

Dipping facilities

Dipping facilities are used for controlling ticks. Many cattle diseases are transmitted by ticks, which may cause anaemia in cases of serious infection.

In South Africa, the following methods are used:

- spray dip
- immersion dipping
- pour-on remedies
- hand spray or tractor spray
- hoof dip
- draining pens.

A **spray dip** is used where cattle move through a passageway equipped with sprayers that apply the dip. Sprayers are affixed in such a way that they wet the animal thoroughly. The dip then runs off and is collected in a pit, from where it is pumped through the sprayers again. The benefits are that a fresh mixture of dip is used for each dipping session and it is possible to adapt the dip mixture immediately as soon as ticks begin to build up resistance to a certain type of dipping fluid. The disadvantage of the spray dip is that conventional sprayers become blocked easily if the dipping fluid is not kept clean. Animals must drink water before they are dipped to prevent the dipping fluid from dripping into the water troughs after the dipping process.

With the **immersion dip**, cattle are completely immersed into a dip tank. The general wetting with this system is very good as a result of turbulence against the animal's skin, which achieves a good penetration on the animal's coat. It has a few disadvantages however, such as that the dip tank can crack, the anxiety factor in cattle is reasonably high and gestating cows can abort if the entrance is not designed correctly.

With **manual spraying**, the cattle are sprayed with dipping fluid in a crush. This manual process gives a good level of tick control. It takes a lot of time, however, and is unpractical for large herds. Installation costs are relatively low and running costs are limited effectively.

Farmers and workers are reminded that they must be vigilant and watch out for tick-borne diseases among cattle and goats. Heavy rainfall is ideal for tick eggs to hatch. In addition, tick infestation in livestock is expected to exceed imagination during that time. Farmers must make sure their livestock do not have many ticks.

Additional information from Agriculture Research Council.

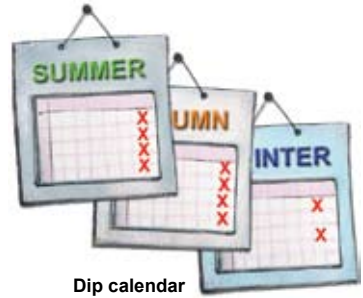
Dipping facilities

Communal dipping for tick control

- All the farmers in the area should use the same dipping brand.
- Follow the instructions and mix dip to correct strength.
- Use clean water.
- Dip weekly.
- Check the dip strength frequently during dipping.
- Keep dipping records for later reference.
- Check animals regularly for ticks. Tick eggs usually hatch after heavy rainfall.

Tip: During rainy season, use a pour-on dip. (It is oily and will stay longer on the animals' body.)

Warning: Incorrect dip strength can cause tick resistance build up to the dip.



Dip calendar

Dipgeriewe

Gesamentlike dipmiddel om bosluise te beheer

- Al die boere in die gebied moet dieselfde dipmiddel-handelsmerk gebruik.
- Volg die instruksies en meng dipmiddel tot korrekte sterkte.
- Gebruik skoon water.
- Dip weekliks.
- Gaan gereeld die dipsterkte tydens dip na.
- Hou diprekords vir latere verwysing.
- Ondersoek diere gereeld vir bosluise. Bosluiseiers broei gewoonlik na swaar reënval uit.

Wenk: Gebruik 'n opgietidpmiddel tydens die reënseisoen. (Dit is oliërig en sal langer op die dier se liggaam bly.) **Waarskuwing:** Verkeerde dipsterkte kan veroorsaak dat bosluise weerstand teen die dipmiddel opbou.



Dip plunge

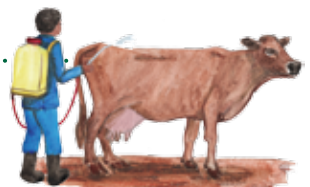
Izindawo zokudipha

Indawo yokudipha yomphakathi ukuphatha imikhaza

- Bonke abalimi bendawo kumele basebenzise inhlanga yokudipha efanayo.
- Lalela imiyalelo bese uhlanganisa idiphu ngendlela enamandla efanele.
- Sebenzisa amanzi ahlanzekile.
- Dipha izilwane njalo ngeviki.
- Hlola njalo amandla ediphu ngesikhathi sokudipha.
- Gcina amarekhodi okudipha ukuze abe yireferensi esikhathini esizayo.
- Hlola izilwane njalo ukuze ubone uma zinemikhaza.



Dip pour-on



Dip spray

Amaqanda emikhaza achamusela kakhulu emva kokuna kwezimvula ezinkulu.

Iseleleko: Ngesikhathi sokuna kwezimvula sebenzisa idiphu yokuthela phezulu. (inowoyela futhi izohlala isikhathi eside emzimbeni wesilwane). Isexwayiso: Amandla ediphu angafanele angabangela ukwakheka kokuzabalaza okufinyelela esikhathini sokudipha.

Dibaka tsa dipi

Sebaka sa dipi sa motse ho laola matsetse

- Balemi kaofela seabeking sa heno ba tshwanetse ho sebedisa mofuta o tshwanang wa dipi.
- Latela ditaelo le ho tswaka dipi ka matla a nepahetseng.
- Sebedisa metsi e hlwekileng.
- Di ise diping beke le beke.
- Nakong ya dipi o hlahlobe ka makgetlo a mangata matla a dipi.
- Boloka direkoto tsa dipi bakeng sa diferense hamorao.
- Hlahloba diphoofolo ka mehla bakeng sa matsetse. Ka ho tlwaelehileng mahe a matsetse a qhotsa ka mora dipula tse matla.



Dip spray races

Lesedi le thusang: Nakong ya dipula o sebedise dipi e tshelwang hodima mmele. (E mafura mme e tla dula nako e telele mmele wa diphoofolo.) Temoso: Matla a sa nepahalang a dipi a ka etsa hore matsetse a lwantshe moriana wa dipi.

Izibonelelo zokudipha

Ukudipha komntu wonke kulawulwa amakhalane

- Onke amafama kummandla lowo kufuneka asebenzise uhlobo olufanayo lokudipha.
- Landela imiyalelo uze uxube idiphu ngokuchanekileyo.
- Sebenzisa amanzi acocekile.
- Dipha ngeveki.
- Wakhangele rhoqo amandla okusebenza kwediphu ngexa udipha.
- Gcina iirekhodi zokudipha ukuze ujonge kuzo kamva.
- Khangela amakhalane rhoqo kwizilwanyana. Amaqanda amakhalane aqhele ukuqanduselwa emva kwemvula enkulu.

Icebo: Ngexa lexesha lokunetha kwemvula sebenzisa idiphu egalelwayo. (Ine-oli kwaye ihlala ixesha elide emzimbeni wemfuyo.) ISilumkiso: Amandla ediphu angachanekanga anokubanga ukuba amakhalane angancedwa yidiphu. **UM**

