



Steering Animal Production
Systems towards a
Sustainable Future

New EU27 livestock typology reveals areas for targeted innovation

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EU27 Diverse livestock farming systems



Species

Categories

Breeds

Environment

Landscape



EU27 Diverse livestock farming systems



Intensity



Arable lands



Infrastructure



Why diversity is important?

Multi-functionality of agriculture and service provisioning

Provisioning, regulating, supporting, cultural

Resilience

Climate change

Global market

Use of resources



Criteria for studying the diversity

Composition of species

Stocking rates

Biogeographical condition

Land use

Product differentiation (quality-label schemes)



Objective

Mapping the spatial diversity of livestock regions across 27 Europe Union countries

AnimalFuture

Identifying areas to which specific innovations can be applied to improve sustainability of livestock production

- Assessing the multi-dimensional consequences of innovations on benefits and costs of animal production systems.



Methodology

Variables

- share of agricultural area in the NUTS3
- share grasslands area in the agricultural area
- monogastric stocking rate
 - poultry stocking rate
 - pig stocking rate
- ruminant stocking rate
 - small ruminant stocking rate
- share of dairy cows
- share of area classed in LFA scheme
- livestock products classed as PDO or PGI

Spatial Scope - EU 27



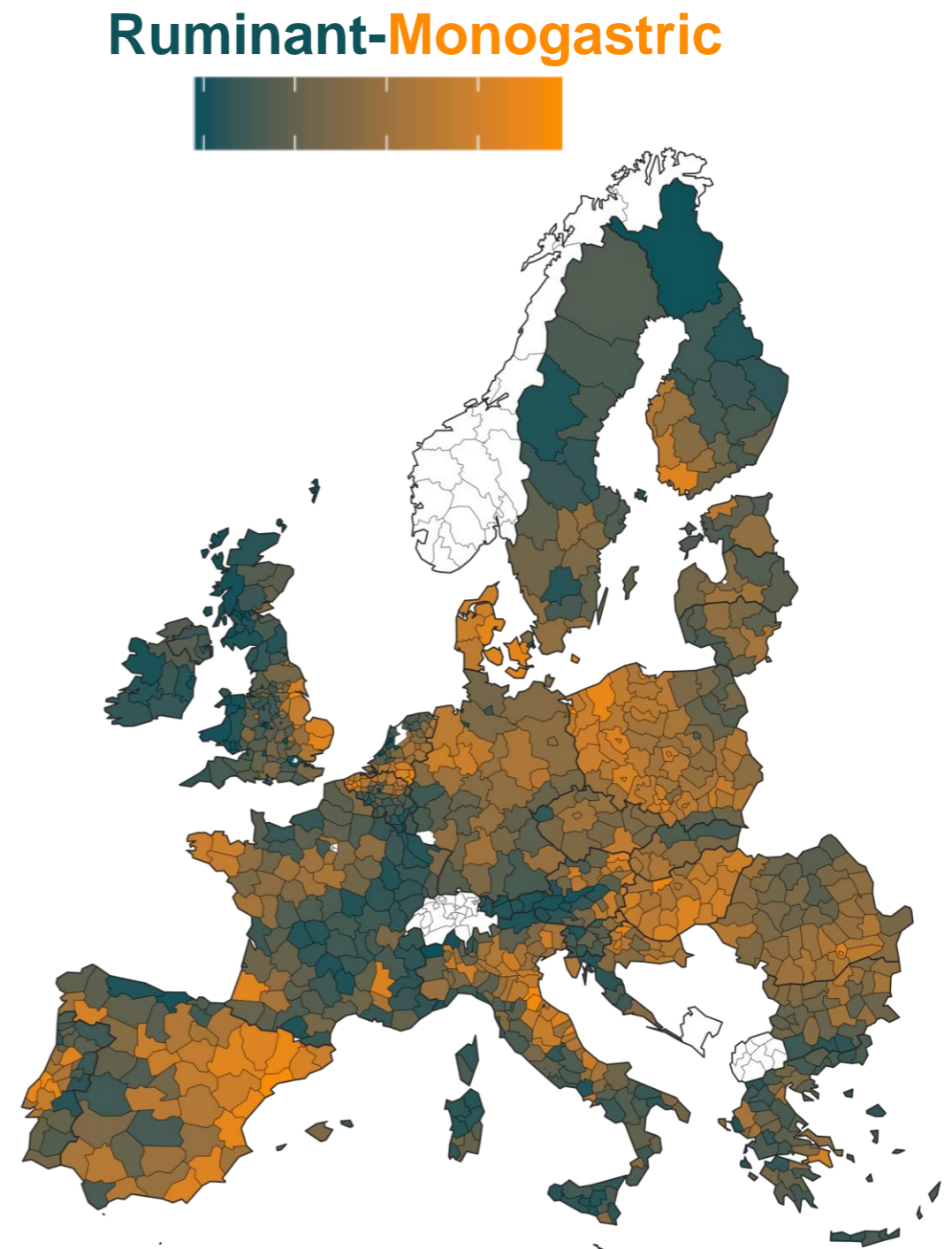
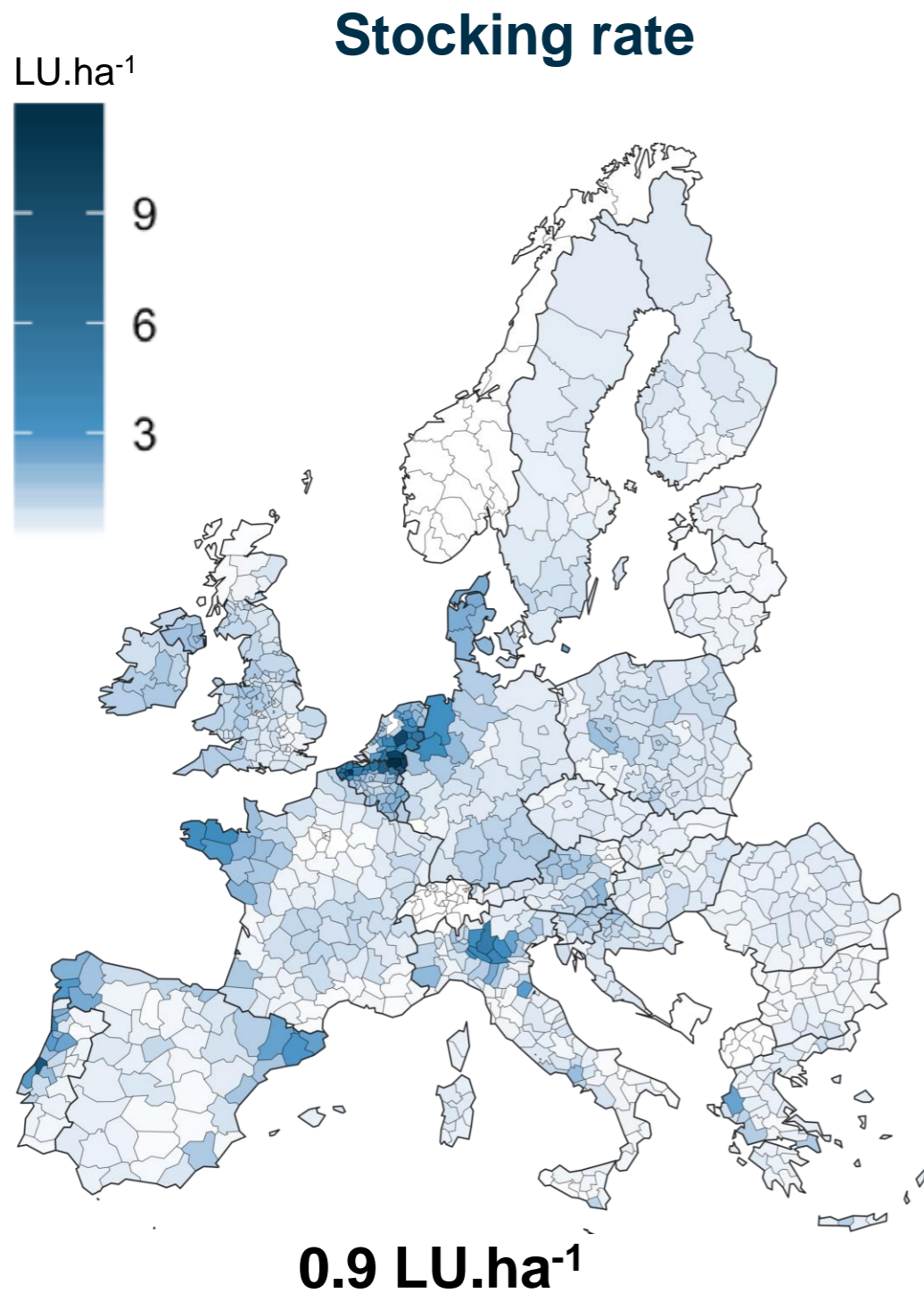
909 NUTS3 UNITS

K-means

Group similar NUTS3 areas and to identify underlying patterns



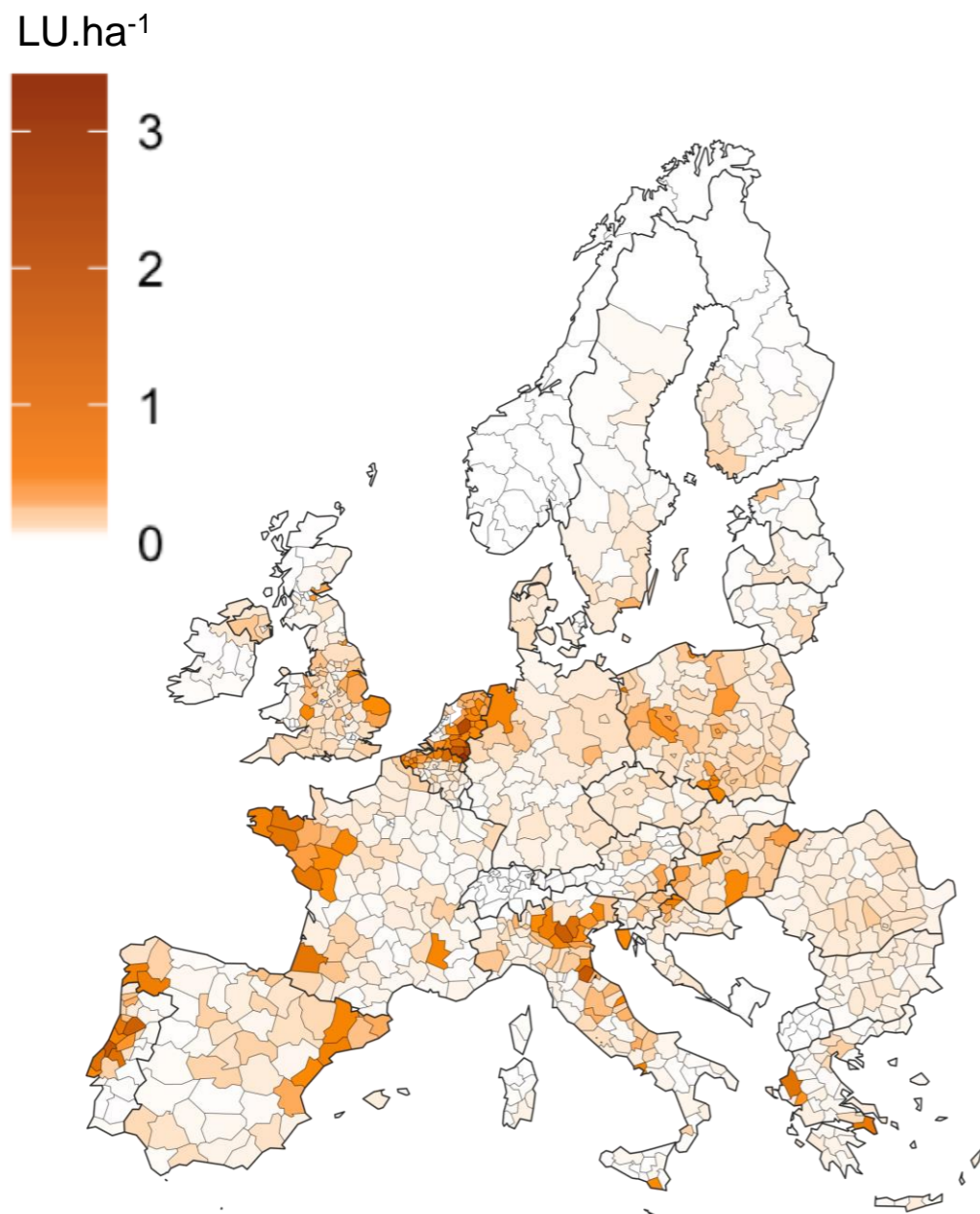
Results – Mapping spatial diversity



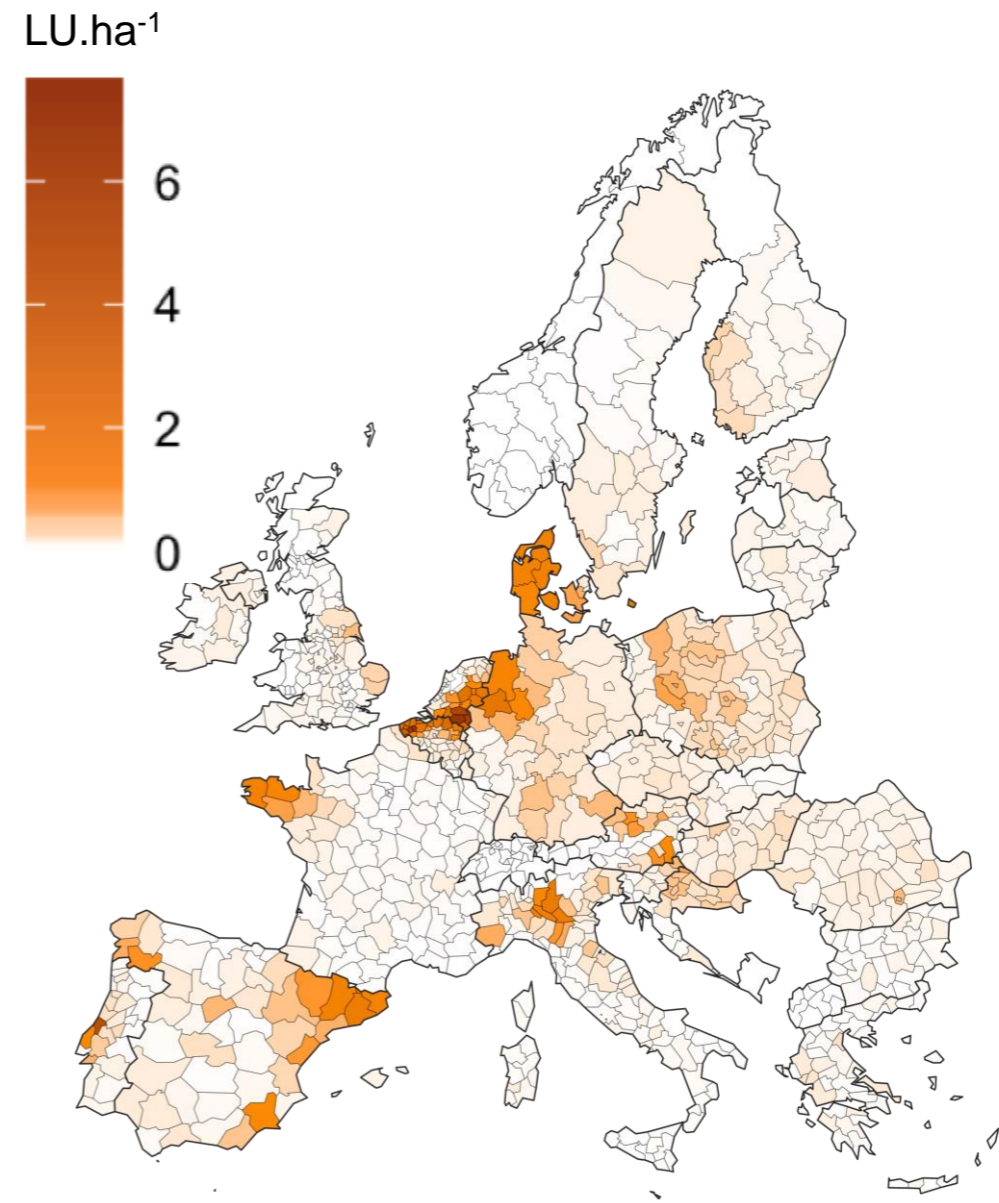


Results – Mapping spatial diversity

Poultry stocking rate



Pig stocking rate

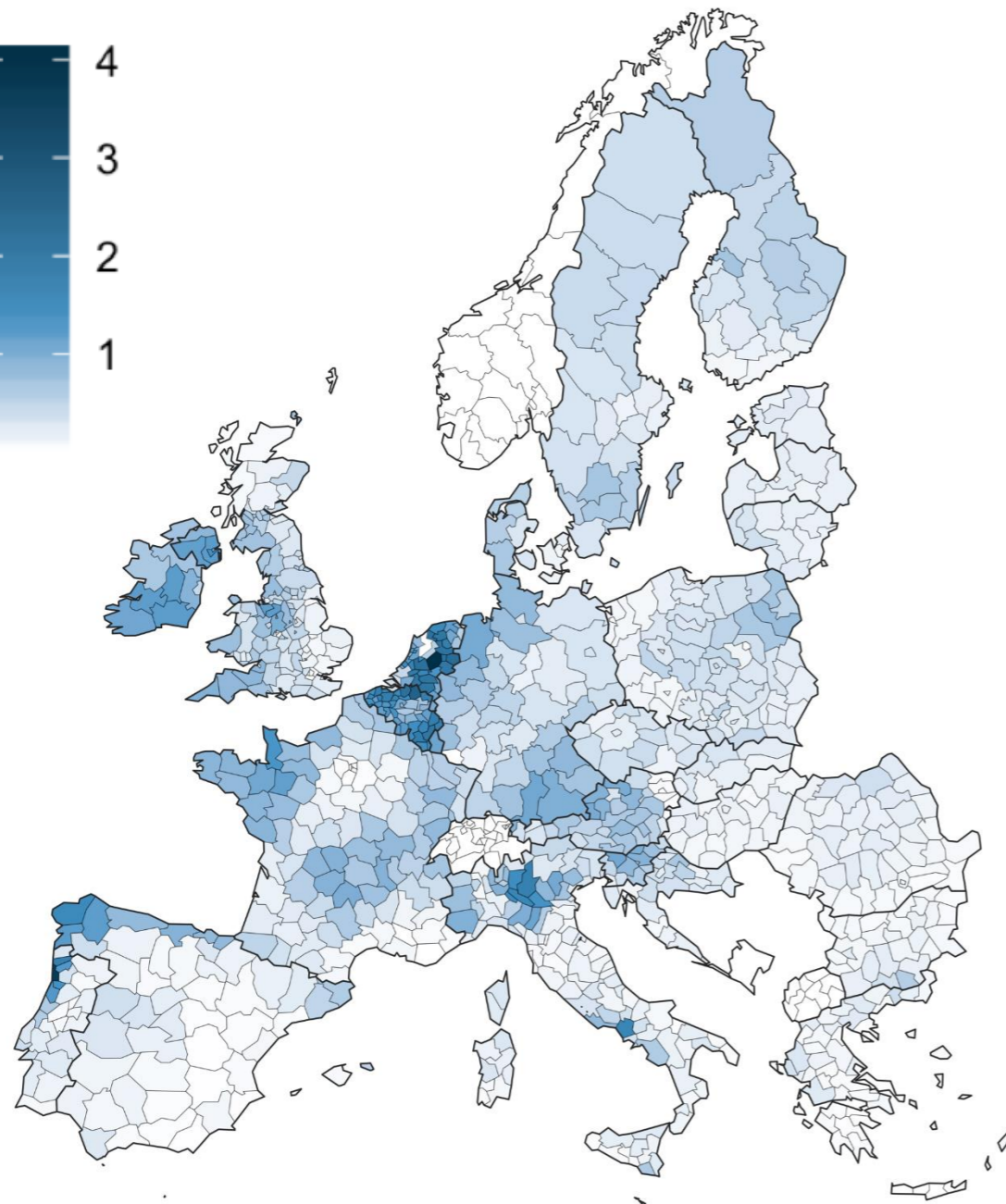
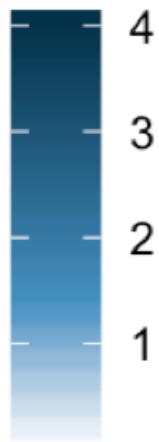




Results – Mapping spatial diversity

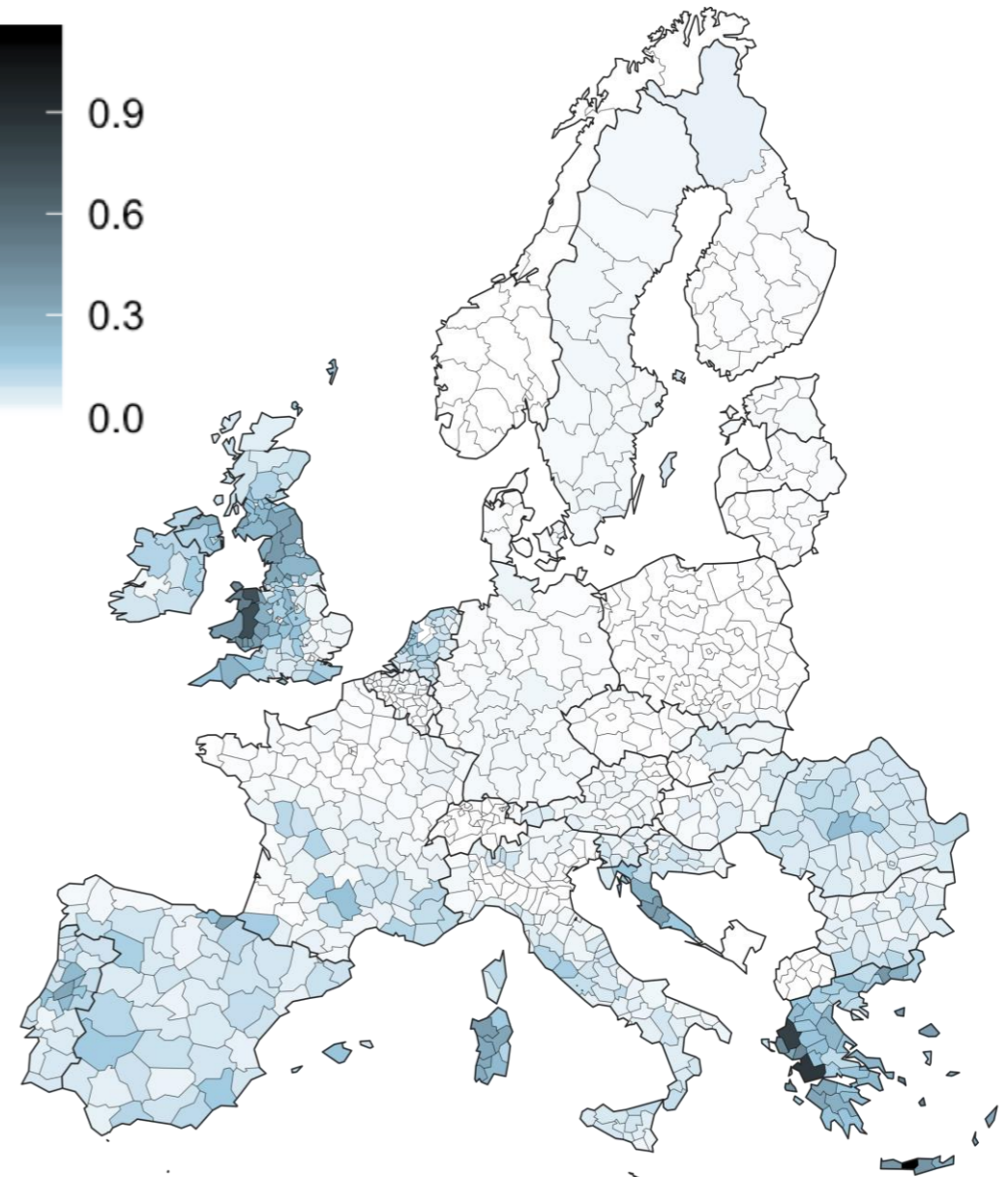
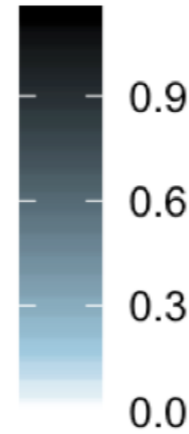
Cattle stocking rate

LU.ha⁻¹



Small rum stocking rate

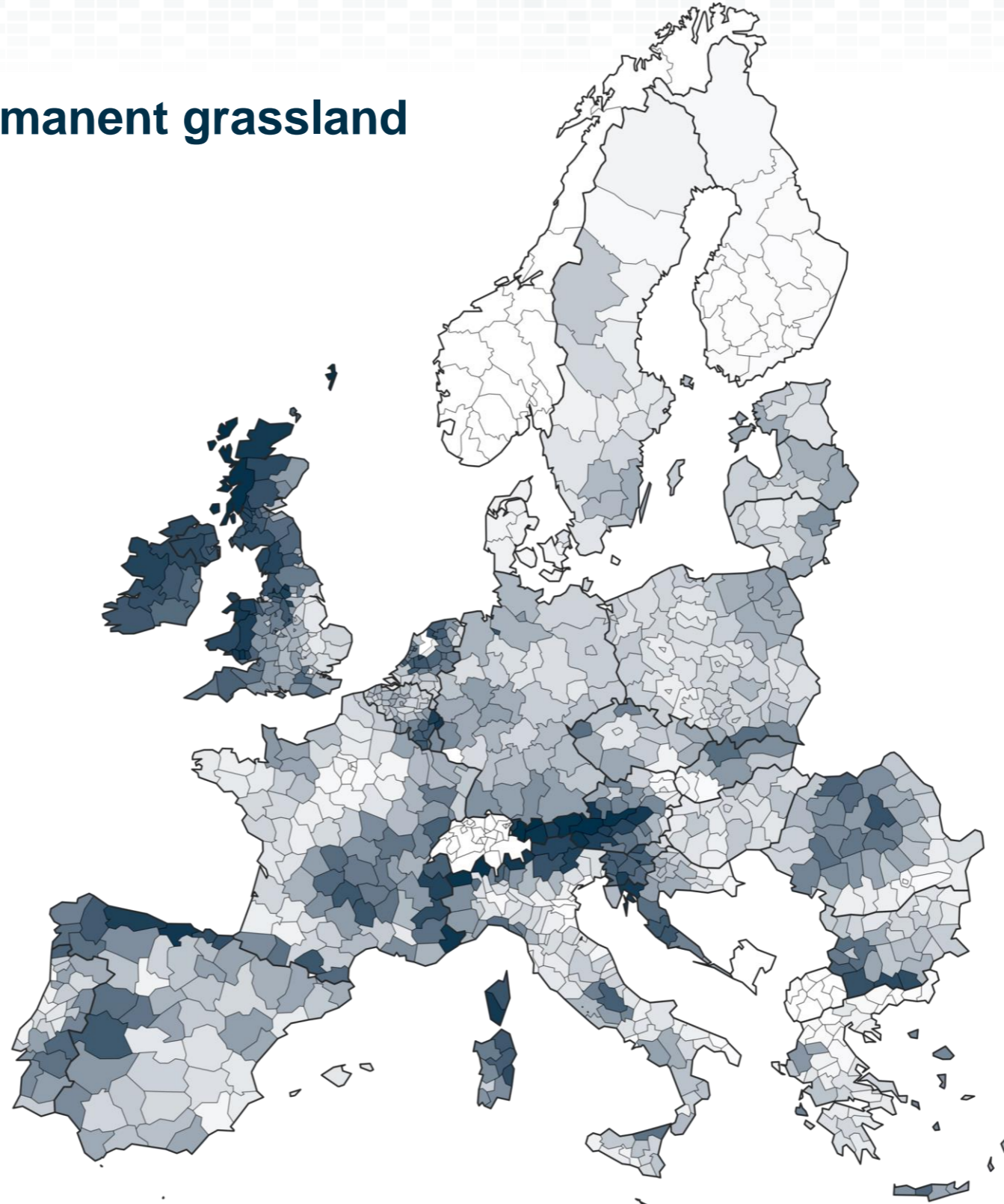
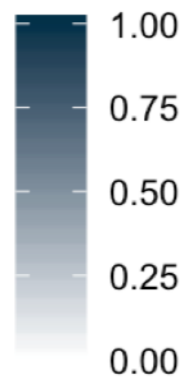
LU.ha⁻¹





Results – Mapping spatial diversity

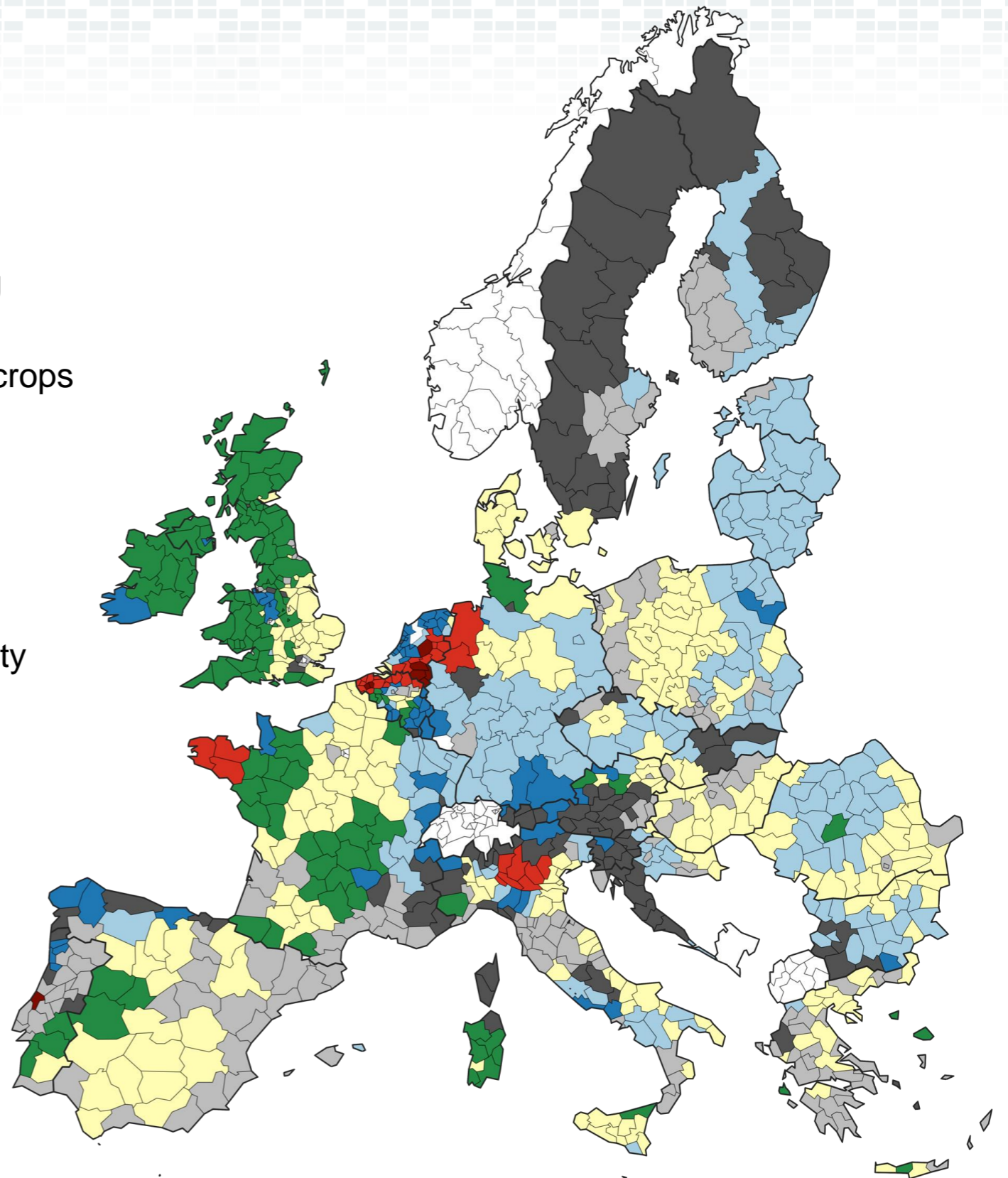
Share of permanent grassland





EU27 - Livestock typology

- Reduced agricultural activity - Mountain grazing
- Reduced agricultural activity - Perennial, other crops
- Crop specialized, Mixed
- Grazing livestock dominated
- Crop oriented - Dairy predominant - Low intensity
- Dairy predominant - High intensity
- Intensive monogastric and ruminant systems
- Very Intensive monogastric dominated systems

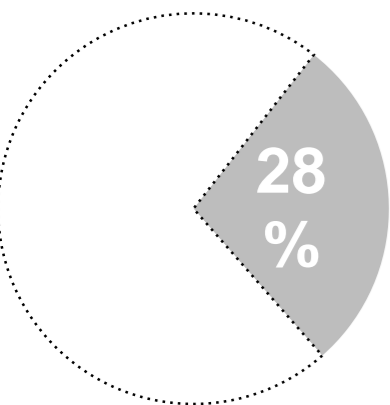




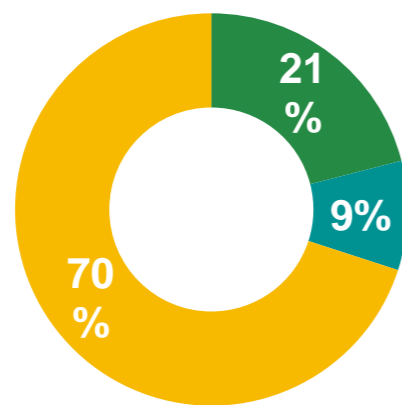
EU27 - Livestock typology

Reduced agricultural activity - Perennial, other crops (n = 186)

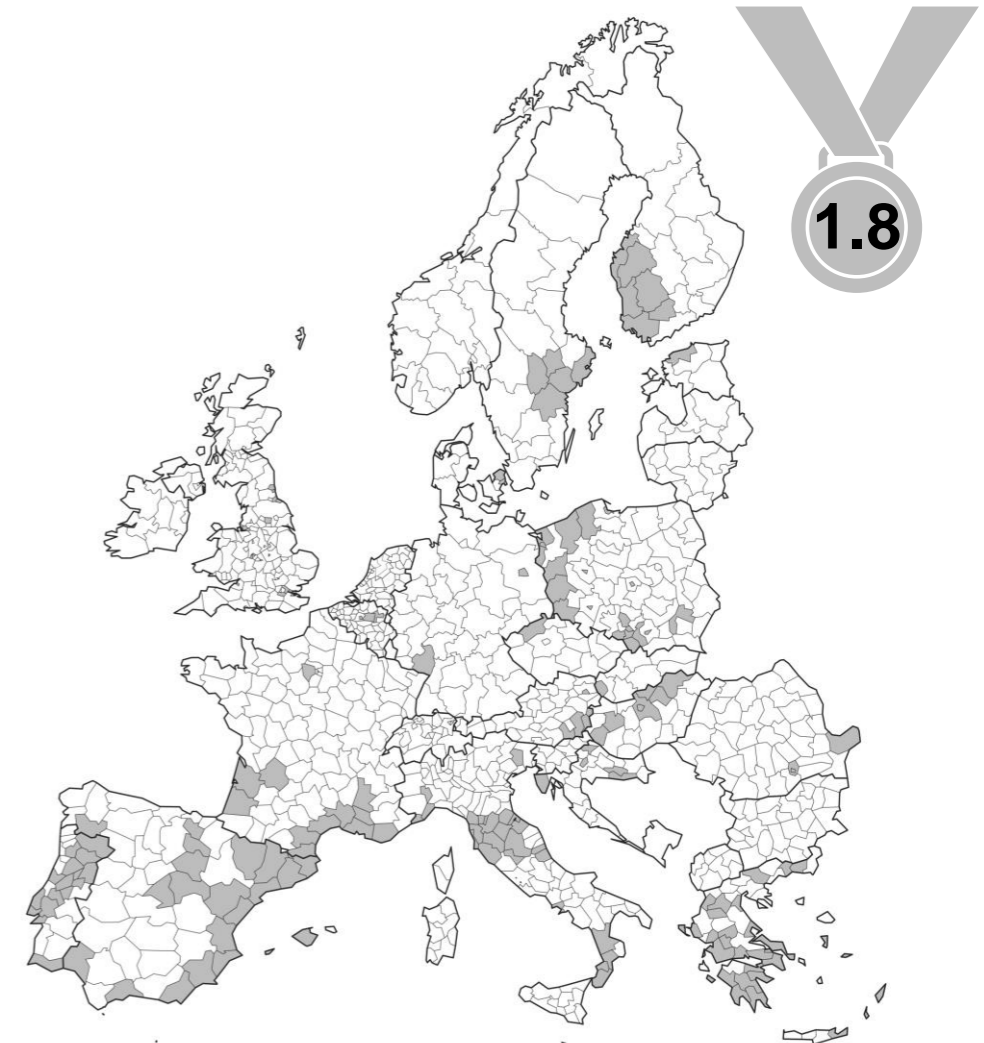
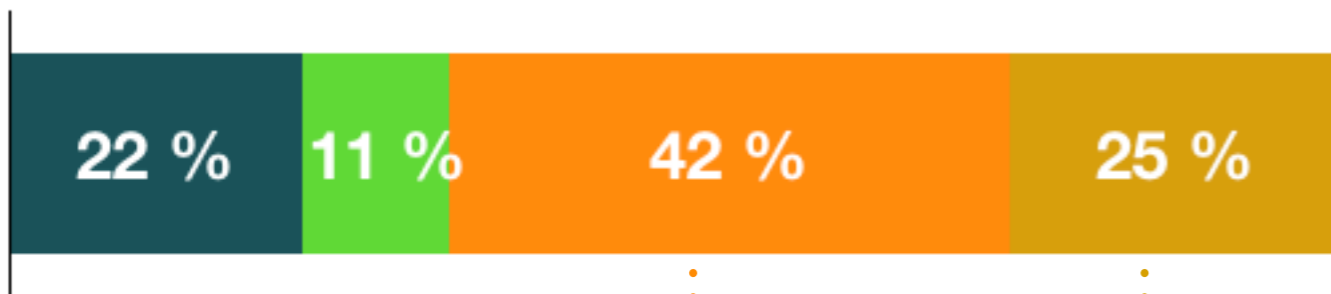
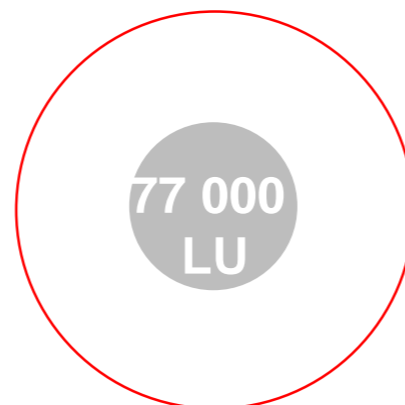
% UAA



Land use



Livestock population





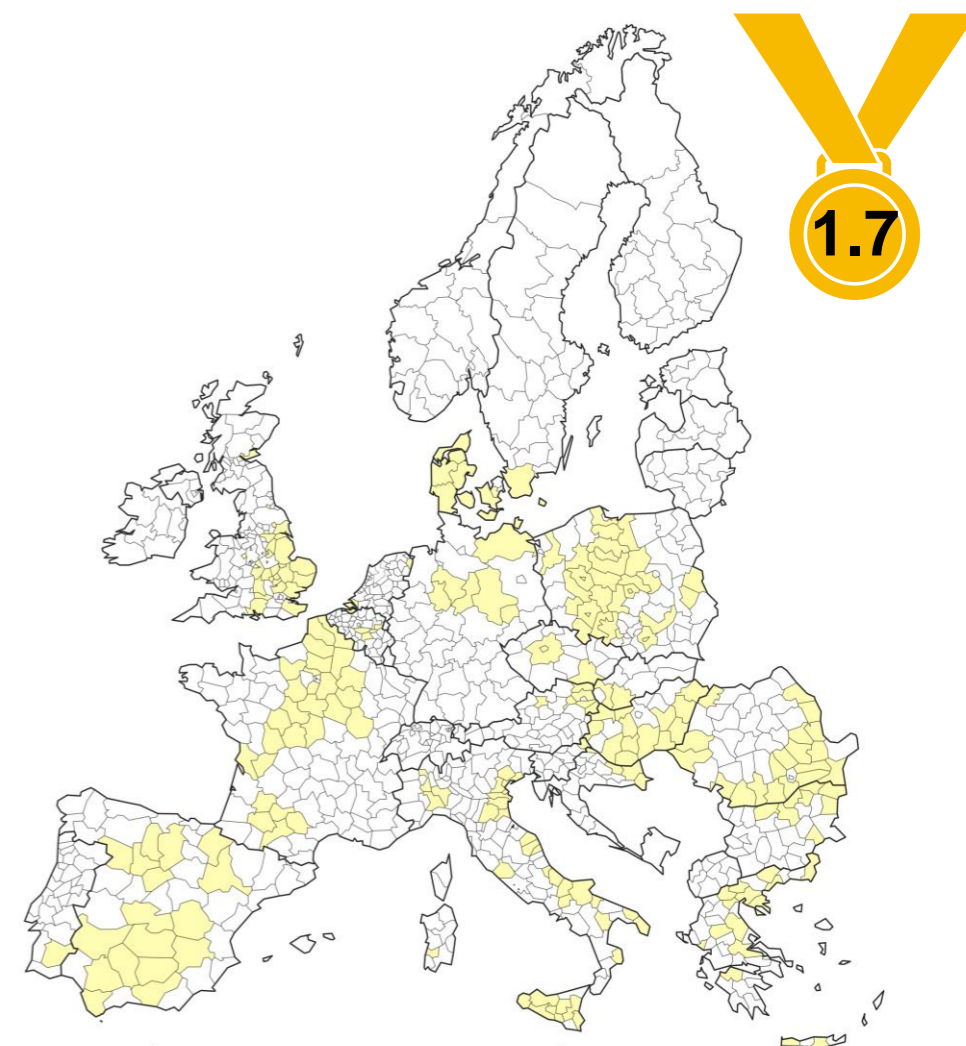
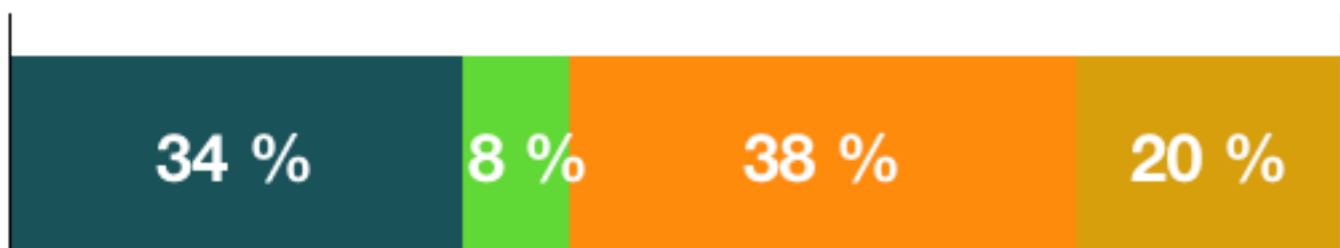
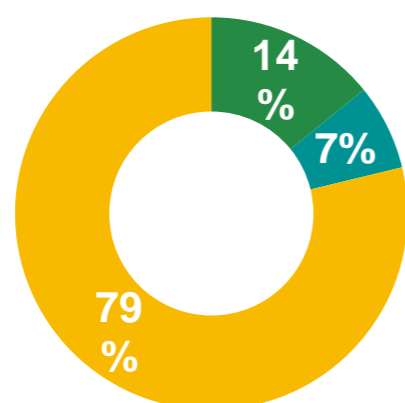
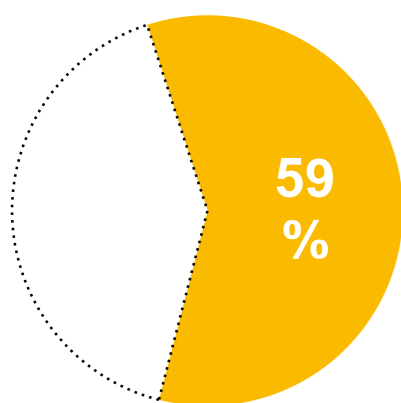
EU27 - Livestock typology

Crop specialized, Mixed (n = 223)

% UAA

Land use

Livestock population

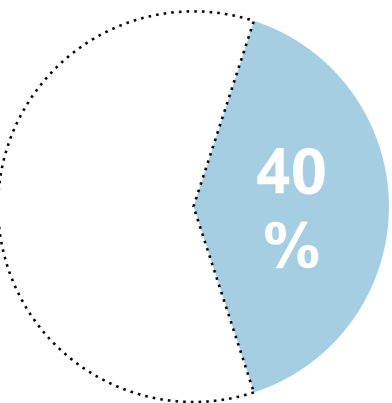




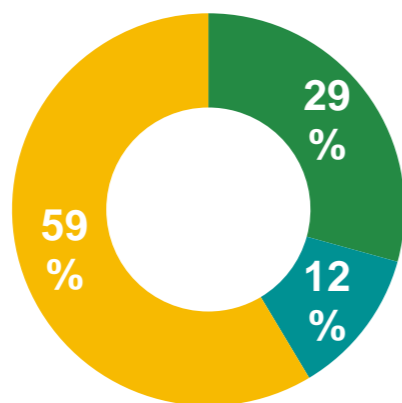
EU27 - Livestock typology

Crop oriented - Dairy predominant - Low intensity (n = 155)

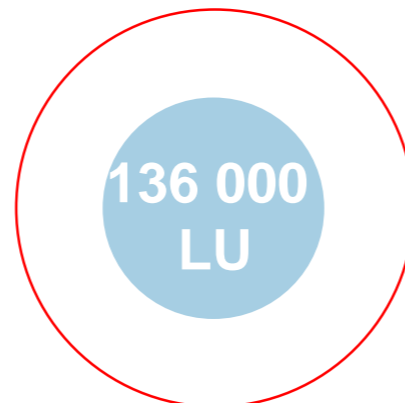
% UAA



Land use



Livestock population

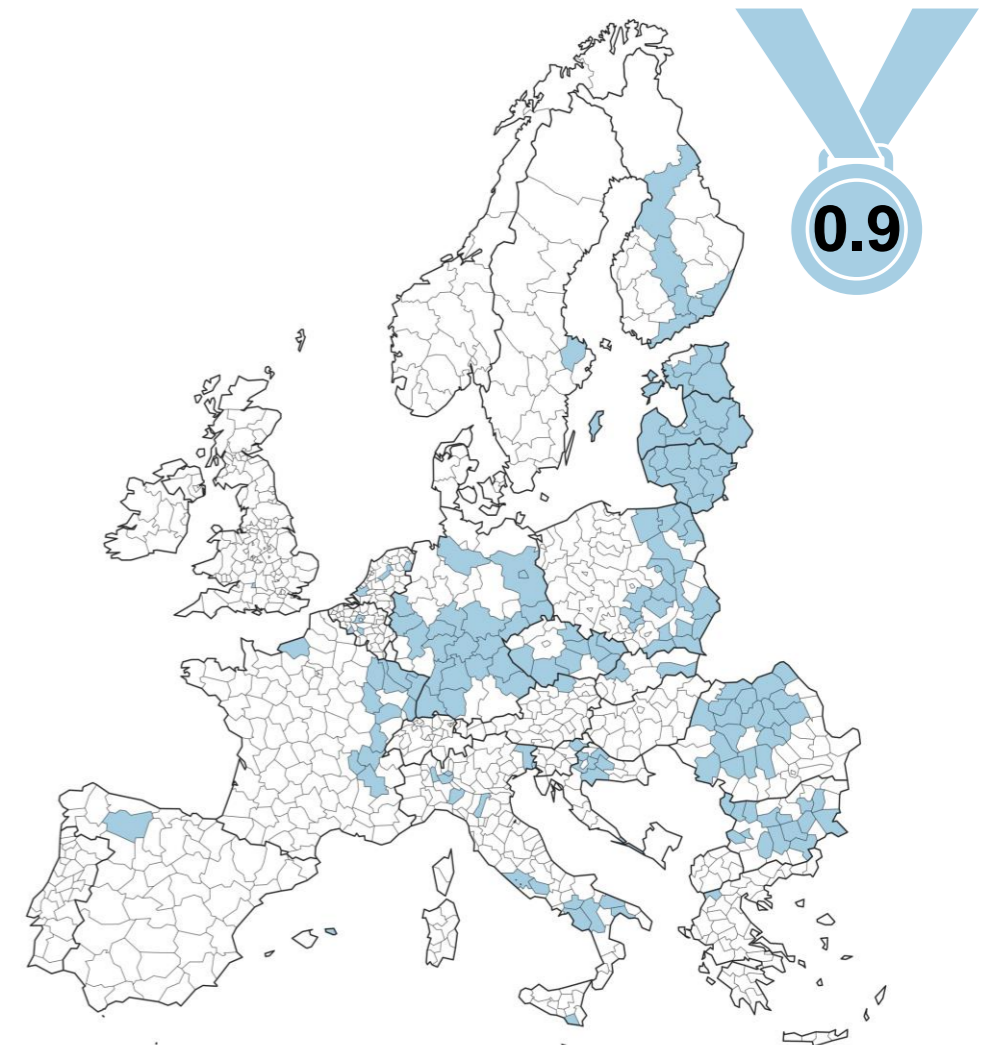


61%

5%

24%

11%





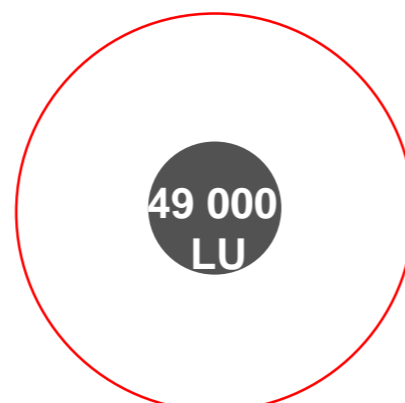
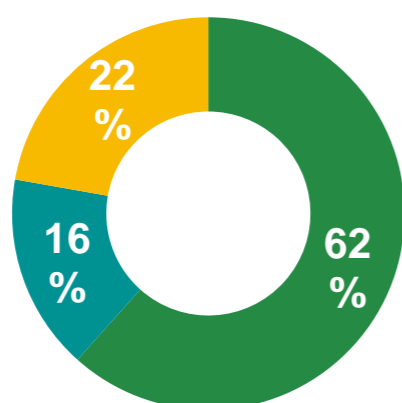
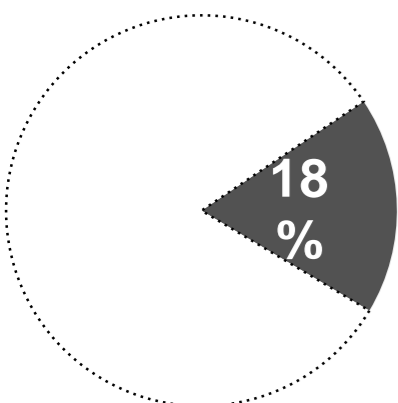
EU27 - Livestock typology

Reduced agricultural activity - Mountain grazing (n = 111)

% UAA

Land use

Livestock population

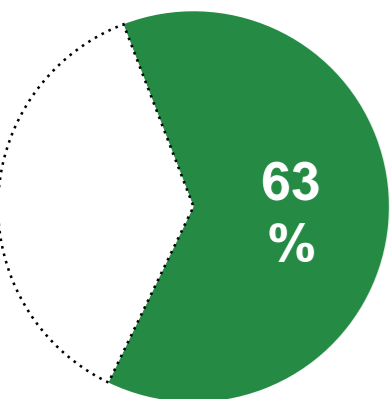




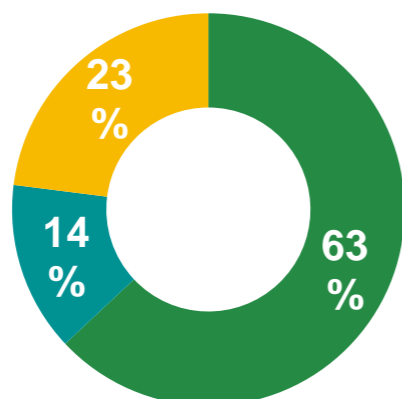
EU27 - Livestock typology

Grazing livestock dominated (n = 123)

% UAA



Land use



Livestock population



65%

15%

10%

10%

0.6 LU.ha⁻¹

0.2 LU.ha⁻¹

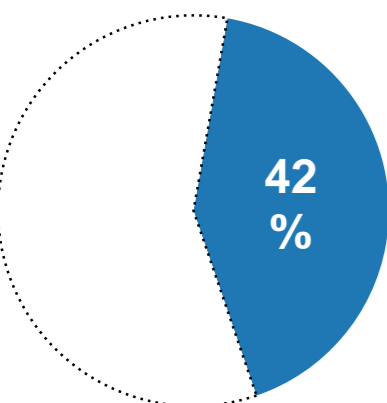




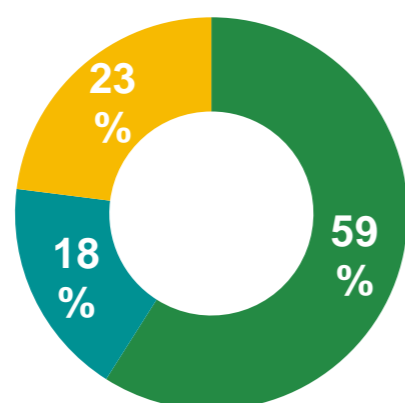
EU27 - Livestock typology

Dairy predominant - High intensity (n = 68)

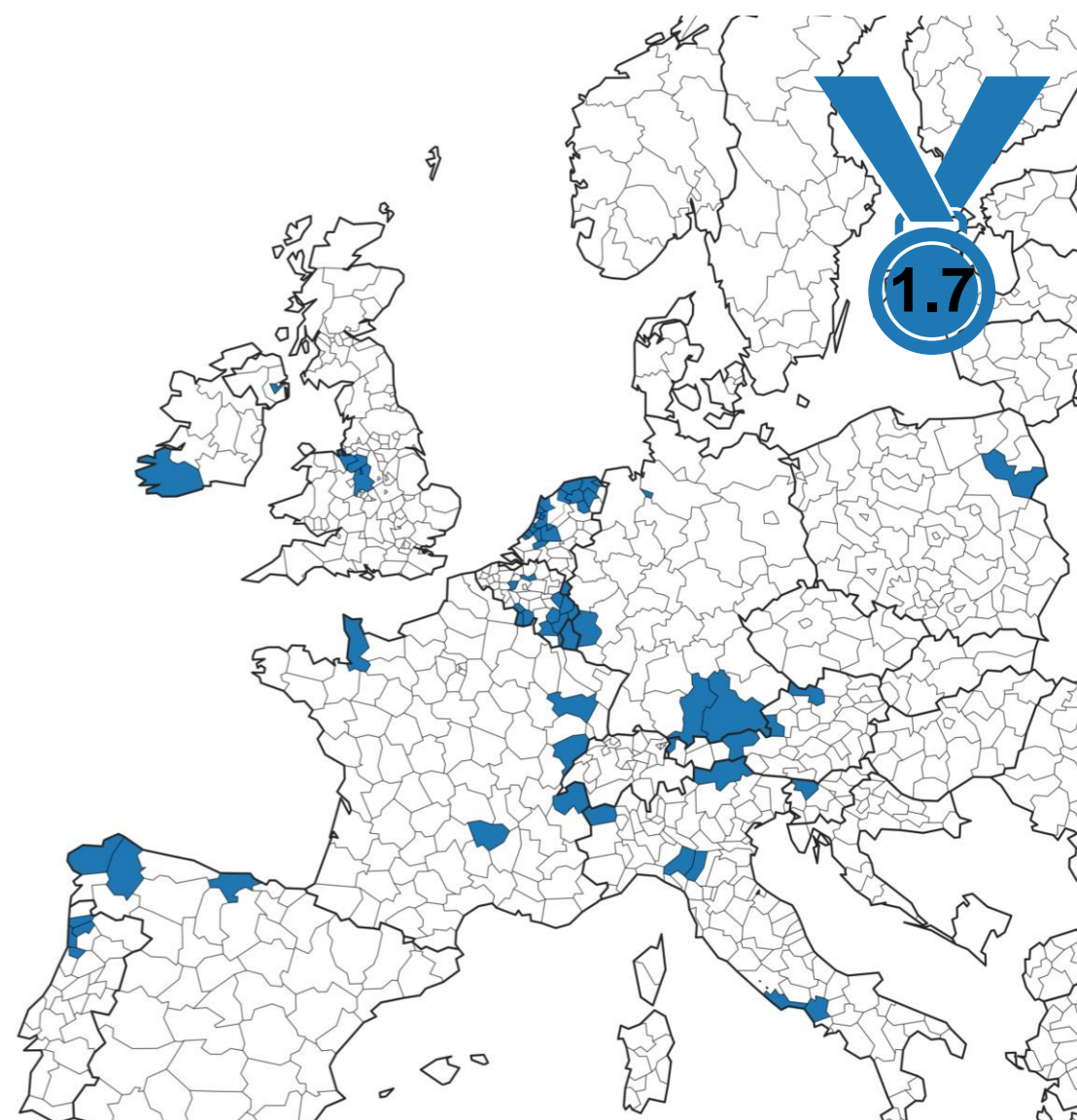
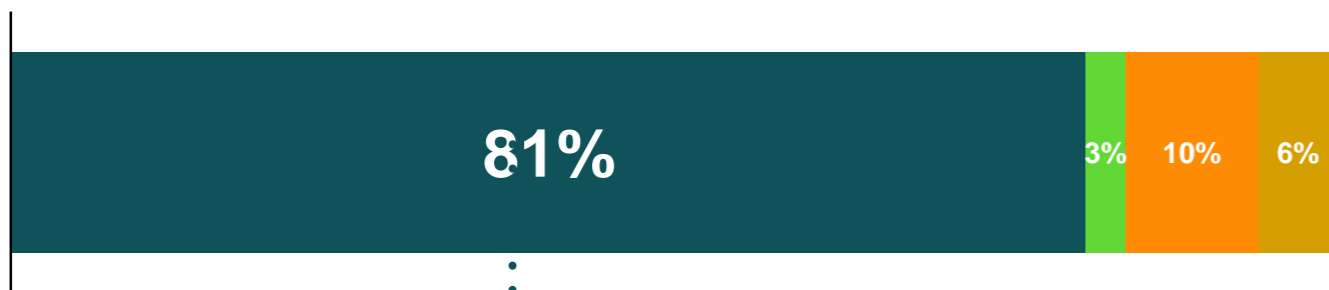
% UAA



Land use



Livestock population

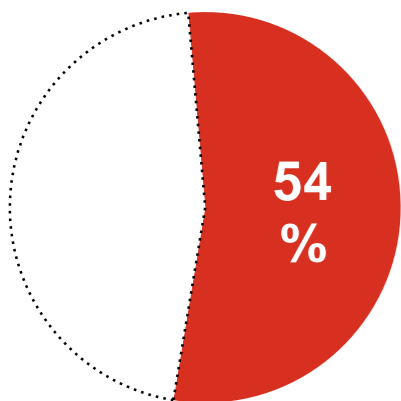




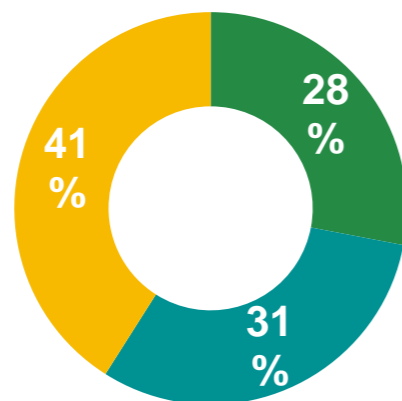
EU27 - Livestock typology

Intensive monogastric and ruminant systems (n = 35)

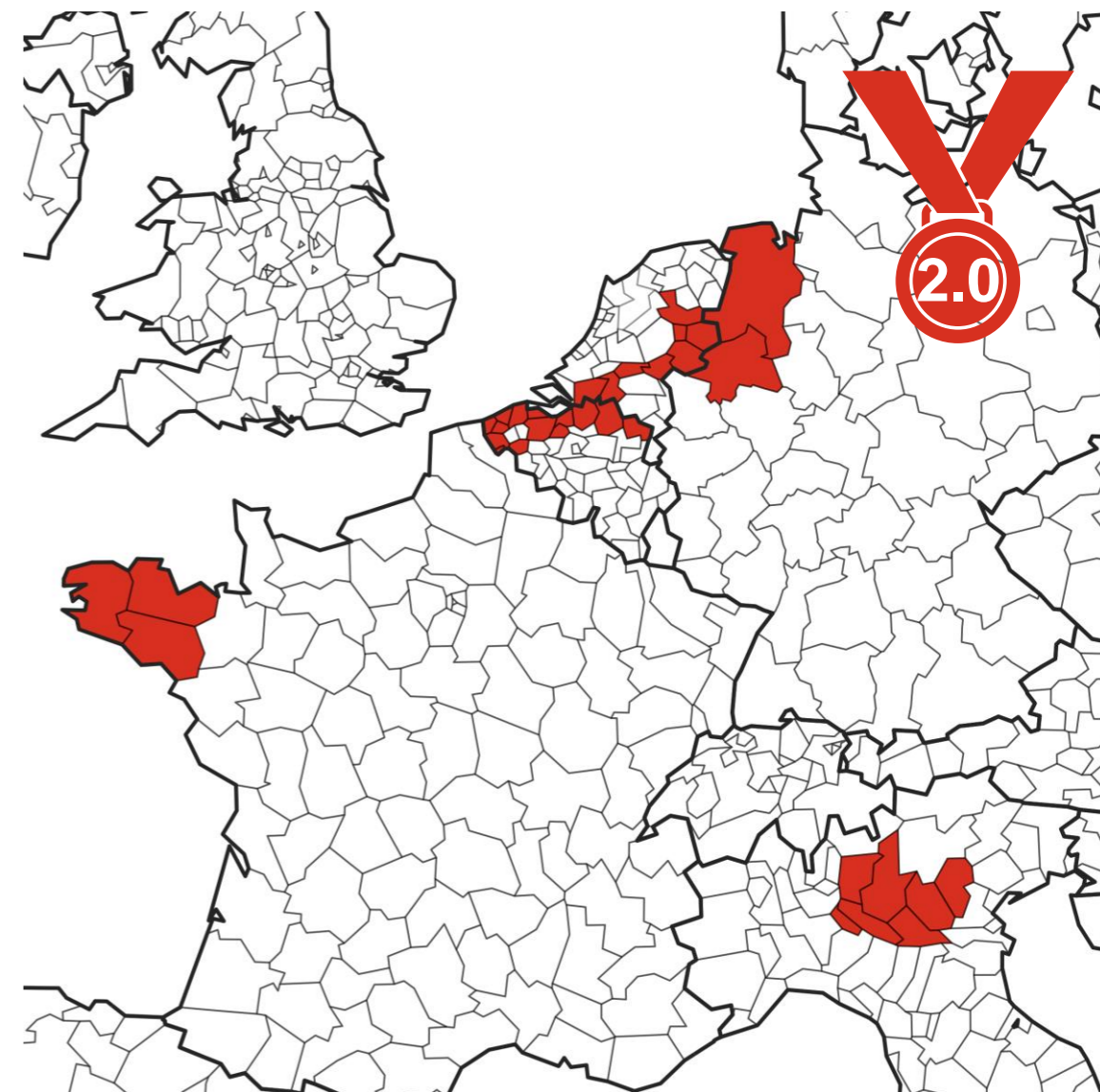
% UAA



Land use



Livestock population



34%

45%

21%

1.5 LU.ha⁻¹

2.0 LU.ha⁻¹

0.6 LU.ha⁻¹

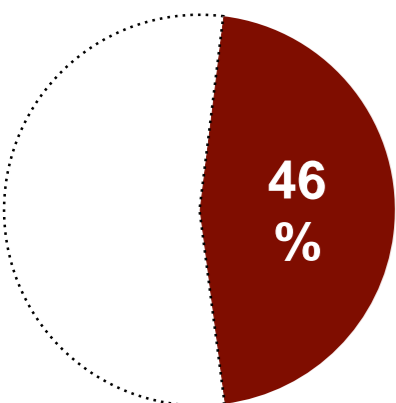




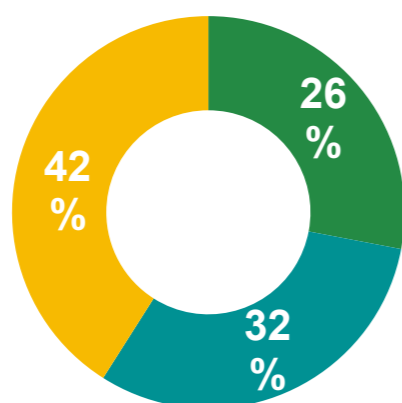
EU27 - Livestock typology

Very Intensive monogastric dominated systems (n = 8)

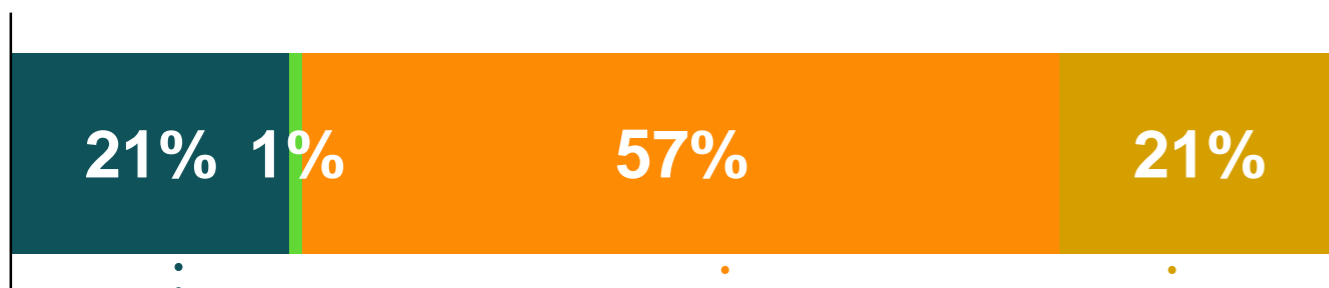
% UAA



Land use



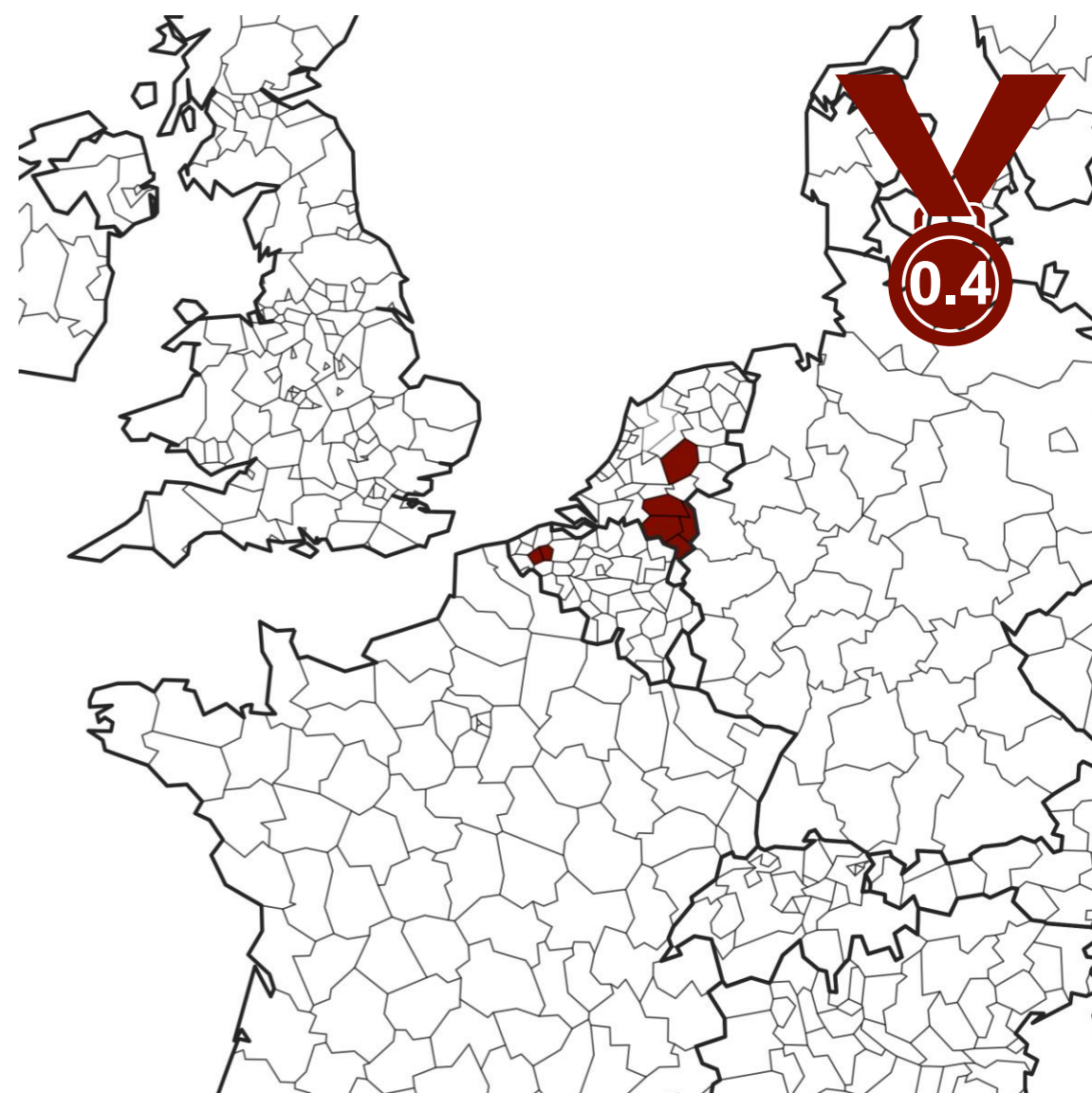
Livestock population



1.7 LU.ha⁻¹

5.7 LU.ha⁻¹

2.0 LU
.ha⁻¹





Matching innovation per Type

Egg production



Use of by-products

Use of insects

Technology to reduce emissions

Dairy production



Differentiated milk production

Increase protein self-sufficiency

Grass-based milk production

Sheep production



Increase use of by-products

Use labels based on type of production

Payment for ecosystems services

Beef production



Grazing dynamic rotation

Optimised feeding

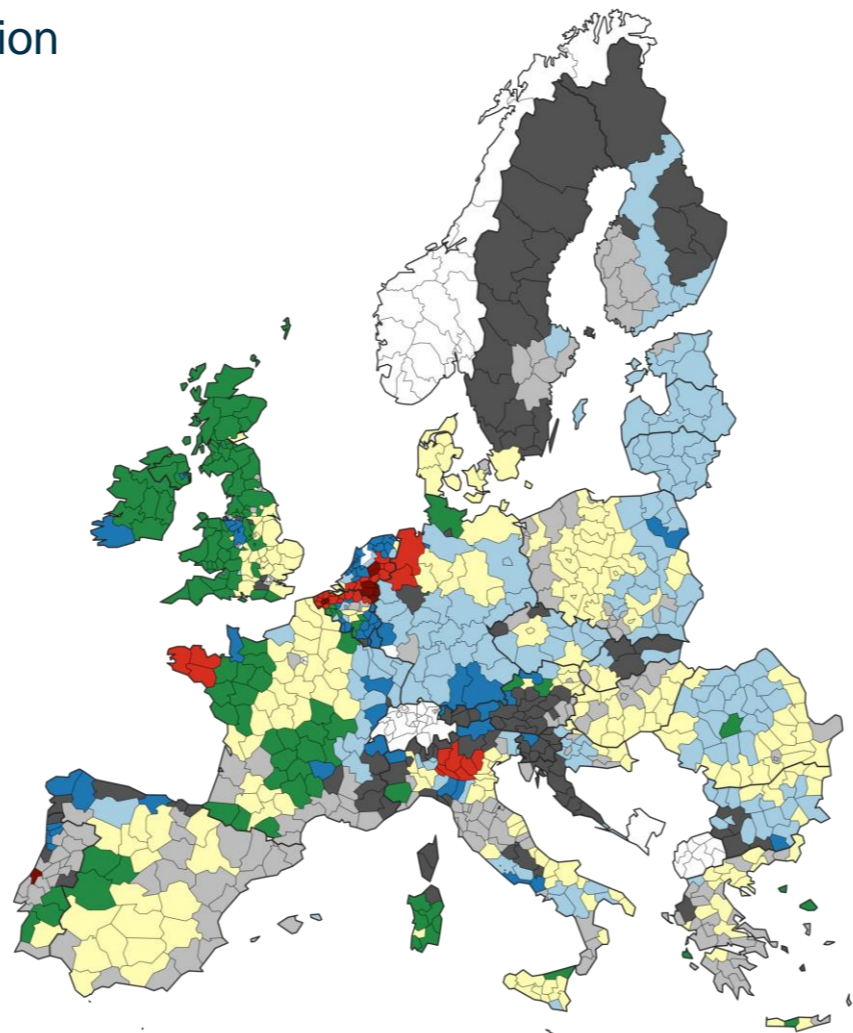
Optimised GHG emissions

Pig production



Using alternatives to GM soy

Welfare improvement





Conclusions

Challenging exercise to map livestock diversity

- Large spatial extent (909 NUTS3 units)
- Very heterogeneous (biogeographical, historical, socio-economic)
- Typology groups are very sensible to the set of variables

Interesting process to capture similarities across EU

- Identify regions livestock is present and plays a role
 - Economies of scale, quality-label, landscape conservation
- Highlight regional patterns that are linked to sustainability questions



Thank you for your attention!



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