

Modeli procjene ugroženosti i održivosti uzgoja autohtonih pasmina goveda i konja

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Sažetak

Krajem dvadesetog stoljeća autohtone pasmine prepoznate su kao važan genetski resurs kojeg treba očuvati radi prepoznatljivosti i sigurnosti proizvodnje hrane. Dio autohtonih pasmina gospodarski je zapostavljen što je potaklo njihov biološki nestanak. Problem je prepoznat na svim institucionalnim razinama te su ponuđeni modeli procjene stanja autohtonih pasmina, indikatori rizika ugroženosti koji su podloga mjerama poticanja njihove održivosti. Najčešće korišteni numerički indikatori temelje se na broju jedinki, broju odraslih i mlađih kategorija i omjeru spolova. Propituje se potreba dopune modela procijene statusa ugroženih autohtonih pasmina kojom se uvažavaju svi potencijalni rizici. Indikatori geografske koncentracije i genetskog profila poboljšavaju procjenu rizika, no iziskuju individualni pristup pasmini i uzgojnom području. Cilj istraživanja je simulacijska analiza modela i indikatora procjene ugroženosti autohtonih pasmina goveda i konja. U analizi su korišteni numerički modeli procjene rizika te alternativni modeli koji uključuju indikatore geografske koncentracije, genetske erozije, gospodarske iskoristivosti i uključenosti u društvo. Provedena analiza indikatora ukazuje na slabost korištenja isključivo numeričkog modela te potrebu uključivanja drugih modela i indikatora radi boljeg sagledavanja pasminskog stanja, trendova, rizika i prilika. Interaktivno povezivanje modela i indikatora doprinosi objektivnijem vrednovanju i optimizaciji uzgojnih strategija autohtonih pasmina.

Ključne riječi: autohtone pasmine, indikatori, ugroženost, održivost

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Estimation of risk status and sustainable breeding of autochthonous cattle and horses breeds

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Abstract

At the end of the twentieth century, autochthonous breeds have been recognized as an important genetic resource that should be preserved for recognition and security of food production. Part of breeds is economically neglected what foster their biological disappearance. The problem has been recognized at all institutional levels therefore different models for assessment status of autochthonous breeds are offered. These models refer to evaluation of vulnerability risk indicators that underlie measures to encourage their sustainability. The most commonly used numerical indicators are based on the number of individuals, the number of adult and young categories and sex ratio. There is need for supplement the models for assessment the status of endangered autochthonous breeds which take into account all potential sustainability risks. Indicators of geographical concentration and genetic profile improve risk assessment, but require individual approach to the breed and breeding area. The aim of the research is to analyze simulation models and indicators to risk status of autochthonous cattle and horses breeds. In analyses are used numerical models of risk status and alternative models that include indicators of geographical concentration, genetic erosion, economic efficiency and inclusion in society. Results of analysis points to the weakness of using only the numerical model in understanding current breeding status, trends, risks and opportunities of autochthonous breeds, therefore there is a need to include other models and vulnerability indicators. Interactive connectivity of models and indicators contribute to a more objective evaluation and optimization of breeding strategies of autochthonous breeds.

Key words: autochthonous breeds, indicators, vulnerability, sustainability

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