

animal is born to a pair that was brought from Okinawa Kids Foundation, Japan. The animal is behaviourally sound and in spite of the defect the animal gave birth in the year 2012 and 2013. Both the male and female fawn sired by the male are healthy and already one year old.

### Conclusion

In case of conservation breeding species individuals diagnosed with cryptorchidism should not be used for breeding for healthy propagation of the captive stock since cryptorchidism is a hereditary condition, such males should either be castrated or removed from the conservation breeding programme and can be used for display only.

**Discussion:** It is a hereditary defect caused by a recessive sex limited gene involving more than one pair of genes. The semen of a mono cryptorchid male may be normal, clear and watery and the sperm concentration is comparatively low, relatively more abnormal with dead sperm cells. In unilateral cryptorchidism there may be impairment of fertilizations (ranging from normal to infertile) and the sexual behavior of a cryptorchid male is normal, coitus in such a male is prompt, hence the case discussed can be assessed as normal unilateral cryptorchidism.



**Another example of Cryptorchidism which is the absence of one or both testes from the scrotum. Photographer unk.**

### Reference:

**Shukla, S.P. (2002).** Andrology and Artificial Insemination in Farm Animals 1st Ed.

## Announcement

### **National Seminar on "Current Trends in Lakes and Coastal Environments" (LACOSTE 2014)**

Organized by Department of Earth Sciences, Annamalai University  
28th and 29th, March 2014.

Lakes and coastal environments are transitional areas between dry terrestrial and permanent aquatic ecosystems and are recognised as highly productive. These environments all over the world are ideal places for human habitation, fisheries, industries, shipping and recreation. As rapid development and population growth continue in coastal areas, environmental degradation due to their exploitative use and improper management deteriorate the biodiversity and undermine the productivity of these unique ecosystems. Their importance in socio-economic frontiers has been increasingly felt. Appreciating the important processes and comparative studies of these fragile environments at a gross root level are essential for better understanding and future planning.

#### **Main Themes**

- Climate Change - Lake and Coastal Environment.
- Pollution and Water Chemistry in Lakes and Coastal Environments, threat to Coastal Aquifer.
- Coastal Sedimentary Basins, Major River Deltas, Landforms, Land Use, Sea level fluctuations and Natural Hazards.
- Palynology, Aquatic Macrophytes and Plants, Palaeoecological approach (Past & Future).

- Isotopic Applications and Bio-Geochemistry of Lakes and Coastal Environments.
- Monitoring and Modelling Lakes and Coastal Environments and paradigms in XXI Century.
- Biodiversity Discerning and Management in different Natural Habitats
- Conservation, Restoration and Management of Lakes and Coastal Environments.
- Geospatial Technological Applications in Lakes and Coastal Environments.

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Organized by Department of Earth Sciences,  
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