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DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.20]
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
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
Blood parameters, Feed additive, 


The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus.

Gastrointestinal microbiota by suppressing the growth of pathogens. For many years, antibiotic gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

The relationship between gut from pathogen colonization and help to tolerate environmental stress. The goal of the host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics.

Maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the process was done to remodeled β mannan by using α-1,6 linkages. The level of mannan decreased with the mean percentage of 24.27 U/ml of mannanase activity, 10.27 U/ml of protease activity, 17.13 U/ml of cellulase (3) 6 days. Parameters used were enzyme activity of mannanase, protease, and cellulase in fermentation of the β-mannan in PKC. In order to increase PKC utilization in poultry ration, fermentation process was done to remodeled β mannan by using

Bacillus subtilis

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

ABSTRACT:

The main purpose of the present study was to find an alternative source for Palm kernel cake (PKC) was by-product of palm oil industry and it had potential to be one of the poultry ration ingredient However, its utilization for poultry was still limited because its components are not applicable due to industrial processing. In order to increase PKC utilization in poultry ration, fermentation process was done to remodeled β mannan by using

Bacillus subtilis

and fermentation time. There was also a significant interaction on each of the inoculums dose of 3%, 5%, and 7%. Factor B was fermentation times which contained: (1) 2 days, (2) 4 days, and (3) 6 days. Parameters used were enzyme activity of mannanase, protease, and cellulase in FPKC. Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses of 7% inoculums doses and 6 days fermentation time indicate the best result as seen box 5.27 Unit of mannanase activity, 15.11 Unit of cellulase activity, 10.27 Unit of protease activity.

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

ABSTRACT:

The main purpose of the present study was to find an alternative source for traditional energy to provide the energy requirements in the poultry industry. The present study was conducted in four poultry houses with different heating systems (solar and conventional) and ventilation rates located in El-Sharkia Governorate, Egypt, during June and July 2018. In this study, it was found that productivity increased by increasing the ventilation rate, where concentrations of ammonia ranged from 22 ppm at ventilation rate every two minutes to 28 ppm at the 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. The level of ammonia was also reduced with the ventilation rate every two minutes.

Concentrations of ammonia ranged from 22 ppm at ventilation rate every two minutes to 28 ppm at the ventilation rate every four minutes. Productivity decreased in poultry houses with a conventional heating system and was 2 kg in ventilation rate every 2 minutes, and 1.8 kg in the ventilation rate every four minutes.
Experimental study of feeding laying hens with the feed, containing the Mospilan and Actara insecticides

**Keywords:** Neonicotinoids, Chronic poisoning, Reduced egg productivity, Change the biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity.