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Space foods

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The development of foods suitable for extraterrestrial consumption posed unique problems. Limitations on weight, volume and stability of space food together with the lack of refrigeration favored the use of dehydrated foods on Gemini and Apollo menus. Environmental constraints, cabin pressures of 1/3 atmosphere with exposure of the food assembly to the vacuum of space in conjunction with extravehicular activities and zero gravity required special packaging and adaptation of foods considered suitable for space flight use. Requirements for acceptable, familiar, crumb free, low residue, non-gas producing, stable foods added to the complexity of the developmental effort. Four basic approaches: semisolid foods in metal tubes, dehydrated bite-size foods to be eaten dry, dehydrated foods to be reconstituted before eating and flexibly packaged thermo stabilized wet meat products have been utilized in the feeding systems developed for Projects Mercury, Gemini and Apollo. The development of each type posed many interesting technologic problems.

Biography

B. Chetan Raghavendra is pursing the B.Tech (food technology) from Acharya N.G Ranga Agricultural University. Pulivendula, Andhra Pradesh, India. He had attended one International Conference Cum Exhibition on Agri Business and Food Processing Organized by FICCI during Nov.20-22, 2011.

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Effect of puerperal body weight changes on milk yield in HF x Deoni cows

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The present investigation was carried out to estimate the effect of post partum body weight changes on milk yield in HFxDeoni cows. Milk yield and fortnight body weight from the date of calving of 63 HF x Deoni cows was recorded at UAS Dharwad over a period of two years. Sixty-three animals were classified depending on season (winter, summer and rainy) and 1st to 6th parity. Post partum body weight changes were pronounced in summer season change to winter and rainy season. And parity wise in 5th and 6th weight loss was more, because of decreased body weight milk production was low compared to winter and rainy season. Milk yield was low in 6th parity animals. It can be concluded that as age and parity increase the weight reduction also increases along with decreased level of milk production in summer season. Thus proper care and management should be given to the puerperal animal to minimize weight loss to gain more milk production. Over all weight recorded irrespective of parity and season. The weight recorded at 0 day was 373.30 ± 6.99 and 349.29 ± 6.89 kg after 6th month of calving. The post partum body weight had decreased gradually from the day of calving up to 6th month after calving. Over all milk production first day was 10.12 ± 1.3 and 7.13±1.72 kgs after six months of calving. Animals with minl 5th parity had milk yield of 12.42 ± 1.41and 9.15 ± .93 kgs on first day and after six months of calving. Though body weight changes were seen with difference in milk production , but the results were statistically non significant between the seasons and parity. Thus the reduction in weight attributes to the changes that occur after calving over a period of time. The puerperal animals show weight loss even in normal conditions but with good management the weight loss can be minimum to optimise the milk production.

Biography

Bhageerathi Pugashetti has completed her PhD in Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics from Veterinary College Bangalore, KVAFSU Bidar, and presently working as Associate Professor of ARGO in Veterinary Hospital of University of Agricultural Sciences Dharwad.

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