

Die Sierduif *The Fancy Pigeon*

Januarie / January 2020



Neil Raw
member of
KwaZulu-Natal

Born: 11 December 1952

Died: 30 November 2019



Ken Garrod
member of
Western Cape

Born: 08 August 1938

Died: 09 December 2019

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Birthdays

J028 - Deon Bence	- 04-Feb
H055 - Tom Naudé	- 04-Feb
G043 - Johandri Swanepoel	- 05-Feb
G021 - Rodney Stevens	- 08-Feb
N008 - Riaan Oelofse	- 08-Feb
V008 - Sjaan Hamman	- 09-Feb
S002 - Pikket Coetzee	- 13-Feb
K039 - Gert Venter	- 13-Feb
N025 - Bruce Sandison	- 16-Feb
K019 - Jan Myburgh	- 18-Feb
W063 - Jan Swanepoel	- 19-Feb
K004 - Nic Hanekom	- 19-Feb
K003 - Robin Prince	- 24-Feb
B002 - Chanté van Staden	- 24-Feb
B008 - Hennie Bosman	- 27-Feb
W005 - Fourie Cronje	- 27-Feb
C003 - Danika du Preez	- 28-Feb

Ill members

Rubie Small wife of Awie Small (Easter Region)
Please keep her and her family in you prayers.

Deaths

Ken Garrod - Western Cape



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**National Editor
Cora Munnik**

Goeie dag vanuit 'n snikhete Kwazulu-Natal.

Ek hoop en vertrou dat almal 'n heerlike feesgety gehad het en dat die wat 'n ruskansie gehad het dit terdeë geniet het en dat al ons lede reg is om die jaar met geesdrif en groot ywer en krag aan te pak.

Ek weet almal sien met groot verwagting uit na die einde van die verveerseisoen want dan kan daar begin word met die sortering vir die skoue.

Een van my grootste vooruitsigte is om artikels of stories of enige iets te ontvang om in "Die Sierduif" te gebruik. Sonder julle samewerking is dit baie moeilik om elke maand vir julle iets te bied om te lees.

Ek verstaan dat daar lede was wat weer baie duive aan die dood afgestaan het soos At van Jaarsveld en Attie van Aswegen maar dat die vrektes darem opgehou het op 'n stadium. Lede moet asseblief nie vergeet om hulle duive teen Paramixo virus en ook maar teen die nuwe duive Newcastle siekte nie.

Hier by ons in die hokke het die duive darem sedert middel 2019 tot nou nog nie weer gevrek nie. Christo ent ons duive twee maal per jaar teen Paramixo virus en hy gee Coliprim oor die kos elke maand vir drie dae.

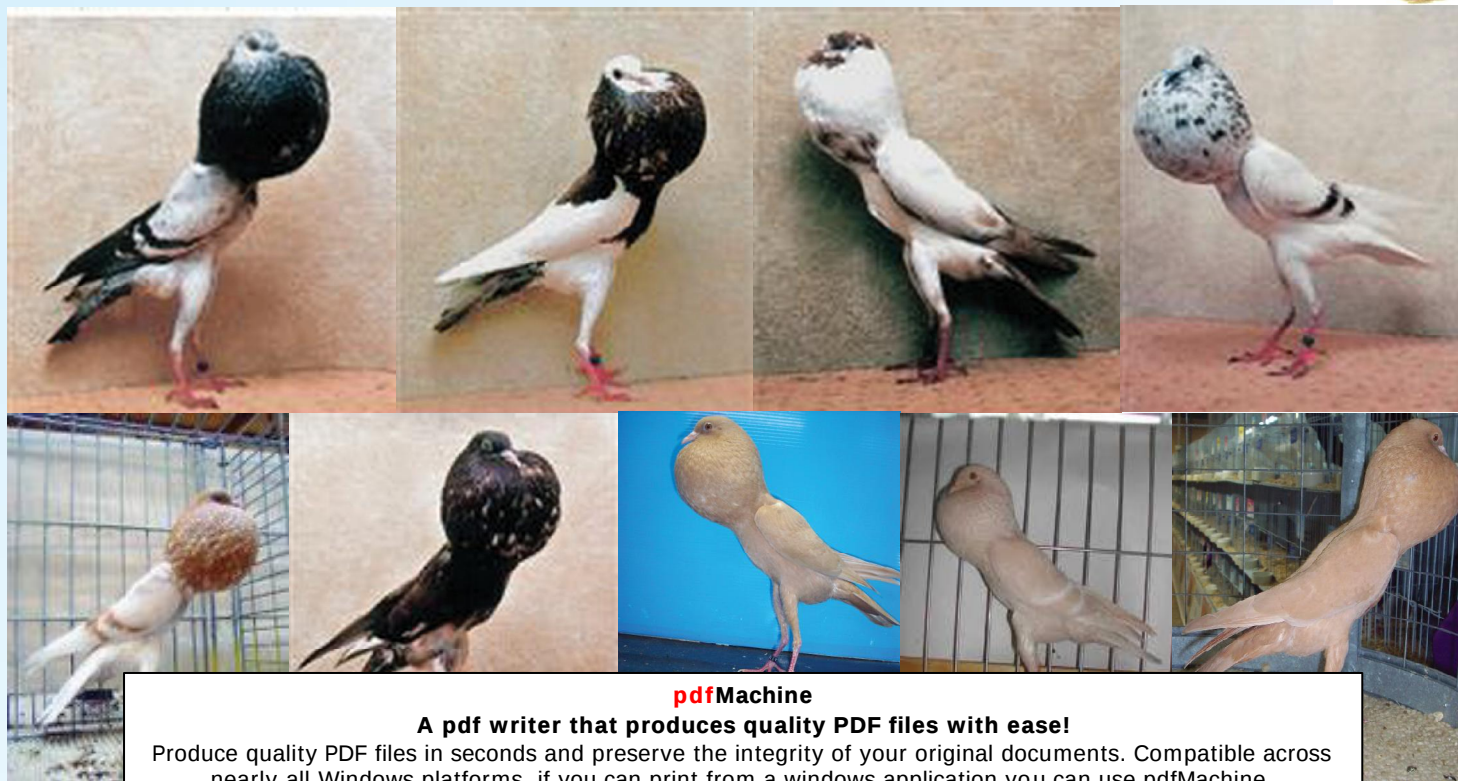
Ek het ook darem uit 'n paar oorde gehoor dat daar heelwat babas geteel is en hier by ons was ons darem ook gelukkig om so 'n klompie te teel maar dis nou te warm so Christo het begin opbreek so dat die duive kan verveer.

Ek sal graag wil hoor hoe die teelseisoen gegaan het vir die ander lede, so laat weet asseblief dan kan ek dit in die volgende Sieduif plaas. Ek is seker daar is ander lede wat belangstel in hoe dit met ander lede se duive gaan.

Ek hoop regtig dat 2020 vir almal 'n goeie jaar gaan wees en dat die kampioene op die skoue sal uitkom. Dit is mos hoekom ons duive teel om te probeer om daai een duif te teel wat almal wat hom/haar sien sal laat "wow" maar dis mooi. So vasbyt en kry julle duive reg vir die skouseisoen wat voorlê.

Ons het darem verlede jaar baie van ons ouer lede aan die dood afgestaan en wil ek hierdeur net aan al die vriende en families sterkte toewens en simpatie met die groot verlies wat julle gely het.

Groete van my en Christo.



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Ter nagedagtenis aan wyle Neil Raw

Christo Munnik

Ek het Neil Raw in die middel 90's ontmoet toe ons van Noord Vrystaat af elke jaar 'n klomp duive bymekaar gemaak het om by die KwaZulu-Natal streekskou te gaan skou. Ons het soort van dadelik met mekaar vriende geword en was redelike naby vriende al die jare gewees.

Neil het 'n baie groot hart gehad om altyd nog vriende te maak en ook spreekwoordelik was sy hart baie klein as dit gaan om ander mense te help in die lewe. Neil het veral altyd jong mense gehelp wat enige iets met diere te doen het. Hy het baie jong lede aan Sierduive bekend gestel en hulle ook baie geleer van die skou en teel van duive.

Neil was ook groot in die skou van beeste, hy het op sy tyd ook goeie polo cross gespeel.

Ek sal nooit die gasvryheid vergeet wat hy openbaar het as daar geskou word in Natal nie en later die Saterdag-aand die 'party' voortsit by sy huis nie. Baie aande het ek saam met Neil en Angie in die huis geslaap die naweek van die skou. Twee wonderlike mense.

Ek het eers verlede jaar uitgevind dat ek en Neil saam ons weermag opleiding gedoen het in Ladysmith. Toe ek en Cora besluit het om see toe te trek was Neil die eerste een wat gesê het as daar iets is wat hy mee kan help moet ek praat. Hy het my toe twee keer 'n bakkie en sleepwa geleen om my trek te ry en die tweede keer wat ek gery het was ek en Harry in 'n lelike ongeluk met 'n trok, net duskan Van Reenenspas, betrokke en Neil het nie 'n woord gesê nie wou net weet of ons ok is nie uitgevra oor die voertuig nie. Dit was die tipe mens wat hy was. Hy het ook nooit weer 'n woord gerep oor die bakkie en sleepwa wat afgeskryf was nie.

Neil het oor die jare baie duive en baie rasse duive aangehou en daar was baie goeie kwaliteit ook gewees. Hy het elke jaar tydens die Royal Skou in Pietermaritzburg 'n duive uitstalling van so 400 duive, van al die KZN lede, gehou en al die duive is tydens die drie of vier dae verkoop aan belangstellendes. So het hy gehelp dat lede van hulle oortollige duive ontslae raak en ook ander mense, waarvan heelparty dan ook by die SASV aangesluit het, gehelp om duive te bekom.

Neil was natuurlik ook lid van die ander Sierduifklub naamlik die NFPA en was ook lid van SANPO gewees en hulle het aan Neil sy Springbokkleure toegeken vir wat hy vir die duive in sy tyd gedoen het.

Neil sal deur honderde mense gemis word waar hy ook al betrokke was met net so baie dinge. Hy het my altyd "Mannik" genoem so vergun my die geleentheid om te sê Neil Raw, Groot Leeu van Natal, "Mannik" greets you and will miss you for as long as I may live my friend. Rest in peace my friend.



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Die Tien gebooe van 'n Teler

Marleen Esterhuizen

Ek is al 10 jaar met die duiwe deurmekaar en oor die tydperk het ek baie geleer en ek leer nog steeds. Soms leer jy gouer, soms stamp jy eers jou kop 'n paar keer voordat jy die les leer. Skouresultate is die barometer wat jou sukses aandui. As ek vining

tien wenke moet gee sal ek volstaan by-

1. Volharding en geduld. Sukses kom nie oornag nie.
2. Hou altyd in gedagte hoe 'n goeie verteenwoordiger van jou ras moet lyk.
3. Dink en beplan voor en tydens die broeiseisoen.
4. Toets verskillende duiwe bymekaar.
5. Moenie met net een paar duiwe 'n stoet probeer bou nie.
6. Teel jou eie wenner. Moenie wenners probeer koop nie.
7. Skou gereeld.
8. Gee die jonges 'n kans om te ontwikkel.
9. Vat soms 'n kans, dalk werk dit.
10. Gun 'n ander persoon ook sukses.

Die belangrikste wenk het ek met opset nie genoem nie. "Geniet jou stokperdjie anders is dit nie die moeite werd nie."

Duiwe groete



Mookee dag: 9 Januarie 2020

Ds. Hennie Hattingh

Op 9 Januarie 2020 het vyf lede van die Mookee-klub 'n baie aangename en leersame Mookee-dag bygewoon aan huis van ds Hennie en Rone Hattingh in Parys. 37 Mookies is beprek en klem met hierdie Mookee-dag is veral gelê op die kop en die stert van die Mookee. Reëlins is ook getref vir die komende SA's soos aanwys van die "stewards" en

algemene reëlins. Die dag is afgesluit met 'n heerlike braai en al die lede teenwoordig was daarvan oortuig dat die hou van sulke dae baie sinvol is en dat ons dit vorentoe baie graag weer sal wil doen.



Op die foto staan Johan de Kok, Ds Hennie Hattingh, Nardus Marais en Ruben Kitching



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**(EE)
TRIGANINO
MODENESE**

*Submitted by Jan
Lombard*

Origins:

Ancient pigeon breed mainly bred in the cities of Modena and Reggio Emilia. During the late 1800s, it was known abroad by the name of "Modena, Triganica or Triganina pigeon". It played a role in the development of the other Modena breeds. At the beginning of the 1900s, it was still used for a typical kit flying game. Later it became a fancy breed renowned for its many colourations. Many of these colours, are called with dialectal names stemming from the culture and traditions of the city of Modena. I.D.S.: Italy.

Overall impression:

It is small in size, slim with a rounded body shape,

legs of medium length and slightly bent at the hock. The body is held horizontally, the length of the body is equal or slightly shorter than the overall height. The tail is carried slightly high to create the little boat effect (barchetto). Sexual dimorphism between male and female must be evident. Colour and pattern are of crucial importance. Bred in many colouration varieties, colours are bright and patterns well defined. It is elegant, with a lively temperament.

Characteristics of the breed:

Head: plain headed, rounded, forehead slightly inclining, forming an obtuse angle with the beak.

Eyes: medium sized sparkling eyes, with a bright orange-red iris, usually less intense in brown and diluted colours. In Gazzi magnani slightly broken eyes are a minor fault.

Eye ceres: smooth, not too thin, formed by one, maximum two ring of a light flesh colour.

Beak: strong, of medium length, colours according to feathers colour.

Wattles: flat, fine in texture, small and powered white.



**South African Blower Club
Suid-Afrikaanse Blaasduif Klub
Established *** 1988 *** Gestig**

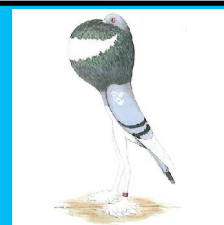
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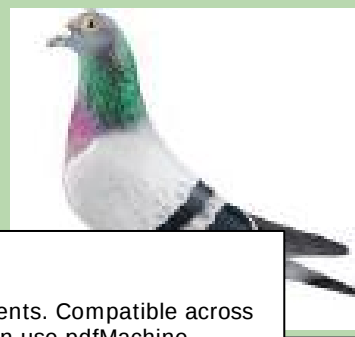
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Neck: elegant, larger at the base and brought out of body, with reduction towards the head. Throat hollow with no signs of a dewlap.

Breast: broad, in side view well rounded without interruptions.

Back: horizontal, broad and short.

Wings: broad wing shield; to be carried tight at the body and smooth on back and rump. Primaries are firmly closed with no crossing, carried on the tail without reaching its end (around 1 cm from the tail end).

Tail: narrow, short and well closed (not wider than two feathers), carried slightly raised.

Legs: of medium length, slightly bent at the hocks; the lower legs are well visible, the feet are unfeathered and of an intense red colour. The colour of toe nails corresponds to the colour of the beak, except for almonds, where it may be of a different colour. The sole of the foot should be well adherent to the ground.

Feathers: close, smooth and tight.

Markings: for each colouration, there are two main markings: Schietti and Gazzi. The body of Schietti is all coloured, with the exception of self white. The Gazzi have the head marking, wings and tail, including the upper tail coverts and ventral wedge are coloured, all other parts are white. The head marking comprises the bib, which covers a part of the throat and the head. When the beak is pressed down on the throat, it should make an even circle all around the head and the coloured area should not extend beyond the tip of the beak. On the head, the colour ends at the back of the skull.

Wing patterns and other wing traits: the shield always shows a pattern with or without an additional wing trait.

Patterns: the permitted patterns are: bars, check and T-check/Dark check (shield). The colour of the

pattern can only be red, yellow or white. A black pattern is permitted only in the blue with bars and chequered. In self-colours and in other colours directly derived from them, the pattern does not appear. The edge of the pattern in barred and checked pigeons, when it is present it has to be thin.

Bars: broads, well defined, no third bar.

Check, spangle (quadrinato): the coloured triangular spots should be evenly distributed in a chequered like pattern.

T-pattern / Dark pattern (shield - spalla): the visible portion of the wing coverts should be completely coloured in red, yellow or white. In white shielded Triganini, it is possible to see through coverts the texture of the rachides. The T-pattern showing a small arrow-shaped marking to the feather's edge, are only appreciated in magnani varieties. Finch markings and the yellow or reddish shades on the head are a minor fault in all colourations, excluding finch varieties in which they are required.

Other wing traits: they can be added to the pattern and they contribute to the formations of new colouring.

Pseudo-chequered or sooty (bissonato): individual wing shield feathers are darkly marked with an elliptical shaped spot at their central portion. This spot has usually the same colour as the tail band in brown and blue series, but sometimes it turns the same colour as the wing pattern. In dominant-red or dominant-yellow pigeons, it could be of a different shade.

Laced (rospato): the lacing design is a coloured edging to the feathers. The wing shield, including the bar's site, should be basically of the same colour as the ground and over it, it shows a well defined, regularly distributed red, yellow or white lacing. When the lacing is very small and a little dot appears on the edge, it is called dotted (puntato) instead of laced.

Marbled (fioccato-marmorizzato): the lacing is

Jaco Fick - B080 Breed with:

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substituted by a red, yellow or white irregular marbling all over the wing coverts, including the site of the bars.

Triangular lacing (Rospato del prete): unique trait, not yet seen in other breeds, in which the lacing is made by a coloured, triangular shaped edging to the wing coverts.

Bars and triangular red, yellow or white lacing (Triganatura): very rare colour, it shows a barred wing shield and triangular lacing at the same time. Lacing, dots, marbling, triangular lacing, bars and triangular red, yellow or white lacing are shown only in spread colours, mainly in blacks and duns.

Finch type (uccello): white shielded colours in which the white colour of the flight feathers is very pronounced and ends at the feather tip with a broad finch marking. The head is usually partially and slightly coloured with a reddish or yellowish shade.

Ancillary traits: they decorate the feathers and they increase the value of the pigeon that has them.

Ink spots: characteristic of dominant red and yellow males and qualmonds. They are more appreciated if small and fine in shape and dimension, like a pencil mark. They should be regularly distributed all over the body. With age, they tend to become larger and to mimic magnani large flakes and breaks. These are told to be magnani-like colours.

Patch: a mark of various shapes, normally found in magnani and qualmonds. It should be as large as possible and located on the wing shield. The colour of the patch should contrast with the underlying colouring. If it is located in a site other than the wing shield or if there is a patch of a similar colour on both wings, it loses its value. On the other hand, a patch to both shields is of great value if differing in colour. If the patch affects the bars site, the bars can change drastically in colour. When the patch covers a large portion of the body, the colouring is called mosaic (scherzo).

Colours classification, list and features

All colours should be rich and shiny. A particular shade is usually selected in between the others of the same colour type and the use of traditional colour names is preferred. They are classified into different categories:

Simple colours: they are the result of the combination between a basic colour, such as blue (bigio), brown (pietra chiara, brown based), ash-red (monaro) or their dilutions: silver (pietra chiara, blue based), khaki (pietra gialla) and cream (monaro di giallo), and the patterns allowed in this breed (bars, check and dark/T-check). The main feature of simple colours is the cleanness of ground colour, the tail band (dominant-reds and dominant-yellows can make an exception). The flight and sometimes the tail feathers show well marked traces of red, yellow or white, depending on pattern colour. A Shiny and clear wing shield is necessary to get a well-marked contrast with the pattern and the tail band. Blue (bigio) with red, yellow, white or black bars; blue red, yellow or black check, white spangled blue; blue with red (covro), yellow or white shield. Silver (pietra chiara) with yellow or white bars; silver yellow check, white spangled silver; silver with yellow (dorato) or white shield. Brown with red or white bars; brown red check, white spangled brown; brown with red (pietra rossa) or white shield; khaki (pietra gialla) with yellow or white bars; khaki yellow check, white spangled khaki; khaki with yellow or white shield. Ash-red (monaro del grano) with red or white bars; ash-red with red check, white spangled ashred; ash-red with red (monaro sanguigno) or white shield. Cream (monaro di giallo) with yellow or white bars, cream yellow check, white spangled cream yellow, cream with yellow or white shield.

Complex colours: they are simple colours influenced by some modifying factors. The modifications made may have an appreciable effect, but the final result always has a correlation with the simple colour from which it comes. The main modifying factors involved are: sooty (pseudo-chequered), the traits responsible for the finch-marking effect

MODENESERKLUB VAN S.A.

President: Jan Lombard - 083 274 1014

Sekretaris/Tesourier: Wim van Rensburg - 084 504 2928

DIE PERFЕКTE RAS:

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(both included in "other wing traits"), ember and some darkening factors such as dirty. The sooty effect should be evident and well contrasting with the shield's underground colour, furthermore, the colour of the bar should well continue to the primary feathers. Some sooty colouration has been classified with a specific name using the local dialectal language: the blue sooty is called "biscione"; the silver sooty, "smagliato". The blue ember is called "brodoceci" and so on. Embers and the darkening factors affect the whole body, not just a part of it like sooty and finch markings do. Blue pseudo-chequered with red, yellow or white bars; silver pseudo-chequered with yellow or white bars. Brown pseudochequered with red or white bars; Khaki pseudo-chequered with yellow or white bars; ash-red pseudo-chequered (strawberry) with red or white bars; cream pseudo-chequered with yellow or white bars. Dark mealy (monaro di fegato) with red or white bars; dark mealy red chequered, white spangled dark mealy; dark mealy with red or white shield. Dark mealy pseudo-chequered with red or white bars. Blue ember with red or white bars; blue ember red chequered, white spangled ember; blue ember with red or white shield. Silver ember with yellow or white bars; silver ember yellow chequered, white spangled silver ember; silver ember with yellow or white shield. Blue finch type; silver finch type.

Solid colours: all colours listed above are affected by the gene spread (S) or/and recessive red (e). The main features of this group is the uniformity of the ground colour; an exception is made for the pattern and the other wing traits site. Ink spots are permitted in dominant red or yellow colouring. The flight and the tail feathers, in contrast to what happen in simple colours, don't show traces of red, yellow or white. In case they show them, it is considered a minor fault. All solid colouring should be very intense, but dominant-reds could have a lighter colour compared to the simple and complex colours from which they come from. If no pattern or other wing traits are shown, the whole body is

of one colour; that's the case for the self-colouring. Light shading to the outermost tail feathers, particularly in self-coloured Triganini, is a fault. Self-black; black with red, yellow or white bars, black with red or yellow check, white spangled black; black with red, yellow or white shield; black with red bars and triangular lacing (trigano); black with red, yellow or white lacing (rospato) or dotted (puntato) shield; black with red, yellow or white marbled (fioccato-marmorizzato) shield, black with red triangular lacing (rospato del prete); black finch type (uccello). Self-dun (pietra scura), dun with yellow or white bars; dun with yellow check, white spangled dun; dun with yellow or white shield. Dun with yellow bars and triangular lacing; dun with yellow or white lacing or dotted shield; dun with yellow or white marbled shield, dun with yellow triangular lacing (dun rospato delprete); dun finch type. Self-brown (giuggiola); spread-brown with red or white bars, spread-brown with red check, white spangled spread-brown; spread-brown with red or white shield; spread-brown with red or white lacing or dotted; spread brown with red or white marbled shield. Solid-khaki (paglierino), spread-khaki with yellow or white bars, spread-khaki with yellow check, white spangled spread-khaki; spread-khaki with yellow or white shield. Spread ash-red (monaro cenerino) with red or white bars; spread ash-red with red check, white spangled spread ash-red, spread ash-red with red or white shield. Spread dark ash-red (monaro di magone) with red or white bars; spread dark ash-red with red check, white spangled spread dark ash-red, spread dark ash-red with red or white shield. Spread cream (pietra bianca) with yellow or white bars, spread cream with yellow check, white spangled spread cream, spread cream with yellow or white shield. Selfred o recessive red (sauro); recessive red with white bars; recessive red with white shield; self-yellow or recessive yellow (caldano); recessive yellow with white bars; recessive yellow with white shield. Self-white (only Schietti phenotype; with orange-red eyes, light beak and claws).



Chris de Bruin
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Magnani and qualmond colouring: they include all colours listed into the previous groups affected by the magnani or qualmond genes (excluding self-white, blue with black bars and check).

1) Magnani: the classification of magnani colourations is usually made by adding the word “magnani” to the name of the colour influenced by this gene; e.g. in case of a blue with red bars, the magnani of this colour is called blue magnani with red bars. The magnani showing two different base colours (including their dilutions and spread variants) at the same time (e.g. blue and brown or silver and khaki) are called varicoloured magnani. The name of a varicoloured magnani is made by listing the base colours involved and by adding the word magnani. E.g. if the base colours shown are black and spread brown, and if the spread brown is the predominant colour, it is called “spread brown/black magnani”. Varicoloured magnani can be just males. The flecking should be irregular in shape and colour, but it should be evenly distributed to all feathers. Between two magnani of the same quality, if one of the two shows a large patch to the shield, this acquires more value than the one without it. Ground colours: the magnani flecking is always surrounded by a ground colour. The most common and appreciated it's the whitish ground colour. This ground colour is often not indicated in the name of magnani colourations.

Other possible ground colours are: red-orange, dark grey, light grey and beige. All ground colours are generally shaded. In these cases the ground colour is specified in the name, e.g. “black magnani with light-grey ground colour”.

2) Qualmonds: for the name of the colours of this sub-group the same rules found in magnani are used but instead of the word “magnani” we use “qualmond”. Many qualmonds received a specific dialectal name: the blue qualmond is “sgurafosso”, the silver qualmond is “penna furba”, the black qualmond is “solfanino” and the dun qualmond is “pietra marmo”. A darker variety of dun qualmond is called “pietra marmo antico” (dun qualmond ancient type). Qualmond colours are better valued if they don't have the bronzing effect on the head and neck. Ink spots and flecks (in females too) increase the general value of the colouring. The colour should be uniformly affected by the effect of the qualmond gene.

black chequered and self white are excluded) affected by the gene grizzle. The classification of grizzle colours is made by adding the word “grizzle” (zarzano) to the name of the colour influenced by this gene. E.g. a blue with red bars become a blue grizzle with red bars. Some grizzle has a specific dialectal name: the black grizzle with red lacing and the black grizzle with red triangular lacing are called “zarzano di rospo”, if the grizzling effect is mild it is called just “rospo” (each covert feather of the wing should show the red, whitish (grizzling) and black (ground) colour. The black grizzle with white shield is called “zarzano di rospo argentino”, if the grizzling effect is mild, it is called just “rospo argentino” (the wing ground colour is mainly whitish infiltrated with a peppery black colour). The last two colourations should have a slight reddish-yellow tinge on the wing shield. Dun varieties of these colours also exist. The grizzling effect should be homogeneously distributed to all the feathers (an exception is made for the rospo and rospo argentino colours in which flight and tail feathers are less affected by the grizzle gene).

Indigo colours: group of colours affected by the indigo gene. Andalusian, andalusian with red, yellow or white bars, andalusian red, yellow chequered, white spangled andalusian, andalusian with red, yellow or white shield.

Serious faults:

Body too large, long, weak in frame. Inclined position. Wedge-shaped, long, or low carried tail. Too low posture, legs too long, too short, straight or too bent. Wings carried next to or below the tail, crossed or not carried tight to the body. Marking faults: coloured feathers in the white plumage of Gazzi. White feathers in Schietti and in coloured plumage of Gazzi, especially in flight and tail feathers. Major colour or pattern faults. Too dull colours. Flat head, elongated back of the head, forehead too flat or high. Long beak, too thin. Horn or dark beak colour in recessive red or yellow, stripped beak in all feather colours apart from magnani, embers and grizzles. Pearl eyes, bull and broken eyes. Too fine eye ceres, red or darkgrey in colour. Loose or rough feathers, splitting plumage below the throat and on the breast.

Evaluation scheme: overall impression – shape, carriage and position – marking, colour and patterns - head and beak - eyes.

**Grizzle
colours**

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Bankovs, Manie Fourie and Bertie Wessels Trophies/Trofees

Rules

1. The duration of the competitions will be from the 1st of July to the 30th of 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 match meeting report 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 areport 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 full page advert for the Magazine will earn free membership for the following year.

Important information

Order from the National 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 National Ringmaster Mr. Robin Prince for correct postage

Reëls

1. Die tydperk van die Kompetisies strek van die 1ste Julie tot die 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/lid vir "Die Sierduif" insamel, sal 'n punt ontvang vir elke rand ingesamel ten opsigte van die Bertie Wessels trofee.
- NB 'n Lid wat 'n R850 volblad advertensie vir Die Sierduif werf, sal vir die volgende jaar gratis lidmaatskap ontvang.**

Score board

Bank OFS Shield

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1. North-of-the-Vaal: | 2342 |
|-----------------------|------|

Manie Fourie Trophy

- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| 1. Western Transvaal: | 2336 |
| 2. KwaZulu-Natal: | 1100 |
| 3. Northern Freestate: | 990 |
| 4. Eastern Province: | 850 |
| 5. Eastern Region: | 450 |
| 6. Northern Cape: | 400 |
| 7. Freestate: | 0 |
| 8. Western Cape: | 0 |
| 9. SW Districts: | 0 |

Om te weet hoe die punte vir die twee trofees toegeken word lees punte 1 tot 8 van die reëls bo-aan die kolom. Die streek met die meeste punte wen die BANKOVs skild en die tweede beste streek wen die Manie Fourie trofee./To know how the points are allocated for the two trophies read the rules from 1 to 8 in the column above. The best Region win the BankOFS Shield and the second best Region win the Manie Fourie trophy.

Bertie Wessels Trophy

- | | |
|-------------|-----|
| 1. Weskaap: | 850 |
|-------------|-----|

Die Bertie Wessels Trofee se punte gaan oorspronklik na die Wes-les

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