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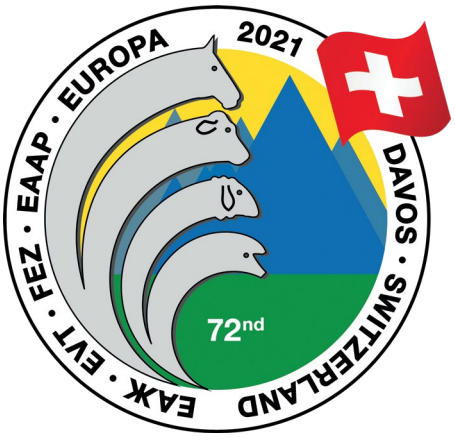

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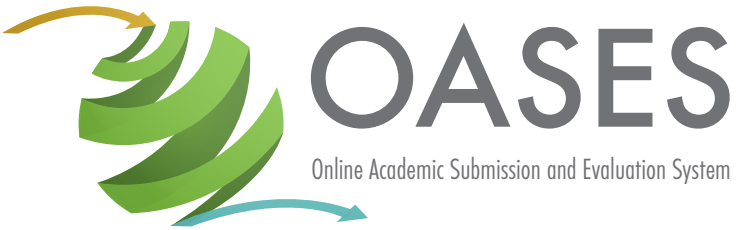

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Poster Session 25

Session 26. Regulatory framework and advances in genetics and genomics of farmed insects

Date: Tuesday 31 August 2021; 13.30 – 17.30
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Theatre Session 26

Poster Session 26

Sustainable control of gastrointestinal parasites in goats of hilly areas of Jammu (India)

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Parasitic nematodes of the digestive tract remain one of the main constraints to goat production both in temperate and tropical countries. The climatic factor may favour the development of helminth parasites during nutritional stress and wet season in tropical and semitropical areas. Gastrointestinal parasitism especially *Haemonchus contortus* is a major problem in goat production worldwide, these parasites cause diarrhoea, anaemia, reduced weight gain and increased production costs. A total of 60 goats 1-3 years of age naturally suffering from gastrointestinal infection were selected and divided into 3 groups Group A containing 25 goats and group B containing 25 goats and Group C goats contain control group of 10 goats. Goats in group A were given 3% Morantel citrate oral solution (Banminth) and goats in group B were given Closantel bolus (Zyclose) and Group C goats were not given any treatment. The efficacy of the drugs was evaluated on the basis of reduction and absence of eggs as well as clinical improvement. The EPG count and clinical examination was made on 0^{th}, 7^{th}, 14^{th} and 21^{st} day of post treatment. General condition like anaemia, diarrhoea, loss of weight, alertness, appetite, feed consumption physical appearance, etc. was also observed. The observation revealed that EPG of group A and B goats was 380±30 before treatment which came down to almost 0±2 on day 21^{st} post treatment and goats in group C still had high EPG till 14^{th} and 21^{st} day. It was also seen that some goats in group B showing symptoms of Liver fluke infection also responded to the treatment of Closantel. This indicated that there was mixed parasitic infection in these goats. The goats in hilly area mainly suffer from mixed parasitic infection which cannot be controlled by a single drug so there is a need of holistic approach for sustainable control of these parasites which can be done by regular deworming, improved pasture management and regular and timely check up.

Genetic improvement of alpacas and llamas in Peru

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Alpacas and llamas play a vital role in many rural families' livelihood in the High Andes of Peru. The last census of 2012 indicates a population of 3 million alpacas and 746,269 llamas. Both species are kept in extensive, low-input, pasture-based systems in altitudes between 3,800 m and up to 5,000 meters above sea level. Alpacas are mainly kept for their highly-valued fibre, whereas llamas provide meat, to less extent fibre, and are still used as pack animals. There is no national breeding program for alpacas in place, but there are many individual initiatives from private companies, NGOs, and farmers' cooperatives aiming to improve fibre quality due to the textile industry's demand. The common breeding objective is to reduce the fibre diameter, but more recently, the medullation of fibre has been discussed as a possible new objective. As farmers' income still depends more on the quantity of fibre sold than on quality, fleece weight also plays a role in breeding decisions. Recently, an alpaca SNP-Chip has been developed, and the possible implementation of genomic selection is currently evaluated. A major challenge in the coming years will be to bring the various initiatives to the negotiating table and to achieve harmonisation and consolidation of the individual breeding programmes. There is no national breeding program for llamas, and llama farmers have received little attention and support from the national government. There are some isolated initiatives to improve meat production, but they are confronted with an unsecure funding situation. Llamas are a neglected species also by research, despite their great potential for sustainable meat production and their high adaptation potential to the predicted climate changes.