

Nine New Breeds of Indigenous Farm Animals Registered by ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal

Registration is nothing but a documentation of the knowledge, skills and techniques (KST), and biological resources of local communities. The registration process is a critical pathway for public description and documentation of genetic materials. Recognizing the need for an authentic national documentation system of valuable sovereign genetic resource with known characteristics, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) initiated a mechanism for “Registration of Animal Germplasm” by giving temporary authority to National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR), Karnal in 2007. Subsequently in 2008, ICAR constituted a Breed Registration Committee (BRC) under the chairmanship of Deputy Director General (Animal Science), ICAR. This mechanism is the sole recognized process for registration of “Animal Genetic Resources” material at national level.

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 is 160, which include 40 for cattle, 13 for buffalo, 26 for goat, 42 for sheep, 6 for horses & ponies, 9 for camel, 6 for pig, 1 for donkey and 17 for chicken.

NEW BREEDS REGISTERED

S.N.	Breed	Home Tract	Accession number
Cattle			
1	Badri	Uttarakhand	INDIA_CATTLE_2400_BADRI_03040
Goat			
02	Teressa	Andaman & Nicobar	INDIA_GOAT_3300_TERESSA_06025
03	Kodi Adu	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_GOAT_1800_KODIADU_06026
Sheep			
04	Chevaadu	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_CHEVAADU_14041
05	Kendrapada	Odisha	INDIA_SHEEP_1500_KENDRAPADA_14042
Pig			
06	Tenyi Vo	Nagaland	INDIA_PIG_1400_TENYIVO_09004
07	Nicobari	Andaman & Nicobar	INDIA_PIG_3300_NICOBARI_09005
08	Doom	Assam	INDIA_PIG_0200_DOOM_09006
Chicken			
09	Kaunayen	Manipur	INDIA_CHICKEN_1200_KAUNAYEN_12017

Badri cattle: These are indigenous cattle available in hilly areas of Uttarakhand. Badri cattle are small in size having long legs and varied body colours – black, brown, red, white or grey. Hooves and muzzle are black or brown in colour. Hump prominent. Udder is small in size, tucked up with the body. These are well adapted to the hilly terrain and climatic conditions and comparatively more resistant to diseases. Estimated population is approximately 16 lakhs.



Teressa Goat: It is an indigenous goat breed maintained by Nicobari tribal farmers of Nicobar group of islands. These goats are generally tall, sturdy, brownish or dark tan or black or white in colour with white and black patches. 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 or from eye brows and extending up to nostrils or mouth. Tail is medium to long. Large horn with flat base. Erected ears directing downwards. Adult body varies from 15 to 79kg. Estimated population is about 7,721.

Kodi Adu Goat: Kodi Adu goats are native to Thoothukudi & Ramanathapuram districts of Tamil Nadu. These are tall, long, lean and leggy animals with compact body. 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 varying degree of reddish brown colour and intensity, whereas, Karum-Porai goats are white in colour with varying extent of splashes of black colour. They are reared mainly for meat. Adult body varies from 15 to 59kg. Population of these goats is about 1,67,000.



Chevaadu sheep: Chevaadu sheep are found in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. Animals are small to medium in size. Two colour variant viz. light brown and dark brown or tan are present. Body is covered with brown hair. Head is erected and high in disposition. Horns are curved horizontally outward, backward with blunt conical apex having few thick ridges. Horn is light brown in colour. Adult body varies from 18 to 39kg. Estimated population is about 1,58,200.

Kendrapada sheep: Breeding tract of Kendrapada sheep comprises of six coastal districts of Odisha viz. Kendrapada, Jagatsingpur, Cuttack, Puri, Jajpur and Bhadrak . These sheep are mostly brown in colour. Head, face, belly and legs are bare. Rest of the body is covered with non-lustrous hair. Animals have horizontal ears; short, straight and drooping tail. Button type horns in few males. Adult body varies from 24 to 30kg. Estimated population is about 1,23,000.



Tenyi Vo pig: These are indigenous pigs reared in Nagaland mainly for pork production.



These are pot bellied animals with sagging back and pendulous belly touching the ground in females, straight tail ending with white switch reaching the hock joint, white stocking, white markings on the forehead and ventral body. Tenyi Vo pigs have strong and long tapering snout, small erect ears and bright alert eyes. Adult body varies from 35 to 50kg. Estimated population is about 60,000-70,000

Nicobari pig: Nicobari pigs are indigenous pigs of Nicobar Islands and are reared by Nicoabri tribes since time immemorial. They are sturdy and short with long body and red-brown, black, grey, brown, blakish brown and fawn skin colour. Marked bristle crest (mane) on the back extending from mid head/shoulder to base of the tail. Facial profile varied from flat to concave. Neck is short with very large jowl. No curling is the characteristic feature of the tail. They are fast runner. Adult body varies from 26 to 61kg. Estimated population is about 35,000



Doom pig: Doom pigs are distributed in Dhubri, Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar districts of Assam state. These are black in colour and have short concave snout. They are large; flat belly type with short erect ears. Top line is straight with long bristles extending up to thoraco-lumber area. Adult body varies from 36 to 50kg. Estimated population is about 3,000.

Kaunayen chicken: Breeding tract consists of Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East and Bishnupur districts in the valley region. Some birds are also available in hill region consisting of Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati, Ukhrul, Tamenglong districts. Kaunayen birds have elongated body with long neck and long legs. The predominant plumage color is black followed by brown (or red) with or without patches. 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. Comb is red in colour, mainly pea type. Neck, breast and thighs are generally bare, hard and rose red colored in fighting cocks. Spur is long and sharp in cocks. Used for cock fighting. Estimated population is approximately 60,000-80,000.

