

Development of models assessing the breeds risk status by utilization of population and relevant georeferenced data

ERFP project interim report 2012-13

Aim

- A common base on the information that should be collected
- Develop models that will weight the different threatening factors and estimate the vulnerability of the breed
- Tool to make decisions relevant with the management of animal genetic resources

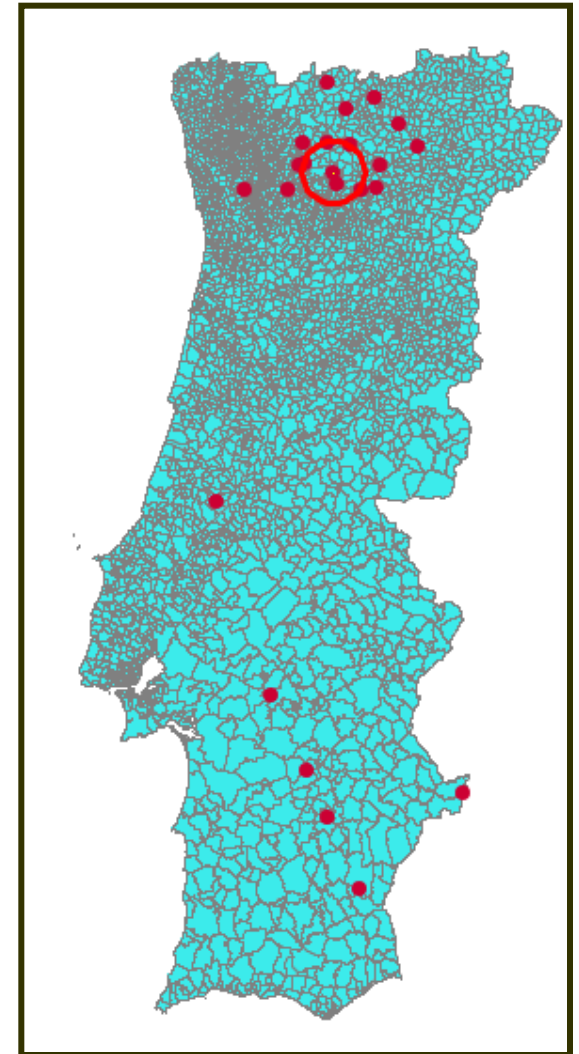
- Project meeting – 13/12/2012, Hisar, Bulgaria

Project meeting, Hisar

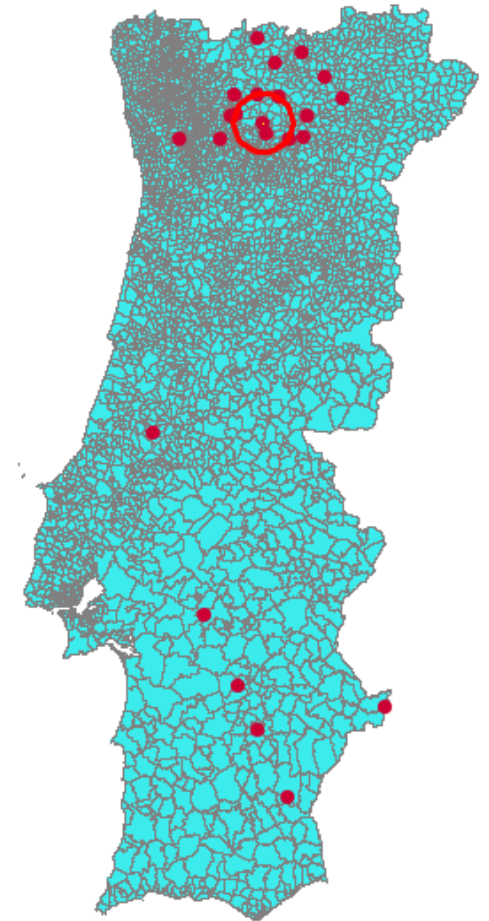
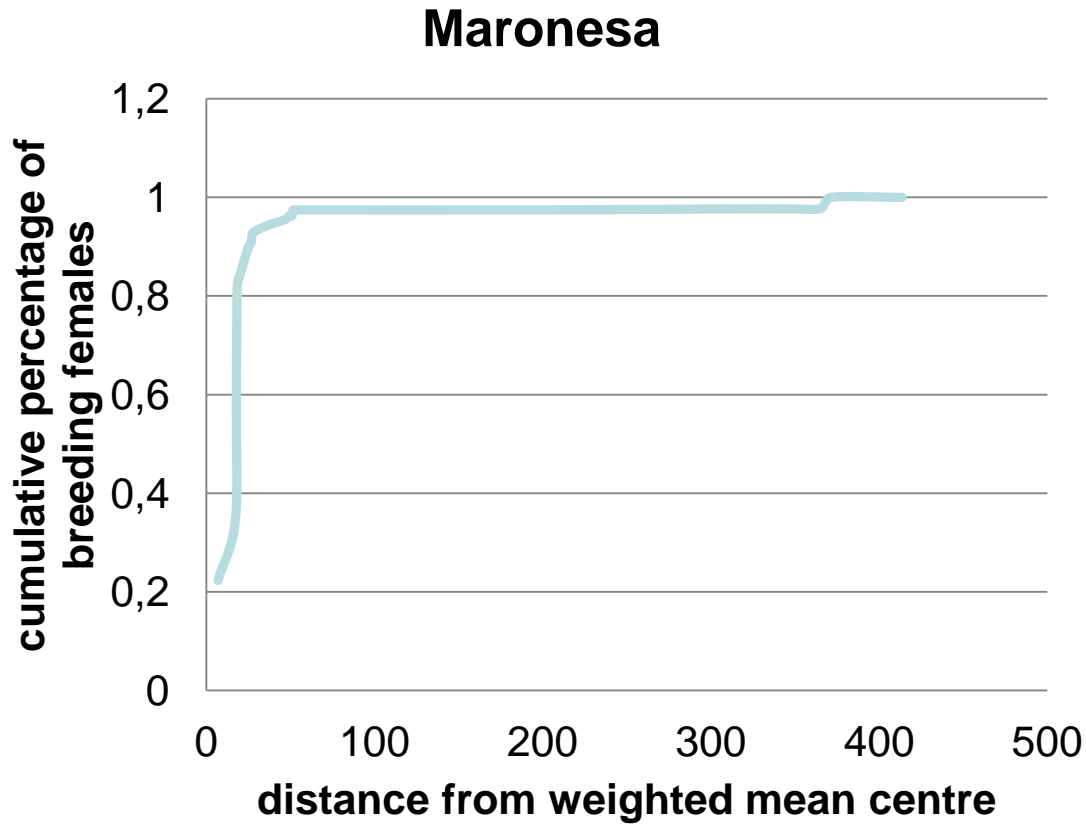
- Presentation of the case examples
 - Greece (Brachykeratiki cattle, Frizarta sheep)
 - Italy (Rendena cattle)
 - Poland (Olkuska sheep)
 - Portugal (Maronesa cattle, Serana goat)
 - Slovenia (Bela Krajina, Bovec, Jezerskosolcava sheep)
 - UK (Rough Fell, Borerey sheep)
- Agreement on the content of the final report of the project

Maronesa cattle breed

(5226 registered breeding females)



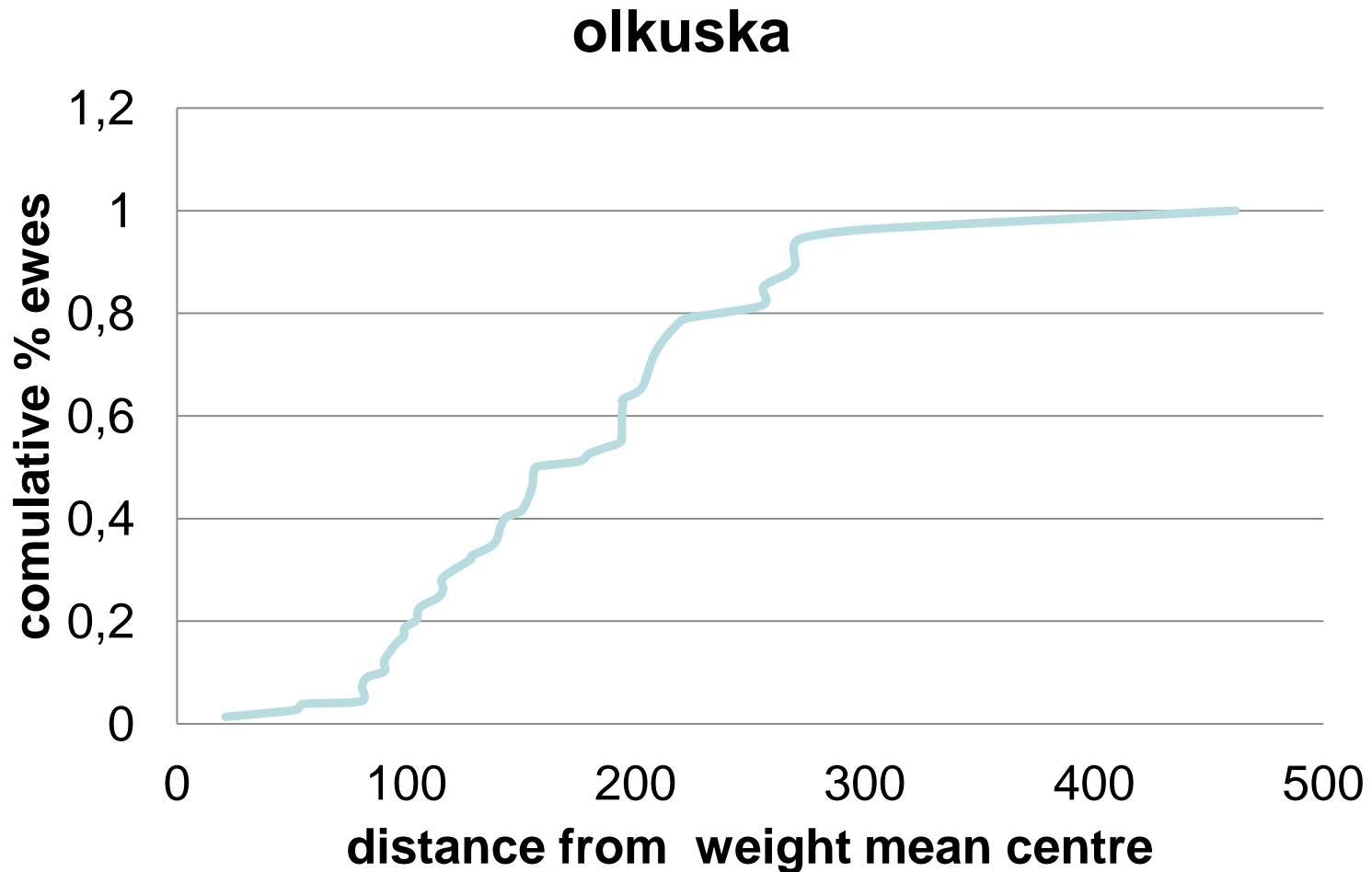
75% of Maronesa population is included in a buffer with radius = 18 km



Olkuska (826 ewes)



75% of Olkuska sheep breed is included in a buffer with radius = 219 km



Content of the final report

- Introduction with the aims and objectives of the project
- Breed examples of the countries (already collected)
- Methodology, analysis and discussion
- List with parameters linked with the geographical location of the flocks / herds
- Conclusions – Recommendations
- List of UK livestock breeds and geographical location (in appendix)
- Paper presented in Hissar Conference (in appendix)

Methodology and analysis of the data

- Use the criteria of the 75% of the population raised within the radius of 25 km
- The analysis should be applied to all registered flocks / herds
- Breeding females is the most appropriate parameter to be used, (in cases breeding females are not known, the flock size could be used).
- Analysis of non conventional cases, i.e. large herd / flocks size, wide distribution, but few farms, or with geographical concentration in more than one center.

Parameters linked with the geographical location

- Terrain features (elevation, slope, type of vegetation/land use in CORINE, Natura 2000 area)
- Climate (mean temp. of the hottest months, of the coldest month, precipitation, etc)
- Water / feed availability / pastures
- Socio-economic parameters
 - Process plants, slaughter houses
 - Population density, unemployment
 - Agrotourism units
 - Special markets
 - Urban centers
 - Income indicators
 - Definition of the area (marginal, defavorised)
 - N/Density of farms
 - N/density of livestock farms
 - N/density of livestock (divided into cattle, sheep, goat, etc..)

Next steps

- Prepare the draft of the final report
- Meeting to review
- Close of the project: 1st semester of 2014