





Added value of mountain livestock systems: initiatives in eastern Italian Alps

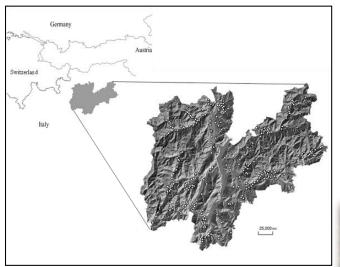
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Background

- Mountain livestock farming systems are facing climatic, social and economic changes → abandonment of marginal and less favoured areas and intensification in the most productive areas
- The link between local breeds, typical products and mountain agroecosystems can contribute to generate added value and to favour the resilience of traditional systems

Case study 1: cooperative dairies in Trento Province



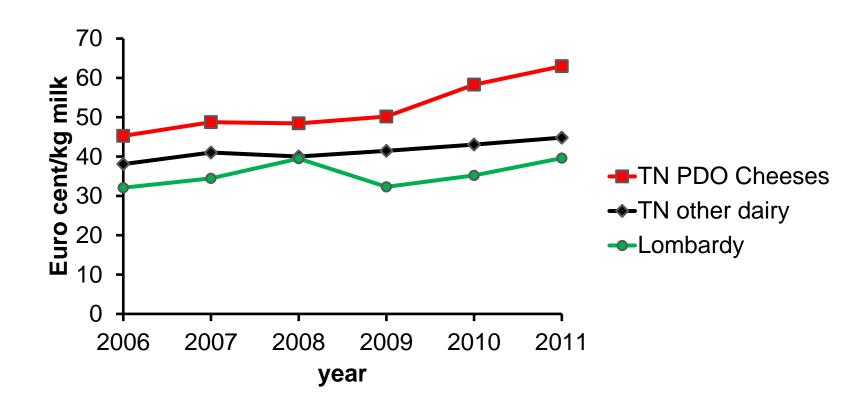
<u>Study area</u> → Trento province:

- Mountainous area 6,212 km²
- 1,372 km² UAA, mainly grassland
- 1,075 dairy farms: the majority are members of cooperative dairies producing PDO cheeses



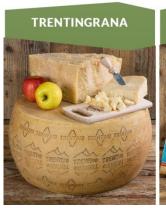


Case study 1: added value of cooperation in dairy cattle farming systems (Sturaro et al., 2013)



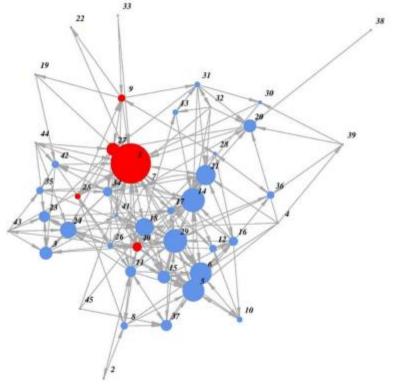
Case study 1: added value of cooperation in dairy cattle farming systems

Network advice among the members of the Primiero Cooperative (Pachoud et al., 2020)









Case Study 2: local sheep breeds in Veneto Region

This study is part of a project (Sheep Al.L. Chain) aiming to improve the competiveness of local sheep breed farms (Lamon and Alpagota) through the valorisation of their link with mountain agroecosystems

Three specific aims:

- Sustainable use of animal genetic resources/in vivo conservation program
- Link between sheep products and landscape/agroecosystems → "territorial marketing" strategy
- Conversion to organic production: SWOT analysis

Lamon Sheep breed

Breeding Males / Females (n of heads)

73/316

Herds (n)

25

Risk status

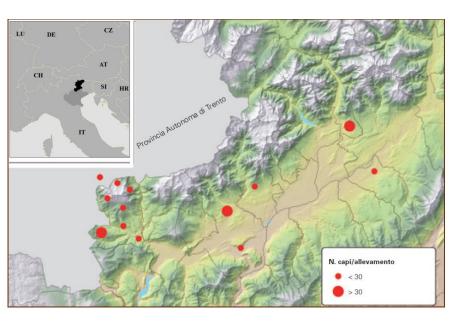
Endangered

Uses

Meat

Source: EFABIS, 2020





Alpagota Sheep Breed

Breeding Males / 96 / 2969 Females (n of heads)

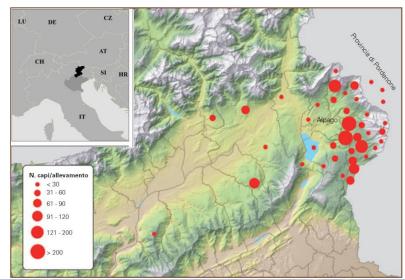
Herds (n) 59

Risk status Endangered

Uses Meat

Source: EFABIS, 2020

Slow food presidium «agnello d'Alpago»





Use of genetic resources



Azienda AZ. AGR. SAVIANE MARIA \

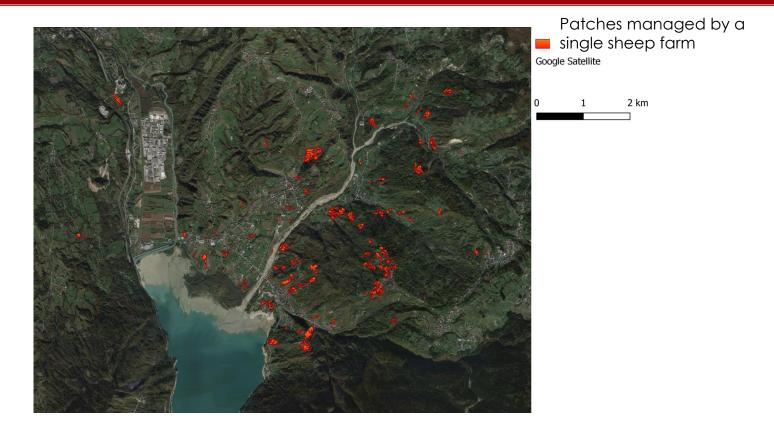
application for mobile phone to support mating plans, with the aim to limit the risk of inbreeding.



Results – farming systems

	Unit	All farms	Alpagota	Lamon
Farms surveyed	N	39	21	18
Local sheep breed	Livestock Unit/farm	8.5	14.6	2.8
Total Livestock Unit/farm	LU	21.4	20.6	22.3
Elevation, mean	m a.s.l.	680	675	687
Grassland (pasture and meadows), total surface	ha	757	466	291
Grassland (pasture and meadows), mean	ha	16.8	19.4	13.9
Forage self-sufficiency	% DM	87%	91%	83%

Results – link between sheep farms and landscape



Added value: potential conversion to organic production SWOT analysis



Strenghts	Weaknesses			
 Grassland based farming systems Local breeds Strong cooperation – Slow food presidium 	Certification and traceability: expensive and complicated for smallholders			
Opportunities	Threats			
 Positive trends for market of organic products Link with (eco) tourism 	 Lack of infrastructures, services and plants (particular for wool) Fragmented and harsh landscape Wolf predations Marginality of sheep sector with respect to othe livestock (agri-food) chains 			

Conclusions

- Link between livestock systems and mountain agroecosystems → ecosystem services and added value for the livestock products :
 - Public payment/subsides for ecosystem services
 - Territorial marketing
- The involvement of farmers (in particular smallholders) in cooperative/multiactors approaches is fundamental

Take home message

From local to global: link between local genetic resources, traditional farming systems, high quality products and mountain agroecosystems as key factor to ensure resilience



Contacts

- Link to the website of University of Padova: https://www.unipd.it/en/dafnae
- Link to our publications:
 https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Enrico_Sturaro
- Sheep All Chain Project: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCLvh17IT-BhgGFlhNg1K74A
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