ZULU CATTLE COLOURINGS
Information collected by C.G. Blamey

ZULU	English
MNYAMA	Blacks
IMPEMVU MNYAMA	Black with white face
IXILA	Black with white on throat
QOLA	Black with white marking on rump
LUNGA	Black and white
UMHLANGWE	White with black spots
WABA	Black with white flanks
NKONE MNYAMA	Black with white spots on back and face
INALA	Black with speckled flank
INZIMAKAZI	Black cow
INZIMANYAMA	Black ox
IBOMVU	Red
UBENDE	Blood red
UFIPA	Dark chestnut – red almost brown
ENTUSI	Red with white flank
INCO	Red and white – very marked
INSASA	Red and white flecked
INSIPU	Strawberry
NKONE IBOMVU	Red with white spots along back and face
IMPEMVU	Red with white face
INHLAMVUKAZI	Red cow
IMPOFU	Yellow
MAQANDA	Fawn with white egg-shaped markings on flank
INYALOTI	Dun
INGWEVU	Blue
INZOTO	Brown with white markings
INSUNDA	Brown
IMQUNGU	Brindle

IMPUNGA	Grey
QIZA	White on fetlock
EMHLOPE	White
NTINJANA	Dun with white marking
NYONIKAYPUMULE	Milk white Royal Zulu King's herd.

The most famous and guarded by the Zulu nation, of all their cattle.

Colouration: Milk-white hair with grey blotches on the skin visible under the hair.

History: When Shaka became King of the Zulu's, he built his kraal on the right side of the Mhodi stream - a tributary of the Mkubane – and called his new kraal kwa Bulwayo.

Shaka was a man of fine taste, so, wanting cattle, he crossed the Mtonjaneni heights and visited his distant relative Madlokovu of the ema Ngadine clan at Mfulo. This native was in possession of some greatly admired cattle. Shaka requested a present and was (given six heifers, one ox and one bull. With these Shaka bred up his subsequently famous milk-white herd, known as the Nyonikaypumule. All cattle in Zululand similarly coloured, i.e. milk-white, were consideration his, and his impis collected them for Shaka.

The existence of this herd is preserved. It was confiscated from Pinuzulu after the treason trials but is preserved at Tokozi, in the Nongoma district, at the Experimental station there.