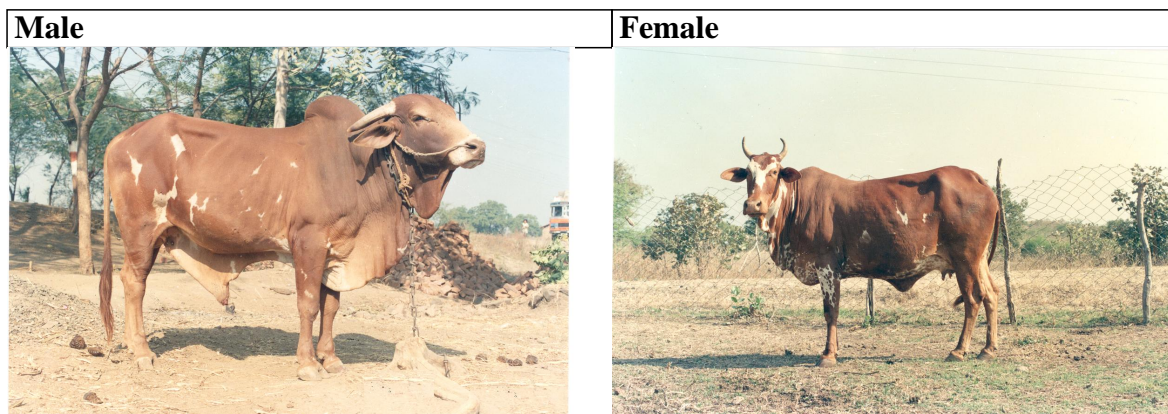


## Breed Descriptor of Nimari (Cattle)



<b>Breeding Tract</b>			
State: Madhya Pradesh	Badwani		
	Khargaon / West Nimar		
<b>Location</b>			
Longitude (deg.)	70. - 76.		
Latitude (deg.)	21. - 23.		
<b>General Information</b>			
Synonyms	Khargaon, Khargoni, Khurgoni		
Origin	Originated from crossing of Gir and Khillari. Gir blood has contributed to its coat colour, massive body structure and convexity of forehead, and Khillari blood to its hardiness, agility and temper. Named after place of its origin i.e. Nimar region		
Major utility	Work - Draught		
Comments on utility	Used for all agricultural operations as well as for transportation		
Comments on breeding tract	Mainly in Central parts of Khargaon, Badwani districts and very few in the bordering Dhar district and adjacent areas of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining districts of Maharashtra state.		
Adaptability to environment			
<b>Population</b>			
	Year	Population	Other information
	2001	38320	Source: Indian J. Animal Science, 2008, 78(10):1172.
	2013	341828	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, Fodder and Concentrate		
Comments on Management	There are lot of grasses and cattle are sent for grazing. Bullocks are generally stall fed. In addition to harvested grasses, they are also fed concentrates such as cotton seed, crushed chickpeas and GNC or sesam cakes. In winter all the cattle are stall fed. Green sorghum is extensively fed. During scarcity period, tree lopping are given. Special attention is paid to the rearing of male calves as they form an important source of income to the farmers. Males are usually castrated and put to light work at about 36 to 42 months of age. Only few cows are milked while the rest feed calves only.		
Morphology			
Colour	Brownish red (Copper colour) and white giving spotted appearance (Chitkabri)		
Horn shape and size	Horns usually emerge in a backward direction from the outer angles of the poll, some what in the same manner as in Gir cattle, turning upward, outward and finally inward.		
Visible characteristics	Massive body structure, typical red colour with large splashes of white and bulging forehead.		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	131.66	113.91	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	126.6	113.39	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	151.53	148.26	
Body weight (avg. kg.)	390.0	339.0	
Birth weight (avg. kg.)	19.9	18.7	
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Age at first parturition (months)	54.1	33.0	93.0
Parturition interval (months)	17.07	15.0	19.0
Milk yield per lactation (kg)	766.9	600.0	954.0
Milk Fat (%)	4.9		
Any Peculiarity of the breed			