Community Development Strand
Agriculture

Unit 1: Agriculture Resource Science

Module 1.3 Livestock

Student Support Material
Acknowledgements

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# Unit outline

(Based on the National Curriculum Guidelines)

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Module 1.3 Livestock

Rationale
Raising livestock is practiced by many Papua New Guineans. Most of these farmers are small holders who may grow chickens and try to sell them at the local market, farm trout in the clean fast flowing Highland streams, raise pigs, rabbits, cattle, goats, ducks or sheep. Some people capture and raise indigenous animals such as crocodiles and cassowary. Whatever they grow, they all need to understand and have basic skills in livestock management. This module gives a basic introduction to livestock management looking at a variety of commonly raised animals.

The purpose of this module is to increase your understanding and knowledge of raising different livestock by emphasising how this can be done in the context of the primary school. For this reason attention will be given to small livestock more appropriate to the primary school environment. It is envisaged that this module will equip you with the skills and knowledge to teach and practice raising livestock in the primary school using improved methods learnt and practiced in the college.

However, it is recognised that many colleges may not have the resources to teach this module practically, therefore a ‘Livestock Project’ - a practical activity similar to the model school garden in the Crops Module will offer you two types of practical activity. If the college has livestock available, you can study and learn from these. If no livestock are available, the Livestock Project will allow you to choose a suitable animal and to develop a teaching and learning resource suitable for teaching Grade 6-8.

Objectives
By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- identify and describe different breeds of livestock farmed in Papua New Guinea.
- identify and describe different breeds of livestock suitable for raising in the primary school environment.
- describe and if possible demonstrate the correct procedure for handling and caring for various livestock.
- describe and illustrate how the animals being studied reproduce naturally and artificially
- describe and prepare livestock feeds
- describe how livestock products are processed, stored and marketed
- produce teaching resources in the form of a livestock project suited to teaching students in Grades 6-8
Topics

1. Types of livestock in Papua New Guinea
2. Animal husbandry
3. Animal reproduction
4. Processing and storage

References


Sutherland J. A. (1972). *Introduction to Tropical Agriculture*


Topic 1: Introduction and Types of Livestock in Papua New Guinea

Objectives
By the end of this topic, you will be able to:

- name and describe a variety of livestock raised in Papua New Guinea
- identify and describe different breeds of livestock suitable for raising in the primary school environment.
- describe the advantages and disadvantages of native and introduced breeds of livestock.
- begin planning a livestock project.

Resources

- Student Support Material
- Liklik Book
- Guest speaker (Department of Primary Industry)

Scope
This topic introduces you to the module, its topics and major assignments. You will be introduced to the ‘livestock project’ as this is a significant practical aspect of the module.

Introduction
There are many good reasons for keeping livestock on a College or School farm or garden. Keeping livestock enables primary school students to gain practical experience of livestock management and care, such as feeding, housing, breeding, health care, processing and storage, the sale of products finances and record keeping.

The animals and their products can provide food and income for the college or school and their waste products can also be used to improve other parts of the school garden or farm. Raising livestock on school grounds can also be used to develop closer school and community relationships. However, there are some issues you need to consider before deciding to raise livestock at the college or school. Thorough planning and preparation needs to be undertaken before animals are bought to the school. This will be examined later in the module.
1.3 Activity 1

Make a list of issues and problems you need to consider before deciding to raise livestock at your college or school and discuss with the class.

Discuss how an issue like security could be solved with the cooperation of the community.

This module will give you many general principles, guidelines, and background knowledge for selecting and keeping livestock. It is not intended to be an in-depth study of one particular animal or of livestock management. It will give some specific examples of livestock which are common to Papua New Guinea and which are more easily managed on a school or college farm.

However, through the ‘Livestock Project’ you will be encouraged to research, plan and develop resources for raising one particular animal.

Livingstock project

1.3 Activity 2 Livestock Project (1) – Getting started

Refer to the texts Agriculture in Melanesia. Book1 and Organising School Agriculture, Robertson, B and Toben, H. K., 1998.

The planning is similar to that used to develop a Model School Garden. We are going to adapt it for raising livestock.

Getting started

Look at the following diagram at Figure 2, which comes from ‘Organising School Agriculture’. It is the beginning of a strategic plan for your school livestock project.
Establishing and Maintaining School Livestock project.

NDOE POLICY (refer to the Making a Living Syllabus)

SCHOOL AIMS

LAND

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

PLANTS

PROGRAMME

LIVESTOCK

STAFF

Figure 2 A Planning Framework

Using the available references develop a plan for a ‘livestock project’.

Make notes under each of these main headings: –

NDOE - use the Making a Living Syllabus and other NDOE agricultural publications. Note down the NDOE position on livestock and the official position on school agriculture. A paragraph should be sufficient.

School aims - you don’t know the school so at this stage, think of some questions you can ask the staff and principal to assist them to develop specific ‘school aims’ that will build a school livestock project appropriate to the needs and environment of the school and community.

Land – develop some guidelines about: where the livestock project should be, the amount of land needed and alternatives if there is insufficient land.

Tools and equipment – develop an inventory of minimum tools needed if the school has few resources.

Plants programme – your school garden should already be well established. If it is not, think again about livestock.

What plants can you grow specifically for your animals?

Livestock – your choice of appropriate animals should be made according to the selection criteria developed earlier in this module. Refer to it again.

The choice of livestock must be suitable to the school environment and security.

Staff – you won’t know the staff and there could be a teacher already in charge of agriculture. It would probably be a useful exercise to prepare a short staff presentation on what you have to offer the school and (if there is already an agriculture programme and possibly a fish pond or chicken house) ways you can support the existing staff and programme.
Keep all planning, teaching resources and activities in a ‘Teaching Portfolio’. This portfolio should be used to keep all CDS materials that are relevant to teaching and working in a Primary School.

---

**Significant Livestock in Papua New Guinea**

### 1.3 Activity 3

Here is a selection of various animals, which for various reasons are likely to be suitable for raising in the primary school.

Read the descriptions and match each description with the correct animal.

**Animals:**
- Rabbit
- Goat
- Chicken
- Bees
- Fish

This animal is also cheap, reproduce very quickly, easy to handle and, although they may be unusual, they are likely to be acceptable to most communities. Require special feed, a lot of attention and good housing.

These animals produce honey, which can be sold to gain an income. They are easy to keep in hives but local advice is always worth getting before starting this project.

These animals are good to keep if you have a clean, secure and constant water supply. They are a good source of protein and income and can be fed a lot of waste materials. Risks come from disease, and theft by birds and people.

These animals can survive on very rough land; they are relatively cheap, grow and mature quickly, bread easily, and are not troubled by many diseases. They survive periods of drought better than cattle, produce meat and milk and are popular in many communities. They need a large area of land to browse and graze, and can be destructive if they are not controlled properly.
Native and introduced species

There are many different types of livestock raised by farmers and gardeners throughout Papua New Guinea. Some of these animals are indigenous or native while others are exotic or introduced. Today both native and introduced species are being raised as farming livestock.

The cassowary, bird of paradise and crocodile are native animals which until recently were not bred but hunted in the wild. Native pigs are common in Papua New Guinea and in recent years, some of these have been domesticated and bred with imported pig breeds. The Barramundi and Fresh Water Crayfish are native fish species and are being farmed in different coastal environments around Papua New Guinea.

The advantages and disadvantages of introduced breeds of pig to the native breed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of specification</th>
<th>Advantages – native breeds</th>
<th>Disadvantages – introduced breeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate</td>
<td>Very slow</td>
<td>Fast growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of litters produced</td>
<td>Half the size of introduced breeds</td>
<td>Higher number of litters produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sow abilities</td>
<td>Excellent mother</td>
<td>Some sows are poor mothers and clumsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage rate</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>Satisfactory and good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management skill required</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable to Papua New Guinea conditions</td>
<td>Well suited</td>
<td>Some are not suited due to sun burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pests and diseases attack</td>
<td>Sometimes but not very serious</td>
<td>Easily attacked and the presence of veterinarian (animal doctor) is necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Activity 4 Indigenous and improved chickens

Do some individual research into the advantages and disadvantages of introduced breeds of chicken, such as hybrid broilers and layers.

Find out as much as possible about the indigenous chicken and summarise your findings by comparing it with the introduced chickens.
Selection of animals

You need to be realistic about your resources, especially the time available (teachers’ and students’ time) before you get livestock for your garden or farm. Choose livestock that you know you will be able to manage and look after – try to predict what will happen during school holidays and how security and protection will be managed.

Selecting and breeding animals to produce high quality livestock with the required characteristics is the ultimate goal of farmers. This will ensure high productivity in any enterprise. The type of breed is therefore, the most important consideration followed by proper selection, care, and management of animals.

Types of animals – looking at dual purpose chickens and cows

There are different types of animals according to what they produce.

If you want chickens only for meat, then you must get meat birds called broilers. If you want to produce eggs for selling, then get the eggs-laying type. The young ones are called pullets and the old ones layers.

If it is your aim to produce meat from cattle, then the beef type is what you want. If you want to produce milk, you should purchase the diary type.
For family use, it is good to purchase dual-purpose animals for the following reasons:

- they produce both meat and eggs or meat and milk
- they produce more than ‘native breeds’
- they look after their young better than ‘special breeds’
- they enable people to get both meat and eggs from the same source, which ensures a constant supply of protein in the diet of the people
- there is a continuity and regularity in the supply of protein in the diet from the meat and eggs
- hardy breeds like the Australorp, Rhode Island Red and the Plymouth Rock chickens are adaptable to a broad range of local conditions such as:
  - poor management, usually an extensive or free-range system which is inefficient
  - nutritional feed quality (feed other than commercial feed which is low in protein, vitamins and minerals) and the varying climatic conditions of rain, wind and heat and cold
  - tolerance of diseases and parasites

**1.3 Activity 5 Dual purpose animals**

Choose one of the following animals and prepare a short report on the use or dual purpose farmers can get from them.

- goats
- crocodile
- fish (farmed tilapia or barramundi)
- ducks
Crossbreeds

When two different breeds are mated together, this usually brings out the good qualities of both breeds. The offspring of these are usually better than either of the parents. They are usually stronger and more productive. The crossbreeds are often called hybrids.

What is a hybrid?

Using chickens as an example, hybrids are obtained by mating two or more standard breeds of chickens. The chickens that are raised commercially in Papua New Guinea for meat and eggs are hybrids. They are commonly called Hyline birds. The parents of the meat birds are brown and white. The father is a White Cornish and the mother is a Brown Hampshire. Then the different breeds are crossed, the result is usually an improvement in performance – more meat, faster growth rate or better egg production.

Things to consider when selecting animals

1. Select the type you want – for meat, eggs, or milk.
2. Select the type suitable to your climate – tropical or temperate.
3. Select the breed, which is most suitable for your situation.
4. Select the animal which is most productive – look at records of ancestors and its own too.
5. Select the healthiest animal – visual and blood tests to determine if they are free of disease.
6. Select the animal, which is true to type - has all the characteristics, which belong to its type.

Careful selection of animals is a very important way to improve the quality and production of your animals, but it is not the only way. It must be remembered that an animal can never do better than it is genetically capable. That means that each animal has characteristics, which it gets from its parents. This includes colour, size, and ability to produce. Animals will not produce more than what they have inherited from their parents.
1.3 Activity 6  Livestock selection

1. List and describe five characteristics that you would consider when buying livestock.

2. Define the following terms:
   a. breeding
   b. pure breed
   c. crossbred
   d. hybrid
   e. class of poultry
   f. variety of poultry
   g. dual-purpose breed

3. Why is a dual-purpose breed of animal recommended for Papua New Guinea conditions?

4. Name and describe four popular breeds of chicken.

5. Name and describe three breeds each of the following animals: cattle, pig, chicken and goat that are common in Papua New Guinea.

6. List five tropical breeds of cattle suitable to Papua New Guinea conditions.

Livestock project

1.3 Activity 7 – Livestock project (2)

This is the second task in your livestock project. It will be the beginning of a teaching resource which you should be able to use in the primary school.

Choose an animal or breed of livestock that you wish to develop as a project through this module.

This first task asks you to make a chart showing the main features of your chosen animal. Include:

- description of main body parts and general anatomy (physiology)
- breeds
- place of origin
- environmental requirements

The chart should be done in at least two colours, have a title and border.
**Topic 2: Animal Husbandry**

**Objectives**

By the end of this topic, you will be able to:

- explain and demonstrate a variety of livestock management systems including:
  - general care and handling
  - housing
  - health care and diseases
  - nutrition and feeding

- identify different types of livestock feed and equipment used to feed animals
- classify different livestock feed
- continue to develop a livestock project for your chosen animal.

**Scope**

This topic covers the area of animal husbandry or livestock management systems. General information on a variety of livestock, such as techniques for housing, feeding and nutrition, healthcare and diseases will be introduced to you.

You will continue to develop your livestock project.

**Livestock management**

Livestock management is the skilful treatment or care of animals. Another word which is used and means the same as management, is **husbandry**. Management can be thought of as an umbrella term, which includes every thing, which we might do or be careful not to do when looking after something.

**Elements of management**

Four major elements of management will be discussed in this module.

They are:

- housing
- feeding
- diseases and pests
- keeping records and finances

The following table is a summary of important management practices which can be applied to most animal husbandry.
### Livestock management overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Purchasing</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Always buy from a reliable source, which has a good reputation. Make sure the animals are tested and declared free from disease. Have them vaccinated if possible to prevent them from getting disease.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Provide sufficient space, for example;</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Broilers 0.1 m² /bird  Sow and litter – 9 m²  1 cow / ha – unimproved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hens 0.5- 1 m² /bird  12 young / 8 growers – 9 m²  2.5 cows / ha – improved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Provide equipment</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Make them properly so they do not injure any animals or waste feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make sufficient feeding and watering space so there is no crowding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make proper storage space and conditions to prevent losses and spoiling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yards and crush are required by law for every cattle project in Papua New Guinea.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Identify animals properly</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Identification proves ownership of the animals. Ear notching, ear tagging, ear or body tattooing or branding may be used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Keep secure</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Houses and fences must be strong enough to keep predators out; to keep boars separate so they don’t fight; to keep bulls and other animals from breaking out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Isolate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Separate different types until they get used to one another so they don’t fight. Keep people away or have them disinfect their feet so they don’t carry disease in. Separate sick animals so they don’t spread disease to others. Keep old ones and young ones separate so disease is not passed on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keep males away from young females so they are not mated too early. Separate weaned ones from mothers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Check daily</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Notice any changes in the health or behaviour of the animals. Treat any injuries or give medicine quickly when symptoms occur. Help any having difficulty with giving birth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Cull regularly</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Get rid of sick animals not able to be economically treated or have incurable diseases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1.3 Activity 8 – Livestock project (3)

Using the above table as a guide, adapt it and make a similar table for your chosen animal. The purpose is to provide a basic management overview of care needed. Use the model table as a starting point.
Livestock management overview

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | **Purchasing** — *where to buy, what to look for*
| 2 | **Provide sufficient space** — *housing requirements.*
| 3 | **Provide equipment** — *what is needed, how to make, where to buy?*
| 4 | **Identify animals properly** — *how will you identify your animals?*
| 5 | **Keep secure** — *predator protection, human and animal*
| 6 | **Food** — *what food will you need, how much will be needed?*

Livestock housing

No one design of housing fits all types of livestock under all climatic conditions. The design of housing should take into consideration the local conditions – is it wet or cold, or dry or windy, most of the year? The animal house must also be suitable for the farmer to carry out daily duties of cleaning the house, and feeding the animals.

The type of animal that is kept by the farmer, also determines the type of house to build. For example, pig’s house must have strong walls, because pigs can push down weak walls. On the other hand, a poultry house need not have as durable walls as a pig house.

**Why animals need to be housed**

Animals need the protection of a house for the following reasons to:

1. Provide shade from the sun and keep them cool.
2. Keep them from getting wet when it rains.
3. Keep them warm when it is cold and windy.
4. Keep them safe from disease and parasites.
5. Keep them from being lost.
6. Keep predators from attacking them.
Importance and benefits
Housing is important especially in the Highlands where it is cold. Pigs will get pneumonia and die if they get chilled and wet. Young animals especially need to be kept warm and dry. Cattle usually do not need housing but it may be necessary on the coast if there are not enough shade trees to keep the sun off. Ducks need shelter from rain, as do rabbits and goats.

1.3 Activity 9– Housing Systems for raising animals

Animals can be looked after in many ways. Some of the housing systems used for raising chicken are described in the table below.

For each of the other animals describe the different types of housing that is possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chickens</th>
<th>Ducks</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Goats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Semi – intensive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Intensive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Deep litter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The raised floor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The battery cage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Size of house and floor space required for breeding pigs
Animals must not be too crowded. Crowding may result in stress. An experiment at the Goroka Piggery showed that pigs grow well in a bush house with a very small space. Only 3m x 3m is space enough for: 1 sow and her litter; or 2 sows; or 10 – 12 young pigs; or 6-8 growers.
How to determine the dimensions of chicken houses

1. Select the age of the chickens or type of hens you want to build the house for.

2. Multiply the number of birds you will get times the amount of space each bird requires. That gives you the total area that you will need for the house.

3. If the area is less than 36 m$^2$, think of a number when multiplied by itself will give that area. That number will be the length of one side and the house will be square. However, if the area is more than 36m$^2$, we want to limit the width of the house to 6m, so it is not too difficult to construct – so we simply have to divide by 6, which then becomes the width of the house. The answer becomes the length.

4. **Example A**: What should the dimensions of a house for 100 Broilers? Broilers are kept for 6-8 weeks so they come into the 4-10 weeks period.

The following are the steps:

- 4-10 weeks chickens require 0.1m² / bird
- multiply 160 x 0.1m²  = the area of the house
- 16m² is less than 36m², so think of a number x itself that gives 16 and that = 4
- the dimensions = 4m x 4m

5. **Example B:** What should the dimensions of a house for 150 light hens be?

- light hens require 0.5m² / bird
- multiply 150 x 0.5 = 75m² area of the house
- 75m² is more than 36m², so simply 75 + 6 = 12.5
- the dimensions then are 12.5m x 6m

---

**1.3 Activity 10 – Space requirements for chickens**

*Use the above information to help calculate the dimensions needed for a house for these chickens:*

90 broilers

\[
\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{m}^2 \quad \text{DIM} = \text{_____} \times \text{_____}
\]

120 light hens

\[
\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{m}^2 \quad \text{DIM} = \text{_____} \times \text{_____}
\]

800 chicks to 4 wks

\[
\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{m}^2 \quad \text{DIM} = \text{_____} \times \text{_____}
\]

100 broilers

\[
\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{m}^2 \quad \text{DIM} = \text{_____} \times \text{_____}
\]

25 heavy hens

\[
\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{m}^2 \quad \text{DIM} = \text{_____} \times \text{_____}
\]

---

*Deep litter*

The best materials for deep litter are; saw dust, wood shavings, coffee hulls, peanut hulls and dry grass. The important thing in using deep litter is to cover the floor of the chicken’s house to make it safe and sanitary. The droppings mix with the litter.

It should be stirred at least once a week. This stops it from getting hard. The droppings will then mix evenly throughout the litter. New litter should be put in every six months or after two batches of broilers. It is important to clean out the old litter before the new batch arrive.
The deep litter is a good source of fertilizer for vegetable gardens.

Housing for ducks
The needs of ducks are different to chickens. Housing for ducks can be provided with a simple bush materials construction. The roof should be rainproof as ducks are not fond of rain and egg production may go down in the rainy period. Ducks lay most of their eggs at night and so eggs should be collected early in the morning to prevent them becoming muddy. Dry nesting places should be provided and there should be shade provided in the duck yard.

Housing for rabbits
1.3 Activity 11 – Animal housing

- Look at the illustrations of housing for rabbits, bees and crocodiles. Choose one animal and write a summary of its essential housing requirements.
- If you were living in a Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea, how would you make a good pig house?
- Research to find the right conditions for raising fish in a pond.
- What are the housing needs of goats? Illustrate with a sketch.

1.3 Activity 12 – Livestock project (4) Housing

In this activity, you are asked to think carefully of the housing needs of your project animal. Use the models presented in this module and research the references to find the right housing.

Your planning must include:

- A detailed drawing/plan of the house/pond/tank that your animal will live in.
- Accurate measurements.
- Lists of resources needed and estimated costings.

An Example of a Resources Planning Form
Food and nutrition

Providing the right food and nutrients for your livestock is one of the most important parts of animal husbandry. If your animal is well fed with a balanced diet then the chances of diseases and sicknesses affecting your animal will be reduced. If your animal is to produce optimally for then the quality and quantity of food is extremely important.

**Types of food**

**1.3 Activity 13**

> Working in small groups, consider the diagram below. Use the information gathered and shared on the board and any other references available to complete as much of the chart as possible.

> Be prepared to share your ideas with the rest of the class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>Carbohydrates</th>
<th>Minerals and Vitamins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are they made of?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do they do? (Function)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much do animals need?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Home-grown feeds

If you have a small number of animals, it is possible and cheaper to grow your own feed. When there are only twenty chickens, four or five pigs and one or two cows, an average farmer does not need to worry so much growing a lot of feed. An important thing to remember is to grow some legumes to give a good supply of protein. It is also wise to remember not to give all the protein to your animals and then there is nothing left for your own children.

Soya beans and peanuts must be cooked so that the protein in them can be digested and utilized well. Peanuts contained a lot of oil and should be used in small quantities so that the animals do not get too fat. That means that peanuts should not be the only source of protein. Fish can be grown for animal food. A large fishpond may provide the animals as well as the family with some protein.

Mixing our own rations

Animals will usually produce better if you mix some protein concentrate with the feeds that you grow in your garden. Some mixes are shown in the chart in Teaching Agriculture in Papua New Guinea Schools’ Busse, D. (1985) pp144. Cups are used to measure the amounts in the chart but you can use any container if you use the same one for each item.

Different kind of feed you can buy: home-grown and purchased feeds

Poultry concentrate is a purchased feed, which is never fed by itself but is always mixed with what you grow. The other purchased feeds are not mixed with anything else. They are complete ration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home-grown feeds</th>
<th>Purchased feeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winged bean, Soya bean, peanut, corn and sweet potatoes</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig concentrate</td>
<td>Broiler starter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken concentrate</td>
<td>Broiler finisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pullet starter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pullet developer/Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cattle need good pastures

Kunai and some other grasses are not the best for cattle. Many cattle farmers improve their pasture by planting better grasses and legumes. The three features of improved pastures are:

1. higher feeding value
2. longer growing period
3. increase soil fertility
Good pasture grasses

Para grass, centro sema and crotalaria are all good pasture grasses for cattle and other grazing animals. Try to identify these grasses – make sketches of them in your book.

The most economical animal feed
A key consideration in the nutrition of farm animals is high efficiency. This means high yields of meat and other products in relation to the quantities of feed consumed. Cattle are not efficient converters of grass to meat. Chickens are eight times better converters of grain to meat than cattle. However, cattle can be raised on land where it is not economical to grow other crops. A good quality pasture is one, which is young and highly digestible, high in protein, energy and minerals with not excessively high water content. Sometimes when the rainfall is very high, the grasses and legumes may contain too much water.

1.3 Activity 14 - Livestock project (5)

Gather as much information as you can about the feeding requirements of your animal. Organise your information under the following headings:

- nutritional requirements
- a balanced diet for the various stages of the animal’s life.
- feed supplements needed.

Use the resources available in the library as well as the teaching texts used with this module to research your project.

Equipment
All equipment used to feed livestock needs to be clean and well maintained. Much of the equipment used and shown below can be made from natural materials.
Equipment for the chicken house

1. **Feeders** – these can be cheaply made of bamboo. Remember not to make the sides down too low or the chickens will scratch the feed out.

2. **Waterers** – these can be made of bamboo and raised off the floor so the deep litter does not get so wet. If they are, put up on a platform with a wire top and a catch basin underneath hardly any water will spill on the deep litter.

3. **Containers for grit** – small stones from river beds can be put in small plastic containers or bamboo box and placed in chicken house for birds to use. This helps birds in their digestion and the development of reproductive tract.

4. **Perches** – these can be constructed to keep the manure out of reach of the hens. This can be done by putting chicken wire underneath the poles and along the sides to completely enclose the area under the perches. It must be constructed so the side lifts up for the removal of the manure.

5. **Nests** – these can be made of ply wood or timbers and filled with one quarter full of dried grass or saw dusts. The nest boxes must be cleaned every week with fresh dried grass or saw dusts. The eggs should be collected every day and records should be kept.

6. **Brooder** – a special box made and placed in the chicken house to keep young day-old chicks warm at night. These vary in sizes depending on the number of birds you have.

**Sheep and goat feeding equipment**
In Papua New Guinea, these animals are allowed to forage for themselves. However, in schools and research stations, sheep and goats are housed, and feed on grasses and other type of forage. The feed are kept on cement floors or on flat forms.

Rabbit feeding equipment
Rabbits and guineapigs may be fed from the same type of equipment. Where concentrate feeds are fed, such feeds should be placed in plastic bowls; flat plates are not recommended, since they result in greater feed wastage. The bowls are placed inside the hutch where the rabbits live. Also placed in the hutch, is a little manger, where grasses (fresh or dried) are provided for the rabbits.

• Why would you recommend the free-range system of poultry management to a village farmer? Give two reasons.
• Explain why it is not good to have one feed trough for about 500 chickens?
• List and describe four types of feeding equipment for chickens and pigs.
• What type of feed would you give to guinea pigs and rabbits?

1.3 Activity 15 – Livestock project (6)
List all the feeding equipment needed to raise your livestock from juvenile to mature adult.

Describe the function of each piece of equipment and make an accurate drawing of each.

Use the resources available in the library as well as the teaching texts used with this module to research your project.
Animal diseases, parasites and pests

Definitions

**Disease** – any condition, which causes animals to be unhealthy. Narrowly diseases are those caused by microscopic organisms.

**Parasites** – a small animal, which lives in or on, and gets its food and shelter from some other animal.

**Pest** – any animal, plant or insect that is in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Sizes of organisms

The tiniest organisms are the viruses, for example, the one that causes Marek’s Disease in chickens. Bacteria are larger than viruses, for example, Anthrax in pigs. Coccidiosis in chickens is caused by protozoa. Those, which we can see with our eyes, are internal parasites, like round worms, and external ones, like lice and ticks.

Primary and secondary causes of disease

Primary causes of disease, parasites and pests are the organisms themselves but secondary causes are those, which make it easy for the organism to be present and to do harm. Secondary causes are contributing factors.
### Classification of disease causes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coccidiosis</td>
<td>Protozoa</td>
<td>Wet litter or muddy pools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Cold and wet conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>Worms or bacteria</td>
<td>Dirty house and surroundings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prevention**

Prevention is something, which will stop the animals from being attacked by diseases, parasites, and pests.

Prevention is the most important part of the management of animals. A very good rule to follow in management is: **Keep the place where animals are kept clean and dry.** Other things, which will prevent animals from being attacked by harmful organisms: Vaccination (never used as a treatment).

Medicine for prevention, e.g., Coccidiostat for chickens, Mecadox prevents diarrhoea in pigs and Ivomec injected in cattle to keep them free from internal and external parasites.

**Treatment**

When animals get a disease, have parasites or are infected with pests many times there are things that can be done to overcome the problem. For example; **Coccidiosis, screw and internal parasites** are some, which can be treated successfully and economically. Sometimes there may be a treatment available but if the animal is not a very valuable one it is better to kill it because the treatment would be more expensive than the animal is worth. This may be especially true in the case of chickens.

**Cure**

Some diseases have no cure, e.g., Fowl Pox, Anthrax and Brucellosis. Sometimes the only thing that can be done is to slaughter the animal.

**Some common diseases of poultry**

Chickens suffer from several diseases; such diseases include Marek’s Disease, Coccidiosis, Fowl Pox, Botulism, Newcastle (Ranikhet) disease, Fowl Cholera, Pullorum and chronic respiratory disease.

Two external parasites are lice and ticks. Among the internal parasites are the worms – round worms, tapeworms, and caecal worms.
1.3 Activity 16

Choose any one of these common diseases of poultry and write a short description of it.

Marek’s Disease, Coccidiosis, Fowl Pox, Botulism, Newcastle (Ranikhet) disease, Fowl Cholera, Pullorum (BWD) disease, Chronic Respiratory (CRD) disease.

List some of the common diseases, parasites, and pests of the following farm animals in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Ducks</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Fish (Pond)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gill-rot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White spot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Argulus infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lernaea infection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Name four common diseases of cattle and discuss the symptoms and treatment.
- State how you would control a coccidiosis disease in chickens?
- In your own words, describe the gill rot disease of fish and how to control it.
- What are the common symptoms of snuffles disease and what type of animals does it attack?
1.3 Activity 17 – Student livestock project (7)

Make a drawing of the internal organs of your animal (see the example of the pig) use the drawing to show where and how your livestock is affected by parasites, pests and diseases.

Make a simple chart of the parasites, pests and diseases which attack your livestock and the methods of control.

Use the resources available in the library as well as the teaching texts used with this module to research your project.

Keeping records and finances

Financial records, budgets, monitoring and reporting are all very important parts of a project and depending on how well they are done contribute to the success of a project. The examples used in this section refer to a chicken and vegetable project but the basic principles apply to any livestock project.

Budget

It is important to determine whether or not a livestock project of any kind will be worthwhile. This means determining the value of the project, in terms of money and other benefits like adding protein to your diet, providing worthwhile employment and learning opportunities as well as income for the school or community. A budget based on the estimated costs and revenue of a project will be needed if any money is to be borrowed.
1.3 Activity 18 – Student livestock project (8)

Refer to the sample budget for a vegetable garden project as an example for your livestock budget.

Refer to pages Agriculture in Melanesia Book 1 pp86-87 for more information on budget preparation.

It is very important to calculate the costs of the project first with the children before starting.

Describe how you will go about keeping your records on a proposed livestock project.

There are three main parts:
- **Income**: money you take in,
- **Assets**: value of things you have on hand and **Expenses**: money paid out.

Prepare a simple budget for your livestock project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A simple sample budget, without cost and revenue figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected revenue from sale of crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(amount and price/unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expected revenue</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilisers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compost-making cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other materials (strings, stakes, hose etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent on land (if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of tools etc. (cost/5 yrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour in person days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous (other small cost)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expected cost</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expected revenue less Total expected cost = Expected profit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monitoring and reporting system**

Monitoring is the process of regularly keeping a check on the operation of a project to make sure that it is following the project plan and is within the budget.

Monitoring of a livestock project could involve asking the following questions:

- Is the project generally going well and what can be improved?
- Is it within budget?
- Are people in the community involved?
- Is the project building on some good ideas from the surrounding community?
- Are the students learning new skills and better ways of looking after livestock?
- Are the students active and doing most of the work?
• Are the students receiving the guidance they need?
• Are the animals in good health, is there enough food and what is the state of the housing?
• Is everything going well as planned?

1.3 Activity 19

Prepare a simple checklist of questions for the monitoring of your livestock project.
Discuss the questions with a peer and decide how you will keep a record of the questions and information collected e.g. diary.

Keeping records

Records are an essential part of any business. Keeping records is important for farmers even if they are not engaged in a large commercial enterprise. There are many types of records and many reasons for keeping them.

Accurate records are needed to help the farmer to:

1. Determine the profit and loss made.
2. Present evidence of ability to repay loans when seeking additional money from banks or other financial sources.
3. Measure progress from season to season or month to month.
4. Decide what improvements (if any) are needed.
5. Plan for further expansion if needed.

Type and purposes of farm records

The following are examples of some of the different records which can be kept of livestock.

1. History of animals – cattle example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Dam</th>
<th>Sire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43262</td>
<td>13/9/2000</td>
<td>38725 – Daisy Red</td>
<td>70052 – Mountain Boy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Reproduction records – pig example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sows Identification</th>
<th>Breeding date</th>
<th>Expected farrowing date</th>
<th>Farrowing date</th>
<th>Number of piglets born</th>
<th>Number of piglets weaned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Production records – example of daily production records for a poultry project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>No. of hens</th>
<th>No. of eggs</th>
<th>Percent production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Sold</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Financial records

Animal husbandry is a business. It has inputs and produce (outputs), costs and returns. The wise farmer keeps a careful watch on all items that involve money. Then he/she can tell whether he is making a profit.

There are different ways of keeping financial records. A very simple method is shown in *Teaching Agriculture in Papua New Guinea Schools. D.Busse (1985).* pp153

Using a chicken project as an example, to calculate the net profit or loss of a livestock project, you must keep records of all the expenses and income. A broiler project income and expense record for 200 chickens is shown on the table below. Profit or loss is calculated by subtracting all expenses from income related to the broiler project. A positive balance is the net profit and a negative balance shows a loss.

Net profit on the first batch of 100 chickens was K180.88. With the second batch of 200 chickens, net profit was K 431.00. The input cost was almost the same except for feed and labour. The sale price per chicken was the same. The difference was because the chicken house was large enough to take 200 chickens, so raising 100 chickens did not use the full capacity of the house. It is therefore more profitable to raise 200 broilers if the house is large enough.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Expense (K)</th>
<th>Income (K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30/9/89</td>
<td>Kerosene lamp</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/9/89</td>
<td>Chicken feed</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/9/89</td>
<td>Kerosene 10 L</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/9/89</td>
<td>Bucket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/9/89</td>
<td>Day-old chicks 200 + 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/9/89</td>
<td>Freight 4 boxes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10/89</td>
<td>Sale of birds 43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>261.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10/89</td>
<td>Slaughtering 2 men</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/89</td>
<td>Sale of bird 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/89</td>
<td>Sale of birds 116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>660.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/10/89</td>
<td>Sale of birds 20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/10/89</td>
<td>Sale of birds 7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/10/89</td>
<td>Sale of bird 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/10/89</td>
<td>Sale of bird 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/10/89</td>
<td>Sale of bird 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: K537.50 K1024.00
Example of a profit and loss statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample broiler profit and loss statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income from sale</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expense — consumables</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation cost (straight line)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckets and kerosene lamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeders and waterers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labour</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 person hrs at K1.30/hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expense</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net profit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Agriculture for Melanesia, 1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Activity 20 – Student livestock project (9)

Think of your own livestock project and the financial records you will be keeping. Design two simple record forms: one to record income and expense and the other to show profit and loss.

Remember this project is part of your students education and so learning opportunities should be taken whenever possible. Keeping financial records is a valuable skill to teach.

Refer to Agriculture for Melanesia Bk1 and Teaching Agriculture in Papua New Guinea Schools.
Topic 3: Animal Reproduction

Objectives
By the end of this topic, you will be able to:

- describe and illustrate the reproduction and fertility cycle of livestock
- handle and care for livestock during and after mating
- continue to develop a livestock project for your chosen animal.

Resources
Student Handbook
Liklik Book
Teaching Agriculture in Papua New Guinea Schools. D.Busse (1985)
Grade 7-8 Syllabuses and Teachers' Guides

Scope
This topic examines the general principles of animal reproduction as it applies to livestock.
You will be encouraged to examine the life cycle of different animals and to prepare resources
on the life cycle and reproduction of your chosen livestock.
For more specific information on animal reproduction, refer to the science curriculum.

Genetics
Genetics is the study of the similarities and differences between organisms.
The nucleus of every cell (except gametes) contains two sets of identical chromosomes made
of DNA. Cells like this are called diploid. Chromosomes carry genes, the chemicals which
determine the characteristics of the offspring.
Gamete cells are the sperm (from the male) and the egg (from the female). They contain only
one set of chromosomes and are called haploid.
When a sperm fertilises an egg, the new individual formed has one set of chromosomes from
each parent.
When cells divide this is called mitosis, the chromosomes divide, too. The genetic material,
which makes up the chromosomes, can join in different combinations; this results in variation –
differences between animals.
Genetics is very important in animal breeding because it allows farmers to produce animals
with good qualities such as fast growth, resistance to disease or ability to produce a lot of milk
or eggs.
1.3 Activity 21 – Sex determination

Resources

scissors

card or paper

What to do?

1. Cut out models of farm animals (pigs, goats, chickens,...) and small circles from the paper or cardboard.

2. Place the animals in pairs; one male and one female.

3. With each shape, place two small circles, one of the circles with the male should be marked with a ‘X’, the other with a ‘Y’. Both the circles with the female should be marked with a ‘X’. These circles represent the gametes.

4. Pretend that you are breeding these animals and make combinations with the gametes and predict which sex the offspring will be.


Sex chromosomes

The sex of an animal is determined genetically by two chromosomes called (X and Y chromosomes) in many animal species. The Y-chromosomes contain a gene that determines the production of the testes. Male cells with the diploid member of chromosomes contain one X chromosome and one Y chromosome. Female cells contain two X chromosomes. When a sperm containing a Y chromosome fertilizes an ovum, an XY pattern results and the zygote develops into a male organism.
1.3 Activity 22

What is the importance of genetics in agriculture?

Why do cells divide? How?

How can we make predictions about the offspring of animals by using our knowledge of genetics?

Reproduction in poultry

**Cock** – has two testes that produce spermatozoa, which are necessary for fertilization. The other function of the testes is to secrete the male hormone (a special chemical in the body), which is responsible for the special male features. However, during mating, spermatozoa are ejaculated into the reproductive tract of the hen.

**Hen** – only the left ovary is functional. The ovary produces the eggs and secretes the female hormone, which is responsible for the female features. During ovulation, the matured ovum is discharged from the ovary into the female genital track, which consists of several segments. The egg is formed soon after ovulation and that ovulation takes place regardless of fertilization. It therefore, follows that a hen can still lay eggs without mating but such eggs are infertile and cannot be used for hatching.

**How the egg is fertilized**

The egg is fertilized in the upper part of the oviduct. When the cock mates with the hen, some of the sperm travel up the oviduct and come in contact with the germ on the yolk. Only then can the germ begin to develop into the embryo. The fertilized germ begins to divide and many cell divisions are completed before the egg is laid.

**Conditions for incubation**

When the germ is laid and cools down, the germ stops dividing. The egg must be made warm if it is going to develop into a chick. The mother hen does this naturally when she begins to sit on the eggs. Her body temperature (39 – 40ºC) gives the right amount of heat for the germ in the egg to grow again. If the hen sits on the eggs for 21 days, the embryo (the little chicks inside the eggs) will grow big enough and they will begin to hatch.
1.3 Activity 23 – Livestock project (10)

Use the above description of reproduction in poultry to produce your own reproduction guide for your livestock.

Include a description of the male and female, include drawings as appropriate and describe the special requirements of reproduction.

Sexual behaviour of farm animals

In male animals, sexual behaviour consists of courtship followed by copulation (mating). It is important to bear in mind this division of the male sexual behaviour in order to fully understand sexual behaviour. In female animals, a courtship may not exist; sometimes, it is difficult to observe the female courtship. The active participation of female animal in sexual behaviour is determined by her receptivity and her attractiveness to males. This is not strictly true for all farm animals. Successful copulation depends on the female adopting a copulatory stance for the male to insert his sex organ into the female reproductive tract.

The following are common symptoms of sexual behaviour common to many animals are:

**Male**
- urinates frequently
- quick courting
- restless
- mounting the opposite sex

**Female**
- vulva swollen and red
- mounts other females of the same sex group
- become restless
- remains steady when there is a firm pressure on its haunch
- receptive to the male at this time only

1.3 Activity 24

- What are the most obvious reasons for producing young animals?
- What are the major differences between male and female animal reproductive organs?
- Define puberty in animals.
- Explain in your own words, how the sex of an animal is determined?
- What are the exact weeks for artificial brooding of day-old chicks in the highlands and lowlands areas?
- Describe the castration process in a pig and provide four reasons for such an operation.
Life cycle and fertility patterns

1.3 Activity 25

Match the following gestation periods with the correct animal
Pig, rabbit, goat, cattle, bee.

283 days, 7 days, 150 days, 31 days, 114 days.

The life cycle of a chicken

The cock mates with the hen, before she will produce fertile eggs. The eggs can be incubated, and they will produce chicks after 21 days. The diagram below shows the exact life cycle of the chicken from laying up to fertilization stage.

Life cycle of a chicken

1. Laying Egg
2. Incubation [21 days]
3. Brooding (from day old to 5 weeks)
4. Grower (15-18 weeks)
5. Point of laying [18-21 weeks]
6. Fertilisation
Life cycle of a rabbit

The gestation period of the doe (female) rabbit is 21 days from the time of mating. On the 27th day, put a nest box into her cage containing some clean finely chopped grass. She should have the cage to herself. The doe will soon begin to make a nest for her young ones. She will pull her own fur to line it. This keeps the litter warm. They are born without fur of their own.

The doe is best left alone at this time. She will kindle (give birth) in the nest box and manage everything herself. On the day after the kindling, you can look inside the nest by moving the fur aside to see.

Note
Rabbit farming is becoming a popular enterprise in many institutions throughout Papua New Guinea. They are cheaper to keep than many other animals and produce meat rapidly within a short span of time. Its meat is sold to people within the community, Anderson Foodland and Best Buy stores nation wide. The stocks and equipment can be purchased through the Chemical Company in Madang.

Successful mating - rabbit
It is best to take the doe (female) to the buck’s cage, rather than move the buck (male) to the doe. This is because the doe may fight the buck instead of mating with him if she feels threatened by another animal coming into her cage, and the buck may be upset by being moved and refuse to mate. If the doe is moved to the buck’s cage she is less likely to fight, and mating should take place normally. The animals should be allowed to mate twice, to make sure the doe becomes pregnant.
After 18 days, it is usual to try mating the animal again in case the doe was not made pregnant. This is called a test mating. If the doe is already pregnant, she will refuse the buck if she is not pregnant, she will accept him. The buck is kept in a cage by himself, and the does are taken to him. He can be used for up to 10 does, and can mate successfully up to four times a week.

1.3 Activity 26 –Livestock project (11)

This activity asks you to develop a resource on the life cycle of your chosen livestock. At each stage of the life cycle, describe the specific care that is needed.

Describe the reproductive and fertility cycle for your chosen animal.

You should also be able to describe how to handle and care for your animals before and after mating.

Using drawings and text explain how to care for the male before and after mating, and the female up until the birth of the young.
Topic 5: Processing and Storage

Objectives
By the end of this topic, you will be able to:

• name and discuss the different methods of processing and storage of livestock in Papua New Guinea.
• compare and contrast the traditional and introduced methods of processing and storing livestock meat.
• complete the final part of your livestock project

Resources
• Liklik Book
• Library
• Teaching Agriculture in Papua New Guinea Schools. D.Busse (1985)

Scope
This topic discusses various ways of processing and storing livestock products for sale and home consumption. It also looks at some of the traditional and introduced methods of processing and storing commonly used livestock products in Papua New Guinea. You will also complete the final part of your livestock project.

Preserving meat and fish

Traditional preservation allowed excess meat and fish to be stored only a few weeks at the most and generally required constant attention during the storage period. Today the traditional methods remain popular because of their special taste.

Traditional smoking
The meat or cleaned fish is cut into convenient sizes and placed on a rack about 60 cm over a fire. Various techniques are used to direct the smoke to the meat. Most ‘smoking’ processes are dry cooking and a medium amount of preservation by smoke occurs. The meat will sometimes keep for up to month but only if it is kept in the smoke of the fire.
Traditional salting

Some traditional salting methods for meat and fish will keep indefinitely and their basic techniques are similar to long-term preservation methods. The short term preservation by salting is to drain the meat or fish of all blood, remove all scales from the fish and proceed to rub salt on all surfaces until it is fully absorbed into the flesh and anymore that is added remains on the surface. Meat should be cut into slices 2-3 cm thick. Meat salted in this way is left on a rack in the sun during the day and in a bag of salt at night until it is required for use. As with all salted meat or fish a long soak in fresh water is needed before eating.

Cooking and presenting different types of meat

Meat is cooked to:

- kill bacteria thus making it safer to eat, and increasing its keeping properties
- make it more tender and digestible
- make it more attractive to eat by developing its flavour and changing the colour from red to brown

1.3 Activity 27 – Types of meat

What is meat?
What animal do these different types of meat come from?

- veal
- beef
- ham
- lamb
- pork
- mutton
- T-bone
- bacon

What are some of the indigenous types of meat? Make a list from your area of Papua New Guinea.
1.3 Activity 28

Work in cultural groups discuss, share ideas and research if necessary and be able to write about:

- The native animals eaten in your area
- Write one recipe you enjoy with that particular meat. (e.g., it could be cassowary, cuscus, frog, grubs or snake.)
- The types of introduced meat or fish eaten in your area and write a typical way of preparing and eating that meat or fish

Cooking meat

The cheaper, tougher cuts of meat need long, slow moist methods of cooking like stewing or mumuing. This type of meat comes from old animals or muscles of an animal’s body that are often used.

More expensive, tender cuts of meat can be cooked for shorter lengths of time using dry-heat methods of cooking like frying or grilling. This type of meat comes from young animals or from parts of the body that are not used very often.

Seafood

The most common type of seafood is fish. There are two main classes of fish: the vertebrate and the shellfish.

There are two types of vertebrate fish:

1. Non-fatty or white fish, for example barramundi, tuna, trout and cod.
2. Fatty or oily fish, for example mackerel, salmon and eel.

There are two types of shellfish:

1. Crustaceans, for example prawns, crayfish, crabs and lobsters.
2. Molluscs, for example clams, oysters, scallops and octopus.

Uses of seafood

Seafood can be fresh, frozen, canned, smoked dried, boiled, fried, stewed, baked, grilled, poached or steamed.

Choice and storage of seafood

It is important to buy or eat seafood when it is fresh as it ‘goes off’ quickly in a hot climate. This is especially true for shellfish.
Choose fish that has:

- a good fishy smell
- prominent, bright eyes
- bright red gills
- firm flesh

Seafood that is frozen should be covered in plastic or paper and stored in the freezer. Frozen fish has a limited life and should be eaten within 6 months.

Smoked or dried seafood should be stored in a cool, dry place protected from insects.

Tinned seafood should also be stored in a cool dry place. Tins should also not be blown and should be rust free.


A fish recipe to try

Stuff and cook a whole fish. Make the stuffing from onion, tomato, cooked rice or root vegetable, salt and coconut cream. Prepare the fish. Place the stuffing inside. Close the opening with a bamboo skewer. Wrap in banana leaves and boil, bake or steam until cooked. Serve with boiled greens.

An example of meat processing – pigs

In the traditional society

In Papua New Guinea, pigs were not traditionally sold for cash, but were used for payment of obligations from births, marriages and deaths. The pig is used as the medium of payment and barter in the “moka” – pig exchange, in some areas of the Highlands.

Today, most pigs are killed and sold for money.
Slaughtering at the abattoir

When pigs are raised in large quantities, they are usually slaughtered at an abattoir. At Lae, about 40 pigs are killed every week. This number is too small, as the demand of pigs in the country is still very high.

Stunning

The main methods of stunning are:

- mechanical – a captive bolt pistol or other implement is used to stun the animal
- electrical – a pair of tongs is used to apply an electrical charge to the pig’s head and make it unconscious within seconds.
- gas – pigs can be led into a tunnel containing 70 – 80 percent carbon dioxide where they will lose consciousness within seconds.

Bleeding

The bleeding is done immediately after stunning the animal. Then the animal should be suspended by its hind legs, and the blood vessels of the neck completely severed to ensure thorough and complete bleeding.

The blood should be collected in clean vessels. Scalding and removing the bristles is done by immersing the carcass in hot water at 65 to 75 degrees Celsius.

Evisceration

A long cut is made down the belly from the breast to the hams. To prevent the meat being contaminated, the entire length should be removed intact. Other internal organs can then be separated and the gut emptied and cleaned away from the rest of the meat.

Meat hygiene

The fleshy killed carcass is an ideal breeding ground for bacteria. Hygiene conditions are therefore of paramount importance to prevent infections. At any slaughterhouse, a qualified meat inspector should examine all carcasses. Meat that does not pass inspection is condemned and should be burnt. This is very important so that transmission of disease and parasites from pigs to humans can be avoided.

Marketing

The final phase in pig production is the sale and disposal of the end products. The pig is an extremely versatile animal in terms of the number of products, which can be derived from it. The main categories are:
• fresh pork, sausages, chops, filets, steaks for human consumption
• cured bacons and hams
• lard (pig fat) for soap production
• pigskin which can be made into leathers. Live pigskin is often used to graft onto people who have been burnt.
• bristles which are used in hair brushes

Systems of marketing
The main systems for marketing pigs are:

Private sale, which is most common method in the tropics among small-scale producers. The pigs are sold live and the price is generally subject to negotiation.

Public sales involve taking the pigs to a central market place where they are sold by auction on a live basis to the highest bidder.

Direct sales to an abattoir or butcher, such a method of selling is more applicable to the larger scale producer.

1.3 Activity 29 – Livestock project (12)

This is the final task of your livestock project. When completed you should have practical teaching resources to use in the primary school.

Select one processing method that suits your livestock and describe the steps involved so others may also follow the procedure. This could be in the form of an A4 chart/diagram.

Select one storage method most appropriate to your livestock and describe the procedure. Create a chart/diagram describing the steps and present this as a model for others to use.

Have a variety of recipes from different parts of Papua New Guinea that use products from your animal
## Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>Chemical substances capable of destroying bacteria or preventing their growth, e.g. Penicillin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial insemination</td>
<td>The removal of semen from a male animal and placing it in the female's reproductive organs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>The simplest form of non-green organisms, often involved in producing decay or causing disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boar</td>
<td>Male pig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>A statement of how much money will be spent and on what, and how much income is expected, in a certain period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying capacity</td>
<td>The number of livestock that can be grazed on a pasture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Castration</td>
<td>The breaking or cutting of the cords leading to the testicles in the male so that the animal is unable to breed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromosomes</td>
<td>Bodies living inside living cells, made up of a number of genes, which decide the organisms characteristics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-breeding</td>
<td>Mating different breeds of the same animal together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culling</td>
<td>The sale or slaughter of unwanted animals of poor quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>The lowering of value of equipment, as it gets older.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>Deoxyribonucleic acid. DNA is the basis of chromosomes and determines the characteristics of all living things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drenching</td>
<td>Dosing an animal with liquid medicine from a bottle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dressed chickens</td>
<td>A way of presenting chickens for sale. Dressed chickens are dead, and their features, guts, head and feet have been removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual purpose</td>
<td>Serving two purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrow</td>
<td>Sow giving birth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feed conversion ratio (FCR)</td>
<td>The amount of feed an animal eats, compared to the amount of weight it gains, e.g. if a chicken eats 2kg of feed and gains 1kg of weight, its FCR is 2:1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaying</td>
<td>Stripping the skin or hide off an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flushing</td>
<td>Feeding additional, high quality feed before and after service to ensure successful mating and healthy offspring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free range</td>
<td>Not fenced in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gamete</strong></td>
<td>A sex cell. Gametes contain half the number of normal chromosomes of other cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genes</strong></td>
<td>Units within chromosomes, which control inherited characteristics, such as height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gestation</strong></td>
<td>Period between conception and birth, during which the young grows in the mother's body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heat</strong></td>
<td>Periodic coming into season of a female animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hormone</strong></td>
<td>Substances produced inside the body, which control many functions of the animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hybrid</strong></td>
<td>Offspring produced when two different breeds are mated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immunity</strong></td>
<td>Build-up of resistance to a disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-breeding</strong></td>
<td>The breeding of closely related animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kid</strong></td>
<td>Young goat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lactation</strong></td>
<td>The period of milking from when the cow gives birth to when she dries up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Litter</strong></td>
<td>Any material, such as wood shavings or sawdust or coffee grounds, used to line the floor of a chicken house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mucous</strong></td>
<td>Slimy fluid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ovulation</strong></td>
<td>The process by which an ovum is released in the female’s body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ovum</strong></td>
<td>Female germ cell or egg which after fertilization develops into a new member of the same species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parasites</strong></td>
<td>Organisms that live in or on the bodies of other animals, such as fleas on dogs and mites on chickens. They cause disease and sometimes death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pedigree</strong></td>
<td>Pure bred and recorded for many generations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pest</strong></td>
<td>Any plant, animal or organism that is in the wrong place at the wrong time, e.g. an Australian in New Zealand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scouring</strong></td>
<td>Upset stomach that results in food passing quickly through the animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variable costs</strong></td>
<td>Costs of farming, which alter, e.g. the amount of feed for chickens, which depends on how old they are and how many you have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vitamins</strong></td>
<td>A group of natural substances occurring in various foods, which are necessary for a normal diet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>