CONTEXT PROFILE





FARMER António Quadros e Costa -Herdade do Gamito



INNOVATION Smaller paddocks with frequent livestock rotation



MAIN DOMAIN OF THE INNOVATION Improvement of grassland management



AGROCLIMATIC AREA Mediterranean south



CLIMATE Moderate rainfall



SOIL TYPE Loam



MANAGEMENT Pasture beef



TECHNICAL











FINANCE/INVESTMENT Low

MARKET Local-rural

SOCIAL Part-time farmer



CONTEXT PROFILE PORTUGAL

Case Study: PT_12	Agroclimatic Zone								
Item (Key Innovation Elements)	Alpine	Atlantic Central	Atlantic North	Atlantic South	Boreal	Continental North	Continental South	Mediterranean North	Mediterranean South
Rotational grazing in extensive grazing systems: increasing the number of paddocks and decreasing the paddock area to promote a more efficient grassland use	++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Produce hay to reduce the amount of off-farm feed purchase, to enhance forage quality and increase food self- sufficiency in times of shortage of grass availability on the pastures	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++



Generic information/not relevant



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Implementation Gaps

- Too high fencing costs
- Lack of possibility to increase the number of watering troughs
- Virtual fencing (alternative way of fencing to that implemented on the current system) is currently not allowed everywhere in Europe and depends on national legislations (e.g. Germany not yet allowed). NoFence systems have recently been established in Spain, Norway, UK (https://www.nofence.no/en/)

Research Gaps

• Impact of increasing animal density in the system (soil, trees, botanical composition of pasture)

- paddock



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Suggestions to Adapt

• Use electric fences instead of wood fences

• Use virtual fencing to save fencing costs and increase utilisation efficiency per

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

INVESTMENT COSTS

Total initial investment costs at start up:

- Initial authorisation costs (e.g. sanitary, veterinary, etc.)
- Initial advisory costs
- Initial buildings and machineries
- Initial certification costs
- Initial working capital (personal qualification, marketing and promotion, etc.)

ON-GOING COSTS

On-going advisory costs	low
On-going certification costs	low
On-going buildings and machinery costs	low
On-going working capital	low

BENEFITS RELATIVE TO ORIGINAL SYSTEM

• Economic

Reduction in energy consumption (electricity; fuel consumption)

Reduction in input use (fertilizers; pesticides; feed) etc.

Payback period

Product value added

Additional farm income through agroecological/agri-environmental payment schemes

• Environmental

Animal feed self-sufficiency increase

Biodiversity increase

Improved nitrogen cycling

Soil regeneration

Animal health and welfare improvement

• Social

Workload reduction

Engagement of young generation



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low
low

not applicable/not known
mid
not applicable/not known
none or low
not applicable/not known

high
high
high
mid

not applicable/not known

Literature

National Language

- <u>https://youtu.be/aW3nQIqDlwA?si=hqLvucRdAwsfCZWr</u>
- <u>https://www.agrovete.pt/pt/noticias/artigo-sobre-a-gestao-do-pastoreio-na-revista-ruminantes</u>

English

- Sales-Baptista, E., d'Abreu, M. C., & Ferraz-de-Oliveira, M. I. (2016). Overgrazing in the Montado? The need for monitoring grazing pressure at paddock scale. Agroforestry systems, 90, 57-68. DOI 10.1007/s10457-014-9785-3
- Pinto-Correia, T., & Guiomar, N. (2018). Progress in identifying High Nature Value Montados: relating biodiversity to grazing and stock management. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rama.2018.01.004



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