

SECTION A

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Q1. a) Hutch is a rabbit house or cage which protect them from harm. It can be even used to the chicken. /2marks

buck & doe
he rabbit.

b) - Out door colonies is a type of hutch which provide for rabbits fresh air allowing them to feel as if they are living in the wild and give them freedom to dig and grow /1.5

Indoor colonies: is a type of hutch where rabbits are placed inside house or other building, they feel more secured. /1.5

5marks

Q2: the main environmental elements that interact with the rabbits welfare are:

- Ventilation 1/1
- Rabbit need a secure living environment 1/1
- Rabbit need a large space enough for all exercises 1/1
- Rabbit need opportunity to hope, jump, without 1/1 ears touching the roof
- Rabbit need hazards free environment 1/1
- Eco logical Condition. 1/1
- Rabbit need stand freely upright on his back legs 1/1
- Rabbit need stretch out fully when lying down 1/1
- A dry and dustless environment 1/1
- A calm environment 1/1 Consider any four

Q3. In proximity of human habitation, 1/1 4marks

3. Criteria which should be considered for selecting the rabbit hutch construction materials

- Availability in local environment 1/0.5
- Cost of materials 1/0.5
- Have insulating materials against heat and cold. (vermin protection) 1/0.5

- High Hygen of materials (easy to clean) /0.5
- Strength of " /0.5
- Durability of " /0.5
- Safety of " /0.5
- Degradation of " /0.5

Consider any five

3marks

Q4: Any five benefits of nest in rabbit farming

- Facilitate the Doe for preparing bedding //
- Culling take place in nest and nurse kindles //
- Protect young rabbit against dirty //
- Protect young rabbit against cold. //
- No risk of young while culling //
- Prevent dampness from the animal urine. //
- Keep the young from leaving the nest too early. //

Consider any five

5marks

Q5. 4 conditions to be fulfilled for facilitating the welfare of pigs are:

- The pen should be of favorable dimensions //
- The pen should provide ventilation //
- Proper feeding and drinking //
- Good hygen in pig house and control of disease. //
- Good favorable t° (between 15-30 °c) is provided //
- orientation

Consider any four

4marks

Q6. a) Ecto-parasites are parasites found on the outside of animals (skin) //

b) Systematic deworming : is a regular provision of the dewormer / wormicide for an animal without considering illness //

c) Endo-parasites : Are parasites, found inside of the animals //

3 marks

Q7. The six characteristics of the local pig breeds

- Body length = 75 - 99 cm /0,5
- Height = 46 - 54 cm /0,5
- The jaw is relatively long and sharp, similar to wild pig /0,5
- The size of ears is medium and straight /0,5
- The skin is black but some of them have white or pink spots. /0,5
- The hoof color is mainly white /0,5
- litter size of 7-8 piglets /0,5
- live weight of adult is 100 kg in national farms /0,5
- Small size /0,5
- potential productivity : it gives meats of 75% of liveweight. /0,5

Consider any six

3 marks

Q8: a) Two way in which foot/ mouth disease is controlled are:

- Vaccination //
 - Control of movement of livestock and livestock product (Quarantine) //
 - Destroy all affected animals //
- Consider any two.

b) Area of 5 Boars

1 boars require a pen of area $9 - 9,3 \text{ m}^2$ / 2 marks

5 boars require ~~at~~ areas of pen

$$= 9 \times 5 \rightarrow 9,3 \times 5$$

$$= 45 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 46,5 \text{ m}^2 / 1 \text{ mark}$$

5marks

Q.9: Measures to be taken in order to maintain good hygen in pig house.

- Pen should be kept free of manure at all time /1
- Avoid any cracks in the floor or walls /1
- When a group of pig vacates a pen should be cleaned out thoroughly with a pressure hose or brush /1

: Consider any three

3marks

Q.10: The condition which should be followed to

a) feed correctly layers are:

- Feed the layers with enough feed /1mark
- Provide feed which contains enough Vitamins A to increase yellowing coloration of egg /1mark
- Feed layers with a ration which contains enough Ca to facilitate the hardness of outer shell /1mark of a eggs.

b) Calculation of Feed conversion rate (FCR) =

Data: Quantity of feed consumed = 10800 kg,
Total weight of stock = 4680 kg

$$FCR = \frac{\text{Total weight consumed}}{\text{Total weight of livestock}} = \frac{10800}{4650} = 2.32$$

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5marks

Q.11: All in all out in hygiene management

- Get out all birds and put them in other/1 poultry house or fenced compound.
- Put out all poultry equipment /1
- Clean the poultry house and its equipment correctly /1
- Let the chicken house dry /1
- Put the new litter in the house /1
- Return birds in their shelter. /1

Consider any four

4marks

Q.12: Steps to follow; in order to apply correctly ear to flocks are:

- Choose piglet of 2-3 weeks old /1
- Take the equipment which consist of pliers and digits (0-9) and tattoo ink. /1
- place the proper digits in the pliers /1
- Apply pressure to the piglet ear until the digit marks are visible. /1
- Proper desinfection of wound /1
- Smear ink on the digit marks /1
- Shine a flash light from behind ear to make /1 it easier to read the numbers.

Consider any four

4marks

Q.13: Compare Local rabbit with Dutch rabbit.

Local rabbit.

- Color = white with chocolate, bluish, lilac gray, /1

Eyes = black, red; 1 mark

- Conformation = look like good 1 mark

- Preference $t^{\circ} = 17^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1 mark

- Potential productivity = ~~size~~ (1-3 kg) at adult age 1 mark

- Indigenous breed. 1 mark

Dutch rabbit

Consider any two

- Color: pattern black-white 1 mark

- Body weight = 1.5 - 2.5 kg. (Its front is white. 1 mark)

- Short fur 1 mark (lower part is black, grey)

- Erect ears and short 1 mark

- originated from netherlands. 1 mark

- eye = dark brown eyes 1 mark Consider any two 4 mark

Q14. necessity of biosecurity measures (quarantine, disposal of dead animals and fencing)

* Quarantine

- Government regulation for preventing transmission of infection diseases 1 mark

* Disposal of dead animals

Died livestock are buried or incinerated in order to stop the disease proliferation 1 mark

Fencing : serves to avoid contaminations between herds 1 mark

3 mark

Q15. General conditions for rabbit rearing success are:

- some breed are not productive 1 mark

- use of improved breeds 1 mark

- construct a good hutch with standards dimension 1 mark

- Proper feeding the rabbit and allow good ventilation 1 mark

- Ventilation to evacuate ~~use balanced diet & go required~~ ~~good air~~ 1 mark

- Apply correctly the hygienic conditions to prevent disease 1 mark

- Treat correctly the diseased animals 1 mark

- Apply good reproduction rhythm = respect interval b/w ~~from~~ 1 mark

- ~~Proper~~ To avoid too heavy noise 1 mark

t° plays critical role in survival.

- light = is required at optimum level /1 mark

- orientation = consider direction of wind and circulation of fresh air. in room consider only five windows /1 mark

SECTION B

Q) a) i) How to manage the situation when sow dies during farrowing or fail to produce milk

- Fostering (gut stimulator) /1 mark

- Hand feeding would be necessary /1 mark

- Cow's milk is the best substitute of sow milk /1 mark

b) Any (10) management practices that are applied to keep pig health are:

- Follow strict sanitization /0.5

- Follow any All in All out production system /0.5

- Proper care and nutrition at weaning /0.5

- use fewer gilts in relation to older sow /0.5

- Make sure that new breeds animals are not /0.5 infected.

★ Avoid over crowding pigs /0.5

- keep pigs of different ages separately /0.5

- Reduce stress of cold and darkness /0.5

- Adequate Ventilation /0.5

- use specific pathogen free breeding stock /0.5

c) Any 2 activities to be done for proper use of disinfectant in Pigery /1 mark

- Remove all portable equipment for cleaning outside the home or pen /1 mark

- Provide vaccine

- Tie - clean the house and Equipment /1 mark
 - Thoroughly apply disinfectant to all surfaces /1 mark
 - Wait at least 30 min before entering animals and equipment /1 mark
- Consider any two

10 marks

Q 17. a) The tangible reasons/facts are:

- Environment of clean drinking water /1 mark
 - Environment which contain enough feeds /1 mark
 - Environment should be able to cool off in /1 mark
Summer
 - Environment with good ventilation /1 mark
- Consider three

b) The use of the following elements:

- i) Mass selection = selection based on external characteristics: It is used when considering inheritable characteristics /1 mark
- ii) Contemporary Comparison = selection based on comparison of animals of the same age is used on large herd /1 mark
- iii) Progeny testing = selection based on performance of offsprings /1 mark
⇒ It is common when selecting breeding boar

- c) The problem occurred is Anaemia / (3 weeks crisis)
- It is result of lack of Iron (Fe) in milk of sow
- Lack of iron (Fe) because of high number of piglets
1mark

- Control - use of iron injection 1mark
- Swab the udder of the sow with iron solution 1mark
- Place red sterile soil in the creep area of the piggery 1mark
- Let sows and piglets out to graze in pasture 1mark

Consider any two

10mark

Q18: a) The performance of Large white:

- Provide very good quality meat 1mark
- Resist and adapt to various climate and environment 1mark
- Is more prolific 11-12 piglets 1mark

Performance of Landrace

- It is a "butcher" breeds 1mark
- Little resistance, demanding flesh environment 1mark
- Little size 10-12 piglets 1mark

Recommendations:

The large white is more recommended than Landrace. 1mark

b) Efficiency of the three (3) basic :

- Extensive farming - local breeds are used $\frac{1}{0}, \frac{5}{5}$ and low quantity feeds lead to poor productivity $\frac{1}{0}, \frac{5}{5}$
- Semi-intensive = It is when managed the $\frac{1}{0}, \frac{5}{5}$ performance will be as well as those managed in intensive farming $\frac{1}{0}, \frac{5}{5}$
- Intensive farming : the growth rate is high $\frac{1}{0}, \frac{5}{5}$ and high production is found $\frac{1}{0}, \frac{5}{5}$

10 mark

Q19. The kind of solution that can be applied for improving the growth of pigs

- Rear the breed which show resistant to bad condition of t° such as large white $\frac{1}{1} \text{mark}$
- Construct a pig house which have different pens according to the type of categories of pigs $\frac{1}{1} \text{mark}$
- Improve feeding by use of crop residues left over and commercial feed $\frac{1}{1} \text{mark}$
- Apply good husbandry practices $\frac{1}{1} \text{mark}$
- Respect of hygiene and diseases control $\frac{1}{1} \text{mark}$

b) cross breeding =

Suppose that =

A (♀) Local breed X B (♂) Landrace .

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50% AB 50% (1st generation) XB /1mark

25% AB 75% (2nd generation) XB /1mark

12.5% AB 87.5% (3rd generation) XB /1mark

6.25% AB 93.75% (4th generation) XB /1mark

3.125% AB 96.875% (5th generation) XB /1mark

10marks

Q 20 : Reaction of chick on the temperature :

- At high t°, chicken stops feeding and run away to the sides /1mark
- At low t°, they will crowd around the heat source /1mark
- At ideal t°, chickens will be distributed in the brood /1mark
- At draft - the chickens are located in one side /1mark

Consider any Two

b) Any six(6) indicators of well cleaned poultry house.

- wall and ceiling well ~~swept~~ swept /1mark
- floor not croshed and clean /1mark
- All equipment washed /1mark

- Outside cleaned /1mark
- All manure removed /1mark
- There is new litter (dry, non dusty) /1mark
- Two weeks passed without any entrance to break disease cycle. /1mark

Consider any six

c) The necessity of light for layers are:

- Increase the time for eating /Food intake increased /1mark
- Increase heat /1mark
- It influence the start of laying of eggs /1mark
- Permit early laying of eggs after a rest period /1mark
- laying rate is increased /1mark

Consider any two

10marks

Q21: a) The necessity of elements given =

- * Soil : It should be well drained /2marks
- * Accessibility = where find infrastructure such as water, electricity, road for transport of farming products, market etc /2marks
- Distance from other farms : 150 m away from the nearest poultry house and should have its own entrance - /2marks

b) Any four (4) conditions for proper natural incubations

- Broody hen /1mark
 - Regular changing of eggs (done by hen) /1mark
 - Ventilation /1mark
 - Proper humidity / the hen wet its self /1mark
 - Provide clean nest /1mark
 - Provide the hen with enough food and drinking water. /1mark
- (consider any four
not!!!)*

(10marks)

Marking guide

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Q.5 : 11 conditions to be fulfilled for facilitating the welfare of pgs are:

- The pen should be of favorable dimensions /1
 - The pen should provide ventilation /1
 - Proper feeding and drinking /1
 - Good hygemin pg house and control of diseases /1
 - Good favorable T° ($15-30^{\circ}\text{C}$) is provided /1
- Consider any four

4marks

Q.6 : Measures to be taken in order to maintain good hygen in pg-house are:

- Pen should be kept free of manure at all time /1
- Avoid any cracks in the floor or walls /1
- When a group of pg vacates a pen should be cleaned out through with a pressure hose or brush /1

Consider any three

11 (3marks)

Q.11 : All in all out in hygene management

- Get out all birds and put them in other poultry house or forced compound /1
- Put out all poultry equipment /1
- Clean the poultry house and its equipment /1 correctly.
- Let the chicken house dry /1
- Put the new litter in the house /1
- Return birds in their shelter /1

Consider any four

4marks

Q 18 : a) At the performance of Large white cow

- Provide very good quality meat /1
 - Resist and adapt to various climate and environment /1
 - Is more prolific 11-12 piglets /1
- * Performance of Landrace cow.

- It is a butcher breeds /1
- Resist and Little resistance, demanding flesh environment /1
- little size 10-12 piglets /1

Recommendations :

The large white is more recommended than Landrace. /1 7/7

b) Efficiency of the three (3) basic

* Extensive farming = local breeds are used 10/5 and low quantity feeds lead to poor productivity 10/5

* Semi-intensive : It is when managed the 10/5 performance will be as well as those managed in intensive farming 10/5 3/3

* Intensive farming : the growth rate is high 10/5 and high production is found 10/5 *(mainly)*

