



# 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 included feeding and housing practises of *Purnathadi* and *Ellichpuri strain* of Nagpuri 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, Aajangaon, Partwada tahsil of Amaravati district. The observations of the present study clearly established that the studied population of *Purnathadi* and *Ellichpuri strain* of Nagpuri buffalo breed was homogeneous and possessed certain physical characters distinctly which could form the base for identification.

**Key words:** Nagpuri 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 (*syncerus caffers*) 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 arni*) 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. (19<sup>th</sup> 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 Nagpuri (2.11%), Pandharpuri (4.17%) and Marathwadi (2.90%). It is also observed from the record that a large segment of buffalo population

(about 74.84%) in the state is considered to be non-descript because these animals do not fulfill the phenotypic attributes to any specific breeds. Out of 6.303 million buffalo population in the state, around 25.16% belong to indigenous breed like Nagpuri (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 included feeding and housing practises of *Purnathadi* and *Ellichpuri strain* of Nagpuri 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 Nagpuri 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Partwada	Gandhipul	Bilanpura	Farmnpur	Vadgaon	Sungaon	Vadshingi	Raypura	Toatal
Kaccha close shed	2	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	15 (22.38)
Side of house	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	15 (22.38)
Loose housing	7	8	1	1	10	2	4	4	37 (55.22)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>67 (100)</b>

## Housing Practices

Table 2 (A) indicate that majority of *Purnathadi* strain of Nagpuri buffalo owner use loose 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 housing to buffaloes. Similarly table 2 (B) indicate that majority of *Ellichpuri* strain of Nagpuri buffalo owner use loose 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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