



# ANS NEWS LETTER Volume 3 May 2019



Published by: Animal Science Society  
Uva Wellassa University

Find us on:  

 [ansclub@uwu.ac.lk](mailto:ansclub@uwu.ac.lk)

## Office Bearers of Animal Science Society

### Patrons

- Prof. S.C. Jayamanne  
(Dean, Faculty of Animal Science & Export Agriculture)
- Mr. N.P.P. Liyanage  
(Head of the Department, Department of Animal Science)

### Senior Editor

- Dr. M.N.M. Nambapana  
(Department of Animal Science)

### Senior Treasurer

- Dr. E.D.N.S. Abeyrathne  
(Department of Animal Science)

### President

- Mr. R.N. Rupasinghe  
(2015/2016 Batch)

### Vice President

- Mr. R.A.V.D. Perera  
(2016/2017 Batch)

### Secretary

- Ms. K.P. Dilshani  
(2015/2016 Batch)

### Assistant Secretary

- Ms. M.H.U. Maggonage  
(2016/2017 Batch)

### Junior Treasurer

- Mr. H.M.M.C. Rathnayake  
(2015/2016 Batch)

### Junior Editor

- Ms. T.M.K. Wijekoon  
(2015/2016 Batch)

## The First Impression at Our Mother UWU



Realizing a dream in our lives, we all stepped to this university; University of Uva Wellassa as her thirteenth generation. From the very beginning of our journey we witness many beautiful and unique things in the University. At the entrance: the vivid attractive scenery which captured our eyes was that the Pandol made by our seniors to welcome us with the utterance of “Snehaye diyawaraka sahurda yathrawa”. We were completely awestruck. The cleanliness of the university and the lush of greenery sites and vibrant flowers at each nook and corner together summed up an eco-friendly environment which made our mind felt like a heaven. Even in the hot sun, we did not feel any difficulty. The very first day; was a busy day for us and then from 30<sup>th</sup> January onwards, our integration program started and lasted till 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2019. We were warmly welcomed by our Vice Chancellor; Prof. Jayantha Lal Rathnasekara and by the rest of the administrative staff. Throughout this integration program, vast knowledge about various areas of academic related things, basic information about the university, the details about its working procedure were given to us. Also, we were made aware about our degree programs separately and as the students who came

to attend to the Animal Science degree program; we were given a summary and an overview of our degree by the lectures of our department. Also the curriculum and the knowledge about the evaluations, credits and much other important things were presented. Physical fitness programs were held in morning sessions and our integration program was ended up with a magnificent Talent Show with the brilliant stars in our generation with the name, “Mandakini” and we were proud of ourselves to have such a talented crew with us in the Uva Wellassa University. So, as her thirteenth generation, we will do hard and diehard for the betterment of our ever-loving mother UWU.

*By T.M.T. Chathumini (2017/2018 Batch)*

### The potentials of Sri Lanka to farming crocodiles

Crocodile farming has started in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and has contributed with leather (their skin) to the global luxury market for designer handbags, shoes, and belt. Furthermore, crocodile meat oil, claws, blood, bones and teeth are used as byproducts. Currently over one million division's skins are traded on international market every year and exported legally from about 30 countries across the globe, these countries include Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa, Kenya etc.

When considering Sri Lanka, crocodile farming is not so common. However, there are some potentials to rear these animals. Sri Lanka has two main species of crocodiles,

1. Mugger / marsh crocodile (geta kimbula)

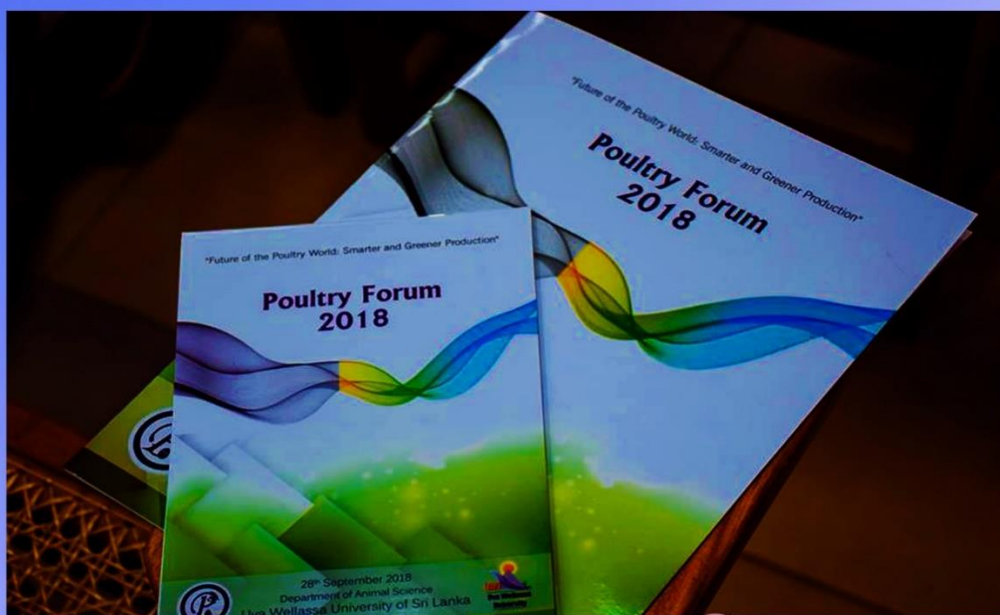
2. Estuarine / saltwater crocodile (hela kimbula)

Marsh crocodiles spread all over the lowland of the country. The saltwater crocodiles live in coastal regions but sometimes they travel inside the country for food and habitats. However, both varieties habitats are coastal mangroves, marshes and swamps. They are cannibalistic animals. In Sri Lanka crocodile meat is not common as other countries. So after selling skin to the market, the remaining can be used to feed other crocodiles.

Before establishing crocodile farming in Sri Lanka, government has to develop rules and regulations and policies for crocodile farming. To start crocodile farming, getting a training from countries with functioning crocodile farms or get trained through personnel trainer is vital. Then should look into selecting suitable lands. Normally an acre of land is enough to accommodate a small farm of up to 700 crocodiles. After that, need to get all the required license and approvals to establish a crocodile farm. Finally, the most important task is to find crocodile eggs for the farm. The eggs are freely available in some areas of the country or we can import good quality eggs. Hence, as discussed above, Sri Lanka has the potential to start farming crocodile that will be a good investment to the country in future.

*By H.G.H.C. Dissanayake (2016/2017 Batch)*

# Memories of Poultry Forum...



# Memories of Poultry Forum...



## Green Economy and Livestock Industry.



Green economy is a wonderful concept of environmental friendly economic system. It has introduced in order to maximize economic advantage by reducing the impacts on the environment. The livestock industry is usually not parallel to the green economy. But the concept of the green economy and livestock industry is broadly discussed at present.

This concept is on discussion due to several reasons. Emission of greenhouse gases occurs in the livestock industry. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), 18% of greenhouse gases, like Methane and Carbon Dioxide are emitted through the livestock. This occurs due to the eructation process occurs in ruminants mainly. Environmental pollution due to waste disposal is also another bad impact. Wastes from slaughtering places and dumping of wastes from farms have high impacts on nature. Management of removing wastes from farms is essential. Dumping of wastes from the poultry farms causes the release of Ammonia. Avian fecal matter contains Uric acid. Uric acid is converted into Ammonia by microorganisms in soil. Soil acidification and eutrophication can occur due to improper disposal of wastes. So minimizing these effects and sustainable use of resources would propel the livestock industry more towards the positive direction.

Sri Lanka is also paying the attention for the establishment of a sustainable livestock industry. Many researches have done aiming the livestock industry and aiming to avoid these bad effects. Universities pay much attention regarding this matter as well. Some solutions are impractical for large scale industries. This is due to the high

consumption of time, capital and inability to supply continuous production. Animal Science department of Uva Wellassa University recently organized a poultry forum. The theme of the forum was “Future of the poultry world; smarter and greener production.” Bio gas production, medicinal and pharmaceutical production, fertilizer production or the efficient utilization of by products were mainly discussed as

key points in this forum. Not only the impacts on the environment, but also impacts on animals had also been discussed under green economy. Animal welfare takes a very important place in this concept too. Careful handling of animals from birth till slaughtering is included in that concept. Improvement of feed formulas and sanitation were included among the other alternatives. Lots of practical solutions were discussed in the forum.

Recently, researchers have found out that using of seaweed in feed can reduce the gas emission from the cow. This is applicable for an island like Sri Lanka. There are enough resources around the country. Therefore, formulating of new feed formula will solve the problems to some extent which is a necessity for the industry.



So, many methods are discovering with the aim of reducing impacts on the environment. In this way green economy have been combined with the livestock industry too. Two areas, which were seen as impossible to combine, are now blending with each other. Still world needs more alternatives for going green.

*By M.H.U. Maggonage (2016/2017 Batch)*

## Miniature cattle industry and suitability to Sri Lanka

Miniature cattle are found in various parts of the world. The Dexter of Ireland and the Vechur of Kerala, India, are traditional breeds; others have been recently created by selective breeding. The Australian Low line was the unexpected result of a scientific experiment.

These miniature cows can be classified in categories that depend on their height at the hip.

They can produce just enough milk for home needs. In peak production, a normal-sized cow can offer 6 to 10 gallons of milk per day. That may give more problems for storage. On the other hand, a miniature cow can give about 1 to 1.5 gallons per milking.

Need just 1/2 – one acre of pasture for each animal. They are about 25 – 30% more feed-efficient. Typically, only need a third of the standard amount of feed for each one. Miniature cattle breeds can help a great deal, it is possible to raise 10 miniature cows on five acres, rather than just two full-sized cows, meaning that land could yield up to three times as much beef, but the cows only need one third of the feed.



They don't require heavy-duty fencing. single hot wire can be used to protect them from the outer environment.

They're ideal to raise for meat. These miniature breeds convert expensive organic feed into meat more efficiently than their standard-sized counterparts. Mini cows are exceptional pets that demonstrate a great deal of affection, are very social, and are easy to take care of.

Introducing miniature cows to a country like Sri Lanka, would be a great deal. As a developing country Sri Lanka has plenty of rural areas where the people rear cows for their daily milk consumption. Farmers need less pasture and can get 1 to 1.5 gallons per milking to consume. For the people who only rear cows for their own consumption, small-breed cattle may be a more viable alternative, even though the miniature cow costs more initially cost effective than a good quality milk cow.

Many of them have personalities like a dog. They love treats and enjoy being outside. They run around like a dog, they like people and are calm and sociable. They also love attention. As they make great pets many new business opportunities can be gained through them.

*By T.M.K. Wijekoon (2015/2016 Batch)*



**Blossoms of Flowers  
Are Smiling...  
Butterflies Fluttering...  
Around and Dancing...  
Cold Wind Blows and Singing...  
Children are Laughing and Gouking...  
Mother UWU is Blessed  
With all and Eyer Shining...**

**By H.K. Gallage (2017/2018 Batch)**