

## Farm Records

### Uses of Farm Records

- (i) Determining the value of the farm.
- (ii) Assessment of income tax.
- (iii) Provide history of farm operations.
- (iv) Used in farm management and decision-making.
- (v) Used in planning and budgeting.
- (vi) Determining credit worthiness.
- (vii) Determining the financial status.
- (viii) Settling disputes in joint ownership.

### Types of Records.

#### 1. Breeding records

Shows the breeding patterns of various livestock e.g.

- (i) Name and number of the cow.
  - (ii) Date when the cow was served.
  - (iii) Date of pregnancy diagnosis.
  - (iv) Calving date (expected and actual).
  - (v) Sex of the calf and weight.
  - (vi) Sire used for service.
  - (vii) Remarks e.g. difficult calving.
- Good animals can be detected easily and poor doers can be culled easily by keeping accurate records.

#### 2. Feed records

Shows the types and quantities of feed given to each livestock depending on age, production levels, and health status.

*Example:*

#### CHICKS WEEKLY RECORD

House: No. 4

Breed: shavers.

Rearing system: deep litter.

No. of birds at the beginning: 100

No. at the end of week: 97

Day	Date	No. of Birds	Type	KG	Type	KG	Remark
Monday	24.6.91	100	Chick masto	1.2	Oyster shell	0.5	Too much wastage of feed.
Tuesday							
Wednesday							
Thursday							
Friday							
Saturday							
Sunday							

This record shows amount and type of feed given to a given number of animals per unit time.

**3. Production records**

Shows the records of what is produced in the farm from both livestock and crops, e.g. eggs collected per day, milk produced per day or yield of crops per hectare per year.

*Example 1: Eggs*

BREED: Isabrown SYSTEM: Deep litter

Date	No. of hens	Eggs collected	Broken eggs	Eggs not broken	Laying %	Remarks
16.9.91	100	80	2	78	80%	litter to be changed
30.6.91						

*Example 2: Milk*

This shows the milk production per cow per milking time.

NAME OF FARMER/FARM: Kabarnet High school.

MONTH: January. YEAR: 1990

	DATE								TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	REMARKS
	1		2		3		31						
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM					
Name of cow													
Silvia	6	4	6	4	7	5	7	6½				45½	
Lusinga	10	8	9	9	10	8	10	8				72	
Chebaran	Dry cows												
Tebesmet	Dry cows												
Milk to calves	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16				
Milk to kitchen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			16		
Sold to customers	12	8	11	9	13	9	13	10½	62				
<b>TOTAL</b>	16	12	15	13	17	14½					117½		

This type of record shows amount of milk produced per cow per day.

NB (1) The total kg of milk sold to the customers is multiplied by the price of milk per litre.

(2) Units in litres.

**4. Health records**

Shows the following:

(i) Identity of the animal.

(ii) Disease and parasite.

(iii) Date of treatment.

(iv) Drugs given (type and amount).

- (v) Symptoms of the disease.
- (vi) Person treating.
- (vii) Remarks.

This type of record gives the history of the animal during selection as a breeding stock.

#### 5. Field Operation Records

It shows the crops planted on the farm, their areas and plot numbers.

Examples:

- (i) Crops on each plot.
- (ii) Dates of planting.
- (iii) Date of top dressing (types of fertiliser used).
- (iv) Date of harvesting.
- (v) Amount of seeds used.
- (vi) Yields in kg or tonnes/hectare.
- (vii) Remarks.

This record shows various types of various operations carried out in the farm at different times.

#### 6. Inventory

This shows the assets in the farm and their values.

Examples:

- (i) Date of purchase.
- (ii) Type of tool/equipment/machinery.
- (iii) Date of repair and cost.
- (iv) Date of disposal and value.

This record shows the item, state number and value at a certain time.

#### WORK TO DO

1. State five uses of farm records.
2. State the type of records to be kept in rabbit keeping.
3. Sketch the formats of the following farm records:
  - (i) Breeding records.
  - (ii) Feeding records.
  - (iii) Health records.
  - (iv) Inventory records.
  - (v) Income and expenditure records.
  - (vi) Crop records.
  - (vii) Labour records.
4. State factors that limit proper keeping of farm records.