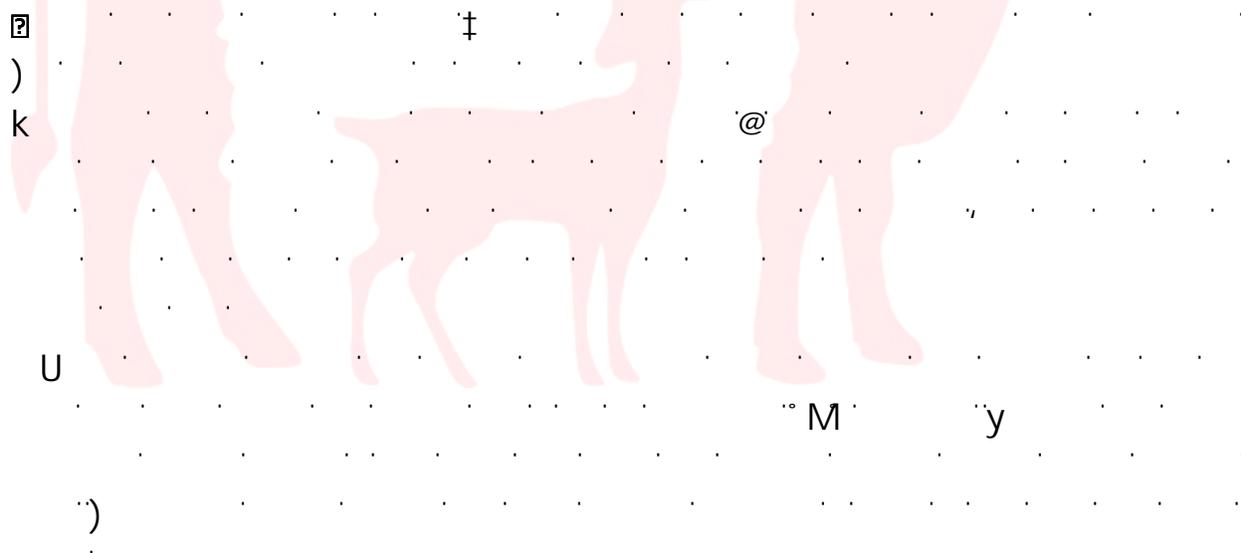


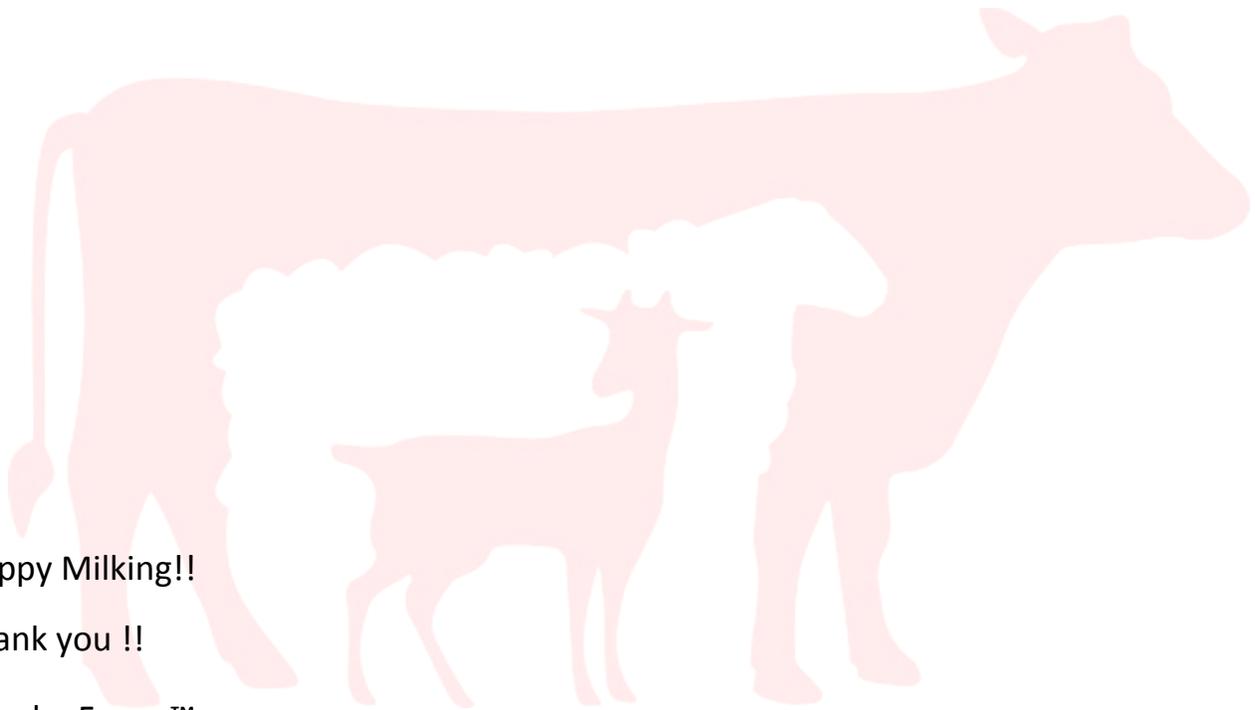
## RECOMMENDED MILKING PRACTICES

- ☑ Wash your hands. Dirty hands spread disease.
- ☑ Wear nitrile milking gloves to reduce the spread of mastitis causing germs from your hands. The small cracks and crevices in human hands harbor a lot of bacteria, including contagious staph aureus.
- ☑ Bring the animal into a calm, stress-free milking environment. Stress, such as loud noise, inhibits milk let down.
- ☑ Teat prep and sanitation. The purpose of this step is to reduce the amount of bacteria on teat skin and to promote milk let down. you can use a bit of olive oil on the teats to soften the skin and to get a good seal.
- ☑ Hand milk 1 or 2 squirts from each teat. Look for clots, clumps, blood, or signs of abnormal milk. Fore stripping promotes milk let down and faster milk out.
- ☑ Sanitize teats for 15 seconds or longer. Wipe off with clean wet cloth. Keep teats wet for good seal.



Research has shown that post stripping may cause more harm than benefit. It may train the animal to hold back some milk and your hands could contaminate the teat skin at a vulnerable time when the keratin seal is gone and teat end is open.

11. -If the animal is not milking out properly, then gently pull down on the teat cups. You may also need just a bit more vacuum at the end.
- Post teat disinfection sanitizes the teat skin and closes the teat sphincter. Post teat treatment has proven to dramatically reduce causes of udder infections.
  - Keep your parts Teat Cup Plungers, Band, Lid, etc. lubricated with vegetable oil. Lubrication is a must to keep your milker in proper working order and to prevent corrosion.



Happy Milking!!

Thank you !!

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