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Research Title and Field
Article (Abstract)

Effect of different ratios of coarse and fine limestone particles on production and shell quality of layers at peak production

Original Research, A13
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**ABSTRACT:** A study was conducted to determine the influence of different particle sizes of limestone in layer diets on egg production and egg quality. It was observed that the influence of different particle sizes of limestone on egg production and egg quality needs further investigation.

**Keyword:** Calcium, Egg production, Egg weight, and Eggshell quality

Influence of some major genes on early lay traits of crossbred local Pullets in a Humid Tropical Environment
ABSTRACT:
Reproductive performance of Rahmani and Chios sheep and their lambs under Upper Egypt conditions

The differences of fertility and prolificacy traits for Rahmani and Chios ewes were studied in this investigation. The results showed that the Rahmani ewes had higher litter weights in all age groups compared with Chios ewes, while no significant differences were observed between Chios and Rahmani in the mean number of lambs born per ewe. The Rahmani ewes had higher prolificacy traits compared with Chios ewes. The results also showed that Rahmani lambs had lower month of age at weaning, lower postnatal growth and lower number of services per conception (NSP). The effect of mating system, age of ewes and birth type of lambs on fertility and prolificacy traits was found to be significant. The results of the present study showed that the Rahmani sheep had higher fertility and prolificacy traits compared with Chios sheep. The results may provide useful information for sheep breeders to improve the reproductive performance of Rahmani and Chios sheep and their lambs under Upper Egypt conditions.

Keywords:
Reproductive performance, Rahmani sheep, Chios sheep, puberty, sexual maturity.

Reproductive performance of Fogera cattle at Metekel Cattle Breeding and Multiplication Ranch North West Ethiopia

Major genes, early lay traits, crossbred local chicken, humid tropics

The study evaluated the effect of some major genes on early lay characteristics of Nigerian local pullets in randomized complete block design with 120 pullets, divided into two groups of 60 females. The groups were F/F (Major, 1st) and F/N (Major, 2nd) and the birds were raised in 20 pens of 3 pullets each. The results showed that the F/F group had higher number at 56 days with greater value favoring F genotypes. Highest significant values of weight at 1 week of age were observed in the F/F group. The results also showed that the F/F group had higher weight gain, weight at 4 weeks of age, weight at 8 weeks of age, weight at 12 weeks of age, and weight at 20 weeks of age compared with the F/N group.

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

Influence of the nature of the energy source in the concentrate on the concentration and molar proportions of volatile fatty acids in rumen of Sicilo-Sarde sheep breed


This experiment was carried out to study the effects of garlic organic extract and streptomycin sulphate on intestinal microflora, nutrients digestibility in birds on supplemented diets was observed (P<0.01) compared with those on the control. There were no significant differences (P>0.05) in nutrients absorption between male and female birds.

Effects of supplemented diets with garlic organic extract and streptomycin sulphate on intestinal microflora, nutrients digestibility in broiler chickens

This experiment was carried out to study the effects of garlic organic extract and streptomycin sulphate on intestinal microflora, nutrients digestibility in broiler chickens. The diets were supplemented with: no supplement (control), garlic organic extract at 40 ppm/kg (GOE 40ppm), garlic organic extract at 60 ppm/kg (GOE 60ppm) and streptomycin sulphate at 30 ppm/kg (SS 30ppm). The results showed that the garlic organic extract significantly reduced the number of enterobacteriaceae, Salmonella and Shigella spp in the ileo-caecal digesta of birds. The results also showed that the garlic organic extract even at 40 ppm/kg controlled pathogens and improved nutrients digestibility in birds.