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INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT CARRIED OUT IN KUMI HOSPITAL FARM IN KUMI DISTRICT (28TH FEBRUARY-22ND APRIL 2022)

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INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT SUBMITTED TO

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELORS IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT (APM) OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

DATE OF SUBMISSION .IT 505 / 22 22

DECLARATION

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KUMI HOSPITAL FARM
. FARM CLERK
Date 27/5/04/2023
P.O BOX 9 KUMI (U)
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DEDICATION

I AKENA REAGAN With gratitude dedicate this piece of work to my mother, ACIRO BETTY who helped me financially towards finishing the internship successful and also all who always helped me by giving me advices on my educational journey towards finishing this course.



CLASS NO. FAA 1396

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank GOD for the protection and knowledge he gave me during the course of the industrial training. I would also like to acknowledge my field supervisor. Mr ODIIT ENOS EDWARD who guided and helped me so much during the internship. Special thanks to the staffs of KUMI HOSPITAL FARM for their cooperation that made me learn a lot of things. I am also great full for my parents and some relatives who have contributed a lot towards my studies and I also don't forget the staffs of this university for mentoring me for the purpose of acquiring my bachelors in animal production and management.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

C/S CLINICAL SIGNS

CBPP CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

ECF EAST COAST FEVER.

F FEMALE.

F.M FARM MANAGER.

IT INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

IM INTRAMUSCULAR.

KHF KUMI HOSPITAL FARM.

KG KILOGRAMS

M MALE.

OTC OXYTETRACYCLINE.

PEN & STREP PENICILLIN & STREPTOMYCIN.

RX TREATMENT.

SC SUBCUTANEOUS.

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ABSTRACT.

This report was prepared during my industrial training that lasted for a period of eight weeks starting from 28th February to 22nd April. The major objective was to fulfil the requirement needed for the award of Bachelors in animal production and management in Busitema university Arapai campus. It's always carried out by students in order to put theoretical aspect got in class into practice with the aim of acquiring skills for farm management, learning and judging the performances of different dairy breeds of animals.

During the course of the industrial training, I participated in several activities that included milking, feeding animals with silage, dipping animals for tick control, bucket feeding using powdered milk to boost their immunity, culling of sick animals to control the spread of the disease to the health stock, cleaning of the milking parlour by scrubbing, vaccination of animals against CBPP, general cleaning of the farm stead by collection of all polythene bags and burning them, ear tagging using an ear tag applicator to ease identification of animals, treatment of cattle to control diseases like calf sours, mastitis, CBPP, east coast fever. Castration (Closed castration) using a bardizzo, and pasture management (planting, weeding)

However, a few challenges were met like; there was a serious a problem of CBPP and mastitis. The challenge was managed by general vaccination of all animals that were not yet affected for CBPP and treatment with sulphur drugs (baclean) for animals affected mastitis. There was also a serious problem of ticks that was managed by regular dipping of animals twice weekly.

Even though there were some limitations and challenges during this training, I conclude that the internship ended very well.

As a result, I therefore recommend the following to be done; the farm management should lobby more funds from donors in order to speed up the process of farm rehabilitation, provide enough equipments for practical aspects to enable all internees to participate practically, to the university assessment from the university supervisors should be more frequent in order to help students improve on weak points.

CHAPTER ONE



1.1 INTRODUCTION TO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

This industrial training was conducted in KUMI HOSPITAL FARM (ONGINO), which is a dairy farm from 28th February 2022 to 22nd April. Internship course unit is a practical unit that is conducted by students as one of the requirements for the attainment of a Bachelor in animal production and management. On the arrival day I was inducted by the field supervisor on the Dos and Don'ts and thereafter I was showed different units which do exist in the farm.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE FARM

Kumi hospital farm is a production farm formally known as Ongino leprosy centre. It was started in 1953 by Mr. Erik Johnson with about 50 and he was the first farm manager from 1953-1971. It reached its production peak in 1970 providing food requirements to the hospital with agricultural surplus produce being supplied to the nearby towns of Kumi, Mbale and Kampala as well. By 1975 the centre was initiated in to dairy farm with about 745 heads of cattle being mostly pure breeds producing 1000ltrs of milk per day. Deterioration of the farm appears to have begun in 1986 when civil conflicts broke in the country at large where by the cattle were stolen. Skilled man power fled and by 1991 when peace was restored in the area, the farm had already collapsed.

Today the current status of the farm shows that the entire farm has only 96 heads of cattle

1.3 LOCATION OF THE FARM

The farm is located 7km north east of kumi town in Ongino sub-county, kumi district. The farm is seated on 1061 hectares of land acquired from the community around to help in providing the leprosy patients with food and financial support.

1.4 CLIMATE OF THE AREA

The farm is located in a cattle corridor characterised by hot climates in dry season and fairly cool temperatures during rainy season.

The area has fairly shallow light loam fertile well drained soils with moderate rainfall measuring 1000ml in average per annum. The natural vegetation is now rare but common in 5thtropical grassland with shrubs.