

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans

Strand:	Cycles	Sub-Strand:	Animal Production
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or



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<https://www.TeachersAvenue.net>

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BASIC 9

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 5

Content Standard:	B9.2.4.2 Demonstrate skills and knowledge of feeding domestic and commercial animals				
Indicator (s)	B9.2.4.2.2 Differentiate between different types of feed for different stages of domestic and commercial animals B9.2.4.2.3 Perform the feeding of domestic and commercial animals.		Performance Indicator: Learners can identify the functions of different types of animal feed.		
Week Ending	09-02-2024				
Class	B.S.9	Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	Science				
Reference	Science Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Poster, Pictures, videos.		Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Critical Thinking and Problem Solving• Communication and Collaboration	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
TUESDAY	Using a Poster, assist learners to identify the name given to the young, growing and matured stages of animals	<div><div><div>1. Assist learners to categorize different types of animals according to their stages of growth</div><div>2. Discuss with the Learners about the types of feed used for the various stages of growth in their domestic and commercial ruminants, monogastrics and poultry.</div><div>3. Show Learners pictures and video of Poultry rations and their feeding methods.</div></div><div>STARTER RATATIONS: Young chicks require a diet rich in protein and certain vitamins, with a carefully balanced mineral content. Two pounds of chick starter dry mash will feed one chick up to about six weeks of age. After that, in the case of the birds to be reared to maturity, a cheaper ration with increasing amounts of whole grain may be used. Birds to be killed as broilers, however, should be kept on a more concentrated diet to promote the rapid growth essential to profit in broiler raising. GROWING RATATIONS: After the chicks are five to six weeks old they may be changed gradually to a coarser and cheaper</div></div>			<div>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</div> <div>Exercise; State 3 different types of animals and the names given to their stages of growth.</div>

		<p>mixture, e.g. ½ starter mash and ½ growing mash during the sixth and seventh week.</p> <p>Growing Mash (in self-feeders)</p> <table><tr><td>Ground</td><td>100</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Wheat</td><td>lbs.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ground</td><td>100</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Barley</td><td>lbs.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ground</td><td>75</td><td>Oyster shell and gravel, or</td></tr><tr><td>Oats</td><td>lbs.</td><td>limetone grit, in separate</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>pans or feeders</td></tr><tr><td>Meat Meal</td><td>25</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>lbs.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fine Salt</td><td>lbs.</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Whole Grains (in self-feeders)</p> <p>(Whole Wheat, Whole Oats, and other available Grains)</p> <p>To promote the growth of late hatched pullets or of market poultry, give milk to drink as well as water. Milk may be used to replace the meat meal in the grower mash, if a separate hopper of bone meal is provided. Reduce or omit meat meal or milk if pullets are maturing too rapidly. If pasture is dried up or lacking, add 20 pounds of alfalfa meal and 2 pound of 200 D fish oil to the above growing mash</p> <p>RATIONS FOR LAYING HENS</p> <p>Egg production, to be profitable, must continue at a reasonably high level through most of the year. Hens turned loose to forage in the spring and only grain fed, soon lay themselves thin, cease laying, moult and spend the summer and fall growing new feathers; moreover any eggs they lay are likely to be of "barnyard" quality and low grade. Laying hens require some form of protein supplement in addition to grain and chop. Similarly they need more vitamin and mineral materials than grains contain. Most poultry raisers recognize the importance of the diet in winter egg production.</p>	Ground	100		Wheat	lbs.		Ground	100		Barley	lbs.		Ground	75	Oyster shell and gravel, or	Oats	lbs.	limetone grit, in separate			pans or feeders	Meat Meal	25			lbs.			3		Fine Salt	lbs.		
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<p>THURSDAY</p>	<p>Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Learners to identify functions of different types of animal feed. 2. Discuss with the Learners about the major functions of feed in each growth stage of different animal. 3. Show Learners pictures and video displaying types of feed used to feed different domestic and commercial animals at different stages of growth. <p>Animal feed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed, sometimes known as animal feed, is food produced specifically for poultry and cattle. 2. In order to provide extremely nutritious meals that both sustain the health of the animals and improve the quality of such end products as meat, milk, or eggs, modern feeds are made by carefully choosing and combining components. <p>Roughage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiber-rich plants such as cowpea, berseem, and others. It's a fibrous, gritty material with poor nutritional content. Green fodder, hay, berseem, cowpea, bajra, maize, and other roughage sources are available to the animals. 2. Roughage makes up the majority of animal feed. It gives animals glucose and its fibers keep the digestive system in check. <p>Concentrates</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These are nutrient-dense foods that are low in fiber, such as oats and maize. 	<p>Reflect on the major functions of animal feed.</p> <p>Exercise;</p> <p>State 5 types of feed used to feed different domestic and commercial animals at different stages of growth.</p>
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FRIDAY	Discuss with the Learners about the meaning of "Livestock agriculture".	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Learners to identify the economic benefits of livestock agriculture. 2. Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on the difference between "Animal Feeding Operations" and "Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations". 3. Demonstrate how to feed domestic and commercial animals at different stages of growth and production, with appropriate feed in the school farm or a farm in the community. <p>Livestock farming, raising of animals for use or for pleasure. In this article, the discussion of livestock includes both beef and dairy cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, buffalo, and camels; the raising of birds commercially for meat or eggs (i.e., chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, and squabs) is treated separately.</p> <p>Beef cattle feed</p> <p>Beef cattle can utilize roughages of both low and high quality, including pasture forage, hay, silage, corn (maize) fodder, straw, and grain by-products. Cattle also utilize nonprotein nitrogen in the form of urea and biuret feed supplements, which can supply from one-third to one-half of all the protein needs of beef animals.</p>	<p>Adopt questioning strategy to conclude the lesson.</p> <p>Exercise;</p> <p>What is the difference between animal feeding operation and concentrated animal feeding.</p>



Name of Teacher:

School:

District: