

Tuiste van SA Rekordprysbul
H05 89

1STE PRODUKSIEVEILING: 14 OKTOBER 2009
OP DIE PLAAS ESSEX, BURGERSDORP OM 11H00



'n Groepi jong bulle maak gereed vir die veiling

Die menings van skrywers in die blad verteenwoordig nie noodwendig die menings van lede van die Tuli Telersgenootskap gemoeid met die uitgee van die blad nie. / The opinions of contributors do not necessarily express the opinions of members of the Tuli Breeders' Society concerned with the publication of this journal.

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PRODUKSIEVEILNG 9 Junie 2009 - Plaas Avoca, Reitz

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WF 04-05

Bulle gebruik
gedurende die 2009
teelseisoen

Wayne



HBH 05-879



WF 06-22

West Front

TULI STOET

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Teeldiere jaarliks beskikbaar vanaf Junie

President

REPORT · VERSLAG

RUSSEL CLARK

If we look back at the past year then our breeders can indeed be thankful for better than expected prices during these trying times in what has been described as the worst economic downturn since the great depression of the 1930's. In fact the South African record price for a Tuli bull has been broken twice in one year and that for a Tuli female was broken a couple of times on one day. There is certainly growing interest in the Tuli breed and that at last commercial cattlemen are appreciating the breed for what it has to offer the beef industry in this country. It is also significant that this has been achieved without a huge marketing budget which means that word of mouth has also played a significant role in the process and this is indeed a healthy situation.



Research has shown that medium sized cows of around 400 kg produce more weaner calf per kg of dam mass as opposed to both smaller and larger cows on a given area of land. The Tuli cow falls into this category so the breed will be ideally positioned to supply this market in the future. The calves of small cows have more limited marketing possibilities due to their unsuitability to the feedlot industry, while the portion size of carcasses bred out of large cows are not always ideal and will influence the price that packers are willing to pay as our red meat market becomes more sophisticated.

Another factor which has come to the fore more recently is the fact that the Tuli has a far better disposition than originally believed. When numbers were limited the first animals that left the herds of established breeders both locally and in Zimbabwe were those which tended to have a poorer temperament which led commercial breeders in some areas to believe that Tuli cattle were not so docile. Over time one has come to realise just how docile these cattle actually are and this can be verified by a visit to any one of our established breeders. I mention this because temperament will in future become more important as cattle with a good temperament are not only safer and easier to handle but also adapt better into a new environment and yield a more tender end product to the consumer.

This, the second issue of the Tuli journal has been dedicated to giving recognition to the early pioneers in the development of the Tuli breed. They were the first to recognise the potential of the breed and their foresight has ensured that we as breeders have the privilege of further improving this magnificent indigenous breed of cattle. Visits by two Zimbabwean breeders in the last month give one hope of a revival of the breed in that country. For many of the past breeders the tragic events of the past number of years the changes may have come too late, but the SA Tuli Society will be looking at ways to support the Zimbabwean breeders to help them find their feet again.

Ek doen 'n beroep op al ons telers om hul volle samewerking te gee met betrekking tot die addisionele fooie wat gehef is na aanleiding van die besluit wat tydens die AJV eenparig geneem is. Die bemerking van die ras is van uiterste belang om die momentum wat sover behaal is nog verder uit te bou. Wees verseker dat hierdie fondse verantwoordelik gebruik sal word tot die voordeel van die ras as geheel en dat rekenskap van hoe dit gebruik is by die volgende AJV gegee sal word.

Namens al ons lede wil ek almal wat betrokke is by die Tuli Beestelersgenootskap bedank vir hul bydrae die afgelope jaar. Dankie ook aan al die Raadslede vir hul tyd, ondersteuning en toewyding – dit het verseker 'n verskil gemaak en word opreg waardeer. 'n Spesiale woord van waardering aan ons Publisiteit en Promosie voorsitter Mnr Alwyn Marx wat baie moeite doen om te verseker dat hierdie joernaal van 'n hoë gehalte is.

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Ons strewe is om sorgvrye medium raam beeste te teel wat aangepas is by hul omgewing. Om hierdie rede word insette beperk tot die minimum. Streng seleksie vir reproduksie waar alle oop diere geprul word na 'n kort teelseisoen verseker ook dat ons diere se grootte optimaal is vir die moeilike omgewing waarin ons boer. Ons kudde was die afgelope 6 jaar 'n streeksfinalis in die LNR/ABSA Kudde van die Jaar Toekennings met 'n gemiddelde TKP van 378 dae vir alle koeie in die kudde oor alle kalwings.



At our annual bull sale held on 19 September 2008, 20 Tuli bulls sold for an average price of R23 100. The top priced bull sold to Mr William Biggs of Great Karoo Tuli's, Murraysburg for a new SA record price of R101 000 at the time. The second and third highest priced bulls sold to Mr Alwyn Marx of Alfa Omega Tuli's, Burgersdorp for R35 000 and R34 000 respectively. Ten registered Tuli open heifers were also sold for an average price of R10 150, with the top priced heifer selling for R16 000 to Mr William Biggs. Our sincere thanks to all our clients for their valued support during 2008. Be assured that we will continue to strive to give you even better value for your money in the future.



HBH 06-1018

**SOLD FOR NEW SA
RECORD PRICE OF
R101 000 AT THE TIME**

**Wayne
Southwood**

**ANNUAL PRODUCTION SALE
Friday 18 September 2009,
12:00 noon on the farm
Hartebeesthoek, Dordrecht**



Harvey's

Extended from Zimbabwe's own breed - Tuli - 1995

Life and Cattle

A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MAN



Len Harvey's life long interest in cattle and his personal commitment to improving the lot of the native farmers in Zimbabwe by helping improve their livestock was the driving force behind the development of the Tuli breed.

As a young man, employed in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as a Land Development Officer, Harvey took particular notice of the different types of indigenous cattle presented for dipping in the native areas, and with the help of his legendary eye memory for cattle he noticed a particularly outstanding type which he believed, with careful selection and good husbandry, could be improved and could then be put back into the native areas and used to upgrade the quality of the livestock there.

Stock Improvement Programme

At the time when Len Harvey's idea of improving and multiplying superior indigenous cattle began to take to shape, there was a Stock Improvement Programme in existence run by the Department in which he worked. The Programme concentrated on making available bulls of various imported European breeds, bought from commercial farmers, to the native herdsmen. Harvey was doubtful of the benefits of this scheme. The bulls being supplied were not, in his opinion, at all suitable for the extremely harsh environment into which they were being introduced. Also, as the bulls were shared between a number of farmers, with no one person responsible for them, they were often neglected. Unable to stop growth under conditions of drought and stress, the Taurus breeds grew themselves to death.

As a viable alternative to the existing Stock Improvement Programme the idea of an improved indigenous breed seemed obvious to Mr. Harvey, and with this in mind he started taking note of particularly good herds and bloodlines among the native cattle he saw, while forming ideas of which features were most important in the difficult environment of Southern Rhodesia. The golden yellow, beefy cattle which he felt would do well if selected, properly bred and looked after are the parents of the Tuli breed today.

Being in a relatively junior position in the Ministry it took four years for Harvey to get his idea through to those that allocated the already existent Stock Improvement Budget. Once they had accepted his idea and money was made available for the purchase of cattle the next step was to get some land. In 1945 the project was allocated a piece of crown land near Gwanda and the dream started to become reality: the project was finally underway.

Getting Started

Now Harvey could go out and buy the cattle he needed for the project, which he did by first finding the appropriate cattle, then talking to the owner and encouraging him to take the cattle to the open cattle sales where he would buy them.

The sales were organized by the native department and the Cold Storage Commission were always there as the residual buyer, and here Harvey, over the months that followed, bought the cattle for this 'Mother' herd.

Heat resistance, a good constitution and fertility were some of the things which Harvey looked for in the original parent cattle. He looked not only at the constitution of the cow but also the calf he looked at various conformation characteristics, particularly legs, feet and udders. Through careful selection for fertility initially and later through the culling of any cow that did not calve every year, Harvey managed to achieve a 96% calf drop each year for ten years once his herd was established.

Background

Len Harvey was born in 1916 on a farm near Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State, South Africa, and it was here his life long interest in cattle started. Although he had grown up on a dairy farm, the long hours and hardships associated with dairy at that time put him off dairy for life. While milking the cows by hand, loading milk cans on the cart and driving the milk into Bloemfontein, the young Mr. Harvey had plenty of time to decide that there must be an easier way to make a living!

In 1938, twenty two year old Len Harvey came to Rhodesia on a three month holiday. During that time he was offered employment in the Irrigation Department to work in the Lower Gwelo. area. He decided to take the job, and having reported to the immigrations department that he would be staying, he never again left the country. He brought his young fiancée, Beryl, up from South Africa and they were married soon afterwards.

Len Harvey's first job consisted of looking after conservation in the Native areas around Gwelo., supervising the building of small dams and trying to build up the underground water reserves. For the first three years the newlyweds lived in tents, moving around where the work required: Bilingwe, Shabani, Gwanda, pegging contours, supervising gangs, starting up contour ridging. Len Harvey's ability to find water earned him the native name 'Nyati Ngurta' - the buffalo that goes ahead. During this time three children were born, but the family's demands must have been small, as Harvey claims he save up one hundred pounds during the first year, despite receiving a salary of only nineteen pounds a month. In 1942 Harvey was transferred to Salisbury on conservation work, and for the first time the growing family moved into a house.

After a year in the capital Harvey had had more than enough of city life and asked to be transferred to Gwanda to concentrate on the work that really interested him, his study of native cattle. A house was built at Tuli and in 1949 the family moved out there. Here a third son was added to the two sons and a daughter and the family was complete.

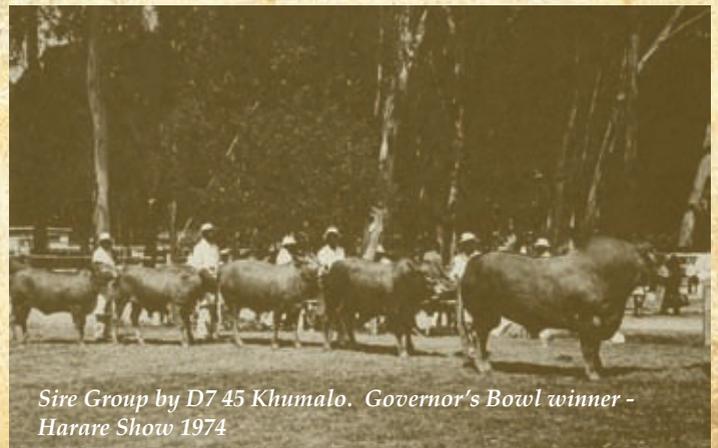
Life on the Station

In around 1950 it was decided to develop the Tuli Breeding Station as a station to serve the whole Lowveld area and Mr. Harvey could devote all his time to his work here as he was promoted to Officer in Charge of the Native Department of Agriculture at Gwanda. Until this time Harvey had run the Tuli cattle as a sideline to his work as a Land Development Officer.

Len Harvey and his cattle stayed under the jurisdiction of the Native Affairs Department after his department split from the Irrigation Department. For a short time they were transferred to the Department of Research and Specialist Services, both the bureaucracy, close supervision and competitiveness in a technical department did not suit Harvey's temperament at all and he took three days off to go and see his superiors in the capital and ask to be transferred back to the Department of Native Affairs, which, much to his satisfaction, he soon was. Here he was left more or less to his own devices, with a minimum of supervision and interference, and he could concentrate on the task of improving his herd of Tuli cattle. There were occasional visits from Head Office, both those who Harvey found too interfering were soon sent packing and generally the interest shown was friendly interest from people who understood and appreciated the work being done. As the word spread about the developments at Tuli, visitors became more frequent, field days were held regularly and always well attended and many interested cattlemen, both locally and from abroad, popped in to see what the latest developments were and how the Tulis were going from strength to strength.

The very strict selection for type and beef characteristics were coupled with what amounted to virtually hand breeding each of the three hundred cows and heifers to the sire Harvey thought most suitable and progress was rapid. As one well-known and highly respected Zimbabwean cattleman, the late Ian de lae Rue, once wrote 'Remarkably, within one decade of the development of the Tuli they were winning block tests at our major agricultural shows against all comers. "Good genetic material ... Yes!" But rather a sad thought that after 300 years of intensive breeding practices with Bos Taurus, Sanga was able to catch them up in ten!

After a few years at the station Harvey started to put a few of his cattle on the Bulawayo Show, including three steers in the block test competition. This particular competition the Tulis won nine years in a row. In 1976 he went to Salisbury Show where again he won the block test. During his years at Gwanda Len Harvey used the national show circuit as a way to compare the cattle he was developing with the other breeds in the country and spent two months of the year going from show to show, usually winning carcass competitions and block tests.



Sire Group by D7 45 Khumalo. Governor's Bowl winner - Harare Show 1974

DNA-profiel en ouerbevestiging van:

- Beeste 
- Perde 
- Voël-geslagsbepaling 
- Honde 
- Skape 



Ander dienste aangebied:

- CVM
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- Beta Laktoglobulien
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Though he had planned that the cattle be for communal farmers Harvey was delighted when commercial farmers started to show an interest, however when they wanted to call the breed Harvey's Cattle, the ever-modest Mr. Harvey said "no", they should be named after the Tuli River, as not only was this the area the herd has been established in, but they were the colors of the dust of that river.

One of those cattlemen who enthusiastically supported the developing breed was the man who became the first President of the Tuli Society, Broncho Greaves. He was an Afrikaner breeder who had heard about the work taking place at the Tuli Breeding Station and one day when passing decided to pay the station a visit. He was so taken with the cattle that he decided there and then to purchase two bulls which were subsequently sent up to his farm at Nyamandlovu. Two years later Len Harvey was invited to visit the ranch and was shown a crop of fifty calves, progeny of the Tuli bulls, on the fifty best Afrikaner cows. All were yellow and ninety percent were polled. This dramatic result, completely changing the Afrikaner line he had worked so many years to perfect was enough to convince Broncho that Tuli was the breed for him.

Mr. Leonard Harvey, MBE

In 1962 Lenoard Verdon Aubrey Harvey was awarded a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the New years Honors list. His devotion to his work had not gone unnoticed and much to the delight of all those people who had followed the development of the Tuli breed and who had been impressed by Mr. Harvey's single-minded dedication to his task, he was awarded the MBE at Government House in Salisbury on the 18th May 1962.

Len Harvey left Gwanda, and the Tuli Breeding Station in 1978. He retired after forty years with the Native Department but was kept on for two years in an advisory capacity by the Tribal Lands Development Corporation who had by that time taken over the running of the station. Not long after the Harvey's departure from Gwanda the unrest in that part of the country forced the movement of the Tuli herd from the Tuli Station to Matopos Research Station, near Bulawayo where the original herd still remains today.

After two years in the Bulawayo area Mr. Harvey and family moved to the Lalapanzi area where he started off by leasing a 3 000 acre farm which he later bought. The pension he was given on retirement was used to buy two of the best bulls on the Tuli Breeding Station's Annual Sale. He later bought another two, while he bought female stock from commercial breeders and soon started to build up his own herd. Len Harvey then continued to advise his youngest son Bryan, who later on ran the farm and the biggest Tuli herd in the country at that time, and who also became the Chairman of the Tuli Society.