Phenotypic Characterization Of Indigenous Goat Types In
b50379508585fa009223898585da58b9

Agricultural Research for Sustainable Food Systems in Sri Lanka
Review of goat research and development projects in Ethiopia
Sustainable Goat Production in Adverse Environments: Volume IIDARE/ICAR Annual Report
Genetic Variability in Conservation and Selection Programs in the Post-Genomics Era
Proceedings, Symposium Series
Characterization of Small Ruminant Breeds in West Asia and North Africa: West Asia
Phenotypic and Genetic Characterisation of the Indigenous Tswana Goat Population in Botswana
Characterization and Conservation of Indigenous Sheep Genetic Resources: a Practical Framework for Developing Countries
Domestication Advances in Animal Experimentation and Modeling
Abstracts of MSc Theses Completed by ILRI Graduate Fellows
Sheep Production Adapting to Climate Change
Farm Animal Biodiversity in Ethiopia
Goat Production and Supply Chain Management in the Tropics
The Origins and Development of African Livestock
Advances in Farm Animal Genomic Resources
Das Variiren der Thiere und Pflanzen im Zustande der Domestication
Advances in Animal Experimentation and Modeling
Molecular Genetics and Genetic Improvement of Goats
A Book on Staff of NARO
Yogurt in Health and Disease Prevention
Genetic Characterization of Commercial Goat Populations in South Africa
Sustainable Goat Production in Adverse Environments: Volume I
Mitigating Land Degradation and Improving Livelihoods
Goat Science
Einführung in die quantitative Genetik
Goats (Capra)
Mason's World Encyclopedia of Livestock Breeds and Breeding, 2 Volume Pack
Production System, Morphological Characterization And Structural Indices Of Indigenous Cattle
Characterization of Small Ruminant Breeds in Central Asia and the Caucasus
Productive and reproductive Performance of indigenous Beef Cattle in Ethiopia
Tiroler Grauvieh
Why Livestock Genomics for Developing Countries offers Opportunities for Success
Review of sheep research and development projects in Ethiopia
The indigenous farm genetic resources of Somalia: Preliminary phenotypic and genotypic characterization of cattle, sheep and goats
Book "Milk Production - Advanced Genetic Traits, Cellular Mechanism, Animal Nutrition and Management" is made for the publication of continuation of advances in the knowledge involving milk production. This book is divided into two main sections and is devoted to more specific consideration of areas with aspects of genetics factors and the molecular and cellular mechanisms, animal management, nutrition and husbandry. This book will be useful for students, researchers, teaching staff, practicing professionals connected with dairy science, animal science, food science, nutrition, physiology, biochemistry, veterinary medicine and other related fields. Each chapter in this book has an extensive bibliography which can future aid the reader in keeping abreast of the developments in this field. This book covers more than 40 indigenous goat breeds and several ecotypes around the globe and describes genotypic and phenotype traits related to species adaptation to harsh environments and climate change. It also addresses sustainable global farming of local goat breeds in different production systems and agro-ecosystems. Discussing three main global regions: Asia, Africa, and Europe, it particularly focuses on adverse environments such as mountain, semiarid and arid regions. The topic of this highly readable book includes the disciplines of animal physiology, breeding, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity and veterinary science, and as such it provides valuable information for academics, practitioners, and general readers with an interest in those fields. Goat science covers quite a wide range and varieties of topics, from genetics and breeding, via nutrition, production systems, reproduction, milk and meat production, animal health and parasitism, etc., up to the effects of goat products on human health. In this book, several parts of them are presented within 18 different chapters. Molecular genetics and genetic improvement of goats are the new approaches of goat development. Several factors affect the passage rate of digesta in goats, but for diet properties, goats are similar to other ruminants. Iodine deficiency in goats could be dangerous.
Assisted reproduction techniques have similar importance in goats like in other ruminants. Milk and meat production traits of goats are almost equally important and have significant positive impacts on human health. Many factors affect the health of goats, heat stress being of increasing importance. Production systems could modify all of the abovementioned characteristics of goats. Master's Thesis from the year 2018 in the subject Biology - Zoology, language: English, abstract: The study was conducted in Soro and Misha districts of Hadiya zone Southern Ethiopia. The objectives of the study were; to describe the production system, to characterize indigenous cattle breeds by using economically important traits and to develop structural indices to assess type and function of cattle using morphometrical traits. The study was undertaken to describe the production system, the cattle by using qualitative and quantitative traits. Field studies and collection of data were carried out by using semi-structured questionnaire, observation, key informants, focused group discussion and linear body measurements of sampled cattle and also from secondary data sources. A total of 240 households (120 from each district) were selected by using stepwise purposive followed by random selection method for questionnaire interview and 660 cattle (480 cows and 180 bulls) for morphological description and to measure quantitative and qualitative traits of cattle. The qualitative traits are assessed by visual observation while the qualitative traits were measured by using self devised instruments by the researcher. The data were analyzed by SPSS software, while the qualitative traits were compared by using Chi-square test, the quantitative traits were compared by Duncan's multiple range test and the values were compared at the significance level P. 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 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. This book presents an interdisciplinary overview of the origins of African livestock, placing Africa as one of the world centres for animal domestication. With sections on archaeology, genetics, linguistics and ethnography, this collection contains over twenty contributions from the field’s foremost experts and provides fully illustrated, never before published data, and extensive bibliographies. This book presents a compilation of the latest findings from reputed researchers around the globe, covering in detail climate change and its effects on sheep production. In the current global climate change scenario, information related to its impact on livestock agriculture is lacking. The negative impacts of climate change are already being felt by all livestock species. Further, the mitigation and amelioration strategies that are applicable for one species may not hold true for another. As such, concerted research efforts are needed to identify species-specific strategies for mitigation and adaptation. With that goal in mind, this book is the first of its kind to gather comprehensive information pertaining to the impact of climate
change on various aspects of sheep production. It also sheds light on the role of sheep with regard to the global greenhouse gas pool. The book highlights the status quo of sheep production from climate change perspectives and projects the significance of adapting future sheep production to the challenges posed by climate change. It addresses in detail the various adaptations, methane mitigation and amelioration strategies needed to sustain sheep production in the future. In addition, the book presents development plans and policies that will allow the sheep industry to cope with current climate changes and strategies that will lessen future impacts. Bringing together essential information prepared by world-class researchers hailing from different agro-ecological zones, this book offers a unique resource for all researchers, teachers and students associated with sustaining the sheep production in the face of global change.Issues in Life Sciences—Zoology / 2012 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Avian Research. The editors have built Issues in Life Sciences—Zoology: 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews™. You can expect the information about Avian Research in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in Life Sciences—Zoology / 2012 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/. The history of livestock started with the domestication of their wild ancestors: a restricted number of species allowed to be tamed and entered a symbiotic relationship with humans. In exchange for food, shelter and protection, they provided us with meat, eggs, hides, wool and draught power, thus contributing considerably to our economic and cultural development. Depending on the species, domestication took place in different areas and periods. After domestication, livestock spread over all inhabited regions of the earth, accompanying human migrations and becoming also trade objects. This required an adaptation to different climates and varying styles of husbandry and resulted in an enormous phenotypic diversity. Approximately 200 years ago, the situation started to change with the rise of the concept of breed. Animals were selected for the same visible characteristics, and crossing with different phenotypes was reduced. This resulted in the formation of different breeds, mostly genetically isolated from other populations. A few decades ago, selection pressure was increased again with intensive production focusing on a limited range of types and a subsequent loss of genetic diversity. For short-term economic reasons, farmers have abandoned traditional breeds. As a consequence, during the 20th century, at least 28% of farm animal breeds became extinct, rare or endangered. The situation is alarming in developing countries, where native breeds adapted to local environments and diseases are being replaced by industrial breeds. In the most marginal areas, farm animals are considered to be essential for viable land use and, in the developing world, a major pathway out of poverty. Historic documentation from the period before the breed formation is scarce. Thus, reconstruction of the history of livestock populations depends on archaeological, archeozoological and DNA analysis of extant populations. Scientific research into genetic diversity takes advantage of the rapid advances in molecular genetics. Studies of mitochondrial DNA, microsatellite DNA profiling and Y-chromosomes have revealed details on the process of domestication, on the diversity retained by breeds and on relationships between breeds. However, we only see a small part of the genetic information and the advent of new technologies is most timely in order to answer many essential questions. High-throughput single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping is about to be available for all major farm animal species. The recent development of sequencing techniques calls for new methods of data management and analysis and for new ideas for the extraction of information. To make sense of this information in practical conditions, integration of geo-environmental and socio-economic data are key elements. The study and management of farm animal genomic resources (FAnGR) is indeed a major multidisciplinary issue. The goal of the present Research Topic was to collect contributions of high scientific quality relevant to biodiversity management, and applying new methods to either new genomic and bioinformatics approaches for characterization of FAnGR, to the development of FAnGR conservation
Where To Download Phenotypic Characterization Of Indigenous Goat Types

methods applied ex-situ and in-situ, to socio-economic aspects of FAnGR conservation, to transfer of lessons between wildlife and livestock biodiversity conservation, and to the contribution of FAnGR to a transition in agriculture (FAnGR and agro-ecology). Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2020 im Fachbereich Gesundheit - Ernährungswissenschaft, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: The aim of this review is to summarize the productive and reproductive performance of different indigenous cattle breeds under farmer’s management practices. Ethiopia is the home of large numbers of livestock due to having varied and extensive agro-ecological zones. From the total annual milk produced cattle milk, is the most prominent compared to other livestock species in Ethiopia. And also from the total annual meat produced cattle meat is the most prominent compared to other livestock species in Ethiopia. Numerous finding showed that calving interval, age at first calving, age at first service, number of service per conception and days open are one of the major measures of reproductive performance parameters for beef cattle production. Weight at different ages (including birth weight, weaning weight, 3 month weight, 6 month weight and yearling weight), meat yield, growth rate and carcass yield are one of the major measures of productive performance parameters for beef cattle production. Different report indicated that productive and reproductive performances of our indigenous cattle are very poor due to varied factors; the causes for low performances of beef cattle were genetic and environmental factors like feeding, housing and health care. In Ethiopia most of (98.20%) cattle breeds are local breeds the remaining (1.8%) are hybrid and exotic breeds. Then, the genetic performances of these breeds are poor, even though they have good adaptation in harsh environmental conditions. So, training and awareness creation should be given particularly to the farmers on major management practices like feeding, housing and health care and genetic improvement strategies should planned and practiced. The aim of this study was to characterize indigenous Tswana goats in four agro-ecological regions of Botswana i.e. Southern, Central, Northwest and Ghanzi. The following specific objectives were set: description of existing goat production systems in Botswana, phenotypic and genetic characterisation of Tswana goats and investigation of population structure of indigenous and commercial goats using the Goat50K SNP panel. A survey was conducted in four agro-ecological regions to collect data on Tswana goats in smallholder farming systems and phenotypic measurements were recorded for 123 goats that included body weight (BW), body length (BL), heart girth (HG), height at withers (HW) and tail length (TL). Qualitative traits such as coat colour, horns and beard were also recorded. About 80% of the farmers kept goats for financial purposes. Goats in the Northwest region had significantly (P<0.05) higher HG values in all age groups compared to other regions. Goats in the Central (71.83±1.18) and Northwest (69.17±2.04) regions had significantly longer BL compared to the ones in the Southern (64.25±2.50) region at 48 months. For genetic characterisation, hair samples from 48 phenotyped animals of Central region were collected and genotyped with Illumina Goat50K SNP chip. Genomic diversity was high (0.4230±0.03) with low inbreeding (FIS) (0.009±0.05). Additional genotypes which included Boer (n=24), Kalahari Red (n = 24) and Swazi (n=48) were included in the analysis to get a broader regional perspective. Genetic diversity, measured as expected heterozygosity was 0.390±0.01, 0.398±0.01 and 0.387±0.02 for Boer, Kalahari Red and Swazi goats, respectively. Inbreeding coefficient ranged from 0.014±0.06 in Boer, 0.012±0.07 in Kalahari Red to 0.011 ± 0.06 in Swazi goats. The populations clustered according to geographical origin. Linkage disequilibrium (LD) for shorter intervals (0-10 kb) ranged from 0.44 to 0.56. Effective population size at 13th generation was approximately 87 for Boer, 93 for Kalahari Red, 180 for Swazi and 266 for Tswana goats. The results indicate potential improvement of Tswana goat through within breed selection and structured crossbreeding that will assist in food security and sustainable utilization.

Mason's World Encyclopedia of Livestock Breeds and Breeding describes breeds of livestock worldwide as well as a range of breed-related subjects such as husbandry, health and behaviour. This definitive and prestigious reference work presents easily accessible information on domestication (including wild ancestors and related species), genetics and breeding, livestock produce and markets, as well as breed conservation and the cultural and social aspects of livestock farming. Written by renowned livestock authorities, these volumes draw on the authors' lifelong interest and involvement in livestock breeds of the world, presenting a unique, comprehensive and fully cross-referenced guide to cattle, buffalo, horses, pigs, sheep, asses,
Where To Download Phenotypic Characterization Of Indigenous Goat Types In

goats, camels, yaks, and other domesticated animals. A food system comprises the entire range of actors and interlinked activities related to food production, processing, distribution, marketing, and trade, preparation, consumption, and disposal. When a food system operates without compromising the needs of future generations, it is considered to be a “Sustainable Food System.” The present-day food systems in Sri Lanka are diverse, and the natural and physical environment, infrastructure, institutions, society, and culture, and policies and regulations within which the food systems operate, as well as the technologies employed, have shaped their outcomes. Agricultural research is a key factor in terms of innovation and technological advances. Innovation has been the main driver of food systems’ transformation over the past few decades and will be critical to addressing the needs of a rapidly growing population in a context of climate change and scarcity of natural resources. In addition, agricultural research must help meet the rising demand for food at affordable prices. Comprising 17 chapters written by specialist(s) in their respective subject-areas, this Contributed Volume on “Agricultural Research for Sustainable Food Systems in Sri Lanka: A Historical Perspective” shares the scientific knowledge accumulated by the National Agricultural Research System of Sri Lanka, including universities, and offers recommendations on how to make food systems more sustainable in order to address the current needs of Sri Lankan society. It presents perspectives on four key thematic areas, namely: (i) Crop and animal production, management, and improvement, (ii) Agro-product processing technologies, (iii) Natural resource management, and (iv) Socio-economic development and agri-business management. This book explores the current trends and challenges of sustainable goat meat and milk production in different global contexts, providing valuable insights into this industry in adverse environments like mountains, semi-arid, and arid regions. It also includes contributions from international experts discussing goat reproduction, genetic diversity, and improvement, as well as topics such as animal health, welfare, socioeconomic aspects, and many other issues regarding the environmentally friendly and economically viable exploitation of goats. This is a highly informative book providing scientific insight for readers with an interest in sustainable agriculture and socio-economic aspects, as well as goat breed conservation, genetic diversity, and veterinary care. These subjects are complemented in a second volume providing a detailed description of more than 40 indigenous goat breeds and several ecotypes found in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. Yogurt in Health and Disease Prevention examines the mechanisms by which yogurt, an important source of micro- and macronutrients, impacts human nutrition, overall health, and disease. Topics covered include yogurt consumption's impact on overall diet quality, allergic disorders, gastrointestinal tract health, bone health, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, obesity, weight control, metabolism, age-related disorders, and cardiovascular health. Modifications to yogurt are also covered in scientific detail, including altering the protein to carbohydrate ratios, adding n-3 fatty acids, phytochemical enhancements, adding whole grains, and supplementing with various micronutrients. Prebiotic, probiotic, and symbiotic yogurt component are also covered to give the reader a comprehensive understanding of the various impacts yogurt and related products can have on human health. Health coverage encompasses nutrition, gastroenterology, endocrinology, immunology, and cardiology. Examines novel and unusual yogurts as well as popular and common varieties. Covers effects on diet, obesity, and weight control. Outlines common additives to yogurts and their respective effects. Reviews prebiotics, probiotics, and symbiotic yogurts. Includes practical information on how yogurt may be modified to improve its nutritive value. This book is a practical manual for goat production systems covering: breeding and selection, feeding based on available crops and resources, and targeted preventative health care for increased productivity and income. It outlines best practice and strategies for setting up a farm, overcoming challenges, increasing milk and meat quality, obtaining sustainability, reducing environmental pollution, optimising climatic conditions and tapping into local know-how. In addition, the book details developing region-specific data for effective decision making and better management, as well as how to run a developmental project to empower stake holders for higher production, support innovation, and analyse the supply chain for better product quality and marketing. Small Ruminant Diversity in Central Asia and the Caucasus: an Overview; Small Ruminant Breeds of Kazakhstan; Small Ruminant Breeds of Kyrgyzstan; Small Ruminant Breeds of Tajikistan; Small Ruminant Breeds of Turkmenistan; Small Ruminant Breeds
Where To Download Phenotypic Characterization Of Indigenous Goat Types

of Uzbekistan; Small Ruminant Breeds of Armenia; Small Ruminant Breeds of Azerbaijan; Small Ruminant Breeds of Georgia. Research and development in animal husbandry and products manufacturing are ongoing, and the results should be summarized from time to time and made available to the reader in order to increase their knowledge. The present publication seeks to present the results related to the goat species. The first part of the volume contains the cultural history of the goat as well as chapters on the breeds kept and bred in Spain, USA, and Nepal. The second part covers the chapters dealing with Cashmere and Pashmina wool. In the third part of the volume, you can read about the differences between the different goat cheeses. The first chapter of the fourth part compares the drugs that can be used in the treatment of goat diseases, while the second chapter describes the parasites of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT). The research presented in this book demonstrates how an integrated ‘systems’ approach to farming in the watershed context increases the effectiveness of a production system and improves people’s livelihoods. It takes an integrated approach, using one watershed in Ethiopia as a ‘laboratory’ or model case study to focus on the interaction and interdependence between land, water, crops, soil, water harvesting, supplemental irrigation, forestry, socio-economic aspects, livestock and farm tools. A range of linked studies was conducted with active participation of the farming community and other relevant stakeholders, such as the local offices of agriculture and extension services. The starting point for the work was the premise that previous efforts to solve farming system constraints using a piecemeal approach or discipline-specific focus have not been successful. Thus, addressing agricultural and environmental constraints through a holistic approach enables the generation of comprehensive technologies to sustainably improve the natural resource base and livelihoods of communities. The authors discuss trade-offs and resource allocation, demonstrating how the environment can be protected while also improving productivity. A unique feature is the methodology developed for the selection of suitable fields and farmers to implement new approaches or improved technologies, to achieve production increases while reducing degradation of sensitive agro-ecosystems. It is also shown how the watershed scale is a valuable basis for assessing the protection of fragile lands. Exploration in Laboratory Animal Sciences Understanding Life Phenomena updates our knowledge about the newer technologies such as molecular biology, genomics including sequencing, proteomics, transcriptomics, cell culture, stem cell culture, transgenesis and their translation to understand systematics and phylogeny of laboratory animals at molecular level. In seven sections Exploration in Laboratory Animal Sciences Understanding Life Phenomena resolves issues of conservation, applications in environment monitoring, production of drugs and others. Comparative research has enabled use of domestic animal models that translate the advances in basic biosciences to the schemes for human welfare including medicine. Molecular geneticists are unravelling the complexities of mammalian genes and the field of biotechnology is maturing at a fast pace. Additionally, research focused on immunology and animal behavior offer new insight into ways of enhancing animal welfare. The rise in consumption of animal proteins in addition to the challenges of sustaining our natural resources has given animal scientists a vast array of opportunities to engage in integrative systems-based research for meeting the challenges that behold us. Exploration in Laboratory Animal Sciences Understanding Life Phenomena also discusses the manipulation of animals as factories for the production of safe foods, drugs, and sensors and others to meet the contemporary challenges faced by mankind in the new world order created by pandemic of Covid 19. It also includes several chapters on the causation and management of certain diseases and impact of microbes on life. Provides insight to newer and futuristic technologies to understand disease process and drug design by animal models Addresses a wide variety of species and covers a wide variety of topics (such as animal species, the laboratory setting, regulatory guidelines, and ethical considerations) to fully prepare for work with all types of animals. Gives a perspective on laboratory animal use that allows to explain the benefits of animal use as required by veterinary technology program accreditation procedure. Includes examples of animal bio-technological techniques (including stem cell and tissue engineering) for their applications to humanity. Offers new insight into ways of enhancing animal welfare by the inclusion of research results focused on immunology and laboratory animal behavior.