



MINISTRY OF JIHAD-E-AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization
Agriculture and Natural Resources Research and Education Center of Sistan

Monitoring and registration of the Sistani cattle populations

Research worker: Mortaza keykhasaber

Abstract

Importance of the identifying, preserving and utilizing genetic resources as national production resources is very useful, one of the valuable genetic resources is Sistani cattle population that have lived in Sistan region for thousands of years. According to the existence of danger for extinction of this cow, a project for the registration and monitoring of the Sistani cattle was performed in the Sistan region. In this research project main areas for their distribution were identified and some characteristics such as production records, reproduction, biometrics traits and demographic characteristics of a number of livestock of this cattleman were collected and analyzed in Sistan cattle research station. Results revealed that the first birth has happened in age about 1023.4 days and the difference between first and second birth was 563 days and between the second and third birth, between the third and fourth birth, and also fourth and fifth birth were 539, 347, 379 and 347 days respectively that indicate the difference between the two births decreases with increasing of age. The number of matings for each pregnancy varies from 1.36 to 1.40. twins given birth, dystonia and stillbirth accounted for a total of 119 records 1.6, 3.3 and 3.3 percent respectively. Body weight, height at wither, hip height, chest circumference, and body length at the time of the first parturition was 71, 93, 95, 86 and 91 percent, respectively, than at the time of the third parturition and this values at third parturition was 426.02 kg, 13.22, 17.17, 18.6, 12.6 cm, respectively. Daily milk production average in the whole lactation period was 3.68 to 4.46 kg, milk fat 3.95 to 4.63 percent, milk protein 24.3 to 28.3 percent, milk fat-free solids, 68.8 to 17.9 percent and milk lactose 4.82 to 4.9 percent. The main distribution of Sistani cattle was in the villages on the margin of hamoon lagoon (Hamoon poozak, Hamoon Sabouri and Khajeh Mountain). According to point of view of cattleman the main reasons for cattle population decreasing are first, the drying up of the Hamoon wetland and increasing of the cost of feed supply and second are factors like the lack of government support, immigration of ranchers, and the existence of foreign cows by the high amount of milk.

Keywords: Production traits, biometrics, distribution, Sistani cows