

Dairy farmers can encounter enormous economic losses that are attributed to lameness. Early detection and treatment can help minimise these losses by improving recovery times and reducing animal suffering. In fact, prevention has proven to be better in reducing costs and is, therefore, an even better investment.



LAMANQINA (IIMPUPHU) ENZELWE UKUHAMBA

umbhali Cleopas Tlotlang Lephallo

Ifama evelisa ubisi ijongana nelahleko enkulu ngenxa yokuqhwalela kwezilwanyana. Ukubona kwamsinyane impawu zokuqhwalela nonyango kunganciphisa ilahleko kwezezimali ngokuthi sinyangeke kwangethuba isilwanyana. Uthintelo lubonakalisa ukuba ngcono ekunciphiseni iindleko kwaye kengoko lulutyalo-mali olungcono.

Nangona iindleko zonyango zinempembelelo kulahleko, azinokogqitha indleko eyenziwa kukuqhwalela kwezilwanyana. Obu bungozi bokuqhwalela buxhomekeka kubunzulu bomenzakalo kwa neempawu ezifana nokwehla kwezinga lokutya (*DMI*), nokwehla emzimbeni, ukwehla kwemveliso yobisi, nokwehla kwenzala yemfuyo, nokungaphili ixesha elide. Konke oku kunegalelo elikhulu kwezezimali nakwimveliso yefama

ngokubanzi. Ngoko ke, kubalulekile ukuba amafama akhathalele iimpuphu zenkomo, kwaye azazi nempawu zesisifo, namachiza okuqhwalela.

IINDLELA ESINOKUYISEBENZISA UKUKHATHALELA IIMPUPHU

- **Ukusikwa kweempuphu (hoof trimming)**

Ukusika impuphu kudlala indima enkulu kakhulu ekukhathalaleni izilwanyana. Oku sikwenza

ngokuqinisekisa ukuba impuphu zihlala zisikiwe zilingana kwaye zicocekile. Loo nto incedisa ukuba zikhawuleze ukvela impawu zokulimala ukuze isilwanyane sifumane unyango kusekho ithuba. Kucetyiswa ukuba impuphu zisikwe ngexesha isilwanyana singasengwayo (*dry period*) okanye kwiintsuku ezimashumi asixhenxe anesihlanu (75) ukuya kwiintsuku ezilikhulu elinamashumi amahlanu isengwa (150).

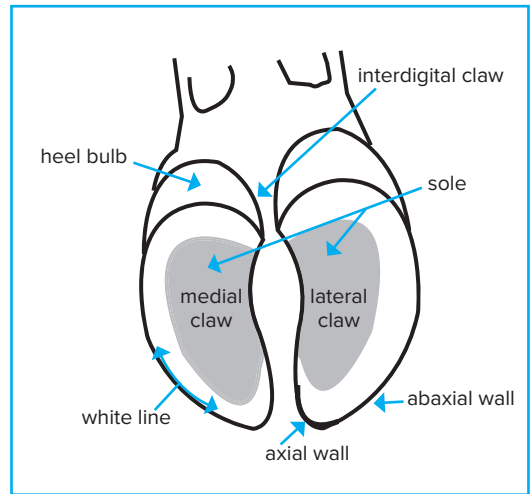
• **Ukutya okusempilweni**

Sesitshilo ke sathi ukuthintela kubaluleke ngaphezu konyango. Ukudla okusempilweni nokune zakha mzimba kudlala indima enkulu ekuthinteleni esi sifo. Oku kubandakanya ukutya okune minerals, iZinc, calcium, copper kunye neevitamins ezifana ne Biotin. Lento ke ayipheleli ekondleni kuphela, kodwa ezi zakha mzimba kubalulekile ukuba zingagqithisi khonukuze kuthinteleke iSub-acute rumen acidosis (SARA).

• **Ukuqiniseka ukuba isilwanyana sihlala endaweni ecocekileyo**

Amaqondo aphezulu obushushu (*heat stress*), umendlalo ongekho semgangathweni (*poorly managed bedding*), ukuchitha ixhesha elide kwisakhiwo sokusengela, ukungahambi kakuhle kwamanzi amdaka, nobumanzi bendlela yokuhamba bunciphisa imveliso ye keratin emzimbeni


nokomelela kwee mpuphu. Zonke ezi zinto zibuya zibangele ukudumba kwamanqina. Ukuma ixesha elida kubangela uxinzelelo lweempuphu oluthi luthobe ne keratinization ntoleyo engabangela kubelula ukulimala. Qiniseka ukuba isilwanyana sakho asihlali endaweni emanzi nenodaka kuba lonto ibangela ukuthamba kweempuphu nokungena lula kweentsholongwane. Ukungakhathalelwa kweendawo ezihamba kuyo iinkomo nako kubangela ukonzakala kweempuphu.



Inqina (impuphu) lenkomo.



UKUQUKUMBELA

Simele sithlekise iimpuphu zeenkomo kunye neezihlangu zomntu apho azinxiba kumatheko ahlukkeneyo. Umzekelo sijonge inzuzo yokunxiba iibhutsi kwiimvula, sizithelekise nokunxiba izihlangu zokubaleka. Iinkomo zona ke ziphelele kwezi zinazo ukufezekisa zonke ezi ndima thina sinazo ngezihlangu. Ngoko ke, kubalulekile ukunakekela nokunyanga iimpuphu zeenkomo ukukhusela ukuqhwalela, ukuze sibe nembuyekezo entle ezimalini. 

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