



June/July 2015
Dear Business Partner

In the field of animal health, there are new developments and improvements in methods of production daily. At Lionel's Veterinary Supplies we are privileged to provide many of these innovations to you, our business partner.

We continuously strive to be at the forefront of new innovations. This newsletter serves as a means to keep you updated with what is available, and how these products can be used.

Enjoy the reading, and please inform us if there is a specific topic you need covered.

Regards

Duncan Stephenson

Visit our website: WWW.LIONELSVET.CO.ZA

Nuwe entstof teen hartwater?

Deur Charl van Rooyen

15 Junie 2015

Landbou.com
Boer vooruit.

<http://landbou.com/nuus/nuwe-entstof-teen-hartwater/>

'n Nuwe entstof teen hartwater is landwyd op 15 plekke getoets en die resultate bied beskerming van tot 100%.'n



Deurbraak is op hande met 'n nuwe entstof teen hartwater by groot- en kleinvee. Registrasie en produksie kan dalk binne drie jaar plaasvind.

Prof. Abdalla Latif, programbestuurder van parasiete, vektore en vektorgedraagde siektes by die Landbounavorsingsraad se Onderstepoort Veterinêre Instituut in Pretoria, het aan *Landbouweekblad* gesê dit sal 'n baie groot deurbraak vir Suid-Afrika wees as die entstof daardie stadium bereik.

Hartwater is waarskynlik die grootste ekonomies belangrike veesiekte in die land en kos die veebedryf jaarliks sowat R400 miljoen. Dit word deur bont- en hartwaterbosluise oorgedra.

Hy het gesê die entstof waaraan hulle werk, is die mees belowende een sover. Dit is reeds landwyd op 15 plekke getoets en die resultate is baie belowend met beskerming van tot 100%.

“Ons samel tans data in vir registrasie as entstof, wat op die langste **oor drie jaar** behoort te gebeur. Dan kan ons met vervaardiging begin en die middel vir inenting van beeste, skape en bokke beskikbaar stel,” het hy bygevoeg. Die enigste huidige middel word reeds vir 50 jaar gebruik.

Hy het op die jaarkongres van die Herkouerveterinêr Vereniging van Suid-Afrika (RuVASA) op Rawsonville gesê benewens vee word wild, soos springbokke, ook aangetas. Angorabokke word die meeste geraak, wat bokhaarproduksie erg benadeel.

Die metode van **bekamping** tot dusver was grootliks deur bosluise te bestry en met bloed-entstof, die enigste geregistreerde entstof in die land, wat sedert 1950 deur Onderstepoort Biologiese Produkte vervaardig word. Abdalla sê albei metodes is ondoeltreffend en nie volhoubaar nie.

Dis hoekom hy so opgewonde is oor die belowende, nuwe entstof, wat hy as 'n enkeldosis-entstof beskryf het, wat vatbare diere teen meer as een hartwaterstam beskerm. Dit staan ook as die Welgevonden-entstof bekend.

Lease of Agricultural Land: What to consider?

Posted on 04 February 2014



Mosdell, Pama & Cox
Attorneys • Notaries • Conveyancers

ewsPublications/NewsArticle.aspx?CategoryID=1&articleId=1059&Type=Primary#.VYJiAPmqkqk

Daniel is a young, innovative and successful farmer who wants to expand his agricultural operations and begin an apple plantation to produce apples for export purposes. The only problem is that he doesn't own enough agricultural land to start this lengthy and expensive process. Daniel now considers entering into a long term lease agreement of 20 years whereby he will lease a certain portion of agricultural land (a portion of a farm registered in the Deeds Office) from a nearby farmer for this new farming operation. He wants to ensure that the lease agreement between himself (the "Lessee") and the farmer who owns the land (the "Lessor") is valid and complies with all the aspects of the law applicable because of the high input costs and big financial impact such an operation has.

The most important aspect Daniel needs to consider when entering into a long term lease agreement for a portion of agricultural land is the restrictions on the period of lease. According to Section 3(d) of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970 ("the Act") no lease shall be entered into, unless the Minister of Agriculture ("the Minister") has consented in writing, in respect of a portion of agricultural land of which the period is:

- 10 years or longer; or
- is the natural life of the lessee or any other person mentioned in the lease; or
- which is renewable from time to time at the will of the Lessee, either by the continuation of the original lease or by entering into a new lease, indefinitely or for periods which together with the first period of the lease amount in all to not less than 10 years.

Importantly, any such lease agreement concluded without the consent of the Minister will be void.

The application for the consent of the Minister must be made by the Lessor (the owner) of the land concerned and be lodged in such place, in such form and be accompanied by such plans, documents and information as may be determined by the Minister.

The Minister may however in his discretion refuse, or on such conditions as he deems fit, including conditions as to the purpose for or manner in which the land in question may be used, grant any such application, and if the Minister is satisfied that the land in question is not to be used for agricultural purposes and after consultation with the Administrator of the province in which such land is situated, on such conditions as such Administrator may determine, grant any such application.

The Act determines further that the Registrar of Deeds shall only register a lease agreement with a period of 10 years or longer if the written consent of the Minister has been submitted to him. If such consent has been granted subject to a condition, such condition shall be endorsed on the title deed of the land concerned.

The essential purpose of the Act has been identified by our courts as a measure by which the legislature wanted, in the national interest, to prevent the division of agricultural land into small non-viable units. In order to achieve this purpose the legislature reduced the common-law right of landowners to subdivide their agricultural property.

Daniel therefore has to consider the period of the lease before entering into the lease agreement with the nearby farmer to ensure that the lease agreement is valid. Many farmers are entering into lease agreements on a daily basis without considering the financial impact and consequences it can have if a lease agreement doesn't comply with the Act. It is very important for Daniel to consult with a lawyer for advice on this specific lease agreement for a portion of agricultural land because of the high cost of such an operation and the risks associated with an invalid lease. Importantly, Daniel will not be able to, without the consent of the Minister, lease a portion of agricultural land for a period of 10 years or longer, as it will be deemed a division of agricultural land.

Suid-Afrika duidelik 'n speler in die internasionale suiwelmark

BY LYNETTE ON 2015/06/25 PLAASLIKE NUUS

[HTTP://VEEPLAAS.CO.ZA/INDEX.PHP/SUID-AFRIKA-DUIDELIK-N-SPELER-IN-DIE-INTERNASIONALE-SUIWELMARK/](http://veeplaas.co.za/index.php/suid-afrika-duidelik-n-speler-in-die-internasionale-suiwelmark/)

Suid-Afrika is sonder twyfel deel van die toekomstige suiwellandskap, sê Philippe Jachnik, suiwelkonsultant van Strasbourg in Frankryk, 'n vorige president van die Internasionale Suiwelfederasie.

Hy was die hoofspreekster by die opening van die onlangse Large Herds Conference in Port Elizabeth. Die negende tweejaarlikse Large Herds Conference by die Boardwalk-konferensiesentrum het weereens bedryfsleiers van oor die hele wêreld gelok. Dit is deur sowat 420 afgevaardigdes bygewoon.

Volgens die Tetra Pak-melkindeks, het hy gesê, was die groei in Suid-Afrikaanse suiweluitvoer tussen 2004 en 2013 die derde hoogste in die wêreld, met 22,4%. Op produksievlak sal die suiwellandskap in die wêreld grootliks streekgebonde bly, maar ook toenemende internasionale vloeibaarheid beleef.

Die goeie nuus is dat suiwelverbruik in die wêreld sal bly styg. Die minder goeie nuus, egter, is dat die reaksie van melkprodusente regoor die wêreld op hoër produsentepryse sal bydra tot prys-onstabieleit. Vir volhoubare melkproduksie sal die drywer toenemend marge bo koste wees, eerder as die melkprys self. – *Izak Hofmeyr*



Are Sows Leaving the Herd Too Early?

19 June 2015

In sow facilities, longevity is key. The longer a sow stays in the herd, the more potential she has to reach – and exceed – her breakeven point. New research shows many sows are leaving the US sow herd at a young age – a problem potentially linked to low feed intake in lactation.



That's according to Zach Rambo, swine nutritionist for Zinpro Corporation.

Rambo references a recent survey of Midwest facilities to show early fallout in sow herds. In the data set (figure 1) more than 10 percent of females never farrowed, while another large percentage weaned fewer than 20 pigs lifetime due to early culling.

"If sows are culled in parity 1, parity 2 or before, they have yet to reach their breakeven point," Rambo says. "That's an awfully expensive investment that you've now lost money on."

"We need to focus on avoiding the 'freshman fallout' and the 'Parity 2 dip,'" Rambo adds. "If we can help sows reach parity 3, that's where they'll start making returns to the herd."

Why are sows culled early?

To fix a problem, we first need to understand the cause.

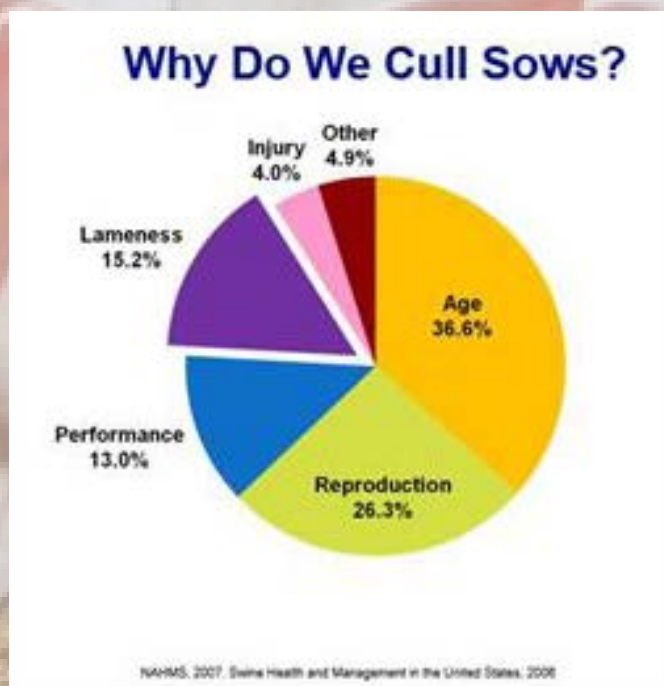
"The big question is: why do we cull sows?" Rambo asks. "Something we'd like to see more of is culling based on age rather than culling out of necessity. If you're removing a sow from a herd because of age, that's voluntary."

In contrast, sows culled based on performance or lameness are involuntary culls. A recent study by the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) estimated nearly 30 percent of sows are culled involuntarily (15.2% for lameness and 13.0% for performance as shown in

figure 2). Rambo recognizes these culls as areas that can be avoided through nutrition and management.

Preventing early culls

“Two focus points to help keep sows in the herd are: reducing lameness and improving lactation feed intake,” Rambo says. “If you can take care of these two things, you can help mitigate a lot of problems that you see in large production systems.”



One way to mitigate lameness is to feed rations with optimized trace minerals through all production phases, helping prevent lameness before it begins.

Improving lactation feed intake is the next step. After farrowing, increase feed levels quickly. Any restriction of feed intake during lactation – whether from lack of appetite or a conservative feeding program – can increase sow weight loss and may decrease reproductive efficiency, contributing to greater culling potential.

“If we can feed sows to minimize lameness and weight loss, we can then improve reproductive performance and help them achieve their genetic potential,” Rambo says.

June 2015

In today's intensive poultry industry, a professional analysis of all production parameters, especially the biosecurity ones, is required.

This means an analysis that goes beyond the price (often perceived as the cost).

Equally important are criteria such as: **Composition** (what's in the product and how much), **Opportunity** to do the job (efficacy and spectrum and activity in adverse conditions), Safety for people, animals and equipment and if it has been **Tested** in the field, which leads us to the acronym C.O.S.T.

DEFINITION

A "terminal disinfectant" is a "biocide": a product that kills all the living micro-organisms by number (according to HACCP with log 4 or 99.99 % as a minimum percentage kill) and by species (all bacteria, fungi and viruses, which means: complete spectrum). Compare this to a "biostatic" product that will only stop the cell splitting process of micro-organisms. A bacterium can split itself within 10 to 20 minutes in favourable circumstances of temperature and humidity, and become several trillion bacteria within 8 hours!

What a true biocide does, bottom line, is significantly reduce the "attack" from micro-organisms, reducing them with more than 99%. Remember that modern genetics have given excellent performance, but a weaker "disease defence" capability (fig 1).

What is the C.O.S.T. analysis?

1. COMPOSITION

What's in the product? Does the label provide enough informative? And is the label (or the MSDS) correct?

In other words: what are the basic raw materials or ingredients and what are the "additional products" that compose the formulated disinfectant? This in sharp contrast to the use and characteristics of a mere "raw material" such as chlorine (highly corrosive and pH dependent), formaldehyde (cancerogenic and does not kill spores of fungi such as *Aspergillus fumigatus*), phenol (highly toxic) or iodine (that does Not have the full spectrum), which may each have their specific limitations and shortcomings.

So the first key question is: how many different ingredients are in it, and in what ratio to have the best efficacy? Only by combining the right ingredients in the right proportions, will the maximum SYNERGY be achieved (so that the combined effect is greater than the sum of its single components; in other words : $1 + 1 = 3$).

As an example, it is generally known that a combination of glutaraldehyde with quaternary ammonia compounds (QAC) creates such an effect. The QAC will penetrate the membrane and the glutaraldehyde will kill the micro-organism from inside. A special combination, called "5th generation QAC" will even be more efficacious in presence of organic matter and/or hard water. If you add alcohol to this, the alcohol will even double the action of the QAC, by removing first the lipids (the fat) from the cellular membrane and be more virucidal.

The next key question is : how much total active ingredient is present in the product, expressed in grams / litre, % or oz/gal) ? This concentration will determine the dilution. The dilution will, in turn, determine the real COST. The real cost of a disinfectant is not its price per litre nor per kg. The real cost of a disinfectant is its cost per gallon times the dilution! If product A needs to be diluted at 1 % (1:100) and B at 0.5 % (1:200) and their cost per litre is the same, product A will be twice as expensive diluted than product B, as you will need twice the amount to disinfect the same surface area!

As an example, VIROCID[®] contains 522 g/L, which is 52 % (or 70 oz/gal) active ingredients that are all very synergistic, so only 0.25% or 2.5 ml / litre or 1:400 is needed to kill the basic bugs.

Last but not least, the necessary stabilisers must ensure a shelf-life (the expiration date must be printed on the drum in Europe!) and a stability of minimum a few weeks in stock dilution. Ask your supplier if his formulation is full strength after even one year of storage. The surfactant must give better penetration and coverage and the buffering and sequestering agents will allow good performance in all pH, in hard water, with organic matter and in cold water. (E.g. VIROCID[®] has been tested in Norway in cold Seawater of 4 ° C (or 39 ° F). Corrosion inhibitors could be vital to protect your valuable equipment. It should be neutral in pH in order not to corrode anyhow. All these “additional products” are important parts of the composition of a disinfectant, in contrast to the “raw material”.



2. OPPORTUNITY

The right product should give us the opportunity to kill ALL micro-organisms. In other words, we are looking for “full spectrum” of activity. SYNERGY will allow us to get there. Let’s look at the combination of alcohol with an aldehyde, like glutaraldehyde, a non-carcinogenic aldehyde, with quaternary ammonia (QAC’s). The aldehyde will kill ALL micro-organisms, but has weak penetrating power to get through the membrane. QAC’s will not kill naked virus (eg. Gumboro) nor spore bacteria (eg. Clostridia) and not even all Pseudomonas, but enable “penetration” since they are “surfactants”. This means that they will get in every microscopic pore, hairline crack or opening and will drag the aldehyde with them inside the micro-organisms, as a “vehicle”. Without the QAC, the aldehyde may just flow over them. When the micro-organisms present in the holes and cracks are not killed, their reproduction will continue, so they will develop and present a risk.

But there are many types of QAC. 1st generation QAC (benzalkonium chloride) have the lowest

relative biocidal activity. 2nd generation quats (alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride) have a higher relative biocidal activity but are still less effective in hard water and organic matter (fats and proteins). 4th generation QAC, called “twin or dual chain” QAC ((didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride) have an increased tolerance to protein loads and hard water. The 5th generation quats are combinations of 2nd generations QAC with a 4th generation or dual chain QAC. They have an outstanding germicidal performance and they are active under more hostile conditions and are safer to use. (Kirsten M. Buck et al)

On a microbial level, the alcohol will remove the lipid from the cellular membrane, allowing the QAC more easily to penetrate, thus DOUBLING the biocidal power of the QAC. Then, the quaternary ammonia compounds will alter easily the membrane, allowing the aldehyde to enter. Finally, the aldehyde will denaturalise the proteins from the nucleus of the cell, thus destroying it completely.

When we have the opportunity presented by a full spectrum biocide, we also have the logistic opportunity of not having to stock different products to rotate or to use together to achieve a result.

However, we must distinguish the features of “terminal disinfectants” applied on surfaces or in boot and wheel dips and genuine “water sanitizers” added to the drinking-water during production. A terminal disinfectant is not automatically a product that can be added to drinking water!

To make application and measuring safer and more efficient for staff, they need an “easy to use” disinfectant. It is generally accepted that liquids are better to measure and mix more easily with water than powders.

Another opportunity is in the versatility of formulations. Disinfectants can be applied by spraying, foaming (using a foam lance that shows WHICH areas have been covered and that allow for a longer CONTACT TIME) and (thermo) fogging (which is mostly used after having re-installed feeders, drinkers and litter). For the latter, a good carrier is needed, such as isopropanol, an alcohol. It will suspend the disinfectant in the air for more than 5 hours, as the particles are only 15 microns in size!

Moreover, the same product to disinfect surfaces should be usable for foot baths, wheel dips, etc. For this, it should be safe.

A final opportunity is the profile of your supplier. Should he be certified with international standards, such as ISO and /or GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices), then you can be 100 % sure that what the label says is also inside the drum and vice versa! The manufacturer should have retained samples of every batch, for retracability purposes.

3. SAFETY

Here, we mean : safety for the user (esp. not carcinogenic as formaldehyde is, or with low exposure limits), the animals, the equipment (not corrosive, which can only be achieved with products that have a neutral pH; strongly acid and alkaline products are usually corrosive) and the environment (> 90 % biodegradable according to the OECD standards).

In your broiler house, metal parts (galvanised feeder tubes and hoppers, winching equipment including the steel cables and pulleys, fans and feed pipes to nipple drinkers), are most vulnerable to corrosion. They are valuable assets that should be taken care of in order to maximize their technical life.

If you have invested in a smooth, easy to clean, concrete floor, you do not want it transformed to a cracked, uneven CORRODED floor that will harbour micro-organisms and be much more difficult

to clean and disinfect.

Good safety recommendations on the label should give clear instructions how to use the product, known in Europe as the “S” codes and a clear description of the nature of the danger, known as the “R” codes. These safety recommendations refer to the use of the concentrated product, undiluted. Do not let a prejudiced supplier put you off a good economical product by highlighting features that only apply to the concentrate, when it is non-hazardous at in-use concentrations.

4. TESTED

E.N. or European Norms are the standard in the EU. AOAC is the protocol in the US. This protocol requires 5 % organic matter and 400 ppm hard water. The major difference is the PRESENCE OF ORGANIC MATTER that you will always find in your broiler house, even after cleaning (remaining litter, feathers, dust, excrement) and in foot dips (mud, dust). Look very closely at this –the disinfectant must work on your farm!

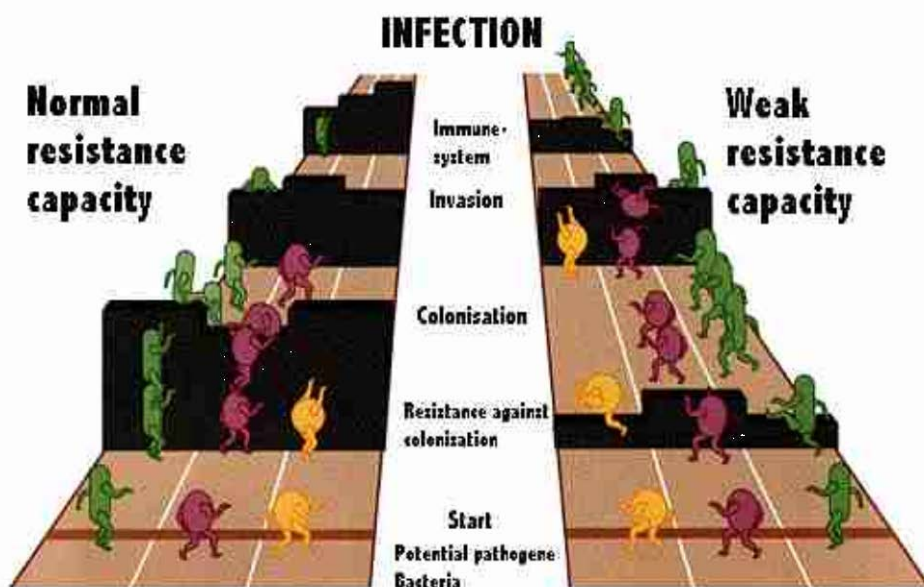
An AOAC approved disinfectant has been tested in presence of > 5 % organic matter, so it will work in presence of organic matter.

Too often, tests refer to laboratory circumstances only. Many tests show different results for disinfectants when affected by organic matter!

Although we focused only on the disinfectant in this article, the importance of a good cleaning product, compatible with the disinfectant, and above all correctly applied in the field, is very important too!

CONCLUSION: The analysis of Composition, Opportunities, Safety and Tests (or C.O.S.T.) will bring us much further than just comparing the “cost” per Litre (or per gallon) of product. It is generally known that prevention is better than cure. Choosing the right disinfectant, that responds to the described criteria, will not be a “cost”, but a good “investment”: it will bring a significant return when integrated in a complete biosecurity program on your farm!

Fig 1. Attacks are more significant when resistance (defence) is lower



CALF FEEDING FREQUENCY: THE MORE OFTEN THE MERRIER?

By Karen Hunt

<http://www.thebullvine.com/management/calf-feeding-frequency-the-more-often-the-merrier/>



There are so many questions when it comes to managing a dairy farm and achieving the ultimate goal of producing a healthy milk product in a profitable and sustainable way.

Not About How Much Feed but How Much Milk

You might think that the size of the calf doesn't really matter because, until they're in the milking line, they are in limbo. Right? Wrong! Everything that impacts the health and growth of the dairy calf will, ultimately, have a significant impact on whether or not she reaches her full potential as a dairy cow

And, furthermore, the point is not about how much feed you get into them ... but rather it's about how the nutrition the calf receives can impact the speed with which they get to breeding maturity.

Disadvantages of 2X Milking

When calves are only fed twice a day, the abomasum sits empty too long. This causes low pH level to result, and it might lead to ulcerations.

What Are You Willing to Give Up for Convenience?

With the 24/7 nature of dairy managing, we are always looking for ways to save time. However saving time with calf feeding could prove to be costly, in the end. What are you willing to give up? Weaning age? Weaning weight? Age at first calving? Total lifetime production?

By changing the frequency of feeding – up OR down – be clear about how that changes the expected outcome of your calf program. You may prefer the logistics of 2X for human scheduling, but the goal should be about the calves growing as fast and efficiently as they can.

There are several ways to fit in the three feedings. Those who work with this system agree that once there is a will to make it work, the best method can be figured out.

Not ALL Dairy Calves are Created Equal

Sometimes a new calf needs extra attention. However, even after receiving that, there are a few who still don't do well. It's a challenge to the animal caregiver to make sure that every animal gets the best opportunity. Having said that, there has to be the realization that a sick calf will carry the stresses and delays of that slow start with her right into the milking line.

Calf Raising Consultants



Having recognized the importance of an excellent start to a productive milking life, dairy managers would do well to get their questions answered by consulting with calf raising specialists. Together you can determine the desired outcomes and work out the protocols that will deliver them. Everyone connected with the calf raising program needs to accept responsibility and be accountable for improving the program. Those are the most important first steps from the

human side of the equation.

Consider Where Frequency Research is Coming From

When dairy managers consider the reported results of dairy research projects, it is crucial that they receive the information using the lens of the goals they are trying to achieve. In the case of calf feeding frequency, there has to be a choice between the comfort and convenience of the calf feeding crew and the goals that the calf program is targeting.

Years of tradition says that 2X feeding works and there are “In summary, calves on a conventional milk replacer program performed similarly whether provided their daily allotment of milk in 1, 2 or 3 feedings per day. When fed on a slightly higher plane of nutrient, differences in feeding frequency showed no effect on calf performance.” If you're looking for support of 2x feeding, this is the research you will quote. However, it is important to note the reference to *plane of nutrition*.

Consider Advice from People Who Have “Been There Done That!”

Recent headlines that caught my eye:

- *‘Three-times-a-day calf feeding gaining popularity.’*

In the not-to-distant past, feeding dairy calves three times per day was relatively unheard of. However, this 3x frequency is rapidly becoming the popular choice.

- *“Study finds 1 in 7 calf raisers feeds 3x some of the year.”*

There are always discerning managers, and there are some who have always fed 3x. They point to lower levels of sickness and death and feel that those results far outweigh concerns with extra labor and expense.

- *“There are several advantages to feeding milk replacer 3x.”*

In 2011 Don Sockett DVM, Ph.D. epidemiologist/microbiologist for the University of Wisconsin reports his experience with 3X feeding frequency. “When compared, calves fed a milk replacer three times daily, versus a control group fed the same milk replacer twice daily, were more feed efficient and showed improved average daily gain. Calves fed three times daily grew taller and longer, with added pounds of lean growth. This growth is optimal for dairy calves to prepare them for desirable breeding weights and freshening at a younger age, leading to greater lifetime performance.” Researchers also noted that these calves were noticeably friskier than calves fed twice a day. In further discussion of this topic several veterinarians and calf managers frequently report vastly improved results, “Since 3x feeding we now double our weights in less than 60 days and cut treatments for scours in less than half of what they had been.” It is important to target levels of nutrition and the corresponding feeding frequency, which will see dairy heifers reach their performance potential in their first lactation.

The 3X Effect on Profit Potential

The ultimate measure of success of your calf feeding program happens when calves enter the lactating herd. The previously noted Wisconsin researcher Don (Sockett et al) reports that “97.1 percent (34 of 35) of the calves in the three times a day feeding group entered the milking string. In comparison, 80.0 percent (28 of 35) of calves fed two times per day entered the milking herd. This means for **every six calves fed three times a day, one additional heifer entered lactation**. Calves fed three times per day also averaged 1,136 pounds more of milk and calved 16 days earlier. This can also translate to improved herd longevity and increased the number of replacement heifers that successfully make it to the milking line.

3X Means Reaching Full Calf Potential

If your goal is to increase first lactation and lifetime production levels in your dairy calves, you must consider these benefits delivered by 3X calf feeding.

- Decreased calf mortality rate
- Improved feed efficiency
- Healthy rumen development
- Breeding weights reached earlier
- Calved two weeks earlier than 2X peers

At the Very Least, Consider 3X to Relieve Winter Stress

During winter, calves are exposed to low-temperature extremes and windy and wet weather. These variables can double their daily calorie needs and, if not met, could result in sickness and greater risk of death. By consuming smaller volumes more frequently, calves can better fend off diarrhea or digestive disturbances at any time of year.

Automated Feeders Allow Ultimate Timing Opportunity

Dairies don't leave calves with their mothers because of the potential for increased disease risk. Although it's not likely possible in standard calf raising situations, trying to replicate, the natural nursing frequency of 4 to 8 times per day could be considered a goal. It does become possible with automated feeders. Not only does this rapidly evolving technology work well for calf health but it further aids in reducing the labor costs associated with increased feeding frequency

The Bullvine Bottom Line

Not only is 3X feeding closer to nature's way, it also delivers benefits for both calves and dairy managers and that's a promise every dairy wants to have and to hold from calving day to milking day!

Calf feeding?

**MAKE IT EASY
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Feed easy – with the **MILKSHUTTLE**

- Strong electric drive
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- Exact mixing temperature
- Four practical sizes

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FEEDING
TECHNOLOGY
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in calves



Die Toekoms van Kalf grootmaak!

Deesdae gaan alle boerderypraktyke oor effektiwiteit en winsgewindheid, en die enigste manier hoe 'n mens dit kan bepaal, is om te meet. Met die bekendstelling van Urban se Semi- en Vol-automatiese kalfvoersisteme in Suid Afrika in 2014, het ons 'n heel nuwe wêreld leer ken in die kalfgrootmaakveld. Ons het reeds geweet watter mylpale ons wou bereik met kalfgrootmaak, maar hoe ons dit sou regkry was steeds 'n massiewe uitdaging vir elke boer.

Presiesievoeding en kalfmonitering 24 uur van die dag is prakties net onmoontlik, maar met nuwe tegnologie en Duitse vakmanskap is dit nou vrylik beskikbaar vir elke boer in Suid Afrika.

Die **Urban Calfmom** is 'n vol automatiese kalfvoermasjien wat poeiermelk 100% akkuraat meng teen presies die regte voedingstemperatuur vir elke kalf wat kom drink. Kalfies word erken deur hul oor of nek transponders. Die masjien erken elke kalf se geboortedatum, wanneer sy haar vorige porsie gedrink het, hoeveel sy gedrink het **EN** teen watter spoed sy haar porsie drink (gemeet in milli-sekondes). So leer die masjien elke kalfie persoonlik ken, en sodra daar enige afwyking van haar normale roetine is, sal die masjien vir die operateur 'n duidelike waarskuwing uitgooi.



(Daaglikse Moniteringslys) Hierdie stelsel tel siek kalfies op baie lank voor ons met die oog dit kan sien, dus bied dit die geleentheid om voorkomend op te tree en kalfsiektes en -verliese in hul spoor te stuit.

Elke kalfie kry ook haar daaglikse melk-kwota presies volgens die **melkgrafiek**, wat saamgestel is vir presies haar ouderdom en hoeveelheid wat haar melkpensie op daardie ouderdom per drinkbeurt kan hanteer (hierdie is saamgestel volgens talle internasionale navorsingstudies gedoen in Europa en die VSA.) Maksimum hoeveelhede per dag word tesame met kliënt bespreek en gestel en sodoende stel die masjien outomaties die melkgrafiek op om elk kalfie teen 100% akkurate konsentrasie, temperatuur en hoeveelheid per 24 uur te voed.

Die Urban Calfmom het ook standaard 'n **vol automatiese warmwater wassisteem** in. Dit word opgestel om die masjien van hoek tot kant van binne in die verwarmingstelsel, die mengbakkie, voerpype tot by die punt van elke voertiet te ontsmet met 'n alkaliese- en ontsmettingsmiddel. Dit word teen die verkose temperatuur van elke middel gestel om die masjien 100% te reinig. Daar is dus meer geen vuil emmers en tiete wat omgewingsbakterieë-ladings kan opbou en kalfmaagwerk en siektes kan veroorsaak nie.

Die Urban Calfmom het verskeie ekstra opgraderings wat bygevoeg kan word. Die mees populêre is die **outomatiese medisyne doseerder**. Jy het 'n keuse van 'n poeier of 'n vloeistof doseerder (of beide) wat medisyne vir elke individuele kalfie doseer soos vooraf gestel word deur operateur. Dus, sodra jy deur middel van die dinamiese moniteringslys 'n siek kalfie optel, kan jy die masjien baie maklik stel om spesifiek vir daardie kalf 'n poeier en/of 'n vloeistofmiddel in sy melkporsie te voer vir 'n spesifieke hoeveelheid voedings. Dit is 100% akkuraat en word aangeteken in die kalfie se rekordhoudingsdatabank. Outomatiese verstellings kan ook gemaak word om kalfies outomaties op 'n sekere dag van haar leeftyd 'n sekere toediening te gee. Elke kalf se porsie word vars gemeng, die Urban Calfmom gee ons so die geleentheid om **individuele doserings en voedings** toe te pas.

'n Ander populêre opgradering is die **PCK sagteware** wat direk gekoppel word met die kantoor rekenaar. Vandaar kan jy elke kalfie se vordering dophou, verstellings maak, medisyne toedien en kontrolelyste druk om vir die werker te gee om kalfies van span te skuif of 'n ogie te hou op die kalfies op die dinamiese moniteringslys.

Nog 'n uitstekende ekstra is die byvoeging van die **varsmelkvoerstelsel**. Met hierdie opgradering bied dit die boer die geleentheid om varsmelk ook vir sy kalfies te voer. Jy het 'n keuse om bv. die bulletjies vars melk te gee en die versies melkpoeier in dieselfde kampie. Die masjien meng melk vars vir elke kalfie wat inkom en dus kan self poeiermelk en varsmelk gemeng word vir spesifieke kalfies (teen enige verhouding bv. 60/40 ens.)

Die Urban Calfmom masjiene is gemaak vir klein tot groot boere, met stelsels wat vanaf 20 kalfies tot soveel as 15 000 kalwers kan voer.

Die **Urban** maatskappy is die grootste en mees gevorderde kalf-tegnologie maatskappy in die wêreld en 100% van die maatskappy se fokus is op kalfgrootmaaktegnologie. Met die meerderheids internasionale markaandeel, is hul verseker die nommer een keuse as dit kom by outomatiese kalfvoermasjiene.



Plaaslike installasies



Lismore Jerseys, Jonathan en Henry Barry, Suurbraak, Swellendam



Bulberg Jerseys, Phillip Venter Edinburg, Bloemfontein



SG du Toit, Riebeek Wes – Malmesbury

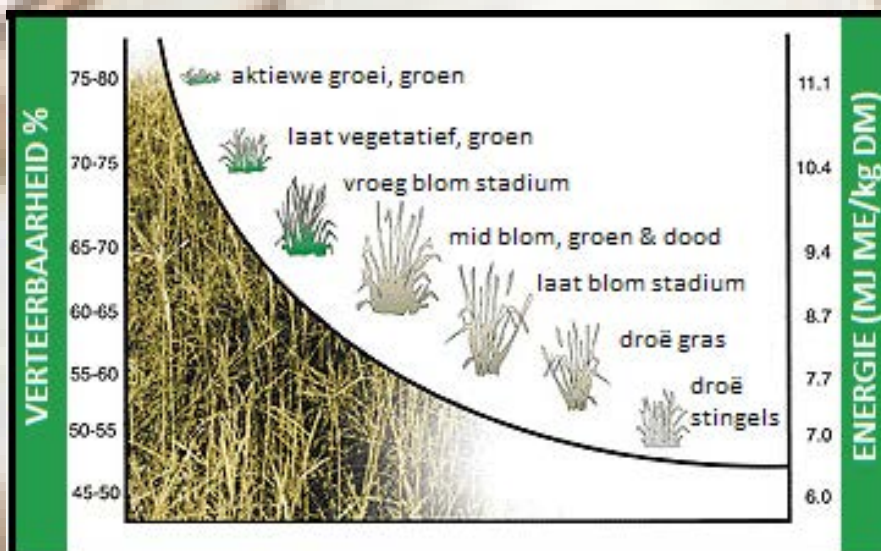


Die Effek van Ruvoer Kwaliteit in die Suiwel Rantsoen



Ruvoer vul die grootste deel van 'n lakterende koei se dieët aan. Dit is uiters belangrik dat die kwaliteit van ruvoer op standaard is voordat dit vir die dier gevoer word. Swak kwaliteit ruvoer kan groot probleme en verliese veroorsaak in 'n suiwel kudde. Ruvoere soos kuilvoer, hooie, greenchop, strooie en natuurlike weidings word soms afgeskeep as dit kom by kwaliteit. Daar is verskeie maniere om die kwaliteit te verbeter in ruvoere.

Ruvoer kwaliteit word bepaal deur verskeie faktore soos verteerbaarheid, volwassenheid en die vorm waarin dit gevoer word (kuilvoer, hooi of weidings). Beter kwaliteit ruvoer kan verskeie voordele inhou, namens produksie en algemene rumen gesondheid. Die bogenoemde het 'n merkwaardige effek op die droë materiaal inname van die vesel fraksie in die rantsoen.



Figuur 1

Verteerbaarheid op verskillende stadiums van groei van ruvoere.

Daar is 'n groot variasie in die droë materiaal inname van koeie wat op dieselfde ruvoer is. Dit word bepaal deur verskeie omgewings en dier verwante faktore. Die smaaklikheid van ruvoere is nie 'n betroubare maatstaf om te gebruik in die berekening van die daaglikse innames van die koei nie, miff en vrot hooi of kuilvoer kan immers 'n negatiewe effek op inname en gesondheid hê. Verbetering van bestuurs praktyke rondom ruvoer produksie soos weidings bestuur, kuilvoer en hooi produksie, het veroorsaak dat die kwaliteit en verteerbaarheid van ruvoer verbeter het oor die laaste paar jaar.

Die chemiese samestelling van ruvoere varieër volgens verskillende fases van volwassenheid, grond kwaliteit, sowel as klimaat. Jong plante het 'n hoër proteïen inhoud, is laag in sellulose en lignien en word gekenmerk op die hoë verteerbaarheid van die droë materiaal inhoud. Die oorsaak van afname in verteerbaarheid van ruvoer word aanvaar as die lignifikasie van die plant om strukturele integriteit op te bou soos dit groei. Lignin is die onverteerbare vesel komponent in ruvoere en daarom daal verteerbaarheid soos die plant volwassenheid bereik. Dus is dit belangrik om ruvoer tot so 'n mate te bestuur dat dit benut word voordat die koëffisiënt van verteerbaarheid te laag daal. Dit sal die gebruik per kg ruvoer meer winsgewend maak.

Die nutriënt waarde van ruvoere word beïnvloed deur faktore soos die gewas, volwassenheid, manier van oes en die manier van stoor. Maniere om ruvoer kwaliteit te verbeter sal wees om te oes voordat 10% van die gewas in blom is. Probeer om so min as moontlik verliese te veroorsaak deur opbergings prosedures en oes prosedures te verbeter.

Inname van ruvoer word bepaal deur die verteerbare vesel van die ruvoer. Hoe laer die verteerbare vesel vlakke in die rantsoen, hoe langer vat dit vir die koei om daardie ruvoer te verteer en hoe minder droë materiaal per dag sal die koei kan inneem. In tabel 1 is dit duidelik dat 'n Koei tot 3% van haar liggaams massa kan inneem vanaf 'n goeie kwaliteit hooi en so min as 1.5% vanaf 'n swak kwaliteit hooi soos kaff.

Tabel 1 Maksimum DMI (kg) van peulgewas hooi of hooi van 'n ander kwaliteit

HOOI KWALITEIT	Nutriënt Inhoud (% van DM)			Hooi DMI (kg)			
		DMI as 'n % van lig-	Koei Liggaams Gewig (kg)				
	RP		NDF		400	500	600
Uitstekend	>18	<33	<43	3.0%	12.0	15.0	18.0
Goed	16-18	33-37	43-48	2.5%	10.0	12.5	15.0
Matig	13-15	38-41	49-53	2.0%	8.0	10.0	12.0
Swak	<13	>40	>53	1.5%	6.0	7.5	9.0

Ruvoer inname word ook beïnvloed deur konsentraat en graan inname. Die inname van graan, bo n sekere vlak, kan ruvoer inname laat daal. Studies wys dat graan inname bo 5 kg per dag ruvoer inname kan beperk. Vir elke 2.5 kg graan bo 5 kg word ruvoer inname met 1 kg beperk. Die NDF (Neutral Detergent Fibre) en ADF (Acid Detergent Fibre) fraksie van ruvoer word ook gesien as 'n beperkende faktor, soos NDF vlakke styg daal droë materiaal inname. ADF bestaan uit sellulose en ligning en word gekoppel aan verteerbaarheid van die ruvoer, soos ADF vlakke styg verlaag verteerbaarheid van die vesel komponent. Die rantsoen se NDF % moet tussen 25 en 28% van DM wees. Meeste NDF moet immers vanaf die ruvoer komponent van die rantsoen afkomstig wees. Ruvoer in 'n TMR rantsoen moet sekere lengtes gesny word om optimale herkouing te stimuleer. Navorsing het vas gestel dat vesel lengtes van ongeveer 10 cm optimaal is vir suiwel diere. Vlakke van 28% NDF en 19% ADF is genoeg om 'n gesonde rumen kultuur te handhaaf en te onderhou. Lae ruvoer vlakke in die rantsoen kan metaboliese steurnisse soos suurpens of asidosis veroorsaak. Bottervette kan ook onderdruk word wanneer ruvoer vlakke te laag is.

Hoë produseerende koeie wat in vroeë laktasie is, se ruvoer inname moet tenminste 40% van hulle

daaglikse droë materiaal inname wees. Laat laktasie diere kan meer ruvoer teenoor kragvoer ontvang en vlakke van 80% ruvoer teenoor 20% kragvoer kan laat lakterende koeie onderhou as die ruvoer kwaliteit goed genoeg is.

Wesfed voere verskaf 'n volle reeks suiwel produkte wat die verhouding tussen kragvoer en ruvoer optimiseer in die daaglikse rantsoen van die lakterende koei. Die insluiting van vesel verterende ensieme, giste en koksidiostate verseker optimale rumen gesondheid. Dus word die effektiwiteit van vertering en benutting van ruvoer en ander komponente verhoog, wat terselfde tyd 'n verhoogde melkproduksie verseker en 'n goeie kudde gesondheid handhaaf.

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Suid-Afrika duidelik 'n speler in die internasionale suiwelmark

BY LYNETTE ON 2015/06/25 PLAASLIKE NUUS

[HTTP://VEEPLAAS.CO.ZA/INDEX.PHP/SUID-AFRIKA-DUIDELIK-N-SPELER-IN-DIE-INTERNASIONALE-SUIWELMARK/](http://VEEPLAAS.CO.ZA/INDEX.PHP/SUID-AFRIKA-DUIDELIK-N-SPELER-IN-DIE-INTERNASIONALE-SUIWELMARK/)

Suid-Afrika is sonder twyfel deel van die toekomstige suiwellandskap, sê Philippe Jachnik, suiwelkonsultant van Strasbourg in Frankryk, 'n vorige president van die Internasionale Suiwelfederasie.

Hy was die hoofspreeker by die opening van die onlangse Large Herds Conference in Port Elizabeth. Die negende tweejaarlikse Large Herds Conference by die Boardwalk-konferensiesentrum het weereens bedryfsleiers van oor die hele wêreld gelok. Dit is deur sowat 420 afgevaardigdes bygewoon.

Volgens die Tetra Pak-melkindeks, het hy gesê, was die groei in Suid-Afrikaanse suiweluitvoer tussen 2004 en 2013 die derde hoogste in die wêreld, met 22,4%. Op produksievlak sal die suiwellandskap in die wêreld grootliks streekgebonde bly, maar ook toenemende internasionale vloeibaarheid beleef.

Die goeie nuus is dat suiwelverbruik in die wêreld sal bly styg. Die minder goeie nuus, egter, is dat die reaksie van melkprodusente regoor die wêreld op hoër produsentepryse sal bydra tot prys-onstabiliteit. Vir volhoubare melkproduksie sal die drywer toenemend marge bo koste wees, eerder as die melkprys self. – *Izak Hofmeyr*



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Milkolab/GE Dairy Supplies is die toetslaboratorium van Lionel's Veterinary Supplies. Ons streef daarna om 'n vinnige, akkurate en professionele diens aan die suiwel industrie te lewer.

Ons slaag in ons doel, want:

- ☺ ons het 'n baie goeie kommunikasienetwerk met ons kliënte/boere via epos, vriendelike telefoniese kommunikasie en ons goed opgeleide veldbeampes.
- ☺ ons assissteer en help ons kliënte/boere met die optel van melkmonsters asook aflewering van nuwe monsterbottels wanneer 'n stel gekollekteer word.
- ☺ ons lewer 'n min-moeite diens aan ons kliënte/boere deurdat ons direk met die koerierdienste kommunikeer en so ons kliënte op hoogte kan hou van waar en wanneer melkmonsters afgelewer kan word vir kolleksie deur die koerier en 'n nuwe stel bottles opgetel kan word vir die volgende toetsronde.
- ☺ ons verslae is akkuraat, netjies, maklik om te lees en in die format sodat dit maklik in enige melksisteem ingevoer kan word om elektroniese rekordhouding te vergemaklik.

Ons beskik oor die 2 nuutste infrarooi analiseerders (CombiFoss FT+) in die land. Met hierdie instrumente kan ons die volgende komponente in rou en gepasteuriseerde melk toets/bepaal:

- %Vet
- %Proteïen
- %Laktose
- Somatiese Seltelling (SST)
- Melk Urea Stikstof (MUN)

Ons het ook 'n infrarooi apparaat (BactoScan) waarmee ons die bakterie telling in roumelk kan toets. 'n Resultaat is binne 9 minute beskikbaar vandat die monster deur die instrument ingeneem is vir ontleding.


Ander dienste/ontledings wat ons aanbied sluit in:

- ◆ Totale Bakteriese Plaattelling
- ◆ Koli & Ecoli Plaattelling
- ◆ Bakterie Identifikasie & Antibigram
- ◆ Antibiotika-toets (Snap Idexx – Beta Lactam, Tetracycline, Sulphamethazine)
- ◆ Idexx Melk Dragtigheidstoets

Om te verseker dat ons instrumente altyd akkuraat toets neem ons deel aan die plaaslike Ringtoets PT-skema. Ons neem ook deel aan die JKG Lab AfriQA se SST PT-skema. Indien nodig, maak ons ook gebruik van internasionale standaarde.

Ons databasis kan oor die laaste 5 jaar getuig van uitstekende groei wat ons kan toeskryf aan uitsers akkurate, professionele, vinnige en vriendelike diens.

Ons stel ons kliënte/boere eerste en ons sal altyd daarna streef om hulle na die beste van ons vermoë by te staan en te assisteer waar ons kan.



One drop of milk is enough

A long-awaited pregnancy test using individual cow milk samples has arrived. After highly accurate trials, the test is now being launched globally by diagnostic company, IDEXX Laboratories. Recommended for both early pregnancy detection (from 28 days post breeding) and confirmatory follow up to early veterinary pregnancy diagnosis, this new test is hassle free for producers and veterinarians alike. Just picking up one or two lost pregnancies in a typical herd will justify the cost involved.

For more information on the working of IDEXX's pregnancy test, click on the link below and listen to Dr Tertius Gouws.

http://www.rsglandbou.co.za/mp3/sep_14/328%20Dr%20Tertius%20Gous%20Milkolab%20Melktoets%20vir%20dragtigheid%2009%20September%202014.mp3

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IDEXX
LABORATORIES

Guidelines for dog training

No matter what you're trying to teach your dog, from **housetraining** to "**heel**," there are a few basic guidelines that will make the process easier:

1. Be consistent.

Use the same cue for the **same command**, every time. If you use "**come**" one week, "**come here**" the next, and "**come here, boy**" the following, you'll confuse your dog. If your dog is allowed to **pull on the leash** sometimes but is jerked by the **collar** when he pulls at other times, you'll confuse him. Make sure everyone who's around your dog follows the same rules and uses the same cues.

2. Use praise and rewards.

Almost all modern **dog trainers** believe that dogs learn better and faster when we praise and reward them for getting it right, rather than **punishing them** for getting it wrong.

The best motivator is usually a combination of a small food **treat**--especially if you train before mealtime--and **enthusiastic praise**. Don't worry that you'll wind up with a dog who'll only work for food. Once your dog gets the idea of what you're asking him to do, you'll begin rewarding him sporadically, and eventually you can **phase out the treats entirely**.

If your dog **isn't that interested in food**, try offering praise without the treat, or a favorite **toy**, or a physical reward such as a good behind-the-ears scratch or tummy rub.

3. Time the rewards right.

The praise and reward need to come *immediately* after your dog does what you want if he's going to make the connection--"Hey, whenever I pee outside, I get a treat. I'm going to do this more often!"

4. Keep it short and sweet.

Training works best if it's fun and you stop before either of you gets bored or frustrated. Keep the mood upbeat, not drill-sergeant serious, and make the sessions short. Five to ten minutes is plenty to start with, or you can do many mini-training sessions throughout the day, especially if you have a **puppy**--like kids, they have shorter attention spans.



5. Make it easy for your dog to get it right.

When you let a dog who hasn't pooped all day have free, unsupervised run of the house, you're asking for a mistake that can turn into a bad habit. When you start practicing the "come" command in a dog park, where there are a million distractions, you're asking for a mistake that can turn into a bad habit.

Train slowly, starting in a quiet, familiar place with no distractions, and gradually make it more challenging for your dog. Don't progress to the next step until your dog has mastered the current one.

6. Keep your cool.

Yelling, hitting, and jerking your dog around by a leash won't teach him how to sit on request, pee outside, or do anything else you want him to learn. It *will* teach him that you're scary and unpredictable. Fair, calm, consistent training is the best way to get your dog to obey and respect you.

7. Go to school.

In-person guidance from an expert trainer is the best way to get a well-trained dog. Obedience classes are relatively cheap, a great way to learn how to train, and they get your pooch used to being around lots of other dogs and people--good for all dogs, but especially important for raising safe, friendly puppies. To find local dog trainers and classes check out DogTime's Local Listings.

If going to classes or hiring a dog trainer isn't in your budget, check out our Dunbar Training Center which is loaded with great puppy training videos. You can also find great training information in our Expert Center Q&A section. Learn what you need to know from dozens of dog trainers and behaviorists.

8. Keep practicing!

Don't expect that once your dog has learned something, he's learned it for life. Your dog can lose his new skills without regular practice.

Tailor your training to your dog

Every dog is different and will respond better to slightly different training styles. Some dogs are so sensitive that a sharp tone of voice or even animated praise can rattle them; they need calm, quiet guidance. Others are thicker-skinned and need lots of repetition to learn all the rules. And some smart pups will try to feel out what, exactly, your rules mean: Is it only in this house that I can't sleep on the couch, or in all houses? There are also those dogs who occasionally push back when you push them, rather than give in to what you're asking for.

Your dog's behavior, not breed, is the best indicator of his personality. Remember that although different dogs thrive on different training approaches, they all need a benevolent

leader. Yelling, hitting, and other techniques that inflict pain or fear are never the solution for any dog--they can create a **behavior problem** or make an existing problem worse.

Bottom line

Training is the best investment you can make in your relationship with your dog. You'll need to do your homework first, though, to learn how to **communicate** what you want in a way that your dog will understand. Stay consistent and patient, **reward** your dog for getting it right and remember: you can train a dog of any age.

Lionel's Choice Dog Food Promotion - Malmesbury



Congratulations



We would like to congratulate Cherese and JP with the birth of their son, JR (Juan-Roelfse).

We trust he will bring them much joy and that their family will be blessed.

Enjoy him!

Ontmoet die Lionels span



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