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

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Worm Control for Small Ruminants in Tropical  
Asia

Proceedings of an Electronic Conference Carried  
Out Between May and August 2000

Production, Composition and Health

Proceedings of an FAO Expert Consultation,  
Rome, 24-28 June 1991

Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources and  
Energy-saving Technologies by Small-scale Milk  
Plants and Collection Centres

Sustainability in Ruminant Livestock

Production, impact and regulation

Small Ruminant Production and the Small  
Ruminant Genetic Resource in Tropical Africa

Crop Residues and Agro-industrial By-products in  
Animal Feeding

Maintenance Systems for the Dairy Plant

Held in the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the  
Pacific, Bangkok, 9-13 September 1985

Ostrich Production Systems

Sustainable Animal Production from Small Farm  
Systems in South-East Asia

A Technology Review

Goose Production

Quality Control Testing of Contagious Bovine  
Pleuropneumonia Live Attenuated Vaccine

Pastoralism in the New Millenium

Village Chicken Production Systems in Rural  
Africa

Small Ruminants in the Near East

Good Practices in Planning and Management of  
Integrated Commercial Poultry Production in  
South Asia

Livestock Keeping in Urban Areas

Management and Marketing

Distribution and Impact of Helminth Diseases of  
Livestock in Developing Countries

Manual for the Production of Marek's Disease,  
Gumboro Disease and Inactivated Newcastle  
Disease Vaccines

Assessing Quality and Safety of Animal Feeds

The Technology of Making Cheese from Camel  
Milk (*Camelus Dromedarius*)

Proceedings of the FAO Expert Consultation on  
the Substitution of Imported Concentrate Feeds in  
Animal Production Systems in Developing  
Countries

Biological Control of Gastro-intestinal Nematodes  
of Ruminants Using Predacious Fungi

Proceedings of the FAO/ILCA Workshop Held in  
Dakar, Senegal, 21-25 September 1982

Animal nutrition strategies and options to reduce

the use of antimicrobials in animal production  
Current Knowledge, Future Needs  
Urea-molasses Multinutrient Blocks : Simple and  
Effective Feed Supplement Technology for  
Ruminant Agriculture  
FAO Animal Production and Health Paper  
Swine Breeding Research at the Regional Swine  
Breeding Laboratory  
Household Food Security and Gender Issues  
Off-tastes in Raw and Reconstituted Milk  
Milk and Dairy Products in Human Nutrition  
A Review of Traditional Technologies Based on  
Literature and Field Experiences  
Developing National Emergency Prevention  
Systems for Transboundary Animal Diseases

*Breeding  
Plans For  
Ruminant  
Livestock  
In The  
Tropics  
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## **MILLS ROLLINS**

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Worm Control  
for Small  
Ruminants in  
Tropical Asia  
Food &  
Agriculture  
Org.

"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. *Proceedings of an Electronic Conference Carried Out Between May and August 2000* Food & Agriculture Org. 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. Production, Composition and Health Food & Agriculture Org. About CBPP vaccines Proceedings of an FAO Expert Consultation, Rome, 24-28 June 1991 Food & Agriculture Org. 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.

*Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources and Energy-saving Technologies by Small-scale Milk Plants and Collection Centres*  
Springer Nature  
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.  
**Sustainability in Ruminant Livestock**  
Food & Agriculture Org.  
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. *Production, impact and regulation* Wageningen Academic Publishers 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.  
Small Ruminant

Production and the Small Ruminant Genetic Resource in Tropical Africa  
 Food & Agriculture Org.  
 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. Crop Residues and Agro-industrial By-products in Animal Feeding Food & Agriculture Org 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. Maintenance Systems for the Dairy Plant Food & Agriculture Org. 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. **Held in the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 9-13 September 1985** Food & Agriculture Org. Includes papers about Argentina, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay & Uruguay *Ostrich Production Systems Breeding Plans for Ruminant*

Livestock in the Tropics  
 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.  
Sustainable Animal Production from Small Farm Systems in South-East Asia ILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD)  
 This book presents a concept for implementing a mass balance approach toward developing an effective eco-friendly,

livestock farming system independent of external energy input. In this context it describes a modern, integrated farming system, and includes comprehensive technical information explaining the design and evaluation of manure management systems, and modeling and operational tools. It first discusses the mass balance operating process, highlighting the difference between	imported and exported mass across the farm boundary. Estimating mass balance can provide critical information for (comprehensive) nutrient management planning and for managing the movement of nutrients and manure. It then explains the estimation of whole-farm P mass balance using a suitable model system. The subsequent chapters provide updated information on	management aspects of livestock-farming and generation of multiple job opportunities, and also explore various aspects of livestock farming operational protocols like housing and management; nurture of rams, ewes and lambs, new born calves and heifers; care of buck, doe and kid-nutrition flushing; concept zero grazing-systems; disease control and
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management; integrated goat farming; and crop-livestock integration. Further, the book addresses crop-livestock integration; energy autonomy in cattle farming; value added biopharmaceuticals from cattle farming; CAPEX for cattle farming; concepts of cattle farming; detrimental effects of the industry; topographic and edaphic factors, and thermal stress on livestock growth and development; socioeconomic development; and water requirements for livestock. The book concludes with the most important issue in the field of agriculture and veterinary science: “Livestock Farming with Care,” describing sustainable, eco-friendly livestock farming by highlighting issues like animal feed vs. human food; agricultural GDP vs livestock, and factors affecting the sustainability of livestock farming. Given its scope, this book is a valuable resource for researchers and students alike, and will also appeal to practitioners in the field of livestock.

[A Technology Review 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.

<p><u>Goose Production</u> Food &amp; Agriculture Org. Mulberry, the feed of silkworm, was one of the first domesticated forages in the world and has been the subject of intensive research over the last few decades. Its intensive cultivation and use specifically for animal production only started during the last two decades. This publication presents a number of articles given</p>	<p>at the first electronic conference on mulberry for animal production, held during 2000. This conference was organised in response to the growing interest in the cultivation and use of mulberry to feed various domestic animals. Issues discussed include: germplasm resources in various countries, agronomic aspects, chemical composition, nutritive value and animal</p>	<p>performance. Food &amp; Agriculture Org. 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</p>
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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. *Quality Control Testing of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Live Attenuated Vaccine* Food & Agriculture Org. 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. Pastoralism in the New Millenium Food & Agriculture Org. 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. **Village Chicken Production Systems in Rural Africa** Food & Agriculture Org. This publication provides information on the impact of animal feeds on food quality, food safety, and the environment, and thus improves the

basis for managing such risks. The book brings together in printed form six reviews from the FAO electronic journal AGRIPPA (available online). *Small Ruminants in the Near East* Food & Agriculture Org. 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).
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