

# Correct cattle hoof care

**Preventative cow hoof trimming can help reduce lameness and claw diseases. However, it is essential that the hoofs be trimmed correctly, because improperly trimmed hoofs are worse than untrimmed hoofs. It is also recommended that you begin hoof trimming under the supervision of a professional hoof trimmer or a veterinarian.**

Dairy cows' hoofs should be trimmed at least two to three times a year, especially if the cows are primarily confined to concrete surfaces.

## Why is it important to care for cattle's hoofs?

Cattle with feet that hurt or are swollen and infected often become lame. They do not eat and drink enough water and quickly lose weight. Milk production drops and lame cows usually do not show heat. Farmers suffer huge losses if their cattle's hoofs are not properly treated.

## How do we take care of hoofs?

- Examine the hoofs of all cattle at least once a month.
- Let the cattle walk across a clean flat surface.
- Identify all animals that show irregular walking patterns.
- Watch out for swollen hoofs or cattle with overgrown hoofs.

## How do we trim cattle's hoofs?

The trimming process works as follows:

- Identify animals that need attention.
- Assemble all the equipment needed:
  - Straight hoof knives
  - Curved search knives'
  - Double-bladed cutters
  - Rasp
- Restrain the animal in a way that does not cause discomfort. Use soft ropes or bands to restrain the animal – never use wire.
- Closely examine the hoof and decide what excess tissue must be removed.
- Cut off excess tissue on the front of the foot. Do this very gradually and do not cut too deep.
- Clean the sole of the hoof with the curved knife.
- Trim the hoof from the rear to the toe.
- Open, drain and disinfect any abscesses.

## What can we do to prevent hoof problems in cattle?

A footbath with a 10% solution of zinc sulphate for cattle to walk through will help to limit hoof problems. Limit the chances of injuries to hoofs from barbed wire and other things by keeping yards, and the paths animals have to use, as neat and clean as possible. Examine the hoofs and walking behaviour of the herd regularly, and treat problems as soon as possible.

# Cattle hoof care

Cattle can become lame when their feet hurt. Milk production drops. Lame cows usually do not show heat. Causes of lameness: overgrown hoofs, foot rot, injuries from sharp objects and slippery floors, milk fever after calving.

## Prevent hoof problems and injuries

- Watch your cattle while they walk: uneven stride, overgrown hoofs, swollen feet.
- Remove sharp objects from pastures.
- Trim hoofs regularly: Restrain the animal. Remove dirt and mud. Examine and carefully trim the hoof. Do not cut too deep.
- Wounds and abscesses: Open, drain and disinfect.
- Foot rot: Clean and disinfect. Antibiotic injection.
- Footbath.



## Hoefversorging van beeste

Beeste kan lam word as hulle pote seer is. Hulle sal dan minder melk gee. Lam koeie kom gewoonlik nie op hitte nie. Oorsake: uitgroeide kloue, vrotpoot, beserings deur skerp voorwerpe en gladde vloere, melkkoors na kalf.

### Voorkom hoefprobleme en beserings

- Hou jou beeste dop wanneer hulle loop: onewe treë, uitgroeide kloue, geswelde voete.
- Verwyder skerp voorwerpe van weilande.
- Knip hoewe gereeld: hou die koei vas, verwyder vuilgoed en modder, ondersoek die hoof en knip dit versigtig – moenie te diep sny nie.
- Wonde en absesse: maak oop, dreineer en ontsmet.
- Vrotpoot: maak skoon en ontsmet, spuit antibiotika in.
- Voetbad.

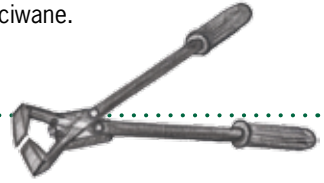
## Izinkomo: Ukunakekela Izinselo

Izinkomo zingakhubazeka lapho izinyawo zazo zibuhlungu. Ukukhiqiza ubisi kuyehla. Izinkomo ezikhubazekile ngokuvamile azibi nokushisa. Izimbangela zokukhubazeka: izinselo ezikhule ngokweqile, ukubola konyawo, ukulinyazwa yizinto ezicijile nezindawo ezishelelayo, imfiva yobili ngemva kokuncelisa amankonyane.

### Vimbela izinkinga zamanselo nokulimala kwawo

- Buka izinkomo zakho lapho zihamba: amagxathu angalingani, izinselo ezikhule ngokweqile, izinyawo ezivuvukele.

- Susa izinto ezicijile emadleweni.
- Ncwela izinselo njalo: Sibambe isilwane. Susa ukungcola nodaka. Hlola futhi uncwele kahle inselo. Ungalisiki kujule kakhulu.
- Izilonda namaqhubu: Vula, cwenga futhi ufake isibulala-magciwane.
- Ukubola konyawo: Hlanza futhi ufake isibulala-magciwane.
- Geza unyawo.



## Dikgomo: Ho Hlokomela Dithaku

Dikgomo di ka holofala haeba maoto a tsona a le bohloko. Tlhaliso ya lebeso e tla fokotseha. Ka ho tlwaelehileng dikgomo tse holofetseng ha di palese. Disosa tsa kgofofalo: dithaku tse holing haholo, ho bola ha leoto, ditemalo ka lebaka la ho hlajwa ke dintho tse bohale le difuluru tse thellang, feberu ya lebeso ka mora ho tswala namane.

### Ho thibela mathata a dithaku le ditemalo

- Sheba dikgomo tsa hao ha di ntse di tsamaya: ho se hate hantle, dithaku tse hodileng haholo, maoto a ruruhileng.
- Tlosa dintho tse bohale makgulong a tsona.
- Kuta dithaku tsa tsona ka dinako tsohle: Thibela diphoofolo. Tlosa ditshila le seretse. Hlahloba le ho kuta ka kelohloko dithaku. O se kute ka ho kenella haholo.
- Maqeba le diso tse nang le boladu: Bula, tlosa metsi dreining le ho tshela moriana o bolayang dikokwanahloko.
- Ho bola ha leoto: Hlwekisa le ho tshela moriana o bolayanang dikokwanahloko. Di hlabo ka ente e nang le moriana wa di-antibaotiki.
- Hlwekisa leoto metsing.



## linkomo: UKhathalelo lweeMpuphu

linkomo zinokuqhwaleta xa ebuhlungu amanqina azo. Imveliso yobisi iyehla. linkomo eziqhwaletayo kaninzi azibonisi bushushu. Oonobangela bokuqhwaleta: iimpuphu ezikhule kakhulu, ukubola kwinqina, ukwenzakala okuvela kwizixhobo ezibukhali kunye nemigangatho emtyibilizi, umkhuhlane wobisi emva kokuzala inkonyana.

### Thintela iingxaki kunye nokwenzakala kweempuphu

- Zijonge iinkomo zakho xa zihamba: inyathelo elingalungelelananga, iimpuphu ezikhule kakhulu, amanqina adumbileyo.
- Susa izixhobo ezibukhali emadleweni.
- Zichebe rhoqo iimpuphu: Sinqande isilwanyana. Susa ubumdaka nodaka. Luxilonge kwaye ngononophelo uluchebe uphuphu. Ungasiki kude kube nzulu.
- Izilonda namathumba: Sivule, usikhame uze ubulale iintsholongwane.
- Ukubola kwinqina: Licoce ubulale iintsholongwane. Inaliti yesibulala-ntsholongwane.
- Ukuhlanjwa kwinqina. **UM**