Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources and the Interlaken Declaration

Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
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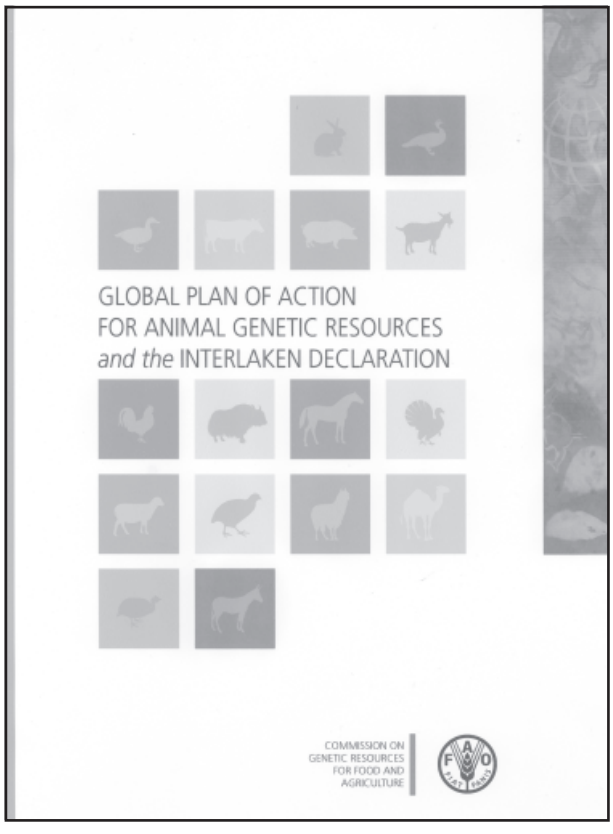
The *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources* (GPA) is the internationally agreed framework for the wise management of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture(AnGR), the culmination of an extended process involving the participation of 169 countries. It was adopted by 109 country delegations at the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources, held in Interlaken, Switzerland, from 3 to 7 September 2007. The countries also adopted the *Interlaken Declaration on Animal Genetic Resources,* by which they confirmed their common and individual responsibilities for the conservation, sustainable use and development of AnGR; for world food security; for improving human nutritional status; and for rural development. They committed themselves to facilitating access to these AnGR, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from their use. The GPA is covered in three parts, I. The Rationale; II. The Strategic Priorities for Action; and III. Implementation and Financing.

Based on *The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* reviewed in AGRI 41, the first ever report of its kind, Part I of GPA gives reasons for proposing specific measures to reverse the ongoing trends of erosion and underutilization of AnGR through promoting the sustainable use and development of AnGR, conserving the important animal genetic resource diversity, promoting a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of AnGR, meeting the needs of pastoralists and farmers to have non-discriminatory access to genetic material, information, technologies, financial resources, research results, marketing systems, and natural resources; to assisting countries and institutions responsible for the management of AnGR, plus other means to enhance collaboration among countries.

Part II deals with the four strategic areas of:

1. Characterization, inventory and monitoring of trends and associated risks.
2. Sustainable use and development.
3. Conservation.
4. Policies, institutions and capacity-building, giving rationale for each strategy area and indicating actions required.



Part III discusses the important issues of funding the implementation of GPA, monitoring and reporting its progress and roles played in this regard at the national, regional and international levels. The GPA will set the agenda for AnGR management at national and international level for the next decade, therefore this publication is a required reading for planners and decision makers in the area of AnGR. It is published in five languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish) and being also translated to Russian. An electronic version is available at *www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/documents/Interlaken/GPA_en.pdf*.

Animal electronic identification: experiences of Ministry for food, fishing and nutrition (in Spanish)

Identificación electrónica animal: Experiencias del Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación

Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación
MAPA, Alfonso XIII, 62 – 3° Pta. 28014 Madrid
Published in 2007, pp. 256
ISBN: 978-84-491-0791-7

In the last years, the cattle sector is experiencing outstanding changes in its management of production, originating, among other factors, by the technological and the scientific advances that are increasing the available technologies and that contribute to its development.

In this respect, one of the most considerable progresses has been the development of the radio frequency technology aimed to the identification of the animals. This techniques represents one of the priorities of the public authorities, since for its intrinsic safety and reliability, the electronic animal identification turns it into a key instrument to improve food safety.

Since the "Project IDEA" (1998-2001), Spain participated in the projects of the European Commission for the development of such technique. From the several conclusions originated form that project, many initiative were developed by the Spanish Breeding General Directorate (*Dirección General de Ganadería)*

The results of such initiatives are now collected in a book, published by the Ministry of Agriculture, that recalls this technology directly applied to the field. Initially, a short chapter describes the earlier techniques used in the sector followed by a clear description of the principles and utilities for a unique animal identification. The book shows, besides the bases of electronic animal identification, an exceptional summary of all these field experiences realized in Spain by the MAP, as well as the results of the parameters of retention and reading of each one of the tested devices. Clear photos and diagrams facilitate the reading and allow an easy understanding of even of the most complex points

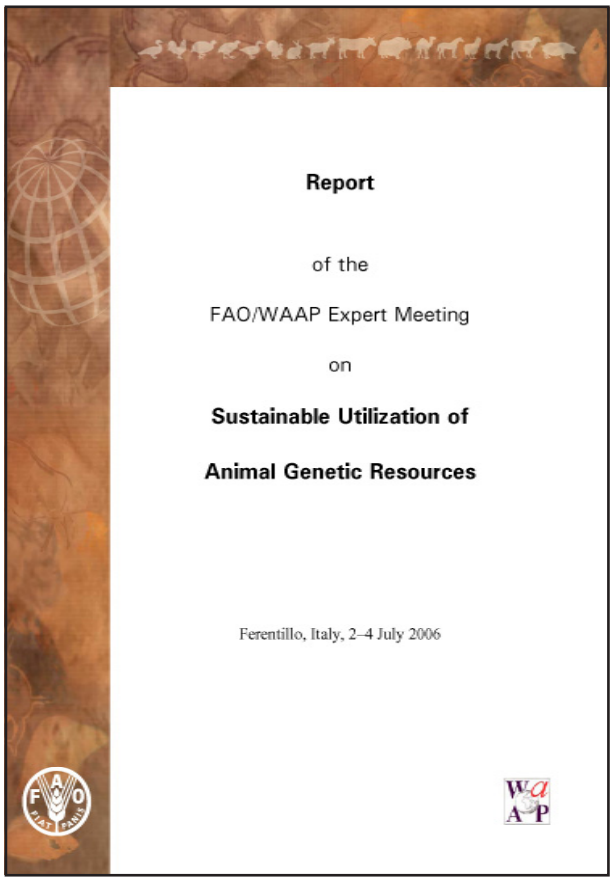
Report of the FAO/WAAP Expert Meeting on Sustainable Utilization of Animal Genetic Resources

Edited by FAO/WAAP
FAO, Rome
Published in 2008, pp. 157

This is the report of the Expert Meeting that was jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Association for Animal Production (WAAP) and held in Ferentillo, Italy, 2–4 July 2006. The two terms '*utilization*' and '*sustainable*' are keywords frequently used when discussing the development of animal genetic resources (AnGR). Although both have been formally defined by FAO, the CBD and others, clear understanding of the concepts underlying them, especially as regard AnGR development remains a challenge.

The main objectives of the Expert Meeting were to define the sustainable utilization of AnGR; identify guiding principles; and develop an outline for technical guidelines for sustainable utilization of AnGR. The report discusses the three guiding dimensions of the sustainable utilization of AnGR, i.e. economic, environmental and social.

The main body of the report occupies 27 pages covering five sections. Section 1 describes the background and objectives of the Expert Meeting. Section 2 sets out issues that were identified as important elements of the context for sustainable utilization, i.e. values of livestock genetic diversity, the changing animal production systems, and the current focus of livestock development efforts. Section 3 outlines some of the perspectives on sustainable utilization that emerged during the meeting and framed the discussion. Section 4 discusses guiding principles that need be considered if sustainable utilization of AnGR is to be achieved. Section 5 presents some more specific recommendations addressing the areas: information requirements for sustainable utilization; the development of AnGR and the production systems in which they are kept; market development; and the establishment of a favorable policy environment for sustainable utilization. Finally, some conclusions are offered, focusing particularly on what further work is required to clarify and develop the concept of sustainable utilization of AnGR.



The report annex includes 13 papers dealing with topics related to AnGR, ranging from touching base with FAO's work on the management of AnGR and production systems as they relate to AnGR to case studies and animal health and welfare issues. The report makes good reading for academicians and those concerned with the development of AnGR. It can be accessed at *http://dad.fao.org/cgi-bin/getblob.cgi?sid=-1,297*

EU beef farming systems and CAP regulations

P. Sarzeaud, A. Dimitriadou & M. Zjalic (Eds)
EAAP Technical Series No. 9
Wageningen Academic Publishers
Published in 2007, pp. 122
ISBN: 978-90-8686-058-6

The new Common Agricultural Policy, launched in 2003 and implemented since 2005, appears as a big change mainly due to the introduction of the Single Payment Scheme and the decoupling of subsidies from production. EU beef production is one of the sectors mostly affected by the existing CAP regulations. This book addresses what the impact could be on the future of European beef farming systems and in what ways could beef farmers adapt in order to ensure the sustainability of their farms.

Within the Cattle Network Working Group of EAAP, a group of European economists, The Beef Task Force, composed of experts and researchers from a number of EU countries, engaged in a common project with the object of monitoring and developing studies on policy impact and farm strategy analysis.

The BTF joined national studies into a common report, which is divided into four parts: the current picture of beef farming systems in Europe; CAP implementation at national level; first impact of reformed CAP on farming systems; future evolution of European beef production and land use.

This book highlights disparities in CAP implementation and presents the main developments regarding EU beef farming systems: size increase, farm/regional specialization, adaptation to market requirements and, eventually, social expectations. It is of interest to policy makers and all those who are involved in the cattle industry.

Management Guidelines Technical Annex

A. Iglesias, M. Moneo & A. Lopez Francos (Eds)
Options Méditerranéennes, Series B: Etudes et Recherches No. 58
CIHEAM Zaragoza / EC MEDAWater (Euro Mediterranean Regional Programme for Local Water Management of the European Commission)
Published in 2007, pp. 496
ISSN: 1016-1228 ISBN: 2-85352-359-4

Natural rainfall variability is a recurrent characteristic of Mediterranean climate and intensive drought events have been more frequent in the last four decades with significant damages derived from water scarcity and low water quality at the local and national levels. In this context, Mediterranean countries have adapted to their climate and have extensive legislation, institutional capabilities, and technical resources to face drought. Nevertheless in most cases a proactive drought management based on anticipatory planning is not implemented. There is a need to formulate plans for drought management that shift from a reactive approach (crisis approach) to a proactive approach based on risk analysis, adapted to the current natural and social resources and taking into account the dynamics of the social and environmental pressures.

MEDROPLAN (*www.iamz.cilieam.org/medroplan*) is a Project funded by the European Commission within the framework of the EuroMediterranean Regional Programme for Local Water Management. The objectives of the MEDROPLAN Project are to provide Guidelines for Drought Preparedness Plans and the framework for the setting up of a Drought Preparedness Network for the Mediterranean countries.

The Technical Annex of the MEDROPLAN Drought Management Guidelines, that constitute the present document, compile the technical and scientific results of the MEDROPLAN Project. They are addressed to a specialized public, scientists and technicians interested in drought issues and in charge of dealing with drought problems in the water management and agricultural sectors. In the present publication, the reader can find in depth information on the different components which constitute the drought planning methodology proposed by MEDROPLAN (the planning framework, the organizational, methodological, operational and public review components), and a compendium of examples of application in the six Partner Countries of the Project.

Livestock biodiversity - Genetic resources for the farming of the future

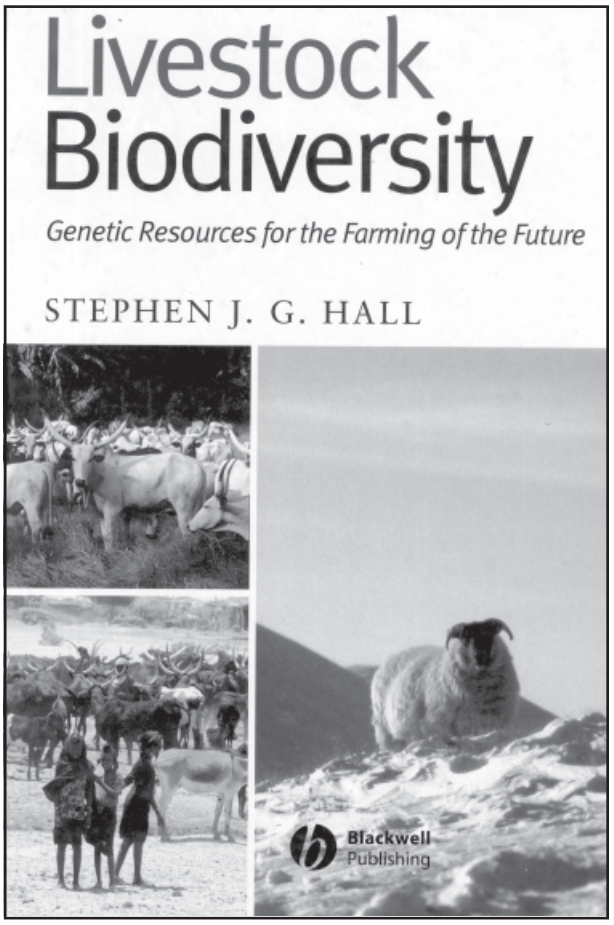
S. Hall (Ed.)
Blackwell Science
Published in 2004, pp. 369
ISBN: 0-632-05499-9

Livestock biodiversity is integral to our culture, history, environment, economy and, most importantly, our future. Thousands of livestock breeds, from relatively small genetic pools, have evolved over time to suit particular environments and farming systems. This is both the result of natural processes and of human needs for specialized livestock - as our knowledge of genetics continues to increase we achieve a greater understanding of how this biodiversity evolved.

This book offers a detailed and comprehensive overview of livestock biodiversity. It explores the history behind it, shows how livestock biodiversity can be utilized as animal genetic resources through breed development and by crossbreeding, examines the state of world livestock biodiversity today, and emphasizes the importance of conserving and developing the biodiversity of livestock.

Special consideration is given to:

- How livestock biodiversity arose and is maintained in relation to human society.
- How it can be used in sustainable agricultural development.
- How it can be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations.
- Why conservation biologists, as well as agriculturists, should be involved in its protection.



Editorial policies and procedures

The mission of the Animal Genetic Resources Information Bulletin (AGRI) is the promotion of information on the better use of animal genetic resources of interest to food and agriculture production, under the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources. All aspects of the characterization, conservation and utilization of these resources are included, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

AGRI will highlight information on the genetic, phenotypic and economic surveying and comparative description, use, development and maintenance of animal genetic resources; and on the development of operational strategies and procedures which enable their more cost-effective management. In doing this AGRI will give special attention to contributions dealing with breeds and procedures capable of contributing to the sustainable intensification of the world's medium to low input production environments (agro-ecosystems), which account for the substantial majority of the land area involved in livestock production; the total production of food and agriculture from livestock; and of our remaining farm animal genetic resources.

Views expressed in the paper published in AGRI represent the opinions of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the institutions which the authors are affiliated, FAO or the Editors.

The suitability of manuscripts for publication in AGRI is judged by the Editors and reviewers.

Electronic publication

AGRI is available in full electronically on the Internet, in addition to being published in hard copy, at: *www.fao.org/dad-is*

Types of articles

The following types of articles are published in AGRI.

Research articles

Findings of work on characterization, conservation and utilization of farm animal genetic resources (AnGR) in well described production environments, will be considered for publication in AGRI. Quality photographs of these genetic resources viewed in the primary production environment to which they are adapted, accompanying the manuscripts are encouraged.

Review articles

Unsolicited articles reviewing agro-ecosystems, country-level, regional or global developments on one or more aspects of the management of animal genetic resources, including state-of-the-art review articles on specific fields in AnGR, will be considered for publication in AGRI.

Position papers

Solicited papers on topical issues will also be published as deemed required.

Other published material

This includes book reviews, news and notes covering relevant meetings, training courses and major national, regional and international events and conclusions and recommendations associated with the outcomes of these major events. Readers are encouraged to send such items to the editors.

Guidelines for authors

Manuscript submission

Manuscripts prepared in English, French or Spanish with an English summary and another summary in either French or Spanish, should be submitted to AGRI Editor, AGAP, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy. Additionally the manuscript must be sent as a WinWord Electronic Mail attachment to *agri-bulletin@fao.org*.

Photographs, coloured or black and white, and figures must be always sent by mail.

Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced and with lines numbered in the left margin. All pages, including those of references, tables etc., must be consecutively numbered. The corresponding author is notified of the receipt of a manuscript.

For manuscripts that are accepted after revision, authors are encouraged to submit a last version (3½" disc format) in Word 6.0 for Windows of their revised manuscript along with the printed copy.

Preparation of the manuscript

The first page of the manuscript must include the running head (abbreviated title), title, names of authors, institutions, full addresses including postal codes and telephone number and other communication details (fax, e-mail, etc.) of the corresponding author. The running head not exceeding 45 characters plus spaces, should appear at the top of page 1 of the manuscript entirely in capital letters. The title of the manuscript is typed in upper and lower case letters. The title should be as brief as possible not exceeding 150 characters (including spaces) with species names when applicable. Authors, institutions and addresses are in upper and lower case italics. There is one blank line between the title and the authors. Addresses are typed as footnotes to the authors after leaving one blank line. Footnotes are designated numerically. Two lines are left below the footnotes.

Headings

Headings of sections, for example Summary, Introduction, etc., are left-justified. Leave two blank lines between addresses footnotes and Summary and between the heading Summary and its text. Summary should not exceed 200 words . It should be an objective summary briefly describing the procedures and findings and not simply stating that the study was carried on such and such and results are presented, etc. Leave one line between the summary text and Keywords which is written in italics as well as the keywords themselves. All headings of sections (14 regular) and sub-sections (12 regular) are typed bold and preceded and succeeded by one blank line and their text begins with no indention. The heading of a sub-subsection is written in italics, and ends with a dot after which the text follows on the same line. Keywords come immediately after the summaries. They should be no more than six, with no "and" or "&".

Tables and figures

Tables and figures must be enclosed with the paper and attached at the end of the text according their citation in the document. Photos will not be returned

Tables

Tables, including footnotes, should be preceded and succeeded by 2 blank lines. Table number and caption are written, above the table, in italics (12) followed by a dot, then one blank line. For each column or line title or sub-title, only the 1st letter of the 1st word is capitalized. Tables should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. Tables and captions should be left justified as is the text. Use horizontal or vertical lines only when necessary. Do not use tabs or space-bar to create a table but only the appropriate commands.

Figures

Figures including titles and legends should be preceded and succeeded by two blank lines. Figure number and title are written, below the figure, in italics (12) and end with a dot. The term figures includes photos, line drawings, maps, diagrams etc.

All the submitted diagrams, must be accompanied with the original matrix of the data used to create them. It is strongly advised to submit diagrams in Word 6.0 or Excel 5.0. Figures should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals.

References

Every reference cited in the text should be included in the reference list and every reference in the reference list should have been mentioned in the text at least once. References should be ordered firstly alphabetically by the first author's surname and secondly by year.

- Example for reference in a periodical is:
  Köhler-Rollefson, I. 1992. The camel breeds of India in social and historical perspective. Animal Genetic Resources Information 10, 53-64.
- When there are more than one author:
  Matos, C.A.P., D.L. Thomas, D. Gianola, R.J. Tempelman & L.D. Young. 1997. Genetic analysis of discrete reproductive traits in sheep using linear and nonnlinear models: 1. Estimation of genetic parameters 75, 76-87.
- For a book or an ad hoc publication, e.g., reports, theses, etc.:
  Cockrill, W.R. (Ed.). 1994. The Husbandry and Health of the Domestic Buffalo. FAO, Rome, Italy, pp. 993.
- For an article in the proceedings of a meeting:
  Hammond, K. 1996. FAO's programme for the management of farm animal genetic resources. In C. Devendra (Ed.), Proceedings of IGA/FAO Round Table on the Global Management of Small Ruminant Genetic Resources, Beijing, May 1996, FAO, Bangkok, Thailand, 4-13.
- Where information included in the article has been obtained or derived from a World Wide Web site, then quote in the text, e.g. "derived from FAO. 1996" and in the References quote the URL standard form:
  FAO. 1996. Domestic Animal Diversity Information System, *http://www.fao.org/dad-is/*, FAO, Rome, Italy.

For all future manuscript dispatch and correspondence regarding AGRI, please use the following mailbox:

agri-bulletin@fao.org

Thanks for the collaboration

Normes et règles éditoriales

L'objectif du Bulletin d'information sur les ressources génétiques animales (AGRI) est la vulgarisation de l'information disponible sur la meilleure gestion des ressources génétiques animales d'intérêt pour la production alimentaire et agricole, d'après les recommandation de la Stratégie mondiale pour la gestion des ressources génétiques des animaux domestiques. Tous les aspects relatifs à la caractérisation, la conservation et l'utilisation de ces ressources seront pris en considération, suivant les normes de la Convention pour la Biodiversité.

AGRI désire diffuser de l'information sur la génétique, les enquêtes phénotypiques et économiques et les desciptions comparatives, l'utilisation et la conservation des ressources génétiques animales, ainsi que toute information sur le développement de stratégies opérationnelles et de normes qui puissent permettre une meilleure gestion de la relation coût/efficacité. C'est pour cela que AGRI prendra spécialement en considération toutes les contributions référées aux races et aux normes capables de permettre une intensification durable des milieux (agroécosystèmes) à revenus moyens et bas dans le monde; qui comprennent la majeur partie des terres consacrées à l'élevage, à la production totale des aliments et l'agriculture provenants de l'élevage; et tout ce qui reste comme ressources génétiques des animaux domestiques.

Les opinions exprimées dans les articles publiés dans AGRI appartiennent seulement aux auteurs et donc ne représentent pas nécessairement l'opinion des instituts pour lesquels ils travaillent, la FAO ou les éditeurs.

L'opportunité ou non de publier un article dans AGRI sera jugée par les éditeurs et les réviseurs.

Publication électronique

En plus de sa version imprimée, la version totale de AGRI se trouve disponible sur Internet, sur le site:
http://www.fao.org/dad-is/

Types d'articles

Les articles suivants pourront être publiés sur AGRI.

Articles de recherche

Seront prises en considération pour leur publication sur AGRI les études sur la caractérisation, la conservation et l'utilisation des ressources génétiques des animaux domestiques (AnGR) accompagnées d'une bonne description du milieu. On encourage les auteurs à envoyer des photographies de bonne qualité qui montrent les races en question dans leur milieu naturel de production.

Révisions

Occasionnellement, des articles contenant une révision des agroécosystèmes, au niveau national, régional ou mondial, avec un ou plusieurs aspects se rapportant à la gestion des ressources génétiques animales, y compriss les mises à jour des différentes zones de AnGR, seront pris en considération.

Articles spécifiques

Ponctuellement, des articles sur des thèmes spécifiques pourront être demandés pour la publication d'éditions spéciales.

Autre matériel pour publication

Ceci comprend la révision de livres, nouvelles et notes de réunions importantes, cours de formation et principaux évènements nationaux, régionaux et internationaux; ainsi que les conclusions et recommandation par rapport aux objectifs des ces principaux évènements. Les auteurs sont priés d'envoyer ce genre de matériel aux éditeurs.

Guide pour les auteurs

Présentation du manuscript

Les articles se présenteront en anglais, français ou espagnol, avec un résumé en anglais et sa traduction en français ou en espagnol; ils seront envoyés à l'éditeur de AGRI, AGAP, FAO, Viale

delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italie. En outre, l'article devra être envoyé par courrier électronique comme document attaché en version WinWord à *agri-bulletin@fao.org*. Les photographies, en couleur ou en blanc et noir, seront toujours envoyées par courrier normal.

Les manuscripts se présenteront à double interligne et avec le numéro correspondant à chaque ligne sur la marge gauche. Toutes les pages seront numérotées, y compriss celles avec les références bibliographiques, les tableaux, etc. L'auteur recevra une lettre lui donnant bonne réception de son document.

Lorsqu'un article, après sa révision, sera accepté, on demandera à l'auteur d'envoyer la version finale révisée sur disquette (format 31/2") en Word 6.0 x Windows, ainsi qu'une copie sur papier.

Préparation du manuscript

Sur la première page du manuscript on indiquera le titre de l'article en abrégé, le titre et noms des auteurs, des institutions, les adresses complètes (y compris code postal et numéro de téléphone); ainsi que tout autre moyen de contact tel que télécopie, courriel, etc. avec l'auteur principal. Le titre abrégé ne devra pas dépasser 45 caractères, plus les espaces nécessaires, et s'écrira sur la partie supérieure de la page 1 du manuscript en majuscules. Le titre en entier du manuscript sera écrit en majuscules et minuscules; il devra être aussi bref que possible, sans dépasser 150 caractères (y compris les espaces nécessaires), et avec l'indication des noms des espèces. Les noms des auteurs, des institutions et les adresses seront en italique et en lettres majuscules et minuscules. On laissera un espace en blanc entre le titre et les noms des auteurs. Les adresses seront indiquées comme de bas à pied de page pour chacun des auteurs après avoir laissé un espace en blanc après les noms. Chaque note de bas de page sera numérotée. On laissera deux espaces en blanc après les adresses.

Titres

Les titres de chaque chapitre, par exemple Résumé, Introduction, etc. seront alignés à gauche. Laisser deux espaces en blanc entre les notes de bas de page avec les adresses et le Résumé, et entre le titre Résumé et le texte qui suit. Le résumé ne devra pas dépasser les 200 mots. Il s'agira d'un résumé objectif faisant une brève description des processus utilisés et des résultats obtenus, et non pas une simple présentation du travail réalisé avec une description générale des résultats. Laisser un espace en blanc entre la fin du texte du résumé et les mots clés, qui seront écrits en italique ainsi que le titre Mots clés. Les mots clés seront au maximum six et il ne devra pas y avoir de et ou &. Tous les titres principaux de chapitre (14 regular) et sous-chapitre (12 regular) seront en gras avec un espace en blanc avant et après. Le texte commencera sans retrait. Un titre à l'intérieur d'un sous-chapitre s'écrira en italique, suivi d'un point, avec le texte à continuation.

Tableaux et figures

Les tableaux et les figures iront à la fin du texte en suivant l'ordre d'apparition dans le texte. Les photographies ne seront pas dévolues aux auteurs.

Tableaux

Les tableaux, y compris les notes de bas de page, devront avoir un espace en blanc avant et après. Le numéro du tableau et le titre s'écriront sur la partie supérieure en italique (12) avec un point à la fin et un espace en blanc en dessous. Sur chaque colonne, titre d'en-tête ou sous-titre, seulement la première lettre du premier mot sera en majuscule. Les tableaux et leur titre seront alignés à gauche, ainsi que le texte. Les lignes verticales et horizontales seront utilisées seulement si nécessaire. Ne pas utiliser les "tabs" ou la barre d'espacement pour créer un tableau.

Figures

Les figures, y compris les titres et les légendes, seront précédés et suivis de deux espaces en blanc. Le numéro de la figure et le titre s'écriront sur la partie supérieure en italique (12) avec un point à la fin. Sous la rubrique figure on trouvera les photographies, les graphiques, les cartes, les diagrammes, etc. Dans le cas des diagrammes, la matrice originale avec les données utilisées pour son élaboration devra être envoyée. On recommande l'utilisation de Word 6.0 ou Excel 5.0 pour la présentation des diagrammes.

Références

Toute référence présente dans le texte devra apparaître sur la liste des références, et chaque référence de la liste aura été citée au moins une fois dans le texte. Les références iront en ordre alphabétique du nom de l'auteur, suivi de l'année.

- Exemple dans le cas d'une référence sur une revue:
  Köhler-Rollefson, I. 1992. The camel breeds of India in social and historical perspective. Animal Genetic Resources Information 10, 53-64.
- Lorsqu'il s'agit de plus d'un auteur:
  Matos, C.A.P., D.L. Thomas, D. Gianola, R.J. Tempelman & L.D. Young. 1997. Genetic analysis of discrete reproductive traits in sheep using linear and nonnlinear models: 1. Estimation of genetic parameters 75, 76-87.
- Dans le cas d'un livre ou d'une publication ad hoc, par example un rapport, une thèse, etc.:
  Cockrill, W.R. (Ed.). 1994. The Husbandry and Health of the Domestic Buffalo. FAO, Rome, Italy, pp. 993.
- S'il s'agit d'un acte d'une réunion:
  Hammond, K. 1996. FAO's programme for the management of farm animal genetic resources. In C. Devendra (Ed.), Proceedings of IGA/FAO Round Table on the Global Management of Small Ruminant Genetic Resources, Beijing, May 1996, FAO, Bangkok, Thailand, 4-13.
- Lorsque l'information contenue dans l'article ait été obtenue ou dérive d'un site World Wide Web, il faudra mettre le texte entre guillemets; par example "tiré de la FAO. 1996" et indiquer dans les Références la forme standard URL:
  FAO. 1996. Domestic Animal Diversity Information System, *http://www.fao.org/dad-is/*, FAO, Rome, Italy.

Pour tout envoi de manuscripts ou correspondence au sujet d'AGRI, vous êtes prié d'utiliser l'adresse suivante:

agri-bulletin@fao.org

Merci pour votre collaboration

Reglas y normas editoriales

El objetivo del Boletín de Información sobre Recursos Genéticos Animales (AGRI) es la divulgación de la información sobre una mejor gestión de los recursos genéticos animales de interés para la producción alimentaria y agrícola, siguiendo la Estrategia Mundial para la Gestión de los Recursos Genéticos de los Animales Domésticos. Todos los aspectos referidos a la caracterización, la conservación y el uso de estos recursos serán tomados en consideración, de acuerdo con el Convenio sobre la diversidad biológica.

AGRI publicará información sobre genética, encuestas fenotípicas y económicas y descripciones comparativas, uso, desarrollo y conservación de los recursos genéticos animales, así como sobre el desarrollo de estrategias operacionales y normas que permitan una gestión más eficaz de la relación costo/eficacia. Por ello, AGRI prestará especial atención a las contribuciones referidas a razas y normas capaces de contribuir a la intensificación sostenible de los medios (agroecosistemas) con ingresos medios y bajos en el mundo, que comprenden casi la mayor parte de las tierras dedicadas a la producción ganadera; la producción total de alimentos y agricultura provenientes de la ganadería; y el resto de los recursos genéticos de animales domésticos.

Los puntos de vista expresados en los artículos publicados en AGRI son solamente las opiniones de los autores y, por tanto, no reflejan necesariamente la opinión de las instituciones para las cuales trabajan dichos autores, de la FAO o de los editores.

La oportunidad o no de publicar un artículo en AGRI será juzgada por los editores y revisores.

Publicación electrónica

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Tipos de artículos

Serán publicados en AGRI los siguientes tipos de artículos:

Artículos sobre investigación

Se tomarán en consideración para su publicación en AGRI los estudios sobre la caracterización, conservación y uso de los recursos genéticos de los animales domésticos (AnGR) con una buena descripción del entorno. Se agradecerá el envío de fotografías de calidad que presenten a las razas en cuestión en su ambiente natural de producción.

Artículos de revisión

Se podrán tomar en consideración ocasionalmente aquellos artículos que presenten una revisión de los agroecosistemas, a nivel nacional, regional o mundial, con el desarrollo de uno o más aspectos referidos a la gestión de los recursos genéticos animales, incluidas las revisiones sobre el estado actual de las distintas áreas de AnGR.

Artículos específicos

Se solicitarán puntualmente artículos sobre temas específicos para ediciones especiales.

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Incluye la revisión de libros, noticias y notas referidas a reuniones importantes, cursos de formación y principales eventos nacionales, regionales e internacionales, así como conclusiones y recomendaciones relacionadas con los objetivos de estos principales eventos. Se invita a los lectores a enviar este tipo de material a los editores.

Guía para los autores

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Los artículos se presentarán en inglés, francés o español, junto con un resumen en inglés y su traducción en francés o español, y se enviarán al editor de AGRI, AGAP, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Roma, Italia. El artículo deberá ser enviado en versión WinWord en fichero adjunto por

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Los manuscritos se presentarán con doble espacio y con el número correspondiente a cada línea en el margen izquierdo. Todas las páginas serán numeradas, incluidas las de las referencias bibliográficas, cuadros, etc. El autor recibirá una notificación sobre la recepción de su documento.

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En la primera página del manuscrito se indicará el título abreviado del artículo, títulos y nombres de los autores, instituciones, direcciones completas (incluido código postal y número de teléfono); así como otros medios de contacto tales como fax, correo electrónico, etc. del autor principal. El título abreviado no deberá sobrepasar los 45 caracteres más los espacios correspondientes, y aparecerá en la parte superior de la página 1 del manuscrito en mayúsculas. El título entero del manuscrito se escibirá en mayúsculas y minúsculas. Dicho título debe ser lo más breve posible y no sobrepasar los 150 caracteres (incluidos los espacios necesarios), con los nombres de las especies, si necesario. Los nombres de los autores, instituciones y direcciones se escribirán en cursiva y en letras mayúsculas y minúsculas. Se dejará una línea en blanco entre el título y los nombres de los autores. Las direcciones se escribirán como notas de pie de página de cada autor después de dejar una línea en blanco entre los nombres y éstas. Cada nota de pie de página con la dirección será indicada numéricamente. Se dejarán dos líneas en blanco después de las direcciones.

Títulos

Los títulos de cada sección, por ejemplo Resumen, Introducción, etc., serán alineados a la izquierda. Dejar dos líneas en blanco entre las notas de pie de página con las direcciones y el Resumen y entre el título Resumen y el texto que sigue. El resumen no deberá exceder de 200 palabras. Deberá ser un resumen objetivo que describa brevemente los procesos y logros obtenidos, y no una presentación de cómo se ha llevado a cabo el estudio y una descripción genérica de los resultados. Dejar una línea en blanco entre el final del texto del resumen y las palabras clave, que se escribirán en cursiva así como el titulo Palabras clave. No deberán ser más de seis y no deberán contener "y" o "&". Todos los títulos principales de capítulo (14 regular) y subcapítulo (12 regular) serán en negrita e irán precedidos y seguidos de una línea en blanco. El texto correspondiente empezará sin sangrado. Un título dentro de un subcapítulo se escribirá en cursiva e irá seguido de un punto con a continuación el texto correspondiente.

Cuadros y figuras

Los cuadros y las figuras se incluirán al final del texto siguiendo el orden de cita dentro del mismo. Las fotografías no serán devueltas a sus autores.

Cuadros

Los cuadros, incluidas las notas de pie de página, deberán ir precedidos y seguidos por dos líneas en blanco. El número del cuadro y su título se escribirán en la parte superior en cursiva (12) con un punto al final y seguido de una línea en blanco. En cada columna o título de encabezamiento o subtítulo, sólo la primera letra de la primera palabra irá en mayúscula. Los cuadros irán numerados de forma consecutiva con números árabes. Los cuadros y sus títulos se alinearán a la izquierda, así como el texto. Se utilizarán líneas horizontales o verticales sólo cuando sea necesario. No utilizar tabuladores o la barra espaciadora para crear un cuadro.

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- Ejemplo en el caso de una referencia de una revista:
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- En el caso de un libro o de una publicación ad hoc, por ejemplo informes, tesis, etc.:
  Cockrill, W.R. (Ed.). 1994. The Husbandry and Health of the Domestic Buffalo. FAO, Rome, Italy, pp. 993.
- Cuando se trate de un artículo dentro de las actas de una reunión:
  Hammond, K. 1996. FAO's programme for the management of farm animal genetic resources. In C. Devendra (Ed.), Proceedings of IGA/FAO Round Table on the Global Management of Small Ruminant Genetic Resources, Beijing, May 1996, FAO, Bangkok, Thailand, 4-13.
- Cuando la información contenida en el artículo haya sido obtenida o derive de un sitio World Wide Web, poner el texto entre comillas; por ejemplo "sacado de la FAO. 1996" e indicar en las Referencias la forma estándar URL:
  FAO. 1996. Domestic Animal Diversity Information System, *http://www.fao.org/dad-is/*, FAO, Rome, Italy.

Se ruega enviar los manuscritos o la correspondencia relativa a AGRI a la dirección siguiente:

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Gracias por su colaboración

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