Effects of whole cotton seed supplementation on carcass and meat qualities of the djallonke sheep raised on station

Original Research, A07


ABSTRACT: This on-station study evaluated the effects of whole cotton seed supplementation with 200 g being enough to ensure the survival and to improve the productivity and meat quality of the Djallonke sheep.

Keywords: Djallonke sheep, cotton seed, carcass

Poisonous plants in gardens and grazing lands
**Review, A08**
Aganga, A., Nsinamwa, M., Oteng, K. and Maule, B.

**ABSTRACT:**
This paper is a review of poisonous plants, their toxic agents and the symptoms of poisoning. Poisonous plants are found worldwide and are a major problem in areas where they are abundant. The use of these plants as food or medicine is also a common practice in some cultures. The identification of poisonous plants and the prevention of their consumption are critical to public health. The removal of poisonous plants from grazing lands is also important to prevent livestock poisoning. Prevention and precautions are the best way to avoid any economic loss.

**Keywords:** Major genes, early lay traits, crossbred local chicken, humid tropics

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**Original Research, A09**
Oke, U.K., Ekanem, M.N. and Obike, O.N.

**ABSTRACT:**
The experiment was conducted to investigate the effect of different egg size from which birds are hatched have on their growth characteristics. The results showed that the body weight of birds hatched from different egg sizes was significantly different. However, there were no significant differences in the growth parameters studied although there were no significant difference (P<0.05) between these three groups. Body weights at 9th week for birds in A, B and C groups were 1386.59g, 1426.50g and 1521.05g respectively. The feeding regimes employed in this study showed that high performance under ad-libitum feeding should be adopted with occasioned restricted feeding to prevent wastage.

**Keywords:** Egg size, feeding regimes, growth traits, broiler, humid tropics

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**Original Research, A10**
Aganga, A.A., Nobo, G. and Gopadileng, T.

**ABSTRACT:**
Nutrient quality in a feedstuff is the concentration of that nutrient in quantities that are sufficient for normal growth. The nutrient quality of available commercial poultry feeds in Botswana was examined. The analysis showed that the nutrient values of these feeds were lower in almost all organic nutrients (except fats) compared to values stated on feed labels. This suggests that manufacturers of these feeds are not meeting the nutritional requirements of poultry.

**Keywords:** Nutrient content, commercial poultry feed, Botswana.

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**Original Research, A11**
Selmi, H., Khaldi, Z., Tibaui, G., Ben Gara, A., Rekik, B. and Rouissi, H.

**ABSTRACT:**
In Saharan regions, the date palm which forms the backbone of agriculture, offers a wide range of agricultural by-products, traditionally used for domestic purposes. The determination of chemical composition and nutritional value of these byproducts is needed for rational use in feeding livestock. The analysis showed that the byproducts of palm have total nitrogen content (CP), lipid (FAT) and (CB, NDF, ADF and ADL) with a higher nutritional value close to that of straw and hay. The scrap value of dates offers a relatively high energy (0.87 UFL/kg DM) which is comparable to the concentrate feed but with relatively low levels of nitrogen or the need for supplementation or nitrogen treatment.

**Keywords:** Food, chemical, palm oil, scrap dates, nutritional value

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**Original Research, A12**
Moreki, J.C., Van Der Merwe, H.J. and Hayes, J.P.

**Abstract:**
A study was conducted to determine the effects of three dietary calcium (Ca) levels on bone characteristics of 198 broiler breeder hens during the laying period. The pullets in each experimental diet were randomly divided into three treatment groups with 1.5, 2.5 and 3.5% dietary Ca levels. The treatments were arranged in a 2 x 3 factorial block design (effect of 2 ages and 3 Ca levels). Three types of breeder diets containing 1.5, 2.5 and 3.5% Ca were fed from 23 to 60 weeks of age (laying period) and the bone characteristics were evaluated from 23 to 60 weeks of age. Treatment with 3.5% Ca was higher (P<0.081) with age, indicating that the degree of bone mineralisation was greater at 35 weeks compared to 60 weeks.

**Keywords:** Bone dimensions, bone strength, bone stress, calcium, phosphorus

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