

SEMANA VIDYA VA VAN VIKAS PRASHIKSHAN MANDAL, GADCHIROLI'S
Reg.No. F2301/Gad./Mah.



Gramgeeta Mahavidyalaya

Arts, Commerce & Science (Granted)

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Online Classes Conducted in the institutes during the Pandemics

Department of Chemistry

Zoom Meeting

Participants (13)

1 person is waiting [Message](#)

51 Sonal Tambarbhoge [Joining...](#)

13 participants in the meeting

Find a participant

Humesh Anande (Host, me) [Mute](#) [Video](#)

AB Abhishek Bobade [Mute](#) [Video](#)

A Avesh [Mute](#) [Video](#)

C chandan bargaye [Mute](#) [Video](#)

DN Dhanashri nardange [Mute](#) [Video](#)

JK Janvi khushal bangade [Mute](#) [Video](#)

ML Megha lonare [Mute](#) [Video](#)

PS Pratiksha Shambharkar [Mute](#) [Video](#)

P Priyanka Meharkure [Mute](#) [Video](#)

S Shweta [Mute](#) [Video](#)

YC Yugal Chambhare [Mute](#) [Video](#)

PV Pallavi vilas kamdi [Mute](#) [Video](#)

RP Rani Pise [Mute](#) [Video](#)

[Invite](#) [Mute All](#) [More](#)

Yugal Chambhare

Shweta

Abhishek Bobade

Avesh

Dhanashri nardange

Janvi khushal ba...

Pratiksha Sham...

Rani Pise

Pallavi vilas ka...
Connecting to audio

Department Of Physics

Newton's Law of gravitation
Every body in the universe attract every other body with a force which is directly Proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

Characteristics of gravitational force

- Gravitational force is long range force and the interaction is weakest.
- The universal gravitational constant G remain same at all places and at all time.
- It force acts along the line joining their centre of masses

**B.Sc. Ist Year
(Sem-I)**

Paper- II
Unit -I
Gravitation

Case 3: Damped Oscillatory Motion:

$$\text{When } \omega^2 < \omega^2 \therefore \frac{R^2}{4m^2} < \frac{k}{m} \text{ then } \alpha = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega^2} = \text{Imaginary}$$

In this case, damping force is smaller than the restoring force.
The motion of the body is said to be damped oscillatory motion.

Characteristics of a particles obeying M.B. Statistics

M.B Statistics is applicable to the identical but distinguishable particles i.e. particles having the same structure. The only distinction between the particles is due to their energy states at a given instant.

There is no restriction on the particles which can occupy a phase space cell.

Particles obeying M.B. Statistics do not obey Paulie's exclusion principle and spin of a particle

INTRODUCTION

- On the basis of assumption of the kinetic theory of gases and by applying the laws of probability Maxwell derived the distribution of speeds among the molecules.
- Boltzmann derived the probability distribution function for the molecules of an ideal gas in thermal equilibrium.
- From this theory speed and energy distribution among the molecules of ideal gas can be obtained easily.

These distribution are known as Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution.

Now, for the 1st energy level E_1 , we have to find the no. of ways in which n_1 particles are chosen from N distinguishable particles.

* Consider 4 particles a, b, c & d in the 1st energy level E_1 .

E_1 n_1 n_2 n_3 n_4

The 1st particle 'a' in energy level E_1 can be chosen in 'N' ways and second particle can be chosen in (N-1) ways. The third particle can be chosen (N-2) ways and so on...

\therefore The total no. of ways of choosing first n_1 particles is $N!$

Damped Harmonic Oscillation

In an ideal S.H.M. the displacement follows a sinusoidal curve. The amplitude of oscillation remains constant for infinite time. This is because there is no loss of energy and thus total energy remains constant. Such oscillation are called "Free oscillation".

In actual practice, the S.H.M. always experiences frictional or resistive force due to which energy of free oscillator is continuously lost and amplitude of vibration decreases gradually and ultimately body comes to rest. Hence, decay of amplitude with time is called **damping**. Such oscillation are called "**damped harmonic oscillation**".

Case 1: Over Damped Motion or Dead Beat Motion

When $\gamma^2 > \omega^2$ i.e. $\frac{b^2}{4m^2} > \frac{k}{m}$ then $\omega^2 - \gamma^2 = \omega_1^2 = \omega_2^2 = \text{Real}$

This is the case of heavy damping. In this case, the damping force is greater than the restoring force.

The displacement x will go on decreasing from its initial value x_0 and will reach to zero when $t \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, under heavy damping, no oscillations occur.

Statistical Basis of Thermodynamics

- Statistics is that branch of science which deals with the collection, classification and tabulation of numerical data as the basis of explanation, description and comparison of various phenomenon.
- When statistical concept are applied to physics, the new branch emerges is called statistical physics.
- Statistical physics deals with macroscopic system. i.e. system consist of large no. of individual particles such as atoms, molecules, protons, neutron or electrons.
- In certain cases, where system containing large no. of particles, ordinary laws of mechanics could not be used, because it is impossible to follow the laws of mechanics.
- All these problem solved by statistical mechanics.

Phase Space

- A combination of the Position Space and momentum space is known as phase space. Thus phase space has six dimensions.
- A point in phase space is, therefore, completely specified by six co-ordinates x, y, z, P_x, P_y, P_z .
- A small volume element (dV) in phase space is given by $dV = dx, dy, dz, dp_x, dp_y, dp_z$
- $dV = (dx, dy, dz), (dp_x, dp_y, dp_z) = dV dV$
- Thus volume element dV in Phase space is the Product of volume element dV in position space And volume element dV in momentum space.
- 6 dimensional diagram can not be phase space is purely a mathematical Concept.

Example 2: What is the probability of drawing a king and a queen consecutively from a deck of 52 cards, without replacement.

Probability of drawing a king = $\frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$
 After drawing one card, the number of cards are 51.
 Probability of drawing a queen = $\frac{4}{51}$
 Now, the probability of drawing a king and queen consecutively is $\frac{1}{13} * \frac{4}{51} = \frac{4}{663}$

Derivation of Planck's Radiation Law

To derive the Planck's radiation law, we have to find

- Number of resonator per unit volume in the frequency range ν and $\nu + d\nu$
- Average energy of oscillator.

Inside the box, Stationary waves are formed due to multiple reflection.

Only certain discrete frequency is allowed is called mode of vibration.

The Black body radiation travels with the velocity of light c , the no. of mode of vibration per unit volume within the frequency range ν and $\nu + d\nu$ is

Formula.

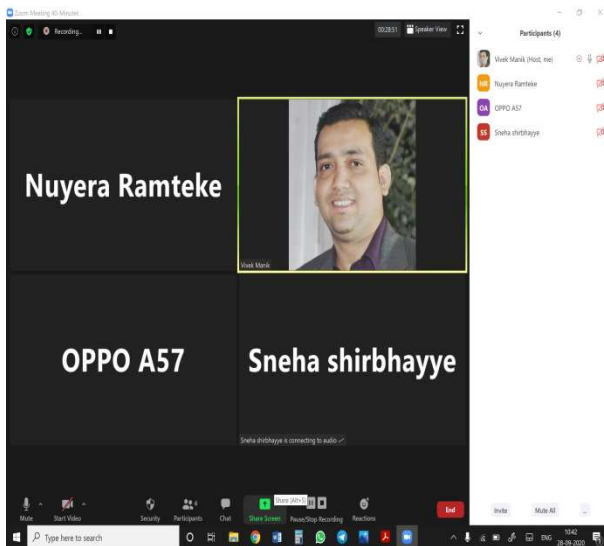
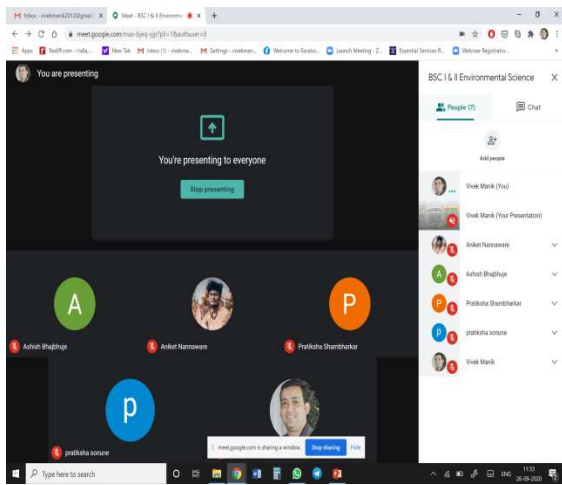
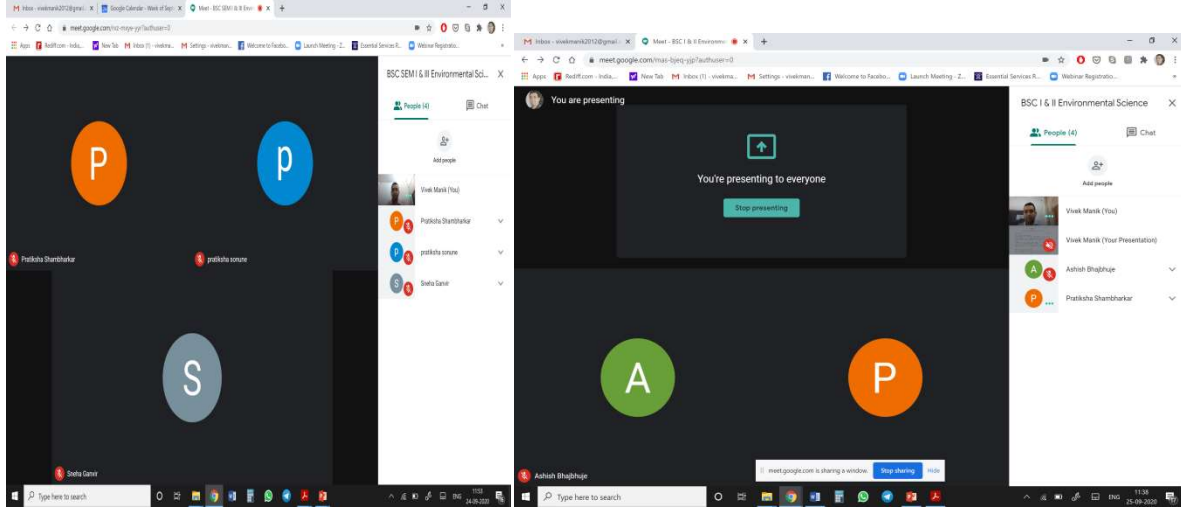
$$\frac{8\pi\nu^2}{e^3} d\nu$$

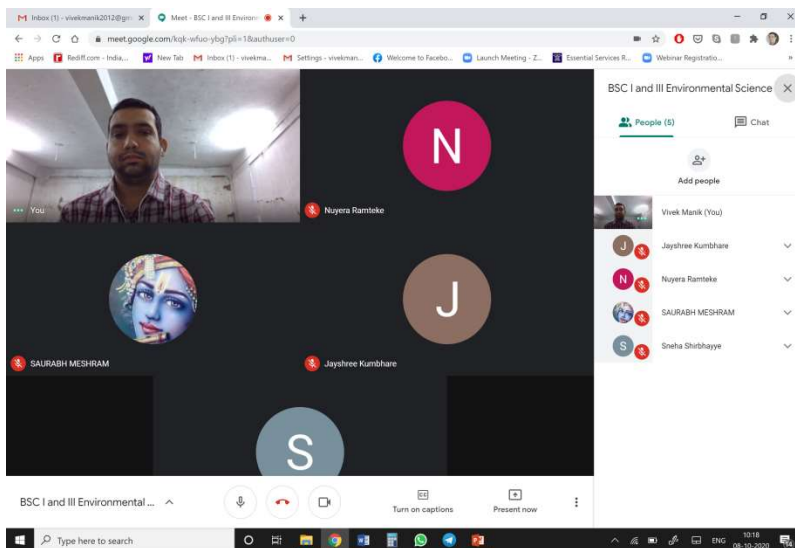
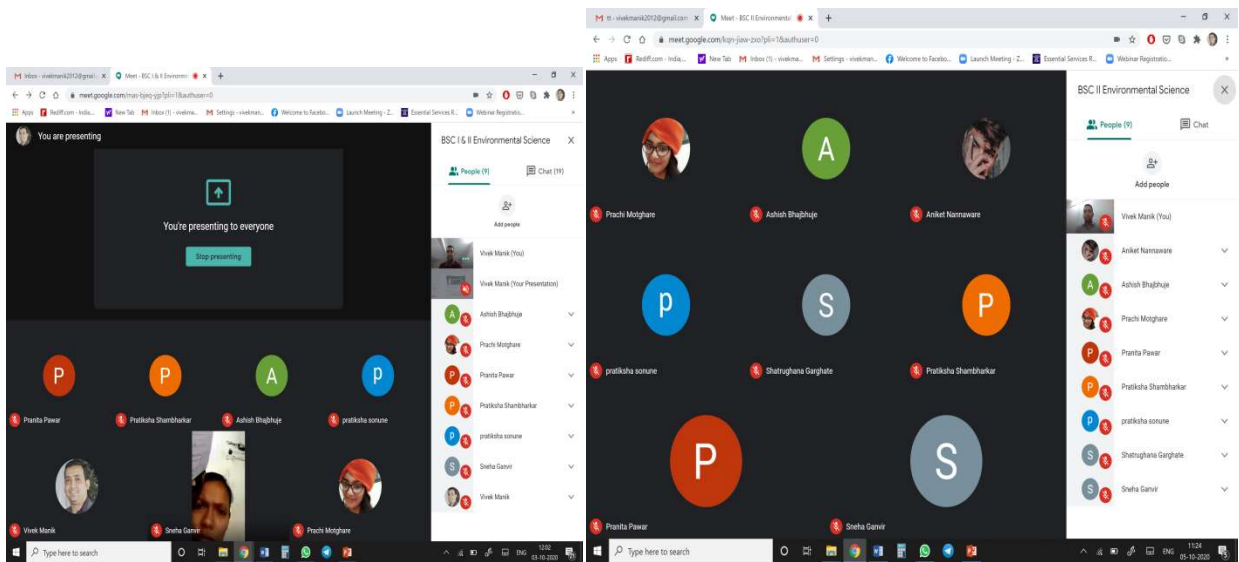
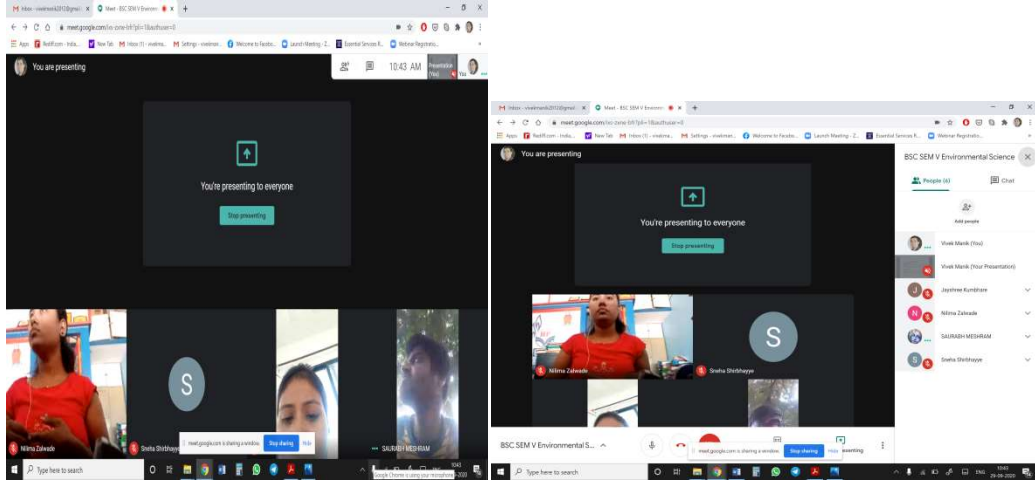
Department of Environmental Science

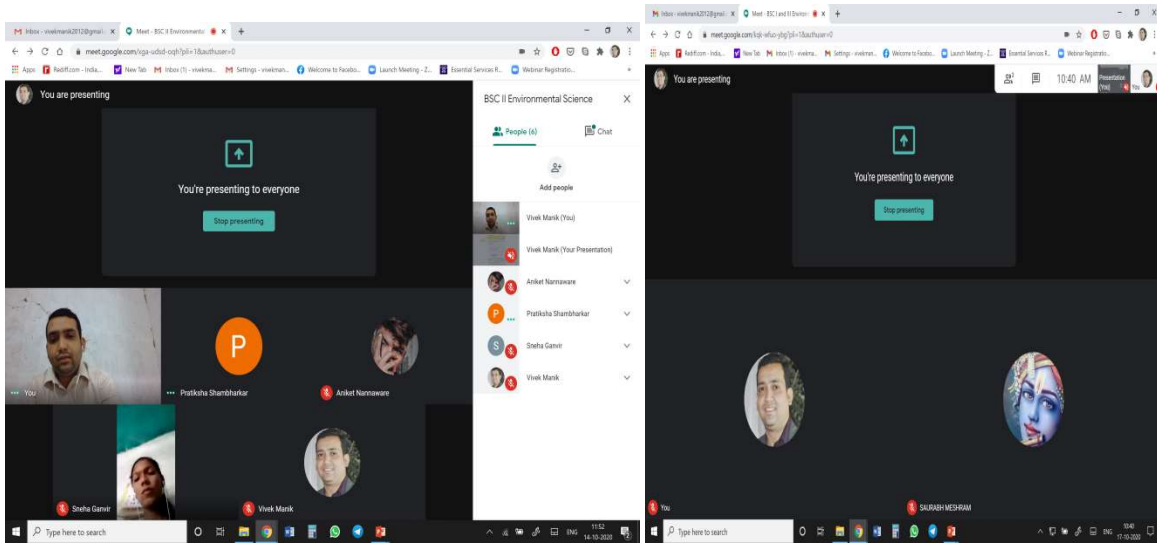
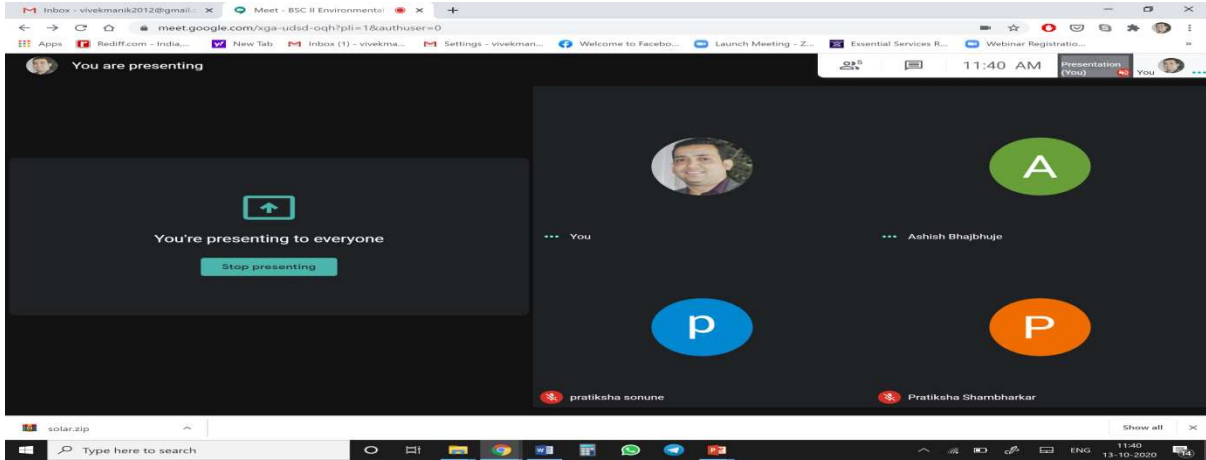
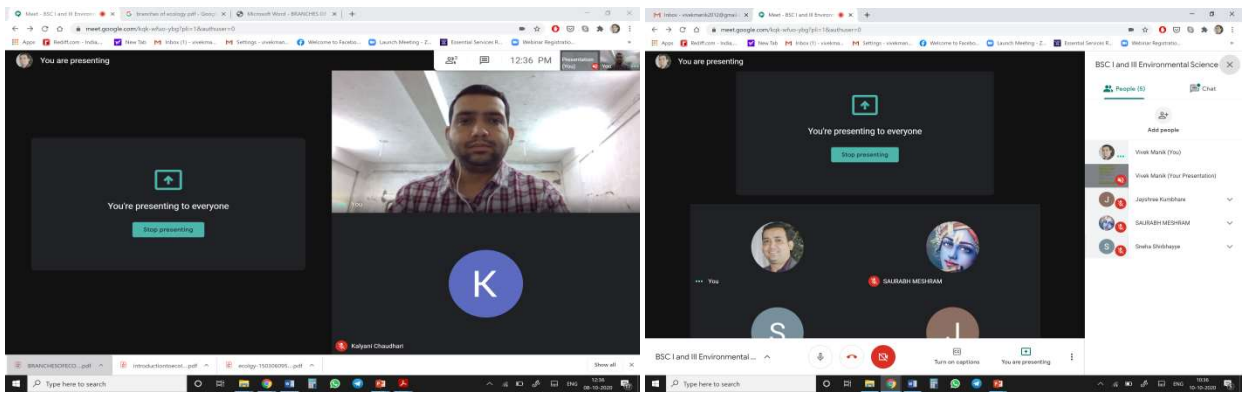
The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window with a PDF document titled "Semester V" displayed. The document is a syllabus for the B.Sc. III year, Semester V, Environmental Science. It lists various papers, their codes, disciplines, and marks. The syllabus is divided into three main sections: Environmental Engineering, Industrial processes and pollution control, and Skill Enhancement Course.

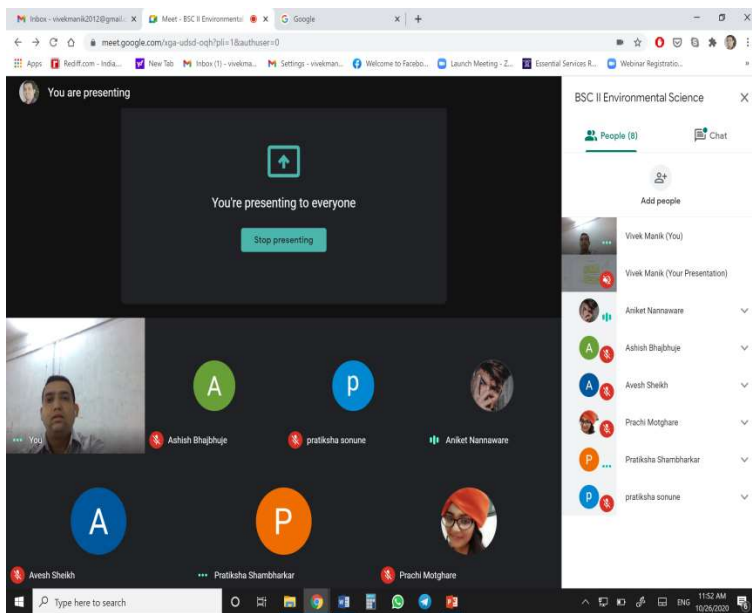
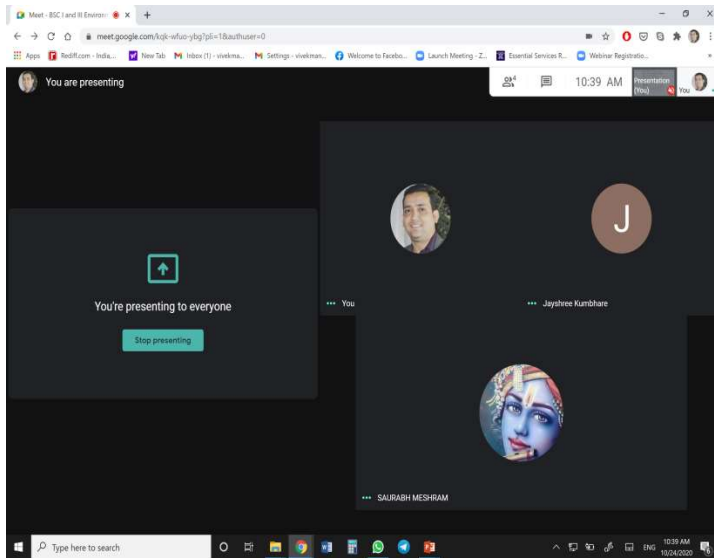
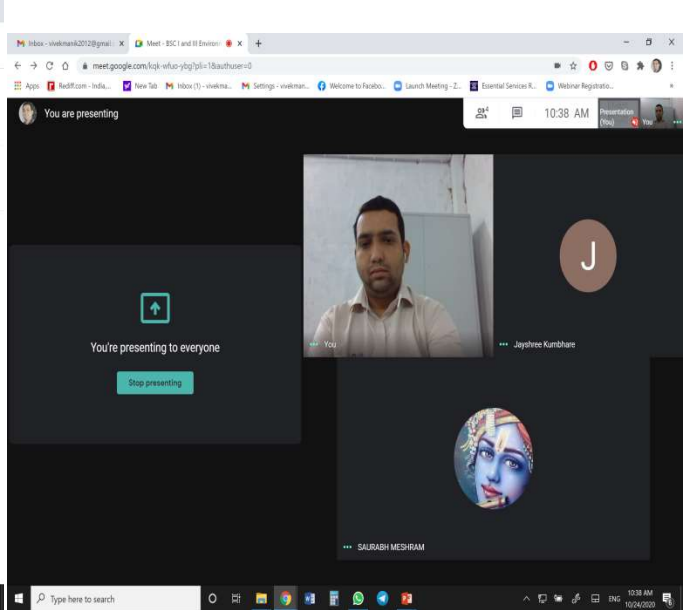
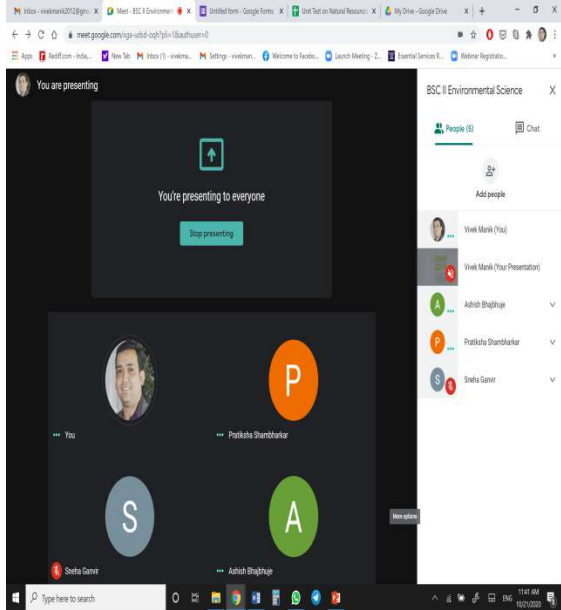
Year	Semester	Paper No and Code	Paper Title- Discipline specific elective(Any Two)	Marks		Credits	Total marks	
				Theory	Internal			
B.Sc. III year	V	Paper IX, USENVOST-09	Environmental Engineering	50	10	60	150	
		Paper X, USENVOST-10	Environment and Innovations	50	10	60		
		Paper XI, USENVOST-11	Industrial processes and pollution control	50	10	60		
		Paper XII, USENVOST-12	Urban Ecosystems	50	10	60		
		Practical 05, USENVOSP-05	Practical (Any Two)	30	30	2		
	Practical 06, USENVOSP-06							
	Practical 07, USENVOSP-07							
	Practical 08, USENVOSP-08							
	Skill Enhancement Course(Any One)							
			USENVSEC-01	Organic manure preparation	15	35	50	2
		USENVSEC-02	Demeritization plant Operation, maintenance and safety	15	35	50	2	

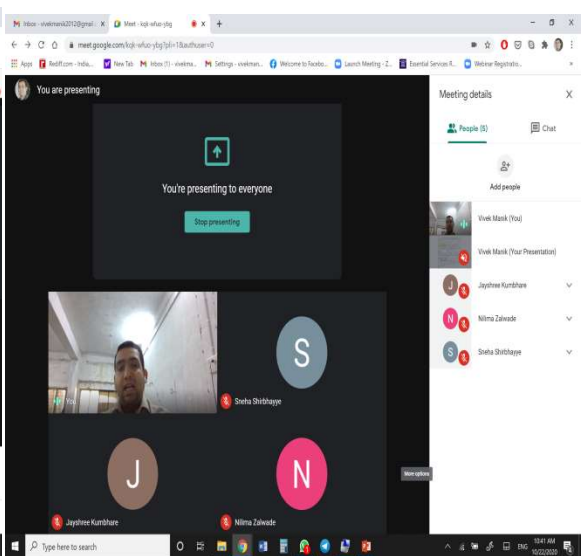
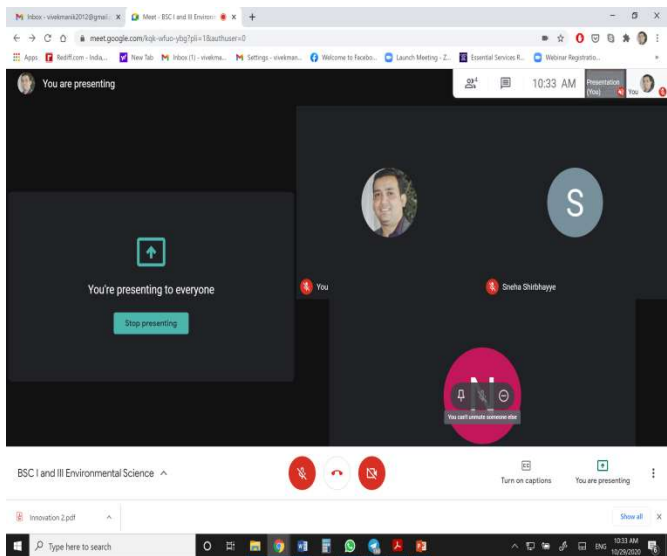
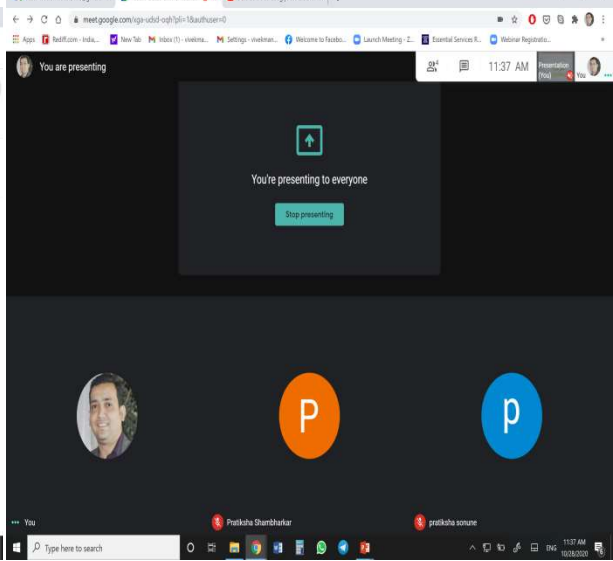
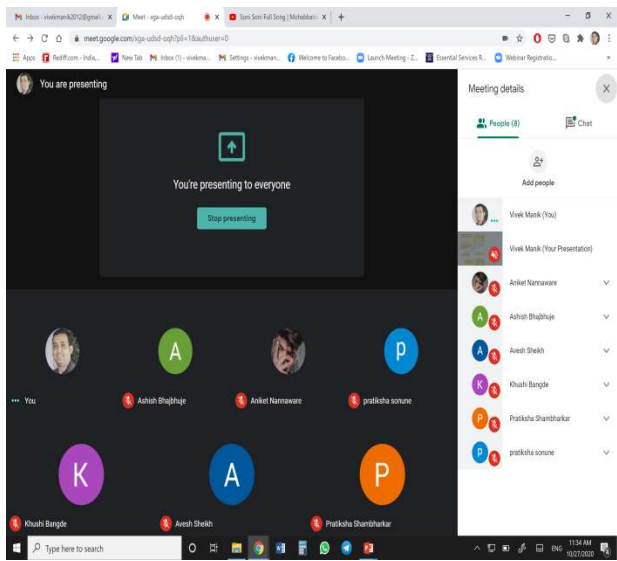
The screenshot shows the title page of the syllabus for B.Sc. III (Environmental Science) Semester V and VI, 2019-2020. The page features the logo of Gondwana University Gadchiroli and the text "Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Syllabus of B.Sc. III (Environmental Science) (Semester V and VI) 2019-2020".

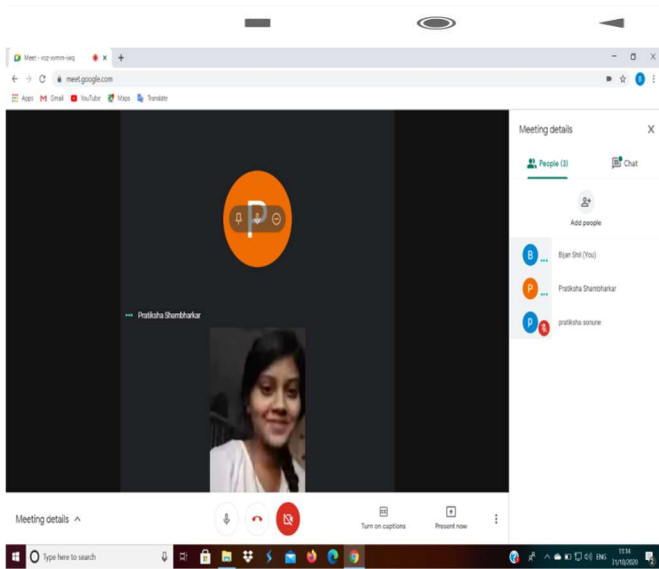
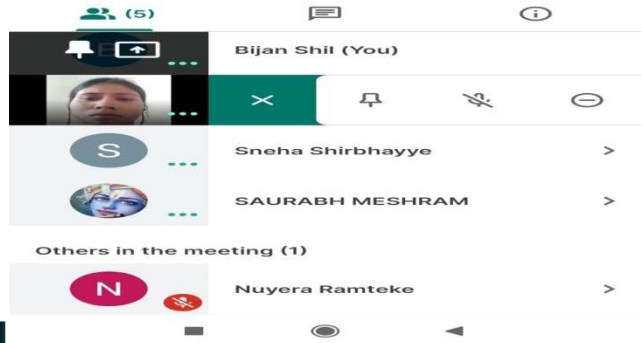
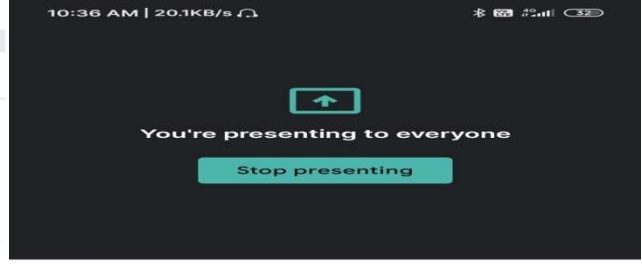
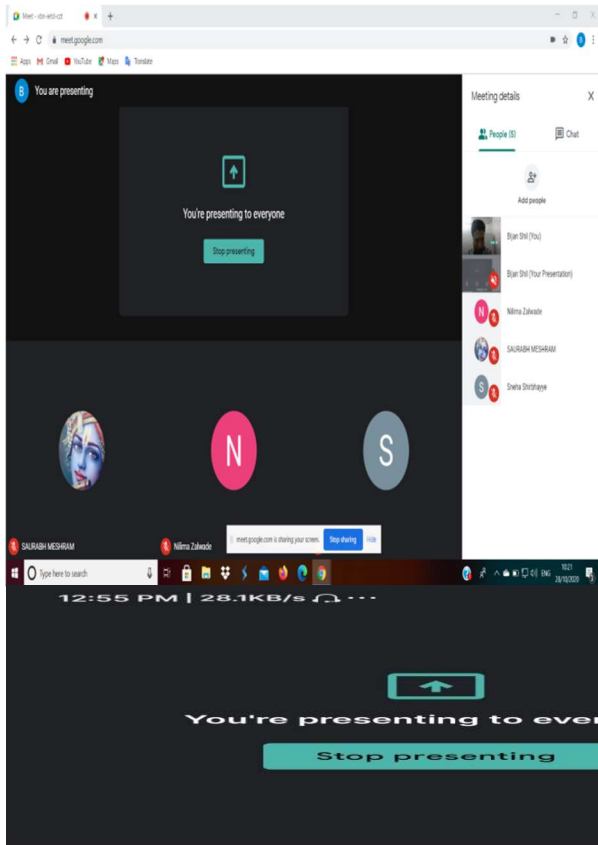




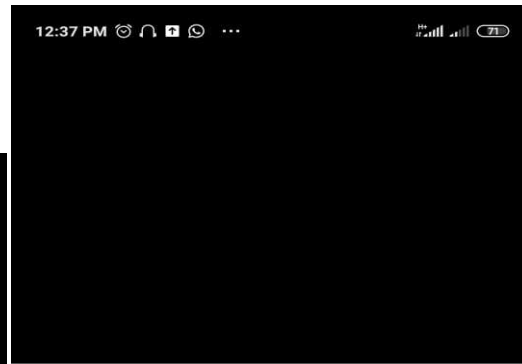








Department of Microbiology



Mixed Culture :
Culture
containing more
than one type of
microorganism



Definitions :
Culture : Visible
Growth



Microbiostatic

- That inhibits the growth or multiplication of microbiota
- It create condition wherein microbes are prevented from multiplying but nit immediately killed
- Keeping the biological activity in static condition
- Low temperature, weak disinfectant
- After removal of microbiostaic agent microbes start multiplication

Rohit Chandekar's screen

Antiseptic

- An antimicrobial substances that are applied to living tissue / skin to reduce the possibility of infection
- Some are Capable of destroying microbes while other are bacteriostatic (prevent the growth)

Zoom

Unmute Start Video Share Participants More

10:44

Close Participants (11)

Search

- CW Chetana Wakade (me)
- Rohit Chandekar (Host)
- AS Achal Sahare
- GP Gayatri pise
- J Jyosna Nannaware
- NB Nilima Bobade
- PS Payal Sukhadeve
- PK Pratiksha kamdi
- P Priya Pise
- P PUNAM KUMALE
- TK Tejas khobragade

Invite

12:40 PM

Types of media based on physical nature

- Liquid Media:
 - also referred as "broth"
 - Example: nutrient broth
 - NO solidifying agent

10:49

Close Participants (12)

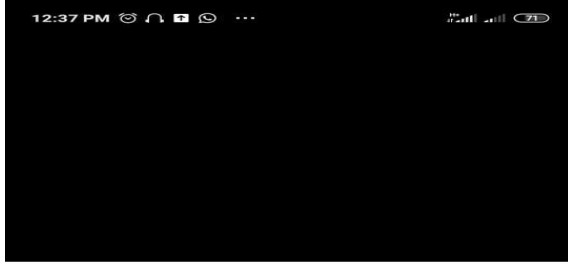
Search

- CW Chetana Wakade (me)
- Rohit Chandekar (Host)
- AB Abhi Bobade
- AS Achal Sahare
- J Jyosna Nannaware
- PK Pratiksha kamdi
- P Priya Pise
- AB Android Bluedroid
- PS Payal Sukhadeve
- P PUNAM KUMALE
- SF SHUBHAM FATING
- TK Tejas khobragade

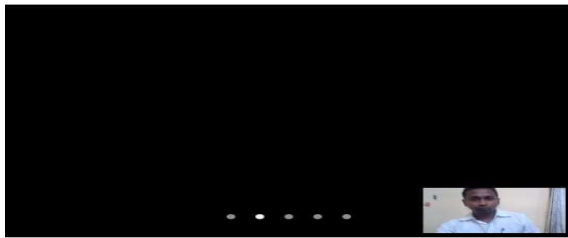
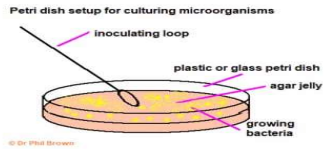
Invite

Purpose of Study

- To prevent the transmission of pathogenic microbes and check the spread of disease in plants, animal and human
- To prevent the contamination of pure culture in laboratories
- In industrial processes - to prevent the inference by unwanted microbes
- To prevent decomposition and spoilage of food and food product
- In research to maintain pure culture



Medium : Nutrient Substrate

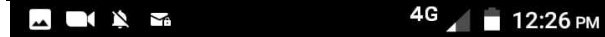


Microbial Technique

Unit 4. Sterilization & Disinfection

Definitions

Rohit Chandekar's screen



Sterilization

- The method by which all the microbes are killed efficiently from a given area, surface material or object
- Heat, chemicals, irradiation, high pressure, and filtration through these methods sterilization can be achieved




Purpose of Study

- i. To prevent the transmission of pathogenic microbes and check the spread of disease in plants, animal and human
- ii. To prevent the contamination of pure culture in laboratories
- iii. In industrial processes – to prevent the inference by unwanted microbes
- iv. To prevent decomposition and spoilage of food and food product
- v. In research to maintain pure culture

Purpose of Study

- i. To prevent the transmission of pathogenic microbes and check the spread of disease in plants, animal and human
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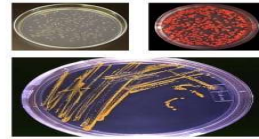
Rohit Chandekar's screen

Microbiostatic

- That inhibits the growth or multiplication of microbiota
- It create condition wherein microbes are prevented from multiplying but nit immediately killed
- Keeping the biological activity in static condition
- Low temperature, weak disinfectant
- After removal of microbiostaic agent microbes start multiplication

12:39 PM

Pure Culture :
Isolation of Single
species of
Microorganism



Unmute

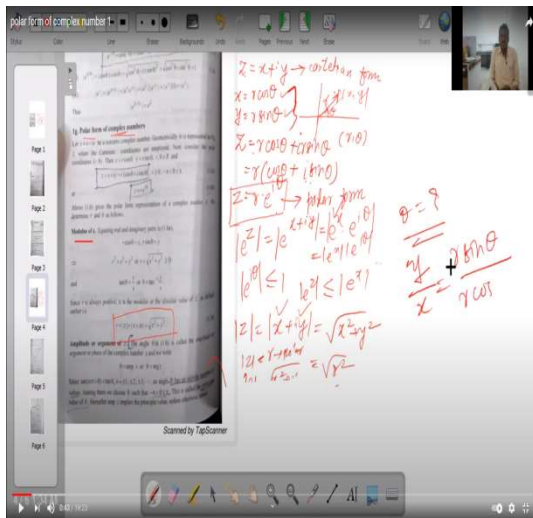
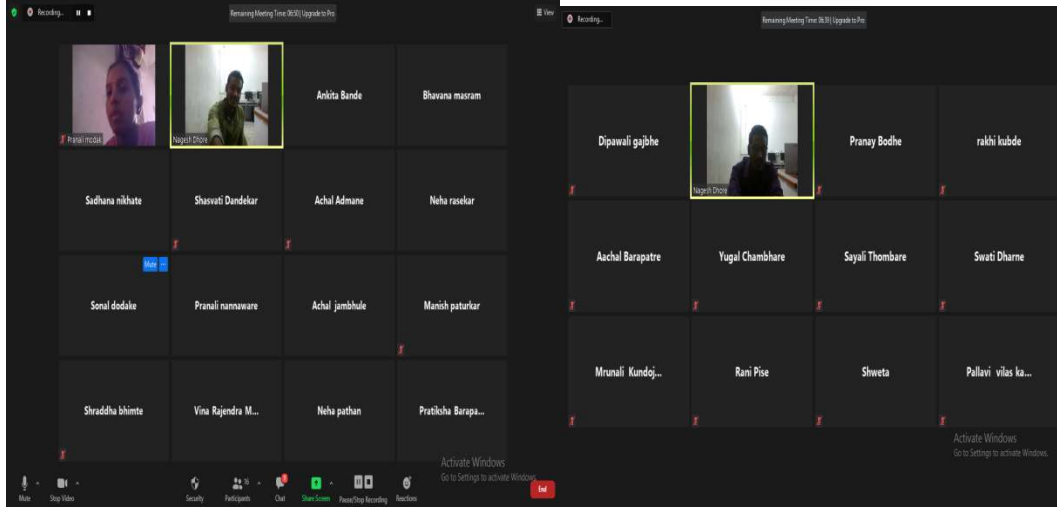
Start Video

Share

Participants

More

Department of Mathematics



$T: U \rightarrow V$
 $R(T) + N(T) = \dim(U)$

R

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(s+2) \frac{1}{s+4} \rightarrow \frac{A}{s+4} + \frac{B}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s+4} = \frac{A}{s+4} + \frac{B}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s+4} = \frac{A(s+2) + B(s+4)}{(s+4)(s+2)}$$

$$1 = A(s+2) + B(s+4)$$

$$1 = As + 2A + Bs + 4B$$

$$1 = (A+B)s + (2A+4B)$$

$$0s + 1 = (A+B)s + (2A+4B)$$

$$A+B = 0$$

$$2A+4B = 1$$

$$A = -B$$

$$2(-B) + 4B = 1$$

$$-2B + 4B = 1$$

$$2B = 1$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s+4} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{s+4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s+4} = \frac{-1}{2(s+4)} + \frac{1}{2(s+2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{s+4} = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s+4} = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s+2}$$

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GONDWANA UNIVERSITY
GULCHIBOLI

Proposed Syllabus For
B.Sc. Mathematics
Semester-I & Semester-II
Under Choice Based Credit System
(CBCS)
with effect from
Academic Year 2017-18

(Checked and approved by CBCS)

slybus sent gondwana university

type of discontinuity

Let simple discontinuity at $x=c$
 We have $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$ for $x < c$
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$ for $x > c$
 $f(c) = 0$
 $f'(c) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+e^{c+h}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h(1+e^{c+h})}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+e^{c+h}} = \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^c} = \infty$
 $f'(c) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c-h) - f(c)}{-h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+e^{c-h}} - 0}{-h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{-h(1+e^{c-h})}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{-h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+e^{c-h}} = -\infty \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^c} = -\infty$
 From eq (1) & (2), $f'(c)$, $f'(c)$ and $f'(c)$ are exist but they are not equal.
 Hence simple discontinuity at $x=c$

$e^0 = 1$
 $e^{\infty} = \infty$
 $e^{-\infty} = 0$

cauchy mean value theorem

$H(b) = [f(b) - f(a)]g'(c) - [g(b) - g(a)]f'(c)$
 $= f(b)g'(c) - f(a)g'(c) - [g(b) - g(a)]f'(c)$
 $= f(b)g'(c) - f(a)g'(c) - g(b)f'(c) + g(a)f'(c)$
 $= [f(b)g'(c) - g(b)f'(c)] - [f(a)g'(c) - g(a)f'(c)]$
 $H(a) = H(b)$
 All conditions of Rolle's thm are satisfied
 \therefore at least one point $c \in (a, b)$ s.t.
 $H'(c) = 0$
 from eq (3)
 $H'(c) = [f(b) - f(a)]g''(c) - [g(b) - g(a)]f''(c)$
 $\Rightarrow [f(b) - f(a)]g''(c) - [g(b) - g(a)]f''(c) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow [f(b) - f(a)]g''(c) = [g(b) - g(a)]f''(c)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f''(c)}{g''(c)}$

$f'(c) = 0$
 $g'(c) = 0$
 $H(x) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow H'(x)$
 \downarrow
 $H'(c)$



(312) second shifting property

[youtube.com/watch?v=zkm0HW_nd94&list=Ply7zgu7gwRDnRpWNqRWJq_ZDjIjYpki_m&index=13](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zkm0HW_nd94&list=Ply7zgu7gwRDnRpWNqRWJq_ZDjIjYpki_m&index=13)

second shifting property and change of scale property

20 views • Oct 27, 2020

$\frac{6}{s^2 - 2s + 37} + \frac{2}{s^2 - 2s + 5}$
 $= \frac{6(s^2 - 2s + 5) + 2(s^2 - 2s + 37)}{(s^2 - 2s + 37)(s^2 - 2s + 5)}$
 $= \frac{6s^2 - 12s + 30 + 2s^2 - 4s + 74}{(s^2 - 2s + 37)(s^2 - 2s + 5)}$
 $= \frac{8s^2 - 16s + 104}{(s^2 - 2s + 37)(s^2 - 2s + 5)}$
 $= \frac{8(s^2 - 2s + 13)}{(s^2 - 2s + 37)(s^2 - 2s + 5)}$

Theorem :- (Second Shifting Property)
 Let $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ and $g(t) = \begin{cases} f(t-a), & t > a \\ 0, & t < a \end{cases}$. Then
 $L\{g(t)\} = e^{-as} F(s)$
 Proof :- by def we write
 $L\{g(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} g(t) dt$

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- laplace transform on interval
- laplace transform of series expansion
- laplace transform using series expansion of $\cos x \sin e^x$
- exponential order function of laplace transform
- first shifting property of laplace transform
- second shifting property and change of scale property
- laplace transform of derivative

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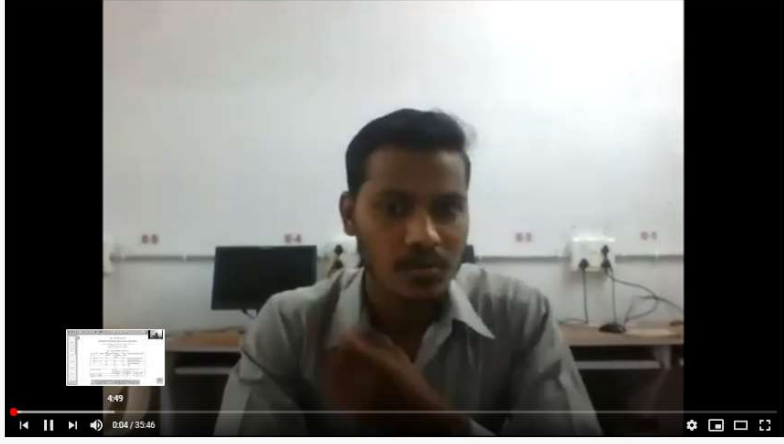
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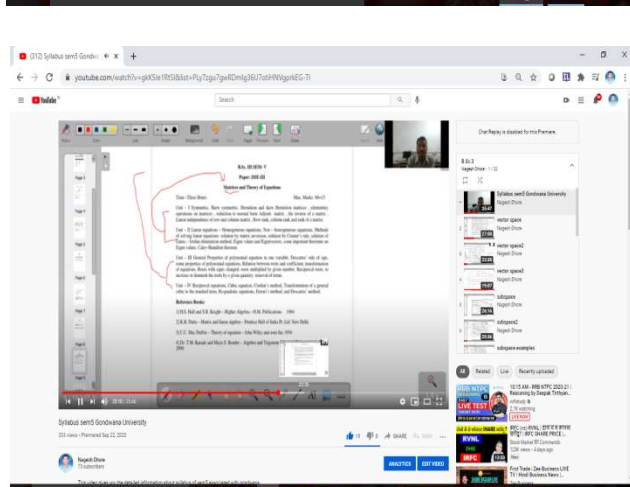
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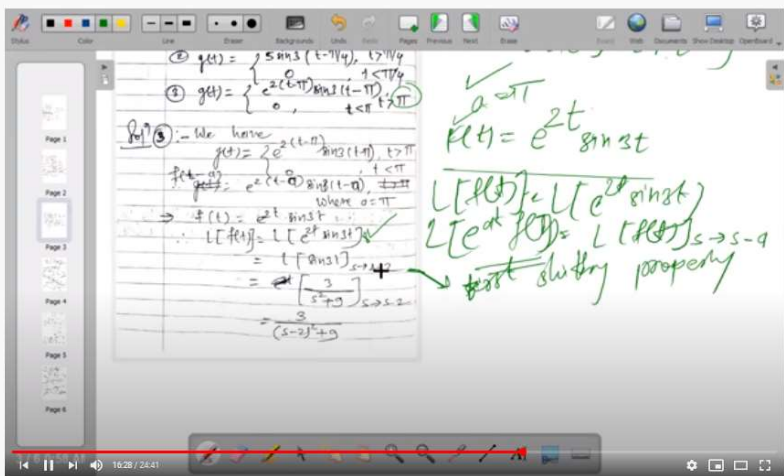
Handwritten notes on a document:

$V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n \in V$
 $V_1, V_2 \in \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ (if $n \geq 2$)
 $V_1, V_2 \in \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ for $2 \leq k \leq n$ then
 $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{k-1}, V_{k+1}, \dots, V_n \in V$
 $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{k-1}, V_{k+1}, \dots, V_n \in V$
 Let V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n be vectors in a vector space V
 To let V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n be all non-zero vectors and
 let $S = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n\}$ and $T = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n\}$
 $V_1, V_2 \in S \Rightarrow V_1 = \alpha T, V_2 = \beta T$
 $V_1 = LC$ of V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n
 $\Rightarrow V_1 \in LC(T) \checkmark$ $A \in LC(T)$
 $\therefore V_1 \in LC(T) \checkmark$
 dim $V_1 \in T \Rightarrow \alpha V_1 = \alpha(V_1)$
 $= LC$ of vectors V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n
 $\Rightarrow \alpha V_1 \in LC(S)$
 $\therefore T \subseteq LC(S)$
 By eq (1) & (2)
 $LC(S) = LC(T)$
 $V_1, V_2 \in S \Rightarrow V_1 = \alpha T, V_2 = \beta T$

To prove
 $[S] = [T]$
 $\forall (V_i)$

(312) second shifting proper

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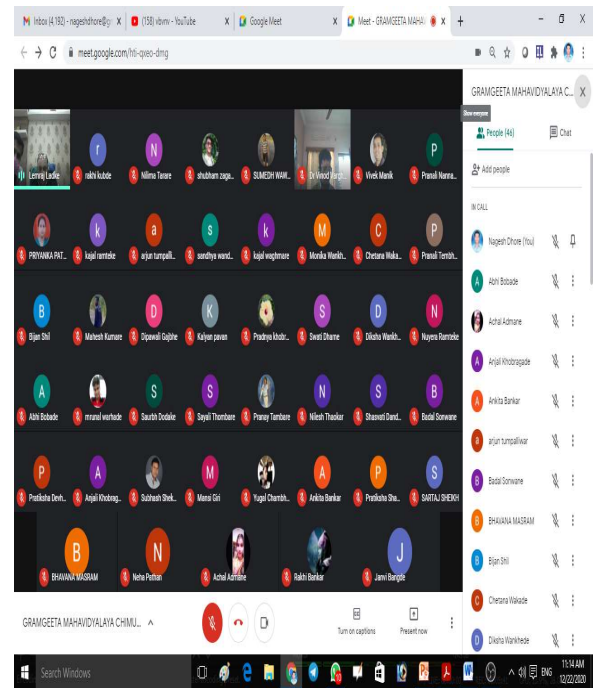
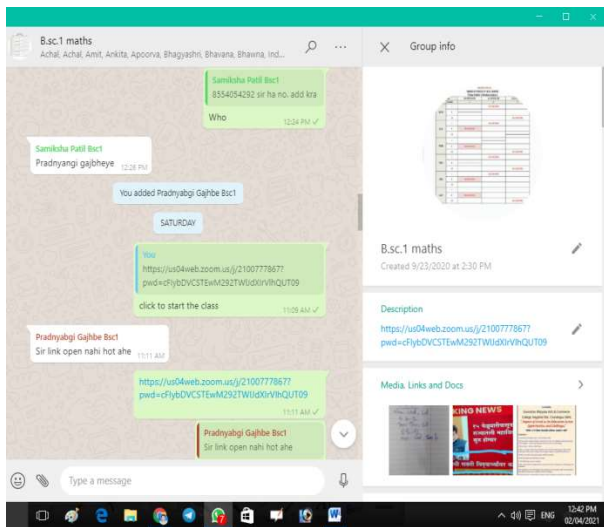
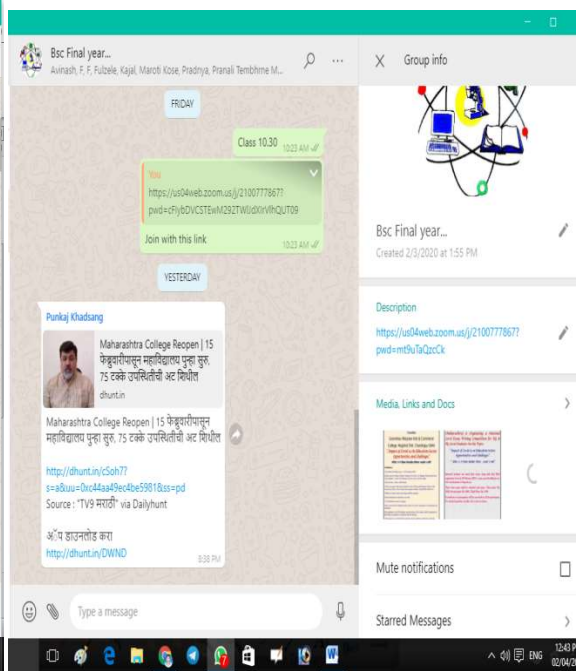
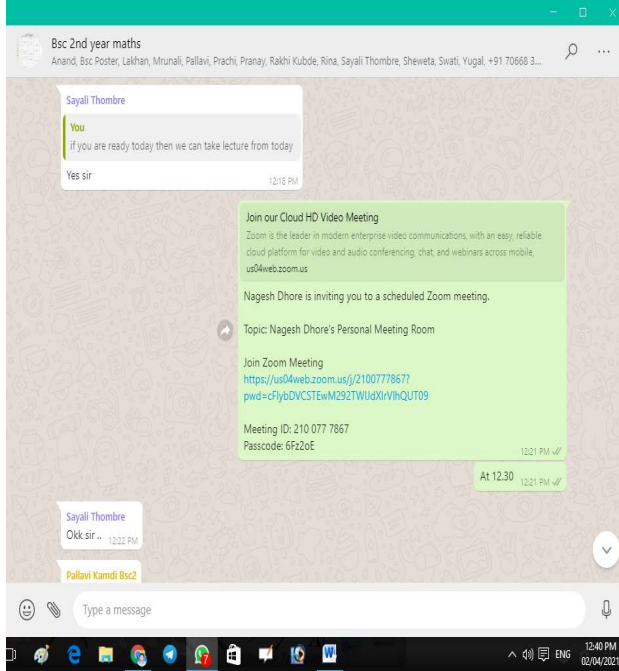
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$f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t & (t < 1) \\ 0 & (t > 1) \end{cases}$
 $g(t) = \begin{cases} e^{2t} \sin t & (t < 1) \\ 0 & (t > 1) \end{cases}$
 Def 3 :- We have
 $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t & (t < 1) \\ 0 & (t > 1) \end{cases}$
 $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t & (t < 1) \\ 0 & (t > 1) \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow f(t) = e^{2t} \sin t$
 $\therefore L[f(t)] = L[e^{2t} \sin t]$
 $= L[\sin t]_{s \rightarrow s-2}$
 $= \frac{1}{(s-2)^2 + 1}$

$L[f(t)] = L[e^{2t} \sin t]$
 $L[e^{2t} \sin t] = L[f(t)]_{s \rightarrow s-2}$
 $= \frac{1}{(s-2)^2 + 1}$
 first shifting property



गणितदिन साजरा
नागपूर : चिमूर येथील ग्रामगीता महाविद्यालयात राष्ट्रीय गणित दिनाच्यानिमित्ताने विशेष कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. यानिमित्ताने ऑनलाइन सेमिनारचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. डॉ. लेमराज लडके हे या कार्यक्रमाचे प्रमुख वक्ते म्हणून उपस्थित होते तसेच डॉ. विनोद वर्गीस यांनीही यावेळी विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. अमिर घम्मानी यांच्या अध्यक्षीय भाषणाने कार्यक्रमाचा समारोप झाला तसेच प्रा. नागेश ढोरे यांनी आभार मानले.

Department of Zoology

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface with a grid of participants and a chat window. The meeting title is "Zoom Meeting". The participants visible in the grid are:

- Mahesh Jadhav
- Nilesh Thaokar
- Sonu Mundhare
- Chetana Wakade
- Sakshi Selokar
- Sneha shirbhayye
- Payal sukhadeve

The chat window on the right shows a message from Chetana Wakade to Everyone: "lite geli g".

The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with the search bar and various application icons. The Zoom meeting controls at the bottom include: Mute, Stop Video, Security, Participants (5), Chat, Share Screen, Pause/Stop Recording, Reactions, and End.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with "Type here to search", system tray icons, and the time "10:53 AM 01-Feb-21".

Zoom Meeting | Recording... | Less than 1 minute | Upgrade to Pro

Participants (8)

Find a participant

- N Nilesch Thaokar (Host, me)
- AS Alisha Sorde
- CW Chetana Wakade
- MD Mayuri Deotale
- NR Nuyera Ramteke

Invite Mute All ...

Chat

From Sakshi Selokar to Everyone:

no sir

To: Everyone | File ...

Type message here

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Zoom Meeting 40-Minutes | Recording Paused | Remaining Meeting Time: 04:13 | Upgrade to Pro

Participants (8)

Find a participant

- N Nilesch Thaokar (Host, me)
- AS Alisha Sorde
- CW Chetana Wakade
- KD Khima dadmal
- NR Nuyera Ramteke
- PK Pratiksha Kumare
- SS Sakshi Selokar
- TK tejas khobragade

Mute Stop Video Security Participants Chat Share Screen Resume/Stop Recording Reactions End

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Participants (6)

- N Niles Thakkar (Host, me)
- MD Mayuri Deotale
- NR Nuyera Ramteke
- PK Pratiksha Kumare
- SS Sneha shirbhayye
- TK Tejas khobragade

tejas khobragade Niles Thakkar Pratiksha Kumare Mayuri Deotale Nuyera Ramteke Sneha shirbhayye

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Sumedh PUNAM KUMALE Alisha Sorde

Artificial Feeding in Fishes

- Artificial fish feed are prepared for the pet fishes kept in aquarium.
- The fish feed is normally composed of macronutrients, trace elements and vitamins necessary to keep the fishes in good health.
- Though all the culturable species of fish mainly depend on a variety of natural feeds such as plankton, algae, small crustacean, detritus, etc., supplementary feeds are required for intensive culture systems.
- The supplementary feed is a combine nation of different ingredients both from plant and animal origin and it can be administered in different forms.
- The conventional method is by broadcasting the feed in dry Powder form in the fish pond. Broadcasting has its own disadvantages.
- Much of the amount is likely to be wasted by getting dissipated in water due to the disturbance caused during the feeding of fish.
- Further, supplementary feed in powder form cannot be stored for a longer period.

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Date:-02/11/2020 Time:-12:30 to 1:10pm(Monday) 3rd Period

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Slide 50

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Slide 52

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Classification of artificial feed:-

I. Simple feed:

- Simple feeds are prepared by the inclusion of simple ingredients.
- Examples- Rice bran, ground nut oil cake, etc.
- Disadvantages: They do not provide all the necessary ingredients to the fishes. The fishes may become disinterested in same type of food.

II. Compound feed:

- Compound feed is made by inclusion of more than two or more ingredients.
- Examples- mixture of different ingredients like trash fish, slaughterhouse waste or a mixture of powdered ingredients.
- Advantages: They will provide all the nutrients for the growth of the fishes. They are balanced and complete.

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Slide 52

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Classification of artificial feed:-

I. Simple feed:

- Simple feeds are prepared by the inclusion of simple ingredients.
- Examples- Rice bran, ground nut oil cake, etc.
- Disadvantages: They do not provide all the necessary ingredients to the fishes. The fishes may become disinterested in same type of food.

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Notes Comments

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Sources for the fish feed :-

- Protein and amino acids Fish meal, soybean meal, fish hydroxylate, skimmed milk powder, legumes and wheat gluten are good sources for protein.
- Free amino acids such as lysine and methionine are commercially available.
- Lipids Oils from the marine fish and vegetable oils from canola, linseed, sunflower are common sources for lipids.
- Carbohydrates Cereals, corn, wheat, raw starch, sugars and gums are good sources for carbohydrates.
- Vitamin and minerals Vitamins and minerals are commercially available as vitamins and mineral premix.
- This premix is added to the diet to supply vitamins and minerals.

Sumedh

Alisha Sorde

N

Nilima Zalwade

Sakshi Selotkar

Recording... Remaining Meeting Time: 02:03 View

Sakshi Selotkar

Sumedh

Press ESC or double-click to exit full screen mode

Ask to Unmute

Alisha Sorde

Nuyera Ramteke

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Sakshi Selokar



Sumedh



Sonu mundhare



Nuyera Ramteke

Alisha Sorde



Sakshi Selokar



Sumedh



Sonu mundhare



Nuyera Ramteke



Alisha Sorde



Mute



Stop Video



Security



Participants



Chat



Share Screen



Pause/Stop Recording



Reactions

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Sakshi Selokar

Sumedh

Nuyera Ramteke

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Nilima Bobade

Mansi Giri

PUNAM KUMALE

Diseases

<p>Bacterial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Pests Mouth Fungus Tuberculosis Dropsy Scale Protrusion Tail Rot & Fin Rot 	<p>Fungal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argulus Ichthyoporida 	<p>Parasitic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Velvet or rust Anchor Worm Ergasilus Flukes Nematodes Leeches 	<p>Protozoan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costia Hexamita Ich Neon Tetra Disease Glugea and Henne guya Chiodonella
<p>Non-infectious</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tumour Congenital Abnormalities Injuries Constipation 	<p>Miscellaneous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head and Lateral Line Erosion (HELA) Eye Disease Swim-bladder Disease 	<p>Viral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lymphocytis 	

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Date:-07/12/2020 Time:-10:15am (Monday) 1stPeriod (V-SEM-P-II, U-I)

Recording... Remaining Meeting Time: 08:15 | Upgrade to Pro View

 4u2SBU	 SUMEDH WAWARE	 Mansi Giri
 PUNAM KUMALE	 Sakshi Selokar	Nilima Bobade
Sonu mundhare	QCOM-BTD	Alisha sorde

Mute Stop Video Security Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Reactions End

Zoom Meeting 40-Minutes Recording... Remaining Meeting Time: 06:43 | Upgrade to Pro View

 Alisha sorde	 SUMEDH WAWARE	 4u2SBU
Sakshi Selokar	Sonu mundhare	 PUNAM KUMALE
Mansi Giri	Nilima Bobade	QCOM-BTD



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Zoom Meeting

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 PUNAM KUMALE	 Mansi Giri	Sonu mundhare
Nilima Bobade	QCOM-BTD	Sakshi Selokar



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 PUNAM KUMALE	 SUMEDH WAWARE	4u2SBU
Mansi Giri	Nilima Bobade	Sonu mundhare
QCOM-BTD		Sakshi Selokar

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Sonu mundhare

Khima dadmal

➤ **iv. Neon Tetra Disease:-**

➤ **Symptoms:-**

➤ Whitened areas deep into the fishes flesh. Muscle degeneration leading to abnormal swimming movements. So named for the fish it was first recognized on. It is caused by the sporozoa Plistophora hypessobryconis. Even though it is named after Neon Tetras, it can appear on other fish. Whitish patches appear as if just below the skin.

➤ In Neon Tetras it destroys the bright blue-green neon stripe. The organisms form cysts which burst and release spores. The spores penetrate further and form more cysts. Eventually, the spores migrate to the water and are eaten by other fish in the food. These spores migrate into the digestive tract, then the muscles, and a new infection starts.

➤ **Treatment:-**

➤ There is no known cure. It is best to destroy the infected fish and clean the aquarium.

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➤ **v. Glugea and Henneguva:**

➤ **Symptoms:-** Similar to Lymphocytes, the fish will have nodular white swellings on fins or body.

➤ **Treatment:-** Glugea and Hnneguva and sporozoans that form large cysts on the fish's body and release spores. Luckily, these diseases are very rare. The fish bloat up, with tumour-like protrusions, and eventually die. No cure, as of yet. It is best to destroy the infected fish before the spores spread.

➤ **vi. Chilodonella:**

➤ **Symptoms:-** Dulling of the colours due to excessive slime, frying of the fins, weakness, gill damage. This disease causes a blue white cloudiness on the skin and attacks the gills. Later the skin may be broken down and the gills destroyed. The fish may behave as if they have irritations.

➤ **Treatment:-** Acriflavine (trypaflaving) may be used at 1% solution (5 ml per litre). As acriflavine can sterilize fish, the water should be gradually changed after a cure has been effected. It also helps to raise the temperature to about 80 °F.


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vii. Whirling Disease:-

- **Symptoms:-** It is also a protozoan disease, caused by Myxosoma cerebralis. Blakeening of tail, caudal band and deformity of anal region are common symptoms.
- **Treatment:-** Destroy all the diseased fishes by applying quicklime at the rate of 1kg/ha.

viii. Knot Disease:-


- **Symptoms:-** It is caused by protozoa, Myxobolus exigus. Salt knots appear on the skin.
- **Treatment:-** There is no effective treatment. Therefore, all infected fishes should be removed immediately and killed.

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ix. Bio-Disease:-

- **Symptom:-**
- It is caused by protozoa, Myxobolus pfcifferi. Large boils of varying size of nut appear in several parts of the body.
- **Treatment:-** Give bath in 3% common salt solution or in 1% formalin solution for 10 minutes.

x. Myxosporidiosis:-

- **Symptoms:-**
- It is caused by infection of Myxosorida. Cysts appear on the body, internal tissues and organs. Fish becomes weak. Scales become weak, perforated and fall off.
- **Treatment:-** Give dip treatment in 10% common salt solution.

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ARTHROPODANS FISH DISEASES:-

➤ **i. Velvet or Rust:**

➤ **Symptoms:**

- Yellow to light brown “dust” on body, clamped fins, respiratory distress (breathing hard). This disease has the appearance of a golden or brownish dust over the fins and body. The fish may show signs of irritation, like glancing off aquarium decor, shortage of breath (fish-wise), and clamping of the fins.
- The gills are usually the first thing affected. Velvet affects different species in different ways. Danios seem to be the most susceptible, but often show no discomfort. The disease is highly contagious and fatal.

➤ **Treatment:**

- The best treatment is with copper at 0.2 mg per litre (0.2 ppm) to be repeated once in a few days, if necessary. Acriflaving (trypaflavine) may be used instead at 0.2% solution (1 ml per liter). As acriflavine can possibly sterilize fish and copper can lead to poisoning, the water should be gradually changed after a cure has been effected.

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➤ **ii. Anchor Worm (Lernaea):**

➤ **Symptoms:-**

- The fish scrapes itself against objects, whitish-green threads hang out of the fish's skin with an inflamed area at the point of attachment. Anchor worms are actually crustaceans.
- The youngs are free swimming and borrow into the skin, go into the muscles and develop for several months before showing. They release eggs and die. The holes left behind are ugly and may become infected. The anchor worm is too deeply imbedded to safely remove.

➤ **Treatment:-**

- A 10 to 30 minute bath in 10 mg per litre of potassium permanganate, or treat the whole tank with 2 mg per litre, but this method is messy and dyes the water.

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iii. Ergasilus:

Symptoms:

- The fish scrapes itself against objects, whitish-green threads hang out of the fish's gills.
- This parasite is like the anchor worm, but is smaller and attacks the gills instead of the skin.

Treatment:

- Treatment can best be done with a 10 to 30 minute bath in 10 mg per litre of potassium permanganate.

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UNIT-III

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FOWLS BASED ON THEIR USE – BROILERS AND COMMERCIAL LAYERS.

Classification Of Poultry:-

- For successful poultry farming, learning about classification of poultry is a must.
- In ancient time all poultry birds lived in forest. India and middle area of east Asia is considered as the original homeland of chicken.
- Jungle chicken of prehistoric era first raised as domestic bird in some area like Malay and Java of south east Asia.
- Then people used to hunt bird from jungle for meat and raise them at home for chicken fight as a source of entertainment.
- It is thought that, modern chicken originated from red jungle chicken of that time.
- About class, breed, variety and strain of chicken are described below.

Date:-08/12/2020 Time:-10:15am(Tuesday)1st Period

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6

Classification of Poultry:-

- Kingdom - Animalia
- Phylum - Chordata
- Class - Aves
- Sub-Class - Neornithes
- Order - Galliformes
- Family - Phasianidae
- Subfamily - Phasianinae
- Genus - Gallus
- Species - gallus
- Subspecies - G. g. domesticus

Scientific Name - Gallus gallus domesticus

Slide 2 of 119

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SUMEDH WAWARE

Sakshi Selokar

Sonu mundhare

Khima dadmal

6

- **Class:**-Chicken originated from a certain place with same or similar characteristics are of same class. For example, Asiatic class, European class, American class etc.
- **Breeds:**-Under class, chicken with same size, shape and characteristic similarity with each other are of same breed. Like, Leghorn, Minorca etc.
- **Variety:**-Variety is detected by feather color, heat crest or other physical characteristics within a breed. For example, white leghorn, black minorca etc.
- **Strain:**-Strain are made for a certain purpose by internal insemination of at least five generation. For example, star cross white, star cross brown, star brow etc.
- **Hybrid:**-Hybrid chicken are produced for increasing quality and production by inseminating with same or other breed strain. Hybrid chicken become more productive than their parents.

Slide 3 of 119

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Sakshi Selokar

Khima dadmal

Sapana Meshram

6

- **Layer Hybrid:** Layer hybrid are made for producing more eggs by inseminating with same or other selected breeds.
- **Broiler:** Broilers are 6-8 weeks of aged chicken weights between 2-2.5 kg which are used for only meat production.
- **Growing Chicken:** Chicken aged between 9-20 weeks of age are called growing chickens.

➤ **Classification According to Origin:-**

- According to origin the chicken are of four types.
- **Asiatic:-** Brahma, longson, cochin, asil etc.
- **English:-** Australorp, cornish, dorking, orpington etc.
- **Mediterranean:-** Leghorn, minorca, ancona, fayoumi etc.
- **American:-** Road island red, new hampshire, plymouth rock etc.

Slide 4 of 119 Notes Comments 73%

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Sapana Meshram

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➤ **Classification On the Basis of Production:-**

- On the basis of production chicken are of three types.
- **Layer:** Layer is for egg production. Some popular layer breeds are Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona, Fayoumi, Isa Brown, Babycock, Star Cross, Lohman etc.
- **Broiler:** Broiler chicken are only for meat production. Plymouth rock, Cornish, Sussex, Dorking, Cochin, Brahma, Asil, Star Brow, Hi-line etc. are popular broiler breeds.
- **Egg and Meat:** This types of breed are used for the purpose of both egg and meat production. Rhode island red, New Hampshire, Plymouth Rock etc. are popular breeds for both meat and egg production.

Slide 5 of 119 Notes Comments 73%

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BASED ON UTILITY, ECONOMICS OR COMMERCIAL VALUE

- **Egg-type:** Eg. White Leghorn
- **Meat-type:** Eg. Cornish, Plymouth Rock
- **Dual purpose:** Eg. Rhode Island Red, New Hampshire
- **Game type:** Eg. Aseel
- **Fancy variety or Exhibition - type:** Eg. Silky, Frizzled, Bantams
- **Desi type:** Eg. Kadaknath, Naked neck, Chittagong

Slide 6 of 119

10:52 AM 08-Dec-20

Remaining Meeting Time: 06:17

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Asiatic Class

Brahma

Cochin

- Body size -Heavy
- Egg shell colour-Brown,
- Broody with motherly instinct
- Ear lobes -Red, mostly
- Shank - feathered and yellow
- Skin - Yellow (except Langshan)
- Eg: Brahma, Cochin, Langshan

Slide 11 of 119

10:54 AM 08-Dec-20

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14

Slide 10 of 119

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SUMEDH WAWARE

Sakshi Selokar


Khima dadmal

Sapana Meshram

Ancona



Minorca



Remaining Meeting Time: 05:55

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14

Slide 9 of 119

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SUMEDH WAWARE

Sakshi Selokar

Khima dadmal

Sapana Meshram

Mediterranean Class

- Body size -Small
- Egg-type, non-broody
- Egg shell color - White
- Ear lobes -White
- Shanks - Clean and yellow/slate coloured
- Skin -Yellow or White
- Eg: Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona, Andalusian

Leghorn

- Weights: cock-2.7kg, hen-2.0kg.
- Egg Shell Color: White.
- Varieties-16
- Use: An egg-type chicken, excellent laying.
- E.P-300 eggs/year
- Origin: city of Leghorn, Italy.
- Characteristics: A small, compact and light body, active.
- Small head with well set comb
- Neatest of all birds



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13

SUMEDH WAWARE


Sakshi Selokar

Khima dadmal

Sapana Meshram


Rhode Island Red

- Standard Weights: Cock-3.8kg
Hen-2.9 Kg
- Varieties: Single Comb, and Rose Comb
- Egg Shell Color: Brown
- Use: Egg production.
- Origin: Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
- Characteristics:
 - Long rectangular body, golden brown plumage
 - Relatively hardy,
 - The best egg layers of the dual purpose breeds.
 - handle marginal diets and poor housing conditions.



New Hampshire

- Standard Weights: Cock-3.8kg
Hen-2.9 Kg
- Use: broiler production, large egg size, early maturity.
- Origin: Massachusetts and New Hampshire (developed from RIR).
- Characteristics:
 - They possess a deep, broad body, grow feathers rapidly.
 - Single comb
 - The color is chestnut red.
 - Brown-eggs



Slide 8 of 119

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Remaining Meeting Time: 05:35 Stop Share

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11

SUMEDH WAWARE

Khima dadmal

Sapana Meshram


Alisha sorde

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIOUS STANDARD CLASSES OF CHICKEN

American Class

- Body size - Medium to heavy
- Egg shell colour - Brown
- Shanks - Clean and yellow
- Skin - yellow (except Jersey Black giant, where the shanks are black)
- Ear lobes-Red
- Comb Shape- Rose or Single
- Eg. Plymouth rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, Jersey Black giant, New Hampshire

Plymouth Rock



Standard Weights: Cock-4.5kg
Hen-3.5 Kg

Use: Excellent fleshing property used for broiler production.

Origin: America

Variety- 7 (Barred & White)

Characteristics:

- They possess long deep body.
- Single comb
- Grayish-white plumage-black bars.
- Auto sexing
- Brown-eggs

Slide 7 of 119

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SUMEDH WAWARE

Sapana Meshram

QCOM-BTD

Khima dadmal

Alisha sorde

Mayuri Deotale

Sakshi Selokar

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SUMEDH WAWARE

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Alisha sorde

Mayuri Deotale

Mansi Giri

Connecting to audio ...

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Sonu mundhare

SUMEDH WAWARE

QCOM-BTD

Sakshi Selokar

Sapana Meshram

Mayuri Deotale

Khima dadmal

Alisha sorde

Mansi Giri

Chat

To: Everyone

Type message here...

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11

SUMEDH WAWARE

Sonu mundhare

Pratiksha Kumare

P

PUNAM KUMALE

2. PRINCIPLES OF POULTRY BREEDING, MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING STOCK AND BROILERS, PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

➤ **Poultry Breeding Principles:-**

- The fundamental principles of scientific *poultry breeding* are as follows:
- Breeding should be purposive and the breeder should know the purpose of the breeding and the standard to which the birds are to be bred.
- It may be for size, weight, egg production, meat quality or combination of these factors.
- For example, poorly bred or desi hens are often voracious feeders, but because they are not bred for egg production, they do not lay correspondingly large number of eggs.
- The efficiency of conversion of feed into the eggs is an inherited trait and can only be reproduced in the succeeding generations by careful selection and breeding.

Slide 13 of 119

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10:41 AM 09-Dec-20

Date:-09/12/2020 Time:-10:15 to 11:00am(Wednesday) 1st Period

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SUMEDH WAWARE

Sonu mundhare

Pratiksha Kumare

P

PUNAM KUMALE

➤ Breeding should be done from parents which conform as closely as possible to the required standard.

➤ In selection and mating, all the birds which fail to possess the desired standards should be discarded and never used for breeding.

➤ The parents selected for breeding should also be pure breeds.

➤ For a successful breeding, selection must be practiced continuously and carefully, from the hatching to maturity.

➤ Environment plays an important part in breeding. So a favorable condition should be created in respect of housing, feeding, sanitation and general care.

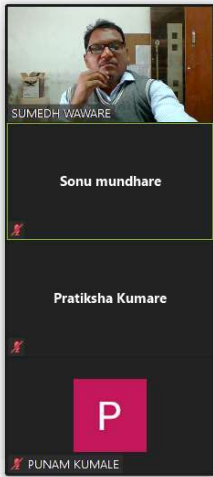
➤ Pedigree breeding is an important practice wherein efficiency of matings can be measured and the selection and mating operations modified to ensure improvement But this is possible only in well-established farms, requiring lot of technical expertise, and accurate mating and breeding rewards.

➤ Introduce new stock into your breeding program to prevent inbreeding and weakening your flock.

Slide 14 of 119

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10:42 AM 09-Dec-20



A vertical sidebar on the left side of the Zoom meeting window. It contains three entries: 'Sonu mundhare' with a small video thumbnail, 'Pratiksha Kumare' with a small video thumbnail, and 'PUNAM KUMALE' with a pink square icon containing a white letter 'P'.



Hmmm... can't reach this page

us04web.zoom.us's server IP address could not be found.

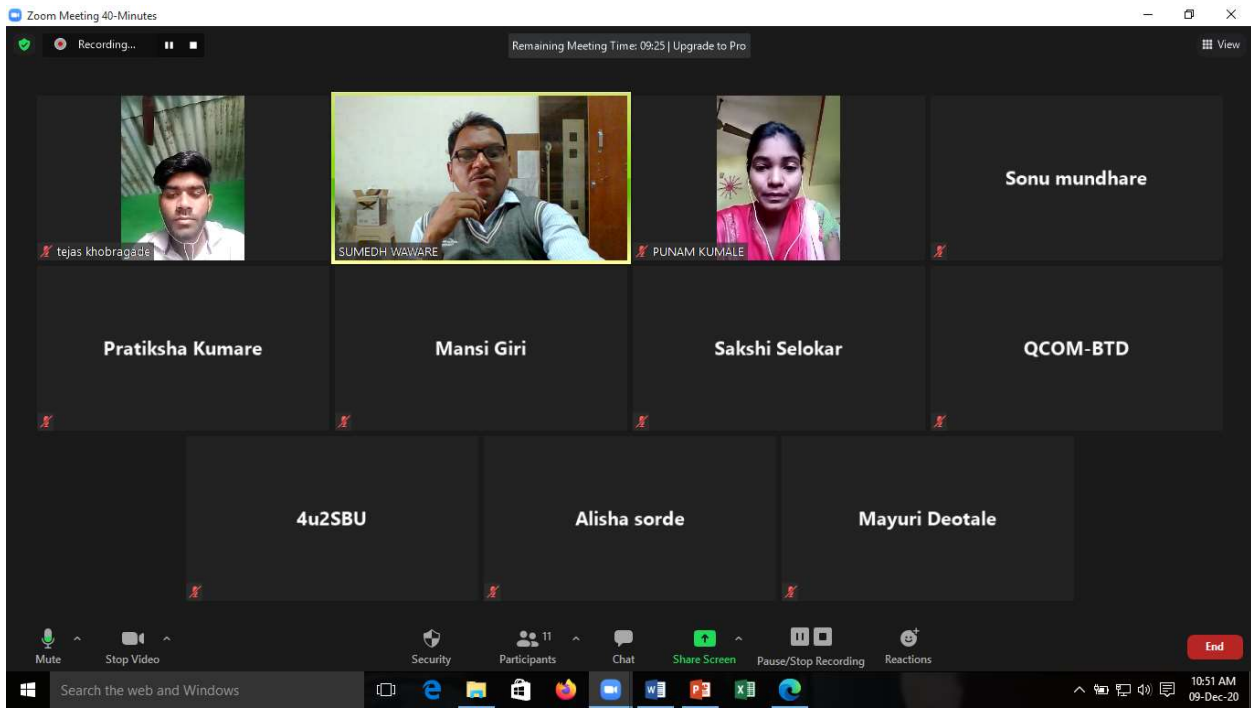
Try:

- [Checking the proxy, firewall, and DNS settings.](#)
- [Running Windows Network Diagnostics](#)

DNS_PROBE_FINISHED_BAD_CONFIG

Refresh

Details



A screenshot of a Zoom meeting window. The title bar says 'Zoom Meeting 40-Minutes'. The top bar shows 'Recording...' and 'Remaining Meeting Time: 09:25 | Upgrade to Pro'. The main area is a grid of video thumbnails for participants: 'tejas khobragade', 'SUMEDH WAWARE', 'PUNAM KUMALE', 'Sonu mundhare', 'Pratiksha Kumare', 'Mansi Giri', 'Sakshi Selokar', 'QCOM-BTD', '4u2SBU', 'Alisha sorde', and 'Mayuri Deotale'. The bottom bar contains controls for Mute, Stop Video, Security, Participants (11), Chat, Share Screen, Pause/Stop Recording, and Reactions. A red 'End' button is on the right. The system tray at the bottom shows the same icons as the first screenshot, with the time '10:51 AM 09-Dec-20'.

Zoom Meeting

Recording... Remaining Meeting Time: 08:37 | Upgrade to Pro

tejas khobragade SUMEDH WAWARE PUNAM KUMALE Sakshi Selokar

Alisha sorde Sonu mundhare 4u2SBU Pratiksha Kumare

Mansi Giri QCOM-BTD Mayuri Deotale

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Zoom Meeting 40-Minutes

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Sonu mundhare 4u2SBU Mayuri Deotale QCOM-BTD

Pratiksha Kumare Mansi Giri Alisha sorde

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Zoom Meeting

Recording... Remaining Meeting Time: 07:43 | Upgrade to Pro

tejas khobragade SUMEDH WAWARE PUNAM KUMALE Sakshi Selokar

Sonu mundhare Pratiksha Kumare Mayuri Deotale payal sukhadeve

4u2SBU Alisha sorde Mansi Giri

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Detailed description: This screenshot shows a Zoom meeting in progress. The top bar indicates the meeting is being recorded and has 7 minutes and 43 seconds remaining. The main area is a grid of video thumbnails. The first row contains four thumbnails: tejas khobragade, SUMEDH WAWARE (highlighted with a yellow border), PUNAM KUMALE, and Sakshi Selokar. The second row contains four thumbnails: Sonu mundhare, Pratiksha Kumare, Mayuri Deotale, and payal sukhadeve. Below the grid, three large white boxes with red icons represent inactive participants: 4u2SBU, Alisha sorde, and Mansi Giri. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, search bar, and various application icons. The system clock shows 10:53 AM on 09-Dec-20.

Zoom Meeting 40-Minutes

Recording... Remaining Meeting Time: 07:31 | Upgrade to Pro

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Sonu mundhare Pratiksha Kumare payal sukhadeve 4u2SBU




Alisha sorde Mayuri Deotale Mansi Giri

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 tejas khobragade	 SUMEDH WAWARE	4u2SBU	 PUNAM KUMALE
Sakshi Selokar	Mayuri Deotale	Sonu mundhare	payal sukhadeve
Alisha sorde		Pratiksha Kumare	Mansi Giri

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 4u2SBU	 SUMEDH WAWARE	tejas khobragade
 PUNAM KUMALE	Sakshi Selokar	Mayuri Deotale
Sonu mundhare	Alisha sorde	Pratiksha Kumare
Mansi Giri		

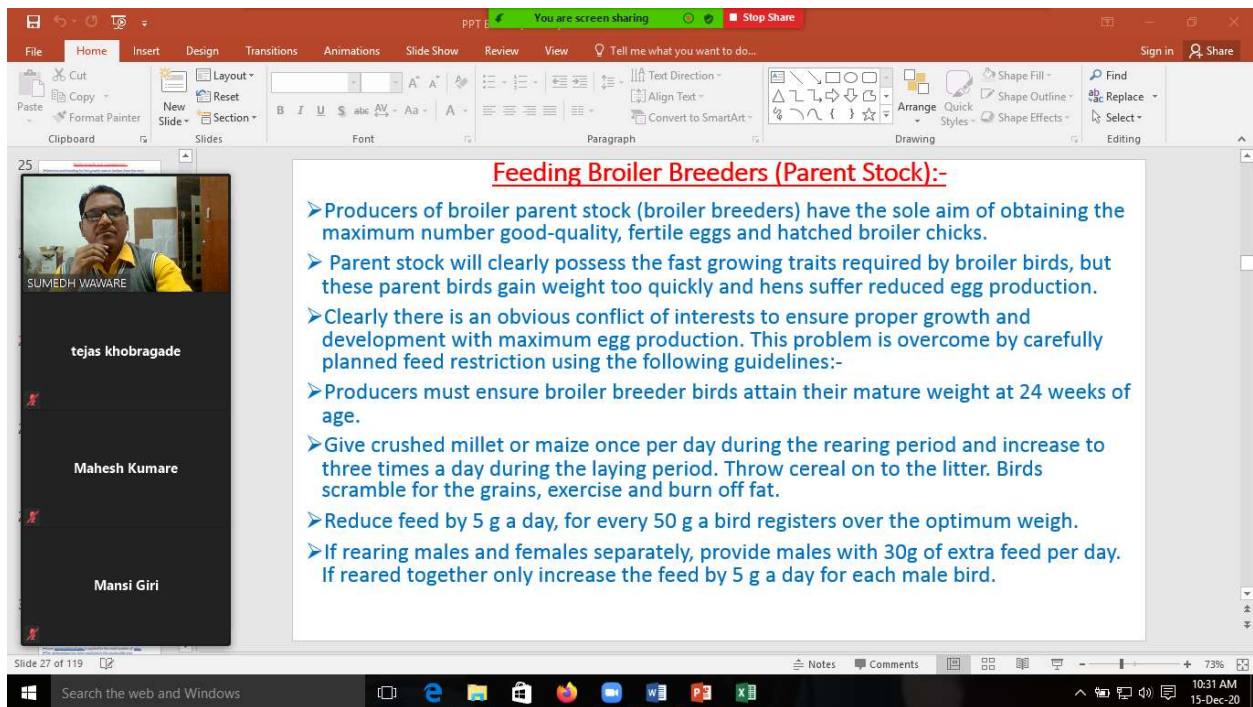
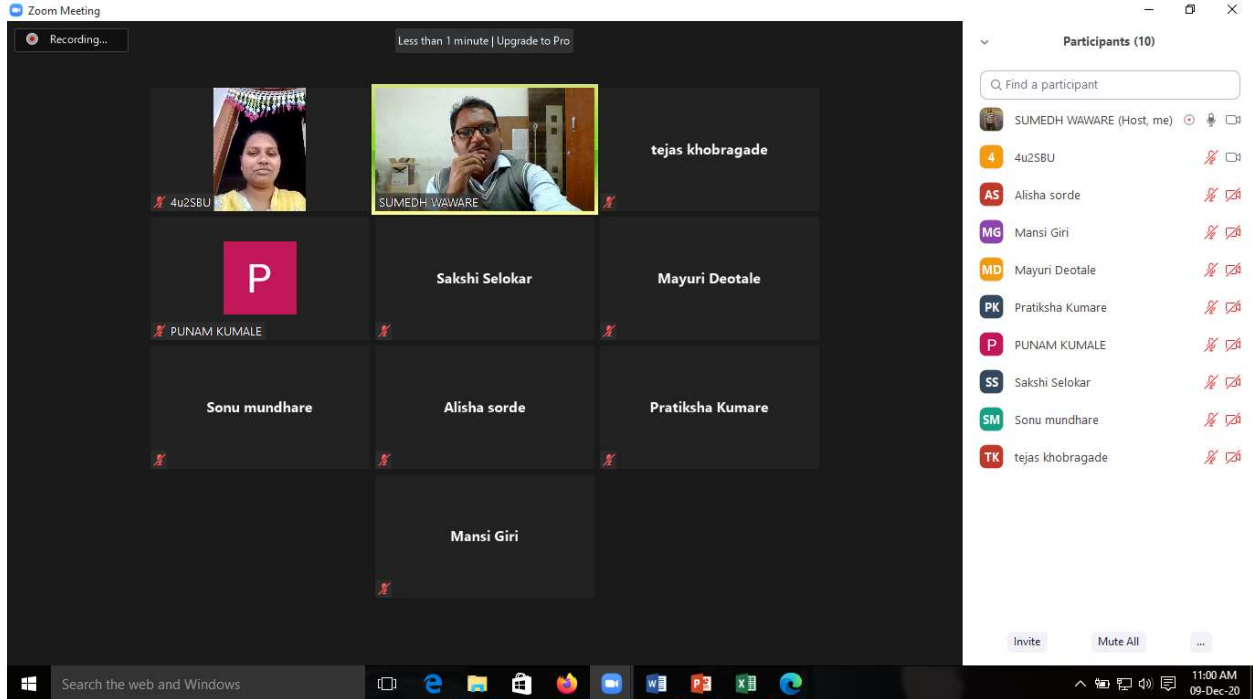
Participants (10)

Find a participant

- SUMEDH WAWARE (Host, me)
- 4u2SBU
- AS Alisha sorde
- MG Mansi Giri
- MD Mayuri Deotale
- PK Pratiksha Kumare
- P PUNAM KUMALE
- SS Sakshi Selokar
- SM Sonu mundhare
- TK tejas khobragade

Invite Mute All

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Date:-15/12/2020 Time:-10:20 to 11:00am(Tuesday) 1st Period

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25



SUMEDH WAWARE

tejas khobragade

Mahesh Kumare

Mansi Giri

Broiler Breeder Management:-

- Broiler breeder production employs a system much like that used to rear laying bird chicks.
- Use the same vaccination programme plus administration of an avian encephalomyelitis vaccine in the drinking water when birds are 18 weeks old.
- Cull low-quality chicks (usually 3-5 per cent) at 6 weeks and use the same pattern of lighting offered to layer birds.
- Immature broiler breeder birds eat excessively to satisfy their inherent (custom-bred) fast growth rates.
- As a result they grow too fast and become grossly overweight.
- Compensatory feed restriction techniques, including reduction in daily ration, low protein, high-fibre diet; miss a day feeding, restricting time access to feed and low lysine levels, are required to alleviate the problem.


Slide 28 of 119 Notes Comments 73%

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26



SUMEDH WAWARE

Mahesh Kumare

Mansi Giri

QCOM-BTD

PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION OF EGGS:-

➤ PRESERVATION OF EGGS:-

- The Objective of the preservation of eggs to know the various strategies for safeguarding eggs. It is for improving keeping nature of this transitory nourishment thing. The best way to the preservation of eggs is elucidated below:-
- Methodology:-
- There are different methodologies for the preservation of eggs, and in like manner the prerequisites are unique. So necessities are referenced while explaining the singular technique.
- (A) HOME Conservation:-
- Hoem preservation of eggs is applied for the small number of eggs.
- This methodology has been practicing in the countryside area.
- Basically, people who live in the village has been domesticated small number of chicken, duck, pigeon and producing few numbers of eggs.
- There are some home preservation of eggs methods are-

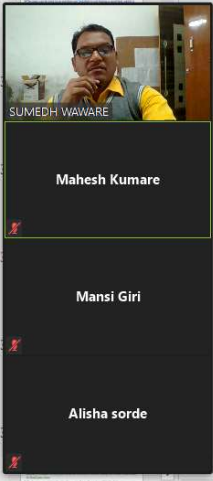
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32



➤ 2. Thermo adjustment strategy:-

- Eggs are to be drenched in warm water at 54°C for 15 minutes or 56°C for 10 minutes or 60°C for 5 minutes.
- This warming procedure balances out the thick segment of egg whites which decreases the vanishing of dampness from inside pieces of eggs, and such eggs hold their crisp appearance for a longer period.

➤ 3. Pasteurization strategy:-

- The eggs are to be drenched in warm water at 63°C for 2.5 minutes or 64°C for 1.5 – 2 minutes.
- This decimates the microorganisms present or.. the outside of the eggs.
- This procedure is known as the sanitization of eggs.

Slide 35 of 119 Notes Comments 73%


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Remaining Meeting Time: 03:31 Stop Share



➤ (B) Business PRESERVATION:-

- Business PRESERVATION of eggs method is applied for a large number of commercial eggs. It is applicable for the poultry breeders and hatchery owners. It takes a huge number of investment due to intensive care of hatching eggs and marketing demands. This method discuss shortly-

➤ 1. Cold stockpiling strategy:-

- New eggs are to be put away in this technique. Keeping period will be more if eggs are oil-covered before load in the harsh elements store. The temperature and relative dampness which is to be kept up exposed to the harsh elements store is as per the following:
- For transient conservation For long haul safeguarding Temperature: 12.5 – 15.5°e (55-60°F) Temperature: – 10°C (14 ± 1°F) Relative stickiness: 70-80% Relative moistness: 80-90% Oil covered eggs can be safeguarded for 8 months when put away at 14°C and RH 90%, though for a half year in particular if eggs are not covered with oil.

Slide 34 of 119 Notes Comments 73%

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False Mount

False mounting to arouse bull

An erect penis indicates arousal

Collector ready with AV

Collector diverting penis to the AV

Slide 14 of 68

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11:03 AM 03-Feb-21

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By dummy

Electro ejaculation method

Slide 15 of 68

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Sonu mundhare

SUMEDH WAWARE

Nuyera Ramteke

4u2SBU

Mahesh Jadhav

Sakshi Selokar

Pratiksha Kumare

samiksha Nikhade

Alisha sorde

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Search the web and Windows

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03-Feb-21

Zoom Meeting

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Sonu mundhare

SUMEDH WAWARE

Nuyera Ramteke

4u2SBU

Sakshi Selokar

Pratiksha Kumare

samiksha Nikhade

Mahesh Jadhav

Alisha sorde

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03-Feb-21

Zoom Meeting 40-Minutes

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End

Zoom Meeting

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Sakshi Selokar SUMEDH WAWARE Sonu mundhare

Mahesh Jadhav 4u2SBU Pratiksha Kumare

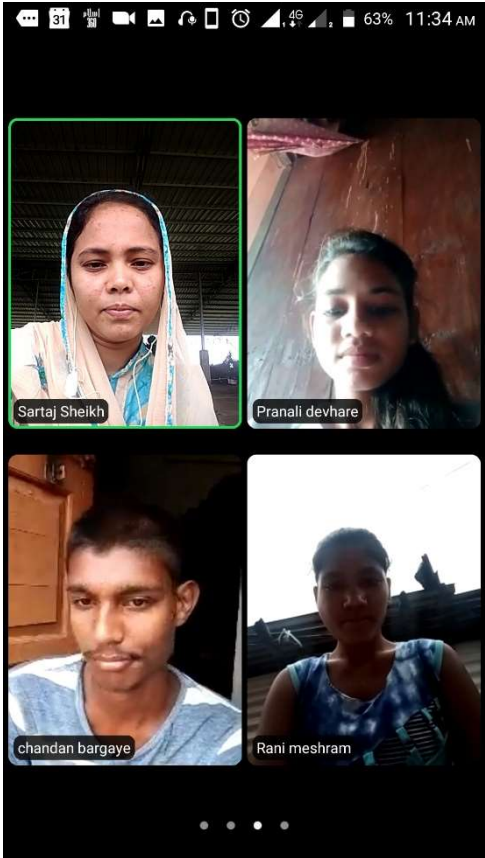
Payal sukhadeve samiksha Nikhade

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Department of Botany



biologydiscussion.com

Third position codon base	First position anticodon base
A	U, I
G	C, U
U	G, I
C	C, I

Due to the Wobble base pairing one tRNA becomes able to recognise more than one codons for an individual amino acid. By direct sequence of several tRNA molecules, the wobble hypothesis is confirmed which explains the pattern of redundancy in genetic code in some anticodons (e.g. the anticodons containing U, I and G in the first position in 5' → 3' direction)

ACROSS INDIA
Alkhya Parua

Participants (0)

- Dr. Mrunal Ishwar Warhade (Host, me)
- AS Alkha Sorde
- SS Sakshi Selokar
- SN Samiksha Nakhade
- SM Sonu Murchare

Mute Mute All

LATEST

Yeast: Origin, Reproduction, Life Cycle and Growth Requirements | Industrial Microbiology

Made Step by

Small Nuclear RNAs (snRNAs).

Pre-mRNA

Exon Intron Exon

5' 3'

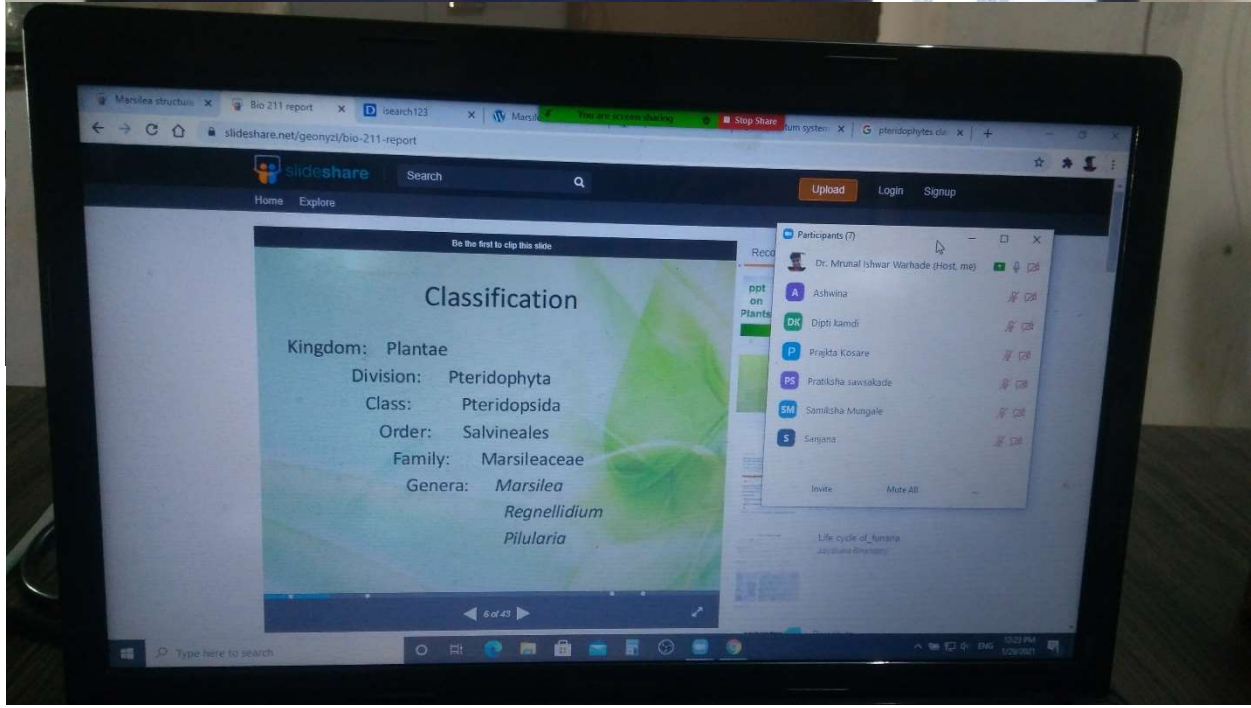
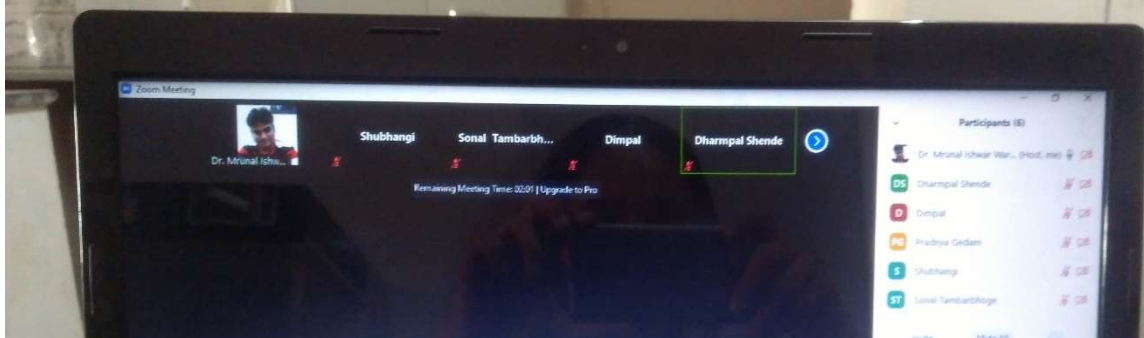
Excised Intron to be destroyed

Participants (0)

- Dr. Mrunal Ishwar Warhade (Host, me)
- MS Akshay Wankar
- SS Sakshi Selokar
- AS Alkha Sorde

Mute Mute All

Sn RNAs are involved in the process of splicing (intron removal) of primary transcript to form mature m RNA. The Sn RNAs form complexes with proteins to form Ribonucleoprotein particles called snRNPs



biologydiscussion.com/nitrogen-fixation/types-nitrogen-fixation-types-physical-and-biological-nitrogen-fixation-with-diagram/14969

infected cortical cell

(ii) Mechanism

The nodule serves necessary bio-chem nitrogenase and leg nitrogenase has 2 c (molybdoferredoxi nitrogenase catalyz (N₂) to 2NH₃. The fixation.

The overall equation is:

$$N_2 + 8e^- + 8H^+ + 16 ATP \xrightarrow[\text{Nitrogenase}]{Mg^{2+}} 2NH_3 + H_2 + 16ADP + 16 P_i$$

The nitrogenase is extremely sensitive to oxygen. To protect these

Participants (9)

- Dr. Mrunali Ishwar Warhade (Host, me)
- Diarmid Shende
- Dimpal
- Megha Josare
- Shachant
- Seraf Tantsibhoge

Stop Share

Ribosome (RNA / rRNA)

Mammalian ribosome (80S) (4.2 x 10⁶ daltons)

60S subunit

40S subunit

nt = nucleotides

28S rRNA (4,718 nt)
+
5.8S rRNA (160 nt)
+
5S rRNA (120 nt)
+
49 proteins

18S rRNA (1,874 nt)
+
33 proteins

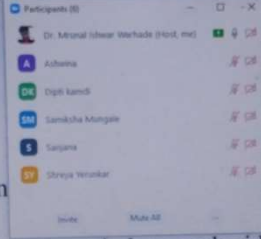
Participants (9)

- Dr. Mrunali Ishwar Warhade (Host, me)
- Alisha Sorde
- Mayun Dextale
- Sakshi Selokar
- Shubhechha Indurkar
- Sonu Mundhare

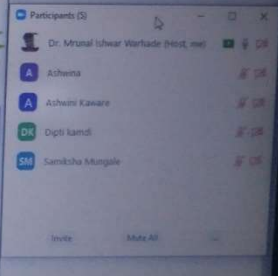
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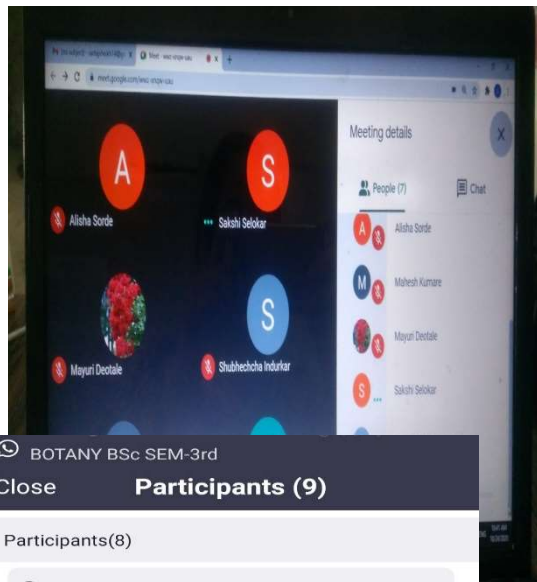
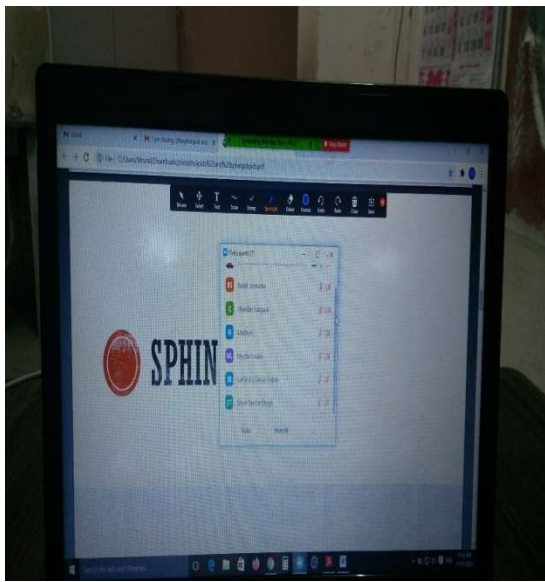
Internal Features of Stem:

- In T.S., the stem of *Equisetum* appears wavy in outline with ridges and furrows. The epidermal cell walls and have a deposition of siliceous material.
- Stomata are distributed on the furrows between the ridges. A hypodermal sclerenchymatous zone is present below each ridge which may extend up to stele in *E. giganteum*. The cortex is differentiated into outer and inner regions.



Classification by Smith (1955), Bold (1957) and Zimmerman (1959)





BOTANY BSc SEM-3rd
Close **Participants (9)**

Participants(8)

Search

S	Sartaj Sheikh (Host, me)			>
CB	chandan bargaye			>
ST	SONAL Tambarbhoge			>
PD	Pranali devhare			>
RM	Rani meshram			>
BS	Badal sonwame			>
DJ	Damini Jambhule			>
N	Neha			>

Invite Mute All ...

