

# Modelling adaptation strategies to climate change in Mediterranean small ruminant systems

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# Modelling climate change adaptations of pastoral farming systems

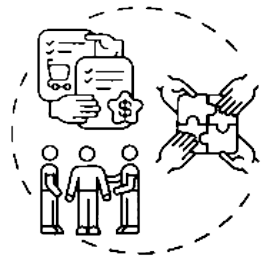
**Mediterranean context** : agropastoral livestock farming systems specificities heterogeneity of animals, diversity in land use and flock mobility

→ more particularly affected by climate change

To design efficient & resilient LFS → it is necessary to be able to design strategies in **anticipation** and to **consider the agropastoral specificities**

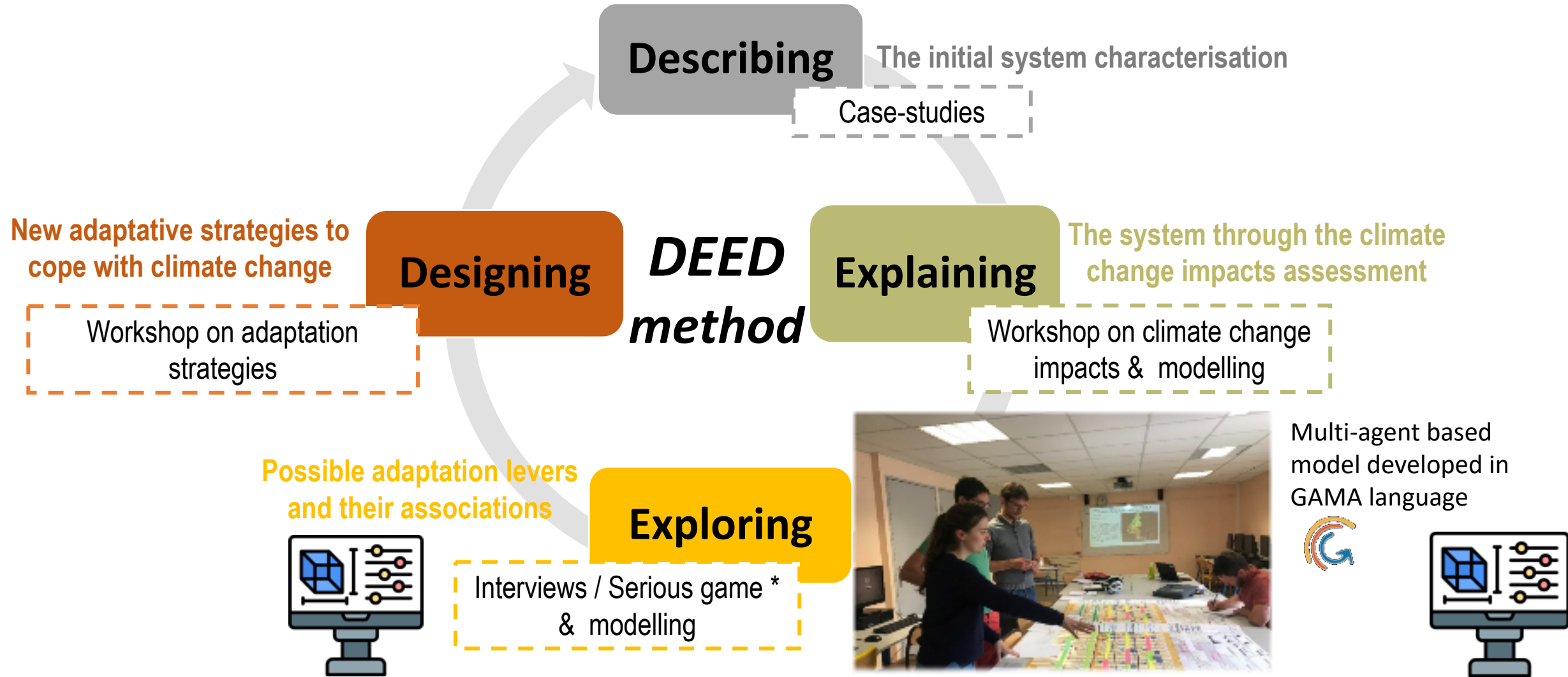


Modelling as a tool to describe, to understand impacts and to design adaptations strategies



**The objective is therefore to evaluating the multi-level implications of adaptation levers on the expected performances with regard to the issues of CC**

# Method combining focus group & modelling



*Rangeland Rummy –  
A board game to support adaptive management  
of rangeland-based livestock systems (Farrié et al., 2014)*



**DESCRIBING**

**EXPLAINING**

**EXPLORING**

**DESIGNING**

## Transhumant systems

## Sedentary systems

**Spanish  
Case studies**



**French  
Case studies**



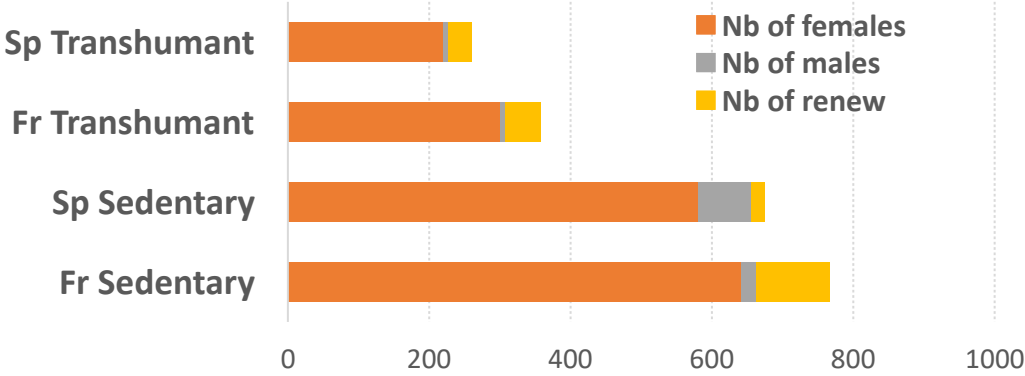
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# EXPLAINING

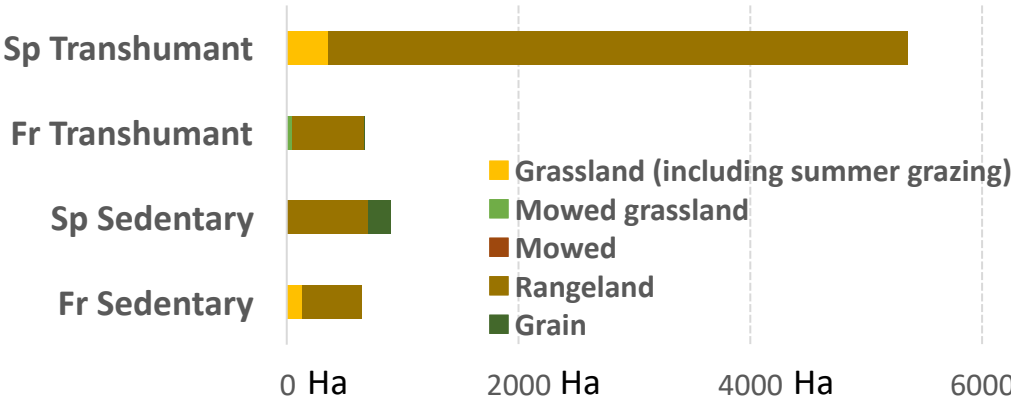
# EXPLORING

# DESIGNING

## Flock size



## Farming area



### Sp. Transhumant

### Fr. Transhumant

### Sp. Sedentary

### Fr. Sedentary

## Lambings

APRIL-DECEMBER

FEBRUARY-MARCH

MARCH  
JUNE  
SEPTEMBER

JANUARY  
JUNE  
SEPTEMBER

Less Intensive

More Intensive

## Production / sales

Culled ewes	31	47	87	112
Heavy lambs	0	356	0	0
Ligth lambs	328	2	149	219

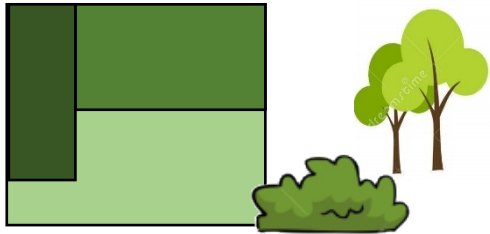
## Grazing and autonomy

Grazing rate	69%	85%	78%	63%
Fodder autonomy	69%	85%	78%	85%
Grain autonomy	0%	0%	293%	13%

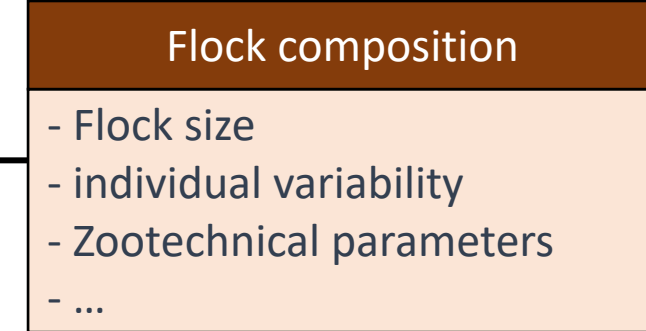
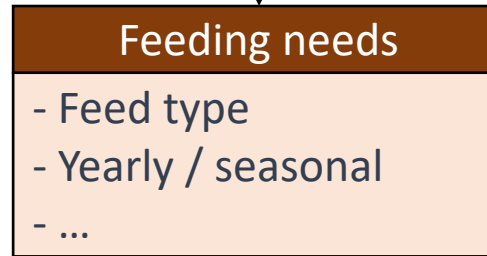
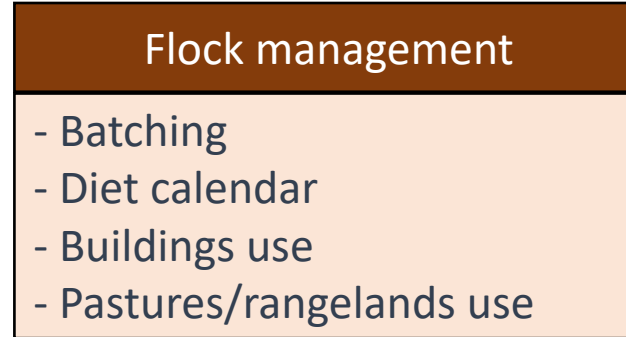
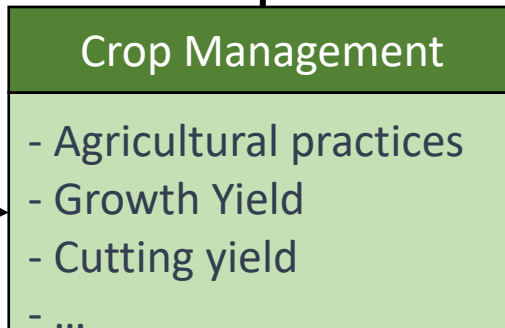
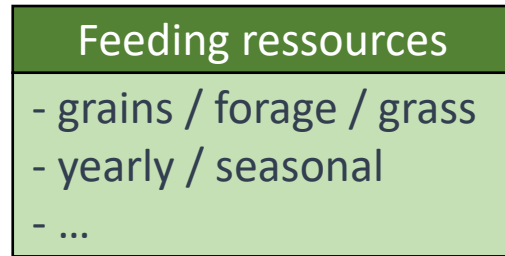
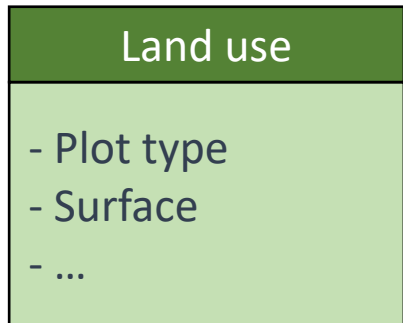
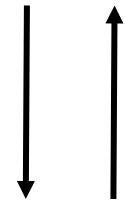
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## The livestock farming system conceptual model

### Resources model



inputs /  
outputs



inputs /  
outputs

### Flock model



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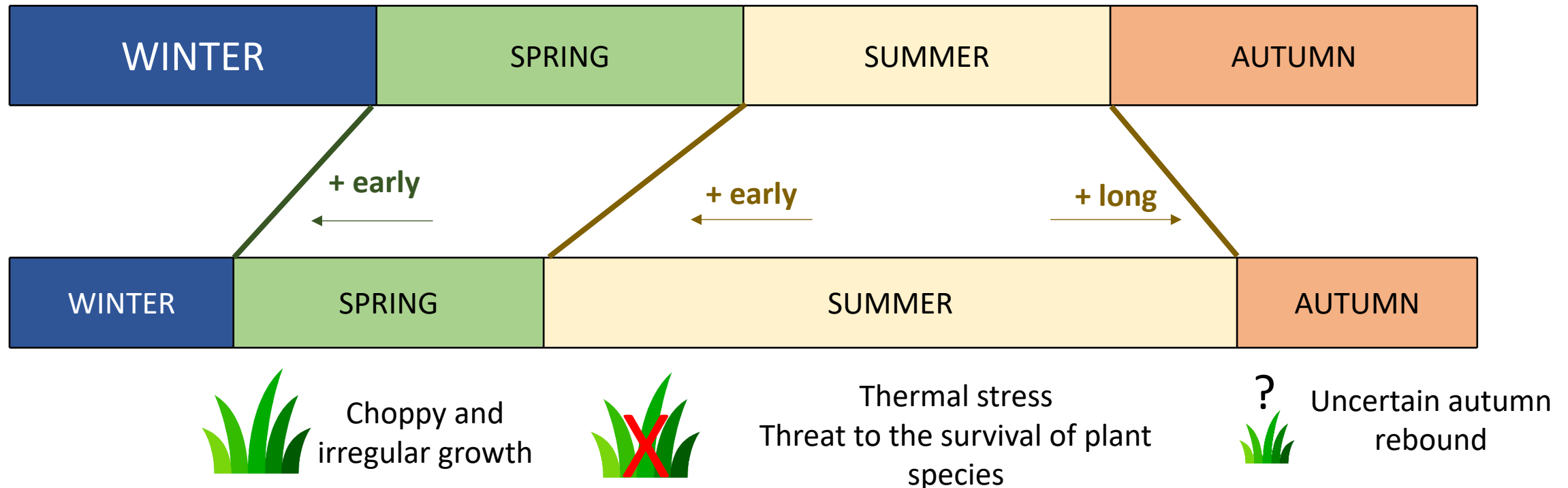
EXPLAINING

EXPLORING

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Current and expected Climate Change effects for agro-pastoral systems



=> Assumption: - 15% decline in forage production yields

*Climalait, 2018 ;  
Lelievre et al., 2008 ;  
Ruget et al., 2013*

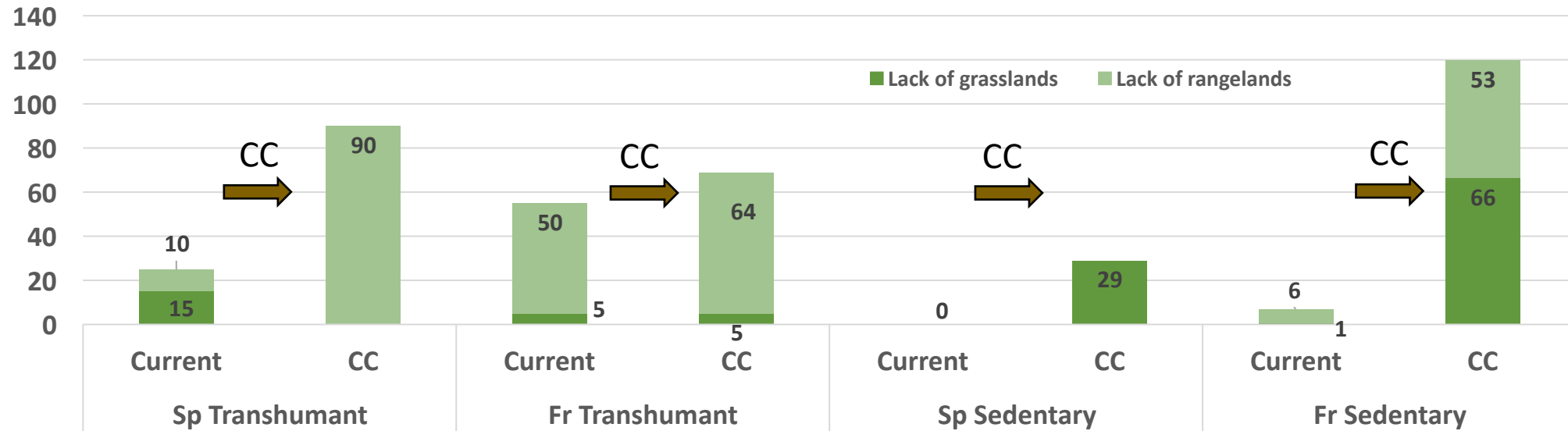
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# EXPLAINING

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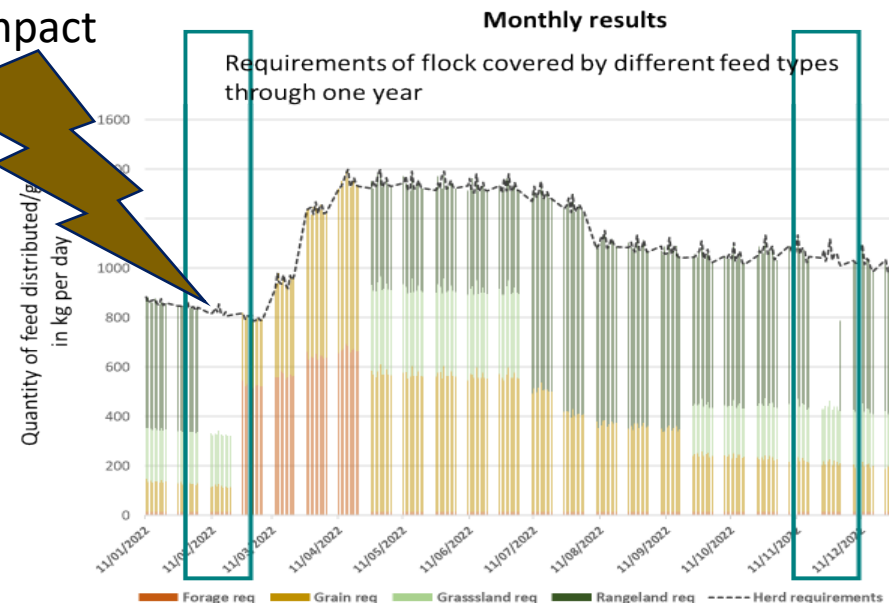
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*Nb of days where Flock requirements are not covered by grasslands and rangelands*



**French Transhumant**

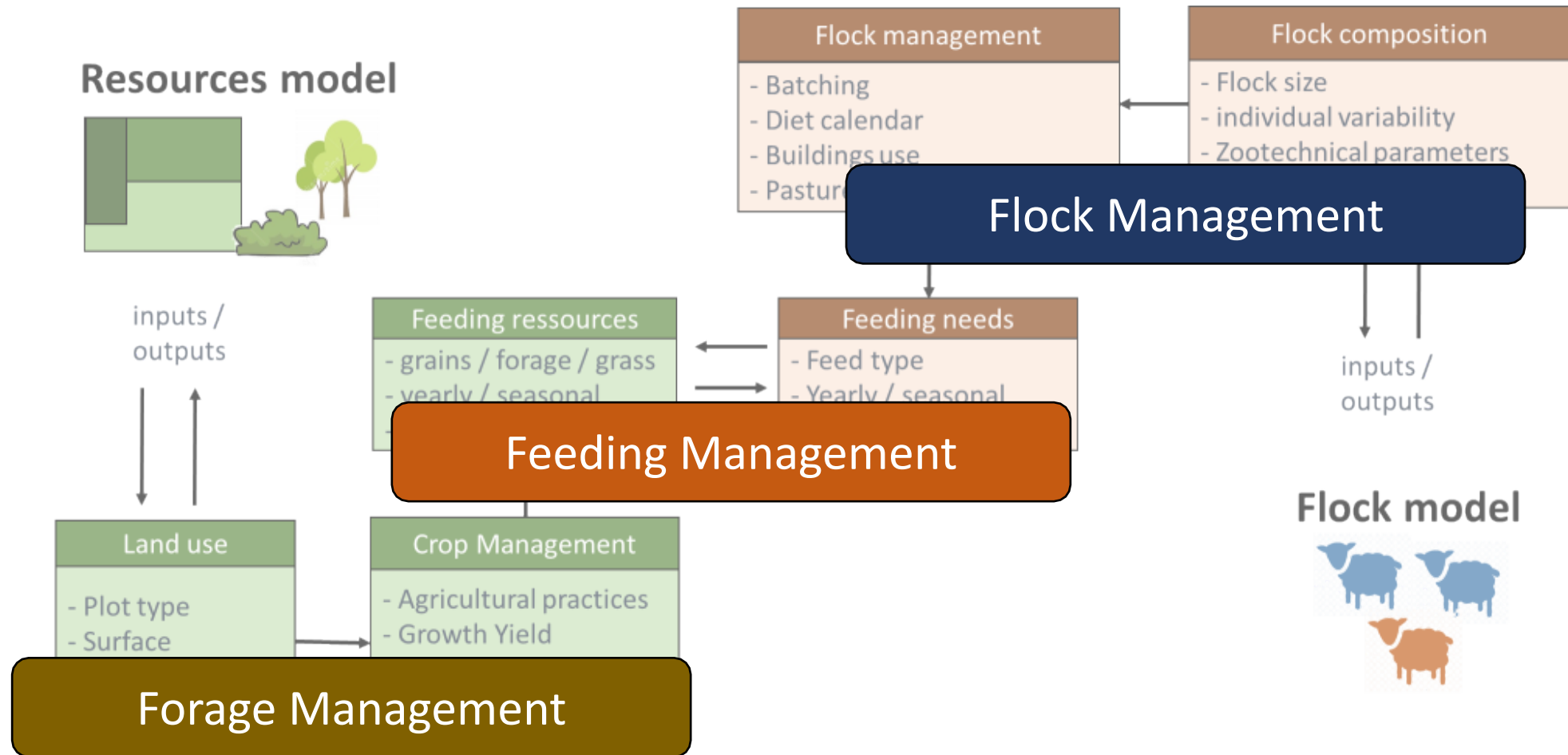
CC impact





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Levers to mobilize involved the **same components** for all case studies :



.... but with **different ways of implementation**

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French Transhumant	Heavy lambs	Light lambs	Lack of grasslands	Lack of rangelands	Fodder automony	Grazing rate
Initial under CC	356 (+/-5)	2	5	64	85%	85%
+18Ha mowed grassland Forage management	360 (+/-5)	0	5	64	102%	85%
					+7%	

DESCRIBING

EXPLAINING

EXPLORING

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Spanish Transhumant	Heavy lambs	Light lambs	Lack of grasslands	Lack of rangelands	Fodder automony	Grazing rate
Initial under CC	0	328 (+/-4)	90	0	69%	69%
+20Ha vineyard in winter Forage management	0	330 (+/-4)	90	0	73%	73%
Only heavy lambs Flock management	319 +319	0 - 328	90	0	71% +2%	71% +2%

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# EXPLAINING

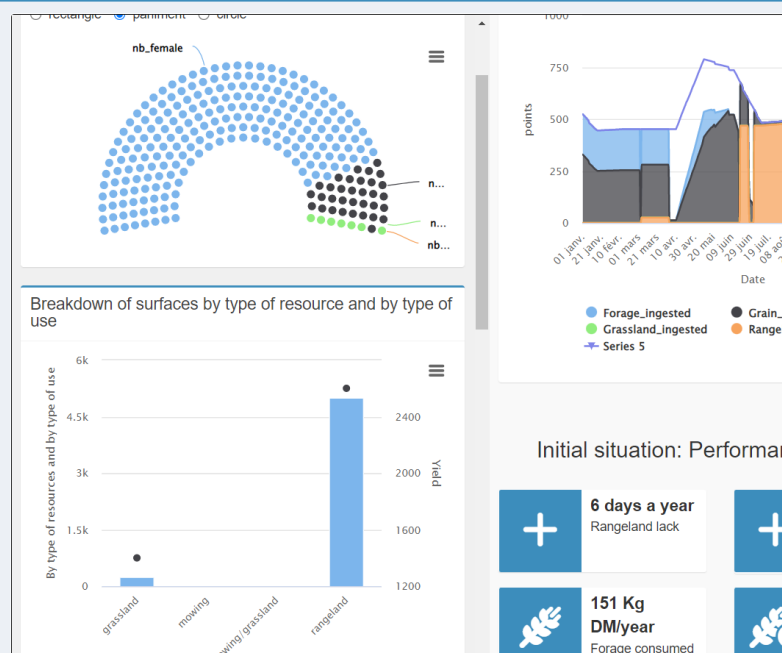
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# DESIGNING



Description of one case study

Comparison between adaptation strategies





# Modelling as a tool to explore adaptation of Mediterranean sheep farming systems to climate change

Many thanks to the colleagues of AdaptHerd project, Thibault Raffaillac and Youness Ayyoubi