

Working Group In situ conservation and valorisation of AnGR 7th/8th May 2018, Bonn (Germany)



Experience exchange on *in situ*-conservation and valorisation of AnGR - **Poland**

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National Research Institute of Animal Production,

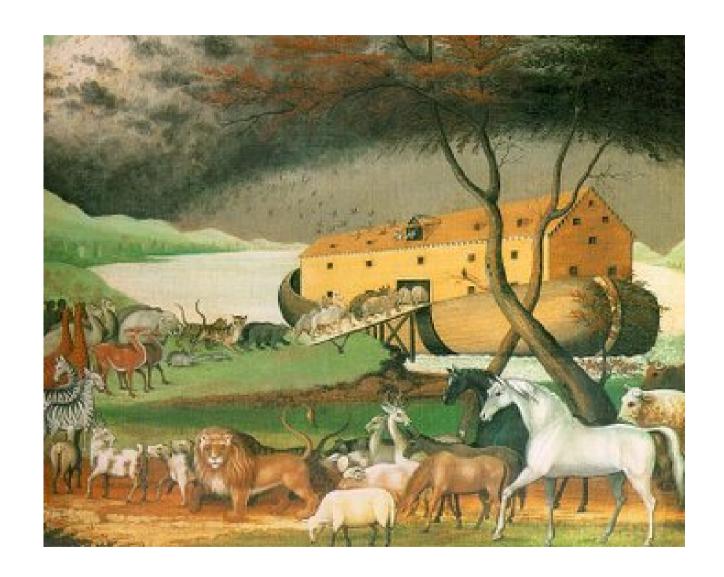
Department of Horses' Breeding



And the LORD said unto Noah,

"Make yourself an ark
from the cedar tree ...,
of all the living,
from every creature,
enter two to
The Ark would have survived with
you,
they will be male and female,
with birds according to
species and animals
According to their species "

Genesis - Noah's Ark



Poland



Boleslaw Chrobry



prohibition of killing beavers and destroying their lodge (XI cent.);

Bolesław IV the Curly



restricts hunting on the aurochs (XII cent.);



Casimir III the Great



protection of the bee- keeping trees (1347);

Władysław II Jagiełło



restricts hunting for wild



aurochs, bison, elk, beaver (1423);

Stefan Batory



decree prohibiting fishing in spawning (1578);









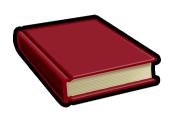








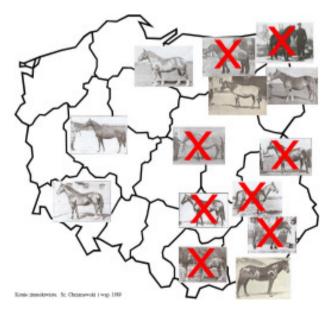
Polish Animal Red Book



Around 600 species:

- mammals 16.4%,
- birds, fish 18.1%,
- reptiles 1.4%,
- amphibians 2.9%.

The greatest threat to the **elimination of native breeds** occurred in the 70s of the XX century.



XX century

1936

The first program in Poland for the CONSERVATION OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES developed by prof. Vetulani - Program for the Protection of Polish Konik.



International actions

- 1992 Conference on Diversity Biological Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 1993 FAO's World Strategy for the Preservation of Animal Genetic Resources (Global Strategy for Management of Farm Animals Resources)
- 2007 International Conference on Genetic Resources for Animal Nutrition and Agriculture, Interlaken, Switzerland Report on Animal Genetic Resources and World Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources



In Poland

First work undertaken to save and preserve endangered breeds of farm animals was carried out by the National Institute of Animal Production, Institute of Genetic and Animal Breeding of the Polish Academy of Sciences, other academic centers:

- inventory of endangered populations;
- restitution or conservation programs;
- > establishment of special herd and genetic reserves.

In 2000, the farm animals genetic resources conservation programs covered:

1	200
1 cattle breed	– 280 cows

2 breeds of horses – 430 mares

10 breeds of sheep - 3270 ewes

3 breeds of pigs − 625 sows

10 breeds of laying hens – 6318 birds

13 breeds of geese – 2385 birds

8 breeds of ducks – 1387 birds

5 breeds of fur animals – 290 females

4 breeds of honeybees — 317 families

National
Animal Breeding
Center

2002

National Research Institute of Animal Production

∑ 52 breeds

14.360 females (without bees families)

LEGAL BASIS IN POLAND

I. Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 09 June 2004 on the institution empowered to implement or coordinate actions for the conservation of farm animal genetic resources (Journal of Laws No. 152, item 1604) and 06 June 2008 (Journal of Laws No. 108 item 691):

"National Institute for Animal Production entity implementing or co-ordinating activities in the scope of: protection of genetic resources livestock".

II. Act of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 29 June 2007, about breeding and breeding organizations livestock (Journal of Laws No. 133 item 921), where

"Breed threatened - a population of livestock of a given breed, whose low or decreasing number threatens to extinction."

Article 28.

- 1. Rare breeds are protected by genetic resources, consisting in the maintenance of living livestock or the accumulation and storage of biological material from these animals.
- 2. The conservation of genetic resources is carried out in the manner defined in the Genetic Resources Conservation Programs.

PURPOSE AND AIMS OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Conservation programs determine the **purpose** of running the program:

- > in-situ conservation (target populations):
- assessment of usefulness,
- principles and methods of breeding work (eg. selection),
- > cryopreservation of biological material (ex-situ protection),
- > conditions for participation of breeders in the program,
- person/institutions participating in the implementation of the program.

Program objectives:

- preserving the population and increasing its number,
- maintain the genetic variability,
- > reconstitution/stabilization of specific **traits**.

In **2017**, the farm animals genetic resources conservation programs covered:

	No. of breeds	No. of herds	No. of famales	↑ Increase i.c. to 2000	No. anim/herd	
Horses	7	1 435	6 808	16	4,74	
Cattle	4	813	8 502	30	10,46	
Sheep	15	886	63 772	19	71,92	
Goats	1	4	43	-	10,75	
Pigs	3	112	2 934	4,5	26,20	
Laying hens	11	20	10 891	1,7	858,95	
Geese	14	15	5 598	2,3	373,20	
Ducks	10	10	3 986	2,9	398,60	
Rabbits	1	6	336	11	56,00	
Fur animals	12	15	768	3		
					51,20	
Honey bees	5	49	1 795 families	5,7	36,63	
			400 746 / 111 .			

103 746 (without bees famielies)

3331

Σ

Konik Polski



Małopolski horse



Śląski horse



Hucul horse





Sztumski horse



Sokolski horse

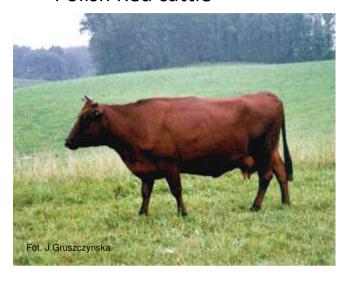


Wielkopolski horse



1600 1400 1200 -Konik Polski -Hucul No of fameles -----Malopolski horse 800 Silesian horse -Wielkopolski horse Sztumski coldbooded Sokolski coldblooded 400 200 0 2005 r 2007 r 2009 r 2011 r 2013 r 2015 r 2017 r

Polish Red cattle



Polish Whitebacked cattle

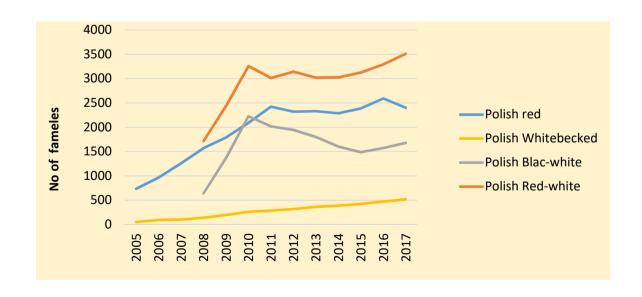


Polish Red & White cattle



Polish Black & White cattle





Wrzosowka



Swiniarka



Coloured Mauntain sheep



Olkuska sheep

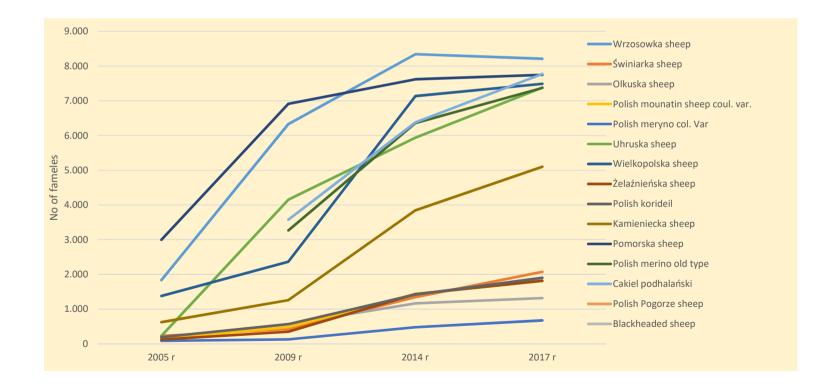


Zelazna sheep



Old type Polish Merino





Zlotnicka White pig

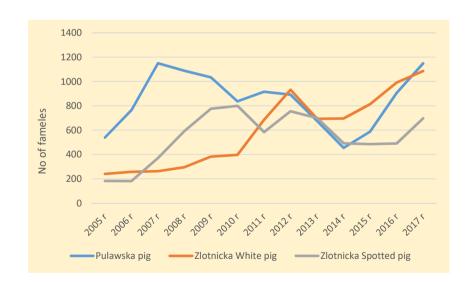


Puławska pig



Zlotnicka Spotted pig











Chicken

2016	no. of $\operatorname{\supsetneq}$
Green-Legged Partridge /Z11/	1166
Green-Legged Partridge /ZK/	800
Yellow-Legged Partridge /Z33	1172
Rhode Island Red (R-11)	949
Rhode Island Red (R-22)	1056
Rhode Island White (A-33)	1107
Leghorn (G-99)	803
Leghorn (H-22)	965
Polbar	800
Sussex (S-66)	952











Geese (13 breeds)

2016	no. of $\operatorname{\mathcal{D}}$
Lubelska	308
Kielecka	340
Podkarpacka	356
Kartuska	353
Rypinska	340
Suwalska	325
Pomorska	309
Romanska	345
Slowacka	362
Landes	426
Kubanska	453
Bilgorajska	605
Zatorska	737





Duck

2016	no. of $\operatorname{\supsetneq}$
Mini Duck (K-2)	209
KhO-1	220
LsA	224
Duński Pekin P-8	223
Francuski Pekin P-9	208
Polski Pekin P-33	223
Polski Pekin P-11	506
Polski Pekin P-22	706
Polski Pekin P-44	761
Polski Pekin P-55	706









Bees 2016

Central European (Mellifera mellifera):

➤ Augustowska 527

➤ Kampinoska 159

➤Północna 230

➤Asta 200

Mellifera carnica:

Lines:

➤ Dobra 408













Fish:

Carp (Cyprinus carpio):	no. of $\operatorname{\romagespace}$
≻Golyski	96
≻Litewski	50
≻Ukrainski	50
≻Starszawski	50
≻Zatorski	100
➤ Knyszynski	10

Pastel fox



Beige Chinchilla



Polecat (mustella putorius)



Nutria

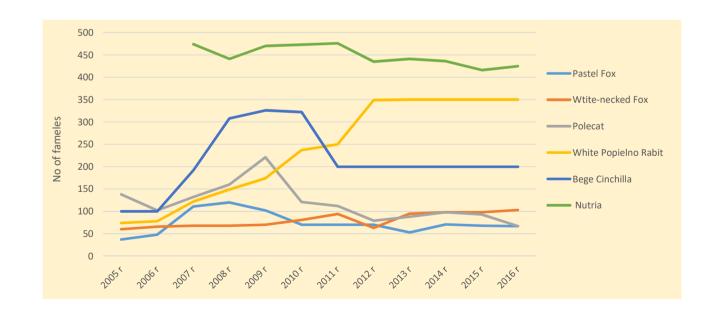


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Popielno White Rabit





REGULATION (EU) No 1143/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 22 October 2014 rozporządzeniu wykonawczym Komisji (UE) 2016/1141 z 13 lipca 2016

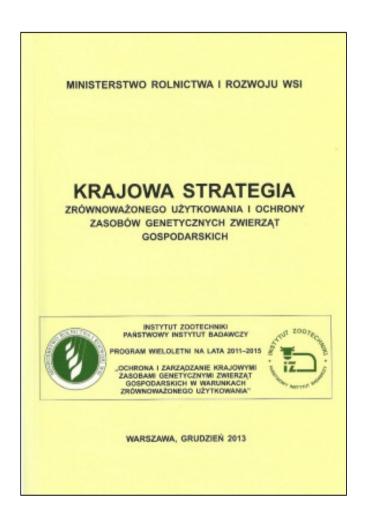
on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species

and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1141 of 13 July 2016 adopting a list of invasive alien species of Union concern pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Specified nutria as an alien species

- In Poland we have very small protected population of nutrias (only 330 animals).
 They are unique on the European scale, because they are in 8 variety of colours
 (for example pastel, amber, gold ...). In Poland we do not have wild living
 population, only this which is breeding and under protection programmes.
 Unfortunately, in consequence of above regulations our Minister of the
 Environment has prohibited the breeding of nutrias in Poland.
- There is a serious question if such regulations are in compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity and how other countries deal with the list of invasive alien species?

National Strategy and Action Plan for the sustainable management and conservation of AnGR



Adopted in 2013



Next steps:

- 1. Promotion of local/native breeds
- 2. Promotion of local products
- 3. Support for indigenous and local production systems
- 4. Raising national awareness of roles and values of AnGR







LOGO



ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR BREEDERS AND CONSUMERS









Projekt "Kierunki wykorzystania oraz ochrona zasobów genetycznych zwierząt gospodarskich w warunkach zrównoważonego rozwoju" finansowany przez Narodowe Centrum Badań i Rozwoju w ramach Strategicznego programu badań naukowych i prac rozwojowych

"Środowisko naturalne, rolnictwo i leśnictwo" – BIOSTRATEG nr umowy: BIOSTRATEG2/297267/14/NCBR/2016.





















In framework of the project, for each species were designed several specific logos to be placed on products.























Examples of products with quality marks















Fotografie: Urząd Patentowy RP, smakujzycie.pl, forummleczarskie.pl





















Exemplary possible designation "Polish native breeds" placed on products





Fotografia: Bronisław Borys





















- The logo can only be used for species and breeds that have the status of **native breeds**.
- Only for domestic breed animals registered in **herd books** and participating in the **Conservation Programs**.
- For **all types of products** from animals of all species involved in the Conservation Programs: meat and its products, milk and its products, eggs, honey, wool, leather, etc.

The logo is compatible with other quality logos





































