

## **Chapter Twenty Two**

### **Farm animals:**

- These are animals which are kept or raised by farmers.

#### **The importance of farm animals:**

- Farm animals are important because of the following reasons:
  - (1) They provide us with meat.
  - (2) They provide us with milk.
  - (3) We get hide and skin from them, which are used to manufacture leather products.
  - (4) Some of them provide us with wool, which is used in making cloth.
  - (5) They can be sold for money.

#### **Products had from some farm animals:**

##### **(1) PIG:**

- The product had from pig is pork, which is used as food.

##### **(2) Sheep:**

- The product had from sheep is wool, which is used to manufacture cloths.

##### **(3) Goat:**

- The product had from goat is milk and goat meat.
- Goat meat is called chevon.
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##### **(4) Cow:**

- The cow provides us with meat and milk.

##### **(5) Poultry:**

- We get meat and eggs from poultry.

#### **Importance of giving water to farm animals:**

- Farm animals must be given water to drink because of a number of reasons, and some of these reasons are because:
  - (i) It helps in the digestion of the food they eat.
  - (ii) It helps them to get rid of or to remove waste from their bodies.
  - (iii) It forms part of the blood of the animals.

### Importance of food nutrients to farm animals:

Food nutrients	Functions	Deficiency Symptoms
(1) <u>Carbohydrate:</u> Sources: - Maize, millet and cassava	(a) It provides energy. (b) It provides fat.	(i) Lack of energy (ii) Loss of weight
(2) <u>Protein:</u> Sources: - fish, beans and groundnut.	(a) It repairs damaged tissues. (b) It is needed for body growth. (c) It provides energy.	(i) Slow growth (ii) Low resistance to diseases. (iii) Lack of energy.
(3) <u>Fat:</u> Sources: - groundnut, cotton seed and palm oil.	(a) It maintains the body's temperature. (b) It provides energy.	(i) Loss of weight (ii) Dry or rough skin. (iii) Lack of energy.
(4) <u>Vitamins:</u> Sources: - green leaves and vegetables.	(a) Protects the body against diseases. (b) Helps in blood clotting.	(i) Low resistance to diseases. (ii) Loss of blood through excessive bleeding when there is a cut.
(5) <u>Minerals:</u> Sources: - oyster shell and common salt.	(a) Controls body processes such as respiration, blood circulation and reproduction. (b) Calcium and phosphorus help in the formation of bones, teeth and shells. (c) Iodine is used for growth and reproduction.	(i) Causerickets and retarded growth. (ii) Poor teeth and bone formation. (iii) Goiter and anaemia.

	(d) Iron is used for the formation of blood cells.	
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### **Pests in farm animal production:**

- Pests are living organisms that depend on other living organisms.
- These living organisms on which these pests depend on are called hosts.
- When we consider or think about farm animal production, then pests can be grouped into two and these are:
  - (i) Endoparasites
  - (ii) Ectoparasites.

### **Endoparasite:**

- This is a parasite which lives inside the body of its host.
- Examples are tape worm, round worm and liver flukes.
- They usually live in the alimentary canal of their host and from there they suck nutrients from their hosts.

### **Some Endoparasites and their hosts:**

<u>Endoparasites</u>	<u>Hosts</u>
Tape worm	Pig, cattle and man.
Liver fluke	Pig and cattle.
Hook worm	Cattle, sheep, goat and pig.
Round worm	Poultry, sheep, goat, cattle and pig.

### **Methods of controlling endoparasites:**

- Some of the methods used in the control of endoparasites are by:
  - (1) Giving them medicine regularly to kill any worm in them i.e. by regular deworming.
  - (2) By grazing the animals after sunrise, so as to prevent the swallowing of any worm which might be on the grass by the animals.

- (3) Supplying the animals with clean food and water in clean troughs.
- (4) Washing the pens with disinfectants and practicing good sanitation.

**Ectoparasite:**

- This is a parasite or pest which lives outside the body of its host.
- They usually live on the skin of their hosts, and examples are tick, mange, mite, lice and tsetsefly.

**Some ectoparasites and their host:**

<u>Ectoparasites</u>	<u>Hosts</u>
Tick	Sheep, goat, cattle and dog.
Tsetsefly	Cattle, sheep, goat and man.
Lice	Poultry, cattle, sheep and goat.
Bug	Cattle, sheep, goat and man.

**Methods of controlling ectoparasites:**

Some of the methods used in the control of Ectoparasites are by:

- (1) Spraying the pens and the surroundings of the animals with pesticides and insecticides.
- (2) Washing the animals regularly
- (3) Using the hand to pick them when they are a few.
- (4) The draining of any stagnant water, which can serve as the breeding place of certain insects.

**The economic importance of endoparasites and ectoparasites**

- This refers to the effects of these parasites on farm animals, and some of these effects are that:
  - (1) Because they retard the growth or do not allow the animals to grow well, their market value or the price at which we can sell them is reduced.
  - (2) Because they suck the blood of their host, these hosts become anaemic i.e. short of blood.
  - (3) They cause farm animals to become restless.

(4) The bites of some ectoparasites cause irritation to their hosts and some even cause sores on these hosts.