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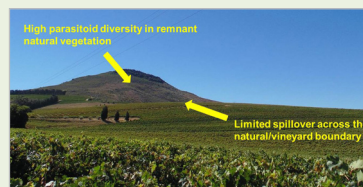


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UNIVERSITEIT
STELLENBOSCH
UNIVERSITY

AGRI SCIENCES WETENSKAPPE

SU's agriculture and forestry experts the most influential in SA

For studies in agriculture and forestry Stellenbosch University (SU) ranks as the most sought after and influential institution in South Africa and is also considered one of the world's elite institutions in ten of 36 subjects which featured in the authoritative annual QS World University Rankings by Subject for 2015. Moreover it was rated amongst the top 100 institutions worldwide in these fields.

The aforementioned ranking serves as a useful guide for prospective international students. It indicates which universities are the most sought after and influential in specific fields of study. Institutions are judged on their academic reputation, how highly regarded they are by employers and their research impact.

Prof Danie Brink, acting Dean of Agri-Sciences, says the results indicate the quality and applicability of the research undertaken in the Faculty. He expressed his heartfelt thanks to staff, co-workers, industry partners and postgraduate students for their contributions to making SU a leader in agricultural research.

Said Brink: "We wish to be increasingly involved in agricultural endeavours, both in South Africa and Africa as a whole. Through our research and training we wish to contribute to the development of applicable technology, human resources and policy, in order to unlock

the available potential in a sustainable manner for the benefit of society."

Most studies and research in agriculture at SU are conducted within the eleven departments of the Faculty of AgriSciences. The Department of Forest and Wood Science is the only tertiary institution in South Africa to offer both graduate and postgraduate courses in wood product sciences, forestry and natural resource management. It attracts many postgraduate students from other African countries.

Dr Pierre Ackermann, chairperson of Forest and Wood Sciences, says the Department's success is due to the fact that activities are focused on the full value chain within forest and wood sciences, and not merely parts thereof. He added: "The Department is also in the unique position to effectively service forestry and processing



industries locally and in the rest of Africa. This is done through capacity development programmes and research conducted by a small but talented team of lecturers and researchers. Our continued cooperation with European and North American institutions further underlines the Department's credibility."

Apart from Stellenbosch, six other South African universities (UCT, Wits, Tuks, UKZN, Rhodes and UJ) participated in the latest QS ranking. SU consistently appears in the top five positions nationally. It scored top honours in Agriculture and Forestry; second in Biological Sciences, Chemistry and Mathematics, third in Medicine, Environmental Sciences, Development Studies and Geography and fourth in English Language and Literature, as well as Law.

Noordhoek se nuwe unieke kewer na US-entomoloog vernoem



'n Nuwe én baie unieke soort kewer, wat in Noordhoek naby Kaapstad ontdek is, is vernoem na dr James Pryke, 'n entomoloog in die Fakulteit AgriWetenskappe.

"Ek het voorwaar nie verwag dat dit na my vernoem sou word nie. Ek is verheug daaroor, dis 'n groot eer," sê Pryke, dosent in Landskapsekologie, Bewaringsbeplanning en Metabevolkingdinamika in die Departement Bewaringsekologie en Entomologie.

Hy is onlangs van die naamgewing in kennis gestel deur dr David Bilton, 'n waterbioloog van Plymouth Universiteit in Brittanje wat die identifikasieproses van die kewer as 'n nuwe spesie gelei het. Die nuus daaroor is in die wetenskaptydskrif, *Systematic Entomology* gepubliseer.

Al is hy vernoem, is Pryke nie die man wat die kewer eerste ontdek het nie. Voorbeelde daarvan is reeds in 1954 op die Kaapse Vlakte versamel en toe in die Natural History Museum in Londen bewaar.

Nadat Pryke sy insekmonsters aan Bilton vir identifikasie gestuur het, is die oorspronklike versameling weer in Londen opgediep om te help met die uitkenningproses. Hy het Pryke se kewers deeglik ondersoek en dit toe geïdentifiseer as inderdaad 'n nuwe spesie.

Die kewer is 8 tot 10 mm groot. Die insek se voetlengte, rugskilde, geslagsdele en grootte is so eiesoortig dat dit in 'n unieke kategorie val en dus in 'n nuwe genus geplaas is. Volgens 'n mediaverklaring van Plymouth-universiteit kom die kewer se naaste familieleden rondom die Middellandse See en in Nieu-Guinee voor.

Deur die bestudering van 'n kombinasie van morfologiese (of strukturele) en molekulêre eienskappe het Bilton bepaal dat die kewer uiters uniek is. Daarbenewens verteenwoordig dit 'n

bedreigde lid van die wêreld se fauna.

Bilton sê die kewer is 'n ware evolusionêre oorblyfsel wat slegs in 'n baie klein gebied naby Kaapstad oorleef het. Dit is moontlik danksy die feit dat die streek 'n relatief bestendige klimaat oor die afgelope aantal miljoen jaar geniet het.

"*Capelatus* is egter vandag uiters skaars. Ons is inderwaarheid slegs bewus van hierdie een bevolking wat gelukkig binne die Tafelberg Nasionale Park geleë is," het Bilton gesê.

Bilton en 'n aantal van Pryke se studente het al tevergeefs oral in die Kaapse Skiereiland, dele van die Weskus en die suidelike kuslyn vir nog tekens van dié kewer gesoek, maar Pryke sê hulle het egter nog nie 'n tweede bevolking ontdek nie.

Die studie in *Systematic Entomology* dui daarop dat *Capelatus prykei* weens sy beperkte voor-



Dr James Pryke Foto: Paul Grant
Links bo: *Capelatus prykei*.
Foto: David Bilton/Plymouth Universiteit

koms hoogs bedreig is. Dit verg dus onmiddellike optrede deur bewaringsliggame om dit verder te beskerm. Die kewer sal bes moontlik as krities bedreig geklassifiseer word – die mees bedreigde status wat aan 'n spesie toegeken kan word wat nog in die natuur voorkom.

- Vir die volledige mediaverklaring van Plymouth Universiteit, besoek: <https://www.plymouth.ac.uk/news/new-species-of-diving-beetle-living-in-isolation-in-africa>

Net die beste is goed genoeg vir die US se Fakulteit AgriWetenskappe

Die getal aansoeke vir studie in die Fakulteit AgriWetenskappe styg sedert 2011 jaarliks met 41%. Belangstelling groei sterk onder groot dele van die Suid-Afrikaanse bevolking. Maar, die Fakulteit is egter klein en kan net 'n maksimum van 340 nuwelingstudente in ses breë studieveldde akkommodeer. Sowat 80 van dié studente loop die BAgric-program aan die Landboukollege Elsenburg. Tans is daar 1 337 voorgraadse en 477 nagraadse studente ingeskryf.



Vir die vooruitgang van die Suid-Afrikaanse landbou- en voedselsektor is dit belangrik dat die beste studente toegelaat word om hier te studeer. Monika Basson (foto links), wat die Fakulteit se inisiatiewe rondom studentewerwing bestuur, vertel meer oor die strategie wat gevolg word:

Hoe word werwingspogings benader?

Die heel belangrikste is dat ons gehaltestudente werf, wat nie net uiteindelik hulle grade suksesvol sal behaal nie, maar ook 'n blywende impak sal kan hê op die landbou-, voedsel- en omgewingsektore waarin hulle eendag werksaam is.

Waarom is toelatingsvereistes vir studie in die Fakulteit sedert 2016 verhoog?

Dis baie belangrik dat studente 'n regverdigde kans gegun word om hulle graad te kan verwerf. Navorsing dui daarop dat studente wat minder as 60% in matriek behaal, werklik sukkel, en veral waar hulle ook minder vir Wiskunde gekry het. Hulle verander dikwels van kursus, bly heelwat langer op universiteit en hul graderingskoerse is uiters laag. Dit sou eenvoudig demoraliserend en onregverdig wees om voornemende studente in te neem wat heel moontlik nie akademies die mas sal opkom nie.

What are the new 2016 admission requirements?

Firstly the basic SU admission requirements have to be met which means a National Senior Certificate (NSC) as certified by Umalusi for acceptance to a bachelor's degree programme; Prospective students also need at least a 60% average (excluding Life Orientation) and 60% in Mathematics, and must have passed Physical Sciences. Some courses require an even higher Mathematics pass rate. Students also have to write the National Benchmark Tests (NBTs).

Wat is die grootste uitdaging in jou werk?

Dis seker om verby mense se gebruikelike persepsie oor die landbou te kom. Hulle besef nie

noodwendig dat daar meer beroepe moontlik is as net dié van boer wees nie. Leerders wil dikwels medies swot omdat hulle mense wil gesond maak, maar sou plantpatologie kon oorweeg om met plantsiektes te werk. Studente wat Ingenieurswese wil studeer, kan die Hout-en Houtprodukt-kunde-program oorweeg wat uit 50% ingenieursvakke bestaan. Voedselwetenskaplikes doen baie interessante én praktiese werk om nuwe smaak-sensasies en -kombinasies te ontwikkel, terwyl diegene met 'n kop vir syfers en ekonomie gespesialiseerd op landbou-ekonomie kan fokus.

What recruitment initiatives are undertaken?

Thanks to the support and participation of all our departments the Faculty always makes a good impression at the University's Open Day which takes place in 2016 on 27 February. For the past four years we have partnered with the Produce Marketing Association (PMA) to present the Agri-Foods Expo and Teachers' Day on campus. Learners, students and teachers can chat to representatives of businesses and research institutions about career opportunities, bursaries and opportunities right throughout the fresh fruit and vegetable industry value chain. We also participate in recruitment and marketing endeavours by the SU Centre for Student Recruitment. For the past three years the Faculty has also presented an AgriSciences@Maties programme for high school learners during the June holidays.

May parents contact you for advice regarding their childrens' careers?

Yes, of course! I also visit schools by invitation

whenever possible. Contact me on 021 808 2978 or at mh@sun.ac.za

Vertel bietjie meer oor julle projek vir hoërskoolleerders in die Robertson-omgewing?

Dit word sedert 2010 gedryf danksy die ondersteuning van die Graham en Rhona Beck Foundation. Aanvanklik het ons Graad 11's uit die streek betrek, maar wil dit ook vanjaar na jonger hoërskoolleerders uitbrei. Hulle ontvang gratis psigometriese assessering om hul te help met die keuse van beroepskeuses en ontvang ook blootstelling aan die breër agrisektore. Hulle besoek byvoorbeeld plaaslike agribesighede en -inisiatiewe, soos Fruit Fly Africa (om hulle onder meer te leer oor die uitdagings wat vrugteboere ervaar) en die Kaapse Varsprodukte (om hulle die impak van logistiek en produksie te wys). Nie net verander ons die persepsie wat dié leerders het oor die landbou nie, maar werf ons ook sodoende top studente vir die Fakulteit.

Are these outreach projects only focused on schools?

Definitely not! We assist our current students as far as possible in obtaining financial support and we offer guidance to businesses in their quest to find the right person to fit into their work environment. During the July holidays our lecturers provide further training to agricultural science teachers in the Western Cape. This is done in collaboration with the provincial Department of Education.

Jy kan ook 'n bydrae lewer

Die Dekaaansfonds ondersteun die studies van studente van die Fakulteit AgriWetenskappe finansiëel. Alumni en ondersteuners van die Fakulteit kan tot die fonds bydra om verdere studie vir 'n volgende geslag landboueiers moontlik te maak.

Die Prof Daan Strydom-beursfonds vir Hortologiestudente en die Prof Eckart Kassier-beursfonds vir Landbou-ekonomiestudente is in die onlangse verlede van stapel laat loop.

“Soms het 'n student net 'n ekstra paar duisend rand nodig om haar/sy studies te voltooi,” sê waarnemende dekaan, prof Danie Brink oor die Dekaaansfonds. En voeg hy by: “Dis veral in sulke gevalle waar dié fonds baie waardevol kan wees, omdat dit vir studente net daai ekstra ou hupstootjie bied.”

Die fonds word onder meer versterk deur die Fakulteit se jaarlikse Gholfdag, wat terloops vanjaar op Donderdag 19 November plaasvind. Vir meer oor die Gholfdag, kontak Carin Bruce by 021 808 9047 of stuur 'n e-pos aan cbruce@sun.ac.za



'n Student sê dankie...

Die Dekaaansfonds het al talle studente finansiëel gehelp. Een van die Fakulteit se huidige studente vertel die volgende:

“Ek het van jongs af 'n passie gehad vir landbou en spesifiek om by diere betrokke te kan wees. Gedurende my derdejaar het my ouers se finansiële situasie verander en was daar die moontlikheid dat ek nie my studies sou kon voltooi nie. Met die hulp van die Fakulteit kon ek egter finansiële hulp ontvang en dit het daartoe bygedra dat ek myself kan bekwaam om hierdie passie uit te leef en nader te beweeg aan my droom. Hierdie beurs het werklik 'n verskil gemaak deur vir my finansiële gemoedsrus te gee. Dit het ook gehelp dat ek beter kon fokus op my studies.”

Terblanche finalist in two NSTF categories



Entomologist Prof John Terblanche is a finalist in two categories of the prestigious 2014/2015 BHP-Billiton National Science and Technology Forum (NSTF) awards.

The winners in the various categories will be announced at a gala function on 9 July in Johannesburg.

Terblanche, an associate professor in the Department of Conservation Ecology and Entomology, is one of six finalists competing for the NSTF-GreenMatter Award that focuses on biodiversity conservation, environmental sustainability and a greener economy. He is also a finalist in the TW Kambule Awards category that highlights the research output of a specific scientist over the past five to 10 years.

He has made several important breakthroughs in understanding the physiological, genetic and cellular changes that insects can undergo to adapt to environmental stresses. These have relevance when one wants to understand how invasive species, agricultural pests and insects that carry diseases might spread or need to be managed differently because of climate change. His interest in this field started during his PhD years when he studied tsetse flies.

During the course of his career this 38-year old has already produced more than 110 scientific publications and contributed to four books. He counts among Stellenbosch University's top 25 researchers and is a core team member of the DST-NRF Centre of Excellence for Invasion Biology. Prof Terblanche serves on the editorial boards of journals such as *African Entomology*, *BMC Climate Change Responses*, *Austral Entomology* and the *Journal of Thermal Biology*.

David Drew joins Forest and Wood Science



Dr David Drew

The Faculty of AgriSciences is pleased to announce that Dr David Drew will be taking up the position of mensuration and growth and yield specialist with the Department of Forest and Wood Science as of the second semester of this year. He will join the forest management team of the Department. With 15 years of experience in the field of forestry and an extensive background in research, Drew is recognised internationally as a leading scientist. He has undertaken studies at various universities in South Africa, the USA and Australia, including the completion of his PhD at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia. In addition, he has spent the past four years working as a research scientist with CSIRO based in Australia, where he oversaw the management of scientific projects, published intriguing and relevant research as well as developed relationships with professionals.

KALENDER 2015

30 Junie	Sluitingsdatum vir aansoek van voornemende studente wat vir voorgraadse programme in alle fakulteite (behalwe vir keuringsprogramme met sluitingsdatum 31 Mei) en vir koshuisplasinge vir 2016 oorweeg word
20 Julie	Begin van klasse vir die tweede semester en derde kwartaal
9 Augustus	Nasionale Vrouedag
10 Augustus	Openbare Vakansiedag

Final year information session lures students to postgrad studies

Not less than 85 students attended the recent Final Year Information Session in the JS Marais building on campus with a view to acquire general information concerning possible further study in the Faculty of AgriSciences. It was very well organised by the Agricultural Students Association (ASA).

The Faculty's Acting Dean, Prof Danie Brink was first to address the students and he gave a brief introduction on why it is imperative to journey on and complete a postgraduate degree. Then Ms Gabby Gamiet of the Central Administration Office told the students everything they needed to know concerning the application procedure with regard to postgraduate study.

Thereafter staff members of the Postgraduate and International Office informed



the prospective postgraduates of the support systems they would be able to utilise and also what possible opportunities exist for them abroad.

A staff member from the Bursary Office conveyed valuable information about financing one's postgraduate study. Moreover the students were also informed what accommodation was available for postgraduate students and Prof Linus Opara and Dr Gareth Arendse

touched on the subject of choosing a supervisor and mentorship.

All agreed that the session, which lasted for more than two hours had been most valuable and helpful for final years considering doing a postgraduate degree.

After the proceedings the ASA made sure that the final years and others present were able to enjoy wine and refreshments in the foyer of the JS Marais building.

'Benut gebrande bome volgens potensiaal'

Dit maak ekonomiese en veiligheidsin om eers vas te stel in watter mate plantasiebome hittede opgedoen het tydens 'n bosbrand voordat besluit word hoe die hout verder gebruik word. Nie alle dennebome wat sulke brande oorleef is meer geskik om vir onder meer dakkappe gebruik te word nie, maar kan nog vir onder meer meubels, vloerplanke, heinings, houtpulp en vuurmaakhout ingespan word. So sê prof Martina Meincken van die Departement Bos- en Houtkunde.

Haar studiegroep het 'n reeks eksperimente uitgevoer om te bepaal wat die maksimum temperatuur is wat Suid-Afrikaanse dennehout kan deurstaan voordat dit so beskadig word dat dit geen nut meer het nie.

Een van twee benaderings word tans deur die plaaslike saagmeulbedryf gevolg as dit kom by hout afkomstig uit plantasies wat gebrand het. Die bome word óf almal afgekeur teen groot finansiële verlies, óf as gesonde hout hanteer.

"In laasvermelde geval loop mens altyd die risiko dat jy probleme kan optel weens 'n verandering in die houtgehalte," verduidelik Meincken.

Die navorsing van een van haar studente, dr Benedict Odhiambo, het gewys hoe belangrik die bas

van 'n boom is om dit teen hitte en brandskade te beskerm. Hoe dikker die bas, en hoe nouer die gapings en smaller die krakies daarin, hoe meer hittebestand is dit en hoe beter is die hout aan die binnekant beskerm.

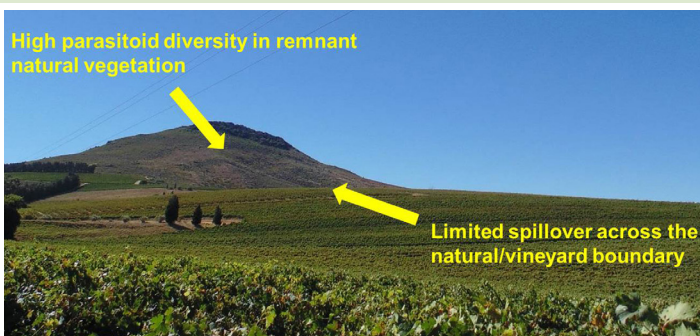
Min inligting is beskikbaar oor die spesifieke temperature waarteen hierdie veranderinge in houtgehalte begin intree, en of alle boomspesies dieselfde beïnvloed word of nie. Daarom het Meincken se span dennehout getoets wat temperature van tussen 150 en 350 grade Celsius deurstaan het. Dit verteenwoordig tipiese toestande tydens 'n bosbrand. Die hout begin veral merkbaar agteruitgaan teen temperature hoër as 250 grade Celsius.

"Ons bevindinge wys dat hout wat aan temperatuur bo 250 grade

Celsius blootgestel is, nie meer geskik is vir strukturele gebruik nie. Dit voldoen eenvoudig nie meer aan die minimum sterktestandaard nie," sê Meincken.

Voginhoud het ook 'n rol te speel, aangesien hout wat nie behoorlik uitgedroog is nie kan krimp en dan die strukture waarin dit gebruik word kan laat skeef trek. Meincken se span het daarom ook toetse gedoen om te bepaal of die voginhoud van dennehout verander tydens blootstelling aan die hoë temperature van 'n bosbrand.

Daar is gevind dat sulke hout 'n hoër as normale voginhoud het nadat dit aan die standaard drogingsproses van saagmeule onderwerp is. Die voginhoud het ook baie meer gewissel tussen individuele toetsmonsters as met normale hout.



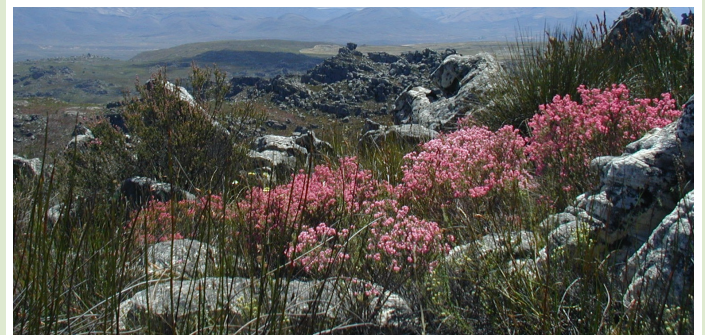
Fynbos remnant surrounded by vineyards in the Simonsberg Conservancy.

Natural vegetation remnants can help sustain biodiversity

The conservation of natural vegetation remnants can help sustain biodiversity in farmland. Fynbos remnants are being conserved on many wine farms in the Cape Winelands (CW) as part of stewardship programmes, but information on their biodiversity value is limited or how they are influenced by the surrounding agricultural landscape.

René Gaigher, James Pryke and Michael Samways of the Department of Conservation Ecology and Entomology have studied the diversity and assemblage structure of parasitic wasps in fynbos fragments in CW vineyard landscapes. They also aimed to detect positive effects of adjacent fynbos on vineyard wasps, such as elevated diversity at vineyard edges adjoining fynbos or spillover of wasps from remnants into vineyards. Fynbos remnants supported diverse and unique parasitic wasp assemblages compared to much lower diversity in vineyards. Surprisingly, vineyard wasp diversity was not influenced by adjacent fynbos and evidence for spillover was limited. Vineyards therefore seem to isolate these insects in remnants.

These results support existing WC farmland conservation programmes and also suggest that combining remnant conservation with methods for "softening" vineyards would be an effective way to support diverse and functional parasitic wasp assemblages at the landscape scale.



Shown here is the fynbos where soil compaction levels are low. They are much higher in vineyards, and also under invasive alien plants. However, when alien plants are removed there is rapid recovery of soil structure and soil fauna.

Soil compaction and its effect on small animals

It is common knowledge that soil compaction is a major threat to natural resources worldwide. Yet there is little information on the impacts of soil compaction on the diversity of soil organisms, especially relative to different types of vegetation, land use and restoration activities.

Rembu Magoba, Michael Samways and John Simaika of the Department of Conservation and Entomology investigated soil compaction in natural vegetation (fynbos), invasive alien trees, vegetation cleared of invasive alien trees (recovering vegetation), and vineyards in the Cape Floristic Region, an area of high wine production and heavily invaded by alien plants. Overall, vineyards had the highest soil compaction while natural fynbos and aliens had low and comparable compaction.

They found that soil compaction had a significant negative effect on soil animal species richness but not their abundance. While the alien trees had a strong negative effect on both soil animal species richness, and much more so than vineyards, the situation is reversible. This is an encouraging sign for restoration.

Agronomie ontvang nuwe Equalizer-perseelplanter

Navorsing oor graanverbouing in die Fakulteit sal voortaan soveel makliker gedoen kan word danksy die skenking van 'n splinternuwe, eg Suid-Afrikaansontwerpte Equalizer-minimumbewerkingperseelplanter aan die Departement Agronomie deur die Kaapse maatskappy, Theebo Tech.

Agronomie is onder meer betrokke by navorsing oor verskeie kleingraangewasse waarmee in die Wes-Kaapse winterreënvalgebiede geboer word, insluitend koring, hawer, lupiene, gars en kanola. Met die departement se uitgediende toerusting moet grond tot drie keer bewerk word voordat graan vir navorsingsdoeleindes op verskeie plase in die streek gesaai kan word.

Die waarde van die nuwe toerusting is sowat R150 000. Soort-

gelyke toerusting wat van oorsee ingevoer sou moes word, sou sowat R1,5 miljoen kos.

Gideon Schreuder, wat 'n graad in Ingenieurswese in 1996 hier verwerf het en besturende direkteur van Theebo Tech is, sê die skenking is deel van 'n inisiatief om terug te ploeg in die bedryf waarbinne sy maatskappy werksaam is, en ook om by te dra tot 'n geloofwaardige navorsingsinstansie soos die US.

Met die oorhandigingsgeleentheid het prof Danie Brink, waarnemende dekaan van die Fakulteit AgriWetenskappe, privaatsektorvennote soos Theebo Tech geloof vir die wyse waarop hulle navorsing en ontwikkelingsgeleenthede ondersteun. Prof Nick Kotzé, voorsitter van die Departement Agronomie, meen dit bly 'n uitdaging om



Mnr Gideon Schreuder (middel) saam met proff Danie Brink (links) en Nick Kotzé by die Equalizer-perseelplanter.

aan die voorpunt van navorsing te bly oor bedryfspeifieke-aspekte “Die Equalizer-perseelplanter sal navorsers van my departement in staat stel om tydige plantproewe te doen, asook navorsing oor 'n wye reeks gewasse en hulle verbouingspraktyke deeglik te bestudeer.”

Hy het Schreuder aan die studente teenwoordig voorgelou as 'n inspirasie en 'n voorbeeld van

'n ware entrepreneur. Hoewel Theebo Tech eers in 2000 begin is, is dit sedert 2006 reeds die markleier in die verkoop van soortgelyke lugdruksaaiers in die Wes-Kaap, en het reeds 110 mense in diens. Dit verskaf ook wyespanpresisieplanters vir die aanplant van gewasse in Suid-Afrika se somer-reënvalstreke, ander lande in Afrika en in Australië.



Tonderai Clive Mandizvidza with his winning poster.

Slogans boost studies in Agronomy

Tonderai Clive Mandizvidza was declared the winner of a slogan competition held for postgraduate students of the Department of Agronomy, as part of an effort to promote this field of study.

His winning entry was a quote from the Canadian agribusiness expert and author Brenda Schoepp: “My grandfather used to say that once in your life you need a doctor, a lawyer, a policeman and a preacher, but every day, three times a day, you need a farmer.”

Mandizvidza is studying towards an MSc in Agronomy. He is doing research on ways to ensure that better quality lettuce heads are grown in greenhouses.

His prize was awarded to him by Prof Leopoldt van Huyssteen, chief operating officer of the University and former dean of AgriSciences. Mandizvidza received a voucher from a well known family restaurant.

Voedselwetenskapstudente se nuwe kosprodukte verras

Innoverende watertandhappies was aan die orde van die dag toe finalejaarstudente in Voedselwetenskap nuwe produkte bekend gestel het wat hulle as deel van hul Voedselwetenskap 478-kursus ontwikkel het.

Die 42 studente het in sewe spanne deelgeneem. Universiteitspersoneel- en studente, borge en verteenwoordigers van die voedselnywerheid kon hulle produkte toets.

Daar is van die studente verwag om 'n produk te ontwikkel wat een van 2015 se grootste wêreldwye voedseltendense weergee. Dit moes binne 'n goedgedefinieerde produkategorie val, mikrobiologies veilig wees en 'n raklewe van minstens een week onder spesifieke toestande hê.



Op die foto oorhandig die Rektor se eggenote, Catherine de Villiers, die SAAFoST-prys vir die beste produk en aanbieding aan Groep 5.

Diegene teenwoordig en die beoordelaars was beïndruk met die innoverende wyse waarop die studente hulle wetenskaplike kennis en opleiding ingespan het om nuwe produkte te ontwikkel. Onder die ere-beoordelaars was Catherine de Villiers, eggenote van die nuwe US-rektor, prof Wim de Villiers. Sy het ook die toekennings oorhandig.

Groep 5 het weggestap met

die SAAFoST-prys vir die beste produk en aanbieding. Haar Mocha Melties-soetgoed bestaan uit 'n sagte espresso-binnekant wat omring is met lagies donker-en melksjokolade.

Groep 4 het die SAAFoST-prys vir die produk met die grootste kommersiële potensiaal ontvang. Haar Pop-In's maaltyd is proteïenryk en kan gerooster word.

Practical exposure for Forestry students in the Tsitsikamma

Five Forestry students were recently afforded the opportunity to carry out a productivity study on a *Pinus elliotti* harvesting operation in the Tsitsikamma. A John Deere 1710D forwarder and a hybrid John Deere 753 tracked feller-buncher were among the machines under scrutiny.

The purpose of the time study, which took place in a sawtimber cut-to-length harvesting operation led by Danie Scheepers of Enviromech Logging, was to analyse as well as model the productivity rates of the machines.

As such, the students had the opportunity to experientially learn how to conduct a time study

according to the standard methodology currently used by many industry professionals.

They also had the chance to be the first to field-test a newly developed app, specifically designed

for contractors to carry out informal productivity studies on their machines in order to pick up on minor shortfalls of their particular setups. All in all, four days of intense field work were carried out.

