

Understanding symptoms of **abnormal feeding**

Often we see animals lying down that are not able to stand up on their own. They might be lying because they are sick or have walked a long distance. The problem is not necessarily with their feet. There are differently diseases and conditions that can result in recumbent animals (animals lying down).

If only one animal is recumbent, then individual attention can be given. However, if most animals in the herd are recumbent, the possibility of plant poisoning, feed related problems, water source problems or an outbreak of a disease should be investigated. Many other things can also cause recumbent animals.

Malnutrition

This is a condition where livestock get too little feed or poor quality feed or both. It is mostly seen during dry winter periods and droughts. It often occurs where the veld is overgrazed.

Pregnant cows have high demand for nutrients and they will be more severely affected. Poor quality feed does not have the protein and energy need to maintain the good condition of the animals. The animals gradually lose weight until they are too weak to walk short distances or even stand.

Animals that are suffering from malnutrition are at risk of being affected by other diseases because their defence mechanism is weakened. Good food, properly taken will benefit man and beast, therefore how food is taken is as important as the type and quality of food taken.

Examination of the animals' appetite

Cattle that eat lustfully and contently are an indication that there is nothing or very little the matter with them. On the other hand, if cattle are given tempting, nutritional food and they don't eat or eat very unwillingly, then it is a sure sign that something is wrong.

Examination of the animals' excretions

By examining the dung and urine of cattle, we can also determine whether their condition is healthy or not. Blood in the urine or a very dark colour, as well as cow dung that is very waterish and light of colour (for example pale green) are signs of ill health.

Summary

One should learn to monitor the health of the cattle herd by looking at the animals' behaviour. It is important to practice the skill of noticing a sick animal, identifying the symptoms accurately and knowing what treatment to apply. This is important for the proper care of the herd and the profitability of the farming operation.

Abnormal feeding

Malnutrition: Too little or poor quality feed; often occurs during dry winters, droughts, and because of overgrazed veldt; animals lose weight, are too weak to walk or stand; leads to weak immunity.

Treatment and prevention:

Give nutritious food, clean water.

Look:

- **Cow doesn't eat:** sick.
- **Cow can't stand up:** sick, tired from walking, sore feet.
- **One or more cows can't stand up:** outbreak of disease, plant poisoning, feed or water problems, malnutrition.

Examine:

- **Urine:** blood in urine or dark colour.
- **Dung:** watery and pale green.



Ongewone eetgewoontes

Wanvoeding: te min voer of voer van lae gehalte; gebeur maklik tydens droë winters, droogtes of op oorbeweide veld; diere verloor gewig en is te swak om te loop of te staan; lei tot swak immuniteit.

Behandeling en voorkoming: Gee voedsame voer, skoon water.

Kyk:

- **Koei eet nie:** siek.
- **Koei kan nie staan nie:** siek, moeg geloop, seer pote.
- **Een of meer koeie kan nie staan nie:** siekte in die trop, plantvergiftiging, probleme met voer of water, wanvoeding.

Ondersoek:

- **Urine:** bloed in urine of donker kleur.
- **Mis:** waterig en vaalgroen.

Ukudla ngendlela engafanele

Ukungondleki kahle: Ukudla okuncane kakhulu noma kwezinga elingelihle; phakathi nobusika obomile, isomiso, amadlelo aklabiswa ngokweqile; imfuyo iyehla ngesisindo, ibe buthaka ukuba ingahamba noma ime; isimiso somzimba sokuzivikela esibuthaka.

Ukwelapha nokuvikela izifo: Nikeza ukudla okunomsoco, amanzi ahlanzekile.

Bheka:

- **Inkomo ayidli:** iyagula.

- **Inkomo ayikwazi ukusukuma:** iyagula, ikhathele ukuhamba, izinyawu zibuhlungu.
- **Inkomo eyodwa noma ezengeziwe azikwazi ukusukuma:** kuqhume isifo esithile, zidle ushevu ezitshalweni

Hlola:

- **Umchamo:** kunegazi emchanyeni noma kunombala omnyama.
- **Ubulongo:** bumanzi futhi buluhlaza ngokuphaphathekile.

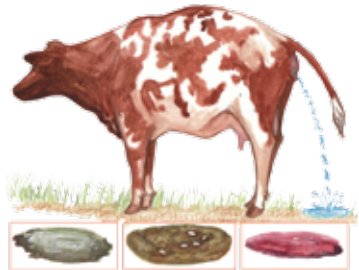
Ukondla okungaqhelekanga

Ukungondleki: ifula elincinci kakhulu okanye lomgangatho ophantsi; ngexesha lobusika obomileyo, iimbalela, amadlelo abhuqiweyo; izilwanyana zehla egazini, azinamandla kakhulu ukuba zingahamba okanye zime; amajoni omzimba ahlaselwa lula zizifo.

Unyango nothintelo: Fumana ukutya okunesondlo, amanzi acocekileyo.

Jonga:

- **Inkomo ayityi:** iyagula.
- **Inkomo ayikwazi ukuma:** iyagula, idiniwe kukuhamba, amanqina abuhlungu.
- **Inkomo enye okanye ngaphezulu ayikwazi kuma:** ukuqhambuka kwesifo, ityhefu kwizityalo, iingxaki zefula okanye zamanzi, ukungondleki.



Xilonga:

- **Umchamo:** igazi emchameni okanye ibala elimnyama.
- **Ubulongwe:** Bungamanzi kwaye bupale green.

Phepo e sa tlwaelehang

Phepo e seng ntle: Phepo e nyenyane kapa ya boleng bo fokolang; nakong ya mariha a ommeng, komello, naha e se e se na jwang ba ho fula; diphoofolo di a ota, di a fokola ha di kgone ho tsamaya le ho ema; boitshireletso ba mmele bo fokolang.

Kalafo le thibelo: Di fe dijo tsa phepo e ntle, metsi a hlwekileng.

Sheba:

- **Kgomo ha e je:** e ya kula.
- **Kgomo ha e kgone ho ema:** e ya kula, e kgathetse ka baka la ho tsamaya haholo, maoto a bohloko.
- **Kgomo e le nngwe kapa tse ngata ha di kgone ho ema:** sewa sa bolwetse, dimela di na le tjhefo, mathata a ho fepa kapa a metsi, phepo e seng ntle

Hlahloba:

- **Moroto:** madi morotong kapa mmala o fifetseng.
- **Bolokwe:** bo metsi hape bo mmala o botala. **UM**