



### **COLLEGE**

#### UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

# THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (ANIMAL SCIENCE)

ANSC 467: NON-CONVECTIONAL FARM ANIMALS

STREAMS: B.SC. ANSC [Y4S2 & Y3S1 (SSP ONLY)] TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 8/8/2012 11.30 A.M. – 1.30 P.M.

### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

## ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

- 1. (a) What are emerging or non-convectional farm animals? Give examples of these animals. [10 marks]
  - (b) Describe the importance of butterfly farming in Kenya. [10 marks]
- 2. Kenya Wildlife Services is charged with responsibility of legislation and regulation of rearing emerging livestock. What are the regulatory conditions of keeping these animals? [20 marks]
- 3. (i) Describe pre-incubation egg care for successful quails propagation. [10 marks]
  - (ii) Describe brooding and care of young quails. [5 marks]
  - (iii) What are the advantages of quail farming in Kenya? [5 marks]
- 4. (a) List the four species of Ostrich found in Africa. [4 marks]
  - (b) Differentiate the two types of Ostrich found in Kenya. [4 marks]
  - (c) In the event of one wanting to export the products of Ostrich reared in a farm, what are the procedures for U.S market? [4 marks]
  - (d) Describe the ostrich production systems practiced in Kenya. [8 marks]

- 5. (i) Describe the opportunities of reptile rearing in Kenya. [5 marks]
  - (ii) A group of farmers had an intention of keeping crocodiles to diversify their income. Briefly describe the basic management skills needed before venturing into the crocodile farming. [5 marks]
  - (iii) List and briefly describe the snakes found in the National Museum of Kenya. [5 marks]
  - (iv) Describe snake handling by the farmers rearing them to avoid eminent attack. [5 marks]

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