

## **AGRICULTURE –LIVESTOCK**

1. b)

- The landscape/gentle sloping land which is suitable for grazing.
- The climate has warm and sunny summers that allow outdoor grazing
- The climate has warm and sunny summer that allow outdoor grazing
- There is cool climate suitable for pasture growing
- There moderate rainfall/ rainfall suitable for grass/fodder crops
- Soils are fertile to support high quality pasture.

2 a)

- The government has set up demonstration ranches to educate the pastoralists on better ways of keeping livestock.
- Cattle dips have been constructed to control pests
- Extension services are provided to give advice to the pastoralists
- Boreholes and dams have been constructed to provide water for the livestock.
- Road s have been constructed to enable the pastoralists to transport their produce to markets
- Through formal education the pastoralists have learned the advantages of keeping manageable sizes of herds
- The government encourages group ranching to enable the pastoralists to view livestock keeping as a commercial undertaking.

b)

- Replacement of coarse grass with alfalfa/corn has improved the quality of pastures for the beef cattle

- Cross breeding of the traditional cattle with higher quality breeds/Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, Short horn has improved the quality of the yields.
- The maritime climate of the area makes grazing of cattle possible throughout the year.
- Availability of water supplied using wind pumps ensures constant supply of water cattle.
- Availability of vast lands/pampas suitable for cattle grazing encourages beef ranching.
- Availability of market both local and external encourages the farmers to expand the beef industry sustains the industry .
- Availability of refrigeration facilities enables beef to reach far off markets in good condition.

c)

- Presence of undulating landscape
- Adequate water supply
- Large tracks of land/expensive tracks of land
- Adequate pasture for the animals
- Moderate rainfall which supports growth of natural pasture

d)

- Aberdeen Angus
- Hereford
- Charolais
- Red Angus

- Short horn
- Santa Getaways

3.

Pests and diseases e.g foot and mouth, nagana.

Poor pastures due to soil infertility

Low and unreliable rainfall thus inadequate pasture drought.

Low quality animals due to high temperatures and pastoral preference for large quantity of animals rather than quality

Inaccessibility which limits transportation of beef products to market.

4.

- Availability of refrigeration facilities
- Well –organized and fairly mechanized beef ranches
- Availability of well developed transport networks
- Supplementing natural grass with artificial pasture e.g. alfalfa
- Availability of local and external market.

5.

Denmark	Kenya
i)Breeds are exotic	i) Most breeds are indigenous

ii) Machinery is supplied to the farmers	ii) Little or no use of machinery by farmers
iii) Cool climate provides fodder throughout the year	iii) Shortage of fodder during the dry spell
iv) Most of the products are for export	iv) Most of the products are local consumption

6.

- Introduction of high quality breeds through cross breeding.
- Introduction of various animals feeds to promote more milk production
- Better prices offered to farmers create an incentive to farmers to produce more milk
- Control and elimination of disease through veterinary services
- Development of dairy co-operatives
- Better management techniques like zero grazing

7.

- It's the extensive grazing on natural pasture involving constant or seasonal migration of nomads and their flock.
- Cattle are kept as a sign of wealth.
- Uncontrolled breeding
- Lack of organized land tenure (community owned)
- Diseases incidences are common
- Animals are of low value
- Marketing systems are inefficient
- Involves seasonal movements
- Many kinds of animals are grazed/kept

8.

- Introduction of pedigree British cattle/cross breeds them with indigenous breeds
- Educating and encouraging farmers to adopt modern methods of rearing breeds
- Providing water by building dams and reservoirs ploughing and resourcing pasture land with special strain of drought resistant (more nourishing grasses)
- Funding research in animal disease control and management, educational programmes and drug supply
- Providing extension officers to give the farmers necessary advice
- Decontrolling the price of meat products

9.

- Low temperature of about 18°C for survival of exotic breeds
- Cool conditions hence few diseases hence greater survivor for the animal feed
- Plenty of nutritious grass
- Fertile soils which ensure high quality of grass throughout the year
- Constant water supply throughout the year.