

Always Remember

To ensure high quality of camel herds

1. Avoid inbreeding
2. Use bulls of 13 years and below
3. Avoid breeding of old females



Healthy camel herd



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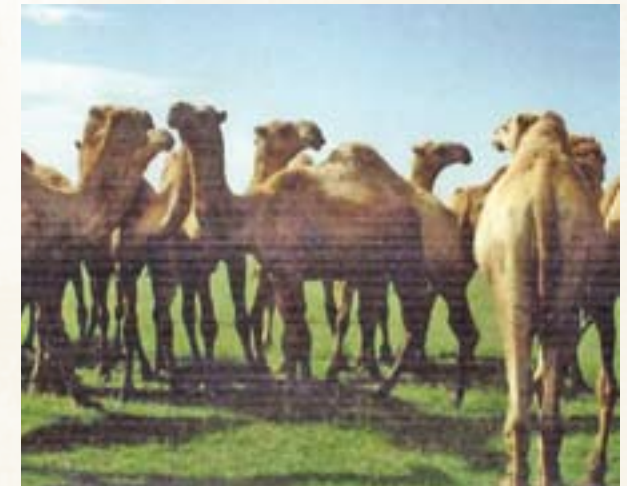
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KARI information brochure series / 71 /2008

Ksh. 20

Camel breeding for more calves



Introduction

The most important characteristics that camel keepers look for are high growth rates and milk production potential. These desired characteristics can be spread faster through breeding bulls since one breeding bull has the potency to serve 50 dams in a breeding season.

Various strategies may be used to ensure high quality of camel herds.

1. Avoid inbreeding:

Most camel keepers keep breeding bulls until they die of old age since it is taboo to castrate them. Inbreeding often occurs and can be avoided through.

- Timely replacement of old breeding bulls
- Keeping two or more breeding bulls
- Exchange, sale or slaughter of old bulls
- Castration and fattening old bulls for loading.



Old bulls used for loading



Replacing bulls for upgrading

2. Use bulls below 13 Years

Bulls below 13 years have:

- High trailing power
- High service rate
- Come to rut faster after the dry season
- Serve for a longer period in a breeding season. This results in high female conception rates.



Young bull showing rutting behavior

3. Avoid breeding old females

Females of less or equal to six (6) calvings normally have

- Good body condition
- Produce more milk
- Their calves grow fast.

Beyond sixth calving, there is an increase in calf mortality and poor conception rates.



Old retired female for culling