



BUFFALO BREEDS

BANNI

- Mainly black in colour, sometimes copper colour
- Typical coiled horns.
- Medium to large in body size heavy with 24 to 30cm diameter in adult animals



- State breeding tract: Gujarat
Districts: Kachchh, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Kheda, Banaskantha

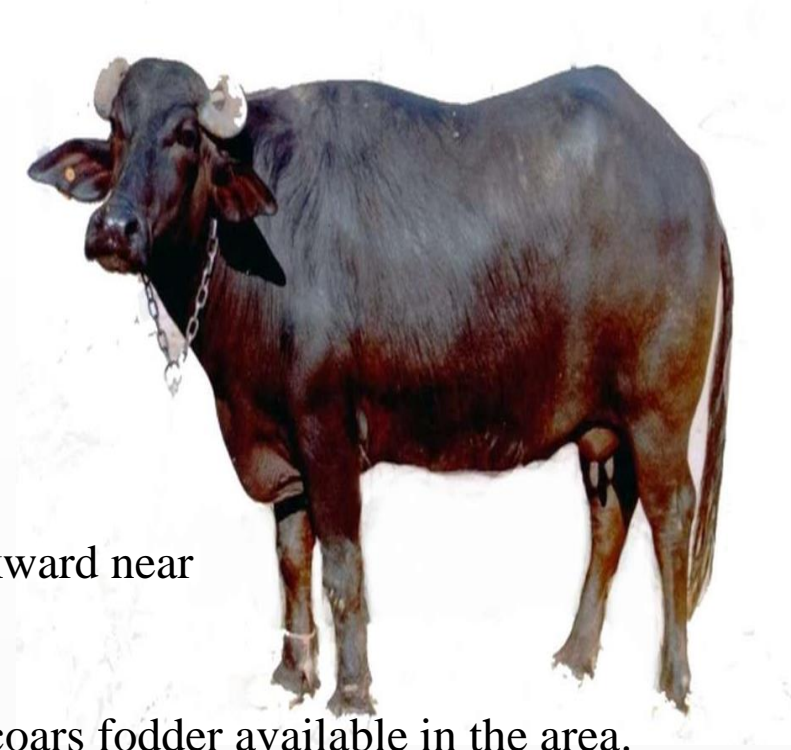
BARGUR

- Found in the Bargur hills in Tamil Nadu.
- Coat colors vary from black to light brown or brownish-black.
- The animals are adapted to graze in the hilly terrain due to its small size (about 102cm in height).
- The milk yield of the animals ranges from 1.5 to 2.0 liters per day and mainly used for household consumption.
- Greyish white stockings from carpal/tarsal Joint to fetlock are present predominantly in females.
- State breeding tract: Tamilnadu



BHADAWARI

- Also known as “Etawah”,
- Bhadawari is a dual type buffalo breed of central and northern India.
- Blackish copper to light copper colored with wheat straw-like colour over the legs.
- Horns are black curling slightly outward and downward before running parallel backward near neck and finally turning upward.
- The animals of this breed are famous for their efficient ability to utilize low quality coars fodder available in the area.
- State breeding tract: Yamuna, Chambal and Utangan rivers in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh



CHHATTISGARHI

- Also known as “Desi” and mainly used for draught, meat and milk.
- Chhattisgarhi buffalo bullocks are preferred over cow bullocks for ploughing the rice fields (especially during monsoon).
- Colour of the buffalo is mostly black but sometimes grey colour also found.
- Medium sized buffaloes having straight head, large and heavy horns which are curved laterally backwards and then going up with tip pointing upwards.
- The average lactation yield of this buffalo is 1180 kg (ranges from 1100 to 1300 kg)
- State breeding tract: Chhattisgarh



CHILIKA

- breed got its name from the name of its native tract, which is surrounding the Chilika lake in the State of Odisha.
- These buffaloes feed on submerged weeds and aquatic vegetation in salty waters of chilika lake.
- Chilika buffalo is also known as “Deshi”.
- Major utility of the breed is milk, manure and draught.
- The colour of Chilika buffalo is brownish black or black.
- The buffalo is medium sized with compact body, strong legs and small udder.
- Horns are black, straight, curved upward and inward.
- State breeding tact: Odisha



GOJRI

- Also known as “Desi”
- Common breeding tract :Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar and SAS Nagar (Mohali) districts of Punjab and Kangra and Chamba districts of Himachal Pradesh
- plays a significant role in securing livelihood for Gujjars, and these buffaloes are considered as a symbol of wealth in their community.
- The main use of this breed is milk and draught.
- Adapted to foot hills and can travel long distances and can climb easily on hills while grazing.
- Colour of the animal is brown or black. Head is straight, horns are curved
- Average lactation yield of the buffalo is 1000 kg which ranges from 800 to 1200 kg.



JAFFARABADI

- native of Saurashtra region of Gujarat around Gir forest.
- It is also known as Bhavanagri, Gir or Jaffari.
- Common breeding tract : Gujarat
- The animals weigh up to 700 Kgs (average) and female animals may weigh 620 kgs (average).
- The animal have a big dome shaped forehead with flat, thick, downwardly curved horns. sometimes covers eyelids also.
- Horns usually emerge out by compressing the head, go downward sideways, then upward and inward finally forming a ring like structure.
- Generally black but some animals having white or grey tail switch are also seen.
- Average milk yield of the animals is 2239 kilo grams per lactation.



KALAHANDI



- It is also known as “Deshi”.
- The breeding tract includes Kalahandi and Rayagada districts of Odisha.
- Coat colour ranges from blackish grey to grey.
- Horns go horizontally backward, upward and inward to make a half-circle appearance.
- The muzzle, eyelids, tail and hooves are black in colour.
- Head is convex, hump is small and the udder is round and medium in size.
- Buffaloes are milked once in the morning before grazing.
- Lactation milk yield is moderate, ranging from 680 to 912 Kg per lactation.

LUIT(SWAMP)

- Mostly distributed in the upper Brahmaputra valley of Assam covering nine districts of upper Assam.
- Also found in some areas of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland bordering Assam.
- Colour is mainly black, medium sized strongly built animals with prominent wither and short tail.
- Broad and concave fore head with prominent eyes and wide muzzle and distinct semi-circular horns
- Breeding tract :Jorhat, Sibsagar, Lakimpur, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Dhemaji, Golaghat, Majuli and Biswanath districts of Assam.



MARATHWADI

- Also known as “Ellichpuri” and “Dudhana Thadi”.
- The breeding tract includes Parbhani, Nanded, Beed, Jalna and Latur districts of Maharashtra.
- The animals are greyish black to jet black in colour and white.
- Horns are medium in length (average – 43 cms) and parallel to the neck, reaching up to shoulder but never beyond shoulder blade.
- Average lactation milk yield is 1118 kg and average milk fat is 8.8% ranging from 6.25-10.50%



MEHSANA

- The breed is named on the place of its origin that is Mehsana district of Gujarat, also known as “Mahesani” or “Mehsani”.
- The breeding tract: Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts of Gujarat.
- Horns are generally sickle shaped and less curved and upward.
- Animals are mostly black in colour, a few animals are black brown or brown.
- Milk yield of the breed ranges between 598 to 3597 kilo grams per lactation



Reference: Dairy Knowledge Portal

MURRAH



- Also known as “Delhi”, “Kundi” and “Kali”.
- The breeding tract of “Murrah” includes Hisar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Jind district of Haryana and Delhi.
- The breed has a massive body, long head and neck, short and tightly coiled horn, well developed udder and broad hips.
- Usually the buffaloes of this breed are jet black in colour with occasional white marking on switch of tail.

NAGPURI

- Also known as “Berari”, “Gaorani”, Ellichpuri “Puranthadi”, “Varhadi”, “Gaolavi”,
- “Arvi”, “Gaolaogan”, “Gangauri”, “Shahi” and “Chanda”.
- The breeding tract includes Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra.
- The animals of this breed are very well-adapted to the harsh climate of Vidarbha region.
- The breed is black with white patches on face, legs and tail tips.



- “Puranthadi” strain is slightly brown in color.
- The horns are long, flat and curved, bending backward on each side of the neck nearly up to the shoulders with tips pointed mostly in upward direction.



NILI RAVI

- Nili Ravi is also known as Panch Kalyani.
- The home tract of Nili Ravi buffaloes is the belt between the Sutluj and Ravi rivers of the undivided Punjab Province.
- The name Nili is supposed to have been derived from the blue water of river Sutluj.
- Colour is black with white marking on forehead, face, muzzle, legs and tail.
- The head is elongate, bulging at top and depressed between eyes.
- Animals have walled eyes and white markings on forehead, face, muzzle, legs and tail.
- The horns are small and coiled tightly. The neck is long, thin and fine.



PANDHARPURI

- Pandharpuri is native breed of Maharashtra.
- The breeding tract includes Solapur, Sangli and Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra.
- usually black in colour but colour varies from light to deep black.
- White markings are found on forehead; legs and tail in few animals.
- Horns are very long and extend beyond shoulder blade, sometimes up to pin bones.



- The Nasal bone is very prominent, long and straight.
- The buffaloes produce on an average 1790 kilo grams of milk per lactation

SURTI

- Surti is also known as Charotari, Deccani, Gujarati, Nadiadi and Talabda.
- The breeding tract includes Vadodara, Bharuch, Kheda and Surat districts of Gujarat.
- Coat colour varies from rusty brown through silver- grey to black.
- Skin is black or brown in colour.
- Horns are flat, sickle shaped and are directed down ward and backward, and then turn upward at the tip to form a hook.
- The Surti buffalo is lighter in body weight
- consume less feed and produce milk with high fat and SNF content.
- It is popular with land less, small and marginal farmers.



TODA

- thrives well in high rainfall and high humid area.
- The calves are generally fawn in colour at birth and at around 2 months of age, the fawn colour changes to ash grey. In adult buffaloes, the predominant coat colours are fawn and ash-grey.
- Horns are long and are variable in shape and thick at the base.
- A narrow band of dense hair covering the top line from the crest of neck to the point of origin of tail



- Tamil Nadu, Districts: Nilgiri hills and south of Tamil Nadu
- The average lactation milk yield is around 500 Kg with an average fat of 8.22%.



CATTLE BREEDS

Amritmahal

- Amritmahal is also known as “Doddadana”, “Jawari Dana” and “Number Dana”.
- “Amrit” means milk and “Mahal” means house.
- The breeding tract includes Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Shimoga, Tumkur and Davanagere districts of Karnataka.
- breed is usually Grey in colour but the colour varies from white to almost black. White grey markings are present on face and dewlap in some animals.
- Dark shades on neck, shoulder, hump and hindquarters. Head is long and tapers towards muzzle.
- Horns are long and emerge from the top of the poll, fairly close together in backward and upward direction, turn in and end in sharp black points - sometime touching each other.
- This is a famous draught breed known for its power and endurance and animals are fiery and active.
- Cows are very poor milkers. Average milk yield per lactation is 572 kg.



Bachaur

- Bachaur is draught breed of Bihar which also known as “Bhutia”.
- The breeding tract of Bachaur cattle is Sitamarhi, Darbhanga and Madhubani districts of Bihar.
- Animals have the ability to thrive on poor fodder resources.
- Common colours of Bachaur cattle is grey or greyish white.
- They are compact with straight backs. The forehead is broad and flat or slightly convex.
- The horns are medium-sized and stumpy, curving outward, upward and then downward.
- Average milk yield per lactation of Bachaur cow is 347 kg



Reference: Dairy KnowledgePortal,
<https://agrotexglobal.com/>

Badri

- also known as “Pahadi”
- The breeding tract: Nainital, Almora, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Champawat, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi and Chamoli districts of Uttarakhand.
- Common colour is Black, Brown or Grey, but rarely white colour seen in females.
- Horns are curved-upward and inward.
- Badri is Small sized, active and sure-footed animal.
- Straight forehead with prominent poll, medium to large hump.
- Udder small and tucked up with the body.
- Average milk yield per lactation of Badri cow is 632 kg



Bargur

- Bargur is a draught cattle breed found around Bargur hills in Bhavani taluk of Erode district of Tamil Nadu.
- brown in colour with white markings over the body.
- Horns are light brown in colour and emerge closer at the root and are inclined backward, outward and upward with a forward curve, which is sharp at the tip.
- The average milk yield per lactation is reported as 350 kg and ranges from 250-1300 kg.
- The breeding tract: Tamil Nadu, District: Bargur hills, in Bhavanitaluk of Erode district



Belahi

- Also known as Morni/ Desi.
- Breeding tract: Shivalik in Haryana State and includes Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar districts of Haryana and Chandigarh.
- Most common colour of the animals are Reddish brown, Grey or white.
- Horns are sickle shaped curving upwards and inwards.
- Animals are medium sized and having uniform but distinct body colour pattern.
- The face and extremities are white in colour and different degrees of white colour can be seen on ventral part of body.
- Head is straight and broad with prominent poll.
- The average standard lactation yield is 1014 Kg ranging from 182 to 2092 Kgs.



Binjharpuri

- also known as “Deshi”,
- Breeding tract: Jajpur, Kendrapara and Bhadrak districts of Odisha
- Animals are medium sized, strong and chiefly white in colour. Some animals are Grey, Black or Brown.
- In males, the hump, neck and some regions of face and back are black in colour irrespective of their coat color.
- Horns are medium in size and curved upward and inward.
- The milk yield per lactation ranges from 915-1350 kg with milk fat ranging from 4.3-4.4%.



Dagri

- Also known as “Gujarat Malvi”.
- The breeding tract: Godhara/Panch Mahals, Dahod, Narmada, Chhotaudepur, and Mahisagar districts of Gujarat.
- Dagri breed is mainly found in white colour and sometimes with grey shade.
- Animals are small sized with compact body and body length is proportionally more than height and have straight forehead.
- Horn are short, thin, curved upward in a lyre shaped or in straight fashion with pointed tip.
- Cows gives less amount of milk.
- The average milk yield per lactation is 316 kg



Dangi

- Also known as “Kandadi”.
- The breeding tract: Dangs district of Gujarat and Thane, Nasik, Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra.
- Dangi cattle have distinct white coat colour with red or black spots distributed unevenly over the body.
- Horns are short and thick with lateral pointing tips.
- Animals with inward pointing horns or downward pointing horn tips are also available in sizable numbers.
- The head is usually small with a slightly protruding forehead.
- Average milk yield per lactation is 430 kilo grams



Reference: Dairy Knowledge Portal

Deoni

- The breed is also known as “Surti”, “Dongarpati”, “Dongri”, “Wannera”, “Waghyd”, “Balankya” and “Shevera”.
- The breeding tract : Balaghat range of Sahyadri hills extending from Kannad taluk of Aurangabad to Deglur taluk of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state.
- Body colour is usually spotted black and white.
- Has three strains viz. Balankya (complete white), Wannera (complete white with partial black face) and Waghyd or Shevera (black and white spotted).
- Small sized horns emerge from the side of the poll behind and above the eyes in outward and upward direction. The tips of the horn are blunt.
- The breed is characterized by drooping ears and prominent & slightly bulging forehead
- The average milk yield per lactation of Deoni is 868 kg.



Gangatiri

- Also known as Eastern Haryana or Shahabadi.
- The breeding tract: Bhojpur district of Bihar and Varanasi, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- The colour is complete white (Dhawar) or Grey (Sokan).
- The horns are medium sized and emerge from side of the poll behind and above eyes in outward and curving upwards and inwards ending with pointed tips.
- The forehead is prominent, straight and broad with shallow groove in the middle.
- Eyelids, muzzle, hooves and tail switch are generally black in colour.
- The average milk yield in a lactation is around 1050 Kg.



Gaolao

- Also known as “Arvi” and “Gaulgani”.
- The breeding tract: Balaghat, Chhindwara, Seoni districts of Madhya Pradesh; Durg and Rajnandgaon districts of Chattisgarh and Wardha and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra.
- The coat colour is blackish white in males and white in females.
- Males are generally grey over the neck.
- Horns are short, stumpy and curved slightly backward.
- Head is markedly long and taper towards muzzle.
- Forehead recedes at the top giving a slightly convex appearance.
- The milk yield is low with an average of 604 kg per lactation



Ghumusari

- Also known as “Deshi”.
- Breeding tract: Ganjam district and adjoining areas of Phulbani district of Odisha.
- The animals are small sized and strong in built.
- They are chiefly white in color, but sometimes shades of grey are also visible.
- The horns are medium sized, mostly curved upward and inward, but some animals having straight horns as well.



- The animals of this breed have a small head with flat, broad forehead, depressed in between the eyes.
- The milk yield per lactation ranges from 450-650 kg.

Gir

- Also known as “Bhodali”, “Desan”, “Gujarati”, “Kathiawari”, “Sorthi”, and “Surati”.
- breeding tract :Saurashtra region of Gujarat.
- Gir is named after Gir forest, the geographical area of origin of the breed.
- The animals are of red colour though some animals are speckled red.
- Horns are peculiarly curved.
- Starting at the base of the crown they take a sideways downward and backward curve and again incline a little upward and forward taking a spiral inward sweep, ending in a fine taper- thus giving a half moon appearance.
- Long and pendulous ears are folded like a leaf.
- Ears hang all the time and their inside face forward.
- Average lactation yield of Gir cow is 2110 kg



Hallikar

- Also known as “Mysore”.
- The breeding tract: Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitradurga districts of Karnataka.
- It is white to light grey in colour.
- Young breeding bulls have dark shades on shoulder and hindquarters.
- Horns emerge near each other from top of poll and are carried straight, upward and backward, till nearly half the length and then orient slightly forward and inward with pointed tips.
- White markings or irregular patches around the eyes, cheeks, neck or shoulder region are also found.
- Average milk yield per lactation is 542 kg ranging from 227-1134 kg



Hariana

- The breed was earlier known as 'Hisar' and 'Hansi'.
- The breeding tract of the breed: Hisar, Rohtak, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Jind and Jhajjar districts of Haryana.
- Typically, the breed is white or light grey coloured with coffin shaped skull. In bulls colour in between fore and hind quarters is relatively dark or dark grey.
- The animals have long and narrow face, well-marked bony prominence at the centre of poll and small horns.
- Good cows can produce even up to 1700 kilo grams of milk in a lactation



Himachali Pahari

- Also known as “Pahari”, “Desi”, “Local”, “Gauri” and “Himdhenu”.
- The breeding tract: Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur, Lahul and Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh.
- Coat colour of this breed is primarily black and blackish brown.
- Animals are small to medium sized with compact cylindrical body, short legs, medium hump, horizontally placed ears and comparatively long tail.
- Horns are medium sized, mainly curved in lateral and upward direction.
- The milk yield is low with an average of 538 kg per lactation



Kangayam

- Also known as “Kanganad” and “Kongu”.
- The breeding tract of this breed is Coimbatore, Erode, Dindigul, Karur and Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu.
- The breed is usually of grey or white in color.
- Coat is red at birth, but changes to grey at about 6 months of age.
- males are generally grey in color with black or very dark grey markings on the head, neck, hump and quarters.
- Cows are generally white and grey with deep markings on the knees, and just above the fetlocks on all four legs.
- The most prominent feature of this breed is that they have dark eyes with prominent black rings around them.
- Horns 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.



Kankrej

- Also known as “Wadad” or “Waged”, “Vagadia”, “Talabda”, “Nagar”, “Bonnai”.
- The unique characteristics like resistant to tick fever, heat stress, very little incidence of contagious abortion and
- Coat colour of the animal varies from silver grey to iron grey and steel black.
- In males, forequarters, hindquarters, and hump are slightly darker than the rest of the body.
- Bulls tend to get darker than cows and bullocks.
- The hump in the males is well developed and not as firm as in other breeds.
- Forehead is broad and slightly dished in the centre.
- Face is short and nose slightly upturned.
- Unique characteristic of this breed is its large, pendulous ears. The horns are lyre shaped.



Kenkatha

- Also known as “Kenwaria”,
- the breeding tract comprises Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh and Lalitpur, Hamirpur and Banda districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- Kenkatha breed is maintained mainly for draught purpose and are very popular for light draught on road and for cultivation.
- The animals are small, sturdy and powerful, varying in colour from grey on the barrel to dark grey on rest of the body.
- The horns emerge from the outer angles of the poll in forward direction and end in sharp points.



Khariar

- Breeding tract comprises Nuapada, Kalahandi and Balangir districts of Odisha.
- Heavy concentration of animals of this breed is found in Khariar, Komna, Sinapali and Boden blocks of Nuapada district.
- Coat colour is mainly brown and sometimes grey.
- Horns are straight and often emerge upward and inward. Animals of this breed are small sized and of strong built.
- Hump, neck, and some regions of face and back are dark in colour.
- The breed is used for draught purpose in its native tract, which is hilly and undulated.
- The lactation milk yield ranges from 300 to 450 Kg with 4 to 5 % Fat.



Kherigarh

- Breeding tract includes “Kheri” district of Uttar Pradesh.
- The breed has been named after this area.
- The breed is also known by various names like “Kheri”, “Kharigarh” and “Khari”.
- Bullocks are very good for draught purposes and can run very fast. The animals of this breed are small but active.
- Kherigarh have white coat colour.
- Some animals have grey colour distributed all over the body, especially on face.
- Horns are upstanding, curving outward and upward and thick at the base.
- The standard lactation milk yield ranges from 300 to 500 kilo grams



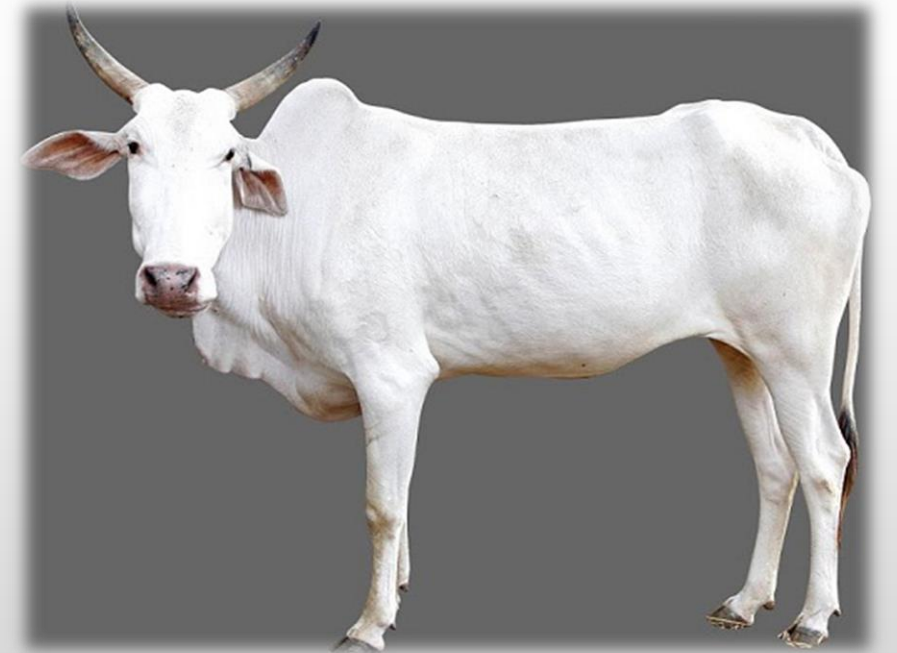
Konkan Kapila

- Also known as “Konkan gidda” and “Konkan”.
- The breeding tract includes Thane, Raigadh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Palghar districts of Maharashtra.
- Animal are available in variety of colour as predominant in reddish brown, black, white, grey and mixed.
- Horns are generally straight, Emerge from side of the poll behind and above eyes in outward direction and going upwards and backwards ending with pointed tips.
- Animals are small to medium sized and compact body, horizontal ears and straight forehead. Eyelids, muzzle, hoof and tail switch are generally black.



Khillar

- Khillar breed is also known as “Mandeshi”, “Shikari” and “Thillar”.
- The breeding tract of this breed is Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bangalkote district of Karnataka and Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Osmanabad district of Maharashtra.
- Males are dark over the fore & hind quarters with peculiar grey and white mottled marking on face.
- Horns are long and pointed and follow backward curve of the forehead close together at the root with thick base
- The ribs are well sprung and give the trunk a barrel shape.
- The gait of Khillar is quick and spirited.



Reference: Dairy Knowledge Portal
allpedia.com, <https://ahd.maharashtra.gov.in>

Kosali

- The ancient name of this region was 'Kowshal'.
- breeding tract includes Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur and Janjgir districts.
- Farmers particularly of Yadava/Rawuth community are keeping this breed of cattle, generation after generation.
- Colour is light red, followed by whitish grey
- Horns are stumpy, emerging straight, then going outward, upward, and inward from the polls.
- Muzzle, eyelids, tail switch and hooves are black.
- Head is broad, flat and straight.
- Hump is small to medium in size.
- The lactation yield ranges from 200 to 250 kg.



Krishna Valley

- Also known as “Kistna Valley”.
- The breeding tract of the breed includes Belgaum, Raichur and Bijapur districts of Karnataka and Satara, Sangli and Solapur districts of Maharashtra.
- The common colour is grey - white with a darker shade on fore & hindquarters in males.
- Adult females are more whitish in appearance.
- Brown & white, black & white, and mottled colours are often seen.
- Horns are small in size and curved, usually emerge in an outward direction from the outer angles of the poll curving slightly upward and inward.



Ladakhi

- Ladakhi is draught breed of Jammu & Kashmir which is originated from Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Leh and Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir is main breeding tract of the breed.
- Milk of this cattle serves as an important protein source for local people, particularly during lean winter period.
- Body is compact with short legs that make it more adapted to mountainous terrains.
- Colour is mostly black followed by brown.
- Horns are mostly curved, directed slightly upward and forward ending with pointed tips over the forehead.
- Animals have small hairy forehead with slightly long face.
- Animals have small hump and are small statured with short legs.
- produces around 2 to 5 kg of milk per day.



Lakhimi

- Lakhimi is dual purpose breed of cattle is found in entire state of Assam.
- Animals are found in brown and grey colour and are small sized, horned and have relatively short legs.
- Coat colour is variable mainly between brown and grey.
- Hump is medium in size and the backline is slightly curved.
- Udder is small and bowel shaped.
- Horns are straight.



Malnad Gidda



- Also known as “Gidda”, “Uradana” and “Varshagandhi”.
- The breeding tract: Chikmagalur, Dakshin Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Shimoga, Uttar Kannada and Udupi districts of Karnataka.
- The predominant coat colour is black with light shades of fawn on thigh and shoulder region.
- Horns are generally small, straight, outward, upward and inward.
- They are small with compact body frame and adult animals are around 90cm tall.
- Tail switch is black in color, hump is small, udder is also small and bowl shaped.

Malvi

- It is also known by synonyms as “Mahadeo puri” & “Manthani”.
- The breeding tract: Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ratlam and Ujjain districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- Malvi cattle are white or white greyish - darker in males, with neck, shoulders, hump and quarters almost black.
- The horns are curved and emerge from the outer angle of the poll in an outward and upward direction
- The animals are well known for quick transportation, endurance and ability to carry heavy load on rough roads.
- The average milk yield in this breed is around 916 Kg per lactation.



Mewati

- Also known as “Kosi” or “Mehwati”.
- The breeding tract includes Gurgaon and Faridabad districts of Haryana; Alwar and Bharatpur Districts of Rajasthan; and Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh.
- Usually white with neck, shoulders and quarters of a darker shade.
- Horns are small to medium in size and emerge outwards, upwards and then inwards in majority of animals.
- Tips of the horns are pointed.
- Face is long and narrow with straight, sometimes slightly bulging forehead.
- The average lactation yield reported is around 958 Kg.



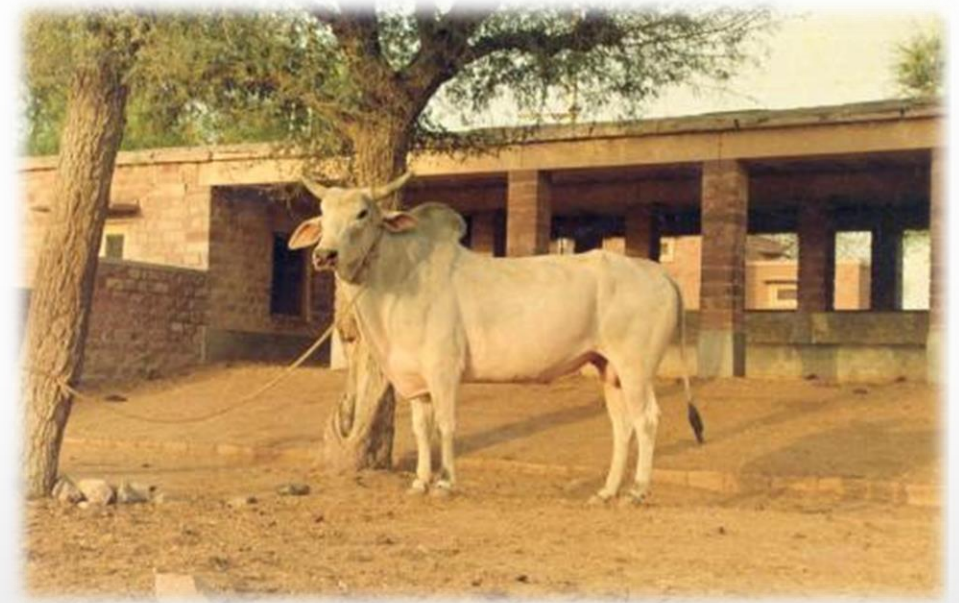
Motu

- Their breeding tract: Malkangiri district, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.
- Coat colour is mainly brown (reddish) and sometimes grey.
- Few animals are white in colour.
- Though the breed is small sized they are strong in built.
- The milk yield is meagre and ranges from 100 to 140 Kg.



Nagori

- The breeding tract: Bikaner, Jodhpur and Nagaur district of Rajasthan.
- White and grey in colour and are upstanding, long and narrow face
- Long, deep and powerful frames, with straight backs
- The face is long and narrow but the forehead is flat
- The eyelids are rather heavy and overhanging and the eyes are small, clear and bright.
- The ears are large and pendulous.
- The horns are moderate in size, emerge from the outer angles of the poll in an outward direction
- Average milk yield per lactation of Nagori cattle is 603 kg



Nimari

- Also known as “Khargaon”, “Khargoni” and “Khurgoni”,
- Its breeding tract : Khargaon (West Nimar) and Badwani districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- It is red in colour with large white splashes and possesses massive body, convex forehead.
- Horns usually emerge in a backward direction from the outer angles of the poll
- Average milk yield of the breed is 767 Kg per lactation.



Nari

- Also known as “Sirohi”.
- The breeding tract: Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts of Gujarat; Pali and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan
- Colour of the animals varies from white or greyish white in colour in majority of animals and bulls are either white, greyish white or black. Animals are Medium in size.
- Horns are spirally curved & Outward/ forward in orientation, long, and thick at bottom and pointed at tips.
- Forehead is broad and slightly concave in majority of cases.
- Animals are medium to moderate in milk yield.
- Average lactation yield is 1647 kg (ranges from 1118 to 2222 kg)



Ongole

- The breed is also known as “Nellore”
- The breeding tract :East Godavari, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh and extends all along the coast from Nellore to Vizianagram.
- The breed has glossy white coat colour.
- Males possess dark markings on head, neck and hump and black points on knees and pastern.
- Horns are short and stumpy, growing outward and backward from the outer angles of the poll, thick at the base and firm without cracks.
- In cows, horns are thinner than bulls.
- Breed can be identified visibly by its majestic gait, stumpy horns and large fan shaped and fleshy dewlap.
- The breed produces moderate milk with an average of 798 kg.



Poda Thurpu



- Also known as Thurpu.
- White coat colour with brown patches or Red/brown coat with white patches.
- Horns are mostly straight, sometimes curved backward and upward or forward pointing and broad at base.
- Forehead is convex with deep groove at the centre in majority of animals.
- The average lactation yield of the cow is 570 kg

Ponwar

- Also known as “Purnea”.
- Breeding tract: Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh.
- There is no particular pattern but black and white patches are intermixed.
- Medium sized horns, which generally emerge outward, upward and then curve inward with pointed tips.
- Females are generally not milked and calves are allowed to suckle the milk.
- Cows produces a fair amount of milk with an average yield of 459 Kg per lactation.



Pulikulam

- Also known as “Palingu maadu”, “Mani maadu”, “Jallikattu maadu”, “Mattu maadu” and “Kilakattu maadu”.
- Madurai, Sivaganga and Virudhunagar districts of Tamil Nadu form its breeding tract.
- Males are dark grey in colour while females are white or grey.
- The animals are small sized with compact body and short legs.
- Muzzle, eyelids, tail switch and hooves are black. Fore Head is broad and has a groove at centre.
- Hump is large in males and small in females.
- Udder is not well developed.
- Horns are curved outward, upward, backward and then inward, ending with pointed tips spaced wide apart.
- Lactation yield is about 1.25 Kg per day.



Punganur

- The breeding tract: Punganur and Vayalpad, Madnapalli and Palamaner in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.
- Body is dwarf, Back sloping downwards from front to hindquarters, Tail touching the ground.
- Body will be in white colour mixed with red, brown or black coloured patches are also seen.
- Broad forehead and short horns, crescent-shaped and often lose curving backwards and forward in males and lateral and forward in females.
- Average milk yield of the breed is 546 Kg per lactation



Reference: Dairy Knowledge Portal, <https://www.pashudhanpraharee.com>

Purnea



- Small sized breed, Colour primarily grey followed by red and black.
- The breeding tract: Madhepura, Purnia, Katihar, Araria, Kishanganj and Supaul districts of Bihar.
- Head is medium in size, medium hump, small to medium dewlap, small naval flap and small to medium sized udder.
- Most of the Purnea cattle has flat poll while some have moderately prominent poll.
- Horns are straight and mostly carried upwards sometimes laterally.
- The average lactation yield of the cow is 609 kg (ranges from 452 to 785 kg)

Rathi

- The Breeding tract: lies in the heart of Thar Desert consisting of Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan.
- Usually brown or black with white patches all over the body.
- Horns are curving out ward, upward and inward and short to medium in size.
- Rathi cows are efficient and good milkers.
- The cows on an average produce 1560 kilo grams of milk.



Reference: Dairy Knowledge Portal

Red Sindhi

- Heat tolerant milch cattle breed
- Also known as “Malir”, “Red Karachi” and “Sindhi”.
- State breeding tract: Orissa, Tamil nadu, Bihar, Kerala and Assam
- Colour is red shades vary from dark red to dim yellow
- Occasionally small white patches are seen in dewlap and forehead.
- Horns are thick at the base and emerge laterally and curve upward.
- The milk yield of the cattle ranges from 1100 to 2600 kg/lactation.



Red kandhari

- Also known as “Lakhalbunda”.
- It is a draught breed of cattle.
- Its breeding tract: Ahmadnagar, Parbhani, Beed, Nanded and Latur districts of Maharashtra.
- The colour is uniform deep dark red, but variations from a dull red to almost brown are also found. Bulls are a shade darker than cows.
- Horns are evenly curved and medium sized.
- The cows produce fair quantity of milk with an average of 598 Kg per lactation.



Sahiwal

- Also known as “Lambi Bar”, “Lola”, “Montgomery”, “Multani” and “Teli”.
- The breeding tract: Ferozpur and Amritsar districts of Punjab and Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan.
- Cows are brownish red in colour
- Bulls are darker than rest of body colour.
- Animals have well developed udder, good slope at rump and shorter horns.
- Dewlap is medium in size.
- Average lactation yield of Sahiwal cows is 2325 kilo grams.



Shweta Kapila

- Also known as “Gaunthi/Gavthi dhavi”.
- North and South Goa district of Goa state is the main breeding tract
- Mostly seen in complete white colour which extends from muzzle to tail switch including eyelashes and muzzle (whitish brown).
- Short to medium statured animal with straight face and small to medium hump.
- Horns are mostly straight and maybe slightly curved upward and outward.
- The average lactation yield of Shweta Kapila cow is 510 kg.



Siri

- Small sized
- The breed is also known as “Trahbum”.
- The breeding tract: Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Sikkim north, Gyalshing, Namchi, Gangtok, Sikkim east, Sikkim south and Sikkim west of Sikkim.
- Either black or brown with white patches, totally black or brown animals are also seen.
- The hump is cervico-thoracic type with tuft of hair on it.
- Horns are medium sized and curved outward, forward and slightly upward with sharp and pointed tips.
- The breed produces milk averaging around 425.8 kg per lactation



Tharparkar

- The breed is also known as “White Sindhi”, “Grey Sindhi” and “Thari”
- The breeding tract: Kutchchh district of Gujarat and Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan.
- Medium sized compact with white and light grey coloured coat.
- Face and extremities are darker than rest of the body. In bulls neck, hump, and fore and hind quarters are also dark.
- The colour gets darker during winter.
- Produce milk with an average yield of 1749 kilo grams per lactation



Thutho



- Also known as “Ameshi”, “Sheapi”, “Chokru” and “Tseso”.
- Colour is black or brown, sometimes white patches on face and body.
- Animals are medium in size, hardy, well-built and docile.
- Fore-head is small and straight.
- Backline is uneven, slopes behind the small hump, rises to peak between hipbones and then drops sharply to the tail head.
- Horns are curved outward and upward. Short and stumpy.

Umblachery

- Also known as “Jathimadu”, “Mottaimadhu”, “Molaimadhu”, “Southern”, “Tanjore” and “Therkuthimadhu”.
- The breeding tract: Nagapatinam and Thiruvarur districts of Tamil Nadu.
- Animals are red at birth and thereafter change to grey during development.
- Males are dark grey with black extremities whereas cows are grey with light dark grey area in face, neck and hip regions.
- Seen white markings on face, limb and tail and the marking on the leg resembles socks.
- Average recorded milk yield is 494 Kg per lactation



Vechur

- Considered to the smallest cattle breed in the world.
- The breeding tract includes Alapuzzha, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Kasargode districts of Kerala.
- The animals are light red, black or fawn and white in colour.
- In bulls, colour in between fore and hindquarters is relatively dark or dark grey.
- Horns are small, thin curving forward and downward. In some cases, they are extremely small and are hardly visible.
- Average milk yield is 561 Kg per lactation.





GOAT BREEDS

Assam Hill

- State breeding tract: Assam and Meghalaya
- Mostly white with occasional black patches on backline and legs.
- Both buck and does are bearded and have short cylindrical horns which are directed upwards and outwards.
- Ears are medium in size, horizontally placed with pointed tips.
- These goats are short legged with small body size.



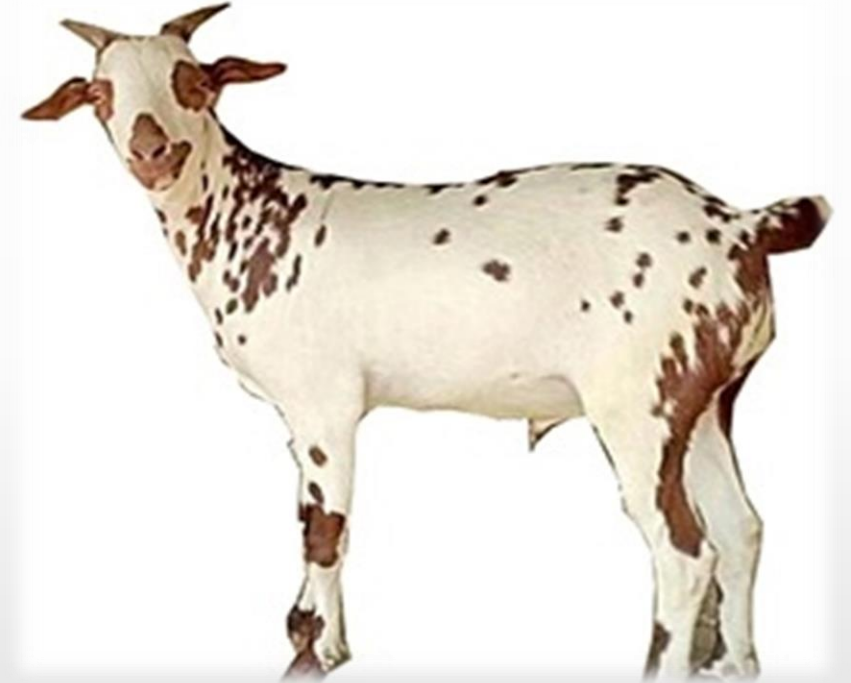
Attappady

- Male and female species have horns
- Lean, slender and black body
- Black horns with curved, backward-oriented tips
- Black, pendulous ears and bunchy, curved tail
- State breeding tract: Kerala



Barbari

- State breeding tract: Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
- White with tan spots / dark red spots
- Horns are twisted, directed upward and outward, medium in size.
- Small sized animals, short erect horns.
- Small tubular and prick ears



Beetal

- Also known as Lahori goat.
- State breeding tract: Punjab
- Color is black coat or brown with white spots of different sizes.
- Horns are in medium in size (about 12 cm), carried horizontally with slight twist, directed backward and upward.
- Tall animals, having roman nose and long ears (24.8 cm.)



Berari

- Light to dark colour (Reddish colour).
- Horn is flat, small, oriented upward and backward
- Black coloured ring around neck is seen in adult male.
- Black hair line along with the vertebral column extending up to tail in both sexes.
- State breeding tract: Maharashtra



Bhakarwali

- State breeding tract: Jammu & Kashmir.
- Face or hindquarters are black in some animals.
- Pure black goats are also found, Whole-body is covered with long hair.
- These are large-sized goats having a convex head.
- Ears are cut and pendulous.
- Horns are screw type and are carried upwards and backward



Bidri

- State breeding tract: Karnataka
- Colour is black .
- Muzzle, eyelids and hooves are black.
- Horns are present and are directed backward, outward and downward.
- Ears are pendulous.



Black Bengal

- State breeding tract: West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh.
- Predominantly colour is black. Brown, grey and white are also found.
- Small to medium size horn(5.8 to 11.5 cm), directed upward and some time backward.
- Small-legged goat.
- Hair coat is short and lustrous.
- Nose line is slightly depressed



Changthangi

- Also known as Pashmina goat or Changra goat.
- The breed is most often white, but is also seen in black, grey or brown.
- They have large twisted horns.
- The breed is raised for both meat and the valuable cashmere also known as pashmina.
- State breeding tract: Jammu and Kashmir



<https://backyardgoats.iamcountryside.com/>

<https://www.breedslist.com/>

Chegu

- Compact white, black, grey, brown and mixture of these colours are common.
- Horns are long, cork shaped, directed upward , backward and inward/outward. Average length is about 59 cm in males and 33 cm in females.
- Reddish/tan/black coloration mostly around head & neck, and abdominal areas.
- Face and muzzle are tapering, possess long hair below with a second coat of pashmina wool.
- State breeding tract: Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir



Gaddi



- The coat color is mostly white but some animals with black, brown or tan markings are also found.
- Both sexes have long spiral horns directed upward and backward with pointed tips.
- The ears are long and drooping.
- State breeding tract: Himachal Pradesh

Ganjam

- Black or Brown, White and spotted animals are also found.
- Horns are twisted and curved, Long, parallel and pointed backward and upward.
- Males usually have beards.
- Head convex, ears are pendulous and medium in size (14.50 cm), wattles mostly absent.
- State breeding tract: Odisha



Gohilwadi

- Black in color
- Horns are slightly twisted and turned backward and 8 to 10cm long in female and 12cm to 15 cm in males.
- Nose line is slightly convex.
- Ears are tubular and drooping.
- Body covered with coarse long hairs.
- State breeding tract: Gujarat



Jakhrana

- Predominantly black in colour with white spots on ears and muzzle.
- Broad and flat horns, going backwards
- Straight face line.
- Forehead is narrow and slightly bulging.
- Udder size is large with conical teats.
- State breeding tract: Rajasthan



Jamunapari

- White in colour with patches of tan or black mostly on head and neck
- Horns are Short and sword shaped
- Face is large and convex having tuft of hairs.
- Ears are large, pendulous, drooping and about 30 cm long
- State breeding tract: Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh



Kahmi

- Coat color is unique – neck and face are reddish brown while rear abdominal part is black
- Horns are directed upwards and backwards.
- Ears are long, tubular & coiled
- Wattles are present in majority of goat.
- Forehead is convex.
- State breeding tract: Gujarat



Kanniadu



- Black in colour with white markings on face & legs
- Broad and small horns and going backwards
- White stripes on either side of the face extending from the base of the horn to corner of the muzzle.
- State breeding tract: Tamilnadu

Kodi Adu

- KodiAdu is classified into two colour; Chem-Porai and Karum-Porai.
- Chem-Porai are white in colour with varying degree of reddish brown.
- Kurum-porai are white in colour with varying extent of splashes of black colour.
- These are tall, long, lean and leggy animals with compact body.
- State breeding tract: Tamilnadu



Konkan Kanyal

- Black in colour with white marking on collar, lower jaw and ventral surface.
- Horns are cylindrical, backward and medium in size (15-25 cm).
- Bilateral whitestrips from nostrils to ear.
- Legs-long, laterally black, medially white and white from knee to fet lock joint.
- Tail-dorsally black and ventrally white
- State breeding tract: Maharashtra



Kutchi

- Coat / body is predominantly black but a few white, brown and spotted animals are also seen.
- Horns are short (10.6 cm), thick and pointed upwards.
- Long and coarse hair, slightly roman nose, and short and thick horns.
- State breeding tract: Gujarat and Rajasthan



Malabari



- Colour will be Black, Brown ,White or mixture of these colours.
- Slightly twisted horns directed outward and upward. Small in size.
- Medium sized ears, directed outward and downward.
- State breeding tract: Kerala

Marwari

- Predominantly black in colour. In few animals white or brown patches are present.
- Pointed shorthorns (about 10 cm), directed upward and backward.
- Long shaggy hair coat.
- Flat, medium sized and drooping ears.
- State breeding tract: Rajasthan



Mehsana

- Black in colour with white ear base.
- Horns are Twisted slightly, curved upward and backward and pointed at the tips. 12-15 cm in males and 8-12 cm in females.
- Ears have white spots ranging from a few white spots to complete white with few black spots at the base.
- White spots are present on the upper part of upper muzzle and look like a ring in some of the animals.
- Hair coat is long and shaggy.
- State breeding tract: Gujarat



Nandidurga

- Colour is White. Muzzle, eyelids, and hooves are black.
- Horns are directed backward, downward and inward touching neck in few animals.
- Ears are leafy and pendulous.
- State breeding tract: Karnataka



Osmanabadi

- Predominant colour is black. White colour is noticed only on ears and some spots on neck and forehead. Some are reddish in colour.
- Horns are straight, curved and small in size(about 13 cm).
- Five types of animals are available:
 1. Entirely black with horns.
 2. Entirely black with white ears and horns.
 3. Entirely black and polled.
 4. Entirely black, white ears and polled.
 5. Combination of black, white and brown patches or irregular ridges on ears.
- State breeding tract: Maharashtra



Pantja

- Mix of light brown & white colour in females and males are mix of white colour.
- Horns are Straight oriented backwards. Small in size
- Long hairs on thigh region, straight horns.
- Goats are well adapted to humid condition of Tarai region.



Rohilkhandi

- Coat colour is predominantly black with star or patch on neck and face in some animals.
- Majority of animals are horned which are curved, and directed laterally and outwardly.
- Beard and wattles are absent in both sexes.
- Forehead is slightly convex.
- Tuft of hair (black or brown) is present in thigh region.
- Tail is bunchy.



Salem Black

- Black in colour.
- Both males and females have horns that are medium in size, curved upwards and backwards.
- These goats are tall, lean and leggy.
- Ears are medium, semi-pendulous having leaf-like appearance. In males, neck is thick, broad and well placed
- State breeding tract: Tamil Nadu



Sangamneri

- Coat colour is white, black or brown. Spotted animals are also seen.
- Horns are directed backward and upward. Average length of horns is 12.36cm
- Visible Characteristic : Hair coat is extensively coarse and short.
- State breeding tract: Maharashtra



Sirohi

- Coat colour is predominantly brown with light or dark brown patches.
- Few individuals are completely white.
- Horn Shape &Size: Horns are curved upward and backward, small in size 7.7 cm.
- Flat and leaf like drooping ears.
- State breeding tract: Rajasthan and Gujarat



Sumi-Ne

- Coat colour is white with black patches on head, neck and legs.
- Horns are pointed, small sized and curved backwards
- Medium sized
- Reared mainly for its silky fibre.
- Head is straight.
- Ears are horizontal.
- State breeding tract: Nagaland



Surati

- Mostly White in colour
- Horns are directed backward. Small in size(about 12 cm).
- Medium sized ears.
- Well-developed udder with large conical teats.
- State breeding tract: Gujarat



Teressa

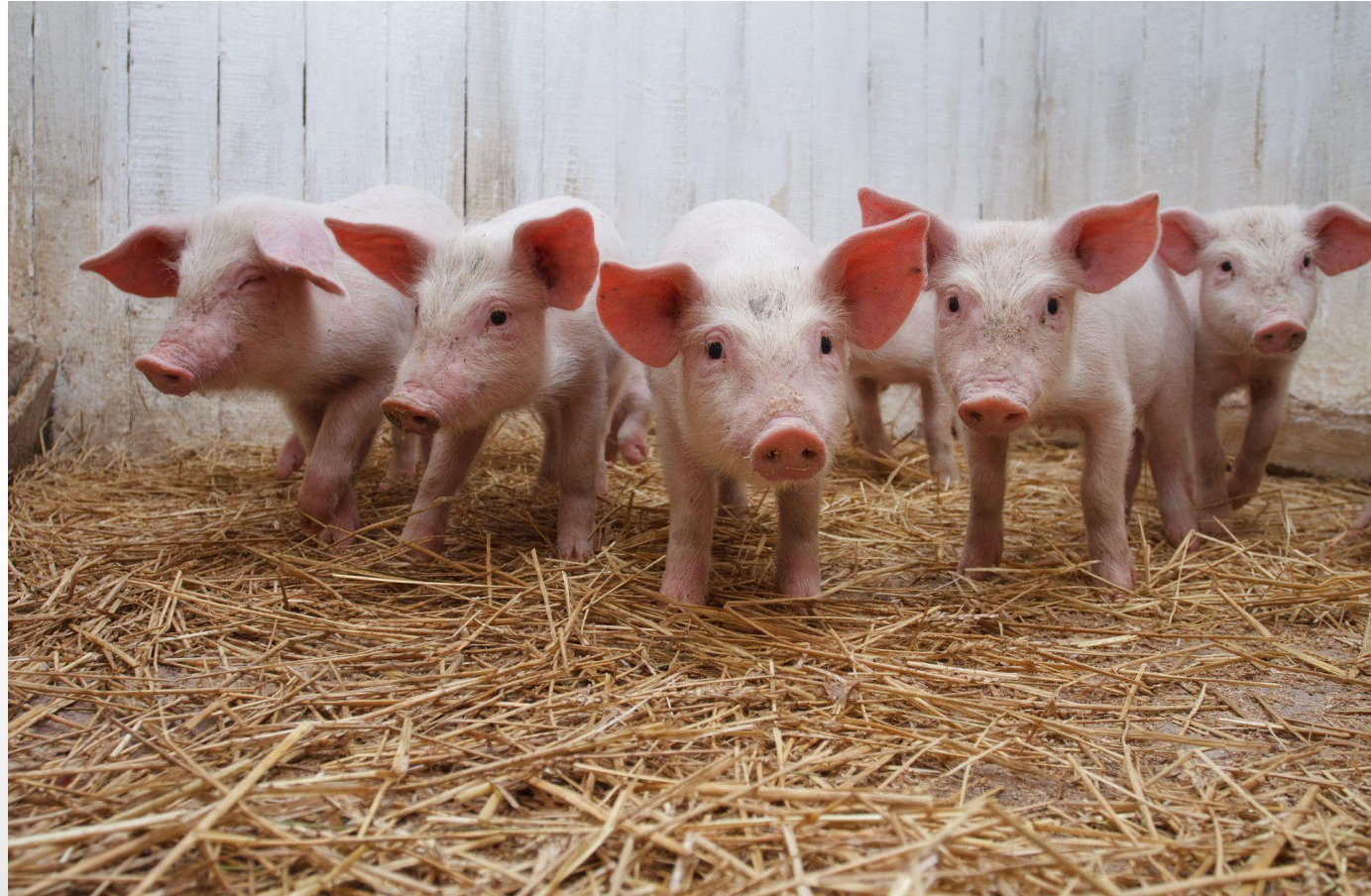
- Brownish or dark tan or black or white in colour with white and black patches.
- Large Horn with Flat base.
- These goats are generally tall, Black hairs on dorsal midline up to the tail.
- Black colored muzzle, eyelids and hoofs.
- Peculiar white Patch/line starting from inner canthus of both eyes
- State breeding tract: Andaman & Nicobar



Zalawadi

- Body is covered with black, lustrous, Shining hairs. Some animals have white or brown hairs.
- Horns are cork-screw type moving straight upwards, backwards and slightly outward with pointing tips.
- Long, wide leaf like and drooping ears.
- Well-developed udder with large conical teats.
- State breeding tract: Gujarat





PIG BREEDS

Ghoongroo

- Mostly black coloured.
- Thick coarse and long hair coat.
- Long tail, straight top line.
- Upwardly curved snout, broad.
- Flattened face with large.
- Heart shaped ears resembling those of elephant.
- State breeding tract: West Bengal



Niang Megha

- Black in colour.
- Star shaped white patches at forehead and sometime shock joint.
- Long tapering snout.
- Partially white at nostril.
- Long bristle on midline but uniform in other places.
- Short ears.
- Top line-Straight in male, concave in female.
- State breeding tract:Meghalaya



Agonda Goan

- Black in colour.
- Few animals with white patches on leg and face.
- Small body size.
- Medium and rough bristle.
- Slightly concave top line.
- Well adapted to local coastal environment.
- State breeding tract: Goa



Tenyi Vo

- Colour is black.
- Pot bellied animals.
- Sagging back.
- Pendulous belly touching the ground in females.
- Straight tail ending with white swite marking reaching the hock joint.
- White stocking, white markings.
- State breeding tract: Nagaland



Nicobari

- Black, grey, brown, blakish brown & fawn skin colour.
- Marked bristle crest(mane) on the back extending from mid head/shoulder to base of the tail, facial profic varied from flat to concave.
- No curling is the characteristic feature of the tail.
- They are fast runner.
- State breeding tract: Nicobar islands



Doom

- Black in colour.
- Top line is straight with long bristles extending up to thoraco-lumbar area.
- State breeding tract: Assam



Zovawk

- Black in colour with white spot on forehead,
- White patches on belly and white boots.
- Long bristles on mid-line.
- Concave top line.
- Pot belly
- State breeding tract: Mizoram



Ghurrah

- Black colored.
- Medium-sized
- Flat belly, angular body
- Long straight snout.
- Legs below the hock joint are white.
- Thick line of hairs is present from neck to shoulders.
- Head is elongated with triangular face
- Short leaf-shaped vertically erected ears.
- State breeding tract: Uttar Pradesh



Mali

- Black in colour.
- Medium sized pig with pot belly.
- Medium to small bristles are ubiquitously distributed throughout the body.
- Short erect ears lying perpendicular to body axis and concave snout.
- State breeding tract: Tripura



Purnea

- Black in colour
- Have compact body and pot belly.
- In few animals, white spots at the lower limbs are also seen.
- Thick line of bristle is present on topline from neck to shoulders giving the animal a wild look.
- Round face.
- Short conical and erect ears
- Small, thick and slightly concave snout.
- Skin is thick with neck folds in mature animals.
- State breeding tract: Bihar and Jharkhand

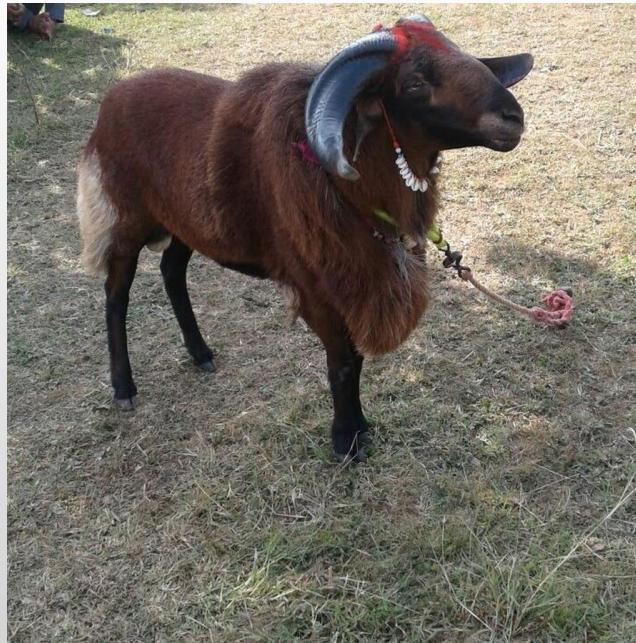




SHEEP BREEDS

Balangir

- They are medium-sized animals.
- White or light brown or of mixed colours. A few animals are also black.
- The ears are small and stumpy.
- Tail is medium long and thin.
- Fleece is extremely coarse , hairy and open.
- Legs and belly are devoid of wool.
- Horns are found in male only.



Bellary

- The Bellary sheep breed is native to the districts of Bellary and Davanagere and the adjoining areas of Haveri and Chitradurga districts of Karnataka.
- This breed of sheep has excellent demand in Karnataka area and border of Telanagna, Tamilnadu.
- This breed is preferred and raised for meat purpose.
- Body colour ranging from white through various combinations of black and white Strong built and medium sized animals.
- Ears are medium long, flat and drooping.
- Horns are found in 30% male only



Bhakarwal

- Entirely migratory and have no distinct home tract.
- They may be found in the Pir Panjal ranges of the Jammu division during winter and migrate to the Kashmir Valley during summer.
- The animals are generally white, although coloured fleece are occasionally observed.
- Medium-sized animals, with a typical roman nose.
- All animals are spotted fawn or grey.
- Rams are horned; ewes are polled.
- Ears are long and drooping.
- Tail is small and thin.
- Fleece is coarse and open.



Bonpala

- Bonpala sheep have mixed colours ranging from all white, white and black or all black.
- Tall, leggy, well-built animals.
- Ears are small and tubular.
- Tail is thin and short.
- Fleece is coarse hairy and open.
- Belly and legs are devoid of wool.



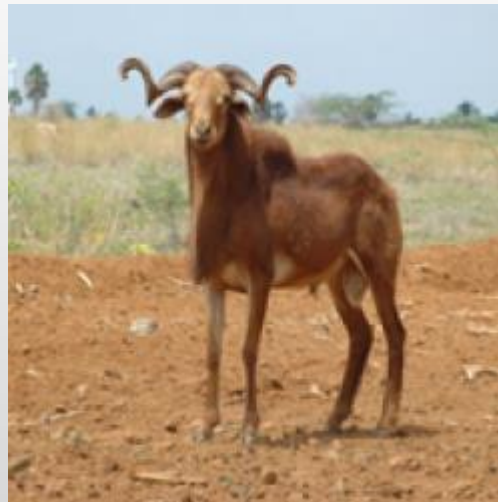
Changthangi



- Most often white, but is also seen in black, grey or brown.
- They have large twisted horns.
- Strong built.
- large-framed with good fleece cover with extra ordinarily long staple.
- State breeding tract: Jammu and Kashmir

Cheevaadu

- Two colour variant: Light brown & Dark Brown or tan are present.
- Horns are curved horizontally outward, backward with blunt conical apex having few thick ridges.
- Horn is light brown in colour.
- Horns are curved horizontally outward, backward with blunt conical apex having few thick ridges.
- Horn is light brown in colour.
- State breeding tract: Tamilnadu



Chokla

- Also known as Chhappar and Shekhawati is native to the districts of Churu, Nagaur and Sikar in Rajasthan.
- They are light to medium-sized animals.
- The face, generally devoid of wool, is reddish brown or dark brown, and the colour may extend up to the middle of the neck; the skin is pink.
- The ears are small to medium in length and tubular.
- Both sexes are polled. The tail is thin and of medium length.
- The coat is dense and relatively fine, covering the entire body including the belly and the greater part of the legs.



Chottnagpuri

- Mainly found in Jharkhand, with a few numbers in Bihar.
- They are small, light-weight animals, light grey and brown in colour.
- Ears are small and parallel to the head, the tail is thin and short and the fleece is coarse, hairy and open.
- They are considered a coarse carpet wool breed.



Coimbatore

- It is distributed in Coimbatore district of Tamilnadu.
- It is wool purpose breed.
- Medium weighed animal.
- Found in white colors, with black or purple colored bands, seen over the regions of head and neck.
- 30% of adult females are free of horns.
- Adult male average body weight 25kg.
- Adult female average body weight 20kg.



Deccani

- Deccani breed is a mixture of the woolly types of Rajasthan and the hairy types of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- It is found in Bombay-Deccan region and parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh States.
- The sheep is small and hardy, and well adapted to poor pastoral conditions.
- It possesses a colored fleece, black and gray colors being more dominant.



Gaddi

- Small in size
- Found in Kishtwar and Bhadarwah tehsils of Jammu.
- A large number inhabit the Kulu valleys in HP winter, and in summer they graze the highest elevations of them Pir Panjal Mountains, mostly in the Paddar range.
- Rams are horned, ewes hornless; fleece is generally white with brown coloured hair on the face.
- Wool is fine and lustrous; average annual yield is 1.13 kg per sheep, clipped thrice a year.



Ganjam

- Found in Koraput, Phulbani and parts of Puri districts of Orissa.
- The animals are medium sized.
- Coat colour ranging from brown to dark tan.
- Some animals have white spots on the face and body.
- Ears are of medium size and drooping.
- The nose line is slightly convex.
- The tail is of medium length and thin.
- While the males are horned.
- Females are polled.
- The fleece is hairy and short and not shorn.



Garole

- Compact and square body with small head.
- Medium ears.
- Short and thin tail.
- Grey and white are predominant colour in this breed.
- The udder is fairly developed.
- Fleece is open, coarse.



Gurez

- Largest of the sheep breeds in J&K.
- Generally white, although some animals are brown or black, or have brown or black spots.
- Tail is thin and short.
- Fleece is generally coarse and hairy.
- Ears are long, thin and pointed.



Hassan

They are small to medium animals and have a white body with light brown or black spots.

The ears are medium-long and drooping, 39% of the males are horned; females are usually polled.

Small animals.

White body with light brown or black spots.

Ears are medium-long and alert.

Fleece is white, extremely coarse and open.



Jaisalmeri

- Animals are fairly built square.
- Tall in appearance.
- Black or dark brown face, the colour extending upto the neck.
- Typical roman nose.
- Long drooping ears, generally with a cartilaginous appendage.
- Both sexes are polled.
- The tail is medium to long.
- The fleece is white, of medium carpet quality and not very dense.



Jalauni

- Medium sized animals
- Straight nose line.
- Ears are large flat and drooping.
- Tail is thin and medium in length.
- Fleece is coarse, short-stapled and open, generally white.
- Belly and legs are devoid of wool.



Kajali

- Kajali sheep has two types /colour variants: Black (Kali) and White (Chitti) Kajali.
- Black Kajali have complete black or black-brown or brown body.
- White Kajali have complete white coat with black or dark brown circle/patch around the eyes, and in face and ears.
- These sheep have roman nose
- Long and pendulous ears
- Long tail touching the ground (about 55cm)



Karnah

- Medium sized animals with round and compact body.
- The rams have large curved horns with pointed tip and a prominent nose line (roman nose).
- The predominant coat colour is creamy white.
- Ears are pendulous and medium.
- Tail thin, straight and medium.



Katchaikatty

- Animals are medium in size with compact body
- black in colour.
- Coat type is hairy.
- The breed is reared for meat and manure.



Kendrapada

- Kendrapara sheep is an indigenous variety mainly found in Kendrapara, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Bhadrak and Jajpur, districts of Odisha.
- The Kendrapara breed was identified as the second in India and sixth in the world to carry FecB mutation gene responsible for multiple births such as twins and triplets.
- These sheep are mostly brown in colour,
- Button type horns in few males.
- Face, Belly and legs are bare.
- Rest of the body is covered with Non-Lustrous hair,
- Animals have horizontal ears.
- Straight and drooping tail.



Kenguri

- Medium sized animals.
- Body colour is mostly dark brown or coconut colored, but colors from white to black with spots of are also observed.
- Ears are medium long and drooping.
- Tail is short and thin.



Kilakarsal

- Distributed in Ramanadhapuram, Sivagangai and Thirunelveli districts of Tamilnadu.
- It has medium sized body.
- It is found in black red skin color.
- Black colored bands are found on the skin in the regions of head, stomach and legs.
- Tail is smaller and slender.
- Adult male goats are found with stronger coiled horns.
- Majority of the goats are found with wattle, under the jaw/throat.



Madras Red

- Native to the north eastern parts of Tamil Nadu (Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvellore, Villupuram and adjoining areas of Vellore, Cuddalore and Thiruvannamalai districts).
- Body colour is predominant brown, the intensity varying from light tan to dark brown ; some animals have white markings on the forehead , inside the thigh and on the lower abdomen.
- Ears are medium, long and drooping.
- The body is covered with short hairs
- Tail is short and thin
- Males are horned and ewes are polled.
- They are hardy and drought tolerant.



Magra

- The Magra sheep, also known as Bikaneri Chokhla or Chakri, is a breed of sheep that is found in the Bikaner, Nagaur, Jaisalmer and Churu districts of Rajasthan.
- Medium to large animals.
- White face with light brown patches around the eyes, characteristic of this breed.
- Skin colour is pink.
- Ears are small to medium and tubular.
- Both sexes are polled.
- Tail is medium in length and thin.
- Fleece is of medium carpet quality, extremely white and lustrous and not very dense.



Malpura

- Important sheep breed among breeds available in Rajasthan.
- Medium to heavy size breed, and on an average its adult body weight is 40 kg in males and 30 kg in females.
- Fairly well-built animals with long legs.
- The typical color of the face is light brown extending up to the neck.
- Ears are short and tubular, with a small cartilaginous appendage on upper side.
- Both sexes are polled.
- Tail is medium to long and thin.
- White fleece, extremely coarse and hairy.
- Belly and legs are devoid of wool.



Mandya

- Distributed in Mandya district of Karnataka.
- Relatively small animals colour white - sometimes face is light brown which may extend up to neck.
- Compact body with typical reversed "U" shaped conformation from the rear.
- Ears long, leafy and drooping.
- Both sexes polled.
- Coat extremely coarse and hairy adult male weighs 35 kg and female weighs 23 kg.



Marwari

- Sheep are hardy, yielding coarser carpet variety white wool of a mixed hairy composition.
- Characterized by long legs, black face and a prominent nose.
- Fleshy appendages under throat, known as wattles, are often present.
- Tail is short and pointed.
- The sheep are found all over Jodhpur and parts of Jaipur districts.
- Flocks are raised in Pali and Barmer districts.
- Possess high resistance to disease and worms.
- The yield of wool per year is 0.90-1.81 kg per animal.



Mecheri

- Distributed in Salem, Erode, Karur, Namakkal, and fewer parts of Dharmapuri districts of Tamilnadu.
- It has medium sized body with pale purplish skin color.
- There are no horns for both the sexes.
- Tail is smaller and slender.



Muzzafarnagri

- The breed has derived its name from its native tract- Muzaffarnagar district of Western Uttar Pradesh.
- Produces sizeable quantity of wool which is not of fine quality.
- Large sized breed
- Genetically capable of producing single lamb and only 5% females give birth to twin lambs.
- Birth of triplet lambs is a very rare occurrence in this breed.



Nali

- It originates in, and is named for, the Marwar region of south-western Rajasthan, in the north-west of India.
- Medium sized animals.
- Face color is light brown, skin color is pink.
- Both sexes are polled.
- Ears are large and leafy(pendulous).
- Tail is short to medium and thin.
- Fleece is white, coarse, dense and long-stapled .
- Forehead, belly and legs are covered with wool.



Nellore

- Distributed in Nellore, Prakasam and Ongole districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- Tall with little hair except at brisket, withers and breech.
- Rams are homed ewes are polled.
- Long and drooping ears.
- Majority of animals carry wattles.
- Long face and long ears with the body densely covered with short hair.
- The majority of the flocks are of fawn or deep red fawn colour.



Nilgiri

- Distributed in Neelagiri district of Tamilnadu.
- Medium weighed animal.
- Mostly in white colors.
- Also found with purple spots on their body and face.
- Ears are broad and drooped out.
- Females are without horns.



Panchali

- Animals are large in size, and have long legs and excellent migration ability.
- Coat color is white.
- Head or facial parts are black, blackish brown, brown and light brown in color.
- Ears are long and pendulous.
- Tail is long.
- Udder is well-developed.



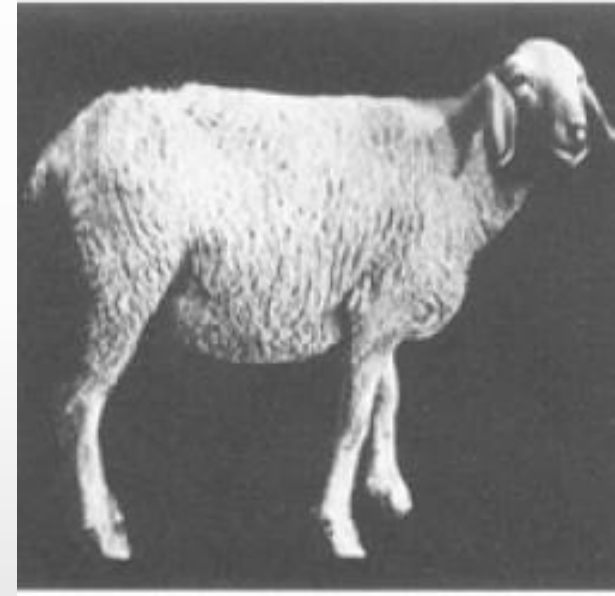
Patanwadi

- Medium to large animals with relatively long legs.
- Typical roman nose.
- Brown face and spotted tan Ears medium to large tubular with a hairy tuft.
- Tail thin and short.
- Both sexes are polled.
- White fleece is of medium carpet quality, not very dense.



Poonchi

- Native is Poonch and Rajouri districts of the Jammu region.
- Similar in appearance to Gaddi ,but lighter in weight.
- Animals are predominantly white, including the face, but spotted sheep are also seen, varying from brown to light black.
- Ears are medium long.
- Tail is short and thin.
- legs are also short.



Pugal

- Pugal tehsil of Bikaner district is the home tract of this breed.
- The litter size is generally single.
- Fairly well-built animals.
- Black face with lower jaw typically light brown.
- The black color may extend up to neck.
- Ears are short and tubular.
- Both sexes are polled.
- Tail is short to medium and thin.
- White fleece, of medium carpet quality, not very dense.



Ramnad White

- Distributed in Ramanadhapuram, Sivagangai, and Virudhunagar districts of Tamilnadu.
- Medium sized body.
- Mostly white in color.
- Certain goats hold black colored stripes all over their body.
- Adult males have their bent horns, whereas females with absence of horns.
- Legs are smaller and slender.



Rampur Bushair

- Medium- sized animals.
- The fleece is predominantly white , with brown , black and tan also see non the fleece in varying proportions.
- The ears are long and drooping.
- The face is convex giving a typical roman nose.
- The fleece is of medium quality and dense.
- Legs, belly and face are devoid of wool.



Shahbadi

- Native to the erstwhile Shahabad (subsequently bifurcated into the Bhojpur, Rohtas and Buxar districts), Patna and Gaya districts of Bihar.
- Medium-sized leggy animals.
- The fleece colour is mostly grey, sometimes with black spots
- Ears are medium sized and drooping.
- Tail is extremely long and thin.
- Fleece is extremely course, hairy and open.
- Legs and belly are devoid of wool



Sonadi

- Important breed of Rajasthan.
- Fairly well built, with long legs.
- White or light brown face with colour extending to the middle of the neck.
- Ears are large, flat, drooping.
- Tail is thin and medium in length.
- Both sexes are polled.
- Udder is fairly well developed.
- Belly and legs are devoid of wool.



Tibetan

- Medium sized animals
- Primarily white with a black or brown face, often brown and white spots are also observed on the body.
- Both sexes are horned.
- The nose line is convex, giving a typical Roman nose.
- The ears are small, broad and drooping.
- The fleece is relatively fine and dense.
- The belly face and legs are devoid of wool.



Tiruchi black

- These are distributed in Trichy, Perambalur, Dharmapuri and Salem districts of Tamilnadu.
- These are smaller breeds.
- Black coloured all over the body.
- Adult males are found with horns and females without horns.
- Ears are smaller, facing forward and downwards.



Vembur

- Distributed in Vembur, melakarandhai, Keezha Karandhai, Nagalapuram regions, Tuticorin and Virudhunagar districts of Tamilnadu.
- Taller breeds.
- White color skin with red color spots over their body.
- Ears are drooped out.
- Tail is smaller and slender.
- Adult males are found with horns and absence of horns in case of females.

