

CAMELS: HOW THEY ARE MADE?



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أَفَلَا يَنظُرُونَ إِلَى الْإِبِلِ كَيْفَ خُلِقَتْ ﴿١٧

Transliteration: Afala yanthuroona ilal ibili kayfa khuliqat

Al Ghashiya 88 : 17

Will they not regard the camels, how they are created? - (Pickthall) Do they not look at the Camels, how they are made? - (Yusuf Ali) What, do they not consider how the camel was created, - (Arberry)

The Amazing Camel and It's Creator



PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S (PBUH) SAYING

Abn Umer reported: The messenger of Allah Said, "the parable of one who knows the Quran by heart is as the parable of an owner of Hobbled Camel. If he remains vigilant, he will retain it, and if he neglects it, will go away".



CAMEL TELL'S US GOD'S EXISTENCE

If you ever doubted that God exists, Meet the:

Very Technical
Highly Engineered
Dromedary Camel.

Camel is a Horse made by a Committee?



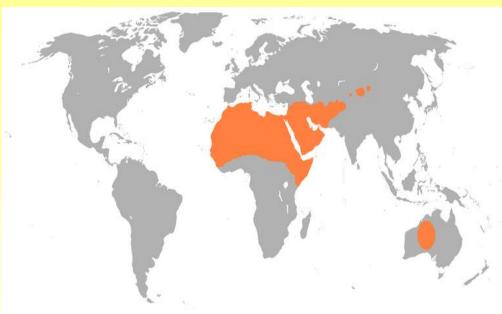
Camel Species

Dromedary & Bactrian









Arabian Camel
(Single Hump)
Found in
North Africa, in hot
deserts of Arabia and
Middle East

Bactrian camels (two hump) in Gobi Desert and other dry parts of Asia.



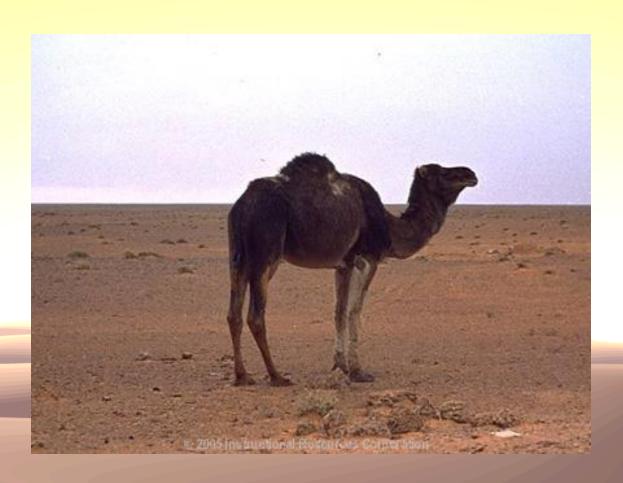
CAMEL POPULATION



Sr No	Country	Continent	Population
1	Somalia	Africa	7.15
2	Sudan	Africa	4.79
3	Kenya	Africa	2.93
4	Niger	Africa	1.72
5	Chad	Africa	1.55
6	Mauritania	Africa	1.33
7	Ethiopia	Africa	1.16
8	Pakistan	Asia	1.02



Dromedary Camel



FACTS ABOUT DROMEDARY



- Somalia or the Kingdom of Punt first domesticated camels well before 2000 BC
- The camel is an even-toed ungulate, with distinctive fatty deposit (of one hump)
- From the Arabic word ' جمل ' to repay
- 20 M camel in the world, 16.2 M are one humped, 80 % in Africa (max in Somalia and Sudan)



Contd...

- In Asia, 70 % in Pak & India
- Life expectancy ~ 40 to 50 yrs
- Camels run at up to 65 km/h in short bursts (sustain up to 40 km/h)
- Long legs allow him to run and known to swim
- Unparalleled immunity to stay with low mortality



CAMEL POPULATION IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan camel population about 1.1 M

Balochistan	41.22 %
Punjab	21.61 %
Sindh	30.23 %
■ KPK	6.94 %

CAMEL BREEDS



- Camels 4, 8, 15, 20 breeds based on their habitat, characteristics and other body features.
- Marecha (Mahra): Similar to Bekaneri camels of India. good riding animal with small head and pointed muzzle.
- Bagri (Booja): Excellent riding and racing camels.
- Brela: A milch breed, can yield ~ 10-40 liters of milk/d.
- Mountain Camel: The mountain camels have shorter legs, compact body and are hardier. Draft and meat purpose. Such animals are found in Balochistan and some parts of Sind. The mountain camels are Kachhi, Brohi and Peshin breeds.



Marecha





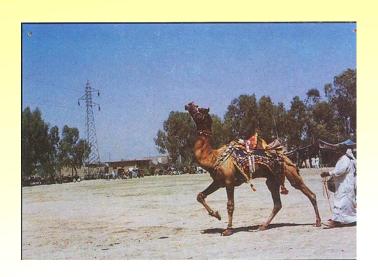


BRELA

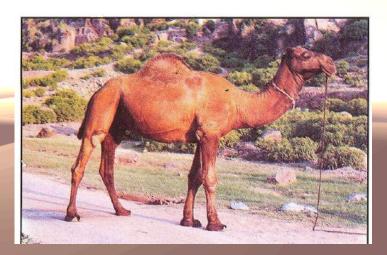




Brella



Mountainous (Cambelpuri)



SURVIVAL IN THE DESERT

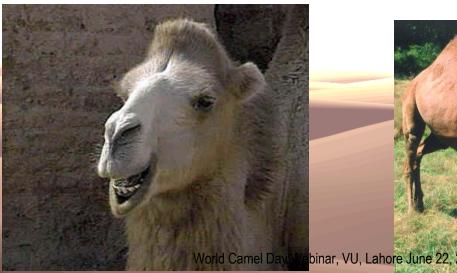


- Camel survives well in the desert due to it's special feet. The toes on its feet spread out to keep it from sinking, as it walks.
- Special nostrils which close to keep out sand during wind storms.
- Its fatty hump stores food and energy in the form of fat which helps it to survive when there is little to eat or drink.
- Nostrils can be closed during sand storm.
- It is a fast runner and will bite or spit on its enemies if it needs.

CAMELS



- Camels are well suited to survive the conditions of the desert.
- The hump in their back stores fat they store water in the lining of their stomachs.
- Camels have extra long eyelashes to keep the sand out of their eyes, and big flat feet to help them walk through the sand.





CAMEL DOESN'T LIVE TO EAT



- The Camel lives in the desert with animals like it who graze on grasses and plants.
- Mouth is so tough a thorny cactus doesn't bother it.
- Can eat easily thorny desert plants
- Love to chow down grass and other plants that grow in deserts.
- When hungry, it'll eat almost anything-
 - A leather bridle
 - a piece of rope
 - master's tent or
 - a pair of shoes.

HUMP



- A camel's hump does not contain water, hump is emergency food supply.
 - It is a store of fat which the animal can live off when food is scarce. The hump, all 80 lbs of it, is filled with fat (body fuel).

The Mighty maker have given him as He knew it wouldn't always be able to find food, as it travels across the hot sands.

When don't find any browse, the body automatically takes fat from the hump, feeds the body and keeps it going strong.



HUMP --BUILDS BACK

- When the hump gets smaller, it starts to tip to one side.
- But when it gets to a nice oasis and begin to eat again, the hump soon builds back to normal.

 A shrinked hump of Arabian came as the fat used up

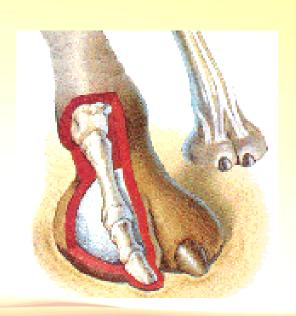




CAMELS' FOOT

 The huge feet of camel help them to walk on sand without sinking into it.

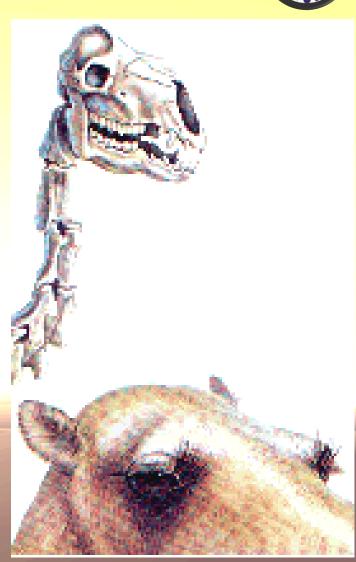
A camel's foot can be as big as a large plate.



CAMEL'S HEAD AND EARS



- Camel's head has built-in sun-visors to help keep the bright sunlight out of its eyes.
- The broad ridges of bone above eyes, stick out far enough to shield the eyes from the sun.
- Ears of camels are small to make it harder for sand to get in.



CAMEL EYE'S

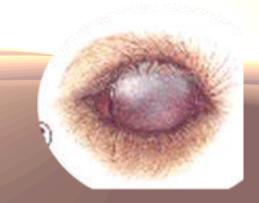


Desert winds often blow sand into the air.
 To protect their eyes, camels have long eyelashes that catch most of the sand.



If sand gets into an eye, a camel has a third eyelid to get it out.

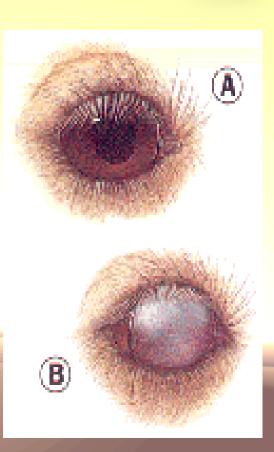
This extra eyelid is like a windshield wiper on a car, it moves from side to side & wipes the sand away.



Contd...



- The eyelid is very thin, so a camel can see through it.
- In sandstorms, camels often close their third eyelid and keep walking.
- The camel can find its way through a sandstorm with its eyes closed.
- The eyelashes arch down over the eyes like screens, keeping the sand and sun out but still letting see clearly.
- If a grain of sand slips through and gets in the eye, the inner eyelid that automatically wipes the sand off the eyeball just like a windshield wiper.

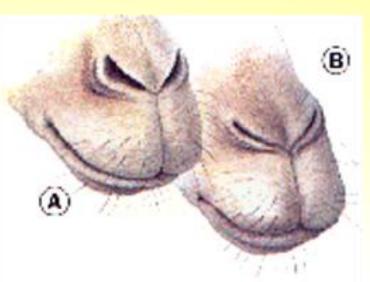


NOSTRILS



- To keep sand from blowing into their noses, camels can shut their nostrils.
- If no sand blowing in the wind, a camel can open its nostrils (A) and breathe through its nose.





CAMEL NOSE

- The God has gifted a specially designed nose that saves water.
- When exhales, don't lose much. The nose traps that warm, moist air from the lungs and absorbs it in the nasal membranes.
- Tiny blood vessels in those membranes take that back into my blood. It recycles?
 The cool nose changes that warm moisture in the air from lungs into water.
- The wet nasal passages produces a cooling effect, & the nose stays as much as 18 degrees cooler than the rest of the body



THE EYEBROWS



- The Camel always walk around with his head held high and nose in the air.
- The eyebrows are so thick and bushy, it have to hold the head high to peek out from underneath them.
- So the eyebrows, will shade the eyes from the bright sun.





TEMPERAMENT AND BEHAVIOR

Camels are well known for their:

bad temper unpredictable behaviour and cunning (revengeful) nature.

CAMEL'S DEFENCE

- Camel is a fast runner (50-60 m/h).
- It bites when threatened.
- May savagely bite or kick anyone who annoys them.
- Camel spits on others when they approach it or get too close.
- Spit foul-smelling liquid.





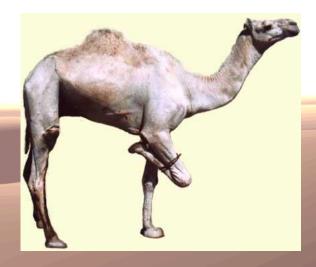
NEED OF RESTRAINING



 At night, their owners have to hobble them (tie their legs together)

Hobbles and ropes are used in order to stop them escaping and getting astray.









SPECIAL KNEE PAD

- At 6 mo, special knee pads start to grow on front legs.
- They help to lower 1000 lbs to the ground.
- In their absence, the knees would have become sore and infected,
- So these help to lie down, to avoid exhaustion.



TRAVEL THRU THE DESERT



- Travelling thru the beautiful sand dunes, is really quite easy.
- Specially engineered sand shoes for feet are wide,
- Each foot has two long, bony toes with tough, leathery skin
- Between the soles, are a little like webbed feet.
- They won't let sink into the soft, drifting sand.
- It helps to carry for 100 miles across the desert in just 1 d, (it can troop 10 m/hr)





SAND CRUISER

- During windstorms, bringing flying sand with it, the special muscles of the nostrils close the openings, keeping sand out of the nose but still allowing enough air to breathe.
- The eyelashes arch down over the eyes like screens, keeping the sand and sun out but still letting it see.



SHIP OF THE DESERT



- Camel is a "ship of the desert" because of the way
- It sway from side to side when trot because of the leg work.
- Some of our riders get seasick.
- Both legs on one side move forward at the same time, elevating that side.
- "left, right, left, right" motion makes the rider feel like rocking chair going sideways.





WATER CONSERVATION



WATER INTAKE



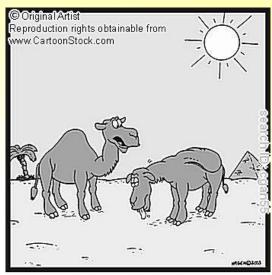
- Camel is known to drink 27 g of water in 10 min.
- In a matter of minutes all the water swallowed travels to the billions of microscopic cells that make up the flesh.
- Naturally, the water taken first goes into the stomach, thirsty blood vessels absorb and carry it to every part of the body.
- Scientists have found it empty 10 min after it has drunk 20 g.



FAT OR FLAT



- In an 8 hr day, camel can carry a 400
 lbs load 100 miles across a hot, dry
 desert and not stop once for a drink or
 something to eat.
- In fact, camel is known to go 8 d w/o a drink, but then look a wreck.
- It loses 227 lbs, its ribs show through skin, and may look terribly skinny.
- But it feels great! as thin because the billions of cells lose their water. They're no longer fat but they become flat.



You look a bit dehydrated to me... We'd better get you a drink...

CAMEL'S BLOOD



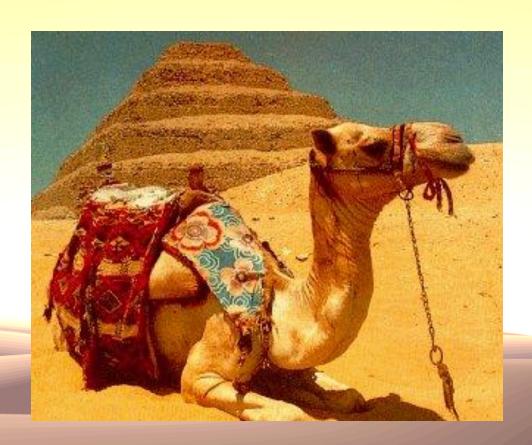
- Red cells are elongated (ours are round).
- This proves that Camel is designed for the desert, or the desert is designed for it.
- Normally blood contains 94 % water, just like human.
- But when it can't find any water to drink, the heat of the sun gradually robs a little water out of blood.
- The blood can lose up to 40 % of its water, and it is still healthy.

BLOOD....

- Doctor's say human blood has to stay very close to 94 % water. If we lose
 - 5 % of it, we can't see anymore;
 - 10 % we can't hear and go insane;
 - 12 %, our blood is as thick as molasses and our heart can't pump the thick stuff. It stops, making us dead.



RECREATION





RACING IN UAE



SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

CAMEL RIDING

 Camel riding is very popular at parks, beaches and all safaris.

 In desert terrains, police, rangers and army also use the camel back.





Camel at Clifton Beach, Karachi

CAMEL DANCING

THE PARTY OF THE P

at the eve of 6th ABC, at UVAS, Lahore, Pakistan



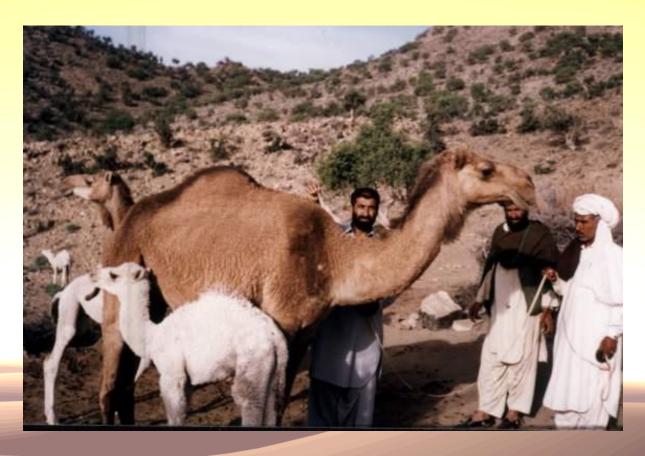


CAMELS IN CHOLISTAN





CAMELS IN BALOCHISTAN



An owner of the she camel is interviewed during data collection in Musakhel Distt of Balochistan.

CAMELS IN CBRS, BHAKKAR











World Camel Day Webinar, VU, Lahore June 22, 2020











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MILK PRODUCTION

Country	Milk yield	Lactation	Av. milk yield
	(kg)	length (mo)	(kg)
Pakistan	2920	16-18	8
India	2482	18	6.8
Somalia	1825	9-18	5
Tunisia	1460	9-16	4
Algeria	1460	9-16	4
Ethiopia	1825	12-18	5



CAMEL MILK

- The camel milk is famous for its peculiarities especially for its health responsive aspects.
- Camel's milk having low and high contents of fats and protein respectively
- It has proved its superiority.





BENEFITS TO DESERT PEOPLE



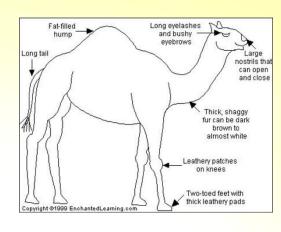
- Desert people depend on camel for many things.
- Best form of transportation
- Its their grocery store, gives very rich milk
- Rich source of Vit C (anti-stress)
- that people make into butter and cheese
- Shed thick fur coat once a year, that can be woven into cloth.
- A few young camels are used for beef



BY THE WAY?



- Camel don't get thick knee pads because it fall on knees.
- Camel seeing, eating, drinking and above all body, habits, it's structure and working
- Designed thru his genes. It's not thru evolution, but this is the way these have been designed
- Camel is very technical, highly engineered dromedary camel.
- It don't just happen. It was planned on a drawing board by Someone very brilliant,
 Someone very logical Downwithow HIM?





THANK YOU

