Effect of probiotic feed additives on broiler chickens health and performance
Antibiotics were very important pieces of the puzzle that enabled the poultry production to move from a backyard flock to a commercial business. The researchers aimed to evaluate the effects of a probiotic, Pediococcus acidilactici MA18/5M, on broiler chickens' performance and health.

16,000 broiler chickens were assigned in two experimental groups: treatment and control. In each group, 8,000 broiler chickens were allocated in a randomized complete block design. The probiotic was added to the feed at a concentration of 9 log cfu/kg of feed. The number of broilers in each group was 100, and the experiment was conducted over 42 days.

The results showed that the dietary treatment significantly affected the chickens' health and performance. The levels of white blood cells were significantly higher in the treatment group compared to the control group (6.56 vs. 6.51). The numbers of red blood cells, haemoglobin, and haematocrit were also significantly higher in the treatment group.

Key words: Probiotic, Broiler chickens, Health and Performance of production.

Utilization of Leucaena (Leucaena leucocephala) leaf meal as partial replacement for fishmeal in the diet of broiler chickens

A six-week experiment was conducted to assess the response of Cobb broiler chicks to diets containing varying levels of Leucaena leaf meal (LLM) as a partial replacement for fishmeal. The experiment involved 240 chicks divided into 6 groups, with 40 chicks per group. The broiler chickens were reared for 6 weeks on four experimental diets containing 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50% LLM.

The results showed that the inclusion of LLM in diets for broiler chickens did not affect their health status, but it did depress their growth. The weight gain of the broiler chicks was significantly lower in the group fed the diet containing 50% LLM compared to the control group.

Key words: Feed cost, Haematology, Leucaena leaf meal, Performance, Serum biochemistry.

Anti-nutritional factors in sorghum: chemistry, mode of action and effects on livestock and poultry

Sorghum basically contains two major anti-nutritional factors: tannin, a polyphenolic compound located in the grain, and dhurrin, a cyanogenic glucoside located mainly in the aerial parts of the plant. Tannins inhibit the digestive enzymes of animals, while dhurrin is toxic and can cause death within a few seconds if ingested in high quantities. Making fodder into hay or silage, however, destroys the poison.

Key words: Tannin, Dhurrin, Sorghum, Livestock, Poultry.

Breed, Sex And Ambient Temperature Effects on Duration of Behavioural Traits of Rabbits (Oryctolagus Cuniculus) Reared in The Humid Tropics

Breed, sex, and ambient temperature effects on the nocturnal and diurnal duration of feed and water intakes, standing and lying down were assessed. Ambient temperature showed significant (P < 0.01) phenotypic correlation with the duration of water intake and lying down. Significant (P < 0.01) correlation was also observed between the duration of feed intake and duration of lying down, and between the duration of water intake and duration of lying down.

Key words: Ambient Temperature, Behavioural Trait, Diurnal, Ethology, Nocturnal, Rabbit, Stress, Test Period, Thermoneutrality.

Nutrient digestibility, carcass characteristics and plasma metabolites in kids fed diets supplemented with chromium methionine

Chromium methionine is a dietary supplement that has been shown to improve feed efficiency and growth performance in livestock. The effects of chromium methionine on nutrient digestibility, carcass characteristics, and plasma metabolites in kids were studied.

The results showed that the dietary treatment significantly affected the kids' nutrient digestibility and carcass characteristics. The chromium methionine supplementation improved the digestibility of dry matter, crude protein, and fat, and the carcass characteristics, such as yield percentage and fatty acid composition, were also significantly improved.

Key words: Nutrient digestibility, Carcass characteristics, Plasma metabolites.
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This study examined the effects of different levels of chromium methionine (CrMet) on nutrient digestibility, carcass characteristics, and peripheral glucose utilization in goat kids. 

Key words: Chromium-methionine, Mahabadi goat kid, Digestibility, Plasma metabolites, Glucose

A study was conducted on the level of adoption and constraints of backyard poultry rearing practices in rural tribal areas of Sikkim, India. Some suggestions for solving the constraints regarding backyard poultry rearing practices in Dzongu, North Sikkim, are also provided.

Key words: Adoption, Backyard poultry, Farming practice, Constraint, Scientific

The study was conducted to determine the effects of preservatives on the chemical composition of elephant grass (Pennisetum purpureum) harvested at different periods. The plants were grown on 1st November 2008 and harvested every 3 months until July 2009. The grass was chopped and a 500 g sample obtained and was subjected to different preservatives. The results showed that the digestibility of the grass was highest in the preservative treated samples and declined as the plant matured.

Key words: Elephant grass, Harvesting periods, Silage preservatives, Silage quality

The present study was undertaken to know the production and management practices followed by the farmers and the common constraints of pig production in rural area of Sikkim. The data were collected from 100 respondents through personal interview with the help of questionnaire on different aspects, namely housing, breeding, feeding, health care, management practices, economics, and the common constraint. Lack of adequate credit facilities, inadequate scientific knowledge on pig farming, lack of veterinary facility, lack of breeding, and lack of marketing facilities were observed as major constraints perceived by the farmers.

Key words: Production, Constraint, Pig, Breeding, Economic, Feeding, Health, Housing, Sikkim

An experiment was conducted on eight fibrous feeds to compare the Cornell rumen degradable protein values with those of the in situ technique. A corresponding in situ experiment was carried out on the same samples to estimate their rumen degradable protein values. The relationship between the Cornell and the in situ uncorrected rumen degradable protein, using all eight feeds, was statistically significant ($r^2=0.59; P<0.05$). The relationship did not improve when the Cornell values were compared with the in situ corrected values for the eight feeds ($r^2=0.55; P<0.05$).

Key words: Cornell, In situ, Protein, Forages, Degradability, Feeds

Rearing of fry to fingerling of Saul (Channa striatus) on artificial diets

Prediction of corrected in situ forage protein degradability by the Cornell method

Characteristics and constraints of pig production under rural condition in Sikkim

Level of adoption and constraints of scientific backyard poultry rearing practices in rural tribal areas of Sikkim, India
A method that involved the gravimetric measurement of the amounts of feed protein B2 (feed protein that is insoluble in ... to establish if it gives higher estimates of the degradation rates of proteins B2 and B3 in a range of feedstuffs.

Vitamin D

induced hypercalcemic response in threatened Bronze Featherback (Notopterus notopterus) kept in freshwater. Administration of vitamin D3 (0.0 IU.100 g body weight (BW) day-1) was administered intra-peritoneally (ip) to the freshwater threatened Bronze Featherback, Notopterus notopterus kept in freshwater. There was gradual decrease in calcium levels from day 3 and became normocalcemia on day 9. Out of the three concentrations of ip Vitamin D3 (500 IU.100 g BW day-1, 1000 IU.100 g BW day-1 and 1000 IU.100 g BW day-1) fish serum calcium behaves like normocalcemia (8.25±0.21 mg.dL-1) the sharp elevation of serum calcium recorded in both 500 IU.100 g BW day-1 and elevated the maximum serum calcium elevation occurred at day 2 freshwater in 500 IU.100 g BW day-1.

Three diets (F1, F2 and F3) containing protein levels of 38.60 to 38.98 % crude protein were used to assess the growth performance of Channa striatus fry, fingerling, grow-outs and adults of gangetic plains. fry of Channa striatus (mean weight, 3 g, length 4 cm) were reared in 15 FRP tanks at a stocking density of 100 fry m-3 day of rearing. The net biomass gain %, length gain %, SGR, PER and per day weight gain were found significantly (P<0.05) higher in F2 diet. The net biomass gain %, length gain %, SGR, PER and per day weight gain were found significantly (P<0.05) higher in F2 diet. The net biomass gain %, length gain %, SGR, PER and per day weight gain were found significantly (P<0.05) higher in F2 diet. The net biomass gain %, length gain %, SGR, PER and per day weight gain were found significantly (P<0.05) higher in F2 diet.

Comparison of three approaches of estimating protein b2 and b3 degradation rates in the rumen

The control (0.0 IU.100 g BW day-1) of the fish maintained in the fresh water. There was gradual decrease in calcium levels from day 3 and became normocalcemia on day 9. Out of the three concentrations of ip Vitamin D3 (500 IU.100 g BW day-1, 1000 IU.100 g BW day-1 and 1000 IU.100 g BW day-1) fish serum calcium behaves like normocalcemia (8.25±0.21 mg.dL-1) the sharp elevation of serum calcium recorded in both 500 IU.100 g BW day-1 and elevated the maximum serum calcium elevation occurred at day 2 freshwater in 500 IU.100 g BW day-1.

Current status, challenges and opportunities of rabbit production in Botswana

This review highlights the current status of rabbit production, challenges facing the industry and opportunities in Botswana, especially in countries with higher unemployment levels and HIV/AIDS prevalence rates such as Botswana.

Comparative study of WLR of Channa striatus of fry/ fingerling, grow-outs and adults of gangetic plains

The result suggests that these fishes grow in a pattern from early life stage to adult if grown in the same environmental conditions.
ABSTRACT:

A 42-day feeding trial was conducted to determine whether Stylosanthes hamata and Sida acuta could be used as sole feeds for rabbits. The results indicated that rabbits fed with Stylosanthes hamata had better growth performance and meat quality compared to those fed with Sida acuta. Further studies are needed to determine the optimal use of these plants in rabbit diets.

Key words: Blood indicators, Growth performance, Meat quality, Sida spp., Stylosanthes spp.

ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study was to determine the levels of protein, fat, carbohydrates (proximate composition) and fatty acids in different size groups and body parts of common whelk (Hemifuses pugilinus) from Pazhayar, southeast coast of India. The results showed that the proximate composition and fatty acid profiles varied significantly among different size groups and body parts. The whelk from Pazhayar had good source of the nutritive value and could be used for human consumption.

Key words: Common whelk, Fatty acids, Mollusc, Nutritional composition, Pazhayar

ABSTRACT:

The present study was conducted to investigate the effects of different ginger rhizome treatments on hepatic oxidative stress and antioxidant activity in male New Zealand rabbits. The results indicated that ginger treatments significantly improved liver functions and reduced lipid peroxidation. Further studies are needed to determine the optimal use of ginger in rabbit diets.

Key words: Ginger, Cholesterol, Malondialdehyde, Glutathione

ABSTRACT:

The range vegetation attributes, carrying capacity, stocking rates and forage productivity were studied in close and open range systems at the flowering and seed setting stages during the September and November 2010, respectively, in El Rosa (El-khuwei locality). The results showed that the vegetation attributes and carrying capacity were higher in close system during the two stages of growth. Plants such as Abodaib Ceraotheca sesamoid, Bigual Blepharis linarifolia, Tmrfar (Oldenlandia senegalensis), Rabaa (Zalea sp), Himeira Hymerocardia, Diresa (Tribulus terrestris) and Huntot Merremia pinnata recorded higher frequencies in close range system during the flowering stage. The Nuida Sida cordofolia had highest frequency in the open range system during the two stages of growth.

Key words: Biomass, Cover, Density, Bare Soil, Litter and Frequency, Forage Productivity, Carrying Capacity, Stoking Rates

ABSTRACT:

The effects of parity number, season and year of calving of Sudanese Zebu cattle (Butana) on the lactation curve and milk yield were studied. The results indicated that the lactation curve and milk yield were significantly affected by parity number, season and year of calving. Further studies are needed to determine the optimal use of these factors in dairy production.

ABSTRACT: The present study was conducted to investigate the effects of parity number, season and year of calving of Sudanese Zebu on the milk yield. The data utilized for regression of milk yield on time lapse post-partum. The regression equation is presented by $Y(n) = an^b e^{-cn}$; where: $Y(n)$ is the total milk yield for $n$th week, $a$, is the initial milk yield and is considered as a factor which could influence the height of the curve across the lactation period. The results revealed that cows that calved in year 1997 and 2000 had the lowest (P<0.01) rate of decrease in milk yield, weekly and total yields.

Key words: Butana, Parity Number, Season of Calving, Lactation Curve, Milk Yield


ABSTRACT: Effect of parity (PA) on live body weight, daily milk yield and lactation length of Sudanese Kenana cattle breed were studied. Data were subjected to analysis of variance when daily milk yield (DMY), Live body weight (LBwt) and lactation length (LL) as response and parity numbers (PA1, PA2, PA3 and PA4) as independent (P≤0.05). The results revealed that parities had a significant effect on all quantitative parameters. Parity number was used as a factor for estimation of quantitative parameters with relatively high accuracy in Sudanese Kenana cattle breed.

Key words: Parity, Live body weight, Daily Milk Yield, Lactation length, Kenana Cattle, Sudan