



बिहार सरकार
पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग
पशुपालन निदेशालय
विकास भवन, नया सचिवालय, पटना-15



पत्रांक— 14 आपदा 05/2020

दिनांक—/...../2025

प्रेषक,

उज्ज्वल कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0
निदेशक पशुपालन।

सेवा में,

सभी जिला पशुपालन पदाधिकारी,
बिहार।

विषय :- **Advisory for Preparedness and Response for Cold wave season (शीतलहर/पाला)**
में पशुधन की रक्षा के संबंध में।

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली के ई-मेल दिनांक— 28.10.2025 को प्राप्त पत्र सं0-50-393/2011-LDT (AQ) छायाप्रति संलग्न करते हुये कहना है कि आसन्न शीत ऋतु में शीतलहरों से पशुधन के प्रभावित होने एवं उनकी क्षति की संभावना बनी रहती है। अतएव शीत ऋतु में पशुओं में Hypothermia, Frostbite, Loss of Appetite, Arthritis (विशेष कर भारी वजन वाले पशुओं में) Kennel cough in pet dogs एवं Respiratory illness की समस्या देखी जाती है। ज्ञातव्य है कि शीत ऋतु में पशुओं में होने वाली परेशानियाँ/बीमारियों से बचाव हेतु ठोस रणनीति के तहत रोग निरोधक उपाय किया जाना, प्राथमिक उपचार एवं पशुचिकित्सा की समुचित व्यवस्था किया जाना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

शीतलहर में पशुओं को अत्याधिक उर्जा की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर चारा दाना भी आवश्यक है। नवजात, बीमार, दुग्धकारी एवं कमजोर पशुओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही शीतलहर/पाला से पशुओं में होने वाली परेशानियों से बचाव एवं आवश्यक उपाय हेतु पशुपालकों को पूर्व से ही अवगत कराया जाना आवश्यक है।

अतः शीतलहर/पाला से बचाव हेतु कुछ Do's and Dont's (संलग्न) की जानकारी पशुपालकों को दी जाय एवं पशुचिकित्सालयों को किसी भी परिस्थिति से निपटने हेतु सजग रहें। साथ ही शीत जोखिम न्यूनीकरण हेतु अन्य हितधारकों (Stake holders) से भी सम्पर्क रखते हुए आवश्यक उपाय किया जाय। शीतलहर से होने वाली पशुक्षति से बचाव हेतु समुचित व्यवस्था कराना सुनिश्चित करें।

अनु0-यथोक्त।

विश्वासभाजन

ह0/-

निदेशक पशुपालन।

ज्ञापांक :- 14 आपदा 05/2020.....39451/10/

पटना-15, दिनांक 17/11/2025

प्रतिलिपि:- सभी जिलों के आपदा प्रभारी, पशुपालन को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- सहायक निदेशक, पशुपालन सूचना एवं प्रसार, बिहार, पटना को Do's and Dont's के व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार करने हेतु प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- विभागीय अपर मुख्य सचिव के आप्त सचिव को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- विभागीय आई0टी0 मैनेजर को सभी संबंधितों को ई-मेल करने तथा Do's and Dont's की जानकारी वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने हेतु सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

निदेशक पशुपालन।

शीत लहर से पशुओं के बचाव के संबंध में

क्या करें।

1. स्थानीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान की जानकारी रखा जाय।
2. शीत लहर से पशुओं के बचाव की पूर्व तैयारी कर ली जाय।
3. पशुशाला को सभी तरफ से ढकने (विशेषकर रात्री में) की व्यवस्था की जाय, ताकि सीधे तौर पर शीत लहर से पशुओं को बचाया जा सके।
4. पशुओं के विछावन हेतु सूखे पुआल की व्यवस्था कर ली जाय।
5. शीतदंश (Froast Bite) से बचाव हेतु पर्याप्त रोशनी तथा गर्मी प्रदान करने वाले उपकरणों की व्यवस्था पूर्व में कर ली जाय।
6. पशुओं को कीड़ा मारने वाली दवा जाड़े के पूर्व दे दी जानी चाहिए एवं खुरहा, पी0पी0आर0, इन्टेरोट्रॉकसीमिया रोग के विरुद्ध टीकाकरण कराना चाहिए।
7. पशुओं को सुखे एवं धुआँ रहित स्थानों पर रखा जाय।
8. मुर्गियों/पक्षियों को रखने के स्थान पर गर्मी की व्यवस्था अनिवार्य रूप से करनी चाहिए।
9. वाह्य परजीवियों से पशुओं को बचाने हेतु नीरगुण्डी तथा लेमन ग्रास की पतियों को पशुशाला में टांगना चाहिए। नीम तेल से युक्त निस्क्रामक रसायनों (Disinfectant) का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।
10. जाड़े में पशुओं के शरीर को ढक कर रखा जाय।
11. पशुओं को संतुलित एवं नमक/इलेक्ट्रोलाइट से युक्त पूरक आहार देना चाहिए। खल्ली एवं गुड़ की अतिरिक्त मात्रा दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि शरीर गर्म रहे।
12. पशुओं को स्वच्छ नाद में हल्का गर्म पानी दिन में तीन-चार बार देना चाहिए।
13. पशुओं/पक्षियों के बीमार होने पर शीघ्र स्थानीय पशुचिकित्सालय से सम्पर्क करना चाहिए।
14. बीमार, कमजोर एवं गर्भवती पशुओं का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।
15. पशु शवों का निस्तारण वैज्ञानिक तरीके से एवं लोगों के निवास तथा जलस्रोतों से पर्याप्त दूरी रखते हुए किया जाना चाहिए।
16. आग के स्रोत पशुशाला से आवश्यक दूरी पर रखना चाहिए तथा अग्नि आपदा से बचाव के सभी नियमों का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।
17. पर्यावरण के अनुकूलन के साथ पशुशाला का निर्माण, जिसमें जाड़े में अधिकतम सूर्य-किरण एवं गर्मी में न्यूनतम रेडिएसन की उपलब्धता हो, कराया जाय।

क्या न करें :-

1. शीत ऋतु में पशुओं को खुले में नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।
2. पशु मेला आदि का आयोजन शीत ऋतु में नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।
3. ठंडा भोजन एवं पानी पशुओं को नहीं देना चाहिए।
4. पशुओं एवं मुर्गियों/पक्षियों को नमीयुक्त एवं धुआँ वाले स्थान पर नहीं रखना चाहिए, इससे Pneumonia का खतरा बढ़ता है।
5. पशुओं के चारागाह के रास्ते में पशु शवों का निस्तारण नहीं करना चाहिए।
6. बीमार पशुओं की चिकित्सा फर्जी चिकित्सकों से नहीं कराना चाहिए।

Cold Chain advisory-Reg.

Sakshi Bhadouriya < sakshi.bhadouriya@dahd.nic.in >

Tue, 28 Oct 2025 4:53:06 PM +0530

1/11/25 4:53 PM
"K.A.NAVEEN"<dir-ah@and.nic.in>,"dirahvsandaman"<dirahvsandaman@gmail.com>,"ap ahdhdir"<ap.ahdhir@gmail.com>,"ahvddarunachal"<ahvddarunachal@gmail.com>,"assamvety"<assamvety@gmail.com>,"Mr Shukla"<dirahd-bih@nic.in>,"lrspatna"<lrspatna@gmail.com>,"Priyanka Shukla"<dirvet.cg@nic.in>,"mahavirsarsiha"<mahavirsarsiha@gmail.com>,"Shri Teotia"<dept-htedu-dd@daman.nic.in>,"directorahdelhigov"<directorahdelhigov@gmail.com>,"Director Goa"<dir-ahvs.goa@nic.in>,"dir-anml"<dir-anml@gujarat.gov.in>,"Director GoH"<dg.ahd@hry.nic.in>,"Director Shimla"<dir-ah-hp@nic.in>,"director"<director@jkahd.net>,"director"<director@jkanimalhusbandry.net>,"dir-ahjhr"<dir-ahjhr@nic.in>,"commissionerahvs"<commissionerahvs@gmail.com>,"dirahvs"<dirahvs@gmail.com>,"D M DAS"<dir-ah@nic.in>,"Director AH"<directorah.ker@nic.in>,"directorashladakh"<directorashladakh@gmail.com>,"adpoultrykvt"<adpoultrykvt@gmail.com>,"Director"<dirveterinary@mp.gov.in>,"cahpune"<cahpune@gmail.com>,"cah diseasecontrol"<cah.diseasecontrol@gmail.com>,"vety manipur"<vety.manipur@gmail.com>,"meghvety01"<meghvety01@gmail.com>,"directorvetyaliz"<directorvetyaliz@gmail.com>,"dirahvsngl"<dirahvsngl@gmail.com>,"dahvsorissa"<dahvsorissa@gmail.com>,"Animal Pondicherry"<ahd.pon@nic.in>,"dahpunjab"<dahpunjab@gmail.com>,"director ahd"<director.ahd@rajasthan.gov.in>,"sikkimldb"<sikkimldb@gmail.com>,"zeruahbhtutia"<zeruahbhtutia@gmail.com>,"anh.tn"<anh.tn@nic.in>,"dirahdtg"<dirahdtg@gmail.com>,"ardd tripura"<ardd.tripura@gmail.com>,"Jaikesh Pandey"<dir-ah.up@nic.in>,"directorahd"<directorahd@yahoo.com>,"dirahuk"<dirahuk@gmail.com>,"Director Uttarakhand"<dir-ah-uk@gov.in>,"dahvsard-wb"<dahvs.ard-wb@nic.in>

Cc "Rama Sinha"<jslh-dadf@gov.in>,"vijayteotoa"<vijay.teotoa@gov.in>,"Sudam Bag"<sudam.bag@dahd.nic.in>

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached the *Cold Chain Advisory* for advance preparedness against cold waves. States are requested to take necessary action and formulate/update their respective State Action Plans accordingly.

Kindly find the same enclosed for your reference.

--
सादर,

डॉ. साक्षी भदौरिया/ Dr. Sakshi Bhadouriya
पशुधन अधिकारी/ Livestock officer
भारत सरकार / Government of India
पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग / Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली- 110001 / Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

1 Attachment(s)

Cold wave advisory.pdf
311 KB

06/12/25
12/11/25
प्रशासक- 14
मनोज आ

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

Advisory for Preparedness and Response for Cold Wave season

Introduction:

A cold wave takes place when the minimum temperature of a location goes below 4 degree Celsius. Cold waves generally are capable of occurring at any geological location and are formed by large cool air masses that accumulate over certain regions, caused by movements of air streams. North India is mainly devastated by a cold wave during the month of January. The northern parts of India, specially the hilly regions (Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand) and the adjoining plains spreads in states like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand are highly affected by cold wave. The extent of damage caused by cold wave depends on the temperature, the length of exposure, humidity levels, and the winds speed at freezing temperature.

Prevention and Acclimatization:

To deal with the cold wave there is a need for multi-sectorial and multi dimensional administrative approach. Early warnings are major elements of cold wave risk reduction activity to minimize the loss of animals and economic impacts. Early warning systems help by warning people in advance and there is also a need of constant state of preparedness. Preventive measures for cold wave include establishment of animal shelters, availability of nutritional feed and fodder and increasing awareness among animal owners/ stakeholders. Further, rescheduling of animal fairs (Pashu Mela) may also be undertaken.

Many cold wave related illness are largely avoidable. The most crucial point of intervention concerns the use of appropriate prevention strategies and knowledge of effective prevention, first-aid and veterinary support.

Animal coming from hot environment / place to a cold climate should not be allowed to move outside in open cold area and lukewarm water should be provided in plenty to the animal. Acclimatization is achieved by slow exposure to the cold environment.

Animals at High Risk:

A cold wave can cause death and injury to livestock and wildlife. Exposure to cold mandates greater caloric intake for all animals and if a cold wave is accompanied by heavy and persistent snow, grazing animals may be unable to reach needed food and die of hypothermia or starvation. The animals under the following categories are more at risk during cold wave and need special attention:

1. Newly born and Young animals
2. Sick animals with history of respiratory disease
3. Lactating animals
4. Weak animals

Identification and first Aid of cold disorders in animals:

Some cold wave illness includes:

- Hypothermia

- 1192
- Frostbite
 - Loss of appetite
 - Arthritis in heavy animals
 - Kennel cough in pet dogs
 - Respiratory illness

Some cold wave disorders with symptoms and first Aid are as under:

Cold Wave Disorder*	Symptoms	First Aid
Hypothermia	Low body temperature (by extended exposure to cold), shivering, lethargy, listlessness and shock	Limit the time spent outside during winter months Swaddle animal in warm blankets
Frostbite	Pale hard skin, blisters on skin with further darkening of skin and possibility of gangrene	Limit the time spent outside during winter months Swaddle animal in warm blankets Applying warm water to the affected areas
Kennel cough	Symptoms of respiratory infection	Vaccination and approach for veterinary care as soon as possible.
Shock	Irregular heart rate, weak pulse, low body temperature, pale gums	Prevent loss of body heat and cover the animal with blankets. Approach for veterinary care as soon as possible.

*approach for veterinary care as soon as possible.

- Deployment of adequate number of veterinarians and paravets in cold prone areas
- Arrangement of mineral mixtures, life saving drugs, fluids and other medicines and equipments in veterinary hospitals at all times
- Activation of mobile veterinary units
- Conducting awareness programmes in respect of cold management of animals
- Identifying disposal sites for dead animals
- Liaison with other stakeholders/agencies wherever required

Preparedness and Response by State AHD

State/UT shall develop the guidelines and SOPs for preparedness and response for timely and better mitigation and management which include:

a. Awareness and sensitization

State shall ensure that the animal owners should be made aware of adverse effects of cold wave/ frost and wide publicity should be given regarding the preventive measures. State AHD should continue efforts on sensitization and capacity building of veterinary Officers,

11

Para veterinarians, staff/workers on cold related illness, its early recognition and management. Conduct awareness campaigns for farmers on managing cold stress in animals through community meetings, training sessions, and various media channels. Encourage the public for necessary preparedness and response.

b. Veterinary care and infrastructure

Veterinary care, procedures and expertise need to be arranged/upgraded which may also include:

- Deployment of adequate number of veterinarians and paravets in cold prone areas.
- Arrangement and stocking of mineral mixtures, lifesaving drugs, fluids and other medicines and equipment in veterinary hospitals at all times.
- State AHD shall maintain close coordination with the Meteorological Department (IMD) to relay daily cold information to local veterinary hospitals and dispensaries for proactive preparedness and response.
- Conducting mock drills in collaboration with SDRF to develop effective operational strategies tailored to local conditions and needs.
- Activating mobile veterinary units for swift response.
- Conducting awareness programs on animal and cold management.
- Identifying disposal sites for deceased animals.
- Collaborating with other stakeholders/agencies for advanced preparedness related to transportation of animals/feed and fodder, power supply, water supply, sanitation, carcass disposal, disinfection and zoonotic diseases.
- Exploring energy conservation measures and strategies to reduce indoor cold in veterinary hospitals and animal shelters.
- Ensure deworming and vaccinations of the animals.
- Ensuring nutritional support for animal owners, including Vitamin A and area-specific mineral mixtures.
- Shelter: Ensure animals have access to proper shelters to keep warm during cold conditions. This helps mitigate the impacts of cold stress and can reduce production losses.
- Drinking Water Supply: Regularly check water supplies for livestock to ensure water is plentiful, fresh, and free from contamination.
- Temporary Shade: Arrange temporary warm shelters with water access for animals during the peak cold condition of the day, if keeping them indoors is not feasible.
- Make sure that animals are well-fed and hydrated beforehand.
- Transportation: Avoid leaving animals in vehicles or trailers without adequate ventilation, and warm atmosphere.
- Hair removal: Minimize removing excess hair or wool from animals.
- Cold stress caution: Be cautious with breeds susceptible to cold stress and avoid vaccinations or deworming during the coldest hours of the day.
- Bathing: Avoid bathing of animals during cooler period
- Special care: extra care with young, pregnant, or lactating animals, and monitor them closely for signs of cold stress.
- Ventilation: Shelters should be warm with ventilation. Avoid overcrowding in animal housing.

190

c. Feeding Management

- Placing feed and waterers in warmshaded places
- High-Quality Nutritional Feed: Alongside green fodder, ensure that animals receive high quality feed. This includes balanced concentrates, grains, and supplements. Proper nutrition supports their immune system and resilience against cold stress.
- Grazing Time: Adjust grazing in cold hours of the day.
- Drinking water: Provide clean and warm (but not hot).
- Green fodder: Provide sufficient green fodder. Green fodder provides essential nutrients, hydration, and helps maintain their overall health. It's rich in moisture and vitamins, aiding in temperature regulation.
- Fodder harvesting: Green fodder should be harvested at 50% flowering stage. Surplus green fodder should be conserved in the form of 'hay' or 'silage' for use during cold season or when green fodder is scarce.
- Minerals & Salts: Add mineral mixture and common salt to the diet.

d. Emergency Measures

- Vigilance: Be vigilant for symptoms of cold stress in animals and promptly move them to shaded, warm area, if symptoms appear. Seek professional veterinary assistance if there is no improvement in the animal's condition.
- Veterinary Supplies: Ensure veterinary facilities have ample supplies of essential medications, fluids, and electrolytes and prepare mobile veterinary units to deliver supplies as needed.
- External Support: Approach district authorities, NGOs, and animal welfare groups for support in establishing temporary warm shelters.

Animal Owners awareness

During Cold waves animals and livestock require more food for sustenance as the energy requirement goes up. Extreme variations in temperature may affect the fertility rate of animals. State shall ensure that the animal owners should be made aware of adverse effects of cold wave and wide publicity should be given regarding the preventive measures, Do's and Don'ts during this period. To minimize the impact of cold wave and to prevent serious ailment or death, animal owners and farmers should be sensitized for preparedness and mitigation including below measures and suggestions:

Do's

- Keep update on local weather forecast.
- Heavy snowfall in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh during January month results in cold breeze and frost in northern India. It is imperative that all necessary steps be taken to protect livestock from this inclement weather.
- Cover the animal shelter from all sides during night in order to avoid direct exposure of animals to cold winds including dry straw as animal bedding.
- Construction of Climate-smart sheds which allow maximum sunlight during winters and low radiation during summers.
- In case of the occurrence of frost, adequate arrangements for artificial lighting and heating should be made.
- Weak and sick animals should be covered with sack cloth to protect them from the cold. At the same time, during the night, all the animals should be kept in a covered shelter.

- Avoid keeping animals in a damp area, as well as protect them from smoke from fires which are lit to provide warmth. The dampness and smoke increases their chances of contracting pneumonia.
- To maintain the body temperature of animals, they should be fed with a mixture of oil cakes and jiggery including covering of body during cold hours (especially young and weak animals).
- Ensure feed and fodder storage along with use of high quality forage and pastures.
- Improving livestock feeding practice and dietary additives
- Deworm the animals.
- To protect the animals from ecto-parasites, their sheds should be kept clean. Bouquets of Nirgundi (*Vitex negundo*), Basil (*Ocimum sanctum*) or Lemon Grass (*Cymbopogon citrates*) should be hung in the animal sheds, the smell of which keeps ecto-parasites away. To keep the sheds clean, a Neem oil based disinfectant can be sprayed.
- Ensure vaccination against FMD, PPR, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Enterotoxemia, Black Quarter etc.
- Ensure mixing of salt mixture / electrolytes with feed and water and provide balance feed especially to dairy animals along with fat supplements.
- The drinking troughs should be kept clean and animals should be provided luke warm water at least four times during the day.
- Pregnant animal (> 6 months) should be given additional feed.
- Bird's shades should have temperature control system.
- The dead animal burials areas should be away from water bodies, public area and must be well protected with appropriate display boards.

Dont's

- Do not leave animals tied/roam in open area during cold wave
- Avoid animal fares (pashumela) during cold wave
- Avoid giving cold feed and water to the animals
- Avoid dampness and smoke in animal shelter
- Do not keep the animals in open during night and cold hours
- Carcasses of dead animals should not be discarded on the regular grazing routes of the animals.
