



New breeds of indigenous livestock and poultry

ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal 132 001 Haryana

Breed Registration Committee in its meeting on 21st June, 2016 at New Delhi approved registration of nine new breeds of livestock and poultry. This includes one breed of cattle, two breeds each of goat and sheep, three breeds of pig, and one breed of chicken. After including these newly registered breeds, total number of indigenous breeds now in the country are 160, which include 40 for cattle, 13 for buffalo, 26 for goat, 42 for sheep, 6 for horses and ponies, 9 for camel, 6 for pig, 1 for donkey and 17 for chicken.

New breeds registered

Breed	Home tract	Accession number
Cattle		
Badri	Uttarakhand	INDIA_CATTLE_2400_BADRI_03040
Goat		
Teresa	Andaman and Nicobar	INDIA_GOAT_3300_TERESSA_06025
Kodi Adu	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_GOAT_1800_KODIADU_06026
Sheep		
Chevaadu	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_CHEVAADU_14041
Kendrapada	Odisha	INDIA_SHEEP_1500_KENDRAPADA_14042
Pig		
Tenyi Vo	Nagaland	INDIA_PIG_1400_TENYIVO_09004
Nicobari	Andaman and Nicobar	INDIA_PIG_3300_NICOBARI_09005
Doom	Asom	INDIA_PIG_0200_DOOM_09006
Chicken		
Kaunayen	Manipur	INDIA_CHICKEN_1200_KAUNAYEN_12017

BADRI CATTLE

Almora,
Nainital,
Pauri, Tehri and
Champawat

I. General Description

1. Name of the breed	Badri	8. Estimated population	
2. Synonyms	Pahadi	a. Year of estimation	2007
3. Background for such a name/origin	Found in the hilly regions of Uttarakhand	b. Population	~ 16 lakhs
4. Since when the breed is known	2007	c. Source/ Reference	18 th Livestock Census
5. Strains (or within breed type)	Black, Brown, White, Grey	9. a. Communities responsible for developing the breed	Kumaon and Garhwali people of Uttarakhand hills
6. Most closely related breeds (in appearance)	–	b. Description of community (Farmers/nomads/isolated/tribals)	Farmers and tribals
7. a. Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude	Between 77°34' and 81°2' E Between 28°43' to 31°27' N	10. Herd book/register established (Yes/No)	Yes at Cattle Breeding Farm for Badri, Champawat
b. Approximate area of distribution (sq km)	50,000	11. Herd size	2-5 in Garhwal; 10-15 in Kumaon
c. Place(s)	State: Uttarakhand Districts: Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar,	Composition w.r.t. Cattle Breeding Farm, Narialgaon	
		a. Breeding females	38%
		b. Replacement females (1-3 yrs)	10%
		c. Calves	46%
		d. Breeding bulls	2%

- e. Replacement males (1-3 yrs) 4%
12. Utility of the breed (Milk/meat/draught/manure/other specify) Milk and Draught
13. Basic temperament of the breed Tractable
14. Any other information Very active and alert. Balanced gait while walking in terrains. Highly responsive to stimuli

II. Physical Characters

1. Colour
- a. Coat Male: Black, Brown, Grey; Female: Black, Brown, White, Grey
- b. Muzzle Brownish black
- c. Eyelids Black
- d. Tail switch Black, White
- e. Hoofs Brown, Black
2. Horns
- a. Colour Greyish black
- b. Size (cm) 10-22
- c. Shape (straight/curved) Curved
- d. Orientation Upward and inward
3. Ears
- a. Length (cm) 14-19
- b. Orientation Horizontal
4. Head
- a. Forehead Straight
- b. General description Prominent poll
5. Body
- a. Hump Large
- b. Dewlap Medium
- c. Naval flap Small
- d. Penis sheath flap Small
6. Udder
- a. Shape -
- b. Udder size -
- c. Teat shape -
- d. Teat tip -
- e. Milk vein -

III. Performance

1. Body weight (kg)

Weight at	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Birth	17.2	15-21	78	16.2	15-18	81
Pre-Weaning	41.5	36-44	70	39.1	34-43	80
12 months	76.8	65-81	68	59.4	55-66	80
24 months	152	140-163	65	137.2	128-144	77
First mating	181.8	170-190	60	163.4	151-172	75
First calving	-	-	-	209.2	200-226	75
Adult weight	257.4	238-270	57	231.4	220-245	74

2. Body measurements (cm)

Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Chest girth	145.2	134-158	65	140.5	130-147	76
Body length	115.5	114-125	65	116.3	105-120	76
Height at withers	110.5	104-113	65	108	102-117	76

3. Dairy performance

Parameter	First lactation			Overall		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Daily milk yield (litres)	1.92	1.4-2.8	72	2.12	1.3-3.3	68
Peak milk yield (litres)	2.26	1.8-3.3	72	2.59	2.0-3.2	68
Lactation length (days)	242	219-262	70	249	228-269	65
Lactation milk yield (litres)	613	502-639	70	632	547-657	65
Fat %	4.1	3.5-4.4	66	4	3.6-4.4	65
SNF %	8.62	8.1-8.8	66	8.5	7.9-8.8	65

4. Reproduction

		Average	Range	N
Males	Age at first ejaculation (months)	30	24-37	52
	Age at first mating (months)	36	28-39	50
Females	Age at first oestrus (months)	36	32-44	49
	Oestrus cycle duration (days)	21.4	17.5-23	49
	Oestrus duration (h)	25.4	22-31	48
	Age at first mating (months)	39	33-47	61
	Age at first calving (months)	49	42-56	60
	Service period (days)	-	101-131	58
	Calving interval (months)	13.4	13-15.2	58

5. Draught performance

- a. Purpose (ploughing, threshing, power etc.) Steady ploughing for 3 h
- b. Physiological parameters
- | Parameter | Before work | After work |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Rectal temperature (°F) | 100.2-100.8 | 101-101.8 |
| Respiration rate/min | 24-28 | 32-44 |
| Pulse rate/min | 42-48 | 60-78 |
- c. Fatigue Score
- | Parameter | Score |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Frothing | Minimal |
| Leg in-coordination | Yes |
| Inhibition of progressive movement | No |
| Tongue protrusion | No |
- d. Draught power (HP) 0.48-0.58
- e. Average duration of work per day (h) 5-6
6. Drought tolerance (Excellent/Very good/Good/Average/Low) Very good
7. Heat tolerance (Excellent/Very good/Good/Average/Low) Good

TERESSA GOAT**I. General Description**

1. Breed name **Teressa**
2. Synonyms **Pookore**
3. Background for such a name/origin **In Nicobari language which means goat (Nicobari tribes call this goat as Pookore which means Teressa goat due to their origin and distribution in Teressa islands and other islands of Nicobar)**
4. Since when the breed is known **The goat breed is present in the Nicobar group of islands since time immemorial and it was known in the 1990s**
5. Strains (or within breed types) **No strain**
6. Most closely related breeds (in appearance) **–**
7. Classification
 - a. Size (Small/ Medium/ Large) **Large**
 - b. Utility (Mutton/Milk/Dual/ Fibre/Hair or any other) **Meat**
8. a. Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude **Between 6° to 10° North latitude**
- b. Approximate area of distribution (sq. km) **Teressa (88.2), Katchal (154.5), Car Nicobar (126.9), Nancowrie (50), Chowra (5.75), Camorta (133), Little Andaman -Hut bay (734.39), Entire Nicobar group of islands- 1841 km²**
- c. Place(s) **State Districts
Andaman Nicobar
and Nicobar
islands**
9. Estimated population
 - a. Year of estimation **2012**
 - b. Population **7721 (Approximately)**
 - c. Source/Reference **Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, A&N Administration/Annual Report, ICAR-CIARI, Port Blair**
10. a. Communities responsible for developing the breed **Nicobari tribes of Teressa island**
- b. Description of community (Farmers/nomads/ isolated/tribals) **Tribes**
11. Flock size-Average Composition **5.89
Doe: 33%; Bucks: 30%, Kids/Young: 36%**

II. Physical Characters

1. Colour
 - a. Coat/Skin **Dark tan, brown, white and brown mixed, black and brown mixed, females mostly light brown and white mixed**
 - b. Distinctive colour markings, if any **Peculiar white patch/line starting from inner canthus of both eyes or from eye brows and extending up to nostrils or mouth.**
 - c. Muzzle **Light brown/pinky (female) to light black (male)**
 - d. Eye lids **Light brownish white or tan (female) to light black (male)**
 - e. Hoof **Light brownish white or tan (female) to light black and white mixed (male)**
2. Head profile (straight/convex/ slightly convex) **Straight**
3. Ears (Erect/ pendulous/ horizontal) **Moderately erect on sides and drooping downwards**
4. Wattles (present/ absent) **Present**
5. Horns
 - a. Number **Two**
 - b. Shape **Flat at base and pointing towards tip**
 - c. Orientation **Starting from base and bending back (curvature) along with/ behind the head or straight with slight curvature towards back/ side wards.**
 - d. Size (small<15/ medium 15-25/ large>25 cm) **Small: 4.6 inches in male and 4.2 inches in females**
6. Coat Type (hair/ cashmere/ pashmina/mohair) **Hair**
7. Beard (present/ absent) **Present**

III. Performance**1. Body weight (kg)**

Weight at	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Birth	1.40 ± 0.07	0.7-2.5	50	1.22 ± 0.07	0.5-2.4	50
Weaning/ 3 months	7.61 ± 0.11	4.9-10.5	100	6.58 ± 0.11	4.3-9.3	100
6 months	14.46 ± 0.26	8.6-19.1	100	12.84 ± 0.26	7.8-17.6	100
1 year	23.54 ± 0.31	16-31	100	19.49 ± 0.35	14-28	100
Adult (6 teeth)	39.85 ± 1.03	16-79	100	31.94 ± 0.71	15-46	100
Weight at 1st kidding	-	-	-	22.2 ± 0.38	16-31	100

2. Body measurements (cm)

Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Chest girth	77.34 ± 1.13	63-107	100	66.75 ± 0.59	54-83	100
Body length	66.16 ± 0.99	49-93	100	57.89 ± 0.58	45-71	100
Height at withers	68.27 ± 0.85	51-88	100	58.55 ± 0.54	47-74	100

3. Carcass characters

Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Age at slaughter (days)	997.6 ± 114.6	365-1800	15	1969 ± 84.01	1460-2555	15
Weight at slaughter (kg)	39.73 ± 4.45	16-79	15	32.87 ± 1.59	23-44	15
Dressing %	47.56 ± 0.416	44.4-50	15	47.04 ± 0.426	42.85-50	15

4. Dairy performance

Parameter	Average	Range	N
Daily milk yield (g)	463.9 ± 18.93	250-1100	100
Total lactation yield (kg)	55.66 ± 3.20	22.5-180	100
Lactation length (days)	113.85 ± 1.84	90-150	100

5. Reproduction

Parameter	Average	Range	N
Age at first mating (days)	224.07 ± 3.62	180-410	100
Age at first oestrus (days)	198.95 ± 3.07	165-330	100
Age at first kidding (days)	374.93 ± 3.66	326-563	100
Kidding interval (days)	233.1 ± 3.08	194-359	100
Service period (days)	82.9 ± 3.07	45-210	100
Litter size	1.56 ± 0.049	1-2	100
Lifetime no. of kiddings	6.19 ± 0.149	4-11	100

KODI ADU GOAT**I. General Description**

1. Breed name **Kodi Adu**
2. Breed name synonyms Porai Adu
3. Background for such a name/origin The name Kodi Adu means goat with long and lean body conformation and its synonym Porai Adu has been derived from the body colour, viz. splashes of black or reddish brown colour over the white coat

4. Since when the breed is known This breed is known for over 10 generations; which is evident from the interaction with the farmers. Exactly the origin of the Kodi Adu goats is not known and perusal of the literature did not provide any clue to their origin

5. Strains (or within breed types) Chem-Porai and Karum-Porai

6. Most closely related breeds (in appearance) Nil

7. Classification

- a. Size (Small/ Medium/ Large) Large

- b. Utility Meat, Skin and Manure (Mutton/Milk/Dual/ Fibre/Hair or any other)

8. a. Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude Between 78°11' and 79°27' E Between 8°45' and 9°50' N

- b. Approximate area of distribution (sq. km) 5,135.37

- c. Place(s) State Tamil Nadu Districts Thoothukudi and Ramanathapuram

9. Estimated population

- a. Year of estimation 2010-2012

- b. Population 1,67,104

- c. Source/Reference Report (2012). Final Report of the International Foundation for Science, Sweden funded Scheme on "Characterization and evaluation of Kodi Adu Breed of Goats", TANUVAS, Chennai.

10. a. Communities responsible for development Major communities responsible for developing the breed of this breed are Yadhava, Devar and Maravar of southern Tamil Nadu

- b. Description of community (Farmers/nomads/isolated/tribals) Farmers

11. Flock size- Average 17.60

- Composition Doe: 64.03%; Bucks: 4.37%; Kids/Young: 31.59%

12. Any other information The major part of the breeding tract lies in southern agro-climatic zone of Tamil Nadu and the climate is generally hot, semi-arid and tropical in nature. The mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures are 32.9 and 24.5°C respectively. The mean annual relative humidity recorded at 08.30 h and 17.30 h is 78.0 and 73.6% respectively. The average annual rainfall is 668.0 mm, received in 35.4 rainy days



Badri - Male



Badri - Female



Teressa - Male



Teressa - Female



Kodi Adu - Male



Kodi Adu - Female

II. Physical Characters

- 1. Colour
Kodi Adu goats are white in colour and the white hair coat is predominated by the splashes of black or reddish brown colour. Based on body colour, they are classified into two colour varieties, viz. Chem-Porai and Karum-Porai. Chem-Porai goats are white in colour with splashes of reddish brown colour with varying degree and intensity, whereas, Karum-Porai goats are white in colour with varying extent of splashes of black colour
- 2. Head profile (straight/convex/slightly convex)
Straight (Head is medium in length with medium to broad forehead)
- 3. Ears (erect/pendulous/horizontal)
Semi-pendulous; medium in length and leaf-like
- 4. Wattles (present/absent)
Absent
- 5. Horns
a. Number
Two

- b. Shape
Straight and curved
- c. Orientation
No typical horn pattern. Directed upward, backward and curved downward or upward and sharply at the tip.
- d. Size (small < 15/medium 15-25/large > 25 cm)
Medium
- 6. Coat type (hair/cashmere/pashmina/mohair)
Hair
- 7. Beard (present/absent)
Present in 62% males and 14% females
- 8. Tail
Thin, medium-long and curled upward
- 9. Udder shape and size
Small and round, tightly attached to the belly with small conical teats placed laterally. The teats are slightly directed forward
- 10. Specific visible characteristic
Kodi Adu goats are tall, long, lean and leggy animals with compact body. The eyes are small and bright and the eyelashes are black in colour. Muzzle is grey coloured and tapering. Males have thicker and longer horns than females. Neck is slender in females,

but in males, it is thick, broad and well set to the thorax. Bucks have straight and moderately fleshed shoulder. The top line of the trunk (from withers to point of rump) is straight and the rump is slightly inclining to the tail. The lower border of the trunk (brisket to underbelly) is also straight. Flank is moderate in size and not too wide and the thigh is lean and not well-developed. Legs are long, lean and straight, squarely set under the body. This body conformation might have been evolved as a result of adaptation to cover long distances during browsing and also to keep the barrel high from the ground. The legs are covered with short hairs. The hooves and dew-claws are grey in colour. Females have short, straight and sleek hairs in almost all parts of the body. Males have fairly long, straight and rough hairs on the neck and withers. All other parts have short and soft hairs.

III. Performance

1. Body Weight (kg)

Weight at	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Birth	2.91	2.00-4.20	76	2.76	2.00-4.20	64
Weaning/ 3 months	11.50	-	80	11.20	6.00-15.00	95
6 months	15.17	8.60-20.50	81	13.98	8.60-17.20	93
1 year	23.79	18.00-30.20	55	21.80	17.00-30.00	108
First kidding	26.20	19.20-36.40	63	25.54	15.00-34.20	91
Adult (6 teeth)	33.43	19.20-58.80	234	30.94	15.00-56.20	510

2. Body measurements (cm)

Measurement	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Chest girth	75.46	61.40-99.20	234	73.79	52.00-95.40	510
Body length	74.08	60.20-93.20	234	71.94	58.00-84.30	510
Height at withers	82.39	68.00-105.20	234	79.16	63.00-99.00	510

3. Carcass characters

Trait	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Age at slaughter (months)	8.26	6.00-18.00	106	14.24	6.00-24.00	22
Weight at slaughter (kg)	14.51	8.00-19.40	106	18.99	17.00-19.50	22
Dressing % (Hot)	46.34	41.11-52.94	106	48.10	42.05-52.20	22

4. Dairy performance Kodi Adu goats are reared primarily for meat. The does are not milked for human consumption

5. Reproduction

Trait	Average	Range	N
Age at first mating in males (days)	335	210-420	317
Age at first mating in females (days)	310	150-390	494
Age at first oestrus (days)	310	150-390	494
Age at first kidding (days)	466	334-573	494
Kidding interval (days)	230	210-270	494
Service period (days)	84	60-90	494
Litter size	1.63	1-4	601
Lifetime number of kiddings	7.63	6-10	494

6. Any other information specific to the breed

1. Kid mortality (birth to 12 months) 16.58%
2. Annual adult mortality 2.40%
3. Diseases and parasites *peste des petits ruminants*, foot and mouth, foot rot, blue tongue, enterotoxaemia, anthrax, respiratory infections, louse, flea and tick infestations

CHEVAADU SHEEP

I. General Description

1. Name of the breed **Chevaadu**
2. Synonyms *Arichevaadu*
3. Background for such a name/origin The name *Arichevaadu* stands for light brown coloured body coat
4. Since when the breed is known -
5. Strains Two colour variants - Light brown and dark brown or Tan
6. Most closely related breeds (in appearance) Kilakarsal
7. a. Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude Between 77° 05' and 78° 25' E Between 8° 05' and 9° 30' N
- b. Approximate area of distribution (sq km) 2,800
- c. Place(s) State District
Tamil Nadu Tirunelveli
8. Estimated population (Approx)
 - a. Year of estimation 2013
 - b. Population

	Male	Female
Lambs (0-6 months)	7,026	11,773
Young stock (6-12 months)	2,358	13,039
Adult (one year and above)	2,927	121,118
 - c. Source/reference Thangaraj Ravimurugan (2014). Chevaadu breed of sheep of Tamil Nadu, India. An economically and culturally important sheep. Lambert Academic Publishing. 978-3-659-64502-0.
9. a. Communities responsible for developing the breed Yadhavar (*Konar*) and Pallar

b. Description of community (Farmers/nomads/isolated/tribals)	Farmers	(Concluded)	Three months	8.32	0.49	7.5-9.0	20	7.51	0.52	6.5-8.5	147
10. Flock	Average size 76 (Range: 20-176)		Six months	13.68	1.05	12.0-16.0	11	12.71	1.04	12.0-16.0	170
Composition	Ewes: 74.9%, Rams: 2.3%, Lambs: 22.8%		Nine months	17.47	0.67	16.5-18.5	15	16.00	1.68	12.0-17.5	112
11. Utility of the breed	Meat, Skin and Manure		12 months	19.76	1.03	18.0-21.0	19	19.07	0.81	17.5-20.0	99
12. Any other information	Flocks are stationary. Only few flocks followed temporary migration during April to June extended up to July depending on monsoon. Hair clipping - once in a year mostly during summer month (May)		Adult (Full mouth)	32.10	4.29	22.0-39.0	15	23.27	2.65	18.0-31.0	222
II. Physical Characters			2. Body measurements (cm)								
1. Colour		Light brown coat colour 75%; Dark brown 16.66%; Tan 8.34%. In general, dorsal part of the body is light brown in colour and the ventral part, from the jaw to inguinal region, is lighter than the dorsal part of the body and these animals are called as "Arichevaadu".	Measurement		Male			Female			
2. Head profile (straight/slightly convex/convex)		Mostly straight in both sexes	Average		SD	Range	N	Average	SD	Range	N
3. Ears (erect/pendulous/horizontal)		Semi-pendulous. Small to medium in length Male: 11.85±0.14 cm; Female: 12.24±0.05 cm	Chest girth	73.20	6.05	65.0-82.0	5	69.34	3.29	63.0-76.0	32
4. Wattles (present/absent)		Present in few ewes (2.2%)	Body length	62.83	2.57	58.0-68.0	15	57.73	2.93	49.0-64.0	222
5. Horns		Present in males and only in 6.42% of females	Height at withers	74.47	2.01	72.0-79.5	15	69.53	3.70	60.0-78.0	222
a. Number		2	3. Reproduction								
b. Colour		Light brown	Sex	Trait		Average	S.D	Range	N		
c. Shape		Highly corrugated (Male)	Males	Age at first mating (months)		9.17	0.940	8-12	82		
d. Orientation		Curved horizontally outward, backward with blunt conical apex having few thick ridges	Females	Age at first oestrus (months)		11.30	1.41	8-15	82		
e. Size		Medium 23.80 cm (Range 10-42 cm)		Oestrus duration (hours)		35.39	12.87	20-48	82		
6. Coat		Hairy		Age at first mating (months)		12.13	0.99	9-15	82		
7. Beard (present/absent)		Absent		Age at first lambing (months)		18.19	1.39	14-21	82		
8. Tail				Lambing interval (days)		258.05	12.22	150-180	82		
a. Type		Thin		Gestation length (days)		148.57	2.96	145-150	82		
b. Shape		Small-sized and tapering towards the free end		Life time number of lambing		6.40	0.80	5-9	82		
c. Length		Short. Ram: 9.75±0.10 cm, Ewes: 9.77±0.03 cm		Litter size		1.00	0		82		
				Breeding (%)							
				Major season (March-May)		71.58	6.43				
				Minor season (July-September)		28.41	6.43				
III. Performance			4. Any other information specific to the breed								
1. Body weight (kg)			a. Disease prevalence		Blue Tongue, Enterotoxemia, Peste des petits ruminants, Anthrax and parasitic infections like liver flukes and coccidiosis.						
			Measures against diseases		Vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease and Enterotoxemia. Periodical deworming.						
			b. Mortality rate		Lambs: 6%, Adult: 2%						
Weight at			KENDRAPADA SHEEP								
			Male			Female					
			Average	SD	Range	N	Average	SD	Range	N	
Birth			2.64	0.16	2.0-2.9	76	2.47	0.15	2.1-2.9	188	

(Contd.)

I. General Description

1. Name of the breed **Kendrapada**
2. Synonyms **Deshi/Kuzi**



Chevaadu - Male



Chevaadu - Female



Kendrapada - Male



Kendrapada - Female

3. Background for such a name/origin Derived from its breeding tract i.e. Kendrapara district in Odisha
4. Since when the breed is known Since long
5. Strains Colour variants only
6. Most closely related breeds (in appearance) Bolangir
7. a. Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude Between 85°79'E and 86°76'E
Between 19°87'N and 20°96'N
- b. Approximate area of distribution (sq km) 20,000
- c. Place(s) State District
Odisha Kendrapara,
Jagatsingpur,
Cuttack, Puri,
Jajpur and
Bhadrak
8. Estimated population (Approx)
 - a. Year of estimation 2014
 - b. Population 1,23,000
 - c. Source/reference 2007 census along with information from district data.
9. a. Communities responsible for developing the breed Not specific (Farmers of all sections, mostly small and marginal farmers)
- b. Description of community (Farmers/nomads/isolated/tribals) Farmers
10. Flock: Average size 8.6
Composition Ewes 40%; Rams 10%; Lambs 50%
11. Utility of the breed Meat
12. Any other information In most of the cases, the resource poor farmers rear these sheep in the native tract

II. Physical Characters

1. Colour

Name	Male (%)	Female (%)
Deep brown	47.04	48.04
Light brown	31.94	32.00
Brownish black	8.09	6.02
Greyish white	12.94	9.39
2. Head profile Straight
(straight/slightly convex/
convex)
3. Ears (erect/pendulous/
horizontal) Horizontal
4. Wattles (present/absent) Absent
5. Horns (*only in few males*)
 - a. Number Two
 - b. Colour Black
 - c. Shape Button type
 - d. Orientation Backward
 - e. Size Small
6. Coat
 - a. Type (hair/wool) Hair
 - b. Length (12 month age) Short
 - c. Luster Non lustrous
 - d. Crimp/curl Curl
 - e. Fineness -
 - f. Wool/hair cover Head, Face, Belly, Legs – bare
7. Beard (present/absent) Absent
8. Tail
 - a. Type Drooping
 - b. Shape Straight
 - c. Length Short
9. Any other information: People prefer brown coat coloured sheep and deep brown is preferred to light brown ones. Around 3% of the ears are small. Tail, ear and head size do not increase proportionately with body length as age increases from birth to adult stage.

III. Performance

1. Body weight (kg)

Weight at	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Birth	1.69± 0.03	0.8-2.5	176	1.58± 0.02	0.7-2.5	218
Weaning/ 3 months	6.74± 0.04	5.2-7.6	166	6.46± 0.04	5.1-7.5	204
6 months	11.15± 0.07	8.9-12.6	160	10.86± 0.06	8.5-12.4	202
1 year	18.65± 0.10	15.9-20.4	158	17.22± 0.09	14.7- 19.6	198
First lambing	-	-	-	22.24± 0.32	18.8- 25.1	196
Adult weight	28.35± 0.12	24.0-30.5	156	27.29± 0.11	24.3- 29.6	196

2. Body measurements (cm)

Measurement	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Chest girth	70.33± 0.18	64.4- 74.3	156	68.46± 0.17	63.6- 72.4	196
Body length	54.28± 0.15	46.2- 58.4	156	52.80± 0.15	45.8- 56.6	196
Height at withers	56.67± 0.16	50.4- 58.8	156	54.08± 0.16	50.2- 56.5	196

3. Carcass characters

	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Age at slaughter (months)	11.8	11-18	156	18.7	18-23	33
Weight at slaughter (kg)	17.3	16.2-28.5	156	21.4	18.3-30.6	33
Carcass weight (kg)	8.37	7.62-13.95	42	10.2	8.64-14.63	12
Dressing %	48.4	48.2-48.8	42	47.6	47.3-47.8	12

4. Reproduction performance

Sex	Trait	Average	Range	N
Male	Age at first mating (days)	428.28± 3.21	365-548	142
Female	Age at first mating (days)	372.80± 1.24	342-400	318
	Age at first oestrus (days)	352.13± 1.06	341-373	318
	Oestrus cycle duration (days)	20.49± 0.03	19-24	299
	Age at first lambing (days)	521.85± 1.14	491-552	299
	Lambing interval (days)	236.42± 0.56	214-260	299
	Service period (days)	87.45± 0.24	68-110	299

(Contd.)

(Concluded)

Litter size	1.75± 0.02	1-3	299
Lifetime lamb production	17.89± 0.09	16-21	131

5. Wool production Hair (Never sheared)
(true wool/heterotypes/
hair/kemps)

TENYI VO PIG**I. General Description**

- Name of the breed **Tenyi Vo**
 - Synonyms Votho, Naga Local, Suho
 - Background for such a name/origin Named after Tenyimia communities including Angami, Rengma, Chakesang, Zealiang, etc. responsible for breeding this pig
 - Since when the breed is known More than 500 years
 - Strains (or within breed types) Nil
 - Most closely related breeds (in appearance) Niang Megha
 - Classification
 - Short eared Short erect ears
 - Snout-length Long
 - Belly type (pot or flat) Pot bellied
 - Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude Between 93°20' and 95°15' E
 - Appropriate area of distribution (sq km) Between 25°6' and 27°6' N
 - Places

16,579	State	District
	Nagaland	Kohima, Peren, Phek, Dimapur
 - Estimated population
 - Year of estimation 2007
 - Population 60,000-70,000
 - Source/References 18th Livestock census
 - Communities responsible for developing the breed Mostly Angami, Rengma, Chakesang, Zealiang and other communities
 - Description of community (Farmers/nomads/isolated/tribals) Tribals mainly involved in piggery
 - Herd: Average size 10
Composition Sows 60%; Boars 20%; Piglets 20%
 - Utility of the breed (Pork/Hair/Manure/Other (specify) Pork, Bristle and Manure
- II. Physical Characteristics**
- Colour Mostly black in both sexes
Distinctive colour markings White patches on forehead, ventral surface and switch
 - Snout profile Long, straight with presence of white patches at nostril
(straight/convex/slightly convex/concave) occasionally

3. Ears (erect/pendulous/horizontal)	Short, erect and perpendicular to body axis
4. Coat	
a. Bristle (long/medium/short)	Medium
b. Fineness (bristle diameter)	~0.17 mm
5. Hoof placement (partial/full)	Partial
6. Top line (straight/concave)	Concave
7. a. Number of teats	4-5 pairs
b. Teat position	Thoraco-Abdominal

III. Performance

1. Body weight (kg)

Weight at	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Birth	0.34	0.3-0.35	40	0.28	0.25-0.3	35
Weaning	5.25	5-5.5	35	4.50	4-5	30
3 months	7.25	7-8	35	6.50	6-7	30
6 months	13.50	13-15	35	12.50	11-14	30
1 year	35.00	30-40	13	28.50	25-38	12
1st furrowing	-	-	-	35.00	30-40	10
Adult Farm	40.00	35-40	5	40.00	35-50	5
Field		16.6-18.8			14.8-17.4	

2. Body measurements (cm)

Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Chest girth	63.50± 10.1	55-71	18	58.4± 7.60	53-66	18
Body length	55.88± 12.7	50-63	18	50.8± 7.60	48-61	18
Height at withers	30.48± 0.2	28-36	18	25.4± 0.02	23-30	18

3. Carcass characters

Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Age at slaughter (days)	300	280-350	5	300	280-350	5
Carcass weight (kg)	Hot 38 Cold 34	35-40 32-38	5 5	36 31	35-40 30-35	5 5
Length (cm)	76.2	70-80	5	75	70-80	5
Dressing %	Hot 67 Cold 65	60-70 60-68	5 5	68 67	60-70 60-68	5 5
Meat:Bone ratio	2.5	2.3-2.5	5	2.3	2.2-2.6	5
Fat thickness (cm)	1.6	1.5-1.7	5	1.55	1.5-1.6	5
Feed conversion efficiency	1.6	1.5-1.8	10	1.55	1.5-1.6	10

4. Reproduction

Parameter	Average	Range	Number
a. Males			
Age at first mating (days)	140	120-180	15
b. Females			
Age at first oestrus (days)	180	150-210	20
Oestrus cycle duration (days)	21	20-21	21
Oestrus duration (hrs)	-	16-60	20
Age at first mating (days)	170	160-350	20
Age at first furrowing (days)	265	230-500	20
Furrowing interval (days)	200	120-300	15
Litter size at furrowing	5	4-6	15
Litter weight (kg)	2	1.5-3.5	10
Litter size at weaning (kg)	4	3-5	10
Lifetime no. of furrowing	10		
Productive life span (years)	5		

5. Bristle production

- a. Number of cutting per year
b. Bristle colour Black

Trait	Cutting	Age	Average	Range	N
Bristle weight (g)	1st	6 months	120	100-150	5
	Later	1 yr	125	150-200	5
Bristle length (cm)	1st	6 months	8.75	7.5-10	5
	Later	1 yr	10	8.75-11.25	5
Bristle diameter (mm)	1st	6 months	0.17		5

NICOBARI PIG

I. General Description

- Name of the breed **Nicobari**
(*Sus scrofa nicobaricus*)
- Synonyms Ha-un/Naut (means pig in local Nicobari language)
- Background for such a name/origin Derived from its native tract
- Since when the breed is known Since time immemorial
- Strains (or within breed types) Nil
- Most closely related breeds (in appearance) -
- Classification
 - Short eared Yes
 - Snout-length (long or short) Medium to short
 - Belly type (pot or flat) Moderately pot type
- Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude Nicobar islands lies between 6° to 10° North latitude
 - Appropriate area of distribution [Entire Nicobar group of islands - 1,841 (sq km). Teressa island (88.2), Katchal island (154.5), Car Nicobar island (126.9), Nancowrie island (50), Chowra island (5.75), Camorta island (133), Little Andaman - Hut bay (734.39) Nicobari Tribal settlement area]

c. Places	State A & N Islands	District Nicobar
9. Estimated population	As per census 2012	
a. Year of estimation	35,000	
b. Population	35,000	
c. Source/References	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, A&N Administration	
10. a. Communities responsible for developing the breed	Tribal community of Nicobar group of Islands	
b. Description of community (Farmers/ nomads/isolated/ tribals)	Tribals (Nicobari tribes)	
11. Herd: Average size Composition	12.46 Sows 15%; Boars 19%; Young stock 38% Piglets 27%	
12. Utility of the breed (Pork/Hair/Manure/ Other (specify))	Pork purpose. Nicobari pig rearing is considered as a symbol of pride and asset in a family and pigs are linked with all socio-cultural activity/ ceremony of Nicobari tribes	

II. Physical Characteristics

1. Colour: Mostly black and brown. Few are creamy-white, reddish-brown and black and brown mixed. Striped pig (reddish brown strips/bands all over body). No distinct colour difference
2. Snout profile (straight/convex/slightly convex/concave): Medium to short with slight concave type
3. Ears (erect/pendulous/horizontal): Short, coarse, erected upwards (no hanging ears), mostly attached close to the head/body
4. Coat: Coarse hair with presence of mane (There was a marked bristle crest (mane) on the back of the pig extending from mid head/shoulder to base of the tail)
 - a. Bristle (long/medium/short): Dense, coarse with black or brown or creamy in colour. Marked bristle crest (mane) on the back of the pig extending from mid head/shoulder to base of the tail.
 - b. Fineness (bristle diameter): Nil
5. Hoof placement (partial/full): Full
6. Top line (straight/concave): Concave
7. a. Number of teats: 5-6 pairs of teats (for nursing 10-12 piglets)
- b. Teat position: Ventral-mediolateral, Good placement, equally spaced and parallel to each other. The teats are mostly elongated.

III. Performance

1. Body weight (kg)

Weight at	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Birth	0.62± 0.02	0.4-0.9	50	0.61± 0.02	0.35-0.9	50
1 months	2.60± 0.07	1.5-4	100	2.26± 0.06	1.5-4	100
3 months	15.82± 0.17	13-19	100	14.54± 0.19	12-18	100
6 months	28.39± 0.29	23-36	100	26.47± 0.22	21-32	100
1 year	43.12± 0.74	34-65	100	38.84± 0.68	26-61	100
1st furrowing	-	-	-	38.95± 0.71	29-60	100
Adult >12m	63.67± 18.18	-	6	67.33± 17.01	-	6

2. Body measurements (cm)

Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Chest girth	108.84± 2.15	79-170	100	103.07± 1.40	79-148	100
Body length	103.82± 1.29	81-133	100	97.15± 1.12	76-127	100
Height at withers	67.31± 0.83	51-86	100	61.24± 0.70	50-82	100
Neck girth	86.28± 1.13	65-110	100	82.08± 1.05	58-105	100

3. Carcass characters

Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Age at slaughter (days)	697.86± 138.92	180- 2190	15	1640.33± 174.10	730- 2920	15
Body weight (kg)	68.93± 7.60	31-124	15	77.6± 3.94	60-110	15
Dressed weight (kg)	52.6± 5.73	24-96	15	58.53± 2.87	44-81	15
Length (cm)	105± 3.76	81-133	15	102± 2.49	89-122	15
Dressing %	76.50± 0.29	74.04- 78.46	15	75.52± 0.41	72.94- 78.46	15
Meat:Bone ratio	5.49± 0.15	4.07- 6.44	15	5.89± 0.35	4-8.83	15
Fat thickness (cm)	5.5± 0.36	3.8-8.3	15	-	5.4-8.1	15
Lean %	58.8± 0.95	52-64	15	53.4± 1.03	46-58	15
Fat %	30.33± 1.25	24-39	15	37.2± 1.00	32-44	15
Bone %	10.86± 0.44	9-15	15	9.4± 0.43	06-12	15



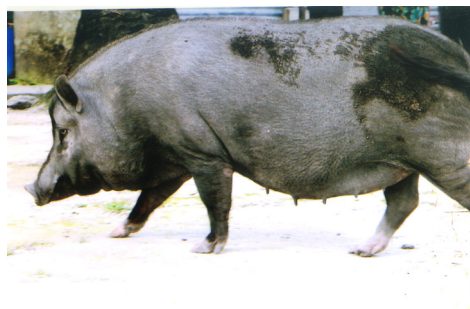
Tenyi vo - Male



Tenyi vo - Female



Nicobari - Male



Nicobari - Female

4. Reproduction

Parameter	Average	Range	Number
Age at first mating (days)	188.07±2.40	150-260	100
Age at first estrous (days)	173.56±2.90	148-242	100
Oestrus cycle duration (days)	21.01±0.20	17-25	100
Oestrus duration (hrs)	88.56±3.57	24-168	100
Age at first furrowing (days)	319.19±4.24	260-450	100
Furrowing interval (days)	242.4±4.83	180-360	100
Litter size at furrowing	7.19±0.18	04-12	100
Litter size at weaning (kg)	5.42±0.13	03-8	100
Lifetime no. of furrowing	8.57±0.18	5-14	100
Productive life span (years)	5.99±0.13	04-9	100

5. Bristle production Not applicable

DOOM PIG**I. General Description**

- Name of the breed **Doom**
- Synonyms -
- Background for such a name/origin Derived from a community locally known as 'Doom' rearing these pigs for generations
- Since when the breed is known Since Pre-independence
- Strains (or within breed types) -
- Most closely related breeds (in appearance) None
- Classification
 - Short eared Yes
 - Snout-length (long or short) Short
 - Belly type (pot or flat) Flat

8. a. Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude Between 89.3° and 90.4°E
Between 26° and 26.6°N

b. Appropriate area of distribution (sq km) 2,500

c. Places State District
Assam Dhubri,
Bongaigaon,
Kokrajhar*(Agomani, Gauripur, Golokganj blocks and Bilasipara subdivision in Dhubri district and few areas in Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar districts)*

9. Estimated population

a. Year of estimation 2011- 2012

b. Population 3,000

c. Source/References GOI project on 'conservation of Doom pig of Assam' at AAU, Khanapara

10. a. Communities responsible for developing the breed Scheduled caste community

b. Description of community (Farmers/nomads/isolated/tribals) Farmers

11. Herd: Average size 120

12. Utility of the breed (Pork/Hair/Manure/Other(specify)) Pork

II. Physical Characteristics

- Colour Black
- Snout profile Slightly concave (straight/convex/

- slightly convex/
concave)
- 3. Ears (erect/
pendulous/horizontal) Erect
- 4. Coat
 - a. Bristle (long/
medium/short) Long
 - b. Fineness (bristle
diameter) 0.482 mm
- 5. Hoof placement
(partial/full) Full
- 6. Top line (straight/
concave) Straight
- 7. a. Number of teats 8-10
b. Teat position Thoraco-Abdominal

III. PERFORMANCE

1. Body weight (kg)

Weight at	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Birth	0.720± 0.033	0.58- 0.84	245	0.730± 0.044	0.61- 0.82	255
Weaning	8.150± 0.305	7.3-9.4	204	8.530± 0.290	7.2-9.7	223
3 months	13.685± 0.120	10.9- 15.2	181	15.060± 0.120	13.1- 17.2	178
6 months	34.260± 0.220	30.8- 38.4	174	37.250± 0.350	32.7- 43.1	169
1 year	68.150± 0.690	64.6- 71.8	151	75.330± 0.790	68.4- 81.6	152
Slaughter	50.800± 2.250	45.7- 56.3	15	55.600± 3.45	51.8- 59.2	10
1st furrowing	-	-	-	57.400± 0.550	51.9- 65.8	85

(Contd.)

(Concluded)

Adult (7 months)	41.650± 0.480	36.2- 44.9	169	45.300± 0.550	39.2- 49.6	152
---------------------	------------------	---------------	-----	------------------	---------------	-----

2. Body measurements (cm)

Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Chest girth	83.60± 0.40	75.0- 87.0	120	86.70± 0.40	82.0- 90.0	125
Body length	79.23± 0.41	72.5- 88.1	120	84.30± 0.38	79.0- 89.4	125
Height at withers	63.10± 0.35	60.4- 66.2	120	68.20± 0.37	65.0- 71.0	125
Neck girth	67.50± 0.39	63.0- 70.0	120	71.50± 0.40	67.2- 74.3	125

3. Carcass characters

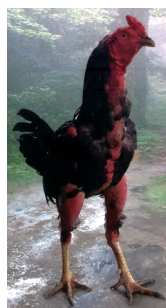
Parameter	Male			Female		
	Average	Range	N	Average	Range	N
Carcass Hot weight (kg)	32.04± 1.89	28.9- 35.5	15	35.10± 1.20	32.8- 38.2	10
	31.4± 1.89	28.5- 34.9	15	34.20± 3.01	32.1- 37.6	10
Length (cm)	84.20± 4.10	79.2- 87.5	15	89.10± 4.25	84.8- 95.0	10
	Dressing %	63.00± 0.30	60.8- 64.5	15	64.10± 0.32	62.0- 66.0
Cold		61.50± 0.30	58.5- 62.0	15	61.80± 0.32	59.2- 63.8
	Fat thickness (cm)	3.98± 0.18	3.7- 4.2	15	3.96± 0.19	3.5- 4.0
Feed Conversion efficiency		4:1		4:1		



Doom - Male



Doom - Female



Kaunayen - Male



Kaunayen - Female

4. Reproduction			
Parameter	Average	Range	Number
a. Males			
Age at first mating (days)	161.40± 7.60	-	40
b. Females			
Age at first estrous (days)	202.40± 2.20	195-207	180
Oestrus cycle duration (days)	21.30± 0.65	19-23	180
Oestrus duration (hrs)	54.12± 0.30	42-72	180
Age at first mating (days)	223.65± 2.28	211-235	172
Age at first furrowing (days)	336.50± 1.95	325-343	154
Furrowing interval (days)	214.43± 3.43	202-228	149
Litter size at furrowing	6.29± 0.60	5-8	154
Litter weight (kg)	3.76± 0.15	3.4-4.5	154
Litter size at weaning (kg)	4.80± 0.19	4-6	132
Lifetime no. of furrowing		7-8	45
Productive life span (years)		5-6	45

5. Bristle production			
a. Number of cutting per year	Single		
b. Bristle colour	Black		
Trait	Cutting Age	Male	Female
		Average	Range
		Range	N
		Average	Range
		Range	N
Bristle weight (g)	1st 15-18 months	130.20	99-140
Bristle length (cm)	1st 15-18 months	13.74	8.6-16.2
Bristle diameter (mm)	1st 15-18 months	0.482	0.34-0.59
		20	95.1
		20	10.1
		20	0.452
		20	0.33-0.55

KAUNAYEN CHICKEN

I. General Description

1. Name	Kaunayen
2. Synonyms/Local names, if any	Kwakman, Coman, Koman
3. Background for such a name	The word 'Kaunayen' is a combination of two words - 'Kauna' and 'yen'. In Manipuri language, Kauna means 'kick/fighting' and yen means 'hen/poultry'. Since these are fighting type birds, hence named as 'Kaunayen'
4. Since when it is known	Since centuries
5. Strains (or within population types)	Nil
6. Most closely related breeds (in appearance)	Aseel, Danki

7. Origin of population (Indigenous/exotic)	Indigenous
8. Origin, if imported (Name of country)	Not applicable
9. a. Native tract of distribution in terms of longitude and latitude	Between 93°45' and 94°15'E Between 24°12' and 25°N
b. Approximate area of distribution (sq km)	~2,000 sq km
c. Place(s)	State: Manipur District: Breeding tract consists of Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East and Bishnupur districts in the valley region.
10. Estimated population	Some birds are also available in hill region consisting of Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati, Ukhrul, Tamenglong districts. ~60,000 – 80,000 (Based on Livestock Census 2012 and Survey conducted by ICAR-NBAGR)
11. a. Communities responsible for developing the population	Meitei and Meitei Pangal living in valley areas, and tribal communities in hill areas
b. Description of community (Farmers/nomads/isolated/tribals)	These communities played key role and are responsible for development of Indigenous fowl, locally known as Kaunayen. People of various age groups, ranging from a very young age to 60 years took a lot of interest in rearing this local fowl. The occupational groups also range from government employees, students, farmers to people working in business sector. Some people of tribal community also rear Kaunayen birds in hill areas.
12. Flock: Average size	5.16 (range 1-70)
Composition:	Cocks: 38%; Hens: 22%; Chicks: 40%
13. Utility of the population (Eggs/meat/game/others)	Game (Fighting)
14. Any other information:	Kaunayen birds are reared in the backyard in free range system and managed mainly by men (97.5%). Housing of birds is both confinement as well as open. Cocks being more ferocious, are usually caged individually in bamboo cages. Cocks are trained for fighting at about 8 months of age. After about 4 months of training and at about 1 year of age, the cocks are put to competitive fighting. Special ring type enclosures are made for fighting of birds. Spur is sharpened to enhance fighting capabilities. Mortality is very little, almost nil. Mosquito bite is a common problem besides cold and cough. Both allopathic and herbal treatments are given for cure. <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> leaves either boiled in water (4-5 drops) or fried and mixed with sugar are given to birds for treatment of respiratory diseases like cough, cold, etc. However, no vaccination is administered against any disease.

II. Physical Characters

1. Colour
 - a. Plumage colour Black followed by brown (or red) with or without patches of white, black, brown or golden feathers on neck, back and wings especially in males. Few grey, white or golden yellow birds are also observed. Hens are generally black, grey, blackish grey or whitish grey with few brown feathers on neck, breast and wings. Cocks generally have shining bluish black feathers on wings, breast, tail and thighs.
 - b. Plumage pattern Patchy in males and solid in females
 - c. Skin colour White or pinkish white
 - d. Shank colour Yellow, sometimes grayish
 - e. Earlobe colour Red
 - f. Comb colour Red
 - g. Eye ring colour Red
2. Comb
 - a. Type Pea
 - b. Size Small in hens and medium in cocks
3. Other specific visible traits Neck, breast and thighs are generally bare, hard and rose red coloured in fighting cocks. Wattles are red and small in size in continuation to neck line. Spur is long and sharp in cocks.

III. Performance

1. Egg production characteristics

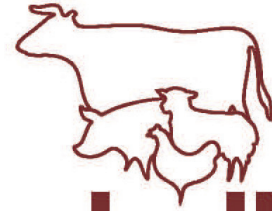
Age at first egg (months)	5-7
Annual egg production	35 (range 25-40)
Clutch size (days)	10-12
Laying cycle (months)	4
2. Egg quality traits

Egg size	Small
Egg weight (g)	42.43±0.27

Shell colour	Brown
Shell	Strong
Yolk colour	
Yellow (%)	85
Deep yellow (%)	15
Albumen:	
Thick (%)	85
Thin (%)	15
Albumen weight (g)	21.84±0.28
Yolk weight (g)	15.54±0.44
Shell weight (g)	5.04±0.14
Albumen index	0.07±0.01
Yolk index	0.38±0.01
Haugh units	76.88±2.35
Shell thickness (mm)	0.36±0.01
Blood spots (%)	8
Meat spots	Absent

3. Reproduction characteristics
 - a. Broodiness Usual. Mostly, broody hens choose their own secured place to sit and eggs are placed under them.
 - b. Hatchability on total egg basis (%) Average: 80 Range: 65-100
4. Adult body weight (kg)

Cock	3.01±0.06 (range 2.4-3.8)
Hen	2.32±0.09 (range 1-2.9)
5. Mortality Mortality is very little, almost nil. Sometimes, the chicks are crushed by mother.
6. Any other information Usually, a cock is used for fights till the age of 2 or 2 ½ years. After this age, spur of good and healthy cocks is cut and these are used for breeding. Relatively short shank and long thigh, broad and round rib cage, long body, more bony than fatty type, erect standing posture with head high are some of the features believed to deliver a good kick during fight and are considered for selection of cocks for fighting.



Pashudhan पशुधन

INDIAN LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY FAIR

14-18 DECEMBER 2016

PUNE, MAHARASHTRA



Concurrent
with



Supported by



Co - Sponsor



KISAN FORUM Pvt. Ltd.

☎ 020- 3025 2000 ✉ team@kisan.com