Table of Content, 25 Sep 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Title/ Field</th>
<th>Article (Abstract)</th>
<th>Download</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of Whole-cotton seed supplementation on growth performance and haematological properties of Djallonke sheep.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT: An 8-week feeding trial was carried out to investigate the effect of whole cotton seed (WCS) supplementation on the growth performance of sheep. Sheep were randomly assigned to one of four dietary treatments. The four dietary treatments were: control (CON), 20% maize + 10% brewers' grains (MG1), 20% maize + 20% brewers' grains (MG2), and 10% maize + 20% brewers' grains + 20% whole cotton seed (MG3). Data were collected weekly throughout the trial. The results indicated that supplementation with whole cotton seed had a significant effect on the growth performance of sheep. Whole cotton seed was found to be a good source of rumen degradable protein and can help reduce the decline in growth of sheep especially in the dry season.

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), JB and CRM in the diet of broilers on their growth performance and the feed cost implication of using these test materials as the major energy sources. 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, 20, 25, 25% respectively. Thirty birds 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 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. Each diet was fed to 20 birds at 20-day-old, 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 study of dawadawa pods extract on strongyle in sheep. There were no initial differences in the worm ova counts of the males and females. The results of the study show that sex influenced the effect of dawadawa pods extract on strongyle in sheep. The sex of the sheep was a significant factor affecting the effect of dawadawa pods extract on strongyle in sheep. The same effects of sex observed in the previous study were also observed in this study suggesting 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

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 hematobiochemical parameters like serum protein, albumin, globulin, creatinine, urea, glucose, LDH, ALT, AST, SGGT and Hb levels compared to control group; whereas, erythrocyte sedimentation rate was not varied in either group.

Keywords: Black Bengal goat, body weight gain, hematobiochemical, UMB.
ABSTRACT: This study was carried out to assess the reproductive traits of White Plymouth Rock (WPR) and Barred Plymouth Rock (BPR) genotypes or hen. The experiment was a completely randomized design. The hens were housed in battery cages and fed a commercial layer diet. Egg production, fertility, and hatchability were recorded. The results showed that there was no significant (P>0.05) effect on fertility 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 highly significant (P<0.01) effect on fertility regardless of the hen genotype. The results of this study support the claims of Awujobi et al. (1995) that favorable environment, adequate nutrition and a more productive breed of parent stock are essential for breeders to get acceptable egg production and optimal fertility in poultry production. 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.

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

A molecular (PCR) survey on abortions caused by Campylobacter spp. in the dairy cattle of Tabriz-Iran.
Effects of feeding Balanites aegyptiaca 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 to estimate live weight in Kenena 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 therefore carried out to determine the pattern of disinfectants use in poultry farms in Imo State. Data obtained were analyzed using Chi-square test. Farm operators were able to list 14 different disinfectants in their establishments. Results showed that 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® 6 (13.63%) and Diskol® 6 (13.63%). Morigard® 3 (6.81%), Dettol® and Septol® 3 (6.81%) appeared each in three outfits. Vox® 1 (2.27%) CID 20® 1 (2.27%) a Virkon® 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. Disinfectants were used on the floor/house and were not used on the birds. 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. Triples kids had the highest (P<0.05) body condition at kidding compared to singles and twins. Single kidder had the lowest (P<0.05) body condition at weaning compared to singles and twins. At weaning time triplet kidder had slightly lower (P<0.05) body condition compared to single and twin kidders.

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

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**Effect of feeding different levels of decorticated sunflower cake (Abad Alshames) \(^\text{[Helianthus annuus L.]}\) 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 replacing groundnut cake with sunflower cake at 25%, 50% or 75% levels was satisfactory. 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 animal, season, sex, age, and agro-ecology are important risk factors associated with helminth parasitism in this area.

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