## Summary table

Show: My breeds only My breeds and the public breeds

Breed name	Last year of data	Number individals last GI	Pedigree compl. 6th gen, last GI	Average inbreeding last GI		Trend males last 5 years	Trend females last 5 years	Pedig Index (0-1)	Introg Index	Geog index (km)	BAS Index (0-1)	Cryo-cons score (0-1)	Global Index (0-1)	Delete Breed	٠,
ctb20201112 (cattle)	2008	289	66.2	0.008 =	250 ■	-8.96 =	-13.14 =	0.55 =	0.078 =	53.86 ■	0.631 =		0.642	delete	
Pfo3 (goat)	2020	2997	91.53	0.0405	250 ■	9.09 .	0.72 ■	0.895 -		77.4 ■	0.602 =	•	0.877	delete	pre
PZo4 (goat)	2020	2997	91.53 -	0.0405 =	250 ■	9.09 .	0.72 ■	0.895 =	0 =	77.4 ■	0.602 =	•	0.897	delete	more
PZo (default)		10643	91.53	0.0304 =		0 =	0 =	•		0 =				delete	more
PZ1 (default)		16344	91.58 =	0.0326 ■		0 =	0 =			0 =		0 =		ete	more
PZ2 (default)		16345	91.58	0.0326		0 .	0 .	•		0 .		•		delete	more
PZo2 (default)	2020	2997	91.53	0.0405 =	62 =	9.09	0.72 ■			77.4 ■	0.602 =			delete	more

In this table, breeds are ordered according to their endangerment, assessed by the global index (the breeds with lower global indices are more endangered).

Y	ears/	

Note that if the Ne does not appear in the graph, it might be because the deltaf is negative thus giving no result for the Ne with this method.

Want to limit right y-axis? Min value: Max value Change

With the help the information listed above an need to choose the range for the Effective Population size O<30

○30-50

050-70

○70-100

 $\bigcirc$  100-200

Save Ne