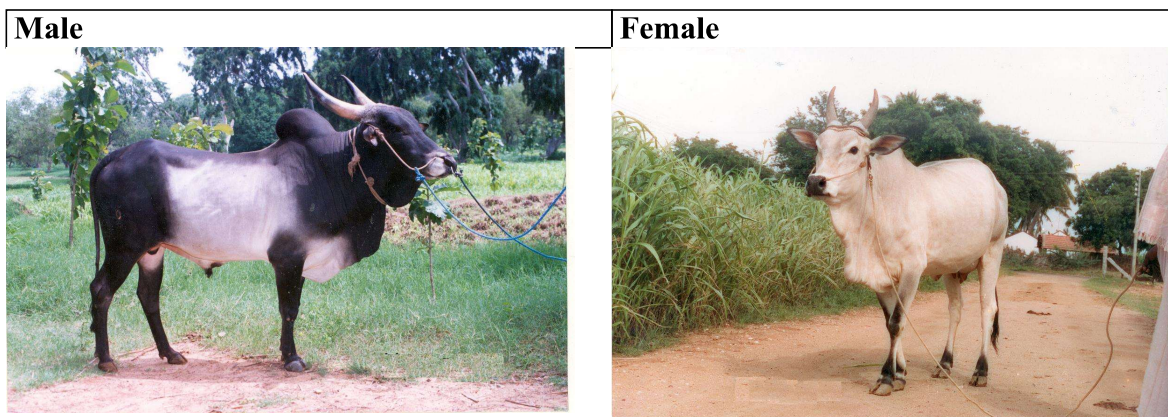


Breed Descriptor of Kangayam (Cattle)



Breeding Tract			
State: Tamilnadu	Namakkal		
	Karur		
	Dindigul		
	Erode		
	Coimbatore		
Location			
Longitude (deg.)	77.12 - 78.12		
Latitude (deg.)	10.12 - 11.48		
General Information			
Synonyms	Kanganad, Kongu		
Origin	This breed derives its name from its habitat - Kangayam taluk of Erode district -earlier part of Coimbatore district. This breed was developed by late Pattogar of Palayakottai. This breed resembles Umblachery breed.		
Major utility	Work - Draught and Transport		
Comments on utility	Bullocks have a good capacity for work and are used for all agricultural operations. Kangayam bullocks alone are used for sugarcane load hauling, though other draught breeds are available in the area.		
Comments on breeding tract	Animals true to the type are available in Kangayam and Dharapuram taluks of Erode district, and Karur taluk of Karur district.		
Adaptability to environment			
Population			
	Year	Population	Other information

	1997	479179	Source: Indian J. Animal Science, 2008, 78(10):1174. Bulls, bullocks and breedable females constituted about 0.15, 22.79 and 43.52 percent of the population respectively.
	2013	80620	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, Fodder and Concentrate		
Comments on Management	Kangayam cattle are traditionally reared on grazing in dry lands kept as pasture land by farmers for cattle and sheep in the breeding tract. The pasture land is divided into many paddocks by live fencing of a thorny shrub. A system of rotational and priority grazing is adopted. Velvaelam trees are also seen extensively in grazing areas. They provide shade to animals in rest during grazing. Calves are allowed to suck as much milk from their dams as they require up to 6 weeks. Later green grass is provided to the calves. However, weaning is never practised.		
Morphology			
Colour	Coat is red at birth, but changes to grey at about 6 month of age. Bulls are grey with dark colour in hump, fore and hind quarters, face and legs. Bullocks are grey. Cows are grey or white and grey. The face of majority of cows is dark grey.		
Horn shape and size	Horn are long and strong, take backward, outward and upward sweep and then curving inward with tips tending to meet each other to form crescent shape.		
Visible characteristics	Long horns nearly completing a circle, long hump and strong body.		
	Male	Female	Overall
Height (avg. cm.)	139.5	124.6	
Body Length (avg. cm.)	144.3	130.7	
Heart girth (avg. cm.)	169.9	155.3	
Body weight (avg. kg.)	540.0	380.0	

Birth weight (avg. kg.)	22.0	21.0	21.0
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Age at first parturition (months)	39.99	28.0	54.0
Parturition interval (months)	15.62	12.0	54.0
Milk yield per lactation (kg)	540.0		
Milk Fat (%)	3.9	1.6	7.7
Any Peculiarity of the breed	Bullocks of this breed are preferred for transportation of sugarcane than those of other breeds found in this region like Hallikar and Alambadi. Transporation capacity of these bullocks is the main source of livelihood of their owners in and around sugar mills in this region.		