

RBST WATCHLIST 2013 and Survival Trust













SHEEP



CRITICAL (LESS THAN 300)

BORERAY



2. ENDANGERED (300 TO 500)

LEICESTER LONGWOOL **NORTH RONALDSAY**



3. VULNERABLE

CASTLEMILK MOORIT DEVON & CORNWALL LONGWOOL

HILL RADNOR **TEESWATER**

WHITEFACED WOODLAND



4. AT RISK (900 TO 1500)

BALWEN COTSWOLD

LINCOLN LONGWOOL

MANX LOAGHTAN NORFOLK HORN

OXFORD DOWN PORTLAND

SOAY

WENSLEYDALE

WHITEFACE DARTMOOR



5. MINORITY (1500 TO 3000)

BORDER LEICESTER DORSET DOWN

DORSET HORN GREYFACE DARTMOOR

CATTLE



CRITICAL (LESS THAN 150)

THE CHILLINGHAM

WILD CATTLE DAIRY SHORTHORN

(Original population)

NORTHERN DAIRY SHORTHORN

WHITEBRED SHORTHORN

VAYNOL



2. ENDANGERED (150 TO 250)

NATIVE ABERDEEN ANGUS



3. VULNERABLE (250 TO 450)

LINCOLN RED (Original population)



. AT RISK (450 TO 750)

GLOUCESTER IRISH MOILED SHETLAND



5. MINORITY (750 TO 1500)

TRADITIONAL HEREFORD WHITE PARK

PIGS



3. VULNERABLE (200 TO 300)

BRITISH LOP

LARGE BLACK **MIDDLE WHITE**



4. AT RISK (300 TO 500)

BERKSHIRE TAMWORTH

WELSH



5. MINORITY (500 TO 1000)

BRITISH SADDLEBACK

GLOUCESTERSHIRE OLD SPOT

LARGE WHITE (BPA registered)

OXFORD SANDY AND BLACK

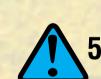


GOATS



2. ENDANGERED (100 TO 200)

BAGOT



5. MINORITY (500 TO 1000)

GOLDEN GUERNSEY

EQUINE



1. CRITICAL (LESS THAN 300)

CLEVELAND BAY HORSE

ERISKAY PONY

HACKNEY HORSE **AND PONY**

SUFFOLK HORSE



2. ENDANGERED (300 TO 500)

DALES PONY

EXMOOR PONY



3. VULNERABLE (500 TO 900)

CLYDESDALE HORSE DARTMOOR PONY



AT RISK (900 TO 1500)

FELL PONY

HIGHLAND PONY

SHIRE HORSE



POULTRY

UK BREEDS AT RISK

Breeds on the new UK Poultry Breeds at Risk list are not categorised and not all of the breeds are considered to be numerically rare, although some certainly are, but all fulfil the **RBST definition of being a UK** native breed and/or other criteria. **RBST recognises large fowl and**

true bantams but acknowledges that some miniatures of these breeds are also rare. This list now includes ducks and geese.

Please see our 'Poultry Breeds at Risk' leaflet or visit www.rbst.org.uk

OTHER NATIVE BREEDS

Breeds on the RBST Watchlist form part of a wider population of breeds native to the British Isles. Those shown in *green* have progressed out of Watchlist categories 1 - 5 into category 6 (Other Native Breeds). The following breeds of Irish origin can be found in the UK and historically have been part of British agriculture: Kerry cattle; Galway sheep; Irish Draught horse and Connemara pony.

SHEEP - Over 3000 adult breeding females

Badgerface Welsh Beulah Black Welsh Mountain Blackface (Scottish)

Blueface Leicester Brecknock Hill Cheviot Clun Forest Dalesbred

Derbyshire Gritstone Devon Closewool Exmoor Horn Hampshire Down

Hebridean Herdwick Jacob

Kerry Hill Llandovery Whiteface Hill Lleyn

Llanwenog Lonk

North Country Cheviot Romney Rough Fell Ryeland

Shetland **Shropshire** Southdown

South Wales Mountain Suffolk Swaledale Welsh Hill Speckled Welsh Mountain

Wiltshire Horn

CATTLE - Over 1500 adult breeding females

Aberdeen Angus Ayrshire **Beef Shorthorn Belted Galloway British White** Dairy Shorthorn Devon Dexter Galloway Guernsey Hereford Highland Jersey Lincoln Red Longhorn

South Devon Sussex Welsh Black

Luing

Red Poll

EQUINE - Over 3000 adult breeding females

New Forest Pony Shetland Pony Welsh Pony and Cob

WATCHLIST GUIDELINES

A breed is defined as a group of animals that has been selected by humans to possess a set of inherited characteristics that distinguishes it from other animals within the same species. For recognition by the Trust, a breed must be an original breed, or a native breed of which at least one parent breed is believed to be extinct.

A Native breed is defined as:

 breed history documents the breed origin within the UK (including from amalgamation of native breeds), and the UK has formed the primary environment for the development of the breed or the breed of origin in its current adapted form; and breed history documents its presence in the

UK for 40 years plus 6 generations (where

a generation is 10 years, 6 years, 5 years, 4 years, 2 years for horses, cattle, goats, sheep, pigs/poultry respectively); and

• not more than 20% of the genetic contributions come from animals born outside the UK (other than those imported for an approved conservation project) in any generation for the last 40 years plus 6 generations. An original population is that segment of an

original breed, or of a native breed of which at least one parent breed is believed to be extinct, that has not suffered unacceptable introgression. Placement of a breed within Watchlist

categories may not be defined only by

registered breeding female population

size (the numeric thresholds serve as a guideline).

Population genetic factors (such as inbreeding and genetic erosion) and current trends in breed density and distribution (geographical concentration in a small area) can mean a breed will be highly vulnerable to disease outbreaks, and so are also included in making assessments of endangerment.

If insufficient information exists to fulfil all current guidelines, RBST may occasionally recognise breeds it considers to be of genetic conservation importance.

In addition to the registered flocks of Borerary, North Ronaldsay and Soay sheep, feral and semi-feral populations exist in the Western Isles of Scotland.

PHOTOS: SIMON TUPPER, LINDA TROTMAN, EWEN ROBERTSON, RUPERT STEPHENSON, JON DURRANT, TERRY MANCEY

Would you like to get involved? We need your support to help us save the UK's rare breeds.

- Join RBST and become a member of your local RBST Support Group
- You can donate online at www.rbst.org.uk or through your mobile phone. Text RBST11 and your donation amount to 70070 e.g. RBST11 £5
- Follow us on on RBSTrarebreeds



