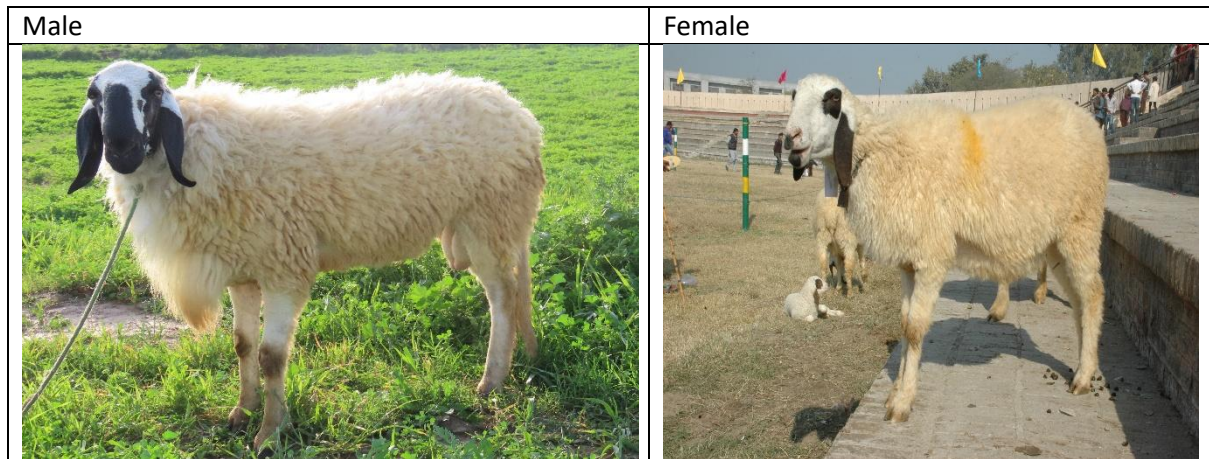


Breed Descriptor of Kajali (Sheep)



Breeding Tract	
State: Punjab	Barnala
	Moga
	Sangrur
	Ludhiana
Location	
Longitude (deg.)	75.17 - 75.55
Latitude (deg.)	30.12 - 30.30
General Information	
Synonyms	Kali Kajali, Chitti Kajali
Origin	Native. Name derived from Collyrium or black circle around the eyes
Major utility	Mutton
Comments on utility	Primarily for Mutton along with wool and manure purpose
Comments on breeding tract	Kajali is distributed in Sangrur, Barnala, Ludhiana, Moga and adjoining districts of Punjab. The climate of the area may be classified as tropical steppe, hot and

		semi-arid which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon when moist air penetrates in to area.	
Adaptability to environment			
Population			
	Year	Population	Other information
	2015	6000	Population: 6000-8000 Source: Pashudhan Prakash (Hindi),ICAR-NBAGR, Karnal 5:8-10
Management			
Management system		Extensive	
Mobility		Stationary	
Feeding of adults		Grazing	
Comments on Management			
Morphology			
Colour		Two colour variants viz., 1. Black with complete black or black-brown or brown body with about 41.57% white tail; and 2. White with black or dark brown circle around the eyes and in the face with varying degree	
Horn shape and size			
Visible characteristics		Kajali animals are large in size with well-built body. These sheep have roman nose, long and pendulous ears, and long tail touching the ground (about 55cm)	
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	78.8	72.2	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	79.9	72.7	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	89.9	83.0	

Body weight (avg. kg.)	57.0	43.0	
Birth weight (avg. kg.)	4.3	3.62	

Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Litter size born	1.0		
Age at first parturition (months)		17.0	23.0
Fleece weight (kg/year)		0.8	1.0
Any Peculiarity of the breed	It is one of the heaviest sheep breed of India		