



European Native Seed Conservation Network

The purposes of ENSCONET are:

- to improve quality, co-ordination and integration of European seed conservation practice, policy and research for native plant species
- to assist EU conservation policy and its obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

ENSCONET activities are organised into four areas



COLLECTING

- Collate a baseline list of species held in European seed banks.
- Produce a list of prioritised species to be collected.
- Develop an integrated seed collecting programme for European bio-geographical regions.
- Publish and test in the field a high standard seed collecting protocol.

CURATION

- Undertake an inventory of the seed conservation facilities in Europe.
- Publish a common curation protocol that assures quality and security of seed conservation of native species.
- Hold 75% of European Red List species in duplicate storage by 2009.
- Training and exchange programme established

DATA MANAGEMENT

- Produce an online virtual seed bank for native European species to improve accessibility to collections and species information.

DISSEMINATION

- Maintain a website (www.ensconet.eu) to provide information on ENSCONET's activities to a wide audience (seed conservation managers, policy-makers, researchers and the public in general).
- Use an e-forum to discuss key concepts of seed preservation, as well as to facilitate exchanges of practices and specialised information.
- Publish newsletters to highlight relevant news and progress.
- Produce an online virtual seed bank tour illustrating the journey a seed takes from collection to long-term storage.



ENSCONET members & associates*

1. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (UK)
2. National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Greece)
3. Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava (Slovakia)
4. Budapest Zoo & Botanical Garden (Hungary)
5. Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (Greece)
6. IMGEMA - Jardín Botánico de Córdoba (Spain)
7. Trinity College Dublin (Ireland)
8. Jardín Botánico Viera y Clavijo Gran Canaria (Spain)
9. Agricultural Research Institute, Nicosia (Cyprus)
10. Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (Spain)
11. National Botanic Garden of Belgium, Meise (Belgium)
12. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (France)
13. Università di Pavia / Centro Flora Autoctona della Lombardia (Italy)
14. Università di Pisa, Orto Botanico (Italy)
15. Jardí Botànic de Sóller, Mallorca (Spain)
16. Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali, Trento (Italy)
17. Universitat de València, Jardí Botànic (Spain)
18. Department of Biogeography & Botanical Garden, University of Vienna (Austria)
19. Botanical Garden – Center of Biological Diversity Conservation of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland)
20. Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem (Germany)
21. Helsinki University Botanic Garden (Finland)
22. Botanic Garden, University of Lisbon (Portugal)
23. Botanic Garden, Natural History Museum, University of Oslo (Norway)
24. Institute of Botany – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria)
25. University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna* (Austria)
26. Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle Luxembourg* (Luxembourg)
27. Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques Genève* (Switzerland)
28. Frederik University, Nicosia* (Cyprus)
29. RIBES-Rete Italiana Banche del Germoplasma per le Pianti Spontanee Minacciate* (Italy)
30. Kostrzyca Forest Gene Bank* (Poland)
31. Jardín Botánico Atlántico, Gijón* (Spain)

