

## Recent Publication

### **Programa nacional de conservación, mejora y fomento de las razas ganaderas Real decreto 29/2008 por el que se establece el Programa nacional de conservación, mejora y fomento de las razas ganaderas**

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino, España  
Publicado en 2009, 55 págs.

Disponible en <http://www.mapa.es/app/Zootecnia/Pdf/pags/Real%20Decreto%20para%20pag%20web.pdf>

### **National Program for Preservation, Improvement and Development of Livestock Breeds. Royal Decree 2129/2008 establishing the National Programme for the Conservation Improvement and Promotion of Livestock Breeds**

Ministry of the Environment, and Rural and Marine Affairs,  
Spain

Published in 2009, pp. 55

Available at <http://www.mapa.es/app/Zootecnia/Pdf/pags/Real%20Decreto%20Ing%C3%A9s.pdf>

doi:10.1017/S2078633610000834

This publication makes available, in Spanish and English, Spain's Royal Decree establishing the country's National Programme for the Conservation Improvement and Promotion of Livestock Breeds, which sets the framework for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources* at national level. The scope of the national programme is set out in Chapter 2 of the decree, which is divided into ten

sections dealing, respectively, with: Official Catalogue of the Livestock Breeds of Spain (framework for recognition, classification and incorporation of breeds in the catalogue); associations of breeders (procedures and requirements for recognition, obligations, technical inspections); collaborating farms (registration of farms participating in improvement programmes); herd books (content, animal identification methods, division of the herd book, registration of animals, paternity assignment); improvement programmes (participation, performance testing, appraisal and genetic evaluation); national information system and breed databases (content, location, access); breeding and germplasm banks (including the National Reference Centre for Animal Breeding and Germplasm Bank); dissemination of genetic improvement (activities required by breeders' associations) and events for selected livestock (competitions, auctions, shows, etc); coordinating bodies (functions and composition of the National Coordinating Committee); genetics laboratories and centres (National Animal Genetics Reference Centre and official centres in the autonomous communities).

The remaining chapters of decree cover objectives and definition, introcommunity exchanges and imports from third countries, and information and registers. A set of annexes provides information on the current content of the Official Catalogue of Livestock Breeds, specific contents of improvement programmes, performance testing of meat livestock, the National Reference Centre for Animal Breeding and Animal Germplasm Bank and the National Animal Genetics Reference Centre.



## Recent Publication

### **Plan de desarrollo del Programa Nacional de conservación, mejora y fomento de las razas ganaderas**

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino, España  
Publicado en 2009, 20 págs.  
Disponible en <http://www.mapa.es/app/Zootecnia/Pdf/pags/maqueta%20sin%20guias.pdf>

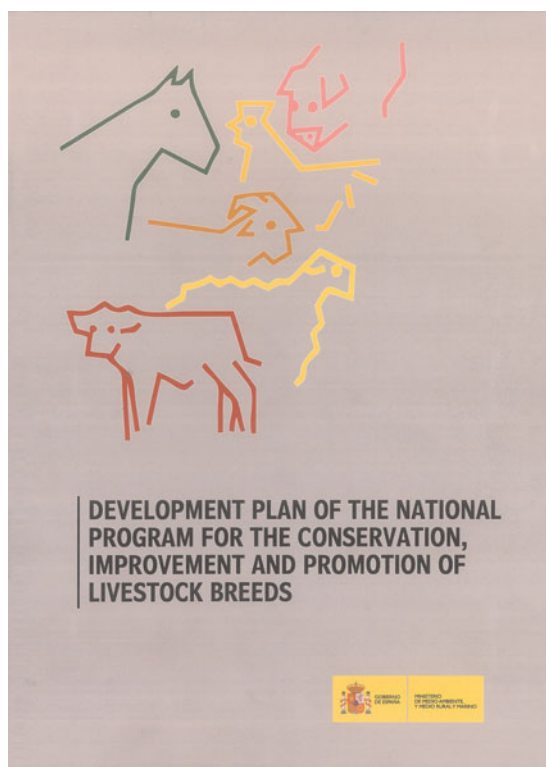
### **Development Plan of the National Programme for the Conservation, Improvement and Promotion of Livestock Breeds**

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino, Spain  
Published in 2009, pp. 20  
Available at  
<http://www.mapa.es/app/Zootecnia/publicaciones.aspx?lng=es>

doi:10.1017/S2078633610000846

This pamphlet presents Spain's plan of action for animal genetic resources developed within the framework of *Royal Decree 2129/2008 Establishing the National Programme for Preservation, Improvement and Development of Livestock Breeds*. The plan comprises seven strategic priorities:

- inventory, characterization and classification of breeds (monitoring and analysis of the current situation, updating the official breed catalogue, national early-warning system);
- promotion of rearing of pure breeds and livestock improvement (recognition and supervision of breeders' associations, herd books, improvement programmes);
- animal reproduction and genetics (designation and organization of reference centres; collection, analysis and storage of genetic material; technical and information support for the enforcement of improvement programmes and breed purity monitoring)
- programmes for institutional development, coordination and capacity creation (operation of the National Commission for the Coordination of the National Programme for Conservation, international collaboration, training, updating the legal framework);
- management and diffusion of information (information on breeding programmes, National Information System, publicity and institutional promotional activities)
- sustainable use and alternative routes for profitability of the breeds and their products (promotion of production systems for native breeds in extensive farming systems; roles of livestock in environmental conservation; promotion of competitiveness, processing and marketing of livestock products; research into the contribution of livestock breeds to rural development, quality of life and culture); and
- funding (grants for breeders' associations, grants for differentiated and quality products, indirect grants).



## Recent Publication

### Autochthonous livestock in Spain

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino

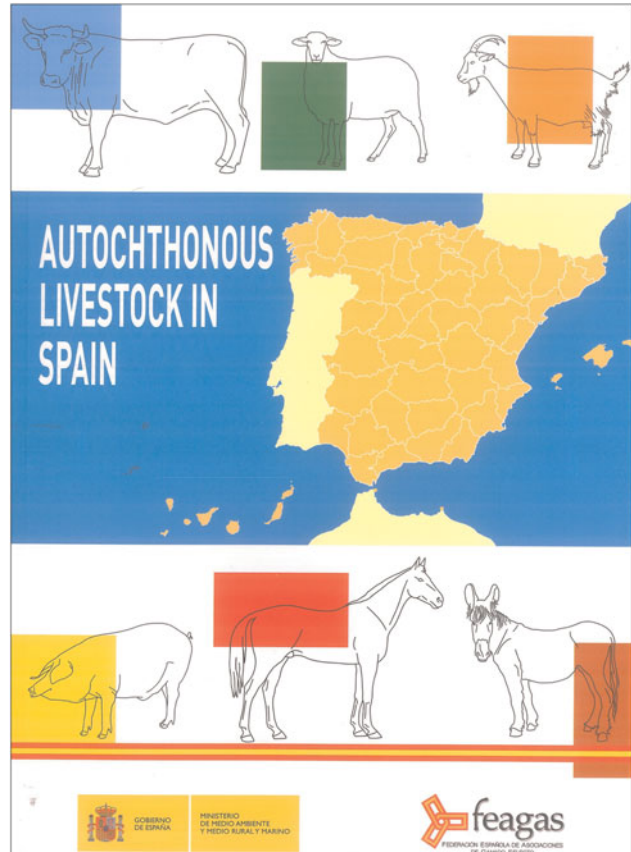
Published in 2008, pp. 64

Available at

[http://www.eaap2009.com/Documents/AUTOCHTHONOUS%20LIVESTOCK%20IN%20SPAIN%20\(BOOK\).pdf](http://www.eaap2009.com/Documents/AUTOCHTHONOUS%20LIVESTOCK%20IN%20SPAIN%20(BOOK).pdf)

doi:10.1017/S2078633610000858

This publication provides colour photographs of the autochthonous breeds of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses and donkeys listed in the Official Catalogue of Spanish Breeds of Livestock. The breeds are grouped into two categories: *promoted autochthonous breeds* – those which due to their numbers and organization, are experiencing expansion and have both genetic improvement plans and herd books in place; and *specially protected autochthonous breeds or those in danger of extinction* – breeds that are rapidly decreasing or are on the verge of disappearing and for which there are conservation programmes. The lists are complemented by short introductions to the physical setting of Spain's agriculture, land use, livestock population and production, and the roles of each livestock species.



## Recent Publication

### **Management of agricultural genetic resources. An institutional analysis of trends in the Netherlands**

D. Eaton & M. Aramyan

LEI Wageningen UR

Published in 2009, pp. 118

ISBN/EAN: 978-90-8615-338-1

Available at <http://www.lei.dlo.nl/publicaties/PDF/2009/2009-058.pdf>

doi:10.1017/S207863361000086X

This report analyses the developments in the institutional environment for statutory research tasks for conservation and use of agricultural genetic resources in the Netherlands. Attention focuses on the period since 2002, when the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Food Quality (LNV) adopted its policy document, *Sources of existence*. A number of key stakeholders in the sector were interviewed as a basis for identifying developments and their implications for the agreement on statutory research tasks between LNV and the Centre for Genetic Resources, the Netherlands (CGN) of Wageningen University and Research Centre.



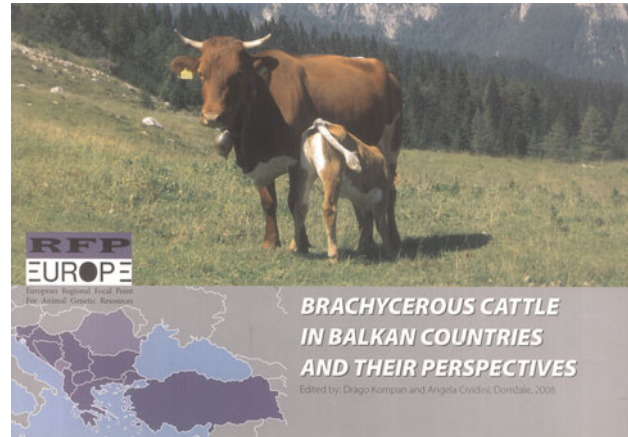
## Recent Publication

### **Brachycerous cattle in Balkan countries and their perspectives**

D. Konpan and A. Cividini, (eds.) Biotechnical Faculty  
Department of Animal Science, Domžale  
Slovenia Published in 2008, pp. 53  
ISBN: 978-961-6204-43-9

doi:10.1017/S2078633610000871

This brochure is an output of a project, coordinated by Slovenia and involving eight other southeast European countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), in efforts to promote the sustainable use and conservation of brachycerous cattle. An introduction to the origin and characteristics of brachycerous cattle is followed by a summary of the results of a questionnaire survey on the demographics and morphology of 12 breeds found in the participating countries. The main part of the brochure is taken up with descriptions of the breed populations in the various



countries. Information is provided on of the breeds' origins, population size, morphology and production, special characteristics and adaptability, rearing technology, uses and typical products, and perspectives for the future.



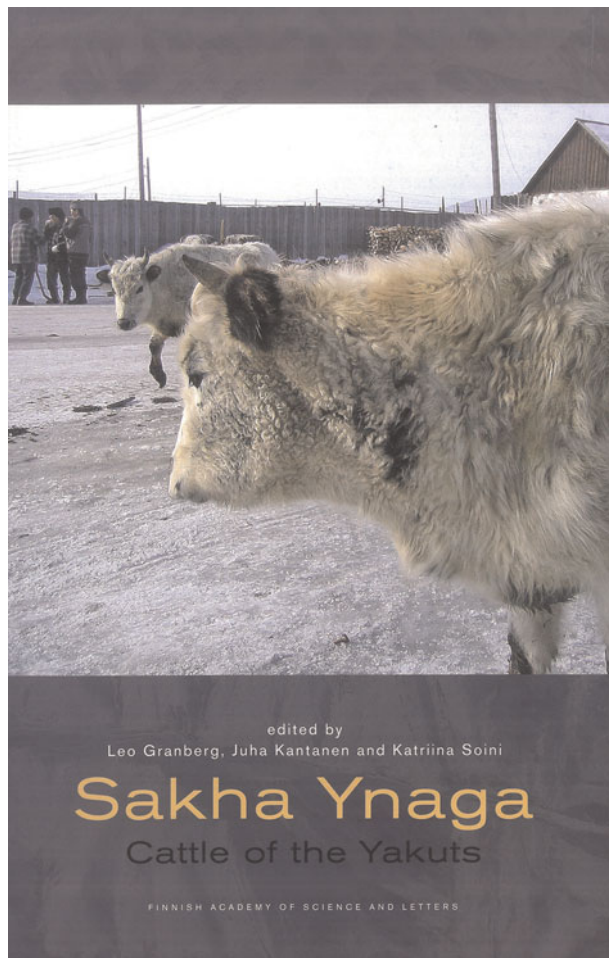
## Recent Publication

### **Sakha Ynaga. Cattle of the Yakuts**

Eds. Leo Granberg, Katriina Soini & Juha Kantanen  
Finnish Academy of Science and Letters  
Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae. Humaniora 355  
Helsinki 2009, 218 pp.  
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doi:10.1017/S2078633610000883

This publication, based on the findings of a Finnish multi-disciplinary research group, tells the story of the survival of the Yakutian cattle, Siberia's last remaining indigenous breed of domestic cattle, which inhabit the lands surrounding the Lena River in the remote Sakha Republic (Yakutia) of the Russian Federation. The book begins by providing detailed information on the phenotypic characteristics of the breed and the results of molecular genetic studies. The relationships of the Yakutian cattle to other Asian and European breeds are discussed. It then describes everyday life in the villages where the breed is kept, focusing on traditions, rituals, nature and culture as well as on cattle production and how it has changed following the privatization of state farms. The history of the region from medieval times, through the soviet period and into the era of privatization is described along with a discussion of the decline of the breed during the twentieth century and the recent initiation of conservation activities. The final chapters turn to the value and meaning of the cattle (particularly for local people), their role in local



livelihoods and the challenge of conserving them. Threats are discussed and the significance of the breed from both cultural and genetic perspectives is highlighted.

