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**A REPORT ON THE SKILLS AND WORK EXPERIENCE ATTAINED DURING
THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AT KASOLWE STOCK FARM-NAGRC &DB**

PREPARED ON 2ND /05/2022 BY:

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LOCATION: Kasolwe stock farm is located in Bulagala B village, Kasolwe parish, Kagumba sub- county in Kamuli district its 22km from Kamuli town along Bukungu road

Buyende

**THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE AWARD OF
BACHELORS DEGREE IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT AT
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY ARAPAI CAMPUS**

DECLARATION

I **Kimpi Hassan** solemnly declare that the report on industrial training is based on my own work carried out during the course of my study at Kasolwe stock farm under the supervision of Dr APAJE. I confirm and testify that the statements made and conclusions drawn in this are an outcome of my own research work.

I further certify that work contained in the report is original and has been done by under general supervision of my supervisor. And this work has not been submitted to any other institution for any degree /diploma/certificate or in this university

Name: KIMPI HASSAN

Signed.....

Date..... 06/05/2022

FIELD SUPERVISOR

NAME: DR APEJO LOYCE

Signed.....

Date..... 06/05/2022



ACADEMIC SUPERVISOR

Signed.....

Name.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this to my only sister Nairuba Gladys for her support both financially and physically in form of advice during the time I spent on the farm. I also dedicate it to the farm Manager Epinyu Daniel for the love and the time he gave me when I was at the farm, for sure you're a parent Finally, my dedication goes to the late NABBUTO NORAH SANYU my mother may her soul rest in eternal peace. I wish she could be around and see her son progressing.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Special thanks go to the almighty ALLAH for His guidance and protection during the stay in Kasolwe centre. For sure He kept me health for the whole internship period.

My sincere gratitude and thanks also go to ~~Dr Apage~~ for her work and advises a parent at the farm.

However, I cannot forget my fellow students like Namataka Peninah, Wandera Geoffrey to mention but a few for their team work at the farm. I pray we continue staying as a group.

It would be a mistake not to appreciate the staff members of Kasolwe stock farm for example Dr Ruben, Nambeshe Martin and Mugabi your coordination with me at the farm was too vital for the acompletion of my IT successfully

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

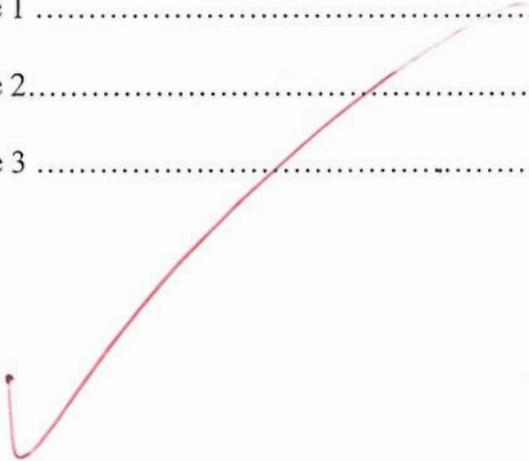
NAGRC & DB----National Animal Genetics Resource Centre and Data Bank

IT.....Industrial Training

MAAIF.....Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

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CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

Kasolwe stock farm is one of the government farms under National Animal Genetics Resource Centre & Data Bank in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. This farm mainly has five departments in which it operates i.e. poultry, goats, cattle, fish, feed mill and piggery unit.

Therefore, this report presents the practical skills and work experience attained from the training, the challenges faced during the training, the conclusion and recommendations made.

BACKGROUND

The farm started in 1969 as a citrus farm but due to insufficient water sources, it was transformed into a Friesian/dairy farm which did not thrive due to insurgency not until in 2003 when it was taken up by **NAGRC & DB**. This followed with the introduction of 400 East African Small Horn Zebu under the National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (**NLPIP**). This was done to make this area a conservation of biodiversity, sustainable utilization and development of indigenous animal genetic resources as stipulated in the five-year strategic development plan of **NAGRC & DB (2015/16-2020/21)**

The farm also started an upgrade of the indigenous EASHZ with jersey and Friesian breeds of dairy cattle to meet the community demand in terms of milk

In financial year 2019/20, under **Busoga Livestock Transformation Project**, the farm is in the revolutionization of livestock farming into a centre of excellence to serve the eleven districts of the greater Busoga region

Kasolwe is a branch of **NAGRC & DB** a government organisation under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

The farm produces agricultural products such as milk, eggs, fish and different breeds of animals to the people of Kasolwe trading centre

The farm is also a training institute which equips students with different practical skills and knowledge in Animal production and Management

LOCATION

Kasolwe stock farm is located in Bulagala B village, Kasolwe parish, Kagumba sub- county in Kamuli district. its 22km from Kamuli town along Bukungu road with a total land of 0.3 square miles (1,920 acres)

MISSION

To establish a comprehensive and sustainable National Animal Breeding Program which meets the commercial and development interests of the actors along the Livestock subsector value chains

VISION

To be the leader, Profitable production and efficient delivery of animal genetic resources and services of Eastern Africa

GOAL

To enhance the competitive and sustainability of Livestock Industry

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the farm is to increase production and productivity of small holder's farmers in the greater Busoga region with revitalisation of Kasolwe stock farm to serve as a centre of excellence for animal resources business incubation, breeding and invention.

The main aim of the is to influence community breeding in the greater Busoga region

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



CHAPTER TWO:

DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACHMENT

I reported on the farm on 28th Feb 2022 and I was welcomed by some students who had reported a day before me. I was guided by Wandera Geoffrey on where to rent though it was challenging to get a room where to sleep because it involved walking the whole centre of Kasolwe and of which it was far away from the farm. However finally I got and started preparing for the training.

The following day we were called by the assistant manager Dr Apaje Loyce who welcomed us at the farm and She oriented us on various things such as on the time of arriving on the farm where she told us to be reporting as early as 6:00 am in the morning

She also made it clear to us on the activities that we were to participate in during the time of stay at the farm. Dr Loyce told us that most of the activities were managerial such as deworming, dipping, dehorning, branding, treatment, fish farming, ear tagging, feeding and feeds production in the factory. However, she encouraged us that we would learn some minor surgeries if cases were to rise

She also gave us some background of the farm and she explained all the different enterprises at Kasolwe stock farm which included poultry, piggery, fish, cattle, goat and feeds mill.

During this meeting, we were introduced to some staff members of the farm like Dr Charles who is the Nutritionist of the farm, Dr Ruben who is the farm doctor and Opio who is the administrative manager of the farm

The assistant manager after continued and advised us to stay disciplined and encouraged us to work as a team for easy carrying out of the activities.

Later we were requested to design the time table and the work plan for the activities to be done in the 10 weeks

2.1 WORK STATION

The farm climate was not so good because of the dry climate which made the farm environment too hot. However, this was just a copy of the hotness in Soroti and therefore it

never affected me so much. The farm has good workers who really cooperated with us in every condition we thrived in at the farm. Such as Mr. Nambeshe Martin who would make our work interesting and joyful because of his style of doing work

The farm also has good farm structures such as the cattle shed, dip tank, water tanks, piggery house, fish ponds and the good farm roads. All these helped me so much to understand deep my theory of farm structures and management

The vegetation of the farm was too scarce due to the dry climate but the fruit trees on farm made our work easy

2.2 TASK DESCRIPTION

2.2.1 FISH ENTERPRISE

This is one of the most successful enterprise at the farm managed by Mr. Nabugodi Julius a specialist in fish farming for NAGRC & DB. Fish farming on this farm is done in open ponds and the farm has eight ponds. Although four ponds were in action at first.

On this farm, only three species of fish are farmed i.e.

- Mirror carp
- African Catfish
- Nile Tilapia

Table 1

POND	Fish species	Total no of fish
1	Tilapia	500
2	tilapia	500
3	Mirror cap	500
4	catfish	

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN FISH

• FISH SAMPLING

It was very early in the second week of our training, when we assembled the materials that we were to use in sampling fish. And these included the following

Table 2:

MATERIAL	USE
Scoop net	It's used to scoop out fish from the fishing net
Fish buckets	Used to carry fish during sampling
Digital weighing scale	to measure the weight of fish
Harper	Temporally handling of fish

During sampling, Mr. Nabugodi taught us on how to determine sex in the different species of fish where he told us that in tilapia, colour can be used where those which are bright coloured are males.

However, the openings are more good in determining sex of fish where a female has two openings and the male has one opening.

Furthermore, we also weighed the different samples of fish to determine the average weight of each fish.

POND CONSTRUCTION

This activity was done such that we could gain the knowledge on how to construct a pond manually using hoes in order to minimise the expense of using a scavetor

During this activity we used materials like;

- Hoes
- Wheel barrows
- Shovels
- Spades
- Tape measure
- pegs

We were guided by the aquaculture specialist Nabugodi Julius on the recommended depth of the pond where he told us to dig 4ft/1.3metres deep.

He continued and told us to dig a size of 20 metres by 25 metres an area of 500 square meters. And since each 3 fish occupy an area of 1 square metre, this pond was to have a carrying capacity of 1500 fish.

On the pond, we made one side deeper and the other end shallow. At the deeper end, an outlet pipe was fixed and at the shallow end an inlet pipe was fixed.

Dr Nabugodi further guided us on how to construct the dykes where he told us to make them slanting and this allows easy aeration/ oxygenation of water in the pond.

POND TREATMENT

At the fish pond, pond treatment is a vital process in that it controls on the other organisms like leaches that would be dangerous to the farm and fish.

It also improves on the PH of the water in the pond suitable for fish to thrive in.

This process was done using calcium carbonate where it was sprinkled along the banks of the ponds.

In case calcium carbonate is not available, calcium hydroxide was recommended by the aquaculture specialist to be used instead.

However, Mr Nabugodi encouraged us to use ash because it's cheap and locally available which could minimise the cost of production.

He went ahead and demonstrated on how to use ash where he told us that one should put it in a sac and tie it along an inlet of water.

POND FERTILIZATION

This is the process of increasing the production of natural food organisms such as phytoplanktons and zooplanktons by adding organic or inorganic fertilizers to the pond.

ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

- Chicken droppings
- Cow dung

THE PROCEDURE OF USING ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

Our fish supervisor explained to us all the procedures of using cow dung to fertilize the pond

- The cow dung is collected and put in the tank or drum
- Water is added while stirring using stick
- Remove the plant materials floating at the top
- Continue adding water until all the cow dung mixes with water
- Add calcium carbonate or calcium hydroxide so to prevent some fungal and bacterial infections
- After that, pour the mixer in the pond

✓ He again taught us that instead of cow dung, one can use chicken droppings and he told us that these droppings can also be eaten by fish

INORGANIC FERTILIZERS

- NPK
- DAP
- UREA

PROCEDURE OF USING INORGANIC FETILIZERS

They are mixed in water and then the mixture is poured in the pond

Precaution taken in using inorganic fertilizers

The fertilizers should not be applied directly because some look like pellets which can be eaten by fish

REARING OF LARVA BLACK SOLDIER FLY

Due to the increasing demand for the protein source in feeds at the farm and high costs for the protein sources like million fish, soya etc, the farm resorted to the farming of the black soldier fly which is a cheap source of proteins to the farm animals

The black soldier fly has a life span of 32 days and it spends this time only feeding on water only as food. This is the reason as to why it's cheap to rear

STRUCTURE FOR FLY

The structure is roofed using a transparent material to allow light pass through since it allows them to breed. If light is not allowed to them, then no mating can take place

These flies are kept under a recommended wire mesh to avoid them from escaping and in this, a cotton wool or a sponge is used to harbour water for them to feed on.

In the structure still, wood blocks or boxes are used for the flies to lay in eggs. The fly lays eggs by bending horizontally and it lays the eggs of about 500-800

EGG COLLECTION

This is the process of collecting the eggs from the piled wood blocks or boxes. This process was always done very early in the morning when the flies are dormant so as to prevent them from running.

This process of egg collection was always done after every 2-3 days from paper boxes or piled woods.

LARVAL PRODUCTION

The eggs after being collected were mixed in the starter feed (maize bran) or chicken droppings and some water is added.

The eggs then would hatch after 3-4 days into larva

The larva is then fed on rotting materials like cabbage for 8-10 days and then collected for processing feeds

But if left for 10-15 days, the larva would change to adults and the process repeats

2.2.2 PIGGERY UNITS

In the second week of the internship, we were called by our field supervisor and she told us to work hand in hand with Mr Mugabi the head of piggery unit in disinfecting the piggery structures since new pure breeds were to be stocked to the farm from south Africa

At Kasolwe stock farm, only three pure breeds of pigs were stocked and these are,

- Large white
- Landrace
- Duroc

CHARACTERISTICS OF LARGE WHITE

- It has a moderately long head
- Its purely white
- Slightly dished face
- Broad snout
- It has a deep and wide chest
- Its moderately long

Characteristics of landrace

- Its purely white and its free from black hair
- Its a lop-eared pig
- Its too long but not too big like the large white

CHARACTERISTICS OF DUROC PIG

- Its large framed
- It has small lop ears
- It has a solid reddish colour
- It has a medium length

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN PIGGERY SECTION

• DISINFECTION OF SECTION

This was done in preparation for the receiving of the exotic breeds with an aim of controlling any disease causing agent

WE used various equipments during this exercise such as

- Nap sprayer
- Brooms
- Brashes
- Water from the tap

During this activity, we bashed all the floors and the walls using the bashes and water.

This work was too difficult for us but we had to finish it as a group

After all the floors and walls were clean, they were disinfected using glutaraldehyde. This was intended to prevent diseases since prevention is better than cure

- **DEWORMING**

Deworming is the administration of a drug for prophylactic treatment of internal and external parasites in animals by either injecting or giving orally

This was done with the guidance of Dr Apejo Loyce who first taught us on how to use a Drenching gun.

After all of us learning on how to use the gun, we were ordered to deworm all the pigs in the section

We used levamisole which we administered orally and each pig was given 30mls

2.2.3 GOATS SECTION

The goat section of Kasolwe stock farm has two breeds of goats ie the small East African goat and the Mubende goat.

Generally, goats move together in a group and are resistant to drastic climate changes.

The small East African goat

- Its small, compact and hardy
- They breed all the year
- They have no definite colour
- They have standing pointed ears
- They are for both meat and skin

The mubende goat

- Its solid black in colour
- Moderately larger than the East African small goat
- They have dropping ears
- Most valuable skin producing goats

ACTIVITIES IN THE GOATS SECTIONS

EAR TAGGING

This involves the application of a plastic or metallic object having initials on the ear of an animal for the sake of identification. At KSF we use plastic ear tags

Equipment used includes; ear tag applicator, plastic ear tags.

Procedure

- Restrain the animal

- Place the two different parts of the ear tag on their respective points on the ear tag applicator.
- Hold the ear of the animal and locate a place that is not having a blood vessel.
- Squeeze the applicator on the selected site with the female part of the ear tag down and the male part on top.

SPRAYING

Goats are sprayed once at KSF and Bayticol is used. This is a pyrethroid ectoparasiticide with Flumethrin as its active ingredient with a mixing ratio of 1:1000. This activity is done to control and prevent tick infestation and in the long run prevent tick-borne diseases which are the major challenge in goat production.

TREATMENT IN GOATS

- Pneumonia;** this is a condition that involves the inflammation of air sacs in one or both sacs. It is caused by a variety of pathogens that is mainly bacteria, viruses and fungi and it is characterized by coughing, difficulty in breathing, anorexia, nasal mucus discharge, fever.

It is a contagious disease with a high morbidity. At KSF we treated using tylosin with a dosage of 0.5ml for 10 kg repeated for 3 days.

- Abscess:** This is a painful collection of pus in the body of an animal. There are skin and body abscesses. At KSF, we handled a skin abscess in goat tag number 390.

Equipment used: Surgical blade, oxytetracycline spray, cotton wool, hydrogen peroxide and water.

Procedure

Restrain the animal and most preferably cast it down.

Wash the infected area and hands with soap and water.

Make a slit on the abscess to open the skin and squeeze pus to flow out.

Clean the wound with cotton wool and hydrogen peroxide.

Apply alamycin spray to the wound.

Give an intramuscular injection of penicillin to the animal

Release the animal and continue monitoring until the wound fully cures.

POST MORTEM

This involves the inspection of carcass and organs of an animal to determine the exact cause of death. It can also be called necropsy.

PROCEDURE

1. General examination;
 - Did the goat struggle before death
 - Position of the head
 - Side of the body the animal is lying on.
 - How long the animal has been dead
2. External examination
 - Check body openings for any discharge.
 - Check color of mucus membranes
 - Feel the goat for any oedema under the skin.
3. Opening the carcass
 - Place the goat on its side.
 - Cut tissue/muscle attaching the front and hind right legs and reflect them away.
 - Cut skin along the belly (midline) and reflect it away.
 - Open the abdomen and observe the contents in their undisturbed space. (Amount of fat in the omentum and lumbar spinal area give an idea of condition of the goat.)
 - Cut the diaphragm attachment along the inside of the ribs and cut through the sternum.
 - Push back the ribs to crack and so open the thorax and inspect its contents in place (check for adhesions between chest wall and lungs or heart.
 - Liver should be deep red with no variation with moist texture and returns to normal if depressed.
 - Spleen should be dark bluish red covered with many white speckles
 - Lungs shouldn't be attached to thoracic wall. The lungs are dark red and solid in case of pneumonia.

2.2.4 CATTLE UNIT

Kasoliwe stock farm has few breeds of cattle such as the zebu cattle and the jersey – zebu crosses

In this section, many activities were carried out by many of us as we were being guided by Dr Rubben as seen below

CASTRATION

This is the different methods such as rendering of the male reproductive organ inactive by use of different methods such as open and closed castration

however, we used the open method because of its efficiency in rendering the animal inactive.

equipments used included surgical blade, water, soap, wound spray, penstrip and healing oil

Procedure

- Restrain the animal and cast it down.
- Wash the scrotum with soap and water to remove germs that may cause infection.
- Hold one testis and make a slit down wards on the outer layer of the scrotal sac of that testis. Making the slit down wards prevents formation of bag like structure where bacteria can collect and cause infection.
- Squeeze out the testis, then separate the blood vessels from the spermatic cords then break the sperm duct and push it back inside.
- when the testis is out, add healing oil into the scrotum
- When the testis is out, apply a wound spray to keep away flies that carry germs which cause infection.
- Apply the same procedure for the other testis.
- inject the animal with pen and strep which is anti-biotic

Get a record book and record the date, the tag number of the animal and the person who has castrated the animal for easy follow up.

TICK CONTROL ACTIVITIES

At Kasolwe stock farm, ticks are controlled using dipping method.

in this method, a dip tank is used which is made of the following part

- collecting yard, then crash, the jump, dip tank, draining race

Dip management: dip replenishment / dip recharging.

❖ Dip replenishment

Dip replenishment refers to the topping up dip wash before dipping in order to cover up for the acaricide which was lost during the last dipping. At Kasolwe stock farm, dip replenishment is done only when the level of the dip wash goes below the 13000 litres. This is because the animals are very few.

Apart from maintaining correct concentration of dip wash, dip replenishment also prevents accidents that may arise from a shallow dip wash. It also allows the farmer to dip many animals on the same day. Equipment used during replenishing include; A generator pump, a pipe, a tap and a bucket.

Procedure for replenishing.

Water is collected from the tap near the dip and the amount of water to top up the dip (X litres of water) is determined by getting the difference between the holding capacity of the dip and the amount that remained in the dip on the last dipping day, i.e.

$X = \text{dip capacity (16000)} - \text{level recorded on the last dipping day after dipping.}$

The calculated amount of water (X) is pumped from the tank to top up the dip wash until the 1600 is reached

Some of the dilute Acaricide is fetched from the dip tank using a bucket (half way the bucket) and the amount of Acaricide to be used for replenishing is then calculated following the manufacturer's instructions.

❖ Dip recharging

This is the process by which the dip is completely emptied of the dip wash which is then replaced with a new clean dip wash. At Kasolwe farm, dip recharging is done once every year after six months. But this depends on the number of animals at the farm

Procedure

All the worn out Acaricide is drained out of the dip tank into the drainage pit using a generator pump, then the dip tank is cleaned and left to dry.

Clean water from the dam is pumped into the tank, transported and then poured in the dip tank until the carrying capacity of 16000litres is reached .

The Acaricide is then mixed in some little water in a bucket and then poured into the dip tank. The mixing is then done by forcing some animals to pass through the dip wash to ensure thorough mixing.

Dip management

- Young animals should not be dipped
- Pregnant cows should also not be dipped

Disease management and control

At Kasolwe stock farm many management activities are carried out in control of diseases. These involve treatment and prevention measures. The table below showing practices we carried out to manage diseases in cattle.

Table 3

practice	equipments	procedure	Relevance of the practice
deworming	Ivermectin. Injecting needles water	Every animal was injected with ivermectin subcutaneously according to the live weight	Control of internal and external parasites
branding	Branding iron Source of fire	The branding iron is made hot and then placed on the thigh muscle	Easy identification of animals

Pregnancy diagnosis

This involves the processes done to know whether an animal is pregnant or not and to determine the stage of pregnancy if the animal is confirmed pregnant.

At KSF we used the rectal palpation.

Procedure:

Restrain the animal in a crush

Lift the tail of the animal and turn it to one side to expose the anal opening

Put on a long plastic lubricated glove that can cover a good length of the hand.

Insert the hand into the anal rectum of the animal by forming a conical shape using the thumb and fingers.

Expel or allow the animal to expel the fecal matter encountered during insertion of the hand and gently press the floor of the rectum with the hand inwards half way to the elbow.

The genital tract lies on the floor of the pelvis and the location of and structure of the different parts of the tract as felt with the palpating hand determine the different diagnosis.

Findings during pregnancy diagnosis by palpation:

30 day pregnancy results

Fluid filled uterus but still thin

One horn is slightly enlarged than the other.

The reproductive tract lies on the pelvic floor.

60 Day pregnancy

The uterus is enlarged considerably; fluid filled and increased growth of the fetus.

Uterine horns move towards the brim of the pelvic cradle.

Cervix is still in pelvic cradle.

90 Day pregnancy

Fetus is about 6 inches long.

Cervix pulls itself over the pelvic ridge into body cavity

120 Day pregnancy

2.2.5 FEED MEAL

It was too challenging to get skills in this department because of power problems in Kasolwe town. However I appreciate the nutritionist Mr Charles who made it appoint that whenever power was on we could go and learn on how to formulate and mix feeds for animals.

2.2.6; POULTRY SECTION

KSF has four poultry unites .At KSF the Kuroiler birds are the breed kept. Kuroiler birds are dual purpose birds that were developed through selective and controlled crossing of high yielding indigenized poultry germ plasma of local birds, broilers and layers. The males are tall, majestic, active and agile and can attain body weight of above 4.0kgs at full maturity. The females are large, full-bodied, active and agile. It produces over 1500eggs and attains body weight of well over 2.5kgs. Kuroilers can produce 4 times high quality meat and eggs. The birds are also adapted to tropical and sub-tropical climate. Activities carried out in this section are discussed below;

INSPECTION

This is the first activity done every day in the poultry unite. Each individual unit is inspected to investigate any deviation from the normal of livestock or their environment so as detect any possible problem in the herd. This includes checking the vigor of the birds, type of fecal matter on the litter, situation of the litter in the unit etc.

CLEANING

This is the second activity carried out every day after inspection. The feeding equipment and the unit at large become dirty as the birds interact with their environment daily. To avoid contamination of feed and incubation of vectors the house has to be cleaned regularly. Poultry have a tendency of defecating on the window louver nets. This affects movement of air in and out of the pens and since it is a deep litter house, birds can easily die due to suffocation. Therefore it is very important to clean/dust the window louvers in order to ensure proper aeration inside the poultry pens.

FEEDING

The poultry at KSF are fed twice a day i.e.; in the morning and in the evening. They are fed on feeds processed at the farm feed processing plant according to their stage of growth. They are specially fed for laying eggs and breeding since the farm is a breeding center. We distributed manually the feeds to the different feed troughs in the respective units according to the feed quantity requirement of the birds at a particular stage of growth.

WATERING

This is done using automatic drinkers which are connected to overhead tanks independent to each unit. The birds take a lot of water since they are given dry feeds. Some treatment is given orally when watering the birds. Some prophylactic treatment is also done mainly to prevent diseases that may affect the efficiency of egg production. Prophylactic treatment also ensures production of healthy eggs free from diseases and parasites and hence leads to production of healthy chicks

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 IMPACT OF ATTACHMENT

3.1 CONDITIONS

Kasolwe stock farm has a very good location with a lot of land and very few people. This provides a very quiet working environment too good for the welfare of the animals. The workers in the various sections at the farm are very approachable and are always ready to guide students when need arises. The tight security, fine climate, practical learning experience and the love of people in Kasolwe make this farm an ideal place for any student to do industrial training.

3.2 Skills and work experience gained

Regardless of the challenges we faced, a lot of practice and mentoring was done in various areas thus imparting several professional skills to my life. These included;

- I learnt how to manage fish from day zero to the day when its ready for market
- I learnt most of the management practices on a farm such as dehorning, branding, and castration.
- I learnt how to mix feeds manually after formulation
- I learnt how to c

Responsibilities undertaken during my internship include;

- ❖ Supervising group members to ensure that eggs are collected in time.
- ❖ Taking proper records when sampling fish
- ❖ Supervising on the healthy of the animals whenever I was near them
- ❖ Verification of their number every evening and morning
- ❖ Time management for fellow group members to ensure that they are at the farm on time

3.3 Influence of training on future

After attaining several skills in animal husbandry, I am endowed with capacity to handle some areas within the profession I am pursuing. I am going to use all the

skills when I go for field work in future because they are the same practices done in villages.

3.4

Correlation of activities with classroom knowledge

For sure there is a positive correlation between the classroom knowledge taught by our lecturers with the activities that were done at the farm. However some practices differ slightly from class work for example use of ox tetracycline drops top treat some eye infections

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CONCLUSION

Generally the internship was a success despite the fact that it had a few challenges. During the program, I managed to learn many things and acquired a lot of skills in the little time I was there. I know I will never regret having gone to Kasolwe stock farm for my industrial training.

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The manager should try construct some hostels just at the farm for students because there is a long distance from Kasolwe centre to the farm.

I also argue the farm manager to continue having a good parental heart of at least preparing some lunch for students

APPENDICES

Appendices 1

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING WORKPLAN FOR THE STUDENTS OF BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY AT KASOLWE STOCK FARM FROM 28TH FEBRUARY 2022 TO 6TH MAY
2022.

DATE	SECTION	TIME	ACTIVITY	BREAK	TIME	ACTIVITY
WEEK1 28 TH FEB-5 TH APRIL	POULTRY	(7:00 AM – 11:00 AM)	INSPECTION GENERAL CLEANING FEEDING	LUNCH (11:00am - 2:00pm)	(2:00pm - 5:00pm)	INSPECTION AND MONITORIN G CENSUS
WEEK 2 7 TH MARCH – 12 MARCH	ACQUACULTUR E		CLEANING FEEDING INSPECTION SAMPLING DIGGING POND MAGGOT PRODUCTION			FEEDING CLEANING
WEEK 3 14 TH MARCH – 19 TH MARCH	FEED MILL		POST HARVEST HANDLING FEED MIXING PACKAGING WEIGHING			POST HARVESTIN HANDLING FEED MIXING PACKAGING WEIGHING
WEEK 4 21 ST MARCH- 26 TH MARCH	FENCING		DIGGING HOLES STRAINING THE WIRE			DIGGING HOLES STRAINING THE WIRE
WEEK 5 28 TH MARCH – 2 ND APRIL	CATTLE		INSPECTION AND MONITORING TREATMENT CENSUS PARSAITE CONTROL RECORD KEEPING CASTRATION IDENTIFICATION			INSPECTION AND MONITORIN G TREATMEN T CENSUS
WEEK 6	GOATS		INSPECTION AND			INSPECTION

4 TH APRIL – 9 TH APRIL			MONITORING TREATMENT CENSUS PARSAITE CONTROL RECORD KEEPING CASTRATION IDENTIFICATION			AND MONITORIN G TREATMEN T CENSUS
WEEK 7 11 TH APRIL – 16 TH APRIL	PIGGERY		INSPECTION AND MONITORING TREATMENT CENSUS PARSAITE CONTROL RECORD KEEPING CASTRATION IDENTIFICATION			INSPECTION AND MONITORIN G TREATMEN T CENSUS
WEEK 8 18 TH APRIL – 23 RD APRIL	POULTRY		INSPECTION GENERAL CLEANING FEEDING			INSPECTION AND MONITORIN G CENSUS
WEEK 9 25 TH APRIL – 30 TH APRIL			REPORT WRITING			REPORT WRITING
WEEK 10 (2 ND MAY – 6 TH MAY)			SUPERVISION			SUPERVISIO N