DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANT & DRY ANIMAL

INTRODUCTION

The good care and management of pregnant cow is required for –

- Better health of the cattle.
- Good health of calf.
- > High milk yield during successive lactation.
- Latter 1/3 period of the gestation period is important period in view of care and management

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

- 1. FEEDING
- 2. HOUSING
- 3. DRYING OF COW
- 4. CARE AT EXPECTED DATE
- 5. OTHER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

FEDDING MANAGEMENT

- Feeding of balance ration as per nutrient requirement including concentrate & good quality fodder.
- Feeding constitute 60% of total farm production cost.
- Total dry matter requirement to cattle is around 2-3% of their body weight.
- The feeding should include both concentrate and roughage.

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Category	Quantity of green fodder
1. 250 kg	25 kg
2. 300 kg	30 kg
3. 350 kg	35 kg

- For non pregnant cow no concentrate feed is required.
- An additional quantity of 1.5 kg of concentrate is given to the pregnant cow from 7th month of pregnancy.
- for dry cow allowance up to 1 kg concentrate is given if condition of cow is poor or fodder quality is poor.
- 1 kg concentrate should be given for every 2.5 kg of milk of average 4% fat .

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In buffalo 1 kg of concentrate for every 2 kg of milk produced.

STEAMING UP:-

- Feeding in preparation to calving is called as steaming up.
- Usually start with 1.5 kg concentrate per day before 6-8 week of calving & increase up to 4-5 kg, 2-3 day before parturition.
- It increases the milk yield, length of lactation period, fat%, fetus growth & body development.

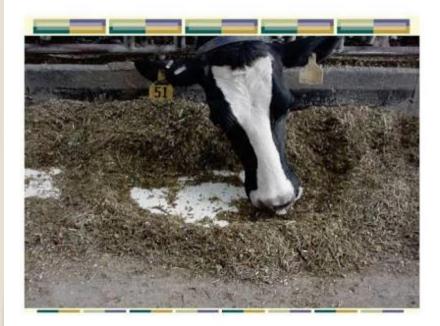
CHALLENGE FEEDING:-

- The cow with high milk production potential are to be fed increase quantity of concentrate to challenge them to produce maximum.
- Start 2 week before the expected date of calving.
- Two week before calving start feeding 500 gm concentrate.
- The quantity should be increase 300-400 gm daily until the cow consuming 500-1000 gm concentrate for per 100 kg body weight.

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- After calving the concentrate allowance should be increase by 500 gm/day in the first two week of lactation.
- This is continued until the cow achieve peak yield.
- In last 2 months of lactation when the animal is pregnant the cow should be fed 1.5 kg of concentrate in addition to their nutrition requirement for –
 - To replenish the condition loosed in early lactation.
 - Fetal growth.
 - Milk production & maintenance.







HOUSING MANAGEMENT

- In early stage of pregnancy the animal may housed with other animals.
- Before 2-3 week of parturition animal should be shifted in a separate calving pen for better care & management.

CALVING PEN :-

- ✓ Space 12 m² (3m × 4m).
- Height 1.25 m.
- ✓ Slope 1 in 40.
- Should be protected from outer animals.
- Light and ventilation should be proper.
- Should be located near the quarter of worker.
- No of calving pen 5-10% of total breedable stock.
- The hygiene should be maintain to protect from any infection.



DRYING OF THE COW

- Dry period of ideally is about 60 days has to be provided to animal in late pregnancy.
- This will give rest to mammary gland which function during the entire lactation period & repair the wear and tear so caused.
- Result in significantly higher production during the succeeding lactation.
- Drying can be done by:-
 - Abrupt cessation of milking
 - Intermittent milking
 - Incomplete milking

CARE AT EXPECTED DATE

- To know expected date of calving is a must to take care at time of parturition.
- Careful watch should be kept close to expected date of parturition.
- Do not interfere the normal act of calving.
- If there is dystokia provide time & veterinarian help.

OTHER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Regular checkup should be done.
- Maintaining hygiene to prevent any infection or condition of dystokia.
- Provide plenty of water.
- Regular exercise should be done.

CONCLUSION

- Better care and management of pregnant animal is important for –
 - Maintaining good health of animal.
 - Getting healthy calf.
 - Increase milk yield in successive lactation.
- Proper feeding should be provided to pregnant animal with proper nutrition.
- Regular health checkup is necessary.

