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ABSTRACT: The poultry industry is considered an important sector that meets the great demand for protein sources all over the world. Now, quails are recognized as promising and important alternative species with many advantages over other poultry species. In many countries around the world, quail meat has achieved great popularity as a good source of protein and other important nutrients. However, there are some limitations and challenges to quails production. One of them is the susceptibility to some viral, bacterial, mycotic and parasitic diseases that can adversely affect quails. Many of the diseases that affect quails cause severe economic losses in quail industry due to a decrease in growth performance, poor feed conversion, reduction in hatchability, increased mortality and treatment costs. There are limited research and literature dealing with different disease and conditions affecting quails. Therefore, the aim of this work was to present a comprehensive review of the most important emerging diseases affecting quails worldwide.

Keywords: Bacteria, Virus, Mycosis, Myctoxicosis, Parasites, Quail
Safiullin RT, Safiullin RR and Kachanova EO.


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**ABSTRACT:** Favorable conditions for development, reproduction, and accumulation of large amounts of zoophilous flies in commercial poultry farms are caused by incomplete compliance with veterinary and sanitary rules for growing in cage facilities. The purpose of the study was to test a systematic insecticidal program for destroying flies’ populations using adulticide and larvicide drugs in poultry farms under battery cage management. The number of imago flies in hen houses was dynamically evaluated using flypapers, six flypapers in each hen house, situated in different levels above the floor. Flypapers were removed and the number of stuck insects was counted. The number of larvae was evaluated in dynamics by specimen testing from the floor area 10x10 cm, with weight of 3-5 g. The Quick Bayt WG 10% was applied to destroy the imago of flies. Baycidal® WP 25% was used against larvae of flies. Complex insecticide program Quick Bayt WG 10% + Baycidal® WP 25% provided the opportunity to destroy flies, with a significant difference in intensefficacy, (98.3 % for adult flies and 99.8 % for larvae). Furthermore, this program had a positive impact on economic indicators of meat production of broilers. The present study demonstrated high preventive efficacy and economical efficacy of complex program against flies under battery cage broiler management.

**Keywords:** Adulticide, Economical Efficacy, Fly Larvae, Intensefficacy, Larvicide, Zoophilous Flies

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Key words: Maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the gut from pathogen colonization and help to tolerate environmental stress. The goal of the present article was to review the poultry gastrointestinal microflora and probiotics role in the gastrointestinal microbiota caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.


Poultry production is presently the most effective animal production industry and provides an excellent source of protein production worldwide. The poultry gastrointestinal microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between the host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced microbiota can cause disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

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The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC)

FPKC with Bacillus subtilis of 7% inoculums doses and 6-day fermentation time indicate the best result as seen from 24.27 U/ml of mannanase activity, 10.27 U/ml of protease activity, 17.13 U/ml of cellulase activity, and 21.27 U/ml of protein activity.

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The Effect of Using Solar Energy and Different Ventilation Rate on Production in Poultry Houses.

Concentrations of ammonia ranged from 22 ppm at ventilation rate every two minutes to 28 ppm at ventilation rate every four minutes. In addition, solar energy provided good levels of productivity reached 2.3 kg when using a solar heating system with a ventilation rate every two minutes, and 1.8 kg in the ventilation rate every four minutes.

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Energy balance, Poultry production, Solar heating system, Ventilation

Concentrations of ammonia ranged from 22 ppm at ventilation rate every two minutes to 28 ppm at ventilation rate every four minutes. In addition, solar energy provided good levels of productivity reached 2.3 kg when using a solar heating system with a ventilation rate every two minutes, and 1.8 kg in the ventilation rate every four minutes.

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Minawawi, Captain Sandiford (2019). The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC)

FPKC with Bacillus subtilis of 7% inoculums doses and 6-day fermentation time indicate the best result as seen from 24.27 U/ml of mannanase activity, 10.27 U/ml of cellulase activity, 17.13 U/ml of protease activity, and 21.27 U/ml of protein activity.
The Effects of Mospilan and Actara Insecticides in the Feed on Egg Production and Meat Quality of Laying Hens.

**ABSTRACT:**

Dukhnytskyi V, Bazaka G, Sokolyuk V, Boiko P and Ligomina I.

Toxicology of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine in 2015.

The experiments were performed on five groups each consisting of seven chickens. The age of chickens at the beginning of the experiment was 150 days. The birds were fed the granulated compound feed. In M1 and M2 groups, Mospilan at doses of 65 mg/kg and 32.5 mg/kg of body weight were added to the feed, respectively. In A1 and A2 groups, Actara at doses of 360 mg/kg and 180 mg/kg of body weight were added to the feed, respectively. In A1 and A2 groups, Actara at doses of 360 mg/kg and 180 mg/kg of body weight were added to the feed, respectively. Chickens of the control group were fed without the addition of insecticides to the feed. The feeding period lasted 30 days and finally, egg production performance, meat quality, and gross pathological changes were evaluated. Egg production rate in M1 and M2 groups in comparison to the control group decreased by 78.4 and 29.7%, respectively. Egg production rate in A1 and A2 groups reduced by 89.2% and 48.7% compared to the control group, respectively. Chickens in groups of receiving insecticides had pale skin and enlarged heart, also showed spot hemorrhages in mucous membranes of the glandular stomach and intestine, color heterogeneity of the lungs, and the liver was dark cherry in color with hemorrhage. In addition, the relative weights of internal organs decreased by 23-36% in experimental groups. In the experimental groups the pH of meat decreased at day 4 post-slaughter, and the meat broth with the addition of chicken meat and increased its toxicity.

**Keywords:** Chicken meat quality, Egg productivity, Insecticides Mospilan and Actara, Laying hens, Neonicotinoids.