



ABSTRACT

Animal Husbandry – Announcement made by Hon'ble Minister (Animal Husbandry) during 2007-08 – Revised Breeding Policy for Cattle and Buffalo – Orders Issued.

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (AH) Department

G.O. (Ms). No.49

Dated: 18.04.08

Seriyasakari Chithirai 3

Thiruvalluvar Anbu 2009

Read:

1. G.O.Ms.No.713 Agriculture, AHIV, dated.20.3.1982.
2. From the Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Agency, letter Roc.No.746-C/ TNLDA/07 dt.18.4.07, 6.12.07 and Roc. No.4289/C/TNLDA/06, dt. 14.3.08.

ORDER:

On 27.4.2007, Hon'ble Minister (AH) made announcement on the floor of the House that the Breeding Policy will be revised. Based on that announcement, the Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Agency, was requested to prepare a draft Breeding Policy for cattle and Buffalo.

2. In the G.O. first read above the last breeding policy for cattle and Buffalo was promulgated. Many changes have taken place in cattle and Buffalo breeding and management since 1982. Therefore it is felt to revise the existing breeding policy and to modify it according to the genetic make up of the bovine population, agro-climatic conditions and availability of inputs such as, feed, fodder, veterinary aid, economic conditions of the farmer etc., Accordingly the Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Agency, prepared and sent the draft breeding policy for cattle and buffalo in Tamil Nadu.

3. The revised draft Breeding Policy was examined in detail in consultation with the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, the Registrar Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences

University and the Group Head National Dairy Development Board and the Government accept the revised breeding policy.

4. The Government direct that the revised breeding policy for Cattle and Buffalo annexed to this order be implemented in Tamil Nadu.

(By order of the Governor)

LEENA NAIK
Special Commissioner and
Secretary to Government

To
✓ The Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Agency,
Chennai 35
The Commissioner of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services,
Chennai -6.
The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation
Limited, Chennai 51
The Registrar, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,
Chennai 51
The Director, Centre for Animal Production Studies, Tamil Nadu Veterinary
and Animal Sciences University, Chennai 51
The Group Head (P.S - AB)
National Dairy Development Board, Anand - 388001, Gujarat
The Joint Secretary to Government of India,
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries,
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

Copy to:

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister (Animal Husbandry)
Chennai -9.
The Personal Assistant to Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government
Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries Department, Chennai 9
S.P/S.C

(Forwarded by Order)


Section Officer

U 682
22/4/04

177-

ANNEXTURE-I

(G.O.(Ms) No.49

dated: 15.4.2008)

REVISED BREEDING POLICY FOR CATTLE:

(a) Indigenous Cattle breeds:

Selective breeding of native breeds is to be followed in Erode, Coimbatore, Karur and Dindigul districts for Kangeyam breed and in Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Thanjavur districts for Umbalachery breed where these animals are found true-to type and in areas where the local breeders are willing and interested to conserve the native stock

The lesser known breeds such as Pulikulam, Burgur, Alambadi and Malaimadu have to be surveyed, characterized and conserved. Selective breeding of these breeds in their respective breeding tracts is to be followed.

(b) Non-descript cattle:

Crossing of low-yielding non-descript cows with Jersey or Holstein Friesian depending on the agro climatic conditions and availability of inputs such as feed, fodder, veterinary aid, economic conditions of the farmer etc. as defined below to increase milk production.

Jersey is the breed of choice for crossing with non-descript cows in the plains of Tamil Nadu considering the shortage of roughage, high cost of concentrate feed, the preference and economic advantage of high fat milk.

Holstein Friesian breed is preferred for crossing with non-descript cattle in the hilly areas of the Nilgris and Kodaikanal, high rainfall zone of Kanyakumari district and highland area of Krishnagiri district bordering Karnataka State if inputs like quality feed, fodder, housing and other managemental conditions are available.

Wherever crossing of non-descript cows with exotic germplasm is practiced, the level of exotic inheritance should be restricted to 50 per cent. Backcrossing to the exotic breeds should be avoided.

In addition to the use of pure breed Jersey, high pedigreed Indian milch breeds Red Sindhi Sahiwal and Tharparkar may also be used for crossing non-descript cows in the plains of Tamil Nadu with farmers having very poor resources. After having first cross with Red Sindhi, Sahiwal or Tharparkar such upgraded cows- could be further upgraded with Red Sindhi, Sahiwal or Tharparkar or crossed with Jersey depending on the availability of resources with the farmers. Likewise

Sahiwal or Red Sindhi breed may be used in Nilgiris, Kodaikanal, Kanyakumari and Krishnagiri districts with farmers having poor resources. After having first cross with Sahiwal or Red Sindhi, such upgraded cows could be further upgraded with Sahiwal or Red Sindhi or crossed with Holstein Friesian depending on the availability of resources with the farmers.

(C) Crossbred/graded cattle:

Jersey crosses/grades are to be bred with bulls of 50 per cent Jersey inheritance by inter se mating. Holstein Friesian crosses/grades are to be bred with bulls of 50 per cent Holstein Friesian inheritance by inter se mating.

District wise breeds of semen to be used for artificial insemination have been listed in the annexure II

REVISED BREEDING POLICY FOR BUFFALOES

(a) Graded / non-descript buffaloes

Upgrading of non-descript buffaloes with Murrah is to be followed. Graded Murrah buffaloes are to be upgraded with Murrah.

(b) Toda buffalo:


Pure breeding of Toda buffaloes is to be followed in the high ranges of the Nilgris.

BREEDING PROGRAMME FOR CATTLE / BUFFALO BREEDING FARMS:

Pure breeding of cattle (native and exotic breeds) or buffaloes is to be followed to produce breeding bulls for AI. Crossbreeding may be adopted to produce Jersey or Holstein Friesian crossbred bulls using Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Sahiwal or Gir as indigenous germplasm. These breeding farms should become bull mother farms of the State.

Leena Nair,
Special Commissioner and
Secretary to Government

// True Copy //


Section Officer.

Uhh
22/11/86

ANNEXURE - II

G.O.(Ms) No. 49

Dated 15.4.2005

DISTRICT WISE BREEDS OF SEMEN TO BE USED FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

S No.	District	Breeds to be used for Artificial Insemination
1.	Chennai	CBJY, CBHF, JY
2.	Coimbatore	CBJY, CBHF, JY, HF, KAN
3.	Cuddalore	CBJY, CBHF, JY
4.	Dharmapuri	CBJY, CBHF, JY, HF,
5.	Dindigul	CBJY, CBHF, JY, HF, KAN
6.	Erode	CBJY, CBHF, JY, HF, KAN
7.	Kancheepuram	CBJY, CBHF, JY
8.	Kanyakumari	CBJY, CBHF, JY, HF,
9.	Karur	CBJY, CBHF, JY, HF, KAN
10.	Krishnagiri	CBJY, CBHF, JY
11.	Madurai	CBJY, CBHF, JY
12.	Nagapattinam	CBJY, CBHF, JY, UMB
13.	Namakkal	CBJY, CBHF, JY
14.	Perambalur	CBJY, CBHF, JY
15.	Pudukottai	CBJY, CBHF, JY
16.	Ramanathapuram	CBJY, CBHF, JY
17.	Salem	CBJY, CBHF, JY
18.	Sivagangai	CBJY, CBHF, JY
19.	Thanjavur	CBJY, CBHF, JY
20.	The Nilgiris	CBJY, CBHF, JY, HF,
21.	Theni	CBJY, CBHF, JY
22.	Thiruchirappalli	CBJY, CBHF, JY
23.	Thirunelveli	CBJY, CBHF, JY
24.	Thiruvallur	CBJY, CBHF, JY
25.	Thiruvannamalai	CBJY, CBHF, JY
26.	Thiruvarur	CBJY, CBHF, JY, UMB
27.	Thoothukudi	CBJY, CBHF, JY
28.	Vellore	CBJY, CBHF, JY
29.	Villupuram	CBJY, CBHF, JY
30.	Virudhunagar	CBJY, CBHF, JY

Jy - Jersey semen, CBJY - crossbred Jersey Semen, HF - Holstein Friesian semen, CBHF - crossbred Holstein Friesian Semen. KAN - Kangayam and Umb - Umbalachery.

Leena Nair,
Special Commissioner and
Secretary to Government

//True Copy //

[Signature]
Section Officer.
Ush
24/4/05

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made for the effective implementation of the breeding policy:

- ❖ Breeding policy for the State is to be drawn in consonance with the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB). The crossbreds/graded cattle are to be bred with bulls of 50 per cent exotic inheritance. To maintain the continuity of breeding programme, semen doses of the respective genetic groups should be made available without any break. The use of semen of breeds of other breeding zones should be strictly avoided.
- ❖ Crossbred and Murrah buffalo bulls for AI should be generated in the District Livestock Farms also, based on dams' and half-sisters' milk yield and sires' breeding value. Bulls of both species can be obtained from the field by inseminating elite females with semen of proven bulls.
- ❖ Development and updation of reliable and meaningful database on cattle and buffalo breeding.
- ❖ Increasing the productivity by genetic improvement through production of crossbred bulls, screening of bulls for genetic abnormalities and practicing of performance recording coupled with progeny testing (PT), multiple ovulation and embryo transfer technology (MOET) and open nucleus breeding system (ONBS). To achieve all these, field performance recording should be firmly in place.
- ❖ Herd registration should be initiated and Jersey and Holstein Friesian crossbred cows with 2500 kg and 3500 kg or more respectively in the first 305-day lactation should be registered for identifying elite cows and carrying out nominated service.
- ❖ Demarcation of Artificial Insemination (AI) zones for rotation of breeding bulls (supply of frozen semen for AI) to avoid inbreeding.
- ❖ Strengthening of AI network by popularizing doorstep AI through mobile AI services of the Animal Husbandry Department (AHD), Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation (TCMPF), Tamilnadu Livestock Development Agency (TNLDA), private Dairy Enterprises and others. At the same time the present setup of AI centers should be strengthened with adequate manpower and infrastructure.
- ❖ Conservation of native breeds through formation of Breeders' Association for the native breeds and conservation of indigenous germplasm by establishment of gene banks in the form of *in situ* and *ex situ* methods.

- 183
- ❖ The demands of the elite/progressive farmers with reference to the use of other exotic or indigenous breeds may be considered favourably without very much altering the central theme of the state and national breeding policy.
 - ❖ Establishment of State level Andrological Laboratory for certification of frozen semen.
 - ❖ Significance and importance of the new breeding policy should reach the targeted group through suitable extension media.
 - ❖ Periodical monitoring and review of the breeding policy by a Co-ordination Committee of all agencies engaged in livestock development. The TNLDA shall send status report to the Committee. The Committee will review the progress once in two years.
 - ❖ Repeated import of exotic breeds from abroad and purchase of Murrah bulls from the home tract should be avoided. Instead, emphasis should be given for selection of crossbred and Murrah sires through progeny testing from within the gene pool available in the state. This will avoid genotype x environment interaction which is important in hot humid agro-climatic zone.
 - ❖ Impact analysis on milk production has to be carried out at periodical intervals.

ACTION PLAN

(1) Demarcation of AI zones for rotation of breeding bulls

- To implement the breeding policy, the State will be divided into various zones for distribution of frozen semen. The identified AI zones shall be supplied with semen of designated bulls of the genetic group recommended. Inter-zone rotation of breeding bulls shall be done once in two years to avoid inbreeding.

(2) Selective breeding of indigenous milch and draught breeds of cattle and buffalo at the District Livestock Farms

- Pure breeding of the indigenous milch breeds such as Red Sindhi and Tharparkar and draught breeds such as Kangayam and Umblachery maintained at the district livestock farms.
- Outsourcing of frozen semen for breeding of the respective milch breeds at the district livestock farms wherever necessary.

(3) Conservation of draught breeds

- Identification and procurement of bulls of Indigenous draught breeds conforming to the breed characteristics for frozen semen production and for distribution to natural service.
- Pure breeding of indigenous draught breeds in their home tracts

- 125 -
- Farmers having good specimen of indigenous breeds shall be given sizable cash award to encourage pure breeding.
 - Breeders' Association for each breed is to be formed to promote breed development, market draught animals, maintain herd books, issue herd registry certificates and popularize the breed through cattle shows/fairs.
 - Action is to be taken to get recognition of the lesser known breeds like Umblachery, Pulikulam, Bargur, Alambadi and Malaimadu by the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal.
 - Registration of draught cattle of specific breeds (i.e. Kangayam, Umblachery, Pulikulam, Bargur and Alambadi) conforming to the phenotypic norms under Central Herd Registration Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India.
 - Required quantity of frozen semen doses and viable embryos of each indigenous breed have to be preserved in long-term storage for germplasm conservation.

(4) Breeding of nomadic herds

- Survey of the nomadic herds has to be taken up to locate them to estimate the population and to assess the requirement of breeding bulls for natural service.
- To get sustainable milk production, breeds like Tharparkar and Jersey Crossbreds may be tried as improver breeds.

(5) Strengthening of AI network

- All scrub bulls are to be castrated.
- Identification codes and licenses for inseminators are to be issued. The license is renewable once in three years based on performance.
- Bulls used for natural service by the farmers will be brought under suitable regulations to assure breed specification, pedigree, screening for diseases, bull rotation, maintenance of service records etc.
- TNLDA will ensure supply of breeding inputs to various implementing agencies according to the breeding policy.
