

Good milking practices

Proper milking management can have a very big influence the success of the milking process. To sort out milking problems, it is important to look at the procedures you follow.

Cow cleanliness

- Look at the condition of the cows before you start milking
- Cow cleanliness can influence milking efficiency and lessen infections
- Dirty cows waste time. It takes longer to prepare dirty cows that enter parlours for milking
- Teat ends exposed to dirt can cause mastitis
- For better cleanliness, remove udder hair twice yearly and keep tails trimmed.

Cow handling

- Cows must be calm when they enter the milking parlour
- Stressed cows do not want to enter the milking area freely or leave lots of droppings
- Make sure that cows are handled with care
- Stress can have a bad effect on milking efficiency
- Some people play relaxing music in the parlour to calm their cows.

Cow grouping

- Check whether there are cows with mastitis
- Group the cows according to their mastitis infection status
- First milk the healthy cows without mastitis and the fresh heifers
- The cows that you are not sure of, should be milked next
- Milk the cows infected with mastitis last
- You can also use one or more milking units that are only for infected cows.

Steps for pre-milking cow preparation

- Clean teats before attaching the unit
- When teats are clean, fore-strip before disinfecting teat ends
- If cows are clean, teats ends can be disinfected by pre-dipping without extra washing
- Make sure that the teat ends are completely covered with disinfectant
- Keep the dip in contact with the teat for 20-30 seconds
- Proper teat end disinfection will reduce the bacteria
- If washing is required to remove excess manure:
 - Wash only teats
 - Use minimum water
 - Dry teats properly with a cloth or paper towel
- Check for mastitis and abnormal milk.

Good teat cleaning together with fore-stripping will usually provide enough stimulation for milk letdown in cows. **UM**



Proper milking

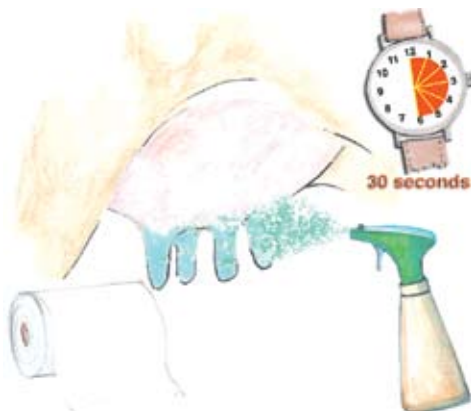
**Behoorlike melkerybestuur | Ulawulo olululo lokusenga
Ukulawulwa okuyikho kokusenga | Tsamaiso e nepahetseng ya ho hama**

- Keep cows clean to prevent mastitis.
- Hou koeie skoon om mastitis te voorkom.
- Zigcine iimazi zenkomo zicocekile ukuze zingabi nesifo sokudumba kwebele.
- Gcina izinkomo zihlanzekile ukuvimbela isifo sokuvuvuka kwebele
- Boloka dikgomo di hlwekile ho thibela mastitis.

- Always clean teats before attaching the unit.
- Maak altyd spene skoon voordat die melkeenheid aangesit word.
- Yihlambe qho imibele phambi kokuba ufake izixhobo zokusenga.
- Ubohlahe uhlanza imibele ngaphambi kokuwafaka umshini
- Ka mehla hlwekisa matswele pele o hokela yuniti.



- Wash teats with a little water and dry properly with a clean cloth or paper towel. Disinfect teats with pre-dipping for 20-30 seconds.
- Was spene met 'n bietjie water en droog dit behoorlik af met 'n skoon lap of papierhandoek. Ontsmet spene met voor-dip vir 20-30 sekondes.
- Hlamba imibele ngamanzi angamaninzi kuyaphi uze uyosule kakuhle ngelaphu elicocekileyo okanye ngetawuli yephepha. Hlamba imibele ngesibulala-ntsholongwane phambi kokudipha kangangemizuzwana engama-20 ukuya kwengama-30.
- Geza imibele ngamanzi amancane bese uyomisa ngendwangu ehlanzekile noma ithawula lephepha. Bulala amagciwane emibeleni ngokuyidipha imizuzwana ephakathi kuka-30 kuya ku-40 ngaphambi kokusenga.
- Hlatswa matswele ka metsi a many-enyane e be o a omisa hantle ka lesela le hlwekileng kapa pampiri ya thaole. Bolaya dikokwanahloko matsweleng ka ho di kenya tipping pele bakeng sa metsotswana e 20-30.



management

- Keep cows calm and handle them carefully.
 - Hou koeie kalm en hanteer hulle versigtig.
 - Zigcine iimazi zenkomo ziphumle uze uziphathe ngenyameko.
 - Gcina izinkomazi zipholile futhi uziphathe ngokunakekela
 - Boloka dikgomo di kgutsitse mme o di tshware ka hloko.
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- Group the cows according to mastitis infection status.
 - Groepeer die koeie volgens hulle mastitis-infeksie status.
 - Zigcine iinkomo zingamaqela ngokwemeko yazo yokudumba kwamabele.
 - Hlela izinkomazi ngokwesimo sazo sesifo sokuvuvuka kwamabele
 - Beha dikgomo ka ho ya ka boemo ba tshwaetso ya tsona ya mastitis.
 - Milk the healthy cows and fresh heifers first. Milk the cows with mastitis last or use one milking unit only for infected cows.
 - Melk die gesonde koeie en vars verse eerste. Melk die koeie met mastitis laaste of gebruik een eenheid net vir besmette koeie.
 - Senga iimazi zenkomo ezisempilweni nezisandula ukuzala kuqala. Senga iimazi zenkomo ezinesifo sokudumba kwamabele mva okanye usebenzise ithango elahlukileyo lokusengela iimazi ezinesifo sokudumba kwamabele.
 - Senga izinkomazi eziphilele kanye nezithole ezisezintsha kuqala. Senga izinkomo ezinemibele evuvukile ekugcineni noma usebenzise umshini owodwa kuphela kuzo zonke izinkomo ezithelekile yisifo
 - Hama dikgomo tse phetseng hantle le dithole tse foreshe pele. Hama dikgomo tse nang le mastitis qetellong kapa sebedisa yuniti e le nngwe ya ho hama bakeng sa dikgomo tse tshwaeditsweng.
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- Remove udder hair twice yearly and keep tails trimmed.
 - Verwyder uierhare twee maal per jaar en hou sterte geknip.
 - Susa uboya obusemabeleni eemazi zenkomo kabini ngonyaka uze ugcine imisila yazo ichetyiwe.
 - Susa uboya bebele kabili ngonyaka ugcine imisila igundiwe.
 - Tlosa boya ba letswele habedi ka selemo mme o boloko mehatla e hlokometswe hantle. **UM**

