



Directorate of Extension

S.K. University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir,
Shalimar, Srinagar -190 025



"An institution
striving to achieve excellence in
Mountain Agricultural Systems"

Monthly Workshop for Extension Functionaries

Message for the month of June 2021

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Operation/ Diseases/pests</i>	<i>Message/Impact points</i>
Paddy	<i>Varieties</i>	For lower belts of valley <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jhelum• Shalimar Rice -1• Shalimar Rice-2• Shalimar Rice-3• Shalimar Rice-4 For higher belts of the valley <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kohsaar• K-332• Shalimar Rice-5
	<i>Transplanting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transplant 30-days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.- Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15 cm. For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.- Gap filling should be carried out within week's time.- For late transplanting, under unavoidable circumstances and under waterlogged conditions, number of seedlings per hill should be increased 4 to 6.- Transplanting should be completed by June 21. Care in transplanting <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Avoid aged (> 35 days) seedlings.- Avoid deep transplanting and wider spacing (row to row and plant to plant) as both reduce yield.- Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting.- Avoid wilting of seedlings after uprooting by keeping them in water till they are transplanted.- Early transplanting (last week of May) is recommended for lower belts of Kashmir and for higher belt transplanting can be done up to 2nd week of June.
	<i>Nutrient management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 - 1.00 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.- For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should

		be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.
		- For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea @ 2.35 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.
	<i>Weed management</i>	- Maintenance of 3-5 cm water level in rice fields to reduces weed growth.
		- Butachlor @ 1.5 kg a.i. per ha is recommended. The chemical should be applied within 2-4 days after transplanting. OR
		- Pyrazosulfuron ethyl+pertilachlor ; (30 g +450g a.i/ha) ; (trade name Eros) @ 0.5 kg /kanal should be applied 3-5 days after transplanting. OR
		- Bensulfuron methyl+pretilachlor, 30 g +450g a.i/ha); (trade name Erase) @ 500g /kanal should be applied 3-5 days after transplanting.
	<i>Water management</i>	- To minimize the seepage and deep percolation of water, proper puddling before transplanting of seedlings is a must.
Maize	<i>Varieties</i>	Lower belts
		• Composite-6 (C-6)
		• Composite-8 (C-8)
		• Shalimar Maize Composite-4
		• Shalimar Maize Hybrid -2
		• Shalimar Maize Composite-7
		• Shalimar Pop Corn-1
		Higher belts
		• Composite-15 (C-15)
		• Shalimar KG Maize -1
		• Shalimar KG Maize -2
		• Shalimar Maize Composite-3
		• Shalimar Maize Hybrid-1
		• Shalimar Maize Composite -5
		• Shalimar Maize Composite-6
	<i>Late Sowing/ Hoing</i>	• Sowing with treated seeds should be done wherever not done so far.
		• Weeding, hoeing and earthing should be done wherever maize is at knee high stage.
	<i>Nutrient management</i>	For irrigated maize (per hectare)
		- For hybrids, N = 150 kg, P ₂ O ₅ = 75 kg, K ₂ O = 40kg and ZnSO ₄ = 20 kg + seed inoculation with Azotobactor @ 5-10 g/kg seed (if available).
		- For composites N = 120 kg, P ₂ O ₅ = 60 kg, K ₂ O = 30 kg and ZnSO ₄ = 20 kg + seed inoculation with Azotobactor @ 5-10 g/kg seed (if available).
		For rainfed maize (per hectare)
		- For hybrids : N = 90 kg, P ₂ O ₅ = 45 kg, K ₂ O = 20 kg and ZnSO ₄ = 10 kg
		- For composites : N = 75 kg, P ₂ O ₅ = 40 kg, K ₂ O = 20 kg and ZnSO ₄ = 10 kg
	<i>Weed management</i>	- Application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i/ha in 600 litre water within two three days after sowing, followed by one hoeing 50 DAS.
	<i>Water management</i>	- Most of the maize area is rainfed. If possible give at least three irrigations at the most critical periods i.e. at knee high, silking and grain filling stages.
Baby corn	<i>Sowing and Management</i>	- All practices similar to that of main crop.
		- Use baby corn varieties for good yield.

	<i>Picking</i>	- If sowing has been done in April, baby corn can be picked in June, 3-4 days after silk emergence.
Sweet corn Kharif pulses	<i>Sowing and Management</i>	- All practices similar to that of main crop.
	<i>Sowing</i>	- Use sweet corn varieties.
		- Sowing of moong/ beans/urd etc. should be done.
		- Seed should be treated with Rhizobium, PSB before sowing.
		- Apply urea @ 0.75 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal as basal.
		- Ensure proper moisture at the time of sowing.
		- First weeding should be done wherever crop is 25-30 days old

Entomology(Agriculture)

Crucifers	Diamond back moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>)	- Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1ml/lit. of water when 2-3 larvae per plant if plant population is close to 100 plants per m ²
	Cabbage butterfly (<i>Pieris brassicae</i>)	- Hand picking of egg patches and larvae. - Chlorpyrifos 20EC @1ml/lit. of water
Paddy (nursery)	<i>Snails & Slugs</i>	- Install screens with 5mm mesh at water inlets to minimise the entry of snails and facilitate hand collection. - Herding ducks in the paddy fields can act as biological control - Draining the fields to expose snails to sun
	Maize <i>Maize stalk borer Cut worm</i>	- Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3ml/litr of water. - Drenching with chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 1ml/lit of water - Flooding to expose larvae to birds (except in chilli).

Impact Points:

- ☞ Spray should be carried out during early morning or late evening hours to avoid any mortality of pollinators.

**Spray should be need based.

Entomology (Horticulture)

Apple (Fruit Dev. II & III stage)	<i>San Jose scale/ Woolly apple aphid</i>	- Essential spray for the management of SJS/WAA be carried : - Dimethoate 30 EC @ 100 ml/ 100 l water OR - Thiocloprid 21.7 SC @ 40 ml/ 100 litres of water
	<i>Hairy caterpillar</i>	- Burlapping may be adopted followed by mechanical killing of caterpillars. - Collection, removal and destruction of egg masses. - If foliage damage is noticed, spray Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 100 ml/100 lit. of water
	<i>European Red Mite</i>	- Essential spray for the management of ERM be carried : - Hexythiazox 5.45 EC @ 40 ml/ 100 l water OR - Fenazaquin 10 EC @ 40 ml/ 100 l water OR - Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 40 ml/ 100 l water OR - Cyenopyrafen 30SC(30ml) in 100 litres of water - Summer spray oil @ 750ml/ 100 l.
	<i>June/Bark Beetle</i>	- If beetles are observed in the orchard, then spray trees with any one of the insecticides: - Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 100 ml/100 l water. Or

Pomegranate	<i>Fruit borer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quinalphos 25EC @ 100 ml/100 litres of water. - Remove the fallen leaves and destroy them. - Spray Dimethoate 30 EC @ 100 ml/ 100 litres of water OR - Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 100 ml/100 litres of water. - Repeat it after 20 days interval if infestation is high.
Vegetables		
Solenaceo us crops	<i>Cutworm</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood irrigation be given in the field so that the cutworm larvae come above the ground to be predated - Pit fall method - Keeping heaps of grass to provide shelter for cut worm followed by mechanical destruction . - Drench the field with Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 300 ml/100 litres. of water during evening hours. - Install light traps for trapping of adult moths.
Crucifers	<i>Diamond Back Moth</i>	Collect the egg masses, larvae and ensure their destruction if needed spray the foliage with:
	<i>Cabbage butter fly</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 100 ml/100 litres of water. OR - Dimethoate 30 EC @ 100 ml/100 litres of water. OR - Quinalphos 25EC @ 100 ml/100 litres of water.
Rodent management	<i>Horticulture</i>	<p>Field sanitation : Removal of left over debris and grasses from orchards to discourage rodents from availability of food and shelter</p> <p>Reduction in bund size: Reduce the size of bunds or boundaries around the orchards up to 30cm to force the rodents to leave the burrows</p> <p>Burrow Fumigation : Smoking the burrow with cow dung +Maize straw/maize pith + weeds with the help of burrow fumigator</p> <p>Chemical control (Rodent bait schedule) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Day 1: Plugging of rodent burrows ✓ Day 2: Identification of live burrows/pre-baiting (pre-baiting with plain bait (mix broken rice and wheat flour 100 g with vegetable oil 2 g and placed @10-15 g pre-bait/ burrow should be done prior to poison baiting). ✓ Day 3: 2.0% Zinc phosphide baiting (zinc phosphide is mixed with vegetable oil and any carrier such as crushed wheat and broken rice grains at 2 g: 2 g: 96g by weight to be placed inside the live burrow @ 6-10 g bait/ burrow). ✓ Day 4: Collection and burying of dead rodents. Close all burrows at evening hours ✓ Day 5: Identification of live burrows. ✓ Day 6: Fumigate live reopened burrows with Aluminum Phosphide pellets @ 2 pellets/burrow or 5-10 g pouch/burrow and cover with wet mud. <p>Precautions : Since residual rodent population develops bait shyness after one baiting with Zinc Phosphide, a minimum of 50-60 days gap should be given before it is used again.</p> <p>For residual rodent population : 0.005% Bromadiolone bait (10-15 g per burrow) to be placed inside the live burrows.</p>
Apiculture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies

- Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies
- Raise new Queen, if needed
- Inspection of *Varrova* mite. Apply formic acid @5.0 ml/ day in small vials for 14 days.

Plant Pathology

Apple	<i>Scab and other foliar diseases</i>	<p>Spray at Fruit Development-II stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metiram 55% + Pyraclostrobin 5% 60 WG @ 0.1% or Difenaconazole 25 EC @ 0.03% or Flusilazole 40 EC @ 0.02% or Trifloxstrobilin 25%+ Tebuconazole 50% 75WG 0.04% <p>Spray at Fruit development-III stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mancozeb 75 WP (0.3%) or Zineb 75WP (0.3%) or Ziram 80WP (0.2%) or Ziram 27 SC (0.6%) or Chlorothalonil 75 WP (0.15%).
	<i>Root rot</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin.
	<i>Collar rot</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia paste. - Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%)
Almond, plum, cherry and apricot	<i>Foliar fungal disease</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spray Carbendazim 50WP (0.05%) or Thiophanate Methyl 70WP (0.05%) or Captan 70% + Hexaconazole 5% 75WP (0.05%).
Pear	<i>Febrea leaf and fruit spot</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spray Thiophanate Methyl 70WP (0.05%) or Carbendazim 50WP (0.05%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.3%) or chlorothalonil 75 WP (0.25%).
Grapes	<i>Anthracoese</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spray with Thiophanate Methyl 70 WP (0.05%) or Carbendazim 50WP (0.05%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.25%) or Captan 70% + Hexaconazole 5% 75WP (0.05%).
	<i>Powdery mildew</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spray with Hexaconazole 5 EC (0.05%) or Flusilazole 40EC (0.02%) immediately after disease appearance.
	<i>Downy mildew</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spray with Metalaxyl MZ-72 WP (0.25%)
	Impact Points:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve orchard sanitation ✓ Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. ✓ Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray ✓ Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours..
Vegetables		
Tomato, chilli, brinjal & capsicum	<i>Post-emergence damping off/ seedling blight</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drench the nursery beds with Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). - Give light but frequent irrigation in the morning hours. - Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding.
	<i>Wilt/root rot</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use sufficient quantity of well decomposed FYM before transplanting preferably inoculated with Trichoderma or other

		effective bioagents.
		- Ensure restricted irrigation.
		- Transplant on raised beds.
		- Dip seedling in Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting.
		- Adopt proper crop rotation.
Onion (seed Crop)	<i>Downy mildew</i>	- Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%)
	<i>Stemphylium blight</i>	- Spray with Mancozeb 75 WP (0.3%) or Hexaconazole 5EC (0.05%).
Cucurbits	<i>Downy mildew</i>	- Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.3%).
	<i>Powdery mildew,</i>	- Spray with Hexaconazole 5 EC (0.05%) or Dinocap 48 EC (0.05%) or Flusilazole 40 EC (0.02%)
	<i>Anthracoese,</i>	
	<i>Alternaria leaf spot</i>	
Potato	<i>Early blight</i>	- Spray with Mancozeb 75 WP (0.3%) or Hexaconazole 5 EC (0.05%)
	<i>Late blight</i>	- Spray with mancozeb 75 WP (0.3%) or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%)

Vegetable Science

Cole crops / Solanaceous crops	<i>Transplantation</i>	- Complete transplantation immediately where ever not done.
		- Irrigate transplanted seedlings immediately for better crop establishment.

Impact Points

- ☞ Avoid weak and lanky seedlings.
- ☞ Flood irrigation should be avoided.
- ☞ Transplanting should be done preferably in afternoon.

Potato	<i>Harvesting</i>	- To improve the keeping quality in potato withheld the irrigation atleast two weeks before dehauling.
		- Dehaulm the crop when the aerial parts turn yellow.
		- Harvest the crop after 10-15 days of haulm cutting.

Impact Points;

- ☞ Cut haulms should not be left as such in field.
- ☞ Stopping the irrigation hastens and enhances skin set.
- ☞ Always harvest the potato in dry weather.
- ☞ Avoid bruising to tubers during harvesting otherwise tubers become susceptible to rot diseases.
- ☞ Do not harvest immature potatoes as they have thin skin that rub off easily during harvesting/handling.
- ☞ Dry the harvested tubers immediately to remove access moisture from the skin and to improve the keeping quality.
- ☞ Dry should be done in shady areas (sheds), as exposure to sun causes greening in potato.

Cole crops Solanaceous, crops, cucurbits	<i>Top dose of fertilizers</i>	- 2 nd dose of urea is to be provided to the crops transplanted in April/ May.
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Crop	Top dose of urea/kanal
Kale	4.75 kg
Cabbage	8.0 kg
Cauliflower	5.5 kg
Solonaceous crops	6.5 kg each
Bottle Gourd, cucumber, Squash	3.75 kg
Sponge/Ridge Gourd	2.75 kg
Bitter Gourd	3.25 kg

- Bhindi, Beans *Sowing of seed*
- Sowing can be continued till 1st week of June (Pusa Sawani, Perkins Long Green)
 - Sowing of beans may be continued.
- Bush Type:** Master, contender, F. yellow, Shalimar French bean.
Pole-type: Wonder, painted lady.
- Impact Points:**
- ✓ Presoaking of seeds in hot water (50⁰C) for 30 minutes enhances germination in Bhindi.
 - ✓ Germination in Bhindi can also be improved by keeping the pre-soaked seeds in fresh cow dung overnight.
- Cucurbits *Pollination*
- To ensure proper fruit set in crops like cucumber and bottle gourd, hand pollination may be done where movement of pollinators is not sufficient.
 - Pollination of cucumber must be done in morning hours and in bottle gourd in evening hours.
- Impact Points:**
- ✓ For large land holdings bee hives must be kept in the field to facilitate pollination.
 - ✓ To improve the movement of pollinators in the field, some flowering plants may be planted in the vicinity.
 - ✓ For commercial cultivation 2 hives/acre are recommended for improving the pollination.
- Bulbous Crops *Irrigation*
- Garlic, Onion
- Pran
- With held irrigation for increasing shelf life of produce twenty days prior to harvest.
- Impact Points:**
- ☞ Moist bulbs have low keeping quality and are liable to rotting.
- Root and Cole crops *Irrigation*
- (Seed crop)
- With held irrigation 15-20 days prior to harvest crop when 75% mature.
- Impact Points:**
- ✓ Harvest the crop when 75% of pods mature (turn straw yellow in colour). Mature pods are liable to shattering and causes heavy seed loses.
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Fruit Science

Harvesting of stone Fruits	Cherry Double, Misri Peach Saharanpuri Plum Sharps early, Mariposa, Formosa Apricot Charmagaz, Kaisha, New Castle, Frogmore early, Gilgati sweet	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fruits are to be harvested after ensuring that it has attained desirable characteristics - size, colour, texture and flavour. Fruits must be harvested carefully to avoid bruising. - Use of hail nets in cherries 	
Mulching of Fruit Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mulching of fruit trees with grass or polyethylene must be done to conserve soil moisture. 	
White washing	White washing in stone fruits to avoid sunburn and gummosis with the following formulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hydrated lime = 5 kg - Copper Sulphate = 310 gram - Water = 100 litre 	
Stalking of Fruit Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fruit trees which bear profusely require support of limbs to avoid limb breakage. 	
Grapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second dosage of fertilizers comprising 1/3 of urea and remaining MOP may be applied about 3 weeks after fruit set. 	
Apples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinning of apples if required - Thinning can help improve the size and quality of the crop, and will also be helpful to overcome alternate bearing. 	
Nursery operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deshooting of nursery stock. - Irrigation of beds after hoeing and weeding. - Conserve moisture especially under dry conditions. - Softwood cuttings from new growth of many plants will root if propagated in a moist shady spot. - Broadcast urea@2-3 kgs per kanal for stone fruit nursery in which budding is to be carried during this season. 	

Floriculture and landscape Architecture

Cut flowers	<i>Gerbera, Carnation, Rose, Liliun, Alstroemeria</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular weeding, application of proper fertilizer doses, irrigation, right method of harvesting and post-harvest of cut flowers.
Summer annuals	<i>Transplanting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transplanting of summer season annuals viz. Zinnia, marigold, Salvia, Gomphrena, Dahlia etc.
Pot plants/indo or plants	<i>Exotic/ Indigenous</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of light, irrigation and pests
Landscape plants	<i>Shrubs/ Edges</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper trimming operations to be carried out wherever necessary.
Bulbous crops	<i>Planting of Gladiolus, Liliun, Dahlia, Alstroemeria</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting and lifting operations to be carried out
Turf	<i>Lifting of Tulip, Hyacinth bulbs</i> <i>Lawn grasses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lawn grasses raising through different means can be carried out. - Regular mowing and weed removal of established lawns

Food Science and Technology

In the month of June, cherry harvesting will be at its peak. Since cherry is highly perishable crop with maximum shelf life of 2-3 days (ambient conditions) depending upon the variety, as such needs special care during post harvest handling.

Harvesting

All the three commercial varieties viz. Makhmali, Double and Misri are being harvested in the month of June. The following majors should be taken into consideration:

- Harvest the crop at ripe stage of maturity with full colour development.
- Harvest the crop during early hours by trained harvesting crew.
- Plastic crates with soft cushion instead of vicker baskets should be used to avoid mechanical damage to the crop.
- Keep the harvested crop in shade to remove the field heat.
- Do not heap or cover to the harvested cherries with polythene sheets or tarpaulin.
- Sort the cherries so as to segregate bird damaged, bruised, under coloured and undersized ones from the harvested lot.
- Pack the graded cherries in cardboard boxes of ½ to 1 kg capacity for domestic market and in 2-5 kgs for dispatch to distinct markets. The packaging should be perfectly perforated so as to allow exchange of gases.
- While loading the packed cherries in load carriers do not make heavy stacks, which otherwise lead to bruising and mechanical damages.
- Dispatch the packed cherries immediately to nearby mandies without any delay.
- Prefer refrigeration transport of cherries to distinct markets and maintain temperature between 0-2^o C.
- Double cherry should be harvested at greenish yellow colour stage if to be used for canning purpose.
- Since availability/supply of double cherry for canning outnumber the working capacity of the factories, the leftover stock (uncanned) should be stored under very low temperature preferably either in zero energy cool chambers or in cold stores at a temperature of 0-2^o C.
- Always avoid topping of the boxes as it deceives the consumer and producer normally gets less return.
- Culled, mechanically damaged and undersized cherries should not be used as fresh but should be utilized for value addition by converting into jams, squashes, candies and nectars.

Since the harvesting of early varieties of strawberry is almost over, the second crop which will be of small size and with inferior taste should be preferred to be used for value addition, particularly for preparation of strawberry jam. If possible, the strawberry fields should be covered by hailstorms nets to prevent mechanical and bird damage to standing crop.

Livestock Production Management

Sheep

- ❖ Ensure PPR vaccination to lambs/kids after 15-21 days of sheep/goat pox vaccination and it should be repeated at 3 years interval.
- ❖ Lambs/kids should be preferably weaned at 90 days age (except weak lambs/kids).
- ❖ Animals can be shifted to highland pastures (HLP) after 1st week of June.
- ❖ Before migration, deworming of the flock should be done if not done earlier
- ❖ Weather advisory should be taken into consideration before migration
- ❖ Preparation of temporary tarpaulin sheet roofing with chain link fencing paddock is preferable at HLP to protect livestock from snow, rainfall and predators.
- ❖ First aid kit containing bandages, antiseptics and prescribed medicines should be carried along.

Cattle

- ❖ Ensure 6-8 hrs of daily grazing to animals if community pastures are available. In the absence of such facilities, green fodder and concentrate should be fed as per the body weight and Stage of production.
- ❖ During grazing, care should be taken not to allow animals access to large quantities of bloat causing fodders like clover and in the event of any signs of bloat, immediate veterinary assistance should be sought.
- ❖ Dry fodder should be offered before turning the animals to grazing so that animals do not consume excess grains.

Ration Table

❖ Animal	Concentrates	greens
Cow (15 l/day)	6 Kg	Adlib.*
Pregnant cow	6 kg +0.5 kg	do

* If quality green fodder is available, 7-8 kg can replace 1 kg of concentrate

❖ **Homemade Concentrate**

Feed ingredient	Parts
Wheat bran	20
Rice bran	15
Mustard oil cake	22
Maize	35
Molasses/Gur	5
Salts (mixture of iodized salt 1 part,	1
Mineral mix.	2

Note: Person with covid 19 symptoms must not handle livestock.

S/d

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