

# ¿Que producen y venden los sistemas ganaderos? Más allá de la carne y la lana



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# Contenidos

- ¿Por qué vendemos un poco más que carne y lana?
- ¿Qué rol juega la biodiversidad en el funcionamiento del sistema?
- ¿Qué diferencia a nuestro sistema?
- ¿Cómo podemos capitalizar ese diferencial?
- Comentarios finales

# Un poco más que carne y lana

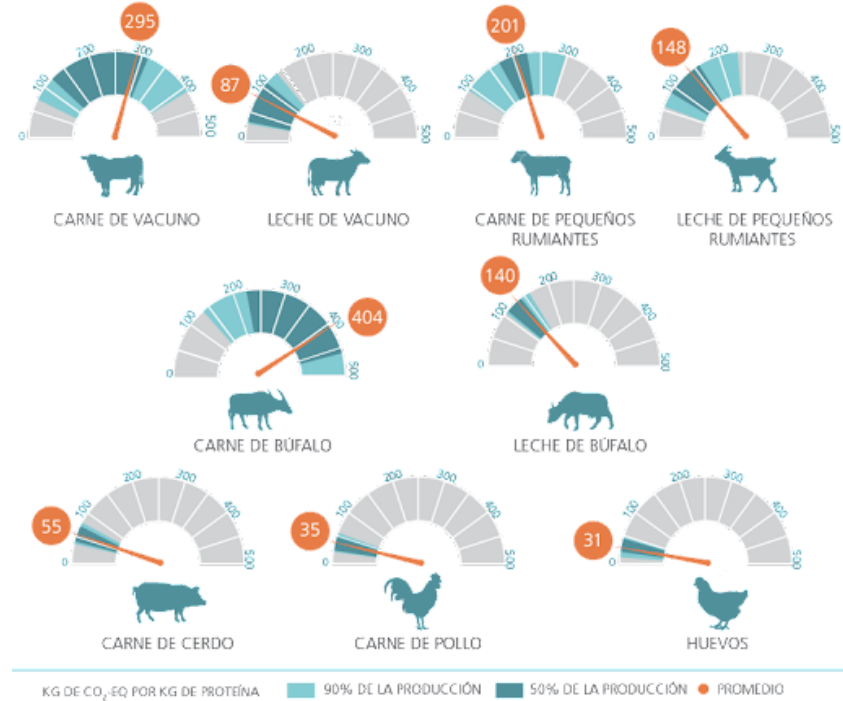
- Confianza (Calidad, inocuidad, trazabilidad)
- Cualidades del proceso
  - Respeto a derechos humanos y leyes sociales
  - Bienestar animal
  - Ser ambientalmente amigable

# Sostenibilidad

Mantener una producción económicamente viable, socialmente aceptable y cuidando el ambiente que soporta al propio sistema y al resto de la población



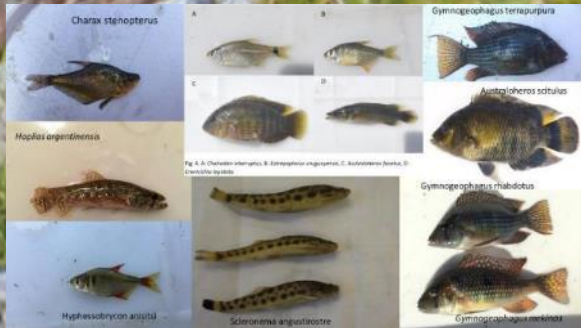
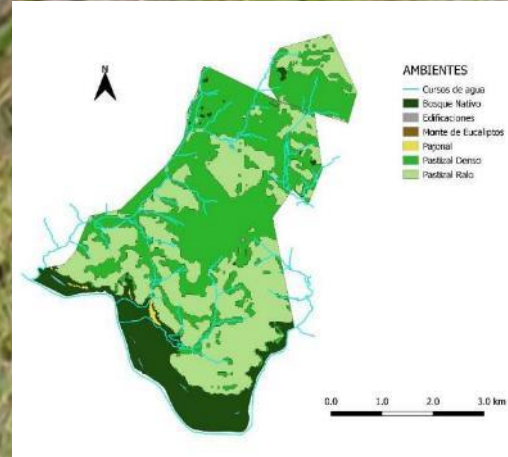
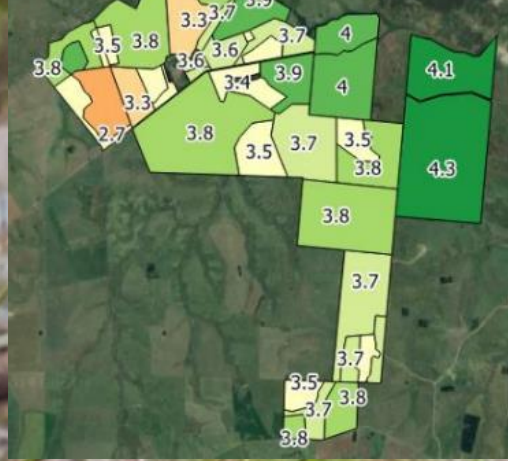
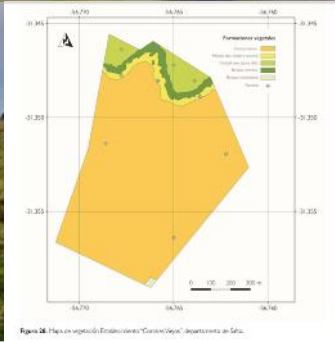
# Presión internacional

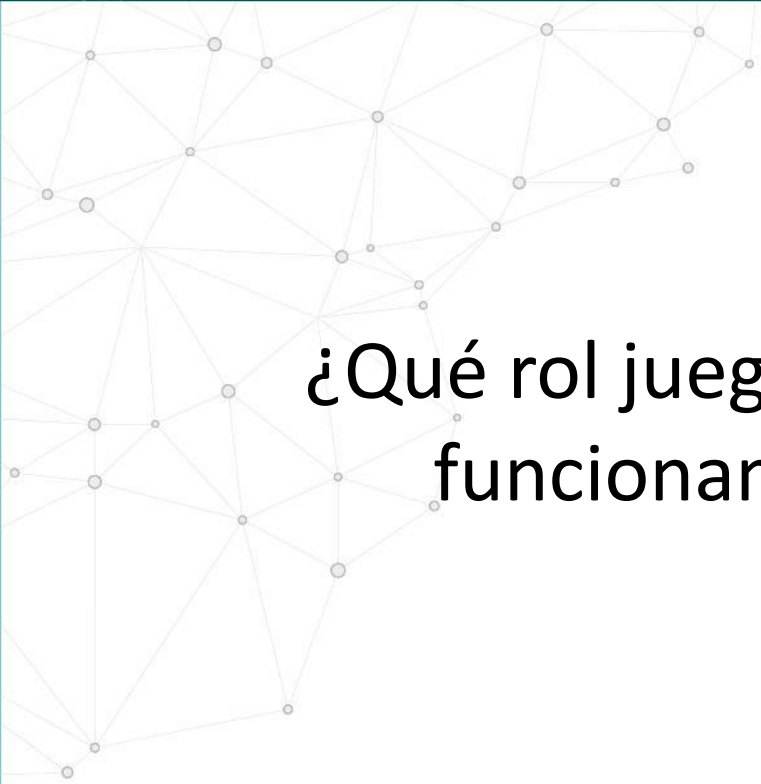




Diferenciar  
de que  
ganadería  
estamos  
hablando

# Biodiversidad en sistemas productivos





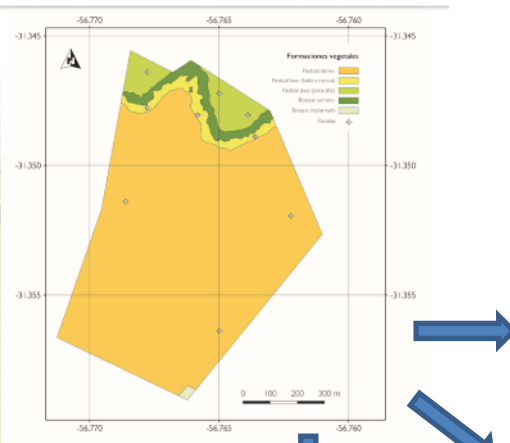
¿Qué rol juega la biodiversidad en el funcionamiento del sistema?



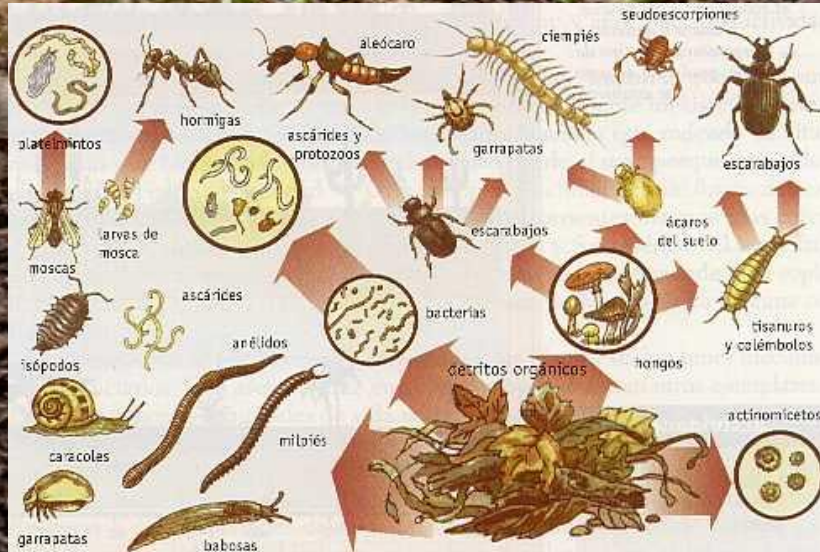


Figura 30. Vista panorámica del pastizal laxo en ladera rocosa y bosque de comisa, "Corrales Viejos", departamento de Salto.

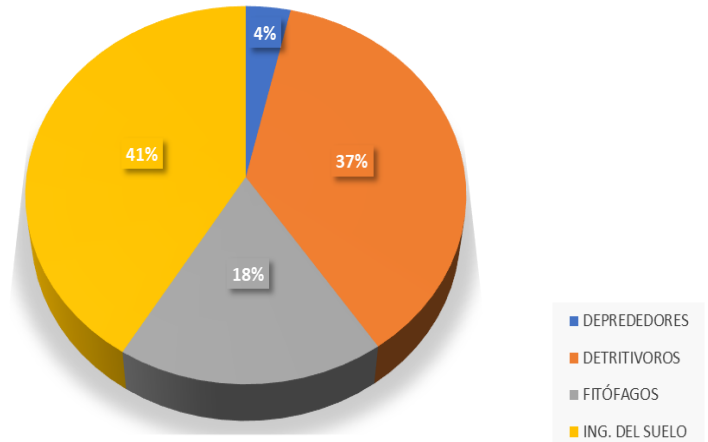
Comunidades con  
cerca de 100 especies



# Macro y meso fauna del suelo



Proporción de grupos funcionales de la fauna edáfica para los 5 casos de estudio



# Los controles de la naturaleza



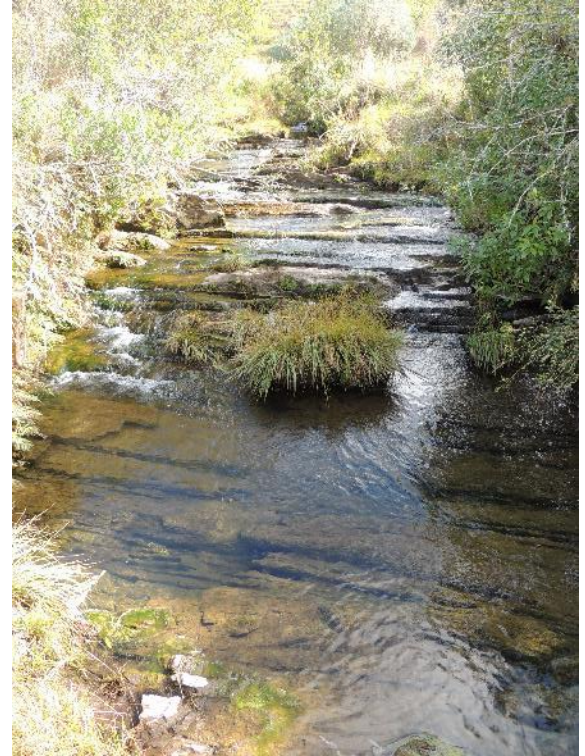
16 kg insectos por há/año



125 kg insectos por há/año

# Servicios ecosistémicos

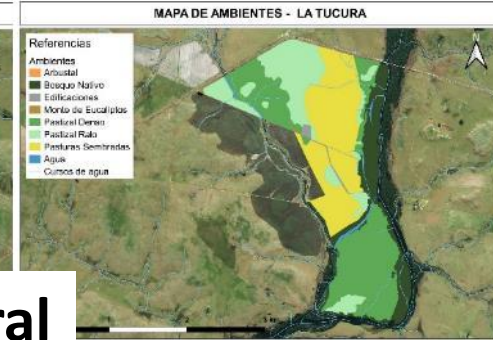
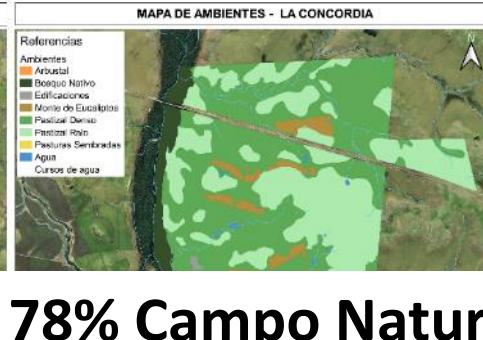
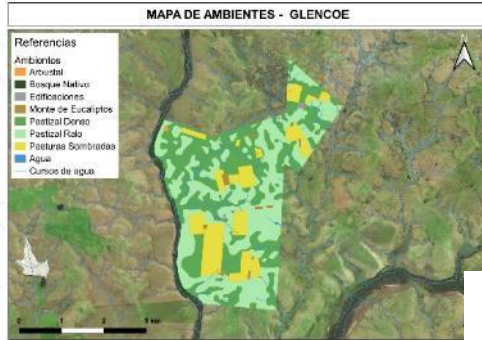
- Secuestro de carbono en el suelo o monte nativo
- Calidad de agua a través del filtrado biológico
- Refugio a polinizadores
- Paisajes y recreación



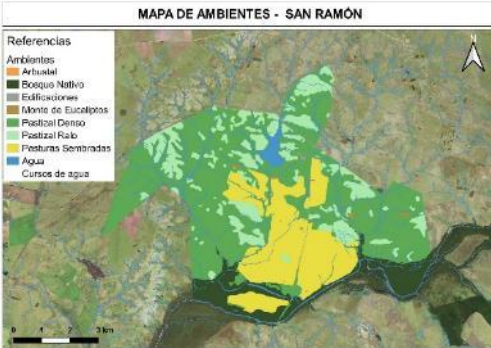
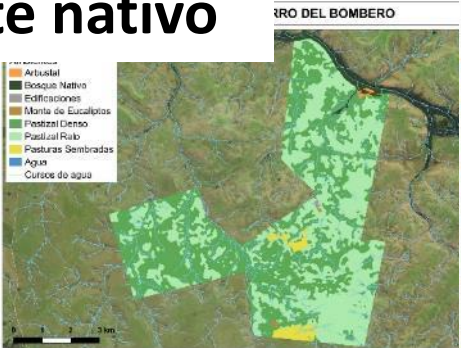
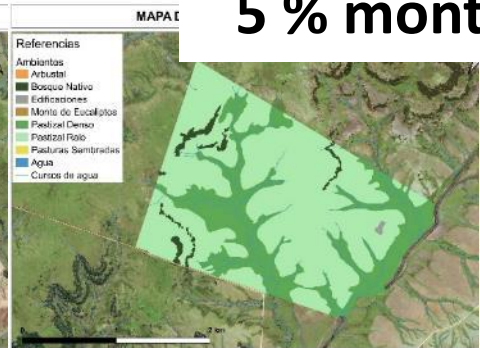
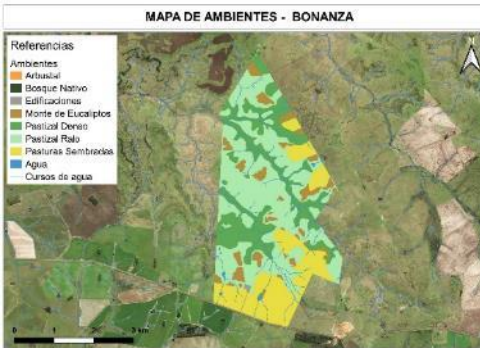


¿Qué diferencia a nuestro sistema?

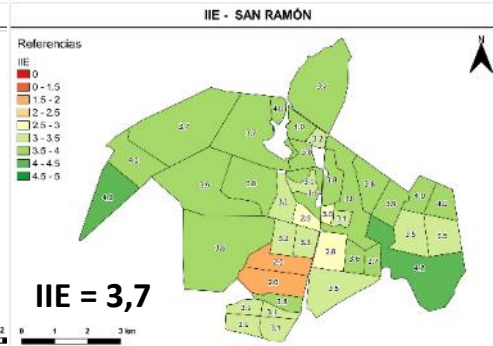
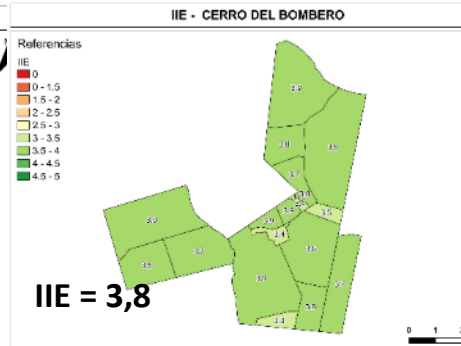
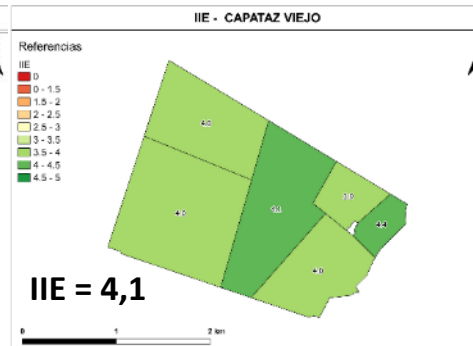
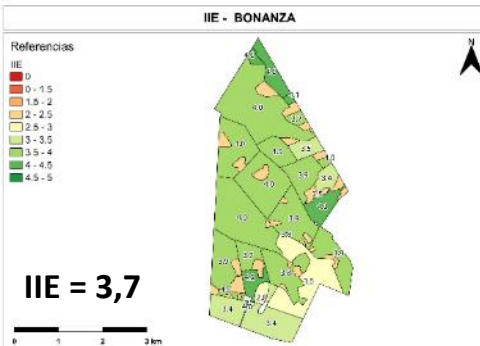
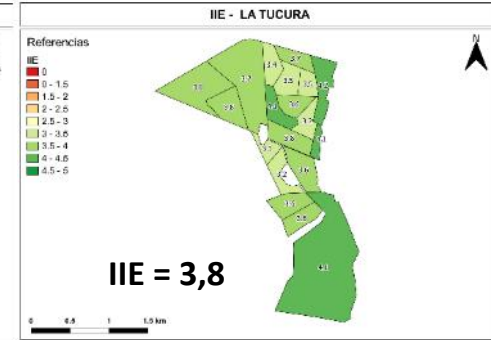
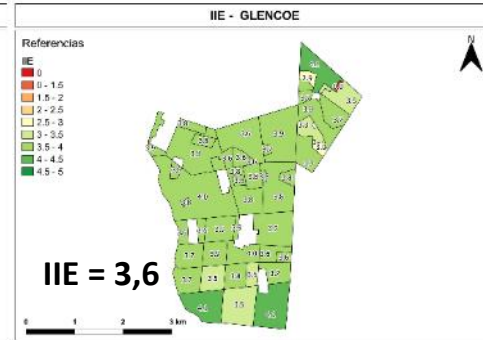
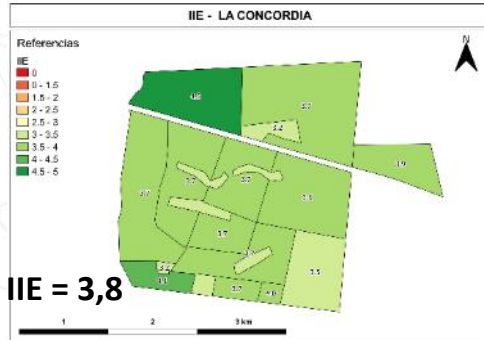
# Mapas de ambientes



**78% Campo Natural**  
**5 % monte nativo**



# Índice de Integridad Ecosistémica (IIE)



# Poblaciones de aves

## Riqueza y diversidad de aves estimada por Índice de Shannon para cada establecimiento

Grupo	Nº de especies registradas	EE Boost	Indice de Shannon-Weaver	EE Boost
TOTAL	161	8,89	4,51	0,13
Bonanza	50	2,04	3,57	0,06
Capataz viejo	69	2,76	3,98	0,06
Cerro Bombero	96	2,93	4,26	0,05
La Concordia	73	2,91	3,98	0,06
Glencoe	92	2,78	4,18	0,0
San ramón	135	3,5	4,42	0,04
La Tucura	70	3,0	3,97	0,07

EE Boost = error estandar bootstrap





# Especies prioritarias para la conservación



Cisne de cuello negro  
(*Cygnus melancoryphus*)



Capuchino boina gris  
(*Sporophila cinnamomea*)



Dormilón patagónico  
(*Caprimulgus longirostris*)



Tamborcito grande  
(*Megascops sanctaecatarinae*)



Gavilán langostero  
(*Buteo swainsoni*)



Chorlo cabezón  
(*Nothura maculosa*)



Coscoroba  
(*Coscoroba coscoroba*)



Pato criollo  
(*Cairina moschata*)



Gavilán ceniciento  
(*Circus cinereus*)



Batitú  
(*Bartramia longicauda*)



Playerito canela  
(*Tryngites subruficollis*)



Capuchino garganta café  
(*Sporophila ruficollis*)



Remolinera  
(*Cinclodes fuscus*)



Chorlo dorado  
(*Pluvialis dominica*)



Seriema  
(*Cariama cristata*)



Águila mora  
(*Geranoaetus melanoleuca*)



Monterita cabeza gris  
(*Donacospiza albifrons*)



Cuervo cabeza negra  
(*Coragyps atratus*)



Carao  
(*Aramus guarauna*)



Coludo chico  
(*Emberizoides ypiranganus*)



Cardenal  
(*Paroaria coronata*)



Halcón peregrino  
(*Falco perigrinus*)



Chiripepe  
(*Pyrrhura frontalis*)



Mirlo  
(*Gnorimopsar chopi*)



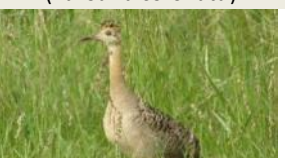
Pajonalera pico recto  
(*Limnocittes rectirostris*)



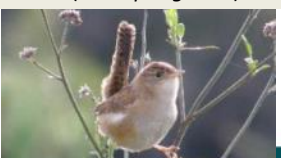
Ñandú  
(*Rhea Americana*)



Tachuri canela  
(*Polystictus pectoralis*)



Martineta  
(*Rynchotus rufescens*)



Ratonera aperdizada  
(*Cistothorus platensis*)



Volatinero  
(*Volatinia jacarina*)



Viudita blanca grande  
(*Xolmis dominicana*)



Perdíz  
(*Nothura maculosa*)



Cachirla dorada  
(*Anthus nattereri*)

# 35 especies de peces

Charax stenopterus



Gymnogeophagus terrapurpura



C



D



Australoheros scitulus



Hoplias argentinensis



Fig. 4. A: *Cheirodon interruptus*, B: *Ectrepopterus uruguayensis*, C: *Asutraloheros facetus*, D: *Crenicichla lepidota*.

Gymnogeophagus rhabdotus



*Gymnogeophagus mekinos*

Hyphessobrycon anisitsi



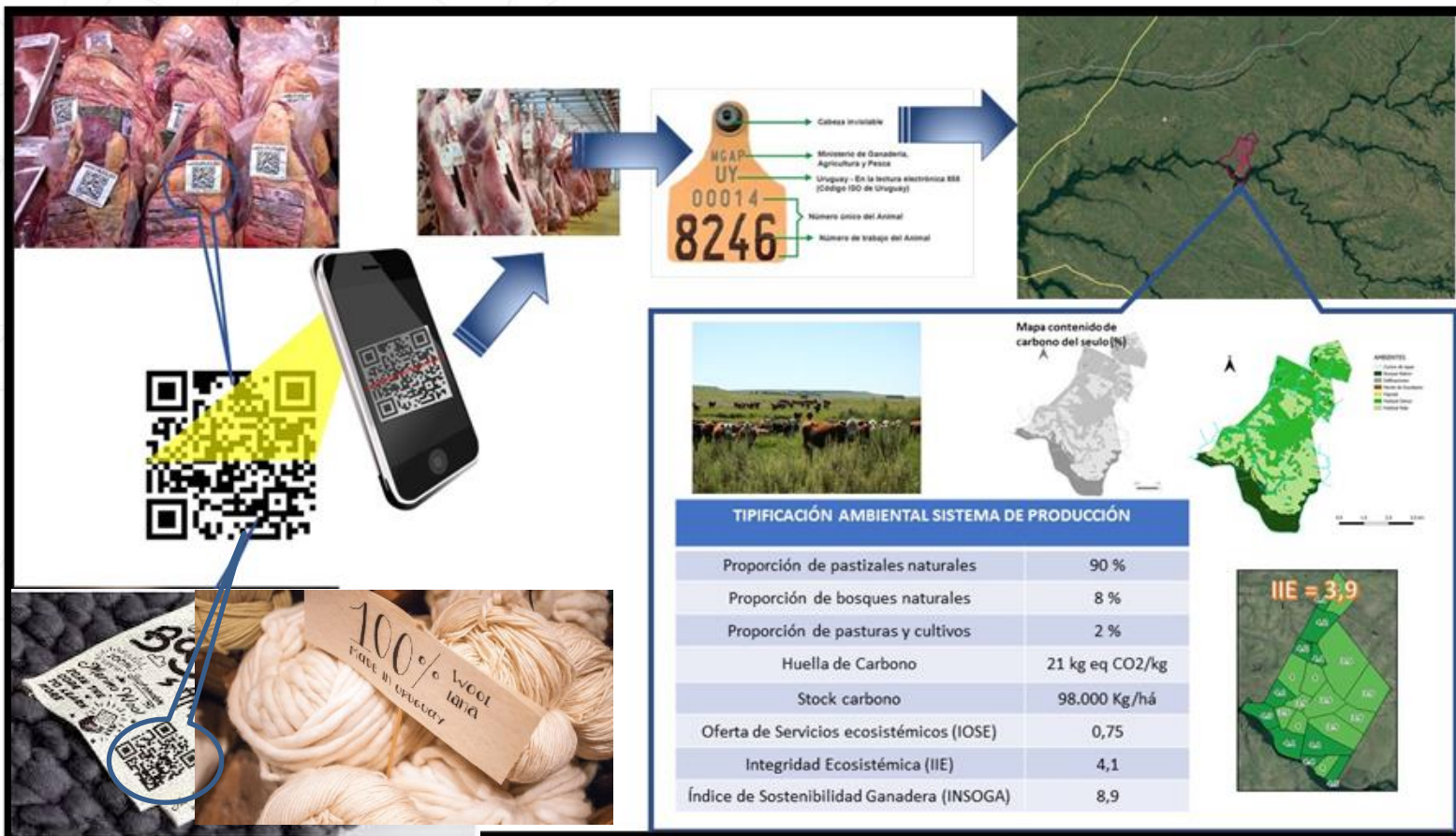
Scleronema angustirostre





¿Cómo podemos capitalizar ese diferencial?

# TIPIFICACIÓN AMBIENTAL DE LOS SISTEMAS DE PRODUCCIÓN



## WFEN & WCS-Argentina Announce Availability Of Traceable Certified Wool From Iconic Peninsula Valdés



WCS Argentina's Patagonian Fibers with a Conscience™ Program and Certified Wildlife Friendly™ Ranchers Make Wool Available Sustainable Fashion Buyers



### 6 Core Principles of REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE



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This is to certify that your paper titled:

**"Linking livestock production and wild biodiversity: Contribution of pastoral production systems to the habitat of bird priority conservation species."**

was accepted for publication to the Proceedings of

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Springer, Germany will publish this book as hard copies, and online.

Sincerely,

*Mabel Zúñiga*

**Characterization of fine wool production systems: Factors to be considered for the maintenance of ecosystem integrity**

**Introduction**

**Materials and Methods**

**Results and Discussion**

Abstract: The aim of this study was to characterize fine wool production systems in Uruguay, taking into account the maintenance of ecosystem integrity. For this purpose, 10 farms were selected, representing different production systems. Data were collected on farm characteristics, production systems, and environmental indicators. Results showed that the majority of farms were small and family-owned, with a focus on wool production. The study identified key factors for maintaining ecosystem integrity, such as the presence of native vegetation and the use of traditional management practices.

**Ecological Indicators**

**Original Article**

**Ecological Integrity Index, an innovative environmental evaluation tool for agricultural production systems**

**Abstract**

The development of agricultural production systems is increasing worldwide, but this has led to a loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The Ecological Integrity Index (EII) is a tool designed to evaluate the environmental quality of agricultural systems. It is based on a set of indicators that assess the presence of native species, the state of natural resources, and the use of sustainable practices. The EII can be used to identify areas that need improvement and to guide the development of more sustainable agricultural systems.

**Floristic composition and above-ground biomass in a deep**

**Abstract**

The floristic composition and above-ground biomass of a deep forest in Uruguay were studied. The study area was a natural area with a high degree of biodiversity. The floristic composition was determined by identifying the species present in the forest. The above-ground biomass was estimated using allometric equations. The results showed that the forest has a high floristic diversity and a large above-ground biomass. This indicates that the forest is a valuable ecosystem that should be protected and managed sustainably.

**Agricultural Systems**

**The application of ecologically intensive practices to the systemic redesign of livestock farms on native grasslands: A case of co-innovation in Rocha, Uruguay**

**Abstract**

The application of ecologically intensive practices to the systemic redesign of livestock farms on native grasslands in Rocha, Uruguay, is presented. The study aimed to improve the sustainability of these farms by promoting biodiversity and ecosystem services. The results showed that the implementation of these practices led to a significant increase in biodiversity and a reduction in the use of external inputs. This demonstrates the potential of ecologically intensive practices to improve the sustainability of livestock farms.

**AEET**

**Asociación Ecológica de Estudios de Territorio**

**Investigación**

**Evaluación del efecto del pastoreo con bovinos como herramienta de control de ligustro (*Ligustrum lucidum*) en bosque parque**

**Abstract**

The effect of grazing by cattle as a tool for controlling Ligustrum lucidum in a park forest was evaluated. The study was conducted in a park forest in Uruguay, where Ligustrum lucidum is a common invasive species. The results showed that grazing by cattle led to a significant reduction in the density of Ligustrum lucidum. This indicates that grazing can be an effective tool for controlling this species in park forests.

**Composição florística e produtividade primária aérea líquida de campos naturais sobre solos de Basalto profundo**

**Abstract**

The floristic composition and above-ground liquid primary productivity of natural fields on deep basaltic soils were studied. The study area was a natural area with a high degree of biodiversity. The floristic composition was determined by identifying the species present in the fields. The above-ground liquid primary productivity was estimated using allometric equations. The results showed that the fields have a high floristic diversity and a large above-ground liquid primary productivity. This indicates that the fields are a valuable ecosystem that should be protected and managed sustainably.

**Most of these properties are occupied by agriculture**

**Ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation depends on production systems**

**2<sup>ND</sup> EURO-MEDITERRANEAN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRATION**

**10-13 OCTOBER 2019, SOUSSE, TUNISIA**

**Springer**

**6<sup>th</sup> International Symposium for Farming Systems Design**

**18<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>th</sup> August 2019**

**Radisson**

**IX Feria de Aves de Sudamérica**

**Montevideo**

**Entretejendo Historias**

**ROBERTA**

**FORO DE INVESTIGACIÓN**

# Consideraciones finales

- Los sistemas ganaderos producen más que carne y lana (Deben producir confianza y garantías para los consumidores y el resto de la sociedad).
- En un contexto internacional de presiones por los impactos ambientales, es posible producir más carne y lana, siendo ecológicamente eficientes mediante la aplicación de conocimiento y tecnología, documentándolo y mostrándolo.
- Es crucial conservar la biodiversidad para el funcionamiento del sistema productivo, para el mantenimiento de los servicios ecosistémicos y para mantener uno de las características diferenciadoras de nuestra ganadería.



¡Muchas gracias por su atención!