



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



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Animal husbandry is the management and care of farm animals by humans for profit, in which genetic qualities and behavior, considered to be advantageous to humans, are further developed. The term can refer to the practice of selectively breeding and raising livestock to promote desirable traits in animals for utility, sport, pleasure, or research.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

1.cattle farming

2.poultry farming

3.egg and broiler production

4.fish production

5.marine production

6.inland fisheries

7.bee-keeping



CATTLE FARMING

Cattle—colloquially **cows**—are the most common type of large domesticated ungulates. They are a prominent modern member of the subfamily Bovinae, are the most widespread species of the genus *Bos*, and are most commonly classified collectively as *Bos Taurus*. Cattle are raised as livestock for meat (beef and veal), as dairy animals for milk and other dairy products, and as draft animals (oxen or bullocks that pull carts, plows and other implements). Other products include leather and dung for manure or fuel. In some regions, such as parts of India, cattle have significant religious meaning. From as few as 80 progenitors domesticated in southeast Turkey about 10,500 years ago, according to an estimate from 2003, there are 1.3 billion cattle in the world. In 2009, cattle became one of the first livestock animals to have a fully mapped genome. Some consider cattle the oldest form of wealth, and cattle raiding consequently one of the earliest forms of theft.



IMAGES OF CATTLE FARMING





BEE-KEEPING

Beekeeping (or **apiculture**, from [Latin: *apis*](#) "[bee](#)") is the maintenance of honey bee colonies, commonly in hives, by humans. A beekeeper (or apiarist) keeps bees in order to collect their honey and other products that the hive produces (including beeswax , propolis, pollen, and royal jelly), to pollinate crops, or to produce bees for sale to other beekeepers. A location where bees are kept is called an apiary or "bee yard".

Depictions of humans collecting honey from wild bees date to 15,000 years ago; efforts to domesticate them are shown in Egyptian art around 4,500 years ago. Simple hives and smoke were used and honey was stored in jars, some of which were found in the tombs of pharaohs such as Tutankhamen. It wasn't until the 18th century that European understanding of the colonies and biology of bees allowed the construction of the moveable comb hive so that honey could be harvested without destroying the entire colony.



IMAGES OF BEE KEEPING





POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming is the raising of domesticated birds such as chickens, Ducks, turkeys and geese, for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food. Poultry are farmed in great numbers with chickens being the most numerous. More than 50 billion chickens are raised annually as a source of food, for both their meat and their eggs . Chickens raised for eggs are usually called layers while chickens raised for meat are often called broilers. In the US, the national organization overseeing poultry production is the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). In the UK, the national organization is the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).



IMAGES OF POULTRY FARMING





MARINE FISHERIES

- Generally, a **fishery** is an entity engaged in raising or harvesting fish which is determined by some authority to be a fishery . According to the FAO, a fishery is typically defined in terms of the "people involved, species or type of fish, area of water or seabed, method of fishing, class of boats, purpose of the activities or a combination of the foregoing features". The definition often includes a combination of fish and fishers in a region, the latter fishing for similar species with similar gear types.
- A fishery may involve the capture of wild fish or raising fish through fish farming or aquaculture . Directly or indirectly, the livelihood of over 500 million people in developing countries depends on fisheries and aquaculture. Overfishing, including the taking of fish beyond sustainable levels, is reducing fish stocks and employment in many world regions. A report by Prince Charles' International Sustainability Unit, the New York-based Environmental Defense Fund and 50in10 published in July 2014 estimated global fisheries were adding \$270 billion a year to global GDP, but by full implementation of sustainable fishing, that figure could rise by as much as \$50 billion



IMAGES OF MARINE FISHERIES





INLAND FISHERIES

Inland capture fisheries are an important sector of many local economies in Thailand and are considered to be important in sustaining the livelihoods of many rural communities. They are also important sources of domestic fish consumption. The importance of the inland fisheries sector has been highlighted in many reports and its significance in providing food security and generating local income is frequently highlighted. The present official statistics report a contribution of inland fisheries production to domestic fish supply of around 200 000 tonnes per year, which is less than 10 percent of total fisheries production (from 1994 to 2005). The most recent national census in the agricultural sector throughout the country (2003) showed a high participation rate of Thai people in inland fisheries activities, with the main purpose of these fishing activities being for household consumption.



IMAGES OF INLAND FISHERIES





FISH PRODUCTION

Fish farming or **pisciculture** is the principal form of aquaculture, while other methods may fall under mariculture. Fish farming involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures, usually for food. A facility that releases juvenile fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a species' natural numbers is generally referred to as a fish hatchery. Worldwide, the most important fish species used in fish farming are carp, salmon, tilapia and catfish.



IMAGES OF FISH PRODUCTION





EGG PRODUCTION

Egg production is the production of eggs through organic means. In this process, the poultry are fed organic feed. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, organic means that the laying hens must have access to the outdoors and cannot be raised in cages. Organic egg producers cannot use antibiotics except during an infectious outbreak. Only natural molting can occur within the flock; forced molting is not allowed. Organic certification also requires maintenance of basic animal welfare standards.



IMAGES OF EGG PRODUCTION





BROILER PRODUCTION

Broiler chickens (*Gallus domesticus*) are a gallinaceous domesticated fowl, bred and raised specifically for meat production. They are a hybrid of the egg-laying chicken, both being a subspecies of the red jungle fowl (*Gallus*). Typical broilers have white feathers and yellowish skin. Most commercial broilers reach slaughter-weight at between five to seven weeks of age, although slower growing breeds reach slaughter-weight at approximately 14 weeks of age. Because the meat broilers are this young at slaughter, their behavior and physiology are that of an immature bird. Due to artificial selection for rapid early growth and the husbandry used to sustain this, broilers are susceptible to several welfare concerns, particularly skeletal malformation and dysfunction, skin and eye lesions, and congestive heart conditions. The breeding stock (broiler-breeders) grow to maturity and beyond but also have welfare issues related to frustration of a high feeding motivation and beak trimming. Broilers are usually grown as mixed-sex flocks in large sheds under intensive conditions, but some breeds can be grown as free-range flocks. Chickens are one of the most common and widespread domestic animals, and with a population of 19 billion in 2011, there are more chickens in the world than any other species of bird.



IMAGES FOR BROILER PRODUCTION





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