

SAVE

foundation



SAVE

network

Safeguard for Agricultural Varieties in Europe

Sicherung der landwirtschaftlichen ArtenVielfalt in Europa

Sauvegarde pour l'Agriculture des Variétés d'Europe

Annual Meeting of the European SAVE Network and the 11th European Agrobiodiversity Seminar

Refoios, Ponte de Lima, Portugal

7th –9th September 2017

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Brief History of Portugal

Presentation based on internet's website :

“A TIMELINE OF THE HISTORY OF PORTUGAL”

By Tim Lambert

Brief History of Portugal

- 30,000 BC Stone Age hunters live in Portugal (Foz Coa rock engravings 20.000)
- 5,000 BC Farming is introduced to Portugal
- 2,000 BC Bronze is introduced

Brief History of Portugal

- 700 BC Celts enter Portugal bringing iron with them. Meanwhile the Phoenicians trade with Portugal.
- 600 BC The Greeks trade with Portugal
- 210 BC The Romans invade the Iberian Peninsula

Brief History of Portugal

- 409 AD Roman rule collapses and Germanic people invade the Iberian Peninsula
- 585 AD The Visigoths conquer Portugal
- 711 Moors invade the Iberian Peninsula. They conquer southern Portugal.

Brief History of Portugal

- c 1050 A Visigoth state grows in northern Portugal
- 1147 The people of northern Portugal capture Lisbon
- 1179 Portugal is recognized as a kingdom by Papal diplomats

Brief History of Portugal

- 1211 The first Cortes of parliament meets
- 1249 The Algarve was finally re-conquered
- 1290 The first University in Portugal is founded
- 1348 The Black Death reaches Portugal
- 1386 Portugal makes an alliance with England (The Old Alliance)

Brief History of Portugal

- 1415 The Portuguese capture Ceuta in Morocco
- 1427 The Portuguese discover the Azores
- 1488 Bartolomeu Dias sails round the Cape of Good Hope (1492 end of *Reconquista* by Spain 250 years later)
- 1498 Vasco da Gama reaches India

Brief History of Portugal

- 1510 The Portuguese take Goa in India
- 1531 The Inquisition is introduced into Portugal
- 1580 Spain annexes Portugal
- 1640 Portugal becomes independent

Brief History of Portugal

- 1703 Portugal signed a trade treaty, the Methuen Treaty with England (Tratado dos Panos e Vinhos)
- 1750 The Marques de Pombal became the kings chief minister
- 1755 Lisbon is devastated by an earthquake

Brief History of Portugal

- 1807 The French invade Portugal
- 1811 The French are driven out of Portugal
- 1820 A revolution takes place in Portugal
- 1828 Miguel becomes king of Portugal.
He rules as an absolute monarch.

Brief History of Portugal

- 1834 After a rebellion Pedro becomes king
- In the late 19th century European countries changed by industrial revolution. However Portugal remained a poor, agricultural country. Illiteracy was common.
- 1910 Revolution takes place in Portugal

Brief History of Portugal

- ◉ 1932 Salazar becomes prime minister (and dictator) of Portugal
- ◉ 1968 Salazar resigns
- ◉ 1974 After the Carnation Revolution democracy is restored
- ◉ 1986 Portugal joins the EU

Animal Genetic Resources in Portugal

Portugal

- **Small but heterogeneous country**
 - **Large number of local breeds (50)**
- **Number of breeding females:**

Breeds by species	Breeds (n°)
Cattle	15
Sheep	16
Goats	6
Pigs	3
Horses	4
Donkeys	2
Chicken	4

Portugal

- 1970's Stud Books started
- 1980's Breeder's Association
- 1990's Breeding and Conservation Programs
- 1990's Breed Protected Products (meat /cheese)



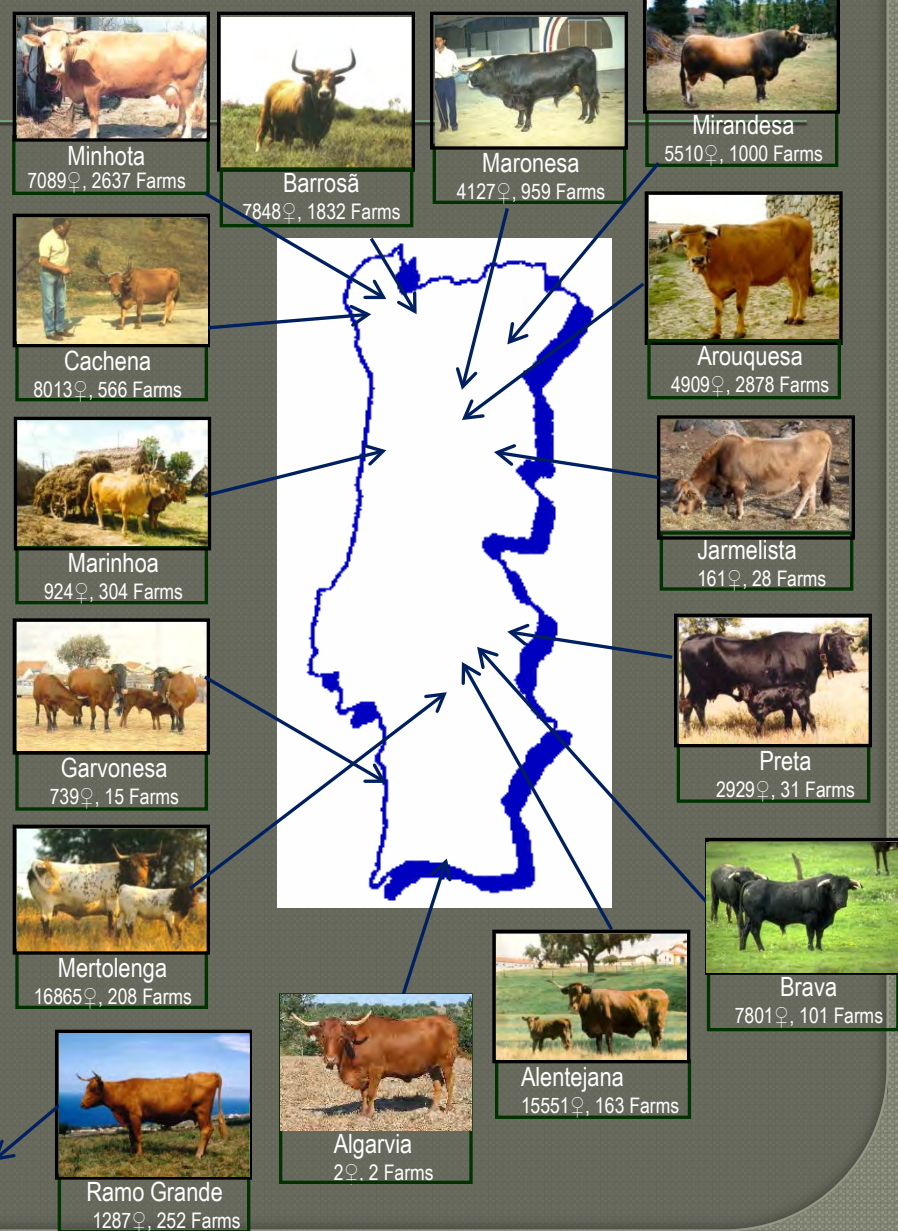
one breed ➡ one breeding/conservation programme

Cattle 15 breeds

12 breeds at risk

< 7.500 Females (Reg UE nº455/2002)

- Major differences in production systems and breed demography
- Breed characterization for all breeds
- Demographic and Genetic characterization
- Genetic diversity among and within breeds
- Genetic evaluation

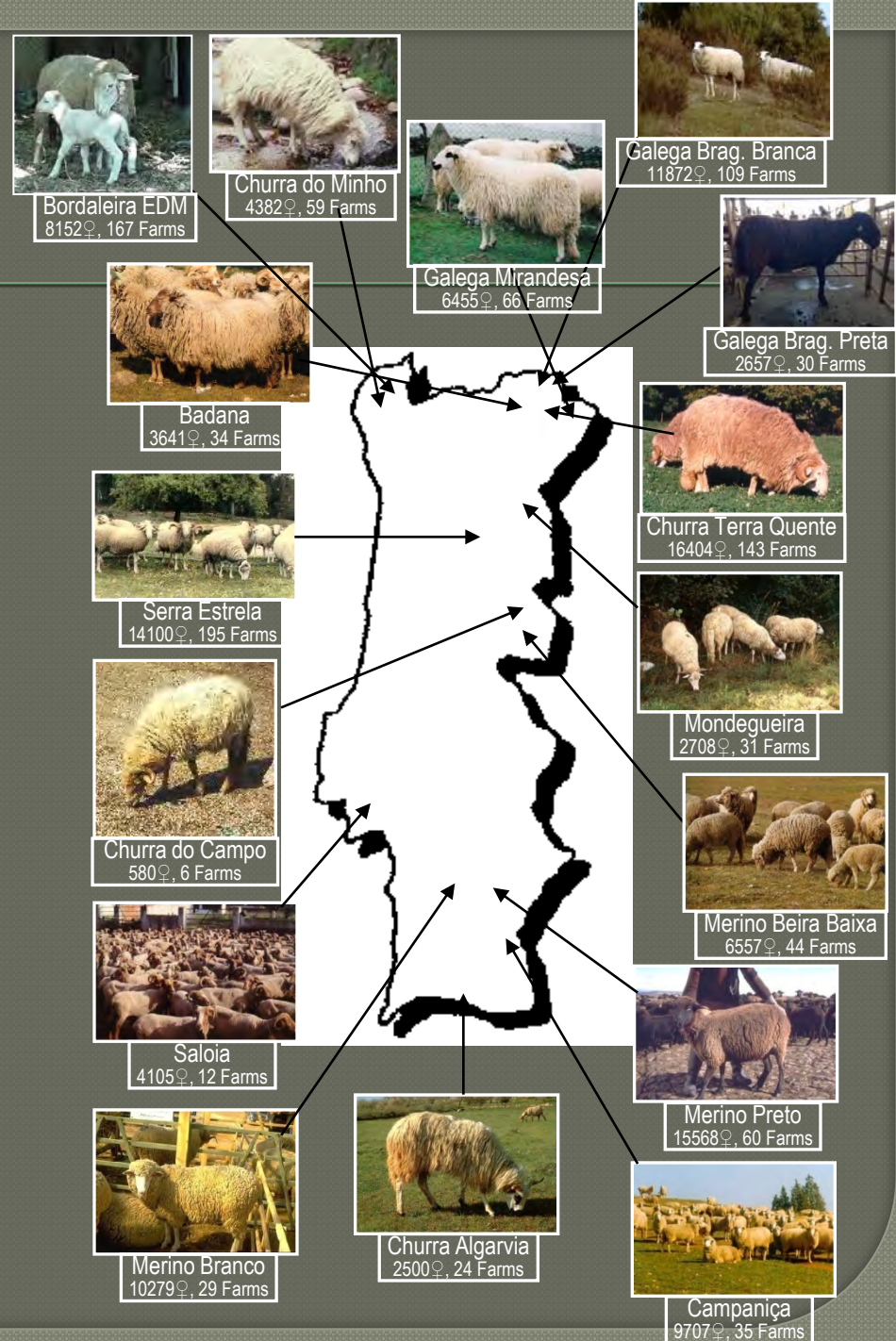


Sheep 16 breeds

12 breeds at risk

< 10000 Females (Reg UE n°455/2002)

- Major differences in
 - Breeding objectives (meat, milk)
 - production systems
 - breed demography
- Breed characterization for all breeds
- Demographic and Genetic characterization
- Genetic diversity among and within breeds
- Genetic evaluation in most breeds



Goats 6 breeds

4 breeds at risk

< 10000 Females (Reg UE n°455/2002)

- Major differences in
 - Breeding objectives (meat, milk)
 - production systems
 - breed demography
- Breed characterization for production traits in most breeds
- Demographic and Genetic characterization
- Genetic diversity among and within breeds
- Genetic evaluation in most breeds



Preta Montesinho
1106 ♀; 24 Farms



Serrana
17737 ♀; 204 Farms



Bravia
11548 ♀; 90 Farms



Charnequeiraa
43850 ♀; 47 Farms



Serpentina
5105 ♀; 40 Farms



Algarvia
3912 ♀; 51 Farms



Jarmelista
Serra
Ribatejano
Transmotano

Swine 3 breeds

3 breeds at risk

< 15000 Females (Reg UE nº455/2002)

- Quality products
- Breed characterization for some production traits
- Demographic and Genetic characterization
- Genetic diversity among and within breeds
- Genetic evaluation



Bísaro
5460♀; 189 farms



Alentejana
6464♀; 137 farms

Horses and Donkeys

4 +2 breeds

6 breeds at risk

< 5000 Females (Reg UE nº455/2002)

- Breed differences
 - Lusitano: riding/bullfights
 - Garrano: traction/meat
 - Sorraia: highly endangered
- Good characterization of genetic diversity



Burro de Miranda



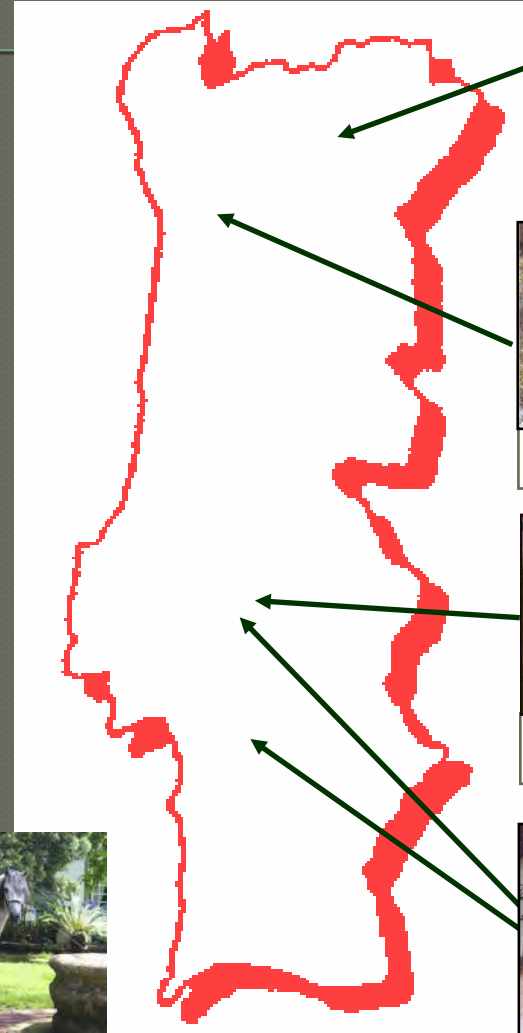
Garrano



Sorraia



Lusitano



Chicken 4 breeds

4 breeds at risk

< 25000 Females (Reg UE nº455/2002)



Branca



Amarela



Preta Lusitânica



Pedrês



- Breed characterization for some production traits
- Demographic characterization
- Some Studies on genetic diversity among and within breeds