Feral

In many parts of Europe, horses, cattle, goats and sheep have been left to themselves – sometimes due to migration away from war zones or disadvantaged rural areas. These feral or semi-feral populations have often been more or less ignored. Unless, of course, they disturb forestry or agriculture through disease, damage, cross-breeding, fodder or water competition. Nature protection bodies view these populations ambivalently: on the one hand, these livestock populations have a massive impact on the eco-system balance, on the other hand they are put to use as semi-feral populations in the conservation of natural and park landscapes.

The interaction between the management of indigenous livestock breeds and the traditional agro-ecosystems are of great importance to conservation of both types of biodiversity – both the wild and the domesticated.

Up to now there has been no overview of the European feral and semi-feral livestock populations. With the project "The Ecological Value of Feral Populations in Europe" SAVE Foundation addresses this issue and the problems surrounding the often forgotten feral and semi-feral populations. The project aims to collect data and information about the occurrence of feral breeds and varieties of livestock, to network key persons from the In Situ - On Farm conservation work as well as nature protection organisations and to develop plans for "best management".

→ Project-Report 2011 (PDF, en)

→ Final-Report 2014 (PDF, de)

→ Final-Report 2011 (PDF, en)



Name: Cavallo del Bisbino

Species: Horse
Country: Switzerland
Location: Monte Generoso, Italy/Switzerland
Synonyms: Haflinger, La Mula (leader is a Mule)
Pic source: http://www.cavallidelbisbino.ch/
Description: Need for extra food in winter otherwsie they come down into villages to search for food
Morphology: The Haflinger is a small, sturdy chestnut colored horse descended from the Tyrolean ponies of Austria and northern Italy. It is also known as the Avelignese. Though they are quite small, standing between 13 to 15 hands high, these horses are not ponies; weight about 350 bis 450-500 kg
History: The animals have been living feral since their owner died in 2001. Animal Welfare groups won a legal battle to let the animals live on Monte Bisbino oas a feral herd. Today an association looks for the animals. They are now in semi-ferl conditionswith feeding in winter and under vet. control in the Valle d´Intelvi at the Monte Generoso (Italian side)
Remarks: at the homepage of the assiciation there are advices for viositors how to meet the horses



Name: Güssinger Waldschwein

Species: Pig
Country: Austria
Location: South Burgenland
Synonyms: Güssing Forest Pig - Austrian Forest Pig
Pic source: http://www.pointoo.de/Galerie/Guessing/Wildgehege-im-Naturpark-Weinidylle-196136/0.html
Description: This pig breed once was bred from wild boar and domestic pigbredds "Duroc" and "Schwäbisch-Hällisches" for scientific reasons
Morphology:
History: orig. c. 1974-89 by K. Draskovich from wild boar x Duroc, Hampshire, Black Mangalitsa, black Yugoslav pasture pig and Minnesota, F1 ý ý? backcrossed to wild boar
Remarks: the meat is sepecially tasty.



Name: Heck Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: Belgium
Location: Parc animalier de Bouillon, SW Belgium
Synonyms: Heck Rind
Pic source: http://archaeologynewsnetwork.blogspot.ch
Description:
Morphology: A typical Heck bull should be at least 160cm high and a cow 140 cm, with weight 600 to 900 kg. Heck cattle are twenty to thirty centimeters shorter than the aurochs they were bred to resemble. However, cross-breeding efforts continue to increase the size and weight of the breed
History: Heck cattle were developed in the early 20th century by the Heck brothers in Germany in an attempt to breed-back modern cattle to their ancestral form, the aurochs, Bos primigenius primigenius. Heinz Heck working at the Hellabrunn Zoological Gardens in Munich began creating the Heck breed in about 1920. Lutz Heck, director of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, began extensive breeding programs supported by the Nazis during World War II to bring back the aurochs.[2] The reconstructed aurochs fitted into the Nazi propaganda drive to create an idyllic history of the Aryan Nation. Heinz Heck, in Munich, crossed Hungarian Grey Cattle, Scottish Highland, Murnau-Werdenfels, Angeln, German Friesian, Podolic cattle and Corsican breeds. In Berlin, his brother, Lutz Heck crossed Spanish and French fighting cattle with other breeds. The resulting animals´ configurations were largely similar. The Berlin breed was lost in the aftermath of World War II, so modern Heck cattle are descended from the Hellabrunn breed (Munich). At the end of the 20th century, other so-called primitive breeds were crossbred with Heck cattle to come closer to the aim of creating a cattle breed that resembles the extinct aurochs in external appearance.
Remarks: not confirmed yet



Name: Rhodope

Species: Cattle
Country: Bulgaria
Location: Central and Eastern Rodopy Mountains, Smolian, Lovetch District, Central Balkan, Apriltzi, Teteven, Kaloffer
Synonyms: Rhodopska, Rodopsko, kasorogo govedo, Rodopi
Pic source: Nikolov
Description:
Morphology: Rhodopean shorthorn cattle are characterized by a small body, short to medium length. The neck is medium-short, poorly attached to the body. Low, medium long withers, right back of medium length, well developed rump
History:
Remarks:



Name: Karakachan Horse

Species: Horse
Country: Bulgaria
Location: Alpine mountin pastures of Rila Mtn., Pirin Mtn., central part of Stara planina Mtn., western part of Rhodope Mtn.
Synonyms: Carakachanski Kon - Karakachan - Karakachanska
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology: Colour: chestnut, dark chestnut, black, bay, grey, Coat: low withers, back and loins strong and short, croup often sloped, Head: small lean head, straight profile line, short neck Height: Stallion: 128 cm, Stud: 126 cm
History:
Remarks:



Name: Karpaz

Species: Ass
Country: Cyprus
Location: Karpaz Peninsula
Synonyms: Karpaz Eşeği
Pic source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Karpaz_Donkey.JPG
Description: The impact on the vegetation is unknown but the population density is very high with 7 donkeys/km2.
Morphology:
History: Set feral in 1974 war, still feral in Karpaz Peninsular, due to political situation. Part of the area has been fenced to keep donkeys away from productive land. However, there are donkeys both inside and outside the fence. It is not sure if they are escaping or if some were fenced out.
Remarks:



Name: New Forest pony

Species: Horse
Country: United Kingdom
Location: New Forest, England
Synonyms: New Forest pony
Pic source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Forest_pony
Description: All of the ponies found in the forest are wild in the sense they can roam freely but in fact they are owned by New Forest Commoners. A commoner is defined as someone who owns or occupies land to which rights of common are assigned. The rights are attached to the holding rather than to its owner. There are six common rights in the forest, with the Common of Pasture being the most important one. The right is free but the practising commoner has to pay an annual marking fee in respect of each animal to pay towards the cost of employing the agisters. Commoners are also required to brand depastured animals, the individual owners´ marks being registered with the Verderers.
Morphology: The upper height limit is 148 cms; New Forest ponies may be any colour except piebald, skewbald, spotted or blue eyed cream.
History:
Remarks:



Name: Vaynol Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Lonconshire
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: The herd was established in 1872 in Vaynol Park, North Wales, adjacent to the Isle of Anglesey. Before it was already mentionned at Blair Atholl, Pertshire, Scottland
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Swona Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Swona island, Orkney
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: People left the island in 1974, tended the cattle there till 1978. Since then they are free ranging.
Swona is a Special Protection Area (terns). Cattle grazing is important to maintain bird value
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Welsh Mountain Pony

Species: Horse
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Wales, UK
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology: Colour: grey, chestnut, bay, black, roan, Coat thick in winter,Head: Small, clean-cut, well set on and tapering to the muzzle, Eyes: Bold, Ears:Well-placed, small and pointed, well up on the head, proportionately close, Nostrils: Prominent and open, Height < 120 cm, Weight: 270 kg
History:
Remarks: - some periodic management e.g. removal of some males, health checks The WELSH PONY and COB SOCIETY and the hill breeders are working together to protect the semi feral registered Welsh mountain ponies



Name: Welsh Mountain Pony

Species: Horse
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Wales, UK
Synonyms:
Pic source: Welsh Pony & Cob Society
Description:
Morphology: Colour: grey, chestnut, bay, black, roan, Coat thick in winter,Head: Small, clean-cut, well set and tapering to the muzzle, Eyes: Bold, Ears:Well-placed, small and pointed, well up on the head, proportionately close, Nostrils: Prominent and open, Height 121 cm, weight: ca. 250 kg
History: The origin in uncertain, probably descended from Celtic pony. Bred in the mountains and wild regions of Wales for many generations, their acknowledged beauty does not mean they are merely a ´pretty toy´ - centuries of ´survival of the fittest´ has ensured the sound constitution, iron hard limbs and great intelligence which combined with the legendary Welsh temperament, makes the ideal child´s pony of today. They can be seen ridden and driven all over the world - equally at home in the cold of Canada and Sweden or the heat of Africa and Australia.
Remarks:



Name: Soay

Species: Sheep
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Scotland, St Kilda Archipelago (orig.), island of Hirta, Holy Isle
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soayschaf
Description:
Morphology: solid black or brown, or more often blonde or dark brown with buffish-white underbelly and rump (known as lachdann in Scottish Gaelic, which is cognate to the Manx loaghtan), a few have white markings on the face.
History: Soay sheep in many ways are similar to the Mediterranean mouflon and the horned Urial sheep of Central Asia but their origins are uncertain. It is unknown whether they were established upon the island some time during the Bronze Age or perhaps by Vikings in the ninth and tenth centuries. The name of the island, Soay, is a corruption of Old Norse, meaning Island of Sheep. This suggests they may have been introduced before the 10th Century.
Remarks:



Name: Saanan-type

Species: Goat
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Scotland, Holy Isle
Synonyms:
Pic source: Sarah Lionheart UK, http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Billlions_of_Saanen_goats_on_Holy_Isle.jpg
Description:
Morphology: Saanan-type horned goat, long hair
History: Thought to have been brought to the island 700 years ago by Vikings, the goats have lived feral ever since. Population has fluctuated according to fodder, disease etc. Shooting and culling was known previously but since the island has become a buddhist retreat the animals are left in peace.
Remarks:



Name: Howgills Hills

Species: Horse
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Howgills Fells, Cumbria, England
Synonyms: Fell pony
Pic source: http://www.fellponysociety.org/about_breed.htm
Description:
Morphology: In 1922 the Fell Pony Society was set up in its present form, not to improve but to keep pure the old breed of pony in the face of cross breeding to produce farm horses and showy road animals such as the Wilson pony. Bay and brown ponies were very common at that time. It was not until the second half of the 20thcentury that black became the predominant colour, followed by brown, bay, and grey. White markings, in the form of stars and small amounts of white on the hind pasterns, have remained fairly constant over the decades. More than half the breed population has no white markings. Height: 142.2 cm Colour: Black, brown, bay and grey.
History: Fell ponies are native to the North of England, and are mostly found in Cumbria, where probably they roamed from pre-historic times. By the Iron Age, equines were in relatively common use in Britain. The Vikings used ponies to plough and pull sledges as well as for riding and pack work. The animals in use were kept handy in the villages, and the breeding stock lived out on the fell. From the 11th and 12th centuries ponies were being used for longer distance pack work carrying loads of fleeces, woollen goods, foodstuff such as cheeses, meat, fish and preserves, and local metal ores. They were used for shepherding and to hunt wolves that might attack the flocks on the sheepwalks. By the 13th century there was a brisk trade in wool to Belgium, and ponies or capuls were used to transport merchandise all around the country. Pack trains were well organised and made regular journeys. For instance, in the winter of 1492-93, 11 Kendal traders made a total of 14 journeys to Southampton with pack horses carrying loads of cloth. From the end of the Middle Ages to the 18th century, pack-horses continued to transport imported goods. Fell Ponies, known locally as ´galloways´, were also used for the Cumberland sport of trotting races. As industry developed, ponies were needed to transport copper, iron and lead ores from mines in the north-west of England to the smelting works. They also carried iron and lead long distances across country to Newcastle, returning with coal. Fell ponies were used by big Northeastern collieries such as Ashington until well into the 20thcentury. They were used underground, where the mine height allowed, and above ground for moving machinery and also hauling dairy produce to town from the colliery farms overlying the pits.When canals and railways became the main means of transport pack-pony trains and pony-based postal services remained a lifeline for remote communities. Pony breeders began to record pedigrees in the late 19th century, and show classes for Fell ponies were held at Hesket New Market in 1894 and at Shap in 1895. The first Fell ponies were registered in the Polo and Riding Pony Stud Book in 1898.
Remarks: There are no Fells that are truly wild in the sense of belonging to no-one. Every pony is owned by someone, though they may be running semi wild on hundreds of acres of common land. The local farms that have fell rights give their owners commoners´ rights to turn-out ponies on the fell. However, on some fells the Ministry of Agriculture (now DEFRA) compensated farmers for every pony removed and not replaced on the common land. This was intended to reduce the stocking rates on the fell and to allow natural regeneration of damaged herbage. Foot and Mouth devastated much of Cumbria´s sheep stock in 2001 and the change in the grassland was accelerated. The fell land looked startlingly different in 2002 - not bowling-green lawns, but waving stands of flowering grasses and thistles. Visitors in that year could not believe how lush everything was, and that Fell ponies are adapted to a normally much sparser diet!



Name: Lynton Feral goat

Species: Goat
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Lynton, Exmoor, England
Synonyms: British Native Goat
Pic source: http://www.lyntongoats.org.uk/pic1.php
Description:
Morphology: Robust, horned, small ears, mixed colours
History: The Domesday Book (1086) recorded seventy-five goats in the Manor of Lyntonia. Over the years the fortunes of the goats have been somewhat mixed and man´s intervention has played an important part in their history. Goats were removed in the mid-nineteenth century as Coopers guide of 1853 tells us that formerly wild goats were encouraged in the valley, and that it was felt necessary to destroy them as they killed so many sheep by butting them over the adjacent cliffs. Goats were again introduced into the valley in 1897 by Sir Thomas and Lady Hewitt. These were domestic goats believed to have come from Sandringham and although not ideally suited to the harsh environment of the valley survived as a small, mainly white herd until they eventually died out in the 1960s. The herd in the valley today originated from the Cheviot Hills of Northumberland and were introduced in 1976. They are well suited to the valley environment and breed freely. This goat is our original native breed, introduced by the very first farmers, but further developed and shaped by the harsh climate of Northern Europe, so that it is small and stocky with a large rumen that can be packed full of poor grade fodder which then acts like a furnace to keep it warm. Even its ears are small to ward off the effects of frost, and its overall appearance is very much in keeping with the Exmoor Pony, a breed that developed in similar conditions. In fact, the British Native Goat has been termed the ´Exmoor Pony Of The Goat World´. As a domestic animal, this was the goat of the Celtic ancestors and of Roman Britain. More of the same were brought in by the Saxons, and they in turn were stolen by Viking raiders who kept the same kind of goat back home. William the Conqueror inadvertently encouraged them to go feral when he destroyed whole village communities to create the New Forest, and this goat was the herding animal of the Medieval manor and the later village green.
Remarks: Animals from Lynton used in feral conservation grazing in other areas of the UK (



Name: Snowdonia Feral goat

Species: Goat
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Snowdonia, Wales
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.snowdonia-society.org.uk
Description: Free roaming dangerous for traffic, destruction of young trees and gardens, grazing in commenrcial sheep-rearing areas - problems lead to proposed cull of almost a quarter of the herd.
Morphology:
History: Goats are believed to have roamed the area since the last ice age nearly 10,000 years ago. The goat was an essential part of the landscape and people´s existence, providing meat, hair, horn, hoof and milk. Ecologically, they are good at clearing scrub, they protect rare plants
Remarks:



Name: Stackpole Feral Goat

Species: Goat
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Stackpole, Wales
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk
Description:
Morphology:
History: Goats were brought in to graze rocky areas not accessible to other animals or machines.
Remarks:



Name: Feral goat

Species: Goat
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Scottish Highlands
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://wildlife.visitscotland.com
Description:
Morphology: No two animals look the same, given the tremendous variety in coat colours and lengths
History: Feral goats are a fairly common sight in the Scottish Highlands. The goats are descendants of livestock abandoned, through necessity, by Highlanders during the Highland Clearances. The goats act as a living reminder of the region´s turbulent past.
Remarks:



Name: Eriskay Pony

Species: Horse
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Holy Isle, outer Hebrides, Scotland
Synonyms:
Pic source: Leslie Kamara , http://www.equestrianoutreach.com/Equestrian-Outreach-Eriskay-Pony-Page.html
Description:
Morphology: The ponies are a hardy breed with their dense and waterproof coat, enabling them to live comfortably in the Scottish climate all year round. Often they are born black or bay and turn grey, and later white, as they grow older.
History: Eriskay ponies are the last surviving remnants of the original native ponies from the Hebridean Isle of Eriskay (south of South Uist), and have ancient Celtic and Norse origins.
Remarks:



Name: Chillingham

Species: Cattle
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Northumberland
Synonyms: Chillingham white cattle
Pic source:
Description: Lives in 134 hectares of parkland near the Scottish border. Ancient history – maybe dates back to when Chillingham Park was enclosed (probably around 1225). Certainly were there in late 1600s. There is a long history of ownership by Earls of Tankerville. Park and cattle now belong to Chillingham Wild Cattle Association, sheep grazing tenancy acquired in 2005 & sheep removed.
Morphology: Colour: White, red ears, black tips, Coat: white, Height: 110 cm, Weight: f: 280 kg approx
History: The Chillingham cattle are said to be the only survivors of the wild herds which once roamed freely through the forests of Great Britain. Today they live in a beautiful enclosed 365 acre parkland at Chillingham in Northumberland which has been their home since the 13th century.
Remarks: Feral - totally wild, no management at all (never handled whist alive)



Name: Carneddau Welsh Mountain,

Species: Horse
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Wales, UK
Synonyms: Carneddau
Pic source: www.carneddauponies.co.uk
Description:
Morphology: Colour:Bay, Dun, Chestnut, Grey strawberry roan, Coat thick, Height (cm) 112, Weight (kg) 300
History: The Welsh mountain ponies are a strong breed going back to at least the Celtics. They are well suited to the extreme weathers they face on the mountain range of Snowdonia. In the Tudor times of around 1509 King Henry VIII ordered the ponies to be destroyed because they could not carry a knight in full armour, luckily they did not succeed. The Romans however admired the ponies for their strength and agility and used them whilst in Wales and even shipped some of them back to Rome to carry out various tasks on their homeland. In the 19th century they were used to pull carts in the coal mines, now the mines are closed there is no work for them, so now they roam the Carneddau hillsides grazing. They once roamed in herds of up to 30 mares to 1 stallion, but now the stallions are kept apart from the mares. The ponies can easily be spotted all year round. In 2005 all ponies had to have a passport and a chip. This would have a burden on the farmers who look after them, but luckily the CCW and the Snowdonia National Park stepped in with funding so they are now safe to continue grazing on the Carneddau. The ponies share the Carneddau with about 8000 sheep, so the 22 graziers now bring their sheep down in the winter months and return them in the summer. By doing this the upper reaches of the mountains will have a chance to recover from grazing and the lower part of the mountains will be kept short to encourage small wildlife like the Chough and hopefully the Peregrines and Merlins. The ponies are looked after all year round by the society members while they graze, and are rounded up at least once a year to have a thorough check over.
Remarks: : These ponies are sturdy and very hardy, living at heights of up to 1000metres all year round. some periodic management



Name: Boreray

Species: Sheep
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Boreray, Scottish Island, St Kilda Archipelago
Synonyms:
Pic source: www.soaysheepsociety.org.uk
Description:
Morphology: Adult ewes weigh about 28kg and stand 55cm at the withers. Both sexes are horned, and the horns of the rams are impressively spiralled. The face and leg colour is mainly black and white or grey and white, sometimes with tan markings. The fleece is mainly grey or cream in colour, often forming a dark collar around the neck and a dark rump patch, and is shed naturally in July. The wool can be used for tweed or carpet yarns and the horns for walking sticks or shepherd's crooks. The sheep are a unique breed, being descendants of the now extinct Scottish Tan Face with some infusion of Hebridean Blackface. They are a small short-tailed breed which naturally sheds its fleece under normal breeding conditions. Most animals are a creamy white colour with various black, tan or speckled markings on the face and legs and sometimes also on the body and shoulders. A few dark animals occur.
History: Boreray Sheep have a close geographical and social link with Soay Sheep but the two breeds are genetically different. Boreray Sheep are the descendants of the domestic sheep which were kept by the St. Kildans. When the inhabitants evacuated Hirta, (the main island of St. Kilda), in 1930, all their domestic stock was evacuated with them. Any stock left on the island was killed. But a replacement flock of domestic sheep had been kept on the island of Boreray. These sheep were left there after the evacuation and have lived feral on the island since 1930. In recent years a small group was taken off the island and the descendants of that small group are now registered with the Rare Breeds Survival Trust.
Remarks:



Name: Bagot

Species: Goat
Country: United Kingdom
Location: Blithfield Hall, Staffordshire, England.
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.bagotgoats.co.uk/
Description: very small population
Morphology: medium sized, horned, with long flowing black and white hair
History: Bagot goats were introduced to England at Blithfield Hall in the 1380s. They were probably brought back to England by returning crusadors. They probably trace back to the Rhône valley, possibly therefore a geographically separated group historically related to the Valais Blackneck (Walliser Schwarzhalsziege)
Remarks:



Name: Pottok

Species: Horse
Country: France
Location: France
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pottok
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Marine Landaise

Species: Cattle
Country: France
Location: Aquitaine, SW France
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.racesaquitaine.net/vachemarine.html
Description: The population has been protected and managed for 25 years. The major problem is to develop this very rare breed and develop the genetic diversification to prevent problems of in-breeding
Morphology: Colour: brown, brown-red, Height (cm) maximum 125 cm, Weight (kg) 350 to 450 kg
History: in XIX and XXth century, Marine cows were wild on atlantic south west french coast. They lived on the sand dunes and pine forests. The last wild animals were slaughtered in the years 1950 to 1960. Descendants of these wild cows were discovered in 1987 (only 7 females and 2 males). They were saved and then installed in protected areas and nature reserves. Today, animals belong to the Conservatoire des Races d´Aquitaine and the association of nature conservation SEPANSO. They live totaly free in large parks (e.g 250 ha for the largest) of marsh, dunes and forest
Remarks: The animals live on natural reservations or protected areas, This breed is remarkly adapted to outdoor life and for the management of wetlands



Name: Camargue Horse

Species: Horse
Country: France
Location: Parc naturel régional de Camargue
Synonyms:
Pic source: Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Camarquehorse.jpg
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Camargue Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: France
Location: Parc naturel régional de Camargue
Synonyms: Raço di Biòu, Camargue, Taureau de Camargue
Pic source: http://www.creme-de-languedoc.com/Languedoc/sightseeing/camargue-horse-riding.php
Description:
Morphology: weight: bull: 400kg; Cow: 250 kg; unicolored black
History: Bulls are used in a form of bull running, during which young men called razeteurs try to pick a cockade fixed between the horns of a running bull. The bravest bulls are not killed. In fact very bravest of them warrant their own statues. This kind of bullrunning dates back to the Sixteenth century at least.
Remarks: some semi feral manade (Provençal manado) is a free running group of bulls, cows or horses managed by a guardian, in the Camargue. The manade is directed by a manadier (or baile in Provençal). There are three sorts of wild bull in the Camargue:: Pure Camargue bulls which run free, and are used for the course provençale or the course à la cocarde. Bulls crossed between Camargue and Spanish bulls destined for the capeas or the corridas économiques. Pure Spanish or Portuguese bulls destined for formal corridas. Among the best known manades are those of Hubert Yonnet, Lucien Tardieu, Pourquier, and François André.. The manades are principlly in the Crau, or the Petite Camargue. The word manade was in ealier times also used for flocks of sheep.



Name: Betizu

Species: Cattle
Country: France
Location: West of French Pyrenees : French Basque Country (north part of the Basque country is in France, south part in Spain) , Department : Pyrénées Atlantiques
Synonyms: Herri Ganadua, Herri Behiak, Behi Auzoa, Etxeko Behiak, Abel Gorriak, Kata Bizarrak, wrong: Betizauk, Betitzu, Betiso
Pic source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basque_breeds_and_cultivars
Description: In winter isolated individuals (young males for example) sometimes go down from the mountains to get closer to farmsteads, enclosures and farm animals. There are some complaints but the actual damages are limited. - accidents are rare but possible and potentially serious. They are mainly caused by mother cows´ sharp horns or an isolated male. The main risk in that respect arises from contact with mountain hikers who ignore the presence of betizu and do not know how to behave (a popular hiking trail goes through the area used by the cows). - absence of legal status for wild cows: in French law all cows are considered as domestic animals and, as such, submitted to sanitary regulations impossible to conduct on betisu. (Differences status with Spain). - so far, the population has only been contained through hunting. But, as wild cows are not legally considered as game, this is done outside hunting regulations. Conflicts between hunters and resistance at attempts to organize collective management In winter isolated individuals (young males for example) sometimes go down from the mountains to get closer to farmsteads, enclosures and.. farm aimals. There are some complaints but the actual damages are limited. - accidents are rare but possible and potentially serious. They are mainly caused by mother cows´ sharp horns or isolated male. The main risk in that respect arises from contact with mountain hikers who ignore the presence of betizu and do not know how to behave (a popular hiking trail goes through the area paced by the cows). - absence of legal status for wild cows: in French law all cows are considered as domestic animals and, as such, submitted to sanitary regulations impossible to conduct on betisu. (Differences status with Spain). - so far, the population has only been contained through hunting. But, as wild cows are not legally considered as game, this is done outside hunt-ing regulations. Conflicts between hunters and resistance at attempts to organize collective management
Morphology: Colour: brown, brown-red , Height (cm) : maximum 130 cm, Weight (kg) : unknown
History:
Remarks: cross-border with Spain, This population is unique in France because it is totally wild. In the Spanish Basque Country , wild cows have been caught and are now semi-feral or extensive which is radically different from the situation in the French Basque Country. The population is divided into two main groups of totally wild cows. Animals live on a territory of several thousand hectares. They attend mixed woodland in low mountains, then moors and areas of open grasslands in higher altitude. Females give birth every two years (which corresponds to a cycle of wild cattle).


provided by Dr. Jesus Piedrafita

Name: Albéres

Species: Cattle
Country: France
Location: Vallespir, the Albères Mountains and Eastern Pyrenees of France and Spain
Synonyms: Albera - Faginea - Massanesa - Massanaise
Pic source: Dr. Jesus Piedrafia, http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/cattle/alberes/index.htm
Description: In the prefecture Perpignan in some villages cattle attacks take place during the winter when cattle are searching for food. http://www.la-clau.net/info/les-vaches-des-alberes-attaquent-adultes-et-enfants-5196
Morphology: Colour: black, blond or brown
History: The Alberes breed was first described in 1957 by Luís Mascort, who published the first PhD thesis on these cows. However, in 1868, the French Durand already mentioned the existence of an original breed located at the Albera Massif. http://efabis.tzv.fal.de/cgi-bin/EfabisWeb.cgi?sid=-1,reportsreport8a_18 , ELBARN
Remarks: cross-border with Spain Animals live throughout the year in extensive mountain pastures, feeding on existing vegetation. Animals have an unfriendly temperament and are not easy to handle, since contact with humans is seldom. This happens once a year, during the esquellada, when all animals are brought together with the main purpose of separating and taking out calves for fattening.



Name: Liebenthaler Perd

Species: Horse
Country: Germany
Location: Brandenburg, Liebenthal
Synonyms: Liebenthal Horse
Pic source:
Description: In 1960, the Bavarian farmer and ethologist Jürgen Zutz wanted to resurrect the European Tarpan to life, although this is not possible. He bought foals of the Norwegian breed, which he believed they were closely related to the Tarpan, and a mare from the back breeding program of the Munich zoo. In the back breeding program Dülmener, Konik and Przewalski´s horses had been used
Morphology: size: 130-145 cm; compact with eelstripe, big head, strong legs, dark head, eyes, mouth and legs, pointed ears, threeline and bicoloured mane
History: emerged from the attempt to breed back of tarpans: • Intersection of Norwegians and Polish Konik
Remarks:



Name: Heck Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: Germany
Location: several natur reserves in germany. e.g.: Falkenthaler Rieselfelder near Berlin. There are also Heck Cattle at the Nesseaue nature reserve near Jena, Thuringia and at the Grubenfelder Leonie nature reseve in Auerbach, Bavaria.
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: Heck cattle are a hardy breed of domestic cattle. These cattle are the result of an attempt to breed back the extinct aurochs from modern aurochs-derived cattle in the 1920s and 1930s. Controversy revolves around methodology and success of the program. There are considerable differences between Heck cattle and the aurochs. Furthermore, there are other cattle breeds which resemble their wild ancestors at least as much as Heck cattle.
Morphology: A typical Heck bull should be at least 1.6m high and a cow 1.4m, with weight 600 to 900kg. Heck cattle are twenty to thirty centimeters shorter than the aurochs they were bred to resemble. But there are quite successful attempts in Jena to breed Heck Cattle to the size of the original aurochs
History: Heck cattle originated in the 1920s and 1930s in an attempt to breed back domestic cattle to their ancestral form: the aurochs (Bos primigenius primigenius).[3] Extensive breeding programs to bring back the aurochs were conducted by the German brothers Lutz and Heinz Heck.[4] Heinz was the director of the Hellabrunn Zoological Gardens in Munich and Lutz of the Berlin Zoological Gardens. Both brothers executed separate breeding-back attempts, using a different selection of cattle breeds. For example, Lutz Heck (Berlin) used Spanish fighting bulls, while Heinz (Munich) did not.[2] The Berlin breed seemingly did not survive the Second World War, so all modern Heck cattle go back to the experiments of Heinz Heck in Munich.
Remarks:



Name: Senner Pferde

Species: Horse
Country: Germany
Location: Paderborn, Westphalia
Synonyms:
Pic source: Carsten Linnemann, http://www.carsten-linnemann.de/18-Wahlkreis/44-Schlo%DF-Holte-Stukenbrock/205,Wildbahn-Senner-Pferde.html
Description:
Morphology:
History: Breed known since 1160. The horses are used as grazers in a nature protection project in Paderborn. They keep the ground open for small animals and various important plants. The trial period started in 2000 on 15ha land with a very low population density of horses. They graze together with sheep.
Remarks:



Name: Przewalski

Species: Horse
Country: Germany
Location: near Leipzig (also Parc du Villaret, Causse Mejean, Lozere, France)
Synonyms: Equus ferus przewalskii
Pic source: http://simplymarvelous.wordpress.com/tag/przewalski-horses/
Description:
Morphology:
History: Przewalski´s Horse, Asian Wild Horse or Mongolian Wild Horse (Equus ferus przewalskii) is a rare and endangered subspecies of Wild Horse (Equus ferus) native to the steppes of central Asia. It is the only surviving wild horse subspecies. At one time extinct in the wild, it has been reintroduced to its native habitat in Mongolia at the Khustain Nuruu National Park, Takhin Tal Nature Reserve and Khomiin Tal. The taxonomic position is still debated, and some taxonomists treat Przewalski´s Horse as a species, Equus przewalskii. However, genetic research in 2009 indicates that Przewalski´s horses and domestic horses are very closely related and that Przewalski´s horses do not form a separate monophyletic group
Remarks:



Name: Heck Horse

Species: Horse
Country: Germany
Location:
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.petermaas.nl/extinct/articles/selectivebreeding.htm
Description:
Morphology:
History: The German zoologist and Director of the Munich Zoo, professor Heinz Heck, started a selective breeding programme in the early 1930´s in the hope of retro-breeding the extinct tarpan (Bunzel-Drüke 2001). They crossbred Gotland horses, koniks, Iceland ponies and Przewalski´s horses (Bunzel-Drüke 2001, Heck & Heck 1934, Heck s.a., Slob 1966). The first retro-bred tarpan or Heck horse, a colt, was born on 22 May 1933 at the Tierpark Hellabrunn in Munich, Germany (Oklahoma State University, 1998). These horses still survive as Heck Horses or German tarpans. The closest living relatives of the extinct tarpan are konik horses, Heck horses, Hucul ponies and other domestic horse breeds (Equus ferus caballus or Equus caballus). The Asian Wild Horse or Przewalski Horse (Equus ferus przewalskii) is the only surviving wild subspecies of the wild horse. http://www.petermaas.nl/extinct/speciesinfo/tarpan.htm
Remarks: The Dülmener horses from Merfelder Bruch in North Rhine-Westphalia have been mated in recent decades almost exclusively with Polish Konik stallions. Thus Konik, Heck and Dülmener horses have increasingly genetic and physical characteristics in common and have developed to the same breeding goal - the greatest possible resemblance to the Tarpan.



Name: Fjällcattle

Species: Cattle
Country: Germany
Location: Müritz Nationalpark
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Dülmener Wildpferd

Species: Horse
Country: Germany
Location: Dülmem
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%BClmener_Wildpferd
Description:
Morphology: Colour: dun-coloured, wither height: 125-135 cm
History: Already in 1316 John de Letta and Herman de Merfeld (joint owners of the hunting grounds) secured the legal right to hunting and fishing in this area and also the right to the wild horses (State Archives of Münster). Towards the beginning of the 19th Century in Westphalia the increasingly dense human settlement threatened the wild horses and led to the depletion of stocks. Evidence shows that until the early 19th Century there were 5 hunting grounds in Westphalia. The horses were often still regarded as fair game. With the end of the land reforms in 1850, the Duke of Croy caught the last remaining 20 wild horses and took them to the Merfelder Bruch the last remaining wilderness in Westphalia, which was in his possession. The stock numbers and the size of the grounds are now significantly larger: from the original 20 animals to approx. 300, and approx. 132 Morgen (measure c. ¼ -1/2 a hectare) to more than 200
Remarks:



Name: Samothraki

Species: Goat
Country: Greece
Location: Samothraki island, Northern Aegean Sea
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: A typical example for semi-feral or feral conditions of keeping breeds on islands in Greece: Since Greece has so many inhabited islands, a farmer may move his herd on an island that is close to his residence. Islands provide a perfect barrier and animals can roam free without the worry of escaping or damaging foreign property. The farmer's only obligation is to provide water and maybe small amounts of supplementary feed in hard times. For herds that turn wild (usually in cases where natural water exists on the island and the animals are not dependent on the farmer) caching proves difficult and is usually done by shooting, setting traps or with the aid of dogs and long crooks, as seen here on the island of Samothrace. In other cases animals are caught when gathering to drink water.
Morphology: small brown goat
History:
Remarks:



Name: Agrinion Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: Greece
Location: Etoloakarnania area, Western Greece
Synonyms: Agrinion cattle dark type, Brachyceros
Pic source: Nikos Kostaras, Amalthia
Description: This particular breed receives very little attention from its owners. A large danger of cross-breeding and subsequent disappearance of the breed exists.
Morphology: Rejected as intermediates between Katerini and Greek Shorthorn cattle. The Agrinion cattle are however clearly of a primitive balkan type origin - differs in size, horn shape and colour to both Katerini and Greek Shorthorn. This size is intermediate between Katerini and Greek Shorthorn. Horns are different in shape of being more upright, growing closer together at the base, and with a tendency to curl in at the tips. Agrinion type is overall much darker with lighter silver-gray saddles although some silver and black subjects exist. The animals are distributed around the region of Messolongi Lagoon Wetland rich in grazing land. There is also a second population near Lepenou area and a third one near Xiromero area. Its risk status is critical
History:
Remarks: some periodic management e.g. removal of some males, health checks



Name: Serres

Species: Horse
Country: Greece
Location: Serres: Menikio mountains (Bosdakas)
Synonyms: Bosdakas
Pic source: M. Konstantinidou
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Rodope

Species: Horse
Country: Greece
Location: Northern mountainous communities of Rodopi and Xanthi mountains in Thrace.
Synonyms:
Pic source: Menegatos, Amalthia
Description:
Morphology: Height: about 135cm (125 - 145cm) Colour: bay, gray and roan, rarely blond and isabella, with markings on head and legs.
History:
Remarks:



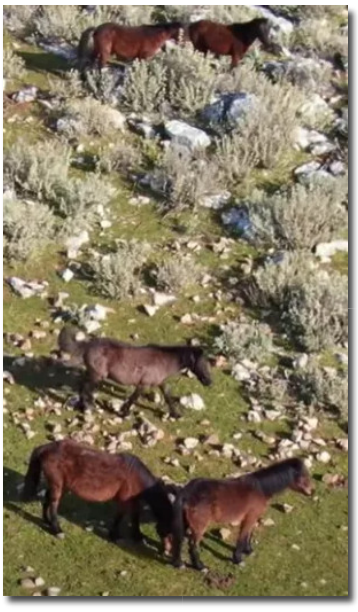
Name: Prespa Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: Greece
Location: Prespa
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: Colour: blond, darkblond, reddish blond, all cours of brown and also black; Coat: darker along the spine; Head: big, horns smal and short; weight: 180-200kg height 100-115 cm
Morphology: Brachyceros type
History: Papadopoulos in 1946 among mainland short horns makes several references to short horns of western Macedonia. A sub-type of Brachyceros found in Prespa Lake may in fact comprise a fully indepedent variety. Investigations of the population are under way.
Remarks:



Name: Ikaria

Species: Goat
Country: Greece
Location: E-Aegean sea, S-Sporades
Synonyms:
Pic source: V. Pappas, Greece,
Description:
Morphology: Colour: solid or parti-coloured, Coat: medium, Head: Both sexes sport a distinctive beard in the under-jaw, Horn length: 24 cm, Weight: 29.5 kg, Height: about 60-61 cm
History:
Remarks: These goats can be captured with ancient traps only, in order to be slaughtered, vaccinated, etc. This is a quite usual phenomenon in all three islands. In general, local inhabitants breed and rescue these goats because of the excellent quality of produced meat. They are really small in size, small breast, well attached to the abdominal wall.



Name: Neochori Horse

Species: Horse
Country: Greece
Location: Etoloakarnania area, Western Greece
Synonyms: Etoloakarnania
Pic source: Amalthia
Description: conflict with neighbouring farms: Animals enter farmsteads etc. and cause damage, no medical or other care
Morphology: Pinos type
History: IIt is believed that these horses are of Pindos origin. Generally, all Greek horses are descendants of the Balkan pony which has developed according to their living conditions into two types, the mountain and the field type. Pindos horse belongs to the small mountain type. These horses are not crossed with other breeds. They are hardy, content with simple food and walk with firm steps on rough roads. Their temperament is warmblooded and they endure the dry and hot conditions. In the old days were used for farm work but the last decades, they were abandonded and left alone to survive after the introduction of modern farming practice.
Remarks: The semi-wild horses in Greece belong to Pindos breed (1.25-1.35m height). Horses which live near rivers where there is plenty of food all around the year, are a little bit taller than the horses living on the mountains. Most of these horses come from the abandoned ones during the civil war 1944-49 and some other from the immigration of people to foreign countries. On the other hand tractors and new methods in agriculture made their presence in the villagers useless. Town councils as well as individuals who adore horses take care of them.



Name: Drama

Species: Horse
Country: Greece
Location: Pagaio mountain (Drama)
Synonyms:
Pic source: Amalthia
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Cretan Wild Goat

Species: Goat
Country: Greece
Location: Crete
Synonyms: Fouriariko;
Pic source: Vasilis Lekkas, Greece
Description:
Morphology: a stocky goat with blunt, somewhat convex head and long coat of variable colours. Males have large horns growing parallel to the ground. Females have smaller thick horns curved around the skull.
History: Assumed to be a crossbreed between the Cretan goat and wild goats living on the island
Remarks:



Name: Axios

Species: Horse
Country: Greece
Location: Axios and Aliakmon rivers near Thessaloniki
Synonyms:
Pic source: M. Konstantinidou
Description: Although Axios Delta has been declared a National Park, there are many farms with bovine and other farm animals that keep making new fences. Some farmers captivate foals and mares. We don´t think they kill horses but the big number of bovine and the big tractors and trucks entering the area destroy the environment. There are also old fences and tones of garbage (see Amaltheia report 2008). Anthrax disease is probably one major problem. Carcases of bovine and horses remain unburied for ever. Farmers also reported wolf attacks.
Morphology: Colour: Grey, black, bay, roan Weight (cm) 140 -145
History: Conformation was transitional Pindos-Thessalian and effectively distinct to Pindos and Thessalian proper. In recent years, type of Axios horses has become more uniform and more divergent from other populations possibly due to isolation, over the last four decades. There was also some English Thoroughbred influence. It is believed they descend from abandoned horses in the post war period.
Remarks:



Name: Ainos

Species: Horse
Country: Greece
Location: Kefalonia Island, Ainos Mountains
Synonyms: Ainos Kefalonia
Pic source: J. Menegatos, Amalthia
Description:
Morphology: Originally of Pindos type. Head: big head Height: 115-125 cm
History: These animals owe their existence to the villagers´ old custom of keeping herds of horses free on the mountain in order to avoid the cost of feeding them and that they were abandoned in the wild during and after the Second World War. On Kefalonia island they are secured by feeding in winter time. 25 heads survived with only 7 mares! A small group of feral horses roaming free in Ainos mountain range. Adaptation to harsh local conditions created a divergent strain. Widely known despite lack of official recognition.
Remarks: (feeding in winter)



Name: Agrinion pig

Species: Pig
Country: Greece
Location: Etoloakarnania area, Western Greece
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: The breed will disappear because crossings with other types.
Morphology: weight: f 50-70 kg, m 90-130 kg, well adapted to hard conditions. Efforts to cross with more productive foreign breeds were not successful
History: Local pigs can be found under oak woods on land covered with poor low vegetation. Oak-apples and roots from bushes provide them with suitable food but their owners sometimes supplying them with complementary food in order to cover the 10 % of their needs. The anaglyph of mountains region is suitable for the construction of shelters for the pig reproduction and development.
Remarks: some periodic management e.g. removal of some males, health checks. These animals are raised with an extensive husbandry system in semi-free populations in the broad region of oak forests (near the villages of Vatos, Palairos and Monastiraki



Name: Petala monutain horse

Species: Horse
Country: Greece
Location: Mountainous region between cities of Amphilochia and Agrinio
Synonyms: Agrinion
Pic source: Menegatos, Amalthia
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Acheloos

Species: Horse
Country: Greece
Location: West Etoloakarnania, Epirus, Delta of Acheloos river
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Acheloos

Species: Cattle
Country: Greece
Location: West Etoloakarnania, Epirus
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology: Brachyceros type, Colour mainly whitish, dark head Horns lyre shaped horns
History: Adapted to salty wetlands near the estuary of the Acheloos river. The pastures are very salty, with Salicornia gras, which is pastured by the cattle Free range cattle of unclear identity, but mainly short horn type, reported by several sources from the Louros-Paliopotamos estuary-lagoon in west Etoloakarnania. A local website referred to the region as holding a significant population of native free ranging cattle and horses. The relationship of these cattle, if any, to those reported from Acheloos estuary is not known.
Remarks:



Name: Hungarian Grey Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: Hungary
Location: Sarród-Mekszikópuszta, Hanság, Tóköz
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://sarrod.network.hu/kepek/Talbi-10384/a_fertohansag_nemzeti_park
Description: none
Morphology: Colour: grey, height: 160cm, weight: 550-800 kg
History:
Remarks: animals range free all year, health and breeding is controlled



Name: Burren Goat

Species: Goat
Country: Ireland
Location: Burren National Park
Synonyms: Old Irish Goat
Pic source: http://www.burrenbeo.com/burren/image-galleries/fauna-gallery
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Bilberry Goat

Species: Goat
Country: Ireland
Location: Bilberry Rock, Waterford, Ireland
Synonyms:
Pic source: Bilberry Goat heritage Trust
Description: 1,000 feral goats have been destroyed in Ireland every week. The Bilberry Goats are part of a project i started in 1999 to try and preserve Feral Goat Herds. Four similar projects are running country wide and very successful alas time is running out they were 275 feral goat herds in Ireland in 1989 today 2012 they are 27 Feral goat herds left.

Morphology:
History: Bilberry Rock and environs is the habitat of the unique Bilberry Goat Herd. The Bilberry Goat Herd originated when a number of Huguenots (French Protestants) who were persecuted for their faith, fled France and came to Waterford to live. When they arrived at the Quays in Waterford, they brought the goats which they had on board ship, up to Bilberry Rock to graze on common land.
Remarks: acute danger of extinction



Name: Feral goat

Species: Goat
Country: Ireland
Location: Killarney, the Burren and Glendalough, smaller populations in areas such as the Mournes, Connemara and Waterford.
Synonyms: Gabhar Fiáin
Pic source: http://www.wicklowmountainsnationalpark.ie/FeralGoat.html
Description:
Morphology: both male and female are bearded, and long horns sweeping back from the head, with males growing longer horns. The coat is long and shaggy and may be black, brown, white or grey, often mixed in various patterns
History:
Remarks:



Name: Muflon

Species: Sheep
Country: Italy
Location:
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: Mouflon were introduced to the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, Rhodes and Cyprus during the neolithic period, perhaps as animals at the early stage of domestication. Here they have naturalized in the mountainous interiors of these islands over the past few thousand years, giving rise to the subspecies known as European mouflon (O. aries musimon). They are now rare on the islands, but are classified as feral animals by the IUCN.
They were later successfully introduced into continental Europe, including Spain, France, Germany, central Italy, Switzerland, Austria, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, the Canary Islands, and even some northern European countries such as Sweden and Finland.
Morphology: Mouflon have red-brown, short-haired coats with dark back-stripes and light-colored saddle patches. The males are horned, some females are horned while others arepolled. The horns of mature rams are curved in almost one full revolution (up to 85 cm). Mouflon have shoulder heights of about 0.9 meters and body weights of 50 kg (males) and 35 kg (females).
History: The European mouflon, (O. o. musimon (Pallas, 1811) was introduced about 7,000 years ago in Corsica and Sardinia for the first time. It has since been introduced in many parts of Europe.
Remarks:



Name: Garganica Goat

Species: Goat
Country: Italy
Location: Isole Tremiti are an archipelago in the Adriatic Sea, north of the Gargano Peninsula
Synonyms: Capra Garganica
Pic source:
Description: Very little information about this goat population that could have been recently introduced in the Island
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Molara Goat

Species: Goat
Country: Italy
Location: Molara Island; off the North-West coast of Sardinia
Synonyms: Capra di Molara
Pic source:
Description: A group of feral goats very similar to Sardinian Goat breed lives on the Island, but no precise information is available.
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Caprera goat

Species: Goat
Country: Italy
Location: Caprera Island, Maddalena archipelago
Synonyms: Capra di Caprera
Pic source:
Description: Group of feral goats with morphological traits very similar to the Sardinian Goat breed.
•
Unclear information about the history of these goat population.
•
A genetic study by mitochondrial DNA characterization has been carried out by the University of Sassari.
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Grey Asinara Donkey

Species: Ass
Country: Italy
Location:
Synonyms: Asino dell'Asinara, grigio
Pic source:
Description: The Sardinian breeds, Asinara and Sardo Grigio, shared some distinctive genetic traits that separated them from the remaining Italian donkeys. Asinara and Sardo Grigio, in fact, were assigned to the same cluster by both the Neighbor-net and the Bayesian assignment.
Morphology:
History: The grey donkey of Asinara has not been characterized till now. They live in the northern part of the Island and compared with white ones (that live in the southern part) are more undomesticated and difficult to go near. The northern part of the Island is rocky and steep while the southern part is more accessible. Till 1998, when the penal colony was shut down, the two groups of donkeys were strictly separated.
Remarks:



Name: Asino Asinara

Species: Ass
Country: Italy
Location: Asinara island; Sardinia, Tuscany and Emilia
Synonyms: Asino dell'Asinara
Pic source:
Description: The Sardinian breeds, Asinara and Sardo Grigio, shared some distinctive genetic traits that separated them from the remaining Italian donkeys. Asinara and Sardo Grigio, in fact, were assigned to the same cluster by both the Neighbor-net and the Bayesian assignment
Morphology: it is small and the size is similar to the Sardinian donkey; the most important difference is the white coat, that probably belongs to a form of incomplete albinism.
Height (cm) 80-105
Thoracic circumference (cm) 100
Foreleg circumference (cm) 11-13
History: Origins: - Uncertain but oral records report the presence of white donkeys on the island since the end of XIX century. - the appearance of the white coat in more recent times is probably due to a random mutation that spread to all the population.
Remarks:



Name: Tavolara

Species: Goat
Country: Italy
Location: Isleand of Tavolara, N of Sardinia
Synonyms: Capra di Tavolara
Pic source:
Description: This goat are on the island of Tavolara (N-Sardinia. This breed is originated from Capra aegagrus (Erxleben, 1777).
Some exemplary of this race are raised near the ConSDABI in Benevento, Italy
Morphological characteristics
Height at the withers:
- Male: 65 cm; - Female: 55 cm
Weight:- Male: 60 kg; - Female: 40 kg
Uni coloured brown.
Morphology:
History:
Remarks:



Name: Sanfratello

Species: Horse
Country: Italy
Location: San Fratello, Messina, Sicily, Italy
Synonyms: Messina, Sanfratellano, San Fratello
Pic source: Giuseppe Majorana - Alessandro Zumbo , http://www.eosrivista.com/103.asp?id_articolo=22
Description:
Morphology: Stallion: 150-155 cm, 530-580 kg, Mare: 500-550 kg, bay, orig. from local with Oriental, Thoroughbred, Maremmana and Nonius blood
History: They´re called Sanfratellani for San Fratello, a town at the foot of the Nebrodi Mountains in eastern Sicily. Sanfratellano is usually identified as a local breed with Thoroughbred and Oriental bloodlines, related to the local Italian breeds known as Sardinian, Murgese and Sicilian, as well as the Camargue of France and Germany. It is more distantly related to the Andalusian. The herdbook has only been kept since 1990, when the Italian government´s horse breeding association took an active interest in preserving this unique breed. Though it has often been pressed into service as a workhorse, and even butchered for its meat, the Sanfratellano boasts a distinguished pedigree. The breed has existed, in some form, for centuries. In the Middle Ages, the Arab (Arabian) breed became popular among the Norman nobility, having been preferred by the Saracens who ruled Sicily until the eleventh century. It was a strong, if high-spirited, horse that could bear the weight of a fully armored knight, and in mountainous Mediterranean regions a battle horse´s strength was often more important than a lighter horse´s speed. It was for this reason that the Normans in Italy, following the example of the Visigoths in Spain, made use of the very breed favored by the Moors. Eventually, perhaps inadvertantly, the hardy Arabians were bred with local breeds descended from those used in Sicily´s remote past by the Greeks and Romans. It has been used in the breeding of mules.
Remarks:



Name: Nero Siciliano

Species: Pig
Country: Italy
Location: North East Coast of Sicily
Synonyms: Nero dei Nebrodi Nero delle Madonie Nero dell'Etna
Pic source: http://www.parks.it/parco.nebrodi/Edettaglio_prodotto.php?id_prodotti=2560
Description:
Morphology: small, black, similar to wild boar
History:
Remarks: Its extinction would represent a big loss for the genetic heritage, the local economy, and our gastronomy, since Nebrodi Black Pig gives top-quality meat. The cuts are eaten fresh or processed - the product is sold from October to April - into salami, ham, bacon, etc. Festivals dedicated to this pig are held every year in Maniace, Caronia, Longi, and Cesarò.



Name: Giara Pony

Species: Horse
Country: Italy
Location: plateau of Giara - Sardinia south central, Sa Jara Manna
Synonyms: Cavallo della Giara
Pic source: Author: Ruiu Domenico , http://www.sardegnadigitallibrary.it/index.php?xsl=626&id=13811
Description:
Morphology: bay, chestnut, black horse - Strong temperament: rustic and frugal with strong ability to settle in unfavorable conditions. height at withers Males 125 to 135 cm Females 115 to 130 cm
History: Dating probably from the the Phoenician-Carthaginian period, exact history is unknown.
Remarks:



Name: Montecristo Goat

Species: Goat
Country: Italy
Location: Montecristo Island, Tuscany Archipelago National Park.
Synonyms: Capra di Montechristo
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology: Height at the withers: Male: 70 cm, Female: 55 cm. Weight: Male: 33-50 kg. It has a typical wild coat shading from light brown to a varied reddish, bearing a pattern on the head and a dark dorsal line. Short-haired coat. Well developed horns in both sexes.
History: This goat population is precious as it represents a unique example of survival of animals introduced in the first stage of domestication. An analogous situation is revealed only in Crete and in some small Greek Islands.
- The introduction of this goat to the Island was in ancient times, probably in the same period when the Muflon were introduced, about 6000 years ago.
Remarks: The goat population shows an unbalance in favor of male individuals.
-Females give birth once a year to only one kid and the fertility rate is about 40%.
-The genetic variability is higher than would be expected considering the isolation. This probably means that the colonization of the Island happened at different times and animals of various origins were subsequently introduced. A documented introduction was in 1898 (at that date Montecristo were a royal game preserve and goats, wild boars and mouflons were released).



Name: Argentata dell´Etna

Species: Goat
Country: Italy
Location: Messina, Catania, Enna and Palermo
Synonyms:
Pic source: www.assonapa.com
Description:
Morphology: Height at the withers: Male: 75 cm, Female: 67 cm. Weight: male: 50 kg, Female: 38 kg. The coat is grey shading from light to dark with silver glints. Rough, average long-haired and grey skin. The horns are upright in females and very large wide apart in males, which bear a sort of beard. It is suitable for both milk and meat (kids around 12-14 kg alive). Milk is used for typical local cheese varieties.
History: Origin unknown
Remarks:



Name: Heck Cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: Netherlands
Location: Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland near Lelvstad
Synonyms: Heckrind, Taurusrind, Aueroxen
Pic source: http://www.bskw.de/tier/heckrind.htm
Description:
Morphology: A typical Heck bull should be at least 160cm high and a cow 140 cm, with weight 600 to 900 kg. Heck cattle are twenty to thirty centimeters shorter than the aurochs they were bred to resemble. However, cross-breeding efforts continue to increase the size and weight of the breed
History: Heck cattle were developed in the early 20th century by the Heck brothers in Germany in an attempt to breed back modern cattle to their ancestral form, the aurochs, Bos primigenius primigenius. Heinz Heck working at the Hellabrunn Zoological Gardens in Munich began creating the Heck breed in about 1920. Lutz Heck, director of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, began extensive breeding programs supported by the Nazis during World War II to bring back the aurochs.[2] The reconstructed aurochs fitted into the Nazi propaganda drive to create an idyllic history of the Aryan Nation. Heinz Heck, in Munich, crossed Hungarian Grey Cattle, Scottish Highland, Murnau-Werdenfels, Angeln, German Friesian, Podolic cattle and Corsican breeds. In Berlin, his brother, Lutz Heck crossed Spanish and French fighting cattle with other breeds. The resulting animals' configurations were largely similar. The Berlin breed was lost in the aftermath of World War II, so modern Heck cattle are descended from the Hellabrunn breed (Munich). At the end of the 20th century, other so-called primitive breeds were crossbred with Heck cattle to come closer to the aim of creating a cattle breed that resembles the extinct aurochs in external appearance.
Remarks: not confirmed yet



Name: Gammelnorsk sau

Species: Sheep
Country: Norway
Location: islands at the west coast from Bergen to Trondheim
Synonyms: villsau, steinaldersau, ursau, utegangarsau, Rangeing Sheep
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology: Adult weight: 30-45 kilo. All rams are horned, while just a few of the ewes are horned. This is a short-tailed breed. Colour: Multicoloured, solid black, grey, brown, white and combinations of those. Wool: Short, pigmented and with fine fibre
History: Feral sheep is espoused to be the origin of the Icelandic, Faroese and different Norwegian spæl breeds.
Remarks:



Name: Feral goat

Species: Goat
Country: Norway
Location: Selje (an island at the western coast of Norway), also a few herds at the islands Skorpa and Sandsøy in the county Møre and Romsdal
Synonyms: Kyst geit, Utegangar geit
Pic source: A Rehnberg - Norsk genressurssenter - Skog og landskap
Description: inbreeding
Morphology: Horned, various colours, stocky (meat goat)
History: It is supposed that the surviving feral goat is a rest from a larger population that was selected for meat-production, and minimally introgression from the traditional dairy goat. Blood samples are taken from the herd at Selje in a project to define a possible genetic distance from the Norwegian dairy goat.
Remarks:



Name: Konik

Species: Horse
Country: Poland
Location: forest of Bialowieza (also found near Maastricht, the Netherlands, in Latvia, Wicken Fen, Stodmarsh National Nature Reserve, Ham Fen National Nature Reserve, Whitehall Meadow, Sandwich Bay and Park Gate Down, Redgrave and Lopham Fen, UK and Emsauen, , Steveraue, Ilkerbruch, in Germany)
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.petinfospot.com/411/horse/konik.html
Description:
Morphology: Height: 134 centimetres The breed is short in height, with a strong and stocky build, light head with a straight profile, the neck emerges low out of the chest. The Konik has a deep chest, a thick mane, the hair coat is blue dun though often colloquially called mouse-gray.
History: The Polish Konik, experts say, is identical to the Eastern European wildhorse, or at least has a close relationship, The Konik was hunted for centuries as a wild animal and could multiply after the adoption of the Lithuanian Statute in 1588, which provides for the protection of of almost undisturbed Konik in semi-wild herds. At the beginning of the 20th Century there was even larger crossbred feral herd as well as a thoroughbred stock in the zoo Zamo??. The animals were scattered from Zamosc after the closure of the zoo. By establishing a game reserve in the forest of Bialowieza in 1936 as well as consistent selection and breeding could the breed could be returned to their original state. After the 2nd World War the animals were moved to the reserve Popielno, where the conservation was continued successfully.
Remarks: some totally feral



Name: Deserta Grande Goat

Species: Goat
Country: Portugal
Location: Deserta Grande, Madeira Archipelago
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: The Restoration of the original islands habitat projects include the total eradication of this feral goat population. Since the 2014 900 animals have been eradicated by hunting.
Morphology: Brown with diferential marks in both sexes (wild colouration), Coat Short-medium
History: ancient introduction hundereds of years ago
Remarks:



Name: Sorraia

Species: Horse
Country: Portugal
Location:
Synonyms: zebro, encebro, enzebro, marismeño
Pic source: H. Oelke
Description: Year-round grazing was accepted by involved farmers and nature organisations quit easily, especially for use in marginal and abandoned agricultural Lands. By contrast, for the public especially close to large cities mostly needed some time to accept the idea that the animals are kept outdoors all winter. However, the most important problem for those who are working with this concept is compliance with the requirements under Rural Development Programme. Year-round grazing would be much more attractive for landowners if the Ministry of Agriculture would recognize it as farming practice with its own specific set of rules. Now landowners using year-round grazing have to comply with the same rules as seasonal grazing, this can lead to serious contradictions. For instance, in seasonal grazing, meadows have to be grazed off at the end of summer, while for year-round grazing the animals still have to find their food there till early spring. The area will be grazed of all the same only at a later date! The majority of year-round grazing sites are within Natura 2000 sites and majority of them are found to be Biologically Valuable Grasslands. This means that the main goal for these areas is nature conservation. However, farming here has to comply with rules based on agricultural production. This leads to frequent contradictions and consequently, inefficient nature management.
Morphology: Colour: grulla (mouse-dun) or dun, Height (cm) ca. 140 +, Weight 350 - 450 kg
History: Sorraia Horses are a remnant population of an indigenous, South Iberian wild horse, which survived in the formerly inaccessible lowlands of the river Sorraia in Portugal until the early 1900s. The Iberian scientist and horse expert Dr. Ruy d ´Andrade discovered these horses in 1920 and he is responsible for their conservation. Dr d´Andrade´s studies convinced him that they were a primitive, direct descendant of a wild in-digenous South Iberian horse, and an ancestor of the Andalusian and Lusitano breeds. In contrast to what one can find in most pertaining literature, where one author copies from an-other without actual personal knowledge, Sorraias are not ponies, but horses, and they must not be confused with the Garrano, a native North Iberian pony breed, of which the Sorraia is not a relative, as is often stated. Instead, the Sorraia is a completely different type of horse.
Remarks: The most urgently needed solution for the wild herd is an exemption from EU regulations



Name: Equino de Raça Garrana

Species: Horse
Country: Portugal
Location: Northern Portugal mainly in the regions of Minho, Tras-os-Montes and Geres as well as in parts of the Spanish Galicia
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://ecl.cultland.org/?document_id=199
Description:
Morphology: size: 1.23 meters to 1.35 meters. Solid and strong body structure and size Type: Flat profile, partly convex stocky body, short legs. .? Solid and strong body structure and size: 1.23 meters to 1.35 meters color: In general, brown, partly gray, mouth and belly lighter, mane and tail are black and abundant. Quiet and courageous character. Stallions lively
History: Although its presence in Portuguese territory dates back to prehistory, the changes in the environment, namely those introduced by the rural populations that depended upon it for agriculture, determined a quantitative and qualitative involution of the breed to the point that it was classified as endangered
Remarks: A recuperation plan is today under way, being the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture (Servico Nacional Coudelico) and the breeders association (Associacao de Criadores de Equinos de Raca Garrana). The biometric study of the morphological type of adult Garranos included in the zootechnic register book estimates a morphological variability, basis for the continuity of the stud-book. The analysis of protein polymorphisms reveals an important genetic patrimony, contributing for the maintenance of the biodiversity in the region. The multifunction of the utilization is considered essential for the recuperation and conservation of the Garrana breed. http://ecl.cultland.org/?document_id=199



Name: Letea

Species: Horse
Country: Romania
Location: Danube Delta, Romania
Synonyms:
Pic source: Dan-Zloteanu, http://www.lhnet.org/letea-forest-horse/
Description: The horses are kept both feral and semi-feral, because some horses are caught by locals when needed, but many are left feral, and are not managed. The main problem is the uncontrolled increase of population, and thus for eg, the strain on the neighbouring strictly protected Letea forest is apparently higher. On the other hand there is a big population of free grazing cattle which are not considered to be a problem – obviously one has to consider them as well.
Morphology: Clour: usually bay, brown, black; Height (cm) 140-145; Weight (kg) 200-400
History: The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority (ARBDD) intends to carry out a project aimed at protecting both the feral horses that live in the Reserve and one of Romania´s oldest natural areas standing under strict protection, the Letea Forest.
Remarks:



Name: Sorraia

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Iberia, org. Portuguese river Sorraia
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorraia
Description:
Morphology: DNA-analyses seem to indicate a close relationship between the Sorraia horse and the tarpan
History: The Iberian scientist and horse expert Dr. Ruy d´Andrade discovered these horses in 1920. All Sorraias descend from only 11 or 12 animals that d´Andrade secured in the 1930s and now only some 200 are alive today, which are mostly in private hands.
Remarks: DNA-analyses seem to indicate a close relationship between the Sorraia horse and the tarpan. If further research confirms what first tests have shown, then the Sorraia is an Iberian regional variant of the tarpan, a remnant of an Iberian Tarpan population. (Jansen et al., 2002, Sorraia.org, 2006)



Name: Sasi Ardi

Species: Sheep
Country: Spain
Location: Basque Country, Oiartzun to Leizaran and from Hernani to Goizueta between Gipuzkoa and Nafarroa
Synonyms:
Pic source: Jose Maria Plazaola Erostarbe, http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:Sasi_ardia_1.jpg
Description:
Morphology: They have a hairless neck, without wool and have long legs. They are not milked because all the milk is for the lambs. Lambing takes place at the end of January. They have a good maternal capacity. They have a triangular head which is stiff and have small ears, they have a straight profile, popping eyes, open chest without tufts of wool, fine legs, with or without horns.
History: The Sasi ardi name originated from the Basque language where it means, sasi = bramble or thicket and ardi = sheep due to the fact that the sheep are mostly located in this type of vegetation.
Remarks: At the beginning of April the sheep are moved to the mountains where they are kept in an extensive state and remain there until the end of November when they are gathered for lambing.



Name: Pottock Horse

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: originally: Basque Country now found in :Spain, France. Switzerland, Germany
Synonyms: Poni Vasco, Poni Vasco Navarro, Pottoka
Pic source: Wikipedia , http://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Datei:Pottok.jpg&filetimestamp=20060320063440
Description: framentation of the landscape, changes in agriculture
Morphology: black-brown, brown, fox, black-, brown-and tri-colored piebald, 115 to 147 cm, relatively large head, straight or slightly convex profile, kind eyes, medium, large ears, short lower lip a short, strong neck (often deer neck), steep shoulder, withers, straight, long back, sloping croup, low set tail, strong, dry limbs, small, hard hooves, mane, strong tuft, bushy tail hanging features
History: Prehistoric cave-paintings exist that represent the breed. Used for work, traditionally also smuggling. Stud Book, since 1978, establishing the uniform breeding standards
Remarks:



Name: Mostrenca

Species: Cattle
Country: Spain
Location: Donana Nat. Park, S. Huelva, Spain
Synonyms: Agrupación bovina mostrenca, Raza Mostrenca, Raza Doñana,Doñana, Palurda, Marisma, Marismeña
Pic source: http://www.krankykids.com/cows/my_daily_cow_2010/2010_december/20101220.html
Description:
Morphology: Wither height (avg, cm) 145 135 Weight (avg, kg) 700 450, red, black or pied
History: composite of Negra de las Campinas and Fighting Bull,
Remarks: Officially recognized as an autochthonous Spanish breed for special protection in the Spanish catalogue of livestock breeds. Presently, farmers, technicians and scientists have coordinated actions for the characterization, conservation and promotion of the breed and its products. This work is carried out by the University of Córdoba, the Biological Station of Doñana (CSIC), the Breeders Association and the Provincial Government of Cordoba. Genetic characterization of the breed is under development, at the same time a germplasm bank has been initiated. The sires to be included in the bank are under evaluation. Also the morphological characterization has started for the in situ animals. In the near future the productive characterization will start at the testing station and in situ, with a view to obtain a quality label for its products.



Name: Monchino Horse

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Cantabria
Synonyms: Guriezo, Cantabria
Pic source: http://www.pferdewaage24.de/html/rassen___gewicht.html
Description: no interest in conserving the breed. No herd book, no conservation programme
Morphology: Height:125cm- 140cm Colour: mainly black some brown Exterier: small, straight head with straight profile, large eyes small and flexible ears, mobile lower jaw, short neck, small withers, middle to short back, sloping croup, good hindquarters, slim confirmation, small and hard hooves, strong, ong hair.
History: The exact origin of this horse is unknown. Genetic testing has shown that it is related to the other Iberian horse breeds. This leads to the assumption that the Monchino horse is a descendant of the original Iberian horse. Monchino horses are seen as being primitive. THey are robust and the feral herds can cope with hot summe ras well as ice cold, snowy winter. The horses are not only tough, they are also social, clever, teachable and stubborn. Earlier they were used as pack and riding animals as well as for the daily work. Motorisation meant that the horses were no longer needed and they were left to care for themselves.
Remarks:



Name: Monchina

Species: Cattle
Country: Spain
Location: SW Viscaya, SE Santander, Bizkaia en Euskadi and Cantabria
Synonyms:
Pic source: Prof D. Antonio Rodero Franganillo, Department of Genetics, University of Córdoba
Description:
Morphology: Whither height (avg, cm) 130 120 Weight (avg, kg) 500 400
History: The breed is well adapted to the local environment (hilly woods). This is a hardy and aggressive breed.
Remarks:



Name: Caballo Marismeno

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Andalucía, Nature Area Doñana
Synonyms: Marismena
Pic source: http://www.feagas.com/index.php/es/razas/especie-equina-caballar/marismena
Description: Conflict with other protected species, e.g Águila Imperial (Aquila adalberti)
Morphology: Colour: all colours, Coat: all, except albinism and spotted, Height: f: 140 cm, m: 148 cm
History:
Remarks:



Name: Marismeña

Species: Cattle
Country: Spain
Location: Andalucía, Nature Area Doñana
Synonyms: Agrupación bovina mostrenca, Raza Mostrenca, Raza Doñana, Palurda, Marisma, Marismeña
Pic source:
Description: Conflict with other protected species, e.g Águila Imperial (Aquila adalberti)
Morphology: Colour: : Practically all colours , Coat: All except albinism, Weight: max. 700 kg
History: The Mostrenca is a descendant of the Andalusian Black and has also been altered by Fighting cattle herds in the region.
Remarks:



Name: Losina

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Northern Spain
Synonyms: El Caballo Losino
Pic source: http://www.caballolosino.com/
Description: low population numbers
Morphology: Head relatively long, very noble, the profile straight or slightly concave, broad forehead, delicate ears and short, Courage, lively and very expressive eyes, strong and well muscled, between 125 and 135 cm, black, docile, honest, friendly, and intelligent, willing to work, lively, active temperament, and a rapid response
History: One of the oldest horse breeds in the world. Horse of the Tarpantyps that may be associated with the Celtic tribes in 11-12. Century BC in the north of the Iberian Peninsula.. The Losino horse survived the centuries in the mountainous regions north of Burgos and in the field of Vasco. Over many centuries the Losino carts pulled through the mountain roads and trails, in

the mines and quarries, mills, and was used as a riding horse for travellers, herdsmen and farmers. For many decades, the Losino mares were used especially for the production of mules famous for their endurance and frugality .The general motorization and mechanization made the breed was superfluous and, unfortunately, there are now hardly any pure-bred specimens available. A herd was then collected in 1986 by some lovers of the breed in the mountains of northern Burgos in order to preserve the pure-breed Losino from extinction. With the help of a breeding program, efforts were made to protect the breed from too much inbreeding and also increase the numbers again. Stallion Selected for breeding s are replaced every four years to prevent them mating with their own daughters. This exchange is necessary due to the smallness of the population .
Remarks:



Name: Jaca Navarro

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Navarre
Synonyms: Nafarroako zaldiko, Navarrese horse
Pic source: http://www.feagas.com/index.php/es/razas/especie-equina-caballar/jaca-navarra
Description: low population numbers
Morphology:
History: Historically used as a work horse
Remarks:



Name: Retuerta horse

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Andalusia
Synonyms: Iberian, Caballo de las retuertas
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology:
History: According to a genetic study by the CSIC, the Retuertas horse is the oldest European breed, dating to 3000 years BP, and the only one living in the wild and isolated from other populations.
Remarks:



Name: Caballo de Pura Raza Gallega

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Galicia
Synonyms: Cabalo Galego, Poldro Galaico in Galician; Galician Pony
Pic source: http://www.pointoo.de/Galerie/Guessing/Wildgehege-im-Naturpark-Weinidylle-196136/0.html
Description:
Morphology: The ponies are hardy and rugged. They are between 1.20 and 1.40 meters in height, and have a short body and strong legs. They have a straight profile, and usually are chestnut in color
History: It is thought to have developed partly from a mix of Celtic horses, Roman horses and horses brought to Galicia by the Swabians. In the Middle Ages these ponies were rented or swapped for other horses at the border between Galicia and Castile, since the Galician pony was more sturdy and suitable for the rugged landscape of the country.
Remarks: country.The ponies are currently used for riding and meat production, although they had been used to produce brushes from their mane hairs. A herdbook was formed in 1994. Once a year, the semi-feral herd is driven from the mountains to the curro, where the ponies are branded and their manes and tails are cut. Some are sold, while the rest are set free again. At present, the Galician pony is regulated and protected by the Galician government, in an attempt to increase the numbers of the semi-feral stock.



Name: Cabra Mallorquina

Species: Goat
Country: Spain
Location: Mallorca
Synonyms: Cabra Salvaje Mallorquina (Mallorquin wild goat)
Pic source: Águeda Pons, IBABSA. Baleares
Description: There is some hybridisation of the wild goats with goats from Mallorca farms closer to the mountains. On the other hand the domestic population is so small that suffers some inbreeding. The two populations are in danger of extinction
Morphology: Colour: red, Coat: Chestnut, Height: 65 - 70 cm (estimate)
History:
Remarks: (and also a domesticated population)



Name: Cabra Majorera de Costa

Species: Goat
Country: Spain
Location: Fuerteventura Island (Canary Islands, Spain)
Synonyms:
Pic source: Juan Vincente Delgado, Spain
Description:
Morphology:
History: The economy of the Fuerteventura Island (Canary Islands, Spain) is based in the caprine exploitation, fundamentally the Majorera goat. There are two different ways of management: 1) an intensive or semiextensive production system and 2) an extensive production where the animals have not owner. The last one is a feral goat denominated Guanil or de Costa goat. The Majorera goat is very important due to its high productivity associated to rusticity and adaptability to the dessert environment characteristic of the Fuerteventura Island.
Remarks:



Name: Caballo de Monte del País Vasco

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: mountains of Alava, Basque Country
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.feagas.com/index.php/es/razas/especie-equina-caballar/caballo-de-monte-de-pais-vasco
Description: lowering population numbers
Morphology: Short, stocky. Short limbs, strong hooves, small heads with straight profiles. As used as meat race they are well rounded on the rump. Prodominant colour is brown. weightsaround 500 kgs height around 1.40 m. Well adapted to the local area and the problems of water shortage, rough weather and predators.
History:
Remarks:



Name: Caballo de las Retuertas

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Andalucía, Nature Area Doñana
Synonyms:
Pic source: Juan Vincente Delgado, Spain,
Description: Conflict with other protected species, e.g Águila Imperial (Aquila adalberti)
Morphology: Colour: bay, Height: 141 cm, Weight: 400 kg
History:
Remarks:



Name: Burro Majorero

Species: Ass
Country: Spain
Location: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, some on other Canary Islands
Synonyms: Majorera, Canary Island, Common Spanish
Pic source: http://www.feagas.com/index.php/es/razas/especie-equina-asnal/majorera
Description: Population decreasing as donkeys are no longer needed for work. Reduction to pet/zoo animal.
Morphology: 100-120 cm, 125-175 kg, grey with gradation of colour to belly, inside of legs and around muzzle and eyes (lighter colour). Dark stripe in cross shape on back and shoulders.
History: The only equine on the Canary Islands, it was probably introduced from Africa by the first conquerors of the islands. Well adapted to conditions. The donkey has been traditionally used for work.
Remarks:



Name: Burgette de Navarra

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: Region Burguete, Navarra
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.itgganadero.com/itg/portal/seccion.asp?S=3&N=78&P=17
Description:
Morphology: Chesnut/brown, some white markings but considered undesirable. Tongue and mucous membranes pink. Strong maternal instict means that it is often used as a crossbreed to improve conformation or for meat.
History: It arises from the cross between the native equine populations (Jaca Navarra) with foreign breeds stallions such as Trait, the Postier Breton, Percheron, the Ardanés and Contois, introduced with the aim of greater conformity to the local population, obtained as animals result in more well-defined morphological features.
Remarks:



Name: Betizu

Species: Cattle
Country: Spain
Location: Basque mountains, NavarreseN-Spain
Synonyms: Behi Izua, Herri Ganadua, Herri Behiak, Behi Auzoa, Etxeko Behiak, Abel Gorriak, Kata Bizarrak, wrong: Betizauk, Betitzu, Betiso
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology: Colour: dappled yellow, reddish, no pigmentation in the mucous membrane and hoofs, big head, narrow face and muzzle and a plain forehead. Horns pearly white at the base and tip with crescent shape, small eyes, short neck and a remarkable dewlap, Height: f: 230 cm, m: 130 cm, Weight: f: 300 kg, m: 400 kg the fore quarters are more developed than the hind part.
History: Ancient breed, native to Euskadi = Basque Country, in Bizkaia, Gipuzkoa, Navarre and Atlantic Pyrenees of France (Lapurdi)
Remarks:



Name: Asturcon Pony

Species: Horse
Country: Spain
Location: N. Spain, Asturia
Synonyms: Asturier, Asturcón
Pic source: Ramon Llanera, Espana, http://www.ponynhorse.com/breed/Asturcon.html
Description:
Morphology: Height 120-130 cm, black to dark brown and are only found as sable and fox, and a long, thick tail. The animals are agile, especially in an extremely rocky and steep terrain. They resemble a mountain pony and have a very slight build, but are much harder and stronger than they seem. The head is narrow and the eyes and nostrils are relatively large.
History: The Sueve Association for the Conservation of the Asturcón (ACAS), with its headquarters in Borines, was founded by a score of farmers at the end of the 1970s with the aim of conserving the breed. The Asturian Association of Friends of Nature (ANA) rescued Asturcones so that they could reproduce, and the Ministry of Agriculture supported the efforts being made to conserve the purity of the breed with an order (19th March 1980) that declared the Asturcón an autochthonous breed of Asturias, of special promotion and protection. The Association of Asturcón Pony Breeders (ACPRA) was created in 1981 in order to breed thoroughbred Asturcones. In fact the history of Asturias is inconceivable without the contribution of this animal, fitting naturally into the craggy, irregular Cantabrian geography and relative of other Celtic ponies inhabiting other European coastal lands, from Iceland and the Shetland Isles to Portugal.
Remarks:



Name: Albéres

Species: Cattle
Country: Spain
Location: Albères Mountains and eastern Pyrenees of France and Spain
Synonyms: Albera, Faginea, Massanesa,Massanaise
Pic source: http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/cattle/alberes/index.htm
Description: The intrusion of the indigenous cows Alberes into inhabited areas because they were hungry led to local tensions and a call to cull them in 2008. The cows caused injuries and damage but they were saved for their heritage value. Solutions to the problem are yet to be found.
Morphology: black, blond or brown in coloration
History: The Alberes breed was first described in 1957 by Lluís Mascort, which published the first PhD thesis on these cows. However, in 1868, the French Durand already mentioned the existence of an original breed located at the Albera Massif
Remarks: Animals live throughout the year in extensive mountain pastures, feeding on existing vegetation. Animals have an unfriendly temperament and are not easy to handle, since contact with humans is much reduced. This happens once a year, during the esquellada, when all animals are brought together with the main purpose of separating and taking out calves for their fattening.

Name: Domestic cattle

Species: Cattle
Country: Croatia
Location: Slivno, Neretva Delta
Synonyms:
Pic source:
Description: In winter the cows plunder olive plantations, tearing the reachable branches and eat the green leaves
Morphology:
History: left in the balkan wars in the 1990s
Remarks:



Name: Black Slavonian Pig

Species: Pig
Country: Croatia
Location: E-Croatia, Slavonia, lowland regions
Synonyms: Crna Slavonska svinja, Fajferica
Pic source: http://iberian.hog-for-sale.info/
Description:
Morphology: Colour uni coloured: black Coat the hair is thin, completely black and straight.Head The head is long, of a concave profile with semi-lop ears Weight male: 320 kg, female: 270 kg Height male:72 cm, female: 68 cm
History: Indigenous breed, composite of Berkshire, Poland China and Black Mangalitsa, created in the 19th century in eastern Croatia, . In times of ex Yugoslavia this breed was found in the area of Serbia and Montenegro. There is no information about the genetic relationship of the two populations. Dark pigmented hooves and skin ash-like (grey colour). Black Slavonian Pig is famous for the production of well-known and unique Slavonian paprika-flavoured salami (kulen). The animals are well adapted to locally harsh field conditions and known for their ability to thrive the whole year semi-wild in forests. Black Slavonian Pig can be used for cross-breeding with imported pigs in order to produce traditional products. The Black Slavonian Pig was traditionally kept on forest grazing (acorn) and pastures and eventually corn diet. This breed can still be found in the traditional production system (forest and acorn).
Remarks: Use meat Productivity Kulen Salami, cross breeding with conventional breeds



Name: Konik polski

Species: Horse
Country: Latvia
Location: 25 areas through out Latvia and one in Estonia
Synonyms:
Pic source: Maya Sirvide , http://www.balticdeal.eu/farm/veksi/
Description: Natural grazing is a new concept in Latvia as well as in big parts of the European Union. Nevertheless the concept of year-round grazing was accepted by involved farmers and nature organisations quit easily, especially for use in marginal and abandoned agricultural Lands. By contrast, for the public especially close to large cities mostly needed some time to accept the idea that the animals are kept outdoor all winter. Year-round grazing was accepted by involved farmers and nature organisations quit easily, especially for use in marginal and abandoned agricultural Lands. By contrast, for the public especially close to large cities mostly needed some time to accept the idea that the animals are kept outdoors all winter. However, the most important problem for those who are working with this concept is compliance with the requirements under Rural Development Programme. Year-round grazing would be much more attractive for landowners if the Ministry of Agriculture would recognize it as farming practice with its own specific set of rules. Now landowners using year-round grazing have to comply with the same rules as seasonal grazing, this can lead to serious contradictions. For instance, in seasonal grazing, meadows have to be grazed off at the end of summer, while for year-round grazing the animals still have to find their food there till early spring. The area will be grazed of all the same only at a later date! The majority of year-round grazing sites are within Natura 2000 sites and majority of them are found to be Biologically Valuable Grasslands. This means that the main goal for these areas is nature conservation. However, farming here has to comply with rules based on agricultural production. This leads to frequent contradictions and consequently, inefficient nature However, the most important problem for those who are working with this concept is compliance with the requirements under Rural Development Programme. Year-round grazing would be much more attractive for landowners if the Ministry of Agriculture would recognize it as farming practice with its own specific set of rules. Now landowners using year-round grazing have to comply with then same rules as seasonal grazing, this can lead to serious contradictions. For instance, in seasonal grazing meadows have to be grazed off at the end of summer, while for year-round grazing the animals still have to find their food there till early spring. The area will be grazed off all the same only at a later date! The majority of year-round grazing sites are within Natura 2000 sites and majority of them are found to be Biologically Valuable Grasslands. This means that the main goal for these areas is nature conservation. However, farming here has to comply with rules based on agricultural production. This leads to frequent contradictions and consequently, inefficient nature management.
Morphology: Colour: the hair coat is blue dun, often called mouse-gray, Height: 130 to 140 cm, Chest circumference: +-170 cm, The breed is short in height, with a strong and stocky build, light head with a straight profile, the neck emerges low out of the chest. The Konik has a deep chest, a thick mane
History:
Remarks: The aim for all herds is to have them totally wild In some areas we are very close to that! Others are still developing (50/50 feral or semi-feral)



Name: Livno wild horses

Species: Horse
Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina
Location: Mountains 10km north of Livno
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.divljikonji.org/, http://www.facebook.com/divljikonji/photos
Description:
Morphology:
History: Living free for 50+ years, but also horses left free during the Balkan wars in the 1990s
Remarks: the horses are under control of the rangers of the livno region



Name: Hutovo-Blato Horse

Species: Horse
Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina
Location: Hutovo-Blato
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.hutovo-blato.ba/en/
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks: The Horses are located in the hilly part of the park and hardly accessible;



Name: Sampas

Species: Horse
Country: Serbia
Location: Region Vlasina, Vlasnia Lake, Central-Serbia, Eastern Kosovo
Synonyms:
Pic source: http://www.opusteno.rs/svet-zivotinja-f109/topic9198.html
Description:
Morphology:
History: Horses have been living free in the region for centuries. It is thought that the original animals were left behind by or escaped from pastoralists grazing in the area.
Remarks:



Name: Vlasina Mountain Pony

Species: Horse
Country: Serbia
Location: Vlasina area
Synonyms: Domestic Mountain Pony
Pic source: Sergej Ivanov
Description:
Morphology: Colour: Most of them dark bay, other light bay, black, height: 120 - 140cm, Weight: 250 - 300kg
History:
Remarks: animals range free all year, health and breeding is controlled



Name: Suva Planina Mountain Pony

Species: Horse
Country: Serbia
Location: Suva Planina Mountain, Stolovi Mountain
Synonyms: Stolovi Mountain Pony
Pic source:
Description:
Morphology: Colour: Most of them dark bay, other light bay, black, height: 120 - 140cm, Weight: 250 - 300kg
History:
Remarks: some periodic management e.g. removal of some males, health checks



Name: Stara Planina Mountain Pony

Species: Horse
Country: Serbia
Location: Stara Planina Mountain
Synonyms: Domestic Mountain Pony
Pic source: Sergej Ivanov
Description:
Morphology: Colour: Most of them dark bay, other light bay, black, height: 120 - 140cm, Weight: 250 - 300kg
History:
Remarks: totally wild, no management at all (group of 8 horses in Stara Planina Mountain)



Name: Scutari

Species: Horse
Country: Montenegro
Location: Lake Scutari National Park
Synonyms: Skadar, Shkodër
Pic source: http://www.blic.rs/Vesti/Drustvo/173707/Spaseni-divlji-konji-u-Nacionalnom-parku-Skadarsko-jezero
Description:
Morphology:
History:
Remarks: