

Tuzingatie kanuni bora za ufugaji kuku kuzuia magonjwa

WATU wengi hujihusisha katika ufugaji kuku kwa lengo la kujipatia chakula na kipato.

Mazao yatokanayo na ufugaji kuku ni mayai, nyama, mbolea na manyoya kwa matumizi mbalimbali.

Hata hivyo, ufugaji kuku utakuwa endelevu na wenye tija kwa kufuata kanuni za ufugaji bora kama ufugaji kwenye banda bora, kuchagua kuku bora wa kufuga, kutunza na kulisha kuku kwa mujibu wa hatua mbalimbali za ukuaji na Kudhibiti magonjwa.

Ifahamike kuwa, mfugaji anaweza kuongeza uzalishaji kwa kuchagua kuku mwenye uwezo wa kutaga mayai mengi kati ya 15 hadi 200 katika mzunguko mmoja wa utagaji, uwezo wa kuatamia na kuangua vifaranga wengi, uwezo wa kustahimili magonjwa na mwenye kukua haraka.

Ufugaji bora wa kuku

ni muhimu kwa sababu unasaidia kuwafanya wawe wenye afya bora na kuzuia kudumaa au vifo.

Matukio ya kudumaa au kufakwakukuyanasababishwa na kutozingatia kanuni bora za ufugaji hususani kutopatiwa lishe bora na chanjo dhidi ya magonjwa yanayotokea mara kwa mara.

Wafugaji wanapaswa kufahamu kuwa ni bora kuzuia magonjwa kuliko kutibu ili kupunguza vifo na gharama.

Iwapo ugonjwa utatokea ndani ya banda, kuku wagonjwa watenganishwe na kuku wasio wagonjwa na wapatiwe tiba kwa uharaka.

Kanuni muhimu zinazopaswa kufuatwa katika kuzuia magonjwa kwa kuku ni banda kutakiwa kuwa safi muda wote na linyunyuziwe dawa ya kuua wadau wa magonjwa mbalimbali.

Pia, kuku wanapaswa

wakaguliwa kila siku ili kubaini wagonjwa au wenye matatizo kisha kuwatenga na kutoa taarifa kwa mtaalam wa mifugo.

Ni muhimu kuku kupatiwa chanjo dhidi ya magonjwa mbalimbali, watu wasiohusika wasiingie eneo la kufugia kuku bila utaratibu na ndege wengine na wanyama wasifike eneo la kufugia kuku.

Banda la kufugia kuku linapaswa kutenganishwa na mabanda ya mifugo mingine, lango la kuingia ndani ya banda la kuku liwekewe dawa ya kukanyaga kwa wanaoingia ndani ili kuzuia kuingiza vimelea vya wadudu wa magonjwa, lakini poa vifaa vya chakula na maji viwe safi wakati wote.

Endapo mfugaji wa kuku akizingatia kanuni bora za ufugaji ni rahisi kuzuia magonjwa yanayowashambulia kuku.

Elimu uzalishaji nyasi za malisho ya mifugo iwafikie wafugaji

CHANGAMOTO kubwa inayowakabili wafugaji nchini ni kukosekana kwa maeneo ya malisho kwa ajili ya mifugo yao.

Hali hiyo imesababisha kuwepo kwa migogoro baina ya wafugaji na wakulima katika maeneo mbalimbali nchini.

Katika kuhakikisha upatikanaji wa uhakika wa malisho kwa wafugaji, serikali Wizara ya Kilimo kupitia Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Mifugo Tanzania (TALIRI) ilifanya utafiti na kuzalisha mbegu bora za malisho ya nyasi kwa mifugo.

Mbegu hizo ni *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Brachiaria* (Cobra, Mulato II, Cayman, Xaeres, Piata na Basilisk) na Napier (Kakamega I, Kakamega II, Ouma, Juncao na Asili); na aina moja ya mikunde ambayo ni *Canavalia Ensiformis*.

Vilevile, TALIRI ilizalisha kilo 2,200 za mbegu bora za malisho na vipandikizi vya malisho kilo 762 aina ya nyasi na kilo 200 za mbegu za malisho aina za mikunde.

Mbegu hizo zilisambazwa kwa wafugaji wa Tanga, Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mbeya, Songwe na Pwani.

Aidha, TALIRI ilizalisha na kusambaza marobota ya malisho makavu 17,756 ambapo marobota hayo yalisambazwa katika maeneo ya Tanga, Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Songwe, Kongwa na Pwani.

Hata hivyo, licha ya jitihada hizo bado maeneo mengi ya wafugaji hayajafikiwa na elimu ya uzalishaji wa nyasi za malisho kwa mifugo.

Tunaamini kwamba kuna haja ya wizara husika kuhakikisha mbegu na elimu ya uzalishaji nyasi hizo iwafikie wakulima hususan katika maeneo yenye changamoto ya uhaba wa malisho.

Hatua hiyo itawezesha upatikanaji wa malisho ya kutosha kwa mifugo na kuchangia kwa kiasi kikubwa kupunguza migogoro baina ya wakulima na wafugaji ambayo chanzo kikubwa ni uhaba wa maeneo ya malisho.

Tunasisitiza kwamba elimu kuhusu uzalishaji nyasi za malisho kwa ajili ya mifugo zisiishie kubaki katika makaratasi bali ni wakati sahihi kuanza kuwafikishia wafugaji kwa sababu ndio dawa itakayotibu changamoto ya uhaba wa malisho ya mifugo.

By Correspondent Valentine Oforo, Dodoma

TDB to establish more milk centres in Dodoma

THE Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB) is set to establish more milk centers for public servants at ministries and other public offices at government city in Dodoma.

TDB registrar Dr George Msalya said here yesterday that the board was currently working to increase the number of milk centers designated for the on-going vital exercise, to at least 20 centers from the current 10.

"The vision is to cater for more public servants in offices and ministries to help instill a culture of milk drinking, the trend which is both beneficial for human health improvement as well as the country's economic gains," he said, adding that the board has so far installed modern refrigerators at most ministries to facilitate smooth

dispensation of the programme.

He said that the focus was now to extend the programmes coverage to further ministries, noting: "We've imported the special modern refrigerators for professional milk storage, the facilities that are regularly inspected and filled with fresh milk to enable the public servants in the

relevant ministries accessing the services on a daily basis."

Dr Msalya said that the initiative targets to significantly spur a market for locally produced milk instead of imported ones, the move that will automatically improve incomes among local producers and processors.

"This move is not profit-oriented,

but it is a service tailor-made that seeks to improve milk production and consumption records in Tanzania, and thus, the beneficiaries are only contributing a small amount of money to get the services (milk)," he stated, stressing that the board will continue improving the programme's services as well as expanding its coverage.

targeting to reach out to all public offices from across the country.

"We've vast plans and visions pertaining to implementation of this project, but unfortunately we're being constrained by unavailability of needed financial resources to help us run it at intended coverage and quality."