



Mdukatshani



Animal Health Promotion Club Grade 5

- Version 2 -



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Mdukatshani Animal Health Promotion Club Grade 5





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Imfuyo impilo yethu

1



Livestock is our life

“Sanibonani nonke! USipho nami, sijabule ukubuyela esikoleni emva kwamaholidi amade. Sibenesikhathi esimnandi kakhulu nomndeni wethu. Belinetha kakhulu ngamaholidi futhi izitshalo zethu zinhle kanti ziluhlaza.” Asisakwazi nokulinda sijahe ukuvuna umbila kanye nobhontshisi. Ubaba uthi kuzobakhona izinhlanga ezanele ukuphakela izimbuzi.”

“Nosipho, ugogo ubethi akufanele siwuqede umbila, kufuna sebekele izinkukhu. Bengingazi ukuthi ukuthi ukutshala kungabuye kusize nezilwane futhi.”

“Hello everyone! It’s Siphiso and me. We are happy to be back at school after the long holidays. We had a fantastic time with our family. It was raining a lot during the holidays, and our plants are nice and green. We can’t wait to harvest green mielies and beans. Father was saying there will be enough stover for his goats.”

“Nosipho, granny was saying we mustn’t finish all the mielies; we should save some for the chickens. I didn’t realise that planting can benefit animals as well.”





“Sipho, sisilibele ukukhuluma ngamaholidi sesikhohlwe tu ukuxoxela abangani bethu ukuthi yini eyenziwe namalunga eClub ngaphambi kokuthi sivalele amaholidi. Onke amalunga aziphatha kahle futhi azibandakanya kukho konke ohlelweni abanethuba lokuya ekhempini nasemcimbini wokuvala unyaka.

Umngani wethu usixoxele ukuthi uma uyilunga uthola umfaniswano, ibhuku lezingxoxo, ibhuku lokwenza umsebenzi wasekhaya, ikhadi lokuba yilunga. Ukuzibandakanya ngokugcwele kukunika igunya lokuya ekhempini. Ibhuku lezingxoxo likhuluma ngempilo yezilwane kuqhathaniswa nempilo yabantu kanye nokuphatha.”

“Sipho, we have only talked about the holidays and we forgot to share with our friends what we did with the other club members before we closed for the holidays. All Animal Health members who fully participated in the programme had a chance to attend the closing camp and closing ceremony.

Busisiwe told us that if you are a club member, you get a club uniform, a story book, an activity book for homework, and a membership card. Full participation also qualifies a member to attend the club camp. The story book talks about animal health management and compares it with human health management.”

“Lokhu kuyajabulisa kakhulu njengoba sinemfuyo eningi ekhaya. UGogo wasifundisa ukuthi zinakekelwa kanjani izilwane. Naye wafunda kubazali bakhe kanye nakumaqoqo omama ngoba bahlezi behlangana njalo ngenyanga ukuxoxa ngezinkinga kanye nezixazululo abangazisebenzisa ukubheka nezinkinga zemfuyo.

Loluhlelo luhlaba umxhwele futhi luyagqugquzelana ngoba lubheka impilo yabantu kanye neyezilwane.”

“This is very exciting since we have lots of animals at home. Grandma taught us how to take care of livestock. She learned from her parents and from the women’s group – they meet every month to discuss problems and offer solutions for dealing with the challenges of livestock management.

This programme is interesting and encouraging because it focuses on human health and animal health.”





Izingxoxo

1. Dweba izithombe zezilwane ezihlukene ezikhona ekhaya?
2. Kungani uSipho kanye noNosipho bekujabulele kangaka ukubuyela esikoleni?
3. Engabe iziphi izinto ezi2 loluhlelo olugxile kuzo.
4. Uthola ziphi izinsiza kusebenza uma uyilunga leklabhu?
5. Uthola ziphi izinsiza kusebenza uma uyilunga leclub.

Discussion

1. What type of livestock do Nosipho and Sipho have at home?
2. Draw pictures of different animals you have at your own home.
3. Why are Sipho and Nosipho excited to be back at school?
4. What are two focus areas of the Animal Health Promotion Club?
5. What materials do you get when you are a member of the Club?



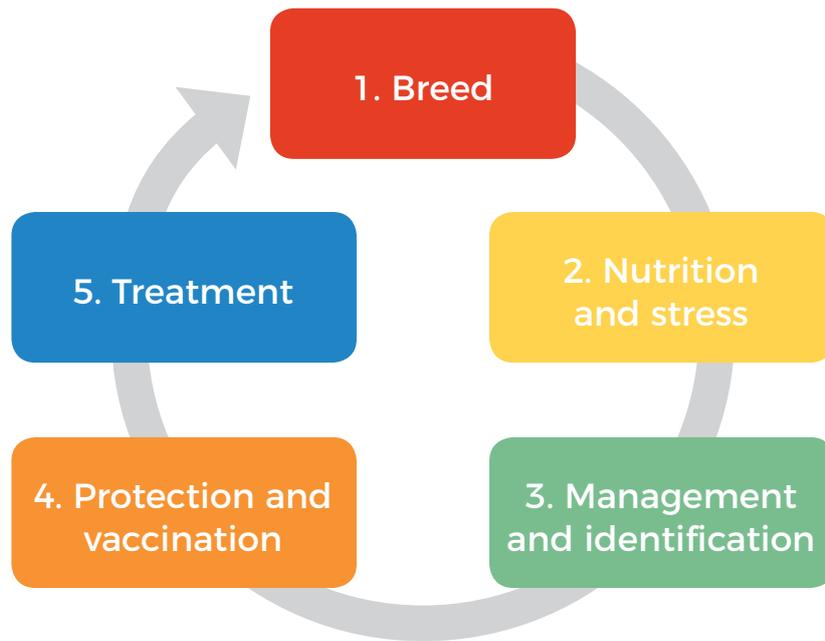
2



“Sanibonani, uNosipho. Sifunde okuningi kugogo nomama. Sipho, benginge nalo ulwazi olwanele olusemqoka ngokubaluleka kokunakekelwa kwemfuyo.”
 “Nosipho, Bekuwulwazi oluningi ngesikhathi esincane futhi ngisadinga ukukuqonda kahle konke.”

“Hi! It’s Nosipho here. We learned a lot from our grandma and mother about the most important interventions on livestock management.”
 “Nosipho, it was too much information and I still need to understand all these things in detail.”





“Sipho, ugogo ubethi kubalulekile ukulandelisa lezizinto ngendlela ezilandana ngayo ngoba uma uhluleka ukukhetha uhlobo olufanele futhi ungaqhapheli ukunikeza umsoco ofanele ungagcina unezinkinga eziningi. Ugogo ubekhuluma ngezinto ezinhlanu ezisemqoka uma unakekela imfuyo yakho. Ubalule uhlobo, umsoco/ingcindezi, ukulawula, ukugoma/ukuvikela.”

“Eish, Nosipho! Yini okukugcina? Angisakhumbuli ngempela.”

“Sipho ungakhohlwa kanjani ukwelapha? Ngisho nabantu uma begula bayahamba beye emtholampilo nasezibhedlela beyothola ukwelashwa.”

“Ngiyabonga, Nosipho. Ngingenzani ngaphandle kwakho dadewethu? Ugogo usixoxele izinto eningi kakhulu. Khumbula phela ngize ngafikelwa okozela.”

“Sipho, grandma was saying it is very important to follow these things in order, step by step, because if you don’t choose the correct breed and aren’t cautious with nutrition, you will end up with a lot of problems. Grandma spoke about five management interventions. She mentioned breed, nutrition/stress, protection/management, and vaccination/prevention.”

“Eish, Nosipho! what was the last one? I really don’t remember.”

“Sipho, how can you forget treatment? Even us humans, when we get sick, we go to clinics and hospitals to get treatment.”

“Thank you, Nosipho. What would I do without you, my sister? Grandma shared a lot of information and I remember falling asleep while she was talking.”

“Sipho lokhu kusho ukuthi sidinga ukulapha izilwane njengabantu. Abantu badinga izakhamzimba njengokudla ukuyistashi, izivikela mzimba, izitshalo, amavithamini nokunamafutha njengezilwane.”
 “Angiqondi kahle Nosipho ukuthi izilwane zikutholaphi konke lokhu?”
 “Sipho, ehlobo izilwane zithola zonke izakhamzimba emadlelweni ngokuthi zidle amaqabunga ezihlahla, utshani nezinye izitshalo. Kuyinkinga kuphela ngesikhathi sasebusika lapho uma amacembe esomile.”

“Nosipho, Ubuwazi ukuthi izilwane zidinga indawo ehlanzekile futhi evikelekile njengabantu? Uma sizibeka ezimweni ezinzima, zibanengcindezi futhi zihlaseleke kalula izifo.”

“Sipho, yithi ngihambe ngiyokha amanzi. Ngizobuya ngikubone!”

“Sipho, this means we need to treat animals the same way we treat humans. Just as humans need a balanced diet like starch, proteins, vegetables, vitamins and fat, animals do too.”

“I don’t understand Nosipho – where do animals get all these things?”

“In summer they balance their diet from the veld by eating tree branches, grass and other plants. It is only a problem during the dry season when all the leaves are dry.”

“Nosipho, did you know that animals need a clean and safe environment like humans? If we expose them to harsh conditions, they get stressed and easily get affected by diseases.”

“I need to go and fetch water now, Sipho. See you later!”





Izingxoxo

1. Shono izinhlobo ezinhlanu zokunakekelwa kwemfuyo
2. Yingani siqala ngokubheka uhlobo nomsoco?
3. Kwenzekani uma izilwane zakho nabantu kuhlala endaweni engcolile?
4. Dweba izinto eziwu 2 eziyizimpawu zendawo engcolile.

Discussion

1. List 5 management interventions.
2. Why do we start with breed and nutrition?
3. What happens if animals and humans live in a dirty environment?
4. Draw 2 things that are a sign of a dirty environment?



Umuntu okanye imfuyo enempilo

3



A healthy human and a healthy animal

“Sanibonani nonke UNosipho no Siphophuthi. Namuhla sizokwabelana ngempilo nokuthi iyini. Usakhumbula ngeviki eledlule leyambuzi ensundu yayixhuga?”

“Yebo, Nosipho yayilele phansi futhi ingadli. Ngicabanga ukuthi kumele siyehlukanise nomhlambi futhi siyinike ukudla namanzi ahlanzekile. Siyelekelele ngokuyibeka iso eduze lokho kuzokwenza ilulame ngokushesha.”

“Oh Nosipho, manje sengiyakhumbula umngani wami ubengazizwa kahle. Ubengadlali engakuthandi nokudla futhi ubeshisa ngendlela engajwayelekile ekhala nangekhanda. Ngimunike i-aphula namanzi ahlanzekile uthisha wamphuzisa amaphilisi ezinhlungu.”

“Hi everyone, it’s Nosipho and Siphophuthi again. Today we are going to talk about health and what it means. Do you remember last week that brown goat was limping?”

“Yes, Nosipho it was lying down and not eating. I think we need to separate it from the herd and give it food and clean water. Keeping a close eye on it and supporting it will speed up its recovery.”

“Oh Nosipho, I remember when my friend was not feeling well. He didn’t want to play and had no appetite. His temperature was not normal and he had a headache. I gave him an apple and clean water to drink and our class teacher gave him some painkillers.”

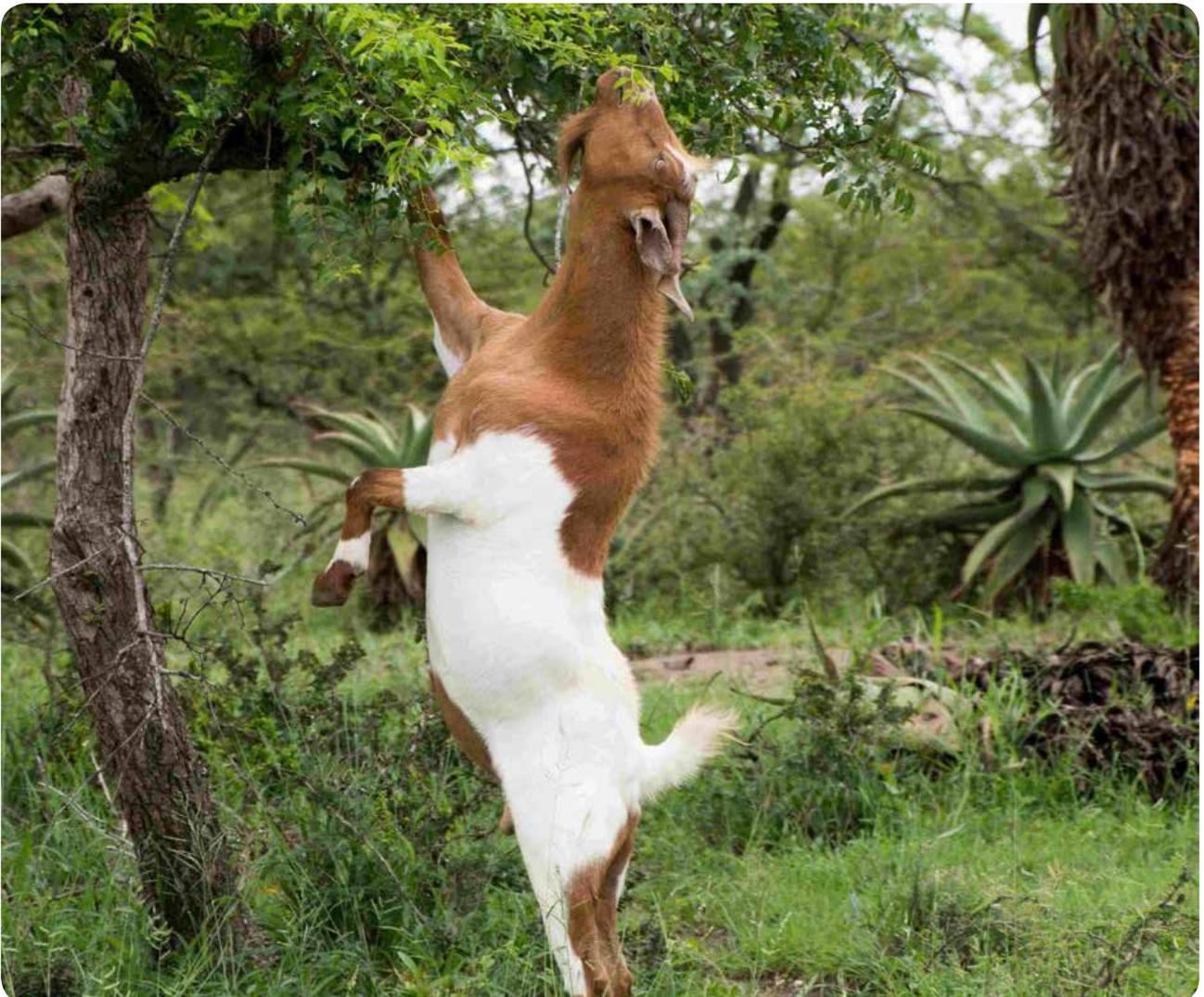


“Ukuphuma kwesikole ebesebukeka engcono kakhulu. Kubalulekile ukuzivocavoca nokudla ukudla okunomsoco ukuze uhlale uphilile.”

Isilwane esinempilo ngokujwayelekile sigibela esihlahleni sidle amaqabunga futhi njalo sihamba nomhlambi. Isilwane esiphilile kumele sidle inani lokudla elejwayelekile, siyetshesa, siphefumula kuhle, asixhugi, uboya buyacwebezele, umchamo nomsimbane kube sesimweni esejwayelekile futhi ikhala lembuzi liyoma kanti elenkomo liyajuluka kancane.”

“He was looking much better after school. It is important to exercise and have a balanced diet to stay healthy.

A healthy animal usually climbs trees to eat branches and it always walks with the herd. A healthy animal should eat its food in normal quantities, chew its cud, breathe normally, not be limping, have shiny hair, urinate and defecate normally. Healthy goats should have slightly dry noses and healthy cows should have damp noses.”



“Sipho! Woza sihambe siyobheka izimbuzi ngaphambi kokuthi kuhlwe, kufanele senze umsebenzi wesikole.”

“Nosipho, ngeke ngikwazi ukukusiza, ngisayobona umngani wami.”

“Oh! Usho ukuthi umngani wakho ubaluleke ukudlula ukusiza mina. Uyaqonda ukuthi imfuyo umgogodla womndeni wethu. Ungubhuti omdala lana, ngakho kumele ngabe uyazi ukuthi kuwumsebenzi wakho ukugcina imfuyo iphilile sonke isikhathi.”

“Come Sipho, let’s check on the goats before it gets dark and then we can do our homework.”

“No, Nosipho, I don’t want to do that and I still need to go to visit my friend.”

“Oh! You mean your friend is more important than helping me? Do you understand that livestock is our family investment? You are the big brother so you should know the responsibilities of keeping our animals healthy at all times.”





Izingxoxo

1. Kulezizimbuzi ezimbili iyiphi enezimpawu zembuzi egulayo zombili? Ushongani?
2. Iziphi izinto ezinhlanu obona ngazo ukuthi isilwane sakho siphilile?
3. Iziphi izimpawu ezi3 obona ngazo ukuthi umuntu uyagula?
4. Bamsize kanjani umngani ka Siphu ukwenza isimo sakhe sibengcono?

Discussion

1. Which of these two goats is not healthy? Why?
2. What are 5 things that you can see if your animal is healthy?
3. What are 3 signs of unhealthy humans?
4. How did they help Siphu's friend to improve his condition?



Ukuhlola isimo sempilo yesilwane

4

Checking the health of an animal



“Sanibonani nonke, usakhumbula ngesikhathi esedlule sakhuluma ngezimpawu zesilwane esiphilayo. Asizange sisakwazi ukuqeda ngoba uSipho kwakufanele ayovakashela umngani wakhe ogulayo. Wayephethwe umkhuhlane. Uyazi bangani akuve ngijabule, ngithole imbuzi kamama abilahlekile. Bengikhathazekile kakhulu ngithi ibulewe izilwane zasendle. Umama ubebalisa ngokuthi isimithele ukuzala isingaze izalele ehlathini.”

“Nosipho woza uzongisiza ukuhlola lembuzi, sisebenzisa ishadi amaphuzu angu- 17 ukuze uma inenkinga ngizobiza uNompilo wemfuyo.”

“Kulungile Sipho ngiyeza. Yithi nginikeze uCogo imithi yakhe yeBP.”

“Sipho, Sengikhona. Kumele uyibambe kahle ngezimpondo hhayi kanjalo uzoyiphula imilenze. Ngizoqala ngobuso, isilevu sayo asivuvukele, amehlo ayo ayacwebezela futhi akukho mafinyila aphuma emakhaleni okanye izinyembezi emehleni.”

“Ngiyabonga Nosipho. Ngingayibuyisela esibayeni manje?”
“Ayibo yima, Sipho. Angikaqedi. Ngidinga ukuhlola umzimba wayo wonke.”

“Hello everyone, you remember last time we were talking about the signs of a healthy animal. We didn't finish because Sipho had to go and visit his sick friend who was suffering with a high fever. You know friends, I am very excited, I found my mother's goat that was missing. I was very worried that it had been killed by wild animals. My mother was worried that it might give birth in the bushes as it is highly pregnant.”

“Nosipho, can you help me examine this goat, using the 17-point chart so that we can call the Animal Health Worker if there's a problem?”

“Ok, Sipho, I'm coming. Let me give Granny her blood pressure medicine first.”

“Here I am, Sipho. No, you need to hold a goat firmly by its horns, not like that – you will break its leg. I'll start with the goat's face: its chin is not swollen, its eyeballs are shining, and there's no discharge coming out of its nose and eyes.”

“Thank you, Nosipho. Can I put the goat in the kraal now?”

“Wait, Sipho. I am not done yet. I need to check every part of its body.”

Goat 17-point check

What to inspect		Look at	Looking for what
Head 	1	Eyes	Discharge /anaemia
	2	Nose	Discharge/snot/ moistness
	3	Horns	Ticks at base of horns
	4	Chin	Bottle jaw
	5	Teeth	Age
	6	Ears	Ticks
Body 	7	Body/ back and sides	Lumps/abscesses/ abnormalities
	8	Look in the hair	Ticks/fleas/lice/mange
	9	Feel the rump	Condition of goat
	10	Take weight	Weight for dosage or treatment
Rear 	11	Look under tail	Diarrhoea/ticks
	12	Feel udders	Lumps/heat
	13	Feel testicles	Lumps/ heat/equal size
	14	Take temperature	See if it has infection
Feet 	15	Check gait for limping	Sore joint or leg
	16	Open toes	Look for ticks/ abscesses/infection
	17	Look at hooves	Overgrown nails

“Kulungile, Nosipho yenza ngokushesha. Sekuqala ukubamnyama ngidinga ukuyobheka nezinye izimbuzi. Sengibhekile emva kwezimpondo naphakathi emadlebeni akukho mikhaza, ngase ngihlola esikhumbeni ukuthi alukho yini utwayi namathumba.”

“Angitholanga lutho olungajwayelekile. Yithi ngihlole uhudo nemikhaza phansi komsila kanye namakhizane ezinselweni nasemibeleni. Sipho, lembuzi ayinankinga. Ngithola imikhaza embala nje. Sesingayifaka esibayeni. UBusisiwe, uNompilo weMpahla wathi kufanele sishiye imikhaza embala ezilwaneni ukuze amasosha omzimba engeke akhohle ileso sifo.”

“Ngiyabonga, Nosipho, ayi wenza kancane kodwa. Bheka nje sekuqala ukuhwalala.”

“Oh, Sipho, Iyona Ndlela ongibonga ngayo lena. Kulula ukungigxeka uma ungakaze uhlole imbuzi ngokwakho.”

“Kulungile, ngiyobuye ngizame ngesikhathi esizayo, yithi ngihambe ngokushesha.”

“Ok, Nosipho, make it fast. It’s getting dark. I need to go and look for the other goats. I have checked behind the goat’s horns for ticks and also inside its ears, and also checked in the hair for mange and lumps.”

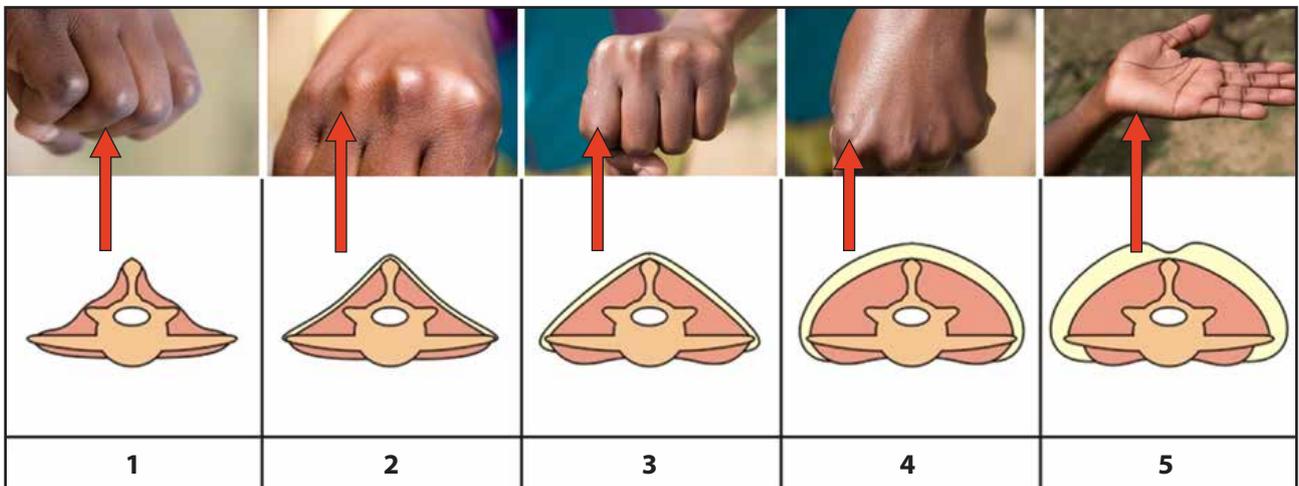
“I didn’t find any abnormalities. Let me quickly check for diarrhoea and then ticks under the tail, on the hooves and on the udders. Sipho, this goat is fine. I only found a few ticks.

We can put it in the kraal. Busisiwe, the Animal Health Worker said we should always leave a few ticks for immunity.”

“Thank you, Nosipho, but you are very slow my sister. Look it’s getting dark now.”

“Oh, Sipho, is that how you thank me? It’s easy for you to criticize when you haven’t tried examining an animal yourself.”

“OK, I will try next time. I need to go quickly now.”





Izingxoxo

1. Shono izindawo eziyisi 7 uNosipho azibhekile ngesikhathi ehlola ibuzi?
2. Ubani abambizayo ekhaya uma kunesilwane esigulayo? Kungani?
3. Kungani kusemqoka ukushiya imkhaza embala esilwaneni?
4. Lisentshenziselwani ishadi lamaphuzu angu17?

Discussion

1. Name 7 things Nosipho checked on the goat.
2. Who do they normally call when there are sick animals at home? Why?
3. Why is it important to leave few ticks on your animal?
4. What is the 17-point check used for?



Ukumelana nesimo sendawo

5

Adaptability



“Sanibonani futhi! UNosipho, ngijabulile kakhulu namhlanje, ngisheshile ukubuya esikoleni. USipho nabanye abafundi bahambe abadlali bebhola lezinyawo bahambe nesikole. Umama ubengenayo imali eyanele ukuthi asikhokhele sobabili. Ngijabule ngoba ngizophelekezela ugogo ukuya emhlanganweni wamaqoqo. Abafuyi abaningi bahlangana lapho. Yithi sibuze ugogo ukuthi ngingamphелеkezela yini.”

“Yebo, Gogo, ngingahamba nawe ukuya emhlanganweni?”

“Yebo, mzukulu. Ngingajabula kakhulu.”

“Kulungile uphathelene nani umhlangano, Gogo? Asambe angifuni ukulibala. Ngifuna ukuzwa yonke into.”

“Nosipho, uphathelene nokukhetha uhlobo kanye nokuthi luyakwaziyini ukumelana nezinkinga zendawo.”

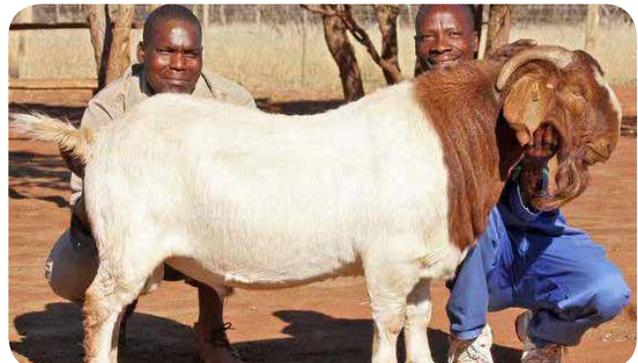
“Hello again! It’s Nosipho here. I’m very excited, I came back early from school. Sipho and his school mates are going on a tour with their school soccer team. My mother didn’t have enough money to pay for both of us to go, but I am happy that I can go with my granny to the group theme day meeting. A lot of farmers meet there. I will ask Granny if I can accompany her.”

“Granny, can I please come with you to the meeting?”

“Yes, my grandchild, that will make me very happy.”

“What is the meeting about, Granny? Let’s go now – I don’t want to be late. I want to hear everything.”

“My child, the meeting is about different breeds and adaptability.”





“Ngiyajabula uGogo ungivumelile ukuya emhlanganweni. UBusisiwe ubekhuluma ngokukhetha uhlobo olulungile olungakwazi ukumelana nendawo yakho. Uthe izilwane ezizalelwe kuleyondawo, ziyamelana nezifo zakuleyondawo nezimuncagazi uma zivezwe kulezizifo ngesikhathi zisancela isithubi (ubisi lokuqala). UXolani njalo uyasichitha isithubi ngoba ekholelwa ukuthi singcolile. Namhlanje ngifundile ukuthi amankonyane namazinyane asanda kuzalwa kubalulekile ukuthi athole lolubisi esikhathini esingamahora amane okuzalwa. Lokhu kusiza isilwane ukuthi sandise ukugomeka okuvikela ukuthi zivikeleke ezifweni zendawo. Ngibuze uBusisiwe ukuthi kungani kumele sishiye amakhizane ambalwa esilwaneni? Uthe lokhu kusiza umzimba wesilwane ukuthi ungalibali ukuthi kunezifo ezitheleleka ngamakhizane.”

“I am glad my Granny allowed me to attend the meeting. Busisiwe spoke about the importance of choosing the correct breed that can adapt easily to your environment. She said animals that are born in the area get exposed to local diseases and parasites while they are still drinking colostrum (first milk). Xolani always throws away colostrum because he believes that it is dirty. Today I learnt that it is important for newly born calves and kids to drink this milk within 4 hours of birth. This helps the animals to develop immunity that protects them against these local diseases. I asked Busisiwe why we should leave a few ticks on the animals. She said that this helps the body of the animal to remember diseases that are transmitted by these ticks.”

“UGogo ubengikhumbuza ngomzala wami ohlala eJoburg. Wavakasha ngamaholide asebusika wagula kakhulu emva kokuba ephuze amanzi omhoshha. UGogo ungichazele nokuthi ngisho nabantu bayagula uma imizimba yabo ifika endaweni entsha abangayijwayele. Ikakhulu uma bejwayele amanzi afakwe izibulali magciwane. UGogo wayewabilisa njalo amanzi kamzala okuphuza ukubulala amagciwane.

Heyi, salani bangani ngidinga ukuyogoqa izimbuzi njengoba usipho ekhaya engekho.”

“Granny reminded me about the time my cousin who lives in Joburg visited her during the winter holidays and got very sick after drinking water from a stream. Granny explained that humans can get sick when their bodies are exposed to new environments, especially if they are used to purified water. Granny always boiled drinking water for my cousin to kill the germs in the water.

Hey, bye friends, I need to fetch the goats since Sipho is not at home.”





Izingxoxo

1. Kubaluleke ngani ukugcina imfuyo/ uhlobo lwendawo?
2. Yingani kumele njalo ushiye amakhizane ambalwa esilwaneni sakho?
3. Kufanele amazinyane oluthole nini ubisi lokuqala (isithubi)?
4. Kwenzekani kubantu uma bephuza amanzi angcolile okokuqala?
5. UGogo ikuphi akakwenzayo ukubulala amagciwane emanzini okuphuza?

Discussion

1. Why is it important to use local breeds?
2. Why you should always leave few ticks on your animal?
3. When should kids drink the first milk (colostrum)?
4. What happens to human beings when they drink dirty water for the first time?
5. What does Granny do to kill germs in drinking water?



Ukwabelana ngemisebenzi ngokobulili

6



Gender roles

“Sanibonani nonke. Yimina u Nosipho newele lami u Sipho. Umama uma ngibuya esikoleni, ungitshela ukuthi ngidinga ukwenza umsebenzi wasekhaya wesikole bese ngiyokha amanzi. Uma sengiqedile ukwenza yonke imisebenzi yami ngilindeleke ukusiza uSipho ngezimbuzi kodwa yena akangisizi exhibeni. USipho njalo ungitshela ukuthi yena akasiyona intombazane, ngeke asize ngokugeza izitsha nokupheka.”

“Yebo Nosipho, iqiniso angiyona intombazana. Ufuna abanye abafana bangihleke? U Xolani ungitshela njalo ukuthi indoda yangempela ayiwenzi umsebenzi wamantombazana. Dadewethu angifuni abangani bami bacabange ukuthi angisiyo indoda yangempela. Buka izinkonyane zami ngiyindoda yangempela.”

“Hello everyone! It’s me Nosipho and my twin brother Sipho. When I get back from school, mother tells me that I need to do my homework and fetch water. When I finish my chores, I am always expected to help Sipho with the goats, yet Sipho does not help me in the kitchen. Sipho always tells me that he’s not a girl and he will never wash dishes and help with cooking.”

“Yes, Nosipho, it’s true – I am not a girl. Do you want the other boys to laugh at me? Xolani always tells me that real men don’t do girls’ work. My sister, I don’t want my friend to think that I am not a real man. Look at my muscles – I am a real man.”





“Umama ubehleka uSipho. Umama umtshela ukuthi ayikho into enjalo. Nobaba imbala wayesebenza eGoli wayepheka, ehlanza indlu, eziwashela izimpahla zakhe egeza nezitsha nsukuzonke kodwa akazange ashintshe abe umuntu wesifazane. Umama ukucacisile ukuthi imisebenzi ingenziwa noma ubani hhayi ngokobulili.”

“Angeke kuphazamise ubulili bakho. Ubulili abushintshi ngoba nakhu usiza udadewenu wakho Sipho. Uzalwe ungumfana, akukho okungashintsha lokho ngokunjalo nabathanda abanobulili obufana nobabo. Asizikhetheli ubulili kodwa isipho esivela kumdali nakuba ngokwemisebenzi abantu bayazikhethela imisebenzi abafuna ukuyenza.”

“Mother laughed at Sipho. She told him there is no such thing. When our daddy was working in Joburg, he had to cook, clean, wash his clothes and dishes every day and he didn't change and become a woman. Mother explained that chores traditionally done by the different genders can be done by anyone. It cannot affect your gender.”

“Your gender cannot change just because you are helping your sister, Sipho. You're born a boy, and nothing can change that. It's the same for gays and lesbians – gender is not a choice, but you are born that way. But when it comes to gender roles, people should be able to choose the chores they prefer to do.”

“UNosipho ufuna ukuba udokotela wemfuyo futhi uyazike ukuthi uzithanda kanjani izilwane. Ngisakhula mina lokho kwakuwumsebenzi wamadoda. Indodakazi kabhuti isebenza ezimayini lokho kwakuyichilo kungenziwa nje ngezikhathi zethu. Abantu besifazane babengavunyelwe ukufunda nokusebenza kodwa bheka manje, sinabantu besifazane abawoDokotela, amaPhoyisa, Amasotsha, Onjiniyela, Ohulumeni kanye nokunye okuningi.”

“Nosipho ngiyaxolisa dadewethu, ngokuba luhlaza kuwena. Ngiyathembisa kusuka namuhla ngizokusiza ngayo yonke into.”

“Kulungile Sipho, ngicela ungigezele izitsha ukuze ngiqedela ukupheka.”

“Kulungile dadewethu,ngizokwenza njalo asihambe.”

“Nosipho wants to be a vet and you know how good she is with animals. When I grew up, that was a man’s career. My brother’s daughter is working in the mining sector and that was also taboo during our times. Women were not allowed to work or study, but now we have female doctors, police, soldiers, engineers, presidents and lots of other careers.”

“Nosipho, I am so sorry my sister, I have been very rude to you. I promise to help you with all of your chores, starting today.”

“OK, Sipho, can you please wash the dishes for me so that I can finish cooking?”

“Yes, my sister, I will do it. Let’s go!”





Iqiniso noma Amanga

1. Uma abafana begeza izitha bayashintsha babe amantombazane.
2. Ukupheka kanye nokuhlaza indlu umsebenzi wamantombazane kuphela?
3. Uyakwazi ukukhetha ukuba intombazane okanye umfana?
4. Ukunakekela izilwane kungenziwa yibona bonke abafana namantombazane?
5. Amantombazane angaba odokotela noma amasosha?.
6. Ukusebenza ezimayini umsebenzi wabafana kuphela?

True or false?

1. When a boy washes dishes, he becomes a girl.
2. Cooking and cleaning are for girls only.
3. You can choose to be a girl or a boy.
4. Looking after animals can be done by both girls and boys.
5. Girls can be doctors and soldiers.
6. Working in mines is only for boys.



“Sanibona nonke! uMsombuluko omuhle namhlanje. Mina noSipho besilekelela umama etshala ummbila obomvu kanye nobhontshisi. Ngijabule kakhulu ngifunde okuningi. UGogo ubengitshela ukuthi izitshalo azizusiza thina kuphela kodwa kuzolekelela umsoco wemfuyo ebusika. Ubuwazi ukuthi ungagaya amakhasi kabhontshisi bese uwaphakela amazinyane ezimbuzi? Anomsoco omningi kabi.”

“Nosipho uqinisile, umama ubesho ukuthi babejwayele ukuwashisa amakhasi kabhontshisi kodwa sebafundiswa ngakho emhlanganweni yemfuyo.”

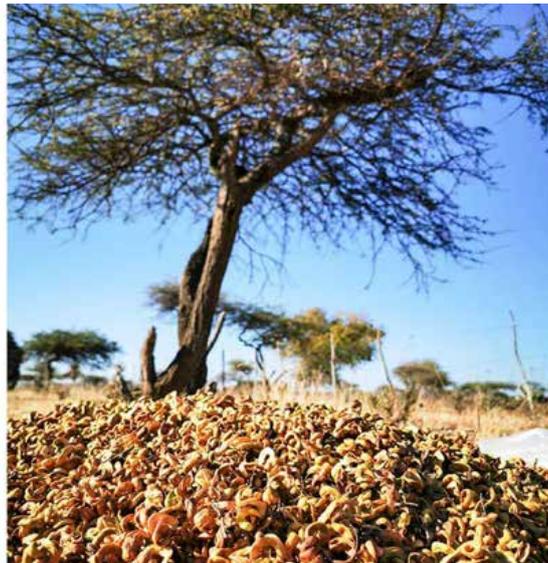
“Sipho, angisakwazi ukulinda ukubona izitshalo zikhula. UGogo uthi ngisho nezintwethwe zomsasane zinempilo kakhulu kabi. Uthe uma singamlekelela ukuqoqa izintwethwe uzosithengela izimpahla ezinhle kanye nezikhwama zokuphatha esikoleni ezibizayo.”

“Hello everyone. It’s a beautiful Monday today. Sipho and I helped my mother to plant yellow maize and beans. I am very happy because I learned a lot. My grandma says that these crops will not only help us, but they will also supplement the livestock feed in winter. Did you know that you can process beans and hay and feed it to goat kids? It is very nutritious.”

“Nosipho, you are right – mother said that they used to burn the hay, but she learnt about it during theme days.”

“Sipho, I can’t wait to see these crops growing. Granny said that even acacia pods are very healthy. She said that if we help her collect the pods, she will buy us nice clothes and expensive school bags.”





“Sipho ngifuna ukuya emhlanganweni wasediphi ngamaholidi. Kufanele sifunde kabanzi ngempilo nokuphathwa kwemfuyo. UGogo ujabula kakhulu uma kuyinsuku zemhlangano yemfuyo futhi uma esebuya khona usicobelela okuningi.”

“Nosipho umbono omuhle lona, singafunda lukhulu. Umama ubethi kubalulekile ukuhlukanisa amazinyane nonina ekuseni kakhulu ebusika bese uwavalela endlini yokuphakela uwaphakele.”

“Kungani kubalulekile lokhu, Sipho?”

“Nosipho, omama abakutholi ukudla okwanele edlelweni lokho kwenza bengakwazi ukukhiqiza ubisi olwanele.”

“Oh Sipho, ingakho izimbuzikazi ziwakhahlela amazinyane uma ethi eyancela. Bengihleze ngicabanga ukuthi izimbuzi ziyawazonda amazinyane njengoba ziweqa kokunye ziwakhahlela ngezinye izikhathi. Eish, kufanele engabe kubuhlungu uma umntwana odonsa kodwa ubisi lungaphumi kanti nonina ulambile.”

“Sipho and I want to attend the dip tank meeting during the holidays. We need to learn more about animal health and management. Granny gets very excited on the day of these meetings and when she gets back, she shares a lot of information with us.”

“You know, that’s a very good idea Nosipho - we can learn a lot. Mother was saying that it is important to separate kids from their mothers in the morning, especially in winter, and keep them in an enclosure to feed them.”

“Why is it important Sipho?”

“Nosipho, mothers do not get enough feed in the veld and that results in them not producing enough milk.”

“Oh Sipho, so that’s why ewes jump around when their kids try to suckle. I used to think it’s because they hate their kids - they even kick them sometimes! Eish, it must be very painful if your baby wants milk when you are very hungry.”

“Yebo, Nosipho kodwa kungani bengaphakeli onina esikhundleni samazinyane? Uyazi ukuthi uma singaphakela onina bangakhiqiza ubisi oluningi.”

“Sipho, ngicabanga ukuthi uma uphakela omama udinga ukudla okuningi kanti izinyane lidinga isandla esigcwele sokudla kanye ngosuku namanzi ahlanzekile. Uma omama sebebuya bengeza ngobisi oluncane nje.”

“Dadewethu akuve uhlakaniphile. Yazi sekukhanda umqondo ke manje.”

“Ayike, Salakahle okwamanje... Oh, Sengicishe ngakhohlwa kufanele sisize umalume ukukhanda indlu yokuphakela.”

“Yes, Nosipho, but why don't they feed the mothers instead of the kids? If we feed the mothers, they will produce lots of milk.”

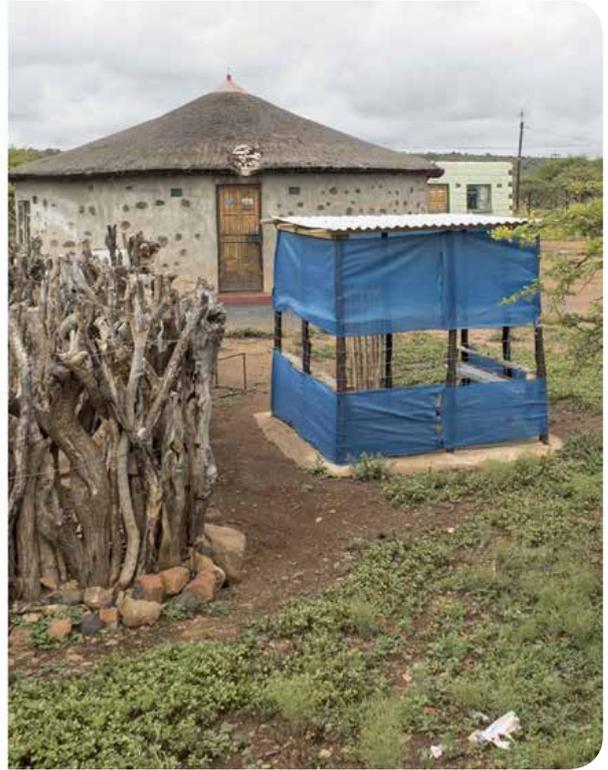
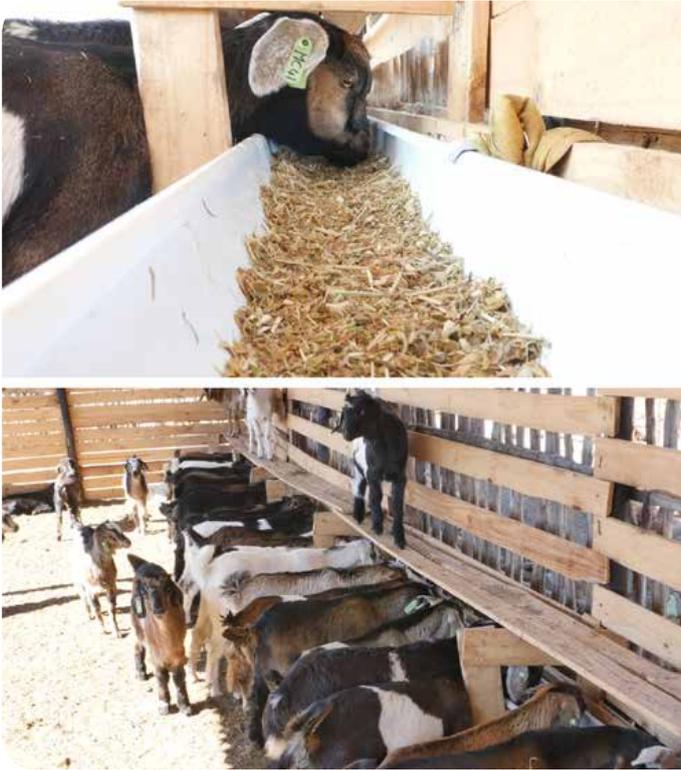
“Sipho, to feed the mothers you need a lot of feed, but with kids you only need one handful per day and clean water. Then when the mothers come back, they just need a little bit of milk.”

“My sister you are so clever – this makes sense to me now.”

“Well, bye for now....

Oh, I almost forgot, we need to help uncle to build an enclosure.”





Izingxoxo

1. Kufanele siwaphakele ngasiphi isikhathi sonyaka amazinyane?
2. Iziphi izitshalo zendawo ezingaphakelwa amazinyane?
3. Kungenzekani uma amazinyane engalutholi ubisi okanye ukudla kokwengeza?
4. Kungani kungcono ukuphakela amazinyane ukuno nina?

Discussion

1. At what time of the year you need to feed your kids?
2. What local plants that you can feed your kids?
3. What can happen to kids if they don't get milk or supplementary fed?
4. Why is it better to feed kids than to feed mothers?



Izinkinga ezenziwa ubusika

8



Problems that winter brings

“Sanibonani! Yithina futhi. Ngesikhathi esedlule sakhuluma ngezinto zokuphakela zasendaweni esingazipha impahla, kodwa sakhohlwa ukukhuluma ngokubaluleka kokuphuza amanzi ahlanzekile. Umama nomalume bahlezi bexabana njalo ngokunika izilwane amanzi ahlanzekile. Umama uthi kunzima kabi ukukha amanzi. Umalume utshela umama nobabekazi ukuthi bangamavila.”

“Nosipho, sengiyaqonda manje kungani izimbuzi zethu zihlala ngokuhuda. Umama njalo uzinika amanzi anensipho akade behlanza ngawo izimpahla nezitsha. Imbuzi kababa emnyama yensikazi itholakale ifile. Ibulewe uhudo futhi umalume uthi uhudo olunamagciwane.”

“Good day! It’s us again. Last time we were talking about local residues that we can feed to animals, but we forgot to talk about the importance of clean drinking water. Mother is always arguing with uncle about giving animals clean water. Mother says that it is very difficult to fetch water. My uncle tells my mother and my aunt that they are very lazy.”

“Nosipho, I understand now why our goats are always suffering from diarrhoea. Mother always gives them soapy water after washing clothes and dishes in it. My father’s black female goat was found dead. It died of diarrhoea and uncle told me it was coccidiosis.”





“Sipho, wazi kanjani ukuthi uhudo olunamagciwane?”

“Nosipho, awulaleli umalume usitshelile. Ufunde ngakho kuqeqesho lwabafuyi ediphini.”

“Sipho, kungabe lesisifo sihlasela zonke izilwane?”

“Yebo, Nosipho, kodwa sihlasela kakhulu ezisencane nezinsikazi ngoba yizo eziba nengcindezi kalula ikakhulukazi ebusika. Amazinyane athola ingcindezi ngoba onina abakhiqizi ubisi olwanele, futhi onina bahlezi besokolela ukudla. Kufanele bahambe ibanga elide ukuyothola amanzi nokudla.”

“Hheyi Sipho bengingazi ukuthi nezilwane zingaba nengcindezi. Ngikhumbula ngonyaka odlule kwaqubuka isifo sohudo ikholera ngoba kwakushoda amanzi. Sasilwa sibanga ngisho iconsi nezilwane.”

“Uzwakala unolwazi olukhulu mfowethu, kumele ube ngumfuyi futhi ukhohlwe ukuba umdlali webhola.”

“Ha Nosipho, ukhuluma umbhedo. Uyazi ngifunani. Ngifuna ukuyaphesheya ngiyodlalela iManchester United”

“Sipho, how did he know it was coccidiosis?”

“Nosipho, you don’t listen when uncle talks to us – he learnt about it when he attended dip tank training.”

“Sipho, does this disease affect all animals?”

“Yes, Nosipho, but it mainly affects young kids and ewes because they get stressed very easily, especially in winter. Kids get stressed because their mothers don’t produce enough milk, but the mothers are always struggling to find food. They must walk long distances to find water and food.”

“Hey Sipho, I didn’t know that animals can also get stressed. I remember last year there was a big outbreak of cholera because there was a shortage of water. We were fighting with the animals for every drop of water.”

“You sound very knowledgeable my brother, you should be a farmer and forget about being a soccer star.”

“Ha Nosipho, you are talking nonsense now. You know exactly what I want. I will go abroad and play for Manchester United!”

“Kwanele manje ngalombhedo wakho, ngidinga ukuyolekelela umama ngokubilisa izitshalo. Ngifunde esikoleni ukuthi uma siwapheka ngokweqile, alahlekelwa umsoco. Angisakwazi ukulinda kusasa, usuku lwempesheni. Ugogo uzobuya nenyama, amaqanda, nezithelo kanye nempuphu. Kufanele njalo sijwayele ukudla ukudla okunomsoco ukugcina imizimba yethu iphilile.”

“Kulungile Nosipho, ngisayobheka lempongo emnyama elahlekile. Umama ngeke ajabule uma ngingayitholi futhi.”

“Sipho ngicela ungabuyi sekudlule isikhathi – ngidinga usizo lwakho kwi Life Science.”

“Ayikho inkinga dadewethu ngizokusiza.”

“Enough of your crazy ideas – I need to help mother with boiling vegetables. I learnt at school that if we overcook them, they lose all their nutrients. I can't wait for tomorrow – it is pension day. Granny will bring meat, eggs, fruit and maize meal. We need to have a balanced diet to keep our bodies healthy.”

“Ok Nosipho, I'm going to search for that black missing ram. Mom will not be happy if I don't find it again.”

“Sipho, please don't come back late – I need your help with my Life Science homework.”

“No problem, my sister, I will help you.”





Izingxoxo

1. Yini engenzeka uma izilwane nabantu bephuza amanzi angcolile?
2. Yini izinsikazi namazinyane kuyiwona asengcupheni yokuba nohudo olunamagciwane?
3. Yini ebangela ingcindezi ezilwaneni?
4. Yini engenzeka uma upheka ngokweqile izitshalo zakho?
5. Kungani umsoco ubalulekile?

Discussion

1. What can happen if animals and humans drink dirty water?
2. Why are ewes and kids more susceptible to coccidiosis?
3. What can cause stress for animals?
4. What can happen if you overcook your vegetables?
5. Why is good nutrition important?



Ukugoma

9



Vaccination

“Sanibonani! Yithina futhi, uNosipho noSipho. Niyakhumbula izolo uNosipho ubesiza umama elungiselela izitshalo ukungeza umsoco futhi saxoxa kabanzi ngokubaluleka komsoco. Namhlanje sizokhuluma ngokubaluleka kokugoma.

Izolo uGogo uye wayothatha umgomo wezinkukhu I Newcastle oqeqeshweni lwakhe lwemfuyo. Bekujabulisa kakhulu ngoba umama uhambise uNoluthando emtholampilo ukuyogomela isifo sovendle. Bobabili bafunde okuningi futhi bajabulile kakhulu ngokwabelana ngalwazi ebusuku bayizolo.”

“Hi! It’s us again, Nosipho and Sipho. Remember yesterday Nosipho was helping mother to prepare vegetables to maintain nutrition and we discussed a lot about importance of nutrition. Today we will be talking about the importance of vaccination.

Yesterday Gogo went to get Newcastle vaccine for chickens from her group training. It was very exciting because mother also took Noluthando to the clinic to get vaccinated against Polio. Both learnt a lot and they were very happy to share that information with us last night.”





“Nosipho usakhumbula ukuthi umama wathini ngokugoma?”

“Yebo Sipho, umama usitshela ukuthi ukugoma indlela yokuthi unike umuntu noma isilwane isikalo esilinganisiwe segciwane elithize ukuvikela ukungena kwalesosifo. Umzimba wakha izivikelamzimba ukulwa namagciwane. Ngaleyondlela umzimba womuntu nowesilwane uyagomeka noma uyavikeleka ezifweni.”

“Nosipho, umama usitshela ukuthi ngesinye isikhathi izilwane noma abantu bayagula ngemva kokugoma.”

“Yebo Sipho, ngisho udadewethu uNoluthando ugulile kancane izolo ngesikhathi ebuya emtholampilo. Umama usitshela ukuthi indodakazi yakwamakhelwane ayizange igome ngenxa yokuthi ibiphethwe umkhuhlane. Umhlengikazi Sithole utshela umama wengane ukuthi bayibuyise uma isingcono.”

“Nosipho, do you remember what mother said about vaccination?”

“Yes, Sipho, mother told us that vaccination is a way of giving a person or an animal a small, weak amount of germs that cause a disease. This causes the body to make anti-bodies to fight the germs. It helps the body to develop the immune system that protects animals and humans against diseases.”

“Nosipho, mother told us that sometimes animals or humans get sick after getting vaccinated.”

“Yes Sipho, even our sister Noluthando was slightly sick yesterday when she came back from the clinic. Mother told us that our neighbours’ daughter didn’t vaccinate because she had flu. Nurse Sithole told her mother to bring her back when she is better.”

“Nosipho, Bengingazi ukuthi awuzigomi izilwane noma abantu uma sebevele begula ngoba kwenza begule kakhulu. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ukugoma kuyindlela yokuvikela kuphela. Akusebenzi njengokwelapha. Ugogo uthi uma ugula, kumelele uthathe izibulali zinhlungu nemithi engozifozonke hhayi ukugoma.”

“Sipho, ngicela uzongisiza siphakele izinkukhu!”

“Nosipho, I didn't know that you can't vaccinate animals or humans if they are already sick, because it worsens their condition. This means vaccination is only a preventative method. It's not a treatment. Granny say if you are sick, you can only take painkillers and antibiotics, not vaccine.”

“Sipho, please come help me feed chickens!”





Izingxoxo

1. Kuyini ukugoma?
2. Yingani kufanele sigome imfuyo yethu?
3. Isiphi isifo esingasigomela kubantu?
4. Isiphi isifo esingasigomela ezinkukhwini?
5. Yingani kungafanele sigome izinkukhu nabantu uma sebehlaselwe ukugula?

Discussion

1. What is vaccination?
2. Why should we vaccinate our livestock?
3. What diseases can we vaccinate for in humans?
4. What diseases can we vaccinate for in chickens?
5. Why can't humans and chickens be vaccinated when they are already sick?



Ukwelapha (ukushisa nesisindo)

10



Treatment (temperature and weight)

“Sanibonani nonke. Ninjani? Mina no Siphosiyaphila. Ugogo ubengaphilile. Kudingeke ukuba simphelezele eyemtholampilo. Ugogo ubekhathele ngesikhathi sibuya emtholampilo ngoba kade sibambe ulayini omude. Ugogo ugule ngosuku lwangomholo ngenxa yelanga akade behlezi kulona, Bamukale isisindo, izinga lokushisa, umfutho wegazi kanye nezinga loshukela. Umfutho wakhe wegazi ubukhuphukile kakhulu, abahlengikazi bakwazile ukumsiza. Ugogo usitshela kabanzi ngokuthatha izinga lokushisa nokukala isisindo sesilwane ngaphambi kokuthi uselaphe. Siphosiqinisile ugogonjalo uBusisiwe uma ezokwelapha izilwane ekhaya uphatha ibhande lokukala isisindo, umshini wokuthatha izinga lokushisa kanye nesikhwama sakhe semithi yokwelapha.”

“Hello everyone! How are you? Siphosiyaphila. Ugogo ubengaphilile. Kudingeke ukuba simphelezele eyemtholampilo. Ugogo ubekhathele ngesikhathi sibuya emtholampilo ngoba kade sibambe ulayini omude. Ugogo ugule ngosuku lwangomholo ngenxa yelanga akade behlezi kulona, Bamukale isisindo, izinga lokushisa, umfutho wegazi kanye nezinga loshukela. Umfutho wakhe wegazi ubukhuphukile kakhulu, abahlengikazi bakwazile ukumsiza. Ugogo usitshela kabanzi ngokuthatha izinga lokushisa nokukala isisindo sesilwane ngaphambi kokuthi uselaphe. Siphosiqinisile ugogonjalo uBusisiwe uma ezokwelapha izilwane ekhaya uphatha ibhande lokukala isisindo, umshini wokuthatha izinga lokushisa kanye nesikhwama sakhe semithi yokwelapha.”





“Sipho, Ngangimangele kakhulu ngesikhathi uBusisiwe ekwenza. Wahlanza umshini wezinga lokushisa ngesibulali magciwne ngaphambi kokuwushutheka ezingeni zembuzi. Akufanele uzigijimise izilwane ngoba lokho kungenza uthole umphumela ongesiwona. Kubalulekile njalo ukuthatha izinga lokushisa ekuseni ukuvimbela ukuthola umphumela ongewona.”

“Nosipho, uyazi ukuthi izinga lokushisa lomzimba elijwayelekile kubantu liphakathi kuka-36-37°C. Angazi ukuthi ziyini izilwane.”

“Ungakhathazeki Sipho, UBusisiwe ungibhalelile kona. Izinkomo ziwu 38-39°C, Izimbuzi 39-40°C, Izimvu 38-40°C kanye nezinkukhu zona ziwu 41-43°C. Uma isilwane sinezinga elingajwayelekile lokushisa sisuke sihlaselwe ukugula. Umfuyi kumele asebenzisa imithi elwa nezifo ukwelapha isilwane.”

“Sipho, I was very surprised when Busisiwe was taking the goats’ temperatures. She cleaned her thermometer with sanitizer before sticking it in the bums of the goats. You shouldn’t chase the animals because that can affect your results. It is always important to take temperature readings early in the morning to avoid false results.”

“Nosipho, do you know that the normal body temperature for humans is between 36-37°C. I don’t know what it is for animals.”

“Don’t worry, Sipho – Busisiwe wrote it down for me. Cattle are 38-39°C, goats 39-40°C, sheep 38-40°C and chickens are 41-43°C. If an animal has a high temperature, it means it is sick so the farmer should treat it with antibiotics.”

“Ngelinye ilanga ngangisiza uXolani ukuthatha isisindo senkomo, kodwa angiqondanga ukuthi wayekwenzelani.”

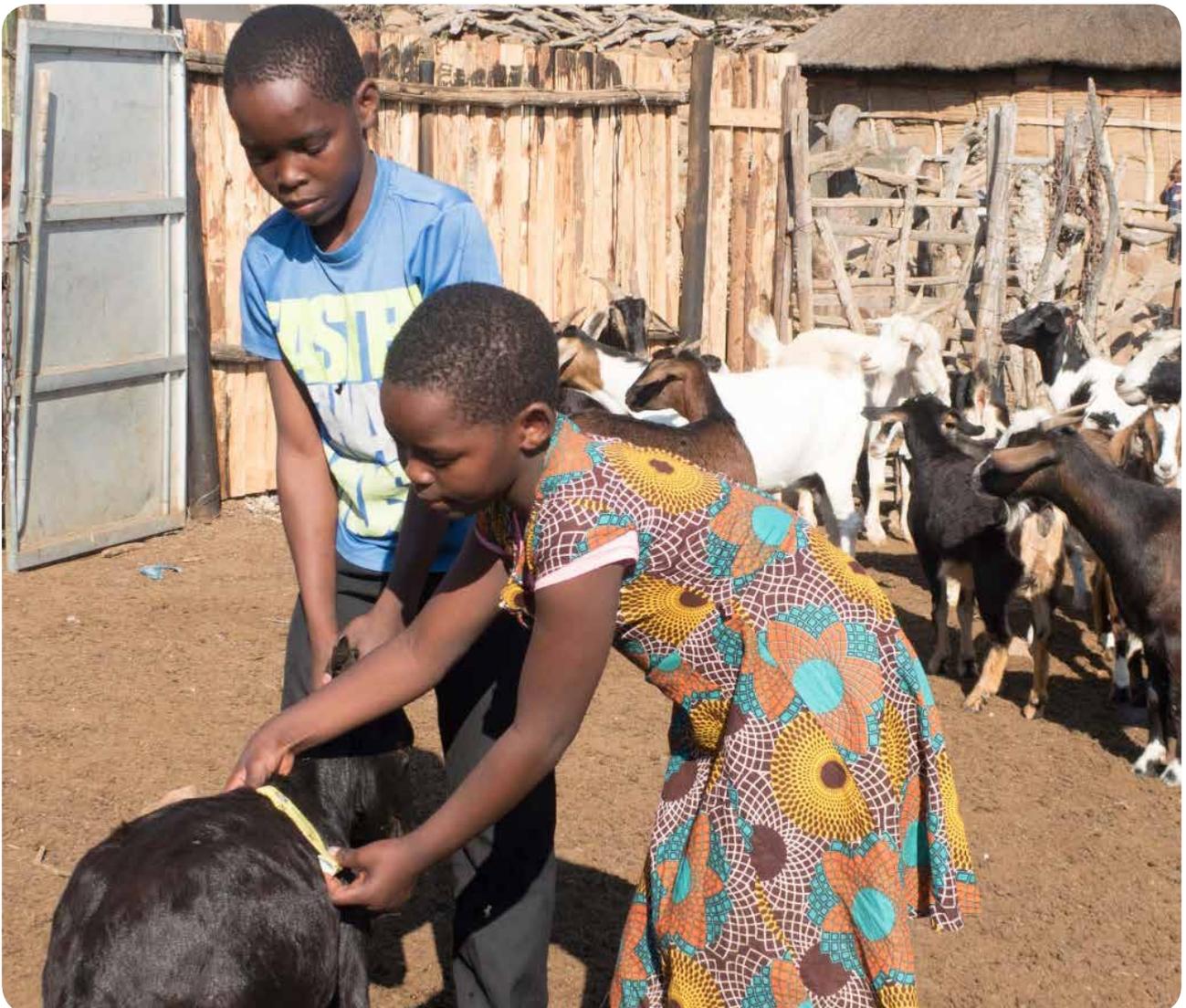
“Bazukulu bami uthatha isisindo ukuze uqonde inani lomuthi ekufanele uwunike isilwane. Ibhande lokukala ulizungezisa esifubeni sesilwane lapho kuhlangukhona khona ulayini omnyama nenombolo isisindo sesilwane sakho lesa.”

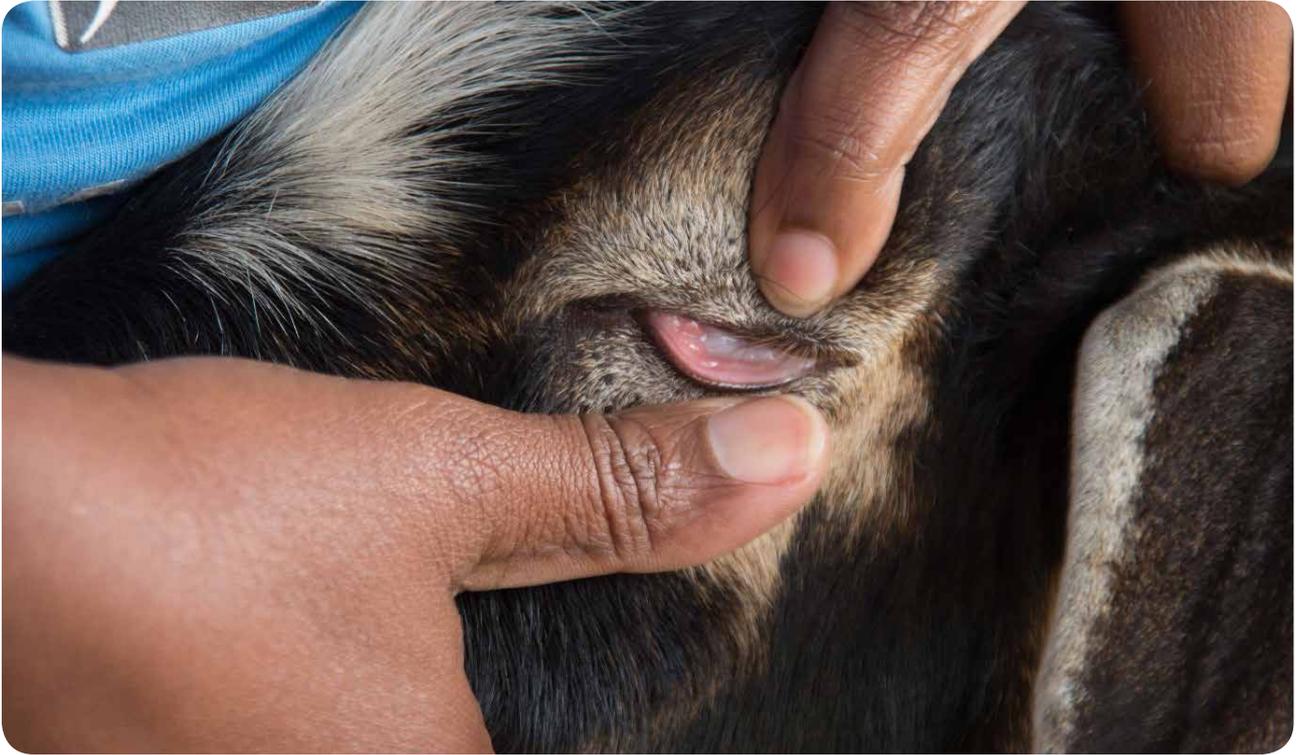
“Siyabonga kakhulu Gogo. Siph, ngicela ungisize ngilungise isidlo sakusihlwa, sengishiywa isikhath.”

“The other day I was helping Xolani to take a weight measurement for a cow, but I didn't understand why he was doing it.”

“My grandchildren, you take the weight so that you can understand what dosage of medicine you should give to an animal. You put the weight belt around the girth and where your black line and number meet, that is the weight of the animal.”

“Thank you so much Granny. Siph, can you please come help me to prepare dinner, it's getting late!”





Izingxoxo

1. Kungani kubalulekile ukwazi isisindo sesilwane sakho?
2. Usikala kanjani isilwane sakho?
3. Yini oyisebenzisayo ukuthola izinga lokushisa?
4. Yini engaholela ekutholeni izinga okungelona?
5. Qondanisa lamazinga okushisa alandelayo?

a) 38-40°C, b) 41-43°C, c) 36-37°C, d) 38-39°C, e) 39-40°C

Abantu	
Izinkomo	
Izimbuzi	
Izimvu	
Izinkukhu	

Discussion

1. Why is it important to know the weight of your animal?
2. How do you weigh your animal?
3. What can you use to take temperature?
4. What can cause abnormal temperature?
5. Match the following normal body temperatures:

a) 38-40°C, b) 41-43°C, c) 36-37°C, d) 38-39°C, e) 39-40°C

Humans	
Cattle	
Goats	
Sheep	
Chickens	



Ukwelapha (ukujovala nezikalizemithi)

11

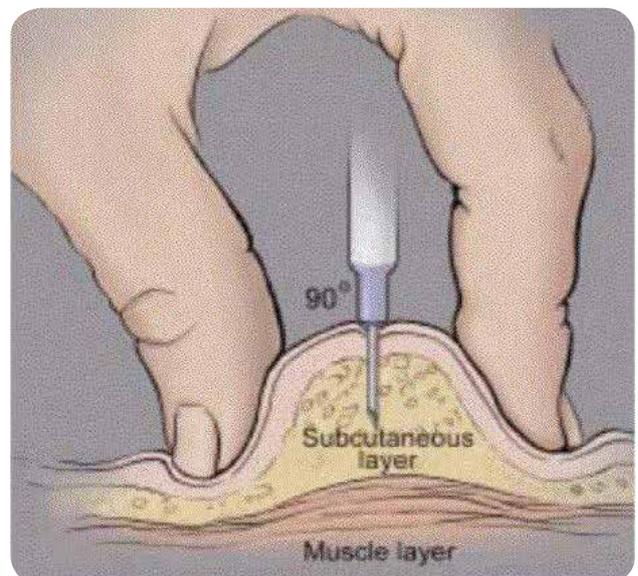
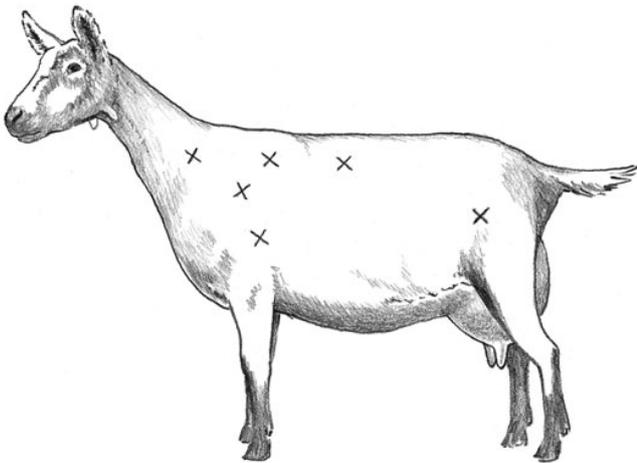


Treatment (injecting and dosing)

“Sanibonani nonke! Yimina uSiphiso newele lakhe uNosiphiso. Sibenempelasonto ematasa kakhulu njengoba nazi ukuthi ugogo ubengazizwa kahle ngeviki eledlule. Izolo ntambama bengisiza ubaba ejovala izimbuzi ngomuthi wamavitamini, umuthi wotwayi (ivermectin) nokuphuzisela umuntu wezikelemu. Izimbuzi zethu azikho esimweni esihle. Kukhona eziqothuka uboya ezinye uzibona zizinwaya ezihlahleni nasezigxotsheni. Usichazelile ukuthi kunezindlela ezimbili zokujovala izilwane, iphansi kwesikhumba okanye esicutshini. Izimbuzi zibukeka zibuthaka kakhulu ngakho sizojovala ngamavithamini ukusekela amasosha omzimba.”

“Hello everyone, it’s Siphiso here and my twin sister Nosiphiso. We had a hectic week. As you know, granny was not feeling well last week. Today I will be helping my father to inject the goats with vitamins, medicine for mange (ivermectin) and drenching for worms as we noticed our goats are not in good condition. Some of our goats have missing hair yet other goats scratch themselves on the trees and poles.

He explained to us that there are two ways of injecting animals – subcutaneous and intramuscular injecting, but since the goats are weak, we are going to give them Multivite just to support their immune system.”





“Nosipho, bewazi ukuthi kunezinhlubo ezimbili zokujova?”

“Yebo Sipho, ngiyakwazi lokho. Ngenkathi ngihambele umhlangano wabalimi basho lokho futhi unompilo wemfuyo wasithazela ngesikhathi simbizile ukuthi ezobheka imbuzi yethu.”

“UNosipho, ubaba ufuna ukuba ngimsize ukujova lezimbuzi ezinotwayi. Njengoba le mbuzi zinotwayi, ngenza ngakho yini uma ngisebenzisa inalithi emfushane ngoba uBusisiwe uthe kunezinalithi ezimbili, ezinde nezimfishane?”

“Yebo, Sipho, kudingeka sisebenzise inalithi emfushane ngoba.”

“Nosipho, did you know that there are two types of injecting?”

“Yes Sipho, I do know that. When I attended the farmers meeting, they mentioned that and the CAHW also explained it the time we called her to look at our goat.”

“Nosipho, father wants me to help him inject a goat that has mange. Since this goat has mange, am I right if I use the short needle because Busisiwe said there are two needles, long and short?”

“Yes, Sipho, we need to use the short needle for this because we inject subcutaneously.”

“UXolani uthi kufanele siphuzisele izikelemu ngoba kukhona ezinye izimbuzi azibone zikhombisa ukulahlekelwa igazi kumbedumehlwana. Lokho kuwuphawu lwezikelemu eziphila ngokuncela igazi lesilwane.”

“Sipho udadewethu omncane UNoluthando uphethwe isisu, uyahuda. Uma ngiqeda ukusiza ubaba ngizomenzela ingxube yamanzi asanyembezi ngimphuzise namavitamini. Ukwenza lengxube yamanzi asanyembezi ngidinga ilitha lamanzi abilisiwe, amathisipuni angu8 kashukela kanye nohhafu wethisipuni kasawoti.

Xolani says we should also deworm because he noticed that some goats have pale eye membranes. That symbolises worms that live by suckling blood.”

“Sipho, our younger sister Noluthando has a runny stomach. When I finish helping father, I will go and prepare some rehydration fluid and give her some vitamins. To make the rehydration fluid, I need a litre of boiled water, 8 teaspoons of sugar and half teaspoon of salt. This mixture gives you energy.”





Izingxoxo

1. Shono izindlela ezimbilo zokujova
 - a.
 - b.
2. Yini umsebenzi wamavitamini ezilwaneni nakubantu?
3. Uma isilwane sineso eliphaphathekile kukuchazelani?
4. Ungawakhanda kanjani amanzi asanyembezi?

Discussion

1. Name two ways of injecting.
 - a.
 - b.
2. What are vitamins used for in animals and humans?
3. If an animal has pale eyes, what does it tell you?
4. How can you make rehydration fluid at home?



“Sanibonani nonke. Mina no Nosipho sibeneviki elimatasa kakhulu. Besinezivivinyo zokuhlololwa l Natural science yize bekufanele sisize ekhaya ngemisebenzi yasendlini. Into eyodwa enhle ngokubheka imfuyo kwandisa izinga lolwazi ngezemvelo. Nisakhumbula ngesonto eledlule besikhuluma ngokujova nangokunikeza isikali somuthi ngendlela. Nosipho, umalume uhlezi esebenzisa inaliti eyodwa kwimithi eyahlukene. Kungcono kodwa manje sesizomsiza ngoba sengiyazi ukuthi akwamukelekile futhi akuvumelekile.”

“Sipho! Asabelane nabangani bethu ngesikufundile izolo ngesikhathi sihlezi eduze komlilo nogogo nomama. Lokhu kukhombisa ukuthi bobabili kukhulu abakufundayo emaqoqweni abafuyi.”

“Hello everyone! Nosipho and I have had a hectic week! We had a Natural Science test and we still had to help with house chores. One thing good about looking after livestock is that it improves your knowledge of Natural Science. Remember last week we were talking about injecting and dosing correctly. Nosipho, our uncle always uses the same needles for different medicines. At least now we can assist him because we know that it not acceptable.”

“Sipho! Let us share with our friends what we learned yesterday while we were sitting next to the fireplace with Granny and mother. They are both learning so much from the farmers’ groups.”

Isifo Samapapu

Isifo Sokuqhaq hazela



“Nosipho, uyacabanga nje ukuba uGogo wathola ithuba lokuyofunda esikoleni. Ubeyoba umfundi ophuma phambili. Ngiyakutshela dadewethu.”

“Sipho, uGogo usitshela ngokuthi kunezinhlombonhlobo zokujova. Uthi izilwane nabantu badinga amavithamini, ukugoma kanye nozifozonke.”

“Yebo Nosipho, U Gogo uthi amavithamini asetshenziswa ukusekela umzimba kanti ozifozonke basebenza ukwelapha isilwane noma umuntu ogulayo. Manje ngiyaqonda ukuthi awukwazi ukusebenzisa umgomo uma isilwane sigula. Ngiyakhumbula nangelanga umngani kaNoluthando kuyilanga lokuyogoma egula batshela umama wakhe ukuthi ambuyise uma esengcono.”

“Nosipho, can you imagine if Granny had had a chance to go to school? She would have been a smart student!”

“Sipho, Granny told us that there are different kinds of injections. She said animals and humans need vitamins, vaccines and antibiotics.”

“Yes Nosipho, she also said that vitamins serve as supplements and antibiotics are used to treat sick animals and humans. I understand now that you cannot use vaccines when your animals are sick. I even remember when Noluthando’s friend went for vaccinations when he was sick, they told her mother to bring her back when she was better.”

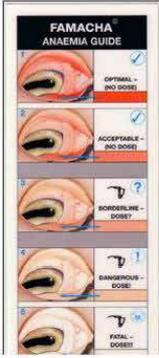
“Sipho, Bengingazi nokuthi kunezinhlobonhlobo zezikelemu futhi nemithi yokuzelapha ayefani.

Umalume ubengitshela nje ukuthi umakhelwane wethu ubaba wakwa Mkhize ngonyaka odlule wabulala izimvu zakhe ezi-2 ngokungenhloso. Kwakunezigubhu ezibomvu ezimbili ebhokisini lakhe, kwakuyidiphi kanye nomuthi wokuphuzisela izikelemu. Waphuzisae izimvu idiphu okwaba yiphutha. Kwaba yibhadi kakhulu ngoba zafa nje emuva kokuziphuzisa idiphu. Lokho kusho ukuthi kumele siqikelele kakhulu uma sisebenzisa imithi. Sidinga ukufunda imiyalelo ngokukhulu ukucophelela, kungenjalo ungazibulala zonke izilwane zakho.”

“Sipho, I didn’t know that there are different species of worms and their treatment is not the same.

Uncle told me that last year our neighbour, Mr Mkhize, accidentally killed his 2 sheep. There were 2 red containers in his box, it was dip and dewormer. He gave his sheep dip instead of dewormer. It was so unfortunate because they died just after drinking the dip. So we need to be very careful when we are using medicines. We need to read the instructions very carefully, otherwise we could kill all our animals.”





Izikelemu eziyimuncagazi





Izingxoxo

1. Kungani kubalulekile ukulandela imiyalelo yemithi ngendlela?
2. Yini engenzeka uma ungasebenzisa umuthi ongafanele?
3. Ungazigoma yini izilwane zakho noma izingane zakho uma zigula? Chaza.
4. Kunini lapho usebenzisa khona ozifozonke?

Discussion

1. Why is it important to follow medicine instructions correctly?
2. What can happen if you use the wrong medicine?
3. Can you vaccinate your animals or children when they are sick? Explain.
4. When can you use antibiotics?



Amarabi

13



Rabies

“Sanibona Bangani! Yimina uNosipho futhi. Nisakhumbula ngesonto eledlule besikhuluma ngokugoma. Besinenkinga enkulu ekhaya. UMpopoli ufikile ezogoma izinja kanye anamakati egomela amarabi, umalume wethu wabaleka nazozonke izinja. uMalume ukholwa ukuthi umgomo uzobulala izinja. Ngaphoxeka ngesenzo sakhe ngoba saba nomthelela nakumalunga omphakathi. UBusisiwe uphakamise ukuthi kuhlehliswe ukugoma kuqalwe ngokuqwashiswa komphakathi. UMpopoli uMtshali uvumile wabonga icebo elihle lika Busisiwe.”

“Hello friends! It’s Nosipho and me again. Do you remember last week we were taking about vaccination? We had a very big challenge at home. The Animal Health Technician came to vaccinate dogs and cats for rabies and our uncle run away with all the dogs. Our uncle believes this vaccine will kill the dogs. I was so disappointed by his actions because he was also influencing other community members. Busisiwe suggested that we postpone the vaccination and start with community health awareness. Mr Mtshali, the Animal Health Technician, agreed and thanked Busisiwe for this great idea.”

**INFOGRAPHIC
RABIES VIRUS**





“Ugogo wangithuma ukuthi ngiyobiza umalume. Kwabanzima kakhulu ukunxenxa ukuthi abuye. Umalume wayenganelisekile neze ehlezi eduze komnyango weholo lomphakathi.”

“UMpopoli uMtshali wakhuluma nawowonke umphakathi ngokubaluleka kokugoma izinja nama kati uzigomela amarabi. Sipho, khumbula wathi amarabi ayingozi kakhulu. Uwathola ngokulunywainja enamaRabi noma ngamathe eleyonja. AmaRabi angabulala izinja, imbuzi kanye nezinkimo zethu. Okubikakhulu angabuala abantu. Okunye izingane zisengozini enkulu ngoba zidlala nezinja kanye nama kati ngasosonke isikhathi.”

“Nosipho, Bengingazi ukuthi uma izinja ziphenduka ziba nolaka esikhaleni lokho kuyizimpawu zamaRabi.”

“Yebo Sipho, ezinye izimpawu ukungakwazi ukugwinya, umkhuhlane, ushintsho ezwini lokukhonkotha kwenja, ukukhubazeka komzimba kanye namathe amaningi.”

“Granny sent me to go and call our uncle. It was very difficult to convince him to come back. He was very grumpy and sitting by the door in the community hall.”

“Mr Mtshali spoke to everyone about the importance of vaccinating your dogs and cats for rabies. Sipho, remember he said rabies is very dangerous. You get it through the saliva of an infected dog if it bites you. Rabies can kill our dogs, our goats and our cattle. Worse than this, it can kill people, and children are most at risk because they play with dogs and cats all the time.”

“Nosipho, I didn't know that if your dog suddenly becomes aggressive it's a sign of rabies.”

“Yes Sipho, other signs are an inability to swallow, fever, change in the tone of the dog's barking, paralysis and lots of saliva.”

Oh, Siphon ngijabulile ukuthi umalume ugcine evuma ukugoma izinja. Kubalulekile kakhulu ukuthi uyojova emtholampilo uma ulunyweinja noma ikati. Izimpawu kubantu ziyethusa kakhulu umkhuhlane, ikhanda, ubuhlungu emsipheni, ukungakuthandi ukudla, isicanucanu, ukuhlukumezeka nokufa kabuhlungu.”

“Siphon, ngizotshela abangani bami ukuthi uma belunywa injanoma ikati, kufanele bageze ngokushesha inxeba ngamanzi egelezayo bese batshele abantu abadala ukuze bezobayisa emtholampilo ngokukhulu ukushesha.

Kulungile, ngisahamba okwamanje Oh, Cishe ngkhohlwa, kumele ngisize ugogo ukuthatha amaphilisi akhe.”

“Oh Siphon, I am glad our uncle finally agreed to vaccinate the dogs. It is very important to go to the clinic for injections if you are bitten by a dog or cat. The symptoms in humans are very scary – they get fever, headaches, muscle aches, loss of appetite, nausea, irritability then a painful death.”

“Siphon, I will tell my friends that if they get bitten by a dog or cat, they should immediately wash the wound with running water and ask an adult to take them to the clinic as soon as possible.

Well, bye for now Oh, I almost forgot, I have to help Granny to take her medication.”





Izingxoxo

1. Obani abasengozini enkulu yokuthola amarabi?
2. Bhala izimpawu ezi-5 zenja noma ikati elinama rabi.
3. Bhala izimpawu ezi-3 zabantu abatheleleke ngama rabi.
4. Yikuphi okumele ukwenze uma ulunyweinja noma ikati?

Discussion

1. Who are most vulnerable to get rabies?
2. List 5 symptoms of a dog/cat with rabies.
3. List 3 symptoms of a person who is infected with rabies.
4. What should you do when you get bitten by a dog/cat?



14



“Sanibonani futhi. Bekunesiphithiphithi kakhulu ekhaya. Ubaba ubuye nenyanga ukuzosiza uGogo futhi yelaphe wonke umuntu. Ubaba ukholelwa ukuthi uGogo uthakathiwe. Umalume ucabanga ukuthi ubaba wenze umsebenzi omuhle kakhulu, kodwa umama akavumi. Akacabangi nje ukuthi ukugula kuka Gogo kudinga loluhlobo lokwelapha. Ubaba utshele wonke umuntu ukuthi ubaba uNkabinde uzogcaba wonke amalunga omndeni bese ebagcoba ngomuthi onamandla ozobavikela komoya ababi. UGogo akafuni ukwelashwa ngalendlela njengoba ngoba yena unesifo sikashukela.”

“Hello again. There has been a lot of drama at home. Father brought a traditional healer home to help Granny and treat everyone. Father believes that Granny has been bewitched. Our uncle thinks it’s a good idea, but mother does not agree. She doesn’t think Granny will get better with this treatment. Father said that Mr Nkabinde will treat the whole family with a powerful remedy that will protect us from evil spirits. Granny is refusing to do this ritual as she is diabetic.”





“Umama ubexabana nobaba, uthe abakhe abantwana ngeke babeyingxenywe kulento futhi lokhu akuphephile ngoba ubaba uNkabinde usebenzisa insingo eyodwa kumuntu wonke. Umama ucabanga ukuthi uyinyanga engekho emthethweni. Zonke izinyanga ezisemthethweni ziqeqeshiwe ngokudluliseka kwezifo ikakhulukazi isifo sesandulela ngculazi nengculazi.”

“Nosipho, angikaze ngicabange ukuthi umama uyasilalela uma simxoxela ngesikufunde esikoleni. Ngachazeka kakhulu. Ubaba utshela umama ukuthi igciwane lesandulela ngculazi litholakala ngokwenza ucansi kuphela. Kodwa umama umtshelile ukuthi akulona iqiniso lelo, ucansi olungaphephile enye yezindlela yokulithola igciwane, kodwa ungalithola ngokuthi uthinte isikhumba esisikekile, isilonda, uketshezi kanye negazi elinesifo. Umama utshele wonke umuntu ukuthi awukwazi ukutheleleka ngamathe, ngomjuluko noma ngokusebenzisa isipuni ebesisetshenziswa umuntu onegciwane.”

“Mother had a fight with our father, saying that her kids will not take part in this ritual and that it’s not safe because Mr Nkabinde uses the same blade on everyone. Mother thinks he is not a registered traditional healer because all registered healers are trained about transmitted diseases, especial HIV & AIDs.”

“Nosipho, I never thought mother listened to us when we shared what we learnt at school. I was very impressed. Father told mother that HIV is only a sexually transmitted disease, but Mother told him that that it not true – unprotected sex is one way you can be infected, but you can also be infected by contact with broken skin, wounds, or mucous membranes and infected blood. Mother explained to everyone that you cannot get infected through saliva, sweat or using a spoon that an HIV-infected person was using.”

“Sipho, uyakhumbula ukuthi umalume ubethukuthele kanjani? Utshela umama ukuthi akekho umuntu onesandulela ngculazi ekhaya, wonke umuntu unamandla futhi uphilile. Umalume waqhubeka wathi, abantu abanegciwane abaphili kade, basheshe beshone. Umama umtshela ukuthi awukwazi ukubona umuntu nje ezihambela ukuthi unegciwane noma akanalo.

Kudingeka ukuba uyemtholampilo uyohlolwa ngoba ngisho kwesinye isikhathi nezingane ziyatheleleka ngesikhathi zizalwa. Abantu abanegciwane lesandulela ngculazi bangaphila kade uma nje bethatha imishanguzo yabo ngendlela efanele, bedla ukudla okunomsoco futhi bezivocavoca.”

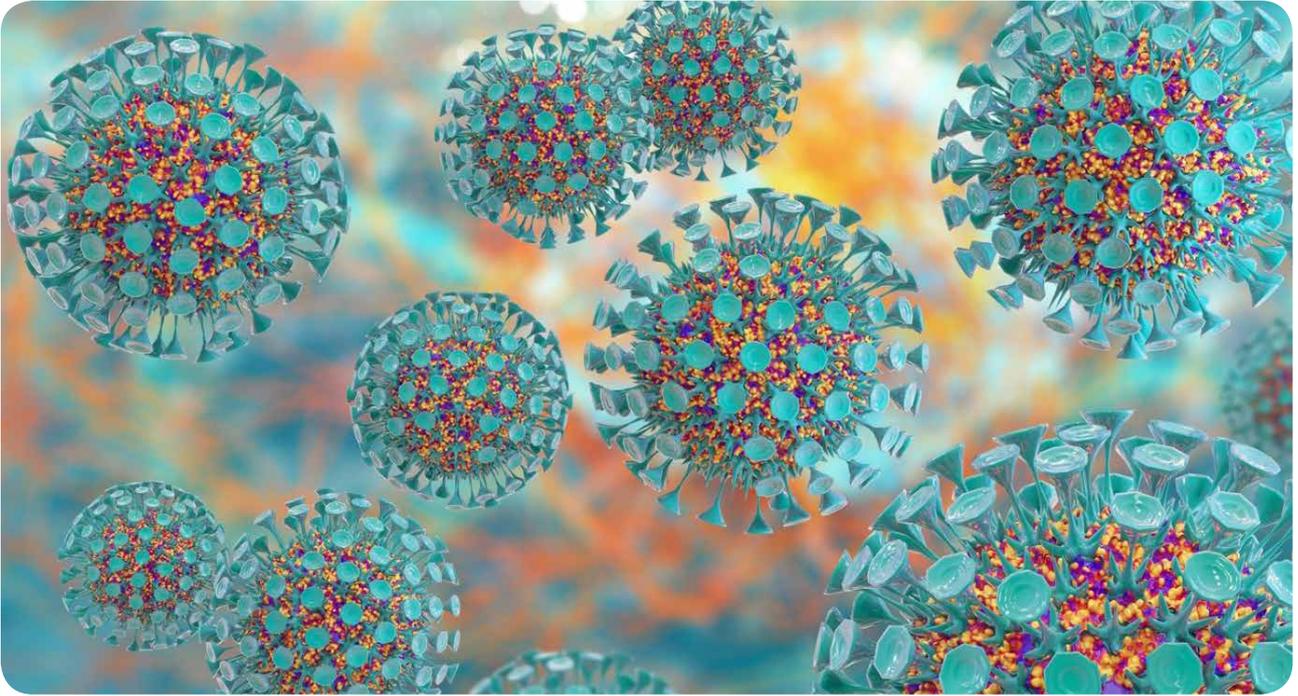
“Iqiniso elimsulwa lelo Nosipho, baningi kabi abantu abaphila negciwane le HIV, ungeke usho ngoba babukeka benamandla futhi bephilile ukuthi abanalo. Ngiyajabula kakhulu ukuthi ekugcineni bayavuma. Ngisho nobaba u Nkabinde uthi umthulela isigqoko umama.”

“Sipho, do you remember how angry uncle was? He said that no-one in the family was infected by HIV and everyone was fit and healthy. Uncle continue by saying that people with HIV/AIDs don't live long, they die immediately.

Mother told him that you can't tell by just looking at someone if they're positive or not. You need to go to the clinic and get tested because even babies sometimes get infected at birth. People with HIV can live a long life if they take ARVs, eat healthily and exercise.”

“That's true Nosipho, there are so many people living with HIV/AIDs, but you cannot tell because they look strong and healthy. I am very happy they finally agreed. Even Mr Nkabinde admitted that his has a lot of respect for our mother.”





Izingxoxo

1. Ingabe igciwane lesandulela ngculazi ledluliseka kanjani?
2. Kungani kuyingozi ukusebenzisa insingo eyodwa uma kugcatshwa?
3. Iqiniso noma amanga uma unegciwane ushona ngokushesha? Chaza.
4. Yini ongayenza ukulawula igciwane?

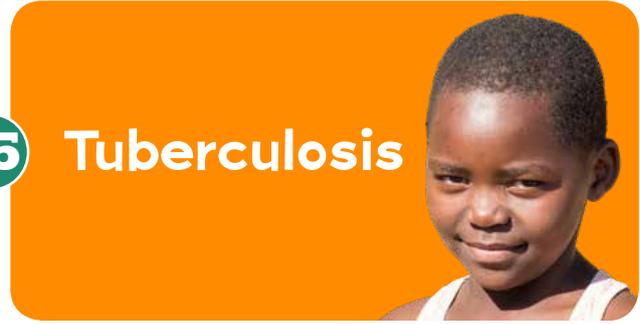
Discussion

1. How does HIV/AIDs get transmitted?
2. Why is it dangerous to use the same blade on more than one person for incision?
3. Is it true or false that if you have HIV/AIDs you die immediately? Explain.
4. What can you do to control HIV/AIDs?



Isifo
sofuba

15



Tuberculosis

“Sanibonani futhi, uNosipho lo. Siph, asilalanga kahle namuhla. UGogo ubengazizwa kahle, ubekhwehlela futhi ejuluka kakhulu.”

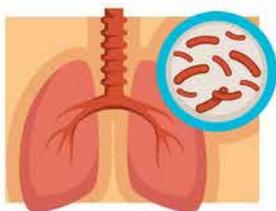
“Nosipho, mhlawumbe uGogo unomkhuhlane.”

“Cha Siph, angicabangi kanjalo. Ngiyakhumbula esikoleni safunda ngezimpawu zomkhuhlane, isifo samakhaza kanye nesifo sofuba. Ngicabanga ukuthi uGogo unesifo sofuba. Bekubanda ebusuku bayizolo uGogo ubegodola ejuluka sengathi kunomuntu othele amanzi ezingubeni zakhe.”

“Hello again, its Nosipho here. Siph, we didn’t sleep well today. Granny was not feeling well, she was coughing and sweating a lot.”

“Maybe Granny has flu, Nosipho.”

“No, Siph I don’t think so. I remember at school we learnt about the symptoms of flu, pneumonia and TB. I think Granny has TB. It was cold last night, but Granny was shivering and sweating like someone has poured water on her blankets.”



TUBERCULOSIS

SYMPTOMS AND PREVENTION

SYMPTOMS



COUGH WITH BLOOD



CHEST PAIN



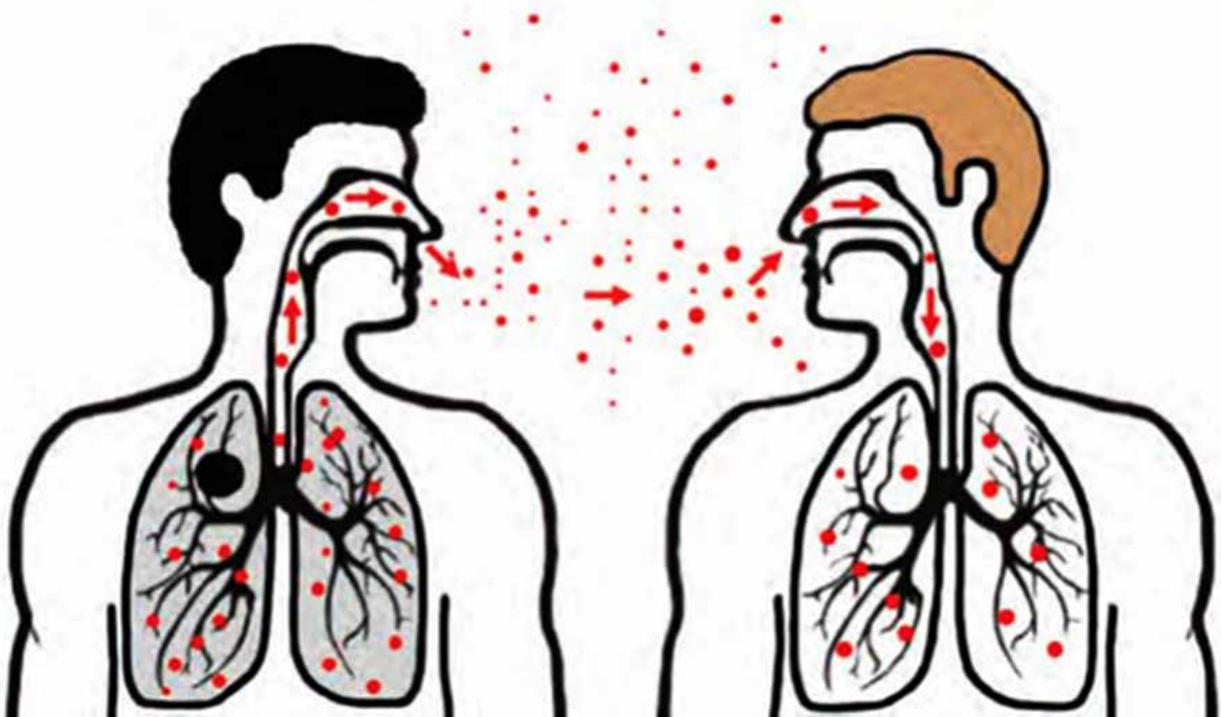
LOSS WEIGHT



COUGHING



LOSS OF APPETITE



“Kungabe uyayazi imbangela yezifo Nosipho? Izifo eziningi zibangelwa amagciwane. Amanye amagciwane asabalala othulini nasemoyeni njengesifo sofuba. Lamagciwane akhona yonke indawo kodwa ahlasela kakhulu abantu uma amasosha omzimba ephansi njengogogo wethu.”

“Sipho uyazikhumbula izimpawu zesifo sofuba? Ukukhwehlela igazi, ukuncipha emzimbeni, ukuphathwa ikhanda elingapheli, ubuhlungu esifubeni kanye nokungathandi ukudla.”

“Do you know what causes diseases, Nosipho? Most diseases are caused by viruses and bacteria. Some bacteria spread through dust and the air like Tuberculosis. These viruses and bacteria are everywhere, but they easily affect people who have a low immune system, like our granny.”

“Sipho, do you remember the symptoms of TB? They are: coughing up blood, sweating, losing weight, severe headaches, chest pains and loss of appetite.”

“Ubaba uzohambisa uGogo esibhedlela ukuyohlolela isifo sofuba. Uma bemuthola enesifo sofuba mazomunika imishanguzo azoyidla izinyanga ezi-9. Asethembe ukuthi uGogo unomkhuhlane omkhulu nje, izinyanga eziwu-9 zinde kakhulu kuyena. Akamuhle neze kamuva nje.”

“Sipho, woza uzongisiza ukwenzela uGogo isobho lezitshalo.”

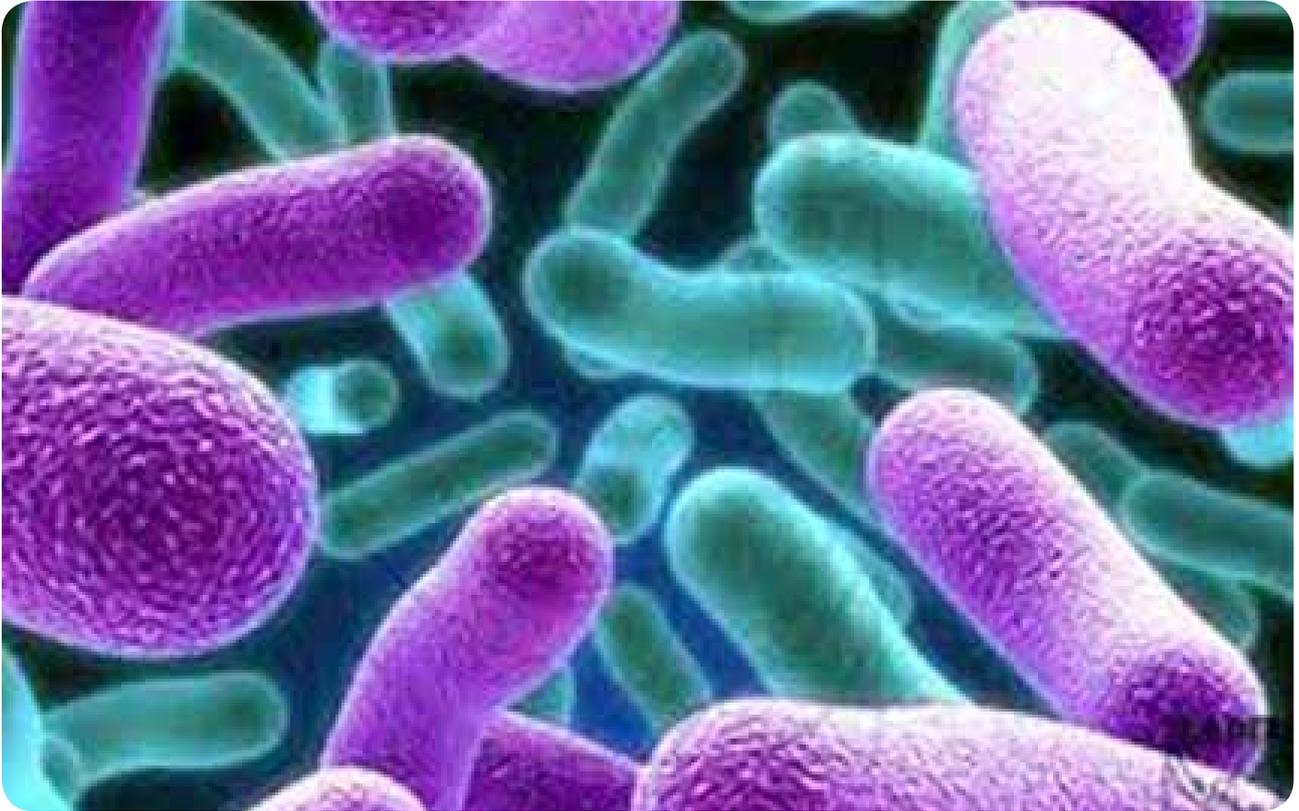
“Sizonibona ngeviki elizayo bangani!”

“Father will take Granny to hospital for a TB check-up. If they find TB they will put her on treatment for 9 months. Let’s hope granny only has a high fever – 9 months is a long time for her. She has not been keeping well lately.”

“Sipho, please come help me prepare vegetable soup for Granny!”

“See you next week friends!”





Izingxoxo

1. Kungabe ikhuluma ngani indaba yethu?
2. Yini ebangela isifo sofuba?
3. Yisho izimpawu e-4 zesifo sofuba.
4. Kungabe siyelapheka isifo sofuba? Kanjani?

Discussion

1. What is the story about?
2. What causes TB?
3. Name 4 symptoms of TB?
4. Can TB be treated? How?



Ukuhlonza izifo

16

Identifying diseases



“Sanibona. Ngesonto eledlule ugogo, uSipho nami besithamele umhlangano wabafuyi. UBusisiwe ubeqeqesha abafuyi ngokubaluleka kokuqonda ongakwenza ngezifo ezahlukene eziphatha imbuzi kanye nezinkukhu. Sikujabuleli ukubayingxenye yomhlangano. Sipho, Sengingazihlonza kalula izifo ngazise abadala.”

“Hello there! Last week Granny, Sipho and I attended the farmers meeting. Busisiwe was training farmers about the importance of understanding what to do about different diseases that affect goats and chickens. We were so privileged to attend this meeting. Sipho, I can easily identify diseases and inform adults.”



“Mina no Nosipho besingazi ukuthi uBusisiwe unolwazi oluningi kangaka. Mina ngikhumbula izifo zezimbuzi kuphela. Manje sengiya uma imbuzi yakho inomqhaqhazelo, ikhombisa izimpawu zokwethuka, ukuqhaqhazela, ukuhamba idilaya ekugcineni iyadlikiza kubengathi iyashova futhi ibhekise ikhanda emumva.”

“Yebo Sipho, uthe kufanele uyelaphe ngomuthi onguzifozonke onesithako seoxytetracycline. Sebenzisa isikali esifanele izinsuku esintathu zilandelane.”

“Sipho, Bengicabanga ukuthi amagonwane adalwa amazolo kodwa manje sengiyaqonda ukuthi abangwa amagciwane.”

“Ha Nosipho, ukhuluma ngani manje? Ngicela ungichazele angisasikhumbuli lesi sifo.”

“Sipho, engathi uthe ubunake izifo zezimbuzi kakhulu. Kulungile mfowethu yithi ngikutshele izimpawu, amaqhuqumba nezilonda akekezele umlomo wemfuyo, emakhaleni, kuzozonke izindawo ezisondelene nomlomo wamazinyane futhi kwesinye isikhathi kuba semimbeleni yezinsikazi.”

“Nosipho, I didn't know that Busisiwe knew so much. I only remember goats' diseases. Now I know that if your goat has heartwater, it shows nervous signs – shivering, walking in circles and later it makes jerky, paddling movements with its legs and its head is pulled backwards.”

“Yes, Siphoh, she said you need to treat it with short acting oxytetracycline, using the correct dose for 3 days in a row.”

“Sipho, I used to think Orf was caused by dew, but now I understand that it's a viral infection.”

“Ha Nosipho, what are you talking about now? Please explain it to me – I don't remember that disease.”

“Sipho, you told me that you were only interested in goats. But I'll tell you the symptoms – the animal gets warts and sores on its nose and around the mouth, especially young lambs and sometimes there are sores on the teats of their mothers.”

“Oh! Sengiyakhumbula manje Nosipho, lezilonda zingathanjiswa ukugcoba ukusama futha, igezelina kanye nokuthi ujove ngozifo zonke ukulekelela umzimba ukuthi ukwazi ukulwisana negciwane. UBusisiwe wake washo ukuthi kungcono ugome ngogomo onjenge Scabivac. Uyazi Nosipho mina bengiphambanisa lesisifo nopokisi wezinkukhu. Izimpawu nendlela yokwelapha icishe ifane. Izinkukhu zibanezilonda eziqinile okanye ezithambile eduze komlomo, ogedleni kanye naseduze kwamehlo.”

“Yebo Sipho, kudinga ugcoobe ngamafutha noma ugezeleni ukuthambisa izilonda kodwa kuyanconywa ukuthi ugome ngomgomo kapokisi zisengatswele.”

Ngiyabonga, dadewethu. Ngingenzani nje ngaphandle kwakho!”

“Oh, I remember now Nosipho – these hard scabs can be softened with oil or glycerine and injected with antibiotics to help the animal’s body to fight the virus. Busisiwe mentioned that it better to vaccinate with Scabivax. Nosipho, I was confusing this disease with fowl pox. The symptoms and treatment are similar. Chickens get hard or soft sores around the beak, the comb and eyes.”

“Yes Sipho, you need to apply oil or glycerine to soften the sore, but it is always advisable to vaccinate with fowl pox vaccine at a very young age.”

“Thank you, my sister. What would I do without you!”





Izingxoxo

1. Iziphi izimpawu zamagonwana?
2. Iziphi izimpawu zikapokisi?
3. Ungawelapha kanjani upokisi?
4. Ungawelapha kanjani amagonwan?
5. Ungawulapha kanjani uMqhaqhazelo?

Discussion

1. How can you identify orf?
2. How can you identify fowl pox?
3. How can you treat orf?
4. How can you treat fowl pox?
5. How can you treat Heartwater?



Izimuncagazi zangapha- kathi

17



Internal parasites

“Sanibonani, yithina futhi uNosiphopho no Siphopho. Sizonixoxela ngokuthi kwenzekeni izolo. UNoluthando ubegula kakhulu. Ubekhala ngobuhlungu besisu futhi ubephalaza. Umalume uthe kumele simuse enyangeni. Umama utshele umalume ukuthi uzomhambisa emtholampilo kuqala bese emusa kamuva kubaba u Nkabinde.

Umama uthe usola ukuthi unezikelemu ngoba uNoluthando uhlala elambile, udla njalo kodwa akakhuluphali. Umama umhambise emtholampilo. Siphopho, ngijabule kakhulu uma ngibona uNoluthando ebuya esebukeka engcono. Umama usixoxele ukuthi amanesi amunike amavithamini kanye nomuthi wezikelemu. Bamunikeze neminye imithi akabuye nayo ekhaya.”

“Hheyi Nosiphopho umama uthe ucela simkhumbuze njalo kuze kube u Noluthando uyayiqeda imithi yakhe.”

“Hello, it’s us, Nosiphopho and Siphopho. Yesterday Noluthando was very sick. She had a stomach ache and was vomiting. Uncle said we should take her to the traditional healer, but Mother said that she would take her to the clinic first and then to Mr Nkabinde.

Mother said she suspected it might be worms as Noluthando is always hungry, but is not gaining any weight. Mother took her to the clinic. Siphopho, I was very excited when I saw Noluthando coming back looking better. Mother told us the nurses gave her vitamins and medicine for worms. They also gave her some medicine to take bring home.”

“Hey, Nosiphopho, Mother asked us to remind her every day until Noluthando finishes her treatment.”





“UXolani usixoxele ukuthi bafunda ngokuthi imfuyo kanye nezinja kumele ziphuziselwe izikelemu. Nosipho uyazi ukuthi uhudo, ukungcola okuphuma emakheleni, ubilo, ukushayeka emzimbeni kanye nehlo eliphaphathekile izimpawu zezikelemu.”

“Sipho, lokho kusho ukuthi lembuzi emhlophe ejwayele ukugula idinga ukwelashelwa izikelemu. U Xolani njalo uhlala eyijova ngomuthi uzifo zonke uTerramycin-100 kodwa ungasebenzi.”

“Nosipho, uXolani uthe kunemindeni emithathu eyahlukene yezikelemu, okuyizikelemu ezamabhande, izikelemu eziyizinsungulo kanye nezilo zesibindi. Kunezindawo ezinhlanu ezimbeni okumele zibhekwe. Lezozindawo ikhala, amehlo, ubilo, phansi komsila kanye naseqolo.”

“Xolani said they learnt that livestock and dogs should be treated for worms. Nosipho, do you know that diarrhoea, discharge from the nose, bottle jaw, poor body score condition and pale anaemia are all symptoms of worms?”

“Sipho, that means that white goat that is always sick needs to be treated for worms. Xolani is always injecting it with Terramycin 100, but it doesn't work.”

“Nosipho, Xolani was saying there are 3 common families of worms – Tapeworms, Round worms and Flukes.”

“Amehlo aphaphathekile, ubilo, ukuncipha komzimba kanye nohudo kungaba yizimpawu zezilo zesibindi Kanye nezinsungulo, ukuthimula kuyizimpawu zethuku elitholakala ngaphakathi emakhaleni kanye nohudo, ukushayeka emzimbeni kuyizimpawu zezikelemu ezingamabhande.”

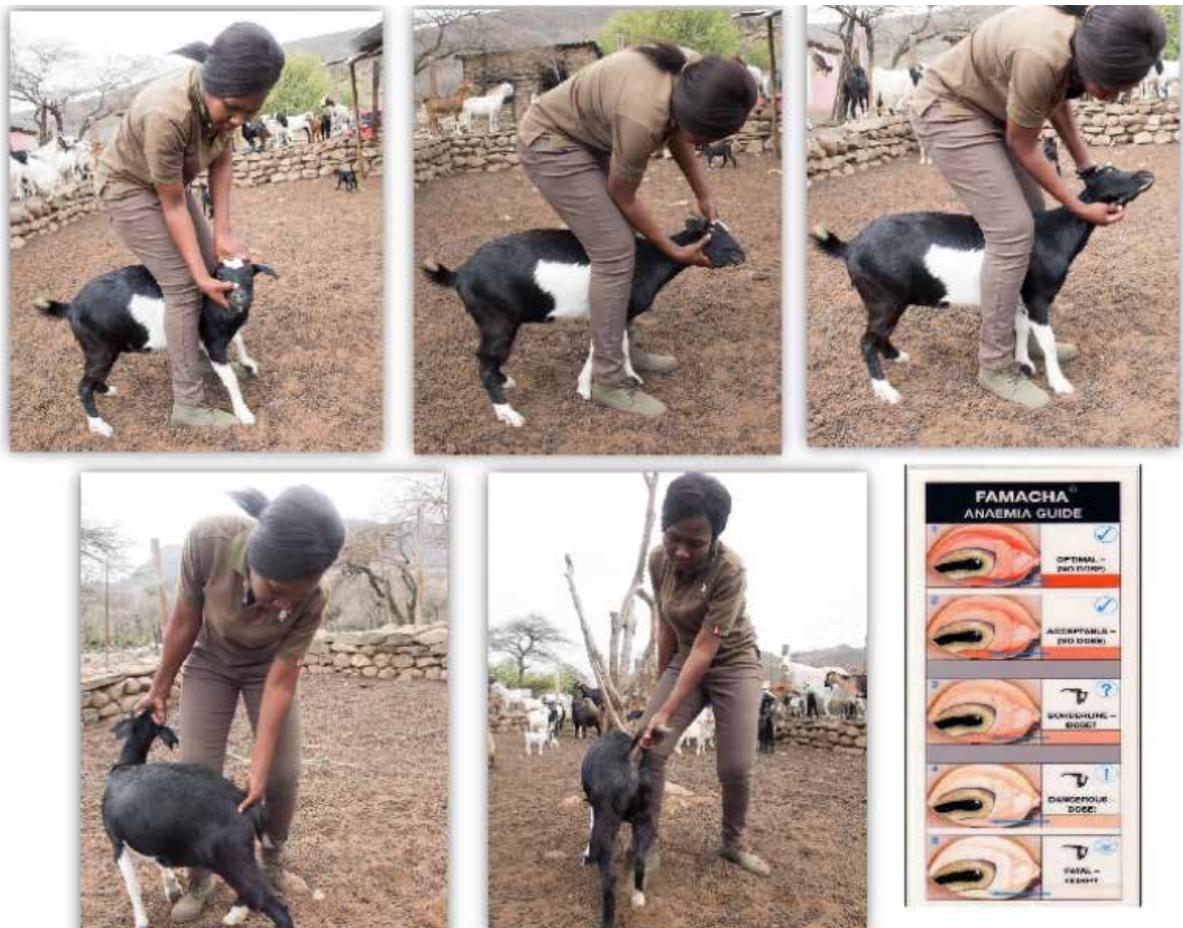
“Oh, Siphso, iviki neviki kuba nezinkinga ngemfuyo. Ngicabanga ukuthi kuzomele ngibe udokotela wezilwane.”

“Uqinisile Nosiphso amantombazane angaba yinoma yini. Uyazi ngangicabanga ukuthi amantombazane angeke abe odokotela bezilwane.”

“There are 5 places on the body that need to be checked. Those places are the nose, eyes, jaw, tail and back. Pale eyes, bottle jaw, weight loss and diarrhoea can be signs of flukes and round worms. Snot is a sign of nasal bot, and diarrhoea and poor body score condition are symptoms of tapeworm.”

“Oh, Siphso, every week there seems to be a problem with the animals. I think maybe I should become a vet.”

“You’re right Nosiphso, girls can do anything. I used to think that girls can’t be vets, but not any more.”





Izingxoxo

1. Shono imndeni ewu3 yezikelemu?
2. Iziphi izindawo ezi5 ozisebenzisa ukuhlola izikelemu ezilwaneni?
3. Ubhekani kundawo ngayinye?
4. Ukuvuvuka kobilo kungaba uphawu lwaziphi izikelemu?
5. Uma untwana ephethwe izikelemu ungamelapha kanjani?

Discussion

1. Name the three worm types.
2. Where are the 5 places you look for symptoms of worms on an animal?
3. What are you looking for in each place?
4. Bottle jaw is a symptom of what type of parasite?
5. If a human child has worms, how can you treat them?



Izinsiza kusebenza

18



Basic Equipment

“Sanibonani nonke! Yithina uNosipho noSipho futhi. Akuve sijabule izikole ziyavalwa ngenyanga ezayo. Lokhu kuzosinika isikhathi sanele sokugxila nokulekelela abasekhaya ngemfuyo. Sizohambela imhlangano yabafuyi nomalume kanye nogogo. Yebo Sipho, sizokwazi ukubuza imbuzo ngezinkinga esibhekane nazo ekhaya.”

“Hello everyone, its Nosipho and Sipho again. We are very happy because school is closing next month and that will give us more time to focus on our livestock. We are going to attend the farmers’ meeting and ask questions about the problems that we have been experiencing this year with our livestock at home.”



“Ngesikhathi samaholidi asesikoleni sizofunda kabanzi ngokujova nokuthathuwa. Yonke imfuyo yasekhaya ayiphawuliwe ngokusemthethweni. Ubaba nomalume bahlale bephawula imfuyo ngokuyisika amadlebe. UBusisiwe usebalekelele ukufaka isicelo sesitifiketi sophawu.”

“Nosipho, Ngizwe umalume noXolani bekhuluma ngokuthi kuzoba khona usuku lwabalimi. Kufanele nje impela sihambe nogogo kanye nobaba ngoba bayobe bekhombisa ukuthi yenziwa kanjani ithathu kanye nokuthena izilwane.”

“Yebo, Sipho, Ngizwe kuthiwa bazobe bekhombisa nangesikhwama esinemithi yemfuyo. UBusisiwe uhlezi esiphethe lesikhwama uma kunoqeqesho noma eza ekhaya ezokwelapha izilwane ezigulayo.”

“Nosipho, yini esuke isesikhwameni?”

“At the farmers’ meeting we can learn more about injection and tattooing, which we don’t know much about. All of our animals are not officially marked. Dad and Uncle always mark the animals by cutting off their ears. Busisiwe has already applied for a identification mark certificate.”

“Yes Nosipho, I heard Xolani and Uncle talk about the farmers’ meeting. We should attend with Granny and Father because I heard that there will be a demonstration on how to castrate a kid. As I want to be a vet, I want to learn everything about how to keep our livestock healthy.”

“Yes Sipho, I heard they will also be showing a bag containing veterinary supplies. Busisiwe brings the bag when shes’ training or comes to treat sick animals.”

“What’s in the bag, Nosipho?”



“Ngokujwayelekile Sipho, uphatha amasirinja, umshini wokuthatha izinga lokushisa, ibhande lokukala, ozifo zonke, imithi yezikelemu, ugilisi, isifutho sezilonda, idiphu, isigubhu sokudipha, izinalithi, amagilivu, izamfonyo, izinsingwa, uvalo kanye nebhuku lezifo.”

“Izinto eziningi Nosipho! Yebo, mfowethu kodwa angizazi zonke lezizinto ukuthi zisetshenziselwa ini.”

“Ungakhathazeki dadewethu sizofunda ngakho konke ngamaholidi. Ngiyakwethembisa!”

“Yebo, Sipho uqinisile. Asihambe siyoqoqa izimbuzi kungaze sidlulwe isikhathi.”

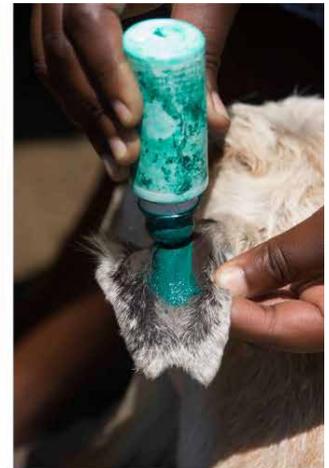
“Sipho, in the bag she has a syringe, a thermometer, a weigh belt, medicine for treating diseases and worms, syringes, a wound spray, dip, knapsack, needles, gloves, respirators and a handbook about diseases.”

So many things, Nosipho!”

“Yes, brother, but I don’t know what all these things are used for.”

“Not to worry sister, we will learn all about it in the holidays, I promise you!”

“Yes, Sipho, you’re right. Let’s go and collect the goats before it gets late.”



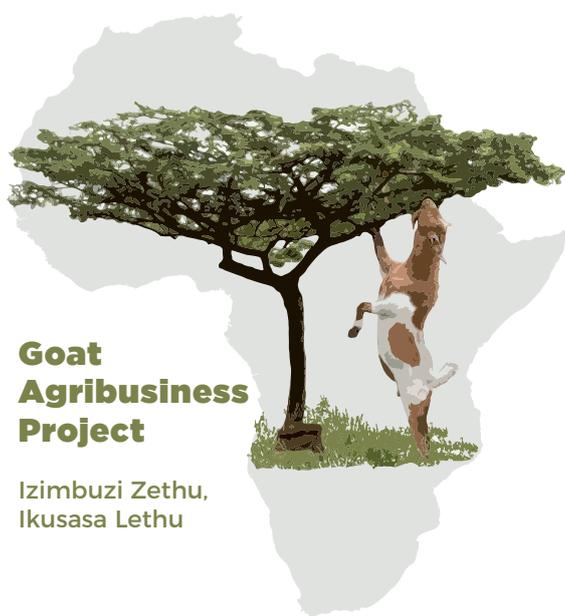


Izingxoxo

1. Uluphi uphawu olusemthethweni lemfuyo?
2. Shono izinto ezi10 ongazithola esikhwameni semithi? yemfuyo?

Discussion

1. What is the official animal identification mark?
2. List 10 things that you would find in a vet kit.



**Goat
Agribusiness
Project**

Izimbuzi Zethu,
Ikusasa Lethu