Effect of Whole-cotton seed supplementation on growth performance and haematological properties of Djallonke sheep.
Original Research, A24

Ansah, T., Teye, G.A. and Addah W.


**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. It was hypothesized that supplementation with WCS would result in higher daily gain, improved feed conversion ratio, and lower rumen ammonia concentration. The trial involved four groups of sheep, each receiving a different diet: control, 1%, 2%, and 3% WCS supplementation. The results indicated that daily gain and feed conversion ratio were significantly higher in the WCS-supplemented groups compared to the control group. The rumen ammonia concentration was also significantly lower in the WCS-supplemented groups, suggesting that WCS is 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), jackfruit seeds (JB) and cottonseed meal (CRM) 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, 25, 20, 15%. 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
ABSTRACT: This study was conducted to determine the effects of crude groundnut oil (GO) on the storability and sensory quality of beef sausages. The results show that the inclusion of GO can improve sensory and storage quality. Keywords: Beef sausages, vegetable fats, sensory.

Effect of replacement of maize with cassava root meal fortified with palm oil on performance of starter broilers.

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, 16:4, 24:8, and 40:1, respectively. The diets were fed to 100 broilers in a completely randomized design experiment replicated thrice. 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?

ABSTRACT: A study was conducted to examine the influence of sex on the effect of pounded dawadawa pods extract as a sequel to a study on the anti-helminthic effects of peppers. The results show that sex has a significant effect on the effectiveness of dawadawa pods extract in controlling strongyle infections in sheep. 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

ABSTRACT: Black Bengal goats supplemented with urea molasses block (UMB) resulted in body weight gain and significantly increased hematobiochemical parameters such as hematocrit, hemoglobin, sodium, potassium, chloride, and urea levels. The SGOT and SGPT levels were also significantly increased. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate was significantly reduced in the UMB group. The results suggest that UMB supplementation can improve the health and productivity of Black Bengal goats.

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. It was observed that there was no significant effect of breed 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 effect on fertility regardless of the breed. Factors that influence fertility in this country include favorable environment, adequate nutrition and a more productive breed of parent stock.

Key words: Genotype, hen, chick, fertility, hatchability.
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 on cattle rumen environment. The experiment was conducted by replacing 5, 10, 15% of groundnut cake with *Balanites aegyptiaca* cake, respectively. The results showed that the replacement of groundnut cake with *Balanites aegyptiaca* cake at 5, 10, 15% to replace equal percentages of groundnut cake did not significantly (P<0.05) affect 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. The diseases included Newcastle disease, coccidiosis, salmonellosis and others. The results showed that there was a high prevalence of these diseases which require proper control measures to prevent 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. The morphometric traits used were height at withers (HTW), heart girth (HG), chest girth (CG), and rump girth (RG). The prediction equations were obtained for combined sex, males and females. The prediction equations had high R² values (0.97, 0.98 and 0.97 respectively). The obtained prediction equations were tested for their accuracy with the methods; the equations, Dalton tape and large ruminant scale, and obtained weights were not significantly different (P≤0.05). 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.
Pathogen contamination can be prevented with aid of proper health care products such as disinfectants. This study was conducted in Imo State to determine the choice of disinfectants of poultry farmers. A total of 76 farmers were used in the study. Farmers were interviewed in their farms using a predesigned questionnaire. 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. They did not always follow the directions given for the disinfectants. They used them during the day without ventilation in the farm house. 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

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 determined. Triples kidders had the highest BCS at kidding. At weaning time, the BCS increased for all kinds of kidders. The increase was significant (P<0.05) for single and triple kidder. Both single and triple kidder had a higher BCS at weaning compared to twin kidder. This study also showed that all kidders had lower BCS at weaning compared to kidding. At kidding, single kidder had the highest BCS compared to triple and twin kidder. At weaning triple kidder had slightly lower (P<0.05) body condition compared to single and twin kidders.

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

---

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 young goats were divided into four groups and were given the same amount of sunflower cake in their feed. The results showed that replacing groundnut cake with sunflower cake had a positive effect on the body weight of the goats. Also, sunflower cake 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: A study was conducted to determine the prevalence and various risk factors associated with helminth parasitism in small ruminants in Ladakh, India. A total of 300 small ruminants, consisting of 150 sheep and 150 goats, were examined for helminth parasites in the gastrointestinal tract. The prevalence of helminth parasitism was found to be 70.0% in sheep and 66.7% in goats. The species identified were Trichuris sp., Strongyloides sp., and Cooperia sp. The results showed that age, sex, and agro-ecology are important risk factors associated with helminth parasitism in this area.

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