

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

CLASS: JSS2

WEEK: 7

TERM: 3RD TERM

TOPIC: FARM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry is the term used to refer to the management of farm animals for optimum production of meat, milk and eggs as the case may be. It is both a science and art which involves application of principles of animal breeding, housing, feeding, and disease control in a manner suitable for a particular situation.

SYSTEMS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There are three systems of farm animal husbandry;

- (a) Intensive
- (b) Semi-intensive
- (c) Extensive systems

INTENSIVE SYSTEM

In this system, the animals are housed all the time, confined in the pen, fed and cared for.

ADVANTAGES OF INTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. It saves land, since a small space of land could be used to rear animals.
2. The animals are well protected from thieves, birds and predators.
3. It helps to control feeding, watering, mating, care of pregnant animals and new borns
4. It helps to protect farm animals from weather hazards and from pest and disease attack.

DISADVANTAGES OF INTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. It is expensive to construct the pen and provide the feeds and all the animals required.
2. Disease quickly spread from one animal to another.
3. It demands a lot of labour in cleaning, feeding and giving drugs to the animals

SEMI- INTENSIVE SYSTEMS

Is a system whereby the animal spends part of the time in confinement and part of the time outside.

ADVANTAGES OF SEMI-INTENSIVE

1. Cost of feed is reduced, since only part of the feed is provided
2. The animals are healthy.

3. The animals are reasonably ,protected from hazards ,thieves and pest and diseases

DISADVANTAGES OF SEMI-INTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. It is still laborious, since feed and water will be provided for the farmers.
2. Diseases easily spread from one animal to the other.
3. There is less control over feeding, and consequently production is reduced.

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM

This is a system in which the animals spend their entire time outside. It could be in an open or pasture land.no housing, no organized feeding programme or care is provided.

ADVANTAGES OF EXTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. It is cheap, little or no money is spent on feeding and other management practices.
2. Animals are exposed to natural feeds and green vegetation.
3. There is little or no labor is involved.

DISADVANTAGES OD EXTENSIVE SYSTEM

1. There is high mortality of farm animals, especially the young ones.
2. They are exposed to weather hazard ,pest ,diseases, thieves and predators
3. There is slow growth rate of animals and these results in lowered income.

MARKETING OF FARM ANIMALS

1. Farm animals like cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits, and pigs are sold alive or slaughtered and sold in weight in local market, farm etc.
2. Milk is collected and sold, or processed, canned and sold.
3. Poultry eggs are sold in crates, while live chickens are sold in farms and markets.
4. Slaughtered animals are preserved and sold from cold rooms.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENT IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN RELATION TO CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, AND POULTRY.

(A) CATTLE

Cattle are raised mainly in savanna regions of West Africa, where the climate and natural grassland favour their production.

REASONS FOR KEEPING CATTLES

1. They supply food in form of meat and milk.
2. They are used to pull ploughs and carts.

3. They are a good source of income.
4. Their by-products are very useful, example blood, bones, offal, and dung.

FUNCTIONAL TYPES OF CATTLE

- (i) Beef cattle are reared mainly for production of meat
- (ii) Dairy cattle are reared mainly for milk production.
- (iii) Work cattle are strong animals with strong legs and thick muscular necks and shoulders.

(B) SHEEP AND GOATS

The sheep and goat are conveniently considered together because they have some common characteristics in terms of size, feeding, and management.

HOUSING OF SHEEP AND GOAT

The system of housing is the semi-intensive and extensive systems

TERMS USED IN GOAT PRODUCTION

Buck _____ adult male goat

Doe _____ adult female goat

Kid _____ young goat

Kidding _____ parturition

TERMS USED IN SHEEP PRODUCTION

Ram _____ Adult male sheep

Ewe _____ Adult female sheep

Lamb _____ young female sheep

Mutton _____ meat of sheep

Wether _____ castrated male sheep

Lambing _____ parturition

(C) POULTRY

The term poultry refers to all species of domesticated birds. They include chicken, duck, turkey, guinea fowl, pigeon and goose. But chicken are raised in greater numbers than the others.

HOUSING

Poultry are raised in a semi- intensive and extensive system.

POULTRY TERMS

Pullet _____ a female less than one year

Hen _____ a female more than one year

Cockerel _____ a male less than one year

Cock _____ a male more than one year

Capon _____ a castrated male bird

Broiler _____ a young bird raised for meat

Chick _____ young bird

Day old chick _____ bird under two weeks old.