



## Studies on nutritional status of ruminants and availability of food resources in Ramabai Nagar district of U.P.

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### ● ABSTRACT ●

A total 1020 animals out them 495 indigenous cows and 525 graded buffaloes were studied on the basis of nutritional status and availabilities of feed and fodder resources of some rural areas of Ramabai Nagar of U.P. The study revealed that the dry matter (DM) requirement and availability of graded buffaloes was noted higher than the indigenous cows. The average DCP (Digestible crude Protein) requirement of indigenous cows and graded buffaloes per animal was noted  $0.691 \pm 0.12$  and  $0.742 \pm 0.14$  kg, respectively. The requirement of DCP and TDN (Total Digestible Nutrient) were observed to  $0.691 \pm 0.12$  and  $6.012 \pm 0.14$  in indigenous cows and  $0.742 \pm 0.14$ ,  $7.045 \pm 0.16$  in graded buffaloes, respectively. As against this the availability of T.D.N. was found to be  $5.305 \pm 0.012$  and  $6.342 \pm 0.162$  kg per animal per day for indigenous cows and graded buffaloes, respectively.

**KEY WORDS :** Indigenous cows, Graded buffaloes and food resources

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### ● INTRODUCTION ●

The cattle wealth in India is pretty large yet in terms of performance efficiency it is at the lowest ebb. This comprehensive disparity squarely rests in the paucity to high quality feeds including concentrates. As such as animals are not able to display their full genetic potential so as to realize the maximum yields. It has been explored that the country is facing a shortage of DCP and TDN to the tune of about 45 and 58 per cent, respectively. At a time, these situations take a turn for the worst when droughts and floods spell havoc and there is destruction to vast areas of forage crops throughout the country. It is obligatory therefore, to project long term judicious feeding plants along with providing requisite healthy cover to animals in order to exploit their full genetic worth. Imbalanced feeding has tarnished the production potential of animals which in turn has impaired the interest of owners due to reduced margin of profit setting thereby a vicious cycle. in the computation of ration for cattle, the total

requirement in term of DM, DCP and TDN is determined for 24 hours. The requirement of the quantity of DM depends on the body weight of the animals and also with the nature of its production.

Naturally, all its requirements whether organic nutrients like carbohydrate protein and fat or inorganics should come from the total dry matter which an animals is given. The grazing of animals all our country are neglected as the facilities for grazing is extremely poor. While calculating the total requirements of DCP and TDN, one should consider the physiological needs or say the purpose for which the animals have to be fed. Hence, the present study was under taken to determine the nutritional status of animals and work out feed conversion efficiency.

### ● MATERIALS AND METHODS ●

The present study was conducted in some rural areas of ramabai Nagar district of U.P. during 2005-2006. a total 1020 animals, out of them 495 indigenous cows and 525 graded buffaloes reared by various farmers of Ramabai Nagar district were studied. The distribution of families was done according to their size of holding and number of indigenous cows and buffaloes reared in different categories. The amount of dry matter (DM), digestible crude protein (DCP) and total digestible nutrients (TDN) in each of the concentrated, feed and fodder fed to the

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