



University of Zabol

Graduate school

Faculty of Agriculture

The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of Master of Science  
(In the Field of Animal Nutrition)

**Effective factors in raising the skills of livestock Hamoon wetland in  
managing of animal nutrition and hygiene**

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**Abstract:**

Livestock breeding as an integrated activity in the agricultural system along with other agricultural activities has an effective and decisive role in production, household income and employment. Unfortunately, ranchers do not have enough knowledge about livestock management. Low scientific and practical knowledge and the use of appropriate technologies, insufficient guidance programs, illiteracy and low level of scientific knowledge of farmers are among the factors that have led to a decrease in the yield of agricultural products in Iran and This is no exception in Sistan and Baluchestan province. The cattle of the villagers in the Sistan region, who once grazed freely in the vast reeds of Lake Hamoon, began to eat poor fodder and their weight was severely reduced. In this regard, the present study was conducted to Effective factors in raising the skills of livestock Hamoon wetland in managing of animal nutrition and hygiene. The present study is applied in terms of type and was conducted in the field among farmers on the edge of Hamoon Wetland in the crop year of 2019-2020 and 125 of them were selected as the sample size. The data collection tool in the present study was a researcher-made questionnaire whose validity was obtained by Cronbach's alpha test with 0.839. Data were analyzed using SPSS<sub>v24</sub> software using Spearman correlation coefficient, T-test, Mann-Whitney U test and multiple regression analysis. The results of T-test showed that people who participated in scientific and practical training courses scored higher than those who did not attend these courses in terms of feeding skills of animals ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). According to the results, farmers who work as industrial livestock have significantly higher skills than people who are traditionally engaged in livestock breeding ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). The study of the relationship between individual characteristics on nutrition and health management of livestock farmers in Hamoon Wetland showed that animal nutrition has a positive and significant relationship (literacy, supervisor, monthly income and annual income) ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) with age, gender and history of animal husbandry. They have a negative and significant relationship ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). The results of multivariate regression showed that gender by 36%, literacy by 31% and livestock history by 26% had an effect on animal nutrition skills. Variables affecting animal health skills including type of animal husbandry by 92%, type of caregiver by 62%, monthly income by 37%, gender by 36% and literacy level by 30% affect nutritional skills of farmers. Scientific and scientific education will increase the skills of ranchers who traditionally slow down livestock.

**Keywords:** Livestock breeding, Livestock breeders' skills, Livestock nutrition, Livestock health, Hamoon wetland