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Pulse of Livestock Industry

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Higher cattle feed ingredient prices may affect the productivity of dairy animals

Since the start of 2026, cattle feed ingredient prices have risen month after month and have now almost doubled. Cattle feed manufacturers are not able to pass on the increase to farmers. Adulteration of feed ingredients is rampant. Very few unconventional raw materials are available. Farmers are feeding less feed/raw materials to their animals, which will affect productivity. Prices of green and dry fodders are also skyrocketing. Significant quantities of maize are being used for ethanol and starch production. The government should ban exports of DORB and other feed ingredients and should allow imports till the kharif crop is ready to harvest. Compound cattle feeds have dropped by almost 50%.

Maharashtra's dairy market is set for another price increase, with Gokul and Katraj Dairy raising milk prices by ₹2 per litre from August 11, 2026, amid rising procurement and operating costs. Gokul has increased the procurement price paid to farmers by ₹1.50 per litre for buffalo milk and ₹1 per litre for cow milk, taking the procurement price of 6% fat buffalo milk to ₹55 per litre and 3.5% fat cow milk to ₹37 per litre. The revision is intended to improve returns to milk producers while accounting for fodder availability, fluctuations in milk production and rising production costs. The latest revisions underline the continuing challenge for dairy cooperatives to balance farmer remuneration, consumer affordability and escalating input costs, particularly ahead of the festive season when demand for milk and dairy products typically strengthens.

Amul is advancing a circular dairy model aimed at making the dairy economy more sustainable and resource-efficient by converting agricultural and dairy by-products into valuable resources, while creating additional economic opportunities for farmers and rural communities. The cooperative-led approach combines innovation with environmental sustainability and focuses on better utilisation of resources generated within the agricultural and dairy ecosystem. The initiative gains further significance from the Government's GOBARdhan Scheme, which provides a national framework for converting organic waste into biogas, bioenergy and other useful products. By linking dairy activities with waste-to-wealth solutions, the model can help reduce waste, promote renewable energy and support more sustainable agricultural practices.

The Maharashtra Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is strengthening its fight against milk adulteration by introducing tighter food-safety requirements and end-to-end traceability across the milk supply chain. The new framework extends regulatory scrutiny beyond retailers to milk producers, collection centres, dairy processing units, transporters, distributors, wholesalers and retailers, to track milk from collection through processing, transportation and final sale. The move follows inspections that identified concerns including milk adulteration, synthetic milk production using chemicals, excessive antibiotic residues, hygiene failures and inadequate cold-chain management.

India wants to turn its position as the world's largest milk producer into a stronger presence in global dairy trade. India is targeting foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)-free status in at least nine states within the next two years, a move aimed at opening markets such as Europe that have remained difficult for Indian dairy exporters. Sustained indigenous vaccination has already reduced FMD outbreaks sharply, from 105 cases in 2021 to 40 in 2025. The government is simultaneously supporting increased procurement, processing capacity, village-level dairy cooperatives, milk-quality testing and modern dairy infrastructure. India's next dairy challenge may not be producing more milk, but making more of that milk export-ready through disease control, quality assurance, traceability, processing and internationally accepted standards.

Uttar Pradesh is linking its dairy sector more closely with cooperative societies to expand rural livelihoods and employment opportunities, with the approach aimed at strengthening dairy activities at the grassroots level and creating greater economic opportunities for farmers. The initiative focuses on using cooperative structures to improve milk procurement, strengthen farmer participation and build a more organised dairy value chain. By connecting dairy producers with cooperative institutions, the state aims to improve access to markets and strengthen the economic benefits generated by milk production for rural households.

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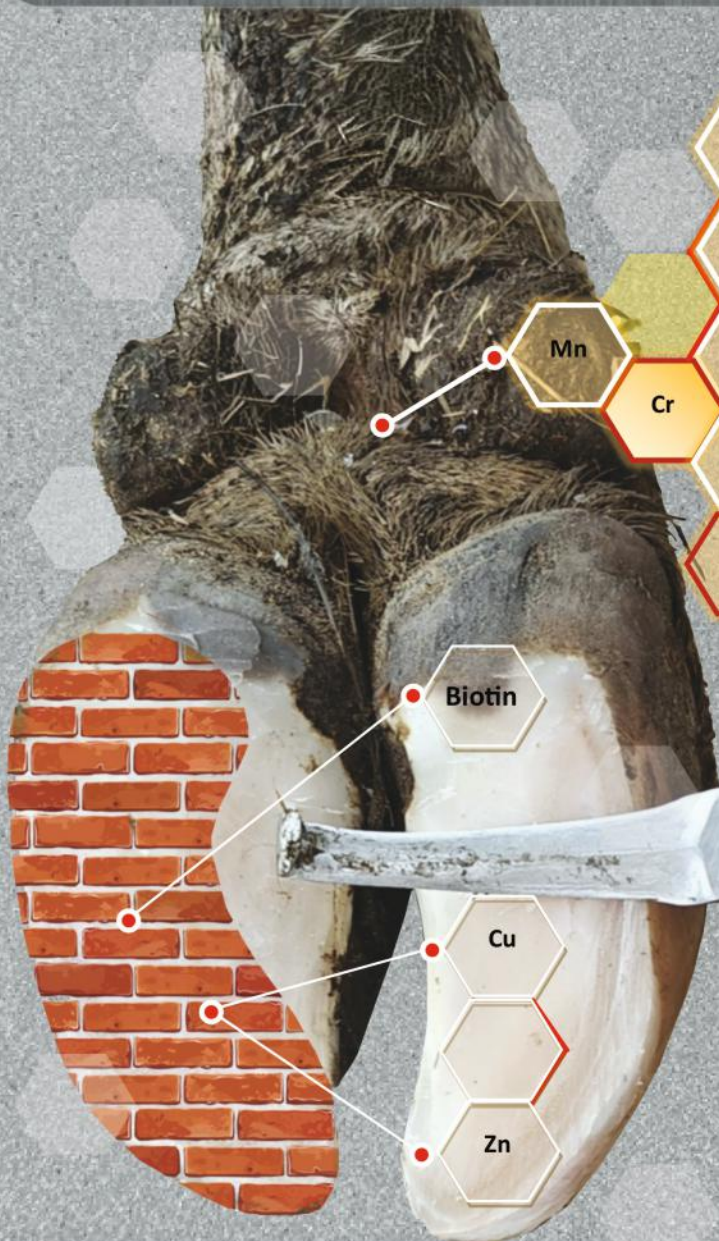
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Increasing Milk Production to Improve the Profitability of Dairy Farms

Augmenting cow's milk production is a prerequisite for improving the profitability of dairy farms. Forage resources and the limited number of stalls can only allow the rearing of a limited number of cows. Increasing milk production at the farm level requires that the productivity per cow be maximised. Still, an appropriate solution cannot be implemented without conducting a consistent and thorough audit of the herd. **What variables should one take into account to increase the profitability of dairy farming? How can one improve productivity per cow?**

What are the profitability variables of dairy farming?

The key variables that can allow an increase in a farm's margin through milk production are:

- **The volume sold:** the amount of milk sold is the first lever to maximise revenue. An increase in production volume and commercialisation allows a dilution of the burden of increasing fixed costs (heating, electricity...).
- **The sales price:** this price highly depends on the market and opportunities available on the farm. Indeed, certain levers at the farm level can allow for higher profits. The first entails the command of milk composition with regard to milk solids (fat and proteins).

The second lever relates to controlling milk quality to avoid potential risks, such as pathogens and somatic cell count issues. These two levers can maximise the price of each tonne of milk.

Optimisation of the diet: improvement of the Milk Index, or the amount of milk produced per kilogram of dry matter intake, is likely to generate a high return on investment considering the initial feed costs engaged.

The control of maintenance fees: some maintenance costs are proportional to the number of animals present on the farm. These costs encompass the following: legal constraints for the control of manure, animal housing and milking equipment needed to ensure decent working conditions, employment costs.... Boosting the productivity per cow ensures a better return on investment for these expenses.

What are the necessary steps to take for increasing milk production?

Beyond the diet, rearing conditions and herd management have a direct impact on the amount of milk produced per cow per day. The first step to be implemented consists of undertaking an audit. The conclusion drawn from this audit will help identify areas for improvement. This process will consider various factors, including nutrition, health, environment, and herd housing, with a focus on the following points:

- **Management of reproductive issues:** poor reproductive performance increases the calving to calving interval and, therefore, the average length of

lactation. As a direct effect, low reproductive performance can prevent the diet from being fully utilised.

- **Control of health issues:** the various diseases commonly encountered in dairy herds can reduce the efficiency of digestion (ketosis, acidosis, fatty liver, alkalosis ...) and cause disorders in eating behaviours (acidosis, lameness) as well as affect secretory tissues (mastitis...).
- **Housing conditions:** housing must favour a better expression of the full potential of animals' behaviour. Animals should have permanent access to the feed bunk and drinking water. Appropriate housing must also prevent the emergence of diseases inherent to rearing contexts (the importance of ventilation, brightness, bedding quality, stall setting...).

What lessons can one draw from examining herd performance?

An examination of herd performance is also required. A close analysis of production performance can help to identify the nutritional levers that need to be activated first.

- **A detailed analysis focusing on each animal group** (stages of lactation, parity) can shed light on some risky situations. With a general analysis, one would not be able to detect these risks. An estimation of the production potential likely to be expressed, the levels of fat content, protein, and urea that have been observed will bring out nutritional imbalances. This will lead to a definition of corrective actions for better adjustment of the diet. These include, among other examples of corrective actions, the management of protein intake and type of energy, fibrousness, etc.
- **Indicators of nutritional levers:** it is also necessary to set up some specific indicators that can allow, at a glance, the identification of the nutritional levers required to meet production ends.

Only then will it be possible to design an appropriate and optimised diet. Optimisation ration software, such as Wefeed, can be used for this purpose.

By comparing the diet that has actually been fed and the ensuing performance results obtained, one can assess the feed efficiency of the diet from a techno-economic point of view. Finally, some solutions allow a reduction in the breakdown of rumen and optimisation of microbial protein synthesis. Thus, the amount of digestible protein in the intestine is increased and these proteins become suited for milk production.

All these steps can be undertaken depending on the characteristics of herd size, diet, and housing conditions... To be implemented, such decisions need constant interactions with specialists. The tools are right at your fingertips; please do not hesitate to contact our experts!



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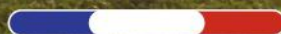
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Beyond the Monsoon

Why Dairy Needs a Year-Round Nutrition Strategy

By Capt. (Dr.) A.Y. Rajendra,
Chief Executive Officer,
Animal Nutrition Business,
Godrej Agrovet Limited



India's dairy sector stands at an important juncture. The country has firmly established itself as the world's largest milk producer, contributing nearly 24 percent of global milk production, with output reaching 239.3 million tonnes in FY24, a growth of nearly 63 percent over the past decade. Yet the next chapter of this growth story will look quite different from the last one. Rather than expanding herd sizes, the sector's future will be shaped by how efficiently every animal performs. Land, water and fodder resources are becoming increasingly constrained, which means improving productivity per animal must move to the centre of our attention, and nutrition is where that effort begins.

Scale was never really the constraint holding Indian dairy back; efficiency is the frontier that remains to be won. Nutritional management still varies widely from farm to farm, and an animal can only realise its true potential when it receives consistent, balanced nutrition throughout the year. Feeding requirements also change across the animal's life cycle, from calthood and growth through pregnancy, calving and lactation, and rations need to be adjusted accordingly at each stage. Since feed and fodder already account for nearly 60 to 70 percent of dairy production costs, small improvements in feed efficiency carry an outsized impact on farm profitability.

Much of this inconsistency traces back to habit rather than intent. India's dairy ecosystem has long been tied to the rhythm of the monsoon. Abundant rainfall brings abundant fodder and better nutrition, while lean seasons bring nutrient deficiencies that quietly erode productivity. With the country continuing to face real deficits in green fodder, dry fodder and concentrate feed ingredients, milk yields and feed quality fluctuate accordingly. What we sometimes forget is that an animal's nutritional requirement does not change with the seasons, even when feed availability does.

Climate variability is now sharpening this challenge further. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells are affecting both fodder availability and animal performance, and with 2024 recorded as India's warmest year on record, what was once a seasonal concern is fast becoming a year-round one. Heat stress in particular deserves close attention, since its effects extend well beyond animal comfort into feed intake, milk yield, fertility and overall health. Projections suggest that heat stress could reduce milk production by as much as 25 percent by 2085 if mitigation measures are not strengthened, and heat-related economic losses in North Indian dairy systems could exceed 15,000 crore rupees by 2030. Climate resilience and nutrition resilience are, in that sense, becoming two sides of the same coin.

This is precisely why nutrition can no longer be treated as a seasonal input; it needs to become a genuine 365-day productivity strategy. Balanced nutrition improves feed conversion efficiency and supports higher, more consistent milk yields across the lactation cycle. It plays an equally important role in reproductive performance, since nutrient deficiencies affect conception rates and lengthen calving intervals, while adequate nutrition supports fertility and shortens that gap. Nutrition also strengthens immunity, helping animals better withstand disease and environmental stress, which in turn lowers veterinary costs for farmers. It is little surprise that research globally continues to identify balanced nutrition as one of the most cost-effective interventions available for improving livestock productivity.

Looking ahead, I believe the next revolution in Indian dairy will be led by nutrition science. Precision feeding and nutrient optimisation, built around balanced cattle feed, protein and energy optimisation and targeted mineral supplementation, will help farmers improve productivity while using resources more efficiently. Climate-smart nutrition solutions, including electrolyte supplementation, bypass proteins, rumen-protected nutrients and trace mineral fortification, will help animals maintain performance even under heat and environmental stress. Alongside this, greater investment in fodder security through silage adoption, fodder banks, crop residue enrichment and hydroponic systems can meaningfully narrow seasonal nutritional gaps. None of this will matter, however, without stronger farmer education and nutrition literacy, delivered through ration balancing programmes, digital advisory platforms and extension services that bring science to the farm gate.

India's first White Revolution was built on cooperative networks, market access and institutional support, and it transformed how the country produced and distributed milk. The next phase of growth will rest on a different foundation: productivity, efficiency and resilience. As climate uncertainty grows and demand for dairy continues to rise, nutrition will emerge as one of the most important pillars supporting the sector's future. A genuine shift towards year-round nutrition planning can lift milk productivity, strengthen farmer profitability, improve animal health and build lasting resilience against environmental stress.

The strength of Indian dairy will not depend solely on how generous the monsoon is in any given year. It will depend on how well we nourish our animals through all 365 days of it.

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Close-Up Cow Management:

Preparing the cow for a Successful Lactation

The three weeks before calving and the first three weeks after calving represent one of the most demanding periods in the life of a dairy cow. During this period, the cow undergoes major changes in feed intake, rumen function, mineral metabolism, hormonal activity and immune status. The objective of close-up management is therefore not simply to prepare the cow for calving, but to prepare her to eat **well, calve safely and start the next lactation strongly.**

A successful close-up program is built around three fundamentals: **comfort, controlled nutrition and appropriate mineral management.** Even an excellent ration can fail when cows are overcrowded, uncomfortable or unable to consume sufficient dry matter.

Space and comfort are the first nutritional interventions

Close-up cows should have adequate lying space, comfortable bedding and unrestricted access to feed and water. Competition at the feed bunk can be particularly damaging during the close-up period because subordinate cows may reduce their intake even when the formulated ration is nutritionally adequate.

Overcrowding should therefore be avoided wherever possible. Cows should be able to lie down comfortably, rise without difficulty and approach the feed bunk without excessive competition. Heat stress is another important consideration in Indian conditions. Fans, adequate air movement, shade and unrestricted access to clean water become particularly important during the last few weeks of pregnancy.

The practical message is simple: **a cow cannot be nutritionally managed if she cannot comfortably eat and rest.**



Nutrition should prepare the rumen rather than simply fill the cow

The close-up ration should provide adequate fibre while controlling excessive energy intake. The objective is to maintain body condition, encourage consistent feed intake and gradually prepare the rumen for the higher-energy lactation ration.

Sudden increases in concentrate after calving should be avoided. The rumen microbial population needs time to adapt to the increased availability of fermentable carbohydrates.

Maintaining adequate effective fibre during the close-up period supports rumination and helps maintain a stable rumen environment.

Particular attention should be paid to body condition. Over-conditioned cows are generally more susceptible to excessive fat mobilisation after calving and associated metabolic problems. The close-up period is not the time to try to correct major body-condition problems; those corrections should ideally occur earlier in the dry period and during late lactation.



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DCAD management is about controlling calcium metabolism

One of the most effective nutritional strategies for reducing the risk of hypocalcaemia in appropriate close-up groups is manipulation of the dietary cation-anion difference, or DCAD.

Anionic salts supply relatively more chloride and sulphur and help create a mildly acidogenic diet. This metabolic acidification improves the cow's ability to mobilise and utilise calcium around calving. Anionic diets, however, must be formulated correctly. Simply adding large quantities of anionic salts without considering the complete mineral profile can reduce palatability and consequently reduce dry matter intake.



This is why **urine pH becomes an extremely useful on-farm monitoring tool.**

For Holstein cows receiving a properly formulated acidogenic close-up ration, urine pH is commonly targeted around **6.0–6.5**. Jersey and other breeds may require a somewhat different target. The target should therefore be established according to breed, ration and the acidification strategy being used.

Urine pH should be checked on a representative group of cows after the ration has been established rather than relying on a single animal. A persistently high pH suggests inadequate acidification, whereas excessively low pH may indicate over-acidification.



The challenge is not simply adding anionic salts – it is getting cows to eat them

This is where many close-up programs encounter a practical problem. Traditional anionic salts can have poor palatability. When inclusion is increased to achieve the required acidogenic effect, cows may reduce feed intake. This creates an undesirable situation: the ration may be chemically correct but biologically unsuccessful.

The ideal close-up mineral strategy therefore combines **effective acidification with good palatability**. In these cases adding a flavour can help to pick up dry matter intakes.

A well-designed blend of anionic salts, supported by appropriate mineral balancing and palatability technology, can make it easier to achieve the desired urine-pH response without compromising feed consumption. The objective should always be to **acidify the cow without depressing her appetite.**



A practical close-up monitoring program:

Parameter	What to monitor	Practical objective
Body condition	BCS before calving	Avoid excessive over - conditioning
Feed intake	Daily observation	No sudden reduction
Rumen fill	Cow-side observation	Consistent intake
Urine pH	Representative close-up cows	Confirm appropriate acidification
Water intake	Availability & cleanliness	Continuous access
Feed refusals	Quantity & appearance	Detect intake problems
Manure	Consistency & fibre particles	Monitor digestion
Cow comfort	Lying, standing & feeding behaviour	Minimise competition & stress

The most useful approach is to monitor several parameters together. A urine pH reading without information about feed intake, body condition and ration composition can be misleading.



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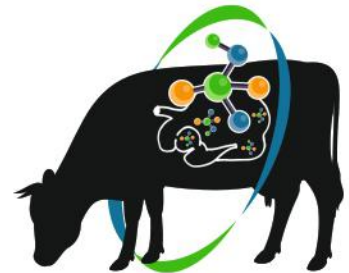
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Making the close-up program more practical with a palatable anionic mineral solution

For commercial dairy farms, the most practical solution is often a **palatable anionic-mineral blend rather than individual anionic salts added separately**. The blend should be formulated according to the actual DCAD requirement of the ration and should provide the necessary macro- and trace minerals alongside the acidogenic component.



Products such as **Vitalac's GLYCANION range** are positioned specifically as palatable anionic solutions for dairy cows around calving, with the objective of supporting safe calving, intake, production and fertility.

The important point for farmers is not the brand itself. The supplement should be selected based on **actual dietary DCAD, mineral contribution, palatability and the urine-pH response of the cows**.



Close-up management should continue into the first days after calving

The close-up ration should not be viewed in isolation. What happens during the last three weeks before calving directly influences the cow's ability to transition into the lactation ration.

After calving, feed intake should increase progressively while the ration supplies sufficient energy, effective fibre, protein, minerals and other nutrients required for the rapidly increasing milk production. Monitoring fresh cows for appetite, rumen fill, manure consistency and body-condition change provides an early indication of whether the close-up program has worked.

The ultimate measure of a successful close-up program is therefore not simply a normal calving. It is a cow that **calves normally, starts eating quickly, maintains rumen function, avoids metabolic disorders and enters lactation with strong production potential**.



The close-up rule worth remembering

Comfort determines intake. Nutrition determines metabolic readiness. DCAD determines calcium preparedness. Palatability determines whether the cow actually consumes the program. Monitoring determines whether the program is working.

A scientifically formulated close-up ration is only half the job. The real success comes from putting the right cow in the right environment, feeding the right ration consistently, achieving the desired urine-pH response and ensuring that the cow continues to eat. That is what turns close-up management from a feeding exercise into a **lactation-preparation program**.





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ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਸਲੇ – ਕਾਰਣ ਅਤੇ ਇਲਾਜ

ਡਾ. ਜੀਵਨ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਗੁਪਤਾ

ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਹਲੇ ਬੜੀ ਦੂਰ ਹੈ। ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਆਮ ਡੋਅਰੀ ਫਾਰਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕੋਈ ਮੰਨੇ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਂ, ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਂ। ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਮਾਦਾ ਚਿੱਚੜੀ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ 2000-3000 ਤੱਕ ਅੰਡੇ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਅੰਡੇ ਅਕਸਰ ਹਨੇਰੀਆਂ ਖੁੱਡਾਂ/ਪਾਥੀਆਂ/ਲੱਕੜਾਂ/ਝੀਖਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੁੱਕੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਦਵਾਈਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਦਵਾਈ ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਡਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਕਾਰਗਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਮਸਲਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਿਰਫ 20% ਚਿੱਚੜ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਤੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ 80% ਪਾਥੀਆਂ/ਲੱਕੜਾਂ/ਖੱਲ-ਖੁੰਜਿਆਂ ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਚ। ਇਹ 80% ਚਿੱਚੜ ਵੀ ਅਕਸਰ ਦਵਾਈਆਂ/ਟੀਕਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਚੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਸਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਸੰਜੀਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ।

ਮੁੱਖ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ – (ਖੂਨੀ-ਪਰਜੀਵੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ)

1. ਪੀਲੀਆ ਰੋਗ (ਐਨਾਪਲਾਜ਼ਮਾ): ਉੱਤਰੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ 70% ਤੱਕ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪੀਲੀਆ ਰੋਗ ਤੋਂ ਪੀੜਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਲੱਛਣ ਖ ਤੇਜ਼ ਬੁਖਾਰ, ਬਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਹੋਣਾ (103-104° ਫਾਰਨਹਾਈਟ) ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਘਟਣਾ। ਚੰਗੀ ਖੁਰਾਕ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਗੜਦੇ ਜਾਣਾ, ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਦੁੱਧ ਘਟਦੇ ਜਾਣਾ, ਅੱਖਾਂ, ਥਣਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚੇਦਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਚਿੱਟਾਖਿੱਟਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਣਾ, ਖੂਨ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹ ਚੜ੍ਹਣਾ ਆਦਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਲੱਛਣ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਕਸਰ ਮੈਸਟਾਇਟਿਸ-ਥਣ ਰੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਫੰਡਰ ਹੋਣਾ/ਰਪੀਟ ਬਰੀਡਿੰਗ ਆਦਿ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਵੀ ਵੇਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੱਝਾਂ ਬੋਲਦੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਾਂਵਾਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਕਾਰਨ – ਚਿੱਚੜ, ਮੱਖੀ, ਮੱਛਰ, ਬਾਰਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਪੁਰਾਣੀਆਂ ਸੂਈਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਟੀਕੇ ਲਾਉਣੇ ਆਦਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਫੈਲਾਅ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ।

ਇਲਾਜ – 1. ਸੀ.ਬੀ.ਸੀ. ਟੈਸਟ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। 6-7-8 ਗਰਾਮ ਹੀਮੋਗਲੋਬਿਨ 100% ਪੀਲੀਆ ਰੋਗ ਦੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਹੈ।

2. ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੀਆ ਦਵਾਈ ਆਕਸੀਟੈਟਰਾਸਾਇਕਲੀਨ ਦੇ ਟੀਕੇ ਹਨ। 5 ਦਿਨ ਇਹ ਟੀਕੇ ਡੀ.ਐਨ.ਐਸ. 2 ਲਿਟਰ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ 100-150 ਮਿਲੀਲੀਟਰ ਟੀਕਾ (500-600 ਕਿੱਲੋ ਵਜ਼ਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਵਾਸਤੇ) ਨਾੜ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। (ਮਾਹਿਰ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ)

3. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਨੂੰ 5-6 ਵਾਰ ਤਾਜ਼ੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਹਾਉਣਾ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਗਰਮ ਸਰਦ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਹਿਮ ਛੱਡ ਦਿਓ ਹੁਣ। ਪੀਲੀਆ ਰੋਗ 100 ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਜੜ ਹੈ।

4. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ 100-200 ਗਰਾਮ ਵਧੀਆ ਕੁਆਲਿਟੀ ਦਾ ਮਿਨਰਲ ਮਿਕਚਰ ਜਾਂ ਵਧੀਆ ਡੋਅਰੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਮਿਕਸ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਿਓ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਰਿਕਵਰੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਖੂਨ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਸਹੀ ਇਲਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਲਘੂ ਤੱਤਾਂ (ਜ਼ਿੰਕ, ਕਾਪਰ, ਕੋਬਾਲਟ, ਮੈਗਨੀਜ਼) ਆਦਿ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਟੀ.ਐਮ.ਵੀ. ਪਾਊਡਰ 20-30 ਗਰਾਮ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਦਿਓ।

5. ਪੰਜ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਓ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

6. ਹਰ ਵਾਰ ਹਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੇ ਟੀਕਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਨਵੀਂ ਸੂਈ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੋ। 2 ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਸੂਈ ਦੀ ਕੰਜੂਸੀ 2000 ਰੁਪਏ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਾਕੀ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਦੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਅਲੱਗ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

7. ਫੀਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰੋਟੀਨ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਘੱਟ ਹਜ਼ਮ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਗੋਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਈਟਰੋਜਨ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਧ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਫਾਰਮ ਤੇ ਮੱਖੀ ਮੱਛਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਧਦੇ-ਫੁੱਲਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੀਲੀਆ ਰੋਗ ਵੀ।

8. ਖੂਨ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਆਇਰਨ ਦੇ ਟੀਕੇ ਨਾ ਲਾਓ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਫ਼ਾਇਦੇ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

2. ਬਲੇਰੀਆ (ਕਨੇਡੂ ਰੋਗ)

ਲੱਛਣ – ਕਨੇਡੂ ਰੋਗ ਦੋਗਲੀਆਂ ਗਾਂਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਖਤਰਨਾਕ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਮੰਨੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਖ਼ਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ।

ਤੇਜ਼ ਬੁਖਾਰ (106-108° ਫਾਰਨਹਾਈਟ), ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਲੰਬਾ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਰਹਿਣਾ, ਬੁਖਾਰ ਨਾ ਟੁੱਟਣਾ, ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਦਮ ਦੁੱਧ ਘਟਣਾ, 2-3 ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਘਟਣਾ, ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਾਹ ਚੜ੍ਹਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹ ਟੁੱਟਣਾ, ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦਾ ਵਾਰ ਵਾਰ ਅੜ ਕੇ ਖੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਲਟ ਪਾਸੇ ਰੱਸੀ ਖਿੱਚਣਾ ਕਨੇਡੂ ਰੋਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੱਕੀਆਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਖੂਨ ਘਟ ਕੇ 2-3 ਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਤੱਕ ਵੀ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। 15-20 ਦਿਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋਗਲੀਆਂ ਵੱਛੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਕਸਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਲਪੇਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਨੋਟ: ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੇ ਗੋਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੂਨ ਦੀ ਪਤਲੀ ਤਾਰ ਅਤੇ 106-108° ਬੁਖਾਰ ਬਲੇਰੀਆ ਰੋਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੱਕੀਆਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਕਾਰਨ – ਚਿੱਚੜ ਇਸ ਰੋਗ ਦੇ ਫੈਲਣ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ। ਮੱਖੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਫੈਲਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਡਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਹੈ।

ਇਲਾਜ – ਪੀਲੀਆ ਰੋਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੱਸੇ ਗਏ ਸਾਰੇ ਨੁਕਤੇ 100% ਰਪੀਟ ਕਰਨੇ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅਕਸਰ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ 90-95% ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਹਮਲਾ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।



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ਸਪੈਸ਼ਲ ਇਲਾਜ -

1. ਬੁਪਾਰਵਾਕੋਨ ਦਾ ਟੀਕਾ 20-30 ਮਿਲੀਲੀਟਰ (400-600 ਕਿਲੋ ਭਾਰ ਮਗਰ) ਡੂੰਘੇ ਮਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। (ਮਾਹਿਰ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ)

2. ਟੀਕਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਦਾ ਟੀਕਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਜ਼ੇ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਹਾਉਣਾ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

3. ਭੁੱਖੇ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਨੂੰ ਟੀਕਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਜਾਨਲੇਵਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਗੁੜ, ਸ਼ੱਕਰ, ਰੋਟੀ, ਘਿਓ ਆਦਿ ਦੇਣਾ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਓ। ਫੇਰ ਟੀਕਾ ਲਗਵਾਓ।

4. ਜੇ ਖੂਨ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ 5 ਗਰਾਮ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮਾਹਰ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਕੀ ਦਾ 15 ਨੁਕਤੀ ਇਲਾਜ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਪਾਰਵਾਕੋਨ ਦਾ ਟੀਕਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ ਕਰੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਲੈਣੇ ਦੇ ਦੇਣੇ ਪੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

5. 15-20 ਦਿਨ ਦੀ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ 1 ਮਿਲੀ ਲਿਟਰ ਬੁਪਾਰਵਾਕੋਨ ਟੀਕਾ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਉਤਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੀ ਲਗਵਾਓ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਲੈਣੇ ਦੇ ਦੇਣੇ ਪੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। 2 ਦਿਨ ਬਾਅਦ ਟੀਕਾ ਰਪੀਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਕੀ 15 ਨੁਕਤੀ ਇਲਾਜ ਵੀ ਲੋੜ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਮਾਹਰ ਤੋਂ ਕਰਵਾਓ।

3. ਲਹੂ ਮੂਤਣਾ (ਬਬੇਸੀਆ) :

ਮੱਝਾਂ ਗਾਂਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੇਜ਼ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਲਹੂ ਮੂਤਣ ਵੱਡੀ ਖਤਰੇ ਦੀ ਘੰਟੀ ਹੈ। ਅਕਸਰ ਇਹ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਗਰਮੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਸਹੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਕਰਨੀ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਫੈਲਾਅ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨ ਵੀ ਚਿੱਚੜ ਹੀ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਗ਼ਲਤੀ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ। ਸੋ ਸਟੀਕ ਇਲਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਪਛਾਣ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਨੋਟ : ਤੇਜ਼ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਅਗਰ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਬ ਦਾ ਸੈਂਪਲ 5-10 ਮਿੰਟ ਕੱਚ ਦੇ ਗਿਲਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਲਾਲ ਰਕਤ ਕਣ ਥੱਲੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੈਠਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਬ ਦਾ ਰੰਗ ਗੂੜਾ ਭੂਰਾ (ਕੱਛੀ ਵਰਗਾ) ਹੀ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਲਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਦੇ ਟੀਕੇ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸ਼ਾਮ 5 ਦਿਨ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਲੱਗਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਨੂੰ 3-4 ਬਾਰ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਤਾਜ਼ੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਹਾਉਣਾ ਵੀ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਗਰਮ ਸਰਦ ਦਾ ਵਹਿਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ। ਇੰਮੀਡੇਕਾਰਬ 10 ਮਿਲੀਲੀਟਰ (500-600 ਕਿਲੋ ਭਾਰ) ਟੀਕਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਕਾਰਗਰ ਦਵਾਈ ਹੈ। 2 ਦਿਨ ਬਾਅਦ ਦਵਾਈ ਰਪੀਟ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਰੋ। ਬਾਕੀ 15 ਨੁਕਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਮਾਹਿਰ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰੋ। ਜੇਕਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਨੂੰ ਗੰਦੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕ ਵਾਲੀ ਮੋਕ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਝੋ ਕੰਮ ਖਤਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ। ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੈ। ਪੂਰਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਕਰਵਾਓ। ਬਾਕੀ ਰੱਬ ਰਾਖਾ।

4. ਸਰਾ ਰੋਗ (ਟਰਾਈਪੈਨੋਸੋਮੀਆਸਿਸ): ਇਹ ਰੋਗ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਡੇਰਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖੀਆਂ ਮੱਝਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਲੱਛਣ - ਮੁੱਖ ਲੱਛਣ ਬਾਈਫੇਜ਼ਿਕ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਹੈ, ਮਤਲਬ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦਿਨ ਵੇਲੇ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਠੀਕ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦਾ ਨਿਵਾਲ ਰਹਿਣਾ, ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਬੈਠਣਾ, ਦੁੱਧ ਘਟਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਰੱਸੀ ਖਿੱਚ ਕੇ ਖੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੱਕੀਆਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਦਿਮਾਗੀ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਖੂਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ੂਗਰ/ਗਲੂਕੋਜ਼ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਘਟਣਾ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਘਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਰੂੜੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਵੇਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵੱਡੀ ਮੱਖੀ/ਗੰਦੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਫੈਲਾਅ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੀ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਘਟ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਾਪਸ ਆਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹੀ ਇਲਾਜ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ 15-20 ਦਿਨ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੂਰਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਰੱਖੋ। ਬਾਕੀ ਰੱਬ ਰਾਖਾ। ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਹੱਲ ਅਤੇ 100% ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕਰੀਏ?

1. ਸਾਫ਼ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ - ਸੈਂਡ/ਵਾੜੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੱਕੜਾਂ, ਪਾਥੀਆਂ, ਇੱਟਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਚੱਕ ਦਿਓ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁੱਝ ਚੱਕ ਦੇਣਾ। ਗ਼ਲਤੀ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਗੁੰਜਾਇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ।

2. ਖੱਲਾਂ/ਖੁੰਜੇ ਮੋਰੀਆਂ ਸੀਮਿੰਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਟੀ., ਮੈਲਾਥਿਊਨ ਆਦਿ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿਓ। ਬੁਖਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੇਸ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਘਟ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

3. ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ 80% ਚਿੱਚੜ ਫਰਸ਼ ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਖੱਲਾਂ-ਖੁੰਜਿਆਂ, ਝੀਖਾਂ, ਇੱਟਾਂ, ਲੱਕੜਾਂ, ਪਾਥੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਨਾ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

4. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਤੇ ਸਿਰਫ਼ 20% ਚਿੱਚੜ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਦਵਾਈਆਂ, ਆਈਵਰਮੈਕਟਿਨ ਦੇ ਟੀਕੇ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਅਸਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿੱਚ। ਸੋਚ ਸਮਝ ਕੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੋ।

5. ਦਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਤੇ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਕਰੋ, ਸੂਰਜ ਢਲਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ। ਧੁੱਪੇ ਦਵਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਉਣੀ। ਮੱਝਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਵਾਈ ਲਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਚਮੜੀ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਖਮ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਚੈੱਕ ਕਰ ਲਵੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦੀ ਦਵਾਈ ਲਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਹਫ਼ਤਾ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਬੀਟਾਡੀਨ ਦੀ ਮੱਲਮ ਖੋਪੇ/ਨਾਰੀਅਲ ਦੇ ਤੇਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਕਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਲਾਓ। ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਚਮੜੀ ਨਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਖਮ ਠੀਕ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੀ ਦਵਾਈ ਲਗਾਓ। ਖੁਰਦਰੀ ਚਮੜੀ ਤੇ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਦਵਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਉਣੀ।

6. ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ, ਦਵਾਈ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ 3 ਮਿਲੀਲੀਟਰ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਿਟਰ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਉਣੀ ਹੈ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੇ ਲਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਅਤੇ 5 ਮਿਲੀਲੀਟਰ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਿਟਰ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਉਣੀ ਹੈ - ਫਰਸ਼ ਤੇ ਸਪਰੇਅ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ। ਦਵਾਈ ਹਰ 15 ਦਿਨਾਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਚਿੱਚੜ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਣ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਦਵਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ, ਦੋਵੇਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਮਿਣ ਕੇ ਪਾਓ। ਕੋਈ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਛੋਟੀ ਗ਼ਲਤੀ ਵੱਡਾ ਪੰਗਾ ਪਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਤੀਰ ਤੁੱਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੱਲਣਾ।

NUQO[®]RED

The technology that sets you ahead

- Boosts milk production & SNF in lactating animals.
- Highly stable in pelleting temperature >90% active.
- Improves overall health & performance of animals.
- One of the most effective solutions to manage heat stress & prevent production drop during summer.
- Scientifically designed rumen-bypass technology to enhance intestinal health & deliver superior performance.
- Proven best ROI of 1:20.



Micro-encapsulated particles of NUQO[®]RED



NUQO[®] YUMMY CARAMEL

The All-In-One Palatant



NUQO[®] SENSE: VANILLA, RED FRUITS, COCO-VANILLA

Advanced Solutions for Palatability



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7. ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਡਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਦਵਾਈ ਟੀਕਾ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਖੱਲਾਂ ਖੁੰਜੇ ਬੰਦ ਕਰੋ।

8. ਮੁਰਗੇ-ਮੁਰਗੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ- ਅਕਸਰ ਮੱਝਾਂ ਗਾਂਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਰਗੀਆਂ ਰੱਖਣ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਬੜੀ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਘਟ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸੀ ਨੁਸਖਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕਾਰਗਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈ। ਮੁਰਗੇ-ਮੁਰਗੀਆਂ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਫਾਇਦੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੁਰਗੇ ਅਕਸਰ ਮੱਕੀ ਦੇ ਅਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਛੱਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦਾਣੇ/ਫੀਡ ਆਦਿ ਖਾਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਖੁਰਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿੱਠਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਦਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਰਗੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਸਿੱਧੀ ਦੂਰੀ/ਸੰਪਰਕ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰਹੇਜ਼ ਇਲਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਸਸਤਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਵੀ।

9. ਫਲੇਮ ਗਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ : ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਡਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕੋ ਇੱਕ 100% ਕਾਰਗਰ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਹੈ - ਫਲੇਮ ਗਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ। ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਸਸਤਾ - ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੀਆ - ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ। ਫਲੇਮ ਗਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਅਕਸਰ ਪੋਲਟਰੀ ਫਾਰਮਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਵੀਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਫਲੇਮ ਗਨ ਅਕਸਰ 1500-

2000 ਰੁਪਏ ਵਿੱਚ ਐਮਾਜ਼ੋਨ ਆਦਿ ਤੋਂ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਵਧੀਆ ਕੁਆਲਿਟੀ ਦਾ 4 ਨੰਬਰ ਜਾਂ 5 ਨੰਬਰ ਪਿੱਤਲ ਵਾਲਾ ਬਰਨਰ ਫਿੱਟ ਕਰਵਾਓ। ਰੈਗਲੇਟਰ ਦੇਸੀ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਹਾਈ ਸਪੀਡ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਐਲ.ਪੀ.ਜੀ. ਗੈਸ ਦੀ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਨਿਰਵਿਘਨ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਵੇ। ਰਸੋਈ ਗੈਸ ਵਾਲੇ ਐਲ.ਪੀ.ਜੀ. ਸਿਲੰਡਰ ਨਾਲ 100 ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਸੈਂਡ ਦੀ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਤੇ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ 2 ਘੰਟੇ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ 2 ਸਲੰਡਰ ਲੱਗਦੇ ਹਨ। 10। ਚਿੱਚੜ, ਮੱਖੀ, ਮੱਛਰ ਹਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਚਿੱਚੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਡੇ, ਕੀਟਾਣੂ, ਵਿਸ਼ਾਣੂ ਆਦਿ ਸਭ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਖਤਮ। ਸੌਣ ਭਾਦੋਂ ਦੀ ਗਰਮੀ ਦੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ 2 ਵਾਰੀ ਵਰਤਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਬਣ ਰੋਗ ਵੀ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਘਟ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਗਰਮੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੇਸ ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੁੱਧ ਦੀ ਕੁਆਲਿਟੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋੜ ਹੈ, ਜ਼ਮੀਨੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ। ਖੁਰਾਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਮਸਲੇ ਦਵਾਈਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੱਲ ਹੋਣੇ। ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖੋ, ਭੁੱਲਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਡਾ. ਜੀਵਨ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਗੁਪਤਾ

ਵੈਟਨਰੀ ਅਫਸਰ, ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਾਲਣ ਵਭਿਗ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਪੰਜਾਬ



Heartfelt Congratulations

on your well-deserved retirement

Dr Parminder Singh

retires from GADVASU Services

After a distinguished and impactful career in Animal Nutrition & Extension Services

Your service, guidance and dedication will always be remembered and valued.



33 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE



 68 UG/PG Courses Taught	 8 M.V.Sc. Students Guided	 3 Ph.D. Students Guided
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- Cost-effective formulations & egg quality improvement
- Mold inhibitors & toxin binders to enhance feed safety

ACHIEVEMENTS & RECOGNITIONS

- CLFMA Achievement Award in Dairy Nutrition - 2016
- Best Extensionist Award by ANSI of India - 2022
- ANSI - Fellow - 2024
- Joint Secretary, Animal Nutrition Society of India (2019-21)
- Treasurer, Animal Nutrition Society of India (Since 2024)

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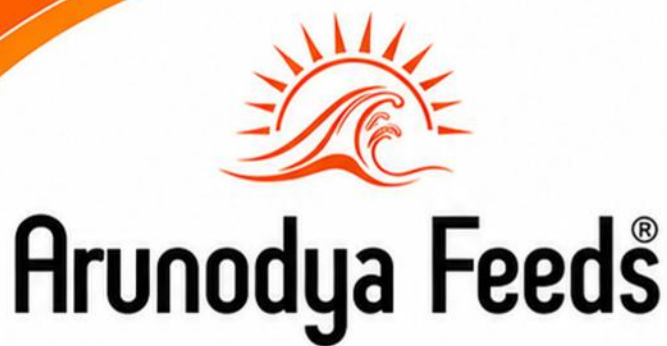
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- Represented Punjab Under-22 Team (1986-87)
- Qualified Umpire - Punjab Cricket Association (PCA) (1991-2006)

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From SEC Learner to Global STAR:

Pragathi Salutgi's Journey of Excellence

From learning and community engagement to recognition on the global stage



The journey to becoming an SEC Global STAR begins with something simple: a willingness to learn.

The Soy Excellence Center (SEC) brings together professionals and learners across six global regions, creating opportunities to build knowledge, strengthen professional skills, connect with peers and contribute to the wider protein value chain. But SEC is more than a collection of courses. It is a community and for those who remain engaged, the learning journey can lead much further.

From Learning to Leadership

A participant may begin with a basic course certification (stage 1 in the SEC Philosophy graphic), but the journey does not stop there. Members continue to learn, participate in advanced programs and special events, share knowledge and engage with the SEC community (stage 2&3 in the SEC Philosophy graphic). Through this continued involvement, participants have opportunities to demonstrate their growth, contribution and leadership; badges of recognition are won (Stage 4 in the SEC Philosophy graphic).

The journey can be summed up simply:

Learn. Apply. Belong. Lead. Inspire.

At the pinnacle of this journey is the **SEC Global STAR Award**, which recognizes exceptional professionals for their contribution, growth through SEC, active community engagement and leadership potential (Stage 5 in the SEC Philosophy graphic).

The scale of the recognition makes it particularly special. In 2026, 34 professionals applied, nine finalists were selected, and only three honorees one from each global region were chosen. With only one member from a region receiving the distinction in a two-year cycle, becoming a STAR is a truly exceptional achievement.





(Left to Right - Brent Babb, Iqbal Putra, Pragati Salutgi, Harry Chunga)



(Brent Babb, Sherry Chen, Iqbal Putra, P.E. Vijay Anand, Pragati Salutgi, Luis Bastamante, Harry Chunga)

From India to Chicago

Among the three 2026 Global SEC STAR Award honorees was **Dr. Pragati Salutgi** from India.



"The recognition inspires me to keep learning, pushing boundaries and creating meaningful impact in the animal nutrition industry."

— **Dr. Pragati Salutgi**

Her journey represents much more than the completion of SEC courses. It reflects what can happen when a participant embraces the learning community, continues to grow, stays connected with fellow professionals and turns learning into meaningful contribution.

From beginning her journey as an SEC learner in India to being recognized on the global stage in Chicago, Pragati's achievement is a powerful example of the possibilities within the SEC community.

The award may have been presented in Chicago, but the journey to that moment began much earlier.



(left SEC India Center Lead Dr P.E Vijay Anand, Center Dr Pragati Salutgi, Right-SEC Global advisory Panel Chair Anne Meis)

A Global Community Behind Every Journey

While the participant is at the heart of the journey, the SEC community across six regions provides the support and opportunities that help learners remain connected and continue to grow. The work of SEC teams, community managers and central leads helps sustain that engagement and create pathways for participants to take their learning further.

For Pragati, that journey ultimately led from India to Chicago. Her achievement reflects not only her own commitment, but also the strength of a global learning community that encourages its members to keep learning, contributing and growing.

A Journey Worth Beginning

Pragati's story demonstrates that the SEC journey is not simply about completing a course. It is about what comes next, applying knowledge, becoming part of a community, continuing to learn, contributing to others and developing the confidence to lead.

For professionals and learners in veterinary science, animal science, life sciences and related fields, her achievement offers an inspiring message:

Every STAR journey begins with a learner who takes the first step.

Today, that journey can begin with SEC.

<https://soyexcellence.org/>

Dairy Farmers Attend High-Impact Knowledge Session by Nurture Organics & nu.ance Biotechnology



In a major initiative aimed at strengthening scientific dairy practices, Nurture Organics Pvt. Ltd. and nu.ance biotechnology, in association with the Dairy Farmer Association of Haryana (DFA), successfully conducted an Exclusive Knowledge Session on “Nutrition & Dry Cow Management” at Hotel Yellow Sapphire, Old GT Karnal Road. The seminar witnessed impressive participation from dairy farmers across the region, reflecting a growing shift toward informed, nutrition based dairy management.

Industry observers noted that the event was *more than a technical seminar*—it was a clear declaration that the future of dairy farming will be shaped by **knowledge, precision nutrition, and scientific management**, not traditional guesswork.

Expert Insights from Dr. Jiwan Gupta

The session's keynote speaker, **Dr. Jiwan Gupta**, a distinguished expert in Animal Nutrition & Dairy

Management, delivered a comprehensive and highly practical presentation. His talk focused on improving herd health, optimizing dry cow care, and enhancing overall milk productivity through targeted nutritional strategies.

Dr. Jiwan Gupta emphasized that the **dry period is the silent architect of the next lactation cycle**. He explained how:

- Maintaining **metabolic stability**
- Ensuring **balanced mineral intake**
- Providing **controlled energy nutrition**

during the dry phase can significantly reduce calving complications, strengthen immunity, and set the foundation for higher milk yield.

Farmers responded with keen interest, acknowledging that the session reshaped their understanding of dry cow management.



Key Topics Covered

The knowledge session addressed several critical aspects of modern dairy farming:

- **Dry Cow Management:** Transition nutrition, metabolic stability, calving preparation
- **Animal Health & Care:** Preventive strategies, early disease detection
- **Balanced Nutrition:** Role of energy, protein, minerals, and additives in peak lactation
- **Productivity & Profitability:** Methods to reduce input costs while improving output

Each topic was presented with real world relevance, enabling farmers to immediately apply the insights at the farm level.

Global MPG: A Breakthrough for Close Up Cows

A special segment was led by **Sh. Joginder Singh, Business Director - South Asia, nu.ance biotechnology**, who introduced **Global MPG**, a unique product designed for the close up period.

Farmers were particularly impressed by the product's **new powder formulation**, which replaces the earlier liquid version. The powder form offers:

- Easier dispensing at farm level
- Better handling and storage
- Improved consistency in usage

The innovation was welcomed as a practical advancement for transition cow management.

Strong Farmer Participation

The event began with **registration at 10:30 AM**, followed by a **90 minute technical session**. The hall remained fully engaged throughout, with farmers appreciating the clarity, depth, and practicality of the content. Many expressed interest in adopting the improved feeding protocols and dry cow strategies discussed during the seminar.

Leadership Behind the Event

The seminar was organized by the dedicated team of **Nurture Organics Pvt. Ltd.**, led by:

- **Mr. Parvinder Singh (Business Head - Ruminant)**
- **Mr. Swaran Singh (Head - Punjab)**
- **Mr. Yash (Head - Pharma)**
- **Mr. Pawan (Sales Head - Haryana)**

Their coordinated efforts ensured a seamless and impactful experience for all attendees.

Nurture Organics reaffirmed its mission—“**Nutrition for Better Tomorrow**”—and emphasized its commitment to empowering farmers through education, innovation, and high-quality nutritional solutions.

The organizers extended heartfelt thanks to **Mr. Rajan Khaira, President DFA Haryana**, **Mr. Poras Mehla, Secretary DFA Haryana** and the governing body members for their support in making the seminar a resounding success.

A Step Toward Smarter Dairy Farming

The event concluded with a message that resonated deeply with the participants: “**Your presence inspires us.**”

With rising interest in advanced dairy management, initiatives like this are paving the way for a smarter, more productive, and more sustainable dairy future for India.



Modern Approach to Drying-Off High Yielding Dairy Cattle

Dr. Mukesh Sharma “Dairy Guru” and Dr Kranti Sharma¹

Why the Dry Period Matters

The dry period – the 45 to 65 days between the end of one lactation and the start of the next – is often treated as a quiet interlude on the dairy farm. In practice, it is one of the highest-leverage windows in the entire production cycle. What happens (or fails to happen) during these weeks determines udder health, colostrum quality, calf vigour, and peak milk yield for the whole lactation that follows.

Three benefits make the dry period non-negotiable:

- Mammary gland recovery - the udder tissue regresses, heals, and regenerates secretory cells ahead of the next lactation.
- Milk production optimisation - the cow's body readjusts metabolically, which translates into a measurably higher peak yield next time round.
- Improved udder health - removing the continuous demand of milk synthesis lowers the incidence of mastitis and related infections.

What Happens Inside the Udder During the Dry Period

Involution of the udder proceeds through three overlapping phases, and each one needs a different kind of support from the herdsman:

1. Udder repair - secretory tissue that was worn down over the lactation is broken down and rebuilt.
2. Protection - a keratin plug forms in the teat canal, sealing it against environmental bacteria.
3. Preparation - the gland re-primed itself for colostrum synthesis ahead of the next calving.

How Long Should the Dry Period Be?

With a 12-13 month calving interval, a dry period of 45 to 65 days is recommended. Both shorter and longer dry periods depress milk production in the next lactation, so the target is a fairly narrow window rather than “as long as possible.”

- First-calf heifers: 60-65 days (they need the longer end of the range to finish mammary development).
- Older, multiparous cows: fewer dry days are usually sufficient.
- The effect of dry-period length on subsequent production is also shaped by body condition at drying off and by feeding practices during the dry period itself – length alone is not the whole story.

Stage	Typical Duration	Focus
Drying-off transition	4-14 days	Feed and milking step-down
True dry period	25-35 days	Involution, repair, rest
Pre-calving (close-up)	14-21 days	Re-priming for colostrum & calving

Table 1. The three phases of the dry period and their approximate durations.

The Challenges of the Dry Period

High-producing cows are harder to dry off safely, and three specific risks deserve close attention:

- Milk leakage - an unusually large milk volume at drying-off keeps the teat canal open longer, raising the risk of environmental mastitis.
- Delayed keratin plug formation - the natural seal that blocks the teat canal after the last milking takes longer to form in high yielders, extending the window of vulnerability.
- Elevated udder pressure - milk accumulating behind a still-open teat causes discomfort and stress, and predisposes to leakage and infection.

“A properly emptied udder, dried off at the right yield and body condition, responds far better to any dry cow therapy you put into it.”

Preparing the Cow for Drying Off

Good drying-off outcomes are decided well before the last milking. Four areas need to be reviewed on every cow, or at minimum every group:

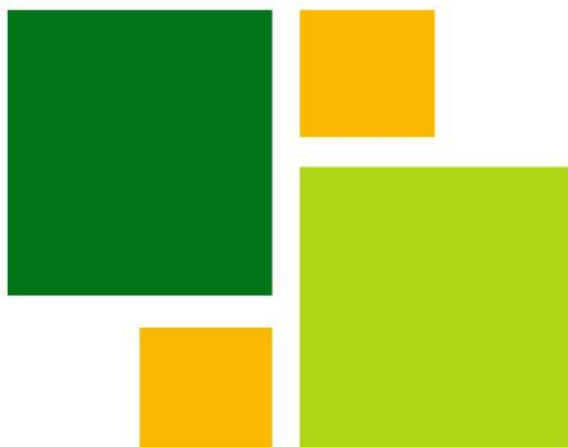
- Optimising body condition score (BCS) - aim to dry off roughly 90% of the herd within a BCS of 2.5-3.0. Cows that are too thin or over-conditioned at drying off carry that imbalance straight into the next lactation.
- Reducing milk yield ahead of the final milking, so the udder is not overloaded when milking stops.
- Calculating the optimum dry period length for each cow – parity, body condition, and the previous lactation's yield all feed into this decision.
- Reviewing dry cow feeding – energy density needs to drop as milking stops, then rise again in the close-up phase to support the transition into the next lactation.

Choosing a Drying-Off Method

There are two standard approaches, and the choice should be driven mainly by how much milk the cow is producing at the time of drying off.



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	Abrupt Cessation	Gradual / Intermittent
How it works	Milking stops in a single step, no step-down in frequency	Milking frequency is stepped down (e.g. twice-daily → once-daily) over 4–10 days
Best suited to	Low-to-moderate producers (typically <15 kg/day)	High-yielding cows (>20–25 kg/day), to reduce udder pressure before the final milking
Feed management	3–7 days of feed restriction beforehand — cut concentrate, remove high-energy ration from the TMR	Combine with reduced concentrate and lower-energy forage during the step-down
Advantage	Simple to implement; widely recommended by veterinarians for most cows	Lowers intramammary pressure gradually, supporting faster and more complete teat-canal closure
Watch-out	Higher risk of engorgement and leaking if used on high-yielding cows without prior yield reduction	Must still finish with a clean, hygienic final milking and a full dry cow therapy protocol

Table 2. Abrupt vs. gradual drying-off, compared side by side.

Step-by-Step Protocol for Drying Off

1. 7-10 days before: Remove concentrate / high-energy feed; switch to a lower-energy, straw-based forage to blunt intake.
2. 5-7 days before: Step down milking frequency — twice-daily to once-daily, or once every 36-48 hours.
3. 3-5 days before: Restrict water access modestly if advised by your veterinarian, and only under supervision, to reduce yield further.
4. Final milking: Milk out fully and cleanly — a properly emptied udder responds better to dry cow therapy.
5. Dry-off day: Infuse a long-acting intramammary antibiotic (if indicated) plus an internal teat sealant into all four quarters.
6. Days 1-14 post drying-off: House the cow in a clean, dry, low-stress area and monitor daily for heat, swelling, or discharge.

Dry Cow Therapy (DCT)

Dry Cow Therapy is the administration of long-acting intramammary antibiotics, with or without an internal teat sealant, at the point of drying off. It is the single most effective tool available for reducing new intramammary infections during the dry period and for clearing existing subclinical infections before they carry into the next lactation.

Procedure for Dry Cow Therapy

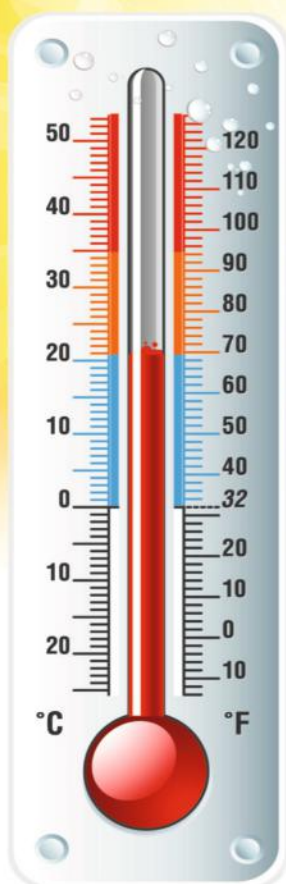
A consistent, hygienic technique matters as much as the product used. The standard sequence on the farm is:



Photo 1. Intramammary infusion of long-acting antibiotic therapy into a teat at drying-off. The teat end has been disinfected before the syringe is inserted, and the operator wears clean gloves throughout the procedure.

1. Milk the udder out completely at the final milking — a full let-down gives the infusion the best chance of reaching all secretory tissue.
2. Clean and disinfect each teat end thoroughly, working from the teats furthest from you to the ones nearest, and always finish the far teats first so you don't re-contaminate a cleaned teat by reaching past it.
3. Scrub the teat end itself with a separate alcohol swab immediately before infusion — this is the single most important hygiene step, since a dirty teat end can push bacteria straight into the gland.
4. Insert only the tip of the antibiotic cannula into the teat canal (partial insertion technique) and infuse the full syringe content.
5. Immediately follow with the internal teat sealant, using a fresh sterile applicator for every quarter.
6. Massage the teat gently upward to disperse the product through the gland cistern, then dip the teat in an approved post-dip disinfectant.

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¹ Saint Pierre et al., 2003 - ² Burgos & Collier, 2011.

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*Marfola, et al, ADSA 2010.

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7. Repeat teat-end disinfection between every cow and every quarter – never reuse a swab, and never touch the infused teat end again before it re-seals.

“DCT is only as good as the hygiene around it – a contaminated teat end at the moment of infusion can introduce the very infection the therapy is meant to prevent.”

Internal Teat Sealants

An internal teat sealant is a non-antibiotic, bismuth-based paste infused into the teat canal at drying off. Unlike antibiotic therapy, it does not treat infection – instead, it forms an inert physical plug that mimics the cow's own natural keratin seal, which (as noted earlier) can take several days to form on its own in high-yielding cows. This plug blocks bacteria from ascending into the gland during the vulnerable early dry period, and is typically used alongside – not instead of – antibiotic dry cow therapy in cows with a history of infection.



Photo 2. Internal teat sealant visible as a firm, wax-like plug extruding just below the teat ends after infusion, in the two rear quarters of this cow. This physical seal is designed to remain in place and be stripped out at the first milking after calving.

Good sealant technique follows the same hygiene discipline as antibiotic infusion:

- Infuse only after the udder has been fully milked out and the teat end thoroughly disinfected.
- Use the partial-insertion technique to avoid pushing surface bacteria up the teat canal.
- Massage the base of the teat, not the whole gland, since the sealant is meant to stay low in the teat canal rather than disperse through the udder.
- Warn milkers to strip out the plug at the first few milkings after calving – it must not be allowed into the bulk tank.

Conclusion

The dry period is not downtime – it is preparation time, for both the udder and the calf. A disciplined drying-off protocol, hygienic dry cow therapy with an internal teat sealant, and an active heat-abatement plan through the summer months together protect the investment already made in this lactation and set the floor for the next one. Herds that treat these six to eight weeks as seriously as they treat peak lactation consistently see it repaid in udder health, calf vigour, and milk yield.

Dr. Mukesh Sharma – “Dairy Guru”, Dairy Consultant

Field photographs: author's own herd records.

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Mycotoxins in Dairy Cattle

From Feed Contamination to Practical Risk Management



Raquel Marques¹ and Graziela Valini²

¹Ruminant Technical Specialist,

²R&D Specialist, ICC Animal Nutrition

A hidden challenge in modern dairy production

Mycotoxins are toxic secondary metabolites produced by certain fungi that may contaminate maize, small grains, oilseed meals, silages and other dairy cow feed ingredients. Visible mold is not a reliable diagnostic sign, because apparently normal feed may contain mycotoxins, while moldy material does not reveal which toxins are present or at what concentration. Contamination may begin in the field during drought, heat, insect damage or excessive rainfall and intensify during harvest, storage or silage feed-out. In tropical and subtropical dairy systems, such as those in India, high temperatures, seasonal humidity and long storage periods can further increase exposure. For the dairy cow, the consequences extend beyond feed quality, as mycotoxins may reduce dry matter intake, alter rumen fermentation, impair nutrient utilization, disturb liver function, weaken immune responses, and compromise reproduction. These effects are often subclinical and may appear as inconsistent milk yield, lower milk components, poor conception or greater disease susceptibility. Because these signs overlap with heat stress, subacute ruminal acidosis, poor silage fermentation and transition period disorders, exposure can be difficult to recognize. A total mixed ration may contain several contaminated ingredients, with toxin profiles varying between batches or silo sections. Effective control therefore depends on prevention, monitoring and knowledge of how major mycotoxins behave in ruminants.

Why mycotoxin chemistry matters

Mycotoxins differ in polarity, molecular size, shape, solubility and electrical charge, and these influence absorption and interaction with mineral or organic sequestrants. Relatively polar compounds, such as aflatoxins, generally have a greater affinity for selected aluminosilicate, whereas less polar compounds, such as zearalenone (ZEA), may interact more effectively with organic matrices such as yeast cell-wall (YCW). Polarity alone, however, does not determine efficacy. Pore size, accessible surface area, cation exchange capacity, pH, molecular conformation and the stability of the toxin adsorbent complex are also important.

This explains why a single-component binder may perform well against one toxin but offer limited protection against another. Dairy cattle are also more

likely to face mixed contamination than a single toxin. Although the rumen can convert certain mycotoxins into less harmful metabolites, this capacity is neither uniform nor unlimited. Its effectiveness depends on the toxin, ruminal pH, passage rate, diet composition, and microbial stability. Consequently, high-producing cows exposed to several mycotoxins may remain at risk despite partial ruminal degradation, and supporting mitigation strategies that consider both toxin chemistry and the cow's physiological status are needed.

The most relevant mycotoxins in dairy herds

Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1), produced mainly by *Aspergillus* species, is important because it threatens animal health and milk safety. After ingestion, part of AFB1 is absorbed and metabolized in the liver into aflatoxin M1 (AFM1), which can be excreted in milk. Aflatoxin exposure may reduce feed intake and milk production, impair immune competence and cause liver damage. AFM1 is a public-health concern because the International Agency for Research on Cancer classifies it as possibly carcinogenic to humans. It may also be detected in milk without obvious clinical signs, making control of AFB1-contaminated feed essential.

Zea, produced mainly by *Fusarium* fungi, can interact with estrogen receptors and is therefore closely associated with reproductive disorders. Exposed cows may show irregular estrous cycles, reduced conception, embryonic loss or other signs of endocrine disruption. Because these outcomes may also result from negative energy balance, heat stress or poor reproductive management, the use of mycotoxin binders becomes essential. Deoxynivalenol, or DON, is another frequent *Fusarium* contaminant. Adult cattle can convert part of DON into less toxic metabolites in the rumen; however prolonged exposure may still reduce feed intake, alter rumen fermentation, impair intestinal integrity, and affect immune and metabolic responses.

Fumonisin, especially fumonisin B1, are commonly associated with maize-based feeds. They interfere with sphingolipid metabolism and mainly affect the liver and immune system, contributing to hepatic stress, inflammation, and poorer nutrient utilization. T-2 and HT-2 toxins inhibit protein synthesis and may damage rapidly renewing tissues, including the gastrointestinal epithelium, while ochratoxin A is mainly nephrotoxic.

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Although the rumen can degrade part of ingested ochratoxin A, protection may decline under high exposure or disturbed rumen conditions. Risk assessment should therefore consider the toxin profile and co-contamination, not only the total concentration detected.

From prevention to targeted mitigation

The first line of defense is prevention. Good agronomic practices, timely harvest, adequate drying, effective ensiling, oxygen exclusion, careful silage face management and hygienic storage help limit fungal growth and toxin production. Even well-managed systems, however, cannot completely eliminate contamination, particularly because mycotoxins are distributed unevenly within silos, grain lots and feed batches. Representative sampling and laboratory analysis are essential, and results should be interpreted alongside dry matter intake, milk yield and composition, manure consistency, reproductive performance, transition-cow health, and disease incidence.

When exposure cannot be fully prevented, mycotoxin binders provide a second level of protection. Their role is not to make visibly spoiled feed acceptable, but to reduce the bioavailability of toxins remaining in the ration. Because mycotoxins differ in polarity, size and structure, effective mitigation generally requires more than one mode of action. Hydrated sodium calcium aluminosilicate (HSCA), for example, is particularly relevant for relatively polar compounds such as AFB1. After hydration, its lamellar structure expands, exposing charged sites capable of interacting with toxin molecules. Cation exchange, porosity and surface characteristics favor toxin-mineral complexes, reducing absorption and promoting fecal elimination. Mineral adsorption can be complemented by the cell wall of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. YCWs contain β -1,3- and β -1,6-glucans and mannan-oligosaccharides, which provide a chemically diverse surface capable of interacting with mycotoxins through hydrogen bonding, and hydrophobic interactions. This is relevant for compounds that bind poorly to minerals because of lower polarity or complex geometry.

For example, YCW effect was demonstrated in a *Journal of Dairy Science* study involving lactating Holstein cows exposed to 480 μ g of AFB1 per day. An ethanol-derived YCW fraction supplied at 20 g per cow per day reduced milk AFM1 concentration by 78%. This evidence shows that a selected *S. cerevisiae* cell-wall fraction can reduce AFB1 bioavailability and carryover into milk, complementing mineral adsorption.

StarFix® within an integrated mycotoxin-control program

Preventive management, mineral adsorption and YCW binding provide the rationale for integrated solutions

targeting prevalent mycotoxins in dairy rations. StarFix® was developed by ICC Animal Nutrition as a multi-component mycotoxin binder for ruminant diets. Its formulation combines HSCA, YCW derived from sugarcane-ethanol *S. cerevisiae*, and nucleotides. HSCA provides high-affinity adsorption for relatively polar toxins, while YCW broadens molecular interactions through its β -glucan- and mannan-rich structure. Together, the mineral and organic fractions increase the opportunity to sequester toxins with different chemical characteristics before absorption.

Additionally, nucleotides address a different aspect of the mycotoxin challenge. Although they are not direct toxin binders, they are functional nutrients involved in DNA and RNA synthesis, cellular signaling, and energy transfer reactions. Cattle can synthesize nucleotides through the *de novo* pathway in low amounts; however, supplementing dietary nucleotides and nucleotide bases are more readily available substrates to tissues with high cellular turnover through *salvage* pathway, with lower metabolic costs. This approach is especially relevant for the intestinal epithelium and liver, which play central roles in barrier integrity, toxin metabolism and the response to exposure.

Therefore, combining HSCA, YCW and nucleotides, StarFix® support three objectives: reducing the intestinal availability of toxins, broadening molecular interactions across toxins of different polarity, and providing nutritional support to tissues involved in metabolism and recovery. It should be used as part of a complete program that begins with feed-quality management and representative testing.

A broader view of mycotoxin control

Mycotoxin management in dairy herds should not be reduced to whether a binder is included in the ration. Effective programs combine crop and storage management, representative testing, herd performance assessment, and strategic anti-mycotoxin technologies. Attention should extend beyond AFB1 to Zea, DON, fumonisins, T-2 toxins and ochratoxin A, because co-contamination is common and different toxins affect different organs and production outcomes.

Within this framework, StarFix® represents one practical option for addressing prevalent mycotoxins through the complementary actions of HSCA, selected ethanol-YCW and nucleotides. The reduction in AFM1 excretion observed with YCW in lactating cows illustrates why the quality and processing of the organic component matter. Nevertheless, no additive can replace good feed hygiene or correct storage. The objective is to reduce exposure, preserve rumen and intestinal function, support liver health, limit aflatoxin residues in milk, and minimize harmful effects. Treating control as an integrated process allows dairy producers to better protect animal health, reproductive efficiency, milk production and food safety.

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बकरियों में जीवाणु जनित बीमारियाँ: लक्षण एवं बचाव

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हम सब पूर्व से ही विदित है कि मानव प्रजाति एवं विभिन्न पशुओं के मध्य ताल-मेल आदि काल से ही चला आ रहा है जैसे कि सुरक्षा एवं शिकार हेतु कुत्तों को पालना, समान दुलाई एवं आवागमन हेतु घोड़े, गधे, खच्चर तथा ऊंट का पालन करना, साथ ही साथ पौष्टिक आहार के रूप में दूध की प्राप्ति हेतु गाय, भैंस, बकरी का इत्यादि का पालन करना। अगर हम जन मानस की मूलभूत जरूरतों की बात करते हैं तो भोजन, कपड़ा और मकान हर एक मानव की मुख्य आवश्यकता होती है जिसकी पूर्ति हेतु हम सभी प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भूमि पर आश्रित हैं वो भी मूलतः ङुषि योग्य भूमि जिसका एक निश्चित क्षेत्रफल है। आज के वर्तमान परिपेक्ष में जनसंख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि होती जा रही है, परिणाम स्वरूप प्रति व्यक्ति औसतन भूमि उपलब्धता कम होती जा रही है या हम साथ-साथ हम यह भी कह सकते हैं की प्रति व्यक्ति औसतन मांस, दूध, अंडा आदि भी कम होता जा रहा है जिनका प्रयोग हम पौष्टिक आहार के रूप में करते हैं। आज अगर हम केवल भारत ही नहीं अपितु पूरे विश्व पर एक नजर डालें तो यह प्राप्त होता है कि भारी तादात में निम्न एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग मुर्गी, भेंड एवं बकरी पालन कर जीविकोपार्जन करता है, जिनमे से अगर हम बकरी की बात करें तो इसको संज्ञा स्वरूप गरीबों कि गाय तथा मिनी बैक के नाम से भी जानते हैं, इसकी महत्ता को देखते हुये यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इसके बेहतर प्रबंधन हेतु विभिन्न बीमारियों के बारे में जानकारी रखना अतिआवश्यक है। बकरियों में कई प्रकार की बीमारियाँ पायी जाती है जिनमे से जीवाणु जनित बीमारी एक है, कुछ महत्वपूर्ण जीवाणु जनित बीमारियाँ इस प्रकार हैं जैसे कि—

आंत की टी.बी. (जोहनीज रोग): आंत की टी.बी. माइकोबैक्टेरियम एवियम प्रजाति के पैरा ट्यूबरकुलोसिस नामक जीवाणु से होती है। यह जीवाणु जन मानस को भी संक्रमित कर सकता है। लाक्षणिक तौर पर पाया जाता है कि, संक्रमित बकरियों में लंबे समय से दस्त, वजन घटना, भूख न लगना, पतला मल करना आदि लक्षण प्रदर्शित होते हैं। अमूमन इस रोग के जीवाणुओं का प्रसार संक्रमित

आहार, दूध, अथवा पानी ग्रहण करने से होता है, प्रभावित पशुओं के मल, दूध एवं वीर्य से जीवाणुओं का विसर्जन होता है जो कि खराब प्रबंधन के कारण आहार को दूषित कर देता है। रोग से बचाव हेतु लक्षण के आधार पर संक्रमित पशुओं को अन्य स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्रथक करें, संक्रमित पशुओं को विधिपूर्वक नष्ट करें तथा बाड़े की अच्छे से साफ-सफाई के साथ दूसाथ दाना-चारा को संक्रमित होने से बचाएं।



आंत की टी.बी.

कोलीबैसिलोसिस: कोलीबैसिलोसिस रोग ई-कोलाई नामक जीवाणु से उत्तापन्न होता है, लाक्षणिक रूप संक्रमित मेमनों तीव्र दस्त के साथ दूसाथ बुखार से पीड़ित होते हैं, बाद में शारीरिक तापमान सामान्य से भी नीचे गिर जाता है।



कोलीबैसिलोसिस



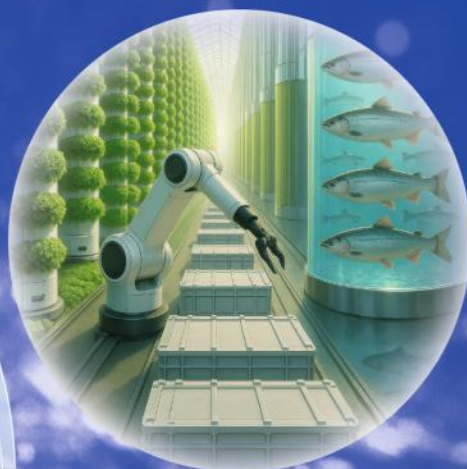
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लगभग 15 दिन के बच्चेधमेनों में तीव्र दस्त होने की वजह से शरीर से पानी ज्यादा मात्रा में निकाल जाता है जिससे भारी तदात में मेमनों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। बकरियों में प्रसव उपरांत नवजात शिशु को शीघ्र ही खीस पिलाने की स्थिति में इस रोग की होने की संभावना काफी कम हो जाती है।

ब्रसैलोसिस (संक्रामक गर्भपात): ब्रसैलोसिस रोग ब्रसेल्ला मेलिटेंसिस नामक जीवाणु से होता है। इस रोग के कारण बकरियों में गर्भावस्था के अंतिम चरण में गर्भपात हो जाता तथा बकरों में नपुंसकता पैदा करता है, संक्रामक गर्भपात प्रायः जीवाणु संक्रमित दूषित आहार और संक्रमित नर पशु मादा के साथ संसर्ग करने से होता है। यह जीवाणु दूध में विसर्जित होने के कारण दूध पीने वाले बच्चों/मेमनों को प्रभावित कर सकता है, साथ ही साथ



ब्रसैलोसिस

प्रभावित पशुओं की देख भाल करने वाले व्यक्ति भी प्रभावित हो सकते हैं जिसे माल्टा फीवर के नाम से जाना जाता है। लाक्षणिक तौर पर बकरियों में गर्भावस्था के तीसरे चरण में गर्भपात होना, ज्वार आना, भार में गिरावट, मानसिक अवसाद, लंगड़ापन आदि लक्षण प्रदर्शित होते हैं तथा बकरों में वीर्य की गुणवत्ता घटने के साथ-साथ संतानोत्पत्ति क्षमता प्रभावित होती है। इस बीमारी से बचाव हेतु कुछ विशेष बातों को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है जैसे कि संक्रमित जगहों पर चूने का छिड़काव करना, बाड़े की अच्छे से साफ-सफाई तथा संक्रमित पशुओं को विधि पूर्वक नष्ट करना आदि जैसे क्रिया कलापों से इस बीमारी से कुछ हद तक बचाव किया जा सकता है।

गला घोंटू (एच.एस.): गला घोंटू गाय एवं भैंस के साथ-साथ बकरियों के लिए भी एक घातक बीमारी है जो की पश्चुरेला हीमोलेटिका नामक जीवाणु से उत्तपन्न होती है, प्रतिकूल वातावरण में इस रोग के होने की संभावना ज्यादा रहती है। रोग ग्रसित पशुओं के लार में इस जीवाणु के विद्यमान होने से बाड़ा, चारा-दाना आदि संक्रमित हो जाता है जिससे स्वस्थ पशुओं के संक्रमित होने की प्रबल संभावना रहती है। यह रोग ज्यादातर गर्मी तथा वर्षा काल के प्रारम्भ में होती है। प्रदर्शित लक्षणों में प्रायः गर्दन में सूजन, तीव्र ज्वर, आँख-नाक एवं मुँह से पानी आना, घुर्र-घुर्र की आवाज आना और चारा पानी छोड़ देना आदि लक्षण प्रदर्शित होते हैं। इस रोग के रोक-थाम के लिए स्वस्थ पशुओं को



गला घोंटू

प्रभावित पशुओं से अलग करना, बाड़े की उचित साफ-सफाई करना, पशुओं पर प्रतिकूल दबाव से बचाना तथा समय-समय पर टिकाकरण करवाना आदि क्रिया-कलापों से पशुओं को इस बीमारी से बचाया जा सकता है।

थनैला (मैस्टाइटिस): थनैला रोग पशुओं के थन की ग्रंथियों को प्रभावित करने वाला रोग है, यह बीमारी स्टैफाइलोकोकस के साथ-साथ स्ट्रेप्टोकोकस, सूडोमोनास एवं कोराइनी बैक्टीरिया नामक जीवाणुओं से उत्तपन्न होता है। थन में घाव, अस्वच्छता और गंदे हाथों से दुहान करना संक्रमण फैलने के अवसर प्रदान कराते हैं। लाक्षणिक तौर पर पाया जाता है कि थनैला रोग से ग्रसित पशुओं का थन दर्द, सूजन, गर्म, एवं हल्का लालिमा युक्त होने के साथ-साथ थन से एक विशेष प्रकार की दुर्गंध पूर्ण छिछड़ा आता है, रोग पुराना होने पर थन कठोर हो जाता है और धीरे-धीरे दूध का निकलना बंद हो जाता है। इस रोग से बचाव हेतु लक्षण प्रदर्शित होने पर तुरंत उपचार कराएं, बाड़ों की उचित साफ-सफाई रखें, संक्रमित पशुओं का दुहान सबसे अंत में कर उस दूध को नष्ट कर दें, रोगी पशुओं को स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्रथक करें और पशुओं का दुहान करने से पहले एवं बाद में थनों को कीटाणुनाशक, जैसे कि 1: लाल दवाब्ब दवाओं से धुलाई करें।



थनैला

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दूध बढ़ाए.....सेहत बनाए



C-25 प्लस के फायदे

- ▶ प्रति दिन 20-25 लीटर तक दूध देने वाली गायों के लिए उत्कृष्ट तैयार पोषण।
- ▶ खनिज और विटामिन से युक्त, बेहतर उत्पादकता और रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता के लिए।
- ▶ बेहतर दूध उत्पादन, वसा (फैट) और एस.एन.एफ के लिए।
- ▶ रुमन माइक्रोब द्वारा आर.डी.पी. (R.D.P) में सुधार।
- ▶ बेहतर स्वास्थ्य और बीसीएस में सुधार के लिए।
- ▶ बेहतर एवं सम्पूर्ण उत्पादक काल (लैक्टेसन पीरियड) हेतु पशुओं के लिए सर्वोत्तम आहार।
- ▶ मक्की के साइलेज के साथ खिलाने से अधिकतम लाभ।
- ▶ दूधारू पशुओं के शीघ्र गर्भधारण में सहायक।
- ▶ 1 किलो फीड प्रति 2.5 लीटर दूध उत्पादन के लिए।



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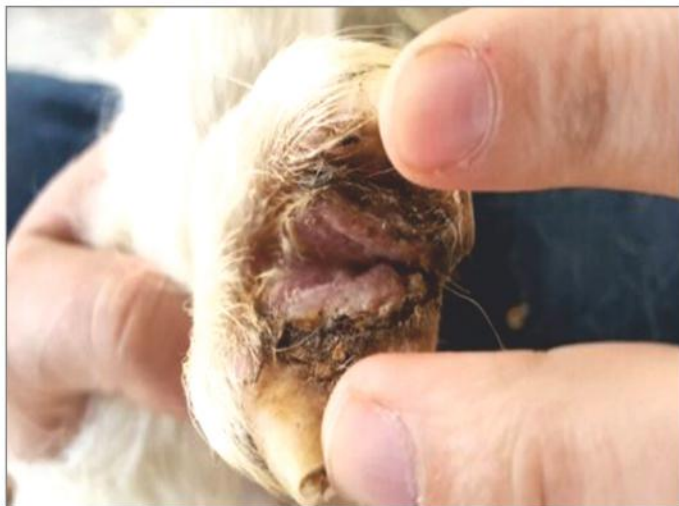
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फुट रॉट: फुट रॉट डाइक्लोबैक्टर नोडोसस नामक जीवाणु से उत्तपन्न होने वाला रोग है जिसमें प्रभावित बकरियों अथवा बकरों के खुर में छाले पड़ जाते हैं जो बाद में फूटकर घाव बना लेता है जिससे चलने-फिरने में काफी कठिनाई होती है। इस रोग के रोक-थाम अथवा बचाव हेतु 1-2: नीला थोथा अथवा 1: लाल दवा के घोल से खुरों की धुलाई करनी चाहिए। घाव की जटिलता की स्थिति में चिकित्सीय परामर्श लेना उचित रहता है।



गला घोटू

कंटेजियस कैपराइन फ्लूरोनिमोनिया (सी.सी. पी. पी.): यह रोग माइको प्लाज्मा माइकोडिस प्रजाति कैप्री नामक जीवाणु से उत्तपन्न होता है, यह एक घातक बीमारी है जिसमें बकरियाँ निमोनिया से ग्रसित हो जाती हैं। संक्रमित बकरियों में लक्षण 6-10 दिन में दिखने लगते हैं जिनकी मृत्यु दर लगभग 60-100% तक होती है। प्रभावित पशुओं को सांस लेने में कठिनाई, बुखार, झागदार लार आना आदि जैसे लक्षण प्रदर्शित होते हैं।



कंटेजियस कैपराइन फ्लूरोनिमोनिया

टिटनस (धनुषटंकार): टिटनस एक घटक बीमारी है जो कि पशुओं के साथ-साथ मनुष्यों में भी होता है, यह रोग क्लोस्ट्रिडियम टिटेनाई नामक जीवाणु से उत्तपन्न विषाक्तता के कारण होता है, यह जीवाणु किसी नुकीले वस्तु से हुए गहरे घाव जहां वायु रहित परिस्थिति में विष उत्तपन्न करता है। लाक्षणिक तौर पर

अतिसंवेदनशीलता, जबड़ों में जकड़न, आँख का उलटना, पीछे पैर में अंकड़न के साथ-साथ मांस पेशियों में अंकड़न के रूप में प्रकट होता है। टिटनस के बचाव मद्देनजर यदि किसी पशु को किसी वस्तु से गहरा घाव हो जात है तो तुरंत उपचार करवाते हुये टिटनस का टीका लगवाना लाभप्रद होता है।



टिटनस (धनुषटंकार)

सारांश: बकरी पालन, मध्यम एवं गरीब समुदाय के लोगों की जीविका का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है, गरीबों की गाय तथा मिनी बैक जैसे संज्ञा से नवाजी जाने वाली बकरी का दूध अपने पौष्टिक गुणों के लिए जाना जाता है, साथ-साथ बढ़ती जनसंख्या के मद्देनजर प्रोटीन की आपूर्ति भी बनाए रखने में मददगार साबित होती है। जब हम इनके स्वस्थ एवं रख-रखाव जैसे पहलुओं पर विचार करते हैं तो यह पाते हैं कि उपर्युक्त वर्णित जीवाणु जनित बीमारियाँ काफी क्षति पहुँचती हैं जिससे आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर होती है। ऐसे में यह महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है कि बकरियों के स्वास्थ्य एवं प्रबंधन के प्रति जागरूक रहें तथा बीमारियों का सही समय पर उपचार करवाएँ, समय-समय पर टीकाकरण करवाने साथ ही साथ उनके उचित खान-पान एवं साफ-सफाई का प्रबंध रखें जो कि स्वास्थ्य के साथ-साथ आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ करने में मददगार साबित होगा।

डॉ. राम बचन¹, डॉ. स्वरूप देबराँय², डॉ. उमा कांत वर्मा³, डॉ. नरेंद्र कुमार⁴, डॉ. दिग्विजय सिंह⁵, डॉ. शिव कुमार त्यागी⁶ एवं डॉ. शैलेंद्र चौरसिया⁶

¹सहायक प्राध्यापक, पशु चिकित्सा दैहिकी एवं जैव रसायन, बांदा ड्युपि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, बांदा

²सहायक प्राध्यापक, पशु शरीर रचना विज्ञान, बांदा ड्युपि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, बांदा

³सहायक प्राध्यापक, पशु अनुवांशिकी एवं प्रजनन, बांदा ड्युपि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, बांदा

⁴सहायक प्राध्यापक, पशु उत्पादन एवं प्रबंधन, बांदा ड्युपि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, बांदा

⁵सहायक प्राध्यापक, पशु पोषण, बांदा ड्युपि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, बांदा

⁶सह-प्राध्यापक, पशु शरीर रचना विज्ञान विभाग, बांदा ड्युपि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, बांदा

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Techna India Brings Dairy Nutrition And Cost Optimization Insights To North Indian Feed Industry



Last month, Techna India gathered over 50 feed mill owners, nutritionists, and industry professionals from Punjab and Haryana at the Hyatt Regency in Ludhiana for a seminar dedicated to dairy cow nutrition and feed cost management.

The technical session, led by Techna dairy nutrition expert Antoine Weinachter, focused on two main topics from the event program:

New research on digestibility and fatty acid profile on dairy diet

Antoine Weinachter shared recent findings on how diet composition directly impacts cow digestion and milk performance:

- **High-starch diets and feed intake:** Excess starch can drop rumen pH and disrupt fermentation, which can lead to lower dry matter intake (DMI) and reduced nutrient delivery to the udder.
- **Rumen health:** Lower pH levels cause calcium salts to dissociate and release unsaturated fatty acids, hurting the bacteria responsible for digesting fiber.
- **Impact on milk fat:** Starch-heavy rations favor the ruminal *trans*-10 biohydrogenation pathway, producing *trans*-10 C18:1, a compound that slows down fat synthesis in the udder.
- **Tailored fat supplementation:** Fatty acid blends should be adjusted according to the cow's lactation stage and yield target rather than using standard mixes.
- **Balancing fatty acids with starch:** Keeping a balanced ratio of C16:0, C18:0, and C18:1 is critical, especially

during early lactation and for cows producing over 50 kg of milk per day. High-starch rations require extra monitoring.

How to optimise feed cost with TECHNAs additives

To help feed manufacturers handle volatile raw material prices in India, Techna detailed practical formulation techniques to control or reduce feed costs without dropping animal performance:

- **Alternative protein sources:** How to substitute traditional ingredients with local protein alternatives while effectively managing anti-nutritional factors (ANFs).
- **Additive strategies:** Using Techna functional additives to improve nutrient absorption and make formulas more cost-effective under tight raw material markets.

With ingredient costs putting pressure on feed producers across India, Techna India continues to work alongside local feed mills to provide practical formulation support, helping them remain competitive while maintaining herd productivity.

About TECHNAs

Founded in 1964 in France, Techna is an independent expert in precision animal nutrition and natural health solutions, operating in over 50 countries. Established in 2022 and headquartered in Mumbai, Techna India Private Limited assists local feed manufacturers and integrators across the poultry, dairy, swine, and aquaculture sectors with nutritional specialties, formulation expertise, and technical support.

For more information, visit: www.groupe-techna.com



NEWS

Milk Costs Squeeze India's Listed Dairy Firms

India's listed dairy companies are seeing strong revenue growth, but rising milk procurement and packaging costs are putting significant pressure on profitability, according to an analysis published on 10 August 2026. The report examined Q1 FY27 performance of Hatsun Agro, Dodla Dairy and Heritage Foods, highlighting how a weaker-than-usual milk supply cycle, climate-related disruptions and the industry's continued shift towards value-added dairy products are reshaping the sector.

Hatsun Agro reported revenue from operations of ₹3,093 crore, up 19% year-on-year, while profit after tax (PAT) declined 1.5% to ₹133 crore, primarily due to a 37% increase in the cost of materials consumed. **Dodla Dairy** recorded quarterly revenue of ₹1,198 crore, up 19% YoY, but EBITDA margin fell from 8.2% to 5.4%, while PAT margin declined from 6.2% to 3.4%, with PAT at ₹41 crore. **Heritage Foods** posted consolidated revenue of ₹1,338 crore, up 18% YoY, while EBITDA margin dropped from 6.5% in Q1 FY26 to 4.6% in Q1 FY27, and PAT margin fell from 3.6% to 1.9%. The report identifies milk procurement costs as the biggest pressure point, noting that the expected flush season and the usual April-May "mini flush" did not materialise as expected amid erratic rainfall, an unseasonably warm summer and animal stress that affected milk yields.

Despite supply constraints, companies continued procurement at elevated prices to secure inventory and maintain farmer relationships. **Dodla Dairy** achieved record milk procurement of 21.1 lakh litres per day, while **Heritage Foods** procured 18.1 lakh litres per day, up 2% over Q1 FY26. Both companies have also expanded their procurement networks, with Dodla's acquisition of **OSAM** strengthening its presence in eastern India and Heritage adding 5,000 farmers to its network.

At the same time, dairies are increasingly relying on value-added products to reduce dependence on seasonal milk sales. **Heritage's** paneer volumes grew 33% YoY, while Dodla also reported growth in its paneer business, although it did not disclose an exact figure. Packaging costs have also increased, with the report citing the **Strait of Hormuz blockade** as another pressure on input costs.

The analysis notes that the sector is responding through expanded procurement, greater retail penetration, new capacity and a stronger focus on products such as paneer and ice cream. The key test for the coming quarters will be whether these investments and higher procurement volumes can generate sufficient operating leverage to restore margins while milk availability remains uncertain.

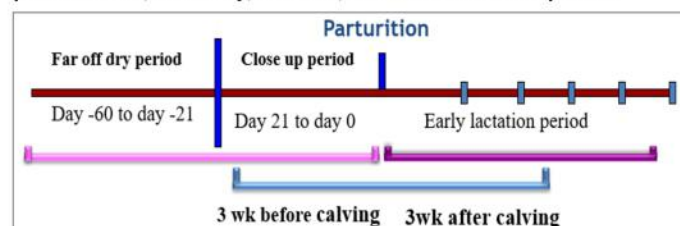
Managing the Transition Period for Better Milk Production

“Transition Cow: The Profit Driver”

Critical period for Health, Production, and Fertility

Dr. Sanjay Patil

The transition period—from about three weeks before calving to three weeks after—is the most important stage in a dairy cow's life. Even though it covers only a small part of the lactation cycle, it greatly affects milk production, fertility, health, and overall farm profit.



During the transition period, cows go through major changes in their body, hormones, and nutrition as they move from pregnancy to milk production. If this phase is not managed well, it can lead to health problems, lower milk yield, poor fertility, higher treatment costs, and even early removal of cows from the herd.

On the other hand, a well-managed transition program can increase milk production by 273 to 682 kg per cow per lactation. That's why farmers must give special attention to this critical period to improve both performance and farm profitability.

Around calving, a cow's need for nutrients increases sharply as milk production begins. However, feed intake often drops by 10-30% just before calving. This gap between what the cow needs and what she eats leads to a negative energy balance, forcing her body to use stored fat for energy.

When too much body fat is broken down, it can cause problems like ketosis, fatty liver, weak immunity, and poor fertility. In fact, about 75% of health problems in dairy cows occur within the first month after calving. This clearly shows how important proper transition management is.

Major Challenges During the Transition Period

1. Negative Energy Balance

After calving, milk production increases quickly and often becomes higher than the cow's energy intake. To meet this demand, the cow starts using her body fat for energy.

This negative energy balance can lead to problems such as:

- Ketosis
- Fatty liver
- Lower milk production
- Delayed return to normal fertility

2. Calcium Metabolism Disorders

At calving, the cow suddenly needs a large amount of calcium to produce colostrum and milk. Sometimes, her body cannot supply calcium fast enough.

This can lead to low calcium levels (hypocalcemia), which may cause:

- Milk fever
- Retained placenta
- Uterine infections (metritis)
- Reduced feed intake
- Higher risk of displaced abomasum

3. Immune Suppression

During the transition period, cows often experience a temporary drop in immunity due to hormonal changes, stress, and lack of key nutrients. This makes them more prone to infections.

Common problems seen during this time include:

- Mastitis
- Uterine infections (metritis)
- Retained placenta
- Respiratory infections

4. Heat Stress

In tropical climates, heat stress makes the transition period even more challenging. It reduces feed intake and puts extra stress on the cow's body.

Cows affected by heat stress often show:

- Lower feeding intake
- Reduced milk production
- Poor fertility
- Higher risk of diseases

Nutritional Strategies for Successful Transition

Maintain the Right Body Condition Score (BCS)

Target Body Condition Score (BCS):

- Dry-off: 3.0 - 3.5
- At calving: 3.0 - 3.5

Why it matters:

- Obese cows are more likely to suffer from ketosis and fatty liver
- Lean cows may not have enough energy reserves to support early milk production

Keeping cows in the right body condition helps ensure better health, production, and fertility.

Optimize Dry Matter Intake

Maximize Feed Intake Around Calving

Increasing feed intake before and after calving is one of the best ways to prevent health problems in transition cows.

For better feed intake:

- Provide tasty, high-quality feed
- Ensure enough feeding space for all cows
- Keep feed fresh and clean
- Avoid overcrowding in the shed

Good feed intake helps reduce metabolic disorders and supports better milk production and health

Controlled Energy Diets

Modern transition feeding focuses on controlled-energy diets for dry cows. This helps prevent cows from gaining too much body weight while preparing their rumen for the upcoming lactation.

Benefits include:

- Better energy balance
- Fewer Metabolic Diseases
- Improved milk production in early lactation

A well-balanced diet during this period sets the cow up for a healthier and more productive lactation

Calcium Management

Proper calcium management is very important during the transition period to prevent milk fever.

Using special feeding strategies like **DCAD diets** before calving helps the cow's body release and use calcium more effectively.

Vitamin D3 supplementation (25OHD3) during this period also supports better calcium and phosphorus balance.

Benefits include:

- Lower risk of milk fever
- Better mineral balance after calving
- Improved overall health of the cow

All commodities sourced between Jan - Jun 2026

(Survey data -dsm-firmenich)

	Aflatoxins	A-Tricho- thecenes	B-Tricho- thecenes	Ergot Alkaloids	Fumonisin	OTA	ZEN
Total samples	1,087	1,087	1,087	7	1,087	1,087	1,087
Prevalence	77%	34%	1%	71%	55%	79%	48%
% Above risk threshold	77%	5%	1%	0%	35%	44%	17%
Threshold (ppb)	2	50	150	30	500	10	50
Average of positives (ppb)	28	38	461	3	1,245	23	58
Median of positives (ppb)	17	33	250	2	660	12	38
Maximum (ppb)	300	191	1,770	8	18,962	533	512

Feeding Hy-D [®] Prepartum Increases Milk Production			
Treatment			
Experiment	Vitamin D ₃	25-OH-D ₃	P-value
Martínez, 2018	35.8	39.5	0.03
Poindexter, 2023	36.3	39.0	0.06
Silva, 2021	29.3	32.4	0.03
Holub, 2023	29.3	32.4	0.03
Martínez et al., 2018. J. Dairy Sci. 101:2544-2562		Silva et al., 2022. J. Dairy Sci. 105:5796-5812.	
Poindexter et al., 2023. J. Dairy Sci. 106:974-989		Holub, et al., 2023. J. Anim. Sci. 101 (Suppl. 3):632-633	

The Emerging Challenge: Mycotoxins During Transition

Mycotoxins are increasingly recognized as hidden contributors to transition of cow disorders. Recent surveys conducted by industry and academic organizations indicate that multi-mycotoxin contamination is common across dairy feeds in India, particularly during hot and humid seasons.

Impact of Mycotoxins on Transition Cows

Mycotoxins impact overall performance of dairy animals:

- Reduce feed intake, impair rumen function, Increase oxidative stress
- Suppress immunity, Increase mastitis incidence
- Reduce fertility, Exacerbate ketosis and fatty liver

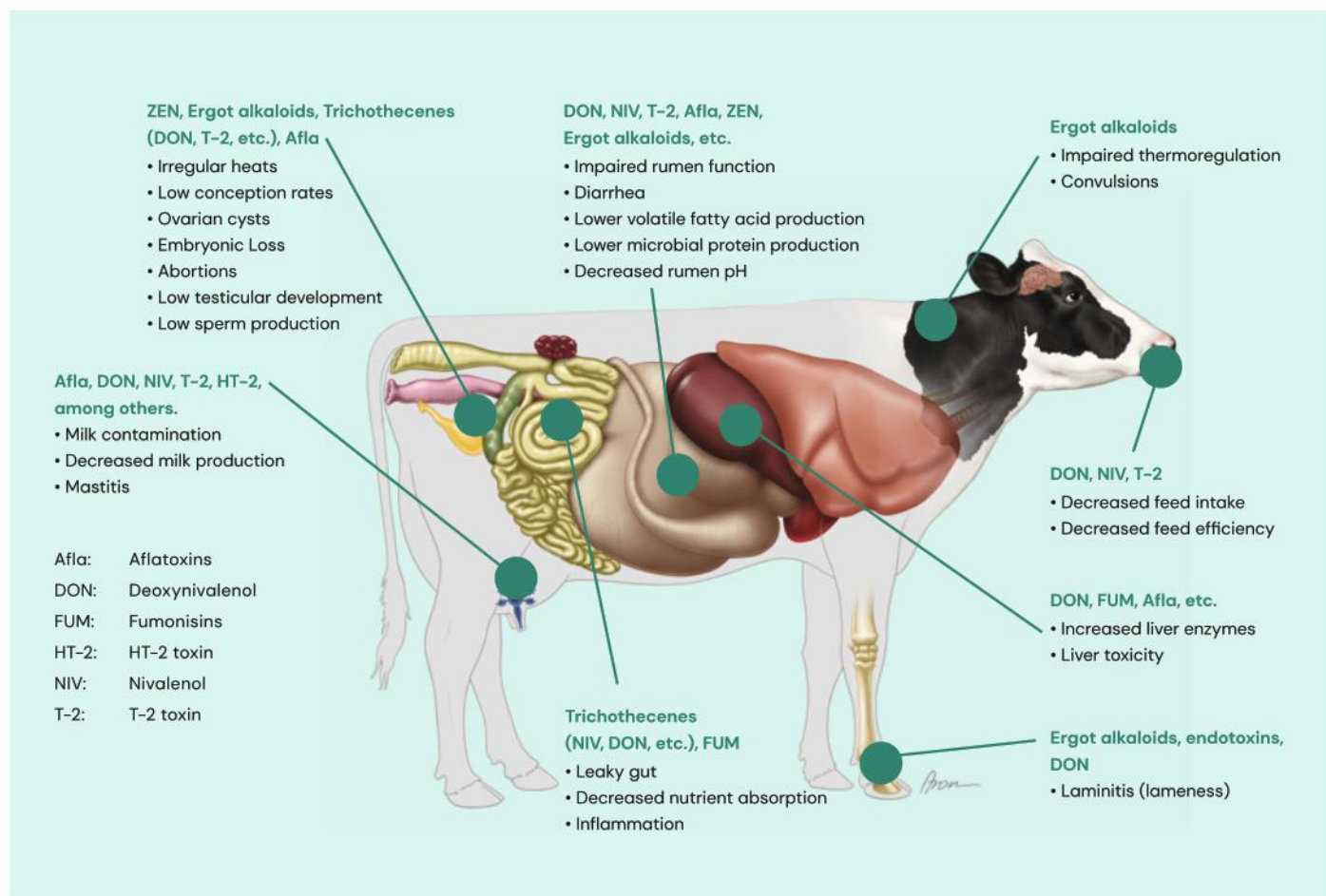
Mycotoxin Management Strategies

- Routine feed testing
- Good silage management
- Proper feed storage
- Use of scientifically validated mycotoxin deactivators
- Continuous monitoring of feed quality

Effective mycotoxin risk management contributes significantly to transition success and herd profitability.

Role of Antioxidants in Transition Cow Health

Transition cows experience considerable oxidative stress due to increased metabolic activity and immune challenges. Benefits of antioxidant supplementation are Enhanced immune function, Reduced mastitis incidence, Lower retained placenta rates, Improved reproductive performance, better milk production



Heat Stress Mitigation During Transition

Heat stress management should be considered a core component of transition programs in tropical dairy systems. Recommended practices to mitigate stress are Fans and sprinklers, Adequate shade, Continuous access to clean water, Feeding during cooler hours, Electrolyte supplementation.

Studies demonstrate that effective cooling systems can improve milk yield, fertility, and overall health while generating significant returns on investment.

Economic Impact of Poor Transition Management

The financial consequences of transition disorders are substantial.

Economic Losses Due to Poor Transition Management

Disorder	Incidence (%)	Average Cost per Case (USD)	Cost (INR Approx.)
Milk Fever	5–10	\$250	₹21,000
Ketosis	15–40	\$290	₹24,000
Retained Placenta	8–15	\$350	₹29,000
Metritis	10–20	\$400	₹33,000
Displaced Abomasum	2–5	\$700	₹58,000
Mastitis (Early Lactation)	15–25	\$300	₹25,000

Total potential loss per affected cow can exceed ₹50,000-1,00,000 per lactation.

(Source: University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, and international dairy economics studies)

Key Economic Benefits of Good Transition Management

Table 1: Return on Investment (ROI)

Intervention	Cost/Cow (₹)	Economic Benefit (₹)	ROI
Close-up mineral supplementation	500–700	3,000–5,000	5–7x
Rumen-protected choline	1,000–1,500	5,000–8,000	4–6x
Mycotoxin management	400–800	2,500–6,000	4–8x
Antioxidant supplementation	300–600	2,000–4,000	4–7x
Proper transition ration	1,000–2,000	8,000–15,000	5–8x

Table: Return on Investment (ROI)

Impact on Milk Production

Parameter	Poor Transition	Good Transition
Peak Milk Yield	28 L/day	33 L/day
Lactation Yield	7,500 L	8,500 L
Pregnancy Rate	25%	40%
Culling Rate	12%	6%

Additional 1,000 liters milk/lactation × ₹35/L = ₹35,000 extra income per cow.

Monitoring Key Performance Indicators

Successful transition programs require continuous monitoring of:

- Dry matter intake
- Body condition score
- Blood calcium status
- Ketone levels
- Retained placenta incidence
- Metritis incidence
- Milk yield during the first 60 days in milk
- Pregnancy rate

These indicators provide early warning signals and allow timely corrective action.

Conclusion

The transition period remains the most economically important phase in dairy production. Successful management requires an integrated approach involving nutrition, cow comfort, metabolic disease prevention, heat stress mitigation, antioxidant support, and mycotoxin risk management.

Investments made during these critical six weeks generate returns throughout the entire lactation by improving milk yield, reproductive efficiency, animal

health, and longevity. In modern dairy systems, transition management should not be viewed as a cost but as one of the most profitable investments a dairy farm can make.

A healthy transition cow is not merely a management objective—it is the cornerstone of sustainable dairy profitability.



Dr. Sanjay Patil
Manager, Technical Expert
Ruminants

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SUCCESS STORY

of Samrat from Ladwa Village



To evaluate the impact of ASEES Summer Special, Dr. Sagar Kadyan redesigned the feeding program at Samrat Dairy.



Farmer
Samrat



Village / Location
Ladwa



Starting Date
10 June 2026



Finishing Date
10 July 2026



Total Cows
65 Cows



With Newly Launched
Asees Summer Special



Under the Expertise of

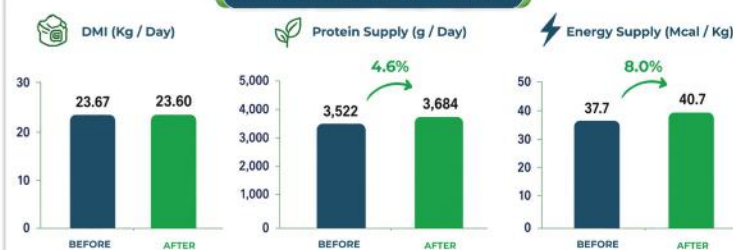
Dr. Sagar Kadyan

MVSc., PhD.

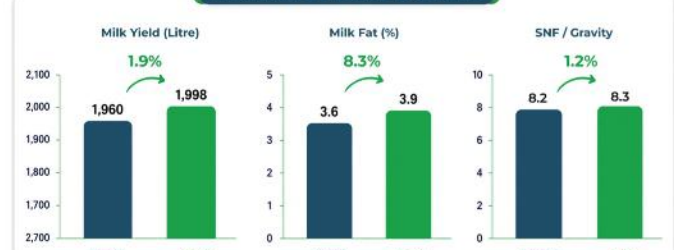
Impact of Balanced Nutrition Before & After Results

In this experiment, the before-and-after results clearly demonstrate how the right nutritional practices, implemented under the expertise of a veterinarian, can bring meaningful improvements in feed management. The changes included increasing the quantity of silage, reducing the quantity of wheat straw, discontinuing the homemade feed mix, increasing the quantity of customized feed, and replacing the previous feed with **ASEES Summer Special**.

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