

# Steps to successful milking procedure (Part 1)

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**Mastitis often develops in conditions where the teat-end is exposed to bacteria. To minimise mastitis problems and milk cows more effectively, you should give attention to cow preparation, the stimulation of milk let-down, and procedures used to apply or remove teat cups.**

The milking process is a routine where each person involved should know the right procedures, and apply those procedures over and over again. The milking process is divided into eight steps which will be demonstrated in a series of articles in *Ubisi Mail*. These steps are: Pre-milking observations, fore-stripping, teat sanitation, attachment, adjustments, the end of milking, removal, teat disinfection. In this edition, we look at the first step in this process, namely pre-milking procedures.


## Problems

Very often the milk from a cow treated with antibiotics, is put into the bulk tank, even though this cow has been identified. Early detection of mastitis allows one to withhold milk with higher somatic cell counts (SCC) from entering the bulk tank. Earlier treatment of a clinical case may also increase the cure rate.

Touching dirty teats increases the risk of bacterial transmission. Remove loose dirt from the teats to prevent it from being sucked into the teat cups. It may also help to detect hard or swollen udders and warm udders that could be inflamed (mastitis).

## The right pre-milking procedures

- Check on the notice board in the parlour for cows treated with antibiotics.
- Check and identify all cows with special markings (paint markings, leg bands, ear tags) and records which could indicate that the cow has been treated with antibiotics.
- Look for hard, red or swollen quarters to detect mastitis or for cuts and bruises on the teats and udder.
- Check for loose debris such as straw, mud or sand and remove it with your fingers.
- Check for very dirty teats and udders, especially during the rainy season. Wash dirty teats/udder with a low pressure water hose. Dry it with individual paper towels.

In the next edition of *Ubisi Mail*, we will look at fore-stripping. For more information contact your Pfizer representative of Pfizer head office at 011 320 6120. 

## Fertility is Fragile - Don't let infection compromise it

Overcome:

- Clinical Metritis
- Respiratory Disease
- Foot Rot



**FIGHT INFECTION TO PROTECT FERTILITY**  
SPEAK TO YOUR VETERINARIAN

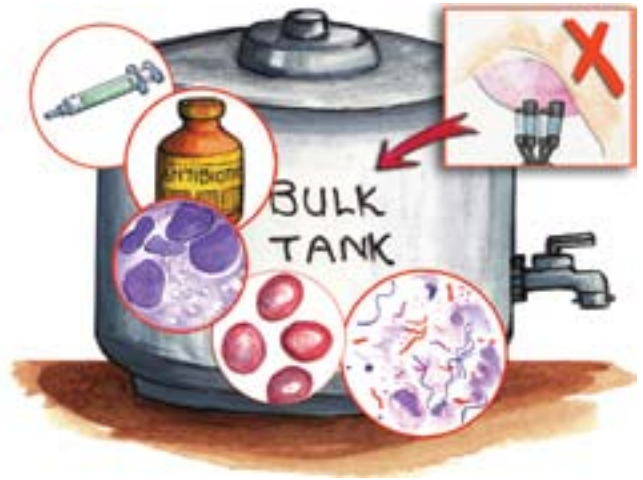
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# Pre-milking observations

## IMPORTANT!

Milk from cows with mastitis or that are being treated with antibiotics, may not be put into the bulk tank.



## LOOK for:

- Notices on the notice board.
- Cows with special markings.
- Hard, red or swollen quarters and cuts and bruises on the teats.
- Dirt, straw, mud or sand on teats and udders.

## Waarnemings tydens voormelking

### BELANGRIK!

Die melk van koeie wat mastitis het of met antibiotika behandel word, mag nie in die massatenk gegooi word nie.



### KYK vir:

- Kennisgewings op die kennisgewingbord.
- Koeie wat spesiaal gemerk is.
- Harde, rooi of geswelde kwarte of uiers en snye en wonde aan die spene.
- Grond, strooi, modder of sand op die spene en uiers.

## Ingqwalasela yaphambi kokusenga

### OKUBALULEKILEYO!

Ubisi oluphuma kwiimazi ezinezilonda emibeleni okanye ezinyangwa ngamachiza anqanda ulosuleleko lusenokungafakwa kwitanki lobisi oluninzi.

**KHANGELA:**

- Izaziso kwiibhodi zezaziso.
- limazi zeenkomo eziphawulwe ngendlela ethile.
- lidawo zeentlala zemibele eziqinileyo, ezibomvu okanye ezidumbileyo kunye nemikrwelo kunye nogruzuko emibeleni.
- Ubumdaka, ingca, udaka okanye isanti emibeleni nakwiintlala zemibele.

**Okuqashelwa ngaphambi kokusenga****KUBALULEKILE!**

Ubisi oluvela ezinkomazini ezine-mastitis noma ezelashwa ngemithi yokubulala amagciwane alunakufakwa ethangini lokugcina ubisi oluningi.

**BHEKA lokhu:**

- Izaziso ebhodini lezaziso.
- Izinkomazi ezifakwe izimpawu ezikhethekile.
- Izigaxa zamabele eziqinile, ezibomvu noma ezivuvukele kanye nokusikeka emibeleni.
- Ukungcola, utshani, udaka noma inhlabathi emibeleni nasemabeleni.

**Tlhokomelo pele ho hangwa lebeso****TABA YA BOHLOKWA!**

Lebeso le tswang dikgomong tse nang le tshwaetso theleng ya tsona kapa tse alafuwang ka diantibaeotiki ha le a tshwanela ho tshelwa tankeng ya lebeso.

**SHEBA bakeng:**

- Ditsebiso letlapaneng la ditsebiso.
- Dikgomo tse nang le matshwao a kgethehileng.
- Dikarolo tse thata, tse kgubedu kapa tse ruruhileng theleng le maqeba le matetsetso hlokong ya kgomo.
- Lerole, lehlaka, seretse kapa mobu hlokong le theleng. 