In northern Kenya, sheep and goats are the most dominant livestock species that are traded for food and socio-cultural purposes. However, breeding malpractices is among the major factors that reduces flock productivity. Major problems established in pastoral flocks are congenital problems, reduced flock performances that is attributed to inbreeding. In addition, pastoralist do not do timely castration of bucks and rams thus giving opportunity for undesired males to breed. Off-season breeding have resulted to high mortality rates due to:

**How to control inbreeding**

Avoid mating of closely related animal like sister and brothers, father and daughters and mother and sons. These can be achieved through breeding ram/buck with no said relatives in the flock, borrow/buy breeding males from neighbours/ Markets, change breeding males after every 1 – 1½.

1. Timely castration of undesired males by use of burdizzo and rubber bands. Males can attain reproductive maturity as early as five months with good nutrition.

**How to control off-season kidding/lambing.**

Off-season kids/lambs are born in the months of February, August and September when feeds are scarce. This could be avoided by:-

1. Separating breeding males from females.
2. Use apron for breeding males.
Breeding related problems

1. Physical deformities

2. Cryptochidism—Males born with only one testicle and should not be used for breeding.

3. Malformation of reproductive organ

A buck with reversed Penis

Buck with deformed rear left leg

A buck with one testicle

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Breeding management in sheep and goat for increased and healthy flock