

The Involvement of Non-Governmental Association in the Zootechny Development in Banat

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Abstract. An important role in the elaboration of zootechny development is played by the Transylvanian Rare Breeds Association (TRB Association), given to its large database regarding animal husbandry and agriculture in Romania, especially in Transylvania and Banat. The animal breeders associations, as well as the NGOs that fight for preserving the zoogenetic and hunting diversity and for the specific lifestyle in the rural communities of Banat, represent the solution for raising economic competitiveness of this region. For example, these associations could help restoring the agricultural cooperatives or finding ways of protecting the local breeds. The TRB Association, through consultancy but also through academic extension, offers support for those who raise local animals, giving them solutions for preserving those breeds and motivating the breeders to keep raising those animals.

Keywords: association non-governmental, agrifood, agrobiodiversity, Genebank,
gnotobiotic animal

Introduction. The 21st century represents the domination of the genetic industry in what concerns the animal productions.

Aims and Objectives. The goal of Association Transylvanian Rare Breeds is to: preserving biogenetical diversity, protection of the traditional breeds from Transylvania and Banat regions, identification and preserving of the breeds which are on the verge of extinction, keeping the traditional way of live in the rural communities of Transylvania and Banat, developing of the local specific resources and of the rural communities from Transylvania and Banat.

Materials and Methods. The Transylvanian Rare Breeds Association identifies and monitors the family farms where agroecology is applied, meaning those farms where there are technologies and knowledge for protecting biodiversity through incorporating biological principles and local resources (Matiuti *et al.*, 2012). Banat has a force of resilience, meaning that it has the ability to resist economically through the existent knowledge. Banat's animal husbandry needs performance. This doesn't only mean some modern farms for raising animals, but also farms with advanced technologies such as the ones, which produce gnotobiotic animals.

Results and Discussions. For the period between 2014 and 2020 Banat has to become an attractive region for investors. In this way, they will create work places especially for young people and thus the population will get to be a stable one.

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example, these associations could help restoring the agricultural cooperatives or finding ways of protecting the local breeds. The Transylvanian Rare Breeds Association, through consultancy but also through academic extension, offers support for those who raise local animals, giving them solutions for preserving those breeds and motivating the breeders to keep raising those animals. The Banat zootechny is a national model for Agrifood zootechny. Animal breeding development aims eco-bioeconomic of agrifood rural development. The Transylvanian Rare Breeds Association has founded a poultry Genebank in Banat. Near Timisoara there is a Center for Poultry Genetic Preservation, which functions with special assistance from behalf of the Transylvanian Rare Breeds Association. The chickens here represent a special *gene bank* because they belong to a rustic, performant breed that has a special qualitative meat and which is resistant to diseases and can be used in various crossbreeding in order to obtain efficient hybrids. These birds belong to ancient breeds which, during the course of time, from the 18th century to the 20th century formed the so-called *local hens* of Transylvania and Banat: Italian, Barnevelder, Vorwekhuhner, Paduan, Welsumer (each represented by two lines), New Hampshire, Marans. The Lakenfelder breed and the Augsburg hens will soon be imported as well. The aim of this center is not only to protect and preserve the poultry genetic material, but also to increase the number of these types of chicken and hens by selling them to breeders (Matiuti *et al.*, 2012).

In the future, the association intends to build a farm for raising Specific Pathogen Free pigs (Gnotobiotics animals). The Transylvanian Rare Breeds Association has elaborated a project for creating a cooperative for raising pigs in Banat with a capacity of 5000 reproduction sows and, separately, a place for reproduction boars. New technologies would be used in a Greenfield investment. The qualitative seminal material will be destined to users inside and outside the cooperative. The main objective of the cooperative will be to reach and maintain the SPF animal status. Specialists in automation from Timisoara will prove their abilities. A good performance of pig breeding technology is the one at the reproduction farm in Molnartag (Hungary) of the TOPIGS society in Holland for Line N Landrace reproduction sows. Also, there is another farm for reproduction boars. All animals are SPF, there are 3000 reproduction sows and 10 people working on the farm, which are the only persons authorized to go in (Matiuti, 2012). The genetic industry in the case of swine advances rapidly. Without a Gene Conservation Program, in the next few years, all these breeds and populations would disappear and genes with an important value for creating hybrids resistant to diseases and with good meat will be lost. It is urgent necessary founding Farm Animal DNA Bank (FADNAB). In this FADNAB can be obtained easily and cheaply blood, hair, tissue and semen. Storage is easy and can be used for all species including birds (Matiuti *et al.*, 2012).

Conclusion. The development of zootechny in Banat requires the creation of clusters with other non-governmental associations from Serbia, Hungary and Bulgaria in order to raise economic competition in the Danube regions.

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