



HOEKOM DIE NGUNI BEESRAS?

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- Die ideale moederlyn ras vir ekonomiese vleisproduksie en kruisteling.
- Vir kalwingsgemak gebruik Nguni-bulle op verse van enige ras
- Hoë vrugbaarheid, kalwingsgemak en herkonsepsie onder ekstensiewe toestande
- Gehardheid en weerstandbiedendheid teen bosluis oordraagbare siektes
- Hoë interne bloed-ureumvlakke dra by tot die Nguni se vermoë om lae gehalte weidings om te sit in vleis
- Langslewendheid is 'n raskenmerk en verseker volgehou produksie
- Groot genepoel met baie seleksiepotensiaal onder Nguni's in Suidelike Afrika
- Die ras wat die meeste kilogram vleis per hektaar teen die laagste koste produseer



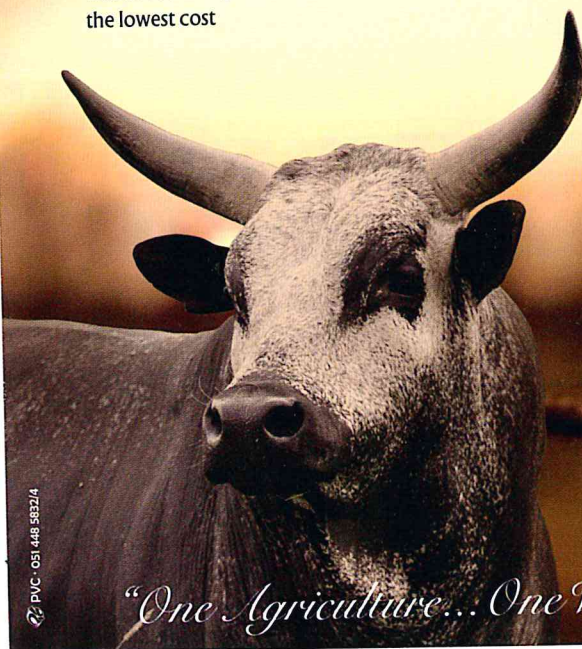
"Een Landbou... Een Visie"



WHY THE NGUNI BREED OF CATTLE?

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- The ideal damline for economically sustainable meat production and cross-breeding
- For ease of calving use Nguni bulls for opening heifers of any breed
- Exceptional fertility even under extensive conditions
- Hardiness and high levels of resistance to ticks and tick-borne diseases
- Higher levels of blood urea and rumen ammonia contribute to the Nguni's ability to convert low quality roughage into saleable beef
- Longevity is a breed characteristic that ensures a lower level of replacement and therefore more saleable breeding females
- An extensive gene pool offering a wide range of selection potential is available in Southern Africa
- The breed that produces the most kilograms of beef per hectare at the lowest cost



"One Agriculture... One Vision"

Nguni

Beestelersgenootskap
Cattle Breeders Society

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WHY THE NGUNI BREED OF CATTLE?

The versatile Nguni breed is the trump card in any farmer's hand in the sustainable production of beef and genetics. Nguni cattle are used in many herds because of the following facts:

1. Their application in different production systems:
 - 1.1 For the breeding of registered, stud Nguni cattle.
 - 1.2 For the breeding of first generation crosses
 - 1.3 For opening young heifers, especially in dairy cattle.
 - 1.4 For the breeding of composite breeds like the Sanganer.
2. Natural selection contributed to the development of different phenotypes. This ensures genetic variability within the breed and adaptation to all ecological areas within Southern Africa.
3. Their unique pigmentation offers protection against eye and skin cancer.
4. Calves show a high growth tempo from a low birth mass and weans up to 50% and more of their mothers weight. This ensures highly efficient production.
5. Cows are highly favoured as a dam line to produce cross-breed calves that thrive in grass fed beef production systems.
6. The uniquely coloured hides are an added bonus as a very sought after byproduct.
7. The Nguni is hardy, tick and tick-borne disease resistant, can tolerate climatic extremes and its higher, internal urea levels enables it to utilize low quality grazing.
8. Nguni's browse and graze and they have the ability to cover great distances over poor terrain to forage and get to water.
9. Their ability to "finish" faster off the veld with only a Calcuim-phosphate lick ensures an efficient conversation of veld into expensive beef and the potential to produce more kilograms of meat per hectare.
10. The breed is known for its exceptional fertility, ease of calving, good mothering ability and a high reconception rate even in extreme conditions.
11. Low maintenance and veterinary cost, reduced labour demands and feeding cost and a high utilization of existing feed sources all contribute to improved profit margins.
12. Their placid temperament ensures ease of handling which reduces the demand on extensive cattle handling facilities and saves labour.

13. Early sexual maturity, particularly in heifers.
14. Longevity and high reproduction means lower replacement costs and the optimization of good genetics.
15. Mortality rates from birth to weaning are very low.
16. The milk quality from Nguni cows is above average and cows can be milked domestically and utilized for beef production.
17. The meat quality and taste is of the best compared with other beef breeds.
18. A wide and extensive gene pool is available in Southern Africa, which offers many opportunities for breeders.
19. Nguni cattle protect their calves and are able to fend off predators and stock thieves.
20. Approved breeding bulls are selected for functional efficiency and will improve any stud or commercial herd.
21. Nguni cattle produce beef at the lowest cost per kilogram per hectare, making them the most profitable and economically sustainable cattle breed.

Nguni cattle offer a unique, economically sustainable advantage to the beef farmer and are the natural choice for informed business managers of beef production systems.



*The breed from the past
for the future*

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HOEKOM DIE NGUNI BEESRAS?

Die veeldoelige Nguni beesras is die troefkaart in menige bees teler se hand in die volgehoue produksie van voedsel en genetica. Nguni's word in baie kuddes gebruik om die volgende redes:

1. Dié spesifieke beeste word in verskeie produksiestelsels aangewend:
 - 1.1 Vir die teel van geregistreerde, stoet Nguni beeste.
 - 1.2 Vir die teel van eerste generasie kruisings.
 - 1.3 Vir die eerste dekking van jong verse, veral in melkbeeste.
 - 1.4 Vir die teel van saamgestelde rasse soos die Sanganer.
2. Natuurlike seleksie en ekologiese ontwikkeling het bygedra tot verskillende ekotipes en fenotipes. Hierdie verseker genetiese veranderlikheid binne die ras en aanpasbaarheid binne alle ekologiese gebiede van Suidelike Afrika.
3. Hulle unieke pigmentasie bied beskerming teen oog- en velkanker.
4. Kalwers beskik oor 'n hoë groei tempo vanaf 'n lae geboorte massa en speen tot >50% van die ma se gewig. Dit verseker doeltreffende produksie.
5. Koeie word hoog aangeskryf as moederlyn om kruisings te teel wat floreer onder ekstensiewe produksie stelsels.
6. Die unieke huide in verskeie kleure en patrone is 'n gesogte nuwe produk en bonus vir die teler.
7. Die Nguni is 'n geharde bees en is weerstandig teen bosluise en bosluis oordraagbare siektes. Hulle kan uiterste klimaatsomstandighede hanteer en hulle hoë, interne ureum vlakke veroorsaak dat hulle lae kwaliteit weiding kan benut.
8. Nguni's benut grasse, bome en bosse en beskik oor die vermoë om groot afstande oor ruwe terrein af te lê op soek na kos en water.
9. Hulle vermoe om vinnig af te rond vanaf die veld met 'n Kalsuim-fosfaat byvoeding verseker dat hulle veld in duur vleis op 'n doeltreffende wyse kan omskakel met die potensiaal om meer kilogram vleis per hektaar te produseer.
10. Die ras is bekend vir sy uitsonderlik hoë vrugbaarheid, kalwings gemak, goeie moeder eienskappe en 'n hoë herkonsepsie, selfs onder moeilike omstandighede.
11. Lae onderhouds- en veeartseny kostes, 'n verminderde vraag na arbeid- en byvoedingskoste en 'n hoë benutting van bestaande voerbronne dra alles by tot 'n verhoging van winsmarges.

12. Hulle rustige geaardheid maak dit maklik om hulle te hanteer wat die behoefte vir buitensporige veehanteringsgeriewe verlig en die vraag na arbeid verminder.
13. Vroeg rypheid van veral die verse.
14. Langslewendheid en goeie reproduksie beteken laer vervangings koste en die langtermyn benutting van goeie genetica.
15. Sterfte syfers vanaf geboorte tot speen is baie laag.
16. Die melk kwaliteit van Nguni koeie is bogemiddeld en koeie word vir huishoudelike melkverskaffing en vleisproduksie aangewend.
17. Die vleis kwaliteit en smaak is van die beste in vergeleke met ander vleis rasse.
18. 'n Wye en ekstensiewe gene pool van genetica is in Suider Afrika beskikbaar wat baie goeie geleenthede vir telers bied.
19. Nguni's beskerm hulle kalwers teen roofdiere en veediewe.
20. Goedgekeurde teelbulle word geselekteer vir funksionele doeltreffendheid en kan 'n genetiese verbetering in stoet en kommersiële kuddes meebring.
21. Nguni beeste produseer teen die laagste, totale koste per kilogram vleis per hektaar in vergeleke met ander rasse wat dit die mees winsgewende en ekonomies volhoubare beesras maak.

Die Nguni ras bied 'n unieke, ekonomies volhoubare voordeel vir die vleisbees boer en is die natuurlike keuse vir ingeligte bestuurders van vleis produserende ondernemings.



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GORENG THUO YA NGUNI?

Thuo ya Nguni e ka kgontsha morui go tswelletsa ntshokuno ya nama le dijenetiki tsa maemo a a kwa godimo. Di-Nguni di dirisiwa mo metlhapeng e mentsi ka ntlha ya mabaka a a latelang:

1. Tiriso ya tsone mo dithulaganyong tse di farologaneng tsa thuo go akaretsa:
 - 1.1. Jaaka morabe o o kwadisitsweng e bile o le tlhololo.
 - 1.2. Go bona losika lwa ntlha lo lo pekantseng merabe.
 - 1.3. Go alosa tsalo ya ntlha ya meroba, bogolo jang mo dikgomong tsa mašwi.
 - 1.4. Jaaka motheo-tlhomamo mo merabeng e mešwa e e itiretsweng, jaaka Sanganer.
2. Tlhologo e tlhaotse le go tlhōla mefuta e e farologaneng ya Nguni, se se tlhomamisitse bophara jwa dijenetiki tsa Nguni go e kgontsha go kgotlhelela mo ditikologong tsotlhe tsa Borwa jwa Aforika.
3. Bofitšhwana jwa mmala mo letlalong, bo sireletsa kgotlhanong le kankere ya matlho le ya letlalo.
4. Dinamane di tsalwa di le dinnye mme di gole ka bonako go fitlha go 50% ya boima jwa mmaayo fa dikgwisiwa. Se se netefatsa ntshokuno e e senang tshenyho ka gope.
5. Ditshegadi tsa Nguni di ratiwa thata mo tsadisong ka pekanyo, segolo jang ya thuo e e ikaegileng ka mafulo go ntsha kuno ya nama.
6. Ka ntata ya mebala e mentle ya Nguni, letlalo la yona ke nngwe ya dikuno tse di batlegang thata.
7. Nguni e popota mme e kgona go iphemela kgotlhanong le dikgofa, go akaretsa le malwetsi a a anamisiwang ke dikgofa. Gape e kgona go kgotlhelela mo maemong a a diphatsa a bosa mme e nale 'urea' e ntsi ya mmele go ka e kgontsha go ungwa molemo le mo mafulong a boleng jo bo kwa tlase tota.
8. Di-Nguni di kgona go tsamaya sekgala mo lekgwaripaneng go batlana le phulo gammogo le metsi, gape di kgona go ropotsa le ditlhare tota.
9. Nguni e kgona go gola e be e siamele mebaraka go tswa mo mafulong ka selatswa sa khalesiamo-fosfeite fela. Seno se netefatsa phetolelo ya phulo gonna nama e e tlhwalhwagodimo go akaretsa le go ka oketsa ntshokuno ya nama go tswa mo heketareng.
10. Nguni e itsege ka gonna matsala-a-ipoellets a o o lotsalo le kwa godimo, mme e sa farelwe, ebile e tlhokomela le go tlamela dinamane tsa yona, le fa maemo a bosa a ka nna diphatsa jang.
11. Nguni ke morabe o o tlhokang tlhokomelo e e kwa tlase ntle le ditshenyegelo tsa kalafi, ka jalo, thuo ya Nguni gae tlhoke phulo/dijo tse dintsi le eseng badiri/badisa ba bantsi. Gape, Nguni e kgona go fula le mo mafulong a boleng jo bo kwa tlase. Tseno tsotlhe di oketsa ntshokuno le dipoele.

12. Nguni ke morabe o o bokgwabo tota, mme seno se fokotsa ditshenyegelo tsa megotlha le maraka mme seo se ngōtle tlhokego ya badisa.
13. Meroba e gola le go butswa ka bonako go siamela go ka gwedisiwa.
14. Nguni e kgona go tshela lobaka lo lo leele ebile e na le lotsalo, seno se fokotsa tlhokego ya tlaleletso ya motlhape ka meroba le go tshola dijenetiki tse di leng gona lobaka lo lo leele.
15. Palo ya dinamane tse di swang pele di ka kgwisiwa e kwa tlase thata.
16. Boleng jwa mašwi a dikgomo tsa Nguni bo kwa godingwana, e bile di ka gangwa mo lapeng le fa di ntse di dirisetšwa go ntsha kuno ya nama.
17. Boleng le tatso ya nama ya Nguni ke tsa maemo a a kwa godimo fa go bapisiwa le merabe e mengwe ya magōmo a nama.
18. Go nale mefuta e mentsi ya dijenetiki tsa Nguni mo Borwa jwa Aforika, mme se se abela barui ditshono tse di boitshegang.
19. Dikgomo tsa Nguni di kgona go sireletsa dinamane tsa tsone mo dibataneng le mo magodung tota.
20. Dipoo tse di atlenegisitsweng, di tlaolwa go latela boitseanape jwa tsa lotsalo mme di ka kgona go tlhabetlola motlhape ofe kana ofe, o kwadisitswe le o sa kwadisiwa.
21. Dikgomo tsa Nguni di bontsha ntshokuno e e kwa godimo ya nama fa go lebilwe dikilogerama ka heketara mme ditshenyegelo tsona di kwa tlase. Seno se leretse morui dipoele tse di namatshang ka tshomarelo e e tswelletseng.

Dikgomo tsa Nguni di itlhaotse thata ka gobo go le tlhwalhwatlase go di rua mme gape e le tlhopho ya pele ya mogwebi mongwe le mongwe wa tsa boruakgomo.



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KUNGANI IZINKOMO ZESINGUNI ?

Ekukhiqizweni kwenyama yenkomo nezici zofuzo (genetics) umfuyi onezinkomo zohlobo lwesiNguni uphethe uhlobo olusebenziseka ngezindlela ezahlukene. Izinkomo zesiNguni zisetshenziswa kweminingi imihlambi ngenxa yala maqiniso alandelayo:

1. Ukusetshenzisweni kwazo ezinhlelweni zokukhiqiza ezehlukene:
 - 1.1 Ekukhiqizweni kwezinkomo ezirejistiwe noma ezilotshwe emabhukwini eziyisiNguni soqobo.
 - 1.2 Ekukhiqizweni kwamabhasitela (ezixubile) esizukulwane sokuqala
 - 1.3 Ekukhweliseni kwezithole ezisencane, ikakhulu ezinkomeni zobisi
 - 1.4 Ekukhiqizweni kwamabhasitela anxubevange njenge-Sanganer.
2. Imvelo yaba nesandla ekwakhekeni kwama-phenotype (ukukhetheka kwezinhlotshana zesakheko somzimba esingokwemvelo) ehlukene. Lokhu kuqinisekisa ukwehlukahluka okungokwezici zofuzo phakathi kwalolu hlobo lwenkomo kanye nokumelana nezindawo nezimo zemvelo ezihlukahlukene e-Afrika Eseningizimu.
3. Umbala wazo oyingqayizivele unika isivikelo emdlavuzeni wesikhumba namehlo.
4. Amankonyane akhula ngesivini esiphezulu esuka esisindweni esiphansi sokuzalwa aze ayolunyulwa/aphusiswe esesedlule nge-50% nangaphezulu isisindo sikanina. Lokhu kuqinisekisa umkhqizo okahle kakhulu.
5. Izinkomazi ziyizintandokazi ezinkulu emgqeni wozalo ngasohlangothini lwensikazi ekukhiqizweni kwamankonyane angamabhasitela aphila kahle noma enza kahle kahlulu ezinhlelweni zokukhiqiza izinkomo zenyama ezondliwa ngotshani.
6. Izikhumba zazo ezinombala oyingqayizivele zingomunye futhi umbanselo njengomkhqizo oseceleni ofunwa kakhulu iningi.
7. Uhlobo lwesiNguni lulukhuni, lumelana nemikhaza nezifo ezithwalwa yimikhaza, lukwazi ukubekezelela izimo zezulu ezimbi kakhulu futhi amazinga aphakeme e-urea engaphakathi emzimbeni awo abangela ukuthi zikwazi ukudla utshani bezinga eliphansi.
8. Izinkomo zesiNguni zidla izihlahla futhi ziklabe kanti zikwazi ukuhamba amabanga amade endaweni engeyinhle ukuze zithole ukudla namanzi.
9. Ukukwazi kwazo "ukuphothulwa" masinyane edlelweni zibe zithola i-Calcium phosphate ekhothwayo kuphela kuqinisekisa ukuguqulwa kwesiganga/tshani sibe yinyama yenkomo ebizayo kanye nokuthi kukwazeke ukukhiqiza amakhilogremu enyama engeziwe nge-hectare.
10. Lolu hlobo lwaziwa ngokuba nenzalo enhle ngokumangalisayo, ukuzala kalula, ukukwazi ukunakekela amankonyane nokuphinda lumithe masinyane ngisho nasezimweni ezingezinhle.
11. Izindleko eziphansi zokunakekela nokwelapha, izindleko eziphansi zabasebenzi kanye nezindleko eziphansi zokudla nokuphakela kanye nokusetshenziswa kokudla okukhona kwemvelo ikakhulukazi konke kufaka isandla ekwenzeni inzuzo engcono.

12. Ukungabi nalulaka kwazo kwenza kube lula ukusebenza ngazo futhi sibe phansi isidingo samathuluzi okusebenza nezindawo zokubambela izinkomo kuphinde futhi kunciphise isidingo sabantu bokusebenza.
13. Ukuthomba masinyane ikakhulukazi ezitholeni.
14. Ukuphila isikhathi eside kwazo nokuzalana okusheshayo kusho izindleko eziphansi zokuthola ezinye izilwane esikhundleni salezo ezikhona kanye nokulondolozwa kwezici zofuzo ezinhle.
15. Ukufa kwamankonyane emva kokuzalwa kuya ekuyekeni kwawo ukuncela noma aphasiswe kusemazingeni aphansi kakhulu.
16. Iqophelo lobisi lwezinkomazi zesiNguni lingaphezu kwesilinganiso esivamile futhi izinkomazi zingasengelwa ubisi lwasekhaya futhi zisetshenziselwe ukukhiqiza kwenyama.
17. Iqophelo lenyama nokunambitheka kuhamba phambili uma kuqhathaniswa nezinye izinhlobo zezinkomo zenyama.
18. Kukhona umthombo obanzi nosabalele wezici zofuzo e-Afrika Eseningizimu, okuyinto enika amathuba amaningi kulabo abazalanisa lolu hlobo lwezinkomo.
19. Izinkomo zesiNguni ziyawavikela amankonyane azo futhi ziyakwazi ukuphebeza izilwane ezidla ezinye namasela emfuyo.
20. Izinkunzi zokuzalanisa eziphasiselwe ukusebenza ngokwedlulele zizokwenza ngcono noma imuphi umhlambi wokuzalanisa noma wokuthengiswa.
21. Izinkomo zesiNguni zikhiqiza inyama ngezindleko eziphansi kunazo zonke ngekilogremu kwi-hectar, okwenza zibe wuhlobo lwenkomo oluzuzisa kakhulu nolunozingo ngokwezomnotho.

Izinkomo zesiNguni zinika umfuyi wezinkomo zenyama ithuba elihle eliyinqayizivele elinozinto kwezomnotho futhi yizo eziyintandokazi ngokwemvelo kubaphathi bamabhezini okukhiqizwa kwenyama yenkomo abazi izinto.



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NGUNI

This breed from the past for the future is one of only three true indigenous South African cattle breeds. The Sanga cattle (*Bos Taurus africanis*) originally found along the east coast of Southern Africa are known as the Nguni, and they were found wherever the original African Nguni tribes settled (Swaziland, Zululand, Mozambique, Zimbabwe). The Nguni's survival after exposure to infectious diseases for

many centuries, attests of an acquired tolerance to these conditions.

The Nguni is a small to medium framed animal with a wide range of colours and colour patterns. Different ecotypes developed in the different agro-ecological regions and this diversity is maintained within the breed.

Research and performance recording revealed that the Nguni:

- is highly fertile with a long productive life
- is the most resistant to ticks of all breeds in South Africa and it shows tolerance to tick borne diseases
- is an excellent dam line for crossbreeding, with no calving difficulties
- crosses perform well in feedlots
- has meat tenderness characteristics similar to or exceeding that of exotic breeds
- shows higher proportion of total weight and meat in the high priced cuts compared to exotic breeds at the same subcutaneous fat level
- has increased nitrogen recycling back to the rumen, which improves microbial growth and organic matter digestion, reducing the nitrogen requirement on low quality pastures, and therefore needs little or no supplementation during winter.

Although there is no such thing as a universal breed, the Nguni has found its way to almost every livestock production region in South Africa over the past few years. The breed is selected on functional efficiency and breed characteristics, while maintaining its inherent traits. It is an adapted, low maintenance, breed that will ensure sustainable, economic beef production in South Africa in the face of global warming.

The Nguni was recognised as a developing breed in 1983 under the Livestock Improvement Act (1977) of South Africa, and a Breed Society was established in 1986. It is currently numerically the second largest seed stock beef breed in South Africa.

Classification in terms of Animal Improvement Act: Declared Landrace breed.

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