

ARTHUR SCHULZE ESTATES

BURROWILL TULI CATTLE

Female herd is
run in the
Golden Valley
Tarkastad under
harsh conditions



Bulls run at
Dohne on Dave
Cawthorns' Farm
Horseshoe



**We are having a combined sale at Dohne on the
7th October 2009**

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Eira *Tuli* Stoet



Bulle sal
jaarliks
beskikbaar
wees vanaf
Oktober



Vrugbaarheidstoekening 2007

1ste plek met 'n gemiddelde TKP van 368 dae
In die katogorie Meer as 19 koeie minder as 40 koeie

Vrugbaarheidstoekening 2008

3de plek met 'n gemiddelde TKP van 383 dae
In die katogorie 40 koeie en meer



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EERSTE TULI'S IN SA

Die Fanie Kellerman en
Boors Bornmann verhaal



Boors Bornmann en Fanie Kellerman



Sigidi B748 ingevoer deur Boors Bornmann en
Fanie Kellerman

Nadat hy in 1957 die graad BSc Landbou aan die Universiteit van Natal behaal het, is Fanie Kellerman terug na sy tuisland Rhodesië. Waar hy 'n pos as Grond Ontwikkelingsbeampte, by Maranda in die Nuanetsi distrik aanvaar het. Daar is sy belangstelling in die inheemse beeste wat hy in die swart gebiede teëgekomp het geprikkel. In 1959, word hy as uitvoerende beampte van die Msengezi proefplaas aangestel, met die opdrag om, onder andere, die produksie potensiaal van Nkone (Sanga) beeste in die hoëveld te toets. Hier, onder mentorskap van kenners soos Len Harvey en AP Conradie, het sy lewenslange belangstelling in inheemse Sanga beeste begin.

In 1967 kwalifiseer Fanie as veearts aan die Universiteit van Pretoria (Onderstepoort). Na twee jaar as Veekundige Beampte in Bulawayo, waar hy sterk aanbeveel het dat die Tuli Telersgenootskap van Rhodesië, waarvan hy 'n lewenslange erelid is, beeste na Suid-Afrika uitvoer, daarna aanvaar hy 'n pos as navorsers in die Seksie Toksikologie op Onderstepoort. Sy grootste vrees was dat politieke onstabieliteit in Rhodesië uiteindelik tot die agteruitgang of selfs vernietiging van die Tuli ras kon lei.

In Suid-Afrika ontmoet hy Boors Bornmann, wie na sy mening 'n uitstaande beeskenner is. Afgesien daarvan dat Boors en Fanie aangetroude familie is, is hulle ook goeie vriende. Saam besluit hulle om Tuli beeste na Suid-Afrika in te voer, 'n bykans onbegonne taak, omdat die Departement van Landbou die invoer van onerkende rasse destyds verbied het. Hul eerste aansoek vir 'n permit was dus summier afgekeur. Na vele verhoë en gesukkel is 'n permit op 25 Oktober 1976 uiteindelik aan hulle uitgereik om 3 bulle en 30 verse na Suid-Afrika te bring.

Op 28 Februarie 1977 is die kuddetjie, afkomstig van die Rhodesiese regering se Tuli teelstasie, Gwanda, op Boors se plaas Wildebeeslaagte, Northam afgelaai - die eerste Tuli op Suid-Afrikaanse bodem! Die volgende taak was om 'n onbekende ras sonder 'n begroting vir bemerking in Suid-Afrika te vestig. Ter bereiking van hierdie doel, het Boors en Fanie dus onder andere boeredae en keurderskursusse, gereël, die beeste geskou en 'n artikel in die Landbou Weekblad gepubliseer. Hulle was ook in die stigtingsjare bemoedig deur die aanwysing van Sigidi as beste vleisrasbul op die Warmbad skou van 1981. Dieselfde bul is ook bekroon as die "kampioen poenskop Afrikaner" bul op die Thabazimbi skou - omdat daar nie 'n kategorie vir Tuli beeste was nie! 'n Ander bemoedigende prestasie in die vroeë dae was dat een van hul koeie 'n gesogde Farmers Weekly Beste Produserende Koei toekenning losgeslaan het. Dié prestasie was veral besonders omdat slegs sowat 25 Tuli koeie destyds by die Nasionale vleisbeesverbeteringskema ingeskryf was.

Uit hierdie beskeie begin is 'n informele Tuli Telerskub c. 1987 gebore. Spesiale hulde moet in die verband aan die 'pionier telers' onder andere Mnre. Jan Mouton, Abel Rautenbach, Bert Burger, Prof J. v. d. Walt en Dr. Hercu van Niekerk gebring word. Na die aanvanklike erkenning van die Tuli as 'n ontwikkelende ras deur die SA Stamboek Vereniging in c. 1995, is die Tulibeestelersgenootskap van SA gestig. Die leidende rol wat Jan Mouton in die onderhandelings om erkenning van die Tuli deur Stamboek te verkry mag nooit vergeet word nie.

Vandag is die Tulibeestelersgenootskap 'n sterk, gevestigde, moderne en kundige organisasie waarop al die telers trots kan wees. Stephan Welz verdien besondere lof vir die wyse waarop hy die genootskap deur die begin stadia gelei het.

HORSESHOE

Tulis



**1ST PRODUCTION SALE
7 OCTOBER 2009 - DOHNE**

Dave Cawthorn • 043 683 2666 • 084 363 5392
PO Box 107 • Stutterheim • 4930
horseshoe@telkomsa.net

Prestasietoetsdag

2008 Oos-Kaap Prestasietoetsdag gehou op Essex, Burgersdorp

Die Oos-Kaap Tuli Klub was bevoorreg om die jaarlikse prestatietoetsdag aan te bied. Ons is trots op ons voorsitter, Russel Clark wat weereens die pryse opgeraap het met sy Tuli en Hereford kuddes.



A talk by Paul Goodwin

Die Tuli Genootskap het in 2003 vir Paul Goodwin, eienaar van die befaamde Boomerang Stoet en op een stadium die grootste Tuli Teler in Zimbabwe, uitgenooi om as gasspreker by ons Jaarvergadering op te tree. Hy het interessante staaltjies oor die vroeë dae in die Tuli Bedryf te vertel gehad en ook baie waardevolle raad gegee alhoewel die hartseer oor die verlies van sy plaas nog baie vlak gelê het. Hierdie is 'n opsomming van sy toespraak.

In 2003 the Tuli Society invited the much acclaimed, Paul Goodwin as guest speaker at our annual general meeting. He is the owner of the famed Boomerang Stud, and was once, one of the biggest Tuli breeders in Zimbabwe. Paul gave some very valuable information about the Tuli and although the heartache of losing his farm was still close to the surface he told some very interesting stories about the early days. Here follows a summary of his speech.

REMINISCENCES OF 40 YEARS OF CATTLE BREEDING AND THE TULI BREED

A. HISTORY IN BRIEF

- 1942 Len Harvey noticed a distinct type of yellow Sanga cattle in the Lowveld, south Gwanda.
- 1945 3000 acres set aside for a breeding station.
- 1946/7 First herd of 20 cows and 1 bull purchased from local stock.
- 1947-1950 Station run by Len apart from his other duties as Land Development Officer.
- 1950 Station increased to 20 000 acres. Len was the full time officer-in-charge. Basically, the idea of the Tuli Breeding Station (T.B.S.) was to breed bulls to assist in improving African owned stock. A small percentage was made available to European farmers.
- 1961 The Breed Society was formed and the Constitution and Regulations were drawn up.
- 1979 Due to the Liberation struggle and the labour force at T.B.S. being abducted, the whole herd was moved off the Station within a period of 48 hours and relocated to Matopos Research Station outside Bulawayo. Facilities were severely strained. For a while Len continued to supervise the breeding whilst living in Bulawayo but when he retired his enthusiasm and experience was sorely felt.

Few, if any, cattle breeds have been successfully developed by "institutions". Worldwide, the success in developing new or improved breeds of cattle have largely

been achieved by outstanding cattlemen with integrity, dedication, patience and a vision for what they want – i.e. 'the eye of the master'!

The Tuli is largely the creation of Len Harvey.

B. TULI CHARACTERS

Through the years the Tuli Society had its fair share of characters but was enriched by their enthusiasm and eccentricities.

1. Len Harvey
"The Father of the Breed". Blessed with a superb eye and a prodigious memory for cattle, he loathed 'scientists with their obsession of measuring and computer print-outs'. His annual tour of the Show Circuit was legendary – 2 x 7 tonne trucks; cooks, waiters, laundry staff, tents and caravan, etc. etc. His hospitality and enthusiasm won over many prospective breeders and in the shortest possible time the Tuli became a household name in Zimbabwe.

All Tuli Breeders owe Len a debt of gratitude for his foresight and the legacy of a superb breed.

2. Bronco Greaves
First President of the Tuli Society in 1961. He got his nick name 'Bronco' whilst at Matopos Research Station where he rode a magnificent stallion with a rather vicious nature! He was a great promoter of the Tuli Breed and the man who introduced me to the Tuli.

3. Ian de la Rue
From a well-known and wealthy English family who printed the Bank of England Notes for years, his family

and his wife's family virtually pioneered the Zimbabwe Lowveld. They farmed 'Ruware' Ranch with 4 500 Tulis. He applied radical cattle policies on Ruware:

- a) Co-ed system of bulling 12 to 15 month old heifers with the same age bulls.
- b) Bulls were never taken out and remained in the herd for life.
- c) The original herds were never resorted during their 12 years of breeding life.
- d) They remained in the same paddock during their lifetime
- e) They had the same herdsman to look after them

A weaner was demanded from them on average every 11 months

BEWARE! Ruware was situated in probably the best cattle country in Zimbabwe - sweet veld where cattle matured at least 12 months faster than those on the highveld.

Ian de la Rue, never noted for his dress sense, came to Tuli A.G.M.'s in khaki shirt and shorts and his 'trade mark' hanging from his belt - an enormous bunch of keys, large pocket knife, a skein of bailing twine and other appendages that he happened to be using at the time. In fact he looked like a 'down and out', but appearance can be misleading. He was extremely well educated, highly intelligent, had a keen sense of humour and a brilliant enquiring mind.

4. Jim Fobbester

He was the professional secretary and public relations officer for the Society, serving the Society with great distinction for many years. It was largely through his visionary promotion that the Tuli Breed was propelled in

such a short time to international recognition. The sort of spectacular events he conceived was "the granting of the Freedom of the City of Bulawayo" to the Tuli Breed. This event coincided with the Bulawayo Agricultural Show and involved the parade of at least 30 head of magnificent Tuli's through the central business area of Bulawayo to the steps of the City Hall where the Mayor, Councillors and invited guests witnessed Len Harvey leading his top bull, Sergeant, up the steps - of which there were at least 20 - to be presented to the Mayor and to receive the Freedom of the City. This parade was preceded through the streets of Bulawayo by a full military band. Jim Fobbester was indeed without rival.

C. MY EARLY INTRODUCTION TO TULIS

Bronco Greaves, my Godfather, was instrumental in stimulating my interest in Tulis. As a schoolboy, I used to spend my holidays at Fountain Ranch, Nyamandhlovu, about 50 kms North West of Bulawayo along the Khami-river.

To the absolute horror of fellow cattle farmers, Bronco decided to put Tuli bulls on his herd of cows. It must be appreciated that the Tuli breed was only in its infancy when he made this decision and he continued to upgrade with Tulis from then on. I saw the results and became a Tuli enthusiast!

One day, Bronco phoned me to say that a group of 10 white Tuli heifers and an outstanding bull had come up for allocation to a prospective breeder. He said the heifers weren't anything special, but the bull was and he advised me to take them. This was in 1963/4.

The bull, who we called "Patch" - Guyu D457 was outstanding and had come top of the interbreed beef



Red Bull 108

performance test at Makaholi Research Station. Len Harvey had decided not to retain him in the “mother herd” as he had several dark patches on his otherwise light yellow coat. Patch gave us a tremendous start and passed on his “Patch” trade mark to many of his progeny, many breeders in South Africa will probably have seen this.

It was from this humble beginning that we built up our herd, with additional females from the Research Station and Harold Barber.

Over a period of 38 years, during which the herd was performance recorded, the improvement was steady and rewarding. Some of the outstanding bulls used over this period include: Patch - Guyu D457 (GU614457)

Jimmy - Guyu D763 (GU674763)

Jamela - Guyu B187 (GU782187)

Boomerang 108 ('Red Bull' BG850108)

The animal I was most proud to have bred was the “Red Bull 108”. In my opinion he was very difficult to fault and I believe, he was one of the finest examples of a Tuli bull ever bred. He bred extremely well and all his progeny had superb temperaments. BUT REMEMBER, it took me 20 years of breeding before ‘108’ came along! Don’t get disheartened. When it happens you will never forget it!

D. SOME OF MY EXPERIENCES WITH TULIS

1. Easy to run cattle, respond to good management. They looked after me rather than causing continuous anxiety.
2. Tolerant Breed Standards - I believe this is a great strength of the breed and should be nurtured rather than be discouraged. It allows for the development of varying types of Tuli for different farming circumstances. Needless to say all animals should conform to the basic Breed Standards
3. On our highveld farm heifers were bred at 2 years or 3 years of age depending on the maize to beef price ratio. If first calvers were not supplemented properly because of the cost factor our re-conception rate was very low. If properly supplemented re-conception of 75 % and more was easily achievable.

Don’t forget the second calvers! Depending on the nutritional conditions you might well have to supplement this group too. If you don’t, you could just be shifting the low re-conception problem to a year later.

4. Femininity. Be careful that frailness is not concealed under the guise of femininity. A frail animal will not be an asset in any herd, no matter how feminine she might be!

My experience has been that to breed good bulls, their dams will need to be robust, strong cows – a feminine, FRAIL cow is, in my opinion, to be avoided.

5. Traits that need careful monitoring.
 - a) Well developed eye banks – protruding prepuce is often associated with polled cattle.
 - b) Good pigmentation as seen on nose, around eyes, on vulva and teats and colour of hooves

is extremely important. Amber hooves are generally associated with lighter pigmentation all over.

- c) Degree of muscle development and muscle definition is very important. Do not select for over-heavy muscling or double muscling. Remember that heavy muscle development is quite often associated with a tight skinned, pony type animal. Early maturity and below average size can also be associated with heavy muscling.
6. Be honest with yourself – don’t make excuses for an animal – it will not pay in the long run.
7. Co-operation amongst breeders. Don’t be too possessive of your achievements and cattle. Share your genetics for the benefit of other breeders and the Breed. In 2000 there were approximately 4,500 commercial farmers (mainly white) in Zimbabwe and in less than three years Commercial Agriculture has been destroyed. Take this page from our book!

Spread the best genetics as widely as possible – both locally and internationally. We had the largest privately owned Tuli Stud in Zimbabwe and at the stroke of a pen we lost everything. It could happen here in South Africa!

I would like to thank the Tuli Cattle Society of South Africa for inviting me to address them. It was always a great pleasure to welcome so many of you to our home in Zimbabwe and it is wonderful to renew these friendships - Stephan Welz, Abel Rautenbach, Hercu van Niekerk, Russell Clark, Andre Botha, and other old friends. Abel Rautenbach, in particular, deserves a special mention. I believe the South African Tuli Breeders have a lot to thank Abel for. His enthusiasm and drive brought him to all the registered breeders in Zimbabwe on a regular basis and he imported large numbers of fine cattle to South Africa. I believe it was this infectious enthusiasm that was largely responsible for the promotion of the breed in your country. And I do apologise for not being able to speak Afrikaans.





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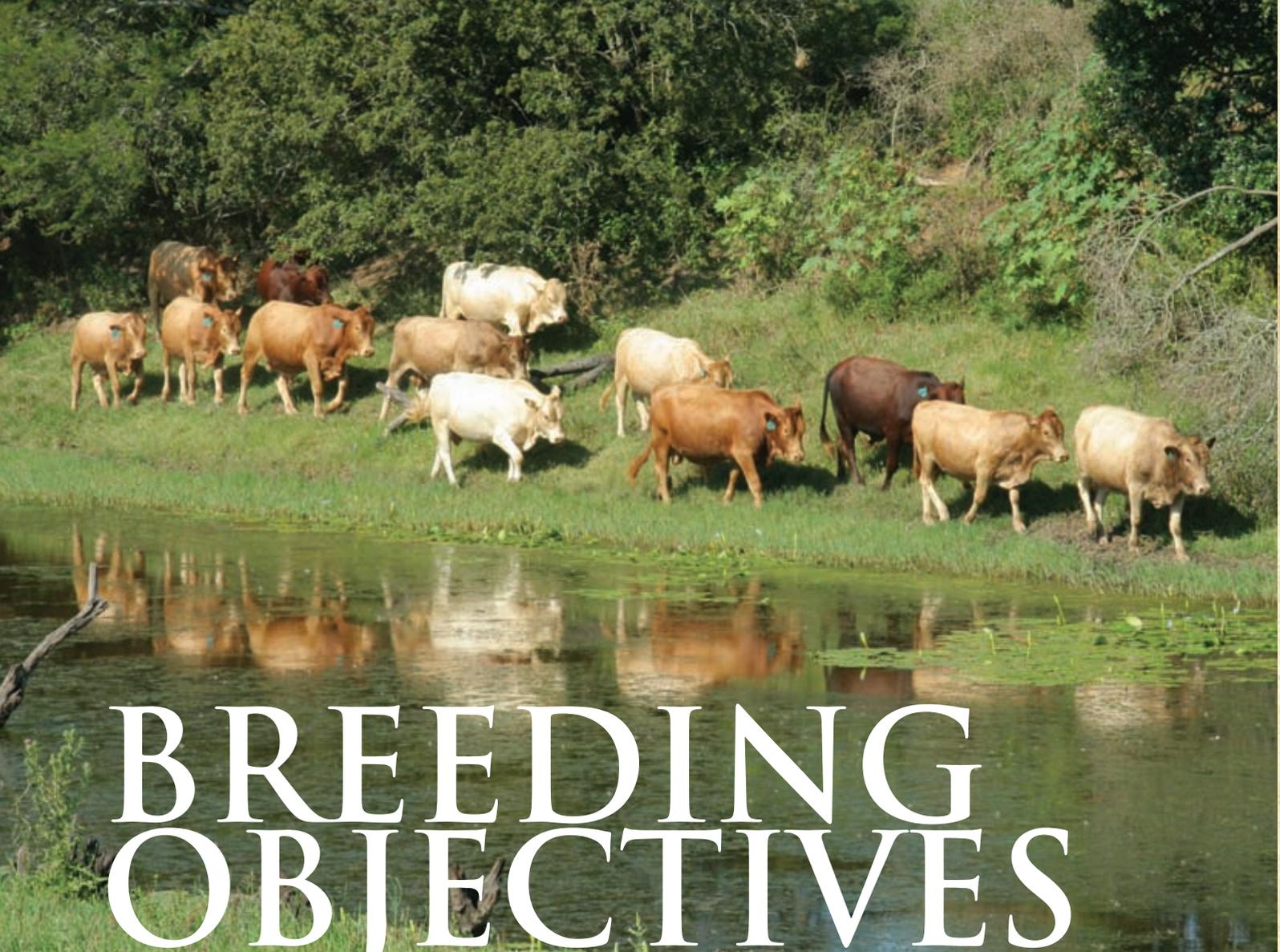


DENBRAE

TULI STUD

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BREEDING OBJECTIVES

Why and How?

Japie van der Westhuizen • ARC Animal Production Institute • Irene

Genetic improvement depends on:

Definition of the best animal

Breeding objective

Identification of the best animal

Breeding value

Use of the best animal in breeding programs

Breeding structure