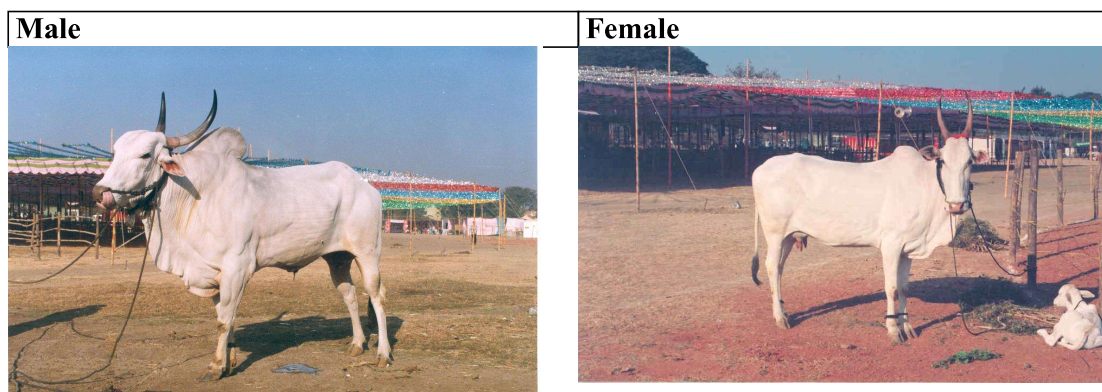


Breed Descriptor of Khillar (Cattle)



Breeding Tract			
State: Karnataka	Bagalkote		
	Gulbarga		
	Dharwad		
	Bijapur		
	Belgaum		
State: Maharashtra	Osmanabad		
	Kolhapur		
	Solapur		
	Sangli		
	Satara		
	Pune		
Location			
Longitude (deg.)	74.42 - 76.15		
Latitude (deg.)	16.45 - 17.22		
General Information			
Synonyms	Mandeshi, Shikari, Thillar		
Origin	Originated from Hallikar or Amritmahal breed of cattle. Khillari means herd of cattle and herdman is known as Khillari or Thillari. Four types of Khillari are prevalent in different parts. Atpadi Mahal in Southern Maharashtra, Mhaswad in Solapur and Satara area, Thillari in Satpura range of hills, and Nakali in adjoining area of this region.		
Major utility	Work - Draught		
Comments on utility	Bullocks are known for quick draught capability.		
Comments on breeding tract	Source: Project Coordinator Report. 2008. Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources, NBAGR, Karnal.		
Adaptability to environment			
Population			
	Year	Population	Other information
	1997	1144660	Livestock Census. 1997. Maharashtra.

	2003	1046489	811665 in Maharashtra and 234824 in Karnataka. Source: Indian J. of Animal Sciences, 2008, 78(8):900.
	2013	1102359	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	Semi-Intensive		
Mobility	Stationary		
Feeding of adults	Grazing and Fodder		
Comments on Management	Usually male calf is allowed to suck all the milk it can take until the dam goes dry. Cow is partially milked if it has a female calf. Males are castrated at about 5 to 5½ years of age. Sorghum and bajara are extensively grown in the area. Grains are used for human consumption while stalks are fed to cattle. Maize and some varieties of sorghum are also grown as fodder crops.		
Morphology			
Colour	Khillaris of Deccan plateau - the Mhaswad and the Atapadi Mahal type are greyis-white. Males are dark over the fore & hind quarters with peculiar grey and white mottled marking on face.The Tapti Khillariis are white with caroty nose and caroty hooves.		
Horn shape and size	Long and pointed and follow the backward curve of the forehead. They are placed close together at the root with thick base, grow backward for half of the length and then turn upwards in a smooth bow shape peculiar to this breed ending in pointing tips.		
Visible characteristics	Bow shape, long horns. A distinct groove in the centre of forehead from the nasal bridge to the centre of the poll. Sharp and prominnt nasal bridge.		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	136.72	126.57	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	144.28	132.28	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	173.57	156.8	
Body weight (avg. kg.)	271.0	219.0	
Birth weight (avg. kg.)	25.35	21.9	
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Age at first parturition (months)	42.39	37.0	60.0

Parturition interval (months)	16.6	15.0	21.0
Milk yield per lactation (kg)	451.48	240.0	515.0
Milk Fat (%)	4.22		
Any Peculiarity of the breed	Bullocks are highly valued as fast powerfull draught animals. They can travel miles without showing any signs of fatigue. Cattle of this breed have been exported to North-Western Sri Lanka to improve the draught qualities of Sinhala breed.		