

# AGRI- pro



Research and news magazine of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture  
Nuus en navorsingstydskrif van die Wes-Kaap Departement van Landbou  
UPhando neemagazine zeendaba zeSebe lezoLimo leNtshona Koloni



**Grondmonsters op weidings:  
ons wys jou hoe**

**Economic trends  
in game ranching**

**Second ostrich auction  
held in Oudtshoorn**

**Shaping the future of agriculture**

# REdakSioneel

**Probe** (v) explore or examine; investigate; intended to discover the truth; searching.

The Department of Agriculture: Western Cape is committed to serving agriculture in the Western Cape as completely as possible, and one area where little research has been done by the Department is game ranching .... read on p. 11 about a workshop held to determine the way forward for the Department and game research. On p.12 the Riaan Nowers shares his fascinating insight into the economic trends in game ranching since 1990.

Water managers in the Western Cape has a challenging task: decisions has to be made about how best to supply a growing urban demand with safe water in a sustainable manner. How can economics help with these decisions? Read more about this aspect on p. 4.

Met die korrekte neem van grondmonsters kan die boer sy land in ons laboratoria inbring vir 'n blik op die potensiaal van die grond, en hulp in besluitneming oor bemesting. Ons wys u hoe om grondmonsters te neem en bespreek die belang van grondontleding op bl. 6.

Die jaar spoed ten einde .... ons hoop dat die laaste deel van die jaar vir u produktief daar sal uitsien.



Charlene Nieuwoudt  
Redakteur

If you need any of the articles in this magazine in another of the official languages of the Western Cape, we would be happy to arrange translation for you. Please contact the Editor on Tel. (021) 808 5008.

Indien u enige van die artikels in hierdie tydskrif in een van die ander amptelike tale van die Wes-Kaap benodig, kan u ons gerus kontak om die vertaling daarvan vir u te reël. Kontak die redakteur op Tel. (021) 808 5008.

Ukuba u funa naliphi na inqaku elikule magazini ngolunye ulwimi olusemthethwen kwilwimi zaNtshona Koloni, siya kukulungiselela ukuba ukuba liguqulwe inqaku elo ngothkazelelo. Nceda ke uqhagamshelane noMhleli kule nombolo yefowuni. (021) 808 5008.



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# navorsers kry finansiële ondersteuning

Proff. Tertius Brand en Schalk Cloete van die Instituut vir Diereproduksie het THRIP 2005 toekennings van onderskeidelik R731 500 en R420 000 ontvang ter ondersteuning van hul navorsing. Prof Brand se toekenning sal aangewend word vir 'n projek getiteld '*Ostrich growth and optimising model*', terwyl Prof Cloete se projek fokus op 'n teelplan vir volstruisse. Nege studente is deel van Prof Brand se projek, terwyl 5 studente deel uitmaak van Prof Cloete se projek - hierdeur is hulle ook besig om jongmense "groot te maak" vir navorsing en landbou.

## Wat is THRIP?

Lees gerus meer hieroor op hul webwerf [www.nrf.ac.za/thrip](http://www.nrf.ac.za/thrip), maar in kort:

*"The Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) aims to boost SA industry by supporting research and technology development, and by enhancing the quality and quantity of appropriately skilled people. THRIP brings together the best of South Africa's researchers, academics and industry players in funding partnerships that enable participants to improve the quality of their products, services and people. In 12 years, it has become a powerful formula for stimulating innovation in SA - innovation that leads to competitiveness and competitiveness that leads to growth."*



Proff. Schalk Cloete en Tertius Brand



**“Water managers in the Western Cape stand before a challenging task: supplying a growing urban demand with safe water in a sustainable manner.”**

# Desalinate? New dams?

## Economics in the water manager’s toolkit

**A**pproximately 75% of our bodies is water. You cannot live without it, and yet, we seldom appreciate this invaluable resource.

The Western Cape is currently experiencing a one in one hundred years drought. Together with factors such as economic growth, migration and pollution, water managers in the Western Cape stand before a challenging task: supplying a growing urban demand with safe water in a sustainable manner. They have a serious problem in this regard: options for bulk water supply alternatives (like the construction of additional dams) are extremely limited and the yield potential of suitable groundwater resources are uncertain. Water managers are also confronted with budget constraints; long implementation periods of bulk water supply schemes and stakeholders with different needs and agendas.

So, why is there so little consideration with regard to recycling to potable standard or no desalination plants supplementing the bulk water supply infrastructure of the City of Cape Town? The obvious argument would

be that such water is ‘too expensive’ and that water users will not be able to afford it. This is where economics could make a valuable contribution by proving the invalidity of such an argument and to help safeguard sustainable water management.

Economics could be described as the study of the art of decision-making. A decision implies that you have made a choice and a choice means that you have made a trade-off ‘in your head’ between alternatives. To enable you to make a trade-off, you need to measure and compare the trade-off or ‘cost’ of the possible alternative. This whole process is most of the time done automatically and with lightning speed in the human mind – however the capacity of the human mind to handle variables simultaneously is limited and in extremely complex situations such as water resource management decision-making, some aid will be needed. The accuracy of your answer will depend on the quality of your ‘decision making toolkit’ – and the quality of your toolkit depends on the ability of the kit to account ALL cost associated with the different possibilities. So, the trick is to account all costs of the different alternatives to enable you to make an informed choice. If we expand the scale from individual decision-making to collective decision-making (in the real world)



*Willem de Lange  
Agricultural Economist, Water Resource Management*

– we have different people with different needs within an extremely complex situation.

This is where the decision-making toolkit of water resource managers has a serious limitation: their current 'kit' cannot account for all cost associated with different water management alternatives. Water managers do have a list of all possible options to alleviate the water supply problem in the Western Cape. The problem is that current methodologies rate water management alternatives (projects) in terms of direct costs where the full cost (long-term impacts) is not fully accounted. Water decision makers are in a difficult situation and are confronted with trade-offs between user resistance against higher water tariffs and sustainable water usage. Such resistance is evident because of a lack of understanding of the measurement problem:

The 'toolkit' of water managers tends to opt for option A (for example a new storage dam) thereby assuming the risk of choosing a more expensive option if all cost are accounted for. The risk of ignorance to this measurement problem is unsustainable water resource management – meaning that we will realize our mistake

only when it will be too late or costly to reverse (particularly the negative environmental effects).

We need to alter current decision-making methodologies to be sensitive for the measurement problem because only then all water management alternatives could be compared on equal terms.

Researchers at the Western Cape Department of Agriculture and the Stellenbosch University engaged in this challenge by applying economic principles to aid in such decision-making. A range of criteria is used to compare the list of management options – the problem become a multiple criteria decision making process. The process is currently expanded and refined by comparing **sequences** of water management alternatives **over time** instead of different individual alternatives at the same time. By doing this, new spatial, time and geographical dimensions come to the fore. Such dimensions will help quantifying the 'not measurable' part in the measurement problem. It is, however, a cumbersome and time-consuming task.

For more information, contact Willem de Lange at (021) 808 5203 or [willemdl@elsenburg.com](mailto:willemdl@elsenburg.com)

## Hupstoot vir heuningbos

Die belang van alternatiewe gewasse as deel van die landboumandjie van die Wes-Kaap is onlangs herbevestig met die ondersteuning van twee navorsingsprojekte (*Medicinal properties of indigenous teas* en *Soil preparation for honeybush plants*) op heuningbostee deur die Wes-Kaapse Department Landbou. 'n Bedrag van R350 000 is vir 2005/06 bewillig vir die projekte deur navorsers van LNR Infruitec-Nietvoorbij op Stellenbosch. Die befondsing is tydens die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Heuningbostee Assosiasie op 23 Junie op die Outeniekwra proefplaas, George, aangekondig.

Op die foto: Gwynne Foster (gasspreker van die dag en spesialis op die gebied van bioterrorisme en naspeurbaarheid), Dr. Ilse Trautmann (Adjunk-Direkteur Navorsing, Departement van Landbou Wes-Kaap), Mireille Lewarde (GIS streekskoördineerder, Departement van Landbou Wes-Kaap), Eunicah Mphato (Ekonom, Nasionale Landboubemarkingsraad), Marlise Joubert (navorser, LNR Infruitec-Nietvoorbij), Nico Malan (Voorsitter: SA Heuningbostee Assosiasie) en Dr. Lizette Joubert (spesialisnavorser: LNR Infruitec-Nietvoorbij).

Heuningbostee  
(*Cyclopia maculata*)



# Grondmonsters op weidings



**Grondmonsters bring die land/kamp na die laboratoruim en die verslag is 'n venster waarmee ons grondvrugbaarheid evalueer.**

Piet Adonis van die Outeniqua Proefplaas demonstreer die gebruik van 'n beater-tipe boor waarmee bogondmonsters geneem word.

Dr Johan Labuschagne  
Instituut vir Plantproduksie



**H**oë kunsmispryse en intense belangstelling in potensiële besoedeling van natuurlike hulpbronne deur toegediende bemestingstowwe het tot gevolg dat die produsent indringend moet kyk na optimalisering van bemestingsprogramme. Dit sal verseker dat meer winsgewend produseer word, en die risiko van besoedeling van hulpbronne beperk word. Selfs toegediende fosfaat wat as nie-mobiel geag word, word intensief nagevors en sekere lande soos Ierland en Australië het reeds begin om 'optimale grond-fosfaat vlakke' te hersien. Dit word aanbeveel dat hierdie vlakke verlaag word.

Die neem van grondmonsters is een van die eerste aksies wat uitgevoer moet word om die vrugbaarheidstatus van die grond vas te stel en te bepaal of plantvoedingselemente wel beskikbaar is vir plantopname. Grondchemiese toestande soos lae of hoë pH-vlakke kan waargeneem en reggestel word.

Grondmonsters is in werklikheid 'n tegniek om die land/kamp na die laboratoruim te bring. Die bemestingsbehoeftes

van die gewasse wat gevestig gaan word of reeds gevestig is word hoofsaaklik gebaseer op die uitkoms van die grondontledingsverslag. Die versamelde monster moet dus die chemiese grondtoestande op 'n gegewe tyd akkuraat reflekteer.

Die trek van grondmonsters is net so belangrik as grondvoorbereiding en kultivarkeuse. Die feit dat 'n grondmonster van 500g ongeveer 0.000005% van die totale grondmassa tot op 150mm gronddiepte wat dit verteenwoordig (indien 'n plaas in 5ha-eenhede gemonster word), uitmaak, beklemtoon die belangrikheid dat die neem van die monster akkuraat en voorskriftelik gedoen moet word. Laboratoriumtegniek kan nie vergoed vir swak monsters nie.

Wat is die implikasie van 'n swak grondmonster? Gestel twee submonsters (ipv 20+) word in 'n kamp onder permanente weiding getrek, een by die waterpunt en een in die middel van die kamp. Die monster by die waterpunt is geensins verteenwoordigend van die kamp nie maar sal 50% bydra tot die samestelling van die grondmonster wat ontleed

# grondmonsters? hier's hoe ...

Apparaat wat benodig word is 'n **'beater'** tipe grondboor en nuwe **grondmonstersakkies**. 'n Kamnommer of -naam is noodsaaklik, sodat dit op die grondmonster wat 'n spesifieke land verteenwoordig, aangebring kan word.

Weidings soos raaigras en klawer het vlak wortelstelsels en 'n monsterdiepte van 15cm voor vestiging word aanbeveel terwyl 10 cm vir gevestigde weidings vereis word. Indien nodig word ondergrondmonsters op 'n diepte van 300-600 mm (vir diepgewortelde gewasse 600+ mm) getrek.

**Homogene oppervlaktes** (maksimum 50 ha) word deur een saamgestelde monster verteenwoordig. Homogene areas is waar geen grondverskille voorkom en gewasverbouingspraktiese identies is. Indien klein areas, wat verskil van die res van die kamp of homogene area, voorkom, byvoorbeeld nat- of brakkolle, moet dit afsonderlik of glad nie gemonster word nie.

'n Saamgestelde bogrondmonster bestaan uit minstens **20 submonsters** eweredig oor die homogene oppervlakte versamel. 'n Silindriese kern van die grondoppervlakte tot op die verlangde diepte word geboor en as submonsters versamel. Neem grondmonsters ten minste 10m land-in om onder andere variasie in kunsmistoediening as gevolg van draai van implemente te beperk. Vermy mis- en urinekolle asook areas waar die diere saamdrom, byvoorbeeld by wa-

word. Die hoë grondvrugbaarheid as gevolg van mis en urine naby die waterpunt sal 'n wanindruk skep dat die algemene grondvrugbaarheid van die kamp hoog is. Dit sal tot gevolg hê dat bemesting afgeskaal word en droëmateriaalproduksiepotensiaal van die kamp oorskot word. Ook die diepte van monsterneming kan bepaal of 'n monster swak of goed is. Wortelstelsels van gras-klawerweidings is vlak (ongeveer 80-90% kom in die boonste 150 mm van die grondprofiel voor) en deur té diep te monster mag die chemiese samestelling in die wortelsone waar die plantvoedingselemente opgeneem word verskil van dié in die monster en sodoende die effektiwiteit van die bemestingsprogram beïnvloed.

Die persoon wat die grondmonster neem dra 'n groot verantwoordelikheid en beïnvloed indirek talle besluite wat op grond van die resultate geneem sal word.

*Vir meer besonderhede kan Johan Labuschagne by 021 – 808 5209 geskakel word of e-pos [johanl@elsenburg.com](mailto:johanl@elsenburg.com)*

*Die beater-tipe boor waarmee bogrondmonsters geneem word, van nab.*



ter- en voerkrippe. Verwyder vreemde materiaal soos dooie blare op die plek waar die submonster getrek word. Geen oppervlakgrond mag egter verwyder word nie. Indien die oppervlakte wat gemonster moet word klipperig is, moet klippies as grond beskou word en nie verwyder word nie. 'n Klipfraksie van 10 tot 15%, op 'n volumebasis, verg reeds aanpassings ten opsigte van bekalking- en bemestingsprogramme. Vermeng submonsters, neem ongeveer een kilogram grond as finale monster, merk en versend vir ontleding.

**Ondergrond** toon minder variasie ten opsigte van plantvoedingselemente, daarom is ongeveer 5 submonsters per homogene landeenheid voldoende. Volg dieselfde prosedure as vir bogrondmonsters. Vir hierdie doel word 'n inskroeftipe onder ander die 'Dutch'-tipe grondboor gebruik.

Trek grondmonsters **jaarliks**, verkieslik voor die aanvang van die piekproduksieseisoen of gedurende die rusfase, sodat regstellings betyds gedaan kan word. Kampe waar nuwe weiding gevestig gaan word moet 2-3 maande voor die beplante saaidatum gemonster word, sodat genoeg tyd gelaat word om, indien nodig, pH-regstellings te doen. Monsters vir onderhoudbemesting op permanente weidings kan 3-4 weke voor die beplante toedieningsdatum ingelewer word. Elsenburg besit die kapasiteit om volledige grond, plant- en watermonsterontledings te doen en landspesifieke aanbevelings te maak. Waar 'n grondvrugbaarheispatroon oor jare beskikbaar is en die produsent weet hoeveel plantvoedingstowwe uit die stelsel verwyder word kan die intervalle tussen trek van grondmonsters verleng word.

Korrekte geneemde grondmonsters beteken dat die voedingsbehoefte van die weiding/gewas akkuraat bepaal word en verhoogde inkomste per hektaar bewerkstellig word.

Raaiwerk word uitgeskakel en daar kan in die spesifieke behoeftes van gewasse voorsien word terwyl grondvrugbaarheid ekonomies op aanvaarbare vlakke gehou kan word.



*James Abrahams ook van Outeniqua met die grondboor waarmee ondergrondmonsters geneem word.*

# Volstruisparade

## Voëlgriep: sê aaaaa

Veeartsenydiens spreek  
graag sy dank uit teenoor  
alle betrokkenes,  
insluitende produsente,  
wat hulle in hierdie tyd  
behulpsaam was.



**D**ie Departement se Veeartsenydiens, in samewerking met die Suid Afrikaanse Volstruis Besigheidskamer (SAVBK), het vroeg in Maart 'n veldtog geloods om vas te stel wat die situasie metvoëlgriep (Avian Influenza) in die Wes-Kaap se volstruise was.

Die veldtog is vanaf die proefplaas te Oudtshoorn bedryf waar 'n operasionele Sentrum vir die duur van die veldtog gevestig is. Die span, bestaande uit 4 veeartse, 22 dieregesondheidstegnici (10 permanent te Oudtshoorn gestasioneer), 2 administratiewe beampetes, 1 hulpdienstebeampte, 'n laboratoriumtegnikus en 6 volstruis-inenters, het skoonheid gemaak onder die sowat 760 plase wat binne 3 maande getoets moes word.

Daar is bloedmonsters van 38 404 volstruise op 760 plase regoor die Wes-Kaap geneem. Van hierdie 760 plase is daar verder 15 217 kloaka deppers op 143 plase waar daar teenliggame tydens die ontleding van bloedmonsters gevind is, geneem. Geen virus kon op hierdie 143 plase geïsoleer word nie.

# Ostrich round-up

## 79 ostriches auctioned

The second ostrich auction with breeding values was held at the Oudtshoorn Experiment Farm on Wednesday, 11 May. The first auction was held in 2004, and the concept proved very successful. Seventy-nine young breeding birds from the Western Cape Department of Agriculture was auctioned this year.

An ostrich information day offered by the Department, in collaboration with the South African Ostrich Business Chamber and the Western Cape Ostrich Producers Association was held on the same day. Interesting aspects surrounding breeding, ideal butcher age, *Avian Influenza*, and other aspects of ostrich production was discussed.

The stock marketing division of the Klein Karoo Group managed the auction and many farmers used the opportunity to acquire new breeding material to improve their breeding flocks.

The ostriches offered at the auction was selected based on breeding values calculated from the available records and production data. Breeding values for mass, egg production and chick production was made available for each ostrich. Feather marks were also awarded to each ostrich. Prof. Schalk Cloete from the Institute for Animal Production started the breeding programme in 1991.

Breeding pairs are kept in separate breeding camps and all eggs, chickens and adult ostriches are clearly marked to make record keeping possible. It is always possible to track the birds.

Although the ostriches offered were of exceptional quality, the prices varied from as low as R1600 to as high as R4100. The noticeably lower prices compared to 2004 is a reflection of the difficult times the industry is experiencing at the moment. Despite this, all the ostriches were sold which is a positive signal for the industry. The Department of Agriculture: Western Cape uses this auction to send the signal that we believe in the future of the ostrich industry, and in the establishment of excellent breeding material that would be to the advantage of the entire industry.

The Oudtshoorn Experiment Farm aims to host production auctions frequently to give ostrich producers the opportunity to purchase new breeding material, and hopes to establish the importance of breeding, selection and record keeping in the industry. The progress made with the selection programme is available to producers.

Ostrich producers who would like more information can contact the Department of Agriculture: Western Cape's Institute for Animal Production at Elsenburg at Tel. (021) 808 5221 or Oudtshoorn at Tel. (044) 272 6077.

*Anel Engelbrecht, Navorsing by Oudtshoorn Proefplaas, Johan Swart, van Kyksim Boerdery, Swellendam - hoogste prys betaal vir broeivolstruis (Wyfie, R4100, teelwaardes van 14.3 vir eierproduksie, 8.3 vir kuikenproduksie en 6.5 vir massa), Robert Bruce, bestuurder by Assegai Bosch Boerdery Ladismith, eienaar Pieter Coetzee - meeste volstruise gekoop (32 volstruise uit totaal van 79 gekoop) en PA Geldenhuys, afslaer van Klein Karoo Groep wat die veiling hanteer het.*



# meet our experts

## Mike Wallace

GIS manager  
Institute for  
Resource  
Utilisation



After graduating from the University of Natal in 1991 I joined the Sugarcane Experiment Station as a researcher in the farm planning section, and was given the responsibility of developing the GIS (Geographic Information Systems) for the sugar industry.

In the early days of GIS the emphasis was mainly on data capture as there were very few digital datasets available. One of the challenges in those days was to actually produce a printed map. It required writing a macro which contained all the parameters of the required print – which was then encoded and sent to a “pen” plotter. This was a something of a nightmare – the paper moved back and forth in one plane whilst the pens simultaneously moved in another to produce curved lines. Complex prints had to be run off overnight – and often a pen nib would block half way just to increase the fun. Of course, printing of images was well beyond the scope of these plotters.

As more digital data became available it opened the way for a vast range of applications and GIS became a standard technology for any organisation involved in resource management & analysis. My own interest lies in the power of GIS to integrate data from disparate sources and produce new information or scenarios through mathematical, spatial models. This interest formed the focus of a number of journal papers and subsequently my MSc study which I completed soon after joining Elsenburg in 1998.

Exciting developments are taking place in the use of GIS as a multi-agency *regional planning tool* in the Western Cape (Landcare in particular), whilst a number of other divisions within Elsenburg are exploring the application GIS in their disciplines. We are currently in the process of rebuilding the GIS section which will hopefully allow us to develop our *research & modelling* as well as our *remote sensing* capacity. Another pressing goal is to restructure the vast spatial database to allow simplified data access to non-expert or occasional GIS users – most probably via a web portal. This would ultimately facilitate access to a central GIS database both internally and from the regions.

Indicative of the “mainstreaming” of spatial technology is that GIS and remote sensing will be introduced as subjects into the school curriculum from 2006 for Grade 10 to 12 learners.

Johan Labuschagne het die grootste deel van sy loopbaan tot op hede aan tersiêre opleidingsinstansies spandeer. Na voltooiing van sy verpligte militêre diensplig begin hy in 1983 as junior lektor in die departement van gewasproduksie aan die destydse University of Bophuthatswana (Universiteit van Noordwes).

Alhoewel hy aanvanklik 'n verskeidenheid vakke in gewasproduksie aangebied het spesialiseer hy later in die wintergewasse en lusern. Johan behaal sy MSc Agric graad in 1985 aan die Universiteit van die Oranje Vrystaat (waar hy ook sy ander grade behaal) met 'n studie oor die stikstof x fosfor interaksie op koringproduksie onder besproeiing. In 1988 word hy aangestel as senior dosent aan die Taung Agricultural College verantwoordelik vir die bestuur van die akademiese program van die Afdeling Gewasproduksie. Hy was ook vakdosent in die produksie van wintergrane en erte asook grondkunde. Hy was verder lid van die plaasbestuurskomitee verantwoordelik vir die bestuur van ongeveer 100 ha besproeiing en 20 ha droëland gewasse. Johan sluit in 1999 by die Departement aan as navorsing hoofsaaklik verantwoordelik vir grondvrugbaarheid in die Afdeling Gewasontwikkeling.

Tans werk hy aan 'n verskeidenheid projekte waaronder glashuisstudies om die effek van grondtemperatuur, grondvogopeile, grondreaksie en daglengte onder verskillende stikstofregimes op raaigras en witklawer te kwantifiseer. In kombinasie met die glashuisproef is hy besig met die ontwikkeling van strategiese stikstofbemestingsnorme, gedurende die koel seisoene, op meerjarige raaigras-witklawer weidings te Elsenburg en Outeniqua. Van die data verkry is gebruik om 'n proefskrif getiteld *Nitrogen management strategies on perennial ryegrass-white clover pastures in the Western Cape Province* te voltooii.

Ander projekte waarmee hy besig is, is die ontwikkeling van stikstof en fosfor bestuurnorme deur die gebruikmaking van responskrommes van weigewasse onder besproeiing. Johan het reeds by verskeie geleenthede referate tydens die vakkongresse van beide die weidingsvereniging en die gewasproduksievereniging van Suid Afrika gelewer.

Hy tree ook op as mentor vir 'n 'Young Professional' wat aan haar MSc tesis getiteld *The effects of foliar fertilizers on dry matter production and quality parameters of Lolium multiflorum* werk.



**Johan Labuschagne**  
Researcher  
Institute for Plant Production

# Game research?

in many instances not suitable for stock- or game watering.

From the discussions it appeared that veld degradation in all the provinces of the Cape had led to reduced carrying capacities which, in association with an increased awareness of conservation, had encouraged extensive veld farmers to expand their activities to game farming enterprises. Many farmers, especially in the Karoo, had varying numbers of game on their farms for household consumption, hunting by friends or as an additional source of income.

Economists at the Department are researching the financial aspects of game farming (see p. 12). It was concluded that there is a need for the Department of Agriculture of the Western Cape to expand its involvement with game farming. In order to gain an idea of the extent of involvement that will be needed to make a significant contribution towards assisting the farmers of the Western Cape, a survey will be done to find out how many game farms are presently functioning in the province and what their needs are. A combination of veld evaluation and monitoring in association with research into the ideal type of and combination of animals utilising the relevant veld will be needed.

In order for effective research to take place, the investigations will have to take place on representative farms scattered over the relevant biomes.



Front: Nicole Cordon (Dept. of Agric - DoA), Sanet Briel (DoA), Annalene Swanepoel (DoA)  
Middle: Anita Wheeler, Prof Koos Bothma (UP), Nelmarie Visser DoA, Gerrie Ferreira, William Gertenbach (DoA)  
Back: Louis van Rensburg, Gert Erasmus, Mike Wallace (DoA), Riaan Nowers (DoA), Johan van der Merwe (DoA), Dr Ilse Trautmann (DoA), Anton Schmidt, Johan Blomerus (DoA), Herman Hugo (DoA).

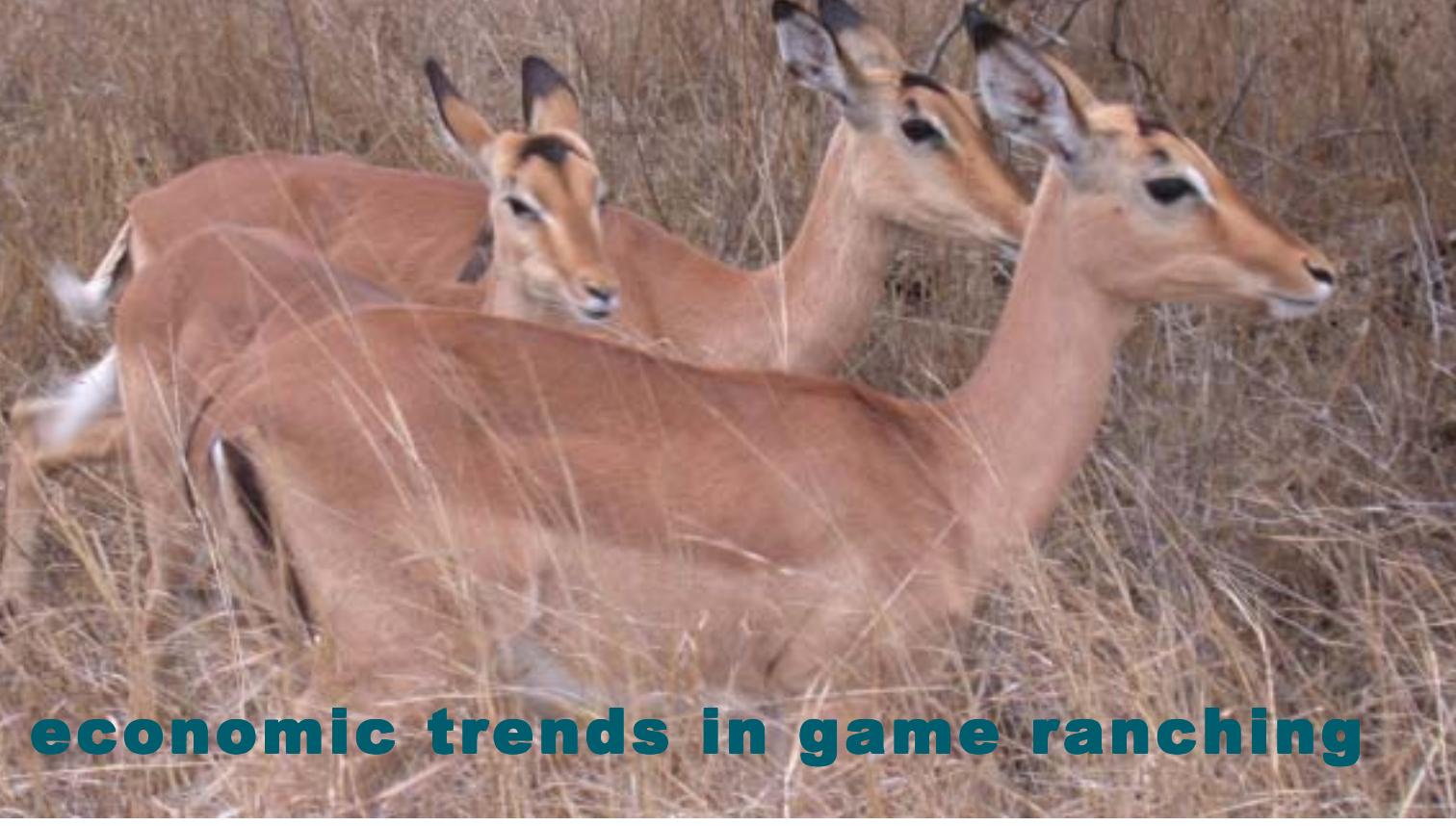


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Game farming is the most rapidly growing agricultural enterprise in South Africa. Many reasons for this expansion have been cited, including the declining profit margins associated with conventional farming, an increased demand for hunting and the burgeoning tourist industry. In order to examine the need for the Institute for Animal Production at the Western Cape Department of Agriculture to become involved in game research, a meeting was convened at the Outeniqua Research Station. Game farmers and experts in the game industry, as well as members of staff from various sections of the Department of Agriculture, attended the meeting, chaired by Mr Johan Blomerus, Director: Technology, Research and Development.

Professor Koos Bothma from the University of Pretoria said the game industry is faced by many challenges and that, whereas the demand in the northern provinces of South Africa was mainly for hunting, the move to game farming in the southern provinces was driven mainly by the tourist industry. He is also of the opinion that a great deal of knowledge is available for those wanting to farm game in the northern provinces, but that in the south information on many aspects of keeping game is lacking, especially data on carrying capacities, suitable species and species combinations. A major problem that has been identified by researchers at the University of Pretoria was poor water quality which was

# Bucks for bucks



## economic trends in game ranching

The South African wildlife industry, and especially the game ranching industry, have shown extraordinary growth over the past two decades. It is currently the only extensive animal production system in South Africa that is experiencing annual expansion both in numbers and in financial turnover.

Price determination in wild animal species is not as simple as it seems, as a wide array of factors influence the price fixing process. This ranges from the traditional supply and demand factors, to macro-economic stimuli which impacts on the price-fixing arena. It includes inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, government intervention locally, as well as neighboring countries' economic situation, the tax environment, imports and exports, and even international events such as foreign terrorist attacks which influence the willingness of hunters and general tourists to travel to South Africa.

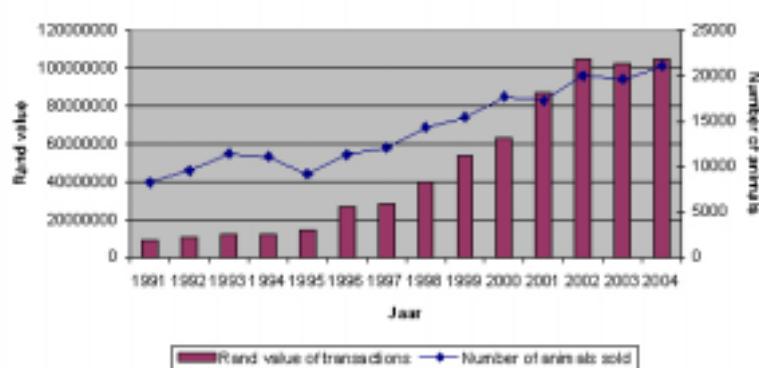
The game industry expanded greatly over the past twelve years. The number of game species that was sold on game auctions increased from about 8 000 in 1991 to more than 20 000 in 2004 (Figure 1). The turnover received from these auctions increased from nine million to over 100 million in the past 12 years.

The percentage change of total turnover from the previous years was positive almost every year except in 2003 where there was a decrease of 2.63% and that was probably due to the drought experienced by many a game ranching region.

In 2001, fenced ranches for game in South Africa had already reached an area of 11 million hectares. Most of the game ranches are situated in the Limpopo province, followed by the Northern and Eastern Cape. Limpopo province is also responsible for the highest number of game auctions held, the highest number of game sold as well as the biggest

turnover in the industry. The fenced ranches occupy larger areas than all the national parks as well as

Figure 1: Presentation of game numbers and value thereof auctioned since 1991 (Farmers Weekly, 2004)



**The game farming industry is one of the positive growing agricultural industries which generates much needed foreign valuta and interest, create and sustain jobs, provide food, revitalize declining vigor in rural areas and contribute towards conservation of both habitats and biodiversity. Roleplayers are increasingly communicating with each other, which lead to the sharing of ideas and opportunities to the benefit of the greater industry.**

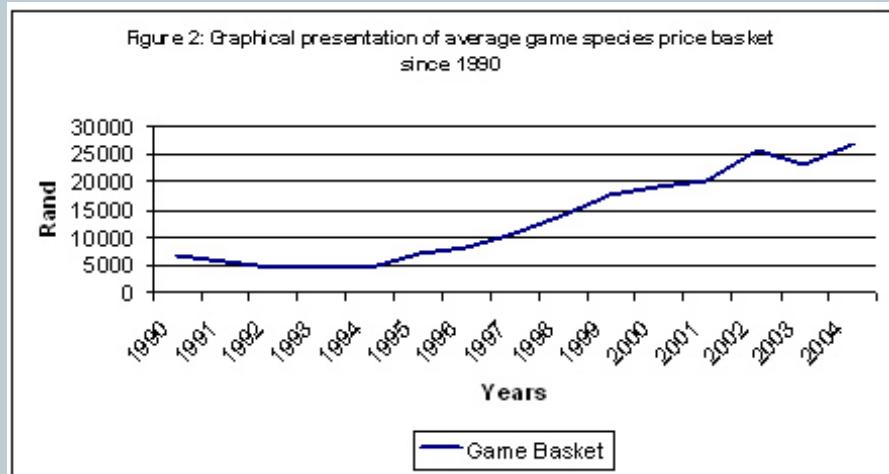


Figure 2

the provincial reserves, and there are more animals on these ranches too. Ranches in the Limpopo province occupy 3.6 million hectares, whereas the Kruger National Park covers only 1.9 million hectares. The game ranching industry certainly spread from neighbouring provinces to the Western Cape, especially the Southern Cape. At present indications are that this province houses some 1.62% of the total number of registered game ranches with an average size of 3 234 hectares which is relatively larger than the average South African game ranch.

## Average prices

The Statistics section of the Department of Agriculture keeps track of the latest auction prices of various game species traded in the game ranching industry. These values provide the prospective seller/buyer with sound guidelines of expected prices at auctions. These statistics also signal valuable strategic economic indicators to the game farming industry.

Table 1 (see overleaf) provides a summary of 25 of these game species of which auction prices are available since 1990. This group of animals can be viewed as a representative 'basket' of game species allowing the tracking of average game prices from 1990 till present. The mere fact that these species are included in the 'animal basket' indicates that they are popular species to be auctioned and that there is subsequently a demand for them in the industry.

Viewing Figure 2, some interesting facts come to the fore

with an obvious increase in the average game prices from 1990. From a slow annual increase from 1993 to 1999, the average price showed increased positive vigor up to 2002, followed by a negative dip in prices in 2003, which probably can be attributed to the drought raging in game farming regions in that year. The following year saw the highest average prices achieved since 1990 indicating that the demand for game is still positive and that farms and ranches are continuing expanding and stocking their businesses.

## Conclusion

Game prices are influenced by a wide array of factors with the auctions probably the best indication of supply and demand. These prices continuously show upward trends from a year-to-year basis, which add to the growing of the industry. However early indications are that this industry may be reaching its maturity. Game ranchers will have to plan strategically and form alliances with other roleplayers in order to sustain positive growth and to remain at the cutting edge of their markets.

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SPECIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
Blesbok	264	272	246	299	360	475	566	661	963	890	725	703	794	766	768	739
Buffalo	35 500	22 926	14 636	29 615	34 333	50 750	66 966	95 320	110 548	113 800	121 000	81 409	127 596	123 933	172 214	124 722
Bushbuck	779	1 267	669	813	700	1 481	2 143	2 113	4 092	2 880	5 670	2 767	3 513	3 628	2 583	2 000
Grey Duiker	408	480	552	736	591	1 225	1 500	867	860	1 450	1 445	1 302	1 035	1 900	2 460	
Eland	2 292	2 194	1 706	2 176	1 947	2 819	3 276	4 032	4 292	4 410	4 640	4 719	4 684	4 582	4 373	4 198
Gemsbok	1 267	1 105	985	1 302	1 507	2 111	2 283	2 958	3 064	3 750	3 470	3 388	4 078	4 059	3 797	4 032
Giraffe	6 298	5 318	5 914	5 733	5 975	6 769	7 235	9 430	10 166	9 750	12 955	13 118	15 399	15 806	15 819	15 394
Tsessebe	4 077	4 000	2 951	2 914	2 740	2 880	3 400	5 650	5 932	6 360	9 250	15 285	16 438	19 503	21 221	
Red Hartebeest	1 206	1 183	935	1 225	1 275	1 821	2 188	2 648	2 777	2 900	3 250	3 189	3 761	3 839	3 492	3 591
Impala	266	239	211	272	306	366	480	631	586	590	630	642	735	619	726	606
Kudu	841	907	789	994	1 080	1 311	1 505	1 797	1 654	1 920	2 190	2 323	2 121	1 801	2 279	1 856
Njala	1 624	1 887	1 475	1 632	2 274	2 423	2 536	3 061	4 959	5 400	8 850	7 123	8 444	8 191	7 551	6 782
Common reedbuck	1 322	1 450	574	1 460	1 500	1 729	1 958	2 073	2 832	3 110	4 195	3 768	3 962	4 459	4 588	
Mountain Reedbuck	256	216	478	1 011	918	824	1 221	2 629	1 668	1 510	1 170	1 247	1 465	2 171	1 879	1 593
White Rhino	48 524	44 188	29 230	28 350	32 770	40 667	44 491	69 333	98 813	127 130	140 400	169 300	174 938	138 568	145 921	89 167
Roan Antelope	36 000	31 000	29 250	36 500	33 625	26 400	48 200	95 500	89 500	106 714	154 100	124 214	178 333			
Sable Antelope	21 285	17 000	18 120	17 342	17 000	12 802	17 290	23 266	32 883	49 650	53 580	66 534	93 481	100 797	85 369	58 333
Springbok	136	141	145	355	207	303	398	476	563	795	910	501	681	756	977	695
Steenbuck	136	312	300	2 000	1 180	1 600	1 880	1 458	1 238	2 730	1 970	1 510	1 778	1 803	1 255	2 200
Fallow Deer	424	256	448	460	564	910	802	1 092	1 381	978	994	1 120	1 722	2 360	2 500	1 064
Waterbuck	2 114	2 064	1 708	1 780	1 794	2 106	2 630	3 523	3 426	3 600	4 630	5 060	5 755	5 226	5 284	4 501
Black Wildebeest	466	479	408	1 117	1 133	1 529	1 924	2 625	2 926	2 700	2 975	2 313	2 721	1 639	1 854	1 593
Blue Wildebeest	914	682	482	1 129	1 391	1 475	1 726	2 222	2 365	2 430	2 400	2 326	2 274	1 742	1 924	1 584
Burchell's Zebra	1 494	1 586	1 087	1 255	1 416	1 525	1 745	2 058	2 275	2 410	2 725	3 006	4 401	4 505	4 728	4 455
Ostrich	618	580	695	987	883	1 317	1 280	1 015	843	730	1 160	1 016	1 365	1 165	1 352	943
Game 'basket'	6 740	5 669	4 560	4 373	4 743	7 109	8 202	10 694	13 972	17 895	19 227	20 015	25 490	23 121	26 930	



# Melkaantekening in die Elsenburgkudde

Baie produsente wik en weeg of hulle aan die amptelike Melkaantekening Skema moet deelneem of nie. Sommige is van mening dat dit duur en te veel moeite is. Elkeen moet maar sy eie berekening hieromtrent doen, maar daar is geen twyfel nie dat dit die laagste koste is wat vir enige bestuursbesluit betaal moet word. Met melkaantekening word daar eintlik twee dinge gelyktydig gedoen en elkeen hiervan maak 'n bydrae tot besluitneming in 'n melkery. Met melkaantekeningrekords kan 'n produsent binne sy eie kudde seleksiebesluite neem oor diere. Daarbenewens word dieselfde produksierekords wat versamel is, in die nasionale databasis opgeneem en word dié data gebruik om die genetiese waarde van diere beraam.

Vanuit 'n wetenskaplike oogpunt is daar geen twyfel nie oor die voordele van melkaantekening vir produsente en die bedryf. Melkbeesboerdery is vandag 'n hoogs tegniese bedryf en alle beskikbare inligting moet gebruik word om die mees produktiewe en doeltreffende diere in 'n kudde te identifiseer. Die teeltwaardes van verse, koeie en bulle ten opsigte van melkproduksie eienskappe vir die verskillende melkbeesrasse word tans nasionaal van 'n relatief klein groep toegewyde produsente verkry. Hierdie produsente

teken elke vyf weke die melkproduksie van hul koeie aan, 'n melkmonster word geneem en weggestuur vir die bepaling van die vet-, proteïen- en laktosepersentasie daarvan. Tesame met die stamboom-inligting van koeie en bulle in die verskillende kuddes word teeltwaardes dan van alle diere in die nasionale kudde bereken.

Produsente wat nie aan melkaantekening deelneem nie, maak daarom nie eintlik 'n bydrae tot die ras waarmee hy boer nie.

## Uitskot van koeie en verse

In die Elsenburg Holstein- en Jerseykuddes word melkaantekeningdata gebruik om laag produserende koeie te identifiseer. Dit word in eerstelaktasie gedoen en die eerste

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**Die uitskot van verse of koeie is 'n belangrike bestuursbesluit en lukrake besluite kan groot ekonomiese gevolge inhou.**

Melkbeesteling het 'n langtermyn aard en produsente moet hulself daarvolgens instel. Hiervoor moet alle beskikbare inligting gebruik word en die amptelike melkaantekeningskema is gerat om u hiermee te help.

drie melktoetse word hiervoor gebruik. Daar is 'n hoë verband tussen die hoeveelheid melk wat in die eerste 100 dae van die laktasie geproduseer word en die totale produksie in eerste laktasie en ook die leeftydsproduksie van koeie. Onthou dat in enige kudde wat reg bestuur word, is daar jaarliks 'n aantal surplus diere wat verkoop kan word tensy die kudde vergroot word. Hierdie diere kan ook as verse op grond van hul beraamde teeltwaardes uitgeskot word. Die onderste 20% van al die verse kan byvoorbeeld hiervolgens verkoop word.

Omdat die grootmaak van verse 'n belangrike deel uitmaak

van ons navorsingsprogram, word al die verse in ons kudde grootgemaak en word die laag produserende koeie wat nie in die kudde opgeneem word nie, in eerste laktasie geïdentifiseer. Hiervoor is seleksiegrenswaardes bereken op grond van alle voorafgaande koeie wat 'n eerstelaktasie in die kudde gehad het. Koeie wat minder as bepaalde norme produseer, word uitgeskot. Indien daar jaarliks in 'n melkkudde geen surplus verse of koeie is nie, moet daar ernstig gekyk word na die sukses van die kalf- en versgrootmaakprogramme. Dit word veral gesien aan die

No	Kalfdatum	Toets1	Melk1	Vet%	Prot%	Toets2	Melk2	Vet%	Prot%	Toets3	Melk3	Vet%	Prot%
1	29-Apr-92	25-Mei	25.8	3.61	2.88	29-Jun	23.4	4.16	2.65	3-Aug	21.0	3.52	2.72
2	18-Mei-92	25-Mei	17.0	5.21	3.39	29-Jun	24.0	3.77	3.05	3-Aug	23.0	3.40	3.16
3	1-Jun-92	29-Jun	20.5	2.79	3.20	3-Aug	23.4	2.17	3.24	8-Sep	19.0	2.19	3.91
4	10-Jun-92	29-Jun	16.6	4.27	3.43	3-Aug	0.4	3.77	3.04	8-Sep	21.0	2.80	3.03
5	15-Jun-92	29-Jun	13.0	4.19	3.39	3-Aug	20.8	3.14	3.08	8-Sep	23.8	4.05	3.03
6	12-Jul-92	3-Aug	20.0	3.56	3.29	8-Sep	21.2	3.03	2.91	13-Okt	19.0	3.26	2.95
7	28-Jul-92	8-Sep	23.6	4.25	2.55	13-Okt	18.6	4.17	2.59	16-Nov	21.0	4.31	2.92
8	27-Aug-92	8-Sep	12.2	4.65	3.03	13-Okt	26.0	3.39	2.69	16-Nov	27.2	3.62	2.85
9	3-Sep-92	13-Okt	17.8	3.09	3.19	16-Nov	19.4	3.22	3.06	14-Des	20.4	3.21	3.35
10	23-Nov-92	14-Des	13.0	3.26	3.44	3-Feb	18.0	2.79	3.09	10-Mar	19.2	3.42	3.18

**Tabel 1.** Die kalf- en melktoetsdatums, die melkproduksie (kg) en – samestelling van 10 eerstelaktasie Holsteinkoeie tydens die eerste drie melktoetse

ouderdom waarop verse vir die eerste keer kalf. Hierdie inligting word in die jaarlike melkaantekningsverslag aangedui. Netso is die aantal eerste laktasie koeie in 'n kudde 'n aanduiding van die vervangingstempo. As die aantal eerstelaktasiekoeie in 'n kudde hoër as 40% is, is daar ook probleme want dan is daar gewoonlik geen surplus diere nie en moet al die eerstelaktasiekoeie in die kudde opgeneem word net om die getalle in die kudde konstant te hou. Dit sal gebeur wanneer baie van die ouer koeie verlore gaan uit die kudde weens verskillende bestuursprobleme, soos onvrugbaarheid, mastitis, beserings en vrektes.

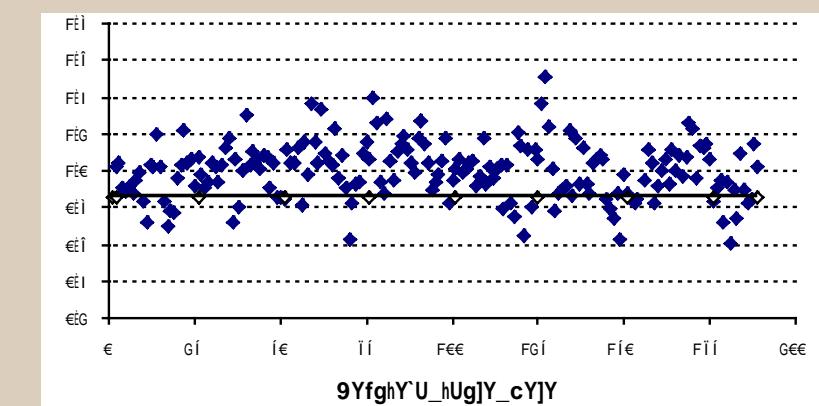
In die Elsenburg Holstein- en Jerseykuddes word daar sedert 1992 na elke amptelike 5-weeklikse melktoets, die melk-, vet-, proteïenproduksie en die gemiddelde vet- en proteïenpersentasie bereken van eerstelaktasiekoeie wat drie melktoetse gehad het. In Tabel 1 is 'n aantal koeie met hul eerste drie toetse as voorbeeld van die datastel. Dit bevat die kalldatum van elke koei, die toetsdatums en elke koei se melkproduksies en -samestelling vir elkeen van die eerste drie melktoetse.

Met hierdie inligting word die produksies van elke koei oor die eerste 105 dae van die eerste laktasie bereken. In Tabel 2 word die produksies van die bogenoemde koeie aangedui. Die komponente waarde (KW) van elke koei word ook terselfdertyd bereken. Die KW word bereken deur die totaal van die koei se vetproduksie (met ses gemaal) en proteïenproduksie (met 13 gemaal) te deel deur 2. Hierna word die produksie van elke koei opgeweeg teenoor haar kuddemaats. Dié vergelyking van alle diere word in die kolom CG aangedui. Enige produksie eienskap kan hiervoor gebruik word. Die KW is 'n goeie maatstaf want dit combineer beide die volume melk geproduseer en die vet- en proteïenpersentasies van die melk.

Vir die koeie in Tabel 2 varieer die KW tussen 0.72 en 1.04. Dit beteken dat die KW van die laagste produserende koei 28% minder is as die gemiddelde koei en die KW van die hoogste produserende koei 4% meer is as die gemiddelde koei. Vir die hele datastel oor al die jare is die variasie aansienlik groter en is die KW van die laagste produserende koei 0.60 (d.i. 40% laer as die gemiddelde koei) en die KW van die hoogste produserende koei 1.50 (d.i. 150% meer as die gemiddelde koei). In die Elsenburg melkkuddes word koeie uitgeskot indien hul KW laer as 0.85 van die gemiddelde koei is. Met hierdie norm as seleksiegrenswaarde is die produksie van sowat 18% van die koeie nie voldoende nie en word hulle as 'n reël uitgeskot. Produsente besluit self hoeveel eerstelaktasiekoeie in sy

No	Melk(kg)	Vet(kg)	Vet%	Prot(kg)	Prot%	KW	CG
1	2486	94	3.77	69	2.77	728	1.02
2	2318	89	3.83	73	3.16	742	1.04
3	2214	54	2.42	75	3.38	647	0.91
4	2034	72	3.55	64	3.14	632	0.89
5	2081	78	3.76	65	3.11	656	0.92
6	2111	69	3.28	64	3.05	627	0.88
7	2272	96	4.24	59	2.61	674	0.94
8	2410	89	3.68	68	2.82	707	0.99
9	1971	62	3.15	63	3.18	594	0.83
10	1692	52	3.08	55	3.23	511	0.72

Tabel 2. Die totale melk-, vet- en proteïenproduksie (kg) en gemiddelde vet- en proteïenpersentasie en komponente waarde (KW) en kontemporäre waardes (CG) van Holsteinkoeie oor die eerste drie melktoetse



kudde uitgeskot kan word. Met 'n hoë afsnypunt sal uiteraard meer diere uitgeskot word.

Die variasie van die KW van koeie uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die gemiddelde van al die eerstelaktasiekoeie sedert 1992, word in Figuur 1 aangedui. Elke punt op die grafiek verteenwoordig 'n koei wat ten minste met 'n eerstelaktasie begin het en drie melktoetse ondergaan het. Koeie in die grafiek is volgens kalldatum gelys. Daar is nie 'n groot variasie oor jare nie wat moontlik 'n aanduiding is dat die omgewingstoestande vir melkproduksie binne die kudde relatief konstant is. Koeie onder die lyn in die figuur het KW's laer as 0.85 van die gemiddelde en word as 'n reël uitgeskot.

Die rede waarom koeie op hierdie wyse beoordeel kan word, is omdat daar 'n hoë korrelasie (+80%) tussen die hoeveelheid melk wat 'n koei in die eerste sowat 100-dae van die laktasie produseer en haar produksie oor die volle laktasie van 300-dae. Die korrelasie tussen die koei se eerste laktasie en haar leeftydsproduksie is ook hoog (+70%). Omdat die bestuur- en voedingspeile in kuddes verskil, behoort 'n norm vir elke kudde bereken te word. Die variasie binne 'n kudde en tussen jare word in ag geneem deur koeie oor 'n minimum periode van drie tot vyf jaar met mekaar te vergelyk.

# Bewaring

## - kan ons by hulle leer?

Nelmarie Visser van die Plantproduksie Instituut het onlangs Illinois en Indiana besoek om 'n lesing te gee en idees rondom die restorasie van veld te deel.

Die hooftrekpleister vir die besoek was die "Natural Areas Association" se jaarlike konferensie. Die voorafgaandie tegniese uitstappie na die Kankakee Sands Restorasie projek (Foto 1) het waarde bygevoeg.

Tydens die konferensie het sy 'n praatjie gegee oor die restorasie van kaalkolle in die Nama Karoo, na aanleiding van 'n projek wat naby Beaufort-Wes gedoen is.

Die gebied rondom die Kankakee rivier is baie sanderig, vandaar die 'sand prairie en savanna'. Die mense is fanaties oor die beskerming en restorasie van die "sand prairies" (hul grasveld), aangesien slegs 1% van 1%, of te wel 0.01% oor is. Hoewel restorasie van beide prairies en savannas plaasvind, is hoofsaaklik verskillende gerestoreerde dele van die prairies besoek. 'n Besoek is wel gebring aan die Pembroke savanna, 'n gebied van 26 ha waar daar nog 'pristine' sand savanna is in die Kankakee gebied (Foto 2). Selfs die kleinste stukkie prairie (<1 ha) word herstel en tot areas van meer as 2 000 ha. Hierdie is in die meeste gevalle mielie- en ander lande, waar boerdery gestop is, wat herstel word. Gemiddeld 100 verskillende gras- en kruidspesies word ingesaai, met behulp van 'n kunsmisstrooier. Geen bewerking word gedoen nie, aangesien daar in die meeste gevalle nog die vorige seisoen mielies, ens. op die lande gestaan het. Met 'n reënval van 1 000 mm/jaar word baie goeie resultate binne 2 jaar verkry (Foto 3). Enige indringerbome word



Tegniese uitstappie



Pembroke Savanna



Gerestoureerde sandprairie



Herstelde vleiland

verwyder - nie net die plantegroei word herstel nie, maar ook die hidrologie van die omgewing. Drieneringslyne word toegemaak en vleilande geskep in areas waar dit voorheen natuurlik voorgekom het (Foto 4).

Die 'Nature Conservancy Kankakee Sands Restoration project' het in 1999 'n kwekery van 48 ha begin waar hulle saad van 136 gras- en kruidspesies vermeerder - die verskillende spesies word volgens grondtipe aangeplant (Foto 5). Sommige spesies wat skaars, maar in groot aanvraag is, word 'n paar keer geoes. Met elke oes word slegs die sade wat ryp is geoes en dan later weer van dieselfde plante geoes soos die saad aan die plante ryp word. Ander spesies waarvan saad in groot hoeveelhede beskikbaar is en dit 'n meer algemene spesie is, word die saad alles op een slag geoes, ongeag of al die sade ryp is. Hulle beskik ook oor 'n kweekhuis waar plantjies van spesies wat nie maklik met behulp van saad in die veld gevestig kan word nie, vermeerder word. Hierdie saad, saam met ander wat hulle in 'pristine' gebiede oes, word vir restorasiewerk gebruik, waar hulle besig is om 'n gebied van 33 000 ha oor die volgende 4-6 jaar te restoreer. Wanneer saad op privaatplase geoes word, word slegs 25% van die beskikbare saad geoes, en daarvan word 30% weer aan die boer vir eie gebruik teruggegee.

Daar word tot 'n groot mate gebruik gemaak van vrywilligers om the help met die fisiese restorasie aksie, of om saad te oes, skoon te maak en te berg.

In die volgende uitgawe sal berig word oor die besoek aan New Mexiko rakende *Prosopis*.

*Vir meer inligting kontak Nelmarie Visser by (021) 808 5330 of nelmariev@elsenburg.com*

# Hulp op die web vir probleeminsekte

The screenshots illustrate the 'Pest monitor' section of the Elsenburg website. The left screenshot shows a list of pests for 'Small grains' (kleingraan), specifically for 'Soil-Kaap'. It includes 'Kleingraan' (Barley, Maize, Oats, Sorghum) and 'Weedings: Laersu' (Cabbages, Celeriac, Onions, Potatoes). The right screenshot shows 'Weekly aphid reports: Sandveld' for the period 2003-2005, with data for various months and years.

Die Plantproduksie Instituut van die Wes-Kaapse Departement Landbou bedryf 'n webbladsy op die webwerf van die Departement waarop inligting ten opsigte van die aktiwiteite van probleem-insekte rapporteer word.

Die gewasse wat ingesluit word, is aartappels, kleingraan, aangeplante droëland weidings en canola. Die doel van die webbladsy is om intydse inligting omtrent probleemspesies bekend te maak sodat produsente tydige plaagbestuursbesluite kan neem waardeur koste ten opsigte van plaagbestuur laag gehou kan word.

Probleeminsekte gemoniteer word sluit oa plantluis, bolwurm, ertjeluis, hawerluis, erdvlooï en baie ander in. Daar is ook 'n aanbieding in .pdf formaat oor probleeminsekte beskikbaar, die tye waarin hulle spesifiek problematies is, wat deur gebruikers afgelaai en gebruik kan word.

Die inligting word per streek en gewas aangebied. Die data op die webbladsy word weekliks opdateer en indien 'n probleem waargeneem word in 'n spesifieke gebied sal daar 'n nota ten opsigte van die spesifieke week en probleem verskyn met die gepaste advies daarby.

*Vir verdere inligting, skakel vir Kobus Laubscher by 021 808 5300.*

## kry dit so

Om toegang tot die inligting op die webbladsy te verkry, moet die volgende gedoen word:

- Gaan na die webwerf <http://www.elsenburg.com>
- Klik op die spyskaart wat dan verskyn op 'Research and Development'.
- Op die spyskaart wat dan verskyn, klik op 'Pest monitor'.
- Uit die spyskaart wat dan verskyn kan gekies word tussen aartappels, canola en kleingraan.

**[www.elsenburg.com](http://www.elsenburg.com)**