



Rare Breeds and Varieties of the Balkan Atlas 2009

Synonyms, Occurrence, Description of Rare Breeds in the Balkan Region



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Introduction

An accurate description, the region of origin and current distribution are essential information for monitoring of indigenous livestock breeds, to assess their situation and take appropriate action. Just this documentation is often lacking in the countries and regions that are, due to their ecological niche, particularly rich in indigenous breeds. The Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), in particular article 2, requires in-situ conservation of domesticated species. This can then be achieved if a comprehensive mapping provides an appropriate overview.

The “Atlas of Rare Breeds and Varieties of the Balkans” is a basis for the further conservation work at national and private level, to raise awareness and create more publicity. For documenting of the conservation of animal genetic resources, FAO expects that there are verifiable facts and figures (DAD-IS database and “State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources”). This demand cannot be met by the states of the Balkan region at the moment. It is even difficult for private actors to provide this level of information. The Atlas of Rare Breeds and Varieties of the Balkan may, therefore, fill a previously existing information gap

This printed version is an addition to the database on the internet. Please have a look at: <http://www.agrobiodiversity.net/balkan/>

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ALBANIA

Shqipërisë



Mediterranean Water Buffalo

Local names: Buallica, Domaci Bivo



The Crusaders brought the Water Buffalo to Europe in the Middle Ages, where it acclimatised to the cooler conditions. Bulgaria and Italy are home to long established herds of Water Buffalo, and hence they are often called Mediterranean Water Buffalo. Domestic buffalo of Mediterranean type is spread over several countries of the Balkans. (2003) In Albania there is a buffalo conservation program, which will financially support the farmers to keep and increase the animals. The program is compiled from MAF and is approved by the Albanian Government. The Animal Production Department is in charge of implementing the program

The neck is medium long and thin. The chest is wide and deep. The back is short, wide. The rump is wide, medium long and sloping in many animals. The tail is long and reaches the hocks is length. The belly is voluminous. The body is long. The limbs are medium thick, with sound hooves.

Details:

Acceptance officially recognised

Area of distribution several countries of the Balkan; lowland and coastal areas

Population size 160-170 heads; 65 animals registered; bulls: 15; cows: 130-140;
trend:increasing

Risk status critical

Colour black

Coat black, dark grey and rarely white spots

Head lean with large black eyes

Horns bent to variable extent, with the bend being directed asides and back-ward.

Weight bull: 500-620kg; cow: 300-450kg

Height bull: 145-155; cow: 130-140cm

Use draught power, milk and butter;

Productivity production: 450-900kg; 8% fat; maturity 30-33 months; bulls
breed until 10-15 years; Gravidity 300-320 days;

Source of information Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana



CATTLE

Busha

Local names: Busa; Illyrian Cattle; Brachyceros; Rhodopi; Rodopy Shorthorn



In the Balkans since Neolithic age. Short body, strong skeleton, narrow rump and well developed udder. Late maturing, hard and strong constitution, adapted to harsh environment, extensive grazing and low quality forage, excellent maternal traits and easy calving. Black coloured vulva.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Balkan peninsula; Albania: Mountain area Gjergjan-Kukes, Cajes
Population size	450-520; bulls: 12; cows: 380-420; trend: stable
Risk status	critical
Colour	reddish, brown or brown opened to grey, darker string down the back
Head	small, narrow, mug is dark coloured with some whitehair around, very developed orbit of eyes
Horns	fine, upward and forward curving horns
Weight	bulls: 210-250kg; cows: 150-200kg
Height	bulls: 115-125 cm; cows: 95-100cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	milk: 1000-1400kg in 270-300days
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana



Illyrian Dwarf Cattle Gurgucke

Local names: Lopa e Gurgucke

(Gurgucke = Flintstone) grazing on rough ground with a lot of pebble; very strong hooves and agile movement short body, narrow rump, undeveloped udder, short legs, shin girth 13-14 cm. Short horns, bent front inwards or bent up-inwards, black coloured short horns, white coloured lip, whitened extremities.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Albania: Sinajaj-Tepelene; mountain area of Kendrevices
Population size	160-180; bulls: 3; cows: 100-120; trend increasing
Risk status	critical
Colour	brown-yellow; white mouth, whitish legs
Head	brown coloured; medium sized, developed mandibles, small eyes
Horns	black short horns, bent up-inwards
Weight	m: 150-200 kg; f: 140-160 kg
Height	bull: 110-125cm; cow: 90-100cm
Use	meat (calves)
Productivity	milk: 600-1200kg; 280-320days; carcass: 16-18 months 130 (f) - 150(m) kg
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Kume



Illyrian Dwarf Cattle Lekbibaj

Local names: Lopa e Lekbibaj, lopa e Lekbibajt



2007: pilot project to identification of the local cattle in Lekbibaj, promoting and setting up a farmers association, establishing a database, establishing conditions for an in-situ conservation programme. Short body, strong skeleton, narrow rump and well developed udder. Lips are big and extremities paled. Black coloured vulva.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Albania: Tropoja District; villages Salce, Palc, Brise, Curraj; Betash
Population size	600-650; bulls: 10; cows: 500-550; trend: stable
Risk status	endangered
Colour	reddish, brown or brown opened to grey
Head	very developed orbit of eyes
Horns	short, thin and tip and back bent horns
Weight	m: 200-250 kg; f: 105-115 kg
Height	m: 125-135 cm; f: 90-100 cm
Use	Milk; meat
Productivity	Milk yield: 700-1200kg; Laktation: 280-300 days;
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana



Prespa Cattle

Local names: Lopa e Prespes; West Macedonian



Mucous membranes grey-black, pink when crossbred with Illyrian cattle. The body of the animals is sometimes slightly higher at the croup than at withers. As often found in original animals, the breed shows a distinct sexual dimorphism.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	SE-Albania: Lake Prespa
Population size	350-400
Risk status	critical
Colour	grey-greyish blue; brown-reddish, brown-ocre, sometimes dark
Coat	hair coat often coarse and sometimes shaggy
Head	long and narrow nose with muzzle, relatively large eyes
Horns	short, bent front-inwards or up-inwards; grey or white with black tips
Weight	m: 230 - 250 kg; f: 120 - 150 kg
Height	m: 120-125; f: 95 - 105 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	milk yield 850-1100kg; lactation 280-310 days
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania



SHEEP

Bardoka

Local names: Bardhoka, Barloka



The Bardhoka sheep is a triple purpose sheep, milk-meat-wool. However, through natural and selective breeding this sheep became one of the most yielding strains of Pramenka breed. The average ewe lactation is over 200 kg milk per 270 days of lactation length, with about 6.0 % fat content. Its body weight is considered to be medium, female's individual averages 40 and male's 50 kg, respectively. The height at wither is 64.cm. The lamming is low, about 120%. The average body weight of the lambs at birth is 2.5 - 3 kg, and at weaning (after three months, approximately) they reach the live body weight of 20-22 kg. The grease fleece weight for females and males averages 2-2.5 kg and 2.5 – 3.5 kg, respectively. The males are horned and the females are polled, usually.

Bardhoka sheep is well suited to a grazing production system, calm, easily milked and easy to work with.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	NW-Albania, Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro
Population size	30.000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	white
Horns	males horned
Weight	rams: 50 kg; ewes: 40 kg
Height	64 cm
Use	triple purpose
Productivity	over 200kg milk per 270 days of lactation length, 6.0 % fat
Remarks	Pict. 2: Agim Cili
Source of information	Prof.Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE; Prof. Assoc. Dr. Petrit DOBI Agric. University of Tirana, Albania



Kuoca e Mallakastres

Local names: Dele vendi

Short, small sized and wool covered body, except abdomen. Light skeleton and thin legs. Extensive grazing, additional concentrate one month before and after birth, 3.4 month keeping indoor. Conservation programme with 40 farmers, Nucleus herd with 400 ewes and 40 rams.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Albania, Malakaster
Population size	3250; rams: 90; ewes: 2870 Trend: stable
Risk status	endangered
Colour	white, sometimes red face, red legs
Coat	white hair length: 15-18cm
Head	small, often red face without wool
Horns	medium size, straight inwards, females polled
Weight	Billy goat: 45-50 kg; goat: 35-40 kg
Height	Billy goat: 65-70 cm; goat 55-60 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	40-55 kg; 7%fat, 200 days lactation, 110-115% reproduction
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania

Lara e Polisit

Local names: Lara e polisit

Adult animals have medium size body and developed skeleton. Round and medium volume abdomen, well developed udder, round and joined.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Albania
Population size	320; rams: 12; ewes: 260-280; trend: decreasing
Risk status	critical
Colour	White to Black and White coloured wool. Black color is chiefly concentrated on face, around eyes, feet and tale as well as few cases in other parts of the body.
Head	arched nasal profile. Females have straight nasal profile
Horns	Males have below inward arched shaped horns
Weight	rams: 80-110kg; ewes: 45-55kg
Height	rams: 65-70cm; ewes: 55-60cm
Use	milk, meat, wool
Productivity	50-110kg, 6.6.7%fat,
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania



Recka

The breed belongs to the Cakel group; pure bred animals in marginal areas; crossings are common. Recka sheep has a low but deep body; fine skeleton, short and thin legs; adapted to extensive management conditions.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	West-Balkan; Central and South Albania
Population size	265000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	unicolor white; seldom black
Head	light and fine head, ears of medium size or short (cukë)
Horns	males horned
Weight	30 kg
Height	55 cm
Use	adapetd to harsh environments and poor pastures;
Productivity	90-130 kg milk;7% fat; heterogenous wool, 1.5 kg p.a.;Birth weight: 1.8-2.0 kg; Fertility: 110%
Remarks	Catalogue of West balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types; Pict 1: Agim Cili
Source of information	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Petrit DOBI Agric. University of Tirana, Albania



Ruda

Pramenka type; triple production sheep with half fine wool; belongs to the Cigaja group; well developed body with characteristic long legs.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	NE-Albania: Kukes and Peshkopia area
Population size	84000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	uni-coloured white, sometimes black
Coat	neck and abdomen not covered with wool
Head	light, but well developed mandibles and protuded orbitals
Horns	rams heavy spiral or semi-circular horns. Ewes are usually polled
Weight	rams: 60 kg; ewes: 45 kg
Height	61 cm
Productivity	130-150 kg milk; 7% fat; wool production: 1.5 kg; fine wool; birth weight: 2.2 - 2.5 kg; Fertility: 120%
Remarks	Pict. 1: Agim Cili
Source of information	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Petrit DOBI Agric. University of Tirana, Albania



Shkodrane

Local names: Zetska Zuja; Podgorica ; Delja Shkodrane, Shkodra, Scutari



It belongs to the long tail group. The Pramenka of the Zeta-Bjelopavlic valley. It is one of the smallest Pramenkas and identical to the Scutari breed of Albania (Mason 1967). A nucleus herd is kept in a small ruminants breeding station located in Korça district.

Small size body, Both, females and males have tassel of wool on the front. Neck is short and a little muscular. Abdomen is rounded and a little voluminous. Well developed and rounded udder.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Lake Scutari, Shkodra district; N-Albania
Population size	5.400
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	White with yellow or yellowish-brown head and legs
Coat	White to reddish coloured Fleece. Wool covers all body, neck, basal part of head and tale. Length of hair is 40-45cm, shorter in parts of ribs and abdomen. In face, hairs of Brick-red color. In some animals, brick-red coloured extremities
Head	arched nasal profile of males, straight nasal profile of females
Horns	Males have arched horns; females polled
Weight	rams: 45-50 kg; ewes 25-30 kg
Height	rams: 60 cm, ewes: 50cm
Use	milk, meat, wool
Productivity	wool: 2.6-4.3kg; Milk: 65-85kg; 7-7.3%fat; 8-10% twin births
Source of information	Prof.Dr. Kristaq Kume, Assoc. ALBAGENE; Dr. Bozidarka Markovic, Montenegro



Syska e Matit

Local names: Syska e Matit

Medium sized body and strong and developed skeleton.
Legs are long and thin.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Population size	2900-3200; rams:75-85; ewes: 2350-3000;
Trend: decreasing	
Risk status	endangered
Colour	White coloured mantle. Around eyes, all animals have black spots. A large number of animals have black spots on ears, around nose and mouth. Some individuals have black spots at the end of extremities
Coat	Wool covered body. There is a tassel of wool on the head.
Head	Strong head and jawbone, long face; small ears
Horns	Ewes are polled, whereas, rams have the developed horns bent in ward side-below.
Weight	rams: 40-45kg; ewes: 25-35kg
Height	rams:65-70; ewes: 55-60kg
Use	milk, meat, wool
Productivity	1.1-1.5 kg wool;50-70kg milk, 6.1-6.3 % fat; 180-190 days lactation
Source of information	Prof.Dr. Kristaq Kume, Assoc. ALBAGENE; Dr. Bozidarka Markovic, Montenegro



PIG

Pig with wattle

The animals are very enduring under adverse conditions.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Albania, Lake Shkodra
Population size	32; boars: 2; sows: 3-4; trend: decreasing
Risk status	critical
Colour	white
Coat	The whole body, excepting from the belly, is covered with smooth hairs.
Head	medium long head, slightly bent profile, medium sized ears
Weight	boars: 120-140kg; sows: 90-100kg
Productivity	piglets/litter: 6-8; litters/year 2
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania



Spotted of Shkodra

Local names: Shkodra

Long body, straight back, slightly sloped croup and strong constitution. The limbs are long and sound. The animals are very enduring under adverse conditions.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N- Albania, lake Shkodra
Population size	76; boars: 5-7; sows: 20-25; trend: decreasing
Risk status	critical
Colour	white, pied with black spots
Head	medium long head, slightly bent profile, long ears
Weight	boars: 160-190kg; sows: 120-130kg
Productivity	piglets/litter: 7-8; litters/year: 2
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania



GOAT

Berdhera e Greshices

Medium size animal with an elongate and harmonic body and well developed musculature well developed mandible. Legs are strong and adapted to the terrain. Extensive production system with free grazing, additional fodder: concentrate one month before and after birth; 3-4 months keeping Indoor. In-situ-conservation programme is running.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Albania, Malakaster
Population size	350; billy goats: 12; goats: 200; Trend: decreasing
Risk status	critical
Colour	white
Coat	long hair
Head	lean head, straight or dished profile line, sometimes two wattles, beard
Horns	yes, small, upright backwards
Weight	Billy goat: 65-70 kg; goat: 45-50 kg
Height	Billy goat: 75-80 cm; goat 65-70 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	60-85 kg; 4.2%fat, 165 days lactation, 120-125% reproduction
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania

Capore e Dragobise

Local names: Dragobija



“Capore e Dragobise” is a typical goat of Alpine area. Medium size body, developed skeleton, thin and strong feet, chest girth 80-89cm, shin girth 8.2-10.4cm, udder girth 23-25 cm, teat length 6.2-8.8cm. About 10 % of the animals have rudimental ears. About 5-6 % of the animals have wattles

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Albania; Dargobia
Population size	3500-3800; 120 rams, 2900-3100 goats; trend: decreasing
Risk status	endangered
Colour	black
Coat	black coloured mantle, black to ash-grey coloured hair
Head	black coloured head, beard existing, long ears
Horns	above- back inward arched horns
Weight	m: 70-90; f: 45-60 kg
Height	63-68 cm
Productivity	milk yield 130 - 180 kg, 3.8% fat; lactaion 170 days
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana,



Capore e Liquenasi

Local names: Rraca Liquenasi

Small size body, small head, back bent straight horns. chest girth 70-75 cm, diagonal length 60-65 cm, shin girth 8.5-9,3 cm, udder girth 22-24 cm, teat length 3.5-4.5cm, strong feet. The animal is able to move sharpen terrains. Goats utilize pasture very good.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	SE-Albania, Prespa-Region
Population size	3500-4000, billy goats: 100-120; goats:2800-3100; trend: decreasing
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	black
Coat	Black coloured mantle
Horns	goats: bent back. billygoats: twisted horns
Weight	male: 55-60 kg; female: 42-45 kg
Height	68-57cm; goats: 60-65cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	160 kg / lactation period
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana,



Capore e Mokrrës

Local names: Rraca Mokres



Probably descended from *Capra prisca* and not from *Capra falconeri*. Small body size; arched nasal profile of males, straight nasal profile of females. Males have arched horns, females without horns. Both, females and males have tassel of wool on the front. Neck is short and a little muscular. Abdomen is rounded and a little voluminous. Well developed and rounded udder. White to reddish coloured Fleece. Wool covers all body, neck, basal part of head and tale. Length of hair is 40-45cm, shorter in parts of ribs and abdomen. In face, hairs of Brick-red color. In some animals, brick-red coloured extremities.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	SE-Albania; Pogradecit; Mokra
Population size	350-400; biily gaots 34; goats 280-320
Risk status	critical
Colour	reddish - dark
Coat	long hairs (up to 35 cm), hairs at neck and legs
Head	big head, straight nose
Horns	straight inward spirally twisted; females: strong and erect
Weight	male: 60-70 kg, female: 40-52 kg
Height	male: 65-75 cm; female: 50-60 cm
Use	milk, hair, meat
Productivity	180 kg milk in 190 days lactation period; hair: rams: 0.7-1.3kg; ewes: 0.5-0.8kg
Source of information:	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana



Dhija e e Dukatit

Local names: Black of Dukati

small but very flexible also in difficult terrain, resistant to harsh conditions, compensation of water deficiency by fodder



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	S-Albania; Dukati, around Vlorës
Population size	1800-2200
Risk status	endangered
Colour	black
Head	small
Horns	straight backwards
Weight	m: 35-50kg f: 25-30 kg
Height	54-60 cm
Productivity	milk yield 190 kg
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana



Dhija e Fratarit

Small size animals with an elongate harmonic body and well developed musculature well developed mandibles, short legs. Extensive grazing, additional concentrate one month before and after birth, 3.4 month keeping indoor. Conservation programme with 14 farmers, Nucleus herd with 700 goats and 25 billygoats.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Albania, Malakaster
Population size	1850 billy goats: 50; goats: 1500; Trend: decreasing
Risk status	endangered
Colour	ashy,
Coat	ashy mantle, short and dark grey hair, dark-grey face, whitish legs
Head	lean head, straight or dished profile line, beard sometimes wattles
Horns	back arched short horns, sometimes wattles, long beard
Weight	Billy goat: 45-50 kg; goat: 35-40 kg
Height	Billy goat: 65-70 cm; goat 55-60 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	45-75 kg; 4.2%fat, 150 days lactation, 100-105% reproduction
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania

Dhija e Gracanit

Small size animals with an elongate harmonic body and well developed musculature, well developed mandibles, short legs. Extensive grazing, additional concentrate one month before and after birth, 3.4 month keeping indoor. Conservation programme with 17 farmers, Nucleus herd with 1300 goats and 40 billygoats.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Albania, Malakaster
Population size	1360 billy goats: 50; goats: 1120; Trend: stable
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	ashy, sometimes reddish
Coat	ashy mantle, short and ashy-white hair, ashy face
Head	lean head, straight or dished profile line, beard sometimes wattles
Horns	thin, long, back and side-inwards arched horns, sometimes wattles, beard
Weight	Billy goat: 45-50 kg; goat: 35-40 kg
Height	Billy goat: 65-70 cm; goat 55-60 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	55-80 kg; 4.2%fat, 150 days lactation, 100-105% reproduction
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania

Dhija e Kutes

Extensive grazing, additional concentrate one month before and after birth, 3.4 month keeping indoor. Conservation programme with 12 farmers, Nucleus herd with 800 goats and 30 billygoats.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Albania, Malakaster
Population size	2130 billy goats: 80; goats: 1890; Trend: decreasing
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	black, brown ashy, white and mixed
Head	lean head, straight or dished profile line, beard sometimes wattles
Horns	billy goat: arched, back inward bent; goats: long, twisted, back inwards, sometimes wattles, beard
Weight	Billy goat: 50-60 kg; goat: 35-40 kg
Height	Billy goat: 65-70 cm; goat 55-60 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	55-80 kg; 4.1%fat, 150 days lactation, 105-110% reproduction
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania

Goat of Kallmetit

Local names: Lara e Kallmetit

Developed body, well developed skeleton, thin and strong leg and feet. Wattles are present at about 2-3 % of population.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Albania
Population size	850-900; billy goats: 35-40; goats: 700-750; trend: decreasing
Risk status	endangered
Colour	white and black coloured Mantle, shoulders often black
Head	straight nasal profile, medium size ears, short beard
Horns	inward, backward
Weight	billy goats:100-130kg; goats: 50-60kg
Height	billy goat: 85-90; goat: 70-75cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	100-170kg milk in 170-180 days
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania



Goat of Velipoja

Local names: Rraca Velipoja

Medium size animals, very developed and harmonic skeleton, chest girth 80-91cm, diagonal length 72-82 cm, shin girth 9-10cm, teat length 6.2-7.8 cm.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-W-Albania: Velipoje, Barbullush, Shkoder
Population size	900-950, billy goats: 30-35; goats: 820-850; trend: decreasing
Risk status	critical
Colour	reddish - black
Coat	red and black coloured mantle
Head	long shaped head, bulging eyes, beard and wattle are present
Horns	back above inward thin horns
Weight	billy goat 65-70kg, goat 44-45kg
Height	billy goat 56-75cm; goat 55-65cm
Use	dairy, meat
Productivity	130-300kg, 4.6% fat per lactation period of 120 days
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania



Hasi

Local names: Rraca e "Hasit"

It is well known for its adaptation to harsh environments and extensive management. It is a good browser even during winter time. Main food is oak leaves, but hay and concentrate is given during winter time especially during late pregnancy and a few weeks after kidding.

It has a well developed body, strong legs and well developed udder.



Details:	
Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Albania, Hasi region in North Eastern part of Albania
Population size	27000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	reddish
Coat	long hair
Head	Heavy head, straight sharp profile line, pending ears
Horns	Females small curled sideward, males big curled
Weight	rams: 70kg & more; ewes: 55kg
Height	rams: 78 cm; ewes: 65-70 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	150 - 250 kg milk; average fat content 3.2-4% lambs 2.9 and 3.2 kg at birth, daily gain 170 gr.
Source of information	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Petrit DOBI Agric. University of Tirana, Albania



Krahebardha e Aranitasit

Medium size animal with an elongated and harmonic body and well developed musculature, well developed mandible. legs are strong and adapted to the terrain.

Extensive production system with free grazing, additional fodder: concentrate one month before and after birth; 3-4 months indoor keeping. In-situ-conservation programme is running, nucleus herd = 350 goats, 10 billy goats.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Albania, Malakaster
Population size	1970 billy goats: 48; goats: 1530; Trend: stable
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	off-white-grey
Coat	long hair
Head	lean head, straight or dished profile line, beard sometimes wattles
Horns	yes, small, upright backwards or curled
Weight	Billy goat: 45-50 kg; goat: 35-40 kg
Height	Billy goat: 72-75 cm; goat 60-65 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	110-150 kg; 4.1%fat, 180 days lactation, 110-120% reproduction
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume; Assoc. ALBAGENE, Tirana, Albania

Mati

Local names: Rraca "Mati"

It is good adapted to physical condition and resistance against disease. Most of farms apply extensive farming. This goat eats very well oak leafs, shrubs etc. Farmers use to supply the daily ration with other foods only during winter time, using hay, and concentrates especially for the kids and lactation goats. Mati goat has a robust and deep body, strong legs.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Mati region in Northern part of Albania
Population size	20000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	reddish
Coat	long hair
Head	Heavy head, straight sharp profile line, small ears
Horns	Females small curled sideward, males big curled
Weight	male: 68-79kg ; female: 43-52kg
Height	male: 75 cm; female: 65 cm
Use	meat, milk
Productivity	210-270 kg milk in 210 days of lactation; weight at birth is 2-5-2.8 kg; daily gain 180 gr; 50% twin birthes
Source of information	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Petrit DOBI Agric. University of Tirana, Albania



Muzhake

Local names: Rraca Muzhake

It has good adaptation to physical condition and resistance against disease. Most of farms that keep Muzhake apply extensive farming or semi extensive farming.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	S-Albania; districts of Tepelena, Permet, Gjirokastra, Saranda, Delvina
Population size	120000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	Mainly grey, other colours occur (white, black, beige)
Coat	long hair
Head	elegant head, straight profile line, small ears
Horns	both sexes have small backwards curled horns
Weight	males: 55kg; females: 40kg
Height	males: 65 cm; females: 55 cm
Use	milk, meat (meat is very tasty and required by the market)
Productivity	150-200 kg milk in 210 days of lactation; brith weight: 2.4-2.6 kg; daily gain 150-170 g
Source of information	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Petrit DOBI Agric. University of Tirana, Albania



BOSNIA – HERCEGOVINA

Bosna i Hercegovina

Босна и Херцеговина



CATTLE



Busa

Local names: Busha; Illyrian Cattle; Brachyceros; Rhodopi; Rodopy
Shorthorn

In the Balkans since Neolithic age. Adapted to harsh environment, extensive grazing and low quality forage, excellent maternal traits and easy calving. 2003: The local Busha breed has been almost extinct. During the war, a nucleus herd of the purebred Busha, established by the UPI combine near Sarajevo, has been destroyed together with the entire documentation. Today there is no clear information of any larger population of pure bred Busa in the country.

Details:

Acceptance	recognised (by Breeder organisation)
Area of distribution	Balkan Peninsula
Population size	80 (70 females)
Risk status	critical
Colour	pure brown, grey, black or red coloured, darker string down the back
Head	small, narrow, mug is dark coloured with some white hair around
Horns	short horns
Weight	200-300 kg
Height	102-112 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	900-1500 l, 3.5-5% fat
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo



Gatacko

Local names: Gatacko



2003: The Gatacko breed, pure Tyrolean Grey and crossbreed of this type represent some 10 to 15 percent of the total cattle population. Gatacko is slightly heavier than Busa. Body length is 115 cm.

Details:

Acceptance	recognised (by Breeder organisation)
Area of distribution	Gacko, Stolac, Nevesinje, Trnovo, Sarajevo and Mostar
Population size	80 (70 females)
Risk status	critical
Colour	grey
Horns	short horns
Weight	293 kg
Height	112 cm
Use	milk, meat
Remarks	Tyrolean Grey x local cows of the Busa type
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo



HORSE

Bosanski Brdski Konj

Local names: Bosnian Pony; Bosniak, Bosnian Mountain

Bosnian Pony (Bosnia); Balkan Pony type; orig. from Busa Pony; Karst type in Hercegovina, improved by Arab Small horse; Body shape is square with pronounced mussels; . position of hind legs often cattle-like.



Details:

Acceptance	needs further research
Area of distribution	C & E Bosnia
Risk status	critical
Colour	brown, black or chestnut, white, black
Head	head is small with narrow forehead, neck long and strong especially at stallions
Weight	Stallion: 300 kg; Stud: 250 kg
Height	130 cm
Use	riding; pack; draught
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo

Glasinacki

Type of the Bosnian Mountain Horse, influenced by crossings with Arab Horses.

Details:

Acceptance	needs further research
Area of distribution	SE-Bosnia-Hercegovina: Glasinac ; Sarajevo-Romanija Region
Risk status	unknown
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo

SHEEP



Dubska; Dubian

Local names: Dubska-Vlashichka Ovca / Vlasko Vitoroga

Dubska is the most useful variety of the Bosnian Mountain Pramenka (Bosansko-Hercegovacka) in the mountainous areas of central and western Bosnia and Herzegovina, mainly at mountain Vlastic. Also in Serbia Dubska sheep is occurring. Dubska sheep is adapted to high mountains, to harsh climatic conditions and poor pastures. Breeding strategy is transhumant. It belongs to the largest type of pramenka with coarse fleece

Details:

Acceptance	awaiting recognition
Area of distribution	Dub near Travnik; Central Bosnia and Herzegovina
Population size	unknown
Colour	white, head and legs with black spots
Horns	twisted vertical horns, rams and ewes
Weight	rams: 60 kg (80-100); ewes: 30-40 kg (60-70)
Height	rams: 75 cm; ewes: 67 cm
Use	milk (for a special local cheese); wool; meat (80% of income)
Productivity	90-120 kg milk; Fertility: 110%; 2-2.5 kg wool;
Remarks	(in Brackets: Weight from the publication "Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types", 2006
Source of information	Dr. S. Muratovic, Sarajevo; Dr. M. Brka et al, Sarajevo



Kupreska ovca

Local names: Kupres; Kupreshka Pramenka



Belongs also to the Bosnian Mountain Pramenka Sheep (Bosansko-Hercegovačka). Short summer and long cold winter lead to this medium size breed with long coarse open fibred fleece. Transhumant management.

Details:

Acceptance	awaiting recognition
Area of distribution	Kupres Plateau (1300m), Polja of Duvno, Livno and Glamoc
Population size	unknown
Colour	off white with very small black spots on legs and head
Coat	white, off white
Head	erect ears
Horns	rams horned;
Weight	rams: 55 kg, ewes: 48 kg
Height	rams: 70 cm; ewes: 64 cm
Use	triple purpose; mainly milk
Productivity	1.5-2.5 kg wool; ca. 25 cm long wool; milk: 130kg; fertility: 105%; birth weight: 2-4 kg
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Sarajevo; Dr. Bozidarka Markovic, Montenegro



Pivska

Local names: Jezero-Pivska; Piva; Durmitorska



Is the most important strain of Pramenka in Montenegro today. The animals are adapted to cold mountain conditions. It is named after the Piva mountains in the north of Montenegro and southern Herzegovina.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-NW-Montenegro; S-Herzegovina; Piva Mountains
Population size	4580
Risk status	endangered
Colour	white with spotted head and legs, occasionally black or grey
Head	with top-knot
Horns	usually horned
Weight	rams: 60 kg; ewes: 45kg
Height	rams: 65cm; ewes: 60 cm
Productivity	milk yield: 100 kg; fertility: 120%
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector

Podveleska Ovce

Details:	
Area of distribution	SE-Bosnia & Herzegovina
Colour	white, hair on head and legs black; pure black sheep occur
Head	erect ears
Weight	ram: 46kg; ewe: 44 kg
Height	small
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo



Privor

Local names: Privorska ovca; Prijevorska pramenka

Best type of pramenka for milk production; also use of wool and milk; used for improving Licka and also Kupreska sheep.

Details:	
Area of distribution	Mountain vranica; Town Gornji Vakuf
Colour	off-white
Head	erect ears
Horns	rams horned
Weight	rams: 71 cm; ewes: 66 cm
Height	rams: 52 kg; ewes: 40 kg
Productivity	milk yield: 132 kg; 182 days
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo



Sjenicka

Local names: Sjenica ovca / Pestersko-Sjenica / Vasojevic / Vasojevicka / Vlascka



Lambs meats are specific in taste and appreciate at consumers. During the summer and fall, sheep are fed only by pasture and during the winter by hay. Rarely farmers build stables for sheep, and they are usually kept outside and only during winter in fenced areas.

Details:

Acceptance	awaiting recognition
Area of distribution	E- Bosnia & Herzegovina, W-Serbia; N-Montenegro; Sjenica, Pester Plateau
Colour	white, dark spots around eyes and nostrils, ear tips and legs
Coat	tail long, hangs below hocks
Horns	medium long; ewes occasionally small horns
Weight	rams 60 kg; ewes: 45 kg
Height	rams: 65 cm; ewes: 60 cm
Use	meat sheep for the major part of the country.
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo

Stolacka, Podveleshka



Adapted to high mountains. Well adapted to harsh climatic conditions and poor pastures. During the summer and fall, sheep are fed only by pasture and during the winter by hay. Rarely farmers build stables for sheep, and they are usually kept outside and only during winter in fenced areas.

Details:

Acceptance	awaiting recognition
Area of distribution	SE-Bosnia-Herzegovina: Stoac, Ljubuski
Colour	white body, head and legs are black ; some are entirely black
Weight	rams: 40kg; ewes: 35kg
Height	rams: 55cm; ewes: 55cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	wool: 1-2.5kg; 70-90kg milk; Fertility: 140%;
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep types
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector

PIG

Siska

Local names: Shishka ; Schischka

2003: Very poor results in meat production have lead to extinction of this breed. Today only crossbreed of this pig can be found.



Details:

Acceptance	needs further research
Risk status	extinct
Colour	grey
Coat	thigh and flat body covered with yellowish and sometimes brown strong hair
Head	prick-eared; It has a big head, long but narrow short ears
Weight	250 kg
Use	meat: usually smoked (prsut)
Productivity	littersize 4-6; maturity: 36 months
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo



GOAT

Red Bosnian; Domestic Hilly Goat

Local names: Crvena bosanska



Details:

Acceptance	needs further research
Area of distribution	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Risk status	unknown
Colour	unicoloured red or grey
Horns	both sexes horned
Weight	Billygoat: 55 cm; goat: 35 cm
Height	Billygoat: 70 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	100-400 l per 240 days lactation
Source of information	Dr. Salko Muratovic, Faculty of Agriculture, Livestock Sector, Sarajevo

BULGARIA

Vălgarija

България

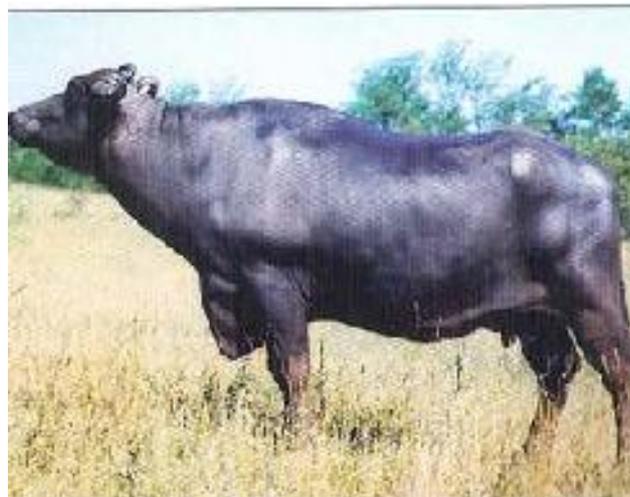


BUFFALO



Bulgarian Murrah

Local names:	Balgarska murra
Details:	
Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	throughout the country
Population size	5315
Risk status	rare
Head	lean, tender, with large black eyes
Horns	bent to a variable extent, with the bend being directed aside and backward
Weight	bulls: 700 - 900 kg, cows: 550 - 600 kg
Height	135 - 137 cm
Use	meat and milk
Productivity	Average milk production per lactation: 1´976 kg (milk fat: 7.12%), average daily gains: 800 - 1000 g,
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



Mediterranean Water Buffalo

Local names: Domestic Buffalo, Domaci Bivo



The Crusaders brought the Water Buffalo to Europe in the Middle Ages, where it acclimatised to the cooler conditions. Bulgaria and Italy are home to long established herds of Water Buffalo, and hence they are often called Mediterranean Water Buffalo. Domestic buffalo of Mediterranean type is spread over several countries of the Balkans.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	several countries of the Balkan
Population size	120 cows; 5 bulls in Dragana, Troyan, Shumen and Chiflika
Risk status	extinct
Colour	black
Horns	males and females horned
Weight	600-700 kg (m); 500-550 kg (f)
Height	138-139 cm
Use	draught power, milk and butter;
Productivity	production: 1000l, 8% milk fat; maturity 30-33 months; bulls breed until 10-15 years; Gravidity 300-320 days
Source of information	Prof.Dr. Kostadin Zhelev; EASRAB (animal breeding agency), Sofia



CHICKEN



Black shoumenska hen

Local names: Black shoumenska hen

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Central Bulgaria; Stara Zagora
Population size	350
Risk status	critical
Weight	hens: 1.3 - 1.6 kg, cocks: 1.8 - 1.9 kg
Use	eggs: white colour of shell
Productivity	laying capacity per year: 150 - 155 eggs, average weight of eggs: 45 – 47 g, start of egg laying: 173 days
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria



Starozagorska Red Hen

Local names: Starozagorska red hen

Details:

Acceptance officially recognised

Area of distribution Agricultural Institute in Stara Zagora

Population size 560

Risk status critical

Weight hens: 2.3 - 2.5 kg, cocks: 3 - 3.5 kg

Use producing of birds for universal using

Productivity laying capacity per year: 215 - 220 eggs / average weight of eggs:
58 - 60 g / start of egg laying: 165 days

Source of information Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria



DONKEY



Local Donkey

Local names: Magare;

The donkey is a calm and docile animal. It is very well adapted to movements on bad and rocky paths. The native Bulgarian donkey is of grey, grey-brownish, light-grey(near white) colour. The height varies. There are small longhair varieties and bigger varieties.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	throughout the country
Population size	226`740
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	grey with a dark back strip which bifurcates toward the forelegs, black or chestnut animals may be found
Head	medium-sized head, a longish skull and slightly bulged profile
Height	stallions: 110 cm, mares: 100 cm
Use	farm work
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria



HORSE

Carakachanski Kon



Local names: Karakachan; Karakachanska
The only surviving var. of Bulgarian Native Horse.

Details:

Acceptance	awaiting recognition
Area of distribution	Alpine mountain pastures of Rila Mtn., Pirin Mtn., central part of Sara planina Mtn., western part of Rhodope Mtn.
Population size	100
Risk status	critical
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
Use	draught, riding, pack
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Konstantin Zhelev, Sofia; Dr. G. Barzev; Semperviva



Danubian Horse

Local names: Dunavski kon



Elongated and very well muscled body, calm temperament. The Danubian Horse is a result of crosses of Nonius with some local mares.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution of South Bulgaria	Northwest Bulgaria and a part
Population size	750
Risk status	critical
Colour	black, dark chestnut and chestnut
Head	proportional, light and lean head in mares and lightly more solid in stallions, Coarse heads and bulged profile are rare, neck is medium size and relatively well-muscled in mares and very well muscled in stallions,
Height	stallions: 160 - 163 cm, mares: 158 - 161 cm
Use	farm work
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria



East Bulgarian Horse

Local names: Iztochnobalgarski kon

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	throughout the country
Population size	970
Risk status	critical
Colour	chestnut, black, bay, grey (rarely)
Head	medium-sized head, narrowed in its lower part, well-pronounced eye-sockets, straight profile of the facial and forehead bones, broad back angles of the lower jaw, normally developed and well-set ears, straight neck, long, well muscled and versatile
Height	Height at withers: stallions: 164 - 168 cm
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev; "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



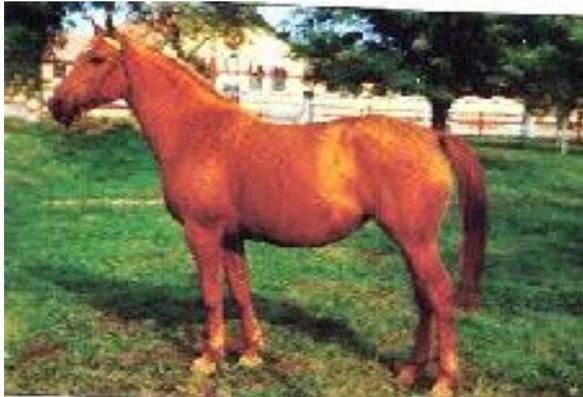
Plevens breed

Local names: Plevenski kon

Anglo-Arabian origin, the body is elongated which shows that the breed is intermediate between riding and draft breeds.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	North and West Bulgaria
Population size	230
Risk status	critical
Colour	bay
Head	medium-sized, proportionally developed head with a straight profile line, well defined eye-sockets, nostrils are broad, neck is medium-length and well muscled
Height	stallions: 163 - 166 cm, mares: 159 - 162 cm
Use	equestrian sports, riding and farm work. Plevenski horse is a result of cross of Arabian, Anglo-Arabian and Gidran stallions with some local mares.
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria; Semperviva, Pernik



Trotter Breed

Local names: Rysista poroda

The temperament is often wilder.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	North-East and South Bulgaria
Population size	720
Risk status	critical
Colour	chestnut, bay, black and grey
Head	medium-sized and straight head, expressive eyes, medium long straight neck
Height	stallions: 155 - 163 cm, mares: 152 - 160 cm
Use	two-wheeled carriage racing and farm work
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



CATTLE



Grey Steppe

Local names: Podolian; Croatian Steppe; Slavonski Podolac; Podolsko Govece; Greek Steppe; Boz Step; Slavonian Syrian; Istrian Grey; Boskarin; Bulgarian Grey

Bulgarian Steppe cattle are very well adapted to the environment in which they have been bred for years. The breed is distinguished by strong body conformation and especially strong legs that are well adapted to the long stay on the mountain pastures. Moreover, the breed is very vital and resistant to diseases. In order to improve the productivity, this breed has been recently crossed with other breeds and has therefore become almost extinct.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Bulgaria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Greece; Serbia;
Population size	299
Risk status	endangered
Colour	grey-white, grey or white
Horns	round, smooth and long lyre horns
Weight	400 kg avg.
Height	120 cm avg.
Source of information	ABIB, Association for breeding of indigenous Breeds in Bulgaria



Iskursko Govedo

Local names: Istursko Govedo; Boz Step; Plevne; Iskar Cattle; Grey Iskur; Thracian; Iskyrsko sivo govedo



The Iskursko Govedo is found around the Iskar, Vitt and Ossam rivers and descends from local Grey cattle. The animals are light to dark grey, shading to black. Muzzles and eyelids are black. Horns are U- shaped, pale with black tips. Proportionate body, strong legs.

Iskar grey cattle in the past was a considerable as by some authors as a independent local breed. Other authors state that Iskar grey is more productive than the local variety of Bulagrian grey native cattle and declare iskar grey as a subbreed.

Iskar grey cattle was recognized as a breed in 2008

Population of animals from the original stock is near lost.

In fact nowadays in Bulgaria exist a middle type between Iskar grey and Native grey. That's why some specialists use for all populations the name Bulgarian Grey.

Details:

Acceptance	awaiting recognition
Area of distribution	Central Balkan Mountains, Apriltsi, Teteven, Turkey
Population size	20
Risk status	critical
Colour	uni coloured: light to dark grey, shading to black with black muzzle and hooves Horns lyre-shaped
Weight	bull: 750kg; cow: 350 kg
Height	bull: 140cm; cow: 118cm
Source of information	Hasan Ali; RIMSA, Troyan; Semperviva, Pernik



Rhodope

Local names: Rhodopska; Rodopsko kasorogo; Rodopi



Rhodopean shorthorn cattle is 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 .

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	central and east Rodopy Mountains, Smolian, Lovetch District, Central Balkan, Apriltzi, Teteven, Kaloffer
Population size	197; 13 sires; 184 Cows
Risk status	endangered
Colour	brown-black, brown . grey-brown, deer colour; light line on the back prevails; Mucosae lead-grey to black
Head	medium sized; slightly concave profile; light ring around muzzle
Horns	short, thin, dark and fragile, pointed toward
Weight	cows: 280 kg; sires: 300 kg
Height	95-110 cm
Productivity	800 kg milk per lactation; 4.5-5% fat
Source of information	ABIB, Association for breeding of indigenous Breeds in Bulgaria



SHEEP

Breznik Sheep

Local names: Zapadnostaroplaninska; West Stara Planina



The Breznik sheep 25-30 years ago was smaller with a long.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	West Bulgaria - the districts of Sofia, Vratza and Pernik
Population size	1'070
Risk status	endangered
Coat	Colour adults often unicoloured white fleece; but also pigmentation of the ears, around the eyes (splotch-faced) and the nose mirror. The fleece is white with large black or brown pigmented spots
Head	mainly close fleece, partly braid structure of the fleece and mixed wool
Horns	straight profile line, covered with wool to the eye line
Weight	mainly hornless
Use	rams: 70 - 90 kg, ewes: 45 -55 kg
Productivity	wool, milk, meat, pelts
	milk yield: 60 - 80 l, fertility: 120 - 140 %
	Remarks The Breznishka 25-30 years ago was smaller with a long tail (near the ground) and more rough wool.
	Source of information Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria; Semperviva, Pernik



Blackhead Pleven Breed

Local names: Plevenska chernoglava, Chernoglava



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	plain regions
Population size	280000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	Black head and legs and white fleece. White spots on the Forehead, neck and ears
Coat	White, thin tale
Head	fine head, lean, regular or slightly bulged profile line, large black ears
Horns	strong black horns
Weight	rams: 70 kg, ewes: 55 kg
Use	wool, milk, meat
Productivity	milk yield: 180 - 240 l, fertility 130 - 160 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



Cooper-red shoumen Sheep

Local names: Mednocherven shoumenska



Details:

Species	Sheep
Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	North-east Bulgaria
Population size	800
Risk status	endangered
Colour	range from drab to copper-red
Coat	coarse and mixed
Head	elongated, tuft on the forehead that falls
over the eyes	
Horns	rams: well-developed, ewes: hornless but: up to 5% of the ewes have
horns	
Weight	rams: 60 kg, ewes: 40 kg
Use	wool, milk, meat and pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 90 - 130 l, fertility: 135%
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



Duben Sheep

Local names: Dubenska

The animals are medium-sized, stocky, with compact bodies; short legs, not covered with fleece, with solid bones and sound hooves; long tail with a characteristic bulge in the base.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Staraplanina Mtn and Sredna gora Mtn, village Duben
Population size	250
Risk status	critical
Colour	basically: white colour
Coat	close and evened wool
Head	wedge-like shape, straight profile line, covered with fleece till the eye-line
Horns	males: horned, females: hornless
Weight	rams: 65 - 80 kg, ewes: 38 -50 kg
Use	wool, milk, meat, pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 80 - 100 l, fertility: 112 - 118 %
Remarks	ABIB started a breeding programme with Duben sheep in 2009. Investigations was made in 2007-2008
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria; Semperviva, Pernik



Karakachan

Local names: Karakachanska/ Kukovlaska / Karavlaska / Crna Vlaska / Sarakatsan / Sarakatsaniko



Short and thin tail (typical for the breed).

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	several countries of the Balkans
Population size	500
Risk status	endangered
Colour	black to dark chestnut brown rarely white
Coat	coarse and long wool
Horns	Rams have strong and long, but not heavy horns in an open spiral. Ewes are usually polled
Weight	ram: 35-45kg, ewe: 25-35kg
Height	ram: 60-65cm, ewe: 55-60cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool) and pelts Productivity Low productivity of litters (100 - 102%)
Remarks	The original type is bred by ABIB and Semperviva members
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria; Semperviva, Pernik



Koprivshitzas Sheep

Local names: Koprivshenska



This is relatively new created breed (in the last 40 years). Basis is the old known Srednogorska(Panagjurska) sheep with post improvements.

Srednorodopska(Panagjurska) sheep was a relatively small sheep with short brown pigmented "ruda" wool. It was a little bigger then original Karakachan and Karnobat sheep. Stuff of original ram and sheep was exhibited in National agricultural museum in Sofia.

Details:

Country	Bulgaria, BG
Species	Sheep
Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	in the high valleys of Sredna gora and the foot of the Stara planina, mainly within the municipalities of Koprivshitza, Panagyurishte and Pirdop
Population size	4'940
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	60 %: white wool / 40 %: dark brown wool
Coat	the fleece consists transitional and downy fibres, beard and dry fibres in the areas of buttocks and breasts may be found (more typical for raws)
Head	small, straight profile line, covered with fleece till the eye line
Horns	mainly hornless, partly poorly developed horns
Weight	rams: 75 - 95 kg / ewes: 42 - 55 kg
Use	wool, milk, meat, pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 90 - 100 l, fertility: 125 - 140 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Sempertiva, Pernik



Kotel Sheep

Local names: Kotlenska



There is no clear description of this breed. The Sheep presented nowadays under this name are without a clear and uniform type. This contemporary population is probably not really a breed.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	region of Stara Planina (around Kotel)
Population size	711
Risk status	critical
Colour	grey brown to black
Coat	coarse, mixed, with long guard and short downy fibres
Head	small, fine, poorly covered with fleece, straight profile
Weight	rams: 35 - 45 kg, ewes: 31 - 32 kg
Use	wool, milk, meat, pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 70 - 80 l, fertility: 100 - 120 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria, Semperviva, Pernik





Local Karnobat Sheep

Local names: Mestna karnobatska

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	South-East Bulgaria - plains of the districts of Bourgas and Yambol
Population size	290
Risk status	critical
Colour	white or pigmented (mainly cinnamon brown)
Coat	kabarlyav type: loose fleece, longer and coarser wool), rudav type: shorter, denser and softer wool,
Head	small, straight profile line, horizontally set ears
Horns	rams: well-developed horns, ewes: hornless, partly small underdeveloped horns
Weight	rams: 50 - 60 kg, ewes: 30 - 40 kg
Use	meat, milk, wool
Productivity	milk yield: 100 - 105 l, fertility: 105 - 110 %
Remarks	Nowadays Karnobat sheep are much bigger than original ones. There are not official data, but probably the original stock was improved with merinos in the process of creation of Karnobat fine-fleece sheep.
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria; Semperviva, Pernik



Local Stara Zagora Sheep

Local names: Mestna starozagorska



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	South Bulgaria - mainly Thracian Lowland, districts of Star Zagora, Sliven, Haskovo and Yambol
Population size	2'000
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	white
Head	Coat semi-open with ununiform, semi-coarse and soft wool fine and elongated, bulged profile of the nose line, the head is white and not covered with fleece, long neck, not covered with fleece too
Horns	hornless
Weight	rams: 70 kg (average) ewes: 46 kg (average)
Use	milk, wool, meat
Productivity	milk yield: 150 - 190 l, fertility: 130 - 160 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria; Efabis; Semperviva, Pernik



Middle Rhodopean Sheep

Local names: Srednorodopska

Small, stocky animals with well-developed chest, thin but strong legs with very hard hooves.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	high mountains of the Middle Rhodopean Massif
Population size	14'873
Risk status	not at risk
Coat	ununiform coarse wool
Head	medium-sized, slightly bulget profile line
Horns	male: strongly developed horns
Weight	rams: 35 - 45 kg, ewes: 25 - 30 kg
Use	wool, milk, meat and pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 50 - 80 l, fertility: 100%
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



Middle Stara Planina Sheep

Local names: Srednostaroplaninska



Belongs to the Karakachan type.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Middle Stara Planina
Population size	11'937
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	half of the population with coloured fleece, half with white fleece
Coat	open with well-ponounced braid structure, coarse, mixed wool with presence of all three types of the fibres - guard, transitional and downy
Head	medium long, straight profile line and narrow pointed muzzle, straight and medium sized ears
Horns	male: well-developed, snail-shaped horns; female: hornless (but there are also ones with short underdeveloped horns)
Weight	rams: 60 - 75 kg, ewes: 37 - 45 kg
Use	wool, milk, meat and pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 70 - 80 l, fertility: 107 - 114 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



Replyan Sheep

Local names: Replyanska



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	North-West Bulgaria, around the towns of Belogradchik and Montana
Population size	8645
Risk status	rare
Colour	white, some coloured spots around the eyes and on the legs
Coat	mainly close fleece, transitional fibres
Head	straight profile line, covered with wool till the eye line, ears erect and medium-sized
Horns	males: well-developed horns, females: hornless
Weight	rams: 70 -85 kg, ewes: 36 - 48 kg
Use	milk, wool, meat, pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 70 - 90 l, fertility: 120 - 130 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



Sakar Sheep

Local names: Sakarska



Bones of the legs and the hooves are strong and firm.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	South-East Bulgaria (region of Sakar Mountain)
Population size	2262
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	white (partly also pigmented sheep)
Coat	open fleece with braid structure, downy fibres prevail, partly transitional and guard fibres
Head	medium-sized, straight profile line, ears horizontally set
Weight	rams: 50 - 65 kg, ewes: 38 - 45 kg
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	milk yield: 70 - 80 l, fertility: 100 - 105 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"; SAVE Monitoring Institute



Sofia (Elin-Pelin) Sheep

Local names: Sofijska, Elinpelinska

Relatively large breed with an elongated body, narrow and deep breasts.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	district of Sofia
Population size	2'500
Risk status	endangered
Colour	White sometimes with some coloured spots around the eyes, on the ears and the legs
Coat	coarse wool
Head	white, poorly covered with fleece, straight or slightly bugged profile
Horns	hornless
Weight	rams: 90 - 110 kg, ewes: 60 - 65 kg
Use	milk, wool, meat and pelts
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



Spotch-faced Maritza Sheep

Local names: Vakla Marishka



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	South-Bulgaria - north and west of the town of Plovdiv
Population size	837
Risk status	critical
Colour	white, velvet black pigmentation around the eyes, ears and the muzzle
Coat	varied
Head	long, narrow, not covered with fleece; rams: slightly bulged profile line, ewes: straight profile line
Weight	rams: 120 kg (average), ewes: 80 kg (average)
Use	milk, wool, meat
Productivity	milk yield: 150 l, fertility: 140 - 150 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria", Semperviva, Pernik



Strandzha Sheep

Local names: Strandzhanska



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	South-East Bulgaria - region of Strandzha Mountain
Population size	280
Risk status	critical
Colour	50 % white fleece, 50 % pigmented in brown/dark-brown with black guard hairs on the head and legs
Coat	mixed wool, downy and outer-coat hairs, braid structure of the wool
Head	medium long, straight profile line, ears are horizontally set
Horns	males: well-developed and strong horns
Weight	rams: 40 - 50 kg, ewes: 30 - 35 kg
Use	milk, wool, meat, pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 70 - 75 l, fertility: 95 - 100 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria", Semperviva, Pernik



Svishtov Sheep

Local names: Svishtovska



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	North Bulgaria - along the river Roussenski Lom, Yantra, Rositza and Osam
Population size	96
Risk status	critical
Colour	white wool
Coat	coarse wool
Head	white or with coloured spots, straight profile line, tuft of wool (lock) on the forehead, sometimes falling over the eyes
Horns	males: horned, females: hornless
Weight	rams: 60 - 70 kg, ewes: 40 - 45 kg
Use	milk, wool, meat, pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 60 - 80 l, fertility: 115 - 125 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"; Semperviva, Pernik



Teteven Sheep

Local names: Tetevenska



The original type seemed to be more divergent. Native people claim, that in the past Teteveska sheep was pigmented with small white spots on the head and on the end of the tail; the average weight of the original sheep was around 50kg.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Middle Stara Planina - the region of the town of Teteven and the villages of Ribaritza, cherni Vit, Golyam Izvor and Galata
Population size	800
Risk status	critical
Colour	Fleece: mainly white partly muddy-yellow
Coat	open with braid structure, dominance of transitional downy fibres
Head	straight profile line, large ears (mainly erect, partly drooped), face not covered with fleece
Horns	males: well developed horns, females: hornless
Weight	rams: 65 - 80 kg, ewes: 38 -74 kg
Use	wool, milk, meat, pelts
Productivity	milk yield: 65 - 75 kg, fertility: 108 - 118 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria", Semperviva, Pernik



White Maritza Sheep

Local names: Byala marishka



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	South Bulgaria - mainly east and north of the town of Plovdiv
Population size	718
Risk status	critical
Colour	mainly white, partly reddish brown with white spots on the head and on the tail; head is white, partly black
Coat	staple structure with pointed staple tips; wool is uniform and soft
Head	medium long, narrow, straight profile line, covered with fleece to the eye line; ears medium-sized, directed aside, slightly bent down; neck long and narrow
Horns	rams: partly horned, ewes: hornless
Weight	rams: 120 - 120 kg, ewes: 60 - 80 kg
Use	milk, wool, meat
Productivity	milk yield: 120 l, fertility: 160 %
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Farm animal breeds in Bulgaria, Semperviva, Pernik



PIG

Iztochnobalkanska svinja

Local names: Kamchiya; Kamchiska; East Balkan Swine

Medium size, compact body; well developed fore part, arch-like back, sloped croup, limbs short and sound; strong constitution.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Strandzha; East Stara Planina
Population size	1053
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	black, sometimes grey-brown
Coat	except belly covered with smooth hair, long on the back, continuous crest (forehead - sacrum) of sharp bristle
Head	long, straight profile line, small straight ears, short neck
Weight	boar: 100-200 kg
Height	sow: 80-100kg
Use	meat, lard
Productivity	excellent meat quality and thick fat; late maturity and low prolificacy (6 piglets)
Remarks	Literature: Farm Animal breeds in Bulgaria, 2006; FAO-DAD-IS
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, Semperviva, Pernik



TURKEY



North Caucasian Bronze Turkey

Local names: North Caucasian Bronze Turkey

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Hybrid Center of Poultry Breeding at the Agricultural Institute Stara Zagora
Population size	1250
Risk status	vulnerable
Weight	turkeys: 9 - 10 kg, cock-turkeys: 15 - 16 kg
Use	producing of broilers
Productivity	laying capacity per year: 70 - 80 eggs, average weight of eggs: 85 – 87 g, start of egg laying: 225 days, yield at slaughter
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria"



GOAT



Mestna Koza

Local names: Local Goat

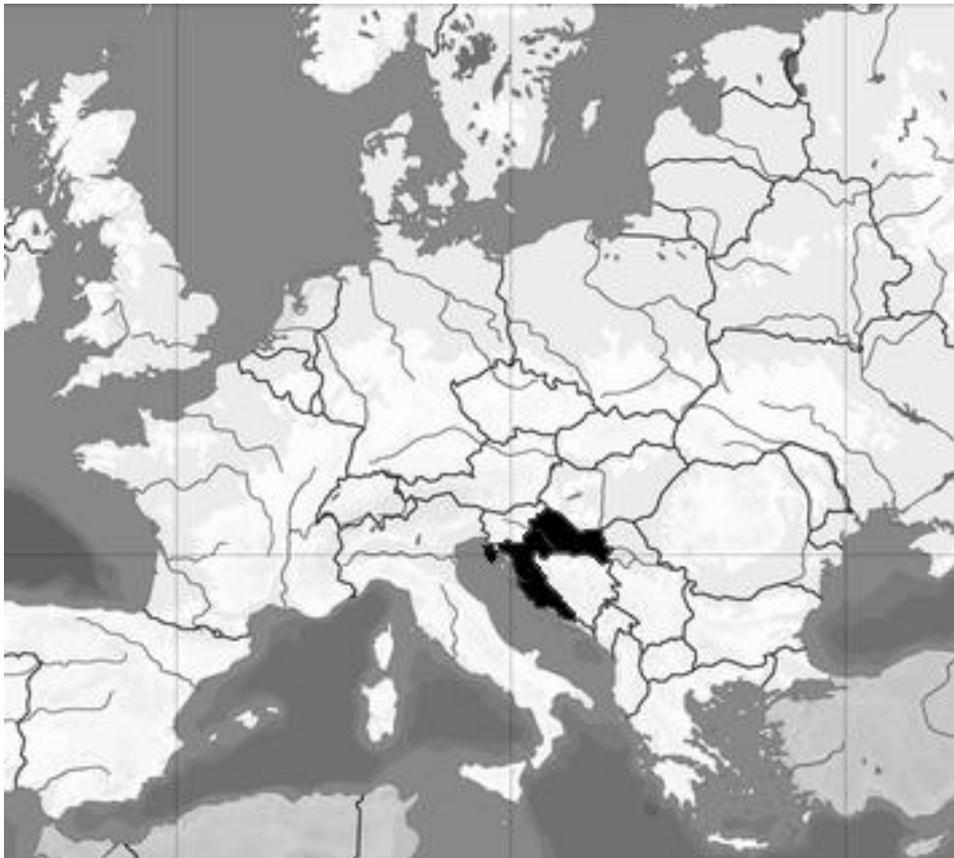
Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	all over the country
Population size	>500000
Risk status	not at risk
Coat	dense coarse hair
Head	medium sized, straight or dished profile line; medium sized ears
Horns	both sexes horned, size and shape is different
Weight	billygoat: 70-85kg; goat: 40-45 kg
Use	milk; meat
Productivity	250-400l/lactation period; meat at slaughter 40-50%; Fertility: 120-130%
Source of information	Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, "Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria", Semperviva, Pernik



CROATIA

Hrvatska



CATTLE



Busa

Local names: Busha; Illyrian Cattle; Brachyceros; Rhodopi; Rodopy Shorthorn

Indigenous breed indigenous breed of Brachyceros type; Busa is surely phylogenetically strongly related with Busa populations in neighbouring states.

The breed is very well adapted to the locally prevailing marginal conditions and is especially moderate in nutrition. The females are known for calving ease. This breed is known for longevity.

Details:

Area of distribution	Balkan peninsula; Croatia: mountain and coastal part
Population size	190
Risk status	critical
Horns	short horns
Weight	250 kg
Height	103-108 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	milk yield: avg. 600-1400l; 180 days; fat: 5 %
Remarks	Conservation programme; Croatian association of Busa breeders
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb



Istarsko govredo

Local names: Boskarin; Istrian; Buje

Locally adapted breed. indigenous breed Podolian with influence of Romagnola (Italy); since 1950, > 30% from Austrian Brown (Austria), German Brown (Germany), Brown-Swiss (USA); High heat tolerance and adaptation to the local karst region are reported for this breed; known for longevity and being moderate in nutrition (karst pasture land, browsing, straw).



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	central Istria, Peninsula Istra
Population size	460; 23 bulls; 267 young animals (2009)
Risk status	endangered
Colour	uni coloured: grey with light snout and rings around the eyes, black tongue, black palate and vulva (scrotum)
Horns	Horns about 1 m long! lyre shaped
Weight	bulls: 900 kg; cows: 625 kg
Height	bulls: 148cm; cows: 138 cm
Use	milk, meat
Remarks	SUIG/ Association of Istrian Cattle Breeders, HPA/Croatian Agricultural Agency, AZRRI/Agency for Rural Development of Istria
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb



Sivo dalmatinsko govedo

Local names: Dalmatian Grey cattle, Sivo govedo dalmacije

Indigenous breed Busa improved with Tyrol Grey (Austria) tolerates both high and cold temperatures and is adapted to the local environment (karst region), adapted to extremely extensive conditions, strong hooves.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Dalmatia
Population size	4000
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	grey
Horns	short and light horns
Weight	bulls: 400; cows 325 kg
Height	bulls: 125 cm; cows:119 cm
Use	milk, meat
Remarks	Croatian Agricultural Agency
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

Slavonski Podolac

Local names: Slavonian Sarmian Podolian ;Grey Steppe; Croatian Steppe; Podolsko Govece; Greek Steppe; Boz Step; Slavonian Sarmian; Istrian Grey; Boskarin; Bulgarian Grey



Indigenous locally adapted cattle breed in Podolian type. The breed is known for its adaptation to the locally climatic conditions. The females are known for calving easily.

Details:

Area of distribution	Croatia (Slavonia); Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Greece; Serbia
Population size	120
Risk status	critical
Colour	unicoloured grey
Horns	lyre-shaped horns
Weight	males: 600 kg; females: 460 kg
Height	males 135 cm; females: 128 cm
Use	milk; meat
Remarks	conservation programme is running, Association of Slavonian Sarmian Podolian Cattle Breeders
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb



DONKEY



Isthrian donkey

Local names: Istarski magarac; North adriatic donkey

Resistance, endurance and longevity are typical. Larger frame, short, black and bristle mane, strong fibia. Phenotypically it is close to the Apullian breed, originating from the region of Apullia in Italy and many authors have identified it with this type.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Isthrian Peninsula
Population size	125
Risk status	endangered
Colour	uni coloured: black with light to white black, snout, dark to black muzzle and cross and stripes are not discernible
Coat	short, black and bristle mane
Weight	male: 250 kg; female: 220 kg
Height	male: 125 cm; female:122 cm
Use	draught power, riding, mule production, tourist attraction
Remarks	conservation programme
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb



Littoral Dinaric Donkey

Local names: Primorsko-dinarski magarac; domaći magarac

Autochthonous donkey breed, developed in the area of Dalmatia. By its size, demands and resistance adapted to the conditions of the Karst Croatian coast. Small and horny hoofs are adapted to movements on rocky terrains. This donkey breed has a small compact frame, straight profiled head line and short bristly mane.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Adriatic coastal area, area of Dinaric mountains
Population size	2500
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	uni coloured: grey to dark grey with a light to white belly, expressive and clearly discernible cross and stripes.
Coat	short, black and bristle mane
Head	a straight profiled head line
Weight	male: 100 kg; female: 90kg
Height	male: 97 cm; female: 94 cm
Use	draught power, riding, tourist attraction
Remarks	conservation programme
Source of information	Prof.Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb



North Adriatic donkey

Local names: Sjeverno jadranski magarac; Kvarner

Autochthonous donkey breeds developed under influence of Istrian and Littoral-Dinaric donkey. Medium size frame, firm legs and strong tibia. The body size is suitable for the climate of Kvarner islands. Resistance, endurance and longevity are typical.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Kvarner islands, the northern Adriatic coastal area and in the eastern part of the Istrian peninsula
Population size	130
Risk status	endangered
Colour	uni brown to black; cross and stripes are not always expressive and clearly discernible
Coat	strong and short mane
Head	fine head with a straight profiled line
Weight	male: 170 kg; female: 150 kg
Height	male: 116 cm; female: 112 cm
Use	draught power, riding
Remarks	conservation programme
Source of information	Prof.Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb



HORSE

Croatian Coldblood

Local names: Hrvatski hladnokrvnjak

The Croatian Coldblood is autochthonous bred in the central and north-western Croatia. Croatian Coldblood was under a significant influence of the English Thoroughbred and the Belgian Coldblood horse. Muscular, broad back, compact body.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	lowlands of Croatia
Population size	3`000 (adults)
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	uni coloured: usually black or brown, sometimes bay
Weight	male: 650kg; female: 600 kg
Height	male: 155 cm; femlae: 150 cm
Remarks	Centre for Reproduction and Breeding of Animals in Croatia
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agicultural, Univ. Zagreb



Lippizan horse

Local names: Lipitsa; Lipicanac

Imported from Slovenia in the 19th century. This breed is intelligent and has an excellent temperament.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	E-Croatia; Slavonia
Population size	570 (adults)
Risk status	endangered
Colour	uni coloured: grey ; partial albinism
Coat	silky mane and tail, compact body
Weight	male: 570kg; female: 520 kg
Height	male: 166 cm; femlae: 164 cm
Use	riding , driving of coach
Remarks	Centre for Reproduction and Breeding of Animals in Croatia
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agicultural, Univ. Zagreb



Murinsulaner

Local names: Medjimurski Konj

Native Croatian breed, created in the 19th century from native warmblood (mares), Noriker, Percheron, Ardennais and Brabant; Medimurski konj is an original breed that originates from Croatia (today's regions of Medimurje). strong, well-proportioned body, stocky compact, deep girth and broad chest; adaptable and hard working .



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Croatia; Medimurje
Population size	40
Risk status	critical
Colour	uni coloured: brown, black, grey
Weight	male: 800kg; female: 650kg
Height	male: 160 cm; femlae: 155 cm
Use	draught power , riding, driving of coach
Remarks	Association of breeders of Murinsulaner horse, Čakovac
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agicultural, Univ. Zagreb



Posavina horse

Local names: Hrvatski posavac; Posavac



Indigenous Croatian breed, with influence of Asian and Arabian horses and later Spanish and Italian stallions as well as Nonius and Lipizzaner; The Posavina horse is an original breed from the area of Sava River basin (the today's area basin of the river Sava (Posavine)). The genetic structure of Posavina horse in Slovenia is almost identical with the genetic structure in Croatia because the larger part of reproductive horses have been taken from the Croatian breeding. Shoulders are medium long; hooves are flat, broad and concave; the body is compact and firm. The breed is very well adapted to harsh conditions (flooded areas), resistant to diseases.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	C-Croatia; Posavina; Flood Plains of the river Sava and its tributaries (Odra, Lonja)
Population size	1950 (adults)
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	uni coloured: predominantly bay, dark bay, grey, also black
Head	the head is noble in profile; the ears are elliptic and distant from each other;
Weight	male: 600 kg; female: 500 kg
Height	male: 150 cm; female: 143 cm
Use	draught power, riding, driving
Remarks	Croatian association of breeders of Posavina horse
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb



SHEEP



Creska Ovca

Local names: Cres Island

Indigenous locally adapted sheep breed of Pramenka type, improved with Spanish, French and Italian Merinos. The breed is adapted to an arid climate, poor nutritional conditions and a lack of water supply.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Island of Cres
Population size	15000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	uni coloured: predominantly white, rarely black
Weight	male: 42 kg; female: 33 kg
Height	male: 63 cm; female: 60 cm
Use	Lamb meat , milk
Remarks	Croatian Agricultural Agency
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb



Dalmatinska Pramenka

Local names: Dalmatian pramenka

Autochthonous sheep breeds of Pramenka type. Animals of this breed are very resistant and well adapted to high summer as well as low winter temperatures, dry and harsh pasture.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Wider area of Velebit and Dinara, national park of Krk, on some islands (Brač, Hvar, Vis, Kornati) and coastal area of central Adriatic.
Population size	200000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	uni colour: white, sometimes black, brown or grey
Horns	Rams have robust horns
Weight	male: 50 kg; female: 35 kg
Height	male: 60 cm; female: 55 cm
Use	meat
Productivity	Quantities and qualities of meat is excellent and regarded as a culinary specialty; milk yield: 60-120l; 150-180 days lactation
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

Dubrovačka Ruda

Local names: Ruda; Dubrovačka

Autochthonous sheep breed of Pramenka type, imported with Merino from France, Spain, Italy. The breed is adapted to arid areas and shows a high heat tolerance.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	S-Croatia; Ston, Herceg Novi in coastal area of Dubrovnik
Population size	380
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	uni coloured: white; 10% spotted
Horns	males horned
Weight	male: 43 kg; female: 33 kg
Height	male: 63 cm; female: 59 cm
Use	lamb meat, wool
Remarks	Croatian Agricultural Agency
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

Krčka ovca



Local names: Sheep of the Island of Krk

Autochthonous sheep breed of Pramenka type. High heat tolerance and adaptation to the local karst region with poor vegetation and water supply.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Krk island
Population size	15000
Risk status	not at risk
Weight	male: 55 kg; female: 38 kg
Height	male: 60 cm; female: 55 cm
Use	lamb meat, milk
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

Lika sheep



Local names: Lička pramenka, Lička ovca

Autochthonous sheep breed of Pramenka type. The breed is known for its adaptation to the local environment and adapted to extensive conditions.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	NW-Croatia; Lika and Gorski Kotar
Population size	30000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	white
Horns	males and females horned
Height	male: 60 cm; female: 58 cm
Weight	male: 40 kg; female: 30 kg
Use	lamb meat, milk
Remarks	Croatian Agricultural Agency
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

Paska Ovca



Local names: Pag Island

Imported from Spain and Italy: indigenous breed Pramenka with influence of Merino Negretti and Bergamo; High heat tolerance and adaptation to the local Karst region are reported for this breed.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Pag Island
Population size	30000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	white
Horns	males horned
Weight	male: 60 cm; female: 57 cm
Height	male: 35 kg; female: 30 kg
Use	milk, wool , lamb meat
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

Tsigai



Local names: Cigaja

Ruda type; There are two Varieties; Cokanski and Pvinicki; originally imported from Romania;

Description by Mason: Height: 75/68 (m/f); Weight: 65-70/45-55 (m/f); largest and most productive of indigenous Yougoslav breeds. Tsigai is one of oldest breed of sheep. Has been created in the Asia, where from expands on the Balkan peninsula and in whole Europe. Arising in better feeding conditions, it received a larger frame.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Croatia
Population size	3500
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	white with black head and legs
Horns	males horned
Weight	male: 63 cm; female: 59 cm
Height	male: 43 kg; female: 33 kg
Use	Wool, lamb meat
Remarks	Croatian Agricultural Agency
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

PIG



Black Slavonian Pig

Local names: Crna Slavonska svinja, Fajferica

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).

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	E-Croatia; Slavonia, lowland regions
Population size	750
Risk status	endangered
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
Use	meat
Productivity	Kulen Salami; cross breeding with conventional breeds
Remarks	Croatian Agricultural Agency
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb



Turopolje Pig



Local names: Turopoljska Svinja

Indigenous breed derived from Siska and Krskopolje pig; Turopolje pigs in Austria originate from Croatia and is genetically dependent on the Croatian population. curly haired, semi-lop ears; tolerate extreme summer and winter temperatures, well adapted to wet land and marsh, ability to pass winter outdoors. Can survive with minimal diet, swim very well.

Details:

Country	Croatia, HR
Species	Pig
Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	C- Croatia; Turopolje and Posavina
Population size	150
Risk status	endangered
Colour	multi coloured: grey, white, yellow with 5 - 9 hand-sized black spots
Head	semi-lop ears
Weight	male:246 kg; female: 240 kg
Height	male:74 cm; female: 69 cm
Use	meat; bacon pig
Remarks	Association of Turopolje Pig Breeders, Croatian Agricultural Agency
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb



GOAT

Balkanska

Local names: Balkangoat

The breed is very well adapted to the local environment and extensive conditions.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Population size	1000 estimation
Risk status	endangered
Colour	several different colours
Weight	male: 50 kg; female: 35 kg
Height	male: 67 cm; female: 61 cm
Use	milk
Remarks	no herdbook or conservation programme
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb



Bukovica

Local names: Dinarska sarena koza; Spotted Goat of Dinara

Native breed that belongs to the group of Mediterranean breeds originating from *Capra prisca*. The legs are firm, the hooves are hard and adapted to rocky karst terrains. The udder is not that developed, often pigmented and overgrown with long hair. It is very modest, resistant and long-living. Spotted goats survive in worst conditions it is found in extremely rocky, karst and poor areas. The animals are known for their high heat tolerance

Details:

Country	Croatia, HR
Species	Goat
Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Southern Velebit, Dinara and Dalmatian Zagora.
Colour	black-white, brown or gray-white in colour and rarely in a single colour
Coat	thick, firm and long hair
Head	relatively small
Horns	obligatory horns mostly curving backwards; 40 cm long in males
Weight	male: 50 kg; female: 35 kg
Height	male: 65 cm; female: 55 cm
Use	meat
Productivity	one kid 2.5 to 3 kg of weight. In some areas roast kid is more popular than roast lamb. Mostly kids of 2-3 months of age and 10-12 kg of weight are used; milk yield: 80-160l in 60-120 days
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb



Croatian White Goat

Local names: Hrvatska bijela koza

The autochthonous breed is very well adapted to the local environment and extensive conditions. This breed is developed and improved with crossbreeding with Croatian spotted goats and white



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Population size	5000 (estimation)
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	unicoloured white
Weight	male: 50 kg; female: 43 kg
Height	male: 63 cm; female: 59 cm
Use	milk, meat
Remarks	conservation programme
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

Croatian Spotted Goat

Local names: Hrvatska šarena koza

The breed is very well adapted to the local environment and extensive conditions.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Population size	35000
Risk status	not at risk
Colour	grey multi coloured, spotted with various colours
Weight	male: 50 kg; female: 35 kg
Height	male: 67 cm; female: 61 cm
Use	milk
Remarks	no herdbook or conservation programme
Source of information	Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb



KOSOVO

Kosovës



BUFFALO

Mediterranean Water Buffalo

Local names: Buallica



The Crusaders brought the Water Buffalo to Europe in the middle Ages, where it acclimatized to the cooler conditions. Bulgaria and Italy are home to long established herds of Water Buffalo, and hence they are often called Mediterranean Water Buffalo. This animal is characterized by: Long body, medium neck and thin for females, thick for males; chest is wide and deep, the belly is voluminous, the legs are medium thick, with sound hooves.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Several municipalities in Kosovo
Population size	Less than 500 Mature Female's; Less than 20 Mature Male's
Risk status	critical
Colour	black
Coat	black, dark grey and rarely white spots
Head	lean with large black eyes
Horns	Males and Females horned
Weight	Female's = 500-550 kg/Live body weight; Male's = 600-700 kg/live body weights
Height	Mature Female = 136 cm; Mature Male's=139 cm
Use	draught power, milk and butter;
Productivity	production: 1000l, 8% milk fat; maturity 30-33 months; bulls breed until 10-15 years; Gravity 300-320 days;
Remarks	Like in several countries of the Balkans, the domestic buffalo of Mediterranean type is spread in Kosovo as well. There is no buffalo conservation program in Kosovo. There is evidence that last decade the number of buffalos has been decreased rapidly.
Source of information	Dr. Hysen Bytyqi; University of Prishtina – Faculty of Agriculture, Prishtina Kosovo



CATTLE

Dukagjini Busha

Local names: Busa; Illyrian Cattle; Brachyceros;
Rhodopi; Rodopy Shorthorn



Higher production and bigger size animal in comparison with other Busha strains.

Details:

Area of distribution	Western part of Kosovo (Gjakova, Deqani, Istog, Peja and Klina), also Montenegro
Population size	less than 1000
Risk status	endangered
Colour	intensive red, sometimes dark red
Head	small, narrow, mug is dark coloured with some white or black hair around
Horns	lyre shaped horns
Weight	340-380 kg
Height	100-120 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	1200-1800 l, <3.6% fat
Remarks	no conservation programme, no breeding programme running
Source of information	Hysen Bytyqi;– Univ. Prishtina, Fac. of Agriculture



Sharri Busha

Local names: Busha; Illyrian Cattle; Brachyceros;
Rhodopi; Rodopy Shorthorn



In the Balkans since Neolithic age. Adapted to harsh environment, extensive grazing and low quality forage, excellent maternal traits and easy calving, survives well under minimum levels of management. In mountainous and hilly areas; very resistant to diseases, internal and external parasites.

Details:

Area of distribution	Sharri mountains
Population size	less than 1000
Risk status	endangered
Colour	intensive red, sometimes yellowish, dark red, tiger
Head	small, narrow, mug is dark coloured with some white hair around
Horns	lyre shaped horns
Weight	343 kg
Height	105-115 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	900-1500 l, 3.5-5% fat
Remarks	conservation programme in Prizren
Source of information	Hysen Bytyqi;– Univ. Prishtina, Fac. of Agriculture



SHEEP

Balusha

Local names: Baljusha; Baljusa



This strain is well known for high amount of milk production among the Pramenka breed. No crossbreeding or any other structured breeding program has been implemented.

Breeding rams are usually being selected between the breed from the same or different flocks. There is a risk of genotype disequilibrium and deviation from the breed standard because of mating in the same or neighbouring flock.

Details:

Area of distribution	Dukagjini plain in southwest Kosovo (Gjakove, Peje, Rahovec, Istog and Kline)
Population size	< 2000
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	white with black head, white legs
Coat	white
Head	black
Horns	rams horned, ewes polled
Weight	rams: 50-55kg; ewes: 40-45 kg;
Height	65 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	200 kg per 250 days lactation, 6.8% fat; fertility: 120%; 2-3.5 kg wool;
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breeds
Source of information	Hysen Bytyqi;– Univ. Prishtina, Fac. of Agriculture



Bardoka

Local names: Bardhoka, Barloka



The Bardhoka sheep, a strain of the Pramenka breed, since centuries in the southwest of Kosovo, in Prizreni, Gjakova, Peja, Istogu and Klina municipalities.

The name originates from (Albanian language) "Bardhe = white", as the colour of the sheep is completely white.

Well suited to a grazing production system, calm, easily milked and easy to work with. No cross-breeding or any other structured breeding program has happened. Breeding rams are usually being selected between the breed from same or different flocks. There is a risk of genotype disequilibrium and deviation from the breed standard because of matting in the same or neighbor flock.

Specific comments: This strain is represented with about 18% from total number of sheep in Kosovo. This strain is well suited to a grazing production system, calm, easily milked and easy to work with.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	SW-Kosovo, in Prizreni, Gjakova, Peja, Istogu and Klina municipalities
Size	18.432
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	unicolor white
Coat	white
Horns	rams horned, ewes polled
Weight	rams: 50 kg; ewes: 40 kg
Height	64 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	lamming 120%; 200 kg milk per 270 days lactation; 6% fat; 2-3.5 kg wool
Source of information	Hysen Bytyqi – Univ. Prishtina



Kosova

Local names: Kosovska; Kosovo

Long tail; well suited for grazing and rush environment; crossed with Württemberg, Sharri X Württemberg, etc. to increase production; Pure-breeds are rare.



Details:

Area of distribution	NE Kosovo; Vushtrri, Mitrovice, Kamenice, Viti, Gjilan and Prishtina
Population size	<1000
Risk status	endangered
Colour	white, head and legs black; occ. grey or black spotted face
Coat	white
Horns	rams horned; ewes polled
Weight	rams: 50kg; ewes: 37 kg
Height	63 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	100 kg milk in 180 days; 6.5% fat; wool: 1.5-2.5 kg; frtility: 110%
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breeds
Source of information	Hysen Bytyqi;– Univ. Prishtina, Fac. of Agriculture



Sharri

Local names: Sharplaninian Pramenka



One of the smallest strains of Zackel Sheep in Kosovo, well suited for grazing and rush environment; long tail. For many years it has been conducted a crossbreeding program with Württemberg mostly, in order to improve production characteristics. The pure Sharri sheep is now a rare breed; about 20000 are crosses of Sharri X Württemberg.

Details:

Area of distribution	SE-Kosovo (Prizren, Dragash, Shterpc, Kaqanik, Malisheve, Rahovec, Suhareke)
Population size	1000
Risk status	endangered
Colour	unicolour white
Coat	white
Horns	rams horned; ewes polled
Weight	rams: 45 kg; ewes: 35 kg
Height	62 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool); primarily milk
Productivity	lactation length of 200 days; 80 kg milk, 6.5% fat; Fertility 110%; wool 1.5-2.5 kg
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West balkan Pramenka Sheep Breeds, 2006
Source of information	Dr. Hysen Bytyqi;– Univ. Prishtina, Fac. of Agriculture



GOAT

Landrace Goat

Local names: Balkangoat

No breeding programme up to now in Kosovo; Increasing interest of farmers to crossbreed with Alpine Goat etc. to increase production.



Details:

Acceptance officially	recognised
Area of distribution	almost all parts of Kosovo
Population size	< 5000
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	white with different nuances of black, red, yellowish-red, black
Coat	white with different nuances of black, red, yellowish-red, black
Horns	males horned, ewes mostly polled
Weight	males: 50 kg; females: 35 kg
Height	65 cm
Use	dual purpose (milk, meat), skins and hair were also used
Productivity	fertility 120%; 80 kg milk per 180 days lactation; 3.9% fat
Source of information	Hysen Bytyqi; Univ. Prishtina, Faculty of Agriculture



MACEDONIA F.Y.R. of Македонија



BUFFALO

Mediterranean Water Buffalo

Local names: Domestic Buffalo, Domaci Bivo



The Crusaders brought the Water Buffalo to Europe in the Middle Ages, where it acclimatised to the cooler conditions. Bulgaria and Italy are home to long established herds of Water Buffalo, and hence they are often called Mediterranean Water Buffalo. Domestic buffalo of Mediterranean type is spread over several countries of the Balkans.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	several countries of the Balkan
Population size	unknown
Risk status	critical
Colour	black
Horns	males and females horned
Weight	600-700 kg (m); 500-550 kg (f)
Height	138-139 cm
Use	draught power, milk and butter;
Productivity	production: 1000l, 8% milk fat; maturity 30-33 months; bulls breed until 10-15 years; Gravidity 300-320 days;
Source of information	Dr. Sreten Andonov; University of Ss Cyril and Methodius, Faculty of Agriculture - Skopje



SHEEP



Karakachan

Local names: Karakachanka/ Kukovlaska / Karavlaska / Crna Vlaska / Sarakatsan / Sarakatsaniko/ Black Vlahian/ Kuco-Vlahian/ Albano-Vlahian

short and thin tail (typical for the breed), lowest milk yield of all Pramenkas; one flock of 70 heads is in a conservation programme

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	several countries of the Balkans; in Macedonia around Shtip, Strumica; Veles, Bitola
Risk status	endangered
Colour	black to dark brown, sometimes also white varieties occur; legs and head black
Coat	coarse and long wool
Head	small
Horns	rams heavy spiral or semi-circular horns. Ewes usually polled
Weight	ram: 44kg, ewe: 33kg
Height	ram: 61cm, ewe: 55cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	24-26kg milk;
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breeds Types, 2006
Source of information	Prof. Dr. V. Dzabirski et al, Skopje



Ovchepolian Sheep

Local names: Ovchepolka



Typically is a full or partially pigmentation of the head black or brown. The face has a shapeless spot which spans up to the horn root, both visage sides up to the mouth. Between this shapeless spotted head white irregular pigmentation appears. This type of pigmentation is known as "kalesha" (= pretty). Full black or dark pigmented heads also appear, known as "karabasha". 60% of the sheep population in F.Y.R. Macedonia .

Details:

Area of distribution	E-Macedonia; Ovchepolian Plateau
Colour	white with pigmented head
Head	tightened and long. Snout always black, sometimes even interior
Horns	rams usually horned, ewes polled
Weight	rams: 45 kg; ewes: 36 kg
Height	rams: 65 cm; ewes 61 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	wool: 1.2 - 1.7 kg; Milk: 38-92 kg in 190 days; fat 5.41%;
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	Prof. Dr. V. Dzabirski et al, Skopje

Sharri; Sharplaninian Pramenka



Local names: Sharplaninka

30% of the sheep in F.Y.R. Macedonia. This strain has advantages of natural hardiness, grazing abilities, and well adapted in the cold mountain climates; long tail

Details:

Area of distribution	W- and Central Macedonia; Shar Planina Mountains,
Colour	unicolour white
Horns	rams: horned; ewes polled
Weight	rams: 44 kg; ewes: 32 kg
Height	rams: 63 cm; ewes 55 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	lactation length of 200 days; 61-120 kg milk, 6.5% fat; Fertility 110%; wool 1.3-1.6 kg
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West balkan Pramenka Sheep Breeds, 2006
Source of information	Prof. Dr. V. Dzabirski et al, Skopje



MONTENEGRO



BUFFALO

Mediterranean Water Buffalo

Local names: Domestic Buffalo, Domaci Bivo



The Crusaders brought the Water Buffalo to Europe in the Middle Ages, where it acclimatised to the cooler conditions. Bulgaria and Italy are home to long established herds of Water Buffalo, and hence they are often called Mediterranean Water Buffalo. Domestic buffalo of Mediterranean type is spread over several countries of the Balkans.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	several countries of the Balkan
Population size	unknown
Risk status	critical
Colour	black
Horns	males and females horned
Weight	600-700 kg (m); 500-550 kg (f)
Height	138-139 cm
Use	draught power, milk and butter;
Productivity	production: 1000l, 8% milk fat; maturity 30-33 months; bulls breed until 10-15 years; Gravity 300-320 days;
Source of information	Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica



CATTLE

Busa

Local names: Busha; Illyrian Cattle; Brachyceros;
Rhodopi; Rodopy Shorthorn



In the Balkans since Neolithic age; adapted to harsh environment, extensive grazing and low quality forage, excellent maternal traits and easy calving. Until world war II 90% of the cattle in Montenegro were Busha type.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Balkan peninsula
Population size	about 150 animals, 7 breeders
Colour	pure brown, grey, black or red coloured, darker string down the back
Head	small, narrow, mug is dark coloured with some white hair around
Horns	short horns
Weight	150-250 kg in avg.
Height	90-115cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	milk yield: 1000-1500 kg
Source of information	Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica



Bardoka

Local names: Bardhoka, Barloka

short-tail Pramenka;



Details:

Acceptance

officially recognised

Area of distribution

along border of Albania and Kosovo: municipalities Plav, Gusinje, Ulcinj, Podgorica

Colour

unicolour white

Coat

coarse wool

Head

short and wide, forehead covered with wool

Horns

males strong horns of tangular section, ewes hornless

Weight

rams: 67 kg; ewes: 45 kg

Height

rams: 70 cm; ewes: 63 cm

Use

triple purpose

Productivity

110- 200kg milk , 6.0 % fat; opened fleece 2-2.5 kg; fertility 110%

Remarks

Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types

Source of information

Dr. Bozidarka Markovic , Biotechnical Faculty, Podgorica



Ljaba Sheep

Local names: Ljaba / Ulcinjska Ljaba / Laba / Baca

Well adapted to the Mediterranean climate and scarce nutrition during dry summer.



Details:

Area of distribution	SE Montenegro: Ulcinj; Malesija, Podgorica
Population size	few hundreded
Risk status	critical
Colour	unicolour white, sometimes long yellow spots on the face
Coat	coarse wool, white coloured fleece
Horns	rams horned, ewes polled
Weight	40 kg
Height	57 cm
Use	milk, wool
Productivity	milk: 90 kg, 7.40 % fat; wool: 1.5-2 kg;
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica



Pivska

Local names: Jezero-Pivska; Piva; Durmitorska



long tail sheep

Is the most important strain of Pramenka in Montenegro today. The animals are adapted to cold mountain conditions. It is named after the Piva mountains in the north of Montenegro and southern Herzegovina.

About 400 animals in a monitoring programme for on-farm conservation with governmental subsidies

Details:

Country	Montenegro, ME
Species	Sheep
Area of distribution	N-NW-Montenegro; Piva Mountains; Durmitor and Sinjajevina
Population size	10000
Risk status	vulnerable
Colour	white with spotted head and legs, occasionally black or grey
Coat	coarse wool
Head	with top-knot
Horns	usually horned
Weight	rams: 62 kg; ewes: 53kg
Height	rams: 69 cm; ewes: 65 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	milk yield: 100-110 kg; fat: 5.5%fertility: 120%; wool: 1.5-2 kg;
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica



Sjenichka

Local names: Sjenica ovca / Pestersko-Sjenica / Vasojevic / Vasojevicka / Sjenicka / Peshterska



long tail sheep, most numerous Pramenka breed in Montenegro; crosses (with Wurtemberg) are widespread, purebred animals are rare

Details:

Area of distribution	NE-Montenegro; Rozaje, Plav, Berane, Bijelo Polje
Colour	white, dark spots around eyes and nostrils, ear tips and legs, rare: black
Coat	tail long, hangs below hocks
Head	Head, abdomen and legs without wool
Horns	medium long; ewes occasionally small horns
Weight	rams 65 kg; ewes: 55 kg
Height	rams: 70 cm; ewes: 65 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	milk: 80-95kg, 6.5% fat; fertility 130%; wool 1.5 kg
Remarks	mentioned in: I. L. Mason; Sheepbreeds of the Mediterranean, 1967 (FAO); Catalogue of West Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica



Zetska Zuja

Local names: Shkodra; Podgorica ; Scutari; Delja Shkodrane;
Zeta's Yellow Face Sheep



One of the smallest Pramenkas and identical to the Scutari breed of Albania (Mason 1967). Higher fat percentage than other strains in Montenegro .

Details:

Area of distribution	S-Montenegro: Zetsko-Bjelopavlichka plain and Basin of Skadars' lake
Colour	White with yellow or yellowish-brown face, ears and legs
Coat	white, very coarse
Horns	rams horned, ewes usually polled
Weight	rams: 37 kg; ewes 32 kg
Height	rams: 58 cm, ewes: 56cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	Milk yield 70kg; fat: 7%; fertility 120%; wool: 1.3 kg
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica



Sora

Local names: Ruda

Sora or Ruda is a specific strain of autochthonous sheep with better coarse wool quality and larger body frame

Sora type or breed is not scientifically investigated up to now. Sora was one of dominant breed 30 or 40 and more years ago, according of mention of older farmers from the north east part of

Montenegro . Two flocks (200 heads) are involved in ``in situ`` program of conservation. This type of sheep has very specific pigmentation of head end legs. It is white basic pigmentation with more or less black unformed spots, or black basic pigmentation with more or less white spots.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	NE - Montenegro (municipality: Bijelo Polje, Berane, Rozaje and Plav).
Population size	1000 purebred
Risk status	endangered
Head	pigmented Horns Females are poled, males are always horned
Source of information	Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Faculty, Podgorica



SERBIA

Srbija



BUFFALO

Mediterranean Water Buffalo

Local names: Buallica, Domaci Bivo



Domestic buffalo of Mediterranean type is spread over several countries of the Balkans. It is known for late maturing, total size at 4-5 years, lifetime: 20-25 years; grazing from early spring to late autumn.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	S-SW Serbia
Population size	1.000-1.500 (estimation) trend: decreasing
Risk status	endangered
Colour	black
Coat	black, dark grey and rarely white spots
Head	long narrow head
Horns	horns turned down to the side of the head sweeping back and upwards
Weight	bull: 600-700; cow: 500-550kg
Height	bull: 135cm; cow: 125cm
Use	draught power (baggage transport), milk and butter; racing
Productivity	production: 1000l; 8% fat; maturity 30-33 months; bulls breed until 10-15 years; Gravidity 300-320 days;
Source of information	DvM. Srdan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



CATTLE

Busa

Local names: Busha; Illyrian Cattle; Brachyceros; Rhodopi; Rodopy Shorthorn



In the Balkans since Neolithic age. Adapted to harsh environment, extensive grazing and low quality forage, excellent maternal traits and easy calving. Busha are small breed, often overbuilt (higher at rump than at withers). Head is light, small, rectangular shape with fine horns, curved upwards forward. Body weakly muscled with short, sloping and pointed hips. Thin skin, easily separable from body. Udder small, properly developed. Adapted to harsh environment, extensive grazing, excellent maternal traits and easy calving.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Balkan peninsula
Population size	700
Risk status	endangered
Colour	unicoloured red, grey, black, blue
Head	small, narrow, mug is dark coloured with some white hair around
Horns	short, curved upwards forward. lyre shaped horns
Weight	males: 400 kg; cows: 280 kg
Height	males: 110 cm; cows: 100 cm
Use	milk, meat, draught power
Productivity	800-1200 kg, 4.2-6% fat
Remarks	conservation programme in Novi Pazar
Source of information	DvM Srñan; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



Podolsko Govece

Local names: Slavonian Syrmian Podolian; Slavonski Podolac; Grey Steppe; Croatian Steppe; Greek Steppe; Boz Step; Slavonian Syrmian; Istrian Grey; Boskarin; Bulgarian Grey



Podolian breed was brought to Europe from Podolia province from Russia, at around IV.century. Podolian breed belongs to primigenius group of cattle and to production type of work. The breed is known for its adaptability to extreme conditions and is reported to have an unspecified disease resistance. This is a typical draft animal, known for its strong constitution and hardiness. In the past it was the main draft animal in agriculture of Serbia province of Vojvodina. The podolian cattle is an indigenous native breed.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Serbia: (Voyvodina); Croatia (Slavonia); Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Greece;
Population size	300
Risk status	endangered
Colour	unicoloured grey, males are darker, calves are reddish
Horns	huge lyre-shaped horns (up to 100 cm length)
Weight	bull: 800 kg; cow: 500 kg
Height	bulls 150 cm; cows: 135 cm
Use	milk; meat , draught power
Productivity	milk yield: 1000 l; 270 days; 4% fat
Remarks	conservation programme is running
Source of information	DvM Srđan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



CHICKEN

Svrljig Kokos

Local names: Svirlijska kokoš



Head is medium size, face is smooth, and there are feathers bellow eyes. Beak is medium size, black with expressed nostrils. Ear lobes are red, small size and of oval shape. Neck is thin, long with slight slope towards beak. Breasts stick out. Back is medium long, with distinct saddle. Tail is high and in shape of fan. Wings are close to the body, strong and with enough feathers and enabling bird to fly. Drumsticks are well formed and covered with feathers. Comb type: simple.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Svrljig, Čačak
Population size	500 (estimation) trend: decreasing
Risk status	endangered
Colour	skin: white-pink
Coat	black with greenish reflection of feathers
Weight	males: 2 kg; hens: 1.5 kg
Use	meat, eggs, hobby, scientific purposes
Productivity	average annual laying 100-120 eggs
Source of information	Dr. Sergej Ivanov; DvM. Srdan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



DONKEY

Domestic Balkan Ass

Local names: Domaci Balkanski Magarac



No information about breeds and varieties; investigations urgently necessary in the whole Balkan region.

Details:

Acceptance	needs further research
Area of distribution	whole Balkan Peninsula, mountain regions
Population size	no information; trend: decreasing
Risk status	endangered
Colour	grey, brown, dark grey, reddish-brown
Weight	200-250 kg
Height	95-100 cm
Use	draught, riding
Remarks	In Zasavica Special Nature Reserve, donkey milk , liqueur and soap is sold. 105 animals are kept there (2009)
Source of information	DvM. Srdjan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



HORSE

Nonius

Local names: Nonius

A composite of Anglo-Norman, English Thoroughbred, Arab, Lipitsa and Kladruby. It is a good labour horse due to its draught power, stamina and handling ease In-situ conservation programme running in Karadjordjevo.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Serbia; Vojvodina
Population size	66; trend increasing
Risk status	critical
Colour	bay, bay-brown or light chestnut
Head	convex head profile
Weight	stallions: 600 kg; studs: 550 kg;
Height	stallion: 170 cm; stud: 165 cm
Source of information	DvM. Srdan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



Domestic Mountain Pony

Local names: Domaci-brdski konj; Bosansko-brdski konj



Descending from *Equus przewalski* and *Equus tarpan*., influenced by the autochthonous Balkan Horse, Southern Russian horse, Asian types as well as by Arab horses. At the end of the 19th century, activities for breeding started in Bosnia (Borike and han Pijesak); after world war II a stud farm existed for a short time in Bukovica near Zabljak and Vlasnia. Very similar horses in origin and characteristics are bred in FYR Macedonia, Romania (Hucul), Bulgaria (Karakachan), Poland (Konik) and in other countries of the Balkans and Eastern Europe.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	SE-Serbia, Montenegro
Population size	20; Studs: 17, mares:3; Trend: decreasing
Risk status	critical
Colour	bay, bay-brown, grey, light chestnut, dun
Head	straight head profile
Weight	mares: 380 kg, studs: 327 kg
Height	mares: 138 cm; studs: 130 cm
Use	draught, riding
Source of information	DvM. Srdan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



SHEEP

Bardhoka

Local names: Bardhoka, Barloka

The name Bardoka means white sheep. Usual name is Bardoka or White headed Metohian sheep. This breed is present in Methohia, Montenegro, Stara Planina Mountain and Pešter Highlands. It belongs to the group of Zackel breed with long tails. Bardoka is medium size. Conservation programme since 2003.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	SW-Serbia
Population size	1`000 estimation
Risk status	endangered
Colour	white
Coat	white
Horns	spiral shaped horns twisted laterally, no pigment
Weight	rams: 65 kg; ewes: 50 kg
Height	rams: 70 cm; ewes: 60 cm
Use	meat, milk, wool ,for reproduction, research
Productivity	200 kg per lactation
Source of information	DvM. Srđan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management



Balusha

Local names: Baljusa



One of the biggest Zackelsheep, variation of Bardoka.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	SW Serbia; Dukahjini plane
Population size	1000
Risk status	endangered
Colour	white with black head
Coat	white
Head	black
Horns	males are horned
Weight	rams: 65 kg; ewes: 55 kg
Height	rams: 100 cm; ewes: 85 cm
Use	triple purpose; mainly milk
Source of information	DvM. Srđan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

Chokanska Cigaja

Local names: Cokan Tsigai; Chocken; Cokanski



Originated from Romania; Sheep are large, with strong construction, black hair on the head and legs, with convex profile and with half long lop ears. Both, sheep and rams horn less.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	N-Serbia; Voivodina province
Population size	550 (in 2005)
Risk status	endangered
Colour	white wool, black hair
Horns	Head hornless
Weight	rams: 80kg; ewes: 62kg
Height	rams: 75cm; ewes: 70cm
Use	meat, milk, wool
Productivity	Milk yield per lactation av.80 kg, 180 days
Source of information	DvM. Srđan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Prof. Dr Mirjana Ćinkulov, Novi Sad

Karakachan

Local names: Karakachanska/ Kukovlaska / Karavlaska / Crna Vlaska / Sarakatsan / Sarakatsaniko



Short and thin tail (typical for the breed).

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	several countries of the Balkan; SE Serbia
Population size	100
Risk status	critical
Colour	black to dark brown, sometimes with coloured spots on face and legs, also white varieties are occurring
Coat	coarse and long wool
Horns	rams heavy spiral or semi-circular horns. Ewes are usually polled
Weight	ram: 35-45kg, ewe: 25-35kg
Height	ram: 60-65cm, ewe: 55-60cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Source of information	DvM. Sergej Ivanov; Dr Srđan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management



Krivovirska

Local names: Krivovirski soj Pramenke; Krivovorska Pramenka; Krivivir Sheep



short tailed Pramenka, medium developed Zackel crossbreeding of silky fleeced sheep from Asia with domestic sheep;

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	E- Serbia; Krivi Vir, Boljevac
Population size	350
Risk status	endangered
Colour	unicoloured: white wool
Head	crest on the head
Horns	rams horned
Weight	rams: 55 kg; ewes: 40 kg
Height	rams: 65 cm; ewes: 60 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	wool: 1.6-2.1 Kg;
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	DvM. Srđan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Prof. Dr. V. Bogdanovic et al, Belgrade



Lipska Pramenka

Local names: Garusha, Garulja

Long-tailed Zackel. Lipska sheep has medium size body and white wool. Head and legs are covered with black hair. Gara Lipska Sheep breeding association see: <http://www.lipskaovca.co.yu/index-en.html>.



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Smederevo, lipe village
Population size	200 females , increasing
Risk status	endangered
Colour	uni white color with head and legs covered by black hair
Head	small with convex profile
Horns	curling horns
Weight	rams 60 kg; ewes 55 kg
Height	rams 65 cm; ewes 60 cm
Use	milk (Lipe cheese), meat
Productivity	wool: 2-6.6 kg; 100 kg milk;
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	DvM. Srđan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management



Pirotka

Local names: Pirot, Pirotka Pramenka



Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	SE-Serbia; Suva and Stara mountains; Bela Palanka
Population size	less than 100
Risk status	critical
Colour	single colour - white, black or grey
Coat	rough wool
Horns	spiral shaped horns twisted laterally, no pigment
Weight	rams: 52 kg; ewes: 48 kg
Height	rams: 65 cm; ewes 60 cm
Use	carpet wool (Pirots rug); milk (Pirots cheese)
Productivity	milk: 77 kg(6.9% fat); wool: 1.3- 1.7 kg
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	DvM. Srđan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Prof. Dr. V. Bogdanovic et al, Belgrade



Sjenicka

Local names: Sjenica ovca / Pestersko-Sjenica / Vasojevic / Vasojevicka/ Sjenicka / Sjenichko-Peshterska



Improved by crossing with Merino Landschaf - no purebred Sjenicka Sheep occurring today. Long-tailed type of Pramenka; biggest Pramenka type.

Details:

Area of distribution	W-Serbia: Peshter-Sjenicka Plateau
Colour	white, dark spots around eyes and nostrils, ear tips and legs
Coat	tail long, hangs below hocks
Head	brown or black rings around the eyes;
Horns	rams: medium long, curled horns; ewes polled
Weight	rams 70kg
Height	rams: 65 cm; ewes: 60 cm
Use	Meat, milk, wool
Productivity	milk: 60-80 kg
Remarks	mentioned in: I. L. Mason; Sheepbreeds of the Mediterranean, 1967 (FAO) Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	Srdjan Stojanovic; Prof. Dr. V. Bogdanovic et al, Belgrade



Svrljiska

Local names: Svrljig; Gulijan; Gulijanska, Svrljishka



The name Gulijan is the original name for this strain given after the village Gulijan well known for excellent sheep herds. White face sprinkled with black spots, characteristic crest/tuft on forehead, and on their snout and cheeks black spots. There are also heads of this breed which have black wool. Svrljig sheep is medium size sheep and it belongs to the group of Pramenka sheep with long tails. Fleece weight and wool fineness have been improved by crossing with Corriedale since 1949.

Details:

Area of distribution	E & SE-Serbia Svrljig, Suva, Stara Planina
Colour	single colour – white
Coat	coarse/carpet type wool.
Head	head is naked with some wool in the fore part (luft)
Horns	rams polled or spiral shaped horns twisted laterally, ewes polled
Weight	rams: 65 kg; ewes: 48 kg
Height	rams: 73 cm; ewes: 65 cm
Use	triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)
Productivity	one of the best woolproducers: 1.5-2.2 kg; milk: av. 87 kg, 6.7% fat
Remarks	Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types
Source of information	DvM. Srđan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Prof. Dr. V. Bogdanovic et al, Belgrade



Vlachko-Vitoroga

Local names: Dubska-Vlasicka Ovca / Vlashko-Vitoroga Pramenka / Ratzka / Stogosh



Long tailed Zackel, small type. Very strong constitution, nearly all time on pasture.

Details:	
Area of distribution	Voivodina Province
Population size	500, increasing
Colour	white wool, light brown hair
Coat	wool is white, typical coarse wool, fleece is open; long wispy locks with long rough fibre
Horns	spiral-shaped vertical twisted horns
Weight	rams: 40 kg; ewes: 35 kg
Height	rams: 57 cm; ewes: 50 cm
Use	meat, milk
Remarks	only few breeders in the community of Vrsac and Panchevo Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006
Source of information	DvM. Srdjan Stojanovic; Prof. Dr. V. Bogdanovic et al, Belgrade



PIG

Mangalitsa

Local names: Black mangalitsa (eng.), Syrmian, Swallow Belley



Mangalitsa is a domestic primitive, autochthonous breed. In Serbia and Montenegro there are three varieties: White, Swallow Bellied and Subotica variety, in Romania also exists a red variety.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Serbia, Vojvodina (also: Hungary, Romania, Austria, Germany..)
Population size	1000-1200; trend: increasing
Risk status	endangered
Colour	unicolour: white, black (swallowbelly), red
Weight	boar: 180 kg; sow: 150 kg
Height	boar: 76 cm; sow: 68 cm
Source of information	Dr. Sergej Ivanov; DvM. Srdan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



Morava

Local names: Moravka



Morava is a single-coloured, black pig breed, with different exterior faults. There are large individual differences considering the type, shape of head and other parts of the body. Head can belong to rough or delicate type. The first is developed in extensive management conditions. The body is relatively long and narrow. In poor feeding conditions animals may have a flat body. Head is relatively large, long with straight or mildly pulled profile and loop ears. Neck is medium long and thin. Back line is straight or mildly convex. The croup is relatively long and pointed down. The chest is more deep than wide. Shoulder blade and ham are poorly developed and with little muscle. The extremities are rather tall but with thin bones. Composite of Shumadia, Mangalitsa, Berkshire and Yorkshire.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Central and East Serbia
Population size	100 (estimated)
Risk status	critical
Colour	black
Head	lop ears
Weight	Boar: 135 kg; Sow: 120 kg
Height	Boar: 71 cm; sow: 65 cm
Use	meat
Productivity	very fertile (6-8 piglets per birth)
Source of information	DvM. Srdan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade



Resavka

Local names: Resava



Resava is spotted (white-yellow-black) breed of pig. The body is medium long and wide which depends on management conditions. Head is relatively long, with mildly pulled profile and lop ears. Extremities are medium long to short. Crossing of Shumadia and Berkshire.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Area of distribution	Central-Serbia; Valley of Resava River
Population size	less than 100
Risk status	critical
Colour	multicoloured white yellow black, Different ratio of those colours of hair. Some heads can have red hair instead of yellow.
Weight	Boars: 160 kg; sows: 140 kg
Height	Boar: 70 cm; sow: 65 cm
Use	meat, fat
Source of information	DvM. Srđan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management



Domaca Balkanska Koza

Local names: Domaca Balkanska Kozalaksi (brdsko-planinski tip); Balkan Goat hilly mountain type



Balkan domestic goat is reared everywhere on our territory, especially hilly-mountainous regions in somewhat larger herds. It used to be breed with largest population. There are two known types: Balkan goat from low and high regions, depending on the rearing location.

Main trait of Balkan goat is long, thick and shiny, which can be of single colour – black, brown, white, but also of two or three colours. Head is of medium size, ears easily moveable. Goats reared in high lands are usually with horns, and goats from lower regions can be without horns. Neck is long and thin. Skeleton is narrow and shallow with distinct withers and considerably more developed rear part of the body. Legs are thin and firm as well as hoofs. Udder is soft and elastic, but not so good developed.

Details:

Acceptance	officially recognised
Population size	1000 – 2000 purebreed
Risk status	endangered
Colour	unicolour - white, black, brown, red, grey, also multicoloured with two or three colours
Coat	long hair
Horns	Billygoat: spiral shaped horns, twisted laterally, or sable-shaped, Goats with sable-shaped horns leaning towards back, no pigment, also hornless occurring.
Weight	billygoat: 42 kg; goat: 36 kg
Height	Billygoat: 68 cm; Goat: 64 cm
Use	milk, meat
Productivity	late maturing
Source of information	DvM. Srdan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water

