Uganda Martyrs University

Faculty of Agriculture

Final Examination: 2015-2016

Bachelors of Science in Agriculture Year Three

Module: AG/11 Animal Health and Nutrition

Time: 09:30 am – 12:30 pm Date: Friday 15th July 2016

Instructions:

- *Read and understand the questions before answering*
- ***Attempt four questions only choosing any two questions from section A and any two questions from section B***
- *Start each answer on a separate answer sheet*

SECTION A (ANIMAL HEALTH)

1. Dairy development authority (DDA) has hired you as a technical expert in their project aiming at reducing mastitis in cattle herds in central Uganda in a bid to increase milk yield.
(i) State the surest way of identifying the most affected herds economically
(ii) How will you identify clinically infected and sub-clinically infected cattle?
(iii) Explain how you will be able to control and prevent mastitis in these herds

2. Ticks and tick borne diseases are a major cause of economic losses in dairy industry in Uganda.
(i) In a tabular form, list any four tick species infecting cattle and one disease transmitted by each tick species listed.
(ii) Describe the various methods used to control ticks and tick borne diseases in cattle.

3. Farming in tsetse fly infested areas is a challenge to most farmers, that calls for concerted efforts from different stakeholders towards tsetse fly reduction.
(a) State the major disease transmitted by tsetse flies in cattle
(b) List any four signs of this disease in cattle
(b) State the various methods used for the control of tsetse flies and the disease mentioned in (a) above.

4. (i) What is helminthosis?
(ii) List the three classes of helminth infecting livestock
(ii) List any five signs of helminthosis in cattle

(ii) Discuss the various methods used to control helminthosis in cattle

SECTION B (ANIMAL NUTRITION)

5. (a) A poultry farmer has approached you for assistance concerning the size of the house and the number of linear feeders he should have for his anticipated project of layers at their laying stage. If the farmer aims at having 3000 birds at the time of laying (5 months or 20 weeks old), how much floor space in square meters will he need and how many linear feeders of 60 cm on either side will he need.
(b) Write short notes on the following
(i) Premix
(ii) Concentrate
(c) If the above farmer wants to formulate 1000 kg of a diet with a crude protein of 18% for layers from maize with a crude protein content of 9% and soya bean meal of crude protein 45%, with the premix containing all the essential minerals and vitamins contributing 8.1% of the final ration. How many kg of maize, soya bean meal and the premix will he mix.

6. (i) What do you understand by the term premix, as applied to poultry feeds.
(ii) State the various principles governing livestock ration formulation
(iii) As a livestock feed manufacturer, describe any five ways of carrying out quality control in poultry feeds.
(ii) List four methods of ration formulation

7. (a) write short notes on the following
(i) Creep feed
(ii) Grower ration
(iii) Sow and weaner meal
(b) State any four breeds of pigs kept in Uganda, and for each breed, state any three features that can be used in its identification
(c) A pig farmer has approached you for advice on how she should feed her sow that delivered 10 piglets a week ago.
(i) What is the name given to the commercial feed that you would recommend her to use?
(ii) How much of that feed should she give to the sow and its 10 piglets per day before the piglets are separated from it?