Update on the authorization of SG meat-type genotypes for conventional and alternative farming systems in the EU

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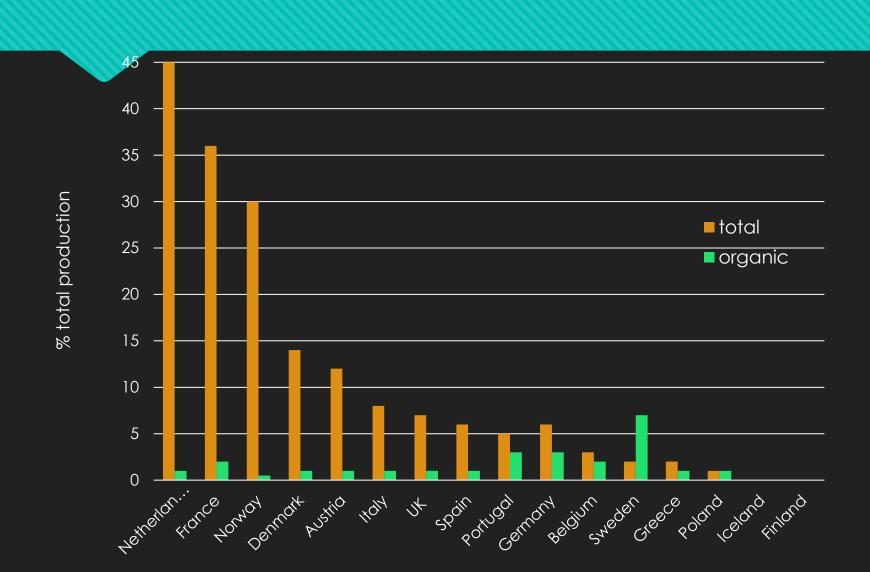
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SG (%) diffusion in some EU countries

(data from different sources)



Consumers and ideal chicken farm Escobedo del Bosque et al. (2021) & other surveys

- Ohusbandry system with space for the animals including free-ranging
- circular farming (from fodder production to slaughtering)
 with remuneration of farmers for their efforts
- transparency about good animal conditions
- geographical proximity between place of production and consumption

Slow Growing (SG) poultry strains in EU

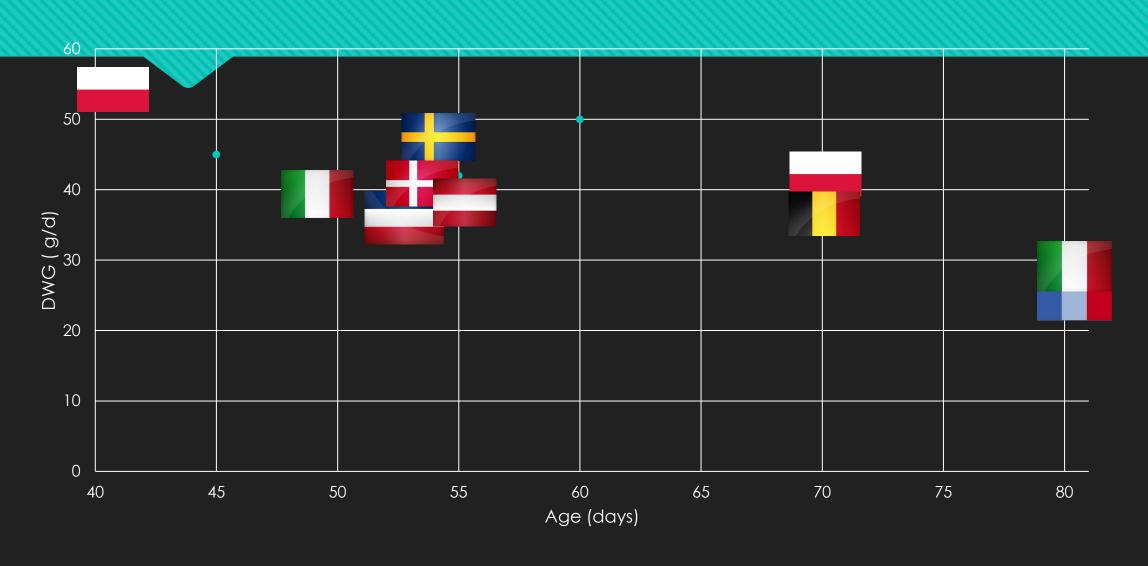
 Increasing attention of public opinion and regulatory agencies toward ethical issue (welfare) and qualitative traits of meat

 It is expected > use of SG and dual-purpose genotypes in both conventional & alternative systems

Assessment of SG use in EU

- Many of these National assessments consider only DWG (in g or in %) with no harmonization or rules (density), DWG thresholds (from 27 to 55 g/day) and minimal age (from 40 to 81d)
- Generally, SG definition is the same for conventional and organic production
- This render the EU market distorted

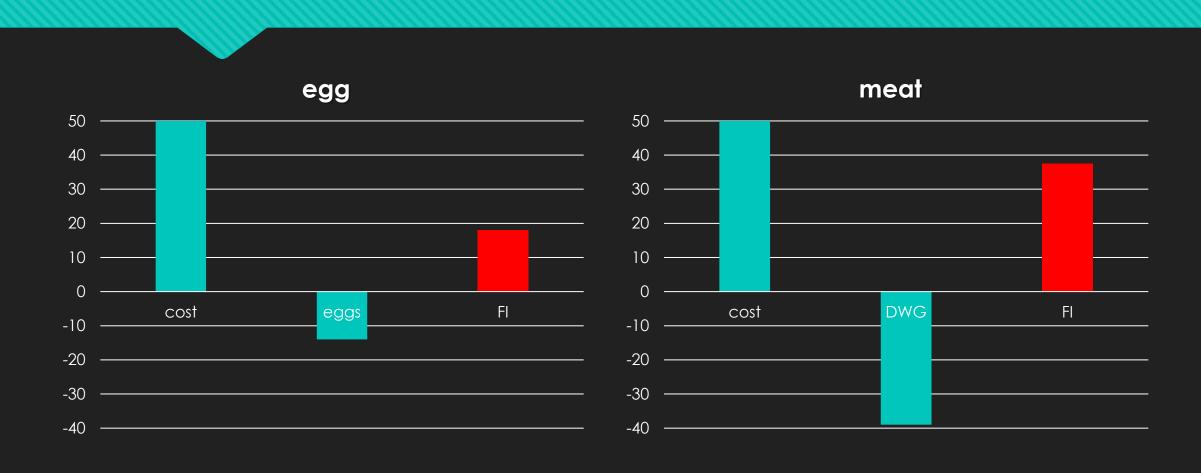
DWG required in organic production (source ERPA, 2024)



Reported effects of SG on the main endpoints (AVEC and other sources)



Reported effect of Dual pourpose chicken on the main endpoints (lohmann data)



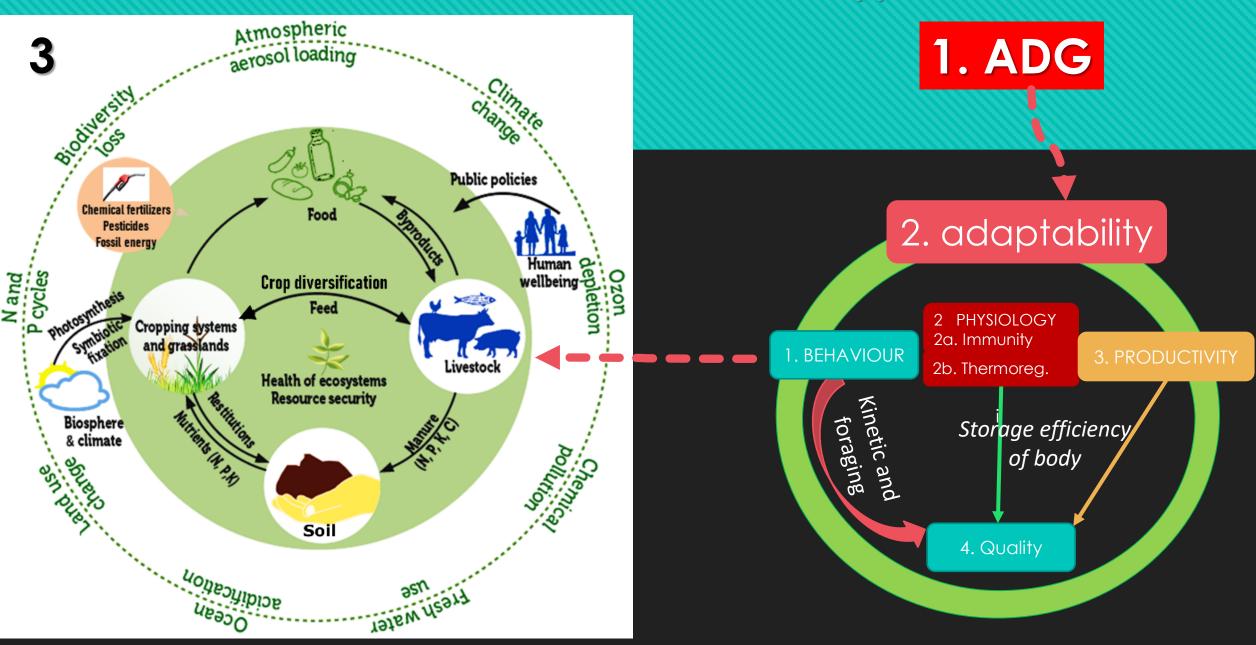
Main criticism of SG assessment

- The use of SG implies changes in the whole system.
- A multidimensional approach would be needed
- Lack or common RULES and TOOLS

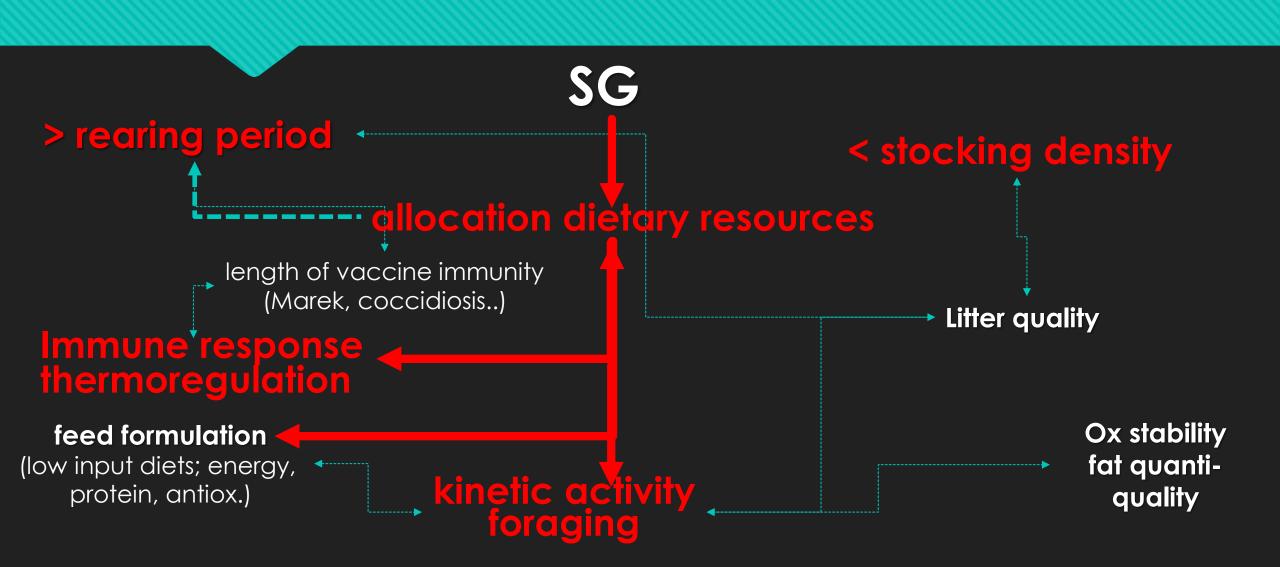
Promising approach

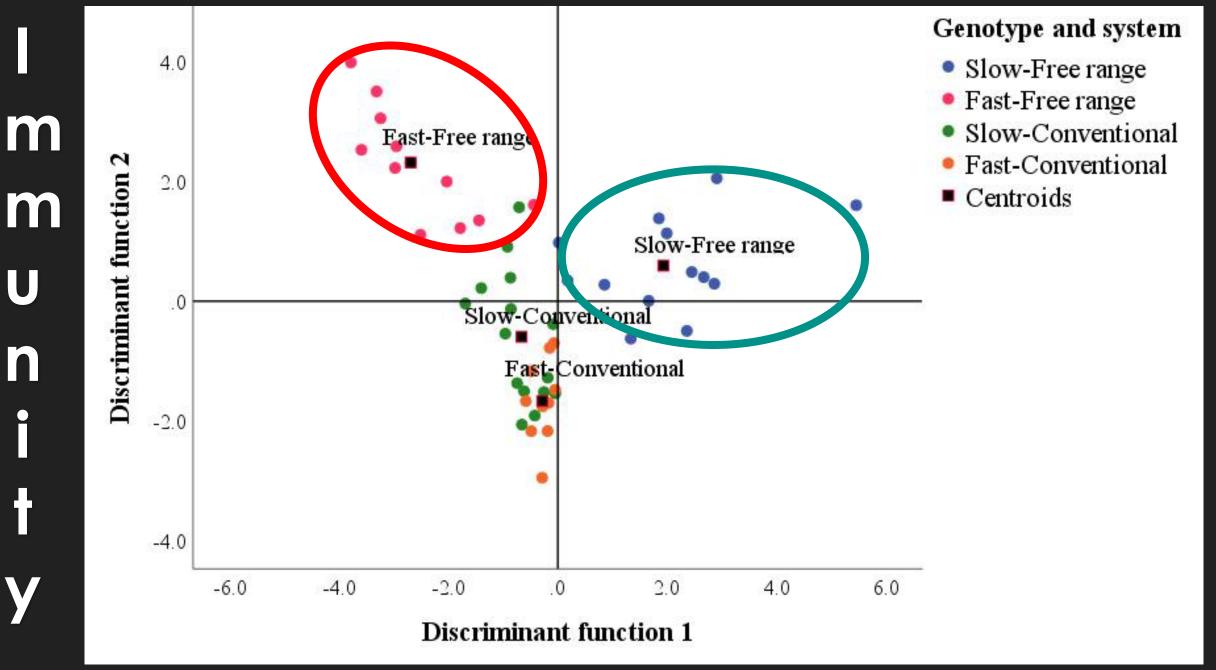
- 1. **Animal based assessment** adaptability (behaviour, welfare, performance, quality)
- 2. Complete assessment (environmental and social impacts) "ONE WELFARE"

Multidimensional vs reductionist approach



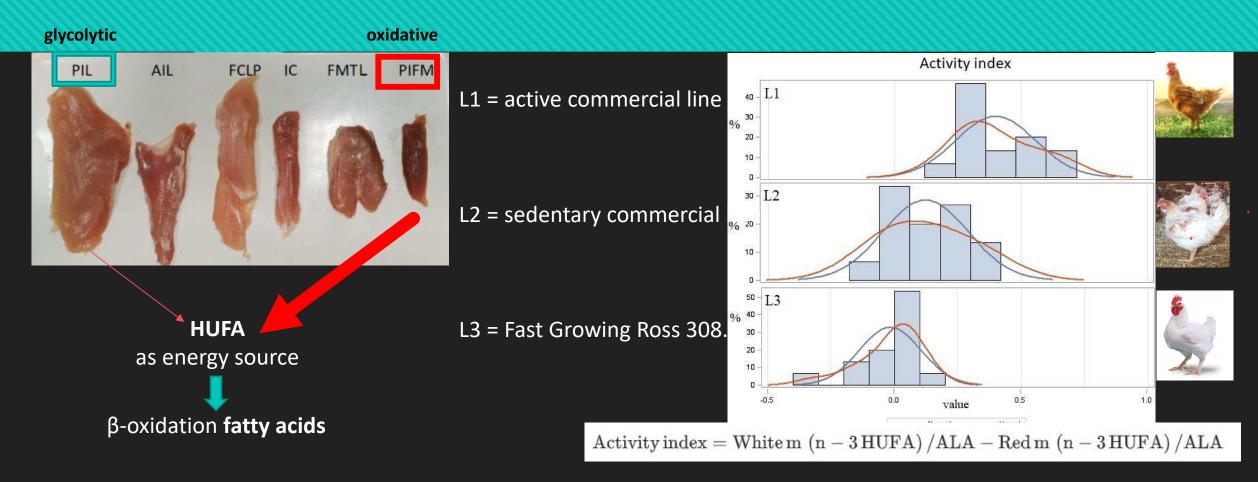
2. Genotype x environment interaction (adaptability)





STEFANETTI et al. 2023 Poultry Science, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psj.2023.103110.

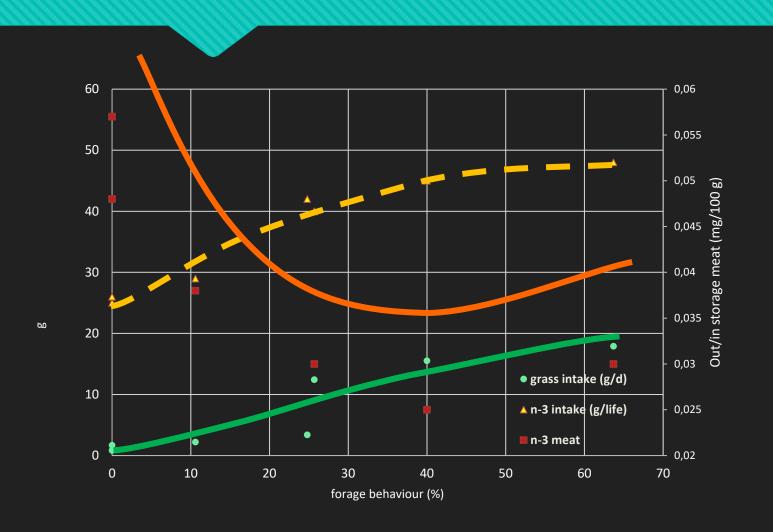
Muscle functions (activity, lipid metabolism & oxidative status)



Activity index based on HUFA in red and white thigh muscles estimate *ex post* kinetic activity

Muscle composition

(grass, n-3 & storage efficiency)



Grass intakes modified the ingestion of n-3 and n-6, tocols and carotenes

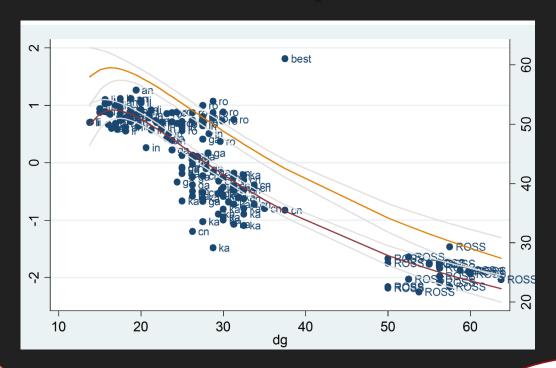
The chicken strains with higher grass intake also had lower storage efficiency



grass intakestorage ability

2. Adaptability

The multi trait index (≈ 100 variables)

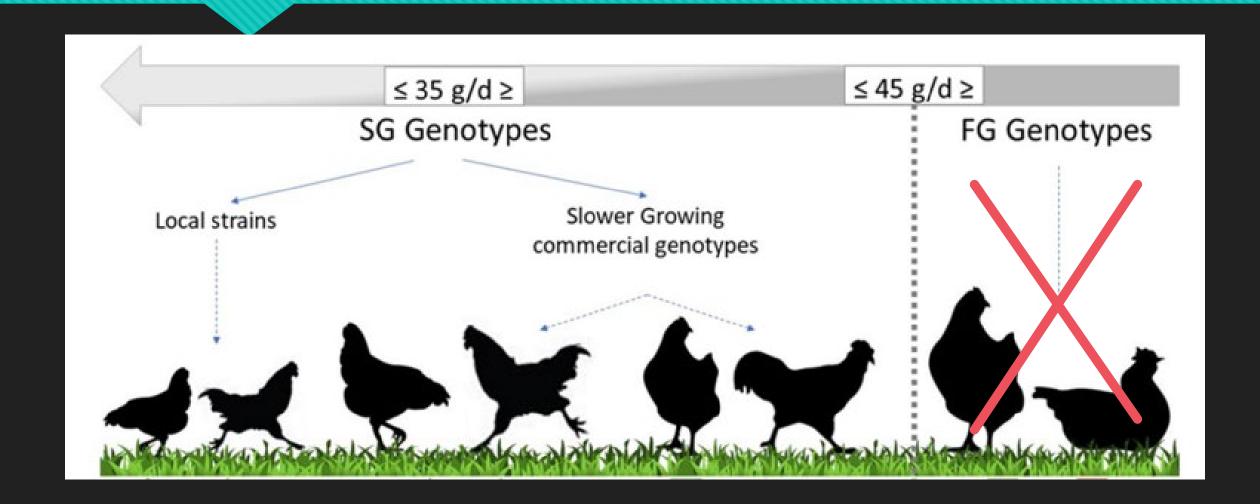


Behavior, welfare

Meat quality

PREREQUISITE

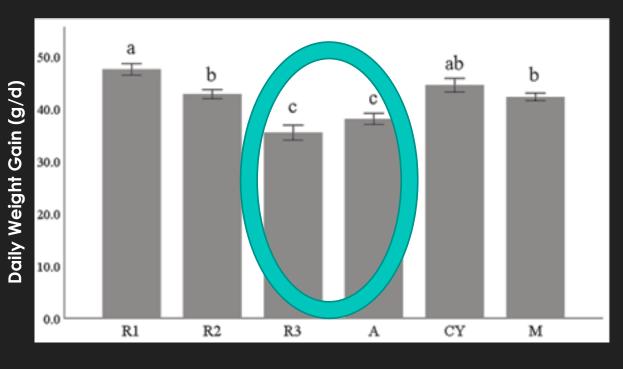
(walking activity, thermotolerance, disease resistance)

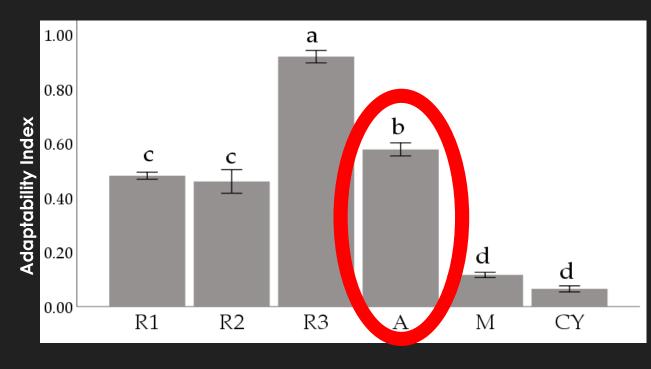


ADG and adaptability in SG

Daily weight gain of six poultry genotypes on the entire rearing cycle

Adaptability Index of six poultry genotypes





Genotypes

Suitable Tools

LCA revised One welfare & Multicriteria analysis

Conceptual framework of LCA and main gaps

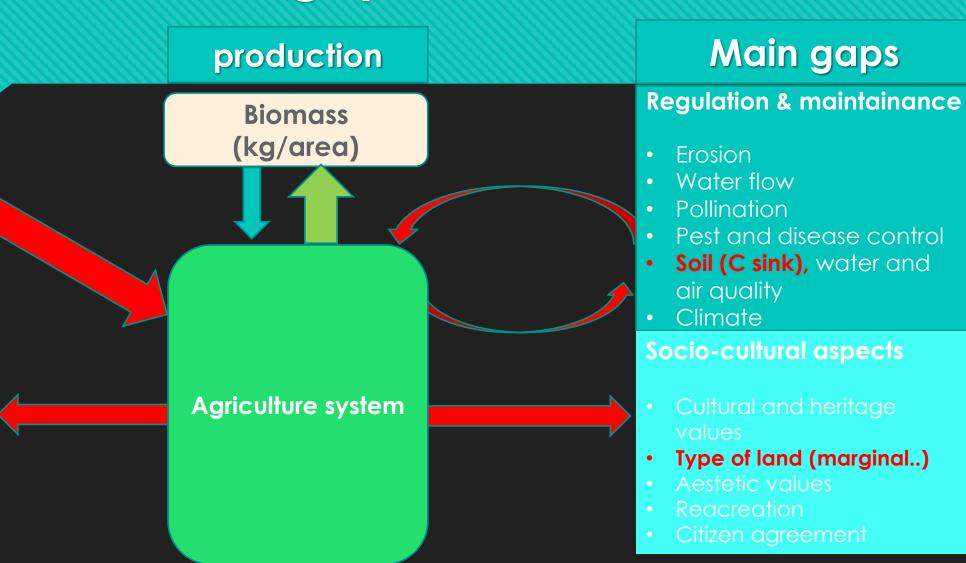
LCA

Impact resources

- Land use
- Water use
- Minerals
- Fossil fuel

Ecosystem and human health

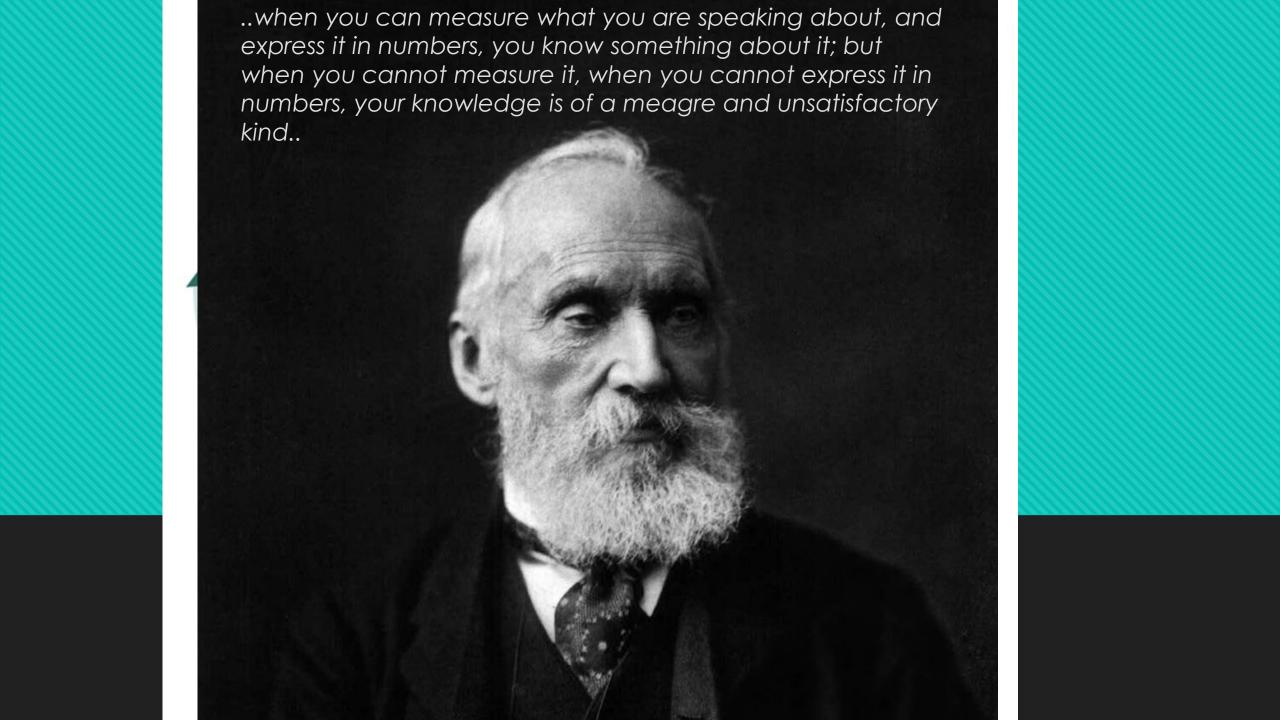
- Climate change
- Ozone depletion
- Ionising radiation
- Particulate
- Acidiphication
- Eutrophization
- Human and ecotoxicity



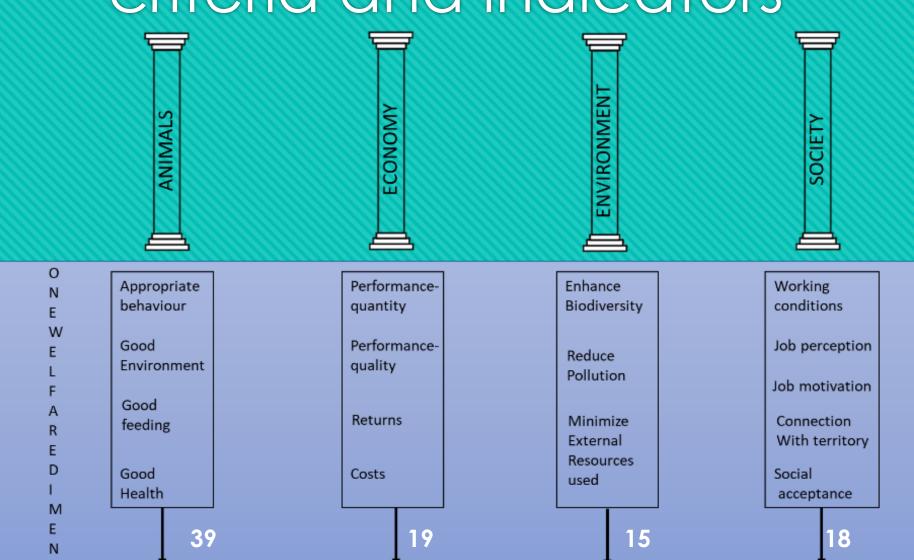
Criticism of LCA in agriculture

- 1. LCA focuses on negative impacts rather than positive
- lack of indicators for key issues i) resource efficiency (recycling; renewable resources); ii) resilience of soil (C sink) and animal (health and welfare), biodiversity; iii) socio-cultural values
- 3. inconsistent modelling of indirect effects.
- 4. the choice of functional units (area, kg, kg of nutritive compounds)

One welfare & Multicriteria analysis



One Welfare assessment criteria and indicators



MCDA can show the effect of different factors and different point of views on the whole system

. non absolute values
. strenght and weakness

Multicriteria analysis

Establish Decision matrix

n alternatives
x
k attributes

Calculate normalized decision matrix Calculate weighted normalized decision matrix Determine
positive
ideal
solutions
and negative
ideal
solutions

calculation
of
separation
measureme
nt according
to Euclidean
distance

the closeness of alternatives to the ideal solution

Calculate

Ranking solutions.

 $z_{ij} = \frac{y_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{ij}^2}}$ $i = 1, \dots, n;$

 $x_{ij} = W_j z_{ij},$ i = 1, ..., n;j = 1, ..., k.

$$S_{i}^{*} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{k} (x_{ij} - x_{j}^{*})^{2}},$$

$$i = 1, ..., n;$$

$$S_{i}^{-} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{k} (x_{ij} - x_{j}^{-})^{2}},$$

$$i = 1, ..., n.$$

according to C_i^* $C_i^* > C_j^*$ then a_i "surpasses in degree" a_j

$$C_i^* = \frac{S_i^-}{S_i^- + S_i^*}$$

$$i = 1, ..., n$$

$$a^* = \{(\max_i x_{ij} \mid j \in J), (\min_i x_{ij} \mid j \in J^{\hat{}}) \mid i = 1, ..., n\} = \{x_1^*, x_2^*, ..., x_k^*\}$$

 $a^- = \{(\min_i x_{ij} \mid j \in J), (\max_i x_{ij} \mid j \in J^{\hat{}}) \mid i = 1, ..., n\} = \{x_1^-, x_2^-, ..., x_k^-\}$

Case study ·

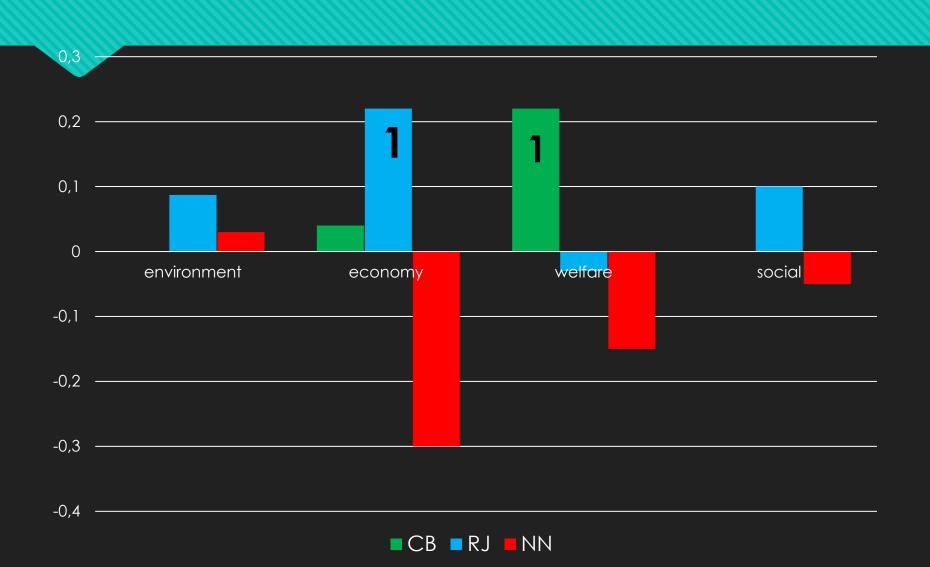
Organic

CB NN RJ **Different strains**

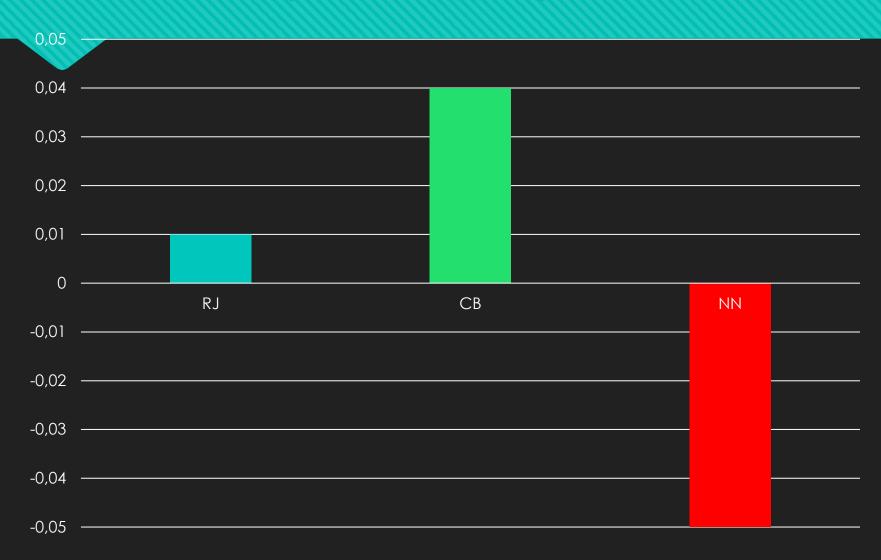
> **Different outdoor** enrichments



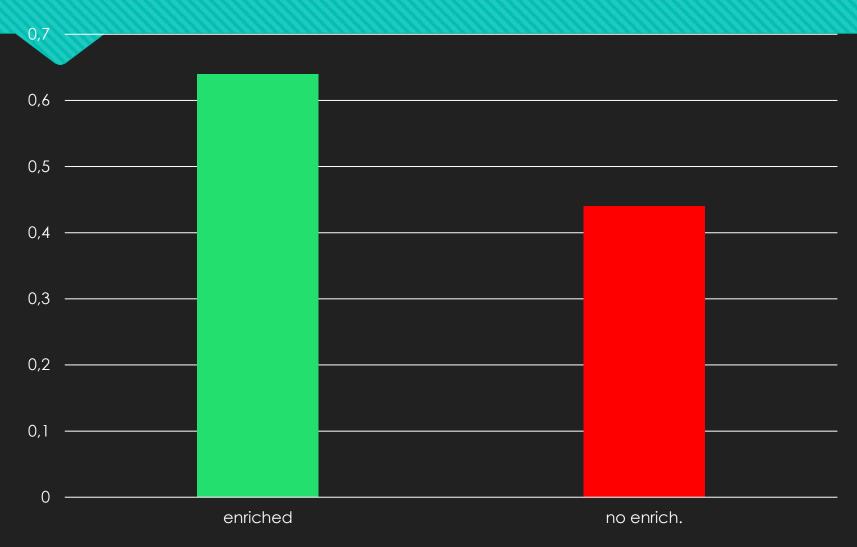
Comparison of traits



FINAL RANKING (Genotype)



FINAL RANKING (enrichment)



Take home message

- Use of SG affects welfare, behaviour, performance, environment, meat quality
- Harmonization of criteria and tools in EU
- MCDA & OWA are suitable approaches, which requires further fine-tuning of criteria

UNIPG - poultry and MCDA unit



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