

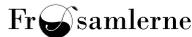


## Get involved

**This project is relevant to anyone interested in farming, nature conservation, plant breeding, research and policy, as well as to seed companies and community seed banks.**

If you're interested in contributing to the conservation of crop wild relatives and landraces *in situ* (on farms, in gardens and in the wild), join the Farmer's Pride European network. Contact us using the details below.

## Project partners



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PERUGIA



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM



WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

For more information and to find out how to get involved, visit our website or contact the Project Manager: [s.kell@bham.ac.uk](mailto:s.kell@bham.ac.uk)

[www.farmerspride.eu](http://www.farmerspride.eu)

[#eufarmerspride](https://twitter.com/eufarmerspride) [@PGRInSitu](https://twitter.com/PGRInSitu)



Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union



# Conserving Europe's plant genetic diversity



on farms, in gardens and in the wild

Cover pictures: landrace vegetables, Hungary © Pelsoczy Csaba; landrace tomato, Spain © Jaime Prohens. Inside: *Daucus carota* ssp. *gummifer* (wild carrot), UK © Nigel Maxted; landrace peach farmer, Italy © Claudio Buscaroli; ears of wheat © shutterstock.com. Above: harvesting landrace eggplant, Spain © Jaime Prohens.



# Conserving plant diversity for future generations

Our future food security depends on the survival of a wide range of plant genetic resources, including wild relatives of crops and locally-adapted cultivated varieties (landraces).

These are rich sources of genetic diversity which can be used to develop improved crop varieties resilient to an ever-changing environment.



## A new European network for *in situ* conservation

Our global food supplies depend on just a few mainstream crops which are vulnerable to the increasingly extreme and uncertain impacts of climate change. Landraces and crop wild relatives are valuable resources in responding to this challenge. However, they are being lost at unprecedented rates, taking with them their potential benefits to society.

Alongside existing *ex situ* activities, we need to work together to conserve plant genetic diversity *in situ* (on farms, in gardens and in the wild) and harness its natural resilience for future farming.

To help achieve this, the Farmer's Pride project is establishing a new European network for *in situ* conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources.



## Farmer's Pride is working Europe-wide to:

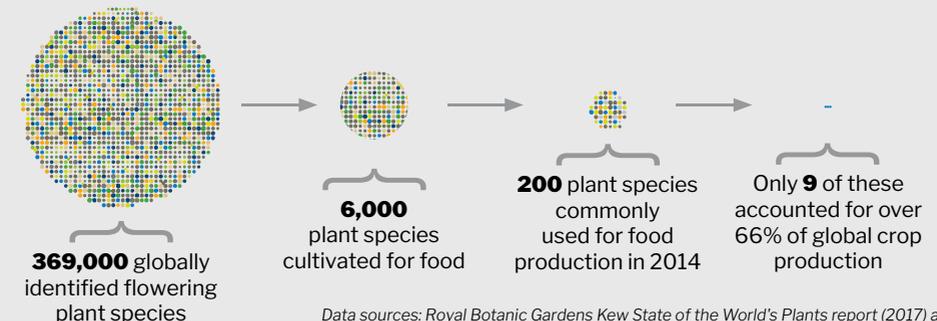
- Establish a sustainable network for active *in situ* conservation of crop wild relatives and landraces.
- Improve our knowledge of how best to look after these resources in future, working with farmers and other land managers.
- Secure better recognition, protection and incentives for the conservation and use of crop wild relatives and landraces in national and European policy and legislation.
- Facilitate better access to, and sustainable use of, plant genetic resources to help provide sufficient healthy food for future generations.

## Key facts

- Farmer's Pride has 19 project partners from different sectors across Europe.
- A pan-European team of voluntary ambassadors is promoting the project.
- Events, workshops and open days are being held to build and support the network.
- A conference will launch the network and celebrate the project's achievements in autumn 2020.

## The need for plant genetic diversity in agriculture

Our heavy reliance on a small number of crop species and genetically uniform varieties puts future food and nutrition security at risk.



Data sources: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew State of the World's Plants report (2017) and FAO State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture (2019)