Lionel's News

March 2015 *11th Edition*

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

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Are My Pigs Eating?

27 February 2015

PRAIRIE SWINE CENTRE

Typically, up to half piglets consume no creep feed before weaning and about one in five does not eat any starter feed within 48 hours post-weaning, according to R. Gauvreau and D. Beaulieu of the Prairie Swine Centre in its Annual Research Report 2013-14.

Dr Denise Beaulieu

Summary

The objective of this project was to demonstrate to swine producers the proportion of piglets who actually consume some feed during a 48-hour period. Gavineau and Beaulieu focused on piglets in the farrowing crate offered creep feed (supplemental feed to milk during lactation) or on piglets early post-weaning.

Introduction

Recent trials conducted at the Prairie Swine Centre, Inc. have confirmed the importance of feed intake by the piglet immediately post-weaning and/or consumption of creep feed in the farrowing room. Researchers there have also demonstrated that more than half of the piglets may not consume either creep feed, or the starter diet immediately post-weaning. However, in commercial barns, where producers typically measure feed disappearance, piglets are maintained in groups, which make it difficult to determine which piglets are actually consuming feed.

In order to estimate which piglets consume some of the food offered during a specified time period, Prairie Swine Centre has developed a technique where they incorporate non-toxic, food grade dye into the ration. They then used this technique on commercial farms, to demonstrate to participating swine producers, and swine producers in general, that a proportion of pigs in a pen may not be accessing feed during a 24- to 48-hour period. Producers may adopt and use this method periodically on farm to determine if management changes affect the proportion of piglets accessing the feed.

Experimental Procedure

Dyed pellets were created using a basic dog biscuit recipe (flour, eggs, milk, sugar) with added Brilliant Blue (FD&C Blue #1) at 10 per cent mass ratio. Brilliant Blue is non-toxic, and is not completely absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract, and thus can be visualised in the faeces. Pellets were broken up to be a similar size to a crumble diet, so they could be easily mixed into a given ration. All dyed pellets were prepared in a cleaned and disinfected lab in Prairie Swine Centre, and then transported to participating farms in new pails.

Hog producers were contacted via email or phone and, if interested in the project, filled out a questionnaire about creep feeding and weaning details. Producers contacted included commercial barns, multiplier facilities, genetics facilities, and private colonies/producers. Producers were added to the project on a ‘first response, first serve’ basis.

Participating producers mixed the dye pellets into the creep feed or starter diets, depending on which was being assessed for consumption. A detailed instruction list was provided when the pellets were delivered. The pellets were mixed into the feed at a five per cent by mass ratio, meaning the brilliant blue would be present in a 0.05 per cent by mass ratio (0.5g Brilliant Blue would be present in 1kg of mixed creep or starter diet). Previous work in the barn showed that this concentration allowed for an accurate assessment of which pigs were consuming feed due to the visible change in feces colour.

The dyed diets were typically available for the pigs to consume for a total of 48 hours. When creep consumption was being examined, the dyed pellets were added to the farrowing rooms in the last week with the sow. Twenty-four hours later, an anal swab was performed by gently inserting a cotton swab into the anus of individual pigs to determine if that piglet could be classified as an “eater” or “non-eater”. An “eater” would show evidence of blue or green faeces, while “non-eaters” would have the yellow or brown coloured faeces. Approximately 200 pigs were evaluated at each production facility.

Results and Discussion

Farrowing Rooms

The relative number of “eaters” versus “non-eaters” for evidence of creep feed consumption is shown in Figure 1, compared to similar data collected at PSC for pigs just prior to weaning, at day 21 or day 28. The PSC data is based on over 2,000 piglets, while about 220 piglets were swabbed at each producer facility. Piglets on the producer farms were weaned at about 21 days of age. As shown, only 20 to 40 per cent of piglets had evidence of creep feed consumption. Although difficult to extrapolate data among farms, the researchers’ experience at PSC shows that creep feed is more likely to be consumed in piglets weaned at a later age.

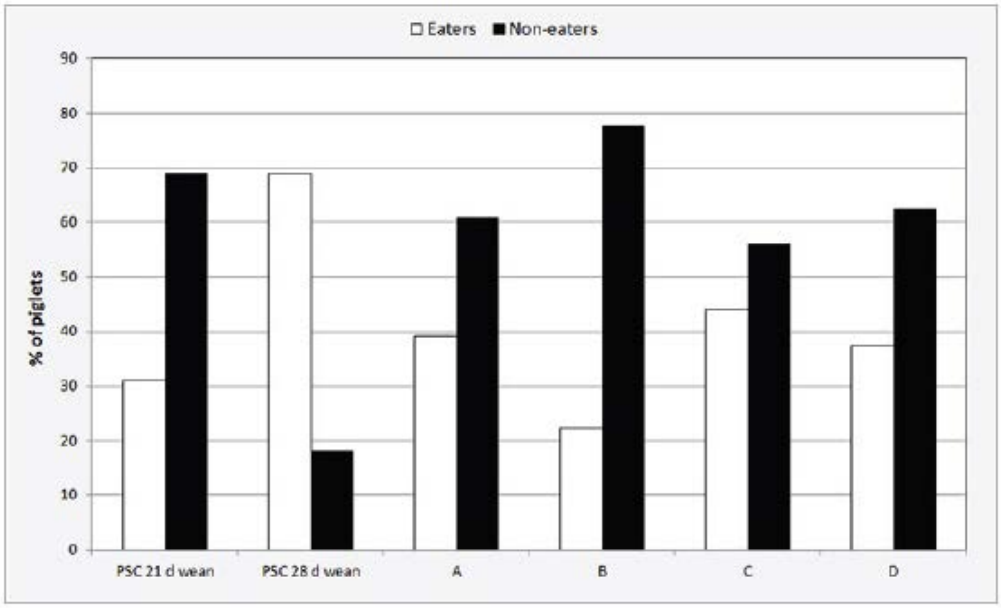

Figure 1. Evidence of creep feed consumption in the 24-hour period pre-weaning at Prairie Swine Centre (weaned at 21 or 28 days of age) and on four producer facilities (weaned at 21 days of age)

Nursery

Figure 2 shows the proportions of piglets showing evidence of consumption of the phase 1 diet immediately post-weaning. The data for PSC represents 24 hours post-weaning, while at the producer farms, the dye was in the phase 1 diet for about 48 hours post-weaning. It is possible that this is why there is a difference between PSC data and commercial facilities, as piglets on commercial farms were given a longer opportunity to adapt and consume the feed.

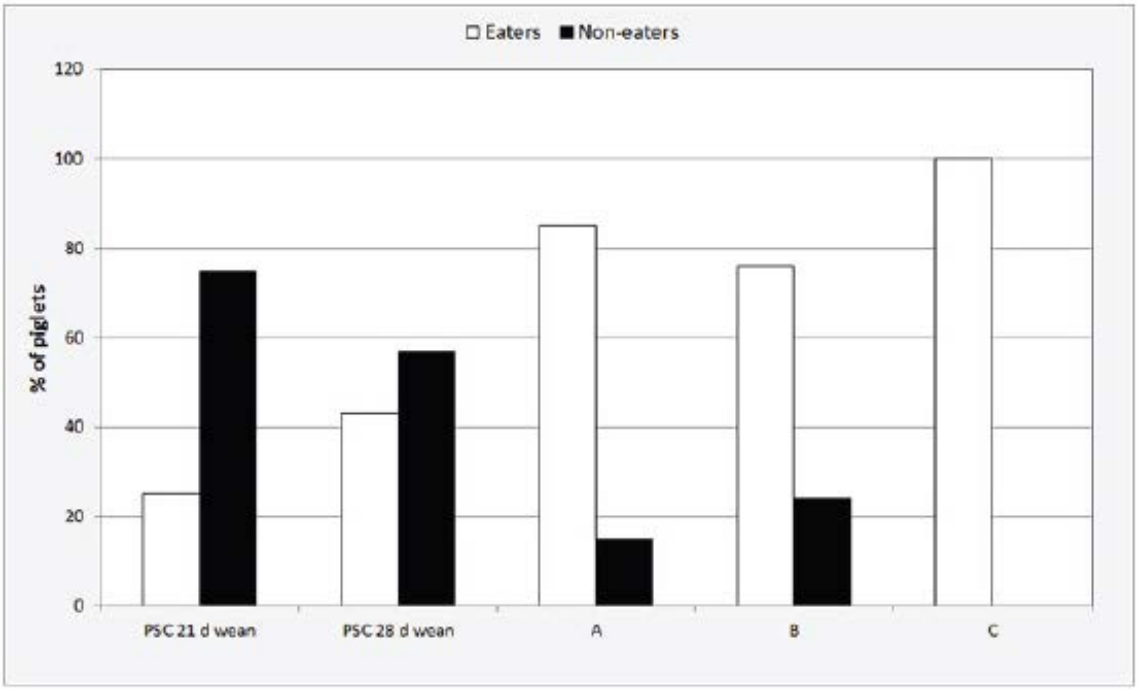

Figure 2. Evidence of phase 1 diet consumption post-weaning at Prairie Swine Centre (weaned at 21 or 28 days of age) and on three producer facilities (weaned at 21 days of age). In barn C, all piglets (n=22) had evidence of consumption.

Conclusion

Typically, 40 to 50 per cent of piglets do not consume creep feed in the farrowing room and about 20 per cent do not consume phase 1 diet within 48 hours post-weaning.

Producers should observe piglets to identify potential problems (crowding, feeder access) which might alleviate the problem.

If feed or management changes occur, producers can repeat the assessment to determine if the change has been positive or negative relative to the number of “eaters” previously determined.

It is important that producers conduct this test at their own facility and use it to set a “benchmark”.

Acknowledgements: This project was supported by the Agricultural Demonstration of Practices and Technologies (ADOPT) initiative under the Canada-Saskatchewan Growing Forward bi-lateral agreement. The authors thank the participating producers who allowed us into their facilities to perform the assessment. Programme funding for Prairie Swine Centre, Inc. from Sask Pork, the Manitoba Pork Council, Alberta Pork, and Ontario Pork is gratefully acknowledged.

February 2015

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HYGIENE for health

by Dr Joséphine Verhaeghe

Mastitis is the costliest disease for dairy producers. As it is a multifactor pathology, mastitis control requires a complete management programme. By following certain measures on milk and milking hygiene, it is possible to achieve a low level of mastitis on the farm. These measures fall in four categories: environmental hygiene, cow hygiene, equipment hygiene and personal hygiene and management.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Adopt sound methods of feeding, housing, milking and managing cattle

Housing is very important for the cow's welfare as it can be the cause of feet pathology, underfeeding and stress conditions. Follow these guidelines:

- Respect the density requirements – minimum 5 m² per cow for laying down and extra place for drinking area and passages.
- Change the litter every day if necessary; it must remain dry.
- Establish a sanitary stop once a year to reduce infection pressure. Remove bedding and straw; clean and disinfect surfaces regularly.

Renew the bedding materials frequently and paddocks clean

Environmental hygiene has a direct effect on the level of mastitis. Several studies underline the link between dirty paddocks and udder infections; therefore, house lactating cows, heifers and dry cows in clean conditions.

"Environmental hygiene has a direct effect on the level of mastitis and several studies underline the link between dirty paddocks and udder infections."

Adopt good fly control for dry cows

Hydrotea irritans can transmit summer mastitis pathogens. There are several methods to reduce flies on cows. However, the challenge with lactating cows is to reduce the number of flies on teats where milk rests attract flies. Lesions on the teat orifice may be a predisposing factor in the development of disease; therefore, use a teat dip containing a proven fly repellent. It avoids stress and agitation, irritations of the teats and transmission of pathogens responsible of mastitis.

2. COW HYGIENE

Cow hygiene is essential to prevent mastitis. Even a general disease such as lameness influences the overall profitability of dairy farms. Reduced milk production and increased mastitis occur in herds with lameness problems.

There are three dangerous periods when cows are more vulnerable to mastitis-causing agents:

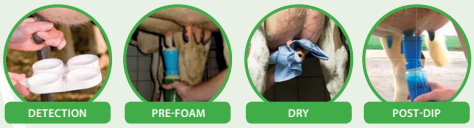
- during milking, if teat preparation is not optimal
- after milking, if the cow lies down in dirty area with open sphincters
- during the dry period.

During milking, cows share the milking machine, which could lead to contamination from one cow to another cow or one quarter to another. Cleaning and sanitising the teats before milking is necessary to reduce the risk of infection.

Pre-milking hygiene has consequences on udder health, milk quality and milk production. Udder preparation (30 seconds to 1 minute) allows time for the oxytocin reaction, which results in optimum milk release during milking. After milking, the risk of contamination is high because the sphincter is open

FROM BASIC TO ULTIMATE PROTECTION MASTITIS MANAGEMENT

MILKING ROUTINE



During and after milking, the sphincter is open.
Do not let bacteria penetrate into the canal.

EQUIPMENT HYGIENE

The milking machine is shared by all
the cows (even more for robot milking).
Prevent bacteria to spread during milking.

Avoid contagious mastitis

MANAGE MASTITIS!

MILK QUALITY

Ensure clean cows and dry teats before milking

Use the best tools to achieve maximum potential

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Ensure a CLEAN, DRY and COMFORTABLE
barn for an optimum production.

Avoid environmental mastitis

INDIVIDUAL DATA ANALYSIS

What is the specific Mastitis pattern on your farm?
Do you have chronic cows acting like a reservoir tank?
Do you have high SCC at calving?

Mastitis
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Die gehalte van die dier wat by die voerkraal vreet speel ‘n groot rol in die resultate wat behaal kan word.

Om lammers winsgewend te voer is daar ‘n paar riglyne wat gevolg moet word, naamlik:

1. Die ras wat aangekoop word, moet geskik wees vir die spesifieke voerkraal.
2. Oorweeg of die lammers by die voerkraal geskeer moet word of reeds geskeer is. Die wol kan wel verkoop word, maar as die lammers aangekoop word, vertoon hulle swaarder en kan die koper dalk te veel vir hulle betaal. Weeg en meet dus die lammers voor die koop om te verseker dat jy gehalte diere aankoop. Die wol kan ook die swak bouvorm van lammers verdoesel, wat die produsent duur te staan kan kom.
3. Die bouvorm van lammers is belangrik en sal ‘n goeie aanduiding wees van hul toekomstige prestasie in die voerkraal, al dan nie. Kyk na die sprong van rib, die breedte van die skouers en die volheid van die binne- en buiteduie.
4. Die gewig en ouderdom van die lam is van kardinale belang. Lammers (tussen drie tot vyf maande) wat minder as 28 kilogram weeg, is óf te jonk gespeen, óf die ooie het nie goed genoeg vir hulle gesorg nie. Sulke lammers kan swak presteer in die voerkraal en is geneig om makliker siek te word. Hierdie oorsake het ook tot gevolg dat lammers ouer as vyf maande nie die standaard grootte en gewig is nie. Die ideale lam sal op ‘n ouderdom van tussen drie en vyf maande tussen 28 en 32 kilogram weeg.
5. Omdat aanpassing ‘n groot faktor by die oorlewing van lammers is, is dit belangrik om te weet waar die lammers vandaan kom en of hulle reeds byvoeding ontvang het of nie.
6. Baie telers gee die lammers kruipvoeding terwyl hulle nog by die ooie is. Dit is ‘n bonus vir die voerkraal, want wanneer die lammers gespeen word, is hulle reeds die voer gewoond en sal hulle ook hul volle genetiese potensiaal in die voerkraal behaal.
7. Hou rekord van die resultate van die lammers van ‘n teler, sodat ‘n verhouding opgebou kan word om toekomstige voorraad te verseker.

Aanpassing

Wanneer die lammers by die voerkraal aankom is hulle gewoonlik gedehidreer en honger na die lang rit. Dit is belangrik om lammers in ‘n aankomskraal te plaas waar skoon, koel water en ruvoer beskikbaar is, sodat hulle kan rustig word. Die lammers moet dopgehou word vir enige tekens van siektes, soos byvoorbeeld longontsteking, na ‘n lang rit op ‘n oop voertuig.

Die lammers moet gedoseer word teen inwendige parasiete, gedip word teen uitwendige parasiete en ingeënt word teen bloednier. Dit is ook wenslik om lammers te behandel met ‘n multivitamien vir skape om hul immuunstelsels te versterk. Daar moet daagliks, veral in die winter en in nat toestande, gelet word op enige tekens van longsiektes, wat dadelik behandel moet word om aansteeklikheid te voorkom.

Lammers se rumens is baie sensitief vir hoë vlakke van stysel, soos mieliemeel. As hulle onmiddellik op ‘n hoë-energie rantsoen, wat vinnig fermenteer, geplaas word, kan die maagvlieswande gebrand word. Die ideale aanpassing is om op die eerste dag te begin met 100 gram van die vetmestingskorrel of -mengsel, met ruvoer soos lusern eenkant ad lib. Die vetmestingsvoer moet daagliks met ‘n 100 gram vermeerder word, met ruvoer eenkant, vir tussen agt en 10 dae. Daarna kan die vetmestingsvoer ad lib gevoer word en die ruvoer moet verwyder word.

Boere wat hul eie lammers kruipvoeding gee en wil afrond, kan die lammers op die ouderdom van drie maande direk in die voerkraal speen en hulle voer op dieselfde kruipkorrel totdat hulle gereed is om geslag te word. Korrels werk baie goed in ‘n voerkraal, want lammers is baie sensitief vir die speeksel van ander lammers in die krippe. Die voer moet gereeld omgedraai word om dit vars te hou en dit moet te alle tye vir die lammers beskikbaar wees.

Die gehalte van die voer is baie belangrik by lammers. Sekere rasse is geneig om vinnig vet aan te pak, dus moet die vetmestingskorrel ryk wees aan natuurlike proteïen, wat raambou en bespiering bevorder. Lammers wat gemiddeld 30 kilogram weeg sal na ‘n periode van tussen 45 en 60 dae in die voerkraal ongeveer 48 tot 50 kilogram weeg en gereed wees om geslag te word.

Die totale voer per lam per siklus in die voerkraal sal tussen 80 en 100 kilogram wees, afhangende van die gehalte van die voer. Die slagpersentasie sal tussen 47 en 48% wees, wat ‘n karkas van tussen 22 en 24 kilogram teen ‘n A2-graad sal lewer.

Die voerkraalfasiliteite moet goeie gehalte krippe bevat, asook ‘n staanblad wat skoongemaak kan word. As dit moontlik is moet die voerkraal onderdak of onder ‘n net wees om te sorg dat daar skaduwee is. Die waterkrippe moet elke dag skoongemaak word om suurwater te voorkom. Die water moet ook koel gehou word.

Bosluise op lewende hawe

Spilpunt - Heinrich Victor

http://www.agtag.co.za/view_shared_post/3792

Ken die vyand

Bosluise se lewensiklus bestaan uit vier stadia, naamlik eier, larf, nimf en volwasse parasiet.

Hierdie parasietgroep het ‘n eksoskelet en moet dus vervel om van een lewenstadium na die volgende te ontwikkel. ‘n Bloedmaal word deur die larf- en nimfstadium benodig vir hierdie proses.

Volwasse bosluise het ook ‘n bloedmaal nodig om te reproduseer en sodra die bosluiswyfie vol gesuig is, val sy af en lê haar eiers in die grond voordat sy vrek.

‘n Bosluiswyfie, afhangende van die spesie, kan meer as 10 000 vrugbare eiers lê. Dit is dus duidelik dat ‘n bosluispopulasie binne ‘n kort bestek van tyd kan handuit ruk. Bosluiseiers kan vir tot twee jaar of langer in die grond oorleef, maar sodra die larf uitbroei moet dit aan ‘n gasheer vasheg om ‘n bloedmaal te neem vir die voltooiing van die lewensiklus.

Daar word onderskei tussen twee groepe bosluise:

Eengasheer: dit is bosluise wat hulle hele lewensiklus op een gasheer voltooi, voordat die volgesuigde wyfie afval om eiers te lê.

‘n Voorbeeld is die bloubosluis, *Boophilus Rhipicephalus spp.* Dit word soms ook die beesbosluis genoem. Dié bosluis is verantwoordelik vir bosluisoorgedraagde siektes soos rooiwater en galsiekte, wat wêreld-wyd enorme ekonomiese verliese vir beesboere tot gevolg het.

Bloubosluis (Boophilus Rhipicephalus)

Hierdie spesie is hoofsaaklik endemies tot die warmer en vog-tige oostelike kusgedeeltes van Suid-Afrika, asook die noordelike bosveld, met hoë reënval as norm.

Meergasheer: dit is bosluise wat elke lewenstadium op ‘n ander gasheer voltooi. Gasheerspesies kan ook tussen onderskeie lewenstadia verskil.

Voorbeelde van meergasheerbosluise is:

- *Hyalomma spp*., beter bekend as die bontpootbosluis. Hierdie bosluise kom bykans deur die hele land voor en is verantwoordelik vir, onder meer, fisiese skade by groot- sowel as kleinvee. Vanweë die parasiet se lang en sterk bekdele, kan dit wonde veroorsaak wanneer dit vasheg, hoofsaaklik op die kaal gedeeltes, byvoorbeeld rondom die geslagsdele van skape. Dit gee weer aanleiding tot sekondêre besmettings soos die voorkoms van brommermaaiers, omdat bloederigheid en etter in die wonde, gemeng met mis en urine, die ideale teelaarde vir brommers is om hul eiers in te lê. Erge besmetting kan ernstige anemie en velskade tot gevolg hê.

Bontpootbosluis (Hyalomma spp.)

Die bontbosluis, *Amblyomma spp*., is ‘n drie-gasheer bosluis. Bontbosluise is verantwoordelik vir hartwater by beeste, skape en bokke. Dié spesie kom hoofsaaklik voor in die oostelike en noordelike dele van Suid-Afrika. Met verloop van tyd het gevalle van hartwater al meer begin uitkring na dele van die land waar hierdie siekte tradisioneel nooit voorgekom het nie.

Bontbosluis (Amblyomma spp.)

Die Karooverlammingsbosluis, *Ixodes rubicundus spp*., is ook ‘n drie-gasheer bosluis. Tydens voeding op ‘n gasheer skei die volwasse bosluise van hierdie spesie ‘n toksien af, waarvan die nagevolg verlamming by skape, bokke en wild is. Verlamming tree ongeveer drie tot sewe dae na aanhegting in, maar die tydsduur kan verkort na gelang van die graad van besmetting. So min as vier tot agt bosluise kan verlamming van ‘n dier veroorsaak. Die geografiese verspreiding van hierdie parasiet is verbind met streke waar besembosplante of suurpolgras voorkom. Koue, bewolkte en reënweer is die ideale omgewingstoestande. Die normale piek in die voorkoms van Karooverlammingsbosluis is gedurende April en Mei, maar dit kan so vroeg as Februarie voorkom.

Beheer

Dit is van kardinale belang dat veeboere ‘n geïntegreerde dipprogram volg om maksimale bosluisbeheer te verseker. Verskillende middels met ‘n verskeidenheid metodes van aanwending is beskikbaar, maar die mate van sukses sal afhang van die bestuur van hierdie hulpbronne. Dit is nie net belangrik om parasiete op die dier self te beheer nie, maar daar moet ook gekonsentreer word op pogings om bosluispopulasies te verklein.

Dit kan gedoen word deur byvoorbeeld produkte te gebruik wat ál die lewenstadia van die parasiet aanspreek, met ander woorde produkte wat onvolwasse en volwasse bosluise, asook – baie belangrik – die bosluiseiers beïnvloed. Deur dit te doen word verhoed dat bosluise reproduseer, wat sal bewerkstellig dat bosluispopulasies met verloop van tyd sal verklein.

Ekonomiese verliese sal sodoende verlaag word, want met minder bosluise verlaag die risiko van bosluisoordraagbare siektes, seleksiedruk verminder en dipintervalle kan met verloop van tyd verleng.

Belangrike riglyne vir goeie resultate in bosluisbeheer

- Toets vir die doeltreffendheid van die aktiewe bestanddele op die spesifieke eiendom, indien daar enige twyfel bestaan (LPT-toets).
- Gebruik produkte streng volgens die aanbeveling van die betrokke registrasiehouer.
- Moenie verskillende aktiewe bestanddele met mekaar meng sonder aanbeveling deur die registrasiehouer nie. Ongetoetste formulasies en kombinasies, of tuismengsels, kan ernstige newe-effekte soos fisiese skade, te hoë residuvlakke, of vergiftiging tot gevolg hê.
- Moenie oor- of onderdoseer nie. Beide te min of te veel blootstelling van parasiete aan chemiese middels kan lei tot weerstandigheid.
- Neem omgewingstoestande in ag as aanduiding van die frekwensie van behandelings. Hoe gunstiger die toestande, hoe hoër die parasietlading.
- Moenie vervalde produkte gebruik nie.
- Indien daar enige twyfel ontstaan, lees die voubiljet sorgvuldig en kontak die registrasiehouer.
- Raadpleeg u veearts vir professionele advies.

COMMERCIAL FEATURE

INTRAHOOF–FIT – A SUCCESSFUL ANTIBIOTIC–FREE APPROACH FOR HOOF–PROBLEMS

Problems with claw health are an important cause of forced removals of cows from dairy farms. According to the GD Animal Health Service, the financial damage ranges from €100 up to over €300 per lame cow.

The losses can be mainly attributed to the fact that lame cows eat less, which soon reduces their milk production levels. The risk of nutritional deficiencies is also great. This makes lame cows more susceptible to other infections and fertility problems.

DIGITAL DERMATITIS IS THE BIGGEST PROBLEM

In dairy cattle, digital dermatitis, also called Mortellaro's disease or Italian foot rot, is responsible for the most damage. This infectious claw inflammation is characterised by red, strawberry–like, glowing deformities on the skin directly above the claw. The skin above the inter–digital space is inflamed. This disease is extremely painful and affected animals are very lame. The amount of conventional treatment agents such as formaldehyde, copper sulphate, copper oxide and antibiotics used in the agriculture sector causes major problems for animal and human. The development of resistance pathogenic bacteria is a growing cause for concern.

EFFECTIVE WITHOUT ANTIBIOTICS

In order to help dairy farmers maintain the hooves of their cows in optimum condition Intracare, a leading Dutch provider of sustainable solutions, have developed the Intra Hoof–fit range of products. These antibiotic free products were developed in close collaboration with dairy farmers, veterinary surgeons, farriers and cattle specialists and have been tested extensively in the field. All the products fully support medical treatment, if required.

These products contain copper and zinc (both have antibacterial properties) in an organic chelate form. This coated form is more stable and better soluble than conventional forms of copper and zinc, such as sulphates and oxides. This allows the active substances to better penetrate the core of the digital dermatitis inflammation. Zinc in chelate form and other skin care products, such as aloe vera, stimulate wound healing: the wound closes quickly. Antibiotic spray does not have this wound healing effect. The powerful bonding agents within the products allow the product to stay active, even when the cows are walking through manure after treatment.

CURATIVE EFFECT WITH HOOF–FIT GEL

Intra Hoof–fit Gel is extremely suitable for the individual treatment of severe hoof ailments. The gel also contains isopropanol, which enhances the antibacterial action of the agent. Hoof–fit Gel heals the claw and the tissue around the claw, thus reducing the risk of new bacterial infections. This highly–concentrated gel contains a strong adhesive, which prolongs its contact with the infection on the claw.

GROUP TREATMENT WITH HOOF–FIT

Hoof–fit Liquid is suitable for both the individual and collective treatment of cattle with hoof ailments. Application using a low–pressure spray is the preferred method and gives the best results.

ROUTINE FOOTBATH TREATMENT

Cows with a claw problem are always last to go through footbaths. By this stage the footbath is so contaminated that it no longer offers a solution. The Intra Bath helps solve this problem. It is designed to allow up to 60% of the manure to fall through the middle grill, therefore making it more effective than a traditional foot bath. The Intra Hoof–fit Bath Liquid, which can be best given in the Intra Bath, has been especially developed for preventive treatments.

REPIDERMA FOR OPTIMUM SKIN CARE

The introduction of Repiderma expands Intracare's successful Hoof–fit line. This convenient skin protection aerosol supplements the Hoof–fit product line. The active ingredients are micronised chelated minerals which, in contrast to traditional minerals, can be absorbed much more easily by the skin. Because of this, Repiderma is not only active 'on' the skin, but also 'under and within' the skin. It forms a semi–permeable protective layer thus protecting against negative external influences but allowing oxygen to penetrate to help repair the skin.

Repiderma is a user–friendly variant of Hoof–fit Gel and just like all the Hoof–fit products there is no withholding period. It can be used not only in the treatment of hoof problems but also in the treatment of udder cleft dermatitis and in the healing of dehorning wounds.

STUDIES

Intra Hoof–fit gel has been analysed and tested in a number different studies. In a study of 205 hoofs in 172 cows on 5 farms by the Dutch Animal Health Centre in 2011 by Holzhaure et al. IntraHoof–fit was analysed in a study on the curative effects of tropical treatments of digital dermatitis. A study by Relun et al. (2012) involves the use of Intra Hoof–fit in a study measuring the effectiveness of different regimens in the treatment of digital dermatitis on dairy farms.

The Intracare range of products is distributed in the Rep of Ireland by Agrihealth and is available to the public through most co–ops's and independent merchants. Call Agrihealth on 047 71800 for more information.

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Relun, A. Lehebel, A. Bareille, N and Guatteo, R. (2012) "Effectiveness of different regimens of a collective tropical treatment using a solution of copper and zinc chelates in the cure of digital dermatitis in dairy farms under field conditions" Journal of Dairy Sciences, 95:3722–3735

This Bill Gates-supported startup is about to open the world's largest fly farm in South Africa

Attached please see an extract from "**Dairy Herd Health and Management" – A guide for veterinarians and dairy professionals by Jos Noordhuizen. Dr Noordhuizen obtained his DVM and PhD's from Utrecht Veterinary Faculty in the Netherlands. The book is published by Contex – www.contextbookshop.com**

It is a study on the costs and efficacy of various management measures to improve udder health on Dutch Dairy Farms. It is based on TMR type operations.

The objective of the study was to estimate the costs and efficacy of different management measures to improve udder health and related intra-mammary infections due to classical environmental microorganisms. Simulation modelling was carried out using data from literature and interviews with experts. The attached table gives the effects of such measures on mastitis incidence and somatic cell count of the bulk tank milk.

Effects (ranked in order of importance - 1 being most important) of varying management measures on mastitis incidence and bulk tank SCC on Dutch dairy farms - Extract from Journal of Dairy Science 2009 by *K.HogeveenH., Lam T.J.G.M., Oude Lansink A.G.J.M)*

	Effect on Mastitis Incidence			Effects on bulk tank milk SCC	
	Environmental	Contagious		Environmental	Contagious
Milking Mastitis cows Last	15	7		5	5
Milking sub- clinically infected cows last	17	5		2	2
Individual udder towels	10	6		18	15
Cleaning dirty quarters	9	15		16	16
Eliminating first milk jets	16	17		6	7
Wearing gloves	18	18		17	14
Post-milking teat dip	1	1		1	1
Cluster & Teat liner flushing after milking a mastitis cow	12	9		12	8
Cluster & Teat liner flushing after milking a cow with sub-clinical mastitis	12	9		12	8
Replacing teat liners regularly	11	11		14	12
Existence of a treatment protocol	12	12		11	10
Drying-off treatment	5	4		4	3
Blocking access to cubicles after milking	7	14		15	17
Optimal mineral supply at dry-off	3	3		3	4
Avoiding high stocking densities	4	8		8	11
Cleaning the resting area	6	13		9	13
Ration optimization	2	2		7	6

NB: As you will note I have had to re-create the chart as I could not get a decent scan

This Bill Gates-supported startup is about to open the world's largest fly farm in South Africa

STEFANO POZZEBON

FEB. 16, 2015, 6:17 PM

HTTP://WWW.BUSINESSINSIDER.COM/JASON-DREW-MAGMEAL-FARM-IN-SOUTH-AFRICA-2015-2

The world's largest fly farm is about to open in South Africa as part of an initiative to produce sustainable feed for chicken and fish.

Jason Drew, the founder and director of AgriProtein.

Industrial farmed chicken and fish eat fish meal, which is bad for the environment because it depletes already fragile fish resources. To create 1 kilogram of high-protein fish meal, for example, it takes 4.5 kilogrammes of smaller pelagic fish such as anchovies and sardines, according to Time Magazine.

The cost of fish meal is also rising with increased demand for fish. Fish meal sold for less than $500 (£325) a tonne in the early 2000s, but last year it peaked at $2,400 (£1,562) a tonne, according to Bloomberg.

But AgriProtein, a South African farming company, has a solution. AgriProtein produces MagMeal — animal feed that is made from fly larvae that feeds on waste. The benefit of MagMeal is two-fold: It offers a sustainable, natural source of protein for farmed animals (there's no shortage of flies), and at the same time, helps to eliminate garbage.

In 2012, AgriProtein received funds from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to support its insect-based protein product and the company›s commitment to waste solutions.

Maggots feast on waste before they are dried and made into MagMeal.

“It is not different from what already happens in nature,” Jason Drew, the founder and director of AgriProtein told Business Insider UK. “The anomaly is what we do now — 30% of the fish we take is not consumed by humans, but rather fed to fishes or chickens. I mean, if a chicken was meant to eat fish it would be called a seagull.»

AgriProtein, founded in 2009, started building its first industrial-scale factory in May 2014. The plant, which can house more than 8 billion flies and produce 22 tons of larvae every day, is set to open next month, according to Drew.

How it works

Common flies are harvested with organic waste, such as food leftovers from supermarkets and restaurants and remains from slaughterhouses. The flies lay their eggs in the waste, and these eggs rapidly turn into larvae, eating the waste as they grow. The BBC calculated that one kilogram of eggs becomes 380 kilogrammes of larvae in just three days.

Packaged MagMeal.

After a few days, before they become flies, the larvae are collected, washed, and pressurised into MagMeal, which can be delivered to chicken barns and fish farms.

WWF SA – Climate Solver: Mag Meal https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BWX0Eds5z1w

Opening a new fly farm costs about £5.2 million ($8 million), but the investment would be amortised very quickly since the operational costs are low. AgriProtein already has an agreement with Cape Town’s waste disposal agency, helping them to sort out what to do with the garbage of a city of four million.

AgriProtein raised £7.15 million ($11 million) from private backers like Twynam and s.Oliver to help build its latest commercial farm.

The future of the food industry

A native Yorkshireman, Drew moved to South Africa in 2003. Five years later, he quit his job as manager to dedicate his career to the environment.

Now, Drew calls himself an “environmental capitalist.”

“The industrial revolution is over, and the sustainability revolution has begun,” Drew says. “During the industrial revolution you either were environmentalist or a capitalist, and you couldn’t be both. But I am a capitalist and an environmentalist the same time.”

He adds: “I am in the business to make millions, but I want to defend the environment. The sustainability revolution can be both: the environmentalists needs to understand that they must follow the market, or otherwise they will fail, and the markets need to understand that if you are a businessman who doesn’t understand the environment you will fail.”

Drew has written two books with one more, «The Environmental Capitalist,» set to arrive in April. Drew also spoke about his flies at TEDx and Creative Innovation.

The Sustainability Revolution - Jason Drew

https://vimeo.com/52073191

Drew’s aim is to feed a growing world population without further depleting the planet’s natural resources. Every day, the world populations grows by 200,000. To meet this growth, combined with an increase demand for protein from the developing world, the world’s annual production of meat will have to increase to 376 million tonnes by 2030, according to the World Health Organization. Fifteen years ago, it was little more than 200 million tonnes.

Although AgriProtein has approval in South Africa, it is still banned in Europe due to a regulation introduced during the mad cow disease epidemic that prohibits the feeding of livestock with processed meat. MagMeal falls into this category.

The new farm, located about 120 kilometres north of Cape Town, will be joined by another South African facility later this year.

“We are in talks to license our technology abroad,” Drew says. “We want to bring fly farming to the US, Latin America, Asia, and Australia. In 15 years, we could have 40 to 45 of these farms worldwide.”

NOW WATCH: Animated map of what Earth would look like if all the ice melted

Read more: http://www.businessinsider.com/jason-drew-magmeal-farm-in-south-africa-2015-2#ixzz3UBc4AncO

MPO Boeredag

Du Vlei Malmesbury

MELKPRODUSENTE-ORGANISASIE
MILK PRODUCERS' ORGANISATION

Welcome

Danie van der Westhuizen

Business Manager

Lionel's Veterinary Supplies, Companion Animals, Feedpro Animal Nutrition – Johannesburg

Congratulations!

Tanatswa Mumba, a beautiful little baby girl was born on 27/01/15

May she bring much joy to her proud parents Love & Monalisa Mumba.

Ontmoet die Lionels span

vlnr: Carli Nel, Brenda Price (Elanco), Anita Loxton, Bianca Goosen, Cherese du Plessis, Janique Ott, Petrie Goosen, Jannic Zietsman, GJ du Preez, Aron Brengelmannn (Urban), Johan Havenga, Charlie Wiehahn, Werner van Rooyen, Martin Krogman, Neville Brown, Riaan Momberg, Johan Botes, Jan Joubert, Warnich Biersteker, Juan Welman, Duncan Stephenson, Andreas du Toit, Paul de Klerk, Michael Lourens, Derick Coetzee, Sarah March, CJ Dabner, Brady Dabner, Steve Elliott, Gideon Botha