

BREED SAVIOUR AWARDS 2018

LIVESTOCK KEEPERS' PROFILE



SEVA



Honey Bee Network



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Sustainable-agriculture & Environmental Voluntary Action (SEVA)

45, T.P.M. Nagar, Virattipathu,

Madurai - 625 010. Tamil Nadu. India.

Ph : 0452-2380082, 2380943

e-mail : vivekseva@gmail.com

web : www.sevango.in

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V.R.Balaji, Madurai.



भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय पशु आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो
ICAR-NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES



Post Box-129, G.T. Road · Bye Pass, Near Basant Vihar
KARNAL - 132001 (Haryana)

डा. आर्जव शर्मा
निदेशक
Dr. Arjava Sharma
Director

Foreword

Huge Indian population of livestock and poultry is classified into 169 breeds and several populations deserving the status of breed. These diversified livestock and poultry resources of India share more than 25% of GVA contributed by Agriculture sector, thereby, playing an important role not only in food security but also in livelihood security of rural masses of India. An adequate management of Animal Genetic Resources is essentially required so as to fulfill the needs and aspirations of present generation as well as to conserve the diversity of AnGR for future generations. With fast increasing demand of livestock products, the livestock and poultry breeds with low productivity are facing stiffer competition with highly productive breeds specially the crossbreds. Several livestock keepers across the country are playing significant role in conserving as well as improving such livestock and poultry breeds. Therefore, they definitely deserve honor and recognition at National level.

Sustainable Agriculture and Environment Voluntary Action (SEVA) and LIFE Network are sincerely engaged in management of Animal Genetic Resources and protection of Livestock Keepers Rights since long. For encouraging and honoring the Livestock Keepers/ Farmers, who are significantly contributing to conservation of Domestic Animal Biodiversity in India, Breed Saviour Award was initiated by SEVA and LIFE Network in 2009 with financial assistance from National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and it is continuing till now. I am happy to know that the Breed Saviour Award 2017 programme is going to be held at ICAR-NBAGR, Karnal, in which a total of 20 farmers and one institution from 6 states of the country will be honored for conserving different breeds of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, camel and donkey.

I appreciate role of all the Breed Saviours and hope that they will act as ambassadors for conservation of livestock breeds in their area in future with a bigger responsibility. I also congratulate SEVA and LIFE Network for their committed efforts towards better management of Animal Genetic Resources and honoring the Livestock keepers for their significant contribution towards conservation and sustainable utilization of precious livestock diversity.

I wish grand success for this programme, which is scheduled on 22nd May 2018 at ICAR- NBAGR, Karnal.


[ARJAVA SHARMA]



SEVA

Sustainable-agriculture & Environmental Voluntary Action
45, T.P.M.Nagar, Virattipathu, Madurai - 625 010. Tamil Nadu, India.
Phone: 0452 – 238 00 82, 238 09 43
e-mail: vivekseva@gmail.com website: www.sevango.in

Acknowledgements

Article 8 (i) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recognizes indigenous knowledge. Under Access and Benefit Sharing regime of CBD, it proposes incentives for communities conserving genetic diversity. In order to fulfil this objective SEVA in association with NBAGR & Honey Bee Network volunteers supported by National Biodiversity Authority has been organising Breed Saviour Award to pastoralists/livestock keepers/breeders association from 2009 onwards. Now during this year we are presenting “Breed Saviour Award 2018” to 20 pastoralists / livestock keepers on 21-22 May 2018 in a workshop on “Community based conservation of local livestock breeds” at National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR), Karnal.

We are thankful to National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, Sahjeevan, Bhuj for extending financial support for organising the “Breed Saviour Awards 2017” Ceremony, SEVA volunteers for documenting livestock keepers conserving native breeds, national level committee comprising Dr. Kamal Kishore, Dr. P.K.Singh and Dr. D.K.Sadana, Dr.A.K.Thiruvankadan in evaluation of entries for awards and NBAGR for arranging logistics, stay, hall for the workshop and visit for participants to nearby villages in regard with conservation and management of local livestock breeds. We look forward for our continued association in order to promote socially inclusive and ecologically sustainable livestock farming by conserving local livestock breeds.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Mr. Vivek Singh <i>Barbari goat</i> | 7 |
| Mrs. Bhoodevi <i>Barbari Goat</i> | 9 |
| Mrs. Mangni Devi Bhadri <i>cattle</i> | 11 |
| Mr. Ramabhai Vershi bhai <i>Bharwad Bhagri Goat</i> | 13 |
| Mrs. Devshibhai Rabari <i>Kachchhi Goat</i> | 16 |
| Mr. Ram Pal <i>Kotdhar Goat</i> | 19 |
| Mr. Pralhad Sathe <i>Berari Goat</i> | 21 |
| Mr. Radhey Shyam <i>Barbari goat</i> | 24 |
| Mr. Ashoor Baig <i>Purnathadi Buffaloe</i> | 27 |
| Mr. R S Pawar <i>Purnathadi Buffaloe</i> | 30 |
| Mr. P Pullaya <i>Macherla Brown sheep</i> | 33 |
| Mr. Padam Singh <i>Sindhi Camel</i> | 36 |
| Mr. Mohanraj Sithu <i>Vedai Kozhi</i> | 39 |
| Mr. Devaraj <i>Alambadi Cattle</i> | 42 |
| Mr. Abdul Karim <i>Alambadi Cattle</i> | 44 |
| Mrs. Bhagyashri <i>Osmanabad Goat</i> | 46 |
| Mrs. Parvin Akhtar Pathan <i>Preventing Mortality in Goats</i> | 48 |
| Mr. Cose Kurian <i>Periyar Cattle</i> | 50 |
| Mr. Gopala Muthanga <i>Wynad Cattle</i> | 53 |
| Mr. Manojkumar <i>Vorkady Chicken</i> | 55 |

Barbari Goat

Conserved by Mr. Vivek Singh

Name of livestock keeper : **Mr. Vvek Singh**
Full Address : C12/Nirphay Nagar, Galina Road,
Near Shivabala hospital, Agra – 282007, Uttar Pradesh.
Mobile : 8410005505

Mr. Vivek Singh (36) hails from a business family from Lucknow. He studied upto B.Com. and



he hails from business community. He has undergone 2 weeks training on goat rearing given by CIRG, Mathura during 2014. Then he purchased a farm with 8.5 acre of garden land near Agra and started rearing of goats. He is also running Wine shop in Agra and supplements his income with goat rearing.

He initially started with 450 male goats without any female. His aim was to dispose them during Id festival when they attain sufficient body weight. However he couldn't earn income as expected. He is now maintaining mixed population of both male and female numbering 200. In the flock 90 percent of animals belong to Barbari breed and the rest are mixed population of Jamunapuri, Thottapuri, Sirohi and Zarkana type.

Hi is feeding dry fodder in the morning followed by green fodder.

Breed description

The Barbari is a dual-purpose breed, reared both for **meat** and for **milk**, and is well adapted for Indian conditions. It is well suited to rear under stallfed conditions. The breeding tract is Etah, Agra and Aligarh districts of Uttar Pradesh, and Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.

Small animals, with compact body. The coat color is predominantly white with small light brown patches, though wide variation of colors like white with dark brown and black patches have been noticed. The orbital bone is quite prominent, so that eyes appear bulging. Ears are short, tubular, almost double, with the slit opening in front, erect, directed upward and outward. Both sexes have twisted horns, medium in length and directed upward and backward. Bucks have a large thick beard. Average body weight of adult male is 35-40 kg and of female is about 25-30 kg.

He tells that Barbara goat life span is about 8-9 years and during that time 5-6 lactations can be obtained with 2 kids/lactation. Usually after 3 lactations he dispose of the female goats. Daily he



feeds with broken grains of bajra, maize about 200 gm per day per animal. Due to agricultural crops raised by farmers adjoining his farm he is unable to take them for grazing. He visits 2-3 days in a week and the farm is managed by a family of husband and wife to whom Rs. 20,000 is paid monthly. Besides a farm manager keeps records and paid Rs. 7000 per month.

Overall Mr. Vivek Singh spends about Rs. 13-14 lakhs in a year including irrigation to fodder crops (berseem) and vegetable (potato)

cultivated in the farm irrigated on fortnightly basis. His income from goats is about Rs. 10 lakhs and he incurs loss of Rs. 2 lakhs annually.

However he is planning to promote a dairy farming with 10 cows of Gir type and 20 Bathisha type of dairy goat so that he will obtain minimum of 100 litres of milk per day to meet out recurring expenses. He is visiting Alwar and Bharathpur districts of Rajasthan for procuring Bathisha goat.

He also takes tender from Rajasthan Govt. for supply of Jamunapari goats (700 number) to Self Help Group members.

Address of the livestock keeper:

Mr. Vvek Singh,
C12/Nirphay Nagar, Galina Road, Near Shivabala hospital,
Agra – 282007, Uttar Pradesh. Cell: 8410005505

Documented by :

P.Vivekanandan, SEVA



Barbari Goat

Conserved by Mrs. Bhoodevi



Name of livestock keeper : **Mrs. Bhoodevi**
Full Address : 89, Saraswat para, Ward No: 5,
Fara, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.
Mobile : 8273963694



Mrs. Bhoodevi (43 years) is a maid servant in Farah village near Mathura. Daily she attends few houses and do the chores. In addition she is rearing goats and one Hariyana cow for earning her livelihoods. She has 5 children. Her husband is mentally insane and the burden of taking care of all the members is her responsibility. Her younger sons assist in grazing the animals. Now her elder son married and her daughter-in-law also assists in taking care of family members. She has been keeping 18 barbari goats. Among 18 animals 6 females,

5 males and 7 kids. The young ones are 3-9 months old. She has been rearing for the last 5 years.

Breed description

The Barbari is a dual-purpose breed, reared both for **meat** and for **milk**, and is well adapted for Indian conditions. It is well suited to rear under stallfed conditions. The breeding tract is Etah, Agra and Aligarh districts of Uttar Pradesh, and Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.

Small animals, with compact body. The coat color is predominantly white with small light brown patches, though wide variation of colors like white with dark brown and black patches have been noticed. The orbital bone is quite prominent, so that eyes appear bulging. Ears are short, tubular, almost double, with the slit opening in front, erect, directed upward and outward. Both sexes have twisted horns, medium in length and directed upward and backward. Bucks have a large thick beard. Average body weight of adult male is 35-40 kg and of female is about 25-30 kg.

She tells that each adult female will give twins in a lactation and it is usually it is about 6-8



months interval. The 3 months old kid attain body weight of 11 kg and it attains 14-15 kg which it reaches 6 months. The adult female attains about 22 kg body weight while the males attain maximum of 26 kg.

She feeds daily guar and arhar husk. In addition she feed bajra, maize, jowar, broken grains and salt and all together about 200 gm per day. Daily feeding cost is Rs. 3-4 per day per animal. She avails vaccination and deworming services with Central Institute for Research on Goats(CIRG). She takes her animals for grazing between 8 am to 11 am and 3 to 7 pm. during summer. In winter she takes them between 10 am and 4 pm. Annually she sells about 20 animals and earn Rs. 1,16,000/-.

This income is to meet the urgent family expenses including treatments for her husband.

Address of the farmers:

Mrs. Bhoodevi,
89, Saraswat para, Ward No: 5,
Fara, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. Cell: 8273963694

Documented by :

P.Vivekanandan, SEVA





Badri Cattle

Conserved by Mrs. Mangni Devi

Name of livestock keeper : **Mrs. Mangni Devi,**
Full Address : Tipri village, Chinyali Saur block,
Uttarkashi district. Uttarakhand
Mobile : 8937092560



Mrs. Mangni Devi illiterate (aged 48) owns 4 bighas of lands. She sows crops like ragi, jangora, paddy, wheat and onion. She is also rearing Badri cows and graded Gaddi goats. She is also maintaining one pair of Badri bullocks for ploughing purpose. She is keeping Badri cows and one is in milking. The other is a heifer. She gets 2-3 litres of milk per day and she is selling 2 liters of milk daily and the balance is used for their own use. She is also maintaining 11 goats with one buck

and 3 does and 7 kids. She is living along with her 5 daughters and a son. Her husband is no more and she is maintaining the animals with the help of her daughters and son.

The goats and cows are taken for jungle grazing daily. In addition jungle grass is stored in dry farm in the trees and fed daily to the animals. Concentrate feeding with ragi and wheat at 50 kg per month for cattle and goats.

Whenever animals are cold, flu they are fed with fried wheat and ragi grains. In addition jeera, blacksalt, hung (asfoetida), ajwain are given mixed with water. If animals are affected with fever wood ash is rubbed over the body.

Her income from animal husbandry is earned by disposal of 5-6 goats @ Rs. 4000 per animal and about Rs. 25,000/- is her annual income. Besides she sells about 2 litres of milk per day and it will be about Rs. 20,000/- per annum.

She feeds forest tree leaves such as Bhimal (*Grewia optiva*), Khadik (*Celtis australis*), Clueral (*Bauhinia variegata*), Banj (*Quercus leucotrichophora*) and Kumret grass.



Address of the livestock keeper:

Mrs. Mangni Devi,
Tipri village, Chinyali Saur block,
Uttarkashi district. Uttarakhand
Cell: 8937092560

Documented by :

P.Vivekanandan, SEVA



Bhagri Goat

Conserved by Mr. Ramabhai Vershibhai Sarasiya



Name of livestock keeper : Mr. **Ramabhai Vershibhai Sarasiya (Bharwad)**

Full Address : Village: Nandana, Block, Jamjhodpur, District, Jamnagar, Pin code: 360520

Mobile No : 8160419205



Family Background:

Ramabhai is belongs from Bharwad community, there are two different types of Bharwad Nanabhai Bharwad and Motabhai Bharwad, he belongs with Motabhai Bharwad. Bharwad community is originally nomadic pastoral. They follow nomadic life style. Halar region is the home tract of Halari donkey as well Bhagri goat breed. Ramabhai who hails from nandana village. His father is no more. He lives with his mother, three brothers and a sister in a joint family. He does not own any land. As on date he owns 140 pure 'Bhagri' breed of goats and 15 sheep.

Break-up of his herd according to age is given in the table below:

| Age | < 1yr | 1-2 Yrs | >2 yrs | Breeding buck | Total Goat | Sheep | Total sheep and Goat |
|------|-------|---------|--------|---------------|------------|-------|----------------------|
| Nos. | 20 | 30 | 87 | 3 | 240 | 15 | 255 |

This traditional livelihood has been inherited over several generations. When his father was alive, he owned over 250 goats of bhagri breed. Now a days due to lack of grazing land in the village and failure of monsoon it is economically not viable to keep a large stock of animals. As a result, gradually people are keeping less and less number of animals.

About Bhagri Goat:

Bhagri goat is indigenous breed of goat, found in Halar region of Jamnagar district of Gujarat state. Reared by motabhai Bharwad community. this goat is not registered as distinct breed by ICAR. Sahjeevan has undertaken physical characterization of this goat, Sahjeevan also would approached to state government, Agricultural university and NBAGR for molecular characterization and further actions towards characterization and registration of this breed as new goat breed from Gujarat.

Characteristics of Bhagri breed



According to Ramabhai, the neck and head portion is whitish in colour while the rest of the body is black. The animal gives 1.5 to 2.0 liters of milk per day. The horns are short and twisted in shape. The ears are full length, but sometimes one sees ears that are cut. It is a hardy breed and can live upto 10-12 years. It has only one breeding cycle per year. Incidence of disease is medium. Bhagri goat survives in harsh climatic condition of Halar Region, Halar region comprise in undulating small hills. This goat is

suitable to walk on hard rocks of Halar region.

Grazing and Management Practices

Since his own village does not have any grazing land, he has to take his animals to a neighboring village for grazing. During the day he takes his herd for grazing in and near-about the farmlands of Shethvadala village. In the evening he brings the animals back home and keeps them in an open pen. Ramabhai takes his animals out for grazing within a radius of 20 kms. He does not migrate but grazes the animals in the neighbouring villages particularly in the cotton fields. When it rains well fodder availability in the fields increases, but so does the incidence of diseases. This year was such a year. The incidence of disease increased and so did the mortality of animals. The diseased animals give less milk and are weak. Due to reduced availability of grazing land the proportion of animals has been dwindling.

Breeding Practices:

Ramabhai prefer pure and selective breeding for Bagri goat. He has 3 breeding buck for breeding purpose. These are pure breed males which he has kept only for propagating his herd of animals. He never do cross breeding with any other goat breeds. Although goats can produce kids twice a year, for the same of their health and for better milk production he prefers to have only one cycle of calving per year. He plans the breeding in such a way that he would get milk produce spread throughout the year. He gives them a doze of vegetable oil and ghee, which according to him serves as an appetizer for the animals.

Economy

The main source of income is milk which sells at Rs 15/lit. Rate of milk varies season to season, he fetch maximum price Rs. 20/ltr in summer while Rs 15 in monsoon and winter. He has to go to Jamjhodpur to retail the milk. During winter season they do make mawa (milk cake) from goat milk and do shell to sweet shope in nearby towns. He also gets income from sale of male animals. The sale of hair has completely stopped now. As a result, he cuts the overgrown hair in the fields and discards them as waste. Income from goats for the previous year is summarized in the table below:

| Source of income | Nos. | Price (Rs/unit) | Total Income (Rs) |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Sale of milk | 10 lits/day | 15 Rs/lit | 150 x 180 days= 27,000/-year |
| Sale of Goat milk Mawa | 3 Kg/day | 180/Kg | 90kg x 3 month @ Rs. 180/kg= 48600 |
| Sale of male kids (< 3 months) | 8 | 4000 | 32000 |
| Gross income | | | 107600/- |
| Less | | | |
| Expense on medicine | | | 15000/- |
| Net income | | | 92600/- |

Traditional knowledge

When a pregnant goat does not pass colostrums, it is made to drink a warm solution of jaggery in water. If a goat has fractured its leg the bark of “khakra” tree is tied on the affected portion with a cloth bandage. When the goat develops 'afri' (gas) it is fed with salt water solution. In case of more serious health problems he calls the government or private veterinary doctors based in Jamjhodpur.

Documented by:

Mukesh Senma
 Project Coordinator
 Sahjeevan- Office Upleta
 At. Post Upleta, District Rajkot,
 Pin: 360490
 Phone: 9925240588



Kachchhi Goat

Conserved by Mr. Devshi bhai Nathu bhai Rabari



Name of Livestock Keeper : **Mr. Devshi bhai Nathu bhai Rabari**
Full Address : Village Sayan, Block, Lakhpatt, District:
Kutch, Gujarat. Pin code: 370630
Mobile No : 9909726381

Family Background

Devshi bhai Rabari is being belongs from Rabari Community, Rabari community is predominantly depends on livestock rearing. In kachchh there are three types of Rabari Kachchhi, Dhebariya and Vagadiya, he is belongs from Kachchhi Rabari. Rabaris are nomadic pastoral, who moves from one place to another for search pasture for their animals. Devshibhai resident of Sayan village. He resides with his wife Davel ben ; whose age is 55 yrs. They have three daughters all of whom are married. As of now they stay with their youngest daughter Jasi ben, her husband and two children. He owns 177 goats of Kachchhi breed. He also owns 24 vighas of unirrigated land which is used during monsoon season for cultivating crops.



Information about his animals

He owns 177 pure bred Kachchhi breed goats with details as shown below:

| Age | < 1yr | 1-2 Yrs | >2 yrs | Breeding Buck |
|------|-------|---------|--------|---------------|
| Nos. | 36 | 55 | 85 | 1 |



This livelihood option has been pursued by the family since the past three generations. According to him, his father owned the maximum number of goats of Kachchhi breed in his village. 20 years ago he had between 300-400 goats.

Characteristics of Kachchhi breed

Kachchhi Goat is registered breed by ICAR with accession Number of INDIA_GOAT_0400_KUTCHI_06013 . Kachchhi goat is suitable in harsh climatic condition of aired region of Kachchh. This Goat has drought tolerance capacities, also

suitable for long distance migration. This goat also survive in less water and shortage of fodder conditions. According to Devshi bhai he owns a very high quality of Kachchhi breed. The color is mostly black with its 'garu" being white. It gives between 2 to 3 liters of milk per day. Its horns are circular twisted and are very strong. It's ears are relatively large in size. It is a hardy breed and can survive under difficult times. It is also not affected much by diseases.

| Age/trait | Adult Male | Adult Female |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weight (kg) | 46.96 ± 2.21 | 39.91 ± 0.64 |
| Length (cm) | 83.17 ± 1.41 | 79.78 ± 0.40 |
| Height at wither (cm) | 85.96 ± 1.46 | 79.78 ± 0.46 |
| Chest girth (cm) | 80.91 ± 1.41 | 76.88 ± 0.43 |
| Paunch girth (cm) | 81.43 ± 1.46 | 76.38 ± 0.79 |

Data source (NBAGR Report, Monograph -2006)

Grazing Practices:

He takes his animals for grazing to nearby villages Gugirano and Mithiyari reserve forest which are within a range of 10 kms. He leaves in the morning and returns late evening. He normally keeps them in an open enclosure. However when there is a drought (as this year_2018/19) then he migrates to Abrasa taluka where there is farm land. Earlier, in years of good monsoon the forest produced good quality grass and tree fodder. As a result the animals also produced good quantity of milk. However, now things have changed on account of the invasive tree species "Gando bawal" (*Prosopis juliflora*). Hence now he does not get good quality of fodder from these grazing lands.

Breed Conservation methods

The male animal chosen for breeding purpose is selected very carefully after giving due consideration to its qualities as well as the qualities of its mother. The male goat is used for breeding purposes only after the age of three years. If such a goat is selected from within his own flock, then the mother is sold. The male goat is then used for three years for breeding.

Devshibhai follows selective and control breeding practices. Normally a female goat can give birth to kids twice a year. However, for the health of the animals, he plans the breeding in such a way that only one cycle is completed per year. He allows the animals to mating during the months of Feb-March so that the kids are born during monsoon months when fodder is easily available for the mother and he can take good care of the animals. When the animals are pregnant he supplements their fodder with feed made from maize etc.

Economics

Goat rearing is his main source of income. Earlier the economics was very good as he could sell milk, kids as the main produce. As of now he is only able to sell the milk to a local trader. He gets a price of Rs 15/lit for the milk. The returns for last year (2017) are summarized in the table below.

| Source of income | Nos. | Price (Rs/unit) | Total Income (Rs) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Sale of milk (5 months only) | 40 lits/day | 15/lit | 600/- x 150 days = Rs 90,000/- |
| Male animals sold | 30 | 3000/animal | 90,000/- |
| Female animals sold | 20 | 3000/animal | 60,000/- |
| Total gross income | | | 2,40,000/- |
| Cost incurred | | | |
| Salary of one employee | 1 person for six months | 12,000/m | 72,000/- |
| Medicine | | 5000/- | 5,000/- |
| Total cost | | | 77,000/- |
| Net Income for the year | | | 1,63,000/- |

In the event of an animal getting diseased or losing its mental balance on account of consuming thorns of prosopis, the animal is sold.

Devshi bhai's traditional knowledge

He is known for his traditional knowledge about goat husbandry. He uses traditional medicine made out of various plants to cure the animals of various ailments. For instance if an animal is affected by foot and mouth (kharva moha) it is made to drink a medicine made out of warm sarson oil, salt, and jeera (cumin). When the goat gets a cold, then it is fed a potion of medicine made by boiling black salt, and leaves of 'haru' plant in sarson oil. He also keeps teramycine with him, which he administers as and when needed to his animals.

Social Contribution

Pastoralists of small ruminants of western kachchh have come together couple of year ago and they formed a sheep goat breeders association (Ghenta Bakra Maldhari Sanghthan), Devshibhai is one of the member of this association. He attend regular meetings of Breeders association, he also helping to association to mobilization process with other sheep and goat breeders in western kachchh. He also do transfer his traditional knowledge to young generation.

Documented by :

Kiran Patel

Programme Coordinator

Sahjeevan, 175-Jalaram Society

Vijay Nagar, Opp. Vishvamangal Appartment, Bhuj, Kachchh, Gujarat- 370001

Phone: 9099974378



Kotdhar Goat

Conserved by Mr. Ram Pal

Name of livestock keeper : **Mr. Ram Pal**
Full Address : S/o. Shri. Gafia Ram
Sanihra Village, Gagloh- Post,
Kalol Taluk, Bilaspur District. Himachal Pradesh
Mobile : Cell No: 9816712935



Mr. Ram Pal belongs to the Gujjar Community and studied up to matriculation and has 25 Bigha agricultural land. Family members are engaged in farming and management of these goats. "We take our goats to the nearby jungle for grazing. This is the practice being followed in the village for the last several generations".

Now, the goats are kept in a katcha/ thatched house and taken to jungle at 11.00 am everyday. Presently he is keeping 28 goats. "These are the local traditional goats and these were also

maintained by their fore-fathers" Ram pal explained. These goats have unique pattern of small and big spots of white color on black background.

Details of conservation and achievements

Ram Pal keeps these goats as these are traditional and locally well adapted. There are no problems in maintaining these goats as grazing is sufficient and no special feed fodder is required. There is generally no disease and the minor problems are cured by using the local traditional methods by using herbs available locally in the jungle itself. "Because of this quality of these desi goats they are maintaining these for a long time. They also permit our bucks for improvement because many villagers even from nearby places come here with their goats". Mr Ram Pal explained "They



are keen that the number of these desi goats should increase. It appears that this particular goat is best suitable for the Kotdhar range". Ram Pal lamented that all other families in his village (Sanihra) earlier had good number of goats but many have left keeping the goats. "Number of these goats has reduced in the overall, but he knows its importance and shall continue to maintain these goats only".

Address of the livestock keeper:

Mr. Ram Pal
S/o. Shri. Gafia Ram
Sanihra Village, Gagloh- Post,
Kalol Taluk, Bilaspur District.
Himachal Pradesh .
Cell No: 9816712935

Documented by:

Mr. Rasam Singh,
Director,
Manav Vikas Sansthan,
VPO - KALOL, Tehsil - Jhandutta
Distt Bilaspur – 174 035. Himachal Pradesh.
Mobile: 98164.35760

Translated by :

Dr. D.K. Sadana
Indigenous Livestock Society-India, Karnal
Rtd. ICAR Scientist, NBAGR, Karnal – 132001
Mobile: 94160 30654



Berari Goat

Conserved by Mr. P.G. Sathe



Name of livestock keeper : **Mr. Pralhad Ganuji Sathe**
Full Address : At Post- Kadoshi, Tahsil - Balapur, District - Akola
Mobile : 8381001019

Mr. Pralhad Gunaji Sathe (69 years), studied up to 4th standard. He is living in Kadoshi, a small



village of Balapur block of Akola district of Maharashtra. The village is on the "Palkhi Marg" between Akola to Shegaon. Berari goat rearing is his main occupation since last 22 years. He belongs to backward class of Matang community and the major source of income has been obtained from the goat rearing being a landless farmer. He owns a small house, adjoining to which there is small shed for Berari goats and other livestock species viz. cattle, buffalo, horse and dogs etc. Mrs. Narmadabai, spouse of Mr. P. G. Sathe is illiterate; who is equally involved in the goat rearing activities. His family members Mr.

Gajanan, son of Pralhad Sathe and his wife and son, are also involved in the ancestral business of goat rearing.

Details of Conservation of Breeds

Mr. Sathe is maintaining pure breed Berari goats (N= 24) along with two indigenous cows, four graded Surti buffalo and two horses. He maintains the goats under semi-intensive system of management. Over a generation, his family was involved in Berari goat rearing. He always maintains 15 does and one buck as a parent stock in the herd. Mr. Sathe initiated maintaining pure breed Berari goats about two decades ago, considering its performance adaptability to local hot climate. His father has also maintained local goats. Mr. Sathe has undergone Scientific Berari goat rearing training conducted by Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Akola under DBT sponsored Project during 2009-2010. The breed derived its name from its native region the "Central Provinces and Berar" which was a province in central India during British rule and the goat found in the Berar region is known as Berari goat. Berari goats are medium sized with lean body confirmation and coat colour of Berari goat ranges from dark tan to light tan. Horns were noticed in both the sexes and were straight, orientation of horn was

mostly found as upward-backward. All the Berari goat had pendulous (drooping), flat and leafy ear and convex forehead. Berari goat did not have beard and wattle. Majority of doe had bowl shaped udder with conical teat shape and pointed teat tip. Light to dark strip on lateral sides from base of horn to nostrils, black coloured ring around neck in adult male and black hair line along with the vertebral column extending up to tail in both sexes was observed as unique characteristic in Berari goat.

Mr. Sathe is following strict selection criteria Berari kids for future breeding. The males are selected based on their true breed characters i.e. height, weight, growth, vigour, general appearance and twinning ability of mother. Taller and longer male kids are usually selected for breeding purpose. The male are replaced after every two generations.

Females are selected based on their breed characters, mothering ability and twinning ability. He is more concern about twin kidding in a year and multiple births hence he carry out selection in every generation by keeping the best animals as breeding stock based on kidding size size, kids' survivability and growth rate. The Berari goat is mainly reared for meat and sometimes for milk. The age of first estrous for Berari goat was recorded by Mr. Sathe as average 8-9 months and average age at first kidding as 13 months. He also reported two successive kidding in 14 months and service period about 2 months. Twins and triplets are very common for this breed.

Mr Sathe is progressive Berari keeper and well known in the area for their better stock. He used to keep close liaison with Veterinary and Animal Husbandry department for better management of his stock. He know all tit-bits of modern goat practices viz. deworming, vaccination and kids management. Country grass and local tree leaves are the main source of greens fed to the goats. Straws of pigeon pea, green gram, grains/Chuni of pigeon pea are also used as dry fodder for the goats.

Achievements

Berari goat rearing is generating regular income and employment and profit through selling surplus kids and aged does. He sells surplus kids (10-20 kids every year) at the age of 9 to 12 months at the rate of Rs.4000 to Rs.8000 per animal, which is leading to earn minimum Rs. One lakh per year. Male kids are mainly sold for meat purpose to butchers and female kids for breeding purpose to farmers. He has purchased two horses through Berari goat rearing, which are hired on rent for wedding ceremony in nearby villages. He has found new avenues of income generation through such allied activities. He used to insist other villagers to rear Berari goat only. He is becoming a role model for many farmers to rear Berari goat with good income in its localities

His ethno veterinary practices are given below:

He has strong beliefs on domestic medicines and therefore prefers household remedies in case of minor health issues in goats.

1. For digestive problems to animals he gives soda bicarbonate with castor oil
2. In case of tympany/ bloat, he used to adopt licking therapy of axe, which is used for cutting fodder and shrubs for goats

Address of the livestock keeper:

Mr. Pralhad Ganuji Sathe
At Post- Kadoshi, Tahsil - Balapur, District - Akola
Mobile No. : 8381001019

Documented by :

Dr. S. V. Kuralkar

Professor and Head
Department of Animal Genetics and Breeding,
Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Akola,
Mobile: 9822923997 E-mail: svkuralkar@gmail.com

Dr. Prajakta Kuralkar

Assistant Professor
Dept of Vety Physiology, PGIVAS, Akola

Dr. P. S. Bankar

Assistant Professor,
Dept of AGB, PGIVAS, Akola



Barbari Goat

Conserved by Mr. RadheyShyam

Name of livestock keeper : Mr. **RadheyShyam**

Full Address : S/o. Shri. RohtashRana
RaghavGoat Farm, Ward No. 13 Vill. & P.O. Baragaon - 132023
District Karnal .

Mobile : 9541221313



Mr. RadheyShyam studied upto 12th standard. He has 6 acre land and uses for his goat farm, and for cultivation of crops. He has a total of 210 Barbari goats [130 goats, 17 bucks and 63 young ones]. Recently he has started a beetal herd for milk production, but his main emphasis has been on promoting Barbari goats.

He started the Barbari herd in 2011 with 21 goats and one buck. He faced several problems in the beginning. Main challenge was about feeding the goats. But over time he experimented and found suitable local feeds for faster growth and proper maintenance of the goats. Marketing was the next challenge. So he got his own website made [www.raghavgoatfarming.com] and claims that this helped him in sale of the goats. He developed his own feeding system as a commercial goat farm. Many traditional goat keepers in the region had stopped keeping goats as there was no more the grazing land available in and around the village. But he knew that grazing area will further shrink so he developed his own goat feeding system of low cost which proved to be successful. As a result of this, many young boys are entering goat keeping as a profession and raising Barbari goats. He is providing training on goat management and also proving young stock with continued support. By providing training and support to the needy he has established 26 goat farms in the surrounding villages.



Details of Conservation of Livestock Breeds

He planned for keeping the goats as it could be started with small funds. His initial training at CIRG, Mathura (Makhdoom) in 2011 on basic goat management was very helpful. He chose Barbari breed as the animals are small sized and can be maintained on small amount of feed as there



were no grazing lands around. Barbari are white or almond coloured with spots; the ears are small and erect, but the horns are relatively large sized. The breed is common in the Mathura Agra area in UP but he has shown that Barbari has proved successful in this part of Haryana as well. What

other people are earning by cultivation in 7 acre land, he is earning from half an acre land by keeping these goats. He earns mainly by the sale of goats for mutton and young kids for opening new farms with some earning from the sale of milk. Sale of milk provided higher profits during the period when the dengue fever had spread in the nearby cities.

He provided training on management and feeding of goats to young persons for starting a new goat farm. In addition to starting 26 new goat farms, five more farms are to start by March, 2019.

Achievements



He has promoted Barbari goats in this region where goat keeping was stopped by the traditional keepers due to shrinking grazing lands. He is happy to have selected this small sized goats suitable for the low feed/fodder availability here. This breed of goats quickly grows in numbers by reproduction. He overcame the challenges in feeding the goats and developed commercial goat farming system. Now he is paying attention to

large scale marketing of the goats from his farm and from other farms started by him. He also has plans to produce goat-cheese which has demand in star hotels. He is maintaining 17 quality bucks that he is providing to other farms started by him. Director of the Goat Institute (CIRG) has visited his farm. MrRadheyShyam can be reached by visiting his web site [www.raghavgoatfarming.com] where details on Barbari goats, and trainings are kept and any query on goat management can be made.

Presently he is earning around Rs 12 lakh from his goat farm. Main income is from the sale of

young goats. Already he is cultivating organic vegetables in his land that fetches higher price in the market and now he is also planning to cultivate organic fodder for the goats.

Address of livestock keeper :

RadheyShyam
S/o. Shri. RohtashRana
RaghavGoat Farm, Ward No. 13
Vill. & P.O. BARAGAON - 132023
District Karnal . Mob: 9541221313
Email address: radhayrana03@gmail.com

Documented by :

Dr.D.K.Sadana
Retd. Scientist, NBAGR
Karnal.
E-mail : sadana.dk@gmail.com



Visit of Director, CIRG at the Raghav Goat Farm

Purnathadi Buffalo

Conserved by Mr. Ashur Baig



Name of livestock keeper : Mr. **Ashur Baig Rafu Baig**

Full Address : At Post-Panaj, Tahsil- Akot, District- Akola, Pin 444101 (M.S.)

Mobile : 9763271327



Mr. Ashur Baig (62 years) is a buffalo keeper and trader of native Purnathadi buffalo, residing in village Panaj of Akot tahsil of Akola district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. He belongs to Muslim Community and involved in conservation and propagation of Purnathadi germplasm in surrounding area since last 4 decades. When Mr. Baig was of one year old his

parents get separated and he and his mother were cared by his maternal uncle upto the age of 10 years. To shoulder the responsibility of his mother, during his childhood he started buffalo rearing and subsequently trading. And since early age he got affection with the Purnathadi buffaloes. He remains illiterate and landless livestock keeper whose main income comes solely from buffalo rearing. Today, Mr. Ashur Baig and his wife Mrs. Hamida Begam proudly expresses the significant contribution of Purnathadi buffalo in strengthening their family, consisting of four sons, two daughters & grand children. However, his both daughters are married and living separately in the nearby villages. All the family members are Semi-literate and are actively involved in breeding and conservation of Purnathadi buffalo. Lactating milch buffaloes are housed in the "Gotha" / "Kotha" close to his own house where he lives along with his family members whereas non-lactating and dried animals are usually kept in open area.

Details of Conservation of Purnathadi Buffalo

Mr. Baig is keeping 8 adult buffaloes, 3 calves. His son in law is having buffalo bull in the same village Panaj. Approximately 250-300 services i.e. one service per day during rainy and winter seasons (breeding season) and about 1-2 services per week during summer season are performed and Rs. 300/- are charged for one natural service.

In the gazetteer of Amraoti district British Government Purnathadi or Ellichpuri breeds are more common amongst the buffaloes in this region and the average yield per day per buffalo for a lactation of 300 days is three seers (means 3.750 kg).

Purnathadi buffalo is a native buffalo germplasm popularly known as "Bhuri" (meaning grayish



in Hindi) due to grayish white to dark grey colour. The typical body coat colour and other physical characteristics differentiate these animals from the Nagpuri, Marathwadi and Pandharpuri buffaloes of Maharashtra. The name Purnathadi indicates buffaloes aside the bank of river Purna, which is originating in Satpuda hills of Amravati district and flowing through Akola and Buldhana

districts of Western Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. Being nearer to the tropic of cancer becomes very hot during the summer, the highest temperature ever recorded is 47.9 0 C and the lowest during winter is 2.2 0 C. The average rainfall in this area is 800mm and the average humidity is around 49.1%. Mr. Baig praises this germplasm about its constant performance in adverse conditions and unique ability to thrive well in tropical environment utilizing coarse feed and yielding milk with high fat. Therefore, Purnathadi buffaloes are much favoured by local dairy farmers over others with respect to taste of milk.

Body coat colour of Purnathadi buffaloes vary from whitish to light brown while the new born calves generally have complete whitish coat which changes to brown as age grows. The light body coat colour could be the reason for adoptability of these buffaloes to the extreme hot climate of the region. Muzzles are either white, pinkish or black. In some cases udder also pinkish in colour, udder is medium in size, compact and round shaped. Teats tips are mostly round. Horns are long and tapering, may go up to the shoulder and turned upward in orientation at the end like Hook. The physical characteristics were almost similar in male and females. Animals are docile in nature and mostly managed by the females of the house. Mr. Baig's used to mention the significance of rearing Purnathadi buffalo due to its effective economical returns. Natural service is followed for breeding. He used to fed buffaloes on semi-intensive system, encompassing grazing and supplementation of feed crop residues (Kadba Kutti i.e. chopped Jowar/pigeon pea/ Green gram and wheat etc.) as well as concentrate (GNC, Oil cake, grains /Chuni of pigeon pea) to each animal depending upon the lactation stage, respectively.

Table. Estimated population of Purnathadi buffaloes in Taluka of Purna river basin

| S.no. | District | Taluka | Total buffalo population | Estimated buffalo population is 10 % (Pure + Graded) |
|-------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Akola | Akola | 13,139 | 1,314 |
| 2 | Akola | Akot | 6,225 | 623 |
| 3 | Akola | Telhara | 6,773 | 677 |
| 4 | Buldhana | Jalgaon jamod | 6,617 | 662 |
| 5 | Buldhana | Sangrampur | 6,543 | 654 |
| 6 | Buldhana | Shegaon | 6,165 | 617 |
| 7 | Amravati | Achalpur | 15,902 | 1,590 |
| 8 | Amravati | Anjangaon Surji | 5,105 | 511 |
| 9 | Amravati | Daryapur | 4,236 | 424 |
| | | Total | 70,705 | 7,071 |



Majority of the farmers of Western Vidarbha region are small & marginal land holders involved in animal husbandry practices. The estimated population of buffalo in Western Vidarbha region is 4.53 lakhs (19th Livestock Census, 2012). As its native breeding tract includes Akot, Akola and Telhara tehsils of Akola district; Daryapur, Anjangaon and Achalpur tehsils of Amravati district, Jalgaon Jamod, Sangrampur and Shegaon tahsil of Buldhana district of Maharashtra

state, the estimated Purnathadi buffalo population is about 7 to 8 thousand.

Achievements

Mr. Baig reported the average milk production from each buffalo as 6 liters per day with average lactation length is 250 days. They sold near about 30-40 liters of milk which include milk from Purnathadi buffalo and other buffalo at rate of Rs 40 per liter, however, to compensate marginal profit due to low milk prices, he used to trade the animals on installment basis. The local buffalo owners are mixing the Purnathadi milk with milk of other buffaloes to get higher fat %. Purnathadi buffalo fat % ranged from 8 to 9%. He has promoted his relatives to rear Purnathadi buffaloes especially his son-in-law is keeping Purnathadi buffalo breeding bull, which they are using for breeding buffaloes of surrounding area.

His approximate annual income by milk trading including other buffaloes milk Rs. 50,000-60,000/- per month by selling milk of Purnathadi as well as Other buffalo milk. Total milk production of buffalo herd of Mr. Baig is 40-50 liters per day and is sold to local dairy at the rate of Rs. 40-45/- on the basis of fat percent.

His ethno veterinary practices are given below:

He has strong beliefs on domestic medicines and therefore prefers household remedies in case of minor health issues in buffaloes Mr. Baig mentioned traditional practice of feeding Ladoos (made of Bitter Cumin, Ajwain, Turmeric, Asaphatita, Jaggery, Alisan etc.) for improving milk production.

Address of the livestock keepers:

Mr. Ashur Baig Rafu Baig

At Post-Panaj, Tahsil-Akot, District-Akola, Pin 444101 (M.S.) Mobile No.: 9763271327

Documented by :

Dr. S. V. Kuralkar

Professor and Head

Department of Animal Genetics and Breeding,

Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Akola,

Mobile: 9822923997 E-mail: svkuralkar@gmail.com

Dr S. Sajid Ali

Assistant Professor, Dept of AGB, PGIVAS, Akola

Dr Vikas Vohra

Principal Scientist

ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal – (Haryana)

Purnathadi Buffalo

Conserved by Mr. R. S. Pawar



Name of livestock keeper : **Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Pawar**
Full Address : Om Nagar, Near Bus Stand , Ward No. 5,
At Post & Tahsil- Telhara, Dist. Akola. Pin – 444108 (M. S.)
Mobile : 9881618921

Family Background :



Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Pawar (60), a commerce graduate living in Telhara of Akola district of Maharashtra is rearing exclusively Purnathadi buffaloes since last five decades. He continues his grandfather's business of rearing Purnathadi buffaloes and enhances the herd strength

of lactating buffaloes from 3 to 27. He does not own agriculture land and solely dependent upon the dairy business. His younger brothers namely Gajanan and Balu Pawar are also rearing the Purnathadi buffaloes. Dairy farming with local germplasm of Purnathadi has become passion for Pawar family. He belongs to other backward class and main source of income has been obtained from sale of milk and milk products like Curd, Butter milk, Ghee etc.

He owns a small house encompassing a buffalo shed. Mrs. Shalini Pawar, wife of Mr. R. S. Pawar is literate (Class X); who is equally involved in the dairy farming. She expressed the support of Purnathadi buffalo farming in strengthening their family socio-economically. They have two sons (Mr. Harshad, Master of Engineering and Mr. Abhilash, B.Tech.) and one daughter (Ms. Bhavna, Master of Engineering). Mr. Ramchandra and Mrs. Shalini Pawar feel proud that, this Purnathadi buffalo farming could only enable education and settlement of their children.

Details of Breed Conservation

Mr. Pawar is maintaining 7 pure breed Purnathadi buffaloes under semi-intensive system of management. Since three generations, his family was involved in Purnathadi buffalo farming. He always maintains 5 she buffaloes and a male as a parent stock in the herd. However, during documentation, he was not having male buffalo. He used to conceive his buffaloes through

natural service only, using local pure bred Purnathadi buffalo. He emphasized over the typical sweet taste of milk of Purnathadi buffaloes over other crossbred or indigenous breeds. Purnathadi buffaloes are medium sized with compact body confirmation and having mostly grayish to light coat. Mr. Pawar is selecting female buffaloes on the basis of lactation milk yield for future breeding. He has strong beliefs over scientific approach of treatment over domestic / household remedies and therefore always used to concern local veterinarian. He is giving importance for preventive health care like deworming, vaccination and feed supplement.

Body coat colour in Purnathadi buffalo varied from whitish to light brown. Horns were long and tapering, seen up to the shoulder and were having upward orientation at the end like Hook. The physical characteristics were almost similar in male and females. Animals were docile in nature. The body measurement (cm) of Purnathadi buffalo is given below

| Sex | Height at withers | Body length | Chest girth | Paunch girth | Face length | Ear length | Horn length |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Male | 130.00±1.32 | 125.05±1.60 | 187.26±0.77 | 205.26±0.95 | 46.62±0.75 | 26.33±0.39 | 57.95±0.84 |
| Female | 123.86±0.34 | 118.65±0.47 | 183.05±2.15 | 191.95±2.85 | 44.88±0.19 | 24.92±0.16 | 52.05±2.63 |

Achievements

Purnathadi buffalo rearing is generating regular income and employment through selling milk and milk products. At present, he used to sell milk (60-70 liters every day) in Telhara and nearby villages at the rate of Rs.50/- per liter, which is leading to earn minimum Rs. 3500-4000/- per day. One of his buffalo is yielding 12 liters milk per day. The lactation length and dry period ranges between 210-255 days (Avg. 235 days) and 180-255 days (Avg. 210 days) respectively. He reported the age at first calving in Purnathadu buffalo as 3 ½ years. He appreciated the service period as two to three month with average intercalving period near about 15 months. He used to feed Kadba (chopped dry fodder) with concentrate (1.25 kg per animal daily). Buffalo dung is used as manure in agriculture field. He is motivating other farmers friends for farming of Purnathadi buffalo as promising secondary source of income.

Income by selling milk and milk products

Average income of Rs. 8,000-10,000/- per month by selling milk and milk products of Purnathadi buffalo. Mr. Pawar is mainly selling milk yield of his own herd at rate of

Rs. 50/- per liter and if the milk yield is surplus, then only milk products are prepared and sold.

Documented by :**Dr. S. V. Kuralkar**

Professor and Head

Department of Animal Genetics and Breeding,

Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Akola,

Mobile: 9822923997

E-mail: svkuralkar@gmail.com

Dr. S. Sajid Ali

Assistant Professor, Dept of AGB, PGIVAS, Akola

Dr. P. S. Bankar

Assistant Professor, Dept of AGB, PGIVAS, Akola



Macherla Brown Sheep

Conserved by Mr. Pullaya



Name of livestock keeper : Mr. **P Pullaya**
Full Address : S/o Shri. Masthan,
Gannavaram- village, Macherla-Tk, Guntur-district
Andhra Pradesh. Cell:
Mobile : 06305313408



Mr. P. Pullaya (30) S/o. Shri P. Masthan (60) is resident of Gannavaram village in Macherla taluk of Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh. He belongs to Yadhava community. He is rearing this sheep since childhood and his father also involved in rearing and maintaining this sheep. His family does not own any agriculture land. He owns a total of about 300 Macherla Brown sheep along with 3-5 goats. There are 250 ewes, 5 rams and about 40-50 lambs in the flock maintained by Mr. Pullaya. In this flock the flock purity is more than 90 % comprises of Macherla Brown and remaining are Nellore sheep.

Breed Description:

Macherla Brown is mutton type local sheep inhabiting in the villages adjacent to Krishna River in Guntur, Krishna, Prakasham and Nalgonda, districts of AP and Telangana respectively. Macherla Brown animals are medium to large in size with coat color mainly white with large black or brown patches in the body, face and legs. More than 99% of females are polled and males are horned. Ears are medium to large in size and leafy. The ear length ranged from 13 to 20 cm. The tail is very small and thin and most of farmers practiced docking with a belief that there is better growth rate. Deworming and vaccination (PPR, BT, Sheep Pox, FMD etc..) are being done by animal husbandry department. The adult body weight varied from 41 to 69 kg in rams and 32 to 60 kg in ewes. The overall body length, height, chest girth, face length, face width, ear length and tail length for adult males were 75.08 ± 0.83 , 82.04 ± 0.64 , 96.58 ± 1.19 , 27.54 ± 0.55 , 10.38 ± 0.33 , 16.65 ± 0.28 and 11.65 ± 0.36 cm, respectively and corresponding figures for adult female, lps were 72.39 ± 0.33 , 78.19 ± 0.38 , 89.45 ± 0.40 , 27.66 ± 0.20 , 9.71 ± 0.09 , 16.61 ± 0.11 and 9.94 ± 0.19 cm respectively. Body weight of lambs in the age groups of 0-1, 1-3 and 3-6 months ranged between 4 -16, 10-22 and 18 - 37 kg respectively. The age at first breeding in rams and age at first lambing in ewes were 12 to 15 and 18 to 23 months respectively.

Income generation from sheep rearing:

Sheep rearing is the only source of income for Mr. P Pullaya for his livelihood, as he not having any agriculture land. The animals are housed in open area particularly penned in the agriculture



field after harvesting of crops. The land owner will pay at the rate of Rs 2-3/ sheep per night for penning the animals in the agriculture field. The animals will be migrated to the adjacent districts for grazing up to 200 km during summer season. Main source of income is through sale of lambs particularly male lambs during festival season, as there is heavy demand for mutton. He used to sell the lambs through middle man at the rate of about Rs 3000 per lamb. The marketing age of lambs are about 2.5 to 3 months. The healthy female lambs are used as replacement stock and rams are selected from the male lambs based on growth rate, phenotypic characters etc. Mr. Pullaya also follows ram exchange with farmers of adjacent village.

Expenditure:

| | |
|--|--|
| Feed & fodder | - Nil |
| Health Management | - Rs. 0.50 Lakhs |
| Other Management | - Rs. 0.65 Lakhs |
| TOTAL | - Rs. 1.15 Lakhs |
| GROSS INCOME: | |
| No. of Rams | - 5 |
| No. of ewes | - 250 |
| No. of lambing in year | - 2 times (Major & minor lambing season) |
| Lambing percentage | - 70 % |
| Total number of lambs born | - 175 lambs (approx.) |
| Still birth, abortion | - 10% |
| Lamb mortality | - 15% |
| No. of lambs survived | - 135 |
| Rate of lambs (male & female at 3-3.5 month of age) | - 3000*135 |
| = Rs.4.05 Lakhs | |
| Income through penning (@ Rs 2.5/animal/day) | - 0.56 lakhs (250 adults) |
| (Only for about 3 months in a year) | |
| Total | - 4.61 lakhs |

Net Income: Rs. 3.51 Lakhs per annum (approx.)

Address of the livestock keeper:

Mr. P Pullaya,
S/o Shri. Masthan,
Gannavaram- village,
Macherla-Tk, Guntur-district
Andhra Pradesh. Cell: 06305313408

Documented by
Dr. A K Mishra
Principal Scientist

Dr. Raja K N
Sr. Scientist
ICAR-NBAGR, Karnal (Haryana)
Email- drknraja@yahoo.co.in
Mobile no- 094160-87785, 097290-70777

Dr. R Vinoo
Professor & Head (AG&B)

Dr. Surendra
M.V.Sc Scholar (AG&B)
NTR college of Veterinary and animal sciences,
Gannavaram (Andhra Pradesh), India



Sindhi Camel

Conserved by Mr. Padam Singh

Name of livestock keeper : **Mr. Padam Singh**
Full Address : S/o shri Lakshman Singh
Lodurva village, Jaisalmer taluk
Jaisalmer district. Rajasthan.
Mobile : 7568630141



Mr. Padam singh (48) son of Shri Lakshman Singh is resident of Lodurva village in Jaisalmer tehsil of Jaisalmer. He belongs to Rajput community. He is 1971 war refugee and now settled in Jaisalmer. He has been rearing Sindhi camel since last 25-26 years. His family has been rearing the camel from last 4-5 generations. He owns 90 camels. He has 25 bigha of land and grow chana in them. He owns 8 cows and 20 goats also.

Breed Description:

The breeding tract of Sindhi breed is Jaisalmer and Barmer area bordering Pakistan. Sindhi camels are having good milk yield potential. They are also used for light load carrying and riding purposes. It yields 4-5 litres of milk per day. Sindhi camels are not very attractive in looks. The forehead is dome shaped but without any depression above eyes (stop). The ears are placed slightly apart from the head. The lower lips is slightly drooping. They are of active temperament and are not very tall with long, thick legs. The head is well carried on a thick neck and the eyes are prominent. Also, there is no luxuriant growth of hairs on their eyebrows, eyelids and ears. The body colour is light brown to dark brown. The udder is mostly round in shape. The camels are grazed freely during March-June in the agriculture field when there are no crops. If there is rain then crops are grown and the camels are herded at one place near to residence and not allowed to go to longer distances for grazing purposes. During July-Feb the camels are allowed to graze in community fallow lands only. During night time also it halts in these areas. However if the rainfall is scanty and crop is not grown then the animals are herded at one place only when calving starts i.e December onwards. Ber, Ker, Khejri, Jal, Kheep, Bordi are commonly available feed resources in the area on which camel graze. During the grazing hour he utilizes camel milk as food either by consuming it raw or prepare tea or dalia. During night time also he stay with animals in grazing area. By end of February/March he and other farmers of the area leave the adult dry camel to graze freely in the area. The animal roam about 100-200 km area under no direct supervision of owner or grazer. During these period the information of whereabouts of animals are ascertained by telephonic



conversations. His animal travel up to Khawa, Hameera and even upto the border area. Only lactating animals and their calves are kept closer to villages. The animals again return back before rainy season. The different farmer's animals has different branding/ marking to identify the animals in case of dispute or for segregation purposes. The pedigree of animals, breed characteristics and physical appearance is considered while selecting males and females. Selection of male is done on the basis of height of animal, hump size and breed characteristics and its dam milk yield. The selection of female is done on the basis of milk yield, breed characteristics and past record of its parents. He has information regarding other camel breeders in the area, their herd size and breed reared by them.

When people are abandoning the animals Mr. Padam Singh is still very devoted for camel rearing and searching for economic avenues for making the camel rearing profitable. After calving is complete he keeps all the calves in enclosures fenced with wires. He consumes raw milk, prepare tea from camel milk and also camel milk Dalia. He shear the animals once in a year in chaitya month, around holi festival. He earlier utilized the camel hair for preparation of Tat Patti. He used to sell the animals to local traders, or in fare or to interested farmers. He also uses some traditional health management practices like branding with hot iron for treatment of stomach pain, swelling of eyes and scorpion bite. For treatment of swelling of eyes and scorpion bites, animals are branded with hot iron behind ears. He also feed jaggery to treat stomach pain. For treatment of mange he apply mustard oil and sulphur preparation on the skin which is locally called choparna.

Income from camels:

The income from sale of camel as well as its products are negligible. The price of camel hair /wool is Rs 15-20 /kg but yield is very less and cost of cutting the hair is very high. Now a days making products from camel hair is not practiced by him. The male camel used to be sold in fairs and price the farmer used to gets from selling camel ranged from Rs. 15000- 40000 per camel up to 4 years back. He used to sell 3-4 camel in a year and earned about 1-2 lakh. But after the enactment of "The Rajasthan Camel (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export) Bill, 2015" the prices has declined and he is able to sale few male animal at very meagre prices. The milk is available and also very healthy but there is no



much demand in that region. The animals mostly suffer from mange and trypanosomiasis. Farmer has to spend lot of money on medicines for these two diseases.

Address of the livestock keeper:

Mr. Padam Singh,
S/o shri Lakshman Singh
Lodurva village, Jaisalmer taluk
Jaisalmer district. Rajasthan. Cell: 7568630141

Document prepared by

Dr. Ved Prakash

Scientist,
National Research Centre on Camel,
Bikaner, Rajasthan -334001. Cell: 9352666016
Email: drvedagb@gmail.com

Dr. Raja KN

Sr. Scientist
ICAR-NBAGR, Karnal (Haryana)
Email- drknraja@yahoo.co.in
Mobile no- 094160-87785, 097290-70777



Sithu Vedai Kozhi

Conserved by Mr. Mohan Raj



Name of livestock keeper : Mr. N. Mohan Raj
Full Address : S/o Nataraj,
Raja Boyan Thottam, Sathiamangalam-638 401.
Erode District, Tamil Nadu.
Mobile : 9965990756



Mr. Mohanraj is farmer a full time agriculturist. He studied upto 8th standard. He is about 42 years old and belongs to Kongu Vellalar Community. He owns 8.5 acres of gardenland. He cultivate flower, vegetables and banana plantations. He rears two cross bread cows, 3 Kangayam cows and about 100 native chicken of Sithuvedai Kozhi rearing for the past 7 years.

He obtained the breeding stock from Thalavadi hills in Erode district.

The chicken are reared under free range system without any enclosure for shelter day and night. This class of chicken is very well adapted for natural rearing. In day time the birds scavenge into the agriculture fields and into the plantain trees, eating insects, weeds. The birds are fed with broken rice or cumbu(bajra) as a supplementary feed twice daily by just throwing the grains on the ground.

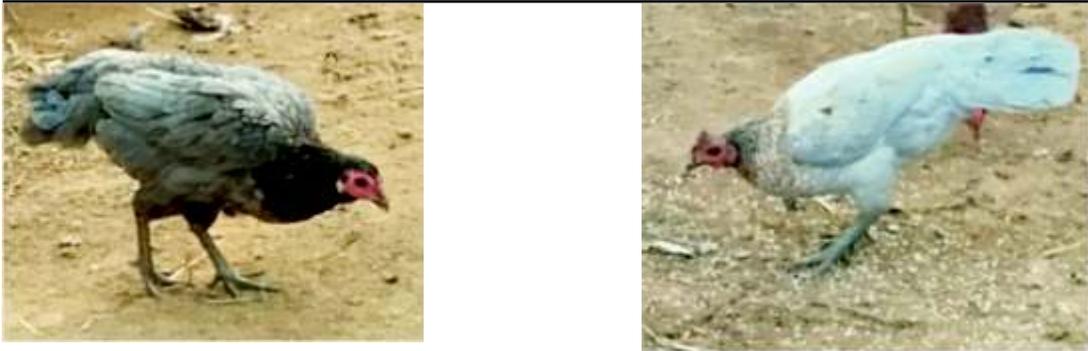
Synonym for this chicken

Sithu Vedai Kozhi is also called as "Arubathaam Sithu" and " Arubathaam Kozhi " which literally called as sixty day chicken. On enquiry, the farmers in the area told that hens lay eggs once in 60 days cycle to a clutch of 18-20 eggs in a cycle, brood, hatch and grow chicks and began laying after 60 days.



Description of the chicken

Plumage colour is mostly grey to dark grey with spots in the plumage. Other colours like red to brown shades are also seen. Cock weighs about 1.6 to 1.8 kg and Hen weight is about 1.2 to 1.4 kg. Spur is present in both sexes. Egg is brown coloured with 35-40 gm weight and 6.5 cm length. Life span is about 10 years. The chicken is having excellent mothering ability. They protect their



chicks from predators.

Benefits

There is very good demand for this chicken meat in the market. The birds are sold @ Rs.280-Rs.300/kg live weight and on the spot payment is made to the farmers due to their demand. Meat is sold @ Rs. 450-Rs.480/ kg in market. He gets annual income of about Rs.80,000. The chickens attain 1.5 kg in 3 months . In addition to this economic benefit, farmer says that the birds are eco friendly and they swallow even young ones of rats. They say that the birds keeps check on weeds and rodents. The chicken usually feed all type of grasses except poondu type. In banana chicken can be allowed into the field after two months of planting i.e. banana plant should attain 4 feet height and above. In sugarcane chicken can be allowed from the stage of planting. The cost of weeding in lands is almost reduced and cost of cultivation saved. Minimum 50% weeding cost is saved. While the birds pickup the grass aeration in the soil lead to irrigation water enter into the holes and fillup. This will lead to accelerate growth of the crops.

Traditional Medication

Farmer says that during summer once in a week he gives orally a herbal mixture made up of Aloe vera 1 kg, small onion 500 gm, garlic 500gm, black pepper 100gm and karisalang kanni (Eclipta prostrata) green leaves 1 kg (All minced in mixer grinder and the extract is given to his 100 birds). This practice will reduce diarrhoea in birds caused by high temperature. In the nest sufficient space and aeration is needed. He trained his chicken to nest in trees so that birds will not suffer due to congestion. This keeps the bird hale and healthy. Since, banana plantation is present; banana plant flowers and stalk are chopped and offered to the birds.

Address of the Livestock keeper:

Mr. N. Mohan Raj,
S/o Nataraj,
Raja Boyan Thottam, Sathiamangalam-638 401.
Erode District, Tamil Nadu.

Cell: 9965990756

Documented by

Dr.T.Geetha,

Assistant Professor, Kangayam Cattle Research Station,
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,
Sathiamangalam.

Mob: 7373419476.

Dr. N. Kumaravelu,

Professor, Department of Animal Production and Management,
Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-7, TANUVAS.

Mob: 9941324188



Alambadi Cattle

Conserved by Mr. DEVARAJ

Name of livestock keeper : Mr. R. Devaraj
Full Address : S/o. Rajinaidu,
23D, Periyur, Pikkili, Pennagaram, Dharmapuri,
Tamil Nadu - 636 809
Mobile : 9003690141



Family background



Mr. Devaraj is studying upto V standard. He has 3 acres area of land and marginal farmer. He owns 2 cows, 2 bulls and 7 calves of Alambadi cattle. He belongs to Naidu community. He is a nomadic cattle herder for a short period of time during March - May in a year. During this dry summer season animals are taken to other places where sufficient grazing area and drinking water facilities are available.

His fore-fathers are very much emotionally attached with these animals and the breeds are maintained generation by generation. If there is

scarcity of resources like feed and water during drought conditions all the animals in the village were taken to nearby hilly areas and where grazing areas available. The owner and suitable caretakers are going along with the animals for some period of time to ensure the survival of these animals. The distinct breed at this period of time these animals are called Pattimaadu in Tamil (herds of 50-100 animals maintained in free range).

Details of Conservation of Alambadi cattle breed:

Mr. Devaraj, a fourth generation person maintaining Alambadi cattle in his family lineage. Alambadi breed cattle distributed in adjoining villages of Cauvery river in Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Salem district of Tamil Nadu and Chamrajnagar district and Madheswara hill tract villages of Karnataka.

The animal has been named after 'Alambadi' a village near Cauvery river tract in Karnataka. During British period the Alambadi village was under Madras State. In 1909 Gunn the English man identified this type of cattle and documented. Then during 1936 Little Wood documented this Alambadi breed in the native tract of Alambadi Village.

Breed description :

The other names of this breed are Peetsar Maadu, Cauvery Maadu, Marattian Maadu, Lambadi Maadu. In Karnataka, the breed is called as Madheswara Petta. The animals are medium sized with body colour grey, dark grey or black with white marking in the forehead, limb and tails. Head is narrow and horns are long, sharp with backward curving. Strong horns enable the animal

to chase away wild animals while grazing in forests. The fore head and hump are prominent, with a thick dewlap. Body weight is 290 - 380 kg. The animals are mainly kept for ploughing in undulating land and pulling the cart. Milk yield is 2-3 liters/day.

The animals are very hardy and well adapted to hilly regions with varying climatic conditions. They are drought tolerant and feed on leaves of forest trees during dry season.

Males are selected for breeding based on the well developed hump, thick dewlap and white marking on the forehead. A well developed and hanging perpetual sheet is also considered for bull selection. Females are basically selected based on the colour, size of the animals. The present status of breed population is 41, 607 (males 8,129, females 22,842, milch cows 10,636)

Achievements:

Milk is converted in to ghee and sold at Rs. 1000/litre; cow gives 2-3 litre of milk/ day; by sale of raw milk farmer is earning Rs. 140 to 210 /day; indigenous animal milk (A2 Milk) sold at Rs. 70 /litre in near by Dharmapuri town; the farmyard manure is sold at Rs. 2500 per ton; adult male animals are sold during pongal festivals at Rs. 20000 - 30000 per animal. Young males are sold for Rs. 10000 to 20000 per animal.

Male animals used for ploughing and carting while female animals are used for ploughing as well as for milk. The women in the family are using the cow milk to feed their goats and from one cow's milk they can able to maintain 7-8 goats.

In general reproductive cycle is about 10- 12 calvings in its lifespan. One cow which he maintained calved 15 calves in 20 years. The animal shown heat signs within two months after calving. They are docile easily handled by women.

He has been maintaining healthy breeding bull for natural service for the dissemination of germplasm to nearby farmers/ breeders. He also sells pure male calves of 1 - 2 years to those in need of breeding or Jallikattu purpose. He participates in the cattle mela conducted by TANUVAS Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, State Animal Husbandry Department, ATMA, NGOs etc.,

He is motivating the nearby people for the maintenance of this breed to get premium price by sale of its milk and milk products.

Address of the Livestock keeper :

Mr. R. Devaraj

S/o. Rajinaidu, 23D, Periyur
Pikkili, Pennagaram, Dharmapuri,
Tamil Nadu - 636 809 Mobile : 9003690141
E-Mail : arasuvet75@gmail.com

Documented by :

Dr. A.Thennarasu, Ph.D.

Associated Professor and - lead

Veterinary University Training and Research Centre. Dharmapuri - 636 701. Tamil Nadu



Alambadi Cattle

Conserved by Mr. Abdul Karim

Name of livestock keeper : Mr. **Abdul karim**
Full Address : Saamiyar Thottam, Annamalaipatti village, Navalai (po),
Harur(Taluk), Dharmapuri District -635305.
Mobile : 8148820432

Mr. Abdul Karim (30 years) is an engineering graduate who is running transport business is also looking after 15 acre agriculture land and also keeping dairying with local breeds of cattle. He



belongs to Muslim community and he is practicing rituals like baby shower (*Valaikappu*) event, for cow and homa fire in his farm. He is also promoting organic farming and value added cow products. He is keeping Alambadi cattle (6 cows and one bull and 3 calves) besides he is maintaining 30 cattle of Tharparkar cattle breed. He is using cow dung mainly for his 15 acre farm. He is producing 50-60 litres of arc daily and it is sold at Rs.250 per litre. In addition he is making Agarpathi by using automatic machine and 5 women are employed in this venture.

For conserving Alambadi cattle, his farm created policy called "policy on conserving Alambadi cattle" and plans to make value added products in near future . He has been keeping 40 animals with 10 cows of Alambadi and 1 bull of Alambadi ; and 25 Tharparkar cows. As a part of implementing the policy, total 6 Alambadi Bulls and cow are maintained here. "Alambadi camps" also conducted as part of the policy. Take part in shows and creating awareness is also part of policy. Natural grazing land of 15 acres, which is ploughed using Alambadi. With handful numbers of indigenous cattle, organic farming is practiced in this 15 acres of land. Belonging to agricultural family for generation to generation, he practice it now in modern lines, means sustainable agricultural practise from different farmers and agricultural universities. Discussing organic farming practises and help others (neighbourhood) to implement the same is also part of his function. His main income is running mini bus transport business.

A typical Alambadi cattle is a registered breed of medium to slightly larger in appearance with dark grey to rusty grey colour coat with typical white patch on either side of the face covering the eyes. Hoof muscle and tail switch are light black. The ears are slightly hanging down. The horns emerge from base towards backwards and then sprung with tips forward. Horns are of medium



to slightly large.

Alambadi awareness programme has been organised by him annually on the New year day in Dharmapuri district, with lot of farmers, NGOs, and "Yeruthattam" (Jallikattu) players. As part of this program, uniqueness of Alambadi breed was explained to general public and queries were answered. Then award is distributed to all Alambadi breed holders, farmers to encourage and to recognise their efforts.

Address of the livestock keeper:

Mr. Abdul karim

Saamiyar Thottam, Annamalaipatti village, Navalai (po),

Harur(Taluk), Dharmapuri District -635305. Cell: 8148820432



Osmanabad Goat

Conserved by Mrs. Bhagyashri

Name of livestock keeper : Mrs. Mrs. Bhagyashri Sheetal Sapate
Full Address : At & post Keshegaon Tal & Dist Osmanabad
Mobile :



Mrs. Bhagyashri Sheetal Sapate aged 34 years is residing at Keshegaon village in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. She has completed education upto 12th standard. She is a member of a self help group promoted by Umar Trust. The name of the group is, Disha Mahila self help group. She maintains records and looks after day to

day affairs. Disha self help group was established on 6th February, 2013. The group was granted with revolving fund of Rs. 15,000/- out of which she availed the loan of Rs. 5,000/- for starting goat rearing. Goat rearing is affordable for economically weaker families like her and she is landless and naturally this is the beginning of goat rearing as livelihood support.

Before joining Disha self help group she has been involved in tailoring the clothes of nearby people. And the goat rearing was possible as supplementary activity to raise their family income. Osmanabadi goat is a best goat breed in and around Osmanabad region and she procured one she goat.

After 5-months the goat delivered two offsprings one male and another female. As it is customary practice in the area male goat alone is sold. She too sold male after 6-months and purchased another she-goat out of that money. Then she had three female goats. They delivered two offsprings each after six months. So she had three adult female goats and six offsprings. Now the goat rearing was expanding and hence she decided to diversify her enterprise. She bought three sewing machines and started sewing class for girls and women at home. Pashu Sakhi Mrs. Savita Tai Shinde used to guide and offer tips in this small business.

She had sewing class and goat rearing as her home based enterprise. She used to generate Rs. 70,000/- out of goat rearing at every six months. The self help group members used to meet regularly and frequently to interact with members. Cluster co-ordinator Mr. Shrikant Shrimangale apprised her about micro investment plan and appointed as community resource person. Her responsibility increased and her interaction with community members increased too. Her family members, especially her husband is also co-operating and encouraged her. Her children also helped. Her family support is her greatest asset.

Her husband was working as mechanic in the nearby Sugar Factory. He did not get his salary

regularly . So he decided to leave the job and procured 3 buffaloes and focus on goat and buffalo rearing . He used to take goats and buffalo together for grazing regularly. He helped in all tasks like milking, feeding goats and buffalo, selling milk ,purchasing inputs .Now the family has three buffalos and the monthly income from dairying is Rs.18,000/- .

They purchased few more goats and her husband devoted his entire time to goat rearing and dairying. She used to generate Rs. 60,000 to 90,000/ every six months from goat rearing while working as community resource person for micro investment plan she used to attend frequent meetings and interact with common people. This exposure gave her in-depth working of the business. There is a Community Livestock Business Centre at block level where she was elected as chairperson .

A team of experts from Wardha headed by Shri Nakate visited her goat rearing farm and the team appreciated her successful efforts by earning good income. She has now 13 she goats and 17 young ones when the team of experts visited . Now her business streamlined and started flourishing . Her family income in goat rearing is now two lakh per annum.

In the year 2018 she purchased two acres of land for Rs. 10,00,000/- . The two acre of land gave her additional income of Rs.60,000/- from agriculture. She cultivates crops like jowar, Chenna, Soybean during kharif season and supplemented by irrigation water from borewell . She is using crop wastes as fodder too.

Now her integrated approach combining g diversified activities at home level viz. goat rearing, dairying, sewing class and agriculture is an example of local entrepreneurship a woman can achieve.

Address :

Mrs. Bhagyashri Sheetal Sapate

At & post Keshegaon Tal &
Dist Osmanabad

Documented by

Mr. Shivaji Rao

The Goat Trust, Osmanabad

Translated by

Prof. Sunil Pathak

Jalgaon, Maharashtra. Cell : 7588350201

E-mail : sbalvant@gmail.com



Preventing Mortality in Goats by Pashu Sakhi

Mrs. Parvin Akhtar Pathan

Name of livestock keeper : Mrs. **Parvin Akhtar Pathan**
Full Address : At-Jahanpur Post Gormale,
Tahasil Barshi, Dist -Solapur -413404
Mobile : 7350201483



Parvin Akhtar Pathan, age 35 years stays in a small village Jahanpur Post Gormale in Barshi Tahsil of Solapur district. She is educated up to 9th Standard. Her family consists of four members viz. her husband and two children. She is marginal farmer with one acre land and also work as farm labour in order to support her family. She raises jowar, soybean and onion. Her husband also works agricultural labourer. His monthly income is less

than Rs.2500. She got information of animal health volunteer or Pashu Sakhi from other fellow labourers and she decided to join the cadre for earning income while serving the livestock keepers.

Earlier she has undertaken goat rearing but due to lack of knowledge those goats used to die of diarrhoea related disease. Thus she incurred heavy losses and did not realize goat rearing as profitable activity. She joined Pashu Sakhi training programme, Lucknow through The Goat Trust NGO and she understood intricacy of mortality due to unhygienic practices and nutritional deficiency. This rigorous training made her wise enough in maintaining good animal health. After coming back from Lucknow she installed feed stand, water stand and goat management practices were adopted. She also learned about inoculation of goats for various diseases and also deworming technique.

She started adopting those for her small goat rearing farm with Osmanabad goat breed. She is maintaining 4 does and one buck. The training gave her knowledge of preparing Dana Mixture the home made feed from indigenous inputs, which otherwise would cost heavily if purchased as readymade concentrate feed from market. Earlier the goats were weak and used to consume plastic and papers. After her own preparation of Dana Mixture (concentrate feed), Pashu Chat a

food supplement(salt lick) and Herbal Masala Bolus (provides tonic and effective against all digestive problems)and adoption these practices using locally available ingredients she could see the miraculous results. This boosted the morale of her goat rearing.

She now prepares dana mixture a food supplement herbal masala bolus and, pashu chat and supply them to those famers who are in need of them. This also gives her income. She delegates the responsibility monitoring animal health for three villages viz. Mamdapur, Pimpalgaon and Jahanapur. She goes to these villages on foot as there is no convenient transport system and she must reach the villages before goats are sent for grazing at about 9-10 a.m. in the morning. She starts early at 6 a.m. along with her husband and reach the villages in time on foot. They treat the ailing goats and sell indigenously made food supplements and medicine. They educate and make awareness about these practices.

They had an unique experience, one lady from Paranda took Masala Bolus and gave in small quantity to her grandfather who was suffering from ashtma and to our dismay he recovered and feeling better. She sold Herbal deworming mixture for 7583 goats, Masala Bolus 2572 numbers, Dana Mixture 100-kgs over the last one year. Her monthly income as Pashu Sakhi by selling these herbal products or services rendered Rs. 1500-2000 per month. Her income in her own goat rearing during last year is Rs. 60,000 from sale of 12 grownup kids and from agriculture she earns Rs.25000 annually. Through her services to livestock keepers she raised the income level of local villagers who faced heavy mortality in goat rearing earlier. This tract is known for keeping Osmanabad goat and majority of local people especially women are involved in goat rearing for their livelihood.

Address of Livestock keeper :

Mrs. Parvin Akhtar Pathan,
At-Jahanpur Post Gormale,
Tahasil Barshi, Dist -Solapur . -41340
Cell number 7350201483

Documentation Assistance:

Ms. Kavitha,
block coordinator of Barshi block,
Solapur District. MSRLM

Translated by :

Prof. Sunil Pathak
Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
Cell : 7588350201



Periyar Dwarf Cattle

Conserved by Mr. Cose Kurian

Name of livestock keeper : **Mr. Cose Kurian**
Full Address : Chettakulathinkara house, Kodanad Post
Perumbavoor Via, Ernakulam District-683544
Mobile : 94479 16255, 8921405285



The remains of the civilization along the river Periyar are vanishing day by day from the history of Kerala. The most important among them is the cattle especially the Periyar dwarf varieties which live in harmony with nature. At such a time it is the duty of an individual to protect these endangered species for the next generation. This is what, Mr. Cose Kurian, a Civil Engineering Graduate was an employee in Travancore Rayons Ltd., Perumbavoor. After the lay-off of the company he has switched to organic farming and medicinal

plant cultivation. It helped to arise his interest in indigenous varieties of cattle. He is keeping 5 cows of Periyar dwarf cattle and one breeding bull. Now he is also the Manager of Mar Augen High School, Kodanad. This school is also known for inculcating biodiversity conservation under his leadership and received environmental awards.

Description of Breed :

Periyar dwarf cattle are seen along the banks of the river Periyar in places like Kalady Plantation, Kodanad, Paniyeli, Vadattupara and Charupara. The population of the cattle is 5,000. Periyar dwarf cow is moderate milk yielder of 3 liters per day. It is medium sized animals both brown, black and grey in colour. There are also animals carry white stripes in the brownish background of body colour. The horns protrude in the tip and some are wide apart at the base. The tail is long and touching the foot of hind legs. The compactness of animal enable for easy climbing of hilly terrain while grazing.

The animals are sent for free grazing in the rubber plantation (3,700 ha) and forest area maintained by Kerala Government. Cattle are sent to forest in the morning and animals reach home in the evening. Only calved cows are taken care for feeding them with concentrate. Other animals are not fed with concentrate feed except grazing in the forest. Sometimes there is



casualty of animals in the forest by the attack of tiger and sennai (wild dog). Breeding is through natural service. There are few pure bulls roam in the forest in semi wild condition. Farmers earn income through sale of milk and also sale of young male calves. Male calves are sold mainly for meat purpose based on body weight. In these area farmers maintain upto 3 - 6 cattle in each of their households. Farmers sell milk at Rs. 35/- per liter to milk co-

operative society. The cows yield milk for 3 - 4 months and stop milking once become pregnant. The cows are known for 15 - 20 lactations in their life span. Farmers also sell cow dung at the rate of Rs. 10/- per kg. They are filled in 10 kg sack and sold.

Farmers in the area maintain malai inchi (wild ginger) in their backyard and it is used as herbal ingredient usually mixed with black pepper for indigestion in animals. If cattle found drank latex of rubber tree then the administer coconut oil mixed with mustard.

Under the guidance of Mr. Cose Kurian, the students had done a survey to identify the places where this native variety of cows are living. Then they reported the need for conserving and protecting this indigenous varieties of cows in leading dailies. After that an awareness programme was conducted in the school for the students and interested parents and local people. In the programme, there was a discussion about the preparation and utilization of "Jeevamrutham" an organic fertilizer and the importance of dung and urine of the indigenous varieties of cows for the organic farming.

When an Agri festival was going on at Perumbavoor Mr. Cose Kurian exhibited Periyar dwarf cattle reared by himself. This brought light to the attention of the authorities. While the festival was going on Dr. Jayadevan, a Veterinary doctor conducted a seminar on the need for the conservation and protection of this type of cattle and it paved the path for many co-related programmes. Lot of interested people came forward and Cose Kurian played an important role to form a group of people who reared this indigenous variety of Cows. After that Dr. Jayadevan got a chance to present the characteristics of these cattle in a symposium. It was a milestone in this project.

As a result of the efforts taken by Mr. Cose Kurian an eminent team of scientists of National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, under the leadership of Dr. Anil Kumar Mishra and Dr. K.N. Raja visited Kodanad to study the characteristics of Periyar dwarf. To undertake the study of indigenous varieties of cows they travelled through various forest areas, collected blood for research and conducted interview with local people. For all these Cose Kurian was a helping hand. They also produced a documentary to reach their findings to all those who are interested. This is the first time cattle population from Kerala is being taken up for a study after research on the Vechur dwarf cattle.



News about Periyar cattle in Malayala Manorma Daily Newspaper

Along with the study of indigenous cows, an effort for the upbringing of indigenous breed of hen are also being held by him. Arranging classes of Veterinary doctors for students and interested people, exhibition of different kinds of hen-coops and different varieties of hens are some among them. He is also running a hatchery of native variety of hens. Besides these Cose Kurian is interested in organic farming and herbal plant cultivation. He owns a nursery of medicinal plants which has a lot of rare herbal plants. To reduce the plastic pollution in Kodanad he collects waste plastic from different organizations and resident associations and hand over them to recycling units.

All these programmes were organized and carried out by the whole hearted efforts of Mr. Cose Kurian and a team of social workers of Kodanad. He recently organised Periyar Cattle Keepers Association and he is taking steps for registration of this society. For a country like India, agriculture is the main source of income. So it is the duty of every Indian to protect the native varieties of all flora and fauna.

Address of livestock keeper :

Mr. Cose Kurian

Chettakulathinkara house, Kodanad Post
Perumbavoor Via, Ernakulam District-683544
Cell : 94479 16255, 8921405285

Documented by :

Dr. N. Jayadevan
Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry
Department of Animal Husbandry, Ernakulam. Kerala. Cell : 9446201684

Wynad Cattle

Conserved by Mr. Gopalan Muthanga



Name of livestock keeper : Mr. **Gopalan**
Full Address : Kolloor Post, Muthunga,
Sulthan Batheri, Wynad.
Mobile : 944765564



Mr. Gopalan Muthanga 65 and studied upto 2nd standard is a traditional kuruma tribal farmer residing in Muthanga wild life sanctuary in wynad district. He is a resident of Kollur colony which is a tribal settlement in Noolpuzha Panchayat. Sulthan Batheri in wynad district in Kerala. Those are more than 300 tribal families in this colony. Whose main occupation is traditional farming and cattle rearing. His family members especially his two daughters and wife also associated with his profession. He owns 28 wynad cattle. They

generally call it as "Wynad Pashu". This variety of cattle is still being conserved by the tribal people only. All other farmers have farmed to commercial farmers in that areas. Present population of his cattle group may be less than 1000.

Details of Breed Conservation

Wynad cattle is a traditional used for the kuruma families in wynad. Almost tribal people are in and around the thick forest areas. The kuruma community is reserved in state the Bandhipur reserved forest which stretched to Karnataka state also.

People used to grace the Wynad cattle in the forest early in the morning itself. One person will be entrusted by many farmers and he will look after a group of cattle. Plenty of such groups can be seen in the forest during the day time. They jointly grazed cattle and protect the attack of wild animals like tiger and wolves. Many of the cattle can be last due to the attack of tiger in the forest. The Wynad cattle is adjusted to the extreme climatic condition of the forest area all through the year. All cattle groups will return by 6-00 p.m. in the evening and they will be sheltered in specially designed thatched shed to protect attack of the tiger during night. The flooring of the cow shed will be either by stones are by wooden pieces.

We can't see a single cow shed is made up of concrete or modern materials. Transportation facilities will be much less in this tribal settlement.

Type of feed

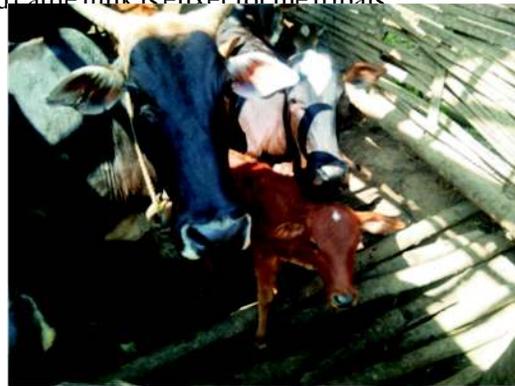
The tribal farmers are very poor in economic condition to procure outside feed for their cows. Their cow rearing is mainly depended on the forest. Cattle can get adequate food and water inside the forest itself. They generally need no extra care like exotic breeds.

Income from cows

The average milk production of Wynad cow is less than 2 litres and the tribal people no access to market the cows milk. Their main income is from sale of bulls annually. Mr. Goplalan sells his bulls for 20,000 to 25,000. By the sale of these bulls he can earn minimum one lakh in a year. The cow dung is used for farming activity inside the settlement itself. These people are not able to continue the rearing of the wynad cattle without financial benefits. They are continuing in these field only because this is their traditional asset. The milk of wynad cattle is rich in A2 protein and especially lactoferin content . This is only because peculiar geographical condition of their grazing area. Their traditional belief that the wynad cattle milk is elixer for the tribals

Address of the livestock keeper :

Gopalan
Kolloor Post,
Muthunga, Sulthan Batheri,
Wynad. Cell : 944765564



Documented by :

P.K.Lal
Secretary, Kasargod Dwarf Conservation Society,
Nileshwar, Kerala. Cell : 9447652564
E-m



Vorkady Chicken

Conserved by Mr. Manojkumar



Name of livestock keeper : Mr. N. Manojkumar
Full Address : Neelankave House
Ambalathara, Pullur Post - 671 531
Mobile : 9207241459



Family Background

Mr. Manojkumar (42) was born in a middle class family in Ambalathara, Kasarkode district. He studied upto Pree Degree.

His family has a background good agriculture practice along with passion for livestock from childhood itself. Mr. Manojkumar is fond of kennels and birds. He got in sports and became member of the State Volley Ball Team and played National Junior Championship. Boxing was another area of interest and he was junior champion for 1992, 1993 and 1994 years. Presently working as his Tugg of war state coach especially

Kunnur University. Now he is member of the District Sports Council also. His spent for sports driven his a spirit for sports for this bird fighting and started rearing the welknown 'Vorkody' Chicken. He has introducing many sports training methods like swimming and weight training to this selected fighter chicken for attaining a extra ordinary stamina and power.

Details of breed conservation

Mr. Manojkumar asked to practices strict parameters for selection of chicks, feed and training. Tradionally people asked to give raw paddy for the fighter chicken. Selected herbs will be given daily as supplements. The selected once practice for fighting. Swimming in the courtyard pool will enhance extra power for the body of the bird. He introduced weight training to the bird for hardening the leg muscles to withstand before any type of opponents. Fully trained birds will be sold out of Rs. 15,000/- to 25,000/- after six months. One among his bird got Rs. 50,000/- in auction. Vorkody chicken is originated in Vorkody panchayat of Kasarkode district. Vorkody is in the Karnataka border of Kerala state. Bird fighting is an essential ritual in almost all temple festivals in that region. Though this is prohibited by law people used to observe this sports with emotional attachment. Now Vorkody chicken is at the bring of extinction and can be seen only in some situations. People like Mr. Manojkumar shows special concern for conservation and



development of this group of chicken. Mr. Manojkumar is the largest breeder of Vorkady chicken in Kasarkode district. He wons 80 fighter birds and more than 100 chicks in his courtyard. Vorkady chicken rearing is entirely diffrent from other local varieties. Each and every male bird should be tied up separately to avoid mutual fighting which will cause casualties to each other. Apart from other chicken bird and fed separately with selected food. Millets, Paddy and green leaves common menu for fighter birds. Mr. Manojkumar got his Vorkady Chicken from Kerala, Karnataka boarder and he developed this variety to a predominated level in Kasarcode district So far. He started with two chicks and has become his largest breeds of Vorkady chicken is traditional way.

This variety of chicken is known for its natural resistance against common diseases. The main feature of the variety is the fastest growing rate when compare to other local varieties. Vorkady chicken may gain 5kg weight in 6-8 months.

Breed Characters :

Vorkady chicken comes in different colours like red, black is white, backside white, spotted, grey etc. Main feature of the variety is the height of the legs is very high. When compare to other local varieties. Legs are very powerful than all other local varieties.

Income from Vorkady Birds

Mr. Manojkumar sells his fighter birds from 15,000/- onwards. Yearly he can sell more than 25 birds by that he can earn more than 2.5 lakhs in a year.

Address of livestock keeper :

Mr. N.Manojkumar
Neelankave House
Ambalathara, Pullur Post - 671 531
Cell : 9207241459
e-mail : manojkumarneelankave@gmail.com

Documented by :

P.K.Lal
Secretary, Kasargod Dwarf Conservation Society,
Nileshwar, Kerala. Cell : 9447652564
E-mail : pklalwaraj@gmail.com

