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Animal genetic resources in the Slovak Republic

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Breed diversity

- Slovakia – part of Hungary, Austria-Hungary (11th – 20th century), part of Czechoslovakia (1918-1992)
- most of the breeds – transboundary (present in more than one country)
- only few local breeds (present in one country)
- native and locally adapted breeds
- exotic breeds (increasing number in last years)



Breed diversity

- monitoring of the AnGR - yearly basis
- cooperation with Breeding Services of SR, s.e. – population sizes
- authorized breeders` organizations – data from breeding books
- only „established“ breeds entered into EFABIS

	EFABIS	Monitored (2011)	Monitored (2016)
Cattle	16	15	15
Goose	4	4	3
Duck	3	2	2
Goat	5	4	8
Rabbit	43	64	46
Chicken	20	28	17
Horse	11	11	11
Sheep	14	16	23
Pig	10	6	6



Cattle

	2011		2016	
	Population	Purebred females	Population	Purebred females
Slovak Pinzgau	12 409	1 763	9 895	1 674
Slovak Spotted (Simmental)	152 463	15 515	161 550	16 686
Holstein (black and white)	153 874		133 111	39 054
Holstein (red and white)	74 398	47 398	56 752	13 024
Aberdeen-Angus	2 138	37	6 220	181
Beef Simmental	3 363	158	5 161	290
Blonde D'aquitaine	1 466	35	1 575	81
Charolais	30 060	1 400	50 023	2 740
Hereford	857	65	1 148	3
Limousin	20 955	880	39 617	2 594
Piedmont	1 610	5	1 212	67



Purebred females – with up to 12.5% blood of other breed

- increase in beef cattle and dual-purpose Slovak Spotted cattle
- even in Slovak Pinzgau population trend in transformation to beef production

Sheep

	2011		2016	
	Population	Purebred females	Population	Purebred females
Askanian	714	24	345	39
Tsigai	144 777	10 602	123 660	5 571
Merino	25 477	507	12 937	27
Valachian	2 640	102	2 437	553
Improved Valachian	147 602	13 578	131 573	7 641
Berrichon Du Cher	1 113	163	1 735	148
Charollais	2 033	220	1 927	163
Ile-De-France	5 436	352	6 525	531
Lacaune	25 507	1 151	44 626	2 470
Oxford Down	1 915	244	838	128
Romanov	1 291	7	941	7
Romney	699	56	2 050	244
Suffolk	4 964	332	8 351	490
East Friesian	2 429	133	3 031	100

- decrease in traditional breeds
- increase in specialized breeds
- import of „fashionable“ breeds



Sheep

New breed of sheep officially recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Slovak Republic – May 26th, 2017



Goats

	2011		2016	
	Population	Purebred females	Population	Purebred females
White Shorthaired Goat	6 321	934	8 036	634
Brown Shorthair Goat	703	50	1 627	116
Anglo-Nubian	58	16	736	100
Boer	186	40	417	115



Pigs

	2011		2016	
	Population	Purebred females	Population	Purebred females
Large White	5 800 – 10 400	2 161	6 500 – 11 600	2 000
Duroc	50 – 100	10	70 – 120	30
Hampshire	70 – 120	34	50 – 80	20
Landrace	1 700 – 3 000	584	800 – 1 400	300
Pietrain	70 – 120	42	50 – 90	35
Yorkshire	160 – 280	65	80 – 140	48

- stable or decreasing population
- decreasing trend in production of purebred animals



Horses

	2011		2016	
	Population*	Purebred females	Population	Purebred females
Furioso-Northstar	500 – 600	156	400 – 550	175
Shagya Arab	600 – 700	171	600 – 700	128
Hutsul	460 – 550	129	500 – 600	106
Lipitsa	630 – 750	152	700 – 850	165
Nonius	100 – 110	22	80 – 130	28
Noric of Murany	480 – 550	100	400 – 550	114
Slovak Warmblood	3 900 – 4 300	1650	3 000 – 3 500	863
Slovak Sport Pony	300 – 400	92	200 – 300	109
English Thoroughbred	800 – 900	105	1 800 – 1 900	80
Arab	300 – 400	74	300 – 500	81
Haflinger	320 – 400	88	300 – 400	119

* Estiamtion for the end of 2010



- more-less stable populations
- different reasons for keeping (hobby, sport, agro tourism, work)

Poultry and rabbits

	2011		2016	
	Adults			
	F	M	F	M
Oravka (chicken)	295	42	237	29
New Hampshire (chicken)	484	53	312	34
Amrock (chicken)	166	22	212	22
Plymouth Rock (chicken)	497	47	392	40
Sussex White (chicken)	152	15	116	13
Welsummer (chicken)	218	34	26	3
Wyandotte (chicken)	378	64	69	9
Rouen (duck)	13	4	3	9
Slovak white (goose)	29	13	9	24
Suchovy (goose)	25	10	5	11
Pomorian (goose)	10	7	1	2

	2011		2016	
	Adults		Adults	
	F	M	F	M
Blue of Holitz	122	45	60	25
Liptovský lysko	n.a.	n.a.	30	5
Nitra	143	32	240	40
Slovak Pastel Rex	n.a.	n.a.	15	10
Slovak Greyblue Rex	125	92	95	30
Zemplín	135	28	100	30
Zobor	n.a.	n.a.	35	10
Belgian Giant	1 260	315	400	90
Burgundy	84	32	500	70
New Zeland Red	62	25	270	55
New Zeland White	490	235	500	150
Big Light Silver	1 156	265	320	100



- mostly hobby breeders (risk of losing diversity with loss of the farmers)
- fashion effect

„Motivation of farmer“ survey

- **Aim:** Identifying the motivation of farmer for breeding the endangered (less productive and competitive) breed of sheep
- 11 breeders of Valachian sheep
- 1 breeder of Askanian merino
- questionnaire – 30 questions (motivation, subjective evaluation of the breed, future plans, herd management, production)



„Motivation of farmer“ survey



- farms started since 2005
- main work activity:
 - „yes“ (2x) vs. „no“ (10x)
- reasons for the breed choice:
 - hobby (6x), patriotism (2x), agrotourism (2x), production (1x), landscape management (1x)
- RDP support:
 - „yes“ (10x) vs. „no“ (2x)
- subjective evaluation – most valuable characteristic:
 - hardiness (6x), exterior (2x), low demanding (2x), adaptability (1x), temperament (1x)
- plans for the future:
 - increase (5x), sustaine(6x), decrease (1x)

„Motivation of farmer“ survey

- selection and breeding aimed on exterior
- milking:
 - „yes“ (8x) vs. „no“ (4x)
- processing of milk into traditional products:
 - „yes“ (4x) vs. „no“ (4x)
- meat / lambs:
 - own consumption (2x), local consumers (5x), trader (4x)
- processing of wool:
 - „yes“ (3x) vs. „no“ (9x)



„Motivation of farmer“ survey

Conclusions:

1. not primary work activity, mostly hobby or agro tourism – **risk of loosing animals with loss of the interest (change of owner)**
2. RDP compensates the income loss – **appropriate motivation for the farmer**
3. plans for increasing or sustaining the number of animals – **good message for the near future (what about long term?)**
4. lack of orientation towards production and finalization of animal products – **need for the connection between the breed and final products**
5. hardiness and adaptability appreciated – **opportunity to use the breeds in changing climate**



Thank you.

