



**FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES AND ALLIED
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BREEDS OF CATTLE

Breed: Definition: Denotes and established group of animals / birds having the similar general body shape, colour, structure and characters which produced offspring with same characters.

INDIGENOUS BREED

Indigenous Breeds are classified under three groups based on utility / purpose.

- a) Milch breeds / Milk breeds
- b) Dual Purpose breeds
- c) Draught breeds

Milch Breeds / Milk Breeds:

The cows of these breeds are high milk yields and the male animals are slow or poor work animals. The examples of Indian milch breeds are shahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir and Deoni The milk production of milk breeds is on the average more than 1600 kg per lactation

Dual Purpose Breeds:

The cows in these breeds are average milk yielder and male animals are very useful for work. Their milk production per lactation is 500 kg to 150 kg. The example of this group is Ongole, Hariana, Kankrej, Tharparker, Krishna valley, Rathi and Goal Mewathi.

Draught Breeds:

The male animals are good for work and Cows are poor milk yielder are their milk yield as an average is less than 500 kg per lactation. They are usually white in color. A pair of bullocks can haul 1000 kg. Net with an iron typed cart on a good road at walking speed of 5 to 7 km per hour and cover a distance of 30 - 40 km per day. Twice as much weight can be pulled on pneumatic rubber tube carts. The example of this group Kangayam, Umblacherry, Amritmahal, Hallikar.

2. EXOTIC – Milch – Jersey, Holstein Friesian

Milch Breed

Red Sindhi

- Hailing from the Kohistan, Sindh province in present Pakistan, this breed is one of the most distinctive cattle breeds of india.
- Mainly available in Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Orissa.
- Under good management conditions the Red Sindhi averages over 1700 kg of milk after suckling their calves but under optimum conditions there have been milk yields of over 3400 kg per lactation.



Sahiwal

- Originally Belonging to the Montgomery district of Present Pakistan
- Mainly found in Punjab, Haryana, U.P, Delhi, Bihar and M.P.
- Milk yield – Under village condition :1350 kg
- Milk yield – Under commercial farms: 2100 kg
- Age at first calving -32-36 months
- Calving interval – 15 month



Gir

- Mainly found in Gir forest areas of South Kathiawar
- Gir Cows are good Milk – yielder
- Milk yield – Under village condition : 900 kg
- Milk yield – Under commercial farms: 1600 kg



Deoni

- Mainly found in North western and western parts of A.P.
- Cows are good milk producers and bullocks are good for wor

Milch and Draught breeds

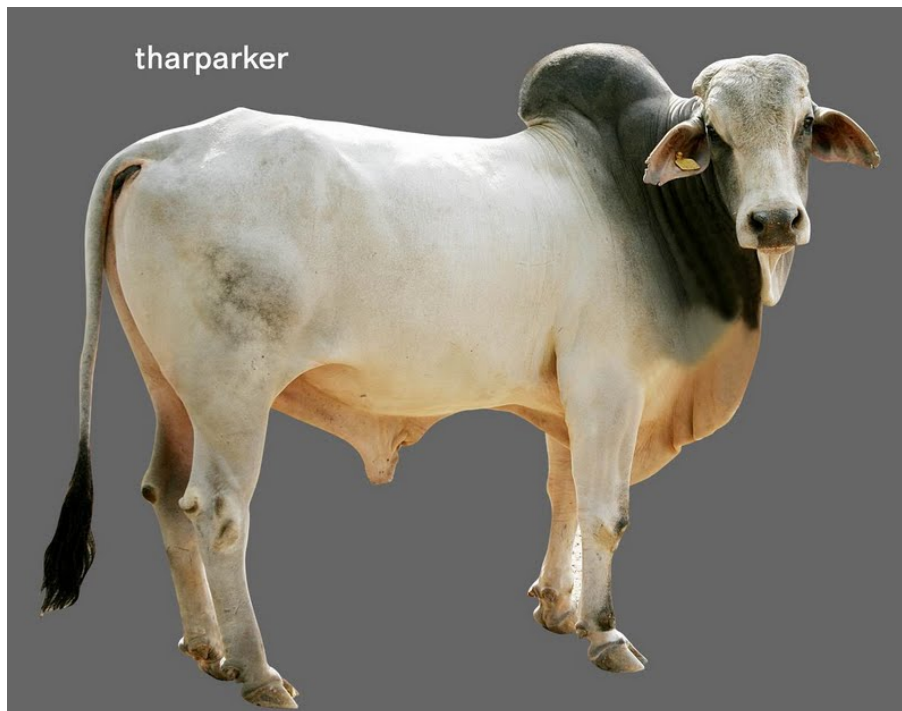
Haryana

- Mainly found in Karnal, Hisar and Gurgaon district of Haryana, Delhi and Western M.P Milk yield –1140 -4500 kgs
- Bullocks are powerful for road transport and rapid ploughing



Tharparkar

- Mainly found in Jodhpur, Kutch and Jaisalmer
- Milk yield – Under village condition :1660 kg
- Milk yield – Under commercial farms: 2500 kg



Kankrej

- Mainly found in Gujarat
- Milk yield – Under village condition :1300 kg
- Milk yield– Under commercial farms : 3600 kg
- Age at first calving -36 to 42 months
- Calving interval – 15 to 16 months
- Bullocks are fast, active and strong. Good for plough and cart purpose



Draught Breeds Kangayam

- This breed, in its native area, is also known by other names of Kanganad and Kongu though the name Kangayam is well-known. These cattle are bred in the southern and southeastern area of the Erode district of Tamilnadu in India.
- Mainly found in Coimbatore, Erode, Namakkal, Karur and Dindigul districts of Tamil Nadu.
- Best suited for ploughing and transport. Withstands hardy conditions.



Amritmahal

- Mainly found in Karnataka.
- Best suitable for ploughing and transport.



Hallikar

- Mainly found in Tumkur, Hassan and Mysore districts of Karnataka
- Bullocks are strong, well spirited, quick and steady in the field as well as on road.



Hallikar

Umblacherry

Origin: Tanjore district in Tamilnadu.

Distinguishing characters:

- This breed has similar characters as kangayam.
- Bulls are feary temperament. They are used for ploughing in Thanjore delta area.
- Calves are red in colour when born and become grey in colour after 6 months of age.
- Cows are poor milker with average milk yield of 300 kg/lactation.
- Male animals are good for hard work.



Umblacherry

EXOTIC BREEDS

Jersey

Origin: This breed was developed from the island of Jersey in the English channel off the coast of France.

Distinguishing Characters:

- The Jersey is one of the oldest dairy breeds, having been reported by authorities as being purebred for nearly six centuries
- The color in Jerseys may vary from a very light gray or mouse color to a very dark fawn or a shade that is almost black. Both the bulls and females are
- commonly darker about the hips and about the head and shoulders than on the body.
- Age at first calving : 26-30 months
- Intercalving – 13-14 months
- Milk yield – 5000-8000 kg
- Dairy milk yield is found to be 20 liter whereas cross bred Jersey, cow gives 8-10 liter per day.
- In India this breed has acclimatized well especially in the hot and humid areas
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Jersey

Holstein Friesian

Origin: This breed is originated in Holland.

Distinguishing Characters:

- Holsteins are large, stylish animals with color patterns of black and white or red and white.
- Holstein heifers can be bred at 15 months of age, when they weigh about 800 pounds. It is desirable to have Holstein females calve for the first time between 24 and 27 months of age.
- Milk yield - 7200-9000 kg.
- This is by far the best dairy breed among exotic cattle regarding milk yield. On an average it gives 25 liter of milk per day, whereas a cross breed H.F. cow gives 10 - 15 liter per day.
- It can perform well in coastal and delta areas.



Holstein Friesian