**Breed Descriptor of Panchali (Sheep)**

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| **Male** | **Female** |
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| **Breeding Tract** |  |
| State: Gujarat | Botad |
|  | Surendranagar |
|  | Rajkot |
|  | Kutchchh |
|  | Bhavnagar |
| **Location** |  |
| Longitude (deg.) | 69.85 - 72.15 |
| Latitude (deg.) | 21.76 - 23.23 |
| **General Information** |  |
| Synonyms | Baraiya, Dooma, Dumma, Panchali-Dumma |
| Origin | Local. Derived from its area of distribution i.e. Panchal area of Gujarat |
| Major utility | Milk, meat manure and fibre/wool |
| Comments on utility | Mainly kept for milk production as these animals have good milk yield. Male lambs of 3-6 months are sold for meat purpose. It is also a source of income directly by selling manure & as penning income from the owner of Farm in which they stays at night during their migration. |
| Comments on breeding tract | Rabaris and Bharwad community who keep Panchali-Dumma sheep are nomadic in nature. Generally, whole family travels widely with their flock for nearly 8 to 10 months every year. They migrate through Kheda, Nadiad, Anand, Mehmdabad and up to Vadodra area of central and south Gujarat. |
| Adaptability to environment | Excellent migratory capacity |

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| **Population** |  |  |  |
|  | Year | Population | Other information |
|  | 2007 | 168969 | Source: 18th Livestock Census Gujarat State |

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| **Management** |  |
| Management system | Extensive |
| Mobility | Nomadic |
| Feeding of adults | Grazing |
| Comments on Management | Majority of Panchali sheep breeders live a nomadic lifestyle. During Monsoon, they stay in their native place and usually take flocks to the grazing area of nearby villages during day time. They do not provide any shelter to the animals. During winter & summer, they migrate to the pre-decided area of Central Gujarat like Kheda, Anand, Ahmedabad, Vadodra etc. for grazing. Breeders usually keep only one breeding ram in a flock. Ram runs with the flock full time, but breeding is allowed only during the particular season. |

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| **Morphology** |  | | |
| Colour | White. Head or facial parts are light brown, blackish brown, brown and black in color which is continued on the ventral part of neck and in some animal on whole neck and below knee joint on foreleg and below hock joint on hind leg. | | |
| Horn shape and size |  | | |
| Visible characteristics | Head is convex. Ears are long and pendulous. Tail is long. Udder is well-developed. Head, face and belly are devoid of wool. Legs are covered up to elbow joint of fore leg & stifle joint of hind leg. Tuft of fiber/hair on ears in some animals. | | |
|  | Male | Female | Overall |
| Height (avg. cm.) | 84.24 | 75.96 |  |
| Body Length (avg. cm.) | 81.21 | 74.81 |  |
| Heart girth (avg. cm.) | 95.76 | 87.42 |  |
| Body weight (avg. kg.) | 69.29 | 47.13 |  |
| Birth weight (avg. kg.) | 4.64 | 4.26 |  |

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| **Performance** |  | | |
|  | Average | Minimum | Maximum |
| Age at first parturition (months) | 21.2 | 17.0 | 24.0 |
| Parturition interval (months) | 11.8 | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| Milk yield per lactation (kg) | 120.5 | 54.0 | 233.0 |
| Milk Fat (%) | 4.9 | 1.4 | 7.4 |
| Fleece weight (kg/year) | 0.55 |  |  |
| Staple length (cm) | 5.81 |  |  |
| Fibre Diameter (µ) | 41.22 |  |  |
| Dressing percentage | 55.6 | | |
| Any Peculiarity of the breed | These sheep generally give only one lambing per year. Panchali sheep can easily support twin lambs though breeders do not prefer twining as they have to take extra care of these twins for their survival during migration which starts just before or immediately after onset of lambing season. About 83 percent are singles, 16 percent twins and rest triplets or quadruplets. | | |