



## Jamunapari Goat

These goats in their pure farm are found in *Chakarnagar* block across river *Yamuna* in the *Etawah* district of Uttar Pradesh. *Chakarnagar* is about 40 kms. from district head quarters. Major rivers of the district include the *Yamuna*, *Chambal*, *Kuvari*, *Sengar* and *Sirsa*. Over 50% of the land in this district is usar (wasteland). In *Chakarnagar* block the soil is sandy mixed with gravel and locally called as *pakar*. Ravines predominate the area and these goats mostly graze in the ravines on: *Prosopis juliflora* (*Vilayath babool*), *Ziziphus jujuba*, *Acacia nilotica* (*Desi babool*), *Prosopis spicigera*, *Balanites aegyptiaca* (*Hingota*), *Prosopis cineraria* (*Khejari*), *Azadirachta indica* (*Neem*) and *Ziziphus mauritiana* (*Ber*).

Jamunapari is one of the most productive goats with a 250-375 litre milk yield in a lactation period of 160 to 200 days. At 12 months of age they weigh about 35-45 kg. An adult goat weighs between 65-80 kg. It is a fast growing breed with 80-110 gm weight gain per day during 0-3 months and 70-100 gm weight gain from 3-12 months of age



जहाँ है हरियाली ।  
वहाँ है खुशहाली ॥

Uttar Pradesh  
State Biodiversity  
Board

under semi-intensive feeding. These goats also known as “queen of goats” due to its majestic look. Locally these goats are called *Chakarnagar-pari* and “*Chambal queen*” due to their majestic look.

### Breed characteristics

**Body :** Jamunapari goats are of large size, well built with long barrel, wide depth and long legs. The neck is long, thick and well set in to shoulders. The coat colour is predominantly white with occasional brown patches on the ears, neck and head. The body is long with a tuft of hair on the backside of the thighs. These thick hairs on hind legs protect the teats and udder from the sharp thorns of bushes when the goats stand up on their hind legs for browsing. Goats with tuft of long hairs at the hind quarters are preferred by the farmers.

**Head :** The characteristic feature of Jamunapari goats are convex (roman) nose with longer lower jaw than upper jaw giving a parrot face appearance. Longer lower jaws of these goats make them suitable for efficient browsing as it holds the leaves without injuring the face. The forehead of these goats is broad with shining eyes.

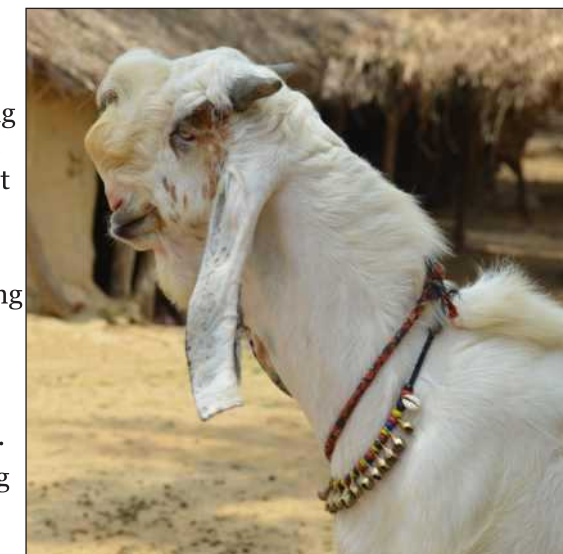
**Ears :** Ears are very long (27-32 cm.) folded and pendulous. Long ears protect the eyes of these goats from the thorns of shrubs during browsing.

**Udder :** The udder is well developed, wedge shape large, round with long and conical teats. The tail is short and curves upwards.

**Horns :** Horns are long, move upward and backward measuring 16-25 cm. present in both sex.

### Milk production

About 15-20% goats produced 250-350 liters of milk in a lactation period of 150 to 250 days. These goats are cared well and are capable of fulfilling milk requirement of an entire family at a much cheaper cost than a cow or buffalo.



Production and Reproductive Performance of Jamunapari goats

Trait	Mean	Range	Trait	Mean	Range
Age of sexual maturity of male (months)	18	14-20	Total Milk Yield (Litre)	185	140-375
Age of sexual maturity of female (months)	14	12-18	Lactation Period (days)	170	130-280
Gestation Period (days)	147.6± 0.1	146-148	Milk yield/day (lit)	1.5±0.03	1.0-4.0
			Longevity	9 years	7-12 years

*Jamunapari* goat has been mostly used as an improver breed by the farmers and at institutions in crossbreeding/grading up to increase genetic potential for body weight and milk-yield of non-descript and small/medium size breeds. *Jamunapari* goats have also performed better in arid, semi-arid and its temperate regions. The Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) estimates the population of these goats to be 6000-7000.

The goat is endangered. It has a small habitat. Causes of endangerment include loss of vegetation in habitat, lack of farmers involvement in development programmes, poor database, the less availability of buck, their excessive and extensive use for a long period (4-5 years) and selection of new males from their own flock are serious factors narrowing the genetic variability of this breed. Due to a long history of anti-social elements in all development programmes including selling of goats and their produce is adversely affected. Positive economic environment is necessary for conservation of this valuable breed.

### Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board

East Wing, III Floor, A-Block, PICUP Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010, U.P., INDIA  
Phone : +91 522 4006746, +91 2306491, E-mail: upstatebiodiversityboard@gmail.com  
Website: www.upsbdb.org