



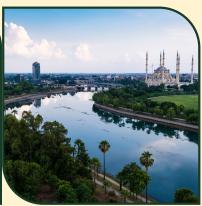




7th INTERNATIONAL CUKUROVA AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY CONGRESS

March 9-10, 2024 Adana / TÜRKİYE









EDITORS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. H. Turan AKKOYUN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyithan SEYDOŞOĞLU

PROCEEDINGS BOOK

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PROCEEDINGS BOOK (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

AUTHOR	AFFILITION	ABSTRACT TITLE
Uğur Özentürk	AFFILITION	ADSTRACT TILE
Murat Genç	Atatürk University	Behavioural Needs of Laying Hens
Murat Genç Uğur Özentürk	Atatürk University	Welfare in Cattle Transportation and Effects of Transportation Conditions
Emin Şengül Samet Tekin	Atatürk University	Effects of Gallic Acid on Nrf-2 and HO-1 Levels on ACR-Induced Kidney Damage in Rats
Merve Bolat Aslıhan Atasever Fikret Çelebi	Ataturk University	The Role of Cox Enzyme and Prostaglandia in the Development of Gastric Ulcer
Aslıhan Atasever Merve Bolat Fikret Çelebi	Ataturk University	Oxidative Stress and Nrf2/HO1 Pathway
Mouassa Bochra H.Saoudi	University Chadli	Review on Life Reproduction of The Gilthead Seabream (Sparus Aurata)
Enrico Gonçalves Fábio Albarici	Federal Institute of Education, Science, and Technology of Southern Minas Gerais	Enhancing Urban Planning Through 3d Mapping of Trees in Conflict With Electrical Infrastructure
Eshika M Hemashree V Thenmozhi M	Federal Institute of Education, Science, and Technology of Southern Minas Gerais	Insights into the Adoption of GM Crops in India and Public Perception: A Survey
Neacsu Ana Gheorghe Daniela	Institute of Physical Chemistry Ilie Murgulescu	Evaluation of The Energy Content and The Qualitative Characteristics of Renewable Energy Resources from Some Agricultural Crops
Ivan Pavlovic Jovan Bojkovski Aleksandra Tasic Marija Pavlovic Violeta Caro Petrovic Nemanja Zdravkovic	Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia	Biosecurity Measure in Treatment of Pastures to Prevent Gastrointestinal Helminth Infections of Small Ruminants

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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

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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