Why maintaining pgrfa on farm?



First we have to agree that we want an on farm management system because:

- To broaden the number of stakeholders involved in maintaining pgrfa broadens diversity as well
- To backup or support the ex situ conservation strategy (ex situ) by applying a complementary system. To raise the stability of our conservation system as a whole.
- Broaden the breeders picture on a pgr in bringing him in contact with diversity
- Connect institutional and scientific conservation practice to public and private agricultural and marketing activities.
- Facilitate access to pgrfa in providing higher quantities of plant propagating material because on farm systems work on bigger fields.
- Complement a strict an conservative strategy with a more dynamic one

What NGOs do



Maintaining, managing, developing and promoting genetic resources







Marketing and developing diversity products for consumers









Documenting diversity and consulting stakeholders. Lobbying and fundraising.

www. prospecierara. ch und de

Maintaining: In garden / on farm seed-saving with our seed-savers network







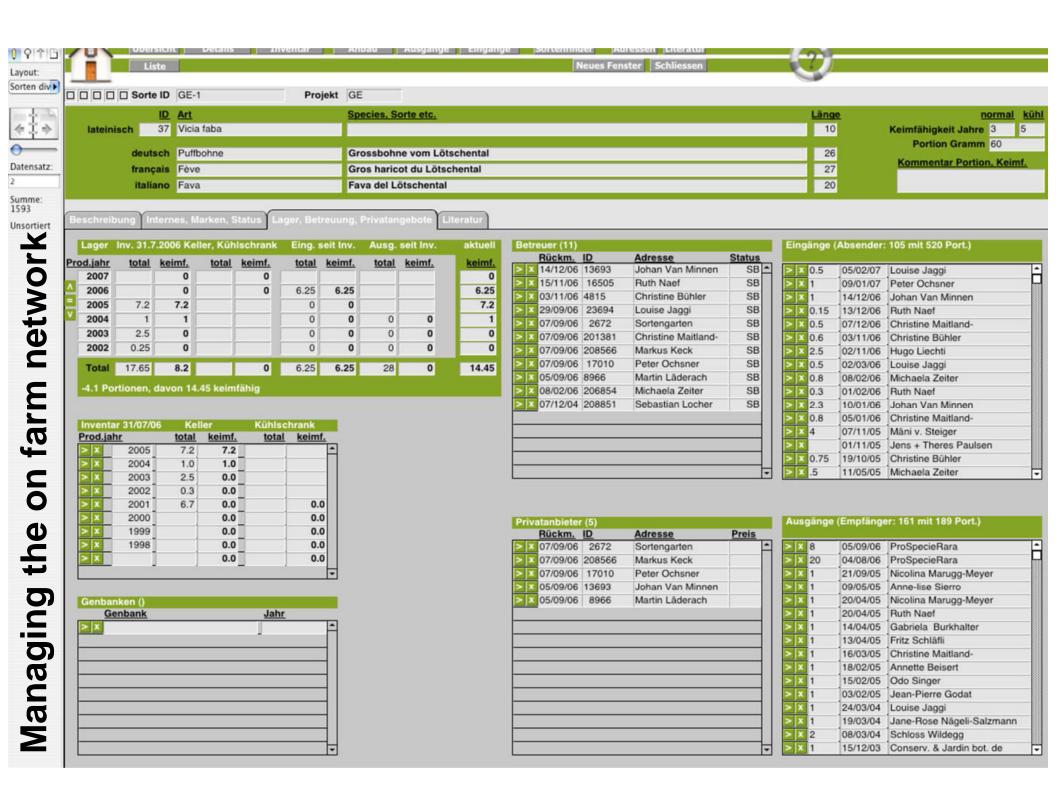






564 seed-savers

1'600 varieties



Regio-Gusto: Involving new stakeholders





Promoting diversity



Single variety as a messenger of diversity

product





berry collection



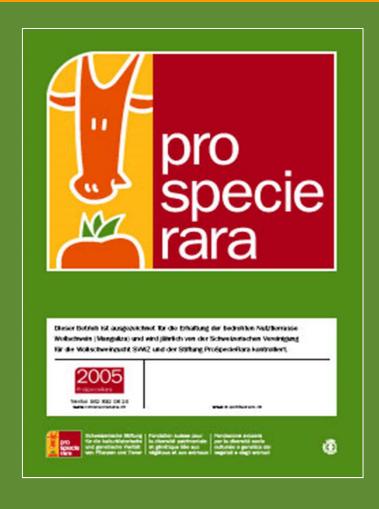
Diversity of varieties





ProSpecieRara is a brand with label-qualities for sustainable conservation and the promotion of genetic diversity





ProSpecieRara stands for:

reliable conservation work of high quality

Provenience of seed is defined

The variety name has been approved

Breeds are registered in a herdbook

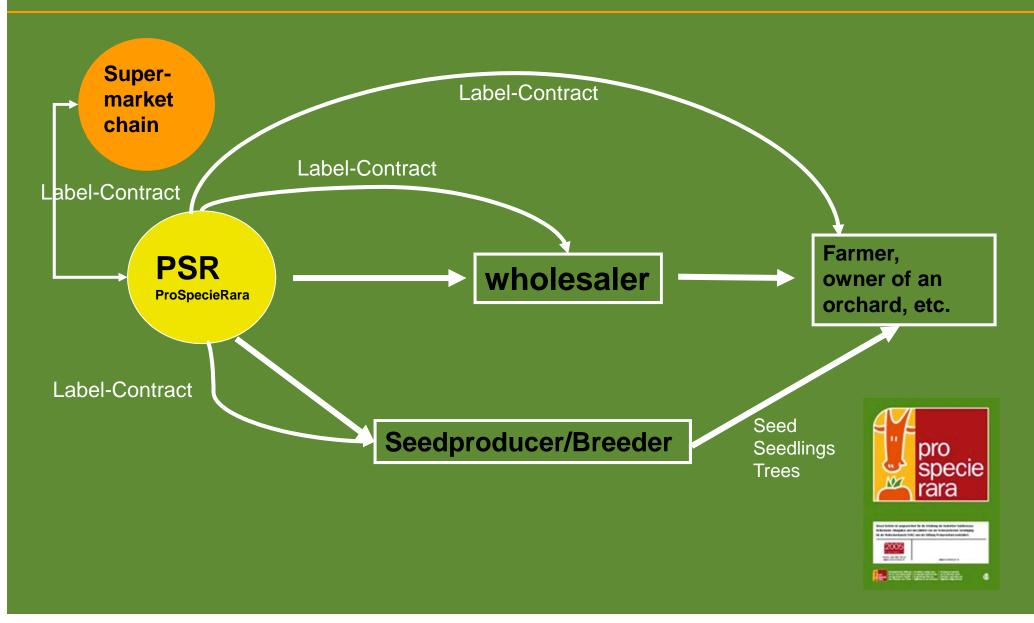
The breeder is a member of a breeder association

saving and promoting genetic diversity in agrosystems

sustainable conservation work by promoting products of endangered animals and plants in agriculture

Supporting seed producers and breeders





Promotion material



Seasonal availability



Alte Sorten entde

ProSpecieRara-Gütesiegel

Das Güteslegel von "ProSpecie-Rara" zeichnet traditionelle und heute selten geworden Sorten aus. Die Produkte stammen aus Betrieben, die nach festgelegten Richtlinien arbeiten und sich für den Erhalt und die Vermehrung von alten Sorten einsetzen. Auch weist das Siegel auf die aufwändige, seriöse erhaltungszüchterische Arbeit hin.

Wer Produkte mit diesem Siegel kauft, hift direkt mit, die gefährdeten Pflanzensorten zu erhalten!



Kurzporträt: v.a. für Salat, da die Ringe



Kurzporträt: leuchtend gelbe Stiele, Farbe bielbt beim Kochen erhalten



- Buttersalat, Blätter mit rotem Hauch am Rand

Kurzporträt:



große, gelbe bis helirote, wohl-schmeckende früchte



Kurzporträt:

junge Blätter als Salat, ältere als Spinat geniefibar



Kurzporträt:









Kurzporträt: Bataviasalat, Blätter



www.proNat-bio.de

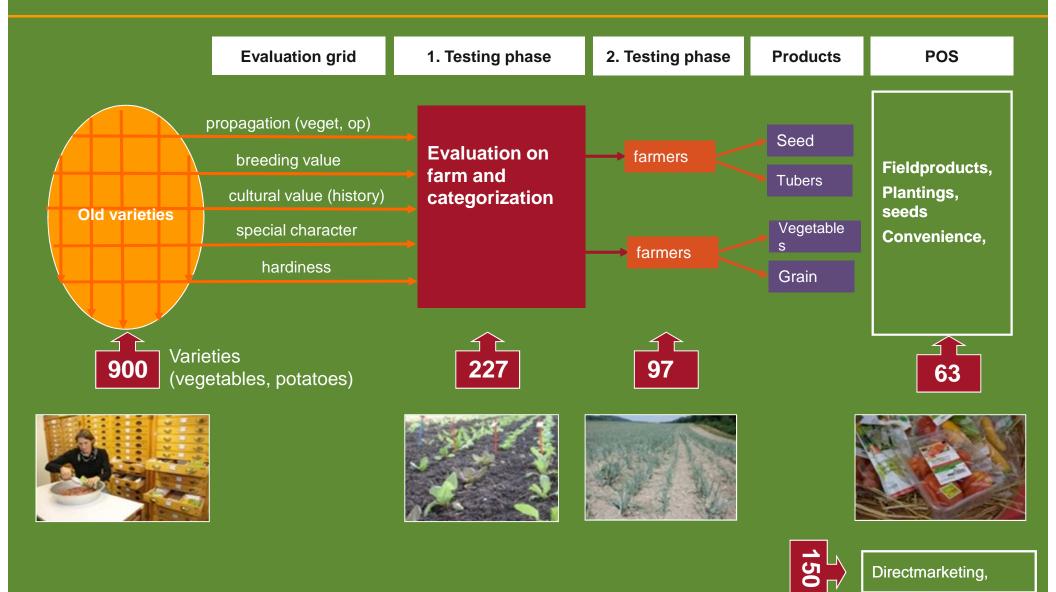




Poster DIN A3 Rinklin

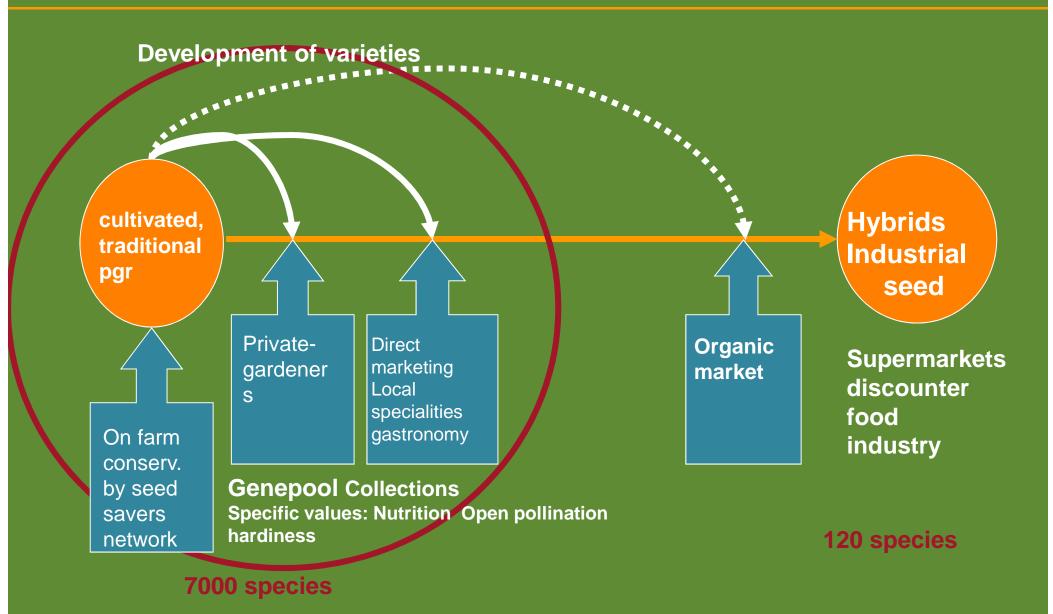
Evaluation of vegetable varieties since 1999





Next steps have to be made On farm: Breeding progress for specific stakeholders





ProSpecieRara and breeding?







Utwiler Spätlauber



Blue Schweden



Early Prättigauer



Blue St. Galler

ProSpecieRara-Engagement in breeding



Projekte mit Start 2012



Züchter: St. Gallische Saatzucht Flawil

- Rotfleischige Kartoffel
- Fäule-resistente «Nüdeli» Laufzeit ca. 5 Jahre





Zuchter: Sativa Rheinau AG

 Tomate Ochsenherz mit Resistenz gegen Samtflecken Laufzeit ca. 3 Jahre



Broaden genetic





What we would need



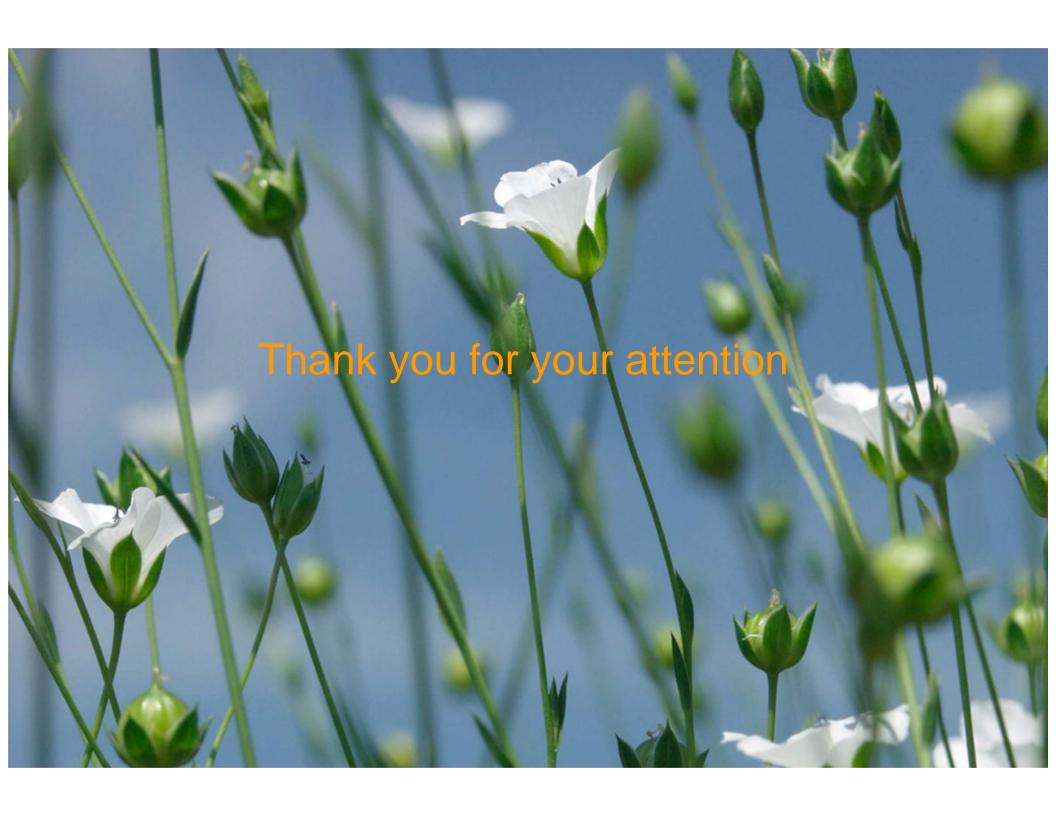
Legal environment that allows us to keep and support pgrfa in a commercial context. 100 varieties on the market means in Germany to pay every year 3'000 Euro registration fee!!! In Switzerland one time CHF 50 for registration and nothing else. We pay only if the controller comes to the field... To register our varieties as conservations varieties makes no sense. We prefer the registration as an amateur or niche variety.

Information connected to the pgr, that provide an usp (unique selling proposal) to the customers (special story/cultural context, special taste, special shape).

Enough seeds to get the variety/product on the market as fast as possible.

We need a clear frame work where we can allocate some of our on farm activities. In a sense that our contribution to on farm management of pgr gets recognized. In addition to that, we need to know what institutions (GO) already do to better shape our activities in the sense that they are complementary and not repeating what is already done.

Case by case funding is a threat when it is not happening within a long term strategy framework. Our work is based on long term strategies.



What we need to do our work



- On farm management of pgrfa has to be closely connected with marketing efforts.
- On farm conservation by push (promote offer (campaigning easy access to a huge diversity low price) and pull (create demand, speciality not everybody has it, get it now or its gone) marketing strategies.
- On farm conservation of pgrfa demands a very dynamic and powerful management tool that is able to coordinate many players in the propagation and maintenance network.
- To keep diversity on farm needs to define who should profit from that effort and who could be involved to help the system.



Additional comments?

MAPA is an inappropriate approach to decide what kind of pgrfa we want to manage on farm:

- It fits to the cwr-conservation idea and not to cultivated plants.
- To promote and conserve cultivated pgr. In MAPA areas could be dangerous for the existing cwr resources at the same place
- To promote a traditional agriculture on a specific geographic area could threaten conservation on a long term. We should rather seek for new possibilities to promote use of pgrfa. There are centers of diversity where agriculture has gone completely (alpine regions in Austria and Switzerland).
- It could be an interesting experiment to impose conservation activities of certain plant species in a MAPA area and see what happens to the cultivated plant when it gets in contact with wild plants of the same species.

On farm conseravation is defined as the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of domesticated and cultivated species in the surrounding (context) where they have developed their distinct properties.



Gene sequences can be protected. Varieties that are bearer of the gene are protected as well.

The range of a patent is much wider than of a simple variety protection based on UPOV-criteria. Products that derive from a patented process can be patented as well. The result is that discoveries and not only inventions apply for a patent-protection.

The owner of a patent can forbid a breeder (no breeders exemption) to use his gene sequence. He can forbid the farmer to produce his own seeds as well (no farmers exemption).

It is possible to cumulate patented gene-sequences within one variety. It becomes very difficult to predict when and if a variety is really free for further use.

Intransparent!