

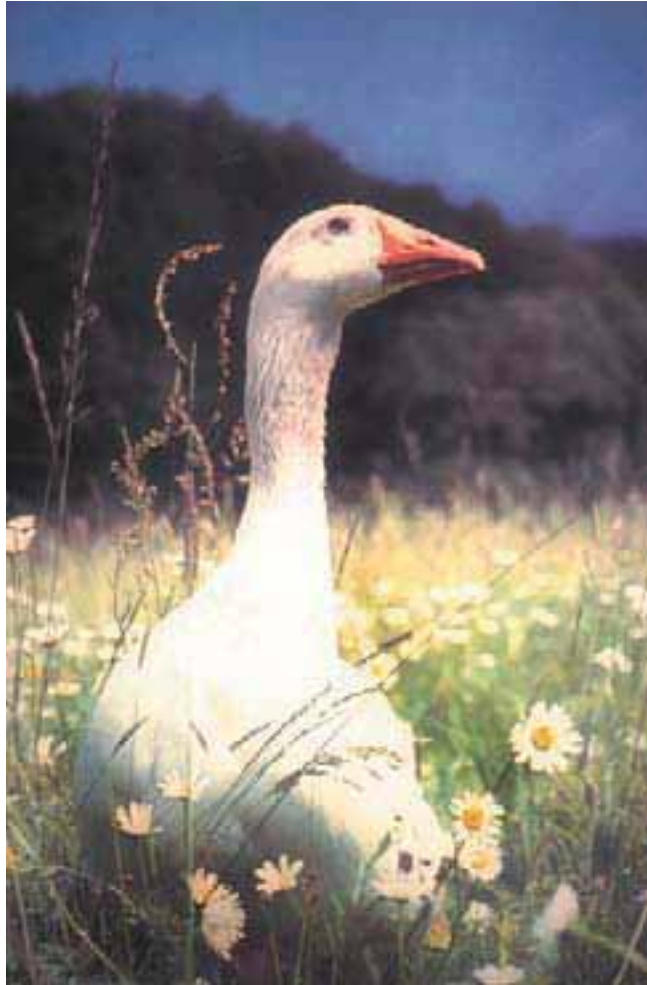
Part

2

**FARM ANIMAL
GENETIC RESOURCES**



Brazilian Caracu cattle



Deutsche Legegans goose on pasture in Germany

Part 2 summarizes the information that is available in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources for breeds at risk of extinction. Inventories of breeds recorded in each risk status category are given. Breeds are listed according to FAO's regional structure: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East and North America. This regional categorization is based on climatic, agro-ecological and cultural considerations. A short introduction to each region is given, followed by a statistical overview of the breeds recorded in each risk status category. The regional introductions are followed by lists of breed descriptions.

The risk status has been calculated for all breeds recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources for which information on their population size and structure has been recorded. The risk status categorization of breeds refers only to the status of the breed population in that country and should not be interpreted as reflecting the global picture, for the breed may also be represented in one or more other countries. Breed populations are categorized as endangered, endangered-maintained, critical or critical-maintained. The categorization is based on the overall population size, the number of breeding females, the number of breeding males, the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed and the trend in population size. Further consideration is given to whether active conservation programmes are in place for critical or endangered populations. When relevant information on conservation management of breeds at risk is not available a conservative approach is taken and the breed is categorised in the higher risk category of critical or endangered.

A breed is categorized as CRITICAL if: the total number of breeding females is less than or equal to 100 or the total number of breeding males is less than or equal to five; or if the overall population size is less than or equal to 120 and decreasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is below 80 percent.

A breed is categorized as ENDANGERED if: the total number of breeding females is greater than 100 and less than or equal to 1 000 or the total number of breeding males is less than or equal to 20 and greater than five; or if the overall population size is greater than 80 and less than 100 and increasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is above 80 percent; or if the overall population size is greater than 1 000 and less than or equal to 1 200 and decreasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is below 80 percent.

Breeds may be further categorized as CRITICAL-MAINTAINED or ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED. These categories identify critical or endangered populations for which active conservation programmes are in place or those that are maintained by commercial companies or research institutes.








Sections 2.1.1-2.1.4 provide lists of all breeds that fall within the critical, critical-maintained, endangered and endangered-maintained categories, respectively. Following the most common name of each breed is a page number referring the reader to section 2.2 where more detailed information may be found for the breed.

The Critical Breeds List is an inventory of all breeds for which there is data to suggest that the total number of breeding females is less than or equal to 100 or the total number of breeding males is less than or equal to five; or if the overall population size is less than or equal to 120 and decreasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is below 80 percent.

The breeds are listed alphabetically by most common name within each species (mammalian species followed

by avian species). For each breed, the page number indicates where a detailed description may be found.

Please note that the risk status categorization of breeds refers only to the status of the breed population in that country and should not be interpreted as reflecting the global picture. Furthermore, breeds may be found listed more than once if the breed is critical in more than one country. Breeds may also be found listed in more than one risk status category if the risk status differs between breed populations found in different countries.

<u>MAMMALIAN SPECIES</u>							
		305	Asino dell'Asinara	488	Franqueiro	249	White Park
		305	Asino Sardo	83	Galloway	463	Yugoslav podolian
		394	Asno De Las Encartaciones	299	Galloway	378	Yurinskaya
		211	Poitevin	187	Gasconne	95	Zanzibar Zebu
		305	Romagnolo	187	Hrbinecky		
		121	Indian Bactrian	179	Iskursko Govedo	74	Botswana Camel
		497	Buffalypso	95	Jiddu		
		95	Egyptian	290	Katerini	414	Allmogegetter
		79	Mediterranean	463	Kolubarska	159	Alpine
		245	Ansbach-Triesdorfer	131	Kouprey	134	Auckland Island
		212	Aurochs de Heck	144	Kouprey	253	Braune Harzer Ziege
		132	Bali Cattle	187	Kravarsky	254	Bündner Strahlenziege
		143	Banteng	125	Kuchinoshima	310	Di Benevento
		331	Baqra Maltija	247	Lincoln Red	254	Erzgebirgsziege
		187	Belgian Blue	247	Longhorn	123	Gembrong
		245	Belted Galloway	395	Mallorquina	254	Holländer Schecke
		212	Betizu	213	Marine Landaise	310	Istriana
		395	Betizu	126	Mishima	254	Kaschmirziege
		440	Blue Albion	113	Moi	547	Kinder
		83	Boran	331	Moldovian Estonian Red	344	Koza Karpacka
		212	Bordelaise	80	Muturu	533	Nigerian Dwarf
		245	Brahman	440	Normande	533	Oberhasli
		246	Brangus	395	Pallaresa	255	Owamboziege
		181	Buša	378	Pechorskii tip kholmogorskogo skota	83	Pafuri
		462	Buša	121	Punganur	255	Poitevine
		246	Chianina	247	Pustertaler Schecken	310	Pomellata
		306	Chianino-Maremma	168	Ramo Grande	533	San Clemente
		390	Cikasto govodo	532	Randall Blue Lineback	547	San Clemente
		212	Coopelso 93	545	Randall Blue Lineback	310	Sarda di Tavolara
		74	Damara	179	Rodopska	311	Screziata
		332	Deep Red	84	Romagnola	311	Sempione
		246	Dexter	84	Rotbunte Schleswig Holsteiner	534	Tennessee Fainting
		113	Dulong	247	Rotvieh alter Angler Zuchtichtung	126	Tokara
		133	Enderby Island	84	Salers	311	Vallesana
		246	Fjaell-Rind	188	Salers	255	Zwergziege
				498	Salers		
				396	Serrana negra	257	Achal-Tekkiner
				463	Siva rasa	257	Aegidienberger
				188	Skotsky náhorni skot	257	Alt-Württemberger
				248	South Devon	548	American Cream Draft
				290	Sykia	257	Andalusier
				159	Tarine	160	Arab
				248	Ungarisches Steppenrind	190	Arab
				306	Varzese Ottonese		
				248	Weißblaue Belgier		
				248	White Galloway		




301 Arab
 208 Arabialainen
 386 Arabský Kôn
 386 Arabský Plnokrvník
 464 Arapska Rasa
 258 Ardenner
 258 Arenberg-Nordkirchner
 258 Berber
 258 Bosniaken
 179 Bosnian Pony
 259 Camargue
 179 Carakachanski Kon
 445 Caspian
 315 Cavallino di Monterufoli
 87 Clydesdale
 259 Cob Normand
 259 Comtois
 87 Connemara Pony
 208 Connemara Pony
 259 Dales
 122 Deccani
 512 Delibozskaya
 464 Domaci Brdski Konj
 260 Dülmener
 87 English Halbblut Horse
 446 Eriksay
 414 Exmoor ponny
 260 Exmoor-Pony
 260 Falabella
 260 Fellpony
 261 Finnperd
 261 Fox-Trotter
 261 Freiburger
 386 Furioso
 208 Gotland Russ
 261 Hackney
 87 Hafflinger
 160 Haflinger
 218 Highland
 262 Highlandpony
 386 Huculské Plemeno
 262 Huzule
 208 Islannin Hevonen
 262 Kabardiner
 262 Karabach
 301 Kerry Bog Pony
 126 Kiso
 263 Kladruber
 263 Konik
 263 Lehmkuhlener Pony
 387 Lipican
 190 Lipicky
 218 Lipizzan
 446 Lipizzaner
 315 Lipizzano
 391 Ljutomerski Kasac
 263 Lusitano
 446 Lusitano
 264 Mangalarga Marchador

264 Mecklenburger Kaltblut
 182 Medjimurski konj
 264 Merens
 127 Misaki
 127 Miyako
 264 Morgan
 446 Morgan
 209 New Forest Pony
 127 Noma
 160 Nonius
 265 Nonius
 387 Nonius
 465 Nonius
 265 Noriker
 265 Orlow
 265 Paint
 266 Palomino
 88 Percheron
 266 Percheron
 266 Pfalz-Ardenner Kaltblut
 266 Polopony
 267 Rottaler
 267 Saddlebred
 316 Samolaco
 267 Sarvar
 267 Senner
 190 Shagya Arab
 414 Shagya Arabian Horse
 88 Shire
 268 Shire
 387 Slovenský Sportový Pony
 142 Sri Lankan Pony
 190 Starokladrubsky Belorus
 487 Sunicho
 268 Tarpan
 209 Täysverinen
 268 Tennessee Walking Horse
 268 Tersker
 114 Tieling Harness
 269 Tinker
 269 Tölter
 269 Tuiggarden
 269 Vollblutaraber
 270 Warmblutschecken
 270 Warmblutschecken aus den ehem.
 preuß. Ostprovinzen
 209 Welsh
 127 Yonaguni
 465 Yugoslav Draft
 329 Zemaitukai (Modern Type)



90 American Hampshire
 275 Angler Sattelschwein
 114 Bamei
 294 Belga Lapály Sertés
 353 Bisaro
 275 Bunte Bentheimer
 489 Canastra
 490 Canastrão
 490 Canastrinha

490 Caruncho
 318 Casertana
 402 Chato-Murciano
 535 Chester White
 182 Crna Slavonska
 466 Crna Slavonska
 498 Cuino
 302 Duroc
 114 Ebei Black
 162 Forest Mountain
 550 Gloucestershire Old Spots
 275 Hampshire
 449 Hampshire
 295 Hampshire Sertés
 115 Hexi
 402 Ibérico
 223 Jia-Xing
 223 Landrace Belge
 550 Large Black
 140 Libtong
 466 Mangulica
 224 Meishan
 318 Mora Romagnola
 550 Mulefoot
 490 Mundi
 128 Ohmini
 90 Pietrain
 391 Pietrain
 491 Pirapitinga
 551 Poland China
 354 Porcul Ald de Banat
 466 Suboticka Mangulica
 318 Suino delle Nebrodi e Madonie
 491 Tatú
 224 Willebrand
 276 Wollschwein (blond)
 276 Wollschwein (rot)
 276 Wollschwein (schwalbenbüchig)



229 Belle Ile
 320 Bellunese
 91 Bezuidenhout
 536 Black Welsh Mountain
 96 Blackhead Persian
 111 Booroola Leicester
 452 Boreray
 135 Campbell Island
 111 Carpetmaster
 320 Cornella Bianca
 96 Corriedale
 536 Cotswold
 491 Crioulo Preto
 320 Di Corniglio
 91 Dorset Horn
 183 Dubrovacka
 170 Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse
 92 Finnish Landrace
 193 Finskå ovce
 452 Galway
 277 Gotland-Schaf



- 278 Gotländisches Wildschaf
- 552 Gulf Coast Native
- 278 Hampshire
- 161 Havasi
- 552 Hog Island
- 135 Hokonui
- 161 Il d'Frans
- 320 Istriana
- 278 Jakobschaf
- 171 Lakens Kuddeschaap
- 193 Merino Longwool
- 384 Mikhnovskaya
- 536 Montadale
- 552 Montadale
- 329 Native Coarsewooled
- 536 Newfoundland
- 80 Nungua Blackhead
- 135 Pitt Island
- 278 Quessant-Schaf
- 82 Romanov
- 193 Romanovska Ovce
- 279 Romney Marsh
- 321 Rosset
- 279 Rouge de Roussillon
- 537 Santa Cruz
- 552 Santa Cruz
- 321 Savoiarda
- 279 Soay Schaf
- 92 Southdown
- 92 Steekhaar
- 418 Steigar
- 245 Steppe Voloshian
- 537 Targhee
- 279 Ungarisches Zackelschaf
- 385 Valakhs kaya
- 92 Vador
- 468 Vitoroga Zackel
- 171 Vlaams Schaap
- 280 Walachenschaf
- 194 Zošl'achtenà Valaška
- 280 Zwartbles-Schaf

AVIAN SPECIES



- 173 Cassowary



- 283 Altsteirer White
- 355 Bantam alb
- 355 Barboasa de anvers
- 355 Barnevelder dublu locat-pitică
- 284 Barthühner Barred
- 284 Barthühner Blue
- 284 Barthühner Partridge Colour
- 284 Barthühner Silver-Black Mottled
- 285 Barthühner White
- 285 Bergische Schlotterkämme Black

- 285 Bergische Schlotterkämme black/white
- 356 Brahma herminat deschis
- 356 Cochin negru pitic
- 485 Cochins
- 356 Combatant indian
- 356 Combatant malaez alb
- 357 Combatant malaez galben
- 357 Combatant malaez rosu inchis
- 232 Coucou des flandres
- 232 Courtes-Pattes
- 357 Drezda
- 406 Empordanesa Blanca
- 407 Empordanesa Rossa
- 173 Fauve de Hesbaye
- 357 Faverolles alb
- 358 Gaina de portelan-pitica
- 358 Git golas de transilvania alb
- 358 Git golas de transilvania barat
- 358 Git golas de transilvania negru
- 359 Git golas de transilvania negru pitica
- 359 Git golas de transilvania rosu
- 457 Gold Legbar
- 173 Herve Hoen
- 359 Houdan pitic
- 359 Italiana pòtarnichie pitica
- 457 Ixworth
- 232 Janzé
- 360 Japoneză de mătase albă
- 360 Japoneză de mătase galbena
- 360 Japoneză de mătase neagra pitica
- 285 Krüper Black
- 286 Krüper Black and White
- 286 Krüper Black and Yellow
- 360 La Flèche
- 233 Landaise grise
- 361 Langsham
- 233 Le Mans
- 361 Legwels Alba
- 161 Local Tirana
- 162 Local Tropoja Pac
- 233 Lyonnaise
- 233 Lyonnaise naine
- 457 Marsh Daisy
- 470 Naked Neck
- 361 Negru pitic cu creasta batuta
- 420 Öländsk Dvärghöna
- 486 Old English Game Bantam
- 361 Orloff
- 196 P-Line
- 362 Paduana aurie
- 234 Pavilly
- 407 Penedesenca Aperdizada
- 407 Penedesenca Barrada
- 407 Penedesenca Trigueña
- 362 Plymouth Rock Alb
- 234 Poule des haies
- 483 Rhode Island Red
- 234 Sans-Queue
- 128 Shiba-Tori
- 387 Slovgal 03a

- 388 Slovgal 05a
- 286 Sulmtaler
- 362 Sussex pestrit pitic
- 470 Svrlijg Black
- 117 Theen-Yee
- 174 Vlaanderse Koekoek
- 486 Waydolles
- 362 Welsummer Maron
- 539 White Leghorn-Monrog Strain
- 363 White Sultan
- 540 White Wyandotte
- 486 White-Dark Brown Leghorn
- 363 Wiandotte alb pitic
- 363 Wyandotte alb
- 363 Wyandotte argintiu lacat
- 364 Wyandotte argintiu locat pitic
- 364 Wyandotte auria lacat
- 364 Wyandotte lacat
- 174 Zingems Vleeshoen
- 174 Zottegems hoen



- 410 Annera Mallorquina
- 240 Blanc De L'allier
- 241 D'estaires
- 241 De Bourbourg
- 176 Dendermondse eend
- 241 Duclair
- 176 Merchteuse eend
- 289 Orpington
- 205 Sort hvidbrystet dansk and



- 177 Emu



- 242 Blanche De Bourbonnais
- 290 Diepholzer
- 290 Lippegans
- 76 Local Goose of Karal and Massakory
- 76 Local Goose of Mandelia
- 541 Pilgrim
- 330 Vishtines
- 177 Vlaamse gans



- 81 Local Ghanean White Breasted Guineafowl




- 119 Black Muscovy l303




- 177 Nandu




- 78 Chadean Ostrich
- 81 Ghanean Ostrich

75  Ninningo
138 Pakistani Ostrich
186 Stroutho Camelos

78  Local Partridge of Gredaya
and Massakory

139  Kalij

178  Antwerpse Smierel

389  British Range
389 English White
542 Japanese Ubc-A
542 Japanese Ubc-B
542 Japanese Ubc-G
542 Japanese Ubc-N
543 Japanese Ubc-Ncsu
543 Japanese Ubc-Qf
543 Japanese Ubc-Qm

543 Japanese Ubc-Res
544 Japanese Ubc-S
544 Japanese Ubc-Sus
544 Japanese Ubc-W
544 Japanese Ubc-Wild
389 Manchurian Golden
390 Tuxedo

 79 Local Turkey of Mandelia
462 Norfolk Black
411 Pavo Negro Extremeño
178 Rode Ardenner kalkoen
178 Ronquières kalkoen

2.1.2

CRITICAL-MAINTAINED BREEDS LIST

The Critical-Maintained Breeds List is an inventory of all breeds on which there is data to suggest that the total number of breeding females is less than or equal to 100 or the total number of breeding males is less than or equal to five; or if the overall population size is less than or equal to 120 and decreasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is below 80 percent, but are maintained by an active conservation programme.

The breeds are listed alphabetically by most common name within each species (mammalian species followed

by avian species). For each breed, the page number indicates where a detailed description may be found.

Please note that the risk status categorization of breeds refers only to the status of the breed population in that country and should not be interpreted as reflecting the global picture. Furthermore, breeds may be found listed more than once if the breed is critical-maintained in more than one country. Breeds may also be found listed in more than one risk status category if the risk status differs between breed populations found in different countries.

MAMMALIAN SPECIES



213	Armoricaïne
213	Béarnaise
412	Bohuskulla
307	Calvana
396	Cardena Andaluza
188	Ceská cervinka
440	Chillingham
84	Dutch Friesian
335	dølefe
423	Evolèner
332	Fries Roodbont
181	Istarsko goviedo
207	Itäsuomenkarja
343	Jersey
163	Jochberger Hummeln
441	Kerry
396	Limiana
213	Lourdaise
307	Montana
396	Murciana
163	Original Braunvieh
207	Pohjoissuomenkarja
307	Pontremolese
197	SDM-1965
181	Slavonski podolac
163	Ungarisches Steppenrind
441	Vaynol
122	Vechur
85	Watusi
335	østlandsk rødkolle



198	Dansk Landrace
199	Nubisk
336	utegangarheit



166	Altösterreichisches Warmblut
400	Caballo Losino
401	Cavall Mallorquí
206	Eesti raskevehohobune
333	Groninger Paard
166	Lipizzaner
291	Skyros Pony
353	Sorraiana
447	Suffolk
128	Tokara Pony
128	Tsushima
329	Zemaitukai



224	Bayeux
345	Belgijska zwisloucha
402	Celta
403	Cerdo negro canario
202	DL-1970
224	Duroc
403	Manchada de Jabugo
354	Mangalita
202	Sortbroget
183	Turopoljska Svinja
345	Zlotnicka Biala



167	Krainer Steinschaf
346	Olkuska
469	Pirotska
469	Svrlijska
167	Waldschaf
167	Zackelschaf

AVIAN SPECIES



429	Black Dwarf Strain 52
117	Erh-Mei
297	Gödöllői New Hampshire (white)
117	Hua-Tung
117	Ju-Chi
118	Nei-Mong
83	Ovambo
429	Partridge Dwarf Strain 23
348	Polbar
429	White Dwarf Strain 53



350	Minikaczka
144	Ped Puen Muang Pak-Nam
350	Polski Pekin
118	Quemoy
422	Svensk Gul Anka
207	Valge sinikaelpart



205	Grå og Gråbrogede Danske Gæs
350	Podkarpacka



119	White Muscovy Duck
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298	Rézpulyka
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2.1.3

ENDANGERED BREEDS LIST


The Endangered Breeds List is an inventory of all breeds with data to suggest that the total number of breeding females is greater than 100 and less than or equal to 1 000 or the total number of breeding males is less than or equal to 20 and greater than five; or if the overall population size is greater than 80 and less than 100 and increasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is above 80 percent; or if the overall population size is greater than 1 000 and less than or equal to 1 200 and decreasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is below 80 percent.

The breeds are listed alphabetically by most common name within each species (mammalian species followed by avian species). For each breed, the page number indicates where a detailed description may be found.

Please note that the risk status categorization of breeds refers only to the status of the breed population in that country and should not be interpreted as reflecting the global picture. Furthermore, breeds may be found listed more than once if the breed is endangered in more than one country. Breeds may also be found listed in more than one risk status category if the risk status differs between breed populations found in different countries.


MAMMALIAN SPECIES

 495 Llamingos-pucungos

 515 Anger
394 Ase Mallorquí
305 Asino dell'Amiata
121 Indian Wild Ass
515 Iranian Onager
517 Kulan
522 Kulan
394 Majorera
545 Mammoth Jack Stock
306 Martina Franca
142 Puttalam Buruwa
306 Ragusana
80 Somali Wild Ass
80 Somali Wild Ass
519 Somali Wild Ass

 378 Mongolian Bactrian

 520 Ghab
513 Minufi
131 Murrah
495 Murrah
121 Wild Water Buffalo
133 Wild Water Buffalo

 249 Aberdeen Angus
412 Aberdeen Angus
397 Albera
412 Allmokekor
441 American Brown Swiss
332 American Dutch Belted
532 American Dutch Belted
545 American Dutch Belted

532 American Milking Devon
546 American Milking Devon
532 American White Park
546 American White Park
249 Aubrac
110 Australian Milking Zebu
188 Ayrshire
300 Ayrshire
75 Bakosi
75 Bakweri
110 Bali Cattle
112 Bami Orenscha
132 Banteng
81 Baria
497 Barroso
441 Bazadaise
85 Beef Shorthorn
300 Belgian Blue
197 Belgisk Blåhvidt Kvæg
379 Bely sibirskiy skot
397 Berrendo en Negro
397 Blanca Cacereña
413 Blonde d' Aquitaine
189 Blonde d'Aquitaine
249 Blonde d'Aquitaine
250 Braunvieh alter Zuchtrichtung
521 Brune de l' Atlas
143 Burmese Gaur
95 Chagga
485 Chaqueño
486 Chaqueño
499 Chaqueño
292 Charolais
496 Criollo ecuatoriano
488 Crioulo Lageano
250 Deutsches Shorthorn
546 Devon
397 Doñana
123 FH-merah
546 Florida Cracker
398 Frieiresa
189 Galloway
112 Gayal
250 Gelbvieh Fleischnutzung
250 Glanrind

168 Gorynskaya
142 Hatton
292 Hereford
251 Hinterwälder
123 Hissar
330 Holstein-Friesian
214 Inra 95
300 Irish Blonde d'Aquitaine
140 Javanese Zebu
379 Khevsurskaya gruppa
198 Korthorn
113 Kouprey
143 Kouprey
515 Kurdi
379 Kurganskaya
79 Lagune
96 Lagune
159 Lare e Kuge
488 Lavinia
293 Limousin
251 Limpurger
442 Lincoln Red
251 Luing
214 Maine Anjou Lait
81 Manjaca
214 Maraîchine
214 Massanaise
243 Mingrelian Red
307 Modicana
300 Montbéliarde
442 Montbelliarde
96 Mpwapwa
463 Mrko-smeda rasa
251 Murnau-Werdenfelser
74 N'Dama
74 N'Dama
76 N'dama
215 Nantais
85 Nguni
97 Nkone
498 Normande
85 Pedi
442 Piedmontese
189 Piemontese
252 Piemonteser



252 Pinzgauer
 252 Pinzgauer Fleischnutzung
 488 Polled Crioulo Pereira Camargo
 343 Polska Czerwona
 86 Red Poll
 82 Renitelo
 169 Rood van Belgie
 252 Rotvieh Zuchtichtung Höhenvieh
 487 Saavedreño
 442 Salers
 86 Sanganer
 498 Santa Gertrudis
 132 Seladang
 443 Shetland
 110 Simford
 142 Solomon Red
 122 Taylor
 398 Terreña
 253 Uckermärker
 428 Ukrainian Grey
 428 Ukrainian Whiteheaded
 122 Umblachery
 159 Valbona
 335 vestlandsk fjordfe
 336 vestlandsk raudkolle
 253 Welsh Black
 547 White Park
 487 Yacumeño
 253 Zwerg-Zebus



518 Arvana-Kazakh Type
 86 Dromedary



464 Alpine
 534 American Pygmy
 255 Anglo Nubier Ziege
 169 Anglo-Nubienne
 444 Angora
 256 Angoraziege
 424 Appenzellerziege
 134 Arapawa
 311 Argentata dell'Etna
 162 Azerbaidzhanskaya
 512 Azerbaidzhanskaya
 312 Bionda dell'Adamello
 169 Blanche
 124 Boer
 199 Boer
 445 British Toggenburg
 169 Chamoisée
 126 Chubby
 312 Cilentana Fulva
 312 Cilentana Nera
 380 Dagestanskaya
 312 Di Campobasso
 313 Di Potenza

313 Di Salerno
 313 Di Teramo
 390 Domaca krizana koza
 464 Domaca Sanska
 313 Girgentana
 314 Grigia molisana
 189 Hnedà Kratkosrsta Koza
 385 Hnedà Kràtkosrstà Koza
 380 Karachaevskaya
 243 Karachai
 520 Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy
 Srednei Azii
 522 Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy
 Srednei Azii
 522 Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy
 Srednei Azii
 516 Miriz
 199 Mohair
 124 Montgomery
 314 Neapolitana
 136 Pak Angora
 400 Pitiüsa
 217 Poitevine
 314 Potentina
 218 Provencale
 547 Pygora
 314 Roccaverano
 518 Russian Central Asian Local Coarse-
 Haired
 518 Russian Central Asian Local Coarse-
 Haired
 160 Sana
 181 Sanska Koza
 315 Sarda
 390 Srnasta pasma
 548 Tennessee Fainting
 256 Thüringer Wald Ziege
 170 Toggenburg
 256 Toggenburger
 315 Valfortorina
 380 Volgograd White
 256 Walliser Schwarzhals-Ziege



291 Aglikos Katharohaemos
 548 Akhal-Teke
 270 Altmärkisches Kaltblut
 88 American Quarter Horse
 548 American Shetland Pony
 270 Appaloosa
 514 Arab
 520 Arab
 271 Araber
 219 Ardenais du Nord
 512 Azerbaidzhanskaya
 114 Baise Pony
 219 Barbe
 519 Barbe
 521 Barbe
 199 Belgier
 219 Camargue

110 Caspian
 134 Caspian
 515 Caspian
 549 Caspian
 401 Cavall Menorquí
 316 Cavallo Bardigiano
 316 Cavallo Del Catria
 316 Cavallo Del Ventasso
 317 Cavallo della Giara
 317 Cavallo Norico
 380 Charysh
 330 Cheval de Selle
 492 Chilenos
 381 Chistokovnaya Arabskaya
 381 Chistokovnaya Arabskaya
 549 Cleveland Bay
 447 Clydesdale
 219 Connemara
 271 Connemara
 447 Connemara
 244 Dagestan Pony
 381 Dagestanskii Poni
 447 Dales
 220 Dartmoor
 271 Dartmoor
 415 Dartmoor pony
 465 Engleskii Punokrvnjak
 206 Estonskii Tyazhelovoz
 381 Estonskii Tyazhelovoz
 549 Exmoor
 485 Falabella Pony
 448 Fell Pony
 170 Fjord
 220 Fjord de Norvege
 271 Friesen
 88 Friesian Horse
 415 Gotlandruss
 89 Hackney
 89 Hackney Pony
 220 Haflinger
 330 Haflinger
 425 Haflinger
 448 Haflinger
 415 Haflingerhäst
 521 Hamdani
 136 Hirzai
 448 Irish Draught
 301 Irish Pony
 220 Islandais
 401 Jaca Navarra
 465 Jugoslovenski Kasac
 134 Kaimanawa 'Wild' Horse
 513 Karabakhskaya
 519 Kirgiz
 200 Knabstrupper
 272 Knabstrupper
 415 Knabstrupperhäst
 382 Kuznetskaya Porodnaya Gruppya
 534 Lac La Croix Indian Pony
 489 Lavradeiro



182 Lipicanac
 466 Lipicanska Rasa
 170 Lipizzan
 272 Lipizzaner
 416 Lipizzanerhäst
 221 Lusitanien
 137 Makra
 428 Malakan
 382 Mezenskaya
 244 Mingrelian
 416 Morgan Horse
 89 Namib Horse
 382 Narym
 200 New Forest
 272 New Forest
 221 New Forest Pony
 534 Newfoundland Pony
 89 Nooitgedacht Pony
 416 Nordsvensk Häst
 200 Oldenborger
 200 Ox-Araber
 416 Paint Horse
 272 Paso Peruano
 382 Pechorskaya
 317 Persano
 302 Piebald and Skewbald
 291 Pineia
 273 Pinto
 273 Pinto Typ Lewitzer
 168 Polesskaya
 221 Pony Ariégeois Mérens
 221 Pony Landais
 317 Pony dell'Esperia
 222 Pottok
 401 Pottoka
 383 Priobskaya
 133 Przewalski Horse
 383 Przewalski Horse
 209 Puoliverinen
 417 Quarterhäst
 273 Rheinisch Deutsches Kaltblut
 90 SA Miniature Horse
 535 Sable Island Pony
 549 Sable Island Pony
 273 Sächsisch-Thüringisches Kaltblut
 318 Salernitano
 274 Schleswiger Kaltblut
 274 Schwarzwälder Kaltblut
 274 schweres Warmblut
 274 schweres Warmblut / ostfriesisch-altoldenburgisch
 222 Shetland
 210 Shetland Pony
 448 Shire
 520 Somali Pony
 191 Starokladrubsky Uranik
 550 Suffolk
 383 Tavdinskaya
 186 Thoroughbred

124 Thoroughbred racing Horse
 275 Thüringer Warmblut
 222 Trait Auxois
 201 Trakehner
 383 Tuvinskaya
 384 Verkhne-Eniseiskaya
 90 Vlaamperd
 201 Welsh
 222 Welsh



514 Baladi White
 514 Galabi
 514 Giza White
 402 Ibicenco



518 Aksai Black Pied
 535 American Berkshire
 115 Bama Xiang Zhu
 391 Bela Zlahtna
 192 Belgickà Landrase
 467 Belgijiski Landras
 225 Carélie
 493 Casco de Mula
 91 Chester White
 319 Cinta Senese
 161 Comune
 276 Deutsche Landrase B
 277 Deutsches Sattelschwein
 115 Ding
 427 Djumajliska
 225 DRB
 225 DRC
 91 Duroc
 192 Duroc
 277 Duroc
 391 Duroc
 417 Duroc
 450 Duroc
 467 Duroc
 295 Duroc Sertés
 225 FH016
 226 FH019
 226 Gallia
 244 Georgian Mangalitsa
 551 Guinea Hog
 143 Hailum
 192 Hampshire
 202 Hampshire
 226 Hampshire
 319 Hampshire
 417 Hampshire
 467 Hempir
 551 Hereford
 115 Hetao Lop-Ear
 403 Ibérico
 403 Ibérico
 180 Istochnobalkanska Svinia
 116 Jilin Black

244 Kakhétian
 135 Kunekune
 144 Kwai
 535 Lacombe
 226 Laconie P77
 302 Large White
 417 Lindrödssvin
 116 Lingao
 116 Lutai White
 331 Moldavian Meat Type
 467 Moravka
 227 Musclor
 392 Nem Ka Landrace
 468 Nemacki Landras
 183 Njemacki Landras
 337 Norsk Yorkshire
 337 Norsk Yorkshire
 450 Oxford Sandy and Black
 227 Pen Ar Lan P 77
 227 Penshire P66
 491 Piau
 193 Pietrain
 227 Piétrain
 295 Pietrain Sertés
 404 Porc Negre Mallorquí
 228 Proligène 321
 551 Red Wattle
 468 Resavka
 493 Sampedreño
 277 Schwäbisch Hällisches Schwein
 384 Sibirskaya Chernopestraya
 319 Siciliano
 132 South China
 332 South Type
 450 Tamworth
 228 Tia Meslan P44
 429 Ukrainian Spotted Steppe
 183 Veliki Jorkir
 450 Welsh
 116 Yangxin
 354 Yorkshire
 468 Yugoslav Spotted



321 Alpagota
 553 American Tunis
 136 Arapawa Island
 229 Avranchin
 137 Baghdale
 385 Bakur
 537 Barbados Blackbelly
 303 Belclare
 392 Belokranjska pramenka
 303 Beltex
 194 Bergschaf
 303 Berrichon du Cher
 230 Blackface
 82 Blackhead Persian



280 Blauköpfiges Fleischschaf
 303 Bleu du Maine
 304 Bluefaced Leicester
 93 Border Leicester
 163 Bozakhs kaya
 513 Bozakhs kaya
 280 Braunes Bergschaf
 321 Brigasca
 230 Brigasque
 281 Brillenschaf
 453 British Friesland
 537 Canadian Arcott
 538 Canadian Corriedale
 404 Canaria De Pelo
 180 Carakachanska Ovsta
 167 Carinthian
 453 Charmoise
 405 Churra Lebrijana
 322 Ciavenasca
 296 Cikta
 428 Cine Capari
 334 Clun Forest
 180 Copper-Red
 93 Corriedale
 553 Cotswold
 493 Criolla Mora
 553 Delaine Merino
 538 DLS
 82 Dorper
 202 Dorset
 453 Est à laine Mérino
 203 Finulds fär
 291 Florina
 322 Frabosana
 111 Glen Vale
 281 Gotländisches Pelzschaf
 203 Gotlandsk Pelsfär
 93 Hampshire
 137 Hissardale
 171 Houtlandschaap
 405 Ibicenca
 453 Icelandic
 469 Il d'Frans
 281 Ile de France
 171 Ile-de-France
 184 Istarska Ovca
 131 Kae
 281 Kamerun Schaf
 125 Kapstad
 93 Karakul
 282 Karakulschaf
 538 Katahdin
 553 Katahdin
 172 Kempens Schaap
 194 Kent, Romney Marsh
 292 Kymi
 304 L'Ile de France
 230 Landes de Bretagne
 203 Leicester

454 Llanwenog
 137 Marco Polo's
 512 Marco Polo's
 519 Marco Polo's
 521 Marco Polo's
 322 Marrane
 203 Marsh
 322 Matesina
 405 Menorquina
 172 Mergelland Schaap
 136 Mohaka
 172 Mouton Laitier Belge
 94 Multihorned Merino
 94 Namaqua Afrikaner
 538 Navajo-Churro
 554 Navajo-Churro
 323 Nobile di Badia
 418 Ostfriesiska mjölkfär
 539 Outaouais Arcott
 194 Oxford Down
 418 Oxforddown
 138 Pak Awi
 138 Pak Karakul
 405 Palmera
 180 Panagyurishte
 385 Pechorskaya Porodnaya Gruppya
 230 Petite Manech
 323 Pomarancina
 323 Quadrella
 323 Razza di Garesio
 539 Rideau Arcott
 406 Roja Mallorquina
 282 Romanov-Schaf
 125 Romney
 304 Rouge de L'Ouest
 454 Rough Fell
 418 Ryggja
 204 Saane
 97 Sabi
 125 Saint Croix Blackbelly-Barbados cross
 324 Saltasassi
 324 Sampeierina
 492 Santa Ines
 123 Shapo
 513 Shirvanskaya
 419 Shropshire
 111 Siromeat
 282 Skudde
 454 Soay
 204 Spel
 419 Spelsau
 539 St. Croix
 554 St. Croix
 282 Steinschaf
 195 Suffolk
 204 Suffolk
 296 Suffolk
 419 Suffolk
 296 Szapora Merino
 324 Tacola
 454 Teeswater

195 Texel
 210 Texel
 195 Tsigai
 324 Turchessa
 499 Uruguayan Criollo
 325 Varesina
 406 Vasca Carranzana
 304 Vendeen
 455 Vendeen
 325 Vissana
 172 Vlaams Kuddeschaap
 173 Voskop
 195 Východofriskà Ovce
 283 Waldschaf
 283 Weiße gehörnte Heidschnucke
 283 Weißes Bergschaf
 554 Wiltshire Horn
 292 Zakynthos
 112 Zenith
 196 Zirnè Merino
 196 Zušlechtenà Valaška
 455 Zwartbles



496 Llamigos

AVIAN SPECIES



516 Abaedh
 286 Altsteirer Wild-Type Brown
 408 Andaluza
 426 Appenzeller Barthuhn
 427 Appenzeller Spitzhauben
 174 Ardennaise
 516 Arree El- Rakaba Abaedh
 516 Arree El- Rakaba Bunni
 496 Asa Brown
 517 Asswad
 364 Australorp
 141 Banaba
 234 Barbezieux
 393 Barred Plymouth Rock
 494 Barred Plymouth Rock
 287 Barthühner Gold-Black Mottled
 175 Bassette Liégeoise
 287 Bergische Kräher
 196 Bohemian Fowl
 141 Bolinao
 235 Bourbon
 175 Brabançonne
 184 Brahma
 365 Brahma alba
 365 Brahma herminat inchis
 175 Brakelhoen
 540 Brown Leghorn
 175 Brugserechten
 458 Buff Orpington
 458 Buff Sussex
 517 Bunni



197 C-Group of Congenic Lines
 408 Castellana Negra
 408 Catalana Del Prat
 494 Catalana Del Prat
 235 Caumont
 235 Caussade
 235 Charollaise
 365 Chochinchina galbena
 365 Chochinchina neagra
 366 Cornish alb-c
 366 Cornish alb-cy1
 366 Cornish alb-cy2
 366 Cornish alb-w
 458 Cornish Game
 367 Cornish rosu-s
 236 Côtentine
 236 Cou-nu du forez
 236 Coucou de rennes
 236 Crèvecoeur
 458 Croad Langshan
 205 Danske Land Høns
 459 Derbyshire Redcap
 287 Deutsche Sperber
 459 Dorking Silver-Grey
 408 Empordanesa Roja
 237 Estaires
 409 Euskal Oiloa-Beltza
 409 Euskal Oiloa-Zillara
 409 Extremeña Azul
 367 Faverolles Salmon
 144 Ga Dong Tao
 145 Ga Ho
 145 Ga Mia
 409 Gallina Mallorquina
 237 Gascogne
 237 Gauloise dorée
 237 Géline De Touraine
 338 Gjermundues 1
 338 Gjermundues 2
 338 Gjermundues 3
 120 Gold Link
 238 Gournay
 367 Gournay
 207 Hibro-6
 238 Houdan
 459 Indian Game
 299 Islanski hænsnastofninn
 367 Italiana argintie
 368 Italiana aurie
 368 Italiana neagra
 368 Italiana neagra pitica
 184 Italiener
 176 Izegemse Koekoek
 129 Jitokko
 338 Kalnes 1
 339 Kalnes 2
 339 Kalnes 3
 339 Kalnes 4
 339 Kalnes 5

129 Kawachiyakko
 129 Koeyoshi
 129 Kurokashiwa
 368 La bresse
 238 La Flèche
 287 Lakenfelder
 369 Leghorn alb-10
 369 Leghorn alb-7
 369 Leghorn alb-9
 369 Leghorn alb-d
 370 Leghorn alb-g
 370 Leghorn alb-j
 370 Leghorn alb-k7
 370 Light Sussex
 540 Light Sussex
 162 Local Black Tropoja Lekbibaj
 210 Maatiaiskana
 238 Mantes
 371 Marans alb
 371 Marans herminat deschis
 371 Marans negru
 239 Merlerault
 239 Meusienne
 130 Minohiki
 371 Minorca neagra
 288 Möwen
 517 Mukhatat
 133 Myogyi
 176 Naine du Tournaisis
 372 Negru de franta
 184 New Hampshire
 388 New Hampshire
 494 New Hampshire
 540 New Hampshire Red
 372 New hampshire rosu
 239 Noire De Challans
 239 Noire Du Berry
 340 Nor. brid 1
 340 Nor. brid 3
 340 Nor. brid 4
 340 Nor. brid 7
 341 Nor. brid 8
 459 Old English Pheasant Fowl
 185 Orpington
 372 Orpington alb
 372 Orpington galben
 326 Padovana
 410 Penedesenca Negra
 240 Petit combattant du nord
 240 Pictave
 185 Plymouth Rock
 373 Plymouth rock alb
 373 Plymouth Rock Alb, white skinned
 373 Plymouth rock alb-f
 373 Plymouth rock alb-n
 374 Plymouth rock alb-s(k)
 374 Plymouth rock barat
 374 Plymouth rock barat infuzat cu
 leghorn
 430 Poltava Clay-Experimental Line 6
 430 Poltava Clay-Experimental Line P5

327 Polverara-Schiatta
 497 Poule Creole
 240 Poule d'alsace naine
 210 Punainen Rhode Island
 288 Ramelsloher
 374 Rhode island alb-db
 375 Rhode island alb-murdar
 388 Rhode Island Red
 541 Rhode Island Red
 494 Rhode Island Red-Y1
 375 Rhode island rosu-e
 375 Rhode island rosu-h
 375 Rhode island rosu-m
 376 Rhode island rosu-p
 376 Rhode island rosu-pitic
 341 Roko hons 1
 341 Roko hons 2
 341 Roko hons 4
 130 Sado Hige-Jidori
 427 Schweizer Huhn
 460 Scots Grey
 460 Sebright Bantams
 120 Shaver-Brown
 393 Silver
 388 Slovgal 06a
 470 Sombor Crested
 75 Souche Kondé
 342 Sove 1
 460 Speckled Sussex
 185 Stajerka
 288 Sundheimerhuhn
 376 Sussex herminat
 376 Sussex mamaia sat
 389 Sussex White
 393 Synthetic Slovenian Line
 288 Thüringer
 130 Tosa Cochín
 130 Utai-Chahn
 410 Utrerana
 327 Valdarno
 289 Vorwerkhühner
 289 Westfälische Totleger
 541 White Leghorn-Hollywood Strain
 495 White Leghorn-Ñ
 495 White Plymouth Rock Dwarf-Mb
 377 White Plymouth Rock-dw
 377 White Plymouth Rock-Silver
 393 White Rock
 394 White Rock
 377 Wiandotte negru pitic
 377 Wyandotte negru



483 Antigua & Barbuda Duck
 422 Blekingeanka
 241 De Challans
 211 Pekingin Ankka
 289 Pommern
 242 Rouen foncé
 496 Tame Duck
 437 Ukrainian White



- 483 African Goose
- 242 Blanche Du Poitou
- 197 Bohemian
- 242 Normande
- 411 Oca de l'Emporda
- 439 Synthetic Ukrainian Population
- 497 Tame Goose
- 211 Valkea Italialainen
- 119 White Chinese
- 483 White Chinese
- 484 White Emden



- 76 Amssala
- 77 Local Guinea fowl of Gredaya and Massakory
- 77 Local Guinea fowl of Moulkou and Bongor
- 77 Local Guinea fowl of Port Belilé and N'djamena
- 484 Pearl Guinea fowl
- 484 Purple Guinea fowl



- 77 Local Muscovy Duck of Karal and Massakory
- 484 Muscovy Duck
- 120 Muscovy Duck of Rarotonga
- 138 Pakistani Muscovy Duck



- 94 Intje
- 177 Struis Vogel



- 139 Common Pea Fowl
- 139 Himalayan Monal
- 186 Ring Neck Pheasant
- 139 Tragopan Western Horned



- 411 Colom Borino
- 411 Colom de Pinta
- 78 Local pigeon of Gredaya and Massakory

- 78 Local pigeon of Karal and Massakory
- 79 Local pigeon of Port Belilé and N'djamena
- 120 Native pigeon of Cook Islands
- 178 Ronsenaar



- 412 Indiot Mallorqui
- 113 Monn Barain
- 243 Noir De Sologne
- 243 Noir Du Bourbonnais
- 462 Norfolk Bronze
- 211 Pronssikalkkuna
- 545 Ridley Bronze
- 97 Ugandean Turkey
- 485 White Giant
- 185 Zagorski puran

2.1.4




ENDANGERED MAINTAINED BREEDS LIST


The Endangered-Maintained Breeds List is an inventory of all breeds with data to suggest that the total number of breeding females is greater than 100 and less than or equal to 1 000 or the total number of breeding males is less than or equal to 20 and greater than five; or if the overall population size is greater than 80 and less than 100 and increasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is above 80 percent; or if the overall population size is greater than 1 000 and less than or equal to 1 200 and decreasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is below 80 percent, but are maintained by an active conservation programme.

The breeds are listed alphabetically by most common name within each species (mammalian species followed by avian species). For each breed, the page number indicates where a detailed description may be found.

Please note that the risk status categorization of breeds refers only to the status of the breed population in that country and should not be interpreted as reflecting the global picture. Furthermore, breeds may be found listed more than once if the breed is endangered-maintained in more than one country. Breeds may also be found listed in more than one risk status category if the risk status differs between breed populations found in different countries.

MAMMALIAN SPECIES

	
395	Raza Asinina Catalana
	
140	Tamarao
487	Tipo Baio
	
308	Agerolese
327	Angeln
215	Aure et Saint-Girons
164	Austrian Blond
398	Berrenda roja andaluza
215	Bretonne Pie Noire
308	Burlina
308	Cabannina
398	Cachena
399	Caldelana
533	Canadian
492	Chino Santandereano
492	Costeño con Cuernos
489	Curraleiro
186	Cyprus
343	Czarno biala odmiana hf
327	Danish Red
205	Eesti maatõug
215	Ferrandaise
216	Flamande originelle
216	Froment Du Léon
308	Garfagnina
216	Gasconne Aréolé
443	Gloucester
333	Groninger Blaarkop
216	Hereford
443	Hereford, Traditional
217	Hérens
423	Hinterwälder
443	Irish Moiled
198	Jysk Kvæg
301	Kerry

333	Lakenvelder
328	Lithuanian Light Grey
328	Lithuanian White Back
399	Menorquina
489	Mocho Nacional
309	Modenese
164	Murboden
399	Negra de las Campinas Andaluzas
399	Pajuna
400	Palmera
353	Pinzgau de transilvania
309	Pisana
309	Pustertaler Sprinzen
217	Race espagnole
424	Rätisches Grauvieh
198	RDM-1970
444	Red Poll
309	Reggiana
413	Ringamålako
413	Rödkulla
336	sidet trønderfe og nordlandsfe
354	Sura de stepa
413	Svensk kullig boskap
336	telemarkfe
86	Tswana
164	Tux
414	Väneko
493	Velásquez
400	Vianesa
217	Villard De Lans
164	Waldviertel
444	White Park
444	Whitebred Shorthorn
379	Yakutskii Skot
	
445	Bagot
445	Golden Guernsey
299	Icelandic
424	Pfauenziege
165	Pinzgauer Ziege
218	Rove
165	Saänenziege
424	Stiefelgeiß

165	Tauernschecken
165	Toggenburger Ziege
	
223	Boulonnais
331	Cheval de Trait Ardennais
449	Cleveland Bay
344	Czysta Krew Arabska
449	Dartmoor Pony
201	Den Jydske Hest
206	Eesti hobune
449	Exmoor Pony
201	Frederiksborgheste
293	Furioso-North Star
353	Garrano
333	Gelders Paard
293	Gidràn
344	Hucul
191	Hutsul
302	Irish Draught
191	Kladrubský
344	Konik Polski
124	kuda-Minahasa
328	Latvian
293	Lipicai
294	Magyar Hidegvéru
294	Nóniusz
337	Nordlandshest
223	Poitevin
182	Posavac
294	Shagya Arab
166	Shagya-Araber
191	Slezský Norik
192	Starokladrubsky Kun
384	Terskaya
206	Tori hobune
337	Tyngre Dølehest
166	Vollblutaraber
	
451	Berkshire
228	Blanc de l'Ouest
451	British Lop



451 British Saddleback
 319 Calabrese
 328 Duroc
 228 Gasconne
 451 Gloucestershire Old Spot
 404 Ibérico
 404 Ibérico
 392 Krskopoljski Crnepasasti Prasic
 452 Large Black
 295 Mangalica
 452 Middle White
 329 Native Lithuanian
 229 Pie Noir du Pays Basque
 229 Porc de Saint Yriex
 355 Porcul de Banat
 345 Pulawska
 425 Schwalbenbauch Mangalitza
 345 Zlotnicka Pstra



419 Allmogefår
 325 Altamurana
 325 Bagnolese
 469 Bardoka
 346 Bialogłowa Owca Migsma
 334 Black Blazed Sheep
 392 Bovška ovca
 168 Braunes Bergschaf
 425 Bündner Oberländerschaf
 112 Camden Park
 455 Castlemilk Moorit
 296 Cigàja
 231 Clun Forest
 455 Cotswold
 346 Czarnogłowa Owca Migsna
 204 Dansk Landfår
 326 Di Corteno
 334 Drentse Heideschaap
 425 Engadiner Fuchsschaf
 231 Finnois
 326 Garfagnina White
 326 Lamon
 231 Landaise
 456 Leicester Longwool
 346 Leine
 456 Lincoln Longwool
 231 Lourdaise
 334 Mergelland Schaap
 406 Merina
 232 Mérinos de Rambouillet
 456 Norfolk Horn
 347 Polski Korideil
 456 Portland
 420 Ryafår
 335 Schoonebeker
 426 Skudde
 426 Spiegelschaf
 347 Swiniarka

470 Tsigai
 347 Uhruska
 426 Walliser Landschaf
 457 Whitefaced Woodland
 347 Zelaznienska

AVIAN SPECIES



420 Åsbohöna
 430 Barred Dwarf Strain 55
 430 Black Australorp-Line 101
 431 Black Speckled Australorp Marbled-Line 102
 431 Black Yerevan-Line 99
 499 Buche pelón
 431 California Grey-Line 91
 141 Camarines
 460 Dorking
 461 Dorking Dark
 461 Dorking Red
 297 Fehér erdélyi kopasznyakú
 297 Fehér magyar
 297 Fekete erdélyi kopasznyakú
 298 Gödöllői New Hampshire
 420 Gotlandshöna
 421 Hedemorahöna
 541 Hungarian Yellow
 131 Japanese Long-Tailed Fowl
 298 Kendermagos erdélyi kopasznyakú
 461 Langshan Black Croad
 461 Langshan White Croad
 348 Leghorn G99
 348 Leghorn H22
 431 Light Sussex-Line 100
 432 Line 27
 432 Line 69
 432 Line 70
 432 Line 71
 378 Marans barat
 410 Mos
 433 Naked Neck-Line 93
 421 Ölandshöns
 421 Orusthöna
 433 Poltava Clay-Line 37
 433 Poltava Clay-Line 41
 433 Red Dwarf Strain 54
 141 Red Jungle Fowl
 434 Red Yerevan-Line 98
 348 Rhode Island Red R11
 434 Rhode Island Red-Line 39
 434 Russian White-Line 61
 342 Samvirkekulling I1
 342 Samvirkekulling I2
 342 Samvirkekulling I3
 343 Samvirkekulling I5
 462 Scots Dumpy
 434 Single Comb Brown Leghorn
 435 Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 01
 435 Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 08

435 Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 26
 435 Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 273
 436 Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 31
 436 Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 32
 436 Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 34
 436 Single Comb White Leghorn-Line
 D4 or 04
 94 South African Naked Neck
 349 Sussex S66
 421 Svensk dvärghöna
 437 White Plymouth Rock-Line 97
 437 Yurlovo Crower-Line 92
 349 Zielonozka Kuropatwiana /Z11/
 349 Zielonozka Kuropatwiana /ZK/
 349 Zoltonozka Kuropatwiana /Z33/



437 Black White-Breasted
 118 Brown Tsaiya
 438 Pekin-Line P3
 422 Svensk Blå Anka
 438 Ukrainian Clay
 438 Ukrainian Grey
 438 Ukrainian White-Line Ub 4
 439 Ukrainian White-Line Ub 5
 439 Ukrainian White-Line Ub 7
 118 White Pekin Line 201



350 Bilgorajska
 119 Brown Chinese
 427 Diepholzer
 298 Fodrostollú lúd
 351 Garbonosa
 351 Kartuska
 351 Kielecka
 351 Lubelska
 422 Ölandsgås
 352 Pomorska
 439 Rhenish White
 352 Rypinska
 423 Skånegås
 352 Suwalska
 352 Zatorska



423 Svensk myskanka



140 Cheer Pheasant



299 Bronzpulyka
 440 Line 5

2.2 GLOBAL REGIONS - BREEDS AT RISK

Section 2.2 provides a summary of the entries in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources that are recorded as being at risk. This section partitions breeds at risk by the six global regions defined by FAO: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East and North America. Although breeds may be subdivided on the basis of their origin, environment, biology or other considerations, for this purpose FAO defined regions are used to assist genetic resource management activities for domestic animals.

A short introduction to each of the regions is given, listing the component countries and giving a brief description of some of the factors that have contributed to the development of domestic animal diversity in the region. The proportion of breeds recorded in each risk status category up to December 1999 is described, and these figures are compared to the data that was recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources in May 1995. The amount of data recorded by each country in each region is also described.

Each regional introduction is followed by a breed description list, detailing information on critical (C), critical-maintained (CM), endangered (D) and endangered-maintained (DM) breeds in the region. Within these description lists breeds are sorted by country, by species (mammalian species followed by avian species), by risk status (critical followed by critical-maintained, endangered and endangered-maintained) and finally alphabetically by the most common name, as identified by the country. Whenever more than one breed name is provided, that used by the major ethnic group (in terms of numbers) is used to denote the most common name for the breed. For each breed a list of names or synonyms, the total population size (absolute or range), the number of breeding males and females, the population size trend and the range of uses are highlighted when available. This is followed by a brief description of the breed indicating its origins, current location, phenotype (particularly any unusual visible traits), adaptability to local stressors such as environmental pressures, population information (such as the proportion of females being bred to males of the same breed) and any *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation efforts that are operational.

In some cases information for the breed may not be available or may not have been provided and validated prior to preparation of WWL-DAD:3. Consequently, some sections will read No further information available. All data submitted to FAO before 31/11/99 has been validated and considered. See Annex 2.1 for details on how to assist overcoming such information deficiencies.

The information presented refers to data collected by the Global Breed Surveys. These surveys are ongoing. Many countries have yet to provide survey information for their animal genetic resources while others should try to improve the quality of the information provided and regularly update their inventories, specifically to provide popu-

lation data to enable efficient management action and support for their animal genetic resources. It is likely that the data underestimate the true number of breeds at risk, for undoubtedly there are breeds not listed that are also under threat of extinction. This particularly refers to developing countries where due to poor infrastructure, good estimates of breed population status based on census data are often difficult to obtain. Again, it should be noted that the risk status categorization of breeds refers only to the status of the breed population in that country and should not be interpreted as reflecting the global picture.

2.2.1 GLOBAL SUMMARY

In 1991 FAO initiated the Global Breed Surveys to report on the seven major mammalian domestic animal species (ass, buffalo, cattle, goats, horses, pigs and sheep). Additional surveys were initiated in 1993 to include yaks, the six camelidae species and the 14 major avian species. Collection of data for deer species and rabbits has also now commenced. Including these additional species has produced a more comprehensive inventory enhancing the quality and quantity of the information in this, the third edition of the World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity.

For each region, for all of the world's domestic animal species recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, the share of the total population size and the share of the number of breeds in each species are given in table 2.2.1.1. Most of the world's domestic animal breeds, except for buffaloes and yaks in Asia and the Pacific and asses and camels in the Near East, are found in Europe. This may, however, merely reflect the larger amount of data available for Europe than the other regions. For almost all species, the proportional share of the global population size is greatest in Asia and the Pacific. However, the majority of the world's horses are found in Latin America and the Caribbean, most camels are found in the Near East and a large proportion of the world's turkey population is found in Europe.

An analysis of the data recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources and a summary of the information given in WWL-DAD:3 are presented in figures 2.2.1.1 to 2.2.1.6. These figures illustrate the number of mammalian and avian breeds reported in each risk status category, by species and by region, up to 1999 and up to 1995 when the last edition of WWL-DAD was published.

The Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources contains 6 379 breeds of the 30 mammalian and avian species. Population size data is available for 4 183, or 66 percent, of all breeds recorded. Of those with population data 1 335 breeds, or 32 percent, are classified at high risk of loss. Breeds at high risk of loss are those that are categorized as critical or endangered but which are not maintained, as maintained breeds are presumed to be at less risk of loss than those that are not under such management. Because the quality and effectiveness of management programmes under which breeds are maintained are likely to vary considerably, the 32 percent at high risk of

loss is considered to be a conservative figure. When all breeds, including those that are maintained, are considered 1 687 breeds are classified at risk - or 40 percent of breeds with data on population size. Extrapolating this figure to include all breeds (including those without population data) recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources would mean that 2 255 breeds are at risk. Overall, these figures represent a 10 percent increase in the number of breeds recorded at risk since 1995, and a 13 percent increase since 1993.

As illustrated in figures 2.2.1.4a and 2.2.1.6a the largest numbers of animal genetic resources are currently recorded in the European region; over 40 percent of the world's mammalian breeds and almost 60 percent of all avian breeds are documented in Europe. The high number of mammalian (2 512) and avian (611) breeds (of which 515 and 32 respectively are recorded as extinct) reported in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources reflects not only the early emphasis on breed development in this region but also the greater availability of data. Additionally, there are more conservation programmes operational in the European region than in the less developed regions of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Near East and Latin America and the Caribbean. There are also more conservation programmes documented in Europe than in the North America region. Eleven percent of mammalian and 16 percent of avian breeds are maintained in Europe. By comparison, in less developed regions on average less than one percent of mammalian breeds and only three percent of avian breeds are maintained. It is surprising that some of the lowest percentages of resources at risk are recorded in these least developed regions. For example, in all of Sub-Saharan Africa only 95 of the 699 mammalian and avian breeds on file are recorded as being at risk.

The data also suggest that some animal species have a higher proportion of their animal genetic resources at risk than others. Whilst chickens and cattle have large absolute numbers of breeds at risk, the horse and goose have the highest percentages at risk of loss.

The 1 335 breeds categorized at high risk of loss is thought to be an underestimate of the global situation. Some countries do not always distinguish between the old, original breed and the improved breed types. At least in some of these cases, because of the substantial genetic difference existing between the original and improved types, consideration should be given to identifying them as separate breeds. Such a distinction must be determined by the individual country, which under the Convention on Biological Diversity has sovereignty over its identifiable genetic resources.

Therefore, it is possible that not all breeds have been entered into the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources and of those that have, population size data is available for only 66 percent (see regional introductions, sections 2.2.2 - 2.2.7 for analyses of individual country data recording). Moreover, breeds at greatest risk are usually those for which accurate census information is the most difficult to obtain, especially in the developing regions.

Additionally, depending on the level of management under which maintained breeds are conserved, even some breeds categorized as maintained may in fact be predisposed to a high risk of loss. Finally, there are a number of domesticated animal species (for example, guinea pigs, elephants, cane rats, grass-cutters etc.) that have not yet been included in WWL-DAD:3 and may well contain breeds currently at risk of loss.

Of note is the relatively little data recorded for avian species. Although the recording of avian breeds was initiated after the recording of mammalian breeds, recently, little more data has been provided or added for avian breeds. Avian breeds should not be neglected as they represent an important component of global animal genetic resources, especially in the developing world.

In 1995, 4 146 mammalian and 887 avian breeds were recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Since then, 2 074 mammalian and 161 avian breeds have been added, increasing the amount of data recorded by 64 percent and 18 percent, respectively, to give a total of 6 379 breeds. Figures 2.2.1.3 to 2.2.1.6 illustrate the structure of the data recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, showing the risk status of the mammalian and avian breeds recorded for each species and within each region up to 1995 and up to 1999.

Overall it seems that the last 1995 analysis (WWL-DAD:2) of risk status is further verified by the current 1999 analysis. However, it must be noted that with the addition of 64 percent and 18 percent of data recorded for mammalian and avian breeds respectively, and notably of an additional 66 percent extinct breeds, the 1995 data is not a random subset of the 1999 data. This bias is strengthened by the fact that breeds may have shifted across risk status categories as a result of changing population numbers. Therefore direct comparisons between data sets will be biased when given as proportions of the total number of breeds.

Despite the somewhat biased nature of the data, when the complete data sets are indirectly compared, some trends are clear. As percentages of the total number of existing breeds with population data (and therefore risk status known), the number of mammalian breeds at risk of extinction has increased from 23 percent (of 2 191) to 35 percent (of 4 183) since 1995. The situation with avian breeds is even more serious with the total percentage of breeds at risk of being lost increasing from 51 percent (of 733) in 1995 to 63 percent (of 804) in 1999. These figures are indeed disturbing and efforts must be made to encourage maintenance of these domestic animal genetic resources at risk.

Although the global documentation of breeds and their status is far from complete, one assessment of the complete situation might be obtained by extrapolating the estimated 40 percent of breeds with population data which are recorded at risk, to include the total number of breeds recorded (5 639), this including those that are currently maintained but excluding those recorded as extinct. This

TABLE 2.2.1.1 PROPORTIONAL SHARE OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF BREEDS OF THE MAJOR LIVESTOCK SPECIES IN EACH REGION

SPECIES	AFRICA		ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		EUROPE		LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		NEAR EAST		NORTH AMERICA	
	population (%)	breeds (%)	population (%)	breeds (%)	population (%)	breeds (%)	population (%)	breeds (%)	population (%)	breeds (%)	population (%)	breeds (%)
Buffalo	0.1	3.5	93.4	70.0	0.3	3.5	1.0	10.5	2.5	11.0	0	0
Cattle	13.2	20.5	34.9	19.3	12.3	39.4	26.9	8.7	5.4	7.0	8.4	5.1
Yak	0	0	n/a	69.0	n/a	8	0	0	n/a	23.0	n/a	0
Goat	19.4	15.6	55.4	25.6	3.7	32.8	5.8	6.0	16.2	16.5	0.2	3.5
Sheep	12.1	11.2	38.6	17.7	17.5	47.9	8.5	3.2	23.0	15.3	0.7	4.7
Pig	2.8	4.4	54.7	36.9	21.5	45.8	8.2	6.0	0.1	0.4	7.8	6.4
Ass	22.2	12.4	34.3	12.4	3.5	23.7	18.8	5.2	21.3	41.2	0.1	5.2
Horse	7.4	7.7	24.5	11.4	12.8	60.7	42.5	4.3	4.2	8.5	10.7	7.3
Camel	17.7 ¹	20.6 ¹	14.8 ²	22.2 ²	0.1 ²	3.2 ²	100 ³	100 ³	66.8 ²	54.0 ²	0	0
Chicken	5.4	7.8	45.4	17.7	14.5	64.2	16.4	5.0	7.3	3.8	13.7	1.4
Duck ⁴	0.9	11.0	91.7	45.0	8.9	36.0	2.7	6.0	1.4	2.0	1.0	n/a
Turkey	1.0	17.6	0.8	17.6	49.5	47.1	6.3	11.8	3.1	2.9	39.6	2.9
Goose	1.4	7.6	89.8	19.7	7.0	63.6	0.2	7.6	4.8	n/a	0.1	1.5

¹ Dromedary Camels only

² Dromedary and Bactrian Camels

³ Camelids

⁴ Domestic Duck and Muscovy Duck

n/a not available

Source: FAOSTAT (estimates of 1999 live animal populations) and DAD-IS

extrapolation gives an estimate of 2 255 breeds currently under threat of extinction. If, conservatively, five percent of these breeds under threat are lost each year then the average rate of resulting breed loss globally is equivalent to two breeds per week. Alarming, this means that without adequate conservation action, the large number (2 255) of domestic animal breeds projected at risk of extinction will be lost within the next two decades.

Little information on breed loss has previously been reported to FAO. Consequently, it has not been possible to firmly establish trends in the loss of breed resources for each species. The global collation and regular reporting of information on breeds that have become extinct is encouraged, particularly as the resulting trends form an important indicator of the effectiveness of genetic resources management programmes. Reliable past extinction is not easy to establish, for the process of a breed's extinction has often been completed some time before the loss is recognized. Further, some past breed extinctions are likely to go unreported, rendering summaries based on historical data conservative.

WWL-DAD:3 marks the first step towards countries recording animal genetic resource extinctions. Whilst much of the extinction data reported in this edition was extracted from Mason (1996), country validation of this extinction data has now commenced. Over time the information in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic

Resources will become more detailed and country, regional and global trends in extinction rates should become apparent for each domestic species.

Perhaps surprisingly the number of extinctions reported is already substantial, with 740 (or 12 percent) of the 6 379 reported breed populations being recorded as extinct. Of these, 119 breeds have been confirmed as extinct by National Co-ordinators and 37 by Informal Contacts. Data on the loss of indigenous animal genetic resources, on recently imported exotic resources and on specialised genetic lines, are all important to the development of a comprehensive animal genetic resources knowledge base.

FIGURE 2.2.1.1

PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S BREEDS RECORDED IN EACH RISK STATUS CATEGORY IN THE GLOBAL DATABANK FOR FARM ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES UP TO DECEMBER 1999

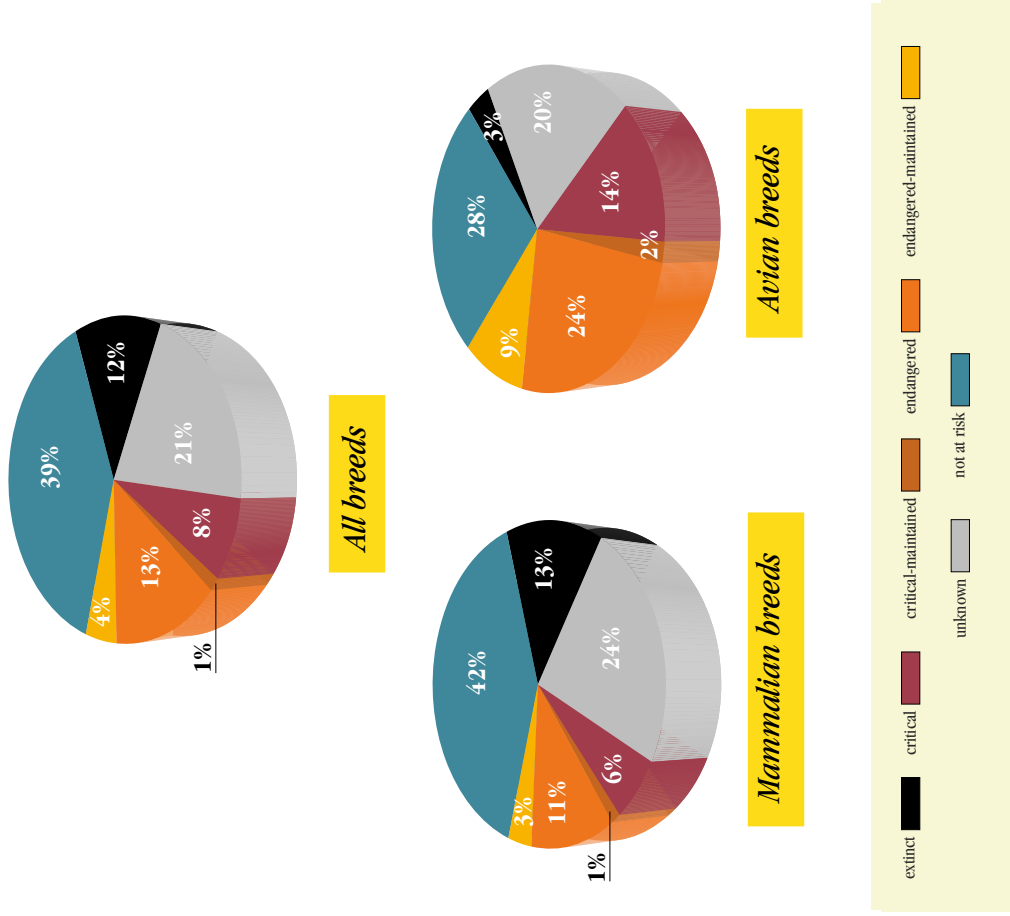


FIGURE 2.2.1.2

PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S BREEDS RECORDED IN EACH RISK STATUS CATEGORY IN THE GLOBAL DATABASE FOR FARM ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES UP TO DECEMBER 1999 - BY REGION

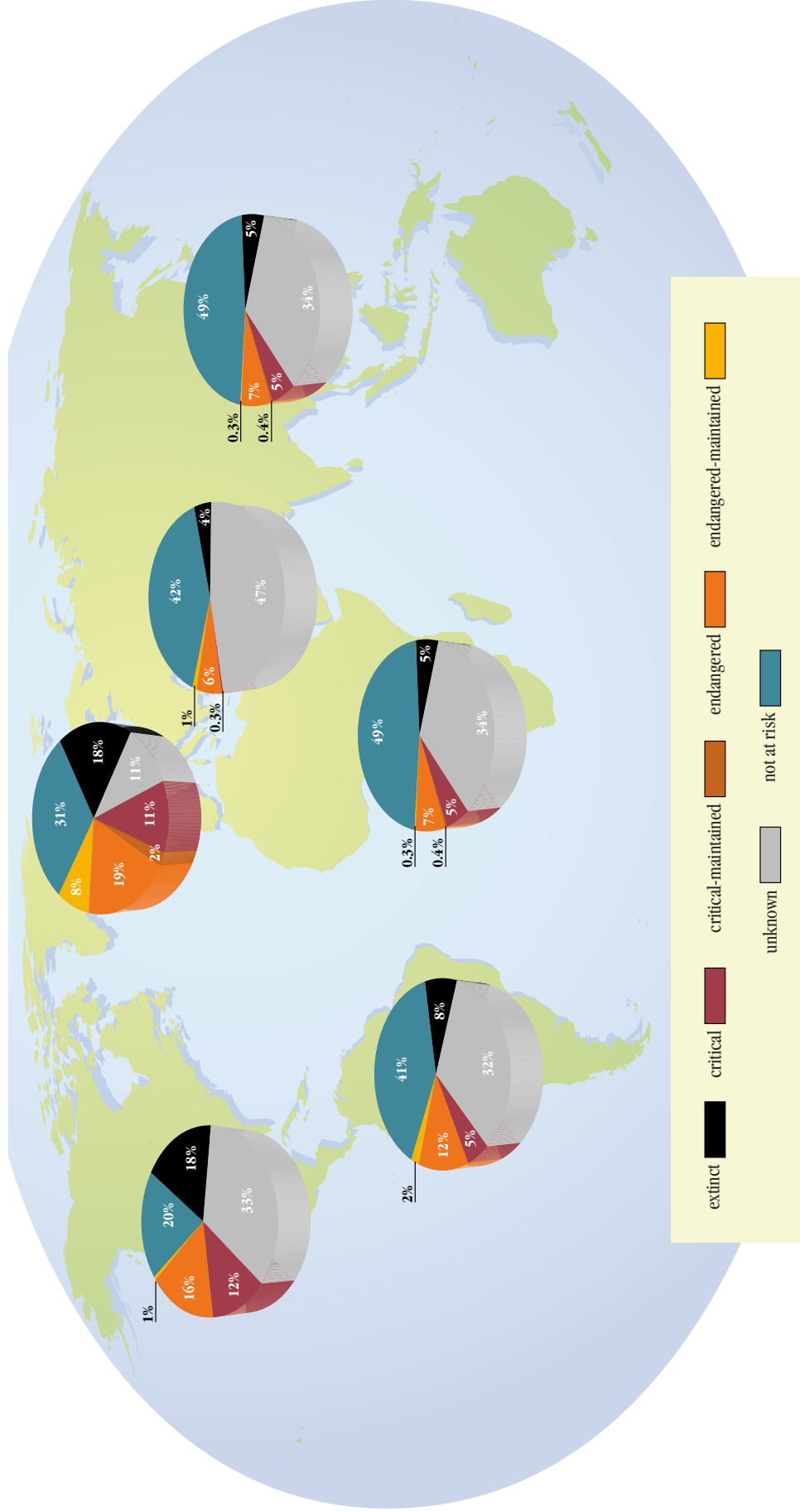


FIGURE 2.2.1.3A RISK STATUS OF THE WORLD'S MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES - BY SPECIES

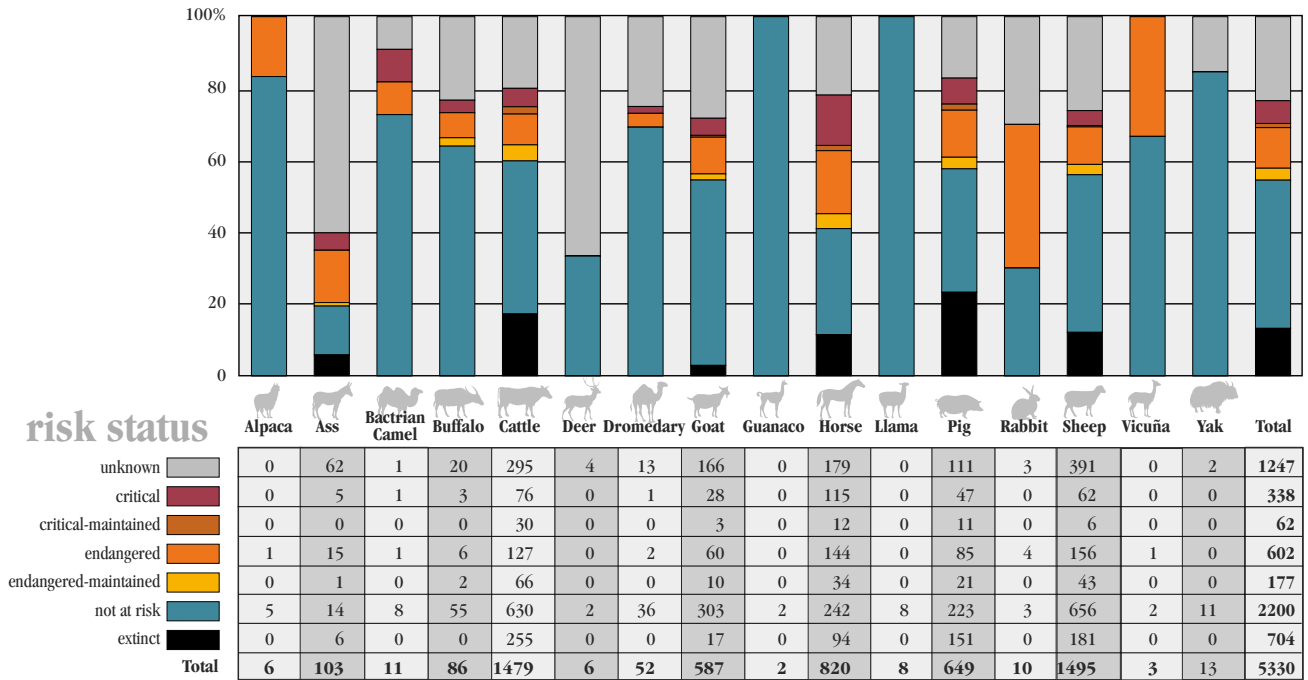


FIGURE 2.2.1.3B RISK STATUS OF THE WORLD'S MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES - BY SPECIES

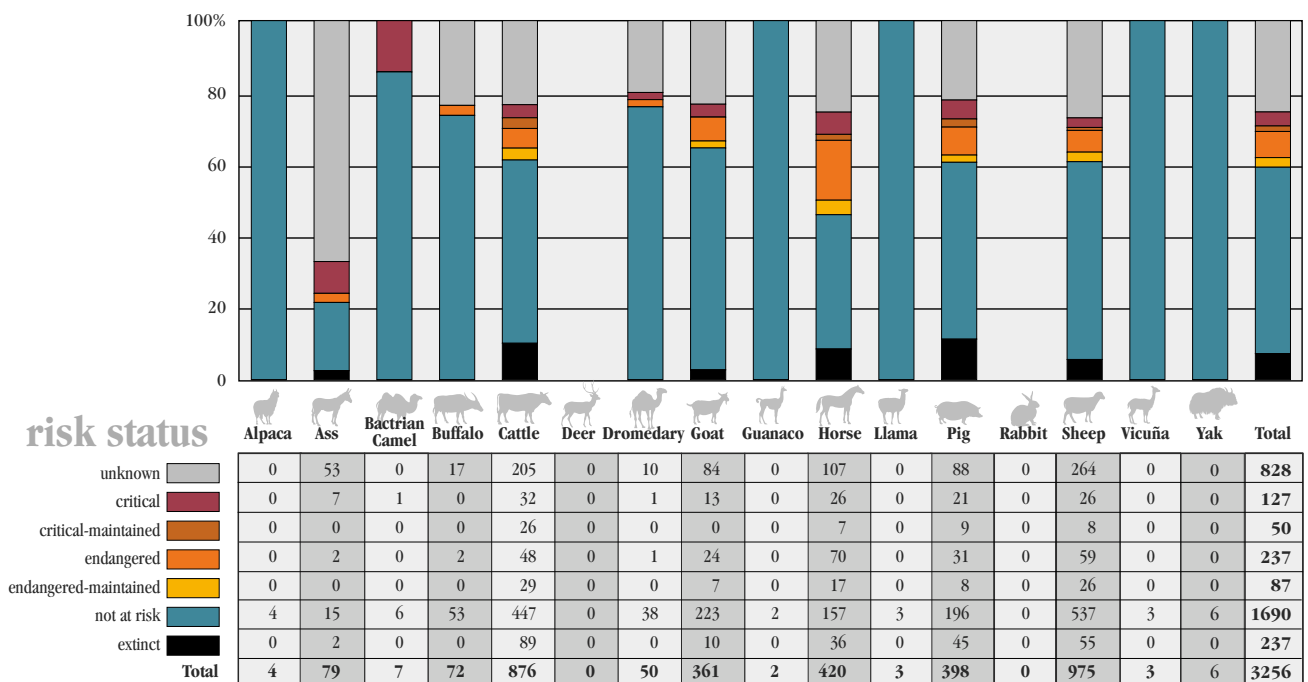


FIGURE 2.2.1.4A RISK STATUS OF THE WORLD'S MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES - BY REGION

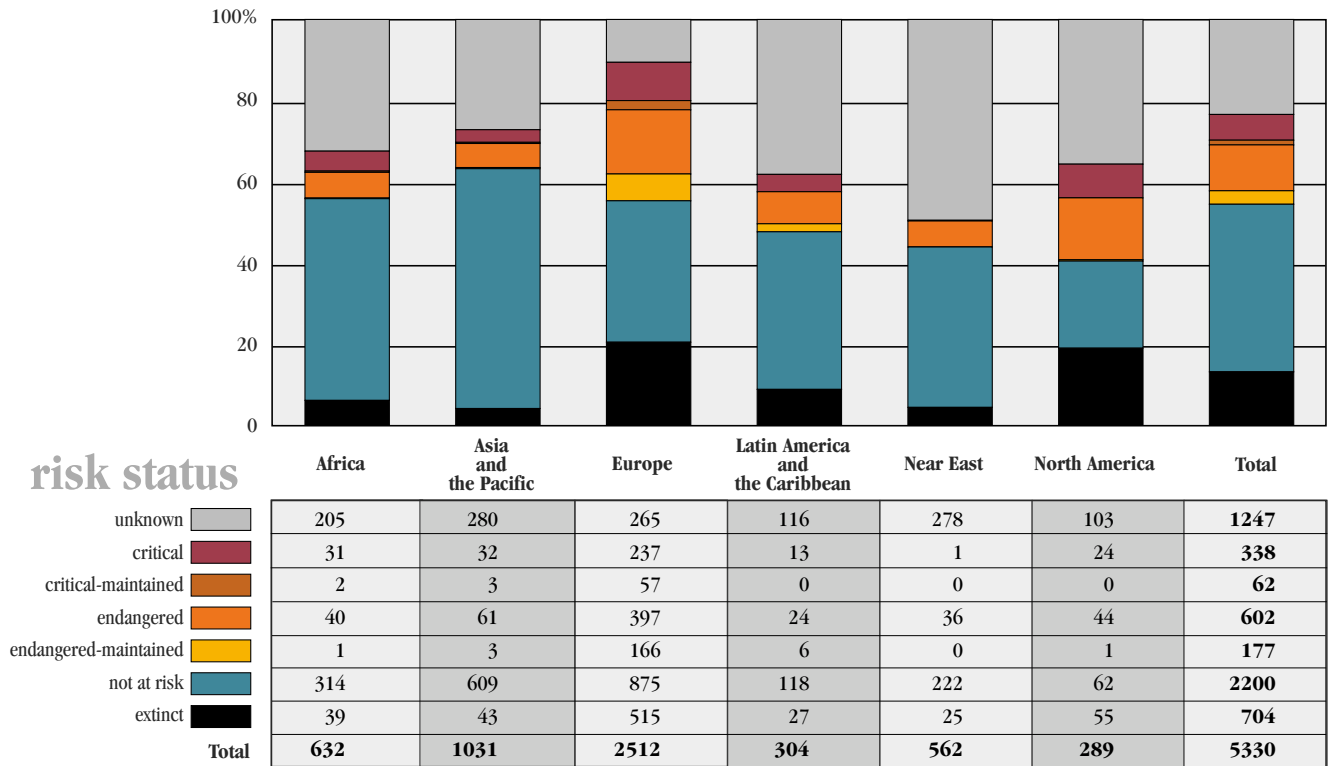


FIGURE 2.2.1.4B RISK STATUS OF THE WORLD'S MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES - BY REGION

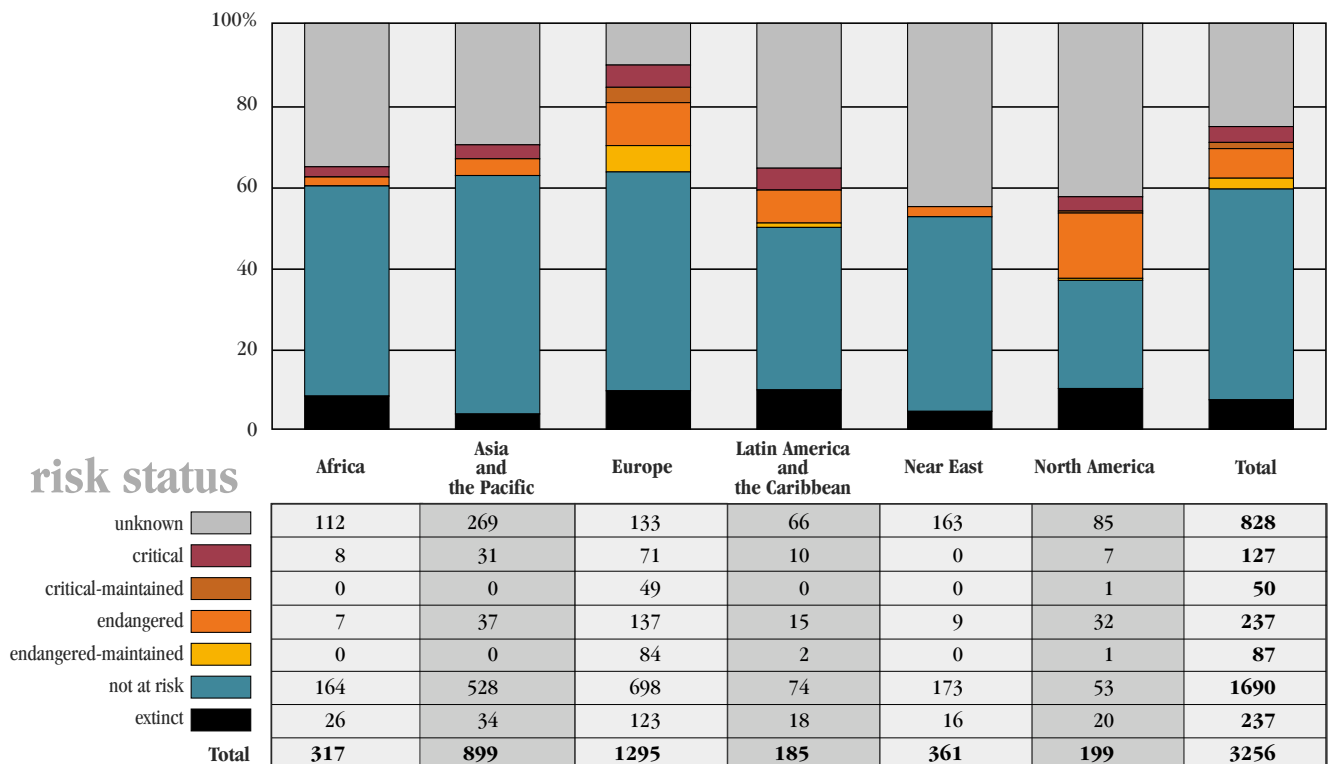


FIGURE 2.2.1.5A RISK STATUS OF THE WORLD'S AVIAN BREEDS UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES - BY SPECIES

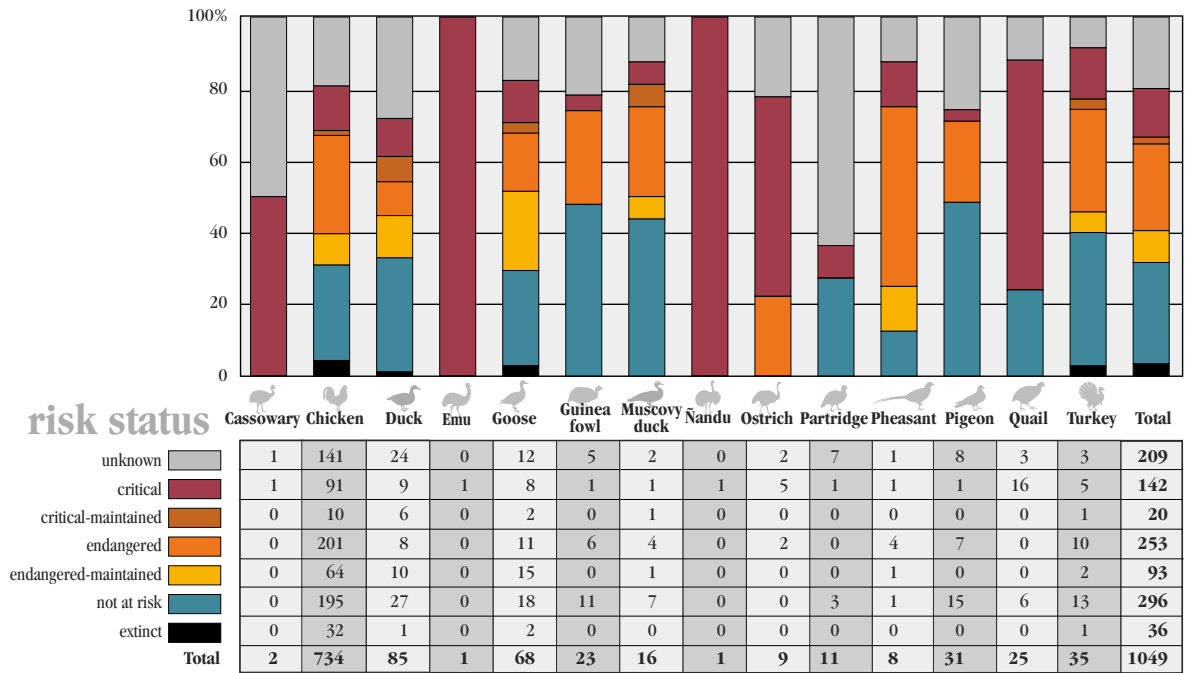


FIGURE 2.2.1.5B RISK STATUS OF THE WORLD'S AVIAN BREEDS UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES - BY SPECIES

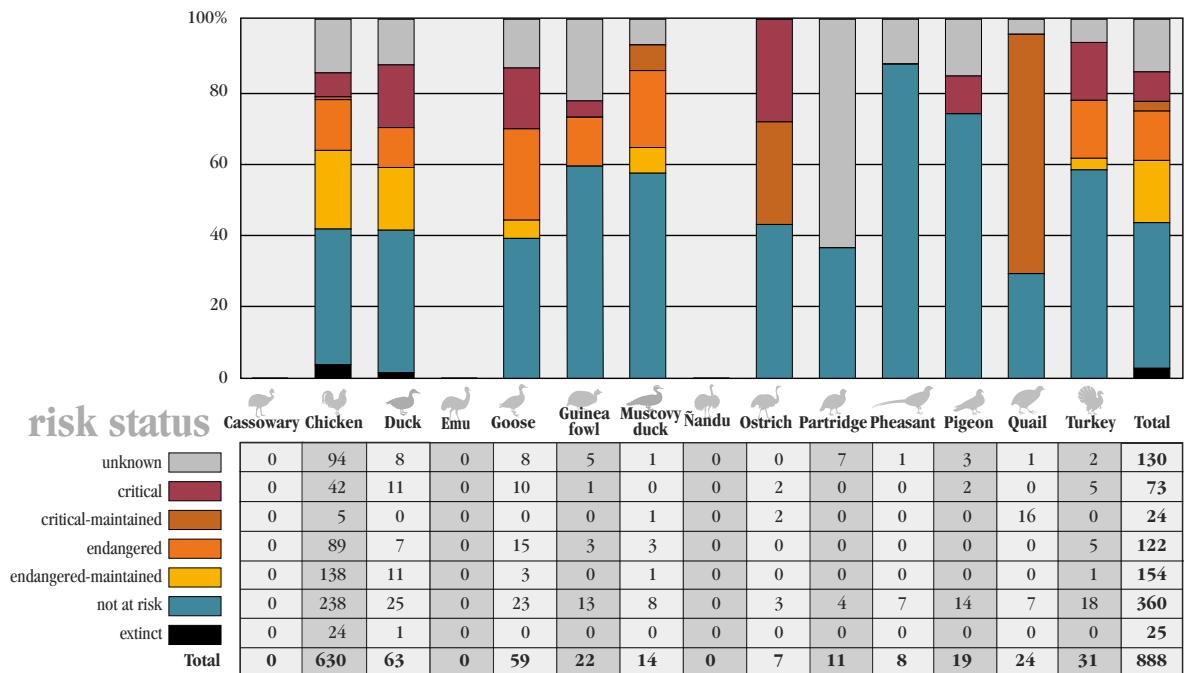


FIGURE 2.2.1.6A RISK STATUS OF THE WORLD'S AVIAN BREEDS UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES - BY REGION

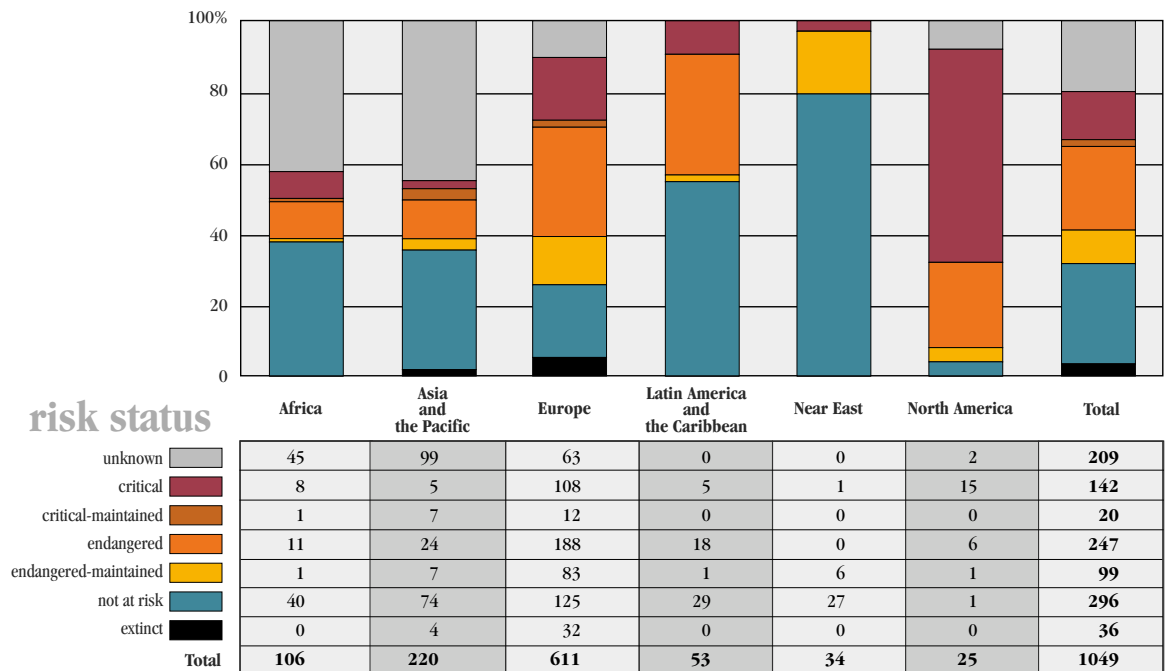
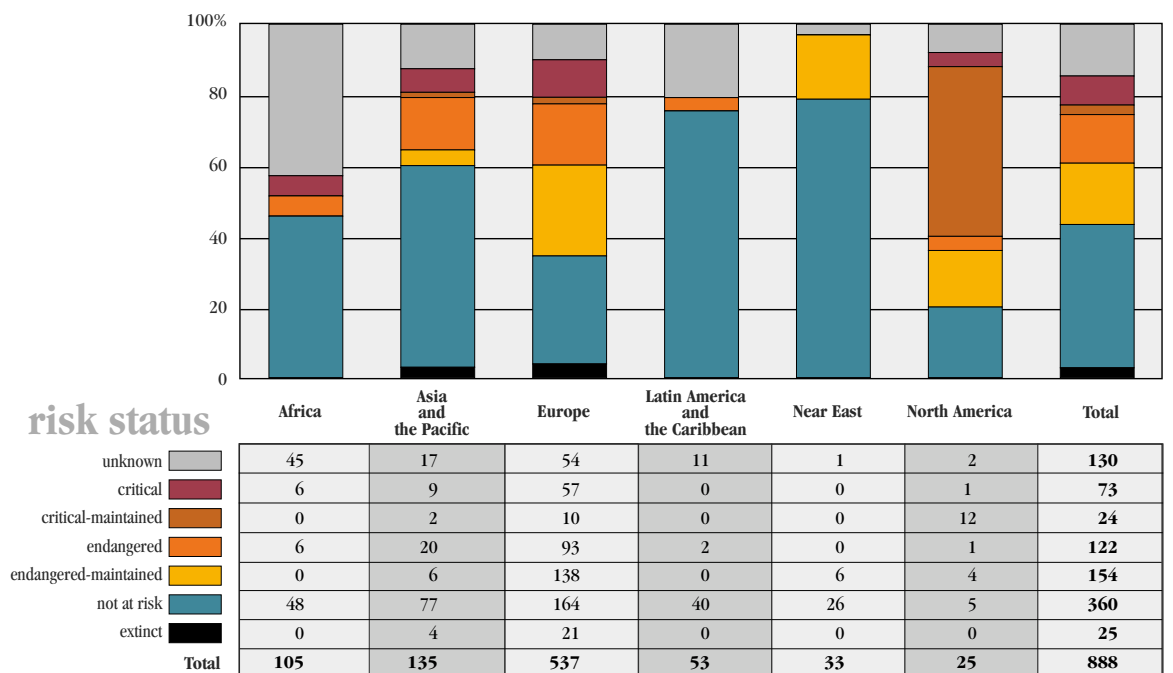


FIGURE 2.2.1.6B RISK STATUS OF THE WORLD'S AVIAN BREEDS UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES - BY REGION

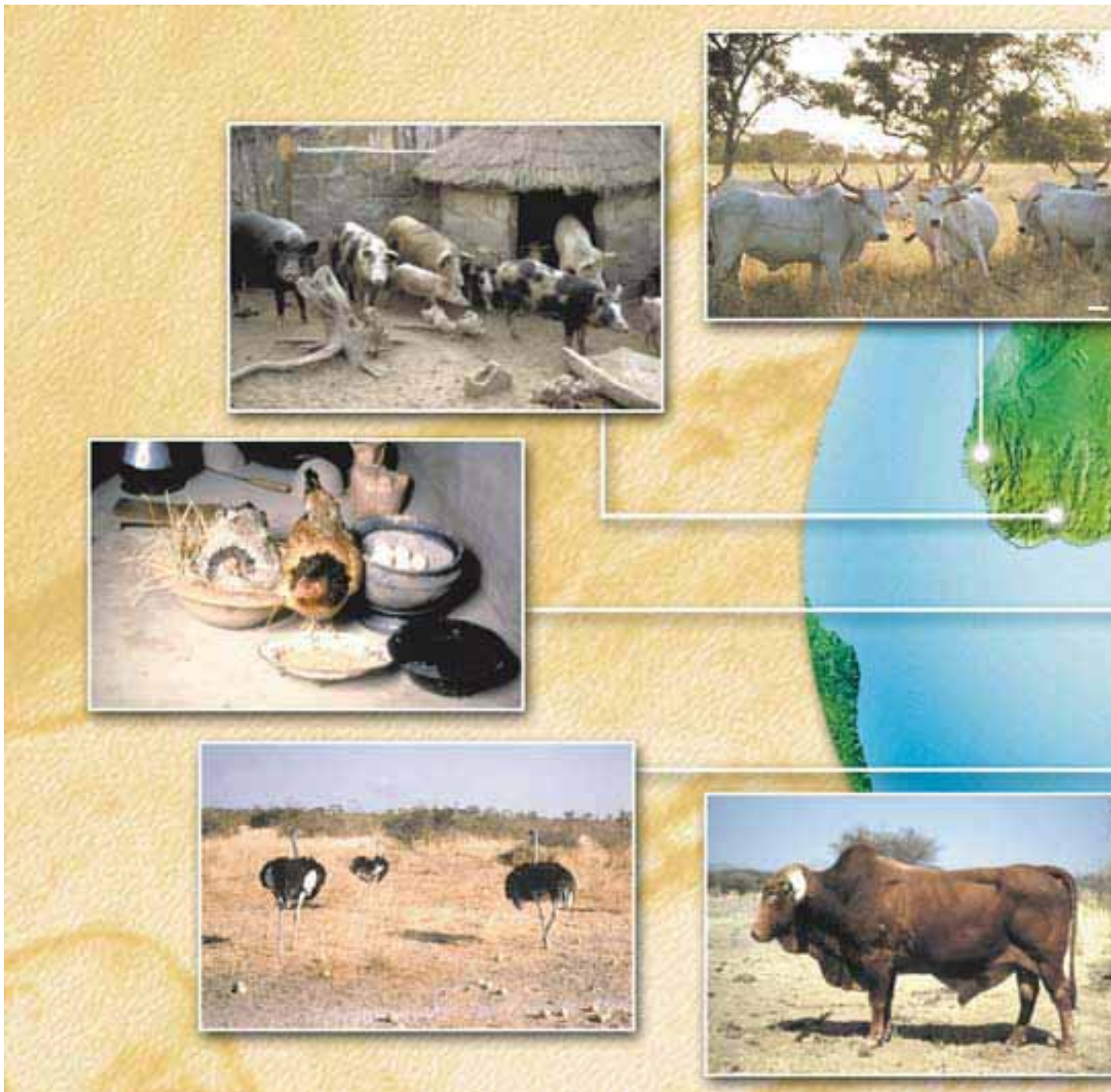


Africa lies between latitudes 37° 21' north and 34° 51' south and between longitudes 17° 32' west and 51° 25' east. The countries in northern Africa (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Somalia, the Sudan and Tunisia) share similar agro-ecology and climate with those of the Near East and consequently will be considered under that region. Table 2.2.2.1 lists the countries, dependent territories overseas departments, entities and areas covered in this section. Most are situated between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and have a tropical climate.

Despite the continent's large size (second only to Asia), it is home to only about 10 percent of the world's human population. Large expanses of this region are deserts that are essentially uninhabited. The Sahara - the world's largest desert - covers one-quarter of the entire continent. The greatest concentrations of people are found in Nigeria, the Ethiopian Highlands and around the shores of the East African lakes.

In 1998 the total human population size of Sub-Saharan Africa was estimated to be 570 million, of which over 60 percent were dependent on agriculture as a source of income. This is compared to 76 percent in 1975 and 65 percent in 1994. However, projected population increases (estimated growth of 2.5 percent per annum), will intensify the demands made on African agriculture in future. The challenge is further increased by vast areas of Africa being unsuitable for crop production (around 65 percent) especially around the desert regions, where only livestock are suitable for use in the farming systems. Tribes such as the Fulani, Masai and Moors, who specialize in animal husbandry, often utilize these areas.

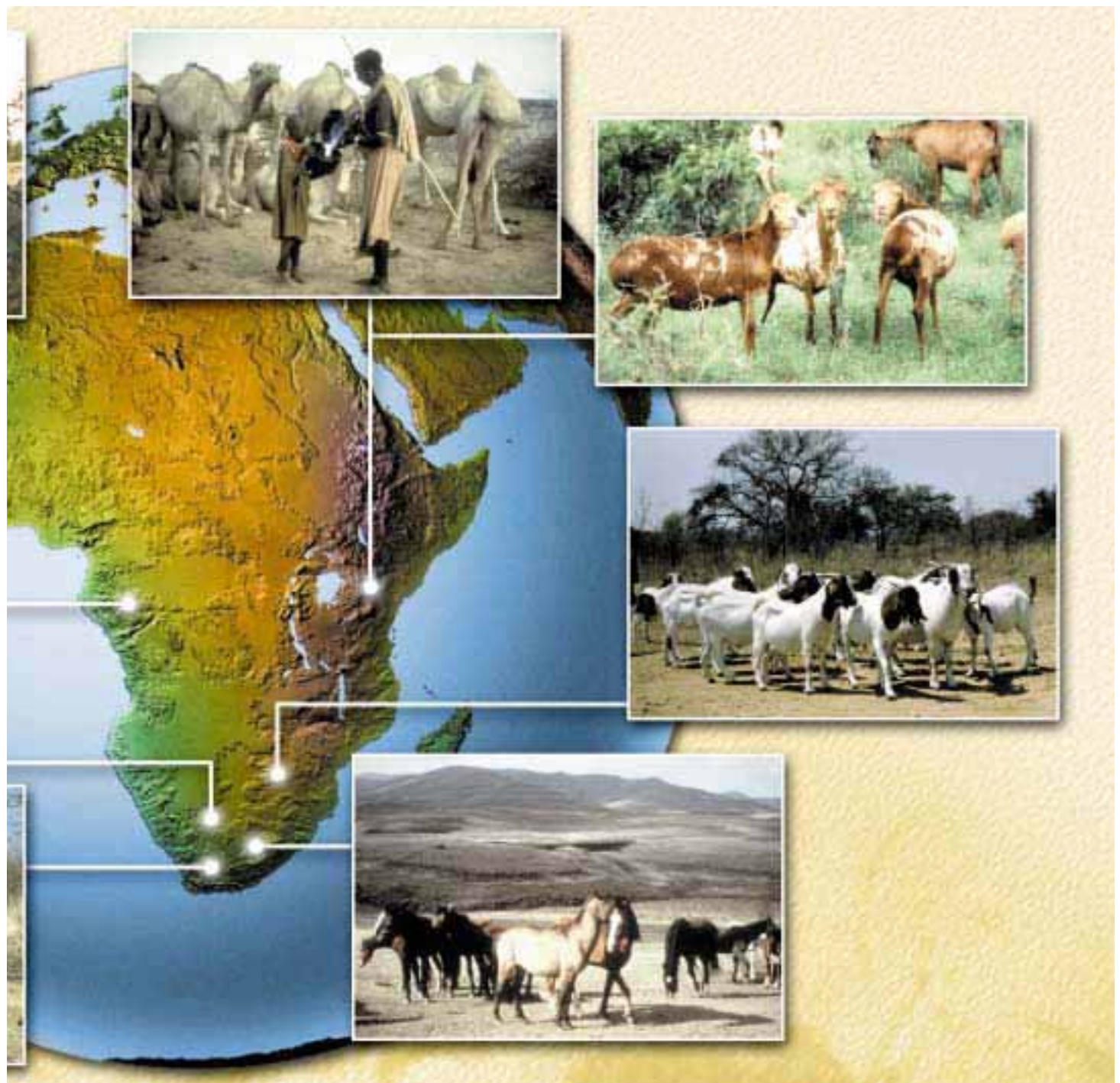
Sub-Saharan Africa in particular is an important source of animal genetic resources with a wealth of domesticated animal diversity. This has been generated in response to the variety of challenges faced by animals, primarily the wide range of agro-ecological zones and the considerable number of endemic diseases. These factors, coupled with frequent famines and political instability, place a range of demands on livestock, which cannot be met by any one breed or small number of breeds.



from top left clockwise:

- Korbogo pigs are found mainly in northern Côte d'Ivoire.
- Senegalese cattle grazing in the Ferlo region.
- A group of Rendille dromedaries after morning milking by members of the Rendille tribe in Kenya.
- Masai sheep are primarily a source of meat in Kenya.

RANGE OF PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENTS IN THE AFRICA REGION



- Herd of indigenous Zimbabwean goats.
- A herd of Basuto Pony in Lesotho, originally descended from the Cape Horse breed.
- An Afrikaner bull; this breed originates from cattle brought into South Africa by nomads during the first century AD and later kept by the Hottentot people.
- Ostriches feeding on wild melons in Botswana.
- Indigenous hens in the Democratic Republic of Congo with nest boxes made of locally available material.

TABLE 2.2.2.1

THE 51 COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS IN THE AFRICA REGION

ANGOLA	•	ETHIOPIA	•	NIGER
BENIN	•	GABON	•	NIGERIA
BOTSWANA	•	GAMBIA	•	REUNION
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	•	GHANA	•	RWANDA
BURKINA FASO	•	GUINEA	•	SAINT HELENA
BURUNDI	•	GUINEA-BISSAU	•	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
CAMEROON	•	KENYA	•	SENEGAL
CAPE VERDE	•	KERGUÉLEN ISLANDS	•	SEYCHELLES
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	•	LESOTHO	•	SIERRA LEONE
CHAD	•	LIBERIA	•	SOUTH AFRICA
COMOROS	•	MADAGASCAR	•	SWAZILAND
CONGO	•	MALAWI	•	TANZANIA
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	•	MALI	•	TOGO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	•	MAURITIUS	•	UGANDA
CROZET ISLANDS	•	MAYOTTE	•	WESTERN SAHARA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	•	MOZAMBIQUE	•	ZAMBIA
ERITREA	•	NAMIBIA	•	ZIMBABWE

Animal husbandry has been practised in Africa for over 5 000 years. Despite the domestication of most major species in the Near East or Asia, the continual movement of peoples into Africa through the Isthmus of Suez, the Arabian Peninsula and later from Iberia, have all contributed to the considerable genetic diversity in evidence today. The Arab invasions around the seventh and eighth centuries introduced large numbers of humped cattle to the region. The spread of such cattle across Africa may be quite closely correlated with the spread of Islam.

Within Africa the composition of early livestock was greatly influenced by the constant movement of early herders, such as the migrations of nomadic peoples across the North African littoral. The smaller size of the Sahara at that time facilitated migrations by allowing nomads to circumvent barriers that are present today. This ensured the continual mixing of the gene pool for each species and placed considerable selection pressures on animals to tolerate conditions of poor nutrition, infectious diseases and long migrations.

Similar selection pressures are placed on modern African livestock by nomadic pastoralists such as the Tuareg and Fulani. Correspondingly their animals have evolved both morphologically and physiologically to meet these challenges.

The demands made on animals and consequently the make-up of breeds are closely related to the management systems practised. In Sub-Saharan Africa, traditional production systems may be subdivided into pastoral, mixed

farming and peri-urban, based on the relative contribution to household revenue.

Pastoral systems are important, especially around the desert regions where the levels of nutrition are generally fairly low. These systems are characterized by animals that can withstand severe nutritional and climatic stress and that are tolerant to a number of endemic diseases. Mixed farming based systems require higher levels of productivity and, to achieve this, they usually incorporate better levels of management.

In addition to the obvious value of production traits, many African livestock breeds also have a considerable cultural value and are often used for dowries, as a form of barter or for religious purposes. The larger species in particular also serve as the key cash reserve to help cover crop failure. Small species (small ruminants and poultry) play a very important role in the financing of crop production by providing cash to pay for seeds and food during the critical period of the growing season.

Growth in human population and urbanisation expansion has resulted in an increased demand for animal products. High pressures are being put on species (especially cattle) and on some particular breeds to meet these demands. Production should seek to develop further the contribution of all genetic resources being used by farmers to satisfy, in the long run, the increasing demands for animal products.

To respond to the pressure to satisfy these demands, some countries have set up strategies and policies to use exotic

TABLE 2.2.2.2 TOTAL POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF BREEDS OF THE MAJOR LIVESTOCK SPECIES IN THE AFRICA REGION AND THEIR SHARE OF THE WORLD TOTAL

	POPULATION SIZE ('000)	NUMBER OF BREEDS	SHARE OF WORLD TOTAL POPULATION (%)	BREEDS (%)
Buffalo	0	3	0	3
Cattle	174 556	251	13	21
Goat	137 104	89	19	16
Sheep	127 440	147	12	11
Pig	27 119	22	3	4
Ass	9 639	12	22	12
Horse	4 487	56	7	8
Dromedary	3 368	13	18	21
Chicken	730 467	55	5	8
Duck ¹	6 721	11	1	11
Turkey	2 538	6	1	18
Goose (domestic)	3 041	5	1	8

¹ Domestic Duck and Muscovy Duck

n/a — not available

Source: FAOSTAT (estimates of 1999 live animal populations) and DAD-IS

breeds raised as straightbreds or utilised in crossing with indigenous breeds. However, these new genotypes can only develop in very limited environments and require high investments and inputs that the large majority of farmers do not have. There is a risk of leaving out the farmers who raise indigenous breeds, but also of losing or weakening the genetic attributes of local breeds that are better suited to the prevailing environment and perhaps better able to respond to the evolution of the demand.

In general, climate, and rainfall in particular, affects animals more than most other environmental factors. Breeds respond quite differently to severe conditions of humidity and temperature. Africa can be subdivided into five major agro-ecological zones based on annual rainfall (with the exception of the highland areas); arid (< 600 mm), semi-arid (> 600 and < 1 000), sub-humid (> 1 000 and < 1 500), humid (> 1 500) and highland. Each supports a different type of vegetation and makes different demands on livestock. Many long-established breeds, including the zebu cattle, West African Dwarf sheep and goats and dromedaries, have evolved the necessary physiology to cope with hot climates. For example, sheep in the tropics are usually hairy whereas those in colder regions such as the highlands of Ethiopia are woolled.

Major changes in climate or vegetation can cause quite dramatic changes in the composition of livestock. The encroachment of the Sahara into West Africa has resulted in

the recent decline of a large number of indigenous breeds (the indigenous shorthorn taurine cattle breeds) and has brought others close to extinction. Within the major climatic zones some highly specific micro-environments exist which make unique sets of demands on animals, an example being the Lake Chad basin. Here the Kuri cattle have evolved morphologically (they are quite tall) and physiologically (they are resistant to endemic diseases) to cope with an island existence.

In addition to the challenges created by the tropical climate, many of the warmer regions harbour a range of infectious diseases that present a serious threat to livestock. Over one-third of Africa is infested by tsetse fly and consequently trypanosomiasis, for which it serves as a vector, is endemic. Animals indigenous to these regions are generally trypanotolerant, which has ensured their survival. For example, the N'Dama cattle of West Africa, although small in size and stature, possess an innate tolerance to the disease.

In the past there have been large epidemics of other diseases, such as Rinderpest, which toward the end of the nineteenth century, wiped out nearly 90 percent of all African cattle. Rift Valley Fever, which affects small ruminants such as sheep and goats, and to a lesser extent cattle, and tick-borne diseases such as theileriosis, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and cowdriosis are all endemic in Sub-Saharan Africa. Breeds respond quite differently to such challenges. For example, the Ankole cattle breed is thought to be quite

FIGURE 2.2.2.1A

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE AFRICA REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

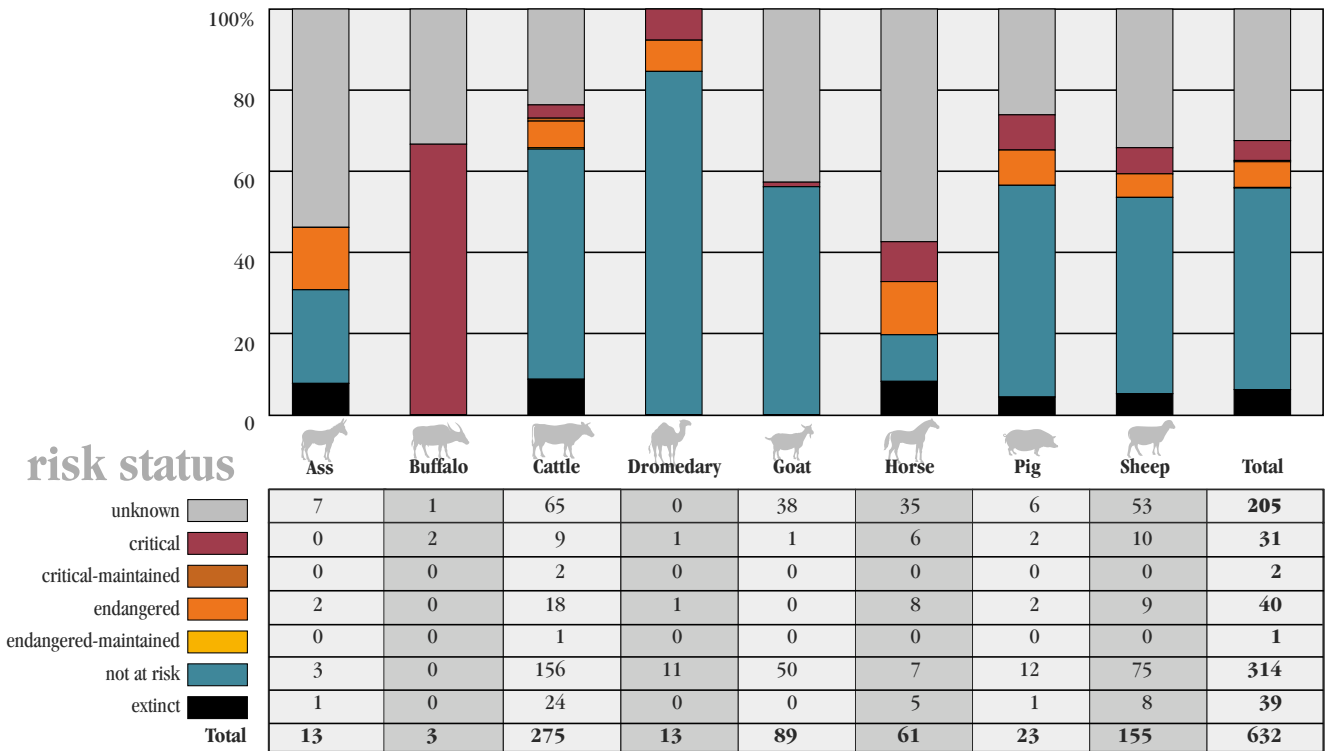


FIGURE 2.2.2.1B

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE AFRICA REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

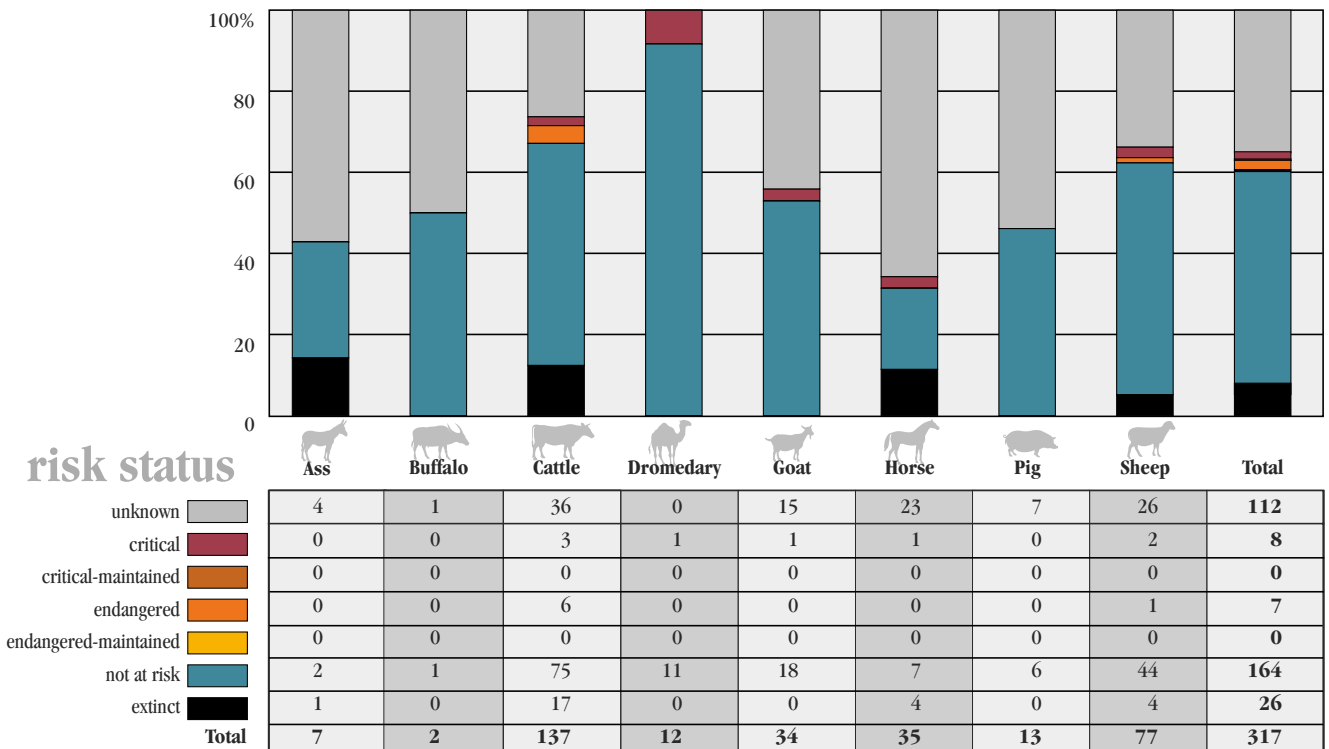


FIGURE 2.2.2.2A

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE AFRICA REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

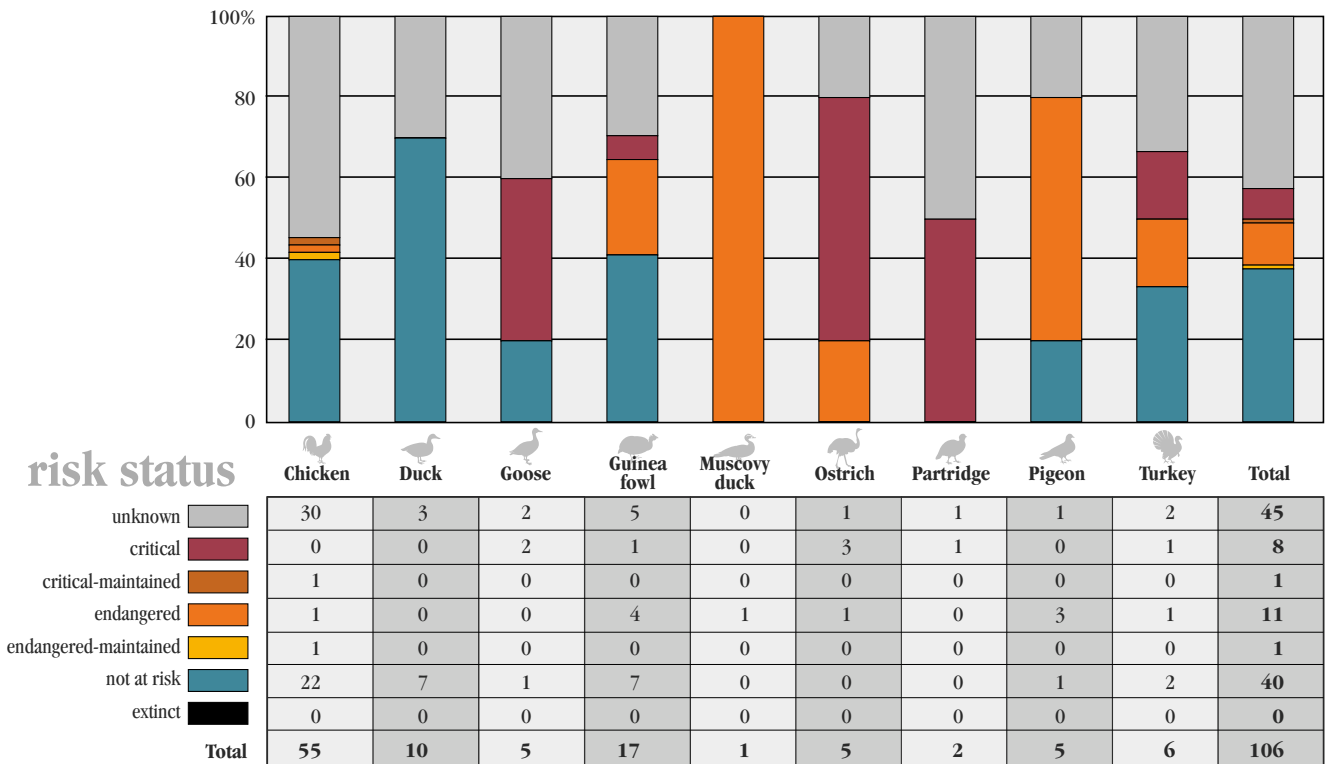


FIGURE 2.2.2.2B

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE AFRICA REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

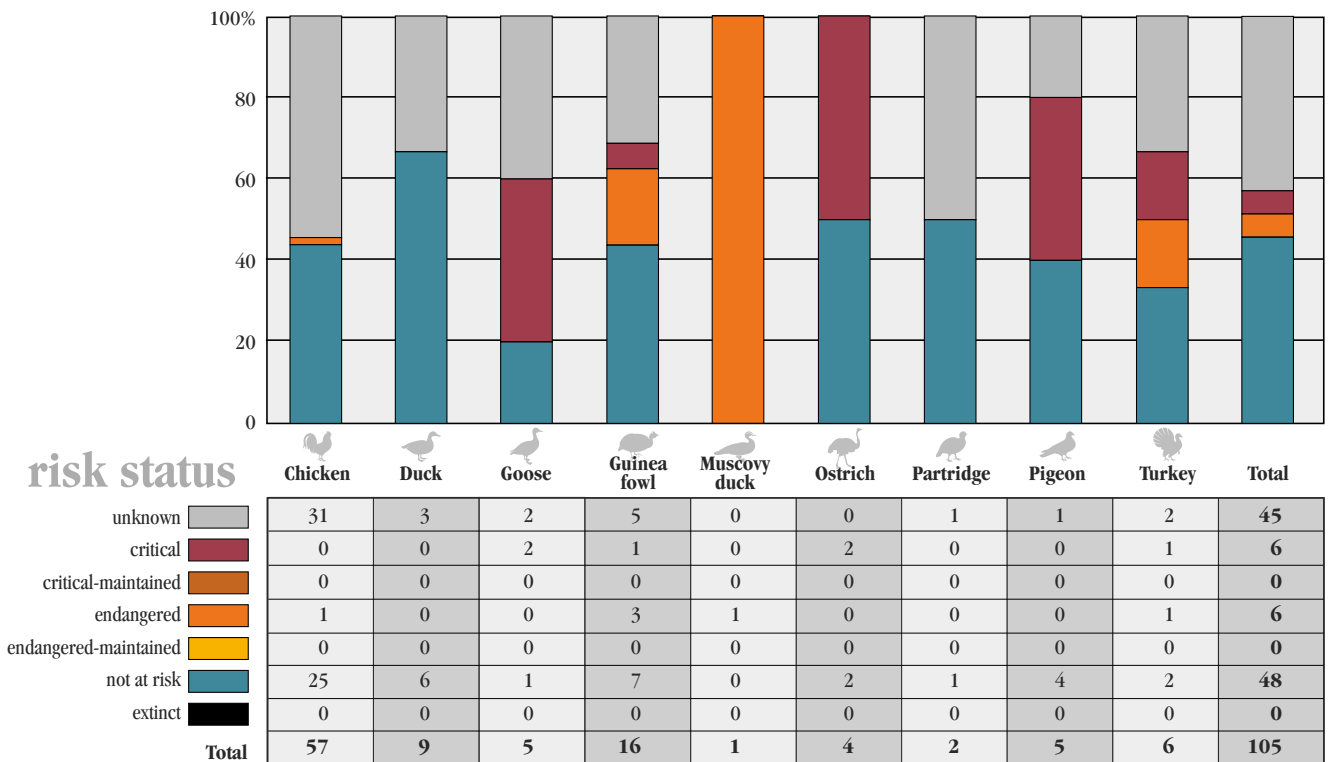
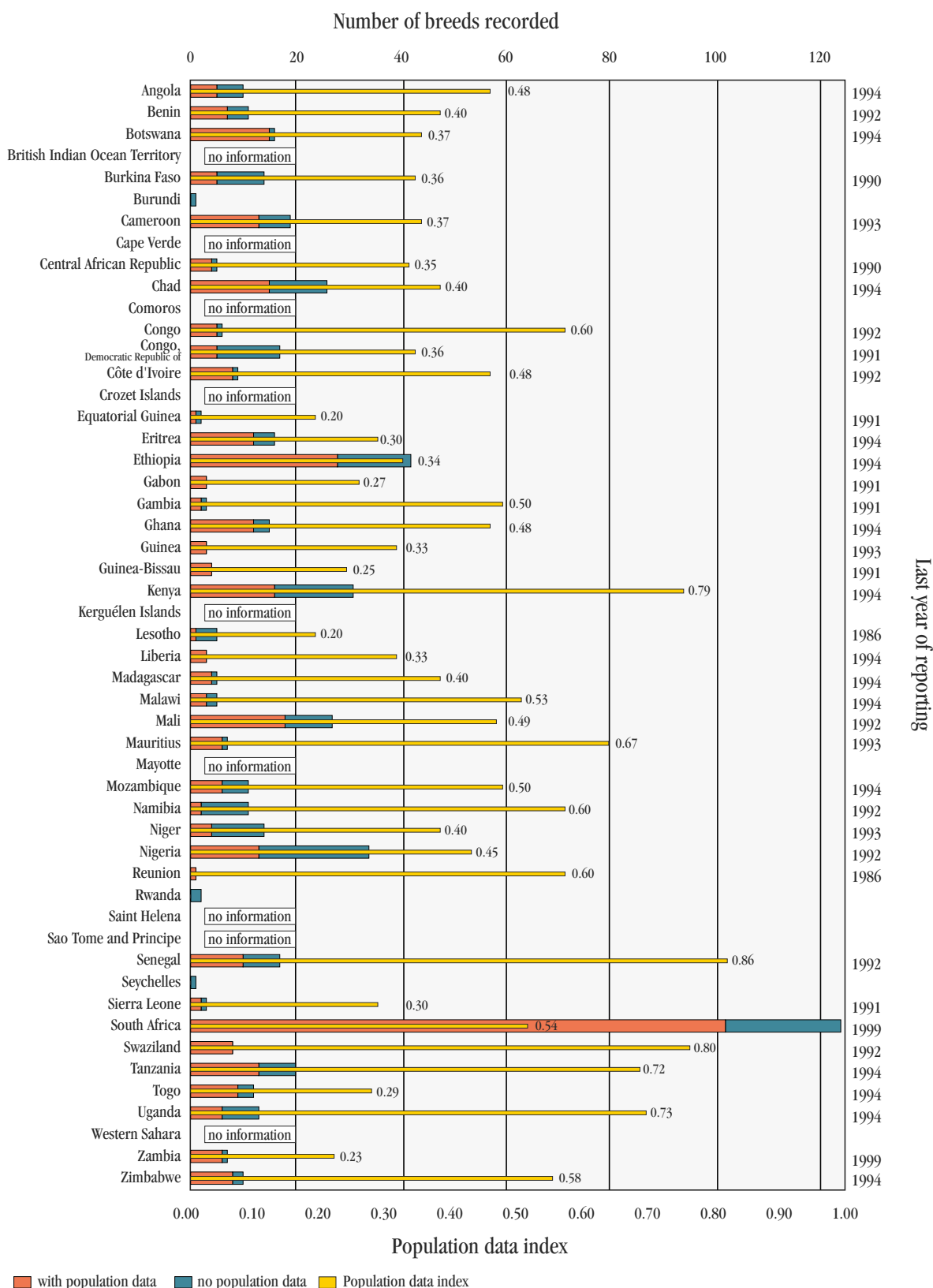


FIGURE 2.2.2.3

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE AFRICA REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



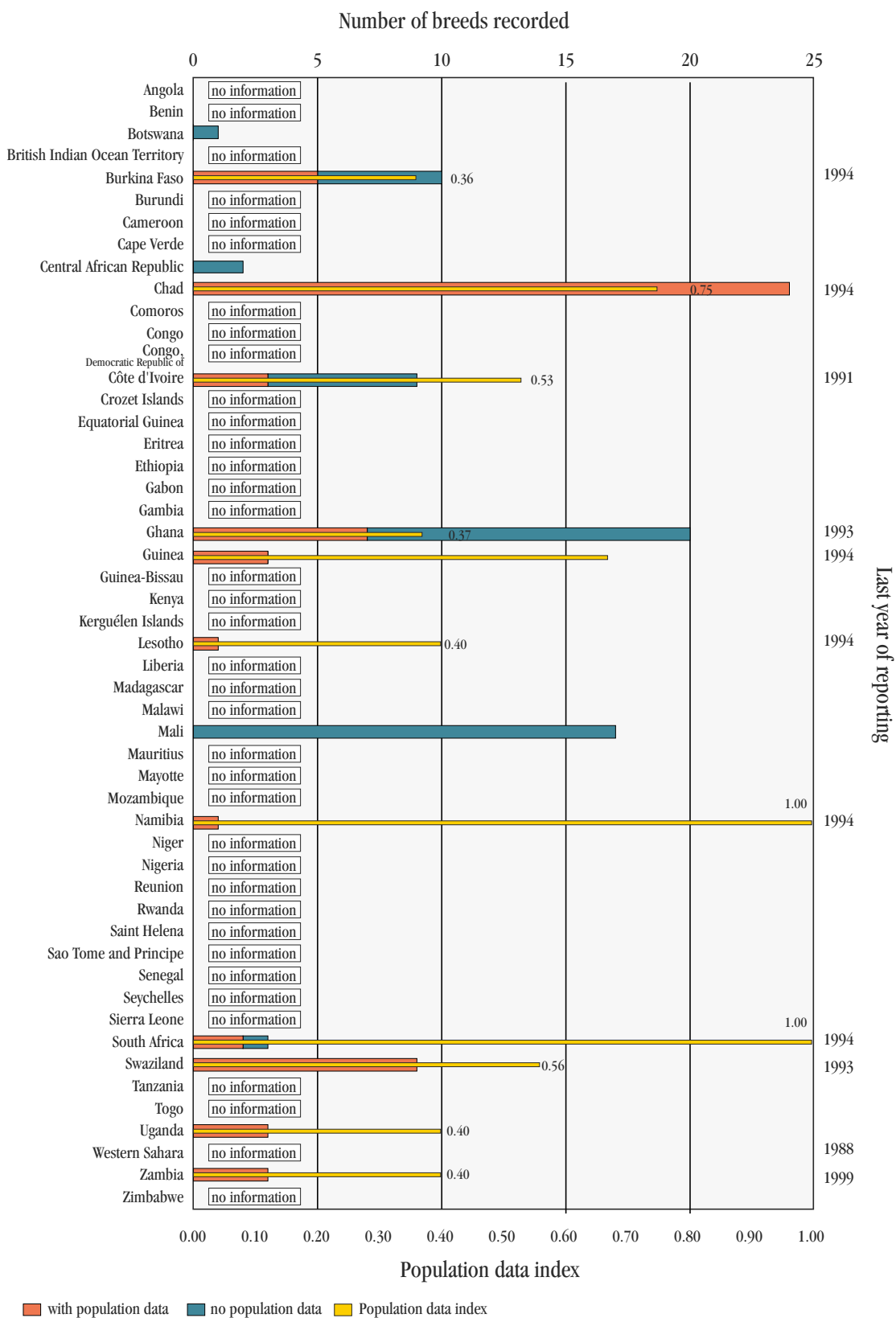
With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.

No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.

Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

FIGURE 2.2.2.4

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE AFRICA REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.

No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.

Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

resistant to East Coast Fever as a result of centuries of breeding in areas where the tick *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*, its host, is endemic. The use of such breeds may make an important contribution to sustainable disease control and livestock production.

Similarly, epidemic diseases may seriously impact other species in the Africa region and spread to developed world countries. For example, Newcastle disease is the number one killer of chickens in Africa. A chicken ecotype, known as the Mwanza, is thought to have some genetic resistance to this pathogen. African Swine Fever, a devastating disease endemic to a number of African countries, is a major constraint to pig production in the region, periodically killing 90 - 100 percent of affected animals. There is no treatment and no vaccine. Investigations have started to examine genetic resistance to the disease, which may offer a partial practical solution.

As well as the 30 major domestic animal species, Sub-Saharan Africa is host to a large variety of other domesticated animals. These micro-livestock, which include rabbits, grasscutters and mouse deer, constitute valuable genetic resources. Many of the micro-livestock species are described in Part 3.

Some six percent of the world's population of recorded domestic animals and 12 percent of the breeds have been recorded in the Africa region. Table 2.2.2.2 gives the total population sizes and the number of breeds of each of the major domestic animal species recorded in the Africa region and the share of the world's population sizes and number of breeds. For example, one fifth of the world's recorded cattle and camel breeds are found in this region.

In 1995, 317 mammalian and 105 avian breeds were recorded in the Africa region in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Since then, 315 mammalian and 1 avian breeds have been added, increasing the amount of data recorded for the Africa region by 99 percent and 1 percent, respectively, to give a total of 738 breeds. Figures 2.2.2.1 to 2.2.2.2 illustrate the structure of the data recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, showing the risk status of the mammalian and avian breeds recorded for each species in the Africa region up to 1995 and up to 1999.

Surprisingly, only fourteen percent (95 of 699) of extant breeds on file (figures 2.2.2.1a and 2.2.2.2a) are categorized as at risk (for definition see section 1.6). This is believed to be a gross underestimate of the actual situation, primarily due to lack of information. For example, of the 699 mammalian and avian breeds recorded in this region, population data is available for only 449 or 64 percent. As outlined in section 2.2.1, those most at risk of extinction are usually the most difficult to obtain accurate census information on.

Very few (only four percent of mammalian; nine percent of avian) breeds at risk in the African region are recorded as being maintained (for definition see section 1.6).

It is difficult to make solid statements about the changes in the proportion of breeds recorded in each risk status category between 1995 and 1999, because with the large amount of additional data recorded and the manner of the recording method, the 1995 data is not a random subset of the 1999 data and direct comparisons between data sets would be biased by considering proportional changes.

Despite such biases, when the complete data sets are indirectly compared, some trends are clear. As percentages of the total number of existing breeds that have population data (and therefore risk status known), the number of mammalian breeds recorded in the Africa region at risk of extinction has increased from eight percent (of 179) to 19 percent (of 388) since 1995. The situation with avian breeds is even more serious with the total percentage of breeds at risk of being lost increasing from 20 percent (of 60) in 1995 to 34 percent (of 61) in 1999. These figures are alarming and efforts must be made to encourage maintenance of these domestic animal genetic resources at risk.

Figures 2.2.2.3 and 2.2.2.4 provide general overviews of the quantity and quality of the population data provided by each country for their animal genetic resources. A list of all contributors of information to the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources is given in Annex 2.2 and 2.3. The last year of reporting refers to the date of the most recent entry of population data in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Potentially, this means that even if the data for only one breed is updated then that year will be indicated. The total number of breeds recorded by each country is shown. **No information** is displayed for those countries for which no breeds are recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. For each other country, breeds are split into those **with population data** and those with **no population data** (risk status unknown). When one or more fields in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources are completed then that breed is identified with population data. For an overview of the population data fields see tables 1.7.1 and 1.7.2.

For those breeds recorded with population data, a population data index (PDI) is calculated, which provides an indication of the completeness of the data provided by the country. Selected basic population data fields, regarded to be the most important and used in the calculation of risk status, are considered - population size (absolute or range), number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed. The PDI is calculated for each breed as the fraction of the selected fields that contain information. This is then averaged across all breeds for which the index is calculated.

For example (see figure 2.2.2.3), by 1999 South Africa had recorded 124 mammalian breeds in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Of those, 102 had information contained in one or more of the 16 population data fields, and were therefore identified as those breeds with population data. The PDI for South Africa was calculated as 0.54, indicating that of the 102 breeds recorded to

date with population data, on average 54 percent of the most important population fields were completed. By comparison, by 1992 Senegal had recorded 17 mammalian breeds, 10 of which were recorded with population data. For these breeds, on average 86 percent of the important population data fields were completed.

Overall, figures 2.2.2.3 and 2.2.2.4 highlight some serious deficiencies in population data and stress the fundamental challenge for countries to overcome these for better decision-making both nationally and internationally. For mammalian breeds (figure 2.2.2.3), of the 51 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas in the Africa region, 11 recorded no breed information at all for their genetic resources. For the 78 percent of the countries that did record mammalian genetic resources, the average PDI was 0.43. Of these countries, 36 percent (14 of 39) recorded more than 50 percent of the basic population data used for the calculation of risk status. Much less data again has been recorded for avian breeds (figure 2.2.2.4), with only 14 (27 percent) of the 51 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas having recorded their avian genetic resources and the average PDI for these countries being 0.46. In summary, for both mammalian and avian breeds recorded to date and for those countries that have recorded breed data, more than half of the data required for the FAO designation of risk status, have not yet been recorded. For the remaining countries, for which no breed information is recorded, the state of their animal genetic resources is unknown.

Of note is the relatively little data recorded for avian species. Although the recording of avian breeds was initiated after the recording of mammalian breeds, little more data has recently been added by countries for avian breeds. Avian breeds should not be neglected as they make important contributions to food, especially in the developing world, and represent an important component of global animal genetic resources.

For a complete list of breeds and their risk status, recorded by each country, see section 2.4.2.

Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which became international law in December 1993, countries that have ratified this convention are not only recognized as having sovereignty over all genetic resources within their boundaries, but are also obliged to report data on these genetic resources, including their animal genetic resources. Each country is responsible for validating and maintaining current data describing the status and characteristics of these resources and for reporting on this internationally. FAO is the UN agency responsible for assisting countries to develop and maintain this reporting responsibility. Under Decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD, FAO also has the mandate to develop, as a priority activity, the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources for country use. In order to do this, countries should comply, and provide complete, high-quality breed data which should be regularly updated. Country inventories within the Global

Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources assist the management of animal genetic resources. Management includes the identification of those breeds at risk of extinction using a consistent approach. This information is crucial in order to develop the Global Early Warning System for Animal Genetic Resources and for the conservation of these resources. Breed data must be available in order to further develop methodologies, to consistently define risk status across countries, regions and the world and to share the benefits of animal genetic resources.

DESCRIPTION LIST

The following pages provide brief summary descriptions for all mammalian and avian breeds recorded as critical (C), endangered (D), critical-maintained (CM) and endangered-maintained (DM) in the Africa region. Within these description lists breeds are sorted by country, by species group (see table 1.1.1), by risk status (critical followed by critical-maintained, endangered and endangered-maintained) and finally alphabetically by the most common name, as identified by the country. Whenever more than one breed name is provided, that used by the major ethnic group (in terms of numbers) is used to denote the most common name for the breed. Colour varieties, especially of avian species, are listed as one breed. For each breed a list of names or synonyms, the total population size (absolute or range), the number of breeding males and females, the population size trend and the range of uses are highlighted when available. This is followed by a brief description of the breed indicating its origins, current location, phenotype (particularly any unusual visible traits), adaptability to local stressors such as environmental pressures, population information (such as the proportion of females being bred to males of the same breed) and any *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation efforts that are operational.

All data submitted to FAO before 31/11/99 has been validated and considered. In some cases information for the breed is not available or was not provided and validated prior to preparation of WWL-DAD:3. Consequently, some sections will read **No further information available** (see Annex 2.1 for details on how to assist overcoming such information deficiencies).

Breeds recorded as extinct in this region are listed in section 2.3.1. For a complete list of all breeds and their risk status recorded by each country in each region, see section 2.4.2.

It should be noted that risk status is assigned for a breed whenever the population size of a country population has been reported according to the criteria given in section 1.6. This may not be a true reflection of the status of the breed regionally or globally, for the breed may also be represented in one or more other countries.

The following list describes the 95 documented breeds at risk in the Africa region.

DAMARA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Herero**Population data:** < 100 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ANGOLA**

The Damara is found in southern Angola and is a sanga type. The animals are usually red pied or yellow pied in colour and have long horns. There are still some animals in Angola, but because of the war in the region it is impossible to get more precise population information. It is not clear whether both Damara and Herero represent the same or separate breeds.

N'DAMA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Boenca, Boyenca, Fouta Jallon, Fouta Longhorn (eng.), Outa Malinke, Futa, Malinke, Mandingo, N'dama Peti**Population data:** 500 • 1985**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**BENIN**

The N'Dama is a West African small humpless longhorn. The animals are usually fawn, red or brown, occasionally black and may also be pied in colour with lyre or crescent shaped horns. They are small animals, adult males weighing on average 370 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 116 cm and 104 cm respectively. The N'Dama can survive under very humid conditions, are reported to be trypanotolerant and are well known for their hardiness and rusticity.

BOTSWANA CAMEL*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** transport**BOTSWANA**

The Botswana Camel population is not used in agricultural production but the animals are used for transport by the police in some sandy desert parts of the country.

N'DAMA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Boenca, Boyenca, Fouta Jallon, Fouta Longhorn (eng.), Outa Malinke, Futa, Malinke, Mandingo, N'dama Peti**Population data:** < 1 000 • 1977**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**BURKINA FASO**

The N'Dama is a West African small humpless longhorn. The animals are usually fawn, red or brown, occasionally black and may also be pied in colour with lyre or crescent shaped horns. They are small animals, adult males weighing on average 370 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 116 cm and 104 cm respectively. The N'Dama can survive under very humid conditions, are reported to be trypanotolerant and are well known for their hardiness and rusticity.

SOUCHE KONDÉ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Kondé**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**BURKINA FASO**

The Souche Kondé is found in southern Burkina Faso. Although the origin of this strain is not known it has been mentioned in the history of the country. Their plumage can be variously coloured, they have white skin and the shanks and feet are usually black. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They have an exceptionally big body size with adult males weighing on average 2.5 kg and females 1.5 kg. This breed is known for high production.

NINNINGO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** eggs, skins and hides, hunting, hobby**BURKINA FASO**

The Ninningo is an indigenous breed. They have white skin and grey shanks and feet. The size of the population is very uncertain.

BAKOSI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Kosi, Muturu**Population data:** 1 000 - 1 300 • 1984**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**CAMEROON**

The Bakosi is found on the north-eastern boundary of the Bakosi tribe on the western slopes of Mount Manengouba in the Bangemu Subdivision of Southwest Province. It is a variety of West African Savannah Shorthorn. The animals are black, brown or pied in colour. On average females have a wither height of 110 cm. There are no official estimates on the size of the population but most sources suggest that there are several hundred animals. The breed is disappearing due to increasing cultivation of commercial crops such as coffee. These cattle seem to be becoming smaller and less fertile due to isolation and inbreeding.

BAKWERI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Muturu**Population data:** 800 - 1 300 • 1979**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**CAMEROON**

The Bakweri is found at the foot of Mt. Cameroons, south-western Cameroon. It is a variety of West African Dwarf Shorthorn. On average females have a wither height of 98 cm.

N'DAMA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Boenca, Boyenca, Fouta Jallon, Fouta Longhorn, Outa Malinke, Futa, Malinke, Mandingo, N'dama Peti

Population data: 600 • 1985

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The N'Dama is a West African small humpless longhorn. The animals are usually fawn, red or brown, occasionally black and may also be pied in colour with lyre or crescent shaped horns. They are small animals, adult males weighing on average 370 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 116 cm and 104 cm respectively. The N'Dama can survive under very humid conditions, are reported to be trypanotolerant and are well known for their hardiness and rusticity.

LOCAL GOOSE OF KARAL AND MASSAKORY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 27 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, eggs

CHAD

The Local Goose of Karal and Massakory is found in Karal, Massakory (Chari Baguirmi). It was imported from Italy. They have self-white (67%) or silver-columbian (33%) coloured plumage with barred autosomal (60%), spangled (30%) or barred sex-linked (10%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (53%) or yellow (47%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (55%), yellow (40%) or black (5%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3 kg.

LOCAL GOOSE OF MANDELIA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 21 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs

CHAD

The Local Goose of Mandelia is found in Mandelia (Chari Baguirmi). It was imported from Italy. They have self-white (80%), wild-type and variants (15%) or silver-columbian (5%) coloured plumage with barred autosomal (87%), spangled (10%) or mottled (3%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (78%) or yellow (22%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (60%), yellow (30%) or green (10%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3 kg. The birds lay mainly during the cold period.

AMSSALA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 900 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs

CHAD

The Amssala is found in Karal, Massakory (Chai Baguirmi). It originated from the indigenous wild population that has been domesticated. They have self-red and variants (50%), self-black (25%), silver-columbian (15%), wild-type and variants (5%) or various colours (5%) coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers. They may have white (70%) or yellow (30%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (65%), yellow (25%) or black (10%). Egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.5 kg and females 1 kg. The animals are very susceptible to trichomoniasis.

LOCAL GUINEAFOWL OF GREDAYA AND MASSAKORY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 150 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs

CHAD

The Local Guinea fowl of Gredaya and Massakory is found in Gredaya, Massakory (Chari Baguirmi). It originated from the indigenous wild population that has been domesticated. They have self-white (80%), wild-type and variants (15%) or silver-columbian (5%) coloured plumage with barred autosomal (87%), spangled (10%) or mottled (3%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (78%) or yellow (22%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (60%), yellow (30%) or green (10%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3 kg. The females are known for poor broodiness and the animals are very susceptible to trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas gallinarum*).

LOCAL GUINEAFOWL OF MOULKOU AND BONGOR



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 400 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs

CHAD

The Local Guinea fowl of Moulkou and Bongor is found in Moulkou, Bongor (Mayo Kebbi). It originated from the indigenous wild population that has been domesticated. They have wild-type and variants (70%), various colours (10%), self-white (10%) or silver-columbian (10%) coloured plumage with mottled (90%), spangled (5%) or barred sex-linked (5%) patterns within the feathers. They may have yellow (70%), white (20%) or blue-black (10%) skin and the shanks and feet may be black (80%), white (10%) or blue (10%). Egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 kg and females 0.8 kg. The animals are very susceptible to trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas gallinarum*).

LOCAL GUINEAFOWL OF PORT BELILÉ AND N'DJAMENA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 981 ♀ • 78 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs

CHAD

The Local Guinea fowl of Port Belilé and N'djamena is found in Port Belilé, N'djamena Rural (Chari Baguirmi). It originated from the indigenous wild population that has been domesticated. They have silver-columbian (40%), self-white (35%), wild-type and variants (15%) or various colours (10%) coloured plumage with mottled (75%), barred autosomal (10%), no special pattern (5%), spangled (5%) or barred sex-linked (5%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (62%) or yellow (48%) skin and the shanks and feet may be black (41%), yellow (23%), white (20%) or green (16%). Egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.5 kg and females 0.9 kg.

LOCAL MUSCOVY DUCK OF KARAL AND MASSAKORY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 750 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs

CHAD

The Local Muscovy Duck of Karal and Massakory is found in Karal, Massakory (Chari Baguirmi). It is an indigenous breed. They have self-black (45%), self-white (30%), silver-columbian (15%) or wild-type and variants (10%) coloured plumage with mottled (70%), spangled (15%) or barred autosomal (15%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (75%) or yellow (25%) skin and the shanks and feet may be black (60%), white (35%), yellow (4%) or green (1%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2 kg. This Muscovy duck is reported to be resistant to Newcastle disease.

CHADEAN OSTRICH*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

CHAD

The Chadean Ostrich is found in Gredaya, Massakory (Chari Baguirmi). It is an indigenous population that has been domesticated from the wild. Adult males weigh on average 30 kg and females 20 kg.

LOCAL PARTRIDGE OF GREDAYA AND MASSAKORY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 100 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CHAD

The Local Partridge of Gredaya and Massakory is found in Gredaya, Massakory (Chari Baguirmi). It is an indigenous breed. They have self-black (48%), various colours (35%) or self-white (17%) coloured plumage with mottled (80%), barred autosomal (10%) or spangled (10%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (70%) or yellow (30%) skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (75%), white (20%) or black (5%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.1 kg and females 0.06 kg.

LOCAL PIGEON OF GREDAYA AND MASSAKORY*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

CHAD

The Local Pigeon of Gredaya and Massakory is an indigenous breed found in Gredaya, Massakory (Chari Baguirmi). They have self-white (60%), silver-columbian (30%) or various colours (10%) coloured plumage with mottled (70%), spangled (15%), barred autosomal (10%) or barred sex-linked (5%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (80%) or yellow (20%) skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (60%), white (20%), black (10%), blue (5%) or green (5%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.2 kg and females 0.15 kg.

LOCAL PIGEON OF KARAL AND MASSAKORY*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 35 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, hobby

CHAD

The Local Pigeon of Karal and Massakory is an indigenous breed found in Karal, Massakory (Chari Baguirmi). They have self-white (40%), silver-columbian (35%), self-red and variants (15%) or various colours (10%) coloured plumage with barred autosomal (57%), mottled (33%) or spangled (10%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (53%) or yellow (47%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (46%), yellow (34%), black (15%) or blue (5%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.25 kg and females 0.15 kg.

**LOCAL PIGEON OF PORT BELILÉ
AND N'DJAMENA***ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 218 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, hobby**CHAD**

The Local Pigeon of Port Belilé and N'djamena is an indigenous breed found in Port Belilé, N'djamena Rural (Chari Baguirmi). They have various colours (45%), self-white (32%), silver-columbian (14%) or wild-type and variants (9%) coloured plumage with spangled (45%), mottled (38%), barred autosomal (12%) or barred sex-linked (5%) patterns within the feathers. They may have white (66%) or yellow (34%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (39%), black (30%), green (19%) or yellow (12%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.3 kg and females 0.15 kg.

LOCAL TURKEY OF MANDELIA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 38 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy**CHAD**

The Local Turkey of Mandelia is found in Mandelia (Chari Baguirmi). It was imported from Burkina Faso. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers. They may have white (63%) or yellow (37%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (52%), yellow (40%) or black (8%). Egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 12 kg and females 9 kg.

MEDITERRANEAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Mediterraneo (it.), Bufalo Italiano (it.),
Bufalo Prete (it.)**Population data:** 285 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** draught power, meat, milk**CONGO**

The Mediterranean buffalo is a good draught breed and also a good producer of milk and meat. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height for males of 180 cm. The poor quality of grazing in the Congo may be a handicap for the satisfactory development of the breed. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LAGUNE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Lagunaire, Mayombe, Mayumbe, Race des
lagunes (fr.)**Population data:** < 1 000 • 1980**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

The Lagune, a variety of West African Dwarf Shorthorn, is found on the coast of Côte d'Ivoire. Lagune is the name used for Dwarf Shorthorn cattle in French-speaking West and Central Africa. The cattle are black or white in colour and are very small animals with short legs and short, slim horns. Adult males weigh on average 170 kg and females 155 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm and 88 cm respectively. This breed is reported to be trypanotolerant.

SOMALI WILD ASS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 300 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ERITREA**

The Somali Wild Ass is found in south-eastern Eritrea. It is an *Equus africanus somaliensis* variety of African Wild Ass. The animals are reddish-grey with dark manes and are seldomly found with a dorsal stripe or a shoulder cross-stripe. This ass is difficult to breed under captive conditions, the only two captive herds of pure Somali wild asses being at Basle Zoo in Switzerland and Hai Bar in Israel.

SOMALI WILD ASS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 300 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ETHIOPIA**

The Somali Wild Ass is an *Equus africanus somaliensis* variety of African Wild Ass. The animals are reddish-grey with dark manes and are seldomly found with a dorsal stripe or a shoulder cross-stripe. This ass is difficult to breed under captive conditions, the only two captive herds of pure Somali wild asses being at Basle Zoo in Switzerland and Hai Bar in Israel.

MUTURU*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Nigerian Dwarf (eng.), Nigerian Shorthorn (eng.), Pagan, Forest Muturu (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 200 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**GHANA**

The Muturu is found in the south-eastern coastal area near Ada and Keta Lagoon in Ghanais. It is a variety of West African Shorthorn. The animals are black or black and white pied in colour. They are the smallest cattle breed known with an average wither height of 95 cm and 88 cm for adult males and females respectively. Muturu cattle are reported to be trypanotolerant.

NUNGUA BLACKHEAD*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 80 • 48 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**GHANA**

The Nungua Blackhead is found in Legon and was originally developed on the Agricultural Research Station of the University of Ghana from Blackhead Persian and West African Dwarf. These sheep have coarse/carpet type hair, are white in colour with a black head and neck and have a fat laden tail head. Adult males weigh on average 39 kg and females 32 kg with an average wither height of 60 cm and 58 cm respectively. This breed was developed with the aim to produce a breed larger and faster growing than the West African Dwarf sheep. Some animals were sold to farmers in the surrounding villages. Undoubtedly the breed has not been kept pure in the villages. The population figures given thus refer to current numbers on the station where the breed was developed. It appears that the original population was 300 - 400. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LOCAL GHANEAN WHITE BREASTED GUINEAFOWL



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GHANA

The Local Ghanaian White Breasted Guineafowl is found country-wide. It is an indigenous breed and may now be extinct.

GHANEAN OSTRICH



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 7 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GHANA

The Ghanaian Ostrich is found country-wide. It was imported from Burkina Faso or Mali. These ostriches make up the only population outside the Accra Zoo.

MANJACA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1977

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

GUINEA-BISSAU

The Manjaca is found on the coast of Guinea-Bissau. It is a variety of West African Dwarf Shorthorn. A few animals can be found in a small number of herds in Cacheu Region and on the islands, but are being absorbed.

BARIA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1983

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, milk

MADAGASCAR

The Baria is found in Kelifely Causes, north-western Madagascar and is a wild population. It is a possibly a composite of zebu and humpless. The animals are black in colour with round shaped horns, females have a small hump and males have a small hump that is directed backward. The Baria is even less well characterised than the Madagascar Zebu.

RENITELO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1989**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, draught power**MADAGASCAR**

The Renitelo is found in the Kianjasoa Region. It is a composite of Limousin (25%), Africander (48%) and Madagascar Zebu (27%) and was established in 1930. The animals are red in colour often with a paler underside and mucosae. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 425 kg. The breed is fairly hardy but sensitive to Streptococcus. These are strong animals, good for working. In 1989 there were a few hundred Renitelo cattle kept at the Centre de Recherches Zootechniques de Kianjasoa.

ROMANOV*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 40 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**MAURITIUS**

The Romanov descended from Russian Northern Short-Tailed and was established in the late 17th century. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool, are grey in colour with a black head and legs and they usually have a white face and striped feet. Males and females may be either polled or horned. Adult males weigh on average 67 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 57 cm and 56 cm respectively. A short pregnancy (145 days) is reported for the females who come into heat all year and are known to be very prolific. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

BLACKHEAD PERSIAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**MAURITIUS**

Blackhead Persian sheep are white in colour with a black head and neck. They have short, medium fibred hair, are polled and are fat-rumped. Blackhead Persians have been introduced for cross-breeding purposes to the West Indies and to Central and South America. Of females, 60% are bred to males of the same breed.

DORPER*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dorsian**Population data:** < 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**MAURITIUS**

Dorper sheep are white with a black head and often have black feet. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 40 kg with an average wither height of 63 cm and 57 cm respectively. Males and females may be either polled or horned and they have short, medium fibred hair. Of females, 60% are bred to males of the same breed.

PAFURI*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1990**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, milk**MOZAMBIQUE**

The Pafuri is found in the area of Pafuri, south-western Mozambique. It is a composite of Boer (male) and Landim (female). It is a large breed, very variable in colour with long ears and a beard. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 43 kg. The horns are well developed in males and scimitar shaped in females. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

OVAMBO*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Rural Chicken**Population data:** 1 000 - 10 000 • 100 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**NAMIBIA**

The Ovambo is found in Ovamboland. Early settlers introduced poultry which mixed with the local population and was then kept for meat and egg production. A nucleus population was collected throughout Ovamboland in 1975 and established at IAPI, South Africa, for future breeding for disease resistance. Registered production requires the maintenance of at least 120 hens and 40 cocks.

BORAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 61 • 30 ♀ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Boran is an East African short-horned zebu-type found in KwaZulu-Natal. It has been recently imported from the main population in Kenya. The animals are mainly white or grey in colour but may also be red or pied. The horns are short, round in cross section, upright and thick at the base. The population figures refer to registered animals only.

GALLOWAY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 14 • 14 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Galloway is found in Central KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Province. The breed originates from the Galloway, south-eastern Scotland. The animals are brownish black in colour and males and females are both polled. Population data is taken from the SA Studbook and Livestock Improvement Association. This breed is not critical globally.

ROMAGNOLA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Romagnola has been recently imported from Romagna, Italy. The animals are of podolian type and were improved with Chianina and Reggiana blood around 1850-80. They also contain Maremmana blood. The animals are grey-white in colour with lyre-shaped horns. Adult males and females have an average wither height of 155 cm and 141 cm respectively. 3 178 doses of semen from one male are stored at a commercial AI station.

**ROTBUNTE SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEINER***CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Red Pied Slesvig-Holstein (dan.)**Population data:** 12 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**SOUTH AFRICA**

No further information available.

SALERS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 9 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** general crossbreeding, milk**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Salers is a recently introduced ancient French breed. There are 9 females registered in the herd book.

DUTCH FRIESIAN*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 2 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Dutch Friesian is found in Gauteng and is descended from original Friesian cattle brought into the country by colonial settlers. Other small herds are said to be in existence and a small conservation herd is kept at the Diepkloof Museum, Heidelberg.

WATUSI*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 40 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** tourist attraction / touristic potential**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Watusi is found mainly in zoos in the larger cities and at the Natal Lion Park, but there are also additional populations in central Africa countries. The Watusi is of unknown origin and was established in South Africa following limited importation many years ago. The animals are mostly fawn to red-brown or mahogany in colour and are sometimes white. Although it is rare, they can also be fawn to red-brown pied or speckled in colour. Males and females may be either polled or giant-horned, the horns being 70-110 cm in length. 150 doses of semen from one male are stored.

BEEF SHORTHORN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Korthoring (afrik.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Beef Shorthorn, imported from north-eastern England, is found in Northern KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and NW Provinces. It originated from Holderness and Teeswater in the late 18th century. The animals are red, white, roan or red and white in colour and have small horns. Adult females weigh on average 498 kg. 686 doses of semen from 3 males are stored at a commercial AI station.

NGUNI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Swazi, Zulu**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, socio-cultural, savings / security, meat, fuel**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Nguni, found in KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Northern Cape, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, North-west and Northern Provinces, is a sanga type land race related to the Swazi, Landim, Pedi, Venda and Shangaan. Animals were introduced into South Africa with nomadic Iron Age people between the 3rd and 7th centuries. The animals are coloursided with 80 different patterns recognised. They have lyre shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 476 kg with mean wither heights of 118 cm and 119 cm. The Nguni is well adapted to survive in both subtropical and bushveld conditions and has a high level of tick and heat tolerance. The animals produce quality hides, are known for their calm temperament, are reported to be fertile and females are known for calving ease. A breed society was founded in 1986. 1 549 doses of semen from 4 males are stored at a commercial AI station.

PEDI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Bapedi**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, socio-cultural, savings / security, meat, fuel**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Pedi is found in Sekhukhuneland (Northern Province) and Mpumalanga Province. It is an ecotype of Nguni, a sanga cattle breed which was introduced into South Africa with nomadic Iron Age people between the 3rd and the 7th century. The population is regarded as a landrace. The animals are white, grey or red in colour. Adult females weigh on average 391 kg. The horns are medium sized and lyre shaped. The breed is well adapted to the arid hot conditions of Sekhukhuneland and has a high level of tick and heat tolerance. The animals produce quality hides are reported to be fertile and females are known for ease of calving. A conservation herd of 400 heads at Stellenbosch Research Station and a small population at the University of the North are in place.

RED POLL*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rooi Poenskop (afrik.)**Population data:** 974 • 768 ♀ • 206 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, milk**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Red Poll originated in England and is a composite of Norfolk Red and Suffolk Dunis. It is found in Eastern Cape, Free State, Northern and North-west Provinces. The animals are red in colour and males and females are both polled. Adult females weigh on average 485 kg. There are 768 females registered in the herd book. 1 278 doses of semen from 3 males are stored at a commercial AI station.

SANGANER*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 204 • 184 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Sanganer is found in Gauteng and is a composite of Sanga and Afrikaner. The animals are multi coloured. Animals of this breed are well adapted to hot, dry environments. There are 184 females registered in the herd book. 536 doses of semen from one male are stored.

TSWANA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** West Sanga**Population data:** 308 • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, socio-cultural, savings / security,
meat, fuel**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Tswana, regarded as a land race and found in the North-west Province, is a sanga ecotype of the Nguni brought to South Africa by nomadic Iron Age people between the 3rd and 7th centuries. The animals are multi coloured with lyre shaped horns. Animals of this breed are well adapted to hot, dry environments and have a high level of tick and heat tolerance. They produce quality hides, are fertile and the females are known for their ease of calving. In addition to the 1998 recorded population figures there may be further numbers in rural areas. In 1996 at the Klipkuil Research Station the total number of animals was 119, including 59 breeding females and 2 breeding males and at the Radobil Research Station the total number of animals was 189, including 113 breeding females and 5 breeding males.

DROMEDARY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**SOUTH AFRICA**

No further information available.

CLYDESDALE



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CONNEMARA PONY



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ENGLISH HALBBLUT HORSE



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

HAFFLINGER



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

PERCHERON



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SHIRE



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE



ENDANGERED

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

FRIESIAN HORSE



ENDANGERED

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

HACKNEY



ENDANGERED

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

HACKNEY PONY



ENDANGERED

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NAMIB HORSE



ENDANGERED

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NOOITGEDACHT PONY



ENDANGERED

SOUTH AFRICA

The Nooitgedacht Pony is found in east Transvaal. It was developed in 1952 from the Basuto Pony with some input from Boer and Arab horses. There are 75 active breeders and the average number of registrations per year is 80. Of females, 95% are bred to males of the same breed.

Local names or syn.: Nooitgedachtperd (afrik.), Nooitgedachter (afrik.)

Population data: 2 000 • 800 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

SA MINIATURE HORSE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

VLAAMPERD*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Flemish horse (eng.), SA Vlamberd

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: draught power, sport

SOUTH AFRICA

The Vlaamperd was developed from Dutch Friesian Draft Horses with some infusion of local horses (Cape Harness, Hackney, Thoroughbred). The animals are black in colour, of light build, medium weight with an average wither height of 154 cm and 154 cm for adult males and females respectively.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Belted (eng.), Mackay, Norfolk Thin Rind (eng.), Ring Middle (eng.), Ring Necked (eng.), Saddleback (eng.), Woburn, Gempshir

Population data: > 80 • 50 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

SOUTH AFRICA

The American Hampshire originated in the 19th century from Old English (probably from Hampshire) and was only reintroduced into the country in the 1980s. The animals are black in colour with a white belt. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PIETRAIN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SOUTH AFRICA

The Pietrain was imported to South Africa from stable European populations.

CHESTER WHITE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

SOUTH AFRICA

The Chester White was reintroduced to South Africa only in the 1980s. The animals are white in colour.

DUROC



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Duroc-Jersey (synonym from 1877-1934)

Population data: > 1 800 • 600 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

SOUTH AFRICA

The Duroc was only reintroduced in the 1980s. The animals are red in colour. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BEZUIDENHOUT



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

SOUTH AFRICA

The Bezuidenhout is found in Free State. Developed by the Bezuidenhout family (south-west Free State) in 1917 from Ronderib Afrikaner and woolled Persian (derived from Blackhead Persian-Merino crosses) crosses, the breed has become a hardy dual purpose (mutton and coarse wool) type. The animals are polled, white in colour with a fat tail and coarse/carpet type wool. The wool that is harvested from these animals is suitable for carpet production. The breed is known for its high fertility.

DORSET HORN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

FINNISH LANDRACE



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

Experimental flock.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SOUTHDOWN



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

STEEKHAAR



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

The Steekhaar is a variety of Blinkhaar Ronderib Afrikaner. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

Local names or syn.: Blinkhaar Steekhaar Afrikaner (afrik.)

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

VANDOR



CRITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

The Vandor originated at Zingfontein, near Philipstown and is a composite of Dorset Horn and Van Rooy sheep. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

BORDER LEICESTER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

CORRIEDALE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

SOUTH AFRICA

The Corriedale, imported in 1924 from Australia, is found in KwaZulu-Natal midlands and is a composite of Lincoln (Leicester Longwool) and Merino that was developed in New Zealand. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 92 kg and females 68 kg. These sheep have medium fibred wool.

HAMPSHIRE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SOUTH AFRICA

No further information available.

KARAKUL



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Karakul', Karakul'Skaya, Astrakhan, Bukhara, Persian Lamb (eng.), Persian Lambrakhan, Bukhara

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: pelt / fur, milk

SOUTH AFRICA

The Karakul was established in 1916 when animals were first imported from Namibia. They are fat tailed and the tip of the tail is S-shaped. Adult males weigh on average 58 kg and females 45 kg. Females are polled. Phenotypic selection is based on pelt characteristics at birth. A Karakul breed society existed until 1937.

MULTIHORNED MERINO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SOUTH AFRICA

The Multihorned Merino is found in Orange Free State. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

NAMAQUA AFRIKANER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Namakwa Afrikaner (afrik.), Namaqua Afrikaner

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

SOUTH AFRICA

The Namaqua Afrikaner, found in North-western Cape Province, is one of the few remaining indigenous sheep breeds. It is a variety of Africander, descended from Namaqua (variety of Hottentot). The animals are white, usually with a black or brown head. They have a hairy, long, slender, fat tail and coarse/carpet type hair. Females may be polled or horned and males are always horned. They are well suited to live under arid conditions. It has no breed society although a small nucleus flock (100 heads) is maintained by the Department of Agriculture. Apart from this flock and one or two other small flocks, this breed has been replaced, in the most part, by Karakul. They used to be wide-spread in the North and North-western Cape Province and in Namibia (south-west Africa) but have since disappeared in Namibia, having been used as a popular base in Karakul breeding.

SOUTH AFRICAN NAKED NECK*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Kaalnekke (afrik.)

Population data: 10 000 - 100 000 • 200 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Naked Neck originated from various regions of the RSA, including Kaysna forest where they were possibly introduced by early settlers. As the name suggests, they have a naked neck. Population data comes from a nucleus population maintained for breeding and conservation projects at IAPI, Irene, South Africa, where there are a minimum of 120 hens and 40 males.

INTJE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 530 • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

SWAZILAND

The Intje was imported over the last two decades. Three quarters of the population roam wild.

EGYPTIAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 100 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**TANZANIA**

The Egyptian buffalo is black or grey in colour with short curved horns. On average, adult males weigh 337.5 kg with a wither height of 132 cm. The breed is adapted to the local semi-arid and sub-humid climate. These animals are mainly found in The Livestock Production Research Institute at Mpwapwa and have not been characterized. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

JIDDU*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Giddu, Macien, Sorco, Sucra, Surco, Surco Sanga, Surug, Suruq**Population data:** < 100 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**TANZANIA**

The Jiddu is found in Zanzibar and is a sanga-zebu intermediate. The breed is adapted to live under semi-humid and humid climatic conditions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ZANZIBAR ZEBU*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**TANZANIA**

The Zanzibar Zebu is found on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and along coastal regions. It is a variety of Small East African Zebu with some influence from Indian, Somali and Boran. They are light red, dun, black or grey in colour with a well developed hump and are adapted to live under semi-arid and humid climatic conditions.

CHAGGA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Wachagga**Population data:** < 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**TANZANIA**

The Chagga is found in Kilimanjaro, northern Tanzania and is a dwarf variety of Tanzanian Zebu. The breed is adapted to a sub-humid climate. These animals have not been characterized properly and may be found in the Northern Zone. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MPWAPWA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Indo-African Zebu (eng.)**Population data:** < 1 000 • 350 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**TANZANIA**

The Mpwapwa is found in eastern Tanzania. It is a composite of Sahiwal (75%) and other breeds and was established in the 1940s. The animals are usually light to dark red in colour. They are a zebu type and are normally humped. Adult males weigh on average 520 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 119 cm and 119 cm respectively. This breed performs better than other zebu animals in semi-arid conditions. Animals are found mainly in research stations and only a few are kept by individual farmers. Mpwapwa cattle are subject to a static cross breeding system. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

BLACKHEAD PERSIAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**TANZANIA**

Blackhead Persian sheep are white in colour with a black head and neck. They have short, medium fibred hair, are fat-rumped and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 50 kg and females 30 kg. The breed is adapted to a semi-arid and highland climate and has been introduced for cross-breeding purposes to the West Indies and to Central and South America. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

CORRIEDALE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**TANZANIA**

Corriedale sheep are white in colour with medium fibred wool. They are adapted to a highland environment. Only very few animals are kept by farmers. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

LAGUNE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Lagune, Lagunaire, Mayombe, Mayumbe, Race des lagunes (fr.)**Population data:** < 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**TOGO**

The Lagune is a variety of West African Dwarf Shorthorn but the evolution of the breed is difficult to determine. Lagune is the name used for Dwarf Shorthorn cattle in French-speaking West and Central Africa. The animals are black and white in colour, are small and short legged with short slim horns. Adult males weigh on average 220 kg and females 180 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm and 88 cm respectively. This breed is reported to be trypanotolerant and, according to surveys, is disappearing.

UGANDEAN TURKEY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UGANDA**

No further information available.

NKONE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Mangoni, Manguni**Population data:** 513 ♀ • 56 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk, draught power**ZIMBABWE**

The Nkone, an Nguni type, related to Govuvo, is found in Matabeleland, south-western Zimbabwe. They are red, roan or red and white in colour and are similar in appearance to Nguni (broken white top line with red unbroken sidepanels). They have a small cervico-thoracic hump and thin, lyre-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 475 kg. The breed is adapted to live under semi-arid/subtropical conditions, is known for above average fertility and females are very protective mothers. There are only 2 registered breeders but it is suggested that remnant pockets of pure-breeds are owned by small scale and communal farmers in western Zimbabwe. In 1994 there were only 513 females and 56 males registered with the Zimbabwe herd book for breeders and 307 breeding cows were present at the state-supported breeding Station of Peddie Coast in Giskei (South Africa).

SABI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhodesian (obsolete synonym)**Population data:** 6 000 • 511 ♀ • 91 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ZIMBABWE**

The Sabi, an indigenous breed, is found at the Matopos Research Station in southern Zimbabwe and small remnant pockets, mainly of a sub-type, may also be found along the Zambesi valley. They are an African long-fat-tailed type, are brown or a combination of black, grey, brown and white in colour, have coarse/carpet type hair and are sometimes horned (selected for polled). They are large animals with adult males weighing on average 55 kg and females 42.5 kg with an average wither height of 69 cm and 57 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to a semi-arid, sub-tropical climate. The maternal abilities of Sabi sheep are believed to be much better than those of South African Mutton Merino and they breed throughout the year. Efforts are underway to introduce these sheep to more farmers. Indiscriminate crossing with Dorper and Wiltshire is taking place.

The countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas in the Asia and the Pacific region are listed in table 2.2.3.1. A large range of agro-ecological zones are represented in this region, from the highland regions of the Himalayas to the small island communities of the Pacific, and from the arid desert areas of India and China to the tropical regions of Southeast Asia. The region contains nearly 23 percent of the world's total land area and accounts for 30 percent of the world's arable and permanently cropped land, 55 percent of the total world's human population and 75.9 percent of the agricultural population. In other words, over half of the world's population and three-quarters of the world's agricultural population exist on less than one-third of the world's arable land.

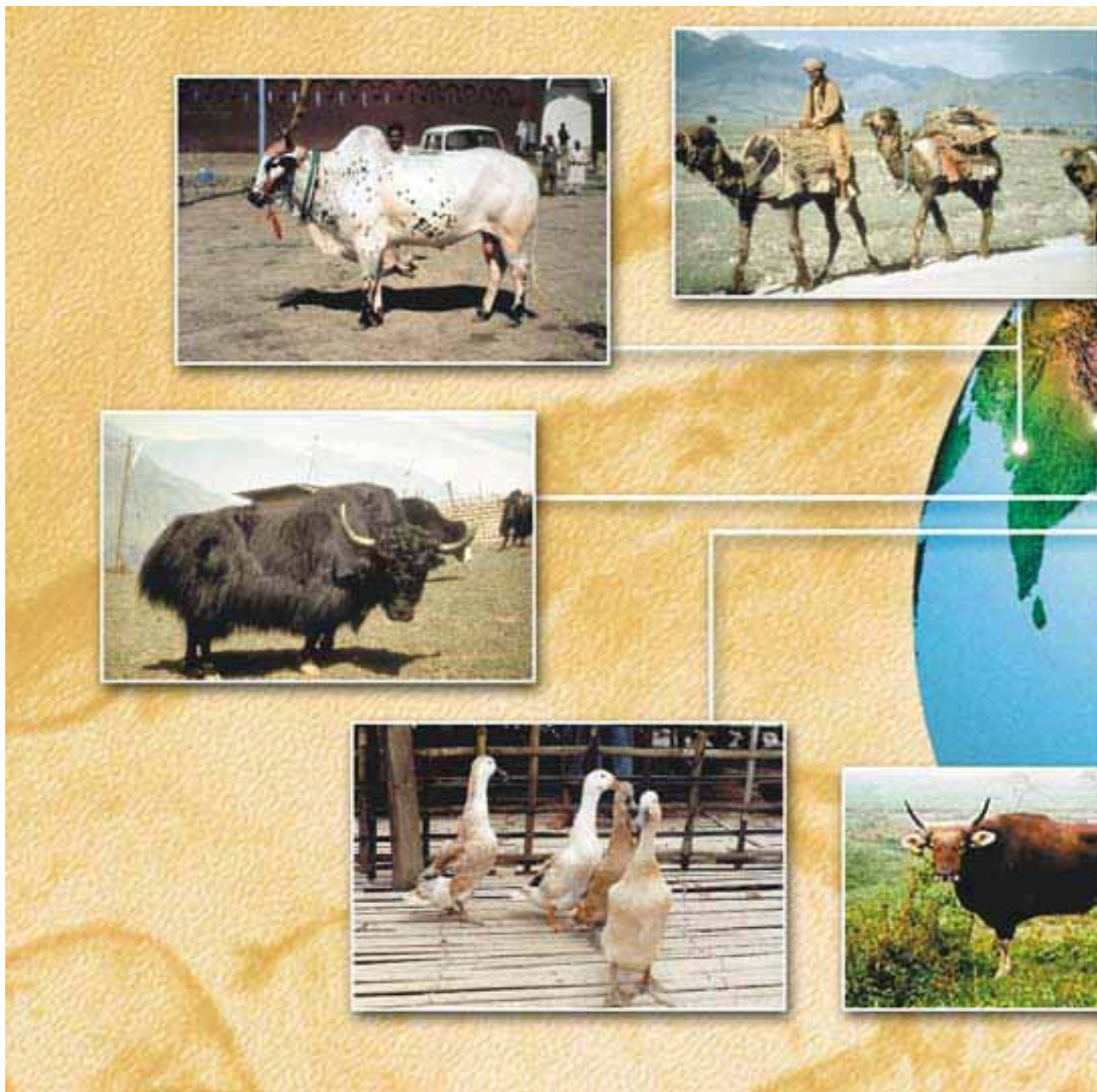
Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in the majority of countries and livestock represent a major component of this. Consequently the Asia and the Pacific region has developed a greater diversity of domesticated livestock breeds than any other region (table 2.2.3.2).

In 1998 the total human population size in the Asia and the Pacific region was estimated to be 3 293 million, an increase of almost one hundred million people since 1994. With the population size expected to double over the next 30 years, the region's demand for food and agricultural products is expected to increase annually by as much as 3.1 percent. Fulfilling this need without causing irreparable damage to the ecosystem presents a formidable challenge and will require the optimal use of all agricultural resources.

Animal husbandry has been practised in Africa for over 5 000 years. Despite the domestication of most major species in the Near East or Asia, the continual movement of peoples into Africa through the Isthmus of Suez, the Arabian Peninsula and later from Iberia, have all contributed to the considerable genetic diversity in evidence today. The Arab invasions around the seventh and eighth centuries introduced large numbers of humped cattle to the region. The spread of such cattle across Africa may be quite closely correlated with the spread of Islam.

Animal production in the region is characterized mainly by small-scale units, the introduction of larger commercial farms near urban areas being a more recent phenomenon. The relative importance of livestock production, as compared to that of crops, has increased in past years. This has been boosted by the generation of strong markets resulting from increased urbanization. In rural areas many millions of people rely directly on farm animals for many outputs such as meat, milk, eggs, hides, skins, draught power and wool.

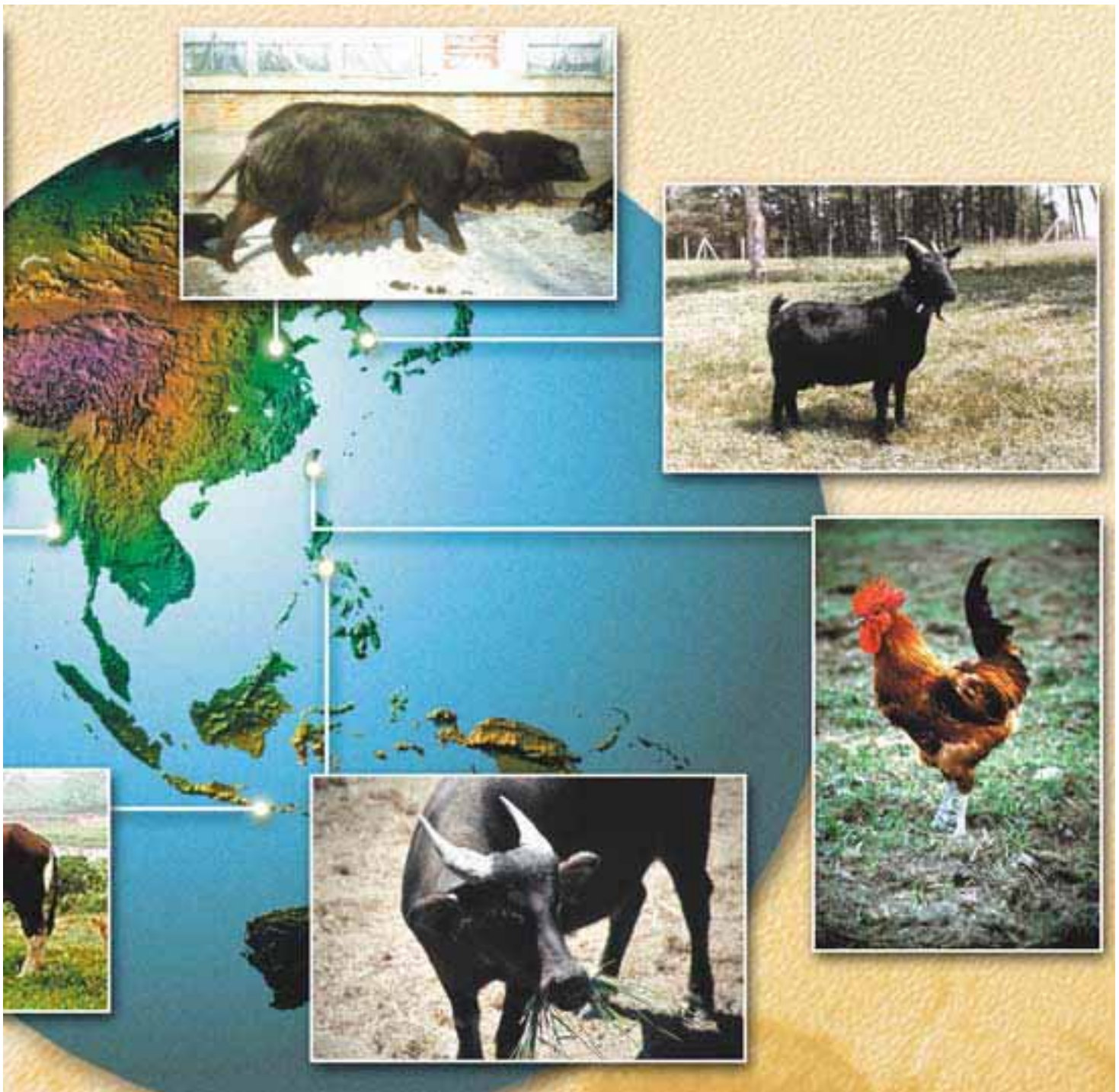
The use of animals for draught power is especially important, although this reliance is declining in several countries. Approximately 85 percent of farmers use cattle and buffaloes for crop cultivation and threshing. Small ruminants also make a considerable contribution to livestock output by



from top left clockwise:

- *Dhanni cattle in Pakistan are kept primarily for draught power.*
- *Caravan of Afghan refugees on the Kharlachi-Parachina road in northern Pakistan.*
- *Min pigs are found in north-eastern China and are able to survive in temperatures of -40 degrees C.*
- *Yemso - a local Korean goat breed.*

RANGE OF PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENTS IN THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION



- Poultry, such as this *Theen-Yee* cock (critical), are an integral part of many Asian farming systems.
- *Tamarao* buffalo from the Philippines are very hardy and can survive on very poor quality forage - endangered-maintained.
- *Bali Cattle*, found mainly in Indonesia, are the domesticated relatives of wild *Banteng*.
- *Khayan Ducks* under a back yard management system in Myanmar.
- *Chour-gau yak* in India: yak tolerate the low atmospheric oxygen levels of the Asian highlands.

TABLE 2.2.3.1

THE 53 COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS IN THE ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

AMERICAN SAMOA	KIRIBATI	PACIFIC ISLANDS
AUSTRALIA	KOREA, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC	PAKISTAN
BANGLADESH	REPUBLIC	PALAU
BHUTAN	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	LAOS	PHILIPPINES
CAMBODIA	MALAYSIA	PITCAIRN ISLAND
CANTON AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS	MALDIVES	SAMOA
CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR,	MARSHALL ISLANDS	SINGAPORE
MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF	MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	SOLOMON ISLANDS
CHINA)	MIDWAY ISLANDS	SRI LANKA
COOK ISLANDS	MONGOLIA	THAILAND
EAST TIMOR	MYANMAR	TOKELAU
FIJI	NAURU	TONGA
FRENCH POLYNESIA	NEPAL	TUVALU
GUAM	NEW CALEDONIA	VANUATU
INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	VIET NAM
INDONESIA	NIUE	WAKE ISLAND
JAPAN	NORFOLK ISLAND	WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS
JOHNSTON ISLAND	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	

capitalizing on areas often inaccessible to larger ruminants (cattle and buffalo). Small ruminants, especially goats, are great scavengers and can tolerate severe climatic stress and many endemic diseases under conditions of poor nutrition. The advantage of husbanding large animals, however, is that they tend to establish status.

Livestock are exploited to different degrees within the region depending on the environment and culture. For example, Australia, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Pakistan give high priority to dairy production, whereas China, the Philippines and Vietnam have tended to place more emphasis on swine production.

The major problems relating to the region's agricultural sector can be summarized as follows: the need to improve the overall efficient use of resources in systems, to improve breeding systems and local breeds, to provide adequate feed for these breeds and to tackle the various endemic diseases that have a debilitating effect on animals. The region has already reached its safe limits on horizontal expansion of agriculture and future needs will probably only be met by intensification. This could result in a considerable reduction of the region's animal genetic resources. For example, current development pressures often fail to consider efficiency in the context of available resources and tend to be guided by developed country definitions and views.

Although animal husbandry is thought to have first developed in the Near East, a number of important species were domesticated in the Asia and the Pacific region. These include

the banteng, yak, water buffalo, zebu cattle and chicken. Evidence for animal herding (dating to 6 000 BC) may be found in the Indus valley, Baluchistan. In addition to a large number of reliefs depicting ruminant species, sites at Mohenjo Daro and Harrapa (Indus valley) provide the first evidence of domesticated fowl. From these areas of early civilizations, domesticated animals spread both east and west facilitated by the movements of Aryan and Dravidian peoples and extensive trade links with the Near East region.

Some authors have argued that Late Stone Age hunter-gatherers formed independent associations with animals throughout other parts of Asia. This may be true for the banteng and yak - the former is believed to have been domesticated in Thailand, the latter in Tibet. In Oceania the majority of livestock have resulted from European and, to a lesser extent, Asian importations. Since their introduction, animals have adapted well to the low levels of management and nutrition often encountered in the small island communities.

Milk production has always been a part of traditional agriculture in many of the region's countries, especially in societies of Aryan and Mongolian origin. As a consequence of Hindu and Buddhist veneration of animals, meat production has not been of significant importance in these areas. This has led to the development of traditional skills in livestock husbandry and the exploitation of milk-related products.

In addition to production and draught some animals are husbanded specifically for their cultural value. Cattle in India have special religious significance and statues of bulls may

TABLE 2.2.3.2 TOTAL POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF BREEDS OF THE MAJOR LIVESTOCK SPECIES IN THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION AND THEIR SHARE OF THE WORLD TOTAL

	POPULATION SIZE ('000)	NUMBER OF BREEDS	SHARE OF WORLD TOTAL	
			POPULATION (%)	BREEDS (%)
Buffalo	152 404	61	93	70
Cattle	461 197	236	35	19
Yak	n/a	9	n/a	69
Goat	390 433	146	55	26
Sheep	408 098	233	39	18
Pig	525 598	184	55	37
Ass	14 885	12	34	12
Horse	14 859	83	25	11
Camel ¹	2 815	14	15	22
Chicken	6 181 645	124	45	18
Duck ²	717 811	45	92	45
Turkey	2 142	6	1	18
Goose (domestic)	189 436	13	90	20

¹ *Dromedary and Bactrian Camels*

² *Domestic Duck and Muscovy Duck*

n/a — not available

Source: FAOSTAT (estimates of 1999 live animal populations) and DAD-IS

be found at the entrances to many Hindu temples. In north-east India the Mithan (domesticated Gaur) is used as a sacrificial animal or as a form of currency. Furthermore, even though the practice is now illegal in many countries, fighting cocks are often used as a source of entertainment.

The Asia and the Pacific region has a number of endemic diseases including Rinderpest, Foot-and-Mouth disease and haemorrhagic septicaemia, a major killer of cattle, especially working buffalo. Babesiosis and anaplasmosis are also endemic and cause considerable losses in imported animals. Newcastle disease and duck virus enteritis are quite prevalent in poultry species.

Breeds of livestock respond quite differently to infection. For example, zebu cattle are generally considered to be more tolerant of Rinderpest than humpless breeds. They are also quite resistant to some tick species such as *Boophilus microplus*, which acts as host to a number of diseases. The Haryana cattle breed in particular is thought to be resistant to anaplasmosis which causes many problems in cattle populations.

As a consequence of the diversity of environments, nutritional standards and challenges from infectious agents, the Asia and the Pacific region has developed a large number of breeds. These act as storehouses of genetic variation which form the basis for selection and may be drawn upon in times of biological stress such as famine, drought or epidemics.

The region is also home to quite a number of breeds whose potentials may not yet be fully realized. For example, the Min pig in China is a highly prolific breed equipped to tolerate temperature extremes of both heat and cold such as those encountered in the north-east region of China. However, as a result of extensive cross-breeding with exotic breeds, this breed is now under pressure. Other species such as the banteng have not been exploited to any considerable degree despite the growing popularity of meat from these animals in the West.

Aside from the major livestock species, the Asia and the Pacific region is host to a range of micro-livestock species. For example, the Pygmy Hog (*Sus salvanius*) which is found in northern India, is on the verge of extinction. Its small size makes it ideal for husbanding in small village communities where it can be used as a source of meat. It is also likely that this species carries resistance to a number of indigenous porcine diseases.

The kouprey, a large ungulate found in south-east Asia, may be better able to dissipate heat than other domesticated species. Animals of this species are thought to be resistant to Rinderpest, a major killer in domesticated cattle populations. However, the existence of living animals of this species is questionable. Other examples include the wild Musk Deer that has been hunted to near extinction for the use of a glandular secretion in males for perfume produc-

FIGURE 2.2.3.1A

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

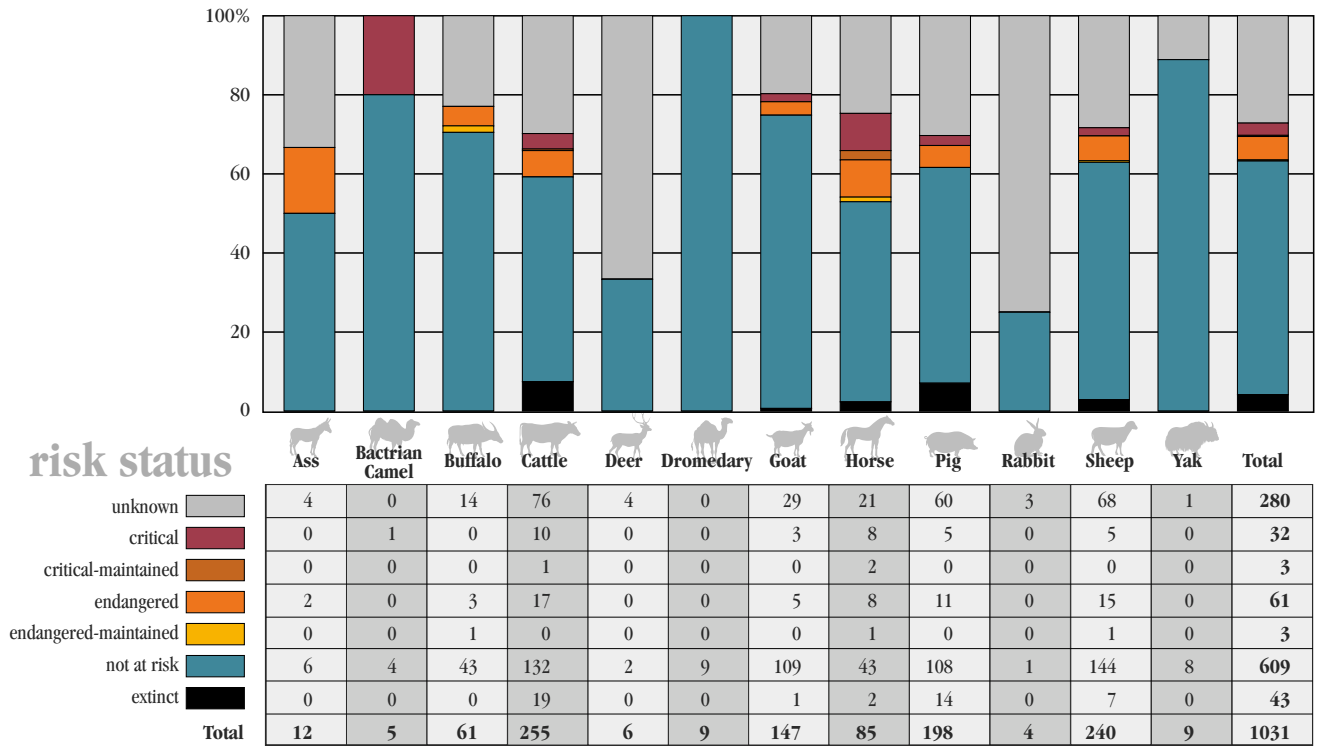


FIGURE 2.2.3.1B

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

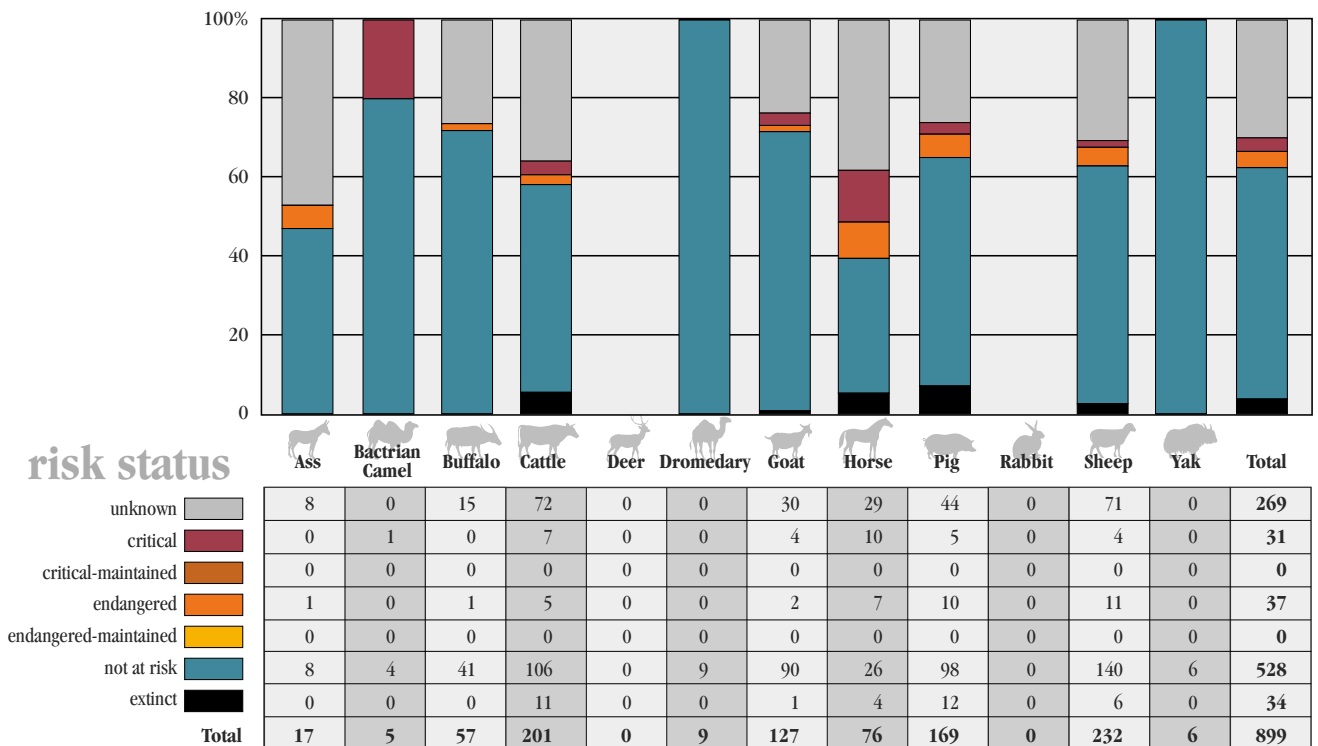


FIGURE 2.2.3.2A

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

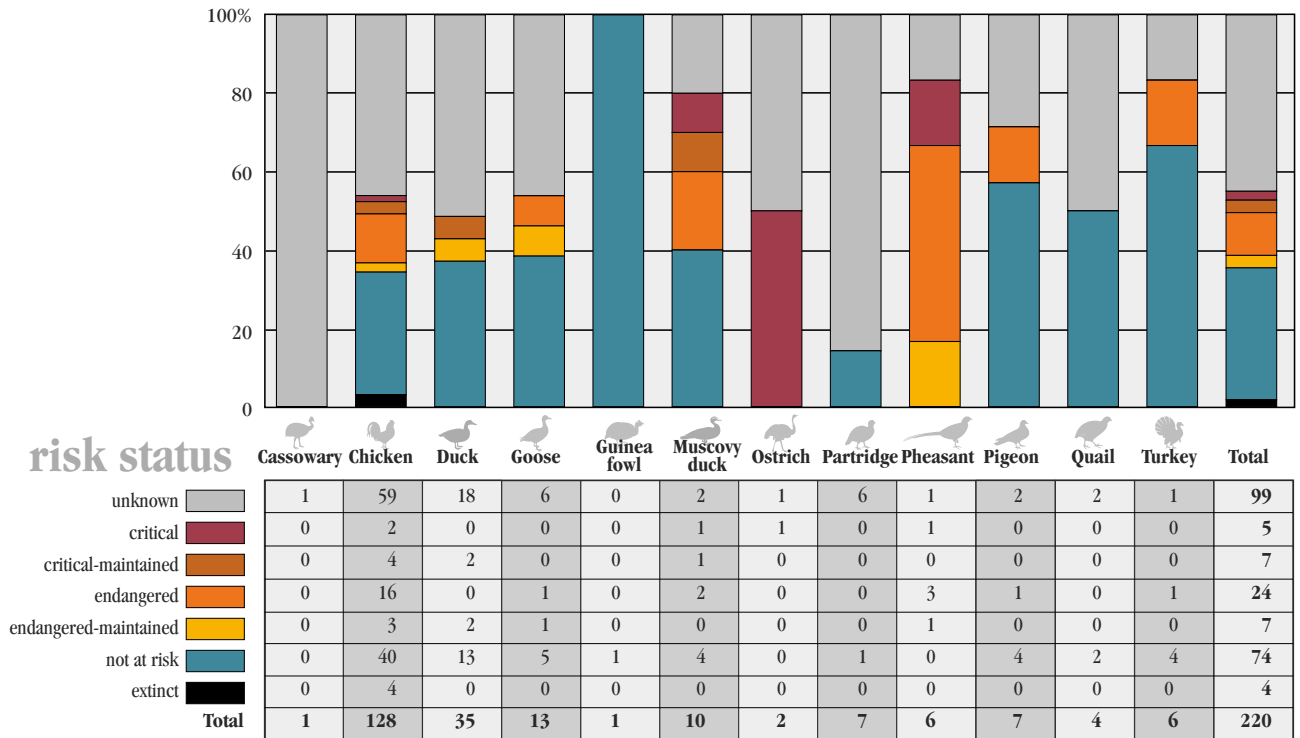


FIGURE 2.2.3.2B

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

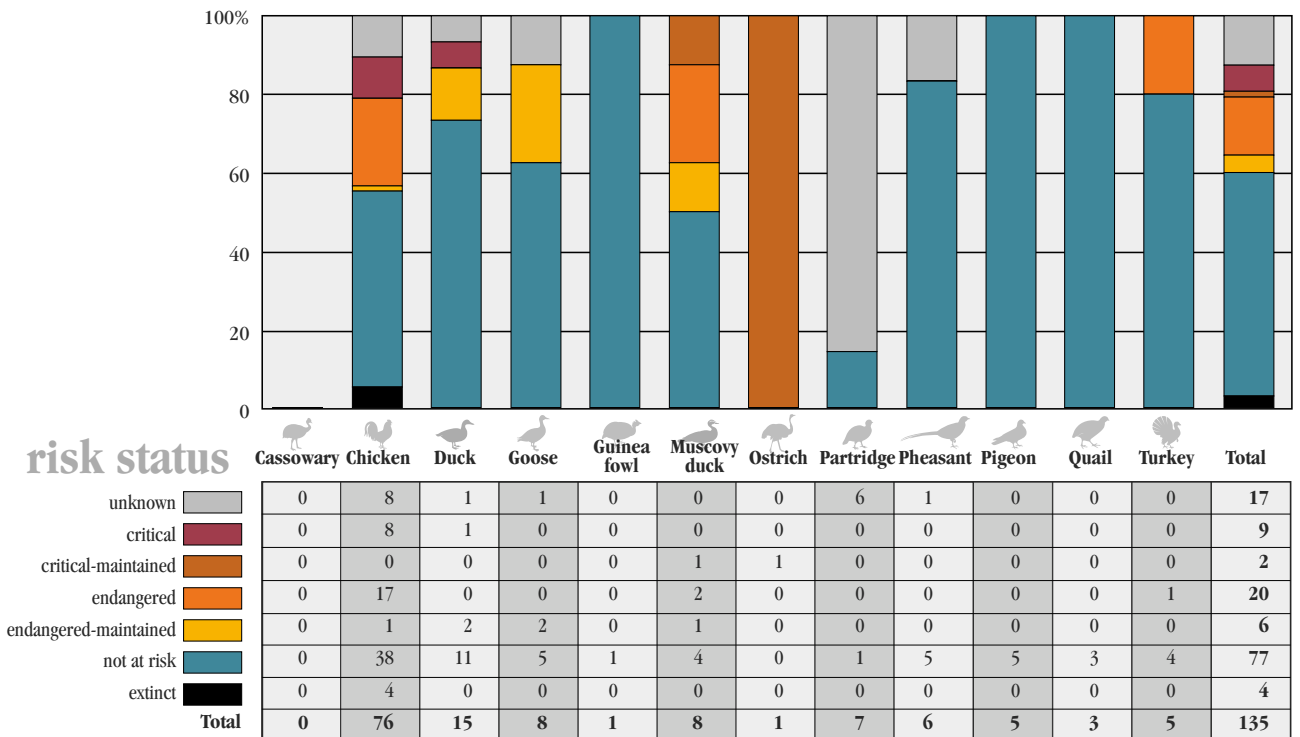
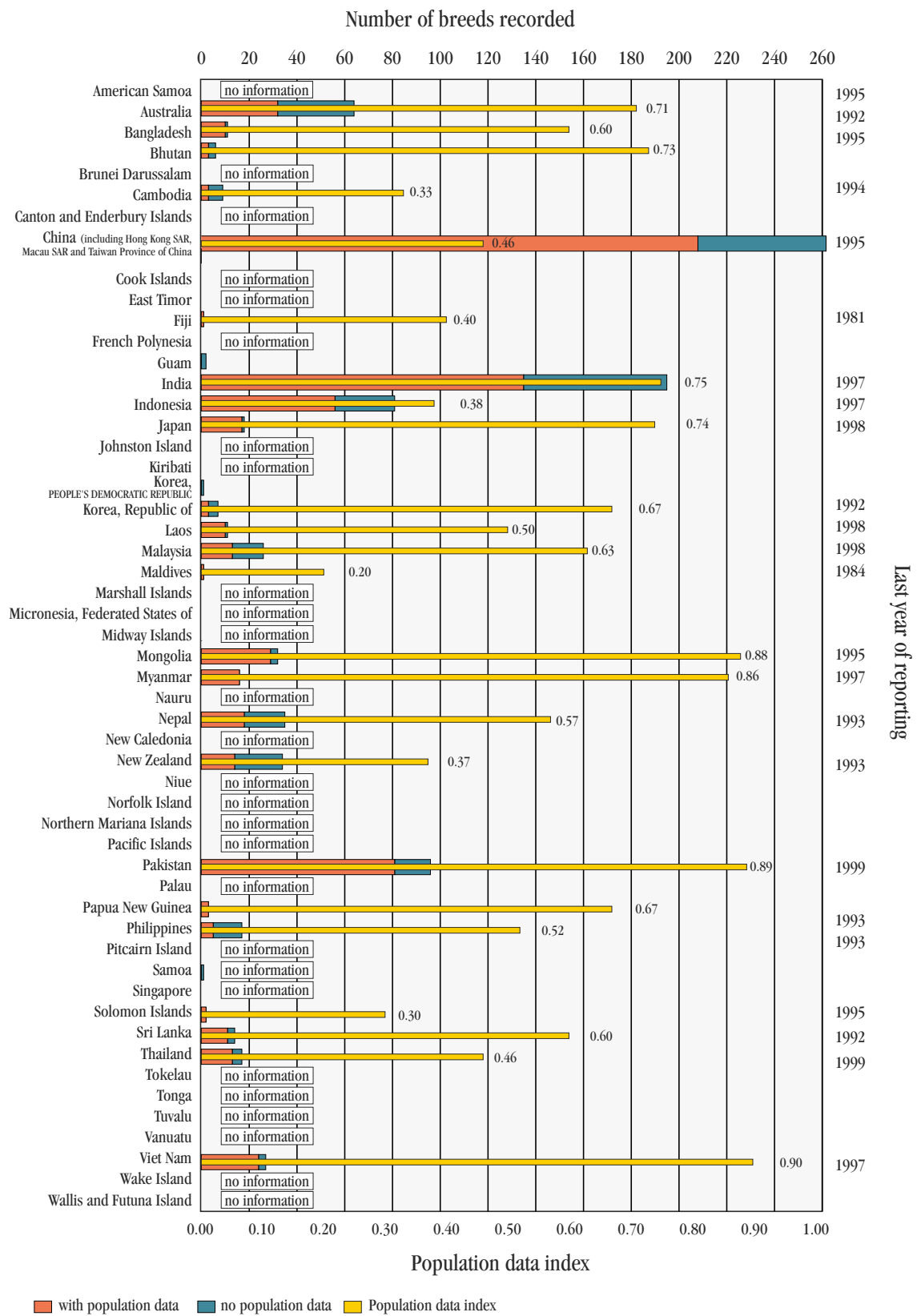


FIGURE 2.2.3.3

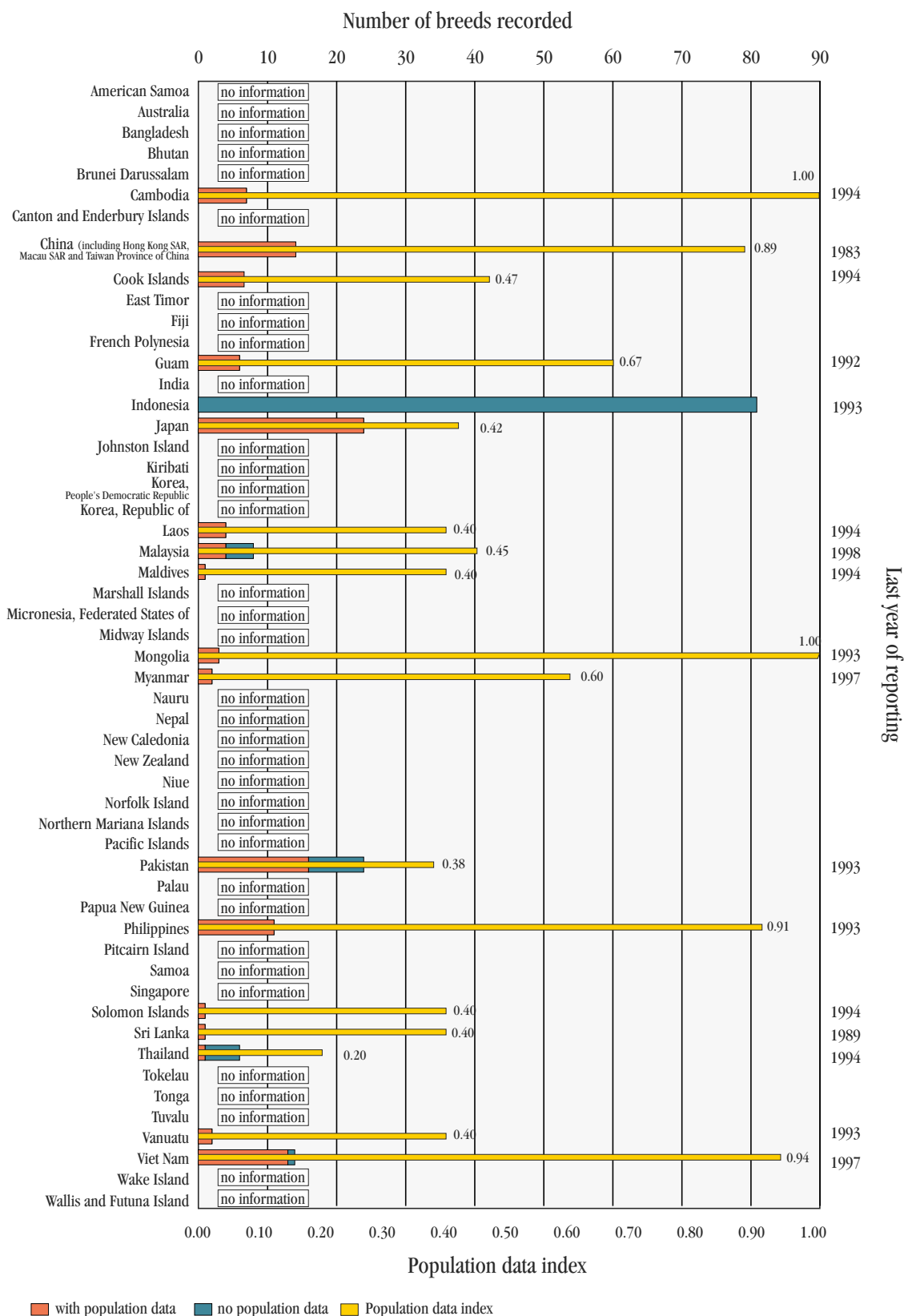
POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.
No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.
Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

FIGURE 2.2.3.4

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.

No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.

Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

tion and also for its value in oriental medicine. These species are described in Part 3.

Table 2.2.3.2 illustrates the number of animals of each major species in the region and also gives an estimate of the number of breeds. The relative importance of buffaloes, pigs, chickens, ducks and cattle in the region is reflected by the large numbers of these species. In fact, most of the world's buffalo breeds are found here. As a consequence of the need to increase production, much of this domestic animal diversity is under threat of extinction. This is exacerbated by inadequate economic support to implement active conservation programmes in most countries.

In Japan consumer demand has become more diverse as a result of rising incomes. People now often complain about the flavour and quality of meat in commercial broilers. Japan has implemented a comprehensive conservation programme and commercial companies are now examining native breeds in order to introduce new genes that may improve the quality of chicken meat. Had these breeds been allowed to vanish, this would not be an option today. The recent economic crisis has caused some countries of Southeast Asia to reconsider the use of their traditional breeds – if not instead of, at least in conjunction with, exotic breeds.

The Asia and the Pacific region contains more than one-fifth of the world's animal genetic resources, with 1 251 mammalian and avian breeds currently recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Table 2.2.3.2 gives the total population sizes and the number of breeds of each of the major domestic animal species recorded in the Asia and the Pacific region and the share of the world's population sizes and number of breeds. The majority of the world's buffaloes and yaks, almost half of its muscovy ducks, pheasants and partridges, one-third of its pig breeds and one quarter of its goat breeds are found in the region. Additionally, the greatest population sizes for buffaloes, cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, asses, chickens, ducks and geese are present in the Asia and the Pacific region.

In 1995, 899 mammalian and 135 avian breeds (including extinct) were recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Since then, 132 mammalian and 85 avian breeds have been added, increasing the amount of data recorded by 15 and 63 percent, respectively. Figures 2.2.3.1 to 2.2.3.2 illustrate the structure of the data recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, showing the risk status of the mammalian and avian breeds recorded for each species in the Asia and the Pacific region up to 1995 and up to 1999.

Surprisingly, only 12 percent (142 of 1 204) of extant breeds on file (figures 2.2.3.1a and 2.2.3.2a) are categorized as at risk (for definition see section 1.6). This is believed to be a gross underestimate of the actual situation, primarily due to lack of information. For example, of the 1 251 mammalian and avian breeds recorded in this region, population data is available for only 825 or 66 percent. As outlined in section 2.2.1, those most at risk of extinction are usually the most dif-

ficult to obtain accurate census information on.

Very few (only six percent of mammalian; 33 percent of avian) breeds at risk are recorded as being maintained.

It is difficult to make solid statements about the changes in the proportion of breeds recorded in each risk status category between 1995 and 1999, because with the large amount of additional data recorded and the manner of the recording method, the 1995 data is not a random subset of the 1999 data and direct comparisons between data sets would be biased by considering proportional changes.

Despite such biases, when the complete data sets are indirectly compared, some trends are clear. As percentages of the total number of existing breeds that have population data (and therefore risk status known), the number of mammalian breeds recorded in the Asia and the Pacific region at risk of extinction has increased from 11 percent (of 596) to 14 percent (of 708) since 1995. Similarly, the situation with avian breeds is gaining seriousness, with the total percentage of breeds at risk of being lost increasing from 32 percent (of 114) in 1995 to 37 percent (of 117) in 1999. These figures are alarming and efforts must be made to encourage maintenance of these important domestic animal genetic resources at risk

Figures 2.2.3.3 and 2.2.3.4 provide general overviews of the quantity and quality of the population data provided by each country for their animal genetic resources. A list of all contributors of information to the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources is given in Annex 2.2 and 2.3. The last year of reporting refers to the date of the most recent entry of population data in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Potentially, this means that even if the data for only one breed is updated then that year will be indicated. The total number of breeds recorded by each country is shown. **No information** is displayed for those countries for which no breeds are recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. For each other country, breeds are split into those **with population data** and those with **no population data** (risk status unknown). When one or more fields in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources are completed then that breed is identified with population data. For an overview of the population data fields see tables 1.7.1 and 1.7.2.

For those breeds recorded with population data, a population data index (PDI) is calculated, which provides an indication of the completeness of the data provided by the country. Selected basic population data fields, regarded to be the most important and used in the calculation of risk status, are considered - population size (absolute or range), number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed. The PDI is calculated for each breed as the fraction of the selected fields that contain information. This is then averaged across all breeds for which the index is calculated.

For example (see figure 2.2.3.3), by 1995 China (Mainland) had recorded 256 mammalian breeds in the Global Databank

for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Of those, 81 percent (208 breeds) had information contained in one or more of the 16 population data fields, and were therefore identified as those breeds with population data. Although a large proportion of the breeds had some population data, the PDI for China (Mainland) was calculated as 0.46, indicating that of the 208 breeds recorded to date with population data, on average less than half of the most important population fields were completed. By contrast, by 1997 Viet Nam had recorded 27 mammalian breeds, almost all (24 breeds) of which were recorded with at least some population data and, for these breeds, on average 90 percent of the important population data fields were completed.

Overall, figures 2.2.3.3 and 2.2.3.4 highlight some serious deficiencies in population data and stress the fundamental challenge for countries to overcome these for better decision-making both nationally and internationally. For mammalian breeds (figure 2.2.3.3), of the 53 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas in the Asia and the Pacific region, 25 recorded no breed information at all for their genetic resources. For the 28 countries that did record mammalian genetic resources, the average PDI was 0.50. Of these countries and entities, 50 percent (16 of 28) recorded more than half of the basic population data used for the calculation of risk status. Much less data again has been recorded for avian breeds (figure 2.2.3.4), with only 19 (35 percent) of the 53 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas having recorded their avian genetic resources and the average PDI for these countries being 0.55. In summary, for both mammalian and avian breeds recorded to date, and for those countries that have recorded breed data, almost half of the data required for the FAO designation of risk status, have not yet been recorded. For the remaining countries, for which no breed information is recorded, the state of their animal genetic resources is unknown.

Of note is the relatively little data recorded for avian species. Although the recording of avian breeds was initiated after the recording of mammalian breeds, little more data has recently been added by countries for avian breeds. Avian breeds should not be neglected as they make important contributions to food, especially in the developing world, and represent an important component of global animal genetic resources.

For a complete list of breeds and their risk status, recorded by each country, see section 2.4.2.

Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which became international law in December 1993, countries that have ratified this convention are not only recognized as having sovereignty over all genetic resources within their boundaries, but are also obliged to report data on these genetic resources, including their animal genetic resources. Each country is responsible for validating and maintaining current data describing the status and characteristics of these resources and for reporting on this internationally. FAO is the UN agency responsible for assisting countries to develop and maintain this reporting responsibility. Under Decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD, FAO also has the mandate to develop, as a priority activity, the Global

Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources for country use. In order to do this, countries should comply, and provide complete, high-quality breed data which should be regularly updated. Country inventories within the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources assist the management of animal genetic resources. Management includes the identification of those breeds at risk of extinction using a consistent approach. This information is crucial in order to develop the Global Early Warning System for Animal Genetic Resources and for the conservation of these resources. Breed data must be available in order to further develop methodologies, to consistently define risk status across countries, regions and the world and to share the benefits of animal genetic resources.

DESCRIPTION LIST

The following pages provide brief summary descriptions for all mammalian and avian breeds recorded as critical (C), endangered (D), critical-maintained (CM) and endangered-maintained (DM) in the Asia and the Pacific region. Within these description lists breeds are sorted by country, by species group (see table 1.3.1), by risk status (critical followed by critical-maintained, endangered and endangered-maintained) and finally alphabetically by the most common name, as identified by the country. Whenever more than one breed name is provided, that used by the major ethnic group (in terms of numbers) is used to denote the most common name for the breed. Colour varieties, especially of avian species, are listed as one breed. For each breed a list of names or synonyms, the total population size (absolute or range), the number of breeding males and females, the population size trend and the range of uses are highlighted when available. This is followed by a brief description of the breed indicating its origins, current location, phenotype (particularly any unusual visible traits), adaptability to local stressors such as environmental pressures, population information (such as the proportion of females being bred to males of the same breed) and any *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation efforts that are operational.

All data submitted to FAO before 31/11/99 has been validated and considered. In some cases information for the breed is not available or was not provided and validated prior to preparation of WWL-DAD:3. Consequently, some sections will read **No further information available** (see Annex 2.1 for details on how to assist overcoming such information deficiencies).

Breeds recorded as extinct in this region are listed in section 2.3.1. For a complete list of all breeds and their risk status recorded by each country in each region, see section 2.4.2.

It should be noted that risk status is assigned for a breed whenever the population size of a country population has been reported according to the criteria given in section 1.6. This may not be a true reflection of the status of the breed regionally or globally, for the breed may also be represented in one or more other countries.

The following list describes the 142 documented breeds at risk in the Asia and the Pacific region.

AUSTRALIAN MILKING ZEBU



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: AMZ (eng.)

Population data: < 2 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk

AUSTRALIA

The Australian Milking Zebu is found in northern New South Wales. It is a composite of Sahiwal, Red Sindhi and Jersey, with best F3 selected and was established in 1955. The animals are tan (like Jersey) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 500 kg. The breed is reported to be heat tolerant and tick resistant. Of females, 60% are bred to males of the same breed.

BALI CATTLE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Balinese (eng.), Banteng, Cobourgh Peninsula

Population data: 1 070 • 1978

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

AUSTRALIA

Bali Cattle are banteng, found in the Northern Territory. 20 individuals were imported from Bali and established in 1849, soon after which they were freed and became feral. Their number never exceeded 3 000 and in 1978 was estimated at 1 070. A large pure-bred herd (about 200) is due to be established at the Coastal Plains (Beatrice Hill) Research Station. Males are red to black in colour while females are reddish-brown with white patches on their hindquarters and legs. Adult males weigh on average 375 kg. This breed is very fertile, possibly due to the long heat period, and are reported to show a high degree of disease resistance.

SIMFORD



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 2 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 150 ♂ • 1991

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

AUSTRALIA

Simford cattle are found in New South Wales. The breed is a stabilised cross between Simmental and Hereford and was established in 1990. The animals may be red to deep honey coloured with a white face. This breed has no records as it is in the development stage. Of females, 20% are bred to males of the same breed.

CASPIAN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Caspian Miniature (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

AUSTRALIA

Caspian ponies are usually bay, grey, chestnut or occasionally black in colour.

BOORoola LEICESTER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 400 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

AUSTRALIA

The Booroola Leicester breed is a composite of Border Leicester (7/8) and Merino (1/8) and carries two copies of the Booroola gene. Adult males weigh on average 92 kg and females 65 kg. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. Prime lambs are produced by this breed. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CARPETMASTER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1995

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

AUSTRALIA

The Carpetmaster breed is a composite of coarse-wooled (CW) Border Leicester-Romney and CW Perendales. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. These sheep are no longer found in New Zealand, although a population has been established in Australia.

GLEN VALE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Improved Border Leicester (eng.), Border Leicester Improved (eng.)

Population data: > 1 500 • 400 ♀ • 270 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

AUSTRALIA

By 1993 the Glen Vale breed had been created by Alan Luff, co-ordinator of the performance services (lambplan) in New South Wales. These sheep have medium fibred wool.

SIROMEAT



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 310 • 230 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1989

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

AUSTRALIA

The Siromeat breed originated in Armidale and was established in 1989. It is a composite of Dorset Horn (3/8), Cheviot (3/8) and Corriedale (2/8) and originated from a CSIRO Research Project in Armidale. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. The CSIRO Siromeat project was conducted in Armidale and was concluded in 1989 when the sheep were offered for sale on the commercial market. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ZENITH



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

CAMDEN PARK



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Macarthur Merino (eng.)

Population data: > 700 • 250 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: tourist attraction / touristic potential

GAYAL



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Mithun (eng.), Mythan (eng.)

Population data: 450 • 125 ♀ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: socio-cultural

BAMI ORENSCHA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Mithun (eng.), Mythan (eng.)

Population data: 222 • 101 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: -

Range of uses: socio-cultural

AUSTRALIA

The Zenith breed is found in Victoria. It is a composite of Merino (predominant) and Lincoln and was established in 1947. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled.

AUSTRALIA

The Camden Park breed is found in Macarthur Park, New South Wales. It is a early strain of Australian Merino and was established between 1797 and 1856. These sheep have small bodies and coarse/carpet type wool. Camden Park sheep are found only in a flock containing the direct descendants of the first Merinos imported from Spain in approximately 1795. In 1978 the flock numbered 15 adult and 5 young males, 180 adult and 80 young females. The flock has always been closed and animals are selected for size and type. About 4-5 rams are used for 100 ewes. 450 animals are kept at a farm in Camden and 250 at another farm at Trangie. They are both museum flocks. Rams are selected at random and there is no selection practised. The animals are kept for their historical importance. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BANGLADESH

The Gayal is a domesticated Gaur (*Bos frontalis*) and is found in deeply forested areas of Chittagong Hill Tracts. The animals are dark slate coloured with white stockings below the knees and a dorsal ridge on the crest of the shoulder. Calves are born dark red but develop their adult colouration by the time they are six months old. These animals have a short tail, big dewlap and a flat forehead. Adult males weigh on average 644 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 137 cm and 125 cm respectively. The horns are symmetrical, diverging outward with pointed tips. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BHUTAN

The Bami Orenscha is a domesticated Gaur (*Bos frontalis*) and is found in deeply forested areas of Chittagong Hill Tracts. The animals are dark slate coloured with white stockings below the knees and a dorsal ridge on the crest of the shoulder. Calves are born dark red but develop their adult colouration by the time they are six months old. These animals have a short tail, big dewlap and a flat forehead. Adult males weigh on average 370 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 180 cm and 160 cm respectively. The horns are symmetrical, diverging outward with pointed tips. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MOI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1988

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

CAMBODIA

The Moi is of zebu origin and is nearly extinct.

KOUPREY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Cambodian Wild Ox (eng.), Grey Cambodian Ox (eng.), Indo-Chinese Forest Ox (eng.)

Population data: < 200 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

CAMBODIA

The Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*) is a wild species and is possibly resistant to rinderpest (cattle plague). In 1994 exact population numbers were unknown, but are almost certain to be extremely low. Investigation among local hunters in 1974, conducted by Harvey Neese, indicated the presence of Kouprey animals in the area south and west of Kompong Sra Lau. The main causes for the continuing decline in numbers of the Kouprey include a naturally low reproductive rate, uncontrolled hunting and a demand for its lyre-shaped horns as trophies.

MONN BARAIN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 250 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: fancy

CAMBODIA

The Monn Barain is an indigenous turkey breed. These birds have self-black (90%) or silver-columbian (10%) coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked (90%) or barred, autosomal (10%) patterns within the feathers. They may have blue-black (99%) skin and the shanks and feet may be black (90%) or blue (10%). The comb may be of duplex or V-shaped (99%) type and egg shells may be white (99%) or brown (1%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 5 kg and females 4 kg.

DULONG



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Mithun (eng.), Mythan (eng.)

Population data: 20 • 1985

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Dulong, found in Yunnan Province, is a domesticated Gaur (*Bos frontalis*). The animals are dark slate coloured with white stockings below the knees and a dorsal ridge on the crest of the shoulder. Calves are born dark red but develop their adult colouration by the time they are six months old. These animals have a short tail, big dewlap and a flat forehead. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 125 cm and 128 cm respectively. The horns are symmetrical, diverging outward with pointed tips. The animals rarely mate under captivity and usually mate in the forests. Some crosses of Mithan and domestic cattle are frequently found in the jungle. The population figure for 1968 is an estimate for all Mithun irrespective of the country.

TIELING HARNESS



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Tieling

Population data: 120 • 1982

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: draught power

CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Tieling Harness breed is found in Liaoning Province. It is a composite of Soviet breeds and local horses and is currently in formation. Adult males weigh on average 630 kg and females 604.5 kg with an average wither height of 156 cm and 154 cm respectively. Their numbers have decreased due to mechanization.

BAISE PONY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 676 • 1983

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Baise Pony is a variety of Baise and is dwarf. The breed is found in Yunnan and Sichuan Provinces and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, south-western China. Adult males weigh on average 110 kg and females 85 kg with an average wither height of 101 cm and 100 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BAMEI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Jingchuan (chin.), Xi (chin.)

Population data: 1 000 • 80 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1983

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard, meat

CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Bamei breed, found in Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces, is a North China type. The animals are black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 104 kg and females 80 kg with an average wither height of 55 cm and 59 cm respectively. This breed is adapted to the local cold climate and is known for prolificacy.

EBEI BLACK



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 ♀ • 1983

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard

CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Ebei Black breed is found in northern Hubei Province.

HEXI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 44 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1983

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Hexi breed is found in Wuwei, Zhangye and Jiuquan Districts of Gansu Province. Adult males weigh on average 104 kg and females 83 kg with an average wither height of 58 cm and 64 cm respectively.

BAMA XIANG ZHU



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Bamm Mini Pig (eng.)

Population data: < 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 1983

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

Bama Xiang Zhu pigs are small. On average females weigh 60 kg with an average wither height of 48 cm. The meat is fragrant (Xiang means fragrant in English).

DING



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Ting (chin.), Tinghsien (chin.), Dinsyan (ru.)

Population data: 400 - 500 • 1995

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Ding breed, found in Dingxian, Hebei, is a variety of Huang-Huai-Hai Back; probably with some input of Poland China since 1929. The pigs have horizontal or lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 178 kg and females 162 kg with an average wither height of 79 cm and 72 cm respectively. The numbers of these animals decreased in the late 1960s due to cross-breeding

HETAO LOP-EAR



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Hetao Daer (chin.)

Population data: 1 000 ♀ • 1981

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Hetao Lop-Ear breed, found in Inner Mongolia, is part of the Huang-Huai-Hai Black Pig group. Adult males weigh on average 149 kg and females 103 kg. These animals have been crossed because of low performance and no conservation programme is in place.

JILIN BLACK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Tszilin Chernaya (ru.)

Population data: 1 000 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1982

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Jilin Black breed, found in Jilin, north-eastern China, is a variety of Xinjin. Adult males weigh on average 280 kg and females 200 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 80 cm respectively. Population figures refer only to pure-breds. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LINGAO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 • 1976

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Lingao breed are very small. Adult males weigh on average 47.5 kg and females 61 kg. This breed is known for early sexual maturity (3 to 4 months of age).

LUTAI WHITE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 000 • 750 ♀ • 1983

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Lutai White breed is found in Lutai Farm, Hebei. It is a composite of Russian Large White and Large White. The animals are white in colour.

YANGXIN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 1989

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

Yangxin pigs are found in south-eastern Hubei and the breed is a Lower Changjiang Basin type. Adult males weigh on average 128 kg and females 94 kg with an average wither height of 59 cm and 68 cm respectively.

THEEN-YEE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 50 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Theen-Yee breed originated in Theen-Yee, Nanton, central Taiwan Province of China. These chickens have no special pattern within their feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 2 kg.

ERH-MEI



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 • 50 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Erh-Mei breed originated in Ehr-Mei, Hsin-Chu, Taiwan Province of China. These birds have self-red and variants (98%) or self-white (2%) coloured plumage with spangled patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb may be of walnut (76%), single (17%), pea (4%) or rose (3%) type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.8 kg and females 2.6 kg. A flock is preserved at the National Chung-Hsing University.

HUA-TUNG



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 50 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

Hua-Tung chickens originated in Hualien and Taitung, eastern Taiwan Province of China. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb may be of walnut (86%), single (9%) or pea (5%) type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.3 kg and females 2.5 kg. A flock is preserved at the National Chung-Hsing University.

JU-CHI



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 • 50 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Ju-Chi breed originated in Ju-Chi, Chia-Yi, Taiwan Province of China. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They may have white (80%) or blue-black (20%) skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.6 kg and females 2.1 kg. A flock is preserved at the National Chung-Hsing University.

NEI-MONG



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 20 • 10 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Nei-Mong breed originated in Nei-Mong, Kuoshiug, southern Taiwan Province of China. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage, white skin and blue shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.4 kg and females 1.9 kg. Reproduction performances of this breed are decreasing due to inbreeding. A flock is preserved at the National Chung-Hsing University.

QUEMOY



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 50 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Quemoy breed originated on Quemoy Island, Taiwan Province of China. They have self-black coloured plumage, gold laced on the neck. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.9 kg and females 1.4 kg. A flock is preserved at the National Chung-Hsing University.

BROWN TSAIYA



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 500 • 200 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Brown Tsaiya is an indigenous breed of duck, found in Taiwan Province of China. The birds have self-white coloured plumage and yellow skin, shanks and feet. Egg shells may be white (90%) or greenish (10%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.4 kg and females 1.5 kg. A closed flock is kept at the I-Lan Duck Research Center of the Taiwan Livestock Research Institute. These ducks are used as a female terminal line for the production of White Mule Ducks which is the most important meat duck in Taiwan.

WHITE PEKIN LINE 201



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 120 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The White Pekin Line 201 breed was imported from the United States of America and is found in Taiwan Province of China. They have self-white coloured plumage and yellow skin, shanks and feet. Egg shells may be white (99%) or greenish (1%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.7 kg. A closed flock is kept at the I-Lan Duck Research Center of the Taiwan Livestock Research Institute. They are a terminal sire line for the production of White Mule Ducks.

WHITE CHINESE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 250 • 189 ♀ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, research, downs

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The White Chinese goose was imported from south-eastern China by Han immigrants over the past 300 years to Taiwan Province of China. They have white skin, the shanks and feet are yellow and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 6 kg and females 4.8 kg. Consumers in Taiwan are known to pay up to 80% more for meat of this breed than for meat of other exotic breeds due to its very high quality.

BROWN CHINESE



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 240 • 177 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, research, downs

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Brown Chinese goose has been imported from south-eastern China by Han immigrants over the past 300 years to Taiwan Province of China. They have white skin, the shanks and feet are yellow and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 5.8 kg and females 4.8 kg. This breed produces good quality meat. Brown and White Chinese geese kept by farmers in Taiwan are interbred making it very difficult to find pure animals. This is the only pure variety flock preserved at the Chang-Hwa Propagation Station of the Taiwan Livestock Research Institute.

BLACK MUSCOVY L303



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 140 • 90 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The Black Muscovy L303 breed is an indigenous population, found in Taiwan Province of China. These birds have self-black (95%) or self-white (5%) coloured plumage. They have yellow skin, black shanks and feet and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2 kg. This breed is reported to be resistant to duck viral hepatitis (DVH) and viral hepatitis of geese (GVH or Derzsey disease).

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 100 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, meat

CHINA

(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

The White Muscovy Duck originated in France and is a terminal sire line for the production of White Mule Ducks, found in Taiwan Province of China. They have self-white coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.8 kg and females 2.6 kg. A closed flock is kept at the I-Lan Duck Research Center of the Taiwan Livestock Research Institute.

SHAVER-BROWN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Brown Bird (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs

MUSCOVY DUCK OF RAROTONGA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Local Duck (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, eggs

NATIVE PIGEON OF COOK ISLANDS



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

GOLD LINK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, eggs

COOK ISLANDS

The Shaver-Brown chicken is found on the island of Rarotonga. It was imported from Hatchey, New Zealand, for egg and meat production and was introduced at the same time as the White Shaver. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.5 kg. The population has declined as people have changed over to the White Shaver for egg production.

COOK ISLANDS

The Muscovy Duck of Rarotonga is found on the island of Rarotonga. Judging from their colour and size these birds are of Muscovy origin and may have been introduced and established at the beginning of the 19th century. They have self-white (50%) or self-black (50%) coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. These Muscovy ducks are heavily muscled, dwarf birds. The meat is widely accepted for local consumption. The population seems to remain stable although the number of people rearing these birds has fallen since the 1950s and 1960s.

COOK ISLANDS

The Native Pigeon of the Cook Islands is found on the island of Rarotonga. The bird is native to this island and also to the outer islands of Manke and Asin. They have self-blue (50%), self-black (25%) or self-white (25%) coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. The population size has increased mostly on the island of Manke.

GUAM

The Gold Link breed was imported from Pennsylvania, the United States of America. These birds have self-red and variants coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers and yellow shanks and feet. The comb may be of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males and females weigh on average 3 kg. Chick sexing is possible for this breed.

INDIAN WILD ASS



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Baluchi Wild Ass (eng.), Thor Char, Indian Onager (eng.), Khur

Population data: 800 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

INDIA

The Indian Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus kbur*) is a variety of Onager and is found in jungle areas of Runn of Kutch, Gujarat State. It also used to be found in Baluchistan. Some seasonal migration northwards into southern Pakistan may take place.

INDIAN BACTRIAN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 46 • 1986

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

INDIA

Adult Indian Bactrian males weigh on average 500 kg with an average wither height of 195 cm.

WILD WATER BUFFALO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Wild Asiatic Buffalo (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 - 1 500 • 1980

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

INDIA

The Wild Water Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) is found in Assam and Madhya Pradesh, although very few of the Wild Water Buffaloes can be considered pure wild stock. In the 1960s their population was approximately 2 000, but the loss of its riverine habitat to human settlement and cultivation, competition for forage and disease transmission by domestic stock and interbreeding with the domestic buffalo have led to the dramatic reduction of the range and numbers of the Wild Asiatic Buffalo.

PUNGANUR



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: draught power, milk

INDIA

The Punganur breed is found in Chittoor, southern Andhra Pradesh. It is a dwarf type similar to a Mysore type and maybe the smallest of all cattle breeds. The animals are white, grey, red, brown or occasionally black in colour, with small, crescent shaped horns. Adult males and females weigh on average 115 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm. Cows are fair milkers and bulls are more docile than females. In an attempt to rescue the breed from extinction during the mid 1950s, a herd of Punganur cattle was put together and bred at the Government Livestock Farm at Palamanery in Chittoor District, but due to the cattle's lack of utility the herd was dispersed.

VECHUR



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Dwarf Cow (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk

INDIA

The Vechur breed is found in Kottayam district in southern Kerala. The animals are light red, black or fawn and white in colour. They are a dwarf type and have small horns that curve forward and downwards. Adult males weigh on average 167 kg and females 123 kg with an average wither height of 98 cm and 87 cm respectively. These cattle are reported to be adaptable and have high disease resistance. The breed is nearly extinct because of its extensive grading with superior indigenous breeds and cross-breeding with exotic dairy breeds. An *in situ* conservation programme, sponsored by ICAR, was initiated in 1989 to conserve and multiply the available stock. This herd was initially composed of 4 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull and 2 bull calves.

TAYLOR



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk

INDIA

The Taylor breed is found in Patna, Bihar. It is a composite of 4 Shorthorn and channel island bulls and local zebu cattle and was established in 1856. The animals are humpless and black, grey or red in colour.

UMLBACHERY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Jathi madu, Mottai madu, Southern, Tanjore, Therkuthi madu

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: draught power

INDIA

The Umblachery breed is found in the Thanjanvur, Nagai-Quaide-e-Milleth and A.T. Panneerselvam districts of Tamil Nadu. It is a zebu type breed and may have developed by crossing Kangayam with local animals as it is similar to Kangayam only smaller. These cattle have very small horns and are grey with white points, stockings and back-line, although calves are red or brown when born. Adult males weigh on average 385 kg and females 325 kg with an average wither height of 113 cm and 103 cm respectively. The breed was developed to provide draft power in marshy paddy fields.

DECCANI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Bhimthadi

Population data: < 100 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

INDIA

The Deccani pony, found in Bombay, is nearly extinct.

SHAPO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Ovis Orientalis Vignei, Astor Urial, Ladakh Urial, Urin, Ladkh Urial

Population data:

Population trend: 450 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1991

Range of uses: decreasing

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INDIA

The Shapo (*Ovis vignei vignei*), which is found in Ladakh and Astor, is a variety of Urial. Adult males weigh on average 63 kg and females 36 kg with an average wither height of 91 cm and 76 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. The animals are adapted to barren treeless regions in stony valleys and lower foothills. Shapo used to be very common but are now very rare on the west bank of the Kunhar river in the Chitral and in the lower hills surrounding the Gilgit valley. However, it is presumed that they are not subjected to such severe hunting pressure in other areas. Population estimates have been made by consultation with wildlife experts (although earlier attempts to estimate population size proved very difficult) and by referring to wildlife reports. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

FH-MERAH



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Red Friesian (eng.)

Population data: < 1 000 • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

INDONESIA

The FH-merah breed is found in western Java. It was imported from Australia and Hungary and was established in 1987. The animals are red and white in colour and have dairy conformation. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 130 cm respectively. Females may be either polled or horned (the horns are short and closed) and males are always horned. The breed is well adapted to highlands above 700 m asl, with temperatures of 16 to 24 °C, relative humidity of 75 % and rainfall of about 2 000 mm. Cows of this breed are good milkers but have moderate reproductive ability. Although this breed has a similar production ability to black and white HF, red coloured animals are not popular resulting in a decreasing population. The semen of one male is stored.

HISSAR



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Milking Zebu (eng.)

Population data: < 500 • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

INDONESIA

The Hissar is found in northern Sumatra and western Sumbawa. This zebu dairy breed was imported from India and established in 1909. The animals are white in colour with small, outward pointing, V-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 375 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 126 cm respectively. This breed is not currently popular for milk production and as a consequence the population is decreasing.

GEMBRONG



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: wool for fishing lures, meat

INDONESIA

The origin of the Gembrong goat breed, which is found in eastern Bali, is not known. The animals are white in colour and are bigger than Kacang goats, have a chubby face and long (20-22 cm) fine fibred, hairy wool of Angora or Cashmere type. Adult males weigh on average 45 kg and females 38 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 65 cm respectively. Males have small V-shaped horns and females may be polled or horned. The breed is well adapted to lowland or sea shore villages but is susceptible to bloat. The goats' hair is shaved every 6-8 months for use as tuna fishing lures and as a result the breed is only popular in fishing villages.

BOER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 400 • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: general crossbreeding, meat

INDONESIA

The Boer goat breed is found in northern Sumatra. The breed was established in 1997 when males, semen and embryos were imported from Australia. The animals are light to dark brown or black in colour with a white neck and head and have a massive body. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 65 cm respectively. This breed is susceptible to scabies and bloat. Embryos and the semen of 15 males have been stored.

MONTGOMERY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: sire line

INDONESIA

The Montgomery breed is found in Java.

THOROUGHBRED RACING HORSE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Thoroughbred racing horse (eng.)

Population data: 320 • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: racing, general crossbreeding

INDONESIA

The Thoroughbred racing horse is found in Jakarta, western, central and eastern Java, Yogyakarta, western Sumatra, northern, central and southern Sulawesi and western and eastern Nusatenggara. It was imported from Australia, Europe and the United States of America and was established in 1975. The horses are mainly brown in colour and are a strong, light, streamlined and active racing horse. Adult males weigh on average 510 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 158 cm respectively.

KUDA-MINAHASA



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: racing, sire line, draught power, meat

INDONESIA

The kuda-Minahasa breed is found in North Sulawesi. It is a composite of Sandlewood and Thoroughbred and was established in 1968. The animals are mainly brown in colour and have a race horse conformation. Adult males weigh on average 420 kg and females 340 kg with an average wither height of 144 cm and 134 cm respectively.

KAPSTAD



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

INDONESIA

The Kapstad breed is found in Java.

ROMNEY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

INDONESIA

The Romney breed is found in Java.

SAINT CROIX BLACKBELLY- BARBADOS CROSS



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 500 • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

INDONESIA

Saint Croix Blackbelly-Barbados cross sheep are found in northern Sumatra. The breed was imported from the United States of America in 1994. This sheep breed is heat tolerant, prolific and a good meat producer. The semen of 5 males is stored.

KUCHINOSHIMA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 14 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1995

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

JAPAN

Kuchinoshima cattle are found on Kuchinoshima Island, Tokara Islands, Kagoshima Prefecture. The breed, established in 1918, is a variety of Japanese Native Feral cattle, descended from domestic cattle that escaped from farms in 1918. The animals are small and either black, red, pink, grey, black pied or red pied in colour. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg with an average wither height of 110 cm for males and 100 cm for females. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MISHIMA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 65 • 46 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1991

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

JAPAN

The Mishima breed is found in Mishima Island, north-western Hagi, Yamaguchi Prefecture. The breed is a variety of Japanese Native and has retained its original characteristics as it has not been affected by breeds imported during the Meiji era. The cattle are small, but produce high quality meat with fine marbling, and are black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 125 cm and 115 cm respectively. The breed was reduced to about 150 animals in 1967 and was designated a so-called national monument animal in 1979. By 1990 there were only 30 animals remaining, according to the Preservation Committee. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

TOKARA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1995

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

JAPAN

The Tokara goat is found in Tokara Archipelago (west of the Mainland), Kagoshima Prefecture. This breed is primitive and was introduced from Okinawa Prefecture. The goats are brown with a black back-stripe and have long, backwards curving horns. Adult males weigh on average 30.4 kg and females 19.3 kg. The animals are known for breeding throughout the year and are reported to be strongly resistant to filariosis cerebrospinalis. 50 of these goats have been recorded, although the date of this data is unknown. In 1979 there was a herd with 26 animals but there is no indication whether or not this was the only herd. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CHUBBY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1995

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

JAPAN

The Chubby goat is found in Goto Island, Nagasaki Prefecture. The animals are white in colour and miniature. Adult males weigh on average 41.8 kg and females 43.1 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 55 cm respectively. These goats can produce kids throughout the year. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

KISO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 • 50 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

JAPAN

The Kiso breed is found in central Honshu, in the Kiso River basin, Nagano Prefecture. This breed, which is a variety of Japanese native was established in the Meiji era. Since then national improvement plans led to a sharp fall in the number of pure Kiso Ponies. After 1945 Kiso ponies were bred using the few surviving pure bred individuals. These small animals are either bay, chestnut, black or palomino in colour. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 134 cm and 132 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MISAKI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Wild Horse (eng.)

Population data: 100 • 40 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: tourist attraction / touristic potential

JAPAN

The Misaki breed is found in Cape Toi, south Kyushu, Miyazaki Prefecture. It is a variety of Japanese Native horse and was designated a natural treasure in 1953. The animals are brown in colour with an average wither height of 132 cm and 132 cm for males and females respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MIYAKO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 20 • 10 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: tourist attraction / touristic potential

JAPAN

The Miyako horse is found on Miyako Island of the Ryu-Kyu Islands, Okinawa Prefecture. It is a variety of Japanese Native horse with an average wither height for males and females of 122 cm and 120 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

NOMA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 80 • 30 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: riding (by children)

JAPAN

The Noma breed, found in Shikoku, Ehime Prefecture, is the smallest of all varieties of Japanese Native horses. This breed may have been originally reared for transportation on the islands of the inland sea. Males and females have an average wither height of 110 cm and 112 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

YONAGUNI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 • 60 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

JAPAN

The Yonaguni breed is found in Yonaguni Island, Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa Prefecture. It is a variety of Japanese Native horse, with an average wither height of 120 cm for males and 116 cm for mares. These horses graze in the same pastures as cattle. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

TOKARA PONY



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 110 • 60 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

JAPAN

The Tokara Pony is found on the Tokara Islands, Kagoshima Prefecture. It is a medium sized, island variety of Japanese Native horse. The ponies are usually dark brown in colour with a darker mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 204.5 kg and females 191 kg with an average wither height of 115 cm and 114 cm respectively. The animals used to be widely used for cultivation, draft and as a power source for crushing sugar cane. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. An *in situ* conservation programme is operational, with animals being raised on the Kagoshima Prefecture mainland.

TSUSHIMA



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Taishu Pony (eng.)

Population data: 40 • 20 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: sport, tourist attraction / touristic potential

JAPAN

The Tsushima breed, found on Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, is a variety of Japanese native horse. They were once widely used on Tsushima Island for transportation between isolated villages connected only by narrow paths across steep slopes. Now, however, they are rarely used for such work. These horses have strong legs and feet and are smaller than normal horses, with an average wither height of 123 cm and 123 cm for males and females respectively. The Taishu Pony Conservation Group in Tsushima plans to use these ponies not only for the riding but also as tourist attraction. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

OHMINI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 • 60 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1978

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

JAPAN

The Ohmini breed was created and established by the Institute of Japan Livestock Development in the 1950s by crossing 30 Chinese Miniature pigs with 5 Minnesota Miniature pigs using a brother-sister inbreeding system. These miniature pigs are usually black but may occasionally be black pied in colour. Adult males weigh on average 20 kg and females 20 kg. The strain was bred by the Institute of Japan Livestock Development.

SHIBA-TORI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Shiba-jidori (jap.)

Population data: < 100 • 1993

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The Shiba-Tori breed is found in Niigata Prefecture and appears to be one of the older, indigenous types of Japanese chicken. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage, yellow shanks and feet and the comb is of single type. Adult males weigh on average 1.5 kg and females 1.2 kg.

JITOKKO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Japanese Creeper (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1987

Population trend: -

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The Jitokko breed, the origin of which is unknown, is found in Kagoshima and Miyazaki Prefectures. These chickens have yellow shanks and feet while their plumage may be self-red and variants, self-black, wild-type and variants or self-white. One section of the population is white in colour with a black breast. The comb may be of pea, walnut or single type. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.5 kg. This breed was designated a natural monument in 1943.

KAWACHIYAKKO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1987

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The Kawachiyakko chicken is presumed to have genes from crosses between Kojidori and Koshamo breeds and is found in Mie Prefecture. It was designated a natural monument in 1943. These chickens have white or gold-columbian coloured plumage with a black breast and yellow shanks and feet. Kawachiyakkos have a unique pea comb, the central ridge of which is large and prominent. It is a bantam chicken with a long saddle. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg.

KOEYOSHI



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1987

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The Koeyoshi breed is found in Akita, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures. Although controversial, it is generally thought that Koeyoshi derives from a cross between Shamo (Japanese Game Bantam) and Tomaru. In 1937 Koeyoshi was designated a natural monument by the Japanese Government. The breed has white coloured plumage with a black breast, yellow shanks and feet and a pea type comb. The cock has a deep, hoarse crow, which lasts for approximately 15 seconds. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 4 kg.

KUROKASHIWA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1987

Population trend: -

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The Kurokashiwa breed is found in Yamaguchi and Shimane Prefectures and was designated a natural monument in 1951. Although the origin of this breed is unknown, it has a close genetic relationship with some breeds such as Akakashiwa, Shirokashiwa and Banshukashiwa. These chickens have self-black coloured plumage, black shanks and feet and a single type comb. This breed has a graceful appearance similar to that of Shokoku, with long, abundant tail feathers. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 1.8 kg.

MINOHIKI



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1987

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The Minohiki breed, presumably originating from crosses between Shokoku and Shamo (Japanese Game), is found in Aichi and Shizuoka Prefectures. They have wild-type and variants, self-white or self-red and variants coloured plumage with a black breast and yellow or green shanks and feet. The comb may be of duplex or V-shaped, walnut or pea type. Long, abundant saddle feathers are characteristic of this breed. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 1.8 kg. The breed was designated a natural monument of Japan in 1940.

SADO HIGE-JIDORI



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1987

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The origin of the Sado Hige-Jidori, which is found in Niigata Prefecture, is unknown. It may derive from a mutant type of Shiba-tori also found in Niigata Prefecture. These chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage, yellow or green shanks and feet and a single type comb. Adult males weigh on average 1.9 kg and females 1.5 kg.

TOSA COCHIN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Tosa-kukin (jap.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1987

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, fancy

JAPAN

The Tosa Cochin breed is found in Kochi Prefecture and appears to originate from the Buff Cochin breed imported from England, although this breed does not have feathered legs. The breed was upgraded and established in the Kochi prefecture during the late 19th century. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage. They have yellow skin, the comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. The breed has a large body, adult males weighing on average 4 kg and females 3 kg. These chickens are sometimes used for broiler production and crossed with meat-type breeds.

UTAI-CHAHN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Okinawa Native Fowl (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1987

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The origin of the Utai-Chahn, which is found in Okinawa Prefecture, is unknown. These chickens have black and white (56%), self-black (28%) or self-white (16%) coloured plumage with spangled patterns within the feathers. Their shanks and feet may be yellow (55%), blue (37%) or white (8%). They have a single type comb and whiskers, but no wattles. Adult males weigh on average 1.9 kg and females 1.4 kg. Utai-Chahn chickens are kept because of the cock's attractive crow which consists of three distinct syllables, 'Quack-quah-quah', and which stops abruptly on a high note.

JAPANESE LONG-TAILED FOWL



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Onaga-dori (jap.), Yokohama (jap.), Phoenix (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1991

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: fancy

JAPAN

The Japanese Long-Tailed Fowl is found in Kochi Prefecture and is thought to have been established in southern Shikoku in the 17th or 18th century. The plumage of these chickens may be self-white, self-red and variants or wild-type and variants and they may have a black breast. They have white skin, blue or yellow shanks and feet, a single type comb and egg shells may be tinted or brown in colour. The main tail feathers do not moult and can grow to more than 10 meters in length. Adult males weigh on average 1.8 kg and females 1.3 kg. This breed was designated a natural monument in 1923 by the Japanese Government and as a special natural monument in 1952 in order to protect it from extinction.

KOUPREY



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Cambodian Wild Ox (eng.), Grey Cambodian Ox (eng.), Indo-Chinese Forest Ox (eng.)

Population data: 40 - 100 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

LAOS

The Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*) is a wild species found in southern Laos which is possibly resistant to rinderpest (cattle plague). Population numbers are unknown, but almost certain to be extremely low. Reports from 1983 suggest the species may still survive in Laos. The main causes for the continuing decline in numbers of the Kouprey include a naturally low reproductive rate, uncontrolled hunting and a demand for its lyre-shaped horns as trophies.

KAE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Crossbreed Sheep (eng.)

Population data: < 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

LAOS

The Kae breed is a composite of local and Mongolian sheep breeds, bred for meat production. Adult males weigh on average 35 kg and females 25 kg.

MURRAH



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Riverine Buffalo (eng.), Bubalus bubalis (lat.)

Population data: 996 • 369 ♀ • 162 ♂ • 1996

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk

MALAYSIA

The Murrah breed of dairy type buffalo is found mainly in the western region of the Malaysian Peninsula. This breed originated from the Indian sub-continent and was established in 1900 when they were introduced by Indian and Pakistani farmers. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 120 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BALI CATTLE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Balinese (eng.), Bos banteng (lat.)

Population data: 31 • 23 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

MALAYSIA

Bali Cattle are domesticated Banteng. Males range from red to black in colour and females are reddish-brown with white patches on hindquarters and legs. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 200 kg. Bali Cattle are very fertile, possibly due to the long heat period, and are reported to show a high degree of disease resistance. In 1994 the Department of Wildlife and National Parks reported that *Bos banteng* were dangerously endangered in the wild. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BANTENG



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Banteng Babteng Wagner (lat.), Banteng Sondaicus Schlegel and Müller (lat.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

MALAYSIA

The Banteng, a wild species of *Bos javanicus*, is found mainly in Bali, Kalimantan and Lombok. These animals are black or brown in colour with white stockings and rump patch.

SELADANG



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Malayan Bison (eng.), Malayan Gaur (eng.), *Bos gaurus hubackii* (lat.)

Population data: 300 - 400 • 1996

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

MALAYSIA

The Seladang is found mainly in the primary forest of the Malay Peninsula and is a variety of Gaur (*Bos frontalis*). Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 210 cm and 180 cm respectively. The animals of this breed are reported to show a high degree of disease resistance. The numbers of this breed are decreasing rapidly. In 1977, 20 animals were raised in captivity in the Wildlife Department's farm in the State of Perak. One entered the Central Animal Research Institute, Kluang, Johor, and this male is now being crossed with Holstein-Friesian females. 4 males have been used in a study conducted by the Wildlife Department (of which 2 were in AI). Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SOUTH CHINA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Cantonese (eng.), Canton Pig (eng.), Local Chinese (eng.)

Population data: 400 • 1996

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

MALAYSIA

The South China breed is found in West Malaysia. It is a South China Black (Canton) type and Hainan type imported from China and was established in 1880. The pigs have black heads and backs and white bellies and legs. Adult males weigh on average 40 kg and females 32 kg with an average wither height of 50 cm and 47 cm respectively. The breed is reported to be hardy, adapted to poor feed and highly resistant to heat and direct solar radiation. The breed has a poor growth rate and produces a soft and lardy carcass. This breed shows a good fecundity with two litters per year and it is reported to be immune to kidney worm and liver fluke. The breed has declined in numbers as pig production in Malaysia has become quite intensive and it is now restricted to remote areas. Pigs also pose a problem for the Muslim culture. South China pigs are now under serious threat of extinction.

PRZEWALSKI HORSE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Asiatic Wild Horse (eng.), Mongolian Wild Horse (eng.), Mongolian Tarpan (eng.), Taki (mong.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

MONGOLIA

Przewalski Horses (*Equus ferus przewalskii*) are red-brown in colour with light underparts, leg bars and a back stripe and an erect mane.

MYOGYI



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Inbinwa Chicken (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 450 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs, fancy

MYANMAR

The origin of the Myogyi breed, found in Meikhtilar Township, Inbinwa, Mandalay Division, central Myanmar, is not clear. These chickens may have white, black or red coloured plumage, white skin and yellow shanks and feet. The comb is of pea type, egg shells are tinted in colour and they have feathered legs. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 2 kg. This breed, which is very well adapted to a hot, dry climate and is reported to be resistant to certain diseases, is known for its remarkable growth rate, its high body weight and meat quality.

WILD WATER BUFFALO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Wild Asiatic Buffalo (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 - 1 500 • 1980

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

NEPAL

The Wild Water Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) is found in south-eastern Nepal. In the 1960s it was estimated that the Wild Water Buffalo population was about 2 000. By 1980 the population had fallen and very few animals could be considered of pure wild stock. The principal reason for the dramatic reduction of the range and numbers of the Wild Asiatic buffalo has been the loss of its riverine habitat to human settlement and cultivation, and its survival is also threatened by interbreeding with the domestic buffalo, by competition for forage from domestic stock and by diseases transmitted by domestic animals.

ENDERBY ISLAND



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 2 ♀ • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NEW ZEALAND

In 1993 there were only 2 females of the Enderby Island breed remaining, with 800 straws of semen from 15 bulls.

AUCKLAND ISLAND



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 13 ♀ • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NEW ZEALAND

The Auckland Island breed is found in North-west Side of Port Ross. It is a feral goat, first introduced and established in 1865. The goats are either white or pied in colour. They have beards and overgrown, split hooves.

ARAPAWA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 200 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NEW ZEALAND

The Arapawa breed, probably descended from the Old English breed, is found on Arapawa Island in Marlborough Sounds. These goats are either black, brown or pied in colour. They have erect ears and long, twisted horns. Adult males weigh on average 40 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 55 cm for males and females respectively. In 1978 a herd of 100 animals was established by the Department of Lands and Survey and other herds also existed. The periodical 'Genesis', vol. 9, #2, estimated that 55-60 goats were found in the Arapawa Island Sanctuary in the Marlborough Sounds, 12 at Puriri Preservation Trust, 10 at Willowbank Wildlife Reserve, 20 at Spencer Park and 50 running free. In 1993 six goats were been taken from New Zealand to Plimouth Plantation in Massachusetts.

CASPIAN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Caspian Miniature (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NEW ZEALAND

Caspian ponies are usually bay, grey, chestnut or occasionally black in colour.

KAIMANAWA 'WILD' HORSE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 1 000 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NEW ZEALAND

The Kaimanawa 'Wild' Horse, found in the southern Kaimanawa Range, was established in the 19th century. The breed is descended from domestic horses and Cavalry horses (pre-1940). In 1978 the breed numbered approximately 174, of which about 30 were in Mr. Batley's Motumatai Private Scenic Reserve.

KUNEKUNE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Maori

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: lard

NEW ZEALAND

The Kunekune breed is found in North Island. The animals are black in colour, or mainly black with sandy splashes and they have tassels.

CAMPBELL ISLAND



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NEW ZEALAND

The Campbell Island breed is found on Campbell Island. These sheep have medium fibred wool.

HOKONU



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Hokonui Merino (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

NEW ZEALAND

The Hokonui breed, found in South Island, is descended from the Tasmanian Merino breed and was established around 1858. The animals are white in colour with fine fibred wool and males and females may be either polled or horned. The flock was destroyed in 1976 as a disease control measure but in 1977 the Ruakura Animal Research Station, Hamilton, obtained 11 animals and by 1978 the flock consisted of 6 adult and 2 young males, 5 adult and 5 young females.

PITT ISLAND



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

NEW ZEALAND

The Pitt Island breed is found on Pitt Island, the Chatham Islands. It was established in the 1840s and is descended from the Saxony Merino breed, although it has been feral for most of the 20th century. These sheep have fine fibred wool.

ARAPAWA ISLAND



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Arapawa Merino (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

NEW ZEALAND

The Arapawa Island breed is found on Arapawa Island in Marlborough Sounds. The breed was established in the 1860s when it developed from the Australian Merino breed. The sheep are usually black with a white blaze, or occasionally white in colour. They have fine fibred wool and males have large, curled horns.

MOHAKA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NEW ZEALAND

Mohaka sheep have fine fibred wool.

PAK ANGORA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 377 • 202 ♀ • 13 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: wool, meat

PAKISTAN

The Pak Angora breed is kept at the Government Livestock Experiment Station Kherawala (Layyah). It is a composite of Angora and hair goat breeds and it produces soft Mohair. Adult males weigh on average 47 kg and females 27 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 65 cm respectively. The breed is reported to be heat tolerant and to have an unspecified disease resistance. This breed is raised exclusively on a few governmental farms and has not been propagated. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

HIRZAI



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

PAKISTAN

The Hirzai breed, of Arab origin, is found in Baluchistan. The animals are light and are grey or white in colour.

MAKRA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

PAKISTAN

Makra horses, found in Sind, are light animals. The horses are dun in colour.

BAGHDALE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 850 • 382 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: wool

PAKISTAN

The Baghdale breed is kept at the Livestock Farm, Kalabagh (Mianwali) and is owned by a private breeder in Punjab. It originated at Kalabagh Farm, Mianwali from Hissardale (25%), Damani (25%) and Rambouillet (50%) breeds. The sheep are white in colour with brown around the eyes. Adult males weigh on average 61.7 kg and females 47.2 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 75 cm respectively. These sheep have fine fibred wool and males may be either polled or horned while females are always polled. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

HISSARDALE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 790 • 307 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: wool

PAKISTAN

The Hissardale breed originated at the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, now in eastern Punjab. It is a composite of Australian Merino (7/8) and Bikaneri (1/8) and was established in the 1920s. The sheep are mainly white in colour although some have brown or black patches. They have short legs and leaf-like, medium-sized ears. Adult males weigh on average 66 kg and females 51 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 80 cm respectively. These sheep have fine fibred wool and rams may be horned or polled, while ewes are always polled. The animals are fed with concentrates during the breeding season. In 1992 this breed was only kept at the government farm in Jahangirabad. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MARCO POLO'S SHEEP



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Great Tibetan Sheep (eng.), Pamir Argali,
Great Pamir Sheep (eng.)

Population data: < 200 • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

PAKISTAN

Marco Polo's Sheep (*Ovis ammon polii*) are a variety of Argali. Adult males weigh on average 126 kg and females 76 kg with an average wither height of 113 cm and 100 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. The total population size of this species in 1991 was less than 200. The population of Marco Polo sheep has declined in Pakistan and its future is bleak in both China and Pakistan. There are some steps being taken to save the breed in Khunjab National Park and Klick Mintika.

PAK AWASSI



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1427 • 827 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, wool, meat

PAKISTAN

The Pak Awassi breed, found in Punjab, is a composite of Awassi and Kachhi breeds. The sheep are white in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 73 kg and females 43 kg with an average wither height of 89 cm and 75 cm respectively. The breed is in its development stage and animals are kept exclusively on government farms. Some Awassi rams have been distributed in the field for cross-breeding with local breeds of sheep. However, it is difficult to determine the exact number of these and to designate them as Pak Awassi. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PAK KARAKUL



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 853 • 346 ♀ • 21 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: pelt / fur

PAKISTAN

Pak Karakul sheep, found in Punjab, are a composite of Karakul and Kachhi breeds. The breed, established in 1965, was developed at Rakh Kairewala Farm, Muzaffa. Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 31 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 66 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. The breed is maintained exclusively at government farms, therefore the population is very small and the data are considered reliable. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PAKISTANI MUSCOVY DUCK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, eggs

PAKISTAN

No further information available.

PAKISTANI OSTRICH



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 100 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, eggs

PAKISTAN

The Pakistani Ostrich has no special pattern within the feathers. These birds have yellow skin and brown egg shells. The breed is well adapted to the rough and tough conditions of rural areas but is found only in zoos. The females become broody.

KALIJ



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: hunting, fancy

PAKISTAN

The Kalij breed is found in Hazara, Kohistan, Murree, Kahula, Rawalpindi Margala and Azad Kashmir's mountainous areas at heights of 400 to 3 000 meters asl. They have black or brown coloured plumage (males are bright blackish in colour, females are brown), black shanks and feet and egg shells that may be cream white to pale greyish in colour. Males have a sharp spur. Adult males weigh on average 1.2 kg and females 0.75 kg. The breeding period lasts from March to June and the incubation period is 24 to 25 days.

COMMON PEA FOWL



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Move

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

PAKISTAN

The Common Pea Fowl is found in Murree Kahula hills, Changa Manga, Sukhuv, Sanghuv, Miani and Mirpur Khas areas of Pakistan. These pheasants have green coloured plumage (males are a brilliant golden bronzy green) and egg shells that are cream white to pale greyish in colour. Males have a strong spur. Adult males weigh on average 5 kg and females 3.3 kg. The breeding period lasts from April to October and the incubation period is 28 days.

HIMALAYAN MONAL



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: hunting, fancy

PAKISTAN

The Himalayan Monal breed is found in Chitral, Dir, Swat, Gilgil, Azara and Azad Kashmir at heights of 2 500 to 5 000 meters asl. These pheasants have self-blue coloured plumage (males are bluish-purple or bluish-green), their shanks and feet are black and egg shells are reddish in colour. Males have a blunt spur. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 2.1 kg. The breeding period lasts from April to June and the incubation period is 28 days.

TRAGOPAN WESTERN HORNED



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: hunting, fancy

PAKISTAN

The Tragopan Western Horned pheasant is found in Hazara, Kohistan, Kaghan valley and Azad Kashmir mountainous areas of Pakistan at heights of 1 300 to 3 600 meters asl. These birds have white pinkish shanks and feet and egg shells that are light brown in colour. Their bodies are grey brown, spotted/dotted all over with white ocelli, and males have a sharp spur. Adult males weigh on average 2.1 kg. The breeding period lasts from May to June and the incubation period is 28 days.

CHEER PHEASANT



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: hunting, fancy

PAKISTAN

The Cheer Pheasant is found in Azad Kashmir at heights of 1 400 to 2 500 meters asl. They have brown coloured plumage, grey shanks and feet and egg shells may be cream white to pale greyish in colour. The males have a prominent spur and are darker than females, being blackish-brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.4 kg and females 1 kg. The breeding period lasts from April to June and the incubation period is 26 to 27 days. The chickens mature during the breeding season following hatching. The Cheer Pheasant was rehabilitated in the Margala hills by the World Wildlife Fund of Pakistan.

JAVANESE ZEBU



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Zebu

Population data: 400 - 600 • 500 ♀ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Javanese Zebu breed, established in the 19th century, is descended from cattle imported from Java, Sumatra and Thailand. Adult males weigh on average 540 kg and females 365 kg. The breed is highly prolific and hardy and is highly resistant to tick and screw worm infestation. The economic performance of this breed is comparable to that of the Droughtmaster (Brahman cross-breeds), although under prolonged drought periods the Javanese Zebu is superior. Its smaller body size has made it unpopular among cattle producers and as a result the breed is declining rapidly.

TAMARAO



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Mindoro Buffalo (eng.), Tamaraw

Population data: 356 • 1987

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, skins and hides

PHILIPPINES

The Tamarao (*Bubalus mindorensis*) is found at Mount Iglot, Mount Baco, Mount Calavita and Sablayan in Mindoro. The animals are black, grey or brown in colour. This very hardy breed can survive on poor quality forage. The official estimate of the population in 1983 was 250 animals, an unofficial estimate 300-400. In 1987, an estimate quoted by Petocz (1989) indicated a figure of 356. Hunting for meat has been the main cause of the decline of the Tamarao, but cattle ranching in and around the National parks of Mindonoro is probably one of the major threats to its recovery. Aside from the captive herd of 6 Tamaraw (5 males, 1 female) in the PCCT gene pool, the only other Tamarao known in captivity is at Manila Zoo. The conservation of the species is co-ordinated by the Presidential Committee for the conservation of the Tamaraw (PCCT) created in 1979 by President Marcos.

LIBTONG



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Baboy, Tagudin

Population data: > 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

PHILIPPINES

The Libtong breed is found in Luzon. It is probably a composite of Hampshire and Philippine Native breeds and was only recently created in the Municipality of Tagudin (Ilocos Sur). The breed is named after the Libtong village where it was recently created and established. The pigs have white spots on their forehead, white feet and tail tip. They have a low set belly, 12-14 teats, and boars are much bigger than the sows. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

BANABA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 150 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: hunting, eggs, meat, research

PHILIPPINES

The Banaba breed is found in Region IV, southern Tagalog (Batangas). These chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and yellow shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be white or brown in colour. This breed has spurs, and it holds its wings close to its large body. Adult males weigh on average 1.6 kg and females 1.5 kg. The hens are broody and excellent mothers and it is very hard to break her broodiness. This very popular game breed is reported to be resistant to respiratory diseases and fowl pox.

BOLINAO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Philippine Native

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 750 ♀ • 450 ♂ • 1991

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: hunting, eggs, meat, research

PHILIPPINES

The Bolinao breed is found in Region I, Ilocos Region (Pangasinan). These chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are green. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. The birds have straight spurs, are able to fly when in combat, have a bushy tail rather similar to that of a squirrel and both males and females are tightly feathered with well placed wings carried close to the body. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.5 kg. The hens are broody and excellent mothers. This breed is popularly raised by farmers for its aggressiveness while fighting, and it has very tasty meat.

CAMARINES



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: hunting, eggs, meat

PHILIPPINES

The Camarines breed is found in Region V, Bicol Region. These chickens are orange and white in colour with laced (50%) or mottled (50%) patterns within the feathers. They have white skin, shanks and feet, a single type comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.7 kg. The birds are reported to show resistance to respiratory diseases and some bacterial infections. The males of this breed are very popular as fighting roosters and fanciers have maintained the breed pure. The breed has been selected by the local population for its plumage and aggressiveness in fighting, it also has a stylish carriage which the natives greatly admire.

RED JUNGLE FOWL



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Labuyo (tagalog)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: hunting, eggs, meat

PHILIPPINES

The Red Jungle Fowl, a native breed, is found in mountainous and forested areas of the Philippines. These chickens, which can be tamed and kept as pets, have self-black (75%) or self-red and variants (25%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are green. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. This breed is of medium size with a bright red single comb and has slender feet with long spurs. The main tail feathers are arched and carried high above the head and males have a shrill crowing voice. Adult males weigh on average 1 kg and females 0.8 kg. The animals are reported to show resistance to Newcastle disease. There are conservation groups that protect the habitat of the Jungle Fowl.

SOLOMON RED



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1995

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

PUTTALAM BURUWA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 500 • 200 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

HATTON



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Cape, Cappe harak

Population data: 1 000 • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk

SRI LANKAN PONY



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 • 25 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The Solomon Red breed is a composite of Brahman, Santa Gertrudis, Hereford, Shorthorn and Droughtmaster breeds and was established in 1970-1980. This breed has a quiet temperament.

SRI LANKA

The Puttalam Buruwa, a dwarf breed of ass, is found in Puttalam. Adult males weigh on average 125 kg and females 90 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm and 100 cm respectively. These animals are feral, freely grazing and are seasonal breeders, calving during Maha season (November to December). A report by Mason (1979) on feral populations states that there is a strictly protected population of pygmy donkeys in the north-west of Sri Lanka which is blackish brown to buff with a white muzzle, and that the Department of Wildlife Conservation maintains a small herd in Colombo Zoo (2 males and 2 females). Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SRI LANKA

The Hatton breed is found in hilly country, central Sri Lanka. It is a composite of European and local cattle created and established in 1880. During the last 50 years the A.I. service has been greatly expanded and the breed has been crossed with Friesian, Ayrshire and Jersey. A recent survey failed to find any pure-breeds suggesting that it may have become extinct. Perhaps about 1 000 pure-bred animals do still exist in certain isolated pockets which the A.I. service has not reached. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SRI LANKA

The Sri Lankan Pony was probably brought by the Portuguese, over 150 years ago, to Delft Island where they became feral. Over the years the horses became inbred and dwarf animals were produced. The animals were later taken to other areas and are now found in Puttalam. Adult males weigh on average 200 kg and females 150 kg with mean wither heights of 130 cm and 125 cm. Recently the private sector has started to cross breed these animals with imported stallions. 75% are domesticated and used for racing purposes while 25% are feral and graze freely. Coat colour varies from dark chocolate brown to buff with a white patch on the forehead. The Department of Wildlife Conservation maintains a small stud in Colombo Zoo (1 male, 2 females). Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

BANTENG



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Banteng Babteng Wagner, Banteng Sondaicus Schegel and Müller (lat.)

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

BURMESE GAUR



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Burmese Bison (eng.), Pyoung, Pyaung, Pyun

Population data: < 500 • 1977

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

KOUPREY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Cambodian Wild Ox (eng.), Grey Cambodian Ox (eng.), Indo-Chinese Forest Ox (eng.)

Population data: < 300 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

HAILUM



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Hainan

Population data: > 400 • 280 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard

THAILAND

The Banteng (*Bos javanicus*) is a very rare wild species found mainly in jungle along the borders with Myanmar and Cambodia. The animals are black or brown in colour with white stockings and rump patch.

THAILAND

The Burmese Gaur (*Bos frontalis*) is a wild species, and is the largest of the Asiatic bovids. Two subspecies are recognised, *B.f. gaurus* (India, Nepal) and *B.f. laosiensis* (Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Viet Nam, Cambodia and West Malaysia). Adult males weigh on average 950 kg and females 750 kg. They produce good, tasty meat and good quality leather. No population data is available on these animals in Thailand. However, the population has declined and continues to do so due to habitat destruction, indiscriminate hunting and diseases such as rinderpest, Foot and Mouth disease and anthrax transmitted by domestic stock. It only survives in isolated and fragmented populations and most are captive bred in about 25 zoological collections. In 1980 the New York Zoological Society successfully bred a Gaur by surgically implanting a Gaur embryo in a Holstein cow. The semen of 2 males is stored.

THAILAND

The Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*) is a wild species found in eastern Thailand. This breed is possibly resistant to rinderpest (cattle plague). Population numbers are unknown, but are almost certain to be extremely low. A small herd of 1 bull, 2 cows and 2 calves was seen in July, 1982. The population in Thailand is seasonal, for some are known to cross the Dongrak Mountain into eastern Thailand from Viet Nam. The main causes for the continuing decline in numbers of the Kouprey include a naturally low reproductive rate, uncontrolled hunting and a demand for its lyre-shaped horns as trophies.

THAILAND

The Hailum breed is found in southern Thailand and is a probably descended from Hainan-Thai native pig. These lard type pigs are black and white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 115 kg and females 115 kg with an average wither height of 58 cm and 57 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the local hot and humid climate and known for its high prolificacy and its ability to thrive on poor quality feeds. The breed is reported to have an unspecified disease resistance. These animals can be found only in very remote areas, where some are raised by hill tribes. Hailum, Kwai and Raad pigs were prevalent in Thailand 30 years ago but were replaced by the introduction of exotic breeds (e.g. Large White, Landrace) and by cross-breeding. In Uttaradit Province there are 400 Hailum pigs (280 breeding females and 120 males).

KWAI



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 400 • 280 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

THAILAND

The Kwai breed can only be found in very remote areas, and some are raised by hill tribes in Uttaradit Province, northern Thailand. The animals of this lard type, native breed are black in colour and sometimes have white on their shoulders and legs. Adult males weigh on average 137 kg and females 137 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 71 cm respectively. The breed tolerates low quality feed, is well adapted to live under the local hot and humid climatic conditions and is reported to have an unspecified disease resistance. Kwai pigs were prevalent in Thailand 30 years ago but they have been replaced by modern, exotic breeds such as Large White and Landrace through pure- and cross-breeding. In Uttaradit Province, among the native pigs (so-called Numpard pigs), there are 400 Kwai pigs (280 breeding females and 120 males).

PED PUEN MUANG PAK-NAM



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

THAILAND

The Ped Puen Muang Pak-Nam breed is one of four strains of native ducks that have been conserved and subjected to genetic improvement.

KOUPREY



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Cambodian Wild Ox (eng.), Grey Cambodian Ox (eng.), Indo-Chinese Forest Ox (eng.)

Population data: 27 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

VIET NAM

The Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*) is a wild species found in western Viet Nam. This breed is possibly resistant to rinderpest (cattle plague). Population numbers are unknown, but almost certain to be extremely low. The presence of about 10 animals living in Thua Thien Province was reported in August, 1980. The main causes for the continuing decline in numbers of the Kouprey include a naturally low reproductive rate, uncontrolled hunting and a demand for its lyre-shaped horns as trophies.

GA DONG TAO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Dong Tao Chicken (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 100 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

VIET NAM

The Ga Dong Tao breed, an indigenous chicken, originated in Haihung Province (Red River Delta), Viet Nam. They have self-red and variants (90%) or yellow (10%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb may be of pea (90%) or single (10%) type and egg shells are brown in colour. They have very big shanks and a large skeleton. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 2.6 kg.

GA HO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Ho Chicken (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

VIET NAM

The Ga Ho breed is found in the Red River Delta, Habac Province, northern Viet Nam. It is an indigenous chicken breed that originated in Bae Ninh Province (Red River Delta). These chickens have self-red and variants (90%) or yellow (10%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb may be of pea (90%) or single (10%) type and egg shells are brown in colour. They have big shanks and a large skeleton. Adult males weigh on average 4.4 kg and females 2.7 kg.

GA MIA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Mia Chicken (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 650 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

VIET NAM

Ga Mia, an indigenous chicken breed of Viet Nam, originated in Hatay Province (Red River Delta). These chickens have self-red and variants (90%) or black and yellow (10%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb may be of single (90%) or pea (10%) type and egg shells are brown in colour. They have medium sized shanks and skeleton. Adult males weigh on average 3.7 kg and females 2.7 kg.

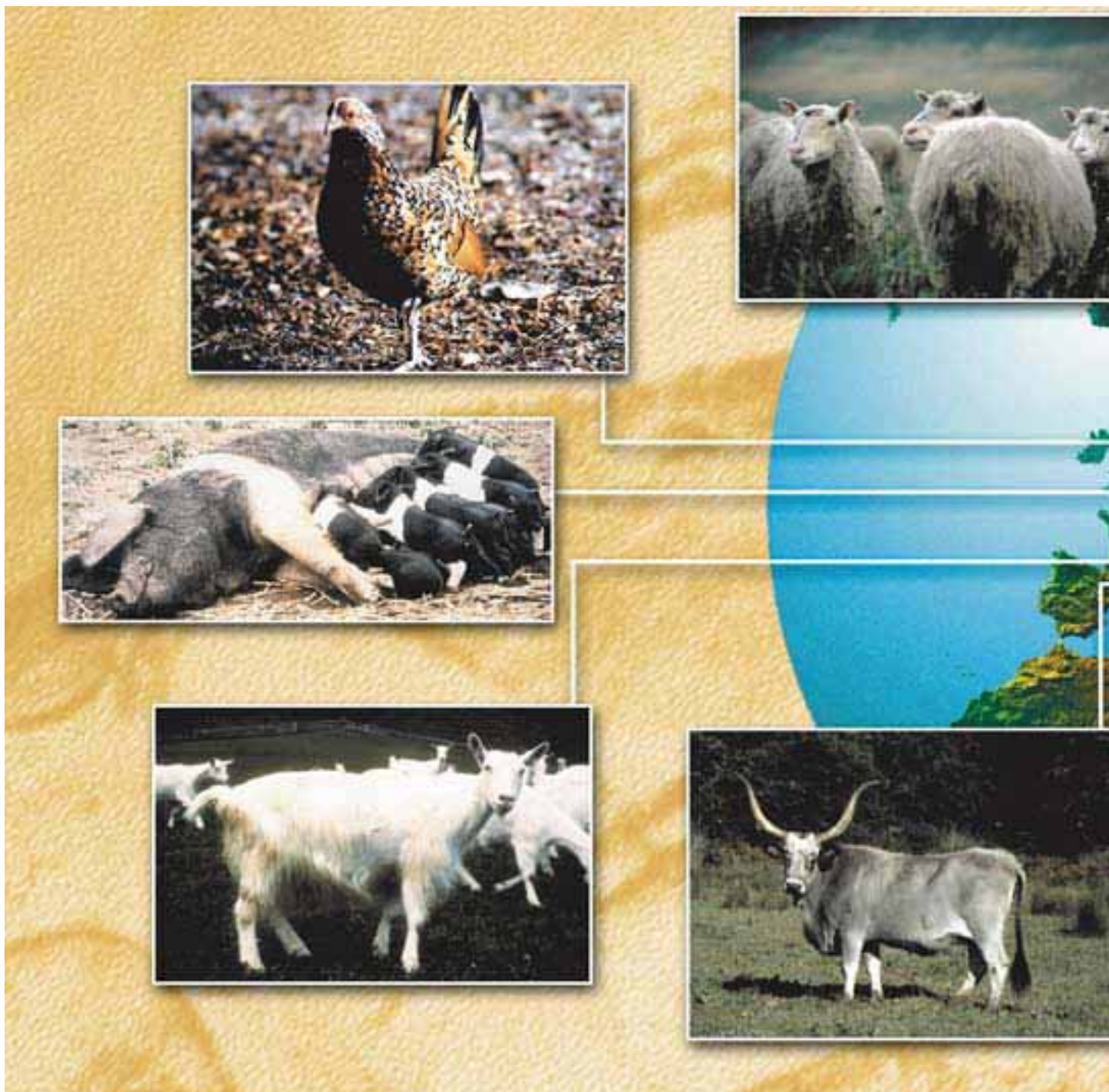
The European region includes 52 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas (see table 2.2.4.1) of varied political, religious and cultural backgrounds. Geographically, Cyprus, Israel and Turkey fall within the Near East region. However, FAO includes them in the Europe region and they will be considered as such here. The countries of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) are considered partly under Europe and partly under the Near East. Included in the Europe region are the three Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Moldova and the Russian Federation.

In 1998 the total human population size of the Europe region was 809 million of which under 11 percent were directly involved in agriculture. The proportion involved in agriculture has decreased significantly from 19.3 percent in 1975 and 12.5 percent in 1994, principally due to increased urbanization and the mechanization of farming systems. Urbanization and industrialization tend to conceal the high levels of agricultural production and the importance of this sector to many of the region's economies.

Geographically the continent is quite complex and despite its small size presents a wide variety of landforms ranging from the highland regions of the Alps to the lowland plains of the Netherlands and the highland, lowland and mountainous steppes of Siberia. The former USSR countries are host to a large range of climates, from the very hot deserts in south-central Asia to the arctic regions of Siberia. Vast areas of the north of the Russian Federation are too cold for farming, other areas being too dry, too swampy or infertile. Consequently, the many agro-ecological zones require a large range of livestock breeds each adapted to cope with various environmental challenges.

A large portion of the region's land is suitable for agriculture, especially in the north where the moist cool climate is conducive to the growth of rich pastures. These can support a high density of livestock and consequently a large portion of the livestock industry is concentrated here. For example, in Ireland there are almost two cows for every human, whereas in Portugal there are almost eight humans for every cow.

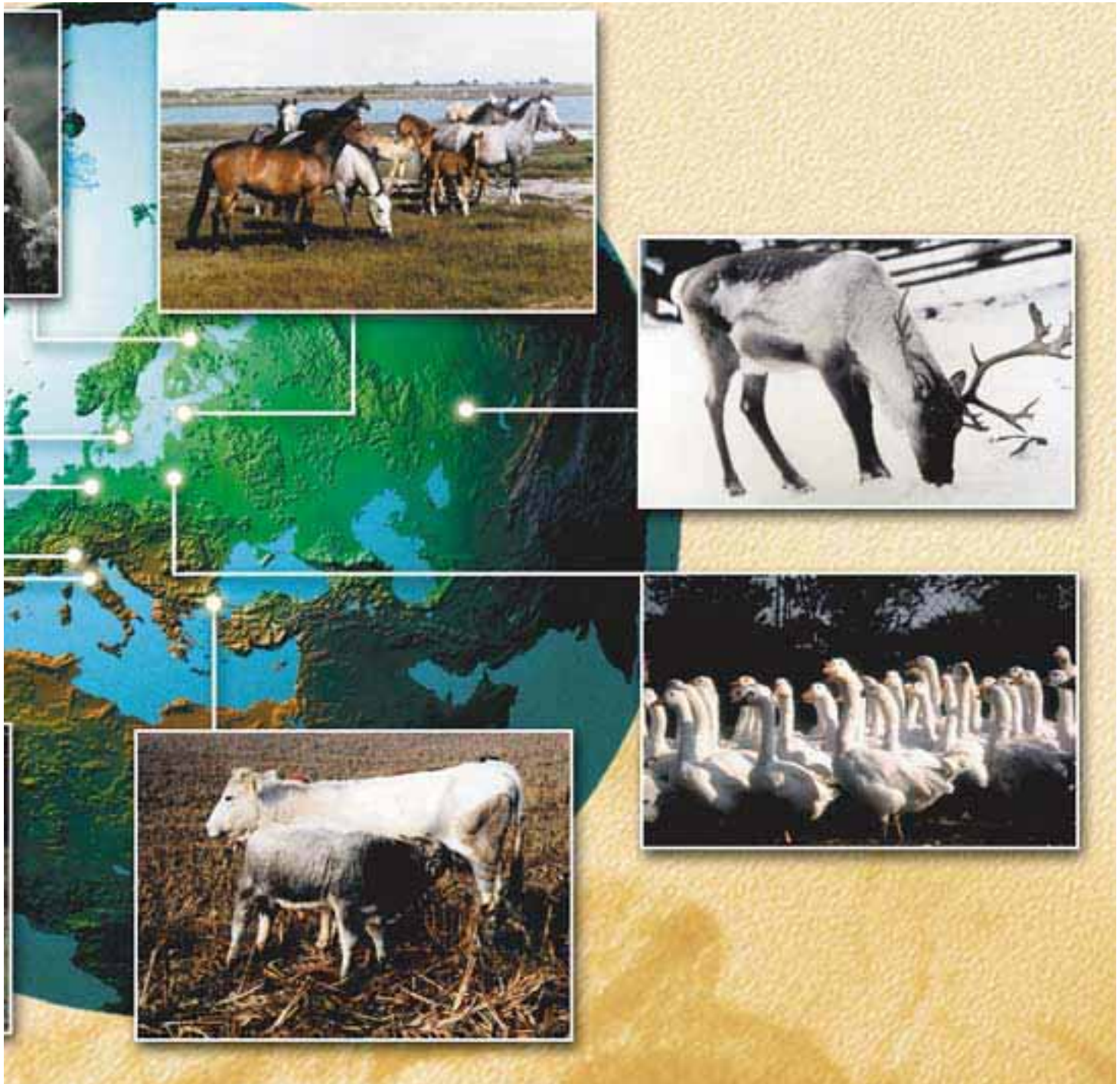
Politically, the region may be subdivided into East and West, the countries in the West having adopted free-market economies whereas those in the East have, until recently, embraced a more socialist ideology and are currently in transition. These markedly different philosophies have had a significant effect on the region's agricultural sector. The economies of Western Europe have directed agricultural policy through the provision of subsidies and through market forces. On the other hand, Eastern Europe developed, during the twentieth century, the concept of socialized farming with the livestock industry being dom-



from top left clockwise:

- *Öländsk Dvärghöna is a local dwarf landrace chicken found on Öland Island, Sweden - critical.*
- *Finnish Suomenlammas sheep are early maturing and very prolific.*
- *Eesti Hobune horses are mainly located on the Estonian islands - endangered-maintained.*
- *An Evenk stag in the Russian Federation.*

RANGE OF PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENTS IN THE EUROPE REGION



- Polish Bilgorajska geese have high quality feathers and carcass - endangered-maintained.
- Iskursko Govedo cattle, found in Bulgaria, are known for their ability to survive on marginal grazing - critical.
- Maremmana cattle in Italy have characteristically lyre-shaped horns.
- Appenzellerziege dairy goats in Switzerland - endangered.
- German Angler Sattelschwein sow with piglets - critical.

TABLE 2.2.4.1

THE 52 COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS IN THE EUROPE REGION

ALBANIA	GERMANY	NORWAY
ANDORRA	GIBRALTAR	POLAND
ARMENIA	GREECE	PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA	GREENLAND	ROMANIA
AZORES AND MADEIRA	HOLY SEE	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
BELARUS	HUNGARY	SAN MARINO
BELGIUM	ICELAND	SLOVAKIA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	IRELAND	SLOVENIA
BULGARIA	ISRAEL	SPAIN
CROATIA	ITALY	SWEDEN
CYPRUS	LATVIA	SWITZERLAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	LIECHTENSTEIN	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF
DENMARK	LITHUANIA	MACEDONIA
ESTONIA	LUXEMBOURG	TURKEY
FAEROE ISLANDS	MALTA	UKRAINE
FINLAND	MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	MONACO	YUGOSLAVIA
GEORGIA	NETHERLANDS	

inated by large state farms where standardization rather than diversification was emphasized.

With the exception of the horse, most major livestock species were first domesticated in the Near East region. From this centre of domestication, the spread of animals north to Europe was facilitated by military conquests and the movements of nomadic tribes. Early archaeological finds (circa 7 000 BC) indicate the presence of cattle, sheep and goats in the Balkans and Macedonia, from where they spread north to cover the rest of Europe. The horse is thought to have been first domesticated in Eastern Europe during the Neolithic period and unlike other species was primarily used for draught. The replacement of the ox by the horse as a draught animal enabled more specialized breeding of cattle and accelerated the process of intensification.

It is thought that reindeer were initially domesticated in the Altai area of Siberia (this theory is still controversial) where they acted as a source of transport and meat for local peoples. Bactrian camels, now found mainly in Mongolia, were first husbanded in southern Turkmenistan and Iran. They are believed to have first operated the ancient silk route from China through Central Asia and northern Iran to Baghdad. Reindeer are included in Part 3 of this WWL-DAD:3.

During the Middle Ages animals of each country tended to be typical of that region. Local varieties were selected for

specific colour types, productivity and environmental influences. These animals, although not highly productive, were quite well adapted to local conditions. However, the demands of the growing urban population, and later of the industrial revolution, necessitated an increase in milk, meat and egg production and hence more organized breeding programmes. This was facilitated by the improvement of roads and increased communications and led to the hybridization of many local varieties to give rise to breeds developed to respond to high input levels of feed, health care and management.

Today there are a number of infectious diseases that affect European livestock populations. They include hog cholera, brucellosis, Newcastle disease, mastitis and rabies. Although these may cause chronic decreases in productivity or even death, they generally do not effect breeding policy to the same extent as in developing regions.

Other factors such as sociology and economics have played a much greater role in shaping contemporary European breeds. The greater emphasis given to the production of animals has led to increased specialization for traits such as high milk and egg yield and high quality meat and wool. For example, the growing demand for carpets and luxury items led to the specialization of a range of sheep breeds, from coarse to fine wool types. In many cases local breeds have been mixed with exotic breeds to produce the desired phenotypes. This process of hybridiza-

TABLE 2.2.4.2

TOTAL POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF BREEDS OF THE MAJOR LIVESTOCK SPECIES IN THE EUROPE REGION AND THEIR SHARE OF THE WORLD TOTAL

	POPULATION SIZE ('000)	NUMBER OF BREEDS	SHARE OF WORLD TOTAL	
			POPULATION (%)	BREEDS (%)
Buffalo	412	3	0.3	5
Cattle	162 119	482	12	39
Yak	n/a	1	n/a	8
Goat	26 092	187	4	33
Sheep	185 035	629	18	48
Pig	206 528	228	21	46
Ass	1 512	23	3	24
Horse	7 777	441	13	61
Camel	18	2	0	3
Chicken	1 973 012	451	14	64
Duck ¹	70 057	36	9	36
Turkey	125 639	16	50	47
Goose	14 743	42	7	64

¹ Domestic Duck and Muscovy Duck

n/a — not available

Source: FAOSTAT (estimates of 1999 live animal populations) and DAD-IS

tion has continued unabated and has resulted in the increased reliance on a small number of breeds to meet the region's food requirements. For example, the concentration on Holstein cattle, both in the East and the West, has dramatically narrowed the genetic base of the milking cattle populations of Europe.

Consumer trends, such as the desire to eat leaner meat or the demand for specialized milk products, also affect breeding policy and breeds that meet such specified market requirements tend to be favoured. In some cases, sophisticated management systems have standardized the environment giving little attention to traits such as disease resistance, adaptability to climate etc. The poultry and pig industries are a good example of this: the White Leghorn breed now accounts for practically all of the commercial hybrid layers of white eggs; and commercial piggeries tend to rely on only a handful of specialized breeds such as Large White, Duroc and Landrace.

A large number of European breeds are now threatened with extinction because of their perceived lack of economic competitiveness. Furthermore, inadequate consideration is given to the possible future potential of these breeds. Ancient breeds have only survived in marginal areas where conditions are unfavourable for intensification and views on breeding and the economy are more conservative. For example, the North Ronaldsay sheep breed,

found in the Orkney islands off the northern coast of Scotland, survives on mosses and seaweed found along the seashore. Winter storms throw great amounts of seaweed onto the beaches and consequently this is one of the few breeds that actually fattens during the winter period. Action by the European Union to offer a small incentive to farmers maintaining the rare breeds of some species, offers an outstanding example of the way farmers respond to such signals, for, almost without exception, the numbers of animals of these breeds at risk have increased.

In Eastern Europe, however, the situation is especially critical as there are few active conservation programmes in place. Under the previous socialist ideology large farms were developed in order to standardize production. Indigenous breeds, often highly adapted to local conditions, were upgraded with a small number of highly specialized exotic breeds, thus considerably narrowing the genetic base. The current uncertain political climate in the region will accelerate the loss of many breeds, the former Yugoslavia being an extreme example. Many valuable breeds such as the highly prolific Olkuszk or Wrzosowka sheep breeds from Poland may become extinct if immediate action is not taken.

State-owned farms developed new breeds by crossing internationally recognized breeds with indigenous animals in an attempt to improve production. As a result, breeds

FIGURE 2.2.4.1A

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE EUROPE REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

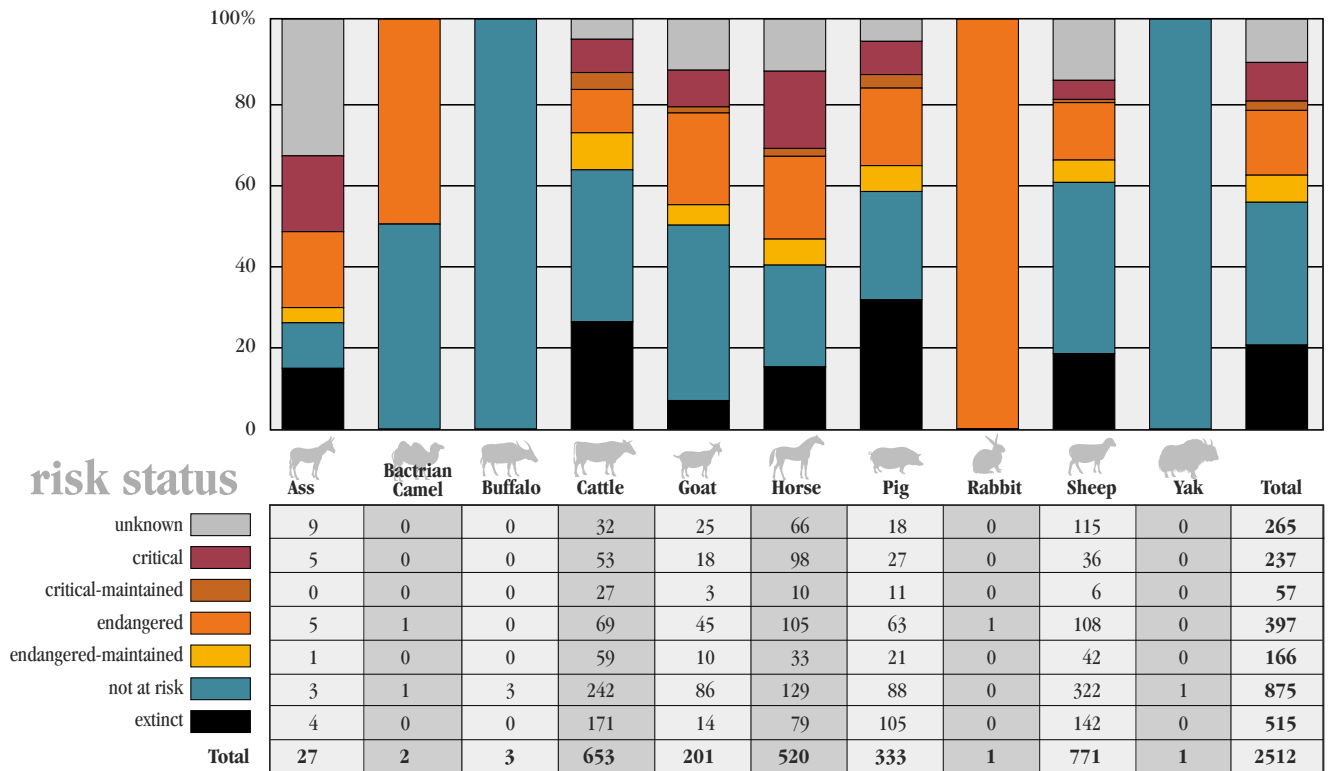


FIGURE 2.2.4.1B

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE EUROPE REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

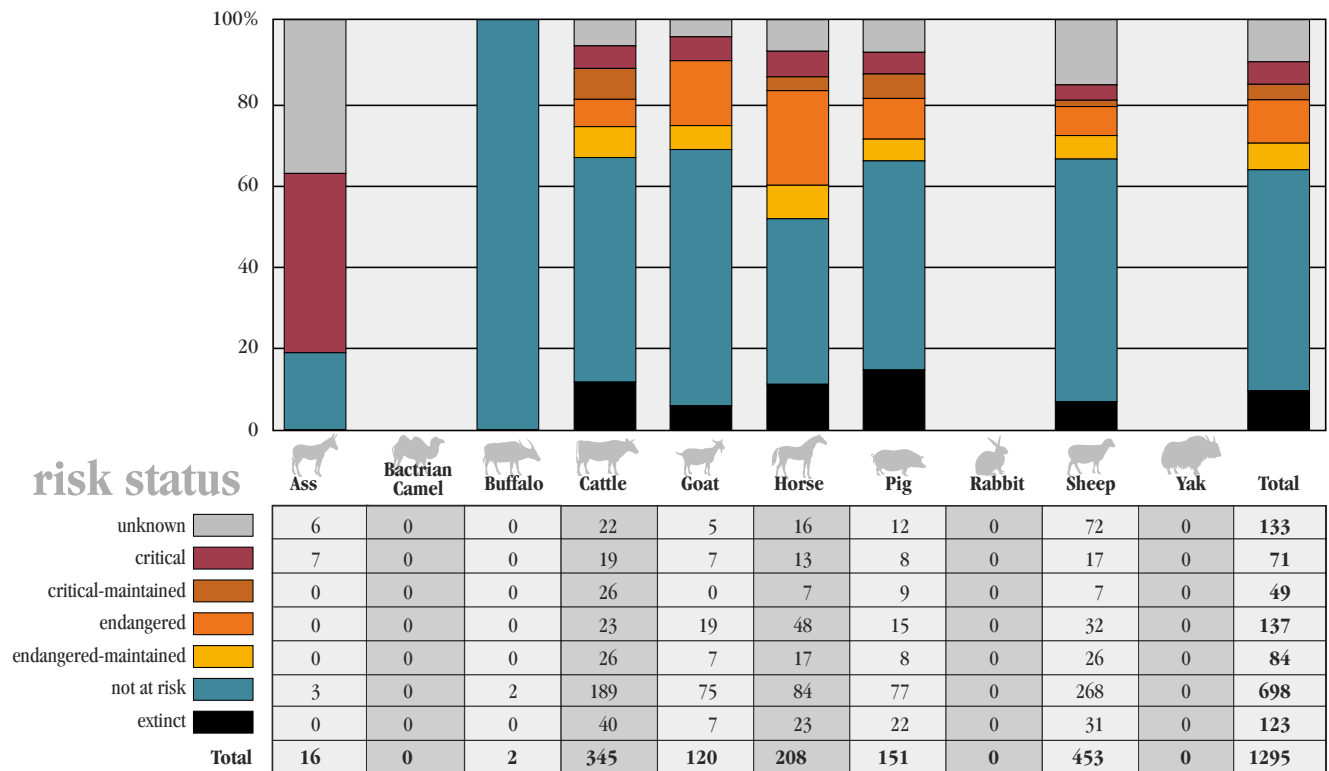


FIGURE 2.2.4.2A

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE EUROPE REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

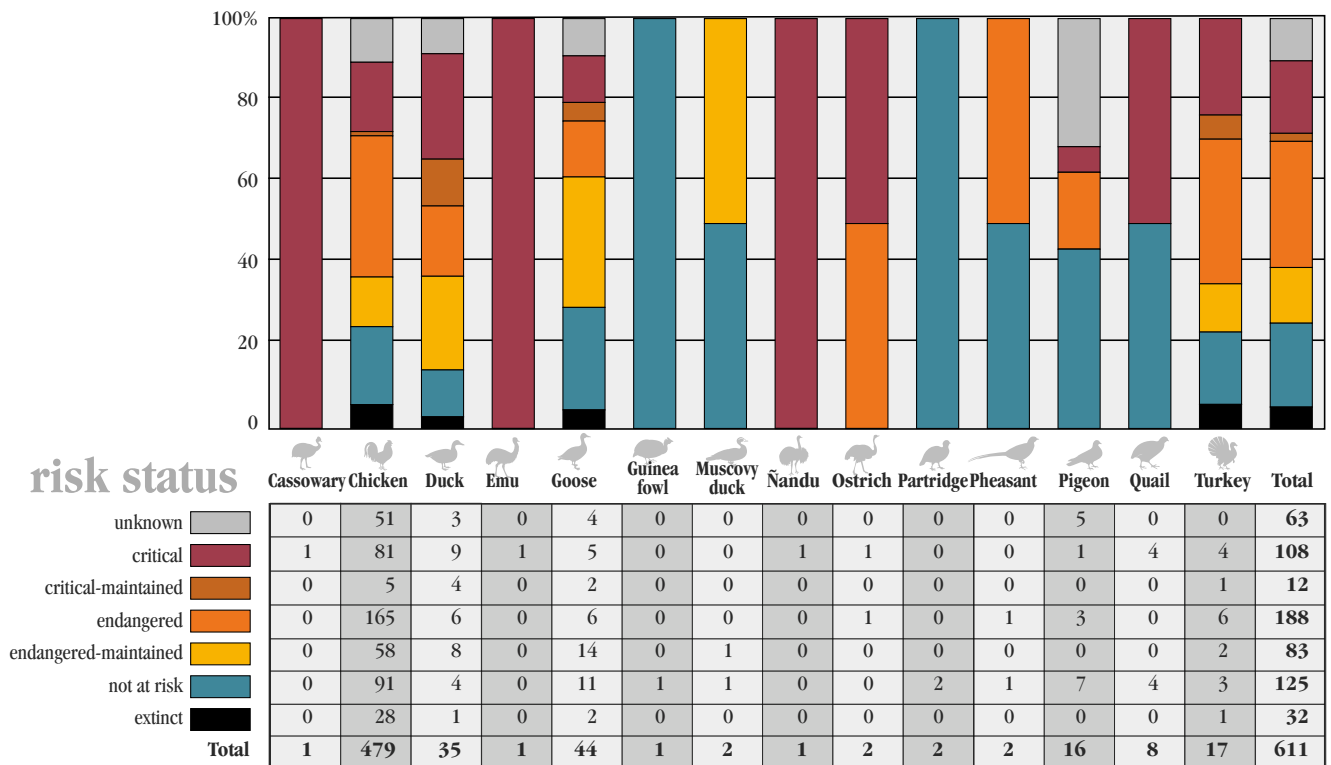


FIGURE 2.2.4.2B

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE EUROPE REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

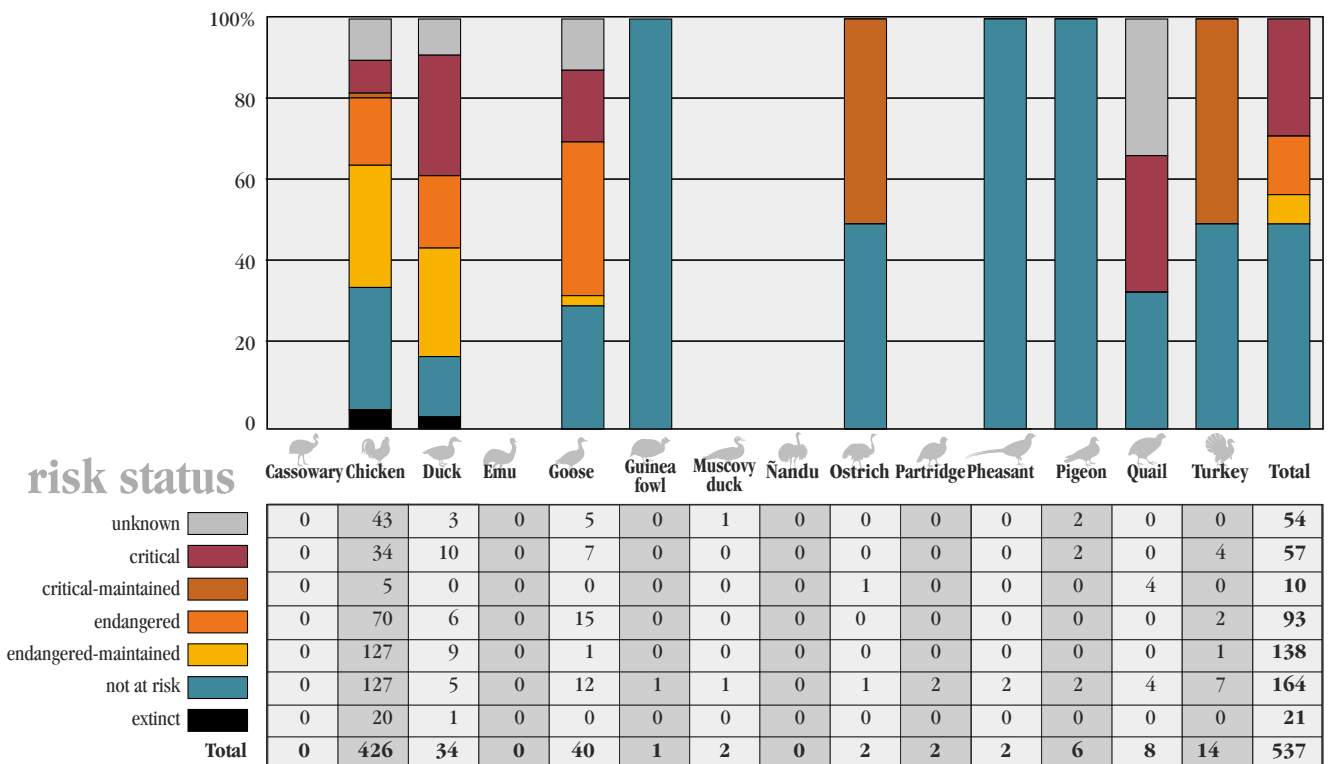
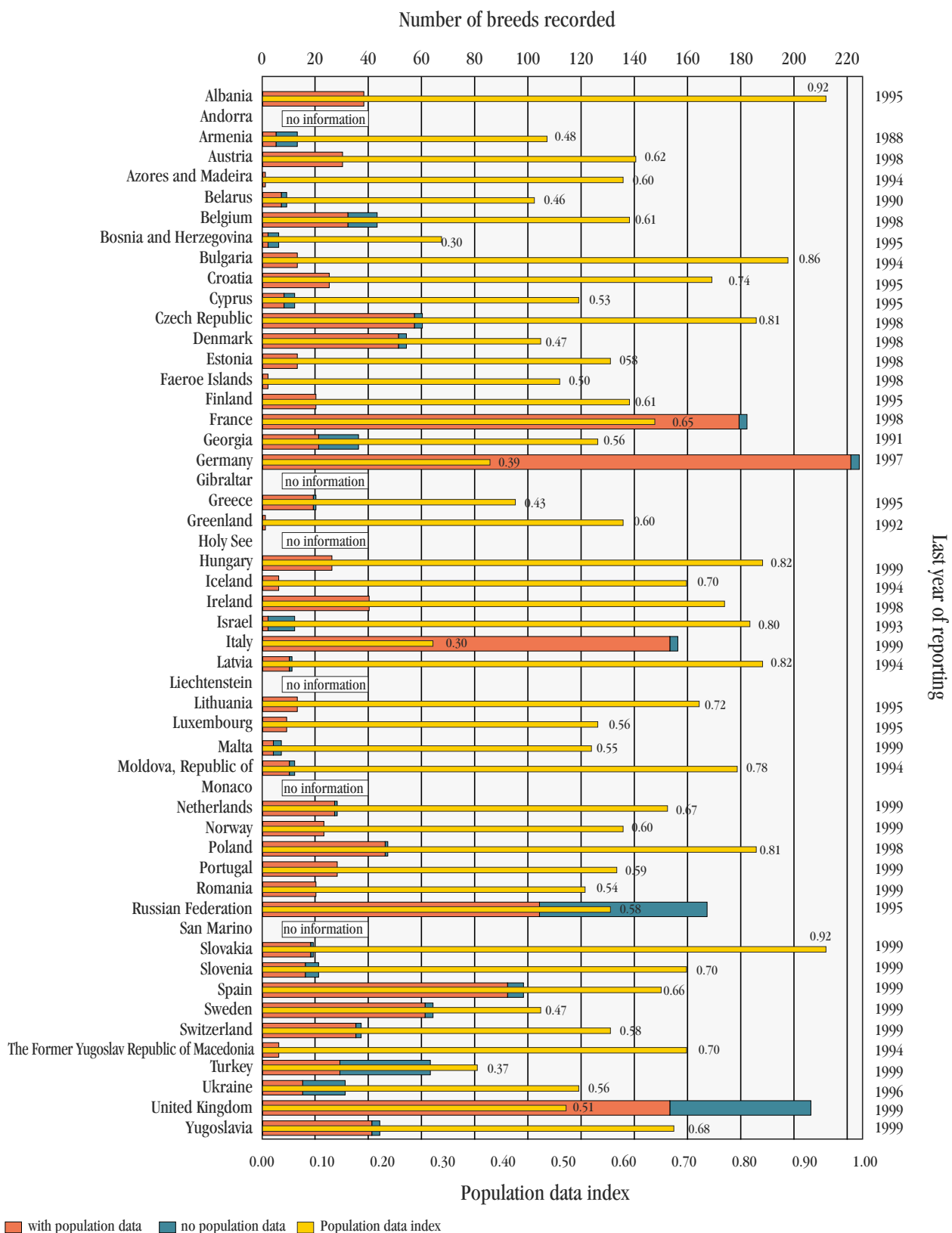


FIGURE 2.2.4.3

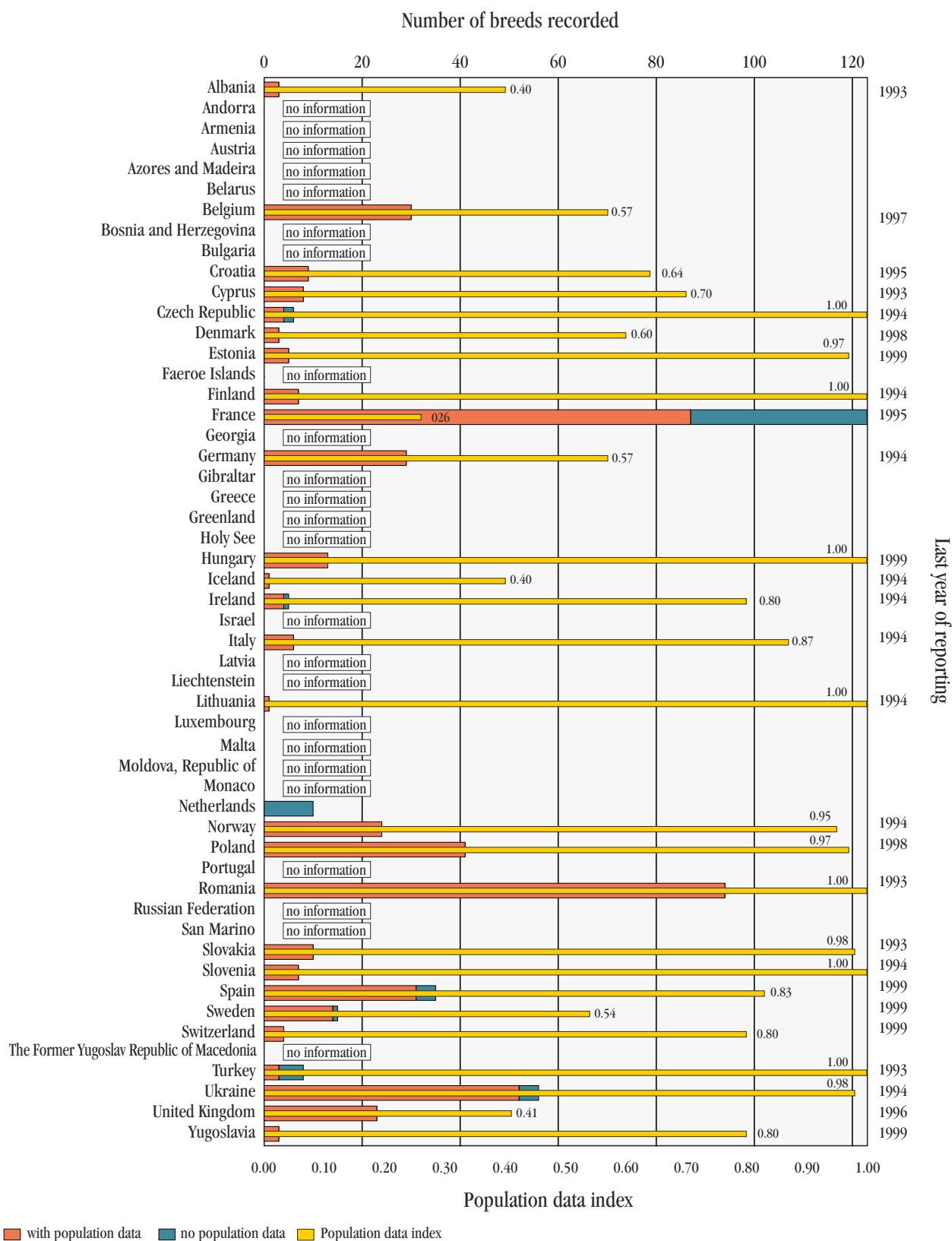
POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE EUROPE REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.
No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.
Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

FIGURE 2.2.4.4

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE EUROPE REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.
No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.
Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

such as Black Pied cattle and Ukrainian Spotted Steppe pigs were developed and these are now quite popular in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Many other local populations, such as the Mingrelian, Mezen and Pechora horse breeds were driven close to extinction by these extensive crossbreeding programmes.

Changing consumer tastes, product specification and market segregation are stimulating a greater variety in each livestock product, and this trend is projected to continue. The Racka sheep breed in Hungary is noted for its tasty meat and could prove valuable. Jersey cattle, once prized for their creamy milk, are now confined to fewer and fewer farms. In the north of Italy the Reggina and Bianca Valpadana breeds are highly suited to the production of Parmesan cheese because they have a high frequency of the kappa-casein B allele whose product improves the cheese-making properties of milk. However, these breeds are under threat of extinction as their levels of milk production are not as high as those of Holstein cattle. Some local breeds of sheep appear to be resistant to diseases such as scrapie and piroplasmiasis and could prove useful if these diseases were to become widespread.

The need to maintain such a range of breeds is clear. For example, vast areas of the CIS are suitable only for extensive husbandry and many of the specialized high-production breeds are ill-equipped for the limited feed resources and climatic conditions found in these areas. Breeds such as Yakut cattle, found in northern Siberia, can sustain winter temperatures as low as -60°C under poor nutritional conditions that would be detrimental to most other livestock. Yet extensive crossing with Simmental has resulted in the near extinction of this breed. Furthermore, recent changes in consumer requirements have resulted in a dramatic reduction in the numbers of lard and semi-lard pigs (over 20 breeds lost), and the increased use of mechanized transport has caused a decline in horse and ass numbers.

Throughout the CIS a few state farms have been used to maintain pure breeding stock of some of the region's indigenous livestock. However, given the current political and economic climate, it is uncertain how these will be maintained in the future. It should also be emphasized that due to the current difficulty in obtaining accurate census data from such countries in transition, the status of much of the region's animal genetic resources is unknown. Consequently, a number of the breeds currently thought to exist may already be extinct.

Apart from the major livestock breeds, Europe is home to a number of minor species. These include deer species such as reindeer, Sika deer and Marals in the Russian Federation, as well as carnivore species such as silver fox, blue fox, sable and martin in the northern parts, all husbanded for their fur. Part 3 of WWL-DAD:3 includes descriptions of the deer species.

Table 2.2.4.2 gives the total population sizes and the number of breeds of each of the major domestic animal species recorded in the Europe region and the share of the world's

population sizes and number of breeds. Relative to its size, Europe is home to a large proportion of the world's domestic animal diversity, with the records within the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic resources showing that almost half (46 percent) of the world's breed diversity is present in this region. Relatively few numbers of animals are actually found in the region however, being home to just 14 percent of the global population of domestic animals. Over a quarter of the world's cattle, goat, sheep, pig, duck and turkey breeds and over a half of the world's horse, chicken and geese breeds (table 2.2.4.2) are recorded in the Europe region. These figures reflect the early interest in breed development, the specialization of breeds for particular products and the more advanced inventory and description of breeds in Europe.

Recently there has been greater enthusiasm to maintain rare breeds and a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been set up to try to document their plight. Unfortunately such associations are operating on the periphery and have not been able to gain the attention of the public at large. Their activities must gain more impetus if much more of the region's domestic animal diversity is to survive (see section 2.3 on Extinct Breeds).

Of importance also in Europe is the current intense research activity for cattle, sheep, pigs, horses and chickens aimed at characterizing breeds at the molecular level. From this process, the estimation of genetic distances amongst breeds leads to the assessment of breed relationships and thus will assist conservation efforts. These studies should be expanded to include all breeds, and should also be strongly encouraged in other regions.

In 1995, 1 295 mammalian and 535 avian breeds (including extinct) were recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Since then, 1 217 mammalian and 76 avian breeds have been added, increasing the amount of data recorded by 94 percent and 14 percent, respectively. Figures 2.2.3.1 to 2.2.3.2 illustrate the structure of the data recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, showing the risk status of the mammalian and avian breeds recorded for each species in the Europe region up to 1995 and up to 1999.

Figures 2.2.4.1 and 2.2.4.3 illustrate the risk status of the major domestic animal breeds in the Europe region. Of the 2 576 extant mammalian and avian breeds, almost half (48 percent) are categorized at risk (for definition see section 1.6). This figure is much greater than the equivalent in other regions and reflects the relative difficulty in obtaining census data for those breeds found in the developed regions. Additionally, Europe has the greatest number of conservation programmes in operation with 26 percent of mammalian and 24 percent of avian breeds at risk being maintained.

It is difficult to make solid statements about the changes in the proportion of breeds recorded in each risk status category between 1995 and 1999, because with the large amount of additional data recorded and the manner of the

recording method, the 1995 data is not a random subset of the 1999 data and direct comparisons between data sets would be biased by considering proportional changes.

Despite such biases, when the complete data sets are indirectly compared, some trends are clear. As percentages of the total number of existing breeds that have population data (and therefore risk status known), the number of mammalian breeds recorded in the Europe region at risk of extinction has increased from 33 percent (of 1 039) to 49 percent (of 1 732) since 1995. The situation with avian breeds is even more serious, with the total percentage of breeds at risk of being lost increasing from 65 percent (of 462) in 1995 to 76 percent (of 516) in 1999. These figures are alarming and efforts must be made to encourage maintenance of these important domestic animal genetic resources at risk.

Figures 2.2.4.3 and 2.2.4.4 provide general overviews of the quantity and quality of the population data provided by each country for their animal genetic resources. A list of all contributors of information to the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources is given in Annex 2.2 and 2.3. The last year of reporting refers to the date of the most recent entry of population data in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Potentially, this means that even if the data for only one breed is updated then that year will be indicated. The total number of breeds recorded by each country is shown. **No information** is displayed for those countries for which no breeds are recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. For each other country, breeds are split into those **with population data** and those with **no population data** (risk status unknown). When one or more fields in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources are completed then that breed is identified with population data. For an overview of the population data fields see tables 1.7.1 and 1.7.2.

For those breeds recorded with population data, a population data index (PDI) is calculated, which provides an indication of the completeness of the data provided by the country. Selected basic population data fields, regarded to be the most important and used in the calculation of risk status, are considered - population size (absolute or range), number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed. The PDI is calculated for each breed as the fraction of the selected fields that contain information. This is then averaged across all breeds for which the index is calculated.

For example (see figure 2.2.4.3), by 1999 the United Kingdom had recorded 206 mammalian breeds in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Of those, almost three quarters (153 breeds) had information contained in one or more of the 16 population data fields, and were therefore identified as those breeds with population data. Although a large proportion of the breeds had some population data, the PDI for the United Kingdom was calculated as 0.51, indicating that of the 153 breeds recorded to date with population data, on

average only half of the most important population fields were completed. Similarly, by 1997 Germany had recorded 225 mammalian breeds, almost all (221 breeds) of which were recorded with at least some population data. However, on average only 40 percent of the important population data fields were completed.

Overall, figures 2.2.4.3 and 2.2.4.4 highlight deficiencies in the population data and stress the fundamental challenge for countries to overcome these for better decision-making both nationally and internationally. For mammalian breeds (figure 2.2.4.3), the vast majority of countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas in the Europe region recorded breed information. The smallest countries in the region (see figure 2.2.4.3) were the only countries recording no mammalian genetic resources. For the majority that did record mammalian genetic resources, the average PDI was 0.62. More than 80 percent of these countries recorded more than 50 percent of the basic population data used for the calculation of risk status, Albania and Slovakia completing more than 90 percent of these fields.

Much less data has been recorded for avian breeds (figure 2.2.4.4), only 28 (54 percent) of the 52 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas having recorded their avian genetic resources. However, the average PDI for those countries recording some data was high and was calculated as 0.75. Most of these countries (82 percent) recorded more than 50 percent of the basic population data, and seven countries completed 100 percent of these fields. In summary, for both mammalian and avian breeds recorded to date and for those countries that have recorded breed data, there remains some data, required for the calculation of risk status, that has not yet been recorded. For the remaining countries, for which no breed information is recorded, the state of their animal genetic resources is unknown.

Of note is the relatively little data recorded for avian species. Although the recording of avian breeds was initiated after the recording of mammalian breeds, little more data has recently been added by countries for avian breeds. Avian breeds should not be neglected as they make important contributions to food, especially in the developing world, and represent an important component of global animal genetic resources.

For a complete list of breeds and their risk status, recorded by each country, see section 2.4.2.

Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which became international law in December 1993, countries that have ratified this convention are not only recognized as having sovereignty over all genetic resources within their boundaries, but are also obliged to report data on these genetic resources, including their animal genetic resources. Each country is responsible for validating and maintaining current data describing the status and characteristics of these resources and for reporting on this internationally. FAO is the UN agency responsible for assisting

countries to develop and maintain this reporting responsibility. Under Decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD, FAO also has the mandate to develop, as a priority activity, the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources for country use. In order to do this, countries should comply, and provide complete, high-quality breed data which should be regularly updated. Country inventories within the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources assist the management of animal genetic resources. Management includes the identification of those breeds at risk of extinction using a consistent approach. This information is crucial in order to develop the Global Early Warning System for Animal Genetic Resources and for the conservation of these resources. Breed data must be available in order to further develop methodologies, to consistently define risk status across countries, regions and the world and to share the benefits of animal genetic resources.

DESCRIPTION LIST

The following pages provide brief summary descriptions for all mammalian and avian breeds recorded as critical (C), endangered (D), critical-maintained (CM) and endangered-maintained (DM) in the Europe region. Within these description lists breeds are sorted by country, by species group (see table 1.3.1), by risk status (critical followed by critical-maintained, endangered and endangered-maintained) and finally alphabetically by the most common name, as identified by the country. Whenever more than one breed name is provided, that used by the major ethnic group (in terms of numbers) is used to denote the most common name for the breed. Colour varieties, especially of avian species, are listed as one

breed. For each breed a list of names or synonyms, the total population size (absolute or range), the number of breeding males and females, the population size trend and the range of uses are highlighted when available. This is followed by a brief description of the breed indicating its origins, current location, phenotype (particularly any unusual visible traits), adaptability to local stressors such as environmental pressures, population information (such as the proportion of females being bred to males of the same breed) and any *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation efforts that are operational.

All data submitted to FAO before 31/11/99 has been validated and considered. In some cases information for the breed is not available or was not provided and validated prior to preparation of WWL-DAD:3. Consequently, some sections will read **No further information available** (see Annex 2.1 for details on how to assist overcoming such information deficiencies).

Breeds recorded as extinct in this region are listed in section 2.3.1. For a complete list of all breeds and their risk status recorded by each country in each region, see section 2.4.2.

It should be noted that risk status is assigned for a breed whenever the population size of a country population has been reported according to the criteria given in section 1.6. This may not be a true reflection of the status of the breed regionally or globally, for the breed may also be represented in one or more other countries.

The following list describes the 1 248 documented breeds at risk in the Europe region.

TARINE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Tarentaise (fr.)**Population data:** 40 • 30 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ALBANIA**

Tarine cattle are reddish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 140 cm respectively. The animals are adapted to high mountains. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LARE E KUGE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Simmental (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 250 ♀ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, milk**ALBANIA**

Lare e Kuge cattle are white with red spots. Adult males weigh on average 530 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 145 cm respectively. They are adapted to harsh field conditions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

VALBONA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Valbona (alb.), Grauvieh (ger.), Oberinntal (ger.)**Population data:** 1 040 • 470 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ALBANIA**

Valbona cattle are grey in colour. Adult males weigh on average 394 kg and females 335 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 130 cm respectively. These cattle are adapted to high mountains. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 2 males is stored.

ALPINE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 129 • 100 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk**ALBANIA**

Alpine goats are brown in colour and have pendant ears. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 65 cm respectively. They are adapted to high mountains. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SANA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Saanen (eng.)

Population data: 353 • 270 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk

ALBANIA

Sana goats are white in colour with big ears. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 56 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. They are adapted to harsh field conditions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ARAB



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 18 • 10 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: riding (sports)

ALBANIA

Arab horses may be white or grey with spots in colour. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 360 kg with an average wither height of 148 cm and 140 cm respectively. This breed is adapted to harsh field conditions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

HAFLINGER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 87 • 30 ♀ • 23 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: draught power

ALBANIA

Haflinger horses are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 472 kg and females 448 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 140 cm respectively. This breed is adapted to harsh field conditions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

NONIUS



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 143 • 55 ♀ • 63 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: draught power

ALBANIA

The Nonius are black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 470 kg and females 430 kg with an average wither height of 158 cm and 150 cm respectively. They are adapted to harsh field conditions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

COMUNE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Common (eng.)**Population data:** 1750 • 230 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ALBANIA**

Comune pigs are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 165 kg and females 145 kg with an average wither height of 61 cm and 53 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

HAVASI*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 120 • 110 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk**ALBANIA**

Havasi sheep are light brown in colour with big, hanging ears. Adult males weigh on average 38 kg and females 33 kg with an average wither height of 64 cm and 59 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and are adapted to harsh field conditions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

IL D'FRANS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Ile-de-France (fr.)**Population data:** > 180 • 150 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**ALBANIA**

Il d'Frans sheep are white in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 44 kg and females 39 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 64 cm respectively. These sheep are adapted to harsh field conditions.

LOCAL TIRANA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 50 • 1993**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** eggs**ALBANIA**

The Local Tirana is an indigenous breed found in Tirana. They have self-black, self-red and variants, self-white or various colours coloured plumage. They may have yellow (52%), white (32%) or blue-black (16%) skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (56%), blue (24%) or white (20%). The comb may be of single (88%) or rose (12%) type and egg shells may be white or brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.1 kg and females 1.6 kg.

LOCAL TROPOJA PAC*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 128 • 1991**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** eggs**ALBANIA**

The Local Tropoja Pac is an indigenous breed found in Tropoja, Pac. These chickens have self-black, self-red and variants or self-white coloured plumage. They may have white, yellow or blue-black skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow, blue or white. The comb may be of single, pea or rose type. Plumage may be distributed as normal, naked neck, feathered legs and naked shank.

LOCAL BLACK TROPOJA LEKBIBAJ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 309 • 1991**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ALBANIA**

The Local Black Tropoja Lekbibaj is an indigenous breed found in Tropoja, Lekbibaj. These chickens have various colours, self-red and variants, self-white or self-black coloured plumage. They may have white, yellow or blue-black skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow, blue or white. The comb may be of single, duplex or V-shaped, rose or pea type. Plumage may be distributed as normal, naked neck, feathered legs or naked shank.

AZERBAIDZHANSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Azerbaijan (eng.), Long-Haired Caucasian (eng.), South Caucasian (eng.), Transcaucasian (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk**ARMENIA**

The Azerbaidzhanskaya may be black, red or grey, but are usually pied, black dappled with red, in colour.

FOREST MOUNTAIN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Lesogornaya Porodnaya Gruppya (ru.), New Lesogor (eng.), Novaya Lesogornaya (ru.)**Population data:** 579 • 75 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1980**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, lard**ARMENIA**

The Forest Mountain is found in forested mountain regions. It is a composite of Mangalitsa and Large White x local pigs and was established in the 1950s. The animals are white, black or grey in colour, are long-haired in winter and have semi-lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 260 kg and females 166 kg. The animals can survive on pasture and produce high quality meat. These hardy animals are known for their strong constitution. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BOZAKHSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Bozakh (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ARMENIA**

The Bozakhskaya is a Caucasian fat-tailed type. The animals may be white (36%), yellow-white (23%), tan (13%), grey (10%) or red (8%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 50 kg. Females have an average wither height of 64 cm. Males and females may be either polled or horned.

JOCHBERGER HUMMELN*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Jochberg Hummeln (eng.)**Population data:** 30 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**AUSTRIA**

The Jochberger Hummeln is a polled variety of Pinzgauer found in Bezirk Kitzbühel, Tirol. Adult males weigh on average 1 200 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 151 cm and 139 cm respectively. All animals are polled. There are 3 herds remaining and 30 females registered in the herd book, of which 40% are bred to males of the same breed.

ORIGINAL BRAUNVIEH*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Brown (Original) (eng.), Original Österreichisches Braunvieh (ger.), Original Austrian Brown (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 50 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, vegetation management**AUSTRIA**

The Original Braunvieh, established in 1850, is a locally developed autochthonous breed found country-wide. The animals are brown with dark pigmented hooves and a light ring around the muzzle (ger.= Rehmaul), black horntips and black skin colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 100 kg and females 650 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 140 cm respectively. This is a robust breed that is adapted to Alpine conditions (high mountains, hot and cold climate). The females are known for good nursing abilities. There are 45 females registered in the herd book, of which 50% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme covers 11 herds or breeders with 12 males with semen for AI. Embryos are also stored and the material is stored in three locations.

UNGARISCHES STEPPENRIND*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Hungarian Steppe (eng.)**Population data:** 10 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**AUSTRIA**

The Ungarisches Steppenrind is found in Neusiedler See, Burgenland. The animals are silver-white to ash-grey in colour, have a large body size and long horns. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 140 cm respectively. This breed is reported to be resistant to diseases and is known for its fast growing calves. There are 4 herds remaining with 10 females registered in the herd book, all of which are bred to males of the same breed.

AUSTRIAN BLOND*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Kärntner Blondvieh (ger.), Lavanttal (ger.), Mariahof (ger.), Mariahofer-Lavanttaler (ger.), Plava, Styrian Blond (eng.), Carinthian Blond (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, milk, vegetation management

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Blond is found in Kärnten. It is a composite of Keltenrinder, Mitteldeutsches Bergvieh, Maria Hofer and Lavanttaler (1850) and was established in 1900. The animals are blond with a white muzzle and light coloured skin. Adult males weigh on average 825 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 141 cm and 131 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to mountainous regions, produces meat of excellent quality and is known for both its excellent fertility and staying power. There are 227 females registered in the herd book, of which 70% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme covers 33 herds or breeders with 12 males with semen for AI.

MURBODEN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Murbodner (ger.), Murboden-Mürztal (ger.), Murbodner (ger.), Svetlolisata (slov.), Pomurska

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 450 ♀ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, milk, vegetation management

AUSTRIA

The Murboden is found in Steiermark. It is a composite of Bergschecken, Maria Hofer and Mürztaler Schlag and was established in 1850. The animals are brown with a white surrounded slate-blue muzzle, black horn-tips and claws and dark skin. Adult males weigh on average 950 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 141 cm and 135 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to mountainous regions and produces high quality meat for which a programme for trademarking of the meat exists. This breed is also known for its staying power. There are 395 females registered in the herd book, of which 50% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme covers 57 herds or breeders with 13 reproducing males. The semen of 16 males is stored in two locations.

TUX*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Tuxer (ger.), Tirolense (it.), Tux-Zillertaler (ger.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, vegetation management, milk

AUSTRIA

The Tux is found in Zillertal, Tirol. It is a local breed, established in 1800, probably from Herens (Switzerland). The animals are black, red or brown with white markings on pelvis, base of tail, hypogastrium, belly and udder and have dark skin. They have a short head with strong horns. Adult males weigh on average 1 100 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 125 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the local environment (high mountain country) and is known for its staying power. A very good meat quality with a low fat content is reported for this breed. There are 98 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme covers 60 herds or breeders with 6 males with semen for AI. Embryos are also stored and the material is stored in two locations.

WALDVIERTEL*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Waldviertler Vieh (ger.), Waldviertler Blondvieh (ger.), Manhartsberg (ger.), Schiltern (czech)

Population data: 133 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat, socio-cultural

AUSTRIA

The Waldviertel is found in Niederösterreich and is a composite of Keltenrinder and Mitteldeutsches Bergvieh, established in 1950. The animals are red, brown, white, or blond with wax coloured horns and flesh coloured muzzle. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 575 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 132 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to a harsh climate, has hard hooves, high staying power and produces high quality meat. There are 50 herds remaining and 129 females registered in the herd book, of which 97% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 11 males is stored.

PINZGAUER ZIEGE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Pinzgau (eng.)**Population data:** 290 ♀ • 37 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**AUSTRIA**

The Pinzgauer Ziege is found in Kärnten, Salzburg, Steiermark and Tirol and has been selected based on colour within local landraces. The animals are brown to red-brown with black legs, black head and black dorsal stripe and males and females may be either polled or horned. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 75 cm respectively. The breed is robust, well adapted to live under Austrian Alpine conditions and known for good fertility. There are 40 herds remaining with 64 females registered in the herd book, 20% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

SAANENZIEGE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Saanen (eng.)**Population data:** 700 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, skins and hides**AUSTRIA**

The Saanenziege, an indigenous breed, originated in Saanenland and Obersimmental and is now found in Tirol, Niederösterreich. The animals are white with small dark pigmented spots on the nose, lips, ears and udder. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 87 cm and 80 cm respectively. All animals are polled. There are 40 herds remaining. There are 350 females registered in the herd book, of which 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

TAUERNSCHECKEN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 280 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**AUSTRIA**

The Tauernschecken is found in Salzburg, Steiermark and Osttirol. It is a local breed and was established under controlled breeding for 60 years. The animals are brown-white or black-white pied in colour and frequently have a blaze. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 75 cm respectively. This breed is known for its fertility and robusticity. There are 22 herds remaining. There are 145 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

TOGGENBURGER ZIEGE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Toggenburg (eng.)**Population data:** 200 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**AUSTRIA**

The Toggenburger Ziege, descended from Toggenburg and St. Gallen, is found in Tirol, Steiermark and Niederösterreich. The animals are light bay to mouse grey with white legs and have coarse/carpet type long hair. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 75 cm respectively. This robust breed shows a good performance (good growth rate). There are 10 herds remaining and 95 females registered in the herd book, of which 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

ALTÖSTERREICHISCHES WARMBLUT



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Old Austrian Warmblood (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 40 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: sport, hobby

AUSTRIA

The Altösterreichisches Warmblut is found country-wide. It is a local landrace that has been upgraded with Arab and English Halfbred (1800) blood. The animals may be black, light black, bay, dark chestnut, chestnut, light chestnut or grey in colour. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. This is a persistent breed known for its heat tolerance. There are 40 females registered in the herd book. The *in situ* conservation programme covers 25 herds or breeders with 4 reproducing males and 5 additional males with semen for AI stored in one location.

LIPIZZANER



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Lipitsa

Population data: 100 ♀ • 35 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: Spanish horseshool

AUSTRIA

The Lipizzaner is found in Steiermark and Vienna. It is a composite of local horses and old Spanish horses. The animals are white as adults but foals are born black or brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 158 cm and 158 cm respectively. This breed is known for late maturity. The animals of this breed are reported to be resistant to diseases and are undemanding. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SHAGYA-ARABER



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Shagya-Arab (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 25 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: sport, hobby

AUSTRIA

The Shagya-Araber is found country-wide. It is a composite of Thoroughbred, Arab and local horses and was established in 1842. The animals are all colours but are predominantly white and rarely black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm and 157 cm respectively. The animals are persistent and tolerant of heat and adapted to arid/dry areas. There are 253 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme covers 25 reproducing males.

VOLLBLUTARABER



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Arab (eng.)

Population data: 313 ♀ • 91 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: sport

AUSTRIA

The Vollblutaraber was imported from Germany, Egypt, the United States of America, Poland and the Former Soviet Republic and is found country-wide. The animals are grey, chestnut or bay in colour and have a long fine mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 155 cm respectively. These are hardy animals known for their staying power. There are 10 herds remaining and 313 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

KRAINER STEINSCHAF*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 35 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, pelt / fur**AUSTRIA**

The Krainer Steinschaf is native breed found on the Alps in Steiermark and Kärnten and descended from Zackelschaf. The animals are white in colour with short loping ears and coarse/carpet type wool. Males and females may be either polled or horned. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 77 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 75 cm respectively. These sheep have a high milk yield and are reported to be very resistant to diseases. They are robust and have hard hooves. There are six herds remaining and only 35 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

WALDSCHAF*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 80 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** wool, meat**AUSTRIA**

The Waldschaf, descended from Zackelschaf through incrossing, is found in the Austrian part of Bohemia. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool, erect ears and a straight head with a slightly roman profile. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 62 cm respectively. This robust breed is considered undemanding and is adapted to rough weather conditions. There are 2 herds remaining and only 80 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ZACKELSCHAF*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Zackel (eng.)**Population data:** 36 ♀ • 9 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool**AUSTRIA**

The Zackelschaf is found in the northern part of Burgenland. The animals are white in colour with a small body size and coarse/carpet type wool. This breed is highly fertile but only 5 herds remain. There are 36 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CARINTHIAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Kärntner Brillenschaf (ger.), Seeländer Schaf (ger.)**Population data:** 351 ♀ • 57 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, socio-cultural, wool**AUSTRIA**

The Carinthian, a composite of a local breed, Paduaner, and Bergamasca is found in Kärnten. The animals are usually white with black ears and black spots around the eyes but may also be black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 65 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. These are hardy animals, well adapted to the local environment (mountains) and they produce good quality meat with a game-like taste. There are 26 herds remaining with 335 females registered in the herd book, 80% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

BRAUNES BERGSCHAF



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Brown Mountain (eng.)

Population data: 525 ♀ • 65 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, pelt / fur, wool

AUSTRIA

The Braunes Bergschaf is found in Salzburg, Steiermark, Tirol and Niederösterreich and has been selected from brown landraces. The animals are brown in colour with a roman head, big, long, lop ears and hard hooves. They have coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 77 kg and females 67 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 68 cm respectively. They are highly fertile and no oestrus seasonality is reported. There are 49 herds remaining and 295 females registered in the herd book, of which 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

RAMO GRANDE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 98 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: draught power, meat

AZORES AND MADEIRA

The Ramo Grande is found on the Azores Islands and is a composite of Alentejana, Mirandesa and Shorthorn. The animals may be either brown or white in colour and weigh on average 800 kg and 550 kg for males and females respectively. There are 10 herds remaining and 50% of females are bred to males of the same breed.

GORYNSKAYA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Goryn (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat

BELARUS

The Gorynskaya is found in Stolin District, Brest Province and is a composite of old-type Simmental and Polish Red. The animals are red and white pied in colour.

POLESSKAYA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Polesian (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

BELARUS

The Polesskaya pony is a Konik type.

ROOD VAN BELGIE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Rouge de Belgique (fr.), Belgian Red (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

BELGIUM

The Rood van Belgie is found in western Flanders and is an indigenous breed established in 1967. The animals are red or red and white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 200 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 140 cm respectively. The semen of 40 males is stored.

ANGLO-NUBIENNE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Anglo-Nubische (dutch), Anglo-Nubian (eng.)

Population data: 224 - 1 000 • 135 ♀ • 89 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, hobby, meat

BELGIUM

The Anglo-Nubienne is found country-wide and was imported from the United Kingdom. The animals are varied in colour with long and pendulous ears. Males and females have an average wither height of 84 cm and 75 cm respectively. The milk of this breed contains high butterfat and milk-protein percentages. There are 27 herds remaining with 135 females registered in the herd book, 95% of which are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 32% of males are used for breeding.

BLANCHE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Witte (dutch), Belgian White (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, hobby, meat

BELGIUM

The Blanche is found in northern Belgium and was imported from Switzerland. The animals are white in colour and males and females may be either polled or horned. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 71 cm respectively.

CHAMOISÉE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Hertkleurig (dutch), Belgian Fawn (eng.)

Population data: 847 - 1 000 • 631 ♀ • 216 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, hobby, meat

BELGIUM

The Chamoisée is found country-wide and is a local breed with great influence from French Alpine goats. The animals are brown in colour and may be either polled or horned. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 81 cm and 72 cm respectively. There are 50 herds remaining with 631 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 23% of males are used for breeding.

TOGGENBURG



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Toggenburger (dutch)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, hobby, meat

BELGIUM

The Toggenburg was imported from Switzerland. The animals are light brown in colour with white drawings and may be either polled or horned. Males and females have an average wither height of 73 cm and 65 cm respectively.

FJORD



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

BELGIUM

Ninety-five percent of females are bred to males of the same breed.

LIPIZZAN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Lipizzaner (dutch)

Population data: 170 • 25 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: dressage, riding (sports)

BELGIUM

The Lipizzan, established in 1580, originates from Lipica in the kingdom of Habsbourg and is a composite of a local breeds called Karst, Andalous and Arab with some input of Danois. The animals are grey, sometimes black or brown and foals are always brown or black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 158 cm and 155 cm respectively. There are 90 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ENTRE-SAMBRE-ET-MEUSE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 57 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

BELGIUM

The Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse was developed from many local breeds that were very prevalent in the past. The animals are white in colour with erect ears and coarse/carpet type wool. All animals are polled. There are 4 herds remaining.

LAKENS KUDDESCHAAP*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 93 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool**BELGIUM**

The Lakens Kuddeschaap was developed from a local selection of the dynasty herd from 1890 (Domain Laken). Adults are light beige-brown in colour with spotted skin and lambs are rose in colour. They have erect ears, coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 60 kg and males have an average wither height of 70 cm. The animals are known for their good fertility and there are 6 herds remaining.

VLAAMS SCHAAP*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Mouton Flamand (fr.)**Population data:** 76 • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** wool, meat**BELGIUM**

The Vlaams Schaap is found in eastern and western Flanders and was developed on the coast grounds for wool production. The animals are pigmented around the nose, have erect ears, coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 70 kg with an average wither height of 95 cm and 85 cm respectively. The animals are known for their good fertility. There are 10 herds remaining.

HOUTLANDSCHAAP*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Ardennais tacheté (fr.)**Population data:** 119 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**BELGIUM**

The Houtlandschaap is found in the Province of East-Flandern, Wallonie and was established in the beginning of the 20th century by crossings with Ardenne, Sambre-et-Meuse and Vlaamse Schaap. In the middle of the 20th century the breed increased in East-Flandern and Hainaut. The animals are white with black-grey spots around the nose and the head and limbs are spotted with pink-brown colour. They are polled, have coarse/carpet type wool, a roman nose and unwoolled legs. Adult males weigh on average 87 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 83 cm and 73 cm respectively. They are a very prolific, rustic and precocious breed. There are 9 herds remaining.

ILE-DE-FRANCE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool**BELGIUM**

The Ile-de-France is found country-wide and was imported from France. Females weigh on average 70 kg and have an average wither height of 66 cm. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. There are 125 females registered in the herd book.

KEMPENS SCHAAP*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Mouton Campinois (fr.), Kempisch Heideschaap (dutch), Kempen Heath (eng.)

Population data: 145 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

BELGIUM

The Kempens Schaap is found in the agricultural region of Campine and was created in the 19th century by crossing the local breed with Spanish Merinos. The animals are white in colour with a long narrow unwoolled head, erect ears and a long neck. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and small horns or knobs. Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 66 cm respectively. There are 7 herds remaining.

MERGELLAND SCHAAP*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Merkelland (eng.)

Population data: 500 ♀ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

BELGIUM

The Mergelland Schaap was developed in the East-Limburg, Noorth-liege and Netherlands south Limburg regions in the beginning of the 20th century. The animals are polled, beige or cream-coloured in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and a roman nose. Males have an average wither height of 67 cm. The animals are known for their good fertility.

MOUTON LAITIER BELGE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Belgisch Melkschaap (dutch), Belgian Milk (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 749 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, hobby, wool

BELGIUM

The Mouton Laitier Belge is a local breed found country-wide. The animals are white in colour with a long thin woolless tail. Adult males weigh on average 113 kg and females 75 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 73 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. There are 36 herds remaining with 749 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 18% of males are used for breeding.

VLAAMS KUDDESCHAAP*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 338 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, wool

BELGIUM

The Vlaams Kuddeschaap is a local breed found in Flanders. The animals have a cream-coloured white coat and may be black or black spotted around the nose. They have coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 95 kg and females 67 kg with an average wither height of 74 cm and 65 cm respectively. The animals are known for their good fertility. There are 4 herds remaining.

VOSKOP*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Ardennais Roux (fr.)**Population data:** 477 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, hobby**BELGIUM**

The Voskop is found country-wide and was developed from old Ardenne sheep. The animals are light-brown with a brown unwoolled head, black-brown nose and black-brown hooves. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 65 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool. Males may be either polled or horned and females are always polled. The breed is known for its top-quality lean meat with excellent flavour. Voskop sheep are very prolific. There are 24 herds remaining.

CASSOWARY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, tourist attraction / touristic potential**BELGIUM**

The Cassowary is found only in zoos.

FAUVE DE HESBAYE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Vale van Haspengouw (dutch)**Population data:** 100 • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** hobby, eggs, meat**BELGIUM**

The Fauve de Hesbaye originated in eastern Belgium. The chickens have wild-type and variants coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are white pinkish. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 3 kg. In 1994 the breed was recreated, in a small number, as bantam by fancy breeders. The original breed is probably extinct.

HERVE HOEN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Herve (fr.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, fancy**BELGIUM**

The Herve Hoen is found in eastern Belgium and is related to the Ardenne fowl. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They are small chickens, very similar to Bantana. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.5 kg. Some fancy breeders propose to recreate the 'Herve' for exhibition purposes.

VLAANDERSE KOEKOEK*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Coucou des Flandres (fr.)**Population data:** < 50 • 30 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, downs**BELGIUM**

The Vlaanderse Koekoek, originating in the Dender region in the south of Eastern Flanders, has been developed from local fowls with cuckoo plumage. They have black and white coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be tinted (90%) or white (10%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 3 kg. The breed is suitable for lowlands and is a good egg producer during the winter. The Vlaanderse Koekoek is very close to extinction and only a few breeders remain. This type of chicken has been used to create the Malines chicken breed by crossing with the Antwerp Brahma.

ZINGEMS VLEESHOEN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Poulet de chair de Zingem (fr.)**Population data:** < 50 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**BELGIUM**

The Zingems Vleeshoen was created in the 1960s as a meat chicken using White Cornish and White Malines. It never became popular because the market demand at that time was for yellow meat instead of the white meat that is produced by this breed. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 5.5 kg and females 4 kg.

ZOTTEGEMS HOEN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Zottegemse Zwartkop (dutch), Zottegem (dutch)**Population data:** < 100 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** hobby, eggs, meat**BELGIUM**

The Zottegems hoen is found in south-east Flanders, western Belgium. It is considered as a breed by some, but in fact it is a variety of Braekel. These chickens have silver-columbian (90%) or gold-columbian (10%) coloured plumage with black bars. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2.5 kg.

ARDENNAISE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Ardense hoen (dutch), Ardenner (dutch)**Population data:** < 250 • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, fancy**BELGIUM**

The Ardennaise originated in the Ardenne region and is a very old breed. The chickens have wild-type and variants coloured plumage, white skin, blue shanks, single comb type and white egg shells. About 50% are a rumpless (no tail) variety. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg and they are very hardy. Few breeders are interested in this breed and there is no special conservation policy for these animals.

BASSETTE LIÉGEOISE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Luikse Bassette (dutch), Bassette (eng.)**Population data:** 300 • 200 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** eggs, hobby, meat**BELGIUM**

The Bassette Liégeoise is found in the Liege region, eastern Belgium. They are a dwarf type, similar to the Brabant, but smaller and without a crest. These chickens have silver-columbian, gold-columbian or wild-type and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 kg and females 0.9 kg.

BRABANÇONNE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brabants hoen (dutch), Topman, Houquette**Population data:** 200 • 150 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, fancy, meat**BELGIUM**

The Brabançonne originated in Brabant, central and south-eastern Belgium and is a very old breed. They have wild-type and variants (95%), self-white (1%), self-black (1%) or self-blue (1%) coloured plumage. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They have a small crest, especially in the females. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg. The breed is an excellent egg-producer during the winter season. The Belgian Brabant chicken population is bred separately without any connections to Brabant in The Netherlands.

BRAKELHOEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Braekel (eng.)**Population data:** 1 500 • 1 000 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, fancy**BELGIUM**

The Brakelhoe is found in the southern part of East-Flanders, western Belgium and is a very old breed (15th century) which was once popular from the north of France to The Netherlands and from England to Germany. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2.5 kg. Today's breeders mostly do fancy breeding for shows and the economic importance of this breed is diminishing. Before 1950 these chickens were kept under intensive management conditions. The so-called Campine was a lighter variety, fed on poor sandy soil. It's origin was also connected to Friesland and Westfalen chicken breeds.

BRUGSERECHTEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Combattant de bruges (fr.), Combattant belges (fr.), Belgian Fighter (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** tourist attraction / touristic potential, fancy**BELGIUM**

The Brugserechten was once very common as a game fowl all over Belgium. Since cock fighting has become illegal in Belgium, most players go to the north of France for the game. They have wild-type and variants (95%) or various colours (5%) coloured plumage. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be blue (95%), white (3%) or yellow (2%). The comb may be of pea (80%) or single (20%) type and egg shells may be tinted (90%) or white (10%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 5.5 kg and females 4 kg. These are a very hardy but aggressive chicken although some show-strains are more docile. Several Belgian varieties and also Northern French Fighters are mixed with this breed and the estimation of the number of breeding stock of Belgian Fighters depends on the observers' judgement on how much influence this breed has into the mixed population.

IZEGEMSE KOEKOEK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Coucou d'Iseghem (fr.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 600 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, fancy**BELGIUM**

The Izegemse Koekoek originated south of West Flanders and East Flanders and is a very old breed established in the 15th century. They have black and white coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3.5 kg. The Izegemse Koekoek is a very good dual-purpose breed.

NAINES DU TOURNAISIS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Doornikse kriel (dutch), Poule de batelier (fr.), Mille fleurs du Tournais (fr.), Tiquetée (fr.)**Population data:** 200 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** hobby, eggs, meat**BELGIUM**

The Naine du Tournais was kept in little villages along the river Scheldt and seems to be related to the Old English Game bantam. These chickens are a dwarf type and have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with spangled patterns within the feathers, a single comb type and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 0.85 kg and females 0.75 kg.

DENDERMONDSE EEND*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Blue Termonde (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**BELGIUM**

The Dendermondse eend originated in Dendermonde in the Scheldt region, western Belgium. They have self-blue coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.5 kg.

MERCHTEUSE EEND*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Merchtem (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**BELGIUM**

The Merchteuse eend is found north of Brussels, central Belgium. This breed might be related to Aylesbury and has white skin and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.5 kg.

EMU



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: hobby

BELGIUM

Emus have wild-type and variants coloured plumage.

VLAAMSE GANS



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Oie flamande (fr.), Flemish (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 30 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, eggs, guard

BELGIUM

The Vlaamse gans originated in the western part of Flanders and is an old breed. They have grey and white coloured plumage, white skin and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 6 kg and females 4.5 kg.

ÑANDU



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 100 • 100 ♀ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: tourist attraction / touristic potential,
hobby, meat

BELGIUM

Ñandu have wild-type and variants coloured plumage.

STRUIS VOGEL



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 500 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, hobby

BELGIUM

Struis Vogel have wild-type and variants coloured plumage.

ANTWERPSE SMIEREL*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Smerle des Flandres (fr.), Smerle Anversois (fr.), Antwerp Smierel (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: hunting, tourist attraction / touristic potential, hobby

BELGIUM

The Antwerpse Smierel is found in the city of Antwerp and surrounding region. It is a old game pigeon.

RONSENAAR*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Renaisien (fr.)

Population data: 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, hobby

BELGIUM

The Ronsenaar originated from the city of Ronse and the surrounding area. They have self-white coloured plumage.

RODE ARDENNER KALKOEN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Dindon Rouge des Ardennes (fr.), Red Ardenne Turkey (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

BELGIUM

The Rode Ardenner kalkoen is found in the Ardenne region, southern Belgium and is probably related to Ronquieres. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 9 kg and females 4.5 kg. The breed is reported to be very hardy and particularly tolerant of bad weather. Females, however, are known for their poor maternal abilities.

RONQUIÈRES KALKOEN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Dindon de Ronquières (fr.), Ronquières (fr.)

Population data: 200 • 100 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

BELGIUM

The Ronquières kalkoen originated from the Hainant region, south-west Belgium. They have self-white, self-red and variants or yellow coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are white. Adult males weigh on average 11 kg and females 5.5 kg. The females are known for their poor maternal ability but they are good brooders. These very hardy animals can live outside all year round. The Ronquières kalkoen was popular at the beginning of the century and is the basis of the Crollurtzer turkey from Germany.

BOSNIAN PONY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Bosniak, Bosnian Mountain (eng.),
Bosanski Brdski Konj

Population data: < 100 • 1995

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Bosnian Pony is found in mountainous areas and is a local Busa pony. They can be many colours.

ISKURSKO GOVEDO*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Iskar Grey (eng.), Gey Iskar Cattle (eng.),
Grey Native Cattle (eng.), Bulgarian Grey
(eng.)

Population data: 245 • 120 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat, socio-cultural

BULGARIA

The Iskursko Govedo is found around the Iskar, Vitt and Ossam rivers and descends from local Grey cattle. The animals are light to dark grey, shading to black with black muzzle and hooves. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 118 cm respectively. The horns are lyre-shaped. The breed is well adapted to the local conditions. There are 42 herds remaining with 120 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 5 males is stored.

RODOPSKA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: K'soroga (bulg.), Rhodopa Short Horned
(eng.), Rodopi (eng.)

Population data: 128 • 14 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat, socio-cultural

BULGARIA

The Rodopska is found in the Rhodopa region and is an indigenous breed. The animals are brown-black in colour with a white dorsal stripe. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 240 kg with an average wither height of 115 cm and 97 cm respectively. The horns are lyre-shaped. The breed is adapted to altitudes above 1 800 m asl. Only one herd remains. There are 14 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CARAKACHANSKI KON*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Karakachan (eng.)

Population data: 30 • 13 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

BULGARIA

The Carakachanski Kon is found in forested regions in the area of Shumen, North-eastern Bulgaria. It is a old local breed. The animals are black or dark brown in colour. Males and females have an average wither height of 137 cm and 136 cm respectively. Only one herd remains. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ISTOCHNOBALKANSKA SVINIA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Eastbolckan Swine (eng.)**Population data:** 2 500 • 408 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**BULGARIA**

The Istochnobalkanska Svinia is found in the eastern part of the Bolckan and Strandga mountains. It is directly descended from the wild swine (*Sus scrofa*). The animals may be dark grey or black in colour, are medium sized, have a long head with straight profile, small erect ears, short neck, medium body capacity and long hair on the neck. The breed is well adapted to the local living conditions and is known for its excellent meat quality and thick fat. The breed has a strong constitution, late maturity and low prolificacy (6 piglets) and is reported to be resistant to diseases. There are 4 herds remaining with 408 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

CARAKACHANSKA OVSTA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Carakachanska (eng.)**Population data:** 25 000 • 700 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**BULGARIA**

The Carakachanska Ovsta is found mainly in the mountain and semi-mountain areas of south Bulgaria (Smolian, Sofia) and north Bulgaria (Lovach). It is related to the old breed Tsakel. The animals are predominantly coloured and are rarely white. They have a short tail, small compact body, and coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 42 kg and females 30 kg with an average wither height of 48 cm and 40 cm respectively. The animals are energetic and agile and show good endurance. There are 700 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred pure.

COPPER-RED*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Medno-Chervena Ovsta (bulg.),
Karnobatoshumenska (bulg.)**Population data:** 12 000 • 350 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**BULGARIA**

The Copper-Red is found in the Shumen and Karnobat area and has been locally selected. The animals are fawn, copper red or black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 40 kg. They have coarse/carpet type wool and females are polled. The animals are well adapted to local living conditions. There are 2 herds remaining with 350 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

PANAGYURISHTE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Sriednogorska Ovsta (bulg.), Sredna Gora
(bulg.)**Population data:** 5 000 • 800 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**BULGARIA**

The Panagyurishte is found in the Sriedna Gora mountain area, southern Bulgaria. It is descended from the old breeds, Tsigai and Tsakel. The animals are usually white in colour but may also be other colours. They are medium sized and have big black spots around the eyes. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 55 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. These animals are well adapted to the local conditions (mountains up to 1 200 m asl). There are 800 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BUŠA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 20 • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, draught power**CROATIA**

The Buša is found in the highlands of Lika. It is an indigenous native breed of Brachyceros type. The animals are yellowish-brown, brown and dark brown in colour and they have short horns. They have a small stature, adult males weighing on average 400 kg and females 200 kg with an average wither height of 122 cm and 112 cm respectively. The breed is very well adapted to the locally prevailing marginal conditions and is especially moderate in nutrition. The females are known for calving ease and the breed is known for longevity.

ISTARSKO GOVEDO*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Istrian (eng.) Boškarin (cro.)**Population data:** 110 • 103 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, draught power, milk, tourist attraction / touristic potential**CROATIA**

The Istarsko govedo is found in central Istria, Peninsula Istra. It is an indigenous Podolian breed with influence from the Romagnola (Italy). The animals are grey with light snout and rings around the eyes, black tongue, black palate and vulva (scrotum). Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 625 kg with an average wither height of 148 cm and 138 cm respectively. The horns are very long (about 1m). High heat tolerance and adaptation to the local karst region are reported for this breed which is also known for longevity and being moderate in nutrition (karst pasture land, browsing, straw). There are 70 herds remaining with 103 females registered in the herd book, 30% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

SLAVONSKI PODOLAC*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Slavonian Podolian (eng.), Slavonian Sarmian Cattle (eng.)**Population data:** 20 • 12 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**CROATIA**

The Slavonki podolac is found in Slavonia and is an indigenous native breed of Podolic origin. The animals are grey in colour. They are very long animals with lyre-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 460 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 128 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the locally extreme climatic conditions, calving ease and longevity. Only one herd remains. There are 12 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 3 males is stored.

SANSKA KOZA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Saanen (eng.)**Population data:** 2 000 • 500 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**CROATIA**

The Sanska Koza is found in central Croatia and was imported from France. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 55 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 72 cm respectively. There are 160 herds remaining with 500 females registered in the herd book, 25% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

MEDJIMURSKI KONJ*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Murinsulaner (ger.), Mur Island (eng.)**Population data:** < 30 • 30 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power**CROATIA**

The Medjimurski konj is found in Medimurje in the northern part of Croatia. It is a native Croatian breed, created in the 19th century from native warmblood (mares), Noriker, Percheron, Ardennais and Brabant. The animals can be brown, black or grey in colour. They have a strong, well-proportioned body, stocky compact, deep girth and broad chest. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 650 kg with an average wither height of 163 cm and 158 cm respectively. They are adaptable and hard working animals.

LIPICANAC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Lipitsa (eng.), Lipizzaner (ger.)**Population data:** 400 • 200 ♀ • 97 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, socio-cultural**CROATIA**

The Lipicanac is found in Slavonia, eastern Croatia and was imported from Slovenia in the 19th century. The animals are grey in colour and are partial albinos. They have a silky mane and tail and a compact body. Adult males weigh on average 570 kg and females 520 kg with an average wither height of 166 cm and 164 cm respectively. This breed is intelligent and has an excellent temperament. There are 120 herds remaining with 85 females registered in the herd book, 90% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

POSAVAC*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Hrvatski posavac (cro.), Posavina (eng.)**Population data:** 550 • 430 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power, socio-cultural**CROATIA**

The Posavac is found in Posavina, central Croatia and on the Flood Plains of the river Sava and its tributaries (Odra, Lonja). It is a native Croatian breed, with influence of Asian and Arabian horses and later Spanish and Italian stallions as well as Nonius and Lipizzaner. The animals are predominantly bay, dark bay, grey and may also be black in colour. The ears are elliptic and distant from each other, the head is noble in profile, shoulders are medium long, hooves are flat, broad and concave and the body is compact and firm. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 143 cm respectively. The breed is very well adapted to harsh conditions (flooded areas) and is reported to be resistant to diseases. There are 110 herds remaining with 403 females registered in the herd book, 60% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

CRNA SLAVONSKA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Pfeifer Pig (eng.), Fajferica (cro.), Black Slavonian (eng.)**Population data:** 100 ♀ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**CROATIA**

The Crna Slavonka is found in the Slavonia lowland regions, eastern Croatia. It is a composite of Berkshire, Poland China and Black Mangalitsa and was created in the 19th century. The animals are black in colour, have semi-lop ears and well muscled hind quarters. Adult males weigh on average 320 kg and females 270 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 68 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to locally harsh field conditions and are known for their ability to thrive semi-wild, in forests throughout the year.

TUROPOLJSKA SVINJA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Turopolje (eng.)**Population data:** 50 • 30 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**CROATIA**

The Turopoljska Svinja is found in Turopolje and Posavina and is a native breed derived from Siška and Krškopolje pigs. The animals are grey, white or yellow in colour with 5 - 9 hand-sized black spots. They are curly haired, with semi-lop ears, and are primarily a bacon pig. Adult males weigh on average 246 kg and females 240 kg with an average wither height of 74 cm and 69 cm respectively. These animals are well adapted to wet land and marsh, tolerate extreme summer and winter temperatures and have the ability to pass the winter outdoors. They can survive on a minimal diet and swim very well. There are 10 herds remaining. There are 15 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed.

NJEMACKI LANDRAS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** German Landrace (eng.)**Population data:** 1 600 • 1 000 ♀ • 150 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**CROATIA**

The Njemacki Landras is found in the lowlands of Croatia and was imported from Germany. The animals are white in colour. They have a long body, long head and lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 320 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 73 cm respectively. There are 954 females registered in the herd book, of which 70% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 76 males is stored.

VELIKI JORKIR*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Large White (eng.)**Population data:** 2 200 • 1 000 ♀ • 1 200 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**CROATIA**

The Veliki Jorkir is found in the lowlands of Croatia and was imported from the United Kingdom and Germany. The animals are white in colour and adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 280 kg with an average wither height of 88 cm and 78 cm respectively. There are 900 females registered in the herd book, of which 20% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 350 males is stored.

DUBROVACKA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Dubrovacka Ruda (serbo-cro), Dubrovnik (eng.)**Population data:** 55 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** wool, milk**CROATIA**

The Dubrovacka is found in Ston, Herceg Novi in the coastal area of Dubrovnik. It is descended from local Pramenka, imported from France, Spain and Italy. The animals are white or spotted (10%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 43 kg and females 33 kg with an average wither height of 63 cm and 59 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. The breed is adapted to arid areas and shows a high heat tolerance. There are 30 herds remaining. Of females, 70% are bred to males of the same breed.

ISTARSKA OVCA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Istarska Pramenka (cro.), Istarska mljecna (cro.), Istrian Milk (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1995

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat, wool

CROATIA

The Istarska Ovca is found on the Peninsula Istra. It is a Mediterranean type of Pramenka that has been influenced by Italian Bergamo. The animals are predominantly white but may also be black or brown in colour. They have a convex profile of the head, a rather long tail, coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. Heat resistance is reported for this breed and they can also tolerate a shortage of water supply. There are two types of Istrian sheep in Croatia. The bigger type is 69-70 cm tall with a weight of 50-70 kg. The whiter height of the smaller type is 55 cm and the weight is 30 kg. According to Karaman et al. (1993) there were only 20 animals of the smaller type left in Croatia.

BRAHMA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy, tourist attraction / touristic potential

CROATIA

The Brahma have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 6 kg and females 5 kg.

ITALIENER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Talijanka (cro.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

CROATIA

The Italiener is of exogenous origin. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 1.7 kg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy, meat, eggs

CROATIA

The New Hampshire is of exogenous origin.

ORPINGTON*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**CROATIA**

The Orpington is of exogenous origin. They have gold-columbian (70%) or self-red and variants (30%) coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are white pinkish. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be brown (80%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.3 kg and females 3.1 kg.

PLYMOUTH ROCK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** fancy, hunting**CROATIA**

The Plymouth Rock is of exogenous origin. They have yellow skin, the shanks and feet are yellow and they have barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.3 kg and females 3.3 kg.

STAJERKA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Altsteirer (ger.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy**CROATIA**

Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 1.7 kg.

ZAGORSKI PURAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Zagorje Turkey (eng.)**Population data:** 750 ♀ • 75 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**CROATIA**

The Zagorski puran is found in Hrvatsko Zagorje and was imported from the United States of America, France and Italy. They may have self-black (50%), silver-columbian (40%) or wild-type and variants (10%) coloured plumage, white (70%) or yellow (30%) skin and light brown or cream white to pale greyish coloured egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 8 kg and females 4 kg. This breed resists cold and adverse weather conditions and females are known as good brooding hens.

CYPRUS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Kypriaki (Cyprus)**Population data:** 135 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power, meat**CYPRUS**

Cyprus cattle are found in Paphos and Limassol and are a composite of zebu and humpless, similar to Damascus, Egyptian and Lebanese. The animals are fawn to black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 570 kg and females 520 kg. They are well adapted to a hot climate in summer. There are 59 herds remaining. Of females, 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 10 reproducing males and an additional 2-4 males with semen for AI. Twelve herds or breeders are involved in the programme.

THOROUGHBRED*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Katharoemo (cypr.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, hobby**CYPRUS**

The Thoroughbred is found in Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca and was imported from the United Kingdom. The animals are bay, chestnut or grey in colour. There are 839 females registered in the herd book.

STROUTHO CAMELOS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 124 • 84 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, skins and hides, tourist attraction /
touristic potential**CYPRUS**

A group of 125 Stroutho Camelos was imported in 1993 from South Africa by a private company to establish a multiplication unit (nucleus flock). The target is to produce breeding animals for meat and tourism purposes.

RING NECK PHEASANT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Phasianos**Population data:** 800 • 650 ♀ • 150 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**CYPRUS**

The Ring Neck Pheasant (*Phasianus Colchicus*) was imported from the United Kingdom. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.5 kg. The birds are kept under confinement for the production of young pheasants for game purposes. In 1993 about 9 000 birds were produced/released in game reserve areas.

BELGIAN BLUE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 66 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Belgian Blue cattle were imported from The Netherlands in 1994 and are now found country-wide. The animals may be blue, white or blue pied in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 100 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 133 cm respectively. There are 6 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

GASCONNE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Gasconne cattle were imported in 1994 from France and are now found country-wide. The animals are grey in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 650 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 135 cm respectively. There are 29 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

HRBINECKY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Hrbinecky skot (czech), Senhengsky skot (czech)**Population data:** 11 ♀ • 1993**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Hrbinecky is found in M. Trebova, Svitavy and Sumperk Districts. It is a composite of Red Cattle cows and Bern-Hane bulls and has been gradually fused with Cech Brindled. The animals are red with a white head. Females weigh on average 550 kg and have an average wither height of 135 cm.

KRAVARSKY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Kravarsky skot (czech)**Population data:** 16 ♀ • 1993**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Kravarsky is found near the towns of Fulnek, north Jicin, Pribor and Opava. It is a composite of Red Cattle, Pinzgauer and Bern. The animals are red and white in colour and females weigh on average 590 kg with an average wither height of 137 cm.

SALERS*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 50 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, vegetation management

CZECH REPUBLIC

Salers cattle were imported from France in 1995 and are found country-wide. They are red in colour and adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg, females 650 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 135 cm respectively. There are 22 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SKOTSKY NÁHORNÍ SKOT*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Highland Cattle (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 78 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, vegetation management, hobby

CZECH REPUBLIC

The Skotský náhorní skot was imported from the United Kingdom between 1992-1995 and is now found in Sumava National Park. The cattle are red in colour, adult males weighing on average 750 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 122 cm respectively. There are 15 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ČESKÁ CERVINKA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Czech Red, Bohemian Red (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 42 ♀ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, milk, vegetation management

CZECH REPUBLIC

The Česká cervinka is the only native Czech cattle breed, formerly spread all over Bohemia and central Europe. Today it is found only in the Middle and South of Bohemia. In the beginning of the 20th century Bern and Simens bulls were also used for breeding. The animals are red in colour with a medium body frame. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 136 cm and 127 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to live under the natural conditions of Bohemia and Moravia, is reported to be resistant and healthy and is known for its longevity. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 4 reproducing males and an additional 2 males with semen for AI. Two herds or breeders are involved in the programme. Embryos are also stored and the material is stored in one location.

AYRSHIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 580 • 235 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk

CZECH REPUBLIC

Ayrshire cattle are yellow-brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 127 cm and 120 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 8 males is stored.

BLONDE D'AQUITAINE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 720 ♀ • 22 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Blonde d'Aquitaine, imported from France between 1992-1995, is found country-wide. As their name suggests, the animals are blonde in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 100 kg and females 750 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 140 cm respectively. There are 260 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

GALLOWAY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 252 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management, hobby**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Galloway cattle were imported from the United Kingdom between 1992 and 1995 and are found now country-wide. The animals are black in colour and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 120 cm respectively. There are 100 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PIEMONTESE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 543 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Piemontese cattle were imported from Italy between 1992 and 1995 and are now found country-wide. They are grey in colour, adult males weighing on average 850 kg, females 550 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 125 cm respectively. There are 276 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

HNEDÀ KRATKOSRSTA KOZA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Shorthair Goat (eng.)**Population data:** 350 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, hobby**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Hnedà Kratkosrsta Koza is found in the Obvod Kolin border regions of the Czech Republic and is a composite of an indigenous breed and Harz from Germany. The animals are brown with a black head and muzzle and a black stripe along the back, cannon bones, ears. They have a medium body size, short fur and erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 70 cm respectively. More than 80% of the animals are polled (mass selection for polledness) but, when horned, they have average sized, upright, narrow horns. The Hnedà Kratkosrsta Koza is adapted to live under harsh conditions and early sexual maturity is reported. This breed produces certificated bio-products, cheese being the most important. There are 289 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ARAB*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Arabsky Plnokrevnik (czech)**Population data:** < 100 • 51 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, general crossbreeding**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Arab (pure-bred) horses descend from wild Asian horses (5000 BC), and in the Czech Republic are found country-wide. The animals are black, bay, dark to light chestnut, grey and may also be white intermixed with black. They are light animals with a concave head profile and mid-back. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm and 156 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to the local climate and to semi desert land. There are 34 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LIPICKY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Lipica Horse (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 34 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** hobby, draught power**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Lipicky, found country-wide, was established in 1580 as a composite of Old Spanish Horse (Spain) and Old Neapolitan Horse (Italy). The Lipicky, known for their high knee action and extended gaits, are grey in colour with an average wither height of 160 cm and 158 cm for males and females respectively. There are 19 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SHAGYA ARAB*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 65 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, hobby**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Shagya Arab is found country-wide. The mares originated from an Austria-Hungary army stud farm and in 1816 pure-bred Arabs were imported from the Orient. The horses are black, bay, chestnut or grey in colour and have a concave head profile. Adult males weigh on average 520 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 152 cm respectively. There are 65 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

STAROKLADRUBSKY BELORUS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Old Kladruby White (eng.)**Population data:** 95 ♀ • 17 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Starokladrubsky Belorus has been known since 1579 and was developed from Lipitsa, Spanish and Neapolitan horses. They have a big body frame with a slightly convex head profile. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 575 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 162 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

STAROKLADRUBSKY URANIK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Old Kladruby Black (eng.)**Population data:** 125 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Starokladrubsky Uranik is found at the Stud Farm Slatinany and Bzenec in Modonin District, Moravia. The animals are black in colour and are robust with a slightly convex head profile. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 575 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 162 cm respectively. These horses are known to be hard workers and have a good character and temperament. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

HUTSUL*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Hucul, Hutculsky**Population data:** 384 ♀ • 39 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Hutsul is found in Topolcianky, Prag, Janova Hora. It is a local Carpathian type of Tarpan, a composite of Tarpan, Kertak and Arab, established in the 17th and 18th centuries. The animals are usually dun or bay and are sometimes chestnut or piebald in colour. They have a harmonic body frame, short limbs, exuberant mane, robust neck and a wide and deep chest. Adult males weigh on average 390 kg and females 370 kg with an average wither height of 146 cm and 145 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to work in mountains. Of females, 93% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 36 males and an additional 3 males with semen for AI. The semen is stored in two locations.

KLADRUBSKÝ*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Kladruby (eng.), Starokladrubský Kun, Kladruber (ger.)**Population data:** 500 • 320 ♀ • 31 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, carting**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Kladrubský is found in Kladruby Nad Labem (grey) and Slatinany (black) and is a local horse with Spanish influence. The animals are grey or black in colour, have a silky flowing mane and tail and a convex profile. Adult males weigh on average 595 kg and females 570 kg with an average wither height of 166 cm and 162 cm respectively. This breed is known for late maturity. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SLEZSKÝ NORIK*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Silesian Norik (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 414 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power, hobby**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Slezský Norik is found in Klokocov Farm, Opava District, Slezsko and North Moravia and was imported from Austria in the 20th century. The animals are sorrel in colour and have a medium framed body. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 750 kg with an average wither height of 159 cm and 157 cm respectively. There are 185 females registered in the herd book, of which 88% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 29 males and an additional 1 male with semen for AI.

STAROKLADRUBSKY KUN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Old Kladruby Horse (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 255 ♀ • 42 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, socio-cultural**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Starokladrubsky Kun horse is found in East Bohemia. Established in the 16th and 17th century, it is a composite of Old Spanish Horse (Spain) and Old Neapolitan Horse (Italy) that were mainly imported in 1552. The animals are black, light black and grey in colour and have a silky flowing mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 620 kg and females 590 kg with an average wither height of 166 cm and 164 cm respectively. A late maturing average age of 5-6 years is reported for the Starokladrubsky Kun. There are 255 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 31 males and an additional 11 males with semen for AI. One herd or breeder is involved in the programme.

BELGICKÀ LANDRASE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Belgian Landrace (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 40 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Belgická Landrase was imported from Belgium, Germany and France and is found country-wide. The animals are white in colour with lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 290 kg and females 270 kg with an average wither height of 92 cm and 80 cm respectively. An outstanding meat performance is reported for this breed. There are 120 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 15 males is stored.

DUROC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 225 ♀ • 230 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Duroc is found country-wide and was imported from the United States of America in 1973 and Canada in 1995. The animals are red and red-brown in colour. They have a large body size and short lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 270 kg with an average wither height of 98 cm and 82 cm respectively. This breed has a firm constitution. There are 225 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 59 males is stored.

HAMPSHIRE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 180 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Hampshire is found country-wide and was imported from the United States of America, Canada and Denmark. The animals are black with a white belt and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 300 kg and females 270 kg with an average wither height of 96 cm and 86 cm respectively. This breed shows an outstanding meat performance. There are 300 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 30 males is stored.

PIETRAIN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 37 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Pietrain pigs are white or light grey with irregular black or dark-brown spots and erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 275 kg and females 265 kg with an average wither height of 90 cm and 82 cm respectively. Of females, 28% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 22 males is stored.

FINSKÀ OVCE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Finnsheep (eng.), Suomenlammas (fin.),
Finnois (fr.)**Population data:** > 38 • 34 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Finskà ovce sheep are white with short erect ears, a broad forehead and medium fibred wool. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 65 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 65 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MERINO LONGWOOL*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Nemecka Dlouhovlnna (czech)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Merino Longwool is found in the Moravian Highlands and is a German Longwool type imported from East Germany in 1984. The animals are white in colour with medium fibred wool and no horns. Adult males weigh on average 100 kg and females 65 kg. A good adaptability to the local climate is reported for this breed. There are 461 females registered in the herd book, of which 30% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

ROMANOVSKA OVCE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Romanov Sheep (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 8 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, pelt / fur, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Romanovska Ovce, imported from the former Czechoslovakia in 1970 and from The Netherlands in 1996, is found country-wide. The animals are grey or white with a black head and short tail, medium fibred wool and no horns. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 50 kg. A very high prolificity and long breeding season is reported for this breed. There are 56 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 3 males is stored.

ZOŠL'ACHTENÀ VALAŠKA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Valachian (eng.), Valasska**Population data:** 35 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** wool, meat, milk**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Zošl'achtenà Valaška, an indigenous native Valachian breed, is found only in Moravia, Zd Staré Hamry. Animals are white and sometimes pigmented in colour and have a small body size and light skeleton. Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 37 kg with an average wither height of 60 cm and 55 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and are well adapted to the local environment (mountain conditions). This breed is suitable for the so-called Chalet System of Breeding in Adverse Climatic Conditions. There are 2 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BERGSCHAF*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 320 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management, wool**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Bergschaf was imported from Germany in 1980 and is found country-wide. The animals are white in colour and have pendulous ears, coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 100 kg and females 70 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. They are well adapted to mountainous regions and the associated climate and a long breeding season is reported. There are 277 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

KENT, ROMNEY MARSH*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 800 ♀ • 39 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Kent, Romney Marsh sheep were imported from Hungary in 1991 and are now found country-wide. The animals are white in colour, have medium fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 100 kg and females 70 kg. The Kent, Romney Marsh are known for their very good adaptability to the local climate. There are 644 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

OXFORD DOWN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 8 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management, wool**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Oxford Down sheep were imported in 1993 from Denmark and are now found country-wide. These animals are white with black head and legs, medium fibred wool and no horns. Adult males weigh on average 130 kg and females 95 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 65 cm respectively. There are 162 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SUFFOLK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management, wool**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Suffolk sheep are found country-wide. The animals are white with black skin and legs, long, thin and slightly lop ears and a slightly arched nose. Adult males weigh on average 110 kg and females 75 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 65 cm respectively. Suffolks have medium fibred wool and are polled. There are 929 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 7 males is stored.

TEXEL*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool, vegetation management**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Texel sheep are found country-wide. The animals are white in colour, have small erect ears, medium fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 115 kg and females 75 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 70 cm respectively. There are 373 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed, and the semen of 19 males is stored.

TSIGAI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Cigaja (czech)**Population data:** 24 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, wool**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Tsigai is an indigenous breed found in the Jeseníky Mountains and submountainous areas of Jeseník, northern Moravia. The animals are white with a black head and black or dark brown limbs. They have a medium body size, convex head profile and light skeleton. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 55 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 67 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and females are polled. They are well adapted to hilly regions and a specific product named Bryndza, a kind of white cheese, is produced. There are 614 females registered in the herd book, of which 70% are bred to males of the same breed.

VÝCHODOFRISKÀ OVCE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** East Friesian Milkshope (eng.), East Friesian (eng.), Ostfriesisches Milchschaaf (ger.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 15 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Východofriskà Ovce, imported from Germany in 1940, is found in Northern Moravia. The animals are white in colour with long horizontal ears and a slightly arched nose. Adult males weigh on average 120 kg and females 90 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 75 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. A high reproductive rate is reported for this breed. There are 218 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 3 males is stored in one location.

ZIRNÉ MERINO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Merinofleischschaf (ger.), Merino Mutton (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 12 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, wool, vegetation management

CZECH REPUBLIC

The Zirné Merino was imported from Germany in 1960 and is now found country-wide. The animals are white in colour with horizontal ears and a slightly arched nose. Adult males weigh on average 110 kg and females 70 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 75 cm respectively. They have fine fibred wool and females are polled. There are 504 females registered in the herd book, of which 30% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 11 males is stored.

ZUŠLECHTENÀ VALAŠKÀ*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Valachian (Improved) (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 39 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, vegetation management, wool

CZECH REPUBLIC

Zušlechtenà Valaškà sheep, established around 1950, are descended from Valachian sheep and have been improved by Texel, Cheviot and East Friesian. They are found in Moravia in the submountainous and mountainous areas of the Czech Republic. The animals are white in colour and have horizontal ears and coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. Males have medium sized, sickle shaped horns and females are polled. The animals are well adapted to mountainous areas and the associated climate. There are 948 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

P-LINE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 80 • 60 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research

CZECH REPUBLIC

The P-Line chicken descends from two chicks of an old native Russian and Brown Leghorn. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, yellow skin and yellow shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.1 kg and females 1.6 kg. This breed is reported to be free of endogenous DNA-sequences of avian leukosis viruses.

BOHEMIAN FOWL*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Czech Fowl (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy, eggs, meat

CZECH REPUBLIC

The Bohemian Fowl, an original native breed that was widely distributed throughout Bohemia until around 1850, is now found in Bohemia and Moravia. Since 1913 it has been crossed with imported breeds but has been regenerated from the small population preserved in western Bohemia and in the Bohemian and Moravian highlands. In 1930 it was incorporated into the registry of breeds of great economic value. They have wild-type and variants (80%), silver-columbian (7%), black (7%) or white (6%) coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers, white skin, grey slated shanks and feet, single comb and cream and white to pale greyish egg shells. Cocks have a tail full with long sickles and hens have fan-like tails. Adult males weigh on average 2.3 kg and females 1.9 kg. The animals are reported to show resistance to Marek's disease.

C-GROUP OF CONGENIC LINES*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 400 • 300 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

CZECH REPUBLIC

The C-Group of Congenic Lines originated from the original inbred line C. This line, established at the breeding station in Reasheath in 1932, was imported in 1958 from England to the Institute of Experimental Biology and Genetics (now the Institute of Molecular Genetics) in Prague.

BOHEMIAN*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Czech goose (eng.)

Population data: 200 • 150 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: feathers, downs

CZECH REPUBLIC

The Bohemian is an old native breed found in Bohemia. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white egg shells and skin and pinkish white shanks and feet. Adult males weigh on average 5.5 kg and females 4.5 kg. They rear goslings twice a year and have a reputation as good sitters. The Bohemian was bred pure until the end of the last century when it was almost replaced by larger foreign breeds. Due to the high management requirements of the imported breeds, the Bohemian was regenerated from the remaining population (Southern Bohemia) and was included among the breeds of great economic value in the 1930s. Experimental keeping under large-scale production systems was carried out after the Second World War, but low egg production and light live weight led to its replacement by other breeds. They are now reared by breeders of the Bohemian Goose Club.

SDM-1965*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 25 • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

DENMARK

The SDM-1965 line of cattle is a Friesian line without HF genes. When the Danish Friesian Breed organisation opened the herd book to allow the inclusion of Holstein Friesian, semen of bulls of the European type of Friesian cattle was stored. On the basis of this storage it has been possible to breed a line of Friesians without HF genes. In order to distinguish this line, the year (1965) has been added to the breed name abbreviation. The animals are black and white in colour and adult males weigh on average 1 050 kg, females 600 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 132 cm respectively. Financial support is available to breeders. The semen of 22 males is stored.

BELGISK BLÅHVIDT KVÆG*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, sire line

DENMARK

The Belgisk Blåhvidt Kvæg, was imported from Belgium in 1965 and is found country-wide. The animals are black and white or blue roan in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 100 kg and females 750 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 140 cm respectively. This breed is poorly adapted to its environment and animals often experience dystocia. All animals are doubled muscled.

KORTHORN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dansk Korthorn (dan.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, milk**DENMARK**

Korthorn cattle, imported from the UK at the beginning of the 20th century, are found in Jutland. The animals are red and white or roan in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 135 cm respectively. The breed derives from Dairy Shorthorn which was introduced to Denmark at the beginning of the 20th century. A few breeders continued to breed pure before the Danish Dairy Shorthorn was crossed with other red and white breeds to form the Danish Red and White. Very few breeders still breed the old type of Danish Shorthorn, but the majority of breeders have used semen from imported bulls from other Shorthorn populations (predominantly from Canada and New Zealand). Semen from 3 bulls of the old Danish type of Dairy Shorthorn is stored in a semen bank.

JYSK KVÆG*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Jutland Cattle (eng.)**Population data:** 120 • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, socio-cultural**DENMARK**

The Jysk Kvæg derive from native cattle in Jutland. In 1881 the first herd book was published which distinguished between animals of dairy and beef type. During the first part of the 20th century the breed was selected for milk production and was called Black and White Dairy Breed from Jutland. In 1950 it was crossed with black and white cattle (Holland and Germany) to form the SDM breed although a few breeders continued to breed pure. In the 1980s it almost became extinct and a programme to save this native breed was launched. The cattle are mainly black and white but may also be grey and white. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 132 cm respectively. This breed is very robust and hardy. The Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fishery supports breeders of these animals. The semen of 11 males is stored.

RDM-1970*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 200 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**DENMARK**

The RDM-1970 is a pure-bred line of the old national Danish Red dairy breed. When the breed association decided, in 1980, to open the herd book for animals of Brown Swiss and Red Holstein, some breeders continued pure breeding of the Danish Red. To distinguish the old type from the new synthetic, the year (1970) was added to the breed name abbreviation (RDM-1970). The animals are red in colour with a dark muzzle and hooves. Adult males weigh on average 1 050 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 132 cm respectively. Financial support is available to breeders. The semen of 48 males is stored.

DANSK LANDRACE*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Danish Landrace (eng.)**Population data:** > 84 • 60 ♀ • 24 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, hobby**DENMARK**

The Dansk Landrace was imported from Norway and is now found country-wide. The animals are black, grey, brown or white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 85 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 70 cm respectively. The goats are well adapted to the local humid and cold climate and are very hardy animals. Population figures are based on the number of registered animals.

NUBISK



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 60 • 41 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

DENMARK

Male and female Nubisk goats have an average wither height of 87 cm and 75 cm respectively. Population figures are based on the number of registered animals.

BOER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 170 • 113 ♀ • 57 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

DENMARK

Male and female Boer goats have an average wither height of 85 cm and 75 cm respectively. Population figures are based on the number of registered animals.

MOHAIR



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 360 • 270 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: hair

DENMARK

Male and female Mohair goats have an average wither height of 75 cm and 70 cm respectively. Population figures are based on the number of registered animals.

BELGIER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Den Belgiske Hest (dan.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

DENMARK

No further information available.

KNABSTRUPPER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Dansk Knabstrupper Hest (dan.)

Population data: 170 • 1998

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

DENMARK

The breed organization for the Knabstrupper horse accepts the breeding of mares to stallions of other breeds. A small group of breeders breed pure, but very few pure-bred animals exist. Breeders are registered.

NEW FOREST



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

DENMARK

No further information available.

OLDENBORGER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

DENMARK

No further information available.

OX-ARABER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

DENMARK

No further information available.

TRAKEHNER*ENDANGERED***DENMARK**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**WELSH***ENDANGERED***DENMARK**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**DEN JYDSKE HEST***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***DENMARK**

The Den Jydske Hest horse, a native Danish breed, was established in 1881 and is now found in Jutland. The animals are usually chestnut, sometimes sorrel or roan often with white markings on face and legs. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 800 kg with an average wither height of 158 cm and 155 cm respectively. Financial support is available to breeders of stallions. The semen of 2 males is stored.

Local names or syn.: Jyder (dan.), The Jutland Horse (eng.)**Population data:** 275 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** socio-cultural, draught power, meat**FREDERIKSBORGHESTE***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***DENMARK**

The Frederiksborgheste is found country-wide, but mainly on Zealand and Funen. It is a native Danish country breed, established in the late 17th century at the Royal National Stud from Andalusian and Neapolitanian horses. The animals are chestnut in colour. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 164 cm and 160 cm respectively. The breed organization accepts cross-breeding with stallions of other breeds, however a group of breeders is trying to keep a pure-bred line. A conservation programme was initiated in 1997, and financial support is granted to breeders of males with at least 15/16 blood from original Frederiksborg horses. The semen of one stallion is stored.

Local names or syn.: Frederiksborg (eng.)**Population data:** 230 • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sport

DL-1970*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Dansk Landrace anno 1970 (dan.)**Population data:** 50 • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**DENMARK**

The Danish Landrace was established in 1891. Until 1970 the population was developed, by pure-breeding, as a highly specialized breed for bacon production. DL-1970 is a pure-bred line of the Danish Landrace, as this breed appeared before foreign lines of Landrace were accepted around 1970. A few breeders continued to breed the old type of Danish Landrace which was also present as a control line established in 1971 on an experimental station. The present population of DL-1970 originates from these sources. Breeders are registered and financial support is available to breeders. The semen of 14 males is stored.

SORTBROGET*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Danish Black Pied (eng.), Danish Black Spotted (eng.), Danish White and Black (eng.)**Population data:** 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**DENMARK**

The Sortbroget is a native local breed found country-wide. The pigs may be black or white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. There are 20 herds remaining. Of females, 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 2 males is stored.

HAMPSHIRE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, sire line**DENMARK**

No further information available.

DORSET*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 900 - 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**DENMARK**

No further information available.

FINULDS FÅR*ENDANGERED***DENMARK**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: Fine Wool Sheep (eng.)**Population data:** 400 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**GOTLANDSK PELS FÅR***ENDANGERED***DENMARK**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: Gotland Pelt Sheep (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 200 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**LEICESTER***ENDANGERED***DENMARK**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -**Population data:** 600 - 700 • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**MARSH***ENDANGERED***DENMARK**

Marsh sheep were imported from Germany and the United Kingdom and are found in Jutland. They are polled and are white in colour with coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 75 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 75 cm respectively. This breed is reported to be tolerant to the local weather conditions and is well adapted to marsh lands. This breed is known for its high fertility but only 12 herds remain.

Local names or syn.: Hvidhovedet Marsk (dan.)**Population data:** 1 000 ♀ • 225 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool

SAANE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 - 300 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

DENMARK

No further information available.

SPEL*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 200 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

DENMARK

No further information available.

SUFFOLK*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 900 • 723 ♀ • 97 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

DENMARK

Population figures for the Suffolk sheep are based on registered flocks.

DANSK LANDFÅR*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*Local names or syn.: Klitfår (dan. = Dune Sheep), Danish
Landrace (eng.)

Population data: 200 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, wool, hobby

DENMARK

The Dansk Landfår is found in Jutland. Established in 1900, it is a composite of Danish Heath and Merino (18th century) with some Leicester Longwool and Oxford Down input. The sheep are polled, have coarse/carpet type wool and are white in colour with a grey head. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 70 cm respectively. There are 20 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

DANSKE LAND HØNS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 ♀ • 150 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: eggs, fancy

DENMARK

Danske Land Høns chickens have wild-type and variants coloured plumage, white skin and blue shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.8 kg. The breed is well adapted to temperate climates and is known for longevity.

SORT HVIDBRYSTET DANSK*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Danish Black White-Breasted (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

DENMARK

Sort hvidbrystet dansk ducks have self-white or self-black coloured plumage, white skin, black shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 3 kg. This hardy breed is known for a high egg yield and good broodiness of the hens.

GRÅ OG GRÅBROGEDE DANSKE GÆS*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1998

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, socio-cultural

DENMARK

The Grå og Gråbrogede Danske Gæs has grey and white or grey coloured plumage and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 6 kg and females 4.5 kg. They are very hardy animals and females are known for broodiness. The *in situ* conservation programme involves the registration of breeders.

EESTI MAATÕUG*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Estonian Native (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 481 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

ESTONIA

The Eesti maatõug, found in Pärnumaa, Raplamaa, Saaremaa, Lääne-Virumaa, Läänemaa and Harjumaa, is a northern European polled type descended from West Finnish, Jersey, Swiss and Red Holstein (1896). They are yellow, mixed red, brown and white, at times with white spots, have a medium wide chest, strong legs and hooves. Mean male and female weights are 700 kg and 460 kg and they stand 134 cm and 125 cm tall. They show longevity, tolerance to local harsh conditions, resistance to disease, calving ease, produce milk with high fat and protein content, have a low food consumption per unit of production and are considered a valuable base for crossing with other breeds. 176 females are registered in the herd book (80% bred pure). The *in situ* conservation programme involves 12 herds or breeders and 3 reproducing males. Embryos and semen from 6 males are stored in one location.

EESTI RASKEVEOHOBUNE*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Estonian Heavy Draught (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 88 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power, sport, hobby**ESTONIA**

The Eesti raskeveohobune, established in 1921, is found in East Viru District and West Viru District and is a composite of Estonian Native horse and Ardennais horse. The animals are bay and dark to light chestnut, some having a flea-bitten pattern. Adult males weigh on average 680 kg and females 640 kg with an average wither height of 161 cm and 157 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to the northern Estonian soil. The breed consists of 7 stallion lines and mares of 9 lines. Eighty-eight females are registered in the herd book and all are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 10 reproducing males and 26 herds or breeders.

ESTONSKII TYAZHELOVOZ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Estonian Draft (eng.), Estonian Ardens (eng.)**Population data:** 400 • 120 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power**ESTONIA**

The Estonskii Tyazhelovoz is found in north-eastern Estonia. It is a composite of Estonian Native and Ardennes (Belgium, later from Sweden) and was established in 1930-1940. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm and 158 cm respectively. In 1988 this breed was thought to be extinct, however it has been confirmed that the Estonskii Tyazhelovoz exists in small numbers. One draught breed stallion was recently imported from Germany to improve this breed. The breed has 7 lines.

EESTI HOBUNE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Estonian Native (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power, sport, riding (by children)**ESTONIA**

The Eesti hobune, similar to Zemaitukai, is found mainly on Saaremaa and Hiiumaa and the western coast of Estonia. It is a local breed established in the 11th century and further developed by pure-breeding of local animals in the 19th and 20th centuries. There has been some influence from Arabian and Finnish (1930s) horses. They are black, light black, isabelle, bay, mouse, dark to light chestnut, grey or white intermixed with black or chestnut. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg, females 420 kg with an average wither height of 147 cm and 145 cm respectively. A conservation effort involving 19 reproducing males, 246 registered mares and 52 herds or breeders, aims to maintain the breed's disease resistance, good temperament and adaptation to the local conditions. Inbreeding is on average 15% but no negative impacts are evident. The semen of 1 male is stored in one location.

TORI HOBUNE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Tori (eng.), Toric (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 469 ♀ • 37 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**ESTONIA**

The Tori hobune, established in 1920, was developed at the Tori breeding station and is now found in the continental part of Estonia. It is a composite of Estonian and Hackney (1896-1926) cross-bred with Breton Posthorse (till 1970) and Hannover (recent years) with some influence from Norfolk, East Friesian and Holstein. The main breeding goal is a lighter type. They are black, bay, dark chestnut, chestnut, palomino or white intermixed with black. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 620 kg with an average wither height of 166 cm and 164 cm respectively. This breed is known for its quite high fertility, longevity, strong constitution and adaptation to local conditions. 469 females are registered in the herd book (70% bred pure). The *in situ* conservation programme involves 122 herds or breeders, 30 reproducing males and semen from 3 males (stored in one location).

HIBRO-6*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**ESTONIA**

The Hibro-6 was imported from The Netherlands in 1982. They have self-white coloured plumage with barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers, yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb may be of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.9 kg and females 3 kg.

VALGE SINIKAELPART*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** White Mallard (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 68 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**ESTONIA**

Valge sinikaelpart ducks, established in 1987, are found at Riitsalu farm in Pärnumaa. The common Mallard has been raised since 1986 on a duck farm of the Kaarepere Forestry Experiment Station. In 1987 some mutants with totally white plumage were unexpectedly hatched in an incubator, thereafter separated from the general flock and multiplied. The results of test-crossing showed that the nature of the gene pair inducing white feathering was a sex linked dominant gene. They have self-white coloured plumage with barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.7 kg and females 1.2 kg. They are well adapted to the local conditions.

ITÄSUOMENKARJA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Red-and-White Finnish (eng.), Red Pied Karelian (eng.), East Finncattle (eng.), Finnish (eng.)**Population data:** 75 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**FINLAND**

The Itäsuomenkarja, an indigenous local cattle breed, is found in eastern Finland. The animals are red-sided with a white back and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 440 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 118 cm respectively. The frequency of the K-casein B gene is about 80%. There are 10 herds remaining and, of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 20 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

POHJOISSUOMENKARJA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** North Finnish (eng.), North Finncattle (eng.)**Population data:** 65 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**FINLAND**

The Pohjoissuomenkarja is an indigenous breed found in northern Finland. The animals are either black or white with black spots and they are polled. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 128 cm and 118 cm respectively. The frequency of the K-casein B gene is about 80%. There are 10 herds remaining with 65 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 18 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

ARABIALAINEN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Arab (eng.)**Population data:** 12 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

The Arabialainen is found in southern Finland and was imported from Sweden. The horses may be grey, chestnut or bay in colour and have long fine manes and tails and short backs. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 150 cm respectively. This breed is known for its endurance and elegance. Twenty females are registered in the herd book, 20% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

CONNEMARA PONY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 400 • 24 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

The Connemara Pony is found country-wide. The animals may be dun with dark legs, grey, bay, black, brown, roan or chestnut in colour. Adult males and females weigh on average 400 kg with average wither heights of 144 cm and 140 cm respectively. The animals are known as good riding ponies. There are 10 herds remaining and 50 females registered in the herd book.

GOTLAND RUSS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Gotland Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 200 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

The Gotland Russ is found country-wide. The horses are commonly bay or black but may also be all other standard colours. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 280 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 130 cm respectively. This breed is known as a good trotting pony. There are 10 herds remaining and 200 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

ISLANNIN HEVONEN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Iceland Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 32 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

The Islannin Hevonen, imported from Iceland, is found in southern Finland. The animals are usually grey or dun, are sometimes bay or chestnut, but are rarely black. Adult males weigh on average 360 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 135 cm respectively. This breed is known as a good pade, 5-gait-pony and the horses are sturdy animals. There are 100 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

NEW FOREST PONY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 60 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

The New Forest Pony is found country-wide. The animals are any colour except piebald or skewbald and they are well built. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 139 cm and 140 cm respectively. The animals are good riding ponies. There are 10 herds remaining with 350 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

TÄYSVERINEN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Thoroughbred (eng.)**Population data:** 10 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

Täysverinen horses were imported from Sweden and are found country-wide. They can be any solid colour and have a fine coat and long legs. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. This breed is known for its speed and stamina. There are 5 herds remaining and 10 females registered in the herd book, of which 30% are bred to males of the same breed.

WELSH*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 40 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

Welsh horses are found country-wide. They are any colour except piebald or skewbald and have a light head and hard legs. Adult males weigh on average 200 kg and females 200 kg with an average wither height of 125 cm and 122 cm respectively. They are known to be willing animals. Ten herds remain with 60 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

PUOLIVERINEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Finnish Warmblood (Fnb) (eng.)**Population data:** 250 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

The Puoliverinen is found country-wide and was imported from Sweden and other European countries. The animals are bay in colour and have a good conformation. Adult males and females weigh on average 600 kg with an average wither height of 167 cm and 163 cm respectively. There are 10 herds remaining including 700 females registered in the herd book, 90% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

SHETLAND PONY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 260 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FINLAND**

The Shetland Pony is found country-wide. The animals may be any colour and have a profuse mane and tail, deep chest and short croup and legs. Adult males weigh on average 150 kg and females 160 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm and 100 cm respectively. This breed is a good company pony. There are 10 herds remaining with 600 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

TEXEL*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 482 ♀ • 264 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool**FINLAND**

The Texel, imported from Sweden and Denmark, is found in southern Finland. These sheep are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 105 kg and females 80 kg. There are 56 females registered in the herd book, of which 60% are bred to males of the same breed.

MAATIAISKANA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Landrace Hen (eng.)**Population data:** 850 • 600 ♀ • 250 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs, fancy, research**FINLAND**

The Maatiaiskana is a Finnish native breed. The chickens have self-black (36%), grey (20%), black and white (20%), brown (20%) or self-white (1%) coloured plumage with spangled (50%) or mottled (50%) patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (14%), white (13%) or blue (8%). The comb is of single type and egg shells may be brown (28%) or white (4%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.8 kg.

PUNAINEN RHODE ISLAND*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhode Island Red (Rir) (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs, fancy**FINLAND**

The Punainen Rhode Island was imported from Sweden. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with mottled (70%) or spangled (30%) patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2 kg.

PEKINGIN ANKKA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Pekin (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, fancy**FINLAND**

Pekingin Anikka ducks were imported from Norway. They have self-white coloured plumage, white skin, white egg shells and the shanks and feet are yellow. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3.5 kg.

VALKEA ITALIALAINEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Italian (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, fancy**FINLAND**

The Valkea Italialainen was created in the 1920's by cross-breeding German Landrace and Emden geese. The Finnish population was imported from Sweden. They have self-white (70%) or grey (30%) coloured plumage, white skin, yellow shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 7.5 kg and females 6.5 kg.

PRONSSIKALKKUNA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Finish Bronze (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, fancy**FINLAND**

Pronssikalkkuna turkeys were imported from Spain in the 17th century. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with spangled patterns within the feathers, yellow skin, shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 9 kg and females 5 kg.

POITEVIN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Baudet du Poitou (fr.), Poitou (eng.)**Population data:** < 200 • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** interspecies crossing**FRANCE**

The Poitevin is found in western France. The animals are bay and black in colour with long hair and big ears directed forward. Adults weigh on average 400 kg with an average wither height of 148 cm.

AUROCHS DE HECK*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Heck Cattle (eng.), Aurochs reconsti. (fr.)**Population data:** 76 - 100 • 47 ♀ • 29 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** vegetation management, meat**FRANCE**

The Aurochs de Heck, imported from Germany in 1979, is found country-wide. The animals are yellow and have lyre-shaped horns with black tips. Adult males weigh on average 825 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 144 cm and 137 cm respectively. There are 47 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

BETIZU*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Betsioak, Betizuak**Population data:** 40 - 100 • 20 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** vegetation management**FRANCE**

The Betizu, an autochthonous breed established in 1800, is found in Aquitaine. These cattle are yellow in colour and have lyre-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 130 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BORDELAISE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 28 - 100 • 26 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk**FRANCE**

The Bordelaise, an autochthonous breed established in 1860, is found in Aquitaine. The animals are black with a white speckled body. The head, tail and legs are always black. There are 20 females registered in the herd book, of which 40% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

COPELSO 93*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 6 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sire line**FRANCE**

The Coopelso 93, is an experimental breed composed of Charolais, Blonde d'Aquitaine and Limousine found in south-western France. The animals are yellow in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 144 cm and 138 cm respectively. The semen of 33 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

MARINE LANDAISE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Marine Landais (eng.)**Population data:** 15 - 100 • 11 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** vegetation management**FRANCE**

The Marine Landaise, an autochthonous breed established in 1800, is found in Aquitaine. The animals are yellow in colour, have lyre-shaped horns with an average wither height of 130 cm and 120 cm for males and females respectively. There are 11 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

ARMORICAINE*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Armorican (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 43 ♀ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**FRANCE**

The Armoricaine, established in 1880, is found in central Bretagne and is a composite of Froment du Leon, Pie Rouge de Carhaix and Shorthorn. The animals are red with a light muzzle and white belly. Adult females weigh on average 650 kg and have a mean wither height of 138 cm. There are 26 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 14 males is stored.

BÉARNAISE*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Basco-Béarnaise (fr.), Blonde des Pyrénées (fr.), Bearnais (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 91 ♀ • 18 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, milk**FRANCE**

The Béarnaise, a native of the Pyrénées, is found in the western Pyrénées and Aquitaine. The animals are yellow and blond in colour with lyre-shaped horns. Adult females weigh on average 550 kg and have a mean wither height of 132 cm. The breed is very well adapted to mountain areas and mountain grazing and the animals are known for their endurance. There are 73 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 13 males is stored.

LOURDAISE*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Lourdais (eng.)**Population data:** 94 - 100 • 79 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

Lourdaise cattle are found in the central Pyrénées and are native to this region. They are yellow and white in colour with pink mucosa and lyre-shaped horns. Adult females weigh on average 600 kg and have a mean wither height of 135 cm. There are 58 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 9 males is stored.

INRA 95*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 125 ♀ • 44 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Inra 95 is found in south-western France and is a composite of Charolais, Blonde d'Aquitaine, Limousin, Maine-Anjou and Blanc-Bleu Belge. The animals may be solid white or a combination of black, blue, red and white. Adult males weigh on average 1 050 kg and females 740 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 139 cm respectively. The Inra 95 is a double muscled experimental breed constituting a double muscled synthetic sire line for terminal crossing. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MAINE ANJOU LAIT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dairy Maine Anjou (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Maine Anjou Lait is found in Pays de la Loire. The animals are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 350 kg and females 850 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 140 cm respectively. There are 116 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MARAÎCHINE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Maraichin (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 159 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Maraîchine is found in Pays de la Loire, Poitou and is descended from the autochthonous dual purpose Parthenais. The animals are yellow in colour and they have lyre-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 1 200 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 140 cm respectively. There are 98 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 19 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

MASSANAISE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Massanaise, an autochthonous breed, is found in Languedoc-Roussillon. The animals are yellow in colour.

NANTAIS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 122 ♀ • 18 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, milk, draught power**FRANCE**

The Nantais is an indigenous local breed related to Parthenais cattle found in Loire Atlantique Department and Pays de la Loire. The animals are brown with a dark muzzle. Adult females weigh on average 650 kg and have an average wither height of 135 cm. This breed is known for its good carcass, meat and milk quality. There are 72 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 6 males is stored.

AURE ET SAINT-GIRONS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Race des Pyrénées Centrales (fr.), Aurois (eng.), Casta, Race de St. Girons et d'Aure (fr.), Central Pyrenean (eng.)**Population data:** < 200 • 135 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, milk, draught power**FRANCE**

Aure et Saint-Girons cattle are native to the Pyrénées and are still found in the upper regions of the Pyrénées and Midi-Pyrénées. The animals are grey in colour with lyre-shaped horns. Adult females have an average weight of 600 kg and height of 135 cm. The breed is adapted to the local environment (marginal areas). There are 94 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 17 males is stored.

BRETONNE PIE NOIRE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Breton Black Pied (eng.), Brittany Black-and-White (eng.), Morbihan**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 800 ♀ • 29 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**FRANCE**

The Bretonne Pie Noire, a native breed of Bretagne, is still found in that region. The animals are black and white in colour and have lyre-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 123 cm and 117 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to marginal areas. There are 523 females registered in the herd book, of which 85% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 25 males is stored.

FERRANDAISE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Ferrandais (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 345 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, draught power**FRANCE**

The Ferrandaise is a native of Auvergne found in northern Central Massif and Auvergne. The animals are black, red or white black pied in colour with lyre-shaped horns. Adult females weigh on average 650 kg and have an average wither height of 138 cm. Ferrandaise cattle are known for their longevity. There are 242 females registered in the herd book, of which 75% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 21 males is stored.

FLAMANDE ORIGINELLE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Flemish (Original) (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**FRANCE**

The Flamande originelle is found in northern France and Picardie. It is a native of northern France, to be distinguished from Rouge Flamande. The animals may be black or red in colour. Adult females weigh on average 650 kg and have an average wither height of 135 cm. There are 180 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 31 males is stored.

FROMENT DU LÉON*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 123 ♀ • 13 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**FRANCE**

The Froment Du Léon, an indigenous local breed related to the Guernsey, is still found in northern Bretagne. The animals are yellow and sometimes have white patches. Adult females weigh on average 550 kg and have a mean wither height of 135 cm. This breed produces coloured milk with a high percentage of fat and butter. There are 75 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 9 males is stored.

GASCONNE ARÉOLÉ*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Mirandais (fr.), Gascon Areole (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 291 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, draught power**FRANCE**

The Gasconne Aréolé is a native of Gascogne found in Département du Gers and Midi-Pyrénées. The adults are grey, white and blond in colour and the calves are born red. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 650 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 140 cm respectively. The horns are long and lyre-shaped. The animals can tolerate different temperatures. This breed is known for excellent fertility and longevity. There are 208 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 9 males is stored.

HEREFORD*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 350 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**FRANCE**

The Hereford was imported from the United States of America and the United Kingdom and is found country-wide. The animals are red with a dominant white head. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 140 cm respectively. Cows are known for calving ease and staying power and the breed is adapted to extensive conditions. There are 100 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed.

HÉRENS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** French Herens (eng.), Valais (fr.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, fighting, meat**FRANCE**

The Hérens was imported from Switzerland and is found in Chamonix Valley and Rhône-Alpes. The animals are black, brown and dark red in colour. Adult females weigh on average 500 kg and have a mean wither height of 132 cm. There are 100 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed.

RACE ESPAGNOLE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Brava (sp.), Fighting Bull (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** tourist attraction / touristic potential, hobby, meat**FRANCE**

The Race espagnole is found in the Grande Camargue region and was originally imported from Spain. The animals are black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 125 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the feeding and climatic conditions of the Camargue. There are 10 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

VILLARD DE LANS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 208 ♀ • 33 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, draught power**FRANCE**

The Villard De Lans is found in the mountains of Vercors, Alps. It is a composite of local Feline and Bressane and was established in 1850. The animals are yellow in colour. Adult females weigh on average 700 kg and have an average wither height of 140 cm. There are 147 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 22 males is stored.

POITEVINE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Poitou (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**FRANCE**

The Poitevine is found in the Poitou Region and the western part of France between the Massif Central and the Atlantic Ocean. It is an indigenous breed and was established in 1800. The animals are brown with a white belly, have long hair and a similar type head to the Toggenburg. Adult males weigh on average 72 kg and females 55 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 75 cm respectively. There are 300 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 5 males is stored.

PROVENCALE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Commune Provencale (fr.), Payse (fr.),
Provençal (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 560 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

FRANCE

The Provencale, an autochthonous breed, is found in Provence, Alpes and Côte d'Azur. Of females, 30% are bred to males of the same breed.

ROVE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1996

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat, socio-cultural

FRANCE

The Rove, found in Provence, is an indigenous breed established in 1900. The animals may be red, yellow, red with some black, black and tan or badger in colour. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 55 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 72 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to live under Mediterranean conditions. Of females, 80% are bred to males of the same breed.

HIGHLAND*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Highland Pony (eng.)

Population data: 108 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: sport

FRANCE

The Highland was imported from the United Kingdom and is found in Bretagne and Normandie. The animals are grey, sorrel, chestnut and isabelle and may rarely be dun with zebra-striped legs. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 134 cm. There are 50 herds remaining with 98 females registered in the herd book, 90% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

LIPIZZAN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Lipitsa (eng.)

Population data: 24 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: sport, dressage

FRANCE

The Lipizzan was imported from Austria and is found country-wide. The animals are usually grey with a sleek coat and silky mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm and 150 cm respectively. There are 15 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ARDENNAIS DU NORD*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Trait du Nord (fr.), Northern Ardennes (eng.), Northern Ardennais (eng.)

Population data: 437 ♀ • 31 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, draught power

FRANCE

The Ardenais du Nord, a local Trait du Nord, is found in northern Picardie. The animals are bay, roan, dun and, more rarely, chestnut in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 775 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. There are 131 herds remaining with 335 females registered in the herd book, 76% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

BARBE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Barb (eng.)

Population data: 221 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: sport

FRANCE

The Barbe was imported from Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco and is found country-wide. The animals may be grey, chestnut or bay in colour and have a profuse mane and flowing low-set tail. Males have an average wither height of 155 cm. There are 92 herds remaining and 225 females registered in the herd book, of which 98% are bred to males of the same breed.

CAMARGUE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 572 ♀ • 82 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: herding, sport, socio-cultural

FRANCE

The Camargue is a local breed found in Camargue. The animals are light grey in colour. Mature horses weigh on average 350 kg with a mean wither height of 140 cm. This breed is known for stability. There are 145 herds remaining and 572 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CONNEMARA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Connemara Pony (eng.)

Population data: 596 ♀ • 166 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: sport

FRANCE

The Connemara was imported from Ireland and is found country-wide. The animals are mainly grey and are sometimes black, bay, chestnut, roan or isabelle in colour. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 142 cm. There are 381 herds remaining and 806 females registered in the herd book, 39% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

DARTMOOR*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dartmoor Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 187 ♀ • 31 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FRANCE**

The Dartmoor was imported from the United Kingdom and is found in northern Picardie, Central France and Bretagne. The animals are usually bay but can also be any colour except piebald or skewbald. Adult males weigh on average 300 kg and females 280 kg with an average wither height of 117 cm. There are 65 herds remaining and 142 females are registered in the herd book, 64% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

FJORD DE NORVEGE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Fjord (eng.)**Population data:** 799 ♀ • 94 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**FRANCE**

The Fjord de Norvege was imported from Norway and is found in Alsace. The animals are dun with dark legs and tail and an erect mane that is dark at the center and silver towards the outside. Adult males weigh on average 580 kg and females 520 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm. There are 318 herds remaining with 618 females registered in the herd book, 77% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

HAFLINGER*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 605 ♀ • 55 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**FRANCE**

The Haflinger was imported from Austria and the United Kingdom and is found in Alsace, Rhones-Alps and Normandie. The animals are light to dark chestnut in colour and have a full flaxen mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 580 kg and females 520 kg with an average wither height of 143 cm and 138 cm respectively. There are 602 females registered in the herd book, of which 99% are bred to males of the same breed.

ISLANDAIS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Iceland Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 248 ♀ • 26 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FRANCE**

The Islandais was imported from The Netherlands and is found in Alsace, Lorraine and Auvergne. The animals may be any colour. Adult males weigh on average 420 kg and females 380 kg with an average wither height of 134 cm. There are 78 herds remaining with 238 females registered in the herd book, 96% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

LUSITANIEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Lusitanian (eng.)**Population data:** 245 ♀ • 58 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, dressage, fighting**FRANCE**

The Lusitanien was imported from Portugal and is found country-wide. The animals are grey and may also be any other solid colour. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 175 cm and 155 cm respectively. There are 83 herds remaining with 245 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

NEW FOREST PONY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** New Forest (eng.)**Population data:** 654 ♀ • 63 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sport**FRANCE**

The New Forest Pony was imported from the United Kingdom and is found in Normandie and Pays de Loire. The animals are usually bay or grey in colour. Piebald or skewbald animals are not accepted for this breed. Adult males weigh on average 430 kg and females 380 kg with an average wither height of 134 cm. There are 138 herds remaining with 218 females registered in the herd book, 33% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

PONEY ARIÉGEAIS MÉRENS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Merens Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 1 119 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, socio-cultural**FRANCE**

The Poney Ariégeois Mérens is a native breed found in Ariège and the Alps. The animals are black in colour with no markings at all. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 142 cm. These horses are well adapted for equestrian acrobatics and are especially suitable for young children because of their docility. When pulling a cart these horses are remarkable for their hardiness and they are remarkable for their endurance when working. The mares are good milk producers and this breed is known for stability. There are 382 herds remaining with 882 females registered in the herd book, 97% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

PONEY LANDAIS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Landais (eng.)**Population data:** 137 ♀ • 21 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FRANCE**

The Poney Landais is a native breed found in Aquitaine. The animals are bay, black, brown and chestnut in colour. Grey, piebald and skewbald animals are not accepted for this breed. Mature horses have an average wither height of 128 cm. There are 42 herds remaining with 96 females registered in the herd book, 70% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

POTTOK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 141 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sport, meat**FRANCE**

The Pottok is found in Euskadi, Basque Provinces and is a native breed. The animals are bay, brown, chestnut, piebald and skewbald in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 134 cm and 130 cm respectively. This breed is reported to be resistant to piroplasmosis. There are 44 herds remaining and there are 103 females registered in the herd book, of which 73% are bred to males of the same breed.

SHETLAND*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Shetland Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 ♀ • 150 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**FRANCE**

The Shetland was imported from the United Kingdom and is found country-wide. All colours are admissible for this breed and they have a profuse mane and tail with an average wither height of 107 cm. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

TRAIT AUXOIS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Auxois (eng.)**Population data:** 456 ♀ • 29 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, draught power**FRANCE**

The Trait Auxois is a local Auxois horse found in Bourgogne. The animals are usually bay or roan and are sometimes dun or chestnut in colour. Adult males and females weigh on average 900 kg with an average wither height of 164 cm. There are 117 herds remaining with 304 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

WELSH*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Welsh Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 652 ♀ • 93 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport**FRANCE**

The Welsh was imported from the United Kingdom and is found country-wide. All colours are admissible for this breed except piebald and skewbald. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm. There are 141 herds remaining and 410 females registered in the herd book, of which 44% are bred to males of the same breed.

BOULONNAIS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 602 ♀ • 36 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, draught power**FRANCE**

The Boulonnais is a local breed found in northern Picardie. Boulonnais horses are usually a light dapple-grey and may also be chestnut in colour. They have a small Arabic-type head. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 900 kg with an average wither height of 163 cm and 163 cm respectively. There are 219 herds remaining with 462 females registered in the herd book, 76% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

POITEVIN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Mulassier (fr.), Poitou (eng.)**Population data:** 157 ♀ • 22 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, draught power, interspecies crossing**FRANCE**

The Poitevin, a composite of Poitou and Friesian, is found in Pays de Loire, Poitou-Charentes. The animals are mainly dun but may also be any other solid colour. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 800 kg with an average wither height of 168 cm and 168 cm respectively. There are 52 herds remaining. Ninety-six females are registered in the herd book, of which 61% are bred to males of the same breed.

JIA-XING*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 12 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**FRANCE**

The Jia-Xing, imported from China, is found in Poitou-Charentes. The animals are black in colour and males and females weigh on average 170 kg and 200 kg respectively. Sows are known for early maturity and fertility and have 20 teats. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

LANDRACE BELGE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Belgian Landrace (eng.)**Population data:** 90 ♀ • 53 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**FRANCE**

The Landrace Belge was imported from Belgium and is found mainly in northern France. The animals are white in colour with lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 330 kg and females 280 kg with an average wither height of 90 cm and 85 cm respectively. This breed is halothane positive. There are 5 herds remaining with 90 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

MEISHAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Mei-Shan, Chinois (fr.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 70 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** research**FRANCE**

The Meishan, imported from China, is found in Charente (INRA), Poitou. The animals are black and white spotted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 200 kg and females 240 kg. The Meishan produce good quality meat and early sexual maturity and good fertility are reported. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 8 males is stored.

WILLEBRAND*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 10 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**FRANCE**

The Willebrand, a composite of Hampshire and Yorkshire (United States of America, 1973), is found in Poitou-Charentes. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 120 cm and 100 cm respectively. The semen of 6 males is stored.

BAYEUX*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 63 ♀ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Bayeux, established in 1928 as a composite of old Porc de l'Ouest (France) and Berkshire (United Kingdom), is found in Basse-Normandie. The animals are black and white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 90 cm and 90 cm respectively. There are 63 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 7 males is stored.

DUROC*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**FRANCE**

The Duroc was imported from the United States of America and Hungary (1977) and is found on some special farms. The animals are red in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 300 kg. This breed is known for its rusticity. Only one herd remains. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CARÉLIE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: PECC

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 610 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

FRANCE

The Carélie is found in Bretagne. The animals are white in colour. There are 610 females registered in the herd book, of which 25% are bred to males of the same breed.

DRB*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 180 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1996

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: research

FRANCE

The DRB, a Duroc type pig, is found in Bourgogne. The animals are grey and white and sometimes have grey spots. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 120 cm and 100 cm respectively. There are 180 females registered in the herd book.

DRC*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 172 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1996

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, research

FRANCE

The DRC is found in Bourgogne and is a composite of Duroc (Denmark, Germany, Switzerland) and French Landrace (France). The animals are white and sometimes have red spots. There are 172 females registered in the herd book, of which 21% are bred to males of the same breed.

FH016*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 24 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: research

FRANCE

The FH016 is found in central France. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 200 kg and females 200 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm and 100 cm respectively. There are 250 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 30 males is stored.

FH019*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 800 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** research**FRANCE**

The FH019 is found in central France. Seventy percent of animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 110 cm and 110 cm respectively. There are 800 females registered in the herd book, of which 30% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 20 males is stored.

GALLIA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** PEGG**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 860 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** research**FRANCE**

The Gallia is found in Bretagne. The animals are white in colour. There are 860 females registered in the herd book, of which 25% are bred to males of the same breed.

HAMPSHIRE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 270 ♀ • 1983**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**FRANCE**

The Hampshire was imported from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and is found on some special farms. The animals are black with a white belt and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 310 kg and females 270 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LACONIE P77*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Laconie (fr.), PELL**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Laconie P77, a composite of Large White, Hampshire and Pietrain (France), is found in Bretagne. The animals may be black, brown or white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 430 kg and females 290 kg. Laconie P77 pigs are stress-resistant and hardy. There are 300 females registered in the herd book, of which 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

MUSCLOR*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 303 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Musclor is found in Bretagne. The animals are black and white in colour. There are 303 females registered in the herd book, of which 30% are bred to males of the same breed.

PEN AR LAN P 77*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 250 ♀ • 18 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Pen Ar Lan P 77 is found around the Ille River and the Vilaine River, Department of Ille Et Vilaine, Bretagne. It is a composite of Large White, Hampshire and Piétrain. The animals may be black, brown or white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 430 kg and females 290 kg. The animals are stress resistant. Only one herd remains. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PENSHIRE P66*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: PEPP

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Penshire P66 is found in the Department of Ille Et Vilaine, Bretagne. It is a composite of Hampshire, Large White and Duroc and has been a closed line since 1984. The animals are black, brown and white belted or spotted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 430 kg and females 290 kg. The animals are stress resistant. There are 300 females registered in the herd book, of which 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

PIÉTRAIN*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Piétrain (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 524 ♀ • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**FRANCE**

The Piétrain, imported from Belgium, is found mainly in northern France. The animals are white with black spots and have short, erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 280 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 80 cm respectively. Poor meat quality and halothane positiveness are reported for this breed. There are 524 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PROLIGÈNE 321*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 884 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** research**FRANCE**

The Proligène 321, a French Landrace type, is found in Bourgogne. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 120 cm and 100 cm respectively. There are 884 females registered in the herd book, of which 11% are bred to males of the same breed.

TIA MESLAN P44*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** PETT**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 700 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** research**FRANCE**

The Tia Meslan P44 is found around the Ille River and the Vilaine River, Department of Ille et Vilaine, Bretagne. It is a composite of Pen Ar Lan P77, Meishan and Jia Xing, and has been a closed line since 1984. The animals are white in colour. There are 700 females registered in the herd book, of which 40% are bred to males of the same breed.

BLANC DE L'OUEST*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Normand (eng.), Porc de l'Ouest (fr.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 164 ♀ • 26 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Blanc de l'Ouest is a native of Normandie and is found in Normandie, Basse and Bretagne. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm. There are 164 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 12 males is stored.

GASCONNE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Gascony (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, hobby**FRANCE**

The Gasconne is an indigenous breed found in Midi-Pyrénées and Aquitaine. The animals are black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 200 kg and females 180 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm. There are 172 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 14 males is stored.

PIE NOIR DU PAYS BASQUE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Basque Black Pied (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, hobby**FRANCE**

The Pie Noir du Pays Basque, a variety of Basque, is found in Euskadi, Basque Provinces, Pyrénées and Aquitaine. The animals are black with a white saddle and lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 150 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 75 cm respectively. There are 129 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 23 males is stored.

PORC DE SAINT YRIEX*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Limousin (eng.), Cul Noir Limousin (fr.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 155 ♀ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, hobby**FRANCE**

The Porc de Saint Yriex is found in Limousin and is an indigenous breed. The animals are black with a white saddle and erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 150 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm. The breed is adapted to extensive conditions. There are 78 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 14 males is stored.

BELLE ILE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Race de Deux (fr.)**Population data:** 85 - 100 • 75 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Belle Ile is found in Bretagne, Pays de la Loire and is a autochthonous breed established in 1800. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 61 cm and 59 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

AVRANCHIN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 537 ♀ • 39 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool, general crossbreeding**FRANCE**

The Avranchin is found in western Calvados, Basse-Normandie and Bretagne. It is a composite of a local breed, Leicester, Kent and South Down. The animals are white with a brownish face and feet, coarse/carpet type wool and no horns. Adult males weigh on average 105 kg and females 75 kg. There are 180 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 6 males is stored.

BLACKFACE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool, vegetation management**FRANCE**

The Blackface is found in southern France, south-eastern France and Languedoc-Rousillon. It was imported from the United Kingdom (1974). The animals are white or black with a black-white spotted head and legs. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

BRIGASQUE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brigasca (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 429 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, wool**FRANCE**

The Brigasque is found in the Alpes Maritimes district, in La Brigue along the border of south-eastern France and in north-western Italy. It is a composite of Moutons de Pays, Langhe and Fabrosa (Italy). The animals are white and the head and legs are red marbled in colour. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 90 cm and 78 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions (steep mountain sides). Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LANDES DE BRETAGNE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 194 ♀ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**FRANCE**

The Landes de Bretagne is found in Bretagne. It is an autochthonous breed, established in 1850. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PETITE MANECH*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Xaxi Ardia, Gorri Tipia**Population data:** 1 000 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Petite Manech, an indigenous breed, is found in Aquitaine. The animals are black, red or white with red and black spots, a coloured head, short ears and coarse/carpet type wool. Males and females have an average wither height of 62 cm and 60 cm respectively. Of females, 70% are bred to males of the same breed.

CLUN FOREST*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool**FRANCE**

Clun Forest sheep, imported from the United Kingdom, are found in the western and southern Massif Central regions. The animals are white with a brown head and legs, coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 55 kg. The animals are adapted to forest areas. There are 75 females registered in the herd book, of which 40% are bred to males of the same breed.

FINNOIS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Finnsheep (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 255 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** general crossbreeding, meat**FRANCE**

The Finnois is found in Picardie, Champagne and Ardennes and was imported from Finland. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 60 cm respectively. This breed is known for high prolificity. There are 255 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

LANDAISE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Landais (eng.), Landes de Gascogne (fr.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 355 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**FRANCE**

The Landaise, a native local population established in 1850, is found in Les Landes and Aquitaine. The animals are white with brown and black spots and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 65 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LOURDAISE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 900 ♀ • 29 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool, vegetation management**FRANCE**

The Lourdaise is found in the Pyrénées. It is a composite of an ancient local breed and Mérino. The animals are white (90%) or brown pied (10%) in colour with coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 65 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 72 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to the mountain climate and are able to walk long distances. There are 534 females registered in the herd book, of which 60% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 10 males is stored.

MÉRINOS DE RAMBOUILLET*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Rambouillet (eng.)**Population data:** 15 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** wool, meat, socio-cultural**FRANCE**

The Mérinos de Rambouillet, a composite of different Spanish Merino strains, is found in Bergerie Nationale de Rambouillet and Ile de France. The animals are white in colour, have fine fibred wool and females are polled. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 62 cm respectively. The breed is known for excellent thermotolerance. There are 128 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 44 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

COUCOU DES FLANDRES*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs, meat**FRANCE**

The Coucou des Flandres has been recently recreated and is found in the northern Picardie Region. These chickens have black and white coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers, white-pinkish shanks and feet, single comb type and tinted egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.7 kg. Analogies with the Coucou De Rennes (French) and Coucou de Malines (Belgian) have been made.

COURTES-PATTES*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Krüper (ger.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Courtes-Pattes is found in western France. This old breed originated in western France and north-western Germany, the breed standard being approved in 1912. It became extinct soon afterwards but has been re-bred by Jean Davesne and Jean-Claude Périquet in 1980. The chickens have barred, sex-linked, mottled or no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and blue shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. If the animals have a short shank length (lethal factor) they are not approved. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.7 kg. It raises little interest among conservationists and breeders.

JANZÉ*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Janzé is found in Ille-et-Vilaine Department where it originated. It is a composite of black local fowl and Janzé. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and blue shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Their plumage is found stuck to the body and they have a light skeleton but no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg. Some breeders are trying to recreate the breed.

LANDAISE GRISE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Landaise Grey (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Landaise grise is found in the Landes Region and parts of the Gascogne Region and was created in 1922-23 by the priest Marcel Dubordieux. It is related to the Bresse, Caussade and Gasconne breeds. They have self-black (99%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and black shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They have a light skeleton but no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg. This breed is considered to be a good layer.

LE MANS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Le Mans is found in Le Mans, Sarthe Department and is a very old breed (16th-17th century), related to La Fleche chickens. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and blue shanks and feet. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are white in colour. There is no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.7 kg. This breed was famous in the past for its meat and there are plans for its recreation.

LYONNAISE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs**FRANCE**

The Lyonnaise is found in the Rhône Department. It originated in the Lyon region and was created by Etienne Tamburini at Vaul-en-Velin (Département du Rhone). The breed was approved in 1969 and is now almost extinct. The chickens have self-black coloured frizzle plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are white in colour. They are light fowls, adult males weighing on average 2.5 kg and females 1.5 kg. This breed is known for its original appearance and the presence of the major gene F (frizzle plumage).

LYONNAISE NAIN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Dwarf Lyonnaise (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** fancy**FRANCE**

The Lyonnaise naine, originated in the Lyon region and is found in the Rhône Department. The shanks and feet are blue, egg shells are white and they have curled feathers.

PAVILLY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Pavilly is found in Pavilly, Normandie Region. Related to the Crevecoeur, Caumont and Merlerault breeds, it became extinct in 1940 and was re-created by Jean-Claude Périquet in the 1980s. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. There is no dwarfism in this breed. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.2 kg.

POULE DES HAIES*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Ardennaise (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Poule des haies is found in Ardennes at the Belgian border and is considered more a Belgian breed than a French one. It is a very old breed described the first time in 1883 by P. Monseu. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They are average sized, proud, sharp, slender and hardy. The Poule des haies exist especially as a dwarf variety. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 1.85 kg.

SANS-QUEUE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy**FRANCE**

The Sans-Queue is often considered to be a subvariety of the Ardennaise breed. The chickens have gold-columbian, silver-columbian, wild-type and variants, self-red and variants or self-white coloured plumage. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be white pinkish, black or blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.2 kg.

BARBEZIEUX*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Barbezieux is found in Barbezieux, Chaente Department, south-west France where it originated in the 19th century or earlier. They have self-black coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. It does not exist in dwarf form. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.5 kg. Excellent meat is produced by this breed and they are proud, strong, and powerful birds.

BOURBOUR*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Bourbour is found in northern France. This breed is thought to descend from the Brahma, although its exact ancestral origin is uncertain. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage, yellow skin and the shanks and feet are white pinkish. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.7 kg. These are rustic animals.

CAUMONT*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Caumont, related to the Pavilly, Crèvecoeur and Merlerault breeds, is found in Caumont L'evente, Calvados Department. This breed almost became extinct after the Second World War but has since been recreated by Jean-Claude Périquet. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin, the shanks and feet may be black (50%) or blue (50%) and egg shells are white in colour. They have a cylindrical body and a small crest. No dwarfism has been yet obtained in spite of several attempts. Adult males weigh on average 3.7 kg and females 2.7 kg.

CAUSSADE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Caussade, an old local breed related to the Gascone, is found in Tarn-Et-Garonne Department and has been known since the 19th century. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They are small sized with a light skeleton, but there is no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 1.7 kg and females 1.5 kg. This is a hardy breed.

CHAROLLAISE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Charollaise is found in Charolles, Saône-Et-Loire Department where it originated. The breed standard was defined only in 1964. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are white in colour. They have a large breast and a horizontal back line. Plans to create dwarf fowls are in place. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.5 kg.

CÔTENTINE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Côtentine is found on the Peninsula of Côtentin and in the Normandie Region. These black poultry have been grown for a long time and the breed standard was first proposed in 1925. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They are medium sized and there is no dwarfism in this breed. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.2 kg.

COU-NU DU FOREZ*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Cou-nu du forez, established in 1945, is found in the Loire Department. It was originally bred by Henri Calemard (breeder in Saint-Etienne) after the Second World War. The chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white pinkish. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have a naked neck with a feathered tuft in the middle of the neck (heterozygous subjects), plumage well stuck to the body and there is no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.5 kg. Heat resistance is reported for this breed.

COUCOU DE RENNES*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Coucou de rennes is found in the area of Rennes. The breed originated in this region and has been bred and selected since 1880, the breed standard being approved in 1914. The chickens have black and white coloured plumage with barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white pinkish. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. It is very difficult to get the same colour patterns for cocks and hens. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 3 kg. Analogies with the Coucou Des Flandres breed have been made.

CRÈVECOEUR*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Crèvecoeur is found in Crèvecoeur-En-Auge and in the Normandie Region. They have self-black (95%), self-white, self-blue or black and white coloured plumage with no special pattern (95%) or barred, sex-linked (5%) patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped type and egg shells are white in colour. They have a crest, mufflings and a well developed beard with rudimentary wattles and no dwarfism. Adults weigh on average 3 kg.

ESTAIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Estaires, originating in Estaires, around Calais, is found in Department du Nord. It became extinct after the Second World War and has since been recreated by some breeders in the north. Estaires descended from common fowls, Combattant du Nord and Langshan breeds. They have no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, blue slightly feathered shanks and blue feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. There is no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 4.2 kg and females 3 kg.

GASCOGNE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Gasconne (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Gasconne is found in the Garonne River valley, south-west France, where it originated. These chickens have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They are medium sized, round in shape and similar to the Caussade, but larger. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.2 kg. The creation of a dwarf variety is in progress.

GAULOISE DORÉE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Gauloise dorée is the oldest free-range French breed and is the national French emblem, the Gallic cock. It should not be confused with the Gauloise (black, blue, grey) which is a different breed, Bresse. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be cream white to pale greyish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg.

GÉLINE DE TOURAINE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Géline De Touraine is found in the Touraine Region and is an old black hen of Touraine, Berry and Limousin, crossed with Langshan. The breed standard was established in 1913. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have a light skeleton, large and long outline, and there is no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.7 kg.

GOURNAY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Gournay is found in Gournay-En-Bray. It is a composite of the Houdan and Brahma breeds and was created by the Voitellier brothers between 1870-1880. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers, white skin and white pinkish shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. There is no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg.

HOUDAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Houdan (Bantam) (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Houdan is found in Houdan and the surrounding region west of Paris where it originated. It is one of the oldest French breeds and was established in the 17th century. The chickens have white skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped type and egg shells are white in colour. They are a dwarf variety of chicken.

LA FLÈCHE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Flèche (Bantam) (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The La Flèche is a very old breed (15th century) found in La Flèche, Sarthe Department, where it originated. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped type and egg shells are white in colour.

MANTES*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Mantes, an old French breed obtained by crossing Houdan and Brahma in the 19th century, is found in the Ile-De-France Region. It disappeared after the Second World War but has been recreated by Alex Wiltzer at Mantes-La-Jolie. They have black and flinty white coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers, white skin, black shanks and feet, single comb and cream white to pale greyish egg shells. They are average sized chickens and there is no dwarfism. They have a beard and mufflings are present. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.2 kg.

MERLERAUT*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, fancy**FRANCE**

The Merleraut is found in the Normandie Region. This old population is a subvariety of the Crèvecoeur breed. The chickens have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, blue-black skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped type and egg shells may be white in colour. They have a crest that is a bit smaller than that of the Crèvecoeur, no beard or mufflings and there is no dwarfism. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.7 kg. This breed has been rare even since its origin.

MEUSIENNE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Meusienne, found in Gincrey, Meuse Department, was created recently by Jean-Claude Périquet from the Faverolle Foncée breed in Gincrey, Meuse (France) and the standard was approved in 1987. A dwarf variety is currently being created by Jean-Claude Périquet. These chickens have yellow coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They are large sized animals with 5 spurs slightly feathered, developed wattles, no beard and no mufflings. Adult males weigh on average 4.1 kg and females 2.9 kg.

NOIRE DE CHALLANS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Noire De Challans, found in Challans, Machecoul, Beauvoir-Sur-Mer, Bouin Marah Regions and Vendee Department, was created by crossing local breeds with Langshan and Black Orpington. The standard was approved in 1967. They have self-black coloured plumage with spangled patterns within the feathers, white skin and blue shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are cream white to pale greyish in colour. There is no dwarfism in this breed. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.2 kg.

NOIRE DU BERRY*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Noire Du Berry is a local breed found in Indre, Cher Department. This breed has resulted from many crossings (Brahma, Langshan, Orpington) and has never had a standard, only a simple description. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are cream white to pale greyish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.3 kg. Some interest in re-breeding these birds has been expressed.

PETIT COMBATTANT DU NORD*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Small Combattant Du Nord (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Petit combattant du nord is found in Pas-De-Calais Department, northern France. It originated in the Département du Nord and around Calais. The shanks and feet may be yellow or green, the comb is single and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.25 kg and females 1.12 kg.

PICTAVE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy**FRANCE**

The Pictave chicken is found in the Poitou Region and was created around 1900 by Rymond Lecointre in order to brood his pheasant eggs. The standard was approved in 1928. This dwarf French breed has no equivalent in normal size. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are white pinkish. The comb is of single type and egg shells are cream white to pale greyish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.8 kg and females 0.6 kg. The females are known for broodiness.

POULE D'ALSACE NAINE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dwarf Alsacienne (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**FRANCE**

The Poule d'alsace naine is found in Alsace, Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin Departments. They have no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and blue shanks and feet. The comb is of rose type and egg shells may be white in colour.

BLANC DE L'ALLIER*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Blanc De L'allier originated in the Bourbonnaise region. Similar to Aylesbury ducks, they have self-white coloured plumage, orange shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3.5 kg. These are rustic animals with a rapid growth rate.

D'ESTAIRE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

FRANCE

The D'estaires originated in the Department Du Nord and was created from Pekin ducks. They have whitish-yellow coloured plumage and are similar to the Bourbourg but are smaller. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 2.2 kg. They are rustic animals.

DE BOURBOURG*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

FRANCE

The De Bourbourg originated in the area around the city of Bourbourg, Department Du Nord from Mertchem (Belgium) and Aylesbury (England) ducks. They have self-white coloured plumage, the shanks and feet are yellow and egg shells are cream white to pale greyish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 3 kg.

DUCLAIR*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

FRANCE

The Duclair originated in the Normandie region, the standard of the breed being established by Ms. Bodinier-Pochè, Dr. Ramè and M. Chevallier on November 11, 1923. They have white skin, the shanks and feet are black and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.5 kg.

DE CHALLANS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

FRANCE

The De Challans, created by crossing Rouen Clair and wild duck Colvert, originated in the Nantaise and Grand-Brière regions and in Challans Swamp and Beavoir. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and the shanks and feet are yellow. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.5 kg.

ROUEN FONCÉ*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Rouen foncé originated around Rouen. The shanks and feet are reddish in colour and egg shells are greenish. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 3 kg.

BLANCHE DE BOURBONNAIS*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Blanche De Bourbonnais originated in the Allier region. These geese have self-white coloured plumage, reddish shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 9.5 kg and females 7.5 kg.

BLANCHE DU POITOU*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Blanche Du Poitou originated in the Poitevine region. These geese have self-white coloured plumage and yellow shanks and feet. Adult males weigh on average 6.5 kg and females 6 kg.

NORMANDE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Normande goose originated in Normandie and has been developed by upgrading the common goose population. They have self-white coloured plumage, orange shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 5 kg and females 4.5 kg. These are very rustic animals.

NOIR DE SOLOGNE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**FRANCE**

The Noir De Sologne have self-black coloured plumage and orange shanks and feet. Adult males weigh on average 11.2 kg and females 6.7 kg.

NOIR DU BOURBONNAIS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**FRANCE**

The Noir Du Bourbonnais have self-black coloured plumage and black shanks and feet. They are similar to the Noir de Sologne, but are more elegant and are light.

MINGRELIAN RED*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Krasnyi megrelskii skot (ru.), Megrel, Megrelian, Mingrelian (eng.)**Population data:** 2 600 • 862 ♀ • 41 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**GEORGIA**

The Mingrelian Red is found in western Georgia. It is a subvariety of Lesser Caucasus which is a variety of Caucasus. The animals are either grey or various shades of red in colour. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 124 cm and 115 cm respectively. This breed exploits water-logged meadows in winter and poor alpine pastures in summer. Its adaptation to the hot climate is remarkable. Resistance to some diseases has been reported and it can withstand long distance travel. Of females, 43% are bred to males of the same breed.

KARACHAI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Karachaevskaya (ru.), North Caucasian (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**GEORGIA**

The Karachai is found in northern Caucasus. The animals may be black, grey, red, white or pied in colour.

DAGESTAN PONY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dagestanskii poni (ru.)**Population data:** 456 • 186 ♀ • 43 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**GEORGIA**

The Dagestan Pony is found in northern Caucasus. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MINGRELIAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Mingrel'skaya (ru.), Megrel'skaya (ru.)**Population data:** 861 • 511 ♀ • 82 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**GEORGIA**

The Mingrelian pony is found in western Georgia. Males have an average wither height of 130 cm. Of females, 56% are bred to males of the same breed.

GEORGIAN MANGALITSA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Mangalitskaya (ru.)**Population data:** 670 • 166 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1980**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** lard**GEORGIA**

The Georgian Mangalitsa is found in the mountain areas of Georgia. The animals have black skin with white to dark tan hair. Adult males weigh on average 149 kg and females 113 kg.

KAKHETIAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Kakhetinskaya (ru.)**Population data:** < 3 000 • 429 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** lard, meat**GEORGIA**

The Kakhetian is found in Akhmeta, Telavi, Gurjaam, Dushet and eastern Georgia. It is closely related to the wild boar and is a native breed. Adults are grey and piglets are striped in colour. They are covered with hard, long, straight bristles and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 155 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

STEPPE VOLOSHIAN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Valakhskaya (ru.), Voloshskaya (ru.), Vagas, Valachian (eng.), Vala(k)hian, Volosh, Walachian (ger.), Woloschian

Population data: 100 • 1989

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, wool

GEORGIA

The Steppe Voloshian, found in northern Caucasus, is a typical variety of Voloshian and is descended from Zackel with some fat-tail blood. The animals are white and rarely black in colour. Rams may be either polled or horned and ewes are always polled. Adult males weigh on average 50 kg and females 44 kg. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool with a long fat tail, occasionally touching the ground.

ANSBACH-TRIESDORFER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 35 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Ansbach-Triesdorfer is a composite of Friesian, Simmentaler, Allgäuer and Breitenburger. The cattle are yellow and red patterned like a tiger. Adult females weigh on average 550 kg. There are 35 females registered in the herd book.

BELTED GALLOWAY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 43 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Belted Galloway population is closely related to Belted Galloway populations in other countries. There are 43 females registered in the herd book.

BRAHMAN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 9 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Brahman population is closely related to Brahman populations in other countries. There are 9 females registered in the herd book.

BRANGUS*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 22 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Brangus population is closely related to Brangus populations in other countries. There are 22 females registered in the herd book.

CHIANINA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 20 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Chianina population is closely related to Chianina populations in other countries. There are 20 females registered in the herd book.

DEXTER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 72 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Dexter population is closely related to Dexter populations in other countries. There are 72 females registered in the herd book.

FJAELL-RIND*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Fjaell-Rind population is closely related to Fjaell-Rind populations in other countries. There are 3 females registered in the herd book.

LINCOLN RED*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 8 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Lincoln Red population is closely related to Lincoln Red populations in other countries. There are 8 females registered in the herd book.

LONGHORN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 4 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Longhorn population is closely related to Longhorn populations in other countries. There are 4 females registered in the herd book.

PUSTERTALER SCHECKEN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 60 ♀ • 22 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Pustertaler Schecken cattle are black, red, brown, white and pied brown or black in colour. They have white flanks and a broad white back stripe. Adult females weigh on average 550 kg and have an average wither height of 128 cm. There are 60 females registered in the herd book.

**ROTVIEH ALTER ANGLER
ZUCHTRICHTUNG***CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 85 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Rotvieh alter Angler Zuchtrichtung is a variety of old Red Angeln (see also various German Red varieties and Angeln). The animals are red and brown with black hooves and muzzle. Adult females weigh on average 600 kg and have an average wither height of 135 cm. There are 85 females registered in the herd book.

SOUTH DEVON*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 5 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The South Devon population is closely related to South Devon populations in other countries. There are 5 females registered in the herd book.

UNGARISCHES STEPPENRIND*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 36 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Ungarisches Steppenrind population is closely related to Ungarisches Steppenrind populations in other countries. There are 36 females registered in the herd book.

WEIßBLAUE BELGIER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 7 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Weißblaue Belgier population is closely related to Weißblaue Belgier populations in other countries. There are 7 females registered in the herd book.

WHITE GALLOWAY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 74 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The White Galloway population is closely related to White Galloway populations in other countries. There are 74 females registered in the herd book.

WHITE PARK*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 5 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The White Park population is closely related to White Park populations in other countries. There are 5 females registered in the herd book.

ABERDEEN ANGUS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 698 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Aberdeen Angus population is closely related to Aberdeen Angus populations in other countries. There are 698 females registered in the herd book.

AUBRAC*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 309 ♀ • 29 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Aubrac population is closely related to Aubrac populations in other countries. There are 309 females registered in the herd book.

BLONDE D'AQUITAINE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 498 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Blonde d'Aquitaine population is closely related to Blonde d'Aquitaine populations in other countries. There are 498 females registered in the herd book.

BRAUNVIEH ALTER ZUCHTRICHTUNG



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 157 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Braunvieh alter Zuchtrichtung is an indigenous breed, descended from Allgäuer and Schweizer Torfrind. The animals are white with white surrounded dark muzzles, hooves and horn tips. Adult females weigh on average 550 kg and have an average wither height of 129 cm respectively. There are 157 females registered in the herd book.

DEUTSCHES SHORTHORN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 282 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Deutsches Shorthorn was imported from the United Kingdom. The animals are red, white or red-white-red mottled with patches on the abdomen region and a pink and dark muzzle. Adult females weigh on average 600 kg and have an average wither height of 131 cm. There are 282 females registered in the herd book.

GELBVIEH FLEISCHNUTZUNG



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 435 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Gelbvieh Fleischnutzung population is closely related to Gelbvieh Fleischnutzung populations in other countries. There are 435 females registered in the herd book.

GLANRIND



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 422 ♀ • 17 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Glanrind is a composite of local red cattle, Berner Vieh and Limpurger. These cattle are yellow with a light mouth and nose. Adult females weigh on average 650 kg and have an average wither height of 140 cm. There are 422 females registered in the herd book.

HINTERWÄLDER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 663 ♀ • 61 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Hinterwälder is an indigenous breed, originating from Keltenrind. The animals are red or yellow with a dominant white head (similar to Simmental). Adult females weigh on average 400 kg and have an average wither height of 118 cm. There are 663 females registered in the herd book.

LIMPURGER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 243 ♀ • 9 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 243 females registered in the Limpurger herd book.

LUING*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 214 ♀ • 34 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Luing population is closely related to Luing populations in other countries. There are 214 females registered in the herd book.

MURNAU-WERDENFELSER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 152 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Murnau-Werdenfelser is a composite of Oberinntal Grey, Brown Swiss and Murboden. The animals are yellow with a white rim around a dark muzzle and black pigmented mucosa. Adult females weigh on average 525 kg and have an average wither height of 128 cm. There are 152 females registered in the herd book.

PIEMONTESE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 155 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Piemonteser population is closely related to Piemonteser populations in other countries. There are 155 females registered in the herd book.

PINZGAUER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 286 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Pinzgauer cattle are red or brown with a white back and belly. Adult females weigh on average 750 kg and have an average wither height of 140 cm. There are 286 females registered in the herd book.

PINZGAUER FLEISCHNUTZUNG*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 906 ♀ • 42 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Pinzgauer Fleischnutzung population is closely related to Pinzgauer Fleischnutzung populations in other countries. There are 906 females registered in the herd book.

**ROTVIEH ZUCHTRICHTUNG
HÖHENVIEH***ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 377 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Rotvieh Zuchtichtung Höhenvieh is a variety of German Red that is descended from local Red Cattle with some Angeln influence. The animals are red with a light muzzle. Adult females weigh on average 500 kg and have an average wither height of 128 cm. There are 377 females registered in the herd book.

UCKERMÄRKER



ENDANGERED

GERMANY

There are 930 females registered in the Uckermärker herd book.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 930 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

WELSH BLACK



ENDANGERED

GERMANY

The Welsh Black population is closely related to Welsh Black populations in other countries. There are 853 females registered in the herd book.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 853 ♀ • 85 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ZWERG-ZEBUS



ENDANGERED

GERMANY

The Zwerg-Zebus population is closely related to Zwerg-Zebus populations in other countries. There are 271 females registered in the herd book.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 271 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

BRAUNE HARZER ZIEGE



CRITICAL

GERMANY

There are 45 females registered in the Braune Harzer Ziege herd book.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 45 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

BÜNDNER STRAHLENZIEGE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 3 females registered in the Bündner Strahlenziege herd book.

ERZGEBIRGSZIEGE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 5 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Erzgebirgsziege is an indigenous breed. The goats are red and brown with a black face, back stripe and legs and all animals are polled. Adult females weigh on average 53 kg. There are 5 females registered in the herd book.

HOLLÄNDER SCHECKE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 26 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Holländer Schecke population is closely related to Holländer Schecke populations in other countries. There are 26 females registered in the herd book.

KASCHMIRZIEGE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 9 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Kaschmirziege population is closely related to Kaschmirziege populations in other countries. There are 9 females registered in the herd book.

OWAMBOZIEGE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 19 ♀ • 9 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Owamboziege population is closely related to Owamboziege populations in other countries. There are 19 females registered in the herd book.

POITEVINE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Poitevine population is closely related to Poitevine populations in other countries. There are 3 females registered in the herd book.

ZWERGZIEGE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 24 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Zwergziege population is closely related to Zwergziege populations in other countries. There are 24 females registered in the herd book.

ANGLO NUBIER ZIEGE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 106 ♀ • 17 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Anglo Nubier Ziege population is closely related to Anglo Nubier Ziege populations in other countries. There are 106 females registered in the herd book.

ANGORAZIEGE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 108 ♀ • 23 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Angoraziege population is closely related to Angoraziege populations in other countries. There are 108 females registered in the herd book.

THÜRINGER WALD ZIEGE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 202 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Thüringer Wald Ziege is a composite of Toggenburger-, Harzer-, Rhönziege and Thüringer Landziege. The animals are brown with white flecks on the head and legs with a light face and they may be either polled or horned. Adult females weigh on average 48 kg and have an average wither height of 74 cm. There are 202 females registered in the herd book.

TOGGENBURGER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 419 ♀ • 34 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Toggenburger population is closely related to Toggenburger populations in other countries. There are 419 females registered in the herd book.

WALLISER SCHWARZHALS-ZIEGE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 143 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Walliser Schwarzhals-Ziege population is closely related to Walliser Schwarzhals-Ziege populations in other countries. There are 143 females registered in the herd book.

ACHAL-TEKKINER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 41 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Achal-Tekkiner population is closely related to Achal-Tekkiner populations in other countries. There are 41 females registered in the herd book.

AEGIDIENBERGER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 43 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 43 females registered in the Aegidienberger herd book.

ALT-WÜRTTEMBERGER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 30 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 30 females registered in the Alt-Württemberger herd book.

ANDALUSIER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 56 ♀ • 36 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Andalusier population is closely related to Andalusier populations in other countries. There are 56 females registered in the herd book.

ARDENNER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 5 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Ardenner population is closely related to Ardenner populations in other countries. There are 5 females registered in the herd book.

ARENBERG-NORDKIRCHNER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 20 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 20 females registered in the Arenberg-Nordkirchner herd book.

BERBER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 35 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Berber population is closely related to Berber populations in other countries. There are 35 females registered in the herd book.

BOSNIAKEN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 17 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Bosniaken population is closely related to Bosniaken populations in other countries. There are 17 females registered in the herd book.

CAMARGUE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Camargue population is closely related to Camargue populations in other countries. There are 50 females registered in the herd book.

COB NORMAND*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 0 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Cob Normand population is closely related to Cob Normand populations in other countries. No female is registered in the herd book.

COMTOIS*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Comtois population is closely related to Comtois populations in other countries. There are 3 females registered in the herd book.

DALES*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Dales population is closely related to Dales populations in other countries. There are 3 females registered in the herd book.

DÜLMENER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 46 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Dülmener is a composite of feral and wild horses, with input from several primitive European horse breeds. The animals are dun in all variations, with wild type markings. Adult females have an average wither height of 132 cm. There are 46 females registered in the herd book.

EXMOOR-PONY



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 40 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Exmoor-Pony population is closely related to Exmoor-Pony populations in other countries. There are 40 females registered in the herd book.

FALABELLA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 5 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Falabella population is closely related to Falabella populations in other countries. There are 5 females registered in the herd book.

FELLPONY



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 21 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Fellpony population is closely related to Fellpony populations in other countries. There are 21 females registered in the herd book.

FINNPFERD*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Finnpferd population is closely related to Finnpferd populations in other countries. There are 3 females registered in the herd book.

FOX-TROTTER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 14 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Fox-Trotter (Missouri-Fox-Trott-Hunter) population is closely related to Fox-Trotter populations in other countries. There are 14 females registered in the herd book.

FREIBERGER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 45 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 45 females registered in the Freiburger herd book.

HACKNEY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 12 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Hackney population is closely related to Hackney populations in other countries. There are 12 females registered in the herd book. Population figures do not include Zwerghackney.

HIGHLAND PONY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 30 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Highland Pony population is closely related to Highland Pony populations in other countries. There are 30 females registered in the herd book.

HUZULE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 24 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Huzule population is closely related to Huzule populations in other countries. There are 24 females registered in the herd book.

KABARDINER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 4 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Kabardiner population is closely related to Kabardiner populations in other countries. There are 4 females registered in the herd book.

KARABACH*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 2 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Karabach population is closely related to Karabach populations in other countries. There are 2 females registered in the herd book.

KLADRUBER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 2 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Kladruber population is closely related to Kladruber populations in other countries. There are 2 females registered in the herd book.

KONIK*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 19 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Konik population is closely related to Konik horse populations in other countries. There are 19 females registered in the herd book.

LEHMKUHLNER PONY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 3 females registered in the Lehmkuhlener Pony herd book.

LUSITANO*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 5 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Lusitano population is closely related to Lusitano populations in other countries. There are 5 females registered in the herd book.

MANGALARGA MARCHADOR*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 44 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Mangalarga Marchador population is closely related to Mangalarga Marchador populations in other countries. There are 44 females registered in the herd book.

MECKLENBURGER KALTBLUT*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 47 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Mecklenburger Kaltblut is a composite of Rhenish Westphalian Draught Horse. The animals are bay, chestnut, black and grey in colour. Adult females have an average wither height of 160 cm. There are 47 females registered in the herd book.

MERENS*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 9 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Merens population is closely related to Merens populations in other countries. There are 9 females registered in the herd book.

MORGAN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Morgan population is closely related to Morgan populations in other countries. Only one female is registered in the herd book.

NONIUS*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Nonius population is closely related to Nonius populations in other countries. Only one female is registered in the herd book.

NORIKER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 3 females registered in the Noriker herd book.

ORLOW*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 30 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Orlow population is closely related to Orlow populations in other countries. There are 30 females registered in the herd book.

PAINT*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 47 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Paint population is closely related to Paint populations in other countries. There are 47 females registered in the herd book.

PALOMINO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 14 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Palomino population is closely related to Palomino populations in other countries. There are 14 females registered in the herd book.

PERCHERON



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 11 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Percheron population is closely related to Percheron populations in other countries. There are 11 females registered in the herd book.

PFALZ-ARDENNER KALTBLUT



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 14 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 14 females registered in the Pfalz-Ardenner Kaltblut herd book.

POLO PONY



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 32 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Polo Pony population is closely related to Polo Pony populations in other countries. There are 32 females registered in the herd book.

ROTTALER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 21 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Rottaler is a native breed, with input from Oldenburg horses since 1866. The animals are mainly bay with few markings and are sometimes black or chestnut in colour. Adult females weigh on average 650 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm respectively. There are 21 females registered in the herd book.

SADDLEBRED*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 13 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 13 females registered in the Saddlebred herd book.

SARVAR*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 13 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Sarvar population is closely related to Sarvar populations in other countries. There are 13 females registered in the herd book.

SENNER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 5 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Senner horse is a composite of Thoroughbred (United Kingdom), Arab and Anglo-Arab. The animals are predominantly bay or grey in colour. Adult females weigh on average 510 kg and have a mean wither height of 162 cm. There are 5 females registered in the herd book.

SHIRE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 ♀ • 0 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Shire population is closely related to Shire populations in other countries. There is one female registered in the herd book.

TARPAN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 12 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Tarpan population is closely related to Tarpan populations in other countries. There are 12 females registered in the herd book.

TENNESSEE WALKING HORSE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 8 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Tennessee Walking Horse population is closely related to population Tennessee Walking Horses in other countries. There are 8 females registered in the herd book.

TERSKER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 11 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Tersker population is closely related to Tersker populations in other countries. There are 11 females registered in the herd book.

TINKER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 33 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997
 Population trend: -
 Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Tinker population is closely related to Tinker populations in other countries. There are 33 females registered in the herd book.

TÖLTER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 23 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997
 Population trend: -
 Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Tölter population is closely related to Tölter populations in other countries. There are 23 females registered in the herd book.

TUIGPARDEN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 19 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1997
 Population trend: -
 Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Tuigparden population is closely related to Tuigparden populations in other countries. There are 19 females registered in the herd book.

VOLLBLUTARABER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 26 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1997
 Population trend: -
 Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Vollblutaraber population is closely related to Vollblutaraber populations in other countries. There are 26 females registered in the herd book.

WARMBLUTSCHECKEN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 86 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 86 females registered in the Warmblutschecken herd book.

WARMBLUTSCHECKEN AUS DEN EHM. PREUß. OSTPROVINZEN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 13 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 13 females registered in the Warmblutschecken aus den ehem. preuß. Ostprovinzen herd book.

ALTMÄRKISCHES KALTBLUT



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 272 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Altmärkisches Kaltblut is a composite of Rhenish Westphalian Draught horse. The horses are bay, chestnut, black or grey in colour. Adult females have an average wither height of 161 cm. There are 272 females registered in the herd book.

APPALOOSA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 251 ♀ • 105 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Appaloosa population is closely related to Appaloosa populations in other countries. There are 251 females registered in the herd book.

ARABER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 502 ♀ • 77 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 502 females registered in the Araber (Shagya-/Anglo-/Arabisches Halbblut) herd book.

CONNEMARA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 511 ♀ • 56 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Connemara population is closely related to Connemara populations in other countries. There are 511 females registered in the herd book.

DARTMOOR



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 119 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Dartmoor population is closely related to Dartmoor populations in other countries. There are 119 females registered in the herd book.

FRIESEN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 411 ♀ • 95 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Friesen population is closely related to Friesen populations in other countries. There are 411 females registered in the herd book.

KNABSTRUPPER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 193 ♀ • 41 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Knabstrupper population is closely related to Knabstrupper populations in other countries. There are 193 females registered in the herd book.

LIPIZZANER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 104 ♀ • 59 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Lipizzaner population is closely related to Lipizzaner populations in other countries. There are 104 females registered in the herd book.

NEW FOREST



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 641 ♀ • 82 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The New Forest population is closely related to New Forest populations in other countries. There are 641 females registered in the herd book.

PASO PERUANO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 157 ♀ • 46 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Paso Peruano population is closely related to Paso Peruano populations in other countries. There are 157 females registered in the herd book.

PINTO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 790 ♀ • 113 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Pinto population is closely related to Pinto populations in other countries. There are 790 females registered in the herd book.

PINTO TYP LEWITZER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 242 ♀ • 28 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 242 females registered in the Pinto Typ Lewitzer herd book.

**RHEINISCH DEUTSCHES
KALTBLUT***ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 695 ♀ • 48 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Rheinisch Deutsches Kaltblut is a composite of Belgian Draught Horses. The animals are bay, chestnut, black and grey in colour. Adult females have an average wither height of 165 cm. There are 695 females registered in the herd book.

**SÄCHSISCH-THÜRINGISCHES
KALTBLUT***ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 286 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Sächsisch-Thüringisches Kaltblut is a composite of Rhenish Westphalian Draught Horse. The animals are bay, chestnut, black and grey in colour and adult females have an average wither height of 161 cm. There are 286 females registered in the herd book.

SCHLESWIGER KALTBLUT*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 213 ♀ • 31 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Schleswiger Kaltblut is a composite of Bauernlandpferd and Jütisches Kaltblut. The animals are chestnut, black and grey in colour. Adult females weigh on average 700 kg and have an average wither height of 158 cm. There are 213 females registered in the herd book.

SCHWARZWÄLDER KALTBLUT*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 616 ♀ • 37 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Schwarzwälder Kaltblut is a local breed with some imports. The animals are usually (dark) chestnut. However there are also a few bay horses and there is one known grey family. They often have blazes and sometimes have stitched white hairs on the body. Adult females have an average weight of 610 kg and an average wither height of 152 cm. There are 616 females registered in the herd book.

SCHWERES WARMBLUT*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 804 ♀ • 29 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 804 females registered in the schweres Warmblut herd book.

SCHWERES WARMBLUT / OST-FRIESISCH-ALTOLDENBURGISCH*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 113 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 113 females registered in the schweres Warmblut / ostfriesisch-altoldenburgisch herd book.

THÜRINGER WARMBLUT*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 973 ♀ • 33 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 973 females registered in the Thüringer Warmblut herd book.

ANGLER SATTELSCHWEIN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 35 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Angler Sattelschwein is a composite of Landrace and Wessex Saddleback. The animals are black with a white saddle. Adult females weigh on average 300 kg and have an average wither height of 85 cm respectively. There are 35 females registered in the herd book.

BUNTE BENTHEIMER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 60 ♀ • 22 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Bunte Bentheimer is a native local landrace found in Emsland, northern Germany. The animals are black, white or black and white spotted in colour. Adult females weigh on average 180 kg and have an average wither height of 70 cm. There are 60 females registered in the herd book.

HAMPSHIRE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 83 ♀ • 58 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Hampshire pigs are black with a white saddle and white forelegs. Adult females weigh on average 200 kg and have an average wither height of 85 cm. The Hampshire population is closely related to Hampshire populations in other countries. There are 83 females registered in the herd book.

WOLLSCHWEIN (BLOND)*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 60 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Wollschwein (blond) population is closely related to Wollschwein (blond) populations in other countries. There are 60 females registered in the herd book.

WOLLSCHWEIN (ROT)*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 ♀ • 17 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Wollschwein (rot) population is closely related to Wollschwein (rot) populations in other countries. There are 50 females registered in the herd book.

WOLLSCHWEIN (SCHWALBEN-BÄUCHIG)*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 45 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Wollschwein (schwalbenbäuchig) population is closely related to Wollschwein (schwalbenbäuchig) populations in other countries. There are 45 females registered in the herd book.

DEUTSCHE LANDRASSE B*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 352 ♀ • 104 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Deutsche Landrasse B was imported from Belgium. The animals are white in colour. Adult females weigh on average 270 kg and have an average wither height of 79 cm. There are 352 females registered in the herd book.

DEUTSCHES SATTELSCHWEIN*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 114 ♀ • 22 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Deutsches Sattelschwein is a composite of Angler Sattelschwein and Schwäbisch-Hällisches Schwein (Germany). The animals are black with a white saddle. Adult females weigh on average 300 kg and have an average wither height of 86 cm respectively. There are 114 females registered in the herd book.

DUROC*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 253 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Duroc pigs are red or brown in colour. Adult females weigh on average 220 kg and have an average wither height of 90 cm. The Duroc population is closely related to Duroc populations in other countries. There are 253 females registered in the herd book.

SCHWÄBISCH HÄLLISCHES SCHWEIN*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 177 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Schwäbisch Hällisches Schwein is a composite of Landraces and Old Saddlebacks (Asian origin). The animals are black with a white saddle. Adult females weigh on average 280 kg and have an average wither height of 80 cm. There are 177 females registered in the herd book.

GOTLAND-SCHAF*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 45 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

There are 45 females registered in the Gotland-Schaf herd book.

GOTLÄNDISCHES WILDSCHAF*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 18 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Gotländisches Wildschaf population is closely related to Gotländisches Wildschaf populations in other countries. There are 18 females registered in the herd book.

HAMPSHIRE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 16 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Hampshire population is closely related to Hampshire populations in other countries. There are 16 females registered in the herd book.

JAKOBSCHAF*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 67 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Jakobschaf sheep are black, grey, brown and white in colour. Adult females weigh on average 50 kg and have an average wither height of 70 cm. They have medium fibred wool. This population is closely related to Jakobschaf populations in other countries. There are 67 females registered in the herd book.

QUESSANT-SCHAF*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 24 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Quessant-Schaf population is closely related to Quessant-Schaf populations in other countries. There are 24 females registered in the herd book.

ROMNEY MARSH*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Romney Marsh population is closely related to Romney Marsh populations in other countries. There are 100 females registered in the herd book.

ROUGE DE ROUSSILLON*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 93 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Rouge de Roussillon sheep are yellowish with red or pied heads and legs. They have medium fibred wool and are polled. There are 93 females registered in the herd book.

SOAY SCHAF*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 9 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Soay Schaf population is closely related to Soay Schaf populations in other countries. There are 9 females registered in the herd book.

UNGARISCHES ZACKELSCHAF*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 61 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Ungarisches Zackelschaf population is closely related to Ungarisches Zackelschaf populations in other countries. There are 61 females registered in the herd book.

WALACHENSCHAF*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 88 ♀ • 58 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Walachenschaf are white with spotted legs and face and have medium fibred wool. Adult females weigh on average 45 kg. There are 88 females registered in the herd book.

ZWARTBLES-SCHAF*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 4 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Zwartbles-Schaf population is closely related to Zwartbles-Schaf populations in other countries. There are 4 females registered in the herd book.

BLAUKÖPFIGES FLEISCHSCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 822 ♀ • 59 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Blauköpfiges Fleischschaf was imported from France and the United Kingdom. The animals are blue, brown or may be a combination of blue and white with a blue head and legs. Adult females weigh on average 80 kg and have an average wither height of 68 cm. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. There are 822 females registered in the herd book.

BRAUNES BERGSCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 535 ♀ • 39 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Braunes Bergschaf is a composite of Zaupelschaf, Steinschaf, and Bergamaskerschaf. The animals are brown in colour, have medium fibred wool and are polled. Adult females weigh on average 65 kg and have an average wither height of 65 cm. There are 535 females registered in the herd book.

BRILLENSCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 273 ♀ • 21 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Brillenschaf, imported from Austria and Italy, is a composite of Zaupelschaf, Steinschaf and Vilmößer Schaf. The animals are white with black ears and black rims around the eyes. Adult females weigh on average 65 kg and have an average wither height of 65 cm. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. There are 273 females registered in the herd book.

GOTLÄNDISCHES PELZSCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 158 ♀ • 27 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Gotländisches Pelzschaf population is closely related to Gotländisches Pelzschaf populations in other countries. There are 158 females registered in the herd book.

ILE DE FRANCE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 223 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Ile de France population is closely related to Ile de France populations in other countries. There are 223 females registered in the herd book.

KAMERUN SCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 663 ♀ • 52 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Kamerun Schaf population is closely related to Kamerun Schaf populations in other countries. There are 663 females registered in the herd book.

KARAKULSCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Karakulschaf population is closely related to Karakulschaf populations in other countries. There are 200 females registered in the herd book.

ROMANOV-SCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 155 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Romanov-Schaf population is closely related to Romanov-Schaf populations in other countries. There are 155 females registered in the herd book.

SKUDDE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 658 ♀ • 33 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Skudde is an indigenous Northern Heather Sheep from East Prussia and the Baltics. The animals are white or black, are seldom brownish, and have medium fibred wool. Females may be either polled or horned and males are always horned. Adult females have an average weight of 32 kg and an average wither height of 48 cm. There are 658 females registered in the herd book.

STEINSCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 124 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Steinschaf is descended from the Zaupelschaf breed. They are colourful animals and may be white, brown-black or spotted in colour. Adult females weigh on average 47 kg. These sheep have medium fibred wool. There are 124 females registered in the herd book.

WALDSCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 531 ♀ • 31 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Waldschaf is a composite of Zaupelschaf, Bergschaf, and Merinolandschaf. The animals are polled, white in colour and have medium fibred wool. Adult females weigh on average 47 kg and have an average wither height of 62 cm. There are 531 females registered in the herd book.

**WEIßE GEHÖRNT
HEIDSCHNUCKE***ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 511 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Weiße gehörnte Heidschnucke is an indigenous breed. The animals are white in colour and have medium fibred wool. Adult females weigh on average 45 kg and have an average wither height of 55 cm. There are 511 females registered in the herd book.

WEIßES BERGSCHAF*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 956 ♀ • 68 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Weißes Bergschaf is a composite of Zaupelschaf and Steinschaf. The animals are polled, white in colour and have medium fibred wool. Adult females weigh on average 75 kg and have a mean wither height of 72 cm. There are 956 females registered in the herd book.

ALTSTEIRER WHITE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 60 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Altsteirer White have self-white coloured plumage.

BARTHÜHNER BARRED



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Barthühner Barred chickens have barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers.

BARTHÜHNER BLUE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 30 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Barthühner Blue have self-blue coloured plumage.

**BARTHÜHNER PARTRIDGE
COLOUR**



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Barthühner Partridge Colour chickens have wild-type and variants coloured plumage.

**BARTHÜHNER SILVER-BLACK
MOTTLED**



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Barthühner Silver-Black Mottled chickens have silver-columbian coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers.

BARTHÜHNER WHITE



CRITICAL

GERMANY

The Barthühner White have self-white coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

**BERGISCHE SCHLOTTERKÄMME
BLACK**



CRITICAL

GERMANY

The Bergische Schlotterkämmen Black have self-black coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 75 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

**BERGISCHE SCHLOTTERKÄMME
BLACK/WHITE**



CRITICAL

GERMANY

The Bergische Schlotterkämmen black/white have black and white coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 60 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

KRÜPER BLACK



CRITICAL

GERMANY

Krüper Black chickens have self-black coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 102 • 85 ♀ • 17 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

KRÜPER BLACK AND WHITE



CRITICAL

GERMANY

The Krüper Black and White have black and white coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 18 • 15 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

KRÜPER BLACK AND YELLOW



CRITICAL

GERMANY

The Krüper Black and Yellow have black and yellow coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 18 • 15 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SULMTALER



CRITICAL

GERMANY

The Sulmtaler have yellow coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 120 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ALTSTEIRER WILD-TYPE BROWN



ENDANGERED

GERMANY

The Altsteirer Wild-Type Brown have wild-type and variants coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 600 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

**BARTHÜHNER GOLD-BLACK
MOTTLED**



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Barthühner Gold-Black Mottled chickens have gold-columbian coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers.

BERGISCHE KRÄHER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 260 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

No further information available.

DEUTSCHE SPERBER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 315 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Deutsche Sperber chickens have barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers.

LAKENFELDER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 350 • 280 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Lakenfelder have black and white coloured plumage.

MÖWEN



ENDANGERED

GERMANY

The Möwen have gold-columbian coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 • 160 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

RAMELSLOHER



ENDANGERED

GERMANY

The Ramelsloher have white and yellow coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 450 - 600 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SUNDHEIMERHUHN



ENDANGERED

GERMANY

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 050 • 840 ♀ • 210 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

THÜRINGER



ENDANGERED

GERMANY

The Thüringer have self-black coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 400 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

VORWERKHÜHNER*ENDANGERED***GERMANY**

The Vorwerkhühner have black and yellow coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 430 • 344 ♀ • 86 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

WESTFÄLISCHE TOTLEGER*ENDANGERED***GERMANY**

Westfälische Totleger chickens have silver-columbian or gold-columbian coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 720 • 600 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ORPINGTON*CRITICAL***GERMANY**

Orpington ducks have yellow coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 60 • 45 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

POMMERN*ENDANGERED***GERMANY**

The Pommern have self-blue coloured plumage.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 • 150 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

DIEPHOLZER*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 ♀ • 115 ♀ • 35 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

The Diepholzer have self-white coloured plumage.

LIPPEGANS*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GERMANY

Lippegans geese have self-white coloured plumage.

KATERINI*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 80 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1995

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, draught power, milk

GREECE

The Katerini is found in Macedonia and Thessaly. It is an indigenous local breed with characteristics of *Bos taurus primigenius*. The animals may be grey or brown in colour and have lyre-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 285 kg with an average wither height of 123 cm and 113 cm respectively. This breed is known for its low feeding requirements.

SYKIA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 90 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1995

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, draught power, milk

GREECE

The Sykia is found in Sykia village in Halkidiki-Macedonia. It is an indigenous local breed, derived from *Bos taurus primigenius*. The animals are grey in colour and females stand 116 cm tall at the withers. The horns are lyre-shaped.

SKYROS PONY*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 53 ♀ • 26 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**GREECE**

The Skyros Pony is found on Skyros Island and is a native local breed. The animals are grey, dun, chestnut or bay in colour. Adult males weigh on average 130 kg and females 120 kg with an average wither height of 104 cm for both. There are 3 herds remaining.

AGLIKOS KATHAROHAEMOS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Thoroughbred (eng.)**Population data:** 490 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1986**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport**GREECE**

The Aglikos Katharohaemos was imported from the United Kingdom and is found in Attica, Thessaly, Macedonia, Peloponnese and central Greece. These horses can be any solid colour and they have a fine coat. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 520 kg with an average wither height of 170 cm for both. There are 490 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PINEIA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Geogalidiko (gr.), Geogaludiko (gr.)**Population data:** < 1 000 • 380 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power, riding (sports), socio-cultural**GREECE**

The Pineia is found in a small, hilly and mountainous area of Ilea Prefecture, in the western part of Peloponnesus. It is a composite of Arab stallions and local mares from the Greek Mountain Horse breed and was established in the early 20th century. The animals are predominantly grey, white, bay and brown in colour. Adult males and females have an average wither height of 140 cm and 138 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and mountains). Of females, 95% are bred to males of the same breed.

FLORINA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Pellagonia**Population data:** 400 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, wool**GREECE**

The Florina is found in north-western Macedonia. It is a composite of indigenous breeds, probably local mountain and lowland sheep. The animals are white with black spots around the eyes and the nose, have a thin tail and fine fibred wool. Adult females weigh on average 43 kg and have an average wither height of 67 cm. Females are polled but males have spiral shaped horns. The breed is adapted to the local environment (mountains). The milk is used for cheese production.

KYMI*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 900 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, wool**GREECE**

The Kymi is found around Kymi village on the Island of Euboea. It is a local breed that originated from Skopelos. The animals are white with brown and black spots on the face and feet and they have a thin tail and fine fibred wool. Adult females weigh on average 55 kg and have a mean wither height of 64 cm. Males and females may be either polled or have spiral shaped horns. Twin births and a long breeding season are reported for this breed. There are 10 herds remaining. There are 500 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed.

ZAKYNTHOS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 450 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, wool**GREECE**

The Zakynthos, an indigenous local breed possibly related to Italian, is found on the Island of Zakynthos. The animals are white in colour with a thin long tail and a roman nose. Adult males weigh on average 63 kg and females 50 kg, and females have an average wither height of 70 cm. The Zakynthos have fine fibred wool and females are polled. In males the horns are spiral shaped. Twin births and a long breeding season are reported for this breed. Of females, 95% are bred to males of the same breed.

CHAROLAIS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 650 • 600 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

Charolais cattle were imported from France. They are yellowish in colour and may be either polled (10%) or horned (90%). Adult males weigh on average 1 400 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 148 cm and 135 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 14 males is stored.

HEREFORD*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 100 • 900 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

Hereford cattle were imported from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Canada. The animals are dark red with a white stripe along the back. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 136 cm and 127 cm respectively. Males and females may be either polled (20%) or horned (80%). Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 2 males is stored.

LIMOUSIN*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 500 ♀ • 450 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

HUNGARY

Limousin cattle were imported from France. The animals are red in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 300 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 149 cm and 133 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 5 males is stored.

FURISOSO-NORTH STAR*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 541 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: sport, draught power

HUNGARY

The Furisoso-North Star is found country-wide and is a composite of local breeds and Thoroughbred horses. The animals are dark bay in colour. Adult males weigh on average 520 kg and females 480 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 161 cm respectively. There are 541 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 2 males is stored.

GIDRÀN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Gidran (eng.)

Population data: 200 ♀ • 29 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: sport, draught power

HUNGARY

The Gidràn horse is found in Szántód and is a composite of local breeds and one Arab Halfbred stallion. The animals are sorrel and chestnut in colour. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 170 cm and 160 cm respectively. The breed is known for its good adaptability to extreme factors. There are 8 herds remaining and 144 females are registered in the herd book.

LIPICAI*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Lipitsa (eng.)

Population data: 322 ♀ • 24 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: draught power, sport

HUNGARY

The Lipicai is found in northern Hungary and is a composite of Neapolitan and other Spanish lines. The animals are grey with a sleek coat and silky mane and tail. Foals are born black, brown or grey and become lighter in colour when 7 years old. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 420 kg with an average wither height of 159 cm and 156 cm respectively. There are 10 herds remaining. There are 322 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MAGYAR HIDEGVÉRU*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Hungarian Draft (eng.)**Population data:** 1 300 • 1 000 ♀ • 300 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power**HUNGARY**

The Magyar Hidegvéru is a composite of Noric, Percheron, Ardennes and Hungarian and was established in the late 19th century. The animals are bay, chestnut and grey in colour. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 650 kg with an average wither height of 154 cm and 154 cm respectively. Of females, 30% are bred to males of the same breed.

NÓNIUSZ*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Nonius (eng.)**Population data:** 525 ♀ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power**HUNGARY**

The Nóniusz is found in eastern Hungary and is a composite of local breeds, Anglo-Norman and Thoroughbred (United Kingdom). The animals are black or dark bay in colour and have a slightly convex nose. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 162 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to live under the locally prevailing marginal conditions. This carriage horse is frugal, surefooted and a good working horse especially for draught power. Furthermore, it is well known for its stamina and handling ease. The semen of 2 males is stored.

SHAGYA ARAB*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 365 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport**HUNGARY**

The Shagya Arab is found in western Hungary and is a composite of local breeds and Arab horses. The animals are grey, bay and chestnut in colour with a silky mane and tail, a fine coat, small head and long neck. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 152 cm respectively. There are 4 herds remaining. Of females, 70% are bred to males of the same breed.

BELGA LAPÀLY SERTÉS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Belgian Landrace (eng.)**Population data:** 80 • 73 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

Belga Lapály Sertés pigs are white in colour with forward lop ears and yellow nails. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 3 males is stored.

HAMPSHIRE SERTÉS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Hampshire (eng.)**Population data:** 17 • 12 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

Hampshire Sertés pigs are pied with a white shoulder stripe, black nails and small, erect ears. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 3 males is stored.

DUROC SERTÉS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Duroc (eng.)**Population data:** 433 • 410 ♀ • 21 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

Duroc Sertés are dark, medium or light red in colour with slate-grey skin, nose and nails and forward lop ears. The semen of 3 males is stored.

PIETRAIN SERTÉS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Pietrain (eng.)**Population data:** 260 • 218 ♀ • 29 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

Pietrain Sertés are white or grey with spots and have erect or lop ears pointing forwards. Of females, 94% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 6 males is stored.

MANGALICA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Hungarian Mangalitza (eng.)**Population data:** 700 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** lard, meat**HUNGARY**

Mangalica, a typical lard breed developed in the Carpathian basin (19th century), is found country-wide. Blond Mangalica, developed using curly haired Sumadia pigs, are grey to yellow or reddish-yellow in colour depending on husbandry and soil conditions. Swallow-bellied Mangalica, developed by crossing Mangalica and Szeremségi pigs, have a black back and sides and are white to silver-grey from belly to chops. Red Mangalica, developed by crossing Mangalica and Szalontai pigs are dark to light brownish-red with black nails, nose and teats. All Mangalica have curly thick hair, lop ears and some are swallow-bellied. On average, adult males and females weigh 125 kg and 100 kg and stand 75 cm and 73 cm tall respectively. They are generally resistant to harsh environmental conditions and are known for excellent lard production. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CIKTA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 199 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

The Cikta is found in Tardosbánya and was brought to Hungary in the 18th century by German settlers. The animals are white in colour and they have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 37 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 55 cm and 47 cm respectively. These sheep have fine fibred wool and females are polled. The breed is adapted to extreme climatic conditions. Only one herd remains. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SUFFOLK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 547 • 229 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

Suffolk sheep are white with a black head and legs. They are big, long animals with lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 68 kg. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SZAPORA MERINO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Prolific Merino (eng.)**Population data:** 1538 • 950 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** wool, meat**HUNGARY**

Szapora Merino sheep are white in colour and have medium fibred wool. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm respectively. Females are polled and males have spiral shaped horns. The breed is known for its aseasonality. Of females, 96% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 10 males is stored.

CIGÀJA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Tsigai (eng.)**Population data:** 886 ♀ • 593 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**HUNGARY**

The Cigàja, brought to the Carpathian region from the 13th century onwards, is found in Szalkszentmárton, Orosháza. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 60 cm and 53 cm respectively. These sheep are white with a black face and feet, have fine fibred wool and all animals are polled. The breed is known for its adaptability towards extreme climatic conditions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

GÖDÖLLŐI NEW HAMPSHIRE (WHITE)



CRITICAL-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Gödöllő New Hampshire (White) (eng.)

Population data: 124 • 100 ♀ • 24 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: eggs, meat, research, household pest control, fancy

HUNGARY

The Gödöllői New Hampshire (white) chicken variety was derived from the Gödöllő New Hampshire (brown) in 1990. It is genetically the same as the Gödöllő New Hampshire (brown), but is white in colour. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.6 kg and females 1.9 kg. This breed is maintained by the Institute for Small Animal research as a closed population.

FEHÉR ERDÉLYI KOPASZNYAKÚ



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: White Transylvanian Naked Neck (eng.)

Population data: 511 • 461 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: eggs, meat, household pest control, research, fancy

HUNGARY

The origin of the Fehér erdélyi kopasznyakú is unknown. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, yellow (50%) or white (50%) skin and white (50%) or yellow (50%) shanks and feet. The comb is of single type, egg shells are tinted in colour and they have a naked neck. Adult males weigh on average 2.1 kg and females 1.6 kg. Early male sexual maturity, resistant to heat stress and a general disease resistance are reported. The population is part of the Hungarian Chicken Conservation Programme supervised and partly financed by the National Institute of Agricultural Quality Control in Hungary. Two stocks are maintained at the Institute for Small Animal Research and at Debercsény (private farm). In 1999 there was state support for the Hungarian Chicken Conservation Programme of 700 HUF/year/breeding individual.

FEHÉR MAGYAR



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Hungarian White (eng.)

Population data: 511 • 461 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs, meat, household pest control, research, fancy

HUNGARY

The origin of the Fehér magyar chicken is unknown. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They may have white (50%) or yellow (50%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (50%) or yellow (50%). The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.46 kg. Early male sexual maturity and a general disease resistance are reported for this breed. The population is part of the Hungarian Chicken Conservation Programme supervised and partly financed by the National Institute of Agricultural Quality Control in Hungary. Two stocks are maintained at the Institute for Small Animal Research and at Debercsény (private farm). In 1999 there was state support for the Hungarian Chicken Conservation Programme of 700 HUF/year/breeding individual.

FEKETE ERDÉLYI KOPASZNYAKÚ



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Black Transylvanian Naked Neck (eng.)

Population data: 498 • 448 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs, meat, household pest control, research, fancy

HUNGARY

The Fekete erdélyi kopasznyakú was imported from Transylvania in the 1970s. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and black shanks and feet. The comb is of single type, egg shells are tinted in colour and they have a naked neck. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.52 kg. Resistance to heat stress, early male sexual maturity and general disease resistance are reported for this breed. The population is part of the Hungarian Chicken Conservation Programme supervised and partly financed by the National Institute of Agricultural Quality Control in Hungary. Two stocks are maintained at the Institute for Small Animal Research and at Debercsény (private farm). In 1999 there was state support for the Hungarian Chicken Conservation Programme of 700 HUF/year/breeding individual.

GÖDÖLLŐI NEW HAMPSHIRE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Gödöllő New Hampshire (Brown) (eng.)**Population data:** 580 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, research, household pest control, fancy**KENDERMAGOS ERDÉLYI
KOPASZNYAKÚ***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Speckled Transylvanian Naked Neck (eng.)**Population data:** 512 • 458 ♀ • 54 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, household pest control, research, fancy**FODROSTOLLÚ LÚD***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Hungarian Frizzled Goose (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 380 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy**RÉZPULYKA***CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Copper (eng.)**Population data:** 50 • 40 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

The Gödöllői New Hampshire is found in Gödöllő, the original population having been imported from Landesmann Breeders (Austria) in 1958. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.6 kg and females 1.9 kg. Chick sexing is possible for this breed. It is the most popular dual-purpose breed in Hungary and is maintained at the Institute for Small Animal Research.

HUNGARY

The origin of the Kendermagos erdélyi kopasznyakú is unknown. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers, yellow (50%) or white (50%) skin and yellow shanks and feet. The comb is of single type, egg shells are tinted in colour and they have a naked neck. Adult males weigh on average 2.3 kg and females 1.61 kg. Early male sexual maturity and general disease resistance are reported for this breed. The population is part of the Hungarian Chicken Conservation Programme supervised and partly financed by the National Institute of Agricultural Quality Control in Hungary. Two stocks are maintained at the Institute for Small Animal Research and at Debrecen University of Agricultural Sciences. In 1999 there was state support for the Hungarian Chicken Conservation Programme of 400 HUF/year/breeding individual.

HUNGARY

The origin of the native Fodrostollú lúd goose is uncertain. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within their frizzled feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 6.5 kg and females 5 kg. An *in situ* conservation programme is operational. Breeding stocks are located at the Institute for Small Animal Research and at the Debrecen University of Agricultural Science.

HUNGARY

The Rézpulyka is found in Bugac, Kiskunság, central Hungary, the original population having been imported from Bosnia in the 18th century. The original turkeys were crossed with the imported Bronze turkey resulting in the creation of the Copper turkey breed. The pure-bred population is now considered to be the Hungarian indigenous breed. Rézpulyka have black, red or white coloured plumage with barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers, white skin, grey shanks and feet and cream white to pale greyish egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 8 kg and females 6 kg. All of the 50 registered turkeys are kept in Bugac as a closed breed. In 1999 financial support of 1 500 HUF/breeding female/year was paid by the State to stock breeders. Breeding stocks are located at the Institute for Small Animal Research and at the Debrecen University of Agricultural Science.

BRONZPULYKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Bronze (eng.)**Population data:** 340 • 270 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**HUNGARY**

The Bronzpulyka was imported from England in the 18th century. The pure-bred population is now considered a native breed in Hungary. They have self-black and bronze coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, grey shanks and feet and cream white to pale greyish egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 8 kg and females 6 kg. By ministerial order the breed has been included in the list of indigenous domestic animal breeds in Hungary and it is therefore protected. Financial support is paid by the State to stock breeders (250 HUF/breeding female/year). Additional support of 1 000 HUF/breeding female/year can be obtained by applying to the Agricultural Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture). Breeding stocks are now located at the Institute for Small Animal Research and at the Debrecen University of Agricultural Science.

GALLOWAY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 20 ♀ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ICELAND**

Galloway cattle are found country-wide and were imported from Scotland. The animals are black or grey in colour and some are belted. Adult males weigh on average 780 kg and females 560 kg, males having a mean wither height of 123 cm. All animals are polled. They produce flavoursome meat and are known for their hardiness. Only one herd remains. There are 20 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ICELANDIC GOAT*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Islenska geitin (icl.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 85 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** hobby**ICELAND**

The Icelandic goat, found country-wide, was established in 1900. The animals are black, grey or white, and most non-white goats are spotted. The goats may be either polled or horned but are infertile if polled and fertile horned animals only have knobs. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 42 kg. This breed produces a very fine cashmere wool. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ISLANSKI HÆNSNASTOFNINN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Icelandic Coloured Poultry (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs, fancy, meat**ICELAND**

The Islanski hæsnastofninn is probably of Norwegian origin and has been known since the settlement of Iceland 1 100 years ago.

AYRSHIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 26 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**IRELAND**

The Ayrshire, found country-wide, was imported from the United Kingdom in 1778. The animals are red and white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 127 cm respectively. There are 500 females registered in the herd book, of which 60% are bred to males of the same breed.

BELGIAN BLUE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Blanc-Bleu Belge (fr.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 85 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**IRELAND**

The Belgian Blue is found country-wide and was imported from Belgium. The animals are black, blue or white in colour and are double muscled. Adult males weigh on average 1 200 kg and females 800 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 134 cm respectively. There are 200 females registered in the herd book, of which 99% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 20 males is stored.

IRISH BLONDE D'AQUITAINE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 350 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**IRELAND**

The Irish Blonde d'Aquitaine is found country-wide and was imported from France. As their name suggests, they are blond in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 100 kg and females 800 kg with an average wither height of 152 cm and 145 cm respectively. There are 350 females registered in the herd book, of which 99% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 20 males is stored.

MONTBÉLIARDE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 600 ♀ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**IRELAND**

The Montbéliarde is found country-wide and was imported from France in the 1990s. The animals are red and white with a white head. Adult males weigh on average 950 kg and females 680 kg with an average wither height of 148 cm and 139 cm respectively. There are 600 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 30 males is stored.

KERRY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Kerry Cattle (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**IRELAND**

Kerry cattle are found in Co. Kerry, south-western Ireland. The Kerry is an indigenous breed, the precise origin of which is unknown. The animals are black and are occasionally found with white markings on the udders. Adult males weigh on average 570 kg and females 360 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 125 cm respectively. The horns are white tipped with black, and are upright and lyre-shaped. The breed is well adapted to live in the wet hilly country and is considered a hardy breed with low feeding requirements. There are 472 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 6 males is stored in two locations.

ARAB*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 115 ♀ • 21 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, general crossbreeding**IRELAND**

The Arab, found in eastern and south-eastern Ireland, was imported from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The animals are grey, chestnut or bay in colour and have a long fine mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 145 cm respectively. There are 12 herds remaining and 50 females registered in the herd book, 50% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

KERRY BOG PONY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 12 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**IRELAND**

The Kerry Bog Pony seems to be a unique and ancient breed. The animals are very small (10 hands high).

IRISH PONY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 33 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, hobby**IRELAND**

The Irish Pony, found country-wide, is a composite of Arab, Welsh, Connemara Pony and Thoroughbred and was established around 1970. The animals can be black, bay, isabelle, dark to light chestnut, palomino or white and may also be white intermixed with black, bay or chestnut and pied. Adult males and females have an average wither height of 137 cm. There are 100 females registered in the herd book, of which 20% are bred to males of the same breed.

PIEBALD AND SKEWBALD*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 1 100 • 1 000 ♀ • 67 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, hobby**IRELAND**

Piebald and Skewbald horses are found country-wide. They are a composite of Irish Cob and Irish Sport Horses and were established around 1900. The animals are black or brown with white patches in colour. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 148 cm respectively. There are 200 females registered in the herd book, of which 10% are bred to males of the same breed.

IRISH DRAUGHT*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Irish Draught Horse (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 730 ♀ • 65 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**IRELAND**

The Irish Draught, found country-wide, is a composite of Norman (France), Spanish (Spain) and Thoroughbred (United Kingdom) and was established in the 19th century. The animals are predominantly grey, goltured by bay and chestnut. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. These are hardy animals and there are no cold-blooded horses. There are 697 females registered in the herd book, of which 49% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 65 reproducing males and 650 herds or breeders. The semen of 7 males is stored.

DUROC*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 40 ♀ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**IRELAND**

The Duroc, found country-wide, has been imported from Canada since 1983. The animals are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 260 kg and females 230 kg with an average wither height of 120 cm and 110 cm respectively. There are 40 females registered in the herd book.

LARGE WHITE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 180 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**IRELAND**

The Large White, found country-wide, was imported from the United Kingdom and Sweden. The animals are white in colour and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 200 kg with an average wither height of 110 cm and 105 cm respectively. There are 1 000 females registered in the herd book, of which 40% are bred to males of the same breed.

BELCLARE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool**IRELAND**

The Belclare, found country-wide, was established around 1980 and is a composite of Galway, Cheviot, Texel and various other crosses from Ireland. The animals are white in colour, have medium fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 70 kg. Very high prolificacy is reported for this breed. There are 800 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

BELTEX*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 272 ♀ • 52 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**IRELAND**

The Beltex, found country-wide, was imported from Belgium in 1996. The animals are white in colour, have medium fibred wool and are polled. They are a highly muscled animal. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 70 kg with an average wither height of 60 cm and 55 cm respectively. There are 272 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 2 males is stored in one location.

BERRICHON DU CHER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 130 • 120 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**IRELAND**

Berrichon du Cher sheep are found country-wide. The animals are white in colour, have medium fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 95 kg and females 75 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 68 cm respectively. There are 120 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BLEU DU MAINE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 900 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** general crossbreeding, meat, wool**IRELAND**

The Bleu du Maine, found country-wide, is a composite of Leicester Longwool, Wensleydale and Choletais and was established around 1860. The animals are white with a slate blue head and legs. They have fine fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 100 kg and females 75 kg. High prolificacy and ease of lambing is reported for this breed. There are 300 females registered in the herd book, of which 70% are bred to males of the same breed.

BLUEFACED LEICESTER*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool, general crossbreeding**IRELAND**

The Bluefaced Leicester was imported from the United Kingdom around 1900 and is now found country-wide. It is a composite of the English Longwool and Border Leicester breeds. The animals are white with a blue head and have tightly purred, fine fibred long wool. Adult males weigh on average 105 kg and females 80 kg. All animals are polled. There are 132 females registered in the herd book, of which 30% are bred to males of the same breed.

L'ILE DE FRANCE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Ile de France (fr.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool**IRELAND**

The L'Ile de France, found country-wide, is a composite of Dishley Leicester and Merino. The breed, established around 1824, was imported from the United Kingdom in 1978 and from France in 1987. The animals are white in colour, have medium fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 130 kg and females 90 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. There are 150 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed.

ROUGE DE L'OUEST*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 - 10 000 • 850 ♀ • 203 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**IRELAND**

Rouge de L'Ouest sheep, imported from the United Kingdom and France in 1988, are found country-wide. The animals are brown with a red head and legs, medium fibred wool and no horns. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 70 kg. There are 650 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 3 males is stored.

VENDEEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 860 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**IRELAND**

Vendeen sheep, found country-wide, were imported from France and the United Kingdom in 1985. The animals are white in colour, have fine fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 70 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 60 cm respectively. A high prolificacy is reported for this breed. There are 860 females registered in the herd book, of which 75% are bred to males of the same breed.

ASINO DELL'ASINARA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Asinara (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 6 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power**ITALY**

The Asino dell'Asinara, a local population, is found in Asinara Island, Sardinia Region. The animals are white with a rosy muzzle and pink-light blue eyes. The breed is known to be well adapted to the locally prevailing marginal conditions and a general disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed. Only one herd remains. There are 6 females registered in the herd book and in total, 36% of males are used for breeding.

ASINO SARDO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 340 • 197 ♀ • 28 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power**ITALY**

The Asino Sardo is found in Sardinia and descends from Phenigan and Nubian asses. The animals are grey with striped shoulders and limbs (it. = riga mulina crociata) and males and females have an average wither height of 125 cm and 110 cm respectively. The breed is known to be well adapted to the locally prevailing marginal conditions and an unspecified general disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed. There are 74 herds remaining.

ROMAGNOLO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ITALY**

No further information available.

ASINO DELL'AMIATA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Amiatina (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 149 ♀ • 9 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** pack / baggage, draught power**ITALY**

The Asino dell'Amiata is a local population found in Amiata Mountain, Grosseto, Toscana Region. The animals are grey with striped limbs and shoulder belt and males and females have an average wither height of 136 cm and 134 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions and an unspecified disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed. There are 62 herds remaining with 149 females registered in the herd book. In total, 4% of males are used for breeding.

MARTINA FRANCA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Asino di Martina Franca (it.), Apulian (eng.), Martinese (it.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 88 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: draught power, riding (sports)

ITALY

The Martina Franca is a local population found in Murgia, south-east of Martina Franca, the Provinces of Bari, Taranto and Brindisi, southern Italy. The animals are blackish with a grey abdomen, internal thigh and muzzle. Males and females have an average wither height of 153 cm and 148 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to marginal areas and an unspecified disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed. There are 27 herds remaining and 88 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 13% of males are used for breeding.

RAGUSANA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Asino Cagusano (it.), Sicilian (eng.), Ragusan (eng.)

Population data: 296 • 192 ♀ • 27 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: pack / baggage, interspecies crossing

ITALY

The Ragusana is found in Ragusa, Modica, Scilli and south Croce Camerina, Sicily Region, southern Italy and is a composite of Sicilian and Pantelleria. The animals are dark bay with a stag-like abdomen and an average wither height of 145 cm and 138 cm for males and females respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions and an unspecified disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed. There are 53 herds remaining.

CHIANINO-MAREMMANA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Cecinese (from Cecina), Improved Maremmana (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, draught power

ITALY

The Chianino-Maremmana, originating from Chianina x Maremmana crosses, is found in Toscana. The animals are grey-white in colour.

VARZESE OTTONESE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 73 • 59 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

There are 13 Varzese Ottonese herds remaining.

CALVANA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 120 • 68 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**ITALY**

The Calvana, a small variety of Chianina, is found in the Province of Florence. These cattle are white with dark hooves, horn tips and tail switch and dark pigmented skin and mucosae. Adult males weigh on average 1 025 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 145 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (mountains, marginal areas). There are 7 herds remaining with 68 females registered in the herd book. In total, 4% of males are used for breeding.

MONTANA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Tortonese (it.), Varzese (it.), Ottonese (i.), Cabellotta (it.), Red Mountain (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Montana is found in Alessandria, Pavia and Piacenz. The animals are yellow with a light muzzle. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 130 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and mountains). The semen of 20 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

PONTREMOLESE*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 50 • 22 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Pontremolese is found in the Province of Lucca. The animals are yellow and corn coloured. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 125 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (mountains, pastures, woods). There are 3 herds remaining and 22 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 4% of males are used for breeding.

MODICANA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Modicana is found in Sicily, southern Italy. It is an indigenous breed. The animals are uni coloured brown with dark muzzle and dark-tipped horns. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 140 cm respectively. The animals are reported to be resistant to anaplasmosis, piroplasmosis and tuberculosis. The semen of 3 males is stored.

AGEROLESE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Agerose (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Agerolese is found in the Province of Naples, Campania Region. It is a composite of Italian Brown, Jersey, Friesian and Podolian and was established in 1950. The animals are brown, chestnut to almost black and have a light rim around a dark muzzle. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 125 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions (mountains, hills). Embryos are stored.

BURLINA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Asiago (it.), Binda (it.), Boccarda (it.), Pezzata degli altipiani (it.= Pied Highland)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 420 ♀♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Burlina is an indigenous local breed found in the Province of Vicenza, Treviso. The animals are black, white, blond and red and have a light rim around a black muzzle. Adult males weigh on average 625 kg and females 525 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 120 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions and has good production qualities. There are 13 herds remaining with 272 females registered in the herd book. In total, 2% of males are used for breeding. The semen of 12 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

CABANNINA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 298 • 193 ♀ • 17 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**ITALY**

The Cabannina is found in the Province of Genova. The animals are brown with a pale dorsal stripe. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 375 kg with an average wither height of 125 cm and 120 cm respectively. The animals are tolerant to roughage and show a high coarse-feed efficiency (mountain, marginal areas). There are 54 herds remaining and 193 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 6% of males are used for breeding. The semen of 8 males is stored.

GARFAGNINA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Grigia appenninica (it. = Grey Apennine), Modenese di monte (it.), Montanara (it.), Nostrana (it.)**Population data:** 410 • 151 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Garfagnina is found in the Province of Lucca. These cattle are blue in colour. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 425 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 125 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and mountains). There are 51 herds remaining with 151 females registered in the herd book. The semen of 6 males is stored.

MODENESE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Carpigiana (it.), Bianca val padana (it.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 418 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Modenese is found in the Province of Modena. The animals are white with black hooves, black muzzle and black-tipped white horns. Adult males weigh on average 1 050 kg and females 650 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 145 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and plains). There are 117 herds remaining and 418 females are registered in the herd book. The semen of 28 males is stored.

PISANA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Mucca Pisana**Population data:** 241 • 107 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Pisana is found in the Province of Pisa, Toscana and is a composite of Italian Brown and Chianina. These cattle are brown, chestnut to black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 525 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 145 cm respectively. There are 19 herds remaining and 107 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 2% of males are used for breeding. The semen of 21 males is stored.

PUSTERTALER SPRINZEN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 167 • 68 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Pustertaler Sprinzen is found in the Province of Bolzano. The animals are black, red, white, with red or black pied sides in colour. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 130 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (mountains, poor pastures). There are 25 herds remaining and 68 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 4% of males are used for breeding. The semen of 2 males is stored.

REGGIANA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Fromentina (it.)**Population data:** > 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**ITALY**

The Reggiana is found in the Province of Reggio Emilia. The animals are red, brown or yellow with a light muzzle and black-tipped horns. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 140 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions. Good reproductive and productive qualities are reported for this breed. The semen of 635 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

DI BENEVENTO*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Bastarda (it.), Capra del Fortore (it.),
Benevento (eng.)

Population data: 100 ♀♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

ITALY

The Di Benevento is found in Benevento Province, Campania Region, southern Italy. It is a composite of local breeds, Maltese and Garganica Alpina. The animals are red and white in colour and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 75 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to their arid hilly environment.

ISTRIANA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Istriian (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat

ITALY

The Istriana, a local population, is found in the Province of Gorizia, Friuli Region. The animals are white in colour and are polled. Adults weigh on average 55 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm for males and females respectively. The breed is adapted to live on karst soils.

POMELLATA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

No further information available.

SARDA DI TAVOLARA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

ITALY

The Sarda di Tavolara is found in ConSDABI (Consortium for Experimentation, Divulcation and Application of Innovative Biotechniques), Circello and Benevento and originated from *Capra aegagrus*. The animals are brown in colour with scimitar horns. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 40 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 55 cm respectively.

SCREZIATA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

No further information available.

SEMPIONE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 ♀♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

ITALY

The Sempione is found in Province of Vercelli, Piedmont Region. It is a composite of local populations and is a highly heterogenous breed. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 62 kg and females 52 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 60 cm respectively. The goats are well adapted to the local environment (mountains).

VALLESANA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, milk

ITALY

The Vallesana is found in the Province of Novara, Piedmont Region and was originally imported as a breed (Walliser Schwarzhalsziege) from Switzerland. The animals have black forequarters and white hindquarters. Adult males weigh on average 72 kg and females 55 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 65 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills).

ARGENTATA DELL'ETNA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

The Argentata dell'Etna is found in Sicilia, southern Italy. The animals are grey in colour. Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 60 cm respectively.

BIONDA DELL'ADAMELLO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 500 - 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ITALY**

No further information available.

CILENTANA FULVA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Del Cilento (it.)**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**ITALY**

The Cilentana Fulva is found in Salerno, Potenza in Campania and Basilicata Regions, southern Italy. It is a local population with Red Syrian blood. The animals are red in colour and may be either polled or horned. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions (hills and arid soils).

CILENTANA NERA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Del Cilento (it.)**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**ITALY**

The Cilentana Nera is a local population with Garganica blood. The animals are black in colour.

DI CAMPOBASSO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Campobasso (eng.)**Population data:** 800 ♀♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Di Campobasso is found in the Province of Campobasso, Molise Region and is a composite of local breeds, Maltese, Garganica and Alpina. The animals may be brown, white or other colours. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 60 cm respectively. These animals are well adapted to their local environment (mountains).

DI POTENZA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Potenza (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 ♀♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Di Potenza, a composite of local breeds, Maltese (Italy) and Alpina (Italy), is found in the Province of Potenza, Basilicata Region. The animals are black, brown and other colours. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills, where arid soils are predominant).

DI SALERNO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Cilentana Grigia (it.), Salerno (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Di Salerno is a local population found in the Province of Salerno, Campania Region. The animals are either black or brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 40 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 55 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills).

DI TERAMO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Teramo (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**ITALY**

The Di Teramo is a local population found in the Province of Teramo, Abruzzi Region. The animals are mainly black or brown but many colours are also possible. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 65 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills).

GIRGENTANA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 500 - 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Girgentana is an indigenous breed from Markhor, now found in the Province of Agrigento, Sicily Region, southern Italy. The animals are white, occasionally having a brown spotted face, and they have big screw-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills), is a good milk producer and is highly prolific.

GRIGIA MOLISANA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

No further information available.

NAPOLETANA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk

ITALY

The Napoletana is found in Napoli, Salerno and Benevento, southern Italy. Males and females may be either polled or horned. The breed is well adapted to live under local marginal conditions and an unspecified disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed.

POTENTINA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

No further information available.

ROCCAVERANO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 500 - 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat

ITALY

The Roccaverano, a local population, is found in the Province of Asti, Piedmont Region. The animals are brown or white in colour and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 57 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 72 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills).

SARDA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Sardinian (eng.)**Population data:** > 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Sarda is found in Sardinia. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 67 cm and 60 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills where arid soils are predominant).

VALFORTORINA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ITALY**

No further information available.

CAVALLINO DI MONTERUFOLI*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Monterufoli Pony (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 29 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport**ITALY**

The Cavallino di Monterufoli is found in Pisa, Livorno and Grosseto Provinces. It is a local population and is a variety of Maremmana. The animals are dark bay in colour and are well adapted to the locally prevailing marginal conditions. There are 15 herds remaining and 29 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 10% of males are used for breeding.

LIPIZZANO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 6 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, Spanish horse school**ITALY**

The Lipizzano is found in Tormancina, Roma, Latium Region, central Italy. Lipitsa horses descend from Spanish and Arab horses at Lipitsa Stud near Trieste which was founded in 1580. The animals are grey or white with a sleek coat and silky mane and tail. The foals are born black. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 158 cm and 156 cm respectively. There are 54 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SAMOLACO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Samolaca (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ITALY**

The Samolaco is found in Sondrio, Lombardia Region. It is a composite of a local population and the Andalusian. The animals are sorrel, dark sorrel, bay or 'riga mulina' in colour.

CAVALLO BARDIGIANO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Bardigiana (eng.)**Population data:** > 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, sport**ITALY**

The Cavallo Bardigiano, found in the Emilia Romagna and Liguria Regions is an indigenous breed. The animals are bay, brown and black in colour with an average wither height of 143 cm and 142 cm for males and females respectively.

CAVALLO DEL CATRIA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 368 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport, meat**ITALY**

The Cavallo Del Catria is found in Pesaro, Ancona and Perugia Provinces and is a composite of local horse and Maremmana. The animals are bay in colour with a few white areas. The breed is adapted to the local environment and marginal conditions. There are 82 herds remaining and 368 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 3% of males are used for breeding.

CAVALLO DEL VENTASSO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 266 • 187 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport**ITALY**

The Cavallo Del Ventasso is found in Reggio Emilia. The breed is adapted to the local environment and marginal conditions and an unspecified disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed. There are 73 herds remaining.

CAVALLO DELLA GIARA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Giara Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 236 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport, meat**ITALY**

The Cavallo della Giara, a native local breed, is found in the Tableland of Giara, Sardinia Region. The animals are bay, brown or black in colour and have an average wither height of 135 cm and 130 cm for males and females respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (dry climate and harsh marginal conditions). There are 46 herds remaining and 236 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 9% of males are used for breeding.

CAVALLO NORICO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Noric (eng.), Norico**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 214 ♀♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power, sport, meat**ITALY**

The Cavallo Norico, a native local breed, is found in Alto Adige, Alps, northern Italy. The horses are bay, chestnut, brown and grey in colour with an average wither height of 155 cm and 153 cm for males and females respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (mountains). Good reproductive qualities and an unspecified disease resistance are reported for these horses. There are 64 herds remaining and 135 females are registered in the herd book. In total, 6% of males are used for breeding.

PERSANO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport**ITALY**

Persano horses are found on the plains of the river Sele, Salerno and Toscana Region. The breed is a composite of predominantly Sardinian but also Salernitana, Arab and Thoroughbred horses. They are bay, light bay, dark bay, sorrel, light sorrel, dark sorrel or grey in colour.

PONY DELL'ESPERIA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Esperia Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 376 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**ITALY**

The Pony dell'Esperia is found in the Lepini and Aurunci mountains, Frosinone, central Italy. The animals are blackish in colour. The breed is adapted to the local environment and marginal conditions. An unspecified disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed. There are 32 herds remaining and 376 are females registered in the herd book. In total, 3% of males are used for breeding.

SALERNITANO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Salernitana (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport**ITALY**

Salernitano horses are found on the plains of the river Sele, Salerno Province. The breed was established in the early 1900s and descends from local horses with Andalusian, Arab and Thoroughbred blood. The animals are blackish with round lighter patches.

CASERTANA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Pelatella (it. = plucked, i.e. hairless), Napolitana (it.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**ITALY**

The Casertana is found in Napoli, Caserta, Benevento, Salerno Provinces, Campania Region, southern Italy. It is of Roman origin with Thai or Indo-Chinese blood. The animals are grey in colour and males and females weigh on average 190 kg and 130 kg respectively. These animals produce high quality meat.

MORA ROMAGNOLA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Mora (it.), Bologna Castagnana (it.= chestnut), Moor (ger.), Romagnola (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**ITALY**

The Mora Romagnola is found in the Romagna Region and is known for its adaptation to the local living conditions and marginal conditions.

SUINO DELLE NEBRODI E MADONIE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Nero delle Madonie (it.)**Population data:** 40 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**ITALY**

The Suino delle Nebrodi e Madonie is a wild type pig found in Messina e Catania Provinces, Sicily Region. The animals are black and sometimes have a white dorsal stripe (cresta cinghialina). Their fore legs are well developed. Adult males weigh on average 230 kg and females 130 kg. The breed is adapted to the local environment and marginal conditions and is known for good reproductive and productive qualities.

CINTA SENESE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Cinta (it.), Cinta Italiana (it.), Siena Belted (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

ITALY

The Cinta Senese is found in Toscana Region, central Italy. The animals are black with a white belt and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 280 kg and females 150 kg. The breed is adapted to the local environment and marginal conditions and females are known for their good reproductive qualities.

HAMPSHIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 10 ♂ • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

ITALY

The Hampshire is found country-wide. The pigs are black with a white belt and have erect ears. There are 24 females registered in the herd book.

SICILIANO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

No further information available.

CALABRESE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Calabrian (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

ITALY

The Calabrese, descended from old Pugliese, is found in Calabria Region, southern Italy. The animals are black in colour with a long head, front lop ears and strong fore legs. Adult males weigh on average 280 kg and females 150 kg. The breed is adapted to the local climate and marginal conditions and has good reproductive qualities.

BELLUNESE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 20 ♀♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Bellunese, a composite of Alpagota and Lamon, is found in Treviso and Venezia Provinces. The animals are white and occasionally have a dark spotted face, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. They are a lop-eared Alpine Group. Adult males weigh on average 52 kg and females 42 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 57 cm respectively.

CORNELLA BIANCA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Cornella White (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Cornella Bianca is a native local breed found in Bologna Province, Emilia Romagna Region, northern Italy. The animals are white in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 82 kg and females 67 kg with an average wither height of 87 cm and 77 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and plains).

DI CORNIGLIO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Cornigliese (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**ITALY**

The Di Corniglio is a local population descended from Vissana with some Merino and Bergamasca blood, now found in Corniglio, Emilia Region. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and are known for their adaptation to the local marginal conditions.

ISTRIANA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Carsulina (it.), Istrian (eng.)**Population data:** 20 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**ITALY**

The Istriana is found in Udine, Gorizia and Trieste and is thought to be a composite of the Lamon and Istrian breeds. The animals are white in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 52 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 65 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the local environment (karst soils and hilly).

ROSSET*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, wool**ITALY**

The Rosset is found in the Aosta Valley. It is an indigenous breed and has a common origin with the Savoiarda. The sheep are yellow with dark spots on their face and legs. Adult males weigh on average 57 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 62 cm and 55 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and may be either polled or horned. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local environment (hills and mountains).

SAVOIARDA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Cuorgné**Population data:** < 100 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat, wool**ITALY**

The Savoiarda is an indigenous local population found in the Province of Turin, Piedmont. The animals are white and have black spots on their face and legs. Adult males weigh on average 67 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 77 cm and 67 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and are adapted to the local environment (plains and hills).

ALPAGOTA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Pagota (it.)**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**ITALY**

The Alpagota, found in Belluno and Venezia Provinces, is a composite of Lamon, Vicentina and Istriana. These sheep are white in colour with dark spots on the face and legs, coarse/carpet type wool and no horns. Adult males weigh on average 52 kg and females 42 kg with an average wither height of 67 cm and 57 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and mountains).

BRIGASCA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 ♀♂• 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, wool, meat**ITALY**

The Brigasca is a native local population found in Imperia Province, Liguria Region. The animals are white in colour with coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 67 kg and females 57 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 67 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (mountains).

CIAVENASCA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 ♀♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

ITALY

The Ciavenasca is a native local population found in Sondrio Province, Lombardy Region, northern Italy. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 50 kg and females 42 kg with an average wither height of 60 cm and 52 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (highlands/mountains).

FRABOSANA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Roaschina (it.), Roascia (it.)

Population data: > 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, milk, wool

ITALY

The Frabosana, an indigenous local population, is found in Ligurian Alps, Province of Cuneo. The animals are white and sometimes brown in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 62 kg with an average wither height of 77 cm and 70 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and mountains).

MARRANE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

ITALY

The Marrane, a composite of different breeds of the Appennin group, is found in the Ligurian Alps, Genova. The animals are yellow and sometimes light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 52 kg and females 42 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm respectively. They have coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. The animals live in a hilly environment.

MATESINA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

ITALY

The Matesina is an indigenous breed, descended from the Gentile di Puglia, found in the Province of Caserta, Campania, southern Italy. The animals are brown in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and females are polled. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions (hills).

NOBILE DI BADIA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Pusteria Gigante (it.), Tedesca di Pusteria (it.), Val di Pusteria (it.), Pusterese (eng.)

Population data: 250 ♀♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, milk

ITALY

The Nobile di Badia, a composite of Tirolese and Lamon, is found in the Province of Bolzano. The animals are yellow in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 57 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 67 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local environment (hills and mountains).

POMARANCINA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat, wool

ITALY

The Pomarancina is found in the Province of Pisa, Toscana. It is a composite of different breeds of the Appennine Group. The sheep are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 57 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 60 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills).

QUADRELLA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 500 - 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

ITALY

The Quadrella is found in Benevento and Avellino in the Campania Region, southern Italy. It is a local population descended from the Appenninica and Barbaresca breeds. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and may be either polled or horned. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 65 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 65 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions.

RAZZA DI GARESSIO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Muma (it.), Garescina (eng.)

Population data: 500 - 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

ITALY

The Razza di Garescio is found in Ligurian Alps, Piedmont and is a composite of Appenninica and a local breed. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 52 kg and females 47 kg with an average wither height of 62 cm and 57 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local hilly environment.

SALTASASSI*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 1 000 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

ITALY

The Saltasassi is an indigenous local population found in the Province of Novara, Piedmont Region. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 46 kg with an average wither height of 62 cm and 55 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and mountains).

SAMPEIERINA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

No further information available.

TACOLA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 ♀♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

ITALY

The Tacola is an indigenous breed, descended from Biellese (Alpine group), and is found in the Province of Vercelli, Piedmont Region. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills).

TURCHESSA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 500 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

ITALY

No further information available.

VARESINA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, wool**ITALY**

The Varesina is an indigenous breed, descended from Bergamo, found in the Province of Varese, Lombardy Region. These sheep are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 87 kg and females 73 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 77 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local marginal conditions.

VISSANA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat, wool**ITALY**

The Vissana is a composite of different breeds of the Appenine Group and is found in Marche. The animals are white in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 52 kg and females 42 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 60 cm respectively. Males may be either polled or horned and females are always polled. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills).

ALTAMURANA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Delle Murge (it.)**Population data:** 471 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, wool**ITALY**

The Altamura, a native local breed, is found in Bari and Foggia Provinces, Apulia Region, southern Italy. The animals are white and occasionally have dark spots on the face. Adult males weigh on average 52 kg and females 37 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 65 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. The breed is adapted to live on arid soils.

BAGNOLESE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, wool, milk**ITALY**

The Bagnolese is found in the Avellino Province and the Campania Region. It is a composite of Comisana and a local breed. The animals are brown and white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 85 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 50 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and mountains).

DI CORTENO*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Corteno (eng.)**Population data:** > 1 000 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**ITALY**

The Di Corteno is found in Brescia Province, Lombardy Region. It is a local derivative of Bergamasca and belongs to the Alpine group. These sheep are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 67 kg and females 57 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 60 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills and plains).

GARFAGNINA WHITE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Garfagnina bianca (it.)**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**ITALY**

The Garfagnina White is found in north-western Toscana. It is a composite of different breeds of the Appennine group. The animals are white in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 52 kg and females 42 kg with an average wither height of 67 cm and 62 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (hills).

LAMON*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 500 • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk**ITALY**

The Lamon is an indigenous breed, descended from Bergamasca, found in Belluno, Venetia, northern Italy. The animals are white with dark spots on their face and legs. Adult males weigh on average 77 kg and females 67 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 72 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and all animals are polled. The breed is well adapted to the local environment (hills and mountains).

PADOVANA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Polish (eng.), Padoue (fr.), Paduan Fowl (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy**ITALY**

The Padovana is a very old breed, the origin of which has been claimed by many European countries, but most likely it originated in either Poland or Italy. It has probably been crossed with Polverara chickens and is selected by fancy breeders all over Europe. In the past the stock has been used for production purposes. They have self-black white, gold, silver and buff coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped type and egg shells are white in colour. They are crested with a very pronounced protuberance of the skull, muffs and a beard. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.8 kg. The major gene for sex-linked bantam dwarfism (dwb) is present in this breed.

POLVERARA-SCHIATTA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy**ITALY**

The Polverara-Schiatta, an old breed named after the village of Polverara near Padua, is now found in Veneto. It was once used for both meat and egg production. The chickens have self-black (50%) or self-white (50%) coloured plumage. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are green. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped type and egg shells are white in colour. They have a crest on a rather small protuberance of the skull and muffs and beards are present. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2 kg.

VALDARNO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 • 150 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy**ITALY**

The Valdarno is an indigenous chicken found in the Toscana Region (Arno river valley), central Italy. In the last century it was kept for egg and meat production (both very good) but has now all but disappeared. The Valdarno has never been selected abroad. The chickens have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. No bantam dwarfism is observed. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.6 kg. This breed should not be confused with the so-called Valdarnese, a local unimportant strain with white plumage.

ANGELN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Angler (ger.)

Population data: 375 • 350 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**LATVIA**

Angeln cattle are red-brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 917 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 148 cm and 127 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 11 males is stored.

DANISH RED*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 474 • 460 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**LATVIA**

Danish Red cattle are red in colour. Adult males weigh on average 973 kg and females 460 kg with an average wither height of 153 cm and 131 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 14 males is stored.

LATVIAN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Latviškaya (ru.), Latviiskii Upryazhnyi (ru.), Latvian Carriage (eng.), Latvian Coach (eng.), Latvian Draft (eng.), Latvijas Zirgi (ru.)

Population data: 12 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 300 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: draught power, sport

LATVIA

Latvian horses are found country-wide. The first attempts to generate this breed began in 1856 by crossing local Latvian northern horses with western European horses. Planned pedigree work was initiated in 1890 using 10 breeds. In the first half of this century Trakenes, Oldenburg, Hannover and Holstein stallions were used to create two principal types of Latvian horses: traction and sport animals. The Latvian horse breed was formally formed in 1952 and the best pure-bred animals are registered in the herd book. The animals are bay, dark bay or black and are sometimes chestnut. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm and 158 cm respectively. There are 3 458 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 30 males is stored.

DUROC*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Lad

Population data: 4900 • 490 ♀ • 95 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

LATVIA

Duroc pigs are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 330 kg and females 255 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 6 males is stored. The population size is decreasing because of economic reforms.

LITHUANIAN LIGHT GREY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Lietuvos šemieji

Population data: 400 • 300 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1995

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

LITHUANIA

The Lithuanian Light Grey is an indigenous breed found in south-western Lithuania. The animals are light grey in colour. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 125 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the locally prevailing climate, produces milk of good quality and the animals have a strong constitution. There are 3 herds remaining. Of females, 20% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 2 males is stored.

LITHUANIAN WHITE BACK*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Lietuvos Baltnugariai

Population data: > 400 • 350 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, meat

LITHUANIA

The Lithuanian White Back is an indigenous breed found in south-western Lithuania. The animals have a characteristic white back. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 128 cm respectively. The breed is known for its adaptation to the locally prevailing climate, produces milk of good quality and the animals have a strong constitution. Of females, 20% are bred to males of the same breed.

ZEMAITUKAI (MODERN TYPE)*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Sustambinto Tipa Zemaitukai (ru.)**Population data:** < 1 000 • 60 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power, meat**LITHUANIA**

The Zemaitukai (Modern Type) is found country-wide. The animals are bay in colour. Adult males weigh on average 561 kg and females 509 kg with an average wither height of 152 cm and 149 cm respectively.

ZEMAITUKAI*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Lithuanian Landrace (eng.), Samogitian, Zmudzki (pol.), Smudisch, Zhemaichu (ru.), Zhmud (ru.), Zhmudka (ru.)**Population data:** < 100 • 25 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power, sport**LITHUANIA**

The Zemaitukai are light ponies, similar to Estonian Natives and Forest Horses, and are found country-wide. They are black, grey or brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 410 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 136 cm and 135 cm respectively. The breed is known for high fertility, disease resistance, strength, endurance, speed and longevity. This is a universal breed suitable for transport, tourism and amateur equestrian sports. The number of remaining Zemaitukai horses is very low. However, since independence, there has been an increased interest in the breed and the remaining horses are being bought from farmers and will be kept at several breeding centres. Breeding work aimed at the preservation of the breed has recently begun and the rate of disappearance of the breed has declined. Of females, 80% are bred to males of the same breed.

NATIVE LITHUANIAN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Vietines Kiaules**Population data:** < 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, lard**LITHUANIA**

The Native Lithuanian is found in south-western Lithuania. It is a local Lithuanian breed developed by folk selection. The animals are white, black and tan in colour and are bearded animals. Adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 150 kg with an average wither height of 79 cm and 71 cm respectively. Tolerance against high sun radiation and adaptation to the local environment are reported for this breed. Only one herd remains. Of females, 15% are bred to males of the same breed.

NATIVE COARSEWOOLED*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Vietines šiurkšciavilnes**Population data:** 100 • 70 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** wool, meat, skins and hides**LITHUANIA**

The Native Coarsewooled is found in south-eastern Lithuania and is a local Lithuanian breed. The animals are grey, white, black and light brown in colour and may be either polled or horned. They have thin legs and coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 40 kg and females 30 kg with an average wither height of 62 cm and 60 cm respectively. These sheep have an unspecified disease resistance. Only one herd remains and, of females, only 5% are bred to males of the same breed.

VISHTINES*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 86 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** downs, meat**LITHUANIA**

The Vishtines is the result of crossing local Lithuanian and Prussian geese. They have self-white (90%) or silver-columbian (10%) coloured plumage with barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are orange. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 5.2 kg and females 6.2 kg.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Black and White (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**LUXEMBOURG**

The Holstein-Friesian, imported from The Netherlands, Germany and the United States of America, is found in southern Luxembourg. The animals are black and white in colour. Adult females weigh on average 700 kg and stand 140 cm tall at the withers. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

CHEVAL DE SELLE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Saddlebred (eng.)**Population data:** 600 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1986**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**LUXEMBOURG**

The Cheval de Selle, imported from Germany and France, is found country-wide. The animals are bay or chestnut in colour. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 168 cm and 162 cm respectively. There are 300 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

HAFLINGER*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 400 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1986**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, meat**LUXEMBOURG**

The Haflinger was imported from Austria and Germany and is found country-wide. The animals are light to dark chestnut in colour with a full flaxen mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 138 cm respectively. There are 250 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CHEVAL DE TRAIT ARDENNAIS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Ardennes (eng.)**Population data:** 350 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1986**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, meat, draught power**LUXEMBOURG**

The Cheval de Trait Ardennois was imported from Belgium since 1950 and is found country-wide.

BAQRA MALTIJA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Il-Maltija, Maltese Cow (eng.)**Population data:** 11 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk**MALTA**

Baqra Maltija cattle are very droughty. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 180 cm and 170 cm respectively.

MOLDOVIAN ESTONIAN RED*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Rosie estona**Population data:** 400 • 200 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF**

The Moldovian Estonian Red was created through discriminate crossing of local cows with bulls imported from Estonia. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 128 cm and 125 cm respectively. Good milk fat content (3.9 - 4.1%) is reported for this breed. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

MOLDAVIAN MEAT TYPE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Tipul Moldovenesc de Carne**Population data:** 2 380 • 170 ♀ • 400 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF**

The Moldavian Meat Type, established in 1991, was created for hybridization, being used as a paternal line. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 300 kg and females 230 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SOUTH TYPE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Tipul Sudic**Population data:** 2 160 • 200 ♀ • 350 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, dam line**MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF**

The South Type pig breed was established in 1990. The animals are white in colour and adult males weigh on average 300 kg and females 230 kg. They have an average litter size of 11 piglets. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

DEEP RED*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Brandrode Runderen (dutch)**Population data:** < 100 • 60 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** vegetation management, meat**NETHERLANDS**

The Deep Red, established in 1976 and descended from the Meuse-Rhine-Yssel (Netherlands), is found in the south. The animals are red with white spots on the head. They have a white tail tip and horizontal horns that stick out a little. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 2 males is stored.

FRIES ROODBONT*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Friesian Red and White (eng.), Red Friesian (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 65 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**NETHERLANDS**

The Fries Roodbont is found in the northern part of Holland (Friesland) and is a Dutch Friesian (carrying red factor). They are dairy type cattle, red and white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 775 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 143 cm and 136 cm respectively. The horns are not too big and are curved shape. The milk is known for the high milk protein percentage. There are 29 herds remaining and 32 females registered in the herd book, 90% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 19 reproducing males and 29 herds or breeders. The semen of 21 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

AMERICAN DUTCH BELTED*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dutch Belt (dutch)**Population data:** < 300 • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**NETHERLANDS**

The American population of the American Dutch Belted has been separated from the Dutch foundation population since the mid 1800s and, unlike the Lakenvelders, has always been bred pure. Its genetic distinctiveness is recognized and semen has been imported to The Netherlands to reconstruct the breed there. The animals are black in colour with a white belt and may be either polled or horned. This breed is known for a good forage efficiency. There are 50 females registered in the herd book.

GRONINGER BLAARKOP*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Groningen White-Headed (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat, vegetation management**NETHERLANDS**

The Groninger Blaarkop, an indigenous breed established in 1900, is found in Province Groningen, southern Netherlands, Utrecht and Gelderland. They are black and white or red and white, with a white head, black eye-rings, white socks, belly and tailtip, have strong legs and hooves, long hair and a good feed-efficiency. Adult males weigh on average 850 kg and females 550 kg with a mean wither height of 145 cm and 138 cm. They have medium sized, horizontal or drip/volatile horns. Good quality meat, calving ease, high fertility and longevity (mean 5.04 yrs) are reported. There is a strong influence of HF. A pure-breeding programme is resulting in the slow increase of pure-bred females. 750 females are registered in the herd book (80% bred pure). The *in situ* conservation programme involves 100 reproducing males, an additional 30 males with semen for AI, and 10 herds or breeders.

LAKENVELDER*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Dutch Belted (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 900 ♀ • 27 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** hobby, vegetation management, milk**NETHERLANDS**

The Lakenvelder is found country-wide, but most populations are found in Gelderland and north Brabant. It is an indigenous original Dutch Belted (Lakenvelder) established in 1700. The animals are black or red with a white belt. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 133 cm and 127 cm respectively. They have little volatile horns but there is the occurrence of rare polled animals. The breed is well adapted to the local climate, females are known for calving ease and the breed is known for hoof quality. There are 900 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 6 reproducing males and additional 11 males with semen for AI. Six herds are involved in the programme.

GRONINGER PAARD*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Groningen (eng.)**Population data:** 90 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, general cross-breeding**NETHERLANDS**

The Groninger Paard is found country-wide. It is a composite of local Friesian Horse, Thoroughbred, Cleveland (United Kingdom) and Oldenburger and was established in the 19th century. The animals are preferentially black or brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. There are 10 herds remaining and there are 60 females registered in the herd book, of which 75% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

GELDERS PAARD*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Gelderland (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 700 ♀ • 18 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**NETHERLANDS**

The Gelders Paard is found scattered country-wide. It is a composite of the original local Gelderland Horse, Anglo-Norman (France), Holstein, Oldenburger and East Friesian (Germany) and was established in 1890. The animals are black, light black, bay, dark to light chestnut or grey and are commonly chestnut or grey with white markings. Adults weigh on average 600 kg and males and females have an average wither height of 168 cm and 165 cm respectively. There are 150 herds remaining. Six hundred females are registered in the herd book, of which 50% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 5 males is stored.

CLUN FOREST*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 700 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** vegetation management, meat, hobby**NETHERLANDS**

The Clun Forest was imported from the United Kingdom in 1980 and is found country-wide. It is a composite of Kerry Hill, Shropshire and Black Welsh Mountain (United Kingdom). The animals are cream or yellow with black/brown legs and have erect ears (vertical). Males and females have an average wither height of 95 cm and 65 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool and there is an occurrence of rare polled animals. The animals are very well adapted to the local climate. This hardy breed is known for its longevity. There are 250 herds remaining and 300 females are registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

BLACK BLAZED SHEEP*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Zwartbles (dutch)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 394 ♀ • 59 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**NETHERLANDS**

The Black Blazed Sheep is found country-wide. It is a composite of Schoonebeker, Texel and Friesian Milkshoop and was established in 1920. The animals are black in colour with a blaze on the head, white socks and tailtip. They have a long peaked head, curved nosebone and raised front. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 80 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 77 cm respectively. These sheep have fine fibred wool and there is an occurrence of rare polled animals. They produce excellent lean meat and an easy lambing, good fertility and motherhood and high milk production is reported for this breed. They are sober animals that are easy to handle. There are 36 herds remaining and 394 females are registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 36 herds or breeders.

DRENTSE HEIDESCHAAP*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Drenthe Heath Sheep (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 75 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** vegetation management, meat, wool**NETHERLANDS**

The Drentse Heideschaap, established in 1800, is found in eastern Netherlands, Province Drente. It is of local origin being a composite of Drente Heath Sheep and Schoonebeker. The animals are white with black, grey, brown or yellow spots with a reddish brown or black head. Adult males weigh on average 50 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 52 cm and 47 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and are horned, although there may be an occurrence of rare polled animals. This breed is reported to have mostly one lamb and is the only horned heather sheep breed in Netherlands. There are 804 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 8 reproducing males and 2 herds.

MERGELLAND SCHAAP*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Mergelland (eng.)**Population data:** 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** socio-cultural, hobby, wool**NETHERLANDS**

The Mergelland Schaap is found in the Province of Limburg, mainly southern Netherlands. It is an indigenous Meuse sheep and was established in 1800. Adult animals are white and lambs have brown spots on the neck. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 65 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 65 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. The animals are very well adapted to their production environment and produce good lean meat which is served in hotels as Mergelland-meat. Animals of this breed transport plant seeds in their wool, hooves and dung and contribute to the re-introduction of the typical vegetation in Mergelland. There are 10 herds remaining and 450 females registered in the herd book, of which 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

SCHOONEBEKER*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Schoonebeker Heideschaap (dutch)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 27 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** vegetation management, meat, wool**NETHERLANDS**

The Schoonebeker is found mainly in the Province of Drente, north-eastern Netherlands. It is an indigenous local breed of Nord Holland crossed with Drente Heath sheep and was established in 1900. The animals are white with black, grey or brown spots, have coarse/carpet type wool and a long tail. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 77 cm and 72 cm respectively. There may be an occurrence of rare polled animals. The animals are well adapted to extensive conditions. There are 134 females registered in the herd book, of which 70% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 8 reproducing males and 2 herds.

DØLEFE*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Døle (Doele) Cattle (eng.)**Population data:** 160 • 120 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**NORWAY**

The dølefe was developed in the south-east (1880s) from local cattle, Ayrshire and Telemark Cattle. They are brown, black, red, dun dilution, solid or white marked. Cows have a mean weight and height of 500 kg and 124 cm. Naturally polled animals occur (15%). Traditionally, this is the most beefy type of the old Norwegian breeds. It is registered in the Nordic Gene Bank Database, 120 females registered in the herd book (99% bred pure). The *in situ* conservation programme involves registration of animals and production traits, maintenance of preservation herds, monitoring the breed, AI programmes and informing the public and decision-makers about the need and importance of the conservation work. The semen of 16 males is stored. Embryos are also stored. Semen is collected from 2 new AI-bulls/year. Embryos are collected when donor cows are available.

ØSTLANDSK RØDKOLLE*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Eastern Red Polled Cattle (eng.)**Population data:** 90 • 70 ♀ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**NORWAY**

The østlandsk rødkolle, found in eastern Norway, was developed from local south-eastern cattle and from some imports of Scottish Ayrshire and Black Pied Dutch. The breed was established in 1923. They are solid red, some having white markings on the head like a headscarf. They are polled. Females have a mean weight and height of 500 kg and 133 cm. The breed is registered in the Nordic Gene Bank Database. 60 females are registered in the herd book (97% bred pure). The *in situ* conservation programme involves registration of animals and production traits, maintenance of preservation herds, monitoring the breed, AI programmes and informing the public and decision-makers about the need and importance of the conservation work. The semen of 13 males is stored. Embryos are also stored. Semen is collected from 2 new AI-bulls/year. Embryos are collected when donor cows are available.

VESTLANDSK FJORDFE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Western Fjord Cattle (eng.)**Population data:** 370 • 270 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**NORWAY**

The vestlandsk fjordfe, found in fjord areas in western Norway, was developed from local animals in the late 19th century. The cattle are black, red, brown, brindle, have white markings, a dun dilution and are coloursided. Females have a mean weight and height of 400 kg and 120 cm respectively. Animals may be polled (60%) or horned (40%). The breed is registered in the Nordic Gene Bank Database. 270 females are registered in the herd book (97% bred pure). The *in situ* conservation programme involves registration of animals and production traits, maintenance of preservation herds, monitoring the breed, AI programmes and informing the general public and decision-makers about the need and importance of the conservation work. The semen of 14 males is stored. Embryos are also stored. Semen is collected from 2 new AI-bulls/year. Embryos are collected when donor cows are available.

VESTLANDSK RAUDKOLLE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Western Red Polled Cattle (eng.) sør- og vestlandsfe (nor.)

Population data: 320 • 240 ♀ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

SIDET TRØNDERFE OG NORDLANDSFE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: rørosfe (nor.), STN (nor.), Sided Trønder and Nordland Cattle (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 • 10 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

TELEMARKFE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Telemark Cattle (eng.)

Population data: 600 • 500 ♀ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

UTEGANGARGEIT*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Ranging Goat (eng)

Population data: 100 • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

NORWAY

The vestlandsk raudkolle, developed in the eastern part of Norway (1880-90), is found in the south-west. The cattle are solid red with some white markings. Females weigh on average 450 kg and stand 121 cm tall. As the breed's name indicates, the animals are all polled. The breed is registered in the Nordic Gene Bank Database, administrated by The Norwegian Museum of Agriculture. 240 females are registered in the herd book, 97% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves registration of animals and production traits, maintenance of preservation herds, monitoring of the breed, AI programmes and informing the general public and decision-makers about the need and importance of the conservation work. The semen of 15 males is stored and embryos are also stored. Semen is collected from 2 new AI-bulls/year. Embryos are collected when donor cows are available.

NORWAY

The sidet trønderfe og nordlandsfe, developed during the 1880-90s from local breeds from central and northern Norway, is found in the County of Oppland, Hedmark, Nordland, Sør-Trøndelag, Møre og Romsdal and Nord-Trøndelag. They are black sided with a white back and red animals can occur. Females weigh on average 500 kg and males and females have a mean wither height of 140 cm and 119 cm respectively. The breed is 100% polled. Of females, 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves registration of animals and production traits, maintenance of preservation herds, monitoring of the breed, AI programmes and informing the general public and decision-makers about the need and importance of the conservation work. The semen of 65 males is stored. Semen is collected from five AI-bulls/year. Embryos are collected when donor cows are available.

NORWAY

The telemarkfe is an indigenous breed established in 1856. The animals are red sided with a white back, red muzzle and they are brindled. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 121 cm respectively. There are 500 females registered in the herd book, of which 97% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves the registration of animals and production traits, the maintenance of preservation herds, monitoring of the breed, AI programmes and informing the general public and decision-makers about the need and importance of the conservation work. The semen of 53 males is stored. Embryos are also stored. Semen is collected from four new AI-bulls/year. Embryos are collected when donor cows are available.

NORWAY

The utegangargeit (nor) is found in Selje in the county of Sogn og Fjordane. It is a local breed kept for meat-production on the islands of the western coast of Norway, the main product being meat from four-year-old castrates. The year of origin is unknown, but it is believed that this kind of management system may be several hundreds of years old. The animals are white with brown or black markings in colour. This breed lives outdoors the whole year around, except for a couple of months just after kidding. During this period the goats and kids are kept indoors during the night and the goats are let out during the day for grazing. Local people are encouraged to continue the tradition of keeping these goats. Males are bought for semen production. The semen of one male is stored.

NORDLANDSHEST*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Lyngshest (nor.), Lyngen (nor.), Nordland (eng.)

Population data: 154 ♀ • 27 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: sport, socio-cultural

NORWAY

The Nordlandshest is found in northern Norway. It is a composite of Lyngshest, Nordlandshest and other small breeds from northern Norway. The animals can be all solid colours but are usually dark in colour. Adults weigh on average 275 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm. There are 10 herds remaining and there are 300 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

TYNGRE DØLEHEST*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Døle-Gudbrandsdal (nor.), Gudbrandsdal (nor.), Østland (nor.), Døle Draught (eng.)

Population data: 284 ♀ • 27 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: sport, socio-cultural

NORWAY

The Tyngre Dølehest, a local Doele Hest, is found in south-eastern Norway. The animals are black, bay or brown in colour with a profuse mane and tail. Adults weigh on average 425 kg with an average wither height of 151 cm. There are 350 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

NORSK YORKSHIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Norwegian Yorkshire (eng.)

Population data: 300 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

NORWAY

Norsk Yorkshire pigs weigh on average 200 kg and 165 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm and 80 cm for males and females respectively. The semen of 75 males is stored.

NORSK YORKSHIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Large White (eng.)

Population data: 300 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

NORWAY

The Norsk Yorkshire is found in south-eastern Norway and is a composite of Landrace and Yorkshire from the United Kingdom, Finland and Sweden. The animals are white in colour with erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 200 kg and females 165 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm and 80 cm respectively. The animals produce good quality meat. There are 10 herds remaining and 300 females are registered in the herd book, 85% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 75 males is stored.

GJERMUNDUES 1*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 400 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Gjermundues 1 is a pure line, imported from the United States of America in 1957. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 1.7 kg. It is used as a maternal line for producing white-egg cross-breeds.

GJERMUNDUES 2*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 470 • 370 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Gjermundues 2 is a pure line, imported from Sweden in 1979. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 1.7 kg. It is used as a paternal line in cross-breeding. It has a high frequency of B21 haploids in blood typing.

GJERMUNDUES 3*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 540 • 440 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Gjermundues 3 is a very old pure line in Norway. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 1.8 kg. This line produces good heterosis effects when used in cross-breeding and is mostly used as a paternal line in white-egg cross-breeding.

KALNES 1*ENDANGERED***Local names or synonyms:** Brown Egg Layer (eng.)**Population data:** 470 • 398 ♀ • 72 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Kalnes 1 was imported from Ross (Scotland) in 1989. They have brown coloured plumage. Adult males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.1 kg. Chick sexing in cross-breeds (producing Kalnes 13) chickens is possible. The Kalnes 1 is used as a paternal breeding line.

KALNES 2*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Egg Layer (eng.)**Population data:** 414 • 354 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Kalnes 2 was imported from Ross (Scotland) in 1989. They have brown coloured plumage and males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.2 kg. Chick sexing in cross-breeds (producing Kalnes 24) is possible. This line is used as a paternal line.

KALNES 3*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Egg Layer (eng.)**Population data:** 474 • 407 ♀ • 67 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Kalnes 3 was imported from Ross (Scotland) in 1989. They have self-white coloured plumage and males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 1.8 kg. Chick sexing in cross-breeds (producing Kalnes 31) is possible. This line is used as a maternal line.

KALNES 4*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Egg Layer (eng.)**Population data:** 407 • 340 ♀ • 67 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Kalnes 4 was imported from Ross (Scotland) in 1987. They have self-white coloured plumage and males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.1 kg. Chick sexing in cross-breeds (producing Kalnes 24) is possible. The line is used as a maternal line.

KALNES 5*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Egg Layer (eng.)**Population data:** 172 • 135 ♀ • 37 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Kalnes 5 was imported from Warren (Isa) in Ireland in 1982. They have self-white coloured plumage and males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.1 kg. The line is used as a maternal line in brown eggs cross-breed.

NOR. BRID 1*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 961 • 855 ♀ • 106 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Nor. brid 1 is a synthetic selected line produced in a breeding experiment in 1977. It has the same origin as Roko Hóns 4. It is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 1.7 kg. The females are known as good layers and the line is one of the most used in commercial egg production in Norway. The animals are known for their quiet temper and are used as a maternal line in two-breed cross.

NOR. BRID 3*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 638 • 538 ♀ • 106 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Nor. brid 3 was imported in 1965 and has the same origin as Gjermundues 1. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 1.7 kg. This line has a relatively nervous temper. It is used as a paternal line in two-breed cross (Nor. Brid 31).

NOR. BRID 4*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 738 • 638 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Nor. brid 4, established in 1972, was imported from an old Norwegian line, C-Nilson, and has the same origin as Gjermundues 1. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard and the birds have a quiet temper. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 1.8 kg. This line is one of the most used lines in Norway and it is used as a paternal line in breed cross (Nor. Brid 41).

NOR. BRID 7*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Egg Layer (eng.)**Population data:** 760 • 662 ♀ • 98 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Nor. brid 7 was imported from Hisex in Sweden in 1981. They have self-white coloured plumage. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2 kg. This line has a quiet temper. This is one of the most used lines in Norway and is used as a maternal line in commercial brown egg layer production (Nor. Brid 87).

NOR. BRID 8*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Egg Layer (eng.)**Population data:** 713 • 628 ♀ • 85 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Nor. brid 8 was imported from Sweden in 1981 and derives originally from a Hisex type. They have brown coloured plumage and males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2 kg. The females are good layers. The line is used as a paternal line in commercial brown egg layer production (Nor. Brid 87).

ROKO HÓNS 1*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 909 • 809 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Roko hóns 1 is one of the oldest pure lines of White Leghorn in Norway. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 2.4 kg and females 1.4 kg. The line is used as a maternal line in two-way cross-breeding

ROKO HÓNS 2*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 957 • 857 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Roko hóns 2 was imported from Nilson-Line in 1984. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 1.5 kg. The line is used as a paternal line in two-way cross-breeding.

ROKO HÓNS 4*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 668 • 568 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Roko hóns 4 is a synthetic selected line produced in a breeding experiment in 1977. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 2.3 kg and females 1.3 kg. The line is used both as a paternal and maternal line in two-way cross-breeding.

SOVE 1*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn (eng.)**Population data:** 240 • 195 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**NORWAY**

The Sove 1 was imported from Sweden in 1982 and placed in a gene bank. This is a typical White Leghorn as described in Scandinavian standard. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2 kg. Sove 1 is a maternal line of Lohmann (LSL). All the cocks were lost in 1988 and the line was crossed with cocks of line Nor. Brid 4 to Sove line.

SAMVIRKEKULLING L1*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Broiler Parentel (eng.)**Population data:** 694 • 594 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**NORWAY**

The Samvirkekulling l1 was imported from Sweden (Hybro and Ross type) in 1973. It is a heavy breed based on White Plymouth Rock and White Cornish and is used as a maternal line in cross-breeding. Adult males weigh on average 4.7 kg and females 3.7 kg.

SAMVIRKEKULLING L2*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Broiler Parentel (eng.)**Population data:** 978 • 878 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**NORWAY**

The Samvirkekulling l2 was imported from Sweden (Hybro and Ross type) in 1973. It is a heavy breed based on White Plymouth Rock and White Cornish and is used as a maternal line in cross-breeding. Adult males weigh on average 4.2 kg and females 3.2 kg.

SAMVIRKEKULLING L3*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Broiler Parentel (eng.)**Population data:** 609 • 509 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**NORWAY**

The Samvirkekulling l3 was imported from Sweden (Hybro and Ross type) in 1973. It is a heavy breed based on White Plymouth Rock and White Cornish and is used as a maternal line in cross-breeding. Adult males weigh on average 4.7 kg and females 3.7 kg.

SAMVIRKEKULLING L5*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Broiler Parentel (eng.)**Population data:** 670 • 570 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**NORWAY**

The Samvirkekulling 15 was imported from France in 1983. It is a heavy breed based on White Plymouth Rock and White Cornish and is used as a maternal line in cross-breeding. Adult males weigh on average 4.3 kg and females 3.3 kg.

JERSEY*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**POLAND**

Jersey cattle were imported to Poland. They are uniform fawn, yellowish grey or bay often with a dark dorsal stripe and black muzzle and they have an extremely refined and lean head. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 139 cm and 124 cm respectively. A high milk fat content is reported for this breed. There are 31 herds remaining with 492 females registered in the herd book, 90% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

POLSKA CZERWONA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** pc (pol.), Polish Red (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**POLAND**

The Polska Czerwona, found in the Polish highlands and the north-east, is an old indigenous breed descended from *Bos taurus brachyceros*, and is red to dark-red with a dark muzzle and hooves. Males and females weigh on average 770 kg and 500 kg and stand 139 cm and 128 cm tall. The horns are grey at the base and dark-tipped. They perform well in extremely poor environmental conditions and produce milk of extremely good quality (high fat, protein and dry matter %) that is very valuable for cheese production. High prolificity, disease resistance, easy calving, longevity, high vitality and calf fitness are reported. There are 16 herds remaining, 220 females in the herd book (85% bred pure) and 80% of males used for breeding. In 1999 the support for conservation herds was provided by the Biological Development Fund. The semen of 108 males is stored. Embryos are also stored.

CZARNO BIALA ODMIANA HF*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Holstein Friesian (eng.)**Population data:** < 1 000 • 600 ♀ • 462 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk**POLAND**

Czarno biala odmiana hf (cbhf) cattle were imported to Poland. The animals are black and white spotted, piebald in colour. Adult males weigh on average 980 kg and females 675 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 142 cm respectively. As well as being adapted to harsh field conditions this breed is known for an outstanding milk yield. There are 14 herds remaining with 592 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 462 males is stored. Embryos are also stored.

KOZA KARPACKA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Carpathian Goat (eng.)**Population data:** 150 • 100 ♀ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**CZYSTA KREW ARABSKA (00)***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Araby (oo) (pol.), Arab (PASP) (eng.),
Arabian Horse (PASP) (eng.)**Population data:** 600 • 314 ♀ • 72 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** racing**POLAND**

The Koza Karpacka is found in the Carpathian Highlands and is an indigenous Carpathian breed. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type hair and light, thin horns. Adult males weigh on average 52 kg and females 42 kg with an average wither height of 60 cm and 50 cm respectively. The animals are very hardy and are extremely well adapted to live under severe highland conditions having dense, long hair as well as some underfur. This breed is not yet separately recorded but rather, it is recorded with improved white goats.

POLAND

The Czysta Krew Arabska (oo) is found country-wide but mostly in the south-east. The first stud was established in 1795 by Sanguszko and was followed by imports from Saudi Arabia by Dzieduszycki in 1845 continuing until 1930-31. The animals are grey, bay, chestnut and occasionally black in colour and are extremely refined and beautiful animals. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 420 kg with an average wither height of 152 cm and 148 cm respectively. The horses perform well in poor environmental conditions, utilising fodder very efficiently, are late maturers but are known for their longevity and are active, yet docile in temperament. There are 4 herds remaining. There are 314 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed. A selection programme has been implemented.

HUCUL*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Konie Huculskie (pol.), Hutsul (eng.),
Hucul Horse (eng.)**Population data:** 530 • 253 ♀ • 59 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** riding (sports), medical, vegetation
management**POLAND**

The Hucul, found in mountainous regions including Bieszczady National Park, is a native old local saddle breed developed in the Carpathian Mountains. Breeding animals have been imported from East Carpathian Mountains since 1950. They are bay, brown, dun or piebald and are medium sized with primitive features. On average males and females weigh 420 kg and 370 kg and stand 137 cm and 135 cm tall. They have low feeding requirements and are hardy, docile, easy to handle, willing animals making them ideal family horses. Six herds remain and single horses are also raised at private farms and 253 females are registered in the herd book (95% bred pure). In 1997, 170 mares kept in 3 studs were provided with support from the Biological Development Fund. The semen of 2 males is stored but AI is used only on the experimental farms. This is one of the best breeds for hippotherapy.

KONIK POLSKI*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Panjepferd (ger.), Polish Konik (eng.)**Population data:** 600 • 415 ♀ • 125 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** riding (sports), draught power, vegetation
management**POLAND**

The Konik Polski, found in the west and north-east, is an old native local breed originating from Tarpan horses (1790). They are medium sized, mouse coloured with a dark dorsal stripe, sometimes with striped legs and primitive features. Adult males and females weigh on average 380 kg with a mean wither height of 135 cm and 134 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the local poor environmental conditions. High resistance to disease is reported for animals kept in forest reserves. They are intelligent and robust with a compact constitution, especially suited to small scale farming. There are 6 herds remaining and single horses are also raised on private farms. 415 females are registered in the herd book, 80% of which are bred to males of the same breed. An *in situ* conservation programme is operational. Support for conservation studs is provided through the Biological Development Fund.

BELGIJSKA ZWISLOUCHA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Belgian Landrace (eng.)**Population data:** 130 • 70 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, sire line**POLAND**

The Belgijiska zwisloucha, imported from Germany (1992) and France (1995 and 1996), is found in the Opole, Sieradz, Wloclawek and Olsztyn regions. The animals are white in colour, are lop eared and develop a long carcass. Adult males weigh on average 325 kg and females 300 kg. This breed is known for its high meat percentage, although the meat is of low quality. The breed is highly stress sensitive (PSS). In 1996 there were 3 herds recorded. There are 54 females registered in the herd book, of which 70% are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 12% of males are used for breeding. A selection programme has been established.

ZLOTNICKA BIALA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Zlotniki White (eng.)**Population data:** 30 • 22 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** dam line, meat**POLAND**

The Zlotnicka Biala, established 1946-1962 and found in central Poland, was developed from primitive erect and lop eared pigs introduced from the Vilnius region. It was initially selected for meat and the Swedish Landrace has been used for upgrading. They are white with lop ears. Males weigh on average 325 kg and females 275 kg. They perform well in poor environmental conditions, produce extremely good quality meat (with a relatively high fat %) and are reported to be resistant to diseases and stress. The decrease in population numbers may be explained by the high fat content and the culling of the pure-bred herd due to severe health problems. Only one herd remains, 20 females are in the herd book (90% bred pure) and 100% of males are used for breeding. The support for *in situ* conservation herds will be provided by the Biological Development Fund.

PULAWSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Golebska (pol.), Pulawy (eng.)**Population data:** 1 800 • 306 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**POLAND**

The Pulawska, a native breed found in eastern Poland, was developed by crossing primitive local breeds with Berkshire boars (English Large White used for upgrading). They are black and white spotted with erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 325 kg and females 250 kg with mean heights of 78 cm and 64 cm. They perform well in poor environmental conditions, have the highest reported litter size among Polish pig breeds are halothane negative and highly resistant to diseases. The poor economic situation, high fat percentage resulting in low prices and the lack of interest in the breed have influenced the decrease in population size. 32 herds remain with 270 females in the herd book (60% bred pure) and 100% of males used for breeding. A conservation programme, supported by the Biological Development Fund, planned to increase the number of breeding sows to 340 in 1998.

ZLOTNICKA PSTRA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Zlotniki Spotted (eng.)**Population data:** 165 • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**POLAND**

The Zlotnicka Pstra, found in north-west and central Poland, was developed from primitive erect and lop eared pigs introduced from the Vilnius region (1950s). They are black and white spotted with lop ears. Initially selected for meat and fat, males and females weigh on average 280 kg and 240 kg and stand 85 cm and 75 cm tall. They perform well in poor environmental conditions, produce extremely good quality meat (with a relatively high fat %) and are reported to be halothane negative and resistant to diseases. Very good results in cross-breeding are reported. The decrease in population numbers may be explained by the poor economics of pig farms, the lower price meat due to the high fat content, and the lack of interest from breeders. In total 100% of males are used for breeding. The support for *in situ* conservation herds will be provided by the Biological Development Fund.

OLKUSKA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Owca Olkuska (pol.), Olkusz (eng.)**Population data:** 100 • 58 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** wool, meat, pelt / fur**POLAND**

The Olkuska, found in the Cracow Region, southern Poland, is a composite of Pomeranian and Friesian. The animals are white, polled and have medium fibred wool. Adult males weigh on average 110 kg and females 62 kg. They are highly prolific and may carry a single gene for increased ovulation rate (1 to 10) and litter size (1 to 6). Research projects on the physiology and genetics of high prolificacy are carried out at Cracow and Warsaw Agricultural Universities. One includes semen freezing: 2 800 doses from 19 rams are stored at the National Research Institute of Animal Husbandry. Embryos are also stored. From 1992-94 a conservation project was operational for the newly created Zelazna flock at Warsaw Agricultural University. Five flocks remain and 58 females are registered in the herd book (100% bred pure). In total, 50% of males are used for breeding.

BIALOGLOWA OWCA MIGSMA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Polish Whiteheaded Mutton Synthetic Line (eng.)**Population data:** 1 200 • 700 ♀ • 160 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**POLAND**

The Bialogłowa Owca Migsma is found in the Pormani Region and was developed at Pormani Agricultural University from local Polish breeds (Polish Merino and Wielkopolska Sheep), East Friesian and meat breeds (Berrichon du Cher, Ile de France, Texel). The animals are white in colour, have small ears, coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 120 kg and females 75 kg. Early sexual maturity is reported for this breed. This breed has well-filled thighs as well as a well developed back and loin. There are 6 herds remaining and 571 females are registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

CZARNOGLOWKA OWCA MIGSNA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Polish Blackheaded Mutton Synthetic Line (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 300 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**POLAND**

The Czarnogłowka Owca Migsna is found in the Pormani Region and was developed in Pormani Agricultural University. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 130 kg and females 85 kg. These sheep are well adapted to their local environment. There are 3 herds remaining. There are 274 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

LEINE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Leineschaf (ger.)**Population data:** 530 • 332 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** wool, meat**POLAND**

Leine sheep, found in the Szczecin region, north-western Poland, were first imported from Germany in 1950 and then again in 1954 and 1960 and have been maintained as a pure breed. The animals are white with a long, narrow unwoolled head, dropping ears, coarse/carpet type wool and no horns. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 67 kg. This hardy breed is well adapted to poor environmental conditions, produces meat of good quality and specific taste and is remarkably resistant to diseases, in particular foot rot caused by *Bacteroides* (Fusiformis) *nodosus*. There are 2 herds remaining and 332 females are registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 100% of males are used for breeding. The support for a conservation flock is provided by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

POLSKI KORIDEIL*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Polish Corriedale (eng.); Anglomerynos (pol.)

Population data: 2 000 • 872 ♀ • 18 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: wool, meat

POLAND

The Polski Korideil, a Polish Lowland Sheep established 1955, is found in the Sieradz region, central Poland, and was created by crossing Polish Merino ewes with Lincoln rams. The animals are white in colour, are polled and the whole body, including the head down to the eyes, is well covered with medium fibred wool. Adult males weigh on average 105 kg and females 65 kg. They are not very hardy and show lower performance in poorer environmental/feeding conditions. The poor economic situation of sheep farms in Poland has influenced the decrease in population size. There are 5 herds remaining and 872 females are registered in the herd book, 40% of which are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 100% of males are used for breeding. An *in situ* conservation programme is being developed, a flock being supported by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

SWINIARKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 174 • 144 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

POLAND

The Swiniarka, found in the Kielce region, is an old indigenous breed. They are medium sized, have coarse/carpet white wool, primitive features and numerous conformation defects. Rams often have a crest of medulated fibres, weigh 45 kg and have white, sometimes with dark bonds, twice twisted (spiral), widely set horns. Females weigh 30 kg and may be polled or have short, straight horns. This hardy breed is very well adapted to poor local conditions and can utilize poor fodder. They produce mixed wool with a high % of kemps, show resistance to disease, in particular foot rot and are late maturing slow growing animals. One herd remains, 144 females are in the herd book (100% bred pure) and 100% of males are used for breeding. The conservation flock, established 1986, is supported by the Biological Development Fund. The semen of 4 males is stored. Embryos are also stored.

UHRUSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Uhrusk Sheep (eng.)

Population data: 700 • 550 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

POLAND

The Uhruska is found in Lublin region, central-eastern Poland. This variety of Polish Lowland Sheep was created at the end of the 1950s by cross-breeding Merino ewes with Leine and Romney Marsh rams. They are white in colour, polled and have a good covering of wool on the head and legs. Adult males weigh on average 100 kg and females 65 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to the local environmental conditions. The ewes are known for good results in cross-breeding with meat breed rams. In 1998 there were 8 recorded flocks. 500 females are registered in the herd book, of which 70% are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 100% of males are used for breeding. An *in situ* conservation programme is being developed. The support for conservation flocks is provided by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

ZELAZNIENSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Zelazna Sheep (eng.)

Population data: 270 • 207 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

POLAND

The Zelaznienska is found in the Skierniewice region, central Poland. This variety of Polish Lowland Sheep, established in 1954, was created on the basis of local Lowicz ewes crossbred with Leicester and Polish Merino rams. The animals are white in colour and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 95 kg and females 65 kg. The variety is well adapted to the local poor environmental conditions. There are 207 females registered in the herd book, of which 70% are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 100% of males are used for breeding. An *in situ* conservation programme is being developed involving the only remaining flock. This flock is provided with the support of the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

POLBAR*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 175 • 63 ♀ • 9 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, research**POLAND**

The Polbar, established 1946, is found in the Lublin region and was developed from Green-Legged Partridge cross-bred with Plymouth Rock cocks. They have greyish brown (females) and creamy white (males) coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers, yellow skin, shanks and feet, single comb and cream white to pale greyish egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg. They perform well in poor environmental conditions, produce excellent flavoured eggs and meat, show general resistance to diseases and can be auto-sexed. Decreasing of population size in this strain is due to lower performance compared to commercial hybrids. Their existence is possible due to governmental subsidies. When the number of birds eligible to support diminished, the flock size decreased. There is 1 conservation flock, supported by the Biological Development Fund.

LEGHORN G99*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 661 • 523 ♀ • 138 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, research**POLAND**

The Leghorn G99, imported in 1960 from the United Kingdom, is found in the Rzeszow region. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and yellow shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.5 kg. These birds are known for their high reproduction rate and are reported to be resistant to diseases. The decrease in the population size is connected with a lower performance compared to commercial hybrids. The existence of the strain is possible thanks to governmental subsidies. However, when the number of birds within the strain eligible to such support diminished, the flock size decreased. In 1996 there was one conservation flock, supported by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

LEGHORN H22*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 623 • 584 ♀ • 75 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, research, hobby**POLAND**

The Leghorn H22, found in the Rzeszow region, was imported from the United Kingdom before 1939 and later kept as a closed population. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, yellow skin, shanks and feet, a single comb type and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 1.7 kg. These birds are known for their high reproduction rate and are reported to be resistant to diseases. The decrease in the population size is connected with a lower performance compared to commercial hybrids. The existence of the strain is possible thanks to governmental subsidies. However, when the number of birds within the strain eligible to such support diminished, the flock size decreased. In 1996 there was one conservation flock, supported by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

RHODE ISLAND RED R11*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Karmazyn (pol.)

Population data: 620 • 510 ♀ • 110 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, research**POLAND**

The Rhode Island Red R11, bred in Poland as a closed population since 1936, is found in the Rzeszow region. They have red-brown coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, yellow shanks and feet, a single comb and brown egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 1.7 kg. The breed performs well in poor environmental conditions, shows high resistance to disease and females are known for good reproductive performance. This is a dual purpose breed. The decrease in the population size is connected with a lower performance compared to commercial hybrids. The existence of the strain is possible thanks to governmental subsidies. However, when the number of birds within the strain eligible to such support diminished, the flock size decreased. In 1996 there was one conservation flock, supported by the Biological Development Fund.

SUSSEX S66*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 524 • 454 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, research, meat**POLAND**

The Sussex S66 was imported from Denmark (1946) and is kept as a closed population in the Rzeszow region. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, single comb and cream white to pale greyish egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 2.3 kg and females 1.7 kg. They are resistant to diseases. The major gene dominant fast (K) or recessive slow (k) feathering can be used for chick sexing. The decrease in the population size is connected with a lower performance compared to commercial hybrids. The existence of the strain is possible thanks to governmental subsidies. However, when the number of birds within the strain eligible to such support diminished, the flock size decreased. In 1996 there was one conservation flock, supported by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

ZIELONONOZKA KUROPATWIANA**/Z11/***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Green-Legged Partridge (eng.)**Population data:** 624 • 534 ♀ • 61 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, research**POLAND**

The Zielononozka Kuropatwiana /Z11/, established 1923, is found in the Rzeszow region and is a strain of the old indigenous breed. Hens are partridge coloured, cocks ginger-brown with dark golden head and hackle, golden-orange saddle, black chest with green sheen, black-grey flight feathers, black sickles and abdomen, blue-black skin, green shanks and feet, single comb and cream white to pale grey eggs. Adult males weigh on average 2.3 kg, females 1.7 kg. They are well adapted to poor environmental conditions, resistant to disease, have a good scraping instinct, low egg yolk cholesterol level, excellent flavoured meat, broody females and auto-sexing is possible. Their existence is possible due to governmental subsidies. When the number of birds eligible to support diminished, the flock size decreased. There is 1 conservation flock, supported by the Biological Development Fund.

ZIELONONOZKA KUROPATWIANA**/ZK/***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Green-Legged Partridge (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 140 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, research**POLAND**

The Zielononozka Kuropatwiana /ZK/, a dual purpose breed established in 1923, is found in the Lublin region, central eastern Poland, and is a strain of the old indigenous breed described in 1879 by Bronislaw Obsydowicz. Hens are partridge coloured, cocks ginger-brown with dark golden head and hackle, golden-orange saddle, black chest with green sheen, black-grey flight feathers, black sickles and abdomen, blue-black skin, green shanks and feet, single comb and cream white to pale grey eggs. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg, females 1.8 kg. They are well adapted to poor environmental conditions, resistant to disease, have a good scraping instinct, low egg yolk cholesterol level, excellent flavoured meat and broody females. There is one conservation flock, supported by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

ZOLTONOZKA KUROPATWIANA**/Z33/***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Yellow-Legged Partridge (eng.)**Population data:** 585 • 529 ♀ • 62 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, research**POLAND**

The Zoltonozka Kuropatwiana /Z33/, found in the Rzeszow region, was developed by crossing Green-Legged Partridge with New Hampshire and has been bred as a closed population since 1960. Hens are dark brown with light brown speckles, brown-orange heads and hackle. Cocks are dark brown with ginger-brown head, ginger-golden hackle, ginger-orange saddle, almost black chest, black wings and tail. They have blue-black skin, yellow shanks and feet, single comb type, brown egg shells with red speckles and strong green sheened feathers. Males and females weigh on average 2.4 kg and 1.8 kg. They are adapted to harsh environmental conditions, are known for good reproductive performance, show resistance to disease, have a low cholesterol level in the egg yolk and meat of excellent flavour. In 1996 there was one conservation flock supported by the Biological Development Fund.

MINIKACZKA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Kaczka pomniejszona (K-2) (pol.), Mini Duck (eng.)

Population data: 132 • 96 ♀ • 36 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, meat, eggs, feathers

POLAND

The Minikaczka, established in 1982, is found in the Poznan region, central Poland and was developed in the western-central part of Poland from wild ducks and Pekin ducks. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, yellow shanks and feet and egg shells that may be greenish (50%) or white (50%) in colour. They are a medium sized duck with adult males weighing on average 1.7 kg and females 1.6 kg. The animals have very well developed muscles and low fat content. There is one conservation flock supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

POLSKI PEKIN*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Kaczka Polska (pol.), Polish Pekin (eng.)

Population data: 108 • 80 ♀ • 28 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, meat, eggs, feathers

POLAND

The Polski Pekin, found in the Poznan region, central Poland, is an old indigenous breeding strain that originated in central Poland. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.9 kg. The animals are known for good quality feathers, a good musculature, good reproductive performance and low skin and subcutaneous fat content in the carcass. A conservation flock, established in 1978, is supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

PODKARPACKA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Sub-Carpatian (eng.)

Population data: 126 • 100 ♀ • 26 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, meat, downs

POLAND

The Podkarpacka, found in the Poznan region, central Poland, is an indigenous breed that originated from primitive geese in the Karpaty region of southern Poland. They have self-white (95%) or grey and white (5%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 4.3 kg and females 3.7 kg. The animals are well adapted to poor environmental conditions, are known for a high percentage of breast muscle in the carcass, limited fatness and high carcass dressing percentage. The conservation flock, established in 1972 by purchase of breeding stock from private farms in southern Poland, is supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

BILGORAJSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Bilgoraj (eng.)

Population data: 250 • 200 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, feathers, eggs

POLAND

The Bilgorajska, found in the Olsztyn region, is an indigenous breed descended from primitive geese from north-eastern Poland (Bilgoraj region), kept as a closed population since 1971. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet, short orange or pink beak and white egg shells. They are a small, well-built goose, males weighing on average 6 kg and females 5.5 kg. Very good quality feathers and a high dressing percentage are reported for this breed. Down content varies from 28% to 44%. They are known for their good musculature, low fat content, good general health and a good feed conversion ratio. A conservation flock, supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy), was established in 1971-73 by purchase of breeding stock from farms in the Bilgoraj region.

GARBONOSA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Labeledziowa (pol.)**Population data:** 184 • 130 ♀ • 54 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat, eggs, feathers**POLAND**

The Garbonosa is found in the Poznan region, central Poland. It is an indigenous breed that originated from primitive geese in southern Poland. They have self-white (70%) or grey and white (30%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet and white egg shells. They frequently have a knob on the forehead. Adult males weigh on average 4.2 kg and females 3.7 kg. Limited fatness is reported for this variety. The females are known for good reproductive performance. In 1996 there was one conservation flock supported by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy). The flock was established in 1977 by purchasing breeding animals from private farms in southern Poland.

KARTUSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 154 • 124 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat, downs, eggs**POLAND**

The Kartuska, found in the Poznan region, central Poland, is an indigenous breed that originated from primitive geese in the Kartuzy region of northern Poland. They have self-white (75%) or grey and white (25%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet, white egg shells and a single fold of fat in the lower part of the abdomen. Adult males weigh on average 5.1 kg and females 4.3 kg. The animals are well adapted to poor environmental conditions, have well developed muscles, limited fatness and females are known for their good reproductive performance. The conservation flock, established in 1972 by purchase of breeding stock from private farms in northern Poland, is supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

KIELECKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 140 • 110 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat, downs**POLAND**

The Kielecka is an indigenous breed that originated from primitive geese in the Kielce, Przemysl and Rzeszow regions of southern Poland and is now found in the Poznan region, central Poland. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet and white egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 4.3 kg and females 3.7 kg. The animals perform well in poor environmental conditions and a high percentage of breast muscle, limited fatness in the carcass and high quality downs are reported. The conservation flock, established in 1972 by purchase of breeding stock from private farms of southern Poland, is supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

LUBELSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 143 • 115 ♀ • 28 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat, downs**POLAND**

The Lubelska is found in the Poznan region, central Poland. It is an indigenous breed that originated from primitive geese in the Lublin region of south-eastern Poland. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.4 kg and females 3.8 kg. The animals are very well adapted to poor environmental conditions and high percentage of breast muscle in the carcass and limited fatness are reported. In 1996 there was one conservation flock supported by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy). The flock was established in 1972 by purchase of breeding stock from private farms in southern Poland.

POMORSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Pomeranian (eng.)**Population data:** 186 • 137 ♀ • 49 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat, downs, eggs**POLAND**

The Pomorska, found in the Poznan region, central Poland, is an indigenous breed that originated from primitive geese in northern Poland. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet, egg shells that are white in colour and a single fold of fat in the lower part of the abdomen. Adult males weigh on average 4.6 kg and females 4.1 kg. The breed is well adapted to poor environmental conditions, has very well developed muscles, limited fat content and good female reproductive performance. The conservation flock, established in 1981 by purchase of breeding stock from a pedigree farm, is supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

RYPINSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 160 • 124 ♀ • 36 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat, downs, eggs**POLAND**

The Rypinska, found in the Poznan region, central Poland, is an indigenous breed that originated from primitive geese in northern Poland. They have self-white (90%) or grey and white (10%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet, egg shells that are white in colour and a single fold of fat in the lower part of the abdomen. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.8 kg. The variety is well adapted to poor environmental conditions, is known for good muscularity and good female reproductive performance. The conservation flock, established in 1972 by purchase of breeding stock from private farms in northern Poland, is supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

SUWALSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 154 • 119 ♀ • 35 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat, downs, eggs**POLAND**

The Suwalska, found in the Poznan region, central Poland, is an indigenous breed that originated from primitive geese in the northern part of Poland. They have self-white (90%) or grey and white (10%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, orange shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.8 kg. The animals are not very hardy and do not perform well in poor environmental conditions but are known for a heavy body weight, easy fattening and good musculature. The conservation flock, established in 1972 by purchase of breeding stock from private farms in northern Poland, is supported through the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agricultural and Food Economy).

ZATORSKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** ZD-1 (pol.)**Population data:** 300 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, research, downs**POLAND**

The Zatorska is found in the Krakow region, southern Poland. It is an indigenous breed created in 1961 by crossing four varieties: Sub-Carpatian, Suwalska, Garbonosa and Pomeranian. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and egg shells and the shanks and feet are orange. Adult males weigh on average 5 kg and females 4.5 kg. The breed shows good performance in poor environmental conditions. Limited fatness, delicate bones, very tasteful and juicy meat as well as very high quality of downs are reported for this breed. A conservation flock is supported by the Biological Development Fund (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy).

SORRAIANA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Sorraia (eng.)**Population data:** 60 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**PORTUGAL**

The Sorraiana is a native breed found near Elias. The animals are dun with zebra-striped legs, similar to Tarpan. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 140 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to harsh conditions. There are 10 herds remaining and 60 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

GARRANO*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power, sport**PORTUGAL**

The Garrano is a native breed well adapted to the local environment (mountain areas) of north-western Portugal where it is found. The animals are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 128 cm and 120 cm respectively. Ten herds remain and there are 400 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

BISARO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 200 ♀♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**PORTUGAL**

The Bisaro, found in northern Portugal, is a native breed of Celtic type (with Large White blood) that produces a quality cured ham. The animals may be white, black or spotted. There are 10 herds remaining with 50 females registered in the herd book, 30% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

PINZGAU DE TRANSILVANIA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Romanian Pinzgau (eng.)**Population data:** 52 000 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, draught power**ROMANIA**

The Pinzgau de Transilvania is found in Siebenbürgen, Transilvania. It is a composite of Pinzgau and Sura de Stepa. The animals are red sided with a broad white back. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 134 cm and 127 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local environment (mountains). There are 10 herds remaining and 1 092 females are registered in the herd book, 70% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 23 males is stored.

SURA DE STEP*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Moldovenesca (rom.), Romanian Steppe (eng.), Moldavian (eng.)

Population data: 350 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: draught power, meat, milk

ROMANIA

The Sura de stepa, an indigenous *Bos taurus primigenius*, is found in Moldau, Donau-Delta. The animals are grey with a black muzzle and tail-tip and they have huge horns. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 118 cm respectively. The animals are reported to be resistant to tuberculosis and leucosis and are known for their staying power. There are 3 herds remaining. Sixteen females are registered in the herd book, 65% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 5 males is stored.

PORCUL ALD DE BANAT*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Banat White (eng.)

Population data: 9 ♀ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

ROMANIA

The Porcul Ald de Banat is found in western and southern Banat, western Romania. It originated in the early 20th century from Middle White and Edelschwein x Mangalitsa with some Small White, Berkshire, Large White and German Improved Landrace blood. The remaining nine sows are not pure-breds, but rather they are crossbreds.

MANGALITA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Mangalitsa (eng.)

Population data: 30 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

ROMANIA

The Mangalita, imported from Austria, Hungary and Serbia, is found in Transylvania. These pigs are red or white in colour with a woolly coat and lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 150 kg and females 140 kg with an average wither height of 74 cm and 68 cm respectively. The animals are adapted to adverse conditions of feeding and management. There are 30 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

YORKSHIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 700 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1983

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

ROMANIA

Yorkshire pigs are found country-wide and were imported from the United States of America. The animals are white in colour and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 270 kg and females 220 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PORCUL DE BANAT*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Bazna (eng.)**Population data:** 265 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Porcul de Banat, a composite of Berkshire and Mangalitza, is found in central Transylvania. The animals are black and have a white saddle and erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 170 kg and females 150 kg with an average wither height of 74 cm and 72 cm respectively. The animals are adapted to adverse conditions of feeding and management. Only one herd remains. There are 265 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BANTAM ALB*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** White Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 45 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Bantam alb is found in Constanza. It originated in Muntenia (Sinaia) in 1984 and was developed by one breeder. They have feathered legs and self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 kg and females 0.7 kg.

BARBOASA DE ANVERS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Barbu D'anvers**Population data:** 300 • 33 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Barboasa de anvers is found in Constanza and was developed in Transylvania in 1970 by one breeder. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 kg and females 0.9 kg.

BARNEVELDER DUBLU LOCAT-PITICĂ*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Barnevelder Double Laced-Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 100 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

Barnevelder dublu locat-pitică chickens originated in Romania and are found in Constanza. They have laced patterns within the feathers, yellow skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg.

BRAHMA HERMINAT DESCHIS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Brahma Light Columbian (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 100 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Brahma herminat deschis is found in Constanza. This population has been developed by 6 fancy breeders from the Transylvania and Banat regions and was established in 1969-1971. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are also white. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They are an ornamental bird having feathered legs. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.3 kg.

COCHIN NEGRU PITIC*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Black Cochin Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 62 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Cochin negru pitic is an indiggenous breed found in Constanza. The chickens have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have feathered legs and dwarfism is accepted for this breed. Adult males weigh on average 1.1 kg and females 0.7 kg.

COMBATANT INDIAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Indian Game (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 60 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Combatant indian, found in Constanza, is indigenous to Romania but its precise origin is unknown. They have mahogany brown coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers, yellow skin, shanks and feet a pea type comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 2.7 kg.

COMBATANT MALAEZ ALB*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** White Modern Game (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 34 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

Combatant malaez alb chickens, found in Constanza, originated in Banat in 1971 and were created by one breeder. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of walnut type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.1 kg.

COMBATANT MALAEZ GALBEN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Duckwing Modern Game (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 70 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

Combatant malaez galben chickens, found in Constanza, originated in Romania from Mosneni and were developed by segregation. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of walnut type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.6 kg.

COMBATANT MALAEZ ROSU INCHIS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Brown Red Modern Game (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 75 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy**ROMANIA**

Combatant malaez rosu inchis chickens are found in Constanza and originated in Banat. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of walnut type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.4 kg.

DREZDA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Drezden (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Drezda, found in Constanza, originated in Transylvania. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.6 kg.

FAVEROLLES ALB*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Faverolles White (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 70 ♀ • 13 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Faverolles alb, found in Constanza, was imported from France in 1975. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have multiple spurs, feathered legs and muffling. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 2.8 kg.

GAINA DE PORTELAN-PITICA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Porcelain-Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 300 • 40 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Gaina de portelan-pitica is an indigenous breed of unknown origin found in Constanza. The chickens have mottled patterns within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, single comb, feathered legs and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg.

GIT GOLAS DE TRANSILVANIA ALB*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** White Transylvania Naked Neck (eng.)**Population data:** 10 000 • 95 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Git golas de transilvania alb, found in Constanza, originated in 1968-1969 in Transylvania, and was created by two breeders. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, single comb, egg shells that are tinted in colour and a naked neck. Adult males weigh on average 1.8 kg and females 1.4 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed. This is a non selected breed where the major gene for naked neck (Na) is present.

GIT GOLAS DE TRANSILVANIA BARAT*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Barred Transylvania Naked Neck (eng.)**Population data:** 10 000 • 60 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Git golas de transilvania barat is found in Constanza. Originating in Transylvania in 1967-1969, it was developed by five breeders. The chickens have autosomal or barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, a naked neck, single type comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.5 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed. The birds were not selected.

GIT GOLAS DE TRANSILVANIA NEGRU*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Black Transylvanian Naked Neck (eng.)**Population data:** 10 000 • 70 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Git golas de transilvania negru is found in Constanza. It originated in Transylvania in 1967 and was developed by two breeders. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers and a naked neck. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.8 kg and females 1.4 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed. The birds were not selected.

GIT GOLAS DE TRANSILVANIA NEGRU PÍTICA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Black Transylvania Naked Neck-Bantam
(eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 61 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy, research

ROMANIA

The Git golas de transilvania negru pitica is found in Constanza. It originated in Transylvania in 1967 and was developed by two breeders. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin, a naked neck and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.1 kg and females 0.7 kg.

GIT GOLAS DE TRANSILVANIA ROSU



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Red Transylvania Naked Neck (eng.)

Population data: 10 000 • 30 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy, research

ROMANIA

The Git golas de transilvania rosu is found in Constanza. It originated in Transylvania in 1966 and was created by two breeders. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin, shanks and feet, single comb, naked neck and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.5 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed. The birds are not selected.

HOUDAN PITIC



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Houdan Bantam (eng.)

Population data: 500 • 24 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy

ROMANIA

The Houdan pitic, found in Constanza, was imported from France in 1975. The chickens have mottled patterns within the feathers and white skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are tinted in colour. In addition, they have multiple spurs and muffling. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg.

ITALIANA PÒTARNICHIE PÍTICA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Partridge Leghorn Bantam (eng.)

Population data: 300 • 65 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy, research

ROMANIA

The Italiana pòtarnichie pitica, found in Constanza, was imported from Korea in 1978. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with spangled patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They have feathered legs and dwarfism is accepted for this breed. Adult males weigh on average 1.1 kg and females 0.8 kg.

JAPONEZĂ DE MĂTASE ALBĂ*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** White Silkie (eng.)**Population data:** 300 • 60 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Japoneză de mătase albă is found in Constanza. It originated in Transylvania in 1967-1968 and was created by two breeders. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, blue-black skin and the shanks and feet are also blue. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Dwarfism is accepted for this breed that has feathered legs, multiple spurs and is silky. Adult males weigh on average 1.2 kg and females 0.9 kg.

JAPONEZĂ DE MĂTASE GALBENA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Buff Silkie (eng.)**Population data:** 300 • 20 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Japoneză de mătase galbena, found in Constanza, originated in Transylvania in 1967 and has been developed by one breeder. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have blue-black skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Dwarfism is accepted for this breed that has feathered legs, multiple spurs and is silky. Adult males weigh on average 1.1 kg and females 0.9 kg.

**JAPONEZĂ DE MĂTASE NEAGRA
PITICA***CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Black Silkie-Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 200 • 30 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Japoneză de mătase neagra pitica, found in Constanza, was developed in Transylvania by two breeders. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have blue-black skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Dwarfism is accepted for this breed that has feathered legs, multiple spurs and is silky. Adult males weigh on average 1.2 kg and females 0.8 kg.

LA FLÈCHE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 500 • 70 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The La Flèche is found in Constanza and was imported from France in 1975. The chickens have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have blue-black skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped comb type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.6 kg.

LANGSHAM*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 • 110 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

Langsham chickens, found in Constanza, were created in Banat by two breeders in 1967. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.2 kg.

LEGWELS ALBA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 500 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Legwels Alba is found in Constanza. It originates from the Mosneni gene pool and was created by crossing White Leghorn and Welsumer Red Bantam. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.4 kg and females 1.1 kg. Males are homozygous for dwarf (dw) and slow-feathering (K) sex-linked genes.

NEGRU PITIC CU CRESTA BATUTA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Black Rosecomb Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 300 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Negru pitic cu creasta batuta, found in Constanza, is an indigenous chicken population of unknown origin. The chickens have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.1 kg and females 0.8 kg.

ORLOFF*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Orloff Spangled (eng.)**Population data:** 300 • 20 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Orloff is an indigenous breed found in Constanza. They have spangled patterns within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.4 kg and females 2.7 kg.

PADUANA AURIE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Paduan (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 30 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

Paduana aurie chickens, found in Constanza, originated in Transylvania. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped comb type and egg shells are tinted in colour. In addition, they have multiple spurs and muffling. Adult males weigh on average 1.1 kg and females 0.8 kg.

PLYMOUTH ROCK ALB (w)*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Plymouth Rock White (w) (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Plymouth Rock Alb (w) is found in Constanza. Originating in Transylvania in 1967 it was created by four breeders. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.2 kg. This breed is recessive to colour (major gene C: pigment development; c: recessive white) and heterozygous (Cc).

SUSSEX PESTRIT PITIC*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Speckled Sussex Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 300 • 90 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Sussex pestrit pitic is found in Constanza. It was created by two breeders in Transylvania in 1966. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with spangled patterns within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.2 kg and females 0.9 kg.

WELSUMMER MARON*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Welsummer (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 90 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Welsummer Maron, found in Constanza, originated in Transylvania and was developed by five breeders in 1967-1969. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males and females weigh on average 1.1 kg and 0.9 kg respectively, the females being dwarfs. In this breed sex-linked dwarfism (dw) is present.

WHITE SULTAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Sultana alba (rom.)**Population data:** 300 • 36 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The White Sultan, found in Constanza, was created in Transylvania in 1968 by one breeder. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, multiple spurs, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of duplex or V-shaped comb type and egg shells may be tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.4 kg and females 0.9 kg.

WIANDOTTE ALB PITIC*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** White Wyandotte Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 100 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Wiandotte alb pitic is found in Constanza. Originating in Banat, it was created by two breeders. The chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg.

WYANDOTTE ALB*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Wyandotte White (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 110 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Wyandotte alb is found in Constanza. Originating in Banat in 1967-1968 it was developed by two breeders. The birds have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of rose type and egg shells may be tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.6 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed.

WYANDOTTE ARGINTIU LACAT*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Wyandotte Silver Laced (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 40 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Wyandotte argintiu lacat is found in Constanza. It originated in Banat in 1967-1968 and was developed by two breeders. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are also white. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.4 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed.

WYANDOTTE ARGINTIU LOCAT PITIC*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Wyandotte Silver Laced Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Wyandotte argintiu locat pitic is found in Constanza. It originated in Banat and was developed by two breeders. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg.

WYANDOTTE AURIA LACAT*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Wyandotte Gold Laced (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 50 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Wyandotte auria lacat originated in Banat in 1969 and was developed by one breeder. The chickens have gold-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are also white. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.4 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed.

WYANDOTTE LACAT*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Wyandotte Buff Laced (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 60 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Wyandotte lacat is found in Constanza. It was created from Mosneni and was established in 1972-1974. They have buff brown coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin, shanks and feet are white and a rose type comb. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.4 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed.

AUSTRALORP*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

Australorp chickens, found in Constanza, originated in Romania-Banat in 1967. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.8 kg and females 2.6 kg.

BRAHMA ALBA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brahma White (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 160 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Brahma alba is found in Constanza. This variety was created as a mutant from Brahma Light Columbian in 1975, and since then it has been bred pure. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of pea type, egg shells are tinted in colour and they have feathered legs. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.4 kg.

BRAHMA HERMINAT INCHIS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brahma Dark Columbian (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Brahma herminat inchis is found in Constanza. This population has been developed by two fancy breeders from Transylvania and Banat and was established in 1969-1971. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.4 kg. They are an ornamental bird with feathered legs and it has been proposed that it can be preserved by co-operation amongst fancy breeders.

CHOCHINCHINA GALBENA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Cochin Buff (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Chochinchina galbena is found in Constanza. Developed by two fancy breeders from the Banat region, it was established in 1967-1968. They have buff brown coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers and feathered legs. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.8 kg and females 4 kg. It can be preserved by co-operating with the fancy breeders.

CHOCHINCHINA NEAGRA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Cochin Black (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 160 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Chochinchina neagra is found in Constanza where it originated in 1970. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, a single comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. They have feathered legs and are an ornamental bird. Adult males weigh on average 4.8 kg and females 4 kg. It can be preserved by co-operating with the fancy breeders.

CORNISH ALB-C*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Cornish-c (eng.)**Population data:** 10 000 • 500 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Cornish alb-c, imported from Canada in 1970, is found in Tartasesti. The birds have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.2 kg and females 3.1 kg. They are pedigree chickens used as fathers of fathers in a 4-way cross-breeding programme.

CORNISH ALB-CY1*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Cornish-cy1 (eng.)**Population data:** 20 000 • 900 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Cornish alb-cy1, imported from France in 1969, is found in Tartasesti. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.3 kg and females 3.2 kg. The chickens are pedigreed, and are used as fathers of fathers in a four-way cross-breeding programme.

CORNISH ALB-CY2*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Cornish-cy2 (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 900 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Cornish alb-cy2, imported from France in 1969, is found in Tartasesti. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3 kg. They are pedigree chickens used as mothers of fathers in a four-way cross-breeding programme.

CORNISH ALB-W*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Cornish-w (eng.)**Population data:** 10 000 • 500 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Cornish alb-w, found in Tartasesti, was imported from Canada in 1970. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.2 kg and females 3.1 kg. They are pedigree chickens used as mothers of fathers in a 4-way cross-breeding programme.

CORNISH ROSU-S*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Red Cornish-S (eng.)**Population data:** 10 000 • 900 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Cornish rosu-s is found in Tartasesti where it was created by segregation from White Cornish. The chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.2 kg and females 3.1 kg. They are pedigree chickens, homozygous for the sex-linked gene (s).

FAVEROLLES SALMON*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**ROMANIA**

Faverolles Salmon chickens, found in Constanza, were imported from France in 1975. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have multiple spurs, feathered legs and muffling. Adult males weigh on average 3.8 kg and females 2.9 kg.

GOURNAY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 500 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Gournay, found in Constanza, was imported from France in 1975. They have mottled patterns within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 1.7 kg.

ITALIANA ARGINTIE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Leghorn Silver Duckwing (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Italiana argintie is found in Constanza. Originating in Banat in 1967-1968, these chickens were created by 6 breeders. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 2 kg.

ITALIANA AURIE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Leghorn Golden Duckwing (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Italiana aurie, found in Constanza, was created in 1967-1968 in Banat by four breeders. The birds have gold-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 2 kg.

ITALIANA NEAGRA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Leghorn Black (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 230 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Italiana neagra is found in Constanza. Originating in Banat in 1971 it was created by one breeder. The chickens have self-black coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 1.8 kg.

ITALIANA NEAGRA PITICA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Black Leghorn Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 300 • 150 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Italiana neagra pitica, found in Constanza, originated in Banat. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 kg and females 0.7 kg.

LA BRESSE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Bresse (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 160 ♀ • 17 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The La bresse, imported from France in 1975, is found in Constanza. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 2 kg.

LEGHORN ALB-10*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn-10 (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Leghorn alb-10, found in Bucharest Mihailesti, is a pedigree chicken selected from a local population. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.6 kg.

LEGHORN ALB-7*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn-7 (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Leghorn alb-7, found in Bucharest Mihailesti, was imported from the United States of America in 1967. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.6 kg. They are pedigree chickens used in a recurrent reciprocal selection.

LEGHORN ALB-9*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn-9 (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Leghorn alb-9, found in Bucharest Mihailesti, is a pedigree chicken selected from a local population. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.6 kg.

LEGHORN ALB-D*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn-d (eng.)**Population data:** 50 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Leghorn alb-d, a pedigree chicken imported from Canada in 1970, is found in Arad. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.6 kg.

LEGHORN ALB-G*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn-g (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Leghorn alb-g, a pedigree chicken imported from Canada in 1970, is found in Arad. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 1.7 kg.

LEGHORN ALB-J*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn-j (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Leghorn alb-j, a pedigree chicken imported from Canada in 1970, is found in Arad. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.1 kg and females 1.7 kg. Pedigreed.

LEGHORN ALB-K7*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Leghorn-k7 (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Leghorn alb-k7, found in Bucharest Mihailesti, originated in Bucharest. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.9 kg and females 1.5 kg. They are pedigree chickens, homozygous for the slow-feathering, sex-linked (K) gene.

LIGHT SUSSEX*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 2 000 • 130 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Light Sussex (Synthetic) is found in Constanza and was created in 1967 by segregating from a Thornber (UK) population. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.3 kg.

MARANS ALB*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Marans White (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 150 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Marans alb is found in Constanza. It originates from the Mosneni gene pool, segregated from the original Marans Cuckoo (France). They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.4 kg.

MARANS HERMINAT DESCHIS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Marans Silver Columbian (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 120 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Marans herminat deschis is found in Constanza. It originates from the Mosneni gene pool, segregated from the original Marans Cuckoo (France). They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 2.4 kg. 100% of the population carries the sex-linked (S) gene.

MARANS NEGRU*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Marans Black (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 400 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Marans negru is found in Constanza. It originates from the Mosneni gene pool, segregated from the original Marans Cuckoo (France). They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.4 kg.

MINORCA NEAGRA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Black Minorca (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Minorca neagra is found in Constanza. It was developed in Banat in 1967 by one breeder. The chickens have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.2 kg.

NEGRU DE FRANTA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Black From France (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 120 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

Negru de franta chickens, found in Constanza, were imported from France in 1975. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have blue-black skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.8 kg and females 2.6 kg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ROSU*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** New Hampshire Red (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 170 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The New hampshire rosu is found in Constanza. It originated in Banat and Transylvania, created by three breeders in 1967-1968. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.7 kg and females 2.7 kg.

ORPINGTON ALB*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Orpington White (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 140 ♀ • 35 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Orpington alb, found in Constanza, originated in 1967 in Transylvania and was created by one breeder. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.1 kg and females 3.1 kg.

ORPINGTON GALBEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Buff Orpington (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 180 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

Orpington galben chickens, found in Constanza, originated in Banat and were developed by 7 breeders in 1967-1968. They have buff brown coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.6 kg and females 3.6 kg.

PLYMOUTH ROCK ALB (dw dw)*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Plymouth Rock White (dw dw) (eng.)**Population data:** 2 000 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, research**ROMANIA**

The Plymouth rock alb (dw dw), found in Constanza, was created from the Mosneni gene pool in 1972 by transferring the dw gene from a native New Hampshire Red population to a White Plymouth Rock line (Shaver origin). The chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are also white. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.2 kg. This breed is recessive to colour (major gene C: pigment development, c: recessive white) and heterozygous (Cc). Furthermore, the presence of dwarfism (dw: sex-linked dwarfism) is reported for this breed.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK ALB (w),
WHITE SKINNED***ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Plymouth Rock White (W), white skinned (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, fancy**ROMANIA**

The Plymouth Rock Alb (w), white skinned is found in Constanza. This variety originated in Constanza from the Mosneni gene pool. Obtained by segregation from a yellow skinned White Plymouth Rock the variety was established in 1967. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are also white. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.8 kg and females 2.6 kg. This breed is dominant white (major gene I: dominant white) and homozygous (II).

PLYMOUTH ROCK ALB-F*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Plymouth Rock-f (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 900 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Plymouth rock alb-f, found in Tartasesti, was imported from Canada in 1970. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3 kg. They are pedigree chickens used as mothers of mothers in a 4-way cross-breeding programme.

PLYMOUTH ROCK ALB-N*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Plymouth Rock-n (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 900 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Plymouth rock alb-n, imported from France in 1969, is found in Tartasesti. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3 kg. They are pedigree chickens used as fathers of mothers in a 4-way cross-breeding programme.

PLYMOUTH ROCK ALB-S(K)*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Plymouth Rock-s(k) (eng.)**Population data:** 15 000 • 900 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The Plymouth rock alb-s(k), found in Tartasesti, was imported from Canada in 1970. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3 kg. They are pedigree chickens, used as fathers of mothers in a 4-way cross-breeding programme. This breed is homozygous for the slow-feathering (K) gene.

PLYMOUTH ROCK BARAT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Plymouth Rock Barred. (eng.)**Population data:** 5 000 • 175 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Plymouth rock barat is found in Constanza. It was created in Transylvania in 1968-1969 by four breeders. The chickens have autosomal or barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.3 kg and females 2.2 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK BARAT
INFUZAT CU LEGHORN***ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Plymouth Rock Barred (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, fancy**ROMANIA**

The Plymouth rock barat infuzat cu leghorn is found in Constanza where it was created in 1967 from the Mosneni gene pool by crossing Barred Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn purified for Barred Leghorns. The chickens have sex-linked or barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers, white skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.2 kg.

RHODE ISLAND ALB-DB*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhode Island White-db (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Rhode island alb-db is a pedigree indigenous breed found in Brasov-Codlea. The birds have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.6 kg and females 2 kg.

RHODE ISLAND ALB-MURDAR*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhode Island Red-Splashed (Rs) (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 135 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Rhode island alb-murdar, found in Constanza, is an indigenous breed developed from the Mosneni gene pool and created by segregating from a Rhode Island Red population. The chickens have red splashed coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.9 kg and females 2.1 kg. The population is homozygous for the rs gene.

RHODE ISLAND ROSU-E*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhode Island Red-e (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Rhode island rosu-e, imported from Canada in 1970, is found in Brasov-Codlea. These pedigree chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.6 kg and females 2 kg.

RHODE ISLAND ROSU-H*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhode Island Red-h (eng.)**Population data:** 30 000 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Rhode island rosu-h, imported from Canada in 1970, is a pedigree chicken found in Brasov-Codlea. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 2 kg.

RHODE ISLAND ROSU-M*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhode Island Red-m (eng.)**Population data:** 5 000 • 500 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Rhode island rosu-m, imported from Canada in 1970, is a closed population found in Brasov-Codlea. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 2 kg.

RHODE ISLAND ROSU-P*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhode Island Red-p (eng.)**Population data:** 5 000 • 500 ♀ • 500 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**ROMANIA**

The Rhode island rosu-p, imported from Canada in 1970, is a closed population found in Brasov-Codlea. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 2 kg.

RHODE ISLAND ROSU-PITIC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Rhode Island Red-Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 130 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Rhode island rosu-pitic is found in Constanza. It originated in Banat and was created by two breeders. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg.

SUSSEX HERMINAT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Light Sussex Columbian (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 115 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Sussex herminat, originating in Banat, is found in Constanza. The birds have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.8 kg and females 3 kg. Tardiness is reported for these rustic animals.

SUSSEX MAMAIA SAT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Light Sussex Mamaia Sat (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 120 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Sussex mamaia sat is found in Constanza where it was created in 1967 by selecting within a local Sussex population. The chickens have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.9 kg and females 2.1 kg. Tardiness is reported for these rustic animals.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK-dw*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Plymouth rock alb-dw (rom.)**Population data:** 10 000 • 900 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The White Plymouth Rock-dw, found in Tartasesti, originated in Constanza from the Mosneni gene pool. The birds have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2 kg. Dwarfism is present in these chickens, the dwarf gene having been transferred from the New Hampshire population (Romanian origin).

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK-SILVER*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 10 000 • 450 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**ROMANIA**

The White Plymouth Rock-Silver is found in Tartasesti where it was originally selected from White Plymouth Rock. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 3 kg. They are pedigree chickens, homozygous for the silver (S) gene.

WIANDOTTE NEGRU PITIC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Black Wyandotte Bantam (eng.)**Population data:** 500 • 120 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Wiandotte negru pitic is found in Constanza. It originated in Banat and was developed by two breeders. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg.

WYANDOTTE NEGRU*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Wyandotte Black (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 130 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Wyandotte negru is found in Constanza. Developed by four breeders, it originated in Banat in 1967-1968. The chickens have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of rose type and egg shells may be tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.6 kg. Tardiness is reported for this breed.

MARANS BARAT*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Marans Dark Cuckoo (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**ROMANIA**

The Marans barat, imported from France in 1975, is found in Constanza. The chickens have black and white coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are also white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.4 kg and females 2.8 kg. The presence of the major gene B (sex-linked, barring, dilution) is reported, males being homozygous.

MONGOLIAN BACTRIAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** wool, meat, milk, draught power**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Mongolian Bactrian is found in Tuva Republic. Adult males weigh on average 525 kg and females 493.6 kg with an average wither height of 172 cm and 167 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the local harsh desert conditions. The animals have no free access to water, but they can quickly put on weight and can store large amounts of fat (100 to 120 kg) in their two humps.

PECHORSKII TIP KHOLMOGORSKOGO SKOTA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Pechora (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1987**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Pechorskii tip kholmogorskogo skota is found in Komi, north European Russia. It was established in the 16th-20th century from the Zyryanka and later improved by Kholmogory between 1930-1947. The animals are black and white or red and white in colour.

YURINSKAYA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Yurino (eng.), Nizhegorod (ru.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Yurinskaya is found in Mariskaya. A composite of Gorbatov Red, Tyrolean, Swiss Brown, Chuvash Mari and Simmental, it was established in 1812-1880. The animals have a large dewlap, small thin horns and are red or brown in colour, occasionally having white markings on the lower barrel. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 480 kg with an average wither height of 132 cm and 123 cm respectively. The Yurinskaya is reported to show resistance to tuberculosis, leucosis and brucellosis. In 1989 the breed was vanishing rapidly due to upgrading with sires of other breeds. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

BELIY SIBIRSKIY SKOT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Siberian White (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Belyi sibirskiy skot is found in Novosibirsk. The animals are white in colour with black ears.

KHEVSURSKAYA GRUPPA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Khevsurian (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Khevsurskaya gruppa is a variety of Georgian Mountain cattle.

KURGANSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Kurgan (eng.)**Population data:** 3 000 • 2 000 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Kurganskaya is found in south-western Siberia. It is a composite of Shorthorn, Simmental, Dutch, Bestuzhev, Tagil, Red Steppe and local cattle and was established in 1890. The animals are red, brown or red and white in colour and have a well developed dewlap. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 139 cm and 129 cm respectively. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

YAKUTSKII SKOT*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Yakut (eng.), East Siberian (eng.)**Population data:** 458 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Yakutskii Skot is found in Yakutia. It is a last remaining variety of the indigenous local breed, the Siberian. The animals are black, red or spotted in colour with a white back-line and they have thick hair with numerous guard hairs. Adult males weigh on average 525 kg and females 375 kg with an average wither height of 122 cm and 112 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to live under extreme cold northern climatic conditions and is highly adapted to very difficult feeding conditions, being able to thrive on poor feeding. The udder and body are covered with thick hair to protect them from the cold and midges. They are reported to demonstrate resistance to tuberculosis, leucosis and brucellosis. This breed has been conserved at the Lenin state farm in the Verkhoyansk district.

DAGESTANSKAYA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: East Caucasian (eng.), Dagestan (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, milk

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Dagestanskaya variety is similar to the Karachai. When long haired they are black, white or grey and when short haired they may be red or blue in colour.

KARACHAEVSKAYA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Karachai (eng.), North Caucasian (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, milk, wool

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Karachaevskaya is found in northern Caucasus. The animals may be black, grey, red, white or pied in colour.

VOLGOGRAD WHITE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Volgograd White is a white variety of Don and all animals are white in colour.

CHARYSH



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Charysh is a local horse variety found in Siberia.

CHISTOKOVNAYA ARABSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Russian Arab (eng.)**Population data:** 2442 • 861 ♀ • 136 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Chistokovnaya Arabskaya has existed since 1936. The breeding of Arab horses in the former USSR started in 1925. Since then they have been upgraded with animals imported from Hungary and France in 1930 and from Britain and Poland in 1936. Male and female Chistokovnaya Arabskaya have an average wither height of 154 cm and 151 cm respectively. This breed is known for fertility and longevity. The breed has been separated into a number of varieties and is now concentrated in 5 studs and 2 horse breeding farms. Of females, 67% are bred to males of the same breed.

CHISTOKROVNAYA ARABSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Arab (eng.)**Population data:** > 2 442 • 861 ♀ • 136 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Chistokrovnaya Arabskaya originated in the 4-8th century in the hot arid steppes of the Arabian Peninsula. They are light animals with an average wither height of 154 cm and 151 cm for males and females respectively. Of females, 67% are bred to males of the same breed.

DAGESTANSKII PONI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dagestan Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 456 • 186 ♀ • 43 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Dagestanskii Poni is found in northern Caucasus. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ESTONSKII TYAZHELOVOZ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Estonian Draft (eng.), Estonian Ardens (eng.)**Population data:** 400 • 120 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Estonskii Tyazhelovoz is found in Rakvereast. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm and 158 cm respectively.

KUZNETSKAYA PORODNAYA GRUPPA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Kuznetsk (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Kuznetskaya Porodnaya Gruppya is found in Kemerovo and Novosibirsk, western Siberia. It is a lightly built Siberian Pony type that has been improved with Trotter, Saddle and Draft.

MEZENSKAYA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Mezen (eng.)

Population data: 1339 • 556 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1990

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Mezenskaya, found in north-eastern Archangel and Komi, is part of the North Russian Pony group. On average, males stand 138 cm tall at the withers. Of females, 60% are bred to males of the same breed.

NARYM



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Narym, a variety of Siberian Pony, is found in Tomsk, Siberia.

PECHORSKAYA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Pechora (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Pechorskaya is found in Komi. It is a part of the North Russian Pony group.

PRIOBSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Ob (eng.), Ostyak-Vogul (ru.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Priobskaya, part of the North Russian Pony group, is found in western Siberia.

PRZEWALSKI HORSE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Asiatic Wild Horse (eng.), Mongolian Wild Horse (eng.), Mongolian Tarpan (eng.), Taki**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Przewalski Horse is an *Equus ferus przewalskii*. The animals are red-brown in colour with light underparts, leg bars and a back stripe and an erect mane.

TAVDINSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Tavda (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Tavdinskaya is found in western Siberia. It is a part of the Northern Russian Pony group.

TUVINSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Tuva (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Tuvinskaya, found in Siberia, is a part of the Siberian Pony group. They are now rare due to crossing with Don and Budyonny.

VERKHNE-ENISEISKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Upper Yenisei (eng.)**Population data:** 983 • 294 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Verkhne-Eniseiskaya, found in Tuva Republic, is a composite of local Tuva (male) and Mongolian (female) horses, improved by Russian Trotter and Draft, established in 1893. They are light animals. Of females, 29% are bred to males of the same breed.

TERSKAYA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Tersk (eng.)**Population data:** 1 198 • 250 ♀ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Terskaya is found in northern Caucasus. It is a composite of Strelets, Arab, Don and Kabarda and was established in the 19th century. The animals are silver-grey, bay or chestnut in colour. They are light animals with an average wither height of 160 cm and 157 cm for males and females respectively. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed. The pedigree nucleus is concentrated at Stravropol and is very small (250 mares) requiring protective management.

SIBIRSKAYA CHERNOPESTRAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Siberian Black Pied (eng.), Novosibirsk Spotted (eng.), Siberian Spotted (eng.)**Population data:** < 5 300 • 166 ♀ • 258 ♂ • 1980**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Sibirskaya Chernopestraya is found in northern Omsk and Novosibirsk. It is a composite of the Black and White variety of North Siberian White. The animals are black pied in colour. Of females, 45% are bred to males of the same breed.

MIKHNOVSKAYA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Mikhnov (eng.)**Population data:** 100 • 1989**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Mikhnovskaya, descended from Russian Long-Tailed, is found in the Evdakov District of Voronezh Region. The face is chestnut, sometimes black or speckled in colour. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 59 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 67 cm respectively. Rams have coiled horns whereas ewes are polled and all animals are long tailed (35-49 cm).

VALAKHISKAYA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Steppe Voloshian (eng.), Voloshskaya (ru.), Vagas, Valachian (eng.), Vala(k)hian, Volosh, Walachian, Woloschian

Population data: 100 • 1989

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, wool

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Valakhskaya, found in northern Caucasus and south-western Siberia, is a typical variety of Voloshian and is descended from Zackel with some fat-tail blood. The animals are white and rarely black in colour. Rams may be either polled or horned and ewes are always polled. Adult males weigh on average 50 kg and females 44 kg. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool with a long fat tail that is occasionally found to touch the ground.

BAKUR*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

No further information available.

PECHORSKAYA PORODNAYA GRUPPA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Pechora (eng.), Pechorskaya Polutonkorunnaya (ru.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool, meat

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Pechorskaya Porodnaya Gruppya, a composite of Romney and local Russian Northern Short-Tailed, was established in 1937-1950 and is now found in Komi. These sheep are white in colour and have medium fibred long wool.

HNEĎÀ KRÀTKOSRSTÀ KOZA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Brown Shorteared (eng.)

Population data: 650 • 442 ♀ • 13 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk

SLOVAKIA

The Hnedà Kràtkosrstà Koza is an indigenous breed found in submountainous areas. The animals are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 70 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ARABSKÝ KÔN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Shagya (eng.), Shagya-Arabian (eng.)**Population data:** 72 ♀ • 16 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport**SLOVAKIA**

The Arabský Kôn is an Arabian Halfbred found in Topol'cianky, Veľký Ari, Liptovský Ondrej. The animals are grey/white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 490 kg and females 480 kg with an average wither height of 156 cm and 154 cm respectively. Good reproductive qualities and an unspecified disease resistance are reported for this breed.

ARABSKÝ PLNOKRVNIK*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Arab (eng.), Arabian Thouroughbred (eng.)**Population data:** 132 • 25 ♀ • 13 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, general crossbreeding**SLOVAKIA**

The Arabský Plnokrvnik is a pure-bred Arab found in Topol'cianky. The horses are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 486 kg and females 480 kg with an average wither height of 156 cm and 153 cm respectively. They are frugal animals for whom an unspecified disease resistance is reported. Only one herd remains. There are 15 females registered in the herd book, of which 33% are bred to males of the same breed.

FURIOSO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 85 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**SLOVAKIA**

No further information available.

HUCULSKÉ PLEMENO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Hucul, Hutsul (eng.)**Population data:** 50 • 23 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power, sport**SLOVAKIA**

The Huculské Plemeno, found in Topol'cianky, Muràn, is a native Carpatian type of Tarpan horse. The animals are usually dun or bay but are sometimes found to be chestnut in colour. Adult males weigh on average 460 kg and females 445 kg with an average wither height of 144 cm and 142 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the locally prevailing marginal conditions. There are 2 herds remaining and 23 females registered in the herd book, 46% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

LIPICAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Lipitsa (eng.), Lipizzaner (ger.)**Population data:** 48 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power**SLOVAKIA**

The Lipican is found in Topol'cianky, Vel'kýari. The animals are grey or white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 495 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 154 cm respectively. This breed has a light, easy and extended movement.

NONIUS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 42 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power, sport**SLOVAKIA**

The Nonius, found in Nový Tekov, descends from Anglo-Norman horses. The animals are usually dun or bay in colour. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 580 kg with an average wither height of 170 cm and 168 cm respectively. The breed is a frugal, surefooted breed, well adapted to live under the locally prevailing marginal conditions.

SLOVENSKÝ SPORTOVÝ PONY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Slovak Sport Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 145 • 34 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**SLOVAKIA**

The Slovenský Sportový Pony, found in Vel'ké Pole, Nitra, was created by crossing light mares with the Welsh Pony breed. The animals are dun or bay and may sometimes be white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 354 kg and females 248 kg with an average wither height of 143 cm and 140 cm respectively. An unspecified disease resistance is reported for animals of this breed. The animals have a light, easy and extended movement. There are 2 herds remaining and 34 females registered in the herd book, 25% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

SLOVGAL 03A*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 • 88 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SLOVAKIA**

The Slovgal 03a is a synthetic male line of chicken bred in Slovak Republic. They have self-white coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 5 kg and females 3.9 kg. The line is reared in the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia.

SLOVGAL 05A*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 400 • 30 ♀ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SLOVAKIA**

The Slovgal 05a was imported from Arbor Acres in 1970. They have self-white coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.6 kg and females 3.4 kg. These chickens have been bred since 1973 at the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia. They have been selected for body weight and they are the grandparental lines for broiler production (female line).

NEW HAMPSHIRE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 280 • 250 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SLOVAKIA**

The New Hampshire chicken was imported from England in 1970. They have gold-columbian or self-red and variants coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 2.8 kg. These chickens are reared in the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia.

RHODE ISLAND RED*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 170 • 150 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs**SLOVAKIA**

The Rhode Island Red is an indigenous population. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.4 kg and females 1.7 kg. Reared in the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia.

SLOVGAL 06A*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 270 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SLOVAKIA**

The Slovgal 06a was imported from Arbor Acres in 1970. They have self-white coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, a single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.4 kg and females 3.5 kg. These chickens have been bred since 1973 at the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia. They have been selected for body weight and they are the grandparental lines for broiler production (female line).

SUSSEX WHITE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 220 • 200 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs

SLOVAKIA

The Sussex White was imported from England in 1973. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage, white skin, shanks and feet, single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 1.9 kg. These chickens are reared in the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia.

BRITISH RANGE (E/e)*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 45 • 30 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: hobby, research

SLOVAKIA

The British Range (E/e) was imported from Poland. They are a dark-feather coloured variety of quail, males and females being similarly pigmented. The individual feather pattern is similar to that of the dorsal surface of the pharaoh quail. Their egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.115 kg and females 0.13 kg. These quails are reared in the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia.

ENGLISH WHITE (WH/wh)*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 60 • 40 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: hunting, research

SLOVAKIA

The English White (Wh/wh) was imported from Poland. They have self-white coloured plumage and egg shells may be tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.115 kg and females 0.13 kg. Reared in the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia.

MANCHURIAN GOLDEN (Y/y+)*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 45 • 30 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: hunting, research

SLOVAKIA

The Manchurian Golden (Y/y+) quail was imported from Poland. Their plumage is a mixture of colours that results in an overall appearance of a rich, gold wheat-straw coloured bird. The back and hackle feathers are dark brown with a very wide wheat-straw coloured shafting and they have tinted egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 0.11 kg and females 0.125 kg. The quails are reared in the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia.

TUXEDO (E/e, Wh+)*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 45 • 30 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** hunting, research**SLOVAKIA**

The Tuxedo (E/e, Wh+) was imported from Poland. Adult males weigh on average 0.115 kg and females 0.13 kg and they have tinted egg shells. Reared in the Poultry Breeding Station, 900 28 Ivanka pri Dunaji of Research Institute of Animal Production, Nitra, Slovakia.

CIKASTO GOVEDO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Cika (eng.), Bohinjska cika (sloven.)
Tolminska cika (sloven.)**Population data:** < 100 • 50 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**SLOVENIA**

The Cikasto govedo was developed from a local breed of Buša type some time after 1960. The majority of cows are mated to bulls of Pinzgau (Salzburg). They are reddish in colour with a white stripe broadening from the middle of the back backwards and they have white markings on the hind legs. The animals are very similar to Pinzgau cattle but they have a smaller frame. Adult males weigh on average 770 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 136 cm and 128 cm respectively. Of females, 40% are bred to males of the same breed.

DOMACA KRIZANA KOZA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Domača bela koza (sloven.)**Population data:** 3 000 • 156 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk**SLOVENIA**

Domaca krizana koza goats are white in colour and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 50 kg. Of females, 15% are bred to males of the same breed.

SRNASTA PASMA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Alpine (eng.)**Population data:** 14 000 • 700 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**SLOVENIA**

Srnasta pasma goats are grey in colour and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 67 kg and females 46 kg. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

LJUTOMERSKI KASAC*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Ljutomer Trotter (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1995**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**SLOVENIA**

The Ljutomerski Kasac is found country-wide. It is a composite of American Trotter and Anglo-Arab.

PIETRAIN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 80 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SLOVENIA**

The Pietrain pigs are black and white in colour and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 240 kg and females 150 kg. Of females, 80% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 35 males is stored.

BELA ZLAHTNA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Slovenian White (eng.), Yorkšir (sloven.)**Population data:** 650 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SLOVENIA**

The Bela Zlahtna descends from imported Edelschwein from Germany and Austria. The animals are white in colour and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 220 kg and females 180 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 80 males is stored.

DUROC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 200 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**SLOVENIA**

Duroc pigs are red in colour and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 220 kg. Of females, 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 40 males is stored.

NEM KA LANDRACE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 100 • 900 ♀ • 130 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

SLOVENIA

The Nem Ka Landrace are white in colour and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 280 kg and females 200 kg. Of females, 65% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 120 males is stored.

KRSKOPOLJSKI CRNOPASASTI PRASIC*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Krkopolje Saddleback (eng.), Krkopolka Cerno Pasasta Prasica (sloven.)

Population data: 150 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

SLOVENIA

The Krskopoljski Crnopasasti Prasic is a native breed. The animals are black in colour with a white saddle and lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 185 kg and females 170 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 62 cm respectively. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

BELOKRANJSKA PRAMENKA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Belokranjka (sloven.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

SLOVENIA

The Belokranjska pramenka was included, in 1996, in a conservation programme in Slovenia called Genbank.

BOVŠKA OVCA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Trentarka (sloven.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 980 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, meat, wool

SLOVENIA

The Bovška ovca, found country-wide, is a native local breed (Steinschaf). The animals may be white or black and white in colour. They have small ears, a woolless belly and medium fibred wool. Adult males weigh on average 58 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 58 cm respectively. They have short, thin legs that sometimes resemble stumps, the back legs being inclined forward so that animals can walk on steep meadows. Since 1990, the breed has been included in a conservation programme called Slovenian Genbank.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 600 • 460 ♀ • 140 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs**SLOVENIA**

The Barred Plymouth Rock was imported from the United States of America and was established in 1980. These chickens have barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers, yellow skin, shanks and feet, a single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.8 kg and females 2.8 kg.

SILVER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 560 • 480 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs**SLOVENIA**

Silver chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.5 kg.

SYNTHETIC SLOVENIAN LINE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 245 • 220 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**SLOVENIA**

Synthetic Slovenian Line chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.8 kg and females 3.5 kg.

WHITE ROCK (LINE B)*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 220 • 200 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**SLOVENIA**

White Rock (Line B) chickens are rapid feathering and have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.4 kg and females 3.4 kg.

WHITE ROCK (LINE P)*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 160 • 145 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**SLOVENIA**

White Rock (Line P) chickens are slow feathering and have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.2 kg and females 3.2 kg.

ASNO DE LAS ENCARTACIONES*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 50 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power**SPAIN**

The Asno De Las Encartaciones, found in Bizkaia, Basque Country, is an indigenous breed. These hardy animals may be black, white, grey or chestnut in colour. Adult males weigh on average 200 kg and females 180 kg. There are 6 herds remaining. Of females, 80% are bred to males of the same breed.

ASE MALLORQUÍ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Majorcan (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** socio-cultural, hobby**SPAIN**

The Ase Mallorquí, found in Mallorca, is a Mediterranean western branch. The animals are black and white-greyish in colour with an average wither height of 142 cm and 138 cm for males and females respectively. The breed is known for its rusticity and the longevity of this breed is remarkable.

MAJORERA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Burro Majorero (sp.), Majorero ass (eng.)**Population data:** 350 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**SPAIN**

Majorera asses, found on the Canary Islands are animals from the north-western area of Africa. The animals are a number of different variations of grey, are light weight, sub-concave and have a short body length. On average the animals stand 110 cm tall at the withers. Adapted to difficult arid conditions and volcanic ground, they are capable of surviving with little food and water. The breed is very vital and healthy and the animals are known for their longevity.

RAZA ASININA CATALANA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Catalanian Donkey Breed (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 40 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** socio-cultural, interspecies crossing, tourist attraction**SPAIN**

The Raza Asinina Catalana, found in Catalonia, belongs to the species *Equus asinus somaliensis* or *Equus asinus europaeus*. This breed has contributed to the formation and improvement of several European breeds and has had a great and decisive influence in the formation of the American Mammoth ass. The animals are black with characteristic fading in the muzzle, orbital zone of the eye, belly and internal face of the extremities. They are large-sized, elongated animals with a concave profile. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 142 cm and 136 cm respectively. The breed is known for its longevity and sexual prowess, is very rustic and is used for mule production. Of females, 95% are bred to males of the same breed.

BETIZU*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 150 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, socio-cultural, tourist attraction / touristic potential**SPAIN**

The Betizu, found in Gipuzkoa, Basque country and Navarra, is an indigenous breed. The animals are corn coloured. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 200 kg with an average wither height of 115 cm and 110 cm respectively. This rustic, hardy and aggressive breed is known for its longevity. There are 25 herds remaining. Of females, 20% are bred to males of the same breed.

MALLORQUINA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Majorcan (eng.)**Population data:** 105 • 90 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Mallorquina, found in Mallorca, is an indigenous Red Convex Iberic. The animals are a mixture of red, blond and chestnut. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 300 kg. The breed is suitable for living in a Mediterranean climate with marginal vegetation. There are 12 herds remaining.

PALLARESA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 15 • 15 ♀♂ • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Pallaresa is found in Pallars Sobina Region, Catalonia and is a *Bos taurus turdetanus* type. The animals are white in colour, are of medium size and have a straight profile. The breed is known for its rusticity and the animals show good maternal abilities. Only one herd remains.

SERRANA NEGRA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Negra iberica (sp.), Serrana Black (eng.)**Population data:** 660 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, sire line**SPAIN**

The Serrana negra, found in Teruel, is a composite of Serrana Iberique and Avilena-Negra. The animals are black or black and brown in colour and are rustic animals. Adult males weigh on average 825 kg and females 475 kg. The breed is well adapted to the local environment (extreme continental climate with little rain, semi desert, steep zones). There are 26 herds remaining. Of females, 15% are bred to males of the same breed.

CARDENA ANDALUZA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Andalusian Grey (eng.)**Population data:** 20 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, to handle fighting bulls**SPAIN**

The Cardena Andaluza, found in Cordoba, Huelva and Andalusia Region, is a local Iberic variety. The animals are black with white abdomen, a big dewlap and strong horns. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. This breed produces excellent meat and the animals are known for quick apprenticeship. There are 4 herds remaining. Eleven females are registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 14 males is stored.

LIMIANA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 46 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, draught power, milk**SPAIN**

The Limiana, found in Ourense, Galicia, is an indigenous breed, *Bos primigenius strepsicerus*. The animals are chestnut-brown, the front third of the body being darker. They have a whitish border around the muffle, a long face, broad front, are lightly sunk and have great, hairy ears. Adult males weigh on average 925 kg and females 490 kg with mean wither heights of 143 cm and 137 cm. Males have short hook-like horns and females have long, spiral horns, the tips pointing outwards. Adapted to hilly countryside and a continental climate (cold winters, hot summers) with high temperatures during the summer period, they are known for their suitable meat conformation, docility, rusticity and being able to make use of thickets resources. Fifteen herds remain with 40 females registered in the herd book (80% bred pure). The semen of 21 males is stored. Embryos are also stored.

MURCIANA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Levantina (sp.= eastern), Murcian (eng.)**Population data:** 65 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, socio-cultural**SPAIN**

The Murciana, found in Granada and Almeria in Andalusia, is an indigenous *Bos taurus frontosus*. The animals are red or brown with black dorsal line and a big dewlap. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 141 cm and 131 cm respectively. The horns are found sometimes touching cheeks. These hardy animals are well suited to a dry, hot climate, are adapted to very poor lands and are known for their rusticity. There are 15 herds remaining. There are 14 females registered in the herd book, of which 40% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 3 males is stored.

ALBERA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Massanaise (fr.), Alberes (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 - 10 000 • 900 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** socio-cultural**SPAIN**

The Albera, an Iberian branch, is found in the Natural Park of the Albera Massif, Alt Emporda Region. There is a black colour variety (Black Alberes) and a fawn colour variety (Fagina Alberes). Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 275 kg. The cattle have a big head and short, half-moon shaped horns. This very rustic breed is known for longevity. There are 6 herds remaining. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

BERRENDO EN NEGRO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Berrenda Negra Andaluza (sp. = black pied), Black Berrendo (eng.)**Population data:** 389 ♀ • 34 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, to handle fighting bulls, draught power**SPAIN**

The Berrendo en Negro, found in Huelva and Sevilla in Andalusia, is a composite of *Bos primigenius* and *Bos desertorum hispanicus*. The animals are black pied in colour, similar to Pinzgauer cattle. Adult males weigh on average 950 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 143 cm and 138 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to an arid climate with strong sunshine. There are 5 herds remaining. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

BLANCA CACEREÑA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Blanca Guadianese (sp.), White Caceres (eng.)**Population data:** 390 • 249 ♀ • 36 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Blanca Cacereña, found in Caceres and Badajoz, Extremadura, is an indigenous breed. The animals are white in colour and have horns like short hooks. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 500 kg. The breed is well adapted to an arid climate with strong sunshine. There are 13 herds remaining. There are 249 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 30 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

DOÑANA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Mostrenca (sp.), Palurda (sp.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Doñana, found in Marismas de Hinojos (Parque Nacional de Doñana), marshes of Donana in Andalusia, is a composite of Negra de las Campinas and Fighting Bull. The animals are solid red or a mixture of black, grey, blue, red, brown, white and blond. They have long, variably shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 135 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to marshes and humid lands and can fast for long periods of time.

FRIEIRESA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 381 - 1 000 • 81 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, draught power, milk**SPAIN**

The Frieiresa, found in Ourense, Galicia, is an indigenous breed, *Bos primigenius strepsicercus*. The animals are brown or chestnut in colour, the males sometimes being darker. They have a small short head, long horns, long hair on the breast and a broad front with a long golden-blond fringe. Adult males weigh on average 865 kg and females 490 kg with average wither heights of 141 cm and 131 cm respectively. Well adapted to a continental climate (cold winter, hot summer), these hardy animals are known for their rusticity and ability to make use of thickets resources. The females of this breed are known for calving ease. There are 31 herds remaining. There are 140 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 100% of males are used for breeding. The semen of 20 males is stored. Embryos are also stored.

TERREÑA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power, meat, socio-cultural**SPAIN**

The Terreña, found in Alava and Bizkaia, Basque country, is an indigenous breed. The animals are brown in colour, have many hairs on the udder and ears and are rustic. This breed is known for longevity and the females are used for crossing. There are 50 herds remaining with 70 females registered in the herd book, 5% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 4 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

BERRENDA ROJA ANDALUZA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Capriote (sp.), Red Berrendo (eng.)

Population data: 971 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** to handle fighting bulls, meat, draught power**SPAIN**

The Berrenda roja andaluza, found in Sevilla, Cadiz and Saen in Andalusia, is a composite of *Bos taurus ibericus* red and *Bos desertorum hispanicus*. The animals are red and white in colour and have big open horns. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 143 cm and 138 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to Mediterranean conditions and long marshes and the animals live together with fighting bulls. There are 13 herds remaining. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 2 males is stored.

CACHENA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 373 • 260 ♀ • 113 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, draught power, milk**SPAIN**

The Cachena, found in Ourense, Galicia, is an indigenous breed, *Bos taurus primigenius mauritanicus*. The animals are chestnut with black mucous membranes, hooves and horn tips. They are very small animals, adult males weighing on average 585 kg, females 380 kg with mean wither heights of 122 cm and 117 cm respectively. The horns are large high-lyred horns. Well adapted to hot and dry summers as well as cold and wet winters, the animals are known for their rusticity and thrive in mountainous areas on poor soils. In addition, they are able to make use of thicket resources and produce good quality meat. There are 19 herds remaining and 220 females are registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 58 males is stored. Embryos are also stored.

CALDELANA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 81 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, draught power**SPAIN**

The Caldelana, found in Ourense, Galicia, is an indigenous breed, *Bos taurus primigenius strepsicerus*. The animals are black with a silvery border around the muzzle, a red ribbon on the dorsum-humber line and hook shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 132 cm and 128 cm respectively. Well adapted to a cold and humid country, this is a docile and hardy breed. There are 31 herds remaining and 140 females are registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 100% of males are used for breeding. The semen of 39 males is stored. Embryos are also stored.

MENORQUINA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Mahonesa (sp.), Minorcan (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 18 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, herding**SPAIN**

The Menorquina, found in Menorca, is a composite of Red Convex Iberic and Marinera. The animals are red in colour. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 475 kg. Females may be either polled (90%) or horned and males are always polled. This hardy breed is well adapted to an extreme Mediterranean climate and is known for longevity. There are 16 herds remaining. There are 250 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed.

**NEGRA DE LAS CAMPINAS
ANDALUZAS***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Serrana Negra (sp.), Negra Iberica (sp.), Serrana (sp.), Andalusian Black (eng.)**Population data:** 897 ♀ • 21 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, dam line**SPAIN**

The Negra de las Campinas Andaluzas, found in Sierra Morena, Campina De Cordoba and Sevilla, Huelva, is a local *Bos taurus ibericus*. These cattle are black in colour and some animals have a white abdomen. Adult males weigh on average 875 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 135 cm respectively. They have big open horns with smooth hook. Well adapted to high temperatures during the summer and cold winter, these animals are very well suited for living in the marginal so-called Dehesa land. There are 10 herds remaining with 150 females registered in the herd book, 30% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of one male is stored.

PAJUNA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Serrana (sp.= mountain)**Population data:** 310 ♀ • 11 ♂ • 1991**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power, meat**SPAIN**

The Pajuna, found in Almeria, Granada and Saen in Andalusia, is a composite of African Atlas branch with a possible influence from Retinta cattle. The animals are black or blond with a white fringe around the muzzle, long legs, open hook horns and a big head. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 375 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to a cold mountain climate and the local marginal conditions and produces exquisite meat. There are 15 herds remaining. Twenty females are registered in the herd book, 10% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

PALMERA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Palmera (sp.), de la tierra (sp.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 450 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, draught power, milk**SPAIN**

The Palmera, found on La Palma Island, was developed from indigenous Rubia Gallega cattle and other Spanish breeds. The animals are blond in colour, very well footed, very strong, with a good udder and rustic sub-hypermetric. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 134 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the local environment (mountain areas with high rainfalls). There are 110 herds remaining with 300 females registered in the herd book, 80% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 3 males is stored.

VIANESA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 2 190 ♀ • 7 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, draught power, milk**SPAIN**

The Vianesa, found in Ourense, Galicia, is an indigenous local breed, *Bos primigenius strepsicerus*. The cattle are chestnut, sires being darker and calves being lighter in colour. They have a small head, large ears with long hairs and a long fringe. Adult males weigh on average 910 kg and females 590 kg with an average wither height of 138 cm and 133 cm respectively. Males have hook shaped or half moon shaped horns, female horns being longer and spiral shaped. The animals are well adapted to a continental climate (cold winter, hot summer), show a great rusticity (perfectly adapted to mountain conditions), are reported to have a docile character and have great tractive power. There are 41 herds remaining with 190 females registered in the herd book, 70% of which are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 20 males is stored and embryos are also stored.

PITIÜSA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**SPAIN**

The Pitiüsa, found in Ibiza and Formentera, belongs to the Mediterranean western trunk. This breed is highly variable in its morphology. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 40 kg. Pitiüsa goats are known for their longevity and rusticity.

CABALLO LOSINO*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Jaca Burgalesa**Population data:** 200 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**SPAIN**

The Caballo Losino, found north-east of Burgos, is an autochthonous breed. The animals are black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 350 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 133 cm respectively. Perfectly adapted to their environment, animals of this breed are known for their high prolificity and are very resistant to diseases. Females foal every year and have a high colostrum output. The animals have a good aptitude for juvenile horseback riding and are therefore used in rural tourism and field work (harnessing, light weight). There are 120 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. In total, 4% of males are used for breeding.

CAVALL MALLORQUÍ*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Majorcan (eng.)**Population data:** 75 • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** riding (sports), socio-cultural**SPAIN**

The Cavall Mallorquí is found in Mallorca. The animals are black in colour with an average wither height of 162 cm and 160 cm for males and females respectively. The breed is especially adapted to the Mediterranean climate and is known for its longevity.

CAVALL MENORQUÍ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Minorcan (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** riding (sports)**SPAIN**

The Cavall Menorquí is found in Menorca. The animals are black in colour and have an average wither height of 160 cm and 155 cm for males and females respectively.

JACA NAVARRA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 240 • 10 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**SPAIN**

The Jaca Navarra is found in Navarra.

POTTOKA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Pottok (eng.)**Population data:** 400 ♀ • 170 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power**SPAIN**

The Pottoka is found in the Basque Country. The animals are black, chestnut or piebald in colour with small ears. Adult males weigh on average 225 kg and females 185 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm. There are 150 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

IBICENCO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Conill Pages(sp.), Conill Eivissenc(sp.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Ibicenco is found on the island of Ibiza. These medium sized rabbits are mottled white in colour and are rustic animals.

CHATO-MURCIANO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Chato de Murcia (sp.), Murcian (eng.)**Population data:** 20 - 30 • 1997**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Chato-Murciano is found in Murcia and was established in 1913. The animals are black in colour and are snub-nosed. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 150 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 60 cm respectively. There are around 20-30 breeding animals distributed on 2 farms (1 official and 1 private). The *in situ* conservation programme involves 3 reproducing males. The semen of 3 males is stored.

IBÉRICO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Iberian Swine (eng.)**Population data:** 25 - 100 • 25 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Ibérico (Dorado Gaditano) is found in Extremadura, Andalucia, Castilla y León and Castilla La Mancha and was established in 1300. The animals are copper-red in colour. Adult males weigh on average 120 kg and females 100 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 55 cm respectively. The breed is very well adapted to continental and semi-desert conditions and can exploit natural resources such as montanera (acorns of cork oak and holm oak and grass). Animals of this breed are used to produce elaborate products such as ham.

CELTA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Celtic pigs (eng.), Galician (sp.)**Population data:** 8 - 100 • 50 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Celta, found in Galicia, is a breed of *Sus scrofa ferus* and is similar to the Normand, Créole, Flamenc, Gesbignon, Ardenese, Jutland, Seeland, Schwyzoise, Porco Bizaro and Pulawska breeds. The animals are white or white and black and are sometimes spotted. Animals of this breed have a straight profile, large ears, a convex back and large limbs. Adult males weigh on average 200 kg and females 170 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 78 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to mountainous regions. This breed is known for its meat quality, prolificity and rusticity. There are 2 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CERDO NEGRO CANARIO*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Cochino Negro (sp.), Black Canary Pig (eng.)

Population data: 350 • 63 ♀ • 21 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

SPAIN

The Cerdo negro canario is found in Tenerife, Islas Canarias. It is a composite of prehispanic, English and Spanish black pigs. The animals are black in colour and are short, ultra-concave and thick with long ears. Adult males weigh on average 170 kg and females 130 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 80 cm respectively. Resistant to heat and dry conditions, animals of this breed are very rustic and very well adapted to semi-extensive and extensive management systems. The breed is known for its good meat quality and good behaviour and is free of Classical Swine Fever and African Swine Fever. There are 18 herds remaining. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 4 reproducing males.

MANCHADA DE JABUGO*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Andaluza Manchada (sp.), Andalusian Spotted (eng.), Jabugo Spotted (eng.)

Population data: 14 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

SPAIN

The Manchada de Jabugo is found in Huelva, Andalusia, Extremadura, Castilla Y Leon and Castilla la Mancha. It was established in 1920 and is a hybrid of Iberico Negro and Iberico Retingo, with pigs imported from the United Kingdom. The animals are black, red and blond with black spots and they have semi-erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 140 kg with an average wither height of 55 cm and 48 cm respectively. This breed is especially adapted to graze in so-called Dehesa land. Particularly good ham is produced from this breed. Only one herd remains.

IBÉRICO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Iberian Swine (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 700 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

SPAIN

The Ibérico (Negro Entrepelado), found in Extremadura, Andalusia, Castilla y León and Castilla La Mancha, is a variety of Iberian pig established in 1300. Mature pigs are black in colour and piglets are red and black. Adult males weigh on average 140 kg and females 120 kg with an average wither height of 90 cm and 75 cm respectively. The breed is especially adapted to a continental and semi-desert Mediterranean climate and can exploit natural resources like montanera where they subsist on acorns of cork oak and holm oak and grass. This breed is used to produce speciality products like ham. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

IBÉRICO*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Iberian Swine (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 100 ♀ • 1997

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

SPAIN

The Ibérico (Mamellado), found in Extremadura, Andalusia, Castilla y León and Castilla La Mancha, is a variety of Iberian pig established in 1300. The animals are black in colour, have very little hair and carry tassels. Adult males weigh on average 140 kg and females 120 kg with an average wither height of 90 cm and 75 cm respectively. The breed is especially adapted to a continental and semi-desert climate and can exploit natural resources like montanera where they subsist on acorns of cork oak and holm oak and grass. The breed is used to produce speciality products like ham. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

PORC NEGRE MALLORQUÍ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Majorcan Black (eng.)**Population data:** 840 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Porc Negre Mallorquí, found in Mallorca, is a Iberian branch of pig. The animals are black in colour. This very rustic breed is well adapted to the Mediterranean climate.

IBÉRICO*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Iberian Swine (eng.), Black Hairless (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Ibérico (Negro Lampiño), found in Extremadura, Andalucía, Castilla y León and Castilla La Mancha, is a variety of Iberian pig established in 1300. The animals are hairless and black with spots around the muzzle. Adult males weigh on average 130 kg and females 110 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. The breed is especially adapted to continental and semi-desert Mediterranean climate and can exploit natural resources like montanera where they subsist on acorns of cork oak and holm oak and grass. This breed is used to produce speciality products like ham. Of females, 75% are bred to males of the same breed.

IBÉRICO*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Iberian Swine (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 750 ♀ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Ibérico (Torbiscal), found in Extremadura, Andalucía, Castilla y León and Castilla La Mancha, is a variety of Iberian pig established in 1300. The animals are red and sometimes white and may have grey-hair on the coronary groove. The hooves have long coloured lines of different intensity. Adult males weigh on average 150 kg and females 130 kg with an average wither height of 95 cm and 80 cm respectively. The breed is especially adapted to a continental and semi-desert Mediterranean climate and can exploit natural resources like montanera where they subsist on acorns of cork oak and holm oak and grass. This breed is used to produce speciality products like ham. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 25 reproducing males.

CANARIA DE PELO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Canaria Hair Breed (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**SPAIN**

The Canaria De Pelo, found on the Canary Islands, is a hair-type sheep that has been re-introduced to the islands. The animals are dark red or bleached red in colour and are polled. They have a convex or subconvex profile with meat format constitution. This breed is well adapted to arid conditions, is highly rustic, is free from Brucellosis and the incidence of mastitis is very scarce. Very few animals experience problems at birth. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

CHURRA LEBRIJANA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Atlantica (sp.), Lebrijana (sp.), Marismeña (sp.), Andalusian Churro (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 13 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

SPAIN

The Churra Lebrijana, found in Hinojos (Huelva) Marshes of Hinojo (Parque Nacional de Doñana) in Andalusia, is an autochthonous Churra Branch with Celtic origin. The animals are white with brown or black ears, have medium fibred wool and a characteristic tuft on the head. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 78 cm and 74 cm respectively. Males and females may be either polled or horned. When horned, males have spiral shaped horns whereas females have short horns that sometimes point backwards. The breed is adapted to low Guadalquivir marshes (dump) and is reported to be resistant to foot rot caused by *Bacteroides* (Fusiformis) *nodosus* and Fascioliasis. There are 4 herds remaining. Ninety percent of females are bred to males of the same breed.

IBICENCA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Ibiza (eng.)

Population data: 256 • 250 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk

SPAIN

The Ibicenca is found in Ibiza and Formentera. The animals are white in colour and sometimes have pigmentation on the head. They have medium fibred wool, a big head and ears and are rustic animals. All animals are polled. The breed is adapted to a Mediterranean climate and the average litter size is reported as 1.5. There are 36 herds remaining. Of females, 10% are bred to males of the same breed.

MENORQUINA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Minorcan (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, meat

SPAIN

The Menorquina is found in Menorca. The animals are white in colour with a small head, long tail and medium fibred wool. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 43 kg, lambs weighing between 25 kg and 30 kg. Males and females may be either polled or horned. These are rustic animals well adapted to the local Mediterranean climate and tolerant of strong winds.

PALMERA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Palmera sheep breed (eng.)

Population data: 148 • 1999

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, milk

SPAIN

The Palmera, found in La Palma, is a composite of autochthonous sheep with Churro and others. The animals are white and are occasionally black, sometimes having black spots. Animals of this breed are well footed and longilinous. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. This very rustic breed is very well adapted to marginal lands and steep slopes and the animals subsist on poor quality agricultural by-products (e.g. bananas). The breed is known for its high prolificity and the animals are free of many diseases e.g. Tuberculosis and Brucellosis.

ROJA MALLORQUINA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Coete (sp.), Red Majorcan (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 650 ♀ • 24 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Roja Mallorquina, found in Majorca, is a composite of North African breeds and indigenous breeds of Mallorca. Mature sheep are white with a red head and feet and lambs are born red in colour. They have a big tail, medium fibred wool and the head and legs are woolless. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 55 kg. Males may be either polled or horned and females are always polled. These animals live in bushed desert regions, have a long sexual activity and are rustic animals. There are 12 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

VASCA CARRANZANA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Carranzana (sp.= Black Face)**Population data:** 300 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**SPAIN**

The Vasca Carranzana, found in Bizkaia, Basque Country, is an indigenous breed. These hardy animals are black in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 95 kg and females 65 kg. There are 4 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MERINA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Spanish Merino (eng.)**Population data:** 788 ♀ • 49 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool, pelt / fur**SPAIN**

The Merina, an historically important breed found in Extremadura (50%), Andalusia (20%), Castilla León (12%) and Castilla La Mancha (Alcudia Valley) (10%), is a composite of Primitive Graunch and *Ovis aries vignei*. The animals are white in colour, have medium fibred wool and are rustic. Adult males weigh on average 83 kg and females 52 kg with an average wither height of 82 cm and 70 cm respectively. Females are polled but males have spiral shaped horns with a triangular section. The breed is well adapted to the local environment (extreme temperatures and marginal conditions). Pedroches cheeses are produced with the milk of these animals. There are 10 herds remaining. All females are bred to males of the same breed.

EMPORDANESA BLANCA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Ampurdanesa blanca (castellano)**Population data:** 160 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs**SPAIN**

The Empordanesa Blanca, found in Cataluña, Emporda, is a white variety obtained through selection within a heterogeneous population of Emporada (Cataluña, Spain) in 1986. They have self-white coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, a single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. About 70% of the individuals carry appendices in the rear-lateral part of the comb. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg.

EMPORDANESA ROSSA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Ampurdanesa rubia (castellano)**Population data:** 160 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SPAIN**

The Empordanesa Rossa, found in Cataluña, Emporda, is a rosa variety obtained through selection within a heterogeneous population of Emporada (Cataluña, Spain) in the period 1986-1988. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, a single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. About 70% of the individuals carry appendices in the rear-lateral part of the comb. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg.

PENEDESENCA APERDIZADA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 340 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs**SPAIN**

The Penedesenca Aperdizada, found in Cataluña, Penedes, is a variety obtained through selection within a heterogeneous population of Penedes (Cataluña, Spain) in the period 1986-1988. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. About 90-100% of the individuals carry appendices in the rear-lateral part of the comb. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 1.8 kg.

PENEDESENCA BARRADA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 420 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs**SPAIN**

The Penedesenca Barrada, found in Cataluña, Penedes, is a barred variety obtained through selection within a heterogeneous population of Penedes (Cataluña, Spain) in the period 1986-1988. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers. They have white skin, blue shanks and feet and egg shells that are brown in colour. The comb is of single type with appendices in the rear-lateral part. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 1.8 kg.

PENEDESENCA TRIGUEÑA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Penedesenca color blat (sp.)**Population data:** 340 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs**SPAIN**

The Penedesenca Trigueña, found in Cataluña, Penedes, is a variety obtained through selection within a heterogeneous population of Penedes (Cataluña, Spain) in the period 1986-1988. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage, white skin, blue shanks and feet and egg shells that are brown in colour. The comb is of single type with appendices in the rear-lateral part. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 1.8 kg.

ANDALUZA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** hobby**SPAIN**

The Andaluza (Azul) is found in Andalucía. They have self-blue (50%), black (25%) or white (25%) coloured plumage and, except for the white and black varieties, they have laced patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.25 kg and females 2 kg.

CASTELLANA NEGRA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 25 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs, meat, household pest control**SPAIN**

The Castellana Negra, found in Extremadura, is an indigenous breed. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of single type. Adult males weigh on average 2.1 kg and females 1.8 kg.

CATALANA DEL PRAT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 • 560 ♀ • 56 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**SPAIN**

The Catalana Del Prat is found in Cataluña, Baix Llobregat where it originated. These chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg.

EMPORDANESA ROJA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Ampurdanesa rubia (castellano)**Population data:** 350 • 120 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SPAIN**

The Empordanesa Roja, found in Cataluña, Penedes, is a Roja variety obtained through selection within a heterogeneous population of Emporada (Cataluña, Spain) in the period 1986-1988. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet, a single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. About 70% of the individuals carry appendices in the rear-lateral part of the comb. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg.

EUSKAL OILOA-BELTZA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 900 • 600 ♀ • 300 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, feathers for fishing**SPAIN**

Euskal Oiloa-Beltza chickens found in Basque Country are Atlantic poultry. These hardy birds have self-black coloured plumage, yellow shanks and feet and a single type comb. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.5 kg.

EUSKAL OILOA-ZILLARA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 290 • 200 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SPAIN**

The Euskal Oiloa-Zillara, found in Basque Country, descends from Atlantic poultry. These hardy birds have silver-columbian coloured plumage, yellow shanks and feet and a single type comb. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.5 kg.

EXTREMEÑA AZUL*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 20 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy, meat, eggs, household pest control**SPAIN**

The Extremeña Azul, found in Extremadura, is an indigenous breed. These chickens have white and blue coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They may have blue-black (75%) or yellow (25%) skin and the shanks and feet may be black (75%), yellow (15%) or green (10%). The comb is of single type and egg shells may be tinted (70%) or white (30%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.4 kg and females 4 kg.

GALLINA MALLORQUINA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Majorcan (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 25 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, fancy**SPAIN**

The Gallina Mallorquina, found in Mallorca, is an indigenous breed. These chickens have various colours (70%), wild-type and variants (20%) or self-black (10%) coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked (20%) patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are also white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are cream white to pale greyish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2 kg.

PENEDESENCA NEGRA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Vilafranquina negra (spa.)**Population data:** 450 • 170 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SPAIN**

The Penedesenca Negra, found in Cataluña, Penedes, is a black variety obtained through selection within a heterogeneous population of Penedes (Cataluña, Spain) in 1986. They have self-black coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are black. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. About 90-100% of the individuals carry appendices in the rear-lateral part of the comb. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 2 kg. The animals are reported to show resistance to *Eimeria necatrix*.

UTRERANA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 600 - 1 000 • 600 ♀♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** -**SPAIN**

The Utrerana, found in Andalucía, was selected from Andaluza Rustica and was established in 1950. They have wild-type and variants (60%), various colours (20%), white (10%) or black (10%) coloured plumage with barred, autosomal (20%) patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be white (50%) or black (50%). The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males and females weigh on average 2.25 kg.

MOS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 40 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SPAIN**

The Mos is an autochthonous breed of chicken found in Lugo, Galicia. The shanks and feet are yellow and the comb is of walnut type. The breed is kept on the farmyard, is well adapted to marginal land and is used for capon production, the hatching season for which is from February to October.

ANNERA MALLORQUINA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 12 - 100 • 12 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, household pest control**SPAIN**

The Annera Mallorquina, found in Mallorca, is an indigenous breed. These ducks have wild-type and variants coloured plumage, yellow skin, shanks and feet and egg shells that are blue in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.5 kg.

OCA DE L'EMPORDA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Emporda Goose (eng.)**Population data:** 170 • 50 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, guard**SPAIN**

Oca de l'Emporda geese have self-white coloured plumage, a single comb and egg shells that are white in colour. This breed has a double ventral sack and a big toupee (over a cranial protuberance). Adult males weigh on average 5 kg and females 4.5 kg.

COLOM BORINO*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 200 - 1 000 • 200 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** hobby**SPAIN**

The Colom Borino, found in Mallorca, is an indigenous breed.

COLOM DE PINTA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 300 - 1 000 • 300 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** hobby**SPAIN**

The Colom de Pinta, found in Mallorca, is an indigenous breed. Their plumage can be variously coloured and they have white skin.

PAVO NEGRO EXTREMEÑO*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Extremenian Black Turkey (eng.)**Population data:** 20 - 100 • 20 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** fancy, meat, eggs, household pest control**SPAIN**

The Pavo Negro Extremeño is an indigenous breed found in Extremadura. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be black (70%) or reddish (30%).

INDIOT MALLORQUI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Majorcan Turkey (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 20 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, feathers for fishing, fancy**SPAIN**

The Indiot Mallorqui, found in Mallorca, is an indigenous breed. They have self-black coloured plumage, white skin, black shanks and feet and egg shells that are red spotted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 6.5 kg and females 4 kg. This breed shows good maternal abilities.

BOHUSKULLA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 9 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** savings / security, milk**SWEDEN**

The Bohuskulla is found in the south-western regions of the country. This breed is regarded as a remnant of the Swedish Mountain cattle which formerly grazed the barren land in the western parts of southern Sweden. The animals are black, brown and white in colour. All animals are polled. There are 11 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. It is intended to keep animals of the breed in a great number of herds. A gene bank has been established and semen is stored from males of every age. The semen of 5 males is stored. The population data is based on the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

ABERDEEN ANGUS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SWEDEN**

The Aberdeen Angus is found in southern and central Sweden and was imported in 1946 mainly from the United Kingdom. The animals are black in colour and all animals are polled.

ALLMOGEKOR*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Peasantry cows (eng.)**Population data:** 140 • 90 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**SWEDEN**

The Allmogekor, found in the southern parts of Sweden, is an old, locally adapted breed. The animals are various colours, there is no homogeneous exterior. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 475 kg. Generally these cattle have a good temperament and they are good roughage converters. There are 23 herds remaining. Ninety females are registered in the herd book, 90% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

BLONDE D'AQUITAINE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SWEDEN**

The Blonde d' Aquitaine is found in southern and central Sweden and was imported from France in 1975. The animals are blond in colour.

RINGAMÅLAKO*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** savings / security, socio-cultural, milk**SWEDEN**

The Ringamålako is found predominantly in the southern part of the country where it originated in 1993. The animals strongly resemble SRB cattle of the 1940s and the population of Ringamåla cattle can therefore be regarded as a very important living gene bank for the SRB breed. Population data is based on gene bank recording. The intention is to preserve many small herds in their original environment. The semen of 5 males is stored. A gene bank has been established and semen is collected and stored from males of every age group.

RÖDKULLA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Swedish Red Polled (eng)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** savings / security, milk**SWEDEN**

The Rödkulla, found in central Sweden, is a native breed related to some other Nordic breeds. The animals are red in colour and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 900 kg and females 500 kg. Population data is based on the number of milk recorded cows. The intention is to keep animals of the population in a large number of herds. The semen of 50 males is stored. Semen is collected and stored from males of every age group.

SVENSK KULLIG BOSKAP (skb)*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Röd kullig lantras (swed.), Swedish Red Polled (eng.)

Population data: 175 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, socio-cultural**SWEDEN**

The Svensk kullig boskap (skb) is found in central and northern Sweden. It is an indigenous north Swedish breed imported from Norway and Sweden. The animals may be red or red and white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 650 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 120 cm respectively. All animals are polled. The breed is well adapted to the local environment (mountain areas). There are 10 herds remaining. There are 10 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

VÄNEKO*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Väne cattle (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** savings / security, milk, meat**SWEDEN**

The Väneko is found in the south-west part of the country and is named after a village (Väne-Ryr) in the province Västergötland. Väne cattle are remnant of the old South Swedish peasant breed and are connected to Allmogekor. The breed was discovered at the beginning of the 1990s. The animals are red, white and black in colour. Animals of this breed are well adapted to all kinds of climate. The population data is based on gene bank recording. The intention is to preserve the breed in a great number of small herds. The semen of 15 males is stored. A gene bank has been established and semen is collected and stored from sires of every age group.

ALLMOGEGETTER*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Peasantry goats (eng.)**Population data:** 60 • 45 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, pelt / fur**SWEDEN**

The Allmogegetter is found in the central and northern regions of the country. The animals are white with black and brown signs. Adult males weigh on average 72 kg and females 55 kg. The horns are of variable size. There are 25 herds remaining. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

EXMOOR PONNY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Exmoor Pony (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** riding (by children)**SWEDEN**

The Exmoor pony is found country-wide. The population data is based on registered horses.

SHAGYA ARABIAN HORSE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Shagya Arab (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** riding (sports)**SWEDEN**

The Shagya Arabian Horse is found country-wide having been imported from Germany in 1980.

DARTMOOR PONNY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Dartmoor Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** riding (by children)**SWEDEN**

The Dartmoor pony is found country-wide. The population data is based on registered horses.

GOTLANDRUSS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Skogsruss (swed.), Skogsbagge (swed.), Skogshäst (swed.), Gotland Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 6 000 • 650 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport**SWEDEN**

The Gotlandruss is found in central and southern Sweden. It is a native old Swedish Pony breed from Gotland. The animals are mainly bay and black but other standard colours may also be found. Adult males and females weigh on average 250 kg with an average wither height of 124 cm and 123 cm respectively. This breed is known as very good pony trotter. There are 10 herds remaining with 600 females registered in the herd book, 100% of which are bred to males of the same breed.

HAFLINGERHÄST*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Haflinger (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** riding (sports), carting**SWEDEN**

The Haflingerhäst, found country-wide, was imported in 1980 from Italy and Austria. The population data is based on registered horses.

KNABSTRUPPERHÄST*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Knabstrupper Horse (eng)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** riding (sports)**SWEDEN**

The Knabstrupperhäst, found country-wide, was imported in 1990 from Denmark. The population data is based on registered horses.

LIPIZZANERHÄST*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Lipizzanian Horse (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** riding (sports), carting**SWEDEN**

The Lipizzanerhäst is found country-wide. It was imported in 1960 from Austria and Hungary. Population data is based on registered Lipizzanian horses.

MORGAN HORSE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** riding (sports)**SWEDEN**

The Morgan Horse is found in mostly in the province Dalarna.

NORDSVENSK HÄST*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** North Swedish (eng.)**Population data:** 8 500 • 1 000 ♀ • 115 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** draught power, sport**SWEDEN**

The Nordsvensk Häst is a local old Swedish native horse found country-wide. The horses are bay, brown, chestnut, black or dun with black points and they have very few white markings. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 157 cm and 154 cm respectively. There are 10 herds remaining. There are 900 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PAINTHORSE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** riding (sports)**SWEDEN**

The Painthorse, established in 1980, is found country-wide. Population data is based on registered horses.

QUARTERHÄST*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Quarter Horse (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** riding (work), riding (sports)**SWEDEN**

The Quarterhäst is found country-wide. It was imported in 1970 from the United States of America. The population data is based on registered horses.

DUROC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** production of offspring for slaughter as young animals**SWEDEN**

The Duroc, found country-wide, was imported in 1972 from Canada. The animals are reddish brown in colour. Since 1970 cross-breeds, first between Swedish Landrace and Swedish Yorkshire, and later including also a third breed, Hampshire or Duroc, have been completely predominant. The Swedish fattening pigs are mainly sired by Hampshire or Duroc boars.

HAMPSHIRE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** production of offspring for slaughter as young animals**SWEDEN**

The Hampshire, found country-wide, was imported in 1972 from the United States of America and Canada. The animals are black and white in colour. Since 1970 cross-breeds, first between Swedish Landrace and Swedish Yorkshire, and later including also a third breed, Hampshire or Duroc, have been completely predominant. The Swedish fattening pigs are mainly sired by Hampshire or Duroc boars. There are about 500 recorded pure-bred females in reproductive age.

LINDRÖDSSVIN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** savings / security, production of offspring for slaughter as young animals**SWEDEN**

The Lindrödssvin, found in the southern parts of Sweden, is a local native breed from the province of Skåne. The animals are light grey or brown and they have black spots.

STEIGAR*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SWEDEN**

The Steigar, found in central Sweden, has been imported from Norway since 1930. The animals are grey in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 65 kg. The population data is based on the Swedish sheep recording scheme.

OSTFRIESISKA MJÖLKFÅR*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** East Friesian Milk Sheep (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** milk, meat**SWEDEN**

The Ostfriesiska mjölkfår, found in southern Sweden, has been imported from Switzerland since 1980. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 100 kg and females 80 kg. Animals of this breed produce a very high milk yield. The population data is based on the Swedish sheep recording scheme.

OXFORDDOWN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SWEDEN**

The Oxforddown has been imported from the United Kingdom since 1870 and is found in central Sweden. The animals are grey in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 110 kg and females 85 kg.

RYGGJA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SWEDEN**

The Ryggja, found in central Sweden, has been imported from Norway since 1930. The animals are grey in colour, have medium fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 70 kg.

SHROPSHIRE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 200 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**SWEDEN**

The Shropshire, imported in 1870 from the United Kingdom, is found in southern Sweden. The animals are white in colour, have medium fibred wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 100 kg and females 80 kg. The population data is based on the Swedish sheep recording scheme.

SPELSAU*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**SWEDEN**

The Spelsau, found in central Sweden, has been imported from Norway since 1985. The animals are white in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 85 kg and females 60 kg. The population data is based on the Swedish sheep recording scheme.

SUFFOLK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**SWEDEN**

The Suffolk, found in central Sweden, has been imported from Norway since 1870. The animals are grey in colour, have coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 115 kg and females 90 kg. Population data is based on the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

ALLMOGEFÅR*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Peasantry sheep (eng.)**Population data:** 300 - 400 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** savings / security, meat, vegetation management**SWEDEN**

The Allmogefår is found in central Sweden and southern parts of northern Sweden. It is a remainder of an old Swedish landrace and was established in 1992. The animals are various colours, short tailed and females are polled. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 55 kg. Adapted to all kinds of environments, animals of this breed are good grazing animals and feed searchers. The intention is to preserve many herds in original breeding environments. The semen of 5 males is stored. An *ex situ* programme has been implemented and semen from males of every age is stored. The population data is based on the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

RYAFÅR*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Rya sheep (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool, savings / security**SWEDEN**

The Ryafår is found in central and northern Sweden and descends from Swedish and Norwegian native breeds. The animals are white in colour, have long and wavy coarse/carpet type wool and are polled. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm respectively. This breed is adaptable to all kinds of environments and is highly fertile. It was developed with the aim of producing long, wavy and shiny so-called rya wool. The intention is to preserve herds in their original environments.

ÖLÄNSK DVÄRGHÖNA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** eggs**SWEDEN**

The Öländsk Dvärghöna, found in the south, is a old local population. These chickens have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb may be of single (95%) type and egg shells are white in colour. They have feathered legs and silky plumage. Adult males weigh on average 0.9 kg and females 0.7 kg. 450 breeding animals are recorded in the Nordic Gene Bank.

ÅSBOHÖNA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SWEDEN**

The Åsbohöna, found in southern and western Sweden, is a local, indigenous breed. These chickens have wild-type and variants (50%), self-black (25%) or self-blue (25%) coloured plumage with mottled patterns within the feathers. They have white skin, the comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. About one percent of the population demonstrates dwarfism and one percent has feathered legs. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.4 kg. The breed consists of 990 breeding animals, the population data being based on the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

GOTLANDSHÖNA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SWEDEN**

The Gotlandshöna, found in southern Sweden, is a old local population. These chickens have wild-type and variants (60%), self-black (30%) or self-blue (10%) coloured plumage with no special pattern (75%), mottled (10%) or barred, autosomal (5%) patterns within the feathers. They have white skin, the comb may be of single (90%) or rose (10%) type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 2.1 kg. According to the Nordic Gene Bank recording system there are, in total, 410 breeding animals.

HEDEMORAHÖNA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SWEDEN**

The Hedemorahöna, found in central Sweden, is a local landrace population. They have self-black (40%), self-blue (40%) or wild-type and variants (20%) coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are various colours. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They have feathered legs and silky plumage, and there is a northern breed with very thick plumage. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 1.8 kg. The Nordic Gene Bank records 1 000 breeding animals.

ÖLANDSHÖNS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SWEDEN**

The Ölandshöns is found in southern Sweden and is a local breed. These chickens have wild-type and variants (90%) or self-black (10%) coloured plumage with barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers. They have white skin, a single comb and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.9 kg and females 2 kg. According to the Nordic Gene Bank recording system there are 272 breeding animals registered.

ORUSTHÖNA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, eggs**SWEDEN**

The Orusthöna is found in central Sweden and is a local population. They have self-black coloured plumage with spotted patterns within the feathers. The shanks and feet are various colours, the comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2 kg and females 1.4 kg. In 1999, 161 breeding animals were registered in the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

SVENSK DVÄRGHÖNA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Swedish Dwarf-Hen (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy**SWEDEN**

The Svensk dvärghöna is found throughout the country. Adult males weigh on average 0.75 kg and females 0.6 kg. 450 breeding animals are registered in the Nordic Gene Bank.

SVENSK GUL ANKA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 0 - 100 • 1999

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy, meat

SWEDEN

The Svensk Gul Anka, found in southern Sweden, was collected and standardized in the 1920s. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 3 kg.

BLEKINGEANKA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

SWEDEN

The Blekingeanka is found in south-eastern Sweden. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.5 kg. 55 breeding animals are registered within the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

SVENSK BLÅ ANKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 200 • 1999

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, fancy

SWEDEN

The Svensk Blå Anka is found in southern Sweden, having been collected and standardized in the 1920s. They have white and blue, self-black or self-blue coloured plumage. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 3 kg. The population consists of 130 breeding animals. Population data is based on the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

ÖLANDSGÅS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 135 ♀♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

SWEDEN

The Ölandsgås, found in southern Sweden, is a local landrace population. They have white and brown coloured plumage, orange shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 5.5 kg and females 4.5 kg. The population data is based on the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

SKÅNEGÅS*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

SWEDEN

The Skånegås is found in southern Sweden. These geese have white and brown coloured plumage, orange shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 9.5 kg and females 8 kg. Population data is based on the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

SVENSK MYSKANKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: fancy

SWEDEN

The Svensk myskanka, found in southern and central Sweden was established in 1748. They have self-white, self-black or black and white coloured plumage. Adult males weigh on average 4 kg and females 2.5 kg. 450 breeding animals are registered within the Nordic Gene Bank recording system.

EVOLÈNER*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Evolènarde (fr.), Evolene (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 81 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk, meat, fighting

SWITZERLAND

The Evolèner, found in Upper and Under Wallis, is an indigenous breed established in 1859. Closely related to Herens, the breed developed in parallel to the Eringer until the selection criteria of one colour only was no longer used. The animals have a short head and are mainly red, rarely black, with white spots on the belly, tail and often also on the back and the forehead. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 120 cm respectively. Well adapted to alpine climate and pastures, the animals are very hardy and vital. In relation to the body weight, the milk yield and dressing percentage are very good. The breed has an aggressive temperament. 81 females are registered in the herd book (100% bred pure). The *in situ* conservation programme involves 5 reproducing males and 24 herds or breeders. The semen of 3 males is stored.

HINTERWÄLDER*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Hinterwald (eng.)

Population data: 73 ♂ • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk, meat, vegetation management

SWITZERLAND

The Hinterwälder, found country-wide, was imported from Germany. The animals are red with a white head and legs and lyre-shaped horns. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 122 cm and 115 cm respectively. The breed, adapted to the local environment (mountains), is known for longevity and vitality. No occurrence of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) disease has been reported for animals of this breed. There are 828 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 68 reproducing males and an additional 5 males with semen for AI. 163 herds or breeders are involved in the programme.

RÄTISCHES GRAUVIEH*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Raetian Grey (eng.)**Population data:** 542 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, vegetation management**SWITZERLAND**

The Rätisches Grauvieh is found in the mountainous regions of Switzerland. It is a composite of Bündener Bergviehschläge, descended from Bündner mountain cattle strains, imported from Austria. The animals are grey in colour. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 425 kg with an average wither height of 125 cm and 120 cm respectively. They are well adapted to mountainous environments and produce a high quality meat (fine fibre), the high proportion of valuable meat parts is remarkable. For this breed, a low occurrence of step damage is reported. There are 261 herds remaining. There are 542 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme, established in 1985, involves 32 reproducing males and an additional 6 males with semen for AI. 261 herds or breeders are involved in the programme. The semen of 2 males is stored.

APPENZELLERZIEGE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Appenzell (eng.), Züricher Ziege (ger.)**Population data:** 793 • 741 ♀ • 52 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat, hobby**SWITZERLAND**

The Appenzellerziege is found mainly in north-eastern Switzerland, especially the two Appenzell cantons. It is an indigenous breed. The animals are white in colour. They have long hair on the back and hind parts and are similar to the Saanen goat, but smaller. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 70 cm respectively. All animals are polled. There are 120 herds remaining. There are 741 females registered in the herd book. An *in situ* conservation programme is planned. The semen of 4 males is stored.

PFAUENZIEGE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Grau-schwarze Gebirgsziege (ger.), Peacock Goat (eng.)**Population data:** 395 • 346 ♀ • 49 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** vegetation management, milk, meat**SWITZERLAND**

The Pfauenziege is found in Graubünden and Ticino and is a local Mountain Goat. The animals have black legs, a white tail and forehead with peacock markings on the head and body. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 55 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 75 cm respectively. The animals are well adapted to mountainous regions. There are 40 herds remaining. There are 346 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 51 reproducing males and 79 herds or breeders. The semen of one male is stored.

STIEFELGEIß*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Sardonaziege (ger.), Booted Goat (eng.)**Population data:** 228 • 198 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** vegetation management, meat, milk**SWITZERLAND**

The Stiefelgeiß is found in German speaking Switzerland and descends from local mountain goat breeds. The animals may be black or brown with a black dorsal stripe and markings on the legs, feet and head. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 40 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 73 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the local high mountain environment. There are 73 herds remaining. There are 198 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 31 reproducing males and 64 herds or breeders.

HAFLINGER*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 598 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** hobby, draught power, vegetation management, meat**SWITZERLAND**

The Haflinger, found country-wide, was imported from Austria and Germany in 1952. The animals are light to dark chestnut in colour and they have a full flaxen mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 148 cm and 145 cm respectively. There are 598 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 5 males is stored.

SCHWALBENBAUCH MANGALITZA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Wollschwein (ger.), Swallow-Bellied Mangalitsa (eng.)**Population data:** 225 • 165 ♀ • 63 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** hobby, meat, pelt / fur, tourist attraction / touristic potential**SWITZERLAND**

The Schwalbenbauch Mangalitsa, found country-wide, was imported from Hungary. The animals are exceptionally black and blond in colour, are swallow-bellied, have wool, thick hair and lop ears. Piglets are striped like wild pigs. Adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 140 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 72 cm respectively. The breed is known for its resistance to cold. There are 177 herds remaining and 165 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 46 reproducing males and an additional 3 males with semen for AI. 50 herds or breeders are involved in the programme.

BÜNDNER OBERLÄNDERSCHAF*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Graubünden (ger.), Grisons (fr.)**Population data:** 262 • 225 ♀ • 37 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** vegetation management, hobby, meat**SWITZERLAND**

The Bündner Oberländerschaf is found in eastern Switzerland, mainly Graubünden and Raeto-Romania. It descended from local Vrinerschaf, Medelserschaf and Tavetscherschaf breeds in 1880. The animals are mainly white, may be black, grey, brown or spotted and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 72 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 72 cm and 68 cm respectively. Rams always have horns, ewes have either small horns or no horns. The breed is well adapted to the local mountain pastures. High twinning rates are reported for this breed. The animals rarely contract foot rot caused by *Bacteroides* (*Fusiformis*) *nodosus*. The animals have a wild character. There are 54 herds remaining. There are 225 females registered in the herd book, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 18 reproducing males and 54 herds or breeders.

ENGADINER FUCHSSCHAF*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Paterschaf (ger.), Besch da Pader (Raeto-Romanian), Engadine Red (eng.), Fuchsfarbenes Engadinerschaf (ger.)**Population data:** 729 • 645 ♀ • 84 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** hobby, vegetation management, meat**SWITZERLAND**

The Engadiner Fuchsschaf is found in the German and Italian speaking parts of Switzerland. It is a composite of Landschläge, Steinschaf and Bergamaskerschaf. The animals are red-brown or black in colour with lop ears and coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 85 kg and females 63 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 68 cm respectively. All animals are polled. The breed is known for its tolerance to hot and cold climate and produces good quality meat. These sheep produce 3 lambs per year. The animals are rarely reported to suffer from foot rot caused by *Bacteroides* (*Fusiformis*) *nodosus*. There are 174 herds remaining. There are 645 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 63 reproducing males and 143 breeders or herds.

SKUDDE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 180 ♀ • 23 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** vegetation management, hobby, meat, wool**SWITZERLAND**

The Skudde, found country-wide, is a composite of local breeds from Balticum and East Russia and was imported from Germany in 1980. The animals may be black, brown or white in colour and have medium fibred wool, a very small V-shaped tail and short legs. Adult males weigh on average 45 kg and females 30 kg with an average wither height of 60 cm and 52 cm respectively. Females are polled and in males the horns are very small and rolled. This breed is very resistant to a harsh climate and is well adapted to wetland. There are 180 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 73 reproducing males and 53 herds or breeders.

SPIEGELSCHAF*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Spiegel (eng.), Mouton Mirroir (fr.),
Mirror Sheep (eng.)**Population data:** 345 • 305 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** vegetation management, hobby, meat**SWITZERLAND**

The Spiegelschaf is found all over the German speaking part of Switzerland. It originated in Graubünden, central Switzerland and is a composite of different landraces (Landschläge). The animals are white with black around eyes and black ear tips and lambs have brown markings. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 68 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool, the head and belly being woolless. All animals are polled. This modest breed is adapted to the local environment (hilly country-side). There are 79 herds remaining. There are 305 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 37 reproducing males and 63 herds or breeders.

WALLISER LANDSCHAF*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Roux du Valais (fr.), Roux de Pays (fr.),
Valais Red (eng.)**Population data:** 220 • 184 ♀ • 36 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** vegetation management, hobby, meat**SWITZERLAND**

The Walliser Landschaf is an indigenous breed found in Wallis and western Switzerland. The animals are brown, some having white markings on the head and tail-tip. They have semi-lop ears, coarse/carpet type wool and spiral shaped horns that stick out sideways. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 62 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm respectively. Well adapted to live under mountain conditions and in a cold climate, the animals can endure poor food and are known for aseasonal breeding. There are 53 herds remaining. There are 184 females registered in the herd book, of which 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The *in situ* conservation programme involves 37 reproducing males and 50 herds or breeders.

APPENZELLER BARTHUHN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 070 • 870 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** hobby, eggs**SWITZERLAND**

The Appenzeller Barthuhn was selected, in the mid 1860s, from local landraces in two colour variants. Black and partridge with golden neck (9 flocks, 6 breeders); crossing with Andalusian gives a blue colour variety; also dwarfs in black and wild-type colour exist. They have wild-type and variants (54%), black (33%) or self-blue (13%) coloured plumage. The comb is of rose type, they are bearded and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 1.7 kg. Because of the beard and the small rose comb, they are well adapted to cold winters.

APPENZELLER SPITZHAUBEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Spitzhauben (eng.)**Population data:** 356 • 253 ♀ • 103 ♂ • 1995**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs**SWITZERLAND**

The Appenzeller Spitzhauben, found in the Alpes, has been bred since the 15th century in monasteries. At the beginning of the 1950s only a few individuals were left. More than ten colour varieties existed last century of which only three remain: most birds are silver-black spotted, there are rare occurrences of golden-black spotted and very rarely are uniformly black chickens found. Incrossing of Brakel (Netherlands) and Hamburger Silberlack (Germany) has taken place. They have self-blue (15%), black (10%), white (5%) or gold and silver coloured plumage, egg shells are white in colour and they are plume-crested. Adult males weigh on average 1.7 kg and females 1.3 kg. The breed is adapted to live in a mountain climate and animals of this breed are good climbers and flyers.

SCHWEIZER HUHN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 228 • 194 ♀ • 34 ♂ • 1998**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** hobby, eggs, meat**SWITZERLAND**

The Schweizer Huhn, similar to Deutsches Reichshuhn, was created by crossing White Orpington and Wyandotte in Amriswil village in 1905. It was widespread before laying hybrids were developed because of their high production. They have self-white coloured plumage and the shanks and feet are reddish. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are cream white to pale greyish in colour. They are well muscled animals. Adult males weigh on average 3 kg and females 2.5 kg.

DIEPHOLZER*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 320 • 1999**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, meat, hobby**SWITZERLAND**

The Diepholzer, found in the German speaking part of Switzerland, has been imported from Germany. They have self-white coloured plumage, reddish shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 7 kg and females 6 kg.

DJUMAJLIKA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 447 • 1994**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, lard**THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

The Djumajlika is found in Ovce Pole, V. Lozovo, eastern Macedonia. The animals are white with black spots in colour and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 110.75 kg and females 92 kg with an average wither height of 66 cm and 64 cm respectively.

MALAKAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**TURKEY**

The Malakan is found in north-eastern Turkey. It is a composite of Native Russian, Orlov, Bituyug and other breeds. They are light-heavy animals.

CINE CAPARI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 300 • 300 ♀♂ • 1998**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**TURKEY**

The Cine Capari is found in Aydin Province. The animals are white and sometimes have light brown to dark black spots on the feet and stomach. On average females weigh 38 kg. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. The animals are reported to be resistant to diseases.

UKRAINIAN GREY*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Seraya Ukrainskaya (ru.),
Seroukrainskaya (ru.),
Ukrainian Grey Steppe

Population data: 1 500 • 684 ♀ • 13 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, milk, draught power**UKRAINE**

The Ukrainian Grey, found in central Ukraine, originated from indigenous Grey Steppe cattle from southern Europe. The animals are grey or light-grey in colour and are tall and leggy. Adult males weigh on average 780 kg and females 480 kg with an average wither height of 137 cm and 129 cm respectively. The horn tips are black and the milk has a high butterfat content. These are hardy animals with low nutritional requirements, good viability and tolerance to a number of diseases. In 1980, 372 heads were kept at the Polivanovka experimental farm. Of females, 73% are bred to males of the same breed.

UKRAINIAN WHITEHEADED*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Ukrainskaya belogolovaya (ru.),
Belogolovokolonistskaya (ru.),
Whiteheaded Colonist,

Population data: 6600 • 4100 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**UKRAINE**

The Ukrainian Whiteheaded is found in Kiev, Zhitomir and Khmel'nitski, north-western Ukraine. It is a composite of Groningen Whiteheaded, Ukrainian Grey and Polesian and was established in the late 18th century. The animals are red or black in colour with a white head, feet and belly and black spectacles around the eyes. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 460 kg with an average wither height of 136 cm and 127 cm respectively. These animals are reported to have a high feed-conversion efficiency. Of females, 59% are bred to males of the same breed.

UKRAINIAN SPOTTED STEPPE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Ukrainskaya Stepnaya Ryabaya (ru.)**Population data:** < 5 000 • 329 ♀ • 297 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** lard, meat**UKRAINE**

The Ukrainian Spotted Steppe is found in southern Ukraine. It is a composite of Ukrainian White Steppe, Berkshire and Mangalitsa and was recognized as a breed in 1961. The animals are occasionally black and may also be spotted black and white or black and tan in colour. They have bristles and semi-lop ears and are similar to Ukrainian White Steppe pigs. Adult males weigh on average 322 kg and females 238 kg. The breed is well adapted to the hot climate in southern Ukraine. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BLACK DWARF STRAIN 52*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 • 80 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**UKRAINE**

The Black Dwarf Strain 52 is found in the Kharkov Region and was developed at the Crimean branch of Poultry Research Institute, Simferopol, Ukraine in 1976 by crossing the White Dwarf Strain 53 and Rhode Island Red Line 02. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They carry the dwarfism (dw) gene. On average females weigh 1.3 kg. This strain is maintained as a random-bred library stock strain.

PARTRIDGE DWARF STRAIN 23*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 • 80 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**UKRAINE**

The Partridge Dwarf Strain 23 is found in the Kharkov Region. This strain was produced at the Poultry Research Institute, Borki, Ukraine in 1986 by crossing the Red Dwarf Strain 54 and the Single Comb Light Brown Leghorn. These chickens have wild-type and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They carry the gene for dwarfism (dw). On average females weigh 1.3 kg. This strain has been maintained as a random bred library stock strain.

WHITE DWARF STRAIN 53*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 120 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**UKRAINE**

The White Dwarf Strain 53 is found in the Kharkov Region and was developed from strains B11, B22 and B33 which were imported from the All-Russian Poultry Research and Technological Institute, Serghiyev Posad, Moscow region, Russia in 1974. The strain was supplemented with white coloured progeny by crossing the White Dwarf Strain and Rhode Island Red Strain 02. It has been developed at the Crimean branch of the Poultry Research Institute, Simferopol, Ukraine. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They carry the gene for dwarfism (dw). On average females weigh 1.2 kg. This strain is maintained as a random-bred closed flock.

POLTAVA CLAY-EXPERIMENTAL LINE 6*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 720 • 600 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs, meat**UKRAINE**

The Poltava Clay-Experimental Line 6 is found in the Kharkov Region. It is a synthetic dual purpose line that has been developed since 1989 at the Poultry Research Institute, Borki, Ukraine by crossing several Poltava Clay and Rhode Island Red lines. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb may be of rose (60%) or single (40%) type.

POLTAVA CLAY-EXPERIMENTAL LINE P5*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 680 • 560 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs, meat**UKRAINE**

The Poltava Clay-Experimental Line P5, found in the Kharkov Region, was developed at the Poultry Research Institute, Borki, Ukraine in 1989. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb may be of single or rose type and egg shells are brown in colour. This is a dual purpose strain.

BARRED DWARF STRAIN 55*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 580 • 500 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**UKRAINE**

The Barred Dwarf Strain 55, found in the Kharkov Region, was produced in 1976 by crossing the White Dwarf Strain 53 and the Rhode Island Red Strain 02 at the Crimean branch of the Poultry Research Institute, Simferopol, Ukraine. These chickens have barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers and the same plumage pattern as barred Plymouth Rock. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet, a single comb and egg shells that are tinted in colour. They carry the gene for dwarfism (dw). On average females weigh 1.2 kg. This strain is maintained as a random-bred library stock strain.

BLACK AUSTRALORP-LINE 101*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 515 • 450 ♀ • 65 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**UKRAINE**

The Black Australorp-Line 101, found in the Kharkov Region, was developed in 1983 at the Poltava Agricultural Institute, Poltava, Ukraine. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin, grey shanks and feet, a single comb and egg shells that are brown in colour. On average females weigh 2.2 kg. This line has been maintained as a closed flock since 1983.

**BLACK SPECKLED AUSTRALORP
MARBLED-LINE 102***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 570 • 500 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, fancy**UKRAINE**

The Black Speckled Australorp Marbled-Line 102 is found in the Kharkov Region. This variety was produced from Black Australorp at the Institute of Farm Animal Breeding and Genetics, St. Petersburg, Puskin, Russian Federation. They have black coloured plumage with irregular white markings, white skin and the shanks and feet are grey. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 2 kg. This line has been maintained as a closed flock since 1983.

BLACK YEREVAN-LINE 99*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 285 • 250 ♀ • 35 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**UKRAINE**

The Black Yerevan-Line 99, found in the Kharkov Region, was imported in 1983 from Yerevan Agricultural Institute, Yerevan, Armenia. They have self-black coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. They have feathered legs and vulture hocks (v). On average females weigh 2.4 kg. It has been maintained as a closed flock since 1983.

CALIFORNIA GREY-LINE 91*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 685 • 600 ♀ • 85 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, research**UKRAINE**

The California Grey-Line 91 is found in the Kharkov Region. It has been derived from the California Grey Paternal Line B-9(4) of Byelarus-9-Cross-2 which was selected on the base of Shaver-444-Line-X imported from Canada in 1963. These chickens have barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers, yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 1.9 kg. The California Grey-Line 91 has been maintained as a closed flock since 1981.

LIGHT SUSSEX-LINE 100*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 265 • 230 ♀ • 35 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**UKRAINE**

The Light Sussex-Line 100 is found in the Kharkov Region and was imported in 1983 from Poltava Agricultural Institute Poltava, Ukraine. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 2.2 kg. It has been maintained as a closed flock since 1983.

LINE 27*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 420 • 350 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs, meat**UKRAINE**

The Line 27 is found in the Kharkov Region. This breed was developed in 1976 at the Poultry Research Institute, Borki, Ukraine by crossing three Rhode Island Red and three Pottava Clay Lines. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb may be of rose (50%) or single (50%) type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 2.2 kg. This breed was maintained between 1976 and 1985 as a closed random-bred flock, and since 1988 it has been maintained with artificial insemination by polysperm.

LINE 69*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, research**UKRAINE**

The Line 69, found in the Kharkov Region, is a synthetic line descending from the Hisex Brown Maternal Line B8 and imported from The Netherlands in 1978. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 1.9 kg. Late feathering is prevailing in this line. The breed is homozygous for several plumage colour genes (c: recessive white, I: dominant white, Co, S: silver, sex-linked) and has been maintained, by family selection, as a closed flock since 1988.

LINE 70*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 580 • 500 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, research**UKRAINE**

The Line 70, imported from The Netherlands in 1978, is found in the Kharkov Region. It is a synthetic line, developed from the Hisex Brown Maternal Line T5. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 1.9 kg. Early feathering is prevailing in this line. Several major genes determining plumage colour (ey: recessive black and Co, Mh, s+: recessive gold, sex-linked) are present. The Line 70 has been maintained by family selection as a closed flock since 1986.

LINE 71*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 460 • 400 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, research**UKRAINE**

The Line 71, found in the Kharkov Region, was imported from The Netherlands in 1978. It is a synthetic line descended from the Hisex Brown Maternal Line T8. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 1.9 kg. Early feathering prevails in this line. Several major genes determining plumage colour (ey: recessive black, Co, Mh, s+: recessive gold, sex-linked) are present. This line has been maintained, by family selection, as a closed flock since 1986.

NAKED NECK-LINE 93*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 205 • 180 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**UKRAINE**

The Naked Neck-Line 93 is found in the Kharkov Region and was imported in 1981 from Poltava Agricultural Institute Poltava, Ukraine. Their plumage can be variously coloured. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet and egg shells are brown in colour. They carry the gene for naked neck (na). On average females weigh 1.7 kg. The Naked Neck-Line 93 has been maintained as a closed flock since 1981.

POLTAVA CLAY-LINE 37*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 240 • 200 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs, meat**UKRAINE**

The Poltava Clay-Line 37 is found in the Kharkov Region and was developed at the Poultry Research Institute, Borki, Ukraine. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb may be of rose or single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 2.2 kg. It is a dual purpose strain and since 1987 has been kept as a library stock strain. It is maintained as a closed flock with both artificial insemination by polysperm and random-breeding.

POLTAVA CLAY-LINE 41*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs, meat**UKRAINE**

The Poltava Clay-Line 41 is found in the Kharkov Region and was developed at the Poultry Research Institute, Borki, Ukraine. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 1.8 kg. It is a dual purpose strain and, since 1989, has been kept as a library stock strain. It is maintained as a closed flock with both artificial insemination by polysperm and random-breeding.

RED DWARF STRAIN 54*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 180 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**UKRAINE**

The Red Dwarf Strain 54, found in the Kharkov Region, was produced in 1976 by crossing White Dwarf Strain 53 and Rhode Island Red Strain 02 at the Crimean branch of the Poultry Research Institute, Simferopol, Ukraine. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. They carry the gene for dwarfism (dw). On average females weigh 1.2 kg. This strain is maintained as a random-bred library stock strain.

RED YEREVAN-LINE 98*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 260 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**UKRAINE**

The Red Yerevan-Line 98 is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported in 1983 from Yerevan Agricultural Institute Yerevan, Armenia. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. They have feathered legs and vulture hocks (v). On average females weigh 2 kg. It has been maintained as a closed flock since 1983.

RHODE ISLAND RED-LINE 39*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 180 • 150 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs, meat**UKRAINE**

The Rhode Island Red-Line 39 is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported from Iwaya, Japan in 1968 and descends from Sky Hybrid Maternal Line S. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 2.1 kg. It is a dual purpose strain and, since 1987, has been used as a library stock strain. It is maintained as a closed flock with artificial insemination by polysperm.

RUSSIAN WHITE-LINE 61*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 320 • 280 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, research**UKRAINE**

The Russian White-Line 61 is found in the Kharkov Region and was imported in 1970. These chickens have self-white coloured plumage with barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.65 kg. This line has been maintained as a closed flock and has been both random-bred and artificially inseminated.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Italian partridge - line 90

Population data: 445 • 390 ♀ • 55 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, research**UKRAINE**

The Single Comb Brown Leghorn is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported from Poltava Agricultural Institute Poltava, Ukraine in 1981. These chickens have wild-type and variants coloured plumage. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.8 kg. The Single Comb Brown Leghorn has been maintained as a closed flock since 1982.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN-
LINE 01***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 200 • 1 000 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, eggs

UKRAINE

The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 01 is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported from Eniya, Japan in 1964 and descends from HP Hybrid chickens. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.7 kg. This line has been maintained as a closed flock under family selection since 1965.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN-
LINE 08***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, eggs

UKRAINE

The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 08 is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported from Canada in 1967 and descends from the Shaver 288 Maternal Line C. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.75 kg. It has been maintained, by family selection, as a closed flock for 15 generations.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN-
LINE 26***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 240 • 200 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research, eggs

UKRAINE

The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 26 is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported from Ivaya, Japan in 1963 and descends from the Echo and Sky Hybrids Paternal Line R. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb may be of rose (50%) or single (50%) type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 1.9 kg. It has been maintained as a closed flock since 1985 with both random breeding and artificial insemination by polysperm.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN-
LINE 273***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 320 • 270 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs, research

UKRAINE

The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 273 is found in the Kharkov Region. It is a strain of Japanese origin imported in 1978. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.65 kg. The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 273 is maintained as a closed flock.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN-
LINE 31***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 600 • 500 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs**UKRAINE**

The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 31 is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported from The Netherlands in 1977 and descends from the Hisex White Paternal Line C1. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.65 kg. This line is maintained as a closed flock by combined selection including stabilizing selection on character complex.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN-
LINE 32***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 320 • 270 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs**UKRAINE**

The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 32 is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported from The Netherlands in 1977 and descends from the Hisex White Paternal Line C2. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.6 kg. This line is maintained as a closed flock with both random breeding and artificial insemination by polysperm.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN-
LINE 34***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs**UKRAINE**

The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 34 is found in the Kharkov Region. It was imported from The Netherlands in 1977 and descends from the Hisex White Maternal Line L4. These chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.65 kg. This line is maintained as a closed flock, with both random breeding and artificial insemination by polysperm.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN-
LINE D4 OR O4***ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, eggs**UKRAINE**

The Single Comb White Leghorn-Line D4 or O4, descends from Line D and is found in the Kharkov Region, imported from Eniya, Japan in 1963. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are also yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. On average females weigh 1.65 kg. It has been a library stock since 1988 and is maintained as a closed flock with artificial insemination by polysperm.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK-LINE 97*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 570 • 500 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1993
Population trend: stable
Range of uses: meat, research

UKRAINE

The White Plymouth Rock-Line 97 is found in the Kharkov Region. Derived from White Plymouth Rock Maternal Line B-6(9) of Cross Broiler 6 which was selected on the base of Hybro Line B1. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin and the shanks and feet are yellow. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 2.4 kg. Delivered in 1984 from the Collective Farm Iskra, Kharkov Region, Ukraine, it has been maintained as a closed flock since 1978.

YURLOVO CROWER-LINE 92*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 205 • 180 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993
Population trend: stable
Range of uses: fancy, research

UKRAINE

The Yurlovo Crower-Line 92, found in the Kharkov Region, was imported in 1981 from Poltava Agricultural Institute Poltava, Ukraine. They have gold-columbian coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin, the shanks and feet may be grey or yellow and egg shells are brown in colour. They have a long crowing. On average females weigh 2.3 kg. The Yurlovo Crower-Line 92 has been maintained as a closed flock since 1981.

UKRAINIAN WHITE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 720 • 600 ♀ • 120 ♂ • 1993
Population trend: stable
Range of uses: research, meat

UKRAINE

The Ukrainian White is found in the Kharkov Region. This breed was developed between 1948-1953 at the Ukrainian Poultry Research Station, Borki from segregating individuals of Ukrainian Grey ducks. There are three selected lines of Ukrainian White ducks. They have black and white coloured plumage with spotted patterns within the feathers. They may have white or yellow skin, orange shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.4 kg and females 3.3 kg.

BLACK WHITE-BREASTED*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 180 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993
Population trend: stable
Range of uses: research

UKRAINE

The Black White-Breasted is found in the Kharkov Region. It was developed between 1948-1954 at the Ukrainian Poultry Research Station from native Black (or Black-Grey) White-breasted ducks that were paired to a Black White-breasted drake produced by segregating offspring from crossing the Pekin duck and a Khaki Campbell drake. They have black and white coloured plumage with spotted patterns within the feathers. They have yellow skin, black shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 3.3 kg. The Black White-Breasted duck is maintained as a germplasm flock.

PEKIN-LINE P3*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 250 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**UKRAINE**

The Pekin-Line P3 is found in the Kharkov Region and was produced in 1970 from the Pekin bred at the Poultry Research Institute, Borki, Ukraine. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, orange shanks and feet are orange and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 3.5 kg. It is used as a paternal line of Kharkovsky 37 cross to develop a strain with increased meat performances. It is maintained as a closed flock.

UKRAINIAN CLAY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 170 • 140 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**UKRAINE**

The Ukrainian Clay is found in the Kharkov Region. This breed was developed between 1948-1953 at the Ukrainian Poultry Research Station, Borki, Ukraine by the segregation of Ukrainian Grey individuals. They have brown coloured plumage, white skin and the shanks and feet are reddish. Adult males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.8 kg. The Ukrainian Clay, maintained as a germplasm flock, is also being used to produce a new synthetic duck population.

UKRAINIAN GREY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 290 • 250 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**UKRAINE**

The Ukrainian Grey, found in the Kharkov Region, was developed between 1948-1953 at the Ukrainian Poultry Research Station, Borki, Ukraine using the native Grey ducks bred inter-se and single-mated with several wild Mallard drakes. They have wild-type and variants coloured plumage. They have white skin, orange shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 3 kg. This breed is maintained as a germplasm flock.

UKRAINIAN WHITE-LINE UB 4*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 360 • 300 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**UKRAINE**

The Ukrainian White-Line Ub 4 is found in the Kharkov Region. This line with reduced fat content (25.9%), was developed in 1990 from Ukrainian White, Line 7. These ducks have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin, orange shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.4 kg and females 3.3 kg. It is maintained as a closed flock by individual and group selection.

UKRAINIAN WHITE-LINE UB 5*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 180 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**UKRAINE**

The Ukrainian White-Line Ub 5, found in the Kharkov Region, has been developed since 1970 by selecting Ukrainian White. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They may have white or yellow skin, the shanks and feet are orange and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.3 kg and females 3.2 kg. It is maintained as a closed flock.

UKRAINIAN WHITE-LINE UB 7*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 180 • 150 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**UKRAINE**

The Ukrainian White-Line Ub 7, found in the Kharkov Region has been developed since 1970 from Ukrainian White ducks crossed once with Pekin drakes of American origin (combination 13 cross). This line has been used as a maternal line for the Kharkovsky 37 cross. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They may have yellow or white skin, the shanks and feet are orange and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 3.4 kg. This line has been maintained as a closed flock since 1970.

SYNTHETIC UKRAINIAN POPULATION*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 030 • 800 ♀ • 230 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**UKRAINE**

The Synthetic Ukrainian Population, found in the Kharkov Region, was developed between 1986-1990 from Rhenish White and Large Grey geese at the Ukrainian Poultry Research Station, Borki, Ukraine. They have self-white coloured plumage, white skin and egg shells that are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 6 kg and females 5.4 kg. Maintaining the parent strain as a closed flock with a sex ratio 1: 3-4 under individual selection will be worthwhile.

RHENISH WHITE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Synthetic population**Population data:** 980 • 800 ♀ • 180 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research, meat**UKRAINE**

The Rhenish White, imported in 1975, is found in the Kharkov Region. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have white skin, orange shanks and feet and egg shells that are white in colour. They have a dual lobed abdomen. Adult males weigh on average 5.3 kg and females 4.5 kg. The Rhenish White is maintained as a library stock.

LINE 5*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 ♀ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, research

UKRAINE

The Line 5 is found in the Kharkov Region. It is a paternal line of medium weight imported in 1961. It is a cross Kharkovsky 56, descended from broad breasted white turkeys and partly from Hydon Line A. They have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. This line is maintained under individual and family selection.

BLUE ALBION*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Blue English (eng.), Derbyshire Blue (eng.)

Population data: 63 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat

UNITED KINGDOM

The Blue Albion is found in northern Derbyshire, England. It stems originally from white Shorthorn and Welsh Black and possibly Friesian. The current so-called Blue Albions are probably crosses. A herd book was maintained between 1916-40 and a breed society existed between 1920-66. The animals are blue roan or blue roan and white in colour.

NORMANDE*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED KINGDOM

No further information available.

CHILLINGHAM*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 17 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: hobby

UNITED KINGDOM

The Chillingham is found in Northumberland. It is an autochthonous breed. The animals are white with coloured points in colour. Adult males weigh on average 395 kg and females 280 kg.

KERRY*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 90 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, vegetation management**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Kerry was imported from Ireland. The animals are black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 560 kg and females 375 kg with an average wither height of 136 cm and 122 cm respectively. The breed is suitable for marginal land. Ease of parturition is reported and it is a breed with high longevity. The Kerry has been listed as a vulnerable priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 5 males is stored.

VAYNOL*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 21 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** hobby, vegetation management**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Vaynol originated in 1878 in North Wales from White park cattle with a little Highland influence and maybe some zebu animals. The animals are white in colour. This breed has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 7 males is stored.

AMERICAN BROWN SWISS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Swiss (eng.)**Population data:** 1 170 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk**UNITED KINGDOM**

The American Brown Swiss was imported in 1869-1906.

BAZADAISE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 238 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

LINCOLN RED*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 740 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

UNITED KINGDOM

The Lincoln Red breed, established in 1896, is found in Lincolnshire. These cattle are a composite of Shorthorn descendants with some incrossing from Maine-Anjou and other breeds. The animals are red in colour and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 990 kg and females 700 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 135 cm respectively. This docile breed is able to finish on grass and performs a rapid daily gain. The semen of 2 males is stored.

MONTBELLARDE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 925 ♀ • 21 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED KINGDOM

No further information available.

PIEDMONTESE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 337 ♀ • 34 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED KINGDOM

No further information available.

SALERS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 570 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED KINGDOM

No further information available.

SHETLAND*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 300 ♀ • 24 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management, milk**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Shetland is found country-wide and is an autochthonous breed. The animals are black and white or red and white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 663 kg and females 470 kg with an average wither height of 132 cm and 120 cm respectively. This hardy breed is adapted to marginal land and has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 18 males is stored.

GLOUCESTER*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Gloucestershire (eng.), Old Gloucester (eng.)**Population data:** 726 ♀ • 37 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** hobby, milk, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Gloucester breed, found in England, is a composite of Gloucester and Glamorgan breeds incrossed with Shorthorn, Friesian and others. The animals are brown or white in colour with black spots and a white dorsal line and underline. Adult males weigh on average 857 kg and females 583 kg with an average wither height of 143 cm and 129 cm respectively. Twin births are reported for this breed, which produces milk very suitable for cheese production. This breed has been listed as a vulnerable priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 6 males is stored.

HEREFORD, TRADITIONAL*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Hereford (old type) (eng.)**Population data:** 403 ♀ • 31 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Hereford, Traditional is an autochthonous, traditional native breed. These cattle are red in colour with a white head. Adult males weigh on average 1050 kg and females 662 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 120 cm respectively. This breed, known for docility, produces very high quality meat and is reported to have a very high grazing efficiency. The semen of 8 males is stored.

IRISH MOILED*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Irish Polled (eng.)**Population data:** 229 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** tourist attraction / touristic potential, meat, milk**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Irish Moiled breed is predominantly found in the counties of Down and Antrim. It is an indigenous breed and has been incrossed with Shorthorn and Lincoln Red breeds. These cattle are red, white or brown in colour and often have a spotted face and a white line or flinching on their back. Adult males weigh on average 635 kg and females 496 kg with an average wither height of 136 cm and 130 cm respectively. All animals are polled. The females are known for ease of parturition. This breed has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 8 males is stored.

RED POLL*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 920 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Red Poll breed, found country-wide, is a composite of Suffolk Dun and Norfolk Red breeds and was established in 1700. The animals are red in colour. Adult males weigh on average 374 kg and females 227 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 132 cm respectively. All animals are polled. The animals are adapted to drought and a cold climate which are features of their local environment. This breed produces high quality meat. This breed has been listed as a vulnerable priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 15 males is stored.

WHITE PARK*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 429 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, vegetation management, hobby**UNITED KINGDOM**

The White Park breed is an ancient, indigenous breed. These cattle are white in colour with black points on their ears, muzzle, eyelids, teats and feet. Adult males weigh on average 990 kg and females 649 kg with an average wither height of 146 cm and 132 cm respectively. Males are polled. This breed produces low cholesterol meat and lean carcasses and it is reported to have a growth rate 5% greater than that of Limousin cattle. This breed has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 22 males is stored.

WHITEBRED SHORTHORN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Cumberland White (eng.)**Population data:** 200 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**UNITED KINGDOM**

The indigenous Whitebred Shorthorn is found in Scotland, England and Wales and originates from the Cumberland Dairy Shorthorn. These cattle are white in colour with clear pink noses. Adult males weigh on average 895 kg and females 600 kg. The breed is easy to keep as the cattle are able to live outdoors. The semen of one male is stored.

ANGORA GOAT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 7 000 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** wool, vegetation management, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

Angora Goats, imported from New Zealand and Australia, are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 76 cm and 71 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 12 males is stored.

BRITISH TOGGENBURG*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Pure Toggenburg (eng.)**Population data:** 300 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk**UNITED KINGDOM**

The British Toggenburg breed was imported from Switzerland. These goats are brown or blond in colour with white facial stripes and are white around their ears and tail, below their knees and hocks. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 80 cm and 70 cm respectively. All horned kids are disbudded at one week of age. Of females, 95% are bred to males of the same breed. The semen of 10 males is stored.

BAGOT*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 171 ♀ • 38 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** hobby**UNITED KINGDOM**

Bagot goats are found country-wide and are descended from animals imported from France or Switzerland in 13th century. The goats have black forequarters and white hindquarters and on average, adult females weigh 25 kg.

GOLDEN GUERNSEY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 403 ♀ • 97 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, hobby**UNITED KINGDOM**

Golden Guernsey goats are found in the southern half of England. The breed is a native of central Ireland and may possibly have a Mediterranean influence. These goats are yellow-brown in colour and are adapted to British conditions. The semen of one male is stored.

CASPIAN*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Caspian Miniature (eng.)**Population data:** 52 ♀ • 27 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

Caspian ponies are usually bay, grey or chestnut and are occasionally black in colour.

ERIKSAY*CRITICAL***UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 22 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

LIPIZZANER*CRITICAL***UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 16 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

LUSITANO*CRITICAL***UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 65 ♀ • 62 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

MORGAN*CRITICAL***UNITED KINGDOM**

The Morgan breed is found in Hereford, Yorkshire and Lancashire. These horses were developed from Thoroughbred and local breeds around 1783 and were later reimported from the United States of America in 1975. Since then there have been a number of inputs from the United States of America (1981, 1984, 1986). The animals are usually bay in colour, but may also be black, chestnut, isabelle or palomino. Animals of this breed have a profuse mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 540 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 143 cm and 142 cm respectively. There are 48 females registered in the herd book. The semen of 6 males is stored.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 48 ♀ • 22 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: sport

SUFFOLK*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Suffolk Punch (eng.)**Population data:** 69 ♀ • 22 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Suffolk, a native breed found in East Anglia, is the oldest breed of Draught horse in the world. These horses are chestnut in colour. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 680 kg with an average wither height of 170 cm and 160 cm respectively.

CLYDESDALE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 500 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Clydesdale breed, found in Scotland, is a composite of a native Scottish breed, Flemish and Shire breeds. These horses may be bay, brown, black or occasionally chestnut with large areas of white on their face, legs and occasionally body. Adult males weigh on average 850 kg and females 750 kg with an average wither height of 172 cm and 162 cm respectively.

CONNEMARA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 400 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

DALES*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 802 ♀ • 99 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

FELL PONY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 400 ♀ • 122 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport, herding**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Fell Pony, established in 1850, is found in northern England. It is a composite of ponies from northern and southern England and the Friesian Horse breed from the Netherlands. These horses are predominantly black in colour, but may also be brown, bay or grey with very few white markings. Adult males and females weigh on average 460 kg and have an average wither height of 142 cm. The breed is very hardy and is well adapted to the local mountainous environment.

HAFLINGER*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 350 ♀ • 13 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport, draught power**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Haflinger breed, found in the Midlands, was imported from Austria. These horses are light to dark chestnut in colour and have a full flaxen mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 148 cm respectively.

IRISH DRAUGHT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 120 ♀ • 81 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

SHIRE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 000 ♀ • 90 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power, sport**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Shire breed, found in England, is a Native Old English breed of Cart Horse. The animals are black, bay or grey in colour with white markings. Registered breeding stallions must not be roan in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 900 kg with an average wither height of 183 cm and 173 cm respectively. The semen of 6 males is stored.

CLEVELAND BAY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 150 ♀ • 60 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power, riding (sports)**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Cleveland Bay breed, established in 1800, is found in England and is a composite of Cleveland Bay, Thoroughbred and Chapman Horse breeds. These horses are bay coloured with black points and the only acceptable marking is a small star. Adult males and females weigh on average 700 kg and have an average wither height of 161 cm.

DARTMOOR PONY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 330 ♀ • 61 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Dartmoor Pony, an indigenous breed established in 1800, is found in Dartmoor, Devon. The animals may be bay, brown or black in colour. Piebald and skewbald ponies are not accepted as part of the breed. Adult males weigh on average 225 kg and females 212 kg with an average wither height of 127 cm and 127 cm respectively. These are hardy animals.

EXMOOR PONY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 390 ♀ • 63 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** sport, hobby**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Exmoor Pony is a native breed found in Exmoor. Research has shown that this breed has remained unchanged since the Ice Age. The ponies may be bay, brown or dun in colour with mealy patches on their muzzle, belly, around their eyes and on the inside of their thighs. Adult males weigh on average 227 kg and females 227 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 127 cm respectively. The animals are extremely hardy, agile and intelligent and are capable of thriving outdoors on meagre rations.

HAMPSHIRE*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 12 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Hampshire breed, found in England, was imported from Canada (1972) and the United States of America (1967). These pigs are black in colour with a white saddle and they have erect ears. The breed is reported to be heat tolerant. There are 21 females registered in the herd book.

DUROC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 398 ♀ • 57 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Duroc breed, found in England, was imported from the United States of America (1980) and Canada (1968). These pigs are red in colour and have short lop ears. They are able to live outdoors.

OXFORD SANDY AND BLACK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 120 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Oxford Sandy and Black is an old breed that became extinct around 1969 and was revived in the 1970s. The animals are sand coloured with black patches and lop ears.

TAMWORTH*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Staffordshire (eng.)**Population data:** 239 ♀ • 69 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, hobby**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Tamworth is an indigenous breed found in England. These pigs are red in colour and have a long snout and erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 280 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 97 cm and 92 cm respectively. These hardy pigs are adapted to a wide range of climates and are reported to produce very good quality meat. This breed has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 7 males is stored.

WELSH*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Old Glamorgan (eng.)**Population data:** 312 ♀ • 89 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Welsh pig is found in England. This local breed is white in colour and has lop ears.

BERKSHIRE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 296 ♀ • 92 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, hobby**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Berkshire pig, found in England, is a local breed established around 1830 and is descended from Cantonese and Old English (around 1830) with some contribution from Neapolitan (1830) breeds. These pigs are black in colour with white on their face, feet and tail-tip. They have erect ears.

BRITISH LOP*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 199 ♀ • 48 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

The British Lop is found in south-west England. It is an autochthonous breed.

BRITISH SADDLEBACK*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 352 ♀ • 67 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, hobby**UNITED KINGDOM**

The British Saddleback pig, found in England, is a composite of local Essex and Wessex Saddleback breeds. The animals are black in colour with a white saddle and lop ears. This breed has a territorial instinct for outdoor farrowing.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE OLD SPOT*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Gloucester (eng.)**Population data:** 383 ♀ • 81 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, general crossbreeding**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Gloucestershire Old Spot breed is found in England. These pigs are white with black spots and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 270 kg and females 218 kg with an average wither height of 101 cm and 88 cm respectively. This hardy, docile breed produces very good quality meat and sows are reported to have good maternal abilities. This breed has been listed as an endangered priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 5 males is stored.

LARGE BLACK*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Cornwall (eng.), Devon (eng.), Lop-Eared Black (eng.)

Population data: 244 ♀ • 58 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, hobby

UNITED KINGDOM

The Large Black pig, found in England, is a composite of Small Suffolk, Black Dorset and Large Black (Devon/Cornwall) breeds. The animals are black in colour and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 306 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 100 cm and 90 cm respectively. This docile and hardy breed produces very good quality meat and the sows are known to be good mothers. This breed has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 6 males is stored.

MIDDLE WHITE*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Coleshill (eng.), Middle White Yorkshire (eng.), Middle Yorkshire (eng.), Windsor (eng.)

Population data: 243 ♀ • 73 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, socio-cultural

UNITED KINGDOM

The Middle White breed, found in England, is a composite of Large White and Small White and was established in 1850. The animals are white in colour and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 275 kg and females 225 kg with an average wither height of 90 cm and 80 cm respectively. It has been reported that these pigs produce very good quality meat. This breed has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of 6 males is stored.

BORERAY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 74 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED KINGDOM

Population data for the Boreray breed excludes feral animals.

GALWAY*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 94 ♀ • 14 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED KINGDOM

No further information available.

BRITISH FRIESLAND*ENDANGERED***UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 360 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CHARMOISE*ENDANGERED***UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 240 ♀ • 27 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

EST À LAINE MÉRINO*ENDANGERED***UNITED KINGDOM**

The Est à laine Mérino was imported from France. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 110 kg and females 80 kg with an average wither height of 90 cm and 80 cm respectively. All animals are polled. The breed is known for its tolerance of heat. A long breeding season is reported for the females. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

Local names or syn.: Est à Laine Mérino (eng.)

Population data: 300 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1997

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: wool, meat

ICELANDIC SHEEP*ENDANGERED***UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 208 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

LLANWENOG*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 ♀ • 300 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED KINGDOM

No further information available.

ROUGH FELL*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 10 ♂ • 1996

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, wool

UNITED KINGDOM

The Rough Fell, an autochthonous local breed, is found in Kendal and Sedbergh, Cumbria. The animals are white with a black face and legs. Adult males weigh on average 77 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 79 cm and 65 cm respectively. These sheep produce long, medium fibred wool and are known for their hardiness.

SOAY*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 689 ♀ • 76 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool, hobby

UNITED KINGDOM

The Soay breed, found country-wide, is a very old, original indigenous breed. These sheep are brown (mouflon pattern) in colour and have a short tail. Adult males weigh on average 36 kg and females 25 kg. These sheep have medium fibred wool and produce lean meat. Females may be either polled or horned and males are always horned. The animals of this breed are reported to be resistant to foot rot caused by *Bacteroides* (Fusiformis) *nodosus*. Population data for these sheep exclude feral individuals. This breed has been listed as a vulnerable priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust.

TEESWATER*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 650 ♀ • 250 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

UNITED KINGDOM

The Teeswater breed is found mainly in northern England, Wales and the border region. It is an indigenous breed, native to Teesdale and was established in 1798. The sheep are white with a brown or blue face and legs. They have long, lustrous, fine fibred wool and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 115 kg and females 86 kg with an average wither height of 86 cm and 78 cm respectively. This breed, which is known for its high prolificacy, has been listed as a minority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust.

VENDEEN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 500 ♀ • 500 ♂ • 1997**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, wool, sire line**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Vendeen breed, found country-wide, was imported from France in 1982. The animals are white in colour with a brown face and legs. Adult males weigh on average 105 kg and females 67 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 69 cm respectively. These sheep have fine fibred wool and all animals are polled. There are 500 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

ZWARTBLES*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 783 ♀ • 166 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

No further information available.

CASTLEMILK MOORIT*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Castlemilk Shetland (eng.), Moorit Shetland (eng.)**Population data:** 439 ♀ • 32 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** hobby, wool, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Castlemilk Moor breed is found in small flocks is well distributed through the country. It is a composite of Shetland, Manx Loghtan and Moufflon breeds, developed in the early 20th century. The animals are brown with a white belly (Moufflon pattern). Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 40 kg with an average wither height of 77 cm and 70 cm respectively. These sheep produce a special light brown, medium fibred wool. The breed is easy to manage. This breed has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust.

COTSWOLD*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 769 ♀ • 98 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, wool, hobby**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Cotswold breed is found in Gloucestershire, southern England. This native fine wool breed has had some input from Leicester sheep, and from 1800 to 1980 the breed changed to become a longwool type. The animals are white in colour, producing coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 117 kg and females 80 kg with an average wither height of 83 cm and 75 cm respectively. All animals are polled. This breed has been listed as a vulnerable priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The semen of one male is stored.

LEICESTER LONGWOOL*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Bakewell Leicester, (eng.) Dishley Leicester (eng.), Improved Leicester (eng.), New Leicester (eng.), Leicester (eng.)

Population data: 521 ♀ • 86 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

UNITED KINGDOM

The Leicester Longwool breed, established in 1800, is found in eastern England. It is an indigenous original breed, descended from Dishley sheep. The animals are white in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 112 kg and females 82 kg. All animals are polled. This breed has been listed as a vulnerable priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust.

LINCOLN LONGWOOL*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 924 ♀ • 84 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool, hobby

UNITED KINGDOM

The Lincoln Longwool, found in Lincolnshire, is an indigenous longwool breed from eastern the United Kingdom, established in 1750. The animals are white in colour, have a blue or white face and coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 118 kg and females 85 kg with an average wither height of 89 cm and 80 cm respectively. All animals are polled. This very large sheep breed, which is adapted to the harsh local climate produces an extremely long, heavy fleece. This breed has been listed as a at risk priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust.

NORFOLK HORN*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Blackface (eng.), Norfolk Horned (eng.), Old Norfolk (eng.)

Population data: 807 ♀ • 66 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

UNITED KINGDOM

The Norfolk Horn breed is found in East Anglia. This indigenous breed is the parent of the Suffolk breed. The animals are white in colour with a black face and legs. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 69 kg with an average wither height of 77 cm and 69 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool. This breed has been listed as a critical priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust.

PORTLAND*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 981 ♀ • 72 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, hobby, wool

UNITED KINGDOM

The Portland, an indigenous breed established in 1800, is found in southern England. These sheep are red in colour and have medium fibred wool. On average, adult females weigh 40 kg. This breed is known for low fertility (maximum of 1 lamb) but the sheep breed all year round. This breed has been listed as a vulnerable priority breed by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust.

WHITEFACED WOODLAND*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 948 ♀ • 76 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, wool**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Whitefaced Woodland breed is found in the Pennine Mountains. It is a composite of native Pennines, Cheviot and Merino breeds. These sheep are white in colour and have coarse/carpet type wool. Adult males weigh on average 89 kg and females 61 kg. The breed is adapted to the local mountainous environment.

GOLD LEGBAR*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Cream Legbar (eng.), Welbar (eng.), Rhodebar (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Gold Legbar, found in Shropshire, was created by Cambridge University, the United Kingdom. These chickens have barred, sex-linked patterns within the feathers, white skin and yellow shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells may be white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.1 kg and females 2.3 kg. The Wernlas Collection Shropshire is developing its own strain of Gold Legbar.

IXWORTH*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 100 • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Ixworth breed, created by the breeder R. Apleyard, Ixworth, Suffolk, is found in Shropshire. These chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers and have white skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.9 kg and females 3 kg.

MARSH DAISY*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 50 • 1996**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** eggs, fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Marsh Daisy breed is found in Shropshire and has white skin and green shanks and feet. The comb is of rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 2.3 kg.

BUFF ORPINGTON*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Black Orpington (eng.), Blue Orpington (eng.), White Orpington (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1996

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: eggs, meat, fancy

UNITED KINGDOM

The Buff Orpington breed, which originated in Kent, is found in Shropshire. These chickens have no special pattern within the feathers and have white skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. The breed has short, strong legs. Adult males weigh on average 4.3 kg and females 3.2 kg.

BUFF SUSSEX*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1996

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs, fancy

UNITED KINGDOM

The Buff Sussex breed is currently found in Shropshire but originated in Sussex. These chickens have white plumage, skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are be tinted in colour.

CORNISH GAME*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Indian Game (eng.), Jubilee Game (eng.)

Population data: 500 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, fancy

UNITED KINGDOM

The Cornish Game (Large) was imported from India to Cornwall by early traders and was the foundation of the modern broiler chicken. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They are broad breasted with thick, short legs. Adult males weigh on average 3.7 kg and females 3.7 kg. This breed is considered as a heavy breed with poor liveability. It is not kept for production purpose, but as a showbreed for exhibitions. The stock can be classified as industrial.

CROAD LANGSHAN*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 800 • 650 ♀ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy, eggs, meat

UNITED KINGDOM

The Croad Langshan was imported by Major Croad in 1904 from Langshan, China. They have self-black (75%) or self-white (25%) coloured plumage. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have feathered legs. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.6 kg. This breed is adapted to numerous different environments and is a hardy, heavy breed. The numbers are increasing due to the Rare Breeds Survival Trust Poultry Support Programme and an active club. A strain unbroken from the original importation exists.

DERBYSHIRE REDCAP*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Derbyshire Redcap is a farmyard fowl from Derbyshire, the United Kingdom. These chickens have spangled patterns within the feathers, white skin, a rose type comb and egg shells that are white in colour. For exhibition purposes they have been bred for massive cap shaped combs. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 2.3 kg. A generous amount of breast meat and poor fertility is reported for this breed. There may be a link in this respect to comb size. This is originally a very hardy farmyard bird and is a light breed.

DORKING SILVER-GREY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Silver-Grey Surrey Fowl (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Dorking Silver-Grey was described by a Roman writer in AD 47 and without doubt was found in England by the Romans under Julius Caesar. They have silver-columbian coloured plumage. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb may be of single or rose type and egg shells may be white or tinted in colour. They have five toes. Adult males weigh on average 5.3 kg and females 4.1 kg. This is a heavy breed. Essentially it is a table bird also used for crossing purposes. It is difficult to find examples of birds retaining true utility characteristics.

INDIAN GAME*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Cornish Game (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Indian Game breed originated in Cornwall and is found in Shropshire. These chickens have laced patterns within the feathers and yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of pea type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 2.7 kg. This breed, which can be classified as indigenous, has a poor reproductive ability.

OLD ENGLISH PHEASANT FOWL*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Yorkshire Pheasant (prior to 1914) (eng.),
Old Fashioned Pheasant (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Old English Pheasant Fowl is found in Shropshire. These birds have spangled patterns within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet are blue. The comb may be of rose type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.9 kg and females 2.3 kg. This is considered a light breed.

SCOTS GREY*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1996**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** eggs, fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Scots Grey has been known as a farmyard fowl for about 200 years. The birds have cuckoo or barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be white or various colours. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 2.3 kg. This is a light breed. A small nucleus flock is soon to be evaluated as part of the Rare Breeds Survival Trust Poultry Support Programme.

SEBRIGHT BANTAMS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Sebright Bantams breed, originating in the West Midlands, is found in Shropshire. These dwarf chickens have laced patterns within the feathers and have white skin and blue shanks and feet. The comb is of rose type and egg shells may be cream white to pale greyish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.6 kg and females 0.5 kg.

SPECKLED SUSSEX*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1996**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, eggs, fancy**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Speckled Sussex breed, originating from Sussex, is found in Shropshire. These chickens have white skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.1 kg and females 3.2 kg.

DORKING*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED*

Local names or syn.: Surrey Fowl (eng.)

Population data: 500 • 400 ♀ • 1993**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Dorking was described by a Roman writer in AD 47 and was without doubt found in England by the Romans under Julius Caesar. They have red-brown or silver-columbian coloured plumage. The comb may be of single or rose type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have five spurs. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.6 kg. This is a heavy breed. Essentially it is a table bird also used for crossing purposes. It is difficult to find examples of birds retaining true utility characteristics. This breed is supported by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust Poultry Support Programme.

DORKING DARK*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Dark Surrey Fowl (eng.)**Population data:** < 500 • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Dorking Dark was described by a Roman writer in AD 47 and without doubt was found in England by the Romans under Julius Caesar. The comb may be of rose or single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have five spurs and are dark in colour. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.6 kg. This is a heavy breed. Essentially it is a table bird also used for crossing purposes. It is difficult to find examples retaining true utility characteristics. This breed is supported by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust Poultry Support Programme.

DORKING RED*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Red Surrey Fowl (eng.)**Population data:** < 500 • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Dorking Red was described by a Roman writer in AD 47 and without doubt was found in England by the Romans under Julius Caesar. They have red coloured plumage. The comb may be of rose or single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have five spurs. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.6 kg. This is a heavy breed. Essentially it is a table bird also used for crossing purposes. It is difficult to find examples retaining true utility characteristics. This breed is supported by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust Poultry Support Programme.

LANGSHAN BLACK CROAD*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 800 • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Langshan Black Croad was imported by Major Croad in 1904 from Langshan, China. They have self-black coloured plumage. The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have feathered legs. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.6 kg. This heavy and hardy breed is a good table bird and a good layer. The animals thrive in most conditions. Population numbers are increasing due to the Rare Breeds Survival Trust Poultry Support Programme and active Club. They have a strain unbroken from the original importation.

LANGSHAN WHITE CROAD*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 800 • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Langshan White Croad was imported by Major Croad in 1904 from Langshan, China. They have self-white coloured plumage. The comb may be of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. They have feathered legs. Adult males weigh on average 4.5 kg and females 3.6 kg. This heavy and hardy breed is a good table bird and a good layer. The animals thrive in most conditions. Population numbers are increasing due to the Rare Breeds Survival Trust Poultry Support Programme and active Club. They have a strain unbroken from the original importation.

SCOTS DUMPY*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Crawlers, Creepers, Bakies**Population data:** 900 - 1 100 • 750 ♀ • 250 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** fancy, eggs, meat**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Scots Dumpy was described as early as 1678 and raised on farm yards in Scotland. They have self-black (42%) or self-white (7%) coloured plumage with barred, autosomal (43%) patterns within the feathers. The comb may be of single or rose type and egg shells are white in colour. They demonstrate some dwarfism and part of the population is red-golden-brown in colour. Adults weigh on average 2.3 kg. The animals are reported to show resistance to Marek's disease. These very hardy animals are considered as a light breed. Furthermore, they were always known as a docile breed. The breed benefits from an active Club and support from the Rare Breeds Survival Trust Poultry Support Programme.

NORFOLK BLACK*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 120 • 100 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Norfolk Black turkey, found in Essex, originated in Norfolk and Essex. The breed's egg shells may be cream white to pale greyish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 8.5 kg and females 5.5 kg. Birds of this species are mated naturally.

NORFOLK BRONZE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 500 • 400 ♀ • 80 ♂ • 1996**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Norfolk Bronze turkey is found in Essex.

BUŠA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Red Metohian**Population data:** 93 • 57 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat, draught power**YUGOSLAVIA**

Buša cattle are an indigenous native breed and may be grey, yellow, red, or black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 300 kg with an average wither height of 115 cm and 110 cm respectively. These cattle have fine, upward and forward curving horns. This breed is known for maturing late, being adaptable and hardy, for having a strong constitution and is reported to have an unspecified disease resistance.

KOLUBARSKA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Kolubara (yug.),
Colubarska (yug.),
Colubara (yug.)

Population data: < 100 • 1993

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: draught power, meat, milk

YUGOSLAVIA

Kolubarska cattle are a composite of Podolyan and Buša breeds. The animals are grey in colour and males are darker than the females. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 127 cm and 124 cm respectively. This breed is adapted to harsh field conditions and is reported to have an unspecified disease resistance. This is a typical draft animal, known for its strong constitution, hardiness and good adaptability.

SIVA RASA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Yugoslav Grey (eng.)

Population data: 28 250 • 58 ♀ • 28 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, meat, draught power

YUGOSLAVIA

The Siva rasa breed is a composite of Wipptaler and Oberinntaler breeds. The animals are grey in colour and males have a white line on their back. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 125 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local mountainous environment and is easy to handle. The females are known for ease of calving ease and for having a high calving rate.

YUGOSLAV PODOLIAN*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Slavonian podolian (yug.),
Podolska (yug.), Sivo-stepska (yug.),
Yugoslav Steppe (eng.)

Population data: 95 • 70 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: draught power, meat, milk

YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslav podolian horse is an indigenous native breed. The animals are grey, although males are darker and calves are reddish in colour. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 135 cm respectively. These cattle have huge, long horns (up to 100 cm in length). The breed is known for its adaptability to extreme conditions and is reported to have an unspecified disease resistance. This is a typical draft animal, known for its strong constitution and hardiness.

MRKO-SMEDA RASA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Yugoslav Brown (eng.)

Population data: 14 050 • 727 ♀ • 112 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, meat, draught power

YUGOSLAVIA

Mrko-smeda rasa cattle are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 140 cm and 130 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local mountainous environment and is known for being easy to handle. The females are known for calving ease and for having a good calving rate.

ALPINE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 475 • 450 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Alpine breed was imported from France. These goats are brown in colour and adapted to living in high mountains. Adult males weigh on average 75 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 75 cm respectively.

DOMACA SANSKA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Yugoslav Saanen (eng.)**Population data:** 950 ♀ • 45 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Domaca Sanska goat is a composite of native breeds and Saanen from Switzerland and Bulgaria. The animals are white in colour and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 67 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to high mountain conditions. The females are known for having good udders.

ARAPSKA RASA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Arab (eng.)**Population data:** 25 • 20 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** sport, racing**YUGOSLAVIA**

Arapska Rasa horses are grey, bay, brown or occasionally black in colour, often with white markings. Adult males weigh on average 400 kg and females 350 kg with an average wither height of 153 cm and 148 cm respectively.

DOMACI BRDSKI KONJ*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Yugoslav Mountain Pony (eng.)**Population data:** 12 • 6 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** pack / baggage, draught power**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Domaci Brdski Konj is a composite of a native and Arab breed. The horses may be bay (45%), black (22%), grey (19%), light chestnut (13%) or dun (1%) in colour. They have a straight head profile. Adult males weigh on average 380 kg and females 327 kg with an average wither height of 130 cm and 127 cm respectively. This horse is well adapted to extreme conditions and is a good mountain horse, hardy and docile.

NONIUS*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 64 • 19 ♀ • 23 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** draught power**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Nonius breed is a composite of Anglo-Norman, English Thoroughbred, Arab, Lipizzan and Kladruby breeds. The animals are bay, black or light chestnut in colour with a convex head profile. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 550 kg with an average wither height of 170 cm and 165 cm respectively. This breed is known as a good work horse due to its draught power, stamina and handling ease.

YUGOSLAV DRAFT*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Domac Hladnokrvan (yug.), Croatian Coldblood (eng.), Yugoslavian Draft (eng.)**Population data:** 100 ♀ • 55 ♂ • 1986**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** draught power, meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Yugoslav Draft horse is descended from Belgian and Pinzgau breeds and was established around 1820. The horses may be chestnut or brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 625 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. There are 45 females registered in the herd book, of which 80% are bred to males of the same breed.

ENGLESKI PUNOKRVNJAK*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Thoroughbred (eng.)**Population data:** 193 • 146 ♀ • 47 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport, racing**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Engleski Punokrvnjak breed was imported from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. These horses may be bay (60%), light chestnut (30%), black (9%) or grey (1%) in colour and often have white markings. Adult males weigh on average 550 kg and females 500 kg with an average wither height of 170 cm and 167 cm respectively.

JUGOSLOVENSKI KASAC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Yugoslav Trotter (eng.)**Population data:** 530 • 500 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** racing, sport, draught power**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Jugoslovenski Kasac breed is a composite of Anglo-Arab and American Trotter. The animals are bay coloured and often have white markings. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 167 cm and 165 cm respectively. This breed is known for its draught power and trotting speed.

LIPICANSKA RASA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Lipizzan (fr.), Lipitsa (eng.)**Population data:** 600 • 450 ♀ • 150 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** sport, draught power, carting**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Lipicanska Rasa breed is a composite of Spanish and Neapolitan breeds with some Arab blood. Foals are born dark or black and become white at 8 years of age. These horses have a swan neck, silky mane and tail. Adult males weigh on average 500 kg and females 450 kg with an average wither height of 165 cm and 160 cm respectively. This breed is known for docility, gentleness, intelligence, being good in dressage and for having a high action.

CRNA SLAVONSKA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Black Slavonian (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, lard**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Crna Slavonka breed is a composite of Mangalitsa, Berkshire and Poland China breeds. The animals are black in colour and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 150 kg with an average wither height of 79 cm and 70 cm respectively. This breed produces good quality meat and is reported to have an unspecified disease resistance. These pigs are adapted to adverse management and feeding conditions and are known for soundness, vitality and longevity.

MANGULICA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Mangalitsa (eng.)**Population data:** 55 • 19 ♀ • 9 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** lard, meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

There are two strains of Mangulica pig: White Mangalitsa (Beli Soj Mangulice) and Sirmium Mangalitsa (Lasasti Soj Mangulice). The animals are white in colour with a reddish brown-silvery belly and have curly hair and lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 150 kg with an average wither height of 76 cm and 68 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to a continental climate (dry and hot summers, severe winter) and produces good quality meat and fat. This breed is known for maturing late and for its soundness, vitality, resistance and longevity. Population data is comprised from figures from White and Weasel Mangalitsa strains.

SUBOTICKA MANGULICA*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** Bikovacka Mangulica (yug.), Suboticka Mangalitsa (eng.)**Population data:** < 100 • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** lard, meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Suboticka Mangulica breed is a composite of Mangalitsa, Lincoln and Large White breeds. The animals are white in colour and have curly hair and lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 150 kg with an average wither height of 78 cm and 69 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to hot, dry summers and severe winters and produces good quality fat and meat. This breed is known for its soundness, vitality, resistance and longevity.

BELGIJISKI LANDRAS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Belgian Landrace (eng.)**Population data:** 1 900 • 225 ♀ • 18 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Belgijiski Landras breed was imported from Belgium. These pigs are white in colour and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 275 kg and females 240 kg with an average wither height of 93 cm and 82 cm respectively. This muscular breed is adapted to living in large units and is reported to produce carcasses with a high lean meat content. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

DUROC*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** > 3 500 • 480 ♀ • 84 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Duroc breed was imported from England. These pigs may be red or brown in colour and have short, lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 290 kg and females 240 kg with an average wither height of 98 cm and 88 cm respectively. High intramuscular fat content is reported for this breed. This breed is known for its rapid growth, soundness and longevity. Of females, 70% are bred to males of the same breed.

HEMPIR*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Hampshire (eng.)**Population data:** 2 600 • 219 ♀ • 110 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Hemptir breed was imported from England. These pigs are black with a white saddle and white fore legs and they have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 280 kg and females 230 kg with an average wither height of 96 cm and 84 cm respectively. This breed is muscular and produces good quality, lean meat. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

MORAVKA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Morava (eng.)**Population data:** 1 000 • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, lard**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Moravka breed, found in Srbija, is a composite of Umandinka, Mangalitsa, Berkshire and Yorkshire breeds. The animals are black in colour and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 135 kg and females 120 kg with an average wither height of 71 cm and 65 cm respectively. These pigs are adapted to harsh field conditions and are known for their soundness, vitality, resistance, longevity as well as their adaptation to adverse management conditions and feeding. The breed produces good quality meat.

NEMACKI LANDRAS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** German Landrace (eng.)**Population data:** 3 100 • 340 ♀ • 52 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Nemacki Landras pig was imported from Germany. The animals are white in colour and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 300 kg and females 250 kg with an average wither height of 97 cm and 86 cm respectively. This breed is known for its rapid growth and muscularity. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

RESAVKA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Resava (eng.)**Population data:** < 1 000 • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, lard**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Resavka breed is a composite of Šumadinka and Berkshire breeds. The animals white with black spots and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 160 kg and females 140 kg with an average wither height of 70 cm and 65 cm respectively. This breed is produces good quality meat. These pigs are known for their soundness, vitality, resistance and longevity. The animals are adapted to adverse management and feeding conditions.

YUGOSLAV SPOTTED*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Oplemenjena šarena Mesnata Rasa (yug.)**Population data:** 350 • 150 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Yugoslav Spotted pig was developed from Mangalitsa, Large White, Swedish, Dutch Landrace and Pietrain breeds. The animals are white with black spots and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 250 kg and females 200 kg with an average wither height of 89 cm and 78 cm respectively. This breed is known for its soundness, vitality and resistance. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

VITOROGA ZACKEL*CRITICAL***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 6 • 3 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**YUGOSLAVIA**

No further information available.

PIROTSKA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Eastern Serbia (eng.)**Population data:** 96 • 92 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Pirotska breed, found in central and southern Yugoslavia, is an indigenous native breed of the Balkans. The sheep may be white, black or grey in colour with black spots on their face and legs. Males and females may be either polled or horned. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm respectively. These sheep have a small body and coarse/carpet type wool.

SVRLJIŠKA*CRITICAL-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Yugoslav Zackel (eng.), Pramenka**Population data:** 131 • 95 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Svrljiška breed, found in eastern Serbia, is an indigenous native breed of the Balkans. The animals may be white, black or grey in colour with black spots on their face and legs. Males and females may be either polled or have large horns. Their head is naked with some wool on the forehead. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

IL D'FRANS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Ile-de-France (fr.)**Population data:** > 794 • 710 ♀ • 84 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** meat, wool, general crossbreeding**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Il d'Frans breed was imported from France. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 83 kg and females 65 kg with an average wither height of 74 cm and 68 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. All animals are polled.

BARDOKA*ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED***Local names or syn.:** Yugoslav Zackel (eng.), Pramenka, White Methonian (eng.)**Population data:** 290 • 284 ♀ • 6 ♂ • 1999**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**YUGOSLAVIA**

The Bardoka breed, found in Methonia and Montenegro, is an indigenous native breed of the Balkans. The sheep may be white, black or grey in colour with black spots on their face and legs. They have a naked head with some wool on the forehead. Males and females may be either polled or horned. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm and 60 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

TSIGAI



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 402 • 330 ♀ • 19 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat, wool

YUGOSLAVIA

Tsigai sheep, of which there are two varieties (Cokanski and Pvinicki), are found in Vojvodina, northern Serbia having been originally imported from Romania. The animals are white with a black head and legs and have semi- or lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 85 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 67 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. Males and females may be either polled or horned.

NAKED NECK



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 115 • 110 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

YUGOSLAVIA

No further information available.

SVRLJIG BLACK



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 115 • 105 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

YUGOSLAVIA

No further information available.

SOMBOR CRESTED



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 262 • 242 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

YUGOSLAVIA

No further information available.

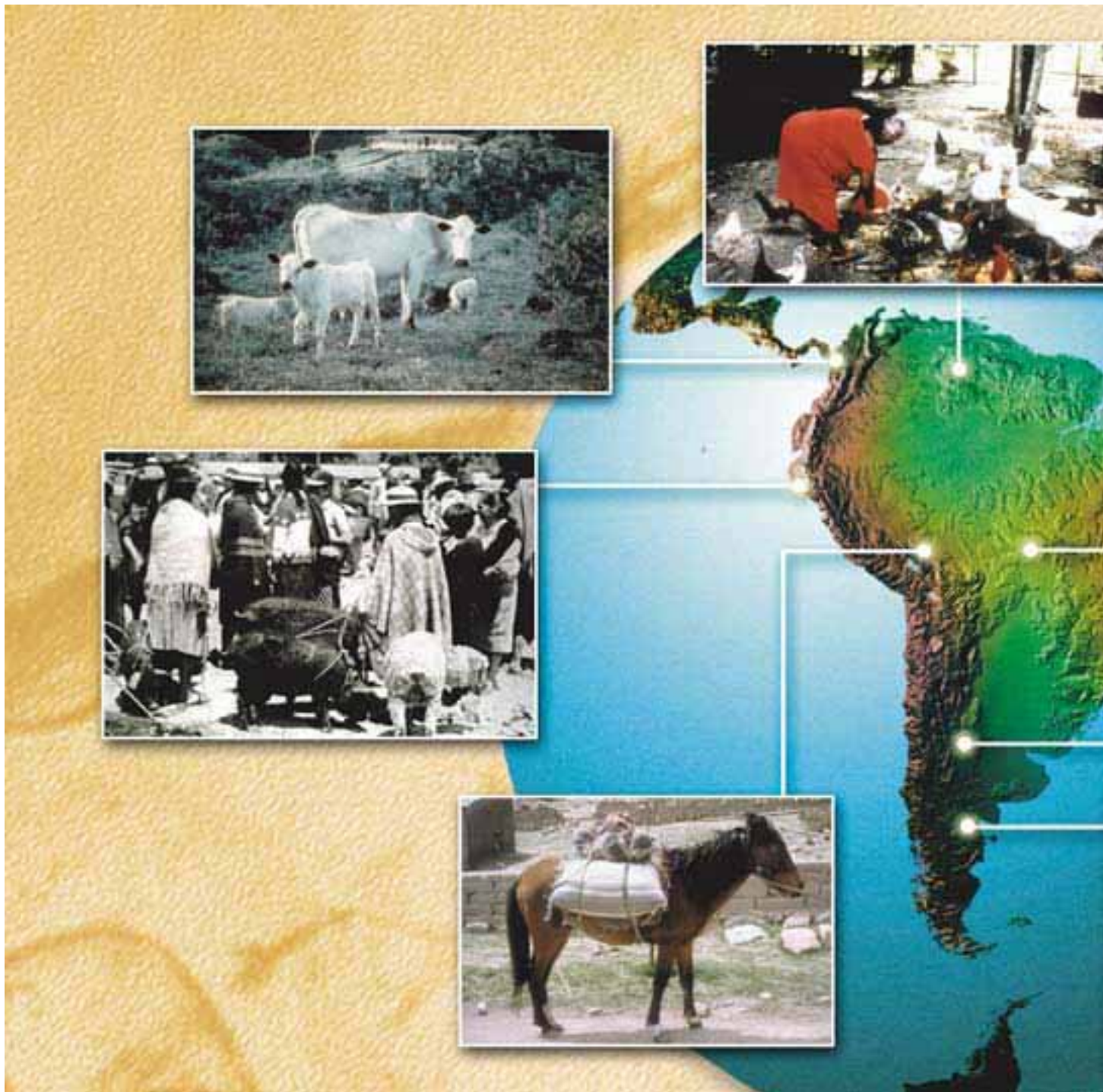
The Latin America and the Caribbean region, which includes 47 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas (listed in table 2.2.5.1), contains an immense variety of wild plant and animal species. Consequently, this area has been the focus of numerous conservation efforts directed at preserving indigenous varieties. In terms of agriculture, the region differs from others in several important aspects: large tracts of land remain in their original state; the region has large populations of domestic animals; and is characterized by a very skewed distribution of resources, with most agricultural land in relatively large units. Most countries in the region are heavily urbanized, with an estimated 75 percent of the human population living in cities. Due to increasing urbanization, this population is expected to increase by 50 percent in the next decade.

In 1998 the total human population size of the Latin America and the Caribbean region was estimated as 504 million, of which 23 percent were directly dependent on agriculture as a source of income. A seven percent increase in population size, from 469 million in 1994, has not been reflected in the agricultural sector, the proportion of which decreased in that time by one percent. The proportion of the population involved in agriculture is much lower than in other developing regions yet this sector accounts for a considerable proportion of the region's gross domestic product, and livestock make up almost a third of this. Meat produced from beef cattle accounts for the largest share of livestock production, almost 20 percent of the world's total.

Unlike domesticated plants, most domesticated livestock species were introduced to the region by successive waves of early exploration and colonization. Few domesticated animals existed in pre-colonial times, although indigenous peoples did domesticate a number of species. These include guinea pigs, dogs, llamas, alpacas, muscovy ducks, turkeys and black chickens. This lack of domestic animal diversity in this region prior to European settlement is indicated in a letter sent to the King of Portugal by Pero Vaz de Caminha, the official scribe of the first European expedition to Brazil 500 years ago. He described the land by saying:

"The people of this place do not plough, nor raise animals, nor are there oxen, nor cows, nor goats, nor sheep, nor hens, nor other animal species which would normally share man's life. These people do not eat, if not for this yam, of which there are lots, and these seeds and fruits, that the land and the trees throw from themselves, and with this, they walk so strong and so vigorous that we are not as such, with all the wheat and vegetables that we eat".

Due to the lack of extensive trading links with other regions, the few pre-colonial domesticated species, although of regional importance, have tended to remain in



from top left clockwise:

- *Blanco Orejinegro cattle in Colombia are known for their longevity and prolificity.*
- *Owner feeding Poule Creole chickens (endangered) and other fowl in French Guiana.*
- *The Repartida breed is one of Brazil's four local goat breeds.*
- *Pantaneiro horses are adapted to the harsh, flooded environment of the Pantanal region of Brazil, and are reported to be resistant to Equine Infectious Anaemia.*

RANGE OF PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENTS IN THE LATIN AMERICA



- *Brazilian Caracu cattle are reported to be heat resistant.*
- *Sheep in La Puna, Jujuy Province, Argentina, are adapted to withstand the harsh, high altitude environment.*
- *Group of young, male Argentinian Llamas.*
- *The Bolivian Sunicho horse, here used as a pack animal, is well adapted to high altitudes - critical.*
- *Indigenous pigs - market scene in Guaranda-Bolivar, Ecuador.*

TABLE 2.2.5.1

THE 47 COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

ANGUILLA	•	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	•	NICARAGUA
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	•	ECUADOR	•	PANAMA
ARGENTINA	•	EL SALVADOR	•	PARAGUAY
ARUBA	•	FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)*	•	PERU
BAHAMAS	•	FRENCH GUIANA	•	PUERTO RICO
BARBADOS	•	GRENADA	•	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
BELIZE	•	GUADELOUPE	•	SAINT LUCIA
BERMUDA	•	GUATEMALA	•	SAINT VINCENT AND THE
BOLIVIA	•	GUYANA	•	GRENADINES
BRAZIL	•	HAITI	•	SURINAME
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	•	HONDURAS	•	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CAYMAN ISLANDS	•	JAMAICA	•	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
CHILE	•	MARTINIQUE	•	URUGUAY
COLOMBIA	•	MEXICO	•	US VIRGIN ISLANDS
COSTA RICA	•	MONTSERRAT	•	VENEZUELA
CUBA	•	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURAÇAO,	•	
DOMINICA	•	BONAIRE, ETC.)	•	

* A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

their native environments and, apart from turkeys and muscovy ducks, have not been extensively used in other regions of the world. This situation is changing as the potential of species such as llamas and alpacas is realized.

Most livestock introductions occurred during the first 50 years of colonization. This process, which began almost 450 years ago with the Spanish and Portuguese settlements, established populations of most of the major domesticated species found in Iberia at the time. On his second voyage in 1493, Columbus unloaded a number of animals of different species onto the island of Santo Domingo. From there they were introduced to Mexico by Don Gregorio de Villalobos. Similar importations were carried out by other explorers leading to the establishment of horses, pigs, cattle, goats, sheep, asses, rabbits, chickens and ducks in the region - first in Central America and later in the South.

Slaves brought from West Africa to the West Indies were sometimes accompanied by livestock, which contributed further to the gene pool. An example of this is the West African Dwarf goat, thought to have contributed considerably to some local goat breeds. Introduced species soon adapted to one or other of the large range of environments and these early introductions now represent recognized, well-adapted breeds. Later introductions of animals such as zebu cattle, imported from Asia during the middle of the

nineteenth century, have also contributed to the region's animal genetic resources.

Latin America and the Caribbean may be subdivided into six quite different agro-ecological zones based on rainfall, altitude and soil type. The largest of these, the humid tropics, represents over 30 percent of the region's agricultural land, covering half of Brazil and more than half of the Caribbean and Central America. The semi-arid tropics and subtropics, which cover approximately 14 percent of the agricultural land, are particularly important in Mexico where they account for a quarter of the territory. The sub-humid tropics and subtropics with acid soil cover approximately 10 percent of the total land area and are mainly found around central Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela. Wetlands occupy 11 percent of the region, having a larger incidence in Central America and the Southern Cone. Steep lands describe approximately 18 percent of the region and are particularly important in the Andean zone, Central America and Mexico. Arid zones are found in Patagonia, north-western Argentina, the Atacama Desert on the Pacific coast and north-eastern Brazil.

Only a very small proportion of the land in Latin America (three percent) is considered to have no major limitations to agricultural production. These areas, which are highly suited to intensification and mechanization, are widely dispersed. They are generally found around rivers or in areas

TABLE 2.2.5.2**TOTAL POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF BREEDS OF THE MAJOR LIVESTOCK SPECIES IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION AND THEIR SHARE OF THE WORLD TOTAL**

	POPULATION SIZE ('000)	NUMBER OF BREEDS	SHARE OF WORLD TOTAL	
			POPULATION (%)	BREEDS (%)
Buffalo	1 711	9	1	10
Cattle	356 069	107	27	9
Goat	40 752	34	6	6
Sheep	89 372	42	8	3
Pig	79 013	30	8	6
Ass	8 164	5	19	5
Horse	25 766	31	42	4
Camelids	5 400	19	100	100
Chicken	2 238 306	35	16	5
Duck ¹	20 979	6	3	6
Turkey	16 021	4	6	12
Goose (domestic)	345	5	0.2	8

¹ *Domestic Duck and Muscovy Duck*

n/a — *not available*

Source: FAOSTAT (estimates of 1999 live animal populations) and DAD-IS

of volcanic origin, mainly in the Southern Cone. In general the region has very favourable conditions for agriculture. In particular, it is abundant in water resources with an average annual precipitation over 1 500 mm, almost double the world's average.

In addition to a large variety of climatic and agricultural conditions, animals are challenged by many endemic diseases, especially in the warm humid regions. Foot-and-Mouth disease poses a major threat to cattle populations in large parts of the region, although it is not a great threat in Central America and the Southern Cone. Tick-borne infections such as babesiosis and anaplasmosis are becoming more widespread and pose particular problems for newly imported breeds. A number of bacterial and viral diseases can cause mortality, reproductive disorders or chronic loss of productivity in cattle and sheep - for example, anthrax, brucellosis, blackleg, mastitis, tuberculosis and rabies. Among pig populations Classical Swine Fever is enzootic. Its incursion between 1978 and 1980 into Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba caused major losses. Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis is also prevalent in the region resulting in considerable losses among horses and donkeys.

Toxicity both by minerals and plants represents a serious problem for some species: for example, the shrub *Cestrum parqui* (Green Cestrum) in Argentina, Uruguay and the

southern regions of Brazil can be fatally toxic to cattle, sheep, horses, pigs and poultry.

The wide range of challenges faced by animals in the region has stimulated the development of a range of breeds and species, each specifically adapted to a different set of conditions. The region has also drawn upon a broader species range than most others to meet these demands. The locally developed breeds could also be of particular use in other similar regions of the world.

The American camelids, native to the highland regions, play an important role in the rural communities of the Andes, providing food, wool and transport. They are the most efficient users of the grazing lands in the very high Andean plateaux (> 4 000 m) that are unsuitable for cattle. Llamoids, which suffer from most ruminant diseases, appear to be particularly resistant to Foot-and-Mouth disease. Other breeds of interest include the Barbados Blackbelly and the White Sheep of the Virgin Islands, both known for their prolificity. Also, hairless sheep breeds, besides being adapted to cope with the hot humid climate encountered in some parts of the region, provide a useful source of meat, milk and a very soft skin, which produces a fine leather used for garments.

Apart from the major domesticated species, Latin America is host to a large number of micro-livestock which include a

FIGURE 2.2.5.1A

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

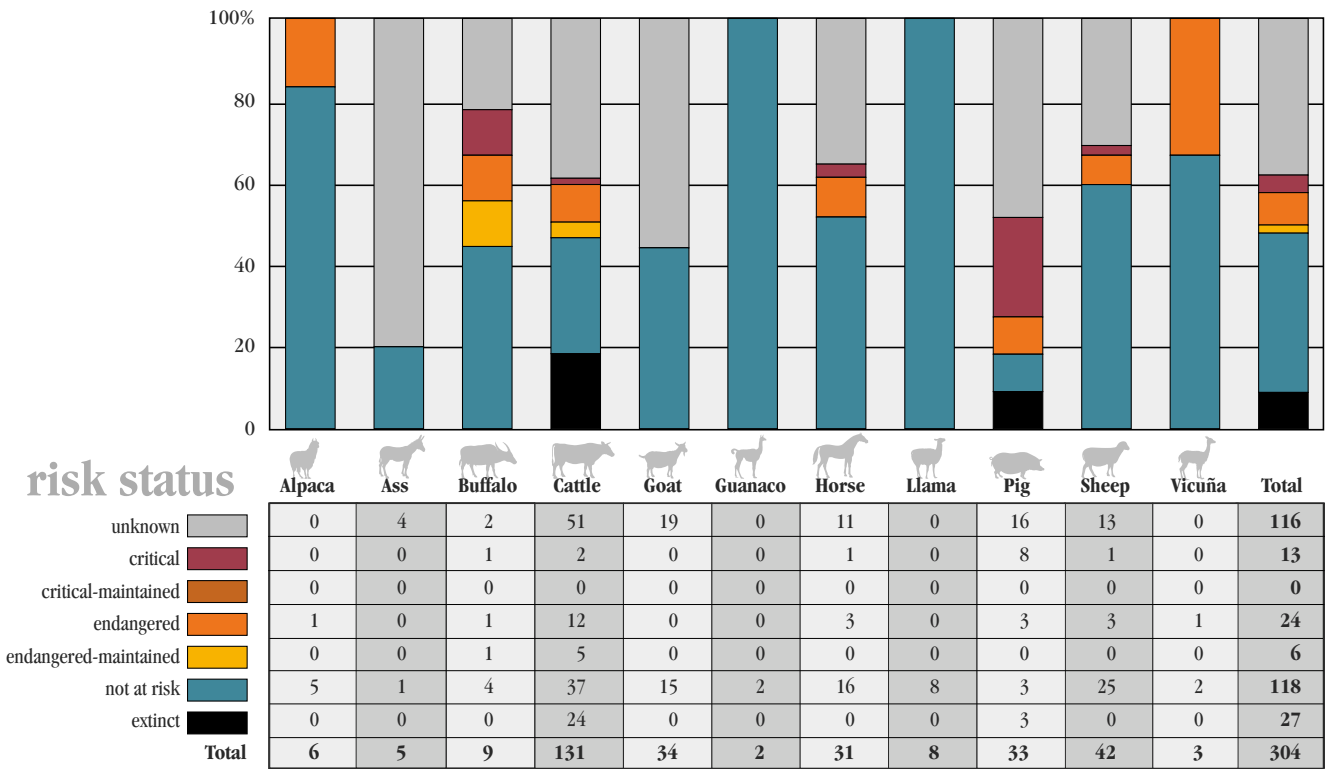


FIGURE 2.2.5.1B

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

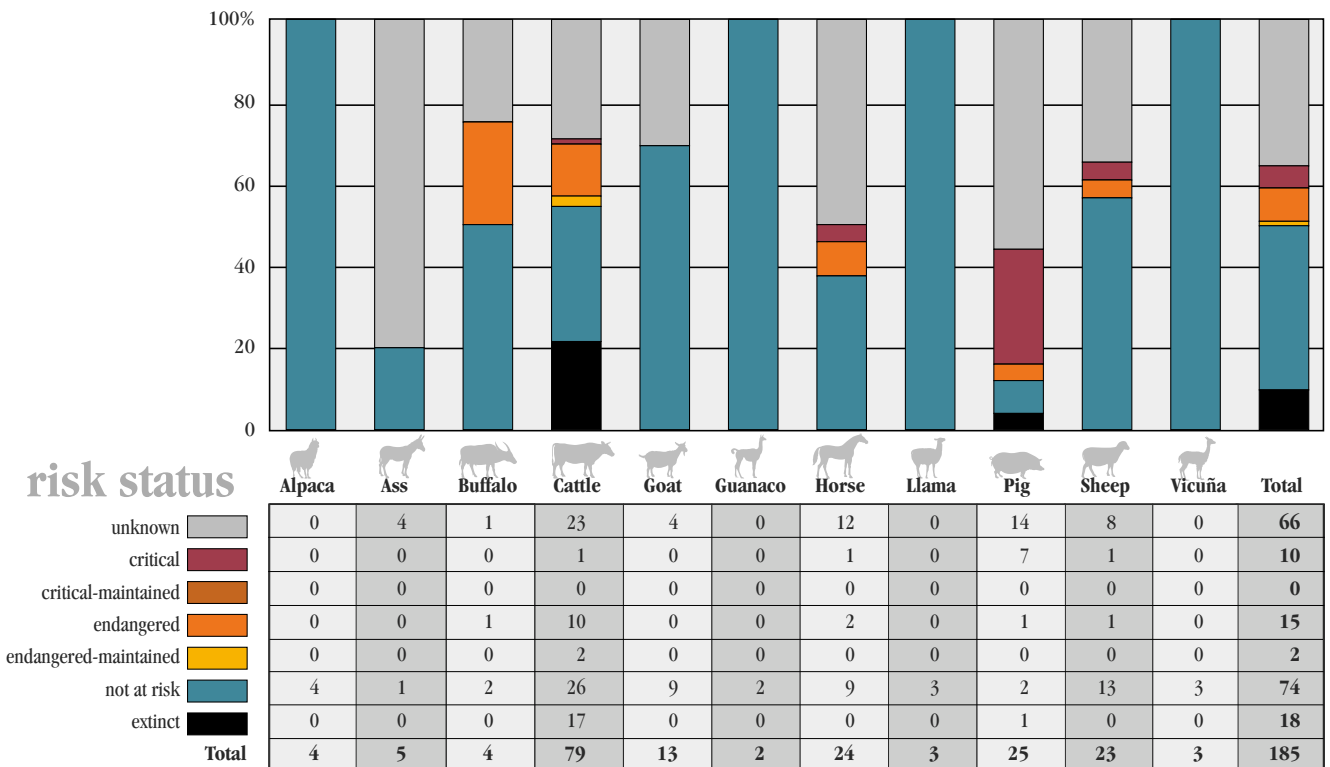


FIGURE 2.2.5.2A

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

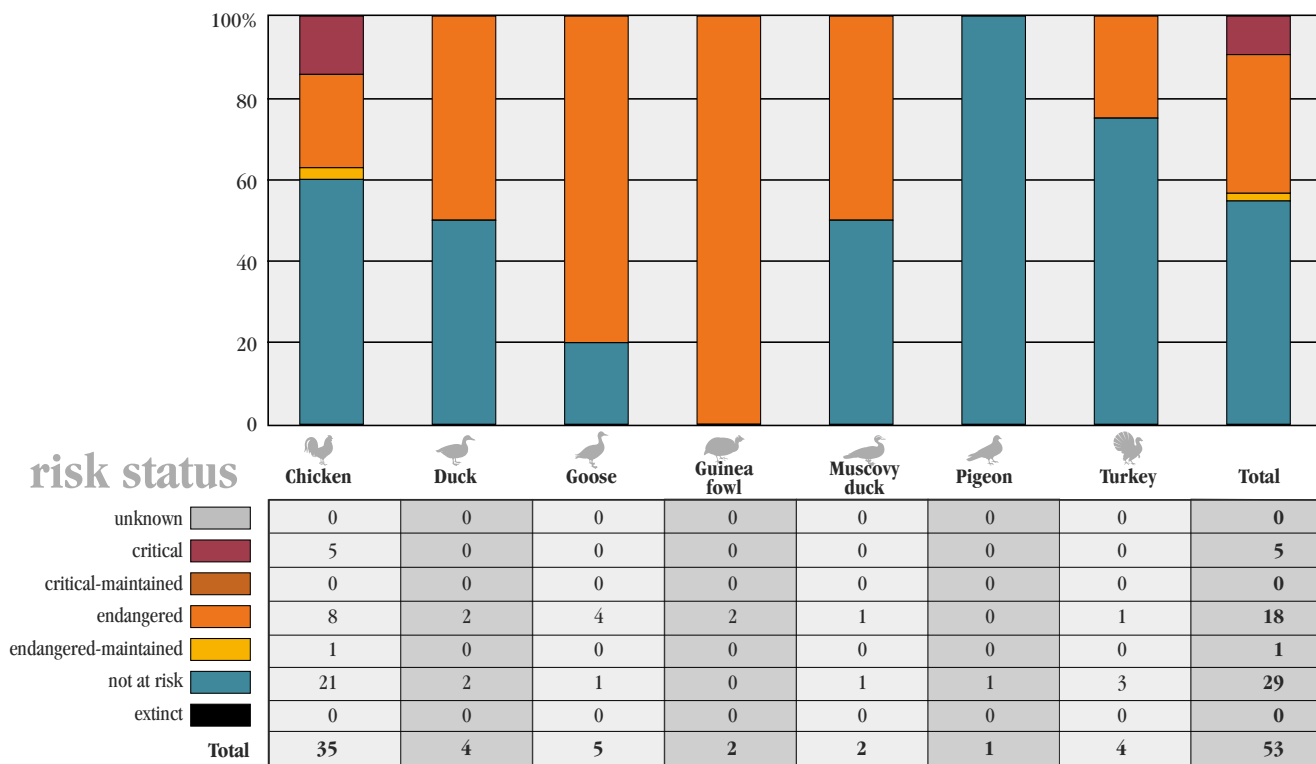


FIGURE 2.2.5.2B

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

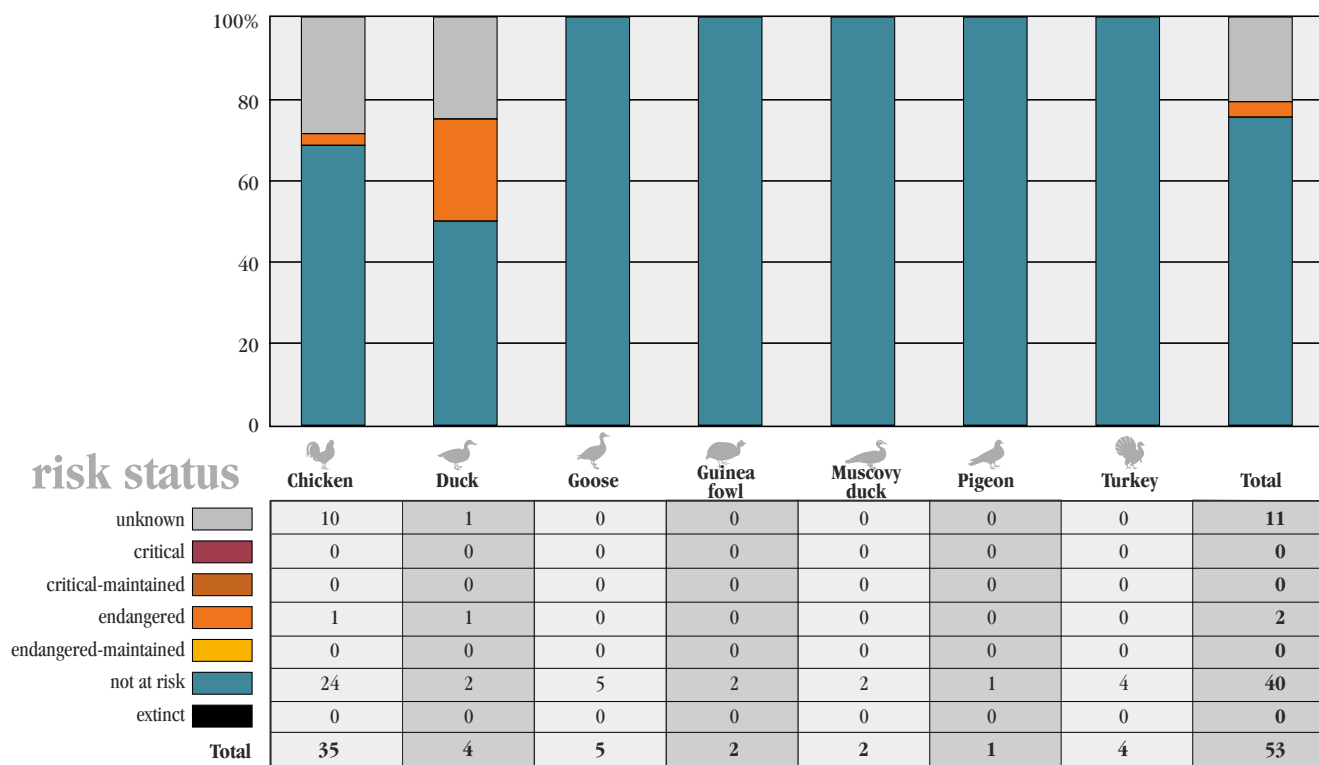
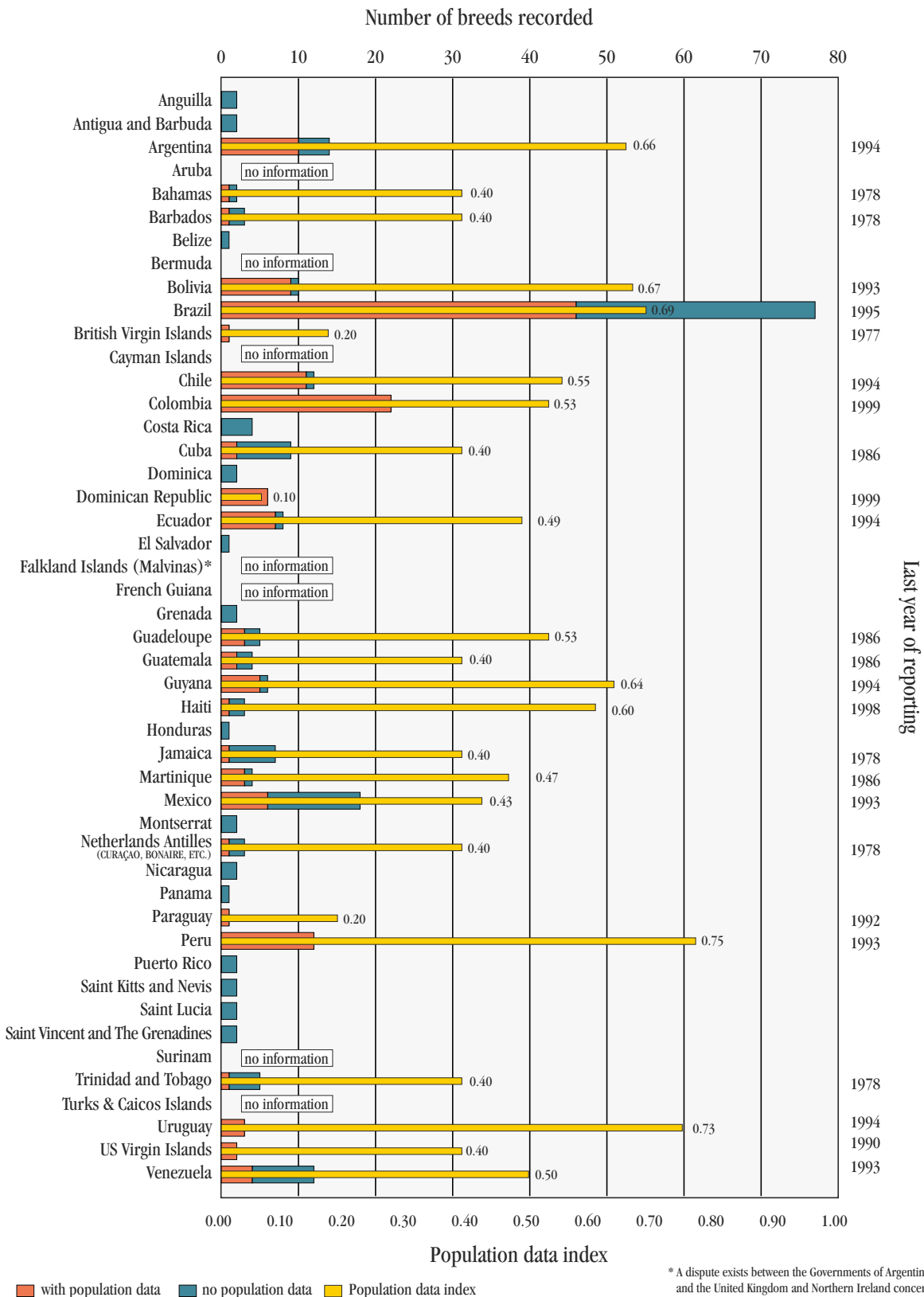


FIGURE 2.2.5.3

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



* A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland concerning the sovereignty over the Falklands Islands (Malvinas)

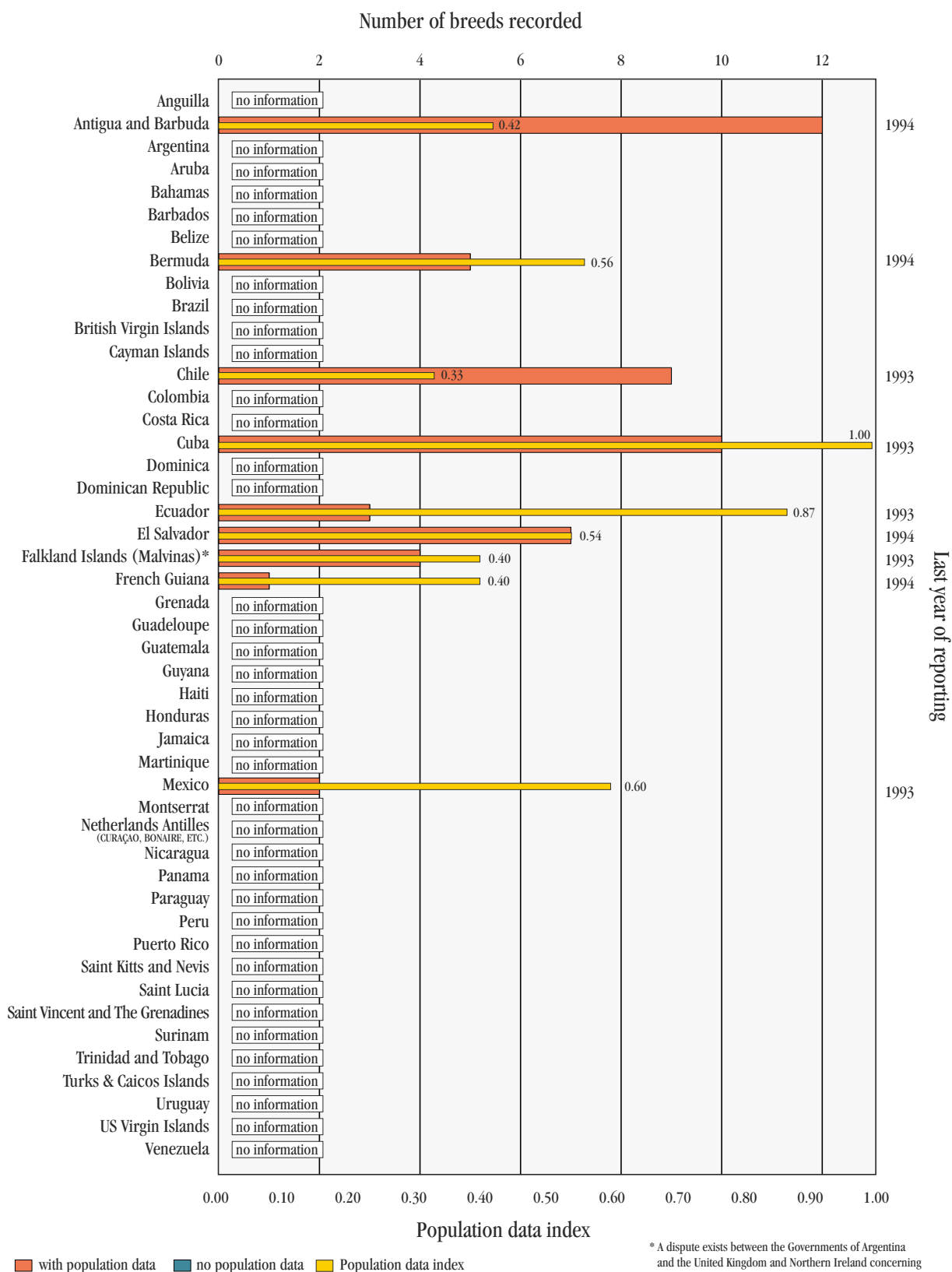
With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.

No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.

Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

FIGURE 2.2.5.4

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.

No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.

Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

variety of ungulates as well as rodents and reptiles. Paca is a prolific rodent species which provides a valuable source of meat without destroying the forest regions. The capybara, also a prolific species, is noted for its meat and leather. This large rodent can be used to graze swampy grasslands, areas generally rejected by cattle. Other rodents such as the coypu, guinea pigs, agoutis and hutia also represent valuable sources of food. Among the ungulates, the collared and the white-lipped peccaries are prolific animals appreciated for their meat and leather. These species, as well as the capybara, are already being raised in captivity for commercial purposes. The iguana, an indigenous reptile, represents a popular source of meat, especially in areas of Central America and the northern parts of South America. These micro-livestock species are described in Part 3.

As a result of rising incomes and the growing pace of urbanization in the region, a large demand has been created for animal products. This cannot be met under traditional systems of agriculture alone and more intensified systems are being utilized. These tend to select breeds solely on production and consequently focus on a small number of exotic breeds. Much of the genetic base of indigenous breeds is now being eroded by upgrading with exotics that have not always been adequately tested for suitability to the local environment. However, data are beginning to accumulate in a number of countries which clearly show the value of including at least some of the indigenous, adapted genetic material when aiming to improve the value of production, productivity and sustainability of many of the production environments of the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

For example, many of the criollo breeds of cattle (*Bos taurus*) are being crossed with zebus (*Bos indicus*) to improve performance. These criollo, or native breeds, have adapted to the highlands and lowlands and to the dry and swampy regions by evolving physiologically and morphologically in order to cope with the local conditions. In the lowland regions adaptations to heat include short hair with few follicles per surface area, pigmented skin and wrinkles around the eyes, cheeks and neck. The thick hide found on these cattle confers increased tolerance to biting insects making the animals less susceptible to many diseases.

Table 2.2.5.2 gives the total population sizes and the number of breeds of each of the major domestic animal species recorded in the Latin America and the Caribbean region and the share of the world's population sizes and number of breeds. Some 15 percent of the world's recorded domestic animals and six percent of the world's breeds have been recorded in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. All of the world's camelid species and over a quarter of the world's cattle population are confined to this region. The large number of cattle reflects the overwhelming importance of this species whereas goats, buffaloes and asses tend to be only of local importance. The relatively large number of horses is also of note, being of great value as a means of transport and draught, particularly in the mountainous regions. Much of this domestic animal diversity is now under threat of extinction as a result of the breeding

policies being pursued in the region. More immediate action is required if many of the minor breeds in the region are not to become extinct.

In 1995, 185 mammalian and 53 avian breeds (including extinct) were recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Since then, 119 mammalian breeds have been added, increasing the amount of data recorded by 64 percent. No further avian breeds have been added since 1995. Figures 2.2.5.1 to 2.2.5.2 illustrate the structure of the data recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, showing the risk status of the mammalian and avian breeds recorded for each species in the Latin America and the Caribbean region up to 1995 and up to 1999.

Surprisingly, only twenty percent (67 of 330) of extant breeds on file are categorized as at risk (for definition see section 1.6). This is believed to be a gross underestimate of the actual situation, primarily due to lack of information. For example, of the 330 mammalian and avian breeds recorded in this region, population data is available for only 214 or 65 percent. As outlined in section 2.2.1, those most at risk of extinction are usually the most difficult to obtain accurate census information on.

Very few (only 13 percent of mammalian; four percent of avian) breeds at risk in the Latin America and the Caribbean region are recorded as being maintained (for definition see section 1.6).

It is difficult to make solid statements about the changes in the proportion of breeds recorded in each risk status category between 1995 and 1999, because with the large amount of additional data recorded and the manner of the recording method, the 1995 data is not a random subset of the 1999 data and direct comparisons between data sets would be biased by considering proportional changes.

Despite such biases, when the complete data sets are indirectly compared, some trends are clear. As percentages of the total number of existing breeds that have population data (and therefore risk status known), the proportion of mammalian breeds recorded in the Latin America and the Caribbean region at risk of extinction has not changed since 1995 - 27 percent of 101 and 161 breeds were categorized as being at risk in 1995 and 1999 respectively. The situation with avian breeds is more serious, however. Although the total number of avian breeds recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources has not increased since 1995 (53 breeds recorded up until 1995 and again up until 1999), the structure of the data has changed, due to the recording of population size data for those breeds for which previously population size data was not known. Thus, most likely as a result of better data recording, the total proportion of breeds at risk of being lost seems to have increased dramatically from five percent (of 42) in 1995 to 45 percent (of 53) in 1999. Although these figures may not truly reflect the situation, they are indeed alarming

and efforts must be made to encourage maintenance of these domestic animal genetic resources at risk

Figures 2.2.5.3 and 2.2.5.4 provide general overviews of the quantity and quality of the population data provided by each country for their animal genetic resources. A list of all contributors of information to the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources is given in Annex 2.2 and 2.3. The last year of reporting refers to the date of the most recent entry of population data in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Potentially, this means that even if the data for only one breed is updated then that year will be indicated. The total number of breeds recorded by each country is shown. **No information** is displayed for those countries for which no breeds are recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. For each other country, breeds are split into those **with population data** and those with **no population data** (risk status unknown). When one or more fields in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources are completed then that breed is identified with population data. For an overview of the population data fields see tables 1.7.1 and 1.7.2.

For those breeds recorded with population data, a population data index (PDI) is calculated, which provides an indication of the completeness of the data provided by the country. Selected basic population data fields, regarded to be the most important and used in the calculation of risk status, are considered - population size (absolute or range), number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed. The PDI is calculated for each breed as the fraction of the selected fields that contain information. This is then averaged across all breeds for which the index is calculated.

For example (see figure 2.2.5.3), by 1995 Brazil had recorded 77 mammalian breeds in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources and has, to date, recorded the most mammalian breeds in this region. Of those, 46 had information contained in one or more of the 16 population data fields, and were therefore identified as those breeds with population data. The PDI for Brazil was calculated as 0.69, indicating that of the 46 breeds recorded to date with population data, on average 69 percent of the most important population fields were completed. By comparison, by 1999 Colombia had recorded 22 mammalian breeds, all of which were recorded with population data. However, for these breeds, on average only 53 percent of the important population data fields were completed.

Overall, figures 2.2.5.3 and 2.2.5.4 highlight some serious deficiencies in population data and stress the fundamental challenge for countries to overcome these for better decision-making both nationally and internationally. For mammalian breeds (figure 2.2.5.3), of the 47 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, seven recorded no breed information at all for their genetic

resources. For the 85 percent of the countries that did record mammalian genetic resources, the average PDI was only 0.30. Of these countries only 28 percent (11 of 40) recorded more than 50 percent of the basic population data used for the calculation of risk status. In summary, although the majority of the countries in this region recorded their mammalian genetic resources, 70 percent of the required data for the FAO designation of risk status has not yet been recorded.

Much less data again has been recorded for avian breeds (figure 2.2.5.4), with only nine (19 percent) of the 47 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas having recorded their avian genetic resources. The average PDI for these few countries was 0.57. Thus, 81 percent of countries in this region recorded no avian breeds at all, but of those countries that did, almost 60 percent of the most important data was recorded. For the remaining countries, for which no breed information is recorded, the state of their animal genetic resources is unknown.

Of note is the relatively little data recorded for avian species. Although the recording of avian breeds was initiated after the recording of mammalian breeds, little more data has recently been added by countries for avian breeds. Avian breeds should not be neglected as they make important contributions to food, especially in the developing world, and represent an important component of global animal genetic resources.

For a complete list of breeds and their risk status, recorded by each country, see section 2.4.2.

Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which became international law in December 1993, countries that have ratified this convention are not only recognized as having sovereignty over all genetic resources within their boundaries, but are also obliged to report data on these genetic resources, including their animal genetic resources. Each country is responsible for validating and maintaining current data describing the status and characteristics of these resources and for reporting on this internationally. FAO is the UN agency responsible for assisting countries to develop and maintain this reporting responsibility. Under Decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD, FAO also has the mandate to develop, as a priority activity, the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources for country use. In order to do this, countries should comply, and provide complete, high-quality breed data which should be regularly updated. Country inventories within the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources assist the management of animal genetic resources. Management includes the identification of those breeds at risk of extinction using a consistent approach. This information is crucial in order to develop the Global Early Warning System for Animal Genetic Resources and for the conservation of these resources. Breed data must be available in order to further develop methodologies, to consistently define

risk status across countries, regions and the world and to share the benefits of animal genetic resources.

DESCRIPTION LIST

The following pages provide brief summary descriptions for all mammalian and avian breeds recorded as critical (C), endangered (D), critical-maintained (CM) and endangered-maintained (DM) in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. Within these description lists breeds are sorted by country, by species group (see table 1.3.1), by risk status (critical followed by critical-maintained, endangered and endangered-maintained) and finally alphabetically by the most common name, as identified by the country. Whenever more than one breed name is provided, that used by the major ethnic group (in terms of numbers) is used to denote the most common name for the breed. Colour varieties, especially of avian species, are listed as one breed. For each breed a list of names or synonyms, the total population size (absolute or range), the number of breeding males and females, the population size trend and the range of uses are highlighted when available. This is followed by a brief description of the breed indicating its origins, current location, phenotype (particularly any unusual visible traits), adaptability to local stressors such as environmental pressures, population information (such as the

proportion of females being bred to males of the same breed) and any *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation efforts that are operational.

All data submitted to FAO before 31/11/99 has been validated and considered. In some cases information for the breed is not available or was not provided and validated prior to preparation of WWL-DAD:3. Consequently, some sections will read **No further information available** (see Annex 2.1 for details on how to assist overcoming such information deficiencies).

Breeds recorded as extinct in this region are listed in section 2.3.1. For a complete list of all breeds and their risk status recorded by each country in each region, see section 2.4.2.

It should be noted that risk status is assigned for a breed whenever the population size of a country population has been reported according to the criteria given in section 1.6. This may not be a true reflection of the status of the breed regionally or globally, for the breed may also be represented in one or more other countries.

The following list describes the 67 documented breeds at risk in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

RHODE ISLAND RED



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 24 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy, eggs, meat

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The Rhode Island Red chicken was imported from the United States of America. Egg shells are brown in colour. Females weigh on average 2.2 kg.

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA DUCK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, fancy, hunting

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The Antigua & Barbuda Duck is an imported population. The shanks and feet may be black (70%).

AFRICAN GOOSE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy, eggs, meat, hunting

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The African Goose was imported from the United States of America. These geese have brown coloured plumage.

WHITE CHINESE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy, eggs, meat, hunting

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

White Chinese geese were imported from the United States of America. These geese have self-white coloured plumage.

WHITE EMDEN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy, hunting

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The White Emden goose was imported from the United States of America. These geese have self-white coloured plumage.

PEARL GUINEA FOWL



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Guinea Bird (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy, hunting, eggs

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The Pearl Guinea Fowl was imported from the United States of America. They have grey and white coloured plumage and a keratinized comb.

PURPLE GUINEA FOWL



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Guinea Bird

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy, hunting, tourist attraction / touristic potential

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The Purple Guinea Fowl is an imported breed with red coloured plumage and a keratinized comb.

MUSCOVY DUCK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy, meat, hunting

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The Muscovy Duck is an imported breed. These ducks have self-white (90%) coloured plumage and the shanks and feet may be black (70%) or white (30%).

WHITE GIANT



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, fancy, hunting

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

In 1994 White Giant turkey chicks were imported from Barbados and the United States of America for commercial purposes, particularly for the Christmas season. They have self-white coloured plumage, white skin, shanks and feet. Some turkeys are kept on farms for breeding.

CHAQUEÑO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1205 • 200 ♀ • 42 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

ARGENTINA

Chaqueño cattle are found in the semi-arid thorn forest of the Chaco, Sauzalito. They are Criollo type cattle and are found in all colours. Adult males weigh on average 690 kg and females 425.8 kg. The breed is adapted to the harsh environment of the semi-arid thorn forest of the Chaco and remain very fertile. The cattle are kept on an experimental station and there is good demand for bulls to cross with Criollo cattle. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

FALABELLA PONY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Argentine Dwarf (eng.), Miniature Horse (eng.), Toy Horse (eng.)

Population data: 500 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

ARGENTINA

The Falabella Pony, one of the smallest horse breeds, is probably descended from the Shetland Pony. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 70 kg with an average wither height of 85 cm and 70 cm respectively. These ponies have been sold to many people from many different parts of the world. Of mares, 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

COCHINS



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy

BERMUDA

Cochins chickens have self-black (50%) or self-white (50%) coloured plumage. They may have white (50%) or yellow (50%) skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (25%), white (25%) or black (25%). The comb may be of rose (50%) or single (50%) type and egg shells may be brown (50%) or white (50%) in colour.

OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 85 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: fancy

BERMUDA

Old English Game Bantam chickens may have white (50%) skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (50%), white (25%) or black (25%). The comb may be of single (75%) or rose (25%) type and egg shells may be white (50%) or brown (50%) in colour. 17 varieties exist.

WAYDOLLES



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: fancy

BERMUDA

Waydolles chickens have self-white (50%), self-black (25%) or brown (25%) coloured plumage. They may have white (50%) or yellow (50%) skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (50%) or white (50%). The comb is of single type and egg shells may be white (50%) or brown (50%) in colour.

WHITE-DARK BROWN LEGHORN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 75 ♀ • 95 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: eggs, fancy

BERMUDA

White-Dark Brown Leghorn chickens have self-white (75%) or brown (25%) coloured plumage. They may have yellow (50%) or white (50%) skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (50%), white (25%) or black (25%). The comb may be duplex or V-shaped comb (40%), single (40%) or rose (20%) type and egg shells may be white (50%) or brown (50%) in colour.

CHAQUEÑO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 205 • 200 ♀ • 42 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

BOLIVIA

Chaqueño cattle are found in the semi-arid thorn forest of the Chaco. They are Criollo type cattle and are found in all colours. Adult males weigh on average 690 kg and females 425.8 kg. The breed is adapted to the harsh environment of the semi-arid thorn forest of the Chaco and remain very fertile. The cattle are kept on an experimental station and there is good demand for bulls to cross with Criollo cattle. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SAAVEDREÑO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Santa Cruz (sp.)

Population data: 960 • 320 ♀ • 160 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: milk

BOLIVIA

Saavedreño cattle, in the tropical lowlands of Santa Cruz, get their name from Saavedra experimental station where the breed has been selected for milk yield corrected for fertility in a humid tropical environment. Local Criollo cows were purchased with a small number of bulls thought to have above average performance (no milk records existed). Semen was imported from Criollo herds selected for milk yield in similar environments in Cuba, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Brazil. Although highly heterozygous, the herd is physically uniform (colour ranges from Guernsey, minus white patches, to Jersey colour). Mean adult male weight is 730 kg and 426 kg for females. The third generation of bulls was tested in 1992. 70 bulls are sold for breeding each year and demand is great. Animals can be registered with the Bolivian Criollo Breeders Society. All cows are bred to males of the same breed.

YACUMEÑO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Crioulo Yacumeño (sp.)

Population data: 1 120 • 420 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

BOLIVIA

Yacumeño cattle are found in one ranch near the Yacuma river in Beni, eastern Bolivia. The cattle have been selected from the almost extinct Beni Criollo breed. The animals are light brown, similar to Jerseys in colour. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 400 kg. The animals are well adapted to the seasonally flooded plains. Since 1966 the herd has been selected on only one property and this is the only remaining herd. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SUNICHO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Bolivian Pony (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

BOLIVIA

The Sunicho horse has been described as a dwarf variety of Criollo. However, the name Sunicho is not commonly used and it has been suggested that the breed should not be described as 'Dwarf'. Physically it is a typical American horse of Spanish descent and this variety existed before the agricultural reform of the 1950s. These horses were very important in the high Altiplano areas of Bolivia where they were ridden and were distinguished by their small size. This breed, which lives at very high altitudes and has a long winter coat, has now been replaced by donkeys which are used extensively as pack animals. The breed may be genetically identical to the Criollo pony still common in Bolivia.

TIPO BAIÓ



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Vermelho (port.)

Population data: 800 - 1 000 • 220 ♀ • 8 ♂ • 1991

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

BRAZIL

Tipo Baio buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis fulvus*) are found in the Amazon region. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 520 kg, with an average wither height of 139 cm and 133 cm respectively. The breed is well adapted to the locally adverse conditions. It has been confirmed that the Tipo Baio is the only breed of *fulvus* subspecies present in Brazil, and the breed will disappear if the conservation work being done with the EMBRAPA herd of 80 animals is not extended to other herds. Of females, 10% are bred to males of the same breed.

FRANQUEIRO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1995

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

BRAZIL

The Franqueiro breed is found in the north of Sao Paulo. The breed is descended from the Southern Criollo and was established in the late 19th century. These cattle have long horns.

CRIOULO LAGEANO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Franqueiro (port.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 280 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1988

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, milk

BRAZIL

Crioulo Lageano cattle, found in Lages, Santa Catarina, are descended from animals brought by Spanish Jesuits. The animals may be black, brown or white, or a combination of these colours and have long, lyre shaped horns. On average, adult females weigh 429 kg and are known for easy calving and for having good maternal abilities. There are 280 adult females and 20 bulls on one private estate near Lages in the state of Santa Catarina and the herd is reported to be inbred and to contain some zebu blood.

LAVINIA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 300 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, milk

BRAZIL

The Lavinia breed is found in western region of Sao Paulo. It is a composite of Brown Swiss (5/8) and Guzera (3/8) breeds and was established in 1954. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 600 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm and 155 cm respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

POLLED CRIOULO PEREIRA CAMARGO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 1992

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat

BRAZIL

Polled Crioulo Pereira Camargo cattle are found in southern Brazil. This breed probably evolved spontaneously in Polled Criollo cattle populations in the southern Brazilian regions. The Polled Criollo cattle were themselves originally imported from Portugal, Spain and Asia. Adult males weigh on average 720 kg and females 463 kg and all animals are polled. Animals of this breed are reportedly rustic and known for longevity, having a good fertility rate and a good body conformation. They are also well adapted to local conditions. In Brazil there are about 300 Polled Criollo Pereira Camargo cattle in 4 different herds: Ponte Alta-SC Santa Cecilia-SC, Campos Novos-SC and Uberaba-MG.

CURRALEIRO



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Pe-duro (port.), Crioulo nordestino (port.), Goias (port.), Sertanejo (port.), Corral crioulo (port.), Hard Hoof Criollo (eng.)

Population data: 300 - 500 • 1988

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, milk, draught power

BRAZIL

The Curraleiro breed, found in Piaui, Maranhao and Goias, north-eastern Brazil, descends directly from the Beiroa type of Mirandesa cattle. In the north-east the breed is more commonly known as Pe-Duro. The animals may be red, fawn or dun with a pale belly, similar to tropical dairy Criollo breeds. Adult males weigh on average 337 kg and females 228 kg with a mean wither height of 110 cm and 108 cm respectively. They have short horns. Adapted to live under semi-desert conditions, they can tolerate low quality grazing. No reliable population survey of this breed has been carried out but there are some small herds in the north-east. The Curraleiro is endangered not only because of cross-breeding with zebu cattle, but also due to the systematic castration of males.

MOCHO NACIONAL



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Brazilian Polled (eng.), Caracu (variedade Mocho) (port.), Caracu (polled variety) (eng.)

Population data: 400 • 300 ♀ • 35 ♂ • 1991

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

BRAZIL

The Mocho Nacional, found in Goias, is a southern Criollo type that probably evolved naturally in Polled Criollo cattle populations in southern Brazil. Polled Criollo cattle were themselves originally imported from Portugal, Spain and Asia. The animals are red and are polled. Males weigh on average 700 kg and females 420 kg with mean heights of 132 cm and 131 cm. Females have excellent maternal abilities and good fertility rates. Males have a very high libido. They are rustic, well adapted to local conditions, longeval and have good body conformation. Of females, 80% are bred to males of the same breed. A conservation project, initiated by EMBRAPA-CENARGEN, started in 1982-83 at an experimental station near Brasilia with some pure animals provided by a private breeder. Semen and embryo cryo-conservation is very important and embryo transfer has aided the population increase.

LAVRADEIRO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Wild Horse of Roraima (eng.)

Population data: 1 200 • 850 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

BRAZIL

Lavradeiro horses are found in Roraima State, northern Brazil. About 300 animals are still wild and the other 900 are scattered around different farms in Roraima State. A great number of horses are cross-breeds of Lavradeiro with exotic breeds. Of mares, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

CANASTRA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 80 • 15 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard

BRAZIL

Canastra pigs are possibly descended from the Alentejana breed. The animals are of the Iberian type and black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 150 kg and females 120 kg. Of sows, 100% are bred to boars of the same breed.

CANASTRÃO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 • 10 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

BRAZIL

The Canastrão breed is found in Minas Gerais State and Rio de Janeiro. It is probably descended from the Bisaro breed. The pigs may be black or red in colour and are often curly coated. They are of the Celtic type and adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 120 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CANASTRINHA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 • 10 ♀ • 5 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

BRAZIL

Adult male Canastrinha pigs weigh on average 90 kg and females 70 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CARUNCHO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Carunchinho (port.)

Population data: < 100 • 30 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard

BRAZIL

The Caruncho pigs may be white or sandy coloured with black spots. Adult males weigh on average 130 kg and females 80 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

MUNDI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 180 • 30 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

BRAZIL

The Mundi breed is found in Minas Gerais State. It is a closed herd currently in formation at the State School of Agriculture. Adult males weigh on average 120 kg and females 75 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PIRAPITINGA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 40 ♀ • 15 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard

BRAZIL

Pirapitinga pigs are found in Minas Gerais State. The breed is of Chinese origin and may be a variety of Tatu. The animals may be black or violet in colour. Adult males weigh on average 120 kg and females 75 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

TATÚ



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Bahia (port.), Macao (port.), Tatzinho (port.), Baé (port.)

Population data: 150 • 20 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard

BRAZIL

The Tatú breed, found in southern Brazil, is of Chinese origin. The animals are black in colour and are hairless, similar to Pirapitinga pigs. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 75 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

PIAU



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Carioca (port.)

Population data: 2 000 • 300 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, lard

BRAZIL

The Piau is found in Paranaíba river basin, south-western Brazil. It is descended from Canastra and/or Canastrão. The animals are white, grey or sandy in colour with black spots. They are of Iberian Type. Adult males weigh on average 180 kg and females 120 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CRIOULO PRETO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Black Criollo (eng.), Criollo Negro (sp.)

Population data: < 100 • 1987

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool, skins and hides

BRAZIL

Crioulo Preto sheep, a variety of Criollo, are found in southern Brazil. Adult males weigh on average 80 kg and females 42 kg. These sheep have medium fibred wool. The breed is rapidly heading towards extinction.

SANTA INES



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Pelo de Boi de Bahia (port. = Bahia Ox-Haired)

Population data: 1 040 000 - 1 080 000 • 525 ♀ • 35 000 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

BRAZIL

The Santa Ines breed is found in Bahia, north-eastern Brazil. It is a composite of Bergamasca and Brazilian Woolless breeds and was established in the late 1940s. The animals may be black, red, white or pied in colour. They are part of the American hair sheep group and have lop ears. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 55.6 kg. These animals have medium fibred hair and all animals are polled. This breed represents approximately 52-54% of the total population of Woolless sheep in Brazil. The population size was estimated by assuming that 4% of sheep in the north-eastern region were of this breed. For 1988, the numbers of breeding males and females were calculated by assuming that they make up 2.5% and 55% of the population respectively. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CHILENOS



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Chilean (eng.)

Population data: 1 000 • 700 ♀ • 300 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

CHILE

Chilenos horses were first imported in 1541, and the breed was revived in 1913. They are light animals, of the Criollo type. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

CHINO SANTANDEREANO



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Chino (sp.)

Population data: 368 • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, milk, draught power

COLOMBIA

The Chino Santandereano breed, found in the Lebrija Valley, Santander, was established in 1950, but originates from animals introduced by the Spanish Conquistadores in the 16th century and developed in the Oriental Andes. The animals are tan to chestnut in colour and similar to the Costeno con Cuernos breed. Adult males weigh on average 658 kg and females 487 kg with an average wither height of 145 cm and 141 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the hot valley zone of Santander, has great heat resistance and high fertility. The Livestock Fund and the Spanish Association of Rubia Gallega breeders began an experiment crossing Rubio bulls with China cows, making the extinction of the China breed more imminent. The Santander Livestock Fund has a conservation nucleus of 150 animals and stores the frozen semen of 11 males. Recently Corpoica began an embryo transfer programme.

COSTEÑO CON CUERNOS



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: CCC (sp.), Sinuano de Cuernos (sp.)

Population data: 416 • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk, meat

COLOMBIA

Costeño con Cuernos cattle are found in Atlantic Coast, Valle Del Sinu, Cordoba Province. It is a Llanos Orientales, Colombian Criollo cattle breed. The animals are red and blond in colour. Adult males weigh on average 584 kg and females 426 kg with an average wither height of 134 cm and 125 cm respectively and lyre shaped horns. Animals of this breed are adapted to the hot, arid savannahs of the north coast of Colombia. An *in situ* conservation programme to establish a semen bank has been implemented under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia, administered by the Colombian Agriculture and Livestock Research Corporation, CORPOICA and supervised by the Colombian Agriculture and Livestock Institute (ICA). The semen of 11 males is currently stored.

VELÁSQUEZ



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Velasquez (eng.)

Population data: 662 • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

COLOMBIA

The Velásquez breed is found in the Magdalena Medio valley in the department of Caldas, la Dorada municipality. It is a composite of Red Poll (50%), Red Brahman (25%) and Romo-Sinuano (25%) and was established in 1955. The animals are red in colour. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 500 kg. All animals are polled. The founders and owners of the breed maintain the largest herd.

CASCO DE MULA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Mule Foot (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: lard

COLOMBIA

Casco de Mula pigs is found in the Llanos Orientales region. The animals are black in colour, of the Iberian Type and their toes are fused like those of a mule.

SAMPEDREÑO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

COLOMBIA

No further information available.

CRIOLLA MORA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Chusco (sp.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, wool

COLOMBIA

The Criolla Mora is found in the Highlands of Columbia. It is descended from Spanish Churro and probably also Spanish Merino and was established in 1548-1812. The animals are black in colour and their dark wool is used for crafts. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. This breed is known for low prolificacy but good fertility and is reported to be resistant to endoparasite infestation.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 5 000 • 500 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs

CUBA

Barred Plymouth Rock chickens have barred, autosomal patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.1 kg and females 1.7 kg.

CATALANA DEL PRAT



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 500 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs

CUBA

The Catalana Del Prat breed. Their plumage is self-red and variants and they have white skin and black shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.65 kg and females 1.3 kg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 500 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs

CUBA

New Hampshire chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage. They have white skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour.

RHODE ISLAND RED-Y1



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 - 10 000 • 900 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: eggs

CUBA

The Rhode Island Red-Y1 breed was imported from Mexico. They have self-red and variants coloured plumage and white skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.4 kg and females 2.1 kg.

WHITE LEGHORN-Ñ



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 200 ♀ • 70 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs

CUBA

The White Leghorn-Ñ breed has barred, sex-linked (80%) patterns within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet are white. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.7 kg and females 1.4 kg.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK DWARF-Mb



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 7 600 • 1 000 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

CUBA

White Plymouth Rock Dwarf-Mb chickens are a dwarf species with self-white coloured plumage, white skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 2.4 kg.

LLAMINGOS-PUCUNGOS



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Ecuadorian Alpaca (eng.)

Population data: 2 000 - 2500 • 2 000 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

ECUADOR

The Llamingos-pucungos breed was imported from Peru. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 65 kg. It is reported that this breed is adapted to grazing on natural pasture at 3 500 m asl. Of females, 90% are bred to males of the same breed.

MURRAH



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, draught power

ECUADOR

Murrah buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*, subspecies *bubalis*) have a massive body and long tail. Adult males weigh on average 1 000 kg and females 950 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 140 cm respectively. They have short, coiled horns. Of females, 30% are bred to males of the same breed.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

CRIOLLO ECUATORIANO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Ecuador Criollo (eng.)

Population data: 200 • 1988

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

ECUADOR

Cattle of the Criollo ecuatoriano breed may be no longer found on the coastal plains of Ecuador and is rapidly disappearing through cross-breeding. A herd of 200 individuals is maintained at the Tropical Agricultural Experiment Station of Pilchilique, Quevedo.

LLAMINGOS



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Ecuadorian Vicuña (eng.)

Population data: 550 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

ECUADOR

Adult Llamingos vicuña males weigh on average 40 kg and females 35 kg. It is reported that they are adapted to grazing on natural pasture at 4 000 m asl. The species of vicuña was extinct in Ecuador and a population has been re-established with donations of animals from Chile, Peru and Bolivia. These animals are raised in Fauna Chiamborazo reserve but no information is available on the population structure as the animals are wild.

ASA BROWN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 500 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)*

The Asa Brown breed was imported from the United Kingdom.

*A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

TAME DUCK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 400 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: eggs, meat

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)*

Tame Duck eggs were originally imported from the United Kingdom. Egg shells may be greenish (50%) or white (50%) in colour.

*A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

TAME GOOSE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 800 • 1993

Population trend: -

Range of uses: eggs, meat

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)*

The Tame Goose breed was imported from South America and the United Kingdom. These geese have white, grey or brown coloured plumage and their egg shells may be tinted (50%) or white (50%) in colour. Some have long ribbon feathers.

*A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

POULE CREOLE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, eggs, fighting

FRENCH GUIANA

Poule Creole chickens are a mixture of several breeds. Morphological characteristics are highly variable within the population.

BARROSO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 1986

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, milk

GUATEMALA

Barroso cattle, of the Criollo type, are dun in colour. Adult males weigh on average 800 kg and females 475 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 145 cm respectively.

BUFFALYPSO



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

GUYANA

100% of Buffalypso females are bred to males of the same breed.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SALERS



CRITICAL

GUYANA

100% of female Salers cattle are bred to males of the same breed.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 73 • 20 ♀ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

NORMANDE



ENDANGERED

GUYANA

100% of female Normande cattle are bred to males of the same breed.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 160 • 59 ♀ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

SANTA GERTRUDIS



ENDANGERED

GUYANA

100% of female Santa Gertrudis cattle are bred to males of the same breed. 100% of males are used for breeding.

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 315 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CUINO



CRITICAL

MEXICO

Cuino pigs are found in Highlands of Mexico. The breed was established in the 16th century and is probably of Chinese origin. The animals may be black, yellow or spotted in colour. The breed is nearly extinct.

Local names or syn.: Mexican Dwarf (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: lard

BUCHE PELÓN



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Pelonas (sp.), Nacked Neck Fowl (eng.)

Population data: 360 • 160 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: research, eggs, meat

MEXICO

Buche pelón chickens probably descend from fowls introduced by the Spaniards during the colonial era. They have self-red and variants (32%), wild-type and variants (29%), self-black (28%), various colours (10%) or self-white (1%) plumage, with no special pattern within the feathers. They may have yellow (74%) or white (26%) skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (70%), white (24%) or black (6%). The comb may be of single (77%) or rose (23%) type and egg shells are brown. Plumage characteristics are as follows: 50% naked neck, 10% frizzled plumage, 7% feathered legged. Males weigh on average 2.6 kg and females 1.7 kg. The breed shows a good adaptation to tropical conditions, is heat tolerant and fairly resistant to Newcastle disease. In 1990 the University of Colima began *in situ* conservation of an experimental population of indigenous chickens to repopulate rural areas.

CHAQUEÑO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 1 205 • 200 ♀ • 42 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

PARAGUAY

Chaqueño cattle are found in the semi-arid thorn forest of the Chaco. They are Criollo type cattle, and are found in all colours. Adult males weigh on average 690 kg and females 425.8 kg. The breed is adapted to the harsh conditions of the semi-arid thorn forest of the Chaco. Performance data were measured under very extensive stationary conditions with no housing and browsing in the semi-arid Chaco. The animals are able to withstand the harsh environment and remain very fertile. The cattle are kept on an experimental station and there is good demand for bulls to cross with Criollo cattle. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

URUGUAYAN CRIOLLO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: wool

URUGUAY

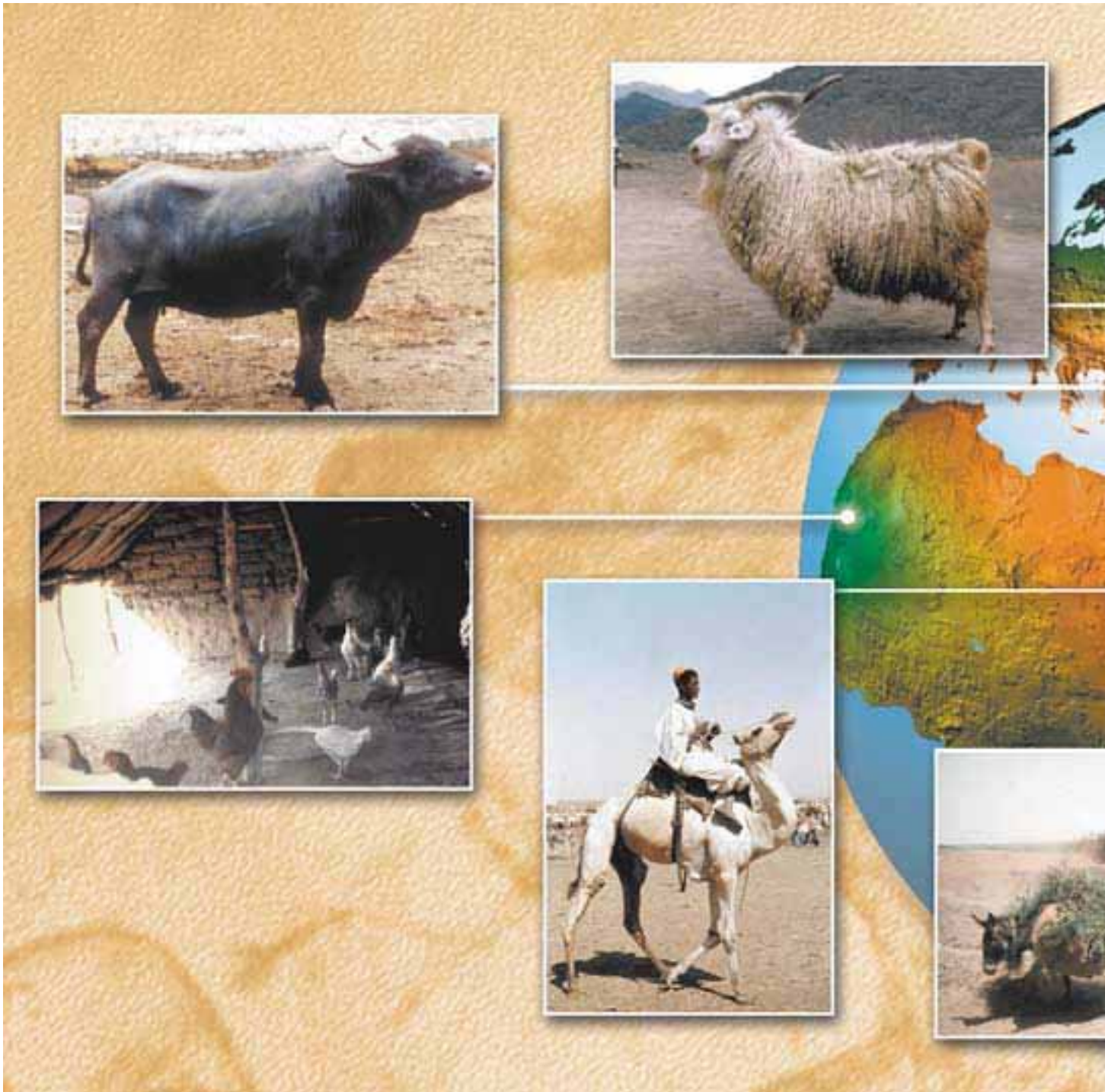
The Uruguayan Criollo breed is found in the temperate and mountainous regions of Uruguay. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 37 kg. These sheep have strong, coarse/carpet type wool and females are polled. It was estimated that there were 50 000 Criollo sheep in Uruguay, but while it was still the dominant breed in the mountainous tropical regions it was almost extinct in the temperate zones. Of females, 25% are bred to males of the same breed.

The Near East region includes 29 countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas that have been grouped together on the basis of agro-ecological and climatic similarity (listed in table 2.2.6.1). These countries share similarities in culture and, in many cases, language. The region is characterized by a large disparity in the distribution of both economic and agricultural resources, the more developed countries having access to vast oil reserves, the poorer ones being regularly subjected to drought and famine. For example, the Gross National Product (GNP) per capita ranges from less than US \$300 in Afghanistan and Somalia to more than US \$20 000 in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates.

In 1998 the total population size of the Near East was estimated to be 418 million, an increase of almost 90 million people since 1994. The population size is expected to continue to increase with long-term projections to year 2015 indicating a population of over 500 million. Currently over 33.5 percent of the population rely on agriculture as a source of income. This has decreased from 46.5 percent in 1980 and is expected to decrease even further to 21 percent by 2015. The decrease may be principally attributed to increasing urbanization, especially in high-income countries where in some cases over 80 percent of the population live in cities, and to some degree industrialization. For example, in Kuwait 97 percent of the population live in cities and in Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates over 85 percent of the population are urban dwellers. This has resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand for agricultural products and has posed a challenge for future generations to meet this demand, given the less than ideal agricultural conditions.

Much of the land in the Near East receives less than 400 mm of rain annually and there is little prospect of bringing it under irrigation. Four major agro-ecological zones may be distinguished: hyper-arid (60 percent), arid (20 percent), semi-arid (15 percent) and sub-humid (5 percent). Limitations imposed by climate, poor and rocky soils, rough topography and other factors preclude use of the land for sustained cropping or development for other purposes. Rainfall is extremely erratic and may frequently fall in heavy storms of short duration, thus contributing to erosion. Consequently the only use to which a large proportion of the land can be put is for grazing by animals (rangelands).

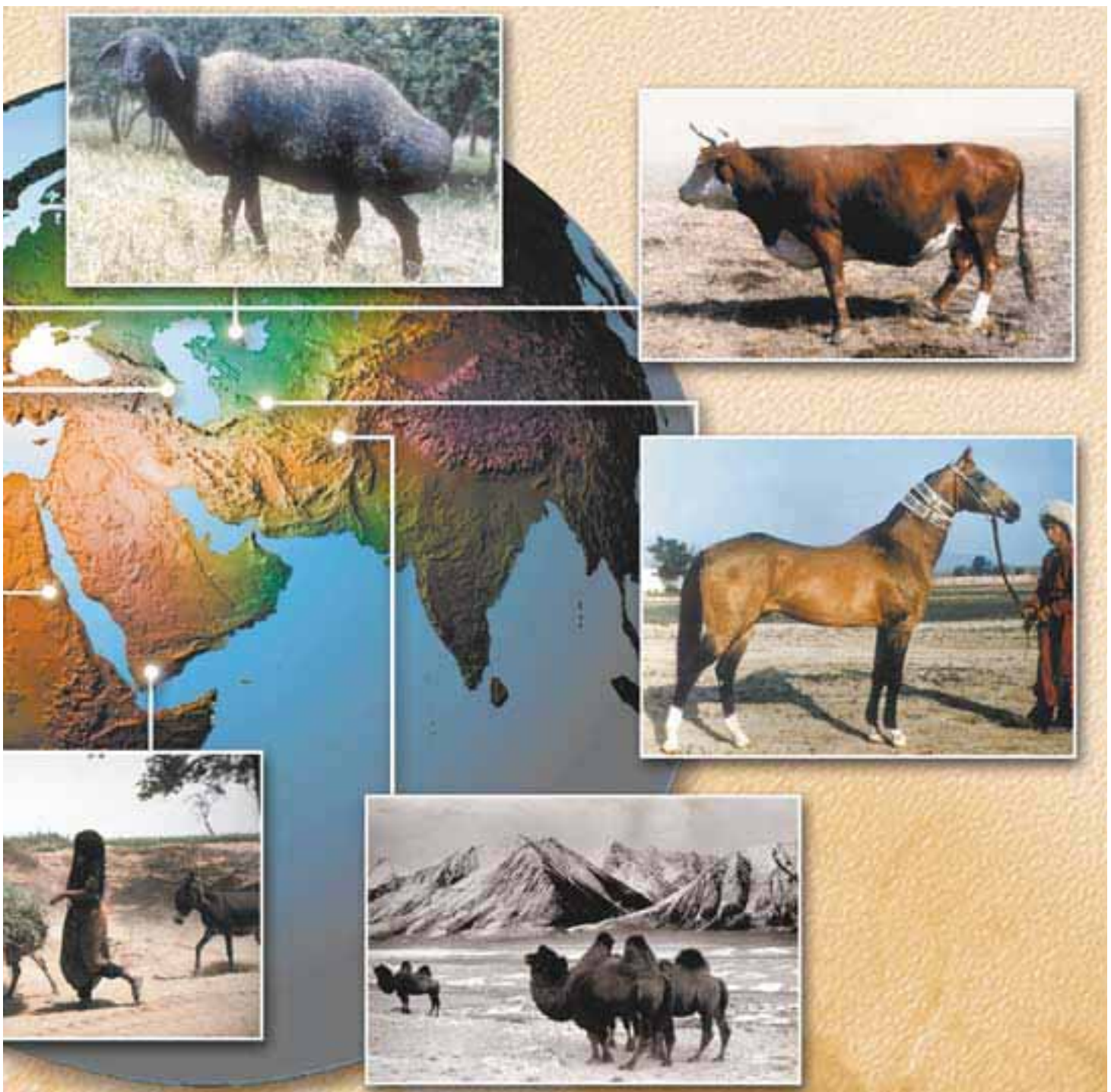
Rangelands, which account for approximately 62 percent of the total land area in the region, have been grazed continuously for millennia. However, the delicate agro-ecological balance that exists on ranges is under threat due to mismanagement and the heavy demands made as a result of increased urbanization. The introduction of mechanized transport has allowed the rapid movement of animals and the overgrazing of many areas. This has also resulted in a decline in the use of the dromedary, an animal perfectly adapted to harsh desert conditions.



from top left clockwise:

- *Caucasian buffalo cow in Azerbaijan.*
- *Soviet Mobair goats in Kazakhstan can withstand long distance drives and have strong constitutions.*
- *Fat-tailed sheep, such as this Edil'Baevskaya ewe, utilise the fat stored in their tail when forage is scarce.*
- *Kazakh Whiteheaded cattle can tolerate hot and cold climatic extremes.*

RANGE OF PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENTS IN THE NEAR EAST REGION



- *Akbal-Tekinskaya stallion, Turkmenistan.*
- *Bactrian camel in the Small Pamir mountains of Afghanistan at 13 580 feet.*
- *Donkeys are an invaluable means of transportation in Yemen and in many other countries of the region.*
- *Red Sea Hills camel, a breed of Sudanese racing camel.*
- *Mauritanian Local Chickens reared using traditional husbandry techniques.*

TABLE 2.2.6.1

THE 29 COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS IN THE NEAR EAST REGION

AFGHANISTAN	KUWAIT	SOMALIA
ALGERIA	KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	SUDAN
AZERBAIJAN	LEBANON	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
BAHRAIN	LIBYA ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	TAJIKISTAN
DJIBOUTI	MAURITANIA	TUNISIA
EGYPT	MOROCCO	TURKMENISTAN
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	OMAN	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
IRAQ	PALESTINE	UZBEKISTAN
JORDAN	QATAR	YEMEN
KAZAKHSTAN	SAUDI ARABIA, KINGDOM OF	

The Near East is considered to be the cradle of domestication where most of the major livestock species were first husbanded. The confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates basins, which was very fertile 10 000 years ago, would have provided early herders with an ideal environment to domesticate many of the local wild species. Because of their amenability to herding, sheep and goats are believed to have been domesticated first, followed by horses, pigs and cattle. Later dromedary camels and asses (North Africa) were brought under human control. From their centres of domestication these species expanded to other regions of the world facilitated by the continuous flux of peoples such as the Vedic Aryans, Semitic and Hametic and the Ural Altaics.

Early livestock herders, in addition to selecting for environmental and nutritional factors, placed considerable emphasis on the cultural and religious merits of animals. This led to the generation of great morphological diversity within species, some of which can be seen in early reliefs from Palestine and Lower Egypt.

Similar farming systems to those practised in ancient times are still in evidence today among the Bedouin, the "people of the desert". These tribes represent the contemporary Arab tribal society that has retained traditional attitudes and concepts of life. They have developed an animal husbandry system that remains the only possible basis of subsistence and means of utilizing the arid areas, an important and valuable resource. Their herds and flocks are moved seasonally over great distances in search of food and water and have evolved both morphologically and physiologically to suit this lifestyle.

Intensified farming is also practised in the region. However, this requires large capital investment and tends to be confined to the more developed countries. Moreover, such systems tend to use high-producing exotic breeds that are physiologically ill-equipped for the harsh conditions in the arid zones.

In addition to the considerable climatic stress imposed on animals, the large number of endemic diseases pose a further threat. For example, epidemics of Foot-and-Mouth disease are not uncommon and may cause deaths in cattle and small ruminants. Other infections such as brucellosis, anthrax, rabies, sheep and goat pox and African horsesickness, which resulted in heavy losses of horses and donkeys between 1958 and 1965, may cause massive losses especially in times of drought when the animals' resistance is reduced. The constant movements of herders in the region facilitate the rapid spread of such diseases. The main ectoparasite in the Near East is mange which affects camels, and to a lesser extent sheep and goats. Although this may not cause many deaths, it may result in a chronic reduction in the productivity of animals.

Breeds respond quite differently to infection and there can be very heavy losses when exotic breeds are introduced into infected areas. For example, the protozoan parasite *Theileria annulata* is endemic and may cause some losses of indigenous animals, but it results in dramatic losses of introduced exotics.

Probably the most serious cause of loss amongst the region's animals is malnutrition and starvation. The periods of drought, which may last three to four years, often occur in cycles of eight to ten years and can reduce the ruminant population by as much as 50 percent. These are especially prevalent in African countries such as the Sudan and Somalia where famines and crop failures are regular features of the life cycle.

Some sheep breeds have developed a fat tail that is thought to act as a source of energy during such times of famine. Other animals, such as the dromedary can tolerate relatively long periods without food or water. Breeds such as the Barki and Barbari sheep and Shami goats are also well adapted to harsh conditions. They are generally taller than breeds found in the humid and sub-humid tropics. Animals may often be required to travel long distances in search of feed, which results in the build-up of body heat. The larger

TABLE 2.2.6.2 TOTAL POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF BREEDS OF THE MAJOR LIVESTOCK SPECIES IN THE NEAR EAST REGION AND THEIR SHARE OF THE WORLD TOTAL

	POPULATION SIZE ('000)	NUMBER OF BREEDS	SHARE OF WORLD TOTAL	
			POPULATION (%)	BREEDS (%)
Buffalo	3 998	10	2	11
Cattle	71 913	86	5	7
Yak	n/a	3		23
Goat	114 572	94	16	16
Sheep	242 770	201	23	15
Pig	1 120	2	0	0
Ass	9 220	40	21	41
Horse	2 549	62	4	9
Camel	12 692	34	67	54
Chicken	991 075	27	7	4
Duck ¹	10 795	2	1	2
Turkey	7 839	1	3	3
Goose (domestic)	10 183	n/a	5	n/a

¹ Domestic Duck and Muscovy Duck

n/a — not available

Source: FAOSTAT (estimates of 1999 live animal populations) and DAD-IS

surface area may help in the dissipation of heat. Similarly, fewer hair follicles per surface area and thinner skin also help in the dissipation of heat. These breeds often feed or browse where taller animals are at a distinct advantage.

Although the diversity of livestock breeds in the Near East is generally not as great as in other areas (largely due to the relatively homogenous environment), the harsh environment coupled with poor quality nutrition have fashioned different genetic resources and breeds to perform under conditions inaccessible to most other livestock.

Table 2.2.6.2 gives the total population sizes and the number of breeds of each of the major domestic animal species recorded in the Near East region and the share of the world's population sizes and number of breeds. The relative proportions of dromedaries and asses are greater than in other regions, two-thirds of the world's dromedaries and one-fifth of the world's asses being found in this region. It is of note that there are only two pig breeds in the Near East, principally due to Islam rejection of this species. Much of the domestic animal diversity in this region is now under threat of extinction due to the need for specialization and intensification.

In 1995, 361 mammalian and 33 avian breeds (including extinct) were recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Since then, 201 mammalian

breeds and one avian breed have been added, increasing the amount of data recorded by 56 percent and three percent, respectively. Figures 2.2.6.1 to 2.2.6.2 illustrate the structure of the data recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, showing the risk status of the mammalian and avian breeds recorded for each species in the Near East region up to 1995 and up to 1999.

Surprisingly, only eight percent (44 of 571) of extant breeds on file are categorized as at risk (for definition see section 1.6). This is believed to be a gross underestimate of the true situation. Population data is available for only 293 or 51 percent of all breeds and current data is not available for many countries, particularly those experiencing recent unrest and drought. The data are further biased as population data is more easily provided for breeds least at risk. No breeds are recorded as maintained in the Near East region.

It is difficult to make solid statements about the changes in the proportion of breeds recorded in each risk status category between 1995 and 1999, because with the large amount of additional data recorded and the manner of the recording method, the 1995 data is not a random subset of the 1999 data and direct comparisons between data sets would be biased by considering proportional changes.

Despite such biases, when the complete data sets are indirectly compared, some trends are clear. As percentages of

FIGURE 2.2.6.1A

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE NEAR EAST REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

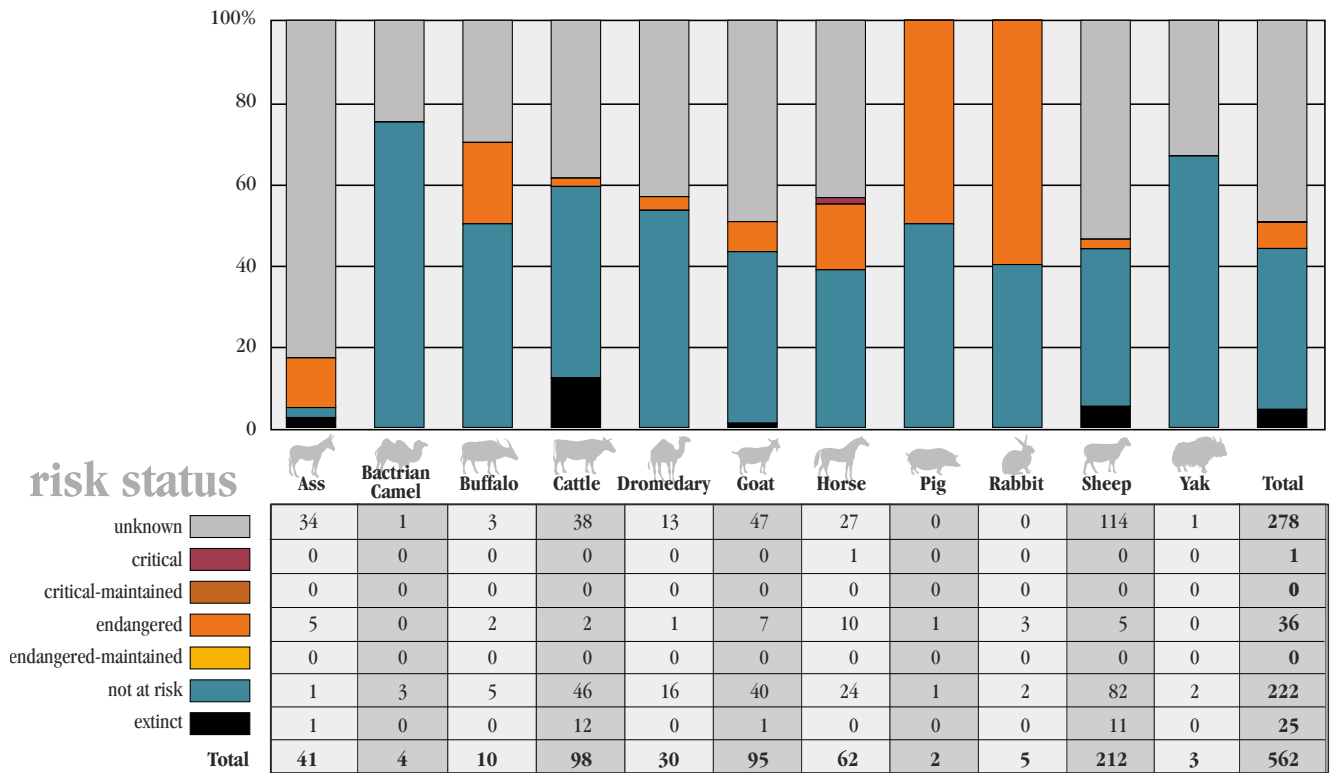


FIGURE 2.2.6.1B

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE NEAR EAST REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

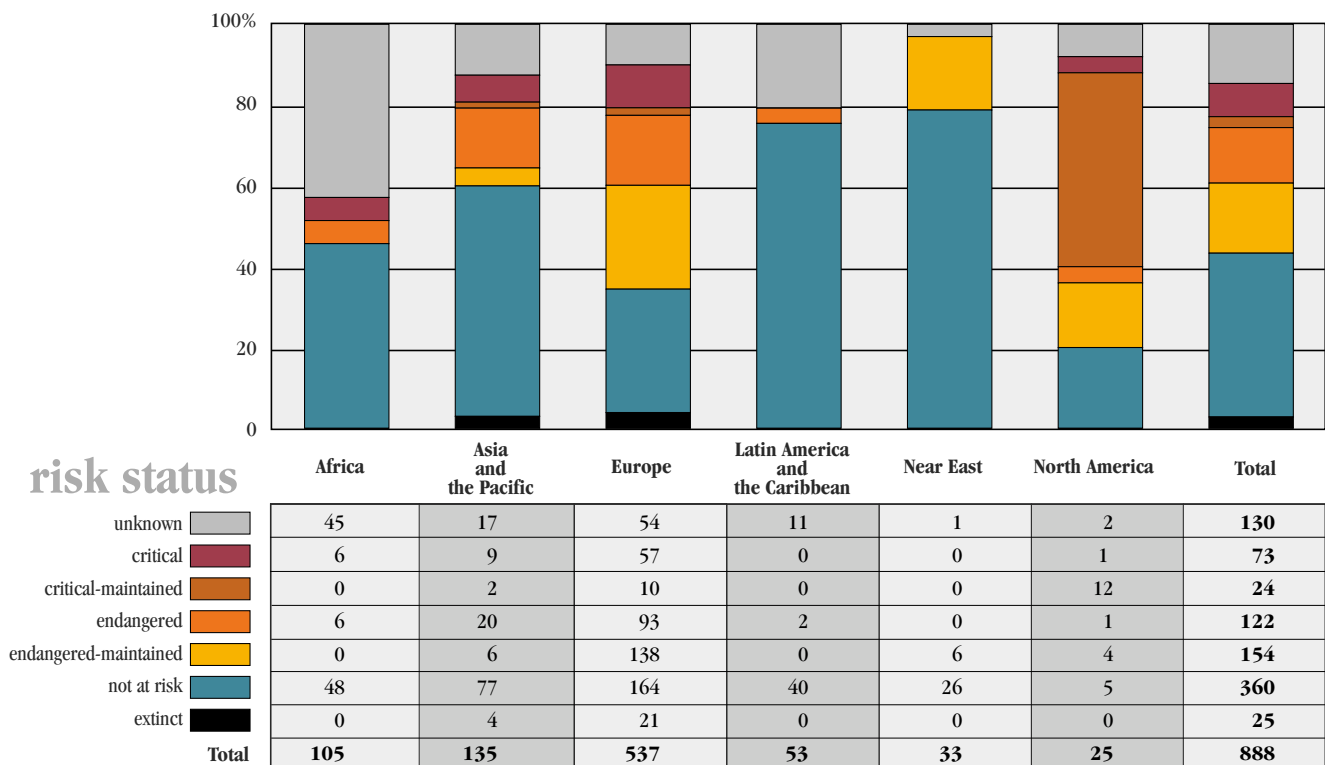


FIGURE 2.2.6.2A

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE NEAR EAST REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES



FIGURE 2.2.6.2B

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE NEAR EAST REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

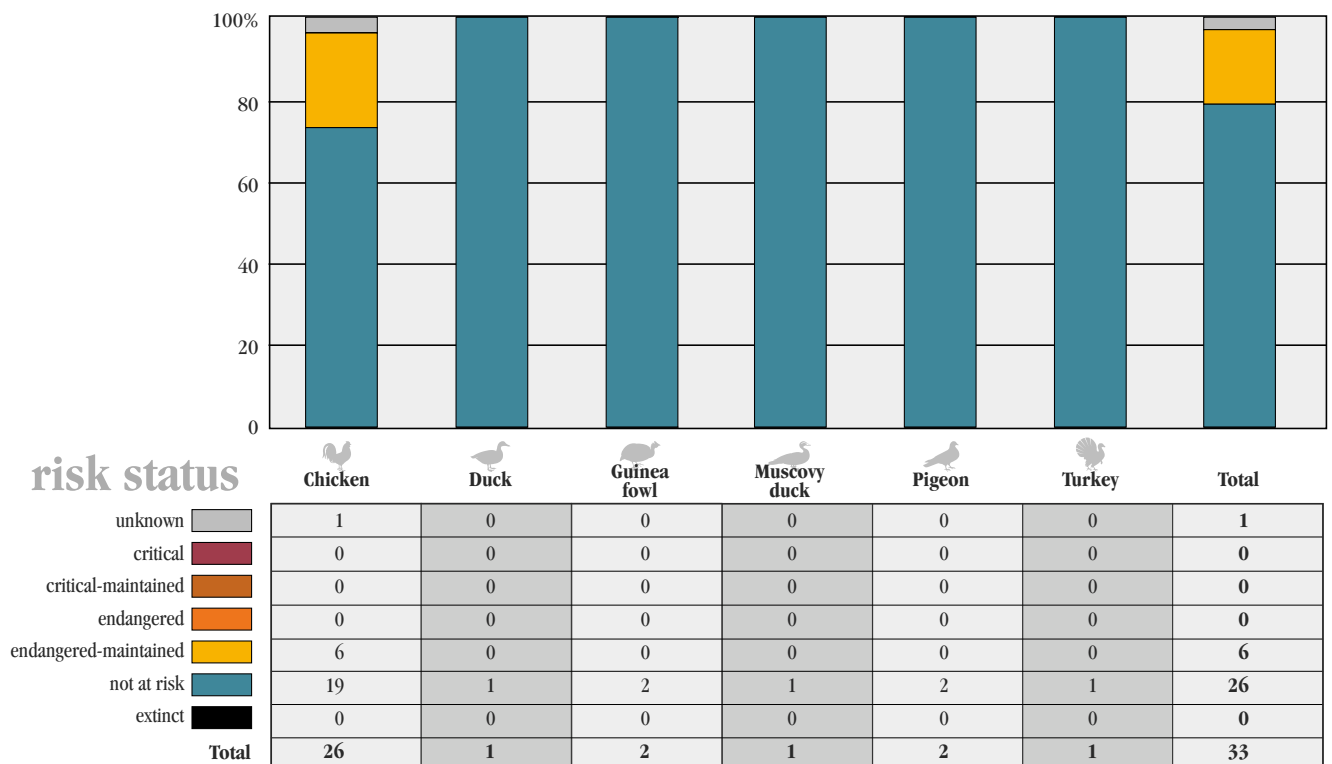
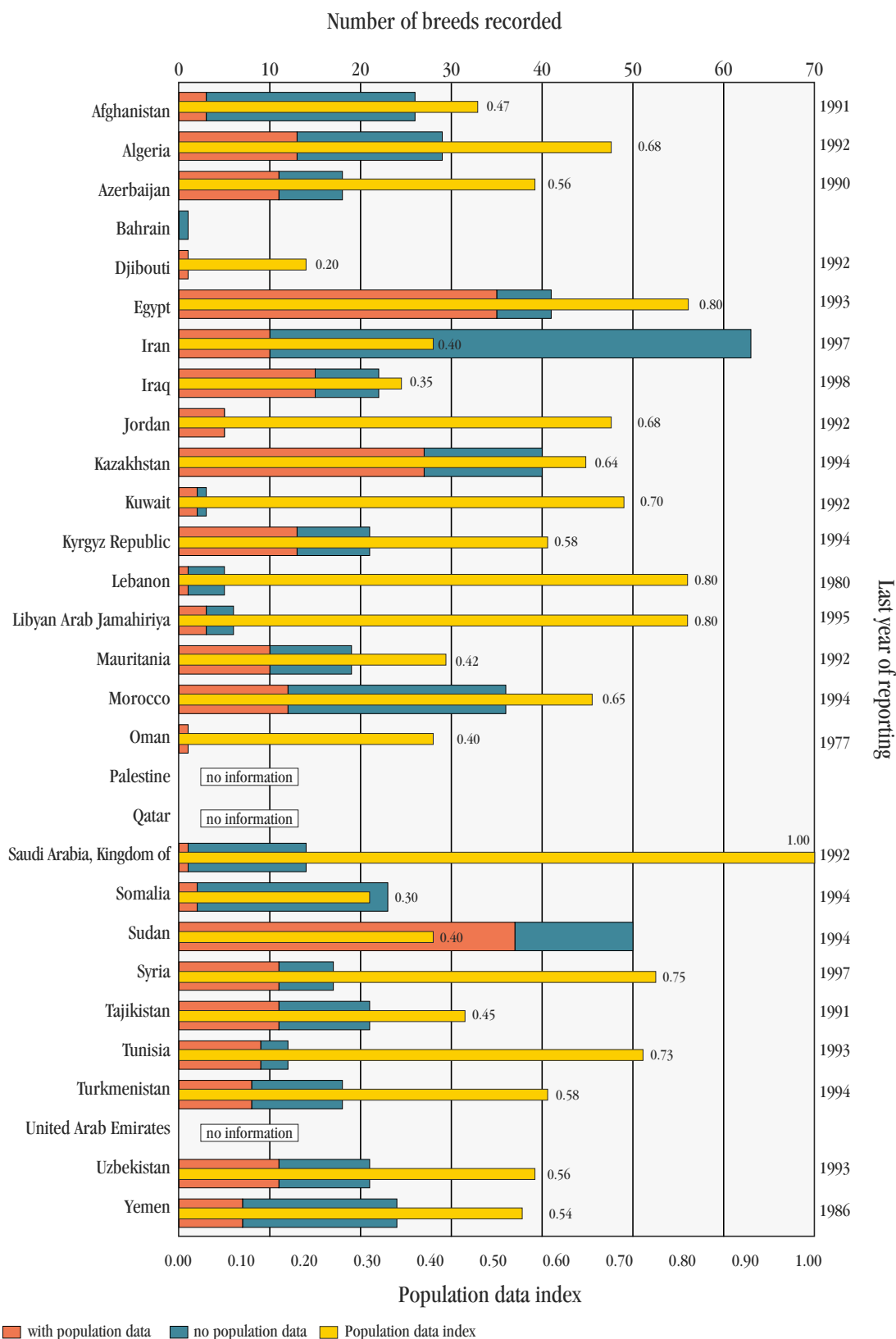


FIGURE 2.2.6.3

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE NEAR EAST REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



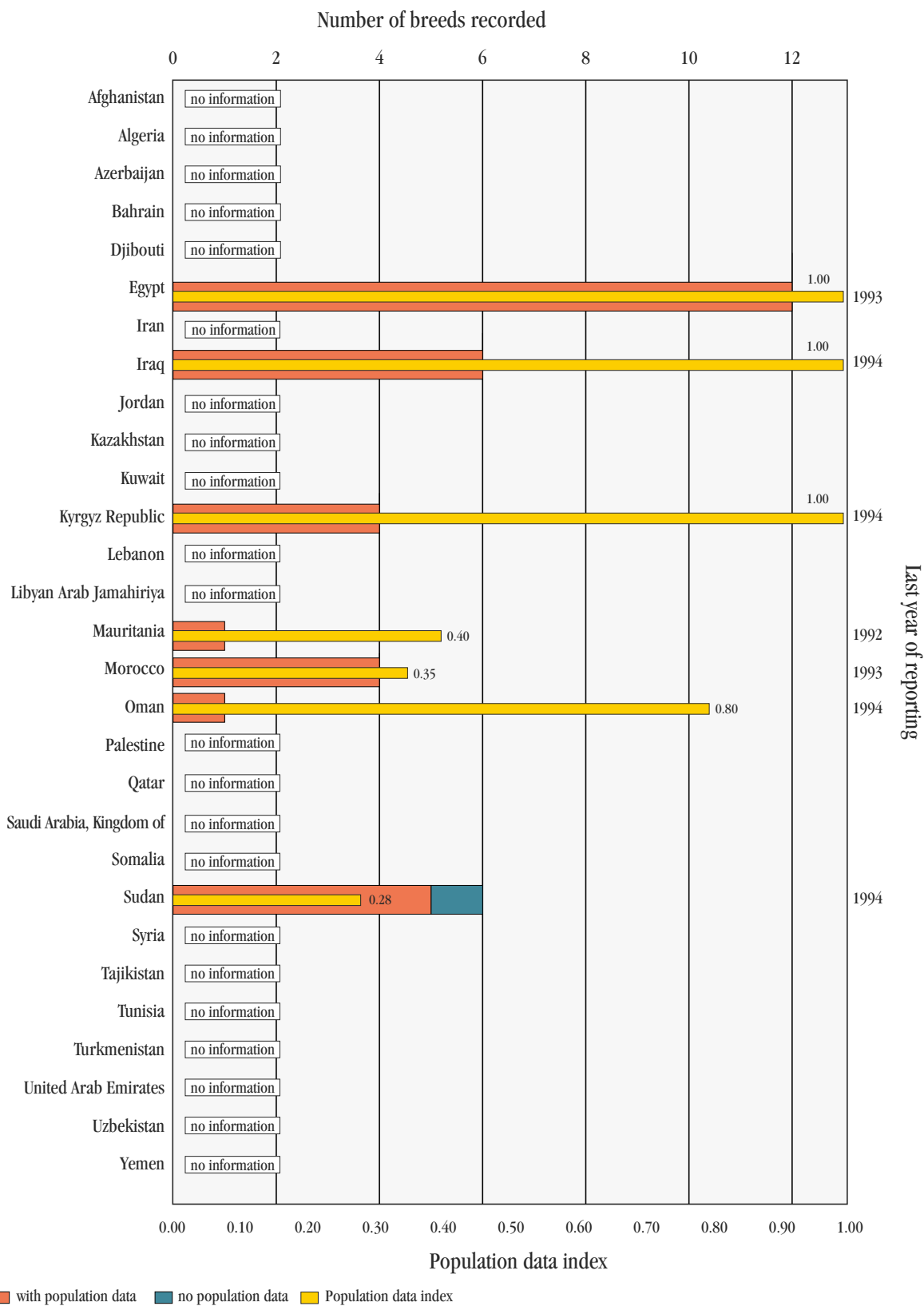
With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.

No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.

Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

FIGURE 2.2.6.4

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE NEAR EAST REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.

No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.

Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

the total number of existing breeds that have population data (and therefore risk status known), the number of mammalian breeds recorded in the Near East region at risk of extinction has increased from five percent (of 182) to 14 percent (of 259) since 1995. The situation with avian breeds is also serious with the total percentage of breeds at risk of being lost increasing from 19 percent (of 32) in 1995 to 21 percent (of 34) in 1999. These figures are alarming and efforts must be made to encourage maintenance of these domestic animal genetic resources at risk

Figures 2.2.6.3 and 2.2.6.4 provide general overviews of the quantity and quality of the population data provided by each country for their animal genetic resources. A list of all contributors of information to the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources is given in Annex 2.2 and 2.3. The last year of reporting refers to the date of the most recent entry of population data in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Potentially, this means that even if the data for only one breed is updated then that year will be indicated. The total number of breeds recorded by each country is shown. **No information** is displayed for those countries for which no breeds are recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. For each other country, breeds are split into those **with population data** and those with **no population data** (risk status unknown). When one or more fields in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources are completed then that breed is identified with population data. For an overview of the population data fields see tables 1.7.1 and 1.7.2.

For those breeds recorded with population data, a population data index (PDI) is calculated, which provides an indication of the completeness of the data provided by the country. Selected basic population data fields, regarded to be the most important and used in the calculation of risk status, are considered - population size (absolute or range), number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed. The PDI is calculated for each breed as the fraction of the selected fields that contain information. This is then averaged across all breeds for which the index is calculated.

For example (see figure 2.2.6.3), by 1993 Egypt had recorded 41 mammalian breeds in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Of those, 35 had information contained in one or more of the 16 population data fields, and were therefore identified as those breeds with population data. The PDI for Egypt was calculated as 0.8, indicating that of the 35 breeds reported to date with population data, on average 80 percent of the most important population fields were completed. By comparison, by 1992 the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had recorded 14 mammalian breeds, only one of which was recorded with population data. All of the required fields for designation of risk status were completed for this breed and therefore the PDI for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is given as 1.00.

Overall, figures 2.2.6.3 and 2.2.6.4 highlight some serious

deficiencies in population data and stress the fundamental challenge for countries to overcome these for better decision-making both nationally and internationally. For mammalian breeds (figure 2.2.6.3), of the 29 countries in the Near East region, 3 reported no breed information at all for their genetic resources. For the countries that did report mammalian genetic resources, the average PDI was 0.58. Of these countries, 62 percent (16 of 26) reported more than 50 percent of the basic population data used for the calculation of risk status. Much less data again has been recorded for avian breeds (figure 2.2.6.4), with only 7 (24 percent) of the 29 countries having reported on their avian genetic resources and the average PDI for these countries being 0.69. In summary, for both mammalian and avian breeds recorded to date and for those countries that have recorded breed data, more than one-quarter of the data required for the FAO designation of risk status, have not yet been recorded. For the remaining countries, for which no breed information is recorded, the state of their animal genetic resources is unknown.

Of note is the relatively little data recorded for avian species. Although the recording of avian breeds was initiated after the recording of mammalian breeds, little more data has recently been added by countries for avian breeds. Avian breeds should not be neglected as they make important contributions to food, especially in the developing world, and represent an important component of global animal genetic resources.

For a complete list of breeds and their risk status, recorded by each country, see section 2.4.2.

Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which became international law in December 1993, countries that have ratified this convention are not only recognized as having sovereignty over all genetic resources within their boundaries, but are also obliged to report data on these genetic resources, including their animal genetic resources. Each country is responsible for validating and maintaining current data describing the status and characteristics of these resources and for reporting on this internationally. FAO is the UN agency responsible for assisting countries to develop and maintain this reporting responsibility. Under Decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD, FAO also has the mandate to develop, as a priority activity, the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources for country use. In order to do this, countries should comply, and provide complete, high-quality breed data which should be regularly updated. Country inventories within the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources assist the management of animal genetic resources. Management includes the identification of those breeds at risk of extinction using a consistent approach. This information is crucial in order to develop the Global Early Warning System for Animal Genetic Resources and for the conservation of these resources. Breed data must be available in order to further develop methodologies, to consistently define risk status across countries, regions and the world and to share the benefits of animal genetic resources.

DESCRIPTION LIST

The following pages provide brief summary descriptions for all mammalian and avian breeds recorded as critical (C), endangered (D), critical-maintained (CM) and endangered-maintained (DM) in the Near East region. Within these description lists breeds are sorted by country, by species group (see table 1.3.1), by risk status (critical followed by critical-maintained, endangered and endangered-maintained) and finally alphabetically by the most common name, as identified by the country. Whenever more than one breed name is provided, that used by the major ethnic group (in terms of numbers) is used to denote the most common name for the breed. Colour varieties, especially of avian species, are listed as one breed. For each breed a list of names or synonyms, the total population size (absolute or range), the number of breeding males and females, the population size trend and the range of uses are highlighted when available. This is followed by a brief description of the breed indicating its origins, current location, phenotype (particularly any unusual visible traits), adaptability to local stressors such as environmental pressures, population information (such as the proportion of

females being bred to males of the same breed) and any *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation efforts that are operational. All data submitted to FAO before 31/11/99 has been validated and considered. In some cases information for the breed is not available or was not provided and validated prior to preparation of WWL-DAD:3. Consequently, some sections will read **No further information available** (see Annex 2.1 for details on how to assist overcoming such information deficiencies).

Breeds recorded as extinct in this region are listed in section 2.3.1. For a complete list of all breeds and their risk status recorded by each country in each region, see section 2.4.2.

It should be noted that risk status is assigned for a breed whenever the population size of a country population has been reported according to the criteria given in section 1.6. This may not be a true reflection of the status of the breed regionally or globally, for the breed may also be represented in one or more other countries.

The following list describes the 43 documented breeds at risk in the Near East region.

MARCO POLO'S SHEEP*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Great Tibetan Sheep (eng.), Pamir Argali, Great Pamir Sheep (eng.)

Population data: < 200 • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

AFGHANISTAN

Marco Polo's Sheep (*Ovis ammon polii*) is a variety of Argali sheep. Adult males weigh on average 126 kg and females 76 kg with an average wither height of 113 cm and 100 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. In 1973 the reported population was 290 rams, 472 females and 498 lambs and yearlings.

AZERBAIDZHANSKAYA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Azerbaijan (eng.), Long-Haired Caucasian (eng.), South Caucasian (eng.), Transcaucasian (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, milk

AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaidzhanskaya goats may be black, red or grey, but are usually pied, black dappled with red, in colour.

DELIBOZSKAYA*CRITICAL*

Local names or syn.: Deliboz (eng.)

Population data: 209 • 91 ♀ • 3 ♂ • 1990

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

AZERBAIJAN

The Delibozskaya breed is found in west Azerbaijan. It is a composite of Turkish Arab, Karabakh and Azerbaijan established in the early 20th century. These light ponies are grey or brown in colour and the tongue looks forked. Males and females have an average wither height of 152 cm and 150 cm respectively. The breed shows a good working capacity. Of females, 47% are bred to males of the same breed.

AZERBAIDZHANSKAYA*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Azerbaijan (eng.)

Population data: 1 824 • 699 ♀ • 73 ♂ • 1990

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

AZERBAIJAN

The Azerbaidzhanskaya breed was established in 1927-1929 by improving with Saddle breeds between 1927-1929 and in the 1940s. These light ponies are grey in colour.

KARABAKHSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Karabakh (eng.)**Population data:** 1 824 • 699 ♀ • 73 ♂ • 1989**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**AZERBAIJAN**

The Karabakhskaya was established in the 18th century by crossing with Arab and Turkmen horses. The animals are chestnut or bay in colour, are lightly built with an average wither height of 150 cm and 146 cm respectively. Efforts are underway to regenerate the Karabakhskaya. Of females, 9% are bred to males of the same breed.

BOZAKHSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Bozakh (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**AZERBAIJAN**

The Bozakhskaya is a Caucasian fat-tailed sheep. The animals may be white (36%), yellow-white (23%), tan (13%), grey (10%) or red (9%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 50 kg. Females have an average wither height of 64 cm. Males and females may be either polled or horned.

SHIRVANSKAYA*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Shirvan**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1989**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**AZERBAIJAN**

The Shirvanskaya breed, similar to the Karabakh, is found in eastern and central Azerbaijan. It is a Caucasian fat-tailed sheep, off-white (73%), brown, black or pied in colour with medium fibred wool. Adult males weigh on average 50.7 kg and females 43 kg. The breed is well adapted to the hot summers of the Mugan-Salyany area. Reports from 1989 suggest that most of the sheep (up to 80%) are being crossed with the Azerbaijan Mountain Merino and as a result pure-breds are only raised on individual holdings in the following regions: Apsheron, Lenkoran, Masalli and Sumagit.

MINUFI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Baladi (= local)**Population data:** 360 000 • 190 ♀ • 4 000 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** milk, meat**EGYPT**

Minufi buffaloes, a variety of Baladi, are found in southern and central parts of the Delta. The animals are dark grey in colour and have long, curved horns. Adult males weigh on average 600 kg and females 570 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 145 cm respectively.

ARAB*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Hamdani, Saklawi, Kuhailan**Population data:** 1 500 - 2 000 • 800 ♀ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** riding (sports)**EGYPT**

The Arab breed originated and was established in the 4-8th century in the hot, arid steppes of the Arabian Peninsula. The data pertain to the Egyptian Arab horse bred mainly on one governmental farm (El-Zahraa Arab horse stud farm, Cairo) belonging to the Egyptian Agricultural Organization (EAO), and a few private farms. Surplus horses and culled animals go mainly into the local Baladi pool. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

BALADI WHITE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 2 000 • 500 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**EGYPT**

The Baladi White is the product of several generations of cross-breeding between Baladi (native) rabbits and Giant Flander (exotic breed) at the Ministry of Agriculture's Poultry Breeding stations. Heavily does (50% Giant / 50% Baladi) were backcrossed with Giant Flander bucks for several generations, animals being selected for pure white colour. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 1.95 kg and females 1.9 kg. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

GALABI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 200 - 5 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 200 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** -**EGYPT**

The Galabi is found in the Western Desert and Sinai. The animals are medium sized, grey in colour and well adapted to desert conditions. Adult males weigh on average 3.2 kg and females 3.4 kg. In 1992 the Desert Research Institute carried out a project in Maryout (north-western coast of Egypt) to characterize this breed. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

GIZA WHITE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 1 500 - 10 000 • 1 000 ♀ • 500 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** meat, milk**EGYPT**

The Giza White breed was established in 1932 when a native stock of rabbits of different colours and sizes was bred by the Animal Breeding Department, Cairo University, Giza, attempting to construct a breed of uniform characteristics. Colours were isolated and black and albino colours were genetically segregated. Selection was carried out using a recording system. Around 1937 systematic breeding took place with the objective of obtaining an albino type with a higher growth rate and larger litter size. This population is known as Giza White and the rabbits are albino white in colour with soft, silky fur. Adult males weigh on average 2.8 kg and females 2.75 kg. Of females, 50% are bred to males of the same breed.

ANGER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Asian Wild Ass (eng.), Half-Ass (eng.), Hemione

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Anger asses (*Equus hemionus*) are pale yellowish-brown with paler underparts and a darker mane and back-stripe.

IRANIAN ONAGER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Ghor-Khar, Persian Onager (eng.), Persian Wild Ass (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

The Iranian Onager (*Equus hemionus onager*) is found in northern desert plateau, central Iran. Between 200 and 400 individuals survive in the northern desert plateau of Iran, the main threat to their survival being over-hunting and competition with domestic stock for forage and water. Onagers breed freely in captivity and are well represented in zoos.

KURDI



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Karadi

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1997

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Kurdi cattle, of the Brachyceros type, are black in colour, often with light markings. Adult males weigh on average 300 kg and females 220 kg cm with an average wither height of 106 cm.

CASPIAN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Caspian Miniature (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Caspian horses, found in Golan and Mazandaran, are usually bay, grey, chestnut or occasionally black in colour.

MIRIZ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Miraz**Population data:** < 1 000 • 1986**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** -**IRAQ**

Miriz goats are found in northern Iraq. They are of the angora type and black in colour. Adult males weigh on average 50 kg and females 30 kg. There is no accurate population data available on the breed. However, numbers are very small in comparison to other breeds of black goat and the number of females is decreasing. Between 3 and 5% of the herd is made up of males used for breeding.

ABAEDH*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Native Iraqi (eng.)**Population data:** 575 • 500 ♀ • 75 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**IRAQ**

The Abaedh breed originated in the country-side of Iraq. These chickens may have self-white (98%) coloured plumage with no special pattern (90%) within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (90%). The comb is of single type and egg shells may be white (90%) in colour. On average females weigh 1.5 kg. The breed is frugal and rustic and is reported to be heat tolerant. The birds at the IPA experimental station were developed as a pure line by selecting according to feather colour.

ARREE EL- RAKABA ABAEDH*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** White Naked Neck Iraqi (eng.)**Population data:** 230 • 200 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** research**IRAQ**

The Arree El- Rakaba Abaedh breed originated in the country-side of Iraq. These chickens may have self-white (90%) coloured plumage with no special pattern (90%) within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (80%). The comb may be of single (90%) type and egg shells are white in colour. They have a naked neck. On average females weigh 1.4 kg. The breed is frugal and rustic and is reported to be heat resistant, probably due to the presence of the naked neck gene (Na). The birds at the IPA experimental station were developed as a pure line by selecting according to feather colour.

ARREE EL- RAKABA BUNNI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Naked Neck Iraqi (eng.)**Population data:** 230 • 200 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**IRAQ**

The Arree El- Rakaba Bunni breed originated in the country-side of Iraq. These chickens may have self-red and variants (90%) coloured plumage with no special pattern (90%) within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be white (80%) or yellow (20%). The comb may be of single (90%) type and egg shells are brown in colour. On average females weigh 1.3 kg. The breed is frugal and rustic and is reported to be heat tolerant. The birds at the IPA experimental station were developed as a pure line by selecting according to feather colour.

ASSWAD*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Black Native Iraqi (eng.)**Population data:** 575 • 500 ♀ • 75 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**IRAQ**

The Asswad breed originated in the country-side of Iraq. These chickens have self-black (98%) coloured plumage with no special pattern (90%) within the feathers. They may have yellow (90%) skin and the shanks and feet may be black (70%) or yellow (30%). The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. On average females weigh 1.4 kg. The breed is frugal and rustic and is reported to be heat tolerant. The birds at the IPA experimental station were developed as a pure line by selecting according to feather colour.

BUNNI*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Brown Native Iraqi (eng.)**Population data:** 575 • 500 ♀ • 75 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**IRAQ**

The Bunni breed originated in the country-side of Iraq. These chickens have self-red and variants (98%) coloured plumage with no special pattern (90%) within the feathers. They have white skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (90%). The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. On average females weigh 1.4 kg. The breed is frugal and rustic and is reported to be heat tolerant. The birds at the IPA experimental station were developed as a pure line by selecting according to feather colour.

MUKHATAT*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Barred Native Iraqi (eng.)**Population data:** 575 • 500 ♀ • 75 ♂ • 1994**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** research**IRAQ**

The Mukhatat breed originated in the country-side of Iraq. These chickens have barred autosomal patterns within the feathers, white skin and the shanks and feet may be yellow (90%). The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. On average females weigh 1.8 kg. It is reported that this breed is heat resistant and they can be raised in harsh environments with a minimal nutritional requirement. The birds at the IPA experimental station were developed as a pure line by selecting according to feather colour.

KULAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Transcaspian Onager (eng.)**Population data:** < 500 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**KAZAKHSTAN**

The Kulan (*Equus hemionus kulan*) is a variety of Onager. It survives in small, isolated herds and total numbers are probably under 500. Excessive hunting and competition with domestic stock are the main causes of the Kulan's decline.

ARVANA-KAZAKH TYPE*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 10 ♂ • 1993**Population trend:** decreasing**Range of uses:** milk**KAZAKHSTAN**

The Arvana-Kazakh Type dromedary is found in southern Kazakhstan. The breed was established by crossing hybrid Kurt camels with sires of the Arvana Turkmen breed. Adult males weigh on average 700 kg and females 520 kg with an average wither height of 180 cm and 174 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the local climatic conditions (harsh continental desert climate). The animals are able to endure water and fodder shortages. The best camels are reared in southern Kazakhstan, Mangystau and Atyrau regions. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIAN LOCAL COARSE-HAIRED*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy Srednei Azii (ru.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**KAZAKHSTAN**

The Russian Central Asian Local Coarse-Haired goat is found in the Altai region. This native mountain goat is usually black, may occasionally be grey, tan or pied in colour and has large horns. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg. The breed is considered a valuable resource for the creation of new breeds. It is difficult to obtain an estimate of population size for these goats as they are found primarily on individual holdings.

AKSAI BLACK PIED*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Askaiskaya Cherny Pestraya (ru.)**Population data:** < 5 000 • 450 ♀ • 96 ♂ • 1990**Population trend:** stable**Range of uses:** meat, lard**KAZAKHSTAN**

The Aksai Black Pied pig is found in Alma Ata, south-eastern Kazakhstan. It is a composite of Large White, Berkshire and local pigs and was established in 1952. The animals are black and white pied in colour and have erect ears. Adult males weigh on average 317 kg and females 245 kg. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIAN LOCAL COARSE-HAIRED*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy Srednei Azii (ru.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

The Russian Central Asian Local Coarse-Haired goat is found in the Altai region. This native mountain goat is usually black, may occasionally be grey, tan or pied in colour and has large horns. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg. The breed is considered a valuable resource for the creation of new breeds. It is difficult to obtain an estimate of population size for these goats as they are found primarily on individual holdings.

KIRGIZ*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Kirgizskaya (ru.), Kirgiz Mountain (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** herding, meat, milk**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

The Kirgiz breed is a Mongolian type pony.

MARCO POLO'S SHEEP*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Great Tibetan Sheep (eng.), Pamir Argali, Great Pamir Sheep (eng.)**Population data:** < 200 • 1991**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**Marco Polo's Sheep (*Ovis ammon polii*) are a variety of Argali. Adult males weigh on average 126 kg and females 76 kg with an average wither height of 113 cm and 100 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.**BARBE***ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Barb (eng.)**Population data:** 2 500 • 400 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1992**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** sport**MOROCCO**

Barbe horses may be chestnut, grey or bay in colour and are light animals. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 420 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 150 cm respectively. This breed is a good saddle horse and a good jumper. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

SOMALI WILD ASS*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** < 300 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**SOMALIA**The Somali Wild Ass (*Equus africanus somaliensis*) is found in northern Somalia and is a variety of African Wild Ass. The animals are reddish-grey in colour with a dark mane and seldomly have a dorsal stripe or shoulder cross-stripe. In Somalia the fat is used as a cure for TBC. Current numbers are probably less than 300. This ass is difficult to breed in captivity and the only two captive herds of pure Somali wild asses are at Basle Zoo in Switzerland and Hai Bar in Israel.

SOMALI PONY*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** -**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**SOMALIA**

Somali Ponies are usually chestnut or grey in colour.

GHAB*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Syrian (eng.), Palestinian (obsolete synonym)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1995**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** milk, meat**SYRIA**

Ghab buffaloes are found on the Ghab plains. The breed was established in 1200 and originated in India but resembles Mediterranean buffalo breeds. The animals are black in colour.

ARAB*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Keheilan, Saglawi**Population data:** > 36 927 • 441 ♀ • 128 ♂ • 1989**Population trend:** increasing**Range of uses:** riding (sports)**SYRIA**

The Arab breed originated and was established in the 4-8th century in the hot, arid steppes of the Arabian Peninsula. They are light animals, adult males weighing on average 325 kg and females 275 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 152 cm respectively. There are no distinct horse breeds, but registered animals come under Arabian Horse with its seven lines: Keheilat, Saglawi, Muanqiat, Shuwaimat, Duhaimat, Hamadaniah and Obaiat. There are 441 females registered in the herd book, of which 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

**MESTNYE GRUBOSHERSTNYE
KOZY SREDNEI AZII***ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Russian Central Asian Local Coarse-Haired (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**TAJIKISTAN**

The Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy Srednei Azii goat is found in the Altai region. This native mountain goats is usually black, may be occasionally grey, tan or pied in colour and has large horns. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg. The breed is considered a valuable resource for the creation of new breeds. It is difficult to obtain an estimate of population size for these goats as they are found primarily on individual holdings.

MARCO POLO'S SHEEP*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Great Tibetan Sheep (eng.), Pamir Argali,
Great Pamir Sheep (eng.)

Population data: < 200 • 1991

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

TAJIKISTAN

Marco Polo's Sheep (*Ovis ammon polii*) is a variety of Argali sheep. Adult males weigh on average 126 kg and females 76 kg with an average wither height of 113 cm and 100 cm respectively. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

BRUNE DE L' ATLAS*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Brown Atlas (eng.)

Population data: 914 • 1983

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

TUNISIA

Brune de l'Atlas cattle may be brown or blond in colour. They are an Iberian type, similar to Libyan cattle. Adult males weigh on average 420 kg and females 335 kg with an average wither height of 135 cm and 118 cm respectively. The breed is adapted to the arid environment.

BARBE*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Barb (eng.)

Population data: > 500 • 1987

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

TUNISIA

Barbe horses may be chestnut, grey or bay in colour and are light animals. Adult males weigh on average 450 kg and females 420 kg with an average wither height of 155 cm and 150 cm respectively. The fecundity rate of this breed is very low (about 35%). This breed is a good saddle horse and a good jumper. The actual population size declined considerably between 1960 and 1987 due to the improvement in modern agricultural practices. Since 1988 there has been an increased interest in the breed because of greater tourist demand for horse shows and related activities. This has regenerated government interest and led to the establishment of breeding centres. Approximately 500 animals are registered in the national stud book.

HAMDANI*ENDANGERED*

Local names or syn.: Arab (eng.), Saklawi, Kuhailan

Population data: > 1 300 • 400 ♀ • 30 ♂ • 1992

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

TUNISIA

The Hamdani breed originated and was established in the 4-8th century in hot arid steppes of the Arabian Peninsula. Adult males weigh on average 420 kg and females 400 kg with an average wither height of 150 cm and 148 cm respectively. The breeding numbers are controlled by the relevant officials in the Ministry of Agriculture. Almost 85% of matings are carried out on State stud farms and standards are set by the Ministry of Agriculture. Of females, 100% are bred to males of the same breed.

KULAN*ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Transcaspian Onager (eng.)**Population data:** < 500 • 1994**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** -**TURKMENISTAN**

The Kulan (*Equus hemionus kulan*) is a variety of Onager. It survives in small isolated herds and total numbers are probably under 500. Excessive hunting and competition with domestic stock are the main causes of the Kulan's decline.

**MESTNYE GRUBOSHERSTNYE
KOZY SREDNEI AZII***ENDANGERED***Local names or syn.:** Russian Central Asian Local Coarse-Haired (eng.)**Population data:** 100 - 1 000 • 1988**Population trend:** -**Range of uses:** meat, milk, wool**TURKMENISTAN**

The Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy Srednei Azii goat is found in Altai. This native mountain goats is usually black, may be occasionally grey, tan or pied in colour and has large horns. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg. The breed is considered a valuable resource for the creation of new breeds. It is difficult to obtain an estimate of population size for these goats as they are found primarily on individual holdings.

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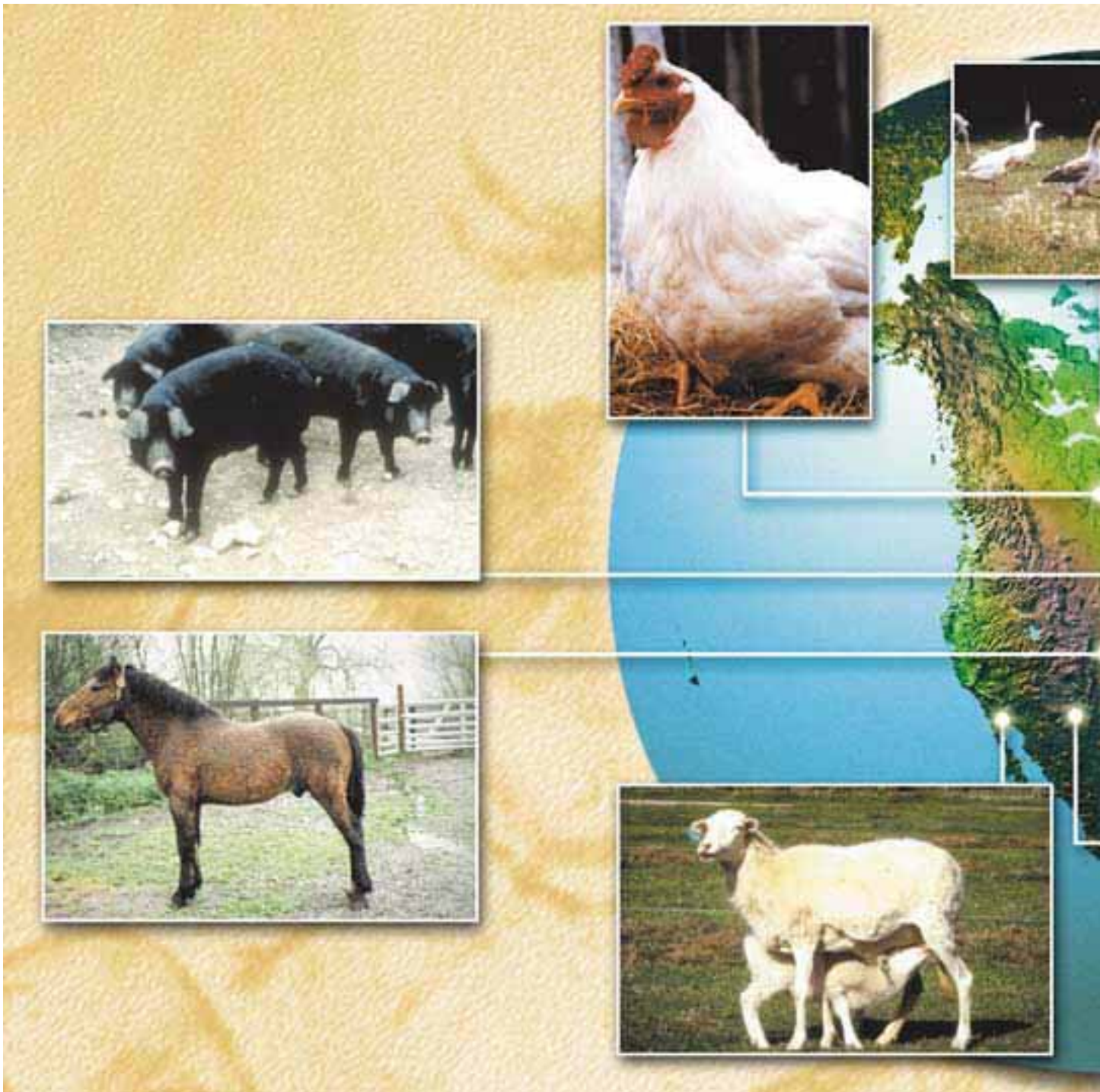
The Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy Srednei Azii goat is found in Altai. This native mountain goats is usually black, may be occasionally grey, tan or pied in colour and has large horns. Adult males weigh on average 60 kg and females 45 kg. The breed is considered a valuable resource for the creation of new breeds. It is difficult to obtain an estimate of population size for these goats as they are found primarily on individual holdings.

One of the most developed regions of the world, Canada and the United States of America enjoy an average food intake nearly a third greater than that for Asia and a per capita consumption of energy five times as great as the average of all other continents. In 1998 the human population size estimate for these two countries was 305 million, or five percent of the world's population, an increase from 290 million people in 1994. Agriculture is no longer a principal economic activity (less than 2.5 percent of the population are directly employed in agriculture) but is still very important. Since the 1950s agriculture has become more intensive, requiring fewer farms. For example, in the period 1950-80 the number of farms dropped by 57 percent. This trend has continued throughout the 1980s and 1990s but has been partly compensated by a steady increase in farm size.

The region's agriculture is characterized by considerable diversity, which reflects both variations in natural conditions i.e. topography, climate, soil type, etc. and the influence of people from many different cultures. Livestock and their products are a major source of food in the region's diet, contributing almost 40 percent of the total food energy. Large tracts of land, especially in northern Canada are unsuitable for the production of crops and livestock may be the best means of utilizing these resources.

With the exception of turkeys, most major livestock species were imported to the region. In pre-colonial times indigenous peoples, primarily hunters and gatherers, survived predominantly by hunting large herds of the then ubiquitous native bison. Although they utilized turkeys (domesticated circa 2 000 BC) there are little or no accounts of indigenous peoples husbanding animals. Native Inuits, however, used domestic dogs for transport. Analogous to Latin America, most of the region's livestock breeds were imported by European explorers. On his second voyage to the Americas in 1493, Columbus brought a number of livestock species to the island of Santo Domingo. Similar introductions were made on subsequent voyages and also by other early explorers to the West Indies. Introduced animals were later transported to Central America and finally north across the Rio Grande into the area that would become the western USA.

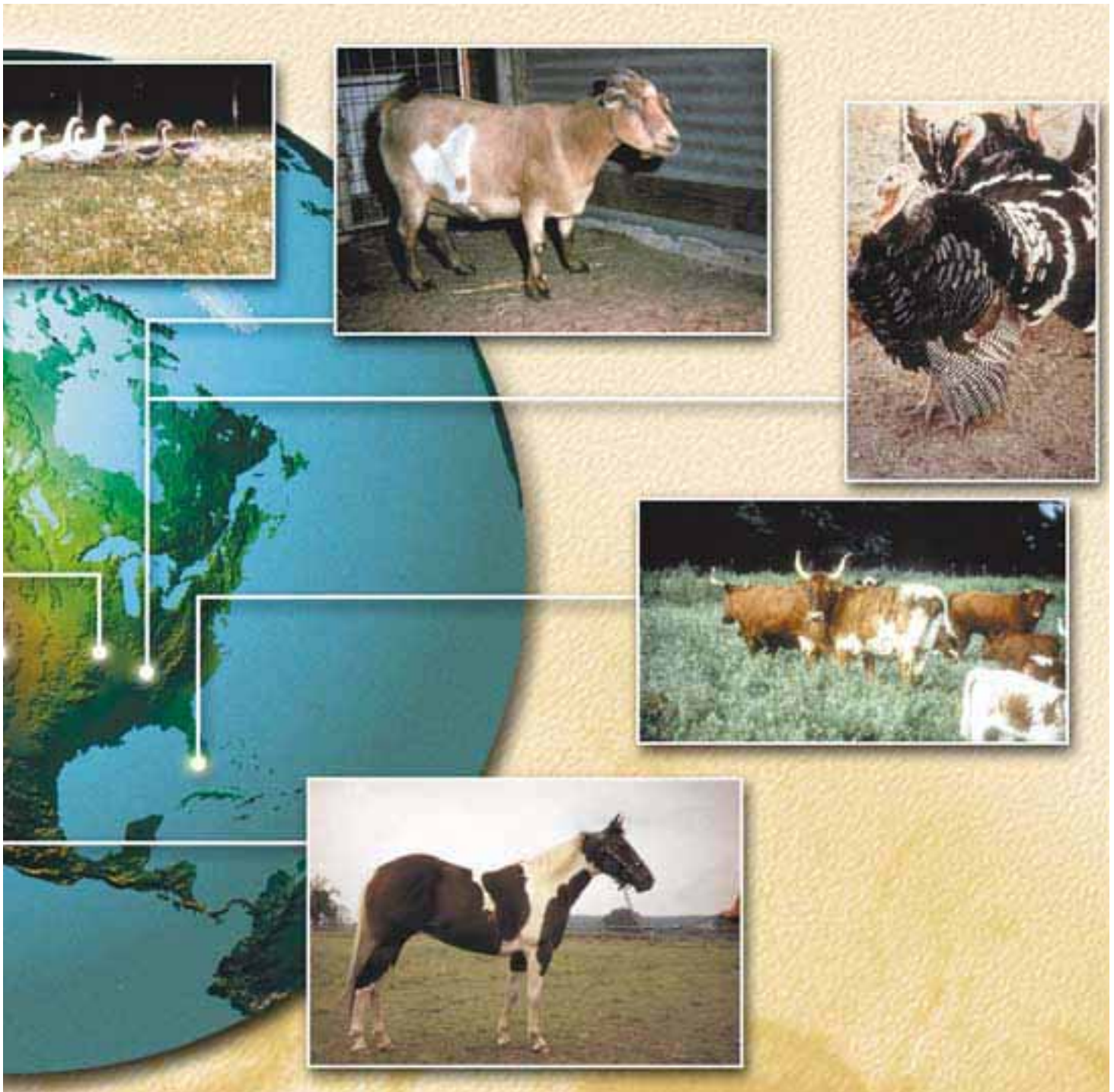
Some of the introduced species may have had influences from other regions. For example, many of the introduced Iberian pig breeds are thought to include some Chinese pig genes. Additionally, slaves brought from West Africa were often accompanied by their livestock, which led to the introduction of breeds such as the West African Dwarf Goat. This is thought to have contributed considerably to the gene pool of American common goats. During the seventeenth century the eastern part of the USA and Canada was colonized by people of European origin who brought with them northern European breeds - many of the region's goats, sheep and cattle came from Britain and France at this time. This process continued throughout the eighteenth century, a period that saw many Europeans coming to the New World in search of



from top left clockwise:

- *Canadian White Wyandotte hen - critical.*
- *Flock of Canadian Pilgrim geese, males (white) and females (grey) - critical.*
- *Tennessee Fainting goats, USA, suffer from hereditary myotonia and as a result are heavily muscled - endangered.*
- *Bronze turkey, one of the few species domesticated in North America.*

RANGE OF PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENTS IN THE NORTH AMERICA REGION



- *Florida Cracker cattle from the USA tolerate heat and humidity, are parasite resistant and very fertile - endangered.*
- *North American Paint horse.*
- *St. Croix sheep, developed at Utah State University in the 1970s, are popular in the USA for grassland management and agro-forestry - endangered.*
- *Curled Bashkir stallion, USA.*
- *The last remaining herd of Mulefoot pigs in the USA has been conserved by an individual farmer - critical.*

prosperity. Other more recent importations such as zebu cattle from Asia and Arabian horses from the Near East have also made extensive contributions to the region's animal genetic resources.

Much of the early breed improvement was based on visual appraisal, with breeders selecting for characteristics that they felt might lead to more efficient production. Although some selected for milk and beef conformation, many focused on colour patterns, shape of horns and other superficial markings that had an exaggerated influence in selection programmes. The introduction of herd books and breed societies led to a standardization of selection goals and consequently revolutionized livestock breeding. This eventually led to the establishment of many native American breeds such as the American Brahman or Canadienne cattle and the Duroc pig, developed earlier this century.

In general, the livestock industry in Canada and the USA has been quite dynamic. Introduced animals have been used to upgrade existing stock leading to the formation of new breeds. More recently, political decisions and economic forces have contributed to the region's breeding programmes. The United States Department of Agriculture and Agriculture Canada closely monitor both the quantity and quality of livestock products in their respective countries. They provide funding for research and are involved in genetic resources monitoring programmes. Consumer trends such as the desire to eat leaner meat or eggs with less cholesterol have also had significant impacts on breeding policy in North America.

A very small number of national and multinational breeding companies now dominate the poultry industry in North America and are becoming more important in the swine industry. Performance recording programmes are in place for most meat and fibre producing species, although participation remains modest for meat cattle and low for small ruminants.

The USA and Canada have among the highest animal health standards in the world. Many livestock diseases such as contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth disease and piroplasmiasis have been all but eradicated. Mastitis, Newcastle disease, internal parasites and biting insects may cause decreases in the productivity of animals, but these are generally well controlled by vigilant animal health care programmes and do not affect breeding to a significant degree. Sophisticated management systems have, in many cases, standardized the animals' environment and consequently less attention has been given to traits such as disease resistance, adaptability to climate, etc. In general, the primary focus of the region's breed development programmes has been to increase levels of production for systems that incorporate high feed and management inputs.

Despite the relatively recent history of the region's livestock, much genetic variation has accumulated, as evidenced by the large number of North American breeds and by the continued establishment of breeding populations of imported breeds. However, the continued drive towards intensifica-

tion and specialization has, as in other regions, resulted in the increased reliance on a small number of these to meet the demand for food.

Many breeds that were once considered quite valuable have now been confined to the genetic wastebasket. For example, Navajo-Churro sheep, bred by indigenous peoples for their superior wool quality, have only survived in isolated pockets. Others, such as the Florida Cracker cattle are in danger of extinction despite adaptations to heat, parasites, insect scourges and low level nutrition requirements. Many such breeds are kept only for their novelty value or in marginal areas where factors are not conducive to intensification. Less fortunate breeds have become extinct before being fully documented (see section 2.3 on Extinct Breeds).

Changing consumer requirements, the possibility of epidemics from unknown pathogens and an unpredictable environment require a dynamic livestock industry. The American bison, almost extinct at the turn of the century, had until recently been crossbred with domesticated cattle to generate a more diverse range of meat products. These animals (cattalo or beefalo) were quite hardy and could forage on upland winter range during periods of low ambient air temperatures and high wind velocity (often encountered in Alaska and northern Canada).

The Texas Longhorn, aside from its novelty value, is thought to be relatively immune to piroplasmiasis and screwworm, diseases known to cause considerable problems in other regions of the world. This was the first livestock breed to become protected by law in the USA as its numbers were dangerously low in the 1920s. It has now become a stable contributor to the region's beef industry.

Table 2.2.7.1 gives the total population sizes and the number of breeds of each of the major domestic animal species recorded in the North America region and the share of the world's population sizes and number of breeds. Although this table does not provide details on the number of animals in each of the breeds it does give some indication of the region's diversity. Turkeys, cattle, pigs and chickens account for the bulk of North American livestock. Horses, used extensively for draught at the turn of the century, have recently declined in number due to mechanization. Most are now used as hobby animals or in the racing industry. The large number of chickens and turkeys reflects the American consumers' growing desire for poultry meat.

The plight of many of the region's minor breeds is now being documented by organizations such as the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy, the Canadian Foundation for the Conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources and Rare Breeds Canada. These associations have been quite successful in maintaining small herds of many of the rarer breeds. However, many others are still under threat and unless greater action is taken these breeds will be irretrievably lost.

In 1995, 199 mammalian and 25 avian breeds (including extinct) were recorded in the Global Databank for Farm

TABLE 2.2.7.1 TOTAL POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF BREEDS OF THE MAJOR LIVESTOCK SPECIES IN THE NORTH AMERICA REGION AND THEIR SHARE OF THE WORLD TOTAL

	POPULATION SIZE ('000)	NUMBER OF BREEDS	SHARE OF WORLD TOTAL	
			POPULATION (%)	BREEDS (%)
Cattle	111 481	62	8	5
Goat	1 428	20	0	4
Sheep	7 891	61	1	5
Pig	74 609	32	8	6
Ass	52	5	0	5
Horse	6 508	53	11	7
Chicken	1 865 000	10	14	1
Duck ¹	7640	n/a	1	n/a
Turkey	100 400	1	40	3
Goose (domestic)	300	1	0	2

¹ Domestic Duck and Muscovy Duck

n/a — not available

Source: FAOSTAT (estimates of 1999 live animal populations) and DAD-IS

Animal Genetic Resources. Since then, 90 mammalian breeds have been added, increasing the amount of mammalian data recorded by 45 percent. No further avian breeds have been recorded in the North America region. Figures 2.2.7.1 to 2.2.7.2 illustrate the structure of the data recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, showing the risk status of the mammalian and avian breeds recorded for each species in the Africa region up to 1995 and up to 1999.

Thirty-five percent (91 of 259) of extant breeds on file are categorized as at risk (for definition see section 1.6). This is most likely an underestimate of the true situation. Population data is available for only 154 or 59% of the breeds. Very few breeds at risk are recorded as being maintained despite the actions of the above mentioned organizations.

It is difficult to make solid statements about the changes in the proportion of breeds recorded in each risk status category between 1995 and 1999, because with the large amount of additional data recorded and the manner of the recording method, the 1995 data is not a random subset of the 1999 data and direct comparisons between data sets would be biased by considering proportional changes.

Despite such biases, when the complete data sets are indirectly compared, some trends are clear. As percentages of the total number of existing breeds that have population data (and therefore risk status known), the proportion of mammalian breeds recorded in the North region at risk of extinction has increased from 44 percent (of 94) in 1995 to 53 percent (of 131) in 1999. The situation with avian breeds

is more serious, however. Although the total number of avian breeds recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources has not increased since 1995 (25 breeds recorded up until 1995 and again up until 1999), the structure of the data has changed, due to the recording of population size data for those breeds for which, previously population size data was not known. Thus, most likely as a result of better data recording, the total proportion of breeds at risk of being lost seems to have increased dramatically from 78 percent (of 23) in 1995 to 96 percent (of 23) in 1999. Although these figures may not truly reflect the situation, they are indeed alarming and efforts must be made to encourage maintenance of these domestic animal genetic resources at risk

Figures 2.2.7.3 and 2.2.7.4 provide general overviews of the quantity and quality of the population data provided by each country for their animal genetic resources. A list of all contributors of information to the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources is given in Annex 2.2 and 2.3. The last year of reporting refers to the date of the most recent entry of population data in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. Potentially, this means that even if the data for only one breed is updated then that year will be indicated. The total number of breeds recorded by each country is shown. No information is displayed for those countries for which no breeds are recorded in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. For each other country, breeds are split into those with population data and those with no population data (risk status unknown). When one or more fields in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources are completed then that breed is

FIGURE 2.2.7.1A

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE NORTH AMERICA REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

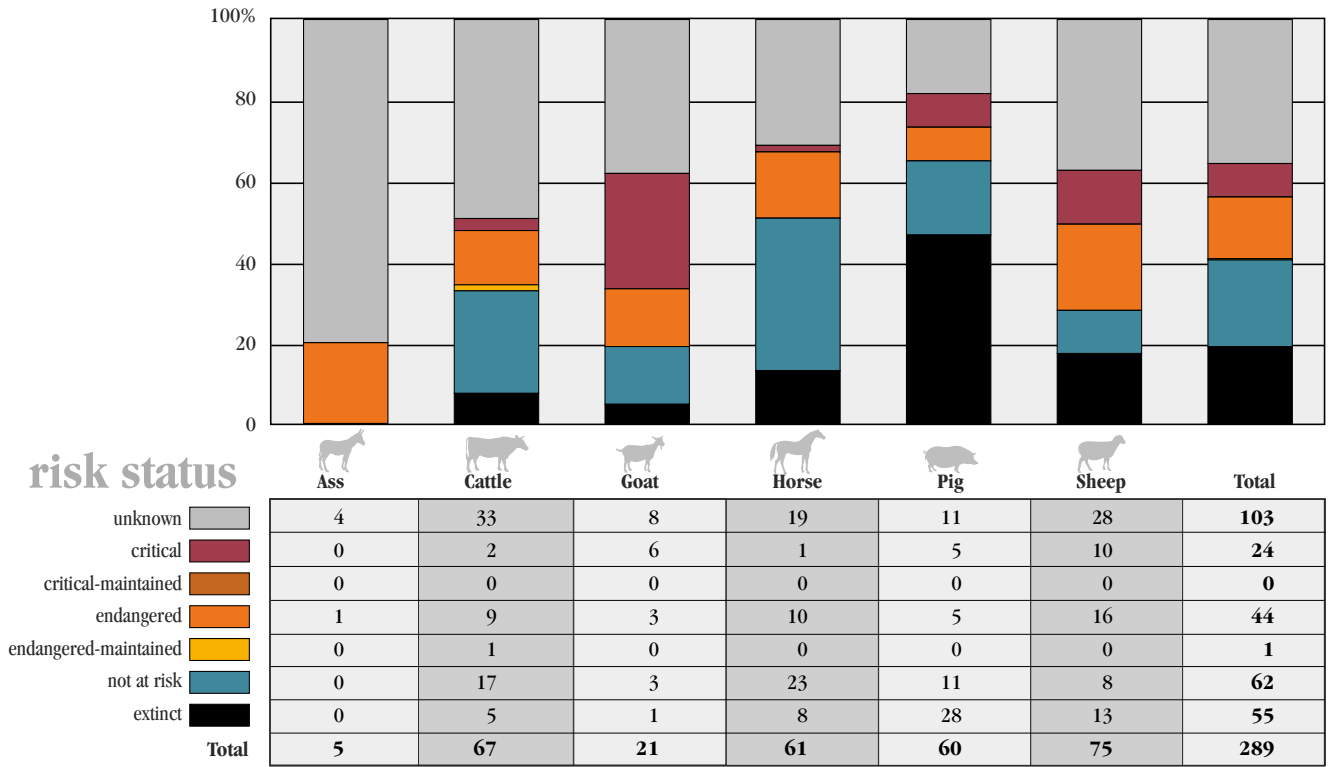


FIGURE 2.2.7.1B

RISK STATUS OF MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE NORTH AMERICA REGION UP TO MAY 1995: ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

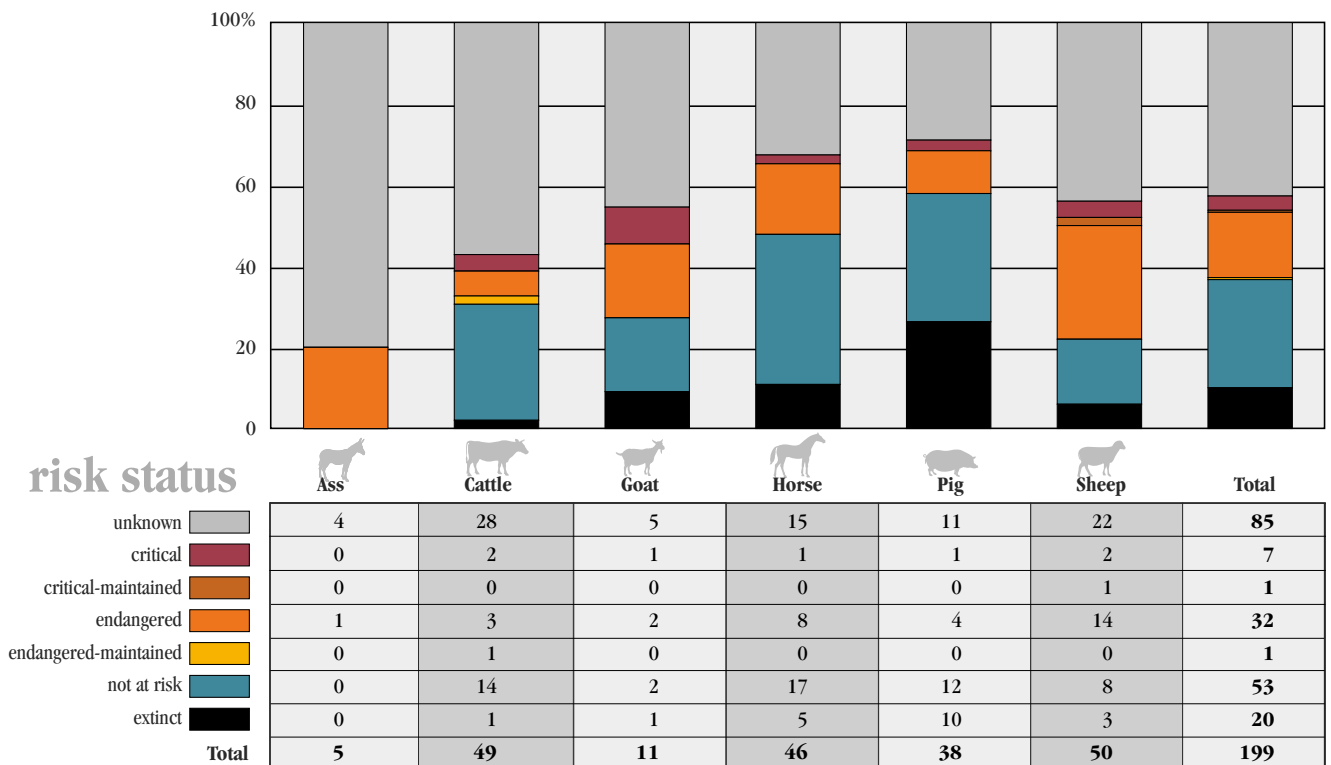


FIGURE 2.2.7.2A

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE NORTH AMERICA REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999:ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

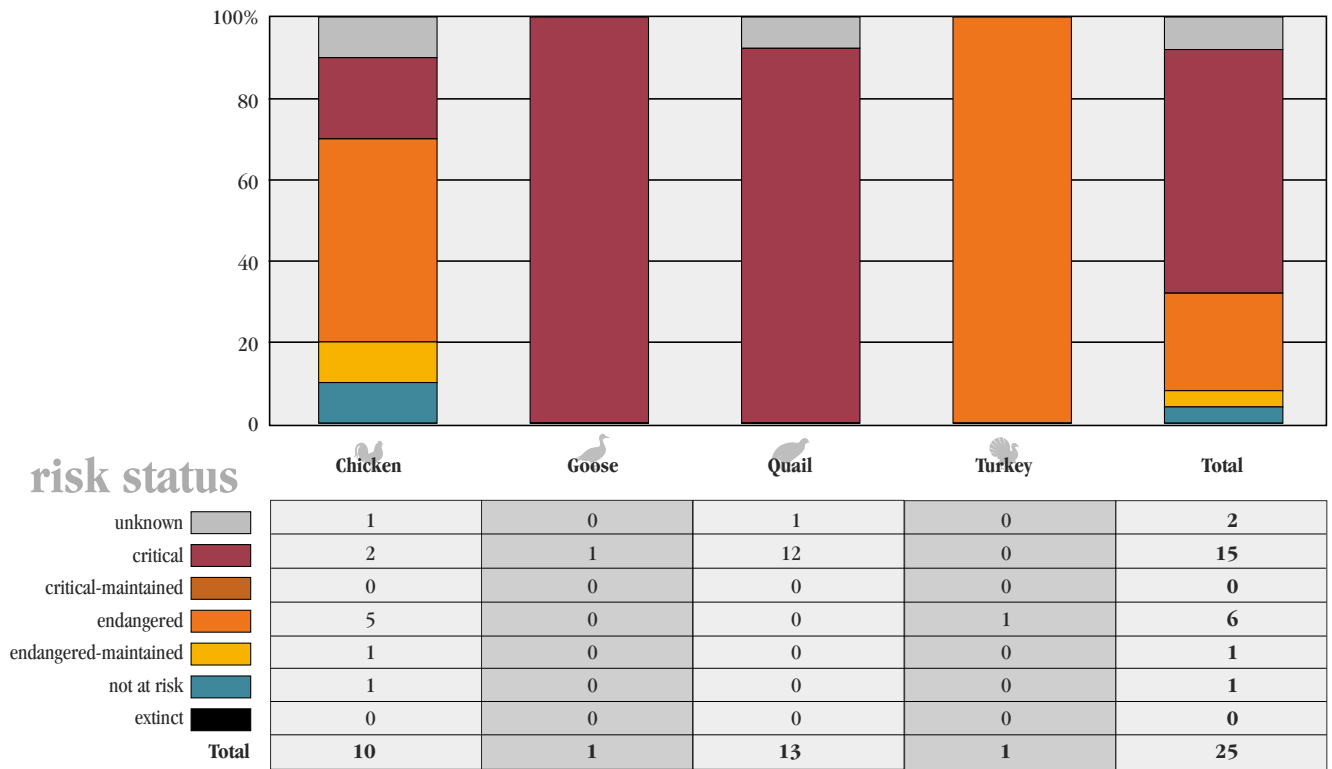


FIGURE 2.2.7.2B

RISK STATUS OF AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED IN THE NORTH AMERICA REGION UP TO MAY 1995:ABSOLUTE (TABLE) AND PERCENTAGE (CHART) FIGURES

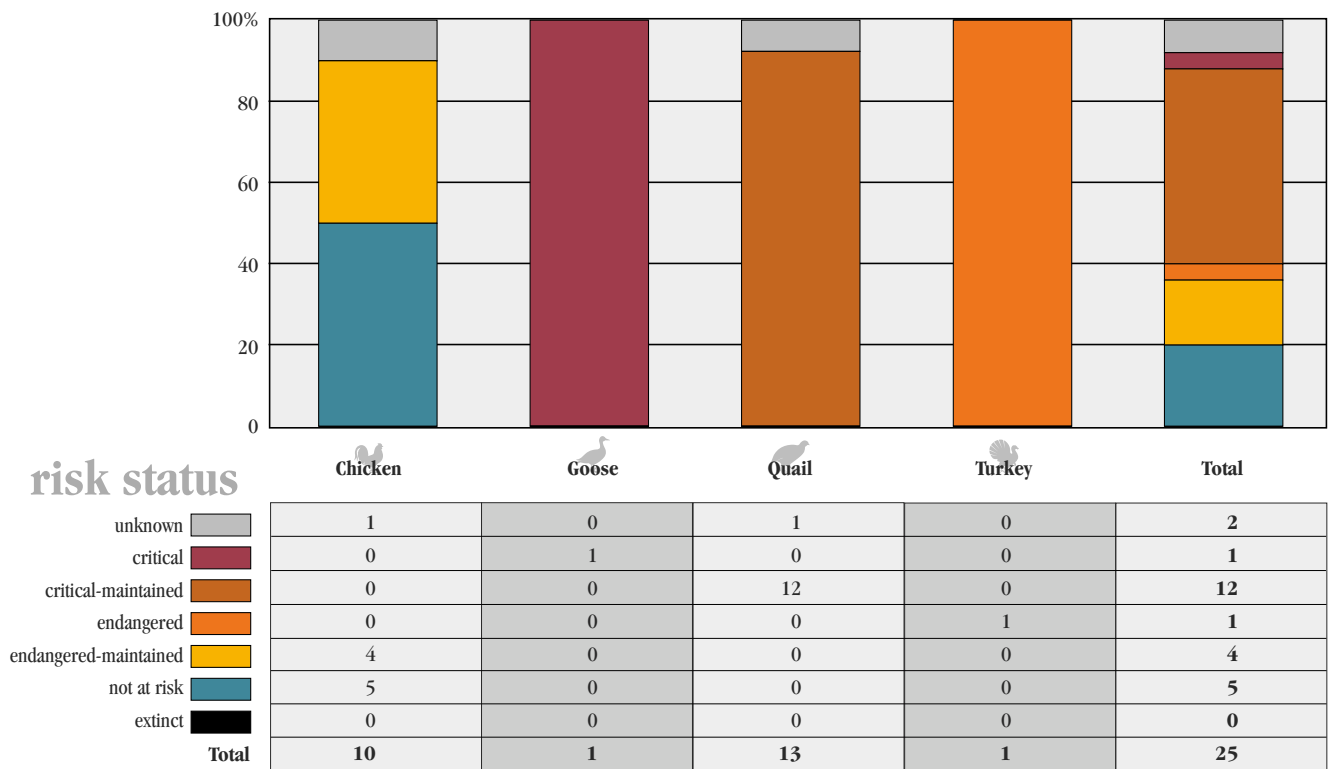


FIGURE 2.2.7.3

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR MAMMALIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE NORTH AMERICA REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999

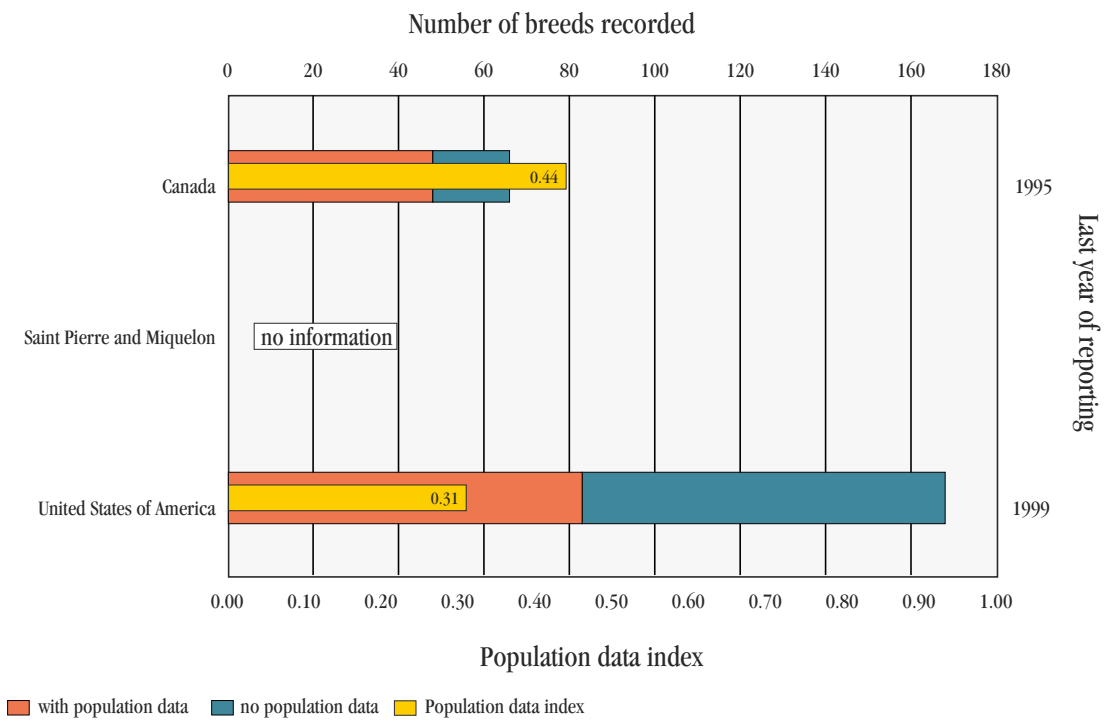
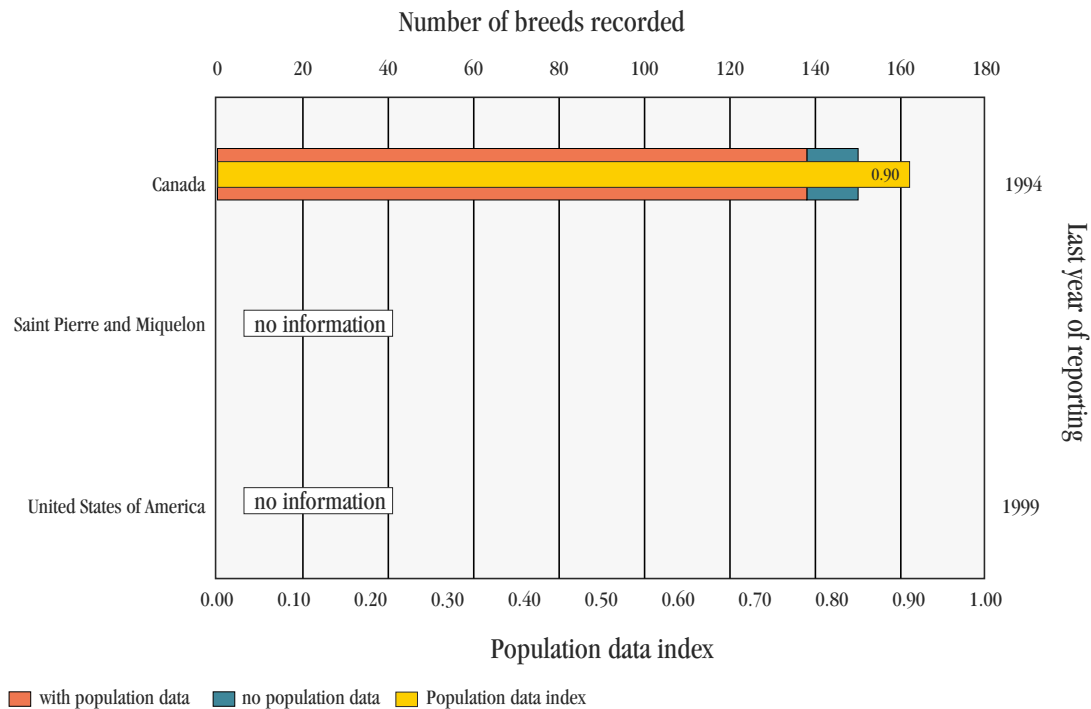


FIGURE 2.2.7.4

POPULATION DATA STATUS AND INDEX FOR AVIAN BREEDS RECORDED BY COUNTRIES, DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, ENTITIES AND AREAS OF THE NORTH AMERICA REGION UP TO DECEMBER 1999



With population data Those breeds with information recorded in one or more of the 16 population data fields.

No population data Those breeds with no information recorded in any of the 16 population data fields.

Population Data Index (PDI) For each country the PDI was calculated only for those breeds recorded with population data. The PDI is the fraction of selected population data fields (population size, number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed) that contain information, averaged across breeds.

identified with population data. For an overview of the population data fields see tables 1.7.1 and 1.7.2.

For those breeds recorded with population data, a population data index (PDI) is calculated, which provides an indication of the completeness of the data provided by the country. Selected basic population data fields, regarded to be the most important and used in the calculation of risk status, are considered - population size (absolute or range), number of breeding females, number of breeding males and the percentage of females bred to males of the same breed. The PDI is calculated for each breed as the fraction of the selected fields that contain information. This is then averaged across all breeds for which the index is calculated.

The population data for breeds recorded in this developed region are poor. Figures 2.2.7.3 and 2.2.7.4 highlight the serious deficiencies in population data and stress the fundamental challenge for these countries to overcome these for better decision-making nationally and internationally. The United States of America last reported mammalian data in 1999. For the breeds that have been reported less than half have been recorded with population data. For those breeds that have at least some population data, the PDI was calculated as only 0.31. The United States of America has reported no avian breeds at all. Therefore the state of their avian genetic resources can not be determined. Canada has reported some population data for 72 percent (48 of 66) of mammalian breeds, however the PDI for these breeds has been calculated as only 0.44. The PDI for avian breeds reported in Canada is much higher, at 0.90, calculated for the 23 of 25 breeds that were recorded with at least some population data.

Of note is the relatively little data recorded for avian species. Although the recording of avian breeds was initiated after the recording of mammalian breeds, little more data has recently been added by countries for avian breeds. Avian breeds should not be neglected as they make important contributions to food, especially in the developing world, and represent an important component of global animal genetic resources.

For a complete list of breeds and their risk status, recorded by each country, see section 2.4.2.

Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which became international law in December 1993, countries that have ratified this convention are not only recognized as having sovereignty over all genetic resources within their boundaries, but are also obliged to report data on these genetic resources, including their animal genetic resources. Each country is responsible for validating and maintaining current data describing the status and characteristics of these resources and for reporting on this internationally. FAO is the UN agency responsible for assisting countries to develop and maintain this reporting responsibility. Under Decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD, FAO also has the mandate to develop, as a priority activity, the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources for country use. In order to do

this, countries should comply, and provide complete, high-quality breed data which should be regularly updated. Country inventories within the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources assist the management of animal genetic resources. Management includes the identification of those breeds at risk of extinction using a consistent approach. This information is crucial in order to develop the Global Early Warning System for Animal Genetic Resources and for the conservation of these resources. Breed data must be available in order to further develop methodologies, to consistently define risk status across countries, regions and the world and to share the benefits of animal genetic resources.

DESCRIPTION LIST

The following pages provide brief summary descriptions for all mammalian and avian breeds recorded as critical (C), endangered (D), critical-maintained (CM) and endangered-maintained (DM) in the North America region. Within these description lists breeds are sorted by country, by species group (see table 1.3.1), by risk status (critical followed by critical-maintained, endangered and endangered-maintained) and finally alphabetically by the most common name, as identified by the country. Whenever more than one breed name is provided, that used by the major ethnic group (in terms of numbers) is used to denote the most common name for the breed. Colour varieties, especially of avian species, are listed as one breed. For each breed a list of names or synonyms, the total population size (absolute or range), the number of breeding males and females, the population size trend and the range of uses are highlighted when available. This is followed by a brief description of the breed indicating its origins, current location, phenotype (particularly any unusual visible traits), adaptability to local stressors such as environmental pressures, population information (such as the proportion of females being bred to males of the same breed) and any *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation efforts that are operational.

All data submitted to FAO before 31/11/99 has been validated and considered. In some cases information for the breed is not available or was not provided and validated prior to preparation of WWL-DAD:3. Consequently, some sections will read **No further information available** (see Annex 2.1 for details on how to assist overcoming such information deficiencies).

Breeds recorded as extinct in this region are listed in section 2.3.1. For a complete list of all breeds and their risk status recorded by each country in each region, see section 2.4.2.

It should be noted that risk status is assigned for a breed whenever the population size of a country population has been reported according to the criteria given in section 1.6. This may not be a true reflection of the status of the breed regionally or globally, for the breed may also be represented in one or more other countries.

The following list describes the 91 documented breeds at risk in the North America region.

RANDALL BLUE LINEBACK



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Lineback (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, draught power, meat

CANADA

The Randall Blue Lineback breed is a remnant of a landrace type known as American Lineback which was popular in New England in the 19th century.

AMERICAN DUTCH BELTED



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Dutch Belt (eng.)

Population data: < 300 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk

CANADA

The American Dutch Belted breed has been separated from the Dutch foundation since the breed's establishment in the mid 1800s and has always bred pure, unlike the Lakenvelders. Its genetic distinctiveness is recognized by importation of semen to The Netherlands to reconstruct the breed there. The animals are black in colour with a white belt. This breed is known for good forage use efficiency. There are 50 females registered in the herd book. Males and females may be either polled or horned.

AMERICAN MILKING DEVON



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Red Devon (eng.)

Population data: < 400 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: draught power, milk, meat

CANADA

The American Milking Devon breed is a variety of Devon. The cattle are known as good browsers. There are 120 females registered in the herd book.

AMERICAN WHITE PARK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 250 • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CANADA

The first animals of the American White Park breed came from the United Kingdom to the Riverdale Zoo in Toronto (1938), then through the New York Zoological Society. Four were established at the King Ranch in Texas (1941) and another four were sent to the Washington Zoo (1941). In 1987, White Park cattle from the United States of America were re-introduced to Canada. The animals are white in colour with black (occasionally red) points. On average adult females weigh 560 kg. Males and females may either be polled or horned.

CANADIAN



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: Canadien (fr.), Black Jersey (eng.), Black Canadian (eng.), Quebec Jersey (eng.)

Population data: 681 ♀ • 1993

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk

CANADA

The Canadian breed, found in Quebec, was imported from Normandy and Brittany (France) in the 16th and 17th centuries. The cattle, which may be black or brown in colour, are known for their exceptional rusticity. Adult males weigh on average 750 kg and females 475 kg. Their milk is very good for cheese production due to its high Kappa-casein B variant content. The number of Canadiennes is now estimated to be less than 2 000 animals in 13 herds. *In situ* programmes involving the Centre d'insemination artificielle du Quebec (CIAQ), the Rare Breed Conservancy (RBC) and the Canadian Cattle Breeders Association (CCBA) are operational. The semen of 28 males is stored. Embryos are also stored.

NIGERIAN DWARF



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 83 • 63 ♀ • 20 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CANADA

The Nigerian Dwarf goat is descended from the West African Dwarf breed. The animals may be brown or black and white in colour. This breed is smaller than the American Pygmy.

OBERHASLI



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Swiss Alpine (obsolete)

Population data: > 31 • 27 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk

CANADA

Oberhasli goats are chamois or occasionally black in colour. All animals are polled.

SAN CLEMENTE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 3 • 2 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, socio-cultural

CANADA

The San Clemente breed is from islands off the coast of California. These goats have black forequarters and tan hindquarters. Both sexes are bearded and males have a shaggy mane. Adult males weigh on average 22 kg and females 13 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm for males. Females have scimitar shaped horns while those of the males curve upward and backwards.

TENNESSEE FAINTING



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Nervous Goats (eng.), Epileptic Goats (eng.), Stiff-Legged Goats (eng.)

Population data: > 12 • 8 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, hobby

CANADA

The Tennessee Fainting goat was imported from Asia (probably India) in the early 1880s when the breed was established. The breed's mutation of suffering from hereditary myotonia, resulting in heavy muscling and varying degrees of muscle stiffness when startled, was discovered in the early 1880s in Tennessee. These goats may be black or white or piebald in colour and adult males have an average wither height of 70 cm.

AMERICAN PYGMY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 160 ♀ • 42 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, milk

CANADA

The American Pygmy is descended from the West African Dwarf. The animals are often agouti coloured with dorsal and face-stripes.

LAC LA CROIX INDIAN PONY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 333 ♀ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CANADA

The Lac La Croix Indian Pony is a Eastern Canadian Native Indian Pony, probably of French ancestry.

NEWFOUNDLAND PONY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 333 ♀ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

CANADA

The exact origin of the Newfoundland Pony is unknown. However, the breed was probably developed and established from stock brought to Newfoundland around the 1600s from the United Kingdom or Europe. The animals may be bay, black, brown or red in colour with black forelocks, although the colour of their coat changes seasonally. Adult males weigh on average 337 kg. The horses' good temperament makes them good workers, easy keepers and wonderful pets.

SABLE ISLAND PONY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

CANADA

The Sable Island Pony is found in Nova Scotia. This breed has been feral since its establishment in 1739, although with an input of males from various breeds from 1800-1945. The animals are bay, brown, black or sorrel in colour.

CHESTER WHITE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 10 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CANADA

The Chester White breed originated and was established in the early 19th century from imports from the United Kingdom. These pigs are white in colour.

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1995

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CANADA

The American Berkshire breed is a variety of Berkshire pig.

LACOMBE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 250 ♀ • 27 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CANADA

The Lacombe breed is found in Alberta. It is a composite of Danish Landrace (55%), Chester White (22%) and Berkshire (23%) and was established in 1947-1958. These pigs have lop ears.

BLACK WELSH MOUNTAIN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 19 ♀ • 9 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CANADA

The Black Welsh Mountain breed is descended from the Tan Faced sheep found all over southern Britain throughout the middle ages which were themselves derived from Marsh and Hill Sheep. These small sheep are black in colour, have medium fibred wool and females are polled. There are 3 herds remaining.

COTSWOLD



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 67 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

CANADA

Cotswold sheep have medium fibred wool. There are 9 herds remaining.

MONTADALE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 48 • 44 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool, meat

CANADA

The Montadale breed is a composite of Cheviot (40%) and Columbia (60%) breeds and was established in 1933. The sheep are white in colour and have medium fibred wool.

NEWFOUNDLAND



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 9 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

CANADA

The Newfoundland breed, which was established between the late 19th to early 20th century, is a composite of North Country Cheviot, Dorset Horn and other breeds. The animals are white in colour, occasionally having a dark or black face. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 65 kg. These sheep have medium fibred wool and both males and females may be polled or horned. The animals are known for their hardiness and longevity.

SANTA CRUZ



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 ♀ • 1 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: wool, hobby

CANADA

The Santa Cruz breed is descended from Merino and Rambouillet breeds and has been feral most of the 20th century. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

TARGHEE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 3 ♀ • 2 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool, meat

CANADA

The Targhee breed is a composite of Rambouillet, Lincoln and Corriedale breeds and was established in 1926. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled.

BARBADOS BLACKBELLY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 129 ♀ • 28 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

CANADA

The Barbados Blackbelly breed was introduced from Africa and established over 300 years ago. The animals may be red, brown or black and brown in colour, with a black nose, ears, eyebrows, belly and lower legs. They are medium-sized, leggy animals, with coarse/carpet type hair, and the male has a mane. All animals are polled. This is a hardy breed which breeds all year round and which is known for prolificacy. There are 12 herds remaining.

CANADIAN ARCOTT



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 575 ♀ • 89 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, general crossbreeding

CANADA

The Canadian Arcott breed, established in 1977, is a composite of Suffolk, Ile de France, Leicester, Cheviot and Romnelet breeds. In 1986 the Animal Research Center for Agriculture Canada developed a mandate to evaluate technology and management strategies for high output lamb production systems which could operate efficiently and profitably under Canadian conditions. In 1988 and 1989 the Arcott sheep (Canadian, Outaouais, Rideau) were released to nucleus flock owners assigned by the Canadian Sheep Breeders Association. Twenty three flocks across Canada received 1 160 ewes and 89 rams (400 Canadian ewes, 480 Rideau ewes and 280 Outaouais). The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 85 kg with an average wither height of 73 cm and 65 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. There are 12 herds remaining.

CANADIAN CORRIEDALE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 296 ♀ • 28 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

CANADA

The Canadian Corriedale breed is found in Alberta. It is a composite of Corriedale and Lincoln x Rambouillet and was established in 1919-1934. These sheep are white in colour and have medium fibred wool.

DLS



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 208 ♀ • 40 ♂ • 1989

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, wool

CANADA

The DLS breed was established in 1968 and is found in Quebec. It originated at Lennoxville Research Station and is a composite of Australian Dorset x Leicester Longwool and Australian Dorset x Suffolk. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 95 kg and females 65 kg. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled. The tenderness, juiciness and flavour of meat from DLS lambs compares favourably with meat type breeds such as Suffolk. The total population of DLS sheep in Canada is 12 males and 46 females. There are 208 females registered in the herd book.

KATAHDIN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 825 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

CANADA

The Katahdin breed is found country-wide. It is a composite of Suffolk, Wiltshire Horn and Virgin Island White breeds created by M. Piel in Maine. The sheep are white in colour, with a 20-25 cm long tail and coarse/carpet type hair. Adult males weigh on average 79 kg and females 64 kg. All animals are polled. This breed is known for prolificacy.

NAVAJO-CHURRO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Navajo (eng.), Navajo Four-Horned (eng.), American Four-Horned (eng.)

Population data: < 543 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

CANADA

The Navajo-Churro breed is descended from the Spanish Churro breed, but has been distinct for more than three centuries. The animals are usually white with colour on their face and legs. Their tail is long and thin and they have horizontal ears. Males and females may be either polled or horned and males may have four horns. Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 45 kg. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. The sheep of the Navajo Indians were being up-graded to Rambouillet and consequently pure Navajo sheep were becoming rare in the reserve. It is not clear whether this breed exists outside these reserves. The only Canadian flock of Navajo-Churro Sheep is owned by Peter and Faye Vido in Brunswick.

OUTAOUAIS ARCOTT



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 274 ♀ • 33 ♂ • 1989

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, general crossbreeding

CANADA

The Outaouais Arcott breed, established in 1977, is a composite of Finnish Landrace, Shropshire and Suffolk breeds. The animals are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 87 kg and females 80 kg with an average wither height of 71 cm and 64 cm respectively. These sheep have medium fibred wool and all animals are polled.

RIDEAU ARCOTT



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 436 ♀ • 61 ♂ • 1989

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat, general crossbreeding

CANADA

The Rideau Arcott breed, established in 1977, is a composite of Finnish Landrace, Suffolk, East Friesian, Shropshire and Dorset Horn breeds developed by Agriculture Canada at the Animal Research Centre (ARC), now called Centre for Food and Animal Research in Ottawa, Ontario. The animals are white in colour, with medium fibred wool and both males and females are polled. Adult males weigh on average 90 kg and females 80 kg with an average wither height of 71 cm and 65 cm respectively. This is a rapid growing, fecund-type breed.

ST. CROIX



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, socio-cultural

CANADA

The St. Croix breed, found in St. Croix, is unique to the United States of America and Canada. It was developed from Virgin Islands Whites at Utah State University and was established in 1970s. The sheep are white in colour with medium fibred hair and all animals are polled. This very docile breed is known for being very prolific and aseasonal and is reported to be heat tolerant and resistant to various parasites. In St. Croix there used to be about 3 000 sheep but due to depredation by dogs and drought the number has been reduced to between 1 000 - 1 500 individuals.

WHITE LEGHORN-MONROG STRAIN



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 100 ♀ • 24 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: eggs, research

CANADA

White Leghorn-Monrog Strain chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 1.8 kg.

WHITE WYANDOTTE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 50 ♀ • 12 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs, meat

CANADA

The White Wyandotte breed was developed by Dr. R. D. Crawford, Saskatchewan. These chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of rose type and egg shells may be tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 2.8 kg.

BROWN LEGHORN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs, research

CANADA

The Brown Leghorn breed was developed by Dr. R. D. Crawford, Saskatchewan. These chickens have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.5 kg and females 1.9 kg.

LIGHT SUSSEX



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 500 ♀ • 100 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: eggs, meat

CANADA

The Light Sussex breed was created by Dr. R. D. Crawford, Saskatchewan, and Dr. Donald Shaver, Ontario. These chickens have silver-columbian coloured plumage with laced patterns within the feathers. They may have white (99%) or yellow (1%) skin and the shanks and feet may be white (99%) or yellow (1%). The comb is of single type and egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.7 kg and females 2.9 kg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 125 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: meat, eggs, research

CANADA

The New Hampshire Red breed is of commercial origin. These chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.5 kg and females 2.7 kg.

RHODE ISLAND RED



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 150 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, eggs

CANADA

The Rhode Island Red breed was created by Dr. R. D. Crawford from 20 males and 50 females in 1985. These chickens have self-red and variants coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 3.6 kg and females 2.7 kg.

WHITE LEGHORN-HOLYWOOD STRAIN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: eggs, research

CANADA

The White Leghorn-Hollywood Strain was developed by Dr. Donald Mcqueen for Shaver. These chickens have self-white coloured plumage with no special pattern within the feathers. They have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are white in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.2 kg and females 1.8 kg.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW



ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 250 ♀ • 125 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

CANADA

The Hungarian Yellow breed was imported from Hungary. These chickens have no special pattern within the feathers and have yellow skin, shanks and feet. The comb is of single type and egg shells are brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 2.7 kg and females 2.1 kg. Dr. R.D. Crawford maintained this breed for 20 years between 1971 and 1991, with an initial population of 7 males and 9 females.

PILGRIM



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

CANADA

Pilgrim geese have self-white (males) or grey and white (females) coloured plumage and orange shanks and feet. Adult males weigh on average 6 kg and females 5.2 kg.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-A



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-A (ubc-wild type) breed is found in British Columbia Province. It was imported from Japan by the University of California at Davis and in 1968 these quails were crossed with birds imported from Korea to form the present closed population. These birds have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and egg shells are light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.09 kg and females 0.12 kg.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-B



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-B (alberta wild-type) breed is found in British Columbia Province. The breed was acquired from the University of Alberta in 1977, and since then it has been a closed, random mating population. These birds have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and light brown egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 0.09 kg and females 0.12 kg.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-G



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 75 • 50 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-G (giants) breed is found in British Columbia Province. It is commercial stock imported from Marsh Farm, California. These birds have wild-type and variants (70%) or white coloured plumage and egg shells may be light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.3 kg and females 0.3 kg.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-N



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 75 • 50 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-N (nagoya, Random bred) breed is found in British Columbia Province. It is a domestic strain acquired from the University of Nagoya, Japan in 1988. These quails have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and their egg shells may be light brown (98%) or white (2%) in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.1 kg and females 0.15 kg. The birds are very docile.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-NCSU



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 75 • 50 ♀ • 25 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-Ncsu (North Carolina wild type) breed is found in British Columbia Province. The breed was obtained by North Carolina State University from wild quail imported from Japan in 1972 by the University of California at Davis. These birds have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and their egg shells are light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.09 kg and females 0.12 kg. The birds are sensitive to photoperiod changes. Stock was acquired by University of Bristol, United Kingdom, and later returned to North Carolina State University.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-QF



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, eggs, research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-Qf (Quebec female line) breed is found in British Columbia Province. The breed was acquired from the Deschambault Agriculture Experiment Station, Quebec in 1990. These quails have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and their egg shells are light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.22 kg and females 0.26 kg. The birds were selected for a heavy body weight for meat production and are used as commercial breeding stock.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-QM



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-Qm (Quebec male line) breed is found in British Columbia Province. The breed was acquired from the Deschambault Agriculture Experiment Station, Quebec in 1990. These quails have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and their egg shells are light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.26 kg and females 0.28 kg. The birds were selected for a heavy body weight for meat production and are used as commercial breeding stock.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-RES



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-Res (resistant line) breed is found in British Columbia Province. The breed was acquired from the North Carolina State University in 1988. These quails have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and their egg shells are light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.09 kg and females 0.12 kg. The animals are reported to show resistance to atherosclerotic plaque formation when challenged with a high cholesterol diet. The breed is the same as the RES line of North Carolina State University, but has undergone further divergent selection after its arrival at UBC.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-S



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-S (Saskatchewan wild-type) breed, established in 1983, is found in British Columbia Province. It was originally imported from Japan by Auburn University (Dr. Howe), taken to Guelph University by Dr. Friars and to the University of Saskatchewan by Dr. Crawford, and was acquired by UBC in 1983. These quails have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and light brown egg shells. Adult males weigh on average 0.09 kg and females 0.12 kg.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-SUS



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-Sus (susceptible) breed is found in British Columbia Province. It was acquired from North Carolina State University in 1988. These birds have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and egg shells are light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.09 kg and females 0.12 kg. The animals are susceptible to atherosclerosis when challenged with a high cholesterol diet. These birds are the same as the SUS line of North Carolina State University and have undergone further divergent selection after arrival at UBC.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-W



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-W (ubc white) breed is found in British Columbia Province. A closed population has been established and developed at UBC since 1976. Their egg shells are light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.09 kg and females 0.12 kg.

JAPANESE QUAIL UBC-WILD



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 150 • 100 ♀ • 50 ♂ • 1993

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: research

CANADA

The Japanese Quail Ubc-Wild (feral line) breed, established in 1985, is found in British Columbia Province. The breed has developed from feral Japanese quails, captured in Hawaii in 1985. These birds have wild-type and variants coloured plumage and egg shells are light brown in colour. Adult males weigh on average 0.08 kg and females 0.1 kg. The strain carries a rare Histone H5 mutation.

RIDLEY BRONZE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

CANADA

The Ridley Bronze breed originated from a commercial hatchery in Saskatchewan, disposing of stock. Egg shells are tinted in colour. Adult males weigh on average 13.8 kg and females 8.2 kg.

MAMMOTH JACK STOCK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: draught power, interspecies crossing

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Mammoth Jack Stock breed is a composite of Andalusian, Catalan, Majorcan, Maltese and Poitou asses.

RANDALL BLUE LINEBACK



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Lineback (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: milk, draught power, meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Randall Blue Lineback breed is a remnant of a landrace type known as American Lineback which was popular in New England during the 19th century.

AMERICAN DUTCH BELTED



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Dutch Belt (eng.)

Population data: < 300 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: milk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Dutch Belted breed has been separated from the Dutch foundation since the breed's establishment in the mid 1800s and has always bred pure, unlike the Lakenvelders. Its genetic distinctiveness is recognized by importation of semen to The Netherlands to reconstruct the breed there. The animals are black in colour with a white belt. This breed is known for good forage use efficiency. There are 50 females registered in the herd book. Males and females may be either polled or horned.

AMERICAN MILKING DEVON



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Red Devon (eng.)

Population data: < 400 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: draught power, milk, meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Milking Devon breed is a variety of Devon, and was first imported and established in 1623. These cattle are known as good browsers. There are 120 females registered in the herd book.

AMERICAN WHITE PARK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 357 • 1990

Population trend: -

Range of uses: meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American White Park breed descends from British White cattle that were imported in 1941 and from 1976 to 1984. The first animals came from England to the Riverdale Zoo in Toronto (1938), then through the New York Zoological Society. Four were established at the King Ranch in Texas (1941) and another four were sent to the Washington Zoo (1941). In 1987, White Park cattle from the United States of America were re-introduced to Canada. The animals are white in colour with black (occasionally red) points. On average adult females weigh 560 kg. Males and females may either be polled or horned.

DEVON



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Beef Devon, Red Devon

Population data: 1 000 • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Devon breed originates from the United Kingdom.

FLORIDA CRACKER



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Florida Native (eng.), Pineywoods (eng.), Florida Scrub (eng.)

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Florida Cracker breed, found in Florida, is of Spanish origin, and was established in the 16th century. These cattle may be any colour. This small, low input range beef breed is reported to be heat and humidity tolerant and parasite resistant, and is known for its good fertility and longevity. There are at least two reasonably pure herds left.

WHITE PARK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 140 • 1998

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The White Park breed originated in the United Kingdom and is distantly related to other British breeds. The breed is known for its hardiness.

KINDER



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 121 • 1990

Population trend: -

Range of uses: milk, meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Kinder breed is a composite of Pygmy (United States of America) and Nubian breeds and was established during the 1980s. Adult males and females have an average wither height of 60 cm.

SAN CLEMENTE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat, socio-cultural

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The San Clemente breed is from islands off the coast of California, but is now limited to the mainland. These goats have black forequarters and tan hindquarters. Both sexes are bearded and males have a shaggy mane. Adult males weigh on average 22 kg and females 13 kg with an average wither height of 65 cm for males. Females have scimitar shaped horns while those of the males curve upward and backwards.

PYGORA



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 350 • 1990

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Pygora breed is a composite of Pygmy (United States of America) and Angora breeds, established during the 1980s. Adult males and females have an average wither height of 67 cm and 55 cm respectively.

TENNESSEE FAINTING



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Nervous Goats (eng.), Epileptic Goats (eng.), Stiff-Legged Goats (eng.)

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, hobby

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Tennessee Fainting goat was imported from Asia (probably India) in the early 1880s when the breed was established. The breed's mutation of suffering from hereditary myotonia, resulting in heavy muscling and varying degrees of muscle stiffness when startled, was discovered in the early 1880s in Tennessee. These goats may be black or white or piebald in colour and adult males have an average wither height of 70 cm.

AMERICAN CREAM DRAFT



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: American Cream (eng.)

Population data: < 100 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: draught power, sport

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Cream Draft breed descended from a Cream-Coloured Draft mare in the early 20th century. These heavy horses are cream in colour with a white mane and tail and pink skin. Adult males and females weigh on average 650 kg with an average wither height of 160 cm.

AKHAL-TEKE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Akhal-Teke horses are light animals, similar to Iomud but larger in size. Adult males weigh on average 465 kg and females 425 kg with an average wither height of 158 cm and 157 cm respectively.

AMERICAN SHETLAND PONY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 700 ♀ • 1990

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

There are 700 females registered in the American Shetland Pony herd book.

CASPIAN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Caspian Miniature (eng.)

Population data: 100 - 1 000 • 1988

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Caspian ponies are usually bay, grey, chestnut or occasionally black in colour. The American herd consists of a few horses recently brought from a herd in the United Kingdom. Some animals were imported from Iran in the 1960s, specifically several mares and a stallion (named Juhan). The stallion died a few years ago without ever having sired any pure Caspians, only crosses. The only remaining Caspian horses are the few in Texas, originally imported from the United Kingdom, the larger herd in the United Kingdom which came from Iran in the 1960s, and a herd still in Iran that is held by an American.

CLEVELAND BAY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 500 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: riding (sports), carting

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No further information available.

EXMOOR



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 800 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: riding (sports), carting

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No further information available.

SABLE ISLAND PONY



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 300 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Sable Island Pony has been feral since its establishment in 1739, although with an input of males from various breeds from 1800-1945. The animals are bay, brown, black or sorrel in colour.

SUFFOLK



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 800 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: draught power

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Suffolk breed was developed in the United Kingdom.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE OLD SPOTS



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 30 ♀ • 1999

Population trend: -

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No further information available.

LARGE BLACK



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 100 • 1998

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Large Black breed was recently imported from the United Kingdom. It is distantly related to US commercial stock. Pigs of this breed, which are known for their excellent maternal traits and for being good milkers, are raised on pasture. Due to the breed's recent importation, a breeding programme has been established.

MULEFOOT



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 50 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Mulefoot breed is found in Missouri, Iowa. They are similar to Poland China pigs with fused digits. It has been reported that a breeder in Arkansas had 25 of these pigs and that they breed true for fused digits. This breed should not be confused with Mule Footed Swine.

POLAND CHINA



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 65 ♀ • 22 ♂ • 1994
Population trend: -
Range of uses: meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Poland China pigs are black in colour with white spots. Adult males weigh on average 290 kg and females 240 kg.

GUINEA HOG



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: African Guinea (eng.)

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994
Population trend: -
Range of uses: meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The origin of the Guinea Hog breed, found in Alabama State, is not known. At one time the breed was found throughout south-eastern United States of America. This breed is used for snake control.

HEREFORD



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: White-Faced (eng.)

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994
Population trend: stable
Range of uses: meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Hereford breed, found in Missouri, is a composite of Chester White, Duroc, Poland China and Hampshire breeds and was established in the period 1902-1920. The animals are red in colour with a white head, legs, belly and tail.

RED WATTLE



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 200 ♀ • 1994
Population trend: -
Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Pigs of the Red Wattle breed have tassels. There are 200 females registered in the herd book.

GULF COAST NATIVE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: Florida Native (eng.), Louisiana Native (eng.), Georgia Native (eng.), Pinewoods Sheep (eng.)

Population data: > 100 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: wool, meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Gulf Coast Native breed is of local origin, descended from sheep introduced by the Spanish. These sheep may be white, or tan to dark brown in colour. They have a bald face, belly and legs, and coarse/carpet type wool. This breed is reported to be resistant to unspecified parasites and diseases.

HOG ISLAND



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: > 12 • 1994

Population trend: stable

Range of uses: wool, meat, socio-cultural

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Hog Island sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. These animals are used within low input production systems.

MONTADALE



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 48 • 44 ♀ • 4 ♂ • 1994

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool, meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Montadale breed is found in Missouri. It is a composite of Cheviot (40%) and Columbia (60%) breeds and was established in 1933. These sheep are white in colour and have medium fibred wool.

SANTA CRUZ



CRITICAL

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 50 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: wool, hobby

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Santa Cruz breed, found on Santa Cruz Island, California, is descended from Merino and Rambouillet breeds and has been feral most of the 20th century. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool.

AMERICAN TUNIS



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 500 ♀ • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, milk, wool

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Tunis breed, brought to the United States of America in 1799 from northern Africa, was successfully bred until the 1860s, but was almost destroyed during the civil war. Modern animals are a Tunis ram and improved Leicester ewe cross. A Southdown-Leicester cross was introduced to correct the breed's big fat tail and to improve its wool. They are white creamy coloured, their face and legs range from brick red to various shades of tan. Males weigh on average 80 kg and females 56 kg. They have medium fibred wool used in handspinning, produce tender, delicately flavoured meat and are polled. Tunis ewes are able to breed year round, are good mothers and produce large volumes of milk used for the production of feta cheese. Known for their productivity on marginal land and for their disease resistance, they are hardy and longeval and can tolerate warm and cold climates.

COTSWOLD



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cotswold sheep have medium fibred wool.

DELAINE MERINO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 650 ♀ • 1990

Population trend: -

Range of uses: wool

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Delaine Merino breed is a variety of American Merino (C type). These sheep have fine fibred wool. There are 650 females registered in the herd book.

KATAHDIN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: 825 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Katahdin breed is a composite of Suffolk, Wiltshire Horn and Virgin Island White sheep, created by M. Piel in Maine. The animals are white in colour with coarse/carpet type hair. Their tail is 20-25 cm long and all animals are polled. Adult males weigh on average 79 kg and females 64 kg. This breed is known for prolificacy.

NAVAJO-CHURRO



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: Navajo (eng.), Navajo Four-Horned (eng.),
American Four-Horned (eng.)

Population data: < 543 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: wool, meat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Navajo-Churro breed, found in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, is descended from the Spanish Churro breed, but has been distinct for more than three centuries. The animals are usually white with colour on their face and legs. Their tail is long and thin and they have horizontal ears. Males and females may be either polled or horned and males may have four horns. Adult males weigh on average 55 kg and females 45 kg. These sheep have coarse/carpet type wool. The sheep of the Navajo Indians were being up-graded to Rambouillet and consequently pure Navajo sheep were becoming rare in the reserve. It is not clear whether this breed exists outside these reserves.

ST. CROIX



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: increasing

Range of uses: meat, socio-cultural

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The St. Croix breed is unique to the United States of America and Canada. It was developed from Virgin Islands Whites at Utah State University and was established in 1970s. The sheep are white in colour with medium fibred hair and all animals are polled. This very docile breed is known for being very prolific and aseasonal and is reported to be heat tolerant and resistant to various parasites.

WILTSHIRE HORN



ENDANGERED

Local names or syn.: -

Population data: < 1 000 • 1994

Population trend: decreasing

Range of uses: -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Wiltshire Horn sheep have medium fibred wool.



Durham ox in 1802

WHY THE INTEREST?

Redistribution of genetic differences within and between breeds is integral to the continual processes involved in utilizing and maintaining the genetic diversity within a domestic animal species. In these ongoing processes some new breeds will be formed, existing breeds lost and others changed. During this rearrangement over time, the total amount of genetic variation, or diversity, should not deteriorate, i.e. diversity should be conserved. Further, plans should be developed and implemented to maintain unique combinations of complex genetic traits contributing to adaptation and to production and productivity.

When the loss of breeds outpaces their generation in a way that total diversity for the species deteriorates there is cause for concern. Hence, monitoring the rate of extinction and formation of breeds provides useful information on the status of genetic diversity in each domestic animal species. It also serves as an indicator of the dynamic nature of requirements made on breeds and illustrates the need to maintain breed diversity in order to meet these requirements.

Finally, data describing separately the loss of indigenous breeds, of recently imported exotic breeds and of specialized laboratory and other lines of farm animal genetic resources form important elements of a comprehensive knowledge base on domestic animal diversity.

HOW GOOD IS THE INFORMATION?

There are few past records of breed loss and formation, nor has there been an inventory of breeds maintained for each domestic animal species used for the production of food and agriculture. Consequently, it is not possible to firmly establish past trends in the breed resources of each of these species.

The World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity initiates the global collation and regular reporting of this breed information for each species by listing those breeds which are categorized as endangered and critical, and those which current information indicates have become extinct.

The information used to compile the lists is incomplete. This is particularly the case for the Extinct Breeds List because, until very recently, very few records have been maintained. Nor are good records easy to maintain as the process of a breed's extinction is often completed some time before the loss is recognized. However, the data on FAO's Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources will become more detailed over time and as the WWL-DAD is regularly updated from this databank the trends in breed status should become apparent for each domestic species.

This Extinct Breeds List gives some indication of the number and types of breeds being lost. Where possible the

reasons for these past extinctions are included. However, in most cases such information is not available and further analysis of this first list will not be particularly informative. Current records show that the former USSR has lost a large number of breeds. This situation has surely resulted from a combination of events, viz. more information on extinctions being reported for this region, the extensive amount of cross-breeding on many of the indigenous breeds and the socio-political developments.

WHY DO BREEDS BECOME EXTINCT?

Human and novel environmental pressures during the domestication of animal species have been principally responsible for the generation of inter-breed genetic variation and for the formation of many unique breeds. Human pressures are now creating the potential for much of this between-breed component of diversity to be lost completely. Circumstantial evidence suggests that excessive extinction is now under way, and FAO is implementing a programme to monitor, globally and more objectively, changes in the level of genetic diversity in each domestic species.

The altered human pressures that are resulting in the loss of genetic variation and overwhelming the regeneration of diversity are primarily human population pressures and inefficient and ineffective policies and management. These pressures also often interact with natural disasters. A more specific list includes:

- Unbalanced assessments. Many breeds can be lost when undue emphasis is given to a specific product or trait - for example, milk quantity without proper consideration of the quality. A specific trait or product is often emphasized by political and/or economic measures which creates an unforeseen reaction and a rapid dissemination of one variety/breed of animal to the exclusion and loss of others. This has been the primary reason for reduction in the number of breeds in many developed countries over the last 20 to 50 years.
- Indiscriminate cross-breeding. Cross-breeding can be an important positive procedure in breed development and in making the best use of between-breed genetic differences via continuous systematic crossing of two or more breeds. However, the original breeds can be quickly lost, particularly when cross-breeding is combined with rapid reproduction, e.g. the often indiscriminate use of artificial insemination. With them, potentially crucial genetic differences, which may not currently be recognized as important, also disappear. Official policies may even exacerbate this problem, further increasing the loss rate.
- No market incentive to utilize so-called old breeds. Generally farmers utilize those breeds which maximize yield, produce the particular quality of product currently in demand and maximize profit in the short term - or those breeds being promoted as capable of














realizing these objectives. This understandable but immediate-term strategy causes farmers in a region supplying a particular market to concentrate on one or a very small number of breeds at the expense of the majority. When there is little farmer interest in utilizing particular breeds, and these breeds are considered to harbour unique and potentially important genetics for future use, an adequate sample of the diversity involved may be conserved by introducing incentives. These incentives would involve a method of compensation for the production loss incurred to ensure that some farmers continue to utilize and maintain the breed; and/or samples of semen and embryos should be frozen.




- Failure of the freezing equipment currently storing genetic material (semen and/or embryos) of breeds not presently represented in the form of animals in the field. Frozen samples should be stored at two or more separate locations to substantially reduce the risk of loss from equipment failure. Some countries and regions have implemented such gene banks for some species, but at this point these banks generally contain samples from only a few breeds.
- Technology change, particularly the introduction of machinery, can dramatically change farming systems resulting in the replacement of indigenous breeds that were originally developed as specialist animals for draught and transport. It can even remove the animal component and its range of contributions from farming systems. This is currently having an impact on many breeds of horses, asses, oxen and dromedaries. As a further example, biotechnology innovations such as artificial insemination and embryo transfer may encourage the rapid replacement of indigenous breeds by repeated use of semen from the high input-output breeds of developed countries. This development alone is one of the primary factors currently threatening many indigenous breeds of pigs and milk-producing cattle.
- Unrest, wars and other socio-political instability in a region. Local breed populations, that may be in smaller numbers at the time, quickly become extinct.
- Natural disasters such as floods, drought and, particularly where population is dense, famine can result in the rapid loss of less populous breeds.

Below is a list of the breeds known to be extinct, listed by region, by country and by species (mammalian species followed by avian species). For each entry the origin of the breed is given followed by the reason for its extinction, if available. There are 740 breeds listed as extinct in this World Watch List. Of these, 119 breeds are confirmed as extinct by National Co-ordinators and 37








by Informal Contacts. The following symbols are used to indicate the status of the record:









- ? awaiting confirmation by country
 √ confirmed by National Co-ordinator
 √ confirmed by Informal Contact

COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS	
A F R I C A						
BENIN		Pabli		Variety of West African Savannah Shorthorn, absorbed by Borgou;	?	
CAMEROON		Bamileke		Variety of West African Savannah Shorthorn;	?	
		Préwakwa		Brahman x Adamawa; original of Wakwa;	?	
		Yola	<i>Tattabareji (Fulani), Foulbé de Yola, Mayne</i>	Variety of Adamawa with Muturu blood;	?	
ETHIOPIA		Nubian Wild Ass	<i>Equus africanus africanus Fitzinger</i>	Variety of African Wild Ass; origin of domestic ass;	?	
GAMBIA		Gambia Dwarf	<i>West African Shorthorn (Gambia Strain)</i>	Variety of West African Dwarf Shorthorn;	?	
LESOTHO		Basuto Pony		Originated from Cape Horse; disappeared in early 20th century by export and crossing with Arab and Thoroughbred;	?	
MALAWI		North Malawi Zebu		Former variety of Malawi Zebu with sanga blood;	?	
NIGERIA		Biu		Muturu (Shorthorn) x White Fulani (zebu); absorbed by zebu;	?	
		Yola	<i>Tattabareji (Fulani), Foulbé de Yola, Mayne</i>	Variety of Adamawa with Muturu blood;	?	
RWANDA		Inyambo		Variety of Watusi Ankole;	?	
SOUTH AFRICA		Bolowana	<i>Izankaya</i>	Upgraded to Africander;	?	
		Highland		Recently extinct;	√	
		Hottentot	<i>Namaqua</i>	Origin of Africander;	?	
			Kemp		Variety of Drakensberger; originated from Friesian x Africander (1911-47);	?
			North Devon			√
			Ondongolo			?
			Uys		Early variety of Drakensberger; originated from Black Friesian x Africander with Zulu blood in late 19th century (by Dys) or from Vaderlander (Groningen) x local;	?
			Calvinia		Originated from Boer x Thoroughbred, Hackney, Cleveland Bay; breed has now been replaced by Cape Boer horse;	?
			Cape Harness		Established from Anglo-Arab, Friesian and Hackney; Breed has been replaced by Friesian and Flemish;	?
			Cape Horse	<i>Boer (old), Hantam</i>	Originated from Oriental (1652-1778), Thoroughbred (1782- 1860) and Hackney (1860-1891); Origin of Basuto Pony, Boer (new), Namaqua Pony; Originated from Cape Horse in early 19th century;	√
			Namaqua Pony			?
			Large Black			√
			Hottentot		Originated from Near East Fat-tailed and Ancient Egyptian (long-tailed); varieties: Namaqua, Cape; origin of Africander;	?
			Meatmaster		This breed was an attempt by the University of Pretoria to develop a mutton breed which was not commercially viable and the breed disappeared.	?
			Polled Dorset			√
		Rambouillet			√	
		Walrich Vleis Merino	<i>Walrich Mutton Merino, Walrich</i>	Originated from South African Merino x polled Mérino Precoce in 1930; breed society 1960; recognised 1965; became extinct after the breed society decided to merge with the Döhne Merino;	√	
		White Woolled Mountain		Origin by A.D; Tentworth, Trompsburg, from German Mutton Merino x (Dorset Horn x Blackhead Persian, 1942); the composite was never formally recognised as a breed;	?	
		Wiltshire Horn			√	
		Woolled Persian	<i>Russian Perseair, Persian Red</i>	Originated from Arabi imported from Iran by Moss and Wardrop in 1915; never had a breed society;	?	





COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS
A F R I C A					
TANZANIA		Iringa Red Mkalama Dun Singida White Taurindicus		Local strain of Small East African Zebu; Local strain of Small East African Zebu; Local strain of Small East African Zebu; Composite of European dairy cattle x East African Zebu; created in 1946;	? ? ? ?
TOGO		Avétonou		Created and bred at Avétonou; composite of Brown Mountain (25%), N'Dama (50%) and local breeds (Somba, Lagune, Borgou); was created for meat production, but it could not survive the trypanosomiasis challenge;	√
ZIMBABWE		Binga Govuvu Pecanite	<i>Kavuvu, Kwavovu</i>	Dwarf forest cattle of sanga type; Contains some Dexter blood.	? ? ?


















A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C








AUSTRALIA		Darbalara Tasmanian Grey		Strain of Australian Milking Shorthorn, latter now absorbed by Illawarra; Composite Aberdeen-Angus x White Shorthorn (1938), absorbed by Murrah Grey by 1979;	? ?
BANGLADESH		Australian Waler	<i>Waler</i>	Absorbed by Australian Stock Horse;	?
		Romsdown		Originated from Southdown x Romney;	?
		Dacca-Faridpur	<i>Dbaka-Faridpur</i>	Similar to the Hariana breed, distinctiveness disappeared after cross-breeding with Sahiwal, Sindhi & Friesian; small number of animals with dominant characteristics of the Hariana breed existed in Faridpur; distinctiveness disappeared shortly after introduction of cross breeding programmes with Sahiwal;	?
		Kamdhino		Local Bangladeshi variety; Mason (1988) describes Kamdhino as a local variety of Bangladeshi cattle; local sources consider these animals not as separate variety;	?
		Munshiganj		Probably originated from local Bengali x Red Sindhi; disappeared after crossing with Sahiwal and Friesian; animals probably became extinct after indiscriminate crossing with Sahiwal and Friesian;	?
CHINA INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA		Bainiu Dangjiao Gaotai Jiniu Meiniu Shangai Taiwan Yellow Wanniu Yangba		Zebu; name for small or dwarf cattle in ancient China;	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √
		Fa Yuen Kwangchow Wan Mi-nung Shenxian Taichung	<i>Hua-Hsien Kuang-Chou Wan Meinung, Mino Sbenzbou</i>	Variety of Cantonese; Variety of Cantonese;	√ √ √ √ √
		Taiwan Small Red Taiwan Small-ear Tingshuanghsi		Variety of Huang-Huai-Hai Black; Originated in 1960s at Taichung District from Taoyuan x Tingshuanghsi;	√ √ √
		Wai Chow Xiangcheng	<i>Wei-chou, Lung Kong</i>	Originated from local Taiwan Wild x South China; Probably originated from local Taiwan Wild x South China;	√ √
		Han-yang Improved Mongolian	<i>Han, Shandong</i>	Variety of Cantonese;	√ √
		K'u-ch'e	<i>Kucbe, Kucharskaya, Kucherskaya, Kucze</i>	Originated from Mongolian; Originated from American Rambouillet x Mongolian in 1920's and 1930s; superseded by North-east China Finewool;	√ √
		Shouyang Zaobei Large Tail Guping Jiujin Yellow Lintao Wuwei	<i>Wuwei Fighting Chicken</i>	Originated from Karakul x Mongolian and Kazakh Fat-rumped in late 19th century; graded to Karakul since 1960s to form Chinese Karakul; Local variety of Mongolian origin, crossed with fine-wool breeds;	√ √ √ √ √ √ √





COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS
JAPAN		Kairyō-washu	<i>Japanese Improved, Nipponese Improved</i>	Composite of Japanese Native and European breeds; Created 1868-1910;	√
		Wagyu	<i>Japanese Native</i>		√
MALAYSIA		Nanbu		Variety of Japanese Native;	?
		Malay Banteng	<i>Sapi Utan (babasa mal.), Borneo Banteng, Bos javanicus butleri</i>	Variety of Banteng: <i>Bos (Bibos) javanicus butleri</i> (Lydekker);	√
NEPAL		Morang		Hill type; similar to Purnea; Morang is a district in Nepal and probably represents a local name for native cattle rather than a separate breed;	?
NEW ZEALAND		Lincoln Red		Large White x Tamworth, created 1940-59, breeding programme terminated in 1959;	?
PAKISTAN		Chevlin		Originated from Lincoln x Cheviot in 1950s;	?
PHILIPPINES		Jattal	<i>Desi</i>	Possibly composite of Pothohari and local goats;	√
		Philamin		Hereford (1/2) x Ongole (3/8) x Philippine Native (1/8); extinct around 1945;	?
		Diani		Originated from Berkshire and Poland China x Philippine Native;	?
		Kaman		Originated from Duroc x Philippine Native;	?
VIET NAM		Boxu		Origin 1920 from Craonnais x (Chinese x local).	?




EUROPE








ARMENIA		Lorii		Lesser Caucasian x Brown Swiss; created 1934-40;	?		
AUSTRIA		Bergscheck	<i>Enns, Ennstaler Bergscheck, Ennstaler Scecken, Helmete (= helmet), Kampete (=collared, from German Kummer = collar, i.e. white head), Mountain Spotted</i>	Local breed improved since 1900 by Pinzgauer and Simmental and finally absorbed by Austrian Simmental circa 1950, grade was termed Alpenfleckvieh;	?		
		Donau	<i>Danube</i>	Former variety of Austrian Simmental;	?		
		Innviertler	<i>Innviertel</i>	Former variety of Austrian Simmental;	?		
		Lechtaler	<i>Lechtal</i>	Intermediate between Allgäuer (Brown Mountain) and Tyrol Grey absorbed in Tyrol Brown;	?		
		Mölltaler	<i>Mölltal, Pezzata rossa norica, Mölltal-Pinzgau, Norica-Pinzgau</i>	Former variety of Pinzgauer in south-west Kärnten till 1925 and North-east Udine; distinct from Pinzgauer and Pustertaler Sprinzen in Salzburg and north-east Bolzano;	?		
		Mürztal		Original (with Bergscheck) of Murboden in 19th century; recombined with Murboden in 1913;	?		
		Österreichisches Gelbvieh	<i>Austrian Yellow</i> <i>Synonyms: Light (or pale) Alpine, Lichtes Alpenvieh, Light Mountain, Lichtes Höhenvieh, Pale Higbland</i>	Name used 1960 for Austrian Blond, Murboden, Waldviertel, breed society existed;	?		
		Öststeierisches Fleckvieh	<i>East Styrian Spotted</i>	Former variety of Austrian Simmental;	?		
		Steierisches Braunvieh	<i>Styrian Brown</i>	Former variety of Austrian Brown;	?		
		Tiroler Braunvieh	<i>Tyrol Brown</i>	Former variety of Austrian Brown; originated from Montafon, Lechtal and Swiss Brown;	?		
		Unterinntaler Fleckvieh	<i>Tyrol Spotted, Tiroler Fleckvieh</i>	Former variety of Austrian Simmental;	?		
		Wipptaler	<i>Wipptal</i>	Absorbed in Tyrol Grey;	?		
		Zillertaler	<i>Zillertal</i>	Variety of Tux-Zillertal; originated from Gorbatov Red, Tambov Red and Yurino;	?		
				Pinkafeld	<i>Pinkafö</i>	Original variety of Hungarian Draft;	?
				Austrian Negretti		Originated from Negretti strain of Spanish Merino x local breeds;	?
		Bleiburger		Former variety of Carinthian;	?		
		Bschlabser		Local variety;	?		
		Gurktaler		Former local variety of Carinthian probably with English Longwool blood;	?		
		Kanaltaler	<i>Canaltaler, Uggowitz</i>	Former variety of Carinthian;	?		
		Öztaler	<i>Oetztaler</i>	Local variety similar to Tyrol Mountain;	?		
		Petzen		Former strain of Carinthian;	?		
		Seeländer		Local variety of Carinthian;	?		





COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS
EUROPE					
AUSTRIA		Steiner Zillertal		Former variety of Carinthian; Local variety of Steinschaf;	? ?
BELARUS	 	Polesian Chausy	<i>Polish Grey</i> <i>Chausskaya</i> <i>porodnaya gruppa</i> <i>Slutsk Black Pied, Slusker</i>		? ?
		Chernopestraya slutskaya porodnaya gruppa Poleskaya		Originated from imported x native; created before 1919;	?
BELGIUM		Kempense ras Pie rouge de l'Est de la Belgique	<i>Polesian, Sarny</i> <i>Campinoise</i> <i>Eastern Red Pied,</i> <i>Pie rouge Ardennes-Liège,</i> <i>Pie rouge du Pays de Herve</i>	Formerly variety of Small Polish Prick-eared; origin of Krolevets; Former name for Red Pied (Meuse-Rhine-Yssel) in Eupen and Malmédy; included in Belgian Red Pied;	? √ √
		Pie-noire (du Pays) de Herve	<i>Herve Black Pied,</i> <i>Zwartbont ras van bet</i> <i>Land van Herve, Eastern</i> <i>Black Pied,</i> <i>Pie-noire de l'Est</i> <i>de la Belgique,</i> <i>Zwartbont ras van Oost-België</i>	Originated from Dutch Friesian x local Red Pied since 1860; herd book 1919; used with Polders Black Pied 1966 to form Belgian Black Pied;	√
		Zwartbont ras van de Polders Vlaamse Paard	<i>Polders Black Pied,</i> <i>Pie-noire des Polders</i> <i>Cheval Flamand,</i> <i>Flanders, Flemish</i>	Joined with Hervé Black Pied 1966 to form Belgian Black Pied; Origin of Belgian, Dutch, and other breeds;	√ √
		Huttegem		Originated in the meadows of Scheldt river, west of Belgium, near Andenarde;	√
		Huttegem		Originated in the Scheldt region, around Andenarde;	√
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		Posavina	<i>Posavska gulja, Sava</i>	Small variety of Serbian Steppe;	?
		Buša Pony		Originated from Bosnian Pony and Posavina;	?
		Šiška Chervena sadovska	<i>Schischka</i> <i>Red Sadovo,</i> <i>Rotes Sadowo</i>	Origin of Šumadija, Turopolje; Originated in 1883 from Angeln x Simmental and Friesian at Sadovo Agricultural School; absorbed in Bulgarian Red circa 1960;	? ?
BULGARIA		Staroplaninska k'soroga	<i>Stara Planina</i>	Smaller mountain variety of Bulgarian Grey with more brachyceros blood;	?
		Bessarabian Bulgarian Native	<i>Bulgarian Colonist</i>	Originated from Bulgarian, Moldavian and Ukrainian; Different varieties: Deli-Orman, Dolny-Iskar, Karakachan, Rila Mountain, Stara Planina existed;	? ?
		Deli-Orman		Variety of Bulgarian Native;	?
		Dolny-Iskar		Variety of Bulgarian Native;	?
		Rila Mountain		Variety of Bulgarian Native;	?
		Stara Planina		Variety of Bulgarian Native;	?
		Beloslatinska Kyustendilska Plovdivsko-P'rvomaiska	<i>Belaslatina</i> <i>Kyustendil</i> <i>Plovdiv-Purvomai,</i> <i>Plovdiv, Purvomai</i>	Local, improved variety of Bulgarian Native; Local unimproved variety of Bulgarian Native; Variety of White South Bulgarian; Originated from Tsigai x local Bulgarian with Merino blood; partially origin of Thrace Finewool;	? ? ?
		Rilomonastirska	<i>Rila Monastery,</i> <i>Rilskii Monastir,</i> <i>Rilokloster, Rila</i>	Local Bulgarian Native improved by Tsigai;	?
		South Bulgarian Finewool	<i>Stara Zagora Finewool</i>	Originated 1943-67 from Merino x Stara Zagora; included in Thrace Finewool;	?
CROATIA	 	Posavska gulja Buša Pony	<i>Posavina, Sava</i>	Small variety of Serbian Steppe;	? ?
		Krcki konj	<i>Krk Island Pony, Veglia</i>	Originated from Bosnian Pony and Posavina;	?
		Bagun Šiška	<i>Baguner</i> <i>Schischka</i>	Disappeared by crossing with Middle White; Origin of Šumadija, Turopolje;	? ?
		Túmerzö	<i>Turmezei</i>	Ancient variety;	?
CZECH REPUBLIC		Cesky cervenostrakaty	<i>Bohemian Red,</i> <i>Bohemian Berne,</i> <i>Bernsko-Cesky,</i> <i>Bohemian-Simmental,</i> <i>Bohemian Red Spotted</i>	Former variety of Czech Pied;	?
		Chebsky Lisnansky cerveny	<i>Cheb, Egerländer</i> <i>Lisna Red</i>	Larger variety of Bohemian Red; Variety of Moravian Red;	? ?





COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS	
E U R O P E						
CZECH REPUBLIC		Moravský červenostřakatý	<i>Moravian Red Pied, Bernese-Hanna, Berno-Hana, Bernskobanacky, Haná-Berner, Hanna-Berne, Haáckobernsky, Moravian Red Spotted, Spotted Moravian</i>	Former variety of Czech Pied;	?	
		Moravský červený	<i>Moravian Red, Moravian Carpathian, Moravian Land</i>	Central European Red type, variety of Lisna Red;	?	
		Sudetský	<i>Sudeten, Moravian Sudeten</i>	Original from Central European Red; varieties: Sudeten Pied (often colour-sided), Sudeten Red; origin of Klodzka (Glatz Mountain);	?	
		Sumavský	<i>Sumava, Budejovice, Budejovický, Budweiser</i>	Similar to Bergschreck;	?	
DENMARK		Rychnovské	<i>Rychnov, Reichenau</i>	Originated 1865 from Large and Middle Whites and Poland China x local; extinct by crossing with Edelschwein;	?	
			Ballum	<i>Slesvig Marsh, Schleswigsche Marschrasse</i>	Part original of Danish Red;	√√
			Nord Slesvig Rod	<i>North Slesvig Red, Rotes Nordschleswiger</i>	Similar to Angeln but with Shorthorn blood; absorbed in Danish Red;	√√
			Sortbroget Jydsk Malkekvaeg	<i>Jutland Black Pied, Black Pied Jutland, Black Spotted Jutland Milk, Black and White Jutland</i>	Joined in 1949 with local Friesian to form Danish Black Pied; revived as Jutland Grey in 1980s;	√√
		Hedefår	<i>Danish Heath</i>	Originated from Heidschnucke x Northern Short-tailed; origin of Danish Landrace;	√√	
ESTONIA		Australorp	<i>Shaver starcross 288</i>	Imported from Australia in 1950; not reproduced and raised any more in enterprises; importation has been terminated in 1998;	√√	
		Hisex Brown		Imported from Euribrid in The Netherlands in 1993; not reproduced and raised any more in enterprises; importation has been terminated in 1998;	√√	
		Hisex White		Imported from Euribrid in The Netherlands in 1993; not reproduced and raised any more in enterprises; importation has been terminated in 1998;	√√	
		New Hampshire		Imported from USA in 1950; not reproduced and raised any more in enterprises; importation has been terminated in 1998;	√√	
		White Leghorn	<i>Shaver starcross 288</i>	Imported from Canada in 1968; not reproduced and raised any more in enterprises; importation has been terminated in 1998;	√√	
		Italy		Imported from Italy; not reproduced and raised any more in enterprises; importation has been terminated in 1998;	√√	
		Rein Germany		Imported from Hungary; not reproduced and raised any more in enterprises; importation has been terminated in 1998;	√√	
FRANCE		Hidon		Imported from Euribrid, The Netherlands in 1982; not reproduced and raised any more in enterprises; importation has been terminated in 1998;	√√	
			Alpha 16		Composite of Limousin and Charolais; extinct due to termination of programme;	√√
			Blonde des Pyrénées à muqueuses roses	<i>Pyrenean Blond, Basque</i>	Crossed extensively with Limousin and Garonnais and absorbed by Blonde d'Aquitaine in 1960s; pure-bred remnants remain as Béarnais;	?
			Bordelais		Dutch and Breton blood; replaced by Friesian; being reconstituted in 1992 as Bordelais Nouveau (from Bordeaux);	?
			Bressane		Absorbed in Pie Rouge de l'Est (now French Simmental) in early 20th century, not Bressanne (from Bresse);	?
			Côtentin		Absorbed by Normande;	?
			Fémeline		Similar to Tourache but more of lowland, refined, dairy type; crossed with Shorthorn at end of 19th century and graded to Simmental in early 20th century to form part of Pie Rouge de l'Est (now French Simmental);	?
			Garonnais		Synonym Garonnais de Plaine till 1922 when Garonnais de Côteau separated as Quercy; Garonnais and Quercy rejoined in 1961 to form Blonde d'Aquitaine;	?
			Gex	<i>Gessien</i>	Original from Swiss Simmental; herd book fused with Pie Rouge de l'Est (now French Simmental) in 1945;	?
			INRA 9		Selected strain of double-muscled Charolais at INRA; replaced by INRA 95;	?









COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS	
EUROPE						
FRANCE		Isigny				?
		Mancelle	<i>Le Mans, Maine</i>	Original (with Shorthorn) of Maine-Anjou;	?	
		Marchois		Absorbed by Limousin and Charolais;	?	
		Maroilles	<i>Maroillais, Marollais</i>	Former variety of Flemish;	?	
		Meymac	<i>Maurine</i>	Original from Limousin x Marchois;	?	
		Meyssac		Former variety of Limousin;	?	
		Mézenc			?	
		Morvanelle	<i>Morvan</i>	Replaced by Charolais;	?	
		Picarde	<i>Picardy</i>	Former variety of Flemish;	?	
		Quercy	<i>Garonnais du Coteau</i>	Original from Garonnais with Limousine blood in late 19th century and early 20th century; recognized as a breed in 1920; re-united with Garonnais in 1961 to form Blonde d'Aquitaine;	?	
		Rouge de l'Ouest		Federation 1962-70 of Armorican and Maine-Anjou;	?	
		Simmenthal d'Alsace	<i>Alsatian Simmental</i>	Original from Swiss Simmental; herd book fused with Pie rouge de l'Est (now French Simmental) in 1945;	?	
		Tourache	<i>Comtois, Taurache</i>	Absorbed by Montbeliard in late 19th century;	?	
		Treignac		Former variety of Limousin;	?	
		Vendonnais		Former variety of Limousin;	?	
		Blanche des Cévennes	<i>Cévennes White</i>		?	
		Catalan	<i>chèvre des Albères</i>		?	
		Cou-Clair de Berry	<i>Race mantelée de Berry-Touraine</i>	Originated from French Alpine x Poitou;	?	
		Sundgau		Former variety of French Alpine; originated from Toggenburg;	?	
		Anglo-Normand	<i>Anglo-Norman, Norman</i>	Origin in 20th century from Norman Coach Horse with more Thoroughbred blood; origin of Charentais, Charolais, Vendée; Origin with Norman blood;	?	
		Augeron			?	
		Berrichon			?	
		Bourbonnais			?	
		Carrossier normand	<i>Norman Coach Horse, Norman, Normandy Carriage Horse, Old Norman</i>	Originated from Hackney and Thoroughbred x native; origin of Anglo-Norman, Norman Cob, French Trotter;	?	
		Charentais		Include in French Saddlebred; derivative of Anglo-Norman and Anglo-Arab;	?	
		Charolais		Include in French Saddlebred; originated from Anglo-Norman x local;	?	
		Corlais	<i>Breton Saddle Horse</i>	Originated from Thoroughbred (and Arab) x local created in 19th century;	?	
		Corse	<i>Corsican Pony</i>		?	
		Flanders	<i>Flemish</i>	Origin of Belgian, Dutch, and other breeds;	?	
		Loire			?	
		Maine	<i>Mayenne, Mayennais</i>		?	
		Morvandeaux	<i>Morvan</i>	Origin of Auxois;	?	
		Nivernais			?	
		Saône-et-Loire			?	
		Tarbésan	<i>Tarbes, Tarbeux, Bigourdan, Navarre</i>	Originated from Arab and Thoroughbred x Andalusian;	?	
		Vendéen		Originated from Anglo-Norman and Thoroughbred x local; included in French Saddlebred;	?	
	Amélioré de l'Est		Disappeared 1960s by crossing with French Landrace and by spread of Large White;	?		
	Béarn	<i>Béarnais</i>	Variety of Basque Black Pied;	?		
	Bigourdain	<i>Bigourdan</i>		?		
	Bleu de Bologne		Variety of Gascony;	?		
	Boulonnais		Flemish origin with Craonnais and Large White blood; included in West French White in 1955;	?		
	Bourdeaux			?		
	Bresse	<i>Bressane, Bresane</i>	Absorbed by Large White;	?		
	Breton		Crossed with Craonnais and Large White and absorbed by West French White in 1955;	?		
	Cazères	<i>de Cazères, de Cazèrien</i>	Origin (1860 on) from Large White or Lauragais x Gascony;	?		
	Charolais			?		
	Corrèze	<i>Corrèzien</i>	Local population of Craonnais x Limousin; recently crossed with Large White;	?		
	Craonnais		Included in West French White in 1955;	?		
	Dauphiné	<i>Dauphinois</i>		?		
	Flamand	<i>Flemish, Flandrin</i>	Included in West French White in 1955; herd book 1937-55;	?		
	Lauragais		Originated with Gascony of Cazères;	?		
Loches		Absorbed by Large White;	?			





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EUROPE						
FRANCE		Marseillais	<i>Marseilles</i>	Iberian type with English blood; created 1850; absorbed by Large White;	?	
		Miélan		Originated from Large White x Gascony about 1850; variety: Piégut;	?	
		Montmorillonnais	<i>Montmorillon, Poitou</i>	Originated in late 19th century from Large White x Craonnais;	?	
		Piégut		Local variety of Miélan since early 20th century;	?	
		Tournayais		Variety of Gascony;	?	
			Alfort	<i>Disbley Merino, Grignon</i>	Originated 1833-1900 from Leicester Longwool x Merino; renamed to Ile-de-France in 1922;	?
			Ardes		Composite of local sheep and Lacaune;	√
		Artois	<i>Artésien</i>	Variety of Flemish Marsh; origin of Boulonnais;	?	
		Boischaux	<i>Bourges</i>	Former variety of Berrichon;	?	
		Brenne		Former variety of Berrichon;	?	
		Cambrai		Variety of Flemish Marsh;	?	
		Campan		Former variety of Aure-Campan;	?	
		Cauchois		Originated from Oxford Down, Cotswold and other breeds;	?	
		Causse de la Lozère	<i>Lozère Causses</i>	Roquefort breed; now absorbed by Blanc du Massif Central;	?	
	Champagne		Former variety of Berrichon;	?		
	Châtillonnais	<i>Mérinos précoce du Châtillonnais, Burgundy Merino, Mérinos bourguignon, Mérinos de la Bourgogne</i>	Former variety of Précoce; herd book 1924-29;	?		
	Choletais		Origin of Bluefaced Maine;	?		
	Corbières		Absorbed by Lacaune in 1950s;	?		
	Crevant		Former variety of Berrichon;	?		
	Flamand	<i>Flemish Marsh, Flandrin</i>	Varieties: Artois, Cambrai, Picardy, St Quentin;	?		
	Franconie			?		
	Gascon		Local variety to Landais and Lauraguais;	?		
	Larzac		Variety of Causse; original Roquefort breed; now absorbed by Lacaune;	?		
	Lauraguais	<i>Toulousain, Toulouse</i>	Absorbed by Lacaune in 1940s;	?		
	Maine à tête blanche	<i>Maine à face blanche, Mayenne White, Whitefaced Maine, Whiteheaded Maine</i>	Originated from Leicester Longwool (imported 1855-90) x local and improved by Côtentin; disappeared in 1950s by spread of Bleu du Maine;	?		
	Marchois		Small variety of Limousin (probably with blood of Berrichon de l'Indre);	?		
	Mérinos champenois	<i>Champagne Merino, Mérinos de la Champagne</i>	Former variety of Précoce; herd book 1925-29;	?		
	Mérinos de la Camargue	<i>Camargue Merino</i>	Former grey variety of Arles Merino;	?		
	Mérinos de Mauchamp		Former variety of French Merino with silky wool;	?		
	Mérinos du Naz		Former variety of French Merino with very fine wool;	?		
	Morvande			?		
	Moutons à tête noire	<i>French Blackheaded</i>	Originated from Suffolk, Hampshire Down, Oxford Down, Southdown and (since 1945) German Blackheaded Mutton; breed society 1959;	?		
	Picard	<i>Picardy</i>	Variety of Flemish Marsh;	?		
	Roussillon Merino		Originated from Spanish Merino in late 18th century; extinct by crossing with Central Pyrenean;	?		
Ruthenois		Absorbed by Lacaune;	?			
Ségala	<i>Ségala - Levézou</i>	Roquefort breed; absorbed by Lacaune;	?			
Soissonais	<i>Mérinos précoce du Soissonais</i>	Former variety of Précoce; herd book 1925-29;	?			
St. Quentin		Variety of Flemish Marsh;	?			
	Trun	<i>Trunier, Trunois</i>	Originated from Cauchois x Solognot;	?		
	Ardeale			√		
Blanzac		One of the many French breeds with black plumage and a single comb; developed at the end of 19th century;	√			
Chrisanthème		Recent creation which has never existed as a breed; was used for the creation of the Lyonnaise breed;	√			
Cocherelle		Created by Ivanov about 1950;	√			
Contres		Originated in Contres, Loir-et-Cher region (France);	√			
Contres Blanc		Originated in Contres, Loir-et-Cher region (France);	√			
Herminé Noire			√			
Coucou de France	<i>French Cuckoo</i>	Similarities with the Coucou De Picarde, Cocou De Rennes and Coucou Des Flanders; originated in Département de Sarthe and Département de Orne (France);	√			
Coucou Picarde		Was common poultry in Picardie;	√			







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E U R O P E					
FRANCE		Coucou Soie		Created from Negre Soie and Bantam de Pekin; presented at the Agriculture Exhibitions in 1989 - 1990; seems extinct since;	√
		Favoris		Created by crossing Orpington and Faverolles at the beginning of the 20th century;	√
		Hergnies		Descended from Brackel Argenteè (silver), an Belgian breed created in 1896; Breed Standard was adopted in 1898;	√
		Ivanaise		Created around 1960 from Negre Soie; Breed Standard was adopted in 1898; Dwarf fowls never approved as a Breed Standard;	√
		Malgache		Bred by Henri Calemard in Saint-Etienne in 1950s; used for the creation of the Lyonnaise breed;	√
		Normande		Related to Houdan, Crevecoeur, Gournay and Mantes;	?
		Poule De Caux		Old local breed; never had a large distribution;	√
		Poule De Marquise		Created on a poultry farm in Marquise (between Calais and Boulogne) in 19th century;	√
		Poule De Saint-Omer		Created by Marguerite Sudron on the castle of Serres at the beginning of this century; same origin as the Dorking breed;	√
		Poule Des Courrières		Created by crossing Bresse and Langshan in late 19th century;	√
		Poule Lorraine		Created between 1900 and 1914 on the poultry farm of Haroue Orphanage; Breed Standard was adopted in 1898;	√
		Provençale			
GEORGIA		Imeretinskaya	<i>Imeretian</i>	Local pigs with Polish White Lop-eared blood;	?
		Kartolinskaya	<i>Kartolinian</i>	Local with Large White blood;	?
GREECE		Svanka			?
		Tinos		Composite of Brachyceros and Zebu cattle;	√
HUNGARY		Gekika		Ruda type;	?
		Bonyhadi		Former variety of Hungarian Pied, not Bonyhadi;	?
HUNGARY		Hungarian Brown		Small variety of Swiss Brown similar to Carpathian Brown; origin (with Jersey) of Dairy Hungarian Brown; graded to Holstein or Hungarofries;	?
		Tejelo magyar-barna	<i>Dairy Hungarian Brown, Hungarian Brown Dairy, New Hungarian Brown</i>	Originated in 1950s from (Danish Jersey x Hungarian Brown) x (Danish Jersey x Hungarian Pied), graded to Hungarofries or Holstein;	?
		Tejelo magyar-tarka	<i>Dairy Hungarian Pied, Hungarian Dairy Fleckvieh, Hungarian Spotted Dairy</i>	Originated in 1950s from Danish Jersey x Hungarian Pied backcrossed to Hungarian Pied, graded to Hungarofries or Holstein;	?
		Hungarian	<i>Hungarian Native</i>	Mongolian and Oriental origin; improved by Arab, Spanish and Thoroughbred; origin of Hungarian Draft, Hungarian Dun;	?
		Pinkafő	<i>Pinkafeld</i>	Original variety of Hungarian Draft;	?
		Ancient Alföldi		Absorbed by Mangalitsa in early 19th century;	?
		Bakony		Absorbed into Mangalitsa in early 19th century;	?
		Lincolitsa		Originated from Curly Coat x Magnalitsa in 1920s;	?
		Surány			?
		J-AKI-1		Swedish Landrace x Hungarian Merino first generation in early 1980s; prolific dam line used in crossing with Suffolk;	?
		J-AKI-2		Finnish Landrace x Hungarian Merino first generation in early 1980s; prolific dam line used in crossing with Suffolk;	?
		IRELAND		Drimmon	
Irish Longhorn					√
Irish Hobby				Origin of Connemara Pony and Irish Draught;	√
ITALY		Greyhound			√
		Cladore	<i>Cladagh, Cottagh</i>		√
		Cariovilli			?
		Grigio viterbese	<i>Viterbo Grey</i>		?
		Romagnola			?
		Sant'Alberto			?
		Abruzzese	<i>Podolica abruzzese di montagna</i>	Former variety of Apulian Podolian;	?
		Bardigiana		Variety of Pontremolese; subvarieties: Cornigliese and Valtarese;	?
		Calabrese	<i>Calabrian, Cotrone, Crotonese</i>	Former variety of Apulian Podolian;	?
		Camandona		Local variety absorbed by Italian Brown;	?
		Carniella		Absorbed by Italian Brown in early 20th century;	?
		Demonte		Variety of Piedmont in Stura valley;	?
Friuli	<i>Friulana, Friauler, Red Friuli</i>	Original (with Simmental) of Italian Red Pied;	?		
Grigia di Val d'Adige	<i>Grey Adige, Etschtaler, Ulten or Ultinger, Ultimo</i>	Breed standard 1931; absorbed by Grey Alpine;	?		
Grigia di Val di Fiemme	<i>Grey Val di Fiemme</i>	Graded to Italian Brown in 20th century; grade called Sorcino;	?		













COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS
E U R O P E					
ITALY		Grossetana		Former variety of Maremmana;	?
		Lucana	<i>Lucanian</i>	Former variety of Apulian Podolian;	?
		Mölltal	<i>Mölltaler,</i> <i>Pezzata rossa norica,</i> <i>Mölltal-Pinzgau,</i> <i>Norica-Pinzgau</i>	Former variety of Pinzgauer in south-western Kärnten (to 1925) and north-east Udine, as distinct from Pinzgauer and Pustertaler Sprinzen in Salzburg and north-east Bolzano;	?
		Ossolana		Local variety absorbed by Italian Brown;	?
		Pasturina		Local variety from Chianina x Podolian;	?
		Perugina		Former variety of Chianina;	?
		Pugliese del basso Veneto	<i>Venetian, Poggese</i>	Former variety of Apulian Podolian;	?
		Romana	<i>Roman</i>	Former variety of Maremmana;	?
		Sicilian		Iberian type decimated 1860 and crossed with Chianina, Reggiana, Calabrian and other breeds; to produce Mezzalina (upland), Modicana (lowland) and Montanara (mountain) varieties; low Sicilian (Modicana) which has absorbed other varieties;	?
		Val di Chiana		Variety of Chianina;	?
	Valdarno		Former variety of Chianina;	?	
	Valtarese	<i>Valle del Taro</i>	Variety of Bardigiana;	?	
	Val Di Livo		Composite of heterogenous populations;	√	
	Cremonese	<i>Padana</i>	Originated from Belgian Draft with Brenton and Percheron blood; remnants absorbed by AITPR;	?	
		Pugliese	<i>Apulian</i>		?
		Abruzzese			?
		Basilicata	<i>Lucanian</i>	Variety of Apulian;	?
		Bastianella		Strain of inbred Large White (imported in 1875) used for crossing with Romagnola;	?
		Borghigiana	<i>Fidenza, Fidentina</i>		?
		Catanzarese		Former variety of Calabrian;	?
		Chianina	<i>Cappuccia d'Angbiari,</i> <i>Cappuccio, Casentino,</i> <i>Casentino</i>		?
		Cosentina	<i>Orielese</i>	Former variety of Calabrian;	?
		Faentina		Former variety of Romagnola;	?
		Forlivese		Former variety of Romagnola;	?
		Friulana nera	<i>Friuli Black,</i> <i>Nera del Friuli,</i> <i>San Daniele, Sandanielese</i>	Nearly extinct in 1951 by crossing with Edelschwein (1908-40), Large White, and other breeds;	?
		Fumati	<i>Brinati, Fumati di</i> <i>San Lorenzo di Faenza</i>	Originated from Bastianella or San Lazzaro (inbred Large White) x Romagnola;	?
		Gargano		Variety of Apulian;	?
		Garlasco			?
		Lagonegrese		Former variety of Calabrian;	?
		Maremmana	<i>Macchiaiola, Nera umbra,</i> <i>Black Umbrian, Roman</i>	Semi-wild;	?
		Murgese		Variety of Apulian;	?
		Parmense	<i>Black Emilian,</i> <i>Emiliana negra,</i> <i>Black Parma, Parmigiana,</i> <i>Reggio, Reggiana</i>		?
Perugina				?	
Pugliese		<i>Apulian, Appulo-luccana,</i> <i>Apulo-Lucanian,</i> <i>Mascherina</i>	Former varieties in: north-eastern Lucania and Capitanata (Foggia), Murge, south-eastern Lucania, Gargano;	?	
Reggitana			Former variety of Calabrian;	?	
Riminense			Former variety of Romagnola;	?	
Rossa modenese	<i>Modena Red</i>		?		
Samólaco			?		
San Lazzaro		Strain of inbred Large White (imported 1875) used for crossing with Romagnola;	?		
	Valtellina			?	
	Borgotarese			?	
	Brianzola		Descended from Bergamasca or Varesina;	√	
	Cadorina		Extinct in 1970s by crossing with Lamon and other breed; lop-eared Alpine group;	?	
	Carapellese	<i>Gentile moretta,</i> <i>Gentile a vello nero,</i> <i>Merinos a vello,</i> <i>Black Merino, Moretta</i>		?	


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EUROPE						
ITALY		Carnica			?	
		Cinta			?	
		Ciuta			Composite of Ciavenasca and local breed;	√√
		Cornetta				?
		Friulana	<i>Furlana</i>		Originated from Lamon and absorbed by it; lop-eared Alpine group;	?
		Gentile di Lucania	<i>Basilicata</i> , <i>Improved Lucanian</i>		Former variety of Gentile di Puglia with medium wool; originated from Gentile di Puglia x local;	?
		Gentile di Calabria	<i>Improved Calabrian</i>		Former variety of Gentile di Puglia with medium wool; originated from Calabrian improved by Gentile di Puglia;	?
		Livo				√√
		Maremmana	<i>Spanish Mongrel</i> , <i>Bastarda Spagnola</i> , <i>Bastarda maremmana</i>		Former variety of Sopravissana;	?
		Noventana	<i>Monselesana</i>		Variety of Padun, larger and with finer wool;	?
		Paduan	<i>Padovana</i>		Lop-eared Alpine group; variety: Novetana; origin of Carinthian and Solcava; crossed with Lamon;	?
		Pavullese	<i>Appenino-Modenese</i> , <i>Balestra</i> , <i>Modenese</i>		Variety of Garfagnina White with Bergamasca blood;	?
		Sciara	<i>Moscia Calabrese</i>			√√
		Urbascia			Variety of Calabrian (now Sciara);	?
Zucca Modenese			Composite of different breeds of the Appenine Group;	√√		
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF		Bessarabian Red		Name used for Red Steppe in Moldova from 1918-45 when it was part of Romania;	?	
		Chernaya moldavskaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Moldavian Black</i>	Breed group; originated in 1948 from Berkshire x local black;	?	
NETHERLANDS		Groningse melkschaap	<i>Groningen Milk</i>	Marsh type;	?	
NORWAY		Gudbrandsdal		Variety of Dole;	?	
		Hedmark		Local type of Swedish Red-and-White origin; included in Norwegian Red since 1939;	?	
		Hordaland		Original (with More and Ramsdal) of Vestland Fjord;	?	
		Jarlsberg		Coloursided variety of Red Polled Ostland;	?	
		Lyngdal		Joined with Vestland Red Polled, and then with Vestland Fjord (1947) to form South and West Norwegian;	?	
		More and Ramsdal		Original (with Hordaland) of Vestland Fjord;	?	
		Norsk rodt og hvitt fe	<i>Norwegian Red and White</i> , <i>NRF</i>		Originated from Swedish Red-and-White x local Ayrshire, Red Trondheim and Hedmark; breed society 1923, named 1939; finnish Ayrshire blood in 1950s; absorbed Red Trondheim in 1960; joined with Red Polled Ostland in 1961 to form Norwegian Red;	?
		Osterdal		Variety of Dole;	?	
		Rodt (or Rautt)	<i>Red Trondheim</i> ,		Originated 1850-91 from Ayrshire x local; graded to Norwegian	?
		tronderfe og malselvfæ	<i>Rautt tronderfe og malselvfæ</i>		Red-and-White and finally absorbed 1960;	?
Sor og vestlandsfe	<i>South and West Norwegian</i> , <i>South and Westland cattle</i>		Origin 1947 by joining Lyngdal and Vestland Red Polled with Vestland Fjord; absorbed by Norwegian Red 1968;	?		
POLAND		Lofoten			?	
		Rawicka		Former variety of Polish Red;	√√	
		Slaska czerwona	<i>Silesian Red</i> ,		Variety of Polish Red; with Danish Red blood;	√√
		Tur	<i>Schlesisches Rotvieh</i> <i>Aurochs</i> , <i>Bos (Bos)</i> <i>primigenius Bojanus</i> , <i>Ur</i> , <i>urus</i> , <i>reem</i> , <i>rimu (hebrew)</i> , <i>wild ox (synonym)</i> , <i>B.p. primigenius (Europe)</i> , <i>B.p. opisthonomus (North Africa)</i> , <i>B.p. namadicus (Asia)</i>		Origin of domestic cattle;	√√
		Tarpan	<i>European Wild Horse</i> , <i>Russian tarpan</i>		Origin of domestic horse;	√√
		Fagas			Marsh type brought by Dutch settlers in 17-18th century; partially origin of Pomeranian;	√√
		Karnowka				√√
		Krukowka				√√
		Owca lowicka	<i>Lowicz</i>		Polish Lowland group; originated 1924-39 from Romney x local (White Swiniarka with Merino blood); partially origin of Zelazna;	√√
		Leghorn, L44			Originated from United Kingdom (Sykes Breeding); bred in Poland since 1960; L44 strain had the poorest performance results in comparison with all conservation Leghorn flock; was not utilised in any commercial cross-breeding; was only one flock of this very strain; kept at private farm in 1996; when the flock was affected with serious health problems, the owner decided to liquidate it;	√√

COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS
E U R O P E					
POLAND		Rhode Island Red RIR	<i>Karmazyn</i>	Indigenous breed descended from breeding chicken kept in Poland before World War II; bred as closed population since 1955; developed towards general purpose type; conservation flock was the only flock left in 1996; maintenance of these birds was not profitable so the owner decided to liquidate the flock;	√√
PORTUGAL		Algarvia		Up-graded to Limousine;	√√
		Minhota Portugese ibex	<i>cabra montez de Portugal,</i> <i>cabra do Gerez,</i> <i>cabra montés portuguesa,</i> <i>bouquetin du Gerez</i>	Up-graded to Gelbvieh; extinct in 1970's; Variety of Spanish ibex;	?
ROMANIA		Bucsana	<i>Bukschaner, not Boucsan,</i> <i>Bukshan</i>	Former variety of Romanian Steppe;	√√
		Ialomita	<i>Ialomiteana, Jalomitzaner</i>	Former variety of Romanian Steppe; composite of Moldavian x Transylvanian;	√√
		Transylvâneanâ	<i>Transylvanian,</i> <i>Siebenburgisch,</i> <i>Grey Transylvanian,</i> <i>Transylvanian Steppe</i>	Former variety of Romanian Steppe;	√√
		Banat		Originated from Nonius, Noric, Ardennes, Oldenburg and Lipitsa;	√√
		Dobrogeana	<i>Dobrogea</i>	Former variety of Romanian;	√√
		Ialomita		Variety of Transylvanian;	√√
		Moldovenesca	<i>Moldavian</i>	Former variety of Romanian;	√√
		Romanian Mountain	<i>Calul românesc de munte</i>	Former variety of Romanian;	√√
		Transylvaneana	<i>Transylvanian,</i> <i>Siebenburgisch</i>	Originated from Bessarabian x Hungarian; former variety of Romanian; Subvariety: Ialomita;	√√
		Palatin			√√
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		Porcul negru de Dobrogea	<i>Dobrogea Black</i>	Originated 1949-67 from Large Black x Russian Large White;	√√
		Stocli	<i>Transylvanian</i>	Variety of Romanian Native;	?
		Strei		Originated 1877 from Large Black and Mangalitsa x local;	√√
		Altayskaya	<i>Altai, South Siberian</i>	Variety of Siberian;	?
		Babaev		German Brown (Allgäuer) x local cattle; original (with Miskov and crossed with Swiss Brown) of Kostroma;	?
		Dagestanskaya Buraya	<i>Dagestan Brown</i>	Originated from Swiss Brown x Dagestan Mountain with some Carpathian Brown blood; absorbed by Caucasian Brown;	?
		Karelian		Equivalent to the East Finnish Breed;	?
		Kemerovskaya	<i>Kemerovo</i>	Siberian crossed with Simmental, Kholmogory, Ukrainian Red, East Friesian; created in 1930s; absorbed by Black Pied;	?
		Kubano-Chernomorskaya	<i>Kuban-Black Sea,</i> <i>Krasnodarsk</i>	Composite of Brown Swiss & Simmental x Ukrainian Grey; created in 19th century;	?
		Menno-Friesian		Originated from East Prussian Black Pied Lowland in late 1700s;	?
		Miskov		Local cattle with Yaroslavl, Kholmogory and Ayrshire blood;	?
		Priorskaya chernopestraya	<i>Oka Black Pied</i>	From East Friesian or Kholmogory x Simmental, Swiss Brown and Jersey; absorbed by Black Pied;	?
		Priorskaya	<i>Oka</i>	Original of Gorbatov Red;	?
		Russo-Siberian		Variety of Siberian;	?
		Sibirskii skot	<i>Siberian</i>	Turano-Mongolian type;	?
		Vychegodsko-vymskaya	<i>Vychebda-Vym</i>		?
		West Siberian		Variety of Siberian;	?
		Angoro-Pridonskaya	<i>Angora-Don</i>	Cross-bred Angora x Don;	?
		Bashkirskaya	<i>Bashkir, Cis-Ural</i>	Variety of North Russian;	?
		koza reduralya	<i>Bashkir goat</i>		?
	Severorusskaya	<i>North Russian, Tatar</i>	Origin of Russian White;	?	
	Amurskaya	<i>Amur</i>	Originated from Transbaikal x Tomsk; extinct due to crossing with Orlov and Russian Trotters, Don and Budyonny;	?	
	Bitrug	<i>Bitrug, Bitrugskaya, Biçuk</i>	Originated from Heavy Trotter x local horses in 19th century; origin of Voronezh Heavy Draft;	?	
	Chernomorskaya	<i>Black Sea</i>	Originated from Nogai x saddle horse in 18th century; then crossed with mountain horses, Thoroughbred, Don, Karabakh and other breeds in 19th - 20th century; absorbed by Budyonny, Don and Ukrainian Saddle Horse;	?	
	Chilkovskaya	<i>Chilkov</i>	Originated from heavy draft x Buryat in 17th century;	?	
	Chuvashskaya	<i>Chuvash</i>	Local forest type improved by Trotter, Soviet, Vladimir and Heavy Draft;	?	
	Cossack	<i>Old Don</i>	Developed from Nogai x Mongolian and Kalmyk in 18th century; origin of Don;	?	
	Karel'skaya	<i>Karelian</i>	Part of North Russian Pony group; variety: Onega;	?	

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EUROPE						
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		Lovetskaya	<i>Lovets</i>	Basically Kalmyk or Kazakh breed used to draw fish carts; recently crossed with Don or Orlov Trotter;	?	
		Minusinsk		Extinct by crossing with Don, Thoroughbred and Trotter;	?	
		Obva	<i>Obvinskaya</i>			?
		Onega	<i>Onezbskaya</i>	Variety of Karelian;		?
		Orlovskaya verkhovaya	<i>Orlov Saddle Horse, Orlov Riding Horse</i>	Anglo-Arab originated in the late 18th century; origin of Russian Saddle Horse;		?
		Rostopchin		Anglo-Arab origin in early 19th century; origin of Russian Saddle Horse;		?
		Russkaya krovnyaya verkhovaya	<i>Orlov-Rostopchin, Orlovo-Rostopchinskaya, Russian Saddle Horse</i>	Originated from Orlov Saddle Horse x Rostopchin in late 1800s; Absorbed by Ukrainian Saddle horse since 1945;		
		Tomskaya	<i>Tomsk</i>	Originated from local horses improved by Trotter or West European draft breeds;		?
		Tuvinskaya upryazhnaya	<i>Tuva Coach, Tuva Harness Horse</i>	Originated from Tuva improved by Kutznetsk, Chumysh from 1870 onwards and by Heavy Orlov Trotter and Don;		?
		Voronezhskaya upryazhnaya	<i>Voronezh Coach, Voronezh Draft</i>	Originated from Clydesdale x Heavy Trotter or from Bitung in 20th century;		?
		Alabuzinskaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Alabuzin</i>	Originated late 19th century from Large White, Middle White, Large Black x local lop-eared pigs; extinct by 1984;		?
		Dobrinskaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Dobrinka</i>	Originated from Large White x local; created 1932 onwards;		?
		Ievlevskaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Ievlev, Jewlewsker</i>	Originated from Large White, Large Black, Middle Black, Black Spotted x local;		?
		Kalikinskaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Kalikin</i>	Originated from Large White, Berkshire x local lop-eared pigs;		?
		Kama	<i>Prikamskaya porodnaya gruppa</i>	Originated from Large White and Breitov x local short-eared pigs;		?
		Lesogornaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Lesogor</i>	Breed group of the European-Short-Eared type pigs;		?
		Meshchovskaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Meshchovsk</i>	Originated from Large White x local pigs;		?
		Omskaya seraya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Omsk Grey</i>	Created 1949-63 from Kemerovo, Siberian Spotted, Large White x local pigs (Tara);		?
		Pridonskaya	<i>Don</i>	Originated from Cornwall, Large Black, long-eared-white x local Large White;		?
		Rossoshanskaya chernopestraya corodnaya gruppa	<i>Rossosb Black Pied</i>	Originated 1943 from Berkshire x (Large White x local pigs); crossed with Berkshire x Mirgorod blood in 1949;		?
		Avar	<i>Avarsкая</i>	Variety of Tlyarota with Lezgian and Tushin blood;		?
		Bituyug	<i>Bituygskaya</i>	Variety of Russian Long-tailed;		?
		Bokino		Variety of Russian Long-tailed;		?
		Danadara		Possible origin of Karakul;		?
		Gedek	<i>Gedek</i>	Variety of Tabasaran;		?
		Kalmytskaya	<i>Kalmyk</i>			?
		Karanogaiskaya	<i>Karanogai, Manych, Manychskaya, Nogai</i>	Similar to Kalmyk;		?
		Kumyskaya	<i>Kumyk</i>	Caucasian Fat-tailed type;		?
		Kusman		Variety of Tabasaran;		?
		Mennonite		Originated from East Friesian;		?
		Minusinsk		Variety of Siberian;		?
		Nolinskaya	<i>Nolinsk</i>	Variety of Russian Northern-Short-tailed;		?
		Novokavkazskii Merinos	<i>Novocaucasian Merino, New Caucasian, New Caucasian Mazaev</i>	Originated from Mazaev Merino; improved by German Merino and Rambouillet; created in late 19th century;		?
		Prostaya derevenskaya dlinno-toshchekhvostaya	<i>Common Russian, Common Long-tailed, Russian Long-Tailed</i>	Varieties: Bituyug, Bokino, Cherkassy; origin of: Chushka, Kuchugury, Mikhnov, Reshetilovka and Sokolki;		?
		Severnaya korotkokhvostaya	<i>Russian Northern Short-Tailed</i>	Variety: Nolinsk; origin of Romanov;		?
		Sibirskaya	<i>Siberian</i>	Local varieties: Minusinsk, Tuva;		?
Sovetskii Korridel'	<i>Soviet Corriedale</i>	Originated from Lincoln x Rambouillet; created 1926-36;		?		
Tabasaranskaya	<i>Tabasaran, Samur</i>	Caucasian Fat-tailed type; varieties: Gedek, Kusman;		?		
Tlyarotinskaya	<i>Tlyarota</i>	Variety of Avar;		?		
Tuva		Variety of Siberian;		?		
Volokolamsk		Originated 1936 from (Hampshire Down x Tsigai) x Northern Short Tailed; cross-bred group;		?		
SLOVAKIA		Slovensky cerveny	<i>Slovakian Red</i>	Central European Red type; similar to Polish Red;	?	
		Valašský	<i>Valachian Dwarf</i>		?	



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E U R O P E						
SPAIN		Almanzoreña		Former variety of Murcian;	?	
		Avilena	<i>Barco-Piedrabita, Barqueña (from Barco), Black Carpetana, Piedrabitense (from Piedrabita)</i>	Joined with Black Iberian in 1980 to form Avileña-Black Iberian, breed society 1974;	?	
		Calasparrena		Former variety of Murcian;	?	
		Campurriana		Larger, valley variety of Santander; absorbed by Swiss Brown and Tudanca in 1940s;	?	
		Eo	<i>Agrupación Eo</i>	Local variety of North Spanish type;	?	
		Lebaniega	<i>Picos de Europa</i>	Smaller, highland variety of Santander; absorbed by Tudanca in 1940s;	?	
		Leonese	<i>Mantequera, leonesa</i>	North Spanish type; displaced by Swiss Brown;	?	
		Lorquina		Former variety of Murcian with Spanish Mountain blood;	?	
		Marinera		Original of Minorcan;	?	
		Pasiega		Upland variety of Santander; absorbed or displaced by Swiss Brown in 1940s;	?	
	Santander		<i>Montaña</i>	North Spanish type; former varieties: Campurriana, Lebaniega, Pasiega; only Tudanca survived;	?	
		Azpi Gorri				√√
		Andaluza rubia (campieñesa)	<i>Andalusian Blond, Andaluza campieñesa</i>			?
		Asturian			Originated from Celtic x Iberian; extinct by crossing with Large White;	?
		Baztanes				√√
		Chato Vitoriano	<i>Vitoriana, Chato De Vitoria</i>		Descended from local Celtic type improved by Large White;	√√
		Gallega	<i>Galician, Celta, Céltica, Santiaguesa</i>			?
		Lermeña				?
		Mallorquina	<i>Majorcan, Agrupación balear, Balearic</i>			?
			Vich			
Guadelupe					Former strain of Spanish Merino;	?
Infantado				Former strain of Spanish Merino;	?	
Negretti	<i>Negrete</i>			Former strain of Spanish Merino;	?	
Paular				Former strain of Spanish Merino;	?	
Perales				Former strain of Spanish Merino;	?	
Tudelana				Variety of Castilian;	?	
SWEDEN			Herrgard		Local variety absorbed into Red Pied Swedish;	?
			Rödbrokgig Svensk Boskap	<i>Red Pied Swedish, RSB</i>	Originated in late 19th century from Ayrshire and Shorthorn x local (Herrgard and Smaland); breed society and herd book 1892 - 1928; joined with Swedish Ayrshire in 1928 to form Swedish Red-and-White;	?
			Skane	<i>Scanian</i>	Originated from Red Pied Holstein and Dutch x local; absorbed by Red Pied Swedish;	?
		Smaland		Local cattle absorbed into Red Pied Swedish;	?	
		Old Swedish Spotted	<i>Black-White-Red Spotted</i>			?
SWITZERLAND		Svenskt finullsfår	<i>Swedish Finewool</i>	Swedish Finewool sheep originated from the Swedish old native breeds with some influence from the Finnish Finewools sheep; created in 1920;	√√	
		Fribourgeois	<i>Fribourg, Freiburger</i>	Breed society; since 1966 crossed with Holstein to Swiss Holstein; last pure-bred bull died 1973;	√√	
		Burgdorfer		Originated from Ardennes x Jura; regional variety and heavier strain of the original Freiburger;	√√	
		Erlenbach	<i>Simmental</i>	Variety of Swiss Warmblood; originated from Mecklenburg x Danish; disappeared in original form mid 18th century;	?	
		Berne		Black variety of Jura;	?	
		Roux-De-Bagnes	<i>Bagnes, Bagnerschaf</i>			?
		Schwyz	<i>Uri, Urner Landschaft</i>	Partially origin of Swiss White;	?	
		Simmental		Partially origin of Swiss Black-Brown Mountain;	?	
		Solothurn		Brown variety of Jura;	?	
		Tavetscher Schaf				√√
TURKEY		Çukurova		Variety of South Anatolian Red; composite of Anatolian Black and Aleppo (Damascus); reasons for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
		Diyarbakir		Reasons for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	

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EUROPE						
TURKEY		Dörtüyl		Small variety of South Anatolian Red, similar to Baladi in Syria; reasons for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
		Eleskirt		Reason for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
		Kalmuk		Reason for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
		Karacadag		Reason for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
		Karaisali		Reason for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
		Malakan	<i>Okranya</i>	Descended from Ukrainian Grey; reasons for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
		Seferihisar		Local variety; maybe composite of Simmental and Aleppo; reasons for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
		Urla		Reason for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√	
			Karacabey-Nonius		Originated from Karacabey Halfbred Arab;	√√
			Rumelian Pony			√√
			Halkali		Reason for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√
			Karacabey-Kivircik	<i>Kirma</i>	Originated from German Mutton Merino x Kivircik crosses at Karacabey studfarm;	√√
			Karakaçan		Reason for extinction: cross-breeding with exotic breeds (economic), decreasing number of farmer, difficult adaptation to other regions;	√√
UKRAINE		Chernopestraya podol'skaya	<i>Podolian Black Pied, Ukrainian Oldenburg Gutsul'skaya</i>	Originated from Oldenburg x local cattle in late 19th century; absorbed by Black Pied;	?	
		Hutsul		Moldavian x Carpathian Brown; extinct by crossing with Simmental;	?	
		Ukrainian Whitebacked			?	
		Askanian Mohair			?	
		Krymskaya	<i>Crimean</i>		?	
		German Bessarabian	<i>German Colonist</i>	Mixed origin;	√√	
		Nogai		Origin of Cossak (Old Don) and Black Sea;	?	
		Strelets		Originated from crossing Arab x Thoroughbred in late 19th century; origin of Tersk;	?	
		Tarpan	<i>European Wild Horse, Russian tarpan</i>	Origin of domestic horse;	?	
		Dneprovskaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Dnieper, Pridneprovskaya porodnaya gruppa</i>	Originated from Mirgorod, Berkshire (1911) and Large White (1937-38) x local short-eared;	?	
		Krolevetskaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Krolevets, Polesian Lard, Poleskaya salnaya</i>	Originated from English breeds x local Polesian;	?	
		Podol'skaya porodnaya gruppa	<i>Podolian,</i>	Originated from Berkshire, Middle White, Large White x local pigs;	?	
		Ukrainian	<i>Podolian Black Pied, Podol'skaya chernopestraya</i>	Local population of European Short-Eared; origin of Dniepr, Mirgorod, Podolian, Ukrainian Spotted Steppe and Ukrainian White Steppe;	?	
	Chuntut			?		
	Mazaevskii Merinos	<i>Mazaev Merino</i>	Origin in mid 19th century (by P.Dazaev) by improving of Russian Infantado; origin of Novocaucasian and other Russian Merinos;	?		
UNITED KINGDOM		Reshetilovka	<i>Resbetilovskaya</i>	Originated from Russian Long-tailed;	?	
		Angus Doddie		Origin of Aberdeen-Angus;	?	
	Beevbilde		Developed in 1960s; 65% Lincoln Red, 30% Beef Shorthorn and 5% Aberdeen-Angus;	?		
	Broadlands		Imported from the Netherlands to Moor Park, Sheen, Richmond by Sir William Temple;	?		
	Buchan Humlie	<i>Polled Aberdeenshire</i>	Original of Aberdeen-Angus;	?		
	Castle Martin	<i>Castro Caldelas</i>	Variety of South Wales Black;	?		
	Cornish			?		
	Dewsland		Variety of South Wales Black;	?		
	Five Horned	<i>Falkland</i>		?		
	Glamorgan		Similar to Gloucester but light red and light brindle with white finching;	?		
	Holderness	<i>Yorkshire</i>	Similar to Teeswater; dutch origin; origin (with Teeswater) of Shorthorn;	?		
	Lord Caernarvon's breed	<i>Galway</i>		?		




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E U R O P E					
UNITED KINGDOM		Montgomeryshire			?
		Norfolk Horned	<i>Old Norfolk, Red Norfolk</i>	Original (with Suffolk Polled) of Red Poll;	?
		North Wales Black	<i>Anglesey</i>	Herd book 1883-1904; original (and South Wales Black) of Welsh Black;	?
		Old Marlborough Red			?
		Orkney		Variety of Shetland;	?
		Polled Derby		Original of Mulley;	?
		Sheeted Somerset	<i>Somerset, Somersetshire Sheeted, White-sheeted Somerset</i>		?
		South Wales Black	<i>Pembroke</i>	Origin (and North Wales Black) of Welsh Black; herd book 1874-1904; varieties: Castle Martin, Dewsland;	?
		Suffolk Polled	<i>Suffolk Dun</i>	Origin (with Norfolk Horned) of Red Poll;	?
		Teeswater	<i>Sbotborn</i>	Dutch origin;	?
		Old English		Origin of Anglo-Nubian and British; breed society 1920-30;	?
		Welsh			?
	Barra Pony		Variety of Hebridean Pony;	?	
	Cushendale			?	
	Devon Pack Horse			?	
	Galloway Pony			?	
	Gocan	<i>Mull</i>		?	
	Goonhilly			?	
	Great Horse	<i>Old English Black Horse, Old English War Horse</i>	Origin of Clydesdale and Shire;	?	
	Hebridean Pony	<i>Western Isles Pony</i>	Smaller original variety of Highland pony; different varieties: Barra, Mull, Rhum, Skye, Uist; extinct by crossing;	?	
	Long Mynd			?	
	Manx			?	
	Tiree		Variety of Hebridean Pony;	?	
	Vardy	<i>Bakewell, Northumberland Chapman</i>	Originated from Shire x Cleveland Bay and Fell Pony in late 18th century;	?	
	Yorkshire Coach Horse	<i>New Cleveland Bay</i>	Variety of Cleveland Bay from Thoroughbred cross in early 19th century; breed society 1886-1937 then absorbed;	?	
	Black Essex	<i>Old Essex</i>	Variety of Small Black; origin of American Essex;	?	
	Black Suffolk		Variety of Small Black;	?	
	Chester White		Imported from USA in 1978 and 1981;	√	
	Cumberland		Breed society 1917; last boar licensed 1955-56; last sow licensed 1960;	?	
	Dorset Gold Tip		Originated from Tamworth x Berkshire with Gloucester Old Spot blood; last boar licensed 1955-56;	?	
	Essex	<i>Essex Half-black, Sheeted Essex, White-shouldered Essex</i>	Originated from Old English; breed society 1918-67; combined with Wessex in 1967 to form British Saddleback;	?	
	Lincolnshire Curly Coat	<i>Baston, Lincoln, Lincoln Curly Coat, Lincoln Curly Coated White, Lincolnshire Curly-Coated</i>	Last boar licensed 1963-64; breed society 1906-60;	?	
	Manx Purr			?	
Old English		Origin of Essex, Hampshire and Wessex Saddleback;	?		
Small Black		Varieties: Black Essex and Black Suffolk; origin of Suffolk-and-Essex; variety of Large Black and American Essex with Neapolitan (1830) and Chinese blood;	?		
Small White	<i>Middlesex, Small Yorkshire</i>	Chinese (Cantonese) blood 1780 on;	?		
Wessex Saddleback	<i>Belted, Sheeted Wessex</i>	Originated from Old English; herd book and breed society 1918-67; in 1967 combined with Essex to British Saddleback;	?		
Yorks Blue and White	<i>Bilsdale Blue</i>	Originated from Large White x Large Black; last boar licensed 1963-64; local variety;	?		
Anglesey			?		
Anglo-Merino	<i>English Merino</i>	Negretti and Paular strains of Spanish Merino x various English breeds (especially Southdown and Ryeland); created early 18th century;	?		
Bampton Nott		Origin of Devon Longwoolled;	?		
Berkshire Knot	<i>Old Berkshire</i>	Origin of Hampshire Down;	?		
Cadzow Improver		Originated in 1960s from Dorset Horn and Finnish Landrace; male line for crossing on hill ewes;	?		
Cannock Chase		Origin of Shropshire;	?		
Cobb 101		Originated in 1960s from Finnish Landrace and other breeds; male line for crossing on hill ewes;	?		



















COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS
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EUROPE

UNITED KINGDOM		Devon Longwooled	<i>Devon Longwool</i>	Originated from Leicester Longwool x Southam Nott and Bampton Nott; recognised 1870s; breed society 1898-1977; combined with South Devon to form Devon and Cornwall Longwool 1977;	?
		Keerie	<i>Rocky</i>	Northern Short-tailed type;	?
		Kent Halfbred		Originated from Southdown x Romney;	?
		Limestone	<i>Cragg, Farleton Knott, Horned Cragg, Limestone Cragg, Silver Dale, Wartan Cragg</i>		?
		Longmynd		Partially origin of Shropshire;	?
		Morfe Common		Partially origin of Ryeland;	?
		Pembroke Hill	<i>Presceley Mountain</i>	Local variety of Welsh Mountain;	?
		Pink-nosed Somerset Prolific	<i>Somerset Horn</i>	Variety of Dorset Horn;	?
		Rhiw Hill		Originated from Bluefaced Leicester, Poll Dorset and Llyen by Gilderson, Haltwhistle, Northumberland;	?
		South Devon	<i>South Dum</i>	Local variety similar to Welsh Mountain;	?
		Southam Nott		English Longwooled type; breed society 1904; herd book 1904; combined with Devon Longwooled to form Devon and Cornwall Longwool in 1977;	?
		Sussex		Partially origin of Devon Longwooled;	?
Tanface	<i>Old Southdown</i>	Origin of Southdown;	?		
Welsh Tanface		Displaced by Blackfaced Mountain in late 18th century in north Scotland;	?		
Yorkshire Halfbreed		Origin of Welsh Mountain;	?		
YUGOSLAVIA		Belo slovensko govode	<i>Slovenian White, Slovenacko belo govece</i>	Originated from Suffolk x Leicester Longwool;	?
		Lasasta	<i>Black Mangalitsa, Srymian, Sremica</i>	Variety of Mangalitsa;	?
		Šiška Šumadija	<i>Schischbka Šumadinka, Šumadinska svinja, Schumadija, Miloš, Miloševa, Milosch</i>	Origin of Šumadija, Turopolje;	?
			Origin of Magnalitsa; originated from Šiška;	?	



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

ARGENTINA		Ñata	<i>Niata</i>	Variety of Criollo with bulldog snout, partially dominant;	?
		Suisbú		Originated from American Brown Swiss x zebu;	?
		Tropical		Originated from Argentine Holstein x zebu in 1959;	?
BRAZIL		Tropicana		Originated from Guernsey x zebu;	?
		Angola		Zebu (probably African) x Curraleiro in 19th century;	?
		China		Southern Criollo x Indian Zebu; imported by Baron de Bom Ritiro in 1855;	?
		Crioulo do Sul	<i>Southern Crioulo, Bruxo or Legitimo (Minas Gerais), Colonia, Mineiro</i>	Portuguese origin (? from Alentejana);	?
		Guademar		Curraleiro x Ongole; created in 1868;	?
		Igarapé		Iberian origin;	?
		Irece	<i>Guarapueva, Nanico</i>	Variety of Curraleiro;	?
		Javanês	<i>Crioulo leiteiro de Irece</i>	Originated by Brito Bastos Formoso from one grey Zebu bull named Javanês crossed on local cows mid 19th century;	?
		Junqueiro		Originated from Southern Criollo in 19th century;	?
		Malabar		Curraleiro x Indian Zebu in 19th century;	?
		Nilo		African Zebu imported and crossed with local cattle; created in 1826;	?
		Patuá		Probably had some zebu blood;	?
Pedreiro		Variety of Crioulo Lageano;	?		
Quinhentão		(Ongole x Friesian) x Franqueiro; created in 1870;	?		
Santa Gabriela		Discontinued experimental breed; Red Pied Friesian x (Red Polled Zebu x Devon-Guzerà) from 1965 on;	?		
Tatu		Developed from crosses of Red Sindhi or Sahiwal bulls imported in 1850;	?		
Junqueiro			Originated from English breeds x Canastrão;	?	







COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS
L A T I N A M E R I C A A N D T H E C A R I B B E A N					
CHILE		Criollo Chileno	<i>Cbilean Criollo, Cbilean</i>	Non-nondescript of Criollo origin with Shorthorn, Friesian and Normande blood; pure Criollo Chileno are extinct; the name is being used for non-descriptors of Criollo;	?
COSTA RICA		Mysol		Local zebu x Criollo cross;	?
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		Haitian		Between 1978 and 1982, every domestic pig on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which includes both Haiti and the Dominican Republic, was killed to prevent an outbreak of African Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) from spreading to the rest of the Americas; this fact rendered this breed of pig extinct;	√
HAITI		Haitian		Between 1978 and 1982, every domestic pig on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which includes both Haiti and the Dominican Republic, was killed to prevent an outbreak of African Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) from spreading to the rest of the Americas; this fact rendered this breed of pig extinct;	?
URUGUAY		Ñata	<i>Niata</i>	Variety of Criollo with bulldog snout, partially dominant;	?
VENEZUELA		Ocampo		Friesian x (Ongole x local Criollo) graded to American Brown Swiss (1950s);	?
		Tipo Carora	<i>Carora, Carorena</i>	Originated from American and European Brown Swiss X Criollo (1/4-1/8) during 1935-75.	?
N E A R E A S T					
ALGERIA		African aurochs	<i>Bos primigenius opisthonomus Pomel, synonym B.p babni Hiltzbeimer, African urus</i>	Origin of Hamitic Longhorn;	?
		Chaouia		Former subvariety of Guelma variety of Brown Atlas;	?
		Cheurfa		Former subvariety of Guelma variety of Brown Atlas;	?
		Kabyle		Dwarf; former subvariety of Guelma; variety of Brown Atlas;	?
		Oran		Former subvariety of Moroccan; variety of Brown Atlas;	?
AZERBAIJAN		Krasnaya azerbaidzhanskaya	<i>Azerbaijan Red</i>	Variety of Caucasian; subvariety of Lesser Caucasian;	?
		Dmykh		Probably originated from Mazekh x Karabakh; Caucasian Fat-tailed type;	?
		Dzharo	<i>Jaro</i>	Caucasian Fat-tailed type;	?
		Gedek	<i>Gedek</i>	Variety of Tabasaran;	?
		Kedabek Merino		Local Merino in Kedabek originated from Mazaev, Novocaucasian and other Merinos in late 19th century; origin of Azerbaijan Mountain Merino;	?
EGYPT		African aurochs	<i>Bos primigenius opisthonomus Pomel, synonym B.p babni Hiltzbeimer, African urus</i>	Origin of Hamitic Longhorn;	?
		Hamitic Longhorn	<i>Bos primigenius opisthonomus, Ancient Egyptian, Egyptian Longhorn</i>	Original from African Aurochs; original of West African longhorns and (with zebu) of sanga;	?
		Ancient Egyptian	<i>Hamitic Longtailed, Ovis longipes palaeoegypticus</i>	Origin of African Long-legged;	?
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC		Kurdyuchnyi Merinos	<i>Fat-rumped Merino, Kurdyukos</i>	Originated from 3 crosses of Précoce x Kirgiz Fat-rumped;	?
LIBYA		African aurochs	<i>Bos primigenius opisthonomus Pomel, synonym B.p babni Hiltzbeimer, African urus</i>	Origin of Hamitic Longhorn;	?
SYRIA		Syrian Wild Ass	<i>Achdari, Akbdari, Mesopotamian Onager, Syrian Onager, Hemippe De Syrie</i>	Variety of Onager (<i>Equus hemionus hemippus</i>); extinct in early 1900s;	√
TAJIKISTAN		Rovmit			?
		Pamirskaya	<i>Pamir</i>		?
TUNISIA		African aurochs	<i>Bos primigenius opisthonomus Pomel, synonym B.p babni Hiltzbeimer, African urus</i>	Origin of Hamitic Longhorn;	?
TURKMENISTAN		Erek	<i>Erek, Geoclan</i>	Variety of Turkmen Fat-rumped;	?
		Iomud		Variety of Turkmen Fat-rumped;	?
		Tekin		Variety of Turkmen Fat-rumped;	?



COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS
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NEAR EAST

TURKMENISTAN		Turkmenskaya kurdyuchnaya	<i>Turkmen Fat-rumped</i>	Varieties: Iomud, Tekin;	?
UZBEKISTAN		Fergana Kuramin	<i>Ferganskii zebu</i> <i>Kuraminskii zebu</i>	Variety of Central Asian Zebu (or Zeboid); Variety of Central Asian Zebu.	?

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA		Cattalo		Original from domestic bull x American bison (10-50%); project abandoned 1964 because of infertility;	?
		Canadian Pacer		Variety of Canadian with Narragansett blood;	?
		Frencher		Composite of Thoroughbred x Canadian;	?
		St Lawrence Bell Multinippled		Originated from Canadian, Shire, Clydesdale and other breeds; Selected from local sheep in 1890 and bred until 1922; origin of Multinipple;	?
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		Hash Cross		Originated from Milking Shorthorn and Hereford 1950; crossed with Red Angus bulls since 1956 and Highland since 1959; also used in separate line; combined in Ranger breed 1970;	?
		Hawaiian Wild Polled Albion		Imported from Mexico in 1793 and from UK later on;	?
		Yellow Dane		Originated in late 19th century; breed society;	?
		Rock Alpine		Originated from Oberhasli x Toggenburg (1935);	?
		Chickasaw		Absorbed into Spanish Mustang population;	?
		Conestoga		Draft breed probably descended from Flemish and English foundations; developed in the late 18th century; extinct before 1900;	√
		French Coach			?
		German Coach			?
		Narragansett Pacer		Developed in the 17th century from Irish Hobby, Scottish Galloway, Spanish Jennet and others;	√
		American Essex		English pig breed imported in 1820's; was widely distributed; declined in favour at the beginning of the 1900's; disappeared by 1930;	√
		Beadford	<i>Bedfordshire, Cumberland, Woburn</i>	Originated from Duke of Bedfords Woburn herd;	?
		Beltsville No. 1		Danish Landrace (75%) and Poland China (25%); inbred origin 1934-51;	?
		Beltsville No. 2		Danish Large White (58%), Duroc (32%), Danish Landrace (5%), Hampshire(5%); inbred origin 1940-52;	?
		Big China Byfield	<i>Warren County bog</i>	Origin of Poland China; Origin (1800) from Bedford, Old English and Chinese; origin of Poland China and supplanted by it;	?
		Cheshire		Originated in New York from pigs imported from Cheshire and Yorkshire; created in 1850s; was the third most popular breed in New York in 1910;	√
		Curtis Victoria		Originated in 1850 from various improved breeds;	?
		Irish Grazier		Irish origin in early 19th century; origin of Poland China;	?
		Jersey Red		Probably developed from African Red Guinea; absorbed by Duroc-Jersey in 1872; in the 1960's the name was shortened to Duroc;	√
		Kentucky Red Berkshire	<i>Red Berkshire</i>	Originated from Berkshire in the early 19th century; breed society 1923;	?
		Maryland No. 1		Inbred originated from Danish Landrace and Berkshire; created 1941-51; backcrossed first to Berkshire and then to Danish Landrace and then bred inter se; Danish Landrace (5/8) and Berkshire (3/8);	?
	Miami	<i>Warren County</i>	Originated from Big China, Byfield, Russian strain and local pigs of Miami valley in early 19th century; origin of Poland China;	?	
	Minnesota Miniature	<i>Hormel Miniature</i>	Composite of Guinea, Pinewoods, Catalina (all feral) and Ras-N-Lansa in 1949;	√	
	Minnesota No. 1		Composite of Tamworth (52%) and Danish Landrace (48%) developed in Minnesota in 1936-1946; extinct due to termination of experiment;	√	
	Minnesota No. 2		Origin (1941-48) from Canadian Yorkshire (40%), Poland China (60%);	?	
	Minnesota No. 3		Originated from Gloucester Old Spot (31%), Poland China (21%), Welsh (13%), Large White (12%), Beltsville No.2 (6%), Minesota No.1 (6%), Minesota No.2 (5%) and San Pierre (5%);	?	
	Minnesota No. 4		Experimental population Minnesota No 2 and 3; experiment ended early 1970s;	?	

COUNTRY	SPECIES	MOST COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAMES OR SYNONYMS	ORIGIN AND REASON FOR EXTINCTION	STATUS	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		Montana No.	<i>Black Hamprace</i>	Composite of Danish Landrace (55%) and Black (unbelted) Hampshire (45%) in 1936-1948; extinct due to termination of experiment;	√	
		O.I.C.	<i>Ohio Improved Chester</i>	Originated from Chester White, 1865 - 97; breed society 1897;	?	
		Palouse		Originated 1945-56 from male Danish Landrace (50%) and Shester White (50%);	?	
		Pitman-Moore Miniature		Selected at College Of Medicine, University of Iowa 1967-1973 from Vita Vet Lab Minipig;	?	
		Red Hamprace		Red line occurring during formation of Montana No.1;	?	
		San Pierre		Originated in 1953 from Chester White and Berkshire;	?	
		Suffolk		Developed in New York in 1850s; was a very popular breed;	√	
		Sussex			?	
		Victoria		Composite of Poland China, Chester White, Berkshire and Suffolk; created in 1870s; originally very popular;	√	
		Vita Vet Lab Minipig		<i>Otter</i>	Originated from Florida swamp pigs; 1948 onwards;	?
		Ancon			Achondroplastic mutant occurring in 1791;	?
		Imperial			Descended from British breeds in late 18th century with some input of American Tunis; used to be common in the Imperial Calcasieu Parish but then became very rare;	√
		Minnesota 100			Originated 1941-44 from: Rambouillet (1/2), Border Leicester (1/4), Cheviot (1/4);	?
		Minnesota 101			Inbred Hampshire flock; absorbed by North Star Minnesota 103 in 1953;	?
		Minnesota 102			Originated 1944 onwards from: Border Leicester x Shropshire with some Columbia and Targhee blood;	?
		Minnesota 104			Inbred Hampshire flock; absorbed by North Star Minnesota in 1953;	?
		Minnesota 105			Originated 1949-54 from Columbia, Hampshire and Southdown;	?
		Minnesota 106			Columbia flock;	?
		Minnesota 107			Inbred Shropshire flock; closed since 1937;	?
	North Star Minnesota 103			Origin since 1889 by W.Well of Beaver Creek from Rambouillet, Oxford Down and Lincoln; crossed with Minnesota 101 and Minnesota 104 in 1953;	?	
Southdale			Originated 1930-43 from Southdown x Corriedale; crossed with Columbia to form Columbia-Southdale;	?		
Vermont Merino			Variety of American Merino (A-type); the original breed is extinct, but historic sites are backbreeding to develop a phenotypic equivalent.	√		

Notwithstanding the difficulty of reliably identifying and recording animal genetic resources over the past century, it is surprising that a first attempt at collating this data identified 740 extinctions, equivalent to 12 percent of the total number of breeds recorded to date in the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. The number will increase as further reports and local knowledge are analysed. For example, a recent report by

the United States of America Genetic Resources Conservation Program on the status of poultry genetic resources for the North America region documented the loss of more than 200 mutant, inbred and selected avian genetic stocks over the 15 year period 1985 - 1999. This additional data alone increases the number of extinct animal genetic resources to more than 940.



Tatú pigs in a backyard in Brazil

2.4.1

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GLOBAL DATABANK FOR FARM ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

Following discussions by the Genetics Commission at the 1980 annual meeting of the European Association of Animal Production (EAAP), a small working group was established to recommend what action should be taken by EAAP on animal genetic resources. This group initiated a European breed survey of seven major livestock species: ass, buffalo, cattle, goats, horses, pigs and sheep. Subsequently, EAAP arranged for an initial databank for Europe to be established at the Institute for Animal Breeding and Genetics, Hannover School of Veterinary Science, Hannover.

The first results of the EAAP survey were published by Majjala et al. in 1984, after which further surveys were undertaken to update the database. At the same time, FAO developed Descriptor Lists for the major livestock species. Later a joint EAAP/FAO working group was formed to help guide the development of the EAAP databank.

In 1991, with support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), FAO initiated the first global surveys for animal genetic resources. Assisted with basic software from EAAP's Hannover operation, The Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources was initiated at FAO to accommodate the survey data.

First results of these EAAP, FAO and UNEP initiatives were published in "Genetic Diversity of European Livestock Breeds" by the Hannover group in September 1993, focussing on Europe, and, for all regions, in the first edition of the "World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity" by FAO and UNEP in November 1993.

Further global surveys on all domestic avian breeds and camels (camelids and llamoids) were initiated by FAO at the end of 1992; and at the end of 1994, a further set of the European data was also transferred to the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, to enable FAO to collate and report to governments globally.

In 1995, the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources was included in FAO's Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) at url: <http://www.fao.org/dad-is/>. In the first major upgrade of DAD-IS in 1998 this functionality enabled direct updating through the Internet. This electronic access to The Global Databank, provided through DAD-IS, facilitated data access and maintenance by countries and other parties involved in the management of the world's remaining animal genetic resources. National Co-ordinators are offered secure rights to enable them to monitor and validate country data. Countries and parties acting on the behalf of countries are encouraged to keep their national databases within DAD-IS continuously up-to-date; and to make this information on Farm Animal Genetic Resources, coming within their sovereignty available to all potential beneficiaries, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

2.4.2

BREEDS CURRENTLY IN THE GLOBAL DATABANK FOR FARM ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

Sources reporting breed data are described in section 1.7. Every effort is made to keep this breed list current; but a small number of countries have not yet reported on their animal genetic resources whilst data from others have yet to be validated and entered in the Global Databank; hence this data was not available for the analysis to produce WWL-DAD:3. Some countries may choose to withhold information from public access. In these cases data is referred to as Secured Information. Governments are encouraged to check for completeness the entries for their countries in this edition of WWL-DAD, and to take action where this is not the case.

Breeds are listed alphabetically by country, dependent territory, overseas department, entity and area; with the species sequence list as shown in Table 1.3.1.








Symbols **C** and **D** after the breed name identify CRITICAL and ENDANGERED breeds, and symbols **CM** and **DM** denote the categories CRITICAL-MAINTAINED and ENDANGERED-MAINTAINED. CM and DM populations are being maintained, so are unlikely to be at the same risk of loss. In this edition of the World Watch List extinct breeds have been included in the analyses of the Global Databank. The symbol **X** indicates an EXTINCT breed. These symbols appear whenever the population size of a country population has been reported according to the criteria given in section 1.6, even though the breed may not be at risk worldwide (see also lists 2.1.2 - 2.1.5). Entries marked with a dash (-) indicate that NO POPULATION DATA has been received for the breed and therefore the risk status is unknown. Entries which are not followed by any symbol are classified as NOT AT RISK.

The most common breed names are those identified by the country. Some national or regional varieties of well established breeds are included as separate entries, e.g. Israeli Friesian, as they have been isolated for some period and often are undergoing separate breed development. Commonly the country has separately identified these breeds as distinct. A number of crossbreeds and synthetic or composite breeds, such as the INRA 401 sheep have also been included. In these cases there is enough evidence to suggest they now represent distinct straight-breeding populations.

In this edition of the World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity there are 6 379 breeds listed. Of these, 740 breeds are extinct, 569 are critical and 1 125 are endangered.



AFGHANISTAN	
	Afghan -
	Kandahari -
	Konari -
	Shakhansurri -
	Asmari -
	Markhor -
	Rahnama -
	Vatani -
	Herati -
	Mazari -
	Qatgani -
	Waziri -
	Yabu -
	Afghan Arabi -
	Baluchi -
	Gadik -
	Ghiljai -
	Hazaragie -
	Kandahari -
	Karakul -
	Marco Polo's Sheep D
	Panjsher Gadik -
	Turki -
	Urial -
	Wakhan Gadik -
	Yak -
ALBANIA	
	Comune
	Laramane
	Lare e Kuge D
	Sukthi
	Tarine C
	Valbona D
	Alpine C
	Capore
	Dragobi
	Hasit
	Liqenas
	Mati
	Merturi
	Murme E Zeze
	Muxhake
	Muzhake/Lunxheria
	Muzhake/Vrina
	Sana D
	Tranga
	Vela
	Vendi C
	Arab
	Comune
	Haflinger C
	Nonius C
	Comune D
	Large White
	Bardhok
	Comune
	Golemi



	Havasi	C
	Il d'Frans	C
	Kugi	
	Merino	
	Rude	
	Shkodra	
	Tsigai	
	Zagoria	
	Local Black Tropoja Lekbibaj	D
	Local Tirana	C
	Local Tropoja Pac	C

ALGERIA		
	Algerian	-
	African aurochs	X
	Brune de l' Atlas	
	Chaouia	X
	Cheurfa	X
	Kabyle	X
	Oran	X
	Chaambi	-
	Chameau De L'aftouh	-
	Chameau De La Steppe	-
	L'ait Khebbach	-
	L'ajjer	-
	Ouled Sid Cheikh	-
	Reguibi	-
	Sahraoui	-
	Targui	-
	Arabia	-
	Berber	-
	Kabyle	-
	Makatia	-
	Mzabite	-
	Sahelian	-
	Tuareg	-
	Arabe Barbe	-
	Barbe	-
	Algerian Arab	-
	Beni Guil	-
	Berber	-
	D'man	-
	Hamra	-
	Raimbi	-
	Tadmit	-
	Tuareg	-
	Tunisian Barbarin	-



AMERICAN SAMOA	
	No Information

ANDORRA	
	No Information

ANGOLA		
	Barotse	-
	Damara	C
	Humbi	
	Kwaniama	
	Mucubai	
	Tshilengue	
	Angola Long-Legged	-
	Angola Maned	-
	Mondombes	-
	Zunu	-

ANGUILLA		
	Puerto Rican	-
	Creole	-

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA		
	Puerto Rican	-
	Creole	-
	Brown Layer-Hi-Sex	
	Rhode Island Red	C
	Antigua & Barbuda Duck	D
	Pond Duck	
	African Goose	D
	White Chinese	D
	White Emden	D
	Pearl Guinea Fowl	D
	Purple Guinea Fowl	D
	Muscovy Duck	D
	Antigua & Barbuda Pigeon	D
	White Giant	D

ARGENTINA		
	Brahman	-
	Chaqueño	D
	Criollo Chaqueño	
	Herebu	-
	Ñata	X
	Suisbú	X
	Tropical	X
	Tropicana	X
	Criollo	
	Luan	
	Bagual	-
	Crioulo	
	Falabella Pony	D
	Argentinian Llama	
	Argentine Merino	-
	Corino	
	Cormo Argentino	
	Argentinian Vicuña	

ARMENIA

	Armyanskaya	-
	Lorii	X
	Azerbaidzhanskaya	D
	Forest Mountain	C
	Aragats	-
	Armenian Red	-
	Armenian Semicoarsewool	
	Balbas	
	Bozakhskaya	D
	Erik	-
	Krasnyi Samukh	-
	Kyas'ma	-
	Martuninskaya	-
	Mazekhskaya	-

ARUBA

No Information

AUSTRALIA

	Africander	-
	Angus	
	Australian Braford	
	Australian Charbray	
	Australian Friesian Sahiwal	-
	Australian Milking Zebu	D
	Australian Sahiwal	
	Australian Shorthorn	-
	Australian White	-
	Bali Cattle	D
	Beefmaker	-
	Belmont Red	
	Brahman	-
	Brangus	
	Cape Cattle	-
	Darbalara	X
	Droughtmaster	
	Illawarra	
	Mandalong Special	
	Murray Grey	-
	Poll Shorthorn	
	Red Sindhi	-
	Santa Gertrudis	-
	Simford	D
	Tasmanian Grey	X
	Australian Feral Dromedary	
	Angora Goat	
	Australian Feral	-
	Appaloosa	
	Australian Waler	X
	Brumbie	-
	Caspian	D
	Kangaroo Island	-
	Tamworth	-
	Australian Merino	-
	BLM	-
	Booroola Leicester	C
	Booroola Merino	

	Borino	-
	Bundoran Comeback	-
	Bungaree Merino	-
	Camden Park	DM
	Carpetmaster	C
	Comeback	
	Coolalee	
	Coopworth	-
	Cormo	
	Dormer	-
	Drysdale	-
	Elliotdale	
	Fonthill Merino	-
	Glen Vale	D
	Gromark	-
	Hyfer	
	Peppin	-
	Perendale	
	Poll Dorset	-
	Poll Merino	-
	Polwarth	-
	Romsdown	X
	Siromeat	D
	South Australian Merino	-
	Tasmanian Merino	-
	Trangie Fertility	-
	Tukidale	
	Waridale	-
	White Suffolk	
	Zenith	D

AUSTRIA

	Austrian Blond	DM
	Bergscheck	X
	Donau	X
	Fleckvieh	
	Holstein-Friesian	
	Innviertel	X
	Jochberger Hummeln	CM
	Lechtaler	X
	Mölltaler	X
	Murboden	DM
	Mürztal	X
	Original Braunvieh	CM
	Österreichisches Braunvieh	
	Österreichisches Gelbvieh	X
	Öststeierisches Fleckvieh	X
	Pinzgauer	
	Steierisches Braunvieh	X
	Tiroler Braunvieh	X
	Tiroler Grauvieh	
	Tux	DM
	Ungarisches Steppenrind	CM
	Unterinntaler Fleckvieh	X
	Waldviertel	DM
	Wipptaler	X
	Zillertaler	X
	Pinzgauer Ziege	DM
	Saannenziege	DM
	Tauernschecken	DM
























































	Toggenburger Ziege	DM
	Altösterreichisches Warmblut	CM
	Austrian Warmblood	
	Haflinger	
	Lipizzaner	CM
	Norisches Kaltblut	
	Pinkafeld	X
	Shagya-Araber	DM
	Vollblutaraber	DM
	Austrian Negretti	X
	Bleiburger	X
	Braunes Bergschaf	DM
	Bschlabser	X
	Carinthian	D
	Gemsfarbige Gebirgsziege	
	Gurktaler	X
	Kanaltaler	X
	Krainer Steinschaf	CM
	Öztaler	X
	Petzen	X
	Seeländer	X
	Steiner	X
	Tiroler Steinschaf	
	Waldschaf	CM
	Zackelschaf	CM
	Zillertal	X

AZERBAIJAN








	Azerbaidzhanskaya	-
	Azerbaidzhanskii Zebu	
	Kavkazskaya buraya	
	Krasnaya azerbaidzhanskaya	X
	Azerbaidzhanskaya	D
	Azerbaidzhanskaya	D
	Delibozskaya	C
	Karabakhskaya	D
	Shirvan	-
	Azerbaidzhanskaya Myaso-Sherstnaya	
	Porodnaya Gruppya	-
	Azerbaidzhanskii Gornyi Merinos	-
	Balbasskaya	
	Bozakhskaya	D
	Dymykh	X
	Dzharo	X
	Gala	-
	Gedek	X
	Karabakhskaya	
	Karadolakhskaya	-
	Kedabek Merino	X
	Lezginskaya	
	Makui	-
	Shirvanskaya	D

AZORES AND MADEIRA

	Ramo Grande	C
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BAHAMAS					
	Bahama Native	-			
	Barbados Blackbelly				
BAHRAIN					
	Tom-Tom	-			
BANGLADESH					
	Mahish				
	Bangladeshi				
	Chittagong Red				
	Dacca-Faridpur	X			
	Gayal	D			
	Kamdhino	X			
	Madaripur				
	Munshiganj	X			
	Sahiwal	-			
	Shahjadpur				
	Bengal				
	Rajshahi Pony				
	Ghori				
	Bangladeshi				
BARBADOS					
	Puerto Rican	-			
	Creole	-			
	Barbados Blackbelly				
BELARUS					
	Byelorussian Synthetic	-			
	Gorynskaya	D			
	Kostromskaya				
	Krasnaya Belorusskaya				
	Polesian	X			
	Shvitskaya				
	Belorusskaya				
	Polesskaya	D			
	Belorusskaya Chernopestraya				
	Byelorussian Commercial Hybrid	-			
	Chausy	X			
	Chernopestraya slutskaya porodnaya gruppa	X			
	Polesskaya	X			
BELGIUM					
	Blanc-Bleu Belge				
	Kempense ras	X			
	Pie rouge de l'Est de la Belgique	X			
	Pie-noire (du Pays) de Herve	X			
	Rood van Belgie	D			
	Roodbont				
	Witrood Ras van Belgie				
	Zwartbont ras van de Polders	X			
	Zwartbont-Holstein				
	Anglo-Nubienne	D			
	Blanche				
	Chamoisée				
	Toggenburg				
	Arabe				
	Belgisch Warmbloedpaard				
	Belgische Rijpony				
	Cheval de Sport Belge				
	Cheval de Trait Ardennois				
	Cheval de Trait Belge				
	Connemara Pony				
	Dartmoor Pony				
	Fjord				
	Haflinger				
	Iceland Pony				
	Lipizzan				
	New-Forest Pony				
	Pur-Sang Anglais				
	Shetland Pony				
	Trotteur Belge				
	Vlaamse Paard	X			
	Welsh Pony				
	Belgisch Landras				
	Large White				
	Pietrain				
	Bleu Du Maine				
	Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse				
	Hampshire Down				
	Houtlandschaap				
	Ile-de-France				
	Kempens Schaap				
	Lakens Kuddeschaap				
	Mergelland Schaap				
	Mouton Laitier Belge				
	Suffolk				
	Texel				
	Vlaams Kuddeschaap				
	Vlaams Schaap				
	Voskop				
	Cassowary				
	Ardennoise				
	Bassette Liégeoise				
	Brabançonne				
	Brakelhoen				
	Brugserechten				
	Fauve de Hesbaye				
	Herve Hoen				
	Huttegem				
	Izegemse Koekoek				
	Mechelse hoen				
	Naine du Tournais				
	Vlaanderse Koekoek				
	Zingems Vleeshoen				
	Zottegems hoen				
	Dendermondse eend				
	Huttegem				
	Merchteuse eend				
	Emu				
	Vlaamse gans				
	Parel hoen				
	Muscovy Duck				
	Ñandu				
	Struis Vogel	D			
	Patrys	D			
	Common Belgian Pheasant	D			
	Antwerpse Smierel	-			C
	Reischuf				
	Ronsenaar	-			D
	Local Belgian Quail				
	Rode Ardenner kalkoen				C
	Ronquières kalkoen				C
BELIZE					
	Creole	-			
BENIN					
	Borgou				
	Lagune				
	N'dama				D
	Pabli				X
	Somba				
	Sahelian				-
	West African Dwarf				
	Koto-Koli Pony				-
	Local Pig of Benin				
	Fulani				
	Vogan				-
	West African Dwarf				-
BERMUDA					
	Cochins				C
	Hisex Brown Pullet				
	Old English Game Bantam				C
	Waydolles				C
	White-Dark Brown Leghorn				C
BHUTAN					
	Bami Orenscha				D
	Siri				
	Bhotia Pony Pabna				-
	Tanghan				-
	Ghori				-
	Yak				
BOLIVIA					
	Huacaya				
	Chaqueño				D
	Chusco				
	Saavedreño				D
	Yacumeño				D
	Criollo				-
	Sunico				C
	Chaku				
	Kara				
	Criollo				











BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA					
	Buša				
	Posavina	X			
	Bosnian	-			
	Bosnian Pony	C			
	Buša Pony	X			
	Šiška	X			
	Kupreska	-			
	Privor	-			
	Vlašić	-			
BOTSWANA					
	Tswana				
	Africander				
	Bonsmara				
	Botswana Beef Synthetic	-			
	Brahman				
	Santa Gertrudis				
	Tswana				
	Tuli				
	Botswana Camel	C			
	Boer				
	Tswana				
	Tswana				
	Blackhead Persian				
	Dorper				
	Karakul				
	Tswana				
	Tswana	-			
BRAZIL					
	Caninde	-			
	Cardao	-			
	Nordestina				
	Paulista	-			
	Pega	-			
	Jafarabadi				
	Kalaban	-			
	Mediterranean				
	Murrah				
	Rosillo				
	Tipo Baio	DM			
	Angola	X			
	Brazilian Gir				
	Caldeano				
	Canchim				
	Caracu				
	China	X			
	Crioulo do Sul	X			
	Crioulo Lageano	D			
	Curraleiro	DM			
	Dairy Gir	-			
	Franqueiro	C			
	Gir Mocho				
	Guademar	X			
	Guzera				
	Guzera mocho	-			
	Ibage				
	Igarapé				X
	Indo-Europeu leiteiro				-
	Indubrasil				
	Irece				X
	Javanês				X
	Junqueiro				X
	Lavinia				D
	Malabar				X
	Mantiqueira				-
	Mestico Leiteiro Brasileiro				-
	Mocho Nacional				DM
	Nelore				
	Nelore mocho				
	Nilo				X
	Pantaneiro				
	Patuá				X
	Pedreiro				X
	Pitangueiras				-
	Polled Crioulo Pereira Camargo				D
	Quinhentão				X
	Red Sindhi				-
	Riopardense				-
	Sahiwal				-
	Santa Gabriela				X
	Santa Gertrudis				-
	Tabapua				
	Tatu				X
	Zebu leiteiro de uberada				-
	Bhuj				
	Caninde				
	Crioulo				-
	Marota				
	Meridional				-
	Moxotó				
	Repartida				
	SRD				-
	Campolino				-
	Crioulo				
	Lavradeiro				D
	Mangalarga				-
	Marajoara				
	Marchador				-
	Nordestino				-
	Pantaneiro				
	Paulista				-
	Canastra				C
	Canastra-Pereira				-
	Canastrão				C
	Canastrinha				C
	Caruncho				C
	Furao				-
	Junqueiro				X
	Mundi				C
	Nilo				-
	Pereira				-
	Piau				D
	Pirapitinga				C
	Tatú				C
	Unhudo De Goias				-
	Crioulo				-
	Crioulo Preto				C
	Deslanado (vermelho or branco)				-
	Morada Nova				
	Rabo Largo				
	Santa Ines				D
	Somali Brasileiro				
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY					
	No Information				
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS					
	Virgin Island White				
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM					
	No Information				
BULGARIA					
	Chervena sadovska				X
	Iskursko Govedo				C
	Rodopska				C
	Staroplaninska k''soroga				X
	Bessarabian				X
	Bulgarian Native				X
	Carakachanski Kon				C
	Deli-Orman				X
	Dolny-Iskar				X
	Rila Mountain				X
	Stara Planina				X
	Istochnobalkanska Svinia				D
	Askaniiskaya				
	Beloslatinska				X
	Carakachanska Ovsta				D
	Copper-Red				D
	Kavkazskaya				
	Kyustendilska				X
	Marshka Ovtsa				
	Panagyurishte				D
	Pleven Blackhead				
	Plovdivsko-P'rvomaiska				X
	Replenska				
	Rilomonastirska				X
	South Bulgarian Finewool				X
	Stara Zagora				
BURKINA FASO					
	Bambara				
	Baoulé				
	Lobi				
	N'dama				D
	Maure				-
	Sahelian				-
	Tuareg				-
	Upper Volta				-
	Bobo				-
	Mossi				-
	Yagha				-

	Black Maure	-
	Maure	-
	Mossi	-
	Naine	-
	Naked Neck	-
	Peulh	-
	Poulet Du Djelgodij	-
	Souche Kondé	D
	Burkina Faso Domestic Duck	-
	Burkina Faso Domestic Goose	-
	Burkina Faso Guineafowl	-
	Ninningo	C
	Burkina Faso Turkey	-





BURUNDI

	Watusi	-
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CAMBODIA

	Cambodian	-
	Moi	-
	Burmese Gaur	-
	Cambodian	-
	Kouprey	D
	Moi	C
	Tsine	-
	Indo-Chinese	-
	Cambodian	-
	Cambodian Broiler	-
	Monn Khmer	-
	Tea Ankam	-
	Kangan	-
	Tea Kapa	-
	Preap	-
	Monn Barain	D

CAMEROON

	Adamawa	-
	Bakosi	D
	Bakweri	D
	Bamileke	X
	Banyo	-
	Choa	-
	Doayo	-
	Kapsiki	-
	Kuri	-
	N'dama	-
	N'gaoundere	-
	Préwakwa	X
	Red Bororo	-
	Toupouri	-
	White Bororo	-
	Yola	X
	West African Dwarf	-
	Bakosi	-
	Bornu	-
	Cameroons Dwarf	-
	Uda	-
	Woila	-

CANADA

	American Angus	-
	American Brown Swiss	-
	American Dutch Belted	D
	American Milking Devon	D
	American White Park	D
	Beef Synthetic	-
	Burwash	-
	Canadian	DM
	Cattalo	X
	Dairy Synthetic	-
	Hays Converter	-
	Holstein	-
	Milking Shorthorn	-
	Pee Wee	-
	Polled Hereford	-
	Randall Blue Lineback	C
	Santa Gertrudis	-
	Texas Longhorn	-
	American Pygmy	D
	Angora Goat	-
	Lamancha	-
	Nigerian Dwarf	C
	Oberhasli	C
	San Clemente	C
	Sudanese Nubian	-
	Tennessee Fainting	C
	American Saddle Horse	-
	American Trotter	-
	Appaloosa	-
	Arab	-
	Canadian	-
	Canadian Hunter	-
	Canadian Pacer	X
	Frencher	X
	Kanata Pony	-
	Lac La Croix Indian Pony	D
	Morgan	-
	Newfoundland Pony	D
	Palomino	-
	Quarter Horse	-
	Sable Island Pony	D
	St Lawrence	X
	American Berkshire	D
	Canadian Yorkshire	-
	Chester White	C
	Lacombe	D
	Managra	-
	Poland China	-
	American Karakul	-
	American Rambouillet	-
	Barbados Blackbelly	D
	Bell Multinippled	X
	Bighorn	-
	Black Welsh Mountain	C
	Canadian Arcott	D
	Canadian Corriedale	D
	Columbia	-
	Cotswold	C
	Dall's Sheep	-

	DLS	D
	Katahdin	D
	Montadale	C
	Navajo-Churro	D
	Newfoundland	C
	Outaouais Arcott	D
	Rideau Arcott	D
	Romnelet	-
	Santa Cruz	C
	St. Croix	D
	Stone's Sheep	-
	Targhee	C
	Barred Plymouth Rock	-
	Brown Leghorn	D
	Hungarian Yellow	DM
	Jersey White Giants	-
	Light Sussex	D
	New Hampshire Red	D
	Rhode Island Red	D
	White Leghorn-Hollywood Strain	D
	White Leghorn-Monrog Strain	C
	White Wyandotte	C
	Pilgrim	C
	Japanese Quail	-
	Japanese Quail Ubc-A (ubc-wild type)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-B (alberta wild-type)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-G (giants)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-N (nagoya, Random bred)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-Ncsu (North Carolina wild type)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-Qf (Quebec female line)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-Qm (Quebec male line)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-Res (resistant line)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-S (Saskatchewan wild-type)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-Sus (susceptible)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-W (ubc white)	C
	Japanese Quail Ubc-Wild (feral line)	C
	Ridley Bronze	D

CANTON AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS

No Information

CAPE VERDE

No Information


CAYMAN ISLANDS






No Information

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC











	Baoulé	
	N'dama	D
	Red Bororo	
	West African Dwarf	
	West African Dongola	-
	La Race Améliorée	-
	Local Chicken In Central African Republic	-

CHAD

	Arab	
	Fellata	-
	Kilara	-
	Kuri	
	Red Bororo	
	Toupouri	
	Le Chameau	
	Le Chameau du Kanem	
	Mahamid	
	Arab	-
	Chad	-
	Moussoro	-
	Sahelian	
	Sudanese Desert	-
	Tuareg	-
	West African Dwarf	
	Western Goat	-
	Bahr-El-Ghazal	
	Kirdi Pony	
	West African Dongola	-
	Black Maure	
	Bornu	-
	Bororo	
	Fulani	
	Sudan Desert	-
	West African Dwarf	
	Chicken of Karal and Massakory	
	Djided (Gredya, Massakory)	
	Djided (Massaguet)	
	Djided (Pont Beile, N'djamena Rual, Chib)	
	Kindta Gueti	
	Local Chicken of Moulkou and Bongor Seckné	
	Local Duck of Gredaya and Massakory	
	Local Duck of Guelateng	
	Local Duck of Moulkou and Bongor	
	Local Goose of Karal and Massakory	C
	Local Goose of Mandelia	C
	Amssala	D
	Local Guineafowl of Gredaya and Massakory	D
	Local Guineafowl of Gualenteng and Mayo Kebbi	
	Local Guineafowl of Moulkou and Bongor	D
	Local Guineafowl of Port Belilé and N'djamena	D




	Local Muscovy Duck of Karal and Massakory	D
	Chadean Ostrich	C
	Local Partridge of Gredaya and Massakory	C
	Local Pigeon of Gredaya and Massakory	D
	Local Pigeon of Karal and Massakory	D
	Local Pigeon of Port Belilé and N'djamena	D
	Local Turkey of Mandelia	C

CHILE

	Chilian Alpaca	
	Huacaya	
	Chusco	
	Criollo Chileno	X
	Juan Fernandez	
	Guanaco	
	Chilian Guanaco	
	Chilenos	D
	Puno Pony	-
	Chaku	
	Kara	
	Australian Merino	
	Criollo	
	Chilian Vicuña	
	Arbor Acres	
	Dekalb	
	Hubbard	
	Hybro	
	Hyline W-36	
	Ross	
	Shaver	
	Hybrid	
	Nicholas	










CHINA


(INCLUDING HONG KONG SAR, MACAU SAR AND TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)

	Dezhou	-
	Guanzhong	
	Jiami	-
	Jinnan	
	Tibetan	
	Xinjiang	
	Alshan Bactrian	
	Sunite Bactrian	
	Xinjiang Bactrian	
	Binhu	
	Dechang	
	Dehong	
	Dongliu	
	Fuan	
	Fuling	
	Haizi	
	Jianghan	
	Shanghai	
	Taiwan	-

	Wenzhou	
	Xilin	
	Xinglong	
	Bainiu	X
	Bashan	
	Chinese Black and White	
	Chinese Holstein	-
	Chinese Kazahk	-
	Dabieshan	
	Dangjiao	X
	Dengchuan	
	Dulong	C
	Gaotai	X
	Hainan	
	Huangpo	-
	Jiniu	X
	Jinnan	
	Kazakh	
	Leigiong	
	Luxi	
	Meiniu	X
	Mongolian	-
	Nanyang	
	Panjiang	-
	Panjiang	
	Qinchuan	
	Red Steppe	-
	Sanhe	
	Shangai	X
	Taiwan Yellow	X
	Taiwan Zebu	-
	Tibetan	
	Ujumqin	-
	Wanniu	X
	Wuling	
	Wuzhumuqin	
	Xinjiang Brown	
	Yanbian	
	Yangba	X
	Yunnan Zebu	
	Zaobeivans	
	Banjiao	
	Chengde Polled	
	Chengdu Brown	
	Duan	
	Fuqing	
	Guanzhong Dairy	
	Guizhou White	
	Hailun	
	Haimen	
	Hebei Dairy	-
	Hebei Dairy	-
	Heilongjiang Dairy Goat	
	Hexi Cashmere	
	Huai	
	Huanghuai	
	Inner Mongolian Fine-Hair	-
	Jining Grey	
	Laoshan Dairy	
	Leizhou	
	Liaoning Cashmere	

	Longling							
	Matou							
	Mongolian Cashmere Goat							
	Neimonggol Cashmere							
	Shaanan White							
	Taihang Mountain Goat							
	Taiwan	-						
	Tibetan							
	Wuan							
	Xinjiang							
	Xuhuai	-						
	Yanbian Dairy							
	Zhongwei							
	Ziwuling Black							
	Baise Pony	D						
	Chummarti	-						
	Datong							
	Ganzi							
	Guizhou							
	Heilongjiang							
	Hequ							
	Jiangchang							
	Jilin							
	Jinzhou							
	Lijiang							
	Mongolian							
	Sanhe							
	Sikang Pony	-						
	Tibetan							
	Tieling Harness	C						
	Ujumqin							
	Yili							
	Bama Xiang Zhu	D						
	Bamei	C						
	Beijing Black							
	Chayuan	-						
	Chenghua							
	Chunan Spotted							
	Dahe							
	Damin	-						
	Daweizi							
	Ding	D						
	Ding Yuan							
	Dongchuan							
	Ebei Black	C						
	Enshi Black							
	Erhualian							
	Fa Yuen	X						
	Fannong Spotted							
	Fengjing							
	Fujian Huai	-						
	Fumian	-						
	Fuzhou Black							
	Ganzhongnan Spotted							
	Ganzhou White							
	Gongguan	-						
	Guanchao	-						
	Guangdong Small Ear	-						
	Guanling							
	Guixu							
	Hainan							
	Hang							
	Hanjiang Black							
	Hanzhong White							
	Harbin White							
	Hengjing							
	Hetao Lop-Ear	D						
	Hexi	C						
	Hezuo							
	Hongqiao							
	Huai	-						
	Huaibei							
	Huainan							
	Huangtang	-						
	Huazhong Two-End Black	-						
	Huchuan Mountain							
	Jiangquhai							
	Jianli							
	Jiaoxi	-						
	Jiaxing Black							
	Jilin Black	D						
	Jinhua							
	Kele							
	Kwangchow Wan	X						
	Lantang							
	Laoshan	-						
	Large Black-White							
	Lee-Sung	-						
	Leping							
	Liang Guang Small Spotted	-						
	Liangshan							
	Lingao	D						
	Lishigiao	-						
	Longlin							
	Longyou Black							
	Luchuan							
	Lutai White	D						
	Mashen	-						
	Meishan							
	Mi							
	Mi-nung	X						
	Min							
	Nanjing Black	-						
	Nanyang Black							
	Neijiang							
	New Huai							
	Ning-An	-						
	Ningan	-						
	Ningxiang							
	North Fujian Black and White	-						
	North-East China Spotted							
	Putian							
	Qingping							
	Rongchang							
	Ruijin							
	Russian Large White							
	Sanjiang White							
	Shahutou	-						
	Shanghai White							
	Shanxi Black							
	Shanzhu							
	Shawutou							
	Shaziling							
	Shengxian Spotted							
	Shenxian							X
	South Central Jiangxi Spotted							-
	South Yunnan Short-Eared							
	Subai							
	Taichung							X
	Taihu							
	Taiwan Small Red							X
	Taiwan Small-ear							X
	Tangzhui							-
	Taoyuan							-
	Tibetan							
	Tingshuanghsi							X
	Tongcheng							
	Tuchang							-
	Wai Chow							X
	Wannan Spotted							-
	Wanzhe Spotted							
	Wei							
	Wenchang							
	Wenzhan White							-
	Wuan Bei							
	Wujin							
	Wuyi Black							
	Wuzhishan							-
	Xiang							
	Xiangcheng							X
	Xiangxi Black							
	Xinjin							
	Yanan							
	Yangxin							D
	Yili White							
	Yimeng Black							
	Yuedong Black							
	Yujiang							
	Zaozhu							
	Zhongdong							-
	Altay Fat-Rumped							
	Aohan Finewool							
	Argali							-
	Chinese Finewool							-
	Chinese Karakul							
	Chinese Merino							
	Gansu Alpine Finewool							
	Guangling Large-Tail							
	Han-yang							X
	Hetian							
	Hu							
	Improved Mongolian							X
	Inner Mongolian Finewool							
	Jinzhong							
	K'u-ch'e							X
	Kazakh Fat-Rumped							
	Lanzhou Large-Tail							
	Large Tailed Han							
	Linchuan Semifinewool							
	Maigaiti Large Tailed							-
	Min-Xian Black Fur							
	Mongolian							
	North-East China Finewool							

	Qinghai Black Tibetan	
	Qinghai Semi-Finewool	
	Sanjiang	-
	Shouyang	X
	Small Tailed Han	
	Tan	
	Tibetan	
	Tibetan-Plateau Type	-
	Tibetan-Sanjiang Type	
	Tibetan-Shangu Type	
	Tibetan-Tengchong Type	
	Tibetan-Yarlung Zangbu Type	
	Tong	
	Ujumqin	
	Xinjiang Finewool	
	Yarlung Zangbo	-
	Zaobei Large Tail	X
	Jiu Long Yak	
	Maiwa Yak	
	Qinghai Plateau Yak	
	Tianzhu White Yak	
	Tibetan High Mountain Yak	
	Beijing Fatty	
	Erh-Mei	CM
	Guping	X
	Hua-Tung	CM
	Jingning	
	Jiujin Yellow	X
	Ju-Chi	CM
	Lintao	X
	Nei-Mong	CM
	Taiwan Country	
	Theen-Yee	C
	Wuwei	X
	Brown Tsaiya	DM
	Quemoy	CM
	White Pekin Line 201	DM
	Brown Chinese	DM
	White Chinese	D
	Black Muscovy 1303	C
	White Muscovy Duck	CM
COLOMBIA		
	Blanco Orejinegro	
	Casanareño	
	Chino Santandereano	DM
	Costeño con Cuernos	DM
	Criollo Caqueteño	
	Hartón del Valle	
	Lucerna	
	Romosinuano	
	Sanmartinero	
	Velásquez	DM
	Asno	
	Criollo Colombiano	
	Paso Fino Colombiano	
	Trocha Pura Colombiana	
	Trocha y Galope Reunido Colombiano	
	Trote y Galope Reunido Colombiano	
	Casco de Mula	D

	Sampedreño	D
	Zungo	
	Criolla Mora	D
	Criollo Colombiano	
	Roja Africana	




COMOROS

No Information




CONGO

	Congo Buffalo	-
	Mediterranean	C
	Lagune	
	N'dama	
	Djallonke	
	West African Dwarf	



CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

	Alur	-
	Bahima	-
	Bashi	-
	Boran	-
	Dahomey	
	Kisantu	-
	Lugware	-
	Mateba	
	N'dama	
	Watusi	-
	Congo Dwarf	
	Kigezi	-
	Marungu	-
	West African Dwarf	
	Bahu	-
	Baluba	-
	Zaire Long-Legged	-

COOK ISLANDS











	Local Chicken of Cook Island	
	Shaver-Brown	D
	Shaver-White Layers	
	Wild Chicken of Cook Island	
	Muscovy Duck of Rarotonga	D
	Native Pigeon of Cook Islands	D

COSTA RICA

	Central American Dairy Criollo	-
	Criollo Lechero Tropical	-
	Doran	-
	Mysol	X
	Pelon	-

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

	Bambara	
	Baoulé	

	Lagune	D
	N'dama	
	Zebu Peul Soudanais	
	West African Dwarf	
	Korhogo	-
	Fulani	
	West African Dwarf	
	Local Chicken of Côte d'Ivoire	
	Souche Chair	
	Souche Pondeuse	
	Local Duck of Côte d'Ivoire	-
	Local Geese of Côte d'Ivoire	-
	Local Guineafowl of Côte d'Ivoire	-
	Local Partridge of Côte d'Ivoire	-
	Local Pigeon of Côte d'Ivoire	-
	Local Turkey of Côte d'Ivoire	-

CROATIA

	Buša	C
	Crno-šaro	
	Hrvatski simentalac	
	Istarsko govedo	CM
	Posavska gulja	X
	Sivo govedo dalmacije	
	Slavonski podolac	CM
	Smedje Govedo	
	Alpska koza	
	Balkanska Koza	
	Sanska Koza	D
	Buša Pony	X
	Hrvatski hladnokrvnjak	
	Krcki konj	X
	Lipicanac	D
	Medjimurski konj	C
	Posavac	DM
	Bagun	X
	Crna Slavonska	C
	Njemacki Landras	D
	Šiška	X
	Švedski Landras	
	Túmerzö	X
	Turopoljska Svinja	CM
	Veliki Jorkir	D
	Creska Ovca	
	Dubrovacka	C
	Istarska Ovca	D
	Lika	
	Paška Ovca	
	Virtemberška Ovca	
	Australorp	
	Brahma	D
	Hrvatica	
	Italiener	D
	New Hampshire	D
	Orpington	D
	Plymouth Rock	D
	Stajerka	D
	Zagorski puran	D








CROZET ISLANDS

No Information

CUBA

	Cuban Criollo	-
	Cuban Zebu	-
	Puerto Rican	-
	Siboney	-
	Taino	-
	Tinima	-
	Creole	-
	Caballo Cubano de Paso	-
	Pelibuey	-
	Barred Plymouth Rock	D
	Catalana Del Prat	D
	Cornish-E1	D
	New Hampshire	D
	Rhode Island Red-Y1	D
	White Leghorn-L1	D
	White Leghorn-L3	D
	White Leghorn-N̄	D
	White Plymouth Rock Dwarf-Mb	D
	White Plymouth Rock-S3	D


CYPRUS

	Cyprus	DM
	Cyprus	DM
	Messaoria	-
	Paphos	-
	Cyprus	-
	Machaeras	-
	Peratiki	-
	Country Breed	-
	Thoroughbred	D
	Cyprus Fat-Tailed	D
	Cyprus Mouflon	D
	Red Sheep	-
	Gallus Gallus	-
	Ornithes (Argoparagogis)	-
	Pekin	-
	Stroutho Camelos	C
	Alectoris Graeca Chukar	C
	Ring Neck Pheasant (Phasianus Colchicus)	D
	Peristeria	-
	Ortyki	-

CZECH REPUBLIC




	Aberdeen Angus	-
	Ayrshire	D
	Belgian Blue	C
	Blonde d'Aquitaine	D
	Ceská cervinka	CM
	Ceské Strakaté	CM
	Cesky cervenostrakaty	X
	Cesky strakaty skot	X
	Charolais	-

	Chebsky	X
	Galloway	D
	Gasconne	C
	Hereford	-
	Hrbinecky	C
	Jersey	-
	Kravarsky	C
	Limousin	-
	Lisnansky cerveny	X
	Masny Simmental	-
	Moravsky cervenostrakaty	X
	Moravsky cerveny	X
	Nizinne cernostrakate	-
	Piemontese	D
	Salers	C
	Skotsky náhorni skot	C
	Sudetsky	X
	Sumavsky	X
	Bilá Kratkosrsta Koza	-
	Hnedá Kratkosrsta Koza	D
	Arab (pure-bred)	C
	Hutsul	DM
	Kladrubský	DM
	Lipicky	C
	Shagya Arab	C
	Slezský Norik	DM
	Starokladrubsky Belorus	C
	Starokladrubsky Kun	DM
	Starokladrubsky Uranik	D
	Belgická Landrase	D
	Bilé Ušlechtilé	-
	Ceské Bilé	-
	Ceské Výrazné Masné	-
	Duroc	D
	Hampshire	D
	Landrace	-
	Pietrain	D
	Preštické Cernostrakaté Prase	-
	Rychnovské	X
	Askanijske Merino	-
	Bergschaf	D
	Ceské Merino	-
	Charollais	-
	Finská ovce	C
	Kavkazské Merino	-
	Kent, Romney Marsh	D
	Merino Longwool	C
	Merinolandschaf	-
	Oxford Down	D
	Romanovska Ovce	C
	Stavropolske Merino	-
	Suffolk	D
	Šumava	-
	Texel	D
	Tsigai	D
	Východofrišká Ovce	D
	Zirné Merino	D
	Zošl' ačtená Valaška	C
	Zušlechtená Valaška	D
	Bohemian Fowl	D
	Bohemian Fowl-Golden Penciled	-

	Bohemian Fowl-Partridge	-
	C-Group of Congenic Lines	D
	P-Line	C
	Bohemian	D

DENMARK



	Aberdeen-Angus	-
	Ballum	X
	Belgisk Blåhvidt Kvæg	D
	Blonde d'Aquitaine	-
	Charolais	-
	Dansk Jersey	-
	Dansk Rødbroget Kvæg	-
	Gelbvieh	-
	Hereford	-
	Jysk Kvæg	DM
	Korthorn	D
	Limousine	-
	Nord Slesvig Rod	X
	RDM-1970	DM
	Rod Dansk Malke race	-
	SDM-1965	CM
	Sortbroget Dansk Malke race	-
	Sortbroget Jydsk Malkekvaeg	X
	Boer	D
	Dansk Landrace	CM
	Mohair	D
	Nubisk	CM
	Belgier	D
	Dansk Varmblod	-
	Den Islandske Hest	-
	Den Jydsk Hest	DM
	Fjordhest	-
	Frederiksborgheste	DM
	Fuldblod	-
	Knabstrupper	D
	New Forest	D
	Oldenborger	D
	Ox-Araber	D
	Shetland Pony	-
	Trakehner	D
	Travere	-
	Welsh	D
	Dansk Landrace	-
	DL-1970	CM
	Duroc	-
	Hampshire	D
	Sortbroget	CM
	Yorkshire	-
	Dansk Landfår	DM
	Dorset	D
	Finulds får	D
	Gotlandsk Pelsfår	D
	Hedefår	X
	Islandske får	-
	Leicester	D
	Marsh	D
	Oxforddown	-
	Rygja	-
	Saane	D

	Shropshire	
	Spel	D
	Suffolk	D
	Texel	
	Danske Land Høns	D
	Sort hvidbrystet dansk and	C
	Grå og Gråbrogede Danske Gæs	CM



DJIBOUTI

	Danakil	
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DOMINICA

	Puerto Rican	-
	Creole	-

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

	Criollo Lechero Tropical	
	Dominican Criollo	
	Puerto Rican	
	Romana Red	
	Creole	
	Haitian	X
	New Haitian	



EAST TIMOR






No Information

ECUADOR

	Llamingos-pucungos	D
	Murrah	D
	Chusco	
	Criollo ecuatoriano	D
	Galapagos	
	Llamingos	
	Criollo	-
	Llamingos	D
	Pollo	
	Pato	
	Pavos	

EGYPT

	Baladi	-
	Egyptian	-
	Hassawi	-
	Saidi	-
	Baladi	
	Beheri	
	Egyptian	
	Minufi	D
	Saidi	
	African aurochs	X
	Baladi	
	Damietta	
	Egyptian	-
	Hamitic Longhorn	X

	Maryuti	
	Menufi	
	Saidi	
	Fellahi	
	Maghrabi	
	Mowalled	
	Sudani	
	Baladi	
	Barki	
	Saidi	
	Sharkawi	
	Sinai	
	Wahati	
	Zaraibi	
	Arab	D
	Egyptian	
	Baladi Black	
	Baladi Red	
	Baladi White	D
	Galabi	D
	Giza White	D
	Ancient Egyptian	X
	Barki	
	Fellahi	
	Ibeidi	
	Kurassi	
	Ossimi	
	Rahmani	
	Saidi	
	Sanabawi	-
	Baladi Beheri	
	Dandarawi	
	Dokki 4	
	Fayoumi	
	Gimmizah	
	Golden Montazah	
	Kherbis	
	Mandarrah	
	Matrouh	
	Rhode Island Red	
	Silver Montazah	
	Sinai	






EL SALVADOR

	Pelon	
	Arbor Acres Female	
	Hubbard	
	Hyline Brown	
	Hyline W-71	
	Macho Peterson	
	Salvadorean Duck	
	Pato Real	

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

	N'dama	
	West African Dwarf	

ERITREA



























	Kassala	-
	Somali Wild Ass	D
	Aden	
	Arado	
	Bambawa	-
	Barka	
	Danakil	
	Shukria	
	Sudanese Desert	-
	Dongola	
	Adali	
	Akele Guzai	
	Ararit	
	Baraka	
	Rashaidi	-
	Sudan Desert, Aral	

ESTONIA


	Eesti holstein	
	Eesti maatõug	DM
	Eesti punane	
	Eesti kits	
	Eesti hobune	DM
	Eesti raskeveohobune	CM
	Estonskii Tyazhelovoz	D
	Russian Trotter	
	Tori hobune	DM
	Eesti peekon	
	Eesti suur valge	
	Eesti tumedapealine	
	Eesti valgepealine	
	Australorp	X
	Hibro-6	D
	Hisex Brown	X
	Hisex White	X
	Hybro N	
	Lohman Brown	
	New Hampshire	X
	White Leghorn	X
	Valge sinikaelpart	CM
	Italy	X
	Rein Germany	X
	Eesti vutt	
	Hidon	X



ETHIOPIA

	Abyssinian	-
	Nubian Wild Ass	X
	Sennar	-
	Somali Wild Ass	D
	Abigar	
	Abyssinian Highland Zebu	
	Abyssinian Shorthorned Zebu	
	Arsi	
	Bambawa	-
	Barka	
	Boran	-

	Danakil		Gotland Russ	C	Hérens	DM
	Ethiopian Boran		Islannin Hevonen	C	INRA 9	X
	Fogera		Lämminverinen Ravuri		Inra 95	D
	Horro		New Forest Pony	C	Isigny	X
	Jem-Jem Zebu		Puoliverinen	D	Jersiaise	
	Jiddu	-	Shetland Pony	D	Limousine	
	Jijjiga Zebu		Suomenhevonen		Lourdaise	CM
	Raya-Azebo		Täysverinen	C	Maine Anjou Lait	D
	Red Bororo		Welsh	C	Maine-Anjou	
	Sheko		 Large White		Mancelle	X
	Tigray		 Maatiaissika		Maraîchine	D
	Ethiopian Dromedary		 Suomenlammas		Marchois	X
	Abyssinian Short-Eared	-	Texel	D	Marine Landaise	C
	Adal		 Maatiaiskana	D	Maroilles	X
	Boran	-	Punainen Rhode Island	D	Massanaise	D
	Shukria		Valkea Leghorn		Meymac	X
	Small East African	-	 Pekingin Ankka	D	Meysac	X
	Somali	-	 Valkea Italialainen	D	Mézenc	X
	Abyssinian	-	 Viiriäinen		Montbéliarde	
	Adali	-	 Pronssikkalkkuna	D	Morvandelle	X
	Akele Guzai				Nantais	D
	Arrit				Normande	
	Arusi-Bale				Parthenais	
	Baraka		 Poitevin	C	Picarde	X
	Blackhead Persian	-	 Abondance		Pie Rouge Des Plaines	
	Bonga	-	Alpha 16	X	Prim'holstein	
	Ethiopian	-	Armoricaïne	CM	Quercy	X
	Horro		Aubrac		Race espagnole	DM
	Menz		Aure et Saint-Girons	DM	Rouge de l'Ouest	X
	Rashaidi	-	Aurochs de Heck	C	Rouge Flamande	
	Somali		Bazadais		Saler Lait	
	Tucur		Béarnaise	CM	Salers	
			Betizu	C	Saônoise	-
			Blanc-Bleu, Blanc-Bleu Belge		Simmental Francaise	
			Bleue du Nord		Simmenthal d'Alsace	X
			Blonde d'Aquitaine		Tarentaise	
			Blonde des Pyrénées à muqueuses		Tourache	X
			roses	X	Treignac	X
			Bordelais	X	Vendonnais	X
			Bordelaise	C	Villard De Lans	DM
			Bressane	X	Vosgienne	
			Bretonne Pie Noire	DM	 Alpine Polychrome	
			Brune		Angora	-
			Camargue		Blanche des Cévennes	X
			Charolais		Catalan	X
			Coopelso 93	C	Corse	
			Corse		Cou-Clair de Berry	X
			Côtentin	X	Massif Central	-
			Espagnole Brava		Poitevine	D
			Fémeline	X	Provencale	D
			Ferrandaise	DM	Pyrénéenne	
			Flamande		Rove	DM
			Flamande originelle	DM	Saanen	
			Froment Du Léon	DM	Sundgau	X
			Garonnais	X	 Anglo-	
			Gascon		Anglo-Normand	X
			Gasconne Aréolé	DM	Arabe	
			Gex	X	Ardenais du Nord	D
			Hereford	DM	Augeron	X
FRANCE						
FAEROE ISLANDS						
	Færøsk					
	Færøsk får					
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)*						
	Asa Brown	D				
	Falkland Chicken					
	Tame Duck	D				
	Tame Goose	D				
FIJI						
	Fiji					
FINLAND						
	Itäsuomenkarja	CM				
	Länsisuomenkarja					
	Pohjoissuomenkarja	CM				
	Suomen Ayrshire					
	Suomenvuohi					
	Arabialainen	C				
	Connemara Pony	C				

* A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty the Falklands Islands.

	Barbe	D	DRB	D	Charmoise	
	Berrichon	X	DRC	D	Charollais	
	Boulonnais	DM	Duroc	CM	Châtillonnais	X
	Bourbonnais	X	FH012		Choletais	X
	Breton		FH016	D	Clun Forest	DM
	Camargue	D	FH019	D	Corbières	X
	Carrossier normand	X	FH025		Corse	
	Charentais	X	Flamand	X	Côtentin	
	Charolais	X	Gallia	D	Crevant	X
	Cob		Gasconne	DM	Dorset Down	
	Comtois		Hampshire	D	Est à Laine Mérinos	
	Connemara	D	Jia-Xing	C	Finnois	DM
	Corlais	X	Laconie P77	D	Flamand	X
	Corse	X	Landrace		Franconie	X
	Dartmoor	D	Landrace Belge	C	Gascon	X
	Fjord de Norvege	D	Large White		Grivette	
	Flanders	X	Lauragais	X	Hampshire Down	
	Haflinger	D	Loches	X	Ile-de-France	
	Highland	C	Marseillais	X	Inra 401	
	Islandais	D	Meishan	C	Lacaune	
	Lipizzan	C	Miélan	X	Lacaune Lait	
	Loire	X	Montmorillonais	X	Lacaune Viande	
	Lusitanien	D	Musclor	D	Landaise	DM
	Maine	X	Pen Ar Lan P 77	D	Landes de Bretagne	D
	Morvandeaux	X	Penshire P66	D	Larzac	X
	New Forest Pony	D	Pie Noir du Pays Basque	DM	Lauraguais	X
	Nivernais	X	Piégut	X	Limousin	
	Poitevin	DM	Piétrain	D	Lourdais	DM
	Poney Ariégeois Mérens	D	Porc de Saint Yriex	DM	Maine à tête blanche	X
	Poney Français de Selle		Proligène 121		Manech Tête Noire	
	Poney Landais	D	Proligène 321	D	Manech Tête Rousse	
	Pottok	D	Tia Meslan P44	D	Marchois	X
	Pur-Sang		Tournayais	X	Mérinos champenois	X
	Saône-et-Loire	X	Willebrand	C	Mérinos d'Arles	
	Selle Français		 Alfort	X	Mérinos de la Camargue	X
	Shetland	D	Alpine		Mérinos de Mauchamp	X
	Tarbésan	X	Ardes	X	Mérinos de Rambouillet	DM
	Trait Ardennais		Artois	X	Mérinos du Naz	X
	Trait Auxois	D	Aure-Campan Brigasque		Mérinos Précoces	
	Trait Percheron		Avranchin	D	Morvandelle	X
	Trotteur Français		Barégeois		Mourerous	
	Vendéen	X	Béarnais		Moutons à tte noire	X
	Welsh	D	Belle Ile	C	Noir du Velay	
	Acadie P22		Berrichon de l'Indre		Ouessant	
	Amélioré de l'Est	X	Berrichon Du Cher		Petite Manech	D
	Bayeux	CM	Bizet		Picard	X
	Béarn	X	Blackface	D	Préalpes du Sud	
	Bigourdain	X	Blanc Du Massif Central		Raiole	
	Blanc de l'Ouest	DM	Bleu du Maine		Rava	
	Bleu de Bologne	X	Boischaut	X	Romanov	
	Boulonnais	X	Boulonnais		Rouge De L'ouest	
	Bourdeaux	X	Brenne	X	Rouge Du Roussillon	
	Bresse	X	Brigasque	D	Roussillon Merino	X
	Breton	X	Cambrai	X	Roussin De La Hague	
	Carélie	D	Campan	X	Ruthenois	X
	Cazères	X	Castillonnais		Ségala	X
	Charolais	X	Cauchois	X	Soissonais	X
	Corrèze	X	Causse de la Lozère	X	Solognot	
	Corse		Causse des Garrigues		Southdown	
	Craonnais	X	Causse du Lot		St. Quentin	X
	Dauphiné	X	Champagne	X	Suffolk	

	Tarasconnais	
	Texel	
	Thones et Marthod	
	Trun	X
	Vendéen	
	Aquitaine	
	Ardeale	X
	Barbezieux	D
	Blanzac	X
	Bourbonnaise	
	Bourbour	D
	Bresse	
	Bresse blanc	-
	Bresse grise	-
	Bresse noire	-
	Bresse bleue	-
	Caumont	D
	Caussade	D
	Charollaise	D
	Chrisanthème	X
	Cocherelle	X
	Combattant du nord (grand) argentée a manteau argentée	-
	Combattant du nord (grand) argentée a manteau dorée	-
	Combattant du nord (grand) blanche	-
	Combattant du nord (grand) blanche et rouge	-
	Combattant du nord (grand) dorée	-
	Combattant du nord (grand) mouchetée	-
	Combattant du nord (grand) noire	-
	Combattant du nord (grand) noire a manteau dorée	-
	Combattant du nord (nain)	-
	Contres	X
	Contres Blanc Herminé Noire	X
	Côtentine	D
	Cou-nu du forez	D
	Coucou de France	X
	Coucou de rennes	D
	Coucou des Flandres	C
	Coucou Picarde	X
	Coucou Soie	X
	Courtes-Pattes	C
	Courtes-Pattes Black	
	Courtes-pattes blanche	
	Courtes-pattes coucou	
	Courtes-pattes noire caillouté blanc	
	Courtes-pattes noire caillouté doré	
	Crèvecoeur	D
	Crèvecoeur blanche	
	Crèvecoeur bleue	
	Crèvecoeur coucou	
	Crèvecoeur noire	
	Estaires	D
	Estaires noire	
	Estaires noire a manteau argenté	
	Estaires noire a manteau doré	
	Faverolles claire	
	Faverolles foncée	

Faverolles foncée (naine)	
Favoris	X
Gascogne	D
Gâtinaise	
Gauloise dorée	D
Géline De Touraine	D
Gournay	D
Grand Combattant Du Nord	
Hergnies	X
Houdan	
Houdan (naine)	D
Houdan blanc	-
Houdan gris perle	-
Houdan noir	-
Houdan noir caillouté blanc	-
Ivanais	X
Janzé	C
La Flèche	
La Flèche (naine)	D
La Flèche blanche	-
La Flèche bleu andalou	-
La Flèche coucou	-
La Flèche noire	-
Landaise grise	C
Le Mans	C
Limousine (coq de pêche du limousin)	
Limousine (coq de pêche du limousin) bleue	-
Limousine (coq de pêche du limousin) noire	-
Lyonnaise	C
Lyonnaise naine	C
Malgache	X
Mantes	D
Marans coucou doré	-
Marans de sélection anglaise	-
Marans fauve à queue noire	-
Marans naine	-
Marans noir cuivré	-
Marans-poule aux oeufs d'or	
Merlerault	D
Meusienne	D
Noire De Challans	D
Noire Du Berry	D
Normande	-
Normande	X
Pavilly	C
Petit combattant du nord	D
Pictave	D
Poule d'alsace	
Poule d'alsace blanche	-
Poule d'alsace bleue	-
Poule d'alsace naine	D
Poule d'alsace noire	-
Poule De Caux	X
Poule De Marquise	X
Poule De Saint-Omer	X
Poule Des Courrières	X
Poule des haies	C
Poule des haies blanche	
Poule des haies noire à camail	

	argenté et poitrine liserée	
	Poule des haies noire à camail doré et poitrine liserée	
	Poule des haies perdrix argenté	
	Poule des haies perdrix doré	
	Poule des haies saumon argenté	
	Poule des haies saumon argenté à épaulettes dorées	
	Poule des haies saumon doré	
	Poule Lorraine	X
	Provençale	X
	Sans-Queue	C
	Blanc De L'allier	C
	D'estaires	C
	De Bourbourg	C
	De Challans	D
	Duclair	C
	Duclair bleu	
	Duclair noire	
	Rouen Clair	
	Rouen foncé	D
	Blanche De Bourbonnais	C
	Blanche Du Poitou	D
	De Toulouse A Bavette (type industriel)	
	De Toulouse Sans Bavette (type agricole)	
	Flamande Bicolore	
	Flamande Blanche	
	Grise Des Landes	-
	Normande	D
	Oies D'alsace	
	Oies D'alsace Blanche	-
	Oies D'alsace Gris Et Blanc	-
	Oies D'alsace Grise	-
	Dindon Rouge Des Ardennes	
	Noir De Sologne	D
	Noir Du Bourbonnais	D

FRENCH GUIANA

	Poule Creole	D
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FRENCH POLYNESIA

No Information

GABON

	Lagune	
	N'dama	
	West African Dwarf	

GAMBIA

	Gambia Dwarf	X
	Gambian N'dama	
	West African Dwarf	-
	West African Dwarf	

GEORGIA



















	Gruzinskaya	-
	Caucasian	-
	Caucasian	-
	Caucasian Brown	
	Dagestan Mountain	
	Georgian Mountain	
	Greater Caucasus	-
	Lesser Caucasus	-
	Mingrelian Red	D
	Bezoar	-
	Karachai	D
	Mingrelian	
	Anglo-Kabarda	-
	Dagestan Pony	D
	Kabarda	-
	Karachai	-
	Mingrelian	D
	Tersk	-
	Tushin	
	Georgian Mangalitsa	D
	Imeretinskaya	X
	Kakhetian	D
	Kartolinskaya	X
	North Caucasus	
	Bozakh	-
	Georgian Fat-Tailed Finewool	
	Gornyi Merinos	-
	Gruzinskaya Polutonkorunnaya	
	Zhirnokhvostaya	
	Imeretinskaya	
	North Caucasus Merino	-
	North Caucasus Semi-Fine Wool	-
	North Ossetian Semi-Fine Wool	-
	Salsk	
	Soviet Mutton-Wool	
	Stavropol	
	Steppe Voloshian	C
	Svanka	X
	Tonkorunnaya Toshchekhvostaya	
	Ovtsa Gruzii	-
	Tushinskaya	
















































GERMANY






	Aberdeen Angus	D
	Angler	
	Ansbach-Triesdorfer	C
	Aubrac	D
	Belted Galloway	C
	Blonde d'Aquitaine	D
	Brahman	C
	Brangus	C
	Braunvieh	
	Braunvieh alter Zuchtichtung	D
	Charolais	
	Chianina	C
	Deutsche Angus	
	Deutsche Schwarzbunte alter Zuchtichtung	

	Deutsches Shorthorn	D
	Dexter	C
	Doppelnutzung Rotbunt	
	Fjaell-Rind	C
	Fleckvieh	
	Fleckvieh Fleischnutzung	
	Galloway	
	Gelbvieh	
	Gelbvieh Fleischnutzung	D
	Glanrind	D
	Hereford	
	Highland	
	Hinterwälder	D
	Holstein-Rbt	
	Holstein-Sbt	
	Jersey	
	Limousin	
	Limpurger	D
	Lincoln Red	C
	Longhorn	C
	Luing	D
	Murnau-Werdenfelser	D
	Piemonteser	D
	Pinzgauer	D
	Pinzgauer Fleischnutzung	D
	Pustertaler Schecken	C
	Rotvieh alter Angler Zuchtichtung	C
	Rotvieh Zuchtichtung Höhenvieh	D
	Salers	
	South Devon	C
	Uckermärker	D
	Ungarisches Steppenrind	C
	Vorderwälder	
	Weißblaue Belgier	C
	Welsh Black	D
	White Galloway	C
	White Park	C
	Zwerg-Zebus	D
	Anglo Nubier Ziege	D
	Angoraziege	D
	Braune Harzer Ziege	C
	Bündner Strahlenziege	C
	Bunte Deutsche Edelziege	
	Burenziege	
	Erzgebirgsziege	C
	Holländer Schecke	C
	Kaschmirziege	C
	Owamboziege	C
	Poitevine	C
	Thüringer Wald Ziege	D
	Toggenburger	D
	Walliser Schwarzhals-Ziege	D
	Weiß Deutsche Edelziege	
	Zwergziege	C
	Achal-Tekkiner	C
	Aegidienberger	C
	Alt-Württemberger	C
	Altmärkisches Kaltblut	D
	Andalusier	C
	Anglo-Araber	-
	Appaloosa	D

	Araber	
	Araber (Shagya- / Anglo- / Arabisches Halbblut)	D
	Arabisches Halbblut	-
	Ardenner	C
	Arenberg-Nordkirchner	C
	Bayerisches Warmblut	
	Berber	C
	Bosniaken	C
	Brabanter	-
	Brandenburger Warmblut	
	Camargue	C
	Cob Normand	C
	Comtois	C
	Connemara	D
	Dales	C
	Dartmoor	D
	Deutsches Reitpony	
	Deutsches Shetland Partbred	-
	Dülmener	C
	Exmoor-Pony	C
	Falabella	C
	Fellpony	C
	Finnpferd	C
	Fjordpferd	
	Fox-Trotter (Missouri-Fox-Trott-Hunter)	C
	Freiberger	C
	Friesen	D
	Hackney	C
	Haflinger	
	Hannoveraner Warmblut	
	Hessisches Warmblut	
	Highlandpony	C
	Holsteiner Warmblut	
	Huzule	C
	Island	
	Kabardiner	C
	Karabach	C
	Kladruher	C
	Knabstrupper	D
	Konik	C
	Lehmkuhlener Pony	C
	Lipizzaner	D
	Lusitano	C
	Mangalarga Marchador	C
	Mecklenburger Kaltblut	C
	Mecklenburger Warmblut	
	Merens	C
	Morgan	C
	New Forest	D
	Nonius	C
	Noriker	C
	Oldenburger Warmblut	
	Orlow	C
	Ostpreußisches Warmblut Trakehner Abstammung	
	Paint	C
	Palomino	C
	Paso Peruano	D
	Percheron	C
	Pfalz-Ardenner Kaltblut	C




	Pinto	D	Gotländisches Wildschaf	C	Lippegans	C	
	Pinto Typ Lewitzer	D	Graue Gehörnte Heidschnucke	C			
	Polopony	C	Hampshire	C	GHANA		
	Quarter Horse		Ile de France	D		Ghana Sanga	
	Rheinisch Deutsches Kaltblut	D	Jakobschaf	C		Ghana Shorthorn	
	Rheinisches Warmblut		Kamerun Schaf	D		Lagoon	-
	Rottaler	C	Karakulschaf	D		Muturu	C
	Sachsen-Anhaltiner Warmblut		Leineschaf			N'dama	
	Sächsisch-Thüringisches Kaltblut	D	Merinofleischschaf			Sokoto Gudali	
	Sächsisches Warmblut		Merinolandschaf			White Fulani	
	Saddlebred	C	Merinolangwollschaf			West African Dwarf	
	Sarvar	C	Ostfriesisches Milchschaaf			Ashanti Dwarf	
	Schleswiger Kaltblut	D	Quessant-Schaf	C		West African	-
	Schwarzwälder Kaltblut	D	Rauh wolliges Pommersches Landschaf			Blackhead Persian	-
	schweres Warmblut	D	Rhönschaf			Fulani	
	schweres Warmblut /		Romanov-Schaf	D		Nungua Blackhead	C
	ostfriesisch-altoldenburgisch	D	Romney Marsh	C		Uda	
	Senner	C	Rouge de Roussillon	C		West African Dwarf	
	Shetland		Schwarzköpfiges Fleischschaf			Afabird	-
	Shire	C	Shropshireschaf			Arbor Acres	-
	Süddeutsches Kaltblut		Skudde	D		Bosbeck	-
	Tarpan	C	Soay Schaf	C		Bosbek	-
	Tennessee Walking Horse	C	Steinschaf	D		Cobb (USA)	-
	Tersker	C	Suffolk			Hisex Brown	-
	Thüringer Warmblut	D	Texel			Hybro (Netherlands)	-
	Tinker	C	Ungarisches Zackelschaf	C		Isa Brown	-
	Tölter	C	Walachenschaf	C		Local Ghanean Fowl	
	Traber		Waldschaf	D		Lohmann Brown (Germany)	-
	Tuigparden	C	Weißer gehörnte Heidschnucke	D		Rossi (Netherlands)	-
	Vollblut		Weißer hornlose Heidschnucke			Shaver Starcross 579	-
	Vollblutaraber	C	Weißes Bergschaf	D		Starbro	-
	Warmblut des Zuchtverbandes für deutsche Pferde		Weißköpfiges Fleischschaf			Starcross 288	-
	Warmblutschecken	C	Zwartbles-Schaf	C		Local Ghanean Duck	
	Warmblutschecken aus den ehem.preuß. Ostprovinzen	C	Altsteirer White	C		Local Ghanean White Breasted Guineafowl	C
	Welsh		Altsteirer Wild-Type Brown	D		Numida Meleagris Galeata Pallas	
	Westfälisches Warmblut		Barthühner Barred	C		Ghanean Ostrich	C
	Württembergischer Warmblut		Barthühner Blue	C		Local Ghanean Pigeon or Dove	
	Zweibrücker Warmblut		Barthühner Gold-Black Mottled	D		Local Ghanean Turkey	
	Angler Sattelschwein	C	Barthühner Partridge Colour	C		GIBRALTAR	
	Bunte Bentheimer	C	Barthühner Silver-Black Mottled	C		No Information	
	Deutsche Landrasse		Barthühner White	C		GREECE	
	Deutsche Landrasse B	D	Bergische Kräher	D		Brachyceros	
	Deutsches Edelschwein / Large White		Bergische Schlotterkämme Black	C		Katerini	C
	Deutsches Sattelschwein	D	Bergische Schlotterkämme black/white	C		Sykia	C
	Duroc	D	Deutsche Sperber	D		Tinos	X
	Hampshire	C	Hamburger			Local Breeds	
	Leicoma		Krüper Black	C		Skopelos	
	Pietrain		Krüper Black and White	C		Aglikos Katharohaemos	D
	Schwäbisch Hällisches Schwein	D	Krüper Black and Yellow	C		Pineaia	D
	Wollschwein (blond)	C	Lakenfelder	D		Skyros Pony	CM
	Wollschwein (rot)	C	Möwen	D		Chios	
	Wollschwein (schwalbenbäuchig)	C	Ramelsloher	D		Florina	D
	Bentheimer Landschaf		Rheinländer			Gekika	X
	Blauköpfiges Fleischschaf	D	Sulmtaler	C		Greek Zackel	
	Braunes Bergschaf	D	Sundheimerhuhn	D		Karagouniko	
	Brillenschaf	D	Thüringer	D			
	Coburger Fuchsschaf	D	Vorwerkhühner	D			
	Gotland-Schaf	C	Westfälische Totleger	D			
	Gotländisches Pelzschaf	D	Orpington	C			
			Pommern	D			
			Diepholzer	C			

	Kymi	D							
	Mytilini								
	Serrai								
	Sfakia								
	Skopelos								
	Thraki	-							
	Thraki	-							
	Zakynthos	D							
GREENLAND									
	Gronlandsk fяр								
GRENADA									
	Puerto Rican	-							
	Creole	-							
GUADELOUPE									
	Créole								
	Puerto Rican	-							
	Créole								
	Guadeloupe Island	-							
	Créole								
GUAM									
	Marianas	-							
	Ras-N-Lansa	-							
	Gold Link	D							
	Manok								
	Rhode Island Red								
	Domestic Duck of Guam								
	Muscovy Duck								
	Paluma								
GUATEMALA									
	Barroso	D							
	Chusco								
	Pelon	-							
	Criollo	-							
GUINEA									
	N'dama								
	West African Dwarf								
	West African Dwarf								
	Poule Du Benna								
	Djaoulés								
	Kami								
GUINEA-BISSAU									
	Manjaca	D							
	N'dama								
	N'gabou								
	West African Dwarf								
GUYANA									
	Buffalypso	C							
	Normande	D							
	Salers	C							
	Santa Gertrudis	D							
	Banheco	-							
	Barbados Blackbelly								
HAITI									
	Puerto Rican	-							
	Creole	-							
	Haitian	X							
	New Haitian								
HOLY SEE									
	No Information								
HONDURAS									
	Honduras Switch-Tail	-							
HUNGARY									
	Bonyhadi	X							
	Charolais	D							
	Hereford	D							
	Holstein-friz								
	Hungarian Brown	X							
	Limousin	D							
	Magyar Szürke								
	Magyartarka								
	Tejelo magyar-barna	X							
	Tejelo magyar-tarka	X							
	Furioso-North Star	DM							
	Gidràn	DM							
	Hungarian	X							
	Kisbéri-Félvér								
	Lipicai	DM							
	Magyar Hidegvéru	DM							
	Nóniusz	DM							
	Pinkafő	X							
	Shagya Arab	DM							
	Ancient Alföldi	X							
	Bakony	X							
	Belga Lapàly Sertés	C							
	Duroc Sertés	D							
	Hampshire Sertés	C							
	Lincolitsa	X							
	Magyar Lapàly Sertés								
	Magyar Nagyfehér Hüssertés								
	Mangalica	DM							
	Pietrain Sertés	D							
	Surány	X							
	Cigàja	DM							
	Cikta	D							
	J-AKI-1	X							
	J-AKI-2	X							
	Magyar Merino								
	Racka								
	Suffolk	D							
	Szapor Merino	D							
	Fehér erdélyi kopasznnyakú	DM							
	Fehér magyar	DM							
	Fekete erdélyi kopasznnyakú	DM							
	Gödöllői New Hampshire	DM							
	Gödöllői New Hampshire	CM							
	Kendermagos erdélyi kopasznnyakú	DM							
	Kendermagos magyar								
	Sárga magyar								
	Fodrostollú lúd	DM							
	Landeszi								
	Magyar lúd								
	Bronzpulyka	DM							
	Rézpulyka	CM							
ICELAND									
	Galloway	C							
	Icelandic								
	Icelandic goat	DM							
	Islenski Hesturinn								
	Icelandic								
	Icelandic Leader sheep								
	Islanski hænastofninn	D							
INDIA									
	Indian	-							
	Indian Wild Ass	D							
	Kiang	-							
	Indian Bactrian	C							
	Arni	-							
	Assam	-							
	Bhadawari								
	Jafarabadi								
	Jerangi	-							
	Kalahandi	-							
	Manda								
	Mehsana								
	Murrah								
	Nagpuri								
	Nili								
	Nili-Ravi								
	Pandharpuri	-							
	Sambalpur	-							
	South Kanara	-							
	Surti								
	Tarai								
	Toda								
	Wild Water Buffalo	D							
	Alambadi								
	Amritmahal								
	Bachaur								
	Bargur								
	Bengali								
	Brownsind	-							
	Burmese Gaur								
	Cutchi	-							
	Dangi								








	Deoni	-		Mewati			Ganjam	
	Devarakota	-		Sindhi			Garole	
	Devni	-		Baigani			Godavari	-
	Gaolao	-		Barbari			Gurez	
	Gayal	-		Beetal			Hassan	
	Gir	-		Bengal			Hissardale	
	Goomsur	-		Bezoar			Jaisalmeri	
	Gujamavu	-		Changthangi			Jalauni	
	Hallikar	-		Chigu			Karnah	
	Hariana	-		Dalua			Kashmir Merino	
	Hissar	-		Gaddi			Kashmir Valley	-
	Jellicut	-		Ganjam			Kenguri	
	Jersind	-		Gohilwadi			Kilakarsal	
	Kangayam	-		Indian Mohair			Madras Red	
	Kankrej	-		Jamnapari			Magra	
	Kappiliyan	-		Jhakrana			Malpura	
	Karan Fries	-		Kannaiaadu			Mandya	
	Karan Swiss	-		Kutchi			Marathwada	-
	Kenkatha	-		Malabari			Marwari	
	Khamala	-		Markhor			Mecheri	
	Khasi	-		Marwari			Munjal	-
	Kherigarh	-		Mehsana			Muzaffarnagri	
	Khillari	-		Osmanabadi			Nali	
	Krishna Valley	-		Pateri			Nellore	
	Krishnagiri	-		Ramdhan			Nilgiri	
	Kumauni	-		Sangammeri			Patanwadi	
	Ladakhi	-		Sirohi			Poonchi	
	Malnad Gidda	-		Surti			Pugal	
	Malvi	-		Zalawadi			Ramnad White	
	Mampati	-		Arab			Rampur Bushair	
	Manapari	-		Bhotia Pony			Sangammeri	-
	Mewati	-		Chummarti			Sardarsamand	-
	Mhaswad	-		Deccani		C	Shahabadi	
	Nagori	-		Kathiawari			Shapo	D
	Nakali	-		Manipuri Pony			Sonadi	
	Nimari	-		Marwari			Telingana	-
	Ongole	-		Spiti Pony			Tibetan	
	Ponwar	-		Zaniskari Pony			Tiruchy Black	
	Punganur	C		Ankamali			Urial	-
	Purnea	-		Deshi			Vembur	
	Ramgarhi	-		Ghori			Chour-gau	
	Rath	-		Argali				
	Red Kandhari	-		Avikalin				
	Red Sindhi	-		Avivastra				
	Sahiwal	-		Bagri				
	Sanchori	-		Balangir				Secured Information
	Shahabadi	-		Baruwal				Banteng
	Siri	-		Bellary				Brahman cross
	Son Valley	-		Berari				Brangus
	Sunandini	-		Bhakarwal				FH-hitam-putih
	Taylor	D		Biangi				FH-merah
	Tharparkar	-		Bonpala				Grati
	Thillari	-		Changthangi				Hissar
	Umbalachery	D		Chokla				Jawa
	Vechur	CM		Chotanagpuri				Limousin
	Bikaneri			Coimbatore				Peranakan Ongole
	Jaisalmeri			Dakshini				Pesisir
	Kutchi			Deccani				Sahiwal Cross
	Malvi			Desi				sapi-Aceh
	Marwari			Dhamda				sapi-Bali
	Mewari			Gaddi				sapi-Madura
								Simmental cross

INDONESIA

 Sumba Ongole		Merino		 Alabio	-
 Taurindicus		Persian		Aylesbury	-
 Bawean	-	Romney	D	Bali	-
 Sambar	-	Saint Croix Blackbelly-Barbados cross	D	Belibis	-
 Timor	-	 Kasuari	-	Chery-Valley 2000	-
 Totol	-	 Abror Acress	-	Jawa	-
 Anglo Nubian		Abror Acress Brown	-	Khaki-Campbell	-
 Angora		Abror Acress Hysex	-	Magelang	-
 Boer	D	Acoblack	-	Maros	-
 Gembrong	C	ASA	-	Mojosari	-
 Holandsche Edelgeit	-	Avian	-	Rouveen	-
 Kashmir		ayam-hutan-hijau Sumatra	-	Tegal	-
 Katjang		ayam-hutan-merah Jawa	-	Tondano	-
 Kosta		ayam-hutan-merah Sumatra	-	 White-Peking	-
 Maritja		Babcock	-	angsa-Putih	-
 Montgomery	D	Balenggek	-	angsa-Putih	-
 Peranakan Ettawah		Bali	-	angsa-Putih	-
 Saanen		Bangkok	-	angsa-Putih-coklat	-
 kuda-Bali		Banten	-	 Manila	-
 kuda-Batak		Batu	-	 burung-Unta	-
 kuda-Bima		Bekisar	-	 Merpati	-
 kuda-Flores		Bromo	-	Perkutut	-
 kuda-Gayo		Bromo Putri	-	 burung-Puyuh	-
 kuda-Jawa		Brown-Nick	-	 Kalkun	-
 kuda-Kuningan		Bukan-Ras	-		
 kuda-Lombok	-	burung Ayam-ayam	-	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	
 kuda-Makasar		Cemani	-	 Anger	D
 kuda-Minahasa	DM	Ciparage	-	Benderi	-
 kuda-Pacu Indonesia		Cobb	-	Hamadan	-
 kuda-Sandel		Cobb	-	Iranian	-
 kuda-Sumbawa		Dekalb Waren	-	Iranian Onager	D
 Sumbar-Sandel-Arab		H & N	-	Kashan	-
 Thoroughbred racing horse	D	Harco	-	 Gilani	-
 Gekbrong	-	Hubbard Golden Comet	-	Iranian Azari Ecotype	-
 kelinci-Persilangan	-	Hubbard Golden Comet	-	Khoozestani	-
 Rex	-	Hy-line Brown	-	 Bami	-
 babi-Batak		Hy-line Brown	-	Dashtiari	-
 babi-Hutan	-	Hy-sex Brown	-	Golpayegani	-
 babi-Persilangan	-	Indian-River	-	Kurdi	D
 babi-rusa	-	ISA-Vedette	-	Mazandarani	-
 Bali		Kate	-	Nejdi	-
 Duroc	-	Kedu	-	Sarabi	-
 Hampshire		Lohmann	-	Sistani	-
 Iban	-	Lohmann Brown	-	Taleshi	-
 Jambi	-	Merawang	-	 Adany	-
 Jawa	-	Merawas	-	Arab	-
 Landrace		Nagrak	-	Bezoar	-
 Nias		Nunukan	-	Kurdi	-
Poland China	-	Pelung	-	Lori	-
Saddleback	-	Peterson	-	Nadjdi	-
Sulawesi	-	Ratiah	-	Raini	-
Sumatra	-	Ross	-	Tali	-
Sumba	-	Ross Brown	-	 Arab	-
Tamworth	-	Sentul	-	Bakhtiari	-
Veredelde Nederlandsch Landvarken	-	Shaver Starbro	-	Basseri	-
Veredeltes Deutsches Landschwein	-	Shaver Starcross	-	Caspian	D
Yorkshire	-	Sumatra	-	Jaf	-
domba-Ekor Gemuk		Tolaki	-	Kurdi	-
domba-Ekor Tipis		Tukong	-	Persian Arab	-
domba-Garut		Wareng	-	Qashqai	-
Kapstad	D	Yungkilok	-		

	Shirazi	-
	Sistani	-
	Yabu	-
	Afshari	-
	Arabi	-
	Bakhtiari	-
	Bakhtiari-Luri	-
	Baluchi	-
	Calhoor	-
	Grey Shirazi	-
	Herki	-
	Kallakui	-
	Karakul	-
	Khamseh	-
	Khorasan Kurdi	-
	Luri	-
	Makui	-
	Mehraban	-
	Moghani	-
	Qashqai	-
	Red Karaman	-
	Red Sheep	-
	Samhoor	-
	Sangesari	-
	Sanjabi	-
	Shal	-
	Turki	-
	Zandi	-
	Zel	-

IRAQ


	Jimes	-
	Dishti	-
	Iraqi	-
	Jenubi	-
	Kurdi	-
	Rustaqi	-
	Sharabi	-
	Iraqi	-
	Aljabali	-
	Iraqi	-
	Kurdi	-
	Miriz	D
	Arab	-
	Kurdi	-
	Arabi	-
	Awassi	-
	Hamdani	-
	Herki	-
	Iraq Kurdi	-
	Najdi	-
	Ne'imi	-
	Shafali	-
	Abaedh	D
	Arree El- Rakaba Abaedh	D
	Arree El- Rakaba Bunni	D
	Asswad	D
	Bunni	D
	Mukhatat	D

IRELAND



	Aberdeen Angus	
	Ayrshire	D
	Belgian Blue	D
	Drimmon	X
	Hereford	
	Holstein-Friesian	
	Irish Blonde d'Aquitaine	D
	Irish Charolais	
	Irish Limousin	
	Irish Longhorn	X
	Irish Shorthorn	
	Irish Simmental	
	Jersey	
	Kerry	DM
	Meuse Rhine Yssel	
	Montbéliarde	D
	Irish Goat	
	Arab	C
	Connemara Pony	
	Irish Draught	DM
	Irish Hobby	X
	Irish Hunter	
	Irish Pony	D
	Kerry Bog Pony	C
	Piebald and Skewbald	D
	Thoroughbred	
	Duroc	C
	Greyhound	X
	Irish Landrace	
	Large White	D
	Belclare	D
	Beltex	D
	Berrichon du Cher	D
	Blackfaced Mountain	
	Bleu du Maine	D
	Bluefaced Leicester	D
	Charollais	
	Cladore	X
	Galway	
	L'Ile de France	D
	Rouge de L'Ouest	D
	Suffolk	
	Texel	
	Vendeen	D
	Wicklow Cheviot	
	Cobb 500	
	Isa Brown: Tetra	-
	Silverhill Duckling	-
	Legarth Int Denmark	-
	B.U.T. (British United Turkeys Ltd.)	-








ISRAEL

	Damascus	-
	Syrian	-
	Arab	-
	Israeli Friesian	-
	Simford	-
	Israeli Saanen	-








	Mamber	-
	Negev	-
	Sinai	-
	Assaf	-
	Awassi	-
	Israeli Improved Awassi	-



ITALY

	Asino dell'Amiata	D
	Asino dell'Asinara	C
	Asino Sardo	C
	Cariovilli	X
	Grigio viterbese	X
	Martina Franca	D
	Ragusana	D
	Romagnola	X
	Romagnolo	C
	Sant'Alberto	X
	Abruzzese	X
	Agerolese	DM
	Bardigiana	X
	Bruna	
	Burlina	DM
	Cabannina	DM
	Calabrese	X
	Calvana	CM
	Camandona	X
	Carniella	X
	Chianina	
	Chianino-Maremma	C
	Cinisara	
	Demonte	X
	Frisona	
	Friuli	X
	Garfagnina	DM
	Grigia alpina	
	Grigia di Val d'Adige	X
	Grigia di Val di Fiemme	X
	Grossetana	X
	Lucana	X
	Marchigiana	
	Maremma	
	Modenese	DM
	Modicana	D
	Mölltal	X
	Montana	CM
	Oropa	
	Ossolana	X
	Pasturina	X
	Perugina	X
	Pezzata Rossa Italiana	
	Piemontese	
	Pinzgauer	
	Pisana	DM
	Podolica	
	Pontremolese	CM
	Pugliese del basso Veneto	X
	Pustertaler Sprinzen	DM
	Reggiana	DM
	Rendena	

	Romagnola		Lipizzano	C	Carapellese	X
	Romana	X	Persano	D	Carnica	X
	Sarda		Pony dell'Esperia	D	Ciavenasca	D
	Sardo-modicana		Pugliese	X	Cinta	X
	Sicilian	X	Salernitano	D	Ciuta	X
	Val di Chiana	X	Samolaco	C	Comisana	
	Valdarno	X	Sanfratellana		Cornella Bianca	C
	Valdostana Castana		Tolfetana		Cornetta	X
	Valdostana Pezzata Nera		 Abruzzese	X	Delle Langhe	
	Valdostana Pezzata Rossa		Basilicata	X	Di Corniglio	C
	Valtarese	X	Bastianella	X	Di Corteno	DM
	Varzese Ottonese	C	Borghigiana	X	Fabrianese	
	Alpina		Calabrese	DM	Finarda	
	Argentata dell'Etna	D	Casertana	C	Frabosana	D
	Bionda dell'Adamello	D	Catanzarese	X	Friulana	X
	Camosciata delle Alpi		Chianina	X	Garfagnina White	DM
	Cilentana Fulva	D	Cinta Senese	D	Gentila di Lucania	X
	Cilentana Nera	D	Cosentina	X	Gentile di Calabria	X
	Delle Tremiti	-	Duroc		Gentile Di Puglia	
	Derivata di Siria		Faentina	X	Istriana	C
	Di Benevento	C	Forlivese	X	Lamon	DM
	Di Campobasso	D	Friulana nera	X	Leccese	
	Di Cosenza		Fumati	X	Livo	X
	Di L'Aquila		Gargano	X	Locale	
	Di Montecristo	-	Garlasco	X	Maremmana	X
	Di Potenza	D	Hampshire	D	Marrane	D
	Di Salerno	D	Italian Landrace		Massese	
	Di Teramo	D	Lagonegrese	X	Matesina	D
	Garganica		Landrace Belga		Nobile di Badia	D
	Girgentana	D	Large White		Nostrana	
	Grigia molisana	D	Maremmana	X	Noventana	X
	Ionica		Mora Romagnola	C	Paduan	X
	Istriana	C	Murgese	X	Pagliarola	
	Maltese		Parmense	X	Pavullese	X
	Napoletana	D	Perugina	X	Pinziritta	
	Pomellata	C	Pietrain		Pomarancina	D
	Potentina	D	Pugliese	X	Quadrella	D
	Roccamerano	D	Reggitana	X	Razza di Garesio	D
	Saanen		Riminese	X	Rosset	C
	Sarda	D	Rossa modenese	X	Saltassini	D
	Sarda di Tavolara	C	Samólaco	X	Sambucana	
	Screziata	C	San Lazzaro	X	Sampeierina	D
	Sempione	C	Siciliano	D	Sarda	
	Val Di Livo	X	Spotted	-	Savoiarda	C
	Valfortorina	D	Suino delle Nebrodi e Madonie	C	Sciara	X
	Valgerola		Valtellina	X	Sopravissana	
	Vallesana	C	 Alpagota	D	Tacola	D
	Avelignese		Altamurana	DM	Trimeticcina di Segezia	
	Cavallino di Monterufoli	C	Appenninica		Turchessa	D
	Cavallo Agricolo Italiano		Bagnolese	DM	Tyrol Mountain	
	Cavallo anglo-arabo-sardo		Barbaresca della campania (laticauda)		Urbascia	X
	Cavallo Bardigiano	D	Barbaresca Siciliana		Varesina	D
	Cavallo Del Catria	D	Bellunese	C	Vissana	D
	Cavallo Del Ventasso	D	Bergamasca		Zucca Modenese	X
	Cavallo della Giarra	D	Biellese		 Ancona	
	Cavallo Maremmano		Borgotarese	X	Livorno	
	Cavallo Murgese		Brentegana		Padovana	D
	Cavallo Norico	D	Brianzola	X	Polverara-Schiatta	D
	Cavallo Sardo		Brigasca	D	Siciliana	
	Cavallo Siciliano		Brogne		Valdarno	D
	Cremonese	X	Cadorina	X		



JAMAICA	
 Jamaica Black	-
Jamaica Brahman	-
Jamaica Hope	-
Jamaica Red	-
Puerto Rican	-
Sahiwal	-
 Barbados Blackbelly	-
JAPAN	
 Japanese Black	
Japanese Brown	
Japanese Poll	
Japanese Shorthorn	
Kairyo-washu	X
Kuchinoshima	C
Mishima	C
Wagyu	X
 Chubby	D
Okinawa	-
Tokara	C
 Dosanko	
Kiso	C
Misaki	C
Miyako	C
Nanbu	X
Noma	C
Tokara Pony	CM
Tsushima	CM
Yonaguni	C
 Ohmini	C
 Hinai-Dori	
Japanese Long-Saddled Bantam	
Japanese Long-Tailed Fowl	DM
Japanese Rumpless Bantam	
Jitokko	D
Katsura chabo	
Kawachiyakko	D
Ko-shamo	
Koeyoshi	D
Kurokashiwa	D
Minohiki	D
Nagoya	
O-shamo	
Sado Hige-Jidori	D
Satsuma-Dori	
Shiba-Tori	C
Shojo chabo	
Shokoku	
Tomaru	
Tosa Cochin	D
Tosa-Jidori Or Kojidori	
Totenko	
Ukokkei	
Utai-Chahn	D
JOHNSTON ISLAND	
No Information	

JORDAN	
 Baladi	
 Shamelia	
 Damascus	
Mamber	
 Awassi	
KAZAKHSTAN	
 Chigetai	
Kazakhskaya	
Kulan	D
 Kalmyk Bactrian	
Kazakh Bactrian	
Mongolian Bactrian	
 Aulie-Ata	
Kalmyk	
Kazakh Whiteheaded	
Kazakhskaya	
 Arvana-Kazakh Type	D
Turkmen Arvana	
 Kazakh	
Russian Central Asian Local Coarse-Haired	D
Soviet Mohair	
 Adaev	
Akhal-Teke	
Jabe	-
Kazakh	
Kushum	
Kustanai	
 Aksai Black Pied	D
Semirechensk	
 Aktyubinsk	
Beskaragai Merino	-
Chuis Semifinewool	-
Degeresskaya Myasosherstnaya	
Edil' Baevskaya	
Kargalin Fat-Rumped	
Kazakhskaya Korridel'	-
Kazakhskaya kurdychnaya	
Kazakhskaya Polutonkorunnaya	
Porodnaya Gruppya	-
Kazakhskaya Tonkorunnaya	
Kazakhskii Arkharo Merinos	
Sary-Ja	
Severokavkazskii Merinos	
Sovetskii Merinos	
Sulukol'skii Merinos	-
Yuzhnokazakhskii Merinos	
Zapadnokazakhstanskaya Myasosherstnaya	-
KENYA	
 Masai	
Somali	
 Boran	
Ethiopian Boran	
Giriama	

Kamasia	
Kamba	
Kavirondo	
Kenya Boran	
Kikuyu	
Masai	
Nandi	
Sahiwal	
Samburu	
Suk	-
Tuni	-
Turkana	-
 Rendille	
Somali	
Turkana	
 Angora Goat	
Boran	
Small East African	
Somali	-
 Blackhead Persian	-
Kenian Samburu	-
Kipsigis	-
Luo	-
Masai	-
Nandi	-
Somali	-
KERGUÉLEN ISLANDS	
No Information	
KIRIBATI	
No Information	
KOREA, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	
 Penbuk	-
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	
 Cheju	
Hanwoo	-
 Yemso	
 Cheju	
Taejung	-
 Korean Improved	-
Korean Native	-
KUWAIT	
 Arabi	
Naeemi	
Nagdi	-
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	
 Kirgizskaya	-
 Kazakh Bactrian	-
 Ala-Tau	-

	Aulie-Ata	-
	Kazakh	-
	Don-Kirgiz Cross	-
	Kirgiz	-
	Russian Central Asian Local Coarse-Haired	D
	Soviet Mohair	D
	Kirgiz	D
	New Kirgiz	-
	Alai	-
	Argali	-
	Arkhar	-
	Chapan	-
	Kirgiz Finewool	-
	Kirgizskaya Kurdyuchnaya	X
	Kurdyuchnyi Merinos	D
	Marco Polo's Sheep	-
	Tyanshanskaya	-
	Urial	-
	Yak	-
	Kychinskaya	-
	Kyrgyzskaya	-
	White Leghorn	-
	Pekin	-

LAOS



	Khouay	C
	Kouprey	-
	Ngoua	-
	Tsine	-
	Bae	-
	Ma	-
	Mou Cheed	-
	Mou Kang	-
	Mou Ladit	-
	Mou Mong	-
	Kae	D
	Kai Lat	-
	Pet Kab	-
	Pet Thed	-
	Kai Ngouang	-

LATVIA

	Angeln	DM
	Danish Red	DM
	Latvian Black and White	-
	Latvijas brúná	-
	Latvijas zilá	-
	Latvian	DM
	Duroc	DM
	Large White	-
	Latvian Landrace	-
	Latvian White	-
	Latvian Darkheaded	-

LEBANON



	Baladi	-
	Lebanese	-

	Damascus	-
	Mamber	-
	Awassi	-




LESOTHO

	Basuto	-
	Drakensberger	-
	Angora Goat	-
	Boer	-
	Basuto Pony	X
	Basuto Pony	X
	Basotho	-

LIBERIA

	Liberian Dwarf	-
	N'dama	-
	West African Dwarf	-

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

	Libyan	-
	African aurochs	X
	Libyan	-
	Libyan	-
	Barki	-
	Ghimi	-
	Libyan Barbary	-

LIECHTENSTEIN

No Information

LITHUANIA



	Lithuanian Black Pied	DM
	Lithuanian Light Grey	DM
	Lithuanian Red	DM
	Lithuanian White Back	DM
	Native Lithuanian	CM
	Lithuanian Heavy Draft	C
	Russian Trotter	C
	Zemaitukai	C
	Zemaitukai (Modern Type)	DM
	Lithuanian White	DM
	Native Lithuanian	DM
	Lietuvos Juodgalves	C
	Native Coarsewooled	C
	Vishtines	C

LUXEMBOURG

	Charolais	D
	Holstein-Friesian	DM
	Limousine	D
	Meuse-Rhine-Yssel	DM
	Cheval de Selle	D
	Cheval de Trait Ardennais	DM
	Haflinger	D
	Landrace Belge	-

	Texel	-
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MADAGASCAR















































	Baria	D
	Madagascar Zebu	-
	Rana	D
	Renitelo	-
	Madagascar	-


MALAWI

	Angoni	-
	Malawi Zebu	X
	North Malawi Zebu	-
	Malawian	-
	Small East African	-
	Malawi	-


MALAYSIA

	Borneo Buffalo	-
	Kerbau-Sawah	-
	Murrah	D
	Bali Cattle	C
	Banteng	D
	Burmese Gaur	-
	Gir	-
	Kedah-Kelantan	-
	Local Indian Dairy	-
	Mafriwal	-
	Malay Banteng	X
	Sahiwal	-
	Seladang	D
	Sambar	-
	Boer Goat	-
	Germasia	-
	Katjang	-
	Bajau	-
	Kuda Padi	-
	Iban	-
	South China	D
	Barbados Blackbelly	-
	Dorper	-
	Long Tail	-
	Malin	-
	Morada Nova	-
	Sussex	-
	Ayam Kampong	-
	Belibis	-
	Khaki Campbell (layer)	-
	Nila	-
	Peking Duck	-
	France White Rhine (broiler)	-
	Itik Kampong	-
	Muscovy Duck	-

MALDIVES		MARSHALL ISLANDS		 Birish		-
 Jamnapari		No Information		 Cerdo Coscate		-
 Kukulhu		MARTINIQUE		 Cuino		C
MALI				 Criollo		-
 Native of North Africa		 Créole		Lucero		-
 Azaouak		 Puerto Rican	-	Tabasco		-
Bambara		 Créole		Tarhumara		-
Maure		 Créole		Tarset		-
N'dama of Kaarta		MAURITANIA		 Buche pelón		DM
Toronke Fulani	-			Gallina criolla o de rancho		
Zebu Peul Soudanais		 Native of North Africa		MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF		
 Bérabiche		 Brune de l' Atlas	-	No Information		
Chameau De L'azaouad		Maure		MIDWAY ISLANDS		
Chameau Du Hodh		 Chameau De L'afout		No Information		
 Sahelian	-	Chameau Du Sahel		MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF		
Tuareg	-	 Arabia	-	 Moldavian Local		
West African Dwarf		Berber	-	 Bessarabian Red		X
 Bandiagara		Diougy	-	Moldavian Black and White		
Beledougou	-	Moussoro	-	Moldavian Red Steppe		
Hodh	-	Tuareg	-	Moldavian Simmental		
Sahel	-	Tuareg	-	Moldavian Estonian Red		C
Songhai	-	Tuareg	-	Local Moldavian		
 Somo		Western Goat	-	Local Moldavian		
 Black Maure		Arab-Barb	-	Soviet Heavy Draft		-
Fulani		Barbe	-	 Chernaya moldavskaya porodnaya gruppa		X
Macina		Hodh	-	Moldavian Meat Type		D
Malian Samburu	-	Arab	-	South Type		D
Toronke	-	Blackhead Persian	-	 Chushka		-
Touabire		Fulani	-	Kuibyshev		
Tuareg		Touabire	-	MONACO		
West African Dwarf		 Mauritanian Local Chicken		No Information		
 Balachié	-	MAURITIUS		MONGOLIA		
Chiébleman	-	 Mauritius Creole		 Khulan		
Chiédieman	-	Sahiwal	-	 Mongolian Bactrian		
Chiéfiman	-	 Barbari		 Khalkhun Golun		
Dakisséchié	-	 Blackhead Persian	D	Mongolian		
Doufowchié	-	Dorper	D	Red Steppe		-
Fambougourichié	-	Rodrigaise		Selenge		
Kolokolochié	-	Romanov	C	 Govi Gurvan Saihan		
Kolonchié	-	MAYOTTE		Mongolian Cashmere Goat		
Korochié	-	No Information		Unjuul		
Sagachié	-			Uuly'n Bor		
Ségèchié	-			 Mongol Aduu		
 Malian Duck	-			Przewalski Horse		D
 Brown Guineafowl	-			 Argali		
Grey Guineafowl	-			Baidrag		
Lily-Type Guineafowl	-			Baidrag		
White Guineafowl	-			MEXICO		
MALTA		 Boran	-			
 Baqra Maltija	C	Chinampo	-			
Holstein		Criollo Lechero Tropical	-			
 Moghza Matija		Frijolillo	-			
 Duroc	-	Santa Gertrudis	-			
Land Race	-	 Criollo				
Large White	-	Guadeloupe Island				
 Maltese sheep		 Appaloosa	-			
		Galiceno	-			
		Mexican Pony	-			

	Baruun Mongolin Utsan Suult	
	Bayad	
	Darkhad	
	East Mongolian Semi-Fine Wool	-
	Gobi-Altai	
	Jargalant	
	Kalkh Khoni	
	Karakul	-
	Khangai	
	Orkhon	
	Sartuul	
	Sumber	
	Talin Tsagaan	
	Torguud	
	Uzemchin	
	Yeroo	
	Sarlag	
	Leghorn Cross-288	
	Mongolian Local Hen	
	Mongolian Local Goose	

MONTSERAT

	Puerto Rican	-
	Creole	-

MOROCCO









	Moroccan	-
	Beldi	-
	Blonde des Plateaux d'Oulmes et des Zaers	
	Meknes Black Pied	-
	Jebli	-
	Khaouri	-
	Marmouri	-
	Sahraqui	-
	Attaouia	-
	Berber	-
	Yahyaouia	-
	Barbe	D
	Ait Barka	-
	Ait Haddidou	-
	Ait Mohad	-
	Aknoul	-
	Beni Ahsen	-
	Beni Guil	-
	Beni Meskine	-
	Berbere	-
	D'Man	-
	Doukkala	-
	Harcha	-
	Marmoucha	-
	Rehamna-Sraghna	-
	Sardi	-
	Souss	-
	South Moroccan	-
	Tadla	-
	Timhadite	-
	Tounfite	-
	Tousint	-

	Zaian	-
	Zemmour	-
	Zemrane	-
	Zoulay	-
	Moroccan Beldi	
	Habachi	
	Moroccan Pigeon	
	Moroccan Beldi	

MOZAMBIQUE

	Africander	-
	Mashona	
	Mozambique Angoni	
	Sul Do Save	
	Boer	-
	Pafuri	C
	Small East African	
	Blackhead Persian	-
	Karakul	-
	Landim	-
	Nguni	-

MYANMAR

	Myanmar Swamp Buffalo	
	Shan Kywe	
	Wild Buffalo	
	Katonta	
	Mythum	
	Pya Zein	
	Shan Nwar	
	Shwe Ni	
	Shwe Ni Gyi	
	Jade Ni	
	Burmese	
	Shan Pony	
	Badaung Wet	
	Bo Cake	
	Taung Pig	
	Bama Thoe	
	Myogyi	D
	Khayan Duck	









NAMIBIA

	Damara	-
	Holmonger	-
	Kaokoveld	-
	Nama	-
	Nuras	-
	Ovambo	-
	Tswana	-
	Boer	-
	Damara	-
	Damara	
	Karakul	
	Ovambo	CM

NAURU






























No Information

NEPAL

	Tibetan	
	Arni	-
	Murrah	-
	Nepalese Hill	
	Nepalese Mountain	
	Tarai	
	Wild Water Buffalo	D
	Achham	
	Burmese Gaur	-
	Kirko	
	Lulu	
	Morang	X
	Nepalese Hill	
	Sahiwal	-
	Siri	-
	Tarai	
	Khari	
	Nepalese Northern Hill	-
	Sinhal	
	Tarai	-
	Tibetan	-
	Bhotia Pony	-
	Chyanta	-
	Tanghan	-
	Tarai Pony	-
	Tattu	-
	Tibetan Pony	-
	Chwanche	
	Hurra	
	Baruwal	
	Jumli	-
	Kagi	
	Lampuchhre	
	Lohia	-
	Tibetan	
	Yak	-

NETHERLANDS

	American Dutch Belted	D
	Deep Red	C
	Fries Roodbont	CM
	Groninger Blaarkop	DM
	Lakenvelder	DM
	Maas-Rijn-Yssel	
	Zwartbont	
	Bonte Geit	
	Dutch Piebald Goat	-
	Nederlandse Landgeit	
	Appaloosa	
	Friesian Horse	
	Gelders Paard	DM
	Groninger Paard	CM
	Warmbloed Paard Nederlands	
	Zeeuwse Paard	

	Groot Yorkshire-S		Drysdale	-	Bornu	-		
	Groot Yorkshire-Z		Hokonui	C	Hausa	-		
	Nederlands Landras		Mohaka	D	Sulebawa	-		
	Black Blazed Sheep	DM	New Zealand Romney	-		Nigerian Native	-	
	Clun Forest	D	Perendale	-		Black Maure	-	
	Drentse Heideschaap	DM	Pitt Island	C	Bornu	-		
	Friesian Milk sheep		Poll Merino	-	Fulani	-		
	Groningse melkschaap	X	Skye Farm Romney	-	Maure	-		
	Kempense Heideschaap		South Dorset Down	-	Nigerian Dwarf	-		
	Mergelland Schaap	DM	South Hampshire	-	North Nigerian Fulani	-		
	Schoonebeker	DM	South Suffolk	-	Permer	-		
	Texelaar		Tukidale	-	Yankasa	-		
	Veluwe Heideschaap							
	Assendelfter	-	NICARAGUA		NIUE			
	Baardkuifhoen	-		Criollo Lechero Tropical	-	No Information		
	Brabanter	-		Pelon	-			
	Groningen Meew	-	NIGER		NORFOLK ISLAND			
	Kraaikop	-				No Information		
	Uilebaard	-		Azaouak/Damerghou	-			
	Krombek	-		Diali	-			
	Spreeuwkop	-		Kuri	-			
	Groningen Slenk	-		Red Bororo	-			
	Hyacinth	-		Maradi	-	No Information		
				Sahelian	-			
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURAÇAO, BONAIRE, ETC.)				Tuareg	-			
	Puerto Rican	-		Bandiagara	-			
	Creole	-		Djerma	-			
	Barbados Blackbelly	-		Hausa	-			
				Torodi	-			
NEW CALEDONIA				Bali-Bali	-			
	No Information			Goundoun	-			
				Tuareg	-			
NEW ZEALAND			NIGERIA					
	Brangus	-		Adamawa	-		dølefe	CM
	Enderby Island	C		Azaouak	-	Gudbrandsdal	X	
	New Zealand Jersey	-		Bamenda	-	Hedmark	X	
	Sahiwal	-		Biu	X	Hordaland	X	
	Santa Gertrudis	-		Keteku	-	Jarlsberg	X	
	Arapawa	D		Kuri	-	Lyngdal	X	
	Auckland Island	C		Muturu	-	More and Ramsdal	X	
	Kiko	-		N'dama	-	Norsk rodt og hvitt fe	X	
	New Zealand Base Stock	-		Red Bororo	-	norsk rødt fe		
	Arab	-		Shuwa	-	Osterdal	X	
	Caspian	D		Sokoto Gudali	-	Rodt (or Rautt) tronderfe og malselvf	X	
	Kaimanawa ' Wild' Horse	D		White Fulani	-	sidet trønderfe og nordlandsfe	DM	
	Captain Cooker	-		Yola	X	Sor og vestlandsfe	X	
	Kunekune	D		Saharan Camel	-	telemarkfe	DM	
	Lincoln Red	X		Bornu White	-	vestlandsk fjordfe	D	
	Arapawa Island	D		Damagaran Dapple-Grey	-	vestlandsk raudkolle	D	
	Australian Merino	-		Kano Brown	-	østlandsk rødkolle	CM	
	Booroola Merino	-		Katsina Light-Brown	-	Norsk melkegeit		
	Borderdale	-		Mambilla	-	utegangargeit	CM	
	Broomfield Corriedale	-		Maure	-	fjordhest		
	Campbell Island	C		Nigerian	-	Lofoten	X	
	Chevlin	X		Red Sokoto	-	Nordlandshest	DM	
	Coopworth			West African Dwarf	-	Norsk Kaldblods Traver		
	Corriedale			Bhirum Pony	-	Tyngre Dølehest	DM	
							Norsk Landrace	
							Norsk Yorkshire	D
							Norsk Yorkshire	D
							dalasau	
							norsk pelssau	
							rygja	
							sjeviot	
							spælsau	
							steigar	
							utegangarsau	

	Barred Plymouth Rock	
	Gjermundues 1	D
	Gjermundues 2	D
	Gjermundues 3	D
	Jarhõns	
	Kalnes 1	D
	Kalnes 2	D
	Kalnes 3	D
	Kalnes 4	D
	Kalnes 5	D
	Nor. brid 1	D
	Nor. brid 3	D
	Nor. brid 4	D
	Nor. brid 7	D
	Nor. brid 8	D
	Red Rhode Island (RRI)	
	Roko hõns 1	D
	Roko hõns 2	D
	Roko hõns 4	D
	Samvirkekulling I1	DM
	Samvirkekulling I2	DM
	Samvirkekulling I3	DM
	Samvirkekulling I5	DM
	Sove 1	D
OMAN		

	Omani	
	Omani	

PACIFIC ISLANDS

No Information

PAKISTAN

	Kundi	
	Nili	
	Nili-Ravi	
	Nondescript	-
	Ravi	
	Bhagnari	
	Cholistani	
	Dajjal	
	Dhanni	
	Exotic and cross-bred	
	Kankraj	-
	Lohani	
	Nondescript	
	Red Sindhi	
	Rojhan	
	Sahiwal	
	Tharparkar	-
	Baltistani	
	Barbari	
	Beetal	
	Beiari	
	Bezoar	
	Buchi	
	Bugi Toori	-
	Bujri	-

	Chappar		
	Damani		
	Dera Din Panah		
	Gaddi		
	Jarakheil		
	Jattal	X	
	Jattan		
	Kaghani		
	Kajlee		
	Kamori		
	Khurasani		
	Kohai Ghizer		
	Kooti		
	Labi	-	
	Labri		
	Lehri		
	Lohri		
	Markhor		
	Nachi		
	Pak Angora	D	
	Pateri		
	Piamiri		
	Pothohari	-	
	Potohari		
	Shurri		
	Siberian Ibx		
	Sind Wild Goat		
	Sirli	-	
	Teddy		
	Baluchi	-	
	Hirzai	D	
	Makra	D	
	Waziri	-	
	Argali	-	
	Baghdale	D	
	Balkhi		
	Baltistani		
	Baluchi		
	Bibrik		
	Buchi		
	Cholistani		
	Damani		
	Dumbi		
	Gad	-	
	Gojal		
	Hallenjoo	-	
	Harnai		
	Hashtnagri		
	Hissardale	D	
	Kachhi		
	Kaghani		
	Kail		
	Kajli		
	Kali		
	Khetrani	-	
	Khijloo	-	
	Kohai Ghizer		
	Kooka		
	Lamkanni		
	Lati		
	Lohi		

	Marco Polo's Sheep		D
	Michni		
	Pahari		
	Pak Awassi		D
	Pak Karakul		D
	Poonchi		
	Rakhshani		
	Sipli		
	Thalee		
	Tirahi		
	Waziri		
	Aseel		
	Desi		
	Naked Neck	-	
	Batakha		
	Titri		
	Pakistani Muscovy Duck		D
	Pakistani Ostrich		C
	Black Partridge		-
	Chukor Partridge		-
	Grey Partridge		-
	Himalayan Snow Cock		-
	Pakistani Partridge		-
	Seesee Partridge		-
	Snow Partridge		-
	Cheer Pheasant		DM
	Common Pea Fowl		D
	Himalayan Monal		D
	Kalij		C
	Koklass		-
	Tragopan Western Horned		D
	Blue Rock Pigeon		
	Common Quail		
	Rain Quail		
	Titri		

PALAU

No Information

PALESTINE

No Information

PANAMA

	Pelon		-
PAPUA NEW GUINEA			
	Javanese Zebu		D
	New Guinea Native		
	Priangan		

PARAGUAY

	Chaqueño		D
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PERU



	Huacaya		
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	Serra da Estrela	
PUERTO RICO		
	Puerto Rican	-
	Creole	-
QATAR		
	No Information	
REUNION		
	Créole	
ROMANIA		
	Baltata cu negru romanescă	
	Baltata romanescă	
	Bruna de maramures	
	Bucșana	X
	Ialomita	X
	Pinzgau de transilvania	DM
	Sura de stepa	DM
	Transylvâneană	X
	Carpatina Cashgora	
	Banat	X
	Dobrogeana	X
	Ialomita	X
	Moldovenescă	X
	Romanian Mountain	X
	Transylvaneana	X
	Duroc	
	Hampshire	
	Large White	
	Mangalita	CM
	Palatin	X
	Porcul Ald de Banat	C
	Porcul de Banat	DM
	Porcul negru de Dobrogea	X
	Romanian Landrace	
	Stocli	X
	Strei	X
	Yorkshire	D
	Karakul	
	Merinos de Palas	
	Merinos Transilvanean	
	Radșka	
	Tșigai	
	Turcana	
	Australorp	D
	Bantam alb	C
	Barboasa de anvers	C
	Barnevelder dublu locat-pitică	C
	Brahma albă	D
	Brahma herminat deschis	C
	Brahma herminat inchis	D
	Chochinchina galbena	D
	Chochinchina neagra	D
	Cochin negru pitic	C
	Combatant indian	C

Combatant malaez alb	C
Combatant malaez galben	C
Combatant malaez rosu inchis	C
Cornish alb-c	D
Cornish alb-cy1	D
Cornish alb-cy2	D
Cornish alb-w	D
Cornish rosu-s	D
Drezda	C
Faverolles alb	C
Faverolles Salmon	D
Gaina de portelan-pitica	C
Git golas de transilvania alb	C
Git golas de transilvania barat	C
Git golas de transilvania negru	C
Git golas de transilvania negru pitica	C
Git golas de transilvania rosu	C
Gournay	D
Houdan pitic	C
Italiana argintie	D
Italiana aurie	D
Italiana neagra	D
Italiana neagra pitica	D
Italiana pôtarnichie pitica	C
Japoneză de mătase albă	C
Japoneză de mătase galbena	C
Japoneză de mătase neagra pitica	C
La bresse	D
La Flèche	C
Langsham	C
Leghorn alb-10	D
Leghorn alb-7	D
Leghorn alb-9	D
Leghorn alb-d	D
Leghorn alb-g	D
Leghorn alb-j	D
Leghorn alb-k7	D
Legwels Alba	C
Light Sussex (Synthetic)	D
Marans alb	D
Marans barat	DM
Marans herminat deschis	D
Marans negru	D
Minorca neagra	D
Negru de franta	D
Negru pitic cu creasta batuta	C
New hamshire rosu	D
Orloff	C
Orpington alb	D
Orpington galben	D
Orpington negru	D
Paduana aurie	C
Plymouth rock alb (dw dw)	D
Plymouth Rock Alb (w)	C
Plymouth Rock Alb (w), white skinned	D
Plymouth rock alb-f	D
Plymouth rock alb-h	D
Plymouth rock alb-n	D
Plymouth rock alb-s(k)	D
Plymouth rock barat	D

Plymouth rock barat infuzat cu leghorn	D	
Rhode island alb-db	D	
Rhode island alb-murdar	D	
Rhode island rosu-e	D	
Rhode island rosu-h	D	
Rhode island rosu-m	D	
Rhode island rosu-p	D	
Rhode island rosu-pitic	D	
Sussex herminat	D	
Sussex mamaia sat	D	
Sussex peștrit pitic	C	
Welssummer Maron	C	
White Plymouth Rock-dw	D	
White Plymouth Rock-Silver	D	
White Sultan	C	
Wiandotte alb pitic	C	
Wiandotte negru pitic	D	
Wyandotte alb	C	
Wyandotte argintiu lacat	C	
Wyandotte argintiu locat pitic	C	
Wyandotte auria lacat	C	
Wyandotte lacat	C	
Wyandotte negru	D	
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		
	Abkhazskaya	-
	Dagestanskaya	-
	Hamadan	-
	Kakhetinskaya	-
	Kazakh Bactrian	
	Mongolian Bactrian	D
	Caucasian	
	Altayskaya	X
	Babaev	X
	Beliy sibirskiy skot	D
	Bestuzhevskaya	
	Chernopestraya	
	Chernopestryi skot sibirii	-
	Dagestanskaya Buraya	X
	Istobenskaya	
	Kalmytskaya	
	Karelian	X
	Kavkazskaya	-
	Kazakhskaya	-
	Kemerovskaya	X
	Khevsurskaya gruppa	D
	Kholmogorskaya	
	Kostromskaya	
	Krasnaya gorbatovskaya	
	Krasnaya Stepnaya	
	Krasnaya tambovskaya	
	Kubano-Chernomorskaya	X
	Kurganskaya	D
	Menno-Friesian	X
	Miskov	X
	Pechorskii tip kholmogorskogo skota	C
	Priokskaya chernopestraya	X
	Priorskaya	X
	Russo-Siberian	X

	Shvitskaya		Pechorskaya	D	Dagestanskaya Gornaya	-
	Sibirskii skot	X	Priobskaya	D	Danadara	X
	Simmentalskaya		Przewalski Horse	D	Darginskaya	-
	Srednerusskaya		Rostopchin	X	Duzbai	-
	Suksunskaya skot		Russkaya krovnaya verkhovaya	X	Gedek	X
	Sychevskaya		Russkii Rysak		Gor'kovskaya	
	Tagil'skaya		Russkii Tyazhelovoz		Gornoaltaiskaya Porodnaya Gruppya	-
	Ural'skaya Chernopestraya	-	Sovetskii Tyazhelovoz		Gornyi Merino	-
	Velikokavkazskaya	-	Srednekolymyskaya	-	Groznenskaya	
	Vyhegodsko-vymskaya	X	Tavdinskaya	D	Guligas	-
	West Siberian	X	Terskaya	DM	Gunibskaya	-
	Yakutskii Skot	DM	Tomskaya	X	Kalininskaya	-
	Yaroslavskaia		Tuvinskaya	D	Kalmytskaya	X
	Yurinskaya	C	Tuvinskaya upryazhnaya	X	Kambar	-
	Angoro-Pridonskaya	X	Verkhne-Eniseiskaya	D	Karachaevskaya	
	Bashkirskaya koza reduralya	X	Vladimirskaia Tyazhelovoznaya		Karachai Mountain Mutton-Wool	-
	Belaya Dagestanskaya	-	Voronezhskaya upryazhnaya	X	Karanogaiskaya	X
	Dagestanskaya	D	Vyatskaya		Kavkazskaya	
	Gorkovskaya		Yakutskaya		Kazakhskaya Kurdyuchnaya	
	Gornoaltaiiskaya		 Alabuzinskaya porodnaya gruppya	X	Khakasskaya	-
	Karachaevskaya	D	Belaya Sakhalinskaya	-	Khangaiskaya	
	Orenburg		Breitovskaya		Krasnoyarskaya Tonkorunnaya	
	Pridonskaya		Dlinnoukhaya Belaya	-	Krasnyi Samukh	-
	Russkaya Belaya		Dobriniskaya porodnaya gruppya	X	Krupnaya Zadonskaya	-
	Severorusskaya	X	Ievlevskaya porodnaya gruppya	X	Kuchugurovskaya	
	Volgograd White	D	Kalinskaya	X	Kuibyshevskaya	
	Altaiskaya		Kama	X	Kulundinskaya	-
	Amurskaya	X	Kemerovskaya		Kumykskaya	X
	Anglo-Kabarda	-	Kemerovskii Myasnyi Typ	-	Kusman	X
	Avarskaya	-	Korotkoukhaya Belaya	-	Lakskaya	-
	Balkar	-	Krupnaya Belaya		Lezginskaya	
	Bashkirskaya		Lesogornaya porodnaya gruppya	X	Liskinskaya	-
	Bityug	X	Livenskaya		Malich	-
	Budennovskaya		Meshchovskaya porodnaya gruppya	X	Mennonite	X
	Buryatskaya		Minisib	-	Mikhnovskaya	C
	Charysh	D	Muromskaya		Minusinsk	X
	Chernomorskaya	X	Omskaya seraya porodnaya gruppya	X	Nizhnedevitskaya	-
	Chilkovskaya	X	Pridonskaya	X	Nolinskaya	X
	Chistokovnaya Arabskaya	D	Prisheksninskaya		North Caucasus Merino	-
	Chistokrovnaya Arabskaya	D	Rossoshanskaya chernopestraya		North Ossetian Semi-Fine Wool	-
	Chumyshskaya Porodnaya Gruppya		corodnaya gruppya	X	Novokavkazskii Merinos	X
	Chuvashskaya	X	Rostov	-	Oktyabrskaya Porodnaya Gruppya	-
	Cossack	X	Severokavkazskaya		Omskaya Myaso-Sherstnaya	
	Dagestanskii Poni	D	Sibirskaya Chernopestraya	D	Polutonkorunnaya Porodnaya	
	Donskaya		Sibirskaya Severnaya		Gruppya	-
	Estonkii Tyazhelovoz	D	Tarskaya		Oparinskaya	
	Kabardinskaya		Tsilvilskaya Porodnaya Gruppya		Orenburgskaya Tonkorunnaya	
	Kalmytskaya		Urzhumskaya		Porodnaya Gruppya	-
	Karachaevskaya	-	 Agul	-	Ostrogzhskaya Porodnaya Gruppya	-
	Karel'skaya	X	Altaiskaya		Pampara	-
	Kumykskaya	-	Andiiskaya		Pechorskaya Porodnaya Gruppya	D
	Kuznetskaya Porodnaya Gruppya	D	Askanian Corriedale	-	Priangarskii Merinos	-
	Lezginskaya	-	Avar	X	Prostaya derevenskaya	
	Lovetskaya	X	Bakur	D	dlinno-toshchekhvostaya	X
	Mezenskaya	D	Bityug	X	Romanovskaya	
	Minusinsk	X	Bokino	X	Russkaya Dlinnosherstnaya	
	Narym	D	Budiani	-	Sal'skaya	
	Obva	X	Buryatskaya	-	Saradzhinskaya	
	Onega	X	Caucasian Mountain	-	Severnaya korotkokhvostaya	X
	Orlovskaya verkhovaya	X	Chitinskaya Porodnaya Gruppya	-	Severokavkazskaya Gornaya	
	Orlovskii Rysak		Chubuku	-	Porodnaya Gruppya	-

	Severokavkazskaya Myaso-Sherstnaya	
	Sibirskaya	X
	Sibirskii Merinos	-
	Sovetskaya Myaso-Sherstnaya	
	Sovetskii Korridel'	X
	Sovetskii Merinos	
	Stavropol'skaya	
	Sur	-
	Tabasaranskaya	X
	Telengitskaya	
	Temirskaya	-
	Tlyarotinskaya	X
	Tuva	X
	Uchumskaya	-
	Valakhszkaya	C
	Volgogradskaya	
	Volokolamsk	X
	Vyatskaya	-
	Yuzhnoural'skaya	-
	Zabaikal'skaya Tonkorunnaya	
	Yak	

RWANDA

	Inkuku	-
	Inyambo	X
	Watusi	-



SAINT HELENA

No Information

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

	Puerto Rican	-
	Creole	-


SAINT LUCIA

	Puerto Rican	-
	Creole	-

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

No Information

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

	Puerto Rican	-
	Creole	-

SAMOA

	Samoan	-
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SAN MARINO

No Information






SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

No Information

SAUDI ARABIA, KINGDOM OF

	Aswad	-
	Hejazi	-
	Jabaly	-
	Tihami	-
	Keheilan	-
	Maneghi	-
	Saglawi	-
	Arabi	-
	Asali	-
	Habsi	-
	Hejari	-
	Hejazi	-
	Najdi	-
	Tihami	-

SENEGAL

	Native of North Africa	
	Bambey	-
	Djakore	
	Gobra	
	N'dama Grande	
	N'gabou	-
	West African Dwarf	
	Fleuve	-
	Fouta	-
	M' Par	-
	M'bayar	-
	West African Barb	
	Fulani	
	Toronke	-
	Touabire	
	Warale	
	West African Dwarf	

SEYCHELLES

	Mangouste	-
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SIERRA LEONE

	N'dama	
	Sahiwal	-
	West African Dwarf	

SINGAPORE

No Information

SLOVAKIA

	Ciernostrakate	
	Slovenské pinzgauské	
	Slovenské strakaté	

	Slovensky cerveny	X
	Valašský	X
	Biela Krátkosrstá Koza	
	Hnedá Krátkosrstá Koza	D
	Arabský Kôn	C
	Arabský Plnokrvnik	C
	Furioso	C
	Huculské Plemeno	C
	Lipican	C
	Nonius	C
	Slovenský Sportov _e Pony	C
	Slovenský Teplokrvnik	
	Biela Mäsová	
	Biele Usl'Achtilé	
	Slovenske Ciernostrakaté	-
	Merino	
	Tsigai	
	Zošl'achtená Valaška	
	New Hampshire	D
	Rhode Island Red	D
	Slovgal 03a	C
	Slovgal 05a	C
	Slovgal 06a	D
	Sussex White	D
	British Range (E/e)	C
	English White (Wh/wh)	C
	Manchurian Golden (Y/y+)	C
	Tuxedo (E/e, Wh+)	C




SLOVENIA

	Cikasto govedo	C
	Crno-belo	
	Lisasto govedo	
	Rjavo govedo	
	Domaca krizana koza	D
	Sanska pasma	-
	Srnasta pasma	D
	Ljutomerski Kasac	C
	Lpicanska pasma	-
	Posavski konj	-
	Slovenski hladnokrvni konj	-
	Bela Zlahtna	D
	Duroc	D
	Krskopoljski Crnepasasti Prasic	DM
	Nem Ka Landrace	D
	Pietrain	C
	Švedska Landrace	
	Belokranjska pramenka	D
	Bovška ovca	DM
	Istrska pramenka	-
	Jezersko-solèavska	
	Barred Plymouth Rock	D
	Rhode Island Red	
	Silver	D
	Steirer Huhn	
	Synthetic Slovenian Line	D
	White Rock (Line B)	D
	White Rock (Line P)	D

SOLOMON ISLANDS

	Solomon Red	D
	Native Pig	
	Village Chicken	

SOMALIA

	Somali	-
	Somali Wild Ass	D
	Bimal	-
	Boran	-
	Ethiopian Boran	-
	Garre	-
	Gasara	-
	Jiddu	-
	Magal	-
	North Somali	-
	Somali	-
	Abgal	-
	Benadir	-
	Bimal	-
	Boran	-
	Garre	-
	Somali	-
	Somali Arab	-
	Tuni	-
	Somali Pony	D
	Blackhead Persian	-
	Somali	-
	Somali Arab	-




SOUTH AFRICA

	Afrikaner	
	Ayrshire	
	Beef Shorthorn	D
	Beefmaster	
	Bolowana	X
	Bonsmara	
	Boran	C
	Bovelder	-
	Braford	
	Brahman	
	Brangus	
	Braunvieh	
	Charolais	
	Chianina	-
	Dairy Shorthorn	
	Dexter Kerry	
	Drakensberger	
	Dutch Friesian	CM
	Galloway	C
	Gelbvieh	
	Guernsey	
	Hereford	
	Highland	X
	Holstein	
	Hottentot	X
	Hugenot	
	Jersey	

	Kashibi	-
	Kemp	X
	Limousin	
	Nguni	D
	North Devon	X
	Ondongolo	X
	Pedi	D
	Pinzgauer	
	Red Poll	D
	Romagnola	C
	Rotbunte Schleswig Holsteiner	C
	SA Angus	
	SA Dairy Swiss	
	Salers	C
	Sanganer	D
	Santa Gertrudis	
	Shangaan	
	Simbra	
	Simmentaler	
	South Devon	
	Sussex	
	Tauricus	-
	Tswana	DM
	Tuli	
	Tulim	-
	Uys	X
	Venda	
	Wagyu	-
	Watusi	CM
	Dromedary	D
	Angora Goat	
	Bantu	
	Boer	
	Nguni	-
	American Quarter Horse	D
	American Saddle Horse	
	Andalusian	-
	Appaloosa	-
	Arab Horse	-
	Boer	-
	Calvinia	X
	Cape Harness	X
	Cape Horse	X
	Clydesdale	C
	Connemara Pony	C
	English Halbblut Horse	C
	European Warmblood	
	Friesian Horse	D
	Hackney	D
	Hackney Pony	D
	Hafflinger	C
	Highland Pony	-
	Lippizzaner	-
	Lusitano	-
	Namaqua Pony	X
	Namib Horse	D
	Nooitgedacht Pony	D
	Paint	-
	Percheron	C
	SA Miniature Horse	D
	Shire	C

	Thoroughbred	-
	Vlaamperd	D
	Welsh Pony	-
	American Hampshire	C
	Bantu	-
	Chester White	D
	Duroc	D
	Kolbroek	
	Large Black	X
	Large White	
	Pietrain	C
	QM Hamline	
	Robuster	-
	South African Landrace	
	Windsnyer	
	Afrino	
	Bezuidenhout	C
	Blackhead Persian	
	Blinkhaar Ronderib Afrikaner	
	Border Leicester	D
	Corriedale	D
	Damara	
	Döhne Merino	
	Dorner	
	Dorper	
	Dorset Horn	C
	Finnish Landrace	C
	Hampshire	D
	Hottentot	X
	Ilse de France	
	Karakul	D
	Letelle Merino	
	Meatmaster	X
	Merino Landsheep	
	Multihorned Merino	D
	Namaqua Afrikaner	D
	Nguni	
	Pedi	
	Polled Dorset	X
	Ramboullet	X
	Romanoff	-
	Romany Marsh	
	Ronderib Africander	
	Ronderib Merino	-
	South African Merino	
	South African Mutton Merino	
	Southdown	C
	Steekhaar	C
	Suffolk	
	Van Rooy	
	Vandor	C
	Walrich Vleis Merino	X
	White Dorper	-
	White Woolled Mountain	X
	Wiltshire Horn	X
	Wooled Persian	X
	South African Naked Neck	DM
	Venda	
	South African Black Ostrich	-

SPAIN







	Ase Mallorquí	D
	Asno De Las Encartaciones	C
	Majorera	D
	Raza Asinina Catalana	DM
	Albera	D
	Almanzoreña	X
	Asturiana de valles	
	Asturiano Montana	
	Avilena	X
	Berrenda roja andaluza	DM
	Berrendo en Negro	D
	Betizu	C
	Blanca Cacereña	D
	Bruna dels Pirineus	
	Cachena	DM
	Calasparrena	X
	Caldelana	DM
	Campurriana	X
	Canaria	
	Cardena Andaluza	CM
	Doñana	D
	Eo	X
	Frieiresa	D
	Lebaniega	X
	Leonese	X
	Limiana	CM
	Lorquina	X
	Mallorquina	C
	Marinera	X
	Menorquina	DM
	Monchina	
	Murciana	CM
	Negra de las Campinas Andaluzas	DM
	Pajuna	DM
	Pallaresa	C
	Palmera	DM
	Pasiega	X
	Pirenaica	
	Retinta	
	Rubia Gallega	
	Santander	X
	Serrana negra	C
	Terreña	D
	Toro de Casta Navarra	-
	Toro de Lidia	
	Vianesa	DM
	Azpi Gorri	X
	Blanca Serrana Andaluza	
	Cabra Blanca de Rasquera	
	Cabra Mallorquina	
	Ibicenca	
	Majorera	
	Malaguena	
	Montejaquena	
	Murciana-Granadina	
	Negra Serrana	
	Palmera	
	Pitiüsa	D
	Retinta	

	Tinerfeña	
	Verata	
	Breto Cerda	
	Burguete	
	Caballo Gallego de Monte	
	Caballo Losino	CM
	Cavall Mallorquí	CM
	Cavall Menorquí	D
	Espanol-Andaluz	
	Jaca Navarra	D
	Pottoka	D
	Ibicenco	D
	Andaluza rubia (campieñesa)	X
	Asturian	X
	Baztanes	X
	Celta	CM
	Cerdo negro canario	CM
	Chato Vitoriano	X
	Chato-Murciano	C
	Gallega	X
	Ibérico (Dorado Gaditano)	C
	Ibérico (Mamellado)	D
	Ibérico (Negro Entrepelado)	D
	Ibérico (Negro Lampiño)	DM
	Iberico (Retinto)	
	Ibérico (Torbiscal)	DM
	Lermeña	X
	Mallorquina	X
	Manchada de Jabugo	CM
	Negra Iberica	
	Porc Negre Mallorquí	D
	Vich	X
	Canaria	
	Canaria De Pelo	D
	Cartera	
	Chamarita	
	Churra Lebrijana	D
	Churra Tensina	
	Colmenarena	
	Gallega	
	Guadelupe	X
	Ibicenca	D
	Infantado	X
	Latxa	-
	Maellana	
	Mallorquina	
	Menorquina	D
	Merina	DM
	Merina Negra	-
	Merino de Grazalema	
	Montesina	
	Negretti	X
	Pallaresa	
	Palmera	D
	Paular	X
	Perales	X
	Rasa Navarra	-
	Ripollesa	
	Roja Levantina	
	Roja Mallorquina	D
	Rubia de El Molar	

	Sasi Ardi	
	Segureña	
	Tudelana	X
	Vasca Carranzana	D
	Andaluza (Azul)	D
	Cara Blanca	-
	Castellana Negra	D
	Catalana Del Prat	D
	Empordanesa Blanca	C
	Empordanesa Roja	D
	Empordanesa Rossa	C
	Euskal Oiloa-Beltza	D
	Euskal Oiloa-Gorria	
	Euskal Oiloa-Lepasoila	
	Euskal Oiloa-Marraduna	
	Euskal Oiloa-Zillara	D
	Extremeña Azul	D
	Gallina Mallorquina	D
	Mos	DM
	Penedesenca Aperdizada	C
	Penedesenca Barrada	C
	Penedesenca Negra	D
	Penedesenca Trigueña	C
	Pitiüsa	
	Utrerana	D
	Annera Mallorquina	C
	Oca de l'Emporda	D
	Colillano	-
	Colom Borino	D
	Colom Casta Grossa	
	Colom de Pinta	D
	Colom Escampadissa	
	Colom Gavatxut	
	Colom Nas de Xot	
	Gaditano	-
	Jerezano	
	Morrillero gaditano	-
	Indiot Mallorqui	D
	Pavo Negro Extremeño	C





SRI LANKA

	Puttalam Buruwa	D
	Lanka	
	Mannar	
	Tamankaduwa	
	Hatton	D
	Kinniya	-
	Sahiwal	-
	Sinhala	
	Thamankaduwa	-
	Kottukachchiya	
	Sri Lankan	
	Sri Lankan Pony	C
	Sri Lanka Native	
	Jaffna	
	Lanka	

SUDAN		SURINAME			
	Dongolawi	-	No Information		
	Etbai	-			
	Riffawi	-			
	Sudanese Pack	-			
	Toposa	-			
	Baggara		 Bonsmara		
	Beja		Brahman		
	Butana		Drakensberger		
	Habani		Nguni		
	Ingessana		 Boer		
	Kenana		Nguni		
	Mongalla		 Dorper		
	Murle		Nguni		
	Nilotic		 Inkhukhu		 Duroc
	North Sudan Zebu		Swazi Broiler		Hampshire
	Nuba Mountain		Swazi Broiler Parent Stock		Lindrödssvin
	Red Bororo		Swazi Layer		Old Swedish Spotted
	South Sudan Hill Zebu		 Lidada		Svensk Lantras
	Sudanese Fulani		 Likewu		Svensk Yorkshire
	Toposa		 Impangele		 Allmogefår
	White Nile	-	 Intje	D	Gotlandsfår
	Anafi	-	 Ingelukhuni		Gutefår
	Arabi	-			Leicester
	Red Sea Hills	-			Ostfriesiska mjölkfår
	Ingessana				Oxforddown
	Nilotic		 Aberdeen Angus	D	Ryafår
	Southern Sudan	-	Allmogekor	D	Ryggja
	Sudanese Desert		Blonde d' Aquitaine	D	Shropshire
	Sudanese Nubian		Bohuskulla	CM	Shropshire
	Toposa		Charolais		Spelsau
	Yei		Fjällnära ko	-	Steigar
	Dongola		Hereford		Suffolk
	Sudan Country-Bred		Herrgard	X	Svenskt finullsfår
	Tawleed	-	Highland cattle		Texel
	West African Dongola	-	Limousin		 Åsbohöna
	Western Sudan Pony		Ringamålako	DM	Bohuslän - Dals svarthöna
	Ashgur		Rödbrokig Svensk Boskap	X	Gotlandshöna
	Beja		Rödkulla	DM	Hedemorahöna
	Dubasi		Simmental		Ölandshöns
	Mongalla		Skane	X	Öländsk Dvärghöna
	Murle		Smaland	X	Orusthöna
	Nilotic		Svensk Fjällras		Skånsk Blommehöna
	Nuba Maned		Svensk Jersey		Svensk dvärghöna
	Nuba Mountain Dwarf		Svensk kullig boskap (skb)	DM	 Blekingeanka
	South Sudanese		Svensk låglandsboskap		Svensk Blå Anka
	Sudan Desert		Svensk röd och vit boskap (SRB)		Svensk Gul Anka
	Toposa		Väneko	DM	 Ölandsgås
	Uda	-	 Allmogegetter	C	 Skånegås
	Watish		 Svensk Lantras		 Svensk myskanka
	Zaghawa		Arabhäst		
	Betwil Baladi (Small Baladi)		Connemarapponny	D	
	Large Sudanese Baladi	-	Dartmoor ponny	C	
	Sudanese Bare Neck Baladi		Exmoor ponny		
	Sudanese Guineafowl		Fjordhäst		 Braunvieh
	Sudanese Muscovy Duck		Gotlandruss	D	Eringer Rind
	Sudanese Pigeon		Haflingerhäst	D	Evolëner
			Islandshäst		Fribourgeois
			Kallblodstravare		Hinterwälder
			Knabstrupperhäst	D	Holstein-Friesian
			Lipizzanerhäst	D	Original Schweizer Braunvieh
					Original Simmental




	Arabe Barbe	
	Barbe	D
	Hamdani	D
	Nefza Pony	-
	Sidi Tabet Cross	-
	Tadmit	
	Thibar	
	Tunisian Barbarin	
	Tunisian Milk Sheep	

**THE FORMER YUGOSLAV
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

	Buša	
	Macedonian Goat	
	Djumajliska	D
	Pramenka, Karakacanska	
	Pramenka, Ovce Polian	
	Pramenka, Sharplanian	



TURKEY

	Anatolian	-
	Anatolian	
	Antakli, Beirut, Beyrouth	-
	Boz	
	Cildir	-
	Çukurova	X
	Diyarbakir	X
	Dörtyol	X
	East Anatolian Red	
	Eleskirt	X
	Gole	-
	Güney Anadola Kirmizidi	
	Güney sarisi	
	Kalmuk	X
	Karacabey montafon	-
	Karacadag	X
	Karaisali	X
	Kultak	
	Kurdi	-
	Malakan	X
	Seferihisar	X
	Urla	X
	Yerli Kara	
	Zavot	
	Abaza	-
	Anatolian Black Goat	-
	Ankara	
	Bezoar	-
	Damascus	
	Hair Goat	
	Kilis	
	Kurdi	-
	Mingrelian	-
	Saanen Kegisi	-
	Anatolian	-
	Arab	
	Canik	-
	Çukurova	-
	Hinis	-

	Karacabey Halfbred Arab	-
	Karacabey-Nonius	X
	Kurdi	-
	Malakan	D
	Mytilene Pony	-
	Rumelian Pony	X
	Turkish Arab	-
	Uzunyayla	-
	Acipayam	
	Ak-Karaman	
	Anatolian Red	-
	Asaf	-
	Awassi	
	Central Anatolian Merino	D
	Cine Capari	
	Dagliç	
	Gökçeada	
	Güney Karaman	-
	Halkali	X
	Hemsin	-
	Herik	-
	Herki	-
	Kamakuyruk	-
	Kangal	-
	Karacabey Merino	
	Karacabey-Kivircik	X
	Karakaçan	X
	Karakas	-
	Karakul	
	Karayaka	
	Kivircik	
	Mor-Karaman	
	Ödemis	
	Ramliç	-
	Red Sheep	-
	Sakiz	
	Tahirova	-
	Tuj	-
	Türkgelo	
	Denizli	
	Denizli Black	-
	Denizli Demirkiri	-
	Denizli Pamukkiri	-
	Denizli pekmez kefi	-
	Denizli sarabi	-
	Gebze	
	Turkish Goose	

TURKMENISTAN

	Kulan	D
	Maryiskaya	-
	Mesket- Dzhavakhetskaya	-
	Turkmenskaya	-
	Khorosanskii Zebu	-
	Sredneaziatskii Zebu	-
	Turkmen	-
	Turkmen Arvana	
	Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy	
	Srednei Azii	D
	Sovetskaya Sherstnaya	

	Turkmen	-
	Adaevskaya	
	Akhal-Tekinskaya	
	Iomudskaya	
	Arkal	-
	Ashkhabadskaya	-
	Erek	X
	Iomud	X
	Saradzhinskaya	
	Shirazi	-
	Tekin	X
	Turkmenskaya kurdyuchnaya	X







TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

No Information




TUVALU









No Information




UGANDA









	Ankole	-
	Boran	-
	Karamajong	-
	Kigezi	-
	Lugware	-
	Nganda	
	Nkedi	-
	Nsagalla	-
	Kigezi	
	Mubende	
	Small East African	
	East African Blackheaded	
	Masai	
	Ugandese Chicken	
	Ugandese Duck	
	Ugandean Turkey	D


































UKRAINE

	Carpathian Brown	
	Chernigov	-
	Chernopestraya podol'skaya	X
	Dnieper	-
	Hutsul	X
	Lebedin	
	Polish Red	
	Red Steppe	
	Russian Black Pied	
	Southern Ukrainian	-
	Ukrainian Grey	D
	Ukrainian Whiteheaded	D
	Ukrainian Whitebacked	X
	Volynsk	-
	Znamensk	-
	Askanian Mohair	X
	Krymskaya	X
	German Bessarabian	X
	Nogai	X

	Strelets	X		Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 26	DM	Gloucester	DM
	Tarpan	X		Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 273	DM	Guernsey	
	Ukrainian Saddle Horse			Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 31	DM	Hereford	
	Dneprovskaya porodnaya gruppa	X		Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 32	DM	Hereford, Traditional	DM
	Ivanovo	-		Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 34	DM	Highland	
	Kharkov	-		Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 35		Holderness	X
	Krolevetskaya porodnaya gruppa	X		Single Comb White Leghorn-Line D4		Holstein-Friesian	
	Large White			or 04	DM	Irish Moiled	DM
	Mirgorod			Ukrainian Bearded	-	Jersey	
	Podol'skaya porodnaya gruppa	X		White Dwarf Strain 53	CM	Kerry	CM
	Poltava	-		White Plymouth Rock-Line 97	DM	Lincoln Red	D
	Ukb-1	-		Yurlovo Crower-Line 92	DM	Longhorn	
	Ukrainian	X		Black White-Breasted	DM	Lord Caernarvon's breed	X
	Ukrainian Spotted Steppe	D		Pekin-Line P3	DM	Luing	
	Ukrainian White Steppe			Ukrainian Clay	DM	Meuse-Rhine-Issel	
	Askanian			Ukrainian Grey	DM	Montbelliarde	D
	Azov Tsigai	-		Ukrainian White	D	Montgomeryshire	X
	Carpathian Mountain	-		Ukrainian White-Line Ub 4	DM	Murray Grey	
	Cherkassy			Ukrainian White-Line Ub 5	DM	Norfolk Horned	X
	Chuntuk	X		Ukrainian White-Line Ub 7	DM	Normande	C
	Chushka	-		Large Grey		North Wales Black	X
	Large Karakul	-		Obrishino Grey		Old Marlborough Red	X
	Mazaevskii Merinos	X		Rhenish White	DM	Orkney	X
	Mnogoplodnyi Karakul	-		Synthetic Ukrainian Population	D	Parthenaise	-
	Pyrny	-		Line 5	DM	Piedmontese	D
	Reshetilovka	X		Line 6		Pinzgau	-
	Sokol'skaya					Polled	-
	Ukrainskaya Gornaya Porodnaya Gruppa	-				Polled Derby	X
	Barred Dwarf Strain 55	DM				Red Poll	DM
	Black Australorp-Line 101	DM				Salers	D
	Black Dwarf Strain 52	CM				Sheeted Somerset	X
	Black Speckled Australorp					Shetland	D
	Marbled-Line 102	DM		Aberdeen-Angus		Simmental	
	Black Yerevan-Line 99	DM		American Brown Swiss	D	South Devon	
	California Grey-Line 91	DM		Angus Doddie	X	South Wales Black	X
	Light Sussex-Line 100	DM		Ayrshire		Suffolk Polled	X
	Line 27	DM		Bazadaise	D	Sussex	
	Line 68			Beef Shorthorn		Teeswater	X
	Line 69	DM		Beevilde	X	Vaynol	CM
	Line 70	DM		Belgian Blue		Welsh Mountain	
	Line 71	DM		Belted Galloway		White Park	DM
	Naked Neck-Line 93	DM		Blonde d'Aquitaine		Whitebred Shorthorn	DM
	Partridge Dwarf Strain 23	CM		Blue Albion	C	Angora Goat	D
	Poltava Clay	-		British		Bagot	DM
	Poltava Clay-Experimental Line 6	D		British Limousin		Boer	-
	Poltava Clay-Experimental Line P5	D		British White		British Alpine	-
	Poltava Clay-Line 14			Broadlands	X	British Toggenburg	D
	Poltava Clay-Line 37	DM		Buchan Humlie	X	Golden Guernsey	DM
	Poltava Clay-Line 41	DM		Castle Martin	X	Nubian & Anglo-Nubian	-
	Red Dwarf Strain 54	DM		Charolais		Old English	X
	Red Yerevan-Line 98	DM		Chillingham	CM	Saanen	-
	Rhode Island Red-Line 39	DM		Cornish	X	Welsh	X
	Russian White-Line 61	DM		Dairy Shorthorn		Akhal Teke	-
	Silver Dwarf Strain	-		Devon		Alpine	-
	Single Comb Black Minorca-Line 9	-		Dewsland	X	American Quarter Horse	
	Single Comb Brown Leghorn	DM		Dexter		American Saddle	-
	Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 01	DM		Five Horned	X	Andalucian	-
	Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 07			Galloway		Appaloosa	
	Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 08	DM		Gelbvieh		Arab	
	Single Comb White Leghorn-Line 12			Glamorgan	X	Ardennes	-
						Barra Pony	X
				UNITED ARAB EMIRATES			
				No Information			
				UNITED KINGDOM			

	Bavarian	-	Essex	X	Galway	C
	Camargue	-	Gloucestershire Old Spot	DM	Gotland	-
	Caspian	C	Hampshire	C	Greyface Dartmoor	
	Cleveland Bay	DM	Kune-Kune	-	Hampshire Down	
	Clydesdale	D	Large Black	DM	Hebridean	
	Connemara	D	Large White		Herdwick	
	Cushendale	X	Lincolnshire Curly Coat	X	Hill Radnor	
	Dales	D	Manx Purr	X	Icelandic Sheep	D
	Dales Pony	-	Middle White	DM	Ile-de-France	
	Dartmoor Pony	DM	Old English	X	Inra 401	-
	Devon Pack Horse	X	Oxford Sandy and Black	D	Jacob	
	Eriksay	C	Small Black	X	Keerie	X
	Exmoor Pony	DM	Small White	X	Kent Halfbred	X
	Falabella	-	Tamworth	D	Kerry Hill	
	Fell Pony	D	Welsh	D	Leicester Longwool	DM
	Fjord	-	Wessex Saddleback	X	Limestone	X
	Friesian	-	Yorks Blue and White	X	Lincoln Longwool	DM
	Galloway Pony	X	 Anglesey	X	Llanwenog	D
	Gocan	X	Anglo-Merino	X	Lleyn	-
	Goonhilly	X	Badger Faced Welsh Mountain		Lomond Half-Bred	
	Great Horse	X	Balwen		Longmynd	X
	Hackney	-	Bampton Nott	X	Lonk	
	Haflinger	D	Beltex		Manx Loghtan	
	Hanoverian	-	Berkshire Knot	X	Meatline	-
	Hebridean Pony	X	Berrichon du Cher	-	Morfe Common	X
	Highland Pony		Beulah	-	Norfolk Horn	DM
	Icelandic	-	Black Welsh Mountain		North Country Cheviot	
	Irish Draught	D	Blackface (Scottish)	-	North Ronaldsay	
	Lipizzaner	C	Bleu du Maine		Oldenburg	-
	Long Mynd	X	Bluefaced Leicester		Oxford Down	
	Lundy	-	Border Leicester		Pembroke Hill	X
	Lusitano	C	Boreray	C	Pink-nosed Somerset	X
	Manx	X	Brecknock Hill Cheviot	-	Poll Dorset	-
	Morgan	C	British Charolais		Polwarth	-
	New Forest	-	British Friesland	D	Portland	DM
	Palomino		British Milkshoop		Prolific	X
	Percheron	-	British Texel		Rhiw Hill	X
	Russian	-	Cadzow Improver	X	Romney	
	Shetland		Cambridge		Rouge De L'ouest	
	Shire	D	Cannock Chase	X	Rough Fell	D
	Skewbald/Piebald	-	Castlemilk Moorit	DM	Roussin	-
	Spotted	-	Charmoise	D	Ryeland	
	Suffolk	CM	Charollais		Shetland	
	Tennessee	-	Cheviot		Shropshire	
	Tersk	-	Clun Forest		Soay	D
	Tiree	X	Cobb 101	X	South Devon	X
	Trakehner	-	Colbred	-	South Wales Mountain	-
	Vardy	X	Colbred	-	Southam Nott	X
	Wels	-	Contentin	-	Southdown	
	Yorkshire Coach Horse	X	Corriedale	-	Suffolk	
	American Hampshire	-	Cotswold	DM	Sussex	X
	Berkshire	DM	Dalesbred	-	Swaledale	-
	Black Essex	X	Dartmoor (Greyface)		Tanface	X
	Black Suffolk	X	Derbyshire Gritstone		Teeswater	D
	British Landrace		Devon & Cornwall Longwool		Torddu	-
	British Lop	DM	Devon Closewool		Vendeen	D
	British Saddleback	DM	Devon Longwoolled	X	Welsh Half-Bred	
	Chester White	X	Dorset Down		Welsh Hill Speckled Face	
	Cumberland	X	Dorset Horn/Poll		Welsh Mule	
	Dorset Gold Tip	X	Est à laine Mérino	D	Welsh Tanface	X
	Duroc	D	Exmoor Horn		Wensleydale	

 Whiteface Dartmoor		Hawaiian Wild	X	Exmoor	D
Whitefaced Woodland	DM	Holstein		French Coach	X
Wiltshire		Illawarra	-	German Coach	X
Wiltshire Horn		Makaweli	-	Indian	-
Yorkshire Halfbreed	X	Milking Shorthorn		Kanata Pony	-
Zwartbles	D	Mulley	-	Missouri Fox Trotting Horse	
 Buff Orpington	D	Polled Albion	X	Morgan	
Buff Sussex	D	Polled Charolais	-	Morocco Spotted	-
Cornish Game (Large)	D	Polled Hereford		Mustang	-
Croad Langshan	D	Polled Jersey	-	Narragansett Pacer	X
Derbyshire Redcap	D	Polled Shorthorn	-	Palomino	
Dorking	DM	Polled Simmental	-	Paso Fino	
Dorking Dark	DM	Randall Blue Lineback	C	Quarter Horse	
Dorking Red	DM	Ranger	-	Quarter Pony	-
Dorking Silver-Grey	D	Red And White Holstein	-	Rocky Mountain	
Gold Legbar	C	Red Angus		Sable Island Pony	D
Indian Game	D	Red Brangus	-	Spanish Barb	-
Ixworth	C	Regus	-	Spanish Mustang	
Langshan Black Croad	DM	Sabre	-	Suffolk	D
Langshan White Croad	DM	Santa Gertrudis		Tennessee Walking Horse	
Light Sussex		Simmalo	-	Welara Pony	-
Marsh Daisy	C	Texas Longhorn		Wild Mustang	
Old English Pheasant Fowl	D	Victoria	-	 American Berkshire	
Scots Dumpy	DM	White Park	D	American Essex	X
Scots Grey	D	Yellow Dane	X	American Hampshire	
Sebright Bantams	D	 American Pygmy	-	American Landrace	
Speckled Sussex	D	Angora Goat	-	American Yorkshire	
 Norfolk Black	C	Kinder	C	Beadford	X
Norfolk Bronze	D	Lamancha		Beltsville No. 1	X
		Nigerian Dwarf	-	Beltsville No. 2	X
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		Oberhasli	-	Big China	X
 Burro	-	Pygora	D	Brahma	-
Mammoth Jack Stock	D	Rock Alpine	X	Byfield	X
Miniature	-	San Clemente	C	Catalina	-
Spotted	-	Santa Catalina	-	Cheshire	X
Standard	-	Spanish	-	Chester White	
 Africangus	-	Tennessee Fainting	D	Choctaw	-
American Angus		Wooden Leg	-	Cuprem	-
American Beef Friesian	-	 Akhal-Teke	D	Curtis Victoria	X
American Brahman	-	American Cream Draft	C	Duroc	
American Breed	-	American Miniature		Gloucestershire Old Spots	C
American Brown Swiss		American Saddle Horse		Guinea Hog	D
American Dutch Belted	D	American Shetland Pony	D	Hanford Miniature	-
American Milking Devon	D	American Trotter		Hereford	D
American White Park	D	American Walking Pony	-	Irish Grazier	X
Ankole-Watussi	-	Appaloosa		Jersey Red	X
Barzona	-	Appaloosa Pony	-	Kentucky Red Berkshire	X
Beefalo	-	Assateague Pony	-	Large Black	C
Beefmaker	-	Broomtail	-	Maryland No. 1	X
Beefmaster	-	Buckskin		Miami	X
Braford	-	Canadian		Minnesota Miniature	X
Brangus	-	Caspian	D	Minnesota No. 1	X
Char-Swiss	-	Cayuse	-	Minnesota No. 2	X
Charbray	-	Chickasaw	X	Minnesota No. 3	X
Charford	-	ChinCôteague Pony	-	Minnesota No. 4	X
Cuprem Hybrid	-	Cleveland Bay	D	Montana No.	X
Devon	D	Clydesdale		Mulefoot	C
Dexter		Colorado Ranger		O.I.C.	X
Florida Cracker	D	Conestoga	X	Ossabaw Island	
Hash Cross	X	Cow Pony	-	Palouse	X
		Cracker	-	Pineywoods	-

	Pitman-Moore Miniature	X	Targhee			Perijanero	-
	Poland China	C	Thribble Cross	-		Tipo Carora	X
	Razor Back	-	Vermont Merino	X		Criollo	-
	Red Hamprace	X	Warhill	-		Llanero	-
	Red Wattle	D	Willamette	-		Venezuelan Black	-
	San Pierre	X	Wiltshire Horn	D		Criollo	-
	Sinclair Miniature	-				Roja Africana	-
	Spotted					Venezuelan Criollo	-
	Suffolk	X					
	Sussex	X		Ñata	X		
	Tamworth			Criollo			
	Victoria	X		Merilin			Trau Noi
	Vietnamese Pot Bellied	-		Uruguayan Criollo	D		Baria
	Vita Vet Lab Minipig	X				Bo Lai Sin	
	Yucatan Miniature	-				Bo Vang	
	Agnis	-				Burmese Gaur	
	American Karakul	-				Chau Doc	
	American Merino	-		Senepol		H'mong Cattle	-
	American Rambouillet			Virgin Island White		Kouprey	C
	American Tunis	D				Sahiwal	-
	Ancon	X				Thanh-Hoa	
	Barbado					Tuy-Hoa	
	Barbados Blackbelly			Kara-Kalpaskaya	-		Huou Sao
	Bighorn	-		Meskhet-Dzhavakhetskaya	-		De Back Thao
	California Red	-		Uzbekskaya	-	De Co	
	California Variegated Mutant	-		Bushuevskaya		Indo-Chinese	-
	Columbia			Fergana	X		Ngua Noi
	Columbia-Southdale	-		Kuramin	X		Tho Noi
	Coopworth	-		Sredneaziatskii Zebu	-		Ba Xuyen
	Cormo			Turkmen Arvana		Boxu	X
	Cotswold	D		Chernye Pukhovye Kozy Uzbekistana		Co	
	Dall's Sheep	-		Markhor		Dbi	
	Debouillet	-		Mestnye Grubosherstnye Kozy		Lang Hong	
	Delaine Merino	D		Srednei Azii	D	Lon I	
	Gulf Coast Native	C		Sovetskaya Sherstnaya		Meo	
	Hawaiian Black Buck	-		Uzbek	-	Mong Cai	
	Hog Island	C		Adaevskaya		Muong Khuong	
	Imperial	X		Karabairskaya		Thuoc Nhieu	
	Katahdin	D		Akhangaranskaya Myaso-sherstnaya	-		Cuu Phan Rang
	Louisiana Native	-		Arabi	-		Ga Ac
	Minnesota 100	X		AstKarakul'		Ga Choi	
	Minnesota 101	X		Dzhaidara		Ga Dong Tao	D
	Minnesota 102	X		Parkentskaya Myaso-Sherstnaya	-	Ga Ho	D
	Minnesota 104	X		Saradzinskaya		Ga Mia	D
	Minnesota 105	X		Shirazi	-	Ga Ri	
	Minnesota 106	X		Uzbek Mutton-Wool	-	Ga Tau Vang	
	Minnesota 107	X				Ga Tre	
	Monta Khia	-					Vit Bau
	Montadale	C					Vit Co
	Morlam	-		Vanuatu			Ngong Co
	Multinipple	-		Vanuatu Duck			Ngan Noi
	Navajo-Churro	D					Coturnix Japonca
	No-Tail	-					Tay
	North Star Minnesota 103	X					
	Panama	-					
	Polled Rambouillet	-					
	Polypay						
	Romeldale	-		Cebu Venezuelano	-		
	Santa Cruz	C		Chusco			
	Southdale	X		Criollo Lechero Limonero	-		
	St. Croix	D		Criollo Lechero Tropical			
				Llanero			
				Ocampo	X		






WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

No Information


WESTERN SAHARA

No Information

YEMEN

	Qaramani	-
	Somali	-
	Subyani	-
	Socotra	-
	Yemeni Zebu	-
	Mawr	-
	Ogaden	-
	Somali	-
	Surdud	-
	Taiz Black	-
	Taiz Red	-
	Yemen Mountain	-
	Giawf	-
	Ainsi	-
	Amran Black	-
	Amran Grey	-
	Dhamari	-
	Mareb White	-
	Radmani	-
	Sana'a White	-
	Socotra	-
	Taiz Red	-
	Tihama	-
	Yemen White	-

YUGOSLAVIA

	Belo slovensko govedo	X
	Buša	C
	Crno-bela holštajn rasa	

	Kolubarska	
	Mrko-smeda rasa	
	Siva rasa	
	Yugoslav podolian	
	Yugoslav simmental	
	Alpine	
	Domaca Brdska Koza	
	Domaca Sanska	
	Arapska Rasa	
	Domaci Brdski Konj	
	Engleski Punokrwnjak	
	Jugoslovenski Kasac	
	Lipicanska Rasa	
	Nonius	
	Yugoslav Draft	
	Belgijiski Landras	
	Crna Slavonska	
	Dom. Mesnata Svinja	
	Duroc	
	Hempir	
	Holandski Landras	
	Jugoslovenska Mesnata Rasa	
	Lasasta	
	Mangulica	
	Moravka	
	Nemacki Landras	
	Resavka	
	Šiška	
	Suboticka Mangulica	
	Šumadija	
	Swedish Landrace	
	Veliki Jorkir	
	Yugoslav Spotted	
	Bardoka	
	Il d'Frans	
	Oplemenjena Pirotaska	
	Pirotaska	
	Pivska	
	Sarplanisnka	
	Sjenicka	

		C	Svrljiška	CM	
		D	Tsigai	DM	
		C	Virtemberka		
		C	Vitoroga Zackel	C	
			Yugoslav Zackel		
		D	Naked Neck	C	
			Sombor Crested	D	
		D	Svrljig Black	C	
		C			
		C			
		D			
		D		Angoni	
		D	Baila	-	
		C	Barotse		
		C	Boran		
		D	Tonga		
		C		Gwembe Goat	
			Sinazongwe Goat		
		D		Nkhuku	
		D		Madada	
				Nkhanga	
		X			
		C			
		D		Binga	X
		D	Govuvu	X	
		D	Mashona		
		X	Nkone	D	
		C	Pecanite	X	
		X	Tuli		
				Matebele Goat	
			Tswana	-	
		D		Mkota	
		DM		Dorper	-
		D	Sabi	D	
			Tswana		
		CM	Wiltiper		
		-			
		-			
		-			

ZAMBIA**ZIMBABWE**



Indonesian boy tending a flock of geese

USE THIS PAGE IF

■ CONTRIBUTING/CORRECTING DATA

- You wish to give further information for updating the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources.
- You do not agree with some data reported on particular breeds and wish to assist FAO with your knowledge.
- You have information on breeds which are not included in any of the lists in this publication.
- You are able to contribute good quality slides or prints showing breeds, preferably in their production environment, to FAO's Breed Image Databank.
- You are aware of any important publications not listed in section 1.12 that relate to the management of AnGR.

■ COUNTRIES NOT REPRESENTED

A number of countries have no information reported in this edition of the WWL-DAD. In these countries, individuals are needed to provide information. If you are knowledgeable about Domestic Animal Diversity in your country and wish to assist and are able to facilitate the completion of information on your country's AnGR, please provide this information (see Tables 1.7.1 and 1.7.2 and section 2.4.2).

■ YOU ARE INTERESTED IN FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMAL DIVERSITY?

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND SEND A PHOTOCOPY OF THIS PAGE TO:

- countries **with** a National Co-ordinator (see Annex 2.2) to your National Co-ordinator
- countries **with no** National Co-ordinator nominated yet, directly to:

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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 Animal Genetic Resources Group
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WE ARE GOING TO CONTACT YOU.

PLEASE FILL IN YOUR COMPLETE ADDRESS:

Name :

Position :

Organization :

Street/P.O. Box :

City Code and City :

Country :

Telephone : Fax :

e-mail :

ANNEX 2.2 NATIONAL CO-ORDINATORS FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The framework for FAO's Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources (known hereafter as the Global Strategy) incorporates a country-based structure of National Focal Points; acknowledging the key role countries have in managing these resources. This role is also highlighted by the Convention on Biological Diversity, the intergovernmental treaty which clearly recognizes national sovereignty over countries' genetic resources. It is also accepted that the national communities and their representative governments have responsibility for the data describing their national resources.

Accordingly, FAO is proceeding to invite governments of countries within each region, on a sequential regional basis, to nominate a National Technical Focal Point and, within this institution, a Co-ordinator, to serve as the direct technical contact for FAO. These National Focal Points have the responsibility for implementing and maintaining an in-country network associated with the Global Strategy at the country level. Many of the Informal Contacts (see Annex 2.3) who have contributed over the years providing information on breeds, will undoubtedly form part of this in-country network which connects the country to the Global Strategy.

At this phase in the Global Strategy, identification of National Focal Points is still in the early stages, but already 81 countries from around the world have nominated Focal Points; and the National Co-ordinators concerned have actively taken on the additional responsibilities. All technical exchanges between FAO and these countries regarding the Global Strategy are now conducted through National Focal Points. For countries and regions where FAO has not yet invited governments to establish Focal Points direct contact with the Informal Contacts will continue.

To facilitate activities, all national parties dealing with technical matters concerning the management of animal genetic resources should endeavour to inform and involve these National Co-ordinators.

Please use DAD-IS (URL:<http://www.fao.org/dad-is/>) for the most up to date status of your National Focal Point.

The National Co-ordinators established to date are:

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ANNEX 2.3

LIST OF INFORMAL CONTACTS INVOLVED IN THE BREEDS SURVEY

To introduce FAO's Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources and to harmonize with the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly its recognition of countries' sovereignty over genetic resources, FAO is establishing National Technical Focal Points, and Co-ordinators, to serve as the contact point for FAO on all matters associated with the Global Strategy. The National Co-ordinators established to date are listed in Annex 2.2.

In countries and regions where FAO has not yet invited governments to identify their National Focal Points, FAO will continue to work with the Informal Contacts, particularly for updating the global breed surveys. Undoubtedly, Informal Contacts listed in this Annex 2.3 will help the National Co-ordinators establish an effective network for better managing the animal genetic resources within their country.

The co-operation and dedication of each Informal Contact who has contributed information to the Global Databank is gratefully acknowledged. Without their willingness to complete the questionnaires and to answer the inevitable follow-up questions, the Global Databank for Farm Animal Genetic Resources and WWL-DAD:3 would not have been possible.

Following is a list of all 200 countries and 38 dependent territories, overseas departments, entities or areas represented in the Global Breed Survey. Countries are listed alphabetically within region. Overseas departments or dependent overseas territories are listed in the respective geographic region. Where available, contact names and addresses are given. No contact after countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas name indicates that no data has been received from countries, dependent territories, overseas departments, entities and areas. For such entities contact with interested persons willing to provide data would be appreciated (see Annex 2.1).

Please use DAD-IS (URL:<http://www.fao.org/dad-is/>) for the most up to date status of your National Focal Point.

The Informal Contacts involved to date in the surveying work are:

AFRICA

Angola	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Benin	
Dr M. Senou Département de Production Animale Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques Université Nationale du Benin BP 526 Cotonou	
Phone: +229 - 360074 / 360126 Fax: +229 - 360122 e-mail: senou@syfed.bj.refer.org	
Botswana	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
British Indian Ocean Territory	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Burkina Faso	
Dr Zambellé Célestin Ouandaogo 05 BP 6278 Ouagadougou 05	
Phone: +226 - 380902 Fax: +226 - 384297	
Burundi	<i>No contact</i>
Cameroon	
Dr David Akuro Mbah Department of Valorisation and Development Support Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research P.O. Box 1457 Yaounde	
Phone: +237 - 23 - 6043 Fax: +237 - 23 - 6043	
Cape Verde	<i>No contact</i>
Central African Republic	
Dr Basile Erepe Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage BP 786 Bangui	
Phone: +236 - 612800 / 612805 Fax: +236 - 615595 / 616083	

Chad		Ghana	
Dr Adoum Goudja Laboratoire de Recherches Vétérinaires et Zootechniques de Farcha BP 433 N'Djaména Phone: +235 - 512475 / 512476 Fax: +235 - 513302		Dr Kwane Boa-Amponsen Animal Research Institute P.O. Box 20 Achimota, Accra Phone: +233 - 21 - 777631 / 777632	
Dr Vounparet Zeuh Chef Service génétique Laboratoire de Recherches Vétérinaires et Zootechniques de Farcha BP 433 N'Djaména Phone: +235 - 512475 / 512476 Fax: +235 - 513302		Guinea Dr Seny Mane Direction nationale de L'élevage Ministère de l'agriculture BP 559 Conakry Mr Hassane Diallo Ingenieur Zootechnicien BP 56 CAE Boké	
Comoros	<i>No contact</i>	Guinea-Bissau	<i>No contact</i>
Congo		Kenya	
Dr Alponse Batalou-Mbetani Centre de Recherche Vétérinaire et Zootechnique BP 235 Brazzaville		Dr R. O. Mosi Department of Animal Production College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences University of Nairobi P.O. Box 29053 Kabete, Nairobi Phone: +254 - 2 - 631240 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 Fax: +254 - 2 - 631487 e-mail: AniProd@ken.healthnet.org	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Kerguélen Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Lesotho	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Crozet Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Liberia	<i>No contact</i>
Equatorial Guinea	<i>No contact</i>	Madagascar	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Eritrea	<i>No contact</i>	Malawi	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Ethiopia		Mali	
Mr Beyene Kebede Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR) P.O. Box 2003 Addis Ababa		Dr Yaya Konate Chef Division Production Animale Direction Nationale de l'Elevage BP 5 Bamako	
Gabon	<i>No contact</i>		
Gambia	<i>No contact</i>		
Ghana			
Ms Gertrude S.Aboagye Department of Animal Science University of Ghana P.O. Box 226 Legon, Accra Phone: +233 - 21 - 502875 Fax: +233 - 21 - 500184 e-mail: Agric.Dean@ug.gn.apc.org			

Mali		Senegal	
Dr Mamadou D. Coulibaly Chef Station de Recherches Zootechniques de Sotuba Ministere du Developpement Rural, Institut d'Economie Rurale BP 61 Bamako Phone: +223 - 222979 / 228786 Fax: +223 - 220295		Dr Mamadou Diop Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research (ISRA /LNERV) BP 2057 Dakar-Hann Phone: +221 - 8323679 / 8323678 Fax: +221 - 8322118 e-mail: mamadiop@hotmail.com	
Mauritius	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Seychelles	<i>No contact</i>
Mayotte	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Sierra Leone	<i>No contact</i>
Mozambique	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	South Africa	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Namibia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Swaziland	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Niger	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Tanzania	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Nigeria		Togo	
Prof Olufunmilayo A. Adebambo Department of Animal Breeding & Genetics University of Agriculture P.M.B. 2240 Abeokuta Phone: +234 - 39 - 245291 Fax: +234 - 39 - 243045 e-mail: fbambo@unaab.edu.ng		Dr Yawo Hadzi Direction Generale du Developpement Rural, Programme National Petit Elevage (PNPE) Ministere du Developpement Rural BP 65 Atakpamé	
Reunion	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Uganda	
Rwanda		Dr M.W. Okot Department of Animal Science Makerere University P.O. Box 7062 Kampala Phone: +256 - 41 - 56931 / 2 / 3 Dr Baguma Francis Mbuza Department of Animal Production and Marketing Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries & Fisheries P.O. Box 102 Entebbe Phone: +256 - 42 - 20864 Fax: +256 - 42 - 20428	
Saint Helena	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Western Sahara	<i>No contact</i>
Sao Tome and Principe	<i>No contact</i>	Zambia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Senegal		Zimbabwe	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Dr Racine Samba Sow LNERV P.O. Box 2057 Dakar Phone: +221 - 8323679 Fax: +221 - 8322118 e-mail: lnerv@syfed.refer.sn			

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Mr Graeme Mitchell		Secretary	
Shorthorn Society of Australia Ltd		Ministry of Agriculture	
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2350 Armidale		Rarotonga	
Phone: +61 - 2 - 67729622		Phone: +682 - 28720	
Fax: +61 - 2 - 67722244		Fax: +682 - 21881	
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		Fiji	<i>No contact</i>
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Principal Research Scientist (Livestock Genetics)		Guam	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
South Australian Research and Development		India	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Institute (SARDI)		Indonesia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
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		305 Tsukuba, Ibaraki	
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University of New England		Dr Taro Obata	
NSW 2351 Armidale		Director	
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Fax: +61 - 2 - 67733275		Coordination	
e-mail: sbarker@metz.une.edu.au		National Institute of Agrobiological Resources	
		(NIAR)	
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Department of Parasitology		Phone: +81 - 298 - 387461	
Bangladesh Agricultural University		Fax: +81 - 298 - 387416	
Mymensingh		e-mail: obata@abr.affrc.go.jp	
Phone: +880 - 91 - 569543			
Fax: +880 - 91 - 5695 / 6 / 7 x158 and x163			
Bhutan	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		
Brunei Darussalam	<i>No contact</i>		
Cambodia		Prof Ikuo Okada	
Directeur		Faculty of Applied Biological Science	
Department de la Production et de la Santé		Hiroshima University	
Animales		Kagamiyama 1-4-4	
Ministère de L'Agriculture		724 Higashihiroshima	
Phnom Penh		Phone: +81 - 824 - 247950	
Fax: +855 - 23 - 26350		Fax: +81 - 824 - 227067	
Canton and Enderbury Islands	<i>No contact</i>	Johnston Island	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
China (including Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taiwan Province of China)	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Kiribati	<i>No contact</i>
		Korea, People's Democratic Republic	<i>No contact</i>

Korea, Republic of		New Zealand	
Dr Hyoung Ho Kim		Prof Hugh Thomas Blair	
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Rural Development Administration		Massey University	
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		Phone: +64 - 6 - 3505122	
		Fax: +64 - 6 - 3505699	
		e-mail: h.blair@massey.ac.nz	
Prof Dr Young Il Park		Niue	<i>No contact</i>
Department of Animal Science & Technology			
College of Agriculture & Life Sciences		Norfolk Island	<i>No contact</i>
Seoul National University			
441-744 Suweon		Northern Mariana Islands	<i>No contact</i>
Phone: +82 - 331 - 2902340			
Fax: +82 - 331 - 2925616		Pacific Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Laos	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Pakistan	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Malaysia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Palau	<i>No contact</i>
Maldives		Papua New Guinea	
Mr Mohamed Zuhair		Mr Alan R. Quartermain	
Deputy Director		Vudal University College	
Agricultural Services		Private Mail Bag Service	
Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture		Rabaul	
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Malé		Phone: +675 - 964843	
Fax: +960 - 326558		Fax: +675 - 964834	
Marshall Islands	<i>No contact</i>	Philippines	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Micronesia, Federated States of	<i>No contact</i>	Pitcairn Island	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Midway Islands	<i>No contact</i>	Samoa	<i>No contact</i>
Mongolia		Singapore	<i>No contact</i>
Prof M. Tumurjav			
Chairman		Solomon Islands	
Council of Agricultural Sciences		Dr D.C. Moir	
Ministry of Agriculture		Director	
Ulaanbaatar		Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services	
Fax: +976 - 1 - 507441		Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	
		P.O. Box G13	
Myanmar	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Honiara	
		Phone: +677 - 23039 / 21237	
Nauru	<i>No contact</i>	Fax: +677 - 21955	
Nepal	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Sri Lanka	
		Dr D.V.S. de S. Gamage	
New Caledonia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Livestock Officer (Poultry Breeding)	
		Central Poultry Research Station	
		Kundasale	

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**EUROPE**

Sri Lanka Dr A.S. Asbeyratne Director Department of Animal Production and Health P.O. Box 13 Getambe, Peradeniya Phone: +94 - 8 - 88189 Fax: +94 - 8 - 88195		Albania	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Andorra	<i>No contact</i>
		Armenia	<i>No contact</i>
		Austria	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Azores and Madeira	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Thailand	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Belarus	<i>No contact</i>
Tokelau	<i>No contact</i>	Belgium	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Tonga	<i>No contact</i>	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Tuvalu	<i>No contact</i>	Bulgaria	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Vanuatu Dr M.J. Nicholls Principal Officer Animal Health and Production, Department of Livestock Private Mail Bag 095 Port Vila Phone: +678 - 23519 / 25702 Fax: +678 - 23185		Croatia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Cyprus	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Czech Republic	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Denmark	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Estonia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Viet Nam	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Faeroe Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Wake Island	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Finland	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Wallis and Futuna Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	France	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Georgia	<i>No contact</i>
		Germany	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Gibraltar	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Greece	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Greenland	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Holy See	<i>No contact</i>
		Hungary	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Iceland	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Ireland	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Israel	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Italy	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Latvia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
		Liechtenstein	<i>No contact</i>

Lithuania	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Ukraine	
Luxembourg	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Dr Victor N. Balatsky	
Malta	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Department of Genetics	
Moldova, Rep. of		Pig-Breeding Institute of UAAS	
Dr N. Buctaru		Swedist Grave (Shwedsckaya Mogila)	
University of Agriculture		314006 Poltava	
Mircesti str. 44		Phone: +380 - 0532 -	
277049 Chisinau		Fax: +380 - 0532 - 500303	
Monaco	<i>No contact</i>	Dr Michael N. Romanov	
Netherlands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Poultry Research Institute	
Norway	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Borky, Zmiiv District	
Poland	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	313410 Kharkiv Region	
Portugal	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Fax: +380 - 5747 - 34958	
Romania	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	e-mail: Michael.Romanov@bbsrc.ac.uk	
Russian Federation		United Kingdom	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Dr N.G. Dmitriev		Yugoslavia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Research Institute for Farm Animal Breeding & Genetics			
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189620 St. Petersburg-Pushkin			
Prof Ilia A. Zakharov			
Deputy Director			
Laboratory of Animal Genetics			
Vavilov Institute of General Genetics			
Russian Academy of Sciences			
Gubkin Str. 3			
117809 Moscow			
Phone: +7 - 095 - 1328962			
Fax: +7 - 095 - 1328962			
e-mail: zakharov@vigg.ru			
San Marino	<i>No contact</i>		
Slovakia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		
Slovenia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		
Spain	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		
Sweden	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		
Switzerland	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		
Turkey	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		

Anguilla	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Dominican Republic	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Antigua and Barbuda		Ecuador	
Dr J.L. Robinson		Dr Cesar Narvaez	
Chief Veterinary Officer		Director Nacional Agropecuario	
Veterinary and Livestock Division		Dirección Nacional de Agropecuaria	
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Lands and Cooperatives		Ministero de Agricultura y Ganadería	
Nevis & Temple Streets		Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Piso 10	
St. John's		Quito	
Fax: +001 - 268 - 4626104 / 4621628		Fax: +593 - 2 - 564531 / 500873	
Argentina	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	El Salvador	
Aruba	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Mr Roberto Trabanino López	
Bahamas	<i>No contact</i>	CRIAVES	
Barbados	<i>No contact</i>	Boulevard Pynsa No.5, Ciudad Merliot	
Belize	<i>No contact</i>	La Libertad	
Bermuda	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)*	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Bolivia	<i>No contact</i>	French Guiana	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Brazil	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Grenada	<i>No contact</i>
British Virgin Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Guadeloupe	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Cayman Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>	Guatemala	<i>No contact</i>
Chile		Guyana	<i>No contact</i>
Dr Fernando Mujica Castillo		Haiti	
Presidente Ejecutivo		Dr Emmanuel Grand-Pierre	
Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias,		Director-General	
Ministerio de Agricultura		Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Ressources	
Holanda 337, Dept. 303		and Rural Development	
Santiago		Port-au-Prince, Damien	
Phone: +56 - 2 - 209-7740		Phone: +509 - 2223591	
e-mail: fmujica@presidencia.inia.cl		Fax: +509 - 2223591	
Colombia		Honduras	<i>No contact</i>
Dr Germán Martínez Correal		Jamaica	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Investigador		Martinique	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Subgerencia de Prevención y Control		Mexico	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA)		Montserrat	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Transversal 23 No. 19-02/ A.A. 2011		Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Bonaire, etc.)	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Villavicencio		Nicaragua	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Phone: +57 - 098 - 6676859 / 6634452		Panama	<i>No contact</i>
Fax: +57 - 098 - 6634452 / 6676859 / 6637495		Paraguay	<i>No contact</i>
e-mail: icameta1@villavicencio.cetcol.net.co			
Costa Rica	<i>No contact</i>		
Cuba	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>		
Dominica	<i>No contact</i>		

*A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Peru	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Puerto Rico	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	<i>No contact</i>
Saint Lucia	<i>No contact</i>
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	<i>No contact</i>
Suriname	<i>No contact</i>
Trinidad and Tobago	
Dr Francis Davis Deputy Director Animal Production and Health Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources St Clair Circle St Clair Port of Spain Fax: +001 - 868 - 6691159	
Turks & Caicos Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Uruguay	
Dr Roberto Cardellino Manager Sheep Production Research Department Secretariado Uruguayo de la Lana (SUL) Rambla Baltasar Brum 3764 11800 Montevideo Phone: +598 - 2 - 200707 Fax: +598 - 2 - 202555 e-mail: rcardell@sul.org.uy	
US Virgin Islands	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Venezuela	<i>No contact</i>

NEAR EAST

Afghanistan	<i>No contact</i>
Algeria	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Azerbaijan	<i>No contact</i>
Bahrain	
Dr A. Orabi Officer-in-Charge UNDP P.O. Box 26814 Adliya Fax: +973 - 729922	
Djibouti	<i>No contact</i>
Egypt	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Iran, Islamic Republic of	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Iraq	<i>see Annex 2.2</i>
Jordan	
Dr Mohammad Harb Animal Science Department University of Jordan Amman Fax: +962 - 6 - 833059 Dr Assad Abu Raghib Animal Production & Health Department Ministry of Agriculture University Street Amman Fax: +962 - 6 - 86310 Dr Faisal T. Awawdeh National Center for Agriculture Research and Technology Transfer (NCARTT) P.O. Box 639 19381 Baqa', Amman Phone: +962 - 2 - 295170 Fax: +962 - 2 - 295259 e-mail: faisal_awawdeh@yahoo.com	
Kazakhstan	
Dr A. B. Baimukanov Chairman of the Coordination Council for Camel Breeding in the CIS Kazakh Research Institute of Karakul Sheep Breeding 33-1-18, Pr. Tauke-khan 486050 Chimkent Phone: +7 - 83252 - 121581	

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Hadeth, Beirut

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Morocco

see Annex 2.2

Oman

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Sultan Qaboos University
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Muscat

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Palestine

No contact

Qatar

No contact

Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of

No contact

Somalia

No contact

Sudan

see Annex 2.2

Syria

see Annex 2.2

Tajikistan

No contact

Tunisia

see Annex 2.2

NEAR EAST

NORTH AMERICA**Turkmenistan***No contact***Canada***see Annex 2.2***United Arab Emirates***No contact***Saint Pierre and Miquelon***see Annex 2.2***Uzbekistan***No contact***United States of America***see Annex 2.2***Yemen***see Annex 2.2*
