ANIMAL MANIGMENT

FIRST STAGE

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**Manipulation and Restraint of Cattle**

**First: Approaching**

The cattle stand inside their pens in one row or in two summers. It is tied either from the neck with a chain, a neck rope, or a rope that is wrapped around the base of the two horns. The examiner's vinegar hand is on the animal (cow) from the right side (which is the side of milking near side) calmly while patting the side of the animal to reassure it

: Approaching and holding the end of the rope (ligament) with the left hand and is controlled by one of the following methods :-

1. Pressing the nasal septum with the right hand fingers and taking into account trimming the nails Before the examination to prevent the occurrence of wounds to the lining mucous membrane

2. If it is required to give a dose or an examination of the head, then this requires the assistance of one of the assistants who stands on the left side of the animal holding the two horns.

If the animal is without horns, the assistant holds it from the nasal septum with one hand and the other hand grips the ligament or service rope (Haltter) while standing The examiner on the right side of the animal holds the nasal septum with his left hand and performs the examination using his right hand.

If the examination period is long and the animal is irritated or shattered, then the bull-holder

can be used and if I want to drive the animal, the leash is used (the bull leader). **Second:: Restraint**

Restraint is done in several ways and for several reasons.

1. By holding the head well by the horns or the service rope or pressing on the nasal septum.

2- (**Lifting the fore - limb**) ;-the examination progresses from the side of the animal and patting its hand on the neck. to face the back of the animal and patting the shoulder area until Dew claws and find their balance with them to the top with miserliness and raises the front list to be rejected and at the same time we denounce the fall of the animal. As another way, a load around the front or functional cannon connects the pressure with its praise on the front side of the animal and raises the rope to the top and passes over the westward to the other side to be attracted by a helper standing on the other side of the animal, and it is noticed that a bundle of straw is placed under the rope when it passes over the western area to prevent scratches or wounds By the skin.

3-Lifting the hind limb. Lifting the rear leg: It comes with a smooth, strong stick about two meters long. The stick is placed horizontally in front of the shank of the list to be raised, resting behind the rest of the other leg, directly above the protrusion of the hock, then the two sides of the sucking stick are gripped by two factors that lean on the thighs of the animal with the upright raised (Figure 62)

4-Kicking is prohibited during milking by using one of the following methods

: A:- Tying the two hind legs above the hock with a rope in the form of No. (8) and fixing the tail with the end of the tied rope on the left leg.

B:- Tie the tail or wrap it around the right rear leg

.. c:- Use the anti-kicker iron kicker by fixing it over the two hock protrusions and passing the chain in front of the hock joints and fixing the tail on the left side .

D- the udder tie (a thousand rope slippers udder) a sea of ​​medium length is wrapped around the udder so that the udder is forward, and the udder is wound up in the news until the end of the love meets at the cotton area, one of the two ends in the ring at the other end and attracts the tied end or passes the limb The excrement is attached through the ligating ring so that the animal can easily move the head and neck as well as standing and sitting. The animals are also tied to the feeders by means of a neck or chain, in order to allow the animal to rise and fall asleep, but it does not allow the animal to move forward and backward. After that, the udder is pushed backward, and the udder is pushed forward (Shukr 64), where the Shukr (64) enters the Epilepsy

**Third: methods of tying livestock;**

a- Inside the pens: the cattle are usually tied from the absolute end of the service rope or the anchor (Halter) to the feeder loop, or the divorced end passes through the tying loop and then tied to it, so that the animal can move the head and neck easily as well as standing and sitting. The animals are also tied to the feeders by means of a neck collar or a chain so that the animal is allowed to rise and fall asleep, but it does not allow the animal to move forward and backward.‏

**outside the pens;-**

* The wooden strings in the pasture land are tied with the service rope or the anchor
* and the two front legs are tied with a rope, then the rope is fixed in a wooden stake and called Fener
* ibn a rope between the two clutches and then the animals are tied in this work to its flowers and there
* is a method of open breeding where the cows are left free in the stables of the country Livestock from the end of the service rope, and it is usually the cattle not to move unless it includes permission as a result of pressure or friction. Therefore, the driving rope should not be twisted on the outside of the barns: a mountain whenever needed. He ordered it (sleepless).

**Fourth: Driving cattle**

: There is pressure on their ears as a result of the rope winding on them. And often ear wounds or may occur.

Bull rings Nose ring (belt ring): a metal ring made of copper or aluminum is placed To reduce the strong ra that is not controlled by the normal serviceable rope. of There is an open breeding method whereby cows leave energy in the. Driving the secret. Nose ring (tulip ring): Bull rings in a circle that connect to a joint, which are of two types:

* Self-Piercing Bull - ring at the other end and the ring is closed around the nasal septum
* . Regular metal ring: Ordinary Bull - ring The two ‏ or aluminum is placed to reduce the ferocity of the force that is not c

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**GASTING A ANIMALS**

**1-Alternative method:-**

The reciprocal method Alternative method brings a 20-meter-long rope in the middle of which a large loop with a knot in the form of a number (8) runs. The head passes through the loop so that the knot is resting on the front of the chest, the end of the rope passes between the two front posts, and each end is pulled to one side of the body, passing the side of the chest and the abdomen, where the two ends of the rope meet over the cotton area. After that, an exchange is carried out in the rope, where they then pass through the two hind legs on either side of the udder in the female or the testicles in males and to the back, and the two ends of the cord are pulled by two factors

**2-Reuff s method;-**

The Reuffs method comes with a 20-meter-long strong rope wrapped at its end and knotted over the two horns. The rope is then stretched over the neck and back, where it is wrapped over the body in three places, the first around the base of the neck, then around the chest behind the elbows, then around the abdomen in front of the udder in females or the testicles in males from below, and from the top it is at the cotton area in front of the two artisanal highlights, after that It extends the free end of the rope backwards, where it is tugged. Two factors, and the third grasps the animal’s head and moves it in the opposite direction of entertainment, so the animal’s balance is disturbed (as a result of the pull and movement of the head) and it lies on the ground. The worker on the head of the animal must not leave it until it is complete, as leaving it leads to the rise of the animal

**3- The Abildgard method**

: This method is preferred for pregnant females, as the ropes are not passed over. This method needs two ropes of 10 meters each. Uses‏ The hindquarters and it should be noted that the nails are wrapped in wraps, etc. for fear of scratches or wounds. The loose part of the front strings is passed after the two canals are tied, except under the back rope and used to tie the two back legs, while the end of the back rope is passed under the front rope الأ one end of the two ropes after that to the opposite side of the desired laying direction, where it is done and a third worker deals with the head As already mentioned

2Camel restraining
 

Camel restraining
 