

## 18. Animal Husbandry

### Exercises

#### 1 A. Question

Give scientific reason.

Milch animals are fed on Ambon.

#### Answer

Milch animals are milk producing animals to increase the production of milk milch animals are provided with good food.

Milch animals are fed with Ambon. Ambon is also called fermented fodder, it is a mixture of oil cake, jaggery. Fermentation

Increases the nutritive value of these foods.

#### 1 B. Question

Give scientific reason.

Horses are given horse gram as supplementary food.

#### Answer

Horses are given healthy food like horse gram as supplementary food because these foods have high nutrient value which make horses strong and robust. They are used by humans for physical labour, lots of work some involves use of horses for example carrying goods etc.

#### 1 C. Question

Give scientific reason.

Pigs are fed rice husks and chaff and bone meal.

#### Answer

Generally animals need a dry feed of 2 to 2.5 % of their own body weight daily. Pigs are the animals used for their meat. Animals used for meat are given equally high nutrient quality food.

#### 1 D. Question

Give scientific reason.

A cattle shed is kept clean.

#### Answer

Cattle shed should be kept clean. The floor should be regularly washed with a germicide to prevent diseases and protect animals from flies, fleas, gnats. As animals tend to get worms they should be dewormed regularly.

#### 2 A. Question

Answer the following questions.

In what way are lice and ticks a nuisance for sheep?

#### Answer

Sheep are particularly prone to ticks and lice, ticks are mostly found on their neck, shoulders and around their anus cause wounds and sucks blood often maggots grow in these wounds. Hence preventing sheep from ticks and lice is very important.

#### 2 B. Question

Answer the following questions.

What are the occupations included under animal husbandry?

## Answer

Animal husbandry is a wide sector and it includes various occupations as listed below:

Sheep rearing, Sericulture, Pisciculture, Poultry farming, pearl culture, Lac industry. Besides these cow, buffaloes are kept for their milk, bullocks, horses, asses, oxen are kept for physical labour.

## 2 C. Question

Answer the following questions.

What are the differences between layer and broiler birds?

## Answer

LAYER	BROILER
Hens kept for laying eggs are layers.	Hens kept for meat are boilers.
Rarely an Indian variety found for laying eggs. therefore, a foreign variety is used for this purpose White Leg horn is used.	More flesh is needed for boilers. white leghorn and Rhode Island red is the best variety for eating
each hen needs 125 grams of nutrient diet each day and lays 200-250 eggs each day.	In period of 8-10 weeks it gains 1200-1300 grams of weight.

## 3. Question

Name the following.

- (a) Incurable animal diseases.
- (b) The animal that grows a pearl.
- (c) The main crop required for sericulture.

## Answer

- (a) Diseases like Ranikhet and bird flu are incurable and it is necessary to vaccinate to cure such diseases.
- (b) Pearls are obtained from marine animals called oyster.
- (c) The main crop required for sericulture are mulberry and Ain leaves variety, the silkworm lives on mulberry leaves and other that eats Ain leaves are important.

## 4 A. Question

Write notes on

Crossbred animals

## Answer

The technology has been developed for obtaining hybrids of not only plants but also obtaining hybrid stains from animals.

Importance of cross breed animals is the yield of these animals is greater. The profits are greater.

Few examples are as follows- A Indian cow yields 5-6 liters of milk every day. If crossed with a Jersey, Holstein, Red Dean Bull, yield rises to 10-12 liters daily. Cows of Kandari, Devani, Khilhari, Dangi varieties of Maharashtra have been selected for cross breeding.

## 4 B. Question

Write notes on

Sheep rearing

## Answer

Keeping sheep for its wool, meat to earn profit is called Sheep rearing. Sheep can be easily kept by farmers as it does not require high expenditure to feed them. Sheep can easily live on bor and babhul trees and shrubs that grow on stubble and waste water of jowar, groundnuts, horse grams etc.

They are highly useful as they give wool, meat and skin even droppings give produce good manure to the fields as it is rich in nitrogen,

Phosphorus, potash. one Indian sheep give one and half kilograms of wool and 10-12 kilograms of meat.

#### **4 C. Question**

Write notes on

Pisciculture

#### **Answer**

The desired fish variety are grown from their "seeds" in the sea and other water bodies and used for eating. The government makes good quality fish or spawns as food this process is called Pisciculture. Advantage is earlier people use to have limited variety for eating but now they have variety which also has nutrient values. some fresh water fishes are Katla, Rohu, Mrugal and carp while some sea fish are Boi (mulletfish), Muddushi (shellfish), Khasi, Renavi.

#### **4 D. Question**

Write notes on

Cultured pearls

#### **Answer**

Earlier pearl was obtained naturally from marine animal Oyster. Now a technique of inserting a grain of sand inside oyster's body at the right time has been developed, as a result now a larger pearl can be obtained commercially are called cultured pearls. These are different from artificial pearls.

### **Activities**

#### **1. Question**

Visit any place where animals are reared and find out about animal diseases.

#### **Answer**

Few very common animal diseases are:

(1) Bird Flu - A viral infection that can infect not only birds, but also humans and other animals. Most forms of the virus are restricted to birds. Its symptoms are Cough, diarrhea, respiratory difficulties, fever (over 100.4°F or 38°C), and headache.

(2) Ranikhet - it is also known as new cattle disease, highly contagious, symptoms are first observed in young birds earlier as gasping, sneezing, often droopiness.

(3) Anthrax- A highly infectious and fatal disease of cattle its signs of the illness usually appear 3 to 7 days after the spores are swallowed or inhaled. Once signs begin in animals they usually die within two days.