

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

WEEK: 8

CLASS: SS2

TERM: THIRD TERM

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

Livestock: This refers to one or more animals kept on a farm and raised in an agricultural setting for food or other products, or kept for sales and human consumption.

Management: Management refers to the control of man, capital and land in agricultural production.

Livestock management : This is refers to the control of farm animals against soil borne diseases, and administering farm animals through the use of labor and other factors of production to make them productive for human consumption and sales. Examples of livestock animals are cow, cattle, goat, poultry etc. Livestock can be divided into two main classes.

- (1) Ruminants
- (2) Non- ruminants

Ruminants-examples are cattle, sheep, and goat etc.

Non- ruminants – examples are pig, poultry birds and rabbit etc.

REQUIREMENT FOR LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

There are several factors to be considered in livestock management selection. These comprises adequate housing, good source of feeding and adequate source of water supply, fly control, qualified personnel , pests and diseases control.

BREED OF FARM ANIMALS EXAMPLES CATTLE

These involve these breeds of livestock. The word breed simply means animals having a common origin and characteristics which differentiate them from others. cattle breed are divided into two groups.

- (a) Dairy breeds – examples of dairy breeds are white Fulani, red Fulani and sokoto gudali.
- (b) Beef breeds – examples of beef breads are nidama, muturu and kuri cattle.

BREEDS	MAIN USE
Dairy breed -	for milk production
Beef breed-	for meat production

HOUSING OF LIVESTOCK

Livestock can be housed using various systems. The two major housing systems for farm animals are intensive and extensive housing system.

INTENSIVE HOUSING SYSTEM

It is a livestock housing scheme which confine animals strictly into apartments. the intensive housing has the following advantages:

1. It is kept within the surrounding environment.
2. It is superior and durable in nature.
3. It does not spread diseases easily.

DISADVANTAGES OF INTENSIVE HOUSING SYSTEM

1. It is highly expensive to build and maintain.
2. It requires skilled labour to operate.

EXTENSIVE HOUSING SYSTEM

It is a kind housing system which exposes animals out of their confinement.it can also be referred to as free range system.

AVANTAGES OF EXTENSIVE HOUSING SYSTEM

1. It is easy to establish.
2. It is requires low cost to manage.
3. It is handled by unskilled labor, for examples, nomadic farmers.

DISADVANTAGES OF EXTENSIVE HOUSING SYSTEM

1. It is susceptible to diseases, parasites and predators.
2. Animals are exposed to bad weather such as sun, heat cold etc.
3. Animals are exposed to dangers such as accidents etc.

FEED AND FEEDING (CATTLE)

The feeds for cattle can be roughages or concentrates .examples of roughages are: groundnut plant, cowpea plant,soya beans plant, styo, cornstalks, mucuna, crop residues as well as grasses.

BREEDING

In selection of animal breeding, there are certain factors to be considered they are:

1. Animals which are highly or extremely caring for their young ones.
2. Breeds those are suitable to the site.
3. They must be healthy.

4. They must be economically high in value.
5. They must be highly productive

PRE-CALVING CARE

An adequate care of calf should begin the calf is delivered. A calf should be given enough feed, care and adequate rest.

CALVING

The pregnant cow should be separated from the herd precisely for a day or two prior to calving. The place must be cleaned, disinfected, well- bedded for a calving pen and adequate food and water should be provided. Also, veterinary doctors' attention is required in the pen. The calf should be given access to suckle the mother immediately ,so that it can be allowed to take colostrum (first milk) produced by the cow within 72 hours after birth.

HEALTH OF CATTLE

One of the problems confronting cattle rearing is disease. Animals' diseases are causes of various effects stated below:

1. It can retard growth.
2. It can reduce feed intake
3. It is results to low milk production.
4. It is causes sudden death

METHODS OF CONTROLLING CATTLE DISEASES

1. Proper sanitation
2. Cattle should be given adequate feed as and water supply
3. Cattle should be given treatment by veterinary officers.
4. The sick ones should be separated and be taken care of.

CLASSIFICATION OF CATTLE DISEASES

Cattle diseases can be broadly classified into three.

1. Infectious diseases
2. Parasitic disease
3. Nutritional diseases

INFECTIONIOUS CATTLE DISEASES

Cattle infectious disease is caused by some micro-organisms (or pathogen) which can be transmitted from sick animals to healthy ones. Examples of micro-organisms are; bacteria, protozoa,virus etc.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION

1. Through close contact of sick animal with healthy one.
2. Through water
3. Through feeds
4. Through air
5. Through contaminated equipment and materials used on the farm

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. Cattle farmers need to avoid overcrowding on their farms.
2. They need to be supplied with balance diet.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT

Housing system

It can be classified into three.

1. Free range or extensive system
2. Semi-intensive system
3. Intensive system

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM:

Extensive system or free range is practiced when birds are allowed to roam freely without any restriction.

ADVANTAGES OF EXTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. It requires low cost to practices.
2. It does not require skilled labour
3. It is easy to utilize and maintain.

DISADVANTAGES OF EXTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. Animals in extensive system are susceptible to diseases.
2. It is low income value.
3. There is no adequate security for the animals.

SEMI-INTENSIVE SYSTEM

This is the act of keeping birds in a surrounding and allow them to move out during the day while at night are kept in their houses (pens).

ADVANTAGES OF SEMI-INTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. It is easy to protect animals against predators.
2. They system can be affected by environmental hazards

3. It is cheap to start.

INTENSIVE SYSTEM

This is simply referred to the act of confining birds throughout their lives where everything is automated.

This can be divided into three

- i. The fold system
- ii. The deep litter system
- iii. The battery cage system

1. Fold system: The bird remains in portable houses and each house has a run where the birds can exercise themselves.

2. Deep litter system: the system allows farmer to keep the birds indoor all the time. Wood shavings, feeding and water trough should be provided as well as disinfectants against infections.

3. Battery cage system: in the battery cage system, the cage confined in the cage .the cage contains the following materials such as wire floor, feed and drink space, egg laying space, iron sheet, etc.

ADVANTAGES OF INTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. It is automated
2. It is required skilled labour
3. Birds are easy to monitor and control
4. It prevents waste of resources.

FEEDING

A poultry feed depends on various stages of birds. The following are various stages of poultry feeds;

1. Chicks mash
2. Grower mash
3. Broiler start
4. Lay mash
5. Broilers finisher

POULTRY DISEASES

1. NEWCASTLE DISEASES: A causative organism is virus.

Symptoms are; coughing, nasal discharge, sneezing.

Prevention and control; sanitation, vaccination, quarantine, slaughter, burn and bury the infected poultry birds

2. COCCIDIOSIS: A causative organism is protozoa.

Symptoms are: blood stained diarrhea anemia, rough feather, emaciation, loss of appetite and sudden death.

Prevention ; regular vaccination for example coccidiostat for day old chicks, change the litter from time to time ,maintain good sanitation.

3. FOWL POX: Causative organism is virus

Symptoms are; sore on the wattle, comb mouth and eyes, rough wattle

Prevention and control; vaccination, isolation, quarantine etc.

4. TUBERCULOSIS: causative organism is bacteria.

Symptoms are; difficulty in breathing acute dry cough, enlargement of liver, spleen and intestine, loss of weight and emaciation.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY

1. It is very rich source of protein
2. It is highly marketable
3. There are no taboos against chickens
4. Waste products from poultry are used as fertilizer
5. Some raw materials are got from poultry products examples bone, feathers etc.