

Table of Contents, 25 May 2011

Research Title and Field

		Article
(Abstract)		
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Influence of some major Research, genes on early lay traits of

crossbred local Pullets in a Humid Tropical Environme nt



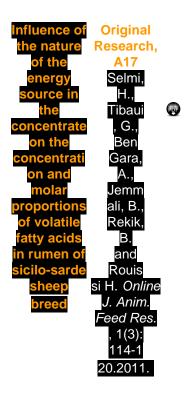


Reproducti Original Research, ve Performanc A15 es of Fogera Cattle at Metekel Cattle **Breeding** and Multiplicati on Ranch, **North West Ethiopia**



Original Effects of supplement Research, ed diets **A16** with garlic organic P extract and streptomyci n sulphate on intestinal microflora and nutrients digestibility in broilers







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ABSTR

fitted with permanent cannulas the rumen were used in this experiment. The animals had common basal diet nasar ulet at 1.5 kg DM / head / day of oat hay supplemente d in turn by concentrate at 500 g head / Concentrate s differed by the nature energy ingredients they contain. The concentrate included 10% barley, 43.3% corn, 25% wheat bran, 17.7 % soybean meal CMV; 4% The concentrate B was made of 66% white white sorghum, 30 beans % 4% and CMV; concentrate bad 71% triticale, 18% horse bean, soybean 7% meal and CMV, 4% and finally the concentrate included 71.5% barley, 17.5% bean, 7% soybean meal, 4% CMV. 50 ml samples taken were before, 2, 5 and 8 hours after distribution of morning meal, filtered were

through layers surgical gaze. samples were for analysis volatile acids (VFA) concentratio by ns chromatogra phy. Results showed that the rumen рΗ statistically different (P<0.05) before hours after the morning meal distribution among concentrates It was favour of and D (P<0. concentrate s but it has stabilized at end the of day The the (P>0.05). concentration of total VFA was significantly higher (P<0.05) for diets C and D just after the distribution of the meal before became comparable (P > 0.05)among concentrates after 5 and hours prandial. The proportion of acetate and butyrate (C2 and C4) acids evolved[°] in the same way during the day regardless of the regimen but were in reversed manner for the propionic acid (C3).

Keywo

rds: Acetate,



