

## METHOD OF PRESENTATION

Information has been presented on those types and breeds of African cattle which have been considered to be of sufficient numerical importance and which are clearly differentiated from other types; and on which it has been possible to collect adequate material.

For convenience of presentation the cattle types have been arranged as described below. Without entering into detailed historical evidence it should be emphasized that such a grouping can only be tentative. Tribal migrations and nomadic movements are among the factors which have militated against the division of the cattle population of the continent into clearly defined breed groups and the tendency must be recognized for large areas to be occupied by cattle which are intermediate between one type and another, or which are only distinguishable by differences in size and body proportions determined by the level of the nutritional environment and in particular by the incidence and duration of recurring periods of submaintenance existence.

The cattle of Africa have been placed in the following groups:

- I. The humpless or vestigially-humped cattle of the lower Nile valley and Mediterranean Africa (Figure 2):
  - a) The cattle of Egypt, including the Damietta, Baladi, Saidi and Maryuti
  - b) The Libyan cattle
  - c) The Brown Atlas cattle of Morocco and Algeria
- II. The zebus of the subsaharan zone (Figure 3). These cattle have many points of similarity with the Indo-Pakistan zebus. This group may be subdivided into:
  1. Medium- and short-horned zebus, of which the following types are described:
    - a) The Adamawa zebu
    - b) The Azaouak zebu
    - c) The Maure zebu
    - d) The Northern Sudan shorthorned zebu
    - e) The Shuwa zebu
    - f) The Sokoto zebu

2. Lyre- and long-horned zebras, including:

- [a) The Fulanis, of which four types are described:
  - i) The Nigerian Fulani (Zébu Peul nigérien)
  - ii) The Senegal Fulani (Zébu Peul sénégalais)
  - iii) The Sudanese Fulani (Zébu Peul soudanais)
  - iv) The White Fulani
- b) The M'Bororo<sup>1</sup>

III. The humpless, straight-backed cattle of West Africa (Figure 4).

Two types are described under this heading:

- a) The N'Dama
- b) The West African shorthorned cattle<sup>2</sup>

IV. The Kuri cattle of Lake Chad (Figure 5), humpless and with characteristic bulbous horns, which are considered as a separate group.

V. The cattle of much of central and southern Africa from the flood plain of the Nile in the Sudan, through southwestern Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi, to the Rhodesias, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland (Figure 6). These cattle are characterized by large- or medium-sized lyre-shaped horns, small or vestigial humps and moderately sloping hindquarters, and are described under the headings:

- a) The Ankole cattle of Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi, eastern Belgian Congo and Tanganyika
- b) The Barotse cattle of the western part of Northern Rhodesia
- c) The Basuto cattle
- d) The Nguni cattle of Zululand and Swaziland
- e) The Nilotic cattle of the southern Sudan
- f) The Nioka cattle of the Eastern Province of the Belgian Congo
- g) The Nganda cattle of Uganda
- h) The Tonga cattle of the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia

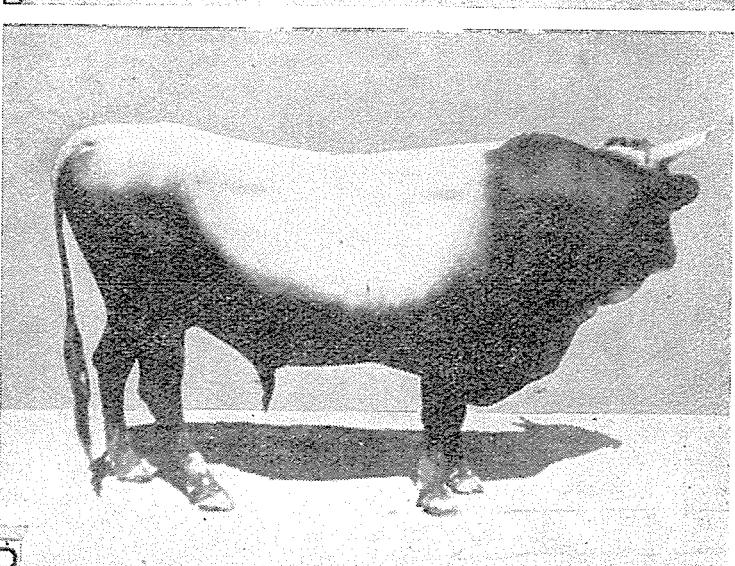
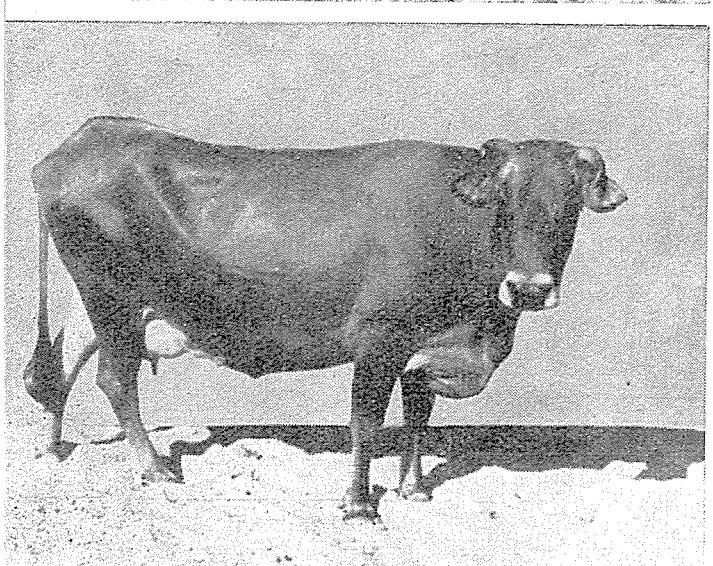
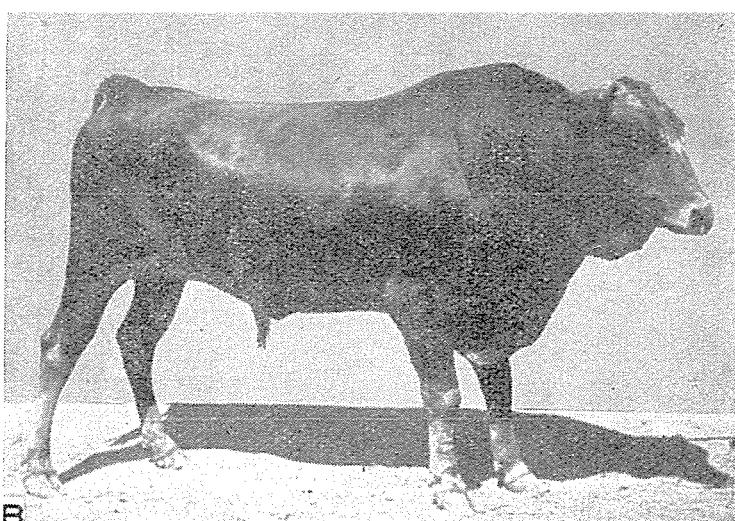
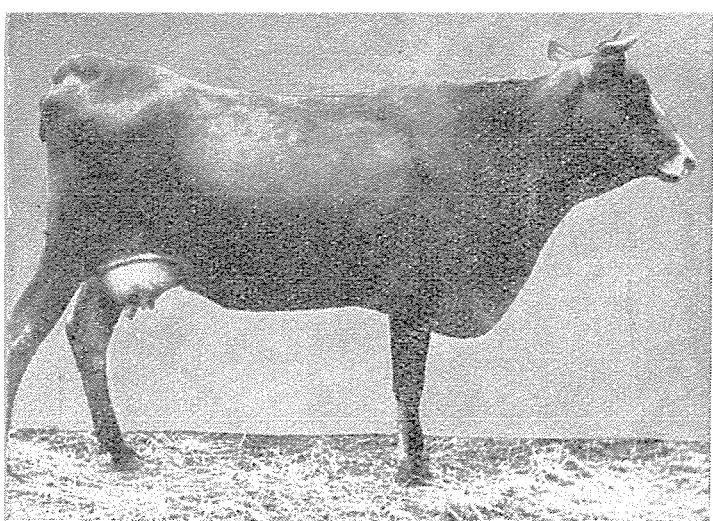


FIGURE 2. *Cattle in Group I.*

(A) *Egyptian "Maryuti" cow;*  
(B) *Egyptian bull;*

(C) *Libyan cow;*  
(D) *Brown Atlas bull.*

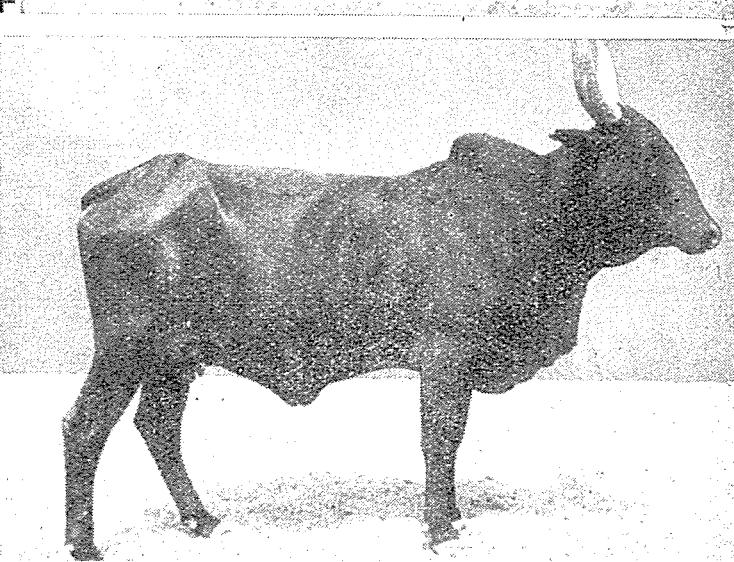
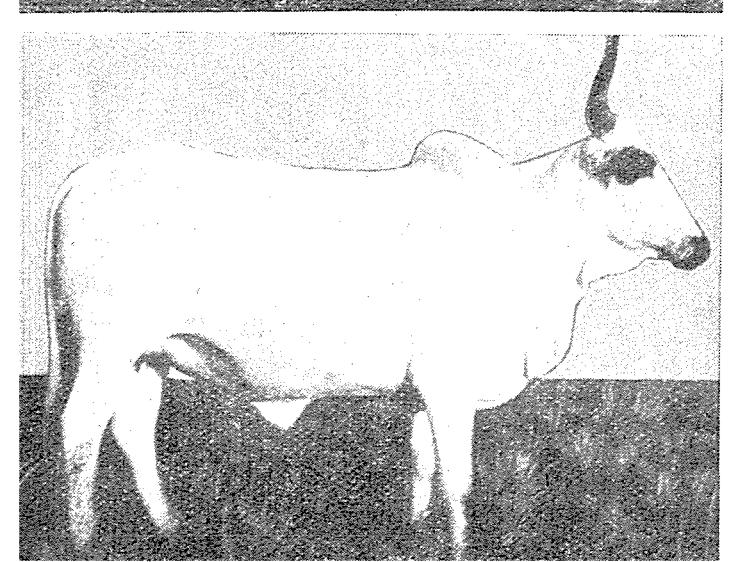
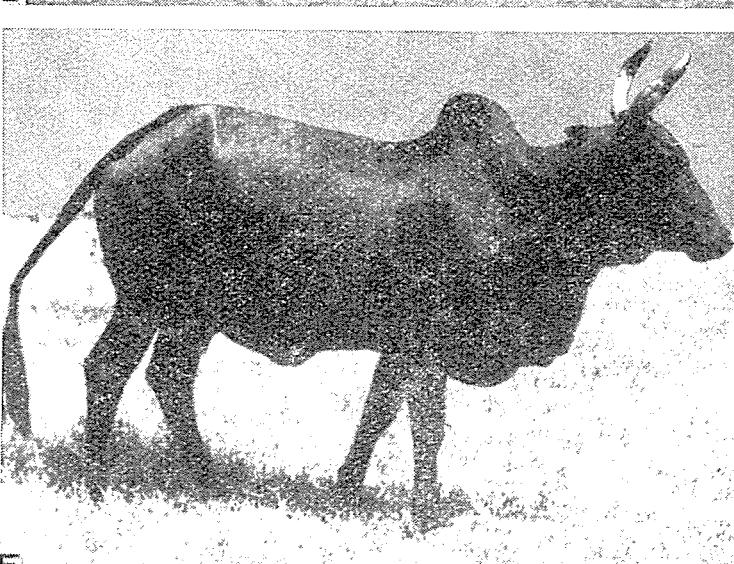
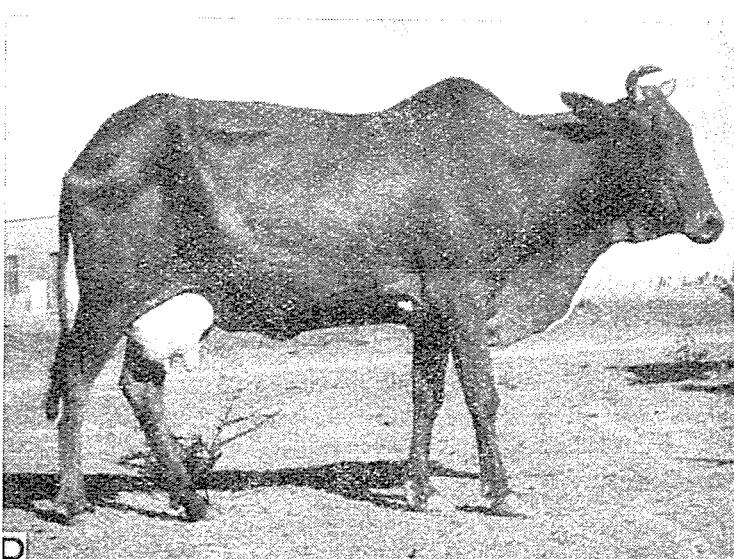
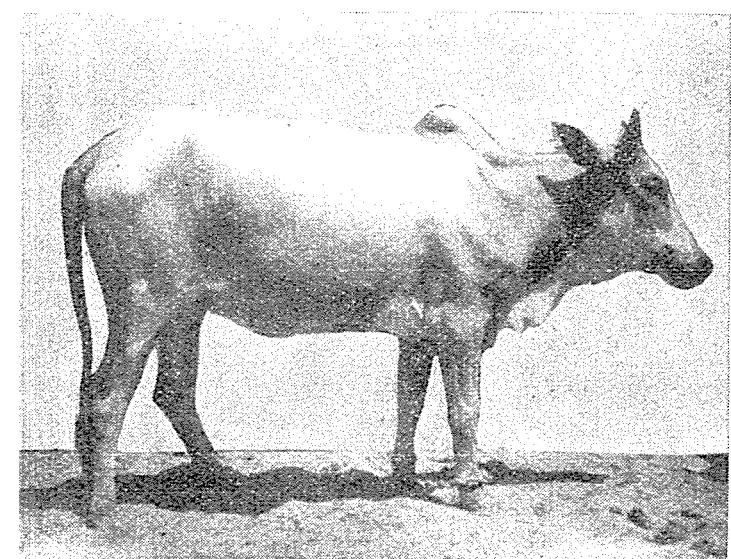
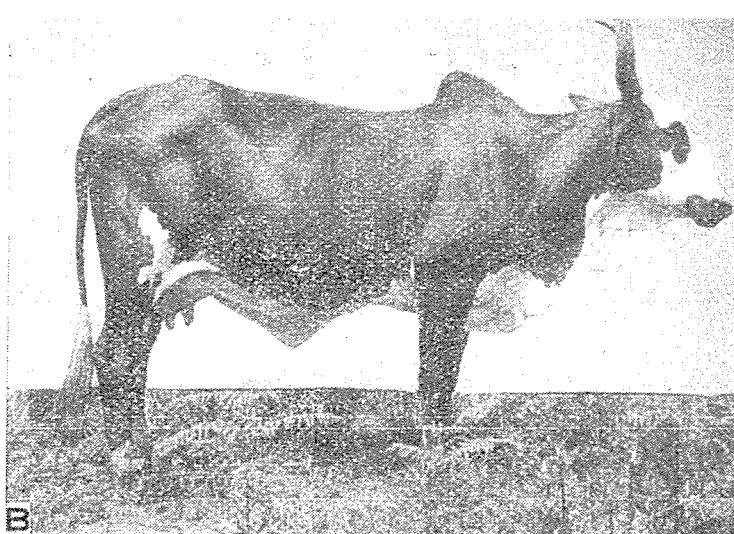
Courtesy of Y. Sabet, S. Farouki, D. E. Faulkner and Jore d'Arces

FIGURE 3. *Cattle in Group II. [right]*

(A) *Adamawara "Ngaundere" cow;*  
(B) *Adamawara "Banyo" cow;*  
(C) *Azaouak cow;*  
(D) *Northern Sudan shorthorned zebu cow;*

(E) *Sokoto cow;*  
(F) *Shuwa cow;*  
(G) *White Fulani cow;*  
(H) *M'Bororo cow.*

Courtesy of G. M. Gates and E. A. McLaughlin



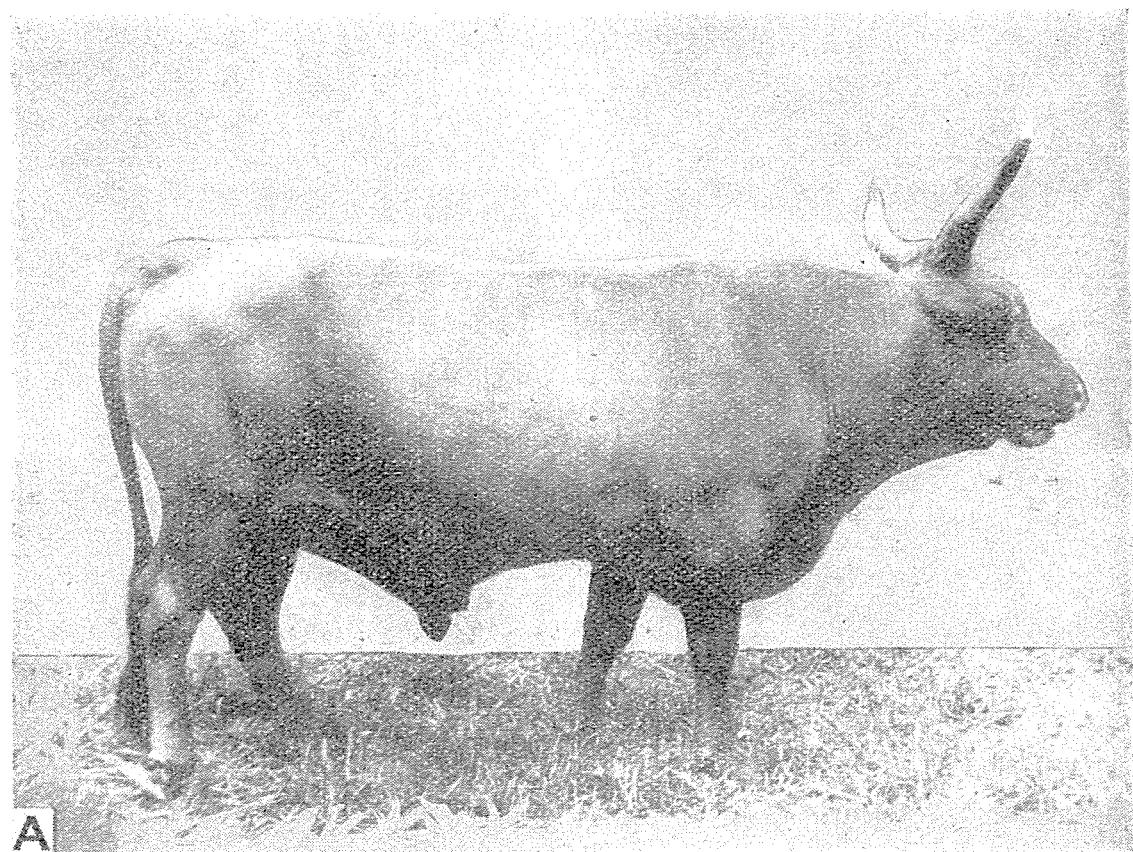
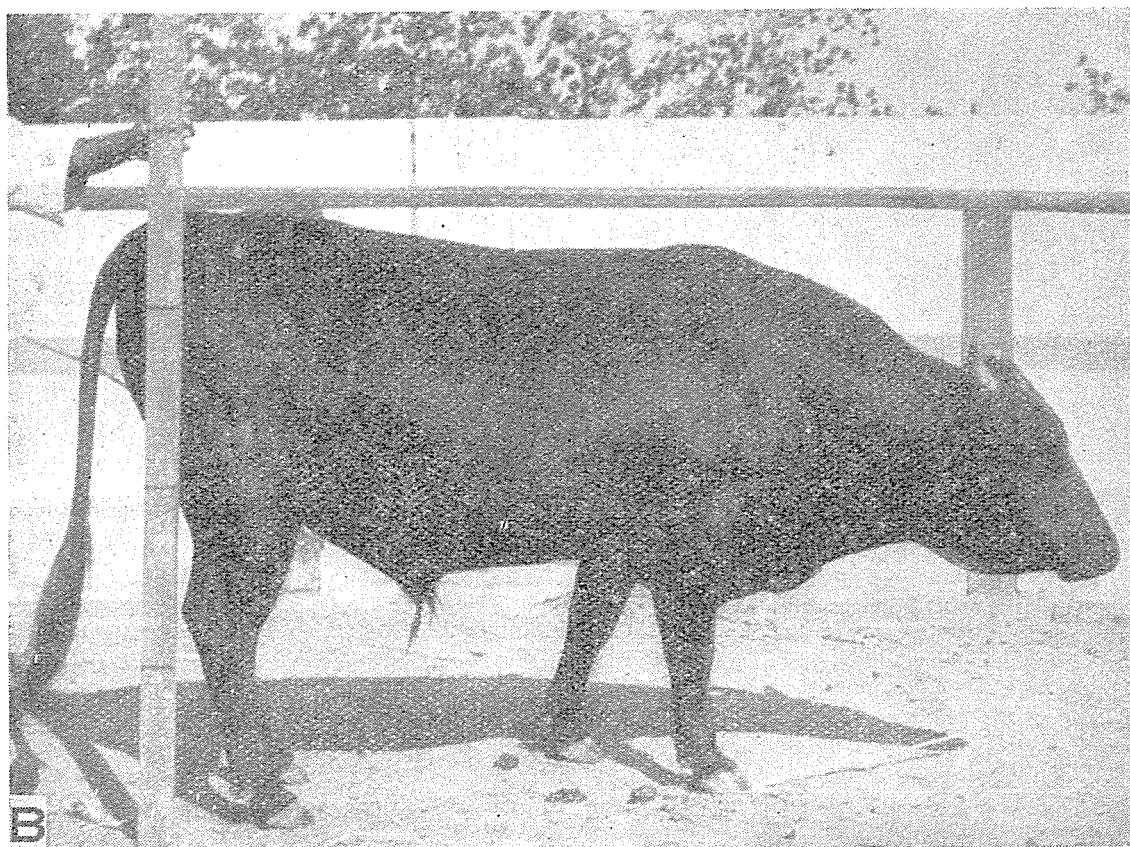


FIGURE 4. *Cattle in Group III.* (A) *N'Dama bull*; (B) *West African Short-horn bull*.

Courtesy of G. M. Gates



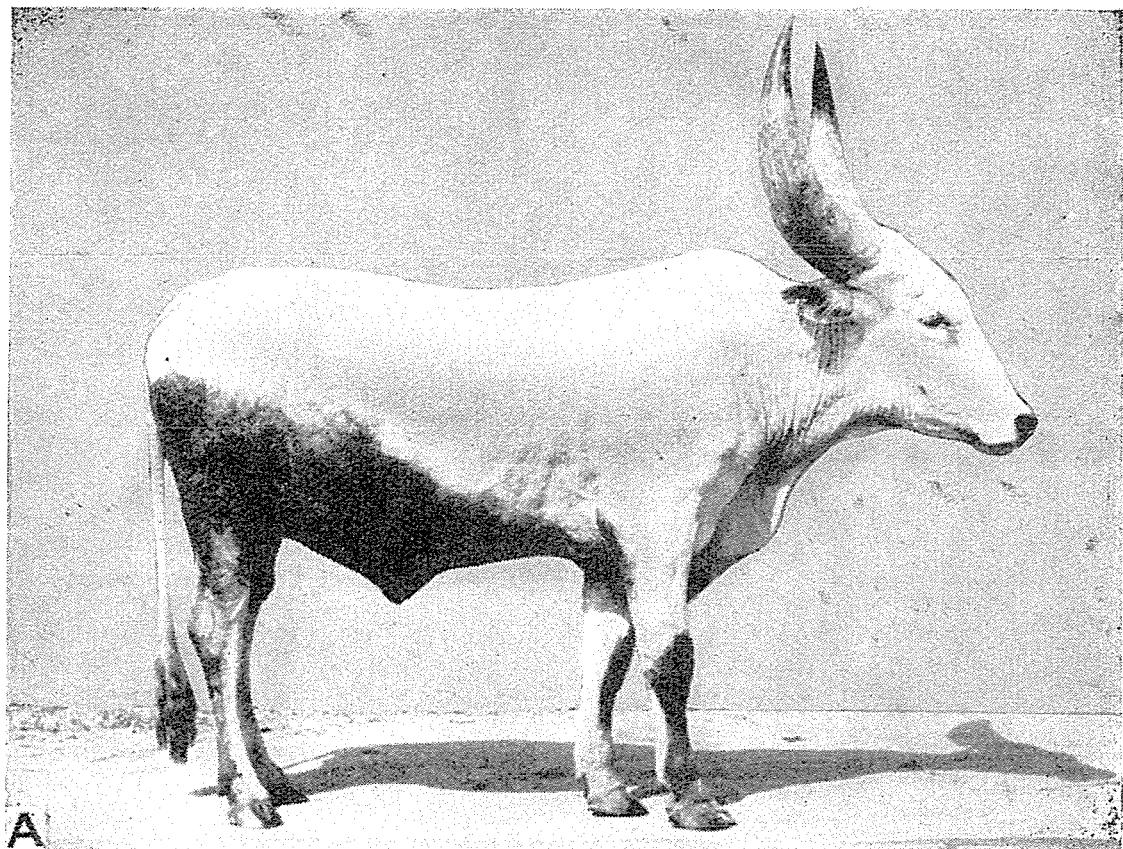
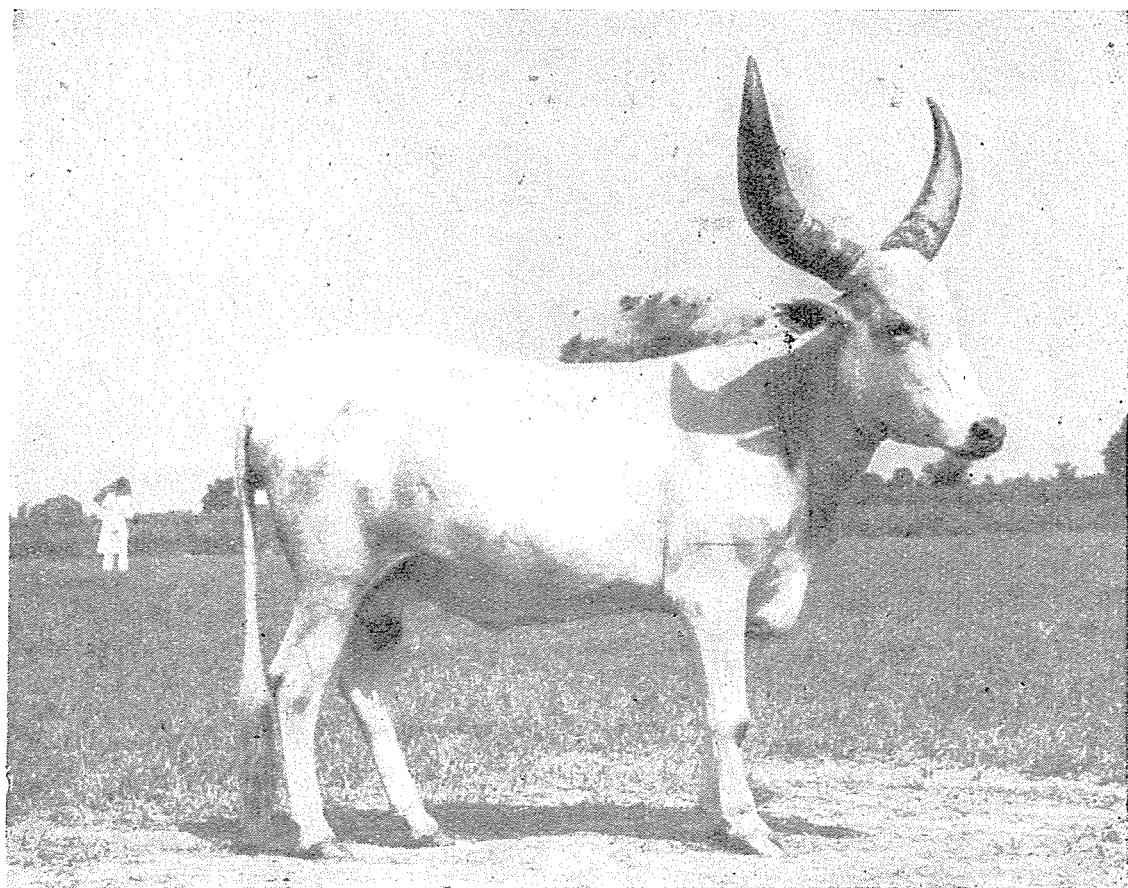
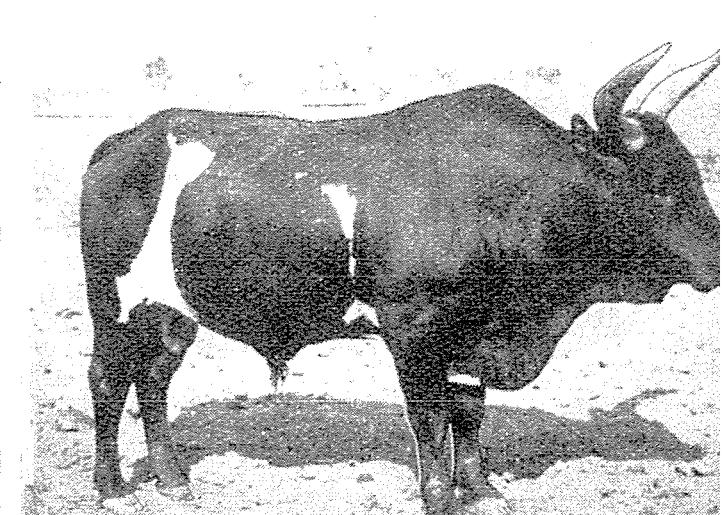
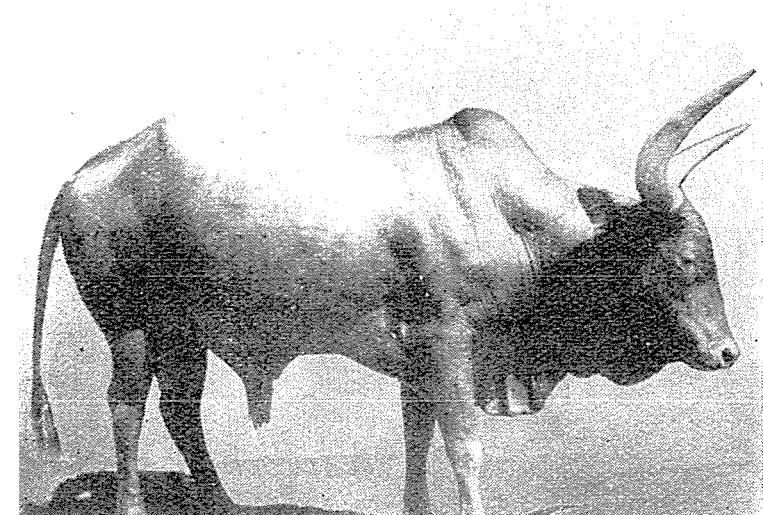
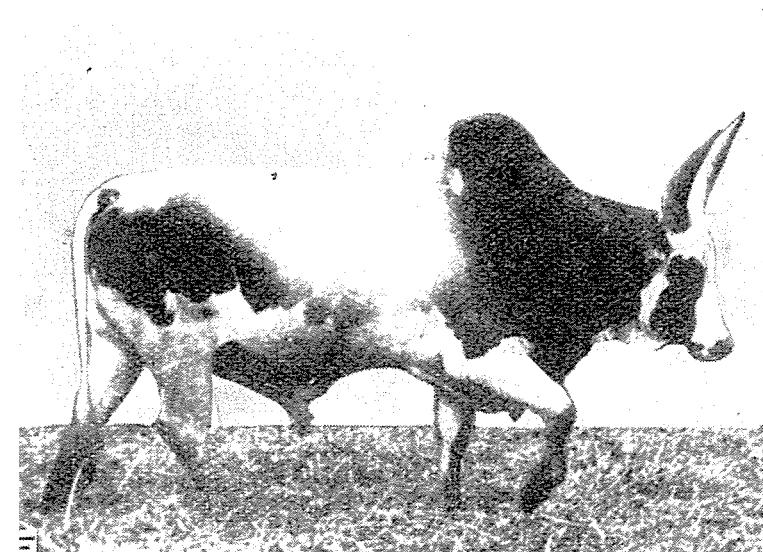
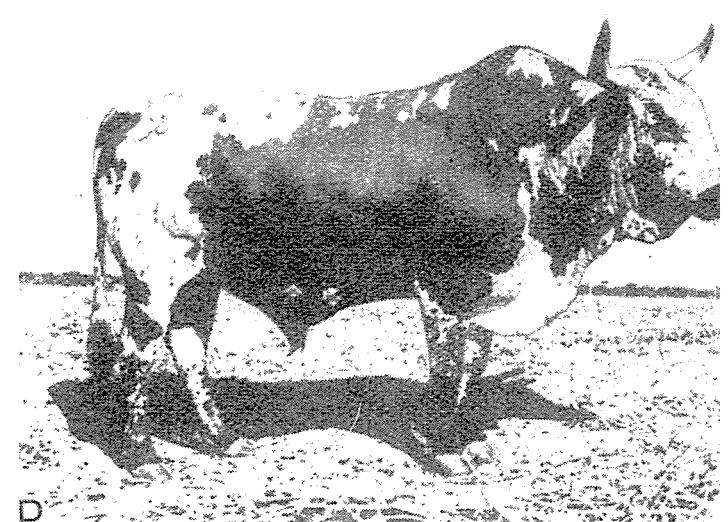
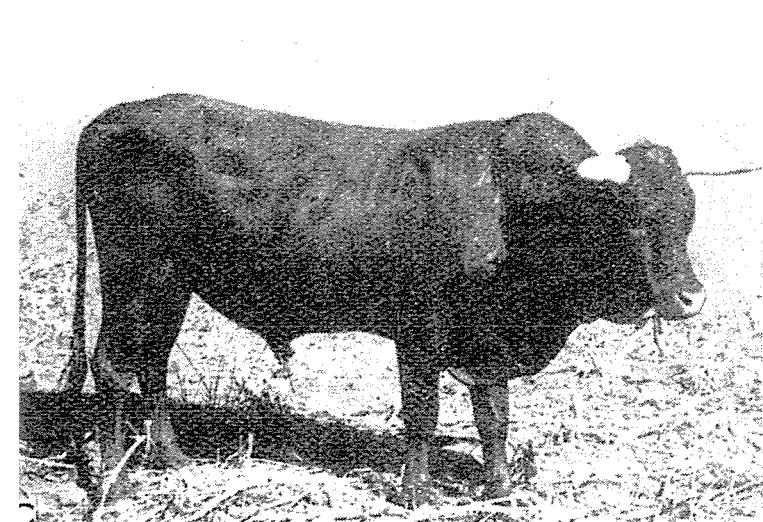
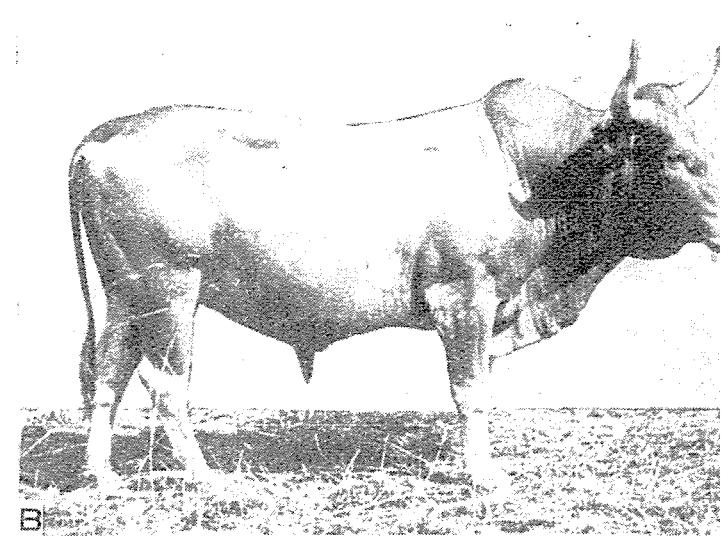
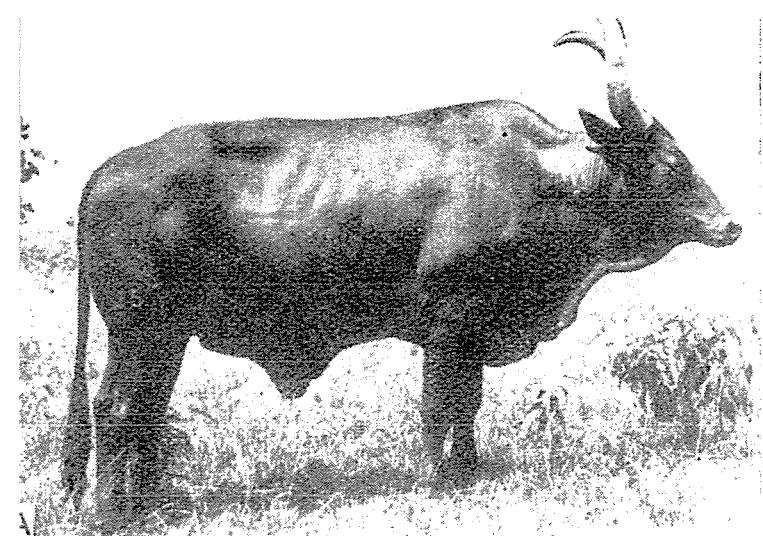


FIGURE 5. *Cattle in Group IV.* (A) *Kuri bull*; (B) *Kuri cow*.

Courtesy of G. M. Gates





VI. The cattle types of East Africa (Figure 7). The cattle of this area would appear to form a large heterogeneous population composed of often ill-defined groups merging into one another and, in some cases, into types which have been listed in group V, but which all appear to be predominantly derived from zebu stocks similar to those of the Indo-Pakistan peninsula. The following types are described in this group:

- a) The Angoni cattle of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia
- b) The Boran cattle of southern Ethiopia, Somalia and northern Kenya
- c) The Bukedi zebu of Uganda
- d) The Galla, Jiddu and Tuni cattle of Somalia
- e) The Lugware cattle of the Belgian Congo and Uganda
- f) The Nandi cattle of western Kenya
- g) The Southern Sudan Hill zebu
- h) The Tanganyika shorthorned zebu
- i) The Toposa-Murle cattle of southeastern Sudan

VII. The Africander cattle of southern Africa (Figure 8) have been considered as a distinct group.

VIII. The Madagascar zebu (Figure 9), on account of the geographical isolation of its habitat, has been treated as a separate group.

Photographs of the cattle types, arranged in this order, are reproduced in Figures 2 to 9 to illustrate the broad similarities in conformation between the types within each group.

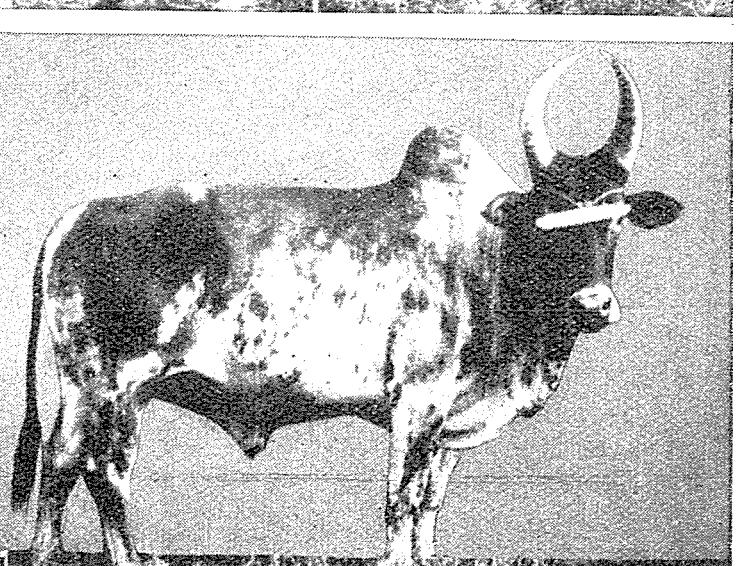
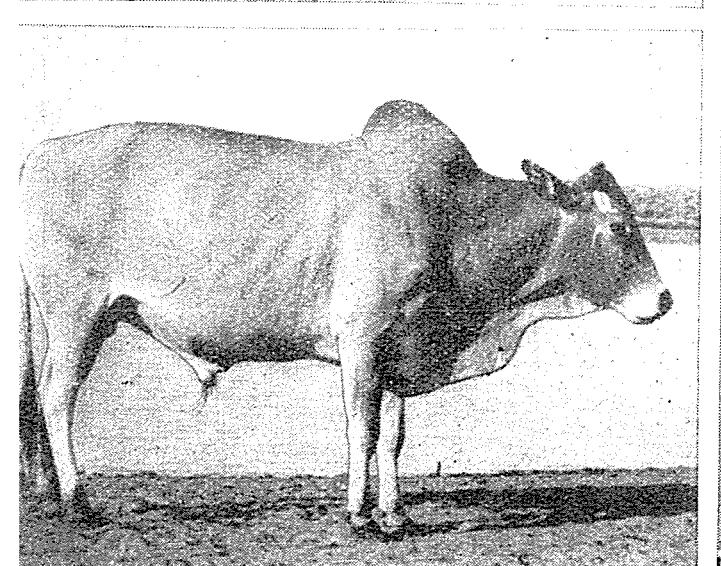
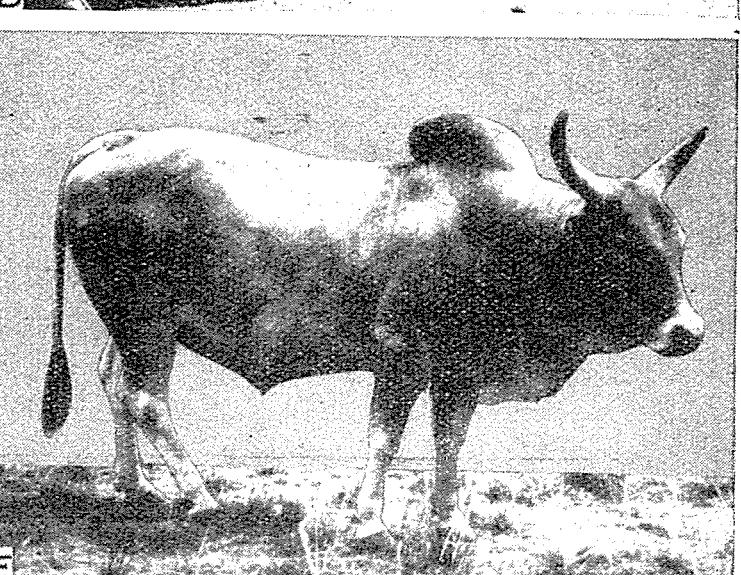
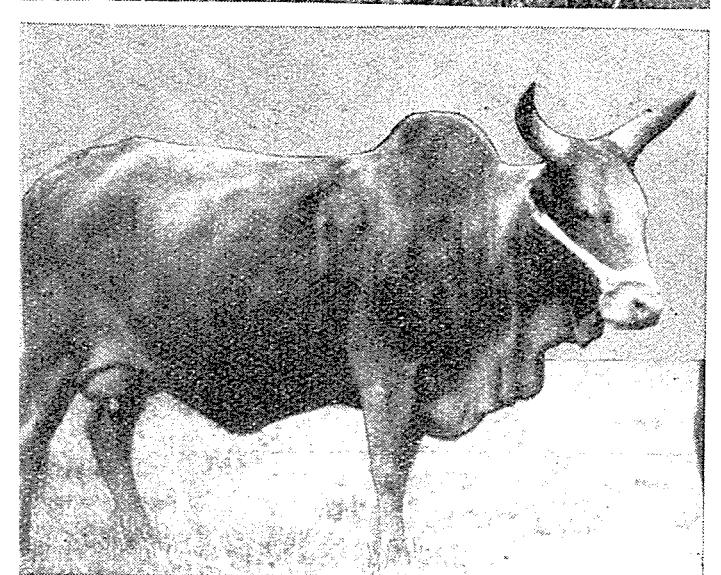
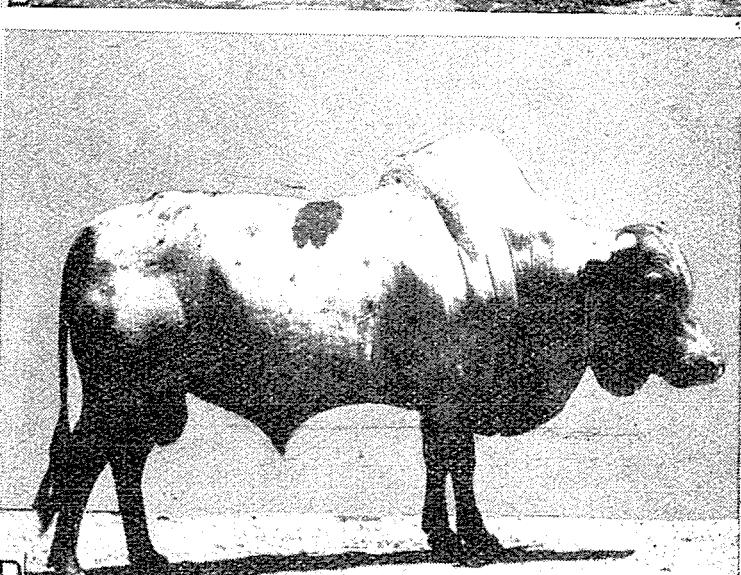
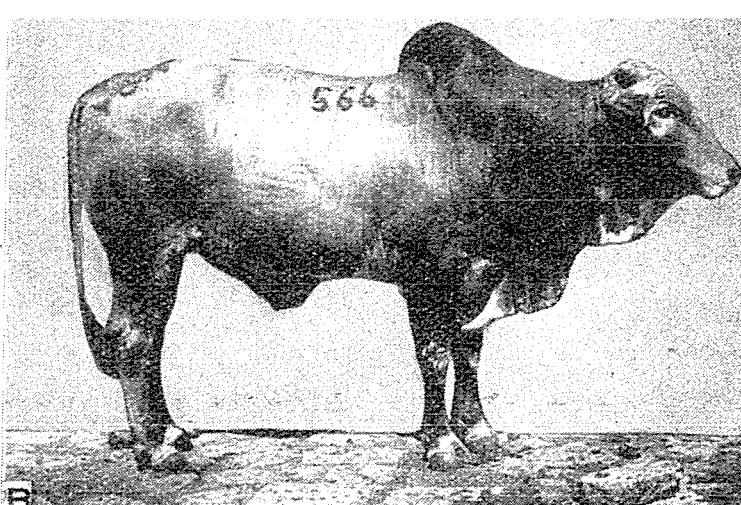
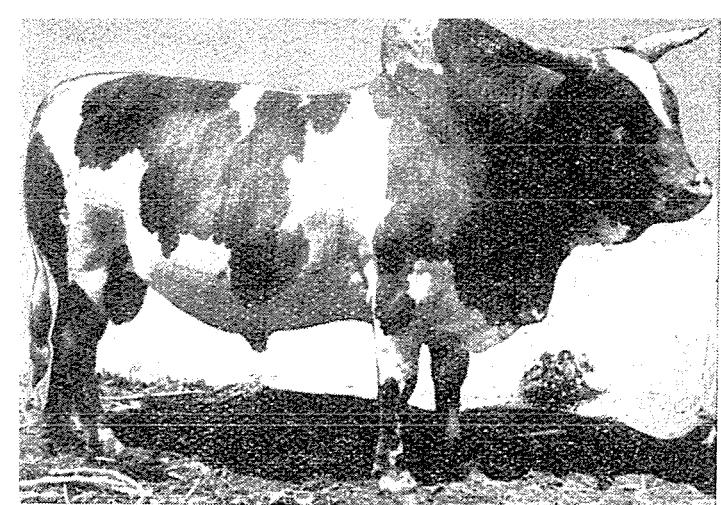
The information on each cattle type or breed has been arranged under the following main headings and subheadings:

Origin; Conditions in the native home of the breed; location, topography and soils; climate; vegetation; management practices; Physical characteristics of the breed; Functional characteristics of the breed; Performance in other areas; Crosses with other breeds of cattle; Sources of breeding stock and information regarding the breed.

Literature referred to in the discussion of each cattle breed or type is listed at the end of the publication.

FIGURE 6. [left] *Cattle in Group V.* (A) *Ankole steer*; (B) *Barotse bull*; (C) *Basuto bull*; (D) *Nguni bull*; (E) *Nilotic bull*; (F) *Nioka bull*; (G) *Nganda bull*; (H) *Tonga bull*.

Courtesy of Congopress: J. G. Black, J. H. R. Bisschop, E. A. McLaughlin and R. Druet



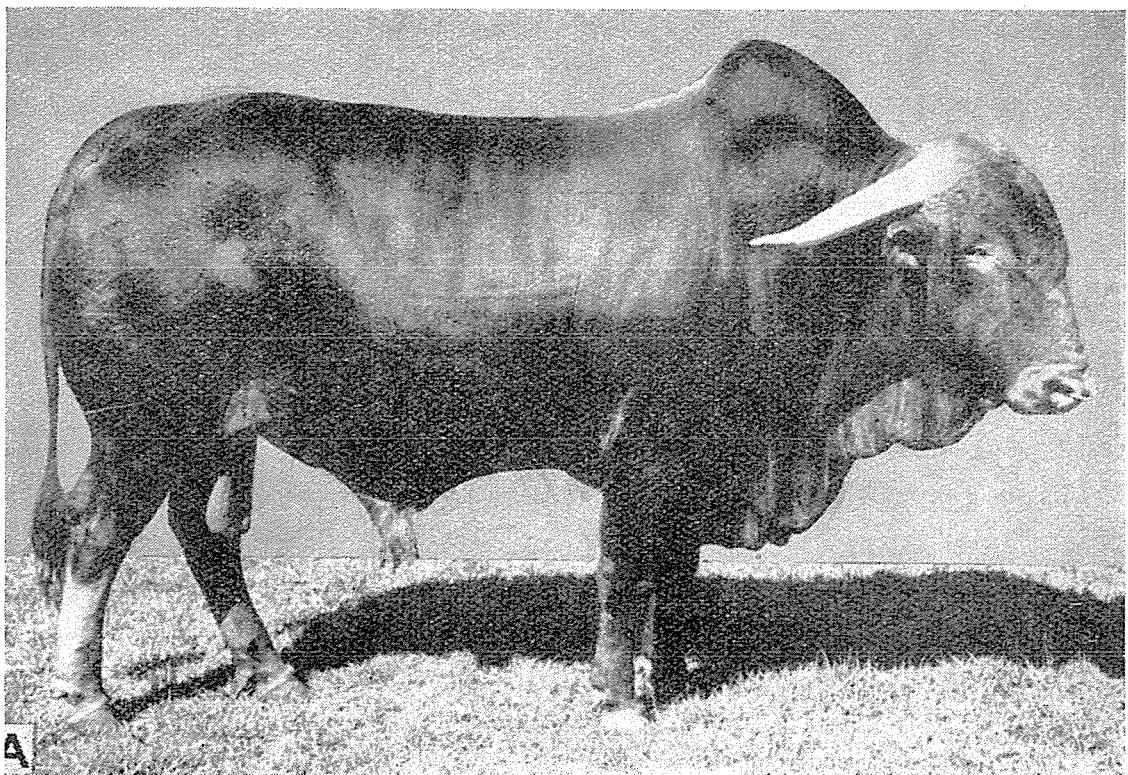


FIGURE 8. *Cattle in Group VII.* (A) *Africander bull*; (B) *Africander cow*.

Courtesy of Farmer's Weekly

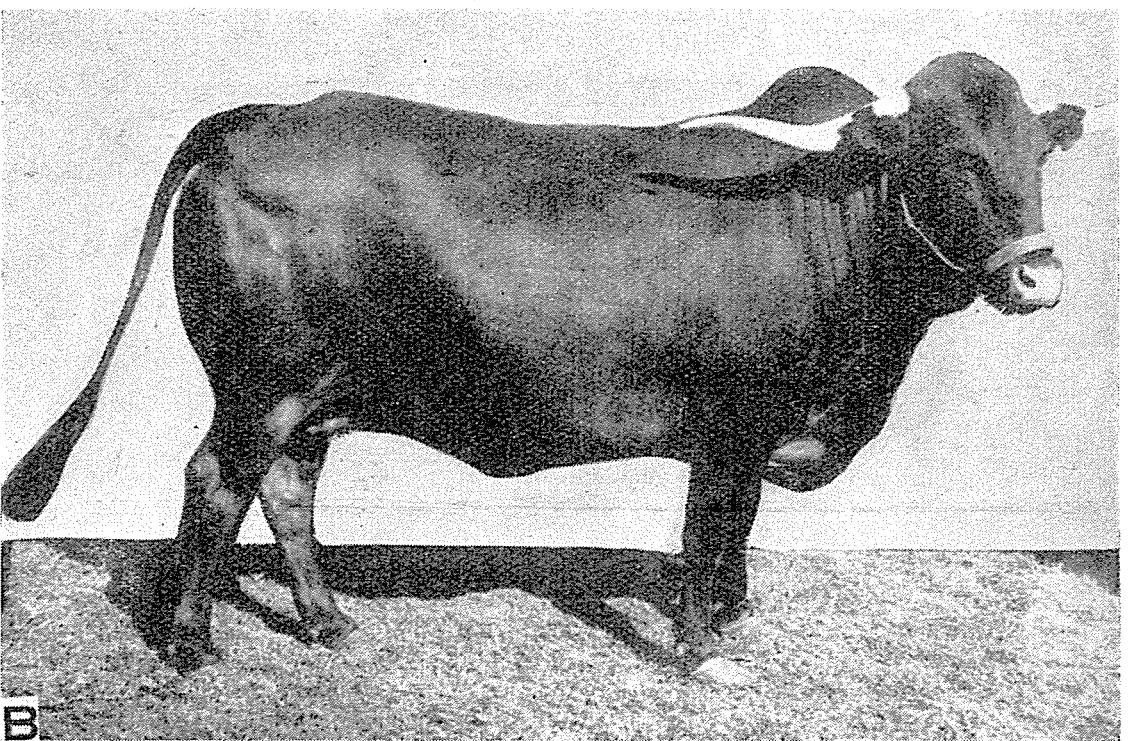


FIGURE 7. [left] *Cattle in Group VI.* (A) *Angoni bull*; (B) *Boran bull*; (C) *Bukedi bull*; (D) *Lugware bull*; (E) *Nandi cow*; (F) *Southern Sudan Hill zebu bull*; (G) *Tanganyika shorthorned zebu steer*; (H) *Toposa-Murle bull*.

Courtesy of J. G. Black, H. G. Hutchison, Director of Veterinary Services, Uganda, Ministère des colonies, Brussels. Ralph W. Phillips and J. D. M. Jack

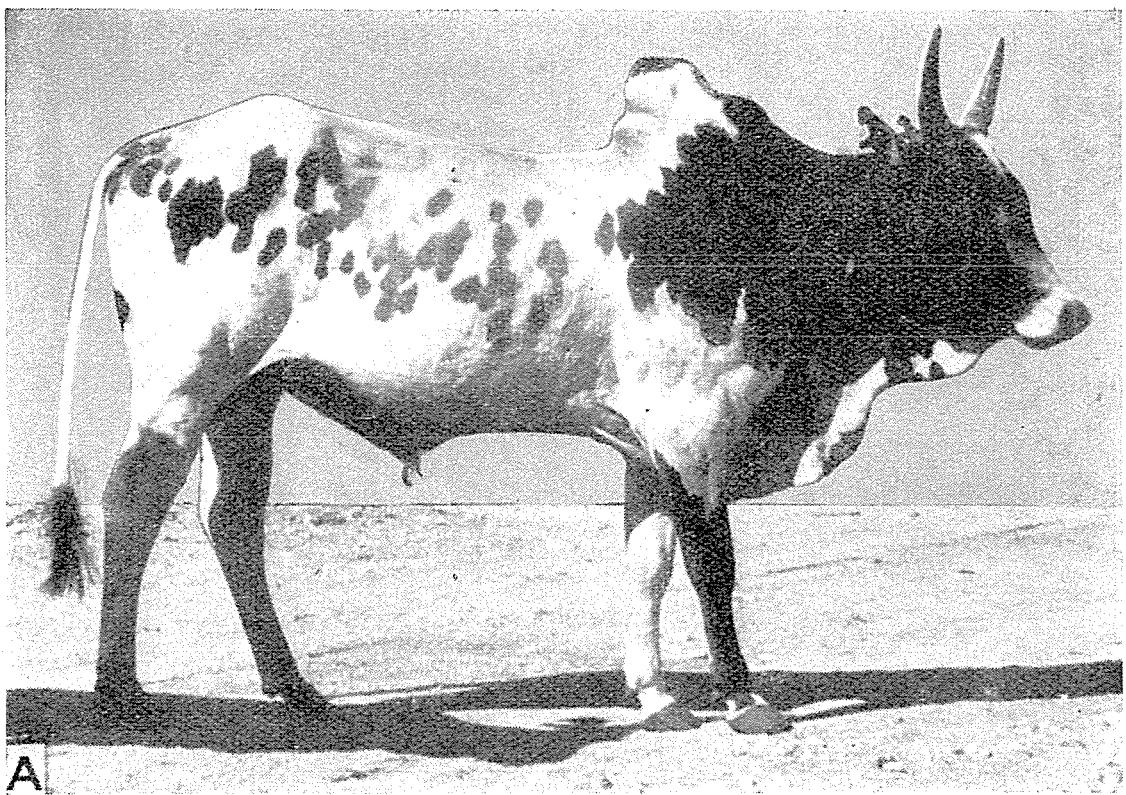


FIGURE 9. *Cattle in Group VIII.* (A) *Madagascar zebu bull*; (B) *Madagascar zebu cow*.

Courtesy of A. Lalanne

