Protect Livestock and Human Health:

UNDERSTANDING MYCOTOXINS

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

What are mycotoxins ?

Toxins produced by mold (fungus) that grows on damp stored fodder (eg. Paddy straw) and feed (eg. Ground nut, Maize etc)

Major threats:

Aflatoxicosis (Aspergillus species) and Degnala disease (Fusarium species).

Impact in Animals:

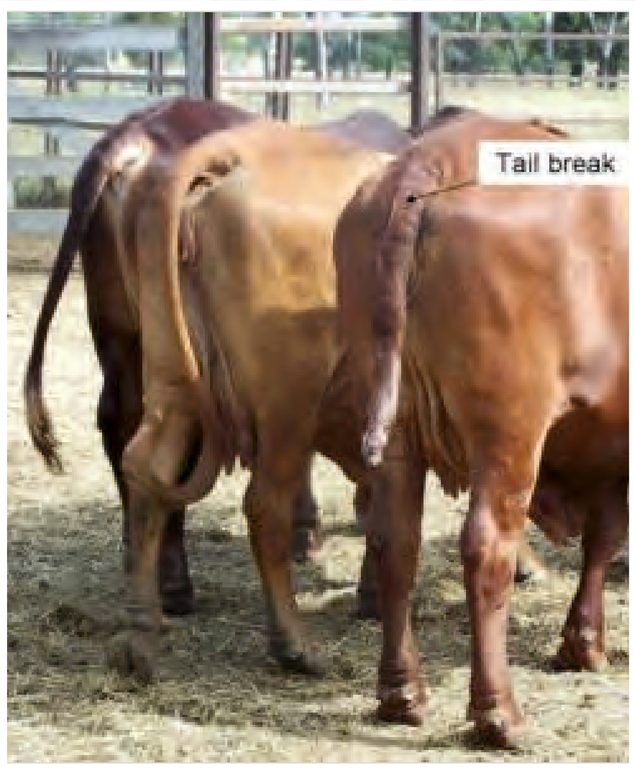
- Upto 15 % drop in milk production
- Fatalities, fertility issues, abortions

Impact in Humans:

- Consumption of Aflatoxin M1 contaminated milk risks human health.

Warning signs in livestock:

- Alopecia, sloughing of extremities like tail and ear.
- Gangrenous lesions on foot.
- High producers may show symptoms first.
- Reduction in feed consumption, increased occurrence of ketosis
- Retention of Placenta, fertility issues, abortions, weight loss



Gangrenous foot lesions and tail necrosis due to mycotoxins.

CONSULT A VETERINARIAN IMMEDIATELY IF SYMPTOMS OCCUR

Mold growth on cattle feed stuffs

Mold growth on paddy straw

Mold growth on Silage

HOW TO CONTROL MYCOTOXINS:

Prevention

- Never feed moldy feed or damp fodder
- Store feed in dry, ventilated place
- Adopt farming practices that reduce molds

Protection:

- Add mycotoxin binders (mineral clay, activated charcoal, herbal preparations)
- Provide adequate mineral mixture and green fodder

Scan QR code for EVM_ Mycotoxicosis

Avoid Moldy Feed, Stop Mycotoxins **Protect Livestock, Ensure Safe Milk!**