

SOIL SCIENCE  
SOCIETY OF SOUTH  
AFRICA



**NEWSLETTER**

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**November 2015**

## **SSSSA COUNCIL/GVSA RAAD: 2015-17**

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**The SSSSA does not necessarily agree with opinions expressed in this newsletter.**

***Die GVSA onderskryf nie noodwendig die menings van bydraes tot sy nuusbrief nie.***

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT/ BOODSKAP VAN DIE PRESIDENT



Dear colleagues/*Beste kollegas,*

The drought has had a big impact on the profitability of our farmers and we must all do our best to give them the best possible advice. The role of the soil is to support the plant and to provide nutrition, as well as supplying moisture. It is here where soil scientists can help to advise farmers how to save water and to ensure that water only leaves the soil through the plant. This will be a great challenge where cover material is not available.

*Die droogte het 'n groot impak op die winsgewendheid van ons boere en ons moet alles uithaal om hulle met die beste raad te bedien. Die doel van Grond is om die plant regop te hou en van voeding te voorsien, maar ook om water te voorsien. Dit is hier waar ons as grondkundiges boere moet help met raad om die grondwater te bewaar en te verseker dat dit die grond slegs deur die plant sal verlaat. Hierdie gaan 'n groot uitdaging wees waar deklaag material nie beskikbaar is nie.*

On 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> November, a "Sustainable Soil Management" Conference was held in Stellenbosch, which was opened by the Executive Manager of Stellenbosch University, Prof. Leopold van Huyssteen, and was attended by the President of the International Union of Soil Sciences, Prof. Rainer Horn. Apart from soil scientists, the conference was also attended by a plant pathologist, a biotechnologist and agronomists. The programme had presentations in the mornings and discussions in breakaway sessions in the afternoons. A more detailed report on the results will be presented at the January 2016 Congress in Bloemfontein.

*Op die 5de en 6de November is 'n Volhoubare Grond-Bestuur konferensie op Stellenbosch aangebied wat deur die Uitvoerende Bestuurder van die Stellenbosch Universiteit, Prof Leopold van Huysteen, geopen is en deur die President van die Internasionale Unie vir Grondkunde, Prof Rainer Horn, bygewoon is. Behalwe vir die grondkundiges is die konferensie ook deur 'n plantpatoloog, biotegnoloog en agronome bygewoon. Die vol program het aanbiedings in die oggend gehanteer en besprekings in wegbreek sessies in die middag. Verdere verslag oor die uitkoms sal op die Januarie 2016 kongres in Bloemfontein gegee word.*

I would like to encourage all Soil Science Society members to attend the Bloemfontein Congress and to present your work there. The response from soil scientists has to date been disappointing and it is important that we attend in some numbers, as the other societies have a reasonable

representation. Send an abstract of your proposed presentation to Nancy Nortje at [NortjeN@ufs.ac.za](mailto:NortjeN@ufs.ac.za), as well as a note for registration – she will send you the forms.

*Ek wil al die Grondkunde Vereniging lede aanraai om die Bloemfontein kongres by te woon en julle werk daar aan te bied. Die belangstelling van uit grondkunde geleedere was tot dusver teleurstellend en dis belangrik dat ons in groot getalle die kongres sal bywoon. Die ander vakvereengings het redelike verteenwoordiging. Stuur asseblief 'n uittreksel van julle beplande aanbieding aan Nancy Nortje by [NortjeN@ufs.ac.za](mailto:NortjeN@ufs.ac.za). Stuur ook 'n nota na Nancy om te registreer – sy sal die vorms vir julle stuur.*

Best wishes/Groete,

**Rianto van Antwerpen**

(031 508 7400; [Rianto.vanAntwerpen@sugar.org.za](mailto:Rianto.vanAntwerpen@sugar.org.za))

## **EDITORIAL/REDAKSIONEEL**

The more observant of our members might well have seen that this is the 100th edition of the SSSSA Newsletter. Given that the Society is 63 years old, and that for as long as anyone can remember, the newsletter has appeared twice yearly, it has definitely been on the go for most of the Society's history.

We don't have copies of the first efforts, but they would certainly have been typed, roneod (for younger members, this was the precursor to photocopying) sheets with only basic news. This progressed in the 1970's to stapled A4 sheets, before the A5 version with a cardboard cover started appearing in the 1980's. With increasingly expensive and unreliable postal costs, the switch to an electronic version was made a few years ago. Obviously, with the internet playing such a big role in our lives, some may ask the question "Is a newsletter still relevant and necessary?". Well, perhaps not always, but it does attempt to collect all the news and other important communications into one concise volume. It also gives the opportunity for members to supply stories, articles and other contributions that might not always be so suitable for a web page. Special thanks in this regard go to Giel Laker, Gerhard Nortje and Chris MacVicar for their contributions in recent years.

The recent sad passing of Jan Lambrechts brings home to our members how much experience, knowledge and wisdom resides with many of our older members. I would urge them (and of course any member who is willing) to contribute items that might be of interest to today's membership. Remember, a

lesson from many years ago might still prevent someone today making a similar error or might provide inspiration to help research flourish.

Thanks to all the contributors over the years, and please keep it up. As we say in Scotland, “Lang may yer lum reek!” \*\*

Regards,

**Garry Paterson**

(012 310 2601; 083 556 2458; [garry@arc.agric.za](mailto:garry@arc.agric.za))

\*\* (Google it!)

## **COUNCIL MATTERS/RAADSAANGELENTHED**

### ***Southern Africa Plant and Soil Sciences Committee (SAPSSC) report***

The SAPSSC originated from the Combined Congress initiative and one of its main functions is to stabilize the major events on the calendar. Also included in its responsibilities are the logistics and financially effective running of the annual congress, management of sponsorships, financial support to the journal and organizational support to the four member societies. This load requires a commercially and professionally run administrative office and the SAPSSC office was therefore established.

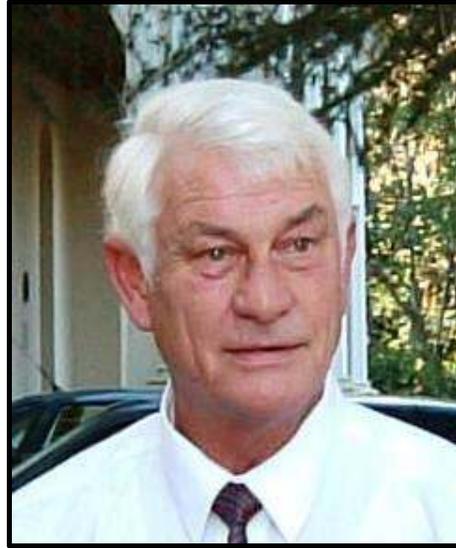
Originally the focus was on logistical support for the societies but it soon became clear that taking responsibility and accountability for sponsorship and the financial success of the congress is of more importance. With this shift in emphasis, the logistics of societies are not neglected or waived but rather supported with the aim to stabilizing the financial support from the congress and sponsors.

For at least the next two years, the societies will not be financially responsible for support to the SAPSSC and by then the aim is to have a stable office running on sound logistic principles. Ms Nancy Nortje has been appointed as manager in the SAPSSC office. She can be contacted at [nortjen@ufs.ac.za](mailto:nortjen@ufs.ac.za).

## IN MEMORIUM

**JOHANNES JN LAMBRECHTS  
(LAMPPIES)**

**22-04-1938 – 22-09-2015**



Jan Lambrechts is op 22 April 1938 te Moorreesburg gebore en het ook daar skoolgegaan. Na skool het hy gedurende 1960 met BSc (te) op Stellenbosch Universiteit begin deur (o.a.) ook Geologie III as 'n ekstra hoofvak te neem. Gedurende hierdie periode het hy oorgeslaan na Grondkunde binne landbouverband en voltooi in 1965 sy MSc Agric *cum laude* met titel: "A chemical and mineralogical study of a soil profile near George". Hierdie baanbrekerswerk het sekerlik bygedra tot sy latere erns dat goeie profielbeskrywings absoluut noodsaaklik is om gronde te kan verstaan en korrek te kan klassifiseer. Die verstaan van grondgenese en die interaksie met veral sagtevrugte het Jan Lambrechts 'n legende in die Wes Kaap gemaak en sy dood is beslis 'n groot verlies vir die Landboubedryf.

As jong student het Jan gedurende sy vakansietye laboratoriumwerk vir die kopermyne te Nababeep, Noord-Kaap gedoen en was sy kennis van chemie vir ons almal 'n inspirasie.

Nadat hy by US as Junior Lektor aangestel is het hy sy akademiese talente begin wys. Uiteindelik kan gesê word dat hy sekerlik een van baie min Grondkundiges in SA was wat soveel kennis oor al die sub-dissiplines van Grondkunde in die breë sin gehad het – voorwaar 'n lewende biblioteek in die verband. Jy kon hom oor feitlik enige aspek van Grondkunde vra en hy sou

*Jan Lambrechts was born on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1938 in Moorreesburg, where he went to school. After that, he started his BSc at Stellenbosch University in 1960, where (among others), he took Geology III as an extra subject. During this time, he transferred to Agricultural Soil Science and in 1965, completed his MSc (cum laude) with the title "A chemical and mineralogical study of a soil profile near George". This ground-breaking work definitely contributed to his later insistence that good profile descriptions are essential to understand soils and to correctly classify them.*

*The understanding of soil genesis and the interactions with especially soft fruit made Jan a legend in the Western Cape and his passing is most definitely a huge loss for the agricultural field.*

*As a young student, Jan carried out laboratory work for the copper mines at Nababeep, Northern Cape in his holiday time and his knowledge of chemistry was an inspiration to all of us.*

*After being appointed as a Junior Lecturer at Stellenbosch University, he began to show his academic talents. In the end, it can be said that he was one of the few soil scientists in South Africa with a huge knowledge of virtually all of the sub-disciplines of soil science – most definitely a walking encyclopedia in this regard. One could*

goeie antwoorde kon verskaf. Vra maar vir studente wat hulle seminare of tesis verdedigings moes kom doen waar hy ook teenwoordig was!

Die mees belangrikste bydrae van hom was waarskynlik sy intense betrokkenheid by Grondklassifikasie in Suid-Afrika en sy betrokkenheid tot die praktiese toepassings en gebruik van die klassifikasie tot veral meerjarige gewasverbouing in die Winterreestreek. Sy persoonlike belangstelling in podzolgronde van die Wes- en Suid-Kaap het gehelp dat die inligting oor hulle definisie, kriteria en klassifikasie, veral in die Blou Boek, so volledig gegee is.

Jan se skryfvermoë en taalbeheersing in beide Afrikaans en Engels was legendaries. Die kwaliteit en die skryf van grondverslae wat hy so maklik laat lyk het sal ons altyd by bly. Min mense besef dalk dat hy amper man alleen verantwoordelik was vir die vertaling van beide die Rooi en die Blou klassifikasieboeke. Benewens die vertaling het hy natuurlik, saam met veral Dr. Chris MacVicar, gehelp dat die Blou Boek tegnies korrek is en ook dele van die Aanhangsels geskryf en versorg. Ons kan eerlik getuig dat hy gedurig besig was om statistiek oor aspekte wat in klassifikasie nodig was, bv S-waarde te bereken, eintlik lank voor ons ander gedink het dit is nodig. So het hy ook vooraf met die saamstel van vorm-familieskedules en moontlike kwalifiseerders wat nou oorweeg word, voor 'n dag gekom, sodat hy tydens vergaderings altyd 'n antwoord hieroor sou kon gee. Die Grondklassifikasie Werkgroep gaan hierdie werkesel geweldig mis!

Sy bydrae tot die verstaan en praktiese implimentering van gronde t.o.v. meerjarige gewasverbouing het gelei tot die ontwikkeling van die grondkode waar gronde, benewens die plasing in 'n vorm en familie, verder op 'n *ad hoc* manier geïnterpreteer kan word tot op 'n vlak wat veral meerjarige gewasse vereis. Hierdie benadering is reeds in 1978 by 'n GVSA Kongres bekend gestel, sedertdien aangepas en word nou deur alle grondkundiges van die streek as riglyn gebruik. Die ontwikkeling van prosedures en praktyke om marginale gronde fisies en chemies te verbeter sodat dit vir meerjarige gewasse gebruik kan word, is deur hom ontwikkel. Hy is

*ask him about almost any aspect of soil science and he would provide good answers – just ask any of the students that presented seminars or had to defend their theses when Jan was present!*

*His most important contribution was surely his intense involvement in soil classification in South Africa and his contribution to the practical application and uses of classification, especially for perennial crop production in the Winter Rainfall Region. His personal interest in the podzol soils of the Western and Southern Cape helped to ensure that their definitions, criteria and classification, especially in the Blue Book, were so comprehensively presented.*

*Jan's writing capabilities and language skills in both Afrikaans and English were also legendary. The quality and the language of soil reports that he made look so easy will always remain with us. Few people realize that he was almost singlehandedly responsible for the translation of both the Red Book and Blue Book classifications. Apart from the translation, he helped, along with Dr Chris MacVicar, to ensure the technical correctness of the Blue Book as well as writing and editing parts of the Appendices. We can also testify that he was continually busy with statistical calculations that were required to calculate S-values long before others realized how necessary this was. In the same way, he worked on the composition of the form and family schedules and possible soil qualifiers that are now being considered, so that he could always supply answers in this regard at meetings. The Soil Classification Working Group will greatly miss this contribution.*

*His contribution to the understanding and practical implementation of soil knowledge for perennial cultivation led to the development of the soil code, where, apart from placement in a form or family, soils could be interpreted on an ad hoc manner to the level required, especially by perennial crops. This approach was introduced at the 1978 SSSSA Congress, has since been improved and is now used by most soil scientists in the region as a guideline. The development of procedures and methods to physically and chemically improve marginal soils so that they could be used for perennial crops, was also developed by Jan. He was also approached by*

ook deur ingenieurs genader om te help met die stabilisasie van gronde vir gronddamme.

Hy was iemand wat die natuur geniet het en in sy werk was hy betrokke by baie grondopnames in verskeie dele van ons land, Namibië en het selfs in die VSA (Suid-Carolina) gehelp met grondkundige probleme by appelbome. Laastens was hy Oud-President van die GVSA.

Die grondkundige gemeenskap van Suid-Afrika, die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, studente en ander het 'n groot man verloor en sy invloed sal nog lank gevoel word.

*engineers to assist with the stabilization of soils for earth dams.*

*Jan was someone who enjoyed nature and in the course of his work, he was involved with many soil surveys in various parts of RSA, Namibia and even in the USA (South Carolina), where he helped with soil-related problems in apple cultivation. Finally, he was also Past President of the SSSSA.*

*The soil science community of South Africa, Stellenbosch University, his students and many others have lost a great man and his influence will still be felt for a long time to come.*

Saamgestel deur/compiled by: Freddie Ellis en Bennie Schloms



The above photo shows Jan Lambrechts in a setting that he always enjoyed, namely around the profile pit, in this instance with Freddie Ellis, Eben Verster and Theo van Rooyen (*Photo courtesy of Johan van der Waals*)

## RETIREMENTS/AFTREDES

**Dr Dave Turner** retired from ARC-ISCW at the end of June 2015. Dave started at the old Soil and Irrigation Research Institute back in the early 1970's and was responsible for land type mapping of large parts of the former Eastern Transvaal and Natal, switching home from Cedara to Vryheid, back to Cedara and then to Pretoria in the late 1980s. He became the Programme Manager for the Pedology Programme at ARC-ISCW, as well as a leading light in the Soil Classification Working Group, where he is currently the chairman of the Technical Committee tasked with preparing the next edition of the classification system. He is also a Past President of the SSSSA.



Dave has been appointed on a part time post-retirement contract at ARC-ISCW with responsibilities for a Water Research Commission project on wetland soils as well as his soil classification activities.

## SOIL SCIENTISTS ABROAD/GRONDKUNDIGES OORSEE

The 9<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Plant-Soil Interactions at Low pH (PSILPH) was held from October 18<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015 in Dubrovnik, Croatia. Previously it was held in Canada (1987), USA (1990), Australia (1993), Brazil (1996), South Africa (2001), Japan (2004), China (2008) and India (2012). The 9<sup>th</sup> PSILPH was attended by 146 delegates from 25 countries, including Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Croatia, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, **South Africa** and USA. Forty-eight oral presentations were made, 53 posters presented and eight topics discussed.

**Dr. Isaiah Wakindiki** from ARC-ISCW gave an oral presentation entitled “Plant-soil interactions at low pH research in South Africa: a review”, which now appears in the peer-reviewed proceedings of the Symposium. The paper was co-authored by Dr. Adornis Nciizah and Ms. Corrie Swanepoel. Possibilities for future collaboration were discussed with Dr. Danute Karcauskiene (Lithuania) on conservation agriculture to ameliorate soil acidity, Dr. Kazuyuki Inubushi (Japan) on improved availability of soil phosphorus in acid soils and Dr. Velibor Spalevic (Montenegro) on estimation of soil erosion in large catchments. Funding for the Dr Wakindiki's attendance was provided by the National Research Foundation and Agricultural Research Council.

Also in this regard, **Dr Danie Beukes** has now stepped down as South Africa's representative on the PSILPH International Steering Committee, to be replaced by **Prof Jude Odhiambo** of the University of Venda. The 10<sup>th</sup> PSILPH will be held in Malaysia in 2019.

## **AWARDS/TOEKENNINGS**

Normally at this time, we would report on the winners at the Eskom Expo for Young Scientists, but due to the prevailing financial climate, it was decided by the Council that no award would be made this year and that the situation would be reviewed on an annual basis.

## **CONGRESSES/KONGRESSE**

### **COMBINED CONGRESS**

The next Combined Congress will be held in Bloemfontein in January 2016. The first, second and third announcements have been sent out and members can get information at [www.combinedcongress.org.za](http://www.combinedcongress.org.za)

### **40<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Soil Science Society of Nigeria, 2016**

University of Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria, March 14-18, 2016

The urgent need for Nigeria to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and food security for the country's 178.5 million people in the face of climate change, environmental degradation and declining soil fertility is a challenge that the Soil Scientists in the country are committed to solving. Conference theme: "Promoting use of Nigeria's Soil Resources for Sustainable Ecosystem Services, Climate-Smart Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security". Conference registration fee: \$75 USD. Web site: [www.sssninfo@gmail.com](mailto:www.sssninfo@gmail.com)

### **International Conference on Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Land Use 2016**

Budapest, Hungary, at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, May 31 – June 2, 2016; organized by the Geographical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Aims of the conference will be to share knowledge of conservation agriculture internationally, also across different scientific fields. For details, visit the event's website [www.caslul16.mtafki.hu](http://www.caslul16.mtafki.hu)

### **ESSC 2016 – European Society for Soil Conservation International Conference *Soil – Our Common Future***

Cluj-Napoca, Romania, June 15-18, 2016. [www.essc2016.conference.ubbcluj.ro](http://www.essc2016.conference.ubbcluj.ro)

## **19<sup>th</sup> Nitrogen Workshop 2016**

Skara, Sweden, June 27-29, 2016. Deadline for abstract submission is 20 January 2016.  
[www.nitrogenworkshop.com](http://www.nitrogenworkshop.com)

## **15<sup>th</sup> International Peat Congress 2016 (IPC 2016)**

2nd announcement. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia, August 15-19, 2016.

The theme of the congress is 'Peatlands in Harmony – Agriculture, Industry & Nature'. Presentations will relate to an integrated global perspective for the responsible use of peatlands and the preservation of their unique dynamics and natural biodiversity. The Congress will also provide for researchers, academics and practitioners, an ideal platform to congregate, share information and discuss their scientific results and experiences, with particular reference to peat and peatlands in tropics. Abstract submission deadline: 30 November 2015.

For further information and to download the Second Circular, please visit the w

ebsite [www.ipc2016.com](http://www.ipc2016.com)

## **1st World Conference on Soil and Water Conservation under Global Change – CONSOWA 2017**

Lleida, Spain, June 12-16, 2017. The first announcement can be downloaded from the IUSS Website [www.iuss.org](http://www.iuss.org)

## **MISCELLANEOUS/ALGEMEEN**

### **News from University of Pretoria** *(Chris de Jager)*

The most significant news from UP is that, from the first of October, we are part of a larger School. The new School includes the former Departments of Plant Production and Soil Science, Plant Science and Plant Pathology (previously part of the Department of Microbiology and Plant Pathology).

The Head of the new School is Prof Nigel Barker. The name of the School will be decided on in the next few weeks.

### **Visit to SA by IUSS President**

The current President of the International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS), Professor Rainer Horn of the Christian Albrecht University in Kiel, Germany, recently visited South Africa. Amongst other events, he presented at two seminars early in November, one in Stellenbosch (mentioned by Rianto van Antwerpen in his President's message) and one in Pretoria.

The Pretoria seminar on 9<sup>th</sup> November was hit by unexpected problems, as there was no power at ARC-ISCW, the original venue, but luckily a sister institute at Silverton, the ARC-Institute for Agricultural Engineering, came to the rescue and the event was moved there at very short notice. The theme was "International priorities and opportunities in soil science and sustainable soil management" and a variety of speakers presented a number of interesting topics, including Prof Horn on "Global soil research and implementation priorities – opportunities for South Africa"

The photo shows, from left to right: Dr Garry Paterson (Programme Chair), Mr Adam Mostert (CEO: Fertilizer Association of Southern Africa), Prof Rainer Horn, Ms Liesl Wiese (ARC-



ISCW), Dr Hendrik Smith (Grain SA) and Ms Corrie Swanepoel (ARC-ISCW).

## VISUAL PROOF

Giel Laker

If you ever need visual proof that (i) P does not move in soil and (ii) adequate border areas must be left when harvesting field plots, well, here is proof of both.

For his MSc (Agric) in Soil Science at the then UOFS, Koos Eloff did 38 identical field experiments with P at the Vaalharts irrigation scheme. The vast majority were on Mangano soils of the Hutton form with about 8% clay. One was on virgin soil that had never previously been fertilized, with a very low P content. The other 37 were in irrigation beds on farms.

Each experiment had 15 plots. On the virgin soil we used the 16<sup>th</sup> plot to see what happens if the P is applied on the soil surface instead of incorporating it into the soil. The result is seen in the photo below. The two plots received exactly the same amount of P fertilizer. The only difference was that in the plot on the left it was incorporated into the plough layer of the soil, while in the one on the right it was applied on the soil surface. Single superphosphate, in which the phosphate is water-soluble, was used as the P source.

Of course we had analytical proof that P does not move in these soils. One experiment was at a site with approximately 100 mg/kg Bray-II P in the plough layer, so high that yields were depressed. Yet the P content of the soil below the plough layer was less than in virgin soil, even after decades of heavy flood irrigation. This despite the fact that these soils had very low capacities to fix P into unavailable forms. Some 7 years before that, I applied P-32 labeled water-soluble P fertilizer on the surface of columns of an even more sandy red soil from Wesselsbron. I did "leaching" with the equivalent of 6 000 mm water. I then cut the columns into 1 cm thick slices and did radioactivity counts on these. Almost all P was recovered in the top cm.



In the photo, the three left-hand rows of the plot on the right clearly show the importance of leaving a wide enough border strip that is not harvested in field experiment plots!

## **Soil microbe plays a role in Nobel Prize in physiology in medicine**

Diseases caused by parasites have plagued humankind for millennia and constitute a major global health problem. In particular, parasitic diseases affect the world's poorest populations and represent a huge barrier to improving human health and well-being. This year's Nobel Laureates have developed therapies that have revolutionized the treatment of some of the most devastating parasitic diseases. One of the recipients is Satoshi Ōmura, a Japanese microbiologist and expert in isolating natural products, who isolated new strains of *Streptomyces* from soil samples and successfully cultured them in the laboratory. One of these cultures later turned out to be *Streptomyces avermitilis*, the source of Avermectin, derivatives of which have radically lowered the incidence of River Blindness and Lymphatic Filariasis, as well as showing efficacy against an expanding number of other parasitic diseases.

### ***Soils and Mining***

Negotiations are well underway to establish a “Centre for Mine Rehabilitation Studies” near Emalahleni (Witbank) in Mpumalanga. This will be a facility on a mixture of previously mined and un-mined land, approximately 700 ha in extent, which will provide researchers with open access to a range of mining-related projects, in fields including soil science, pasture science, water use, microbiology, entomology and more.

The project has got significant Government approval, as well as some overseas and local funding, so once all the preparations have been completed, it should make a significant contribution to the improvement of the soil handling, storage and rehabilitation process associated with open-cast coal mining.

Watch this space for more details, hopefully by the time the next newsletter appears in 2016.

## HUMOUR

For those of you not familiar with the game of golf, a caddie is someone who carries all the equipment of the golfer, while trying to give him/her advice on what to do. The golfer then usually takes all the credit but, if something goes wrong, the caddie gets the blame (in other words, fairly similar to the technician/lab assistant in 99% of all research projects!)

Here are some encounters between golfers and caddies that may or may not have happened!

Golfer: "I suck! I think I am going to drown myself in the lake."

Caddy: "Think you can keep your head down that long?"

Golfer: "I'd move heaven and earth to break 100 on this course."

Caddy: "Try heaven, you've already moved most of the earth."

Golfer: "Do you think that my game is improving?"

Caddy: "Yes sir, you miss the ball much closer now."

Golfer: "Do you think I can get there with a 7 iron?"

Caddy: "Eventually!"

Golfer: "You have to be the worst caddy in the world."

Caddy: "I don't think so sir. That would be too much of a coincidence."

Golfer: "Please stop checking your watch all the time."

Caddy: "It's not a watch, it's a compass."

Golfer: "How do you like my game?"

Caddy: "Very good sir, but personally I prefer golf."

Golfer: "Do you think it is a sin to play on a Sunday?"

Caddy: "The way you play, sir, it is a sin on any day."

Golfer: "This is the worst course I've ever played on."

Caddy: "This isn't the golf course. We left that half an hour ago."

Golfer: "That can't be my ball, it's too old."

Caddy: "It's been a long time since we tee'd off, sir."

## **SOIL SCIENCE SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA: MISSION**

The SSSSA is a scientific society, which, in the interest of its members, promotes the advancement of soil science and soil technology as well as the responsible practising thereof by its members with the view to the long-term sustainable utilization of the environment in the interest of the community.

### **Aims**

1. Promotion and protection of the professional status and prestige of soil science as a science and career.
2. Promotion and extension of the society.
3. Promotion of the standard of training of soil scientists and technologists.
4. Creation of opportunities for the free exchange of ideas on soil science and technology.
5. The obtaining and dissemination of knowledge, information and ideas having relevance to soil science by means of discussion and publication.
6. Promotion of contact between the society and other bodies with common or similar interests, both within South Africa and overseas.

## **GRONDKUNDEVERENIGING VAN SUID-AFRIKA: MISSIE**

Die GVSA is 'n wetenskaplike vereniging wat in belang van sy lede verbind is tot die bevordering van grondkundige wetenskap en tegnologie, en die verantwoordelike beoefening daarvan deur sy lede met die oog op die lang termyn volhoubare benutting van die omgewing in belang van die gemeenskap.

### **Doelstellings**

1. Bevordering en beskerming van die professionele status en aansien van grondkunde as 'n wetenskaplike beroep.
2. Bevordering en uitbouing van die vereniging.
3. Bevordering van die standaard van opleiding van grondkundige wetenskaplikes en -tegnoloë.
4. Skepping van geleenthede vir vrye gedagtewisseling oor grondkundige wetenskap en tegnologie.
5. Die verkryging en verspreiding van kennis, inligting en idees wat op grondkunde betrekking het by wyse van samesprekings en publikasies.
6. Bevordering van skakeling tussen die vereniging en ander liggame met gemeenskaplike of soortgelyke belange, beide in Suid-Afrika en in die buiteland.