



## January 2011

### In This Issue

11th ICG scheduled, September 24-27	1-4
IGA membership rate increase	4
IGA on Facebook	4
Book Review-Goat Science & Production	5
Spanish-Milk of Non-Bovine Mammals	6
Recent Interesting Articles	7-9

These islands are a meeting point of the Atlantic cultures; Europe, America and Africa are close both geographically and culturally. The official language of the meeting will be English; the main web page contents will be available in English and Spanish, with translations of important documents into other languages (French, Arabic, Chinese, etc.) depending on the number of delegates speaking a particular language.

## 11th International Conference on Goats scheduled, September 24-27, 2012, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands



(ULPGC), in particular by the Veterinary Faculty in collaboration with other national and local organisms. ULPGC is highly specialized in goat health, production and research.

Currently, the conference will take place at the Veterinary Faculty Facilities - which reduces our costs. We are also in contact with the Mayor of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, negotiating free use of the installations of the Alfredo Kraus music hall. Hotel prices in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria are varied, starting at 30 € per night for bed and breakfast.

The next International Conference on Goats will be in the Canary Isles (Spain) in 2012.

The Organizing Committee has chosen the Melia Las Palmas, a beautiful five star hotel, as the conference venue. This conference will be organized by the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

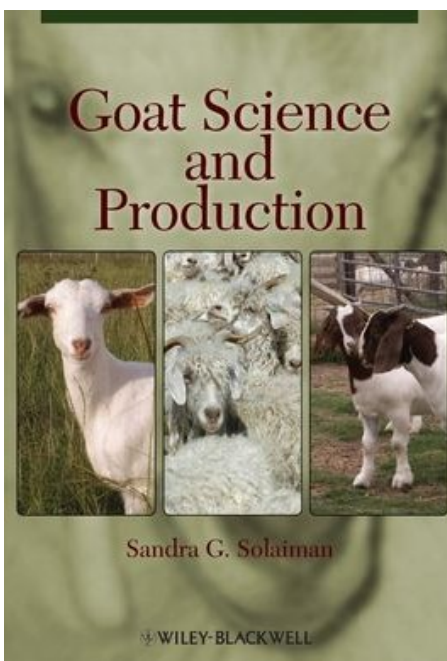
The Canary Isles are well known as a tourist destination and excellent facilities (hotels, restaurants, etc.) are available to delegates from luxury to economical. There are beaches, mountains and fabulous landscapes for delegates to enjoy. Additionally, the archipelago enjoys excellent flight connections (8 airports, 6 international).

[If you would like to learn more about the Canary Islands watch this introductory video.](#)

### Goats and the Canary Islands

The Canary Isles were conquered by Spain in the 13th and 14th

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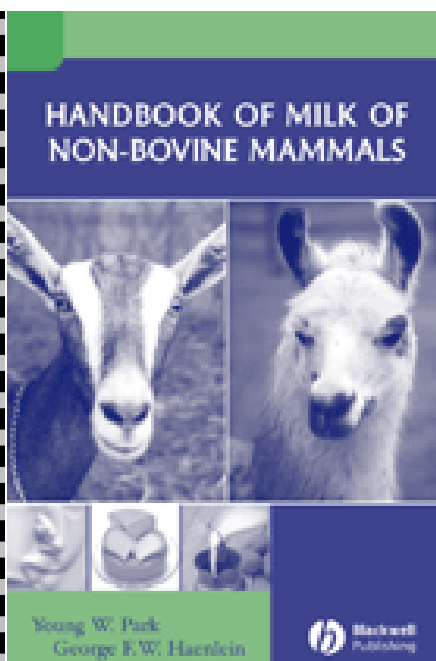


## Special discount for IGA members

Save 15% when you purchase [Goat Science and Production](#) or [Handbook of Milk of Non-Bovine Mammals](#)

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See pages 5-6 for more information



## 11th ICG scheduled, Sept 24-27, 2012 (continued from page 1)

centuries, and goats were already present on the isles. Canarian people have been raising goats for several centuries, and today goats are the most important livestock resource in the archipelago (more than 400,000 heads). There are three native dairy goat breeds in the Canary Islands – all with a common ancestor, the Paleocanaria goat – and almost 100% of their milk is used to make traditional cheese. The wild population disappeared during the last century although there are still signs of the ancient population in their domesticated offspring. Furthermore, recent studies using a linking network analysis of mitochondrial D-loop sequences has shown that Canary Island goats had an important influence in the building of American goat herds.

### Registration

Before June 1, 2012 registration fees will be 350€ for delegates from developed countries, 200€ for those from developing countries and 100€ for students. Registration fees will include: conference bag,

participation in scientific sessions and round tables, field trip, abstract book, conference proceedings, coffee breaks, lunches and welcome cocktail. After June 1st fees will be increased by 20%.

### Scholarships

The organizers will award a limited number of scholarships for young scientists that wish to attend this meeting. Scholarships can be used for registration fees, lodging and travel expenses.

### Theme and objectives

Currently, the proposed theme for this conference is: *From Research to Development*. This theme will try to bring together the needy with the knowledgeable to discuss how knowledge can help to solve real problems. The topic proposed includes most people working with goats and covers every aspect – research (nutrition, product quality, health, production system, milk and meat production, etc.) and extension; using goats commercially or to improve human

comfort. A final decision on the theme will be made by the IGA board.

### Conference Program

The conference program will include a day for administration affairs, registration, an IGA board meeting and the Welcome Ceremony. The scientific sessions will be divided in the following way: Invited speaker for all delegates and oral presentations; and poster discussions on the main topics (nutrition health, products, etc.). The technical tours (visiting farms and a cheese factory) will be scheduled for the final day of the conference. A variety of social activities (beach sports, go-kart races, etc.) during the conference will encourage attendees to get outside and enjoy all that the Canary Islands have to offer. A specific program for those accompanying delegates will run parallel with the scientific ones.

### Scientific Program

The scientific program is being

*Continued on Page 3*

Preliminary Conference Program*						
	Sun. 23	Mon. 24	Mon. 24	Tues. 25	Wed. 26	Thurs. 27
8:00 to 8:30	Registration time	Registration time				
8:30 to 9:00						
9:00 to 9:30			Invited Speaker #1	Invited Speaker #3	Invited Speaker #5	Technical Tour
9:30 to 10:00						
10:00 to 10:30	IGA Board meeting		Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	
10:30 to 11:00						
11:00 to 11:30				Oral Presentations 3 Different Sessions	Oral Presentations 3 Different Sessions	
11:30 to 12:00				Poster Discussion	Poster Discussion	Poster Discussion
12:00 to 12:30						
12:30 to 13:00						
13:00 to 13:30						
13:30 to 14:00	IGA Board Lunch		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	
14:00 to 14:30						
14:30 to 15:00						
15:00 to 15:30	Registration time	Registration time	Invited Speaker #2	Invited Speaker #4	Invited Speaker #6	
15:30 to 16:00						
16:00 to 16:30			Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	IGA Members Meeting
16:30 to 17:00						
17:00 to 17:30			Oral Presentations 3 Different Sessions	Oral Presentations 3 Different Sessions	Oral Presentations 3 Different Sessions	
17:30 to 18:00			Poster Discussion	Poster Discussion	Poster Discussion	
18:00 to 18:30						
18:30 to 19:00						
19:00 to 19:30	Welcome Ceremony					
19:30 to 20:00			Social Activities	Social Activities	Social Activities	
20:00 to 20:30	Welcome Cocktail					
20:30 to 21:00						Gala Dinner

\*subject to change

## 11th ICG scheduled, Sept 24-27, 2012 (continued from page 2)



supervised by the *Small Ruminant Research* Editorial Committee. The *SRR* Editorial Board will choose the reviews and select the best papers to include in a special issue of *SRR*. The Scientific Committee will be independent from the Organizing Committee in order to reach the required degree of excellence, under the supervision of *SRR* Editorial Board.

[If you would like to learn more about the Canary Islands watch this introductory video.](#)

### General information

Spain is a free country and religious toleration is practiced throughout with due respect being given to other customs.

The Canary Isles and particularly Gran Canaria are very safe places and only normal precautions need to be taken. Gran Canaria enjoys a spring climate all year round with

average annual temperatures that fluctuate between 18 and 25 degrees centigrade. Indeed, the international scientific community recognizes this as one of the cities with the best climate in the world thanks to a thorough study conducted by the University of Siracusa and reported in the US newspaper, USA Today.

The unusual relief of the island has given rise to a great variety of microclimates within Gran Canaria. While the climate is dry and sunny almost all year round in the coastal regions, particularly in the south, as you move up to higher altitudes the influence of the sea is reduced and the clouds are retained by the mountains. This produces great variations in temperature from the temperate zones of the lower regions or valleys and subtropical forests to the highest zones where the temperature can fall to 0 °C. It's not too unusual for people to

go sunbathing and swimming on the beaches in the morning, and then playing in the snow on the mountain tops just one hour's drive later. The sea is warm with temperatures fluctuating between 18°C in the winter months and 22°C during the rest of the year. This, together with the estimated annual rate of 2,700 hours of sunlight in Gran Canaria allow tourists to make the most of their day, whether on the beach, playing a sport, on a day trip or enjoying an outdoor activity. People often mistakenly think that if the winter is so warm on the islands then the summer must be overwhelming, but this could not be further from the truth. The summer in the Canary Islands is softened by the trade winds that refresh the archipelago serving it with pleasant summers with an average temperature of 24 °C.

*Continued on Page 4*

## 11th ICG scheduled, Sept 24-27, 2012 (continued from page 3)

The health system in Gran Canaria is excellent and open to any visitor from the EU. Delegates from other countries outside this zone must have their own medical insurance. Visas may be required and the organizing committee will be pleased to write letters of invitation to help the delegates obtain them. Delegates should check in their own countries to ensure that they comply with these requirements.

Gran Canaria Island is extremely well connected with direct flights to the main cities in Europe (London, Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Paris, Roma, Munich, Frankfurt, etc.) and the rest of the world (Venezuela, Morocco, Cape Verde, Senegal). The distance from airport to city is short (20 km). Taxis (30€) or bus (5€) are usually used to cover the distance between the airport and

the city.

### Links to Tourist Programs

The following links may help to get an idea of the Canary Islands as a tourist destination.

[http://www.grancanaria.com/patronato\\_turismo/283.0.html](http://www.grancanaria.com/patronato_turismo/283.0.html)  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canary\\_Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canary_Islands)  
<http://www.red2000.com/spain/canarias/g-canari/index.html>  
<http://www.canaryforum.com/>

### Possible accommodation

Below is a selection of some of hotels in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (the choice is much wider than this).

Melia Las Palmas: <http://es.solmelia.com/hotel/melia-las-palmas.htm>  
Best Western Hotel Cantur: [www.bestwesternhotelcantur.com](http://www.bestwesternhotelcantur.com)

Hotel Fataga:

[www.hotelfataga.com](http://www.hotelfataga.com)  
Tryp Iberia: <http://es.solmelia.com/hotel/tryp-iberia.htm>  
Hotel Santa Catalina: [www.hotelsantacatalina.com](http://www.hotelsantacatalina.com)  
Hotel Apartamento Bajamar: [www.ha-bajamar.com](http://www.ha-bajamar.com)  
NH Imperial Playa: [www.nh-hoteles.es](http://www.nh-hoteles.es)  
Concorde: [www.hotelconcorde.org](http://www.hotelconcorde.org)  
AC Gran Canaria: [www.ac-hotels.com](http://www.ac-hotels.com)

### Contacts

If you have questions, please contact: [iga2012@ulpgc.es](mailto:iga2012@ulpgc.es)

You may also contact:

Dr. Juan Capote ([jcapote@icia.es](mailto:jcapote@icia.es)),  
Dr. Anastasio Argüello ([aarguello@dpat.ulpgc.es](mailto:aarguello@dpat.ulpgc.es)), or  
Christian DeVries ([goats@heifer.org](mailto:goats@heifer.org))

## IGA on Facebook

We are excited by how many IGA friends have responded to our call to join us on Facebook. The IGA has reached 112 active users, 123 people who "Like" us, and we had 237 visitors in just one week.

Through Facebook the International Goat Association is enabling those who are actively involved with goats to be more connected and share knowledge. Please join us.

Join the [IGA on Facebook](#) and help us create a more open and connected goat community. The [IGA-Facebook](#) page is forum to share current information, discuss recent events, exchange information and best practices, and improve communication and global connectedness.

[To locate our IGA page, CLICK HERE.](#)

### Misconceptions about Facebook

#### Facebook is a fad – False

Facebook has become so mainstream that it is now has 500 million active users. It is now nearly as important as e-mail or mobile phones. Think of Facebook as a worldwide directory that can help you find people.

#### It takes too much time – False

The sign up process is easy and you only need to check your page when you want to. Posting is totally at your discretion. You can post as much or as little as you want, although we hope you will actively participate in the [IGA group](#).

#### I will lose privacy - False

Facebook helps you share information with your friends and the people you choose. Providing

information about yourself helps your friends find and identify you in search, but Facebook understand you may not want everyone to see certain things. They've created granular privacy settings intended to help you control your information so you can choose who can see what. You can decide to share certain information (such as your photos and work history) with everyone and other more sensitive information (such as your phone number) with just your friends. You can set privacy for most of your information, as well as for the content you later post to Facebook. Certain basic information (your Name, Profile Picture, Current City, Gender, Networks, Friend List and Pages) is always available to everyone, including Applications. Learn more about how privacy works from the [Privacy Tour](#).

## Book Review – Goat Science and Production

Written by Dr. Christian Gall

This book provides a comprehensive and up-to-date compilation of goat science and production practices filling a gap since the last similar book was published 30 years ago.

Its 19 chapters were written by 24 contributors from the USA, Canada, South Africa, Australia, Malaysia and Egypt. All chapters give excellent introductions for newcomers in the goat world but will also serve as exhaustive reference for the experienced. Chapters are preceded by a glossary and a table indicating the main topics to be covered. Many chapters give literature sources for further study. The exhaustive index is 36 pages with over 5000 entries and is a great help.

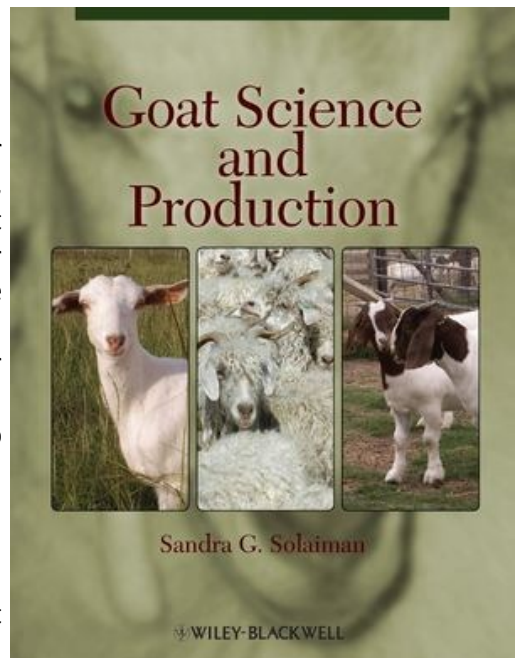
In addition to being a textbook for students in agriculture or veterinary science, *Goat Science and Production* will be a very useful reference for experienced professionals working with goats and an invaluable introduction for those who intend to start a goat enterprise.

This book includes chapters that cover global statistics on goats and their production, breeds and breeding, animal evaluation, anatomy, physiology (reproductive and digestive), feeds and feeding,

diseases and health management, production management practices for milk, meat and fibre, housing, environment enhancement (the use of goats for vegetation control), some basic economics and marketing, finally needs for research, and extension. Anatomy of the goat is also presented in much detail.

The chapter on health management provides an excellent overview on goat diseases (mainly parasitic and infectious) as a guide on how to keep goats healthy by appropriate management, how to observe disease symptoms at an early stage and when to decide for intervention by a veterinary professional.

The number of goat breeds in the world is supposedly 1153 according to the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DADIS) for breeds listed by all FAO member countries, thus providing great genetic diversity. The advantage of using net energy (NE) for calculating nutrient requirements of goats is discussed in the chapter on physiology. Fat cover as a unique goat carcass characteristic is discussed and illustrated. A chapter on economics gives detailed advice for establishing and running a profitable goat enterprise



by which with adequate management is quite possible. The value of goat milk replacing cow milk for allergic children is mentioned as well as bioactive components in goat milk.

While goats in the past were considered to harm vegetation and were eliminated from forest grazing in some European and West Asian countries it is interesting to learn that today the use of goats is an established grazing and browsing practice to reduce the risk of forest fires.

The book is carefully produced, set in 12 pt. Times on excellent gloss paper and layout, tables, and graphs are excellent. Many of the black & white pictures in the text also appear in color in an appendix.

Before you order this book, contact us at [goats@heifer.org](mailto:goats@heifer.org) to learn how you can save 15%.

Sandra G. Solaiman (ed.) 2010. *Goat Science and Production*. Wiley-Blackwell Publ., 444 pages, hardcover \$124.99 (€96.00), ISBN: 978-0-8138-0936-6.

**Special Discount for IGA Members**

Contact [goats@heifer.org](mailto:goats@heifer.org) to receive a  
**15% discount** when you purchase  
**[Goat Science and Production.](#)**

## Spanish Edition Available – Handbook of Milk of Non-Bovine Mammals

The globally renowned book, *Handbook of Milk of Non-Bovine Mammals*, published in 2006 by Blackwell Publishers, is now available in a Spanish version. The Spanish version, ***Manual de la leche de los mamíferos no bovinos***, is published by Editorial ACRIBIA, S.A., Zaragoza, Spain.

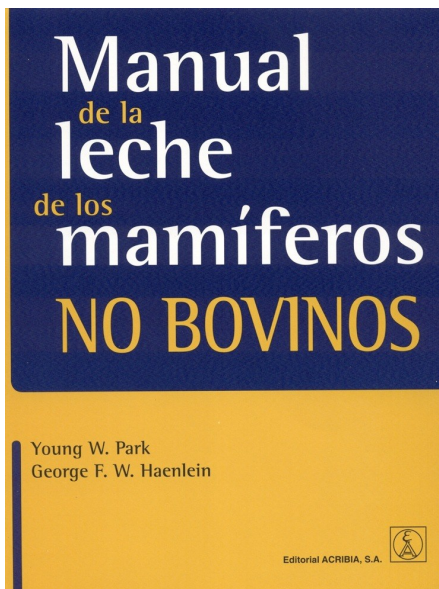
No one can deny the fact that the cow is the primary dairy animal species to provide humans with nutritious dairy foods through its abundance of lacteal secretion. The goat or other minor dairy species will never be able to compete with the cow in terms of the volume of milk production. Yet, the contribution of milks from other secondary domesticated dairy species to the survival and well-being of mankind around the world is immense and invaluable. Testament to the importance of non-bovine milk is that more people drink the milk of goats than that of any other single species in the world.

In developing and under-developed counties, the secondary dairy species play a crucial role in supplying the food and nutritional needs of the people in those regions. Due to the unavailability of cow milk and the low consumption of meat, the milks of minor species such as goat, buffalo, sheep, and camel are critical daily food sources of protein, phosphate and calcium. Furthermore, because of important and inherent hypoallergenic properties, milks of certain species such as goat milk have been recommended as substitutes in diets for those with cow milk allergies.

Editors Park and Haenlein have assembled dairy and nutrition

experts from around the world to contribute to the *Handbook of Milk of Non-Bovine Mammals*. Secondary dairy species addressed are the goat, sheep, buffalo, mare, camel, yak, deer (reindeer), sow, llama, alpaca, moose, musk ox, caribou, ass, elk, pinniped, polar bear and human. The book comprehensively covers the most important aspects of milk production including: trends and methods of raw milk production in

nutritional, allergenic, immunological, and cultural factors. Because secondary dairy species have such a significant impact on human well-being and survival in many parts of the world, the *Handbook of Milk of Non-Bovine Mammals* is an essential reference book of leading-edge information for dairy scientists, nutritionists, food chemists, allergy specialists, health professionals, and allied professionals.



### Edited by IGA members:

Young Park (Fort Valley State University) and George Haenlein (University of Delaware)

*YOUNG W. PARK, Ph.D.* is professor at the Agricultural Research Station in the College of Agriculture, Home Economics and Allied Programs at Fort Valley State University, Fort Valley, GA and adjunct professor in the Department of Food Science and Technology, College of Agricultural and Environmental Science at the University of Georgia, Athens, GA.

*GEORGE F.W. HAENLEIN, Ph.D.* is professor and dairy specialist in the Department of Animal & Food Science at the University of Delaware, Newark, DE.

### Additional Information:

472 pages, 120 illustrations  
ISBN: 0813820510

different regions; compositional, nutritional, therapeutic, physico-chemical, and microbiological characteristics of the milks; processing technology; and types, distribution and consumption of the manufactured products from minor species milks. Of special note is coverage comparing specific human health attributes of milk from the various species, including

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Contact [goats@heifer.org](mailto:goats@heifer.org) to receive a 15% discount when you purchase

[Handbook of Milk of Non-Bovine Mammals.](#)

## Recent Interesting Articles

### Research: Organic zinc improves goat performance

To determine the effects of organic zinc (Biomet Zinc, zinc-methionine chelate, Norel) on the reproductive performances of goats and growth of their offspring, a study was conducted at the goat farm of the Animal Reproduction Research Institute (ARRI) based in El Haram, Giza, Egypt.

### Rural-Urban 'Symbiosis', community self-help, and the new planning mandate: Evidence from Southeast Nigeria

*Habitat International, Volume 35, Issue 2, April 2011, Pages 350-360*

Onyebueke U. Victor, Ezeadichie Nkeiru Hope

The paper assesses the urban-rural linkages approach espoused by the UN Habitat. Often, assumed demarcations between urban and rural realms are absent in many African realities.

Circular migration introduces 'trans-locality' into this integral equation of human settlement. We show how Ajalli, a remote village in Southeast Nigeria, sustains linkages far beyond its borders. Migrant 'natives' and hometown associations are the key elements of self-help community development.

### Treatment of Emergency Conditions in Sheep and Goats

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 33-45*

Elisa M. Ermilio, Mary C. Smith

The emergency treatment of small ruminant patients can be overwhelming for clinicians with limited experience with these species. This article outlines the diseases most frequently encountered in veterinary practice. Each section discusses clinical signs, causes, and treatment and/or procedures associated with small ruminant emergencies. Emphasis is placed on the treatment of critical patients, but practitioners should also be prepared to manage these conditions on a flock or herd level because most small ruminant

emergencies stem from poor management.

### Control of *Brucella ovis* Infection in Sheep

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 61-66*

Anne L. Ridler, David M. West  
Approach to control of *Brucella ovis* would vary in different countries and areas depending on farm and flock characteristics and economic factors. Eradication by a test-and-slaughter approach is the most desirable option in areas where it is logistically and financially feasible. Vaccination is used in areas with a high incidence of infection where eradication would be difficult. Voluntary accreditation programs have been established in some countries and are of particular benefit to pedigree ram breeders.

### Principles of Mastitis Treatment in Sheep and Goats

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 115-120*

Vasia S. Mavrogianni, Paula I. Menzies, Ilektra A. Fragkou, George C. Fthenakis  
This article indicates the principles for treatment of mastitis in ewes/does and explains the reasons why treatment may occasionally fail. It presents the principles for administration of antimicrobial agents at drying off of the animals. Finally, it addresses the risk of antimicrobials present in milk when improper withdrawal periods are used and the issues around testing for inhibitors before putting the milk into in a farm's tank.

### Control of Important Clostridial Diseases of Sheep

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 121-126*

Christopher J. Lewis  
Clostridia cause many different diseases, all characterized by sudden death, most occurring worldwide. Diseases caused by clostridia can be divided into 4 groups: those affecting the alimentary system (the

enterotoxemias), those affecting the parenchymatous organs, those causing myonecrosis and toxemia, and those causing neurologic disorders. Their mode of action is to produce one or more potent toxins when multiplying under favorable conditions.

Considerable variation exists between different strains of the same organism. Specific trigger factors are required to induce toxin production. Excellent control is obtained by the use of toxoid vaccines. Protection is passed to the lamb via the colostrum.

### Control of Paratuberculosis in Sheep and Goats

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 127-138*

Ramon A. Juste, Valentin Perez

Control of paratuberculosis in small ruminants can be easily achieved by vaccination. Vaccination prevents clinical cases and thus may lead to increased production at a highly profitable benefit-to-cost ratio. Because bacterial shedding is greatly reduced, vaccination can help control the general contamination risks. There are no restrictions to vaccination in sheep, but potential interference with diagnosis of tuberculosis must be taken into account in goats. Other control strategies have failed, because of either high costs or lack of efficacy on a large scale.

### Pharmaceutical Control of Endoparasitic Helminth Infections in Sheep

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 139-156*

Neil D. Sargison

Sheep are hosts to numerous genera and species of helminth parasites, which are an important cause of production-limiting diseases. Their proper treatment and control requires knowledge of the epidemiology of these parasites in the region where the farm is located, including knowledge of the important species and their pathogenic effects, the role of

*Continued on page 8*

## Recent Interesting Articles (continued from page 7)

immunity and resilience of the sheep, survival of L<sub>3</sub> on pasture under different conditions, and farm management practices. Use of anthelmintics must be combined with this knowledge to reduce risk of development of anthelmintic resistance, particularly with the control of gastrointestinal nematode parasites.

### Non-pharmaceutical Control of Endoparasitic Infections in Sheep

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 157-162*

Gareth F. Bath

The need for sustainable, holistic, and integrated parasite management against sheep worms is emphasized. This article describes approaches for worm management, including lowering the rate and amount of contamination of pastures, identifying and protecting the most vulnerable animals, reducing the selection pressure for anthelmintic resistance, monitoring of parasite infections, and increasing the resistance and resilience of sheep. Control measures under development also are discussed.

### Control of Endoparasitic Nematode Infections in Goats

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 163-173*

Hervé Hoste, Smaragda Sotiraki, Juan Felipe de Jesús Torres-Acosta

In 2007, the world goat population was estimated at 831 million, compared with 1.09 billion sheep, but the goat population is expanding more rapidly. More than 90% of goats are found in developing countries, with the primary commodity being its meat. The commonly used description of the goat as the "cow of the poorest" underlines its importance for small farmers. However, in the developed world (eg, the European Union and much of North America), the value of goats relates to its select ability to produce high yields of milk and the increased returns associated with the dairy products, particularly artisanal cheeses. Therefore, the current success of goats

seems to be related to 2 characteristics: (1) its ability to efficiently convert low-quality forages into high-quality protein sources, that is, milk and meat, in developing countries and (2) its ability to produce commodities for valuable niche markets in developed countries. In both systems, parasitism with helminths, and particularly nematodes of the gastrointestinal tract is a major threat for health and production.

### Treatment and Control of Respiratory Disease in Sheep

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 175-186*

Philip R. Scott

Respiratory diseases in sheep result in poor live weight gain and mortality, thus causing considerable financial losses for lamb producers. The disease is also an important animal welfare concern. Respiratory diseases in sheep and goats often result from adverse weather conditions and physiologic stress combined with viral and bacterial infections. It is essential to critically assess clinical diagnostic methods, treatment options, and control measures for the common respiratory diseases affecting sheep.

### Control of Caseous Lymphadenitis

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 193-202*

Peter A. Windsor

Caseous lymphadenitis (CLA), caused by *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*, is a significant cause of economic loss to the global sheep industries. Vaccination programs have been available in several countries for over 25 years and although declines in CLA prevalence have been recorded, the rate of decline may have been slower than expected due to poor compliance with manufacturer recommendations, particularly with booster vaccinations of lambs and annual vaccinations of adult sheep. Addressing CLA as a global economic and welfare problem for sheep producers and their industries

requires evolution of best practice extension programs that ensure more efficient application of the available vaccines.

### Treatment and Control of Ectoparasites in Sheep

*Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Volume 27, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 203-212*

John W. Plant, Christopher J. Lewis  
Ectoparasites are a major concern in sheep flocks, wherever sheep are kept. Techniques to control and eradicate lice, ked, or scab have been available since the beginning of the 20th century, but the parasites still exist. Sheep scab (*Psoroptes ovis*) was eradicated from Australia in the late 1800s, before many of the more effective chemicals were available, and sheep ked is believed to also have been eradicated. Sheep scab has also been eradicated from North America. This article provides an overview of the common ectoparasites of sheep, effective products to control these parasites, and management factors that affect the success of these treatments.

### Degradation of phorbol esters by Pseudomonas aeruginosa PseA during solid-state fermentation of deoiled Jatropha curcas seed cake

*Bioresource Technology, In Press, Accepted Manuscript, Available online 22 January 2011*

Chetna Joshi, Priyanka Mathur, S.K. Khare

Large biomass of deoiled seed cake is generated as by-product during biodiesel production. This is either used as fertilizer or decay as such. Presence of phorbol esters in *J. curcas* seeds/deoiled seed cake make them toxic which restricts their use as animal feed. A simple process of degradation/elimination of phorbol esters by solid state fermentation (SSF) of deoiled *J. curcas* by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PseA is developed in the present work. SSF is viable process and the detoxified cake may find better usage.

Continued on page 8



## Recent Interesting Articles (continued from page 8)

### The nutrient composition of South African mutton

Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, In Press, Accepted Manuscript, Available online 22 January 2011

J. Sainsbury, H.C. Schönfeldt, S.M. Van Heerden

### In vitro development of goat (Capra hircus) embryos following cysteamine supplementation of the in vitro maturation and in vitro culture media

Small Ruminant Research, In Press, Corrected Proof, Available online 22 January 2011

A.K. De, D. Malakar, Y.S. Akshey, M.K. Jena, S. Garg, R. Dutta, S. Sahu

### Intranasal co-administration with the mouse zona pellucida 3 expressing construct and its coding protein induces contraception in mice

Vaccine, In Press, Uncorrected Proof, Available online 22 January 2011

Ailian Zhang, Jinyao Li, Gan Zhao, Shuang Geng, Shuzhen Zhuang, Bin Wang, Fuchun Zhang

### Neuroarchitecture of the arcuate body in the brain of the spider Cupiennius salei (Araneae, Chelicerata) revealed by allatostatin-, proctolin-, and CCAP-immunocytochemistry and its evolutionary implications

Arthropod Structure & Development, In

Press, Accepted Manuscript, Available online 21 January 2011

Rudi Loesel, Ernst-August Seyfarth, Peter Bräunig, Hans-Jürgen Agricola

### Nerve growth factor receptor TrkA exists as a preformed, yet inactive, dimer in living cells

FEBS Letters, Volume 585, Issue 2, 21 January 2011, Pages 295-299

Jianying Shen, Ichiro N. Maruyama

### Expression of S100A8/A9 in HaCaT keratinocytes alters the rate of cell proliferation and differentiation

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Andreas Voss, Günther Bode, Claudia Sopalla, Malgorzata Benedyk, Georg Varga, Markus Böhm, Wolfgang Nacken, Claus Kerkhoff

### Curcumin induces a nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2-driven response against oxidative and nitritive stress after praziquantel treatment in liver fluke-infected hamsters

Original Research Article International Journal for Parasitology, In Press, Accepted Manuscript, Available online 21 January 2011

Lakhanawan Charoensuk, Porntip Pinlaor, Suksanti Prakobwong, Yusuke Hiraku, Umawadee Laothong, Wipaporn Ruangjirachuporn, Puangrat Yongvanit, Somchai Pinlaor

### DNA microarray based detection of genes involved in safety and technologically relevant properties of food associated coagulase-negative staphylococci

International Journal of Food Microbiology, In Press, Accepted Manuscript, Available online 21 January 2011

Marion Seitter (née Resch), Christiane Nerz, Ralf Rosenstein, Friedrich Götz, Christian Hertel

Design of a polynucleotide based DNA microarray for food associated CNS. Screening tool for genes involved in safety and technological traits. Antibiotic resistance genes and ECM binding genes were detected. No genes involved in hemolytic activity and enterotoxin production were found. Genes for nitrate reduction, catalase and superoxide dismutase were always detected.

### Histopathological and Immunohistochemical Comparison of the Brain of Human Patients with Alzheimer's Disease and the Brain of Aged Dogs with Cognitive Dysfunction

Journal of Comparative Pathology, In Press, Corrected Proof, Available online 21 January 2011

C.-H. Yu, G.-S. Song, J.-Y. Yhee, J.-H. Kim, K.-S. Im, W.-G. Nho, J.-H. Lee, J.-H. Sur

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