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<td><strong>Effect of probiotic feed additives on broiler chickens health and performance</strong></td>
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ABSTRACT: Antibiotics were very important pieces of the puzzle that enabled the poultry production to move from a backyard flock to modern units. In this way, problems related to the use of antibiotics were very important pieces of the puzzle that enabled the poultry production to move from a backyard flock to modern units. In this way, problems related to the use of antibiotics were very important pieces of the puzzle that enabled the poultry production to move from a backyard flock to modern units.

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

ABSTRACT: A six-week experiment was conducted to assess the response of cobb broiler chicks to diets containing varying levels (0%, 5%, 10%, 15% and 20%) of Leucaena leaf meal (LLM) as partial replacement for fishmeal in the diet. The results indicated that the 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

ABSTRACT: 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. Both inhibit protein synthesis and anaerobic glycolysis and death can result within a few seconds. 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)

ABSTRACT: Breed, sex and ambient temperature effects on the nocturnal and diurnal duration of feed and water intakes, standing and lying down of domestic rabbits were assessed. Significant (P < 0.01) phenotypic correlation was observed between 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 = -0.64), ambient temperature and duration of water intake (r_p = 0.64), duration of standing and duration of lying down (r_p = -0.51) 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
Emami A, Zali A., Ganjkhanlou M., Akbari Afjani A. 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

Nath B.G., Toppo S., Chandra R., Chatlod L.R., Mohanty A.K. A study was conducted on level of adoption and constraints of backyard poultry rearing practices in rural tribal areas of Sikkim, India. 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: Adoption, Backyard poultry, Farming practice, Constraint, Scientific

Sebolai TM, Aganga AA, Nsinamwa M and Moreki JC. The study was conducted to determine the effects of preservatives on the chemical composition of elephant grass (Pennisetum purpureum) harvested at different harvesting 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 a proximate analysis to determine the chemical composition. The results showed that pH of growth, had lowest (P<0.05) pH and was highly (P<0.05) digestible but digestibility declined as the plant matured.

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

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

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

Avornyo FK. An experiment was conducted on eight fibrous feeds to compare the Cornell rumen degradable protein values with those of unincubated and incubated in situ forage protein degradability by 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 these two methods 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 desirable to discard the results 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 values for the fibrous feeds were overall bigger than the associated Cornell values. The Cornell adopted rates of degradation therefore need to be evaluated.

Key words: Cornell, in situ, protein, forages, degradability, feeds

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

-3

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1
**ABSTRACT:**

A 42-day feeding trial was conducted to determine whether Stylosanthes hamata and Sida acuta could be used as sole feeds for rabbit meat production. The results showed that the rabbits fed on Stylosanthes hamata had better growth performance compared to those fed on Sida acuta. The meat quality of rabbits fed on Stylosanthes hamata was also better, with higher muscle colour and juiciness. However, the blood indicators showed no significant difference between the two treatments. Therefore, it can be concluded that Stylosanthes hamata could be used as a sole feed for rabbit meat production, with Sida acuta as a potential alternative if necessary.

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

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**ABSTRACT:**

The aim of this study was to determine the nutritive profiles in different size groups and body parts of common whelk (Hemifusus pugilinus) from Pazhayar, southeast coast of India. The proximate composition of the whelk showed that the protein content was the highest in the mantle, followed by the visceral mass and gonad. The saturated fatty acids were the major components, with C16:0 (22.62%) and C18:0 (14.45%) being the major saturated fatty acids. The major monounsaturated fatty acid was C18:1 (5.3%), and the major polyunsaturated fatty acid was C20:4n6 (8.66%). All groups had a good source of the nutritive value, particularly the mantle, which showed the highest level of all nutrients. The results are symptomatic of their high nutritional quality for human consumption.

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

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**ABSTRACT:**

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of different ginger rhizome treatments on hepatic oxidative stress, mitochondrial injury, and the activities of antioxidant enzymes in male New Zealand rabbits. The results showed that the ginger treatments maintained the activities of antioxidant enzymes, improved liver functions, and reduced lipid peroxidation. Therefore, the use of ginger especially hot extract is highly recommended for improving the health status of rabbits.

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

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**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 vegetation attributes such as biomass, cover, density, bare soil, and litter and frequency were higher in the close range 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 the close range system during the flowering stage. However, *Merremia pinnata* had the highest frequency in the open range system during the seed setting stage. The *Nuida Sida cordofolia* had the 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

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**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 showed that the parity number had a significant effect on the milk yield, with first-parity cows producing more milk than those in other parity classes. The season of calving also had a significant effect on the milk yield, with cows calving in the wet season producing more milk than those calving in the dry season. The year of calving also had a significant effect on the milk yield, with cows calving in 2011 producing more milk than those calving in 2012.

**Key words:** Parity number, Season, Year of calving, Milk yield, Sudanese Zebu cattle (Butana)
ABSTRACT: The present study was conducted to investigate the effects of parity number, season and year of calving of Sudanese Zebu cows on milk production. A total of 240 multiparous cows were included in the study. The cows were divided into four parity groups, each group consisting of 60 cows. The cows were also divided into two groups according to the season of calving (kisir and retab) and two groups according to the year of calving (1997 and 2000). The results showed that parity number had a significant effect on milk production. The initial milk yield was 6 kg/day and the slope of the lactation curve was 0.03 kg/day. The 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. A total of 120 multiparous cows were included in the study. The cows were divided into four parity groups, each group consisting of 30 cows. The cows were also divided into two groups according to the season of calving (kisir and retab) and two groups according to the year of calving (1997 and 2000). The results revealed that parities had a significant effect on all quantitative parameters. The model parameters were estimated using ANOVA 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 with relatively high accuracy in Sudanese Kenana cattle breed.

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