Rese**A**rch **A**rticle

Study of breeding managerial practices for Mehsani buffalo in Banaskantha district of North Gujarat

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Abstract : A field study was undertaken in Banaskantha district of North Gujarat. Five talukas were randomly selected for the study. 46.00% farmers belonged to middle age category, (42.67 %) were illiterate with medium size (53.33%) family. Respondents were with marginal land holding (41.33%) and small herd size (38.67%). Mucous discharge and bellowing were the major heat symptoms (38.00%). Artificial insemination was 40.67% and 74.67% preferred to serve their buffaloes within 12-24 hours after heat detection either through private bull (98.88% of natural service) or artificial insemination by dairy A. I. workers (42.86% of artificial insemination). Adoption of practices like pregnancy diagnosis and record keeping for breeding were medium (56.67% and 50.67%, respectively). Majority of the farmers (75.00%) were conscious to breed their Mehsani buffaloes within 5 months after calving for maintaining optimum calving interval.