Rare Breeds and Varieties of the Balkan

Atlas 2009

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

Waltraud Kugler, Monitoring Institute 2009
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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 grew 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; Rhodopy 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.

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<td>Population size</td>
<td>160-180; bulls: 3; cows: 100-120; trend increasing</td>
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<td>Risk status</td>
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<td>Colour</td>
<td>brown-yellow; white mouth, whitish legs</td>
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<td>Head</td>
<td>brown coloured; medium sized, developed mandibles, small eyes</td>
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<td>Horns</td>
<td>black short horns, bent up-inwards</td>
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<td>Weight</td>
<td>m: 150-200 kg; f: 140-160 kg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>bull:110-125cm; cow: 90-100cm</td>
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<td>Use</td>
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<td>Productivity</td>
<td>milk: 600-1200kg; 280-320days; carcass:16-18 months</td>
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<td></td>
<td>130 (f) - 150(m) kg</td>
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<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. K. Kume</td>
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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 that 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 200 kg 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 (cükë)
- **Horns**: males horned
- **Weight**: 30 kg
- **Height**: 55 cm
- **Use**: adapted 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:

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>Lake Scutari, Shkodra district; N-Albania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>5.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>White with yellow or yellowish-brown head and legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>arched nasal profile of males, straight nasal profile of females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>Males have arched horns; females polled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>rams: 45-50 kg; ewes 25-30 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>rams: 60 cm, ewes: 50cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>milk, meat, wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>wool: 2.6-4.3kg; Milk: 65-85kg; 7-7.3%fat; 8-10% twin births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Prof.Dr. Kristaq Kume, Assoc. ALBAGENE; Dr. Bozidarka Markovic, Montenegro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 inward 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 endurable under adverse conditions.

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

*Image of pigs*
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:

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

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

![Capore e Mokrës goats](image)
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: 100-130 kg; goats: 50-60 kg
Height billy goat: 85-90; goat: 70-75 cm
Use milk, meat
Productivity 100-170 kg 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:

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

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

Belongs also to the Bosnian Mountain Pramenka Sheep (Bosansko-Hercegovacka). 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: 45 kg
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 adopted 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-Hercegovina  
- **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
Bǎlgarija
България
**BUFFALO**

**Bulgarian Murrah**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local names:</th>
<th>Balgarska murra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Details:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance</td>
<td>officially recognised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>throughout the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>5315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>lean, tender, with large black eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>bent to a variable extent, with the bend being directed aside and backward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>bulls: 700 - 900 kg, cows: 550 - 600 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>135 - 137 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>meat and milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>Average milk production per lactation: 1&amp;acute976 kg (milk fat: 7.12%), average daily gains: 800 - 1000 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, “Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: Karakahan; Karakachanska
The only surviving var. of Bulgarian Native Horse.

Details:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acceptance</th>
<th>awaiting recognition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>Alpine mountain pastures of Rila Mtn., Pirin Mtn., central part of Sara planina Mtn., western part of Rhodope Mtn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>chestnut, dark chestnut, black, bay, grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>low withers, back and loins strong and short; croup often sloped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>small lean head, straight profile line, short neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Stallion: 128 cm; Stud: 126 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>draught, riding, pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Konstantion Zhelev, Sofia; Dr. G. Barzev; Semperviva</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: Northwest Bulgaria and a part of South Bulgaria
- 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 Svr- 
mian; 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 considered as by some authors as an 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: 750 kg; cow: 350 kg
- Height: bull: 140 cm; cow: 118 cm
- 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 tail.

Details:
Acceptance officially recognised
Area of distribution West Bulgaria - the districts of Sofia, Vratza and Pernik
Population size 1’070
Risk status endangered

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

Coat mainly close fleece, partly braid structure of the fleece and mixed wool
Head straight profile line, covered with wool to the eye line
Horns mainly hornless
Weight rams: 70 - 90 kg, ewes: 45 -55 kg
Use wool, milk, meat, pelts
Productivity 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).

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

Local names: Koprivshtenska

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 than 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 Koprivshtiza, 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 then 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 Coat semi-open with ununiform, semi-coarse and soft wool
Head: 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; Semper-viva, Pernik

64
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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acceptance</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>Middle Stara Planina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>11’937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>not at risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>half of the population with coloured fleece, half with white fleece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>open with well-ponounced braid structure, coarse, mixed wool with presence of all three types of the fibres - guard, transitional and downy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>medium long, straight profile line and narrow pointed muzzle, straight and medium sized ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>male: well-developed, snail-shaped horns; female: hornless (but there are also ones with short underdeveloped horns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>rams: 60 - 75 kg, ewes: 37 - 45 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>wool, milk, meat and pelts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>milk yield: 70 - 80 l, fertility: 107 - 114 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. K. Zhelev, &quot;Farm Animal Breeds in Bulgaria&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 budged 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"
Splotch-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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance</td>
<td>officially recognised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>Hybrid Center of Poultry Breeding at the Agricultural Institute Stara Zagora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>turkeys: 9 - 10 kg, cock-turkeys: 15 - 16 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>producing of broilers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>laying capacity per year: 70 - 80 eggs, average weight of eggs: 85 – 87 g, start of egg laying: 225 days, yield at slaughter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Mestna Koza
Local names: Local Goat

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

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

![Istarsko govedo cow](image-url)
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, Faulty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb
Slavonski Podolac

Local names: Slavonian Syrmian Podolian; Grey Steppe; Croatian Steppe; Podolsko Govece; Greek Steppe; Boz Step; Slavonian Syrmian; 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 Syrmian Podolian Cattle Breeders
Source of information: Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faulty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb
DONKEY

Istrian 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 Istrian 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, are 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 Agicultural, 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; female: 150 cm
Remarks Centre for Reproduction and Breeding of Animals in Croatia
Source of information Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, 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; female: 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 Agricultural, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>N-Croatia; Medimurje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>uni coloured: brown, black, grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>male: 800kg; female: 650kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>male: 160 cm; female: 155 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>draught power, riding, driving of coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Association of breeders of Murinsulaner horse, Čakovac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acceptance</th>
<th>officially recognised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>C-Croatia; Posavina; Flood Plains of the river Sava and its tributaries (Odra, Lonja)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>1950 (adults)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>uni coloured: predominantly bay, dark bay, grey, also black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>the head is noble in profile; the ears are elliptic and distant from each other;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>male: 600 kg; female: 500 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>male: 150 cm; female: 143 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>draught power, riding, driving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Croatian association of breeders of Posavina horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ante Ivankovic, Faculty of Agricultural, Univ. Zagreb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, Faulty 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: 60-120 l; 150-180 days lactation
Source of information Prof. Dr. Ante Ivanković, Dept. of Animal Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. Zagreb

Dubrovacka Ruda

Local names: Ruda; Dubrovacka

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, Faulty 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 dependend 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acceptance</th>
<th>officially recognised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>Several municipalities in Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>Less than 500 Mature Female's; Less than 20 Mature Male's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>black, dark grey and rarely white spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>lean with large black eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>Males and Females horned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Female’s = 500-550 kg/Live body weight; Male’s = 600-700 kg/live body weights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Mature Female = 136 cm; Mature Male’s=139 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>draught power, milk and butter;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>production: 1000l, 8% milk fat; maturity 30-33 months; bulls breed until 10-15 years; Gravidity 300-320 days;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Dr. Hysen Bytyqi; University of Prishtina – Faculty of Agriculture, Prishtina Kosovo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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:**

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

---

### Remarks

- No conservation programme, no breeding programme running.
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.

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

![Kosova Sheep](image.png)
**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>SE-Kosovo (Prizren, Dragash, Shterpc, Kaqanik, Malisheve, Rahovec, Suhareke)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>unicolour white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>rams horned; ewes polled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>rams: 45 kg; ewes: 35 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>62 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>triple purpose (milk-meat-wool); primarily milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>lactation length of 200 days; 80 kg milk, 6.5% fat; Fertility 110%; wool 1.5-2.5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Literature: Catalogue of West balkan Pramenka Sheep Breeds, 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of distribution</th>
<th>W- and Central Macedonia; Shar Planina Mountains,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>unicolour white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>rams: horned; ewes polled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>rams: 44 kg; ewes: 32 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>rams: 63 cm; ewes 55 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>lactation length of 200 days; 61-120 kg milk, 6.5% fat; Fertility 110%; wool 1.3-1.6 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Literature: Catalogue of West balkan Pramenka Sheep Breeds, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. V. Dzabirski et al, Skopje</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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; Gravidity 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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acceptance</th>
<th>officially recognised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>Balkan peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>about 150 animals, 7 breeders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>pure brown, grey, black or red coloured, darker string down the back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>small, narrow, mug is dark coloured with some white hair around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>short horns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>150-250 kg in avg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>90-115cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>milk, meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>milk yield: 1000-1500 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of distribution</th>
<th>SE Montenegro: Ulcinj; Malesija, Podgorica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>few hundreded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>unicolour white, sometimes long yellow spots on the face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>coarse wool, white coloured fleece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>rams horned, ewes polled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>40 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>57 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>milk, wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>milk: 90 kg, 7.40 % fat; wool: 1.5-2 kg;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of distribution</th>
<th>S-Montenegro: Zetsko-Bjelopavlichka plain and Basin of Skadars’ lake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>White with yellow or yellowish-brown face, ears and legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>white, very coarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>rams horned, ewes usually polled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>rams: 37 kg; ewes: 32 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>rams: 58 cm; ewes: 56 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>Milk yield 70kg; fat: 7%; fertility 120%; wool: 1.3 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Literature: Catalogue of West balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>Dr. Bozidarka Markovic; Biotechnical Institute, Podgorica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 and 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 purebreed
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: (Vojvodina); 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 Srgjan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade
CHICKEN

Svrljig Kokos
Local names: Svrljska kokoš

Head is medium size, face is smooth, and there are feathers below 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acceptance</th>
<th>officially recognised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>SW-Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>1'000 estimation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>spiral shaped horns twisted laterally, no pigment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>rams: 65 kg; ewes: 50 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>rams: 70 cm; ewes: 60 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>meat, milk, wool ,for reproduction, research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>200 kg per lactation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>DvM. Srđan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. Srñan 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 Head
Horns 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. Srñan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Prof. Dr Mirjana Cinkulov, 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 Srdjan 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;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance</td>
<td>officially recognised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td>E- Serbia; Krivi Vir, Boljevac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk status</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>unicoloured: white wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>crest on the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>rams horned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>rams: 55 kg; ewes: 40 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>rams: 65 cm; ewes: 60 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>triple purpose (milk-meat-wool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>wool: 1.6-2.1 Kg;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Literature: Catalogue of West Balkan Pramenka Sheep Breed Types, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information</td>
<td>DvM. Srñan Stojanovic; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Prof. Dr. V. Bogdanovic et al, Belgrade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. Srñan Stojanovic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Prof. Dr. V. Bogdanovic et al, Belgrade
Sjenicka
Local names: Sjenica ovca / Pestersko-Sjenica / Vasojevic / Vasojevicka / Sjenichka / Sjenichko-Peshterska

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

Details:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of distribution</th>
<th>W-Serbia: Peshter-Sjenicka Plateau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>white, dark spots around eyes and nostrils, ear tips and legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>tail long, hangs below hocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>brown or black rings around the eyes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>rams: medium long, curled horns; ewes polled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>rams: 70kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>rams: 65 cm; ewes: 60 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Meat, milk, wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>milk: 60-80 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of information: Srdjan Stojanovic; Prof. Dr. V. Bogdanovic et al, Belgrade
Svrljska
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. Srñan 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
Mangalitsa
Local names: Black mangalitza (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. Srñan 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:

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