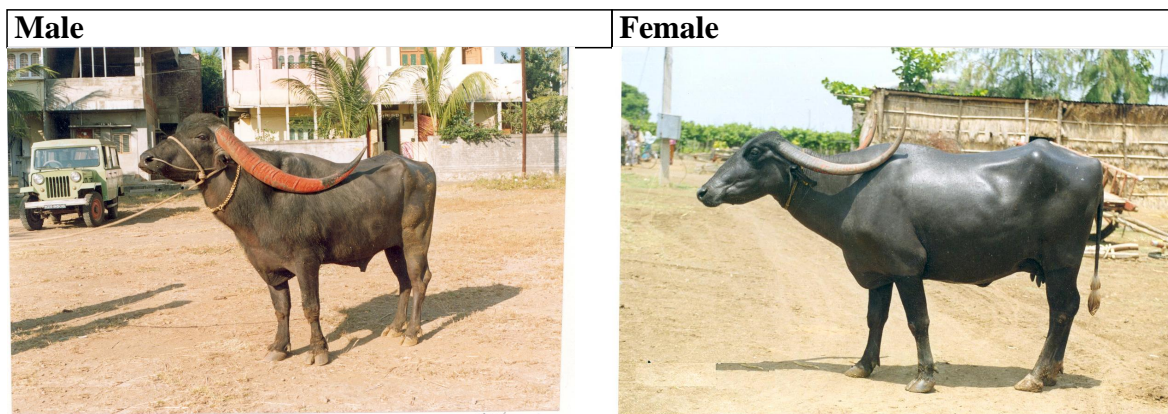


Breed Descriptor of Pandharpuri (Buffalo)



Breeding Tract			
State: Maharashtra	Kolhapur		
	Solapur		
	Sangli		
Location			
Longitude (deg.)	70.25 - 76.24		
Latitude (deg.)	16. - 22.20		
General Information			
Synonyms			
Origin	These buffaloes are named after the name of the geographical area i.e. Pandharpur block in Solapur district of Maharashtra.		
Major utility	Food - Milk; Work - Draught		
Comments on utility	Milking behaviour is unique. Farmer take animals to customers door and supply milk as per requirement.Then the animal is taken to the next custmor and the animal is again milked. Like this it may take 30 to 40 minutes for complete milking of the animal.		
Comments on breeding tract	These buffaloes are concentrated in Pandharpur, North Solapur, South Solapur, Barshi, Akkalkot, Sangola and Mangalvedha tehsils of Solapur district; Miraj, Walwa, Jathand Tasgaon tehsils of Sangli district; and Karveer, Shirol, Panhala, Radhanagri, Hatkanangale and Gadhinglaj tehsils of Kolhapur district.		
Adaptability to environment			
Population			
	Year	Population	Other information
	1997	601445	Livestock Census. 1997. Maharashtra.
	2000	331079	Source: Indian J. Animal Sciences, 2008. 78(4):433.

	2013	287751	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	Intensive		
Mobility	Stationary		
Feeding of adults	Fodder and Concentrate		
Comments on Management	Gawali and Joshi are local breeders. They maintain these buffaloes. Animals are usually housed in the open close to human dwellings. Some farmers provide conventional sheds/ barns for housing buffaloes. These are either part of residence or are separately constructed. Paddy straw, sorghum straw, dry mixed grasses, green grasses, sugarcane leaves and tops are mainly used as fodder. Concentrate mixture is prepared from wheat bran, rice husk, crushed maize grains, pulse chunnis, GNC and sunflowers cake. Concentrate mixture is usually soaked and fed at the time of milking.		
Morphology			
Colour	Usually black but varies from light to deep black. White markings are found on forehead, legs and tail in few animals.		
Horn shape and size	Horns are very lond and extend beyond shoulder blade, sometimes up to pin bones. These are of three types i.e. 1. Bharkand - curving back ward and usually twisted. 2. Toki - curving backward, upward and usually twisted outward. 3. Meti - flat running down		
Visible characteristics	Very long horns. Nasal bone is very prominent, long and straight.		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	140.0	130.0	
Body Length (avg. cm.)		133.0	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)		193.0	
Body weight (avg. kg.)		416.0	
Birth weight (avg. kg.)	28.0	25.6	
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Age at first parturition (months)	43.8		
Parturition interval (months)	13.6		
Milk yield per lactation (kg)	1790.6		
Milk Fat (%)	8.01		

Any Peculiarity of the breed	It is hardy and well suited to dry conditions
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