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Animal and Meat Production in Ghana-An Overview
Animal production is an integral part of Ghana's agricultural economy and a major source of livelihood for many rural people. This study aims to provide data that other stakeholders will use in planning and the making of policies, and to monitor changes that may occur over time.

Key words: Agricultural economy, Animal production, Animal species, Meat production, Ghana.

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The present study was undertaken to compare different diagnostic procedures for the detection of Newcastle disease and Infectious Bursal disease in chickens. The researchers aimed to develop more reliable, sensitive, specific, and accurate methods for confirming the diagnosis of these diseases.

Key words: Clinical diagnosis, NDV, IBDV, HI, AGIDT, RT-PCR assay.
**Effect of substituting yellow maize for sorghum on broiler performance**

**ABSTRACT:**
An experiment was conducted to study the nutritional value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as a source of energy in broiler diets. The study lasted for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain were recorded weekly. The results showed significant increases in these parameters when yellow maize replaced sorghum in the diet.

**Key words:** Broiler, Maize, Sorghum, Performance
Seroepidemiological studies on poultry salmonellosis and its public health importance

ABSTRACT:

Non-typhoid

Key words:

Salmonella

Rural poultry farming with improved breed of backyard chicken
ABSTRACT: Livestock and poultry rearing is an imperative factor for improving the nutritional security of rural poor in India. Rural farmers rear Desi type chicken with low egg and meat production in backyard system. For developing the rural poultry farming, improved breed of chicken like Gramapriya can be introduced to increase the productivity of the farmers. The Gramapriya breed is a solution to food security to the needy villagers paving a way for sustainable agriculture in rural areas of India.

Keywords: Backyard Chicken, Gramapriya, Rural, Vanaraja

A study on Cestode Parasites of *Corvus* Species of Kashmir, India

Original Article, C5
Pathak P.K. and Nath B.G.

Original Article, C6
Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.
ABSTRACT: During the present study, three species of the genus *Corvus* namely *C. monedula*, *C. splendens* and *C. macrorhynchos* were collected from different localities of Kashmir valley and investigated for the presence of cestode parasites. *Anomotaenia galbulae* (Gmelin, 1790) Furhrmann, 1932 was recovered from all the three host species. While, *Choanotaenia micracantha* was recovered only from *C. monedula* and no specimen of this cestode was obtained from *C. Splendens* and *C. macrorhynchos* during the present study. The specimens thus collected were identified as *Anomotaenia galbulae* and *Choanotaenia micracantha* on the basis of various morphological and morphometric characters when compared to the known species of genera *Anomotaenia* and *Choanotaenia* respectively. However, some intraspecific variations were observed.

Key words: Cestode, Crows,

Effect of Dietary Inclusion *Zataria multiflora* on Histological Parameters of Bursa of Fabricius in Broilers

Original Article, C7

Shomali T, Hamedi S, Paryani MR, Mohseni SM, Farzaneh M.

*J. World's Poult. Res.* 3(1):

ABSTRACT: Regarding the remarkable role of bursa of Fabricius as a primary lymphoid organ in poultry, this study aimed to evaluate the effect of long term administration of *Zataria multiflora* as an herbal immunomodulatory agent on histological features of this organ in broiler chickens. To this end, fifty, one-day old chickens were randomly divided into five equal groups and fed with diets contained 0.5, 1, 1.5, and 2% of *Z. multiflora* (experimental groups) or basal diet (control group) for 45 days. On day 46, birds were slaughtered and bursa of Fabricius was collected and cut into 5 mm pieces for histological analysis. To evaluate histological features, samples were fixed in 10% buffered formalin, processed, embedded in paraffin and sectioned with a microtome and stained with haematoxylin and eosin. The histomorphometric parameters of bursa of Fabricius were measured using a linear graticule. Number of follicles in plicae was also counted under light microscope. The results showed a dose dependent increase in all histomorphometric parameters due to *Z. multiflora* administration and the highest increase was in the thickness of follicular cortex of birds treated with 2% *Z. multiflora*.

In conclusion, dietary inclusion of *Z. multiflora* during the rearing period of broilers, dose dependently affects histological structures of bursa of Fabricius in a way that may enhance its role as a lymphoid organ.

Key words: Bursa of Fabricius; Histology;