

V L E I S B E E S  
H A N D L E I D I N G  
B E E F C A T T L E  
M A N U A L

2007

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D E X

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#### A. DELE VAN 'N VLEISBEES

Let op hierdie dele wanneer jy jou skoubees kies.

RUG	STERK EN REGUIT
MIDDELSTUK	LANK EN VOLDOENDE DIEPTE
KRUIS	LANK EN BREED
LENDE	LANK EN DIEP
HOOGTE	VOLDOENDE
AGTERKWART	LANK, DIEP, BREED EN GESPIERD
SKEEN	RUIM, NIE GROF OF TENGER
RIBBES	STEWIG GEHEG EN GOEIE SPRONG VAN RIB
FLANKE	SKOON
KEEL	NIE OORMATIG VLESIG
SKOUERS	NIE PROMINENT
BORS/BRISKET	SONDER VETAANPAKKINGS
VOORARM	GESPIERD
BENE	MATIGE LENGTE, REGUIT
KOP	MANLIK BY BULLE. FYN EN VROULIK BY VROULIKE DIERE

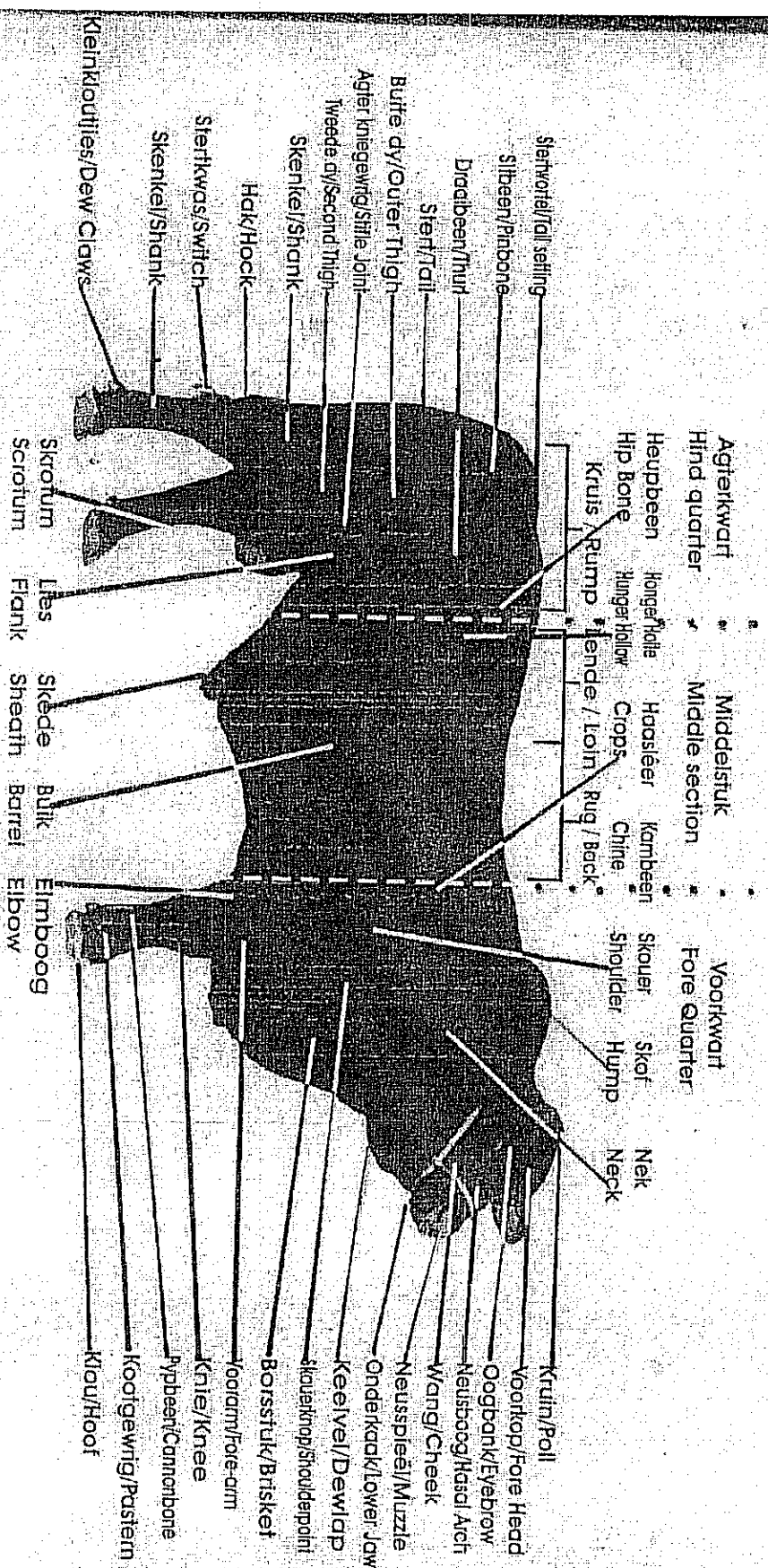
#### BODY PARTS OF THE BEEF CATTLE

Take note of these parts in choosing a show animal

BODY	LONG AND WELL BALANCED
BACK	STRAIGHT AND STRONG
TRUNK OR MIDDLE PART	LONG SUFFICIENT DEPTH
HEART GIRTH	NO DEVILS GRIP
RUMP	LONG AND BROAD
LOIN	LONG BROAD AND WIDE
HEIGHT	ADEQUATE, SUFFICIENT
HIND QUARTER	LONG DEEP WIDE AND MUSCULAR
SHIN BONE	AMPLE-NOT COARSE OR FINE
RIBS	WELL ATTACHED AND WELL SPRUNG
FLANKS	CLEAN
THROAT	NEAT

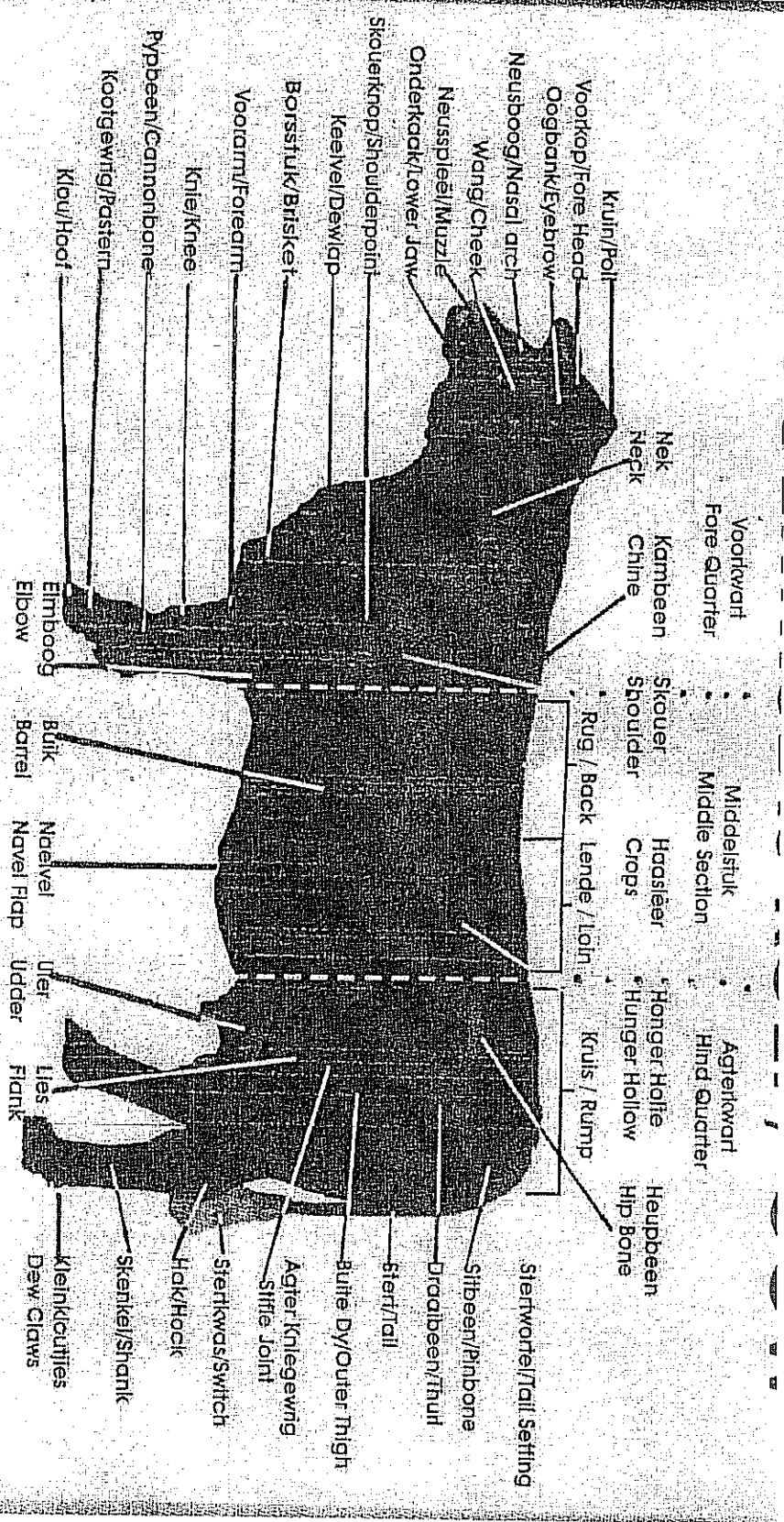
SHOULDERS	NOT PROMINENT
CHEST	BROAD
BRISKET	WITHOUT FAT DEPOSITS
FOREARM	MUSCULAR
LEGS	MODERATE LENGTH - STRAIGHT
HEAD	BULLS MASCULINE AND FEMALES FEMININE

SKETSE  
SKETCHES



## MANLIKE DIER - VLEISBEEES

ANATOMIESE BESKRYWING / ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION



# VROULIKE DIER - VLEISBEES

ANATOMIESE BESKRYWING - ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION



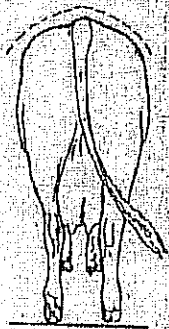
KORREK / CORRECT



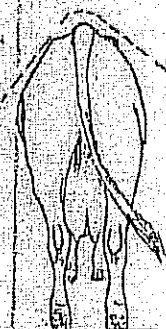
HANG / DROOPY



PLAT / FLAT



KORREK / CORRECT

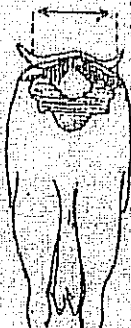


DARKIG / RUMPY



BREEDT / BROAD

(Breedt uier / Broad udder)



SMAL / NARROW

(Smal uier / Narrow udder)



LANG / LONG

(Lang uier / Long udder)



KORT / SHORT

(Kort uier / Short udder)



Draaibeem / Thurl

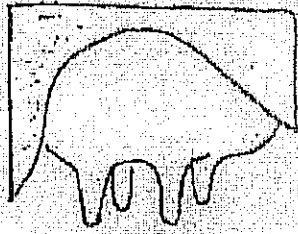


Sitbeen / Pin Bone

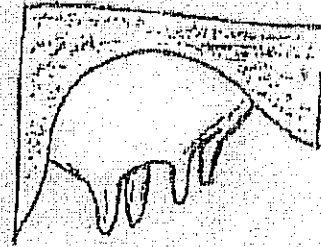
DRAAIBEEMWYDTE / WIDTH OF THURL

Jan

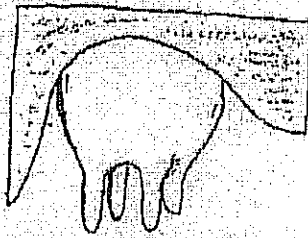
## UIER FOUTE - UDDER FAULTS



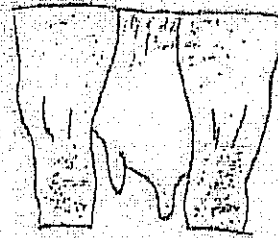
**NORMAAL / NORMAL**



**ONGEBALANSEERD / OUT OF BALANCE  
HANG AGTERKWART / DROOPY**

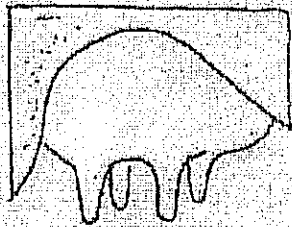


**HANGUIER (voor en agter)  
PENDULOUS UDDER (front and back)**

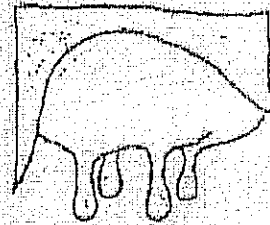


**SKEEF - ONGEBALANSEERD  
SCEW - OUT OF BALANCE**

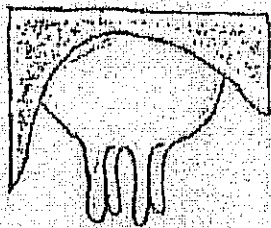
## SPEEN FOUTE - TEAT FAULTS



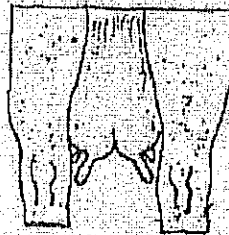
**NORMAAL / NORMAL**



**KLOKVORMIG  
BELL SHAPED**



**DUN EN LANK  
THIN AND LONG**

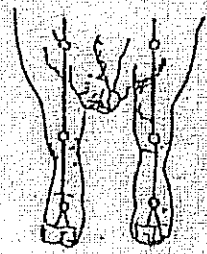


**WEGSTAAN SPENE  
SPLOYED TEATS**

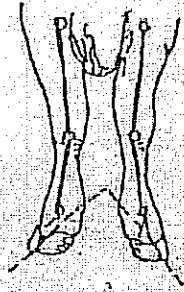


**TE KORT / TOO SHORT**

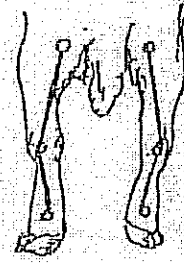
VOORBENE - FRONT LEGS



KORREK/CORRECT

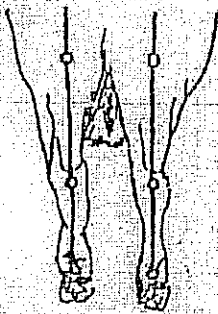


X-BENIG/KNOCK KNEED

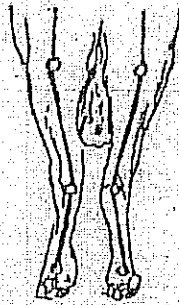


KROMBENIG/BANDY

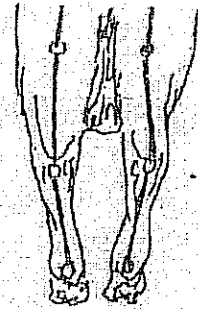
AGTERBENE - HIND LEGS



KORREK/CORRECT



KOEIHAKKIG/COW HOCKED



KROMBENIG/BANDY

HAKKE - HOCKS



KORREK/CORRECT



REGOP/STRAIGHT



SEKEL/SICKLE

KOOTGEWRIG - PASTEREN



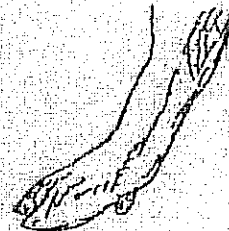
KORREK/CORRECT



REGOP/STRAIGHT



SLAP/SLACK



TRAP DEUR/TREAD THROUGH

BEK / JAW



KORREK / CORRECT

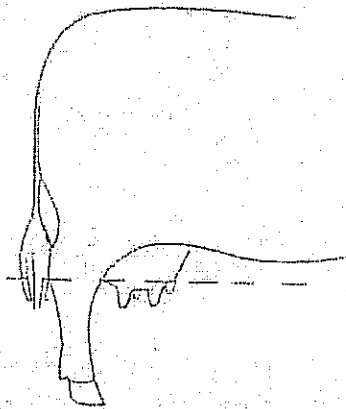


VISBEK / UNDERSHOT

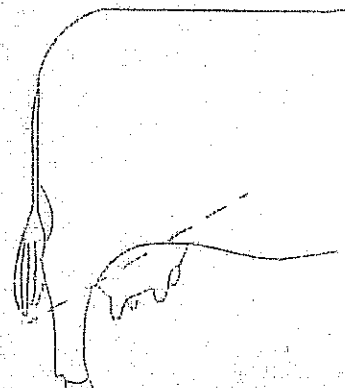


PAPPEGAAIBEK / OVERSHOT

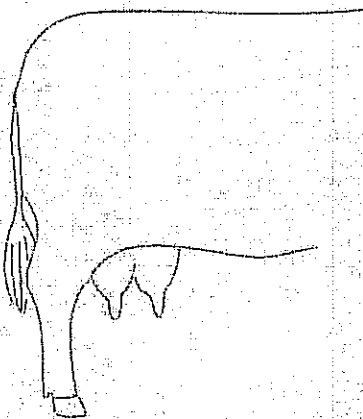
EIERS / UDDERS



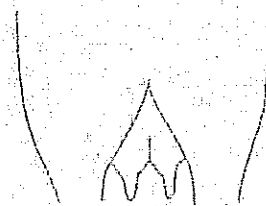
KORREK / CORRECT



ONGEBALANSEERD / UNBALANCED > 45 °  
(PRUL / TO CULL)



BOKUIER / GOAT UDDER



## C. VOEDING

### 1. VOERSKEDULE

Leer jou dier 'n voertyd en hou streng daarvolgens. die skedule verseker dat jou dier gereeld egalig vreet. [Skoubeeste word gewoonlik tussen 5 en 8 VM en 4 en 7 nm gevoer

**1.1 WATER;-** is die belangrikste deel van voeding en daar moet altyd skoon en vars water beskikbaar wees

**1.2 GROEPVOEDING:-** Skoudiere kan in groepies van 2-3 gevoer word. Kripspasie van 80 - 100 cm moet per dier toegelaat word. Indien hulle mekaar stoot maak elkeen apart vas.

**1.3 SKOONMAAK VAN KRIPPE:-** 'n Dier behoort binne 30 minute al sy voer op te vreet. Oorskiet voer moet uitgeskep word sodat vlieë nie gelok kan word nie. Indien te veel voer in die bak oorbly moet jy ondersoek instel of jou dier nie siek is nie

**1.4 VOEDING VOOR DIE SKOU:-** Moenie rantsoene voor die skou verander nie. Berei egter jou dier voor vir 'n ander soort voersituasie. Maak jou dier vas voordat hy gevoer word sowat 4 dae voor die skou. Voer en gee water uit 'n emmer. Verminder ook sy voer voor hy vervoer word sodat hy by aankoms beter sal vreet.

**1.5 OP DIE SKOU:-** As jou dier kalm is sal hy goed vreet. Indien hy swak vreet moet op die volgende gelet word:

- Word hy gepla as hy vreet? - moenie hom borsel of te naby hom staan nie
- Is sy vasmaakriem lank genoeg?
- Kry hy genoeg oefening?
- Voer jy hom ander kos? Moenie sy rantsoen verander nie.
- Is hy dors? Gee hom water, hy sal dalk begin vreet

## FEEDING

### SCHEDULE OF FEEDING

Train your animal to a certain feeding time and stick to it. This schedule ensures that your animal eats regularly and normally [Show cattle are usually fed from 05:00 -08:00 and 16:00 - 19:00

**WATER:-** is the most important part of feeding. Clean, fresh water must be freely available.

**GROUP FEEDING:-** Show animals can be fed in small groups of 2-3. Manger space of 80-100 cm per animal is allowed. In case they push one another, tie them apart from each other.

### CLEANING OF MANGER;

Animals should eat their food within 30 minutes. Leftovers must be taken out to prevent attracting flies. In the case of too much fodder left in the manger, you must check that the animal is not sick

### FEEDING BEFORE THE SHOW:-

Don't change the ration before the show. Train your animal for other feeding circumstances, tie him to the manger. Approximately 4 days before the show tie the animal before feeding and watering. Cut down his fodder before traveling to give him a better appetite when arriving at the show.

**AT THE SHOW;-** If your animal is calm, he will eat immediately if not - look at the following:

Don't bother him, don't brush him or stand nearby

Is the tie rope long enough?

Has he had enough exercise?

Is he getting the same food?

Is he thirsty? Give enough water - perhaps he will start eating.

If you have tried everything and

As jy alles probeer het en hy wil nog nie vreet nie, probeer om hom hooi en water te gee. As hy weier om te suip probeer melasse in sy water of selfs 'n handvol sout in sy bek. Dit is belangrik dat diere op die skou, op dieselfde wyse gevoer en water gegee word as op die plaas

As jou dier langer as 2 dae nie suip nie,  
nader 'n ervare voerman

## C.2 RANTSOENE

Om 'n rantsoen vir jou dier saam te stel moet jy weet watter voedingstowwe is nodig en hoe hulle tot jou dier se gesondheid bydra. Beeste is herkouende diere wat gespesialiseerde spysverteringstelsels het en die meeste van die voedingstowwe wat benodig word, kom uit die hooi en graan

### 2.1 VOEDSEL GEBRUIKE &

FUNKSIES Die samestelling van 'n rantsoen word ter bevordering van die volgende uitgewerk: 2.1.1 GROEI:- 'n Toename in grootte van spiervorming, skelet en ander liggaamsdele Die toevoeging van vet is nie groei nie

2.1.2. INSTANDHOUDING:- Die instandhouding van die liggaamsfunksies soos die spysvertering, asemhaling en hartklop. Ook die herstel van beskadigde liggaamsweefsel.

2.1.3. VETMAAK:- Die opbou van 'n vetlaag tussen die vel en die spiere asook binne die liggaam. Die voeding wat 'n dier kry bo en behalwe wat hy vir groei en instandhouding nodig het, word as vet geberg. Diere wat vir die mark gevoer word, moet voeding vir 'n snelle groei en behoorlike instandhouding kry met net genoeg ekstra vir 'n dun laagie omhullende liggaams- en ingewands vet Voer wissel baie volgens die baie streke in ons land. Daar is genoeg voedingstowwe wat as komponente vir 'n rantsoen kan dien.

### 2.2. VOEDINGSTOWWE

'n Rantsoen moet of bestaan uit

he still refuses to eat, try to feed him hay and water. If he refuses to drink water try and dissolve a little bit of molasses in the water or even a handful of salt in his mouth. The most important is to water him out of the same bucket or in the way you trained him at home. If the animal does not drink after two days ask an experienced cattle man for advice

### RATIONS

To put a ration together you must know what nutrients the animal needs for his health. Cattle are ruminants with specialized digestive systems and the most nutrients they need come from hay and grain.

### FOOD USES & FUNCTIONS

The composition of ration worked out to promote the following.

GROWTH:- increase in muscle growth, skeleton and other body parts. The deposit of fat is not growth

MAINTENANCE:- The maintenance of body functions like digestion respiration and heart beat. Also the repair of damaged body tissue.

FATTENING:- The building of a fat layer between the skin and muscle and in the body. If an animal is fed more fodder than he needs for growth and maintenance, it is put on as fat. Animals fed for the market must be fed for quick growth yet proper maintenance and just enough for a thin layer of muscles and body fat. Fodder varies in different regions of our country but there are enough foodstuffs to serve as components for a well-balanced ration.

### FOODSTUFF:-

[Nutrients] a ration consists carbohydrates [starch] fat,

koolhidrate [stysel], vette, proteïenes, minerale, water en vitamins

**2.2.1. KOOLHIDRATE:-** Vir 'n dier, soos petrol vir 'n motor. Dit verskaf energie vir die beweging van die spiere vir loop asemhaling, hartklop ens. Dit wek hitte op om die liggaam warm te hou Energie stowwe wat nie gebruik word nie, word as vet geberg, totdat die liggaam nodig het. Suiker en stysel is eenvoudige koolhidrate en verkrygbaar uit graansoorte soos mielies, hominy chop en semels. Sellulose is een van die komplekser koolhidrate. Grasse en hooi bevat baie sellulose. Semels bevat 'n betreklike hoë proteïene- en fosfor inhoud asook voldoende vesel. Dit hou diere aan die groei sonder om vet aan te sit. Hominy chop het 'n hoë energie inhoud en laat diere vet word. In party dele van die land is hominy chop meer ekonomies as semels of mielies graansorghum en mielies het 'n hoë energie inhoud en laat die dier vinnig groei en kondisie optel. Dit moet grof gemaal word.

**2.2.2 VETTE:-** gee ook energie vir beweging en hitte. Hulle produseer 2.5 keer meer energie as koolhidrate. Dit verteer maklik, maar stadiger as koolhidrate Dit is gewoonlik nie nodig om vet by die rantsoen te voeg nie

#### **KOOLHIDRATE EN VETTE IS ENERGIËKOS**

**2.2.3. PROTEÏENE:-** voorsien stowwe om liggaamswaefsel te maak. Dit is die bou- stene van die liggaam. Dit bou spiere, inwendige organe, skelet en bloed, asook vel, hare, hoewe, horings en ander dele van die liggaam. As meer proteïene as wat nodig is gevoer word, word die ekstra proteïene as energie verbruik. Proteïene is baie duur Mielies verskaf proteïenes en sojabone,

protein, minerals, water and vitamins

**CARBOHYDRATES:-** are for the animal like fuel for a vehicle. It supplies energy for movement of the muscles for walking, respiration and heart beat etc. It supplies heat to keep the body warm. Unused energy deposits as fat. until the body needs it. Sugar and starch are simple carbohydrates and are available in grain like maize hominy chop and bran, Cellulose is a more complex carbohydrates.

Grass and hay contain cellulose bran which contains high protein, phosphorus and enough fibre. It keeps animals growing without putting on fat. Hominy chop consists of high energy and puts on fat.

In some parts of the country hominy chop is more economical than bran or maize, sorghum and maize is high in energy and gives quick growth and increases condition It must be coarsely ground.

**FAT:-** Also gives energy for movement and heat.

It produces twice as much energy as carbohydrates digests more easily but slower than carbohydrates It is not necessary to add fat to the ration

#### **CARBOHYDRATES AND FATS ARE ENERGY FOOD**

**PROTEIN;-** Build body tissue. It is the building block of the body. It builds muscle, internal organs, skeletons as well as blood, skin, hair, hoofs, horns, etc. If more protein is fed than needed the extra is used as energy. Protein is expensive. Maize supplies protein and soya beans, cottonseed or linseed balance the ration. Other sources are sunflower, oilcake etc. Ureum

katoensaad of lynsaad word gebruik om die rantsoen te balanseer. Nog bronne is sojaboon-, katoensaad-, sonneblomoliekoek ens. Ureum kan ook gebruik word maar moet nie hoër as 1-1.2% van die totale dieët uitmaak nie

#### **PROTEIENE IS DIE BOUSTENE VAN SELLE**

2.2.4. MINERALE:- Vorm skelet, tande en ondersteun ander lewensprosesse in die dier. Diere benodig verskillende minerale waarvan kalsium en fosfor die belangrikste is. Minerale wat in klein hoeveelhede benodig word, staan as spoorelemente bekend. Beenmeel of dikalsiumfosfaat word gebruik vir kalsium en natruimchloried en fosfor. Joduimsout asook 'n spoorelement. vul spoorelement tekorte aan

#### **MINERALE BOU SKELET EN TANDE**

2.2.5 WATER:- is die belangrikste deel van 'n rantsoen. Dit is eintlik nie 'n voedingstof nie, maar die goedkoopste van jou dier se dieët. Die dier se liggaam bestaan uit meer as twee derdes water en bloed waarvan meer as 90% Water is baie belangrik vir die spysvertering, want dit vervoer voeding- stowwe na die selle. Dit spoel afval produkte weg verkoel die liggaam en smeer die ligamente. Jou dier kan langer sonder kos as water oorleef.

#### **WATER HELP OM KOS TE VERTEER**

2.2.6. VITAMINES:- Is net so belangrik as ander voedingstowwe maar word in kleiner hoeveelhede benodig. Die dier se liggaam produseer vitamines terwyl ander by die rantsoen gevoeg moet

can be used but not more than 1-1.2% of the total diet.

#### **PROTEINS ARE THE BUILDING STONES OF CELLS.**

MINERALS;- Build bones and teeth and support other life processes in the animal. Animals need 16 different minerals, calcium and phosphorus are the most important. Minerals needed in small amounts are known as trace elements. Bonemeal or phosphorous, Dicalcium phosphate is used as calcium and Sodium Chloride and phosphorus, Iodine salt as well as as trace element lick fills the shortage.

#### **MINERALS BUILD SKELETON AND TEETH.**

WATER:- Is the most important part of a ration. Water is actually not a foodstuff but it is part of the animal's diet. The animal's body consists of more than two thirds water and blood which is, more than 90% water. Water is important for digestion because it transports food- stuff to the cells. It washes waste products away, cools down the body, lubricates the ligaments. An animal can live longer without feed than without water. **WATER SUPPORTS DIGESTION OF FOOD**

VITAMINES:- just as important as other foodstuff but needed in smaller quantities. The animal's body produces vitamins while others must be added to the ration or be absorbed from sunlight. Ready mixed vitamin

word uit sonlig geabsorbeer word of vooraf gemengde vitamien aanvullings is beskikbaar

VITAMINES BOU 'N STERK SKELET EN GESONDE BLOED

2.2.7 RUVOER

Lusernhooi bevat baie proteiene, karoteen en kalsium Dit is 'n blaarryke voer wat as dit alleen gevoer word 'n purgasie uitwerking kan hê en suurpens veroorsaak. Grashooi het 'n laer proteiene inhoud en moet verkieslik saam met 'n swaar graanrantsoen gevoer word.

2.2.8 KUILVOER

Kan in beperkte hoeveelhede gevoer word Moenie meer as 3,6 tot 4,5 kg per dag voer nie. 1,5 kg goeie kuilvoer is gelyk aan 0,5kg hooi. Kuilvoer kan suurpens voorkom, maar te veel kan 'n swaarmiddeltyf en gebrek aan afronding veroorsaak. Weiding moet op 'n beperkte skaal benut word Goeie weiding sal diere laat groei, maar nie goed afrond nie

2.2.9. AS JOU DIER SY EETLUS VERLOOR

Hou jou dier dop as hy weier om al sy gekonsentreerde voer op te vreet. Indien dit gebeur verminder die voer met die helfte. Hou daarmee vol totdat hy alles geleidelik opvreet. As hy alles opvreet vermeerder dan stelselmatig die voer totdat hy weer op sy volle hoeveelheid rantsoen is Gee die dier te alle tye genoeg hooi.

mixtures are available

VITAMINS BUILD A STRONG SKELETON AND HEALTHY BLOOD

ROUGHAGE

Lucerne hay contains a lot of protein, carotene and calcium. It's a leafy food - if fed alone it may have a purgative effect and cause acidity. Grass hay contains lower protein and must be fed with a heavier grain ration.

SILAGE

Can be fed in limited quantities. Not more than 3.6 - 4,5 kg per day. Silage can prevent ruminal acidosis- but too much can cause a heavy middle area and lack of rounding off. Grazing must be limited, good grazing gives growth but not rounding

IF AN ANIMAL LOSES HIS

APPETITE If your animal does not eat all his concentrate ration, cut down the food by half. Continue until he eats all the food. Then you can increase it until he is on his full ration. Give enough hay at all times.

D. ANATOMIE VAN DIE SPYSVERTERINGSSTELSEL

HIERDIE ORGANE MAAK DIT MOONTLIK DAT BEESTE, BOKKE EN SKAPE RUVOERE KAN BENUT ; SOOS OULANDSGRAS, HOOI EN VELDGRASSE.

D. ANATOMY OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

THESE ORGANS ENABLE CATTLE, SHEEP AND GOATS TO MAKE USE OF ROUGHAGE LIKE FRAGROSTIS CURAMALA AND VELDGRASS.

1	TONG	Eet, Beweeg kos in die mond rond. Help met die kouproses.
	TONGUE	Water te drink To eat with, move food around in the mouth, help the chewing process and to drink water.

2	TANDE TEETH	Breekvoedseldeeltjies op. Maalaksie wat kos met speeksel meng <i>Grind the foodstuff and mix the food with the saliva</i>
3	LIPPE EN WANGE LIPS AND CHEEKS	Plaas voedsel onder die tande om gemaal te word <i>Put feed under the teeth to grind.</i>
4	FARINKS PHARYNX	Gemeenskaplike pad vir kos en lug. <i>General path for food and air</i>
5	EPIGLOTIS KLEP EPIGLOTTIS VALVE	Klep keer dat kos in die longe beland <i>Prevent food from going into the lungs.</i>
6	KARDIESE SFINKTER CARDIAC SPHINCTER	Klep wat keer dat kos terug stoot uit die maag Maak wel oop vir gereguleerde herkou. <i>Valve prevents food regurgitation from the stomach. Opens to regulate the rumination (chewing of the cud)</i>
	SAAMGESTELDE MAAG COMPOSED STOMACH	7 DELE 7 PARTS
7	RUMEN RUMEN	Hou en veroorsaak gisting van voere asook spysvertering en absorpsie. <i>Retains and causes fermentation of fodder as well as digestion and absorption</i>
8	RETIKILUM RETICULUM	Dieselfde as die rumen <i>Same as rumen</i>
9	OMASUM OMASUM	Druk water uit die voer vanaf die retikilum <i>Pushes water out of the food from the reticulum</i>
10	ABOMASUM ABOMASUM	Ook genoem die melkpens. Produseer spysverterings- sappe en verteer voer verder. <i>Also called the "milk stomach" Produces digestive juices for digestion and further digests food</i>
11	DUNDERM SMALL INTESTINE	Neem voedingstowwe op wat vir die verskillende produksie funksies gebruik word <i>Absorbs foodstuff for various production functions.</i>
12	DIKDERM LARGE INTESTINE	Verdere vertering en absorpsie. Absorpsie van water <i>Further digestion and absorption. Absorption of water</i>
13	ANUS ANUS EXCRETION	Uitskei van die onverteerde dele van die voer. <i>Excretion of the undigested fodder.</i>

	E SIEKTES TEKENS/SIMPTOME/ OORSAKE	VOORKOMING	BEHANDELING
1	<b>SWEERKLOU</b>  Tas die hoof en verwante dele aan. Die weefsel tussen en om die kloue word teer a.g.v. nat toestande in stalle en weiplekke. 'n Oop wond ontwikkel en ontsteking ontstaan, verlamming en pynlike swelsels word veroorsaak	Hou jou dier se loop- en slaapplek droog en vry van items wat beserings kan veroorsaak.	Ontsmet die aangetaste poot, wend medikasie aan Bedek die wond [indien moontlik] om ver- dere besmetting te voorkom. Antibiotika moet aange- wend word. Raad- pleeg 'n veearts vir korrekte medikasie
2	<b>VRATTE</b>  'n Virusontsteking van die vel wat 'n uitgroei- sel van weefsel veroor- saak. Dit wissel in grootte en het 'n bloukolagtige voorkoms. Dit kom op die nek, skouers en kop voor. Dit word soms so groot dat dit afbreek. Die wond bloei- oormatig en kan ontsteek. Vratte versprei stadig. Geen skade word aan die dier gedoen nie, maar los soms 'n lelike litteken.	Roskam diere goed en hou aangetastes weg van ander.	Klein vratjies verdwyn soms vanself. Grotes kan afgebind word of chirurgies verwyder word. Vra jou veearts vir die beste behandeling
3	<b>SIEKTE VAN DIE MAAG en DERMS SUURPENS [ buikswelling- opblaas]</b> <b>OPBLAAS</b> <b>RUMENINFEKSIE</b> <b>VERPLAASDE ABOMASUM</b>  Tewyte aan verskeie faktore: Fermentasie van voer veroorsaak gas in die grootpens. Winde moet oopgebreek word om dit uit te kry. Suurpens ontstaan dikwels as diere op sappige groen lusern of jong klawers wei of as hoë konsentraat rantsoen gevoer word. Ontsteking wat eetlus onderdruk kan dit ook veroorsaak. Die uitbulting van die linkerflank tussen die laaste ribbebeen en die heupbeen is 'n teken van suurpens. Hoe meer gas toeneem in die grootpens sal albei kante opswel. Die dier sal swaar asemhaal Spierverswakking tree in, die slymvliese word blou, die dier gaan lê en vrek gou	Vermy voer wat sal aanleiding gee tot suurpens. Vermy skielike verandering van rantsoen. Baie ruvoer saam met rantsoen sal help om dit te voorkom.  Fermentasie in die grootpens moet vertraag word en gasdruk moet verlig word. Daar is medikasie wat by die bek ingegee kan word. Vir noodbehandeling kan 'n tuinslang deur die bek gedruk word om die gas te laat ontsnap. Dit verg egter oefening om nie die pyp in die longe te druk nie. 'n Wig in die dier se bek sal help om die pyp te rig en keer dat die dier dit afbyt. In uiterste gevalle en as die dier baie benoud is kan 'n trokar gebruik word. Dit word op die hoogste punt op die linkerflank deur die vel en grootpens wand gesteeke. Verwyder die naald uit die trokar, dat die gas kan ontsnap. Raadpleeg jou veearts vir nasorg.	
4	<b>PIENKOOG</b>  Oogontsteking wat veroorsaak word deur bakteriese organismes en kan permanente blindheid veroorsaak. Kom gewoonlik in somermaande voor wanneer vlieë, organismes versprei. Helder afskeiding loop uit die aangetaste oog. Die aangetaste oog lyk rooi en kan uitpeul, 'n permanente wit kol kan verskyn. Die aangetaste oog is gevoelig vir skerp sonlig en die dier het 'n swak aptyt. Die permanente verlies aan die oog kan 'n ernstige belemmering vir die dier wees.	Pienkoog is aansteeklik en aangetaste diere moet van gesondes geskei word. Vlieë bestryding en gereelde bespuiting moet gedoen word.	Hou aangetaste dier in koel verdonkerde stalle en gee genoeg kos en water. Behandel die oë met antibiotiese salf soos voorgeskryf deur 'n veearts. Verwyder gereeld mis waar vlieë kan uitbroei

5	UITWENDIGE PARASIEETE	VOORKOMING	BEHANDELING
6	INWENDIGE PARASIEETE		
7	BOSLUIS OORDRAGBARE SIEKTES		
7.1	ANAPLASMOSE		
	Oorgedra deur bloubosluis of meganies deur spuitnaald vanaf besmette diere	Inenting met bloedentstof	Toediening van middels Hou die dier op stal. Volop water en groen voer.
7.2	ROOIWATER		
	Oorgedra deur bosluise veral bloubosluis Meganies deur spuitnaald vanaf besmette diere	Inenting	Toediening van middels in die nektaar. Hou die dier op stal. Volop water en groen voer.
7.3	HARTWATER		
	'n Akute siekte wat veroorsaak word deur COWDRIA RUMINANTIIUM en oorgedra word deur bontbosluise of meganies deur spuitnaald vanaf besmette diere	Inenting	Verskillende middels moet inge-spuite word voor senu simptome verskyn
8	BAKTERIESE SIEKTES		
8.1	BRUSSELLOSE [BESMETLIKE MISGEBOORTE]		
	Aansteeklike nie-dodelike siekte by koeie Kiem kan opgeneem word deur weiding voer of kontak met besmette diere.	Veroorsaak deur BRUCELLA ABORTUS Inenting d.m.v. Stam 19	Daar is nog geen middels bekend wat BM sal genees nie. Hou kudde skoon!!
8.2	TUBERKULOSE [BEESTERING]		
	Aansteeklike siekte wat versprei word deur kontak met besmette diere of voer. Dit kan van dier na mens oorgedra word.		
8.3	PASTEURELLOSE		
	Diere neem die kiem op deur voer, inasemning, wonde. Insek oordragbaar.	Inenting	Die behandeling van die siekte is nie baie suksesvol nie. Insputings van sulfamiddels /antibiotika gee soms resultate
8.4	MILTSIEKTE		
	Besemetting deur voer Bytende Insekte Gevaarlik vir mense.	Inenting	Gebruik van antibiotiese middels soos penisillien. Laat die behandeling eerder aan 'n veearts oor.
8.5	LAMSIEKTE		
	Verlamming van spiere. Kiem is teenwoordig in verrottende karkasse. Diere met fosfaat tekorte is geneig om verrotte karkasse te eet.	Inenting	Voortydige voer van fosfaat lakke.
8.6	SPONSSIEKTE		
	Kry kiem in, op weiding en veld.	Inenting	Toediening van antibiotiese of sulfa- middels, maar slaag selde.
9	VIRUSSIEKTES		
9.1	DRIE-DAE STYWESIEKTE		
	Nie dodelike siekte wat versprei word deur bloedsuiende insekte soos muskiete	Geen doeltreffende middels.	Inspuitings van Leucotropin, asook glukose
9.2	KNOPVELSIEKTE		
	Hoogs aansteeklike siekte oorgedra deur kontak met besmette voer, drinkwater. Ook deur insekte oorgedra.	Inenting	Geen geneesmiddel
9.3	BEK- EN KLOUSEER		
	Hoogs aansteeklike siekte oorgedra deur virus in speeksel, melk uriene en neusslym van besmette diere.		Rapporteer aan die staat en slag al die besmette diere so gou as moontlik.
9.4	SNOTSIEKTE		
	Oorgedrag van wildebeeste en insekte	Geen Entstof	Geen geneesmiddel

E	DISEASES SIGNS, SIMPTOMS, CAUSE	PREVENTION	TREATMENT
1.	<p><b>FOOT ABSCESS</b></p> <p>This disease infects the hoof and surrounding parts. The tissue between and around the hoof becomes soft because of moisture in stables and surroundings. Open wounds occur and becomes inflamed-lameness and painful swelling occurs.</p>	<p>Keep your animal's walking and sleeping places dry and free from articles causing injury.</p>	<p>Disinfect the infec-ted hoof, apply medication and cover the wound to prevent further infection. Antibiotics must be applied. Consult your veterinary sur-geon for correct medication.</p>
2.	<p><b>WARTS</b></p> <p>This is a viral infection of the skin which causes a growth of tissue that vary in size and causes a blue colour. It occurs on the neck, shoulders and head. It sometimes becomes so large that it breaks off. If the wound bleeds too much it can become infected. Warts spread slowly except for leaving ugly scars, it does not harm the animal.</p>	<p>Groom animals and keep infected animals separate.</p>	<p>Small warts disappear by themselves, Bigger warts can be tied or removed by a surgeon. Ask a veterinary surgeon for the best treatment</p>
3.	<p><b>DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE RUMENAL ACIDOSIS [BLOAT]</b></p> <p><b>BLOAT RUMEN INFECTION</b></p> <p><b>DISPLAYED ABOMASUM</b></p> <p>It has different causes. Fermentation of feed causes gas in the rumen. Gas must be broken up to be released. Bloat occurs when animals graze on juicy, green Lucerne or young clover or if high concentrates are fed. Inflection that depresses appetite may also cause bloat. Bulging of the left flank between the last rib bone and the hipbone is a sign of bloat. More gas will bulge both sides. The animal will battle to breath, muscle weakness occurs and the mucous membrane becomes blue, animals may go down and die quickly</p>	<p>Avoid feed that causes bloat. Avoid quick change of ration. Ample roughage in the ration will aid prevention. Be sure the animal is never hungry. Always supply enough food to eat. Fermentation in the rumen must be clo- sed down and gas pressure must be re- lieved. There are products that can be taken orally. In case of an emergency, you can put an hosepipe in the throat to release the gas Be careful not to push it in the air- pipe. A wedge can be put in the mouth to direct the pipe and to prevent the animal from biting it. Avoid too much handling. If the animal is very distressed a trocar can be used. Put it on the highest point of the flank through the skin into the rumen wall, remove the needle from the trocar to release the gas. A sharp knife can also do the job. Contact your veterinary surgeon for treatment.</p>	
4.	<p><b>NEW FOREST EYE [PINKEYE]</b></p> <p>It is an eye inflammation caused by a bacterial organism and causes permanent blindness. It occurs</p>	<p>New forest eye is contagious and infected animals must</p>	<p>Keep infested animals in a cool dark place and give enough food and water. Treat eyes</p>

	<p>Mostly in summer when flies distribute the organism. A clear secretion will flow from the eye. The eye is red and bulges out and a permanent white spot will occur. Infected eyes are sensitive to sharp sunlight and the animal will lose his appetite, the permanent loss of one eye can be a big burden for the animal.</p>	<p>be kept apart Fly control is important and regular spraying must be done. Remove manure regularly</p>	<p>with antibiotic ointment as prescribed by the veterinarian</p>
5.	<b>EXTERNAL PARASITES</b>		
	<p>The parasites can cause a real problem like carrying a contagious disease. Greater parasites like flies and ticks can easily be seen but lice and mites can be invisible. Be aware of external parasites. The animal will look curly. Stable and other flies prefer warm and damp circumstances. They spread the organism which causes pink eye and females lay their eggs in open flesh wounds and damp curly hair and are soon infected by maggots. <b>HORN FLIES, LICE, SCAB.</b> These parasites are often not noticed. Some suck blood through the skin. The skin becomes damaged and inflammation and loss of hair and blood occur. Serious secondary diseases can occur which put the animal back a lot.</p>	<p>To minimize the pest, animals must be kept clean and bedding regularly changed.</p>	<p>Animals as well as the stables must be sprayed regularly</p> <p>Animals must be inspected regularly and sprayed or dipped on recommendation of the vet</p>
6.	<b>INTERNAL PARASITES</b>		
	<p>A great variety of internal parasites affects different organs in the animal and the grade can be low or serious. Coccidia live in the intestine and cause diarrhoea, blood loss, no appetite, weakness and death can occur. The disease spreads quickly and young animals are more susceptible. Diagnosis and treatment is very important.</p>	<p>Good sanitation must be applied. Prevent contamination of feed and water by manure.</p>	<p>Discuss a good control programme with your vet. The necessary medicine prescribed for the disease must be applied.</p>
7.	<b>TICK TRANSFERABLE DISEASES</b>		
7.1.	<b>GALL SICKNESS</b>		
	<p>Carried by bont ticks or mechanically through an injection needle from infected animals.</p>	<p>Innoculate with Anaplasmosis vaccine</p>	
7.2.	<b>REDWATER</b>		
	<p>Carried by blue ticks or an</p>	<p>Innoculate</p>	

	injection needle from infested animals.		
7.3.	HEARTWATER		
	Carried by blue ticks and mechanically through an injection needle from infected animals	Innoculate	Various dips are available

8.	BACTERIAL DISEASES		
8.1.	BRUCELLOSIS		
	Contagious but not a deadly disease for cows. The germ can be picked up from grazing, fodder or contact with other infected animals	Innoculate With Brucella	There are no known cures. Keep the herd free from it
8.2.	TUBERCULOSIS		
	Contagious disease spread through contact with infected animal, or fodder. Can be transferred to human		
8.3.	PASTEURELLOSE		
	Animals picks up a germ from feed, inhalation, wounds or contact with insects.	Innoculate	Treatment is not very successful, sometimes injecting with Sulphur Drugs and antibiotics can help
8.4.	ANTHRAX		
	Contamination from fodder and insect bites. Dangerous for humans.	Innoculate	Treated with Penicillin, but preferably by a vet
8.5.	BOTULISM		
	Disease causes paralysis of muscles. This is present in any carcass. Animals with a shortage of phosphorus are inclined to eat rotten carcasses.	Innoculate	
8.6.	BLACK QUARTER		
	The germ is picked up through grazing in the veld.	Innoculate	Treatment with antibiotics and sulphurs, not often successful
9.	VIRUS DISEASES		

9.1.	THREE DAY STIFF SICKNESS		
	Not a deadly disease, spread by bloodsucking insects like mosquitoes.		
9.2.	LUMPY SKIN DISEASE		
	Contagious disease carried through contact with infected fodder, water etc. Also carried by insects.	Innoculate	
9.3.	FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE		
	Highly contagious spread through contact with saliva, milk, urine and nasal discharge from infected animals.		
9.4.	BOVINE MALIGNANT CATARCH		
	Carried from wild beasts and insects		

<p><u>F. RIGLYNE VIE DIE SKOUMAN</u></p> <p><u>F.1 DIE UITSOEK VAN JOU DIER</u></p> <p>1. Die belangrikste is om 'n dier uit te soek wat geskik is vir jou</p> <p>2. Ouderdom en grootte van jou en die dier moet in berekening gebring word</p> <p>3. 'n Nie-dragtige vers kan tydens die skou op hitte wees. Let ook op na die reëls.</p> <p><u>VEREISTE.</u></p> <p>1. Stylvol wees</p> <p>2. Goeie balans tussen verskillende liggaamsdele</p> <p>3. Kop: Manlik of Vroulik en optel terwyl hul loop</p> <p>4. Gemaklik loop</p> <p>5. Korrekte bene</p> <p>6. Goeie diepte van hoef</p> <p>7. Sterk kootgewrigte</p> <p>8. Goeie skoueraanhegting</p> <p>9. Goed uitgegroeï vir sy ouderdom</p> <p>10 Lang breë kruis met die regte helling van die heupe na die sitbene en effens dakkig</p>	<p><u>GUIDELINES FOR THE SHOWMAN</u></p> <p><u>PICKING YOUR ANIMAL</u></p> <p>The most important is to pick an animal that suites you. Both age and height must be considered.</p> <p>a Non pregnant heifer can be on heat during the show.</p> <p><u>THE ANIMAL MUST;</u></p> <p>Be stylish</p> <p>Good balance of different body parts.</p> <p>Head feminine/Masculine, to carry his head high when walking or standing.</p> <p>Walk comfortably</p> <p>Good set of legs</p> <p>Good depth of hoof</p> <p>Strong fetlocks</p> <p>Shoulders that fit properly to the body Well grown for its age.</p> <p>Long broad rump with the right decline from the hips to the pinbone</p> <p><u>AVOID</u></p> <p>Over conditioned</p>
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<p>11 Sterk reguit toplyn</p> <p><u>VERMY</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oorvet</li> <li>2. Kort van lyf</li> <li>3. Gebrek aan styl</li> <li>4. Te veel struktuele foute</li> </ol> <p><u>F.2. TOUWYS MAAK</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nadat die dier op 'n voerprogram gesit is moet begin word om hom touwys te maak om te skou</li> <li>2. Beperk die menslike krag om die dier te vang en vas te maak</li> <li>3. Sit jou dier in 'n drukgang en sit 'n halter aan</li> <li>4. Jaag hom dan in die kraal of stal waar hy gaan slaap en maak hom daar vas.</li> <li>5. Maak jou dier 'n paar keer los en vas voordat hy hanteer word.</li> <li>6. As hy gekalmeer het begin hom te vryf en borsel om sy vrees vir mense te oorkom.</li> <li>7. Die halter moet gemaklik sit en nie die dier skaaf of wurg nie.</li> <li>8. Lei hom dan na die water toe, moenie die dier rof hanteer nie.</li> <li>9. Begin lang ente te stap, maar voorkom dat jou dier handuit ruk.</li> <li>10 As hy uitruk lei hom dan nog eers in 'n beperkte ruimte totdat hy heeltemal haltermak is.</li> </ol>	<p>Short in the body Lack of style An animal with too many conformation faults</p> <p><u>BREAKING</u></p> <p>After an animal has been put on his feed programme he must be broken in to show Minimise the human strength to catch the animal and tie him to the manger Put the animal in a crush and halter him Then chase him into a stable where he will sleep and tie him to the manger Tie and loosen him a couple of times before handling him. If he has calmed down try to rub and groom him to lose his fear of people.</p> <p>Be sure the halter fits properly without choking, chafing or hurting the animal Then lead him to the water, handle him gently Begin to walk longer distances but be careful not to let him get out of hand If it is the case lead him in a small arena until he is properly halter broken.</p>
<p><u>F.3. AFRIGTING</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Die dier moet geleer word om sy kop hoog en fier te hou as hy staan of gelei word</li> <li>2. 'n Skousstok met 'n stomp punt moet vir afrigting gebruik word.</li> <li>3. Leer jou dier die gebruik van die stok deur hom op sy maag te streel terwyl hy</li> </ol>	<p><u>TRAINING</u></p> <p>The animal must be trained to carry his head high when walking or standing.</p> <p>A show stick with a blunt point must be used for training. Teach your animal the use of the stick by caressing him under his stomach, Put the stick on the foot and</p>

- vasgemaak is.
4. Streel sy maag, plaas dit dan teen die poot as hy dan die poot beweeg, streel hom weer.
  5. Op hierdie manier kan hy hom nie teësit of beweeg om weg te kom nie.
  6. Nadat die dier geleer het om sy pote netjies te versit, is hy gereed om gelei te word en sy pote geplaas te word terwyl jy hom met die halter hanteer
  7. Om hom te laat trutrap, hou die leiriem in jou linkerhand, sit jou regterhand op sy skof en druk/trek die skof na die teenoorgestelde kant van die poot wat geplaas moet word.
  8. Die pote moet vierkantig [blok] onder die lyf staan.
  9. Leer jou dier om sy rug reguit te hou en die leiriem vrylik te volg.
- 10 Loop baie met jou dier, liever kort rukkies as lang ente.

#### F.4. AFRONDING - HOEWE

1. Hoewe moet gesny en versorg word sodat die dier gemaklik kan loop en vierkantig op sy bene kan staan.
2. Diere se hoewe moet ten minste 3 weke voor die skou gesny word om seker te maak dat die dier genoeg tyd het om te herstel tot en met die skou
3. Hoewe moet altyd skoon + netjies wees
4. Hoefpolitoer is opsioneel

if he moves his front foot caress him again, but he can't get away from you.

After he has done this satisfactorily he can be led and trained to place keep him in hand.

To move him backwards, keep the lead rein in the left hand, put your right hand on his wither and push or pull the wither to the opposite position of the foot to be placed.

The feet must stand square [block] under the body.

Train your animal to keep his back straight and follow the lead freely.

With a light right-hand {don't push

his head up strongly}

Walk your animal short periods, its

better than long distances.

#### ROUNDING OFF - HOOVES

Hooves must be cut in advance for the animal to walk and stand properly

They must be cut at least 3 weeks before the show to give him enough time to recover by the time of the show

Hooves must be clean

Polish is optional.

G. ORGANISERING VAN JOU  
SKOUTOERUSTING

1. Indien skoutoerusting goed versorg word, kan dit jare lank bruikbaar wees
2. 'n Skoukas/trommel die regte grootte volgens die aantal diere wat vertoon word, is gerieflik om toerusting in te bêre
3. Dit dra by om die area om die stalle netjies te hou
4. 'n Goeie idêe is om jou was en voor bereiding items in aparte houers te hou
5. Besluit op n kleur en verf al die toerusting met 'n loodvrye verf
6. Neem die ras van jou skoudiere se kleure in ag.
7. Repareer en maak jou toerusting skoon elke keer na gebruik
8. Maak 'n voorraad opname vul voorrade soos seep, olie, politoer, ens aan
9. Na afloop van die skouseisoen moet alle toerusting netjies skoongemaak, herstel en geverf word, voordat dit gebêre word
10. Maak jou skouhaltes skoon na elke skou
11. Deur saalseep en leeroliete gebruik kan 'n leer halter vir baie jare in goeie kondisie bly.
12. Gebruik 'n touhalter vir die was proses

G.1.

SKOUTOERUSTING KONTROLELYS

SKOUKATALOGUS  
BESEM  
GRAAF  
VURK

ORGANISING YOUR SHOW  
EQUIPMENT

If your show equipment is maintained carefully it can be used for many shows  
A show box, like a tool box right size according to the number of animals you are going to show is useful to store your equipment.. It also help too keeps the area around the stables neat.  
A good idea is to pack your washing and preparation equipment in different boxes. Decide on a colour and paint all the equipment with lead free paint  
Bear in mind the colour of the bred. Repair and clean your equipment after each show  
Take stock, and replace any lost stock or the supply of soap, oil, polish, etc  
After the show season the equipment must be painted, cleaned and stored  
Clean your show halter after every show Use saddle soap or leather oil and your halter can kept in good condition for many years  
Make use of a nylon halter when washing your animal.

SHOW EQUIPMENT CONTROL LIST

SHOW CATALOGUE  
BROOM  
SPADE  
FORK  
RAKE  
HOSE PIPE 4-6 METERS WITH A NOZZLE  
NYLON HALTER/ CHAIN FOR THE WASH  
SOFT SOAP OR ANIMAL SHAMPOO  
TOWEL  
SCRAPER  
BASIC TOOLS: HAMMER  
PLIER

<p>HARK  WATERPYP 4-6- METER MET SPUITSTUK  NYLON HALTER OF KETTING VIR WAS.  SAGTE DIERE SEEP - SHAMPOO  HANDDOEK  WATER SKRAPER  BASIES GEREEDSKAP: HAMER</p> <p>TANG</p> <p>SKROEWEDRAAIERS</p> <p>SPYKERS</p> <p>DRAAD</p> <p>NAAMBORDE OF BANIER  [WEES UNIEK EN OORSPRONKLIK]  VLIEËGIF[SPUITKANNETJIE]  BOSLUISGIF  WATER EMMERS  SAKGROOTTE KAM  SKOUSTOK [ ONGEVEER 1.5M LANK]  [verplichtend] VOER BAKKE  WAS EMMERS  WAS BORSEL  ROSKAM EN SAGTE BORSELS  SKOU HALTERS EN LEITOU  EKSTRA TOU HALTER</p> <p><u>G.2. RIGLYNE VIR VLEISBEEES</u>  <u>WAS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geskikte, maar netjies klere is belangrik  Let op na die reels</li> <li>Was jou dier op 'n growwe sement oppervlak</li> <li>Was jou dier 'n paar keer by die huis en behandel hom vir uitwendige parasiete.  Gereelde was veroorsaak dat die dier gewoond raak om met water natgespuit te word en dan ontspanne sal wees as dit op die skou gedoen word..</li> <li>Maak die dier stewig vas op 'n gerieflike hoogte met 'n lostrekknoop. Gebruik 'n nylon halter maar nie dieslefde een waarmee die dier in die stal vasgemaak word nie. 'n Ketting is meer effektief.</li> <li>Jou wasbenodigdhede sluit in:  Emmer  Sagte diere seep  Harde borsel</li> </ol>	<p>SCREWDRIVER</p> <p>NAILS  ROPE OR</p> <p>WIRE</p> <p>NAME PLATES OR BANNER.  [BE UNIQUE AND CREATIVE]  FLY AEROSOL  TICK GREASE  WATER BUCKETS  COMB [ POCKET SIZE]  SHOW STICK [+ - 1.5 M LONG]  FODDER TROUGHS  WASH BUCKETS  WASH BRUSH  CURRY COMB AND SOFT BRUSH  SHOW HALTERS + LEAD REIN  EXTRA ROPE HALTER</p> <p><u>GUIDELINES FOR WASHING BEEF CATTLE</u></p> <p>Suitable but neat clothes are important, see the rules.  Wash the animal on a course cement surface  Wash your animal a few times at home and treat him for external parasites. Regular washing gets your animal used to water and he will then be relaxed when this is done at the show</p> <p>Tie the animal at a convenient height with an easy release knot.  Used a nylon halter but not the same one used in the stable to tie him. A chain is more effective. Your wash equipment includes:  Bucket  Soft animal soap  Hard Brush  Soft Brush  Wire Brush for hooves  Hosepipe with spout or nozzle  Get the tab sizes in advance</p> <p>The washing of an animal is hard work but very important.  Always start on the left side to wet the animal the process starts behind - the left ear to make the animal used to the water. Work systematically and</p>
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<p>Sagte Borsel Draadborsel vir die hoewe</p> <p>Buigbare pyp met spuitkop [Kry die kraangroottes vooraf]</p> <p>6. Die was van jou dier is harde werk, maar baie belangrik,</p> <p>7. Begin altyd deur die dier aan die linkerkant nat te maak. Die proses begin agter die linkeroor om die dier eers aan die water gewoond te maak werk sistematies en vinnig van voor na agter en van bo na onder Dieselfde prosedure word aan die regterkant van die dier gevolg. Dien seep in dieselfde volgorde toe, was met borsel en spoel dan die dier deeglik af, weer in dieselfde volgorde.</p> <p>Geen water moet direk in die dier se gesig of ore gespuit word nie</p> <p>8. Maak die dier deeglik nat. Maak die dier se oor met jou hand toe om te voorkom dat daar water in die dier se oor ingaan. Dit gaan voorkom dat die dier met 'n hang oor loop.</p> <p>9 As die dier se onderlyn natgemaak word, hou een hand teen die dier. Dit stabiliseer nie net die dier nie, maar maak ook die dier bewus van waar jy staan.</p> <p>10 Dien seep of sjampoe direk op die dier toe Borsel dit in of werk uit 'n emmer met seepwater</p> <p>11 Gebruik 'n harde borsel of rubberborsel om die dier deeglik te skrop.</p> <p>12 Was die penslyn, lieste en</p>	<p>quickly from front to back and top to bottom The same procedure is followed on the right side. Pour soap on in the same sequence and rub and then rinse the soap also in same sequence.</p> <p>Don't spray water direct onto the animal's face, or ears.</p> <p>Wet the animal properly. Close the ear with your hand to prevent water entering the ear. If water enters he will walk with a ear that droops.</p> <p>If you want to wet the under carriage keep one hand on the animal's body. It not only stabilizes the animal but also makes him aware of where you are standing. Pour soap or shampoo direct onto the animal or work out of a bucket and brush it in. Use a hand brush or rubber to scrub properly.</p> <p>Wash the waistline,</p> <p>Use a hard brush to clean the animal's feet but stay below the hair line. To wash the animal's head put the hosepipe on its crown. Let the water run slowly while you protect the animal's eyes with your hand Wash the head with your hands except for cattle like Herefords and Simmentalers who have curly hair, and then a brush may be used The tail is washed with a brush, remove any manure underneath the tail with a hard brush The tuft is washed as you would wash your hair. Comb out the tuft well after drying the animal</p> <p>Rinse the animal properly with clean water, a residue of soap</p>
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onder die  
 blaaie.  
 13 Gebruik 'n harde borsel om die  
 dier se  
 hoewe te was, bly onder die  
 haarlyn.  
 14 Om die kop te was hou die pyp  
 op die kruin van die bees se  
 kop en laat die  
 water stadig loop terwyl jy  
 die bees se oë  
 met jou hand beskerm, Was die  
 bees se  
 gesig met jou hande in  
 uitsonderlike  
 gevalle soos Hereford of  
 Simmentalers  
 met krulle hare kan 'n borsel  
 gebruik  
 word.  
 15 Die stert word met 'n borsel  
 gewas,  
 verwyder die mis aan die  
 onderkant van  
 die stert met 'n harde  
 borsel. Die kwas  
 gedeelte word net soos jou  
 hare gewas  
 Kam die stert deeglik uit  
 nadat jy die dier  
 droog gemaak  
 het.  
 16 Seep wat in die haarkleed  
 agterbly, ver-  
 oorsaak, flokkerigheid en 'n  
 dowwe kleed  
 Die dier moet deeglik  
 afgespoel word.  
 17 Verwyder oortollige water van  
 die dier  
 met 'n borsel of skrapertjie  
 en droog  
 deeglik af met 'n handdoek  
 indien nodig  
 18 Gebruik 'n sagte lap om al die  
 vuiligheid  
 en was uit die ore te  
 verwyder. Die neus  
 en oë word ook met die lap  
 afgevee  
 19 Sit 'n kombers op die dier om  
 dit warm  
 te maak indien die area koud  
 of klam is  
 met 'n trek, andersins kan  
 warm sonlig  
 gebruik word

G.3. RIGLYNE VIR

causes flaking and a dull hair  
 coat. Remove the redundant  
 water from  
 the animal with brush or  
 scraper  
 and dry with a towel  
 Use a soft cloth to remove dirt  
 and wax from the ears. The  
 eyes and nose are also wiped  
 with a cloth  
 Cover the animal with a blanket  
 to keep him warm in case of  
 cold weather or a draught in  
 the in the stable. You can  
 leave the animal in bright  
 sunshine to dry.

#### GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION

Be neatly dressed, according to the rules as if going into the showing.

Look for a suitable place on the grass to tie your animal, don't stand in the dust or mud  
Be on time.

Tie your animal with a easy release knot

Brush all the dust from the animal with a soft brush  
Rub the hair coat with baby oil on a piece of sheep skin to encourage shine

Clean the ears, eyes and nose properly with a soft cloth.  
Clean the hooves and dew claws properly and put polish on necessary

Comb the tail nicely.  
Change from nylon halter to your show halter  
Stand neatly next to your animal to show you ready for inspection.

#### ITEMS FOR PREPARATION

Bucket  
 Water  
 Soft and hard brush  
 Cloth  
 Baby oil  
 Piece of Sheep skin  
 Halter and Lead Rope

GUIDELINE FOR SHOWING

### VOORBEREIDING

1. Wees netjies geklee, volgens reëls asof jy 'n skouring binnegaan
2. Soek vir jou 'n geskikte vasmaakplek op die gras, sodat jy nie in die stof of modder hoef te staan nie.
3. Wees betyds
4. Maak jou dier stewig met 'n lostrekknoop vas.
5. Borsel alle stof en los gras van jou dier af met 'n sagte borsel
6. Vryf haarkleed blink met met olie en 'n skaapvelletjie
7. Maak die ore, oë en neus deeglik skoon, met 'n sagte lap
8. Maak die hoewe en bykloutjies deeglik skoon en smeer skoen politer aan indien nodig
9. Kam die stert mooi uit
- 10 Vervang jou nylon halter met jou skouhalter
- 11 Staar regop langs jou dier om aan te dui dat jy gereed is vir inspeksie

### ITEMS BENODIG VIR VOORBEREIDING

1. Emmer
2. Water
3. Sagte en harde borsel
4. Lap
5. Olie
6. Skaapvelletjie
7. Halter en Leiriem

### G4.

### RIGLYNE OM JOU DIER TE VERTOON.

1. Gee jou dier vroeg kos en water
2. Wees uitgerus op die dag van beoordeling
3. Begin vroegtydig om jou dier gereed te kry
4. Indien nodig spoel jou dier af en sorg dat hy goed afdroog
5. Sit jou dier se halter 30 minute voor beoordeling aan
6. Wees seker die halter is

### YOURANIMAL

Give your animal food and water early. Be sure you rest well the day before judging. Start early to get your animal ready. If necessary wash the animal lightly and dry off properly. Put on the show halter 30 minutes before the start of judging. Make sure the halter fits properly and all adjustments are correct. Brush off all dust and keep him clean. The accent will be placed on care, attention training and preparation of the animal and ability of the showman to handle the animal.

### APPEARANCE OF THE EXHIBITOR

The handler must be clean and neatly dressed according to the rules. Clothing must be appropriate for the event, according to the rules. White rubber boots must be worn for protection... Before entering the ring, be sure your number is in the right place. No number no points When you enter the ring, be alert and show your Animal to the best of your ability. Remember the judge's first impression stays.

### HANDLING

The animal must enter the ring promptly after the class is called. There should be a ring steward that would let you in. When you lead the animal, walk

gemaklik en  
 korrek en alle verstellings  
 is reg.  
 7. Borsel alle stof af  
 8. Maak jou dier blink en hou hom  
 skoon  
 9. Die klem sal geplaas word op  
 die  
 versorging, aandag, afrigting  
 en voorbe-  
 reiding van die dier en die  
 hanteerder se  
 vermoë om die dier te skou.  
 10 Let op waar jy stap oppad na  
 die  
 skouring.  
 11 Laat die dier weer water drink  
 voor hy  
 die by die ring ingaan. Dit  
 laat hom  
 voller lyk en beter vertoon.

#### VOORKOMS VAN DIE VERTONER

1. Die hanteerder moet netjies en  
 skoon  
 volgens voorgeskrewe reëls  
 geklee wees 2. Kleredrag moet  
 gepas wees vir die  
 geleentheid, volgens jeugskou  
 reëls.
3. Wit rubber stewels moet gedra  
 word vir  
 beskerming.
4. Voor jy die ring binnegaan,  
 maak seker  
 dat jou nommer op die regte  
 plek is
5. Geen nommer geen punte
6. Wanneer jy die ring binnegaan,  
 wees  
 bedag en vertoon jou dier na  
 die beste  
 van jou vermoë.
7. Eerste indrukke wat op die  
 beoordelaar  
 gemaak word is blywend

#### HANTERING

1. Die dier moet die ring  
 stiptelik binnegaan nadat die  
 klas afgekondig is Daar  
 behoort 'n ringgids teenwoordig  
 te wees  
 wat jou sal inlaat.
2. Lei jou dier in kloksgewyse  
 rigting om  
 die ring.
3. Lei die dier aan die

around him clockwise in the  
 ring,  
 Lead the animal on its  
 lefthandside with your right  
 hand  
 The lead must be held with your  
 fingers pointing upwards. [Your  
 hand must be under the lead and  
 not on top.]  
 Always carry the lead neatly..

Fold the lead, so it can't  
 drag on the ground.  
 It can be held in one or both  
 hands, but must be kept in both  
 hands when the animal moves.  
 Don't wind the lead rope around  
 your hand  
 The showstick must be carried  
 under the left arm.

The animal's head must be  
 kept  
 up through the whole  
 performance Move at a moderate  
 speed alongside the animal  
 Look around regularly to see  
 where you are going and to  
 maintain a good distance  
 between you and the animal  
 ahead  
 One animals length between  
 you and the animal in front of  
 you

#### EYE ON THE JUDGE

Try to set up your animal as  
 quick as possible in the right  
 position if you are asked to  
 stop  
 Keep the lead in the left and  
 the show stick in the right  
 hand. Pull your animal forward and  
 the head up. Place his front feet  
 together if the animal is standing  
 corretly the width of his chest will  
 determine how far apart the front legs  
 are spread  
 Then use the show stick to  
 place the back feet.  
 Never kick the animal's legs.  
 Just put light pressure on the  
 top of the hoof with your foot  
 if necessary -  
 Allow approximate one meter on  
 both sides for the judge to  
 move past.

<p>linkerkant met jou regterhand</p> <p>4. Die leiriem moet vasgehou word met die vingers wat na bo wys [onderdeur die leiriem en nie bo-oor die leiriem nie.]</p> <p>5. Die leiriem word ten alle tye netjies vas gehou</p> <p>6. Vou die leiriem op sodat hy nie op die grond sleep nie.</p> <p>7. Die leiriem kan in een of altwee hande gehou word, maar moet met altwee hande vasgehou word sodra die dier beweeg.</p> <p>8. Moenie die leiriem om jou hand draai nie</p> <p>9. Die skoustk moet onder die linkerarm gedra word.</p> <p>10 Die dier se kop moet opgehou word gedurende die hele vertoning</p> <p>11 Beweeg teen 'n middelmatige spoed wanneer die dier stap</p> <p>12 Kyk gereeld rond waarheen jy beweeg</p> <p>13 Kyk gereeld om, om seker te maak dat jy 'n goeie volgafstand handhaaf met die dier voor en agter jou</p> <p>14 Een beeslengte tussen jou en die diere voor jou</p> <p><u>OOG OF DIE BEOORDELAAR.</u></p> <p>1. Probeer altyd om jou dier so gou as moontlik in die regte posisie te kry as jy gevra of gewys word om te staan.</p> <p>2. Hou die leiriem in die linkerhand en die skoustk in die regterhand</p> <p>3. Trek jou dier aan die leiriem vorentoe en sy kop so hoog moontlik totdat die voorbene bymekaar staan. As die dier</p>	<p>Avoid contact with your se diere opponent's animal</p> <p>Try again to get your animal in the right position. before the judge's inspection</p> <p>Keep your animal's back straight, head up and a foot under each corner.</p> <p>If the ground is not level try to stop with his front feet on higher ground.</p> <p>The competitor's chest must always face the judge</p> <p>Always keep an eye in the judge..</p> <p>With a quick glance see if your animal is still in the right position</p> <p>- if the judge is not looking at you Replace your animal [if necessary] in a quick but disciplined manner, always watching the judge.</p> <p>Forget about everybody outside the ring (Parents, friends, photographers Concentrate only on what you are doing Do not obstruct the judge if he wants to inspect your animal. If he wants to inspect your side of the animal, move smartly with your lead under the chin to the other side, still with your chest facing the judge.</p> <p>Be careful that the show stick does not bother you or other competitors' animals in their movement.</p> <p>If you are asked to change positions do it smartly and quickly to the position where the judge or steward shows you. Only leave the ring when the commentator judge or steward ask you to do so</p> <p>If a animal with conformation faults are shown, ask the trainer how to disguise the faults unobtrusively</p> <p>Showsticks are compulsory for</p>
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<p>normaal staan sal die breedte van sy bors bepaal hoe wyd uitmekaar sy bene is</p> <p>4. Gebruik dan die skoustock om die agterpoot reg te plaas.</p> <p>5. Moet nooit die dier se bene skop nie</p> <p>6. Gee slegs 'n regte druk met die voetpunt aan die bokant van die klou as nodig</p> <p>7. Laat ongeveer een meter toe aan albei kante van jou dier sodat die beoordelaar verby kan beweeg</p> <p>8. Vermoed kontak met jou mede deelnemers.</p> <p>9. Probeer te alle tye om jou dier in die regte posisie te kry voordat die beoordelaar jou dier inspekteer.</p> <p>10 Hou jou dier se rug gelyk, kop op en 'n voet onder elke hoek</p> <p>11 As die grond nie gelyk is nie plaas die dier se voorpote op effens hoër grond</p> <p>12 Die bors van die deelnemer moet altyd na die beoordelaar wys</p> <p>13 Hou die beoordelaar te alle tye dop</p> <p>14 Maak met 'n vinnige wegkyk seker dat jou dier nog reg staan as die beoordelaar nie aan jou aandag gee nie</p> <p>15 Herstel jou dier op 'n vinnige, maar gedissiplineerde manier met altyd 'n oog op die beoordelaar</p> <p>16 Vergeet van die mense buite die ring [Ouers, maats fotografe]</p> <p>17 Konsentreer net op waarmeer jy besig is</p> <p>18 Moet nooit 'n obstruksie vir die beoordelaar wees as hy die dier wil sien nie. Indien hy die teenoorgestelde kant van die dier wil sien, moet</p>	<p>both Juniors and Seniors Use the show stick sparingly.</p> <p><u>BALANCE ALERT BEARING.</u></p> <p>Competitors must be alert and quick at all times but respond carefully to instructions from the judge or the steward. One eye must be on the animal and the other on the judge, both need your undivided attention</p> <p>The main purpose is to show your animal to the best of your ability.</p> <p>Smoking, bubblegum chewing and chatting in the ring is out of question. <u>NO CELLPHONES</u></p> <p>Don't start conversations with the judge or steward. Only answer questions in connection with the judging of the animal</p> <p>All showmanship manoeuvres must be done in a quiet comfortable manner</p> <p>Circus tricks are not allowed in the showing.</p> <p>Be calm and quiet and enjoy what you are doing</p> <p>A showman/lady must always be polite and friendly towards stewards and competitors. This gives a pleasant impression that they enjoy what they are doing.</p> <p>Good sportsmanship is important.</p> <p>Be a discreet winner and a courteous loser</p> <p>A smile can do wonders.</p>
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jy flink met  
 die leiriem onderdeur die ken  
 na die  
 anderkant beweeg met jou  
 bors nog  
 altyd na hom.  
 19 Voorkom dat die skoustok jou  
 sowel as  
 jou mede vertoners se diere  
 met die  
 beweging hinder.  
 20 Wanneer opdrag gegee word om in  
 die  
 arena posissies te verander,  
 moet dit  
 flink en vinnig, tog  
 versigtig gedoen word  
 soos aangedui deur die  
 beoordelaar of  
 ringgids. Verlaat alleenlik  
 die arena  
 wanneer die versoek van die  
 beoordelaar  
 of ringgids gekom het.  
 21 Indien 'n dier met  
 konformasiefoute ge-  
 word, moet die deelnemer  
 vooraf met  
 die afrigter konsulteer om  
 die dier so te  
 skou dat die foute op  
 onsigbare wyse  
 weggesteek word  
 22 Skoustok is verpligtend vir  
 Junior en  
 Senior  
 23 Gebruik die skoustok  
 spaarsamig

#### BALANS, WAKKERHEID EN HOUDING

1. Deelnemers moet te alle tye wakker en vinnig wees, maar versigtig reageer op instruksies van die beoordelaar en beampte
2. 'n Oog moet op die dier en 'n ander op die beoordelaar gehou word en albei het jou onverdeelde aandag nodig
- 3 Die hoofdoel is om die dier tot die beste van jou vermoë te skou.
4. Rook, kou van borrelgom, gesels in die ring en 'n selfoon in die

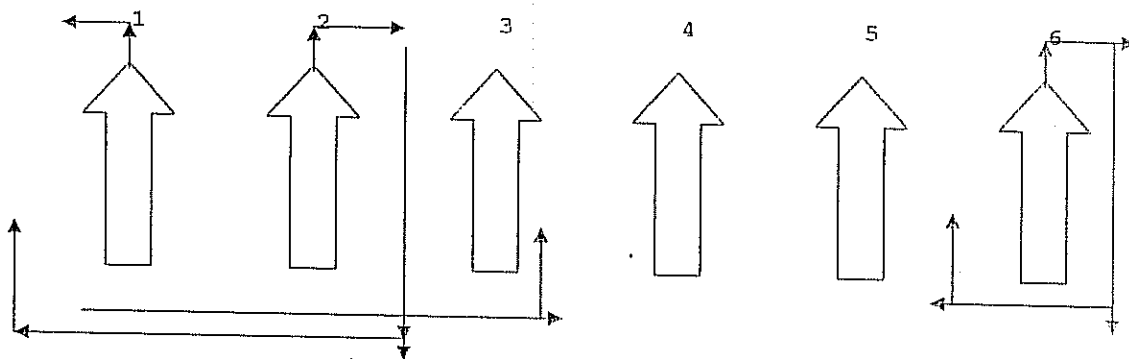
<p>ring is buite die kwessie <u>GEEN SELFOON</u>.</p> <p>5. Moenie geselsies met die beoordelaar of ringgids aanknoop nie. Antwoord slegs vriendelik op vrae wat met die beoordeling van diere te doen het.</p> <p>6. Alle skoumanskap optredes moet op 'n stil gemaklike manier gedoen word</p> <p>7. Sirkustoertjies hoort nie in die skouring nie.</p> <p>8. Wees kalm en rustig en geniet dit wat jy doen.</p> <p>9. 'n Skouman/dame is te alle tye hoflik en vriendelik teenoor beampies en mededeelnemers. Hulle het 'n genotvolle uitdrukking, geniet wat hulle doen</p> <p>10 Goeie sportmanskap is baie belangrik Wees 'n beskeie wenner en 'n hoflike Verloorder</p> <p>11 'N Glimlag kan wondere verrig.</p>	
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<p><u>GENIET SKOUMANSKAP TEN VOLLE TE ALLE TYE.</u></p> <p>WAT WORD VAN 'N VLEISBEEES SKOUMAN TYDENS NASIONALE JEUGSKOU VERWAG:</p> <p>1. TEORIE TOETS [ UIT DIE HANDLEIDING SOWEL AS ALGEMENE KENNIS]</p> <p>[lees soveel as moontlik oor verskillende Beesrasse en siektes]</p> <p>2. WAS</p> <p>3. VOORBEREIDING</p> <p>4. SKOUMANSKAP</p>	<p><u>ENJOY YOUR SHOWMAN SHIP FULLY AT ALL TIMES.</u></p> <p>WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM A BEEF CATTLE SHOWMAN DURING NATIONAL YOUTH SHOW</p> <p>1. THEORY TEST (OUT OF THE MANUAL AS WELL AS GENERAL KNOWLEDGE) read as much as possible about diseases and Beef breeds</p> <p>2. WASHING</p> <p>3 PREPARATION</p> <p>4. SHOWMANSHIP</p>
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AFDELING	SECTION	PUNTE	JUNIOR	SENIOR
TEORIE TOETS	THEORY TEST	20 %		
WAS	WASHING	15 %	25 min	20 min
VOORBEREIDING	PREPARATION	15 %	20 min	20 min
SKOUMANSKAP	SHOWMANSHIP	50 %		

VERANDERING VAN POSISIE IN DIE AANTREELYN

CHANGE POSITION IN THE PRESENTATION LINE



1. Die figuur dui die korrekte metode aan om van posisie te verander in die aantree lyn
2. Die eerste deelnemer beweeg uit na links en gaan die lyn weer binne van agter af 3. Die res van die deelnemers in die lyn beweeg uit na regs en beweeg dan deur die lyn in die oop spasie waar hulle gestaan het.
4. Hulle gaan dan die lyn weer

The figure shows the correct method to change position in the line up.

The first competitor moves out to the left and enters the line from behind. The rest of the competitors in the line move out to right and enter the line in the place where they must stand

Always enter the line from behind.

binne van agter.	
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<p><u>PUNTESTAAT</u></p> <p>DEFNITIEWE RIGLYNE IS NOODSAAKLIK BY BEOORDELING DIE BEOORDELAAR MOET BEWYSE OP SKRIF BESKIKBAAR Hê</p>	<p><u>SCORING SHEET</u></p> <p>DEFINITIVE GUIDELINES ARE NECESSARY IN ORDER TO JUDGE OBJECTIVELY. THE JUDGE NEEDS TO HAVE WRITTEN EVIDENCE OF THE JUDGING</p>
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I. EVALUERING VAN DIE WAS PROSES VAN 'N VLEISBEEES

DEEL	Deelnemers nommers												
ALLES UIT 1 PUNT													
1 VASMAAK VAN DIER													
2 AFBORSEL													
3 VLOEI VAN WATER													
4 NATMAAK VAN DIER													
5 SHAMPOO TOEDIEN													
6 WAS VAN DIER [BO NA ONDER]													
7 AFSPOEL VAN DIER													
8 DROOG MAAK													
9 AFVEE VAN GESIG													
10 UITVEE VAN ORE													
11 INHOUD VAN HOUER													
12 DIER VOOR [1-8]													
13 DIER MIDDEL [9-18]													
14 DIER AGTER [19-22]													
15 ALGEMENE INDRUK													
TOTAAL													
BINNE TYD KLAAR													
HIERDIE GEDEELTE IS SLEGS 'N UITEENSETTING EN SLEGS DIE PUNTE WAT BO INGEVUL IS WORD GEBRUIK VIR DIE TOTAAL													
	OPMERKING												
1 KOP / KRUIJN													
2 ORE													
3 NEUS													
4 BEK													
5 NEK													
6 KEELVEL													
7 BORSSTUK													
8 VOORARM													





EVALUATION WASHING OF BEEF CATTLE

AREA	COMPETITOR NUMBER											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SCORE OUT OF 1												
1 TYING UP OF ANIMAL												
2 BRUSHING OF ANIMAL												
3 WATERFLOW												
4 WETTING OF ANIMAL												
5 APPLICATION OF SHAMPOO												
6 WASH OF ANIMAL [TOP TO BOTTOM]												
7 RINSING												
8 DRYING OFF												
9 CLEANING OF FACE												
10 CLEANING OF EARS												
11 CONTENTS OF BOX												
12 FRONT [1-8]												
13 MIDDLE [9-18]												
14 REAR [19-22]												
15 GENERAL IMPRESSION												
TOTAL												
FINISH IN TIME												

THIS SECTION IS ONLY A GUIDE AND ONLY THE POINTS SCORED ABOVE ARE USED FOR THE TOTAL

	REMARKS
1 HEAD / CROWN	
2 EARS	
3 NOSE	
4 MOUTH	
5 NECK	
6 DEWLAP	
7 BRISKET	
8 LEGS	
9 KNEES BACK AND FRONT	
10 HEEL	

11	DEWCLAWS BACK AND FRONT	
12	ELBOW	
13	SHOULDER	
14	LOINS	
15	WITHER	
16	BACK	
17	BARREL	
18	UMBILICUS, STOMACH AND GROIN	
19	UDDER / TESTICLES	
20	RUMP & THIGH	
21	TAIL AND TAIL ROOT	
22	TAIL TUFT	

PREPARATION EVALUATION BEEF CATTLE

	AREA	COMPETITOR NUMBER											
1	TYING UP OF ANIMAL												
2	BRUSHING OF ANIMAL												
3	CLEANING OF FACE												
4	CLEANING OF EARS												
5	REST OF ANIMAL												
6	TAIL												
7	HOOVES												
8	FINISHING TOUCHES												
9	PREPARATION KID												
10	SHOW ANIMAL												
11	HALTER												
12	LEAD REIN												
13	CLEARING UP												
14	OVERALL IMPRESSION												
15	EXTRA												
	TOTAL												
	FINISH IN TIME												

THIS SECTION IS ONLY A GUIDE AND ONLY THE POINTS SCORED ABOVE ARE USED FOR THE TOTAL

		COMMENT
1	HEAD / CROWN	
2	EARS	
3	NOSE	
4	MOUTH	
5	NECK	
6	DEWLAP	
7	BRISKET	
8	LEGS	
9	KNEES BACK AND FRONT	
10	HEEL	
11	DEWCLAWS BACK AND FRONT	
12	ELBOW	
13	SHOULDER	

14	LOINS	
15	WITHER	
16	BACK	
17	BARREL	
18	UMBILICUS, STOMACH AND GROIN	
19	UDDER / TESTICLES	
20	RUMP AND THIGH	
21	TAIL AND TAIL ROOT	
22	TAIL TUFT	

BEEF CATTLE SHOWMANSHIP EVALUATION

COMPETITOR NUMBER																				
1	NEATNESS HANDLER																			
2	NEATNESS ANIMAL																			
3	CORRECT GRIP																			
4	HALTER LEADREIN																			
5	SHOW STICK																			
6	CORRECT MOVEMENT																			
7	SHOWING																			
8	EYE CONTACT																			
9	CONCENTRATION																			
10	SWAPPING																			
	TOTAL OUT OF 50																			

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