

Class 2: Various systems of livestock production-extensive - semi intensive- intensive-mixed.

Systems of Livestock Production

Extensive : Semi intensive- specialized - Intensive – Tethering .

Extensive:

- i. Oldest method**
- ii. Requires extensive land**
- iii. Grazing – dry – housed – night**
- iv. Availability of fodder varies with season so variation in intake.**
- v. Cost of feeding – Nil, Negligible**
- vi. Currently – Not followed – except in**

Reason : a) Reduction in grazing land

b) Tremendous pressure on cultivable land

High yielding animal – not suitable

i) Temperature ii. Loss of energy iii. Average fodder

Semi intensive 1. few months grazing

2. Daily / everyday – grazing

During cropping season – confined/other times let loose.

Exercise for the animal : Milch animal : Fat % : Absences of leg problem – over grown Hoof.

Feed cost comparison – less Vs. intensive system, Identification – heat, ailing animals

Dis Adv. : High yielding animal not suitable :

Intensive : Total confinement to shed throughout the year and fed. Restricted movement – energy conservation, management easy. Number of animals can be maintained under direct supervision, space requirement less when compared with. Ext or SI system.

Demerits : over grown hoof ; lack of exercise. Leg problem : improperly maintained disease outbreak – severe – Economical loss – high.

Mixed Farming : Along with crop Husbandry one or more component of livestock or poultry maintained. mixed farming is the economical rearing of different types of Livestock&Poultry in the farm along with

- (a) making use of farm Produce.
- b) Utilization of unconventional feed and fodder
- c) better utilization of farm by products.

Recycling : Farm Yard Manure – Dung – Gas – Slurry – Soil fertility

Bring constant income to the family throughout the year

Indirectly enhances standard of living.

Drawbacks :

- i. No planning
- ii. No Scientific approach.
- iii. No correlation between land availability and number of head of animal maintained.
- iv. Improper planning –over utilization/ under utilized.

Integrated farming system – (IFS)

In the integrated farming system the defects of mixed farming is overcome by proper planning, monitoring and execution of work according to size of the farm, farm resources, Agro climatic etc.

In this type, the type of livestock species or poultry enterprises are selected based on the availability of feed, fodder, water resources of the farm.

Quantity – Availability : No. of animals maintained

Specialized farm

- i. Sole income is derived from one species – Cattle, Buffalo, goat, pig or poultry
- ii. Feed mixture procured
- iii. Specialized farm – Fodder procured, Accomplish partly.
- iv. Location- various with production of fodder, availability of land ; cost , etc.

If located close to town – Advantageous i. Reduce transport cost ii. Marketing easy since avenues more.

Village : Cost of land cheap : investment on feed and fodder less.

Specialized Farm

1. White cattle
2. Black cattle
3. Sheep
4. Goat
5. Poultry

Pure Breed

- i. Breeding policy
- ii. Income from sale of breeding bulls.
(eg.) Work Bullock (Kangayam)

Grading – upgrading local stock

- i. Production of market milk
- ii. Poor producers - disposed
- iii. New stock purchased
(Eg.) Murrah and local buffalo

Non descript

- i. No specified breeding policy
- ii. No specific breed maintained

- i. Sole Income from Livestock or poultry
- ii. Farm which neither produces feed or fodder
- iii. Fodder alone raised – depending on – availability of land
- iv. Location of farm varies :

Close to urban – Feed & fodder purchase-Transport cost increased

Rural areas

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Production of feed and fodder | 1. Transport cost |
| 2. Production cost feed and fodder | 2. Cost of Feed and Fodder |
| 3. Quality feed and fodder assured | 3. Quality not assured |

4. Green fodder available
through out the season

4. Cost fluctuating

5. Availability of green fodder during
summer.