



The Ecological Value of Feral Populations in Europe

Project to review the current situation and develop a network for the management of feral and semi-feral animal populations

Interim report, end of 2011: Initial recording and assessment of feral and semi-feral livestock populations in Europe

Introduction

In many countries and regions in Europe, there are populations of feral domestic breeds ("feral populations"). They are largely ignored by the public, unless they disturb agriculture and rural development.

However, feral populations can make an important contribution to the conservation of traditional agro-ecosystems. In many places there large herbivores, important for the conservation of the natural environment, are no longer present. This gap can be filled by feral or semi-feral livestock, such as horses or cattle. Furthermore, these populations can be a model for extensive conservation of important genetic resources (such as so-called island populations). The feral populations, their situation and hus-



Giara Pony, Italy (<http://www.fontesarda.it/imgsarde/giariasid.htm#tombe>)

bandry conditions and problems have never been researched in Europe. This project therefore aims to collect data and information on the occurrence of feral breeds and varieties of livestock, to promote the interdisciplinary networking of key people from in situ / on farm – conversation work and nature conservation and to develop best practice management plans . The first phase of the project was the collection of basic data and information. The focus has been placed on large animals (horses and cattle). Small livestock (pigs, goats and sheep) have only been included where they graze together with large animals or where they have a special significance in the region.

Summary

The terms "feral", "semi-feral" and "semi-domesticated" were used in the project in accordance with the accepted definitions of the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). Animals living free all year round, but with health and breeding controls, as is the case in many large protected areas particularly in Central Europe have been defined as "extensively managed".

65 breeds or populations in 22 countries have already been identified. A first step towards networking and identification of problems was made through a questionnaire, which was sent to 150 people and organizations in Europe. A second round of questions is currently in preparation, a workshop with all stakeholders is in the planning stage.



Ainos Kefalonia Feral Horse, Greece (photo J. Menegatos)

The situation of feral populations in Europe is very heterogeneous. As long as the animals do not interfere with agriculture, people in southern Europe are not concerned about the feral populations. Here one also finds the least information about the populations and situation. Therefore, a monitoring in some southern European regions is urgently needed.

Some feral populations occur in the Pyrenees cross-border between France and Spain. As is the case in other, similar, regions problems occur when the free-ranging animals interact with the local people and with tourists, for example, hikers. In northern and central European countries, there is semi-feral husbandry, especially in large protected areas. This form of husbandry and landscape maintenance is still relatively new. Direct payments ("subsidies") are available only to registered and marked animals. Feral and semi-feral animal populations often have an unclear legal position. If they are not registered, their meat cannot be marketed for human consumption. Since they are not wild animals according to the hunting laws, the meat cannot be declared as game. Nevertheless, it is known that their meat has particular advantages such as a higher content of Omega-3 fatty acids. The Chillingham cattle in England were recently accepted as game. This could be a model for other populations in Europe.

A workshop is planned for 2012, to discuss the various aspects of feral and semi-feral husbandry and to discuss possibilities and methods. In particular, the networking and exchange of key personnel at the European level should be encouraged. Before the workshop the results of the prior research – descriptions and pictures - will be accessible on the internet.

Available research data and information

The work on the project started at the end of 2011: intensive internet research and in various publications was in the foreground. Furthermore contact persons and key individuals were searched for. In November more than 150 of these people and organizations were contacted and requested to complete a survey. Further contact (reminders) was made in early 2012.

Procedure

Internet research led to a compilation of currently known feral and semi-feral animal populations. So far, 65 breeds and varieties occurring in 22 countries have been identified (see Appendix 1). Some breeds are so attractive that they are kept outside their area



Heckcattle, Oostvaardersplassen, Netherlands

of origin. However, this often follows the same requirements as conventional breeding and does not focus on a feral or semi-feral form of husbandry. These breeds are still recorded in the project because it may be of value if there are other breeding centres outside the original area. Various countries and regions have stocks of feral animals that cannot be assigned to a breed, such as in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian sanctuary Hutovo Blato. These populations are named according to the area of occurrence (eg Hutovo Blato feral horses).

Terminology

The terms "feral", "semi-feral" and "semi-domesticated" are clearly defined. The definitions of "semi-feral" and "semi-domesticated" represent points on the continuum from feral to domesticated species. For better understanding, here are the definitions used by the IUCN Species Survival Commission:

Feral population: *A population that has escaped or been released from cultivation or domestication and maintains itself in the wild state.*

Semi-domesticated population: *A population that reproduces with human assistance but otherwise lives freely in naturally-regenerating habitats to which it is not native.*

Semi-wild population: *A population that reproduces with human assistance but otherwise lives freely in naturally-regenerating habitats to which it is native; or that reproduces without human assistance but requires supplementary feeding to ensure survival because its habitat cannot support it throughout the year.*

As part of this project it was necessary to create clear definitions in order to simplify the information exchange between stakeholders in the various European countries. Within in the framework of this project "Feral" describes a state without any human management. "Semi-feral" describes periodic management, such as controlling numbers of male offspring and conducting health checks. Furthermore, the category of "Extensively managed" was introduced, in which the animals live freely all year round, but with controlled

breeding and health and the animals are subject to more or less constant care. This is the case particularly the large-scale grazing in protected areas.

Problems and progress in the countries and regions.

Particularly in southern European countries, the situation of feral or semi-feral animals is



Karpaz Donkey, N-Cyprus

very confusing: in Greece there are many populations living freely on the islands that no one has ever bothered about. For example on Kefalonia wild horse populations have lived for some time without anyone knowing which breed they belong to. As long as they do not interfere with agriculture, no one cares about the animals. It is estimated that there are about 3,000 feral horses in various regions and islands of Greece.

In the Balkan countries an estimation such as this is hardly possible. Some populations, such as Hutovo Blato and Livno in Bosnia-Herzegovina are known and described, at least marginally. Other populations that have become feral (due to the war), are listed by conservation organizations and other local experts. A specific monitoring will be necessary for the region during a later phase of the project. Another focus of feral and semi-feral populations of cattle and horses in particular is in the Pyrenees. In this area there are many breeds that are traditionally kept in a semi-feral state in the border area between France and Spain (Basque-country). Here the breeds are described well and, at least, population numbers are known, such as Marismeña (Monstrenca) cattle, Marismeña horse, De las Retuertas horse. However, there is always conflict with the local population and with tourists. Similar to the situation in the Alps, there are reports of clashes between hikers and feral cattle, "raids" of the animals on the villages, etc. Some breeds are marketed very successfully and the demand is accordingly great. Therefore, some breeds have been re-domesticated to the extent that they are now "extensively managed". However, animals are often crossbred with mainstream breeds to increase meat quantities in order to satisfy consumer demand as well as to meet demanding standards, regulations and guidelines about product hygiene and traceability.

In Italy, the semi-feral populations of horses and cattle are recorded well. They are mainly kept in national or nature parks and are cared for by the personnel of the parks. With goats the situation is completely different, for example the Argentata dell'Etna, partly kept conventionally but also in the wild in Sicily near Etna and the Monti Peloritani or, also in the case of the Montechristo goat. The stock numbers and situation of these breeds is not well-described or known about.



Skorpa Goat, Norway (Norsk genressurssenter)

Goat, sheep and pig breeds and varieties were included in the literature review as in some regions they appear alongside cattle or horse breeds such as in the New Forest in England. Furthermore, there are goat breeds, for example in Norway, that were kept in a semi-feral status for many years and then, since the 1950s, have been left to themselves. In northern and central European countries breeds and varieties have often been well described. Leaders here are the United Kingdom and France. In Germany, as well as the traditional wild horses such as the Senner or the Dülmener, Konik and Heck cattle and horses are also used to graze in large protected areas.

Problems: legal and husbandry

Problems occur due to the legal situation of semi-feral husbandry: this form of animal keeping is neither within the agricultural nor in the forestry and nature protection laws, in fact, it is often explicitly discouraged.

Grazing and forest grazing



www.bigstock.com · 4627488

In large protected areas with grazing of more than 50ha it can be expected, in central Europe, that there will be areas of forestry. Forest areas are very useful for free grazing as they provide the animals with natural protection (weather and insects). In the Middle Ages, the grazing of the forests took place all year round and was the main use of forestry alongside wood production. With the advent of the forest industry in the 19th century rules were put in place to divide forest and meadow. Forestry laws forbid, in many

countries, grazing within forests. In some protected areas the local regulations were adapted and forest grazing allowed (for example, New Forest in England, Lonjsko Polje Nature Park in Croatia or Güssing, Austria). This kind of special regulation requires an intense process with various interest groups in order to find a suitable solution. Studies in Switzerland have shown that forest grazing has a positive influence on the biodiversity of an area. The various perspectives about regulated forest grazing, both economic and ecological, are currently being studied in Switzerland. According to forestry regulation, forest grazing is a “harmful use”. However, field studies have shown that damage to young trees by grazing cattle is very small as long as the animal stocks remain under 1 animal unit (1 cow of 600kg/ha) and the forest area is large enough to provide the animals a good selection of fodder plants. Cattle prefer to eat grasses and, even towards the end of the grazing season, there is enough edible fodder for them in the meadows. In Germany and, particularly, the Netherlands, there has been considerable progress in taking down the legal barriers to forest grazing.



Marine Landaise cattle (<http://www.sepanso.org/>)

High Nature Value Farming

Another aspect of grazing is the High Nature Value Farming (HNV), where autochthonous livestock is often used in semi-feral husbandry systems. The conservation of these High Nature Value Farming systems is a current political theme in the common agricultural policy of the EU. The HNV areas are often extensive, cultivated landscapes. In some of these areas it has been traditional to keep semi-feral animals for grazing. So that these aspects can also be included in the project, important representatives from nature protection organisations were included in the research – for example the WWF and the EFNCP (European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism).

Use



Dülmener wild horses
(<http://www.pferde-pferderassen.de/pferderasse/6>)

Semi-feral husbandry and breeding has been known for many years in Europe, especially in the case of horses, as the example of the Senner horse shows. In the heaths of Senne (Eastern Westphalia-Lippe) the wild horses were already documented in 1160. Up to the 19th century the Senner Horses roamed free all year round in a large, uncultivated enclosure. Despite this, Arab and English thoroughbreds and Anglo-Arabs were crossed in. These days, the Senner horses are used for grazing meadows in protected areas. This kind of husbandry is well known in Germany and also in France. In the so-called “wild studs” there

was no controlled breeding or selection. The horses bred without any human controls. In this way, horses were bred for the military and for agriculture (Emscher-brücher Dickköpfe, Dülmener horses, Camargue horses etc).

Nature protection

The breeds mentioned above are especially used in nature protection projects. Many of the habitats listed in Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora are suitable for year round grazing by cattle and horses in a density of 0.3 - 0.6 large animal units per hectare:

| FFH-Lebensraumtyp (Kurzbezeichnung) | Natura 2000 - Codierung | Prioritäre Lebensräume | Naturnahe Beweidung für die Erhaltung geeignet | Beweidung grundsätzlich für die Erhaltung nicht geeignet |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Atlantische Salzwiesen | 1330 | | x | |
| Salzstellen des Binnenlandes | 1340 | * | x | |
| Dünen im Binnenland | 2310-2330 | | x | |
| Feuchte Heiden | 4010 | | (x) | |
| Trockene Heiden | 4030 | | x | |
| Alpine Heiden | 4060 | | (x) | |
| Krummholzgebüsche | 4070 | * | x | |
| Wacholderheiden und -rasen | 5130 | | x | |
| Kalk-Pionierrasen | 6110 | * | (x) | |
| Blauschillergrasrasen | 6120 | * | x | |
| Alpines Grasland auf Silikat | 6150 | | (x) | |
| (sub)alpine Kalkrasen | 6170 | | x | |
| Kalk-Trockenrasen | 6210 | * | (x) | |
| Artenreiche Borstgrasrasen | 6230 | * | x | |
| Steppenrasen | 6240 | * | x | |
| Pfeifengraswiesen | 6410 | | (x) | |
| Feuchte Hochstaudenfluren | 6430 | | (x) | |
| Brenndolden-Auenwiesen | 6440 | | | x ¹ |
| Magere Flachland-Mähwiesen | 6510 | | (x) ² | (x) ¹ |
| Berg-Mähwiesen | 6520 | | (x) ² | (x) ¹ |
| Naturnahe lebende Hochmoore | 7110 | | | x |
| Geschädigte Hochmoore | 7120 | | (x) | |
| Übergangs- und Schwinggrasmoore | 7140 | | (x) ³ | (x) ⁴ |
| Senken mit Torfmoossubstraten | 7150 | | | x |
| Kalkreiche Sümpfe | 7210 | | (x) | |
| Kalktuff-Quellen | 7220 | * | | x |
| Kalkreiche Niedermoore | 7230 | | (x) | |

Table relates to the text of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora see: Annex 1 of <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1992L0043:20070101:EN:PDF> Table source: „Wilde Weiden“, Praxisleitfaden für Ganzjahresbeweidung in Naturschutz und Landschaftsentwicklung, ABU, Bad Sassendorf, 2008/2009.

The table shows that, apart from near water sources or on various high moorlands, nearly all habitats can support year round grazing. This includes even the priority habitats such as the Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* - Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron hirsutum* (*Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti*) and Natural grasslands - Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alyso-Sedion albi*.



Feral goats Wicklow Mountains Nationalpark, Irland
(<http://www.wicklowmountainsnationalpark.ie/FeralGoat.html>)

Since October 2010 nature protected areas have been able to claim agricultural support. The decision of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) states that there is no conflict in the goals of supporting nature protection and agriculture. Protected natural areas, where for example sheep graze as a form of environmental management, are now able to claim direct payments without any restrictions. The ECJ ruled that an agricultural area "as defined in EU regulations exists also, if their use is for agricultural purposes, even if the predominant purpose is the pursuit of the objectives of landscape management and nature conservation (Case C-61 / 09, NABU)." This decision must be still implemented at the Member State and regional level.

Marketing

The meat from semi-feral breeds is often very tasty. However, it often cannot be supplied in large enough quantities and stable enough quality for the market. This meat is a niche product that, from a nutritional point of view, is more valuable than normal meat due to the higher concentrations of Omega-3 fatty acids. Often, however, the animals do not conform to the quality standard-mass for slaughter and the efforts involved in slaughter are large. Furthermore, only meat from registered animals is allowed for human consumption. If the animals are not registered, then the meat is not for human consumption. It also cannot be sold as game, as it is not listed in the hunting laws of the country as coming from animals considered as being "wild". These regulations also include the rule that animals must be regularly checked via blood testing, for example, for infectious illnesses. Marketing of the meat is, therefore, hindered by many legal regulations.

Direct Payments

Direct payments are also only for registered and tagged animals. The European ear-tags (necessary for direct payments) often get lost during free grazing. According to the regulations for cattle (Art. 4.1 Council Regulation (EC) 820/97) all cattle must wear an ear tag. However, the Chillingham cattle, a well known feral breed kept in England has no ear tags. It was not bred for meat and therefore not registered. After a long legal battle, the Chillinghams were recognised as wild animals in 2005 and therefore are not bound by the current EU "Animal By-Products" regulations. The meat cannot, however, be marketed.



Chillingham Cattle, Northumberland, whitepark.org.uk

Survey and preparations for a workshop

The collation of the above material shows that a better networking of the various actors is urgent. The purpose of this is not just to check and promote the image of feral populations but also to publicise their special role within nature protection.

In order to make sure that no livestock was missed during the review stage and, also, to engage the interest in experts and keypersons in an active network, a survey was developed (see Annex 2) and sent to about 150 people and organisations. The evaluation of the replies plus a reminder are currently being conducted. Up to now it has been determined that interest in a workshop and an opportunity to exchange knowledge and best practice is great. The evaluation of more than 100 websites and publications provided a first overview of the situation in Europe.

Next Steps

A workshop in 2012 is planned for interested experts and keypersons. Alongside the exchange of methods and possibilities, effective methods should be developed to find and care for the feral populations in south-east Europe. Before the workshop, the information and photos that have already been collected will be published online for open access.

The project was generously supported by:

- Margarethe & Rudolf Gsell-Stiftung, Basel
- Gerda Techow Stiftung, Vaduz, Liechtenstein
- Parrotia Stiftung, Zürich

Waltraud Kugler
February 2012

Annexes:

- Data Species, Breeds, Stock numbers
- Survey

Annex 1: Feral Populations: Breeds and Occurrence in Europe, January 2012, sorted by country.

(Classification of the status (feral, semi-domesticated, semi-feral, extensively managed can only be determined after the full evaluation of the survey.)

| Species | Name of the Breed | Country | Homepage |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Pig | Güssinger Waldschwein | Austria | info@naturpark.at |
| Cattle | Busha | Balkan | http://www.agrobiodiversity.net/balkan |
| Horse | Hutovo Blato wild Horses | Bosnia-Herzegovina | http://www.hutovo-blato.ba/en/_zel-jka.prskalo@tel.net.ba |
| Horse | Livno Wild Horses | Bosnia-Herzegovina | http://www.divljikonji.org/ |
| Cattle | Rodopi | Bulgaria | http://www.ark.eu/ |
| Horse | Karakachan Horse | Bulgaria | - |
| Cattle/Horse | diverse | Croatia | http://www.kopacki-rit.com/ |
| Pig/Horse/dog | Turopolje pig/Posavina Horse/Posavina Retriever | Croatia | http://www.pp-lonjsko-polje.hr/ |
| Donkey | Karpaz Donkey | Cyprus | http://akti.org.cy/portal/ akti@akti.org.cy |
| Horse | Przewalski Horse | Czech Republic | director@zoopraha.cz |
| Sheep | Ruhnu sheep | Estonia | haldja.viinalass@emu.ee |
| Cattle | Betizu | France | http://www.racesaquitaine.net/vachebetizu.html |
| Cattle | Camargue Cattle | France | info@parc-camargue.fr contact@torosdefrance.com |
| Horse | Camargue Horse | France | http://www.aecrc.com contact@aecrc.com |
| Horse | Pottok | France | http://www.pottok.net http://www.pottok.com/fr http://www.poney-pottok.com/ |
| Cattle | La Vache Marine | France, Aquitaine | http://www.sepanso.org/index.php |
| Cattle | Albères – Albera – Faginea – Massanesa - Massanaise | France, Vallespir | http://lamassanaise.fr/Lamassanaise/Entree.html |
| Horse | Camargue Horse | Germany | http://www.vfzcd.de/ |
| Horse | Dülmener Pferd | Germany | http://www.wildpferde.de/ |
| Horse | Heck Horse | Germany / Austria / USA / ... | info@tierpark-sababurg.de |
| Horse | Pottok | Germany | http://www.pottok.de/ |
| Horse | Senner Pferd | Germany | http://www.senner.de/ |
| Cattle | Heckrind | D/NL/H/A | - |
| Cattle | Acheloos | Greece, | www.amaltheia.org.gr |
| Cattle | Prespa | Greece | http://www.spp.gr/spp |
| Donkey | Skyros Donkey | Greece | www.amaltheia.org.gr |
| Goat | Ikaria Goat | Greece | http://www.archipelago.gr/en/Home/tabid/305/Default.aspx |
| Horse | Ainos; Kefalonia Feral Horse; Ainos Pony | Greece | www.amaltheia.org.gr |
| Horse | Amvrakikos Horse | Greece | www.amaltheia.org.gr |
| Horse | Axios | Greece | www.amaltheia.org.gr |
| Horse | Lipsi island Horse | Greece | www.amaltheia.org.gr |
| Horse | Rodopi | Greece | www.amaltheia.org.gr |
| Horse | Serres | Greece | www.amaltheia.org.gr |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Horse | Skyros | Greece | www.amaltheia.org.gr |
| Horse | Przewalski Horse | Hungary; Hortobágy-Puszta | www.hortobagy.eu |
| Goat | | Ireland | http://www.wicklowmountainsnationalpark.ie |
| Goat | Montecristo | Isle of Montecristo (Tuscany) | www.montecristo2010.it |
| Horse | Cavallini della Giara | Italy | http://www.sardegnaagricoltura.it/index.php?c=3679&s=44928&v=2&xsl=443 |
| Horse | San Fratello – Messina - Sanfratellano | Italy | http://www.eosrivista.com/103.asp?id_articolo=22 |
| Pig | Black Sicilian Pig, Black Nebrodi Pig, Nero Siciliano | Italy | http://www.parks.it/parco.nebrodi/Edettaglio_prodotto.php?id_prodotti=2560 |
| Goat | Argentata dell'Etna | Italy, Sicily, Etna and Peloritani | http://eng.agraria.org/goat/argentataetna.htm |
| Goat | Messinese, Cabra dei Nebrodi | Italy; Sicily; | - |
| Horses & Cattle | | Lativa | litenes.pagasts@gulbene.lv |
| Horse | Konik, Lake Pape | Lativa | http://www.wwf.lv |
| Goat | Kystgeit, utegangargeit | Norway | norsk.landbruksmuseum@nlm.nlh.no |
| Sheep | Gammelnorsk sau | Norway | corvus@online.no |
| Horse | Konik | Poland | http://www.agrosawa.pl/ http://www.popielno.pl/ |
| Horse | Konik | Poland | a.antczak@bialystok.lasy.gov.pl |
| Horse | Soraia | Portugal /Germany | http://www.sorraia.org/ http://www.spanish-mustang.org/ |
| Horse | Garrano | Portugal; Peneda Gerês Nat. Park | www.acerg.net |
| Horse | Danube Delta Horse | Romania | http://www.noahsark.org/ |
| Horse | Letea Forest, Urleasca | Romania | http://www.ddbra.ro/en/index.php |
| Goat | Rum feral goat | Scotland, SNH | |
| | several species | Scotland, SNH | enquiries@snh.gov.uk |
| Horse | Stara Planina | Serbia | http://tru.uni-sz.bg/tsj/Vol3No1/The%20Bulgarian%20Primitive%20Horse.pdf |
| Horse | Tarpan-like | Serbia | http://www.tarpanassociation.com/ |
| Horse | Tresibaba-Muntenica | Serbia | - |
| Horse | Vlasina wild horses | Serbia | |
| Sheep | Soay Sheep | Soay, St.Kilda archipelago | breedsecretary.vb@soaysheep.org |
| Sheep | Boreray Sheep | UK, Soay, St. Kilda archipelago; island of Boreray | secretary.jw@soaysheep.org |
| Cattle | Monchina | Spain | - |
| Cattle | Monstrenca; Coto Donana | Spain | http://www.ebd.csic.es/website1/Principal.aspx |
| Donkey | Majorero | Spain | http://www.feagas.com/index.php/es/razas/especie-equina-asnal/majorera http://burromajorero.blogspot.com/ |
| Horse | Burguete de Navarra | Spain | http://www.gaf.ehu.es/s0163-home1/es |
| Horse | Caballo de las retuertas Retuertas Iberian Horse | Spain | http://www.itgganadero.com/itg/portal/noticia.asp?S=3&P=0&N=118 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Horse | Caballo de monte del Pais Vasco | Spain | http://www.euskalabereak.net/ http://www.feagas.com/index.php/es/razas/es-pecie-equina-caballar/caballo-de-monte-de-pais-vasco |
| Horse | Caballo de Pura Raza Gallega, Galician Pony | Spain | http://www.cabalogalego.com/morfoloxia.htm |
| Horse | Caballo marismeño Raza Marismeña | Spain | http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caballo_marisme%C3%B1o |
| Horse | Ecuestre Asturcón (Pony) | Spain | http://www.asturcones.com/ |
| Horse | Jaca Navarra Nafarroako zaldiko Navarrese Horse | Spain | http://www.feagas.com/index.php/es/razas/es-pecie-equina-caballar/jaca-navarra |
| Horse | Losino | Spain | http://www.caballosino.com |
| Horse | Monchino Horse – Guriezo - Cantabria | Italy | http://monchino-pferde.gut-gross-poth.de/ |
| Horse | Pottok | Spain | http://www.poney-pottok.com/ |
| Sheep | Sasi ardi | Spain | http://www.feagas.com/index.php/es/razas/es-pecie-ovina/sasi-ardi |
| Cattle | Betizu | Spain / Pays du Basque | http://www.euskalabereak.net |
| Cattle | Albéres – Albera – Faginea – Massanesa - Massanaise | Spain, Catalanian Eastern Pyrenees, | http://www.rac.uab.es/ALBERESAang.htm |
| Horse | Haflinger | Switzerland | http://www.markus.zohner.com/ |
| Goat | Lynton feral goat | UK, Exmoor, Lynton valley | http://www.lyntongoats.org.uk/ |
| Horse | Welsh Mountain Pony | UK, Wales; | http://www.breconbeacons.org/ ; http://wpcs.uk.com/ |
| Cattle | Chillingham Cattle | United Kingdom | http://www.chillinghamwildcattle.com/ |
| Horse | Camargue Horse | United Kingdom | http://www.valleyfarmonline.co.uk/index.php?categoryid=65 |
| Horse, Cattle, Pigs, Donkey | New Forest Pony, cattle, pigs, donkeys | United Kingdom, | http://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/ |
| diverse | | United Kingdom | nationalparkswales@anpa.gov.uk |
| diverse | | United Kingdom | parc@snowdonia-npa.gov.uk ; info@pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk |

Annex 2: Survey for the documentation of feral populations

SAVE
foundation

Safeguard for Agricultural Varieties in Europe
Sicherung der landwirtschaftlichen Artenvielfalt in Europa
Sauvegarde pour l'Agriculture des Variétés d'Europe



SAVE Project-Office: Schneebergstrasse 17, CH-9000 St. Gallen
Website: <http://www.save-foundation.net>

phone: +41-71/ 222 74 10
e-mail: office@save-foundation.net

Feral Populations in Europe Survey 2011/2012

Please fill in the questionnaire and send it to: SAVE Foundation Project Office, e-mail: office@save-foundation.net; fax: +41-71/222 74 40.
Please use one questionnaire for each feral Population you know in your area. Thank you very much!

Contact Details

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|--------|----------|
| Name of Organisation: | | | |
| Contact person: | | | |
| Country: | | | |
| Address: | | | |
| Telephone: | Fax: | Email: | Website: |

Feral Population

| | | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|--------------------|----|
| Location: | | | | |
| Species: | | | | |
| Breed or Breed Type: | | | Synonyms (if any): | |
| Details – please add all Details known | | | | |
| Population size | Total : | Is this an estimate? | Yes | No |
| | Females: | Males: | | |
| <i>Please send a picture that can be used to illustrate the publication. Please give source of picture</i> | | | | |

Description (if known)

| | | | |
|---------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Colour: | Coat | Height (cm) | Weight (cm) |
|---------|------|-------------|-------------|

Management – please mark as appropriate

| | |
|--|--|
| | Feral – totally wild, no management at all |
| | Semi-Feral – some periodic management e.g. removal of some males, health checks |
| | Extensively Managed – animals range free all year, health and breeding is controlled |
| Are there any Problems? e.g conflict with neighbouring farms/nature protected areas, disease | |
| What is the Need for Action? | |
| Do you know of other people who may be interested to fill in the survey or may have information? | Contact details: |
| Are you interested in taking part in a workshop about the management of feral populations in Europe? | |
| <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> Yes No </div> | |
| Any Further Remarks: | |