

Biology Grade 8

Unit Five summary

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UNIT FIVE: ANIMALS.

- 5.1. KEEPING FARM ANIMALS.
- Animals domesticated and reared by farmers as part of the agricultural system are called farm animals.
- USES OF FARM ANIMALS.
- For crop farming: Ploughing, trashing crop and transporting yield.
- For direct source of food: meat, egg and milk.
- For source of income: by selling living animals and their products.
- Used as means of drag power and transportation.
- refer table. 5.1and 5.2, text book page 102and 103.
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FEEDING FARM ANIMALS.

- According to their feeding habit/ and food types; animals are classified into three as:
 1. Herbivores: plant eaters, such as cow, sheep, goat etc.
 2. carnivores: flesh eaters, such as tiger, dog, lion etc.
 3. omnivores: Both grass and flesh eaters, such as pigs, rat etc.

RUMINANTS

Ruminants are animals that digest their cud or rechew the cud again. The cud is partially digested plant based food in first stomach. The process of rechewing the cud for further digestion is known as **ruminating**.

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- Herbivores divide into two as:

Ruminant , such as cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo etc.

Non ruminant, such as donkey, horse, camel etc.

Note: All herbivores are not ruminants.

Ruminant animals have four specialized chambers.

They are ,Rumen(1st stomach), reticulum(2nd stomach), omasum(3rd stomach) and abomasum (4th stomach).

Refer, digestion process on page. 105, textbook.

Food and water needed for ruminants.

- Farm animals need good food and clean water every day.
- SOME COMMON FOOD OF FARM ANIMALS.

FORAGE: plant materials eaten by grazing animals as a pasture.

Hay: dried animal food.

THE PROCESS OF HAY PREPARATION:

-cutting grass, → drying → collecting and storing.

SILAGE: is fermented and moisture content animal food.

MAKING SILAGE.

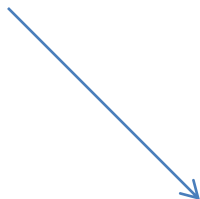
Silage undergoes anaerobic fermentation , which starts about 48hr after the silo is filled.

Pregnant and young farm animals.

Pregnancy is the development of young inside the mothers uterus.

Farm animals have different pregnancy periods. Refer table 5.1, that shows different pregnancy periods of farm animals.

Young animals are baby animals that need cares of human.



Farm animal diseases

Some common farm animals diseases in Ethiopia are: liver fluke, Anthrax, and Trypanosomiasis. Anthrax: caused by bacteria(*Bacillus anthracis*).

Fasciolasis: caused by a parasite(liver fluke). In cattle: it is caused by *Fasciola gigantica*.

Life cycle of liver fluke

Egg.....Meracidium(in snail).....Cercariae(cyst formation).....liver fluke.

Trypanosomiasis: it is caused by a parasite ,called trypanosome which is carried by a vector known as Tsetse fly.

Note: read the transmissions and their controlling way from your text book.