



THE LIVESTOCK CONSERVANCY™

Conservation Priority Livestock Breeds 2016

Critical: Fewer than 200 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 2,000. For rabbits, fewer than 50 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 500.

Threatened: Fewer than 1,000 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 5,000. For rabbits, fewer than 100 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 1,000.

Watch: Fewer than 2,500 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 10,000. For rabbits, fewer than 200 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 2,000. Also included for all livestock are breeds that present genetic or numerical concerns or have a limited geographic distribution.

Recovering: Breeds that were once listed in another category and have exceeded Watch category numbers but are still in need of monitoring.

Study: Breeds that are of genetic interest but either lack definition or lack genetic or historical documentation.

	Critical	Threatened	Watch	Recovering	Study
Cattle	Canadienne Dutch Belted Florida Cracker Kerry Lincoln Red Milking Devon Milking Shorthorn – Native ¹ Randall or Randall Lineback Texas Longhorn (CLR) ²	Ancient White Park Pineywoods Red Poll	Ayrshire Galloway Guernsey	Ankole-Watusi Belted Galloway Red Devon Dexter Highland	Chirikof Island Criollo (North Central Mexican)
Goats	Arapawa San Clemente		Spanish	Myotonic or Tennessee Fainting Oberhasli	Golden Guernsey
Pigs	Choctaw Mulefoot Ossabaw Island	Gloucestershire Old Spots Guinea Hog Large Black Red Wattle	Hereford Tamworth		Saddleback
Rabbits	American Chinchilla	American Belgian Hare Blanc de Hotot Silver Silver Fox	Beveren Giant Chinchilla Lilac Rhineland	Crème d'Argent	Harlequin
Sheep	Florida Cracker Gulf Coast or Gulf Coast Native Hog Island Romeldale / CVM Santa Cruz	Black Welsh Mountain Clun Forest Cotswold Dorset Horn Jacob – American Karakul – American Leicester Longwool Lincoln Navajo-Churro St. Croix	Oxford Shropshire Tunis	Barbados Blackbelly Shetland Southdown Wiltshire Horn	

Breeds unique to North America are printed in bold.

¹ Dual Purpose Milking Shorthorns that qualify for the "Native (N)" designation, identifying them as pure, old line, dual purpose Milking Shorthorns, as verified by the AMSS office

² Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry.



Conservation Priority Equine Breeds 2016

Critical: Fewer than 200 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 2,000.

Threatened: Fewer than 1,000 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 5,000.

Watch: Fewer than 2,500 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 10,000. Also included for all livestock are breeds that present genetic or numerical concerns or have a limited geographic distribution.

Recovering: Breeds that were once listed in another category and have exceeded Watch category numbers but are still in need of monitoring.

Study: Breeds that are of genetic interest but either lack definition or lack genetic or historical documentation.

	Critical	Threatened	Watch	Recovering	Study
Donkeys	American Mammoth Jackstock Poitou			Miniature Donkey	
Horses	American Cream Canadian Caspian Cleveland Bay Dales Pony Galiceño Hackney Horse Morgan – Traditional ² Newfoundland Pony Shire Suffolk	Akhal-Teke Colonial Spanish ¹ Dartmoor Exmoor Irish Draught Lipizzan	Clydesdale Fell Pony Golland Mountain Pleasure/ Rocky Mountain	Belgian ³	

Breeds unique to North America are printed in bold.

¹ Strains include Baca-Chica, Banker, Belsky, Choctaw, Florida Cracker, Marsh Tacky, Santa Cruz, Sulphur/Vaquero, Wilbur Cruce, and numerous other sub strains and composites. Feral horses from the Cerbat, Pryor, and Sulphur areas include some that would meet the criteria as well as some that do not. Colonial Spanish horses are represented by several registries, and several strains have independent conservation breeding programs. Each of these strains contributes to the overall composite breed.

² Includes horses whose pedigrees are absent of outcrosses after 1930.

³ Includes Brabant, the European ancestor of the American breed, that is a distinct type and now globally rare.