The status of Ardestan Mahabadi goat rearing in Esfahan province

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History of goat breeding in the province
Perhaps goat among the first animals known to man have been domesticated about 9,000 years ago in Western Asia, especially Iran's Zagros mountains first by nomadic people, goat breed bezoar ibex domesticated and at present the origin of all domesticated Bakhtiar nomads goats can be considered the same race.

Geographic distribution areas
In the past, Mahabadi goat lived in Isfahan and Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, but now their number has been reduced and only part of Isfahan could be seen.

Population
Now the population of goats in Semirom is 160000, Fereydunshahr 100000, Chadegan 38000, Esfahan 9000, Dehaghan 13,000 and other cities 5,000 head. The total number of livestock in Isfahan province is over 330,000 head.

Farming methods
The major population of this breed in herds is rearing by nomadic, and until now industrial farming of this breed has not experienced yet.

Job creation
According to the census socioeconomic moving tribes in July 1387 by Statistical Center of Iran, nomads of the 9232 households and 51,063 people in the countryside and 373 households with 1921 people in winter (total of 9605 households with 52,984 people) in three Qashqai, Bakhtiar Arab Jarghoyeh are included. The tribes about 5 months of the year mainly in Fereydunshahr, Semirom, Chadegan, Dehaghan, Jarghoyeh Branch and Isfahan are deployed. A total of 5301 households based Qashqai Drshhrstanhay Semirom, Branch and Dehaghan, 4090 households and 214 households from the Bakhtiar clan based in the cities of Fereydunshahr Chadegan Arab tribe Jarghoyeh are based in the city of Isfahan. Lives and livelihoods of the nomadic animal husbandry, agriculture and production of handicrafts will be provided.

The cultural, social and economic relation with nomadic and rural communities
The main areas of economic activity and livelihoods based on livestock and ranching are nomads. The existence of livestock has decisive role in the nomadic way of life. Nomads on the basis of pasture feeding cattle ranching is organized, the dependence on all aspects of life is influenced nomadic community. One of the reasons for the emergence and spread and persistence of this kind of livelihood and life moving and excruciating because of the tribes to support the features of specific climatic - geographic plateau rather than stop for planting and harvest and produce crops to spend living adapt their living conditions and climate change on their lives and livelihoods by drawing on the resources and the livelihood of the cattle ranch put. In other words, the society seeks to have come to rely on pattern matching with the environment as well as acquiring the necessary measures modes of production and farming system particular that has its main feature self-relative economic and been consumed.
Physical features
Today’s race mostly black with long hair is hair used for weaving tent. This agile animal goat-wise with a smaller, triangular-shaped head with two white lines on the forehead and the nose started is to continue under the eyes. The white line along the belly to the tail. The hands and feet are white. Generally, the horn can be seen in both sexes. But sometimes horns are not observed in females. Short neck and covered with shaggy, and whole body cover with fiber, back almost straight, short legs and slim respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Body length (cm)</th>
<th>Withers height (cm)</th>
<th>Chest round (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mutual male</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>95.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual female</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>90.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Body dimensions of Ardestan Mahabadi goat (cm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lactation length (days)</th>
<th>Milk yield (kg)</th>
<th>Cashmere (kg)</th>
<th>Hair (kg)</th>
<th>Carcass (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Annual production of Ardestan Mahabadi goat (kg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Puberty age (month)</th>
<th>Breeding age (month)</th>
<th>Parturition interval (month)</th>
<th>Fertility (%)</th>
<th>Twinning (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Reproduction characteristics of Ardestan Mahabadi goat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Live weight (kg)</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Weaning</th>
<th>6 Month</th>
<th>Mature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>male</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Economic traits of Ardestan Mahabadi goat

Export
In terms of export value no activity has been done on products and the masses. But due to the use of crack in textile and carpet industries can have a special focus in this area.

Application products
The breeders from the milk of this animal make yogurt, butter and cheese for daily feeding of residents of the rural area. The fibers in the region are used by converting fiber into yarn carpets and provide costumes clothes... As well as its fibers are used to produce scarves, hats, shin guards, socks, sweaters, bras, prayer rug, raincoats and other applications. Meat as a source of valuable protein are used. For local people.

Measures for identifying and genetic improvement
Unfortunately, no specific action has been done to identify the mass goat and in province there is lack of a livestock research station. Lacks the breeding program hasn’t been done on this mass.

Strategies ways to improve performance
- Creating small animals research station in the province
- Do registration and recording programs herds.
- Project selection and selectivity in herds for the implementation of breeding programs
Fig. 1. Male (left) and Female (right) Ardestan Mahabadi goat

Fig. 2. Flock of Ardestan Mahabadi goat