I was returning from a meeting on food and nutritional security. The meeting entailed same cliché discussion like there is little chance of bringing more land under cultivation, that the cultivated area is likely to plummet to 112 m ha from 128 m ha by 2050, the input response is on the decline, climate change is going to exacerbate the risks inherently associated with agriculture; soil health is getting emaciated on time scale and the availability of water for irrigation might bottom up to 65 per cent of available water by 2050 as compared to 83 per cent right now; etc. The projected agricultural situations were too demanding to keep me content and gave me trepidations at the very thought of imminent food and nutritional security. This is despite I knew at the back of mind that India has done exceptionally well to produce over 257 million tons food grains during 2014-15 and the target of 275 million tons per annum by 2050 to feed estimated population of over 1600 million does not seem much difficult. My only soul searching was what good the modern development has done in making the socio-economic fabric strong and relevant to the civic society? The answer I got was obvious, the socio-economic fabric is in tatters, there are behemoth gains in agricultural production, the gains that obliterated the integral hunger tag that India inherited at the time of getting independence. However, storage infrastructures are still too meagre and that the handling losses including
transport and distribution are often too gargantuan to feel contented. Over 30 per cent of the food grains are lost during handling and the quantity is good enough to feed the country for a year. And add to it the colossal national manpower and energy squandered inadvertently in making the food grains accessible to the needy populace by the so called Public Distribution System.

The wild thoughts were making me socially insecure and this insecurity carried me to about five decades back when I was in school and would visit my maternal place during summer vacation. I got overwhelmed with anecdotal bevy of manpower that would work with dedication and involvement in every activity in the farms. And in return they were ensured of food grains as a tranche of the produce right in the threshing flour. How much share was really interesting to guess? It was as much as one can lift at one go and my maternal uncle would carry produce home only after everyone’s share has been delivered. And the nutritious butter milk, called chhachh in local parlance, was free to all. This system was not only inclusive for food and nutritional security but was also a great strengthening gel to socio-economic fabric. I was awed by mutual care of each other that is missing right now in the society. The calamities were not known. This does not mean that the calamities were not there, they were there but the social zeal to fight them together were too strong to make them give in. The dedication and involvement of manpower in each activity was so much that they see no difference in day or night when it was a question of braving out calamity. I still remember, my uncle would not know, how and when the farm problems had been solved. Everyone would do one’s best to seek solution. And of course, there were tons of pleasantries and associated commodity gifts in every festival to make the society happy and happening.

My thought process was too acute and constrained me to compare the situation now and then. There is not an iota of apprehension about the utility of the programmes like MANREGA and food security but the way they are being executed need some revisit. I believe the programmes have created a mindset not working commensurate to the wages and the programme has become a threat to the socio-economic fabric. The reason is obvious, if they can earn full wages without working full-time, why should they drudge and toil in farm field? I wandered why people were more content and secure of food. I believe it was more due to inordinate social gelling and mutual care for each other than anything else. My thoughts further nudged me whether a system could be developed where socio-fabric gelling programmes of old days can be synced with say the largest food security ensuring programme like Public Distribution System? The system entails large manpower, behemoth infrastructures, gargantuan wastage, enormous pilferage and above all consumption of energy in taking the commodities from one place to another. Could the excessive food grains produced in the village be stored by the producer himself at the nominal expense? The food grains requirements of the needy families can be worked out at the village level or cluster level. The local technologies that are not energy intensive and are eco-friendly may be encouraged for storage. The availability of excessive food grains in each village or cluster can also be data based. The government may directly pay to the producer for storage and processing. The needy families can be tied up to different nearby producers in the same village. The government may monitor the system by uploading all producers along with their stock, families tied up to each producer along with quantum of allotment over time scale and real time allotment data on the web. This way food security can be assured locally without much expenditure on storage, transport, supervisory manpower etc. It will also strengthen the socio-economic fabric that has gone very fragile over time scale. Our mythology consider food as sacred God, nobody wants to dishonour food; and this system will reduce the wastage of food grains, energy and manpower. Amen!
The eleventh biggest state level extension and mass contact programme called “Krishi Mahotsava” in local parlance started on 20th April 2015 at Modasa, District Aravalli, North Gujarat. The programme was inaugurated by the Hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shrimati Anandiben Patel in presence of his Cabinet and State Ministers and a behemoth gathering of farmers and animal husbandry practitioners assembled from seven districts of North Gujarat. The “Krishi Mahotsava” is a conspicuously unique programme initiated by the Hon. Prime Minister of India, Shri Narender Modi in 2005 when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat. The programme when initiated entailed taking different line departments of agriculture to the doorsteps of farmers through contact, exhibition and advisory services in all the eighteen thousands odd villages of Gujarat. This time the programme was curtailed to 21 days covering 221 representative villages of seven districts of North Gujarat, though the zeal, activities and involvement was the same. The Hon. Vice Chancellor of S D A U, Prof (Dr) Ashok A Patel, led a technically very versatile team of specialists and scientists to reach out and show case the technologies developed by the university for enhancing production and quality of agricultural commodities with emphasis on reduced cost of production and sustenance of natural base encompassing underground water, soil and biodiversity. A camp for diagnosis, treatment and operation of dreaded diseases of animals were also organized. This year, the “Krishi Mahotsava” entailed 2-days programme subsuming seminars and exhibitions at each District Panchayat Constituency level. This time the theme of the showcase was production enhancements of major crops, organic farming, low cost technologies, contingent planning and herd improvement in Kankrej cattle. This was the first time that the women scientists of Home Science College also campaigned for showcasing their technologies in correcting malnutrition, value addition, drudgery alleviation, ergonomics and tying/ dyeing/ printing technology in textile.

In the inaugural function, Chief Minister of Gujarat, Ms Anandiben Patel, was conducted to the exhibition showcased by SD Agricultural University besides other public and private
organization. She evinced keen interests in technologies exhibited for herd improvement of Kankrej cows, castor, wheat, seed spices, horticulture, agro-forestry and organic farming. Speaking on the occasion, she held out to the teeming farmers gathered for the occasion that government of Gujarat has framed a comprehensive policy for organic agriculture that will take care of farmers’ woes and will add value to agriculture to make it more remunerative. She exhorted the farmers to use the natural resources very carefully and spurred the farmers to adopt organic agriculture to improve the health signature of Gujarat. She exhorted the farmers to adopt drip irrigation in a big way to produce more per unit of water while sustaining the soil health. She apprised that the main canal work of Narmada has been accomplished and now work has been taken up to make the water reach at farmers’ field to comprehensively catapult the game of agricultural production. She felicitated 150 progressive farmers with citation and cash awards for their out of box ideas to increase production, improve quality and above all reduce cost of production with concomitant sustenance of natural resources. The farmers were also addressed by the State Agriculture Minister, Sh Jashabhai Barad, State Home Minister, Sh Rajnikantbhai Patel, Member of Parliament Sh Deepsinh Rathore and above all the big campaigner of agriculture, Sh Babubhai Bokhiriya, the Agriculture Minister of Gujarat.

Kharif Zonal Research & Extension Advisory Committee Meets to Discuss Farmers’ Feedback

Zonal Research and Extension Advisory Committee Kharif 2015 met on April 10, 2015 at Sardarkrushinagar under the chairmanship of Hon. Vice Chancellor, Prof. (Dr.) Ashok A. Patel. The meeting was attended by the officials from the SDAU, Line Departments and KVKs. The SDAU has developed many farmers’ friendly recommendations, feedback of which at the adoption level at farmers’ field was discussed at length. The feedback was presented by the Line Departments and KVKs. Considering the marketing of agricultural commodities at the appropriate time is crucial for realizing good income; the Prof & Head, Department of Agricultural Economic was asked to analyze the data of different APMCs over years to advise the farmers the best time for getting the maximum price in the market. The major feedback entailed intensive nematode problem in pomegranate and protective agriculture. A severe problem of Graphiola leaf spot was reported in Date palm in Kutchch district. The importance of Senna crop in Kutchch was also discussed in detail and the Bhachau Centre was asked to conduct some demonstrations on improved varieties of Senna. The affirmative response of adoption of new varieties developed by SDAU was very conspicuous.

Forty-four Recommendations of SDAU Ratified by the Combined Joint Agricultural Research Committee of State Agricultural Universities

Thirty-eight scientists of SDAU attended the Combined Joint Agricultural Research Committee of the State Agricultural Universities organized by the Anand Agricultural University at Anand during April 7-9, 2015. The event culminated in approving the recommendations after thorough discussion for the scientific community and farmers of the state. SDAU released two varieties one each in wheat and Ajwain; and 26 recommendations for farmers community in different disciplines of agriculture and allied sciences. The forty-four recommendations subsumed 28 and 16 recommendations for farmers and scientific community, respectively. The inaugural session of the meeting was graced by the Hon. Agriculture Minister, Sh Babubhai Bokhirya, five Vice Chancellors of the SAUs along with their strong team of scientists. The event entailed discipline wise discussion on new research programmes and recommendations followed by combined session on the final day. A mega exhibition was also organized on the occasion in which activities and achievements of different SAUs were showcased.
SDAU developed two new varieties one each in *Triticum* wheat and ajwain. The SDAU is well known pan India for developing robust and versatile varieties of different crops. In wheat, two of the ten most indented varieties in the country viz; GW 322 and GW 273 are from SDAU. The new variety of wheat GW 451 was identified for timely sown irrigated conditions in Gujarat state on account of its high and stable productivity (53.92 q/ha). It outstripped GW 496, GW 366, LOK 1 and GW 322 by a margin of 17.05, 9.12, 8.77 and 2.87 per cent, respectively. GW 451 has bold amber coloured, hard, lustrous and vitreous grains with excellent grain appearance. It has high hectoliter weight (80.9 kg/hl), low tyrosenase enzyme activity indicative of the positive phenol colour test thereby no darkness of the grains and hence excellent chapatti quality. Protein content is 11.8 per cent with 39.2 ml sedimentation value and high Fe (40 ppm) & Zn (28 ppm) content that makes it excellent nutritive and quality wheat particularly for chapattis. GW 496 another state release way back in 1989 is the overarching choice of the farmers on account of lustrous grains. GW 451 has better grain luster than GW 496; and hence is expected to find affirmative nod from the farmers.

SDAU has a clear dominance in varieties and production of seed spices. Its varieties in cumin and fennel have been adopted over a wide swathe spread over Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. SDAU developed new variety of Ajwain GA 2 that evinced 14.55 per cent higher higher average seed yield than GA-1. The new variety GA-2 has bold and uniform seeds with attractive color, hot pungency and fast aroma. The essential oil content in seed was 4.6 per cent and thymol in volatile oil was 30.84 per cent, which was 6.98 and 10.98 per cent higher than GA-1, respectively.

**Brain Storming Workshop on Application of ICT in Agriculture**

Brain-Storming Workshop on Application of ICT’s in Agriculture was organized at SDAU during 1-2 April, 2015 in collaboration with Institute of Engineering, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad. It was attended by 37 agricultural experts from different fields from
SDAU. The ICTs were moderated by experts each from Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad and SDAU.

At the outset, Dr S Acharya, Associate Director of Research & Organizing Secretary of the workshop in his introductory remarks delved into the present phase of agriculture development, where flagged input response, petering out natural resource base and above all climate change has taken heavy toll on agricultural production. The Hon. Vice Chancellor, Prof. (Dr.) Ashok A. Patel dealt the unimpeachable leadership of India in ICTs, though he raised concern that its use in agriculture has not been commensurate to the intimidating risks and uncertainties. He stressed upon the role of ICTs in decision support system, prediction of biotic and abiotic stresses, crop production through precision farming and targeted marketing information. The workshop was also attended by Dr R R Shah, Director of Research, Dr H N Kher, Registrar, Dr M R Prajapati, Principal, College of Agriculture and Dr K H Thakkar, Director of Extension from SDAU.

Presentations were made on role of ICTs enabled prediction technology, image technology and the automation technology in agriculture by Dr Sanjay Chaudhary, Sh. Dhaval Patel and Dr. Mehul Raval, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad. The open house concerted discussion on role of ICTs in Agriculture culminated in short listing eighteen different ICTs empowered agricultural research streams for research. After thorough discussion, irrigation management, nutrient management, commodities quality, pest & disease management and forecasting, decision support system, spread of success stories of progressive farmers, animal tracking and their health management sectors were identified for short term and long term research projects. The ICT team of Ahmedabad University appreciated the quality of field research in SDAU and desired more collaborative efforts to increase the visibility of university research and education through ICTs. They appraised the role renewable energy in implementation of ICT projects and desired that green energy and green communication should be focused for all endeavors.

Long Term Experiment Proves FYM as Panacea for Sustaining Agriculture

The perfunctorily impacts of wrong crop husbandry and indiscriminate application of fertilizers has become the butt of discussion in taking agriculture to the nadir. The destructive impact of chemical based agriculture could not be more elicit in the long term trial being conducted at the Instructional Farm of the SDAU since 1987. The trial executed pearl millet- mustard-green gram cropping sequence with application of N, P and K nutrients in combinations at the rate of zero, half and full recommended dose based on soil test values with and without application of FYM. The impact of FYM application is palpable in spurring germination, vigour and yield attributes in all the crops. The yield of all the crops were higher in plots amended with FYM and that the response of individual nutrients or their combination was better in FYM amended plot than those where FYM was not applied. Pooled data over 18 years evinced that grain yield and stover yield of all
the crops was significantly higher in plots where FYM was applied. The significantly higher grain and stover yield in each crop was realized when 100 per cent NPK was applied to each crop in combination with FYM @ 10 tons per hectare. This clearly showed that FYM improves the efficiency of chemical fertilizers.

**Simarouba glauca Attracts Narmad South Gujarat University Scientist to Do Collaborative Research**

The phytochemicals have been important to eradicate dreaded diseases without any residual effect. Dr M N Reddy, Professor, Shri Bapalal Vaidya Botanical Research Centre, Department of Bioscience, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat visited Centre for Agro-forestry, Forage Crops and Green Belt on 9th March 2015. He was conducted to the different agro-forestry models and the germplasm of different medicinal plants and trees including TBOs maintained by the centre. He was in complete awe of the diversity of the germplasm collections especially *Simarouba glauca*. He expressed keen interest in developing a collaborative research project entailing molecular biology and photochemistry of *Simarouba glauca*.

**ASPEE College of Home Science & Nutrition Celebrates Annual Day**

The ASPEE College of Home Science & Nutrition celebrated its Twenty-seventh Annual Day “Jai Ho-2015” on April 10, 2015. The function showcased the talents of the students in cultural activities. The highlights of the function entailed enthralling dance by the kids of *Neha Bal Mandir*. The audience also took keen interest in different events of dance, drama, music and fashion show presented by the students. The finale of the event was consummated by the incredible traditional Gujarati folk dance, called *Garba* in local parlance. Hon. Vice Chancellor, Prof. (Dr.) Ashok A. Patel presided over the function that was arranged by the faculty and students of ASPEE College of Home Science & Nutrition. The students felt motivated by the conspicuous presence of the SDAU Officers that included Dr R R Shah, Director of Research & Dean PG; Dr H N Kher, Registrar and Dr M R Parjapati, Dean, College of Agriculture.
Shri P.T. Christain, Deputy Secretary Agriculture Evinces Ardent Interest in Herbal Garden

Deputy Secretary Agriculture, Government of Gujarat Shri P.T. Christain visited the Agro-forestry Centre on 29th April 2015 and took stock of herbal nursery and olive cultivation. The Agro-forestry Centre of SDAU is unique in the country and has different live models of agro-forestry established on 84 ha. The medicinal plant nursery is one of the activities of the centre in which local medicinal plants and herbs have been collected and maintained. Hon. Deputy Secretary appreciated the endeavors of centre in collecting and maintaining rare biodiversity of the area. The center keeps trying new ideas and has shied olive plantation in 10.54 ha. The establishment and growth of the plants is healthy. The fruiting is expected shortly, and if successful bodes well for enhancing economic returns particularly for farmers who have large fallow lands.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students Celebrate World IPR Day

The intellectual property has become more contentious among the intellectuals under the IPR regime. World Intellectual Property Right Day was celebrated on 26 April 2015 in Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University. A rally was conducted jointly by the M.sc students of Agricultural College, Horticulture College and Home Science College studying IPR Course. The aim of this rally was to create awareness and to familiarize the public with nuances of intellectual property. The students prepared posters to explain different types of IPRs like patents, trademarks, copyrights, geographical indications, industrial designs, trade secrets, layout design for integrated circuits and protection of plant varieties and farmers’ rights. The rally visited different colleges, library, administrative office etc. Dr. Ashok Patel, Hon. Vice Chancellor and Dr. H.N. Kher, Registrar & Director of Human Resource Development appreciated the effort of the students.

ABM Students Take Industrial Visit

Following the adage, “seeing is believing”, the students of second semester from College of Agribusiness Management visited Unjha APMC, Dudh Sagar Dairy and Spices Research Station Jagudan on 18th March 2015. The management team at Unjha APMC and Dudh Sagar Dairy, Mehsana showed a short film on their activities and then the students were conducted to the plant for explaining different activities. The students got the firsthand exposure to quality control, corporate social responsibility and other key management issues. Dr. A.U. Amin, Research Scientist, Spices Research Station Jagudan narrated the activities of the Centre and the potentiality of the region for R&D in seed spices.

Landscape Designing Competition

College of Horticulture, Sardarkrushinagar organized a poster competition on 10.03.2015 regarding landscaping a garden in front of A-type Bungalows at S.D.A.U. Campus. The site was earmarked for two gardens viz; UG garden and PG garden. Seventy-two students comprising 46 Under Graduate (U.G.) and 26 Post Graduate (P.G.) took part in the competition. In UG category Anesha Gangode, Patel Samir B. and Vihol Akash N.,
stood first, second and third, respectively. Two layouts of Medat Manojkumar J. and Rathod Prakash were culled for consolation prizes. In polytechnics participated in the competition. Based on the over-all performance in different events, Chimanbhai Patel College of Agriculture, Sardarkrushinagar romped home as champion of the event. ASPEE College of Home Science was the runner up. Among the Polytechnic, Amirgadh notched the championship while Jagudan and Deesa were the joint runner up.

**Student Awareness Programme**

Higher Studies in good institutions peppered with incredible patronage and reputed fellowship are the surreal aspiration of any student. The Directorate of Research organized an awareness pep talk on prospects of fellowships in USA on April 28, 2015 at Sardar Smruti Kendra, Sardarkrushinagar. Dr. Ryan Pereira, Regional officer at US-India Foundation delved into the projections on “Fulbright fellowship opportunities in USA”. He narrated various fellowships for teaching, research and professional development, including prestigious Fulbright Fellowships available to PG students in USA. The lecture generated a good dialogue from PG students.

**SEMINAR/CONFERENCE**

Dr. SK. Roy, Dean, Shri G. N. Patel Dairy Science & Food Technology College, attended the first meeting of ICAR Sectorial Committee of National Agricultural Education Accreditation Board (NAEAB) on Curricula and Equivalence at National level under the Chairmanship of Dr. Tej Pratap, Vice-Chancellor, SKUAS & T, Srinagar on 9th March, 2015 at Agricultural Education Division, New Delhi.

Dr M R Prajapati, Dean, College of Agriculture, and Dr S Acharya, Associate Director of Research, Directorate of Research, Sardarkrushinagar attended “A Global Planning Meeting: One Agriculture – One Science: A Global Education Consortium” organized by ICRISAT, Patancheru on 9th-10th March 2015.

**AWARDS/HONOURS**

Vice Chancellor Does Proud to SDAU for Being Nominated as Invitee Member of the Prestigious Task Force Constituted as per Directives of “NITIAAYOG”

The welfare of farming community has been a focal point of different schemes sponsored by both central and state government. Agriculture is a state subject and therefore, coordination of state and central schemes cannot be underscored in federal system. In
extension activities

Dry Farming Research Station, Radhanpur

Dry Farming Research Station, Radhanpur organized two training programmes on “Soil Health and Micro Irrigation” at Memdavad and Lotiya, Taluka, Radhanpur on 12 and 23 March, 2015, respectively. The trainings were organized in collaboration with Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., Gandhinagar. Water was a very scarce commodity in Radhanpur and farmers would grow less water requiring crops like sorghum, pearl millet, castor (rainfed), pulses and herbaceous cotton along with fruit crops like Zizyphus. However, the situation has transformed after arrival of Narmada water both in terms of choice of crops and their varieties. Stung by the twin problems of water scarcity and debilitating soil nutrition, farmers fully appreciate the value of water and crop nutrition in the imminent days and evinced profound interest in water saving technologies like micro irrigation.

Agricultural Research Station Adiya

Agricultural Research Station, Adiya, organized a one day Seminar on “Uttar Gujaratma Narmada Command Vistarni Jaminma Piyat Dwara Udbhavnar Prashno ane Tenu Nivaran” i.e. Threats of Soil Health Issues due to Irrigation in Narmada Canal Command Areas of North Gujarat and Their Solutions, on March 16, 2015 in collaboration with “Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., Gandhinagar”. The programme was structured as a part of Dantiwada Chapter of Indian Society of Soil Science, Sardarkrushinagar. Dr. R. R. Shah, Director of Research, SDAU, in his presidential address exhorted the farmers for sustainable agriculture through integrated farming system and practicing Adarsh Pashupalan. The seminar was attended by more than 225 farmers of surrounding areas. Dr. M. R. Prajapati, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, SDAU and Shri B. V. Savani, Joint Director (Agri.), SSNNL, Gandhinagar, advised the farmers not to feel complacent that the canal water has arrived and use it inadvertently but pick it as habit to customize every drop of water to harvest more crop yield. The farmers appreciated the MIS technology to sustain water, soil health and crop yield. The farmers acknowledged the narration of the different experts in Soil and Water Management of SDAU on the occasion.

Adiya Organizes Training Programme on Soil and Water Management

Two training programmes on ‘Soil and Water Management and Scientific Cultivation of Fodder Crops’ was organized by ARS, Adiya on 19 March, 2015. The agriculture in the region is animal husbandry based, though the area often experiences shortage of fodder. Themes of the training were discussed thoroughly. Farmers showed great interest in scientific production of fodder crops.
Rural Girls Trained in Preparation of Different Value Added Products

A five day training programme on “Value Addition of Fruits and Vegetables and Preparation of Different Snacks” was organized from 9th to 13th March, 2015 at the College of Home Science, Department of Extension Education for rural adolescent girls of Bhoyan and Rasana villages of Deesa Taluka. Thirty-three participants were trained in preparation of different types of value added products that included squashes, nectors, pickles, jam, jelly, murabba, chocolate, laddoo and snacks from different fruit and vegetable. The participants were motivated and confident that such activities would enhance their entrepreneurial skill and ability to earn extra income.

Fodder for Thought

Selective breeding is a timeworn practice for genetic improvement of different breeds of animals. The Livestock Research Station (LRS), Sardarkrushinagar has done fabulous efforts to conserve and improve the local breeds of North Gujarat, which is conspicuous of supporting large biodiversity of both plants and animals. The selective breeding done in two breeds of large ruminants and two breeds of small ruminant are textbook classic, yet the improvement in Kankrej breed of cattle is more noticeable. Its average production in 1978 was 977 liter per lactation. After 36 years of arduous selection, the average production of elite Kankrej herd maintained by LRS has touched 2683 liter per lactation, with maximum milk production of 5626 liter per lactation in Cow No. 7.23. The achievements are so complacent and satiating that SDAU is cracking selective breeding in 30 odd villages of Banaskantha, Gujarat covering 4000 odd Kankrej cows. Kudos!

The negative impact of wrong crop husbandry to realize higher yield are too evident to need underscroing. The reduced input response, flagging soil nutrients, water scarcity and climate change etc are some repercussions of wrong crop husbandry that have become butt of discussion at the global level. Would the history repeat in animal husbandry? And the reasons for the dreaded instinct are obvious; excessive exploitation of animals for high milk yield may peter out the body reservoirs of nutrients and fluid that are continuously secreted in the milk. The consequential negative balance of energy may debilitate both efficiency and potential of animal besides inflicting long term reproductive complications. India experienced it when we introduced cross-bred cows. Sooner these glitches of Yogi (need based mode) and Bhogi (Exploitive mode) are adequately addressed better it would be.

The practice of challenge feeding comprises increasing 500 gram concentrate per day additively in regular ration to high milk yielding animals till the production evince zenith. When the yield per day pinnacle to maximum, the ration is formulated calculating that maximum production. Could such practices be helpful in the indigenous breeds of cattle to maintain enhanced milk production potential without threat of any collateral negative health and reproductive impact? It may not be overlooked that consequent upon every animal having differential physiological efficiency, their requirement of ration would not be solely dependent upon milk production but also on body weight and agility. Could the ranchers and selective animal breeder take care of these inﬁrmities before the RED warning is displayed to them by their own wrong practices of animal husbandry?

Forthcoming Events

- 54th All India Wheat and Barley Research Workers Workshop at Sardarkrushinagar during 21st-24th August, 2015
- Task Force Meeting for Validation of DUS Test Guidelines for Bael (Aegle marmelos Correa) on 13th July, 2015
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