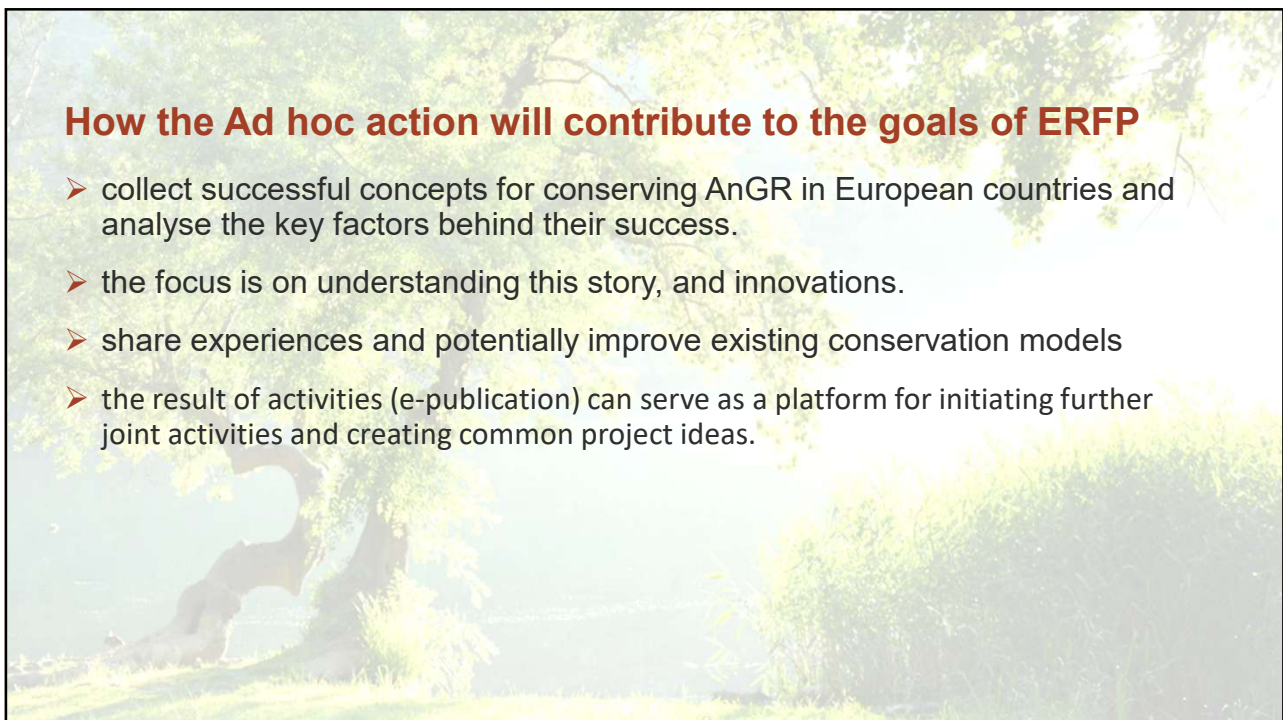
The slide features a background image of a large, leafy tree in a sunlit field. In the top left corner, there is a blue square logo with a white silhouette of a horse and a cow. Below the logo, the text 'ERFP Ad Hoc action' is written in a white, sans-serif font. The main title of the slide is centered and reads: 'Innovative and multifunctional concept for Farm Animal Genetic Resource conservation: Europe's Success Story', with 'Europe's Success Story' in red.

ERFP Ad Hoc action

Innovative and multifunctional concept for Farm Animal Genetic Resource conservation: Europe's Success Story

1

This slide has the same background image as the first slide. It contains a section header and a list of bullet points. The section header is 'How the Ad hoc action will contribute to the goals of ERFP' in a bold, brown font. Below it, there are four bullet points, each starting with a brown arrowhead. The text is in a dark grey, sans-serif font.

How the Ad hoc action will contribute to the goals of ERFP

- collect successful concepts for conserving AnGR in European countries and analyse the key factors behind their success.
- the focus is on understanding this story, and innovations.
- share experiences and potentially improve existing conservation models
- the result of activities (e-publication) can serve as a platform for initiating further joint activities and creating common project ideas.

2

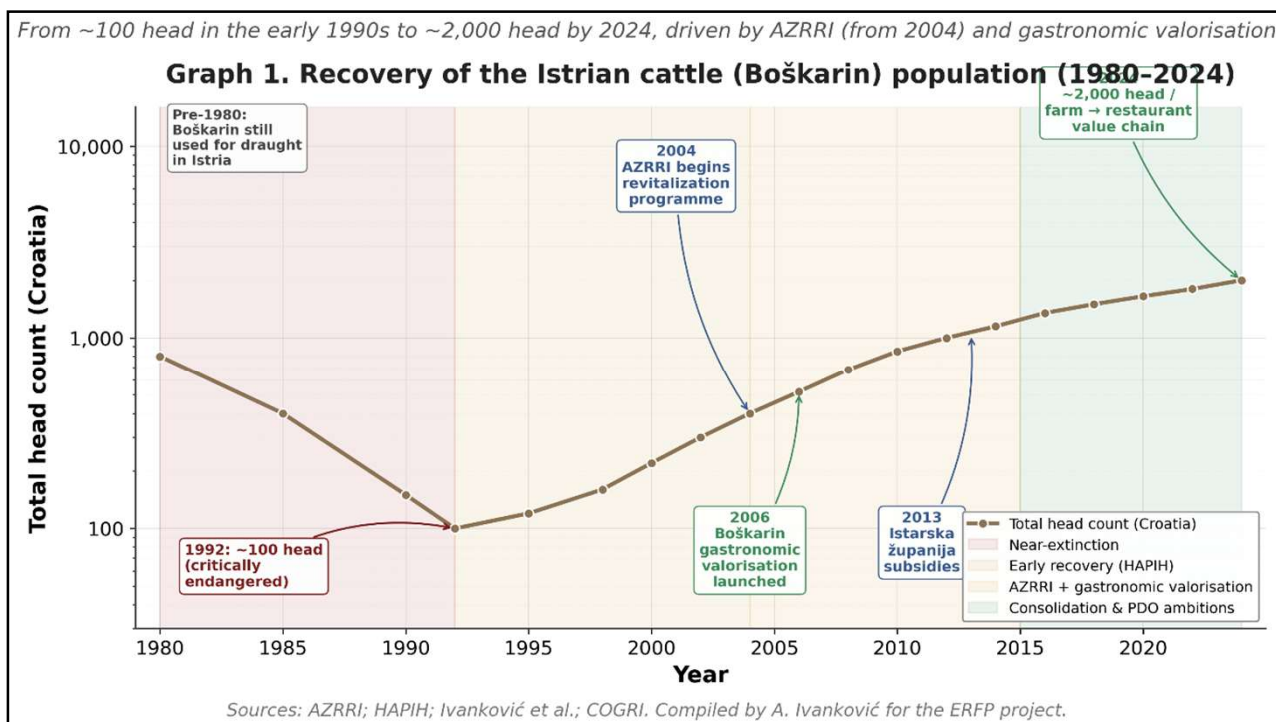


1. Istrian Cattle / Boškarin (HR)
2. Istrian Goat (HR)
3. Iberian Pig (Cerdo Ibérico; ES)
4. Mangalica (HU)
5. Hungarian Grey Cattle (Magyar szürke szarvasmarha; HU)
6. Krškopolje Pig (SI)
7. Basque Pig / Kintoa (FR)
8. Cinta Senese (IT)
9. Hérens / Eringer (CH)
10. Bresse Chicken (Poulet de Bresse; FR)
11. Black Slavonian Pig (HR)
12. Schwäbisch-Hällisches Schwein (DE)
13. Porco Alentejano (Portugal)

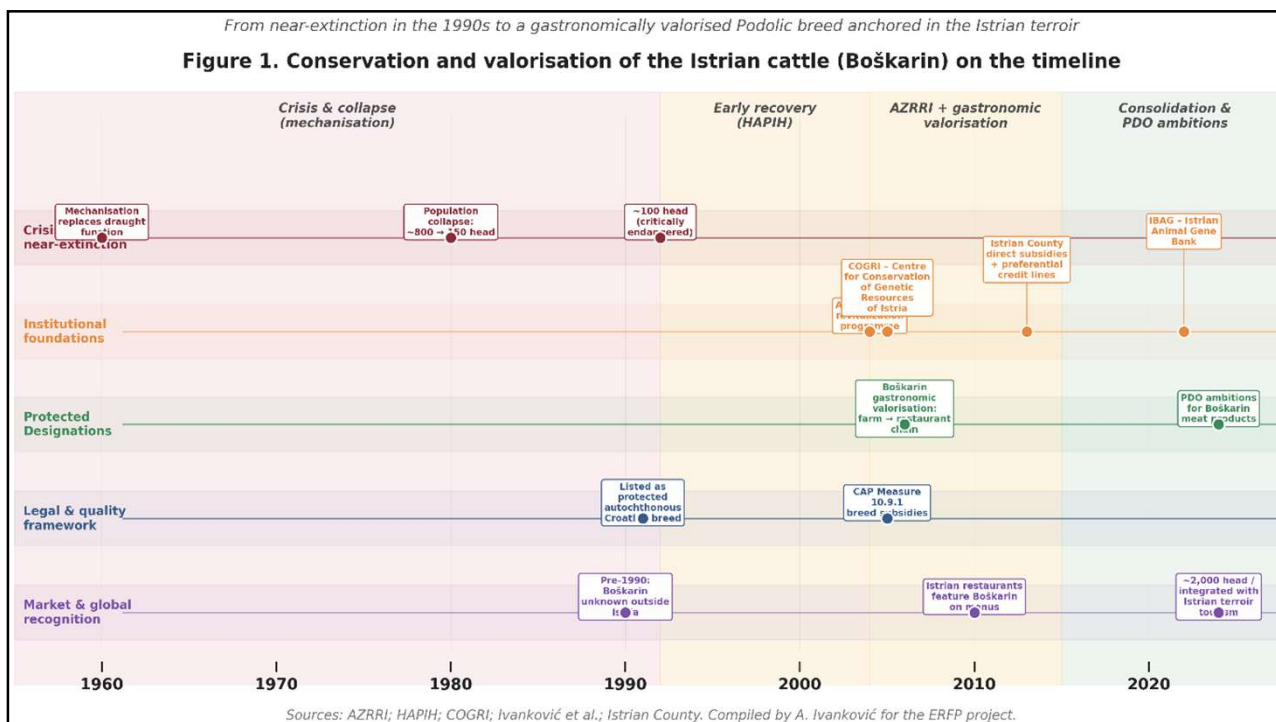
3

1. Spain – Retinta or Avileña-Negra Ibérica (cattle) — PGI Carne de Ávila, extensive farming in the dehesa
2. Portugal – Porco Alentejano (pig) — PDO, Presunto de Barrancos, linked to the montado ecosystem
3. Portugal – Bovino Mirandês (cattle) — PDO Carne Mirandesa, one of the earliest Portuguese PDOs for meat (1996)
4. Italy – Mora Romagnola pig
5. United Kingdom – Herdwick sheep — identity of the Lake District, collaboration with the National Trust (Beatrix Potter legacy), PDO
6. United Kingdom – Gloucester Old Spots or Tamworth pig — Rare Breeds Survival Trust model
7. Ireland – Kerry cattle — oldest dairy breed, niche cheeses
9. Germany – Hinterwälder cattle (Black Forest) — short supply chains, cheeses, landscape management
10. Austria – Tiroler Grauvieh (Tyrolean Grey cattle) — Alpine pastoral tradition, cheeses, agrotourism
11. Austria – Pinzgauer cattle — meat and milk, integrated into Salzburg tourism
12. Switzerland – Engadin sheep or Valais Blackneck goat
13. Czech Republic – Starokladubský horse (Old Kladruber) — UNESCO heritage, ceremonial use + tourism
14. Slovakia – Slovak Spotted cattle
15. Poland – Zlotnicka Spotted pig — niche hams, regional gastronomy in Greater Poland
16. Poland – Konik — landscape conservation (grazing in reserves, e.g. Popielno, Roztocze)
17. Slovenia – Bovec sheep — Tolminc cheese and Bovec cheese PDO
18. North Macedonia – Buša cattle — transboundary breed (also HR/SI), niche cheeses, extensive farming
19. Bosnia and Herzegovina – Sjenička, Pivska, Vlašička, etc.) — cheeses (Sjenički, Vlašički, Pivski)
20. Serbia – Mangalica pig — parallel revitalization with Hungary
21. Romania – Grey Steppe cattle — linked to the Danube Delta and plains, ecotourism + meat
22. Romania – Romanian Buffalo — traditional telemea cheese, kajmak
23. Bulgaria – Rhodope Shorthorn cattle — mountain cheeses (e.g. cheverme gastronomy)
24. Bulgaria – Karakachan sheep — wool, cheese, linked to the shepherd dog of the same name
25. Greece – Skopelos goat — graviera and other cheeses, island identity
26. Greece – Sykia / Katerini cattle — very rare, storytelling opportunity
27. Albania – Buša cattle and Pramenka sheep — similar to neighboring countries, less developed programs
28. Netherlands – Lakenvelder cattle — visually distinctive ("belted"), niche meat and cheeses, strong identity story
29. Netherlands – Groninger Blaarkop — dual-purpose breed, revival through organic farms
30. Belgium – Rood van West-Vlaanderen (West Flemish Red cattle) — cheeses, local meat
31. Belgium – Kempens rund / Campine cattle — similar
32. Denmark – Jutland horse — draft horse, tourism (Carlsberg brewing tradition)
33. Denmark – Red Danish Dairy cattle anno 1970 (RDM 1970) — niche dairy products
34. Sweden – Fjällko / Swedish Mountain cattle — cheeses (e.g. Västerbotten-style), mountain tradition
35. Sweden – Linderöd pig — forest pig, niche hams
36. Sweden – Gute sheep from the island of Gotland
37. Norway – Villsau / Old Norwegian sheep — coastal landscape conservation, smoked meat, restaurant gastronomy
38. Norway – Telemark cattle — niche cheeses
39. Finland – Finncattle (Eastern, Western, Northern types) — cheeses (e.g. "Ilo" from Northern Finland), niche dairy products
42. Iceland – Icelandic horse — tourism, sport
43. Iceland – Icelandic cattle — skyr (although industrial today, originally from native cattle)
44. Estonia – Estonian Native cattle and Estonian horse
45. Latvia – Latvian Blue cattle — very rare, unique color
46. Lithuania – Lithuanian White-Backed cattle; Žemaitukas (Lithuanian horse)

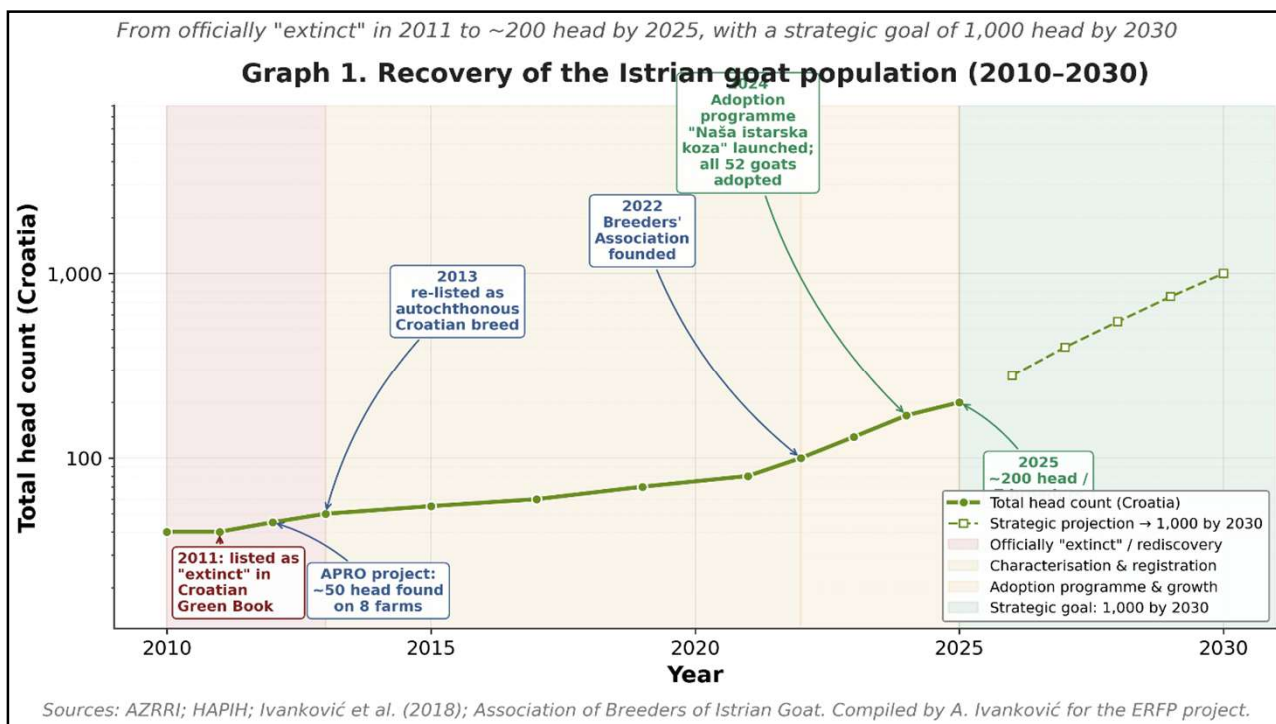
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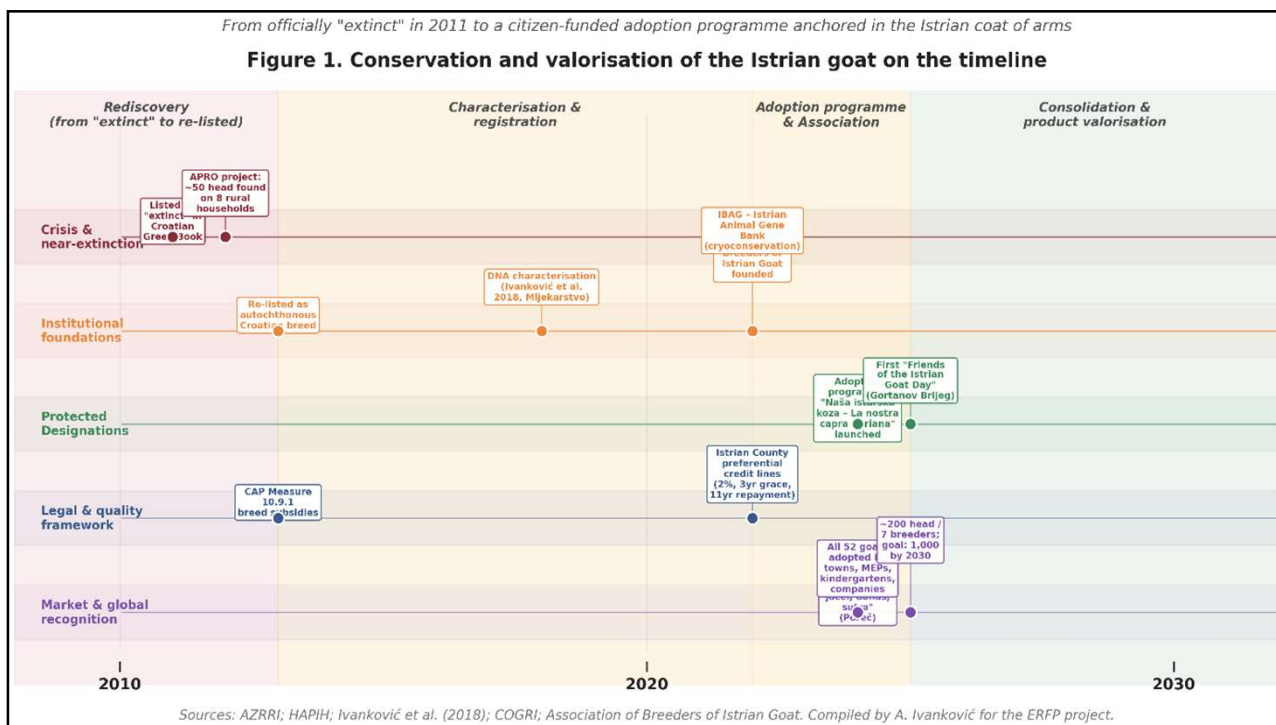
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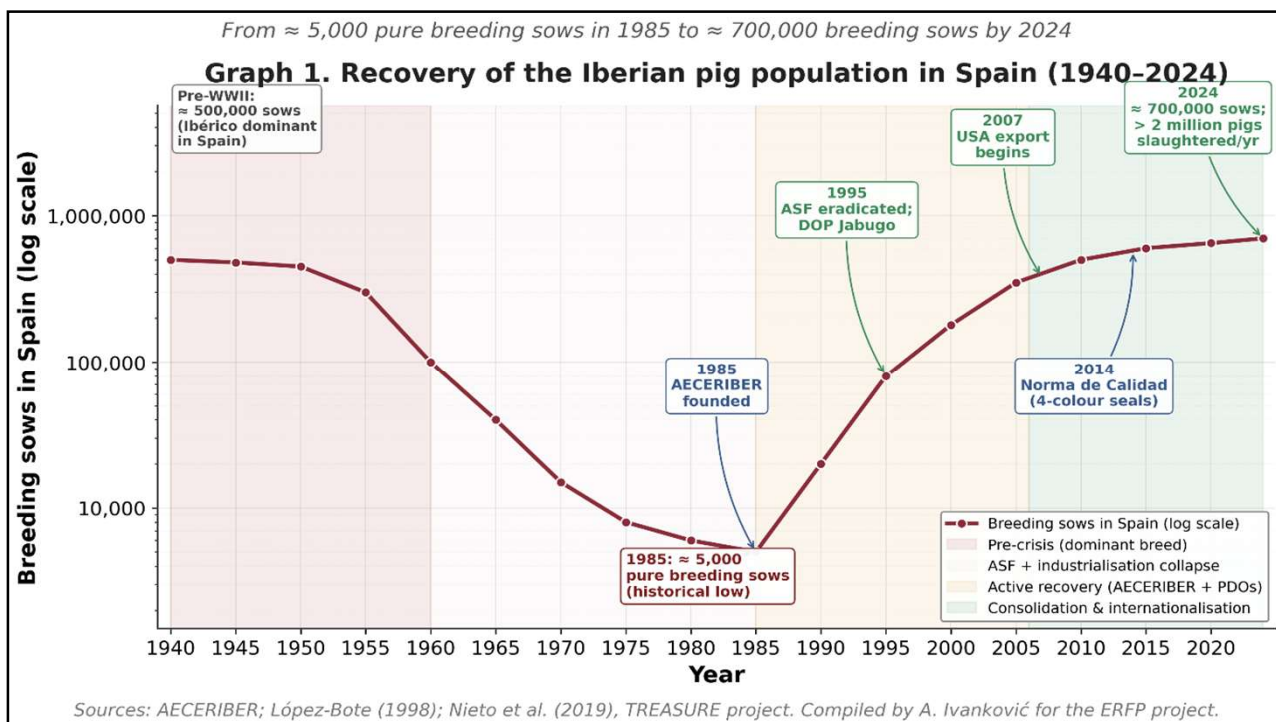
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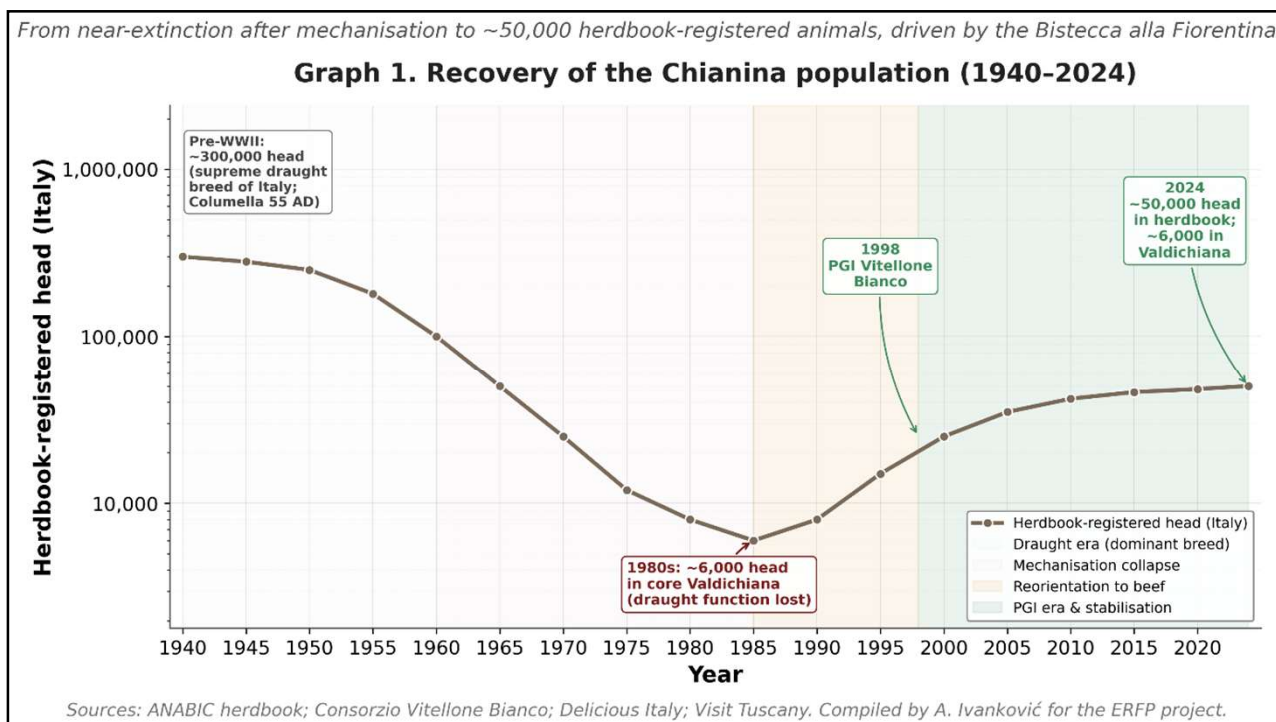
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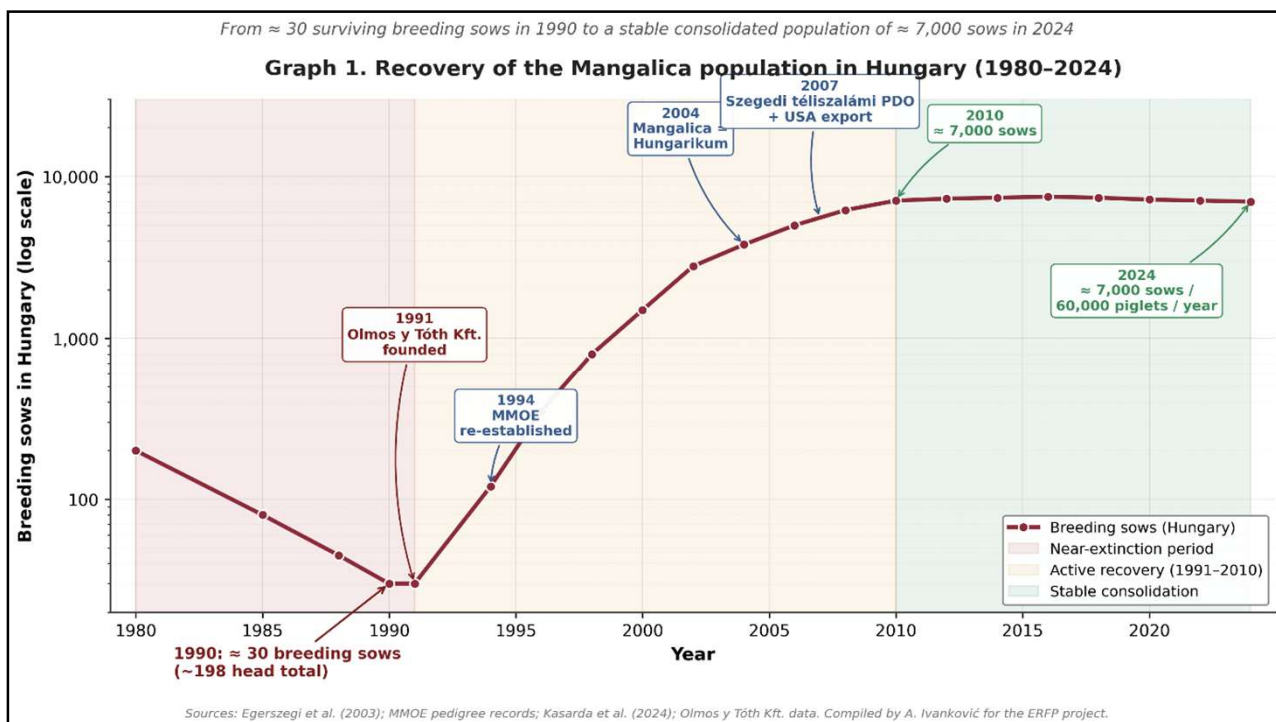
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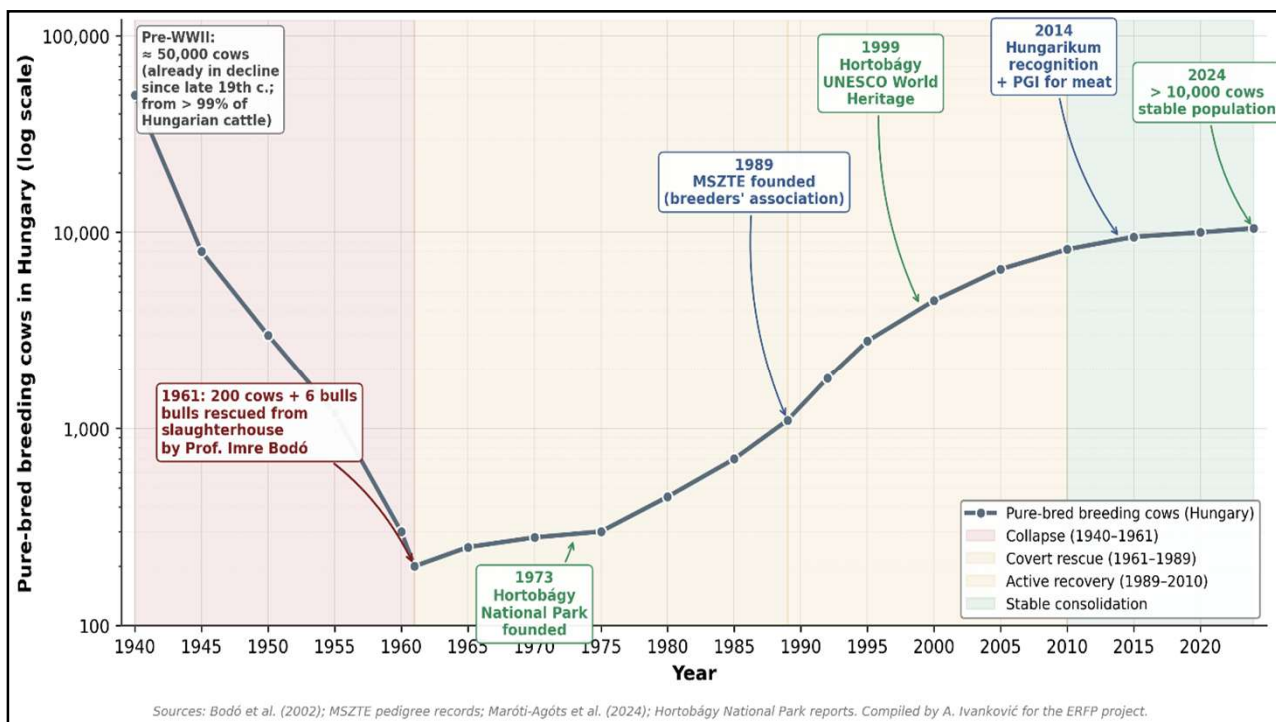
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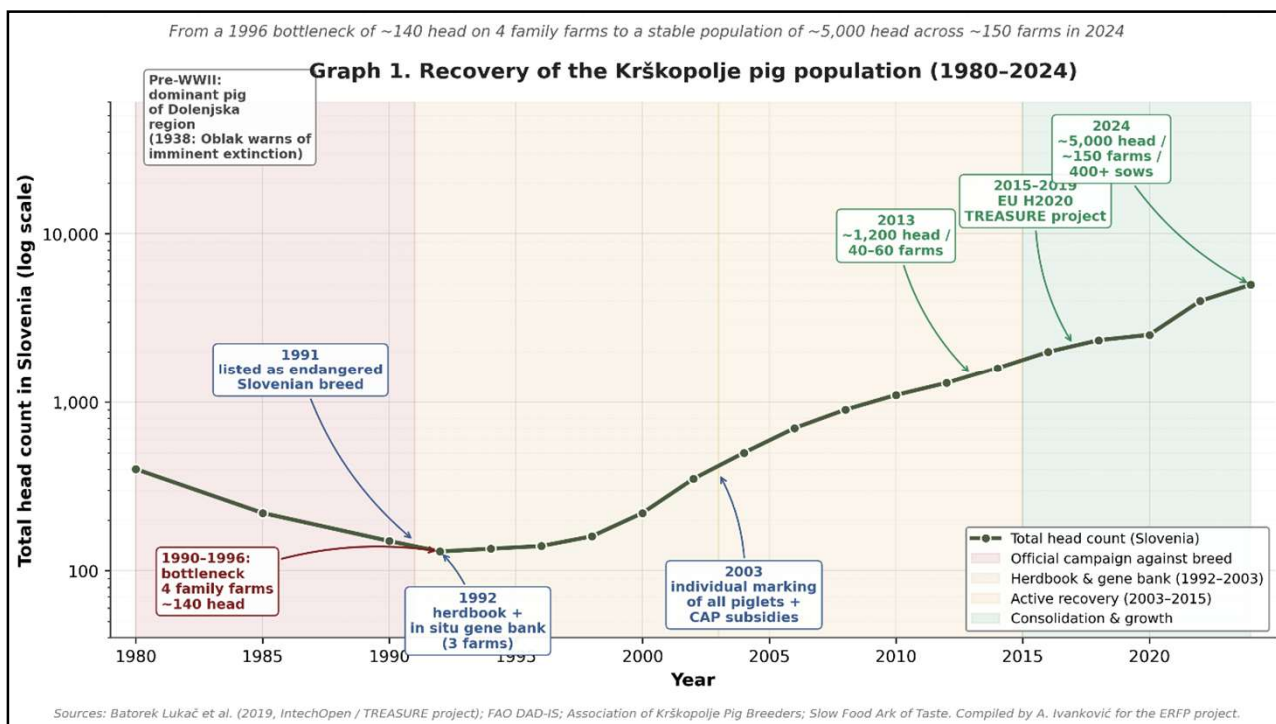
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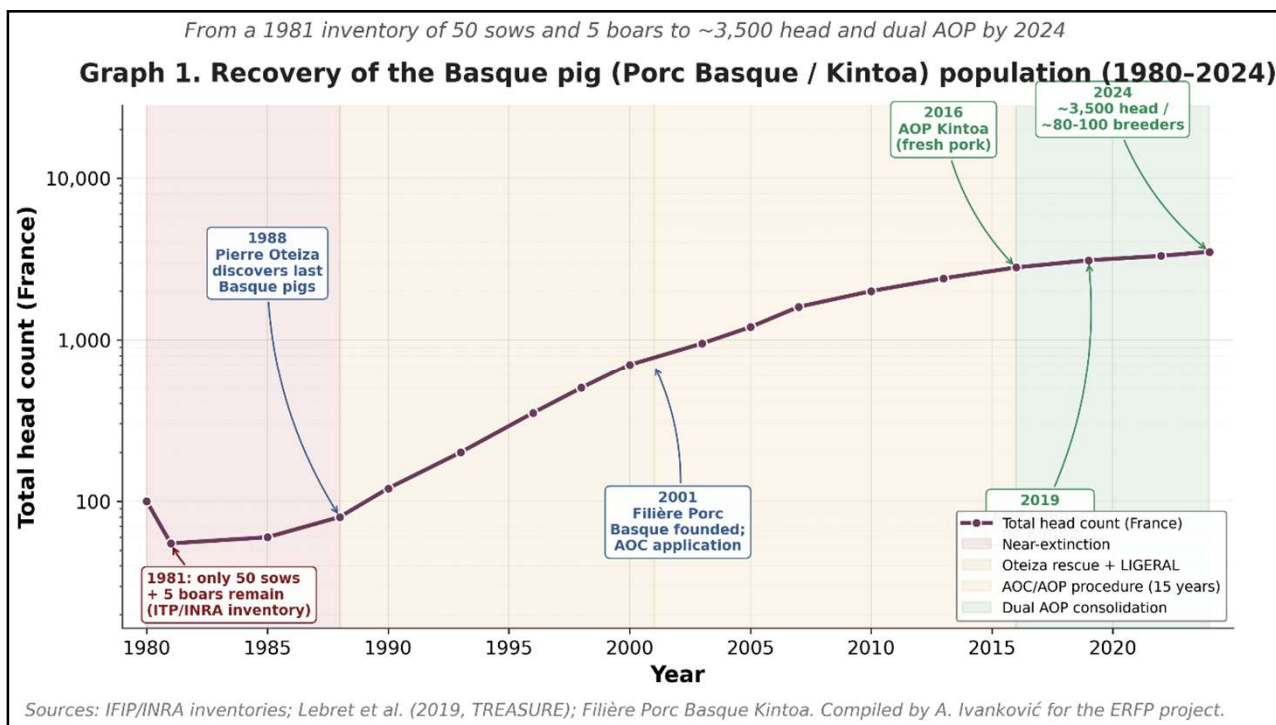
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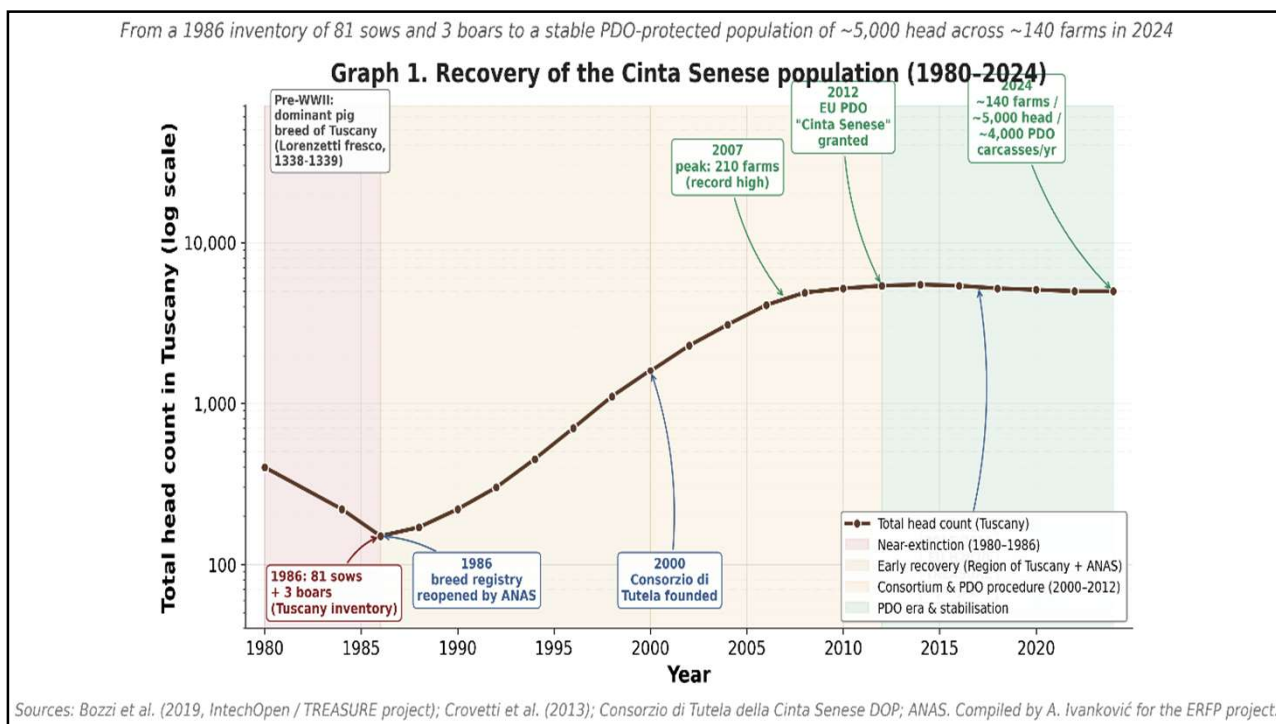
12



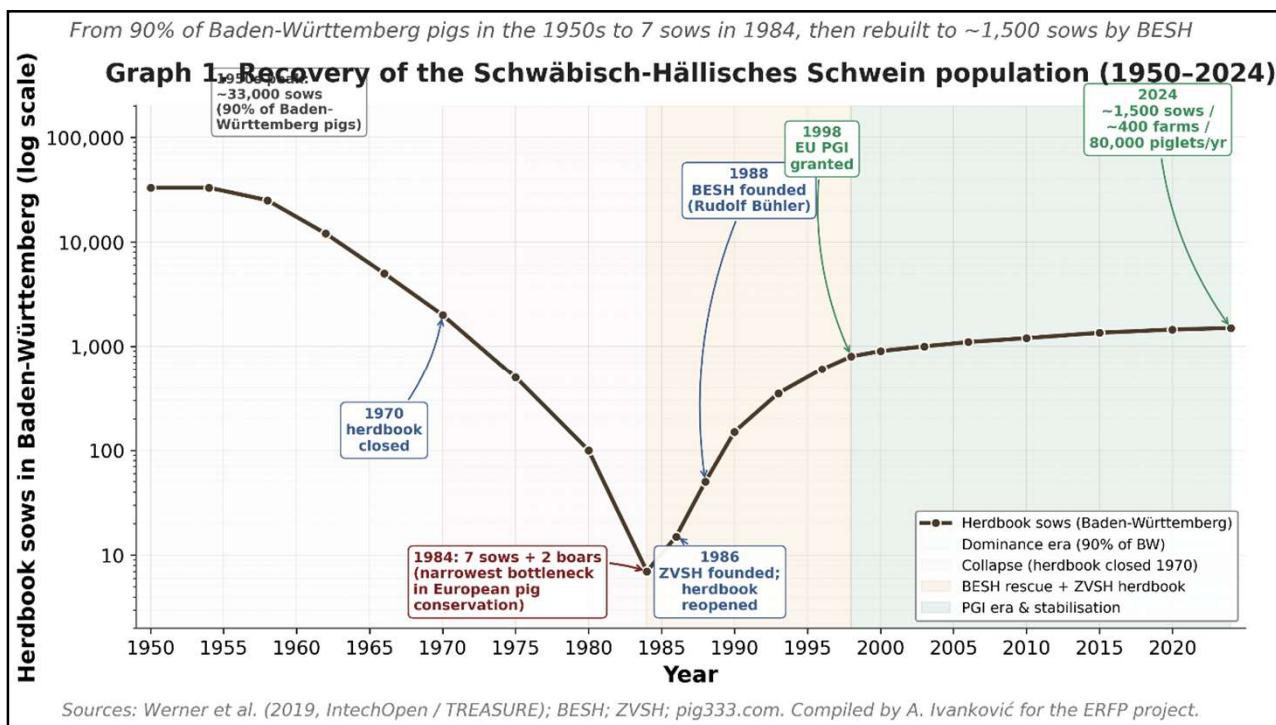
13



14



15



16



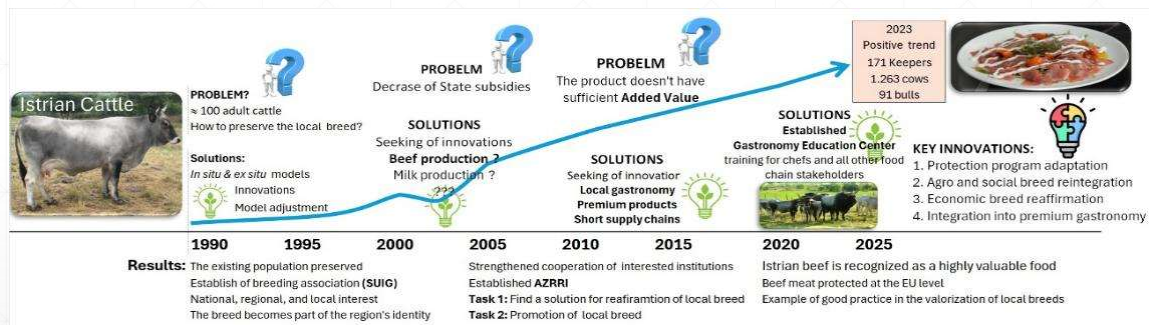
Innovative and multifunctional concept for farm animal genetic resource conservation: Europe's Success Story

Istrian Cattle: From Extinction to Sustainability
 Innovation as the Key to Conservation, **Gastronomy**, and **Promotion**

17

Challenges and opportunities identified:

- Breeders expected support in finding a model for sustainable breeding, not just subsidies.
- Breeders are not very interested in science; their main question is how to achieve sustainability through this job.
- The local community has not recognized breeders as an important part of the region's identity; breeders want their efforts to be respected.
- The breeders expect help in organizing the market, fair prices for their work and animals.
- Young breeders are not highly motivated to engage in the breeding of Istrian cattle.



Opportunities:

- There is still an emotional connection between the local population and the Istrian breeds.
- Visitors seek a gastronomic experience of the area, including local products and cuisine.
- There is a growing need to strengthen the region's identity as a unique tourist destination.

18




ISTARSKA REGIONE
ŽUPANIJA ISTRIANA



UDRUGA UZGAJIVAČA
ISTARSKE KOZE
ASSOCIAZIONE ALLEVATORI
DELLA CAPRA ISTRIANA



AZRRI
agencija za ruralni razvoj istre



Innovative and multifunctional concept for farm animal genetic resource conservation: Europe's Success Story

Istrian Goat: from the symbol on the coat of arms to the revitalization
Innovation as the Key to Conservation, Adopt an Istrian goat

19

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naša
ISTARSKA KOZA
La nostra capra istriana

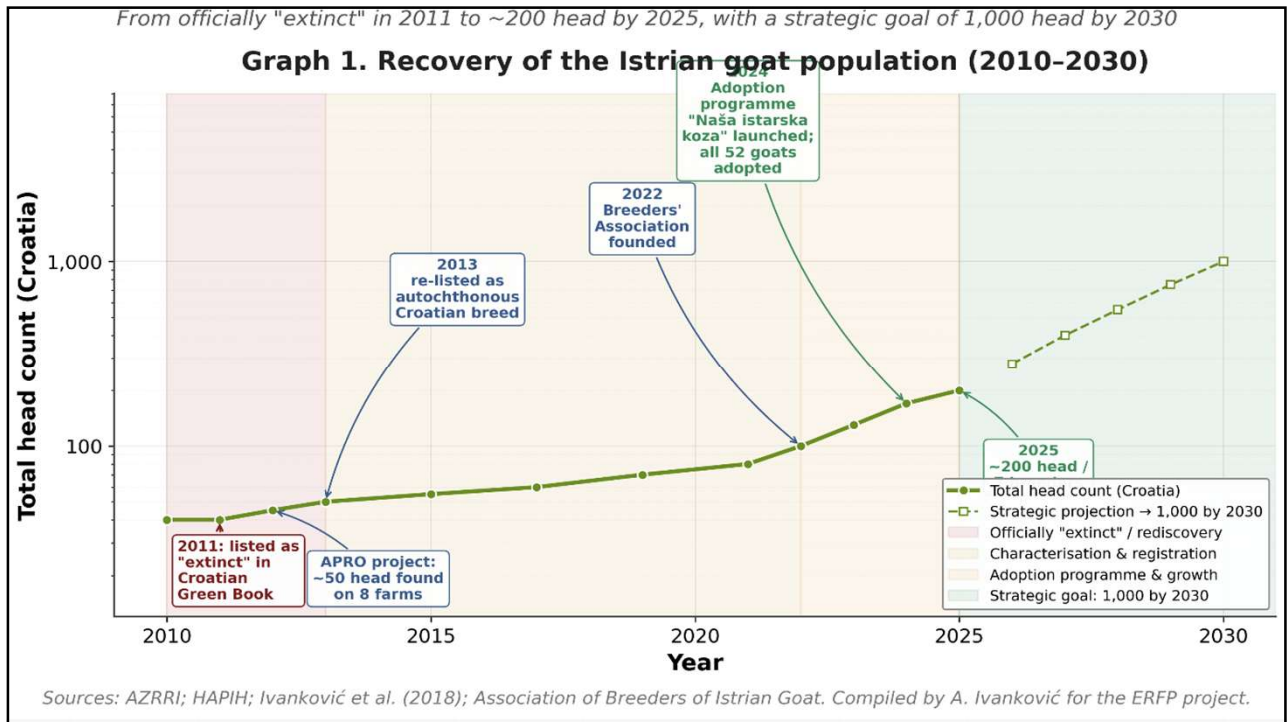
ISTRIAN GOATS ABOUT THE PROJECT BREED REPORTS CONTACT

Adopt an Istrian goat

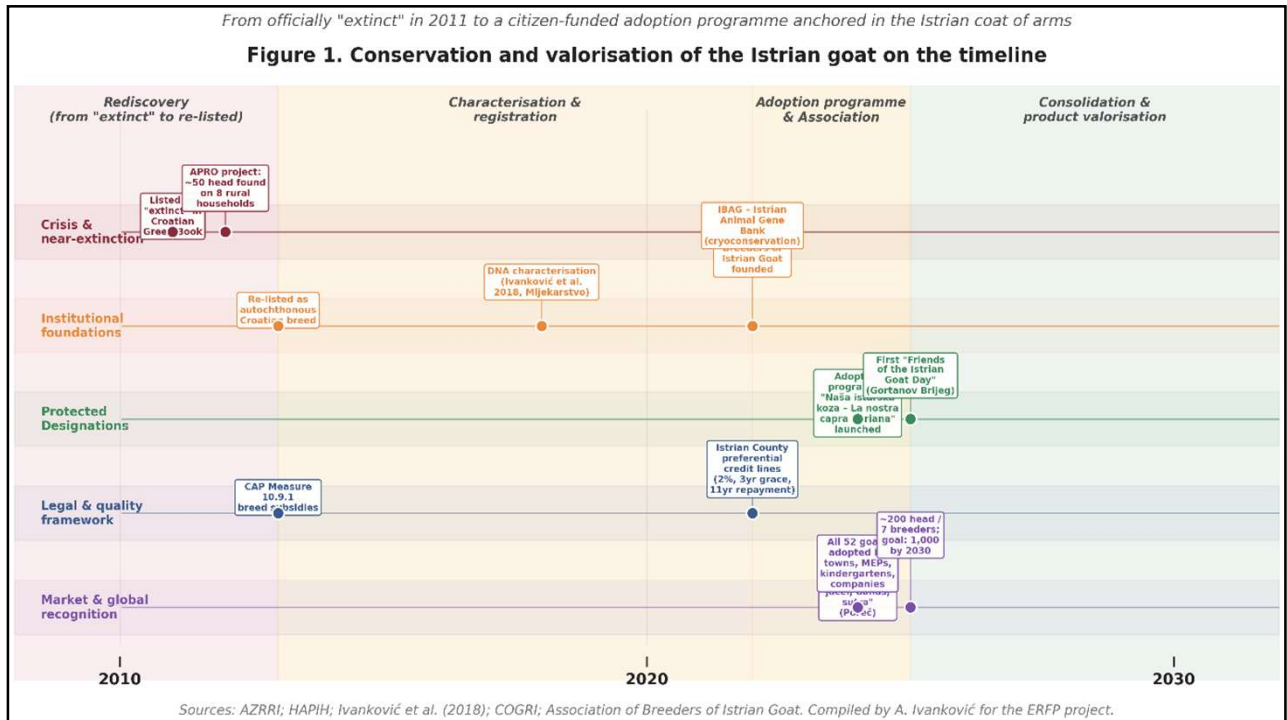
Agency for Rural Development of Istria, through a special AZRRI account, aims to contribute to the preservation of the Istrian goat as an indigenous breed by supporting Istrian breeders. Individuals can become honorary 'adopters' of their Istrian goat by making a donation or become 'supporters' of the program.

Find out more | Watch the video

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21



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