

S.3 Agriculture revision exercise on cattle term 2 2014 holiday work

Fill in the missing gaps.

1. Characteristics of dairy breeds ensure continued high _____ production and allow easy _____ of animals. Easy _____ allows the animals to produce milk soon after calving. They should be able to have many offsprings, this is called _____. They should also be able to calve regularly for many years in succession, this is called _____. The _____ is the largest of the dairy breeds. It has clearly marked _____ and _____ markings. It has udder with a very large capacity and well spaced large _____. It has the highest milk yielder under good feeding and management conditions. However it is not suitable for much _____ hill climbing and very environmental conditions. Its milk has an average butter fat content of ____%. It's calves are born _____ averaging 35-40kg. They are _____ grazers. They are ideal for _____ _____ indigenous cattle for milk production.
2. Indigenous cattle are well adapted to high temperatures and resistant to intense _____ heat. This is because they have a large _____ _____ per unit body weight. This is contributed to by a prominent _____, a well _____ dewlap and a well developed _____ fold. They are better at walking long distances in such of food due long _____. They are less prone to thick attack _____ hair on their body. They are low milk and meat producers but their milk has a _____ butter fat content than that of exotic cattle.
3. Livestock play a big role in mixed farming systems. They offset seasonal shortages of _____ animal _____ help in nutrient recycling in the soil, improves on soil

structure and _____ retention. When _____ animals help in cultivation and transportation so _____ area that can be cultivated. Animal products bring in more _____ that help in production of crops.

4. Forage grasses such as _____, _____, _____ are the major feeds for ruminants and they provide _____, _____, _____ and _____ to animals. Forage legumes have a high _____ content than grasses. Fodder trees such as _____ and _____ can provide fodder to animals all year round so farmers are not forced to sell their animals in periods of _____. Concentrates are the major source of _____ for non ruminants. Mineral salts such as _____ and _____ are particularly important to _____ and pregnant animals. Animals must be given water all the time if they are to utilize in their food, water is essential for _____.
5. Strategies used to improve feed availability include; fodder conservation in form of _____ and _____ feeding tree foliage as a _____ supplement
Feeding commercial _____
Feeding crop residues e.g _____, banana peelings.
Availing _____ to supplement mineral content of forages.
Inter cropping maize with _____, intercropping _____ with forage legumes which increases its height by 12% and fodder yield by 22%