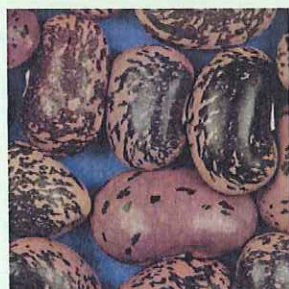


SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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CONTENT

Content-----	3
Organizers and programme-----	7
Abstracts of oral presentation	
Nersisyan, A.: FAO activities and contribution in the field of plant genetic resources in the region-----	15
Session 1 Conservation and utilisation of Plant Genetic Resources	
Hauptvogel, P.; Benediková, D.; Benková, M. et al.: The contribution of plant genetic resources to sustainable agricultural development in Slovakia-----	18
Grausgruber, H.; Hochhauser, F.; Naderer, L. et al.: Utilisation of plant genetic resources for food and feed: case studies of spelt wheat and barley-----	19
Holubec, V.: <i>Aegilops</i> distribution revision in the Czech and Slovak Republics, collection and enotyping-----	20
Kamenetsky Goldstein, R.: The effective use of <i>Allium</i> genetic resources: benefits and pitfalls in the development of new horticultural crops -----	21
Session 2 Molecular characterisation and data processing Plant Genetic Resources	
Barazani, O.; Westberg, E.; Dag, A. et al.: Genetic variations in old olive trees open a window into the history of olive cultivation in the southeast Mediterranean-----	25
Muñoz Organero, G.; Cabello, F., Gaforio, L. et al.: Recovery of minor old grape varieties in Spain-----	26
Štefúňová, V.; Žiarovská, J.; Bežo, M.; Kysel, M.: <i>BARE-1</i> - horizontal profiling of cereal genomes-----	28
Mendel, L.; Hauptvogel, P.; Benková, M. et al.: GRISS - Documentation system of plant genetic resources of Slovakia-----	29
Brindza, J.; Gažo, J., Miko, M.: Conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources in the research and educational programme of the Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra-----	30
Session 3 Evaluation of Plant Genetic Resources	
Topçu, T.; Karik, Ü.: Some morphological and quality characteristics of Anatolian Sage (<i>Salvia fruticosa</i> Mill.) populations in Aegean and West Mediterranean Region-----	33
Kacharava, T.: Medicinal, aromatic and spice plants` genetic resources, protection in Georgia	34
Fejér, J.; Grufová, D.; Gajdošová, A.: Study of medicinal plants genetic resources at the Prešov University-----	35
Sivicka, I.: Activities on genetic resources of medicinal and aromatic plants at Latvia University of Agriculture-----	36
Čičová, I.: Status of medicinal and aromatic plants in Slovakia-----	37

RECOVERY OF MINOR OLD GRAPE VARIETIES IN SPAIN

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The varietal grapevine heritage in Spain, as in the rest of Europe, has suffered a significant erosion process and change over the last hundred years by different phytopathological, commercial and legislative reasons. However, in the last decade, minor varieties have gained interest thanks to studies and knowledge on their agronomic and oenological potential. Recent works by experts in viticulture and oenology in Spain under the same project, in collaboration with the Spanish Plant Variety Office and the Plant Genetic Resources Center, have allowed the identification of old vine genotypes in relictic areas. Molecular and ampelographic methods have been used to identify the plant material, combining 8 microsatellites with high discriminant power and 67 morphological traits including those required by the Community Plant Variety

Office. The analysis of 2.175 samples have allowed the identification and recovering of varieties cited in ancient literature, many of them considered minor varieties, and simultaneously found in plots sometimes located in distant regions. It is really ancient plant material, although sometimes without a name. A total of 94 Spanish commercial varieties have been identified, as well as 77 foreign varieties, 48 minor varieties, 34 table grape varieties, 48 hybrids or rootstocks, 220 unknown genotypes and y 91 new minor autochthonous varieties. Recovery of this invaluable heritage would enable to bring a diversity of products to market in the near future, contributing to enhance the added value to producers and quality to consumers.

Key words: conservation, grapevine, identification, autochthonous

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