



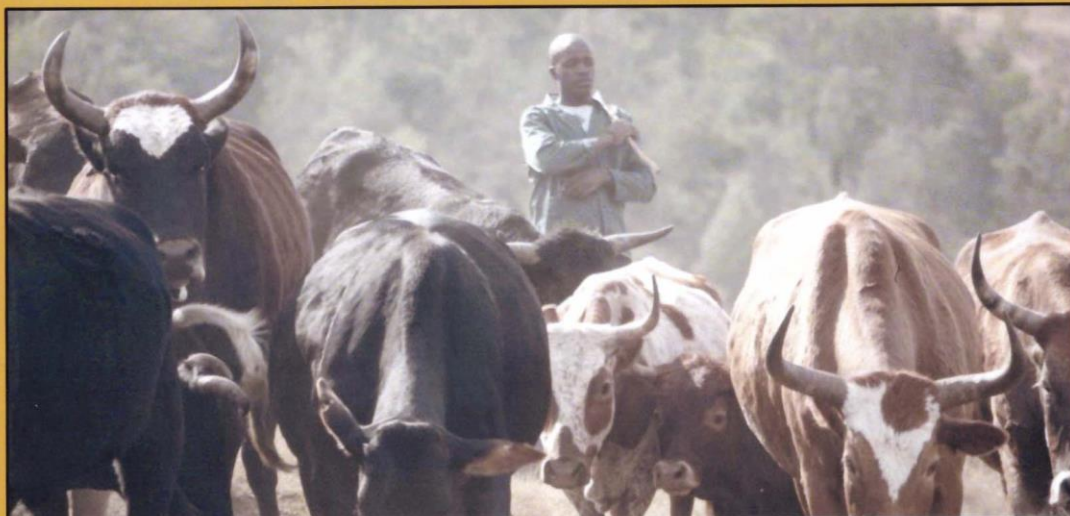
Mdukatshani
Rural Development Project

General Management

Training Module 1 of 4



HEIFER[®]
INTERNATIONAL
SOUTH AFRICA



Printing funded by



A just society for a

General Management

MRDP and Heifer

- 1. A healthy animal**
- 2. Basic principles of keeping animals**
- 3. Taking temperature and Girth belt**
- 4. Anaemia and 5 point check**
- 5. Injecting intramuscular/subcutaneous**
- 6. Injectables**
- 7. Cold chains**
- 8. Disposal of dead animals**
- 9. Livestock identification**
- 10. Castration**
- 11. Dehorning**
- 12. Condition scoring**
- 13. Age of animals**
- 14. Livestock records**
- 15. Dosing form**
- 16. Dosage sums**
- 17. Marketing**
- 18. Value Adding**

Training Module Number 1 of 4

Page references in this module are based on Ensure Your Animals are Healthy Book

Photos sourced by contributors and from Flickr. This product is available for free download from www.mdukatshani.com or www.heifer.org.za

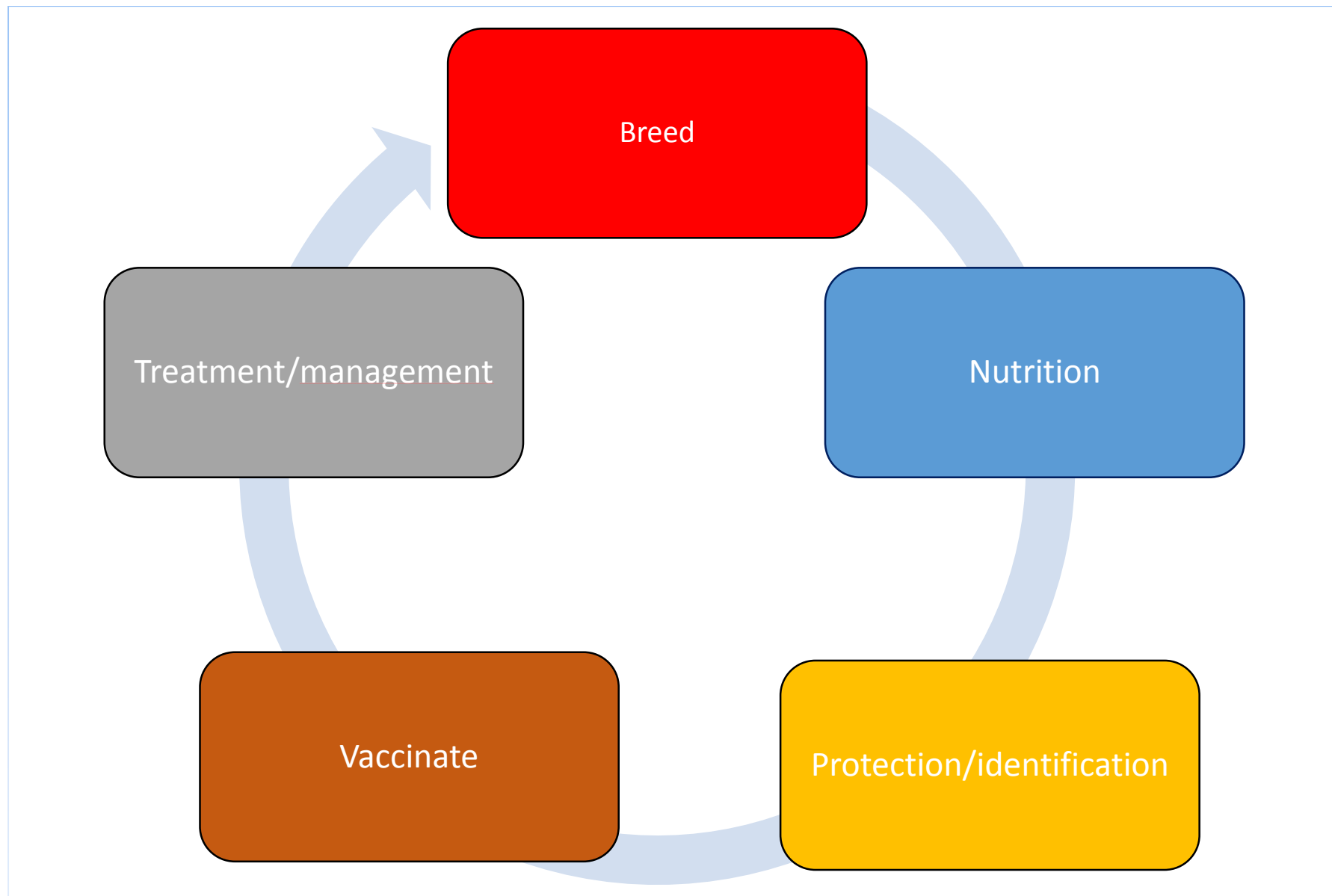
1. A healthy animal



How do I tell if my animals are healthy- page 8

- It eats food in normal quantities and chews its cud
- It moves with the flock or herd of animals
- It breathes easily and doesn't pant
- It does not limp or bend its back while it's standing or walking
- It doesn't have missing hair or feathers
- It has nose that is slightly damp for cattle and dry for goats
- It has eyes and nostrils that are not runny or have excessive mucous
- It has eyes that are shiny and clear
- It has mucous membranes that are pink and not white
- It has dung and urine that are a normal colour and it is urinating/defecating normally

2. Basic principles of keeping animals



Basic principles of keeping animals

Describe two things that are important about each of these principles of keeping animals.

3. Taking temperature and Girth belt



Taking temperature and girth belt

Temperature Guide		
Range		
?	38	39
?	39	40
?	41	43
?	38	40

Temperature page 21

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?

Girth belt page 24

What different girth belts are there?

Are there different girth belts for commercial and indigenous breeds?

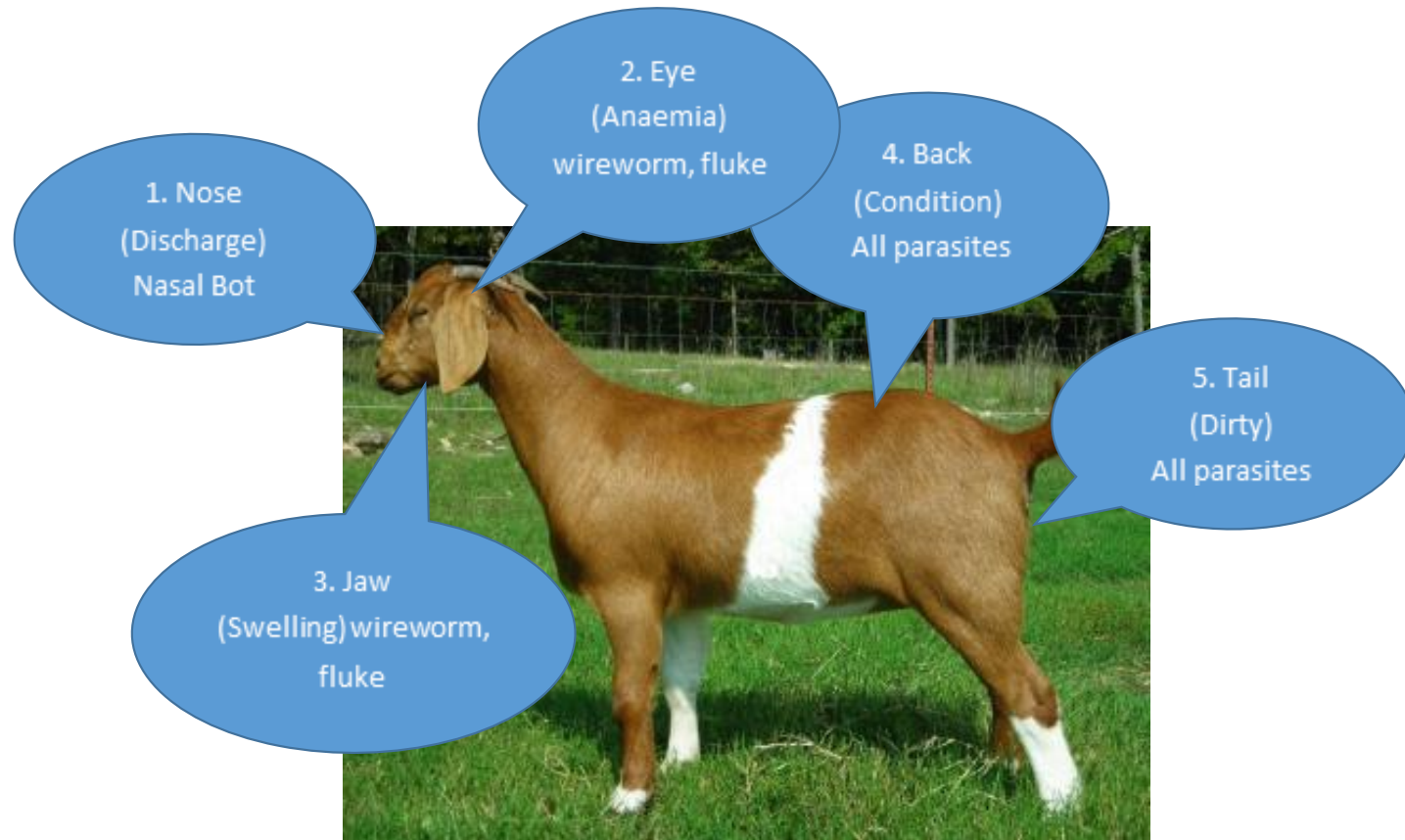
What are the mistakes you can make in the field with a girth belt?

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

Describe the steps involved in weighing an animal.

Temperature Guide		
Range		
Cattle	38	39
Goats	39	40
Chickens	41	43
Sheep	38	40

4. Anaemia and 5 point check



Anaemia and 5 point check

Famacha test page 22

Why is Famacha important?

What is it used for?

What type of worms can you detect?

What is the correct way to expose the inner membrane?

Famacha is used for what animals?

5 point check

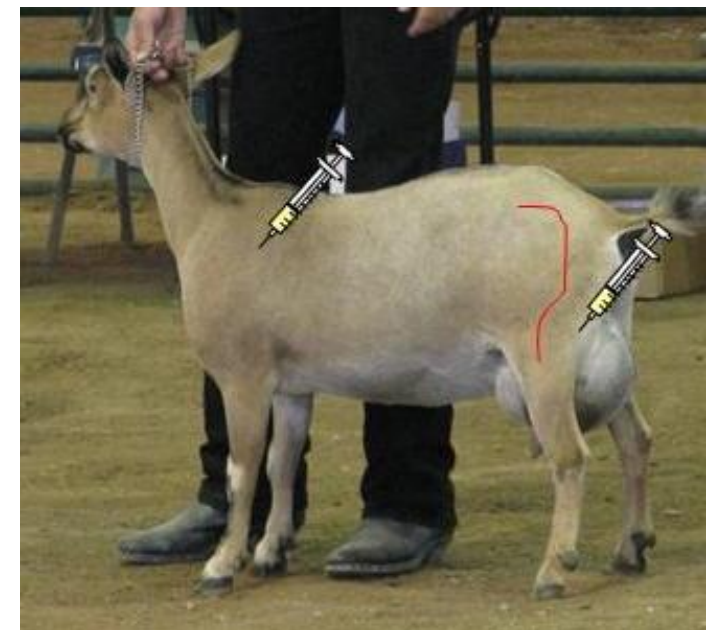
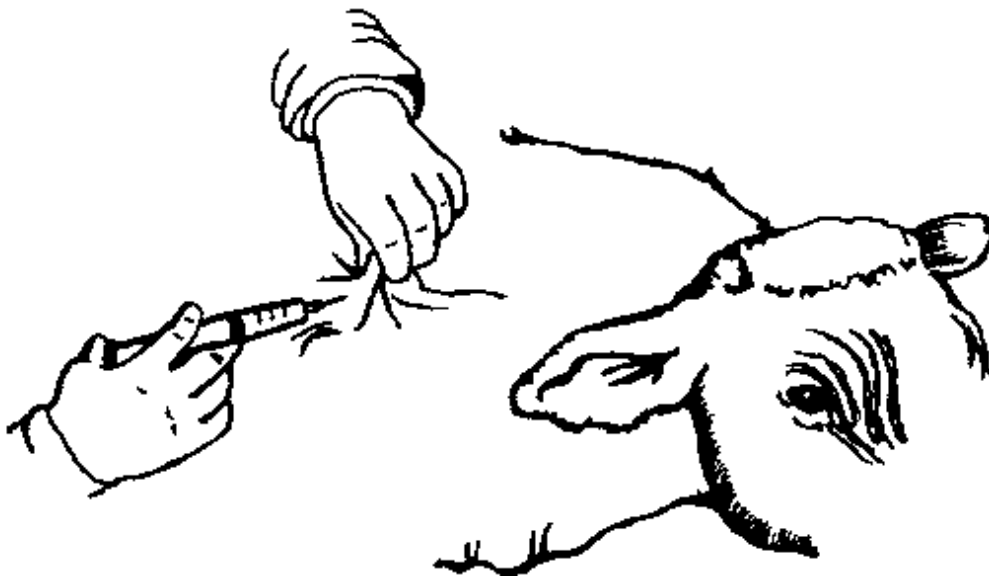
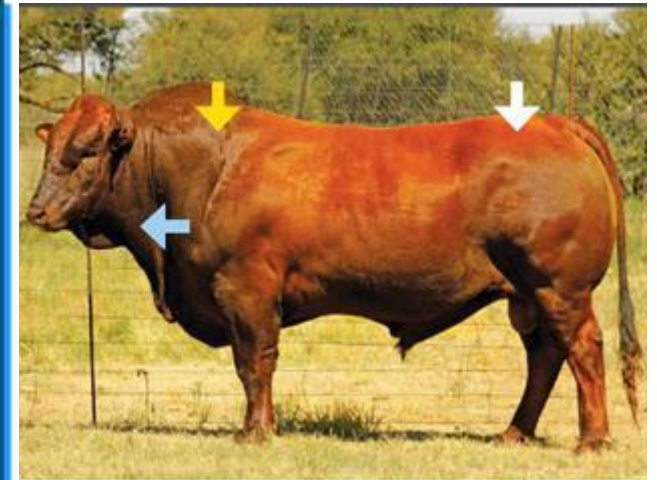
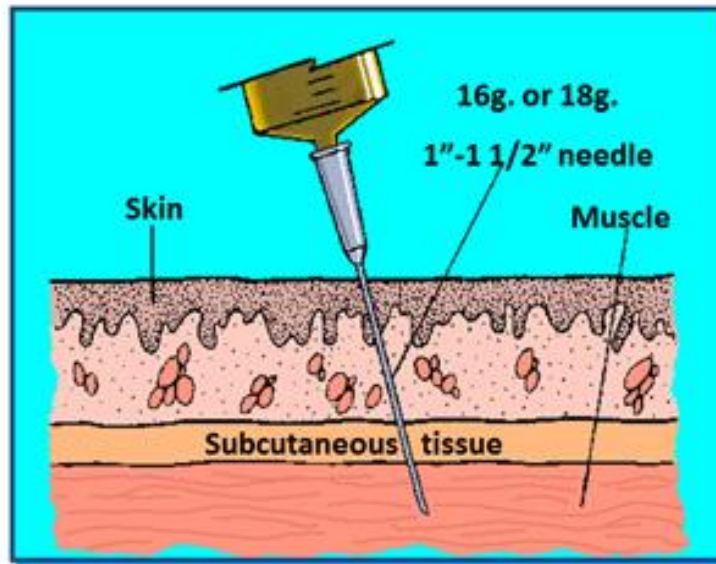
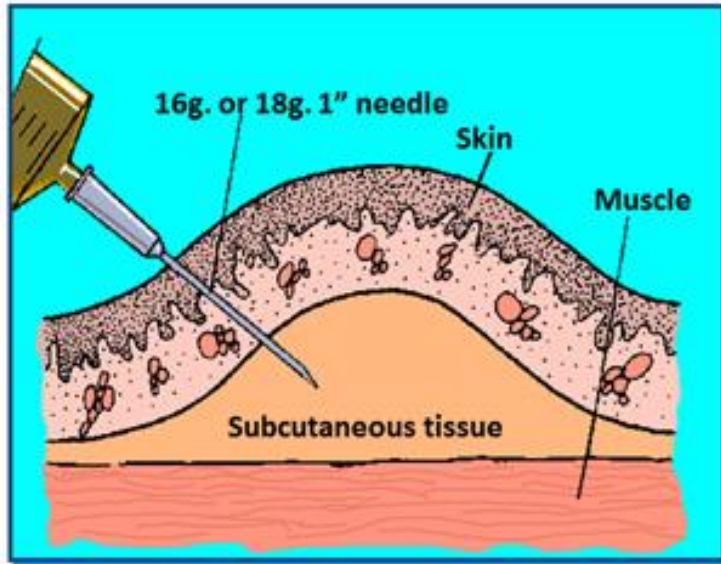
Why is it important to do the 5 point check?

What are the 5 points to check?

What types of internal parasites can each point detect?

What other conditions can a dirty tail or low condition detect?

5. Injecting intramuscular/subcutaneous



Injecting intramuscular/subcutaneous

Intramuscular- page 25

When do you give an intramuscular injection?

Where do you give an intramuscular 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?

Subcutaneous- page 26

When do you give an intramuscular injection?

Where do you give an intramuscular 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?

6. Injectables



Injectables

Which of these do you recognise?

What are the different purposes of these products?

Which of these would you use for what conditions?

What is the difference between short acting and long acting?

Which of these can you vaccinate with?

7. Cold chains



Cold chains

Fridge and freezer

Which of these do you recognise?

What is the difference between these two types of fridges?

Which do you not use for vaccines?

What temperature does ice form?

What temperatures do vaccines have to be kept at?

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

Flask and cooler box

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

How long do each of these retain temperature?

8. Disposal of dead animals



Disposal of dead animals

What do you do with dead animals?

Are there better ways of disposing animals if you know that they carry diseases that can be passed on?

How do you make neighbours responsible for properly disposing of their own dead animals?

9. Livestock Identification



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

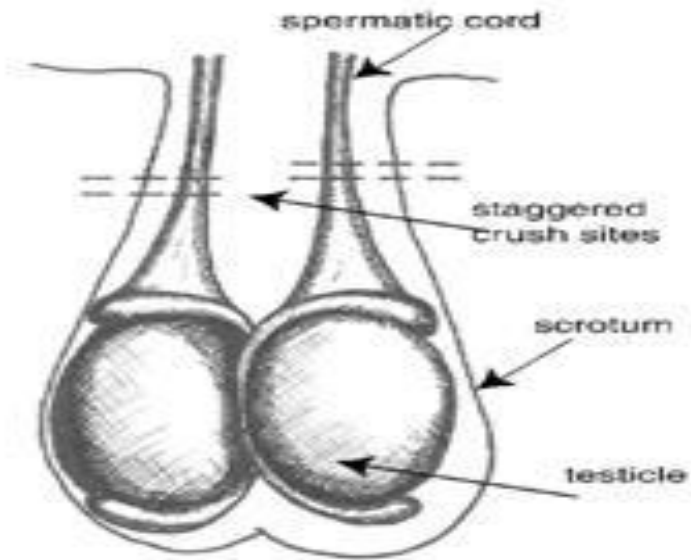
Goat and sheep tattooing

Do you have a tattoo certificate?
Are all the symbols on your mark standard?
Where do you order your symbols?
Where do you put a tattoo?
Step by step discussion of tattooing process

Cattle branding

Note the branding iron needs to be made to a design that doesn't
transfer heat too broadly and leave indecipherable mark
Where do you put a branding mark?
When is the best time to do branding?

10. Castration



Castration

Why is it important to castrate?

How do you decide which ones to castrate?

What are the differences do you expect to see between goats 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

11. Dehorning



Dehorning

What is the best age to dehorn?

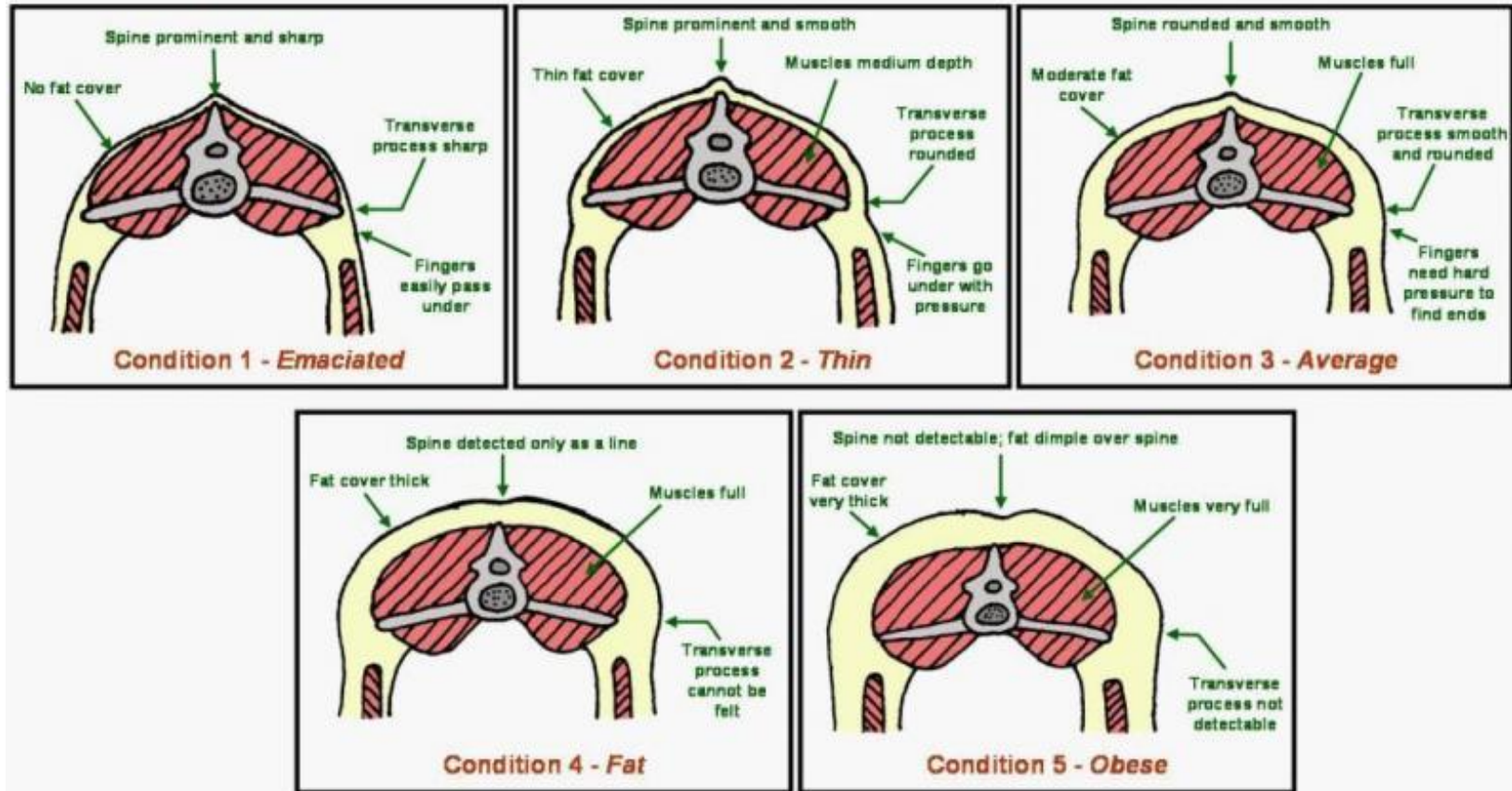
What is the advantage of dehorning?

What are the different ways of dehorning?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type?

12. Condition scoring

Body Condition Scores – Sheep/Goats



Adapted from "Body Condition Scoring of Sheep" by J.M. Thompson and H. Meyer (Oregon State University)



Condition scoring

Why is it important to condition score your animal?

What do the different scores tell you about your animal?

13. Age of animals

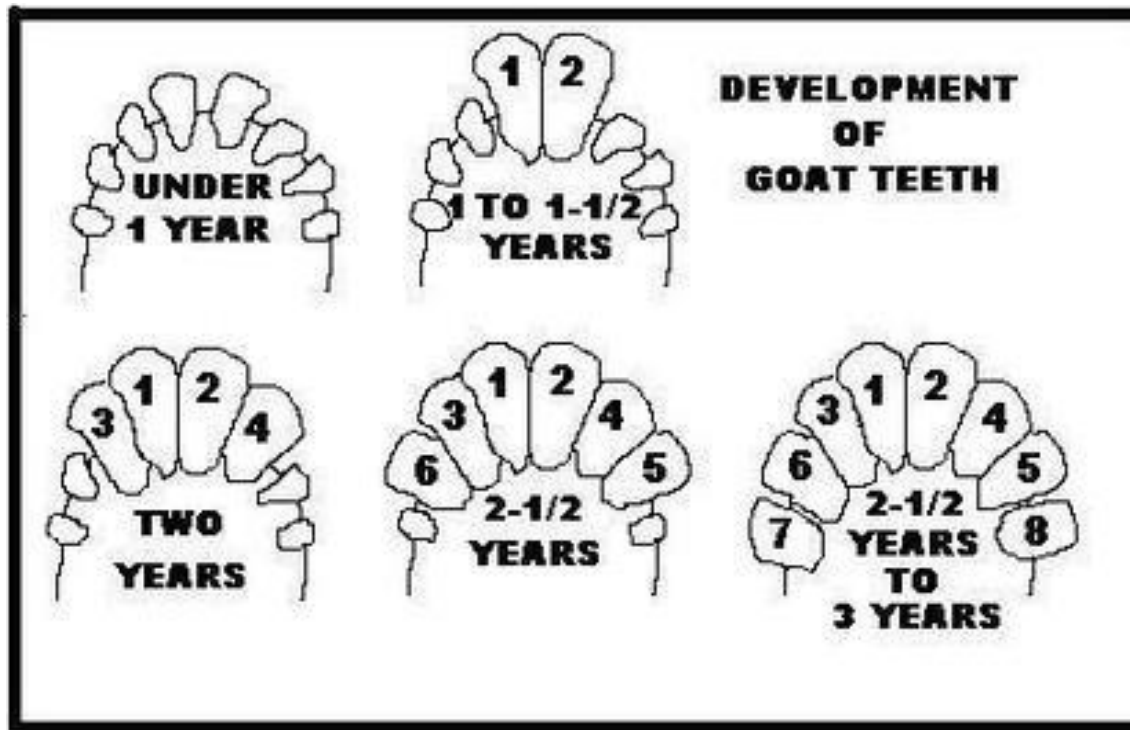







Diagram 1: Handy guide to determining the age of cattle by the teeth

	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 1/2 years:	Permanent first intermediates, one on each side of the pinchers, are cut. Usually these are fully developed at 3 years.
	3 1/2 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 1/2 years:	The corner teeth are replaced. At 5 years the animal usually has the full complement of incisors with the corners fully developed.



Checking for age

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

How do you check the age?

14. Livestock records

Date	Name of farmer	Relationship with livestock (owner/son/wife)	Area

Costs of medicine	Costs for feeding	Other costs

Goats that died of diseases	
Describe systems you saw	
Describe how you treated the sick animal	

Increase in flock +

Decrease in flock -

[illegible]

Livestock records

This particular record is for goats but the same record is available for cattle or chickens.

What is herd composition?

Why is important to know herd composition?

Why is it important to know herd dynamics?

Why is it important to know which animals are regularly sick?

Why is it important to know our input costs?

What are the ways that your animal numbers increase or decrease?

15. Dosing 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?

16. Dosage Sums



Dosage Sums

What system do we use to work out dosages?

What percentage do we add for wastage?

What percentage do we add for administration cost?

Are there other costs we need to add to make it worthwhile for the CAHW?

Should these costs be discussed with the client/farmer?

What do we charge if we are using the farmer's own medicine?

What do we charge if we are using government medicine?

17. Marketing



Marketing

What is herd composition?

What do you normally sell- bucks/bulls, castrates, young females, older females?

What price do you receive for each?

Is there a time of the year when your animals sell better than other times?

What colour biases are there among buyers?

What are your yearly input costs for each animal?

What are the different ways you can sell your animals?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

Is it better to sell animals as groups or individuals?

What problems will you come up against if you sell livestock at markets or in big numbers?

18. Value Adding



Value Adding

What are the different ways to add value to your animal in your breeding and production system?

What are the different ways to add value after slaughter?

Where have you seen these value added products being sold?

What value added products have you made and sold?