

Name (Arabic)	منى السيد محمود يونس	الإسم باللغة العربية	
Name (English)	Mona Elsayed Mahmoud Younes	الإسم باللغة الإنجليزية	
University	Damanhour	دمنهور	جامعة
Faculty	Veterinary medicine	كلية الطب البيطرى	الكلية
Department	Animal Husbandry and Animal Wealth Development	الرعاية وتنمية الثروة الحيوانية	القسم
Specialization	Poultry breeding and production	تربية وانتاج الدواجن	التخصص الدقيق
E. Mail	Dr.monapp@yahoo.com		البريد الإلكترونى
Tel.	01002444512		التليفون
Fax			الفاكس



Paper number		
1	Title	Influence of overfeeding on productive performance traits, foie gras production, blood parameters, internal organs, carcass traits, and mortality rate in two breeds of ducks
	Author	Mona Elsayed Mahmoud Younes and usama mahrous
	Abstract	<p>A total of 60 male mule ducks and 60 male Muscovy ducks were allotted into three groups (n = 20) to estimate the effects of overfeeding (two and four meals) versus ad libitum feeding on productive performance traits, foie gras production, internal organs, and blood parameters. The results show that force-feeding four meals significantly increased ($P < 0.01$) body weight, weight gain, and gain percentage compared to force-feeding two meals. Both force-feeding regimes (two or four meals) induced significantly higher body weight, weight gain, gain percentage, and absolute carcass weight than ad libitum feeding; however, carcass percentage was significantly higher in ad libitum feeding. Mule ducks had significantly higher weight gain and weight gain percentages than Muscovy ducks. Feed consumption per kilogram of foie gras and per kilogram weight gain was lower for the four meals than for the two-meal forced feeding regime. Force-feeding four meals induced significantly higher liver weight and percentage (488.96 ± 25.78 g, $7.82 \pm 0.40\%$) than force-feeding two meals (381.98 ± 13.60 g, $6.42 \pm 0.21\%$). Moreover, feed conversion was significantly higher under forced feeding than under ad libitum feeding (77.65 ± 3.41 g, $1.72 \pm 0.05\%$; $P < 0.01$). Forced feeding (two or four meals) increased all organ weights (intestine, proventriculus, heart, spleen, and pancreas) over ad libitum feeding weights, except for the gizzard; however intestinal and abdominal fat values were higher for four-meal forced feeding than for two-meal forced feeding. Overfeeding did not change blood parameters significantly compared to ad libitum feeding; however, four-meal forced feeding improved the quality of foie gras since it significantly increased the percentage of grade A foie gras (62.5%) at the expense of grades B (33.33%) and C (4.17%) compared with the two-meal forced feeding. The mortality percentage among Muscovy ducks during the forced feeding period was 22.5%, compared to 0% in mule ducks. Liver weight was highly significantly correlated with life weight after overfeeding and certain blood plasma traits.</p>
	Keywords:	Forced feeding, productive performance traits, foie gras, blood parameters, internal organs, carcass traits, mortality rate, Muscovy ducks, mule ducks.
	Published In:	
	References	
Paper number		

2	Title	Selection Against and For Abdominal Fatness in Japanese Quails
	Author	M. M. Sharaf, M. A. Mandour and Mona El Sayed
	Abstract	Two cycles of divergent selection against (low) or for (high) abdominal fat was performed in a population of Japanese quails. The criterion of selection was the weight of abdominal fat at 58 days. High fat line exhibited 1.4 and 1.5 fold higher abdominal fat weight than low fat line in males and females in the first generation and increased to 2.2 and 2.5 fold in the third generation of selection. Quails selected for abdominal fatness exhibited continuous increment of abdominal fat (weight and percentages) along the three generations of selection. The mean values were 4.25, 4.50 and 5.04 g and their percentages were 1.97, 2.13 and 2.23; respectively. On the other hand, averages of fat content in low fat line declined significantly from 3.02 to 2.81 to 2.15 g and their percentages from 1.58 to 1.26 to 1.09 in the three generations; respectively. Heritability estimates of abdominal fat percentage were 0.30, 0.80 and 0.93 in high fat line and 0.61, 0.75 and 0.87 in low fat line in the three generations, respectively. It can be concluded that direct selection against abdominal fat is a good tool to reduce its accumulation in the abdominal cavity without pronounced effect on body weight.
	Keywords:	Japanese quails, abdominal fat, selection, heritability
	Published In:	
	References	
3	Title	Indirect Selection Against Abdominal Fatness in Japanese Quails
	Author	M. A. Mandour, M. M. Sharaf and Mona El Sayed
	Abstract	Abdominal fat weight at 8 weeks of age was used to form two lines of divergent selection against and for abdominal obesity in Japanese quails. Average of 2.81g and 4.50 g in the first generation and 2.15 g and 5.04 g in the second generation. Average of serum glucose level in low fat line was 169.72 mg/dl in the first generation increased to 175.81 mg/dl in the second generation while in high fat line serum glucose level decreased from 168.80 to 127.26 mg/dl from the first to the second generation. Triglycerides level decreased from 278.99 to 259.36 mg/dl in low fat line while it increased from 286.20 to 289.62 mg/dl in high fat line from the first to the second generation of selection. It was concluded that direct selection against abdominal fat is a good tool to reduce its accumulation in the abdominal cavity. Also, indirect selection depending on the levels of serum glucose and triglycerides will produce satisfactory results which enable us to select for low fat indirectly without killing the birds by the aid of serum traits related to fat.
	Keywords:	Japanese quails, glucose, triglycerides, total lipids
	Published In:	
	References	