

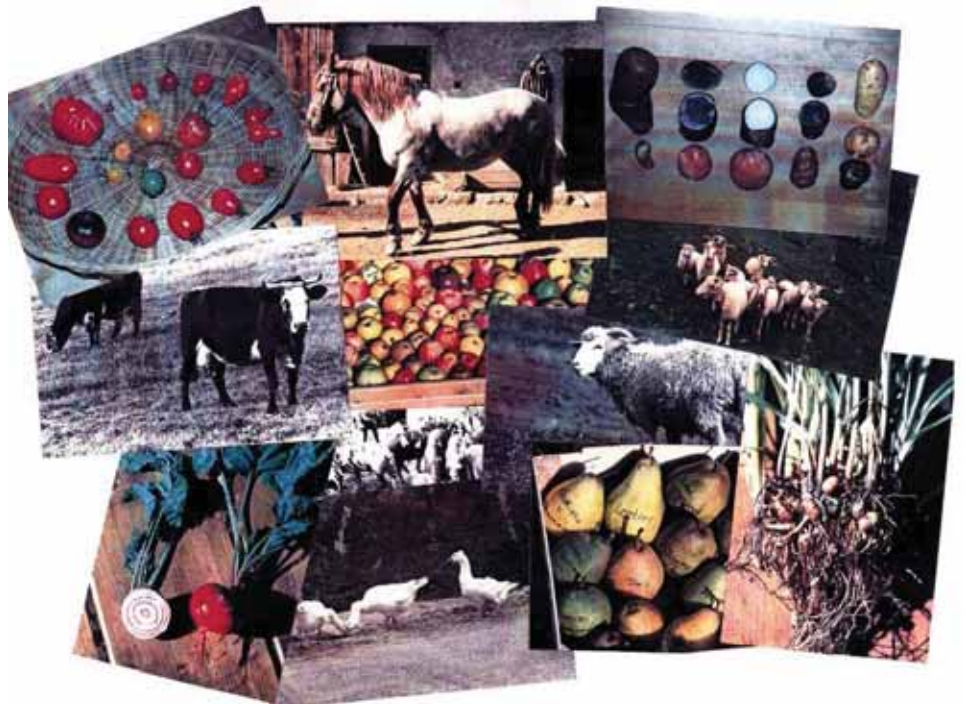


SAVE foundation

Safeguard for **Agricultural Varieties in Europe**
Sicherung der landwirtschaftlichen Artenvielfalt in Europa
Sauvegarde pour l'Agriculture des Variétés d'Europe

2012

SAVE Foundation Activity Report



Activity Report for the period Summer 2011 – Summer 2012

Foreword

In times of financial crisis, austerity measures and budget cuts, it seems at first a luxury to dedicate oneself to rare traditional varieties and breeds. Where is the economic value? The classical calculations show that their performance is usually far behind the modern breeds and varieties. They are not productive enough. On closer inspection however, things look rather different: The average milk yield of a modern dairy cow is about 6,000 kg of milk per year - a rare breed, such as the Busha of the Balkans, yields about 1300 kg of milk per year. This breed is, on average, 100cm withers height and thus about 40cm smaller than a modern dairy cow. If one calculates milk production to body weight, the sum looks completely different: per kg of body weight the Busha cattle produces more than 54 kg of milk, the modern dairy cow produces just 46 kg per kg body weight. Modern farming produces more milk per cow per year. But the lifetime milk yield of dairy cows has not changed in the last 50 years. This example shows that economic calculations should be checked carefully.

The detection and conservation of forgotten breeds and varieties and local diversity is matched always with the economic benefits.



SAVE
foundation

It must be worth keeping small cattle or coarse wool sheep, to grow alternating fruits or slow-ripening crops. SAVE Foundation and the SAVE network promotes in its projects and activities especially the valorisation of old varieties and breeds. In economically difficult times, traditional breeds and varieties may offer a way out of crisis and to conquer niche markets. There is still much to do. Therefore, the 2012 European Day of Agro-

biodiversity, the EAD, is dedicated to the "economic value of local breeds and seeds". The economic value of agricultural diversity, the agrobiodiversity, may be in the ingredients which often are unknown up to date. Milk of rare breeds for example is not just "milk". Fat content and composition of proteins play an important role. Ancient grains can score with a better composition of protein and minerals. Research in

this direction is still at the beginning. Therefore it is important that we do not throw away the lottery ticket "old breeds and varieties" before we have recognized their true value.

We thank are all supporters and sponsors, activists and sympathizers for your active efforts to preserve agricultural biodiversity.

Your SAVE Foundation Team

The Mission of SAVE Foundation

Generations of breeding have given rise to a multiplicity of domesticated animals and plants that are optimally adapted to their specific environment. Today, this genetic, cultural, and historical heritage is increasingly threatened by high performance agriculture. The loss of the diversity of autochthonous breeds and cultivated plants means a loss of possibilities for sustainable production, especially in marginal areas. These areas often are areas with a special value for nature and, therefore, they need a special near-to-nature management. People in these areas need a sustainable livelihood in order to make remaining in their native region a viable option. Rare, autochthonous breeds and plants are mainly found in marginal areas and/or with minority ethnic groups. Conservation of the cultural heritage of humans is important as, not only languages and customs, are endangered but, also land-use systems and traditional farmers' knowledge. These latter aspects are directly related to the work of the SAVE Foundation and are an integral part of all the projects. Working together with local representatives strengthens their voice within national political processes and, due to the subject matter, promotes and supports sustainable production of local produce. Often, governmental support is missing for activities to conserve and protect these animals and plants. Governments are generally more interested in commercial aspects of farming, this can be detrimental to both human development in rural areas and the local environment.



This above explanation shows the holistic, multi-sectoral approach SAVE takes: the conservation of

agrobiodiversity in Europe is more than “just” agriculture. Conservation of agrobiodiversity means the sustainable development of marginal regions, live conservation of cultural heritage and promoting future food security. Farming with the goal of live conservation of genetic resources is complemented by research and collection of basic data and, as breeds and varieties do not respect our modern political borders, can be a practical aid to international understanding, based around one goal: the cross-border conservation of local breeds and varieties and, with them, the conservation of a piece of one's own cultural identity.

History

Up to the 1960s, plants and animals were bred depending on the needs and environmental conditions where the farmers lived. Today, more than half of the breeds that existed in Europe 100 years ago are considered to be extinct. In regions such as Eastern and South Eastern Europe, the loss of breeds and varieties is particularly serious. National plans and efforts for live conservation have often been insufficient. Therefore, representatives of national NGOs decided, 19 years ago, to combine their energies within a pan-European Organisation to promote and coordinate activities to conserve the diversity of agriculture: SAVE was founded in the Netherlands in 1993. Today, the SAVE Network is made up of 22 organisations from 16 European countries. The SAVE Board of Directors consists of 14 individuals from 11 European countries. SAVE Foundation runs the SAVE Network Office in Konstanz, Germany. The SAVE Project Office is based in St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Programs and Projects 2012

Pan-European Networking

Networking as a main subject of SAVE Foundation includes several activities like diverse internet service pages, databases and project information. The list below gives an overview over the pan-European activities 2011-2012

Name	Description	Funding 2012
Agrobiodiversity-Net	Internet portal with links to NGO and GO Networks for agrobiodiversity, RSS feeds and comprehensive information on European, regional and national Level, especially within the SAVE network. Networking of current and past projects. www.agrobiodiversity.net	Specific project funds and in kind
Arca-Net	European network of stations which keep rare traditional breeds and plant varieties and made them open to the public www.arca-net.info	Grovni Foundation, Switzerland
EAD European Agrobiodiversity Day	Date: every 29. September (St. Michael's Day) PR event about the importance of Agro-Biodiversity. Various activities of the national organisations in the SAVE Network in their own countries. The EAD is also increasingly used by other organisations. Topic is decided within the SAVE network http://www.save-foundation.net/EAD/EAD_en.htm	In kind, SAVE Network
ELBARN European Livestock Breeds Ark and Rescue Net	Concept for a pan-European Ark and Rescue Net developed 2007-2010 as an EU funded concerted action. Further steps are planned, but not funded yet: www.elbarn.net	Funded 2007-2010
European Seminar on agrobiodiversity, Annual Meeting of the SAVE Network	Annual event focussing on one aspect of agrobiodiversity with conservation including meetings of the SAVE bodies; chance to network and to share experience	SAVE Network / local partners and sponsors
Fruit-Net	Database of conservers of rare fruits and berries in Europe www.fruit-net.info	In kind, fundraising is running
SAVE eNews	Quarterly information newsletter in English and German. Information about agrobiodiversity in Europe with special emphasis on NGO activities	In kind, SAVE Network
SAVE website	Actual information about the SAVE network and the SAVE projects www.save-foundation.net	In kind, SAVE Network
Synonym register	Multilingual register of fruit variety names and synonyms www.synonymregister.info	Funding needed for expansion
Variety Savers	Platform for breeders and keepers to network European-wide and across language barriers to discuss experience and best practice of keeping agrobiodiversity. http://variety-savers.net	In kind, SAVE Foundation

Agrobiodiversity Net - The Who's Who of European NGOs



Important institutes and organizations working in the field of agrobiodiversity in Europe are brought together as a service from the SAVE Foundation on one website (www.agrobiodiversity.net). The “newsroom” is a set up to receive latest news from SAVE foundation and selected international RSS feeds on agricultural biodiversity. “European Networks” lists NGO networks, including the SAVE networks and "GO Networks" the State-level European networks. “Regional Networks” present the regions where the SAVE Network is active. Under “Area Networks”, regional activities, networks and results are published. The "Topic Networks" refer to four currently active networks for shorthorn cattle, water buffalo, feral populations and donkeys.

Arca-Net – Experience the European Ark Network!



Arca-Net, the pan-European network of stations which keep rare traditional breeds and plant varieties and made them open to the public is growing continuously: **At the moment (summer 2012) there are 595 stations from 46 countries listed on www.arca-net.info** . That means 12% more choices for the public! Regularly once a year we ask the Arca-Net stations to validate and correct the entries of their stations. Every station has a special login to update the data and information.

With this system, Arca-Net is as up-to-date as possible

ELBARN Task Force – action 2012



In the two years after the EU-Funded project ELBARN, it has not been possible, due to funding restrictions, to do the work foreseen for a planned ELBARN (European Livestock Breeds Ark and Rescue Net)Task Force. But despite the lack of money, an action was started in 2012. Thanks to the immediate engagement of the members of the ELBARN Task Force Group, a message of support for a campaign to maintain the experimental farm of “El Dehesón del Encinar”, Spain and the founder strains of Iberian pig managed there could be sent out. This action showed the integrative character of the network, which includes officials as well as NGOs and individuals is unique and very effective. www.elbarn.net

Fruit-Net



Fruit-Net, the Internet database of conservers of rare fruits and berries in Europe was updated in spring 2012. It now appears in new guise and with a new database system on www.fruit-net.info. In this publically available database experts and institutions that harbour rare species and varieties (and in some cases offer for sale) can be found through an extensive search function. Currently about 450 institutions and experts in Europe are listed. Please have a look at:

www.fruit-net.info

The multilingual register of the variety names and synonyms, the synonymregister, with more than 18000 synonyms you can find under: www.synonymregister.info

Variety Savers

Variety-Savers

The European Network of Breed and Seed Savers

[Home](#) [About](#) [My Page](#) [Search](#) [Photos](#) [Twitter Tracker](#) [Arca-Deli Award 2012](#)

The Variety-Savers platform for breeders and keepers is growing continuously. Here the mentioned active people can network internationally and across language barriers to discuss experience and best practice of keeping agro-biodiversity. => see: <http://variety-savers.net>

Area and Topic Networking

The SAVE area networking activities 2011/2012 were mainly concentrated in the Alpine Circle, but also in the Carpathians and the Balkans. Topic networking activities took place mainly for endangered animal species like Buffalo, Busha Cattle, Feral Populations in Europe and Donkey-Use in Europe.

Area Networking			
Name	Description	Funding 2012	Next steps
Alpine Network	Aim of the Alpine Network is the exchange of know-how of involved circles.	Not funded at present	Especially collaboration with the Alpine Convention
Balkan Network	Estimation of the need for action for agro-biodiversity of livestock; Set-up of a network of conservation initiatives and measures	Not funded at present	A crossborder model project on Busha Cattle in planned and funding has been applied for.
Carpathian Network	Cross-Border Cooperation in the Carpathian Region for Sustainable Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity	Not funded at present	Strengthening of cooperation in context with other funded projects

Alpine Network



2012: Lecture at a course of the Bavarian Academy for nature protection and landscape conservation with the theme: The value of old breeds and cultivated plants. On the subject of marketing, quality and labeling of agricultural products the second session of the platform "mountain farming" of the Alpine Convention took place 2012. On this occasion SAVE foundation presented the Heritaste label. see:

<http://www.agrobiodiversity.net/alpinenet/index.htm>

Topic Networking

Name	Description	Funding 2012	Next steps
Buffalo Network	Network for Water Buffalo Conservation in South Eastern Europe; A network page was set up on www.agrobiodiversity.net , main topic "Regional Networks" → Topic networks →Water buffaloes. Reports and a list of the Buffalo Net Partners is available	Grovni Foundation, Switzerland,	A ongoing project with special emphasis on Genotyping and an ongoing process of exchange on knowledge (Not funded at present)
Donkey Breeds in Europe – Occurrence and Use	Data and information of Donkey Breeds in Europe with special emphasis on their use will be collected in a public accessible database on www.agrobiodiversity.net	Supported by: STAB Foundation, Zurich, Switzerland	Start in Spring 2012: A survey is running. Information will be collected in a database (see article below)
Network for the Management of Feral Populations in Europe	The project aims to collect data and information about the occurrence of feral breeds and varieties of livestock, to network key persons from the In Situ - On Farm conservation work as well as nature protection organisations and to develop plans for "best management"	Supported by: Margarethe & Rudolf Gsell-Stiftung, Basel; Parrotia Stiftung, Zurich (both Switzerland), Gerda Techow Stiftung, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.	First results are published (see article below). A workshop of stakeholder is planned for November 2012
Shorthorn Cattle Network	A cross-border regional co-operation for indigenous livestock breeds of the Balkans region exemplarily on Shorthorn cattle (Busha, Illyrian, Brachyceros Cattle)	Funding has been applied for	A crossborder project with Busha Cattle is planned

Donkey Breeds in Europe – Occurrence and Use

As it was already stated in the report "Donkey Breeds in Europe" (<http://www.save-foundation.net/pdf/donkey.pdf>) in 2007/2008, the decline in stock numbers of donkeys in Europe is dramatic. In the southern countries especially, the old age of most donkey keepers is a large risk factor to stock numbers – often young people inheriting a farmstead get rid of the donkeys as their first action. Fortunately, the interest in donkeys as hobby and recreational animals in northern and central European countries has increased in recent years. Friends of the donkeys have come together to form associations. But selection and pure-breeding hardly happen and crossbreeds are the rule. To encourage the renaissance of the donkey and their breeds SAVE Foundation is currently conducting a survey of owners and breeders, organizations and institutions that keep donkeys.



Initial results show that there are new forms of use for donkeys. There are much more possibilities to use donkeys than only milk, power and meat. The qualities of the donkeys are increasingly being

used where it is not economically feasible to work with machines. For example, the selective grazing behaviour of the donkey is used successfully in keeping open dry grasslands. Herd-protection is also a use that had nearly been forgotten. The results of the survey will be collected in a database and published under: www.agrobiodiversity.net

Network for the Management of Feral Populations in Europe



With the project “The Ecological Value of Feral Populations in Europe” SAVE Foundation addresses the problems around often forgotten feral and semi-feral populations. The project aims to collect data and information about the occurrence of feral breeds and varieties of livestock, to network key persons from the In Situ - On Farm conservation work as well as nature protection organisations and to develop plans for “best management”.

65 breeds and populations in 22 countries have already been identified.

Also within this data are feral livestock which cannot be identified within a breed, such as for example, the feral ponies in the Axios Delta in Greece. Exactly such populations show that terms such as feral, semi-feral and semi-domesticated are “points on a continuum from wild to domesticated species” (Prescott-Allen et al 1996). Especially in southern and south-eastern Europe the herds of feral livestock breeds are hardly known about. It is often a Sisyphusian task to obtain general information, let alone attempt to verify a breed. Thus, it is estimated that in Greece about 3000 horses are living in feral conditions in diverse regions and islands. In the Balkan countries the situation is equally unclear. However, here at least there are some clues to follow up. In the Pyrenees some populations are well described. But there is conflict with the local people and the tourist organisations. In other countries there are also similar conflicts. Furthermore, there are often, sometimes massive, legal problems and problems of acceptance. A international workshop to discuss these problems is planned for Winter 2012.

Network for Water Buffalo Conservation in South Eastern Europe

After a workshop on “Conservation of Autochthonous Buffalo in Southeast Europe” 2011 in Romania, a network page was set up on www.agrobiodiversity.net, main topic “Regional Networks” → Topic networks → Water buffaloes. Besides download of reports, a list of the Buffalo Net Partners is available. The identified need to undertake genetic testing of the populations of buffalo in the region should be the next step in the project. Funding and partners are sought in order to undertake this task, which is necessary in order to plan the next conservation steps.



Basic Actions and Model Projects

The SAVE Basic Actions and Model Projects 2011/2012 were mainly concentrated in the Carpathians and the Balkans, but also in the Alpine Circle. Topic networking activities took place mainly for endangered animal species like Buffalo, Busha Cattle, Feral Populations in Europe and Donkey-use in Europe.

Name	Description	Funding 2012	Next steps
Animal Genetic Resources in Romania	The goal of the project is to locate the remaining traditional breeds and varieties of Romania and their owners, to document the findings and to take concrete steps to assure conservation, including the support and networking of stakeholders through the establishment of a national civil society organisation. A breed list can be found on www.agrobiodiversity.net under Romania	Fondation Assistance, Liechtenstein, and Graf Fabrice, von Gundlach and Payne-Smith-Stiftung	Establishment of a national organization for conservation of rare autochthonous breeds
Cattle Breeds in Greece	There are different varieties of cattle in Greece. Monitoring is necessary, nucleus groups need to be built up, as it was done already e.g. for the Prespa Cattle in the Greek Prespa Region, but also for Pomak- and Sykia Cattle.	Grovni Foundation, Switzerland	Ongoing work e.g. on Cretan Highland cattle and others
Conservation of traditional fruit varieties in Transylvania	Documentation of the diversity, the situation and the traditional production of fruits and wild fruits of Transylvania in order to build up live, in-situ collections to conserve them.	Heidehof Foundation, Germany, Temperatio Foundation, Switzerland	Round table with stakeholders, monitoring
Fundus Agri Cultura Alpina	Collection of traditional knowledge and information about management and utilization of indigenous livestock and crops, traditional farming, customs and culture.	Fundraising is running	Depending on funds start of the project 2013
Heritaste quality label	The Heritaste® Trademark shall be developed for use as a label for products and services of rare autochthonous breeds and plants. An open consultation has led to conditions for use being decided.	Not funded yet	Feasibility study with selected farms and producers in order to define the standard
Prespa Dwarf cattle in Albania and Greece	The Prespa Dwarf Cattle is a special breed of the brachyceros cattle group. Besides breeding nuclei and herdbook also the added value through products shall be promoted.	Fondation de bienfaisance Jeanne Lovioz, Switzerland; Grovni Foundation, Switzerland	Roundtable of stakeholders
Rescue actions in Greece	After the successful project "Animal genetic resources in Greece", several smaller actions for the conservation of rare breeds are needed. The building up of herdbooks and breeder organizations is especially emphasised.	Not funded yet, some actions in the frame of other projects	Measures to rescue last remnants of Kokovitiko sheep, Short-horn wild cattle, Cretan Highland cattle

Animal Genetic Resources in Romania

Romania contains about half of the Carpathian mountain range and is made up of a diverse landscape some of which is impossible to farm by modern methods. Many rural villages are practically inaccessible and remain pockets of traditional life, complete with the livestock breeds and cultivated plants indigenous to the agro-ecosystem.

In Romania activities are running to collect information about the rare autochthonous breeds. The information is being collected in a Breed Atlas. This atlas, formed analogue to the “Breedatals Greece” is available at www.agrobiodiversity.net, →national networks, →Romania. The planned activities to set up a national organisation for rare breed conservation are currently not funded.



Conservation of traditional fruit varieties in Transylvania

In the fertile valleys and the hills of Transylvania (“land beyond the forest”) fruit has been cultivated since ancient times. The royal and church-owned orchards in Transylvania were registered in the 14th Century and known as “the famous gardens of Europe”. Collectivisation after the Second World



War destroyed private ownership within agriculture and made the State-controlled, industrial fruit production obligatory. With the collection of existing varieties, landraces, and synonyms and their comparison with the historical diversity of the current situation is documented. Thus a basis for live-conservation shall be established. The next step will be a Round table with stakeholders to analyze the situation and to develop search lists and surveys to make a necessary Monitoring as most effective as possible.

Heritaste quality label

The exact terms for the use of the label and the certification were discussed in an open consultation in the second half of 2011 within the bodies of the European SAVE Network and in the forums of the Variety-Savers Network. It has been decided to consider the commercial options for launching Heritaste. This means that the certification process will be given in contract to national controlling agencies already inspecting, for example, organic farms. This makes sure that the products certified as being Heritaste products really do fulfil the criteria set out and that consumers can trust the label. The certification will, therefore, be paid for by the producers, as with other certified standards. However, in the light of the unique situation, options are also being considered to firstly, allow for Heritaste certification within SAVE projects (i.e. where production processes are being set up) and secondly, to link the marketing strategy with an overall promotion of traditional livestock breeds and plant varieties as well as the organisations promoting their conservation.



The basic frame of the conditions for use stands however, these conditions need to be measurable and verifiable in order to be checked by a controlling body. They also need to cover all options for products and services provided by both plants and animals. It should also take into account the geographical scope of the label and the heterogeneous nature of European agriculture. In order to take the next steps in this process SAVE has entered into contract with 3rd party certifying bodies with the intention of launching some products or services onto the market with the label as a model that can be repeated in other places.

Prespa Dwarf cattle in Albania and Greece



The area of the Prespa National Park (Albanian and Greek part) not only provides a habitat for wild biodiversity, it also contains some unique livestock breeds. Traditional husbandry systems in the area have created a unique and symbiotic relationship between humans and the whole local eco-system. The animals associated with the area, especially the Prespa cattle, provide eco-system services to the whole area whilst producing milk and meat for the local community. However, this breed is endangered. SAVE Foundation has already undertaken some urgent measures with partners in the region. The next step will be a roundtable meeting with stakeholders including nature conservation experts to work out a management plan and a strategy to add value to the breed through promotion of the unique products.

especially the Prespa cattle, provide eco-system services to the whole area whilst producing milk and meat for the local community. However, this breed is endangered. SAVE Foundation has already undertaken some urgent measures with partners in the region. The next step will be a roundtable meeting with stakeholders including nature conservation experts to work out a management plan and a strategy to add value to the breed through promotion of the unique products.

Rescue Actions in Greece



In the last years several nucleus breedings could be started with Ulokeros goats, Argos- and Ikaria sheep, Pomak-, Sykia and Prespa cattle and dwarf donkeys. But after this rescue actions, a clear breeding strategy needs to be developed for a long term conservation. This needs a lot of activities and

discussions on place for placing of sufficient male lines, secure the breed through splitting the group and decentralize them.

In the frame of a search tour for the identification of feral and semi feral populations in Greece, a minoic Cattle, the Crete Highland Cattle, could be found. This was presumed to be extinct. Also the rare Argos sheep on Peloponnese, one of the last fat tailed sheep breeds in Europe, are in high danger of extinction. Greece is a treasure chest (“amalthia”) of agrobiodiversity. It will not be possible to conserve every variety. It is necessary – especially in the face of rare funds – to set priorities together with the Greek partners.

Rio + 20

A Milestone for Sustainable Agriculture

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also known as Rio 2012, Rio+20, or “Earth Summit 2012” was the third international conference on sustainable development aimed at reconciling the economic and environmental goals of the global community. It took place in June 2012 in Rio



de Janeiro, Brazil. The primary result of the conference was the nonbinding document, "The Future We Want," a 49 page work paper. In it, the heads of state of the 192 governments in attendance renewed their political commitment to sustainable development and declared their commitment to the promotion of a sustainable future.

They declared agriculture and food chains as a key element to fight against hunger and to keep our planet for future generations.

The initial draft did not even include a chapter on sustainable agriculture. Thanks to the engagement of several NGOs a clear commitment to the need to support sustainable agriculture survived the strong attacks of various interest groups. The “Zero Hunger Challenge”, the vision of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stresses the key role of sustainable agriculture in fighting hunger. Ban Ki-moon urged that all food systems had to become sustainable and demanded greater opportunities for smallholder farmers – especially women – who produce most of the world’s food, to empower them to double their productivity and income. Smallholder farming has been proven to generate the best benefits for the environment and food security. The chapter “Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture” of the Declaration mentions in Article 111 clearly also the plant and animal genetic resources:

“We reaffirm the necessity to promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters. We also recognize the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support food production systems.”

NGOs should keep on working on conservation of agrobiodiversity, working for trustable, clear food chains and added value to plant and animal genetic resources.

The Bodies of SAVE Foundation

The SAVE Board of Directors

Chairman (2009-2013)

Fortina, Riccardo Prof. Dr., Torino, Italy

Executive Vice Chairman

Grunenfelder Hape MSc, St. Gallen, Switzerland

Second Vice Chairman

Van den Bergh Staf, Holsbeek, Belgium

Secretary

Boink Geert Dr. Udenhout, The Netherlands

Assessors

Beco Pavel, Dicken, Switzerland

Feldmann Antje, Ellingerode, Germany

Hajas Pal Dr., Ecseg, Hungary

Gaspardy Andras Dr., Budapest, Hungary

Ivanov, Sergej Dr., Dimitrovgrad, Serbia

Kompan Drago Prof. Dr., Domzale, Slovenia

Miklis Michael, Piltown, Ireland

Stadelmann Markus, Dornbirn, Austria

Toth Dezider Prof. Dr, Nitra, Slovak Republic

Wolters Pauline, Maastricht, The Netherlands

The SAVE managing Staff

Kugler, Waltraud MSc, *Project Director, St. Gallen*

Broxham, Elli MA, *Programme Director, St. Gallen*

Donath, Ulrich MSc, *Database Manager, Konstanz*

The SAVE Partner Organisations

Regional

DAGENE (Danubian Region), Istvan utca 2, H-1078 Budapest; E-mail: gaspardy.andras@aotk.szie.hu

National

Albania: AlbaGene, Rr.Abdyl Frasherri Pall. 3/3 sh.1, Ap.5, AL-Tirana; E-mail: kkume@abcom-al.org

Austria: Arche Austria, Florian Schipflinger, Haus Nr. 29, A-5090 Lofer; office@arche-austria.at

Belgium: SLE-FPV, Rotselaarsebaan 45, B-3220 Holsbeek; E-mail: staf.vandenbergh@sle.be

Bulgaria: Semperviva (Sedefchev) T.Livadi bl.51,ap.90, BG-2300 Pernik; bbps.semperviva@gmail.com

Czech Rep. GenoClub, Bartolomejské 47, CZ-698 01 Veseli nad Moravou; pokova@bilekarpaty.cz

Germany: GEDB, Gerhard Glock, Mühlstr. 6, D-74653 Ingelfingen; schreinerei_glock@t-online.de

GEH, Postfach 1218, D-37213 Witzenhausen; E-mail: geh.witzenhausen@t-online.de

VEN, Susan Gura, Uhlandstr. 57, D-45468 Mülheim; geschaefsstelle@nutzpflanzenvielfalt.de

VERN, Burgstrasse 20, D-16278 Angermünde-Greifffenberg; E-mail: vern_ev@freenet.de

Greece: Aegilops, C. Koutis, Ano Lehonía, GR-385 00 Volos; E-mail: koutisk@mail.gr

Amalthia, Nikos Kostaras, GR-15669 Papagou-Athens; amalthia.zoagr@gmail.com

Ireland: ISSA, Stor Siolta, Capparoo, Scariff, Co. Clare; E-mail: info@irishseedsavers.ie

Italy: RARE, Corso G. Agnelli, 32, I-10137 Torino; E-mail: info@associazionerare.it

Netherlands: SZH (Zeldz. Huisdierrassen), Runderweg 6, NL-8219 PK Lelystad; E-mail: szh@planet.nl

De Oerakker, Bos en Hovenstraat 5, NL-2012 LS Haarlem; E-mail: deoerakker@gmail.com

Poland: Carpathian Heritage, Slawkowska 12, 31-014 Kraków; E-mail: czech@carpathians.pl

Serbia: Natura Balkanika, Ive Andrica 60, RS-18320 Dimitrovgrad; E-mail: naturabalkan@sezampro.rs

BOBS, Sveti Sava Street 19, RS-22000 Sremska Mitrovica, E-mail: zasavica@zasavica.org.rs

Slovakia: Agro-Genofond (Jan Brindza), Mala podhajska 9, 949 01 Nitra; E-mail: jan.brindza@uniag.sk

Switzerland: ProSpecieRara, Pfrundweg 14, CH-5000 Aarau; E-mail: info@prospecierara.ch

Ukraine: SATrans, Michel Jacobi, vul. Drushba, UA-90451 Steblivka; jacobi.michel@googlegmail.com

SAVE Websites

Agrobiodiversity.Net:	www.agrobiodiversity.net	Network portal of European NGOs working on the field
ELBARN:	www.elbarn.net	European Livestock Breeds Ark and Rescue Net
Europ. Ark Network:	www.arca-net.info	Network of institutions showing rare breeds and plants
Fruit-Net:	www.fruit-net.info	Network for neglected and forgotten fruits and berries
SAVE Foundation:	www.save-foundation.net	Website of the European SAVE Foundation
Synonymregister:	www.synonymregister.info	Synonym register of fruit variety names (multilingual)
Variety-Savers.Net:	http://variety-savers.net	Community for Breed and Seed Savers in Europe

References

Collaboration with international organisations:

- Animal Genetic Resources Branch, Animal Production and Health Division, UN-FAO, Rome
- Bioversity International, Maccaresse-Rome
- GEF (Global Environment Facility) United Nations Development Programme
- IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature), Gland
- EuroNatur, Radolfzell
- ERF (European Regional Focal Point), Bonn
- Rare Breeds International, Thessaloniki
- EU – DG Agriculture, Brussels

International Patronage Committee

- Dr. Franz Fischler, former EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Absam (A)
- Dr. Dagmar Schratler, Director Vienna Zoo Schönbrunn, Vienna
- Marleen Felius, Artist and scientific animal illustrator, Amsterdam

Patronage Committee Switzerland

- Aeschbacher Kurt TV Moderator, Zurich
- Bötsch Manfred Director Federal Office for Agriculture, Bern
- Gysling Erich Publicist, President Forum East-West, Zürich
- Schenker Robert President WWF Switzerland, Herrliberg
- Semadeni Silva President Pro Natura Switzerland, Chur-Araschgen

Long-term project funding (excerpt)

- Margarethe und Rudolf Gsell-Stiftung, c/o Dr. Nicolas Roulet; Rebgasse 1; CH-4005 Basel
- MAVA - Fondation pour la Protection de la Nature, Rue Mauverney 28; CH-1196 Gland
- Graf Fabrice von Gundlach & Payne Smith-Stiftung; Andrea Engi; Zedernweg 1; CH-7000 Chur
- Lotteriefonds St.Gallen; CH-9001 St.Gallen
- Dr. Peter Goop (several foundations), Heiligkreuzstr. 19, FL-9490 Vaduz
- Dr. Mario Broggi (several foundations); Im Bretscha 22; FL-9494 Schaan
- Heidehof Stiftung GmbH; Heidehofstr. 35 A; D-70184 Stuttgart
- Grovni Foundation; c/o Grunenfelder, Schneebergstrasse 17, CH-9000 St.Gallen