BREEDS OF DAIRY ANIMALS

Important Exotic Cattle Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

holstein - HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN

Breed Characteristics
- Largest of all Exotic Dairy Breeds
- Color is of black and white
- Black color on Head, Center of body & on Hind quarters.
- White color as like two bands 1st -Just after shoulder & 2nd -Infront of hips
Important Exotic Cattle Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

**CHÉRSY**

**Breed Characteristics**
- Smallest Exotic cattle breed
- Inquisitive nature, Fawn-colored coat, large impressive eyes Appearance of a ring of white color around the muzzle
- Dish Faced, Humpless Cattle
Important Crossbred Cattle of Andhra Pradesh

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CROSSBRED

MALE

FEMALE
Important Crossbred Cattle of Andhra Pradesh

JERSEY CROSSBRED

MAC

FEMALE
Important Indegenous Cattle Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

Ongole - ONGOLE

MALE

FEMALE

Breed Characteristics
- They are uni coloured: white, males have grey markings on head, neck and hump and black points on the knees and pasterns of both fore and hind limbs
- Short and stumpy horns, outward and backward
- Glossy white coat, hump, tail with black switch & KAJAL appear around eyes
- Well developed Hump
Important Indegenous Cattle Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

NAME - DEONI

**Breed Characteristics**

- They are multi coloured: spotted black & white sometimes complete white
- The other visible traits are Zebu, medium-sized breeds with big dewlap
- Horns emerge in outward and upward direction
- Long developed ears.

**Male**

**Female**
Important Indegenous Cattle Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

**Hallikar**

**Breed Characteristics**
- They are uni coloured: dark grey
- Horns are carried backwards, forwards and slightly inwards
- In addition to normal draft uses the breed is also used for cart racing
Important Indegenous Cattle Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

**GIR**

**Breed Characteristics**
- They are uni coloured: Red, white with black patches
- Developing Ears, Short Horn
Important Indegenous Cattle Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

Punganur

** Breed Characteristics **
- Shortest and compact variety
- White grey coloured
- Switch of the Tail will touch the ground
Important Indegenous Buffalo Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

MURRAH

**Male**

- Jet black with markings on tail, face & extremities
- Massive body
- Long tail with white switch
- Horns - Short and tightly coiled and spiral in form

**Female**
Imported Indegenous Buffaloe Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

JAFFARABADI

Breed Characteristics
- Colour: Black
- Long body, massive head
- Large horns going downward sideways compressing the head
- Fore head is prominent
Important Indegenous Buffalo Breeds of Andhra Pradesh

NAGAPURI

**Male**

- Generally black
- Horns are long and straight

**Female**

- Usually black, sometimes with a white patch on the face and legs
- Relatively short tail
- Face is long and thin with a straight profile
- Horns are long, flat, curved and carried back on either side of neck
GODAVARI

 Breed Characteristics
- Evolved by crossing Native buffalo x Murrah
- Located: Godavari & Krishna delta of AP
- Colour is black
- Coarse sparse brown hair
- Horns are short, flat, curved
SELECTION OF DAIRY CATTLE

Proper selection is the first and the most important step to be adopted in dairying. Records are the basis of selection and hence proper identification of animals and record keeping is essential. Cross-breed animals with exotic inheritance of about 50 percent are preferable. This preference is based on comparison of the performance of the animals with different percentage of exotic inheritance. Fifty percent of the native germplasm is helpful to retain the adaptability, heat tolerance and disease resistance traits of local animals, in cross breeds.

Maintaining animals sustainable to the situation is the best policy. Bringing animals from different agro-climatic conditions causes problems due to non-adjustment in many cases. In case, purchase becomes absolutely essential it should be from similar environmental conditions as far as possible.

General selection procedures for dairy breeds

Selection of dairy animal

Selecting a calf in calf show, a cow in cattle show by judging is an art. A dairy farmer should build up his own herd by breeding his own herd. Following guidelines will be useful for selection of a diary animal.

- whenever an animal is purchased from a cattle fair, it should be selected based upon its breed characters and milk producing ability
- History sheet or pedigree sheet which are generally maintained in organized farms reveals the complete history of animal
- The maximum yields by dairy cows are noticed during the first five lactations. So generally selection should be carried out during First or Second lactation and that too are month after calving.
- There successive complete milking has to be done and an average of it will give a fair idea regarding production by a particular animal.
- Animal should allow anybody to milk, and should be docile.
- It is better to purchase the animals during the months of October and November.
- Maximum yield is noticed till 90 days after calving.

Breed characteristics of high yielding dairy Animals

- Attractive individuality with feminity, vigour, harmonious blending of all parts, impressive style and carriage
- Animal should have wedge shaped appearance of the body
- It should have bright eyes with lean neck
- The udder should be well attached to the abdomen
- The skin of the udder should have a good network of blood vessels
- All four quarters of the udder should be well demarcated with well-placed teats.
Selecting breeds for Commercial Dairy Farm - Suggestions

- Under Indian condition a commercial dairy farm should consist of minimum 20 animals (10 cows, 10 buffaloes) this strength can easily go up to 100 animals in proportion of 50:50 or 40:60. After this however, you need to review your strength and market potential before you chose to go for expansion.
- Middle class health-conscious Indian families prefer low fat milk for consumption as liquid milk. It is always better to go for a commercial farm of mixed type. (Cross breed, cows and buffaloes kept in separate rows under one shed).
- Conduct a through study of the immediate market where you are planning to market your milk You can mix milk from both type of animals and sold as per need of the market. Hospitals, sanitariums prefer cow's milk.

Selection of cow breeds for commercial farm:

- Good quality cows are available in the market and it cost around Rs.2000 to Rs.2200 per liter of milk production per day. If proper care is given, cows breed regularly giving one calf every 13-14 month interval.
- They are more docile and can be handled easily. Good milk yielding cross breeds (Holstein and Jersey crosses) has well adapted to Indian climate.
- The fat percentage of cow's milk varies from 3-5.5% and is lower then Buffaloes.

Basic point for Selection of milch animal:

1. Milk production efficiency / statement of the owner regarding cows performance  
2. Pedigree i.e., the ancestry of the individual animal  
3. Appearance: General considerations for a dairy type animal.  
4. A dairy cow at its first look appears to be extremely angular in form, carrying no surplus Flesh.  
5. Proper development of the udder & compact with prominent milk veins.  
6. Marked development of the barrel (body) in proportion to the size of the animals.  
7. The neck should be long, slender and neatly joined with both head and shoulders.  
8. Legs should be clean- cut, free from coarseness and with incurring things.  
9. Animals which have large udder, prominent milk vein and equally placed quarters and similar size of teats with firm attachment with the body are good for dairy purpose. Good quality udders 'shrink' after milking unlike poor one which undergo little change.  
10. Breed wise colour of the animals and shape of the horns especially in murrah buffalo is also considered.