



Importance for Breeding

- Local and non-descript goats can be upgraded by introducing superior male goats (bucks) in the farmers' field. Such efforts are already being undertaken in Maharashtra, Karnataka, etc.
- Efforts are on to popularize artificial insemination (AI) using the semen of superior bucks.
- Being a source of genetic material, the Osmanabadi breed can be used to set up breeding centers or flocks for conservation and multiplication to meet the demand of breeding stock.



Osmanabadi male



Production/Economic Traits

- The Osmanabadi breed is suited to all types of rearing systems, the most ideal being the semi-intensive system (grazing and closed enclosure) where higher production has been observed compared to extensive (grazing system) and intensive systems (zero grazing system).
- The breed is known for its early maturity, prolificacy and good dressing percentage.

Characteristics

Age at first kidding (Avg. Months)	12-14
Gestation period (Days)	145-152
Twinning (%)	70-80
Triplets (%)	20-30
Parturition interval (Months)	7.1
Birth weight of kids (kg)	1.8-2.5
Milk yield per lactation (kg)	150-160
Milk fat (%)	8.34
Litter size at birth	1.6
Dressing (%)	50-60

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OSMANABADI GOATS

High kidding percentage, disease resistance, quick growth, and suitability to all types of rearing systems are what make the Osmanabadi breed of goat ideal for rearing by smallholder farmers



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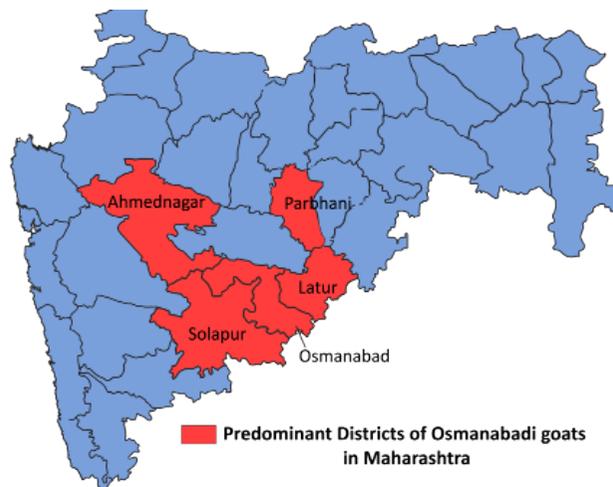
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Osmanabadi female

Breeding Tract and Adaptability

The Osmanabadi goat's breeding tract extends to Latur, Ahmednagar, Solapur, Parbhani and other neighboring districts of Maharashtra. They are also found in the north-eastern districts of Karnataka state. The breed is well suited to arid and semi-arid regions and renowned for its good meat production, higher kidding percentage of twins and triplets and early puberty.



Osmanabadi male

Introduction

Goats play a major role in the livelihoods of farmers. Their very low cost of rearing is facilitated by grazing on wasteland and agriculture by-products and at times on garden and kitchen waste. Their high disease resistance, improved production, quick growth in a short time, good demand and market, droppings and make them amenable for rearing by small, marginal and landless farmers.

Among different breeds of goats, the Osmanabadi breed was recognized by ICAR- National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) with the accession number INDIA_GOAT_1100_Osmanabadi_06017. The breed is a native of Osmanabad district of Maharashtra and reared mainly for its meat and very rarely for its milk.

Morphological Features

Both male and female Osmanabadi goats are medium sized with a long body and legs. They are mostly black in color with small straight/curved horns (about 13 cm) turned backwards, upward and downwards. Their drooping ears which are about 20 cm in size may be either black or with white spots. The white coloration may also be found on the neck and forehead.

Based on the horns and body color, they are categorized into five types:

- Black body with horns
- Black body with white ears and horns
- Black body and polled
- Black body, white ears and polled
- Brown and white patches from face to lower side of the body.



Osmanabadi kids