Topic: Farm Animals Parasites

A farm animal parasite is any organism that lives and derives its means of Iivelihood from the body of another organism. A parasite obtains its nutrients and water from the body of another animal (host). A host is the  
animal on which a parasite lives and derives its food.

Classification of Farm Animal Parasites  
Parasites can be classified (grouped) into two broad categories. These are:

1. Ectoparasites
2. Endoparasites

Ectoparasites  
These are organisms that live on the body (on the outside) of another organism. Examples of these are ticks, lice, mites, flies etc.

*Ectoparasites of Farm Animals*

Endoparasites  
These are organisms which Iive inside the body system of its host organism. These include tapeworm, roundworm, Iiver fluke etc.

##### **Endoparasites of Farm Animals**

### **Effects of Parasites on Farm Animals**

The following are some common effects of parasites on farm animals

1. It causes hunger.
2. It brings about abdominal pains and discomfort to the host animal
3. causes indigestion and vomiting
4. lt causes disease infection
5. to excretory products are usually poisonous to the host (animal).
6. Heavy infestation causes imitation, distress, blood loss and Diarrhoea
7. It leads to loss of weight and retarded growth.
8. Causes low productivity of weight and retard farm animals and
9. lt could lead to the death of farm animals and loss to the farmer.

### **Controlling Methods of Farm Animal Parasites**

1. **Isolation**
2. **Good Hygiene**
3. **Good Feeding**
4. **Rotational Grazing**
5. **Quarantine**

Topic: Crop Plant Diseases

Generally disease can be defined as an infection or unfavourable condition caused by living organisms (pathogens) or non-living things expressed in characteristic conditions known as symptoms and harmful to the organism or its parts or it may simply reduce the market value.

Plant Disease

A plant disease may be defined as a departure or deviation of the plant from the normal state of health, presenting marked symptoms or outward visible signs. In other words, disease is an unfavourable condition caused either by the pathogens present within a living organism or by nutritional deficiency. It usually results in physiological and anatomical abnormalities expressed in characteristic symptoms. The harmful effects of a disease to the plant or to any its parts and products generally result in the reduction of the economic value of the plant.

Causes of Diseases

The primary causes of diseases can be classified into two groups, pathogens and pathological factors.

* Pathogens – Theses are disease inducing living organisms or agents which pass through a regular cycle of development and reproduction. Examples are – Viruses, Bacteria, Fungi and Nematodes.
* Physiological Factors – They may be physical, chemical or environmental. Many of them are essential for normal growth of plants, but when they are deficient or present in excess, they cause diseases. These are factors which are essential for normal growth and development of plants. Excess or deficiency may cause diseases. Examples are
* a – Nutritional deficiency
* b – Heat
* c – Inorganic salts
* d – Water

Classification of Plants disease

The disease spreads through seed, soil, or through wind. Plant disease may be grouped as

1. Seed borne
2. Soil borne
3. Air borne

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NAME OF DISEASE | CAUSAL ORGANISM | METHOD OF TRANSMISSION | SYMPTOMS AND ECONOMIC  IMPORTANCE | PREVENTION AND CONTROL  MEASURES |
| Maize  Smut | Fungus | Airborne | – Reduced yield | – Destroy  diseased plant |
|  | *Ustilago maydis* | Fungus spores deposited on fruits | – Galls on ears, leaves and tarsels which later turn black | – Use  resistant  varieties |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | – Seed  treatment |
| Rice Blight | Fungus  *Piricularia oryzae* | Airborne spores on leaves | * Small longitudinal red spots on leaves which turn grey or brown * Reduced yield | * Use   clean seeds   * Avoid heavy use of nitrogen fertilization * Use   resistant  varieties |
| Maize rust | Fungus  *Puccinia polysora* | Airborne spores on leaves | * Red spots on leaves * Reduced yield * Death of crop | * Early planting * Crop rotation * Use   resistant  varieties |
| Rosette disease of Groundnu t | Virus | Piercing and sucking insects transmit disease (Aphid) | * Yellow leaves with mosaic mottling * Stunted plant with curled leaves * Wilting and death of plants | * Early planting * Crop rotation * Use   insecticides   * Uproot and burn   infected plants |
| Cassava Mosaic | Virus | * Through piercing and sucking insect (white fly) * Infected plant cuttings | * Mottling of leaves * Distortion of leaves and stems * Vein clearing * Stunted growth * Yellowish pale areas on leaves | * Uproot and burn infected plants * Use   resistant varieties   * Use   disease free stem cuttings   * Farm sanitation * Spray   with |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | insecticides |
| Cocoa black pod disease | Fungus  *Phytophth ora palmivora* | * Rain splash * Insect | * Brown spots on pod * Rottening of pods * Low yield | * Remove and destroy infected pods * Regular weeding * Avoid overcrowding * Spray   with fungicides |
| Coffee leaf rust | Fungus | * By wind * By rain splash | * Yellow or brown spots on leaves * Reduction in yield * Orange powdery mass on leaves * Dropping of leaves | * Plant seeds from healthy plants * Use   resistant varieties   * Spray with copper   fungicides |
| Root knot of tomato | Nematode | Nematodes in soil | * Knotting or galling of roots * Retarded growth and death of plant * Reduction in yield | * Soil   sterilization   * Crop rotation * Use   resistant varieties   * Uproot and burn   infected crops |
| Onion twister disease | Fungus | * Infected soil * Water splash * Infected bulb | * Twisting of leaves * Grey patches on leaves * Reduction in yield * Death of plant | * Crop rotation * Use   resistant varieties   * Early planting * Spray   with fungicides |

Meaning and types of family needs.

Family needs are many but the resources for meeting them are limited. It is therefore necessary to find good ways of managing the resources to meet the varying needs of the family. Before learning how to manage the resources we must be well acquainted with the needs of the family.

Family Needs

Family needs are the things that are essential for the family physical, emotional mental and social health.

Needs and wants – There is a clear-cut difference between needs and wants. Needs are basic and essential things for man’s good life while wants are those things you desire even though they are not essential for your health and well-being.

Types of Needs

1. Basic/Primary Needs – these are very important needs in the family which the family cannot do without. They are needed by family members for survival. They are:

            a. Food

            b. Clothing

c.  Shelter

            d.  Health care

2.         Secondary Needs: These are those things the family wants. They are not as important as the primary needs. This implies that the family can continue to exist without the provision of secondary needs.

Examples of secondary needs are: Pocket money for the family members, extra clothing etc.

Family resources

These are those things which the family can use to meet their needs and reach their goals. The family has different classes of resources:

1. Human and
   1. Non-human/material resources

Human Resources

These are the resources which exist within an individual. They are personal to each person. Examples are knowledge, skill, imagination/creativity, [energy](https://stoplearn.com/course-category/power-energy/) and time.

Non-human/material resources

1. Money: This is a very important resource that can be used to get most family needs. Money is used to measure the value of the property we have.
2. Possessions – These are things owned by the family, which they can be used to achieve some goals family possession could be grouped into
3. Durable e.g. furniture, houses and appliances and
4. Consumable possession e.g. food, paper, pen, clothes etc. when these possessions are well managed, they will have longer useful life.

            Other resources the family can use are community and natural resources.

Characteristics of resources

1. Utility – This mean that the resources can be applied for producing goods and services.
2. Accessibility – This means that resources must exist in hand or on reserve for goal attainment.
3. Interchangeability – When a resource is substitute with another, it is said to be inter changeable
4. Manageability – All resources are to some extend manageable i.e. controllable for the purpose of goal attainment.

Evaluation

1. What are resources?
2. How can you classify resources?
3. Mention 4 characteristics of resources.