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## *Department of Vet. Public Health*



**Animal Management part 2**

# **Dentation and aging**

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# The methods of farm animals aging

## Records:

**Birth date.**

**Sex.**

**Species.**

**Certificate:**



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## **The methods of farm animals aging**

### **Certificate:**

- Usually found with exported and imported animals.**
- Its information derived from the records**



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# The methods of farm animals aging

## Number of birth

**Example: cow**

**Each cow gives calf every about 1 year**

**So age of cow = number of births +2 years**



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## The methods of farm animals aging

### Number of horn ring in cattle

Age of animal = No. of rings + 1 year.

#### Disadvantage:

Decreasing age of animal by rasping of horns.

Increasing age of animal by using red iron bar





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# **The methods of farm animals aging**

## **Dentition:**

**Estimation of animal's age by examination of its teeth. It is the most accurate method.**



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# The methods of farm animals aging

## Dentition:

### Objective and purpose:

- Judging the production efficiency of the animal.
- Estimation and fixing of animal price.
- Estimation of meat price.
- Estimation of drug dose.
- In vaccination program.
- Selection and purchase of animals.
- Estimation the age of the animal in the absence of records.



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## **The methods of farm animals aging**

### **By general appearance of body :**

**Younger animals are small sized having active disposition, smooth & tight skin and soft hair coat. Older animals are larger in size having normal look, rough hair coat and loose skin.**





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## **The methods of farm animals aging**

### **By hooves :**

- The hooves of younger animals are relatively smaller in size, smooth and evenly leveled at sole.
- The hooves of older animals are large in size, rough and may not be evenly leveled at sole.



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**Question**



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**Thank you**