

A picture showing goats closer in their feeding area next to the housing units (Priscilla Vivian Kyosaba)

Semi-Intensive Goat Farming Practice for Pasture Conservation (อูเจมดา)

Okulisa embuzi

ຄ¶ອະທັບາຍ

Goats are stall fed during dry season and open-grazed during rain season. In a semiintensive system, animals are kept under confinement in which they are stall-fed for some period of time (weeks to months, especially during the dry seasons) followed by another period of open grazing during the rainy seasons.

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The semi-intensive goat rearing practice is a compromise between extensive and intensive grazing systems limited by shortage of pasture during dry seasons with high chances of spreading diseases requiring for stall feeding goats in an semi-intensive system. The goats are kept under confinement for some period of time (weeks to months, especially during the dry seasons). During dry season, the animals are fed on maize bran; iodized salt; peelings from banana, cassava, and sweet potatoes; and improved grasses (Napier) and forages planted at the boundaries of the banana plantation, which are harvested during the period of need. The farmer has got 2 ha of banana plantation. She grows a fodder hybrid called Napier (pennisetum perpureum) around the plantation to be used as fodder for the goats during dry season. Napier grass is a perennial grass fodder commonly called elephant Grass due to its tallness and vigorous vegetative growth. She got the Napier root cuttings from the neighbor practicing the same technology. This is grown around the banana plantation, at a spacing of 60×60cm. It produces more tillers with soft and juicy stem, free from pest and diseases and non-lodging. It can be cultivated throughout the year. Napier grasses contain 6-8% protein. Its optimum cutting interval is about 6 to 8 weeks at grass range of 60 to 90 cm, if sufficient only the tops can be cut and fed. The grass is cut into 5 to 10 cm to reduce loses.

The extensive system is practiced during rainy season where the farmer grows a mixture of fodder species including Sesbania and Napier grass grown on land size of 0.5 ha. Sesbania is a fast-growing tree with regular and rounded leaves. The flowers are white and red in color according to its species but the ones at the farm are yellow. The leaves of Sesbania trees are highly palatable and mostly liked by goats. The protein content in this is about 25%. 1kg of seed was planted at a spacing of 100 cm x 100 cm. In this field Napier gras

Kabarole District Production Office.
Farmers in Kabarole District use the Semi-intensive system for rearing both local and improved breeds of goats. As dry spells are increasingly becoming common, this technology helps farmers to go through the dry season with enough feed for the goats. Farmers prefer rearing goats because they don't have complicated feeding and medical requirements. As the human population grows and land fragmentation increases, farmers in this area are now moving towards intensive feedings systems.

Throughout seasons of abundant forage, farmers harvest the forage together with grasses and make hay to feed the goats during the dry season when pastures are scarce. The cost of harvesting the hay is comparable to the cost of paying a herdsman in open grazing systems. Besides, the establishment of the shelter for goats is not cumbersome compared to those of other animals. The constructed structure occupies an area of about 12 ×12 meters squared with length of 10 meters and width is 3 meters. It is lifted ground to floor 1.5 meters and floor to roof by 2.5 meters. Further partitioned in 4 units and each unit measurement is 3 meters with a slope angle of 20 degrees. The Capacity of each unit is 18,17,17 and 18 goats with a slope angle of 20 degrees. The Capacity of each unit is 18,17,17 and 18 goats respectively

respectively. The shelter for the goats is made from relatively cheap materials that are readily available to the farmers. The farmer rears 70 goats on 1-acre piece of land using this technology. By planting improved forages in the grazing areas, the farmer receives increased amount of forage harvested as well as the quality of grass available to the goats during the open grazing periods and income after sale. One challenge of this technology is the dependence on family labor that is not always sufficient for all the tasks involved in the technology both at establishment and maintenance in addition to complications with of rural-urban migration of south the problems the workload to the olderly. youth, thereby leaving the workload to the elderly.



ສະຖານທີ່: Western Region, ອູເຈນດາ

ຈຳນວນ **ພື້ນທື ທື**ໃຊ້ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ **ທື**່ໄດ້ວິເຄາະ: ພື້ມທີ່∏

ການຄັດເລືອກຜື້ນທື ທືອີງໃສ່ຂ້າມູນທາງພູມີສາດ 30.236, 0.473

ການແຜ່ກຮາງຍຂອງເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ: 🛭 🛭 ເສັະຫຍາຍຢ_ື້າງ 🛮 ວວາ 🖺 ເໝີ (approx. < 0.1 ກິ 🗎 ລ 🖺 ณ (10 ເຮັກຕາ))

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: 1960

ປະເພດຂອງການນໍາສະເໜີ

- ດຍໝົ້ນນະວັດຕະກໆຄິດຄົນຂອງຜູນົງ∏ 🔳 ເປັນສ໘ັນ🖺 🗓ຂອງລະບົບພື້ນເມືອງ (>50 ປີ)
- 🛮 ນ 🗎 ລຍະກາິດສອງ / ການຄືມີຄວ
- 🗌 ດຍ**ຜົ**ນ 🛮 ຄງກາ**ນ** ການຊູ່ວົຍເຫຼືອຈາກພາຍນອກ



A photo showing goats close to their feeding area in Kabarole District, Western Uganda (Priscilla Vivian Kyosaba)



A photo showing grazing pasture field for the goats during rain season (Priscilla Vivian Kyosaba)

ການ[] [ຄື ຍກ**ິເກ**[] ນ[ິໂລຢ

ຈຸດປະສິງຕິນຕໍ

- i ປັບປຸງ ການຜະລິດ
 - ຫຼຸດຜອົນ, ປອົງກັນ, ຟື້ນຟູ ການເຊື່ອົມ ຊມຂອງິດ
 - ກ້ານອະນຸລັກ ລະບົບນີເວດ
 - ປົກປັກຮັກສານဨ / ນဨౖໝືฏທີ⊡ ປະສົມປະສານກັບ ເຕັກ⊡ ນ⊡ີລື∐⊡
- ປົກປັກຮັກສາ / ການປັບປຸງຊີວະນາ **ິນ**
- ទ្ធាលេទ្ធប្រសាធារក្សា ៧១] ដ៏ដែលក្បាមឧក្សា ប្រព័ត្ធបញ្ជីប្រការបង្វីប] ប∫្វាល់ស្ថិន។ភាក / ស្ថិត្តម្ប ຮฎ ឯះស៊ីររាះមិប ញ្ចូលស្នីប្រសិប្បាក់ពីប្រការបង្វីប] ប∫្វាល់ស្វិន។ភាព
- ສ້¶ງຜົນກະທິບ ທາງເສດຖະກິດ ທີ່ເປັ້ນປະ∐ ຫຍດ
- ສຽງຜົນກະທົບ ທີ່ເປັນທາງບວກ 🛭 💆 📆່ງຄົມ
- Prevention of diseases

ການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ



ທຶງຫຍ້າລ້ຽງສັດ - ທີ່ຖືຫຼຍຄົລຽງສັດ ບບສຸມ ການຜະລິດອາຫານສັດ: ຕັດ ຫຍົ<u>ष</u> 🛘 ລະຂຶ້ນຫຍ<u>ष</u> / ບ🗎 ຫຼື ຫຼືຫຍົ ຫຼື ທອີມະຊາດ໌, ປັບປຸງ ທີ່ ຫຼື ຫຍ ຊະນິດພັນສັດຕິฏิต∭ ລະຜະລິດຕະພັນ: It is a mixture of cross and local breed and the main product aimed for is meat

ການສະໝອງນ້ຳ

- 🔳 ນ🛮 ພິນ
 - ປະສົມປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ⊡າງຼາဨຟິນ 🛭 ລະພ®ຊິນລະປະທານ ນ 🗓 📴 🖺 ຊົນລະປະທານ ພຽງຢ 🖣 ງດຽວ

ຈຳນວນລະດູການປູກຜືດຕໍ່**ປີ:** n.a.

ການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ກ່ອນທືຈະປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ: n.a. ຄວາມໝາແໜ້ນຂອງສັດລັງງ: The farmer has got 70 goats, the number of animals per each constructed unit is variable. She constructed 1 unit, partitioned into 4 sections measuring to 3×3 meters each accommodating 15 goats.

ຈຸດປະສິງທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ

- 👖 ປ໘ງກັນການເຊື່ອມ 🛚 ຊມຂອງິໝ
- **ພື**ບຕ_ີ ອີກນາກເຮຼືອັກ 🗆 ຮກຮອຽ**ນ**
- ກ້ານຝື່ນຝູ / ຝື້ນຝູດິນທີ່໘ດ _ ຊຸມ ປັບຕົວຕຫຼືໆນເຊື່ອົ້ມ∐ ຊຸ້ມຂອງິໝ
- ບ∏ສາມາດ∏ 🙉

ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່



ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ຂອງດິນ ທາງກາຍະພາບ - Рс: ການອັດ 🛛 🗓



ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ທາງຊີວະພາບ - Bc: ການຫຼຸດຜ_ືອົນການປົກຫຸມຼຂອງພືດ

ກຸ່ມການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ

- 🌢 ການຄຸມົຄອງສັດລຽງ 🛮 ລະທີ່ໆຫຍຼອລຽງສັດ
- ການປິ່ນປຸງ ນວັນພືດ / ນວັນສັດ

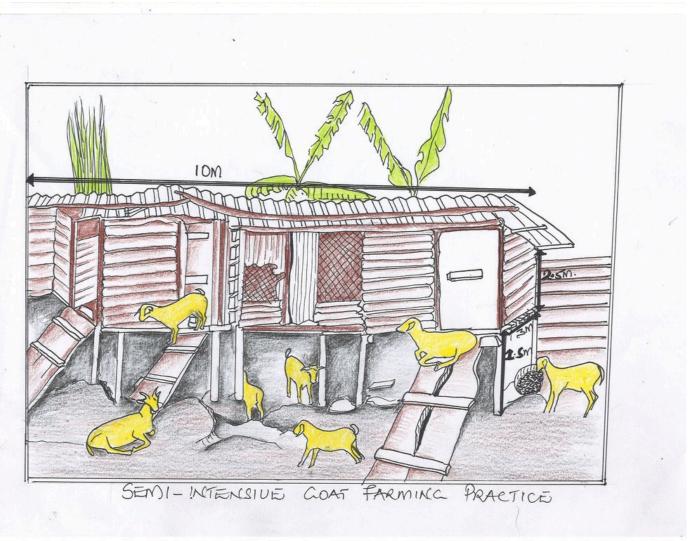
ມາດຕະການ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທືດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ



ມາດຕະການໂຄງສ້າງ - S9: 🛭 ນວັງພືດ 🗎 ລະສັດລຽງ

ເທັກນິກການ∏ ໝຣູບ

ຂໍກຳນິດທາງເທັກນິກ



យូឱ្យប្រ: Prossy Kaheru

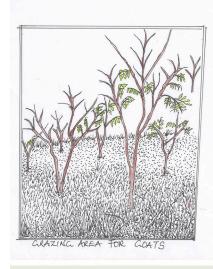
It is an elevated floor housing unit with 10 X 3 meters squared with a height of 2.5m.

From ground it is elevated 1.5 m. The structure is partitioned into 4 units

The Capacity of each unit is 18,17,17 and 18 goats respectively.

Construction materials are timber peelings, iron sheets, nails.

Animal species are both crosses and local breeds.



យូឱ្យប្រ: Prossy Kaheru

ການຈັດຕັ∏ 🛮 ລະມ 🛮 າລຸງັສສາ: ກິດຈະກອົ, ວັດຖຸດິບ 🗎 ລະຄອົ∏ 💆 🗗

ການຄຳນວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄິດ 🛮 គ្និកា 🖺 គ្នាម: ៧ថ្នាំ ភា 🖺 គ្នាម មិ 🖺 គ្និតពីក្រុមដមិប័ត ពីភា 🗎 ນ 🗀 ជ្យាំ១ 🗎 ធ្នម:Per shelter as described)
- ສະກຸນເງິນທີ 🏻 🚉 🖺 ລັບການຄິດ 🗎 🗓 🖺 🖺 🗒 🖺 ຍ: shillings
- ອັດຕາ ລກຢູ່ນ (ເປັນເງີນ 🛘 ດລາ 1 USD = 3650.0 shillings
- ຄ<u>ຄ</u> ຮງງານສະເ**ນ** ຂອງການຈ<u>ຄ</u>ງ ຮງງານ**ຫຼື** 25,000

ປັດໄຈທີ່ສຳຄັນສຸດທີ່ສິ່ງຜົນກະທິບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

The organisaton and purchase of feedstuff

ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຕັງ

- 1. Constructing animal shelter ([ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ[]Once)
- 2. Buying kids (ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ [Once)

ປັດໂຈນໍາເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per Per shelter as described)

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລີດ	ໜີວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	້ຕິນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ຫົວໝ່ວຍ (shillings)	ຕັນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຂົາ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (shillings)	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທືດິນ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເອງ
ແຮງງານ					
Animal housing Structure construction labor	Man days	2.0	25000.0	50000.0	100.0
Buying kids	Kids	20.0	20000.0	400000.0	100.0
ອຸປະກອນ					
Poles		35.0	7000.0	245000.0	100.0
Iron sheets		50.0	21000.0	1050000.0	100.0
Nails	Kilograms	30.0	3000.0	90000.0	100.0
Ropes		20.0	1000.0	20000.0	100.0
ວັດສະດຸໃນການປູກ				-	-
Unit doors		5.0	25000.0	125000.0	100.0
ຕຶນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ				1'980'000.0	

ກິດຈະກຳບຳລຸງຮັກສາ

- 1. Acquiring animal feeds (🛘 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ[]Everyday)
- 2. Animal water ([**ลยะเวล** กอามที่ [Everyday)
- 3. De_worming the animals (🛮 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ🛮 After 2 months)
- 4. Buying iodine salt to mix in animal feed (🛭 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່🛛 When needed)
- 5. Repairing damaged patches of the animal shelter (🛭 ฉยะเวลฬ ถวามทิ่ 🛮 When needed)
- 6. Cleaning the animal housing (🛮 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ🛮 Daily)
- 7. Giving feeds to the goats (🛭 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ🛭 Daily)

ປັດໄຈນຳເຂົ້າໃນການບຳລາຮັກສາ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per Per shelter as described)

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລີດ	_ື ່ນຄວາມຄອ	ປະລິມານ	ຕືນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ຫົວໝ່ວຍ (shillings)	ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຂົ້າ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (shillings)	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທືດິນ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເອງ
ແຮງງານ					
Animal Vaccine	Bottles	2.0	25000.0	50000.0	100.0
lodine salt	Kilograms	360.0	800.0	288000.0	100.0
Labor					100.0
ອື່ນໆ					
Stocking animal feeds	Bundles	1300.0	500.0	650000.0	100.0
້ຄົນທຶນ <mark>ທັງໝົ</mark> ດ ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນການບຳລຸງຮັກສາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ					

ສະພາບ[] ວດສົມທ¶ມະຊາດ

ສະເລ່ຍປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນປະຈຳປີ

- < 250 ມີລິ ົດ 251-500 ມີລິ ົດ 501-750 ມີລິ ຼັດ
- 751-1,000 ມີລິ∏ິ ມ
- 1,001-1,500 ມີລິ 🗖 🗖
- _____2,001-3,000 ມີລິ[] ັກ 3,001-4,000 ມີລິ∏ໍ
 - > 4,000 ມີລິ 🛮 🗓

ເຂດກະສີກຳ-ສະພາບອາກາດ 🔳 ถวามสุ🎚

- ເຄີງຄວາມຊຸມ ເຄີ∭ ໝ ່ີ**ສ**

ຂໍ້ມູນຈຳເພາະກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບອາກາດ

ປະລິມານນ[]ຟົນສະເລຍຼຕຢຼີເປັນມິລິ 🗀 : 2000.0

ຄວາມຄ້ອຍຊັນ

- <u>ພື້ມ</u>ີທີ່ສ້າບພ່ຽງ (0-2%) **ອອິນ** (3-5 %)
- ปามภาๆ (6-10 %) **ม**อิม (11-15 %)
- 🔳 ເນີ້ນ(16-30%) **∐**2 (31-60%)
 - ຊັນຫຼາຍ (>60%)

ຮູບແບບຂອງດິນ

- ພູພຽງ / ທີ່ໆພຽງ ສັ້ນພູ
- ភ្សេញព័ ເກຼກຕໍ່
- ຕີນພູ່ รอิทท์

ລະດັບຄວາມສູງ

- 0-100 [**n** a.s.l. 101-500 [**n** a.s.l. 501-1,000 [a.s.l. 1,001-1,500 [a.s.l.
- 1,501-2,000 a a.s.l.
 2,001-2,500 a a.s.l.
 2,501-3,000 a a.s.l.
 3,001-4,000 a a.s.l.
 - > 4,000 □ a.s.l.

ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ່ໄດ້ຖືກນໍາໃຊ້ໃນ

- __ ລັກສະນະສວດ 🔳 ລັກສະນະກີ🛭 ນ []ກຂອງ

ຄວາມເລິກຂອງດິນ

- ຕື່ฏຫຼາຍ (0-20 ຊັງຕີ 🖸 🗓) ຕື່ມ (21-50 ຂຕມ)
- 🔳 ເລີ້ກປານກາງ (51-80 ຊຕມ)

ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເທີງໝ້າດິນ)

ຫຍາບ / ເບົາ (ດິນຊາຍ) ປານກາງ (ດິນ __ ຽລດິນ __ ຄ)ນ ບາງລະຣຽດ / __ ກ (__ ຽນ

ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເລິກລິງ 20 ຊັງຕີແມັດ)

- ຫຍາບ / ເບົາ (ດິນຊາຍ)
- 🔳 ປານກາງ (ດິນ 🗋 ຽົ່ວດິ້ນ 🛭 ຄ)້ນ

ທາດອິນຊີຢູ່ເທິງໝ້າດິນ

- **ត្យា** តូៗ (> 3 %)
- ปาม**ภา**ๆ (1-3 %) ตค[[<1 %)

ຜິນກະທິບ

ຜົນກະທິບທາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດ

ລາຍຮັບ ຈາກການຜະລີດ

ມີວຽກ[້ກ ເພີກຂຶ້ນ <mark>🗸 ... ຫຼ</mark>ດລິງ Reason given is that a farmer can now comfortably pay children school fees plus take-care of the family necessities

Cut and carry method requires much labor

ຜົນກະທິບທາງສັງຄົມ ວັດທະນະທຳ ການຄ_ືປະກັນ ສະບຽງອາຫານ / ກຸ<u>ມ</u>ີຢູ່<u>ຖືມ</u>ີ

ກິນ



ຫຼຸດລົງ 🖊 ເພີມຂຶ້ນ

Manure collected from the goats shelter is piled and later applied in the garden hence increasing crop yields

ຜົນກະທິບຕໍລະບົບນິເວດ

ຜິນກະທິບນອກສະຖານທື

ພື່ນທີ່ທີ່¶ົການຜະລິດ ຂອງເພື່ອນບ¶ນທີ່ຢູ່∏

🛮 🖪ຽງ 🖟 🗗 ອັບຜົນກະທົບ



Goats confined.

ການວິເຄາະຕື່ฏຫຶນ 🛛 ລະຜົນປະ🛛 ຫຍດ

ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເມືອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍໃນການສ້າງຕັງ

ຜົນຕອບ[ຫໜຼ ນ[ລຍ**ັ**ໝີສ ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບໝູ້ 🗸 ຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກຫຼາຍ ຜົນຕອບ[ຫໝົ ນ[ລຍະຍາວ ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບຊຸ

ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເມືອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍບຳລຸງຮັກສາ

ຜູກພອດ⊡ ໙ຑ⊡ ກ⊡ ଅຄ**ຼສ**ສ ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບຊຸ ຜົນຕອບ[ຫໝີ ນ[ລຍະຍາວ ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບຊຸ

ການປ໘ັນ∐ ປງສະພາບິ**ດ**ຟ<u>ຄ</u>ອາ<u>ກາດ</u>

ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຝ້າອາກາດ ເທື່ອລະກ້າວ

ອຸນຫະພູ້ມປະຈฏປີ ຫຼຸດລົງ ອຸ່ນຫະພູ້ມລະດູການ ຫຼືດລິງ ປະລິມານນ[[ຟິນປະຈ[[ປີ ຫຼຸດລົງ ປະລິມານນ•ຼີຟົນຕາມລະດູ້ການ ຫຼຸດລົງ

ບ∏ີອີກຢ_ືຄງ ✓ ດີຫຼາຍ

ລະດູການ: ຄວາມຊຸ<u>D</u> / ລະດູຝົນ

ລະດູການ: ຄວາມຊຸ🏻 / ລະດູຝົນ

ອາກາດ ທືກ່ຽວຍັນກັບຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ (ໄພພິບັດທາງທຳມະຊາດ)

🛮 ມງ□🗓 ມາານລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດ ບຼີໃ**ຕິກ**ຢ_ືຄົງ 📉 🗸 ດີຫຼາຍ

ການຍອມຮັບ 🛛 ລະການປັບຕິວ

້ອັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຊິມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

🦳 ກລຼືະນີດຽວ / ການທິດລອງ

1-10%

10-50%

ຼຫຼາຍກ**ຼ**ຄາ 50 %

ທັງໝົດນັ້ນ ມີໃຜແດ່ທື່ສາມາດຢັບຕິວຕໍ່ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ, ມີຈັກຄົນທື່ໄດ້ຮັບ ການກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນ?

0-10%

10-50%

50-90%

90-100%

ໄດ້ມີການດັດແປງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເພື່ອຢັບໃຫ້ເຂົາກັບເງື່ອນໄຂການ ປ່ຽນແປງບໍ?

ุ ⊓ ี่ท

ໄດ້ປ່ຽນແປງເງືອນໄຂຫຍັງແດ່?

ການປຽນ ປິ່ງໝຟฏອາກາດ / ຮฏีย 🛚 ຮງ

ຕະຫຼາດມີການປ່ຽນ ປ່າ

ມີ 🛮 ຮງງາໝ໌ຕົວຢຄົງ, ເນື່ອົງຈາກການເຄື່ອົນຍຄົຍ 🗎 ຮງງາໝໍ

| ບົດສະຫຼຸບ 🛛 ລະພົດຮຽນທີ່🗌 ຊັ່ນ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- Improved standards of living because of the incomes generated.
- Animal manure acquired and then applied in the farmers banana plantation
- Serves as employment opportunity for the youths in the home.

ຍວາກເຮຼາກແຮໄ: ທຼຸບສຸຂກຂໍາກາກອໃ ຮອໃຫຼ້ິດຸອກຮູ້ກໍ່ກເອໃ

- Easy access for feeding and watering
- · Nutrient requirement are met both from grazing and stall feeding.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິ່ທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Relatively expensive to maintain
- Vaccinating every after two months a bit tiresome
- In dry season they usually face a problem of water scarcity

ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Stall feeding relatively increases the feeding cost Supplementing stall feeding with grazing and pasture growing
- Management and knowledge of forage storage is needed Through training on forage management

ເອກກະສານອ_ີຄັງອີງ

ນປກອວດອວຠ PRISCILLA VIVIAN KYOSABA

Editors Kamugisha Rick Nelson

ການທິບທວນຄືນ Nicole Harari Udo Höggel

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: Jan. 26, 2018 ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: Nov. 12, 2019

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສຳຄັນ

Edith Tusiime - យូប្រា 🕅 🕅 🖺

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_3363/ ີວິດີ ສhttps://player.vimeo.com/video/261314072

ຂ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ

n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

• National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) - อูเจมดา

_ ญๆบ

• Sustainable Land Management Practices of South Africa (SLM South Africa)

ເຊື່ອມໂຍງກັບ ຂໍ້ມູນຕ່າງໆ ທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທື່ມີ

- Commercial Goat Farming in India: An Emerging Agri-Business Opportunity: http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/47443/2/7-Shelanderkumar.pdf
- Expert System for sheep and goat: http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/expert_system/sheepgoat/Housing%20of%20sheep%20and%20goats.html

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