Interesting facts (Some facts about yak)

1. What is the use of yak butter?

Yak butter has various applications, including in the preparation of food and beverages, cultural and religious applications, and in the manufacturing of various products like cosmetics. It is applied in the preparation of **yak butter tea**, which is made by beating butter, brick tea, and salt. It is useful in cold weather and also to hydrate the body. **Tsampa** is a food where butter is mixed with roasted barley flour to create dough. It is also applied in the preparation of **sculptures** of animals and landscapes in the traditional festivals. It is utilized as fuel to light butter lamps during festival time. It is used as a moisturizer in moisturizing creams.

2. What do you mean by yak alcohol?

Yak alcohol is a traditional alcoholic beverage that is made using fermented yak milk. It involves the fermentation of yak milk with the help of lactic acid bacteria and yeast. In the process, lactose is converted into lactic acid, and a small quantity of ethanol is produced. Milk wine, kurut, and Shimiin are examples of such products.

3. Why does Yak milk appear pink?

When a baby yak is born, the mother's first milk has some amount of blood, and this blood imparts a pink color to the milk. This milk is called colostrum and is rich in protein. The color change is temporary, and milk returns to its normal white color after some time.

4. How fast can Yaks run?

Yaks can run at a speed of 25 mph. In some regions that are situated at high altitudes, such as Tibet, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, and Ladakh, domesticated yak racing takes place during the traditional festivals.

5. What is distinctive about yak?

A yak's body is covered with a thick, hairy coat, which plays a role in insulation for cold environments. They have a higher lung capacity than cattle. A yak's lungs are supported by 14–15 pairs of ribs when compared to cattle, which have only 13 pairs of ribs. They also possess a large chest cavity, which supports breathing at high altitude. They have a greater number of red blood cells and a larger heart compared to cattle. A yak's hemoglobin shows higher affinity for oxygen, and its anatomy is such that it can rapidly intake a large quantity of oxygen.

References

- **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yak**
- **https://www.britannica.com/animal/yak**
- **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yak_butter**