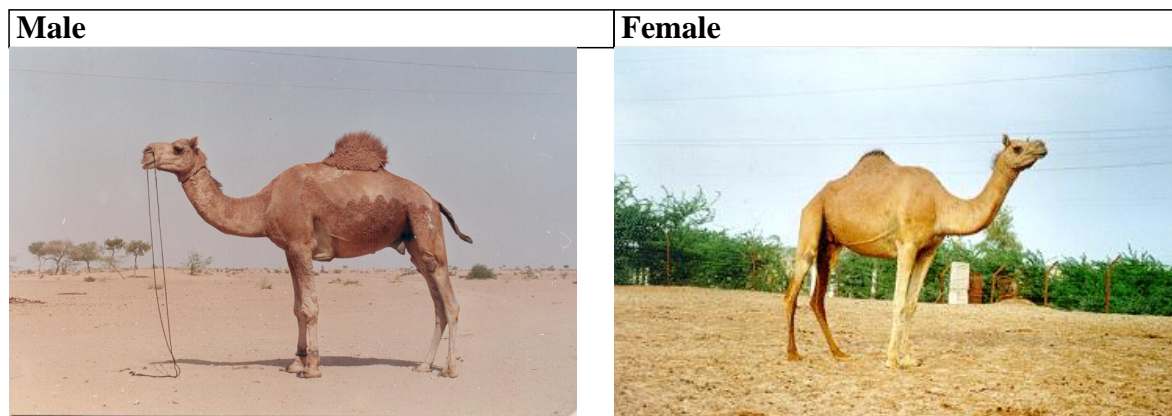


Breed Descriptor of Jaisalmeri (Camel)



Breeding Tract			
State: Rajasthan		Jodhpur	
		Jaisalmer	
		Barmer	
Location			
Longitude (deg.)		70.10 - 73.0	
Latitude (deg.)		25.45 - 27.20	
General Information			
Synonyms			
Origin		Jaisalmeri camels have been developed from the Tharparkar of the adjoining Sindh area of Pakistan. Known after the name of geographical location - Jaisalmer.	
Major utility		Work- Riding, travel and transport; Food - milk	
Comments on utility		This breed is well known for riding and race potential. The average race speed of young females is about 30 Km/hr. This animal is in great demand for joy riding (Camel Safaris), and other means of entertainment. Racing, camel dance, camel polo, camel dandiya dance etc. are the most popular means of entertainment. Jaisalmeri camel is also in great demand by security forces like BSF, RAC for keeping vigilance on long desert border along Pak. stretching from Sri Ganganagar district to Barmer district and also to maintain supply line during emergency. In near future this breed will be a great source of foreign exchange, as its demand will be increased in petrodollar countries for racing and various types of games.	
Comments on breeding tract		The land in the native tract is partly stony with gravel and partly consist of high dunes of very thin sand which keep on shifting in summer. Temperature ranges from 2 to 46°. Average annual rainfall is 18-19 cm.	
Adaptability to environment		Well adapted to desert conditions prevailing in the region.	
Population			
		Year	Population Other information

	1997	170864	NRCC, Bikaner under NATP project on Animal Genetic Resource Biodiversity. Based on livestock census 1997
	2004	118083	Source - Mehta et. al. AGRI, 40, 2007.
	2013	109476	Source: Estimated Livestock Population Breed Wise Based on Breed Survey 2013. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India, New Delhi
Management			
Management system	Semi-Intensive		
Mobility	Stationary		
Feeding of adults	Grazing and Fodder		
Comments on Management	Camels are housed mostly during night. Houses are mostly open and of kutchha type. Trees - Khejri and Jal, bushes - Phog, and grasses - Sewan and Dachab are available in the area. They can thrive on sparse vegetation available in the thar desert. Presence of "Stop" (well marked depression above eyes), hairs on ears and eyelids (Jheeptra), black colour, large body size and drropy muzzle are considered as disqualification criteria while selecting the animals of this breed.		
Morphology			
Colour	The common coat colour is light brown.		
Horn shape and size			
Visible characteristics	Lightly built, and comparatively lean and thin in appearance. Short hairs on the body. No hair on eyebrows, eyelids and ears.		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	200.0	197.0	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	158.0	154.0	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	213.0	210.0	
Body weight (avg. kg.)	581.0	575.0	
Birth weight (avg. kg.)	37.77	37.18	36.13
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Age at first parturition (months)	69.0		
Parturition interval (months)	24.0		
Milk Fat (%)		2.9	5.5

Fleece weight (kg/year)	0.733	0.5	1.0
Any Peculiarity of the breed	Milk production is about 2.5 - 4 litres/day and lactation length 14 - 16 months. Gestation period is 389 days.		