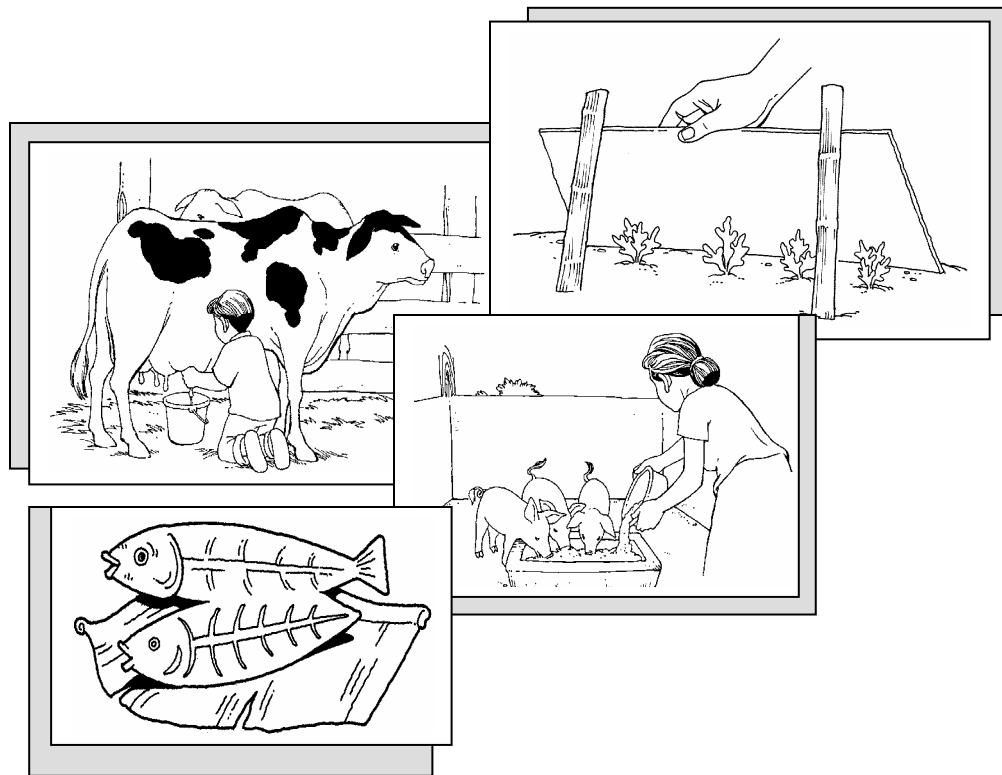


PROJECT EASE

Effective and Affordable Secondary Education

TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION

Agriculture and Fishery Arts



MODULE 10

BUREAU OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Department of Education
DepEd Complex, Meralco Avenue
Pasig City



Animal Production

First Year

Module 10

Live Freely and Comfortably (Animal Housing)



What this module is about

Good day! You are to start another module after having learned how to select the best breed to raise. How do you describe the place where you live? Are you satisfied and comfortable living in it?

Animals, like human beings also need a well-built shelter to live in. They should be provided with a house which will enable them to move around freely and comfortably. This module is about the housing of animals.



What to learn from this module

This module aims to:

1. describe the various poultry and livestock houses, fixtures, and equipment; and
2. maintain the cleanliness and sanitation of housing facilities, fixtures, and equipment.



PRETEST

Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Accessibility of good roads is important to
 - a. invite educational field trips
 - b. reach places easily
 - c. deliver feeds and market animals promptly
 - d. attract buyers and consumers
2. The most practical and cheapest way of preventing diseases and parasites.
 - a. vaccination
 - b. injection
 - c. immunization
 - d. sanitation

3. Equipment used to prevent the crushing of piglets when furrowing.
 - a. feeding crate
 - b. castration rack
 - c. breeding stall
 - d. furrowing crate

4. Fixture for collecting bird manure.
 - a. nests
 - b. dropping board
 - c. perches
 - d. feeding and watering trough

5. Horizontal poles where birds sit and rest.
 - a. perches
 - b. feeding and watering trough
 - c. nests
 - d. dropping board

6. In constructing a house for animals, these materials are used except
 - a. nipa
 - b. cogon
 - c. galvanized iron
 - d. wood

7. Which is not part of the four-unit system of a hog house?
 - a. furrowing unit
 - b. slaughter unit
 - c. nursery unit
 - d. finishing unit

8. A material used to cover the floor and absorb the moisture from poultry manure.
 - a. kerosene
 - b. feed bin
 - c. sawdust
 - d. charcoal

9. In the choice of foundation stock to raise, select breeds that are
 - a. good and heavy
 - b. young and disease free
 - c. mature
 - d. lively

10. The place where feeds are stored.
 - a. feeding crate
 - b. feeding trough
 - c. feed bin
 - d. drinking trough

Lesson 1

Poultry and Livestock Houses, Fixtures and Equipment

Do you have animals at home? Where do they live? How about the animals raised in your community? What kind of housing do they have? What fixtures and equipment are available in the animal house? Join me in visiting animal farms with different housing fixtures and equipment.

Mang Jun has a poultry farm. He raises native chickens, broilers, and layers. He provides the following housing facilities for his poultry.

Range Type

Native chickens are placed in a wide land area where they are free to roam around.

Floor or Litter Floor

This is a whole house unit or a house divided into pens where the floor is the ground or concrete, covered with litter material such as rice hulls and sawdust to absorb the moisture from the manure.

All-slats

This is an entire house or unit divided, elevated, and slatted into pens. It is made of bamboo splits, lumber, rattan or wire mesh.

Cage System

Some chickens are housed in an individual cage, particularly those intended for ornamental purposes. Others stay in colony cage system.

For breeding purposes, Mang Jun used any of these houses, using electricity, kerosene, charcoal or rice hulls as sources of heat. The following fixtures and equipment are used on his farm.

1. Dropping board - used for collecting manure which is rich in nitrogen and used as fertilizer.
2. Perches - horizontal poles where birds sit and rest.
3. Nests - place where hens lay their eggs.
4. Feeding trough – improvised material made of bamboo, ready-made in plastic.
5. Drinking trough – made up of bamboo joints or any earthen metal and galvanized open vessels.
6. Feeding crate – used for transporting feeds.
7. Feeding bin – a container for feed storage.

Let's now move on to Nard's piggery farm. Animals are housed on his farm in these various unit systems:

1. One-unit system – only one room is used for farrowing, rearing, growing, and finishing or marketing. The sow is removed from the pen after weaning.
2. Two-unit system – after weaning, piglets are transferred to a growing-finishing house until marketing.
3. Three-unit system – after weaning, piglets are transferred to a nursery house, then to a growing-finishing house, and finally to the slaughterhouse.
4. Four-unit system – this includes the farrowing house, nursery house, growing house and finishing house prior to marketing.

Fixtures and equipment used on Mang Nard's farm consists of the following:

1. Feeding and watering troughs – improvised made of concrete or automatic
2. Feeding crate – used to transport feeds.
3. Farrowing crate or stall – for farrowing purposes made of galvanized pipes used to prevent crushing the piglets when farrowing.

Let us see the backyard cattle farm of Mang Jaime. The type of housing he used is a small-scale backyard level where native materials are used such as wood and bamboo for frames and enclosures and nipa and cogon, for roofing. Available equipment and facilities are fences, corral, and feeding and drinking troughs.

Did you enjoy our farm visit? Note that every farmer sees to it that a well-constructed and comfortable housing is provided for animals. The well being and health of the animals are apparently given much concern.

We are now ready for an activity you will surely enjoy.

Activity 1

Collect pictures and clipping of livestock and poultry houses as well as various fixtures and equipment used on a particular animal farm. Compile these in an album or folder, properly labeled for submission.



Self-check:

Identify what the following statements are about:

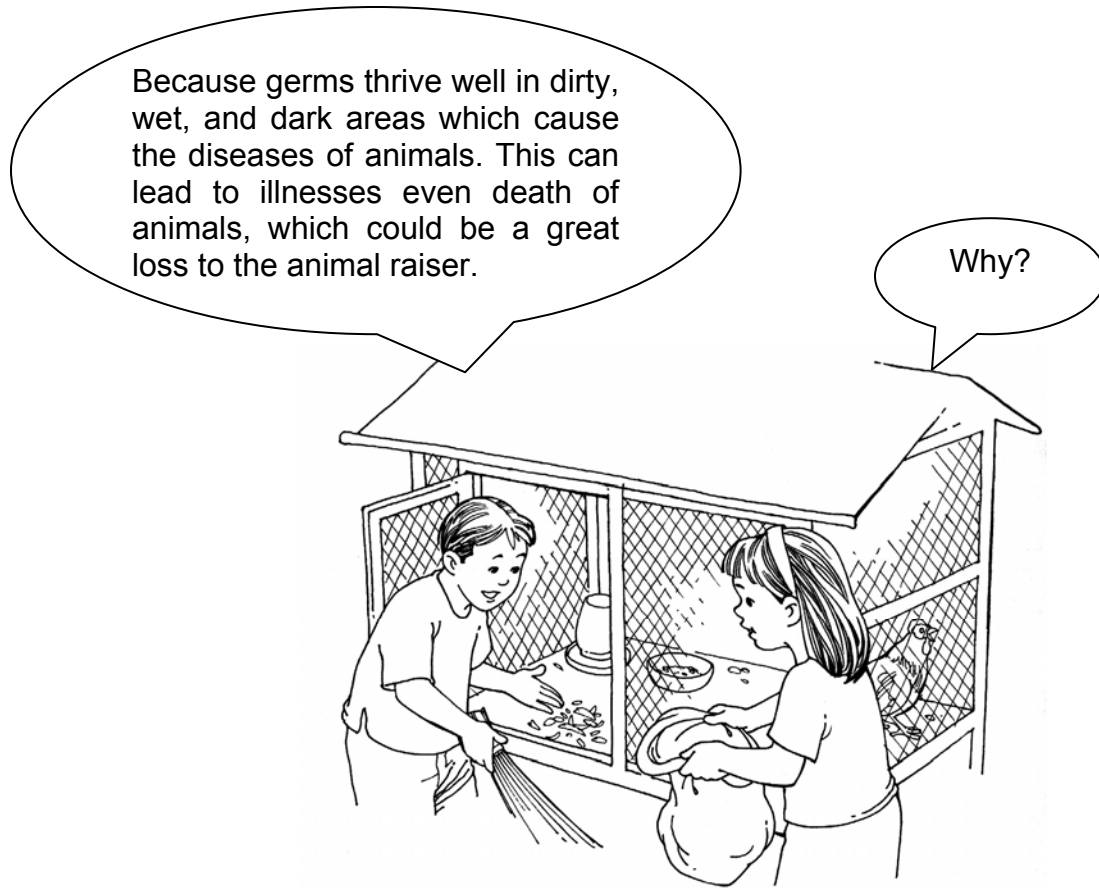
- _____ 1. Horizontal poles where birds sit and rest.
- _____ 2. An elevated poultry house made of bamboo splits, lumber, rattan or wire mesh.
- _____ 3. A house for swine where piglets are transferred to the growing-finishing house until marketing.
- _____ 4. Equipment used to transport or deliver feeds.
- _____ 5. Material used to cover the floor in order to absorb moisture from the manure.

Did you get all five correct? Very well. You may now proceed to the next lesson.

Lesson 2

Sanitation and Cleanliness on the Farm

For one to live freely, happily and comfortably, a well-constructed and well-ventilated house is not enough. Sanitation and cleanliness should be evidently observed.



What is best to do?

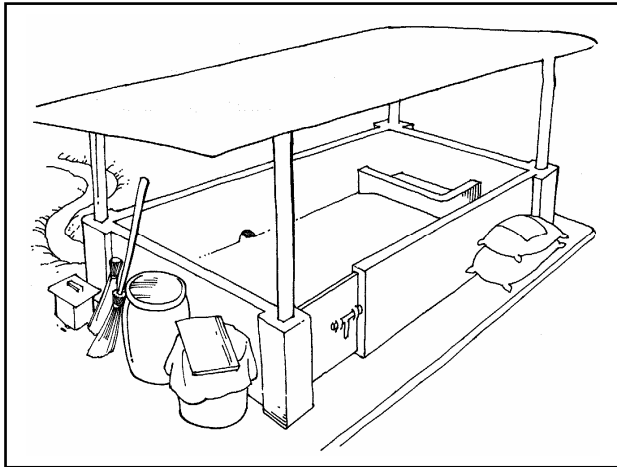
1. Select stocks that are young and disease free.
2. Clean an old poultry house very well particularly the walls, ceilings and all fixtures and equipment before housing a new set of animals.
3. Disinfect the whole area including house tools and equipment to destroy parasites and disease-causing organisms.
4. Confine the animals.
5. Have the animals vaccinated to prevent illness.
6. Provide good water drainage to facilitate the cleaning of the area.

Keeping the animal house clean and sanitary minimizes loss due to the death of the animals. Clean and healthful surroundings should be provided to maintain the good health of the animals.

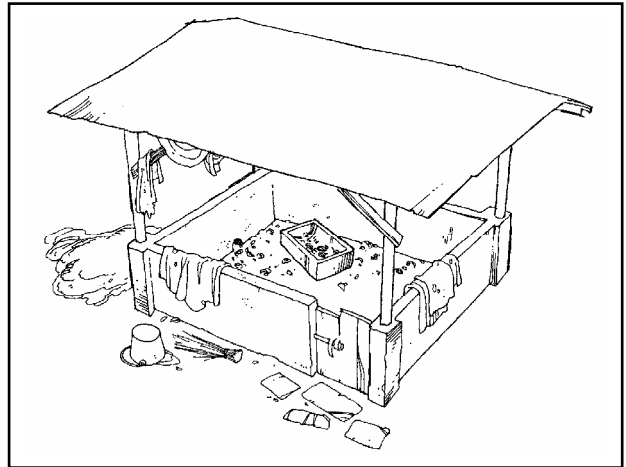
Following is an activity to enrich what you have learned from this lesson.

Activity 2

Below are illustrations of hog houses, Hog house A and Hog house B. Compare the two hog houses, then, answer the questions that follow.



A



B

Which of the illustrations shows a fitting and safe place for a newly acquired stocks of piglets? Justify your answer.

Were you able to choose the right answer? If yes, this shows that you have learned considerably from this lesson. You may apply these when you have your own animal farm.



Self-check:

Place a ✓ before the statement if true, and an ✗ if false.

- _____ 1. Select stocks from unreliable sources.
- _____ 2. Disinfecting hog houses is done to kill parasites and disease-causing organisms.
- _____ 3. Sanitation provides dirty and unfavorable surroundings.
- _____ 4. Cleanliness and sanitation reduce loss due to animal death.
- _____ 5. Germs and bacteria thrive well in dirty, wet, and dark areas.

How did you find the self-check exercise? Fine! Now, let us summarize what you have learned.



LET'S SUMMARIZE

- ❖ Houses of animals should be built according to the needs, safety, health and well-being of the animals.
- ❖ Fixtures and equipment should be well provided for the convenience of the raiser as well as the animals.
- ❖ Cleanliness and sanitation should always be observed and maintained to minimize loss due to animal diseases.



POSTTEST

Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Accessibility to good roads is important to
 - a. educational field trips
 - b. reach the place easily
 - c. deliver feeds and market animals promptly
 - d. attract buyers and consumers
2. The most practical and cheapest way of preventing diseases and parasites is
 - a. vaccination
 - b. injection
 - c. immunization
 - d. sanitation
3. Equipment used to prevent the crushing of piglets during farrowing.
 - a. feeding crate
 - b. castration rack
 - c. breeding stall
 - d. farrowing crate
4. Fixture used in collecting bird manure.
 - a. nests
 - b. dropping board
 - c. perches
 - d. feeding and watering trough
5. Horizontal poles where birds sit and rest.
 - a. perches
 - b. feeding and watering trough
 - c. nests
 - d. dropping board

6. In a small backyard animal raising, the following materials are used to construct the house except
 - a. nipa
 - b. cogon
 - c. galvanized iron
 - d. wood

7. Which is not part of the four-unit system of a hog house?
 - a. furrowing unit
 - b. slaughter unit
 - c. nursery unit
 - d. finishing unit

8. The material used to cover the floor and absorb moisture from poultry manure.
 - a. kerosene
 - b. feed bin
 - c. sawdust
 - d. charcoal

9. In selecting foundation stock to raise, choose breeds that are
 - a. good and heavy
 - b. young and disease free
 - c. mature
 - d. lively

10. The place where feeds are stored.
 - a. feeding crate
 - b. feeding trough
 - c. feed bin
 - d. drinking trough

If your rating is below 6, go over and do the test again. If your rating is above 7, very good, you've learned a lot. Take a rest before proceeding to the next module.



ANSWER KEY

Pretest / Posttest

1. c
2. d
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. c
9. b
10. c

Lesson 1: Self-check

1. perches
2. all-slats
3. two-unit system
4. feeding crate
5. litter materials

Lesson 2: Self-check

1. ✘
2. ✔
3. ✘
4. ✔
5. ✔