MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOLLOWED BY PURNATHADI AND ELLICHPURI STRAIN OF NAGPURI BUFFALOES OWNERS

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Abstract

The findings emerged out of the present study are confined to establish the management practices inculded feeding and housing practises of Purnathadi and Ellichpuri strain of Nagpur buffalo breed. The main object of the study was to identify the different management practices of Purnathadi strain of Nagpur buffalo breed located in Akot tahsil of Akola district and Ellichpuri strain of Nagpur buffalo breed located in Achalpur, Ajangaon, Partwada tahsil of Amaravati district. The observations of the present study clearly established that the studied population of Purnathadi and Ellichpuri strain of Nagpur buffalo breed was homogeneous and possessed certain physical characters distinctly which could form the base for identification.

Key words: Nagpur buffalo, Purnathadi strain, Ellichpuri strain, management practices, feeding and housing.

Introduction

Buffaloes belong to the species *Bos bubalis*. They are distributed in South East Asia, Egypt and some part of America and Africa which as the home tract of buffaloes. Domesticated animals play significant role in agriculture production as well as helps in improvement economics of farmers. The African buffalo (*synceruscaffer*) is a wild beast of heavy body weight and several attempts for domestication terminated futile. A few herds of African buffaloes are conserved in protected reserves and parks of South African countries. The Asian type, Indian wild buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*) was domesticated long back. The total livestock population consisting of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, horse, mule, mithun and yak in the country is 512.05 million number in 2012. The total livestock population decreased by about 3.33% over the previous year. (19th livestock Census 2012).

Livestock population has increase substantially in Gujrat (15.36%), Utter Pradesh (14.01%), Assam (10.77%), Punjab (9.57%), Bihar (8.56%) (Out of 63.03 lakhs buffalo population (19th Livestock Census 2012, Govt. of M.S.) in the state, around 25.16% belong to indigenous breed like Nagpur (2.11%), Pandharpuri (4.17%) and Marathwadi (2.90%) (Livestock census 2012, Government of Maharashtra).

Material and methods

The findings emerged out of the present study are confined to establish management practices inculded feeding and housing practises of Purnathadi and Ellichpuri strain of Nagpur buffalo breed. The main object of the study was to identify different management practices of Purnathadi and Ellichpuri strain of Nagpur buffalo breed located in Akot tahsil in Akola district. The Akot tahsil in Akola district is considered to be the home tract of Purnathadi and Ellichpuri strain and therefore each village of the district was possessing the buffalo population. Considering these subjective criteria, villages in each Tahsil were selected. Information with regards to qualitative and quantitative morphological characters of 500 buffaloes were collected from Akola district. For the collection of requisite information, Performa prescribed by NBAGR was used. The collected information of 500 Purnathadi strain and 500 Ellichpuri strain of Nagpur buffalo breed was belonging to different
age groups as A (4-5 years), B (5-7), C(7-9), D(9-11), E (11& above).

**Result and discussion**

1(A). Feeding management practices

Table 1 (A) indicate that majority of *Purnathadi strain* of Nagpuri buffalo owner use only grazing feeding practice near about 43.93 percent, 27.27 percent farmer use grazing + stall feeding practices and 28.78 percent farmer provided concentrate for feeding to buffaloes. Similarly table 1 (B) indicate that majority of *Ellichpuri strain* of Nagpuri buffalo owner use only grazing feeding practice near about 38.80 percent, 27.27 percent farmer use grazing + stall feeding practices and 29.58 percent farmer provided concentrate for feeding to buffaloes. Sabapara et al. (2010) observed that Paddy straw was used as dry fodder by 98% of farmers. All the farmers provided green natural border grasses of cultivated plots and grasses from fellow land. In addition to this 75% of farmers grew fodder crops. None of the farmers practiced silage making. Concentrates was fed to the animals after milking by 91% of the farmers. Mineral supplements were provided by only 30.5% of farmers to their milch animals. Waykar et al. (2012) undertaken the investigation on feeding and management practices followed by buffalo owners in Patur Tehsil. And observed that There was a small feeding gap in respect of green fodder and concentrates in buffalo farmers and the rearing of buffaloes was found profitable.

Table 1(A) : Distribution of *Purnathadi* buffalo owners according to feeding practices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Palsod</th>
<th>Danori</th>
<th>Mudgaon</th>
<th>Panori</th>
<th>Sultanpura</th>
<th>Malkapur</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only grazing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29    (43.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing+stall feeding</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18    (27.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding concentrate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19    (28.78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong> (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1(B) : Distribution of *Ellichpuri* buffalo owners according to feeding practices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Partwada</th>
<th>Gandhipul</th>
<th>Bilanpura</th>
<th>Farmnpur</th>
<th>Vadgaon</th>
<th>Sungaon</th>
<th>Vadshingi</th>
<th>Raypura</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only grazing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26    (38.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing+ stall feeding</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>21</strong> (31.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding concentrate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20    (29.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong> (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2(A) : Distribution of *Purnathadi* buffalo owners according to housing practices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Palsod</th>
<th>Danori</th>
<th>Mudgaon</th>
<th>Panori</th>
<th>Sultanpura</th>
<th>Malkapur</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaccha close shed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17    (25.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side of house</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18    (27.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose housing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>31    (49.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong> (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2(B) : Distribution of *Ellichpuri* buffalo owners according to housing practices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Partwada</th>
<th>Gandhipul</th>
<th>Bilanpura</th>
<th>Farmnpur</th>
<th>Vadgaon</th>
<th>Sungaon</th>
<th>Vadshingi</th>
<th>Raypura</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaccha close shed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15    (22.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side of house</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>15</strong> (22.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose housing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>37    (55.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong> (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Housing Practices

Table 2 (A) indicate that majority of Purnathadi strain of Nagpuri buffalo owner use losse housing system near about 49.96 percent, 25.75 percent farmer use kachha close house practices and 27.27 percent farmer provided side of house for house to buffaloes. Similarly table 2 (B) indicate that majority of Ellichpuri strain of Nagpuri buffalo owner use losse housing system near about 55.22 percent, 22.38 percent farmer use kachha close house practices and 22.38 percent farmer provided side of house for housing to buffaloes. Khirari et al. (2010) observed that the 71 per cent farmers provided housing and 29 per cent farmers did not provide housing to the animals. Yewale et al. (2011) observed that the 81.5 per cent farmers provided housing and 18.5 per cent farmers did not provide housing to the animals. Thalkar et al. (2012) observed that the 69 per cent farmers provided housing and 31 per cent farmers did not provide housing to the animals.

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