Ensure clean, fresh and lukewarm water in adequate quantities to prevent colic and impaction.

Strictly avoid early morning grazing on frosty herbs and snow covered grasses which otherwise causes huge losses by way of diseases like Braxy/Bradsot.

Multicomponent vaccine to pregnant ewes against enterotoxaemia and other clostridial diseases.

Stall feeding@500gm pelleted feed/adult/day, Root crops @400-500 gm/pregnant and lactating ewe/day and Molasses@60 gm/pregnant ewe/day.

Maintenance of Shed hygiene to prevent diseases like foot rot, Rota Virus infection, Mastitis, Coccidiosis, Clostridial disease etc.
Make sure lambs receive colostrum in adequate quantities within first 48 hours of birth.

Navel disinfection by using tincture iodine/betadine to prevent diseases like Navel ill, Joint ill etc.

Weak and underweight lambs to be segregated and kept in warm pens (15-20°C) for 1-2 days to reduce mortality from hypothermia.

Advisory

- For establishment of Sheep Units, financial assistance from the Bank with Subsidies up to 30% (50 Ewes).
- Establishment of Sheep Units on Participatory mode (25 Ewes).
- Augmentation of existing Sheep units (10 Ewes).
- Special Central Assistance to TSP (10 Ewe/10 Goat) on 50% sharing basis.
- Purchase of outstanding Rams/Ewes from Sheep farmers on remunerative prices to encourage production of quality animals.

Schemes in Vogue

SHEEP MAKE A BLEATING SOUND. A BABY LAMB CAN IDENTIFY ITS MOTHER BY HER BLEAT.
Creep ration to lambs/kids of 10 days and above.

ET Vaccine to Lambs.

Anticoccidial drugs to lambs and kids @50-100 mg/kg Body wt for 5-7 days. To be repeated after 21 days.

Proper tagging of new born lambs/kids

Shearing (Spring Clip) and recording of wool weights.

IT IS THE DUTY OF A GOOD SHEPHERD TO SHEAR HIS SHEEP, NOT TO SKIN THEM.
THE MORE MANURE, THE MORE GRAIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THU</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Advisory**

- Ectoparasiticidal dipping/injections against Mange, Scabies, Pruritis etc two weeks after shearing.
- Vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease in Endemic areas.
- Culling of old, infertile animals and weak lambs.
- Fodder should be fed after wilting for adequate time to reduce the moisture content to safe levels.
### May 2018

**SUN** | **MON** | **TUE** | **WED** | **THU** | **FRI** | **SAT**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |  
6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12  
13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19  
20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26  
27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |  

**Advisory**
- Deworming of livestock especially against liver fluke (fascioliasis)
- Sheep pox vaccination of adult as well as young flock.
- Weaning and management of weaners.
- Migration to high land pasture begins.
- Hoof trimming and foot disinfection with (Copper Sulphate & PP Wash) prior to HLP migration.

*SOME CALL IT THE MIDDLE OF NOWHERE, I CALL IT THE CENTER OF MY WORLD.*
FATTENING CONCEPT: EMINENT WEIGHT GAIN, BETTER MARKET VALUE ESPECIALLY DURING FESTIVALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THU</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Advisory**

- Vaccination against PPR and repeat after 3-years interval.
- Rotational use, cleaning and disinfection of sheep paddocks at regular intervals to prevent diseases like foot rot at highland pastures.
- Regular fecal testing of sheep flock to prevent indiscriminate and unnecessary deworming/dosing of livestock which otherwise besides having public health hazards leads to menace of antimicrobial resistance.
Rotational grazing of pastures at HLPs to prevent pasture depletion and reduce parasitic egg load.

Salting of livestock at regular intervals.

Anti coccidial drugs should be given timely to prevent losses as a result of coccidiosis.

RABBIT, A PROLIFIC MULTIPLIER: AN ALTERNATIVE TO CHICKEN. ITS MEAT IS LEAN, WITH HIGH PROTEIN, LOW FAT & LOW CHOLESTEROL CONTENTS.
Supplementary feeding of breeding rams.

Flushing (additional feed increments) of ewes for two weeks for autumn mating.

Deworming of livestock with broad spectrum Anthelmintic drugs.

**Advisory**

- Care of Qurbani /Sacrificial Animals on Eid-ul-Azha
  - a). Should be quarantined, vaccinated and drug withdrawal periods allowed to ensure general public health.
  - b). Over feeding of such animals should be avoided which otherwise leads to impaction and acidosis.
Downward migration of livestock after second week of September depending upon weather.
Shearing of livestock (Autumn clip)
Ectoparasitical dipping (Mange).

Selection of breeding rams.
Ringing, eyeing and crutching of breedable Livestock.
Colour marking of breedable rams and Maintenance of tupping records.

LIVESTOCK ON A GRAZING ADVENTURE AT HIGHLAND PASTURE GANGBAL.
October

POOR MAN'S COW. ITS MILK HAS PRIZED MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THU</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Advisory**

- Auction/sale of culled livestock.
- Broad spectrum anthelmintic dosing in Fascioliasis endemic areas.
- Arrangements for winter fodder of livestock should be made in advance.
- Cleaning disinfection and fumigation of sheep shuds.
Sanitation and cleanliness in and around the livestock sheds before commencement of stall feeding.

Stall feeding starts with initial provision of 200 gm/adult/day and 150 gm/young/day (increases gradually).

Mix Boosa with leguminous hay to avoid bloat.

- Make sure the stored winter feed is mould-free and of good nutritional quality.
- Good quality hay and silage should be fed to the animals.
The shed should be warm (about 20°C) but properly ventilated to avoid accumulation of ammonia gas which predisposes to respiratory ailments.

Suitable bedding like dry leaves, rags, bhusa, saw dust etc to a thickness of 4-6 inches should be used to prevent from cold.

Adequate space (10 Sqr.Feet) for animals to prevent overcrowding.

> Advisory

December 2018

MY SHEEP HEAR MY VOICE, I KNOW THEM AND THEY FOLLOW ME.