Effect of dietary calcium level on egg production and eggshell quality in broiler breeder hens from 36 to 60 weeks of age
ABSTRACT: This study was conducted to evaluate the effects of different calcium (Ca) levels in diet on shell quality and egg production of broiler breeders. The Ca level in the diet was varied from 3.1 to 4.0 g/hen/day. The results showed that the Ca level of 3.8 g/hen/day seems to be adequate to support egg production and improving eggshell quality of broiler breeders.

Keywords: Calcium, egg production, eggshell quality, egg weight, phosphorus.
Effect of breed, sex and source within breed on the haematological parameters of the Nigerian goats
Effect of breed, sex and source within breed, together with their interactions on the haematological parameters of ... 23.04±3.56, and 29.22±4.76 (%PCV); 7.52±0.50, 7.82±1.25 and 9.48±1.60 (g/dl Hb); 2.71±0.23, 3.09±0.64, and 4.10±0.42 (x10^12/l RBC); 11.94±1.10, 11.32±2.03 and 9.23±0.63 (x10^9 cells/l WBC), and 83.22±1.67, 76.72±2.30 and 73.34±3.40 (x10^6/mm^3 MCV), respectively. Significant differences (P<0.05) were observed between the breeds, but the platelets, MCH and MCV were the same in all breeds. No significant differences of the sex in all parameters were observed. The SG breed showed the highest values of the red cells and haemoglobin. The red Sokoto goats were the better breed for the survival of the breed in arid and semi-arid zone. Gender has no effect on the MCV and the values of 83.22±1.67x10^6/mm^3, 76.72±2.30x10^6/mm^3 and 73.34±3.40x10^6/mm^3 were observed for the SG, RSG, and WADG, respectively.

Keywords: Indices, red Sokoto goat, Sahel goat, West African Dwarf goat, haematology.
Micronuclei profile: an index of chromosomal aberrations in freshwater fishes

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ABSTRACT:

Incidence of chromosomal aberrations in Synodontis clarias and Tilapia nilotica (Linnaeus 1757) were measured using the micronucleus assay in the blood of these species. Blood was collected from Anambra River in Anambra State, Nigeria. Blood smears were fixed in Carnoy's solution for 10 minutes and stained with 1% Giemsa solution. The micronuclei frequency was determined using a microscope. The results obtained from this study showed that synodontis clarias and Tilapia nilotica have a similar micronucleus frequency. The frequency recorded in synodontis clarias was 14.32 ± 0.04% with a range of 10.25-19.02%, and in Tilapia nilotica was 13.23 ± 0.02% with a range of 10.07-16.22%. The blood is appropriate as it allows collecting several samples from the same individuals, without having to sacrifice it.

Keywords: Micronucleus assay, chromosomal aberrations, Synodontis clarias, Tilapia nilotica.