



Page No: 64

Solution 39:

- (i) The shelters should have roofed sheds which protects them from rain, heat, direct sunlight and cold.
- (ii) The floor of cattle shed is made brick-lined and sloping for facilitating cleaning and keeping their sitting place dry.
- (iii) The sheds or shelters should be provided with cross ventilation with sufficient number of inlets and outlets.
- (iv) The shelters are provided with feeding passage and feeding trough.

Solution 40:

Artificial insemination; It generally gives improved breeds. This method is widely used to improve the qualities of cow, buffaloes, poultry, horse, sheep, goats and pigs. This method is economical, reliable and hygienic.

Solution 41:

- (a) Cows are classified as draught, diary and dual purpose breeds.
 - (i) Draught breeds - Their meat is tough and gives little milk. They are used in agricultural practices.
 - (ii) Diary breeds - They have large digestive systems and gives large amount of milk.
 - (iii) Dual breeds - These breeds provide milk as well as help in agricultural tasks.
- (b) Breeds of buffaloes - There are ten breeds of buffalo in our country. The important breeds of buffalo with high yield of milk are - Murrah, Mehsana and Surti.

Solution 42:

Steps involved in artificial insemination are:

- (i) The semen of healthy and tough animal of high milk yielding breed is collected.
- (ii) It is preserved by freezing or chemical methods.
- (iii) The preserved semen is then injected into the genital tract of the female animal.
- (iv) The preserved semen is injected during fertility period.

Solution 43:

Artificial insemination is the process of injecting the semen obtained from a desired male bull of high milk yielding breed into the genital or reproductive tract of female animal during heat period.

Advantages:

- (i) It is economical because semen from a single bull can be used to impregnate several thousand cows.
- (ii) It gives high rate of successful fertilization.

Solution 44:

Symptoms of sick animals:

- (i) Fever
- (ii) Constipation followed by severe diarrhea.
- (iii) Restlessness
- (iv) Irritation

Solution 45:

- (a) Symptoms of Mastitis: Fever, udder becomes swollen, milk is watery.
- (b) Symptoms of Foot-and-mouth: Blisters appear on the mouth and foot resulting in extreme soreness of the parts. Loss of appetite, excessive salivation, high fever accompanied by shivering and inability to work.

Solution 46:

The high yielding breeds of poultry are advantageous over indigenous breeds as:

- (i) Improved quality and quantity of chicks.
- (ii) Low maintenance requirement.
- (iii) Improvement in egg production and reduction in the size of the layer.
- (iv) Tolerance to high temperature.

Solution 47:

Advantages of fishery:

- (i) Economically important desired fishes are raised in a small area.
- (ii) Fishes are made to breed in different seasons.
- (iii) There is little mortality in the younger stages of the fishes.
- (iv) Through selective hybridization, yield and quality of fishes are improved.

Solution 48:

Poultry diseases can be prevented by giving good management practices. The growers require enough space as overcrowding tends to suppress their growth. Adequate lighting should be there. They should be provided with proper feed. Clean and hygienic conditions are must to keep them in good health and prevent them from diseases.

Solution 49:

Bee keeping is the rearing of honey bees which provide us with useful products such as honey, wax, propolis, royal jelly and bee venom.

Solution 50 :

Composite fish culture is advantageous and economical. It yields about 8-9 times more production than monoculture. All the species of fish live in distinct zone inside the pond and have distinct feeding habits.

***** END *****