

MOCHO NACIONAL CATTLE

Mocho Nacional Bull



Origin: There are several theories about the origin of bovine creole hornless from Brazil, known as the National Mocho. However they all agree with the idea of breedhas originated in cattle brought by the conquerors. As in the Iberian Peninsula there was no cattle without horns, this feature must be the result of genetic mutation (McManus et al., 2010). Another hypothesis is that there was infusion of genes from British breeds, Red Polled and Red Lincoln, imported in the early twentieth century (Santiago 1985). It is practically impossible to determine the exact origins of the ancestors of the National Mocho and even reconstruct its formation process (Yassu and Franco, 1996). But it is accepted that the Mocho Nacional direct influence on the formation of zebu breeds mochas: Gir, Nellore and Tabapuã (Santiago, 1985; Mariante and Cavalcante, 2006).

Characteristic: Some key characteristic are: light head, straight sub-convex profile; small muzzle, though rosy pigmentation occurs partial dark pigmentation in some animals, the horns are absent, despite being rudiments in some individuals; coat varies from light yellow to deep purple red, the hairs are short, fine and silky, long and cylindrical body; rump relatively long and wide, with horizontal trend; prepuce reduced and retracted; median and strong members; median to small size of the udder and tits and generally small (Magnabosco et al., 1993). The animals are rustic, small, but well formed (Rose et al., 1992).

Mocho Nacional Cow



Population: The breed had its economic value recognized in 1911 when the Government of the State of São Paulo started to create it in the Farm Selection at the Instituto de Zootecnia, Nova Odessa and, after a period of expansion, was founded in 1939 its Association Breeders. But from the 50s, with the advancement of zebu cattle, the breed went into decline, culminating with the closing of the genealogical record of service around 1965. The Farm Nova Odessa paralyzed the work of selection in 1969, auctioning off practically all the squad. The government of Sao Paulo justified the sale stating that such cattle exerted little influence on cattle of Sao Paulo (Magnabosco et al., 1993; Yassu and Franco, 1996). The complete extinction of the Mocho Nacional cattle occurred not only thanks to some ranchers and their inclusion in 1983 on the conservation projects of the National Survey of EMBRAPA Genetic Resources (Magnabosco et al., 1993). The phenotypic similarity of Mocho Nacional with Caracu made this race is currently being recorded by the Association of Caracu as "Caracu Variety Mocha". Although this similarity results obtained by Serrano et al. (2004) and Egypt et al. (2007) show that both races are not genetically similar.

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<http://br.viarural.com/animais/a-bovinos/exteriorbovinos/asoccriadoresexterior-mocho-nacional02.htm>