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 performance and economy of growing sheep on WCS supplemented diets.

Keywords: Whole cotton seed, rumen degradable protein, Eosinophiles.
Original Research, A25


ABSTRACT: This study was done to determine the effect of complete replacement of maize with maize/sorghum-based brewers' dried grains (MSBDG), JB and CRM as the major energy sources in the diet of broilers. 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. Each diet was 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 maize with cassava root meal fortified with palm oil on performance of starter broilers.

Uchegbu, M.C., Ogbuewu, I.P., 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. Birds were randomly allotted to the experimental diets 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?

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 trial. The trial was conducted on a group of 120 crossbred sheep, 60 of which were female and 60 male. The sheep were divided into 4 equal groups and fed four different diets; the control group was fed a diet containing the usual dawadawa pods and male sheep were given 75 mg and female sheep were given 50 mg of the extract. The results of the study showed that there was no significant difference between male and female sheep in the ability to resist the pathogenic nematodes. This suggests that sex might not affect the pathogenic nematodes to the point where there is the need to adjust the amount of dawadawa pods extract accordingly.

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

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 several biochemistry parameters as compared to control group. The urea molasses block supplementation also significantly decreased plasma urea level and increased plasma total protein level as compared to control group. The activity of SGOT and SGPT level decreased significantly in supplemented group as compared to control. The activity of SGOT was significantly decreased in supplemented group as compared to control. However, the activity of SGPT was decreased significantly in supplemented group as compared to control. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate was not varied in either group.

Keywords: Black Bengal goat, body weight gain, hematobiochemical, UMB

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

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ABSTRACT: This study was carried out to assess the reproductive traits of White Plymouth Rock (WPR) and Barred Plymouth Rock (BPR) genotypes. No significant difference (P>0.05) was observed in fertility of WPR and BPR genotypes regardless of the batch of breeder hens. WPR and BPR genotypes recorded 3.84 ± 0.04 eggs and 3.80 ± 0.04 eggs/hen/week respectively, and were similar. Batch has a highly significant (P<0.01) effect on fertility regardless of the breeder hen genotypes. The results of this study suggest that favorable environmental conditions, adequate nutrition and a more productive breed of parent stock can improve fertility. Key words: Genotype, hen, chick, fertility, hatchability.

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

ABSTRACT: Physical characteristics such as particle size (PS), bulk density (BD), water holding capacity (WHC) and specific gravity (SG) were determined for groundnut, soybean, rice, palm kernel and cotton seed cake. The results of this study suggest that the particle size of these industrial by-products may be an explanation for the variation in animal performance. Key words: 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.

ABSTRACT: Physical characteristics such as particle size (PS), bulk density (BD), water holding capacity (WHC) and specific gravity (SG) were determined for maize, sorghum, poultry dung, rumen digesta, oil cakes, by-products and the gas produced by rumen digesta. The results of this study suggest that the physical characteristics of the feed ingredients studied cannot be concluded to be optimal since the standard values for the country do not exist. Key words: 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.

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 cultured and identified. The Campylobacter fetus subsp. Vernalis was isolated from 13 aborted fetuses, and identified by PCR. This is the first report on abortion caused by Campylobacter fetus subsp. Vernalis from the dairy herds of Tabriz-Iran. Key words: 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 period. Diseases included respiratory, enteric, gastro-intestinal, coccidiosis, Newcastle disease, salmonellosis and other. The methods of controlling poultry diseases were vaccination, clean environment, culling, and intervention. Prevention of disease is the role of government to prevent disease in poultry and mortality. There is an urgent need to improve biosecurity and health management in poultry farms in Botswana. There is a need to improve poultry infrastructure and biosecurity practices 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), withers to rump (WTR), rump to tail (RTP), and depth of brisket (DB). The correlations were 0.92, 0.87, 0.77 and 0.60 respectively. Prediction equations used were height at withers (HTW), withers to rump (WTR), rump to tail (RTP), and depth of brisket (DB). The correlations were 0.92, 0.87, 0.77 and 0.60 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 feasibility. 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 find out the commonly used disinfectants in poultry farms in Owerri municipality, Owerri West local government area of Imo State. A total of 40 farmers were involved in the survey and they were randomly selected among the farmers of Owerri municipality. Farmers were sampled while going about their daily activities in their farms. The questionnaire was self-administered to the farmers and they were trained on the purpose of the survey before the self-administration of the questionnaires. A total of 40 disinfectants were identified in the various animal health outfits, 6 (13.63%) were identified in each of Lysol ® and Diskol ®. Morigard ® with 3 (6.81%), and Dettol ® and Septol ® with 3 (6.81%) appeared each in three outfits. Vox ® 1 (2.27%) and CID 20 ® 1 (2.27%) occurred once and that is at the Avian influenza desk officer's store. Izal ® 140 (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. The study revealed that the farmers do not follow the application and reconstitution instructions of the disinfectants. They also did not reconstitute the disinfectants according to the manufacturer's instructions.

**Keywords:** Disinfectants, poultry farms, disease, Nigeria

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

Bushara I., Abdelhadi, O.M.A., Elemam, M.B., Idris, A.O. and Abu Nikhiala, A.M.

**ABSTRACT:** Effects of type of supplementation, season of kidding and litter size on body condition score (BCS) at kidding and at weaning were studied. Goats were allocated to different groups and the effects of the treatments were determined using analysis of variance. Significant differences were found for BCS at kidding. Significant differences were also recorded for the BCS at weaning. At weaning time triplets kidder had slightly lower (P<0.05) body condition compared to single and twin kidder.

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

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

Hassan, H.E., Elamin, K.M., Tameem Eldar, A.A. and Arabi, O.H.

**ABSTRACT:** This experiment was conducted to study the effects of replacing groundnut cake with sunflower cake in ruminants feed. The results showed that the animals fed sunflower cakes meal performed better than the animals that was fed groundnut cake. With satisfactory results. Also sunflower cakes meal could be used for growing kids and fattening of mature goats.

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

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**Epidemiology of Helminth Parasites in Small Ruminants of Ladakh, India.**
ABSTRACT: A study was conducted to determine the prevalence and various risk factors associated with helminth parasitism in small ruminants in the Muslim settlements of the Leh District in Ladakh. The sampling was carried out during the months of August and September 2004. In this area, the sheep were predominantly of the Agnihotri breed, and the goats were of the Ladakhi breed. A total of 360 small ruminants was examined (180 sheep and 180 goats), of which 173 sheep and 158 goats were infected with helminth parasites. The prevalence of parasitism was highest in sheep (92%) and lowest in goats (28.8%). A total of 33 different helminth species were identified. Among these, gastrointestinal helminths were detected in 92.6% of the sheep and 28.8% of the goats, and lungworms were detected in 8.6% of the sheep and 7.4% of the goats. Sex, age, and agro-ecological factors were significant risk factors associated with helminth infection. The prevalence of helminth infection was highest in the rainy season compared to the dry season, and it was also higher in males than in females. A strong positive correlation was found between the age of the animals and infection with helminths. The study also highlighted the need for effective control programs to prevent the spread of helminth parasites in the region.