UNIT 6
ANIMALS

Specific Objectives
By the end of this topic, the leaner should be able to:

- Identify types of feeds for livestock, different grazing methods and list the composition of balanced diet in animal feeding
- Name some internal and external parasite, state their effects on livestock and control of some livestock parasites and some human intestinal worms
- Explain how animals adapt to the environment
- Identify signs of ill health in livestock and state effects of ill health

Revision Notes 6

6.1 Animal Feeds and Methods of Grazing

There are many different types of animals starting from simplest with only a single cell to most highly develop like man. Animals are found in many places e.g. above and underground, in the soil and water e t c. What animal is found where is determined by climate and food supply and geographical conditions

Types of feeds for livestock
Domestic animals kept for commercial purposes are called **livestock.** Examples of livestock are: Cows, Goats, Pigs e t c. Their feeds include:

- Pastures
- Fodder crops
- Commercial feeds concentrates

a) Pastures

A pasture is a land set a side for grazing animals. Animals feed mainly on grass in pastures.

b) Fodder Crops

Fodder crops are crops grown in the garden for feeding animals. Examples are:

- Beef rots
- Mangoes
- Lucerne and Napier grass

c) Concentrates of a Balanced Diet in Livestock

A diet is said to be balanced when it contains: **protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, fats and oils.** The table below explains the food giving classes above.

Table 6.1: Types of Concentrates

Type of food (Feeds)	Nutrients
Lucerne, Disodium	Proteins
Beef roots, Mango	Carbohydrates
Cabbages, Maize stalk	Vitamins
Egg shells, Salt	Minerals
Sunflower	Fats and Oils
Green grass, Tough of water	Water

Methods of Grazing

Zero grazing/spall feeding

This is where the livestock is fed in confinement, food and water is given to the animal in stalls and tanks respectfully. Diagram

Herding

It is one of the traditional methods of grazing where by a person moves after the livestock controlling the areas of feeding. It is both tedious and uneconomical and coming to extinct.

6.2 Parasites, Effects and Control Measures

Parasites depend on others for food. Many worms are parasites.

Table 6.2: External and internal types Livestock Parasites

Classification	Examples
External livestock parasites *found outside the bodies of animals*	Ticks, fleas and tsetse flies
Internal *(found inside the bodies of animals)*	Roundworms, tapeworm and liver flukes

Effects of Parasites on Livestock

- Loss of blood
- Loss of weight
- Low production
- May cause diseases e.g. sweating in calves
- Anemia brought by blood being sacked by these parasites
- May lead to death of the animal.

NB: it is very important to prevent our animals from being infected with parasites both internal and external as they have adverse effects on animals.

Control of Parasites

a) Control of Parasites in Livestock

Much is the need to control the livestock parasites if we are to benefit from these animals kept for commercial purposes.

Table 6.3: Methods and Activities involved in Controlling Parasites

Method	Activity involved
Rotational grazing	It involves grazing in an area then shifting to another where parasites are minimal or none at all and after sometime.
Dipping/spraying	Occasional spray or dip the animals to kill the parasite attached to the skin of the animals. This is done mostly after every 7 days by use of chemicals known as **acaricides** in water proportionally
Deworming	It involves administration of dosage of anti parasite chemicals through the mouth into the body of the animals to kill internal parasite such as: **round worms, and tapeworm etc.**

b) Control of Human Intestinal Worms

These walls of human intestines are more or less invested with worms which should be drenched out. Following are some of the methods of controlling human intestinal worms:

- Proper sanitation
- Flash the toilet
- Aerated latrine
- Wash raw food before eating
- Proper cooking
- Regular deworming

6.3 Adaptations of Animals and Birds

Table 6.4: Adaptation of Animals on Feeding

Type of animal	Adaptation
Herbivores e.g. cattle, goats & sheep	They feed on plant and have diastema (they lack lower front teeth). They have strong tongue to hold firmly leaves and small branches into their mouth.
Carnivores e.g. dog & lion	They feed only on flesh. They have strong jaws and canines to enable them to tear flesh.
Omnivores e.g. man	They feed on both animals and plants.
Birds	They feed on grains and others on flesh.
Earthworm	They feed on both dead plants and animals.

Table 6.5: Adaptation of Feeding of Birds

Type of bird	Diagram	Adaptation to Feeding
Grain eaters e.g. Chicken		They have short and pointed beak for peaking grains e.g. maize, wheat, and millet etc.
Filter eaters e.g. duck		Their beak made for shoving or sieving what is in the water or mud which can be eaten

Flesh eaters e.g. eagle		They have sharp and strong beaks for cutting and tearing the flesh.
Nectar feeder e.g. sun bird		They have slender, sharp and long beak such that it can go through the flower stalk to collect the nectar.

6.4 Signs and effects of ill health in Livestock

Table 6.6: Signs and Effects of Ill-health in Livestock

Item	Description
Signs	• Stagnant growth • Loss of weight brought about by inability to eat • The expected yields is drastically reduced • The skin coat becomes rough • Dry coughing • Blood stains found in the stool
Effects	• Evident of low yields e.g. milk production in case of daily cows • Reduced quality of products e.g. in case of beef cattle the quality of meat and hides is poor • Diseases may be transmitted from sick animals to the human beings. • Another load effective would be death of both human and animals