

For the love and care of Fancy Pigeons / Vir die liefde en versorging van Sierduiwe

Die Sierduif

The Fancy Pigeon

April 2018



Official mouthpiece of SAFPA / Amptelike mondstuk van die SASV

Sommer net.....



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Editor's column

Birthdays

Dawie de V Snyman - 01-May
Riaan Strydom - 02-May
Junior vd Walt - 02-May
Attie van Aswegen - 04-May
Jurie van Rensburg - 05-May
Pieter Schmidt - 07-May
Christie Roux - 09-May
Nico van Rensburg - 09-May
Marleen Esterhuizen - 10-May
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Naas du Preez - 13-May
Giovanni Renda - 15-May

Ju-Marie Swanepoel - 22-May
Elizabeth Swarts - 24-May
Chanté van Staden - 24-May
JAS van Niekerk - 26-May
Flip Koekemoer - 28-May
Gideon Nel - 30-May

Ill members -

None

Deaths -

Gert Holtzhuizen
Rassie Erasmus
John Bland



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**Redakteur/Editor
Christo Munnik**

O genade om elke maand redaksionale kommentaar te lewer gaan maar neuk want, wat skryf ek tog alles sodat dit nie afgesaag klink nie. julle sal sien dat van hierdie maand af ek die twee bladsye met die Ere-Presidente/Ere Vise-Presidente uitgehaal het op versoek van Bertie Wessels en Christo Britz want die informasie verskyn nou op die webblad en sal dan ook opdatum gehou word deur die mense wat die webblad beheer. Wat ook uitgehaal is, is die Spesiale Klubs se inligting wat dan ook op die webblad beskikbaar is.

Die bladsy met die skou inligting is die maand uitgehaal eintlik per ongeluk maar ek sal van die lede af wil hoor of dit in die boekie moet bly. Christo

Britz is van mening en ek stem saam dat dit eerder in die boekie bly waar ek dit kan beheer maar wat sê die lede daarvan?

Ek probeer bietjie nuwe dinge in die boekie inbring soos meer kleur en dan het ek die maand die Brunner in die agtergrond as watermerk kan jy maar sê ingebring en sal elke maand 'n ander ras insit as dit gaan werk. Ek wil graag die boekie meer in kleur aan die lede deurgee en baie meer fotos ook plaas van duiwe. Gee net bietjie kans maar as julle mooi fotos het van julle eie duiwe stuur dit asseblief in dan kyk ek wat ek daarmee kan doen veral op die drie buite bladsye waar ek gewoonlik fotos plaas. Neem vir my julle hokke en duiwe af asseblief. As ons saamwerk kan ons dit doen.

Ek sukkel ook om genoeg inligting van streke af bymekaar te kry vir die gedenkuitgawe wat volgende jaar moet verskyn. Help tog asseblief met die inligting ek sal dit regtig waardeer. So moet ek ook weer smee vir artikels julle sal sien dat ek hierdie maand twee van my eie ou artikels in het en ook artikels wat Simon van die internet aftrek totdat ek moelikhed kry daarmee.

**Help
Asseblief!!!!**



Beoordeling van duive Christo Munnik

Ek gaan probeer om in die skrywe te verduidelik hoe te werk gegaan word, of hoe dit behoort te werk om duive te beoordeel tydens 'n skou. Ek beoordeel nou al vir bykans 40 jaar duive en elke keer as ek dit doen leer ek iets nuuts, of ek verbeter myself sodat ek die beste diens waartoe ek in staat is aan die vertoner kan lewer. Baie vertoners doen geen moeite om duive skougereed te kry nie en ander oordoen partymaal ook weer die duif. Wat ookal die geval die beoordelaar moet te alle tye respek hê vir die vertoner en sy duive.

Ek glo dat die meeste vertoners in elk geval nie met 'n beoordelaar sal verskil oor sy opinie nie, omdat die vertoner of teler van die ras in baie gevalle nie die standaard van die duif so goed ken dat hy met jou sal of kan verskil nie. Dit is natuurlik baie jammer, want daar is standarde beskikbaar vir elke ras en as jy dan met 'n spesifieke ras teel behoort jy die rasstandaard net so goed te ken as

die beoordelaar. Hoekom sê ek so. Teler skryf gewoonlik drie of vier duive in 'n klas in want hy/sy is nie seker watter een die beste is nie, nou gee die teler die beoordelaar 'n wyer keuse om van te kies. Dit is ook so dat beoordelaars verskil en daarom het ek self al meer duive in 'n klas ingeskryf sodat die beoordelaar 'n wye verskeidenheid het om van te kies. Hierdie is alles negatiewe dinge aangaande skou en beoordeling en moet, as dit kan, uit die weg geruim word. Genoeg daarvan.

Enige mens kan 'n beoordelaar word of wees. Jy leer dood eenvoudig die standaard van die duif, volg die neergelegde reëls om getoets te word, en siedaar jy is 'n beoordelaar. Ek gaan hieronder 'n uiteensetting gee van hoe ek te werk gaan as ek 'n ras duive beoordeel. Daar sal verseker beoordelaars wees wat hiervan sal verskil omdat dit menslik is om te verskil van mekaar. Ek weet gewoonlik vooraf watter soorte duive ek gaan beoordeel, omdat ek per brief uitgenooi word deur 'n streek se bestuur. Ek sorg dan dat ek vooraf die duive se standaard/e deurgaans net om seker te maak dat ek nie iets vergeet het van die ras/se nie. Dit is onmoontlik om alle rasse se standarde ten alle tye een honderd persent te onthou omdat die uiterlike kenmerke of tipe van alle duive heeltemaal verskil van mekaar. Ek word gewoonlik vir tussen twee en tien rasse genooi per skou maar gaan hier net bly by die beoordeling van Brunners.

Omdat Brunners blaasduive is en hulle in aksie beoordeel moet word (aksie bedoelende dat die duif sy krop moet opblaas en die heel tyd moet rondbeweeg asof die duif met jou gesels) is dit nodig om die duive klas vir klas uit die skouhokkies te haal en in loopringe te beoordeel.

Brunners is dan ook agressiewe duive wat mekaar aanval in die loopring, daarom is dit nodig om twee of drie loopringe te hê vir die beoordeling van die duive.

Dit is ook van uiterste belang dat die area goed verlig moet wees of deur natuurlike lig (verkieslik) of deur elektriese beligting. Dit is ook nodig dat die beoordelaars ruimte van so 'n aard moet wees dat die beoordelaar rondom die loopring/e kan beweeg. Die volgende waarop ek let is dat die loopring net hoog genoeg van die grond af is sodat ek die duive ook van bo af kan besigtig. Dit is makliker om op 'n stoel langs die loopring te sit, as daar na die duive van die kant of van voor af gekyk moet word, as om op 'n stoel te staan om die duive van bo af te sien. Teen die tyd het ek al vir my helper (steward) aangesê om volgens die beoordelaarslys die hokke se nommers na te gaan en seker te maak dat alle leë hokke en die duive wat wel daar is se ringnommers op die lys aangeteken word. Indien dit 'n opgeleide persoon is sal hy/sy ook alle verkeerde inskrywings aan my rapporteer sodat dit, indien moontlik, reggestel kan word voor die beoordeling begin. Indien die helper 'n nuwe lid is of nie opgelei nie sal ek bogenoemde saam met hom/haar doen wat dan somer dien as opleiding vir die helper. Goed opgeleide helpers maak die taak soveel makliker vir enige beoordelaar.

Nou kan die beoordeling van die eerste klas begin. Dit maak nie regtig saak of dit volgens die lys gedoen word en of dit in 'n ander volgorde gekied nie, solank elke duif wat ingeskryf is beoordeel word. Die helper/s dra die duive vanaf die skouhokkies na die loopring aan en gee die duive een vir een aan my om te hanteer. Helpers moet geleer word om nie twee

en drie duive gelyk te probeer dra nie want dit kan duive beseer of vere breek en dit maak vertoners kwaad as hulle duive, wat reggemaak is vir die skou hardhandig hanteer word.

Ek, die beoordelaar gaan nou die duif versigtig deur om te kyk na die volgende:

1. Het die duif enige gebreke soos krom borsbene, verlore vere in die stert of vlerke.
2. Is daar enige sigbare lewendige luise of gaatjies (pinholes) wat deur luise in die vere gemaak is teenwoordig.
3. Die duif se algemene kondisie en veer kondisie.
4. Is die oë van die duif lewendig en is albei van dieselfde kleur en die regte kleur volgens die standaard.
5. Ek kyk ook somer dan na die vorm van die duif se kop, kleur en vorm van die bek, neusvratte en toonnaels en vergelyk dit met die beskrywing in die standaard.

Nou is ek tevrede dat ek die duif deurgegaan het en indien alles hierbo reg is plaas ek die duif in die loopring. Ek stuur gewoonlik net duive met gebreke en luise summier terug na die skouhokkie sonder om hom/haar verder te beoordeel. As al die duive in die betrokke klas in die loopring is tel ek hulle en maak dan seker volgens die lys of al die duive daar is. Nou begin die groot werk om die duive te kry om in 'n vreemde omgewing met 'n vreemde stem te gesels en hulle self aan te bied vir beoordeling. Dit is baie belangrik want blaasduive wat nie blaas en praat met die beoordelaar nie word summier uitgegooi. Terwyl die duive dan voor my paradeer moet ek na die volgende punte kyk en dit vergelyk met die standaard:

1. Die vorm van die krop wat geblaas is.

2. Die kop se vorm uit die hand uit.
3. Die lyf.
4. Die vlerke.
5. Die stert.
6. Die bene.
7. Die tone en toonnaels.
8. Die manier wat die duif loop.
9. Die kleur en gehalte van vere.

Al die bogenoemde punte word in die standaard van die duif volledig beskryf. Ek gaan dan nou voort om duiwe uit te haal wat volgens my opinie die meeste foute het gemeet aan die geskrewe standaard. Daar moet op gelet word dat ek nooit die duiwe met mekaar vergelyk nie. Ek sal die duif wat die minste foute het dan laat wen. Dit word genoem positiese beoordeling. Die enigste keer wat ek duiwe met mekaar sal vergelyk is as daar twee duiwe is wat eenders is met ewe veel goeie en slegte punte, dit word negatiewe beoordeling genoem. Indien al die klasse nou beoordeel is en daar dus 'n wenner in elke klas is, beoordeel ek weer al die wenners om te bepaal wie op die ou einde die beste in die ras is. Ek wil net eers vir die wat nie weet nie verduidelik wat klasse is. Duiwe van verskillende rasse word in die skouskedule opgedeel in die volgende klasse:

Voorbeeld

Brunner	YC	YH	OC	OH
Swart	1	2	3	4
Wit	5	6	7	8

Rooi 9 10 11 12

Bostaande net 'n voorbeeld van die eerste drie verskillende klasse vir die Brunner. Wat nou moet gebeur is, ek moet volgens die reëls die beste jong mannetjie (YC) uithaal tussen klasse 1, 5 en 9 en die duif dan laat deurgaan om te kompeteer teen die beste jong wyfie (YH) om te bepaal watter duif die beste jong duif in die ras is. Dieselfde weg word gevolg om die beste ou duif te bepaal (OC & OH). Weereens vergelyk ek die duiwe met die standaard wat dan nou makliker is omdat al die duiwe alreeds beoordeel is. Die volgende stap is om die twee finale wenners, beste jong duif en beste ou duif te beoordeel om een raswenner deur te stuur vir finale beoordeling, wat deur 'n Senior beoordelaar gedoen word om die top sewe duiwe van die hele skou te bepaal. Om die beste duif in die ras te kies vergelyk ek die duiwe ook met mekaar net om seker te maak dat ek die beste duif vorentoe stuur vir die Senior beoordelaar om te beoordeel. Dit sal dan gewoonlik die duif met die minste foute wees en wat ek in my hart oortuig is wat met die Senior beoordelaar sal praat.

Ek het ook al in my tyd die voorreg gehad om in ander lande te beoordeel soos Namibië, Australië en ook in die Filippyne. Ek het ook die skou in Doncaster Engeland bygewoon en heelparty duiweboere daar besoek.

TE KOOP

American Show Racers: 2 x 2017 @ R750 elk. 2 x 2018 @ R750 elk. 1 x 2015 mannetjie @ R750. Brooks en Whitson lyne. Blou swart gebalk en check. Koper moet self afhaal of reël vir vervoer vanaf Stellenbosch.

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Junior van die Jaar
Attie van Aswegen

2.13. Aanwys van Junior van die Jaar.

2.13.1. 'n Toekenning van Junior van die Jaar sal jaarliks tydens die kampioenskapskou gemaak word uit nominasies vanaf streekbesture ontvang. Die uitvoerende komitee sal 'n sub-komitee saamstel om die aansoeke te oorweeg en om die toekenning te maak. Die sub-komitee sal bestaan uit die Nasionale Jeugvertegenwoordiger en twee streekvertegenwoordigers wat nie aan dieselfde streke as die applikante verbonde is nie.

2.13.2. Alle aansoeke moet by die Nasionale Jeugvertegenwoordiger op die dag van inhok, ingehandig word. Die volgende aspekte moet in die motivering opgeneem word:

2.13.2.1. Hoe lank besit die junior reeds duive, met in agneming van sy ouder-

dom.

2.13.2.2. Getal skoue bygewoon en skouprestasie behaal, teenoor sy mede deelnemers en nie noodwendig net in die junior mededinging nie.

2.13.3. Die nominasie wat voorgelê word, moet ten minste aan een van die volgende aspekte voldoen:

2.13.3.1. Moes meer as 'n totaal van 20 duive op drie skoue vertoon het.

2.13.3.2. Moes op minstens een skou, waar ander juniors ook vertoon het, die junior kampioen duif vertoon het.

2.13.3.3. Bewyslewering dat die junior aktief hulp verleen tydens die duur van skoue waar hy/sy duive vertoon, byvoorbeeld om op te tree as helper vir beoordelaars.

2.13.3.4. Moet bewys lewer dat hy/sy in staat is om 'n artikel van nie minder nie as 200 woorde te kan skryf oor enige van die volgende onderwerpe: duiwesiektes, hokbestuur, skouvoorbereiding van duive en waarom hy/sy op 'n bepaalde ras besluit het, waarin die belangrikste eienskappe van die ras beklemtoon word.

2.13.3.5. Die applikant moet duive op die betrokke kampioenskapskou vertoon en self teenwoordig wees.

2.13.3.6. Die applikant moes die sierduifstokperdjie op minstens twee van die volgende maniere bevorder het:

2.13.3.6.1. Deur minstens een duivevertoning by sy skool aan te bied.

2.13.3.6.2. Deur ander junior lede oor te

haal om as lid by die SASV aan te sluit.

2.13.3.6.3. Deur hulp te verleen met die opslaan en afbreek van skoulogistiek in sy streek;

2.13.3.6.4. Deur 'n foto-album aan die komitee voor te lê van sy duive en hokke, tesame met die tersaaklike opmerkings/byskrifte.

2.13.3.6.5. In staat wees om 'n vloerplan te kan teken van 'n tipiese duiwehok waarop die volgende aangetoon word: broeilokale, water- en kosbakke en sitplekke.

2.13.4. Vir die "Junior van die Jaar" - toekenning moet die kandidate aan 'n soort praktiese toets onderwerp word om hul kennis van duive en die versorging van duive te toets. Die applikant moet 'n teoretiese toets en 'n praktiese toets aflê. Die vraestel word uit die boek, "Handleiding vir die Skou van Sierduive" opgestel en die praktiese toets bestaan uit voorbereiding en skouman, met vrae uit die "Handleiding vir die Skou van Sierduive".

2.13.5. Afhangende van die ouderdom van die junior, kan sy/haar ouers hom/haar help met die opstel van hul motiveering.

2.13.6. Die toekenning sal op die prysuitdelingsfunksie van die kampioenskapskou, oorhandig word. Indien die junior nie teenwoordig is nie, behalwe weens siekte of 'n ander aanvaarbare rede, sal hy die toekenning verbeur en sal dit aan die tweede beste junior presteerder toegeken word.

Addisionele inligting.

Die Junior van die jaar nominasies/deelname strek vanaf die vorige SA's, die vorige SA's ingesluit tot die dag voor die huidige jaar se SA's plaasvind. Alle Sertifikate vir Streekskoue, Jongduifskoue, Spesialiteitskoue, Duiwedae en Jeugskoue moet aangeheg word. (Die vorige sertifikate word nie in aanmerking geneem nie.)

Beoordeling van die Junior **Vorbereiding: Sierduive**

Skoonmaak benodighede:

Die deelnemer moet die skoonmaak benodighede uitpak, dan moet die deelnemer ook noem waarvoor elke item gebruik word.

Die duif moet by die huis skougereed gemaak word en ± 3 dae voor die skou gebad word met 'n badmengsel.

Toonnaels en bek moet by die huis reg geknip en gevyl word, ongeveer drie dae voor die skou.

Die beoordelaar moet die duif hanteer om te kyk of die duif gebad is, in goeie skou kondisie is, vry van parasiete is, vry van gaatjies in die vere is, vere gesond is, neusvrat skoon en gesond is, bek regte lengte geknip en reg gevyl is, toonnaels regte lengte geknip en reg gevyl is, bene en pote skoon is, die bene, pote en toonnaels reg met smeermiddel afgevee is en die vere nie met smeermiddel besmeer is nie.

Die deelnemer moet die duif reg hanteer.

Beoordeling van Skouman:

Sierduive deelnemers moet die duif waarmee hy/sy skou se standaard saamvoeg met die handleiding se standaard

en volgens die handleiding se volgorde en dit so voordra met Skoumanskap.

Algemene voorkoms.

Die deelnemer moet die duif se tipe beskryf.

Die deelnemer moet die duif van sy kop tot sy pote beskryf volgens die standaard, dit wil sê, in geheel.

Die deelnemer moet ook die duif daarvolgens beoordeel en goeie en swak punte, asook diskwalifikasies uitwys.

Die beoordelaar moet daarvolgens ook vrae aan die deelnemer stel om sy/haar kennis te toets.



Dwergieskou by Frik Schoeman te Virginia
Attie van Aswegen

Frik Schoeman het die Dwergieskou vir Noord-Vrystaat by sy huis gehou. Die dag het bedrywig begin met die opslaan

Siektes:

Die deelnemer moet die siektes, oordrag en behandeling noem. (Bv. Inent of medikasie)

Die deelnemer moet gedurende beoordeling poog om die duif te laat skou.

Punte word gegee vir die netheid van die deelnemer, die deelnemer se algehele liefde/gevoel vir die duif en die voordrag van die duif gedurende die beoordeling.

Die "Handleiding vir die skou van Sierduiwe" is op die SASV se Webblad beskikbaar. Ook verkrygbaar by die Nasionale Jeugvertegenwoordiger.



van die hokkies, as gevolg van die reën die vorige aand en nag kon dit nie vroeër gedoen word nie. Die dag het met digte mis begin wat dit vir die padverbruikers moeilik gemaak het, maar het verander in 'n baie mooi dag.

Die opkoms was baie goed. Daar was vyf en twintig lede, gades en voorne-mende lede. Die inskrywings was net so goed, vyf en twintig rasse met vyf en sewentig duiwe. Die duiwe het baie goed gelyk. Daar was lede wat van vêr af gekom het. Chris de Bruin, die beoordelaar vir die dag, Jan Lombard, Koos Meiring, Lourens Muller, oom Piet van Wyk en dan was die ander lede van die omgewing en buurdorpe. Baie dankie aan almal wat daar was en van die dag 'n sukses gemaak het.

Noord-Vrystaat het ook 'n paar nuwe lede daar gehad. Dana en Stefanie Greyling, Kobus en Corrie van Niekerk, Johnny Müller, Koos Meiring, Quintin Prinsloo en Harry en Amanda Munnik. Baie welkom aan hulle en die nuwe lede wat nie daar

kon wees nie. Die dag het goedverloop. Chris de Bruin het beoordeel en die ander lede het duiwe gesels en mekaar leer ken. Ek glo elkeen het iets uit die dag geleer.

Op die einde het Chris na 'n lang uitsoek die drie beste duiwe bekend gemaak. Die derde beste duif was 'n Modeneser van Jan Lombard, Tweede was 'n Sjinese Uil van Lourens Muller en die wenduif was 'n Hollandse Hoogvlieër van oom Piet van Wyk van Sasolburg. Baie geluk oom Piet

en die twee ander manne. Na die beoordeling het ons lekker gebraa en lekker gekuier. Frik en Marie, baie dankie vir die vuur en bykosse. Die bykosse was baie smaaklik.

Baie dankie Chris vir jou beoordeling. Dankie ook aan Quintin vir jou hulp en die neem van die foto's vir die dag.

Baie dankie Frik vir 'n baie suksesvolle 2018 Dwergieskou.



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Dead in Shell Youngsters From Pigeon Talk
Submitted by Simon Jordaan

With breeding now in full swing I receive regular calls from fanciers that fertile eggs are failing to hatch i.e. that the embryos these eggs contain are dying through the incubation time. Many fanciers immediately think of Salmonella when they see this, when in fact all infections together including Salmonella account for less than 5% of all dead in-shell youngsters. And so just why do these youngsters die? Most youngsters that die in the egg usually die either in the first few days of

incubation, or alternatively the last few days of incubation. In the first few days embryo death is usually due to either inadequate incubation leading to too low a temperature to keep the chick alive, excessive jarring of the egg that either fatally damages the chick or yolk, or alternatively, a genetic problem affecting the chick which is incompatible with life. Towards the end of incubation, chicks usually die as a result of problems associated with hatching. As incubation ends the chick has to shift from getting its oxygen through the membranes that surround it, to breathing air and also re-absorb its yolk sac (which supplies it with both food and immunity). If the temperature or humidity is incorrect at this time these processes fail to occur correctly and the chick can die.

Between the beginning and end of incubation the chick is essentially just growing and it is here that nutrition and infection become more important. If the young chick is lacking a nutrient it needs for growth or becomes infected it dies.

This year has been a particularly good breeding season for me in that I have not failed to wean a single fertile egg i.e. every egg that was fertile has hatched and been weaned. I have now weaned 50 youngsters. Although pleasing this situa-



MODENESERKLUB VAN S.A.
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Sekretaris/Tesourier: Wim van Rensburg - 084 504 2928

DIE PERFЕКTE RAS:
Top kwaliteit Europese Bloedlyne (6x top-7 in 2 jaar), Elegansie, Vruggaarheid, Kleurverskeidenheid, Goeie Voerders, Invoerstrategie om Top Duiwe binne Alle lede se bereik te plaas.

What do you get when you combine long legs, beauty, elegance and curves? - the perfect bird!

tion is unusual despite the best of care. I did however, have one fancier mention to me last week that he had had 30% of all fertile eggs fail to hatch. He did not seem overly concerned and appeared to think that nothing could be done. This is far from the truth. An embryo fatality of 5% could be regarded as normal. Anything more than this should arouse suspicions of a problem.

For those of you having a problem with dead-in-the-shell youngsters, lets have a look at the potential problems that can arise with each of these periods of incubation in more detail, so that hopefully the problem can be solved.

Embryonic Death At The Start Of Incubation

Deaths early in incubation can be detected by opening the egg and seeing that it is in fact fertile, but that the embryo is only poorly developed. As mentioned earlier, the usual cause is poor incubation leading to the egg becoming cold after development has started. Possible causes include improper nesting material, over interference by the fancier, inadequate control of nest bowl mites or pigeon flies, failure to provide second nest bowl for next pair of eggs, too many birds in a section, older arthritic birds, poor nest box design, competition with other birds within the loft, poor parenting, nest box too hot or too cold or poorly ventilated, disturbance outside loft etc. Also as mentioned earlier, eggs are very vulnerable to vibration type injuries early in incubation. Shaking or jarring can kill the developing embryo either directly or by rupturing the yolk. This is of particular relevance when eggs are being transferred for fostering. The effect of thunderstorms is a total myth. Embryos that are unlucky

enough to have genetic abnormalities usually also die early in incubation. Genetic problems are more likely to occur with in-breeding.

Deaths From Day 4 To Day14 Of Incubation

This is the longest period through incubation and yet is the time when least deaths occur. The embryo is simply growing. The growing chick receives its nutrition from the yolk and deaths here can reflect nutritional problems in the hen. Hens that are correctly fed produce nutritious yolks that support healthy embryos. The effect of stock bird nutrition is very underrated. By simply feeding a blend of 2-3 grains and grit it is not possible to prepare the stock hens well for breeding. Fanciers who believe they can do this often accept an elevated embryo death rate or several weak chicks in the nest, as normal.

Although embryos can die of infection at any time through incubation, it is at this time of growth that they are most vulnerable. Certainly there are some infections that can be carried by the hen such as Chlamydia and Salmonella, that can infect the ovary. These can be incorporated into the egg at the time of its formation, and subsequently infect and kill the embryo as it grows. Infection can also pass through the oviduct wall into the egg. These types of infections, that enter the egg prior to laying, are in the minority however. Most infections that embryos develop are caught after hatching in the nest. Nests that are dirty, poorly ventilated or excessively humid lead to eggshell contamination and movement of infectious agents into the egg. Egg quality is also important here. Cracked, thin, miss shapen, rough eggs allow easier entry of infection and are more subject to

trauma. Poor eggs can be due to oviduct disease, but are more often associated with a nutritional deficiency in particular calcium deficiency. Some fanciers will have noticed eggs with translucent clear lines running around the outside of the egg, showing the eggs rotations, as it was passing down the oviduct. These thin areas can be an early sign of calcium deficiency.

Embryonic Deaths At The End Of Incubation

Through incubation a membrane called the chorioallantois develops around the chick. The chorioallantois acts a bit like a human placenta, in that it delivers air to the embryo after it diffuses through the shell. At the end of incubation the chick must swap from a chorioallantoic respiration to breathing air. It does this in two stages. First it internally pips. This involves cutting a small hole into the air chamber at the end of the egg and starting to breath the air it contains. At this stage vibrations can be felt in the egg and chick will sometimes vocalize. After another 12-24 hours the chick then cracks the shell and breaths external air. While this is happening the last of the yolk sac (the chicks nutrition during incubation) is drawn into the navel (and eventually ends up as a tiny sac in the wall of the small intestine called Merckels diverticulum which lasts the whole life of the bird). Interestingly, during this time, the chick also drinks the clear fluid around it called the amniotic fluid. This amniotic fluid, and also the yolk sac contain the antibodies that protect the chick from infection in the first few weeks of life.

While all this complex physiology is going on the chick is vulnerable to problems. Too high or low temperature or humidity

during this time will adversely affect the chick. The usual problem, is however, too high a temperature, or too low a humidity. This combination causes the shell and shell membrane to become hard and dry. This can lead to even a healthy chick becoming exhausted. In addition to this, the chick quickly becomes dehydrated. I am sure many of you, myself included, have helped these chicks hatch only to find them dead later. These chicks die because they are dehydrated. Such chicks if given small drops of water will often suck them down greedily and survive. These dehydrated chicks are called sticky chicks because of the way they stick to the dry shell membranes. They are often found dead after hatching ¼ to ½ the way. If removed from the shell they often have unabsorbed yolk sacs and there is often dry, gluggy albumen still in the egg. For consistently high hatch rates, it is vital the stock birds have access to either rain or a bath around this time. If not possible the underside of the hen and also the eggs can be lightly misted with water from a spray bottle. Ideally the nest box should have a temperature of 20-25 degrees celsius, and a humidity of 70%. If unsure, a thermometer and hygrometer can be placed in the nest box.

In summary, in most lofts hatchability can be dramatically improved by three simple steps:

- 1. Improving stock bird nutrition in the months prior to breeding.**
- 2. A fresh nest bowl for every round, and ongoing nest box hygiene.**
- 3. Access to rain or a bath around hatching.**

If attending to these matters does not help, your avian veterinarian will usually want to test the hen for infection, or alternatively do an egg autopsy.



“Beste wat ek ooit gebruik het. Nou ‘n jaar in gebruik. Duiwe in top kondisie. Puik verveer en ken nie meer siek duiwe nie. Het ook puik veerkwaliteit”

Lourens Muller. Die Duiwehoekie. 29/01/2017



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Birmingham Rollers
Christo Munnik

Birmingham Rollers is one of four pigeon breeds in South Africa bred for dual purpose, namely, to compete in the air or ground and to be shown in a pen. The other three breeds are the Parlour Tumbler, SA Distance Roller and the Racing Pigeon. First mentioned is in the country since about 1936. It is said that in the in the Gauteng Region there are 3000+ roller breeders that participate in competitions regularly. In al the other regions together one would not find 1000 breeders.

The Birmingham Roller as we know it now were bred in England and later in America to compete in group competitions in between eight and twenty birds against other groups (kits). The type of competition differs from country to country, province to province and even from club to club from each other. Competition rules are drafted of which the latest are the world cup competition rules where breeders from all over the world compete against each other for the world cup.

The old way of competition still done by some clubs and breeders are flying twelve birds in a group for fifteen minutes. Three judges each with a sheep counter in hand count every roll that every bird does in fifteen minutes. At the end of the competition the time keeper receive all the counters and record the points on a control sheet. The two points closest to each other are added together and divided by two to get the result. Every competition are flown and judged at the owner's house. Points between 20 and 200 are easily obtained.

In the world cup competition one judge is used and the judge is usually nominated from another club or country to judge their performance in the air. In this type of competition twenty birds are flown for twenty minutes. The difference between this competition and the old type men-



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tioned in the paragraph above is that all the birds must roll together otherwise they won't be judged. The old way every bird can roll by itself and earn a point. For the world cup five birds must roll together to earn points. From six to nine birds rolling together the points are multiplied by 2 and so on. Points are also given for depth and style of roll in the group in general. Up to one thousand points and more can be given to a good group of Rollers. To show Birmingham Rollers is a completely different story. As said in the beginning of this article the birds must first fly, roll and compete in the air and then secondly in the show pen. The order in which I said it is very important because Birmingham rollers must be handled in the show arena. The birds are judged against a standard set up many years ago by the father of the Birmingham Roller Bill Pensom. To breed birds that can compete in the air and show as winners is not a easy task at all and that is why so few breeders fly and show their birds. Most of them only show the birds.

True Birmingham Rollers are very often used as feeders for other show type pigeons and is unsuccessful because true breeders take away the young Rollers at a very young age and then the parents start breeding again straight away. They are not used to feed babies until they are grown-ups like most of the Fancy pigeons do.

I will go so far to say that Rollers that feed Fancy pigeons well is not full blood Birmingham Rollers. The young Rollers get taken away from their parents before they can fly and then they must start to eat and drink or die. The birds are then placed in small cages of about 1meter x 1meter to learn to work, fly and eat to-

gether together as a group at all times. That is where they learn to roll together as a group. But, to get the birds to do that is not as easy as it sounds. It is a very long process of training that the normal Fancy pigeon breeder cannot sometimes understand because the young birds are kept hungry at all times so that they can learn to do what you want and not do what they want.

Birmingham Rollers must be flown every day of the year, if possible, to keep them fit. If they're not fit they will not be able to roll and perform at their best, if possible they must be flown every day of the year. What I mean is that every bird only will roll the distance with speed and style if the bird is fit, healthy with no internal or external parasites. A good example is, if you want to run the "Comrades", you must be super fit, in good health and follow a balanced diet. Birmingham Rollers is not any different. Quite a lot of members and non-members obtained birds from me or other members flying competition. They fly the birds and then came back and say the birds didn't perform like I said they would. The reason for that is what I said in the previous paragraph, they won't roll if they did not receive the right treatment from the start. The point is never to fly birds bred by somebody else.

I always say that my success with Birmingham Rollers in the sky started when I put my breeding pairs together and start breeding. I handle the eggs on a daily base and also the chicks when they are in the nest. I personally ring the babies and also wean them. Then I start with intensive training of the babies immediately. I teach them to do what I want them to do by cutting their food and keeping them hungry. If I want them outside they

respond and immediately inside again they must respond. I cull babies that do not respond and tend to follow their own heads and so doing what they want and not what I want. This is very important because they will do the same in the air as well.

The type of training you give your babies is definitely the most important part of any good Birmingham Roller's success story. As I already said I start to teach the babies to know when they feed, when they fly and when they go back inside. I always say a Birmingham Roller eat with his/her wings because when I call them to be fed they must all be on the floor of the loft with their wings open otherwise they get too much food and then I cut the ration. If that is the case then you start calling the babies out of the loft/cage with food and back in immediately with food.

Start calling them to follow you around the backyard and keep a watch full eye out for the baby that do not follow. Remember you must force yourself to keep them hungry because most breeders do not agree with the method saying that the babies is too hungry. The thing is that they must be taught to work together as fast as possible at all times. This is very important. All these things sound easy again but this takes days to get it right.

Take every step mentioned so far one by one until you are satisfied even if it takes two or three days. Always be in control of them and not the other way round. Remember to check every bird's performance in training. Check for bad attitude as well as who the leader or leaders in the group is. (a group should never be more than twenty birds and must never mix with another group) The leader or

leaders will most probably also be the bird that agitates the kit when they start flying and rolling. We call them agitators because the kit will follow and do everything they do. They must never be a bird with bad habits. Right, the last thing I did with the babies was to call them around the backyard. When I am satisfied that the babies do everything the way I want I will start taking them to the furthest point away from the loft/cage and I, while they eat the food given to them run back to the loft/cage and call them in and when they get near the loft/cage I chase them up so that they go past right into the air for the first time. Always remember that all this that I am talking about takes time, do not at any stage start to rush, stay calm and with your babies for as long as it takes them to do everything correct as you want it. Now when they pitch on the loft which should be about immediately I let them settle on the loft, even chasing them back on the loft for about an hour so that they can see and get used to the new surroundings because you must remember that they were up to now chasing food on the ground no time on top of the loft. Remember there is nothing that stops you calling them now up and down the loft with food. What is very important and something that I forgot to mention is that you must make sure that your babies get their full ration when they settle for the day after training. (a full ration being 1 tablespoon per bird on top of whatever you gave them to eat in training). At this stage you must ensure that every bird eats approximately the same amount of food so this means that you will watch your babies when they eat. When finished catch every baby and feel the amount of food in the crop to determine that all the babies get the same amount of food. There will always be the birds that eat faster

or slower than the others because they miss all the grain being very anxious to get to the food. These birds must be fed separately because they will starve back due to lack of energy. If you spotted a bird/birds too late then take that bird/birds out of the training program and rather place them with a younger group so that can retrain and try to catch up. It will not work to leave the bird there because all that happens is you will slow down the rest of the group and not the other way around. It is therefore of utmost importance that you make sure that all the birds in one group are the same in strength and that they do everything as a group together. When they fly everyone flies if they sit down everyone sits down and if they eat everyone eats and the babies must sit and wait for you to make the next move they must never decide on the next move themselves. Never leave your babies outside the loft/cage unattended if you get called to the phone or for supper. First call the babies inside and close them up. Whoever calls me must wait until I have done what is best for the birds. If I want to carry on working with babies after I get back to the loft I let them out

again because you must remember they only get their full ration when you decide it was enough training for the day.

I am at this moment busy working with my babies and it is a pleasure working with them. I first had seven of them already flying and trained another nine younger ones on the sideline and now is the time to get them together as one group. This is not that easy but I am getting there. Remember what I said, I paired up the parents and from there I did everything with them up to now so they will do what I want them to do. Sorry that I repeat myself on this but it is the most important time in any Birmingham Rollers life.

The birds really battled to take to the air and their beaks were wide open when they settled on the loft with very hard and fast breathing. I went to my fridge and fetched the Ivomec for worms and poured it over their food for the day and the next morning they were right up against the clouds with the help of a pack of racing pigeons (rubbish in my eyes) but their breathing problem was gone when then settled. The same evening they were up into the clouds themselves.



The Fancy Pigeon

Die Sierduif



The Important Pigeon Vitamins

From Pigeon Talk

Submitted by Simon Jordaan

Vitamins are chemical compounds that are natural components of food. Found in minute quantities, feeding vitamins to the pigeon are essential for normal metabolism and health. The vitamins necessary for the performing pigeon are divided into six groups (A, B, C, D, E and K). Within these six main groups are several different sub-types. Each group of vitamins has its own set of functions for the pigeon and when severely deficient in the diet, display their own set of characteristic deficiency symptoms. The effect on metabolism is proportional to the level of deficiency so that when deficiency is mild, the symptoms are vague and non-specific, such as poor performance or compromised health. Vitamins are generally not made in the pigeon's body in sufficient amounts to meet requirements and so must be taken in as a dietary source.

The six groups of vitamins are divided into two basic types. The water-soluble vitamins (B and C) are not stored in the body of the pigeon and so any deficiency in these tends quickly to have an effect. The fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, E and K) are well stored in the pigeon's liver and so daily intake is less critical.

Each vitamin has its own set of functions:

Vitamin A:

Is necessary for healthy skin and mucus membranes, ie the lining of the mouth, sinus and cloaca, etc.

Vitamin B:

Is actually a large group of 12 or more different compounds, eg thiamine (B1), riboflavin (B2), niacin (B3), choline (B4), pantothenic acid (B5), pyridoxine (B6), etc. These vitamins perform many vital functions for the pigeon. Being water-soluble, deficiency quickly develops if the birds are not eating.

Vitamin C:

Is a metabolic regulator. In most species of seed-eating birds, including pigeons, vitamin C is synthesised in the liver and there is no advantage in supplementation unless the bird becomes debilitated and is no longer able to make enough vitamin C, especially if the liver is damaged.

Vitamin D:

Is necessary for the absorption of calcium from the bowel into the body the pigeon. Birds can make their own vitamin C if they have access to light.

Vitamin E:

Regulates many of the normal metabolic processes within the cell.

Vitamin K:

Is necessary for blood coagulation. These vitamins are found in green plants and can be produced by the normal bacteria in the pigeon's bowel. It is in fact quite difficult to produce a vitamin K defi-

ciency unless antibiotics have been over-used and have killed all of the bacteria in the bowel or birds are prevented from eating their own droppings or probiotics are not used.



The Essential Pigeon Minerals

From Pigeon Talk
Submitted by Simon Jordaan

It has been scientifically proven that minerals are essential elements for the organism. If macro elements are required in large amounts, small amounts of trace elements are no less essential.

Amongst the macro elements are calcium, phosphorous, potassium, sodium, chlorine, sulphur and magnesium. Trace elements include manganese, iodine, zinc, cobalt, iron and copper.

Calcium and phosphorous represent three quarters of the minerals found in the pigeon's organism. In addition to their

role in the skeleton, calcium and phosphorous perform critical physiological functions such as muscular contraction, nervous conduction, blood coagulation, regulation of osmotic and ionic equilibria and chemical reactions that generate energy.

It should also be noted that 97% of the shell of the pigeon egg consists of calcium. The organism's needs are thus highly variable and crucially important. Grains are poor in calcium. Pigeons need supplementary minerals. Nutritional deficiencies manifesting themselves, for example, in the deviation of the breastbone by young pigeons. The shell of the eggs produced by poorly fed pigeons are frequently malformed.

Naturamine, Vitamineral, Picking Stone, Pickpot, Grit and Red Stone will see to it that your pigeons get all the necessary minerals.

1. REDSTONE

- made of clay
- rich in minerals and trace elements
- does not contain any appetite enhancing substances
- 100% natural product

2. FINESSE MINERAL MIX

- mineral feed for pigeons
- improves digestion
- absorbs unwanted substances

3. NATURAMINE OLIGO BOOST

- improves physical condition
- improves growth
- enhances the functioning of the liver
- stimulates the formation of haemoglobin of the red blood cells
- guarantees a silky-soft plumage

4. VITAMINERAL

- complete mineral mix
- contains vitamins A, D and E
- stimulates growth of young birds
- positive effect on fertility

5. PICKING STONE

- contains clay, magnesium, red stone, oyster shells, grit, charcoal...
- contains natural minerals and trace elements



**American Showracer-
Jongduifskou 2017
Pierre le Roux**

Watter heerlike ervaring was Sandstone-Landgoed nie.

- natural products without additives

6. PIKPOT

- packed in an earthenware jar
- guarantees an important contribution of minerals and trace elements
- without added appetite-enhancing substances

7. HI-CALCIUM GRIT (+ANIS)

- guarantees optimum digestion of grains
- provides minerals and trace elements
- no harmful micro-organisms
- treated at a temperature of over 200°C



Ek was gevra om as beoordelaar op te tree en so pak ons (Pieter, Graham, Antoinette en myself) die pad aan op Donderdagmiddag om vyfuur. Daar was duiwe vir Chris (Brandweer) wat hy, wanneer ons Bloemfontein bereik, êrens langs die N1 sou kom haal. So bereik ons Bloemfontein om vier uur die oggend en besluit terstond dat ons maar eerder die duiwe vir Brandweer sal neem. Maak hom en Elsabe in die bitter koue wakker en kuier oor koffie tot sesuur die oggend en het ons gekuier! Baie dankie julle twee vir 'n baie aangename kuier en julle gasvryheid. Hierna ry ons verder en bereik Sandstone so teen nege-uur. Na ons verblyf aan ons toegewys is, het ons eers verlore slaap ingehaal. Pieter was baie moeg want hy het die hele pad deur die nag bestuur.

Na 'n lekker stort is ons na die skoulokaal waar die manne die saal gereed gemaak het. Hierna is ons na die "eetsaal" waar 'n heerlike kaggelvuur ons verwelkom het en het ons na behore begin kuier.

Saterdagoggend het ek begin om die 132 duive te beoordeel. Hierdie, glo ek, was die room van die 2016 teel seisoen. Die wenners van die blou donkergeruit, blou gebalk, rooi geruit en rooi gebalk was op verskeie streekskoue die Grootkampioenduif. Oplaas moes ek besluit tussen die blou donkergeruite mannetjie en die rooigeruite mannetjie. Laasgenoemde se houding het hom laat wen. Die beste wyfie was die rooigeruit. Eersgenoemde was dan ook die kampioenduif op die skou.

Wat Sandstone - met die grootste werkende versameling treine en trekkers - betref, is dit moeilik om die ervaring weer te gee. Dit was werklik iets be-



SA's 2018!!
Benard van Zyl

Met die SA's wat vir ons lê en loer wil ek graag die volgende onder vertoners se aandag bring.

sonders. Dan is daar nog die versameling weermag voertuie, om nie te praat van die pragtige Afrikaner osse nie.

Aan Raymond, wat vir al die reëlings verantwoordelik was, 'n besondere dankie. Die kos was vyfster en die kok, Shorty, het homself oortref.

Hierdie was 'n wonderlike ervaring vir manne wat 'n passie vir die ras het. Bou so voort.

Pieter en Graham – baie dankie vir die tyd saam as reisgenote. Dit was voorwaar aangenaam.



Onthou asseblief om jou kompetisie duif van 2016 EN 2017 in te skryf. Die twee jare se duive gaan afsonderlik beoordeel word, dus, twee kompetisies wat van jaar afgehandel gaan word. Dit gaan die eerste keer wees dat ou duive in dié kompetisie te sien gaan wees!!

Die Beoordelaars Forum bied Dinsdagaand vir alle beoordelaars wat die SA's bywoon 'n simposium aan. Ons wil gesels oor 'n paar sake wat as "algemeenekennis" beskou word maar wat dalk in die agtergrond begin skuif. Ook 'n punt of twee om meer manne aan te moedig om vir van die minder gewilde rasse te toets!!

Die punte is as volg:

1. Skoureëls en skou voorbereiding
2. Voltooieng van Beoordelaarslyste
3. Hantering van Beoordelaars area
4. Beoordeel van Swaarrasse
5. Beoordeel van Gimpels
6. Beoordeel van Bodumtuimelaars, Birmingham rollers en Working Homers.

Ons begin Dinsdagaand 18:00 net na aandete. Al is daar tentatief tye aan die besprekings gekoppel sal ons buigbaar wees en aanpas soos nodig om, as dit nodig is, dinge goed deur te trap! 'n Breuk sal ook geneem word waar gepas. Kom gesels asseblief saam!!

Die laaste saak wat ek die aandag op wil vestig is dat die Beoordelaars Forum



Waar staan ons met Beoordelaars...
Benard van Zyl

Die eerste skou is skaars verby en raai waaroor praat ons.... BEOORDELAARS!!!!!! Ek wou eers sommer iets op die SASV se kennisgewing groepplaas maar kom ons hou die boekie ook lewendig!!

Na Johan Nel op die groep navraag ge doen het oor die Modena beoordelaar op die SA's, met 'n paar geldige opmerk

ing, het ek besluit om vir lede 'n kykie agter die skerms te gee. Kom ek gee so bietjie agtergrond:
1. Ons het 65 aktiewe beoordelaars op die boeke! 12 van hulle is ons Seniors.
2. Van die oorblywende 53 is daar 13 beoordelaars met 10 of meer sertifikate.
3. Van dié 13 is daar maar 7 wat 20 of meer serifikate het.

Hou ook ingedagte dat die meeste manne begin toets met die rasse wat hulle teel. So?? Dis mos hoe dit moet wees...want... soos ek al baie gehoor het, "JY KAN MOS NIE 'N RAS BEOORDEEL AS JY DIT NIE TEEL NIE!!" Dit meneer, beteken dat daai beoordelaar nie kan beoordeel op 'n skou nie, behalwe as hy daai ras of rasse by die huis los!!! So skielik is 70% of meer van die manne wat minder as 10 serifikate het, nie beskikbaar nie!!

Daar is 'n reël dat 'n beoordelaar nie meer as 130 duiwe op 'n skou moet beoordeel nie maar verkieslik 100 of minder. Spes. klubs het die voereg om op die Nasionaal 'n beoordelaar te nomineer vir die volgende SA's. Hier moet ek egter bysê dat die finale toewysing by die Beoordelaarsbeampte bly.

So, met al die bogenoemde ingedagte word daar eers geskakel met die ge

nomineerde manne om te hoor wie gaan wel SA's toe en wie is beskikbaar vir die ras/se wat hy/sy voor genomineer is. Dit gebeur dat ek die persoon soms verras met sy nominasie. Met die beskikbare manne as vondasie en met die vorige jaar se rasgetalle as verwysing word rassetoegeken en gepoog om so na as moontlik aan die spesklubs se voorkeure te bly. Gelukkig is daar heelwat klubs wat nie iemand nomineer nie wat eintlik my lewe makliker maak want nou kan ek rondskuif!

Dit raak soms nodig om manne te skakel en te hoor of hulle beplan om SA's toe te gaan en of hulle sal beoordeel. So na 'n klomp oproepe en baie rondskuif word die lys gefinaliseer. Nou word die manne skriftelik uitgenooi en gehoop dat almal by die SA's gaan opdaag! Baiemaal word daar Dinsdagaand voor beoordeling nog 'n paar lyste rondgeskuif!!

Dit is hoe ek dit doen en wat ek gesien gebeur het! Kostas aan lede word kortkort opgebring. Die Beoordelaars-beampte word nie vergoed vir sy tyd, oproepe of data nie. So hou dit bietjie ingedagte voor jy weer oor kostas kla.

Ek wil sommer iets sê oor die gedagte dat jy nie 'n ras kan beoordeel as jy ditnie self teel nie. Persoonlik dink ek dat die nie telende beoordelaar 'n belang- rieke rol speel in 'n ras. Miskien is die beoordelaar

nie so intens betrokke met 'n ras soos die een wat dit teel nie. Of is dalk nie so betrokke by wat NOU in die ras gebeur nie. MAAR DAAR IS 'N VOORDEEL IN DIT OOK. Ek gebruik sommer die American Showracer as voorbeeld. Meeste manne weet dat die ras die laaste 10 jaar redelik verander het ten opsigte van bekvorm en die plasing van die vrat. As ons nie beoordelaars gehad het wat NIE DIE RAS TEEL NIE sou ons waarskynlik wen duiwe gekry het met van die sterker bekke op 'n skou maar dalk met ander foute. Die nie telende beoordelaars het gesorgdat, deur die proses wat ons deur is, en tot 'n mate nog deurgaans, dat die beste American Showracers die ras gewen het en nie net die een met die sterkste bek nie!! Die manne het die standaard in sy geheel beoordeel en nie net ons knelpunte nie! Ons as klub het egter die plig gehad om die beoordelaars in te lig oor dit wat aan die gebeur was en te sorg dat hulle, soos ons as telers vorder, die duiwe met die regte bek begin kies as raswenner!

En dit is wat klubs en telers moet begin besef, VOOR JY DIE BEOORDELAAR BEGIN KRITISEER, WAT HET DIE KLUB EN JY AS TELER GEDOEN OM DIE BEOORDELAARS IN PAS TE HOU MET HOE JOU RAS SE VORDERINGS EN VERANDERINGS!!



***Mag ek bewaar word van:
die wysheid wat niks meer kan leer nie, die
wysbegeerte wat nie ruimte laat vir humor
nie en die vernaamheid wat nie na 'n kind
kan luister nie.***

Bankovs, Manie Fourie and Bertie Wessels Trophies/Trofees

Rules

1. The duration of the competitions will be from 1st July to 30th June.
 2. An informative/factual article written and researched by a member will earn 300 points. An informative article from another source send in by a member will earn 150 points.
 3. A letter from a member will receive 150 points.
 4. Regional news will be awarded 200 points.
 5. A report about a match meeting will earn 200 points.
 6. A Regional, Young bird, Agricultural, District or Speciality Club show and the Championship show will earn 1 point per 1 bird, exhibited plus 200 points if a report is send with.
 7. A good idea will earn 100 points.
 8. A region which increases its membership as explained in 1 above will receive 100 points for every additional member.
 9. For every R1 advert for The "Fancy Pigeon" a Region will receive 1 point towards the Bertie Wessels Trophy.
- NB Any member who obtain a R850 advert for the Magazine will earn free membership for the following year.**

Reëls

1. Die tydperk van die Kompetisies strek van 1ste Julie tot 30ste Junie.
 2. 'n Leersame/feitelike artikel deur 'n lid self geskryf en nagevors verdien 300 punte. 'n leersame artikel vanaf 'n ander bron wat net deur 'n lid ingestuur is verdien 150 punte.
 3. 'n Brief van 'n lid verdien 150 punte.
 4. Streeknuus verdien 200 punte.
 5. 'n Verslag oor 'n Duiwedag verdien 200 punte.
 6. Enige Streek-, Landbou-, Jongduif- Grasperk Spesialiteitsklubskou asook Kampioenskapskou sal 1 punt per duif vertoon ontvang plus 200 punte indien 'n verslag saamgestuur is.
 7. 'n Goeie idee sal 100 punte ontvang.
 8. 'n Streek wat sy ledetal verhoog soos in 1 hierbo uiteengesit sal 100 punte ontvang vir elke addisionele lid.
 9. Advertensiegeld wat 'n streek vir "Die Sierduif" insamel, sal 'n punt ontvang vir elke rand ingesamel ten opsigte van die Bertie Wessels trofee.
- NB 'n Lid wat R850 aan 'n advertensie vir Die Sierduif werf, sal vir die volgende jaar gratis lidmaatskap ontvang.**

Important information

Order from the Nat Ringmaster:

1. Book of Standards R200 each
2. SAFPA ties (Navy blue) R60 each
3. SAFPA Pocket badge (Navy blue) R35 each
4. SAFPA Area scroll (Navy blue) R30 each
5. SAFPA Honour scroll (Navy blue) R30 each
6. Metal Member & Judges scrolls R50 each
7. National pocket badges (Green) R40 each
8. National Honour scrolls (Green) R30 each
9. National Ties (Green) R120 each

**All prices excludes Postage contact
Robin Prince for correct postage**

Score board

Bankovs Shield

- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| 1. Eastern Region: | 2436 |
|--------------------|------|

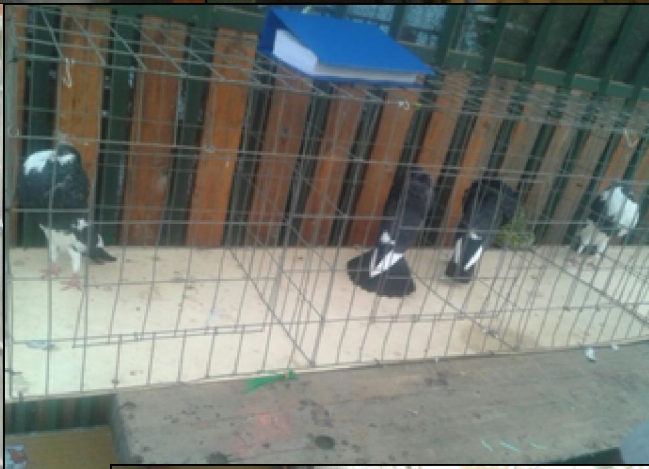
Manie Fourie Trophy

- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| 1. North-of-the-Vaal: | 2715 |
| 2. Northern Freestate: | 1560 |
| 3. KwaZulu-Natal: | 1406 |
| 4. Wester Cape: | 1251 |
| 5. Eastern Province: | 1111 |
| 6. Northern Cape: | 1000 |
| 7. Freestate: | 0850 |
| 8. Western Transvaal: | 0560 |
| 9. SW Districts: | 0535 |

Bertie Wessels Trophy

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| 1. KwaZulu-Natal | 0850 |
|------------------|------|

Noord Vrystaat Dwergieskou 2018



1. Frik Schoeman, Piet van Wyk en Chris de Bruin. 2. Piet van Wyk met die wenduiw. 3. Frilback van Lourens Muller. 4. Norwich Croppers. 5. Hendri Botha besig om te braai. 6. Die manne eet en gesels lekker.