CONTEXT PROFILE





FARMER Alexandru Szell



INNOVATION Farm to fork strategy at a beef farm



MAIN DOMAIN OF THE INNOVATION Improvement of marketing



AGROCLIMATIC AREA Continental south



CLIMATE Moderate rainfall



SOIL TYPE Clay

TO,
u s

MANAGEMENT Pasture beef



TECHNICAL Computer-based











FINANCE/INVESTMENT High

MARKET Local-urban





CONTEXT PROFILE ROMANIA

Case Study: RO_12	Agroclimatic Zone								
Item (Key Innovation Elements)	Alpine	Atlantic Central	Atlantic North	Atlantic South	Boreal	Continental North	Continental South	Mediterranean North	Mediterranean South
Breeding of Angus cattle (250 suckling cows+ 750 beef calves purchased for fattening)	++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Pasture-based fattening (6 months/year)	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Beef calves slaughtered at 18-24 months (550-650 kg)	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
outsourced slaughterhouse services	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Own butchery shop for Halal products	++	++	++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	++



+++ Strong transferability ++ Slightly limited transferability ++ Very limited transferability

Generic information/not relevant



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Implementation Gaps

- In the Mediterranean area, improving the efficiency of the extensive forage system is a pre-requisite, especially under climate change.
- In some areas of the Mediterranean region Blue tongue transmitted the by mosquitoes could be a serious threat to the transfer of cattle to slaughter. Vaccine or PCR analysis is needed before animal transfer. Each serotype needs its specific vaccine and not all the serotypes can be controlled by a vaccine.
- The system heavily relies on purchased animals to fatten and on concentrates
- The number of heads per farm is quite low in the Mediterranean area due to the extensive farming systems. It could be a limit to develop an adequate income
- What meat products are processed to add value
- consumtions • Optimse the of concentrate/feed that is purchased and the grass;

Research Gaps

- Environmental impact
- Breed adaptability to the climate change
- Establish an optimum feeding ration (grass/concentrates) for the region;

- the Cow-calf line
- Improve pastures



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Suggestions to Adapt

• Increase the number of calves according to

• Improve grazing tecniques

• Focus on hay self-sufficiency

• The meat from Angus is not popular with the Italian consumers as it is too fatty

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

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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not applicable/not known

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not applicable/not known
not applicable/not known
not applicable/not known

mid

not applicable/not known

Literature

Italian

- <u>https://agriregionieuropa.univpm.it/it/content/article/31/39/la-filiera-locale-di-produzione-di-carne-bovina-sardegna</u>
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