



raumberg-gumpenstein.at



Genebanks for Farm Animal Genetic Resources

4 examples

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Content

- Description of 4 gene banks
 - Austria
 - The Netherlands
 - Slovenia
 - Switzerland
- Different approaches
- Restoring lost biodiversity
- Questions

Austria (AT)

Founded 1997

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Farm Animals

Ownership of material public/private

Support in situ conservation of rare breeds

Safeguard genetic diversity of mainstream breeds

Close collaboration with Universities of Agriculture
and Veterinary Medicine



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The Netherlands (NL)

Founded 2000

Centre for Genetic Resources, the
Netherlands (CGN), National Focal Point AnGR

Part of Wageningen University

Ownership of material public/private

Support conservation in vivo

To be able to reconstruct breeds,

To be able to create new lines/breeds,

To be able to quickly modify and/or reorient selection,



Slovenia (SL)

Founded 2010

University of Ljubljana Biotechnical faculty, Public
Service for Farm Animal Genetic Resource
Owner of material public/private

Conservation - providing long term storage
Supporting in vivo conservation
Reconstruct breeds in case of extinction
Support research



Switzerland (SW)

Founded 2009

Swissgenetics (cattle, goats), Swiss Government (horses) SUISAG (pigs, www.suisag.ch), private owners (horses)

protection, improvement and conservation of AnGR

4 genebanks – different approaches

Main Material semen – all

Task Conservation of local breeds – all

Backup for mainstream breeds – AT, NL, SW

Provide material for in situ conservation – AT, NL, SW

Research & Development - all

Part of NFP AnGR - all

Restoring lost biodiversity

Semen mainstream cattle – AT, NL, SW

Semen mainstream other species – AT, NL, SW

Semen local breeds – all

Provide material for in situ conservation – AT, NL, SW

Rebuilding of breeds possible?

AT no embryos, few somatic cells

NL full rebuilding possible

SL no embryos

SW no embryos, no somatic cells

Questions

International exchange of genebank material NOT complying with EU sanitary regulations but intended for use in breeding?

Use of material in case of an emergency?

Are national derogations in place?

How to link cryobanks to in vivo collections?

Genetic characterization of old material?

Last not least: Will the new EU Regulation be helpful?

Many questions – lets try to answer them in

IMAGE