



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
**CAMELIDS**  
2024



# CAMEL CULTURE AND ROHI PASTORALISM IN PAKISTAN

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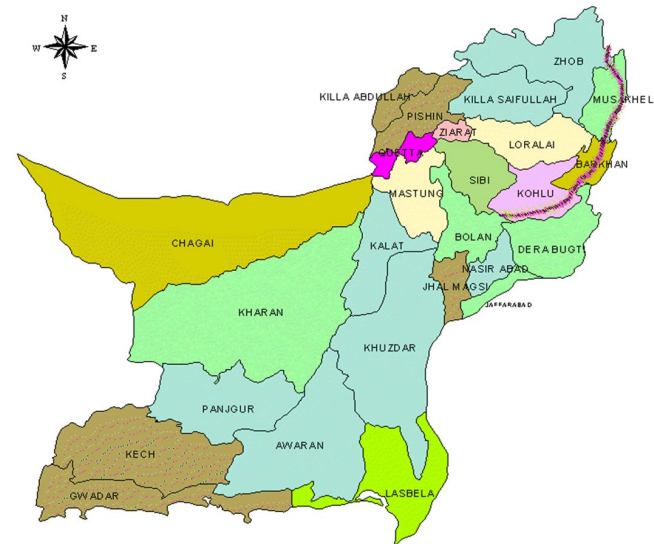
**Jan 8, 2024**

# HABITAT OF PAKISTANI CAMEL



# INTRODUCTION

- Camel pop in Pakistan is 1.1 million.
- About 41 % in Balochistan,
  - 30 % are in Sindh
  - 22 % in Punjab
  - 7 % in KP.
- A Rare breed of white coloured camel also found in North-Eastern part of Balochistan, Locally called as **KOHI BREED**.



# CAMEL BREEDS OF PAKISTAN

There are about **20** Breeds of camel in Pakistan

## Punjab

- Brella
- Marecha
- Bagri
- Booja
- Campbelpuri

## Balochistan

- Makrani
- Brahvi
- Pishin
- Kachi
- Kharani
- RodBari
- Lassi

## Sindh

- Dhatti
- Kharai
- Lari
- Sakrai

## KPK

- Gaddi
- Ghulmani
- Khader
- Maya

# SALIENT FEATURES

No	Parameters	Measurement
1	Av Mature LBW ♂	550 kg
2	Av Mature LBW ♀	485 lit
3	Av Daily Milk Prod	12 lit
4	Av LL	18 mo
5	Av Birth Wt	55 kg
6	Av Weaning Wt	160 kg
7	Av Annual Fleece Wt	2.5 kg

# CAMEL MILK

- Camel milk is a delicacy, total produced 9,56,000 tons /yr
- Marecha yield 8-10 lit /day, and 4,180 lit per/yr.
- Value of milk is understood by Rohi people and general public, milk is useful in autism and diabetic and lactose intolerance ppl.
- Camel milk pasteurized has been in the market during 2018-19.
- Daachi milk was inaugurated by Dr Ilse



# CAMEL MILK by CAP @ UAF



- Camel milk is high in vitamin C and can be used for the treatment of many diseases, including TB, diabetes and dropsy, etc.
- Lactoferrin is rich in milk and is suitable for diabetes.
- Milk of camel is sold to processing companies at the price of Rs 25-40 based on fat % (2018-19).
- Camel milk on an average consists of 5.1% lactose, 4.8% fat, 3.8% proteins and 0.9% ash



# CAMEL PASTORALISTS

- Camel beauty and Wt. competition are held at UAF each year.
- 1420 Kg was the winner (June 2022, Farrukh Ejaz)





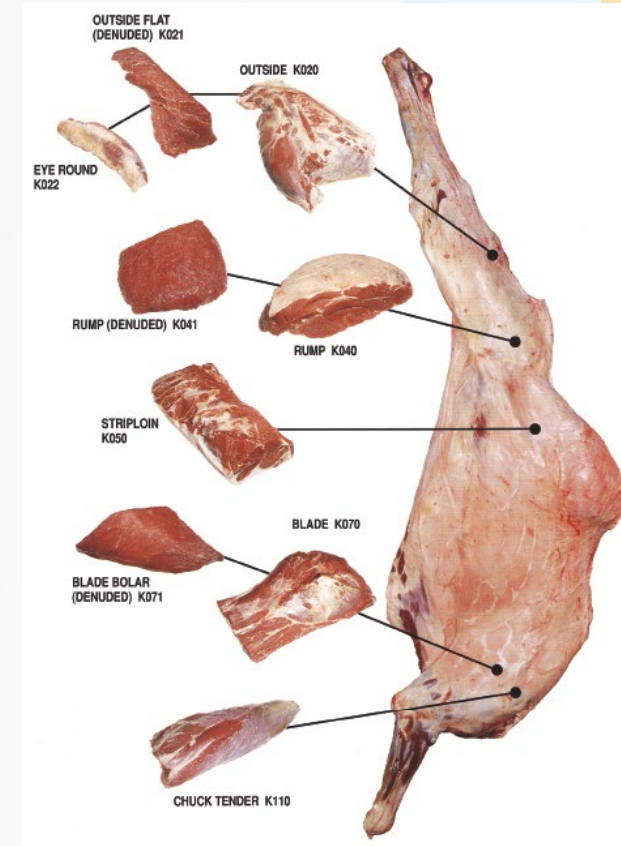
# MILK IN THE DESERT

- Camel survives well in the desert due to its special feet, its special nostrils, long or thin eyelashes and fatty hump.
- It is a fast runner and will bite or spit on its enemies if it needs to.
- God has given gift to Bedouin in the desert: Milk The Camel lives in the desert with animals like it who graze on grasses and plants.
- Mouth is so tough a thorny cactus doesn't bother it. Love to chew down grass and other plants that grow in deserts.
- When hungry, it'll eat almost anything-
  - A leather bridle
  - a piece of rope
  - master's tent or
  - a pair of shoes.



# CAMEL MEAT

- Camel meat is low in Fat and cholesterol, which can be eaten by patients with high blood pressure and diabetes
- Pak is producing 5,000 tons of camel meat.
- Camel meat is a delicious and affordable diet among pastoralists.
- It's getting common as sacrificial animal.
- Pakistan is exporting camel meat 2.6 M\$ (2020) to ME.



# FEEDING PREFERENCES

- **Trees:** Ber (*zizyphus*), Shrawan(*pistacia cabulica*), Pah, palosa (*acacia modesta*), uzhgai, (*olea cuspidate*)
- **Shrubs:** Zargaprunus (*eburnean*), Barar (*periploca aphylla*), Mákhæ (*Caragana ambigua*)
- **Bushes:** Shoræ (*haloxylon grifithii*), ghozera (*sophora grifithii*), Spánda (*Peganum harmala*), Tharkha (*tamarix indica*), Zoz (*alhagi camelorum*)
- **Grasses:** Parwat (*cocculus leæba*), sába (*stipa capillata*), sargarae (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*), margh (*cenchrus celiarus*)

# GENDER INVOLVEMENT

- Women play a vital role in the Management & production of camel.
- They milk the camel, take care of the diseased animals & youngones.
- Despite neglected, they take care of this neglected specie.



# CLIMATE CHANGE

- Camel has become a strong candidate in Climate Change Scenario.
- It can live in hardy to harshly environments **(From dry hot to dry harsh cold )**
- Can produce in difficult climates and can help pastoral ppl to survive.



# PRESENT SITUATION AND FUTURE HOPES

- Drought prevailed (1994-2003)
- After war effects
- Infra-structure dev
- Lack of attention
- Taste of it's meat invites ↑ slaughtering locally &
- Export potential
- Strong affiliation & love of herders
- Depend livelihood of pastorals
- ↑↑ animals, ↑↑ status
- Drought ↓ camel No but camel importance has ↑
- ↑ demand in the neighboring countries

# CRUETLY FREE PRACTICES

- The CAP is promoting Cruelty free husbandry practices in its all camel Days and Melas.
- Camel fighting has been banned.
- Lata Sanghar is famous camel racing Mela



# HUMANE HUSBANDRY PRACTICES

- CAP has been advocating the humane husbandry practices to the Rohi People.
- Rohi cultures consider camel as family member.
- Preservation of IK knowledge is also being emphasized.



# EPILOGUE

- The camel could not get much desired attention in R&D wings.
- The time demands to stop his decline.
- Taboos must be removed against the camel.
- Socio-economic importance of the sp. demand more attention.

# CONCLUSION

- Present environmental changing scenario and drought make camel best option
- The vast ranges and deserts may only be properly used by this valuable animal.
- The authors suggest that a Camel Breeding and Research Station (CBRS) must be manned, budgeted and given proper attention.
- Government and policy makers are requested to make pastoral friendly policies.
- Instead of camel dairing milk from rohi people should be purchased , pasturized and marketed , keeping rohi culture intact .





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Thank you  
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