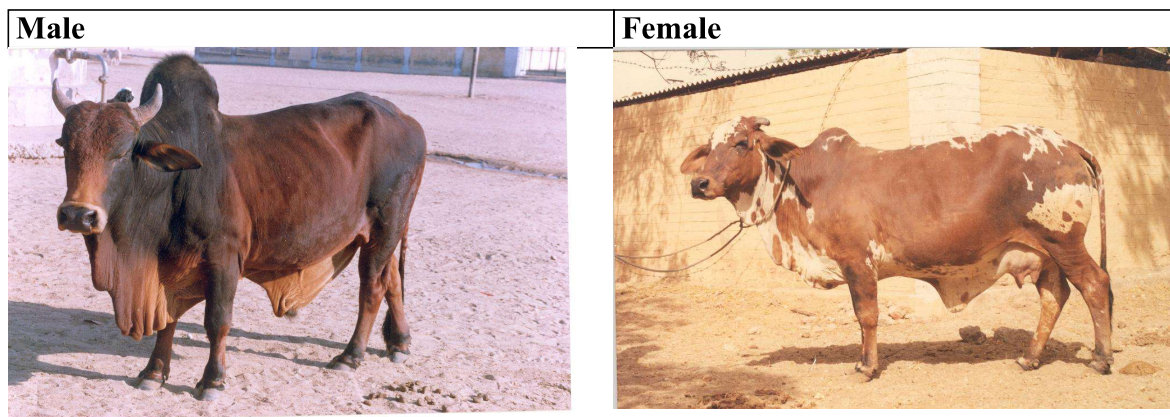


Breed Descriptor of Rathi (Cattle)



Breeding Tract			
State: Rajasthan		Jaisalmer	
		Ganganagar	
		Bikaner	
Location			
Longitude (deg.)		72. - 75.	
Latitude (deg.)		27. - 30.	
General Information			
Synonyms			
Origin		It takes its name from a pastroal tribe called Raths who are Muslims of Rajput extraction and lead a nomadic life. Rathi cattle seems to have originated from the mixture of Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar and Dhanni breeds apparently with a preponderance of Sahiwal blood.	
Major utility		Food - Milk	
Comments on utility			
Comments on breeding tract		Rathi animals are particularly concentrated in Loonkaransar tehsil of Bikaner district which is also known as Rathi tract.	
Adaptability to environment		The breed is well adapted to desert conditions.	
Population			
	Year	Population	Other information
	2013	865921	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		Nomadic/Stationary	
Feeding of adults		Grazing, Fodder and Concentrate	

Comments on Management	Scarcity of fodder and water is endemic and become acute during summer. Vegetation is very poor. Animals graze on sparse grasses and small bushes. Most of the animals are owned and bred by nomads, who move with their herds in the tract from one place to another depending on the availability of water and grazing pasture. Wheat straw, pala leaves and chaffed sewan grasses are fed to animals. Chaffed sorghum and pearl millet when available are substituted for grasses and leaves. Dry stalks of sorghum and pearl millet are also fed in lean season. Lactating animals are provided concentrate mixture in proportion to their production. Animals are generally not provided with shelter except during extreme weather.		
Morphology			
Colour	The animals are usually brown with white patches all over the body, but animals having completely brown, or black coat with white patches are often encountered. The lower body parts are generally lighter in colour as compared to the rest of body.		
Horn shape and size	Horns are curving outward, upward and inward. Horns are short to medium in size.		
Visible characteristics	Face - broad between eyes and slightly dished. Dewlap - Fine and loose. Tail - long, fine tapering to a good black or white switch well below the hock.		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)		114.92	
Body Length (avg. cm.)		131.33	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)		165.78	
Body weight (avg. kg.)		295.0	
Birth weight (avg. kg.)	19.1	18.9	
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Age at first parturition (months)	46.4	36.0	52.0
Parturition interval (months)	17.07	14.0	20.0
Milk yield per lactation (kg)	1560.0	1062.0	2810.0
Milk Fat (%)		3.7	4.0
Any Peculiarity of the breed			