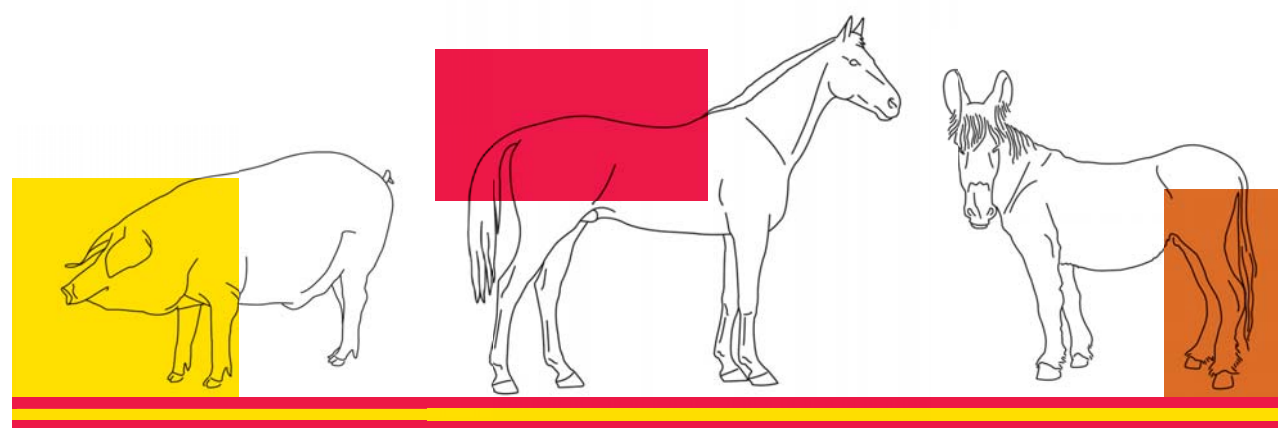


MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y MEDIO RURAL Y MARINO
Dirección General de Recursos Agrícolas y Ganaderos
Alfonso XII, 62. 28071 Madrid
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AUTOCHTHONOUS LIVESTOCK IN SPAIN





MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, PESCA Y ALIMENTACIÓN

Secretaría General Técnica: Alicia Camacho García. Subdirector General de Información al Ciudadano, Documentación y Publicaciones: José Abellán Gómez. Director del Centro de Publicaciones: Juan Carlos Palacios López

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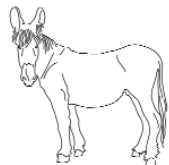
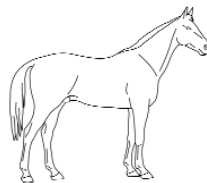
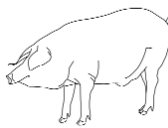
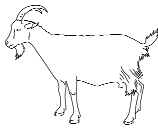
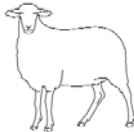
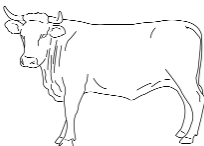
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The Physical setting of Agriculture

SPAIN'S relief, comprising a peninsular mainland and island territories open to the influence of the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean Sea, has led to a considerable diversity of agroclimatic environments, which, in conjunction with human action, have shaped a variety of farming systems and settlement patterns. On the scale of the Iberian Peninsula and the archipelagos, the agroclimatic or ecoclimatic factor is the basis for differentiating the main farming systems.

The humidity system, subject to significant variations induced by the thermal system, apart from other topographical and edaphic factors, separates Spain into three main agroecological environments: the wet Atlantic systems, with a positive annual humidity balance; the dry Mediterranean system, with an annual humidity deficit and a very pronounced dry summer lasting three to five months; and the semiarid system, which is mostly a proximate version of the Mediterranean system, where the number of dry months is equal to or greater than half of the year. The wet system constitutes the potential domain of natural meadow, hygrophilous thicket and deciduous forest; the Mediterranean system is the realm of the dry-land crops that are traditional in these latitudes, mellowing pastures and uplands populated by holm oak and other *Quercus* species; the semiarid environment (extending across the south – east of the peninsula, some enclaves of the Ebro and Duero basins and the Mancha region, and most of the Canary Islands) barely supports dry-land farming and upland woods.

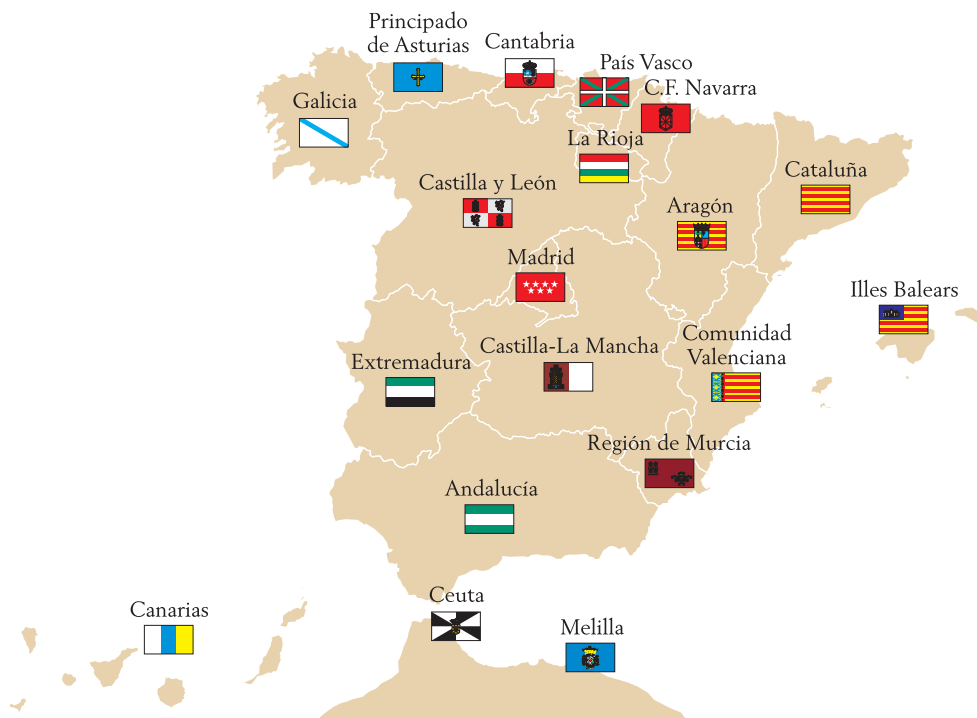
Apart from temperature, heat, humidity and regional agroecological factors, relief is another essential component of the physical environment involved in farming systems and landscapes. Altitude and height, surface lithologies, gradients and aspect vary or even alter the regional agroclimatic features on a larger scale and are also involved in the composition, physical and chemical properties and productive potential of the soils.

These physical factors, alongside historical, economic and social variables, have led to different agricultural ecosystems and a variety of farming systems that differ radically in structure and production. These physical limitations are also largely responsible for the fact that a good deal of the country (76%), of the utilised agricultural area (80%) and of its population (38%) are included in less – favoured areas (mountain farming with a risk of depopulation or specific limitations).

The (chiefly rural) mountain areas and less-favoured areas of Spain are highly variegated in their economic, social and cultural features, and similarly disparate in their ecological structures.

La ganadería autóctona en España

In this physical setting of the agriculture, the Spanish State is structured in 17 Autonomous Communities and 2 Autonomous Cities, whose cartographic representation is:



Land Uses

FARMING of the land in this country is conditioned by physical factors –mainly soil and climate– by demographic and economic pressure on the land and by the various aims of regional, environmental and sectoral policies, especially Common Agricultural Policy.

Although the development of land use by major crop groups is a structural aspect which changes only slowly, we should point out the most significant changes that have taken place over the last 25-30 years, such as:

- Reduction in dry-land farming and increase in the cultivation of irrigated lands.
- Increase in the area of rough grazing and upland thicket, a process brought about by the phenomena of erosion, desertification and gradually declining importance of extensive pasturing, and increase in the area given over to timber forest.
- Increase in the areas not used for agricultural purposes as a result of the process of urban development and industrialisation. These areas are termed “artificial” in the report released by the *Observatorio de la Sostenibilidad en España* (Spanish sustainability observatory) on changes in land use in Spain.
- Increase in protected natural spaces, as a result of the impulse of environmental and nature conservation policies.
- The increase in artificial areas comes mainly from agricultural land, and, to a lesser extent, from forest land (generally brushland). Scattered residential expansion is the urban development process using up the most land, followed by the growth of infrastructure and the associated economic activity areas.

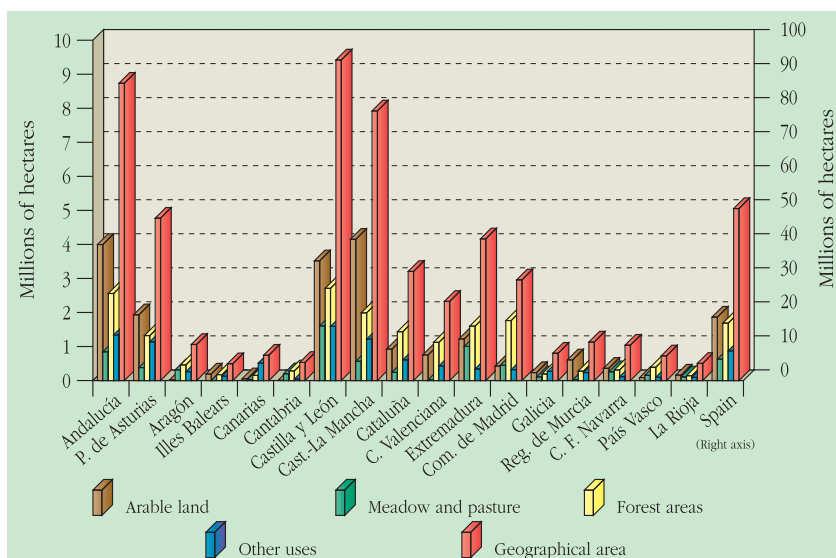
Consequently, there have been significant changes in land uses and the configuration of rural landscapes in Spain.

LAND-USE DISTRIBUTION (ha) BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY (2004)

Community,	Arable land	Meadows and pasture	Forest areas	Other uses	Geographic areas
Andalucía	3,996,217	843,698	2,557,668	1,339,469	8,737,052
Aragón	1,931,322	380,572	1,320,451	1,137,709	4,770,054
Asturias (Princ. de)	23,923	315,278	459,919	261,239	1,060,359
Balears (Illes)	191,085	1,340	173,365	128,412	494,202
Canarias	51,039	29,926	151,942	511,743	744,650
Cantabria	8,479	198,032	282,944	42,679	532,134
Castilla y León	3,517,602	1,604,515	2,708,249	1,590,153	9,420,519
Castilla-La Mancha	4,150,947	566,181	1,988,866	1,216,722	7,922,716
Cataluña	923,651	241,824	1,433,461	606,844	3,205,780
C. Valenciana	752,870	21,392	1,122,382	429,332	2,325,976
Extremadura	1,222,342	1,002,599	1,598,000	340,500	4,163,441
Galicia	426,443	447,933	1,763,018	320,448	2,957,842
Madrid (Com. de)	233,887	106,623	193,849	268,433	802,792
Murcia (Región de)	606,019	16,706	275,349	233,664	1,131,738
Navarra (C. F. de)	359,633	256,316	310,601	112,583	1,039,133
Pais Vasco	87,446	152,571	390,657	94,398	725,072
Rioja (La)	160,381	106,928	142,383	93,696	503,388
SPAIN	18,643,286	6,292,434	16,873,104	8,728,024	50,536,848

Source: MMAMRM - Sub-Directorate General of Agrifood Statistics.

LAND-USE DISTRIBUTION (ha) BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY (2004)



Source: MMAMRM - Sub-Directorate General of Agrifood Statistics.

Livestock Population and Production

STOCK farming accounts for 40% of Spain's final agricultural output. This percentage grew significantly in the sixties and has remained practically unchanged since the early seventies.

The national cattle sector, in its beef and dairy uses, is historically one of the mainstays of Spain's stock farming and is closely linked with the social fabric of the countryside.

In recent years, cattle farmers have professionalised gradually and tended towards specialisation in their production type, and they are now fewer in number.

The present census of cattle is 6,184,093 head, out of an approximate worldwide figure of about 1.3 billion head. This makes Spain the third-largest EU-25 country by head of cattle. In Spain, beef and cattle account for about 18.8% final livestock output, it is to say 7.1 % of the final agricultural output, and a further 6.5% of final agricultural output is contributed by other cattle products, notably milk.

Cattle's ability to make use of grazing resources to provide meat, milk, leather and work has been exploited by humankind for time immemorial. Even in the modern world –including Spain– we find both traditional production methods based on the use of autochthonous breeds and cattle farming adapted to the environment using intensive production techniques and advanced technologies.

The significance of sheep farming arises from its threefold production uses (milk, meat and wool), and the frugality, endurance and adaptability of sheep.

The sector has gradually professionalised in recent years. Wool production is now merely residual, and farmers have specialised in meat and milk production, with a few productions, in the year 2006, around 400,000 Tm of milk and 233,000 Tm of meat.

The census of Spanish sheep livestock is one of the largest in the European Union.

In Spain, goat livestock has always been closely tied to sheep live-stock in productive and socio-economic terms, which explains why the two species are often addressed together at many forums. There are nonetheless major productive differences, owing to the physiological features of goat.

La ganadería autóctona en España

Goat has traditionally been exploited for meat, milk and leather. As with sheep, the goat sector has gradually professionalised in recent years. Farmers have specialised in meat and milk production, though hides are also significant.

National output approaches 500,000 Tm of milk, chiefly sold to industry to make pure or blended cheeses, and around 13,000 Tm of meat in 2006, mostly accounted for by the slaughter of suck-ling kids.

Throughout Spain, pig livestock has traditionally been linked to household economies in the countryside; breeding a small number of pigs has always been a major supplementary activity. The significance of pig breeding is reflected by the gastronomy of all regions of the country, in which the consumption of fresh pork and other pork products is part of Spanish culture.

Given the features of swine husbandry (physiological, pathological, nutritional and handling characteristics), pig farming, together with aviculture, has attained to the highest degree of industrialisation and intensive production out of the various livestock species. This has led to the near-disappearance of native breeds of the Celtic – white – stock and of the Iberian – black – stock. Iberian breeds have lately recovered, however, and now account for about 10% of the national census thanks to the high quality of their meat and the removal of former barriers that limited access to foreign markets.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK POPULATION BY SPECIES AND AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY (2006)

Autonomous Community	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
Galicia	922,572	325,920	59,764	890,152
Principado de Asturias	390,384	58,823	28,062	25,403
Cantabria	267,620	69,507	17,623	13,405
Pais Vasco	159,548	354,484	28,987	33,712
Com. Foral de Navarra	121,895	786,298	11,890	557,470
La Rioja	43,452	165,991	12,012	111,680
Aragón	332,621	2,829,000	55,075	5,170,609
Cataluña	626,465	865,877	64,812	5,825,457
Illes Balears	34,247	318,796	14,003	72,860
Castilla y León	1,229,632	4,321,562	143,544	3,708,826
Comunidad de Madrid	82,515	96,423	17,595	55,865
Castilla-La Mancha	429,823	3,426,618	413,244	2,278,592
Comunidad Valenciana	61,306	467,208	81,210	1,223,248
Región de Murcia	45,359	678,447	94,908	1,999,662
Extremadura	745,414	4,473,774	309,620	1,552,988
Andalucía	673,322	3,101,955	1,235,755	2,632,254
Canarias	17,918	110,944	368,625	66,523
Spain	6,184,093	22,451,627	2,956,729	26,218,706

Source: MMAMRM - Sub-Directorate General of Agrifood Statistics.

The Celtic group of breeds, however, has been entirely replaced by industrial hybrids obtained from European breeds of white pig.

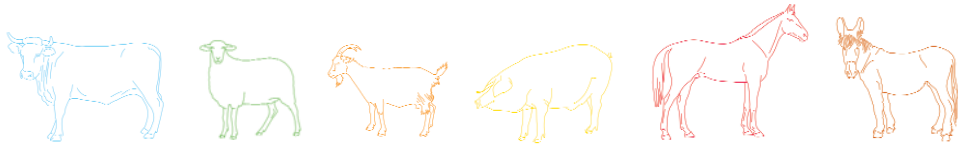
Spain is currently the second-largest pig producer in the EU after Germany, with total pig livestock in 2006 of 26,218,706 heads. The pig livestock sector is highly vertically integrated and powerfully structured by associations – often closely linked to the processing industry. The sector accounts for 32.85% of final livestock output and 12.36% of final agricultural output, with a production totalling around 4.65 billion, 3,219,397 Tm being obtained, in the year 2006, as result of the sacrifice of 39,067,666 heads.

LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS IN THE EU (THOUSAND HEAD) IN DECEMBER 2006

Country	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
Belgium	2,606.90			6,303.56
Czech Republic	1,389.60	168.91	16.22	2,741.30
Denmark	1,579.00	98.00		13,613.00
Germany	12,600.80	2,017.00	180.00	26,602.00
Estonia	245.00	58.10	3.40	341.20
Greece	682.66	8,975.49	4,928.65	1,033.33
Spain	6,184.10	22,451.63	2,956.73	26,218.71
France	18,902.00	8,494.18	1,254.45	15,009.00
Ireland	6,001.60	3,826.30	7.70	1,620.00
Italy	6,340.20	8,227.18	955.31	9,281.08
Cyprus	56.10	272.19	344.93	452.64
Latvia	377.10	41.30	14.26	416.75
Lithuania	838.80	36.60	20.80	1,127.10
Luxembourg	186.30	8.54	2.40	86.95
Hungary	702.00	1,298.00	70.00	3,987.00
Malta	19.10	11.99	5.74	73.68
Netherlands	3,673.00	1,755.00	340.00	11,220.00
Austria	2,002.90	312.38	53.11	3,139.44
Poland	5,281.00	301.40	18,812.98	
Portugal	1,407.30	3,548.95	547.41	2,295.45
Slovenia	454.00	131.53	27.80	575.12
Slovak Republic	507.80	332.57	38.35	1,104.83
Finland	929.10	88.20	6.14	1,435.40
Sweden	1,515.90	505.47	1,661.52	
United Kingdom	10,009.60	23,428.49	4,731.39	
Eu 15	74,621.20	83,736.81	11,231.90	124,250.80
Eu 25	84,491.70	86,389.40	11,773.40	153,883.40
Bulgary	636.50	1,635.41	549.10	1,012.66
Romania	2,933.60	7,678.21	727.40	6,814.61

Source: EUROSTAT. MMAMRM - Sub-Directorate General of Agrifood Statistics Livestock surveys (2006 results).

Species and Breeds



IN Spanish livestock, up to 177 different breeds can be differentiated, officially listed in the Official Catalogue of Spanish Breeds of Livestock.

This classification is based on the existence of **Autochthonous Breeds** originating in Spain, which are of two types:

- **Promoted Autochthonous Breeds:** those which, due to their numbers and organisation, are experiencing expansion and have both Genetic Improvement Plans and Herd Books in place.
- **Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds or those in Danger of Extinction:** those which are rapidly decreasing or are on the verge of disappearing, for which there are Conservation Programmes.

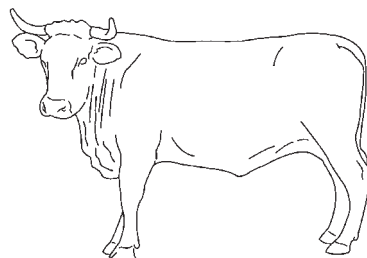
The Autochthonous Breeds, rich in their genetic variability, constitute the **Heritage of Spanish Livestock Farming**, due to the systems of exploitation and management employed, related to the geographical characteristics and soil profiles of the different territories in which they are kept. They are, moreover, singular within the context of livestock in the European Union.



Cattle

Bovine breeds have been exploited in Spain since ancient times, adapted to the climatological diversity, variety of land relief and different systems of herd management.

These characteristics, together with the genetic heritage of the breeds, constitute a spectrum that is numerous, specific and singular.



Spanish bovine cattle breeding has certain distinguishing features, particularly notable being:

Biodiversity, thanks to its breeding regions, systems of exploitation, structures and genetics.

Its **quantitative and qualitative production**, with the development of the Protected Geographical Indications, Denominations of Origin and Quality Marks, with animals that are slaughtered when they weigh 400-600 kg/live, depending on the breed, with carcase yields of 60-64%, ensuring complete traceability of the production, from the birth of the animal through to its acquisition by the consumer.

Genetic Potentiation, with the use of upgrading animals and the application of Artificial Insemination, is the basic instrument for the quantitative and qualitative progress of the different breeds.



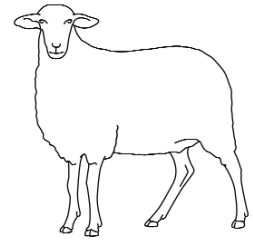
Different **grazing systems** are used for the management of the cattle, fundamentally transhumance and transterminance, taking advantage of the mountain pastures during the summer and then returning to the valleys and meadowlands in winter.

Extensive cattle-rearing systems are employed during the first stages of life of the calves, which are subsequently brought into specialised fattening houses.

Sheep

On their own merits, ovine species, small ruminants, play a very important role in Spanish livestock farming, and their exploitation is of particular social and economic importance.

Spanish sheep, given their **exceptional rusticity**, live in difficult environments, with harsh climates, little rain, low temperatures in winter and high ones in summer, taking advantage of poor pastures and agricultural by-products.



They are exploited on meadowlands in the south-west, stubble fields and heaths in the centre and on pastures in valleys and mountains in the north, carrying out a favourable action for the environment, protecting marginal areas and natural spaces, contributing to the biological equilibrium of Spanish territory.



Herds used for the production of milk are managed under semi-extensive systems, depending on the phase within the cycle – lactating or dry sheep.

From these sheep, **meat, milk, wool and leather** are obtained. The meat is characterised by two types of lamb: suckling lambs, which are slaughtered when they weigh 10-13 kg, and fattened lambs, with live weights of 24-26 kg.

Average milk production is 1-1.5 kg/milk a day, in semi-extensive farming, and, given its richness in protein, fat and dry matter, this milk is used for the production of pure sheep's-milk cheeses, as differentiated quality products sold under Protected Denominations of Origin.

These productions are protected under **Protected Geographical Indications, Protected Denominations of Origin and Quality Marks**, which guarantee the traceability of the products.

With regard to **Grazing Systems**, transhumance and transterminance continue to be carried out in many regions of Spain, in order to take advantage of summer pastures.

Goats

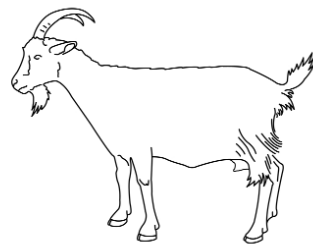
Spanish goats have a genetic heritage that occupies a privileged place in Europe, given the characteristics of their breeds.

Spanish caprine breeds very easily adapt to different systems of breeding and management, depending on the social and economic characteristics of the regions in which they are farmed.

Spanish goats are used fundamentally as **milk-producing animals**, for transformation into cheese, or for their **meat**, without forgetting the quality of their skins for the production of leather.

Goats stand out for their **ability to digest cellulose**, contributing to the ecological balance in forests as they feed on fibrous products in areas of difficult land relief, occupying rough mountainous regions.

It is the only **milk-producing animal in arid areas**, and it also adapts to the production of milk in intensive systems, in permanent penning, with **production averages in herds of 600-700 kg of high-quality milk**, rich in fat and protein, which is transformed into cheeses under Quality Denominations of Origin and Protected Geographical Indications, which guarantee the traceability of their production.



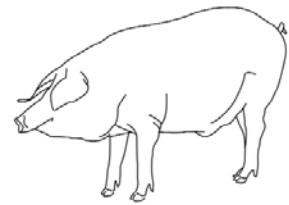


The **production of goat meat** focuses above all on **suckling kid**, with the animals being separated from their mothers and slaughtered at weights of 7 to 11 kg, giving meat of exceptional quality, and **kid**, with a live weight of 20-30 kg.

Goat skins are in great demand in Spain, due to the fineness of the grain, their thickness and scarcity of defects, which make them exceptional for harnesses and tack.

Pigs

In Spain, pigs represent 32.85% of final livestock production and 12.36% of final agricultural production, accounting for the highest number of animals in Spanish livestock farming.



There is deep-rooted culture and a long tradition of pig-breeding and pork consumption in Spain, particularly notable being the preparation of cured pork products, generally obtained using salting and drying techniques, which are characterised by their singular characteristics, identified with and typical of their places of origin.

Spanish autochthonous pig breeds are reared in **specific ecosystems, taking advantage of the existing natural resources**, using them for traditional conservation and transformation processes, in the majority of cases artisan.



In Spain, there are three **autochthonous lines** of porcine breeds: the Iberian Line, the Celtic Line and the African Line.

In the **Iberian Line**, the main breed is the Iberian, of great genetic diversity, giving rise to different varieties: Lampiño, Retinto, Torbiscal, Entrepelado and Manchado de Jabugo.

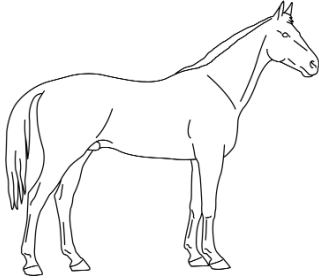
Breeds derived from the Iberian include the Mallorcan Black Pig and the Small Murcian Pig.

The Galician Celtic Pig, the Asturian Celtic Pig and the Euskal Txerría (Basque Pig) all belong to the **Celtic Line**.

The only representative of the **African Line** is the Canary Islands Black Pig.

Spanish autochthonous Pig Breeds are reared and managed on extensive farms, characterised by their rusticity, adapting to the Atlantic forests and meadowlands, taking advantage of chestnuts, acorns and different herbaceous resources, by means of a system which is unique in the world, the “**montanera**” system, which produces many celebrated products: fresh meat, hams, pork loins and shoulders, salamis and chorizos.

Horses



There has been an increase in the number of horses in Spain in recent years, due to the evolution of breeds, economic factors, the increase in the number of riders, horse-riding as a sport and for leisure, the use of horses as pets and the utilisation of land suitable for grazing.

Horses are to be found throughout Spain, in different areas of its geography, from the humid mountainous regions of the north to the meadowlands of the south and west, as well as the territory of central Spain lying between these, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands.

The **unit of equine exploitation is the stud farm**, which may be extensive or intensive, related to the land and in other cases without land. The main objective of horse breeding is to take advantage of their aptitudes for riding, pulling and, in the past, for carrying, without forgetting meat production.

Throughout Spain, both the peninsula and the islands, horses of the **Pure Spanish Breed** are reared. Thanks to their characteristics, they have exceptional aptitudes for classical dressage, western dressage and carriage riding. This breed accounts for 40% of all the horses in Spain.

The rest of the populations of Spanish autochthonous horse breeds, **Specially-Protected Breeds** are related to systems typical of their places of origin, mainly in the following Autonomous Communities:



La ganadería autóctona en España

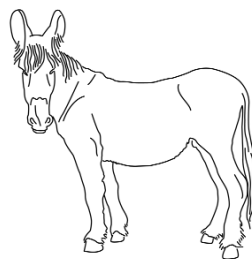
Andalusia	MARISMEÑA AND HISPANO-ARABIAN
Aragón	HISPANO-BRETON
Asturias	ASTURCÓN AND HISPANO-BRETON
Cantabria	HISPANO-BRETON AND MONCHINA
Castile-León	HISPANO-BRETON, LOSINA AND MONCHINA
Catalonia	HISPANO-BRETON
Basque country	MONCHINA, MONTE DEL PAÍS VASCO AND POTTOKA
Galicia	PURE GALICIAN BREED
Balearic Islands	MAJORCAN AND MENORCAN
Navarre	BURGUETE, HISPANO-BRETON AND JACA NAVARRA

Likewise, as a result of the implementation of the National Plan for the Management of the Spanish Equine Sector, with the application of the Genetic Selection and Improvement Programmes, this sector has been given a considerable boost and incentives for expansion.

Asses

In Spain, the different breeds of ass are catalogued as **Specially-Protected Breeds**, given their low - and diminishing - numbers, which means that they are in Danger of Extinction, and therefore Public Authorities and Breeders are making considerable efforts to develop Conservation Programmes.

Asses originated in the Mediterranean region, and they were domesticated in the Middle East and Africa, though there were already domesticated asses in Europe 3,000 years ago.



Since ancestral times, they have been used as working animals, in agricultural tasks, as beasts of burden and to produce mules.

They are now increasingly used for cultural and leisure purposes, in tourist and educational activities, given their placid, noble nature.

In Spain, there have traditionally been three different breeds:

- **El Asno Zamorano Leonés (Castilla y León)**
- **El Asno Andaluz (Andalucía)**
- **El Asno Catalán (Cataluña)**



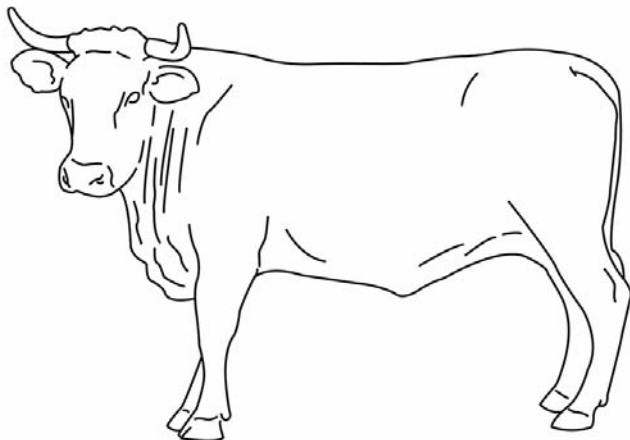
Nowadays they have been recognized in the Official Catalogue of Spanish Breeds of Livestock:

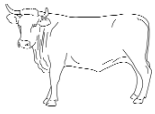
- **El Asno de las Encartaciones (Euskadi)**
- **El Asno Balear (Islas Baleares)**
- **El Asno Majorero (Islas Canarias)**

Promoted Autochthonous Breeds

Cattle

Asturiana de los Valles
Avileña-Negra Ibérica
Lidia
Morucha
Pirenaica
Retinta
Rubia Gallega





Promoted Autochthonous Breeds



Asturiana de los Valles



Aveleña-Negra Ibérica



Lidia



Morucha



Pirenaica



Retinta

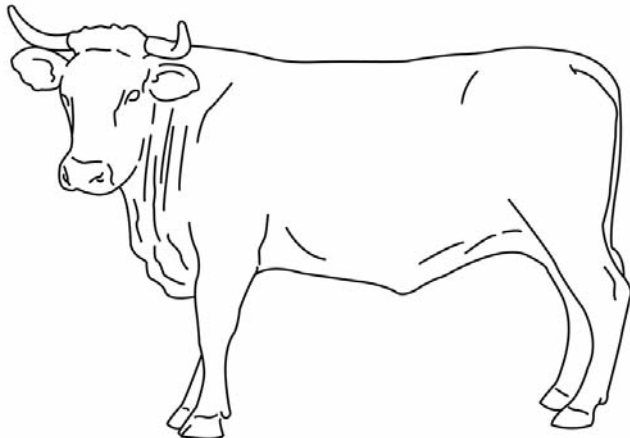


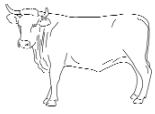
Rubia Gallega

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds

Cattle

Albera	Mallorquina
Alistana-Sanabresa	Marismeña
Asturiana de la Montaña	Menorquina
Avileña-Negra Ibérica (<i>variety white mouth</i>)	Monchina
Berrenda en Colorado	Morucha (<i>variety black</i>)
Berrenda en Negro	Murciana - Levantina
Betizu	Negra Andaluza
Blanca Cacereña	Pajuna
Bruna de los Pirineos	Palmera
Cachena	Pasiega
Caldelá	Sayaguesa
Canaria	Serrana Negra
Cárdena Andaluza	Serrana de Teruel
Frieiresa	Terreña
Limíá	Tudanca
	Vianesa





Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Albera



Alistana-Sanabresa



Asturiana de la Montaña



Avileña-Negra Ibérica (variety white mouth)



Berrenda en Colorado



Berrenda en Negro



Betizu



Blanca Cacerreña



Bruna de los Pirineos



Cachena



Caldelá



Canaria



Cárdena Andaluza



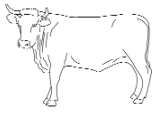
Frieiresa



Limíá



Mallorquina



Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Marismeña



Menorquina



Monchina



Morucha (variety black)



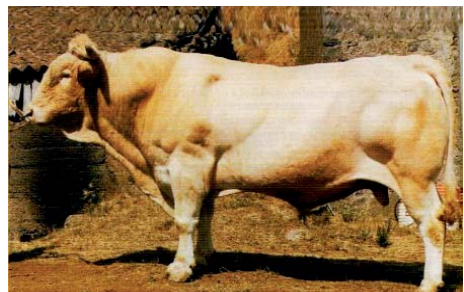
Murciana-Levantina



Negra Andaluza



Pajuna



Palmera

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Pasiega



Sayaguesa



Serrana Negra



Serrana de Teruel



Terreña



Tudanca

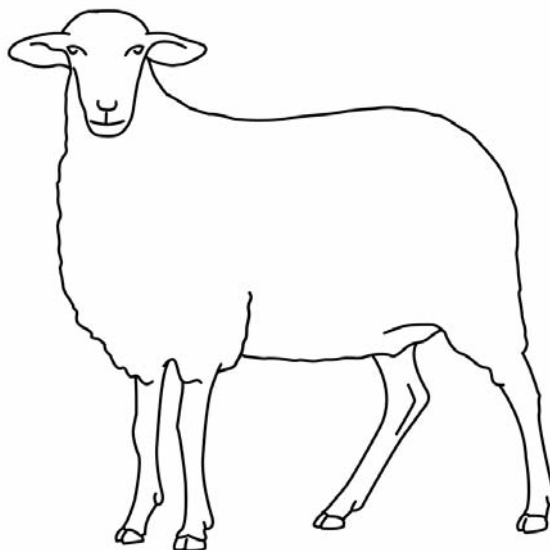


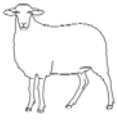
Vianesa

Promoted Autochthonous Breeds

Sheep

Carranzana
Castellana
Churra
Latxa
Manchega
Merina
Navarra
Ojinegra
Rasa Aragonesa
Segureña





Promoted Autochthonous Breeds



Carranzana



Castellana



Churra



Latxa (Cara Negra)



Latxa (Cara Rubia)



Manchega



Merina



Navarra



Ojinegra



Rasa Aragonesa

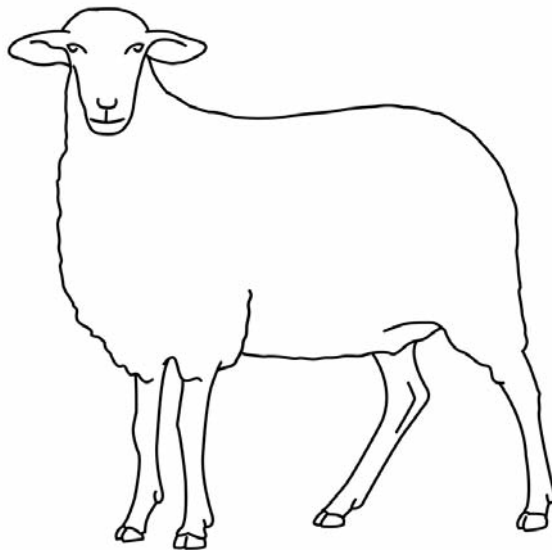


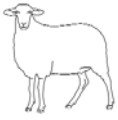
Segureña

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds

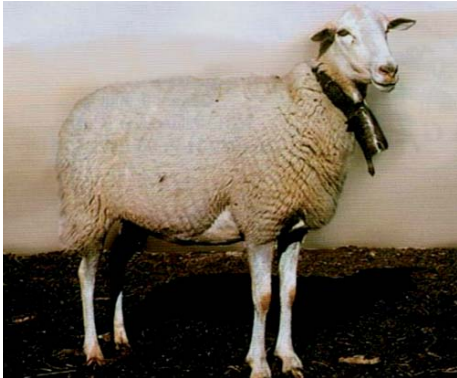
Sheep

Alcarreña	Mallorquina
Ansotana	Manchega (<i>variety black</i>)
Aranesa	Menorquina
Canaria	Merina (<i>variety black</i>)
Canaria de Pelo	Merina de Grazalema
Carranzana (<i>variety black</i>)	Montesina
Cartera	Ojalada
Castellana (<i>variety black</i>)	Palmera
Chamarita	Ripollesa
Churra Lebrijana	Roja Mallorquina
Churra Tensina	Roya Bilbilitana
Colmenareña	Rubia del Molar
Gallega	Sasi Ardi
Guirra	Talaverana
Ibicenca	Xalda
Lojeña	Xisqueta
Maellana	





Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Alcarreña



Ansotana



Aranesa



Canaria



Canaria de Pelo



Carranzana (variety black)

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Cartera



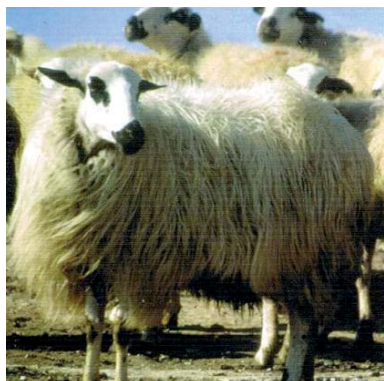
Castellana (variety black)



Chamarita



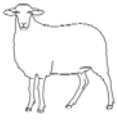
Churra Lebrijana



Churra Tensina



Colmenareña



Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Gallega



Guirra



Ibicenca



Lojeña



Maellana



Mallorquina

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Manchega (variety black)



Menorquina



Merina (variety black)



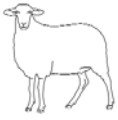
Merina de Grazalema



Montesina



Ojalada



Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Palmera



Ripollesa



Roya Mallorquina



Roya Bilibilitana



Rubia del Molar



Sasi Ardi

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Talaverana



Xalda

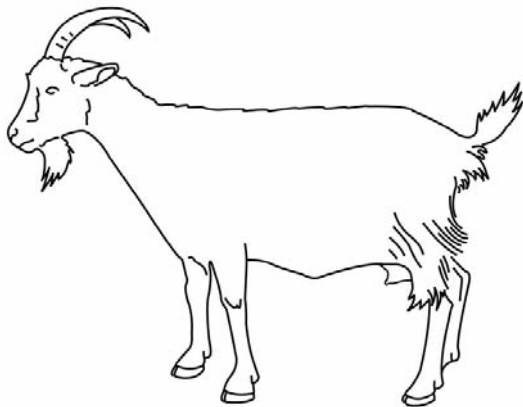


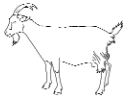
Xisqueta

Promoted Autochthonous Breeds

Goats

Majorera
Malagueña
Murciano-Granadina
Palmera
Tinerfeña





Promoted Autochthonous Breeds



Majorera



Malagueña



Murciano-Granadina



Palmera

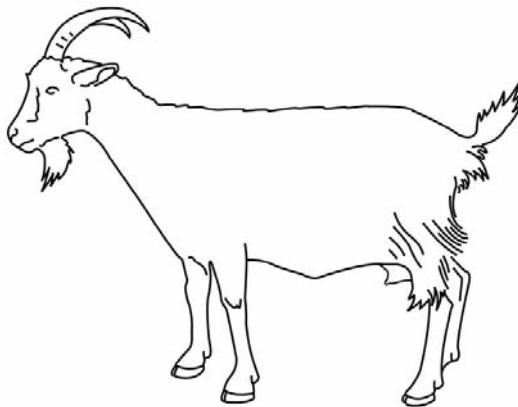


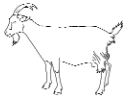
Tinerfeña

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds

Goats

Agrupación de las Mesetas
Azpi Gorri
Blanca Andaluza o Serrana
Blanca Celtibérica
Bermeya
Del Guadarrama
Florida
Gallega
Ibicenca
Jurdana
Mallorquina
Moncayo
Negra Serrana
Payoya
Pirenaica
Retinta
Verata





Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Agrupación de las Mesetas



Azpi Gorri



Blanca Andaluza o Serrana



Blanca Celtibérica

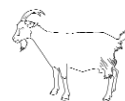


Bermeya



Del Guadarrama

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Florida



Gallega



Ibicenca



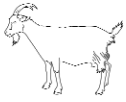
Jurdana



Mallorquina



Moncayo



Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Negra Serrana



Payoya



Pirenaica



Retinta

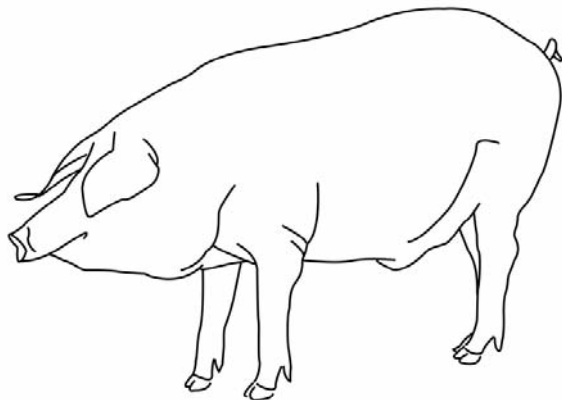


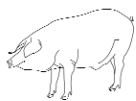
Verata

Promoted Autochthonous Breeds

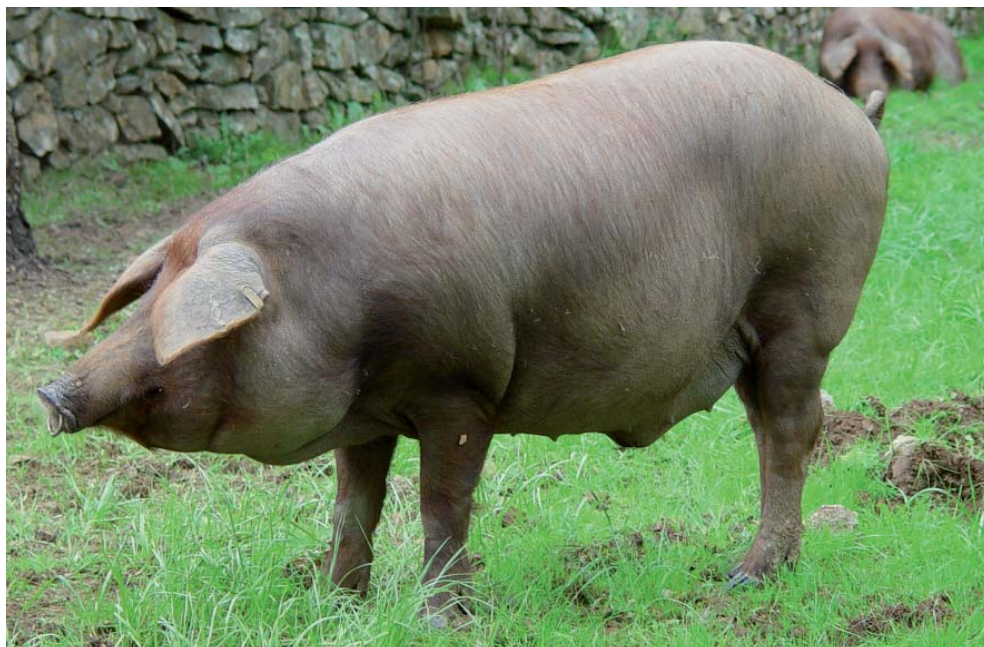
Pigs

Porcino Ibérico (*Entrepelado*)
Porcino Ibérico (*Retinta*)

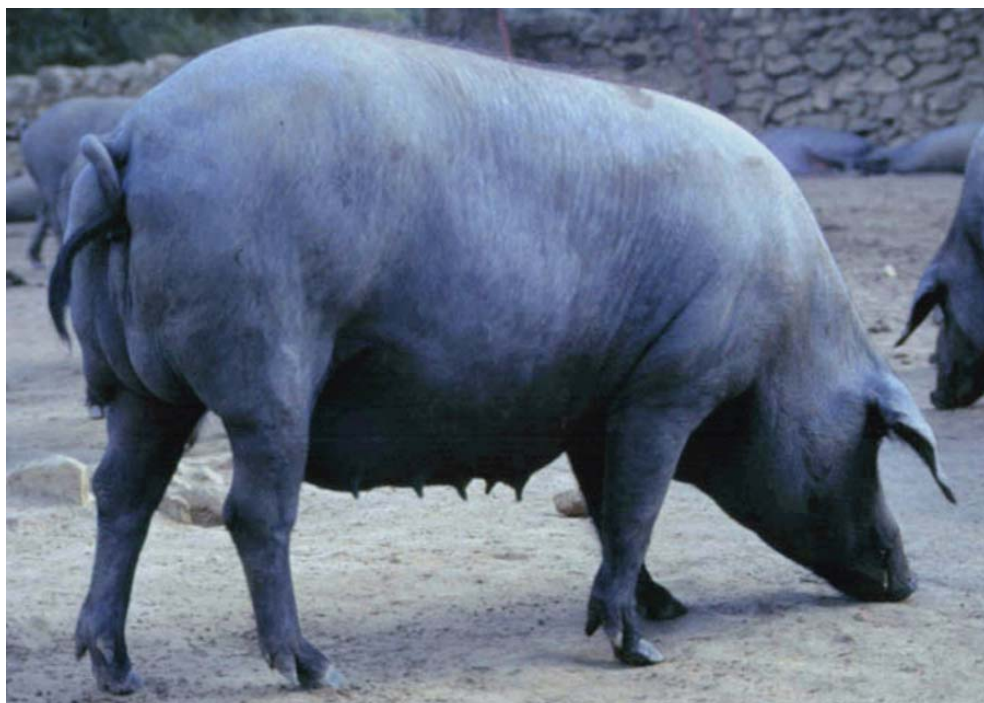




Promoted Autochthonous Breeds



Porcino Ibérico (entrepelado)

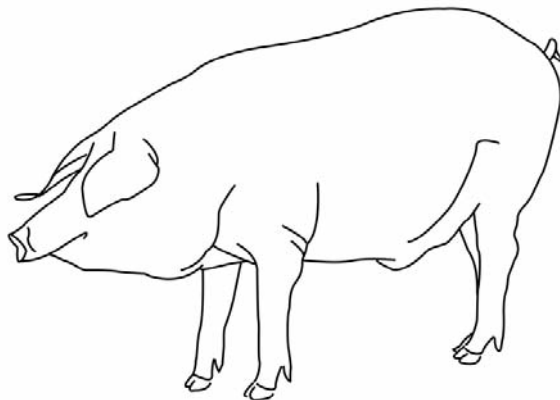


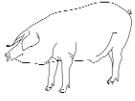
Porcino Ibérico (retinta)

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds

Pigs

Celta
Chato Murciano
Euskal Txerria
Gochu Astur Celta
Ibérica (*Lampião*)
Ibérica (*Manchado de Jabugo*)
Ibérica (*Torbiscal*)
Negra Canaria
Negra Mallorquina





Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



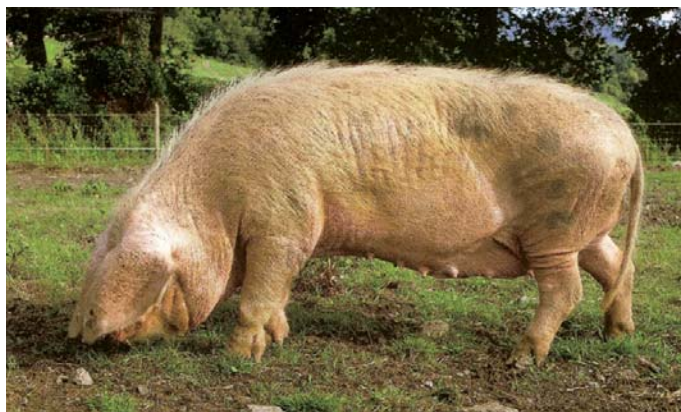
Celta



Chato Murciano



Euskal Txerria



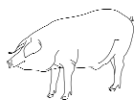
Gochu Astur Celta



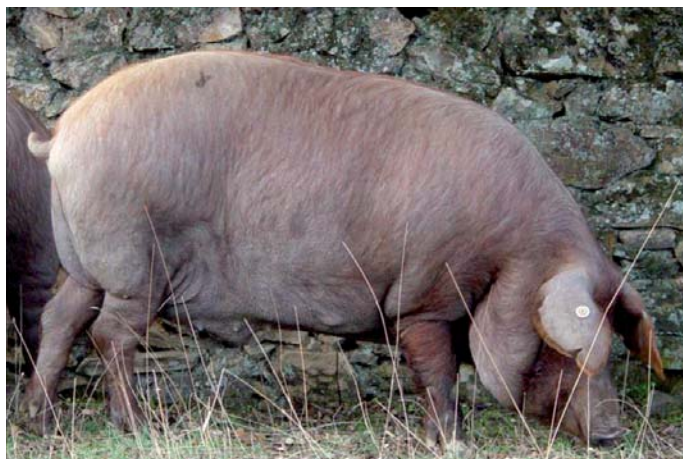
Ibérica (Lampião)



Ibérica (Manchado de Jabugo)



Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Ibérica (Torbiscal)



Negra Canaria



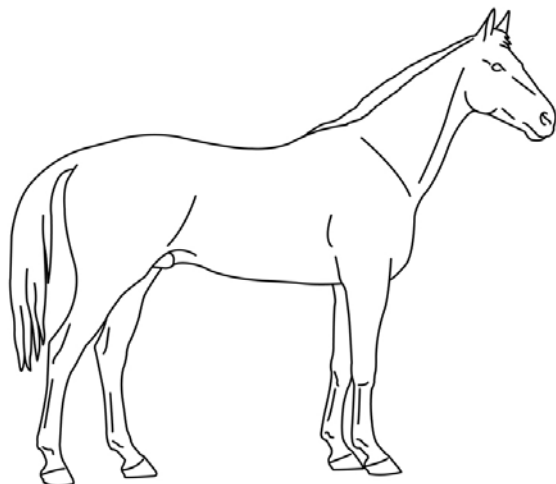
Negra Mallorquina

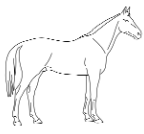
Promoted Autochthonous Breeds

Horses

Horses

Española





Promoted Autochthonous Breeds



Española

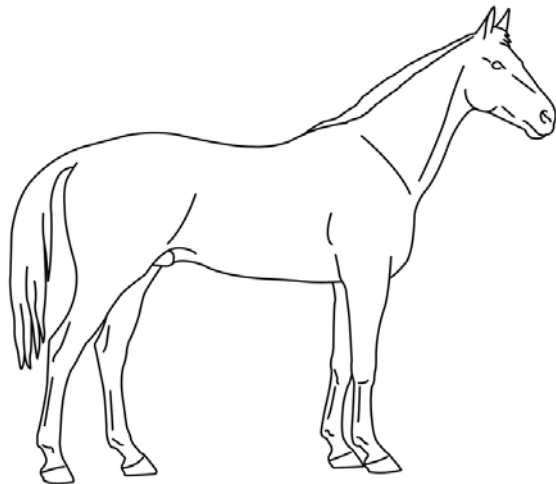


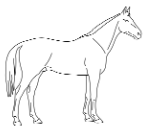
Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds

Horses

Horses

Asturcón
Burguete
Caballo de Monte del País Vasco
Caballo de Pura Raza Gallega
Hispano - Árabe
Hispano - Bretón
Jaca Navarra
Losina
Mallorquina
Marismeña
Menorquina
Monchina
Pottoka





Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Asturcón



Burguete



Caballo de Monte del País Vasco



Caballo de Pura Raza Gallega

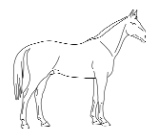


Hispano-Árabe



Hispano-Bretón

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Jaca Navarra



Losina



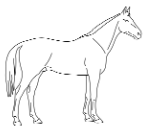
Mallorquina



Marismeña



Menorquina



Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Monchina



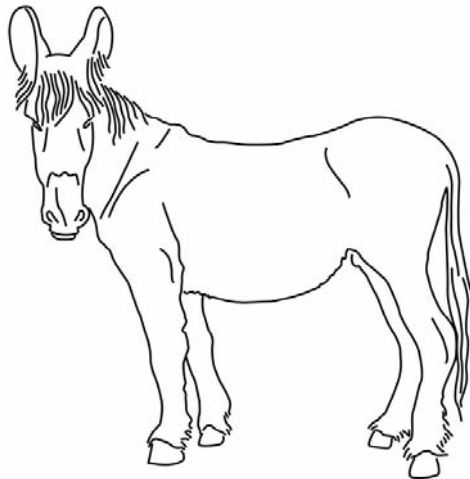
Pottoka

Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds

Horses

Asses

Andaluza
Asno Encartaciones
Balear
Catalana
Majorera
Zamorano Leonés





Specially-Protected Autochthonous Breeds



Andaluz



Asno Encartaciones



Balear



Catalana



Majorera



Zamorano Leonés

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(Horse Breeds of Castile and Leon)

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Department of Agriculture and Livestock Farming

RAZAS ASNALES AUTÓCTONAS ESPAÑOLAS
(Autochthonous Spanish Breeds of Ass)

RAZAS GANADERAS ESPAÑOLA BOVINAS
(Spanish Bovine Livestock Breeds)
FEAGAS

RAZAS GANADERAS ESPAÑOLAS OVINAS
(Spanish Ovine Livestock Breeds)
FEAGAS

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MAGAZINE: FRISONA ESPAÑOLA
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(The Hispano-Arab Horse)
UEGH

MAGAZINE: EL CABALLO ESPAÑOL
(The Spanish Horse)
ANCCE

MAGAZINE: EL CABALLO ANGLO-ÁRABE
(The Anglo-Arab Horse)
AECCA