

Breeding Plans For Ruminant Livestock In The Tropics Fao Animal Production And Health Paper

Antimicrobial resistance is a global and increasing threat. Stewardship campaigns have been established, and policies implemented, to safeguard the appropriate use of antimicrobials in humans, animals, and plants. Restrictions on their use in animal production are on the agenda worldwide. Producers are investing in measures, involving biosecurity, genetics, health care, farm management, animal welfare, and nutrition, to prevent diseases and minimize the use of antimicrobials. Functional animal nutrition to promote animal health is one of the tools available to decrease the need for antimicrobials in animal production. Nutrition affects the critical functions required for host defence and disease resistance. Animal nutrition strategies should therefore aim to support these host defence systems and reduce the risk of the presence in feed and water of potentially harmful substances, such as mycotoxins, anti-nutritional factors and pathogenic bacteria and other microbes. General dietary measures to promote gastrointestinal tract health include the selective use of a combination of feed additives and feed ingredients to stabilize the intestinal microbiota and support mucosal barrier function. This knowledge, used to establish best practices in animal nutrition, could allow the adoption of strategies to reduce the need for antimicrobials and contain antimicrobial resistance.

This book, 'Fibre production in South American camelids and other fibre animals', covers the latest advances in the main fields of animals producing fibre. It deals with a wide scope of fibre animals and a great variety of subjects and is supported by the Animal Fibre Working Group belonging to the European Association of Animal Production. The book can be considered a valuable attempt to prepare the fibre production sector for rapid changes and innovations arising within a globalised world. The focus lies on fibre animals such as alpacas, llamas, vicunas and guanacos, but recent research on sheep, goats and rabbits is also included. The most important themes addressed are meat and fibre production, breeding and genetics, nutrition, reproduction, management, and health. Finally, the book closes with specialised discussions on fibre production related topics, which for example provide a more in-depth look at common management denominators between South American camelids and other fibre animals. The book addresses scientists, professionals, technicians, farmers, specialised governmental policy makers and students all around the world who are involved in fibre animal production (such as sheep, camelids, goats, or rabbits). This book will present them with the most current findings in this area.

This document presents a unique and exhaustive review of the state-of-knowledge on the use of probiotics in diverse livestock production systems, and their impact on animal productivity. It focuses specifically on definitions, production, mechanisms of action, applications, effects, safety and potential public health risks of probiotics. In addition the labelling of probiotic products and global regulatory status of probiotics in animal feed is also covered. This publication will inform those that are interested in identifying and designing interventions for increasing animal productivity. It would also give an impetus to the development of new probiotics having consistent long-term effects that could possibly be used in feed in place of antibiotic growth promoters.

This publication aims to provide guidance on sustainable goose production systems that are based on the natural physiological and behavioural advantages of the goose. These advantages include the fact that: they can consume and digest large amounts of high fibre and low-quality feed; they are easy to manage; and their rapid growth renders them one of the most efficient sources for meat production. In addition, feathers/down and fatty liver are valuable by-products, while their strong territorial instinct makes them very effective guards. As selective feeders, geese have been used for weed control in a wide range of crops. All aspects of goose production are discussed in this book, including feeding and nutrition, housing, general husbandry, flock health and breeding. Regional differences in production practices are also described.

About CBPP vaccines

Breeding Plans for Ruminant Livestock in the Tropics Food & Agriculture Org Sustainable management of globally significant endemic ruminant livestock in West Africa: Guidelines for documenting plans supporting a breeding program ILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD) Breeding Strategies for Sustainable Management of Animal Genetic Resources Food & Agriculture Org

Draws together information from a number of sources to describe the state of research and development on worm control in Asia and the Pacific.

A comprehensive review of all aspects of ostrich production including a series of case histories from some countries that farm ostriches commercially: important countries such as South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe; newly re-emerging industries such as Australia; and countries where production is less developed, such as Kenya, Ethiopia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has access to experiences regarding agricultural change across the world. Together with the Japanese Government it was decided to compile experiences from different places in the world, categorized by farming system, to make it easier for interested people to select ideas for their own circumstances. This document presents a sample of such technologies specifically intended for livestock keeping in urban areas. It describes the livestock production system in traditional sectors, and identifies constraints. Suggestions for improving production in the livestock sector are given and a literature list is included for further reference.

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is an insidious disease that lingers in herds, causing significant morbidity and mortality. The policies to address the control and management of CBPP are in disarray at both the national and international levels. There has not been significant improvement in the efficacies of available vaccines or diagnostic assays for several decades. Classic strategies of mass vaccination and strict movement control that once were perceived as successful in rolling back the disease have largely fallen due to high costs, concerns of declining impact and growing public resistance. Officially, treatment with antibiotics is discouraged or prohibited, yet their use is widespread. CBPP is by all means an enigmatic disease, whose control probably requires a new paradigm or out-of-the-box thinking and executing approach. The purpose of this document is to provide an evidence-based policy for the implementation of sound control of CBPP by all stakeholders at all levels – global, regional and national. It describes a road map to CBPP control that is cognizant of the situation on the ground. While not being prescriptive, the document includes examples of combinations of interventions and control measures that should offer the opportunity to improve impact and hence offer better livelihoods to livestock producers.

First published in 1943, "Animal Breeding Plans" contains a detailed guide on animal breeding designed for students with experience of genetics, embryology, breeds, and stock judging. It aims to furnish the reader with a clear understanding of the means available for improving the heredity of farm animals, especially what each possible method will or will not do well. Highly recommended for modern farmers and animal breeders. Contents include: "Origin and Domestication of Farm Animals", "Consequences of Domestication", "Beginning of Pedigree Breeding Methods in the United States", "History of Animal Breeding Methods in the United States", "Relation of the Breed Association to Breed Improvement", "Genetic Principles in Animal Breeding", "Mendelian Basis of Inheritance", etc. Many vintage books such as this are increasingly scarce and expensive. It is with this in mind that we are republishing this volume now in an affordable, modern, high-quality edition complete with a specially-commissioned new introduction on farming.

"The poultry production systems of Africa are mainly based on the scavenging indigenous chickens found in virtually all villages and households in rural Africa. These systems are

characterized by low output per bird. Nevertheless, over 70 percent of the poultry products and 20 percent of animal protein intake in most African countries come from this sector. Therefore, increased rural poultry production would result in a positive impact on household food security both in increased dietary intake and in income generation. ... This study coincided with the World Food Summit, held at FAO, Rome, from 13 to 17 November 1996, where delegations committed their governments and civil society to a global attack on food insecurity and poverty. Poultry, like other short-cycle animal stock, is viewed by the FAO Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) as a crucial element in the struggle for sustained food production and poverty alleviation. The guidelines provided in this study are particularly pertinent to those countries participating in the SPFS where village chicken production will have a substantial impact on increased household food security and gender equity."--Foreword.

Air Emissions from Animal Feeding Operations: Current Knowledge, Future Needs discusses the need for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement a new method for estimating the amount of ammonia, nitrous oxide, methane, and other pollutants emitted from livestock and poultry farms, and for determining how these emissions are dispersed in the atmosphere. The committee calls for the EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to establish a joint council to coordinate and oversee short - and long-term research to estimate emissions from animal feeding operations accurately and to develop mitigation strategies. Their recommendation was for the joint council to focus its efforts first on those pollutants that pose the greatest risk to the environment and public health.

Research has shown that the camel is the most efficient domestic animal for converting vegetative matter into work, milk and meat. Camel milk is already used for human consumption, in its fresh or fermented forms or as butter, but only rarely as cheese. Camel milk is more technically difficult to process than milk from other domestic animals and some researchers have even claimed that camel milk cheese would be impossible to produce. However, if normal cheese-making procedures are adapted to camel milk's particular characteristics, satisfactory cheeses can be made. The technology of making cheese from camel milk describes the composition of camel milk, compares it with other milks and explains how it can be used to make cheese.

Pastoralism refers to the type of farming system which uses extensive grazing on grasslands for livestock production. This type of farming covers 25 per cent of the world's land area and supports 20 million households. It makes substantial contributions to the economies of developing countries, although agricultural encroachment, conflict and drought continue to erode this way of life. This publication considers key policy issues and trends involved in attempts to improve the livelihoods of pastoralist families and communities.

Previously released in June 2004 and temporarily withdrawn. Now available!) Keeping poultry contributes substantially to household food security throughout the developing world. One of the principal constraints to increasing small-scale poultry production is Newcastle Disease. This acute viral disease can typically kill up to 80 percent of unprotected poultry in rural areas and is found throughout the developing world. This technology review presents the latest understanding of Newcastle Disease, its characteristics, epidemiology, symptoms, and control. It will be of practical value to state and private veterinarians, and to all those involved with rural poultry production who wish to control this disease.

Includes papers about Argentina, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay & Uruguay

Milk is nature's most complete food, and dairy products are considered to be the most nutritious foods of all. The traditional view of the role of milk has been greatly expanded in recent years beyond the horizon of nutritional subsistence of infants: it is now recognized to be more than a source of nutrients for the healthy growth of children and nourishment of adult humans. Alongside its major proteins (casein and whey), milk contains biologically active compounds, which have important physiological and biochemical functions and significant impacts upon human metabolism, nutrition and health. Many of these compounds have been proven to have beneficial effects on human nutrition and health. This comprehensive reference is the first to address such a wide range of topics related to milk production and human health, including: mammary secretion, production, sanitation, quality standards and chemistry, as well as nutrition, milk allergies, lactose intolerance, and the bioactive and therapeutic compounds found in milk. In addition to cow's milk, the book also covers the milk of non-bovine dairy species which is of economic importance around the world. The Editors have assembled a team of internationally renowned experts to contribute to this exhaustive volume which will be essential reading for dairy scientists, nutritionists, food scientists, allergy specialists and health professionals.

Genetic improvement is an essential component of the management of animal genetic resources and can make important contributions to food security and rural development. Yet, the majority of developing countries have not been successful in sustaining breed development programmes. The objective of these guidelines is to help countries plan and develop effective genetic improvement programmes and to maximise the chances that such programmes will be sustained. These guidelines address Strategic Priority Area 2 of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, adopted in 2007, and are intended for use by policy-makers and organisations involved in livestock development.

This publication reviews all aspects of poultry production in South Asia, including layer production for eggs and broilers for meat. Information is given on feeding and nutrition, housing and general husbandry, as well as on flock health. Regional specificity always exists but this type of production also shows the many similarities in other parts of the world with regard to potential and constraints.

In facing ever more limited resources and changing market conditions and in the attempt to enhance productivity for strengthening livelihoods, many technologies have been used to improve feed use and animal performance at the farm level. A particularly successful example, in terms of both geographic range of use and relative simplicity in formulation and preparation, is the urea-molasses multi-nutrient block technology. This publication provides a comprehensive overview of development and use of the block technology in countries around the world and it might be of great practical value to extension workers, students, researchers and those thinking of using such feed supplementation technology or of starting commercial production.--Publisher's description.

Infections between animals and humans are truly complex, and health care providers should be aware of the potential role of animals in infectious diseases of HIV-infected patients. The aim of this guideline is to outline the most important zoonoses that play a significant role in the epidemiology of AIDS and to provide a practical and manageable

tool for health workers involved in the care of HIV infected humans.

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