

Calf housing

There are many ways to house young calves, but the best known ones are hutches, pens, group housing or calves tied to a post. The chosen calf housing on a farm will depend on the size of the farm and herd.

Calf hutch

A calf hutch is a simple, loose-standing construction with three sides and a roof to protect the calf from rain and wind. The hutch has an opening at the front where the calf can move in and out. A calf hutch is good if you have only one calf. It is also very convenient, because a hutch can easily be moved to another space.

Calf pen

A calf pen is normally a construction that has a roof and has been divided into smaller spaces for calves to live and sleep in. Calf pens are perfect for keeping calves from suckling each other and transmitting diseases.

Group pens or houses

These areas are much bigger and many calves, preferably older than eight weeks, can live in them and will share the feed and water from communal troughs.

All these types of housing have three very important requirements:

- **Ventilation:** The housing should be free from draughts and be well-lit. This means that it must have some openings for air and light, as well as a door.
- **Isolation:** The calves must be separated from older cattle.
- **Comfort:** Calf housing must be clean and dry, with access to enough water and feed. A cold, wet calf will become sick. You have to be able to clean the housing easily.

Where individual stalls are used, they should be easy to clean, move and expand. Stalls should be the right size for the calves. They must be able to move around, feed and lie down. If individual stalls are not available and calves must be kept in group pens, they should be tied during and for a short while after feeding.

Remember to provide shade at all times and dry the pens as soon as wet spots are visible. Hard-surfaced floors are better than earth floors, because it is easy to clean with less labour. Sufficient dry bedding must be provided to absorb liquid waste and to keep the calf's bed dry. Soiled bedding should be removed from the pens and fresh bedding added as often as necessary to maintain a clean, dry bed.

Calves that have been kept in individual stalls are normally moved to group pens after weaning. Group calves according to their size and age. Each calf in the group should have 2m of bedded space and 30cm to 40cm of feeding space. If the pens or the bedded areas are too small, it can put the calves under severe stress.

Calf housing

Calf hutch: Loose-standing, three sides, roof. Calf can walk in and out. Easily moved to another place.

Calf pen: Divided into smaller spaces to live and sleep in. Roof. Good to keep calves from suckling each other and transmitting diseases.

Group pens or houses: Bigger. Accommodates many calves. Share feed and water. Older than eight weeks.

IMPORTANT!

- Good ventilation: air, light, free from draughts.
- Isolation: separate calves from older cattle.
- Comfort: clean, dry, warm, enough water and feed, easy to clean.
- Do not store or mix feed in calf housing.



Kalfbehuising

Kalfhok: Vrystaande, drie-sydig, dak. Kalf kan in en uit loop. Kan maklik geskuif word.

Kalkraal: Verdeel in kleiner areas om in te leef en te slaap. Dak. Goed om te keer dat kalwers aan mekaar suig en siektes oordra.

Groepskrale of -huise: Groter. Huisves baie kalwers. Deel voer en water. Ouer as agt weke.

BELANGRIK!

- Goeie ventilasie: lug, lig, sonder trekke.
- Isolاسie: hou kalwers apart van ouer diere.
- Gemaklik: skoon, droog, warm, genoeg voer en water, maklik om skoon te maak.
- Moenie voer in die kalfbehuising stoor of meng nie.

Indawo Yokuhlala Amankonyane

Ibhokisi lokugcina inkonyane: Ezimele yodwa, amacala amathathu, uphahla. Amankonyane azongena aphume. Ukuyiswa kalula kwenye indawo.

Isibaya samankonyane: Hlukanisa kube yizikhala ezincane ukuze baphile bese balale kuzo. Uphahla. Kulungile ukugcina amankonyane ukuthi angamunyi kwamanye kanye nokudlulisa izifo.

Izindlu noma izibaya zeqembu: Ezinkulwi. Zifaka amankonyane amaningi. Zabelana ngokudla namanzi. Uma ziwubudala obungaphezu kwamaviki ayi-8.

OKUSEMQOKA!

- Ukuzungeza komoya okuhle: umoya, ukukhanya, kungabikhona umnyecele.

- Ukuzibeka zodwa: Hlukanisa amakonyane kanye nezinkomo ezindala.
- Ukuzinza: ihlanzekile, womile, ofudumele, amanzi anele kanye nokokudla, kulula ukukhlanza.
- Ungagcini noma uhlanganisa ukudla endlini yokugcina inkonyane.

Ubuhlanti bethole

Ishedi yethole: Izimele yodwa, inamacala amathathu, inophahla. Ithole liyakwazi ukuphuma lingena. Liye kwenye indawo ngokulula.

Isibaya sethole: Sahlulwe ngokwezithutyana ezincinci ukuze akwazi ukuhlala nokulala kuzo. Uphahla. Silungile ukugcina amathole ukuze angancanci kwamanye yaye angosulelani ngezifo.

Izibaya zemihlambi okanye izindlu: Zikhulu. Kuhlala amathole amaninzi. Atya yaye asela kunye. Amadala kuneeveki ezisi-8.

OKUBALULEKILEYO!

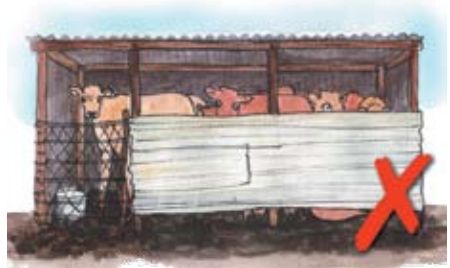
- Ukukhupha nokungenisa umoya okukuko: umoya, ukukhanya, kungangeni umoya ohlabayo.
- Ukwahlukaniswa: ukwahlula amathole kwiinkomo ezindala.
- Ukonwabisa: cocekile, omile, fudumele, amanzi awaneleyo nefidi ngokunjalo, kube lula ukucoca.
- Sukugcina okanye uxube ifidi kubuhlanti bamathole.

Sebaka sa bodulo sa namane

Ntlo ya jwang ya namane: E nang le mahlakore a emeng a mararo, le marulelo. E le hore namane e ka kgona ho kena le ho tswa. E tsamaya habonolo ho kena sebakeng se seng.

Lesaka la namane: Le arolwe ka dibaka tse nyenyane moo e dulang le moo e robalang teng. Marulelo. Ho molemo ho thibela namane ho anya namane e nngwe le ho jala mafu.

Masaka a sehlopha kapa matlo: A maholo. A kenya dinamane tse ngata. Di ja hammoho le ho nwa metsi hammoho. Di na le dibeke tse 8 di hlahile.



TABA YA BOHLOKWA!

- Moya o lekaneng o kenang le o tswang: moya, kganya, moya o fokang.
- Ho arola: arola dinamane kgomong tse kgolo.
- Boemo bo botle: sebaka se hlwekileng, se ommeng, se mofuthu, metsi a lekaneng le dijo, sebaka se bonolo ho se hlwekisa.
- O se boloke kapa ho tswaka dijo matlong a dinamane. 