

فیصلی آف ویٹرنری سائنسز بہاولپور میں کرپا یونیورسٹی ملتان میں شجرکاری مہم متعلق تقریب کا انعقاد

تقریب کا مہتمم سبز پاکستان (Green Pakistan) تھا شجرکاری مہم کا آغاز تین ماہ پہلے پاکستان، STFP اور TDCP کے اشتراک سے کیا گیا۔ آئی ایف ایف ویٹرنری سائنسز بہاولپور میں کرپا یونیورسٹی ملتان میں شجرکاری مہم متعلق تقریب کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ تقریب کا مہتمم سبز پاکستان (Green Pakistan) تھا شجرکاری مہم کا آغاز تین ماہ پہلے پاکستان، STFP اور TDCP کے اشتراک سے کیا گیا۔



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لاہور (کانٹریڈا) خصوصی رپورٹرز آف ویٹرنری ایجوکیشنل سوسائٹی اور نے ایس جی ایم ایچ کے زیر اہتمام (بلابلین) بیماری کی روک تھام کے موضوع پر پانچ روزہ ٹریننگ وکشاہ منعقد کیا گیا۔ اس موقع پر پروفیسر ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق نے افتتاحی تقریب کی صدارت سنبھالی اور پٹواری ایجوکیشنل سوسائٹی کے صدر ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق نے بھی خطاب کیا۔

پٹواری ایجوکیشنل سوسائٹی کی تنظیمی کمیٹی کے سربراہ ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق نے افتتاحی تقریب سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ بلابلین بیماری ایک عالمی سطح پر پھیلنے والی بیماری ہے اور اس کی روک تھام کے لیے عالمی سطح پر مشترکہ کوششیں کرنا ضروری ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ اس موقع پر منعقد کی جانے والی ٹریننگ وکشاہ کے ذریعے بلابلین بیماری کی روک تھام کے لیے ضروری اقدامات کو بروئے کار لایا جائے گا۔

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Faisalabad

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UVAS HOLDS SEMINAR ON "EATING AND FEEDING BEHAVIOR IN INFANCY AND EARLY CHILDHOOD"

Lahore: The Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition (FSHN) of the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS) Lahore organised a seminar on "Eating and Feeding Behavior in Infancy and Early Childhood" in City Campus here on Tuesday.

UVAS Vice-Chancellor Meritorious Prof Dr Talat Naseer Pasha and Vice-Chancellor King Edward Medical University Prof Dr Khalid Masood Gondal co-chaired inaugural session of the seminar while number of students and faculty members were present.

Speaking on the occasion, UVAS VC Prof Pasha said that it is direly needed to provide healthy foods to school going children like milk, egg and butter in a day and healthy nutrition is the only way to control the diseases. He said all kind of soda drinks are unhealthy and must be bane in all institutions of Punjab. He said excessive intake of fast foods and carbonated beverages leading to childhood obesity.

In which national and international experts including



Dr Charlotte Wright and Dr Ada Garcia both from University of Glasgow, UK while Dr Saira Afza from King Edward Medical University, Lahore and Dr Samra Imran from Government College of Home Economics, Lahore were delivered their informative lectures on the role of nutrition for growth and development of children. The aim of the seminar was to create awareness and convey the right message in a convincing manner to change the practices of a society regarding feeding problems of childhood are common concerns encountered in pediatric practice.

MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK PUNJAB SARDAR HASNAIN BHADUR DARESHAK VISITS UVAS



Lahore: The Minister for Livestock & Dairy Development Punjab Sardar Hasnain Bhadur Dareshak along with Advisor Chief Minister Punjab on Livestock Faisal Hayat Jagwana paid a visit to the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS) Lahore and held a detailed meeting with Vice-Chancellor Meritorious Prof Dr Talat Naseer Pasha and other senior faculty members, administrative officers of the university and Livestock Department officials here on Friday.

Speaking on the occasion, minister lauded the progress made by the UVAS and Livestock Department in recent years for the development of livestock and allied sector. He agreed for providing support to the university in its endeavors for the benefit of poor farming community. He also sought suggestions/expert opinion for making of the affective farmers friendly policies for the enhancement of meat export and also for the betterment of livestock & dairy sector especially for profitability of poor farming community in Punjab.

Prof Dr Pasha said that Pakistan is blessed with the best dairy buffalo breeds in world and it is needed to work for enhance the production of our local breed, genetics improvement of this animal. He also suggest to start a school meal programme to

curb the malnutrition issues especially in school going children by serving them a glass of milk and egg regularly in class rooms. He said for the profitability of farmers market is very important where farmers can sale their animals and milk on good rate. He said UVAS focusing on problem solving applied research, socio economic development of country and knowledge transfer.

Earlier, the Vice-Chancellor briefed the minister on UVAS history, campuses, labs, academic, research and development projects, 24/7 clinical services, various farmers, butchers & dairy training programmes, national & international collaborations, industry linkages and ongoing projects. He also gave presentation on the objectives of recently established Cholistan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Bahawalpur (CUVAS) for development of livestock in south Punjab,



which is the hub of livestock. He spoke the meeting about the ongoing construction work of different department of CUVAS.

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THE AUSTRALIAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH (ACIAR) AND UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD (UAF) HAVE INKED A PROJECT TITLED MODERN PULSES VALUE CHAIN WORTH \$1.3 MILLION FOR THE JOINT EFFORTS. ON THE VALUE ADDITION IN PULSES

Faisalabad: The Australian Center for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR) and University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) have inked a project titled Modern Pulses Value Chain worth \$1.3 million for the joint efforts. On the value addition in pulses.

Aussie team called on UAF Vice Chancellor Dr Zafar Iqbal Randhawa. Australian scientist Dr Raj Anandker is the project leader of ACIAR project being carried out under the Agri Value Chain Collaborative Research. Whereas, Dr. Gerald M. Evely, Dr. Munawar Kazmi from ACIAR, and UAF Director Dr Aman Ullah, project coordinator pulses, priority Dr. Mubashar Mehdi and others also attended the



meeting. Talking to the delegation, Vice Chancellor said the UAF was setting up working group to collaborate ACIAR in the other areas of collaborations for the coming years in order to benefit the people. He added that joint efforts will help address the issues and make the development. He viewed that we have to learn from each experience so that the target of agriculture development and poverty alleviation can be achieved effectively.

He added that we have to shift towards value addition for the uplift of the country keeping the people health in view. He added that in the some value addition cases, it is observed that adopted

procedure was not good for health. Therefore we have to ensure the procedure which is good for health.

Dr Raj said that 1.3 million dollars project would develop and improve the pulses value addition conditions. Dr Munawar Kazmi said that the ACIAR is working

on the ten years agenda and partnership in the area of the mutual concern and for the prosperity of the sector. He said that ACIAR provides a variety of resources to support the development of research projects with partner countries. These fact sheets, final reports, maps and other searchable tools have been developed to support the sharing of this knowledge. He said that ACIAR's priorities for agricultural research in developing countries reflects the Australian Government's aid policy and the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development.

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4 سالہ صوبائی وزیر پیلے جی وزیر خزانہ رہ چکے ہیں، ان کے والد بھی قومی اسمبلی کے ممبر ہیں، پیشے کے اعتبار سے زمیندار ہیں لیکن طبی قابلیت انیسٹریٹس میں ڈگری ہے۔

لاہور (نامہ نگار خصوصی) پنجاب میں بی بی اسمبلی کے کثیرتہ ہونے سے عہدہ لیا گیا۔ 24 اہل رہا ہے۔ حالیہ انتخابات میں اتحاد قوت کے امیدوار بہادر دریشک نے صوبائی اسمبلی کے کثیرتہ ہونے سے عہدہ سنبھال لیا۔



صوبائی وزیر پیلے جی وزیر خزانہ رہ چکے ہیں، ان کے والد بھی قومی اسمبلی کے ممبر ہیں، پیشے کے اعتبار سے زمیندار ہیں لیکن طبی قابلیت انیسٹریٹس میں ڈگری ہے۔

دودھ کی لے ٹی ایم کا نیشنل ریڈ کریشن کی نذر، مشین ناکاہ ہوگئی

تڑکی کی پتی نے 18 لاکھ ٹین لائیوسٹاک اینڈ ڈیری ویڈیٹس بورڈ کو تلنے میں دی، اقتدار میں خرچہ 21 لاکھ روپے تیار کیا۔

لاہور (نامہ نگار خصوصی) پنجاب میں بی بی اسمبلی کے کثیرتہ ہونے سے عہدہ لیا گیا۔ 24 اہل رہا ہے۔ حالیہ انتخابات میں اتحاد قوت کے امیدوار بہادر دریشک نے صوبائی اسمبلی کے کثیرتہ ہونے سے عہدہ سنبھال لیا۔

ڈاکٹر سیکرٹریل پنجاب فوڈ اتھارٹی کیپٹن (ر) عثمان کافو ڈیسٹنگ لیبارٹری کا دورہ

فوڈ اینڈ ویڈیٹس بورڈ کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر نے ایف ایچ ایس کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر کا دورہ کیا۔

سی سی ٹی نے عبوری حکم جاری کرتے ہوئے لہو کے ریٹیلرز کو 'سٹارکس' کے ٹیڈ مارک کے استعمال سے روک دیا

لاہور (نامہ نگار خصوصی) سی سی ٹی نے عبوری حکم جاری کرتے ہوئے لہو کے ریٹیلرز کو 'سٹارکس' کے ٹیڈ مارک کے استعمال سے روک دیا۔

Advertisement for Star Laboratories (PVT) LTD. featuring a star logo and contact information for their Lahore office.

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Advertisement for Neotrasin Powder, showing a dog and a sheep, with text describing its benefits for livestock.

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Advertisement for Neotrasin Powder, showing a dog and a sheep, with text describing its benefits for livestock.

A KOREAN DELEGATION VISITED THE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD



Faisalabad: A Korean delegation visited the University of Agriculture Faisalabad and called on UAF Vice-Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Raadhuwa. The Korean delegations comprised Oks CAF Executive Director Seo, Oks UAF Director Lee, Yulin Choo and Dzung Changwon from National Institute of Animal Sciences, Choo and Kim from Center for Broad Improvement, whereas UAF ORIC Director Zahir Ahmad Zahir, Planning and Development Director Irfan Abbas, Dr. Khairun Nisa and others attended the meeting. They discussed the opportunity of establishing a Korean Agricultural Machinery Training Center at the University of Agriculture Faisalabad. The Korean delegation added that as per research in the livestock, the milk production per cow had increased from 9 liter per animal to 22 liter per animal. Dr. Zahir Iqbal said that Pak Korea High Tech Innovation Center would be established at the variety so that we get benefit from such experiences. He proposed establishing Agricultural Machinery Training Center under Innovation Center. He added the university was taking all possible steps to strengthen its ties with educational and research institutions worldwide.

UAF'S SEVEN STUDENTS WERE AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDY IN FUJIAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY UNIVERSITY, CHINA



Faisalabad: University of Agriculture Faisalabad's seven students were awarded scholarships to study in Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, China. UAF Vice-Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Raadhuwa presented the scholarships to the students at a ceremony held at the Synagogue Room. In the ceremony, Chairman Agronomy Dr. Asif Taviz, Director External Linkages, Dr. Raheed Ahmad, local person Sarfaraz Kirwan and other notables attended the meeting. Dr. Zafar Iqbal said that the students are ambassadors of Pakistan. He said that they were custodian of our culture, religion, and values. He added that they have to exhibit the excellent characters that will bring good name for the country. He added that trained manpower and quality education were prerequisites for the development of any country. He said that the UAF was enjoying the good relations of the world's different institutions of education.

DEPARTMENTAL TUG-OF-WAR TETHERS LIVESTOCK, DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB

LAHORE: Livestock and dairy development in the province of Punjab has taken a hit after a rift between two government entities checked development funds, rendering various farm-to-framily initiatives non-functional. The Punjab Livestock & Dairy Development Board, a vibrant public-private partnership company, set up by the provincial government, has been virtually non-functional for the past about three months thanks to arm-twisting by Livestock & Dairy Development Department over trivial matters. The unnecessary interference of Punjab Livestock & Dairy Development Department (PLDD) has resulted in virtual closure of PLDD, which was set up by the provincial government as a non-profit organization under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Owing to lack of funds, there is no progress as far as activities relating to six projects launched by the PLDD. The programme to produce silage has been badly affected, causing lack of nutrition and cheap fodder to animals of landless and small-holding farmers. The success story of provision of silage and hay for higher yielding through better nutrition resource management has been turned into a failure due to non-availability of funds. Dr Raheed said that FAFU now has over 2300 faculty and staff members. He said that every year, as many as ten UAF students go to FAFU for higher education for the last three years. He added that 250 students go for PhD research in FAFU. He said that the UAF has been working for the good relations of the world's different institutions of education.

National Poultry Symposium on Health & Welfare
 RAWALPINDI PAKISTAN
 11-12 December 2018
 JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY:
 WORLD POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION PAKISTAN BRANCH & FACULTY OF VET & ANIMAL SCIENCES PHAS ARID AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY RAWALPINDI PAKISTAN
Conference Venue
 University Auditorium
 Faculty of Veterinary & Animal Science
 PHAS Arid Agriculture University
 Rawalpindi Pakistan

THOUSANDS OF INSECTS STOLEN FROM MUSEUM



Faisalabad: The Punjab Food Authority (PFA) has advised the federal trader and commerce ministry to impose a ban on import of Carmine (E120), a prohibited food colour. The PFA has taken the step after it found Carmine (E120) in the ingredients of Chops Chops jelly and lollipops being sold at different school canteens and stores. The PFA teams also launched a province-wide operation to remove these jelly and lollipops from stores and school canteens. Under the Punjab Food Authority Regulations 2018, import of Carmine (E120), used for coloring the jelly and lollipops, was not allowed as per PFA regulation because it was extracted from an insect. He said banned food items should be checked at shipping points and not allowed to enter the market.

PFA SUGGESTS BAN ON IMPORT OF PROHIBITED FOOD COLOUR

Faisalabad: The Punjab Food Authority (PFA) has advised the federal trader and commerce ministry to impose a ban on import of Carmine (E120), a prohibited food colour. The PFA has taken the step after it found Carmine (E120) in the ingredients of Chops Chops jelly and lollipops being sold at different school canteens and stores. The PFA teams also launched a province-wide operation to remove these jelly and lollipops from stores and school canteens. Under the Punjab Food Authority Regulations 2018, import of Carmine (E120), used for coloring the jelly and lollipops, was not allowed as per PFA regulation because it was extracted from an insect. He said banned food items should be checked at shipping points and not allowed to enter the market.

Central Executive Board WPSA-Pakistan Branch

PRESIDENT DR. MUHAMMAD RASOQ
 President, Chairman and Chief Executive of the Board
 Dr. Muhammad Rasooq, a veterinarian, obtained his degree of DVM from University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (Pakistan) in 1976. He was the founder of the Centre in 1977, in a small, family owned business. He, being a professional in a leading capacity as public servant and animal welfare in addition to leading several national and international forums, he has been the central chairman of Pakistan Veterinary Association and is currently presiding the Pakistan Chapter of the World Poultry Science Association. There are many research publications to his credit, with 100 scientific articles. He holds M. Sc. degree in the field of Pakistan Poultry Industry.

VICE PRESIDENT - DR. NABIR MUKHTAR
 Dr. Nabir Mukhtar is serving as Assistant Professor for last three years in Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan. He has been teaching in Pakistan Poultry Industry for eight years. He also has served as Assistant Secretary (Training) of WPSA. He has eight years experience of teaching, research and administration in the 450 bed, PhD Channel Agricultural University of Agriculture Faisalabad Pakistan and did his Post Graduate (MPhil/MS) from Fukuoka Institute of Technology, Japan. He has supervised 10 PhD and 10 MPhil theses in the subject of B. Sc. and M. Sc. He has published 100 research papers and 100 scientific articles. He also has supervised 100 research papers and 100 scientific articles. He also has supervised 100 research papers and 100 scientific articles.

GENERAL SECRETARY DR. KHALID BEHRHOOD SHOUQ
 Dr. Khalid Mahmood Shouq is the Founder and Editor of Weekly Veterinary News and Views. He is the Director of Agriculture Development Corporation, Pakistan. Dr. Khalid Mahmood Shouq is the graduate from University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan. He has 35 years experience in poultry business and communication and has actively involved in several poultry related organizations. He has received numerous awards and recognitions for his commitment to the poultry industry of Pakistan.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY (GENERAL) DR. MUHAMMAD KAMRAN SALLEEM
 Dr. Saleem is currently working as Assistant Professor in Department of Pathology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF). He is involved in teaching and research both at undergraduate and postgraduate level. He is head of Avian and Parasitology Pathology Laboratory, UAF. Dr. Saleem is experienced and renowned poultry pathologist of Pakistan. He is providing infection services to poultry farmers through diagnostic and parasitology laboratory and has been active research productivity award (PFA) from last two years from Pakistan Council for science and technology for his quality research in poultry diseases. Dr. Saleem has published 100 research papers and 100 scientific articles in National and International WPSA Pakistan and member of National Poultry Disease Control Committee of PFA. He is a member of PFA National Council.

VICE PRESIDENT (GENERAL) DR. FARUQA TALIB
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THE WORLD'S POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION PAKISTAN BRANCH

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Pakistan is the land of K2 and Kangra Parbat
 (2nd & 9th highest Mountains in the world)

RUMEN AT THE HEART OF FEED EFFICIENCY

The rumen is actually the keystone of feed efficiency: it is the main first organ of the cow digestive tract. What can be done to further optimise it?

Feed efficiency can be defined as the ratio between performance and feed consumption. In dairy farming, performance can be expressed by Energy Corrected Milk (ECM), which takes into account milk yield, but also protein and fat contents. Feed consumption is commonly expressed in kilograms of Dry Matter Intake (DMI). Production on feed intake is continuously measured in beef cattle, poultry or swine production to control economic performance.



Dairy farmers have historically fed diets with a protein level beyond cow requirements, notably to counteract a naturally poor use of protein by the cows.

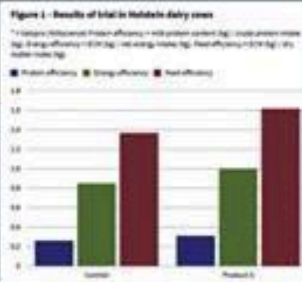
Feed efficiency is poorly understood. Whereas it has great influence on farmers' income, feed efficiency is poorly understood by the farmers or by the dairy industry in general. Several studies measured feed efficiency across dairy herds, and demonstrated important variation: from 1.1 to 1.9 kg ECM/kg DM. In terms of revenue, this difference represents \$5.00/cow/day (from Calvert, 2009), assuming a milk price of \$0.26/kg and a diet cost of \$0.22/kg DM. Feed efficiency monitoring has become more and more important to secure farm income. Indeed, milk prices are still volatile in different markets and tend to decrease, whereas raw materials prices globally increase.

What can explain variation in feed efficiency? Important variation in feed efficiency can be measured among animals and numerous possible causes have been identified. This includes days in milk, body weight change, activity, etc. However, main factors are linked to feed itself: diet composition, raw materials digestibility, especially forages, as well as distribution, availability or rumen passage rate.

Rumen is actually the keystone of feed efficiency: it is the main first organ of the cow digestive tract. This large vat harbours a wide microflora population responsible for nutrients digestion and distribution to the host organs and tissues. Rumen, in association with the reticulum, is indeed a very effective fermenter that breakdown diet constituents: starch, cellulose, protein and, to a lesser extent, fat. Among the multiple processes happening in the rumen, 2 main outcomes are expected from rumen fermentation:

1. Volatile Fatty Acids (VFA)
 2. Metabolizable Protein (MP)
- Improving feed efficiency, from a rumen perspective, means a maximal availability of these 2 nutrients in the intestinal tract.

Effect of feeding practices Dairy farmers have historically fed diets with a protein level beyond cow requirements, notably to counteract a naturally poor use of protein by the cows. Indeed, research has demonstrated that usually less than 30% of protein intake can be retrieved in milk protein content form. Such practice can also be advised by nutritionists in order to provide sufficient essential amino acids supply for absorption in the gut. However, rumen capture and degradation of proteins as well as microbial synthesis variation can randomly change the amount and profile of MP applied to the gut, which cannot be easily controlled in farming conditions. Up to 80% of energy supply to ruminants comes from VFA. Rumen fermentations produce mainly acetic, butyric, lactic and propionic acids. Levels and ratio of each VFA for optimum rumen efficiency have been determined after years of research and constant nutrition standards. Due to a high level of concentrates in modern dairy farming, rumen functioning can be disturbed and this can lead to imbalanced ratios of VFA. An increase of concentrate intake has been shown to increase acetic and lactic acid production and to decrease ruminal pH. In the short term this strategy can in fact lead to more VFA production from rapid starch degradation of concentrates. But constant drops in ruminal pH cause non-ideal conditions for cellulolytic flora development. This leads to the decrease of fibre digestibility, whereas it accounts for a consequent amount of ruminant's diet. Both protein and energy efficiency are important and, furthermore, correlated. Indeed, microbial synthesis of protein is energy dependent, and recent research has shown that "synchronising" the timing of energy supply with protein degradation may maximize protein synthesis and minimise nitrogen waste into ammonia.



Which strategies to increase feed efficiency? Starting with fundamentals, feedstuffs should be chosen for their digestibility and nutrient bioavailability. Such parameters can be monitored with indicators such as:

- Total Digestible Nutrients (% of Dry Matter),
- Digestible Energy (Mcal/kg),
- Protein Digestion rate (%/h),
- Metabolizable Protein (g/day).

Thus, as mentioned before, rationing should take into account synchronisation and balance of ruminal protein and carbohydrates digestion. Since the last decades, specialists have emerged on the market, providing solutions to increase by-pass nutrients supply at the intestinal tract. They include use of products treated with different methods (formaldehyde, heat, reducing sugars, etc.) and single amino acids protected from ruminal degradation by fat or ethyl-cellulose encapsulation. Whereas these solutions have shown consistent results on feed efficiency, they only provide a limited amount or type of nutrients to

BIOTECHNOLOGY AND POULTRY NUTRITION

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The objective of biotechnological research in poultry sector is to enhance the production efficiency and to reduce the unit cost of world's food supply chain. For sustainable poultry production regarding egg and meat, the role of biotechnology in poultry nutrition is enormous. Feed is a major component of poultry production, constituting 40-70% of the total cost of production. Application of biotechnological methods not only improve the utilization of feed but also reduce the cost of production. On the other hand, use of antibiotics in feed and drinking water may affect their residual effects in meat and eggs being dangerous for human health when consumed. Therefore use of these antibiotics in poultry feed has been banned in many countries to avoid their residual effects in meat and eggs. For this purpose, biotechnological research introduced the new approach that will be the best alternative to antibiotics. These approaches include acidification of feed, bacterial and yeast cultures (single cell protein), enzyme supplementation and probiotics. These biotechnological products maintain the environmental conditions by reducing NH₃ that the poultry feed industry to reduce the increasing cost of feed.

Acidification of Feed In the digestive system of the chick, there is the existence of complex relationship between pH and nutrient utilization. This relationship exists between pH and beneficial gut microflora (lactobacillus family) lowering the pH and thus (4-5) and disease causing bacteria at high pH (6-7). This pH range is not suitable for the majority of those gut microflora. Moreover, the chick's gut have the capacity to produce sufficient amount of acid to maintain the pH. So, there is a need to supply the GIT artificially by adding the organic acids in feeds. Conversion of penicillin to penicillanic acid by the GIT is an example of this process. The main benefit of reduction of pH in the GIT is chelation of minerals that will help their better absorption in GIT. Basically the concept of acidifying the chick GIT is meant for efficient utilization of nutrients. All the digestion and chemical processes are both temperature and pH dependent. Regarding digestive enzymes, higher acid pH is being required for the activity and functioning. A list of these enzymes with their substrates and optimum pH is given below:

Feed Grade Enzymes The major of nutrition in the feed is the primary nutrients e.g. carbohydrates, protein and fats. They need to be digested and broken down into their end products i.e. sugar, amino acids and fatty acids by the help of enzymes. These enzymes are produced at different sites of GIT in the chick and act in response to the food taken by the bird but these enzymes work at their specific pH. Feed can be better utilized by the bird in two ways by supplementing enzymes: A) The newly hatched chick does not have the enzymes for better utilization of feed. B) Nature of diet decides whether the enzyme supplementation has shown to benefit the birds. Poultry does not produce the enzymes that are required for the breakdown of plant cell wall and make the nutrient available for the birds. These enzymes include cellulase, B-glucanase, Cellulase, Protease and phytase. These are also known as NSP's enzymes. NSP's can vary and commonly on birds. B-glucanase concentrations ranging from 30-60 g/kg dry matter has been shown to improve performance in broilers and cause sticky droppings (poiled vents). Ingestion of NSP by monogastric results in increased viscosity of the digesta. This increased viscosity reduces the passage rate of the feed leading to overall reduction in consumption and decreased performance, sticky droppings and dirty eggs. Enzymatic treatment (the combination of cellulase and phytase) enzymes have been shown to be effective in altering the bulk fiber diets. This will result in improvement in protein and energy and thus, supplementing enzymes in poultry feed will be more useful to be better off later in growing ways.

Support the best endogenous enzyme production by the chick. A) Enhance the digestibility of other diets B) Make the nutrient more available for digestion C) Decrease the anti-nutritional factors in the feed D) Improve the feed utilization E) Increase the feed intake F) Increase the feed conversion ratio G) Increase the egg production H) Increase the egg quality I) Increase the egg weight J) Increase the egg yield K) Increase the egg quality L) Increase the egg yield M) Increase the egg quality N) Increase the egg yield O) Increase the egg quality P) Increase the egg yield Q) Increase the egg quality R) Increase the egg yield S) Increase the egg quality T) Increase the egg yield U) Increase the egg quality V) Increase the egg yield W) Increase the egg quality X) Increase the egg yield Y) Increase the egg quality Z) Increase the egg yield

Yeast Cultures Supplementing Yeast culture in the poultry diets enhances the meat and egg production through digestion processes. Adding live yeast leads to the optimum utilization of feed by increasing the availability of nutrients in poultry diets due their higher crude protein content (27-29%) and some essential amino acid being released.

Microorganisms and their Species used as Single Cell Protein	
Microorganism	Species
Bacteria	Lactobacillus species, Bacillus Subtilis, Cellulomonas species, Methylothermus species
Algae	Spirulina, Chlorella, Scenedesmus
Fungi	Fusarium, Rhizopus
Yeast	Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Yeast sludge

increasing the bioavailability of minerals and other feed components and maintains the flock health. One of the major benefit of yeast supplementation in poultry feed is that it promotes the growth of beneficial microflora (e.g. Lactobacillus and Bacillus Subtilis). Following are some interesting benefits of using yeast culture in the poultry diets:

- Reduction in abdominal fat and E.coli count
- Higher broiler meat yield when used single cell protein in poultry diets comparing with control diet.
- Improvement in carcass characteristics (higher dressing percentage)
- Increase in gut microflora that increase the health of intestinal lumen which in turn improve the breakdown and absorption of nutrients resulting in improved growth performance.
- Increased the nutrient digestibility
- Lowers the cost of production

Limitation of Single Cell Protein Single cell protein contains higher amount lactic acid causing gut and kidney stress in poultry because of the accumulation of uric acid that is produced as a result of breakdown of RNA. However in large animals, higher nucleic acid content has no adverse effect on health because nucleic acid is being converted into allantoin which is excreted via urine. Further studies regarding this limitation in poultry are to be needed to reduce the nucleic acid content. **Probiotics** The term probiotics is defined as culture of specific microorganisms (food additive) that is fed by the birds through diet to maintain the gut health. Probiotics were described by R.B. Parker in late 1900's. A breakthrough in poultry nutrition was achieved by the Scientist when microbial culture was administered orally that improved the health status of the birds challenged with bacterial contents. Regarding its pathogenicity, it is safe to use by the host and easier to handle. Once probiotics administered, bacteria are activated, start growing and produce acid that indicate that they have anti-E.coli effects and maintain the gut health. **Mode of Action**

- Adhesion to the digestive tract to prevent the colonization of harmful microbes
- Enzymes in neutralization
- Bactericidal activity
- Prevention of amine synthesis
- Immune competence
- Competitive attachment

Microbes used in Commercial Enzyme Production		
ENZYME	SOURCE	ACTION
α-amylase	Bacillus subtilis	Endo-hydrolysis of α-1, 4-glycosidic linkages
	Bacillus licheniformis	
	Aspergillus oryzae	
β-glucanase	Bacillus subtilis	Degrades β-glucan by cleaving β-1,4-glycosidic linkages
	Aspergillus niger	
	Penicillium chrysogenum	
Pectinase	Aspergillus oryzae	Degrades pectin α-1,4-linked anhydrogalacturonic acid
	Aspergillus niger	
	Rhizopus oryzae	
Pullulanase	Klebsiella aerogenes	Splits the α-1,6-glycosidic linkages

Effects of Probiotics in Poultry bacterial contents. Regarding its pathogenicity, it is safe to use by the host and easier to handle. Once probiotics administered, bacteria are activated, start growing and produce acid that indicate that they have anti-E.coli effects and maintain the gut health. **Mode of Action**

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EMPOWERING SMALL-SCALE TILAPIA FARMERS IN ZAMBIA

The latest project for Skretting is located in the Mpuluzi region in the north of Zambia. 45 farmers are participating in the project of which 44% are women. This project was initiated in 2017 and officially launched in July this year. **Providing feed and services** "For a long time, farmers in Zambia have had the challenge of getting good quality fingerlings and good quality feed for farmers," says Jane Zaal, General manager Skretting Zambia. "Skretting is happy to fill that gap and provide farmers with the Skretting feed and services that they need through initiatives like this community development project."

The launch attendees included representatives from the Zambia Ministry of Fisheries and the Mafinga Research Institute as well as WorldFish and of course farmers. One of these was Lewis Mutale, who said "I support for small-scale farmers will enhance the production of fish in the region." Farmers will be preparing their ponds throughout August to be ready to stock fingerlings in September. The event was covered by Zambia News and Information Services (ZANIS).



INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR IWAN S. AMRI CALLS ON UAF VICE CHANCELLOR DR ZAFAR IQBAL RANDHAWA AT VC CHAMBER



Faisalabad: Indonesian Ambassador Iwan S. Amri has said that Pakistan and Indonesia will further strengthen their ties in trade, research and agriculture sector. He was talking as chief guest at the inaugural session of International Conference titled "Palm Oil, Health, Nutrition and Development" organized by National Institute of Food Science and Technology (NIFSAT), Faculty of Food, Nutrition and Home Sciences, University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF).

UAF Vice Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Randhawa, Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry President Shabbir Hussain Chawla, Madinah Group of Industry Director Mian Haider Aram, Dean Faculty of Food Sciences Dr. Masood Sadiq Butt, NIFSAT DG Dr. Zahar Zubair, Dr. Haniq Sarwar and other notable also spoke.

The Ambassador said that palm oil production is important to economy of Indonesia as the country is biggest exporter worth 22 billion US dollars, whereas Pakistan starts in palm oil import in 10 percent. He said that people in South Asia were using biomass gas that was made of the animal fats. It is not only the matter of health but also habit and culture. He said that Indonesian Bogor Agricultural University, Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and University of Agriculture Faisalabad will enhance trade and research ties to boost the academic and industrial linkages. He said both countries had the similarities in the culture and way of living. He also congratulated for successful election in Pakistan.

Talking about women, he said that women empowerment was essential for the development of the any country as it plays a significant role in the uplift of any society. He said that Pakistan has been producing one of the best mangoes and rice and his country is importing them. He added that Pakistan is fourth biggest oil producer of the world and Indonesia is getting benefits from the product.

He added that palm oil was most famous vegetable oil in the world. He added that there is a need to dispel the misconception about palm oil that it is not good for health. He viewed that we have to ensure proper procedures and measures for the production of the palm oil for the health of the people. He lauded the steps being taken on the part of the UAF for the industry-academia linkages and to produce tangible researches that will address the problem in the sector. Dr. Zafar Iqbal Randhawa said that UAF will continue to strengthen its linkages with Indonesia, particularly food industry would pave the way for further the prosperity. He added that his faculty is coming up with the out of the box solutions to the problems of the industry and common man. DG NIFSAT Dr. Zahar Zubair said that conference will bring the industry and academia closer.

UAF Vice Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Randhawa said that UAF Vice Chancellor comprising his leadership teams will be provided to the industry to set up their offices for academia-industry linkages so that they could develop demand driven mechanism for research and help generate more employment for poverty alleviation. He said that strong academia-industry linkages are essential to fight the challenges of modernization and to alleviate poverty from the country. He said that the academia-industry strengthened ties would help increase income of people, way of living and to meet the challenges of the modern era. He urged the researchers to work on the real issues of the common man. He added that Indonesia has a public sector to address the problems of the society. Dr. Aftab Ahmad Maroof of Faisalabad Pro Rector Dr. Zahar Ahmad Paracha called on UAF Vice Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Randhawa at VC Chamber and discussed the areas of mutual collaborations. Office of Research, Innovations and Commercialization Director Dr. Zahar Ahmad Zahir, Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad Chatha and Dr. Khuram Zia attended the meeting.

He said the teaching community and parents have to put a special focus on inculcating faith, discipline and honesty in youth as per vision of Qaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He quoted the sayings of the Qaid-e-Azam with faith, discipline and selfless devotion to duty, there is nothing worthwhile that you cannot achieve.

He said that under the leadership of Qaid-e-Azam, a new state for Muslims surfaced on the map of the world in 1947 where the Muslims spend their lives as per injunctions of Islam and Sunnah.

The country has been achieved after the great sacrifices and now it is our duty to move it to the new horizon of development and prosperity.

Dr. Zahar Ahmad Paracha said that public sector universities and private educational institutes have to come forward with joint venture for the welfare of the society. He said that his university was making all out efforts to collaborate with public and private sector to address the problems of the society. Dr. Aftab Ahmad Maroof said that we have to move the country to new heights of progress by hardworking and honesty as per vision of Qaid-e-Azam. He said that no nation can make progress without ensuring quality education. He added the demand driven and problem solving research are need of the hour to compete with the rest of the world.

THE COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS AMONG THE UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN THE CITY WOULD HELP ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS OF LOCALS AS WELL AS THE ENTIRE NATION: DR ZAFAR IQBAL



Faisalabad: The collaborative efforts among the universities and research institutes in the city would help address the problems of locals as well as the entire nation, said University of Agriculture, Faisalabad Vice Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Randhawa.

IAST National University Chairman, Faisalabad Campus Director Dr. Aftab Ahmad Maroof, and University of Faisalabad Pro Rector Dr. Zahar Ahmad Paracha called on UAF Vice Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Randhawa at VC Chamber and discussed the areas of mutual collaborations. Office of Research, Innovations and Commercialization Director Dr. Zahar Ahmad Zahir, Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad Chatha and Dr. Khuram Zia attended the meeting.

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IS PRICE CONTROL KILLING THE MEAT INDUSTRY?

By Amjad Mahmood



PAKISTAN'S red meat consumption tripled from 11.7 kilograms per person in 2000 to over 32kg in 2016. It is set to go further up to 47kg by 2020 because of two main reasons: higher incomes and a changing lifestyle due to growing urbanisation in the last two decades, enabling people to go for protein rich food.

No apparent efforts are being made by either public or private sector to meet growing demand for red meat. We are illegally slaughtering female animals at private abattoirs and less-maintained municipal facilities to fill the gap. The practice is depleting our livestock reserves, which currently stand at around 169 million head. Of them, 74m are cows and buffaloes and 95m are sheep and goats. It is feared that if this trend is not checked, the livestock-carrying capacity may face a shortage of animals in the near future.

In order to maintain a healthy stock of cattle head and maintain the provision of quality meat for domestic consumption and exports, experts and consumer representatives suggest abolishing the official capping of meat prices, which is discouraging investment in the sector.

Consumer Solidarity Forum a Mohsin Ishaq claims that at least 50 per cent of around 20,000 animals slaughtered in Lahore every day are female. Their illegal slaughter is carried out at homes of butchers, service stations and in villages at night.

Low meat prices make herd owners sell their 12m-14-month-old animals, both male and female. They should ideally wait until animals are 22 months old, he says. This deprives consumers of healthy meat.

The sector holds great investment potential, which may bring prosperity to livestock farmers in the countryside provided the artificial price-setting mechanism that is holding it hostage is done away with, says Dr. M Hayer Jaleel, chairman of the Meat Science and Technology Department at the Lahore Veterinary University (LAVU).

Large market forces will ensure that quality red meat is available at the cheapest rate to consumers just like in the poultry sector, which is free from the official price mechanism. "Whenever government intervenes in any sector through price control, it kills the industry," says Dr. Hayer Jaleel. However, meat is a special case. He said that if a 100 per cent price mechanism is abolished, the country will be able to meet its demand for meat. "We are already facing the problem of low meat prices. We need to hike in local and not market-based meat prices. Export constraints more expensive in a competitive world," says Shabir Ahmad Ghani, a Lahore-based exporter of meat.

Dr. Hayer Jaleel says that the price hike will help the decline even at the existing low official rates. "He says the price hike will go up to the market but will stabilize after a time. That because of this new system will improve the supply of meat. In the past, the industry was not getting the price it deserved and was not able to meet the demand." He says that the price hike will help the industry to meet the demand for meat. "We are already facing the problem of low meat prices. We need to hike in local and not market-based meat prices. Export constraints more expensive in a competitive world," says Shabir Ahmad Ghani, a Lahore-based exporter of meat.

Halima Usaid, a progressive goat farmer, says the regressive pricing system is preventing him and other players from making large-scale investments in the sector. "Presently, we've got only a small consumer base in the form of exporters. The domestic market is practically closed to us because we cannot supply meat products at the officially notified rates, which are a lot less than our production cost. We will think about making further investment only if the government allows the prices or guarantees a matching subsidy to offset the negative impact of the current price mechanism."

BRAZIL RAISES SOYA EXPORT PROJECTION

SAO PAULO: Brazil's government on Tuesday raised by 2 million tonnes its projection for soya exports in the 2017/18 crop to 76 million tonnes amid strong Chinese demand, reducing the crop's end-stocks to the lowest on record. Agricultural statistics agency Conab raised by 300,000 tonnes its projection for the country's 2017/18 soya crop from August to 119.3 million tonnes, the second-highest output ever, but even with that increase soya end-stocks fell to 434,000 tonnes from 638,000 tonnes last month. The report was another indication that Brazil would likely run out of soya beans before the new crop starts to reach warehouses around January, which could force Chinese soya processors to buy from the United States despite the 25 per cent additional import tariff imposed by China in its recent spat with the Trump administration. Conab said in its report that Brazil is likely to continue to send soya beans to China until there is nothing left, due to the weak currency and high port premiums. The agency said that even Brazil's soya processing industry is suffering due to the trend, unable to increase processing volumes despite high international prices for soya and soyameal. It hinted at possible soya imports. "There is a remote chance that Brazil will need to import soybeans to supply the local industry," said the government agency in the monthly grain crop report. Conab cut its projection for corn exports in the 2017/18 crop to 25.5 million tonnes from the 27 million tonnes seen in August, reflecting a smaller harvest and strong local demand. It estimated cotton lint production at 2 million tonnes versus 1.97 million tonnes previously. The agency also raised its estimate for this year's wheat crop to 5.24 million tonnes from 5.14 million tonnes projected last month. Reuters

NUTRITION IS KEY FOR TRANSITION COWS

Nutritional management of cows during the transition period can have substantial effects on reproductive success. This was concluded from a large literature review.

Poor reproductive performance of lactating dairy cattle is a complex disorder that reflects associations with insufficient production and increased milk production. However, it is difficult to determine a causal basis for the decrease in fertility, as genetics and environment have changed markedly over the last decades. Nutritional influences on fertility have been examined and largely reviewed, but difficulties and inconsistencies in study design occur. Studies must have large numbers of experimental units to identify biologically and economically important differences in proportion of cows pregnant, proportion of cows pregnant during the first 3 to 4 weeks of lactation, and proportion of cows pregnant during the first 3 to 4 weeks of lactation. Nutritional influences during the transition period may be of particular importance, but it is clear that the effect of diet on fertility during this period is complex and multifactorial. The objective of the current study was to use carefully described dietary information from the available literature to explore the effects of the diet during the transition period on measures of pregnancy and calving to pregnancy interval as well as identifying factors that may explain variation in these responses. This research looked at 118 diets containing within 79 experiments to see what the effects on nutritional interventions, fed during the early postpartum period.

Higher milk output, lower fertility. The extensive literature has shown that increased milk production and lactation are associated with higher milk yields and lower fertility. Increased milk production and lactation are associated with higher milk yields and lower fertility. Increased milk production and lactation are associated with higher milk yields and lower fertility. Increased milk production and lactation are associated with higher milk yields and lower fertility.



After calving, it is important to keep the dairy cow's dry matter intake at a high level.

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The availability of nutrients that can be allocated to reproduction is not just determined by diet, but also body weight and body condition score.

Positive effects of fatty acids. Microbial lipolysis and biohydrogenation in the rumen ensure that intake of fatty acids and those available for absorption in the duodenum differ, hence, these issues were explored separately. Fat is not only a source of energy, but also an essential precursor for steroid hormones, and the beneficial effects of fat have been observed independently of the provision of energy. The researchers of this review noted that