

Steps to successful milking procedure (Part 2)

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Forestripping – principles to respect

- Good stimulation allows fast milking and complete milkout. Forestripping is the best stimulation activity.
- Early detection of mastitis allows you to withhold higher Somatic Cell Count (SCC) milk from the bulk tank. Early treatment of a clinical case, can also increase the cure rate.
- Milk that is forestripped from an infected cow, may contaminate hands, towels and the environment. Eventually it will contaminate other quarters or other cows' udders.
- Once teats are sanitised, we should not touch them. Therefore it is better to forestrip before teat sanitation.

How to do forestripping

- Collect at least two good streams from each teat into the strip cup or other suitable container.
- Observe the milk for any abnormalities.
- Never strip the milk directly onto the floor in a milking parlour


Never forestrip on your hands, on the towel or on the cow's leg.

Predipping

- After forestripping, you can perform predipping.
- Do not touch teats after they have been sanitised.

Remember

Forestripping may help you to achieve:

- ✓ Faster milking.
- ✓ Lower somatic cell count.
- ✓ Higher production. 

Forestripping

Forestripping helps to detect mastitis and stimulates the cow to “let down” the milk.

How to do forestripping

- Collect at least two good streams from each teat into the cup.
- Look at the milk for any abnormalities.
- Do the predipping procedure.



IMPORTANT!

- Never strip the milk directly onto the floor, your hands, towel or on the cow's leg.
- Do not touch teats after they have been sanitised.

Melkprosedure (Deel 2) : Voorafmelking

Voorafmelking help met die opsporing van mastitis en stimuleer die koei se melkvrystellingsrefleks.

Hoe om vooraf te melk

- Melk ten minste twee goeie strale melk uit elke speen in die melkbekertjie in.
- Kyk vir enige abnormaliteite in die melk.
- Voltooi die voorloop-prosedure.



BELANGRIK!

- Moet nooit die melk direk op die vloer, op jou hande, die papier handdoek of teen die koei se been laat spuit nie.
- Moet nie aan die spene raak nadat dit gereinig is nie.

Inqubo yokusenga (Ingxenywe 2) : Ukudonsa ubisi embeleni ngaphambi kokusenga

Ukudonsa ubisi embeleni ngaphambi kokusenga kusiza ukuzwa izigaxa ebeleni nokukhuthaza inkomo ukuthi “yehlise ubisi”.

Ukudonsa kanjani ubisi embeleni

- Qoqa imiklezo emibili okungenani emihle etitini ngalinye uyifake enkomishini.
- Bheka ubisi ubone nanoma yini okungajwayelekile.
- Yenza inqubo yangaphambi kokudibha.



OKUBALULEKILE!

- Ungalokothi ubisi ulukhamele phansi, ezandleni zakho, ethawuleni noma emlenzeni wenkomo.
- Ungawathinti amatiti emva kokuba esehlaniwe.



Tsela ya ho hama (Karolo 2) : Ho lokisetsa ho hama

Ho pholla mmele pele ho thusa hore o kgone ho lemoha ha ho ruuha ha mmele ho le teng hape ho kgothatsa kgomo ho ntsha lebeso.

O ka pholla kgomo jwang?

- Hamela ka kopeng mebele e mmedi letsweleng.
- Lekola tsohle tse sa tlwaelehang lebeseng.
- Thoba mmele ka metsi pele.

**HLOKOMELA !**

- O se ke wa hamela lebeso fatshe ka ho otloloha, kapa wa tlama maoto a dikgomo.
- O se ke wa tshwara mebele ka mora ho ba e hlatsuwe.

Inkqubo yokusenga (Inxalenye 2): Ukusengela ubisi bucala ukuluhlola okanye ukutsala ubisi oluninzi enkomeni

Ukusengela ubisi bucala ukuluhlola okanye ukutsala ubisi oluninzi enkomeni kunceda ukufumanisa imastathisi yaye kukhuthaza inkomo ukuba ikhuphe ubisi.

**Indlela yokusengela ubisi bucala ukuluhlola
okanye ukutsala ubisi oluninzi enkomeni**

- Sengela ubuncinane bemisinga emibini elungileyo kumbele ngamnye ekomityini.
- Khangela naziphi na izinto ezingaqhelekanga elubisini.
- Yenza inkqubo yaphambi kokudipha.

**OKUBALULEKILEYO!**

- Ungazeucintelele ubisi ngqo phantsi, ezandleni zakho, etawulini okanye emlenzeni wenkomo.
- Ungayibambi imibele emva kokuba igatywe isifo. 