**Breed Descriptor of Nari (Cattle)**

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| **Male** | **Female** |
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| **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 450C 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 |

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| **Population** |  |  |  |
|  | Year | Population | Other information |
|  | 2016 | 55000 | Source: Based on NBAGR report on Nari cattle and Census made by Sahjeevan |

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| **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. |

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| **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 |  |

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| **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 | | |