2020...! The beginning of a New Decade and a New Year. This will be the year of adapt or die for the cattle industry.

We are facing several challenges such as the FMD outbreak, the worst economy in living memory, the Government’s policy on land reform and several other issues.

But one thing remains, we as the breeders are fortunate to farm with the best cattle in the world! Look at our results over the past decade, no other breed can compare with us. To top it all off, we have been blessed with very good rain.

I want to encourage you to keep up the good work and foster a spirit of cooperation amongst your fellow breeders.

“Many people carefully avoid discovering the secret of success because deep down they suspect the secret may be hard work.”

Enjoy your cattle!

Jan
Happy 2020 to all of our breeders and readers! From the office’s side, we would like to wish everyone a prosperous new year and new decade. The year has kicked off on a high note with all of the much needed rain received across Southern Africa. We remain faithful that the still drought-stricken areas will be blessed with waters from above soon.

The **deadline for levy lists** to reach the office is around the corner. Note to all active members - updated levy lists must reach the office on or before **10 February 2020**. Please respect this deadline. If you have any issues and won’t be able to make the deadline, please contact Erna in advance to make arrangements.

As discussed at the September 2019 AGM at the Afridome in Parys, the **office** has been undergoing some much needed **repair work**. Cracks in the walls and tiles have been restored, a new layer of paint has everything looking fresh and clean. After two weeks of dust, fumes and disarray, the office has returned to normal and our “new” space has us feeling more motivated.

As the **Foot-and-Mouth Disease** (FMD) outbreak continues in South Africa, we advise all buyers to contact involved parties before attending any auctions or shows to confirm whether the event will in fact take place or not.

As mentioned previously, **Amari Bornman** has left the Society’s services. Queries aimed at ms Bornman can be sent to info@simmentaler.org from where they will be assigned to a relevant person.

Our **website** has been updated. The latest results, articles, photos, journal and breed statistics are available on www.simmentaler.org

On a sad note, we would like to express our deepest condolences to the **Van der Walt** (Boswald Simmentalers, Hopetown) and **Dobrowsky** (Sky-Sim Simmentalers, Elliot) families whom have both lost their fathers’ this month. Please keep these families in your thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

**Office hours** are from 08:00 - 16:30 (Mo-Th) and 07:30 - 16:00 (Fr). Please feel free to contact us at 051 446 0580 / 2 or info@simmentaler.org during these hours for assistance with any Simmentaler queries.

Best wishes

SIM Office
# 2020 SIMMENTALER CALENDAR

Botswana, Namibia and the general Simmentaler calendar

## February 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08/02/2020</td>
<td>Lussim Simmental Auction</td>
<td>Francistown, Botswana</td>
<td>Philip Lombard +26 77 293 9328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/02/2020</td>
<td>Levy List Deadline</td>
<td>Bloemfontein, South Africa</td>
<td>SIM Office +27 51 446 0580</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/02/2020</td>
<td>Simmentaler Breeders Meeting</td>
<td>Lichtenburg, South Africa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/02/2020</td>
<td>Central Select Summer Sale</td>
<td>Windhoek, Namibia</td>
<td>Paul Klein +264 81 128 6731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/02/2020</td>
<td>Simmentaler BreedPlan Run</td>
<td></td>
<td>SIM Office +27 51 446 0580</td>
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## March 2020

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<tr>
<td>11/03/2020</td>
<td>Breedplan Club Day</td>
<td>Swinburne KZN, South Africa</td>
<td>Izaan du Plooy +27 12 667 5258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/03/2020</td>
<td>Simmentaler BreedPlan Run</td>
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<td>SIM Office +27 51 446 0580</td>
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## April 2020

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<td>Southern Bull Auction</td>
<td>Mariental, Namibia</td>
<td>FJ van Zyl +264 63 241 551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/04/2020</td>
<td>Simmentaler BreedPlan Run</td>
<td></td>
<td>SIM Office +27 51 446 0580</td>
</tr>
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## May 2020

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<td>06/05/2020</td>
<td>Namibia Genetics Auction</td>
<td>Windhoek, Namibia</td>
<td>Kiep Lepen +264 81 124 0648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15/05/2020</td>
<td>Nampo Harvest Day</td>
<td>Bothaville, South Africa</td>
<td>SIM Office +27 51 446 0580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/05/2020</td>
<td>Summit Sale</td>
<td>Windhoek, Namibia</td>
<td>Paul Klein +264 81 128 6731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/05/2020</td>
<td>Simmentaler BreedPlan Run</td>
<td></td>
<td>SIM Office +27 51 446 0580</td>
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As the Society is currently not promoting South African shows and auctions due to FMD, the calendar above contains information relevant to Botswana, Namibia and the general Simmentaler calendar.

The Council of the Simmentaler and Simbra Cattle Breeders’ Society of Southern Africa has decided not to endorse any shows and auctions for the sake of prudence and in light of the seriousness of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease situation until further notice.

Photo - Philip Lombard, Lussim Simmentaler stud Gaborone Botswana
Nestau Simmentalers Visit the Bayern Genetik

Recently Greg Bunge and the Nestau Simmentaler family from Assagay, KwaZulu-Natal, spent a couple of days in Germany, where they paid a surprise visit to Dr Thomas Grupp and the Bayern Genetik in Munich.

Facebook connects - Family Bunge from Pietermaritzburg / South Africa were just visiting Germany in Munich and took the opportunity to visit the Bayern Genetik. Great conversations about our breed, the future development and the history of this stud in South Africa. The ancestors emigrated from Nestau / Lower Saxony to South Africa in 1883. The father of Greg Bunge / Nestau Simmentaler imported with Peter Massmann many good Fleckvieh animals (1971 - 1988) and was the first stud farm with polled genetics in Africa. Greg could also visit the "very complete" Fleckvieh bull with African name - BG MAHANGO Pp. We are always happy to have visitors, even at short notice.

Source: Bayern Genetik - Deutschland, Facebook
Congratulations to one of our favourite Simmental couples!

On 22 December 2019, with the help of family and friends, Frank Kilbourn was able to pull off a unique proposal to his now fiancé Anna-mart de Jager. The proposal included a Simmental cow wearing a sash with the words “You are my Grand Champion. Will you marry me?”

Anna-mart is from the Gulland Simmental stud (Rustenburg) and Frank from the Werk Met Lust Simmental stud (Gerdau).

Wishing you joy, love and happiness as you begin your new life together.

A Heavy Surprise

Pictured on the right is a 6 month old Simmental bull calf from the Little Creek Simmental stud in Limpopo.

After posting this photo on social media, Twitter user @Thamicool11 enquired about the weight of the young bull. It was originally estimated that his weight would be around 240-250 kg, but when his breeder, Kobus Erasmus, took him to the scale he weighed in at 287.5 kg!

Simmental - proving once again to be the weaner calf king.

Photo - Kobus Erasmus, Little Creek Simmental stud, Lephalale
Bless the rains down in Africa...

Large parts of Southern Africa have been receiving much needed rain lately. Here we share some photos from Simmentaler breeders in different regions and what their green (or yellow!) landscapes look like this month.
DNA Sampling Tips
Mistakes Lead to Slow Responses, Bad Results
By Victoria G. Myers, Progressive Farmer Senior Editor, 27/01/2020

A lot has changed since DNA testing started in the cattle industry. Hair samples were a beginning. They were fine for what they were. But genetic testing has taken some huge leaps, and Neogen’s Stewart Bauck says it’s time producers move to Allflex tissue sampling units (TSU).

“These units are the only way to collect high-quality DNA samples today. That is important for a consistently fast turnaround, with the best possible data. TSUs are self-contained, have a bar code, and are highly amenable to automation and robotics. Because that improves turnaround time, it helps lower costs.”

Bauck notes Neogen doesn’t own shares in Allflex, nor does the company benefit in any way from promoting the use of TSUs.

"Our benefit is that we get a good sample that we can automate," he explains. "We need cattle producers to buy into a good quality system, because it helps the industry as a whole."

Bauck speaks from experience. He says Neogen’s lab in Lincoln, Nebraska, still gets hair samples in bags. Often the hair is pulled out of a tail switch, with manure still attached. These samples sometimes have no follicles—important because that’s where the DNA is.

Blood cards are often no better. Sometimes wet, they often don’t have enough blood to test. Some samples come in contaminated with tattoo ink or chemicals that were applied to animals as they were processed.

Two things happen when a lab gets a bad sample. First, DNA testing is delayed. Second, results can be off. Both defeat the reason for testing in the first place.

Jackie Atkins, director of science and education with the American Simmental Association (ASA), says producers who want the best turnaround times need to send all required information when ordering these tests. Short cuts often lead to confusion and delayed results.

"This means we need to send follow-up emails or make phone calls to get the necessary information here at ASA," she says. "Misidentification is common when this happens because samples go to the lab without proper identification and paperwork and they go into a mystery box, to be deciphered by the laboratory and ASA staff later."

Like Bauck, she says poor sampling techniques are another sure way to have testing fail. That can add weeks to months to a timeline.

Common reasons Atkins and Bauck report for failed DNA testing include:
- Cross-contamination between animals
- Fecal matter and dirt in a sample
- Insect repellent contaminating a sample
- Heat exposure to samples
- Extended storage of samples

Neogen’s Bauck says he has one guarantee when it comes to DNA samples. It’s a 100% guarantee.

“Send me a bad sample, and I’ll send you a bad result. Send me a good sample and I’ll send you a good result.”

1 The bigger the group of animals to test, the better
When weaning animals, weigh them all, including those being culled. If only the ‘good’ ones get weighed, the spread from light to heavy is cut off, giving a skewed picture.

2 The correct management grouping is crucial
For example, if mating groups are run separately for three months in similar pastures, then together for three or four months before weaning, they can be grouped together. If one group is fed extra, those calves and their dams are in their own management group and should be marked accordingly. If this is not done, the growth EBVs of the fed group will be inflated and will not be a true genetic value, but an environmentally influenced value. This is often the case with show animals that are not given their own management group.

3 Breeding seasons simplify performance testing and increase its accuracy
When animals are grouped in a 60- or 90-day mating and then calving period, total management, including weighing and measuring for performance traits, becomes easier. We also have bigger groups of animals together. Shorter breeding seasons also put pressure on selection for fertility.

4 A breeding objective for every stud and commercial breeder is essential
If you don’t have such an objective, performance testing as a tool will largely be a wasted exercise. If your breeding objective is fertility, ease of calving and the breeding of heavy weaners, for example, you will know to select for these desired traits and to buy bulls or rams with the desired EBVs for birth and weaning.

5 Linking bulls or rams between seasons and breeders increases the accuracy of performance testing
Rolling over some bulls between seasons and groups of females increases the accuracy of EBVs. The same applies if common bulls are used between two or three herds that do active performance testing; for example, sowing bulls between two seasons while using some of the previous season’s bulls. The more these bulls can be directly compared with each other in the same management
6 Weigh and measure for all traits that your breed subscribes to

Ease of calving, calving weight, weaning, 400 day- and mature weights, scrotum size, sheath/navel score, carcass traits, residual feed intake and days to calving (fertility) are traits that come to mind. Some of these are correlated with one other, but don’t rely on correlations; the more you measure, the more you will know.

7 Always compare the EBVs for different traits with the breed average to see if the animal is better or worse than the breed

Some catalogues don’t show the breed averages clearly. For example, a bull may have a wean or 200-day EBV of +12 and the breed average may be +15. This means the bull is actually 3kg below the present breed average for that weight. The +15 for the breed usually means that from a certain base year, say 1993, the breed average might have been 220kg, and the breed as a whole has improved its average weaning weight by 15kg to 235kg. So the +12 bull’s weaning weight is estimated at 232kg.

8 EBVs should always be assessed together with their accuracy

Simply put, EBVs are the average genetic value of a certain trait that an animal will carry over to its progeny. Pedigree, own performance, progeny and correlations all play a role. Young bulls offered at sales don’t have progeny yet, so we have to depend on their pedigrees and own performance data. If this is in place, accuracies of above 60%, which are valuable for selection, will be reached.

When 10 or more progeny of a bull have their own data up to weaning, the accuracy of EBVs for growth traits, for example, increases dramatically, and the EBV then starts stabilising. The higher the accuracies, the more you can rely on EBVs as a selection tool. An EBV for yearling weight, based on an animal’s own performance, is shown in the following formula: EBV = (the weight of the individual) – (the average weight of all animals in the group) x heritability.

9 An EBV for a trait of an animal denotes what the average of the progeny will be for that specific trait, not how all the progeny will perform

Stud and commercial breeders often have the misconception that a bull with a high-accuracy EBV for a trait, let’s say weaning weight, indicates that all the progeny of that bull will perform similarly for that trait, but this is not the case. Quantitative genetics works on averages, as every progeny (except identical twins) will differ for certain traits due to so many gene combinations that can take place. For example, over 25 progenies of a high accuracy (80%+), the average of those progeny for, let’s say, weaning weight, will be on or very close to the average between the dam and sire’s EBV.

10 EBVs should always be used in conjunction with visual appraisal when final selection of animals takes place

When selecting a bull, look at the EBVs of the animals on offer and mark those with the desired EBVs you need for your herd. Then select one or a few of them visually. Structural correctness, muscling and masculinity in bulls, femininity in females, as well as other visual characteristics play an important role in the overall assessment of an animal. For instance, a bull or ram with excellent EBVs but with leg problems such as straight hocks and pasterns, or roll claws or weak pasterns, will not last very long and may breed the problem into your herd.

11 Rand indexes are basically an economic value put on certain EBVs for certain production systems and should be used for selection purposes if available

This could be a weaner, feedlot or grass-fed system. If your breed has these rand indexes, use the index closest to your production system to select the bulls with the higher rand indexes to buy or use. Thereafter, look at individual EBVs.

12 Genomic-enhanced estimated breeding values are on their way; they will increase the accuracies for traits DNA testing will result in marker genes and combinations being identified for certain traits, but will not replace conventional performance recording. On the contrary, the phenotypic performance data of animals will be needed to identify which genes and gene combinations are responsible for which traits, for example growth up to weaning or fertility, or good residual feed intake.

Abalanced approach

If you achieve very high weaning weights, but your herd’s mature weight is also higher, birthweight has gone up, calving ease has decreased and overall fertility has fallen, you’ve probably not progressed at all with the amount of beef produced per hectare over the long term.

The correct breeding objective can help you benefit tremendously from using accurate performance testing and utilising EBVs properly. Optimal production, not maximum production, for your farming system is the key to profitability.

Llewellyn Angus is a registered animal scientist and a South African Interbreed Judges Association examiner. He is a former president of the South African Simmentaler/Simbra Society. Email him at langus@vodamail.co.za.

Article source -
https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/animals/cattle/12-basic-principles-of-scientific-livestock-breeding/
Dolly Parton has always been a trendsetter. From Hollywood and Dollywood to country music, Parton affects everything (and every industry) she touches, and now Parton can add meme maker to her resume. On Tuesday, the 74-year-old posted a photo of herself on social media displaying various components of her personality, including her LinkedIn vibe, her Facebook side, her Instagram swagger, and her Tinder sass, and the image quickly went viral. In fact, the four-frame photo, now being dubbed the #DollyPartonChallenge, has been shared 30,000 times on Twitter and liked more than 639,000 times on Instagram. And celebrities have started getting on in the fun, sharing their own delightful versions. We’re a bit partial to this one of Oprah.

Here’s everything you need to know about the Dolly Parton meme challenge - and how you can create your own.

The basis of the meme is simple. The collage contains four images - one for LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram, and Tinder - and each showcases the different ways people present themselves online. Parton, for example, sported a button-up blazer in her LinkedIn image - as the site is business-based - but a bunny suit for Tinder.

The post was then captured “Get you a woman who can do it all.” Of course, Parton didn’t exactly invent this meme which has been around for awhile, but she certainly resurfaced it and made it popular once more.


The Simmentaler is very versatile breed, so why not have a little fun with the #DollyPartonChallenge?

Photos:
Top right - Simmentaler, “Get you a breed that can do it all.”
Right - Dolly Parton’s original post with the caption “Get you a woman who can do it all.”
The following three pages contain media statements released by the Government regarding the FMD outbreak in Limpopo.

- **14 January 2020** - Update on the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak in Limpopo
- **24 January 2020** - Update on the Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak in Limpopo
- **29 January 2020** - Minister Didiza Welcomes the Arrest of a Farmer Who Knowingly Spread Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Limpopo
Update on the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak in Limpopo

Four further cases of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) were reported since mid-December 2019, with 3 cases reported in December and 1 case reported in the first week of January 2020. The total number of confirmed positive locations since the start of outbreak has risen to fifteen (15).

ore than 130 points were identified with possible links to specific auctions and known affected properties. Follow-up investigations and collection of samples were already performed on 95 of these points and precautionary quarantine has been lifted on 44 properties that have been proven negative for FMD.

All properties where the disease has been confirmed have been placed under quarantine and cloven hoofed animals are not allowed to move off the quarantined properties. Guidelines and application procedures have been finalized for animals on FMD quarantined properties to undergo early slaughter at designated abattoirs with specific conditions to prevent the spread of FMD. FMD does not affect people therefore meat and milk from infected livestock is safe for human consumption.

The Department, together with the Provincial Veterinary Services, started conducting awareness on FMD clinical signs and biosecurity measures in Limpopo Province during the week of 4th December. Awareness was already conducted in 6 villages in the Molemole area and 315 farmers attended these sessions.

The use of FMD vaccine has not been indicated in controlling the current outbreak. The vaccination of cattle against FMD is conducted only by state veterinary officials in specific areas determined by the Director Animal Health, free of charge. FMD vaccine is a controlled product that may only be handled by Veterinary Service, the general public is urged to immediately notify state veterinary officials should there be a suspicion of someone having, or claiming to have, or sell FMD vaccine.

The prohibition on the gathering of cloven hoofed animals from two or more properties, for distribution to two or more properties, has been published in the Government Gazette on 4 December 2019 and is applicable to the whole country.

This resulted after the Veterinary Authorities identified that the short-term congregation and redistribution of cloven hoofed animals played an integral part in the spread of the disease in this outbreak as all the affected properties have been linked directly or indirectly to auctions. This notice does not prohibit the movement of livestock from farm to farm, or private auctions at individual farms. The gazetted notice is available on the DAFF website https://www.daff.gov.za/daffweb3/Home/Foot-and-mouth.

In order to bring normality to the trade of livestock, the Department and the FMD Technical Task Team urge all auctioneers to register with the Agricultural Produce Agents Council (APAC). This is a legal requirement and auctioneers must comply with the conditions laid down in the Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992 (Act 12 of 1992). Additional biosecurity measures to be applied by registered auctioneers are under discussions and will be communicated as soon as finalised.

The Department encourages livestock owners to limit the movement of cloven hoofed animals until the extent of the outbreak has been fully determined. If movements are necessary, the buyers are advised to request health declarations before any animals are bought from sellers, to prevent the possible infection of new properties by positive animals being brought in. Private vets are asked to assist their clients by providing health declarations that indicate that the herd of origin has been inspected and found to be free of clinical signs of FMD and that all animals have been on the farm for at least 28 days before inspection. This will provide additional guarantees that FMD infected animals could not have been introduced onto the farm in that period.

Livestock owners should remain vigilant for clinical signs of FMD in their animals. Any suspected cases of FMD should please be reported to the nearest State Veterinary Office or the nearest veterinarian for further investigation. Owners who have bought from known infected properties are also encouraged to report this to the Provincial Veterinary Authorities for speedy follow up investigations.

Reggie Ngcobo
Media Liaison Officer
Mobile: 082 883 2458
Dr Botle Modisane
Technical spokesperson on FMD
Mobile: 063 693 0330

Effective Control and Prevention of FMD

Effective control and prevention of FMD relies largely on the implementation of strategies such as physical separation of wildlife and livestock, repeated vaccination of cattle herds exposed to wildlife, control of animal movements, and careful assessment of the risk of FMDV introduction into disease-free areas. The current inactivated vaccines have proven effective in reducing clinical disease in FMD-endemic areas and have been critical to the success of FMD control programs in South America and Europe. In Africa, the diversity of circulating field strains of FMDV makes the selection of sufficiently cross-protective FMD vaccines a challenge. Therefore, the success of any FMD control campaign ultimately depends on the abundant supply of vaccine of the appropriate strain composition and proven potency, adequate vaccine coverage, rapid vaccine development, overall planning and management by a well-resourced veterinary service, and the involvement and co-operation of the livestock farmer.

- Francois F Maree (PhD), LNR/ARC
Update on the Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak in Limpopo

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, has this month identified additional premises as positive for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). This brings the total number of confirmed positive locations since the start of outbreak to sixteen (16), with all positive cases inside Limpopo Province.

The Department wishes to emphasize that the new cases found do not mean that the outbreak is actively spreading. It is an indication that the disease control efforts are effective in identifying positive locations, which became infected after the initial spread of the disease from specific auctions in September and October 2019.

Most of the positive locations were found as a result of the continued trace-forward and trace-back investigations of the FMD outbreak. This means that all premises with links to known positive locations and specific auctions are followed up and tested. More than 130 points were identified and precautionary quarantine has been lifted on 57 properties that have been proven negative for FMD after clinical examination and testing.

All properties where the disease has been confirmed have been placed under quarantine and movement restrictions are in place. Procedures have been finalized for animals on FMD quarantined properties to undergo early slaughter at designated abattoirs with specific conditions to prevent the spread of FMD. One abattoir has been designated so far and three affected feedlots have been approved to proceed with early slaughter of animals, provided that the animals are not showing active signs of the disease. FMD does not affect people therefore meat and milk from infected livestock is safe for human consumption, however the movement of these products must be controlled, as it can still spread the disease to other cloven hoofed livestock.

The Department, together with the Provincial Veterinary Services has been conducting awareness on FMD clinical signs and biosecurity measures in Limpopo Province from early December and this initiative is continuing in the new year. Awareness was already conducted in 14 villages in the Molemoloe area and also during two farmers’ days.

The Department still encourages all livestock owners to maintain strict biosecurity on their farms. Any clinical signs of FMD should be reported to the nearest State Veterinary Office or the nearest veterinarian for further investigation. Clients are further advised to still limit the movement of cloven hoofed animals onto their farms. If movements are necessary, the buyers are advised to insist on health declarations, issued by the sellers’ private veterinarians, attesting to the health status of the animals and the farm of origin.

The prohibition on the gathering of cloven hoofed animals from two or more properties, for distribution to two or more properties, remains in place in the whole country. This notice does not prohibit the movement of livestock from farm to farm, or private auctions at individual farms. The gazetted notice is available on the DAFF website https://www.daff.gov.za/daffweb3/Home/Foot-and-mouth. This prohibition will be reassessed by the Department once the extent of the outbreak had been satisfactorily determined through the ongoing epidemiological investigation.

For media enquiries contact,
Reggie Ngcobo  
Media Liaison Officer  
Mobile: 082 883 2458

Dr Botlhle Modisane  
Technical spokesperson on FMD  
Mobile: 063 693 0330

This map indicates the locations of the positive cases, which occurred within a roughly 100km x 100km area in Limpopo from south of Polokwane to north of Makhado (Louis Trichardt on the map).

Map 1: FMD positive locations

Minister Didiza Welcomes the Arrest of a Farmer Who Knowingly Spread Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Limpopo

Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Minister Thoko Didiza, MP has welcomed the arrest of an alleged auctioneer who deliberately spread the foot and mouth disease in the province of Limpopo.

"The outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in the Limpopo Province has had a devastating effect on the economy of the country as a whole, and it is estimated that it has cost a lot of money, with the most severe effects felt by the red meat industry," said Minister Didiza.

The Minister wishes to thank the police for their swift response in effecting the arrest. This arrest came after the department opened a case with the police following suspicious spread of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). The police then reported that a suspect was arrested and charged with alleged contravention of the Animals Diseases Act of 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984). The suspect appeared in court on Monday the 27th 2020 and the case was postponed for further investigation until 23 March 2020. The suspect was released on bail, with conditions. It is alleged that he knowingly received cloven hoofed animals that were moved out of the FMD controlled area and subsequently sold and moved those animals at various auctions and to various individuals.

The Minister urges any persons/farmer who may be concerned that they may have bought cattle from this individual, or through any suspect transactions, or with any other information in connection with the illegal movement of cloven hoofed animals out of the FMD controlled area, to contact the Department’s Law Enforcement Unit, as well as their local State Veterinary Services, as soon as possible.

The Minister and the Department wants assure all South African that everything possible is being done to make sure that the Foot and Mouth Disease is dealt with once and for all and the task team established by the Minister is working around the clock to deal with the outbreak of Foot and Mouth.

For Media inquiries please contact the Media Liaison Officer Mr Reggie Ngcobo on 0828832458 and for Technical inquiries contact Mr Jan Nel from our Law Enforcement Unit on 084 677 3157

Issued by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

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**CLINICAL SIGNS OF FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE**

- tongue & mouth lesions/ blisters
- drooling
- reduced food intake
- lesions/ blisters
- reduced milk production
- lesions/ blisters
- lameness

Other signs can include:
- fever
- weight loss
- abortions

FMD is a viral disease that is currently present in South Africa that can affect cloven hoofed animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, buffalo & camelds.
"In this publication you will get a glimpse into the Simmentaler treasure chest of memories. The history of the Simmentaler breed, a breed whose first herdbook entry was already made in 1806 is fully summarised, which is an almost impossible task because of the long and colourful history of this world breed."

- Kobus Bester, President of the Simmentaler Cattle Breeders’ Society, 2014
Photos from #simmental on Instagram

@iolive
Bjerkreim, Norway
22/01/2020

@toliive
22/01/2020

@caros_bauernhofleben
21/01/2020

@barana_simmentals
Coolah NSW, Australia
22/01/2020

@ibenstein_simmental_stud
Dordabis, Namibia
15/01/2020

@nestaustud
Asepsay, South Africa
20/01/2020

@herzenskalb
14/01/2020
Simmentaler Cattle Breeders’ Society of Southern Africa

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Fax - +27 51 446 0455
E-mail - info@simmentaler.org

Office Hours:
08:00 - 16:30 (Mo - Th)
07:30 - 16:00 (Fr)

Postal Address:
Private Bag X 7002
Langenhovenpark
9330

Physical Address:
1 Genius Loci Office Park
6 CP Hoogenhout Street
Langenhovenpark
Bloemfontein
9301

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