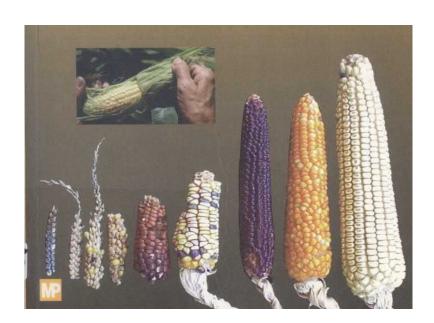




SWOT analysis of the Maize Genetic Resources in Europe



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The history begun in Russia

- •Nicolai Vavilov awoke the interest for genetic resources one century ago
- He collected more than 50.000 accessions in 50 countries between 1920 and 1930
- •Since then, too many samples have been collected in Europe
- Europe has been oversampled
- Most countries have their own collection with frequent duplications





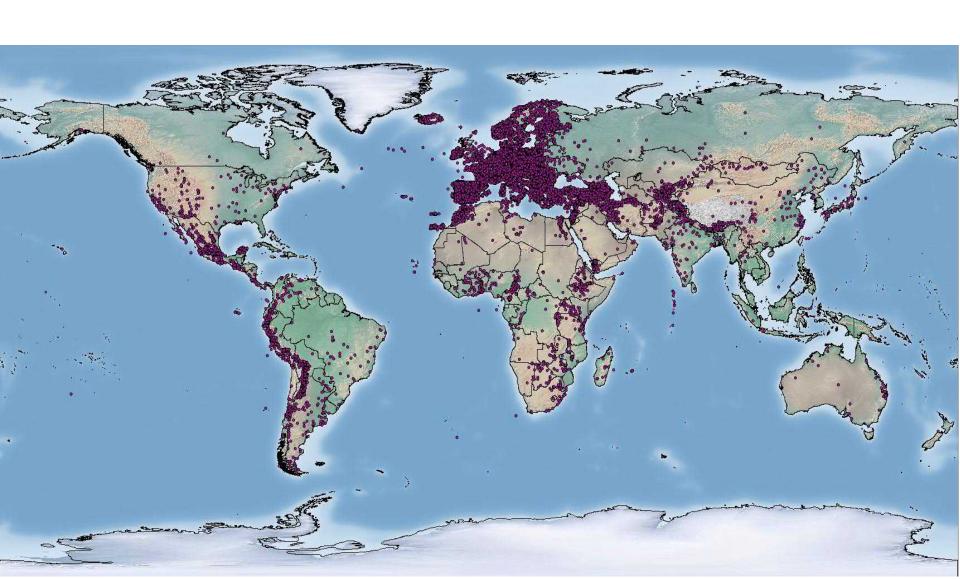
The ECPGR *Maize* Database Maize Research Institute "Zemun Polje"

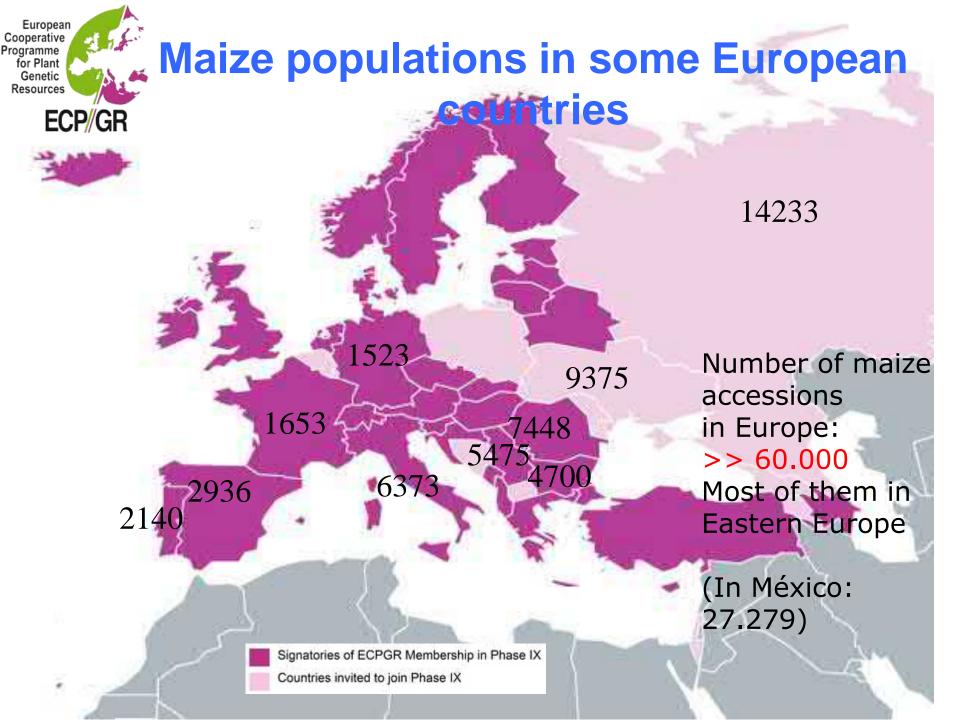
Institutions contributing to the European Maize Database

Institution	Country	Number of accessions
Bundesamt fűr Agrarbiologie	Austria	23
Institute of Plant Genetic Resources "K.Malkov"	Bulgaria	464
Genebank Institute for Crop Production	Czech Republic	914
Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique	France	272
Institut fur Pflanzengenetik und Kulturpflanzenforsgung	Germany	15
Cereal Institute - National Agricultural Research Foundation	Greece	201
Istituto Sperimentale per la Cerealicoltura	Italy	562
Banco Portugues de Germoplasma Vegetal	Portugal	900
ZeaInvent	Slovakia	135
Centro de Investigaciones Agrarias de Mabegondo	Spain	731
Estacion Experimental de Aula Dei	Spain	88
Mision Biologica de Galicia	Spain	129
Centre for Genetic Resources (CPRO-DLO)	The Netherlands	488
Aegean Agricultural Research Institute	Turkey	1506
Maize Research Institute "Zemun Polje"	Serbia	5437
	Total:	11865



Regions of origin of the accessions conserved in EURISCO





European Union Maize Landrace Core Collection

96 populations

8

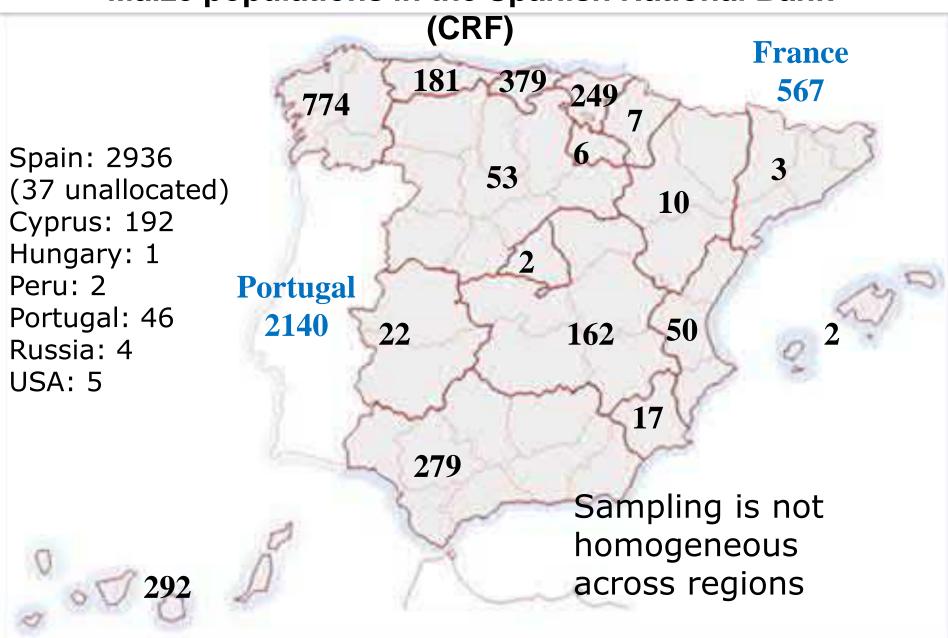
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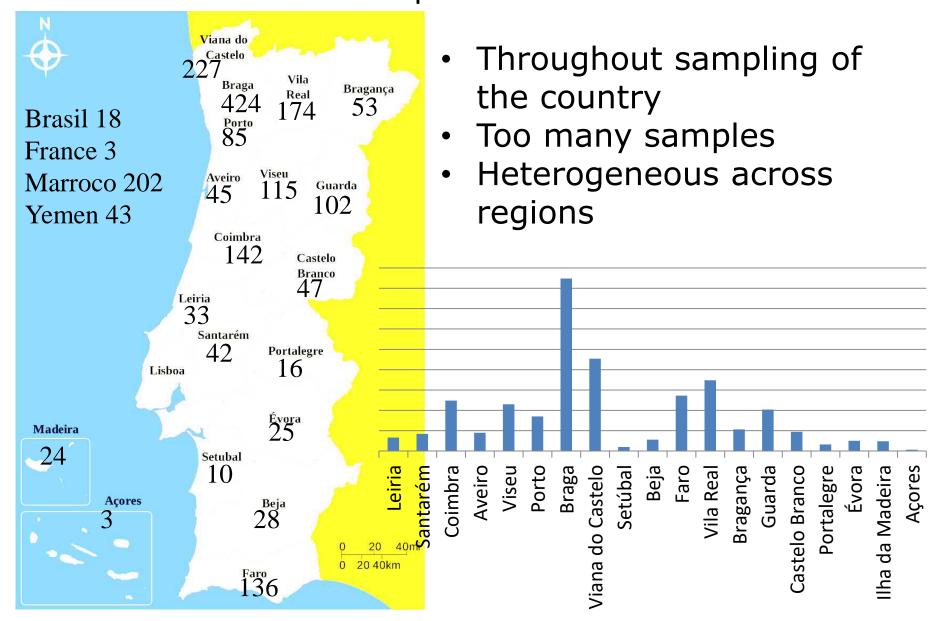
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Maize populations in the Spanish National Bank



PortugalMaize Populations in EURISCO



France

INRA Montpellier is holding a Maize Genetic Resource Center (GRC). They maintain 3 collections:

- 1. French National Collection of Maize: 453 accessions
 - 374 landraces (108 landraces from Guadeloupe)
 - 15 inbred lines
 - 8 pools
 - 56 synthetics
- 2. Network Collection includes > 1200 populations from all over the world
- 3. INRA private collection > 2300 lines and breeding materials (drought tolerance, cell wall digestibility, analysis of populations diversity and origin of introduction in Europe...)

Italy

Maize germplasm collection: 6373 accessions with landraces from 65 provinces + other origins. Landraces can be classified in 9 main racial complexes:

- 1. Eight-rowed flint and derived races
- 2. Conical-eared flints and derived races
- 3. Late southern cylindrical flint
- 4. Mid-season southern cylindrical flints
- 5. Extra-early dwarf flints
- 6. Micro-sperma flints
- 7. Insubrian flints and semi-flints
- 8. Pearl white flints
- 9. White dents

450 inbred lines

phenotypic diversity in the Italian collection

Germany Origin of 1523 maize populations (IPK) 350 300 250 200 150 100 50 China Croatia Cuba France Italy Japan Poland Spain Syria **URSS** Irad People's Russia Turkey USA Belarus Czech Republic Georgia German Democratic Republic Greece Jamahiriya Mexico 놀 Albania Bulgaria Canada Colombia Czechoslovakia Hungary Macedonia Marocco **Romania** Slovakia Tunisia Ukraine /ugoslavia Unknown Germany Portuga Arab Uneven representation of > 40 countries around de World

European Union Maize Landrace Core Collection

96 populations

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SWOT analyses of European maize germplasm system





SWOT Strengths

- High human capacities
- Intensive sampling of territory
- Reliable facilities for conservation
- Active breeders' collections





SWOT Weaknesses

- Limited genetic variation
- Excessive and irregular sampling
- Difficult access to collections
- Doubts about seed quality
- Poor coordination





SWOT Opportunities

- High social consciousness of biodiversity value
- Increasing concern of climate challenges
- Rising emphasis on food quality and security







SWOT Threats

- Budget cuts
- Increasing nationalisms
- Decreasing interest in agriculture





Plan of action for European maize germplasm system





Plan of action strengths

Strengths:

- High human capacities
- Intensive sampling of territory
- Reliable facilities for conservation
- Active breeders' collections

Capitalize strengths:

- Cooperate among countries
- Optimize the use of facilities
- Valorize genetic resources for breeding





Plan of action weaknesses

Weaknesses:

- Limited genetic variation
- Excessive and irregular sampling
- Difficult access to collections
- Doubts about seed quality
- Poor coordination

Cope with weaknesses:

- Introduce exotic germplasm
- Make a complete core collection
- Share genetic resources and information
- Coordinate bank curators and breeders





Plan of action Opportunities

Opportunities:

- High social consciousness on biodiversity value
- Increasing concern of climate challenges
- Rising emphasis on food quality and security

Benefit from opportunities:

- Increase communications in mass media
- Make international projects
- Adapt objectives to social demands





Plan of action Threats

Threats:

- Budget cuts
- Increasing nationalisms
- Decreasing interest on agriculture

Avoid threats:

- Search international and private funding
- Increase meetings and exchanges
- Increase communication in mass media

A global proposal

Bottom - up:

- The WG as open place for participants' needs and offers on:
 - Resources
 - Expertise
 - Facilities
- Identify curators
- Share information about state and availability of collections
- Exchange people for training stages

Top - down:

- Make an executive committee for the WG
- Complete the European Core Collection
- Promote participatory breeding for in situ conservation
- Design international projects for:
 - Characterization (molecular analyses) and evaluation
 - Breeding
- Develop a training program for sharing PhD students (Marie Curie program)

