

Biodiversity of animals - its importance in breeding work



Modul no.: Precision Livestock Farming

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Biodiversity

Diversity of all living organisms found on Earth in terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems and in the ecological complexes of which they are part, this includes diversity within species, between species, and the diversity of ecosystems.



Biodiversity occurs at three levels of nature organization:

- ❖ Above species (plant communities, landscapes),
- ❖ Species,
- ❖ Genetic.



Main threats to biodiversity

- ❖ Forestry,
- ❖ Agriculture,
- ❖ Intensive breeding,
- ❖ Fishing and angling,
- ❖ Hunting,
- ❖ Water and marine management,
- ❖ Town and country planning,



Species protection in Poland

- ❖ Has a rich history.
- ❖ The first mention of animal protection can be found, m.in. in the regulations:
 - Year 1532 king Sigismund the Old introduced the protection of bison, aurochs, falcons and swans;
 - Year 1578 king Stefan Batory introduced conservation periods for fish during spawning and defined the rules and methods of their fishing;
 - Year 1868 The National Sejm in Lviv passed the Act for the Protection of Animals Occurring in the Tatras: marmot and wild goats;
 - Year 1919 - introduction of the provisions on the protection of rare animals, plants and natural monuments;
 - Year 1934 approval of the first law on nature conservation....



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ENDANGERED CATEGORIES OF SPECIES

- ❖ EXTINCT (EX) - wymarłe
- ❖ EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW) - wymarłe na wolności
- ❖ CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) - krytycznie zagrożone
- ❖ ENDANGERED (EN) - zagrożone
- ❖ VULNERABLE (VU) - narażone
- ❖ NEAR THREATENED (NT) - bliskie zagrożenia
- ❖ LEAST CONCERN (LC) - najmniejszej troski
- ❖ DATA DEFICIENT (DD) - dane niedostateczne
- ❖ NOT EVALUATED (NE) - nie oceniane



Polish Red Book of Animals

EXTINCT - EX - extinct species in Poland - tarpan (*Equus gmelini*)



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Poland ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1996

„The President of the Republic of Poland is hereby authorised to ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992.”



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Protection of farm animal genetic resources

- In 1996, acting in accordance with the message of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Poland officially joined the implementation of the World Strategy for the Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources undertaken by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations).



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Protection of farm animal genetic resources

- In 1999, work began on the National Program for the Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources, whose primary goal was to ensure that the genetic diversity of livestock necessary for food production and agriculture will be preserved now and in the future.



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- On 25 April 2012, Poland adopted the "Strategy for sustainable development of rural areas, agriculture and fisheries" (Resolution No. 163 of the Council of Ministers, of 9 November 2012) is related to the concept of multifunctional agriculture, indicating the need to shape agricultural production in accordance with the requirements of the environment and landscape preservation.

- A National Strategy for the Sustainable Use and Protection of Genetic Resources of Farm Animals and an Action Plan for these Resources was developed under the Multiannual Programme of the Institute of Animal Production of the National Research Institute: "Protection and management of national genetic resources of livestock under conditions of sustainable use..."



- The genetic resources of farm animals kept in Poland are significant; each species is represented by several breeds, varieties and lines, among which there are a number of valuable native (local) breeds, produced in a specific region, perfectly adapted to local environmental conditions: climate, soil, fodder resources and subsistence conditions, characterized by specific functional features and unique genotype, often providing unique products, traditionally used by local communities.



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All information on the protection of farm animal genetic resources in Poland can be found at:
<http://www.bioroznorodnosc.izoo.krakow.pl/>

Programy Ochrony Zasobów Genetycznych Zwierząt Gospodarskich

Bydło Świnie Konie Owce Drób Zwierzęta futerkowe Ryby Pszczoły Liczebności

Dokumenty

- Krajowa Strategia
- Status zagrożenia ras
- Ustawy i rozporządzenia
- Inne dokumenty
- Archiwum

Gatunki

- Bydło
- Świnie
- Konie
- Owce
- Drób
- Zwierzęta futerkowe
- Ryby
- Pszczoły
- Kozy

Inne

- Kontakty
- Publikacje
- Certyfikacja

Ważne strony

- MRIRW
- ARIMR
- EFABIS
- ERFP
- EUGENe
- CGRFA AnGR (FAO)
- GenResBridge

Strona główna

Strona startowa Bioróżnorodności

Wszystkie informacje zawarte na stronie "Bioróżnorodność" objęte są prawami autorskimi, a więc korzystanie z nich uwarunkowane jest podaniem źródła z zaznaczeniem daty dostępu.

Witamy na stronie poświęconej Bioróżnorodności Zwierząt!

W poszczególnych zakładkach znajduje się wiele interesujących informacji o poszczególnych gatunkach zwierząt objętych **Programem Ochrony Zasobów Genetycznych Zwierząt Gospodarskich**. Dostępne są również przepisy prawne, dokumenty dotyczące realizacji programu oraz formularze do pobrania.

GATUNKI

Bydło Świnie Konie Owce Drób Zwierzęta futerkowe Ryby Pszczoły Kozy

324266 odsłon

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Livestock covered by the genetic resources conservation programme

Cattle

- Polish Red - the oldest Polish breed, whose informal protection was started in 1973,
- White-Backed - a breed that has existed in Poland for centuries; the programme was launched in 2003,
- Polish Red and White - the programme was launched in 2007,
- Polish Black and White - was launched in 2008.



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White-Backed



Polish Black and White



Polish Red



Polish Red and White



Horses

Seven breeds are covered by horse genetic resources protection programs:

- Hutsuls - since 1999,
- Polish horses - since 1999,
- Małopolski horses - since 2005,
- Silesian horses - since 2005,
- Wielkopolski horses - since 2007,
- Sokólski horses - since 2008,
- Sztum horses - since 2008.



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Hutsul**Małopolski Horse****Polish Horse****Wielkopolski horse**

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Silesian Horse



Sokolski Horse



Sztum Horse



Pigs

Genetic protection covers breeds derived from primitive pigs from the Polish and Vilnius regions.

The natural development of the pig population of local breeds, given the current market conditions, would be impossible due to worse performance rates for fattening and slaughter in relation to meat breeds and their hybrids.

Pigs of local breeds have the following characteristics: good fertility, prolificity and maternal characteristics, very good meat quality, genetic resistance to diseases specific to these breeds and genetic and phenotypic differences from breeds commonly held.

Puławska Pig**Golden Spotted Pig****White Goldsmith's Pig**

Sheep

- Native primitive sheep breeds played a large role in the formation of later noble regional types of sheep, and the old type merino was the progenitor of a group of merino sheep characterized by excellent quality wool.
- Local sheep breeds are characterized by very good adaptation to local environmental conditions, minimum feed requirements and high resistance to diseases and unfavorable living conditions.





białogłowa owca mięsna



cakiel podhalański



merynos odmiany barwnej



merynos polski w starym typie



owca czarnogłówka



owca kamieniecka



owca koridel



owca olkuska



owca pogórza

Whitehead Sheep
Podhale Cakiel
Colored Merino
Polish Old-Style Merino
Blackhead Sheep
Kamieniec Sheep
Corriedale Sheep
Olkuska Sheep
Sheep of the Foothills



owca pomorska



owca świniarka



owca uhruska



owca wielkopolska



owca wrzosówka



owca żelaźnieńska



polska owca górska



polska owca górska odmiany barwnej

Pomeranian Sheep

Świniarka Sheep

Uhruska Sheep

Polish Heath Sheep

Zelazna Sheep

Polish Mountain Sheep

Polish Colored Mountain Sheep

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Goat

- Karpacka Goat
- Sandomierska Goat
- Kazimierzowska Goat



Chicken

ISAGREED



Polish Crested (CP-11)

Polish Crested (CP-22)



Rhode Island Red (K-22)



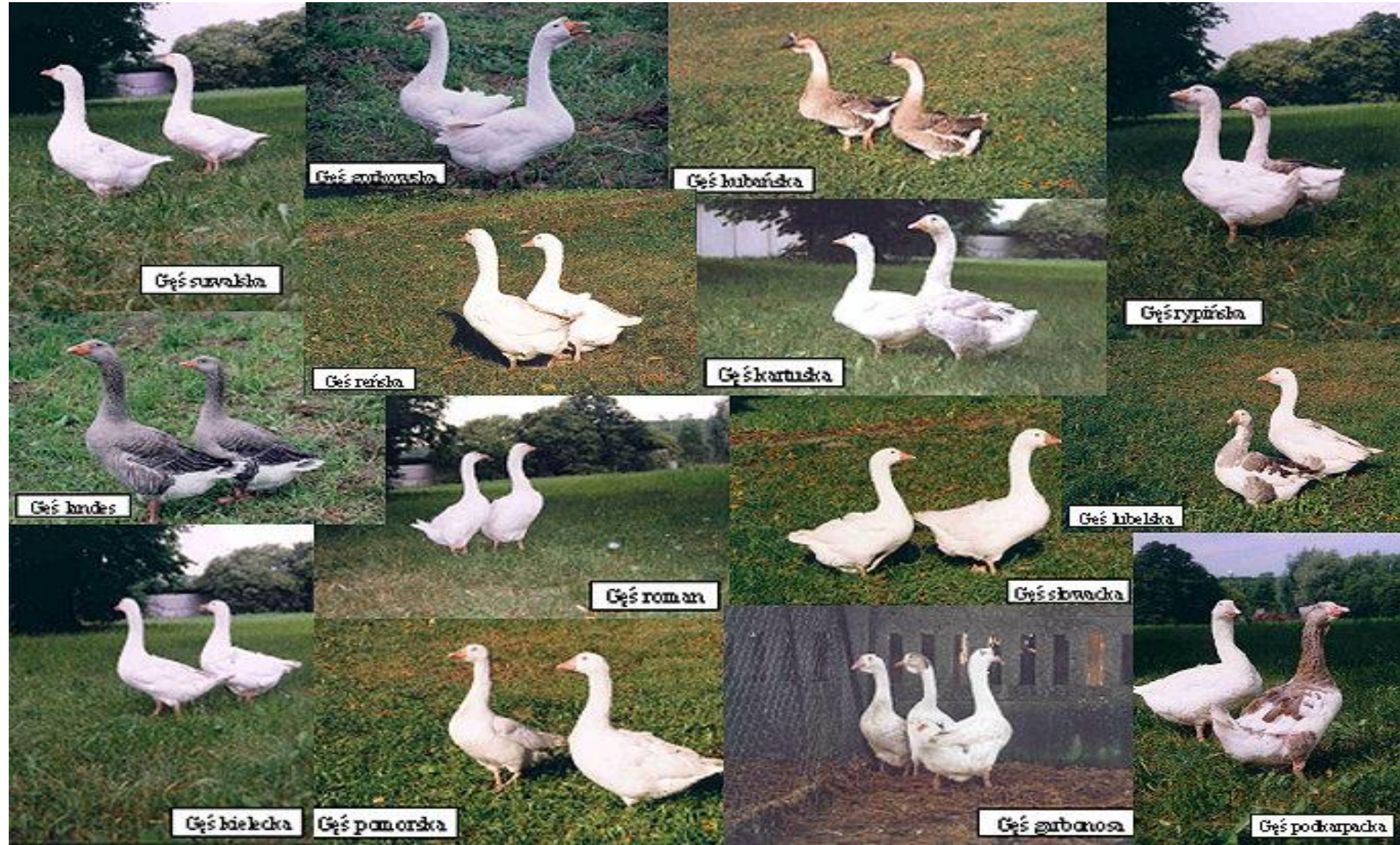
Rhode Island White (A-33)

Leghorn (G-99, H-22 i H-33)**Sussex (S-66)****Yellow-Legged Partridge (Ž-3)****POLBAR (Pb)****Green-Legged Partridge (Z-11 i Zk)**

Geese

The national program for the protection of animal genetic resources covers 14 breeds/varieties of geese, including:

Bilgoraj (Bi)
Zatorska (ZD-1)
Garbonosa (Ga)
Kartuska (Ka)
Kielecka (Ki)
Lublin (Lu)
Subcarpathian (Pd)
Pomeranian (Po)
Rypinska (Ry)
Suwalska (Su)
Slovak (St)
Romanesque (Ro)
Cuban (Ku)
Landes (LsD-01)



Duck

ISAGREED



Polish Beijing



French Beijing



Ducks downsized



Danish Beijing



English Beijing

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Popielno White Rabbit



White-Necked Fox



Pastel Fox



Beige Chinchilla



Breeding Polecat



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Coypu

- Black Dominant
- Amber-Golden
- Non-Albino White
- Sable
- Pearly
- Greenlandic



Fish

- Rainbow Trout
- Zator Carp
- Starzawa Carp
- Lithuanian Carp
- Ukrainian Carp
- Polish Golyski Carp



Linia 3



Linia B



Linia K



Linia Ur

Bee

- Campino,
- Augustów,
- Asta,
- Northern,
- Kraińska line Good



Partners:



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Thank you for your attention!

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