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**AN INTERNSHIP TRAINING CARRIED OUT AT ATLAS LIVESTOCK DAIRY  
FARM IN KOBWIN SUB COUNTY, NGORA DISTRICT FROM 28<sup>TH</sup> FEB 2022 TO  
24<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2022**

**BY**

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**YEAR: II**



IB

**AN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY  
OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY ARAPAI CAMPUS  
FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE AWARD OF A CERTIFICATE IN  
GENERAL AGRICULTURE**

Date of submission.....

Signature...  .....

**DECLARATION**

I Musalirwe Ivan declares that all the data, findings and information in this report is my original work compiled and done by myself for the period of two months in Atlas livestock dairy farm and it has never been submitted to any institution for any academic award.

**NAME: MUSALIRWE IVAN**

**CERTIFICATE IN GENERAL AGRICULTURE, YEAR II**

Sign 

**APPROVAL**

**FIELD SUPERVISOR**

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Sign 

Date 24<sup>th</sup>/04/2022



**UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR**

**NAME: EGABU JOSEPH**

Sign .....

Date.....



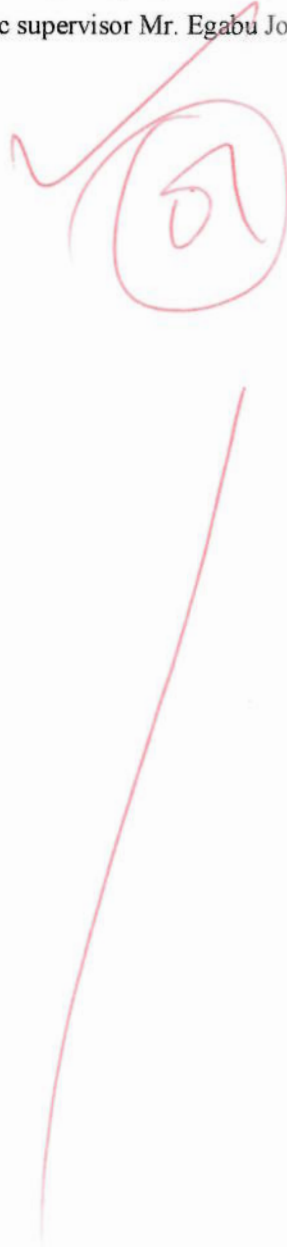
## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this report to my University supervisor Mr. Egabu Joseph, Field supervisor Dr Ochom Martin and all the Lecturers of Busitema University Arapai Campus for the great advice they gave me not forgetting the staff of ATLAS farm for their cooperation during the industrial training at the farm.

A handwritten signature in red ink. It features a checkmark-like symbol above a large, circular monogram that appears to contain the letters 'EJ'.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The great acknowledgement goes to the Almighty God for the good health given to me throughout the industrial training. Great thanks go to my beloved parents Mr. BATWAGINE HENRY and Mrs. BABIRYE APOPHIA for the provision of all the needs required to complete my industrial training successfully, not forgetting my field supervisor Mr. MUKIBI DANIEL and Dr OCHOM MARTIN, the Academic supervisor Mr. Egabu Joseph and friends for their support during my industrial training.

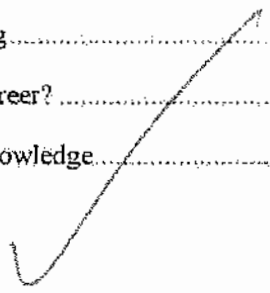


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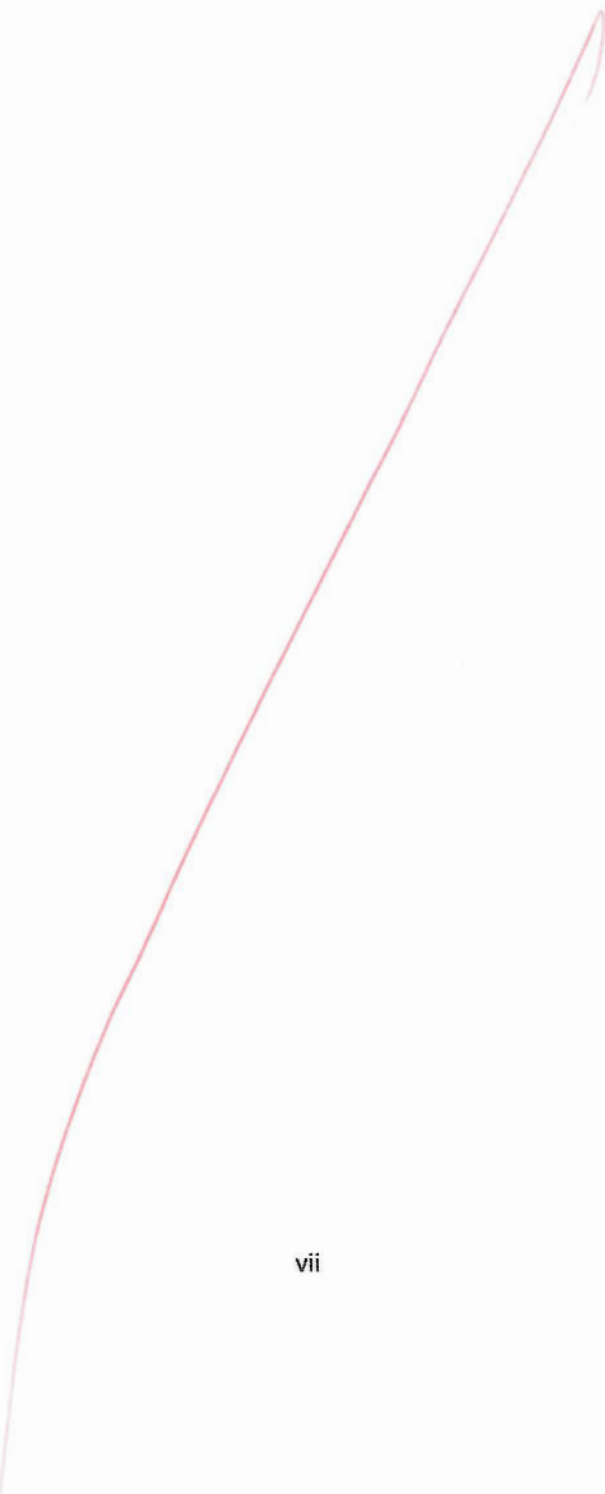
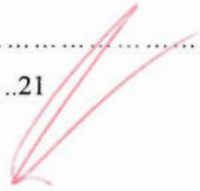
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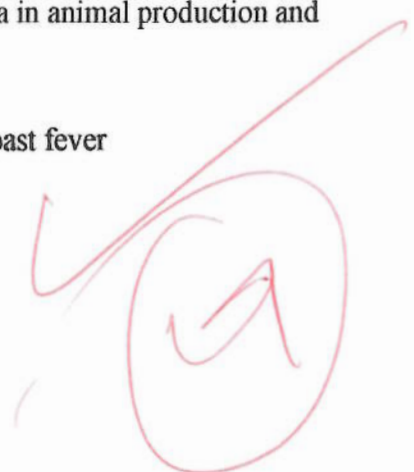
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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

- ALDF.....Atlas Livestock Dairy Farm
- REG NO.....Registration Number
- BUAC.....Busitema University Arapai Campus
- NGOs.....Non-Government Organizations
- Mr.....Mister
- Mrs.....Misses
- STUDENT'S NO.....Student's Number
- N.A.A.D.S.....National Agriculture Adversary Services
- FMD.....Foot and Mouth disease
- DAP.....Diploma in animal production and  
management
- ECF.....East coast fever

A handwritten red mark consisting of a large, stylized letter 'A' enclosed within a circle, with a long, sweeping line extending from the top right of the circle.

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## ABSTRACT

This contains and describes the activities carried out, knowledge and skills gained, challenges faced, conclusion of the report and recommendations. The objective of this industrial training is to make students benefit from the skills and knowledge gained from the fields, apply the knowledge got from theory in classroom lectures to practical, hands on in the field and build confidence of the learners.

First, I was introduced to Atlas livestock dairy farm consisting of livestock, crop production and marketing of farm products. This was followed by orientation where I was introduced to the farm management, structures, and animal species. Cattle breeds kept at the farm include the dairy cattle i.e. Friesians, Guernsey breeds and beef breeds e.g. boran and Sahiwal, Goat breeds i.e. Boer and Mubende goats and the local sheep breed. And later I was allocated to different animal sections in the farm for the period of three days in each section under full supervision of the Farm supervisor. The sections of allocation include main feeding house, boran house, milking parlor, isolation rooms, calf pens, breeding bull section, goat unit, camel section, spray race and cattle crush etc.

The major activities that I carried out at the farm were animal handling like dehorning, castration, minor surgeries and others like silage making etc. I had lectures on animal diseases, drugs and treatment with Dr Arionga the DVO of Nakapiripirit and Dr Ochom Martin. I even had outreaches in the communities with Dr Ochom i.e. the poultry farmer, meat inspection and treating farmer's animals.

In this industrial training, I gained knowledge and skills majorly on how to handle animals i.e. dehorning, how industrial training is vital to my future career and I correlate with the lectures I had from campus. And lastly the conclusion, recommendation of my industrial training and the appendices.



## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the background of the farm, location of the area, objectives, vision and mission of Atlas farm

### 1.1 Background of Atlas farm.

The farm started on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2008 in Kobwin village, Kobwin subcounty, Ngora district. The size of the land in 2008 was five (5) acres and it was too bushy but currently the farm has 185 acres of land. The farm structures were poorly constructed with wooden animal shelters and currently the farm has many good farm structures like the main feeding house, calf pens, isolation rooms, boran house, a metallic cattle crush, spray race etc.

Atlas farm started with 4 Friesians and currently the farm is having 124 heads of Friesian cattle. In 2010, the farm started a goat project with Forty (40) heads of goats at the farm and currently they are 156 heads of goats. In 2020, (13) Camels were introduced at the farm and currently the farm has (15) heads of Camel. On 11<sup>th</sup> November 2021, 36 Boran animals were introduced at the farm and currently the farm has 49 heads of Boran cows at the farm. In 2021, (10) heads of Sheep were introduced and currently the farm has (36) heads of sheep and still in 2021 and 10 geese were brought at the farm and still currently they are 10 of them

### 1.2 Location of the farm

Atlas livestock dairy farm is located in Ngora district, Kobwin sub-county, Kobwin parish. It is twelve (12) kilometers away from Ngora district headquarters and its surrounded by other parishes like Opot in the West, Akarukei in the South, Akiisa in the North and Okapel in the East

### 1.3 Vision of the farm

To train the extension workers so as to improve on the Agriculture practices.

To become the research station in Teso region.

### 1.4 Mission of the farm

To get rid of poverty and to eradicate poverty, financial constrains and unemployment in Kobwin sub-county through training skills of sustainable Agriculture.

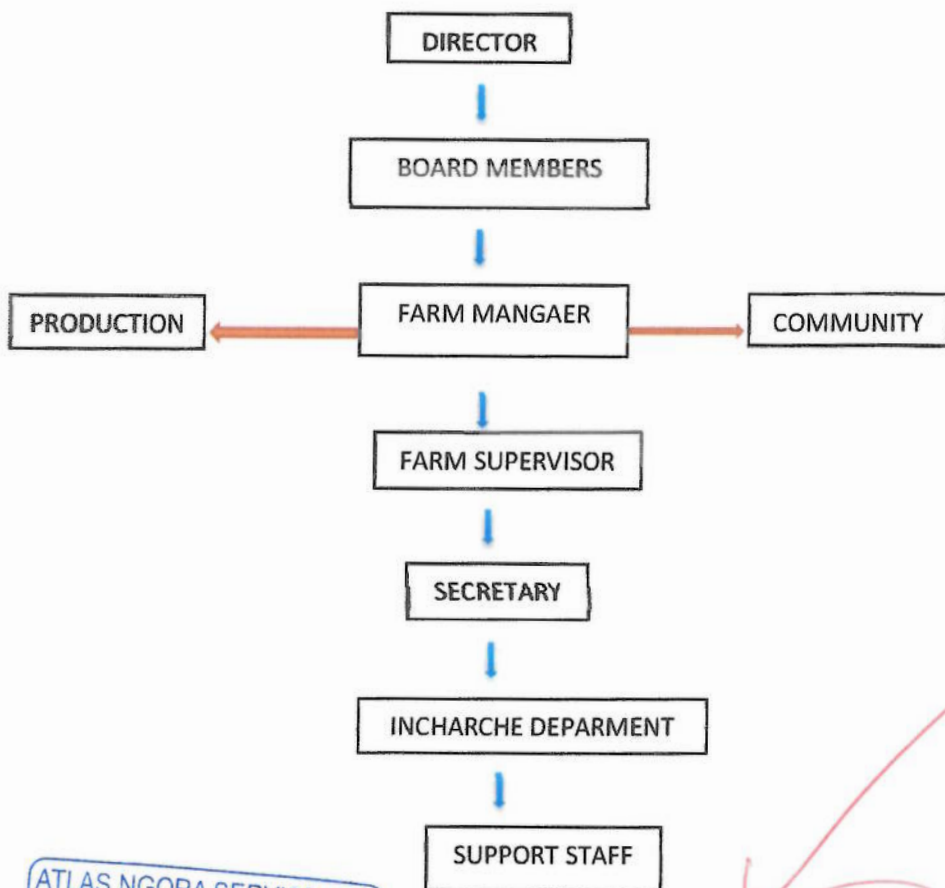
### 1.5 Objectives of the farm

To train extension workers to improve their practical skills.

To improve community standard of living through job creation through employing them.

To turn Atlas farm into a research Centre.

### 1.6 Organizational structure of ALDF



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter describes the activities that I carried out at the farm, lectures that I had with different facilitators and the different outreaches that I went to

### **2.1 GENERAL CLEANING**

This is an activity done at the farm on daily basis. It is done so to maintain good hygiene at the farm.

A clean environment favors both workers and animals life in terms of good health.

The cleaning was in different animal structures like calf pens, isolation rooms, breeding house, main feeding house, boran house, milking parlor and the compound.

#### **2.1.1 How was it practiced**

Removing and scooping cow dung from the animal structures and taken to the manure pit which was finally used as fertilizers in the maize gardens, banana plantation and pasture garden.

Picking polyethene and sharp objects which could injure our animals.

Brushing in the milking parlor with clean water and a disinfectant.

By sweeping in the animal structures.

#### **2.1.2 Tools that I used**

- Brooms
- Spade
- Wheel barrow
- Brush
- Tractor

### **2.2 SPRAYING**

This is a management practice carried out at the dairy farm to control external parasites like ticks, lice, mites. This helped me to control diseases that can be caused by the mentioned parasites i.e. diseases like East Coast Fever (E.C.F), Trypanosomiasis, Anaplasmosis, Heart water etc. while spraying, we follow the three (3) BRs i.e. back, brisket, berry and rare.

#### **2.2.1 The acaricides used includes the following;**

- Alfapar spray 1ml per 1L of water
- Duo dip spray 1ml per 1L of water

- Tactic 1 ml per 1L of water

2.2.2 The tools used during the spraying of the animals includes the following;

- Cattle crush for restraining of the animals.
- Foot pump
- Knapsack sprayer
- Stirring rod for mixing the acaricides with water thoroughly.

2.2.3 Challenges faced during spraying

- Animals were many hence tiresomeness.
- People were not cooperative.
- The acaricides were not enough.
- It was too hot that day.
- We lacked equipments to use like the nose mask and gloves as protective gears.

2.2.4 People involved were

All students

Dr Mukiibi Dan

Cattle keepers

## 2.3 FEEDING OF THE CALF

The primary concern of rearing a new born calf is to ensure it remains health. We feed calves to address nutrient requirement and encouraging Rumen development.

While designing a calf feeding program, the aim should be to reduce mortality rate and maintaining the growth rate of the calf.

2.3.1 Phases of feeding a calf

**Table 1.** Four phases of the calf feeding program

Phase	Feed
Colostrum phase (1-4 days)	Colostrum
Pre-ruminant phase (5-20/30 days)	Milk
Transition stage (liquid and dry feeds)	Milk replacer and calf starter

Post-weaning stage (dry feeds)	Calf starter
--------------------------------	--------------

### 2.3.2 Why do we follow feeding program?

- A calf is born with low immunity so it given colostrum because it contains antibodies for body immunity.
- We feed the calf on milk after colostrum because the rumen is not functioning or it has not yet developed.
- Calves secretes high amount of lactose.
- We introduce calves on solids for rumen development.

## 2.4 BUCKET FEEDING

This is the practice done while feeding a calf with milk by use of bucket. It is efficient and protects the calf from getting some diseases.

### 2.4.1 Procedures that I used in bucket feeding the calves

- I placed milk in the clean stainless steel buckets.
- I trained the calf to drink by placing a finger in the milk as the calf suckles my finger and it takes milk.
- I did for three days and the fourth(4<sup>th</sup>) day I left the calf to drink milk on its own.

### 2.4.2 Advantages of bucket feeding

- Easy to control diseases like diarrhea.
- A calf is able to feed on colostrum.
- A calf is given the right amount of milk since it is measured for them.
- It helps to train the digestive system of a calf since its fed in the morning and evening.
- Controls mastitis.
- It protects the cow from getting wounds on teats while the calf is suckling.

## 2.5 AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

These are practices carried out in the crop production. The agronomic practices include pruning in the banana plantation, gap filling in the maize garden and thinning.





### 2.5.1 Pruning of banana plantation

- This is the removal of unwanted leaves from the plant. We pruned a banana plantation of Atlas livestock dairy farm. We started pruning in the when the rain started to allow the growth of other tender leaves and to make the garden look neat.
- We used a pruning saw to cut off the leaves that were not looking good and they were dry.
- We went ahead transferred the suckers for more expansion of the farm and to reduce the competition of nutrients from the mother plant.
- We advised the farm manager about the spacing of banana from one plant to another and we told him to use the spacing of 3×3 M.

### 2.5.2 Challengers faced

- Scarce implements to use.
- Some the members were not cooperative.
- Scorching sunshine.

### 2.5.3 Gap filling in the maize garden

This an activity that was carried out in the maize garden. The purpose of planting this maize at the farm was for making silage.

The maize didn't germinate all because, some people skipped holes in the process of planting or the seeds were not worthy for planting.

### 2.5.4 Challenges faced

Scorching sunshine

Incorporation of some members

### 2.5.5 Thinning of maize in the garden

This is the removal of excess plants from the hole.

The reason as to why we carry out thinning includes

To prevent competition for nutrients from soil.

For faster growth of the plants

### 2.5.6 Challenges

- Scorching sunshine
- Inadequate labor
- Incorporation between members

## 2.6 SILAGE MAKING

Silage is a high-moisture fodder preserved through fermentation in the absence of air. Silage can be made from grasses, fodder sorghum, green oats, green maize or Napier grass, elephant grass etc. An ideal crop for silage making should contain an adequate fermentable sugar in the form of water-soluble carbohydrates. We always use silage during dry season when there no enough pastures to feed the animals.

### 2.6.1 Tools used

- Taplin molasses
- Grass
- Shoppers or pangas
- Soil forcovering on top

### 2.6.2 Procedures that we used to come up with silage

- We cleared where I was to put my silo.
- We collected Elephant grass and banana leaves.
- We shopped them using a shopper 1 inch.
- We placed the Taplin on the ground then I poured my silage on it.
- We sprinkled molasses on the silage and turned it thoroughly.
- Compressed it to remove the air from it.
- We covered it on top with another Taplin not to allow water to enter to prevent rotting.
- We added soil on top.

### 2.6.3 Qualities of good silage

- It should be bright or yellow-green.
- Firm texture
- The smell is similar to Vinegar.
- It should be palatable to the animals.



#### 2.6.4 Advantages of silage

- It is cheap to make
- It helps in the scarce periods of pasture
- It lasts for a long period of time while packed well

#### 2.7 DEWORMING

This is one of the management practices carried out the farm in order to control both internal and external worms in the animals.

Deworming is administered through oral giving or use of injections. Boluses and some liquid dewormers like Levafas diamond are given orally while injectable dewormers include Ivanor, Ivermectin etc. these dewormers control worms like Lung worms, round worms, liver flukes which leads to inn appetite in animals, emaciation and under growth.

I dewormed some five (5) heifers and two (2) calves with levafas diamond and Evalben-2.5 at the farm.

##### Dosage

Evalben 100kg -40mls

Levafas diamond 50kg-12.5mls

**Table 2:** Animals that I dewormed with levafas diamond and Evalben.

DATE	NAME OF THE ANIMALS	LIVE BODY WEIGHT	DEWORMERS USED	QTY USED OF DEWORMERS
15 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	Sarah 0025	303	Levafas	75
	Milly's heifer	150	Evalben	60
	Barbra	158	Evalben	60
	Holly's heifer	112	Levafas	28
	Jane	144	Levafas	36
17 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	Juliet's calf	140	Evalben	35
	Model's calf	65	Levafas	26

The activity was carried out successfully and it helped to increase the appetite of the animals towards feeds.

2.7.1 Dewormers are categorized in various ways and they include the following:

**A. Liquid dewormers e.g.**

- Albafas
- Evalben
- Levafas diamond

**B. Tablet/bolus dewormers e.g.**

- ✓ Albendazole
- ✓ Cambendazole

**C. Injectable dewormers e.g.**

- Ivanor
- Intermectine
- ivermectin

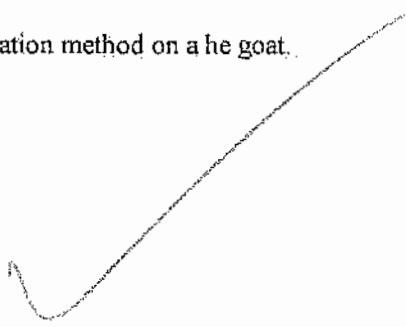
## 2.8 CASTRATION

This is the act of removing testes from the male animal to control it from mating. There are three methods of castration i.e. Elastrator ring, burdizzo method and open castration.

During that activity I used an Open castration method on a he goat.

### 2.8.1 Tool used

- Surgical blade
- Wound spray
- Healing oil
- Rope for restraining
- Local anesthesia
- Some drugs



### 2.8.2 Steps that I followed

4. Restrained the animal to control its flight and fight.
4. I injected a local anesthesia drug to minimize pain.

- ✦ I cleaned a scrotal sac with a disinfectant.
- ✦ I shaved the part to be cut.
- ✦ I made a cut on the scrotal sack through three (3) layers i.e. the skin, subcutis and tunica Albuginea.
- ✦ I pulled out the tests, twisted them and rubbed the surgical blade to break the sperm ducts.
- ✦ I applied a wound spray and healing oil on the cut to limit flies to come to the wound.

#### Post-treatment

I monitored the goat for three (3) days as I was treating it with an antibiotic drug i.e. Pen and strep.

#### 2.8.3 Advantages of castrating

- Prevents unwanted mating
- Better quality meat
- Easy to handle an animal
- The animal grows faster

### 2.9 MILKING, MASTITIS TEST AND MILK RECORDS

Milking is the most important activity in the dairy farm. Milk can be extracted by hands or machines.

During this activity, I used hands to milk.

#### 2.9.1 Tools used

- Ropes for restraining the animal
- Milking salve
- Sieve
- Milking cans

#### 2.9.2 Steps followed while milking

- I brought the animal calmly to the milking parlor.
- I restrained the cow by tying the hind legs above hock joint.
- I washed my hands with soap and clean water.
- I tested for mastitis in the milk using a strip cup by stripping the first few rays of milk into the strip cup from each quarter then I observed if there was an abnormality.
- I washed the udder with warm clean water with a disinfectant.



- I applied a milking salve on the teats to avoid causing wounds on the teats then I milked the animal within 7-10 minutes

### 2.9.3 Terms used

**Milk let down:** The response of stimulus is the production of the Oxytocin hormone which enables the milk to flow into the udder and the effect of the hormone only lasts for about 5-7 minutes, therefore once the cow has stimulated, milking should be done quickly.

**Milk holds up:** This happens when the animals are frightened or harshly handled and this can make an animal to hold up milk.

#### Milk Records

Keeping records for the milk is important at the dairy farm.

It helps the farmer to know the performance his/her animal at the farm.

It also helps a farmer to know how much he makes a day and how many litters are sold per day.

Also helps a farmer to know the amount a calf consumes per day.

**Table 3:** Showing a one day milk record of the farm of some the heavy milkers.

Name of the cow	Morning milk	Taken by the calf	Litters sold	Evening milk	Taken by the calf	Litters sold
Peace	8	3	5	6	3	3
Adongo	7	3	4	5	3	2
Martha	4	-----	4	3	-----	3
Alice	10	3	7	8	3	5
Baby	5	-----	5	4	-----	4
Susan	6	3	3	5	3	2
Kapedo	6	3	3	5	3	2

## 2.10 ANIMAL TREATMENT

This is the handling of sick animals through treating them. During treatment we use many different drugs according to disease they handle. We treat animals to help them defecate and eat with easy.

Treating of animals can be carried out through many ways i.e. by injection and oral treating. During my industrial training, I handle different animals with different diseases like E.C.F, foot and moth disease, Anaplasmosis, C.B.P.P, Diarrhea and Trypanosomiasis.

Before treating an animal, I first diagnose it by using all my senses.

I used to take the body temperature of the sick animal and one of the animals that had Anaplasmosis, the body temperature was 41°C.

Took the body weight before administering the drugs.

### 2.10.1 Tools used

- Drugs
- Hypodermic syringes and needles
- Heart Gath
- Clinical thermometer

**Table 4:** Showing animals that I treated during my industrial training at ALDF.

DATE	NAME OF THE ANIMAL	BODY WEIGHT (Kg)	SUSPECTED DISEASE	TREATMENT GIVEN
02th/03/ 2022	Aguti	340	E.C.F Lymnodes High fever	Butarex 15mls O.T.C 25mls
04 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	Monica	600	Swollen leg (inflammatory)	Pen strep 30mls
11 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	BE17 (boar goat)	18	Inflammatory Body weakness worms	Pen strep 5mls Calciject 10mls Evalben 7mls
14 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	Martha's calf	64	Diarrhea Fever	Vapcodimidine 10mls O.T.C 12mls
1 <sup>st</sup> /04/2022	Kapedo	620	Mastitis	Gentamycin 30mls
4 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022	Sarah's calf	63	Diarrhea Cough	Vapcodimidine 9mls



			Worms	Tylosin 6mls Evalben 5mls
6 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022	Jolly	500	Mastitis	Gentamycin 25mls
10 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022	Model's calf	57	E.C.F Cough	Butarex 5mls Vitamins 5mls O.T.C 10% 5mls Tylosin 5mls
20 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022	Lilian	564	Anaplasmosis	Imochem 27mls Diminastar 25mls O.T.C 10% 30mls

## 2.11 MINOR SURGERY

This is the carrying out a surgery on an animal that doesn't require a theater. I carried out a minor surgery on Milly's calf with a few fellow doctors i.e. Akello Barbra, Okiror Samuel, Osire Maxwell and the guidance of the farm doctor Ochom Martin.

A heifer (Milly) was observed to have swellings around the left fore limb on the 16<sup>th</sup> March 2022 which was suspected to be an inflammatory caused by improper administration of drugs.

We gave the swelling time for it to develop puss to the time of surgery.

After three (3) days, the swelling was observed to be ready for the surgery and we carried it out with the help of the farm supervisor.

### 2.11.1 Tools that we used

- Surgical blade
- Local anesthesia
- Healing oil
- Wound spray
- Pen strep
- gloves



### 2.11.2 Steps that we used

- We restrained the animal with ropes to control its flight and fight.
- We injected the cow local anesthesia to minimize pain.



- We washed the area to be operated with clean and disinfected water to control the second bacteria.
- We shaved the part to be cut and we made a slight cut.
- We drained the whole puss through the cut we made.
- We applied a wound spray and healing oil on the cut.
- Then we injected with pen and strep that act as an antibiotic.
- We monitored the performance of the animal for three days it was doing well.

### 2.11.3 Challenges faced

- It was not easy to restrain the animal
- Some members were fearing to touch the puss
- Inadequate tools to use in the field

**NB:** The minor surgery was carried out successfully.

## 2.12 POSTMORTEM

This analyzing a dead animal with a reason of knowing what could be the cause to the death of an animal. I carried out a postmortem on a heifer called Lucy Junior who died on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2022 at night.

2.12.1 A postmortem report of a heifer (LUCY JUNIOR) that died on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2022 at night.

The heifer was reported to be sick on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2022 having lymph nodes around the neck region, body weakness, profuse salivation and the body temperature was 41.2°C.

It was attended to by all students and Dr Mukiibi Daniel and was given a certain treatment i.e. O.T.C 10% and Butarex but there was no any improvement and it died the next night.

2.12.2 Postmortem details

During the course of the day we were able to carry out a postmortem on the heifer to find out the cause of its death. We inspected the lungs where we found sores which is a sign of C.B.P.P.

we also inspected the rumen where we found a hard dry dung partials which stopped the animal from defecating which is a sign of anaplasmosis.

According to the information we got, we suspected that the animal died of C.B.P.P, anaplasmosis and failure of functioning of other organs like the liver.

## 2.13 DEHORNING

This is the cutting short of the horns of animal. Here the main aim is to make the horn bud not develop again.

I dehorned one calf called Daria and it was successfully handled. I used a hot iron method to dehorn the calf.

### 2.13.1 Tools used

- Dehorning wire
- Hot iron bar
- Healing oil
- Local anesthesia
- Pen strep
- Wound spray

### 2.13.2 Procedures that I used while dehorning

- ✓ I shaved around the horn to ease my activity.
- ✓ I injected a local anesthesia to minimize pain
- ✓ I used a dehorning wire to cut the horn
- ✓ I placed a hot iron bar to stop bleeding and to kill the horn bud not develop again.
- ✓ Then I applied a wound spray and healing oil to prevent flies.

### 2.13.3 Challenges faced

- Incorporation with some members
- Scarce equipments to be used

## 2.14 LECTURES

The lectures were organized and carried out in Atlas livestock dairy farm from different facilitators namely Dr Ochom Martin, Dr Ariango Simon Peter the D.V.O of Nakapiripirit district and Dr Oriokot Jimmy in different sections.

### 2.14.1 DISEASES

A disease is the deviation from the normal state if the animal. Diseases are spread in different ways to animals and their control is different.

Classification of diseases.



2.14.2 Diseases are classified into five (5) categories and they include;

#### **Infectious diseases.**

These are caused by pathogens or microorganisms e.g. Bacterial causes diseases such as;

- Mastitis
- Calf scours
- Pneumonia foot rot
- Black quarter
- Anthrax
- Fowl typhoid

#### **Protozoa diseases**

These mostly are caused by ticks and they are called tick borne diseases they include

- East coast fever
- Anaplasmosis
- Red water
- Heart water
- Trypanosomiasis



#### **Viral diseases**

They include

- Rabies
- Rinder pest
- Foot and mouth disease

#### **Rickettsiosis**

They are smaller than the bacteria but larger than the viruses.

They live in elementary canal and they are blood sucking animals e.g. lice and fleas.

#### **Contagious diseases**

These are these are diseases that spread at high rate through touch. They are very dangerous to the health of the animals.

They include the following;

- C.B.P.P
- FMD
- Newcastle
- Rift valley fever
- Anthrax

## 2.15 DRUGS

They are categorized into many ways basing on their functions and their route of administration.

Injectable drugs

Liquid drugs e.g.

- Butarex
- Parvexon
- Ivanor
- Fluconix etc.

Crystal form e.g.

- Samolins
- Diminastar etc.

Powdery form e.g.

- Intromidium etc.

**Table 5:** Showing some of the drugs used in the field and the diseases they treat

DRUGS	DISEASES
Parvexon Butarex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E.C.F</li> <li>• Bacterial pneumonia</li> </ul>
Tylosin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory infections</li> <li>• Secondary bacterial infections</li> <li>• C.B.P.P</li> <li>• Swine dysentery</li> <li>• Enzootic pneumonia in pigs</li> </ul>
Ivanor Ivermectin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worms</li> <li>• Parasite control</li> </ul>
Vapcodimidine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diarrhea</li> <li>• Broncho pneumonia</li> <li>• Coccidiosis</li> <li>• Foot rot</li> </ul>
Bayticol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External parasitic control</li> </ul>
Diminastar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trypanosomiasis</li> <li>• Babesiosis</li> </ul>
Calciject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Totally when animals are down</li> </ul>
Fluconix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fasciola hepatica</li> <li>• Esophagostoma radiatum</li> </ul>
Multivitamins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For vitamin deficiency</li> </ul>
Calvasone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inflammatory</li> <li>• Bovine ketosis</li> <li>• Shock</li> </ul>
Imizole Veriben	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Babesiosis</li> </ul>

2.15.1 Classification of drugs according to routes of administration.

**Table 6:** Showing drugs with their routes of administration.

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION	DRUGS

Subcutaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Iyanor</li> <li>▪ Intermectine</li> <li>▪ Tectin</li> <li>▪ Vapcodimidine</li> <li>▪ Calciject</li> </ul>
Intravenous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alamyne</li> <li>▪ Calciject</li> <li>▪ Vapcodimidine</li> </ul>
Topical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bayticol</li> </ul>
Intramuscular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Butarex</li> <li>▪ Parvexon</li> <li>▪ Tylosin</li> <li>▪ Imizole</li> <li>▪ Diminastar</li> <li>▪ Imochem</li> <li>▪ Calvason</li> <li>▪ Fluconix</li> </ul>
Oral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Albafas</li> <li>▪ Evalben</li> <li>▪ Levafas diamond</li> </ul>

## 2.16 OUTREACHES

This was an activity that was done in the nearby societies in the way of helping them by giving advise on how they could improve on their agriculture both animal, crop n production and in the business manner. We reached to many farmers in the community.

### 2.16.1 POULTRY UNIT

We visited a poultry farmer named Mr. Olupot Joseph the director of St. Noah's Ark secondary school who had broilers the system of keeping the birds was a dip litter system. During our visit we were able to learn to learn the how to raise a one (1) day old chick which includes the following:

- Prepare a brooder room one week before, clean it with a disinfectant.
- Put in saw dust in the brooder house but it should not be dusty.
- Sprinkle some drops of water in the saw dust to make generate its own heat.

- After when chicks have been brought, don't give them feeds immediately.
- Give them some glucose for energizing the.
- After some time give the feeds that contains all nutrients that will help the chicks to grow fast.
- Provide a recommended heat for the chicks during cold times.

#### 2.16.2 Qualities of a good litter

- It must be dry.
- It should not have dust.
- It should be having a good smell.

#### 2.16.3 Characteristic of a good brooder house.

- It should have no cracks on the wall.
- It should be well ventilated.
- It should be having enough light and heat for chicks.

#### 2.16.4 Challengers that are faced by Mr. Joseph

- ✓ Infestation of diseases.
- ✓ Insecurity.
- ✓ Inadequate capital to expand the farm.
- ✓ Expensive in feeding.
- ✓ Insufficient market for the birds and their products.

#### The solution that we gave him

- ❖ Vaccinating.
- ❖ Treating and isolating the sick birds.
- ❖ Fencing to improve the security of the area.
- ❖ Looking for markets in urban centers.

### 2.17 ATOOT VILLAGE

I went with Dr Ochom the farm doctor of ALDF to Atoot village to attend to some sick animals of a certain farmer called Mr. Ebalu Dan who had eight (8) heads of cattle which were not in good condition. The diseases that handled were C.B.B.P, E.C.F, Anaplasmosis, Diarrhea and Trypanosomiasis.

He had one Sahiwal bull which had C.B.B.P, four calves had diarrhea, two cows that had E.C.F and one heifer with Trypanosomiasis.

**Table 7:** Showing the eight animals in treated in Atoot

ANIMAL	DISEASE	TREATMENT
Sahiwal bull	C.B.B. P	Tylosin 30mls
Four calves	Diarrhea	Vapcodimidine 7mls O.T.C 10% 20MLS
Two cows	E.C.F High fever Anaplasmosis	Butarex 10mls O.T.C 10% 30mls Imochem 25mls
A heifer	Trypanosomiasis	Diminastar 20mls O.T.C 10% 30mls

#### 2.17.1 Advise that we gave the farmer

- ✓ Spraying the animals with acaricides to control ticks.
- ✓ Not to allow his animals to mix with other animals.
- ✓ Treating animals in time.





## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter contains and explains the skills gained, responsibility undertaken and influence of the industrial training to my future career and the correlation of the industrial activities to lecture room knowledge

### **3.1 Skills gained from the industrial training**

During the industrial training, I gained many skills from the farm. The skills that I gained include the following;

- The skill of controlling ticks in animals using acaricides, how to use them and the reason why we should control them from the farm.
- The skills of castrating bulls and he goats and the reason as to why we castrate them.
- The skills of dehorning calves using a dehorning wire.
- The skills of deworming the animal using a drenching gun.
- The skill of interacting with farmers in the society.
- I learnt how to handle a minor surgery on animals.
- Skills of taking milk records and why we should take records for milk every day at the farm.
- I gained the skills of handling a cow with a back presentation while delivering.
- I learnt how to carry out meat inspection i.e. to identify whether the meat is safe for human consumption.
- I got a skill of ear tagging and why to do so.
- I learnt how to dock a female sheep.
- I learnt how to classify drugs according to their routes of administration.

### **3.2 Responsibility undertaken during the industrial training**

- During my industrial training, I undertook a responsibility of monitoring six (6) cows and these were Alice, Peace, Plan, Faith, Kapedo and Martha's calf which was a calf. All of them were Friesian animals and the five cows were heavy milkers. I monitored their health, treated the sick ones, provided silage for the heavy milkers and concentrates to increase on their productivity.
- I also undertook the responsibility to head my fellows on the minor surgery of Milly's calf inflammatory which was on its left forelimb.

### 3.3 How the industrial training will influence my future career?

- ❖ First, this industrial training has encouraged me to go further studies in animal production and management i.e. diploma in animal production and management, degree in animal breeding because it has opened my eyes widely and I have come realize that the sky should be my only limit.
- ❖ The skills that have harvested from ALDF, has encouraged me to open up my own farm since have known how to manage and treat the animals.
- ❖ This industrial training has given me courage of talking to farmers since we had outreaches and that prepares me to be a good extension worker.

### 3.4 Correlation of industrial activities with lecture room knowledge

The activities performed during the internship correlated with the class room since we had practical concerning lectures, we had at the Campus i.e. a practical on how to establish a pasture garden, we had a lecture on drugs, their routes of administration and they correlated with the practical we had at the farm.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0. Introduction**

This chapter contains and describes the conclusion, recommendations to the host farm and university, appendices and references.

### **4.1. CONCLUSION**

Despite the fact I faced a lot of challenges, the industrial training ended successfully whereby I gained a lot of skills and knowledge animal production, crop production and extension. I thank and appreciating the staff of Atlas livestock dairy farm for cooperating with us during the course of industrial training and their knowledge they impacted in us. I thank my university supervisor Mr. Egabu Joseph for sacrificing his time to come up to Kobwin village to supervise us and am pretty sure that we didn't disappoint him.

### **4.2. RECOMMENDATION**

#### **4.2.1 To the Atlas farm**

The sincere thanks go to the farm director Mr. Okello Charles for allowing me to carry out my intern from his farm and it helped me so much and I gained a lot.

I recommend the farm to employ more workers to increase on the work rate.

I recommend the farm director to introduce poultry farming and this will reduce on the problem of walking long distances for outreach to the poultry farmers.

#### **4.2.2 To the university**

This appreciation goes to the faculty of agriculture and animal science Busitema university Arapai campus for organizing such a wonderful moment to expose me to the field activities like castration, dehorning and interacting with the farmers in the community.

I recommend the university to introduce different breeds of animals in the university farm thus helping us how to manage those different breeds.

I recommend the university to teach students even on the practical part of it.

## APPENDICES

### INTERN WORK PLAN

**My weekly work plan during the industrial training.**

WEEK	DATE	ACTIVITY	DATE OF COMPLETION
1	28 <sup>th</sup> /02/2022 ↓ 5 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	Orientation Spraying	5 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022
2	7 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022 ↓ 11 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	Outreaches Docking Dehorning	11 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022
3	14 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022 ↓ 19 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	Deworming Castration Hey making Market engagement.	19 <sup>th</sup> /02/2022
4	21 <sup>st</sup> /03/2022 ↓ 26 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022	Meat inspection Spraying Lectures	
5	28 <sup>th</sup> /03/2022 ↓ 2 <sup>nd</sup> /04/2022	Meat inspection Dehorning Spraying Deworming	
6	4 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022 ↓ 9 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022	Vaccination Castration Silage making Dehorning	
7	11 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022 ↓ 16 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022	Market involvement Dehorning Outreach	
8	18 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022 ↓ 24 <sup>th</sup> /04/2022	Dehorning Castration Spraying	



Deworming a heifer

Docking a female sheep



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