



Breed Descriptor of Bhakarwal (Sheep)

Male		Female	
			
Breeding Tract			
State: Jammu & Kashmir		Rajouri	
		Jammu	
		Udhampur	
Location			
Longitude (deg.)		74. - 75.	
Latitude (deg.)		32.35 - 34.	
General Information			
Synonyms			
Origin		The name is derived from the nomadic tribe Bakerwals, which rears these sheep	
Major utility		Food - Meat; Fibre - Wool	
Comments on utility			
Comments on breeding tract		Entirely migratory. Native tract constitutes the Shivalik formation consisting of undulating badly cut low lying to mountainous hills constituting very weak and fragile geographic formation. The Places where the breed is available at present are Jammu (Samba, Gogwal, Jajerkotli, Dhansal, Jindra, Arnia, Kakwakota, Sai, Kool Kalan); Udhampur (Riasi, Thenol, Anji nala, Pouni, Bidda, Rud Patina, Thakrakot, Sansui nalla, Touth, Serout, Sanjantharan, Lamsara, Bagdhar); and Rajouri (Kalakot, Nowshera, Sunderbani Mogla, Pouni park, Jasota, Seot, treyat, Buddi).	
Adaptability to environment		Sturdy and excellent climber.	
Population			
	Year	Population	Other information
	2002	2596	924 males and 1672 females of all age groups. Data collected through survey under NATP (MM) project by SKUAS&T, Srinagar

	2004	2600	Source: Final Report, NATP (MM), NBAGR, Karnal
	2013	82334	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	Extensive		
Mobility	Nomadic		
Feeding of adults	Grazing		
Comments on Management	Animals are maintained on open grazing in the natural grasslands with no supplemetary feeding. During winter, tree loppings and jungle hay is fed to animals. A large number of flocks migrate to Kashmir valley in the areas of Pahalgam, Shopian, Sonmarg, Minimarg, Baltal, Gurej, Sokhnai and Toss Maidan in summer for grazing. Flocks move down to low lying hills in winter. Flocks are gathered in the evenings and confined in temporary enclosures. Animals are kept in the open throughout the year.		
Morphology			
Colour	Generally white. Head is black in colour. Few black coloured animals (about 5%) are also available.		
Horn shape and size	Horns are curved backward and downwards. Whitish grey to brown in colour and medium in size.Ewes are generally polled but bear horns occasionally.		
Visible characteristics	Medium sized animal, with a typical roman nose and black head. Ears are horizontal and directed backwards. Body coat is wooly. Head, face and legs are devoid of wool.		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	77.0	68.0	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	81.0	67.0	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	108.0	88.0	
Body weight (avg. kg.)	42.0	33.0	
Birth weight (avg. kg.)			3.0
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Litter size born	1.0		
Age at first parturition (months)		23.0	29.0
Parturition interval (months)	12.0		
Fleece weight (kg/year)	1.5	0.8	1.8

Staple length (cm)	7.75		
Fibre Diameter (Åμ)	30.0		
Dressing percentage	55.0		
Any Peculiarity of the breed			