

Natural Resources Animals
Classroom

Teacher: Today's presentation day. Today's pretty much a bulk of your final. How much is this project?

Students: [crosstalk 00:00:06].

Teacher: 100 points. That's what you guys are going to do all quarter. Today is the only day. Only day. I am not here next week so no make ups. This is it.

Student: You have a sub next week.

Teacher: I have a sub next week. Thursday. I only have you guys once next week. Only today is your day. I can guarantee you guys, I'm tired of seeing this, but if you have an A and you do not do this project, [inaudible 00:00:37] anymore. It's going to be a quite a low breeze. Where did we go yesterday?

Student: The computer.

Teacher: Computer lab. I gave you guys the period to get research done and start your programs there. If it's not done. I'm sorry.

Student: Sorry.

Teacher: Everything that is due today is your brochure and with your brochure I should be seeing your rubric with it. Everybody has a copy of the rubric?

Student: No.

Student: A brochure?

Student: If we don't have the rubric, [crosstalk 00:01:07]?

Teacher: Student, you guys have to have the [inaudible 00:01:14] who has the rubric?

Student: Can I turn it in at lunch?

Student: Wait, do we lose points if we don't have a rubric.

Teacher: No. All right. While everybody does presentations, you guys are not just sitting there. You guys are actually going to be taking notes. How many [inaudible 00:01:37]?

Student: 2 per person.

Teacher: 2 per person. Everybody should get at least 2 sheets of paper out. You guys are going to write the presenter's name. You're going to write the disease that they researched and

[00:02:00] 2 facts that you learned. You guys will also be giving them a grade between 1 and 10 because that is what the presentation ... It's only 10 points. 1 through 10. 10 being they did great. Full credit. 1 you could have projected more, they could have gave us more facts. You're going to give them between 1 and 10. Between 1 and 10. That's the only thing you're going to grade. The bulk of it. What you thought of your points, people I will be grading so everything will be turned in to me today.

Student: Can I get a paper right there?

Teacher: You guys need paper [inaudible 00:02:31]. I'll give you guys a few minutes to set up.

Student: Let me see.

Student: I tried, but I couldn't do it.

Student: Let me see.

Student: I couldn't do it. I just wrote this.

Student: It's an insight.

Student: Yes it is.

Student: Do we each have to ... can I have that?

Student: There's front and back, foo'.

Student: We're only turning it in at lunch?

Student: You can turn it in at lunch?

Student: Miss, can we turn it in at lunch?

Teacher: You have until today.

Student: Ah, sick.

Teacher: All right. Student will be going first. Everybody will be writing Student's name.

Student: No.

Teacher: Once you start presenting, what are we doing?

Student: Be quiet and attentive listeners.

Teacher: You are listening. Very good. Quiet and attentive listeners. We are not talking to our

neighbors. We are listening for 2 facts. If you guys have questions, you wait to the end, you raise your hand, you ask your question. Any questions?

Student: No.

[00:04:00]

Teacher: All right .

Student: Hi. I'm Student and I did my project on tuberculosis. I chose this project because humans can get this. It's a [inaudible 00:04:14] disease. My family, personally, we have farms and we breed animals. This disease causes animals to get abortions, still-borns, and weak youngs. You can even track this disease by touching or even breathing the same air as the animal because it is a bacterial infection.

Student: What is it called?

Student: What was the name again?

Student: Tuberculosis.

Student: Oh.

Student: Ways to prevent it is consulting your vet for vaccines and [inaudible 00:04:54] animals. You want to sell them. You don't want to breed them anymore. You don't want any hurts. Another way you can do it is quarantine. Most importantly is making sure like screening and testing their bloods to make sure they don't have it. Especially when you sell their meat or dairy products. You want to make sure that it's clear of bacterial infections or else you'll make people sick. It affects humans by giving them back pain, abdominal pain, and sore joints.

Teacher: Does anybody have any questions?

Student: No.

Teacher: Very good.

Student: I give that a 10.

Teacher: I guess you guys [inaudible 00:05:42]. Give her a 1 to 10. Who would like to go next? I will randomly pull.

Student: All right.

Student: I'll go, miss.

[00:06:00]

Teacher: There you go.

Student: Shh.

Teacher: All right.

Student: Shh.

Teacher: Attention.

Student: I chose mites because I had a guinea pig that died from mites. Well, I hope she did. Mites are parasites. Bunny rabbits. They [inaudible 00:06:31] in these small furry animals and humans. Mites can be cause an animal to lose its fur. It causes irritation to the skin. It can also cause the animal to get dandruff. It causes the animal to get really itchy which can irritate skin more than it was. Mites contracts by because fur ... There's different kinds of mites. There's fur mites, there's mage mites, there's ear mites [inaudible 00:07:13]. Fur mites can be found in any age of rabbits. Mostly common in a young animal.

[00:08:00] [inaudible 00:07:23]. With underlying diseases that pivots a heart and [inaudible 00:07:32]. Also, more common in long-term rabbits because they attract to its skin and stuff. They have relative [inaudible 00:07:46] based region where it contributes stomachaches or irritation in these areas. There is sources of fur mites are pet stores, shelters, and [inaudible 00:08:02] get it from the areas of the rabbits.

Teacher: What do mites relate to?

Student: Mites relate to fleas.

Teacher: Fleas.

Student: And ticks.

Teacher: Parasites and ticks. Can human gets mites?

Student: Yes. Humans can get mites because if you touch them, the mites are attracted to your skin and cause [inaudible 00:08:29] nasty old things.

Teacher: Good. Okay, who's next?

Student: Huh?

Teacher: Who's next?

Student: What happened?

Teacher: Okay so we got 1 through 10.

Student: Student. [crosstalk 00:08:58].

Teacher: [inaudible 00:08:59] of our pool.

Student: Why don't you guys go?

Teacher: Okay. Good job. Listening ears.

Student: I chose Leptospirosis.

Student: Can you please spell it out?

Teacher: Sound it out.

Student: Leptospirosis. L-E-P-T-O-S-P-I-R-O-S-I-S.

Teacher: Okay. Here we go.

Student: There's 4 names. Other names that it's called: Weil's syndrome. Swamp fever and Mud
[00:10:00] fever. Autumn fever. The definition is a bacterial [inaudible 00:10:04]-

Teacher: That's okay.

Student: [inaudible 00:10:08] it can affect many species of wild [inaudible 00:10:12] animals as
well as humans. It affects 10 animal species. [inaudible 00:10:26]. Is that [inaudible
00:10:28]?

Teacher: Canine. Equine is horses. Humans.

Student: Oh, equine. That's what [inaudible 00:10:36].

Teacher: Horses, humans, feline. What is a swine?

Student: Isn't that the-

Student: A pig.

Teacher: What's a swine? What's a swine.

Students: Pig. Pig. Pig.

Student: Ohh.

Teacher: Very good.

Student: Why don't they say pig?

Teacher: Do you know what it does to them? Can you see anything?

Student: I don't know. I didn't get that far.

Teacher: Geography. What does that mean?

Student: [inaudible 00:11:11] different countries. It's in Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe, North America, and South America.

Teacher: Pretty much all over the world.

Student: Okay. I'm done.

Teacher: Good job. You have a question?

Student: Yeah, I have a question.

Teacher: What's your question?

Student: What causes leptospirosis?

Teacher: What causes it? Do you know?

Student: I think [inaudible 00:11:39].

Teacher: What environments? Very good, Student. All these can also be [crosstalk 00:11:42].

Student: [crosstalk 00:11:43].

Student: What is it?

Teacher: [inaudible 00:11:45] is the only one that has a double. You guys will have more facts on leptospirosis on the next one.

Student: No.

[00:12:00]

Teacher: Everybody got 2 thoughts? Find a grade. Next. Student.

Student: My name is Student and I did ring worm in pocket pets. How is the disease contracted? Ring worm is a fungal organism that infects the skin. Ring worms spreads through direct with infected animals or humans. It can also be spread through contaminated bedding on the [inaudible 00:12:33]. Ring worm is highly contagious. Spreads to humans and

animals. The symptoms and effects of ring worm are skin lesion, hair loss, thick scaly skin, [inaudible 00:12:52] skin, irritated skin, [inaudible 00:12:54] skin, and itching.

Ring worm makes some holes extremely itchy which causes them to scratch and further infect injuries upon themselves. To diagnose the disease is best to if you see your animal scratching a lot and itching and you see their hair is coming off, it's best to go to their veterinarian. The veterinarian will thoroughly examine your animal. They will do skin scraping of the infected area and they will look under a microscope and see the ring worm fungal organism. While you're at the vet will try to diagnose how your animal contracted it. My references. That's ring worm.

Teacher: Any questions?

Students: No. No.

Teacher: What's a [inaudible 00:13:56]?

Student: Unnecessary [inaudible 00:13:58].

[00:14:00]

Teacher: Very good. Student, you remember [inaudible 00:14:01] our guinea pig. She was losing a lot of fur. [inaudible 00:14:08] wasn't looking too good. Do we think that that could be a sign of ring worm?

Student: Yeah.

Teacher: Very good. That's what [inaudible 00:14:17] she may not have a little bit of ring worm, but she may have had a little bit of mite. Does she still look that way?

Student: No.

Teacher: No, she's good. I got her checked. She's good to go. I made sure that she was protected from all you guys because I know you guys were touching her. She was good. She just had a little bit of the mites. Next one.

Student: I'll do it.

Teacher: All right. [inaudible 00:14:37].

Student: My disease is on leptospirosis. Let's see. Causes. Infected water, soil, and mud or drinking another dog's urine. Also dogs that spend a long time in a kennel. Some signs is that sudden fever, stiffness in muscle, lack of appetite, depression, and increased thirst and urination. It's contagious to other dogs and humans. This disease could be spread by other dogs sharing the same water bowls or drinking another dog's urine.

Teacher: Very good. Any questions? Did that help [inaudible 00:15:37] a little bit of the other

one?

Student: Yes.

Teacher: That one, his main focus was on what animal?

Student: Dogs.

Teacher: His focus was on the dogs. Those of you who have a lot of your hunting dogs always in kennel, you got to make sure you guys [inaudible 00:15:50] your kennels very well because that is a cause. Next. 1.
[00:16:00]

Student: [inaudible 00:16:02].

Teacher: 2.

Student: Student.

Teacher: Student.

Student: Bird flu.

Student: Bird flu.

Student: Bird flu is caused by infection with ... [inaudible 00:16:31] a virus. These virus [inaudible 00:16:40] among wild alike birds worldwide and can affect domestic ... How do you say that word?

Teacher: Poultry.

Student: Poultry and other bird and animal species. [inaudible 00:16:54] infection rates, however human infection rates ... Infection with avian flu virus have [inaudible 00:17:03] domestic birds which include chickens, ducks, and turkeys. Symptoms is sudden death, soft eggs, coughing, sneezing, diarrhea, and fewer eggs. There's no treatment for this yet.

Student: [inaudible 00:17:25].

Teacher: Good job. Anybody have questions about the bird flu? What does that affect?

Students: Birds.

Teacher: Birds. Very good.

Student: Hold on.

Teacher: All right. Everybody ready for the next one?

[00:18:00]

Student: My disease is canine hepatitis. Dogs can get this disease from a virus called CAV-1. They can also get it from contact with saliva, urine, or feces. The effects on animals is that the tonsils and lymph nodes get infected and after 49 days the virus enters the bloodstream, causes kidney and liver failure and sometimes death. Diagnosis begins at the [inaudible 00:18:27] your dog. There's different ways [inaudible 00:18:32]. There's a chemistry [inaudible 00:18:34]. This tests to see how much red and white blood cells your dog has. A lipid testing to see if your dog has been exposed to any pathogens. It can produce any antibodies. The symptoms your dog can have is nausea, coughing, sore throat, and bleeding on the teeth. This virus is highly contagious to other dogs.

Teacher: Any questions?

Student: What's your last name?

Teacher: Student. He has 2 last names. First one is-

Student: Student.

Teacher: Student. Who would like to be next?

Student: Go, Student.

Student: Yeah, Student.

Student: I did my project on [inaudible 00:19:36]. E. Coli it is a bacteria that is really found in the intestine of animals. [inaudible 00:19:47] are more vulnerable to E. Coli [inaudible 00:19:50] immune system. You can get infected with E. Coli if your pet lives in poor condition, drinks contaminated water, or eats contaminated food. Some symptoms include abdominal pain, [inaudible 00:20:08] diarrhea, fever, fluid and solid [inaudible 00:20:12]. Diagnosis [inaudible 00:20:17] pet to a vet so it can get a [inaudible 00:20:25] he can examine your pet's blood and feces. E. Coli can be contagious to humans if you touch your pet and you don't wash your hands. You can also get it if you drink [inaudible 00:20:44] vegetables. Best way to [inaudible 00:20:52] E. Coli is always wash your hands after you touch your pets or if you have a pet you should always clean his or her environment. [inaudible 00:21:02] pet stores [inaudible 00:21:05] mice, hamster, guinea pig.

Teacher: Very good.

Student: I have a question. What's the disease called?

Student: Coli.

Teacher: E. Coli.

Student: E. E. Coli.

Teacher: Very good. Any thoughts about pasteurization of milk? Do we need to pasteurization here?

Students: Yes.

Teacher: If you guys do not do it correctly there is a way you can get-

Students: E. Coli.

Teacher: E. Coli. Yes. If you guys had shared [inaudible 00:21:36] milk or when I have my tea and [inaudible 00:21:38] pasteurize. You have to follow the procedures. Yes it does take a while, but if don't follow it you could get E. Coli.

Student: Yes.

Student: What's he doing [inaudible 00:21:50]?

Teacher: What do you do with it?

Student: Yeah.

Teacher: After you get the milk from butterscotch, you put it in the refrigerator until you're ready to pasteurize. Right now we have [inaudible 00:21:58] pasteurizing right now. What's she's going to do is she's going to filter it out because when you are milking there are fur, there's everything going around when you're milking. She's filtered it to make sure there's no rubbish or any part of [inaudible 00:22:10] inside the milk. Then what you do is you boil it until it gets to 160 degrees. You boil it out. Then you immediately take it off and put it in an ice bath down to 60 degrees. That's your kill zone. During that time zone, all the bacteria will be killed in that time. Once it's down to 60 degree temp then you can put it in your bottles [inaudible 00:22:33]. E. Coli can be used from milk so it's very important that you follow the procedures. Very good. Next.

[00:22:00]

Student: Wait, miss?

Teacher: Yes.

Student: Do we turn in our [inaudible 00:22:49]?

Teacher: Yes. Make sure you [inaudible 00:22:50] brochures. Next person. Student.

Student: Shh.

Student : I'm Student. I had to do coronavirus. It's a highly contagious, intestinal disease that can be found in dogs. It's an infection causes by other intestinal entry pathogens. If puppies catch the infection, it usually results in death. Symptoms are vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, depression, respiratory problems, and dehydration. Treatment and preventions. Treatment is typically limited to supportive care such as fluid therapy, rest, antibiotics can help prevent further infection. Prevention would be to separate dogs that are not sick from the ones that are sick. The virus can immediately be killed by powerful disinfectants or disinfecting things. Household chemicals such as bleach. Then pictures. Any questions?

[00:24:00]

Student: What was the thing called?

Student : Coronavirus.

Student: Coronavirus.

Teacher: No, it is not the alcohol. Coronavirus with an H. Very good. Student. You're up.

Student: I did chlamydia.

Student: Wait, can you repeat that?

Student: Chlamydia. I did cats for specific. The causes of chlamydia would be if an animal is crowded in a kennel. It can get that or cough from humans to animals, but it doesn't have to be direct. If an animal comes into contact [inaudible 00:25:20] contaminated object it can spread from that. Chlamydia is a very small bacterium that like a virus requires to viral chemical [inaudible 00:25:33] in order to reproduce. Bacteria [inaudible 00:25:37] called viral diseases including [inaudible 00:25:40]. It is contagious.

Student: Huh?

Student: It's contagious.

Student: What was the virus?

Student: Chlamydia.

Student: Chlamydia.

Student: Good job.

[00:26:00]

Teacher: Any signs that you can see off the bat that you know that you might have it? It usually affects the eye. Very good. As you can see, below depicted an eye so that is one symptom that can tell you what you may or may not have. [inaudible 00:26:23].

Student: [inaudible 00:26:27].

Student: I had shell rot. It's in turtles.

Student: [inaudible 00:26:42]?

Student: Shell rot.

Student: Oh, shell rot.

Student: Wait, shell rot?

Student: Yeah. Like turtle's shells.

Student: Rock?

Student: Rot. [inaudible 00:26:51] shell. The effects on the animals is usually unpleasant discharge from the infected area and often reddish fluid. Visible under the shell plates. It's not contagious to people because well, we don't have shells. It gets infected usually by attacks from another animal or algae getting under the shell plates and just rot them. The treatments usually include [inaudible 00:27:28] lining the shell plates and keeping it separated from other materials.

Teacher: Very good. Any questions? [inaudible 00:27:39]. Student [inaudible 00:27:49] Student.

Student: On the facts, do we put something from the brochure?

Teacher: On the facts from the brochures.

Student: Student.

[00:28:00]

Student: Just go do it.

Student: My name is Student. My stuff is on [inaudible 00:28:12].

Student: Shh.

Student: Head dyskinesia.

Student: Wait, what's your name?

Student: Student.

Teacher: Seriously?

Student: No. I thought you said Jerry last time.

Student: The way they find out if you have dyskinesia is by physical exams and x-rays. It can eventually cause [inaudible 00:28:31] of the joints. Some symptoms that cause [inaudible 00:28:38] difficulty getting up, stiffness and pain. Causes of this is improper [inaudible 00:28:44]. It's not contagious to humans or animals because its inherited because its caused by [inaudible 00:28:57] to prevent it.

Teacher: Any questions? It doesn't say [inaudible 00:29:15]. Anthony. [inaudible 00:29:26]. Christian, [inaudible 00:29:29]. All right. That's it.

Student: Are you serious, miss?

Teacher: Yeah. You guys want to [inaudible 00:29:41]. Have a seat. I'm not letting you go yet. [00:30:00] [inaudible 00:29:47] Have a seat. Those of you who did not have your presentation ready for this period, I will accept it during lunch, but you will have to [inaudible 00:30:18]. How long did you guys have for this project?

Students: 2 weeks.

Teacher: You guys had 2 weeks. You also had a computer lab yesterday. [inaudible 00:30:32] not too happy about that. We have had 2 weeks. It is your responsibility. You guys are old enough. I don't have to hold your hand. You guys should know when it was due. [inaudible 00:30:42]. Today is Friday so [inaudible 00:30:47] see you guys next week so that means-

Students: [inaudible 00:30:49].

Teacher: Party. Woo. Those of you doing [inaudible 00:30:56], please make sure you do not throw the fish back into the pond. Yes. You put them in nicely. You do not throw the turtle in the pond. You put them in nicely. [inaudible 00:31:08] 2 weeks ago you guys did a good job because we didn't have to clean it last week.

Student: [inaudible 00:31:12].

Teacher: Those of you who are doing guinea pigs, if you guys are doing guinea pigs you also have to do-

Student: Ducks.

Teacher: The 2 ducks. [inaudible 00:31:25] that area. Put new sawdust in for that. Those of you who are starting shop you can also help the guinea pig and the duck area. Make sure [inaudible 00:31:34] chickens, make sure you grab on of their eggs. We are not feeding anybody because they're still not [inaudible 00:31:43]. We do not feed animals.

Student: What about sawdust?

Teacher: Sawdust [inaudible 00:31:47] like to roll so that will make them happy. Please make sure that we do [inaudible 00:31:53] today. I don't always want Student to do it. I know he's done it for 3 weeks already.

Student: Student?

[00:32:00]

Teacher: You guys are going to help. I don't want to see him with that lid on. Make sure you guys take a look around the pond. There are not gaps [inaudible 00:32:04]. Those of you watching dogs, we have 3 dogs now. Got to watch all 3 dogs. Be careful with [inaudible 00:32:12]. Watch your legs. I'll be going around checking everybody. Also, while you're out doing walks we'll be working Bingo on Tuesday. Just do your job while Bingo will be walking up and down and getting his hoofs clean because tomorrow his hooves are getting trimmed. Any questions? I don't have [inaudible 00:32:35].

Student: Yeah?

Teacher: Sorry.