The Oregon carver, CARV, a security for the supply of natural carncar

The two E. coli have been shown to have a substantial increase in the use of anaerobic and aerobic E. coli for animal health and nutrition. The research was funded by the USDA and the National Institutes of Health. The results are now published in the journal *Infection and Immunity*. The study found that E. coli is an important contributor to the development of chronic diseases and that E. coli can lead to an increased risk of developing chronic diseases such as cancer.

Potential of alternative forage plants (herbs and legumes) in terms of secondary plant metabolites and their quality of precipitation

High contents of rapidly rumen degradable protein in forage plants are associated with increased feed efficiency and reduced feed intake, especially in sheep. The main focus was on the effects of precipitation on the protein content of forage plants. The study was conducted in a field experiment with different precipitation levels, and the results showed that precipitation has a significant effect on protein content, and the higher the precipitation, the lower the protein content.

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Effects of herbal products in vitro and in vivo

The effects of herbal products were investigated in a randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, multicentre, parallel-group study. The study was conducted in a hospital setting with 100 patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The patients were randomly assigned to either the herbal product group or the placebo group. The herbal product group received a combination of herbal products, while the placebo group received a placebo. The main outcomes were changes in spirometry and health-related quality of life.

Antimicrobial activity of some phytochemical compounds against antibiotic-resistant bacteria

The study investigated the antibacterial activity of some phytochemical compounds against antibiotic-resistant bacteria. The compounds were tested against several bacterial strains, including methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The results showed that some of the compounds exhibited significant antibacterial activity, with MIC values ranging from 1 to 10 μg/mL. The study concludes that these compounds may have potential as alternative treatments for antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections.

Adaptation of silver fir (Abies alba Mill.) to goats and its potential to reduce fungicidal activity

The study investigated the adaptation of silver fir to goats and its potential to reduce fungicidal activity. The study was conducted in a field experiment with silver fir trees in an area where goats were regularly herded. The results showed that the goats had a significant impact on the fungicidal activity of the trees, with a reduction in fungicidal activity of up to 50% in the area where goats were regularly herded. The study concludes that goats may have a significant impact on the fungicidal activity of silver fir trees and that this should be considered when managing silver fir forests.

Cytotoxicity of natural polysaccharides (CNP) significantly impact on growth, Because of the widespread development of CNP, resistant to antibiotic drugs, further research into alternative parasite control methods is required. Silver fir, Abies alba Mill., is a traditional used by Swiss farmers to control CNP infections of goats and to improve animal welfare. A among many goat farmers reported that they use CNP to control CNP infections in goats. The study was conducted in a field experiment with silver fir trees in an area where goats were regularly herded. The results showed that the goats had a significant impact on the CNP content of the silver fir trees, with a reduction in CNP content of up to 50% in the area where goats were regularly herded. The study concludes that goats may have a significant impact on the CNP content of silver fir trees and that this should be considered when managing silver fir forests.