



Government of Vanuatu

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Central School








Home School Package




Year :8










Ministry of Education and Training / Ministère de l'Éducation et de la Formation
Republic of Vanuatu / République du Vanuatu





LESSON Plan






	Name : Eunice Kalsuak Subject : AGRICULTURE
 Week/ Lesson	Wk - 6 Lesson number : 1
	Topic : POULTRY REVIEW
 Learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Categorize common animal foods used in Vanuatu according to their suitability for poultry and their value (carbohydrate, protein, vitamins and minerals) 2. Correct names for young, male and female 3. Identify major parts of digestive and reproductive systems
 Introduction	<p>Chicken is one of the 4 common livestock animals raised in Vanuatu. It is a type of <u>domesticated fowl</u>, a subspecies of the <u>red junglefowl</u> (<i>Gallus gallus</i>). A lot of farmers in Vanuatu raise chicken for the purpose of consumption and for sale. The eggs and meat highly consumed by everyone and the feathers are popular for decorations in mats and fan. However, their manure is also used for composting. Unlike the other 3 livestock animals (goat, cattle, pig), chickens is a smaller animal, requiring less space, food and has a shorter life cycle. The reproduction cycle is shorter and their digestive system is different from the other animals.</p>
	<p>“A hen is only an egg’s way of making another egg.” — Samuel Butler</p>
	<p>Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Meat, eggs, feathers, subsistence farming, compost etc.. <p>Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male – roosters, female – hen, young – chick young female – poult ➤ Male is larger than female




<p>Learners notes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4 main types of feathers (down, pinnae, filopume, tetrice) <p>Breeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rhode Island Red (broiler) ➤ Light sussex (dual purpose) ➤ WhiteLeghorn (layer) ➤ Hybrid ➤ Local breeds <p>Feeds – (energy, protein and vitamins and mineral)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Starter, grower, layer and broiler mash ➤ Local feeds : coconut/green leaves/worms <p>Digestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Omnivores - eat both plants and animals ➤ no teeth but have gizzard which help digestion ➤ crop and one stomach to aid digestion <p>Reproduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 18-21 weeks – should be ready to lay eggs ➤ one egg per day (takes about 22 – 24 hours) ➤ fertile and infertile eggs (if no rooster is around – infertile eggs) ➤ hen becomes broody after laying a clutch of eggs in order to hatch them <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ healthy chicken looks alert and lively and walks normal while a diseased chicken looks the opposite ➤ good sanitation is important for chicken health ➤ External parasites (lice, ticks, mites..) ➤ Internal parasites (round worms) ➤ Disease (cocidiocis) ➤ Vices (egg pecking, cannibalism) <p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To improve - Crossbreeding, better feeding, better management, better breeding etc... ➤ 3 farming systems – extensive, semi-intensive and intensive (battery cage and deep litter)
 <p>Exercises</p>	<p>Explain one way a local farmer can improve the production of local chicken breeds (small size, few small eggs)</p>
 <p>Assessment</p>	<p>Topic Test (10%) – Poultry (Lesson 2 – Week 6, Term 2)</p>
 <p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ https://www.fresheggdaily.blog/2017/11/chickens-are-omnivores-not-vegetarians.html ➤ Agriculture in Vanuatu, Improving Village Poultry- Year 8 ➤



 Week	Wk - 6 Lesson number : 2
 	Topic : Poultry Test
 Learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Categorize common animal foods used in Vanuatu according to their suitability for poultry and their value (carbohydrate, protein, vitamins and minerals)</i> 2. <i>Correct names for young, male and female</i> 3. <i>Identify major parts of digestive and reproductive systems</i>
 Assessment	Topic Test (10%) – Poultry – 45 minutes
 References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ https://www.fresheggdaily.blog/2017/11/chickens-are-omnivores-not-vegetarians.html ➤ Agriculture in Vanuatu, Improving Village Poultry- Year 8





 Week / Lesson	Wk - 6 Lesson number : 3
 	Topic : GOAT (Unit 1 – 6 REVIEW)


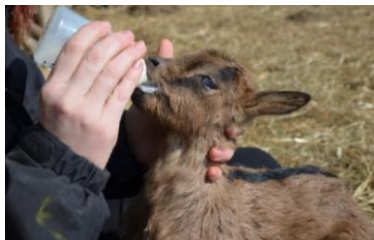

 <p>Learning outcomes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand importance of raising goats 2. Knowledge of different nutrition required at different stages of animal growth 3. Identify major parts of the digestive system of ruminants 4. Identify the major parts of the reproductive system of both male and female and describe the roles 5. Assess the conformation of animal based on characteristics provided 6. Identify the goat breeds in Vanuatu
 <p>Introduction</p>	<p>Goat is one the most common livestock in Vanuatu. Its demand is not so high compared to cattle and chicken but it is increasing slowly. Goats are raised principally for their meat, milk, fibre and skin.</p> <p>Goats efficiently convert sub-quality grazing matter that is less desirable for other livestock into quality lean meat. Furthermore, goats can be farmed with a relatively small area of pasture and limited resources.</p>
	<p>“ Goat's milk is the closest thing out there to human breast milk. Plus, it is more easily digested than cow's or soy milk. Giving goat's milk to children is popular in Europe and other parts of the world..”</p>
 <p>Learners notes</p>	<p>Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Meat, milk, require smaller area of land, convenient size for family <p>Factors to consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land, breeds, housing, feeding, finance, labour & time, management <p>Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male – Buck (Billy), female – Doe, young – Kid ➤ Male is larger than female <p>Breeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anglo-Nubian ➤ White Sanen ➤ British Alpine ➤ Galla ➤ Boer (recently introduced in Vanuatu) ➤ Exotic breeds vs local breeds <p>Breeding methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Natural breeding ➤ Artificial insemination <p>Feeds – (energy – maintenance, energy, protein – repairing body tissues and vitamins and mineral – maintains animal health)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Baby goat should be given colostrum – mother's milk which contains antibodies ➤ Feed on pasture – grass and legumes e.g. signal, buffalo, etc.. <p>Digestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ruminant – 4 stomachs – chews cud twice







	Reproduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Does reach puberty at age 5 – 10 months ➤ Does go on heat every 21 days ➤ Gestation period is 155 days
 Visual aids	Goats 101 - Learn everything in 13 minutes - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nEWl-yCllXk&t=13s  How an AI Technician Inseminates a Cow.mp4
 Exercises	List down 5 simple steps to follow in « artificial Insemination »
 Assessment	Goat Unit 1 - 6 Test (5%) – 45 minutes
 References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nEWl-yCllXk&t=13s ➤ Agriculture in Vanuatu, GOAT- Year 8 ➤ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goat_farming








 Week / Lesson	Wk - 7 Lesson number : 2
	Topic : GOAT (Unit 1 – 6 REVIEW TEST)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand importance of raising goats 2. Knowledge of different nutrition required at different stages of animal growth 3. Identify major parts of the digestive system of ruminants 4. Identify the major parts of the reproductive system of both male and







Learning outcomes	<i>female and describe the roles</i> 5. <i>Assess the conformation of animal based on characteristics provided</i> 6. <i>Identify the goat breeds in Vanuatu</i>
 Assessment	Goat Unit 1 - 6 Test (5%) – 45 minutes
 References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nEWl-yCllXk&t=13s ➤ Agriculture in Vanuatu, GOAT- Year 8 ➤ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goat_farming






 Week / Lesson	Wk - 7 Lesson number : 3
	Topic : GOAT (Unit 7 – Goat Management)
 Learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Identify the characteristics that would be looked for in breeding animals for either sex, and the features of management systems that would prevent unplanned mating</i> 2. <i>Describe the requirements of young animals from the time of birth though to weaning</i> 3. <i>Describe the 3 management systems</i> 4. <i>Understand the importance of record keeping</i> 5. <i>Describe the different husbandary tasks when caring for the animal</i>
 Introduction	<p>Husbandary tasks is the science behind the breeding and caring for the animals (goat). Taking proper care of your goats is the most important part of your goat farming business. Goats are naturally smart, intelligent and curious that are fun to have around. But sometimes, the goats can also be aggressive and may try to escape if not cared for properly. So you must</p>






	<p>have to take good care of your goats. Here we are describing more about the steps for caring your goats.</p> <p>Goats will be very happy and will live a very healthy life if you can ensure proper caring for them. Whether you raise goats commercially or in a small scale, you can help them live a happy life by ensuring proper care for them, feeding them properly, grooming them regularly and thinking about their comfort and safety.</p>																								
	 <p><i>Because They Can't Tell You What's Wrong</i></p>																								
 <p>Learners notes</p>	<p>Goat management systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Extensive, Semi-intensive, Intensive <p>Recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Essential for good management➤ Helps farmer to make better decisions based on past performance➤ Types of recording – diary, financial records, <p>Husbandary tasks</p> <table><tr><th>Task</th><th>Importance</th><th>Types</th></tr><tr><td>1. Weaning- separating young from the mother</td><td>Trains young to eat solid food/ helps mother to regain strength</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2. Identification – putting marks on animal</td><td>Shows ownership</td><td>Tagging/ ear notching</td></tr><tr><td>3. De-horning- removing horns</td><td>Prevents injury to animal and man</td><td>Hot iron/ Caustic soda stick/ Tipping</td></tr><tr><td>4. De-scenting- removing scent glands behind the horns</td><td>Removes bad odour, improves quality</td><td>Burning/ Surgery</td></tr><tr><td>5. Castration- removal of testes</td><td>Prevents unplanned mating/ prevents male aggressiveness/ removes male odour</td><td>Rubber rings/ Burdizzo/ Knife</td></tr><tr><td>6. Pairing – trimming of hooves</td><td>Aids animal to walk normal</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>7. Drenching/ Deworming – administering</td><td>control internal parasites</td><td>-(uses drench gun and tubes)</td></tr></table>	Task	Importance	Types	1. Weaning- separating young from the mother	Trains young to eat solid food/ helps mother to regain strength	-	2. Identification – putting marks on animal	Shows ownership	Tagging/ ear notching	3. De-horning- removing horns	Prevents injury to animal and man	Hot iron/ Caustic soda stick/ Tipping	4. De-scenting- removing scent glands behind the horns	Removes bad odour, improves quality	Burning/ Surgery	5. Castration- removal of testes	Prevents unplanned mating/ prevents male aggressiveness/ removes male odour	Rubber rings/ Burdizzo/ Knife	6. Pairing – trimming of hooves	Aids animal to walk normal	-	7. Drenching/ Deworming – administering	control internal parasites	-(uses drench gun and tubes)
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	liquid medicine		
	8. Culling – killing or removing animals	Removing unproductive animals from herd	-
	9. Dipping - Immersion of an animal in a solution	Tick control (external parasites)	-
	10. Kidding – birth of young goats (kids)		
 Visual aids	 ➤ Cow dipping: Cow Dipping at George Ranch.webm  ➤ Hooves trimming: How_to_Trim_Goat_Hooves.mp4		
 Assignment	You are a agriculture extension officer, a farmer needs advice on which castration method to use. You are required to reccommend one method for farmer to use. Write a paragraph explaining to the farmer why the method you selected is the best one for him to use.		
 Assessment	TO be assessed - Goat Unit 7 - 8 Test (5%) (Lesson 3 – Week 8, Term 2)		
 References	➤ Agriculture in Vanuatu, GOAT- Year 8 ➤ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goat_farming ➤ https://www.goatfarming.in/goat-care-management ➤		

 Week / Lesson	Wk - 8 Lesson number : 1
	Topic : GOAT (Unit 8 – Health, Disease and Pests)
 Learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Correctly describe the signs of good health in goats</i> 2. <i>Be able to differentiate between internal and external parasites and give examples</i> 3. <i>Describe the 2 major health problems in goat</i> 4. <i>Describe the diseases of goat</i>
 Introduction	<p>Health care is a vital issue for all ranchers. Disease has been described as "an absence of health", but when your animals are sick it seems more like the "plague of locusts". There is nothing more frustrating than standing by and watching your investment dwindle and die as your veterinarian bills sky-rocket!</p> <p>Most health problems can be avoided by knowing the nutritional and housing needs of your animals, and consistently meeting those needs. If you have pregnant does that are due to kid within two months, you can usually avoid pregnancy toxemia by increasing the energy in your feed. If your animals are looking thin and have rough coats, check your worming schedule.</p>
	 <i>"Prevention is Better than Cure"</i>
 Learners	Health of animal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A healthy animal will have bright looking eyes, eat properly, has a smooth and shiny goat while a unhealthy animal will look the opposite ➤ Two major health problem are : Internal parasties and Foot root ➤ Foot rot in goats is a foot infection caused by bacteria that live in soil and carried onto your farm via shoe soles or the feet of other infected animals. The foot or feet will become very pink and can be painful for your goat to walk on.

<p>notes</p>	 <p>➤ internal parasites have a preference of organ type, there are many variations among flatworms, tapeworms and roundworms; the most common being stomach and lung worms. Because these parasites are quite common and fatal, it's important to do fecal testing (of poop) often.</p> <p><i>One of the best preventive strategies you can use to avoid goat health care problems in your goats is to simply examine them on a regular basis. The easiest thing to do is to observe them carefully as you're going about your daily routine of feeding and handling your goats.</i></p> <p><i>This is important to do on a daily basis because you will get to learn your goat's usual behaviors. This will allow you to recognize when behaviors change and something doesn't seem right.</i></p> <p><i>Diseases come in all shapes and sizes, and sometimes are quite difficult to recognize. Keep an eye on your herd's behaviors and look for common symptoms like fatigue, difficulty standing, favoring certain limbs, mucus discharge and lack of hunger.</i></p>
 <p>Visual aids</p>	 <p>➤ Animal-Care-Goats.pdf</p>
 <p>Assignment</p>	<p>Research report :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coccidia in Goats 2. Mastitis 3. Nematodirus
 <p>Assessment</p>	<p>TO be assessed - Goat Unit 7 - 8 Test (5%) (Lesson 3 – Week 8, Term 2)</p>
 <p>References</p>	<p>➤ Agriculture in Vanuatu, GOAT- Year 8</p> <p>➤ https://goatfarmers.com/goat-health-care-problems/</p> <p>➤</p>

 Week / Lesson	Wk - 8 Lesson number : 2
	Topic : GOAT (Unit 8 – Health, Disease and Pests) – Research
 Learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Correctly describe the signs of good health in goats</i> 2. <i>Be able to differentiate between internal and external parasites and give examples</i> 3. <i>Describe the 2 major health problems in goat</i> 4. <i>Describe the diseases of goat</i>
 Assignment	<p><u>Research report :</u> Choose one disease from the list below and do a research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coccidia in Goats 2. Mastitis 3. Nematodirus <p>Your report should include the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cover page – Name, Topic, School b. Introduction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>Define diseases</i> ii) <i>Importance for controlling diseases</i> iii) <i>Introduce the disease that will be discussed in report</i> c. Information <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>Name of disease</i> ii) <i>Picture of diseased animal (affected by the disease)</i> iii) <i>What is it caused by</i> iv) <i>How does (move)</i> v) <i>How to effectively control the disease</i> vi) <i>What group of goats are mostly affected by the disease</i> vii) <i>What can be done to effectively control the disease</i> viii) <i>Other relevant information</i> d. Conclusion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>What are two things that you have learnt about the disease</i> e. Reference
 Assessment	TO be assessed - Goat Unit 7 - 8 Test (5%) (Lesson 3 – Week 9, Term 2)

 Week / Lesson	Wk - 8 Lesson number : 3
	Topic : GOAT (Unit 7 & 8 REVIEW)
 Learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Identify the characteristics that would be looked for in breeding animals for either sex, and the features of management systems that would prevent unplanned mating</i> 2. <i>Describe the requirements of young animals from the time of birth through to weaning</i> 3. <i>Describe the 3 management systems</i> 4. <i>Understand the importance of record keeping</i> 5. <i>Describe the different husbandary tasks when caring for the animal</i> 6. <i>Correctly describe the signs of good health in goats</i> 6. <i>Be able to differentiate between internal and external parasites and give examples</i> 7. <i>Describe the 2 major health problems in goat</i> 8. <i>Describe the diseases of goat</i>
 Assessment	To be assessed in week 9 ; Goat Unit 7 & 8 Test (5%) – 45 minutes (continue with research – Goat Diseases)
 References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agriculture in Vanuatu, GOAT- Year 8 ➤



WEEKLY CHECKLIST For Parents:

Term: 2 Week number 6 Date: 22/06 to 26/06 Month: June

Subject	Number of lessons	Days	Tick when activity is complete	Parents comment	Signature
	1				
	2				
	3				

Term: 2 Week number 7 Date: 29/06 to 3/07 Month: June - July

Subject	Number of lessons	Days	Tick when activity is complete	Parents comment	Signature
	1				
	2				
	3				

Term: 2 Week number 8 Date: 6/07 to 10/07 Month: July

Subject	Number of lessons	Days	Tick when activity is complete	Parents comment	Signature
	1				
	2				
	3				