



**ПРИМЕРИ ЗА ДОБРИ ПРАКТИКИ ЗА ОТГЛЕЖДАНЕ НА СЛОВЕНСКИ АВТОХТОННИ ПОРОДИ
СЕЛСКОСТОПАНСКИ ЖИВОТНИ
PRESENTATION OF EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE TO KEEP SLOVENIAN INDIGENOUS BREEDS OF FARM
ANIMALS**

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Резюме*

В Словения имаме 12 автохтонни породи селскостопански животни (заедно с породата пчели *Carniolan*), които се поддържат по различни начини. Съществува обществена служба за запазване на генетичните ресурси в животновъдството, която ежегодно наблюдава ситуацията и оценява рисковете. В този контекст всяка година се провежда семинар, организиран от тази служба, в който вземат участие фермери, селскостопански експерти и консултанти и представители на неправителствени организации. През 2012 г. семинарът е имал за цел да представи най-добрите практики при фермерите, които развъждат автохтонни породи селскостопански животни в Словения. Представена е историята на фермите, традицията, опита, примери за продукти и методи за маркетинг, както и планове за бъдещето. Представени са примери от говедовъдството, овцевъдството, козевъдството, свиневъдството, птицевъдството и пчеларството. Международната неправителствена организация SAVE е била представена като част от промоцията и е описала продуктите, включени в програмата HERITASTE, която се развива като разпознаваема марка продукти от местни породи селскостопански животни и традиционни сортове културни растения.

Abstract

In Slovenia, we have 12 autochthonous farm animals breeds (together with *Carniolan honey bee*) which are trying to maintain in a very different way. There is a public service for the preservation of animal genetic resources, which annually monitors the situation and assesses the threat condition. In this context, exists each year a workshop, organized by the public service, attended by farmers and agricultural experts and consultants and representatives of non-governmental organizations. In 2012, the workshop was designed to present best practices by breeders; farmers which bred Slovenian autochthonous livestock breeds. They presented the history of the farm, tradition, experience, examples of products and approaches to marketing and plans for the future. They present the cases in the field of cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry and beekeeping. International NGO SAVE is presented as part of the promotion and identified products introduced by the program HERITASTE and becoming more and more recognizable brand of products from indigenous farm animal breeds and old varieties of crops.

Ключови думи: биоразнообразие при селскостопанските животни, автохтонни породи, продукти, добра практика.
Key words: livestock biodiversity, autochthonous breeds, products, good practice.

INTRODUCTION

Livestock contribute 40% of the global value of agricultural output and support the livelihoods and food security of “almost a billion people” (FAO, 2010). Animal production in the world depends on small number of species, which are domesticated in the History. For animal production we use only 14 species for 90 % of the total production. On each species large number of breeds and of lineages are declining, because they have adapted to the specific

environment, availability of feed and way of use. But some breeds appearing to be well adapted to specific environment now may be not adapted to new conditions in the future.

For this reason it is very important to protect and keep available local breeds not very used presently. They might be a resource of genes for future selection works, with objectives of adaptation to adverse condition, disease tolerance, adaptability etc.

Biodiversity should be preserved. In many developing regions, local breeds are often not very efficient in term of productivity. But they are particularly adapted to environmental conditions: climate, feed, technology of rearing and use of animal, diseases and parasites and other specifics and adapted to ever-changing socio-economic demands and environmental conditions, including possible adaptation to climate change (FAO, 2007a).

In 1990, FAO initiated the preparation of a comprehensive program for the sustainable management of animal genetic resources at the global level. In 1993, FAO launched the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources to guide national, regional and global efforts to strengthen the contribution of domesticated animals and their products to food security and rural development, and to prevent the erosion of animal genetic resources.

Domestic animals have, for more than 10 thousand years, contributed to the human needs for food and agricultural products, such as meat, dairy products, eggs, fiber and leather, draft power and transport, manure for fertilization of crops and for fuel. Livestock also play an important economic role as capital and for social security. The many-sided contributions of livestock are also emphasized by their cultural role in many societies. Hence, the use of animal resources varies considerably between various parts of the world as the social, environmental and other conditions for animal production enormously differ.

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MANAGEMENT OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES IN SLOVENIA

For Slovenia the biodiversity is extremely important with regard to its economic, social and environmental value. In comparison with other central European countries, Slovenia has more areas that have preserved their biodiversity. This brings with a responsibility to conserve such areas, especially at a time when the reduction of biodiversity in Europe is a cause of serious concern. Following the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1996, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the National Environmental Action Program, which featured the conservation of biodiversity as one of its four priorities. In year 2001 the Slovenian

Government adopted the Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity including objectives and directions which will help us attain in a coordinated manner the following three main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

- conservation of biological diversity;
- sustainable use of its components;
- fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising

from the utilization of genetic resources.

The strategy defines ten-year objectives for activities with a significant impact on the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity and sustainable development. It complements other national strategies, primarily the Strategy for the Economic Development of Slovenia and the National Environmental Action Program. The participation of other ministries in sustainable development has taken on more concrete forms on the basis of this strategy. Its implementation will contribute to closer co-operation between the key ministries in the implementation of measures for the conservation of biological diversity (Kompan, 2012).

Ecosystems provide ecological processes which are the foundations for the functioning of human society and economy. In these processes the following are included: the cycle of nutrients and oxygen, the protection of soil against leaching and erosion, the mitigation of climate change - CO₂ sink, the purification function of waters, the habitats for plants and animals. Systems with rich biodiversity easily mitigate the sudden changes in the environment and maintain ecosystems at a favorable status. If biodiversity conservation aspects are duly taken into account within the framework of the integral social and economic approach, the funds for the rehabilitation of undesired consequences and thus public spending are reduced. In the EU member states savings arise from the reduction of the intensity of agricultural production and efficient energy use.

The maintenance and use of indigenous breeds of domestic animals and the adequate system of financial support contribute to the conservation of areas where production conditions are limited and the afforestation of arable land is thus prevented. The European Union allocates funds and agro-environmental supports to the breeding of endangered local breeds of domestic animals in their centers of origin. The breeding of these animals is one of the nature conservation and environmental protection measures.

Work and experience in Slovenia in the field of preserving, studying breeds and their characteristics, and protection has been active for over 20 years. Although can be found in ancient literature reference records that must be beware of "local breeds" because they are well adapted to the conditions and environment where they grow, we are active protection Slovenian indigenous breeds (again) addressed only after 1992.



Slovenia had a Multiyear Program of Work (MYPOW) on the protection of indigenous breeds of farm animals before the Interlaken conference. Re-adopted MYPOW over 7 year's (2010 to 2016) and its implementation in accordance with the action plan and work program, which was adopted in Interlaken in 2007. In recent years, devoting special attention to research Slovenian indigenous breeds and their specific requirements regarding performance, integration of specific products in the traditional management and marketing in local markets, and examines the environmental values of local breeds.

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PRESENTATION OF GOOD PRACTICE OF FARM PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FROM BREEDERS

Each year, the public service for Animal Genetic Resources (PS-AnGR) organized a workshop, where reports on the state of AnGR for each breed, the geographical distribution of species, about the size and trends of the particularities of indigenous breeds and research in the area. Based on the assessment of the state Public Service proposes to Ministry of Agriculture action to improve the situation for breeds. The PS-AnGR organizes each year the workshop for experts, breeders and NGO's.

In the year 2012, the workshop was designed to present best practices by farmers, which bred Slovenian autochthonous livestock breeds. They presented the history of the farm, tradition of farm, experience, examples of products and approaches to marketing and plans for the future. They present the cases in the field of cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry and beekeeping.

Breeders who present their own case of good practice, how to breed their indigenous breed and produce the products and how these products are marketed, they were all very positive attitude. All of them show his case with a lot of optimism and all of them see a lot of opportunity, and their vision for the future is optimistic. They also have shown his farm in a sustainable, organic way that is close to their lifestyle. All workshop participants were very surprised that there was so much optimism and very happy, because they saw in this workshop so many positive examples and the good perspective for the future.

International NGO organization SAVE is presented as part of the promotion and identified products introduced by the program HERITASTE and becoming more and more recognizable brand of products from indigenous farm animal breeds and old varieties of crops. Farmers have expressed great interest in order to connect this brand

CONCLUSIONS

1. Slovenia has to monitor the situation and to assist in the conservation of animal genetic resources established Public Service. The task of this department is to implement a multi-annual work program, adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture. The work program is in line with FAO Multiyear program of work. Public service, working and implement this program, each year organize a workshop for professionals, consultants, farmers and NGOs.
2. In the year 2012, the workshop was designed to present best practices by farmers, which bred Slovenian autochthonous livestock breeds. All workshop participants were very impressed that there was so much optimism and very happy, because they saw in this workshop so many positive examples and the good perspective for the future by preserving Slovenian local breeds. Workshops, where we listened to examples of good practice from breeders, to some extent we will continue in the future.

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