



The practice of “ex situ” gene preservation at the Faculty of Veterinary Science, Budapest



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**PILISI
PARKERDŐ ZRT.**
PARKERDŐ AZ EMBERÉRT

The beginnings

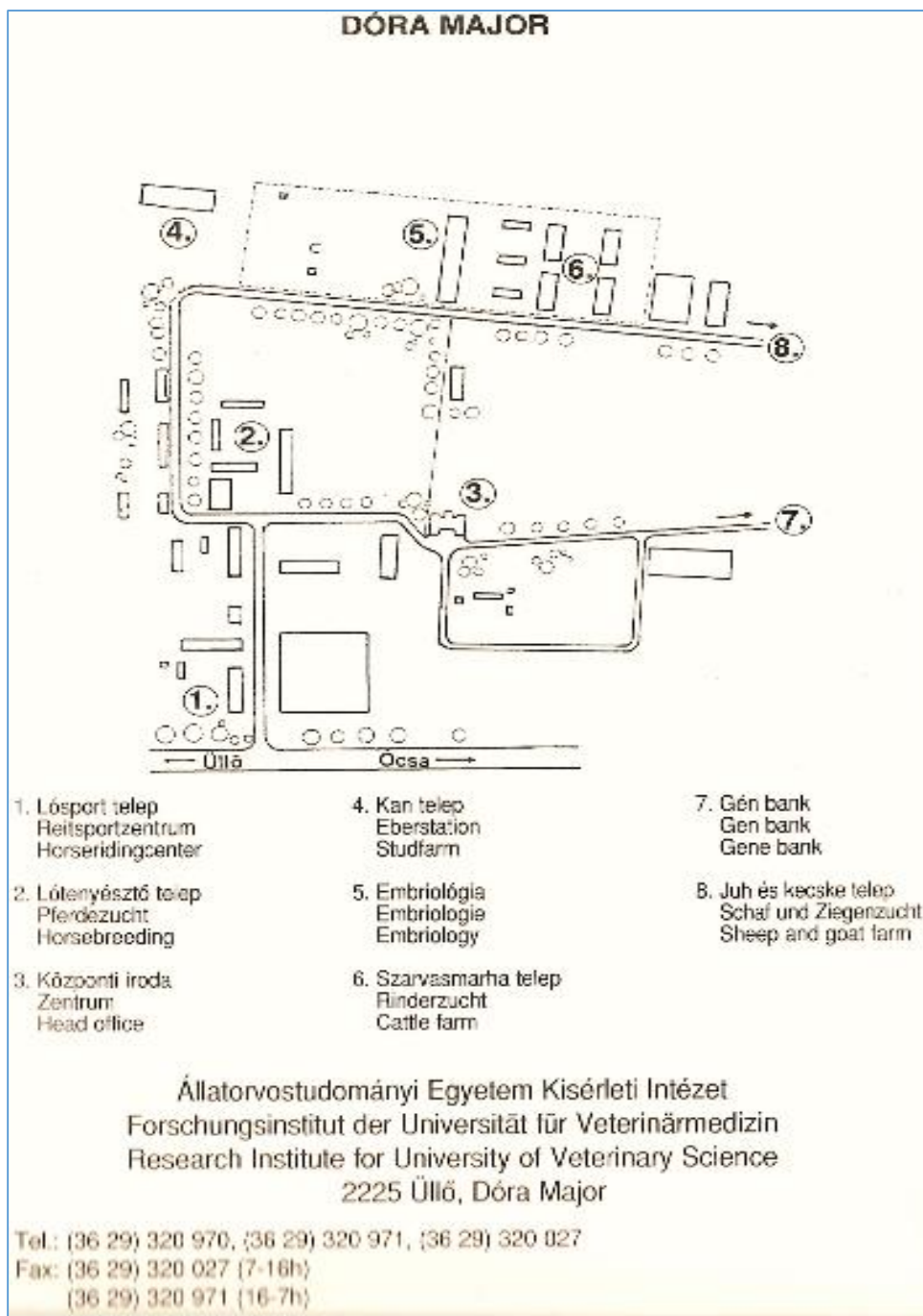


- The DAgENE Gene Preservation Bank was established in September 1990, at ÜLLŐ DÓRA-MAJOR, 35 km far from Budapest.
- The aim was: to present the Hungarian indigenous animals to the vet students.

The Farm



**Clinic for
large
animals**



**Tenyésztés, termelés
Tierzucht
Animal breeding, Production**



Indigenous animals: part of our national treasures



- The animals presented below are the part of Hungarian heritage and animal breeding culture

The Gene Bank in the past

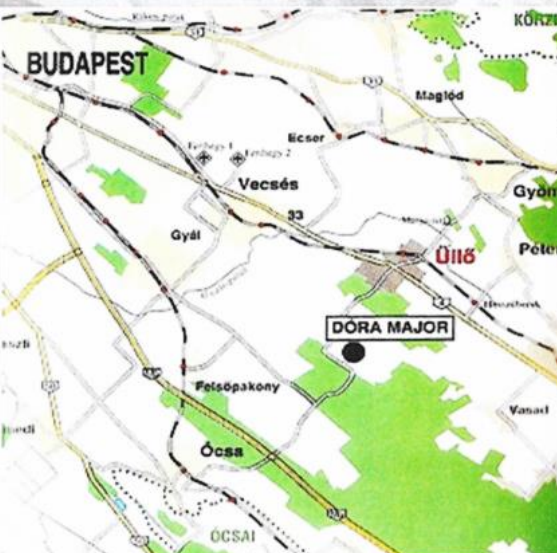
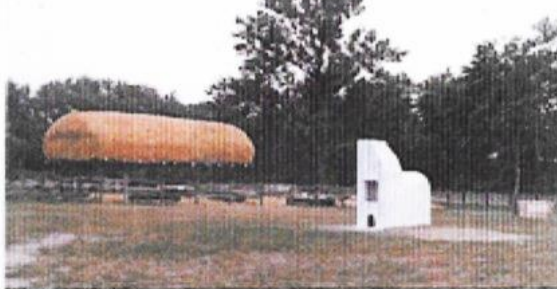
Üllő Dóra major - Génbank

Természetvédelem, genmegőrzés
Naturschutz, Genreserv
Nature conservation, Genopreservation



Összeállította:
Dr. Seregi János
ny. egyetemi tanár, dékani megbízott

Képek a Génbankról (1992)



A „DAGENE GÉNBANK”

(Üllő Dóra major)

DAGENE (Dunamenti Állatfajták Génmegőrző
Nemzetközi Egyesülete)

Története:

A DAGENE Génbank 1990-ben létesült Üllő Dóra majorban. Célja az volt, hogy a magyar őshonos háziállatokat bemutassa az állatorvostan hallgatóknak és a látogatóknak.

A génbank megnyitása egybeesett az 1990-ben rendezett génmegőrzési világtalálkozóval. A találkozó résztvevőinek jelenlétében történt meg a génbank avatása. Nagyon komoly szerepet töltött be Üllő Dóra Major és az Állatorvostudományi Egyetem Kísérleti Intézetének életében. Ezt a mellékelt felvételek is bizonyítják.

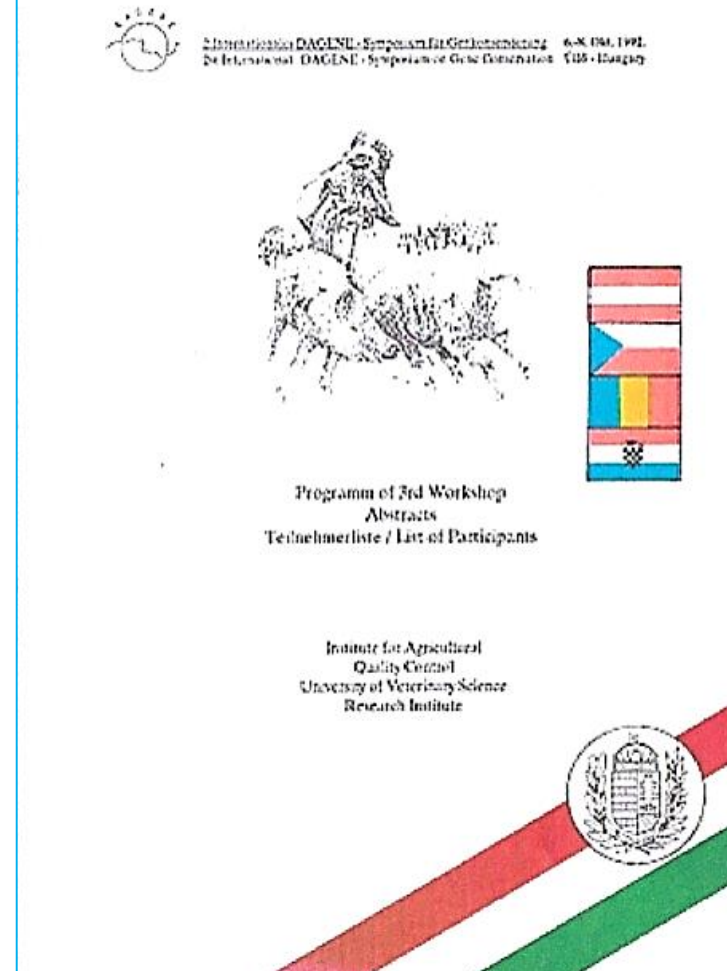
Az intézet működésének átalakulása után a génbank állapota romlott. 2011-12-re az állatlétszám is lecsökkent. Helyreállítási munkálatai most indulnak. A cél az, hogy az oktatáshoz újból megfelelő génállomány álljon rendelkezésre a magyar őshonos háziállatokból.



DAGENE Conference in 1992 Üllő, Hungary



A 3. DAGENE Konferencia kiadványának címlapja:



Saving the Hungarian gene reserve animals

- In conformity with the education goals, we must possess a complete national gene basis. We produce and store embryo and semen of the traditional animals.
- With different cattle-, pig-, sheep- and bird species we join and support the organic production, too.
- To strengthen our position, we plan the location and housing of new domestic- and wild animals, to increase the number of visitors and services, and to improve the collaboration with Danube-counties, and DAGENE organisation.
- The housing of animals is performed in stock yards (animal pens) with “playgrounds”, in extensive and semi-extensive breeding conditions.



Breeds of the Gene Bank



The Hungarian grey cattle is one of our most noble indigenous animal, protected by law. Grey cattle is a worldwide known HUNGARIKUM, a beautiful, forceful and very resistant traditional animal of the Hungarian Great Plain.

Sheep species: RACKA and CIKTA

- The Hungarian Racka or Hortobágy-Racka sheep is an ancient breed, being present since the conquest of the Carpathian Basin.
- Nowadays their total number in Hungary (together with Tsigai, Cikta and Gyimes-Racka species) unfortunately is just about 5%.
- The Cikta breed was brought to Hungary by German (Swabian) settlers in the 18th century.



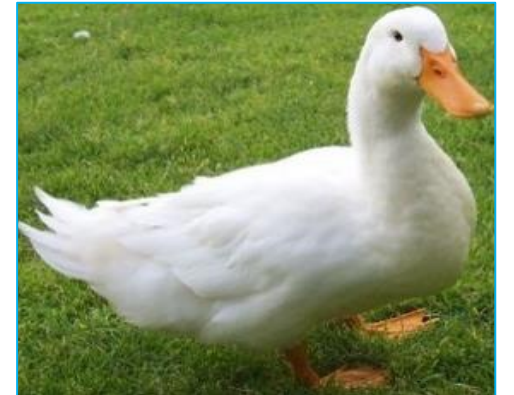
MANGALITZA varieties: Blonde, Red and Swallow-bellied

- The mangalitza pig is protected in Hungary (1973).
- The breeding of mangalitza is performed under national State support since 1974.
- The mangalitza meat is very palatable due to its intramuscular fat content.
- The fatty acid composition is very advantageous regarding the healthy human nutrition.
- The **National Society of Fat-Type Hog Breeders** was newly established in the 1990s.
- Nowadays the population is increasing due to its international reputation:
- The high quality mangalitza meat is the raw material of the famous **SERRANO HAM**.



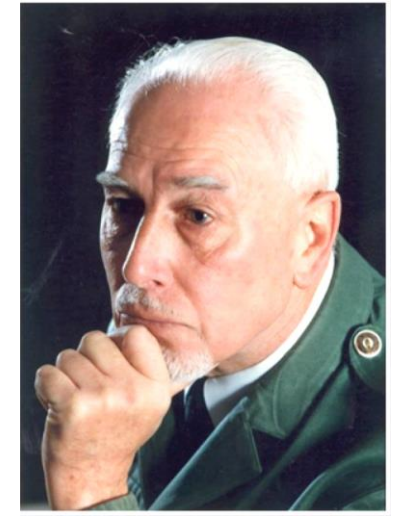
Birds: Domestic geese, Frilly Sebastopol goose, Red goose

- With poultry breeding we can successfully join the organic production, too.
- Due to the particularities of the species, a fast improvement is expected.





The Farm of Wild Animals



- The name of the Animal Park was given after **Miklós JANISCH**, who worked until 1987 at the Department of **General Zoology and Parasitology** of the Veterinary University.
- He continued his teaching activity until 1997, educating the students on game health, hunting, wild farming, and diseases of the exotic reptiles (1974-1997).
- The Experimental Institute of the **University of Veterinary Science** in 1990 planned the foundation of a **Wild Animal Farm**, with research, educational and other purposes.
- This activity was renewed in 2015 with the support of the founders.

Founders

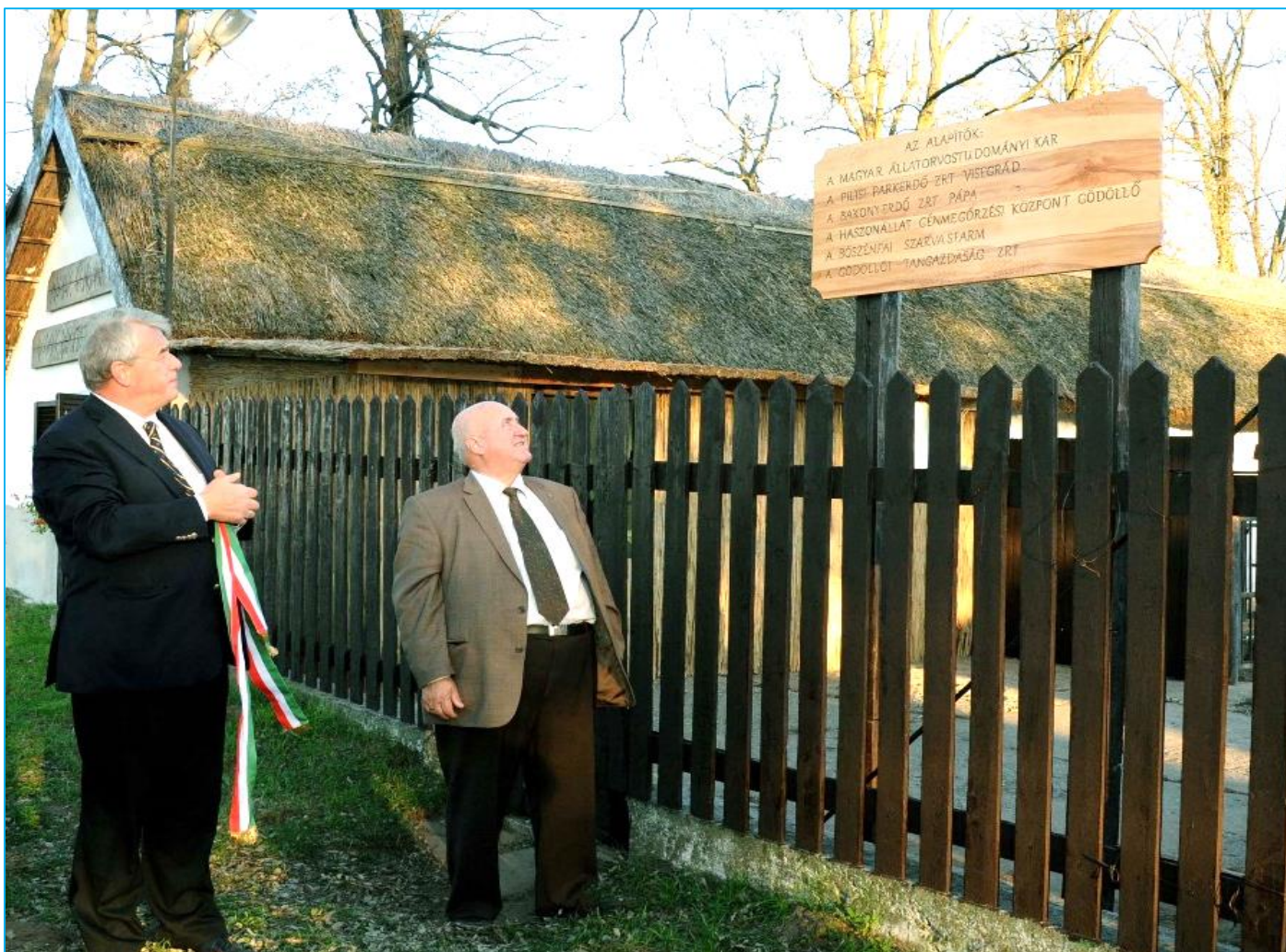
- Faculty of Veterinary Science Budapest
- Pilis Forest Park, Visegrád
- Bakony Forest, Pápa
- Resech Centre for Farm Animal Gene Conservation, Gödöllő
- Bószénfa Deer Farm
- Gödöllő Experimental Farm

and the Partner

Bakony Forest Festetics Imre Animal
Park, Győrvar



The inauguration



The first inhabitants

- Having an adequate animal collection, the students can experience the wildlife, zoology, and hunting technical and technological systems.



The first inhabitants



The first „planned” inhabitants



The results





Thank you
for your
attention!

