20. धूध ग्राइंडर संपर्क कमीत कमी करावा तसेच सुरक्षित अंतर ठेवावे.
21. धूध वितरण कक्ष वास्तवार निर्माणकरण करीत राहावे तसेच सैंटिसेंजरच वापर
वारंवार करावा.
22. बाहेरील व्यक्तीना धूध वितरण कक्षात ब्रेय्यास मजाव करण्यास यावा तसेच
उसलेल्या दुधाचा उपयोग करून त्याची त्वरीत विल्हेवाट लावावी.
काय करावे व काय करू नये:

१. प्रक्षेपात येणाय व्यत्क्तींना प्रतिबंधित करणे。
२. प्रक्षेपात काय व करणाय व्यत्क्तींचा / कर्मचा-योगी संरूपाची कम्ही करणे。
३. प्रक्षेपातपाल परम्पराने प्रक्षेपात प्रवेश करतेवेळी तोडावर माफक लावलेला असावा आणे माफक हा सेनिटाईजिंग साफ केलेला असावा।
४. प्रक्षेपातपालन प्रथांतर पद्धतीच्या संरूपाच्या वसल्यात अंदीन उपकरणे तथा साधने नियमित सेनिटाईजिंग साफ केले पाहिजे।
५. प्रक्षेपात च्या प्रवेशच्या वारंट साविक, पाणी भरती बाटली व संजीवीजर ठेवलेले असावे आणे त्याचा उपयोग प्रत्येकाचे प्रवेश करते वेळी केलेला पाहिजे।
६. प्रक्षेपात प्रवेश च्या वारंट साविक, पाणी भरती बाटली व संजीवीजर ठेवलेले असावे आणे त्याचा उपयोग प्रत्येकाचे प्रवेश करते वेळी केलेला पाहिजे।
७. प्रक्षेपात च्या वारंट साविक, पाणी भरती बाटली व संजीवीजर ठेवलेले असावे आणे त्याचा उपयोग प्रत्येकाचे प्रवेश करते वेळी केलेला पाहिजे।
८. प्रक्षेपात च्या वारंट साविक, पाणी भरती बाटली व संजीवीजर ठेवलेले असावे आणे त्याचा उपयोग प्रत्येकाचे प्रवेश करते वेळी केलेला पाहिजे।
९. प्रक्षेपात च्या वारंट साविक, पाणी भरती बाटली व संजीवीजर ठेवलेले असावे आणे त्याचा उपयोग प्रत्येकाचे प्रवेश करते वेळी केलेला पाहिजे।
१०. विण्याच्या पाण्याची व्यवस्था मुबंका प्रमाणात करावी।
११. दूध विक्रेताकनिंचा खलील गोष्टीचे पालन करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे।
१२. दूध काढण्याचे व्यत्क्तींची वारंट वसल्यात हे गूळ घेवून सेनिटाईजिंग साफ वापर करावा तोडावर मास्क बांधलेला असावा।
१३. दूध विक्रेताच्या वसल्यात हे व्यवस्थित साविक, झूबून हाताच्या गोल्स व तोडावर मास्क लावलेला असावा।
१४. दूध विक्रेताचे करण्यांना सेनिटाईजिंग साफ वापर वारंट करावा।
१५. दूध हे घेवून चक्कदाने/चालपानी बाजारात नियमानुसार वापर करावे।
१६. दूध विक्रेतीत करण्याकरिता वापरण्यात येणारे माप हे लांब बांडीचे असावे जर करण्याने आपण दुसरे कार्य कराव्याचे गोल्स परत आत्माकर्त्याच्या घातांचा पुन्हा स्वच्छ करावे।
१७. दूध विक्री करणारा व्यक्तर स्वच्छ व फूल कपडे घातलेला असावा आणे दुसर्या व्यक्तीमध्ये परत हे सुरक्षित ठेवावे।
१८. आजारी व्यक्तीवर दूध वितरता नही घातावे।
१९. वापरपर्यंत गोल्स, कपडे तीव्र ईंट साहित्य व्यक्त नववर फुडरंग अंतर तंत्र त्याच्या कांडीत टाकवे मास्क व उपयोग पुन्हा करू नये करावायचा आत्माकर्त्याचा स्वच्छ धूबून वापर.
consultation with your veterinarian.

Proper water intake of animal should be monitored to protect them from heat stress.

Supplementation of herbal immune boosting products in ration can boost immunity of animals. It may be done in consultation with the veterinarian.

Avail routine reproductive services (Artificial Insemination & Pregnancy Diagnosis) and specific problems (Infertility & Dystocia) at home and minimize visit to veterinary hospitals.

Pay more attention on estrus detection, especially visiting/observing dairy livestock early in the morning or late evening to catch maximum estrus animals.

Evening buffalo splashing/ bathing of buffaloes with cold water may be done especially in pregnant buffaloes to prevent adverse effect of summer on estrus and conception & prevent early embryonic mortality/abortion due to heat waves.

Offer ample milk or electrolyte water to newborn calves to prevent dehydration, heat stroke and death of neonatal stocks.

Any kind of sickness observed in the farm animals should be attended promptly also if any accidents occurs to the animals in farm immediately contact nearest veterinarian and get it treated promptly.

How to use a mask:

Before putting on a mask, clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.

Cover mouth and nose with mask and make sure there are no gaps between your face and the mask.

Avoid touching the mask while using it; if you do, clean your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.

Replace the mask with a new one as soon as it is damp and do not re-use single-use masks.

To remove the mask: remove it from behind (do not touch the front of mask); discard immediately in a closed bin; clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.
Globe is going through a tough time of decade because of deadly threat of Corona Infection. Whole world is experiencing a complete lock down situation and stay at home for to stay healthy and becoming an important step towards breaking chain of Infection. Livestock owners cannot stay away from performing routine activities as they are rearing live animals. Daily routine activities like watering, feeding, milking etc. are mandatory and have to be performed with proper precaution. Following are the important points to be considered during performing routine activities.

**Do’s & Don’ts for Livestock farms:**

Livestock farm owners firmly make complete control on the movement of visitors to their farms.

Strictly follow biosecurity measures in their farm.

Daily routine activities at farm has to be performed with minimum utilization of man power/ labour.

Wearing of mask should make compulsory to all Workers coming to livestock farms, be thermal scanned or asked for their health on daily basis and advised to sanitize with appropriate sanitizer and maintain social distance while cleaning animal shed, cattaging and distributing fodder and milking dairy animals etc.

If any worker is found ill, he should be channellized to take standard health measures to avoid any possibility for disease spread.

As far as possible keep soap, bucket of water and hand sanitizer at the entrance of the animal shed and instruct all human resources at livestock farms, to sanitize exposed body parts regularly at an interval of 1 to 2 hour with appropriate sanitizer/wash with soap.

Equipments and accessories in the farm should be cleaned and sanitized regularly.

Workers should not use watch, jewelry etc. and refrain from use of mobile phones. If used, phones should be frequently sanitized.

Points in the farm frequently being in touch such points should be cleaned twice daily by using 70% hypochlorite solution. In case of metallic surfaces where bleach is not suitable 70% alcohol should be used.

Wherever possible, automation techniques (CCTV camera) may be used to monitor animal health and various other activities.

Farm managers should keep sufficient feed, fodder and medicine in hand to manage the lockdown period.

Trading of livestock, if highly needed should be managed through e-trading. In case of purchase of animals, animals should be quarantined for a period of four weeks before induction into existing herd.

Follow good management practices related to feeding, housing (clean, dry and well ventilated), water and general hygiene to keep animal healthy and productive.

Observe animals for any abnormal behaviour/ posture/ feed intake/ rumination/detection and unination twice daily (morning and afternoon) & if needed consult the veterinarian.

Isolate the sick animals & in case of emergency contact the nearest Veterinarian Hospital.

Vaccinate the animals against Foot and Mouth Disease and Hemorrhagic septicaemia (Cows and buffaloes), PPR, ETV (goats ) in consultation with your veterinarian.

Except pregnant animals, deworm all animals for external and internal parasites in consultation with your veterinarian.

Proper water intake of animal should be monitored to protect them from heat stress.

Supplementation of herbal immune boosting products in ration can boost immunity of animals. It may be done in consultation with the veterinarian.

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