

BASIN DEVELOPMENT UNIT SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS, MAWKYRWAT

REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC REARING OF GOATS, 5th to 9th JANUARY 2016 AT GOAT RESEARCH STATION, AAU, BURNIHAT 793101

Compiled & Reported by: Mr. Wellbok Lyngdoh Programme Associate EFC Mawkyrwat South West Khasi Hills District.

INTRODUCTION

The Mawkyrwat Basin Development Unit South West Khasi Hills in collaboration with Goats Research Station, AAU, Burniat organized a five day training programme on Scientific Rearing of Goats for the partners of Mawkyrwat and Ranikor Enterprise Facilitation Centre from the 5th to the 9th of January, 2016 at Goats Research Station, AAU, Burnihat The total number of participants who attended the programme were 23 in nos.

The objective of the training is to promote livelihood through Goat Rearing as an enterprise. The training was inaugurated with an introductory speech from Dr. A.Salague, Chief Scientist Goat Research Station, AAU Burnihat, including a self-introduction of the participants.

SELECTION AND BREEDING OF GOATS FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION AND BREEDS OF GOATS IN INDIA BY DR. F. AKHTAR, JR. SCIENTIST (AGB), GRS.

Dr. F. Akhtar, Jr. scientist (AGB), GRS, explained the concept of goat enterprise in India, its scope and potential, start up of a goat farm, site selection for farms, system of housing, details of housing, prevention and control of disease and feeding. Unlike other cattle type, the scope of goat farming as a profitable enterprise is better, has faster returns and the number of young ones in a single birth is more than two or three. He also highlighted the following benefits of goat rearing:

- Less investment is involved
- Conversion ratio is high (2:1)
- Breeding cycle is short (twice a year for some goats)
- Commonly practiced by the local people with the potential of using local feeds.

The speaker further briefed on the site selection for goat farms and sheds. The site should be dry and clean, elevated with some height, facing east to west, availability of light and water.

The speaker also discussed on the different types of housing viz., open air, indoor system: and details on housing like size of shed, walls, floor and roof.

The speaker further briefed on the site selection for goat farms and sheds. The site should be dry and clean, elevated with some height, facing east to west, availability of light and water.

The speaker also discussed on the different types of housing viz., open air, indoor system: and details on housing like size of shed, walls, floor and roof.

SITE SELECTION, HOUSING SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT OF GOAT BY DR. R. G. SARMAH, RA, AICRP.

Dr. R.G. Sarmath, RA, AICRP delivered a lecture on site selection, housing & disinfection.

Site selection

The first step in putting up or expanding a goat enterprise is the selection of the site. For the purpose of site selection Dr. R.G. Sarmath, RA, AICRP suggested the following:-

- Availability and accessibility of essential services such as feed, suppliers or stores, water and sunlight sources.
- The site should be in the hills if possible.
- The surrounding areas should be suitable for construction of drainage and manure disposal, therefore there should be ample distance from neighbouring houses and other farms.
- The site should comply with local policies like zoning and environmental considerations. The possibility of expansion should also be considered.

Factors to Consider in Planning Farm Buildings

1. Environmental control
2. Proper ventilation
3. Sunlight
4. Minimum labour requirement
5. Durability of building materials
6. Dryness
7. Sanitation
8. Future expansion

FODDER CROPS FOR FEEDING LIVESTOCK By Dr.A.Salaque

The major fodder crops cultivated in India are sorghum, maize, bajra, oats, hybrid Napier, Guinea grass, paragrass, lucerne, berseem, cowpea and velvet bean among others. Among these crops, sorghum, maize, oats, lucerne and berseem are more popular because of easy availability of seeds of improved varieties and well developed technology to increase the forage yield and quality.

Besides good quality seeds from reliable sources, these crops require fertile land, assured source of water, higher doses of fertilizers and regular care. Cultivation of forage and regular harvesting demands a large number of workforces almost on a daily basis, which is very expensive. In the absence of efficient preservation and storage techniques, chances of huge wastage of fodder are likely. Hence farmers are reluctant to make heavy investments on fodder production. Fodder varieties of maize and pearl millet may be planted where water is available

After the removal of grains available in large quantity from maize cobs, these can be effectively utilized by incorporating them (up to 40%) in the Total Mixed Ration (TMR). The milch animals could be given TMR for sustaining the production.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANT DOE'S KIDS AND BUCKS BY DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN. ASST. PROFESSOR DEPT OF LPM, CVSC KHANAPARA.

Dr. Zakir Hussain mentioned that since goats are clean and hygienic animals, they should be put in clean and light shaded houses and above the ground level which is free from wet and moisture environment and diseases. He also added that the common diseases caused by goats are the likes of Xylazine, Xylodac and bicornuai. He further explained on the details of such diseases and their affect.

CREDIT LINKAGES OF BANKS WITH SELF HELP GROUPS BY MRS. DR. A. B. BARUH PROFESSOR O/O ADEE, KHANAPARA.

She began by encouraging the participants to form groups if they desire to increase their businesses. It will also assist them in times of need because nowadays, banks or any financial institutions prefer to help those who help themselves especially groups and societies.

An exposure visit to AICRP Khanapara was also organised and on the same day the participants visited the Assam Animal Husbandry University in which the resource person taught the partners about pig rearing – from farrowing to weaning.

The most critical period in the life cycle of a pig is from birth to weaning. On an average, about two pigs per litter are lost during this period. Poor management is the major contributing factor, although the actual cause may be crushing, bleeding from the navel, anaemia, starvation or contracting diseases.

1. The sow

factor, although the actual cause may be crushing, bleeding from the navel, anaemia, starvation or contracting diseases.

1. The sow

- The average gestation period for sows is 114 days (3 months, 3 weeks and 3 days).
- The sow should be washed and disinfected before she is removed to the farrowing pen (preferably 4 to 5 days prior to farrowing).
- A sow due to farrow can be moved to the farrowing pen once a week, so she gets used to the farrowing crate to reduce stress.
- The udder should be properly checked for hard spots or lumps.
- Lumps can be treated with an antibiotic.
- Constipation often occurs but can be prevented by feeding sows with green feed such as lucerne or high fibre (bran or pollard).

2. Preparation for farrowing

- The farrowing pen should be erected at some distance from the other pens.
- Strict hygiene should be maintained at all times.
- It is very important to wash the farrowing pen properly after the sow and her litter have been removed.
- All dirt should be removed by using a high-pressure spray, scrubbing-brush or hard broom.
- The pen should be cleaned using an effective disinfectant such as a 4% formalin solution. It should then be left unoccupied for 2 to 3 days.
- Soiled and wet bedding should be removed daily and replaced by dry bedding.

3. Farrowing

It is very important to supervise the farrowing process. The newborn piglets have three basic requirements namely:

- A suitable environment.
- Adequate and regular nutrition.
- Absence of disease and crushing.

The following factors should be considered after the sow has farrowed:

- Watch out for constipation in the sow.
- The afterbirth must be discharged.

- Check the sow for fever as a result of infection.
- The sow must have enough milk—agalactia may cause the litter to die from hunger.
- Agalactia and mastitis require immediate treatment and a specialist should be called immediately.

Management after farrowing

1. Navel cord

birth.

- The length of navel cord is about 12 cm and a section of 2cm should be left. Use disinfected scissors.
- The navel should be disinfected by using an iodine solution to prevent bacterial infection.

2. Teeth clipping

- It prevents injuries during fighting among piglets and it also prevents biting and scratching of the sows' teats.
- Take care when clipping teeth to avoid damage to the gums.
- It is safe and effective to leave about half of the tooth.
- It is also advisable to clip teeth using a suitable tusk clipper.

3. Iron injection

- Piglets are born with limited iron reserves and the sow's milk does not provide the iron requirements of the piglets that are reared on concrete floors.
- Iron deficiency causes anaemia, which results in poor appetite and growth.
- Iron supplements should be administered as soon as possible after birth (3 to 7 days) by means of an injection in the neck.

4. Ear marking

- Piglets should be earmarked for identification purposes.
- There are various types of ear tags which can be attached to the ears.
- The ear number system of the SA Pedigree Association should be used for pedigree purposes.



Chairman with



Demonstration on Food Cultivation





Discharge

