

M.Sc. (Ag.) Examination, 2019

Semester-II

Animal Science (Poultry)

Course : PSC-506

(Management of Poultry other than Chicken)

Time : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 50

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Question No. 1 is compulsory. Answer **any four** from the rest

1. A) State true/false 0.5×10=5
- i) Skin of the birds is relatively free of secretory gland.
 - ii) Preen gland which is located on the upper part of tail is important, particularly for aquatic birds.
 - iii) Comb and wattle are sensitive to sex hormones and consequently serve as indicators of secondary sex characteristics.
 - iv) Red muscle fibres contain large quantities of myoglobins than white fibres and thereby favour aerobic production and utilization of energy which is conducive to prolonged activity.
 - v) Unlike mammals, during respiration the avian lung does not expand and contract upon inspiration and expiration, respectively.
 - vi) Gall bladder is absent in pigeons.
 - vii) Carnivorous birds have substantially shorter intestine than herbivorous birds.
 - viii) Protein digestion in birds is initiated in crop.
 - ix) Birds excrete urea as primary nitrogenous metabolite as that of mammals.
 - x) *Dromaius novaehollandiae* is the scientific name of ostrich.
- B) Fill in the blanks with most appropriate words : 0.5×10=5
- i) Birds can not drink water with their heads in downward position due to absence of _____.
 - ii) Average weight of an egg of a goose is _____.
 - iii) Testes of birds remain in _____ cavity.
 - iv) The fleshy protuberance at the base of the upper beak in turkey is known as _____.
 - v) Incubation period of pigeon egg is _____.
 - vi) Among poultry species other than chicken, highest incidence of parthenogenesis has been reported in _____.
 - vii) Guinea fowl is native to _____ continent.
 - viii) _____ is the largest bird in the world and is the only bird which eliminates its urine and faeces separately.
 - ix) Homer, White King and Swiss Mondaines are most popular varieties of _____.
 - x) Toulouse, Embden and African are principal meat producing varieties of _____.

2. a) Define brooding. 1+5+4=10
 b) Enlist and discuss the chief requisites for successful brooding.
 c) Discuss about the brooding of turkey poults.
3. a) Write the key points of scientific husbandry practices for egg type duck. 4+3+3=10
 b) Discuss the important aspects for collection and storage of hatchable duck eggs.
 c) Mention the required conditions to be maintained in the setter and hatcher for incubation of duck egg.
4. a) Write scientific name of quails. 1+2+5+2=10
 b) How do you differentiate adult male and adult female quails?
 c) Why do you recommend quail farming to a new entrepreneur?
 d) Enlist different standard varieties of turkey.
5. a) Write in brief about physical features, management requirement and production aspects of ostrich. 5+5=10
 b) Write short notes on emu farming.
6. Prepare a project report of a farm maintain 500 white pekin duck for five years. You should mention the important assumptions, input cost and return statement along with loan repayment (if any). 4+4+2=10
7. a) What kind of measures can be taken in the farm to prevent disease outbreak?
 b) What steps should be taken to control spread of high pathogenic Avian influenza on the face of outbreak?
 c) What type of measures may be taken in a breeder farm to control vertically transmitted disease? 4+3+3=10
8. Write short notes on the following (**any four**) : 2.5×4=10
 a) Fois gras
 b) Aspergillosis
 c) Duck plague
 d) Hen day egg production
 e) Management of budgerigars
-