

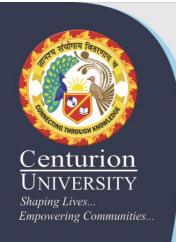
Center for Smart Agriculture

Organic Farming



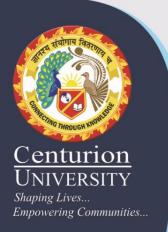
Module 7: Animal Husbandry

Session 2: Animal housing and feeding

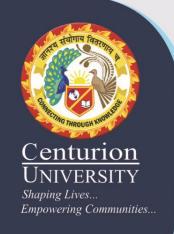


Keeping animals outdoor and indoor

- (a) Sufficient free movement and opportunity to express normal patterns of behavior, such as space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn around, groom themselves and assume all natural postures and movements such as stretching, perching and wing flapping;
- (b) Sufficient fresh air, water, feed and natural daylight to satisfy the needs of the animals;
- (c) Access to resting areas, shelter and protection from sunlight, temperature, rain, mud and wind adequate to reduce animal stress.



Loose Housing with Free Stalls (Cubicles)



The type of shed should be specific to the type of animals to be sheltered. • Planning Sheds They should be constructed in a way ensuring: -> Sufficient space to lie down, stand up, move and behaviour (e.g. licking, natural express scratching etc.). → Sufficient light (as a rule, one should be able to read a newspaper in the shed).



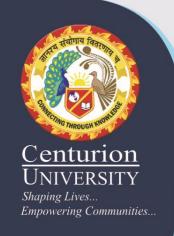
- → Protection from sunlight, rain, and extreme temperatures. Sufficient aeration, but no draught.
- → Appropriate beddings (see section below). →

Elements to exercise natural behaviour (e.g. for

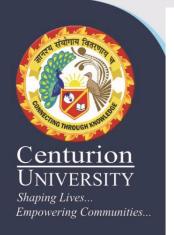
poultry: perching rails, sand baths and secluded

laying nests). → Sheltered pits or heaps to collect

and store manure



Animal Feeding • Food Requirement of Animals • Grazing versus Shed Feeding • Integrating Fodder Cultivation in the Farm Grass or leguminous cover crops in tree plantations → Hedges of suitable shrubs \rightarrow Shade or support trees \rightarrow Grass on bunds against soil erosion \rightarrow Grass fallows or green manures in the crop rotation \rightarrow Crops with by-products such as paddy straw or pea leaves. • Management Pastures.

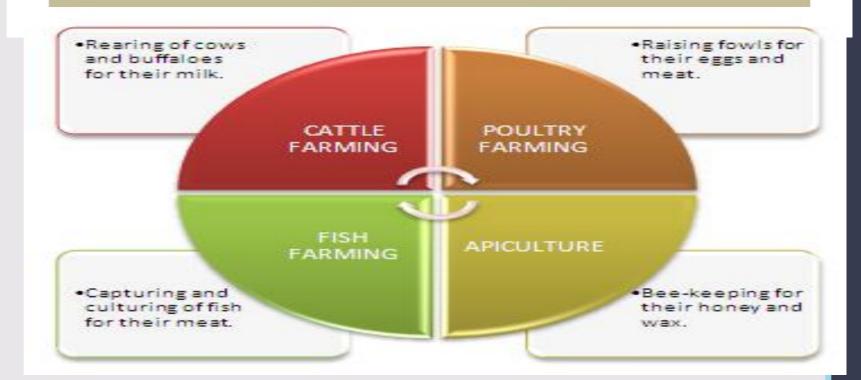


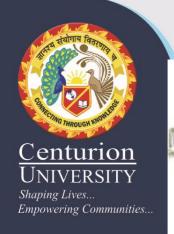
Housing Systems of Poultry

There are four systems of housing generally found to follow among the poultry keepers. The type of housing adopted depends to a large extent on the amount of ground and the capital available.

Free-range or extensive system Semi-intensive system Folding unit system Intensive system

- A. Battery system
- B. Deep litter system



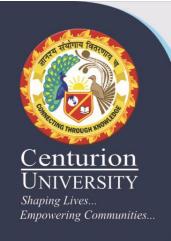


ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The branch of agriculture that deal with the feeding caring & breeding of domestic animal is called animal husbandry. Husbanding means to use a resource carefully & without waste. Thus, animal farming or animal husbandry requires planning for domestic animals shelter breeding health disease control &proper economic utlisation. Our domestic animals or livestock includes those animals which are raised for farming, e.g., cattle(cow, bull or ox), buffalo, yak, horse, ass, goat, sheep, camel etc.

As the population increase &as living standard increase, the demand for milk egg & meat is also going up .also ,the growing awareness of the need for humane treatment of livestock has brought in limitation in livestock farming. Thus, livestock production also needs to be improved.





THANK YOU