**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION III**

**(SELECTION AND BREEDING)**

1.

* Steaming up of ewes to have milk to be suckled
* Use of lambing pens
* Ewes as made to recognize lambs after lambs
* Blind folding ewes to activate maternal instinct
* Attend/ treat inflamed udders/ painful

2.

* Pig 112 – 15 days

Rabbits 28 – 32 days

3 (i) Selection.

- It is the process of allowing certain animals to be the parents of the future generations while

culling others;

(ii) Methods used in selection.

* Mass selection;
* Progeny testing;
* Contemporary comparison;

4. - Restless.

- Frequent urination.

- Swollen vulva.

- The doe throws itself on its side.

- She (does rubs herself against the wall or any other solid object.

- The doe tries to contact other rabbits in the next hutch by peeping through the cage walls.

5. four meat breeds of rabbits

* Flemish giant
* California white
* New Zealand white
* Ear lop
* chinchilla

6. four reasons for cutting a breeding boar

* Bareness/loss of Libido
* Loss of sight, limb, cannot mate
* Old age
* Perpetual sickness/contract
* Reproductive diseases
* Aggressiveness/wildness

7. - Mass

* Progerry testing
* Comparison

8. (i) Heterosis- Increased vigour/ performance resulting from mating two superior unrelated Breeds

(ii) Epitasis- Is a combination of genes that individually could have been both undesirable

or inferior

9.

* Heat signs in rabbits (doe)
* The doe throws itself on its sides
* She rubs herself against walls or solid objects
* Tries to contact other rabbits in the next hutch (peeping)
* Restlessness
* Swollen vulva
* Frequent urination

10. Gestation periods of :- Cow 270 – 285 days

Sow – 113 117 days

11. Disadvantages of natural mating

* A lot of semen is wasted
* High chances of inbreeding
* Large males can injure small females
* Expensive to transport bull over long distance
* May need extra pasture, extra cost

12. a) the advantage of battery cage system of rearing layers

* Higher egg production due to less energy wastage by birds
* Accurate egg production records re kept
* Cannibalism and egg eating are controlled
* Eggs are clean
* Allows for mechanization
* Birds do not contaminate food and water
* Makes handling easy as birds are restricted within small areas
* Discourages broodiness
* Increases the sticking rate
* Sick birds can easily be isolated
* The wire floor prevails re-infection on the parasites, worms and coccidiosi
* There is no bully during feedings
* There is low labour requirement (1x10=10mks)

b) Outline ten factors considered when selecting dairy cattle for breeding

* age-young animals have longer productive live and are more productive and

Economical to keep than old animals

* level of performance-animals with highest production level be kept
* health-consider animals which are less susceptive to disease
* body confirmation go for ones well people dairy characteristics
* temperature/behaviour select only decline animals which are easy to handle mothering ability
* adaptable under suitability to the environment
* prolycacy ability to give built to many off springs at a time
* physical defects
* quality of products (1x10=10mks)

13. A type of mating where the female of low grade is mated to a pure bred sire of

superior quality (1mk)