



## rural development & land reform

Department:  
Rural Development and Land Reform  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



## agriculture & rural development

Department:  
Agriculture and Rural Development  
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL



## INDIGENOUS CATTLE PRODUCTION



**MDUKATSHANI**  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



KWAZULU-NATAL



**HPSA**  
SOUTHERN AFRICA

ABAFUYI MEDIA



**MDUKATSHANI**  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



**rural development  
& land reform**

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**agriculture  
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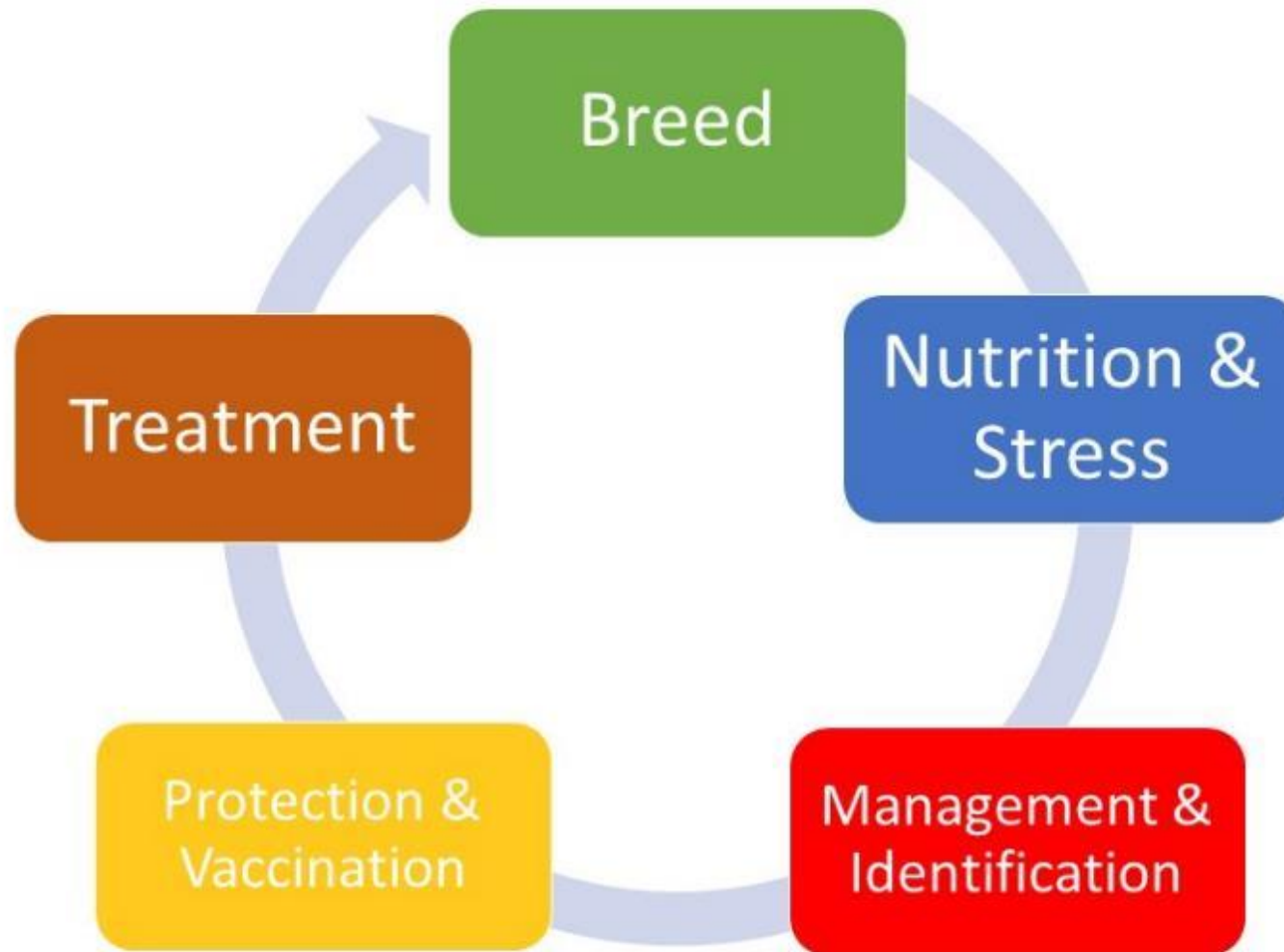
# Indigenous Cattle Production

1. Management interventions
2. Breed
3. A healthy cow
4. Checking age of a cow
5. Condition scoring
6. Taking temperature and weighing your cow
7. Understanding veterinary interventions
8. Injecting and dosing correctly
9. Redwater
10. Blackquarter
11. Lumpy skin
12. Heartwater
13. Gallsickness and Sweating sickness
14. Warts
15. Snotsiekte and Sleeping Sickness
16. Worms
17. Flukes
18. External parasites
19. Contagious eye infection and abscesses
20. Abortion and mastitis
21. Eating disorders
22. Basic equipment and medicines
23. Storage and cold Chains
24. Herd identification
25. Castration
26. Dehorning
27. Forage growth, storage and supplements
28. Dosage form

Page references in this module are based on the Animal Health Handbook

This calendar is not for sale but is distributed as part of a training program. It is available in Zulu and English from the following websites: [www.mdukatshani.com](http://www.mdukatshani.com) or [www.gapkzn.co.za](http://www.gapkzn.co.za) or [www.hpsa.org.za](http://www.hpsa.org.za). It is copyrighted to **Abafuyi Media**.

## Management interventions



## **Management interventions**

Management is the most efficient way of preventing animals getting sick -different management interventions are highlighted in this table.

Listed here are 5 main management interventions.

Give an example of each and why they are important.

Which two are most important in having a healthy herd and why?

## Breed



## **Breed**

What breed types do you have in your herd?

What breeds do you see in your community rams?

What negative traits do these rams bring or have?

What are their strong points?

What would outside breeds bring?

What possible problems could be introduced by outside breeds?

## A healthy cow



## **A healthy cow**

Which of these is a healthy animal?






What are signs of an unhealthy animal?

In your kraal do you have more cattle that are healthy or unhealthy?

What have you done that has led to your cattle being in this condition?

# Checking age of a cow

Diagram 1: Handy guide to determining the age of cattle by the teeth

	At birth to 1 month	Two or more of the temporary incisor teeth present. Within first month, entire 8 temporary incisors appear.
	2 years:	As a long-yearling, the central pair of temporary incisor teeth or pinchers is replaced by the permanent pinchers. At 2 years, the central permanent incisors attain full development.
	2 ½ years:	Permanent first intermediates, one on each side of the pinchers, are cut. Usually these are fully developed at 3 years.
	3 ½ years:	The second intermediates or laterals are cut. They are on a level with the first intermediates and begin to wear at 4 years.
	4 ½ years:	The corner teeth are replaced. At 5 years the animal usually has the full complement of incisors with the corners fully developed.



















## **Checking age of a cow**

Why is it important to know the age of your animal?

How do you check the age?

What is the link between age and health?

# Condition scoring

BCS	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
Backbone Rear view Side profile				
Long Ribs				
Short Ribs				
Hips				

## **Condition scoring**

Why is it important to condition score your animal?

What do the different scores tell you about your animal and its health?

What is the danger of an animal being too fat?

## Taking temperature and weighing your cow



## **Taking temperature**

Why is temperature important?

What are the important things to consider before you take the temperature?

What is the best way to take an animal's temperature in the field?

What are the temperatures per animal type?

If the animal has an abnormal temperature, what does this mean?

If the temperature is fine but the animal is still sick, what does this mean?

## **Weighing your cow**

What ways are there to weigh an animal?

What are the mistakes you can make when weighing your animal?

Why is it important to know the weight of your animal?

Describe the steps involved in weighing an animal.

<b>Temperature Guide</b>		
<b>Range</b>		
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Goats</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Chickens</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Sheep</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>

# Understanding veterinary interventions



## **Understanding veterinary interventions**

Which of these do you recognise?

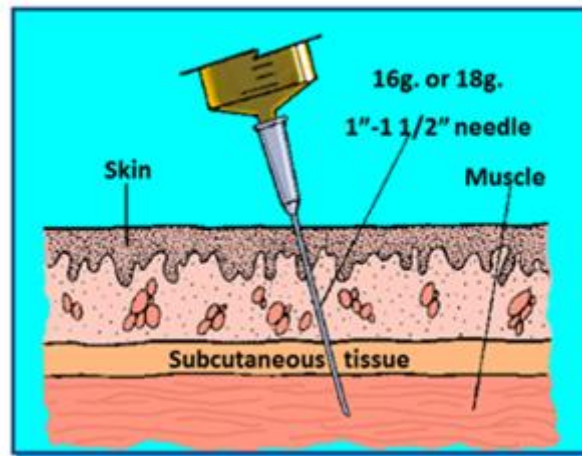
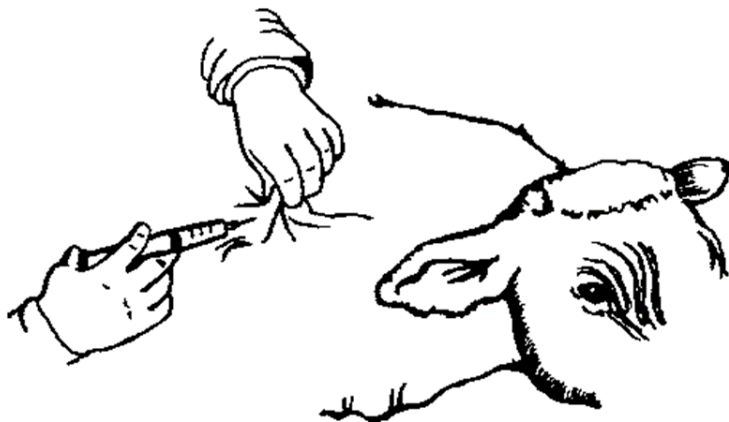
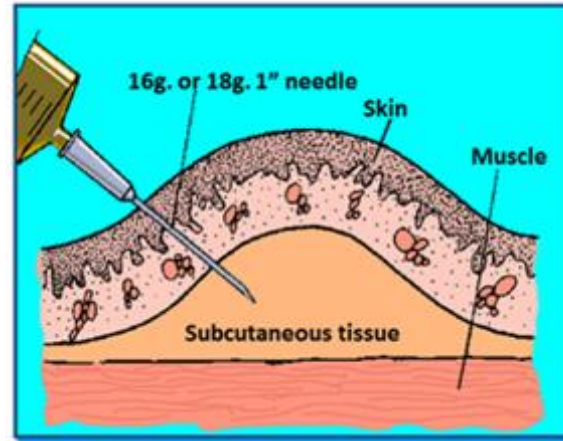
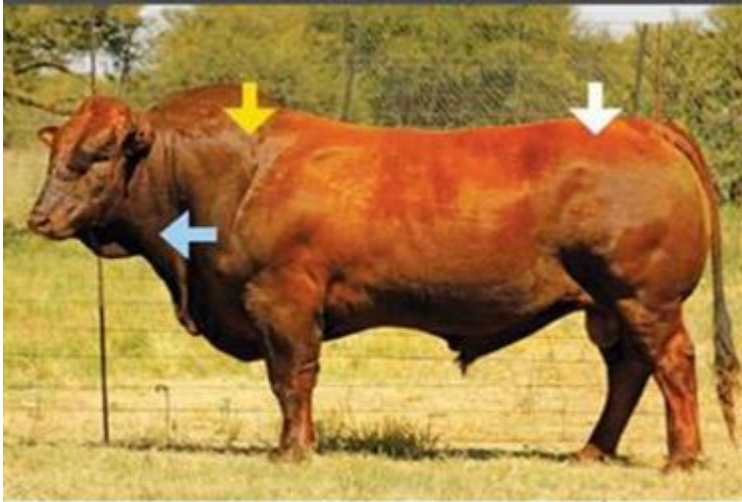
What are the different purposes of these products?

Which of these would you use for which problems?

What is the difference between short acting and long acting?

Which of these can you vaccinate with?

# Injecting and dosing correctly



## **Injecting Correctly**

When do you give an intramuscular/subcutaneous injection?

Where do you give an intramuscular/subcutaneous injection?

What happens if you inject large amounts of medicine into one spot?

What if blood starts filling up the syringe when you inject?

Are there other dangers to watch for?

What do you do to the injection site after injecting?

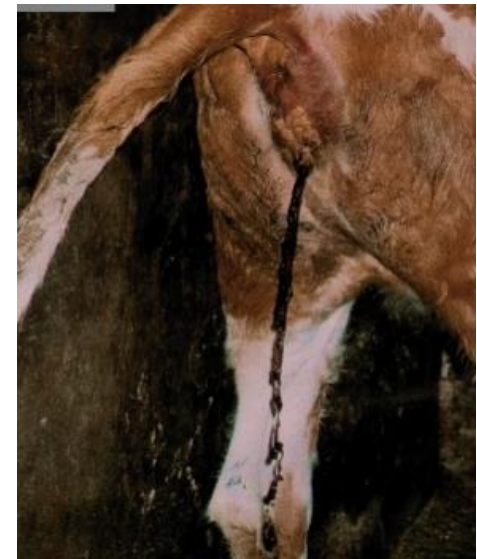
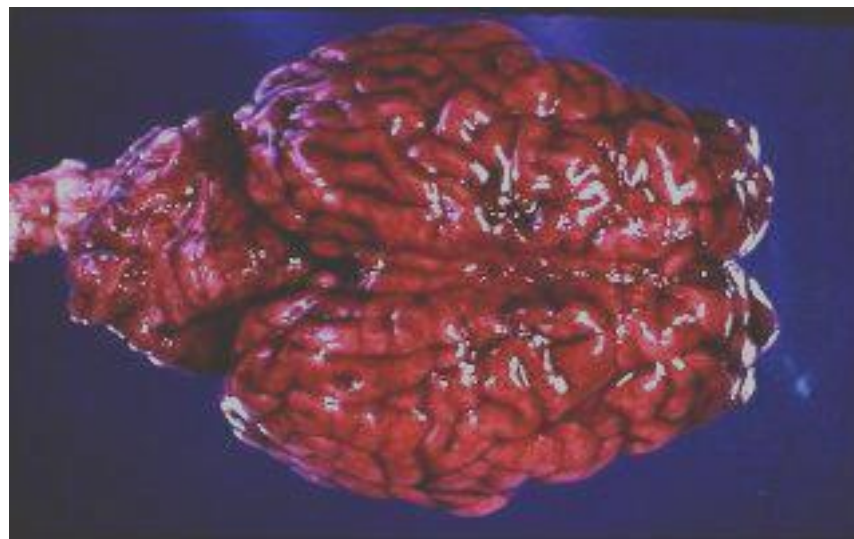
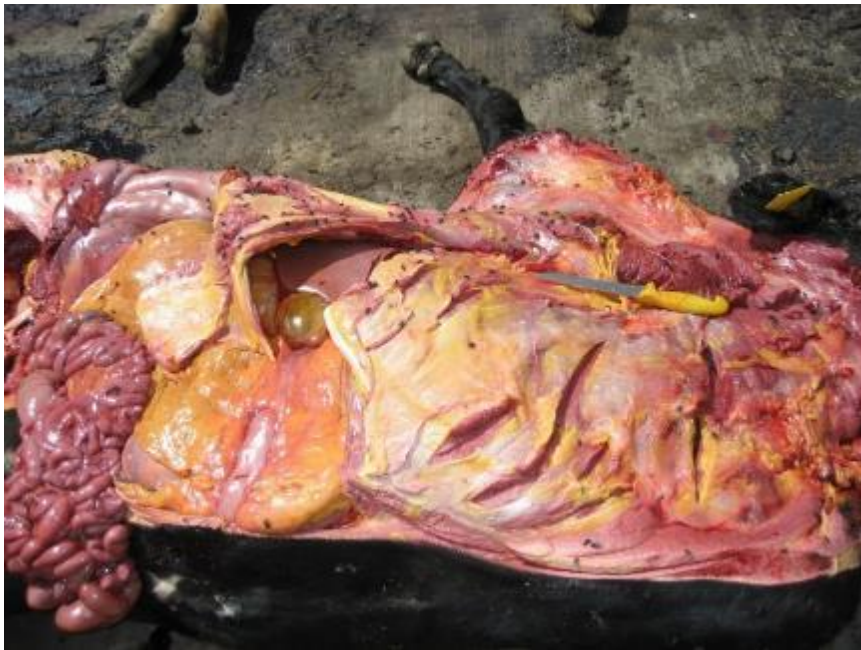
## **Dosing Correctly**

What equipment do you use to give a dose to cows?

How do you dose correctly?

What happens if you dose incorrectly?

# Redwater



# **Redwater**

Do we see it in this area?

Does it occur in males or females—old or young?

At what time of the year do we see redwater?

What causes it?

What are the symptoms?

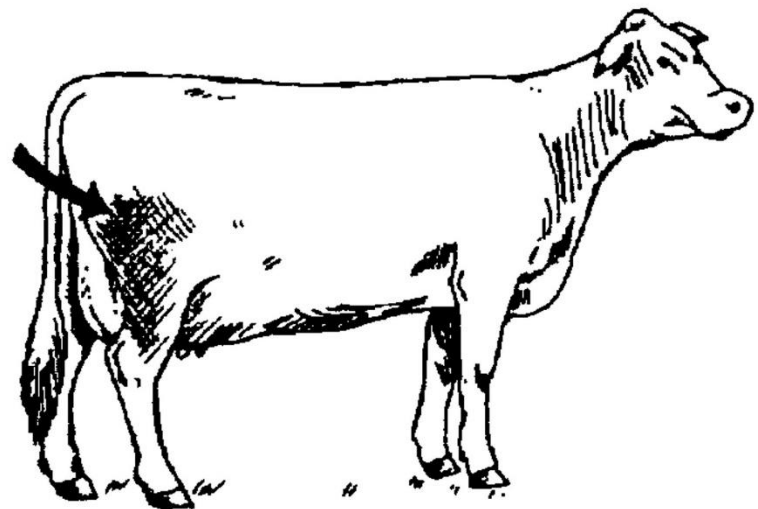
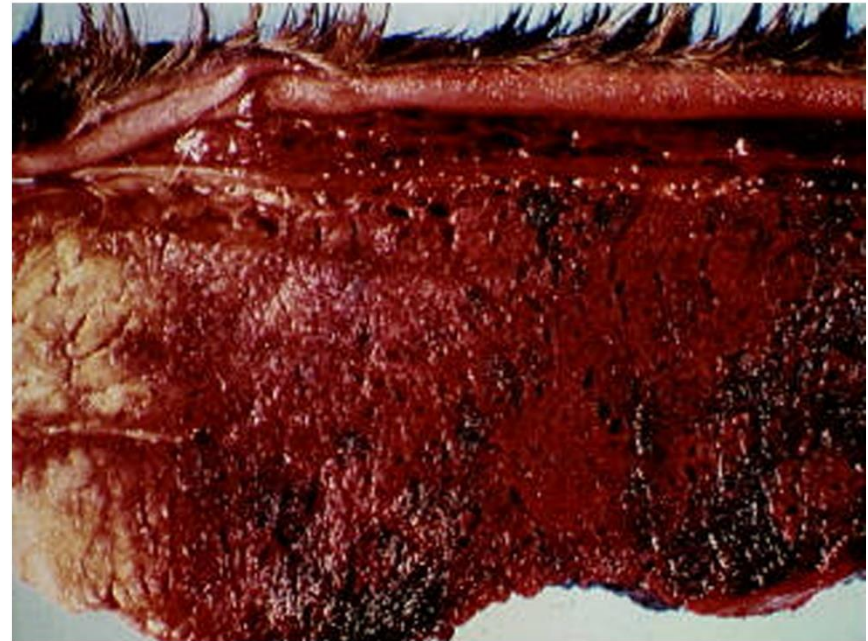
What are some local treatments?

How can it be prevented?

How can it be treated?

Why is it dangerous to move cows from a non redwater area to a redwater area?

# Blackquarter



# **Blackquarter**

Do we see it in this area?

Does it occur in males or females—old or young?

At what time of the year do we see blackquarter?

What are the symptoms?

What are some local treatments?

What causes it?

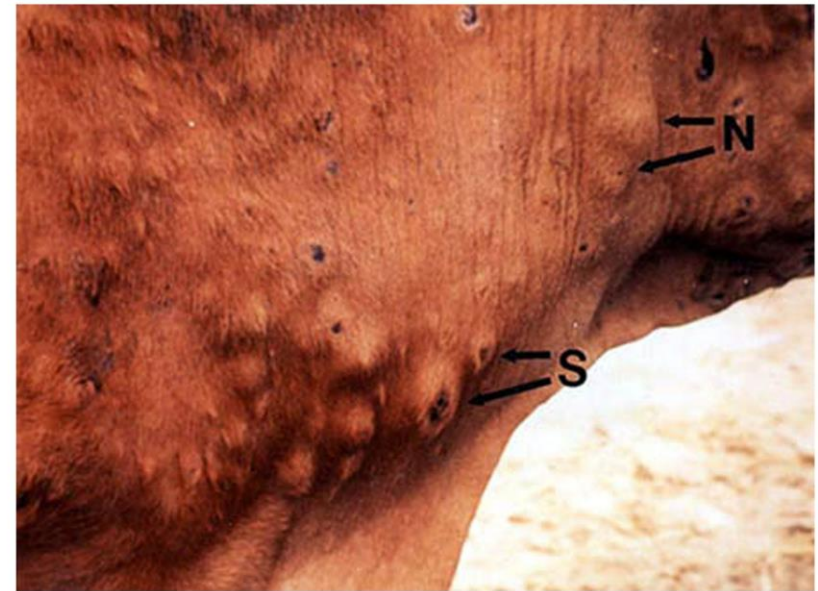
How can it be prevented?

How can it be treated?

How is blackquarter spread between cattle?

In books found under Quarter evil?

## Lumpy skin



## **Lumpy skin**

Do we see it in this area?

Does it occur in males or females—old or young?

At what time of the year do we see lumpy skin?

What are the symptoms?

What are some local treatments?

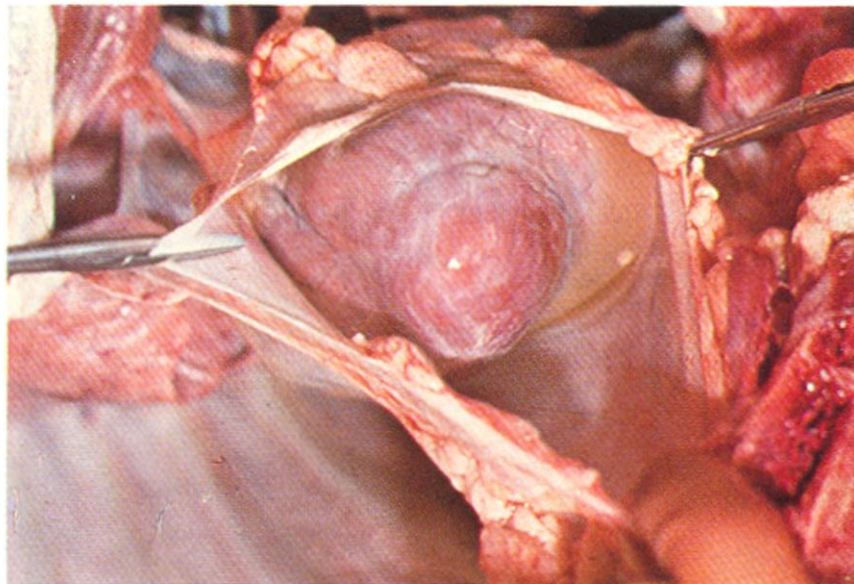
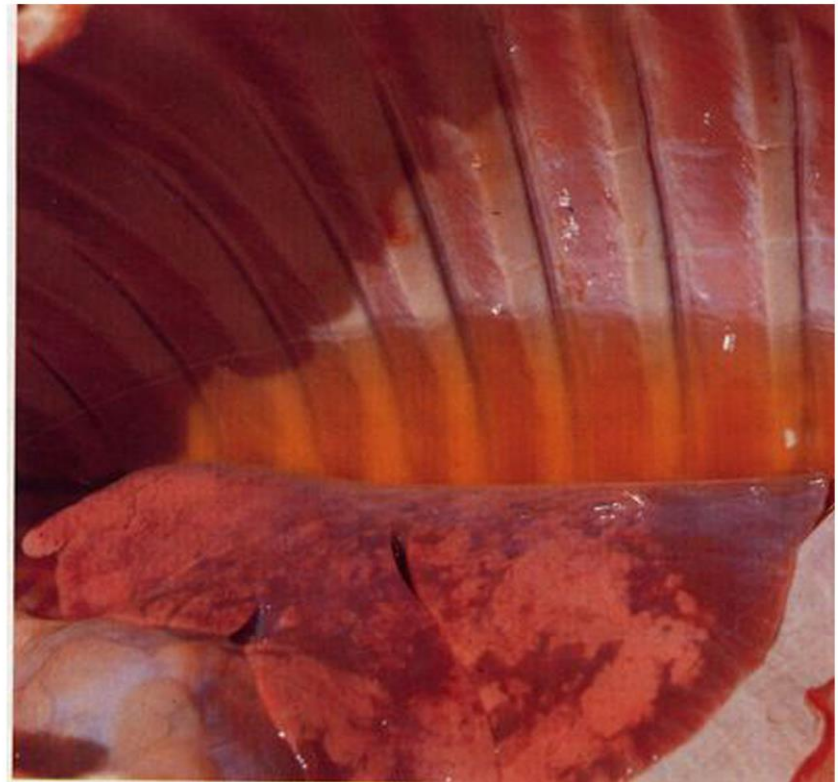
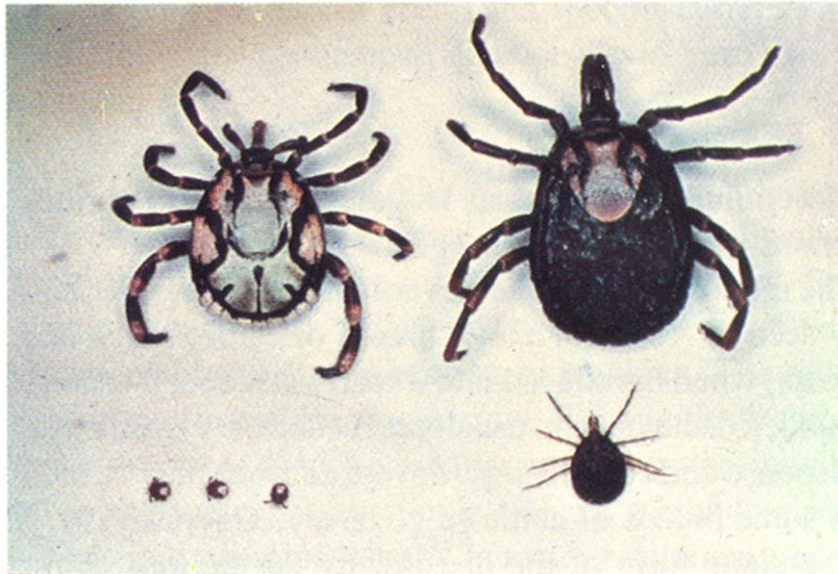
What causes it?

How can it be prevented?

How can it be treated?

How is lumpy skin spread between cattle?

# Heartwater



# **Heartwater**

Do we see it in this area?

Does it occur in males or females—old or young?

At what time of the year do we see heartwater?

What are the symptoms?

What are some local treatments?

What causes it?

How can it be prevented?

How can it be treated?

Why is it dangerous to move cows from a non heartwater area to a heartwater area?

# Gallsickness and Sweating Sickness

*Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*

Male



Female



Distribution



## **Gallsickness and Sweating sickness**

Do we see Gallsickness in this area? Sweating sickness?

Does Gallsickness occur in males or females—old or young? Sweating sickness?

At what time of the year do we see gallsickness? Sweating sickness?

What are the symptoms of each?

What are some local treatments of each?

What causes Gallsickness? Sweating sickness?

How can each be prevented?

How can each be treated?

# Warts



# Warts

Do we see it in this area?

Does it occur in males or females—old or young?

At what time of the year do we see warts?

What are the symptoms?

What are some local treatments?

What causes them?

How can they be prevented?

How can they be treated?

How are warts spread from one cow to another?

## Snotsiekte and Sleeping sickness



## **Snotsiekte and Sleeping sickness**

Do we see Snotsiekte in this area? Sleeping sickness?

Does Snotsiekte occur in males or females—old or young? Sleeping sickness?

At what time of the year do we see these?

What are the symptoms of Snotsiekte? Sleeping sickness?

What are some local treatments for each?

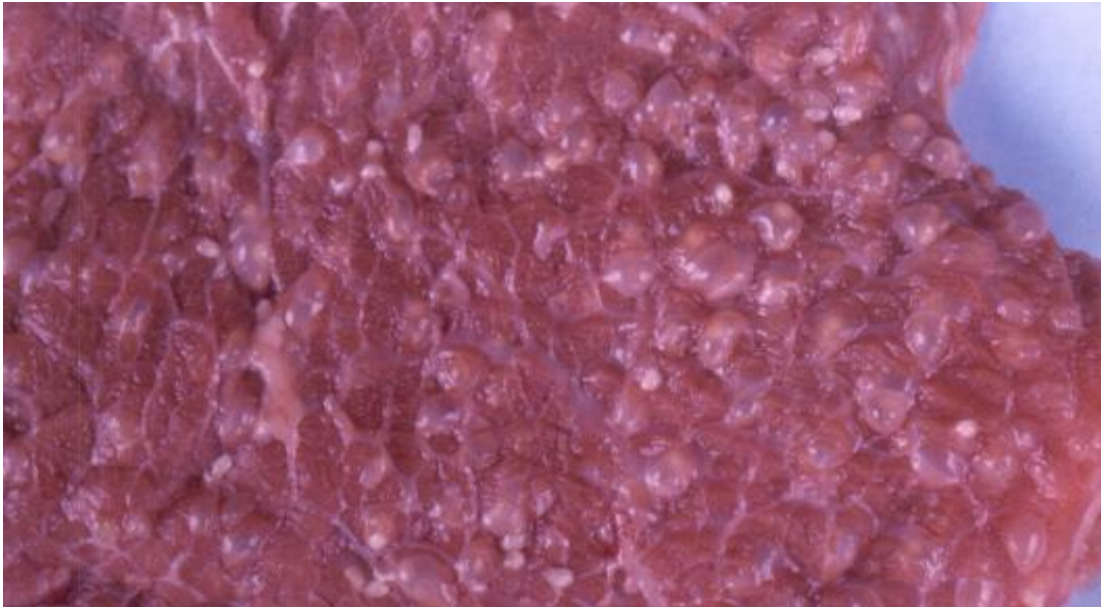
What causes Snotsiekte? Sleeping sickness?

How can each be prevented?

How can each be treated?

How is snotsiekte spread from animal to another? Sleeping sickness?

## Worms



# **Worms**

Do worms occur naturally?

Which type of animals are most effected males or females- old or young?

At what time of the year is this most prevalent?

What makes you aware of worms?

What are the different types of worms?

When do you see them?

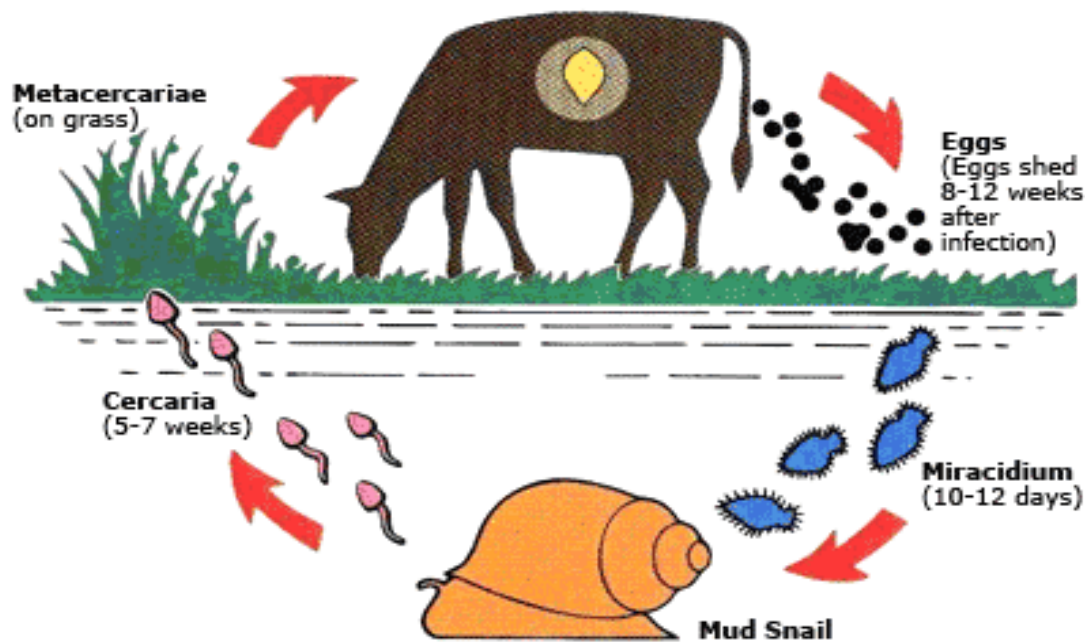
What are some local controls or remedies?

Do you currently deworm specific animals or the whole herd?

What do you use?

How are worms spread?

# Flukes



# **Flukes**

What flukes have we seen?

What are the symptoms?

What are some local controls or remedies?

What do you use?

Do you drench or selectively treat?

Do you have seasons where its worse and better?

How are flukes spread?

## External parasites



## **External parasites**

What is an external parasite?

Which of these conditions or parasites do you recognise in your animals?

How common are they in your area?

What are some of the symptoms that you see for each of these external parasites?

What time of the year do you see them?

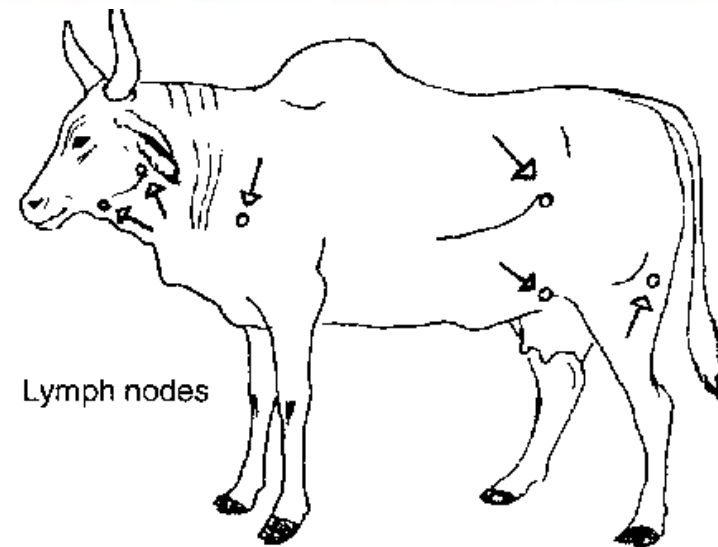
What can be used to control them?

What can you do to manage them?

What can you do once you have an infestation?

Should it be managed broadly or specifically?

## Contagious eye infection and abscesses



# **Contagious eye infection and abscesses**

## **Eye Infection**

Do we see it in this area?

Does it occur in males or females—old or young?

What are the symptoms?

What causes different types of eye infections?

At what time of the year do we see this?

What are some local treatments?

How can it be prevented?

How can it be treated?

Can eye infections spread to other cattle?

## **Abscesses**

Have you seen these on your cattle?

What are the symptoms?

What causes them?

How can they be prevented?

How can they be treated?

How do you prevent infecting more of your cattle?

## Abortion and mastitis



# **Abortion and Mastitis**

## **Abortion**

Do you see abortion in your cattle?

What do you do with the aborted foetus and afterbirth?

Have your local vets vaccinated for contagious abortion?

Do you share a bull in your community? How can this lead to abortions?

How are abortions related to nutritional deficiencies?

What do you know about Vibriosis?

## **Mastitis**

Have you seen this condition before?

What eventually happens if left untreated?

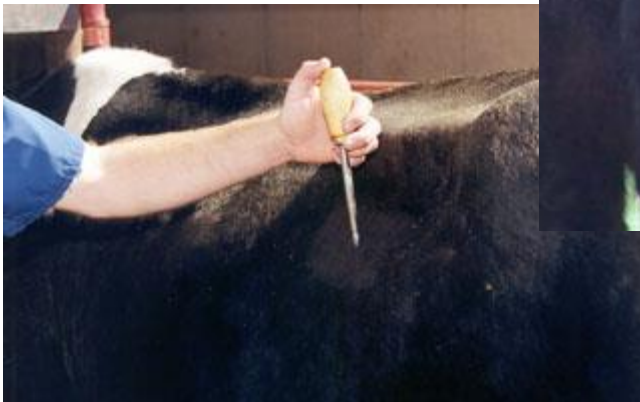
What causes it?

How can it be prevented?

How can it be treated?

How can it spread to other cows in your herd?

## Eating disorders



## **Eating disorders**

Have you seen these behaviours or symptoms in your animals?

Why do they do this?

How is this behaviour dangerous to your animals?

How can it be prevented?

If your animal consumes plastics, what can be done to treat it?

Do you have these plants in your area?

Are these plants indigenous or alien plants?

How do they affect your animals

## Basic equipment and medicines



## **Basic equipment and medicines**

List these items you see here?

What they are for?

Where do you buy these products?

How do you store these products?

What important information do you need to know from the box/bottle?

## Storage and Cold chains



## **Storage and Cold chains**

Where do you find out about the different storage conditions for different types of medicines?

How do you know if it has not expired yet?

Why is a cold chain important?

Which of these fridges can you not use for medicines?

Where's the warmest and coldest part of a fridge?

What can you carry in each of these – medicine or vaccines?

How long do each of these retain temperature?

## Herd Identification



# **Herd Identification**

What do you need to do to have an animal identification certificate?

What are the implications of not having a state approved identification mark?

Can you use an ear tag or ear notch as a legal marking?

Does your dip tank have a mark and how would you use this?

Do you have a tattoo certificate?

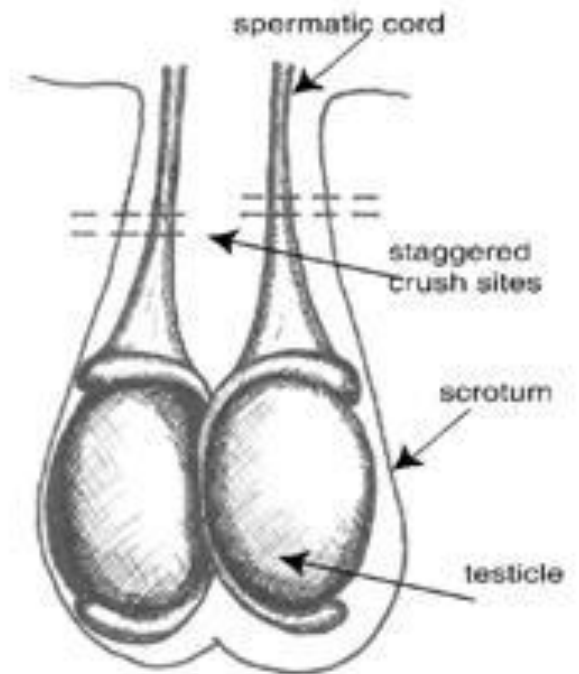
Why is it important to get your own tattoo symbols?

Where do you order your symbols?

Where do you put a tattoo?

Step by step discussion of tattooing process

# Castration



# **Castration**

Why is it important to castrate?

What are the different ways to castrate and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

How do you decide which ones to castrate?

What are the differences do you expect to see between cows you have and haven't castrated?

How long should you monitor your animal after castrating?

How will you know the castration was successful?

At what age is it best to castrate?

Step by step instructions

# Dehorning



# **Dehorning**

What is the best age to dehorn?

What is the advantage of dehorning?

What are the different ways you know of dehorning?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type?

# Forage growth, storage and supplements



## **Forage growth, storage and supplements**

When are cows at their hungriest?

Which ones in the herd seem most affected and least affected?

What plant left overs in your area could be collected?

How and where would they need to be stored?

What is the benefit of providing supplements to your animals?

How would you process these supplements to make them more palatable?

What are the dangers in feeding supplements to your animals for the first time?

# Dosage form

CAHW work sheet

CAHW name \_\_\_\_\_

Area of work \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Name of farmer	Identification of animal tattoo etc	Type and Weight of animal	Famaacha and temperature	Treatment or intervention type	Type of medicine used	Dosage used	Dosage cost	Total Charged to farmer	Cell phone of farmer	Farmer signature
Total											

IgamaleCAHW: \_\_\_\_\_ NGO/Govt official: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Dosage form**

Why is it important to understand a dosage form?

Who plays which role when completing this form?

What checks and balances can be performed by analysing this form?

Why is it important to understand and maintain dosage forms?