

Animal Husbandry

Dairy farming

Cows

3 types of breeds based on their economic value:

Milch breed: Sahiwal, Gir

Draught breed: Nagori, Malvi

Dual breed: Thanparkar

Exotic breed: Jersey, Holstein Friesian

Hybrid between a Indian breed and foreign breed: Frieswal (Hybrid of Holstein Friesian and Sahiwal)

Food to be given: Roughage(Source of fibre)

concentrate(Source of Vitamin and Mineral)

Buffalo breed- Bhadawari, Surti

Sheep breed- Pashmina, Berari

Goat breed- Malabari, Lohi

Disease	Causal Organism	Symptoms
Cattel Plague	Rinder pest Virus	Diarrhoea and loss of appetite
Antheax	Bacillus anthracis	Milk production decreases, inflammation in neck and stomach
Salmonellosis	Salmonella sp.	High temperature, blood comes with stool
Foot and Mouth disease	Aphthovirus	Lesions in mouth, wounds between toes

Poultry Farming - Raising of domesticated birds

Laying breed- Leghorn, Minorca

Table breed- Broiler, Aseel

Dual breed- Sussex, Rhode Island Red

Farming method:

The deep litter system is a poultry farming method where chickens are raised on a thick layer of bedding in a coop or run(shelter). The bedding is continuously added as it decomposes, creating a compost heap that enriches the soil.

Nutritional needs:

For Broiler: Protein, fat and vitamin A and K are provided in high amount.

For layer: Adequate amount of protein and Calcium should be given.

Disease	Causal Organism	Symptoms
Fowl Cholera(Bacterial)	Pasteurella multocida	Fatigue, frequent bowl movement
Aspergillosis(Fungal)	Aspergillus sp.	Breathing problem and loss of appetite
Avian Influenza(Viral)	Influenza A virus	Fever, fatigue, cough
Ranikhet(Viral)	Avian Paramyxovirus type I	Breathing problem, shivering and paralysis in wing and leg
Ascaridiasis(parasitic)	Ascaridia galli	Weight loss and Anemic condition

Fish farming or Pisciculture

Aquaculture - Aquaculture is breeding, raising, and harvesting fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.

Mariculture - Branch of aquaculture involving the cultivation of marine organisms for food and other animal products in seawater.

Marine fisheries :

Costal - Fishes are captured from costal area. Example: Sardine, Mackerel, Pomphret, Bombay duck

Deep sea- capturing of fishes using boats. Example: Cod, Salmon ,Shark etc.

Inland fisheries :

Freshwater fishary - Rohu, Catla, Mrigal etc. Mainly 3 types:

- I. Riverine : Mainly from rivers
- II. Lake : In Lake or reservoir
- III. Pond : In small landlocked water body

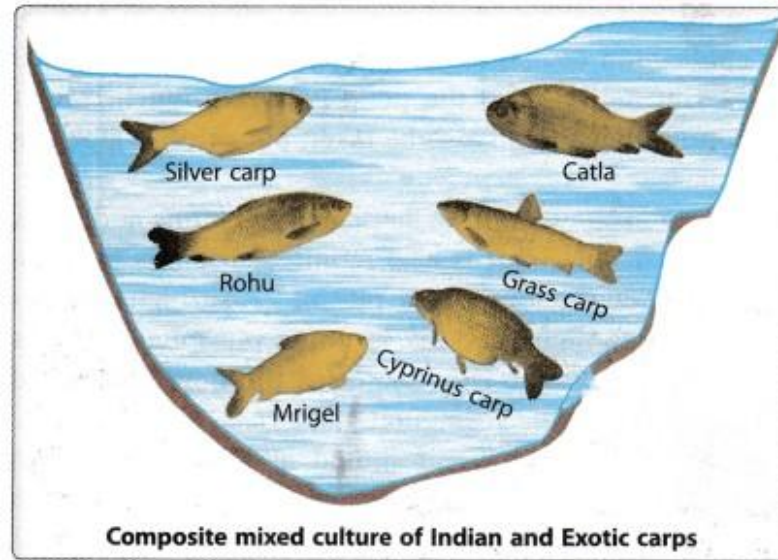
Brackish water fishary- Hilsa, Prawn, Barramundi etc.

Mainly in estuaries. Waterbodies which contain relatively higher amount of salt than freshwater bodies and lesser than marine waterbodies.

Composite culture:

A system where minimum 3 to 4 fish species are cultured in a single pond in combination.

Composite mixed culture



Land carp: native to our country. Example - Rohu, Catla , Bata etc.

Exotic carp: Silver carp, Grass carp, Tilapia etc.

Disease	Causal Organism	Symptoms
Gill rot (Fungal)	Brachiomyces sanguinis	Gill becomes and degrades with time
Finn and tail rot (Fungal)	Saprolegnia parasitica	Small white line appears in Finn and tail and degrades further
Dropsy (Bacterial)	Aeromonas sp.	Water deposition under scales and inflammation in stomach area.

Hypophysation or induced breeding: A technique that uses hormones to stimulate fish to release eggs and sperm at a specific time

Generally, FSH is applied.

Bee keeping or Apiculture:

Indian species: Apis indica, Apis dorsata (rock bee), Apis florea(little bee), Apis mellifera(Italian bee)

Bee products:

Beeswax (also known as cera alba) is a natural wax produced by honey bees of the genus *Apis*.

Royal jelly is a milky secretion made by worker honeybees (*Apis mellifera*). It's rich in carbs, protein, amino acids, fatty acids, vitamins, and minerals.

Propolis or bee glue is a resinous mixture that honey bees produce by mixing saliva and beeswax with exudate gathered from tree buds.

Honey- Quality depends on pasteurage (Pasturage is the availability of flowers and plants that bees can use to collect nectar and pollen to make honey)

Nectar-producing plants: Tamarind, neem, and other plants that produce nectar

Pollen-producing plants: Roses, sorghum, maize, and other plants that produce pollen

Plants that produce both nectar and pollen: Apples, bananas, sunflowers