



7th INTERNATIONAL CUKUROVA AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY CONGRESS

March 9-10, 2024
Adana / TÜRKİYE



PROCEEDINGS BOOK

CONFERENCE



EDITORS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. H. Turan AKKOYUN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyithan SEYDOŞOĞLU



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(Abstracts & Full Texts)

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EVALUATION PROCESS AND POLICIES

All applications have undergone double blind peer review process. In addition, each paper was accepted and the process of publishing in the book was carried out through editorial oversight. The published papers were presented and discussed at the meeting. Full texts and abstracts published in accordance with the Symposium Policy have been prepared in accordance with ethical rules and APA standards. Authors of all papers are both ethically and legally responsible.

PARTICIPANTS COUNTRIES

Türkiye, Russia, Serbia, Iraq, Algeria, Bosnia, Hungary, Nigeria, Indonesia, Georgia, Malaysia, Brazil, India, Taiwan, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Pakistan, Morocco

TOTAL ACCEPTED ARTICLES: 306

The Number of Accepted Papers from Türkiye: 120
The Number of Accepted Full Papers from Other Countries: 134
The Number of Total Papers: 254

09.03.2024
Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 15 min before the session starts)
Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.
Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name_surname and hall number,

exp. Hall 1, Akkoyun

SESSION-3, HALL-4 / OTURUM-3, SALON-4

MODERATOR: Murat GENÇ



Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419
Passcode: 777777

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Murat Genç Uğur Özentürk	<i>Atatürk University</i>	Welfare in Cattle Transportation and Effects of Transportation Conditions
Emin Şengül Samet Tekin	<i>Atatürk University</i>	Effects of Gallic Acid on Nrf-2 and HO-1 Levels on ACR-Induced Kidney Damage in Rats
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Ivan Pavlovic Jovan Bojkovski Aleksandra Tasic Marija Pavlovic Violeta Caro Petrovic Nemanja Zdravkovic	<i>Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia</i>	Biosecurity Measure in Treatment of Pastures to Prevent Gastrointestinal Helminth Infections of Small Ruminants

**BIOSECURITY MEASURE IN TREATMENT OF PASTURES TO PREVENT
GASTROINTESTINAL HELMINTH INFECTIONS OF SMALL RUMINANTS**

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ABSTRACT

The grazing method of feeding allows small ruminants - goats and sheep, constant contact with transitional hosts and eggs and larval forms of parasites, so that there is no sheep that is not infected with at least one parasite species. Permanent pastures represent the greatest health risk for sheep and goats, especially if they have been used unplanned for many years. Uncultivated pastures with poor floristic composition cause nutritional imbalances, but cultivated pastures that are used improperly are also a place for constant infections, especially parasitic agents. The cultivation of pasture directly depends on the geological and pedological composition of the soil, hydrological conditions (standing, running water) and microclimatic conditions. The main goal of cultivation is to obtain a pasture that contains a minimum of infectious agents in the soil, which is maximally free from vectors and transitional hosts of certain diseases (molluscs, arthropods) and infectious forms of parasites. At the same time, the grass must be of optimal quality, density and nutritional value. Successful cultivation must be based on real data. This means that in addition to the floristic and pedological composition of the soil, parasitological control of the soil and grass must be done. Interventions on pastures can be a good prerequisite for controlling and preventing parasitic diseases. The solution can be sought in the form of grazing - it can be mixed and grazing, and also the limitation of the number of individuals in the pasture can be applied. Mixed grazing implies the grazing of different herbivores on one pasture, which certainly has a positive effect on the

reduction of parasitic infections. Cross-country grazing is a method of using pastures to move animals from one part of the pasture to another at certain time intervals and return to them only after a certain period of rest.

Keywords: small ruminants, control, gastrointestinal helminth, biosecurity measure