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Effect of *Theileria annulata* infection on nutrient utilization and blood biochemical profile in crossbred calves with different plane of nutrition

Lalu K, Bhar R, Ray D D and A B Mandal
Kerala Veterinary and animal Science University, India

The study was conducted to examine the interaction of plane of nutrition during the course of *Theileria annulata* infection in crossbred calves. Thirty crossbred calves were divided into six groups of five each. Three plane of nutrition i.e., standard energy and protein (plane I), low energy, low protein (plane II), high energy and high protein (plane III) were designed for allotment of two groups in each plane in a 2×3 factorial CRD. Calves of one group under each plane were infected with one tick equivalent of sporozoite. Feed intake and N balance reduced ($P<0.001$) due to infection during clinical phase. The extent of reduction of feed intake was more in ($P<0.001$) low energy and low protein group. The overall ADG was lower ($P<0.001$) in low energy and low protein group. N-balance was reduced during clinical phase. During the clinical phase of infection, there was lower ($P<0.001$) PCV and Hb content in infected group but it became comparable with control during recovery phase. The serum glucose level was lower ($P<0.001$) during clinical phase in infected calves irrespective of plane. It was lowest ($P<0.001$) in low energy and low protein group. Serum triglyceride level was higher ($P<0.001$) in infected groups during clinical phase of infection. There was higher ($P<0.001$) serum total protein concentration (mg/dl) in infected calves during the clinical phase of infection. Multiplication of parasite in calves under different plane was similar. Respiration rate, heart rate and pulse rate were higher ($P<0.001$) in infected animals during the clinical phase. It was concluded that the digestibility of different proximate principles and nutritive value of diet were not affected by *Theileria annulata* infection but the intake of dry matter, protein and energy reduced during clinical phase of infection mainly due to refusal of wheat straw. The plane of nutrition did not interact with the course of *Theileria annulata* infection in crossbred calves.

lalu@kvasu.ac.in

The constrain involve in the marketing of processed milk by the cattles fulanis herds maid in the federal capital territory Abuja, Nigeria

Michael Adedotun
Michael Adedotun Oke Foundation, Nigeria

The Cattle's Fulani's Herds maids are involve in the processing of the milk from the udder of an average cow. But the problems they are facing are numerous in which they cannot compete with the commercial milkers and sellers of milk products which they have taken over the market with different technology and branding system. This study was conducted to ascertain constrain the cattle's Fulani herds maid are facing and the implications of such to the livestock development in Nigeria. Field visit were made to the different milking places and were they are selling their products in two area council of the Federal Capital Territory namely Gwagwalada and Kwali to ascertain the constrain. The Finding shows that there are poor marketing systems due to poor in-depth knowledge about packaging, storage system, lacking of preservation techniques and refrigeration system, poor transportation of the milk from the interior villages to the town, poor hygiene practices, the various technology that were lacking in milking the cow, the environment are dirty and poor marketing channel for the distribution and this effect are noted in the poor pricing of the milk and the longevity of the milk and the ability to compete with other market that are into yogurts production and the paper also suggest that training should be organized for them to disseminate different technology of milking processing and government should draft a good policy to favor them in selling their milk products.

maof2020@gmail.com