A NOTE ON ASSESSMENT OF SOYA DOC IN CONCENTRATE DIETS OF BUFFALOES

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Besides commonly used feed ingredients and protein sources, use of Bypass Protein Feed (BPF) is being recommended in dairy cattle feed as 65 % protein of it is rumen undegradable irrespective of its higher cost . Use of BPF is economical since per litre of milk allowances required is lower as compared to conventional balanced feed (Bhosale, 1998).

For lactating cows solvent extracted soybean meal has a favourable amino acid profile (Schwab, 1995) and a high post ruminal protein digestibility (Stern et al., 1994). Soya DOC is utilized for extracting various types of peptides and essential amino acids. On the other end it is a good source of protein, hence present study was undertaken to evaluate its use as milk enhancer and its economics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

On Farm Trials (OFT) of soya doc in concentrate diet of buffaloes were carried out at village Jani of Indore district by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kasturbagram, Indore. In the present trials two groups of 6 animals each were formed. Group-I served as control group/farmer practice and Group-II trial animals were fed normal feed alongwith 8% additional (400 gm.) soya DOC for a period of 6 month. All the buffalo selected for the above two groups have same lactation no. and have same stage of lactation and they all have identical feeding regime. The milk yield data were collected and economic viability was assessed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

On Farm Trial (OFT) for the milk yield performance and cost benefit ratio of use of BPF and farmers practice were analyzed. The results obtained from the OFT revealed that total milk production under the recommended practice was increased by 0.712 liters/day as compared to the farmers practice. The cost of milk production per liter was also decreased by Rs. 0.65 per liter by recommended practice. The CB ratio is increased to 1.34 from 1.28 which may be due to additional feeding of soya doc in diet as by pass protein.

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