

2nd Indo-Global Summit & Expo on

Veterinary

October 26-28, 2015 Hyderabad, India

Studies on impact of different feeding regimens on comparative growth performance of Beetal goats

Aleesha Luthra, Chandras and A L Saini

Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, India

With the objective to study the effect of different feeding regimes on growth performance of Beetal goats the study was conducted at Goat Research Farm, GADVASU in Ludhiana. About 24 kids of about 90 days were randomly distributed in three treatment groups. T1 group was fed with concentrate mixture at 1% body weight and ad libitum roughages under stall fed conditions, T2 group was fed with concentrate mixture at 1% and kids were allowed 8 hours of grazing whereas T3 group was sent for grazing for a period of 8 hours without any supplementation of concentrate mixture under extensive management system. The rest of the managerial conditions were kept same for all the treatment groups. The growth performance was recorded for about three months. There was increase in weight gain in T2 group (5.2 kg) as compared to T1 (4.6 kg) and T3 group (4.1 kg). The average daily gain significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) in T2 group (61.4 g) when compared to T1 group (53.6 g) and T3 group (45.8 g). The percent increase in average daily weight gain in T2 was 12.70% and 25.41% in comparison to T1 and T3 groups respectively. Therefore, it was concluded that supplementation of concentrate mixture along with a grazing allowance of 8 hours improved the growth performance of Beetal goats when compared to either total intensive or extensive system of management. Hence, different feeding regimes significantly affect the growth performance of Beetal goats.

dr.alish90@rediffmail.com

Intellectual property rights in fisheries and aquaculture

Arpita Sharma

ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries Education, India

Many industries and sectors rely on adequate enforcement of their Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs). International developments during last part of 20th century brought to the fore increasing relevance of IPRs in agriculture. Fisheries and aquaculture sector is also not left untouched by this. Fisheries sector is marching forward as cutting edge research and innovations are happening in this field leading to technological developments. It is necessary to understand IPR issues within fisheries sector which can range from traditional fishing to modern nanotechnology. Trends in growth of patenting activity during different time periods have revealed that there in India, is a steady increase in the average number of patents/year in fisheries after independence. In the field of transgenics, AquaBounty salmon has been patented in Norway, whereas in nanotechnology, Nevada-based Company has claimed to make a water cleaning product for swimming pools and fishponds called NanoCheck and has a trademark and patent. Geographical Indications (GI) too exist in fisheries sector. India has many traditional fish products which are indigenous to communities; however these are not protected by GIs. But there are many GIs in fisheries granted by European Union like Traditional Grimsby Smoked Fish, Arbroath Smokie, Cornish Sardines, Isle of Man Queenie's, Scottish Farmed Salmon, Lough Neagh Eels and Whitstable Oysters. European countries seem to be ahead in getting GI for fish and fish products and have used them as effective tools to maximize the benefit of these products. All forms of IPRs need to be encouraged in fisheries and aquaculture sector as this leads to new innovations and improvements on existing ones.

arpitasharma@cife.edu.in

Notes: