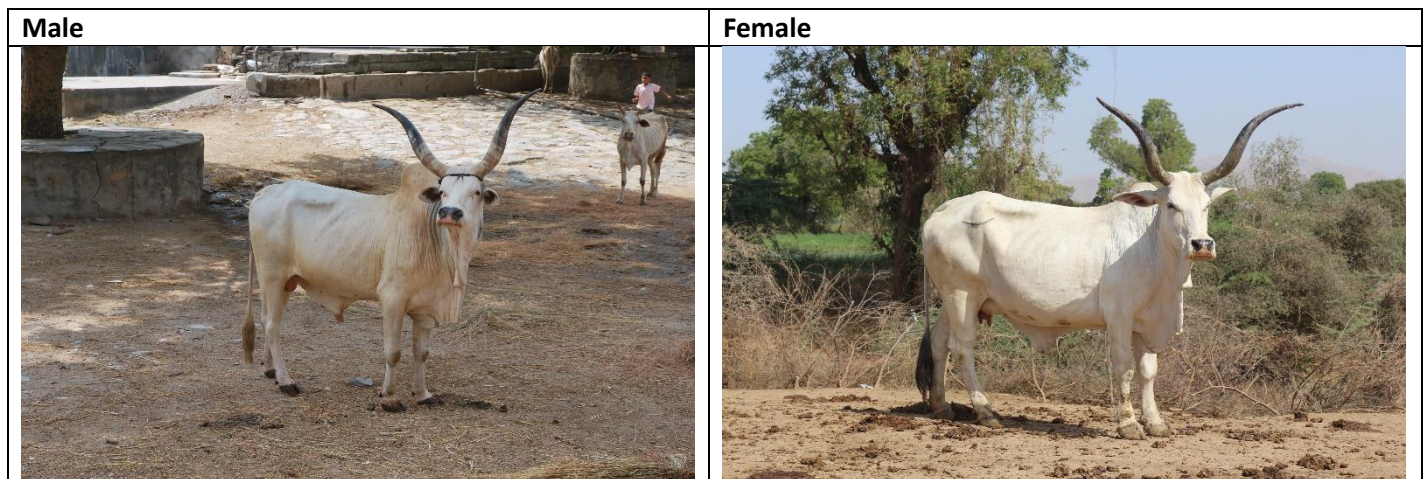


Breed Descriptor of Nari (Cattle)



Breeding Tract	
State: Gujarat	Sabar Kantha
	Banas Kantha
State: Rajasthan	Sirohi
	Pali
Location	
Longitude (deg.)	71.03 - 73.39
Latitude (deg.)	23.03 - 25.25
General Information	
Synonyms	Sirohi
Origin	Native. Nari name is derived from the word Nar which means hills.
Major utility	Milk and draught
Comments on utility	Nari cattle is dual purpose cattle breed. Milk is sold locally/dairy as per situation and male calves / bullocks are sold and used for draught power in agricultural activities

Comments on breeding tract	Majority of the Nari cattle population are found surrounding the Aravali forest range. These regions are slightly hilly and undulating area. The climate of the region is semi-arid tropical and has higher mean temperature. The maximum temperature may go up to 45°C during hottest months i.e. April to June. The annual rainfall in the area ranges from 300 to 668 mm.		
Adaptability to environment	The animals are adapted to hot climate in the areas of foothills of Aravalli		
Population			
	Year	Population	Other information
	2016	55000	Source: Based on NBAGR report on Nari cattle and Census made by Sahjeevan
Management			
Management system	Extensive		
Mobility	Nomadic		
Feeding of adults	Grazing		
Comments on Management	In Bali, the animals migrate to the areas of the Aravalli hills adjoining to Bali tehsil. In Sirohi district the Raika community migrates along with their Nari herds in November/December every year to the Gujarat state due to unavailability of adequate feed and fodder. The community moves along with their families. During the migration, the luggage is carried over the donkeys/camels. Around 4 to 8 Raika individuals join together to make the herd of more than 500 cattle and 8-10 donkeys. The breeding method opted by farmers is natural mating. However, a bull is kept for a period of three years in a herd and thereafter it is rotated to other herd.		
Morphology			
Colour	Varies from white or greyish white in colour in majority of animals and bulls are either white, greyish white or black		
Horn shape and size	Spirally curved & Outward/ forward in orientation. Size: Male- 55.56, Female- 51.68 cm		
Visible characteristics	Medium in size. Horns of males are mostly forwards in orientation (59%) whereas, the females has the horns mostly oriented outwards. Generally wide-		

	spread, long, and thick at bottom and pointed at tips.Forehead is broad and slightly concave in majority of cases		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	130.6	120.9	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	129.2	119.3	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	175.2	153.0	
Body weight (avg. kg.)	366.0	258.0	
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Litter size born	1.0		
Age at first parturition (months)	44.6	39.0	51.0
Parturition interval (months)	12.0	11.0	13.0
Milk yield per lactation (kg)	1647.0	1118.0	2222.0
Milk Fat (%)	4.64	3.1	8.3
Any Peculiarity of the breed	Medium to moderate in milk yield. Excellent draught power as they perform well in both plains & hilly forest areas		