**Husbandry practices of different dairy farms at Chittagong district**



By:

**Abdul Ahad**

Roll No.: 11/37, Registration No.: 00687

Intern ID: D-35

Session: 2010-2011

**A production report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of**

***Doctor of Veterinary Medicine***

 **Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**

 **Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University Khulshi, Chittagong-4225, Bangladesh**

**October 2016**

**Husbandry practices of different dairy farms at Chittagong district**



**………………………………….**

**Signature of the Supervisor**

Meherunnesa Chowdhury Sumy

Associate Professor

Department of Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences, CVASU

**…………………………**

**Signature of the Author**

Abdul Ahad

Roll No.: 11/37

Reg. No.: 00687

Intern ID: D-35

**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**

**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University Khulshi, Chittagong-4225, Bangladesh**

 **October 2016**

 **LIST OF CONTENTS**

Contents Page no

1. Abstract……………………………………………………………………………vi

2. Introduction ……………………………………………………………………..1-2

3. Method and Materials …………………………………………………………...3-5

4. Result and Discussion……………………………………..................................6-17

5. Conclusion ……………………………………………………………………….18

6. References ……………………………………………………………………19-20

7. Biography ………………………………………………………………………..21

8. Questionnaire for data collection ……………………………………………..22-24

 **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure-01: Different types of housing system ……………………………………….6

Figure-02: Shed based housing feature ……………………………………………...7

Figure-03: Status of green grass supply……………………………………………...8

Figure-04: Heat detecting period…………………………………………………....11

Figure-05: Practiced breeding methods……………………………………………..12

Figure-06: Calving interval feature……………………………………………….....12

Figure-07: Using agent for udder cleaning………………………………………….13

Figure-08: Types of milking………………………………………………………...13

Figure-09: Record keeping feature………………………………………………….14

Figure-10: Disease feature………………………………………………………….15

Figure-11: Drainage feature………………………………………………………...16

 **LIST OF TABLES**

Table-01: Selected 30 dairy farms in Chittagong district area for the study…………4

Table-02: The ingredients are most commonly used…………………………………9

Table-03: Amount of concentrate and straw supplied to animals………………….....9

Table-04: Health preventive measures of dairy farm at a glance…………………...15

Table-05: Water hygiene feature at a glance………………………………………..16

Table-06: Feature of manpower ratio……………………………………………….17

 **ABSTRACT**

The study was included preselected 30 dairy farms at Chittagong district area to study their housing, feeding, breeding, sanitation, water management, udder health management and routine farm activities and bio-security measures which are most essential for a dairy farm operation. It was revealed that 48.7% face in, 41.4% face out, 6.9% mixed and 3.2% others (scattered) housing were practicing in different dairy farms at Chittagong of which 86.7% farms had separate calf shed. About 35.8% farms offered year round green grass to their animals while 23.4% did not supply any green grass. The crude protein contents were about 16-17% of supplied concentrate which were almost similar to the recommended level. There was no specific breeding policy maintained in any dairy farm in the study area. In most farms estrous were detected early in the morning. Simply 3.4% farms used both Artificial Insemination and Natural Insemination, whereas 96.7% farms practice AI. Sub-clinical mastitis was common to all farms of which 15.2% clinical form. Ascariasis was detected to around 29% dairy farm. Merely 3.2% dairy farms practiced machine milking. About 76.3% dairy farms tried to keep AI records only. Finally, the study proved that the improper husbandry practices of dairy farms may lead to less profitable business.

**Key words:** Chittagong district, Dairy farms, Husbandry practices.