

Crop Production and Management

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: The branch of agriculture that deals with the feeding, caring and breeding of domestic animals is called animal husbandry.

- The main elements of animal husbandry are

- (i) Proper feeding
- (ii) Providing good shelter
- (iii) Proper health
- (iv) Proper breeding

1. CATTLE FARMING

Cattle husbandry is done for two purposes, milk production and draught labour for agricultural work like tilling and irrigation.

Cattle feed consists of two components :

(i) Roughage : It contains large amount of fibre which includes hay fibre silage, fodder and legumes like barseem, lucerne and cowpea.

(ii) Concentrate : It is a mixture of cereals like maize, oat, barley, jowar, grams, rice polish, cotton seeds, gram bran, molasses and oilseed cake moistened in water. These are rich in proteins, highly palatable and easily digestible.

- Milch breeds of indigenous cows : Gir, Sahiwal, Tharparkar.
- Milch breeds of exotic cows : Jersey, Brown-swiss.
- Cross breeds of cows : Karan-swiss, karan-fries.
- Breeds of Indian buffaloes : Murrah, Mehsana, Surti, Nagpuri.

2. POULTRY : The rearing and caring of birds for obtaining eggs and meat for the commercial purpose is known as poultry farming.

- It includes chickens (fowls), ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowls, peafowls, pigeons and guails.
- The egg laying poultry birds are called egger or layer, while the one formation of egg shell. reared for obtaining meat is called chicken or broiler
- Feeding : They feed grains, green manure and lime stones.
- **Broody Hen** : Hen after laying eggs, sits on them for about 21 days, till the chickens hatch out. This time period is known as incubation period. During this time. the hen becomes aggressive if anyone disturbs it. It is called a broody hen.

❖ BREEDS OF HENS

Indigenous Breeds : Aseel, Brahma.

Exocytic Breeds : White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red.

Cross Breeds: HH260, B77. 3.

3. FISHERIES: The rearing of fish on a large scale is called pisciculture.

- The fish eggs are introduced into small ponds called hatcheries.
- Fish is a rich source of proteins and oils. These are a good source of vitamin A and vitamin D.
- **Fresh water Fishes :** Catla, Rohu and Mrigal.
- **Marine Fishes :** Tuna, cod, pomfret.
 - In hatcheries fries hatch out of eggs which are transferred to a larger culture pond where they get proper food, light and oxygen. The fishes are harvested when they attain the required size.

4. APICULTURE : The rearing of honey bees for a large scale production of honey and bee wax, is known as apiculture.

- Bees are reared in wooden boxes for commercial production of honey called apiaries.

- **Honey bee colony and social organization :**

In a colony, there are three types of bees which are structurally and functionally different from one another, so polymorphism is associated with division of labour.

These types are :

(i) **Queen bee :** Queen bee lays eggs which hatch into larvae, which grows into pupae.

(ii) **Drones bee:** Drones are smaller in size than the queen, and their function is to fertilize the queen.

(iii) **Workers bee:** Workers bees look after young ones, collect nectar and pollen from flowers and make honey.

S.No.	ANIMAL DISEASES		
	Disease	Causal organism	Animals affected
1	Foot and mouth disease	Virus	Cattle
2	Anthrax	Bacteria	Cattle
3	Ranikhet	Virus	Poultry birds
4	Fowl cholera and fowl typhoid	Bacteria	Poultry birds