

Some Common Ailments and Areawise Distribution of Small Ruminants In District Bolan Balochistan

Khadim Hussain Baloch, Allah Baksh Rind and *Imran Taj Hassani

C.V.H. Bhag Live Stock and Dairy Development Department Balochistan. R & S National Agriculture System in Balochistan Brewery Road Quetta. *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Center of Advanced Studies Virology and Biotechnology (CASVAB) Quetta.

Common ailments of sheep and goats and their Tehsil wise distribution in the district Bolan was studied. The most common diseases found throughout the district are caused by lungs worm, wire worm and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia. The area wise distribution of sheep and goats indicate that, Tehsil Bhag and Sunny have more small ruminants as compare to Mach and Dhadar.

Keywords: Common ailments, Sheep, Goat and Bolan.

Introduction

Sheep and goats are important to the economy of Pakistan and account for over 400,000 tonnes of meat which is 43 percent of the total meat produced in the country. Nearly 29 million skins produced annually earn about Rs. 1,400 million in foreign exchange through their export besides providing raw material for the expanding leather industry. Annual production of about 45,000 tonnes of wool results in production and export of hand knitted carpets worth about Rs. 2 00 million annually. The carpet industry provides jobs for thousands of artisan families. In addition, about 7,000 tonnes of raw wool are exported annually earning about Rs. 100 million in foreign exchange. Sheep and goats also produce about 400 000 tonnes of milk annually which is four percent of the total milk produced in Pakistan. They are the major source of livelihood for over a million livestock farmers. This is especially true for arid regions where crop production farming system of irrigated agriculture practiced by about four million farmers.

In spite of their importance to Pakistan, sheep and goats have received scant attention and poor support in the past. There is a sheep and a goat station in Punjab and a sheep station in NWFP. Most of the livestock stations, however, also maintain flocks of sheep and goats along with cattle and buffaloes.

Sheep and goats were perhaps the first ruminants to be domesticated around 10 000 B.C. Sheep were first domesticated probably in Iran and Baluchistan. Domesticated sheep existed in Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The Pakistani breeds most probably descended from urial (*ovis vignei*) ' the wild sheep of Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Soviet central republics

as well as from Argali (*ovis ammon*), the Marco Polo sheep of China.

Goats are believed to have descended from two living races of wild goats namely the bezoar or pasang (*Capra hircus aegagrus*), breed of the high mountains of Asia minor and the wild goats of Sind (*Capra hircus blythi*). The latter is replaced by markhor (*Capra falconieri*) in Baluchistan and Afghanistan and caucasian tur (*Capra caucasica*) in Soviet central republics. Toys from Harappa and seals from Mohenjodaro show goats that greatly resemble the ancestral wild goats.

Sheep and goats were originally enumerated by the agricultural census in the country. In addition, a livestock census was undertaken for the first time in 1976. the population and product data are updated by the ministry of food and agriculture government of Pakistan. Every year, on the basis of earlier trends, the only available data on breed population was estimated by Abidi in 1956. Since then no such information has been gathered. Some people even doubt the existence of some of the breeds described earlier. there is also evidence that some breeds still exist in the remote areas of the country where communications difficult that have not yet been described. The Kachhi breed of sheep is an example. this is a breed in the arid southeastern part of Sind which exists in a fairly pure form but had not been described until 1965. Similarly, the breeds in the northern areas and Azad Kashmir had never been described before. Because of the difficult terrain and isolated valleys, breeds in the northwest of Pakistan exist in a relatively more pure form. Another factor which is affecting breed identity and survival is the influx of millions of livestock that have come into Pakistan with Afghan refugees. it is feared that large-

scale crossbreeding is taking place which is likely to affect the status of local breeds at least in the NWFP and Balochistan, this is in addition to the serious damage being done to the already Overgrazed pasture and rangelands.

Materials and Methods

Data were collected through monthly progress report of civil veterinary hospitals of the district Bolan. During camping, routine immunization and live stock census was carried out.

Results and Discussion

Diseases affecting sheep and goats fall into three categories according to causal organism, namely bacterial, viral and parasitic. A Fourth category of diseases called miscellaneous is also described and includes all those not covered by the earlier three categories. the major source of information on diseases is a network of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries through out the country.

In a comprehensive study on economic losses due to animal disease Chaudhry and Khan (1978) found the following major diseases affecting sheep and goats.

Bacterial Disease:

Metritis
Listeriosis
Malignant Oedema
Mastitis
Lamb Dysentery
Tetanus
Pasteurellosis
Enterotoxaemia
Anthrax

Viral Disease:

Foot and Mouth
Pox

Parasitic Disease:

Gid
Liver Fluke
Mange
Parasitic Gastroenteritis
Gillar
Lung Worm
Wir Worm

Miscellaneous Disease:

Bloat
Impaction of Rumen
Foot Rot
Pneumonia
Goitre

Bronchitis
Grass Tetany
Poisoning

Table 1. The incidence and mortality due to the above categories of disease were as summarized below..

Diseases Category	Incidence (%)	Mortality (%)
Bacterial	38.3	68.6
Viral	8.5	2.5
Parasitic	20.9	27.0
Miscellaneous	32.1	50.3

In Sind, Siddiqui and Ansari (1983) reported enterotoxaemia, Pox and gastro- intestinal parasites in sheep and pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth , pox, anthrax, johne's disease, malta fever, lung worms , intestinal worms and mange in goats. These diseases affected 40--50 percent of the flocks but the mortality was only around 3 percent. The seriously affected animals are generally slaughtered and not allowed to die.

Some years back anthrax used to be the major killer of sheep, But systematic and regular vaccination has dramatically reduced its incidence.

Gastro-intestinal parasitic tape worms, round worms and flukes are very common. Several Surveys have reported high incidence of these singly and in combination.

All the biologics needed for disease diagnosis and preventive vaccination are produced within the country by the provinces. Some have also been exported to the countries in the region from time to time. The Veterinary Research Institutes at Lahore , Peshawar and Quetta have well developed facilities for disease investigation laboratories in the province.

As the district Bolan has four veterinary hospitals, one disease diagnostic laboratory, and dispensaries. These are serviced by five qualified veterinarians with many para veterinary staff provide free diagnosis and treatment of disease in their jurisdiction. There are supplied with medicines, instruments and vaccines by the veterinarian of the area. the program has been particularly useful in remote and inaccessible areas.

Breeds of sheep:

Baluchi
Bibrik
Harnai
Rakhshani

Breeds of Goats:

Kajli
Khurassani
Lehri

Table 2 .Areawise(tehsil) Distribution of sheep and goats in district Bolan:

Tehsil	Sheep	Goats
Dhadar	8412	109003
Mach	2763	8181
Sunny	11595	65432
Bhag	18425	95565

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