

Postnatal care of farm animals

The following signs show that an animal may be ill

1. The animal has difficulty getting up.
2. The animal does not eat and loses weight.
3. The animal's hair coat is dull.
4. The animal's ears hang down.
5. The animal's nose is dry.
6. The animal stands with a bent back.
7. The animal shows abnormal behaviour.

Any animal that shows any of the above signs must be examined in more details. Sick cattle must be reported to the manager or veterinary surgeon.

Ensure animals' safety and well-being

When you supervise farm animals, must make sure that the animals have enough fresh water available and that fences are in good repair so that animals cannot wander onto roads. Animals on roads are killed by cars and trucks and cause accidents to motorists. Animals must be counted regularly and the numbers recorded in a stock register.

How to tell if a cow is ready to be mated or inseminated?

The oestrus cycle

The oestrus cycle is the cycle between periods of oestrus or heat. A cow normally shows signs of oestrus every 21 days. Between these periods, the cow will not allow a bull to mate with her. This period is called the anoestrus-period. The oestrus period lasts on average 15 hours but can be much shorter.

The following signs show that a cow may be in oestrus:

1. She is more restless.
2. She has a clear, milky or slightly bloody secretion from the vulva.
3. She shows mating behaviour with other cattle.
4. The hairs on her tail stand up, which shows that she allowed other cattle to mount her.

Heat observation

Cows must be observed for at least 30 minutes every morning and afternoon so that cows that are on heat can be identified.

How does one get a cow mated?

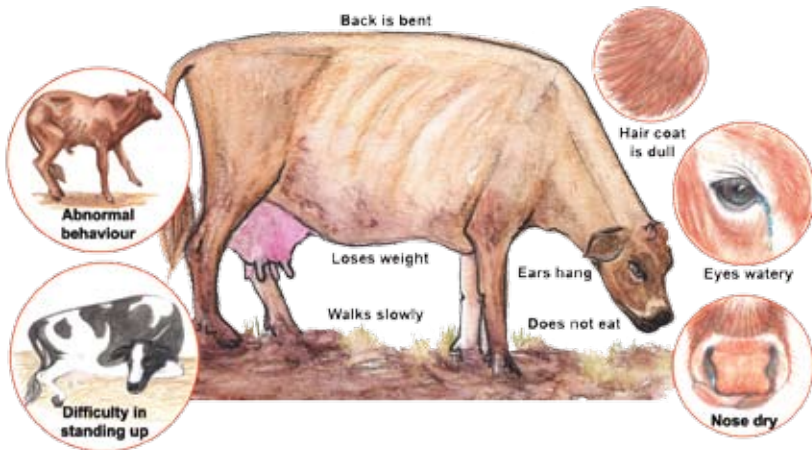
There are two ways of getting a cow mated. You can take the cow in oestrus to a bull or you can use artificial insemination (AI). AI is a technical process and must only be performed with people who passed a training course.

How does one know when an animal is ill?

Look for the following signs:

- difficulty in standing up
- does not eat and loses weight
- hair coat is dull
- ears hang down
- nose is dry
- stands with a bent back
- abnormal behaviour

Examine the animal and report to the manager or veterinary surgeon.



Hoe weet 'n mens wanneer 'n dier siek is?

Kyk uit vir die volgende tekens:

- probleme om op te staan
- eet nie en verloor gewig
- pels is dof
- ore hang
- neus is droog
- staan met 'n gebuigde rug
- abnormale gedrag

Ondersoek die dier en meld aan by die bestuurder of veearts.

Ngazi kanjani ukuthi isilwane siyagula?

Bheka izimpawu ezilandelayo

- Sisukuma kanzima
- Asidli futhi siyazaca
- Uboya baso buyaphupha
- Amadlebe alengela phansi
- Ikhala liyoma
- Sima sitshekise umqolo
- Sibonisa ukuziphatha okungajwayelekile

Hlola lesi silwane bese ubikela imenenja noma udokotela wokuhlinda izilwane

Ke tseba jwang haeba phoofolo e kula?

Sheba matshwao a latelang:

- phoofolo e thatafallwa ho ema
- ha e je ebile e qala ho ota
- boya ba yona bo a pona
- e diha ditsebe
- nko ya yona e a oma
- ha e ema mokokotlo wa yona o kobehile
- e bontsha boitshwano bo sa tlwaelehang

Hlahloba phoofolo le ho tsebisa mookamedi wa hao kapa ngaka ya diphoofolo.

Ndazi njani xa igula imfuyo?

Jonga ezi mpawu zilandelayo:

- ubunzima bokusukuma
- ingatyi kwaye yehlise ubunzima obuninzi
- ukuphatsha koboya besikhumba
- ukujinga kweendlebe
- ukoma kwempumlo
- ukuma umqolo ugobile
- ukubonakalisa ukuziphatha ngokungaqhelekanga

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