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EFFECT OF BIOLOGICALLY TREATED DATE SEEDS ON SHEEP PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT:

This study was carried out to investigate the effects of utilizing date seeds, either un-treated or biologically-treated and urea-treated on sheep performance. Thirty two growing lambs were randomly assigned to one of the following rations: diet 1 (T1) consisted from 40% wheat straw (WS) plus 60% concentrate feed mixture (CFM); diet 2, 3 and 4 (T2, T3 and T4) consisted from 40% WS plus 60% CFM from which partially (25%) was replaced by date seeds (either un-treated, DS; biological-, BDS or urea-treated, UDS). The results revealed that treating date seeds with urea or biologically led to a marked increase in CP contents form 7.31 in DS to 15.61 and 21.72% in UDS and BDS, respectively. Average final body weight was 42.37, 43.23, 45.04 and 43.41kg for the groups T1, T2, T3 and T4, respectively. Digestibility of CP was higher for the treated DS (with either treatment) than both control and untreated DS groups. The TDN value was almost equal in all the diets containing DS both treated (67.66 and 65.92%) or untreated (67.54%) in comparison with the control diet (64.31%; without DS).

Key words: Date seed, Biological treatments, Sheep, Digestibility, Performance.

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FORMS OF SOME FACTORS AFFECTING FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS IN EGYPTIAN BUFFALO COWS

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ABSTRACT:

The objective of this study was to investigate some factors affecting reproductive disorders of fertility of buffaloes in Minoufiya province, Egypt. Data were collected from 10036 records of three veterinary units is 10036 records (2703, 4140, and 3193 records from Eldabaiba, Elbatanon, and Elmai, respectively from January 2002 until December 2008). There are some disorders repeated in such units, e.g., smooth ovary, persistant CL, pyometra, endometrities, and cystic ovary. Fixed effects of year, location, season of the year and parity were studied. Effect of season and parity was non significant in this concept, meanwhile, that of location was significant on pyometra. Effect of year was significant on smooth ovary, persistant CL, and pyometra. The results also indicate that smooth ovary was the most frequently recorded status (78.5%) as compared with the other cases of the reproductive failure.The persistent CL (9.3%), pyometra (4.8%) endometeritis (4.5%) and cystic ovary (2.9%).

Key words: Buffalo, reproductive disorders, factors affecting, smooth ovary.