

FEEDING PRACTICES AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF HIGH YIELDING DAIRY ANIMALS IN S.D.A.U ADOPTED VILLAGES OF DATIWADA TALUKA

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ABSTRACT

A survey was carried out among the farmers and milk producers of ten villages of Dantiwada taluka of the Banaskantha district which are adopted by Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar for obtaining information on feeding practices and nutritional status of high yielding dairy animals. It was observed that most of dairy animals were stall fed and provided dry and green fodder with various combinations of concentrate mixtures. The TDN and DCP requirements for cattle and buffalo were calculated which was compared for actual availability with the data obtained by proximate analysis.

KEY WORDS: DCP, Feed, Fodder, TDN

INTRODUCTION

Availability of green fodder, dry fodder and home made concentrate/compound feed in an area largely determine the conventional feeding practices followed by the farmers. Cows and buffaloes with high milk yielding potential produce milk up to their inherited capacity. It is necessary to provide adequate and balanced nutrition in order that they can express their full potential.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A survey was conducted in ten villages of Dantiwada Taluka (Guj). In each village, 10 farmers who own animal/s producing at least 10 kg or more milk per day were selected. Information regarding the amount and types of feeds and fodders being offered to the animals, approximate rate of daily feed intake by individual animal, milk yield and its fat % were collected, samples of green fodder, dry roughage, individual concentrate ingredients, compound concentrate mixtures and home made concentrate mixtures were collected from all the respondents. The quantity of DM, DCP and TDN available to dairy cows and buffaloes were calculated from the records of intake of feeds and fodder using digestibility coefficients/nutritive value as given by Sen et al. (1978), Ranjhan (1991) and ICAR (1998). Their requirements for protein and energy (ICAR, 1998) were worked out. The samples of feeds and fodder were analyzed for proximate constituents by the methods of AOAC (1999). The data were subjected to statistical analysis using methods of Snedecor and Cochran (1980).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most of the dairy animal owners keep the animals stall-fed either at home or at farm within a limited area. They store dry fodder like straws of bajri, wheat, jowar and groundnut haulms. It was found that the dairy animals were fed roughage three times and concentrates offered twice a day at the time of milking. Among the concentrate they feed Banasdan (compound cattle concentrate) manufactured by Banaskantha District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited (Banas Dairy), commercial concentrate mixtures, maize grain, bajri grain, jowar grain, wheat grain, guar grain, cottonseed cake, Isabgul lali etc.

The data revealed that in buffaloes average intake of concentrate(kg), roughage(kg) and

concentrate: roughage were 5.94 , 10.46 and 36.51:63.49, respectively while in cows it were 6.20, 9.52 and 42.36:57.64, respectively. The data revealed that DCP(kg) and TDN(kg) available and intake % of requirement in buffaloes were 1.142, 10.12, 106.62 and 109.70, respectively while that of cows were 1.088, 8.87, 111.14 and 109.56, respectively. The data on 6% FCM in buffaloes and 4% FCM in cows were 13.46 and 16.17, respectively (Table 1).

Table. 1 Average estimated levels of feed nutrients including total dry matter supplied to dairy animals in comparison to their calculated requirements

Milk Yield (kg)	4% FCM	C : R ratio	DMI (kg)	Available Nutrients (kg)		Required Nutrients (kg)		Nutrient Intake (% of Requirement)	
				DCP	TDN	DCP	TDN	DCP	TDN
Average values for Cows									
16.32	16.17	42.36: 57.64	14.75	1.088	8.87	0.974	8.09	111.14	109.56
Average values for Buffaloes									
12.27	13.46	36.51: 63.49	15.45	1.142	10.12	1.067	9.21	106.62	109.70

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