

# GRA Engagement Workshop

Izmir

Turkey

November 18-19 2015

Actions for mitigation and adaptation to climate  
change of the livestock sector in the  
Mediterranean area

Giacomo Pirlo

Council for Agricultural Research and Economics

[giacomo.pirlo@entecra.it](mailto:giacomo.pirlo@entecra.it) [www.entecra.it](http://www.entecra.it) [www.centroflc.entecra.it](http://www.centroflc.entecra.it)



# Two preceeding meetings

- Mediterranean Engagement, Tunis, 4-5 May 2015
- Annual Meeting of LRG, Lodi (IT), 23-24 June 2015

# Mediterranean region

- Transition zone between the arid climate of North Africa and the temperate and rainy climate of CE.
- Affected by interaction between Mid-latitude and tropical processes



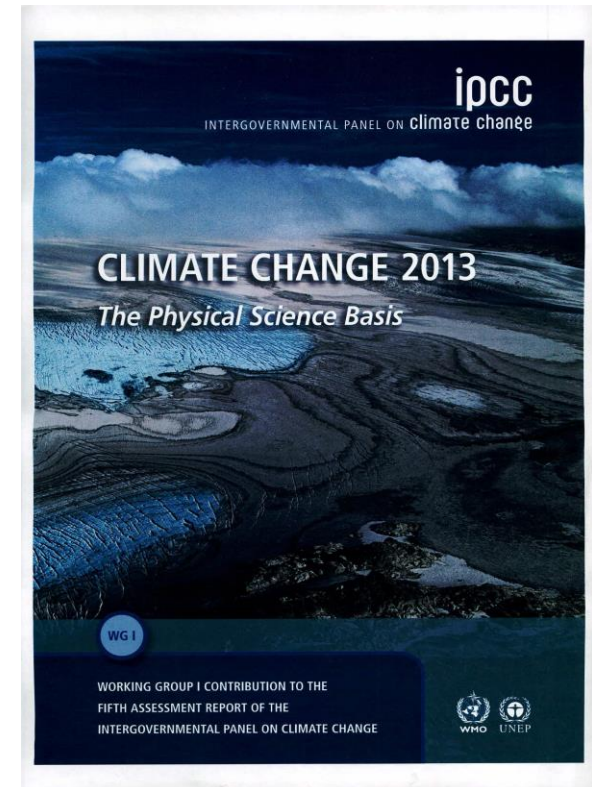
# Mediterranean region

- Includes 20 countries from the Alpine region to the North Africa countries, from the Iberian Peninsula to the Middle East countries
- Shows a wide range of climatic types, from the North Africa desert to the Alps
- Variety of agricultural and livestock systems (intensive, pastoral, livelihood, nomadism, continental, arid, irrigated)



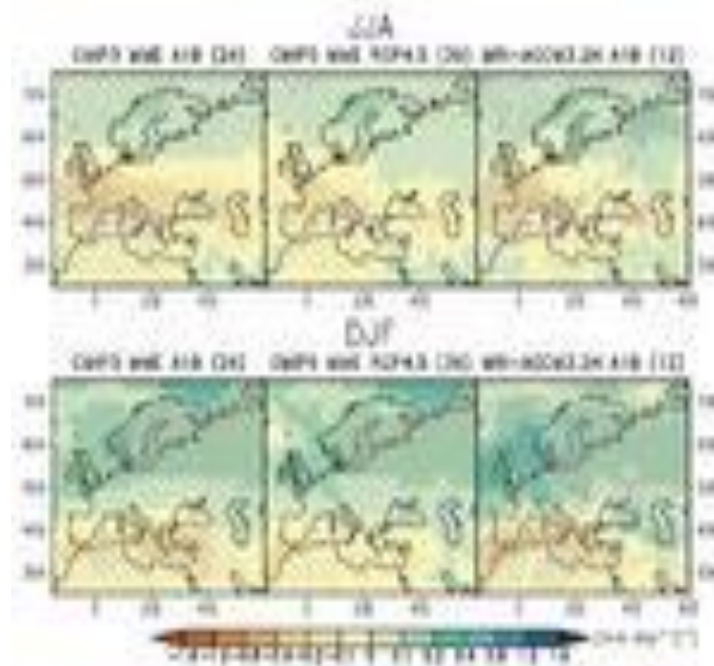
# Observed changes in Mediterranean climates (IPCC, 2013)

- Increase of warm days
- Decrease of cold days
- Increase of warm nights
- Decrease of cold nights/frosts
- Increase of heat waves/warm spells
- Increase of extreme precipitations
- Increase of dryness/drought



# Perspectives for Europe and Mediterranean area (IPCC, 2013)

- Temperatures continue to increase
- Winter mean temperature will rise more in NEU than CEU or MED
- Summer warming will be more intense in MED and CEU than NEU
- The length/frequency/intensity of warm spells or heat waves will increase throughout the whole region
- Annual mean precipitation will increase in NEU and CEU, but summer mean precipitation will decrease in MED





# Effects of CC on feeds: quantity and quality

- Effects of increased CO<sub>2</sub> atmospheric concentration on forage growth
- Change of grass to legume ratio
- Drought and DM growth
- Rainfall and N leaching
- Increased lignification



# Effects of CC on livestock

- Feeds: quantity and quality
- Water: availability, competition and quality
- Animal health: metabolism and exotic diseases
- Production and reproduction
- Mycotoxins: food security and animal health/performances



# Water: availability, competition and quality

- Reduced of ice/water stocks
- Increasing competition for blue water with other human activities (industry/tourism/domestic uses)
- Reduced water quality due to pollution, N leaching
- Increased salinity due to excessive/incorrect irrigation



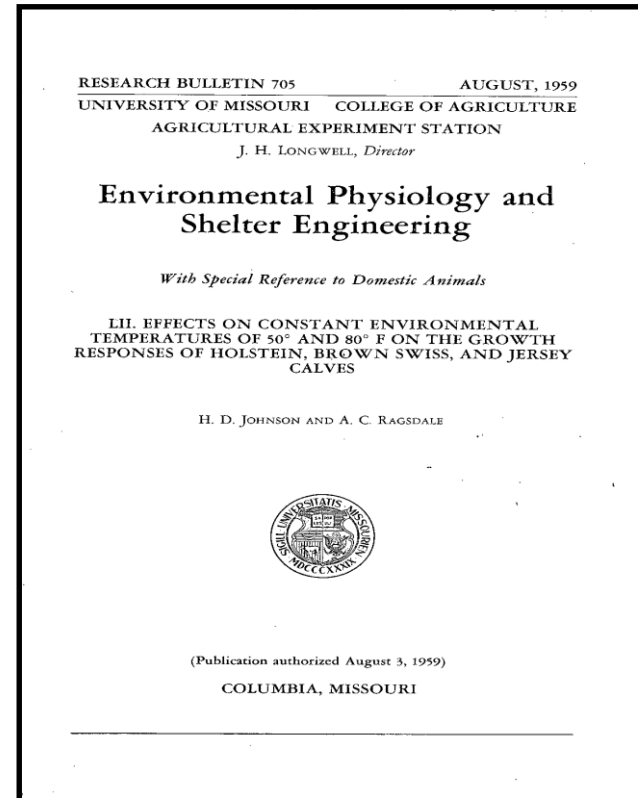
# Animal health: metabolism and exotic diseases

- Reduction of feed intake
- Negative energy balance, metabolic diseases
- Increased mortality
- Effects of heat stress on immune response
- Alteration of biology and distribution of vector-borne infections (Blue tongue disease by *Orbivirus* transmitted by *Culicoides*)
- Effects of mycotoxin



# Climate change and production

- Reduction of milk yield
- Reduction of milk protein content
- Reduction of production of beef, pork and poultry meat and eggs
- Reduction of reproduction performances in both sexes



# Climate change and mycotoxins

- High temperatures, drought stress, insect injuries foster development in maize of
  - **aflatoxins**: immunotoxicity and reduced weight gain
  - **fumonisin**: several effects on animal health
  - **deoxynivalenol**: reduction of immune functions and weight gain

# Mitigation/adaptation strategies

- Use of varieties or cultivars less sensitive to drought
- Forage systems more efficient in water resource use
- Selection in favour of animals more tolerant to heat stress and less sensitive to mycotoxins
- Facilities requiring less water for manure management and protecting animals from heat stress
- Smart use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers to preserve water quality
- Irrigation systems reducing water and energy consumptions (in water-cycle perspective)

# Some research themes (mitigation and adaptation)

- Breeding and feeding strategies for reduction GHG emissions and for improve feed efficiency
- Vegetable selection for resistance to drought and mycotoxins contamination
- Feeding strategies to reduce mycotoxin contamination of animal products and effects on productivity and health
- Breeding strategies for animal tolerance to heat stress
- Assessment of water footprint of different animal products, with different irrigation systems and forage systems
- Behavioural and physiological studies on animals kept in facilities conceived for minimizing heat stress
- Improvement of efficiency use of water and natural resource in different production systems



# Challenges of LRG Mediterranean action Water

- Livestock production requires considerable amounts of water for drinking and cleaning
- Water is essential for growing feed crops or grazing
- Livestock farming affects water availability and quality with manure or fertilizers and pesticides for feed production
- An interdisciplinary approach is needed for reducing water consumption and mitigate climate change on livestock sector

# Challenges of LRG Mediterranean action

## Mycotoxins

- High temperatures and prolonged drought periods are favourable to mycotoxin contamination which are a hazard for human and animals
- Efforts are required to have more tolerant crops, to develop strategies of defence from parasites, to improve methods of conservation and to develop feeding strategies to face up breakouts

# Challenges of LRG Mediterranean action

## Good practices

- Improvement of efficiency is an indirect strategy for reducing GHG emissions (IPCC, 2013 WG III) and improving sustainability
- Good practices have to be applied and, in some circumstances, adapted to the particular environments and production systems of Mediterranean countries.

# Challenges of LRG Mediterranean action

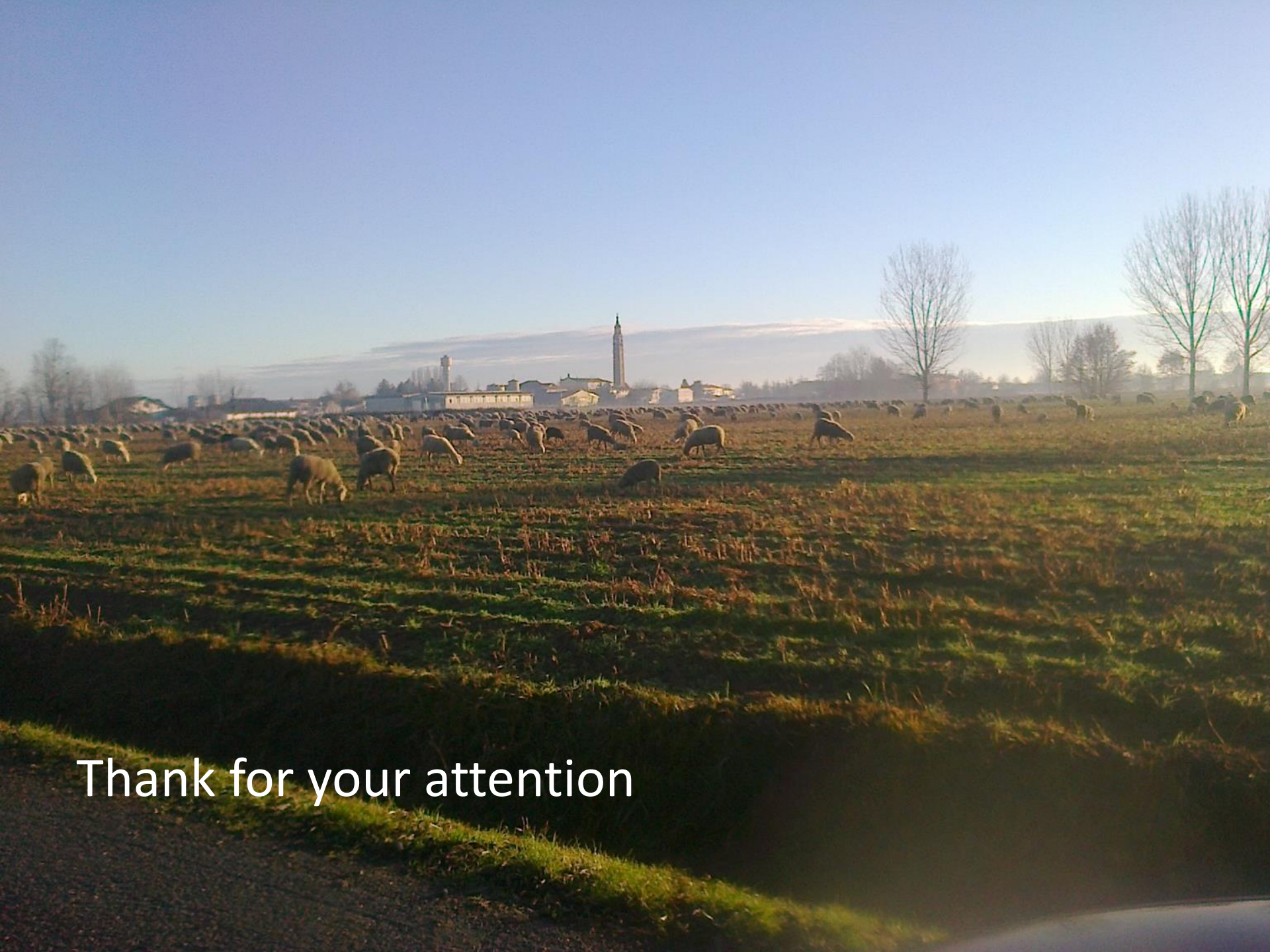
## Scientific capability

- Interdisciplinary strategy
- The initiative intends to promote specific actions to improve scientific capability of young scientists, similarly to what has been done in Latin America and South East Africa
- To promote research actions in the framework and with the assistance of LRG (opportunities of the new calls of HORIZON 2020)

# Next steps

- Launch of the **Scientific Network on Livestock Actions for Mitigation of and Adaptation to Climate Change**: right now
- Presentation of contributions of early participants at the LRG meeting in Melbourne next February
- The first meeting in spring-summer 2016





Thank for your attention