



Laying Hens (Egg-Producing Chickens)

Primary goal: Consistent egg production and eggshell quality

Key nutritional needs:

- **Energy:** Moderate; excessive energy leads to obesity and reduced laying.
- **Protein:** High-quality protein (16–18%) with adequate **amino acids** (especially methionine and lysine) for egg formation.
- **Calcium:** Very high (3.5–4.5%) for strong eggshells.
- **Phosphorus:** Required for bone health and metabolism

Broiler Chickens (Meat-Producing Chickens)

Primary goal: Rapid growth and efficient feed conversion.

Key nutritional needs:

- **Energy:** High-energy diets to support fast growth.
- **Protein:** Very high in early stages (20–23%), decreasing with age.
- **Amino acids:** Lysine and methionine are critical for muscle development.
- **Water:** High intake needed due to rapid metabolism.

Pigs

Primary goal: Growth, reproduction, and efficient meat production.

Key nutritional needs:

- **Energy:** High; mainly from grains (corn, barley).
- **Protein:** Moderate to high, depending on growth stage.
- **Amino acids:** Lysine is most limiting and essential.
- **Fibre:** Limited tolerance; too much reduces digestibility.

Dairy Cattle

Primary goal: High milk yield and milk quality.

Key nutritional needs:

- **Energy:** Very high, especially in early lactation.
- **Protein:** Balanced rumen-degradable and undegradable protein for milk synthesis.
- **Fibre:** Essential for rumen function and milk fat production.
- **Water:** Extremely high intake (70–150 liters/day).

Lyme Disease - A tick-borne bacterial disease affecting humans and animals (dogs, cattle, horses).

Signs & Symptoms:

- Fever
- Lethargy and loss of appetite
- Lameness or swollen joints

Treatment - Antibiotics (e.g. doxycycline, penicillin), Anti-inflammatory drugs for pain and swelling

Prevention - Tick control (acaricides, tick collars, pasture management), Regular tick checks and prompt removal, Avoid tick-infested areas when possible

Scours - A general term for diarrhoea in young livestock, especially calves, lambs, and piglets.

Signs & Symptoms

- Watery or loose faeces
- Dehydration (sunken eyes, dry mouth)
- Weakness and lethargy

Treatment - Oral or intravenous rehydration fluids, Electrolyte solutions, Warm, dry housing and supportive care

Prevention - Good hygiene and clean housing, Adequate colostrum intake in newborns, Proper nutrition of pregnant mothers

Myxomatosis - A viral disease of rabbits, spread mainly by fleas and mosquitoes.

Signs & Symptoms

- Swollen eyes, face, ears, and genitals
- Thick discharge from eyes and nose
- Lethargy and loss of appetite
- High mortality rate

Treatment - No cure for the virus, Humane euthanasia often recommended in severe cases

Prevention - Vaccination (most effective control method), Flea and insect control, Good biosecurity and isolation of infected rabbits