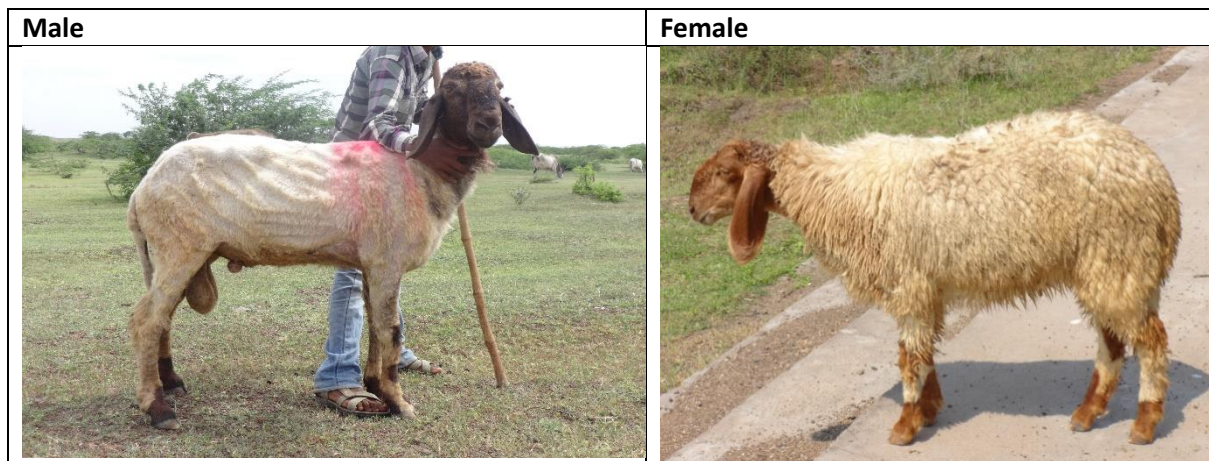


Breed Descriptor of Panchali (Sheep)



Breeding Tract	
State: Gujarat	Botad
	Surendranagar
	Rajkot
	Kutchchh
	Bhavnagar
Location	
Longitude (deg.)	69.85 - 72.15
Latitude (deg.)	21.76 - 23.23
General Information	
Synonyms	Baraiya, Dooma, Dumma, Panchali-Dumma
Origin	Local. Derived from its area of distribution i.e. Panchal area of Gujarat
Major utility	Milk, meat manure and fibre/wool
Comments on utility	Mainly kept for milk production as these animals have good milk yield. Male lambs of 3-6 months are sold for meat purpose. It is also a source of income directly by selling manure & as penning income from the owner of Farm in which they stays at night during their migration.

Comments on breeding tract	Rabaris and Bharwad community who keep Panchali-Dumma sheep are nomadic in nature. Generally, whole family travels widely with their flock for nearly 8 to 10 months every year. They migrate through Kheda, Nadiad, Anand, Mehmdabad and up to Vadodra area of central and south Gujarat.		
Adaptability to environment	Excellent migratory capacity		
Population			
	Year	Population	Other information
	2007	168969	Source: 18th Livestock Census Gujarat State
Management			
Management system	Extensive		
Mobility	Nomadic		
Feeding of adults	Grazing		
Comments on Management	Majority of Panchali sheep breeders live a nomadic lifestyle. During Monsoon, they stay in their native place and usually take flocks to the grazing area of nearby villages during day time. They do not provide any shelter to the animals. During winter & summer, they migrate to the pre-decided area of Central Gujarat like Kheda, Anand, Ahmedabad, Vadodra etc. for grazing. Breeders usually keep only one breeding ram in a flock. Ram runs with the flock full time, but breeding is allowed only during the particular season.		
Morphology			
Colour	White. Head or facial parts are light brown, blackish brown, brown and black in color which is continued on the ventral part of neck and in some animal on whole neck and below knee joint on foreleg and below hock joint on hind leg.		
Horn shape and size			
Visible characteristics	Head is convex. Ears are long and pendulous. Tail is long. Udder is well-developed. Head, face and belly are devoid of wool. Legs are covered up to elbow joint of fore leg & stifle joint of hind leg. Tuft of fiber/hair on ears in some animals.		

	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	84.24	75.96	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	81.21	74.81	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	95.76	87.42	
Body weight (avg. kg.)	69.29	47.13	
Birth weight (avg. kg.)	4.64	4.26	
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Age at first parturition (months)	21.2	17.0	24.0
Parturition interval (months)	11.8	10.0	12.0
Milk yield per lactation (kg)	120.5	54.0	233.0
Milk Fat (%)	4.9	1.4	7.4
Fleece weight (kg/year)	0.55		
Staple length (cm)	5.81		
Fibre Diameter (μ)	41.22		
Dressing percentage	55.6		

Any Peculiarity of the breed	These sheep generally give only one lambing per year. Panchali sheep can easily support twin lambs though breeders do not prefer twinning as they have to take extra care of these twins for their survival during migration which starts just before or immediately after onset of lambing season. About 83 percent are singles, 16 percent twins and rest triplets or quadruplets.
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