

Animal Management

First stage

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Bad Vices in horse

Are the characteristics acquired by the animal from the workers or assistants who care for him and his taming and especially when the animal is young, and with the continuation of time becomes a vice to reduce the value of the animal when selling and buying.

These poor qualities include:

- 1- Kicking
- 2- Biting
- 3- Weaving
- 4- Wind sucking and crib-biting
- 5- Licking
- 6- Sleep while standing
- 7- Eating the bed
- 8- Throwing food out mangers

Kicking

Reasons : -

1. Lack of work or lack of regular exercise.
2. lack of light in the stable at night, which disturbs the animal.
3. the presence of mice or insects harmful inside the stable, which causes the animal disorder to defend himself.
4. It may be kicking because of the injury of the animal skin diseases in the lists, causing pain that makes the animal rased and hit the ground with a foot and kicking everyone who meets.
5. Mares are kick usually during the period of estrus and this is a normal condition that disappears when the end of the estrus.

Treatment of the habit of kicking: -

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1. Taming of the horses daily and regularly and give him the necessary work.
2. Stables should also be light.
3. Treatment of skin diseases such as eczema and other if found.

In other cases, the following methods are used:

1. Suspension of an anti-Kick broad behind the animal's rear menus to hit the menus and the animal hurts if he tries to kick.
2. Anti-Kick Balls The anti-kick ball is placed over the hip joint to hang in front of the bone. The metal hangs on the rear strings. Both types are fitted with a leather strap with a key to fixation.
3. Linking the background list that the animal to kick the front with a tight rope to tighten its movement.
4. Some horses hit the ground with hooves, dealing with the phenomenon of laying a bed of hay straw in the day to be a barrier to prevent cracking hoof .

Biting:

Reason:-

1. usually poor for the animal to practice only when approaching animals or strangers.
2. the frequent attention of those who care for him.
3. This habit is present in a lot of young animals and in the time of euphoria.
4. The horse, which is characterized by the habit of the poor (Biter horse) manifestations calling for caution from him, where the ears to the back and shows the whites of his eyes as well as pressure on his teeth.

the cure:-

1. Put the muzzle of the skin on the mouth still when providing food and water.
2. use of the neck or side stick.
3. shortening the rope of the head or service.

Weaving

It is usually a bad nerve where the animal moves the head right and left permanently or moves the body forward and backward with a nervous movement, leading to wasting the animal and weakening it and eating it and reducing its value when selling.

Treatment : -

1. Isolation of animal from the rest of the animals as it is usually widespread among animals.
2. hook the animal high in the ring installed above the feeder.
3. Giving adequate tame to the animal and balanced and care and good treatment.

Wind sucking and crib-biting

Some horses get used to suction the air with a loan loaner teeth to the extent of up to several times per minute.

- **The reason** for this bad habit is to leave the animal without an occupation or work.

- **As a result** of suction air, animals suffer blisters leading to loss of appetite, indigestion and wasting. –

The animal that carries this condition has several manifestations

1. including the appearance of ribs
2. roughness of the skin
3. hair stand
4. flatulence and erosion of cutouts.

Usually treat air suction with loan loaner: -

1. Giving the animal enough of sport.
2. isolating the animal from the rest of the other animals as this habit quickly spread among other animals.
3. Provide balances food of animals by type, age and nature of work.
4. Installation of a leather muzzle in the non-delivery of food and water.
5. Put the ban on the loan (Gullet plate) until the cause disappears.

In the case of air suction only and the failure of the loan, the flute is placed (**Flite bit**) .

Licking

Some horses get used to licking themselves or licking animals that are adjacent to them or walls or feeders.

Reason :-

Lack of the amount of food provided to the animal and not contain the necessary mineral salts or the presence of some digestive disorders due to increased acidity or infection of worms and indigestion.

Treatment : -

1. Provide balanced diets containing the necessary nutrients.
2. treatment of gastrointestinal disorders using medical drugs.
3. Add mineral salts to the animals and put molds of salt in front of animals.

Sleep while standing

A bad habit leads to the fall of the animal suddenly causing injuries and injuries to the mouth, body and legs (lips, knee, hock, pomegranate, hoof).

The cause of the habit : -

Check to over-strain the animal without giving him adequate rest, care and rations.

Treatment : -

1. Leave the animal in the stable without a bond and increase the amount of bedding under it.
2. Laying leather covers on the knee and neck and damage to the shelves and shelves to protect the lists of wounds and fractures if the animal fell.
3. cares about the care of animals and give them work commensurate with their ability and organize times for adequate rest.

Eating the bed

Some animals eat the bedding as a desire to eat differently and some animals eat their feaces because of lack of nutritional value in feed or lack of salts.

Treatment : -

1. Providing quality balanced diets with a little salt to the feed.
2. Clean up the manure first of the barns so as not to eat the animal.
3. The head of the animal should be prevented from reaching the mattress by placing a leather pouch or using the neck lobe or side stick.

Throwing food out mangers

Some horses try to throw their food in the manger on the ground, due to the fact that some horses prefer to eat from the ground.

Cure: The food is placed on a clean piece of cloth on the ground, or an iron column is placed across the width of the trough in order to prevent the animal from throwing the food out of the trough.