

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
2009/2010 HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

AST 507: SHEEP AND GOAT PRODUCTION. TIME ALLOWED: 3HRS.
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS IN ALL, INCLUDING AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.

SECTION A.

Question 1 (Fill in the Blank spaces)

What other two broad distinguishable characteristics would you use to characterize the goat breeds from Nigeria? 1) ----- and ----- . The West African dwarf goat is also known as 2) -----, and has a mature weight range of 3) ----- to ----- . The Red Sokoto goat which has origin in Northern Nigeria is also known as 4) ----- . Besides Nigeria, it is also found in which West African country 5) -----, the skin is most valuable as 6) ----- . The Sahel goat is also known as 7) -----, when measured at the withers, the height ranges between 8) ----- to -----, the colour of the coat is 9) ----- . Among the exotic breeds in Africa, which breed would you recommend for genetic improvement programme in Nigeria for meat, milk and skin 10) ----- . 11) ----- breed is known for producing mohair, used in making fabric while 12) ----- is noted for the production of Pashmina used in making fine under coats. A sheep with 4 pairs of temporary teeth in the lower jaw is most likely to be 13) ----- year(s) old. Another sheep which has 4 pairs of permanent teeth on the lower jaw is most likely to be 14) ----- year(s) old. Based on the classification of tropical sheep, the domestic breeds of sheep in Nigeria belong to which category 15) ----- . The breed most likely to be found in eastern and southern Africa belong to 16) ----- according to the classification. In terms of size, the largest breed of sheep in Nigeria is 17) ----- while the most numerous sheep breed is 18) ----- . The sheep breed with a distinct coat colour pattern separating the fore and hind quarters is 19) ----- . The term given to the part of an animal between the rump and the back is 20) ----- . The dental formula given for sheep and goats is 21) ----- .

Question 2.

A recent graduate of Animal Science and Technology from FUTO has plans to establish a 100 doe unit goat farm in Ohaji. He was able to raise the sum of N500, 000.00 cash from his relatives and friends and also 2ha of land. Because he was unable to raise all the capital he needs for the project, he plans to approach a commercial bank for a loan facility of 1.5million Naira at an interest of 10% and repayable in 5 years. He plans to spend N100, 000.00 on some capital equipment and 1 million naira for housing and fencing. He also plans to employ 2 attendants at the rate of N10, 000 per month. He would also benefit from a government tax holiday for the first 5 years. As a final year student of Animal Science and Technology, kindly assist him to prepare the following documents that would convince the bank to grant him the loan facility.

- i. The projected breeding programme for 5 years.
- ii. The loan repayment schedule using the declining balance method.
- iii. The projected profit and loss statement for 5 years.

Assumptions: Kidding interval 298 days, litter size 1.8, pre weaning mortality 20%, litter size at weaning 1.5, Av. Weight of mature male 24kg, dressing percentage 50%, ratio of male to female 1:1, yearly addition to parent stock is 5% for males and 50% for females, yearly addition to market stock is 95% for males and 50% for females. 10% concentrate feed supplementation at the rate of N40, 000 per ton of concentrate. Cost of one breeding stock is N5000 and a young mature female is also N5000. Processed Goat meat is sold for N900/kg.

SECTION B

3a. Discuss the 3 husbandry systems employed in the management of Sheep and Goat herds.

3b. Recommend any system best suited for the tropical environment giving reasons for your choice.

4a. Enumerate the different breeding systems that can be used for Sheep and Goat after selection.

4b. Which of these breeding systems do you consider best for improvement of local stock.

5. Discuss in detail nutrition and feeding in Goats highlighting special features of goats in feeding.

6. Write Short notes on the following.

i. Breeding seasons and time of breeding in goats

ii. Signs of oestrus or heat in goats.

iii. Different housing methods in Goats.

iv. Methods of stock identification in Sheep and Goats.

7a. Highlight at least 10 common signs of a sick or injured sheep/goat.

7b. Discuss some qualities of a good stockman with respect to sheep and goat production.

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2008/2009 HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

AST 507: SHEEP AND GOAT PRODUCTION

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER 5 QUESTIONS INCLUDING ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.

TIME ALLOWED: 3HRS

SECTION A.

1a. Discuss the anatomy and functions of the small ruminants' (Sheep and Goat) digestive system.

b. Discuss carbohydrate degradation in the small ruminant.

2a. Discuss the peculiar characteristics of sheep and goat, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages.

b. Discuss the constraints to increased small ruminant production in Nigeria.

3. As the manager of "New face of Imo" farm, write a proposal for the establishment of a small ruminant unit in the farm to the Imo State Government.

SECTION B.

4a. Discuss good stockmanship as a vital component of sheep and Goat management.

b. Describe in detail the house you would design for an intensive sheep/Goat production.

5a. Discuss any 10 management practices you would adopt for enhanced efficiency and productivity of sheep/goat.

b. Discuss the significance of the following in sheep and goat production:

i. Floor area

ii. Ventilation

iii. Fencing

iv. Shepherded grazing.

SECTION C

6. Write short notes on two of the following;

- i. Peste des Petits Ruminant (PPR).
- ii. Enterotoxaemia
- iii. Prevention of Mastitis
- iv. Sheep Foot Rot.

7a. Describe the epizootiology of contagious ecthyme (ORF) in lambs.

b. What is "Parturient Paresis"?

c. How can it be prevented in a small ruminant production system?