



BORERARY



NORTHERN DAIRY SHORTHORN



TAMWORTH



FELL PONY



RED POLL

SHEEP



1. CRITICAL
(LESS THAN 300)

BORERARY



2. ENDANGERED
(300 TO 500)

LEICESTER LONGWOOL
NORTH RONALDSAY



3. VULNERABLE
(500 TO 900)

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



1. 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)



4. 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



BAGOT

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



4. AT RISK
(900 TO 1500)

FELL PONY

HIGHLAND PONY

SHIRE HORSE



TOULOSE-EXHIBITION

POULTRY

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
Luing
Red Poll
South Devon
Sussex
Welsh Black

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.

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