







# Veterinary News & Views

Faisalabad

Editor in Chief: Dr. Khalid Mahmood Shouq  
Editor: Dr. Tean Zaheer  
Executive Editor: Zaheer Khalid

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## INAUGURATING POULTRY DIAGNOSTIC SURVEILLANCE SUB-CENTRE AT THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL LIVESTOCK HYDERABAD

The Sindh Minister for Livestock & Fisheries and Cooperative Abdul Bari Pitafi has said that his department was working on establishing Livestock Breeding Services Authority

Hyderabad: The Sindh Minister for Livestock & Fisheries and Cooperative Abdul Bari Pitafi has said that his department was working on establishing Livestock Breeding Services Authority. He said that the aim of establishing authority was to make breeding laws and to discuss other related issues. He informed that a research laboratory would also be established under the authority where different breeds of animals would be kept and the local breeders would have the facility to get the breeds of their choice by insemination. He was talking to the media men after inaugurating Poultry Diagnostic Surveillance Sub-centre at the office of Director General Livestock Hyderabad. Mr. Pitafi said the grand cattle show was planned for this month but due to tension on the boards it had been postponed. Mr. Pitafi said that birds' diseases would be diagnosed in the Poultry Diagnostic Surveillance Sub-centre Hyderabad and after diagnostic procedure vaccines would be prepared as well. He informed that a lab had already been established in Karachi while Surveillance Centres were established in Sukkur and Larkana by the Livestock Department, Sindh. He said that by establishing Livestock Breeding Services Authority we could



develop the Livestock Department at par with the modern era. Replying a question, he said that due to vindictive actions of Federal Government, bureaucracy was reluctant to work. Replying a question about tension between India-Pakistan, Mr. Pitafi said that Modi was trying to increase his vote bank thus he was creating tension between two countries as this was an election year in India. Replying a question about wrong policies for the protection of fishermen rights, he said that the Sindh Government defending the rights and jobs of fishermen and due to efforts of Chief Minister Sindh the anti-fishermen policies of Federal Government had not yet implemented. Replying another question about drought affected areas, the Sindh Minister said that the funds for livestock in drought affected areas of

Taxila: Thousands of chickens have died of the contagious Ranikhet (Newcastle) virus at poultry farms in Hassanabdal's Jallo locality. Several poultry farms in different parts of Hassanabdal, Jallo in particular, have been affected by the disease in the last few weeks. Ranikhet disease is a contagious viral disease that affects chickens and birds of all ages. The owners of affected farms told the media that three viruses - infection bronchitis, influenza H-9 and Newcastle disease have resulted in the deaths of thousands of chickens in just a month. They feared that the current situation would lead to a shortage of chicken in local markets, and some farmers said their stocks had disappeared overnight. Poultry farm owner Wajid Raza told Dawn that local farm owners have halted chicken farming due to the spread of infections. "We have to bear the loss of millions of rupees, as chickens are dying due to the spread of these viruses," he said. Mr Raza said he had vaccinated his birds, but they died anyway. "At least 10,000 chickens died in one night. The situation is similar at other farms," he added. He said the mortality rate in many farms was more than 60pc, while some farms had lost 90pc of their birds. "The concerned authorities have not taken any steps to stop or cure the outbreak of such disease in local poultry farms," Mr Raza said. Another farm owner, Sajid, said farm owners have lost millions of rupees to the spread of the disease, claiming that the virus had developed immunity that made it impossible for farmers to prevent the deaths. He also said that thousands of birds had died of the Ranikhet disease in the Jallo area, adding: "The average age of a healthy chicken is around six to eight weeks.



the poultry industry. Once affected, chickens and other avian species pigeons, parakeets, backyard chickens, crows, kites, sparrows, doves and so on, act as a continuous source of infection for healthy chickens. Dr Ahmed suggested training for farmers and the introduction of modern technology in the poultry sector. According to Dr Asif Rafiq, an additional director at the livestock department, Hassanabdal falls in a disease control zone where vaccinations are carried out on schedule by respective poultry farm owners, as commercial vaccinations do not fall within the government's domain. He said farm owners have not yet contacted the live-

stock department for post-mortem examinations of the birds to ascertain the cause of death. He added that the department would ensure the bio-security of all farms so that the dead chickens can be buried according to standard operating procedure. In response to a question, Dr Rafeeq said the Newcastle virus has spread across the province recently, killing thousands of chickens, and the livestock department is providing guidance and awareness to poultry farm owners.

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# OTOLOTH STUDY OF FISH INCLUDING ITS IMPORTANCE

Fiza Malik, Dr. Rao Zahid Abbas, Dr. Sabika Masood, Dr. Muhammad Mohsin, Dr. Zohaib Saeed, Dr. Zaeshan Afzal and Dr. Rashid Fayyaz

Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad  
College of Life Sciences, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, China  
Department of Pathology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad  
Corresponding Co-Author Email: oml@msindvdm@gmail.com

Otoliths are structure situated inside ear cavity of all teleost fish. They are cut off within a semi permeable membrane and covered in an endolymphatic liquid. Major part of otolith is made of calcium carbonate generally in the form of aragonite. Aragonite is also found in coral and selerosponge skeletons, bivalve shells, and squid statoliths. The other 10% of the otolith is small and made of trace elements within the aragonite matrix that are resulting from the water nearby the fish. These impurities reveal the water chemistry, as well as the fish's metabolism. Finfish comprise three pairs of otoliths the sagittae (singular sagitta), lapilli (singular lapillus), and asterisci (singular asteriscus). The sagittae are biggest, found just behind the eyes and about the level with them vertically. The lapilli and asterisci (smallest of the three) are situated within the semicircular canal.



Daily increments of growth have been found on fish otoliths. The average of increment are 1 to 2 µm in larval anchovies (*Engraulis mordax*) and 3 to 4 µm in the superior lake (*Melencio classis*). Daily increments were also found in juvenile skip jack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) otoliths, measuring 1540 µm. Fish otoliths accrete layers of calcium carbonate and gelatinous matrix throughout their lives. The accretion rate varies with growth of the fish frequently less growth in winter and high in summer which results in the form of rings that look like tree rings. By counting the rings, it is possible to find out the age of the fish in years. These structures act as a balance organ and also aid in hearing.

One of the most valued characteristics of the otolith is the lack of resorption. This means that once the matter has been added the organism will not use again these minerals even in periods of hunger. Lack of resorption is not shared with any other calcified structure (like scales and bones) in fish or other vertebrates. After the death and decay of a fish, otoliths may be conserved within the body of an organism or be discrete before burial and fossilization. Detached otoliths are various microfossils that can be found through a micropaleontological analysis of well sediment. Fossil otoliths are seldom found *in situ* (on the remains of the animal), likely because they are not recognized individually from the surrounding rock matrix. In various cases, due to variation in colour, grain size, or a distinct shape, they can be recognized. The use of otoliths for these aims are famous and although their use is labour and tools demanding, otolith chemistry studies have made considerable contributions to understanding movement and stock structure for fishes in the geographic regions.

Morphological and morphometric characters of otoliths constitute chief instrument for species identification using sagittae otoliths composed from fossiliferous layers in archaeological sites or from food residue of bony fish predators. In this sense, otolith morphometry has been widely used to differentiate species as well as to identify stocks. The uses of otoliths for these aims are famous and although their use is labour and tools demanding, otolith chemistry studies have made considerable contributions to understanding movement and stock structure for fishes in the geographic regions.

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# SOUTH KOREAN BEEF PRODUCTION

Ammar Saleem ammarsaleem797@gmail.com

South Korea is an East Asian country located in the North Temperate Zone with prevailing mountainous range. The population of this country is approximately 51.4 million and the capital is Seoul with a population of 10 million. According to census of 2015, Christianity with 9.6 million population is dominating. The culture and traditions are 5000 years old. Now a days, the culture, folk games, painting, crafts, ceramics etc. South Korea is eminent for its electronics. It is 3,359 miles away from Pakistan. It is 66 degrees from north of Pakistan. The bilateral trade of Pakistan and South Korea is US\$1.1 billion. It include exports from Pakistan round about \$400 million and imports from Korea about \$800 million. The currency of South Korea is South Korean Won which is over 1000 Rupee of Pakistan. Still South Korea is 12th largest economy of the world. South Korea is the 10th largest exporter and 7th largest importer of the world despite of stability natural resources. South Korea is also a member of world organizations like G-20, WTO, APEC and OECD. The unemployment rate is 3.725 percent. In reviving the economy of South Korea, livestock played a key role after industrialization. The production and consumption of meat increased with the development stages influencing economy. Per capita meat consumption changed from 11.3kg to 30.9kg which is almost 73% increase from 1990 to 2003. Reckoning the statistics,

# FOOD FOR THOUGHT!

HUZAIMA BUKHARI AND DR IKRAMUL HAQ

# RETRIEVING BILLIONS FOR THE MARGINALISED

In a meeting chaired by the Federal Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination, Dr. Fehmina Mirza, on October 10, 2018, it was reportedly conveyed that the trans-provincial fund, assets, institutions and the programme run by Employees Old Age Benefits Institute (EOBI) and Workers Welfare Fund (WWF) were difficult to divide among the provinces and that the migration of the workers would be a big challenge, if the subject was considered to have been devolved. There was apprehension that any ill-advised action would affect the welfare of the workers. The meeting was aimed at resolving the post-retirement issues of EOBI and WWF. The Minister was reported to have claimed that the government believed in cooperative federalism and was committed to devising a mechanism based on consensus, to ensure the welfare of workers. It appears that the Minister for Inter-Provincial Coordination was not even aware of the fact that since 2006, amendments made in various labour laws to broaden their scope were struck down by the Supreme Court in its order of November 10, 2016. However, the Workers Welfare Funds m/o Human Resources Development, Islamabad through Secretary and others v East Pakistan Chrome Tannery (Pvt.) Ltd through its GM (Finance), Lahore etc. and others (2016) 114 Tax 385 (S.C.Pak.) and till today no remedial measures have been taken to retrieve the losses caused to the funds established under these laws for the welfare of millions. Sections 2 and 4 of the Workers Welfare Ordinance, 1971 were amended by the Finance Act of 2006 and subsequently by the Finance Act of 2008 to broaden the scope of the obligation on industrial establishments to contribute towards the Workers Welfare Fund, established under Section 3 of the Ordinance of 1971. These amendments were declared ultra vires Constitution by Lahore High Court in East Pakistan Chrome Tannery (Pvt.) Ltd v Federation of Pakistan and others (2012) 105 Tax 81 (H.C. Lah.). This order was endorsed in 2016 by the Supreme Court in the order cited above. The issue was whether WWF is a fee or tax. The Supreme Court said it was 'fee' and not 'tax' and, therefore, the amendments made by the Finance Acts of 2006 and 2008 as Money Bill were unlawful. The PTI government is looking for money for pensions, decent housing, free education and health facilities; not knowing that billions are lying unpaid with industrial undertakings and employers. These amendments were challenged before the High Court of Sindh which, through its February 26, 2011 judgment, held that the amendments through the Finance Act of 2007 not falling within the purview of Article 73(2) of the Constitution could not have been lawfully inserted through the Money Bill. The judgments of Lahore and Sindh High Courts were challenged in the Supreme Court that upheld the same in (2016) 114 Tax 385 (S.C. Pak.) with the conclusion: "There may very well be certain levies/contributions that do not fall within the purview of Article 73(3) but still do not qualify the test of Article 73(2) and therefore cannot be introduced by way of a Money Bill, and instead have to follow the regular legislative procedure.....". The above shows the sheer incompetence of our governments and parliaments, which could not distinguish between laws which are to be presented as Money Bill and which should go to both the Houses. The beneficial amendments made wrongly in labour laws for the working classes over a decade back have not been corrected by Pakistan People Party (PPP) and Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) during the 'Decade of Democracy' [2008-18]. It can be termed as the worst expression of callousness towards the labourers. Both the parties claim to be champions of the cause of the downtrodden but in reality this is merely for lip service. Together they got ten years to rectify the mistake pointed out by the courts but they remained unmoved. This also confirms that when the matter is related to the welfare of the workers, our legislators hardly budge but when the issue is of raising their own salaries, laws are passed within a few minutes in the Senate and National Assembly. They do not seem to care that their lapse has affected over half a million pensioners under

# IS PORK FORBIDDEN IN ISLAM?

BY MUHAMMAD JAHANZAIB HAMID



Scientific Reasons: In the contemporary era, there are multitudinous conspiracies against the Islam, consequently, nurturing a bleak picture in every walk of life. In this realm, Western people have added fuel to fire to already dilapidating situation. Islam is a complete code of a life and it covers all facets of the life in full detail and promulgates principles for leading a successful life. Alhamdulillah through His last Messenger, the holy Prophet (PBUH) and the Quran has guided us in more applicable manner, so that we may lead a healthy and fruitful life. Indubitably, The Creator of this world has bestowed upon with infinite blessings in its best form and allowed us to enjoy the beauties of the world. Contrary to this, The Almighty Allah has also ordered us to refrain from those items which are strictly prohibited in Islam. Indeed, there must be sublime strategy behind these orders, and with the passage of time the technology and science has proved it vividly. The meat of Swine (pig) as well as its by-products is illicit in Islam. A few days ago, a person talking about the eating of the pig on social media, "Why should pig is unlawful as the pigs are also the creature of God?" It was really shocking because still this is matter of grave concern and unmitigated efforts are required to wipe the harmful effects of pig's meat. In this context, The Almighty Allah has already mentioned in the Quran in Surah al-Baqarah (verse-173) about the prohibition of pig's meat 1500 years ago. And that is: "He has only forbidden to you dead animals, blood, the flesh of swine, and that which has been dedicated to other than Allah. But whoever is forced (by necessity), neither desiring (it) nor transgressing (its limit), he is not sin upon him. Indeed, Allah is Forgiving and Merciful". These following are the reasons that are scientifically proven by modern science: 1. Pig is an actual rubbish gut (ill) devour something consisting of urine, excrement, dirt, decaying animal flesh, maggots, or decaying greens. They may even eat the carcasses growths of other pigs or animals and their feces. 2. Pigs and swine are so poisonous that you can hardly kill them with strychnine or other poison. If bitten by the snake they will not be harmed by the venom because they itself are so poisonous. 3. There is the problem with the digestive system of pigs, that's why the pork meat is more saturated with toxins. A pig digests whatever it eats so quickly i.e. within 4 hours, as compared to other animals, while the cow digests its food within 24 hours, generally in ether animal and in humans as well during the process of digestion there will be great number of toxins that shed off, but in case of pigs these toxins during digestion remain stored in the system or in fatty tissues and these toxins are dangerous for human health. 4. Pigs also have very low number of functional sweat glands and we can say that they can't even sweat as the sweating plays an important role in eliminating the toxins from the body and cool off, and for cooling off: mud bath. 5. Even the processed pork meat also causes cancer; according to the World Health Organization and International Agency for Research on Cancer. 6. H1N1 influenza (or swine flu) is a highly contagious acute respiratory disease of pigs caused by (type- A) influenza virus that is responsible for the outbreak of influenza in pig, and this infection gets transferred to human by direct physical contact with swine, the swine influenza virus now replaced by the name, "variant virus infections in humans", and it is quite astounding that why would the word "Swine" is removed, probably some people may get scared from eating pork. 7. Another large motive is that of trichinosis hazard, because the pig meat incorporates a kind of parasite which doesn't kill even after cooking. And the most disorders of consuming pig meat are trichinosis or trichinosis, this computer virus nearly determined in pigs in larvae degree, while this larva buries in stomach of pigs because of belly acid. Afterward, those larvae get deposited in the muscle tissue of pig and the identical mechanism is that of a person devours the undercooked red meat (pig), then those larvae get dissolve through the digestive juices; then these larvae penetrate to the small gut and transform to person; and consequently the trichinosis. A man or woman may face the muscle fatigue; abdominal ache; diarrhea; nausea; and vomiting. Furthermore, after seven days of eating the diseased or serviced beef, the grown-up worms produce larvae that not only infill in the circulatory system but also in the muscle or different organs. As soon as the invasion of inflamed tissues starts, following symptoms started appearing: ✓ High fever ✓ Sensitivity to light ✓ Muscle pain and tenderness ✓ General weakness ✓ Headache ✓ Pink eye (conjunctivitis) ✓ Swelling of the eyelids or face 8. According to some random research, it is stated that if someone eats pork, its immune system of the body activates and send white blood cells or macrophages towards pork meat inside the body, apprehending the pork as a toxin. 9. Pigs have thousands of parasites within it like tapeworm, trichinae, etc. And a person that enjoys pork meat also engulfs those parasites in multiple numbers and definitely some people think that these types of parasites, not knowing that by heating or by cooking it well which is wrongly anticipated. There is no safe temperature at which one may be sure enough to complete elimination of these parasites. 10. Moreover, Pigs are supposed to be equal with mice, 'valures, and other living organisms. These creatures are not eaten by sane people because of presence of poisonous chemicals in them. Scientifically, it has been proved that there two enzymes are present in the body of pig: Cadaverine (C5H12N2) and Putrescine (C4H12N2) that corroborate in deterioration of body and nobody seems to dilapidate its body. (1). The pig is the most shameless animal on the earth because of unethical reason and there is scientific saying that "You eat pig. You will behave like a pig." Keeping in view above factors, it is the responsibility of a man to keep himself away from this curse and must follow those principles which were enacted 1500 years ago for the betterment of humanity in the Quran. (SURAH BAQARA. "Don't make your own hands the cause of your own destruction." www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews



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FISH IMPORT TO THAILAND CAN BE EXPANDED TO 300 MILLION DOLLARS. PROVINCIAL MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES ABDUL BARI PITAFI.

Provincial Ministers met Council General of Thailand Tharee Chavachata.

Karachi: Provincial Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Abdul Bari Pitafi on Thursday said that the sea food has potential to increase the revenue of country as Sindh province can import fish up to 300 million dollars.



that now the fish import to Thailand is around 150 million dollars but it can also be increased up to 300 million dollars as Sindh province has the potential. He further stated that the Provincial government is working on it

and Karachi Fish Harbor has also been improved as per international and European Union's standards which will help us to boost the import of sea food. The council general stated that the government of Thailand will fully support the Sindh Government's initiative and they will provide all technical support to the Sindh Government in this regard.

RECENT ADVANCES IN POULTRY

Newcastle disease (ND) is caused by virulent strain, responsible for serious economic losses to the poultry industry worldwide. Sporadic outbreaks in Pakistan necessitate the need of proper diagnosis and vaccination. Previous studies from various parts of Pakistan in commercial backyard and wild birds indicated the involvement of multiple genotypes.

VI and sub-genotype 'm' as mesogenic whereas tail/dack was found to have genotype VII and sub-genotype 'i' as avian. Interestingly, when compared with vaccine strain (LaSota), the results of present study showed differences in the antigenic epitopes of fusion and HN proteins for currently circulating ND viruses. Both strains showed their ability to transmit and infect to commercial poultry and pigeons. Furthermore, comparison of gene profiles of both strains has resulted insignificant difference in the number and level of expressed genes in infected

lung and spleen samples. Current study highlights the significant differences in Host innate immune responses and pathogenesis in form of differentially expressed genes. A total of 110 innate immune related genes were found to be differentially expressed in infected lung and spleen tissues. Inflammatory and cytokines associated genes were found to be down-regulated in spleen as compared to lung. While, toll like receptors and interferon stimulated genes were found to be up-regulated in both tissues infected with both strains.

UVAS ARRANGED WALK AND SEMINAR TO MARK INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Lahore: The University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore observed the International Women's Day with the theme "Better the Balance, Better the World, Balance for Better" here on Friday.



In this connection, the university organised a walk led by Vice-Chancellor Prof Dr Talat Naseer Pasha along with Prof Dr Shafiq Yar Khan to create awareness about women's rights while Pro VC Prof Dr Masood Rabbani, Prof Dr Anesha Zameer Durani and women's from civil society, administrative staff, faculty and students from UVAS Shauo Society were present.

of society even for country. He said it is directly needed to make conducive environment in offices where women working easily without any hesitation. He advised women to follow the role of great women of Pakistan like first woman prime minister Shaheed Benazir Bhutto, Arfa Karim and Bilquis Bano Edhi.

NUTRITION MODELS FOR BETTER CO HEALTH

More focus on how the large intestine works, better rumen fermentation and going for non-GMO and locally grown ingredients. Diet formulation for dairy cows has deal with all of these new challenges. Wilfried van Straalen talks us through some of them.

Schothorst Feed Research (SFR) is a well-known independent advice and research organisation for animal nutrition, based in the Netherlands. The SFR experts have clients all over the world. Regarding dairy cow nutrition, SFR has an impressive track record of research programmes. Dairy Global caught up with Wilfried van Straalen, research coordinator and dairy cow consultant at SFR about the changing way we feed today's high producing dairy cattle and in what the key topics are in diet formulation.

clients used is not the main concern. The GMO issue or the fact that the ingredients are sourced locally is often the main reason. The use of soy or palm kernel meal for example are two types of ingredients that are often used for cows and have a good nutritional profile. But we can question if these types of ingredients will still be used in European diets in the future, because the environmental impact is bigger than some of the locally grown crops. In the Netherlands we also see initiatives from the animal feed sector

position. The model is internationally used. Some clients use all the elements from the model and some clients still use their own energy and protein value system and take the calculations for rumen optimisation from the E-dairy model for example.



With the E-dairy model the nutritionist get an advise on how to feed the high producing cow. And this also entails that the nutritionist can steer better on milk protein, milk fat or lactose.

Dairy Global (DG): Is improving milk production still the main focus for dairy nutritionists around the world?

Wilfried van Straalen (WS): "We see that producing more milk is, on average, still the main goal for many dairy producers around the world. But we also see that farmers and nutritionists are more aware of fertility, health and sustainability and the role of nutrition in this. An exception is maybe the longevity issue. This is for example a big theme in some Western European countries like the Netherlands, spurred by the phosphate regulation. This means that Dutch farmers had to limit the number of cows on the farm, hence leading to a smaller number of young stock for replacement. But in Asian countries for example, we see that the need to extend the longevity of dairy cows is less of an issue. But overall we can say that the aims of dairy farmers around the globe are the same, but the way farming is done and how cows are fed is changing."

WS: "I think we will see a few changes in the near future. We will have access to a larger pallet of feed ingredients. In some countries of the world, such as the Netherlands, we also see more focus on sourcing the feed material regionally instead of importing from far away. This will mean that Dutch dairy cows will have more grass and less corn in the diet. The quest for nutritionists is then to find the best compound feed to complement this new type of diet. At the same time, I hope that diet formulation in the coming years will be based more on digestible protein instead of crude protein. Most of the regulation and models are still based on crude protein, because it can be measured easily and directly translated from the nitrogen level. The digestible protein levels are more complicated to measure and are based on calculations. Internationally we see a trend in using less GMO ingredients and the effect of dairy farming on the environment (greenhouse gas emissions), as mentioned before. This has a direct effect on the feed ingredients we use and are addressed in the future. We will also focus more on formulating diets for individual cows. This means that all cows get the same basal diet with roughage, but are supplemented separately with a compound feed in a feed station. This is made easier through the use of sensors and other technology that gives insight in rumination and other parameters. Lastly, I see an increased interest in feeding calves and dry cows. Breeding can then quickly see if the use of these supplements are also economically interesting or whether it is better to replace them with other protein feed ingredients or make the products less degradable through heat treatment for example. We also see a growing interest in the use of choline or vitamin (B) products in dairy cow

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# ویٹرنری نیوز اینڈ ویوز

14 مارچ 2019 صفحات 10 قیمت 150 روپے شمارہ نمبر 19 ABC سے تقسیم

حکمدار لیٹریچر کی جانب سے حیدرآباد میں لیٹریچر سوسائٹی کے زیر اہتمام منعقد کیے جانے والے سیمینار کا انعقاد



حیدرآباد (ذرائع) لیٹریچر سوسائٹی نے اپنے سیمینار کے انعقاد کے لیے ایک کامیاب سیمینار کا انعقاد کیا۔ سیمینار کے افتتاحی تقریب میں سیمینار کے چیئرمین نے خطاب کیا۔ سیمینار کے دوران لیٹریچر سوسائٹی کے صدر نے خطاب کیا۔ سیمینار کے دوران لیٹریچر سوسائٹی کے صدر نے خطاب کیا۔

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## ویٹرنری نیوز میں خاتون عالمی دن کے موقع پر واک اور میٹنگ کا انعقاد



## زرگی یونیورسٹی فیصل آباد میں ایک روزہ نیوروشین کیمپ کا انعقاد

فیصل آباد (ذرائع) طبی کیمپ کے انعقاد کے لیے زرگی یونیورسٹی نے ایک روزہ نیوروشین کیمپ کا انعقاد کیا۔ کیمپ کے افتتاحی تقریب میں زرگی یونیورسٹی کے صدر نے خطاب کیا۔ کیمپ کے دوران زرگی یونیورسٹی کے صدر نے خطاب کیا۔

## گوالہ ایسوسی ایشن کا فوڈ اینڈ اینٹھارٹی کے دفتر کے باہر مظاہرہ



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## پٹری میڈیسن کی ترقی کے لیے جیو ٹیکنالوجی اور دیگر نئے طریقوں کی تلاش

پٹری میڈیسن کی ترقی کے لیے جیو ٹیکنالوجی اور دیگر نئے طریقوں کی تلاش کی جا رہی ہے۔ جیو ٹیکنالوجی کے ذریعے پٹری میڈیسن کی ترقی کی جا رہی ہے۔ جیو ٹیکنالوجی کے ذریعے پٹری میڈیسن کی ترقی کی جا رہی ہے۔

## بستیاں کیوں ویران ہوتی ہیں؟



بستیاں کیوں ویران ہوتی ہیں؟ بستیاں کیوں ویران ہوتی ہیں؟ بستیاں کیوں ویران ہوتی ہیں؟ بستیاں کیوں ویران ہوتی ہیں؟ بستیاں کیوں ویران ہوتی ہیں؟

## جانوروں میں نسل کشی کے بعد جانور کا حمل نہ ٹھہرنا

جانوروں میں نسل کشی کے بعد جانور کا حمل نہ ٹھہرنا۔ جانوروں میں نسل کشی کے بعد جانور کا حمل نہ ٹھہرنا۔ جانوروں میں نسل کشی کے بعد جانور کا حمل نہ ٹھہرنا۔



## REPEAT BREEDING PROBLEMS

REPEAT BREEDING PROBLEMS۔ جانوروں میں نسل کشی کے بعد جانور کا حمل نہ ٹھہرنا۔ جانوروں میں نسل کشی کے بعد جانور کا حمل نہ ٹھہرنا۔ جانوروں میں نسل کشی کے بعد جانور کا حمل نہ ٹھہرنا۔

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# WHY OUR FISHERIES ARE UNDERPERFORMING

BY AMIN AHMED

AQUACULTURE is one of the fastest growing food sectors worldwide. Global demand for fish products has been growing at more than nine per cent a year. But in Pakistan, aquaculture centred in Sindh is dominated by low-value, low-productivity carp production while marine and coastal aquaculture, such as shrimp farming, is almost nonexistent.

Comparisons with neighbouring countries indicate the underperformance of aquaculture: it's growing at 1.5pc annually as opposed to 8.8pc and 9.5pc in India and Bangladesh, respectively.

The sector is growing slowly in Sindh because of constraints on private-sector investment, which exist despite the availability of global trade opportunities and favourable agro-climatic conditions. Slow growth is a product of private-sector uncertainty due to the lack of a sector-specific strategy, spatial planning and bio-security and value-chain constraints.

As the marine fisheries sector, centred in Sindh, is in decline due to over-fishing, a project to transform and revitalise the fisheries sector in the province is on the anvil with the support of the World Bank.

The fisheries sector project is now under active consideration of the World Bank. It is expected that the bank's executive board will approve a soft loan of \$150 million from the International Development Association (IDA) in April.

A comprehensive study titled The Fisheries Resources Appraisal concluded that most of Pakistan's commercial fish stocks are over-fished.

Nine of the 14 major species groups are already depleted. Only two species groups show any indication that fishing mortality is at or below the limit required to maximum yields.

The large shrimp fishery, worth about \$48m annually, has an estimated 40pc chance of collapse in the next 20 years. Furthermore, the marine capture sector is not as profitable as it should be due to high costs.

The fisheries sector is estimated to produce over \$650m worth of fish annually. Of this, Sindh produces around two-thirds: an aquaculture and inland capture component worth around \$1.30m and an annual marine catch worth around \$280m. Sindh's fisheries directly employ an estimated 137,000 people in the marine sector and 29,000 people in the aquaculture and inland capture sectors.

The industry supports a lot more jobs indirectly in retailing, transportation and distribution. Sindh is also home to important fisheries-supporting ecosystems, including the Indus River Delta, the largest dry-land mangrove forest in the world and numerous inland water bodies.

Sindh's fishing communities are poor and vulnerable, with low incomes and inadequate nutrition. In addition to declining marine fish stocks, inland capture fisheries are also in decline due to ecological degradation, overfishing and climate change.

Participation in fisheries resource management at the community level is low. More than 60pc of fishing households in communities in the Indus ecotone are living below the poverty line.

In addition, Sindh's rural communities need improved sources of nutrition. About 44pc of children under the age of five are stunted physically and cognitively. Increased fisheries production could increase incomes and fish consumption.

Fish is a highly beneficial source of proteins, healthy fats and essential nutrients that are important for child development and cognition.

Aquaculture has the potential to provide communities those currently engaged in declining capture fisheries, or not involved in fisheries at all with new livelihood opportunities.

A World Bank report related to the project says these challenges can and must be addressed to ensure that Sindh fully realises the economic and social potential of its fisheries sector. Commercial aquaculture has strong growth potential in the short to medium term, which will provide jobs and export revenues. Small-scale aquaculture techniques using indigenous fish species can support communities' nutrition and incomes.

In the longer term, improved management of marine fisheries can ensure sustainable growth in value and jobs. The benefits of investing across the sector are thus complementary: commercial aquaculture can drive growth while marine fisheries recover to provide longer-term value. Small-scale aquaculture can support the livelihoods of the poorest.

In the 1990s, Asian Development Bank financed a \$15m project that constructed demonstration fish farms and hatcheries, and improved extension, training and data collection systems in three provinces. The project's estimated annual value of fish production following completion was \$13m.

Sindh can harness a similar strategy of public private partnership investment in the base of the aquaculture value chain, particularly in hatcheries and feedstock plants, to reduce impediments to private-sector investment further up the value chain. Revitalising marine stocks requires effort reduction to over-depleted fish stocks to replenish over time. Bio-economic modelling suggests that Sindh's fisheries sector could be at least \$3570m per year more profitable by 2030 under revitalisation policies relative to business as usual.

Realising these benefits requires effective licensing, monitoring, surveillance and control operations, and the scientific capacity to set fish stock targets. It also requires coastal zone spatial planning to protect the ecosystems important for fish breeding. In turn, these require the relevant provincial and federal institutions to have clear mandates and sufficient capacity, the World Bank says.

Returns to both commercial capture and culture fisheries can be further enhanced through improved postharvest processing and value-add.

Postharvest processing in Sindh is characterised by poor quality control and outdated technologies.

Much of the sector's capacity is focused on lower grade products, such as fishmeal. Limited capacity for high-quality and certified processing inhibits access to lucrative export markets.

Poor sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) conditions led the European Union to impose an import ban for several years. It still continues to partially restrict access in a range of markets. Exports, which have averaged about \$350m annually in recent years, appear to have become flat.

Investments to improve SPS conditions in markets and auction halls, certification standards, competitive bench marking and market access development can help Sindh's aquaculture grow, the report says.

# A DIFFERENT KIND OF CHICKEN FARM TALIAN FARMER RAISES THOUSANDS OF CHICKENS IN THE WOODS

Most chicken farms nowadays consists of hangar-like facilities where chickens are cooped up by the thousands with hardly enough space to move around and, in some cases, no sunlight. It's sad, but it's also the only way food corporations can keep up with the increasing demand for cheap meat and eggs. However, one farmer in northern Italy runs a very different type of poultry farm: he is raising over 2,000 chickens in a patch of pristine Alpine forest.



48-year-old Massimo Rapella claims he became a chicken farmer by accident. He and his wife used to run an education NGO in the town of Sandrio, in northern Italy's Valtellina valley, but when the 2009 financial crisis hit and the Italian government cut funding for social enterprises, they decided to move to the nearby mountains. They got a few chickens to provide eggs for their own consumption and soon noticed something interesting: The domesticated birds loved venturing into the nearby chestnut forest, but instead of building a fence to prevent them from doing so, the Rapellas actually encouraged this behavior. Today, they own around 2,100 chickens who spend their days nuzzling and laying eggs in a 2-hectare patch of Alpine chestnut forest.

The ancestor of the most common chicken species, *Gallus gallus domesticus*, was the red jungle fowl, a wild-roaming bird. It foraged through forests for food and warded off predators, but today's chickens are not at all used to the wild, something Rapella noticed early on.

"The first large batch of chickens I took in looked very lost," the farmer told Atlas Obscura. "They had never seen a tree nor a bug in their life and when they were scared of snow."

Even when allowed the freedom to move around as they pleased, Rapella's chickens preferred to hang around outside their coops, until one day, when one of the hens ventured deep into the forest. The other chickens followed it in, and one month later they had already made the woods their home. They started feeding on leaves, chestnuts, worms and bugs, and found natural nests to lay their eggs. It didn't take Massimo Rapella too long to notice the positive effects life in the wild had on his chickens. They looked healthier had shinier feathers and brightly-colored wattles and

less eggs they produce, which doesn't bother Massimo Rapella one bit. He is not looking to maximize production as he only sells directly to locals and local restaurants. His *uovo di selva* is coveted by Michelin-starred restaurants all over Italy, but he refuses to ship to all but local ones. Not only because the eggs are inextricably linked to this area of the country, but also because the farmer doesn't want to waste lots of paper and cardboard by shipping them every day. He either delivers the eggs personally within 24 hours after picking them from the forest, or customers come straight to his farm to pick them up.

"They are never the same," Massimo says about his eggs of the woods. "They change with the wood, the climate, because the hens are fed only with undergrowth and organic grains. In winter, they are smaller, sometimes more colorful or watery."

However, those who have tasted the eggs that these forest chickens lay can attest to their quality. The yolk has a richer taste and the egg white has a higher protein content due to the bird's diet and can be whipped to three times the volume of a standard chicken egg.

The only problem Massimo Rapella has had to deal with was predators. Chickens can't fly up tree branches to escape the hawks, foxes and buzzards that live in the forests of Valtellina valley, so he had to close his patch



of the woods with a double fence and bring in two trained Maremma sheepdogs to keep the chickens safe.

Although Rapella has been asked to replicate his forest farm elsewhere, he has so far refused, saying that the success of his endeavour is closely linked to the very land it exists on.

"My eggs were born out of this forest here in Valtellina," the farmer said. "It would never be the same elsewhere."

# WORLD WILDLIFE DAY CELEBRATED



Ambassador of Kyrgyzstan Erik Beishimbeyev was the chief guest at an event to celebrate World Wildlife Day on March 7. The event was organised by the Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF) in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change, the Sustainable Tourism Foundation, and the Kyrgyz Embassy.

Adviser to the Prime Minister on Climate Change Malik Ahmad Aslam was the chief guest at the event. He spoke in appreciation of the efforts of all stakeholders in environmental issues, including wildlife and climate change issues, never giving up but working with renewed strength and broader knowledge to improve the situation in Pakistan and the region.

# FOREST COVER IN KP EXPANDED BY 4PC, SAYS IMRAN KHAN

Islamabad: Terming the government's Billion Tree Tsunami campaign a successful endeavour, Prime Minister Imran Khan said on Sunday it had led to increase the forest cover of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by four per cent while contributing to the fight against climate change.

From nurseries to full forest areas, the success of Billion Tree Tsunami has been unprecedented with public & pvt involvement, the prime minister said in a tweet. He said that the success of the campaign gave the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf-led government at the centre confidence to replicate the drive across the country with a target of planting 10bn trees.

The prime minister also shared four images, including his selfie with some grown trees in the backdrop. Other images showed a dense green forest, school children holding saplings for plantation and some students cheering and jumping.

Prime Minister Khan had launched the countrywide tree plantation drive in Sept 2018 inviting everyone to participate in the campaign to counter the twin threats

of climate change and pollution. Initially the campaign was staged at 200 locations and the prime minister hoped that it would be spread throughout the country in the next five years.

The prime minister had said that growing trees was not the job of the government or one person but of the whole nation. "If we don't start planting trees now, the whole country can become a desert," he had warned while emphasising the need to tackle pollution and climate change through this plantation.

# CHINA FORECASTS RISING SOYABEAN IMPORTS TO MAKE UP FOR LESS CANOLA

BEIJING: China on Friday raised its forecast for soyabean imports during the 2018/19 crop year to 85 million tonnes, up from 83.65 million in last month's outlook, after the country's customs agency suspended some imports of rival oil-seed canola.

China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs said in its monthly forecast on Friday that even though African swine fever was reducing demand for soyameal in pig feed, canola imports were expected to fall, which would benefit soyabean consumption.

Canola imports are likely to drop after the General Administration of Customs suspended the clearance of canola imports from Canada.

agrusiness Richardson International on March 1.

It said on Thursday it will also step up inspections of all Chinese canola cargoes until further notice.

Like soyabeans, canola, or rapeseed, is crushed into oil and meal, with the meal used to feed China's huge herd of livestock as well as farmed fish.

The agriculture ministry did not give a forecast for canola imports. However, China's canola oil production would be 5.7 million tonnes, slightly lower than earlier forecast, as a result of increased customs inspections reducing canola supplies available for crushing, the ministry said.

Canola oil imports are fore-

cast to fall slightly to 900,000 tonnes, versus 1 million tonnes forecast last month, the ministry said.

Corn consumption is forecast to fall to 283 million tonnes, down from 285 million tonnes in last month's outlook, the ministry said, as African swine fever continued to spread and forced farmers to slaughter their livestock, reducing demand for corn-based feed.

China has reported 111 outbreaks of African swine fever, a fatal pig disease, in 28 of its provinces and regions since August 2018.

The ministry added however that the disease is "generally controllable" and prevention and control is "gradually improving". Reuters

# WHICH COUNTRIES CONSUME THE GREATEST VOLUME OF POULTRY MEAT?

A large population alone is yet to equate to a high volume of meat consumption but, as incomes rise, it will be the largest populations that consume the most poultry meat.



In my last blog, I wrote about where per capita poultry meat consumption is highest. Despite a far amount of interest across social media, one commentator said that it would be far more interesting to report on total amounts of poultry meat consumed, rather than simply on how much each person eats, so I have delved once more into the OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027.

There are no great surprises in which countries rank the highest in terms of the volume of chicken and other avian meats consumed annually, but a ranking gives a good idea of where poultry meat consumption may be expected to rise, not least by considering which countries rank low or are absent from the list.

Population size alone is not enough to guarantee a place on the list, level of economic development affects purchasing power. Take, for example, India, ranked at No. 7, despite being the second most populous country in the world. As its economy continues to grow, and poverty is alleviated, India can only be expected to move further up the ranking, and growth in poultry meat consumption may be expected to outstrip growth in demand for other meats due to an absence of religious restrictions.

Similarly, despite large populations, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria and Bangladesh do not make it into the list of the 10 largest poultry meat consumers. As incomes rise, however, this can be expected to change.

And there are countries with small populations, relative to peers on the list, that may be expected to fall further down the rankings as time goes by. Some may already have advanced economies with populations that

enjoy high volumes of meat in their diets, while others may favor poultry over some other meats due to religious and cultural reasons, pushing them up the ranking but which, over time, will be overtaken by others.

Ten largest poultry meat consuming countries (000 tonnes)

- China: 19,028
- United States: 18,044
- European Union: 14,013
- Brazil: 8,893
- Russia: 5,159
- Mexico: 4,072
- India: 3,257
- Japan: 2,444
- South Africa: 2,312
- Iran: 2,114

Source: OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027

# ITALY: COST OF 2016-2017 AVIAN INFLUENZA OUTBREAK REVEALED

New research has revealed the impact of the European outbreak of avian influenza (AI) in 2016 and 2017 on Italian poultry producers and developed strategies for better control if a similar situation arises.

Over the period, more than 1,200 outbreaks hit European producers, with high mortality rates and huge economic losses. The virus was spread primarily by wild waterfowl, with hundreds of cases reported across the continent.

2.7 million domestic birds affected

Italy was heavily affected, according to Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie (IZSVe) an Italian public health authority. Some 2.7 million domestic birds were affected across 83 farms, mostly in the north of the country.



The outbreaks occurred in 2 distinct epidemic waves:

1. The first between December 2016 and May 2017
2. The second lasting between July and December 2017.

The virus circulation was markedly more intense in the second epidemic wave, leading to 67 outbreaks in poultry farms (about 50% of the total cases recorded in domestic birds).

And control reportedly cost some €40m in the country.

analyses, to assess how the epidemiological situation was evolving and to detect how the disease could have spread among farms.

"In general, such analyses are made after the conclusion of the epidemic, due to time constraint and efforts required; in this case the potential routes related to the disease spread were detected and corroborated during the epidemic events," said the report, which was published in the open access journal Scientific Reports.

"This proved paramount for the competent authorities, to define an array of suitable preventive measures to contain the disease and prevent its uncontrolled spread."

Improving the future management of epidemics, a team of researchers at the IZSVe, composed of epidemiologists and virologists, adopted a multidisciplinary approach integrating epidemiological and phylogenetic information, allowing to reliably track the disease spread among farms and to re-modulate the containment strategy almost in a real-time fashion.

Information collected on-field via epidemiological investigations (e.g. affected species, geographical distribution, movements of people, animals, and vehicles, and environmental characteristics) were integrated with the results of genomic