ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDE

Ile de France Sheep Breeders’ Society of South Africa
ILE DE FRANCE S.A.

The mutton breed for the future

with a scientific origin, developed for optimum mutton production, with a proven record all over the world

Ile de France

is not the end of the road, but a means to an end...
...and indeed the road on which winners will take to reach their goal in commercial mutton production.

REASONS:

To determine the merits of different mutton breeds, the genetic differences in functional efficiency is compared by measuring efficient ewe production and improved lamb growth in a given environment [adaptability].

These excellent traits of the Ile de France breed, together with the efficient use of the Ile de France ram’s excellent hybrid vigour in cross breeding as a terminal sire, makes the Ile de France breed a must for efficient mutton production.

EFFICIENT EWE PRODUCTION  IMPROVED LAMB GROWTH

Fertility (age at puberty, conception rate and lambing interval)  * Weight of lamb (measured at weaning per ewe unit)
Prolificacy (number of lambs born per pregnancy)  * Carcass quality (measured by excellent national carcass competition results)
Mothering ability (milk production and survival of lambs up to weaning)  * High muscle to fat ratio
Non-seasonal breeders  * Good feed conversion
Adaptability  * Good conformation

Thus - EFFICIENT MUTTON PRODUCTION is to PRODUCE the MAXIMUM YIELD of QUALITY MUTTON within a MINIMUM TIME FRAME and a GIVEN ENVIRONMENT per EWE UNIT, where WOOL is an IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTING FACTOR to the NET INCOME, for OPTIMUM SHEEP PRODUCTION.

Ile de France — FITS LIKE A GLOVE

OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIETY

The economic objective of the Ile de France Society is to assist and encourage its members in their efforts to improve their animals in terms of productivity, easy-care characteristics, and adaptability to the environment in which they are to perform for commercial appeal and profitability.

MISSION

The mission of the Ile de France Society is to promote ILE DE FRANCE super slaughter lamb production.

- produce QUALITY MUTTON for the CONSUMER
  - Be part of the success story and join the Ile de France family

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MISSION

THE MISSION OF THE
SA ILE DE FRANCE SOCIETY IS TO PROMOTE

Ile de France

SUPER SLAUGHTER LAMB PRODUCTION

QUALITY MUTTON TO THE CONSUMER

To uphold the mission statement, it is the objective of the IDF Society to efficiently market the IDF BREED, taking into consideration the existing conditions and situations, to enable commercially viable sheep farming thereby effectively promoting the breed to perform to its full capabilities as a supreme mutton breed.

That in short, is to MONITOR and MAINTAIN the UNIQUE and EXCELLENT MUTTON QUALITIES of the ILE DE FRANCE BREED by upholding STRICT SELECTION PROCEDURES and EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE TESTING.
Mission of the
Ile de France Sheep Breeders’ Society of SA

The Ile de France Sheep Breeders’ Society is an organization of sheep breeders in Southern Africa, which is a non-profit organization, driven to make a meaningful contribution to its members, in that -

- Members are successful in farming and breeding sheep;
- They ensure the existence of the Ile de France;
- To grow the Ile de France breed to maintain its rightful position in the sheep industry.

The Society is managed by a selected Council financed by its members farming with Ile de France sheep, mainly for mutton, where wool production is also considered.

The existence of the breed under intensive as well as extensive environments is assured by the breeds high fertility qualities, multiple birth, growth and outstanding carcass.

Our basic goals are to:

- Through promotion utilise and increase the existing market value of the breed;
- To breed slaughter lambs while the improvement of wool qualities are maintained;
- Through a scientific selection system, produce quality breeding stock to the stud breeder by objective performance testing and strict selection of animals according to the breed standards
- To ensure and enlarge a broad commercial base for the Ile de France.

The Society will ensure that:

- Administrative requirements for the efficient management of the breed is at all times protected and taken care of;
- Member contributions regarding administrative costs are realistic and affordable;
- Effective utilisation of funds;
- To ensure that members are at all times honorable, unselfish and respectful of the breed and towards other members.

We are aware of our responsibility to the sheep industry and attempt at all times to uphold a realistic view of our breed. We further undertake to ensure that all animals under the auspices of the Society are subject to the required registration requirements at transfer.

IT IS THE MISSION OF THE SOCIETY

TO FURTHER SUPER SLAUGHTER LAMB PRODUCTION THROUGH THE ILE DE FRANCE BREED

- AND SUPPLY QUALITY MUTTON TO THE CONSUMER -
Ile de France
Administrative Guide

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4. **INTRODUCTION**

A well-coordinated administrative system is of the utmost importance in any organisation.

The object of this administrative guide is to provide clear guidelines to the current and future breeder with regard to the administrative rules and regulations of the Society, thereby resulting in a smooth running administrative system to the benefit of everyone concerned.

We trust that the guide will be of assistance and value to you and prepare you, as a breeder, to make the administrative side of your stud not only a pleasure but also to serve as an aid to the positive growth and profitability of your stud.

Kindly direct all correspondence and enquiries to:

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Web address: www.iledefrance.co.za

5. **APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP**

Membership of the Ile De France Sheep Breeders Society is subject to the conditions as laid down in the Constitution and regulations of the Society. Performance testing is a pre-requisite for registration of Ile de France sheep and is compulsory. Kindly take note of the following steps when applying for membership:

5.1 Make application on the prescribed “Application for Membership” form which is available at the Society.
5.2 Send the completed form together with your cheque, or proof of payment, for the prescribed amount to the office.
5.3 The ear numbers of the stud animals in the possession to the applicant must be filled in on the form provided for this purpose. The Society will take the following steps on receipt of the documentation mentioned:
5.4 Acknowledgement of receipt of “Application for Membership”
5.5 Approval for herd identification letters, prefixes and member number will be supplied by Studbook. Identification letters, prefixes and member number must be filled in on all documentation and forms by the member.

6. **BIRTH NOTIFICATIONS**

The SA Stud Book Association provides a birth notification book that will enable the breeder to keep written record of the lambs born in his stud. Notification of birth is the first step in the process to record an animal and it is important to heed to the following when filling in the notification in the book--

6.1 A serial number is allocated to each lamb born, alive or dead, in the following manner: - The last two digits of the year in which the lamb is born serve as the first numbers e.g. the first lamb born in 2016 will be 16001 and the second 16002 etc.. (Also refer to identification and tattooing of sheep-paragraph 7) When tattooing the abbreviated year sequence and serial number is used. All lambs born, rams and ewes, fully registered as well as appendix animals will be numbered in this sequence.

6.2 With the numbers allocated to your lambs you can now enter them into your birth notification book with the lambs in numerical order. If you prefer not to use the birth notification book, you may register on the SA Stud Book webpage www.studbook.co.za and enter on Logix to register.

6.3 Members can also withdraw farm software and data from Logix. A breeder’s data and that of SA Stud Book is the identical. A breeder has 24-hour access on the system. The following can also be offloaded from Logix:
* Animal detail;
7. IDENTIFICATION AND TATTOOING OF SHEEP

Correct identification and especially tattooing is of vital importance as errors here, will create problems for you as the breeder as well as for the Society. Kindly follow the undermentioned steps carefully:

7.1 Place ear tags in the left ear of lambs directly after birth. Permanent tattooing must take place in the right ear before the age of six months.

7.2 Method of Tattooing:
7.2.1 Clean the right ear thoroughly with methylated spirits/Savlon/Dettol.

7.2.2 The flock identification mark ex. EPL is tattooed on the bottom of the right ear.

7.2.3 The abbreviated year sequence number as well as the serial number as shown in 6.1, will be tattooed in the middle portion of the right ear, i.e.:

The first lamb born in 2016 will be tattooed 16001 and
The second lamb will be tattooed 16002 etc.

In other words, the last two digits of the year in which the lamb was born, followed by the serial number. Identification [tattoo], as described in paragraph 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 will read EPL 16001. (SEE CONSTITUTION – BYE-LAWS 3.4)

7.2.4 It is important to first test the pliers on paper, before physically tattooing, in order to be sure that the letters and digits are correct.

7.2.5 Hold the sheep’s head firmly and press tongs firmly so that the tattoo needles penetrate the ear.

7.2.6 Rub tattoo ink well in with a toothbrush. Do not use your fingers.

7.2.7 Disinfect the pliers after each lamb’s tattoo.

Example:

7.3 The same procedures are used for appendix animals as for Fully registered animals (see paragraph 31).

7.4 Suckling lambs, which are sold with ewes, should preferably be tattooed before the sale.

7.5 Where infection in the ear is present during tattooing, wait until the infection has been cleared before tattooing takes
place.

7.6 Lambs must be tattooed within 6 months after birth.

7.7 **Animals entered for a show** in the age group 6-9 months must be tattooed at least 2 months before the show. The same applies to animals entered for sale. Animals which are not tattooed or with wet tattoo marks will be disqualified and will not be allowed to enter the show or sale ring.

8. **PROCEDURE OF RE-TATTOOING**

Indistinct or incorrect tattooing occurs from time to time in any stud. If the correct procedure is not followed it can cause unnecessary delay. Please follow these guidelines in order to avoid delays taking place:

8.1 **Indistinct Tattooing:**
   8.1.1 Bring the problem to the attention of the Inspector during inspection.
   8.1.2 The inspector may use his discretion if retattooing is required.
   8.1.3 If a breeder notices that the tattoo marks of older sheep had faded or is illegible he must apply to the Council and request permission to re-tattoo. No animal with illegible tattoo marks shall be considered for registration.
   8.1.4 After consideration and approval of the Council, an Inspector will be instructed to attend to the request and follow steps 8.1.1 to 8.1.2.

8.2 **Incorrect Tattooing**
   8.2.1 Bring the problem to the attention of the Inspector during inspection.
   8.2.2 The Inspector records this in his inspection report after which he sends a written application, with full particulars, to the Society.
   8.2.3 After consideration and approval of the Board, the Society issues a certificate which will indicate the incorrect tattooing.
   8.2.4 If the Breeder identifies the problem before the inspection, the procedure will be handled as in 8.1.4 after which the Society will take steps to take care thereof.

9. **TRANSFERS**

This is the process where animals are transferred from the name of one Breeder (seller) to that of another Breeder (buyer). Delays in carrying this out create problems with registration, but if the following steps are taken there should be no delays:

9.1 Transfers must reach the Society within **thirty days** after an auction or transaction.

9.2. Submit full details of the buyer viz. the buyers name, member number, address, date of transfer etc. in your email or letter to the Society. If the buyer is not a member, leave the space for member number blank.

9.3 Identification mark with the sheep’s number must be mentioned in the email or letter as per 9.2

9.4 SA Stud Book shall be instructed to carry out the transfer and to issue a certificate to be posted to the new owner.

9.5 For marketing purposes, it will be appreciated if names and addresses of commercial members are handed to the office after the purchase of commercial rams.

10. **CANCELLATIONS**

Cancellations are one of the main aspects of record keeping in a flock. Giving early notice of an animal’s cancellation avoids frustrations and delays with regard to administration of the stud.

10.1 Identification mark and number of animals which must be cancelled, must be sent to Studbook within 30 days after cancellation

10.2 Animals to be cancelled are animals which have died, been stolen, or rejected for registration for some reason.
11. **DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES**

A fee, which is set from time to time, is payable for certificates.

12. **RE-INSTATEMENT OF ANIMALS**

12.1 If the registration of an animal was incorrectly cancelled by the owner, application can be made for re-instatement in the herdbook.

12.2 Application, in writing, must be made by the owner who originally cancelled the registration.

12.3 A re-instatement fee is payable, as set from time to time.

13. **IMPORTS / EXPORTS**

Importing of animals is totally prohibited as a result of Johne’s disease and Scrapie. Export of animals and embryos vary from time to time.

14. **LICENSING OF RAMS**

14.1 Written application to license a ram is made, by the Breeder, to the Council with the following particulars included:

14.1.1 Particulars with reference to the ram as it appears on the registration certificate.

14.1.2 Production data of ancestors, the ram itself and progeny as reflected in production data, prolificacy, adaptability, growth potential, etc.

14.1.3 Performance achieved by ancestors, the ram itself and progeny at shows, sales, etc.

14.1.4 Any further information and motivation of the application, e.g. BLUP Values.

14.2 After consideration of information and motivation, measured against the minimum standards for licensing of rams the Council approves or disapproves.

14.3 If the application is approved a recommendation is sent by the Council with particulars to Taurus who then process the application further for licensing and if license is given by the Registrar of Animal Improvement, Taurus makes the necessary arrangements with the Breeder.

14.4 For further information see Production Testing Standards in paragraph 28.

15. **TRANSFER OF SEMEN**

15.1 Application can be made to the Society for a permit to transfer semen with regard to imported semen and semen from licensed rams, which will be issued by the Registrar of Animal Improvement.

16. **DELEGATION OF POWER**

16.1 A breeder may under power of attorney authorise another person to handle and sign the records for his/her stud on his/her behalf.

16.2 The authorisation from the Breeder must be filed with the Society.

16.3 The authorised person shall not be entitled to participate in the nomination of, or voting for any member of Council or voting on any matter where his principal has a vote.
17. **EXTENDED PEDIGREES**

Extended pedigrees of any registered sheep are available on Logix for a Society member.

18. **INSPECTION FOR REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS WITHIN THE ILE DE FRANCE BREED STANDARDS**

18.1 Qualified Breed inspectors screen animals for registration. Screening is a major cost factor for any Society and it is therefore imperative that the following points are adhered to, cutting out unnecessary travel and accommodation and causing the minimum delays for the Inspector and you as the Breeder.

18.2 Screening principle: Screening of sheep is done according to functional efficiency within the breed standards.

18.3 Breeders must arrange with inspectors themselves for inspections and arrange with the inspector for travelling expenses.

18.4 **All sheep that have not already been presented for screening must be presented. Rams and ewes can be presented from the age of 9 – 24 months. INSPECTION MUST OCCUR ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION**

18.5 Lambs from one season should all be presented together for screening. Written application can however be made to the Society for separate screening of rams and ewes.

18.6 Animals must be tattooed before being presented for screening.

18.7 After screening the female progeny of Approved Basic ewes will qualify for registration in the Appendix A section of the Flock book. Approved Basic ewes will receive recording certificates issued by SA Stud Book. (See paragraph 31)

18.8 A wool length of 10 to 35 mm is preferred during screening.

The recommended weights for various age groups are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>RAMS</th>
<th>EWES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>3-5 kg</td>
<td>3-5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>30 kg</td>
<td>26 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>45 kg</td>
<td>40 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>60 kg</td>
<td>50 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>75 kg</td>
<td>55 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>90 kg</td>
<td>60 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>100 kg</td>
<td>65 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.9 Ensure that the following is available on the day of screening-

18.9.1 A complete and correct inspection list which is available and can be offloaded from Logix.

18.9.2 Production data, which is a prerequisite for registration will be reflected on the inspection list.

18.9.3 Handling facilities as well as handlers and a scale.

18.10 The inspector shall complete the report as follows-

18.10.1 Approved and culled columns

18.10.2 Remarks – faint or indistinct tattooing, left over due to minimum weights, culls or any other reason for culling. Reasons for culling must be recorded.
18.10.3 The inspection report will be signed and stamped by the Inspector with his number.

18.10.4 The breeder is responsible for the inspector’s travelling and accommodation.

18.10.5 A list of Inspectors on the webpage www.iledefrance.co.za

**NO BREEDER SHALL ACT AS AN INSPECTOR OF HIS OWN ANIMALS.**

19. **OPTIONAL LINEAR INSPECTION FORM**

This inspection method should give breeders more herd information. It is however the breeder’s prerogative to choose the method of inspection. The normal inspection list is used.

20. **APPEAL INSPECTIONS**

20.1 A Breeders reserves the right to appeal against an inspector’s decision. The appeal must be made within 3 months after the inspection.

20.2 Application must be accompanied by a fee, which is determined by the Society. This will be reimbursed if the appeal is successful. If unsuccessful it will be forfeited.

21. **TRAINING**

Training forms the basis of any system or industry. Training courses are presented by the Society and clubs. Breeders are invited to partake in courses presented which will not only extend your knowledge, but will also build goodwill.

21.1 **Inspectors**

21.1.1 A course may only be presented by a panel approved by Council

21.1.2 Procedure to be followed to qualify as an inspector-

21.1.2.1 After successfully attending a junior inspection course and inspecting at least 200 sheep under supervision of a qualified inspector.

21.1.3 Written recommendation by a qualified inspector must be submitted to the Council for approval of a prospective candidate.

21.1.4 Inspectors will be requested to perform inspections and will be reimbursed for travelling and accommodation as from time to time fixed by Council.

21.1.5 Council reserve the right to appoint inspectors on previous experience.

21.1.6 Council will from time to time fix the cost involved in presenting a course.

21.2 **Junior Judges**

21.2.1 Attending and passing an inspection course is a prerequisite for acceptance to attend a Junior judges course.

21.2.2 Junior judge’s courses concentrate more on breed standards, practical judging and ethics in the judging ring etc.

21.2.3 Junior judges are required to judge 5 (five) shows with a senior judge.

21.2.4 With the 4th and 5th show the Junior Judge is on his own

21.2.5 With the 5th show the Junior Judge is judged by the senior judge/s.

21.2.6 With the 5th show the Junior is judge by the senior to see if the junior is competent to act as senior judge. When he passes, he will be a full-fledge senior judge. But if the Senior is not satisfied with the person’s judging, the junior will be asked to do additional shows until he is competent to act as Senior judge.
21.2.7 Junior Judges have to approach the Society if they are interested in judging at a show. The management committee will decide if it is appropriate, if someone else of the Juniors haven’t already asked to judge at the same show.

21.2.8 Junior Judges may judge on smaller shows.

21.2.9 Junior judges will also from time to time be approached to assist Senior judges on provincial and regional shows.

21.2.10 Council will from time to time fix the cost involved in presenting a course.

21.3 **Senior Judges**

21.3.1 A person can qualify as a Senior judge after passing a Junior course and on recommendation of three Senior judges under who’s supervision he judged on 5 (five) different shows.

21.3.2 Senior judges will qualify as such on approval of Council.

21.3.3 **It is expected from Senior judges that they from time to time attend refresher courses organised by the Society.**

22. **FINANCIAL MATTERS**

22.1 **Accounts**

Payment of accounts for services rendered is the core business of the Society. Breeders are therefore friendly requested to attend to the regulations regarding payment as stated in the “Application for membership” as well as specified in the “Buy-laws” of the Constitution of the Society.

22.1.1 Accounts are posted or emailed on the 15th of each month.

22.1.2 Amounts specified with – (minus) indicate a credit.

22.1.3 Accounts are payable within 30 days after receipt thereof. Interest of 2% per month will be charged on outstanding accounts.

22.1.4 Kindly contact the Society at tel: 051 4100 953 when errors appear on the account statements.

22.1.5 It is important to take note of due dates on notifications for e.g. the return of levy lists, birth notifications etc., **as it may lead to penalties being applied.**

22.1.6 When a breeder resigns as a member he is responsible for settlement of his account.

22.1.7 Breeders whose accounts are outstanding for 90 days, will receive a written warning and after 120 days, the account will be handed over for collection and membership with Studbook and the Society will be suspended. **No services or will be rendered to any suspended member. (No transferal of animals will be done, to other breeders, for such members before the account has been fully paid.)**

22.2 **Per Capita Lists**

Per capita lists reflecting the details of animals in a breeder’s possession, will yearly be sent to members. Breeders must take note that any changes such as transfers, cancellations and birth recordings must be submitted to Studbook. This will eliminate unnecessary queries. Studbook and the Society will yearly debit breeders on the number of animals in his possession, we therefor request your friendly attention to the following aspects-

22.2.1 The levy list is sent to breeders at the end of April together with a form containing the following -

22.2.1.1 The number of animals on which the levy fee will be calculated;

22.2.1.2 The Society membership fee payable;

22.2.2 Cancellations and transfers are the responsibility of breeders. All correction on the lists...
submitted must reach the Society before 31 May as no alterations will be applicable after the said date.

22.3 Studbook fees
Breeders receive an account on the 1st July from SA Studbook for –

22.3.1 Participation fee
22.3.2 Direct handling fee
22.3.3 Per Capita fee calculated on all live animals in a participant’s possession. It is the breeder’s responsibility to keep his records updated.

23. LOGIX

The purpose of Logix is to assist breeders to communicate in the data base in a user-friendly atmosphere, and to assist in tracing data required or to submit data. The different screens available make communication easy. Breeder can register on the Studbook web-page and click on LOGIX to download the registration form. Also, refer to item 6.2.

24. SECRETARIAL SERVICES AND COST INVOLVED

The aim of Secretariat is in the first instance to render a quality service to breeders from the Society office, as well as to welcome and make breeders feel at home when visiting the Society. The cost is calculated with the status quo of the following Annual General meeting.

Costs are calculated on the following –

- A yearly membership fee
- Entrance fee
- A yearly fee per live animal
- Marketing fee

The above fee structure includes the following –

- All Administration
- To arrange and attend meetings, format agendas, take, convert and distribute the minutes of meetings.
- The administration and organisation of National auctions and National shows. To receive and check entry forms and entry fees; assist with promotion material and journals.
- The use of all available equipment and infrastructure.
- Three free of charge meetings per annum if held in the SA Studbook Boardroom. Additional meetings at a set fee per day. Meetings held away from Bloemfontein will be for the cost of the Society for travelling and accommodation.
- Handling all queries.

The undermentioned Stud book fees are not included-

- Participation fee
- Direct handling
- Per capita
- Included:
  - Birth notifications; registration and certificates; cancellations; transfers; inspection administration; levy lists; Three and five generation certificates; Export certificates; additional information or duplicate certificates at a nominal fee.
  - The suitable site of the Secretariat within the SA Stud Book building is a further plus point and includes access to Logix with a further advantage to Society’s and its members –
    - International acknowledgement by ICAR.
    - Direct and complete 24-hour access to a breed’s data on Society level through a computer. Not only will a Society have access, through an ordinary computer to all its breed’s data (together with a built-in invoice system) as if all processing is done in its own office, a breeder will also be able to access
his own data in his office at home. He will just be responsible for his on-line cost.

- Enquiries with the Society become easier, faster and cheaper to be answered.
- The Society has access to processed data which can be withdrawn; define tendencies and thus can submit better information and assist breeders.

The above are only a few examples of cost effective attributes of the system.
BREEDING

25. BREED CHARACTERISTICS AND TRAITS OF THE ILE DE FRANCE

25.1 Introduction
The Ile de France is a polled, white wool, mutton sheep known for it’s deep, wide, well fleshed and balanced body build. It’s outstanding muscle development and above average lamb carcass grading, as well as high fertility makes the Ile de France the ideal sheep for slaughter lamb production.

25.2 Origin of the Ile de France
This beautiful sheep originated in about 1833 in France when rams from Bakewell’s famous Dishley Leicester herd was crossed with Spain’s Merino’s, descendants of the royal flock that was established in 1786 in Rambouillet. The Mauchamp Merino was added to improve the wool quality. The last introduction of foreign blood was in 1920 when Contentin rams were used. No further cross breeding has been allowed since 1920 and selection has been implemented and carried out within the existing sheep population.

The Ile de France Breed Society was established in 1922 and they started a Performance Testing Scheme in 1933. Dr. FN Bonsma, former director of the Research Institute for Dairy and Animal Research and largely responsible for the first imports of registered animals to South Africa, considered the Ile de France Herd Book Society as one of the more progressive sheep breeding organisations.

Breeding programs are based on economically important traits, which influence the profitability of production and especially fertility and growth rate. The Ile de France consequently, became widely known as “the breed that is far ahead genetically”, and has been exported over the years to approximately 30 countries.

25.3 Ile de France in South Africa
The second group of Ile de France rams were imported just after the outbreak of the second world war by Mrs. Frazer’s Limited from Wepener with the intention of cross breeding with Merino ewes. From these crossings 33 ewes were donated to the Research Institute in Pretoria where their excellence regarding breeding season endurance, lamb percentage, milk production, adaptability to unfavourable climatic conditions and survival conditions.

As a result of post war conditions, the first Ile de France sheep were only imported again in 1972 and 1973. Thereafter various imports followed and, with the outstanding breeding ability, there were already approximately 20,000 registered ewes in South Africa by 1987.

An Ile de France Sheep Breeders Society was established in 1980.

To be able to continue the scientific breeding started in France, performance testing has been compulsory in South Africa since 1 January 1987 for all Ile de France stud breeders. Ile de France Breeders’ Clubs have also been established to support new breeders by organising farmer’s days and promote the breed.

25.4 Goals of the Ile de France Breed
As with most other undertakings, the Ile de France Society have set certain goals, namely, to strive for efficient meat production within a given environment measured as maximum yield quality meat (i.e. Total lamb mass produced per lactation) per unit of metabolic mass of the breeding ewe together with wool of an acceptable quality, which also contributes to the total net income.

These goals can be achieved by selecting for-

a) Efficient ewe productivity, i.e. Fertility (age at puberty, conception ability and lamb intervals); prolificacy (number of lambs born per pregnancy) and maternal traits (number of lambs weaned and milk production),

b) Improved lamb growth to achieve a higher carcass weight and quality.

25.5 The Ile de France selection system
The Ile de France breed is unique in the respect that it is one of the few breeds that has its own scientifically formulated selection system, formulated for the optimal attainment of above average economical goals.
25.6 Breed traits and characteristic marks

25.6.1 Conformation
This is a polled white woolled mutton sheep without coloured fibre with the following conformation traits:

25.6.1.1 Depth
25.6.1.2 Well-muscle
25.6.1.3 Good balanced length and breadth
25.6.1.4 Balanced body

25.6.2 Production traits

25.6.2.1 Birth weight
Under normal nutritional standards the lambs are small at birth (approx. 4kg) and Lambing problems seldom occur. The vitality of new born lambs is noticeable add this to the outstanding maternal traits of the Ile de France ewes.

25.6.2.2 Growth rate
The Ile de France lamb has the ability to increase in mass very fast. In favourable nutritional conditions, the mass attained at 42 days can easily be between 19 and 22kg and at 100 days between 34 – 41 kg. Therefrom the popularity of the Ile de France and the Ile de France cross lamb. This enables the slaughter lamb producer to market lambs at 100 days and thus enable the breeder to keep more ewes on the same pastures.

25.6.2.3 Carcass traits
Results at the National Slaughter Lamb competition proved undeniably that the carcass traits of the Ile de France are outstanding.

Note:
25.6.2.3.1 Absence of excess fat
25.6.2.3.2 Outstanding muscle quality
25.6.2.3.3 Large percentage of good cuts

25.6.2.4 Puberty
Mature ewe lambs can reach a mass of 50 kg at an early age and are then ready for mating. This early puberty makes it possible to select sooner, replace older animals and keep younger unproductive replacement animals in the herd for a shorter period.

25.6.2.5 Mating
The Ile de France’s ability to breed “out of season” make it possible for lambing to take place every 7-8 months which, in practice, means 1,3 pregnancies per ewe per year.

25.6.2.6 Fertility
Ewes have a prominent multiple birth ability and lambing percentages of 150 to 170% is attained. Where the system of three lambing seasons in two years apply, a lamb percentage of 220% is not unusual. Fertility of the ewe is influenced more by her age and condition than by the lambing season. Rams can be used from the age of 10 months (after inspection) if they are sufficiently mature. Ile de France Rams are active workers.

25.6.2.7 Milk flow and Maternal traits
Ewes have enough milk and raise twins or triplets with ease. Outstanding maternal traits are characteristic of the Ile de France ewe.

25.6.2.8 Life span
Ewes can still produce at an age of 9-10 years if they receive good nutrition. Speaking of which, the case of an 11-year-old ewe with a production of 29 lambs.
25.6.2.9 Adaptability
Ile de France is already established in more than 30 countries over the world. The breed is known for its prominent performance under intensive, semi-intensive and extensive conditions.

25.6.2.10 Wool Traits
The Ile de France produces white wool with no coloured fibre and is reasonably strong. Twelve month pelts from ewes weigh 3 – 4.5 kg and those from rams 5-6 kg with a pile length of between 80 and 90 mm. First crosses with Merino ewes produce an excellent medium wool.

25.6.2.11 Crossbreeding
The Ile de France has a very strong hybrid vigour and the rams transfer their excellent conformation, muscle development and fast growth to their progeny. These traits make the Ile de France rams very popular for the production of slaughter lambs and contribute largely to quality meat - something that the consumer calls for. Ile de France cross ewes are relatively sought after for their high fertility, good milk production and excellent maternal traits.

25.6.2.12 Society
The Ile de France Sheep Breeders Society is situated in Bloemfontein. Is supported by clubs spread over the entire country. A trained inspector takes care of inspections for functional efficiency and ensures that the high standards of the breed are upheld. Prospective breeders and commercial slaughter lamb producers are invited to obtain more details from:

SA Ile de France Sheep Breeders Society
P.O. Box 3776, Bloemfontein, 9300
Tel: (051) 410 0935 / Fax: 086 664 5317

26. BREED STANDARDS FOR THE ILE DE FRANCE SHEEP BREED

As a dual-purpose sheep breed the Ile de France possesses the excellent traits of a large, deep, wide, well fleshed and balanced body. The Ile de France is polled and has a white fleece without coloured fibres.

A good example of an ideal Ile de France ram and ewe is included to give a good picture
CONFORMATION 80%

### HEAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOUTH (see page 25)</td>
<td>Strong with wide well-developed teeth and jaws</td>
<td>Sharp mouth</td>
<td>Malformed mouth such as under shot and over shot jaws. Skew mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYES</td>
<td>Large, clear and lively</td>
<td>Lifeless expression &amp; bulgy</td>
<td>Turned in eyelids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARS</td>
<td>Large wide and alert</td>
<td>Thin small &amp; hanging ears</td>
<td>Genetic deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORNs</td>
<td>Polled</td>
<td>Loose, non-growing horn knobs on rams</td>
<td>Horns &amp; prominent horn knobs on rams. Loose horn knobs on ewes (No type of horns are allowed on ewes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COAT</td>
<td>The head &amp; ears must be covered with soft white hair. Wool must go as far as the eyebrows and must form a well-rounded quill.</td>
<td>Wool low on face and slightly bald head; slight white and pink skin on ears and around eyes and kemp on head</td>
<td>Woolen face excessive wool on cheeks &amp; lower on nose. Wool on lamb’s faces may disappear later. Excessive red and pink on ears and around eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL APPEARANCE</td>
<td>The head must be in balance with the rest of the body. Feminine head for ewes, and a masculine head for rams.</td>
<td>An unbalanced head in proportion to the body. Feminine head on rams &amp; a fine or rough head on an ewe.</td>
<td>Unbalanced head in proportion with the rest of the body. Feminine head on rams &amp; a fine or rough head on ewes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NECK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Necks to be strong, broad and compact but not too short. The neck must join in with the head, shoulders and breast.</td>
<td>Small wrinkles on neck.</td>
<td>Large wrinkles around the neck as well as long and thin, turned, stiff and U-shaped necks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FOREQUARTER

Well balanced in proportion with the body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BREAST</td>
<td>Broad, deep prominent between the forelegs. Less developed in ewes.</td>
<td>Narrow and/or shallow breast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITHERS &amp; SHOULDERS</td>
<td>Broad, well fleshed, level with back and well joined with rump.</td>
<td>Slightly unfleshed and small shoulders as well as raised forequarter.</td>
<td>Excessive loose or sharp shoulders, pinched behind shoulders “devils grip”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TORSO (MID PIECE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACK</th>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straight, broad strong and of moderate length.</td>
<td>Too short, hooked or hollow back.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOINS</td>
<td>Long, broad and level with back and rump and well fleshed (covered).</td>
<td>Too narrow and not well fleshed (covered)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIBBS &amp; FLANKS</td>
<td>Good set of ribs well connected to front and hindquarters. Deep and full flanks.</td>
<td>Pulled up hindquarters or flanks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## HIND QUARTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIND QUARTER</th>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIND QUARTER</td>
<td>Broad and even connection at mid piece. Well fleshed.</td>
<td>Hind Quarter higher than fore quarter in adult sheep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUMP</td>
<td>Straight with good length and wide over hips.</td>
<td>Excessive hanging rump, pointed and small rump.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIPS &amp; THURLS</td>
<td>Well placed and fleshed yet not too much.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTTOCKS</td>
<td>The outer, inner and hind thighs must be well fleshed. Inverted “U”-form</td>
<td>Badly fleshed buttocks too highly cut between hind legs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAILSETTING</td>
<td>Attached strongly to the rump and slightly lower than the rump.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LEGS & HOOVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Must be strong, relatively uptight and at right angles to the body with average length and thickness of bone. Hooves strong and well formed. (Coloured hooves not undesirable)</td>
<td>Long thin legs; slight bandy-legged hind legs and slight “X” front legs.</td>
<td>Narrow spacing of front legs or hind legs. Cow- hocks, sickle formed hocks or straight hind hocks; “X”-front legs. Too long, too short or too fine legs. Weak pasterns. (tread through). Wide split hooves and long outgrown front and hind hooves. Black or brown spots on hair or wool on legs (sandy legs).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PIGMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light pink skin covering the body, with brown or black eye-lids and eyebrows. Small black or brown spots on skin around the mouth, nose eyes, udder or scrotum and under tail is desirable.</td>
<td>Small spots smaller than 3cm. of black and brown hairs around the eyes, eye- lids, nose and ears. No pigment around the eyes.</td>
<td>Any coloured wool fibre, black or brown hair in face away from the mouth, eyes, eye-lids, nose and larger spots (larger than 3cm) on ears. Any black or brown spots on hair or wool on legs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEX ORGANS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TESTICLES</th>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both to be of normal and same size. Testicles must be firm, not soft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unusually small testicles; Exceptional small testicles; absence of one testicle or one smaller than the other. Hardening of testicle and/or fascicle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCROTUM</th>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well attached, uniform and of normal size.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low hanging or too small. Badly cleft scrotum, more than 2cm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UDDER</th>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well-formed udder with teats of normal size.</td>
<td>Too small or large and hanging udder. Too small or too big teats.</td>
<td>Absence of one or both teats. Only one functional half or a total corrupt udder.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BODY WEIGHT**

The minimum weight preferably in kilogram. If the required weight is not achieved by the first inspection, the inspection may be postponed. If, however the minimum weight is not achieved by the second inspection, the animal/s will be culled. (See guidelines for selection)

**BODY WEIGHT (GUIDELINE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Rams</th>
<th>Ewes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>3-5 kg</td>
<td>3-5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>30 kg</td>
<td>26 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>45 kg</td>
<td>40 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>60 kg</td>
<td>50 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>75 kg</td>
<td>55 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>90 kg</td>
<td>60 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>100 kg</td>
<td>65 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## WOOL TRAITS 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL APPEARANCE</th>
<th>DELICATE</th>
<th>QUALITY</th>
<th>UNDESIRABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The fineness is generally a medium wool with a spinning count of 60’s to 70’s (20 to 27 micron). The wool must according to quality, length fibre thickness and density spread evenly over the entire body.</td>
<td>As far as possible uniform crimp with a soft touch without foreign fibre or kemp.</td>
<td>Uneven crimp, straight fibre rough touch straight fibre and presence of foreign fibre.</td>
<td>Rough and /or hard hair in britches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## BELLY & POINTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDEAL</th>
<th>ACCEPTABLE</th>
<th>DISQUALIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wool on the belly and points must be of good length, quality, density, pile, and colour especially in young animals.</td>
<td>With older animals (especially ewes) bad or bare patches on the belly.</td>
<td>Bare legs below the underline. Bald head, belly and legs in young animals. Deviation in breed standards are viewed as culling points.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KRUIS - RUMP

Korrekt: Correct
Hang: Droopy
Flat: Flat

Shoulders on

Korrekt: Correct
Daklig: Roofy

Lengte: Length

A = Heupbeen • Hip bone
B = Sitbeen • Pinbone
C = Draaier / Thurn
**MOUTH** (also see page 19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfect fit of teeth</th>
<th>Overshot jaw</th>
<th>Undershot jaw</th>
<th>Swollen jaw / gum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We evaluate the <strong>perfect fit of jaws</strong> by means of the gums. Top and bottom gums must be equally aligned.</td>
<td>A maximum deviation of 2 mm short bite, on perfectly fitted jaws, is undesirable, but permissible.</td>
<td><strong>A longer lower jaw is rejectable.</strong> Note that when the jaws fit perfectly, a deviation of 2 mm overbite is permissible on <strong>FULL MOUTH animals</strong>. What is meant by this, is that if young animals are being screened, and already have the deviation, they must be culled. <strong>Full mouth</strong> animals that are fed continuously tend to develop overshot teeth.</td>
<td>When an animal is teething and the jaw is swollen, the teeth can tend to overbite. Then, check the fit by using the adjacent milking teeth. It is important to ensure that the milk teeth bites on the gum and not over as in the picture. If there is any doubt, the selection of such an animal must rather be postponed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27. PERFORMANCE RECORDING WITH SA STUD BOOK - LOGIX SMALL STOCK

WHAT IS PERFORMANCE RECORDING?
It is important for all breeders to be aware of the current level of performance in their herd to be able to set goals and monitor any changes. Performance recording and analyses thereof are excellent selection- and management aids to increase profitability of farming through the identification of more efficient, high producing animals. Information collected through performance testing is stored on a national database and used for analyses, both to summarise measurements and estimate genetic merit. This data can be used to monitor production systems and accomplish breeding objectives. Recordings of births and pedigrees, as well as meaningful performance recordings are essential to estimate genetic potential and select genetically superior animals for constant improvement over time. Recording performance measurements is the only way to truly know your herd and know how to manage and produce more efficiently.

The first step for any recordings is the identification of each animal. The identification number allocated to an animal must never be changed. It is a permanent identity and is essential for analyses. The standard method of identity allocation is:
Reg. Stud nr + Birth year + Sequence nr = ID
E.g.: SWV 16 0123 = SWV120123
Correct pedigree information is required for genetic evaluations and the calculation of inbreeding, both in a herd and in a breed. Genetic merit of animals cannot be determined without knowing the relation between animals and therefore it will not be possible to identify the best breeding material for future generations.

WHAT IS THE GOAL OF LOGIX SMALL STOCK PRODUCTION RECORDING?
To provide objective production information and breeding values to allow identification and selection of superior, more efficient animals in the specific environment.
To provide valuable management information to farmers for the improvement of current management practices.
To use this information to improve the biological and economic efficiency of small stock production.

WHO PARTICIPATES IN PERFORMANCE RECORDING?
All stud breeders and commercial producers of mutton and wool sheep, as well as goats, benefit from performance recording. Identification of animals in the herd and birth recording of all lambs are extremely important. Without this, genetic evaluations will not be possible and more profitable and efficient animals cannot be selected and managed. A reliable scale and basic handling facilities are required for measurements.

WHAT IS A BREEDING VALUE?
Breed values are used to identify animals that are genetically superior to the rest and to determine the best mating to improve the next generation. The performance of animals from different environments cannot be compared fairly. However, breeding values can be used to fairly compare animals from with each other (within breed). A breeding value of 0 is the average breeding value of animals born in a specific base year (which was chosen and agreed upon by the genetic evaluators and breed societies). Negative values therefore indicate animals that are below the average of the animals in the base year, while positive values refer to above average breeding values. Genetic improvement is essential since animals cannot perform better than their genetic potential, regardless of how good the environment is. Improvement in management, feed or use of growth promoters can only increase production up to a genetic limit. However, it is possible for animals that are genetically superior to perform poorly if they are limited by the environment, such as available feed. Genetic improvement is a long-term investment. Ensure that the breeding objectives and selection decisions suit the environment in which the animal is expected to perform as well as the market for end-products.

Performance recording of the animal and its relatives, together with accurate and complete pedigree records are required for the estimation of breeding values. More complete recordings will increase the accuracy of breeding values. It is therefore of utmost importance to measure and record as much as possible. Participation of other breeders can even improve the accuracy of your own herd if they are related in any way.

WHAT IS A CONTEMPORARY GROUP AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?
An animal’s performance is affected by both the environment and its genetic composition. If animals are compared within a group of animals that have been exposed to the same environmental effects, the assumption can be made that the variation is due to genetics. The estimation of breeding values is based on this concept. Environmental effects include effect such as season and nutrition, as well as biological “effects”/factors, such as:
• Age at time of measurement: this effect usually disappears at more or less 1 year.
• Sex/Gender: Female animals usually grow at a slower rate than male animals, have different body compositions and reach lower final weights.
• Birth status: Twins usually weight less than single lambs.
• Age of dam: Offspring of young ewes usually perform worse than those of older ewes.
Groups should consist of as many animals as possible, with the basic guideline of at least 5 animals of the same sex and birth status. Furthermore, animals within a group must be offspring of at least 2 different sires.

DIFFERENT STAGES OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

Birth notifications
Fertility is one of the most important aspects in livestock production. Data of lambing’s received from breeders is used to evaluate fertility traits, including ease of lambing. Birth/lamb information must be recorded as well as ease of lambing, stillbirths and abortions. Animals that lambed during the same season and received the same quality and type of feed must be in the same contemporary group. Birth notifications must be submitted within 30 days after birth. Stud breeders send notifications in, while commercial breeders make use of the 602 facilities on Logix. Pre-weaning weights (between 30 – 70 days of age). Pre-weaning weights of lambs are needed to calculate growth rate and are important for the evaluation of mothering ability (including milk production) and efficiency of ewes.

Weaning weight (between 80 – 130 days of age)
Weaning weight is also needed to calculate the growth rate of lambs, mothering ability and efficiency of ewes. Weaning weight of lambs is largely influenced by the milk production of their dams. It is therefore important to determine this effect to be able to estimate the true genetic growth potential of the animal itself. Weights of male and female lambs must be sent together. The date of weaning, and the growth and raising status of lambs must also be recorded. The weights of all the ewes’ lambs are added together to calculate a total weight weaned per ewe per production year. This measurement takes the quality of her lambs into account.

Post-wean weights:
Post-wean weight: between 150 – 364 days
Mature weight: older than 365

These weights are required to calculate and evaluate post-wean growth and adaptability of young animals. Options for growth tests are Central Ram Growth Tests or On-the-farm Ram Growth Tests. However, these tests are not compulsory.

Central Ram Growth Tests (optional)
Animals are fed individually at central ram stations to determine feed conversion ratio (feed efficiency). Weights are also measured to determine growth rate, which is a component of feed conversion ratio. FCR is a trait that indicates the kg feed the animal consumed to gain 1kg in body weight.

On-the-farm Ram Growth Tests (optional)
Post-wean growth rate is calculated using weights of animals that were in a controlled environment on the farm of a member or a private institution.

TEST PROCEDURES
A breeder must be a paid member of the relevant breed society as well as SA Studbook to be able to participate in growth tests. The animal’s age and weight must be between set limits to be able to compare animals fairly.

Age at start of test:
- between 4 - 6 months (120 – 180 days) for extensive tests
- between 3 -5 months (90 – 150 days) for intensive tests
- between 2 -5 months (60 – 150 days) for feed conversion tests

Age difference: not more than 2 months (60 days)
Weight difference at start of test: not more than 15 kg

Length of adaptation period: minimum of 14 days and maximum of 28 days. An adaptation period is important to allow animals to become familiar with the environment and procedures and to adapt the micro-organisms in the rumen to the feed. It also gives the animals time to recover from any stress they experienced.

Test length:
minimum of 150 days for veld ram projects it can be as short as 42 days for single breeder Ram Growth Tests with high nutrition levels between 3 -5 months (90 – 150 days) for intensive tests

Group size: As big as possible, with a minimum of 20 rams and preferably more than 80 if an auction will take place after the evaluation.

Rams must be weighed on a regular basis (monthly in ram projects and every two weeks in single breeder tests). Initial, final and at least three additional interim weights are required in veld ram tests
Tests must be carried out in collaboration with SA Stud Book officials for official performance data to be released. At least one manager must be present during weighing of animals if a SA Stud Book official is not available. A SA Stud Book advisor must be present at single breeder tests.
Animals that are injured or become sick during the project must be removed from the group.
**Weight gain:** the average of the group must be a minimum of 8kg for the test period, or 50g growth per day to receive official recognition. Additional supplements may be provided in dry years for veld ram projects to achieve the minimum requirements. Ten kilograms or more will be better. Test procedures, feed and management must be planned thoroughly to ensure maximum growth on veld condition. A complete list of all animals with correct identification, birth dates, weights and, if required, project numbers must be submitted to SA Studbook.

Other traits that can also be recorded in post-wean evaluations are:

- Body measurements (scrotal circumference)
- Real Time Ultrasound (RTU) measurements for the evaluation of eye muscle area and meat yield
- Single herd test data will be uploaded by an advisor for processing. Data of veld ram projects must be submitted in a specific format to SA Stud Book (smallstock@studbook.co.za).
- Costs involved in the tests and data processing must be paid to SA Stud Book.

**WOOL PROCEDURES**

- Wean data of relevant animals must be submitted to SA Stud Book before the adaptation period.
- Rams and ewes are tested and evaluated separately and data must also be submitted separately.
- **Adaptation period:** The lambs that fall within the weight limits must be shorn as soon as possible after arrival. An adaptation period of **28 days** follows during which all the rams will be exposed to the same feed and environment.
- **Wool test period:** minimum **180 days** starting from the day the lambs are shorn.
- Rams must be in only one management group and remain in the same herd at all times.
- Test group size: minimum of 20 animals
- **Wool sample:** A mid-rib sample of at least **30g** must be taken. All samples must be taken at the correct mid-rib position.
- **Body weights:** Initial- and final body weights over at least 150 days are required. Body weights must be taken after a 12-hour fast (no feed or water).
- **Fleece weight:** Weigh all wool (excluding locks) at the end of a wool growth period of at least 180 days and round off to the nearest 0.1kg. Accurate weights are essential.
- Ensure that the **dispatching** and **sample information** are complete and sent with the **wool** sample.

**DISPATCHING INFORMATION**

- All details of the breeder/club must be filled in – ensure that the email address to which processed data will be sent is filled in and correct.
- Ensure that the desired tests are indicated clearly – it is suggested to mark the blocks for fibre diameter, clean fleece weight and staple length.

**SAMPLE INFORMATION FORM**

- Complete **page number** and total pages containing information.
- Complete name of club
- Complete the two dates on which the animals were **shorn**.
- Complete the two dates on which animals were **weighed** – initial and final weights following a 12-hour fast.
- Provide only a number, in numerical order, to indicate the animals.
- Provide the **ID Number** of each animal as applicable at the ram club. To prevent confusion, test numbers of animals in the club must not be submitted.
- The **initial body weight** of each animal (to the nearest 0.5kg) must be completed
- The **final body weight** of each animal (to the nearest 0.5kg) must be completed.
- The **crude fleece weight** of each animal (to the nearest 0.1kg) must be completed
- For the **grade** field on the form, the **points** allocated for wool (first) and conformation (second) must be completed next to each other.
- Each animal’s wool sample and collected data must be sent to:

**POST:**
S.A. Wooltesting bureau
P.O. Box1867
PORT ELIZABETH, 6000

**PER COURIER**
S.A. Wooltesting bureau
Cnr. Gomery Avenue and University Way
Summerstrand
PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
Other details of S.A. Wool testing bureau:
Contact person: Glenda Pietschmann
Telephone: 041 503 6600
Faxnumber: 0415832994
e-mail: glenda.pietschmann@wtbsa.co.za
28. **THE ILE DE FRANCE SELECTION SYSTEM**

**Introduction**
The need for a selection system had been proven and clearly identified.

In the past acceptance by members of such a system has been handicapped due to the nature and implementation of such a selection system and thus difficult to enforce.

However due to the importance of a well-thought-out and scientific funded system, Council decided to approach knowledgeable and experienced persons in this field to assist in the establishment thereof, and have the honour of being one of the first breeds to establish its own selection system, THUS in keeping with the goals of the IDF Society; upholding the unique mutton characteristics of the IDF breed.

**Introduction – [Dr. Q Campbell]**

**Re: Selection and Performance testing**
A major problem in animal breeding is that not all breeders strive to achieve the same target. It is often remarkable to note that not all breeders aim at the same goal. In fact, it is often seen that in the same breed, the breeders have dissimilar ideas regarding the performance and appearance of the ideal sheep in the breed.

In a country, as South Africa with its wide divergent climatic conditions the variation as regard to the breeding goals are far more. It is obvious that the animals under extensive conditions must be able to move and walk long distances to graze and seeking for water. Animals adapted to these extensive conditions will thus have longer legs with strong feet and legs as well as strong teeth and mouths. Animals under intensive conditions do not have to walk far and will thus will be shorter and will grow faster than those under extensive conditions.

Intensive bred sheep must have a strong back as well as strong legs and pasterns, as lambs put a lot of weight at an early stage and a sheep’s legs, pasterns and back must carry a lot of this extra weight.

The Ile de France selection system is designed to bring uniformity regarding the objectives and the selection system.

**Mr Danie Bosman formally from the Beef Performance Test Centre quoted Lord Kelvin and wrote: “When you can measure what you are speaking about and express it in numbers you know something about it. But when you cannot express it in numbers your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind.”**

To be able to select for efficient economic traits such as pre- and after wean weight growth as well as fertility, production recording is a must. In France, the Ile de France rams as well as the ewes are intensively performance tested.

Investigators from the Research centre at Irene, found at Loskop South that large framed cows were less fertile than small framed cows. I am of the opinion selection of too large females must be guarded against.

The use of the Kleiber * formula to determine the feed conversion is recommended. This will generally avert the selection of large framed rams and ewes.

The size of the ewe population was and still is an important, but controversial aspect in stud breeding. Generally spoken, little or no breeding progress can be made from a small ewe population in a flock.

To solve the problem of small flocks, nucleus herds/flocks were started in different cattle and sheep breeds.

In the case of a nucleus flock, several breeders provide some of their best female animals to supply the flock with superior genetic material. Breeders can then from such a performance tested nucleus flock obtain outstanding breeding material, ewes as well as rams to better their own studs. In New Zealand, the nucleus studs contributed to the improvement of the national herd.

Ile de France breeders must also remember the proverb: “If you can build a better mousetrap the world will beat a path to your door.”

****Kleiber's law, named after Max Kleiber's biological work in the early 1930s, is the observation that, for the vast majority of animals, an animal's metabolic rate scales to the 3/4 power of the animal's mass.

**28.3 SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM A PANEL OF EXPERTISE:**

28.3.1 The selection system should be optional and used as a guideline except for 42 and 100-day index which are compulsory.
28.3.2 The Council should encourage the free market system. The breeder must –
   28.3.2.1 select his own market
   28.3.2.2 stay within the goals and mission of the Society
   28.3.2.3 be able to acknowledge the need for and from different environments
   28.3.2.4 make use of the opportunity to breed animals within the framework of the breed standards
   28.3.2.5 have a positive selection system - not a negative culling system. Select positive and identify the best animals as a norm together with more realistic prices for breeding animals, the breeder will be forced not to cull good breeding animals.

28.3.3 Importance of maximum birth weights need attention in future.

28.3.4 Importance of scrotum circumference.

28.3.5 Be careful not to exaggerate terms to describe the breed.

28.3.6 Very important – To measure the production efficiency of the ewe.

28.3.7 Concern was raised with regards to the number of flocks with less than 30 ewes – Their contribution regarding:
   a. Genetic progress in the breed
   b. Financial viability for the Society.

28.3.8 Wool should be measured.

28.3.9 120% Fecundity – this aspect evoked reaction- was not adequate.

28.3.10 Ewe weights are not an indication of adaptability- rather of reproduction.

28.3.11 The importance of milk production.

28.3.12 The importance of overfeeding especially young ewes.

**COMMENTS FROM THE COUNCIL**

We extend our gratitude and appreciation to the panel of experts for their exceptional contribution to the proposed selection system. Time and trouble has been put into the establishment of the selection system. We trust that the breeders who will use the system will be on the correct route to improve the Ile de France with its outstanding characteristics.

**How is the selection system formulated?**

The following items in sequence of importance were utilised in compiling the system: -

28.4.1 Breeding goals were defined e.g. which had to improve to ensure a better income.

28.4.2 Options for selection criteria, e.g. how do we measure animals for the above.

28.4.3 The organization of a production recording system and to incorporate 28.4.1 and 28.4.2.

28.4.4 Optimal use of the selected animals - for example the implementation of a plain but economically orientated system for most breeders, where superior animals are selected and identified and not where selection is implemented as a negative culling system.

The system can be successfully implemented by adhering to the above-mentioned principles, and together with the positive contribution from breeders as well as the assistance of the Production Recording Scheme this selection system can be a huge asset for the IDF breed.

To measure (weigh) is and will be of the utmost importance in any sheep breeding system. **Performance testing has been compulsory in South Africa since 1 January 1987.**
The important fact is that it is a starting point. We appeal to all breeders to be positive and devoted to make use of the selection system in your breeding program in order to be able to obtain more data and information, which will in future be unique and to the advantage of the breed.

It is also important to remember that both the stud and the commercial sheep contribute to the growth of the breed that is to determine the goals and aims in improving the animals in terms of production, to be able to rear lambs (mothering abilities), to adapt to the environment where they have to perform. **Performance recording is thus of vital importance.**

28.5 **SELECTION SYSTEM TARGETS**

28.5.1 *Efficient meat production* within a particular environment, measured as a maximum yield quality meat, (i.e. total lam weight produced per lactation) per unit of the metabolic weight of a breeding ewe, together with wool of an acceptable quality which will also contribute to the total net income.

28.5.2 The above-mentioned targets can be aimed at and reached by selecting for: -

27.5.2.1 Efficient ewe productivity – fertility, prolificacy and maternal traits.

27.5.2.2 Improved lam growth to increase carcass weight and quality.

28.5.3 **THROUGH THE MAINTENANCE OF INDIVIDUAL CULLING LEVELS FOR:**

28.5.2.3.1 Adapting breed standards by means of inspection between 9 and 24 months. (Refer to Item 26).

28.5.2.3.2 Reproductive ability in both rams and breeding ewes.

28.5.2.3.3 Acceptable wool quality especially in stud rams (See Annexure A)

28.5.4 **DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE TERMS**

28.5.4.1 Total net income:

Determined by income received from lamb (meat) and wool produced with less feed and other input thereof subtracted.

28.5.4.2 **Lamb weight:** (yield from meat)

Total mass of all lambs raised up to weaning, measured on a corrected weaning weight namely:

1. 42 days (30-69) and at
2. 100 days (70-130)

28.5.4.3 **Carcass quality:**

A carcass with good muscling, a low-fat content and good conformation, marketable at an early age with a live weight of 34 – 42 kg. (The importance of milk production).

28.5.4.4 **Wool quality:**

Medium white wool with the absence of foreign hair fibres and/or kemp and course hair growth.

28.6 **SUMMARY OF THE SELECTION PROCEDURE**

*It is compulsory that 42 and 100 days measurements be recorded,* other measurements are highly recommended: -

28.6.1 **42 DAY WEIGHT OF ALL LAMBS:**

28.6.1.1 The determination of ewe milk yield

28.6.1.2 By determination of weight and marketability at weaning for the information of ram buyers and

28.6.1.3 The determination of ewe productivity (total lam weight weaned) in each lactation. (42-day weight measurement can also be adapted here – Refer to Annexure E)

28.6.2 **FOR RAM LAMBS:**

28.6.2.1 Six months’ weight measurement or official Ram test (i.e. post wean growth), as well as recording of the scrotum circumference, semen test and mating ability at an appropriate time.
28.6.2.2 Take ewe’s weight at the end of each lactation to determine the measurement of ewe production efficiency. (appendix D)

The recordings of the following measurements are recommended:

28.6.2.3 Birth weight of all lambs
28.6.2.4 Ewe lambs – weight at first mating (post wean)
28.6.2.5 For potential stud rams – wool samples on 8 – 9 months of age to determine the spinning count and the appearance of kemp.

If the records are standard in each flock, all ram lambs will have the following useful information available at the age of 10 months which can be applied as selection norms and the use of these rams shorten the generation interval:

- Production efficiency index of the dam
- Birth status and birth weight
- 42-day weight and index
- 100-day weight and index
- 6 Months of ram test weight and index
- Wool evaluation, specifically spinning count and appearance of kemp
- Scrotum circumference, fertility certificate and mating ability
- Inspection report
  - Even more depending on her age
  - Her body weight and index at first mating (post wean)
  - Her own production efficiency index and her production performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RAMS</strong></th>
<th><strong>HIGHLY RECOMMENDED</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compulsory 42-day weight measurement (30-70 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compulsory 100-day weight measurement (80–130 days) to measure the total weight per lam produced per ewe per lactation (at wean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Culling level – Index less than 80</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Post wean growth test to determine lamb growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Breed standards during inspection between 9 and 24 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RECOMMENDED</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Birth weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wool samples during inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Scrotum circumference during inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Semen production, semen quality and mating ability of ram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>EWES</strong></th>
<th><strong>HIGHLY RECOMMENDED</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compulsory 42-day weight measurement (30-70 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compulsory 100-day weight (80-130 days) to measure the total weight per lam produced per ewe lactation (at wean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Culling level – Index less than 80</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ewe weight at wean to measure ewe efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Breed standards during inspection between 9 and 24 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lamb before 24 – 30 months of age (INT 18-24 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lam interval not more than 24 months (INT 12-18 months) or must be culled if not pregnant after two breeding seasons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annexure F

Annexure G

Paragraph 26

Annexure I

Annexure J

Annexure K
29. PERFORMANCE FIGURES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF AN AI RAM

**COMPULSORY ✓/ RECOMMENDED ✓**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>RAM FOR AI</th>
<th>HIS LAMBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>OOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 BIRTH WEIGHT</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 DAM MILK TEST: 42-day mass, weighing of lamb prior to 70 days and</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferably between 28 and 32 days.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PRE-WEAN GROWTH TEST: 100-day mass, weighing of lamb between 80 and</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 days and preferably weighing of lamb at weaning – prior to 130 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Weighing of dam at weaning in order to determine ewe efficiency index i.e.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total mass lamb produced – weights in 2 above divided by the ewe’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metabolic weight (see table).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 POST WEANING GROWTH TEST Ram testing i.e. 60-day test with 14-day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adaption period. An initial linear measurement is done* Phase C testing |OR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 WOOL TEST – After Ram testing; at least 6 months’ wool</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFTER 12 MONTHS OF AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 BREED STANDARDS AT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSPECTION – conformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>points as in linear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measurements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 SCROTUM CIRCUMFERENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 SEMEN PRODUCTION –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen quality and ease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of mating of ram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 BLUP ANALYSES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REQUIREMENTS IN RESPECT OF DAM**

| 1 Ewe efficiency index over 2 – 3 lactations should be higher than 80     | ✓   |     |
| 2 Milk test – average index of lambs should be more than 100              | –   |     |
| 3 Pre-wean growth index of lambs should be more than 100                  | –   |     |
| 4 Ewe should have lambed prior to 24 months                               | –   |     |
| 5 Ewe did not fall pregnant within two mating seasons                     | –   |     |
| 6 Maintain at least 1 set of multiples within 3 consecutive lambing’s     | –   |     |
EWE EFFICIENCY INDEX

Breeders may use the under mentioned table i.e. Ewes with a live weight of 90 kg each produced total lamb (corrected 100-day weight) of 100 kg and 80kg respectively at weaning, have efficiency figures of 3.42 and 2.74.

**TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ewe Weaning metabolic weight</th>
<th>Live metabolic weight 0.75</th>
<th>Total weight of lambs reared (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W W</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50kg</td>
<td>18.8kg</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60kg</td>
<td>21.6kg</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70kg</td>
<td>24.3kg</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80kg</td>
<td>25.7kg</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90kg</td>
<td>29.2kg</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100kg</td>
<td>31.5kg</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110kg</td>
<td>34.0kg</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120kg</td>
<td>36.3kg</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130kg</td>
<td>38.5kg</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140kg</td>
<td>40.7kg</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higher productivity is often associated with higher body weight –thus selection can in this way only lead to larger ewes.
PERFORMANCE AND LINEAR DATA OF AN AI RAM (INSPECTION)

The circle represents 100 index or dimensions in cm as indicated on previous page. Birth mass is 22% of the mother's metabolic weight in weaning.

AVERAGE LINEAR CLASSIFICATION MARKS OF AN AI RAM

The circle represents 100 index or dimensions in cm as indicated on previous page. Birth mass is 22% of the mother's metabolic weight in weaning.
30. **LINEAR MEASUREMENT OF RAMS**

Present measurements in line with present Ram test requirements immediately applicable i.e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTERISTIC</th>
<th>CM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HEIGHT (Whithers tip to ground)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 DEPTH (Chest circumference behind front legs)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 LENGTH (Shoulder to pinbone)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 WIDTH (straight line between shoulder blades)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUTURE LINEAR MEASUREMENTS IN RESPECT OF POTENTIAL AI RAMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 WIDTH OF HEAD (Space between ears)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 LENGTH OF HEAD (between horn bud and nose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 MOUTH CIRCUMFERENCE (short head; thick nose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 LENGTH OF NECK (between horn bud and shoulder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 HEIGHT (Whithers tip to ground)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 WIDE FORE QUARTER (shoulder to shoulder – straight line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 DEPTH (chest circumference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 LENGTH (shoulder to pinbone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 TOTAL LENGTH (from point of nose to anus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 BONE:MEAT RATIO (shank circumference close to body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 STRONG LEGS\ front leg circumference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRONG LEGS - back leg circumference - below knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 HIND QUARTER WIDTH (hip bone to hip bone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 RUMP LENGTH (Comments; not measured)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 DEPTH OF LEG (Comments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 THICKNESS OF LEG (Comments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 NECK CIRCUMFERENCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 31. UPGRADING OF APPENDIX EWES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Wool Ewe x Registered IDF Ram</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Progeny of a Basic Ewe x Registered IDF Ram</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>Appendix A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Progeny of an Appendix A Ewe x Registered IDF Ram</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>Appendix B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Progeny of an Appendix B Ewe x Registered IDF Ram</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Stud Book Proper Registered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB** – An Appendix B ram cannot be registered as a Stud animal.
MARKETING

32. SHOWS (See Annexure “M”)

a) National Championship Shows – every two years.
b) The AGM decides on the venue two years in advance.
c) Three Senior judges appointed by Council for National Championship shows.
d) Regional Championship shows, presented and organized by the club involved, every year.
e) Two judges appointed by the club involved and to be sanctioned by the Council.
f) If so desired the Council may then appoint the judges.
g) The Panel of Senior and Junior judges can be requested from the office.

32.1 SHOW ETHICS

32.1.1 The participation and the competition of members at shows is a sound way of comparing their animals with fellow breeders. This is also healthy competition and an advertisement for the breed.

32.1.2 It does however sometimes happen that breeders put their own interest first, which creates dissatisfaction and unnecessary bad feelings to the detriment of the breed. A spirit of co-operation with a positive competitive attitude can only be advantageous to the breed, the breeder and the Society.

32.1.3 If we all have a common goal in sight, and that is that the breed is greater than the individual - we will create an environment of common integrity to encourage efficient communication, to the benefit of the Ile de France breed.

Remember, we don’t have to like each other but we can all respect each other to the benefit of our common objectives.

32.2 SHOW CLASSES

See attachment “C”

33. AUCTIONS

33.1 Auctions of registered animals should be conducted under the auspices of the Society. This is applicable for National as well as Club sales. The Society’s involvement serves as a certification that the particulars in the catalogue were checked and controlled by the Society for the protection of the buyer and the breeder.

33.2 Kindly apply on the prescribed application form, which can be obtained from the Society office and take careful note of the following terms and conditions:

33.2.1 Only inspected and registered rams and ewes may be sold on the National Ile de France Sale.

33.2.2 Grade (commercial) animals may be presented in the case of production, club and/or dispersal sales, but will be sold after the sale of the registered animals.

33.2.3 The day before the sale the animals must be inspected as sale worthy.

33.2.4 Only inspected, registered animals will be sold on production, club and official sales. Registration of animals not sale worthy will not be cancelled.

33.2.5 In the case of a dispersal sale, the culled animals may be sold after the sale of the registered animals, but the Auctioneer will be obliged to advise the reason for culling. Presale inspection is allowed but will be to the seller’s account. (not applicable on official sales).

33.2.6 Details for the auction catalogue must be submitted not later than 30 (thirty) days before the auction for verification.
33.2.7 **A sale may not be advertised as “under the auspices” before the application has been accepted by the Society.**

33.2.8 The breeder undertakes to bring any abnormalities, ailments, defects or shortcomings which are not visible during the inspection, to the attention of the official Society inspectors at the time of screening.

33.2.9 A copy of the particulars of the animals inspected together with the reasons for culling must be signed by the seller as well as the inspector and sent to the Society.

33.2.10 A detailed sales list of the animals sold with details of the sellers and new owners, must be submitted to the Society not later than 30 days after the sale.

Commission payable to the Society is:

- Production and Club sales ½ %
- Dispersal sales 1 %

It is the responsibility of the Club to pay the commission over to the Society. In the case of an official sale, the auctioneer will be responsible for the payment to the Society.

The Society undertake to advertise the sale in preceding publications, if any and a Society representative will attend the sale on own cost.

33.2.11 **Refer to Annexure “G1“ for condition of sales, “G2” for explanation of catalogue, “G3” for example of auction catalogue and “H” for example of entry form.**

33.2.12 **The fertility certificates are compulsory. May not be older than 1 month.** It is the breeder’s responsibility to hand the certificates to the inspector. This is a prerequisite for all sales under the auspices of the Society.

33.2.13 **No rams under the age of 12 (twelve) months will be sold** on an auction held under the auspices of the Society.

33.2.14 Rams with loose, non-growing horn knobs will be allowed on auction.
34. **ILE DE FRANCE SHOW PROTOCOL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>NATIONAL SHOW</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Date to be submitted to Council for confirmation 3 – 4 months before the show (The reason: when other shows are considered)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Judges (1 Senior judge) nominated by Council – recommendation may be made for other judges Senior or Junior</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Senior judges nominated by Council</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ring steward must be a junior or an official who know the procedures</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Society President may not judge a SA Champion Show</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sheep must be shorn 6 – 8 weeks before the show – max. 3 cm wool, strictly applied</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Normally fixed show age dates will be on the day of the show,</strong> otherwise it will be on the 1st of the coming month i.e.- if the show is on 5 May the age fix date for a specific class will be 1st June</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sheep must be shown within their age groups, <strong>they may not be younger or older than the group.</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Final entries to be submitted 4 weeks before the show – show date, class and procedures as well as entry forms to be sent to breeders at least 2 months prior to the show.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Entry forms to contain the following (standard sent out by the office) – animal number, sex, registration number, birth date, class number and amount payable</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>It is not the responsibility of the office to enter the sheep in the correct class</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>All catalogues will be standardised by Studbook</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Should there be a problem with the registration of an animal, the secretary will contact the breeder to solve the problem prior to the final catalogue.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Show officials will correct all entries before the catalogue is published</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>No changes to the catalogue will be allowed after publication thereof</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Group classes, first ewes them rams will be judged first – unless otherwise arranged</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Discriminations will be made against deflection as included in the breed standards</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sheep under 12 months could not have cut teeth (2 Tooth) judges automatically move animals which have cut to the next class</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Grand Champions, junior and reserve junior as well as senior and reserve senior champions compete.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><strong>FAT:</strong> over fat sheep will be discriminated against</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>All animals born <strong>in and after 2015</strong> must have official performance test figures, for them to participate in the show. Data which is late, will not be excepted.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Judges decision (ruling) will be final
- No communication allowed between members and judges during the show period.
### 35. AUCTION (SALE) PROTOCOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NATIONAL SALE</th>
<th>CLUB SALE</th>
<th>PRODUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Application for sale under the auspices of the IDF Society must be accepted by the Society</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compulsory – under the auspices of the IDF Society</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Date must be sent to council for cognisance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Inspectors to be appointed by council if the sale is held under the auspices of the Society</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Recommendations may be made</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sheep must be shorn 6-8 weeks prior to the sale 3cm maximum</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rams must have cut their teeth (over 12 months)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Final entries to reach the office 4 weeks prior to the sale</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Entry form - standard animal no, registration, date of birth and sex</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>If a registration problem arises the secretary and the Breeder will handle the problem</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>All catalogues standardised by Studbook</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>All animals born in and after 2015 must have official performance test figures, for them to participate in the auction. Data which is late, will not be excepted.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>No changes to the catalogue will be allowed after Publication thereof</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Breeders may request a second opinion after culling</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Culled animals may not be sold on the sale</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Culled animals may be sold as commercial animals on the sale provided: that no serious culling faults, such as undershot jaw, straight hocks, horns, and if jointly agreed upon by breeder and inspectors</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Compulsory commission structure if auction is under the auspices of the IDF Society</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The fertility certificates are compulsory and may not be older than 1 month. It is the breeder’s responsibility to hand the certificates to the inspector. This is a prerequisite for all sales under the auspices of the Society.
- Loose horn knobs on rams will be allowed (not growing horns)

### 36. ILE DE FRANCE CLUBS

For information on clubs, kindly contact the Society office on 051-4100953
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value 1</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
<td>Value 3</td>
<td>Value 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value 5</td>
<td>Value 6</td>
<td>Value 7</td>
<td>Value 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value 9</td>
<td>Value 10</td>
<td>Value 11</td>
<td>Value 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value 13</td>
<td>Value 14</td>
<td>Value 15</td>
<td>Value 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value 17</td>
<td>Value 18</td>
<td>Value 19</td>
<td>Value 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value 21</td>
<td>Value 22</td>
<td>Value 23</td>
<td>Value 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table contains placeholders for values, indicating where actual data should be entered.
| ID | GEW. | KOP | NEK | NEK.AANSL. | SKOR\SKOJER | FORUS.AANSL. | HOOGTE | BORS | DIEPTE | VOOR-BENE | LENDE | KRUIS | RUIS.AANSL. | LENGTE | BINNE-BOUD | BOUTE-BOUD | ATER.BENE | LÔTE & KLOUE | OUT-VORM | HÂNEN-TAGG | TELE.TEL. | G. PUNT|GEN. POINT |
|----|------|-----|-----|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------|------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| BORN | HEAD | NECK | NECK.JOIN | LUMP. SHOULDER | HUMP.JOIN | HEIGHT | CHEST | DEPTH | FRONT LEGS | LONG | RUMP | UMP.JOIN | LENGTH | INNER THIGH | OUTER THIGH | HIND LEGS | TEARS & CLAWS | FOR ASS-TAG | G-MEN-TATION |

OPSIONELE LINIÈRE KEURINGSVORM \ OPTIONAL LINEAR INSPECTION FORM
AANHANGSEL “B”

PUNTE TOEKENNING \ POINTS ALLOCATION
### S.A. ILE DE FRANCE

**Show Classes / Skouklasse**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR</th>
<th>CLASS / KLAS</th>
<th>RAMS RAMME</th>
<th>EWES OOIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 - 9 months \ maande</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9 – 12 months \ maande</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12 - 15 months \ maande</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15 - 18 months \ maande</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JUNIOR CHAMPION \ RESEVE JUNIOR CHAMPION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR</th>
<th>CLASS / KLAS</th>
<th>RAMS RAMME</th>
<th>EWES OOIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>18 - 24 months – ewe must have lambed at least once or be visibly in lamb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>24 - 36 months – ewe must have lambed at least once and be visibly in lamb or must have lambed twice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SENIOR CHAMPION \ RESERVE CHAMPION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR</th>
<th>CLASS / KLAS</th>
<th>RAMS RAMME</th>
<th>EWES OOIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>36 months and older – rules for ewes see Tabel 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tabel 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EWES \ 36 MONTHS AND OLDER / OOIE 36 MAANDE EN OUER</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Must have lambed twice and be visibly in lamb or have lambed 3 times. Moes 2 keer gelam het en sigbaar wees van 3 keer gelam het.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Must have lambed 3 times and be visibly in lamb or have lambed 4 times. Moes 3 keer gelam het en sigbaar wees van 4 keer gelam het.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Must have lambed 4 times and be visibly in lamb or have lambed 5 times. Moes 4 keer gelam het en sigbaar dragtig wees van 5 keer gelam het.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Should have had one set of multiples within three consecutive lamblings. Moes een stel meerlinge binne drie agtereenvolgende lamnings gehad het.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Must have lambed prior to 24 months of age. Moes gelam het voor 24 maande ouderdom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **WOOL**: A maximum of 3cm or shorn within 6–8 week of show date
- **CUT OFF DATE**: Normally the day of the show
- **NB**: All animals born in and after 2015 must have official performance test figures, for them to participate in the show – no late data for performance or births will be excepted.
EWE EFFICIENCY

1. DESCRIPTIONS

1.1 EWE PRODUCTIVITY:
Determined by fertility (age of sexual maturity, conception ability and lamb intervals), prolificacy (number of lambs born per lambing), maternal traits (number of lambs weaned and milk production) measured as total lamb weight produced per ewe per lactation on/or given age or date.

\[
\text{Ewe productivity} = \frac{\text{Total weight lam per ewe lactation}}{\text{Fertility} + \text{prolificacy} + \text{Maternal Traits}}
\]

1.2 EWE EFFICIENCY

\[
\text{Ewe efficiency} = \frac{\text{Ewe productivity}}{\text{Metabolic weight of ewe at weaning (W 0.75)}}
\]

1.3 METABOLIC WEIGHT:
W 0.75 [w [current mass]to the power of 0.75]

The metabolic weight of an ewe is her weight (W measured at weaning of her lambs) increased to the power of 0.75

Basal or fixed metabolism is heat or energy used by the animal for support after a period of fasting.

Fixed energy (heat) production is more in proportion to surface area of animals than weight, so animals of varying sizes can be compared by expressing them as a ratio of their surface area.

The measurability of an animal’s surface area is difficult and because of this, a method had been derived to predict an animals surface area in relation to its body weight.

Therefore- in bodies of the same appearance and similar surface areas the ratio is ± 2/3 of the weight of the animal.

E.g. Metabolic mass = W 0.75  (See table below)

The goal in every lambing season is to select for the maximum weight lamb reared up to 100 days per unit of ewe’s metabolic weight. (NB all lamb’s weights must be adapted to age at weighing). This ewe efficiency norm sums up all the ewe’s reproduction criteria as well as her maternal traits. By using the average of an ewe in her group or of all the ewes in the flock, her efficiency can be calculated as an index for each lactation.

Note must be taken of the following:

1.3.1 If lambs are weaned before 70 days, their post weaning weight must be measured on average 100day age. The weight remains satisfactory criteria for variations in milk production. (See below - 42-day recording)

1.3.2 Up to 100 days the gender difference, with regards to weight, is usually smaller for the weight lamb produced. Computer programmes should be able to adapt lamb weights for variance while manual calculations may ignore it.

1.3.3 At any given age, e.g. after the second or third lambing, the total production of ewes or the lactation index up to date can be calculated and applied for the selection of elite ewes or culling of weak producers. Up to date production should be expressed as an efficiency norm by using the most up to date weaning weight to calculate the ewes metabolic weight in each case. If an average lactation index is calculated, a zero weight must be recorded or ewes that have not weaned any lambs in any season.
1.4 **42 DAY WEIGHT MEASUREMENT**

42-day weight measurement is **compulsory**, and breeders can use it in their selection program. The table below can also be used for 42-day weaning (i.e. less than 70 days)

Breeders can adapt the formula themselves by using the table below namely ewes with live weights of 90kg each produce total lamb (adapted 100-day weight) of 100kg and 80 kg respectively at weaning efficiency of figure 3.42 and 2.74 respectively

**TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ewes weaning weight (W)</th>
<th>Live Metabolic W 0.75 kg</th>
<th>Total weight of lambs reared (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W kg</td>
<td>W 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>18.8 0.53 1.06 1.6 2.13 2.66 3.1 3.72 4.26 4.79 5.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>21.6 0.46 0.93 1.39 1.85 2.31 2.78 3.24 3.7 4.17 4.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>24.2 0.41 0.83 1.24 1.65 2.07 2.48 2.89 3.31 3.72 4.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>26.7 0.37 0.75 1.12 1.5 1.87 2.25 2.62 3 3.37 3.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>29.2 0.34 0.68 1.03 1.37 1.71 2.05 2.4 2.74 3.08 3.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>31.6 0.32 0.63 0.95 1.27 1.58 1.9 2.22 2.53 2.85 3.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>34 0.29 0.59 0.88 1.88 1.47 1.76 2.06 2.35 2.65 2.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>36.3 0.28 0.55 0.83 1.1 1.38 1.65 1.93 2.2 2.48 2.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>38.5 0.26 0.52 0.78 1.04 1.3 1.56 1.82 2.08 2.34 2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>40.7 0.25 0.49 0.74 0.98 1.23 1.47 1.72 1.97 2.21 2.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increased productivity is often linked to increased body weight and selection bases only on increased productivity may lead to the selection of large ewes. By adapting selection for ewe efficiency, productivity should increase while increase in ewe size remain within limits. (See below).

Because repetition of ewe productivity is low the ewe must be measured for at least two, but preferably three lactations. This standard can be achieved by the composition of flocks consisting of a larger portion of young ewes (1 to 2 years) being subjected to admittance of older ewes (elite) which are used to breed stud animals of both sexes, especially replacement rams. The procedure is explained below. (See Annexure L) selection of ewe lambs.

1.5 **HOW INDEXES ARE DETERMINED**

Assume the efficiency figure for 5 ewes is: -

(1) 2.89 (2) 3.37 (3) 1.88 (4) 2.22 and (5) 2.65

The indexes are calculated as follows: -

\[
\begin{align*}
2.89 & = \frac{13.01}{5} = 2.6 \text{ average is 2.6 for an index of 100} \\
3.37 & \\
1.88 & \\
2.22 & \\
2.65 & \\
13.01 & \\
\end{align*}
\]

Index: \( = 111 = 130 = 72 = 85 = 102 \)
INCREASED LAMB GROWTH

The majority of Ile de France lambs have the potential to achieve a marketable slaughter weight within 100 days or shortly thereafter. The lambs 100-day weight is therefore correlated with its marketing weight. It is an important measuring stick for the commercial slaughter lamb producer and the adapted 100-day mass and index should serve as a standard for all stud rams.

For effective improvement of both before and post weaning growth in their progeny, rams should be selected for weight at the age of 6 – 7 months of age (the heredity of growth tempo is higher at this age than at weaning.) This measuring will result in rams being able to be tested at a younger age leading to reduction of generation intervals. In herd performance testing is sufficient for this purpose, as long as rounding off rations is avoided.

As an alternative, the phase D test of the National Performance Testing Scheme can be recommended which determines the post weaning growth tempo of the ram lambs, 6-7 months of age for a period of 90 days in the herd. (The phase D2 test is not recommended – the test compares the growth potential of ram lambs from various farms, with unsatisfactory adaptation periods. Prestige lambs that did not receive any creep feeding before weaning performed markedly better than those which did receive creep feeding, with the result that these results were of no use.)

SELECTION OF RAMS:

Stud rams must be bred, as far as possible, from elite ewes that are already 3 years of age and older. Measure their mass and index at 100 days and again at 6 months or carry out a phase D test, this should commence after the 100-day mass measurement with an adaptation period of a week and end at approximately 6 or 7 months of age. Use either the 6 months or the Phase D, index for early selection. The taking of wool samples and screening at 9 months of age is recommended.

POST WEANING GROWTH TESTS

1. **PHASE D**

   Official post weaning growth tests for ram lambs between 100 days old (70 and 130 days) and 160 – 210 days old, with minimum intervals of 60 days and a maximum of 90 days.

2. **UNOFFICIAL PHASE D**:

   The same growth test as 1, but done by the breeder himself on the farm (with the permission of the performance testing scheme).

   2.1 If animals are weaned before 100 days the growth test must take 90 days and if weaning takes place after 100 days for a 60-day period.

   2.2 An adaptation period of between 7 and 21 days, depending on circumstances, must be implemented before the growth test begins.
ILE DE FRANCE – CONDITIONS OF SALE

FOR ALL ILE DE FRANCE AUCTIONS TAKING PLACE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOCIETY

Notwithstanding the fact that animals was looked through as thoroughly as possible by the panel of inspectors, which was appointed by the Council, for any deviations from breeding standards, errors may occur, or become apparent and visible on a later stage. Buyers are co-responsible to check the animals properly or with the help of an advisor they must be fully aware of any visible defects that each animal has.

If the buyer (new owner) is unhappy with the animal within the (3) weeks after an animal has been bought at an auction, because the animal does not comply with breeding standards and has clearly identifiable cull defects, he must immediately inform the breeder (seller) of the animal as well as the Society.

It remains the responsibility of the seller to replace the animal if there appears to be a defect or to repay the purchase price minus auction commission to the buyer. However, the buyer must first return the affected animal to the seller in the same healthy condition as the animal was in at the auction. No consequential damage may be claimed from the seller by the buyer. After three (3) weeks, the buyer will have no claims.

The Society acts in good faith and the buyer and seller indemnifies the Society of any claims in this regard.
**CATALOGUE DESCRIPTION**

"ANNEXURE “G2”"

### KATALOGUS / CATALOGUE

**GENETIESE INLIGTING / GENETIC INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dir</td>
<td>Teelwaarde indeks vir Direkte Voor-, Speen en Naspeen Gewig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat</td>
<td>Teelwaarde indeks vir Maternale Voor-, Speen en Naspeen gewig (o.a. melk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akk</td>
<td>Akkuratheid van die teelwaarde (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>Accuracy of the breeding value (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Teelwaarde indeks vir Lammers gespeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWW</td>
<td>Teelwaarde indeks vir Totale gewig lammers gespeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFL / OEL</td>
<td>Teelwaarde indeks vir Ouderdom Eerste Lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILP</td>
<td>Teelwaarde indeks vir Interlam Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GI</td>
<td>Seleksie indeks vir Groei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Seleksie indeks vir Reproduksie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMI</td>
<td>Logix Merite Seleksie Indeks, kombineer groei en reproduksie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### METINGS INLIGTING / MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Ouderdom by 1ste lamming (dae) / Age at first lambing (days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILP</td>
<td>Interlam Period, aantal dae tussen opvolgende lammingen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Aantal kere gelam / Number of times lambed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB</td>
<td>Aantal lammers gebore / Number of lambs born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LW</td>
<td>Aantal lammers gespeen met speengezigte geweeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLI</td>
<td>Gemiddelde Lam-Indeks / Average Lambing Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dit is maklik om Teelwaardes en Seleksie Indekse te interpreteer:**

- Gemiddeld van lewendige diere in hele ras: 100
  - Bokant 100: meer gewenste rigting; Bokant 124: ekstreme
  - Onder 100: minder gewenste rigting; Onderkant 76: ekstreme

**It is easy to interpret Breeding Values and Selection Indexes:**

- Average of active animals of the breed: 100
  - Above 100: more desirable; Above 124: extreme
  - Beneath 100: less desirable; Beneath 76: extreme

**Interpretasie van akkuratheid (Akk):**

- Akk > 80%: Baie inligting, bv. self gemee met baie nageslag, teelwaarde sal nie baie verander nie
- Akk > 60%: Dier is gemee en het gemete nageslag
- Akk > 30%: Dier is gemee
- Akk < 30%: Min inligting, teelwaardes kan nog baie verander

**Interpretation of accuracy (Acc):**

- Acc > 80%: A lot of info, eg. Measured with plenty of progeny, breeding value will not change significantly
- Acc > 60%: Animal has measured progeny
- Acc > 30%: Animal was measured
- Acc < 30%: Little info, breeding value can still change a lot
## Sales Catalogue / Verkoopskatalogus ILE DE FRANCE

**Compiled by the South African Stud Book Association and Logix Small Stock, Pedigree- and Performance data certified correct**

**Saamgestel deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Stambokvereniging en Logix Kleinvee, Stamboom- en Prestasiedata korrek geceritificeer**

### Rams / Ramme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOT</th>
<th>Dier ID</th>
<th>Geb. Datum</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Stire / Vaar Status</th>
<th>Dam / Moeder Status</th>
<th>Teelwaarde Indekse</th>
<th>Seleksie Indekse</th>
<th>OoI/Moeder Lam Rekord</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Voor-Speed Dir Mat</td>
<td>Speed Dir Mat</td>
<td>Na-Speed Dir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0602235</th>
<th>MNR. G.W. VAN DER LINDE, POSBUS 193, MAREETSAANE, 2715</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GW 15 0112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opmerking / Prys: ZORRO Saad aandeel behou vir eig gebruik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GE 16 0041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opmerking / Prys:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>WW 15 0054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opmerking / Prys:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HR 13 0092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opmerking / Prys:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HJ 13 0065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opmerking / Prys:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LC 16 0034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Opmerking / Prys:

Only EBVs with acc >5% and for wean dir >10% are printed. Siegb EBVs met akk >5% en vir speed dir >10% word gedruk.

**Report version 1.0. Generated by Logix, without any alterations. Verslag weergawe 1.0. Saamgestel deur Logix, sonder enige veranderinge.**
S.A. ILE DE FRANCE SALE 16 SEPTEMBER 2016 \ VEILING 16 SEPTEMBER 2016

CLOSING DATE 2 AUGUST 2016 / SLUITINGSDATUM 2 Augustus 2016

Entry Form \ Inskrywingsvorm

Alle diere gebore vanaf 2015 moet oor prestasie gegewens beskik, om op ‘n veiling toegelaat te word wat onder die beskerming van die Genootskap aangebied word. Geen laat data sal aanvaar word nie. / All animals born in and after 2015 must have official performance test figures, for them to participate in an auction held under the auspices of the Society. Data which is late, will not be excepted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLEASE INDICATE \ DUI ASB. AAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREGNANT \ DRAGTIG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATING PARTICULARS \ DEKBESONDERHEDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD \ TYDPERK \ RAM I.D. \ REG. NO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM \ VANAF_ TO \ TOT__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any other performance details and/or remarks in respect of the animal itself or its predecessors
Enige ander prestasie besonderhede en/of opmerkings t.o.v. die dier self of sy\haar voorgeslagte
**BIRTH WEIGHT:**

Individual lambs with a birth weight more than 22% of the mother’s metabolic weight should not be used as stud animals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EWE LIVE Mass W (Metabolic mass)</th>
<th>Maximum allowable weight of lamb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 kg</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WOOL QUALITY:**

Determined by spinning count of fibre and the appearance of kemp.

Presently, the consideration of fleece measurement is limited to a theoretical 20% of the total scoreboard which, in practice, implies that the responsibility is placed totally on the shoulders of the inspector to identify animals that deviate excessively from the breed standards.

As the Society is serious regarding the creation and enforcement of wool quality standards, the above is unsatisfactory. The breed does not require wool production measuring (mass wool sheared) because the measurements correlated with body weight and is economically unsuitable in comparison with other production measurements.

If the breed is going to be used on a large scale for the establishment of commercial ewe flocks, excessively strong fleece and the appearance of kemp in rams should be eliminated.

The Board is aware of the variation in wool quality that appears in the breed at present and due to few breeder’s wool samples for official testing and even fewer that have taken the results into account, the selection norms have not yet been determined. The Fleece Testing Centre will be requested to give a report on the samples which have already been subjected to testing regarding spinning count and kemp appearance. The Board can then consider the present situation by taking a decision on selection criteria that can be used for culling levels.

Arrangements will be made with the Fleece Testing Centre as soon as possible for acceptance of fleece samples designated at 8 or 9 months of age, of all potential stud rams, for evaluation. Samples are usually taken at 12 – 16 months of age but in this case, at 9 – 10 months due to earlier use of rams and the shortening of generation interval.
ANNEXURE “K”

RAM FERTILITY

a) **Measurement of scrotum circumference**

1. After phase D test (official)
2. At screening after completion of phase D or B test

b) **Standard**

Here it must be observed - minimum mass according to age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum mass</th>
<th>Minimum scrotum circumference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40 – 44 kg</td>
<td>24 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 49 kg</td>
<td>26 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 54 kg</td>
<td>28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 – 59 kg</td>
<td>29.5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 69 kg</td>
<td>30.5 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above mentioned measurements are based on averages and an increase of measurements should easily be obtained in a stud situation.

The genetic correlation between age and scrotum correlation is the highest at 160 – 180 days (i.e. 0.81)

Hereditary (h2) is also higher at a later age.

**FOR INSTANCE:**

0.20 at 80 days [2%]

4.80 at 140 days

**Just as:**

h2 of body weight

0.30 at 80 days

0.36 at 140 days

**I.E.**

There is a strong correlation between scrotum circumference and mass at ± 160 days old i.e. ± 55 – 60 kg.
ANNEXURE “L”

**SELECTION OF EWE LAMBS:**

It is an important goal to select a number of replacement ewe lambs equal to 30% of the flock each year for the stud flock. In a flock where 100 lambs are weaned per 100 stud ewes, ± 50% of the ewe lambs will be required as replacement ewes (with weaning percentages of 120 or 140 percent, approximately 50% or 42.6% respectively will be required).

A larger number of ewe lambs than the number required must be mated. They must be kept apart from the ewes that previously lambed, and be put to active teaser rams (3 – 4%) and then mated (by one experienced ram per 30 or less ewe lambs or preferably application of hand mating) for a limited period of 3 – 4 weeks, followed by ultrasonic pregnancy tests, after which the required number of replacement ewes can be selected from those that are pregnant.

The following flock composition is recommended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breeding age of ewe is</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>6 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year old ewe</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 year old ewe</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 year old ewe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 year old ewe</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 year old ewe</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 year old ewe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is recommended that the weighing of ewe lambs at mating, be done mainly for the gathering of facts and information. In other words, a phase D test is recommended (A post weaning growth weight at any age).
**THE SHOWING OF STUD ANIMALS:**

Selection can be carried out, as recommended, in both sexes before 9 – 10 months of age.

No animal competing for selection should receive prior special treatment, like preparation for a show. For this reason, the Society will not encourage the showing of animals under the age of say 12 months. While subjective comparison in a show ring of unrepresentative, usually over fed, animals from various environments tells nothing about their breeding or productivity the results are usually ignored by the commercial producers. The showing of animals especially in a production orientated Society should be reconsidered. The problem can be partially solved by bringing in another class, namely 9 months and older i.e. the breeder can fit his post weaning growth tests better with shows according to circumstances. The over nutrition of young ewes remains a big problem.

**Fat:** Overweight animals will not be admitted.

**Wool:** A maximum of 3cm on the show date

**NB:** All animals born in and after 2015 must have official performance test figures, for them to participate in the show – no late data for performance or births will be excepted.
GUIDE FOR THE JUDGING OF ANIMALS
Dr J J Joubert

To be able to select good animals from bad ones is easy. Yet to select the best from the best is almost impossible, but to be able to select the best from the outstanding animals is almost a miracle which can seldom be repeated. A good judge is never satisfied with him own knowledge. He is supposed to learn and must study and know the genetic and physiological trait of the breed he has to judge. He must learn more about the breed in different areas, not only in the show ring, but also where it can perform functionally. A good judge will never over estimate his own knowledge, but will be prepared to learn from others.

JUDGING IS THE CAPABILITY TO MAKE A DECISION
A competent judge will have a picture of the ideal animal in his memory and will know that not all animals are identical. The judges are not only interested in the similarities in animals, but also in the differences. He compares the animals being judged with animals he has judged earlier. For this reason, it would be unreasonable to appoint a judge who does not have a thorough knowledge of the breed he is supposed to judge. A good judge for breed A is not necessarily a good judge for breed B. It is often said that although the judge does not have specific knowledge of a certain breed; he knows sheep and cattle in general. This is a very unconventional statement which holds no good for the breed which he has to judge.

To become a competent judge, it will be necessary to study a large number of animals of a specific breed. It serves no purpose to just look at animals. The animals have to be studied and analysed point by point and compared with other animals. Animals in excellent condition assist with better training of judges. The result is a clear picture of the ideal animal in the mind of the judge, which can be recalled at any time to compare animals being judged against.

JUDGING AND OBSERVATION
The main quality of a good judge is observation. He must be able at first glance to identify and remember the good and weak characteristics of the animal. This can only be obtained by study and training. Most animals have more good than weak characteristics and therefore it is important to spot the weak points immediately. By over emphasising the minor weak characteristics it can result in overlooking more serious imperfections. Characteristics of excellence must be observed. It is necessary to follow the same sequence when judging, starting at the head and ending at the tail. Observe both right and left side as well as front and back. Look at the animals from about seven to eight meters. A clear impression can thus be formed in comparing the animals.

In judging the following is very important:

1. First impressions.
2. Stick to your observations.
3. Compare your observations.
4. Reproduce your views.

The first impression is not necessarily the lasting impression, but it does have an influence on your decisions. First impressions are memorized and compared. A competent judge will be able to recall his impressions and place the animals in the same sequence as placed when first seen. A competent judge is never in a rush and is sure of his decision. It will not be difficult to explain his rating if formed in honesty.

TYPE IS A CONCEPT
The following questions are often asked:

1. What is type?
2. Why is it important?
3. What is the definition of type?
4. Who is responsible for citing the ideal type?
5. What is the comparison between type and value?

A well-known dictionary defines type as “the comparison of general character, form and structure of a number
of individuals”. According to this definition type needs a measurable, dimensional characteristic which boils down to a number of physical characteristics which are only judged visually. Type is important as it is the norm in which animals are compared with each other. The type in which different breeds evolved, established over many years. This is the result of a dedicated breed authority’s efforts to link the phenotype of a breed to its production potential. In some instances, it often happened that the minor characteristics were over stressed and lead to the disappearance of the breed. Type must also be categorised in different components of the animal e.g. head, neck, back etc. It can occur that for instance an animal with a typical head for a specific breed may fall short on one or more of the other components. For this reason, it is important for the judge to be conversant with the breed in the finest detail.

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

It is very difficult for a judge to evaluate animals with different physical conditions and appearance. In this instance we refer to pregnant, lactating and not pregnant females, as well as wool length, large age differences competing in the same category.

**THE ROLE OF ANATOMY**

A qualified judge must have knowledge of anatomy. Bone structure is important as it determines the appearance and size of an animal. Articulation of the joints of an animal defines its mobility. The legs must carry the weight of the animal and enable it to graze. It is important to know that more than 50% of an animal’s weight rests on the front legs. The front legs and shoulders do not articulate with the rest of the skeleton, but is kept in position by connective tissue, muscles and ligaments. Therefore, it is important to attend to the conformation of the forequarters. The top line or back is important for holding the intestines in position while the spring of rib (capacity) assists with the breathing. The pelvis form, angle of the rump and the width between the pinbones are also important as it has an influence on the ease to lamb. Healthy, strong hind legs are important for the walking ability of the animal and has an important role to play in mating. In conclusion, it is important to attend to the feet and claws, as abnormalities often occur there. The above is a short summary on the bone structure. It is expected of a judge to thoroughly study the bone structure and to know which factors influence bone growth.

**GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

All animals are not the same size at birth, do not grow as fast as others and do not have the same size at maturity. For this reason, different Breeder Societies throughout the world set standards. It is important to guard against extremities. Too small or too large animals must be eliminated. The general norm is to eliminate animals beyond the average. Thus, approximately 25 to 30% of animals will be eliminated. Too small animals are not economical and large animals are often clumsy and infertile. Birth problems often occur with large animals as birth, weaning and mature weight in most animals are highly hereditary and one can easily move into danger zones. Growth and development are influenced by the following factors:

2. Feeding.
4. Birth status (single or multiple)

**THE BENEFITS OF EXHIBITIONS**

Often the pros and cons of exhibitions are discussed. The main benefits of exhibitions are:

1. Animals from different areas can be compared.
2. Breeders can exchange breeding and management problems.
3. It gives an indication to breeders whether they are accomplishing their breeding goals.
4. The general public has the opportunity to extend their knowledge of the breed.
5. Exhibitions serve as advertisement for competitors.
6. It gives potential buyers the opportunity to see the quality of animals available.

The disadvantages of exhibitions are:

1. Most of the show animals are overweight and unproductive.
2. Potential buyers can be misled by thinking that all the seller’s animals are of the same quality.
3. Bad judging may lead to prizes awarded to animals not up to the standard of the breed resulting in the misleading of spectators.
THE SHOW RING

1. THE JUDGE
   A competent judge has to:
   (i) Be acceptable to the exhibitors.
   (ii) Neatly dressed.
   (iii) Be intelligent.
   (iv) Be diligent.
   (v) Must have a thorough knowledge of the Breed.
   (vi) Be honest.
   (vii) Be consequent.
   (viii) Be fair.
   (ix) Be confident, but willing to respect fellow judges’ opinion.
   (x) Give reasons for his ratings without explaining too much.

2. THE EXHIBITION AND THE LEARNER
   The exhibition has the following advantages for learner judges:
   (i) It increases their ability to observe and evaluate an animal.
   (ii) It gives them the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the standards of the breed.
   (iii) Intensifies their ability to approve or disqualify animals.
   (iv) Assists them in working with animals.
   (v) They have interaction with fellow judges and exhibitors.

3. THE SCORE CHART
   There is controversy over the use of the score chart. If used correctly, the score chart is absolutely necessary, because of the following reasons:
   (i) It compels the judge to study the entire animal and compare it with the chart.
   (ii) It gives a complete image of each animal.
   (iii) It makes it easier to compare animals.
   (iv) It gives the exhibitor the opportunity to observe the animals’ strong and weak points.
   (v) It can also be used to follow up on a young animal’s development.

4. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE JUDGES RING
   (i) Start with the head, because by observing the face and front of the animal already gives a clear impression of the character. Look at the length and breadth of the head as well as the face coverage, pigment away from the nose and ears and to what extent. The strength of the muzzle can in some way point to constitution and heredity or quality of the animal. In rams, the head must be masculine and with females again very feminine.
   (ii) Open the animal’s mouth to see if it has been entered in the correct class, as well as establish whether the jaws and teeth are correct.
   (iii) Ensure in a case of hornless animals that no horns or horn knobs are present, especially with the females.
   (iv) Look at the front – this determines the type of animal you are judging. The set of the front legs must be correct and the pasterns strong. The thickness of the legs gives an indication of the animal’s constitution.
   (v) Look at the spring of rib for the chest capacity. The withers must be broad but not loose. Shoulders must not be flat.
   (vi) Now look from the back of the animal. Broad and smooth joining with the centre piece and good coverage is important. The rump must be straight with good length and width. Signs of localized fat on mutton breeds are not acceptable.
   (vii) Observe from the side to be able to establish the symmetry. Look for the correct proportion between length and width and with the rest of the limbs.
   (viii) Allow the animals, one by one, to walk in the ring. Look for walking errors and other faults not observed earlier. Bring the animals back to their original positions as they were rated.
5. THE CONCLUSION

(i) Stand back, look at each animal from a distance and summarize your observations.
(ii) Place the best animal first.
(iii) Follow with the next animal and then compare them with each other.

If you have a fellow judge, ask his opinion and always compare only two animals at a time. Follow this procedure until all animals have been judged.
The latest rule in National Championship Shows allows for 5 placings only.

APPENDIX “N”

LOGIX ANIMAL RECORDING SERVICES

The Logix system is a collection of databases and programmes that addresses the needs for animal recording for a wide spectrum of stakeholders in the livestock industry. From breeders and owners of purebred animals, to the staff of Breeders’ Societies, performance and recording agencies, National and Provincial government institutions, advisors and consultants and related industry organizations.

Animal recording made easy

Data from the farm and animals are converted to useful and functional management information.

Farming programs can exchange data directly with the system via Logix.

Specialist advice that focus on every herd’s unique needs.

The generic merit of your herd and individual animals are available on the web in management reports and sales catalogues. It can be easily incorporated.

Continuous developments and enhancements for a dynamic and modern system.

We make a difference

All recording services and reports are kept in one organisation

Industry owns and operates the system so the needs of the farmer is addressed directly.

World-class Research & Development capacity: our researchers are registered at SANASP. It ensures that you receive professional and scientific services.

International cooperation with other world leaders in the field of breeding and genomic selection.

Collaborating with the University of Pretoria and other local universities and research institutions.

Specialised courses and training where the most recent information and technology are directly introduced to farmers.

Cost Effective and Efficient service delivery

We provide a full range of services including technical advice, professional services, technology transfer and all data services.

Transparent cost structure that includes all services, reports and opinions.

Dedicated, enthusiastic staff who are really interested in your business.
- a prolific sheep and excellent milkers
- ensures rapid growth rates
- early quality slaughter lambs
- above average slaughtering out percentage
- absence of excess fat and excellent fat distribution

- ’n uiterse vrugbare ras en uitstekende melkers
- verseker vinnige groei
- kwaliteit slaglammers wat vroeg gereed is
- bo-gemiddelde uitslag persentasie
- afwesigheid van oormaat vet en uitstekende vet verspreiding

Ile de France Sheepbreeders’ Society of SA
Ile de France Skaapetersgenootskap van SA

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