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 an industrialized production. There are many different types of antibiotics, and the choice of which to use is based on several factors such as the type of poultry, the age of the birds, and the specific pathogen that is causing the problem. In this study, we wanted to evaluate the effects of probiotics on the health and performance of broiler chickens.

16,000 broiler chickens were assigned to two experimental groups: treatment group (10^9 cfu/kg of feed of Pediococcus acidilactici MA18/5M) and control group. In each group, 8000 broiler chickens were allocated in 5 replicates with 160 chickens per replicate. The average body weight of the chickens at the beginning of the experiment was 26.0 ± 0.5 g. The number of white blood cells was significantly affected by the dietary treatment (p≤0.01). The other variables such as body weight, feed intake, and feed efficiency were not significantly affected by the dietary treatment.

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 (0%, 10%, 20%) of Leucaena leaf meal (LLM) as a partial replacement for fishmeal. It was found that inclusion of LLM in diets for broiler chickens did not affect their health status, but depressed their growth.

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. These compounds can interfere with the utilization of nutrients by livestock and poultry. However, 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)

Breed, sex and ambient temperature effects on the nocturnal and diurnal duration of feed and water intakes, standing and lying down were evaluated in cobb and C3 broiler rabbits. A significant (P < 0.01) phenotypic correlation was observed between duration of feed intake and duration of standing (r_p = 0.10), duration of feed intake and duration of lying down (r_p = -0.46), duration of water intake and duration of standing (r_p = 0.09), duration of water intake and duration of lying down (r_p = -0.29), ambient temperature and duration of water intake (r_p = 0.64), and between ambient temperature and duration of lying down (r_p = -0.42).

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

Nutrient digestibility, carcass characteristics and plasma metabolites in kids fed diets supplemented with chromium methionine were evaluated. Chromium methionine supplementation affected nutrient digestibility, carcass characteristics, and plasma metabolites in kids.
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Level of adoption and constraints of scientific backyard poultry rearing practices in rural tribal areas of Sikkim, India

Nath B.G., Toppo S., Chandra R., Chatlod L.R., Mohanty A.K.


ABSTRACT:
A study was conducted on level of adoption and constraints of backyard poultry rearing practices in rural tribal areas of Dzongu, North Sikkim. Based on the findings of this study, some suggestions for solving the constraints regarding backyard poultry rearing practices in Dzongu, North Sikkim.

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

Effects of different silage preservatives on silage quality of *Pennisetum Purpureum* harvested at different harvesting periods

Sebolai TM, Aganga AA, Nsinamwa M and Moreki JC.


ABSTRACT:
The study was conducted to determine the effects of preservatives on the chemical composition of elephant grass (*P. Purpureum*) harvested at different periods (3, 6 and 9 months). 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 ensiling. The addition of different preservatives (formaldehyde, calcium hypochlorite and lactic acid) significantly reduced the pH and improved the digestibility of the elephant grass.

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

Characteristics and constraints of pig production under rural condition in Sikkim

Nath B.G., Chandra R., Toppo S., Chatlod L.R., Mohanty A.K.


ABSTRACT:
The present study was undertaken to know the production and management practices followed by the farmers and the common constraint 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. The farmers market their pigs at the age of 1 year or above when they attained the body weight of 85-90 kg or more.

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 to be the major constraints perceived by the farmers.

The study revealed that the development of pig production is necessary in this area as it will not only fulfill the demand but also help to uplift the economic status of farmers.

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

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

Avornyo FK.


ABSTRACT:
An experiment was conducted on eight fibrous feeds to compare the Cornell rumen degradable protein values with those of in situ degradable protein values. Peahaulm silage, fermented whole crop wheat and two different grass silages were used for the Cornell method. 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 ($r^2 = 0.55; P<0.05$). On the basis of inadequate preparation of the peahaulm silage sample for the in situ experiment, it was not possible to compare the Cornell and the in situ corrected rumen degradable protein for this feed. A better agreement was observed between the Cornell and the in situ corrected rumen degradable protein ($r^2 = 0.95; P<0.001$). The Cornell method therefore significantly correlated with the in situ technique for fibrous feeds. The Cornell method could be improved by optimizing the rate of fermentation.

Key words:
Cornell, in situ, protein, forages, degradability, feeds
Vitamin D3 induced hypercalcemic adaptation in threatened Bronze Featherback, Notopterus notopterus.

Comparison of three approaches of estimating protein B2 and B3 degradation rates in the rumen of sheep.

Current status, challenges and opportunities of rabbit production in Botswana.

Comparative study of W. hatana-striatus of fry-fingerling, grow-outs and adults of gangetic plains C. striatus in freshwater.

Use of Stylosanthes hamata and Sida acuta
**ABSTRACT:**

A 42-day feeding trial was conducted to determine whether *Stylosanthes* hamata and *Sida* acuta could be used as sole feeds for rabbits. It was found that *Stylosanthes* in particular could improve the color and juiciness of rabbit meat, which was inconclusive for *Sida* spp. as sole feeds.

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

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**Nutritive profiles in different size groups and body parts of common whelk (*Hemifuses pugilinus*), born 1778, from Pazhayar, southeast coast of India**


**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this study was to determine the nutritive profiles of the common whelk from Pazhayar, southeast coast of India. The results showed that there were variations in the levels of protein, fat, carbohydrates (proximate composition) and fatty acids among the different size groups and body parts of the whelk. For example, the highest levels of saturated fatty acids were found in the body parts of the largest size group, while the highest levels of monounsaturated fatty acids were found in the body parts of the smallest size group. All groups had a good source of the nutritive value, particularly for human consumption.

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

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**Biochemical effect of ginger on some blood and liver parameters in male New Zealand rabbits**


**ABSTRACT:** The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of different ginger rhizome treatments on hepatic oxidative stress and antioxidant enzymes in male New Zealand rabbits. It was found that ginger especially hot extract maintain the antioxidant activities, improve liver functions and reduce lipid peroxidation.

**Key words:** Ginger, Cholesterol, Malondialdehyde, Glutathione

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**Effect of growth stages and range systems on vegetation attributes, carrying capacity, stocking rates and forage productivity, North Kordofan, Sudan**


**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). Sampling was done by locating 2Km² in close and open range systems in a radiating manner from the centre of each site. Completely Randomized Design (CRD) was used for data collection. The results showed that the vegetation attributes, carrying capacity, stocking rates and forage productivity were higher in close range system during the two stages of growth.

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

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**The effects of parity number, season and year of calving of Sudanese Zebu cattle (Butana) on the lactation curve and milk yield**

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ABSTRACT:
The present study was conducted to investigate the effects of parity number, season and year of calving of Sudanese Zebu cows on milk yield and lactation curve function utilized for regression of milk yield on time lapse post-partum. The regression equation is presented by \[ Y(n) = a \cdot e^{-cn} \]; 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 cows that calved in different years. The study revealed that parity number had a significant effect on milk yield, milk yield during the first week and total milk yield. 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

Effect of Parity on Live Body Weight, Daily Milk Yield and Lactation Length of Sudanese Kenana Cattle

ABSTRACT:
Effect of parity (PA) on live body weight, daily milk yield and lactation length of Sudanese Kenana cattle breed were investigated. A completely randomized design was used, with 4 parity levels (PA1, PA2, PA3 and PA4). The results revealed that parities had a significant effect on all quantitative parameters. The study concluded that parity is a significant 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