tina Truter (kopers), Werner en GT Ferreira, JJ van der Watt, afslaer van BKB

The Wool & Mohair Exchange building in Grahamstown Road, Port Elizabeth.



Skills development in the mohair industry

The first pilot training project started in Jansenville on the 12 January this year, with twenty-four eager students enrolling for the one-year training course.



Students participating in the skills training programme.

This course has been made possible by The Office of the Premier of the Eastern Cape (OTP) in co-operation with Cacadu District Council, with funds made available by the National Skills Fund.

A combined work group consisting of the OTP, Cacadu Municipality, The District Management Agency, Mohair SA, SAMGA and the NWGA was put together to get a course off the ground, specializing in shearing and mohair classing. It is also envisaged that an association be formed for the successful learners, from where producers can access their expertise.

The next hurdle to ensure the successful completion of the course is to secure enough Angora goats to be used in the shearer training modules of the course.

We urge producers to consider making their Angora goats available for shearer training, keeping in mind that training is provided by the NWGA at no cost to the producer.

Learners will also complete a practical term on commercial Angora goat farms at no cost to the producer, as the learners are remunerated by the National Skills Fund. We appreciate the willingness of Angora goat farmers who have already indicated their willingness to accommodate the learners on the first pilot project.

Mohair producer puts his money on his products

Proudly South African Mohair!

Mr Reinhold du Randt, Chairman of MSA, is a proud mohair producer and is proud of the product that he produces. He sponsored the under 15 Grey High School's cricket team with cricket hosiery. These mohair socks have the school's name knitted into the neck of the sock.



Opening of Wool and Mohair Grower's Building in Lesotho

On 24 September 2008 a deputation of mohair and wool producers attended the inauguration of the Lesotho Mohair and Wool Growers Association's building in Maseru. This magnificent building cost R1.2 million and a further R1.8 million has been allocated for further extensions and improvements.

Nuus van die Sybokhaar familie

News from the Mohair Family



Geoff Walsh: 2 June 1924 - 15 November 2008

It is with great sadness that we have to report on the passing of Geoff Walsh, who served on the Journal Committee from 1969 to 1981 and on the Mohair Growers Association from 1968-1978.

During that time Geoff was serving as manager of the Sundays River Irrigation Board's property at Lake Mentz (Darlington Dam).

Besides playing a leading role in the mohair industry, Geoff will be remembered for two very important contributions to the welfare of the local community.

While erecting fences at Lake Mentz, he discovered a bed of fossils which were reputed to be the oldest vertebrates in South Africa. They were promptly named after him i.e. *Menzichtys Walshii*. Soon these fossils will be on view at the new Interpretive Centre at Darlington Dam. The fossil site is being developed for tourism as part of the Greater Addo National Park.

Geoff is also credited with the invention of the Noors Chopper Machine, which is still being produced and is used by local farmers in the district to feed euphorbia (Noors) to their small stock.

We extend our condolences to his wife, Claudia and two children, Noël and Rosemary as we mourn the loss of another stalwart to the mohair industry.



Ignatius Edgar Rathbone: 26 April 1930 - 10 Januarie 2009

Dit is met hartseer dat ons van die dood van Edgar Rathbone 'n angoraramteler van die jare sestig, verneem het.

Edgar, wat in die Steytlerville-omgewing met sy twee seuns, Deon en Edgar, geboer het en die trotse eienaar van Stoet 213 was, is op 10 Januarie oorlede. Hy het 'n aktiewe rol in die bedryf gespeel en het op die Kwekersvereniging van 1969 tot 1981 gedien.

Die Rathbone stoet 213 was 'n gerekende stoet en het goed op die veilings gevaar.

Hulle sal veral onthou word vir die goed voorbereide ramme wat die veilingslokale gehaal het.

Ons dra ons innige simpatie aan sy familie oor en sal hom altyd vir sy geweldige positiewiteit en die rol wat hy in die plaaslike gemeenskap gespeel het, onthou.

Edgar het op verskeie rade gedien en het diep spore in die Steytlerville-distrik getrap.



Roelof Johannes Erasmus Retief: 24 April 1956 - 1 Maart 2009

'n Stringetjie bokhaar in plaas van blomme as finale huldeblyk ...

Vir familie en vriende wat die roudiens van Roelof Retief in Murraysburg bygewoon het moes hierdie gebaar baie meer as gevleuelde woorde vir hom, wat op 'n jeugdige ouderdom 'n dapper stryd teen kanker verloor het, beteken het.

Sy passie vir sybokhaar het op 'n vroeë ouderdom begin toe hy as driejarige 'n rondloperbok by 'n buurman geërf het. Nadat hy sy weermagopleiding voltooi het, het hy eers as dosent by Grootfontein Landbou-instituut klas gegee voordat hy sy suksesvolle boerdery op die plaas Boksfontein in 1984 begin het en kort daarna met Salome Blom in die huwelik getree het. Drie kinders, Elrèse, Philip en Alinda is uit hierdie huwelik gebore.

Roelof was lief vir sy angorabokke en die passie waarmee hy geboer het, het hom menige pryse in die sak gebring. Hy was verskeie kere 'n finalis in die Daidoh-kompetisie en het die toekening in 2003 ingepalm.

Sy angorabokboerdery was 'n inspirasie vir sy medeboere en hy het dit ten doel gestel om die gehalte van die angorabokkuddes in die Murraysburg-distrik te verbeter en stig so die Boksfontein Angorabokverbeteringsgroep. Dit was besonder suksesvol en hy het verskeie toekennings en rekord-pryse vir sy skeersels behaal.

Die bedryf betreur sy dood en dra hul medelye aan sy familie oor deur middel van hierdie treffende woorde wat in die familiebrief by die roudiens verskyn het: 'Sy vroeë dood is soos die helder sonsondergang wat nog lig en warmte versprei totdat sy laaste strale nie uitgedoof word nie, maar slegs aan ons oë onttrek word om in 'n ander wêreld soveel heerliker te verskyn'.

South African mohair industry

Loses top stud breeder

Clive van Hasselt, 11 October 1955 – 5 April 2009



On Sunday 5 April 2009 the soulful call of a solitary turtle dove announced the event and the quiet dismay of the village confirmed it: Prince Albert had lost its prince.



A feature of the popular annual ram tour has been the regular display in Prince Albert of a large team of van Hasselt sires.

The mohair industry was extremely saddened to hear that one of its true blue sons had lost a brave and dignified battle to cancer.

Clive van Hasselt, (53) who farmed in the Prince Albert district and who had become a household name in the industry during the past twenty years, has always been closely associated with excellent mohair and superior Angora rams. As the recipient of numerous awards for his mohair and countless first places at ram sales, he established himself as a leader in the industry in a relatively short space of time.

His rise to success is more remarkable considering that Clive grew up in a brilliant medical family and knew very little about agriculture. What he learnt about Angora goats and the industry and how he acquired his knowledge are storybook tales of keen business acumen, an ardent sense of observation as well as the art of independent thinking.

Clive matriculated at Michaelhouse School in Natal and after serving a short apprenticeship on a family friend's farm in Natal to ascertain whether he really wanted to farm, Clive enrolled at

Elsenburg Agricultural College, where he gave his first tentative steps into agriculture. For the young student life was blissful and carefree, but soon Clive entered the real world when he joined BKB as a field agent and where he learnt the finer points of the Angora goat.

Not long after that he joined Phlippi Murray from Graaff-Reinet as a farm manager and was given an insight into large scale farm management. Clive enjoyed the farming experience and working with Angora goats. After intervals with James and Trevor Biggs and Oom Jan Venter as partners, Clive was able to buy his first property. He had a wonderful mentor in the form of Jan Venter, himself a vastly experienced, extremely knowledgeable and very likeable field agent, who helped Clive to acquire portion of the 101 Gannahoek Angora stud from Francois Marais in 1989. This was the core of the well known Baas Cawood stud. With careful guidance and great enthusiasm Clive set about breeding his own prototype of goat. It had to be an animal that could survive the harsh conditions of the Karoo without jeopardising the quality of the mohair. With a current weaning percentage of 115% it is fair to say that his vision paid off. Clive was in a position to select for quality and adaptability and this wisdom saw him climb to the top of the ram breeding ladder.

He acquired the Swartberg stud no 242 in 1995, which had a wide genetic mix gained through selective group breeding with Tokkie Marincowitz, Fanie Schoeman, Frank Heroldt and Philip Schutte. This stud is also performing well. After only two decades the van Hasselt bloodline has become the dominant force in the Angora breeding business, especially with regard to the client – driven veldt club concept.

A feature of the popular annual ram tour has been the regular display in Prince Albert of a large team of van Hasselt sires. These magnificent, long bodied rams had the effect of laying to rest any speculation as to the reason for the dominance in the stud.

The regular withdrawal by Clive of his top-performance rams from the veldt club projects has underpinned his success in the venture.

Clive married Gay in 1988 and two children, Jordie and Francis, were born from the marriage. They settled in Prince Albert where Gay opened a very successful Guernsey dairy making prize winning cheeses and where the family became popular members of the community. It was here that Prompies and Klontie joined the expansive van Hasselt household as two well loved foster children



Some of Clive's award winning mohair.

His great integrity and honesty allowed no space for compromise...

Although Clive was successful, he did not shirk his duty to the industry and served on the executive of the South African Growers Association from 1992-1994 and on the Ram Breeder's Association from 1993-2003 and again from 2007 to the present. He was elected to the board of MSA in 2004 as the representative of the Mohair Growers Association, a post in which he served the industry with great enthusiasm and intelligence.

Clive believed in the wisdom of adding value to the raw product and became a supporter and later director of Cape Mohair Holdings.

It is difficult to capture the essence of the man in words because his nature was as expansive as his vision and his frame. Although Clive had much to be proud of his humility was one of his most endearing features as was his concern for the well being of his fellowman. He was part of a very caring family and visitors to Prince Albert seldom left without huge hauls of local produce. Apricots and figs, yogurt and cheese and good wholesome friendship are lasting memories of Clive and Prince Albert.

The couple's hospitality during the annual ram tours was also legendary and Clive's philosophy of introducing a bit of fun at these events with social evenings at the Bush Pub will always be remembered.

His great integrity and honesty allowed no space for compromise and he always expressed his views with candour and sincerity. Clive's easy demeanour and friendly disposition made him a popular member of the mohair fraternity. His *lassè faire* dress sense was often spoken of with great affection and his natural ability to communicate with all and sundry was a trade mark of the man.

With his passing the mohair industry has lost a great force that will be sorely missed.

As a friend his equal will be difficult to replace.

The mohair community wishes to extend their sincere condolences to Gay, their children and their very caring family including his elderly mother.

Billy goes to the dogs – again!

It would seem that Billy Colborne from Willowmore has too much time on his hands since he retired from the management structures of the mohair industry!

Remarkable for his age and after excellent recovery from serious heart surgery in 2008, Billy has decided that it is time to return to the other passion in his life: sheepdogs.

'There are very few tricks that you can teach this old dog!' laughs Billy.

Billy gained national recognition with his skills as sheepdog handler when he trained Border Collie sheepdogs and started competing in the National Sheepdog Trials and won the South African Junior Championships with his dog Collie, in 1979.

'The French say that there is no good flock without a good shepherd and no good shepherd without a good sheepdog. I was lucky I had some good dogs,' remembers Billy. He won the South African Championships three times (1986/1990/1992) while his dog Nell, was nominated Dog of the Year in 1985 and 1987.

Due to the political isolation of those years, international competition was problematic, but he gained his Springbok colours in the sport in 1981 at the South African Festival Games, which were held under the auspices of the SA Sports Federation, with his dog Roy. In 1982 he also represented South Africa against the British in an international trial. Ben and Jaff, a brace and a father and son combination brought him much joy and fame.

Billy served as president of the SA Sheepdog Association in 1981/82 and again in 1984.

'Eventually I did not have enough time to spend on my dogs. The goats kept me too busy and Irene always had another job around the house for me. You know what these women are like,' chortles Billy.

But Billy has a new dog at heel and a fresh swagger to his gait! It seems that Irene and the goats are going to stand in line for attention from now!



Above: Mr Billy Colborne with Collie, SA Junior Champion 1979.

Below: The same shepherd's crook and the same man thirty years later.

