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RPF I
PROFORMA FOR SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS
PART-I: GENERAL INFORMATION

- 200** Project Code
- 2001 Institute code No. AE 2.1
- 2002 ICAR Code No. -
- 201** Name of the Institute and Division
- 2011 Name and address of Institute IGFRI, JHANSI-284003
- 2012 Name of Division/ Section FM&PHT Division
- 2013 Location of project FM&PHT Division
- 202** Project Title
- Development of value added feed products for different categories of livestock and their storage**
- 203** Priority Area Survey of traditional practices
- | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2031 | Research approach | Applied Res 01. | Basic Res 02 | Process/Technology Development 03 | Transfer of Tech 04 |
| | | √ | | √ | |
- 204** Specific Area Post Harvest Feed Technology
- 2041 Previous project/projects in this specific area (Year, type of funding, cost etc.) -
- 205** Duration 3years
- 2051 Date of start Dec 2012
- 2052 Likely date of completion December, 2015
- 206** Total cost of the project Rs. 38.2 lakh
- 2061 Foreign exchange component (if any) Nil
- 207** **Project profile summary**

Value addition as incorporation of leaf meal, legumes or molasses in the diet enhance the utilization of roughages. Processing of ingredients to a desired shape improves quality and transportation. Designer feed is need of time, as Goat industry requires newer feed for meat production. Product needs to be stored from one harvest to next thus, demanding additional carry over as safe guard, against speculation in price and market demand or against shortage and famine. The storage structures and or methods for crop residues, grasses and fodders are different to those of grains. Storage of crop residues, fodder and straw is also differ depending upon their size, nature of crop, location and ultimate use.

- 208** **Key words:** crop residues, grasses, post harvest feed processing, fodder bank, storage , value addition

PART-II : INVESTIGATOR PROFILE

- 210 Principal Investigator,
- 2101 Name **Dr. P. N. Dwivedi**
- 2102 Designation Senior Scientist, Animal Nutrition
- 2103 Division/Section FM&PHT
- 2104 Location FM&PHT
- 2105 Institute Address IGFRI, JHANSI-284003, Uttar Pradesh

211 Co-investigator
2111 Name Dr. P. K. Pathak
2112 Designation PS (Agril structure and process Engg) and Head
2113 Division/Section FM&PHT
2114 Location FM&PHT
2115 Institute Address IGFRI, JHANSI-284003, Uttar Pradesh

212 Co-investigator
2121 Name Dr C S Sahay
2122 Designation Senior Scientist (Farm Machinery and Power Engg)
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PART - III : TECHNICAL DETAILS

220 Introduction and objectives:

2201 Origin of the project: (Problem identification)

Economic and balanced feeding of livestock for getting optimum production is extremely important. Lower livestock productivity in our country is mainly due to scarcity of feeds and unbalanced feeding practices being followed. After cross breeding and selection of animals for higher productivity, it is important to develop new feed processing techniques and products for their efficient utilization. High volume and low nutritive value crop residues do not permit their economic transportation from surplus to deficit areas and in hilly region and deserts specially during natural calamities like drought, cyclone and floods. The density of the crop residues like wheat straw and paddy straw packed in traditional way ranges from 40 to 70 kg /m³. It has been noticed that with the help of available baling machine, density can be increased 130 to 140 kg/m³ but with new developed machine, it can even go up to 400 kg /m³ by value addition. The storage structures and or methods for crop residues, grasses and fodders are different to those of grains. Storage of crop residues, fodder and straw is also differ depending upon their size, nature of crop, location and ultimate use.

Drought, floods, earthquake and cyclone are becoming common phenomena in India. During such natural calamities the animals are left scared due to poor management of forage resources causing a lot of wastage. An urgent need to conserve the available forage resources was therefore felt for proposing fodder banks in the different part of the country.

