

GOOD ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICES



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Contents

Introduction

Importance of Good Animal Husbandry Practices

Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

Introduction

- **Good Animal Husbandry Practises (GAHP)**

- I. Animal husbandry is the branch of agriculture concerned with animals that are raised for meat, fibre, milk, or other products. It includes day-to-day care, selective breeding, and the raising of livestock
- II. GAHP encompasses *all the measures adopted* at the farm, from procuring and rearing healthy animals, their welfare, to final slaughter.

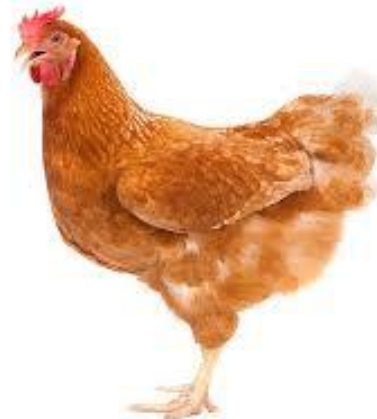
Importance of Good Animal Husbandry

- Good animal husbandry provides benefits to:
 - Animals
 - Consumers
 - Farm workers
 - Producers

Importance of Good Animal Husbandry

- **Animals**

- It provides safe standards for feeding, health care, prevention and treatment of disease and avoidance of cruelty, maltreatment or neglect to animals



Importance of Good Animal Husbandry

- Consumers
 - Consumers have access to safe and quality animal products, reducing the risk of becoming infected with food-borne illnesses



Importance of Good Animal Husbandry

- **Farm workers**
 - Farm workers experience healthy working conditions



Importance of Good Animal Husbandry

- **Producer**

- GAHP ensure maximum productivity (more meat and eggs)
- Good quality animal products give producers competitive advantage in the market
- Ensures a good return on investment (profit!)



Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

- The following are key considerations/components of Good Animal Husbandry practices

1. Stock

2. Housing

3. Health

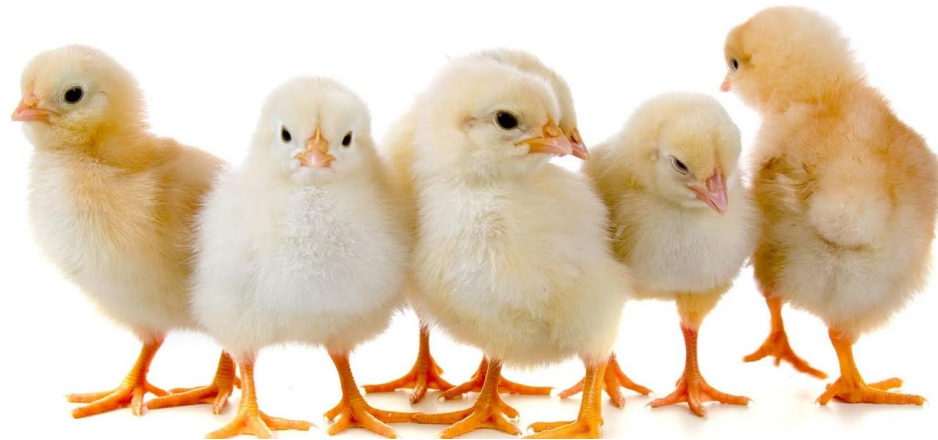
4. Nutrition

5. Administration

Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

1. Stock

- Good quality
- Known reliable source and breed
- Management guide



Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

➤ Housing



Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

2. Housing

- Secure (Protection from weather and predators)
- Ventilation
- Light
- Space
- Litter
- Foot baths

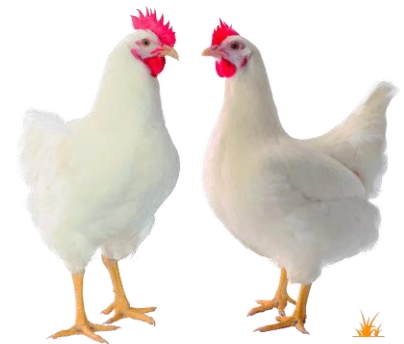


Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

3. Health

There are three (3) important elements of good health management:

1. The prevention of disease
2. The early recognition of disease
3. The early treatment of disease



Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

3.1 The prevention of disease (Good Biosecurity practices)

- The thorough cleaning and disinfection of all sheds
- The prevention of access to the sheds by wild birds and other animals

3.1 The prevention of disease

- The provision of wash facilities for staff, essential visitors and disinfection of vehicles prior to entry.
- The use of disinfectant foot baths at the entry to each shed
- Maintaining the flock in a good state of well being by good stockmanship, nutrition and housing

Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

3.1 The prevention of disease

- The use of a suitable vaccination program
- The use of a preventive medication program

Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

3.2 The early recognition of disease

- Frequent inspection of the flock to monitor for signs of sickness
- Monitor for signs of injury and harassment

3.3 The early treatment of disease

- Early treatment may mean the difference between a mild outbreak and a more serious one

Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

4. Nutrition

The following are key aspects in relation to the provision of a quality diet:

- ▶ The ingredients from which the diet is made must be of good quality. *Do not use mouldy ingredients*
- ▶ The weighing or measuring of all the ingredients must be accurate.

Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

4. Nutrition

- ▶ All of the specified feed ingredients and additives must be included
- ▶ *Ensure feed is of good quality!*

Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

5. Administration (Personnel and records)

- Good Stockmanship
- Good record keeping



Record keeping

Types of Records

Animal Health Management			Feeds and Nutrition
Animal health programme : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccination programme;• Deworming;• Disease condition;• Diagnosis and treatment	Procurement records of veterinary medicines : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• date of purchase;• name of the product (generic compound);• quantity purchased;• batch number;• expiry date; and• name of supplier	Administration records: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• type of drugs or medication used;• batch number;• quantity of medicine used;• date administered;• route of administration;• identification of animals/ group treated;• number of animals treated;• date of completion of treatment;• withdrawal period; and• name of the person who administered the medicine	Procurement documents of feed : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplier or source of feed and its registration number• Type of feed and supplements;• Quantity;• Declaration of ingredients;• Document of feed analysis;• Date of delivery; and• Date of manufacturing and batch number

Basics of Good Poultry Husbandry

- Good record keeping
 - Accurate records help in:
 - Decision making
 - Disease management
 - Determining profitability/losses
 - Credit/loan access



Conclusion

- Good animal husbandry practices are crucial for:
 1. Animal welfare
 2. Sustainability and
 3. Human well-being
- Implementing these practices require a commitment to animal care and ethical decision-making.



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