



Cold Management
for Pigs

Pg 3



Integrated Livestock
Farming

Pg 4

BDJSMU

Piggery Enterprise - Lucrative business for southern foothills

Passang Dema, LPS, NPiRC Gelephu



Living as we do in an era of historical Although pig rearing contradicts with our religious beliefs, piggery enterprise is thriving well at the southern foothills of the country due to its potentiality for fast income generations, economic pressure, youth self-employment, and due to strong support from the government. Off late, numbers of farmers are coming forward for piggery farming at semi commercial and commercial level.

With the increasing trends of pork

consumption in the country, National Piggery Research & Development Centre under the Department of Livestock is promoting piggery venture. The government piggery breeding farm at Gelephu was only the breeding farm in southern Bhutan for piglet production until the subsidy support package was introduced in the year 2013. So far there are about 46 contract piglet breeding farms and 12 semi-commercial and commercial fattener farms mostly at southern region supported by NPiDC under the

subsidy support package. As for the breeding farm, it includes both 5 and 10 sow level. And 30, 50 and 100 fattener for fattening farms. One good thing of about above entrepreneurs is about 30 farms is run by educated youths, which is encouraging.

The graph shows that Sarpang and Tsirang Dzongkhags as the most potential areas for piggery businesses. These small farmers were mostly

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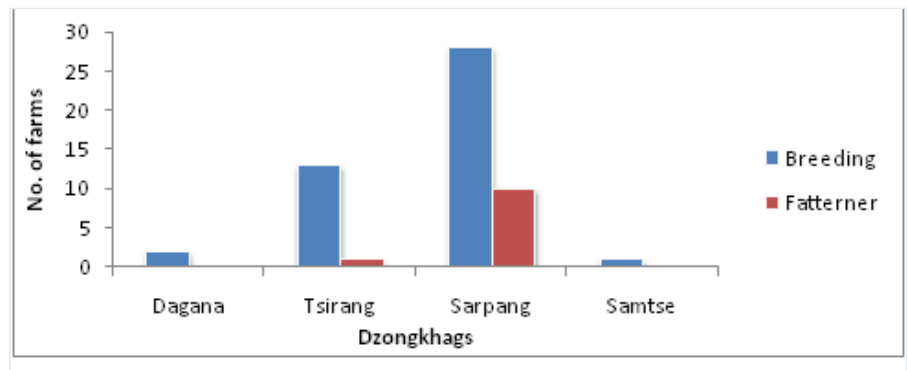


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.....Lucrative business for southern foothills

motivated through the introduction of this subsidy package as it not only generates income but also creates an employment opportunity for those school dropouts and unemployed graduates. With this new support, now one farmer alone can operate a semi-commercial/commercial piggery farm unlike in the olden days. These farmers have boosted both piglet and pork production each year and is increasing over the years.

The farmers willing to take up piggery farming as their livelihood source is increasing every year though slow. These certain community are motivated because of the advantages they get from the stimulus package where 70% of the expenditure for the shed construction is free from



Total Farm established in potential areas

government and for the marketing of the piglets they produced is supported as buy-back system at Nu.3500/- per piglets. One breeder alone produces about a minimum of 20 piglets monthly which can generate an amount of Nu.70,000

per month, which shows a good deal of profit. Moreover, NPiDC is encouraging more farmers to go for fattening in most potential areas by providing them with all the supports they could in order to reduce the pork imports.

Office Order

This is to inform that the Induction Programme for the newly appointed candidates (list attached) is scheduled to be held from 9th till 11th January 2017. The department specific orientation shall be conducted by the three core Departments at respective Departments' Conference Hall on 10th January 2017 and the cross-sectoral induction program shall be conducted at NRDCL Hall on 9th and 11th January 2017 by the cross-sectoral agencies (DAMC, BAFRA, NBC, ICTD, PPD &HRD). A detailed program is attached herewith.

Therefore, all the Departments/ Agencies are requested to kindly prepare for the induction program and deliver presentations on the respective organizational mandates, plans & programs, issues, challenges and any other relevant topics. The HRD shall coordinate the overall induction program in consultation with the respective agencies.

HRD



Cold Management Tips for Pigs in Winter

Pema Sherab, NPiRDC, Gelephu

This is to remind all pig breeders (farmers) and extensions that the winter has arrived and enough care needs to be provided to keep your young pigs warm. If you are not careful, you might land up in mortality of your piglets. Young pigs especially piglets cannot survive the cold. Hence, piglet breeders should be aware of following management tips to prevent piglet mortality in cold season:

HOUSING & TEMPERATURE REQUIREMENT:

FARROWING (1-13 DAYS): Keep the doors and window open only in case the inside temperature is above 25°C.

LACTATION (14 – 45 DAYS): Also here the doors and windows should be closed below 25° C inside.

WEANING: Here the doors should be closed by a temperature below 28° C and open the windows by the pens with the older piglets. It is also advisable to place a lamp/heater above the piglet nest for the first 2 weeks here.

SOWS AND BOARS: In sheds with sows and boars please keep the doors closed till a temperature of at least 22° C.

REPLACEMENT: This will depend of the weight of the pigs in the shed: Doors and windows closed till at least:

- a. < 25 kg = 25 ° C
- b. 25 – 40 kg = 23° C
- c. 40 – 70 kg = 22° C
- d. > 70 kg = 20° C

COLD MANAGEMENT TIPS:

In winter there should be creep/ brood box with artificial heating system (fine with 200 watt bulb) for the sucklers

If the shed is half wall type, there should be curtains provided to cover all the windows

Young pigs should be provided with enough dry grass as bedding

Apart from bedding provision, the weaner pen should have additional heater/brooder above their nest to keep them warm till 14 days of weaning.

Provide Nutritive feeds with winter allowance

CONSEQUENCE OF POOR COLD MANAGEMENT

Chilled suckler is prone to crushing

Piglets will suffer from stomach problem with diarrhea

Prolonged cold will lead to coughing if not corrected soon

Coughing will lead to pneumonia and piglet succumb to death



Providing window curtains for half wall type pig housing in winter



Heater above weaners nest



Sucklers brooder/creep box

Lastly, the National Piggery Research & Development Centre would like to request all the pig potential Livestock Extension Officers to advise your pig breeders to execute above management tips to prevent the piglets mortality from cold climate. We have also provided pictures as how Gelephu pig farm is managed during cold winter season.



Integrated livestock farming at Reshong village under sarpang Dzongkhag

Tshendu, ADLO, Sarpang Dzongkhag

Mr. Birkha Bdr Mongar hailing from Reshong (sisty) village under Sengye gewog is a progressive livestock farmer, very hard working and innovative farmer. Sisty village is seven kms drive from High way under Sengye gewog. He has started livestock integrated farming in 2014. He took three years to establish his farm. The interest triggered as different interventions and strategies developed by the government such as subsidy stimuli policy, free extension services, free medicines supply and technical services, land lease facilities, loan facilities and input support services rendered by the state. In 2013 he leased five acres of Govt Reserve Forest after completing of formalities and procedures.

To start up the integrated livestock farming program he availed 1.200m loan in 2011 from BDBL and invested for primary construction of fishery infrastructure, inputs and feeds buying.

He has received subsidy support under stimuli package for piggery shed construction materials from National Piggery Research Centre, Gelephu.

He has in total ten fishery ponds each having 1000 meter square area in which 5000 fingerlings are accommodated in each pond. At moment eight ponds are functional rearing 30000 fingerlings of different species. In December he is planning to rear additional 20000 fingerlings. In his pond he reared common carp, grass carp, silver carp, Ruho, mirgal and catla among different species two species Ruho and Mirgal species are performing better compared to other species in terms of growth and counting parameter. He said last year he harvested only 1800 kgs of fish and this year he is expected to harvest around 7000 kgs – 9000 kgs of fish from all functional ponds. If



Cont.. on Pg 5

Bricks supply - for farm construction

Cont.. from Pg 4

....Integrated livestock farming

the harvest is as expected without any hindrance and disaster. Fish product along only he is expecting to earn hot cash income of Nu.1.200M

He has tough time to establish fishery pond at the beginning due to water seepage and as years passed and due to regular technical imparted from extension and his own effort now it is well established and hinders less problem. By fishery activity, last year in 2015 he harvested minimum of 1800 kgs of fish annually earning hot cash of Nu.0.280M.. He sells fish in the Dzongkhag and also he is going for product diversification and value addition like smoked fish program. He said there is better income by selling smoked fish. Smoked fish is process of drying the fish in a smoke. Smoked product cost Nu.1000 per kg and he said to produce a kg of smoked fish it requires 3 – 3.5 kgs of wet fish.

He not only sells in the Dzongkhag but demand comes from other Dzongkhag too especially smoked fish product. He said that he has failed twice making of smoked fish and lost around 10 kgs of fish due to technical reasons and inexperience of processing too. Third time only he has proved and learnt of making smoked fish in productively and efficiency. Last year he sold 600 kgs of smoked fish and plan to processed more in coming season.

Learning and doing practical is the only means to prove and taste the outcome of any farming activity. He thanked extension services provider for giving capacity building opportunity, timely medication,



treatment and timely supply of inputs that his farm required. He further expressed his thank to fishery and piggery unit for providing inputs on time. He further interested to increase his farm capacity over time to come and diversifying the products.

At the moment he has 80 fattener weighing average of 60 kgs and in next two month those fattener will be marketed. He is expecting to earn by selling of 6000 kgs of pork at the farm gate price of Nu.160 per kg. From piggery he is expecting to earn Nu. 960000 in one cycle. In total from both the commodity he is expecting to earn annually gross income of Nu 2.0000m.

Thereby he is expecting to recover his loan amount in next one year if his overall production has turn up as

expected too.

To boost up and upscale the fish production in the Dzongkhag he suggested that if there is any defunct fishery ponds in and around Dzongkhag he is very interested to lease and undertake fishery farming. He said fishery farming is the easiest, cheapest and fast return of revenue compared to other agricultural farming prospectus.

He quoted he is happy farmer, self sufficiency and immensely thanked Government for coming up subsidy stimuli package policy and he urged all, specially youth to move forward to take up the opportunity offers in fulfilling the vision, mission of state's food self sufficiency. Self sufficiency holistically will lead to GNH and we can work and prove it.

Distribution of RNR Extension Manual 2017

The RNR Extension Manual (Diary) 2017 is ready for distribution. Therefore, all Departments/Agencies/Central and Dzongkhag offices under the Ministry are requested to collect the Manual from ICS during office hours along with the staff list please.

The list can be submitted to ics@moaf.gov.bt.

For any queries, kindly contact ICS office at # 323765/322855.



Leisure

Notification

Avoid Littering and Disposing of Garbage while travelling

The Department of Forests and Park Services (DoFPS) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests notifies the general public to avoid littering and disposal of garbage while travelling on foot, buses, taxis and any other mode of transport. The field forest offices are henceforth empowered to strictly regulate and impose fines as per the Waste Prevention and Management Regulation 2012.

The Department requests the general public to adhere to this notification to keep the environment clean and beautiful.

NRED

Auction Notification

Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority (BAFRA), Ministry of Agriculture and Forests will auction the illegally imported seized dogs.

The Interested buyers are requested to participate in the Open Auction as specified below:

Date of Auction: January 7, 2017 (Saturday)

Time: 10:30AM

Venue: Plant and Animal Quarantine Office, International Airport, Paro

For further information visit website: www.bafra.gov.bt or, www.moaf.gov.bt or, Contact: 17662329/17612225 during Office hours.

BAFRA

Sudoku Puzzle

Fill in the grid with digits in such a manner that every row, every column and every 3x3 box accommodates the digits 1-9, without repeating any.

Answer in the next issue

7	3				5			
	4			6				
		1			9		5	
	5				1		9	2
				4	7	5		8
3				7	2			
6	9						2	
			6	3		4		

Last week's solution

7	6	1	5	4	2	8	9	3
4	5	8	6	3	9	7	1	2
3	9	2	7	8	1	4	5	6
6	3	5	2	1	7	9	4	8
2	1	4	3	9	8	5	6	7
8	7	9	4	5	6	2	3	1
9	4	7	8	6	3	1	2	5
1	8	3	9	2	5	6	7	4
5	2	6	1	7	4	3	8	9



MAGIP IFAD supports electric fencing

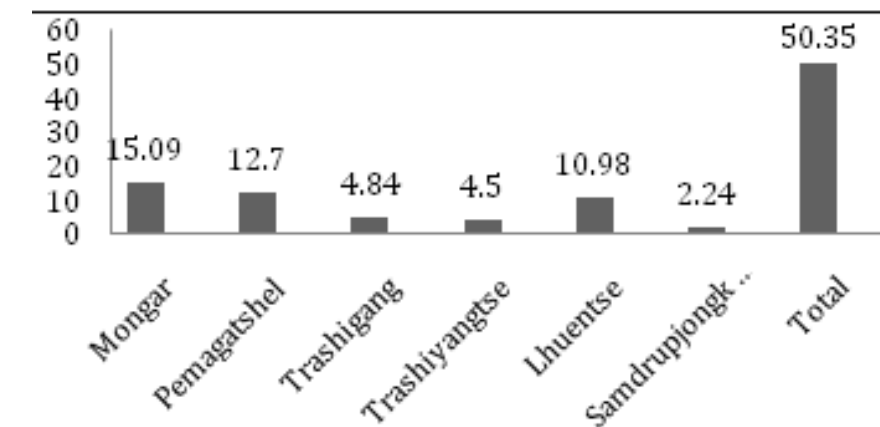
TashiPhunstho, DemaYangzom, DorjiWangmo and PemaThinlay

Crop damage by wildlife is a major constraint in agriculture production causing more than 80 % crop loss for which the MoAF began promoting fabricated electric fence developed by ARDCWengkhar which has effectively demonstrated to have almost 100 % crop loss prevention. In the six eastern Dzongkhags, from 2013 to 2016, the Market Access and Growth Intensification Program (MAGIP – IFAD) supported the promotion of electric fence to protect crops from losing to wild animals.

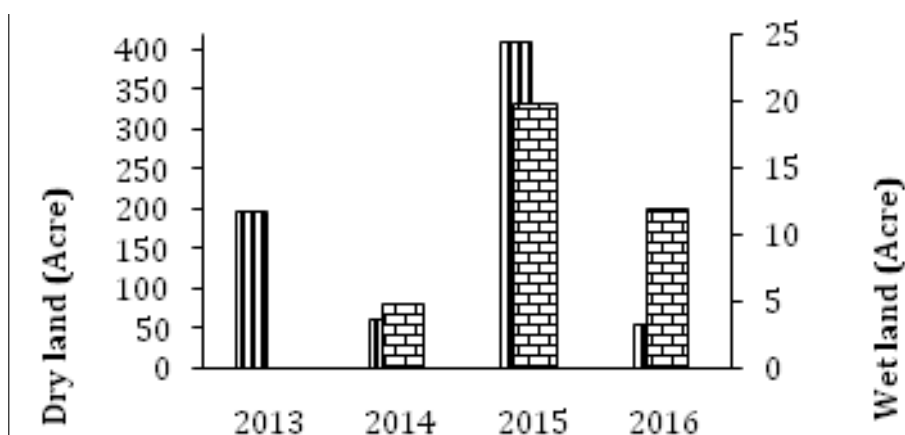
Promoted by the Dzongkhag Agriculture Office and the Agriculture Research and development Centre at Wengkhar following a cost sharing mechanism in which the project supported fencing materials such as energizers, solar panels, high density polyethylene pipes and nails while the community contributed labor and fencing poles and the agriculture staff and researchers in electric fencing provide technical assistance.

A total of 348 households (174 men and 174 women) across six eastern Dzongkhags benefitted from fencing, with highest number of beneficiaries in Mongar (113 households) and lowest in Samdrupjongkhar Dzongkhag (17 households). With the support of about Nu. 1.51 million, a total of 50.35 Kms of fenced has been established protecting an estimated area of 764.49 acres (732.49 dryland and 37 acres wetland).

Electric fencing has significantly reduced crop loss contributing to food security. It has enabled farmers to revert 12 acres of fallow wet land in Mongar and 26 acres of fallow dry



Length of electric fencing (Perimeter in km)



Area protected by fencing in Acres

land in Trashigang. In places such as Zhadhi in Yangtse, Wooliktang in Nanonggewog, Pemagatshel have even started cultivating upland paddy, potato and other winter crops and in Chali, Tsakaling and Shajola, Kengkhar under Mongar farmers have started cultivating bulb onion and other vegetables after paddy harvest thereby diversifying crop production. Women farmers found that they could devote more time for socio economic activities such

as household works and weaving as they no longer have to guard their crops. PemaChoden of Shajola village, Mongar comments "...we now get time to relax and sleep in peace without having to worry about our crops...". While in some places such as Depong, Chali, Tsakaling and Konbar in Mongar, individual farmers have also started to finance their fencing.

Submit your articles for RNR- Newsletter
to
tandindorji@moaf.gov.bt



The RNR family wishes everyone a very
happy and Prosperous 2017

Happy New Year

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