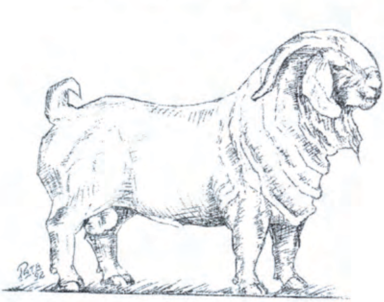
2025

A study of the SA Boer Goat Savanna & Kalahari red



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VOORWOORD

PREFACE

Hierdie uitgawe van die kursus boekie is niks anders as 'n getuigskrif van die Suid-Afrikaanse Boerboktelersvereniging nie.
Dit getuig van toewyding van ons Rasdirekteur, Michelle Kruger, wat hierdie boek die lig laat sien het en is 'n stille getuienis van die fenotipiese vordering binne die ras.
'n Geskrewe handleiding soos hierdie is absoluut noodsaaklik, nie net om nuwe toetreders tot die bedryf met kennis te bemagtig nie maar ook om beoordelaars en inspekteurs van ons ras heeltyd te herinner aan die skets van die ideale Boerbok.
Met hierdie prentjie van die ideale boerbok in ons kop behoort daar nie groot variasie in beoordeling te wees nie.
Belangrik dat daar nooit van hierdie ideale tipe soos voorgeskryf afgewyk word nie.
As daar gehou word by die rasstandaarde soos hier voorgeskryf sal daar min of geen onenigheid wees by skoue of veilings keurings.
Dit is n baie eenvoudige resep vir voorspoed en bowenal SO MAKLIK OM TOE TE PAS.

This edition of the course booklet is nothing but a testimonial from the South African Boergoat Breeders' Association.
This testifies to the commitment of our Breed Director, Michelle Kruger, who made this book see the light and is a silent testimony to the phenotypic progress within the breed.
A written manual like this is absolutely essential, not only to empower new entrants to the industry with knowledge, but also to constantly remind judges and inspectors of the sketch of the ideal Boer goat.
With this picture of the ideal Boer goat in our head, there shouldn't be much variation in judging.
It is important that this ideal type is never deviated from as prescribed.
If the breed standards, as prescribed here, are adhered to there will be little or no disagreement at shows or auction selections.
It is a very simple recipe for prosperity and above all SO EASY TO APPLY.

Kobus Lötter - VOORSITTER

Lidmaatskap

Membership

Aansoek om Lidmaatskap word by die Kantoor gedoen per e-pos:
info@boerboksa.co.za
saboerbok@gmail.com
Webtuiste: www.boerboksa.co.za

Dienste deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Boerboktelersvereniging:

1. INSPEKSIEDIENSTE deur die SABTV se paneel van gekwalifiseerde inspekteurs in die volgende gevalle:
1.1 Stoettelers minstens elke 2 jaar.
1.2 Kuddetelers deur klassering.
1.3 Alle veilings wat plaasvind onder die beskerming van die SABTV.
1.4 Keuring van gelisensieerde KI ramme.
2. KURSUSSE: Aanbieding van junior- en seniorkursus en beoordelaars eksamen.
3. PROMOSIEDAE volgens behoefte
4. VEILINGS: Bied jaarliks 'n Nasionale Veiling aan, en 'n Wêreldskou Veiling elke 2de jaar.
5. 'n Wêreldskou word elke 2de jaar deur die SABTV aangebied te Bloemfontein. Gedurende die alternatiewe jaar kan Klubs en Skougenootksappe tender om die skou aan te bied.
6. Enige NAVRAE i.v.m. Boerbokke, Kalahari reds en Savannas kan aan die KANTOOR gerig word.

Application for Membership should be done at the office via E-Mail:
info@boerboksa.co.za/
saboerbok@gmail.com
website: www.boerboksa.co.za

Services by the Boer Goat Breeders' Association of South Africa:

1. INSPECTION SERVICES in the following cases carried out by the panel of qualified Inspectors of the S.A. Boer Goat Breeders' Association of SA:
1.1 Stud breeders at least every 2 years
1.2 Flock breeders by means of the classing of animals.
1.3 All auctions which occur under the auspices of the Boer Goat Breeders' Association of South Africa.
1.4 Screening of licensed AI rams.
2. COURSES: Presentation of the Junior and Senior courses and Judge's examination.
3. PROMOTION DAYS in accordance with the need.
4. AUCTIONS: One national auction is presented per year, and a World Show Auction every 2nd year.
5. A world show is held every second year in Bloemfontein, which is being administrated by the SABGBA Office. The alternative year a National Show will be held, that will be put out on Tender
6. Any ENQUIRIES with regards to Boer Goats, Kalahari reds and Savannas should be directed to the office.

EKONOMIESE WAARDE

Van die Boerbok

Ekonomiese waarde beteken winsgewende boerdery m.a.w. hoe hoër wins jy maak uit jou boerdery onderneming hoe meer ekonomies of betalend is dit. Die boer is dus aangewese om met die dier of gewas te boer wat in sy klimaat- en grond toestande vir hom die hoogste opbrengs en wins sal verseker. Hy is ook daarop aangewese om elke natuur-like hulpbron tot die optimum te benut, op so 'n wyse dat dit nie sal agteruitgaan nie, maar op die lange duur sal verbeter. Hoe beantwoord die Boerbok aan hierdie doel as ons na sy karakter eienskappe kyk?

1. LEWER VLEIS VAN HOË GEHALTE

1.1 VLEIS: Gesien in die lig van die gesondheid bewuste wêreld lewer die S.A. Boerbok hart vriendelike, lae cholesterol vleis van hoë gehalte nl. geurig, sappig, sag, uiters aantreklik en baie smaaklik. A.g.v. hierdie eienskappe is Boerbokvleis baie gesog. Boerbokke moet bemark word tussen 3 en 12 maande met 'n karkas nie swaarder as 23 kg nie. Bokke met goeie kondisie maak biltong en droëwors van baie hoë gehalte wat definitief kompeteer met die heel beste. Organiese vleis: 'n Baie opwindende gedagte rondom hierdie vleis is dat met 'n bietjie seleksie teen in- en uitwendige parasiete dit heeltemal moontlik sal wees om die vleis van die S.A. Boerbok op die winkelrakke uit te stal as organiese vleis! Gesien in die lig van verbruikers se voorliefde vir Boerbokvleis in S.A. en die res van die wêreld en die unieke gesondheids eienskappe van Boerbokvleis vir die gesondheidsbewuste wêreld kan 'n mens nie anders as om 'n baie rooskleurige toekoms vir Boerbokvleis van gehalte Boerbokke vir die toekoms te voorspel nie. Tabel 2 vergelyking tussen die chemiese samestelling van bokvleis en ander spesies per 100g.

Table 2 - A comparison of the chemical composition of goat meat and other meat (per 100g) (NAMC, 2007)

Species	Energy	FAT (%)	Protein (%)	Iron	Cholestrol
Goat	144	3.0	27.1	3.8	67
Beef	288	18.8	27.1	3.0	86
Pork	364	28.2	24.7	1.1	86
Lamb	276	18.87	25.9	1.6	99
Chicken	190	7.4	24.7	1.2	89
Turkey	170	5.0	29.3	1.8	76
Ostrich	142	2.8	26.9	3.2	83
Veal	158	3.2	30.2	4.5	112

1.2 UITSLAGPERSENTASIE

Die uitslagpersentasie van Boerbokke is baie hoog en wissel van 48-60%, en is nou gekoppel aan die ouderdom, kondisie (vet) en veral die gehalte van die dier..

ENKEL LAM AAN DIE HAAK

Naam	No	Lew. Gewig	Slag gewig	Graad	Uitslag %	Samic uit 100
Gys van Wyk	02	43.5	22.9	A2	52.41	96.67
I.C. vd Colff	T2	36.5	17.8	A2	48.64	90.82
G.J. Hoon	A2	41	21.4	A2	52.19	87.46
F.H. Stolper	L1	34.5	16.9	A2	48.98	84.63
W.J.C. Reitz	E1	33	14.8	A2	44.84	81.29

Gemiddelde uitslag van eerste 5 bokke = 49.43%

2. GEHARD EN AANPASBAAR

Gewis seker een van die gehardste kleinvee rasse in die wêreld met 'n wye aanpassingsvermoë, derhalwe word dit onder 'n groot verskeidenheid van klimaat- en weidingstoestande aangetref, daarom geskik vir ekstensiewe tot intensiewe toestande. Dit is alombekend dat die S.A. Boerbok klimatiseer in die warmste, droë dele van Suid-Afrika en ook in ander wêrelddele waar die hitte en humiditeit hoog is, terselfdertyd beskik hierdie aanpasbare dier oor die vermoë om lae temperature te hanteer. Hulle is besonder droogtebestand en in ariede gebiede waar waterpunte verwyder is, is gevalle aangeteken waar hulle slegs elke 6 tot 7 dae water drink. Die S.A. Boerbok beskik oor 'n unieke eienskap dat dit nie net met min kan klaarkom nie, maar onder optimale voedingstoestande floreer en optimum produksie lewer. Die Boerbok het goeie loop vermoë, stewige bene en beweeg maklik in ruwe bergagtige dele en deur digte struike.

3. BESTAND TEEN SIEKTES

Die Boerbok is ook besonder gehard of bestand teen siektes soos bloutong, geilsiekte en tot minder mate bloednier. Sovêr bekend kry Boerbokke glad nie bloutong nie. Sy weigewoontes maak hom ook minder ontvanklik vir besmetting deur inwendige parasiete, omrede die Boerbok verkies om hoog te vreet indien sodanige weiding soos bos en struikveld beskikbaar is.

4. VRUGBAARHEID EN LAMPERSENTASIE

Die Boerbok is baie vrugbaar en is minder seisoensgebonde. Verder is meerlinge meer die reël as die uitsondering met 'n gemiddelde lampersentasie van 150% - 180%. Hierdie twee belangrike ekonomiese eienskappe maak die Boerbok baie populêr omrede dit:

4.1 minder seisoensgebonde is, kan lamtyd so gekies word wanneer daar volop kos beskikbaar is of onder intensiewe toestande kan meer gereeld gelam word. Natuurlike lamtyd is Augustus-September. Beste resultate word in die tyd behaal. Bokkies gebore vanaf Desember tot Februarie groei nie uit nie. Dit is te warm in hierdie tyd, en parasiet lading is te hoog.

4.2 Sy geweldige hoë lampersentasie bring mee dat die Boerbok nie geklop kan word per kg vleis per ooi of per hektaar nie en dit plaas die Boerbok baie hoog op die ranglys vir intensiewe boerdery. In figuur 1 die resultaat van 108 ooie ouer as 1 jaar se evaluasie t.o.v. reproduksie oor 3 jaar: Die kg vleis per ooi produseer per jaar gem. oor 3 jaar: Verskil in ooiproduksie oor 3 produksiejare eerste 3 ooie het 15,20 kg gem. op 100 dae gelewer; die tweede groep het 30.35kg vleis gem. per jaar op 100 dae gelewer. Die derde groep het meer as 50kg vleis gem. per jaar op 100 dae gelewer.

Verskille in ooiproduksie oor 3 produksie-jare: 209% gebore/ooi, 174% gespeen/ooi 33kg gespeen (100 dag gewig) per ooi/jaar

Gem 100 dae gewig = 19.8kg

5. BAIE MELK

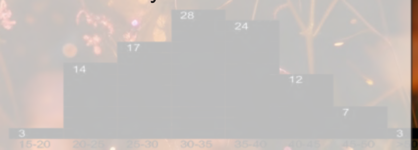
Groeisnelheid is gekoppel aan voldoende melkproduksie en goeie moedereienskappe by ooie. Ooie het genoeg melk om twee bokkies vinnig te laat uitgroei.

6. LANGSLEWENDHEID

Die S.A. Boerbok kan 'n ekonomiese produksie handhaaf tot ongeveer 'n 10 jarige ouderdom. Dit bring mee dat die persentasie vervangings ooitjies wat terug gehou moet word baie laag is.

7. WEIGEWOONTES

Bokke verkies bome en bosse as basiese dieet, maar sy ekonomiese waarde lê juis daarin dat hy sekere plante, wat minder smaaklik is vir ander veerasse, benut. Proewe op Omatjenne Proefplaas het bewys dat 'n Boerbok 74% blare en 26% gras eet, gevolglik kan beeste en Boerbokke saam benut word sonder om regtig in kompetisie met mekaar te wees en maksimum kg vleis per hektaar te produseer. As gevolg van die Boerbok se weigewoontes word hy suksesvol ingeskakel om bosse en struike te benut en om bos indringing te beheer. Wanneer ons na al hierdie unieke eienskappe van die S.A. Boerbok kyk en ons kyk na al die baie plekke in ons land sowel as die buiteland waar Boerbokke suksesvol ingeskakel kan word, kan die Boerbok homself vestig as een van die grootste natuurlike hulpbronne van boere wêreldwyd.



BOERBOK BESTUUR

1. LAMTYD

Kies die tyd van die jaar, wanneer die meeste kos beskikbaar is tot na speen, m.a.w. 3½ - 4 maande om lammers so goed en goedkoop moontlik groot te maak. Indien moontlik probeer dat daar volop kos vir 'n verdere 2-4 maande sal wees, aangesien 3-6 maande die beste ouderdom is om Boerbok lammers te bemark, wat die boer in staat stel om net sy vervangings bokkies oor te hou in die kos skaars tyd van die jaar, veral in die ekstensiewe dele van die land. Probeer paartyd so kort moontlik hou, 36 dae, dan kry elke ooi 2 siklusse om by die ram te kom, dit hou die lamtyd kort en vergemaklik bestuur en bemarking.

2. PAARTYD

2.1 Voor paring

Sorg dat ooie nie te vet is een maand voor paring nie, sodat 'n groeiende toestand bewerkstellig kan word voor paring deur die volgende te doen:

A. Spuit of doseer vitamiene A, D en E 3 weke voor paartyd, van baie groot belang veral in droë tye.

B. Gee prikkelvoeding in vorm van
(i) spaarkamp
(ii) goeie lek of
(iii) 'n bietjie mielies elke dag.

C. Sit koggel ramme in 2 - 3 weke voor dektyd.

D. Spuit ooie teen ensoötiese aborsie 1 - 2 maande voor paartyd.

E. Laat toets ramme vir vrugbaarheid.

2.2 **Paartyd**

1. **Massa paring**

1 Ram per 35 - 40 ooie. Baie belangrik probeer jong ooitjies afsonderlik van groot ooie te paar.

2. **Enkel paring**

1 Ram per 40 - 50 ooie.

NB: Baie belangrik onder punt 1 en 2. In baie warm tye hou ramme bedags in skaduryke kampie met 'n bietjie kragvoer en sit slegs in die aand ramme by ooie. Hierdie stelsel werk veral goed waar bokke saans gekraal moet word.

3. **Handdekking**

Probeer sovêr moontlik doen wanneer dit koel is. 'n Ram kan elke ± 'n uur 'n ooi dek.

4. **Kunsmatige Inseminasie**

Spons ooie dag 1. Trek sponse dag 17 en spuit 'n cc DMS met onttrekking in aktiewe tyd Maart - Junie of 'n cc DMS Julie - Februarie. KI op 48, 60 en 72 uur. Oppas om te veel ooie per keer te sinchroniseer, want as baie slegte weer met lamtyd voorkom en u nie genoeg huisvesting het kan dit probleme veroorsaak. Ooie wat op dieselfde dag ge-KI is, lam gewoonlik in 'n tydperk van 5 - 7 dae. Bestuur tydens KI: Hou ooie so kalm en rustig as moontlik, beskut teen oormatige hitte, stimuleer met koggel ramme na KI of jong ramme anderkant draad, hou ooie min of meer in dieselfde voedings omstandighede as voor KI.

2.3 **Na paartyd** Hou ooie in dieselfde groeiende toestand vir die eerste maand om aborsie van die bevrugte eiersel te voorkom. Laat toets ooie met sonar 42 dae

na dekking vir dragtigheid of haal droë ooie met koggels met merkers aan uit of sit opvang ramme in 14 dae na KI.

3. **LAMTYD**

3.1 **Voor lamtyd**

1. Ent vir **Baarmoeder Sponssiekte** 2-3 maande voor lamtyd. Baarmoeder Sponssiekte se simptome is dat ooie vrek kort na geboorte tot op 3 dae na geboorte as gevolg van geweldige inflammasie in die baarmoeder.
2. **Ent vuilbek 1 maand** voor lamtyd vir uier besmetting.
3. Twee derdes van groei van fetus vind plaas laaste drie weke van dragtigheid, daarom is dit baie belangrik om 'n bietjie ekstra te gee in die tyd nl. dieselfde behandeling as voor dektyd, nl. vitamiene **A, D en E en prikkelvoeding.**
4. By Boerbokke is die gemiddelde persentasie lammers ± 180% en baie drielinge kom voor.
5. **Ekstra voeding** sal meebring dat veral meerlinge sterker en meer lewensvatbaar is met geboorte, daarom is die sonar van onskatbare waarde om drie- en vierlinge uit te wys en te sorg dat elkeen sterk en lewensvatbaar gebore word.
6. In **droogte tye** is byvoeding na 2 maande dragtigheid essensieel om aborsie te voorkom.

3.2 **Met lamtyd**

Dit is die enigste tyd wanneer Boerbok boerdery baie aandag nodig het en daarom so belangrik om lamtyd so kort as moontlik te hou, sodat volle aandag daaraan gegee word en van so 'n groot belang om dit goed te beplan.

Alhoewel die Boerbok nie arbeidsintensief is nie, reageer hy fenomenaal op spesiale aandag - daarom beplan lamtyd deeglik en oorweeg die volgende metodes, of 'n kombinasie daarvan volgens u omstandighede:

1. **Lammers afhok in groot kraal**. Hier bly al die lammers agter in die kraal as die ooie gaan wei. Hierdie stelsel word glad nie aanbeveel nie aangesien die lammers dors is wanneer die ooie inkom, gevolglik drink enige lam aan enige ooi. Dit is verbasend hoe baie hierdie metode nog gebruik word, ten spyte van al sy nadele.
2. **Klein kampies:** Deur klein kampies te maak met genoeg kos, skuiling en koelte wat spesiaal gespaar word vir lamtyd, blyk die aangewese metode vir die toekoms te wees, veral waar met groot getalle geboer word. Met hierdie stelsel word 10 - 20 ooie in 'n kampie geplaas waar hulle rustig kan lam en by hulle lammers bly totdat hulle sterk genoeg is (± 2 - 3 weke), waarna hulle dan in groter groepe gevoeg kan word. Elke ooi wat lam (en haar lammers) kry dieselfde verf nommer. 'n Afsonderlike kleur kan gebruik word vir een, twee en drielinge. Al wat die arbeider doen is om drie keer per dag tussen die ooie te loop en te sorg dat die bokkie wat afgedwaal het by sy ma kom en toe te sien dat die ooi hom laat drink. Drielinge verg spesiale aandag en voeding en kan as volg hanteer word:

A. Sonder drieling ooie af in heel klein kampies of hokkies vir een week.

B. Aangesien daar nie plek is vir drie bokkies om tegelyk te drink nie, veroorsaak drielinge gewoonlik die probleem dat die swakste een altyd weggedruk word. Indien drie by die ooi gelos word, kan sy hulle suksesvol groot maak mits sy baie goeie kos kry, of die derde bokkie kan afgevat word onder die volgende stelsel:

1. Gee hom vir 'n enkeling ooi deur gebruik te maak van 'n stelsel van klein hokkies. Wat belangrik is, is dat die eenling ooie so gou na sy gelam het die bokkie moet by kry. Na 1 of 2 weke vat hulle gewoonlik die lam.
2. Maak die derde bokkie hans groot met 'n bottel of aan 'n melkbok.

Laasgenoemde werk uitstekend en "n goeie melkbok kan tot vier lammers gelyk baie goed grootmaak met 'n afhok stelsel.

4. **SIEKTES BY SUIP LAMMERS**

1. **Maagwerk**

A.g.v. te veel melk / Koksidiose besmetting. Raadpleeg u Veearts.

2. **Luise**

Bokkie begin byt en krap - vang en die luis sal duidelik in die lies gesien word. Behandeling: Dip of gebruik opgietmiddel. Luise is veral lastig onder ingehokte toestande.

3. **Lintwurm**

Doseer een keer per maand.

4. Immuniseer bokkies na speen teen Pasteurella.

5. **Seerbek of vuilbek** ('n Vratagtige swaminfeksie) Ent lammers vanaf 1 week ouderdom. Raadpleeg u veearts.

6. **Brucellose** (Bybalontsteking)

Ent ram lammers op ± 3 maande ouderdom met Rev-1

7. Waar nodig ent bokkies teen Sponssiekte voor kastrasie.

8. Kastreer Op ± 1 maand

5. **SPEEN**

1. Ram lammers: 3 - 3½ maande.
2. Ooi lammers en kapater'tjies 3½ - 4½ maande.

6. **BEMARKING**

Vanaf drie maande ouderdom of volgens wat die mark vereis.

7. SIEKTES

1. **Bloednier**

Nie baie vatbaar - entstof beskikbaar.

2. **Pasteurella**

'n Groot probleem by bokke en maak verskyning wanneer diere aan spanning blootgestel word, bv. droogte, skielike kwaai koue, ens. Daar is doeltreffende en ook meerdoelige entstowwe beskikbaar.

3. **Blou Uier**

Ent jaarliks 2 - 3 weke voor lamtyd

4. **Bybalontsteking**

Gebruik Brucella entstof Rev-1. Ent ramlammers op 3 - 4 maande, diere lewenslank gevrywaar.

5. B**aarmoeder Sponssiekte**

Ent met Clostridium Septicum 2-3

6. **Ensoötiese aborsie**

Ent ooie 4 - 6 weke voor paring jaarliks.

7. **Corynebakterium**

Dit is absesse wat beide uitwendig op die vel of inwendig kan presenteer.

A. Neem 'n monster van die inhoud van die abses vir ontleding en stel bo alle twyfel vas watter stam vir die besmetting

verantwoordelik is.

B. Immuniseer dan met 'n entstof teen die spesifieke stam deur:

1. 'n Eenmalige inenting.
2. Na drie weke 'n tweede inenting ("booster")
3. Daarna elke twee maande 'n opvolg inenting.

C. Aansluitend hierby moet die absesse waar dit voorkom met 'n groot vertikale snit oopgemaak word. Die inhoud opgevang en verbrand word en die wond deeglik skoongemaak en ontsmet word met 'n ontsmettingsmiddel. Sonder hierna die dier af tot met genesing. Alhoewel dit onder sekere omstandighede noodsaaklik mag wees om bogenoemde inentings toe te dien moet die volgende aspek u dringende aandag geniet:

A. Die gesondheidsbewustheid koperspubliek is tans ingestel op organiese kos produkte (vry van spuitstowwe). Daarom sal dit goed wees om weg te beweeg van spuit middels en dipstowwe waar enigsins moontlik.

B. Omdat die Boerbok reeds vir meer as 2000 jaar inheems aan Afrika is, kan dit gedoen word. Selekteer baie streng vir diere wat teen hierdie siektes sowel as in- en uitwendige parasiete bestand is en teel met die betrokke diere. Uiteindelik sal dit moeite loon want ons sal 'n premie prys realiseer vir ons organiese vleis.

8. PARASIETE

A. Inwendig Nie baie vatbaar vir rondewurms aangesien die bok hoog wei, onder ekstensiewe toestande, maar kan doseer met 'n breë spektrum drie weke na eerste lente reën en dan weer drie weke na eerste ryp. Op aangeplante weidings doseer gereeld. Lintwurm is 'n groot probleem by suip lammers, doseer elke maand.

B. **Uitwendig**

1. Blou luis is 'n groot probleem veral in droë maande - dip of gebruik opgiet middel.
2. Bosluis is 'n groot probleem aangesien 'n bok baie kleinserig is.Maak van kol behandeling gebruik of onder strawwe toestande maak gebruik van opgiet middel.

9. **KLASSERING** Dit word ten sterkste aanbeveel dat alle telers wat progressiewe vordering wil maak en vir wie teel vordering hulle erns is, sal registreer by die S.A. Stamboek en prestasie toetsing sal doen deur die LNR.

1. **Op 100 dae weeg alle bokkies** en stuur u gewigte na die LNR. Die prestasietoets resultate hier verkry sal u in staat stel om die bokkies in 'n mindere mate maar veral die ooie te evalueer.
2. Met bogenoemde indekse ingedagte kan die bokkies met die oog, hand metode geklas word en die met baie ooglopende foute geëlimineer word.
3. **Op 270 dae ouderdom weeg bokkies** vir 'n 2de keer en stuur weereens die gewigte na die LNR. Resultate behoort binne 48 uur beskikbaar te wees. Hierdie indekse nou in u besit is baie belangrik want dit reflekteer die bokkie se eie prestasie vanaf speen tot 9 maande ouderdom.

4. Vir 'n 2de keer word daar nou geklas of geselekteer op fenotipe terwyl die prestasietoets uitslae steeds in gedagte gehou word. Hierdie klassering moet baie streng wees en die rasstandaarde moet tot in sy volle konsekwensie geïnterpreteer word. Elimineer alle ongewenste diere en behou net die bogemiddelde want hierdie is u teel kudde van môre.

5. Die volgende klassering is na 'n sonartoets of voor lamtyd waartydens die diere wat nie sal lam geëlimineer word, m.a.w. hierdie keer klas of selekteer ons vir reproduksie of vrugbaarheid.

6. Die laaste en finale klassering is vir ouderdom waartydens alle ou diere uitgeskot word.

10. **OMHEININGS**

Omdat Boerbokke hoogs intelligente diere is en die vermoë het om selfversorgend te wees, is goeie doeltreffende heinings nodig om Bokboerdery 'n reuse plesier te maak.

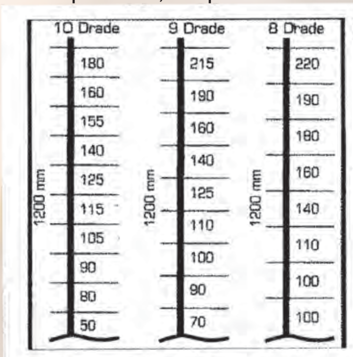
1. Boerbokke is baie intelligente diere en daarom moet heinings reg gespasieer wees en baie styf gespan.

2. Sparre werk goed twee meter uitmekaar met 'n kort spar tussen in waar nodig.

3. Krale en hanteer geriewe moet so wees dat lammers nie leer draadkruip met hantering nie.

4. Maak seker lammers kan nie tussen hek en hekpaal deur kruip nie.

5. 'n Boerbok wat nie van kleins af geleer draadkruip het nie, kruip nie draad nie.



ECONOMIC VALUE
of the S.A. Boer Goat

Economical farming implies profitable farming, in other words the more profit you make out of farming enterprise, the more economical or profitable it is. The livelihood of the farmer thus depends on his farming with that animal or crop which will ensure that he receives the highest possible yield and profit in the climatic and soil conditions applicable to his circumstances. He also depends on optimal utilisation of each natural source, in such a way that the resource in question will not deteriorate as a result, but will rather be improved over the long term. The Boer Goat fulfills the above aims in the following ways in terms of its characteristic features:

1. **MEAT AND PELTS OF A HIGH QUALITY**

1.1 MEAT Considered in the light of the health-consciousness that prevails on a worldwide basis, the SA Boer Goat yields heart friendly, low cholesterol lean meat of a high quality, particularly during the young stage. The meat is flavoursome, succulent, tender, extremely attractive and very tasty.

As a result of these qualities Boer Goat meat is very much sought after.

Boer goats must be marketed between 3 and 12 months, and carcasses should weigh no more than 23kg. Goats in good condition yield biltong and dried sausage (droëwors) of very good quality, which can definitely compete with the very best on the market.

Organic meat: A very exciting thought about this meat is that with a little selection against internal and external parasites it will be quite possible to exhibit the meat of the SA Boer Goat on the shop shelves as organic meat! In the light of the predilection for the Boer Goat meat displayed by certain consumers in SA and the rest of the world, along with the characteristics required for the right type of meat for the health conscious sector of consumers world-wide, one cannot do otherwise than predict a rosy future for Boer Goat meat originating from goats of a high quality.

Table 2 - A comparison of the chemical composition of goat meat and other meat (per 100g) (NAMC, 2007)

SPECIES	ENERGY	FAT (%)	PROTEIN (%)	IRON	CHOLESTEROL
Goat	144	3.O	27.1	3.8	67
Beef	288	18.8	27.1	3.0	86
Pork	364	28.2	24.7	1.1	86
Lamb	276	18.87	25.9	1.6	99
Chicken	190	7.4	24.7	1.2	89
Turkey	170	5.0	29.3	1.8	76
Ostrich	142	2.8	26.9	3.2	83
Veal	158	3.2	30.2	4.5	112

TABLE 2 Comparison of the chemical composition of goat & other species (per 100g) 1.2 The results achieved by Boer Goats, expressed in percentages are very good, fluctuating between 48-60%.

These results are narrowly linked to the age and more particularly the quality of the animals.

1.3 **THE PELT** of the SA Boer Goat has a high leather value. An endeavour should be made to breed goats with short, smooth hair, since this increases the quality of pelt. The pelts of Boer Goats are used for making the uppers of shoes, as well as for gloves and a range of sophisticated leather products.

2. **HARDY AND ADAPTABLE**

The Boer Goat is undoubtedly one of the hardiest small stock breeds in the world, with a great capacity for adaption. It is therefore encountered in a vast variety of climatic - and pasture - conditions and is consequently fit for conditions varying from extensive to intensive. It is well known that the SA Boer Goat acclimatizes well in the warmest, driest regents of SA and also in other countries where humidity is very high and also can this adaptable animal tolerate very low temperatures. Boer Goats are particularly drought resistant and it is reported that in arid areas where water sources are far apart they only drink every 6 to 7 days. The SA Boer Goat possess the unique ability that it can not only survive on very little, but can flourish on optimum feeding conditions and produce optimum production. The Boer Goat is an excellent walker, has sturdy legs and moves easily in rugged mountainous areas and through dense bush.

3. **RESISTANCE TO DISEASES**

The Boer Goat also has an exceptional ability to withstand and resist diseases such as blue tongue, prussic acid poisoning (geilsiekte) and, to a lesser extent, enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney). As far as is known, Boer Goats do not contract blue tongue at all. Their grazing habits also make them less susceptible to infection caused by internal parasites, since Boer Goats prefer to graze above the ground, if such grazing is available, such as bushveld or scrub vegetation.

3. **RESISTANCE TO DISEASES** The Boer Goat also has an exceptional ability to withstand and resist diseases such as blue tongue, prussic acid poisoning (geilsiekte) and, to a lesser extent, enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney). As far as is known, Boer Goats do not contract blue tongue at all. Their grazing habits also make them less susceptible to infection caused by internal parasites, since Boer Goats prefer to graze higher foliage, if such grazing is available, such as bushveld or scrub vegetation.

4. **FERTILITY AND KID PERCENTAGE**

The Boer Goat is very fertile and is not seasonally bound. Furthermore, multiple births are the rule rather than the exception, with an average kid percentage of 180 %. These two important economic characteristic have made the Boer Goat

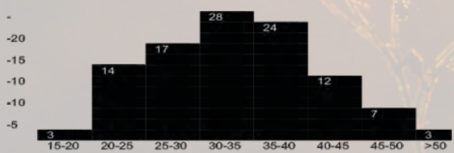
very popular for the following reasons:

4.1 Because the Boer Goat is not seasonally bound, the kidding season can be selected to fit in with the period when food is most plentiful; or, under intensive conditions, kidding can occur every 7 - 8 months.

4.2 It's exceptionally high kid percentage implies that the Boer Goat cannot be surpassed with regards to the percentage of meat per kilogram per ewe or per hectare. This factor places the Boer Goat very high on the ranking list with regard to intensive farming.

5. **ABUNDANCE OF MILK** Growth rate is linked to sufficient milk production and good nurturing instincts in ewes with regards to their young. A ewe has enough milk to raise two kids rapidly.

Difference in ewe production over 3 years 309% born/ewe, 174% weaned/ewe 33kg weaned (100 day mass) per ewe/year, average 100 day mass= 19.8kg



Total weight weaned (100 days) per ewe/year over 3 years.

6. **LONGEVITY**

The SA Boer Boat is able to maintain economic production up to the age of approximately 10 years.

This implies that the percentage of young replacement ewes which have to be withheld is very low.

7. **GRAZING HABITS** Goats prefer small trees and shrubs as their basic diet, but their exceptional economic value lies precisely in the fact that they are able to utilise certain plants which are less appetising to other stock breeds.

Experiments undertaken at Omatjenne Experimental farm have proved that a Boer Goat consumes 74% leaves and 26% grass. As a result, it is possible to farm with cattle and Boer Goats simultaneously without their being in competition with each other to any great extent, so that a maximum number of kilograms of meat per hectare can be produced. As a result of the grazing habits of the Boer Goat, it can be successfully incorporated in this way in order to utilise bushes and shrubs, and thus to assist in controlling infiltration of the bush. When one considers all these characteristics of the SA Boer Goat along with all the space available in this country as well as abroad, where Boer Goats could be successfully accommodated and establish itself world-wide as one of the biggest natural resources for farmers

Management

1. **KIDDING SEASON**

Select the time of year during which the most plentiful supply of food is available up to the period after weaning occurs; in other words, the period during which food will be available for 3½ - 4 months in order to breed kids as well and as cheaply as possible. If possible, it is preferable to plan in such a way that food will still be in plentiful supply for a further 2 - 4 months, since it is best to market Boer Goat kids at the age of 3 - 6 months. This enables the farmer to withhold only his replacement goats during the period of the year when food is scarcer, especially in those sections of the country where farming is carried out on an extremely extensive basis. Try to keep mating time as short as possible - ideally, 36 days. In this way, each ewe will have two cycles of being with the ram. This also facilitates management and marketing considerably.

2. **MATING SEASON**

2.1 Before mating occurs:

A. Make sure ewes are not too fat one month before mating, so that a growing condition can be effectuated before mating, by means of carrying out the following:

Inject, or dose with, Vitamins A, E & E 3 weeks before mating season. This is extremely important, especially during dry periods.

B. Administer stimulating feed in the form of (i) spare camps, (ii) a good lick or (iii) a small amount of maize daily.

C. Put teaser rams in place 2 - 3 weeks before mating time.

D. Inoculate ewes against enzootic aborting 1 - 2 months before mating season.

E. Have rams tested for fertility.

2.2 Mating Season

1. **Mass mating**

1 ram per 35 - 40 ewes. It is very important to endeavour to mate the young ewes separately from the mature ewes.

2. **Single mating**

1 ram per 50 ewes

NB With regards to 1 and 2 above, it is very important to keep rams in small shady camps during very hot periods with a little growing supplement; and rams should only be let loose among ewes during the evening. This system works particularly well in cases where goats are penned at night.

3. **Control Servicing**

Try to carry this out in cool weather wherever possible. A ram can cover a ewe ± every 1/2 hour.

4. **Artificial insemination**

Insert sponge on day 1. Remove sponge on day 14 and inject 1/4 cc PMS on withdrawal during the active period of March - June or 1/2 cc PMS during July - February. A.I. at 48, 60, 72 hours Guard against synchronising too many ewes at a time, as if very bad weather should occur during the kidding season and you do not have enough accommodation for the animals, problems could result. Ewes which are artificially inseminated on the same day usually give birth within a period

of 5 - 7 days relatively to one another. Carry out management during A.I. Keep ewes as calm as possible, providing protection against excessive heat; after A.I., stimulate with teaser rams or young rams on the other side of the fence. Keep ewes in approximately the same nutritional conditions as before A.I.

2.3 After mating season

Keep ewes in the same growing condition for the first month in order to prevent abortion of the fertilized egg cell. Have ewes tested for pregnancy by sonar 42 days after covering, or remove open ewes, with markers, and place with teaser rams or install catchup rams 14 days after A.I.

3. KIDDING SEASON

3.1 A Prior to kidding

1. Inoculate against gangrene of uterus 2 - 3 months before kidding season. The symptoms of this disease are: Ewes die shortly after or up to 3 days after birth as a result of severe inflammation of the uterus.
2. Inoculate against scabby mouth 1 month before kidding season in order to guard against udder infection.
3. Two thirds of the growth of the fetus takes place during the last three weeks of pregnancy. For this reason, it is very important to make extra nutritional provision during this period, in the form of the same treatment as that administered before mating time, i.e. ADE and stimulating feed.
4. Among Boer goats, the average percentage of kids is 180% and many triple births occur.
5. Extra nutrition will make kids stronger and better able to maintain life at birth, especially in the case of multiple births. This is why the sonar is of inestimable value in determining the presence of triplets or quads, in order to ensure that each of the kids are born strong and with a good capacity to maintain life.

6. During droughts it is essential to prevent abortions by giving supplement feeding after two months of pregnancy.

3.2 During kidding season

This is the only period during which Boer Goat farming requires a great deal of care and attention. This is why it is important to keep the kidding season as brief as possible; so that full attention can be focused on it for it is extremely important to carry out planning properly. Remember, nothing can be achieved without work but one should make one's work enjoyable and successful. Therefore, it is necessary to plan this aspect thoroughly and consider using one of the following methods, or a combination thereof, in accordance with your particular circumstances.

1. Enclosure of kids in large pen. Here, all the kids remain behind in the pen when the ewes go to pasture. This system is not recommended, since the kids are invariably thirsty when the ewes return, with the result that any kid will tend to drink milk from any ewe. It is surprising to note how often this method is still used, in spite of all its inherent disadvantages.

2. **Small camps**

The creation of small camps with sufficient food, shelter and shade, which are specially kept aside for the kidding season, is showing signs of becoming the accepted method for the future, especially in cases where farming with large numbers is practiced. In terms of this system, 10 - 20 ewes are placed in a small camp, where they are able to give birth in peace and remain with their kids until the latter are strong enough (± 2 - 3 weeks), after which they may be incorporated into larger flocks. Each ewe which has given birth (along with her kids) receives the same paint serial number. Different colours may be used for single kids, twins and triplets. All that the labourer has to do is to walk amongst the ewes three times per day and place kids correctly with their siblings, and ensure that the ewe allows each kid to drink. The worker may also sort the ewes into camps according to single or dual births once they have given birth, so that it is easier for the labourer to ascertain whether a ewe should have one or two kids. The birth of triplets needs special attention and feeding. The following solutions are suggested:

A. Use small enclosures for the first three weeks.

B. Since there is no place for three kids to drink simultaneously, triplets usually present the problem that the weakest kid is always pushed to one side. If three kids are left with the ewe, she is able to raise them successfully if she is very well fed or if the third kid can be removed by means of one of the following systems:

1. Giving the kid to a ewe with a single kid by means of using small enclosures. What is important is that the ewes with only a single kid should each receive a new kid as soon as possible after having given birth to their own. Ewes usually accept a new kid after 1 or 2 weeks.
2. Raising the third kid by hand with a bottle, or making use of a milkgoat. The latter method works exceptionally well, and a good milkgoat can simultaneously raise four kids exceptionally well if a system of separate enclosure is used.

4. DISEASES AMONG SUCKLING KIDS

1. **Diarrhoea**

This is the result of drinking too much milk or Coccidiosis. Consult the district veterinarian.

2. **Blue louse**

The kids begin to bite and scratch. Catch hold of a kid and inspect its flanks; the lice will be clearly visible. Treatment: Dip or make use of an agent which is poured on. Lice are particularly prevalent in enclosures.

3. **Tapeworm**

Dose once a month

4. Inoculate kids after weaning against **Pasteurella**

5. **Orf infection**

Inoculate kids from 1 week of age.

6. **Brucellosis**

Inoculate male kids at ± 3 months according to the Rev 1 formula.

7. Where necessary inoculate against **Black Quarter**

8. **Castration**

At ± 1 month old.

5. **WEANING**

1. Male kids 3 - 3½ months of age.
2. Female kids and geldings 3½ - 4½ months.

6. **MARKETING**

From 3 months onwards according to market demands.

7. DISEASES

1. Pulpy kidney

The Boer Goat is not very susceptible to this disease, but it is preferable to inoculate.

2. Pasturella

This disease presents a big problem amongst goats and tends to occur under conditions where animals are under stress: drought conditions, sudden severe cold, etc. There are effective inoculations available.

3. Blue udder

Inoculate annually 2 - 4 weeks before kidding season.

4. Brucellosis

Use Brucella inoculation agent Rev 1. Inoculate male kids at 3 - 4 months. This treatment safeguards animals for their entire lifespan.

5.Gangrene of uterus Inoculate with Clostridium Septicum 2 - 3 months before kidding season on an annual basis.

6. Enzootic abortion

Inoculate ewes annually 4 - 6 weeks before mating.

7. Coryne bacterium

It is abscesses which occur both internal and external.

Treatment:

1. Take a specimen for analysis and make sure exactly which bacterium causes your infection.
2. Inoculate with the vaccine that causes your infection.

A. Inoculate once

B. After 3 weeks a second inoculation (Booster)

C. Thereafter every two months.

3. As soon as the abscess is ripe, it is cut open with a vertical cut and pressed out in a receptor and burnt. The wound must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant lotion i.e. Latogin. Isolate the animal until the wound is healed. Although it is necessary to inoculate under certain circumstances, the following aspects need urgent attention:

1. The health conscious public are focusing on organic food at the moment. Therefore it will be a good thing to avoid inoculations & dipping fluid as far as possible.
2. Because the Boer Goat has been in Africa for more than 2000 years, it can be done. Select animals resistant against these diseases as well as internal and external parasites, and then breed with these animals. Eventually it will be worthwhile because we will fetch a premium price for our organic meat.

8. PARASITES

1. Internal

The Boer goat is not highly susceptible to roundworm, since it prefers to graze at a level above the ground under extensive conditions.

However, over a broad spectrum, it is a good idea to dose three weeks after the first spring rains and then again three weeks after the first frost. In the case of cultivated pastures, dosing should take place on a regular basis. Tapeworms present great problems among suckling kids - the latter should therefore be dosed every month.

2. External

- Blue lice disease is problematic especially during dry months, dip or use a pour-on agent.
- Ticks are greatly problematic since goats are extremely sensitive to them. Make use of patch treatment or, under severe conditions, use a pour-on agent.

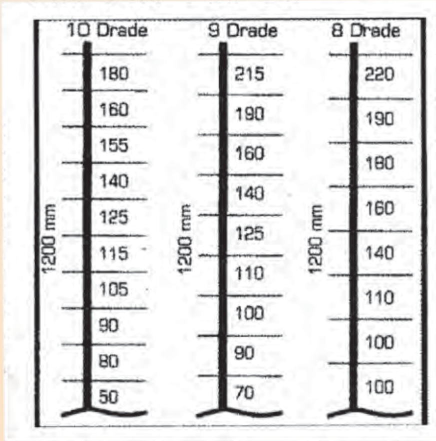
9. **CLASSING**

It is recommended that all breeders who wish to make rapid progress must register at S.A. Studbook and do performance testing through the ARC.

1. Weigh all kids at 100 days and send their weights to the ARC. The result of these tests will enable you to evaluate the kids but mainly the ewes.
2. With above indexes in mind you can class the kids by means of the eye, hand method. Those with obvious faults can be eliminated.
3. At 270 days weigh for the second time and send the weights to the ARC. Your results are very important because that will show the performance of the kid from weaning up to 9 months.
4. The second time around classing is done according to type while keeping the ARC test results in mind. Selection will have to be very strict and the breed standards must be interpreted in full. Because these animals will be your stud for the future you must eliminate all unwanted animals and only keep those that are above average.
5. The next classing will take place after a sonar test or just before kidding where all the ewes that did not lamb will be eliminated. This time we select therefore for reproduction or fertility.
6. Finally all animals that are too old must be culled.

10. **FENCES**

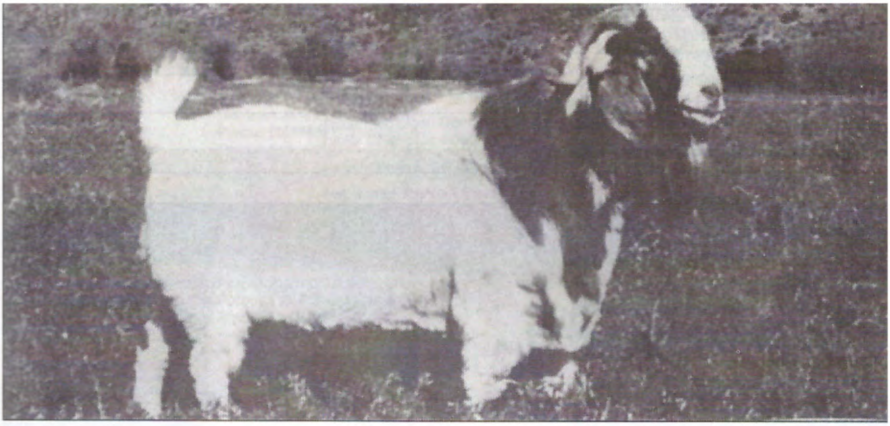
Because Boer Goats are highly intelligent animals and also have the means to be self-sufficient, it is necessary to implement an effective system to make farming with Boer Goats an immense pleasure.



1. Boer goats are highly intelligent animals and that is why fences must be properly spaced and firmly fenced.
2. Droppers 2 metres apart also work well, with a short dropper in between where necessary.
3. Pens and handling facilities must be such that lambs do not learn to crawl through fences during handling.
4. Make sure that lambs cannot get through between the gate and the gate post.
5. A boer goat that has not learned to crawl through a fence as a lamb will not do so as an adult.

Improvement over 66 years

Vordering oor 66 jaar!



Eerste SA Groot Kampioen Ram • First SA Grand Champion Ram – 1962 – T B Jordaan, Somerset-Oos/Eas

1959 - 2025

Goeie voorbeeld van 'n hedendaagse ram.

Good example of a modern ram.

Rasstandaard van die S.A. Boerbok
Breed Standards of the S.A. Boer Goat

Hier volg die rasstandaard soos opgestel en aanvaar deur die "Suid-Afrikaanse Boerboktelersvereniging". Die doel van hierdie rasstandaard is om die ras te verbeter ten einde sy ekonomiese waarde steeds te verhoog.

BOUVORM

KOP: 'n Sterk kop. Groot bruin oë met sagte uitdrukking (nie wild nie). Sterk, effens geboë neus, wye neusgate, sterk diep, breë, goedgevormde onderkaak met 'n prominente neusbeen en gelyk opmekaar passende kake. Tot 6 tand moet 100% sluit. 8 Tand en ouer mag 6 mm verby byt. Permanente tande moet anatomies op die korrekte plek uitkom. Voorkop prominent gebuig, aaneensluitend met buiging van neus en horings. Horings sterk, van middelmatige lengte, redelik wyd geplaas, met geleidelike buiging na agter. Horings so rond en solied as moontlik en donkerkleurig.

Ore: mooi breë gladde ore van middelmatige lengte, wat langs die kop afhang - té kort ore is ongewens.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: Hol voorkop, té regop horing, té plat horing, horings wat reguit uit die kop kom, en waarvan die punte op die nek druk, spits bek, skewe bek, gevoude (in die lengte gevou) ore, stywe wegstaan ore, té lang onderkaak, kort onderbek, blou oë.

NEK EN VOORKWART: Die nek moet matig in lengte en in verhouding met die lyf wees, vol en goed gevlees en goed aansluit by die voorlyf. Die skouer moet stewig gesluit, goed gevlees en breed wees. Die borsbeen moet breed wees, met 'n diep en matige borsprojeksie. Die blad moet in verhouding goed gevlees wees en goed aansluit by die skof. Die skof moet so breed en vol wees as moontlik (nie skerpnie). Voorbene moet van middelmatige lengte wees, en in verhouding met diepte van lyf. Bene moet sterk en goed geplaas wees met sterk kootgewrigte, reggevormde hoewe, so donker as moontlik.

Following are the Breed standards as drawn up and accepted by the Boer Goat Breeders' Association of South Africa. The aim of the breeding standards is to improve the breed and to increase the economic value.

CONFORMATION

HEAD: A strong head with large, soft brown eyes, without a wild or untamed look. A strong, slightly curved nose, wide nostrils, strong deep, broad, well-shaped lower jaw with a prominent nasal bone and interlocking jaws. Up to 6 teeth must show a perfect bite. Eight tooth and older may show 6mm protrusion. Permanent teeth must cut in the correct anatomical place. The forehead must be prominently curved linking up with the curve of nose and horns. Horns should be strong, of moderate length and placed moderately apart with a gradual backward curve. Horns have to be as round and solid as possible and in dark colour. Ears are to be broad, smooth and of medium length hanging downwards from the head. Ears that are too short are undesirable.

Characteristic cull defects: Concave fore-head, horns too straight or too flat: the tips of the horns must not press against the neck, pointed jaw, ears folded (lengthwise), stiff protruding ears, ears too short, over- or undershot jaw and blue eyes.

NECK AND FOREQUARTERS: A Neck of moderate length in proportion to the length of the body, full and well-fleshed and well-joined to the forequarter, is essential. The sternum should be broad, with a deep and moderate chest projection. The shoulder should be fleshy, in proportion to the body and be well-fitted to the withers. The withers should be broad and as well-fitted as possible (not sharp). The front legs should be of medium length and in proportion to the depth of the body. The legs should be strong and well-placed, with strong pastern joints and well-formed hoofs which are as dark as possible.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: Té lang dun nek, té kort nek, té los skouers.

MIDDELSTUK: 'n Lang, diep en breë romp is die ideaal. Die ribbes moet goed gewelf, goed gevlees, en die lende goed gevul wees. Die bok moet 'n sterk, breë en redelike reguit rug hê, en nie geknyp wees agter die blaaie nie.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: Té hol rug, platsydig, duiwelsgreep, silindries, té reguit rug.

AGTERLYF: Die kruis moet breed en lank wees en nie te veel hang nie. Goed gevleesde, met goed bespierde boude wat nie te plat is nie, en dye wat breed en vol vleis is, is ideaal. Die stert moet reguit uit die stertwortel uitgroei en kan dan swaai.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: 'n Kruis wat té veel hang of té kort is, plat boude, té lang skenkel, skewe stert. Kort bespiering is ongewens.

BENE: Klem moet gelê word op die bene wat sterk (goeie tekstuur) en goed geplaas moet wees. Té dik gevleesde bene is ongewens. Sterk bene moet gepaard gaan met gehardheid en goeie konstitusie: 'n eienskap wat absoluut onontbeerlik is by die Boerbok.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: X-bak of hol voorbene, koei, sekel of regop hak, té dun of té vlesige dik bene, kote, hoewe wat uit of in draai.

VEL EN BEDEKKING: Los, soepel vel met voldoende bors en nekplooie, by die ram. Ooglede en nie-haargedeeltes moet gepigmenteer wees. Die kaal vel onder die stert moet minstens 75% gepigmenteer wees vir stoet. (100% pigment die ideaal). Kort en gladde, glansende hare is die ideaal. 'n Beperkte hoeveelheid dons sal in die wintermaande toegelaat word.

Characteristic cull defects: Too long, thin neck; too short neck, shoulders too loose.

BARREL: The ideal is a long, deep broad barrel. The ribs must be well sprung and fleshed, and the loins as well filled as possible. The goat should have a broad, fairly straight back and must not be pinched behind the shoulders.

Characteristic cull defects: Back too concave, too slab-sided, too cylindrical or pinched behind the shoulder.

HINDQUARTERS: The Boer Goat should have a broad and long rump, not sloping too much, well fleshed buttocks which are not too flat, and have fully fleshed thighs. The tail must be straight where it grows out of the dock and then may swing to either side.

Characteristic cull defects: A rump that hangs too much or is too short. A too long shank or flat buttocks. Short musculature is undesirable

LEGS: Emphasis should be placed on the legs which should be strong and well-placed. Too fleshy legs are undesirable. Strong legs imply hardiness and a strong constitution, which are absolutely essential characteristics of the Boer Goat.

Characteristic cull defects: Knock knees, bandy legs, cow hocked or post legged or sickle hocked. Legs too thin or too fleshy. Weak pasterns and hoofs pointing outwards or inwards

SKIN AND COVERING: A loose supple skin with sufficient chest and neck skin folds, especially in the case of rams, is essential. Eyelids and hairless parts must be pigmented. The hairless skin under the tail should have 75% pigmentation for stud purposes, with 100% pigmentation the ideal.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: Té lang,growwe bedekking, té donsige bedekking, asook té ligte pigmentasie by haarlose dele.

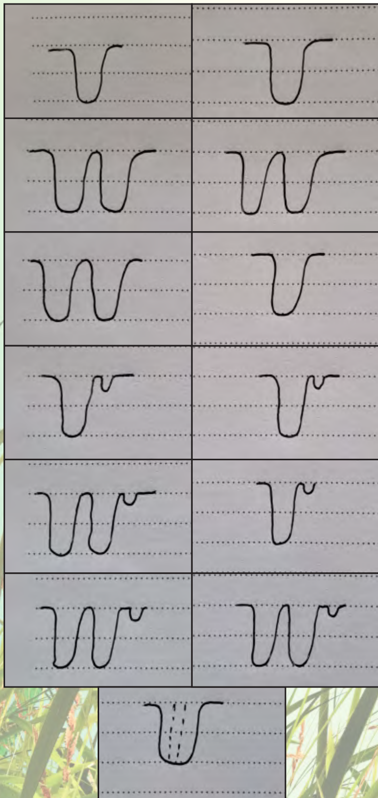
GESLAGSORGANE: 'n Goedgevormde en stewige aangehegte uier met spene, soos die sketse aandui, word as riglyn aanvaar en sal geldig en bindend wees totdat navorsings resultate dit bevestig of die teendeel bewys.

A limited amount of fur will be tolerated during winter months.

Characteristic cull defects: Covering too long and coarse or too furry, and a lack of pigmentation of hairless parts.

SEXUAL ORGANS: GENITALS: A well-shaped and sturdy attached udder with teats, as the sketches indicate, is accepted as a guideline and will be valid and binding until research results confirm or prove otherwise.

STOET SPENE / STUD TEATS



Alle ander spene, indien funksioneel doeltreffend, is kudde spene.

RAMME
Twee matige, groot, goedgevormde en gesonde, ewe groot teelballe in een sak, by ramme. Sak, nie meer as 5cm gesplete, is toelaatbaar. Die skrotum moet ten minste **28cm in omtrek op 2 Tand en ouer wees, en in verhouding** met die dier.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: Tros, kalbas of gesplete spene, té klein teelballe, sak meer as 5cm gesplete.

KWALITEIT: Dit word aangedui deur die volgende eienskappe: Kwaliteit is kort gladde hare met 'n mooi glans, veredelde voorkoms met veral 'n sterk kop, mooi na agter gebuigde ronde horings: los, dik, soepel en geplooide vel by ramme. Kort, gladde hare met 'n mooi glans. Hiermee saam moet die dier 'n lewenskragtige houding hê.

GROOTTE: 'n Middelmatige groot swaar bok met maksimum vleisproduksie is die ideaal. 'n Goeie verhouding tussen lengte van been en diepte van lyf moet op alle ouderdomme gehandhaaf word met lammers wat neig om effens langer op die been te wees.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: Té groot of té klein (ponie).

KLEUR: Die ideaal is 'n wit bok met 'n rooi kop, verkieslik met 'n bles, volledig gepigmenteerde velskakerings van ligrooi tot donkerrooi is toelaatbaar. Die minimum vereiste vir 'n stoetbok, is 'n kol van minstens 10cm in deursnee weerskante van die kop (ore uitgesluit). Ore moet elkeen minstens 75% rooi wees en pigment moet minstens 75% wees. Daar mag geen variasie van die kleur van 'n stoetbok wees nie, m.a.w. dit moet 'n suiwer kleur wees.

'n Dier wat op grond van kleur 'n kuddedier is, mag nie aan die Wêreldskou deelneem nie maar wel aan Streek- en Klubskoue.

Minimum kleur vir kuddebokke
10cm aan beide kante van die kop, met **25%** kleur in die ore.

RAMS: Two reasonably large, well-formed, healthy and equal sized testes in one scrotum. A scrotum with a split no larger than 5cm is permissible. The scrotum must be at least 28cm in circumference at 2 Tooth and older, and in proportion with the animal.

Characteristic cull defects: Bunched, calabash or split teats. Testes too small, a scrotum with more than a 5 cm split

QUALITY: Is indicated by the following characteristics: This is achieved with short glossy hair and a fine luster, and ennobled appearance, especially with a strong head, rounded horns bent backward, loose thick, supple, folds of skin (particularly with rams) and short smooth glossy hair. In addition to the above mentioned qualities, the goat must have a lively appearance.

SIZE: The ideal is an average sized goat for maximum meat production. Not too big or too small. The desirable ratio between length of leg and depth of body should be achieved at all ages. Lambs should tend to be longer in the leg.

Characteristic cull defects: Goats too large or too small (pony).

COLOURING: The ideal is a white goat with a red head, preferably with a white blaze and fully pigmented skin. Shadings between light and dark red are permissible. The minimum requirement for a stud animal is a patch of at least 10cm in diameter on both sides of the head, ears excluded. Both ears should have at least 75% red colouring and with 75% pigmentation. There may be no variation of the color of a stud buck, i.e. it must be a pure color.

Minimum colour for flock goats:
10 cm on either side of the head with 25% colour in the ears. A goat that is a flock goat because of colour, may not participate at the World Show, but may participate at Regional and Club Shows.

DIE VOLGENDE IS OOK TOELAATBAAR VIR STOET DOELEINDES:

KOP, NEK EN VOORKWART: Geheel rooi kleur is toelaatbaar beperk tot nie verder as die bladbeen, en nie laer af op die blad as gelyk met die bors aansluiting nie.

MIDDEL, AGTERSTEL EN ONDERLYN: Net een kol van maksimum 10cm in deursneë is toelaatbaar.

BENE: Onder die term "bene" word verstaan dié gedeelte onder 'n denkbeeldige lyn van die bors en onderlyn. Kolle met 'n gesamentlike deursnee van 5cm is toelaatbaar.

STERT: Die stert mag rooi wees, maar die rooi mag nie verder as 2.5cm op die lyf gedeeltes wees nie.

ROOI HARE EN BEDEKKING: Baie min rooi hare is toelaatbaar vanaf 2-tand ouderdom en ouer.

PIGMENTASIE: Diskrimineer teen té ligte pigmentasie.

KUDDEBOK: 'n Kuddebok is 'n bok wat nie voldoen aan die vereistes vir stoet nie, maar geen prulfoute het nie. Minstens 50% van die kleur moet wit wees en die ander 50% moet rooi wees. Die rooi kleur van 'n Kuddebok kan 50% aaneenlopend wees sonder om die indruk van bont te skep. Die res van die lyf moet wit wees. Indien kleur as los kolle presenteer mag dit nooit die indruk van bont skep nie. Onder die stert moet die kuddebok minstens 25% gepigmenteer wees.

VERDUIDELIKING VAN DIE RASSTANDAARDE:
By die toepassing van die rasstandaarde, is daar baie aspekte wat nie volkome gedefinieer kan word nie. In so 'n geval moet die inspekteur of

THE FOLLOWING IS PERMISSIBLE FOR STUD PURPOSES:

HEAD, NECK AND FORE-QUARTERS:
Consistent colour is permissible but must not go farther than the shoulder nor lower than level with the chest.

BARREL, HINDQUARTER AND BELLY: Only one patch not exceeding 10cm in diameter is permissible.

LEGS: The term "legs" means that portion below an imaginary line formed by the chest and the under line. Patches with a combined diameter of 5cm are permissible.

TAIL: The tail may be red, but the red colour may not continue onto the body for more than 2,5cm.

RED HAIR AND COVERING: Very few red hair are permissible within the coat from 2 tooth onwards.

PIGMENTATION: Discriminate against too light pigmentation.

FLOCK GOAT: A flock goat is a Boer Goat which does not comply with the stud standards, but has no cull defects. At least 50% of the colour must be white; the other 50% must be red. The red colour of the commercial goat must be 50% continuous without creating the impression of being motley. The rest of the body must be white. If the red colour is in the form of separate markings, it must never give the impression of being motley. Under the tail the flock goat must be at least 25% pigmented.

Explanation of Breed Standards
In applying these standards there are many aspects which cannot be completely defined. In such cases

beoordelaar sy eie diskresie gebruik. Alhoewel die rasstandaarde kort, saaklik en duidelik is, is dit egter nodig om meer inligting te verstrek ten opsigte van sekere beskrywings. Die grootste deel van die bok se lyf moet wit wees omdat dit baie opsigtelik is, en die bymekaarmaak van bokke in ruie veld vergemaklik. 'n Gepigmenteerde vel op die nie haarbedekte gedeeltes, soos byvoorbeeld onder die stert, rondom die ooglede en bek, is uiters noodsaaklik omdat dit weerstand bied teen sonbrand, wat later mag oorskakel in velkanker. 'n Gepigmenteerde vel is ook beter bestand teen velsiektes. 'n Los soepel vel is noodsaaklik uit 'n oogpunt van aanpassing by klimaatsomstandighede. In Suid-Afrika wat 'n warm en sonnige land is, is 'n dier met 'n los soepel vel en kort hare beter aangepas; daarbenewens bied so 'n vel ook meer weerstand teen uitwendige parasiete.

ALGEMENE VOORKOMS EN TIPE: 'n Bok met 'n mooi kop, na agter gebuigde ronde horings, los dik soepel en geplooide vel by ramme met verskillende liggaamsdele wat goed gevlees en pragtig in balans is. (Die ooi moet vroulik wees en effens wig na vore wat 'n kenmerk van vrugbaarheid is.) Die veredelde boerbok vertoon mooi simmetries met 'n sterk lewenskragtige voorkoms en genoeg kwaliteit met baie klem op vroulikheid by die ooi en manlikheid by die ram.

VRUGBAARHEID: Skoue en Veilings onder beskerming van die SABTV

Ten einde aan Streek- en Klubskoue te mag deelneem, sowel as om op Streek- , Klub- en Produksieveilings diere aan te bied onder die beskerming van die SABTV, geld die volgende reëls :

Boerbokooie van 6-tand en ouer moet sigbaar dragtig wees OF dragtig geskandeer word op die Skou- of Veilingspersele onderskeidelik OF in die diskresie van die beoordelaars / keurders sonder twyfel voorheen gelam het OF lammers soog.

the inspector or judge must use his discretion. In spite of the breed standards being clear and to the point, it is never the less necessary to supply additional information in respect of certain descriptions. The major part of the body of the goat must be white to make it conspicuous and to facilitate the rounding up of goats in dense terrain. A pigmented skin on the hairless parts, e.g. under the tail, round the eyelids and mouth etc, is absolutely essential, because it offers resistance to sunburn which may result in cancer. A pigmented skin is also more resistant to skin disease. A loose, supple skin is essential for adaptability to climatic conditions. In South Africa, which is a warm and sunny country, an animal with loose skin and short hair is better adapted. In addition, skin of this kind provides additional resistance to external parasites.

GENERAL APPEARANCE AND TYPE: A goat with a fine head, round horns that are bent backwards, a loose, supple skin with folds (especially in rams) and with body parts well fleshed and in perfect balance. The ewe must be feminine, wedging slightly up to the front, which is a sign of fertility. The ram is heavier in the head, neck and forequarters. The SA Boer Goat is an animal with symmetry, with a strong, vigorous appearance and fine quality. The ewe must be feminine and the ram masculine.

FERTILITY : AUCTIONS AND SHOWS

In order to participate at Regional and Club Shows and also to present animals at Regional, Club and Productions Auctions under the auspices of the SABGBA , the following rules apply :

Boer Goat ewes of 6-tooth and older must be visibly pregnant OR scan positive for pregnancy at the Show or Auction Venue respectively, OR without any doubt by the Judges / Inspectors at their discretion - have lambed previously OR have suckling kids.

Ten einde aan die **Wêreldskou deel te neem,** sowel as om op die **Nasionale- en Wêreldskouveilings** diere aan te bied, geld die volgende reëls :

Boerbokooie van 6-tand en ouer moet op die Skou- of Veilingspersele onderskeidelik dragtig geskandeer word OF **lammers soog wat teenwoordig moet wees op die terrein.**

Ramme van 2-tand en ouer, moet op die Perseel deur ń Veearts getoets word vir vrugbaarheid , om aangebied te kan word vir die Nasionale- of die Wêreldskouveilings.

Diere wat aan 'n Wereld en/of Nasionale skou deelneem moet almal fenotipies aan die Rasstandaard van die SABTV voldoen. Die bokke moet ook by SA Stamboek geregistreer wees met die aanhangsel (byv. B of SP) soos voorgeskryf vir die jaar waarin die dier deelneem.

In order to participate at the **World Show** and also to present animals at the **National and the World Show** Auction, the following rules apply :

Boer Goat ewes of 6-tooth and older must scan positive for pregnancy at the Show or Auction Venue respectively **OR have suckling kids that must be present on site.**

In order for a ram of 2-tooth and older to be presented at the World Show Auction or National Auction, he must be tested for fertility by a Veterinarian at the Venue of the Auction.

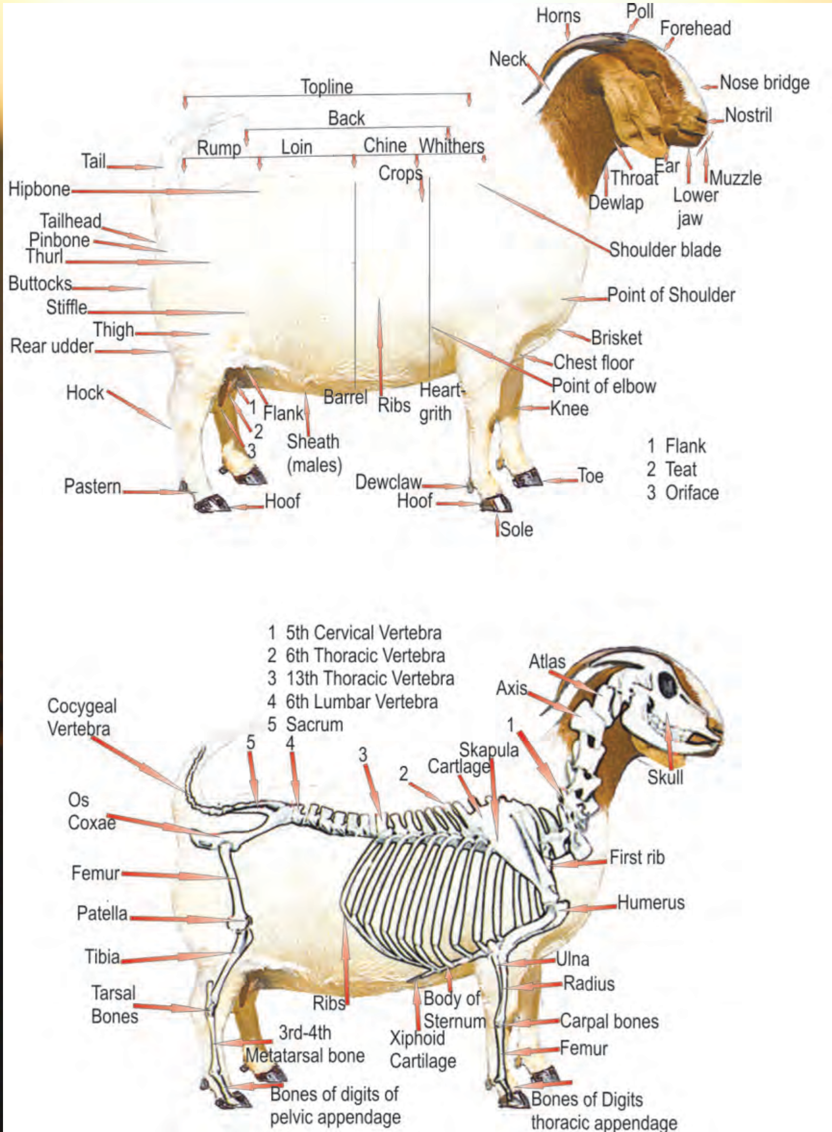
Animals that participate in a World and/or National show must all phenotypically meet the Breed Standard of the SABGBA. The goats must also be registered with the SA Studbook with the suffix (eg B or SP) as prescribed for the year in which the animal participates.

Die ideale Boerbok Ram en Ooi
The ideal Boer Goat Ram and Ewe

Ken jou bok

Know your goat

Goat Skeleton:



Heads/Koppe Ewes/Ooie

Ewe: PERFECT HEAD

A strong head with large soft brown eyes and without an untamed or wild look. A strong, slightly curved nose, wide nostrils, strong well-formed mouth with well-fitted jaws. Up to 6 teeth must show a perfect bite. Eight tooth old's and older may show 6mm protrusion. Permanent teeth must cut in the correct anatomical place. The forehead must be prominently curved linking up with the curve of nose and horns.

Ooi: KORREKTE KOP

KOP: 'n Sterk kop. Groot bruin oë met sagte uitdrukking (nie wild nie). Sterk, effens geboë neus, wye neusgate,sterk goed gevormde bek met kake wat goed sluit. Tot 6 tand moet 100% sluit. 8 Tand en ouer mag 6 mm verby byt. Permanente tande moet anatomies op die korrekte plek uitkom. Voorkop prominent gebuig, aaneensluitend met buiging van neus en horings.

Flat forehead: A goat with a flat forehead usually has a bulge on the forehead and upright horns.

Plat voorkop: 'n Bok met 'n plat voorkop het gewoonlik 'n knop voor die kop en regop horings.

Hollow forehead: As per a flat forehead, with the addition of a snub nose.

Hol voorkop: Dieselfde as by 'n plat voorkop, maar daarby kom ook 'n "wip" neus.

Pointed muzzle usually goes hand in hand with a concave, pointy nose and an underdeveloped lower jaw.

Spitsbek het gewoonlik ook 'n hol neus wat spits, en 'n onderontwikkelde onderkaak

Ears & Eyes   Ore & Oë

Ears: Correct

Ore: korrek

Stiff, protruding ears is not only a cull defect, but is also a sign of wildness.

Stywe, wegstaan ore is 'n prulfout en ook 'n teken van wildheid.

Ear folded (lengthwise). It is a cull defect as it is irreversible.

Vou-oor (in lengte gevou) is 'n prulfout omdat dit onherstelbaar is.

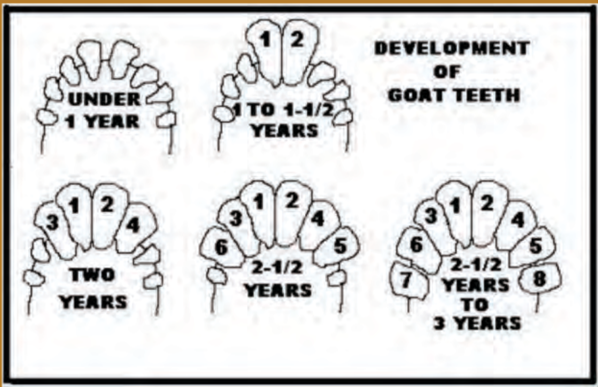
Ear curled upwards: Not a cull defect because it can be corrected.

Opkrul oor: Nie prulfout nie omdat dit herstelbaar is.

A wide-eye: this is highly undesirable because the animals will be wild and difficult to handle or control / **Oopgesperde-of wilde oog:** baie ongewens omdat die diere wild is en moeilik beheer- en hanteerbaar.

Inrol ooglid / Roll in eyelid

Teeth Age   Tande ouderdom



Kort onderkaak
Lower jaw too short

Lang onderkaak
Lower jaw too long

Goats don't have teeth on their upper jaw. Instead, they just have a strong dental pad. They do, however, have an incredibly mobile upper lip that helps them to sort through spiny, thorny twigs to find plants tender

Horns / Horings

Horns correct: Horns should be strong, of moderate length and placed moderately apart with a gradual backward curve. Horns have to be as round and solid as possible and in dark colour.

Horings korrek: Horings sterk, van middelmatige lengte, redelik wyd geplaas, met geleidelike buiging na agter. Horings so rond en solied as moontlik en donkerkleurig.

Horns that are too upright usually go hand in hand with a rounded, bulging forehead and a concave nose bridge. In some cases, especially when this goes hand in hand with wild eyes, the animal is also wild.

Té regop horings gaan gewoonlik gepaard met 'n ronde, uitstaande voorkop en 'n hol neusbeen. In sommige gevalle, veral waar dit gepaard gaan met 'n wilde oog is die diere ook wild.

A flat sharp-edged horn is usually too heavy a horn, the points thereof bend outwards. The forehead is usually also too prominent with a hollow between the eyes. These ewes usually have a masculine appearance, while the ram's horns are usually placed too close to each other

Plat, skerpkantige horing is gewoonlik 'n té swaar horing waarvan die punte uitdraai na buite. Die voorkop is gewoonlik ook té prominent met 'n holte reg voor die ooglyn. Hierdie ooie het meestal 'n manlike voorkoms terwyl die ramme se horings te naby aan mekaar geplaas is.

Horns,rams Horings, ramme

Side view of the ideal head and horn, and jaw with a perfect bite and with the requisite folds on neck of rams. The goat is gentle eyed which tells that it is tame.

Sy aangesig van die ideale korrekte kop en horing met kake wat perfek sluit en plooi ontwikkeling wat gewens is by ramme. Die oog is sag en die dier het 'n mak voorkoms.

Horns to severely curled

Horings krul te gou

Horns too flat

Té plat horings

Té plat en regop horings

Horns too high and too flat

Horns,rams - Horings,ramme

Horns that are positioned too close to each other are economically undesirable, because these animals often injure or break each others legs. When they browse high up in thick bushes such horns can easily get caught in the bush, resulting in the goat hanging itself.

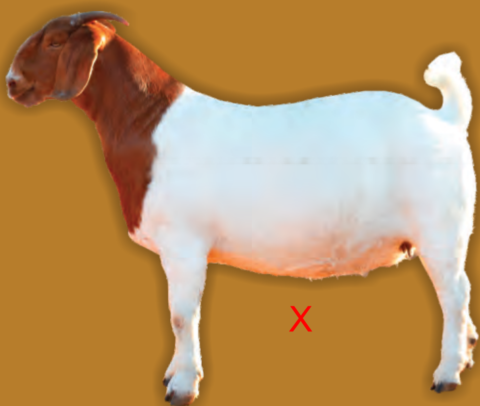
Horings wat té naby aan mekaar geplaas is, is 'n ekonomiese nadelige eienskap omdat sulke diere mekaar se bene kan beseer of breek. Wanneer hulle hoog in digte bos eet, kan dié horings ook makliker vasgevang word en hulle hang hulself sodoende op met noodlottige gevolge.

Horns must be correctly placed, wide and as round as possible, and amber in colour. The horns must curl backward, following the curve of the forehead, then become slightly wider apart so as not to chafe the neck.

Horings moet korrek geplaas, wyd, amber kleuring en so rond as moontlik wees. Die horings moet teen dieselfde kurwe as die voorkop agteroor krul en effens wyer word sodat dit nie die nek stukkend skaaf nie.

Balance (Body Depth)
Balans (Diepte van middelstuk)

No balance - body depth too shallow.
The chest becomes smaller and the flank becomes higher.
Geen balans - silindries die bors sny op (vlak borsvloer), en die lieste sny op.



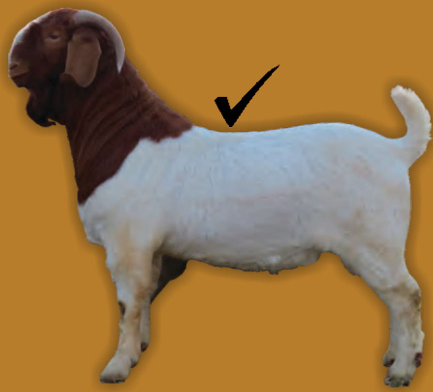
No balance - body depth too deep. Not only is the back higher and the girth lower, but the neck is thicker and the flank is lower. These ewes are less fertile and poor breeders.

Geen balans - té diep middelstuk. Nie net die ruglyn word hoër en die onderlyn laer nie, die nek word ook vlesiger en die lies skuif af. Ooie met hierdie tipe bouvorm is gewoonlik minder vrugbaar.

Balance (Length) Balans (Lengte)

No balance
Body length too short
Geen balans té kort

No balance
Body length too short
Geen balans té kort



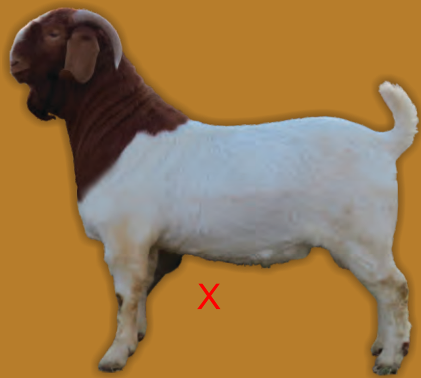
No balance
Body length too long and cylindrical
Geen balans té lank en silindries

No balance
Body length too long and cylindrical
Geen balans té lank en silindries

Balance (Body Depth)
Balans (Diepte van middelstuk)

No balance - body depth too shallow
When the animals body is cylindrical or too shallow, the following occurs:
1. The chest is weaker
2. Curve below shoulder too sharp. They usually have a ditch behind the shoulder and underneath the chest and a severe form of devils grip.

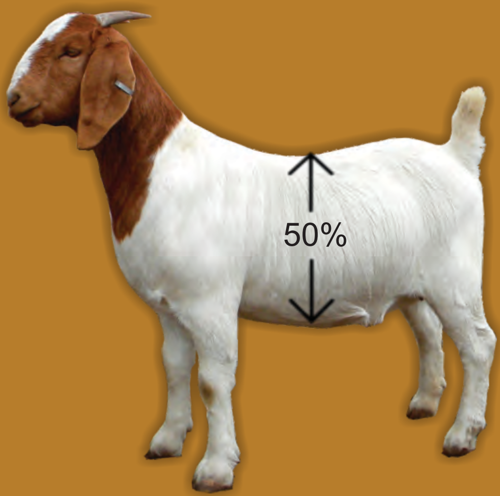
Geen balans – silindries
Wanneer 'n dier silindries is, gaan die volgende daarmee gepaard:
1. Die bors word swakker
2. Hulle sny op agter die blad



No balance - body depth too deep
A body that is too deep usually goes hand in hand with a body length that is too short, as well as legs that are too short. The wedge-shaped or angular body is then lost.

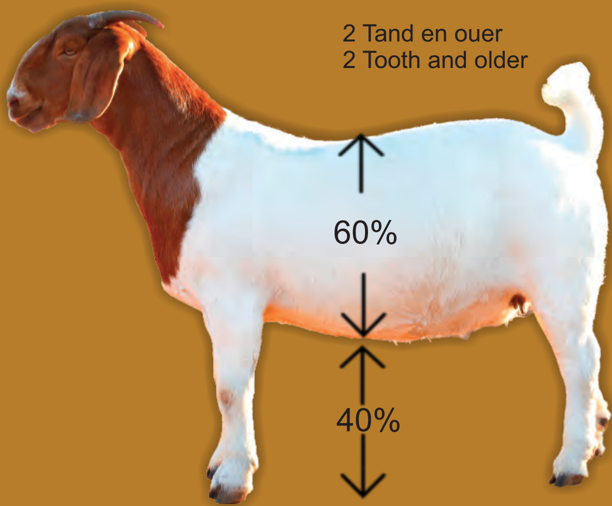
Geen Balans – té diep middelstuk
'n Té diep middelstuk gaan gewoonlik gepaard met 'n korter lyf lengte en té kort bene. Die wigvorm gaan ook heeltemal verlore.

Balance Legs-to-body ratio
Balans Liggaam tot beenverhouding



50/50 Legs to body ration
acceptable for lambs

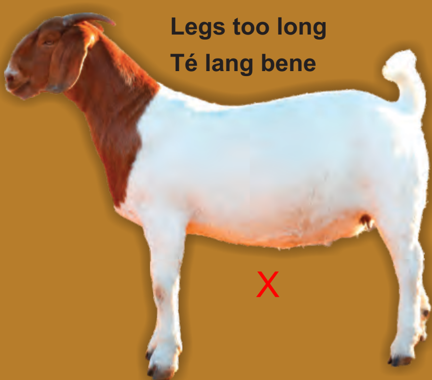
2 Tand en ouer
2 Tooth and older



LEG TYPES
BEEN LENGTE TIPES

Legs too short
Té kort bene

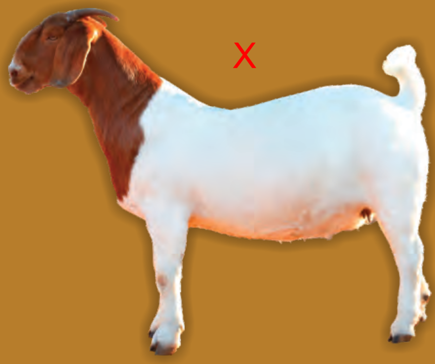
Legs too short
Té kort bene



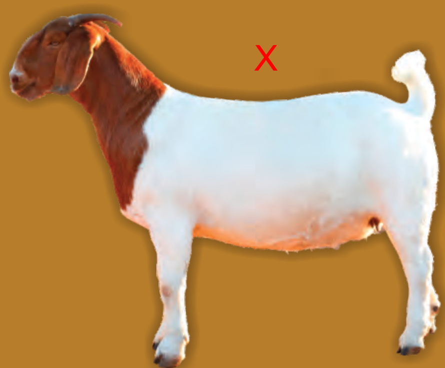
Legs too long
Té lang bene

Legs too long
Té lang bene

TOP LINE / TOPLYN



Hollow, weak back
Té hol rug

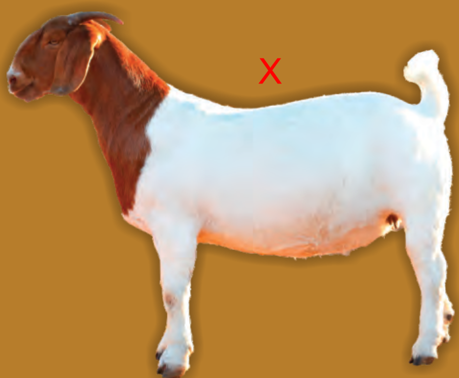


Straight back showing lack of loin muscling
Té reguit rug met te min bespiering in die lende

Devils Grip & Shallow Flank
Duiwelsgreep & Opsny Lies

Lacking strength behind the shoulder
Devils grip

Duiwelsgreep

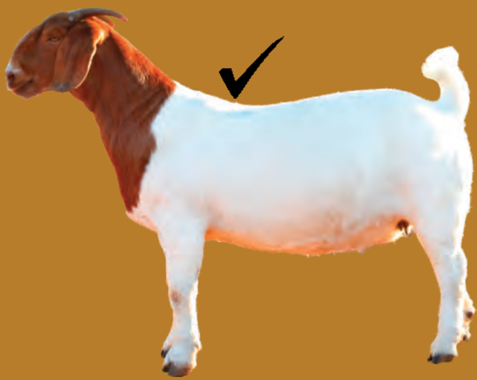


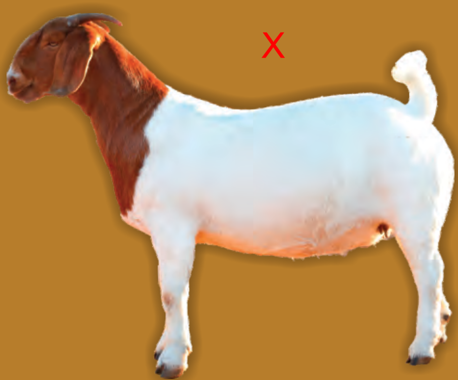
Curve of flank too pronounced
Lies sny té hoog op

Rumps / Kruise

Sloping rump: The tail is lower onto the back, the back is hollow and the buttocks are flatter.

Hangkruis: Let op dat die stert laer afkom, die rug effens holler word, en die boud se ronding platter word.





Rump too short
Kruis te kort

Loose Shoulders / Los Skouers

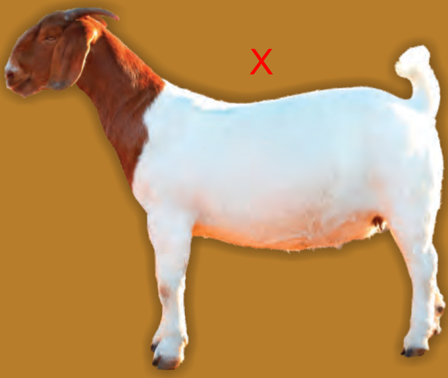
When the shoulder blades are very loose, the shoulder blade protrudes above the line of the goat's back when in motion.

By 'n los skouer in erge graad is daar nie veel wat aan die bok verander nie, behalwe die skouer wat bokant die ruglyn uitstaan wanneer die dier beweeg.

Short Muscle & Flat Chested
Kortbespiering & Platbors

Buttocks muscling too short: Not only is the buttocks muscling too short, but the flank becomes higher, the hock straighter, and the front leg muscles disappear.

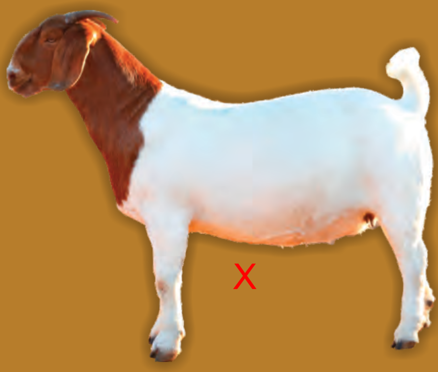
Boudspier té kort: Die boudspier word nie net korter nie, die lies lig ook hoër en die hak word meer regop. Die voorarm spiere verdwyn.



Flat-chested: Not only is the chest flatter, but the neck is also thinner.

Swak bors ontwikkeling: Die bors word nie alleen platter nie, die nek word ook dunner.

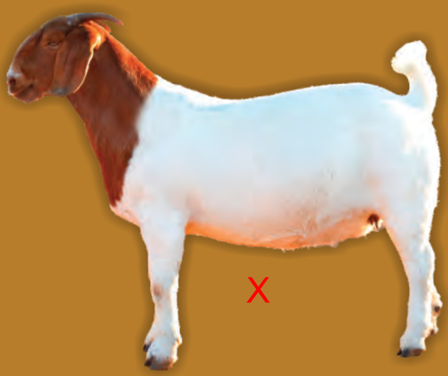
NECK / NEK



Fleshy, masculine neck. These ewes are usually less fertile and have weaker mothering characteristics than the more feminine angular ewes. Their ability to produce outstanding generations of progeny is also doubtful.

Vlesige, manlike nek.

Hierdie ooie is normaalweg minder vrugbaar en het swakker moeder eienskappe as die meer vroulike wigvormige ooie. Hulle vermoë om uitstaande en goeie nageslag voort te bring word ook betwyfel.

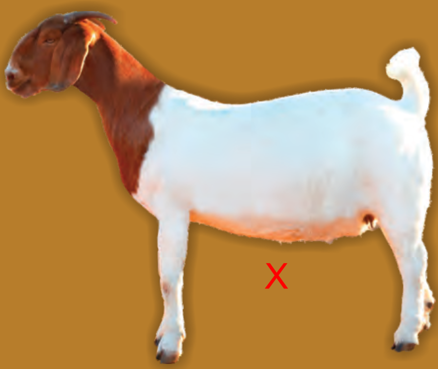


Neck too short and thick
Nek té kort en dik

ANGULARITY / WIGVORM

Too heavy-chested, lacking angularity: The chest is lower and more prominent, the stomach line is straighter and the entire neck is considerably thicker. This ewe is less fertile than the angular ewe.

Borsbeen té swaar, wig na voor:
Die borslyn word laer en meer prominent, die maag se lyn word meer reguit en die hele nek word aansienlik dikker. Hierdie tipe is minder vrugbaar as die wigvormige ooi.



Chest too sharp and too shallow:
The curve of the stomach line tends to go upwards, the chest is smaller, the neck thinner and the front leg muscles disappear.

Té vlak bors: Die maaglyn sny op, die bors word kleiner, die nek dunner en die voorarm spiere verdwyn.

Fore Quarter
Voorkwart

Correct fore quarter and a good example of the front view of a head, pleat development and straight well-placed forelegs.

Korrekte voorlyf en demonstrasie van kop van voor, vel ontwikkeling en reguit, goed geplaaste voorbene.

Fore Quarter
Voorkwart

✓

Shoulders too broad

Té breë skouers

X

Shoulders too narrow

Té nou skouers

X

Chest too narrow

Té nou bors

X

Chest too high & flat

Té vlak bors

X

Front legs
Voorbene

Bandy legs
Bakbene

X Legs
X Bene

Turned in hooves
Indraai kloue

Turned out hooves
Uitdraai kloue

Pastern Joints
Kootgewrigte

This is a clear example of strong, short pastern joints and weak, malformed hind-leg pastern joints. The same can happen with foreleg pastern joints. This is highly undesirable as the animal walks with great difficulty.

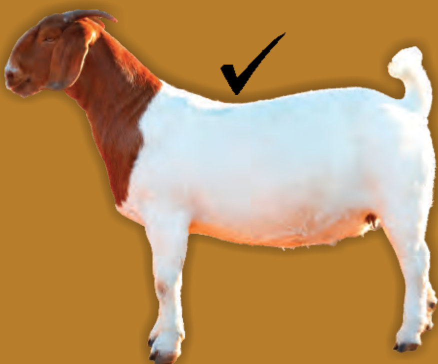
Hierdie is 'n duidelike voorbeeld van sterk, kort kootgewrigte en swak, foutiewe agterkote. Dieselfde kan met die voorkote gebeur en is uiters ongewens aangesien so'n dier moeilik loop.

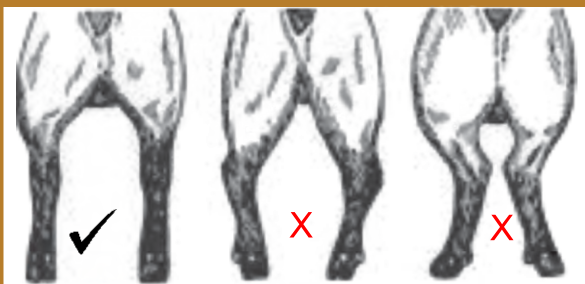
X

Bent front legs
Gebuigde voorbene

Knees bent backwards. This is found more often on rams than on ewes.
Hol voorbene. Kry dit meer by ramme as by ooie.

Leg Stance
Stand Van Bene





Bandy Legged
Bak Bene

Cow Hocked
Koeihakke

Hind Quarter / Agterkwart

X

This is an example of a flat-sided goat. The body becomes smaller with less muscle and as a result produces less meat.

Hierdie is 'n voorbeeld van 'n platsydige bok waarvan die lyf al smaller word, minder gespierd is en wat gevolglik minder vleis produseer.

✓

The ideal rear end is naturally wide spread legs with a balanced amount of long muscling.

Die ideale agterkwart met goed geplaaste bene, goed gevleesde boude en dye wat breed en vol vleis is.

X

Goats that grow to be physically too large are functionally ineffective as they are unable to maintain themselves on natural grazing. They are also prone to leg problems like weak pastern joints. There is also a possibility that they may develop a hollow back.

Diere wat té breed en té reusagtig groot is, sal waarskynlik funksioneel ondoeltreffend wees, omdat hulle hulself nie sal kan handhaaf op natuurlike weiding nie. Hierdie diere kan waarskynlik ook been probleme hê soos kote wat sak, en 'n moontlikheid dat hulle rug hol kan word.

Tail / Stert

The tail must be straight and vertical from the base to the tip.

Die stert moet regop en vertikaal vanuit die stert wortel wees tot by die punt.

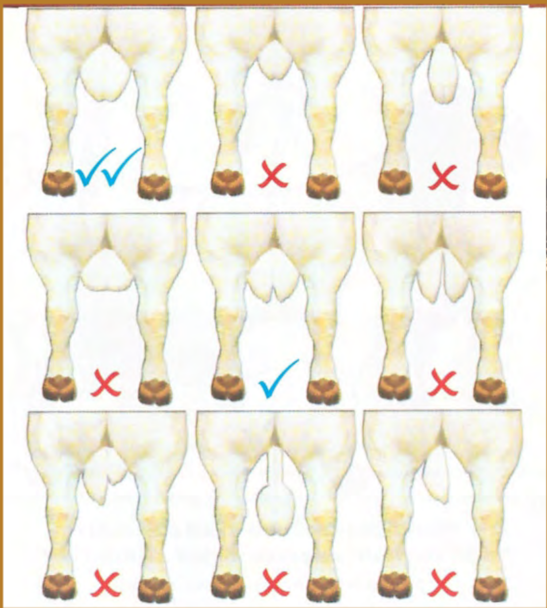
A tail that is bent at the base is unacceptable and is genetically hereditary.

'n Skewe stert vanuit die stertwortel is onaanvaarbaar en geneties oorerflik.

This tail grows straight at its base, and is curled thereafter resulting in the tip lying flat on the goat's back. This is acceptable.

Hierdie stert groei reguit vanuit die stert wortel, draai daarna met 'n krul wat veroorsaak dat die stert punt op die rug platgetrek word.Dit is toelaatbaar.

Testicles
Testes



The Ideal testicles are those that are large and even with a distinct Epididymedis. A split of 5 cm is acceptable. Too long, too small, too fl at (no Epididymedis), too long a split, uneven or single testicles.

Die ideale skrotum bestaan uit twee ewe groot teelballe wat nie te laag hang nie, en kan 5cm gesplete wees. Byballe moet goed gevorm en gesond wees. Té lang, té klein, té plat, té lang split, oneweredige of enkel testes.

Ideal Udder & Teats
Ideale Uier & Spene

Stoet/Stud

The ideal lactating udder is well-attached and even shaped, with teats long enough for the lamb to suckle, but not too long. The udder should be neither too deep below the hocks nor too uneven showing a tendency towards mastitis. Teats should not be calabash as shown. (See Breed Standards of the SABGBA)

Die ideale lakterende uier is goed aangeheg en al twee helftes ewe groot, met goeie spene waar 'n lam met gemak kan drink, soos deur die SABTV-rasstandaard voorgeskryf. Pasop vir uiers wat onder die hakskeen hang en kalbas spene soos hier aangedui.

X

X

Maximum colour for Stud
Maksimum kleur vir Stoet

1. The tail may be red, but the red colour may not continue onto the body for more than 2.5cm.
Die stert mag rooi wees, maar die rooi mag nie verder as 2.5cm op die lyf gaan nie.

2. Only one patch with a maximum of 10cm in diameter is permitted on the barrel - hind quarters - belly.
Net een kol van maksimum 10cm in deursneë is toelaatbaar op die middel, - agterkwart – onderlyn.

3. Patches with a maximum of 5cm in total are permitted on the legs.
Kolle met maksimum van 5cm in totaal is toelaatbaar op die bene.

Minimum Colour
Minimum Kleur

The minimum requirement for a STUD goat is color of at least 10cm around each eye in diameter on either side of the head, excluding ears.

Die minimum vereiste vir 'n STOET bok is kleur van minstens 10cm om elke oog in deursnee weerskante van die kop, ore uitgesluit.

Both ears of the STUD animal should have at least 75% colouring.

Ore van die STOET bok moet elkeen minstens 75% rooi wees.

Colouring
Kleurskakering

Light brown to dark brown is ACCEPTABLE.
Yellow and black are NOT ACCEPTABLE

Ligbruin tot donkerbruin is AANVAARBAAR.
Geel en swart is NIE AANVAARBAAR nie.

Pigmentation
Pigmentasie

100% Ideal/Ideaal

75% Stud/ Stoet

25% Flock/Kudde

The ideal pigmentation is as dark as possible. Light pigment is acceptable, all pink or white under tail is unacceptable.

Die ideale pigmentasie is so donker as moontlik. Ligte pigment is aanvaarbaar, geheel pienk of wit onder stert is onaanvaarbaar.

Skin Development
Vel Ontwikkeling

The ideal skin development must be seen by the folds and loose skin on the neck area of the animal, particularly that of the ram.

Los, soepel vel met voldoende bors en nekplooie, veral by die ram is ideaal.

Hair Quality
Haarkwaliteit

The ideal hair is short, fine and soft.

Kort, gladde hare met 'n mooi glans is die ideaal.

Long, coarse hair is a cull defect.
Té lang, growwe haar is 'n prulfout

Normally a ram has coarser and longer hair than the ewe, but hair that is too long and too coarse is a cull defect.

Normaalweg het 'n ram growwer en langer hare as 'n ooi, maar té lang en growwe hare is 'n prulfout.

S.A. Kalahari Red Breed Standards

Rasstandaard van S.A. Kalahari Red

Following are the standards as drawn up and accepted by the Boer Goat Breeders' Association of South Africa. The aim of the breeding standards is to improve the breed and to increase the economic value.

CONFORMATION - HEAD:

A strong head with large soft brown eyes and without an untamed or wild look. A strong, Slightly curved nose, wide nostrils, and strong well formed mouth with well fitted jaws. Up to 6 teeth must show a perfect bite. Eight tooth old's and older may show 6mm protrusion. Permanent teeth must cut in the correct anatomical place. The forehead must be prominently curved linking up with the curve of nose and horns. Horns should be strong, of moderate length and placed moderately apart with a gradual backward curve. Horns have to be as round and solid as possible and in dark colour. Ears are to be broad, smooth and of medium length hanging downwards from the head. Ears that are too short are undesirable.

Characteristic cull defects: Concave fore-head, horns too straight or too flat: the tips of the horns must not press against the neck, pointed jaw; ears folded (lengthwise), stiff protruding ears, ears too short, over- or undershot jaw and blue eyes.

NECK AND FOREQUARTERS: A Neck of moderate length in proportion to the length of the body, full and well-fleshed and well-joined to the forequarter, is essential. The breastbone should be broad with a deep, broad brisket. The shoulder should be fleshy, in proportion to the body and be well-fitted to the withers. The withers should be broad and as well fitted as possible (not sharp). The front legs should be of medium length and in proportion to the depth of the body. The legs should be strong and well-placed, with strong pastern joints and well formed hoofs which are as dark as possible.

Hier volg die rasstandaard soos opgestel en aanvaar deur die "Suid-Afrikaanse Boerboktelersvereniging. Diedoel van hierdie rasstandaard is om die ras te verbeter ten einde sy ekonomiese waarde steeds te verhoog.

BOUVORM - Kop:

'n Sterk kop. Groot bruin oë met sagte uitdrukking (nie wild nie). Sterk, effens geboë neus, wye neusgate, sterk goedgevormde bek met kake wat goed sluit. Tot 6 tand moet 100% sluit. 8 Tand en ouer mag 6 mm verby byt. Permanente tande moet anatomies op die korrekte plek uitkom. Voorkop prominent gebuig, aaneensluitend met buiging van neus en horings. Horings

sterk, van middelmatige lengte, redelik wyd geplaas, met geleidelike buiging na agter. Horings so rond en solied as moontlik en donkerkleurig. Ore, mooi breë gladde ore van middelmatige lengte, wat langs die kop afhang – té kort ore is ongewens.

Kenmerkende prulfoute:

Hol voorkop, té regop horing, té plat horing, spits bek, skewe bek, gevoude (in die lengte gevou) ore, stywe wegstaan ore, té lang onderkaak, kort onderbek, blou oë.

Nek en voorkwart:

Die nek moet matig in lengte en in verhouding met die lyf wees, vol en goed gevlees en goed aansluit by die voorlyf. Die skouer moet stewig gesluit, goed gevlees en breed wees. Die borsbeen moet breed wees, met 'n diep en breë borsstuk. Die blad moet in verhouding goed gevlees wees en goed aansluit by die skof. Die skof moet so breed en vol wees as moontlik (nie skerp nie). Voorbene moet van middelmatige lengte wees, en in verhouding met diepte van lyf. Bene moet sterk en goed geplaas wees met sterk kootgewrigte, reg gevormde hoewe, so donker as moontlik.

Characteristic cull defects: Too long, thin neck; too short neck, shoulders too loose.

BARREL: The ideal is a long, deep broad barrel. The ribs must be well sprung and fleshed, and the loins as well filled as possible. The goat should have a broad, fairly straight back and must not be pinched behind the shoulders.

Characteristic cull defects: Back too concave, too slab-sided, too cylindrical or pinched behind the shoulder.

HINDQUARTERS: The Kalahari red should have a broad and long rump, not sloping too much, well fleshed buttocks which are not too flat, and have fully fleshed thighs. The tail must be straight where it grows out of the dock and then may swing to either side.

Characteristic cull defects: A rump that hangs too much or is too short. A long shank or flat buttocks.

LEGS: Emphasis should be placed on the legs which should be strong and well placed. Too fleshy legs are undesirable. Strong legs imply hardiness and a strong Constitution, which are absolutely essential characteristics of the Kalahari red.

Characteristic cull defects: Knock knees, bandy legs, cow hocked or post legged or sickle hocked. Legs too thin or too fleshy. Weak pasterns and hoofs pointing outwards or inwards.

SKIN AND COVERING: A loose supple skin with sufficient chest and neck skin folds, especially in the case of rams, is essential. Eyelids and hairless parts must be pigmented. The hairless skin under the tail should have 75% pigmentation for stud purposes, with 100% pigmentation the ideal. Short, glossy hair is desirable. A limited amount of fur will be tolerated during winter months.

Characteristic cull defects: Covering too long and coarse or too furry.

Kenmerkende prulfoute:
Té lang dun nek, té kort nek, té los skouers.

Middelstuk: 'n Lang, diep en breë romp is die ideaal. Die ribbes moet goed gewelf, goed gevlees, en die lende goed gevul wees. Die bok moet 'n sterk, breë en redelike reguit rug hê, en nie geknyp wees agter die blaaie nie.

Kenmerkende prulfoute:
Té hol rug, platsydig, duiwelsgreep, silindries, té reguit rug.

Agterlyf: Die kruis moet breed en lank wees en nie te veel hang nie. Goed gevleesde boude wat nie te plat is nie, en dye wat breed en vol vleis is, is ideaal. Die stert moet reguit uit die stertwortel uitgroei en kan dan swaai.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: 'n Kruis wat té veel hang of té kort is, plat boude, té lang skenkel, skewe stert.

Bene: Klem moet gelê word op die bene wat sterk (goeie tekstuur) en goed geplaas moet wees. Té dik gevleesde bene is ongewens. Sterk bene moet gepaard gaan met gehardheid en goeie konstitusie: 'n eienskap wat absoluut onontbeerlik is by die Kalahari Red.

Kenmerkende prulfoute: X-bak of hol voorbene, koei, sekel of regop hak, té dun of té vlesige dik bene, kote, hoewe wat uit of in draai.

Vel en bedekking: Los, soepel vel met voldoende bors en nek plooie, veral by die ram. Ooglede en nie-haargedeeltes moet gepigmenteer wees. Die kaal vel onder die stert moet minstens 75% gepigmenteer wees vir stoet. (100% pigment die ideaal). Kort en gladde, glansende hare is die ideaal. 'n Beperkte hoeveelheid dons sal in die wintermaande toegelaat word.

Kenmerkende prulfoute:
Té lang, growwe bedekking, té donsige bedekking.

SEXUAL ORGANS: GENITALS: A well-shaped and sturdy attached udder with teats, as the sketches on page 24 indicate, is accepted as a guideline and will be valid and binding until research results confirm or prove otherwise.

QUALITY: Is indicated by the following characteristics: This is achieved with short glossy hair and a fine luster, and ennobled appearance, especially with a strong head, rounded horn bent backward, loose thick, supple, folds of skin (particularly with rams) and short smooth glossy hair. In addition to the above mentioned qualities, the goat must have a lively appearance.

SIZE: The ideal is an average sized heavy goat for maximum meat production. A. desirable ratio between length of leg and
depth of body should be achieved at all ages. Lambs should tend to be longer in the leg.

Characteristic cull defects: Goats too large or too small (pony).

Colour

The ideal is a complete brown goat that can vary from light brown to dark brown.

The goat may have a shade of brown and may have a white tail brush. No white hair as with the red hair in boer goats, up to 2 tooth, after which it may have a limited number of white hair on the body for stud.

The following is also permissible for stud:

Head: Patches of a maximum of 5cm in diameter is permissible.

Middle, hindquarters and underline (Barrel, hindquarters, and belly): Only one patch not exceeding 10cm in diameter is permissible.

Legs: The term "legs" mean that portion below an imaginary line formed by the chest and the underline. Patches of a maximum of 5cm in diameter is permissible.

Flock goat: a flock goat is a goat which does not comply with the stud standards but has no cull defects. At least 75% of the colour must be brown, without creating the impression of motley.

GESLAGSORGANE: 'n Goedgevormde en stewige aangehegte uier met spene, soos die sketse op bladsy 24 aandui, word as riglyn aanvaar en sal geldig en bindend wees totdat navorsings resultate dit bevestig of die teendeel bewys.

Kwaliteit word aangedui deur die volgende eienskappe: Kwaliteit is kort gladde hare met 'n mooi glans, veredelde voorkoms met veral 'n sterk kop, mooi na agter gebuigde ronde horings: los, dik, soepel en geplooide vel (veral by ramme) kort, gladde hare met 'n mooi glans. Hiermee saam moet die dier 'n lewenskragtige houding hê.

Grootte:

'n Middelmatige groot swaar bok met maksimum vleis produksie is die ideaal. 'n Goeie verhouding tussen lengte van been en diepte van lyf moet op alle ouderdomme gehandhaaf word met lammers wat neig om effens langer op die been te wees.

Kleur:

Die ideaal is 'n geheel bruin bok wat kan wissel van ligbruin tot donkerbruin.

'n Stoet bok mag 'n skakering van bruin wees en mag 'n wit stert kwas hê. Geen wit hare soos met boerbokke se rooi hare, tot en met 2 tand, daarna mag hy 'n beperkte aantal wit hare op sy lyf hê vir stoet.

Die volgende is ook toelaatbaar vir stoetdoeleindes:

Kop: Kolle met maksimum van 5cm in deursnee is toelaatbaar.

Middel, agterstel en onderlyn: net een kol van maksimum 10cm in deursnee is toelaatbaar.

Bene: Onder die term "bene" word verstaan die' gedeelte onder 'n denkbeeldige lyn van die bors en onderlyn. Kolle met maksimum van 5cm in deursnee is toelaatbaar.

Kuddebok: 'n Kuddebok is'n bok wat nie voldoen aan die vereistes van stoet nie, maar geen prulfoute het nie. Minstens 75% van die kleur moet bruin wees, en moet nie die indruk van bont skep nie.

Cull goat: A goat may be culled on colour if it does not comply with the minimum standards of stud or flock. A goat that appears motley and has more than 25% white or a goat that has any black hair gets culled on colour.

Prulbok: 'n Bok word geprul op kleur indien dit nie aan die vereistes van stoet of kudde voldoen nie. 'n Bok wat bont vertoon en/of meer as 25% wit is, of wat enige swart hare het word geprul.

Explanation of Breed Standards

In applying these standards there are many aspects which cannot be completely defined. In such cases the inspector or judge must use his discretion. In spite of the breed standards being clear and to the point, it is n ever the less necessary to supply additional information in respect of certain descriptions. The major part of the body of the goat must be white to make it conspicuous and to facilitate the rounding up of goats in dense terrain. A pigmented skin on the hairless parts, e.g. under the tail, round the eyelids and mouth etc., is absolutely essential, because it offers resistance to sunburn which may result in cancer. A pigmented skin is also more resistant to skin disease. A loose, supple skin is essential for adaptability to climatic conditions. In South Africa, which is a warm and sunny country, an animal with loose skin and short hair is better adapted. In addition, skin of this kind provides additional resistance to external parasites.

Verduideliking van die rasstandaarde:

By die toepassing van die rasstandaarde, is daar baie aspekte wat nie volkome gedefinieer kan word nie. In so 'n geval moet die inspekteur of beoordelaar sy eie diskresie gebruik. Alhoewel die rasstandaarde kort, saaklik en duidelik is, is dit egter nodig om meer inligting te verstrek ten opsigte van sekere beskrywings. 'n Gepigmenteerde vel op die nie-haar bedekte gedeeltes, soos byvoorbeeld onder die stert, rondom die ooglede en bek, is uiters noodsaaklik omdat dit weerstand bied teen sonbrand, wat later mag oorskakel in velkanker. 'n Gepigmenteerde vel is ook beter bestand teen vel siektes. 'n Los soepel vel is noodsaaklik uit 'n oogpunt van aanpassing by klimaatsomstandighede. In Suid-Afrika wat 'n warm en sonnige land is, is 'n dier met 'n los soepel vel en kort hare beter aangepas daarbenewens bied so 'n vel ook meer weerstand teen uitwendige parasiete.

GENERAL APPEARANCE AND TYPE:

A goat with a fine head, round horns that are bent backwards, a loose, supple skin with folds (especially in rams) and with body parts well fleshed and in perfect balance. The ewe must be feminine, wedging slightly to the front, which is a sign of fertility. The ram is heavier in the head, neck and forequarters. The Kalahari red is an animal with symmetry, with a strong, vigorous appearance and fine quality. The ewe must be feminine and the ram masculine.

Algemene voorkoms en tipe:

'n Bok met 'n mooi kop, na agter gebuigde ronde horings, los dik soepel en geplooide vel veral by ramme met verskillende liggaamsdele wat goed gevlees en pragtig in balans is. (Die ooi moet vroulik wees en effens wig na vore wat 'n kenmerk van vrugbaarheid is.) Die Kalahari Red vertoon mooi simmetries met 'n sterk lewenskragtige voorkoms en genoeg kwaliteit met baie klem op vroulikheid by die ooi en manlikheid by die ram.

Fertility of ewes:

In order to be able to participate at Regional and Club shows and auctioned at Regional and Club Production Auctions, ewes 6 tooth and older must be visibly pregnant, or positively scanned at the show or auction venue, or accompanied by a pregnancy certificate the date of which is not older than 1 month prior to the start of the show or auction, or who at the discretion is deemed by the inspectors to have lambed previously or to be suckling kids.

In order to be able to participate at the World Show, National and World Show, Auction Boer Goat ewes 6 tooth and older must be visibly pregnant, or positively scanned at the show or auction venue, or to have suckling kids.

VRUGBAARHEID:

Ten einde aan Streek- en Klubskoue te mag deelneem, en op Streek-, Klub- en produksieveilings aangebied te mag word, moet ooie van 6-tand en ouer sigbaar dragtig wees of dragtig geskandeer word op die skou- en veilingspersele onderskeidelik of vergesel wees van ’n dragtigheidsertifikaat waarvan die datum nie ouer mag wees as ’n maand voor die aanvang van die betrokke skoue of veilings nie, of in die diskresie van die beoordelaars en/of inspekteurs sonder twyfel vantevore gelam het of lammers soog.

Ten einde aan die Wêreldskou te mag deelneem en op die Nasionale- en Wêreldskouveilings aangebied te mag word, moet boerbokooie van 6-tand en ouer sigbaar dragtig wees of dragtig geskandeer word op die skou- en veilingspersele onderskeidelik, of lammers soog.

Auctions:

To participate in auctions under the auspices of the SABGBA, a ewe at 6 tooth age and older must be visibly pregnant, or a pregnancy certificate must be submitted, or the ewe must be lactating.

Veilings:

Om op veilings onder beskerming van die SABTV diere te verkoop, moet 'n ooi op 6 tand ouderdom en ouer sigbaar dragtig wees, of 'n dragtigheid sertifikaat moet ingehandig word, of die ooi moet soog.

S.A. Savanna Breed Standards
Rasstandaard van S.A. Savanna

SAVANNA BREED STANDARDS - as per AGM
23 July 2020

GENERAL

The Savanna White Goat should be a strong, virile, functionally efficient goat, with a lively but not wild carriage. The ewes must be of a medium size but should appear refined and feminine. Ewes with lambs at foot should have good mothering ability and should aggressively defend their lambs against dogs and other predators. Rams must be masculine, proud, robust and well muscled. The Savanna White Goat was developed under very unfavourable environmental conditions and must be able to easily endure unfavourable conditions such as heat, intense sunshine, cold and rain. The breed moves easily and can, if necessary, travel long distances in search of fodder and water. The Savanna White Goat should also be able to utilize a wide range of vegetation, such as trees, shrubs and small as well as big bushes which are hard and even unpalatable to other farm animals. The Savanna must have a long breeding season and should be sexually active and able to breed at any time of the year.

CHARACTERISTIC BREED TRAITS

* Lively appearance
* Symmetrical conformation, with legs and body not too long or too short.
* Short kemp white hair. During the winter months the goats develop extra fluffy cashmere hair for protection.
* The goats have strong jaws and strong long lasting well developed teeth.
* Long, productive life.

HEAD

The Savanna has a fairly long, slightly curved head and a well-formed beak with jaws that close well. Up to 6 tooth should close 100%.

SAVANNA RASSTANDAARDE - soos per AJV
23 Julie 2020

ALGEMEEN

Die Savanna bok moet 'n sterk lewenskragtige funksioneel doeltreffende bok wees met 'n wakker, maar nie wilde, houding nie. Die ooie moet van matige grote wees en fyn en vroulik vertoon. Ooie met lammers wat suip, moet beskermend teenoor hulle lammers wees en moet hulle aggressief teen honde en ander roofdiere verdedig. Ramme moet manlik, trots, robuust en gespierd vertoon. Die Savanna bok is onder ongunstige toestande ontwikkel en moet ongunstige toestande soos hitte, intense sonskyn, koue en reën gemaklik verduur. Die ras beweeg gemaklik en kan, indien nodig, lang afstande aflê opsoek na kos en water. Die Savanna bok moet ook 'n wye spektrum van plante soos bome, bosse, struike, gras en bossies, wat hard en selfs vir ander diere onsmaaklik is, kan benut. Dié bok moet 'n lang teelseisoen hê en enige tyd van die jaar geslag aktief wees en lammers produseer.

KENMERKENDE RAS EIENSKAPPE

* Lewendige voorkoms
* Simmetriese bouvorm; nie té kort of té lank van lyf of bene nie. Dik, beweeglike donker gepigmenteerde los vel.
* Kort kempagtige withaar bedekking. Gedurende die winter ontwikkel die bok ekstra donshare om hom of haar te beskerm.
* Die bokke het sterk kake en goed ontwikkelde tande met 'n lang lewensduur.
* Goeie moedereienskappe en hoë vrugbaarheid.
* Lang produktiewe leeftyd.

KOP

Die Savanna het 'n matige lengte kop met 'n effe geboë neusdeel en 'n goedgevormde bek

8 Tooth and older may bite 6mm past.
Permanent teeth must come out anatomically in the correct place. The head and nose must be fairly broad and not sharp.
The mouth must be reasonably wide with well muscled jaws. The upper and lower lips must be well muscled and mobile like that of a kudu.
The eyes must be lively and surrounded by black pigmented eyelids, and skin must be protected by well developed eyebrow ridges.

Ears:

The Savanna is an overall white goat with permissible red/black speckles/dots on the ears.
The ears must be fairly big, of oval shape and hang down next to the head. The ears must be well pigmented and mobile in order to protect the goat against midges (muggies), ticks, gadflies and other insect pests.

Horns:

The horns are dark black and grow backwards from the crown of the head. The horns must be strong and oval shaped and must not press against the neck. The horns should not grow wild or be too long. Rams have slightly stronger, heavier horns than ewes. The horns should be fairly wide placed at the horn base. A width of minimum 4cm from the age of 2 tooth at both the rams and ewes. Ewes as well as rams must be able to use their horns to protect themselves as well as their kids.

Characteristic Cull defects:

Hollow forehead, overly upright horns, overly flat horns, horns that come straight out of the head and whose points are squeezeing on the neck. Sharp insides of the horns, too sharp beak, skewed beak, folded ears (folded in length), rogue folding ears, tight standaway ears, overly long underjaw, short beak, blue eyes, teeth that do not come out anatomically correct, horns with less than 4cm apart at the horn base.

met kake wat goed sluit. Tot 6 tand moet 100% sluit. 8 Tand en ouer mag 6mm verby byt. Permanente tande moet anatomies op die korrekte plek uitkom. Die kop en neus moet redelik breed wees en nie spits nie. Die bek moet sterk en betreklik breed wees met goed gespierde kake. Die bo en onderlippe moet gespierd en beweeglik wees soos dié van 'n koedoe. Die oë moet lewendig wees, omring met swart gepigmenteerde ooglede, vel en deur goed ontwikkelde oogbanke beskerm wees.

Ore:

Die Savanna is 'n algehele wit bok met toelaatbare rooi/swart spikkels/kolletjies op die ore. Die ore moet matig groot wees en afhang langs die kop en netjies en ovaal gevorm wees. Die ore moet goed gepigmenteer en baie beweeglik wees sodat dit bosluise, muggies, steekvlieë en ander parasiete maklik kan afweer.

Horings:

Die horings is donker swart en groei na agter. Die horings moet stewig en ovaal vormig wees en nie teen die nek druk nie, hulle moet ook nie wild of té wyd of té lank wees nie. Ramme het sterker en swaarder horings as die ooie. Die horings moet redelik wyd geplaas wees by die horingbasis. 'n Wydte van minimum 4cm vanaf die ouderdom van 2 Tand by beide die ramme en ooie. Ooie sowel as ramme moet die horings laat sak en 'n dreigende houding inneem wanneer gevaar die bok of sy lammers bedreig.

Kenmerkende Prulfoute:

Hol voorkop, té regop horings, té plat horings, horings wat reguit uit die kop kom en waarvan die punte op die nek druk. Skerp binnekante van die horings, spits bek, skewe bek, gevoude ore (wat in die lengte gevou is), skelm vou ore, stywe wegstaan ore, té lang onderkaak, kort bek, blou oë, tande wat anatomies nie korrek wissel nie, horings met minder as 4cm uit mekaar op horingbasis.

NECK, FOREQUATERS, LEGS AND HOOVES

The neck is well muscled and reasonably long so that the goat can easily reach as high as possible to browse on branches and pods of various types of the thorn trees.

The forequarter is well muscled and of medium width; there will be strongly discriminated against a narrow or a very wide forequarter. The front legs are well placed and straight. The cannon bone of both the front and hind legs should be short and strong. The pasterns of the front and hind legs must be strong and springy and must be slightly sloping. Against straight or weak pasterns will be strongly discriminated.

The hooves of both front and hind legs must be strong, hard, black and reasonably big. The two sections of each hoof must be close to each other. The hooves should not be overgrown and the hooves of Savannas must not easily become sore and develop foot rot.

The scapulas or shoulder-blades must be strongly attached to the forequarter and withers. The processes spinosus and withers should be somewhat higher than the back and rump. In the case of older rams, medium sized skinfolds are found on the forequarter.

Characteristic Cull defects:

Too long thin neck, overly short thick neck, overly loose shoulders, overly broad over the front quarters, overly shallow chest,

Knock knees, pigeon toes, flat front pasterns, hollow front legs, bandy legs, hooves turning out or in.

BACK AND CENTRE PIECE

The centre piece should be reasonably long and deep on the goat and must possess enough capacity to eat sufficient roughage and to convert it into meat and energy. The back and eye muscle (musculus longissimus dorsi) must be strong and wide and not be straight, but should not be weak.

The centre piece of older animals must not be cylindrical or lack depth.The Savanna Goat has well sprung ribs and an oval respiratory centre piece.

NEK, VOORKWART, BENE EN KLOUE

Die nek is gespierd en redelik lank sodat die bok sy kop maklik kan optel en so hoog as moontlik takke en peule van bome kan vreet.

Die voorkwart is gespierd en van matige breedte, teen té smal of té breë voorkwarte sal sterk gediskrimineer word. Die voorbene is goed geplaas en reguit. Die pypbeen onder die knie van beide die voor en agterbene is betreklik kort maar sterk. Kootgewrigte van beide die voor en agterbene moet sterk en veerkragtig wees en moet 'n matige helling vertoon. Teen regop of slap kootgewrigte sal ook sterk gediskrimineer word.

Die kloue van beide die voor en agterbene moet sterk, hard, swart en redelik groot wees. Die twee kloutjies van elke klou moet teen mekaar wees. Kloue moet ook nie uitgroei nie en die Savanna se kloue moet nie bars of maklik sweer of seer word nie. Die blaaie is goed aangeheg by die voorkwart en skof.

Die kambene en skof is ietwat hoër as die rug en kruis. By ouer ramme kom matige velplooie veral aan die voorkwart voor.

Kenmerkende prulfoute:

Té lang dun nek, té kort dik nek, té los skouers, té breed voor (los blaaie), té vlak bors,

X-voorbene, Duiftone (pigeon toes), pap voorkote, hol voorbeen, bak of krom voorbene, hoewe wat indraai of uitdraai.

RUG EN MIDDELSTUK

Die middelstuk moet redelik lank en diep wees en die bok moet 'n goeie kapasiteit besit om ruvoer in te neem en te verteer. Die rug en oogspiere (musculus longissimus dorsi) moet sterk en breed wees en nie reguit nie, maar ook nie hol nie. Die middelstuk moet veral by ouer diere nie silindries of ondiep wees nie. Die Savanna bok het 'n goeie sprong van ribbe en 'n ovaalvormig respiratoriese middelstuk.

Kenmerkende prulfoute:

Té hol rug, té platsydig, Duiwelsgreep, té silindries, té reguit rug

AGTERKWART EN AGTERBENE

Die agterkwart moet breed wees en die

Characteristic Cull defects:
Too hollow back, overly flat sidedness, Devil's grip, overly cylindrical, overly straight back.

HINDQUATERS AND HINDLEGS
The hindquarters should be wide and the hindlegs must be well apart and straight. The ramp must show a reasonable slope just like that of the gemsbok (oryx gazella).
The hindquarters must be well muscled and carry a lot of meat. The hocks must be strong and muscular and the tendons of the hocks must be prominent and easily seen. The hocks should not turn in or out and the goat must be able to stand easily on its hindlegs. The tail of the Savanna White Goat must be straight up and be well covered with hair and should be very mobile. The bare skin of the tail should also have black pigmentation.

Characteristic Cull defects:
A cross hanging too much, overly short cross, flat buttocks, too long shanks, skewed tail, cow hocks, sickle hocks, upright hocks, overly fleshy thick legs, cots, hooves that turn out or turn in.

COLOUR, PIGMENTATION AND HAIR
The Savanna Goat is totally white. A limited amount of black and red hair is acceptable, as long as it does not form a big dot.
Ewes over 2 tooth that become too red or too black will be classified as a flock goat.
When esquire is created from an overall red color and not white, as well as distinct red or black spots visible, the goat will be culled.
Pigmentation must be dark grey to black.
Light spots may not appear on Elite ewes and rams. Any shade of pink is a cull defect. Any pink is a cull defect, lighter pigment is still permissible for flock goats. The Savanna is in whole a white goat with black skin, horns, nose skin, udder, sex organs and claws. This color corresponds to that of the so-called royal Nguni cattle. The covering consists of short white kemp-like hair. Fine down fibers to isolate the goat at low winter temperatures occur often during the winter months.

agterbene moet wyd geplaas wees en regaf loop. Die kruis moet 'n matige helling na agter soos die van 'n gemsbok vertoon. Die agterkwart moet goed gespierd en vol vleis wees. Die hakke moet sterk, gespierd en die hakskeensenings duidelik sigbaar wees. Hakke moet nie in of uit draai nie en die bok moet maklik op sy agterbene kan staan. Die Savanna bok se stert moet regop staan en goed met hare bedek en beweeglik wees. Die kaal gedeelte moet swart gepigmenteer wees.

Kenmerkende Prulfoute:
'n Kruis wat te veel hang, té kort kruis, plat boude, té lang skenkels, skewe stert, koeihakke, sekelhakke, regop hakke, té dun bene, té vlesige dik bene, kote, hoewe wat uit- of indraai.

KLEUR, PIGMENT EN HARE
Die Savanna is geheel en al wit. Beperkte aantal rooi/swart hare wat nie 'n kol vorm nie op 2 tand is toelaatbaar. Ooie oor 2 tand wat te rooi of te swart word, word dan 'n kuddebok.
Wanneer indruk geskep word van 'n algehele rooi kleur en nie wit nie, asook duidelike rooi of swart kolle sigbaar is, word die bok geprul.
Pigmentasie by ramme en ooie moet donker-grys tot swart wees. Enige pienk is 'n prulfout, ligter pigment is wel nog toelaatbaar vir kudde.
Die Savanna is 'n geheel wit bok met 'n swart vel, horings, neuspunt, uier, geslagsorgane en kloue. Hierdie kleur kom ooreen met dié van die sogenoemde koninklike Nguni beeste.
Die bedekking bestaan uit kort wit kempagtige hare. Fyn dons vesels om die bok teen lae winter temperature te isoleer kom gedurende die koue maande dikwels voor.

Kenmerkende Prulfoute:
Pienk kleur onder die stert, té lang bedekking, té growwe bedekking, té donsige bedekking. Enige pienk is 'n prulfout, Wanneer persepsie gekep word van 'n algehele rooi/swart kleur en nie wit nie, asook duidelike rooi of swart kolle sigbaar is, word die bok geprul.

TEELORGANE
Normale, goed ontwikkelde teelorgane word

Characteristic Cull defects:
Pink color under the tail, overly long covering, overly coarse covering, overly dense covering. Any pink is a cull defect, when the perception is made of an overall red/black colour and not white, as well as clear red or black spots visible, the goat is culled.

SEXUAL ORGANS

Rams: Two reasonably large, well- formed, healthy and equal sized testes in one scrotum. A scrotum with a split no larger than 2 cm is permissible. The scrotum must be at least 28 cm in circumference on the age of 2 tooth.

Characteristic Cull defects:
Scrotum split longer than 2cm, twisted testes, testes that aren't equal in size, too small testes.

TEATS

Rams and Ewes
From 1 February 2011, the following rule applies: One teat on each side of the ram's scrotum or ewe's udder is ideal.
2 functional teats are ideal and apply to Stud and herd goats. Double teats are not acceptable, but 1 teat with 2 milk channels is allowed, also for stud. Teat with a small blind teat on is acceptable. See sketches of SA Boer goat presented on page 24. The maximum teats on one side is 3, and it involves 2 functional and 1 small and blind, OR 1 functional and 2 small and blind.
TEATS MUST BE APART FROM EACH OTHER.

Characteristic Cull defects:
More than 2 functional teats on one side and more than 3 teats on one side.
Double teats are out.

FERTILITY AND GROWTH ABILITY

The breed is characterised by its fertility, good mothering abilities and pre- and post-wean growth velocity. Multiples are common among extensive conditions and ewes should rear them well. Ewes, especially stud ewes

verlang. By die ram moet twee goed ontwikkelde testikels in een kort sak teenwoordig wees. Die skrotum van ramme moet minstens 28cm in omtrek wees op 2 Tand ouderdom, en indien daar spleet is, sal 2cm die maksimum toelaatbare mate wees.
Testes moet ewe groot vertoon.

Kenmerkende Prulfoute:
Sak se spleet langer as 2cm, gedraaide testes, testes wat nie ewe groot is nie, té klein testes.

Ooie:
'n Goedgevormde en stewige aangehegte uier met spene soos op sketse. word as riglyn aanvaar en sal geldig en bindend wees totdat navorsings resultate dit bevestig of die teendeel bewys.

SPENE

Ramme en Ooie
Vanaf 1 Februarie 2011 geld die volgende reël: Een speen aan elke kant van die ram se sak of ooi se uier is ideaal.
2 funksionele spene is ideal en is van toepassing op Stoet en kudde bokke. Dubbelspene is uit, maar 1 speen met 2 gate is toelaatbaar, ook vir stoet. Spene met 'n klein blinde speentjie aan is aanvaarbaar. Sien sketse van SA Boerbok voorgehou op bl. 24. Die maksimum spene aan 'n kant is 3, en dit behels 2 funksioneel en 1 klein en blind, OF 1 funksioneel en 2 klein en blind.
ALMAL LOS VAN MEKAAR.

Kenmerkende Prulfoute:
Meer as 2 funksionele spene aan een kant en meer as 3 spene aan 'n kant.
Dubbelspene is uit.

VRUGBAARHEID EN GROEIVERMOË

Die ras word gekenmerk deur sy vrugbaarheid, goeie moedereienskappe en voor- en naspeense groeisnelheid. Meerlinge kom algemeen onder ekstensiewe toestande voor en ooie moet hulle goed grootmaak. Ooie, veral stoetooie moet sonder enige hulp en toesig in die veld kan lam en hulle lammers

must be able to lamb without any help and supervision in the field and raise their lambs. Against too large lambs at birth there will be strongly discriminated.

In order to participate in Region and Club Shows ewes of 6 tooth and older must be visibly pregnant on the show and auction sites respectively or be accomponied of a pregnancy certificate of which the date may not be older than a month prior to the commencement of the shows or auctions, or in the discretion of the judges and/or inspectors without a doubt have lambed or nursing kids.

In order to participate from 1 November 2008 in the World Show and be presented at the National and World Show Auctions, ewes of 6 tooth and older must be visibly or scanned pregnant on the show and auction sites respectively or asseased from a pregnancy certificate of which the date may not be older than a month before the start of the show or auction, or she must have lambs nursing.

AUCTIONS:

To be presented at SABGBA Auctions and under the protection of the SABGBA, an ewe must be visibly pregnant at the age of 6 tooth and older or a pregnancy certificate must accompany her.

Summary

Southern Africa with its varying climatic conditions and extensive grazing regions that vary from Kalahari sand to crude bushveld regions is the cradle of the largest variety of beautiful wildlife and also indigenous goat breeds in the world. Here is thought of the kudu, eland, gemsbok, sable, springbuck and many other antelope. In terms of farm animals, beautiful cattle breeds such as the Afrikaner and the Nguni originated here. The Savanna should also be seen as a ornamental indigenous product of this sunny but ruthless country with its extreme conditions. Natural selection created the Savanna.

grootmaak. Teen te groot lammers by geboorte sal sterk gediskrimineer word.

Ten einde vanaf 1 November 2008 aan Streek en Klubskoue te mag deelneem, moet ooie van 6-tand en ouer sigbaar dragtig wees of dragtig geskandeer word op die skou en veilingspersele onderskeidelik of vergesel wees van 'n dragtigheidsertifikaat waarvan die datum nie ouer mag wees as 'n maand voor die aanvang van die betrokke skoue of veilings nie, of in die diskresie van die beoordelaars en/of inspekteurs sonder twyfel vantevore gelam het of lammers soog.

Ten einde vanaf 1 November 2008 aan die Wêreldskou te mag deelneem en op die Nasionale- en Wêreldskouveilings aangebied te mag word, moet ooie van 6-tand en ouer sigbaar dragtig wees of dragtig geskandeer word op die skou- en veilingspersele onderskeidelik of vergesel wees van 'n dragtigheidsertifikaat waarvan die datum nie ouer mag wees as 'n maand voor die aanvang van die betrokke skou of veilings nie, of lammers soog.

VEILINGS:

Om op SABTV Veilings en onder beskerming van die SABTV aangbied te word moet 'n ooi op 6-tand ouerdom en ouer sigbaar dragtig wees of 'n dragtigheid sertifikaat moet inghandig word of lammers soog.

OPSOMMING

Suider Afrika met sy wisselende klimaatstoestande en ekstensiewe weidingstreke wat van Kalahari sand tot ruie bosveldstreke varieer is die wieg van die grootste verskeidenheid van pragtige wildsbokke en ook inheemse rasse ter wêreld. Hier word gedink aan die koedoe, eland, gemsbok, swartwitpens, springbok en baie ander wildsbokke. Ten opsigte van plaasdiere het pragtige beesrasse soos die Afrikaner en die Nguni hier ontstaan. Die Savanna moet ook as 'n sierlike inheemse produk van hierdie sonnige maar genadelose land met sy uiterste toestande gesien word. Natuurlike seleksie het die Savanna geskep.

Waarom jou bokke registreer?
Why register your goats?

Why Register Your Boer Goats?

In terms of the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 *(Act 62 of 1998)*, a Boer goat is a Boer goat only if it is registered with a registered Registering Authority. If not, such a goat is at most a Boer goat type; in other words, a commercial Boer goat. SA Studbook and the Animal Improvement Association are registered Registering Authorities. To register a Boer goat with Studbook, the owner must be a member of the Boer Goat Breeders' Association. A registered Boer goat is therefore a goat whose birth, parents and owner were notified to Studbook at birth.
After the data has been tested according to the minimum breed standards, as provided in the Boer Goat Breeders' Association's Constitution, and the inspection result has been conveyed to Studbook, the goat will be taken up on the Logix Animal Recording System of Studbook as "registered" or "stud".
With this regular information on births and parentage, pedigrees are maintained on the Logix system. It is therefore evident that only animals whose heritage has been recorded in this way can be stud animals. The Act also provides that the parentage of stud animals must be verified. This provision is underwritten by ICAR (International Committee for Animal Recording) of which Studbook is a member. Studbook must thus have the parentage of notified births verified by DNS testing.
Therefore registered animals whose origin has been verified are the only Boer goats with proven trustworthy
information. Significant genetic analysis for calculating breeding values, by which the genetic production potential of an animal can be estimated, is only possible if trustworthy pedigrees, together with measured

Volgens die Diereverbeteringswet 1998 *(Wet 62 van 1998)*, is 'n Boerbok slegs 'n Boerbok as dit geregistreer is by 'n geregistreerde Registrerende Owerheid. Indien nie, is so 'n bok hoogstens 'n Boerbok-tipe, met ander woorde 'n kommersiële Boerbok. S A Stamboek en Diereverbeteringsvereniging is 'n geregistreerde Registrerende Owerheid. Om ŉ Boerbok te registreer by Stamboek, moet die eienaar 'n lid van die Boerbok Telersgenootskap wees.
'n Geregistreerde Boerbok is dus 'n bok waarvan die geboorte, ouers en eienaar per geboortekennisgewing by Stamboek opgegee is. Nadat die gegewens getoets is aan die minimum rasstandaarde soos in die Boerbok Genootskap se Grondwet bepaal en die inspeksie uitslag aan Stamboek deurgegee is, sal die bok op die Logix Diere-aantekeningstelsel van Stamboek, as "geregistreer" of "stoet" opgeneem word.
Met hierdie gereelde inligting van geboortes en ouerskap, word stambome op die Logix stelsel gebou. Dit is dus voor die hand liggend dat slegs diere waarvan die herkoms op hierdie wyse aangeteken is, stoetdiere kan wees. Die Wet bepaal ook dat die ouerskappe van stoetdiere geverifieer moet word. Hierdie bepaling word ook onderskryf deur ICAR (International Committee forAnimal Recording), waarvan Stamboek 'n lid is. Stamboek moet dus lukraak
ouerskappe van geboortes wat opgegee word, deur DNS toetse laat verifieer. Dit is dus slegs geregistreerde diere waarvan die herkoms geverifieer is – dus die enigste Boerbokke met bewese geloofwaardige inligting.
Betekenisvolle genetiese analises vir die berekening van teelwaardes waardeur die genetiese produksie potensiaal van 'n dier beraam kan word, is slegs moontlik as daar geloofwaardige Stambome, saam met

production data, are available. It is the only way in which subjective guesswork can be replaced by objective decision making for selection purposes. Recording the registration of animals is the only way in which a breed can ensure purity. For a breed like the Boer goat, that is classified as a “land breed” (indigenous breed) according to the Animal Improvement Act, this is of crucial importance. The significance of heritability in the improvement of stock emphasizes the necessity of trustworthy heritage registers or pedigrees

Production measurement of Boer goats.

For most herd producers the number of lambs per ewe is of great economic significance. Net breeding rate that consists of the number of lambs (fertility, fecundity), as well as the quality (milk production and mothering attributes), is therefore important to all producers. Unfortunately these features cannot be visually observed and an indication of an animal's reproduction potential can only be obtained by accurate measurement. To measure for these attributes accurate records must be kept.

These records include: Parentage of the lamb (because his/her mother will be evaluated according to the fecundity of his/her father's daughters)

Birth date accurate within 14 days

Gender and birth status

Weight at age of approximately 100 days as well as the weighing date

Record all animals at birth, and wean weight of all animals that are alive at that age.

These records can be used for calculating the number of lamb prospects, lambs born and weaned, age of first lambing, interlambing period as well as the average weight of lamb weaned over a ewe's lifetime. The number of lambs weaned relative to her contemporaries is a particularly good indication of her own reproduction potential, as well as the reproduction potential of her progeny.

gemete produksie data, beskikbaar is. Dit is die enigste manier waarop subjektiewe raaiwerk vervang kan word met objektiewe besluitneming vir seleksie doeleindes. Die Registrasie-aantekening van diere is die enigste manier waarop 'n ras suiwerheid kan verseker. Vir 'n ras soos die Boerbok, wat volgens die Diereverbeteringswet as 'n “Landras” (inheemse ras) geklassifiseer is, is dit van die uiterste belang. Die belangrikheid van oorerflikheid in die verbetering van vee, beklemtoon die noodsaaklikheid van geloofwaardige herkoms registers of stambome.

Produksiemeting meting van Boerbokke

Vir meeste kudde produsente is die getal bokkies per ooi van groot ekonomiese belang. Netto aanteel tempo wat bestaan uit die getal bokkies (vrugbaarheid, fekunditeit) asook die gehalte (melkproduksie en moeder-eienskappe) is dus vir alle produsente belangrik. Ongelukkig kan die eienskappe nie met die oog gesien word nie en kan dit slegs deur akkurate meting 'n beter aanduiding gekry word van die dier se reproduksie potensiaal. Om vir hierdie eienskappe te kan meet, moet akkuraat rekords gehou word. Hierdie rekords sluit in: Ouerskap van die lam (want sy/haar ma gaan evalueer word en die vrugbaarheid van sy/haar pa se dogters sal evalueer word). Geboortedatum akkuraat binne 14 dae. Geslag en geboorte status.

Gewig op ongeveer 100 dae ouderdom asook die weeg datum. Teken alle diere met geboorte aan en speen gewigte van alle diere wat lewe op daardie ouderdom.

Hierdie rekords kan gebruik word om die getal lamkanse, lammers gebore en gespeen, ouderdom eerste lam, interlam periode asook die gemiddelde gewig lam gespeen oor ‘n ooi se lewe, te bereken. Veral die getal lammers gespeen relatief tot haar tydgenote is 'n goeie aanduiding van haar eie reproduksie-potensiaal asook die repoduksie potensiaal van haar nageslag.

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