

## Supplementary Box 1. Glossary: populations, breeds, breed classification

*National breed populations (NBP):* a subpopulation of a breed found in a given country.

### **Geographical classification:**

*Local breeds:* breeds that occur only in one country.

*Transboundary breeds:* breeds that occur in more than one country.

*Regional transboundary breeds:* transboundary breeds that occur only in one region of the World.

*International transboundary breeds:* transboundary breeds that occur in more than one region of the World.

### **SDG 2.5.1b Cryoconservation status classification:**

*No material:* a population with no material stored or reported

*Material:* a population with no sufficient material stored to allow population reconstitution

*Sufficient material:* a population with material stored to allow population reconstitution (see Material and Method Section).

### **SDG 2.5.2 Risk status classification:**

*Unknown risk:* a population is categorized as unknown if no demographic information provided in DAD-IS over the last ten years

*Extinct:* a population is categorized as extinct when there are no breeding males or breeding females remaining.

*Not at risk:* a population is categorized as not at risk, if the total number of breeding females above 2,000 (6,000 for species with low reproductive capacity, i.e. horses, donkeys, cattle, yaks, buffaloes, deer, sheep, goats and camelids); and the overall population size above 1,600 (4,800) and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is greater than 80%; and the overall population size is greater than 2 400 (7 200) and reported as increasing; and the total number of breeding males is greater than 35.

*At risk:* a population is categorized as at risk, if the population status is known and the breed does not fall in the not at risk category.

Sources: [2,3,15]