Effect of Whole-cotton seed supplementation on growth performance and haematological properties of Djallonke sheep.
ABSTRACT: An 8-week feeding trial was carried out to investigate the effect of whole-cotton seed (WCS) supplementation on the growth performance and economy of replacing maize with combinations of brewers’ grains, jack bean, and cassava root meal in broiler finisher rations.

Keywords: Whole cotton seed, rumen degradable protein, Eosinophiles.
ABSTRACT: This study was done to determine the effect of complete replacement of maize with maize/sorghum-based brewers' dried grains (MSBDG), rice bran (JB) and casein (CRM) on performance of broiler chicks. Four experimental diets T1, T2, T3 and T4 were formulated to contain maize, MSBDG, JB and CRM in the following proportions 60, 0, 0, 0%; 0, 20, 15, 25%; 0, 20, 20, 25%; and 0, 0, 25, 75%, respectively. Thirty-six one-day-old male chicks were randomly assigned to an experimental diet in a completely randomized design (CRD) experiment. The feed intake of T1, T2 and T4 birds were similar (p>0.05) but lower (p<0.05) than that of T3 birds. There was no significant (P>0.05) difference in daily weight gain between T1 (1.70g) and T2 (1.55g) birds. The feed conversion ratio of T1 birds was better (p<0.05) than T2, T3 and T4 birds. The feed cost of N195.58 for T4 required to produce 1kg meat was lower than the cost of N214.50 required for meat production in T1. Generally, the MSBDG/JB/CRM feeds produced 1kg meat at costs 6.17%, 3.71% and 8.82% for T2, T3 and T4 lower than the T1 diet.

Keywords: Broilers, feed ingredient combinations, performance

Groundnut oil improves tenderness, juiciness and consistency of beef sausages
Effect of replacement of mazie with cassava root meal fortified with palm oil on performance of starter broilers.

Original Research, A27
Uchegbu, M.C., Obimara, S.O. and Obua, B.E.
ABSTRACT:
The effects of replacement of maize with cassava root meal fortified with palm oil on performance of starter broilers were determined in a 28-day feeding trial. Five experimental broiler starter diets were formulated such that diet T1 (control) contained 60% maize. Diets T2, T3, T4 and T5 were formulated such that they contained cassava root meal (%), fortified with palm oil (%) in the proportions of 8:2, 6:4, 4:6 and 2:8 respectively, in place of maize in the control. The experiment was conducted on 120 7 day old broiler chicks in a completely randomized design experiment replicated thrice. Each replicate contained 10 birds. Birds fed T2, T3 and T4 diets had statistically (P>0.05) similar daily feed intake and daily weight gain values with the control group except T5 birds that had significantly (P<0.05) lower daily feed intake and daily weight gain. Feed conversion ratios of the birds on cassava root meal and palm oil diets compared favourably with the control except for the T5 group which recorded a significantly (P<0.05) higher feed conversion ratio. The least cost (N120.95) per kg meat produced was recorded with the birds on T1 diet and followed by the T3 (16:4 %) birds. It is therefore concluded that maize as a dietary energy source in poultry diet is nutritionally superior to cassava root meal fortified with palm oil.

Keywords: Chicks, cassava root meal, palm oil, performance

Can sex influence the effect of pounded *Parkia Biglobosa* pods on strongyle in sheep?

Original Research, A28
Naandam, J. and Hamidu, H.K.
ABSTRACT:
A study was conducted to examine the influence of sex on the effect of pounded dawadawa pods extract as a sequel to a previous study on the effect of the same extract on sheep. The dawadawa pods extract was given to four groups of 20 male and 20 female sheep respectively. Male sheep showed significantly higher worm ova counts (P<0.05) while female sheep showed significantly lower worm ova counts (P<0.05) compared to the control group; however, no significant differences were observed in worm ova counts between the treatments in female sheep. This study suggests some probable confounding effect of sex on the ability of dawadawa pods extracts to act efficaciously.

Keywords: Dawadawa pods extract, sex, sheep, strongyle, worm ova counts

Hematobiochemical dynamics and body weight gain of Black Bengal goat following urea molasses block (UMB) supplementation

Original Research, A29
Hossain, F.M.A.; Hasnath, M.R and Kabir, M.S.
ABSTRACT:
Black Bengal goats supplemented with urea molasses block (UMB) resulted in body weight gain and significantly increased serum concentrations of total protein, albumin, globulin, lactic dehydrogenase (LDH), gamma-glutamyltranspeptidase (GGT) and creatinine. Significantly (P<0.05) lower serum urea, creatinine, uric acid, glucose and triglyceride levels were also observed. The serum activities of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT) were also significantly increased with UMB supplementation while serum activities of alkaline phosphatase (ALP), creatine phosphokinase (CPK), asialo and z-globulin were not significantly different. The sedimentation rate was significantly lower in the UMB group while hemoglobin, red blood cell (RBC), white blood cell (WBC) and platelet (PLT) counts were not significantly different. The hematobiochemical parameters were found to be significantly correlated with the body weight of the goats. It is therefore concluded that UMB has the potential to enhance the growth rate and hematobiochemical parameters of Black Bengal goats.

Keywords: Black Bengal goat, body weight gain, hematobiochemical

Study on reproductive traits of two breeds of parent stock (female breeders) in the humid zone of Nigeria.

4 / 8
Studies on the physical characteristics of some feed ingredients in Nigeria 1: Protein sources and industrial by-products.

Omede, A.A., Okoli, I.C. and Uchegbu, M.C.

Abstract:
Physical characteristics such as particle size (PS), bulk density (BD), water holding capacity (WHC) and specific gravity (SG) of some protein sources and industrial by-products were examined. Results indicated that the values of these characteristics for the feed ingredients studied were within the acceptable range for poultry. The differences observed may be attributed to the type of feed ingredients, methods of processing and the machines used. Further studies on the effects of feeding these feed ingredients on poultry performance would be necessary.

Keywords:
Groundnut cake; soybean meal; rice husk; palm kernel cake; particle size; water holding capacity; bulk density; specific gravity.

Studies on the physical characteristics of some feed ingredients in Nigeria 2: Energy source and novel feedstuffs.

Omede, A.A., Okoli, I.C. and Uchegbu, M.C.

Abstract:
Physical characteristics such as particle size (PS), bulk density (BD), water holding capacity (WHC) and specific gravity (SG) of some energy sources and novel feedstuffs were examined. Results indicated that the values of these characteristics for the feed ingredients studied were within the acceptable range for poultry. The differences observed may be attributed to the type of feed ingredients, methods of processing and the machines used. Further studies on the effects of feeding these feed ingredients on poultry performance would be necessary.

Keywords:
Maize; sorghum; poultry dung; rumen digesta; particle size; water holding capacity; bulk density; specific gravity.

A molecular (PCR) survey on abortions caused by Campylobacter spp. in the dairy cattle of Tabriz-Iran.

Hamali, H., Nofouzi, K., Jafari, R.

Abstract:
This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of Campylobacter spp. induced abortions in Tabriz (northwest Iran) dairy herds and also to determine the pathogenic species responsible. A total number of 76 aborted fetuses and related placentas were collected and cultured. Campylobacter fetus subsp. fetus was isolated from 32% of abortions. Campylobacter fetus subsp. fetus was isolated from 32% of abortions. This is the first report on abortion caused by Campylobacter fetus subsp. fetus from the dairy herds of Tabriz-Iran.

Keywords:
Campylobacteriosis, abortion, cattle, PCR, Tabriz.
Effects of feeding Balanites aegyptiaca (HEGLIG) kernel cake on cattle rumen environment.

ABSTRACT: The present experiment aimed to investigate the effects of replacing groundnut cake with Balanites aegyptiaca kernel cake ... at 5, 10, 15% to replace equal percentages of groundnut cake did not significantly (P<0.05) affected rumen environment.

Key words: Ammonia, Bacteria Balanites aegyptiaca, Cake

Prevalence of poultry disease and parasites in Botswana.

ABSTRACT: This paper reviewed literature on the prevalence of diseases and parasites of poultry in Botswana over a five year ... place in order to reduce mortalities. There is also a need for extension service to train farmers on health management.

Key words: Biosecurity, coccidiosis, diseases, Newcastle disease, parasites, salmonellosis

Morphometric traits as indicators for body weight in Sudanese Kenana cattle.

ABSTRACT: In this study body weight in both sexes was predicted using some morphometric traits used were height at withers (HTW), ... were 0.98, 0.78, 0.64 and 0.70 respectively. Prediction equations were obtained for combined sex, males and females. R² was high in the three equations (0.97, 0.98 and 0.97 respectively). Obtained prediction equations were tested for their efficiency in predicting weights of cattle. It was concluded that prediction equations can be used efficiently to estimate live weight in Kenana cattle when it is difficult to use scales.

Keywords: Body weight, correlations, Kenana cattle, morphometric traits, Sudan

Survey of chemical disinfectants used by poultry farmers in Imo state, Nigeria.
ABSTRACT: Pathogen contamination can be prevented with aid of proper health care products such as disinfectants. This study was conducted to determine the level of disinfectant usage in various animal health outfits in Imo State. Farmers choice of disinfectants were dependent on cost and availability. Z-germicide® (22.27%) and Izal® with 9 (20.45%) are more widely distributed in the various animal health outfits. This was closely followed by Lysol® (13.63%) and Diskol® (13.63%). Morigard® (6.81%), Dettol® and Septol® (3 each or 6.81%) appeared each in three outfits. Vox® (2.27%), CID 20® (2.27%) and Virkon® occurred once and that is at the Avian influenza desk officer’s store. Izal® (58.82%) was more widely used by farmers followed by Z-germicide®, both of which are phenolic products. Morigad® with 2 (2.94%) and Lysol® with 91.47% are also phenolic products. Altogether 76.47% of disinfectants used in Imo State were of phenolic products. This is likely due to the higher efficiency of phenolic disinfectant which is due to a lower pH which makes it easier to penetrate the bacteria cell membrane. Farmers also admitted that they do not store the disinfectant solutions in the sun and when they concluded the disinfectant to be used they were not properly reconstituted for proper usage. They also did not reconstitute the disinfectants according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Keywords: Disinfectants, poultry farms, disease, Nigeria.

Effect of environmental factors on body condition score of Taggar goats under dry land farming in western Sudan

ABSTRACT: Effects of type of supplementation, season of kidding and litter size on body condition score (BCS) at kidding and at weaning were studied. Triplicate kidding of goats was observed with no difference in BCS at kidding time. At weaning, single and twin kidder had higher BCS compared to triplets kidder. This might be due to the fact that single and twin kidder were left in the farm throughout the dry season while triplets kidder were separated from their mothers at birth and were reared in a different environment. The results showed that type of supplementation, season of kidding and litter size significantly influenced the body condition of goats in this study.

Key words: Tropical, supplementation feeds, productivity, Dalanj, Taggar, Sudan.

Effect of feeding different levels of decorticated sunflower cake (Abad Alshames) (Helianthus annus L.) on performance of Sudan desert goats.

ABSTRACT: This experiment was conducted to study the effects of replacing groundnut cake with sunflower cake in ruminants feed. The results showed that replacing 30, 60 and 90% of groundnut cake with sunflower cake increased the weight gain, feed conversion ratio and feed intake of goats. The results also showed that sunflower cakes meal could be used for growing kids and fattening of mature goats.

Keywords: Abad Alshames, Body weight, Kids, Feed conversion, Nubian

Epidemiology of Helminth Parasites in Small Ruminants of Ladakh, India.

ABSTRACT: The study was conducted to assess the parasitic load of small ruminants in Ladakh, India. The results showed that the most common parasites were Haemonchus contortus, Trichostrongylus colubriformis andqtutia spp. The study also showed that the prevalence of parasitic load was higher in older animals than in younger ones. The results also showed that the prevalence of parasitic load was higher in the summer months than in the winter months.
A study was conducted to determine the prevalence and various risk factors associated with helminth parasitism in small ruminants in the state of Ladakh. The results indicated that the prevalence of helminth parasites was higher in sheep compared to goats. The risk factors associated with helminth parasitism included age, sex, season, and agro-ecology. It was concluded that the prevalence of helminth parasites in this area is high and further studies are needed to develop effective control programs.

Keywords: Sheep, Goats, Helminth parasite, Prevalence, Ladakh.