

Book of Abstracts





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Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water economy

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The Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Food–Skopje is organizing the **5**th **International Symposium for Agriculture and Food (ISAF–2025)**, which offers a possibility for presenting novel and fundamental advances in the field of sustainable agriculture and food production. ISAF 2025 will bring together and foster the communication among leading researchers, engineers and practitioners with an aim to share their scientific ideas and experiences with all actors in the agricultural sector. Since 2012, the International Symposium for Agriculture and Food is integrating the previous organized events: Faculty–Economy Meeting, Symposium of Viticulture and Wine Production, Symposium for Vegetable and Flower Production and International Conference of the Association of Agricultural Economists of the Republic of North Macedonia.

EVENTS WITHIN ISAF 2025

- 41st Faculty-Economy Meeting
- 14th International Conference of the Association of Agricultural Economists of the Republic of North Macedonia (AAEM)
- Meeting of the Association of Faculties of Agricultural Sciences of South Eastern Europe
- 10th Balkan Animal Sciences Conference BALNIMALCON 2025
- General Assembly of Agro-Well Horizon Europe Project
- Beyond the leaf: Innovation, Research & Regulation Philip Morris Panel Discussion
- Biobased Technologies for Climate-Resilient Farming: The DIVAGRI Project Approach
- AgriFood Business x EDIH: Innovate, Connect, Transform

SCIENTIFIC AREAS OF ISAF 2025

The topics of ISAF 2025 are divided into the following scientific sections:

- Animal Biotechnology & BALNIMALCON 2025
- Agricultural Economics
- Agricultural Machinery and Sustainable Agriculture
- Apiculture
- Phytomedicine Plant Protection
- Food Quality and Safety
- Fruit Growing, Viticulture and Wine Production
- Vegetable, Flower and Decorative Plants Production
- Digital Agriculture & Natural Resources Management
- Field Crop Production
- Genetics, Breeding and Genetic Resources

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ID: 317 / SES-P-GBGR-02: 12 Abstract Submissions

Poster Presentation

Topics: Genetics, Breeding and Genetic Resources

Keywords: Crop Wild Relatives, Pre-breeding, Genetic Diversity, Malus, Pyrus, Prunus, Multi-omics,

Horizon Europe

EXPLOITING THE UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF FRUIT TREE WILD DIVERSITY FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (FRUITDIV PROJECT)

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The domestication of fruit trees has resulted in a significant genetic bottleneck, limiting the resilience of modern cultivars to abiotic and biotic stresses driven by climate change. Crop Wild Relatives (CWR) of major pome (apple, pear) and stone (cherry, plum, etc.) fruits represent a critical, yet underutilized, reservoir of genetic diversity for traits like disease resistance and drought tolerance. The FRUITDIV project, a 5-year Horizon Europe initiative (2024-2028), aims to systematically monitor, characterize, use, and conserve the diversity of fruit tree CWR to enhance the sustainability and climate resilience of European fruit production. A multidisciplinary consortium of 27 partners from 14 countries employs an integrated approach across six core research work packages. This includes: (1) creating a comprehensive CWR inventory; (2) advanced genotypic and ex-situ phenotypic characterization; (3) developing multi-omics resources for data analysis and sharing; and (4) using these data to strategically introduce CWR alleles into pre-breeding programs. FRUITDIV will generate and make publicly available a suite of resources, including a detailed CWR knowledge base, genomic datasets, phenotyping data on valuable agronomic traits, and novel pre-breeding plant materials. The project will also deliver frameworks for the sustainable conservation and economic valuation of CWR genetic resources. By bridging the gap between conservation and breeding. FRUITDIV will unlock the genetic potential of wild fruit species. The project's outputs are designed to provide breeders and farmers with the tools and genetic material needed to develop robust fruit varieties, ensuring the long-term productivity and sustainability of European agriculture.

Exploiting the Untapped Potential of Fruit Tree Wild Diversity for Sustainable Agriculture (FruitDiv Project)



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INTRODUCTION - What is FRUITDIV?

FruitDiv is a European research project launched on the 1st of January 2024. The project is funded under the Horizon Europe framework for a period of five years (January 2024 -December 2028). FruitDiv aims to monitor, characterise, use, and conserve the diversity of fruit tree Crop Wild Relatives (CWR), with a particular emphasis on pome (Malus, Pyrus) and stone (Prunus) fruits.

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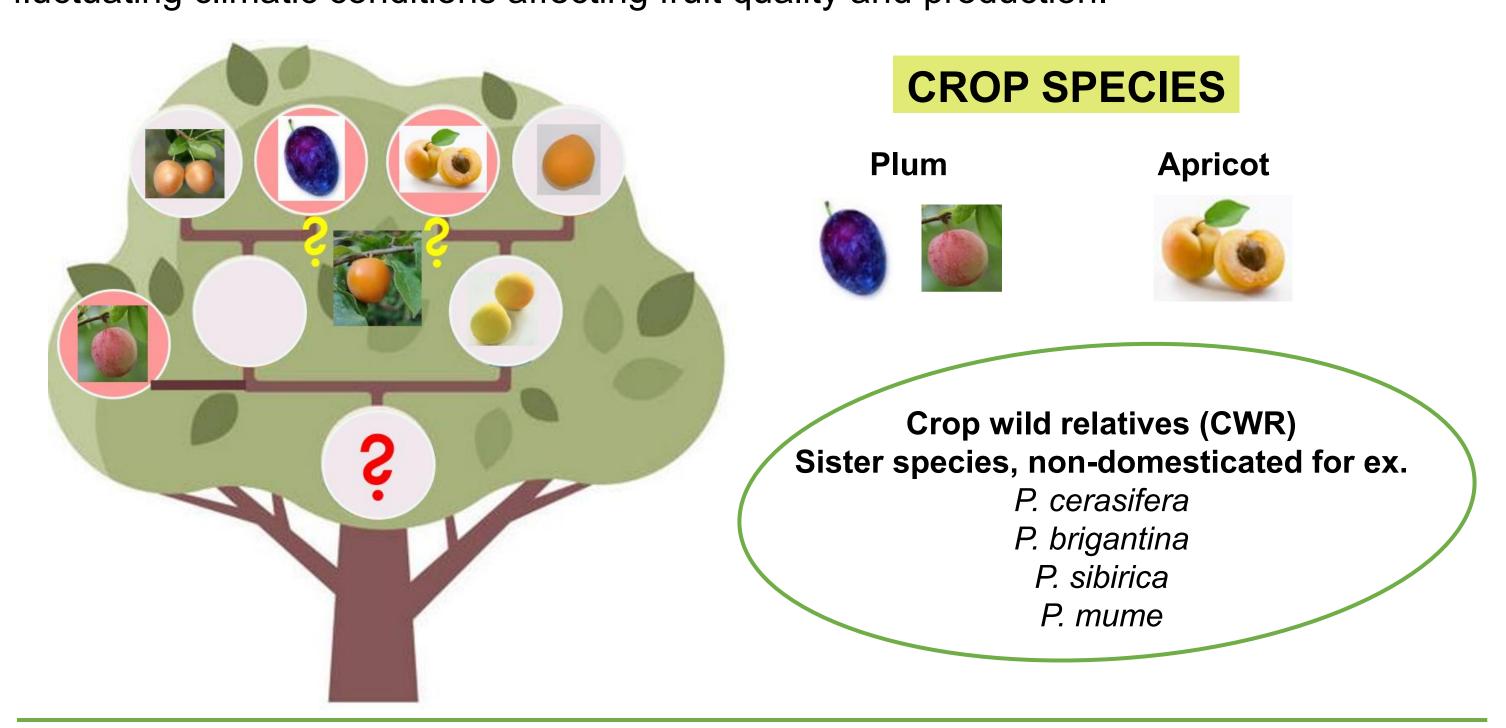
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WHAT ARE THE CROP WILD RELATIVES? Also referred as the Wild COUSINS but not only

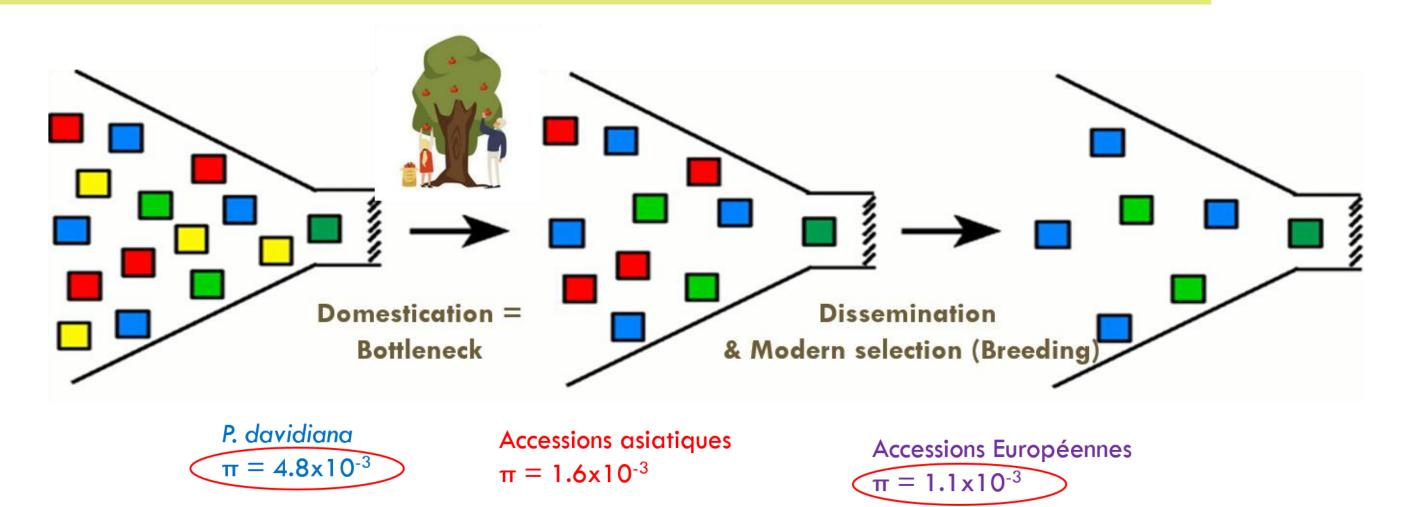
Crop Wild Relatives are wild plant species closely related to cultivated crops. They hold important potential as a source of genetic diversity, offering agronomic and nutritional traits like pest and disease resistance, tolerance to drought, and adaptability to fluctuating climatic conditions affecting fruit quality and production.



WHY STUDY CWR?

Fruit tree domestication led to a reduction in genetic diversity

- ~ 80% reduction in peach
- ~ 30% reduction in apricot



THE CONSORTIUM

The FruitDiv consortium is coordinated by INRAE France. It includes 27 multi-disciplinary partners from 10 EU Member States and 4 other European countries.



Geneticists (population, quantitative) Physiologists, biochemists and agronomists Specialist of social sciences (lawyer incl.) Fruit breeders Forestry officers

Farmers

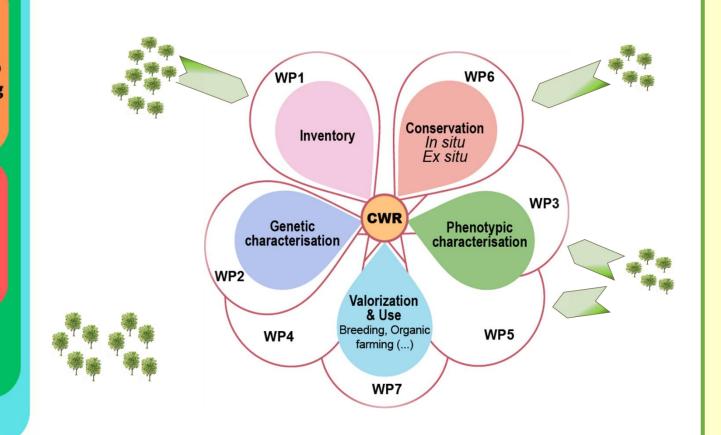
Germplasm curators

Citizens

Ex-situ phenotyping CWRs for Introduction of CWR in Multiomics-based methods to end users and resilient fruit resources for data analysis, integrate CWR in pre-breeding ustainable conservation of characterization Communication, dissemination and exploitation of results

Project management

Implication of forest officers, tree scientists and National parks



TARGET SPECIES IN FRUITDIV: Malus, Pyrus, Prunus (CWRs are FORESTRY SPECIES)

WHY?

- 1. Existing pool of European CWR germplasm
- 2. Crop species are important in a context of 'ONE HEALTH'
- 3. Use of CWR is essential to cultivate fruit trees without pesticides

Malus (related to apple) Pyrus (pear) Cerasus (cherry) **Amygdalus (almond)** Prunophora (plum) **Armeniaca (apricot)**

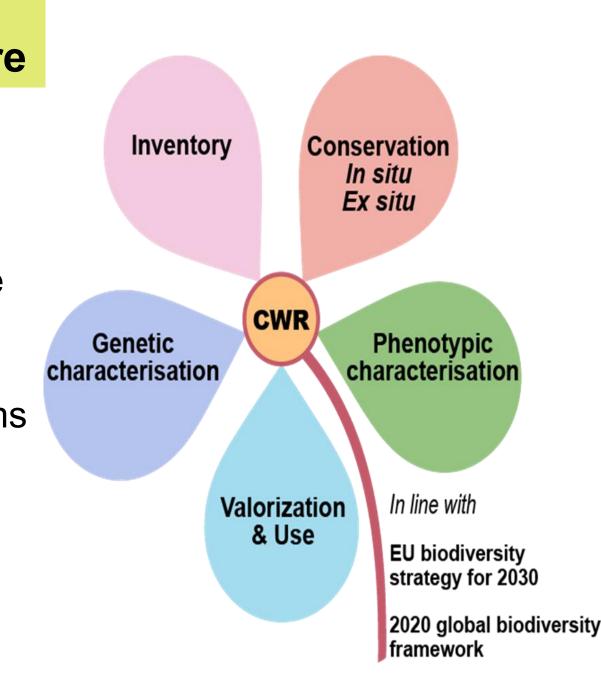
TARGET AREAS:

- Countries with ex-situ collections of CWRs of interest
- Countries located in the European (or associated countries) hotspots of Biodiversity for Malus, Pyrus and Prunus CWR (refugias of the last glaciation ~19 Mya)

HORIZON-CL6-2023-BIODIV-01-13: Crop wild relatives for sustainable agriculture

The research is carried out through the following main activity areas:

- Establishing a CWR inventory and ensure knowledge
- Conduct CWR genotypic characterisation
- Ex-situ phenotyping CWRs for traits important for different end users and resilient fruit production systems
- Integrated multiomics resources for data analysis,
- visualisation and sharing
- Introduction of CWR in Multiomics-based methods to integrate CWR in prebreeding programs
- Valuation and plans for sustainable conservation of **CWRs**



Expectations of FRUITDIV in HORIZON-CL6-2023-BIODIV-01-13

- More effective measures for the conservation of Crop Wild Relatives (CWR)
- Better conservation of CWR in ex situ repositories (gene banks)
- Better ex situ conservation by the implementation of genetic reserves in the European hotspots of diversity (former refugia during the last glaciation)
- Better characterisation of CWR diversity at the population level
- Better knowledge and dissemination on the value and interest of CWR
- Genome- and population-wide characterisation of fruit tree CWR
- Identification of CWR traits of interest for Agriculture, Forestry and Society
- Survey and sharing on the traditional knowledge linked to Fruit tree CWR
- Greater use of CWR in breeding and acceleration of CWR-based breeding programs Development of genomic tools adapted to CWR features (genetic load, domestication
- syndrome, domestication alleles etc.
- Better access by farmers and citizens to CWR-based, environmentally-friendly, improved varieties





