

Breed Descriptor of Kachchhi-Sindhi (Horse)



Breeding Tract	
State: Gujarat	Navsari
	Kutchchh
	Surat
State: Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
	Barmer
Location	
Longitude (deg.)	68.7 - 72.52
Latitude (deg.)	22.44 - 28.23
General Information	
Synonyms	Kachchhi, Sindhi
Origin	This horse breed has its origin in Pachchham (Khavda) and Banni area of Bhuj Taluka of Kachchh district of Gujarat (India) and is locally known as Kachchhi Horse. The breeding tract is very close to the Sindh area on the border with Pakistan. Before partition both Kachchh and Sindh were considered the place of origin/ breeding tract of these horses. Hence these are named as Kachchhi-Sindhi. In Rajasthan, these are known as Sindhi horses.
Major utility	Transportation, riding, sports, safaris, bagghi, trading.
Comments on utility	Generally used for transportation of goods or other materials like fodder, raw construction materials, etc. Majority of the Kachchhi-Sindhi horse owner maintain and keep these horses for riding purpose, as these are excellent for long distance riding because of special type of Horse gait called Rewal Chal. Also used for horse safaris.
Comments on breeding tract	This is a dry zone, rains are scanty. As a result, vegetation is also rare. Landscape is flat, soil is smooth in Banni and nearby greater and little Rann of Kutch while, sandy soil found in main land of Kachchh and Rajasthan.
Adaptability to environment	Excellent drought & heat tolerance capacity in arid & semi arid region. Excellent adaptability to both extensive and intensive housing system.
Population	

	Year	Population	Other information
	2014	4359	3136 in Kachchh, Gujarat and 1226 in Barmer & Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. Source: Kachchh - Census made by Ram Rahim Kachchhi Sindhi Ashwapalak Sahkari Mandali Ltd. Anjar and Sahjeevan in 2014. Rajasthan - Based on Livestock Census 2012.
Management			
Management system	Select		
Mobility			
Feeding of adults			
Comments on Management	Kachchhi horse breeders follow specific feeding & rearing practices, as the owners who are basically farmers by occupation maintain horses in intensive system of rearing but in the same area owners who are livestock breeders/pastoralist by occupation maintain horses in semi-intensive system. In Banni area most of horse owners are pastoralist and they follow extensive pattern of horse rearing & management.Open mating is practiced. Owners usually keep female horse and avoid keeping male/stallion.Stallions are very carefully selected, keeping knowledge of their pedigree and physical characters. In extensive system of rearing, challa system is practiced to avoid unwanted breeding.		
Morphology			
Colour	Mainly bay		
Horn shape and size			
Visible characteristics	Unique features include roman nose appearance of face, ears curved at tips but not touching each other, short back, short pastern bone length, broader hoof for better grip and docile temperament.		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	145.52	144.66	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	133.15	134.66	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	157.22	163.21	
Body weight (avg. kg.)	277.0	302.0	
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Litter size born	1.0		
Age at first parturition (months)	42.8	35.0	59.0
Parturition interval (months)	13.96	11.0	36.0

Any Peculiarity of the breed	<p>Breeders consider Kachchhi-Sindhi horses as unique. Not only do they have distinct physical features but also quality of rewal chal, a special type of race. A rider can carry buttermilk (liquid) on the back of Kachchhi-Sindhi horse in open vessel to a long distance without any drop spilling out. Short pastern bone length & broader hoof, which is responsible for better grip & covering long distance during riding, and possibly saves from limb problems.</p>
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