The status of Adani goat rearing in Bushehr province

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History of goat breeding in the province
Adani goat almost since the European colonial countries participated in the Persian Gulf in Bushehr province was entered. This goat in coastal areas where the climate is hot and humid, easily adapted and able to endure high and with optimal milk production is approximately indigenous. This goat over many generations under the influence of natural and artificial selection have been reared. In terms of local, the ecotype named Adani, also called Khargi and Gaysi.

Geographic distribution areas
This goat exists only in the Bushehr province, mostly in coastal areas from Genaveh to Assaluyeh and whatever we close to mountainous area due to dry air and lower humidity, the distribution of these ecotypes decrease.

Population
The population of this goat in people herds is almost 35 thousands head inbred with native black goat and Pakistani in most townships. At present, in the breeding station of Adani goat, there are 340 heads of Adani goats and 90 heads of Adani goats inbred with Alpine and Sannen goats.

The types of rearing systems
The population in people herds is variable between 2 and 50 heads. The main reason for the interest of livestock breeders is low cost nutrition, twinning and high milk production. Rearing of this goat in the province is done in two ways:

1. Home rearing: In this method, the number of goats is always between 2 to 5 heads. The goats are maintained in the traditional stalls at home and are fed there over the years. The feeding ingredients include dry bread, a small amount of barely (during lactating season), grade 3 date palm and human food residuals.
2. Rural rearing: The number of goats is always 15 to 50 heads. This method is usually applied in the fields of rural coastal strip. Also, goats daily graze in pastures around the village, and feeding is the same as home rearing.

Job creation
By industrial rearing, besides the decline in rural immigration, it will create job. Raising of 3 goats, can provide the most part of meat consumption of a family of four in a year.

Cultural, social and economic relation with nomadic and rural communities
Adani goat, is a dual purpose (milk-meat) animal. The meat in terms of quality, tender and has low fat and has many fans in Bushehr province. The phenotype is very beautiful (like deer) that resulting high value especially in Persian Gulf countries. The resistance of this goat on the harsh environment of coastal strip is tending of goat keepers to rearing.

Appearance features
The body size is small and delicate, very delicate hands and feet, small hooves, triangle head and delicate, narrow snout and delicate, some with urceolate, 80 percent of males and 68 percent of females have horn that are V shape. Their bodies are short. This goat is in a deer color (high frequency), reddish fawn (intermediate frequency), white uniform, black uniform, white and black, and white and brown that have less frequency. Quarters are large and bulky, usually in the color of the
body. Nipples are fine and have medium length and diameter. In lactating season, udders in the back and side are clear. In the vicinity of the spine, blond and brown or black and white strip that are Adani goat characteristics. On the cheek, light-brown to black stripe are under the eyes to muzzle.

Table 1. Body dimensions of Adani goat (cm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Body length</th>
<th>Withers height</th>
<th>Chest round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult male</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult female</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Annual production of Adani goat (Kg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lactation period (Day)</th>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>Wool</th>
<th>Hair</th>
<th>Carcass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>90-120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Reproductive characteristics of Adani goat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maturity age (months)</th>
<th>Mating age (Months)</th>
<th>Parturition interval (Months)</th>
<th>Fertility (%)</th>
<th>Twinning (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Economic traits of Adani goat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Weaning</th>
<th>6 Months</th>
<th>Mature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>30-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>18-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Export
In regards with variety of colors and deer shape, therefore proliferation and export of this goat as a non-oil commodity exchange technology can be programmed. Adani goat is the one of the most important livestock genetic and biological resources of the country with high production potential and high value in Persian Gulf countries could be a part of future programs for exporting.

Items use of products
Due to the low population of Adani goats, only the resident use milk, yogurt, curd and oil. The meat uses as a valuable protein source for local people.

Measures for identifying and genetic improvement
The Jihad-e-Keshavarzi organization of Bushehr province began studies on this goat since 1364(1985) and in 1375(1996), established a breeding station for genetic improvement. The station currently has 340 Adani goats included 190 does, 30 male kids, 25 buck and 95 female kids. In the station, crossbreeding projects of this goat with Alpine and Sannen in order to increase milk and meat production and intensive breeding for reducing stock pressure on pastures are in progress and there are now, 90 heads of Adani inbred with Alpine and Sannen. The main objectives of Adani goat breeding station include:

1. Proliferation, production and breeding of Adani goats
2. Genetic improvement and breeding of Adani goats
3. Production and distribution of inbred bucks
4. Sperm and embryo Production and the development of artificial insemination
Suggestions ways to improve performance
1. Economic values determination and breeding objectives introduction of this goats in the system of pasture
2. Help farmers to improve nutrition and reproduction efficiency of the goats
3. Planning to breed this goat from traditional to industrial system

Fig. 1. Male (left) and Female (right) Adani goat

Fig. 2. Flock of Adani goat of Bushehr