How to handle genetic samples

1. Send them in a cold box or refrigerated mail. Label the samples clearly with date and (if applicable) patient ID.
2. Store samples at room temperature in the dark.
3. Store them well.
4. Air-dry wet feathers and egg shells. Do not use heat or stand the samples in direct sunlight.
5. DNA from moulded feathers can be isolated.
NO DNA
stored at room temperature in the dark.
Moist or dry samples are best at -4°C and then
Samples from 69a skins are a very good source
in the dark.

DNA in moulded feathers degrades over time. The

better the results
The larger and the fresher the feathers the

After each breeding event in the hild, the nests
The genes collected at their nest or nesting site
For determining the Genetic fingerprint
From every bird released, a blood sample is

Your contribution is very valuable
How the Genetic Monitoring is done

the identification of individuals in the field
Only a Genetic monitoring will allow
Identification of the future of the re-introduction
released breded virtue populations are very
imporant. The aims of the Genetic monitoring
The Genetic Monitoring is based on DNA samples
collected from birds living in captivity and in the
wild.

natural populations
in the Alps and neighboring

Aim:
- To detect migration between the newly established
time.
- To monitor the loss of Genetic variation over
- To detect population in the Alps.
- To determine the sex-ratio of the newly established
- To follow birds hatch in the wild.
- To identify which birds form a pair or trio.
- Based on a single feather

Very important, your contribution is therefore
important for the future of the re-introduction.