

THIRD TERM
WEEK 2

TOPIC: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION – RABBIT REARING

LEARNING AREA

1. Choice of rabbits
2. Housing and Hatches
3. Feeding and Drinking Equipments
4. Diseases and Pests Control
5. Record keeping

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. discuss the choice of rearing of livestock,
2. housing/hatches,
3. feeding and drinking equipments,
4. disease and pests control, and
5. keeping farm record.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

Charts and pictures of rabbits showing in the hutches.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

9 – Years Basic Education Curriculum

Course Book – *Basic Agriculture for Primary Schools I*
All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

Rabbits belong to the group of farm animals referred to small stock.

If raised under suitable conditions, their products can be very high.

Many people keep rabbits as a hobby while some keep them to make money.

RABBIT REARING

Male – buck

Female – doe

Baby – kit

CHOICE OF RABBIT FOR REARING

1. Ability to grow rapidly,
2. A good converter of food into body weight.
3. Ability to resist diseases (disease resistant),
4. Ability to give birth to many young ones in a litter,
5. Good quality hides and skin.

HOUSING/HUTCHES

Rabbits are kept in cages for safety from harsh weather and predators. Mature rabbits are kept singly in HUTCHES (cages), usually made of wooden or metal materials.

The type of housing for rabbits and guinea pigs will depend on the following factors:

1. Availability of local housing materials;
2. The condition of environment;
3. The size of the enterprise;
4. The amount of money the farmer has for the enterprise.

RABBIT FOOD

1. Hays

2. Grasses

3. Cereal grains
4. Leaf
5. Vegetables
6. Dry bread
7. Pelleted ration
- Kitchen waste
8. Mineral salt
9. Clean, cool water
10. Concentrates (groundnut, palm kernel, soybean and cotton seed)

DISEASE CONTROL

Rabbits suffer from the following diseases:

1. Sore back
2. Mange
3. Coccidiosis
4. Bloat

Bloat is the swelling of the stomach of the animals as a result of overreacting of green succulent vegetables.

Care should be taken to prevent disease attacks on animals.

FARM RECORDS

Simple records should be kept in the pen to show the following:

1. The breed of rabbit kept;
2. The mating or breeding date;
3. Birth dates;
4. Number of litters at kindling;
5. Size of litter at weaning;
6. Number of rabbit sold.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

Step 1: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step 2: Teacher introduces the new topic

Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

Step 4: Teacher welcomes pupils questions

Step 5: Teacher evaluates the pupils

WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic for better understanding

Evaluation/ Assignment

1. List 4 choice of rabbit for rearing;
2. State 3 qualities of a rabbits;
3. Mention 3 diseases of rabbit and how to control them;
4. List 5 records of rabbit keeping.

WEEK 3

TOPIC: POULTRY (CHICKENS)

LEARNING AREA

1. Meaning of Poultry
2. Ways of Rearing Chickens
3. Importance of Poultry

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. meaning of poultry;
2. methods of rearing chicken;
3. importance of chicken.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

Charts and pictures of rabbits showing in the hatches.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

Course Book – Basic Agriculture for Primary Schools

All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF POULTRY

Poultry are domesticated bird kept by humans for eggs, their meat or their features. Chicken is the most common type of poultry in the world.

WAYS OF REARING CHICKEN

1. Traditional method

2. Modern method

IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY

1. Source of income

2. Provision of eggs

3. Provision of meat

4. Provision of raw materials

5. Provision of poultry manure

6. Game (bird like parrot, ostrich and cock are used for games to entertain people)

7. The feathers are used for making pillows and beds.

8. The feathers are used for design and decoration.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

Step 1: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step2: Teacher introduces the new topic

Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

Step4: Teacher welcomes pupils questions

Step45 Teacher evaluates the pupils

WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic for better understanding

Evaluation/ Assignment

1. explain the meaning of poultry;
2. method 2 ways of rearing chicken;
3. state 5 importance of poultry.

WEEK 4

TOPIC: POULTRY – CHICKEN

LEARNING AREA

1. Types of Chicken
2. Selection of Housing and Equipment

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. list types of chickens;
2. mention and explain housing system;
3. discuss feeding of chickens according to the months.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

charts of chickens.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

9 – Years Basic Education Curriculum

Course Book – Basic Agriculture for Primary Schools

All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

Poultry are domesticated bird kept by humans for eggs, their meat or their features.

Chicken is the most common type of poultry in the world. They are one of the cheapest sources of meat and can be kept by anyone, even at the back of the house.

TYPES OF CHICKEN

1. Eggs laying chicken
2. Table meat chicken
3. Dual purpose chicken (for egg and meat production)

SELECTION OF HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT

A. Housing

1. Concrete building
2. Wooden and metal cages/wooden shed

B. Equipment

1. Baby chick cage
2. Layer chicken cage
3. Poultry feather removal

C. FEEDING

1. Chicks mash (2 months – 4 months, about 8 weeks)
2. Growers mash (2 months – 4 months, about 8 – 16 weeks)
3. Broiler starter (for meat producer only about 9 – 14 weeks)

4. Layers mash (for more eggs)

D. SOURCE OF DAY OLD CHICKS

1. Buying

2. Hatchery

E. HOUSING SYSTEM OF POULTRY KEEPING

1. Free range system

2. Semi intensive system

3. Intensive system

4. Extensive system

5. The fold system

6. The deep litter system

7. The Battery cage

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

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Step2: Teacher introduces the new topic

Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

Step4: Teacher welcomes pupils questions

Step45 Teacher evaluates the pupils

WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic for better understanding

Evaluation/ Assignment

1. explain the meaning of poultry;

2. method 2 ways of rearing chicken;

3. state 5 importance of poultry.

WEEK 5

TOPIC: POULTRY CHICKEN – SIGN OF ILL – HEALTH IN CHICKEN

LEARNING AREA

1. Sign of Chicken ill Health

2. General Control Measures

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following

2. mention five general control measure.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

charts of sick chickens.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

Course Book – Basic Agriculture for Primary Schools

All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

A disease can spread rapidly among chickens like any other farm animals because they are usually kept together in a cage, sharing the food and water trough.

This makes it easy for disease to spread from the sick and infect the healthy chickens.

SIGNS OF ILL – HEALTH IN CHICKEN

The most common signs of ill in chicken include:

1. Roughened feathers,
2. Discharge from the nostril
3. Mucorish discharge
4. Coughing
5. Sneezing
6. Weakness
7. Loss of appetite
8. Loss of weight
9. Dullness
10. Reduction in egg production among layers
11. Retarded growth
12. Chicken huddle together and drop as if the birds are feeling cold
13. Chickens standing with their eyes closed,
14. Presence of scores on wattles and combs.
15. Reduced feed intake
16. Reduced water intake
17. Low egg production

GENERAL DISEASE CONTROL PRACTICES

The following can only be used as guidelines for disease control, for proper disease diagnosis and treatment, consult the veterinarian.

1. Don't overcrowd brooders
2. Adequate ventilation
3. Feed must be of good quality

4. Give clean water ad-lib
5. Don't mix young and older birds
6. Clean poultry house
7. Dispose of dead birds quickly and isolate sick ones
8. Provide disinfectant at entrance to house

Antibiotics should never be used to replace good management and should be used on prescription by a veterinarian.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

Step 1: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step2: Teacher introduces the new topic

Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

Step4: Teacher welcomes pupils questions

Step45 Teacher evaluates the pupils

WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic for better understanding

Evaluation/ Assignment

1. list five signs of chicken ill – health;
2. mention five general control measure.

WEEK 6

TOPIC: FARM RECORDS

LEARNING AREA

1. Meaning of Farm Records
2. Types of Farm Records
3. Importance of Farm Records

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

1. explain farm records;
2. list the types of farm records.
3. state the importance of farm records;

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of Charts of farm livestock.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

Course Book – Basic Agriculture for Primary Schools

All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF FARM RECORD

A farm record is a document (in most cases a book) that is used to keep account of different activities, events, materials etc. regarding the farm operations.

Most Nigerian and African farmers don't keep farm records and accounts, so they have poor farm management.

Mainly, it is influenced by the fact that most of the farmers in Nigeria are illiterates and can hardly read or write.

TYPES OF FARM RECORDS

There are different types of farm records a farmer should keep to run a successful farm business. They include:

1. Daily farm records

2. Records of farm implements and equipment
3. Record of agricultural inputs
4. Records of livestock and livestock products
5. Records of animal feeds
6. Production records
7. Records for farm use
8. Farm expenditure records
9. Workers records
10. Vehicle records
11. Sales record

REASONS WHY FARMER KEEP FARM RECORDS

1. Farm records help a farmer to keep stock and manage each aspect of the farm properly.
2. They are important for planning and budgeting. They provides a farmer with enough information needed for proper planning and budgeting at every point in time.
3. They help farmers know the progress and contributions of each aspect of the farm to its overall success.
4. They are important for proper farm management.
5. They can be very helpful when a farmer needs to access financial aids from banks or other financial institutions.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

Step 1: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step2: Teacher introduces the new topic

Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

Step4: Teacher welcomes pupils questions

Step45 Teacher evaluates the pupils

WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic for better understanding

Evaluation/ Assignment

- 1. explain farm records.**
- 2. list 5 types of farm records.**
- 3. state 4 importance of farm records.**

Week 7 PRIMARY 6 – Revision on Week 2

Week 8 PRIMARY 6 – Revision on Week 3

Week 9 PRIMARY 6 – Revision on Week 4

Week 10 PRIMARY 6 – Revision on Week 5

Revision

Examination