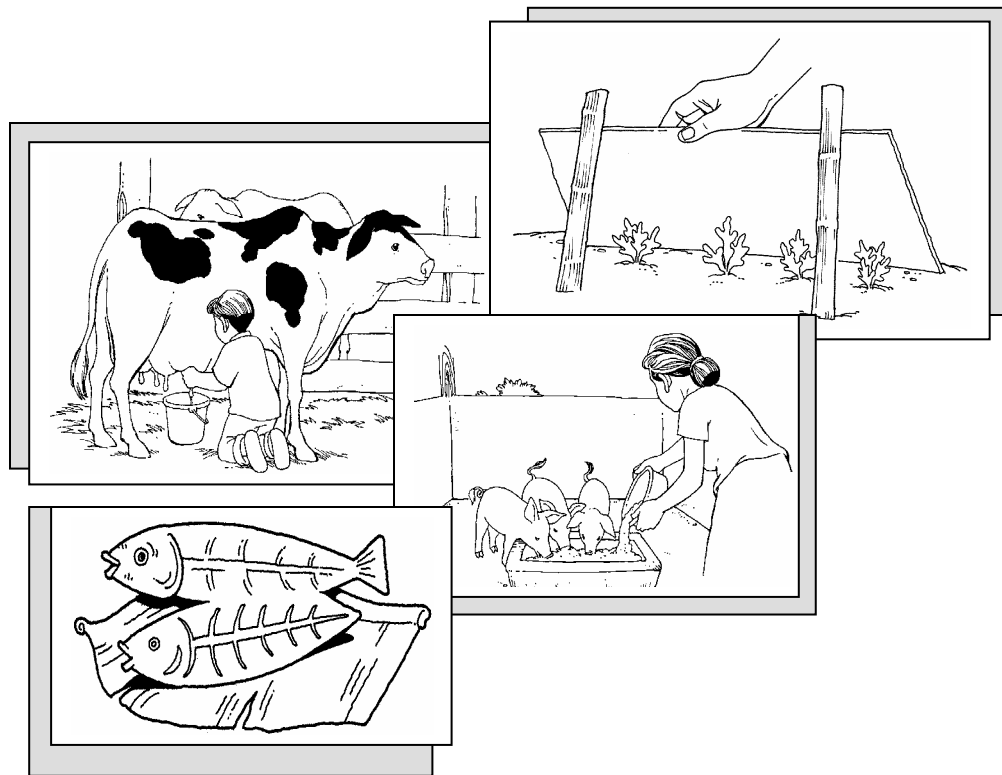


# PROJECT EASE

Effective and Affordable Secondary Education

TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION

Agriculture and Fishery Arts



MODULE 9

BUREAU OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Department of Education  
DepEd Complex, Meralco Avenue  
Pasig City



# *Animal Production*

## *First Year*

### *Module 9*

#### *Easy to Know, Easy to Grow* *(Selecting Animal Breeds)*



#### *What this module is about*

Module 8 showed you the possibilities of poultry and livestock raising and gave you an idea on how to choose an ideal site for poultry and livestock projects. However to enable you to put up an animal project, you need to know the kind and quality of the animals to raise. Work on this module to help you learn more on the kinds of animals to raise. It will then be easy for you in the future to take care of your own poultry or livestock to raise.



#### *What to learn from this module*

This module aims to help you achieve the following objectives:

1. identify factors in selecting animals for raising purposes;
2. discuss the common types and breeds of poultry and livestock;
3. identify the characteristics and quality of good breeds; and
4. be able to select animal breeds.



## PRETEST

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Type of poultry intended for egg and meat purposes.
  - a. meat type
  - b. egg type
  - c. general purpose
  - d. fancy type
  
2. Which of the following is not a factor in considering the kind of animal to raise?
  - a. market demand
  - b. personal preference
  - c. carcass quality
  - d. technical know-how
  
3. Which is not an egg type breed of poultry?
  - a. Wyandotte
  - b. Leghorn
  - c. Minorca
  - d. Mikawa
  
4. Breed of swine that is black with a white band.
  - a. Duroc Jersey
  - b. Hampshire
  - c. Poland China
  - d. Yorkshire
  
5. Breed of swine that has large ears that cover much of its face.
  - a. Hampshire
  - b. Berk Jala
  - c. Landrace
  - d. Yorkshire
  
6. A cow that is easily identified due to its hump on the shoulder.
  - a. Santa Gertrudes
  - b. Nellore
  - c. American Brahman
  - d. Philippine Cattle
  
7. Which is not a characteristic of an ideal broiler chick?
  - a. rapid growth
  - b. good fleshing
  - c. sexual character
  - d. uniformity

8. The result of mating two different breeds.
  - a. Berkjala
  - b. Brahman
  - c. Santa Gertrudes
  - d. Crossbreeds
  
9. Which of the following is a fancy type of poultry?
  - a. Minorca
  - b. Hubbarol
  - c. Frizzles
  - d. Wyandotte
  
10. Breed of swine that is black, with six white spots on the feet, face and tail tip.
  - a. Duroc Jersey
  - b. Hampshire
  - c. Poland China
  - d. Chester White

## Lesson 1

### Factors in Selecting Animals to Raise

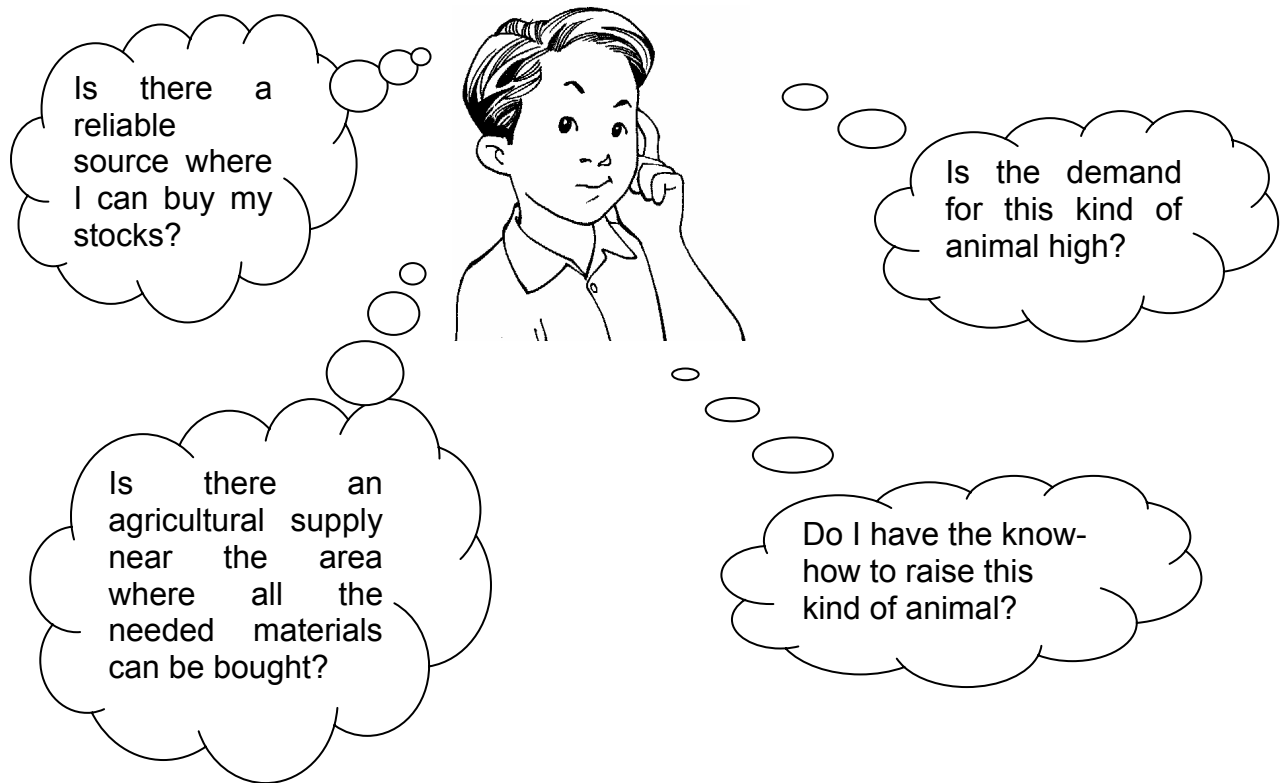
*“Collect and select the best among the rest.”* This saying also applies in selecting animals to raise. For you to select animals you want to raise, you have to consider the following factors:

1. Personal preference

Identify the animals which you are interested in or prefer to raise given the opportunity.

2. Market demand

You should have prospective buyers or consumers of the product, or this should be high on demand at the market to ensure profit.



3. Availability of stocks

Animals to be raised should be bought from reliable sources near the area of the animal project.

4. Availability of materials, feeds, vitamins and medicines  
There should be available sources or supply near the area.

5. Technical know-how  
You should have the technical knowledge of animal care and management.

After identifying the factors, work on the activity below.

### Activity 1

Tell whether the reasons of the following individuals are justified in raising the particular animal.

Beth: I shall raise broilers because Neri is also raising them.

Nora: I will be fattening hogs to be able to dispose them during the town fiesta.

Which reason is more justifiable? Why?

Let us check on what you have learned from this lesson.



Self-check:

Identify the factors to which the following statements /questions relate.

1. Where can I buy livestock to raise?
2. I am a pilot. Can I raise piglets in our backyard?
3. There are still two months before Christmas so, I am going to raise broilers.
4. Where can I buy these medicines for my cattle?
5. I am fascinated with chickens.

Did you get all the answers right? Good! Now, you can move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 2

### Types and Breeds of Poultry and Livestock to Raise

What kinds of poultry and livestock do you know? To which poultry or livestock breeds do they belong? How do you distinguish breeds?

Poultry are classified according to utility and place of origin. Let's find out how.



1. Leghorn

Egg-type in utility and is raised for its eggs.

2. Peterson

Meat-type in utility and is broiler as to type.

3. Plymouth Rock

This belongs to the dual-purpose domestic fowls. It gives both meat and egg.

4. Bantam

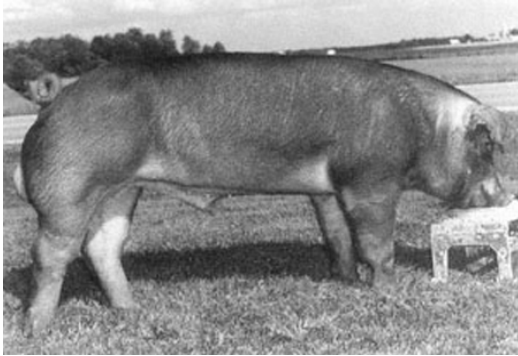
A fancy-type of ornamental fowl. Raised for its beautiful plumage and form an unusual appearance.



Leghorn

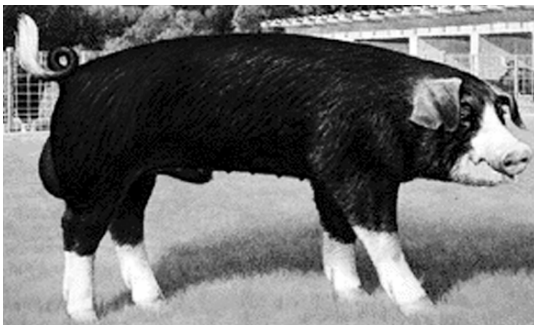
Let's now meet the different swine breeds.

## Lard or Ham Type



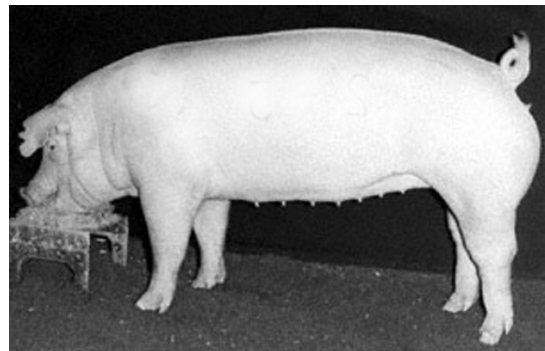
Hi, I'm Duroc Jersey. I am dark red with shades of golden yellow. I am a good producer of milk which makes me a good mother.

My name is Hampshire. I am black with a white bond. I have short legs. My tail is usually black and my ears are erect. I'm from Kentucky.



I am Poland China. My color is black with six white spots on my feet, face and tail tip. My flesh is thick and free from wrinkles and flabbiness. I'm from Ohio.

I'm Chester White from Pennsylvania. My hair and skin are white and I weigh 900 pounds or more when matured.

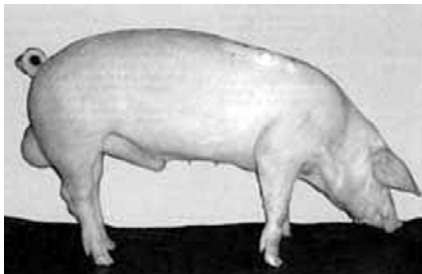




Good day! I'm Hereford. I have a white head and white ears, feet, and tail. The rest of my body is light or dark red. I'm from Missouri.



Here are some of the bacon type.



Landrace



Berkjala

1. Yorkshire

A native of Northern England. This is mostly raised in Canada, England, Scotland and Ireland. Its color is white, with small black spots with large ears.

2. Landrace

This is from Denmark. Its hair and skin are white. Its back is usually fat but sometimes low with large ears that cover much of its face.

3. Berkjala

A crossbreed from the native Jalajala stock of Rizal and the Berkshire stock.



American Brahman



Charolais



Hereford



Santa Gertrudes

1. Batangas breed. This is raised for its meat. This breed is resistant to diseases. It has different colors such as black, yellow or red. Its head is long and of medium width between eyes.
2. American Brahman – it has a hump on its shoulder. It is grayish-white in color with a loose pendulous skin along its dewlap and under its throat and down to its forelegs. Its horns curve backward and upward. This breed is tolerant to heat and is a good milk producer.
3. Hereford – This breed is a native of England. Hereford is easily distinguished by its red-colored body and white face. It is often referred to white-faced cattle. It is well-known for its vigor and foraging ability.
4. Santa Gertrudes – This breed originated in Texas. It is a large beef animal which is cherry-red in color. This breed is specially adapted to subtropical climates.
5. Charolais – This breed originated in France. It varies from white to cream to light wheat. It is a good producer of meat because of its muscular body.

Let's find out how much you have learned by doing the activity below.

## Activity 2

From the list of breeds of poultry and livestock animals below, choose a particular breed which you can suggest to Mang Nerio, Aling Baby and Mang Peping. Justify why you are recommending the particular breed. You may go back to the past lesson so you can give enough information on the breed.

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Leghorn           | Landrace      |
| Broiler           | Duroc Jersey  |
| Yorkshire         | Brahman       |
| Philippine Cattle | New Hampshire |

1. Mang Nerio wants to raise poultry for their meat.
2. Aling Baby wants to start a piggery farm by purchasing a pig for breeding purposes.
3. Mang Peping lives in a remote barangay in Oriental Mindoro. He wants to raise cattle to help him on his farm.



Self-check:

Match Column A with Column B. Write only the letter of the answer that describes the animal in Column A.

A

1. American Brahman
2. Poland China
3. Yorkshire
4. Peterson
5. Leghorn

B

- a. egg type
- b. meat type
- c. general purpose
- d. lard type
- e. bacon type
- f. hump on the shoulder

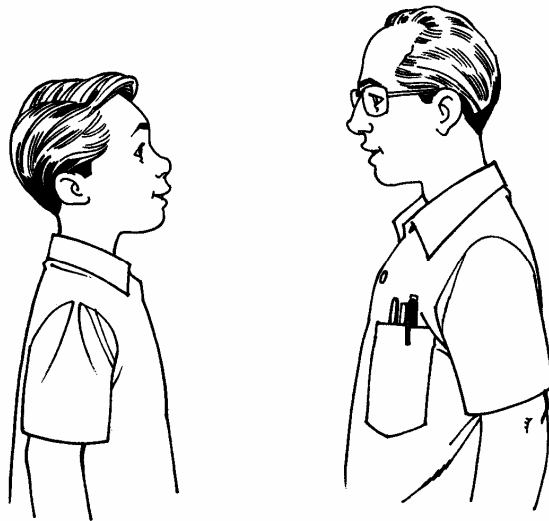
How satisfied are you with the result of the test? Quite good. Now, proceed to the next lesson to know more.

## Lesson 3

### Characteristics of Animal Breeds Good to Raise

In lesson 1, you learned the factors to consider in choosing the kind of animals to raise. In Lesson 2, you learned the different types and breeds of poultry and livestock animals. In this lesson, you will learn the characteristics of good animal breeds as well as the factors to consider in selecting animal breeds to raise.

The breed of animals to raise depends much on the purpose of animal raising. It is also important to know their characteristics which relate to this purpose. Let us find out in the following conversation.



Mark: Good morning, Sir. May I disturb you for a while?

Mr. Cruz: Good morning, too Mark. What can I do for you?

Mark: Sir, can I ask you questions on my assignment with Mr. Mendoza in Technology and Livelihood Education?

Mr. Cruz: Of course you may. What are they?

Mark: Why do we need to know the characteristics of the breed of animals to raise?

Mr. Cruz: To prevent choice of undesirable breeds for raising or breeding purposes.

Mark: If I want to raise poultry for egg production, what factors should I consider?

Mr. Cruz: You should consider the following factors:

1. Breed and various characteristics – these are strong breed characteristics.
2. Age – best breeding age for hens is during the second and third years of egg-laying.
3. Vitality – the ability of hens to produce eggs that will hatch into strong and vigorous chicks.

4. Sexual character – hens must look feminine, and roosters, masculine so they can protect the hens when needed.
5. Conformation – hens should have broad backs and a relatively long, wide and flat body.
6. Handling quality – chickens should have loose, pliable skins
7. Feathering – layers should have a well feathered body and a smooth skin.
8. Activity – layers should be active. Early risers tend to roost late at night.

Mark: I see. If I want to raise poultry for meat product, what kind of broilers shall I choose?

Mr. Cruz: The characteristics of an ideal broiler chicks are as follows:

1. Rapid growth – feed efficiency which ensures gain per unit of feed used.
2. Rapid feathering – quality that can stand cold weather and its relationship to rapid growth.
3. Good fleshing – should be well-pronounced in the breast and thigh.
4. Uniformity – uniform size to a certain age.
5. Health and vigor – should be lively
6. Good pigmentation of the skin and shanks – bright yellow shanks and skin.

Mark: It's good to know all those factors. If I want to raise hogs, will I consider the same factors?

Mr. Cruz: If you want to raise hogs, the following factors may be considered.

1. Growth ability – should grow in size fast
2. Temperament – active, good disposition and easy to handle
3. Carcass quality – more lean cuts and less lard and fat cuts
4. Feed efficiency – capacity to convert feeds to pork

Mark: How about in cattle raising, Sir?

Mr. Cruz: For cattle raising, consider the following factors:

1. Comparable production records which can be obtained from the animal raiser.
2. Physical characteristics - conformation such as health and freedom from hereditary defects.
3. Weight and size of the stocks
4. Weaning weight

Mark: By the way sir, is there any best breed?

Mr. Cruz: There is no best breed to raise. Each breed has its own strengths and weakness. Hence, when selecting the breed to raise, managerial skills are needed. The characteristics and factors I cited may be used as guidelines in choosing an ideal breed. However, if these breeds are given nutritious feeds and managed well, maximum productivity is possible.

Mark: Really? Thank you very much, Sir, for all the information .

Mr. Cruz: You're welcome, Mark!

What have you learned from the conversation above? Good! Now, let's find out how much you learned by answering the self-check exercise.



Self-check:

Identify and write whether the given factor or characteristic refers to poultry, swine or cattle.

1. carcass quality
2. age
3. rapid growth
4. comparable production records
5. uniformity



LET'S SUMMARIZE

- ❖ Personal preference, market demand, availability of stocks, availability of materials and technical know-how are factors to consider in selecting the kind of animals to raise.
- ❖ Poultry breeds are classified according to utility and place of origin.
- ❖ Swine is classified as lard, bacon and intermediate type.
- ❖ There is no best breed. Animal raiser only need to choose a good breed and have managerial skill to succeed in any animal project.

Did this module help you very much? To evaluate how much you've learned from this module, answer the posttest.



## POSTTEST

Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Type of poultry for meat purposes.
  - a. Leghorn
  - b. Peterson
  - c. Bantams
  - d. New Hampshire
  
2. Which of the following factors should be considered in the choice of animals to raise?
  - a. carcass quality
  - b. age
  - c. personal preference
  - d. feathering
  
3. Which of the following breeds is an egg type of poultry?
  - a. Mikawa
  - b. Plymouth Rock
  - c. Brahmas
  - d. Hubbard
  
4. A swine breed which has large ears that cover much of the face.
  - a. Berkjala
  - b. Landrace
  - c. Hampshire
  - d. Yorkshire
  
5. A cow which is easily recognized because of its shoulder hump.
  - a. Nellore
  - b. American Brahman
  - c. Philippine Cattle
  - d. Santa Gertrudes
  
6. Which of the following is a characteristic of an ideal broiler chick?
  - a. age
  - b. vitality
  - c. rapid growth
  - d. sexual character
  
7. It is a crossbreed of Jalajala and Berkshire.
  - a. Berkjala
  - b. Yorkshire
  - c. Crossbreed
  - d. Landrace

8. Which of the following is not a fancy type of poultry?
  - a. Frizzles
  - b. Bantams
  - c. Wyandotte
  - d. Silkies
  
9. It is a swine breed, which has dark shades of golden yellow.
  - a. Duroc Jersey
  - b. Chester White
  - c. Yorkshire
  - d. Berkjala
  
10. Which is not a dual-purpose type of poultry?
  - a. Minorca
  - b. Plymouth Rock
  - c. Wyandotte
  - d. New Hampshire

How was your performance? Do you need to go over the items you missed. It will help you much to fully understand the content of this module. If you rated high, very good. I hope that you can now choose a good animal breed to raise.





## ANSWER KEY

### Pretest

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. c
8. d
9. c
10. c

### Lesson 1: Self-check

1. availability of stocks
2. technical know-how
3. market demand
4. availability of supplies and materials
5. personal preference

### Lesson 2: Self-check

1. f
2. d
3. e
4. b
5. a

### Lesson 3: Self-check

1. swine
2. poultry
3. poultry
4. cattle

5. poultry

### Posttest

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. a

