

Steps to successful milking procedure (Part 6)

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In this edition, we look at the eighth and final step in a successful milking procedure, namely teat disinfection.

Principles to respect

- Teat disinfection after milking is a universally recognised method of preventing mastitis and should be applied as quickly as possible after the milking unit has been removed.
- Teat disinfection decreases the number of bacteria on the teat skin by:
 - destroying microorganisms
 - softening the skin
 - sealing the teat canal.
- Teat dips also contain a skin conditioner that improves skin condition
- Teat coverage is critical. The best disinfectant won't do any good if it is not applied correctly.
- Dipping or spraying immediately after unit take-off allows the disinfectant, and not the bacteria, to enter the teat canal before it closes.

Proper dipping or spraying

- Dip the whole teat, not only the tip.
- Spray the whole teat, not only one side or the tip.

Teat dip storage and handling

- Use only approved teat dips.
- Clean the dippers after each milking.
- Never pour left-over dip from the teat dip cup back into the original container.
- Keep containers closed.
- Respect expiration dates. If a product has expired, get rid of it.
- Never mix different products.
- Use quality, clean water to reconstitute teat dips.

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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Milking procedure: teat disinfection

Prevent mastitis: Teat disinfection kills bacteria and other tiny organisms on the teat skin. Softens the skin.

Application: Dip or spray teats with disinfectant immediately after removing the milking unit (before the teat canal closes). Apply to the whole teat, not only the tip.

Teat dip storage and handling: Clean the dip cup after each milking with clean water. Never pour leftover dip from the teat dip cup back into the original container. Keep containers closed. Never mix different products. Throw away teat dip that has expired.

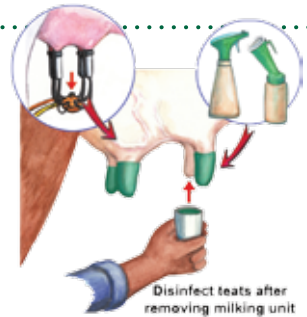


Melkprosedure: speenontsmetting

Voorkom mastitis: Speenontsmetting dood bakterië en ander klein organismes op die speenvel. Dit versag ook die vel.

Aanwending: Doop of spuit spene met naspeendoop onmiddellik nadat die kloustukke verwyder word (voordat die speenkanaal sluit). Wend aan die hele speen, nie net aan die punt nie.

Berging en hantering van speendoop: Maak die doopbeker skoon met skoon water ná elke melking. Moet nooit oorskietdoop van die speendoopbeker teruggooi in die oorspronklike houer nie. Hou houers toe. Moet nooit verskillende produkte meng nie. Speendoop wat verval het, moet weggegooi word.



Inqumo yokusenga: ukusebenzisa umphungo embeleni

Ukuvikela i-mastitis: Ukusebenzisa umphungo embeleni kubulala ibhakithiliya kanye nokunye okuphilayo okuncane esikhunjeni sombele. Yenza isikhumba sibe ntonfontofo.

Ukugcobisa: Cwilisa noma ufafaze imibele ngomphungo ngokushesha emva kokususa ibhakede lobisi (ngaphambi kokuba ithumbu lombele livaleke). Gcobisa kuwo wonke umbele, hhayi ingono kuphela.

Ukucwilisa nokuphatha umbele: Hlanza inkomishi yediphu emva kokusenga ngakunye ngamanzi ahlanzekile. Ungalokothi uthole idiphu esele evela enkomishini yediphu yombele ngaphakathi kokuphatha okukhulu. Gcina okokuphatha kuvaliwe. Ungahlanganisi imikhiqizo ehlukile. Lahla okokudipha umbele okuphelelwe yisikhathi.



Inkqubo yokusenga: ukubulawa kweentsholongwane kwimibele

Thintela isifo sokukrala kwemibele

(mastitis): Ukubulawa kweentsholongwane kwimibele kubulala ibhaktiriya kunye nezinye izinto ezincinane eziphilayo kwisikhumba semibele.

Ukusebenzisa: Dipha okanye uyitshize imibele ngesibulala-ntsholongwane emva kokususa iyunithi yokusenga (phambi kokuba umjelo wemibele uvale). Faka kwimibele yonke, hayi nje kuphela kwincam.

Ukugcinwa nokuphathwa kwediphu

yemibele: Coca ikomityi yokudipha ngamanzi acocekileyo qho emva kokusenga. Ungaze ubuyisele idiphu eseleyo evela kwikomityi yokudipha imibele kwisiqukathi ebikuso kuqala. Zigcine zivaliwe iziqukathi. Ungaze uxube iimveliso ezohlukeneyo. Lahla idiphu yemibele esele iphelelwe lixesha.



Mokgwa-tshebetso wa ho hama: moriana o bolayang mahloko

Thibela lefu la mastitis: Moriana o bolayang mahloko o bolaya dibacteria le dintho tse ding tse nyenyane tse phelang letlalong la dihloko. O etsa hore letlalo le be bonolo.

Tshebediso: Tipa kapa o tshela seprei se nang le moriana o bolayang mahloko hang-hang ka mora ho tlosa yuniti ya ho hama (pele tselana ya dihloko e kwaleha). Tshela moriana ona hlokoeng kaofela, e seng feela ntlheng.

Sebaka sa ho boloka tipi ya dihloko le ho e tshwara: Hlwekisa ka metsi a hlwekileng kopi ya tipi ka mora ho hama ka lekgetlo le leng le le leng. Le ka mohla o se kgutlisetse setshelong sa pele tipi e setseng koping ya tipi ya dihloko. Boloka ditshelo di kwetswe. Le ka mohla o se tswake diprodakte tse fapaneng. Lahla tipi ya dihloko e fedilweng ke nako. [UM](#)

