

Applying yield gap analysis to identify options for sustainable intensification in livestock production systems

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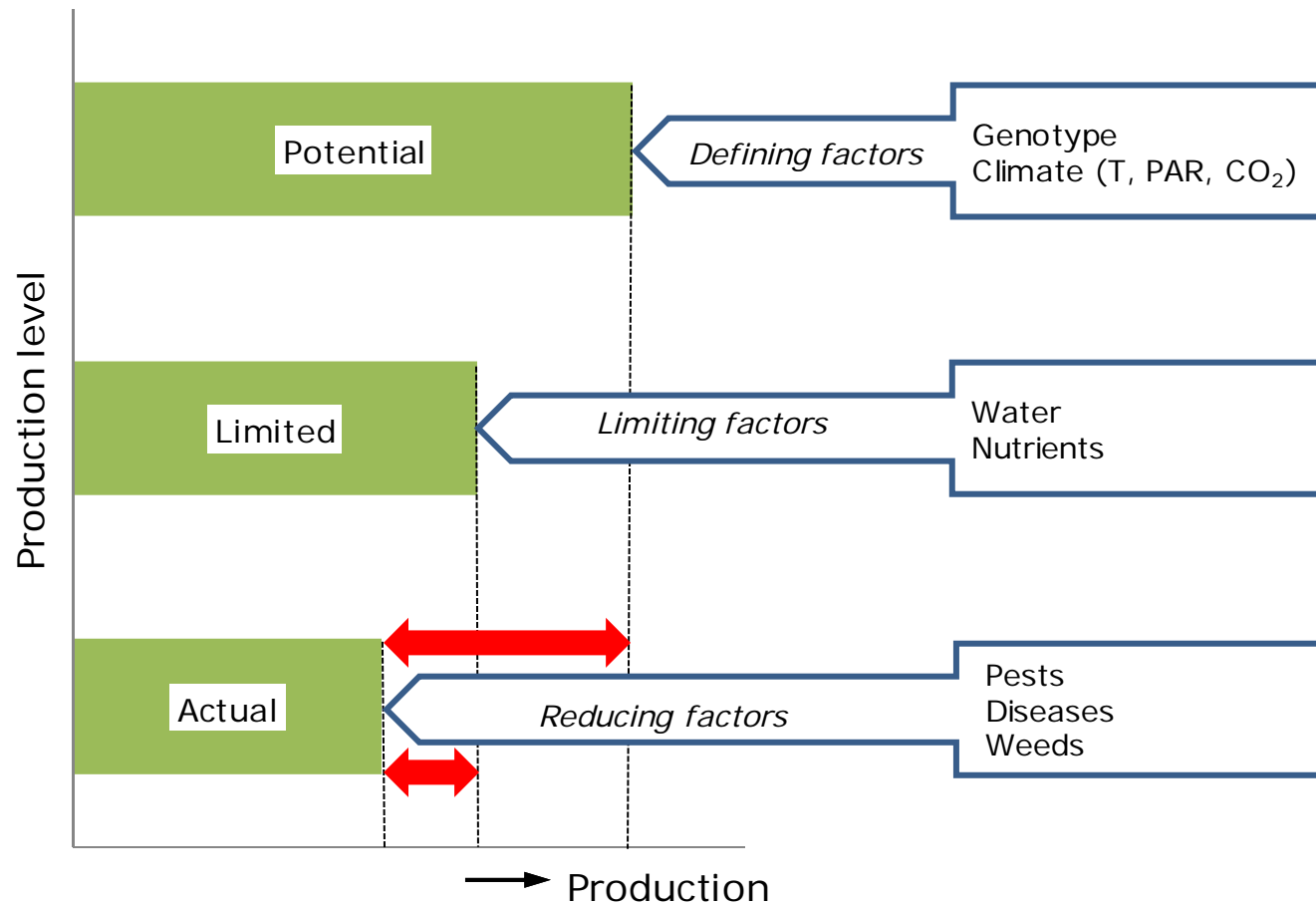
Animal Production Systems group, Wageningen University

Plant Production Systems group, Wageningen University



Introduction

Concepts of (crop) production ecology



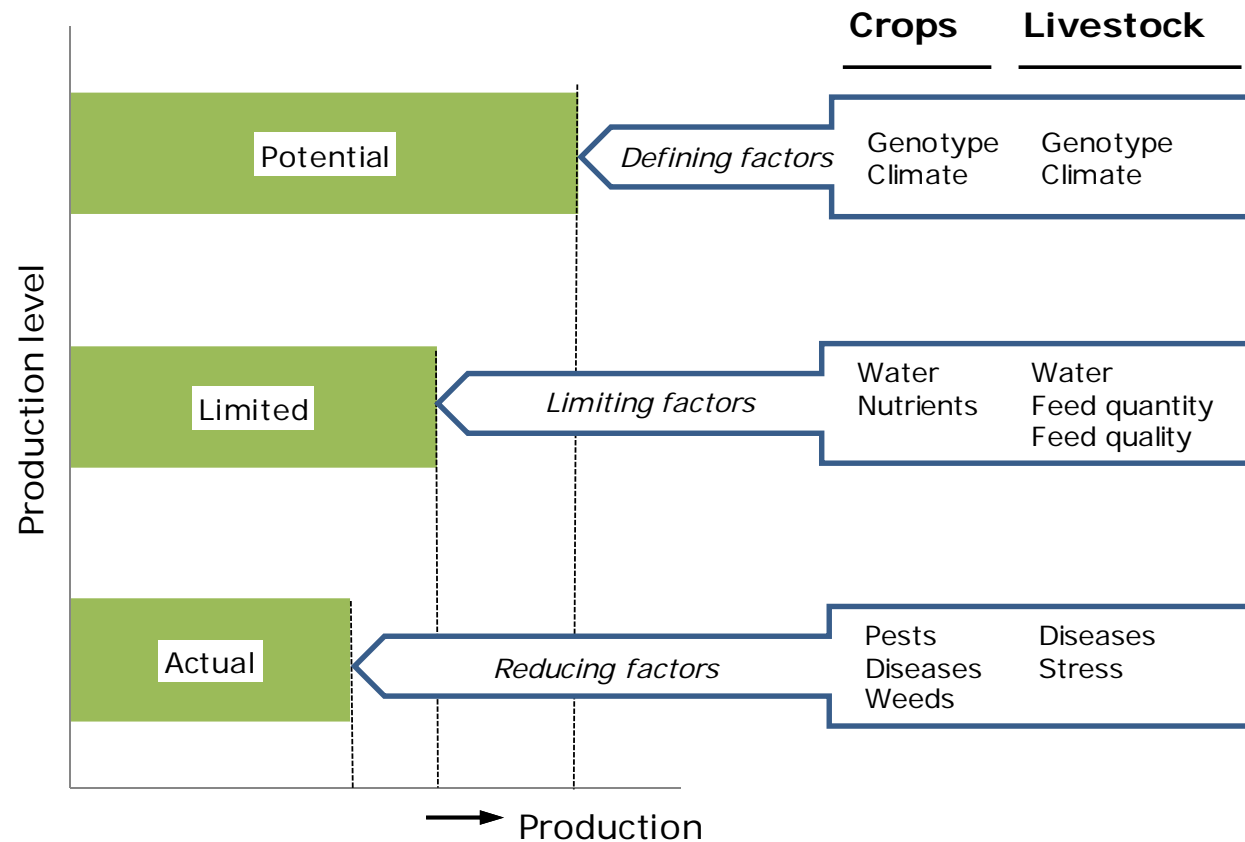
Aim

Apply concepts of production ecology to livestock to assess the scope for sustainable intensification of

- Livestock systems
- Crop – livestock systems

Methods

Extending concepts of production ecology to livestock

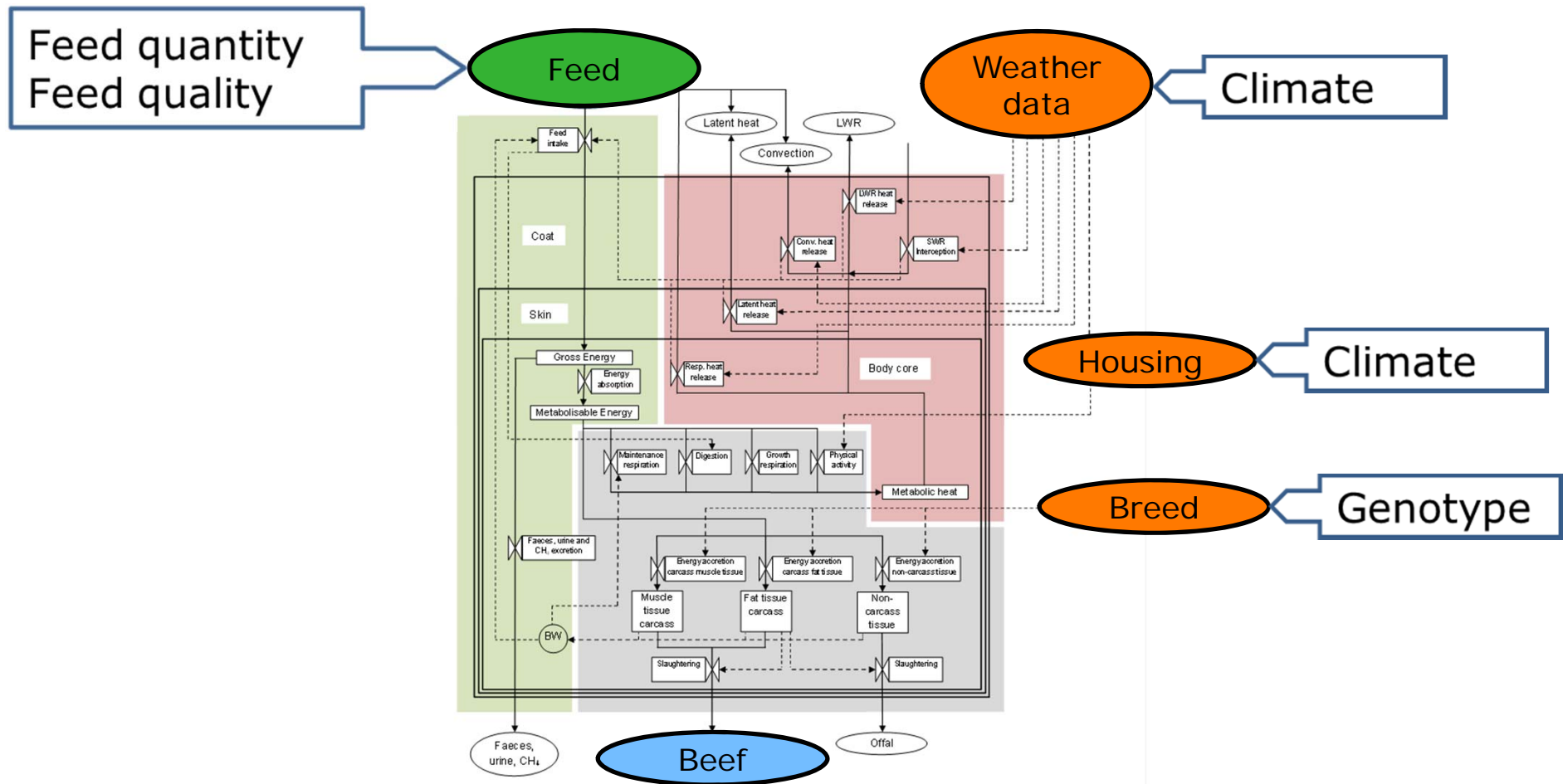


Methods

Modelling potential and limited livestock production

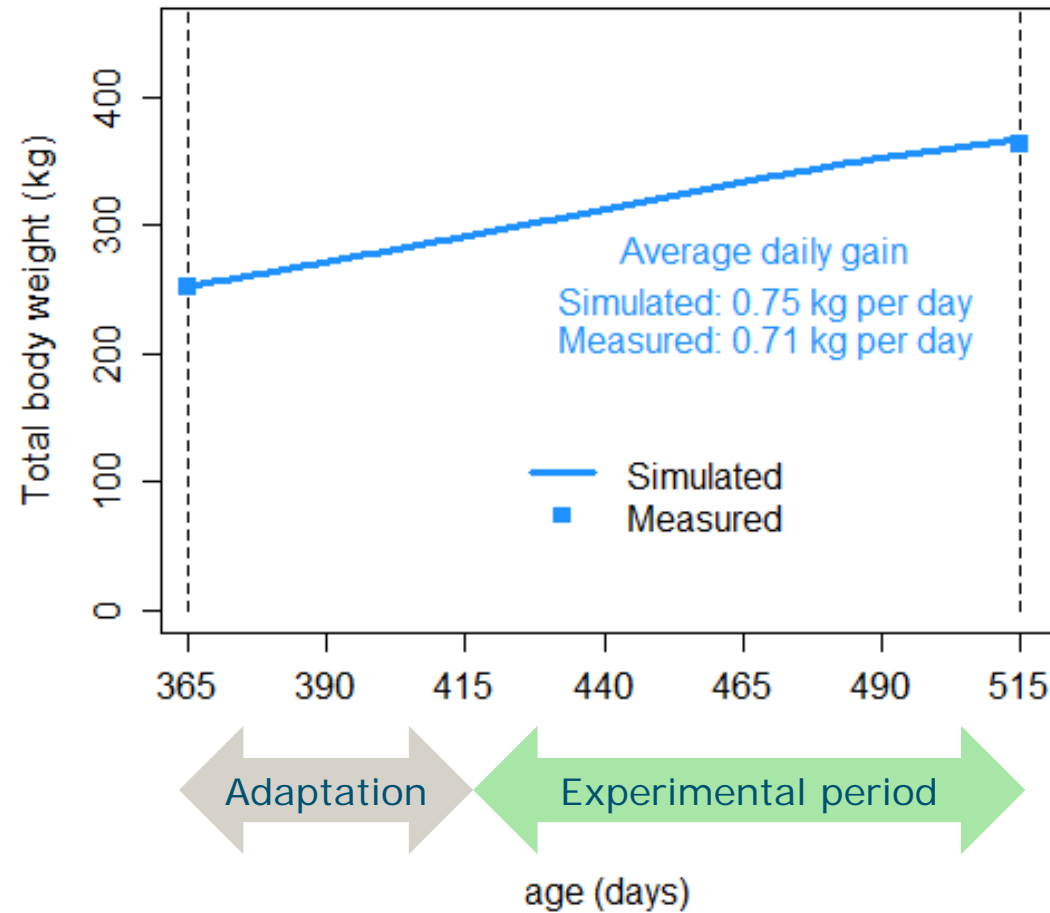
Methods

Modelling potential and limited beef production



Results

- Western Australia
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Brahman \times $\frac{1}{4}$ Shorthorn
- Pasture, *ad libitum*

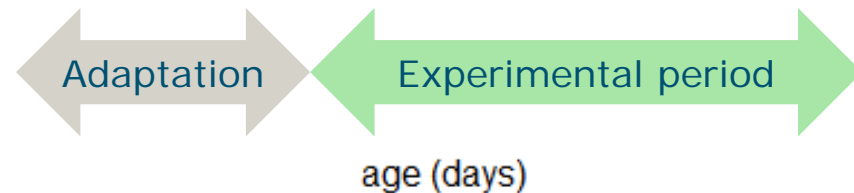
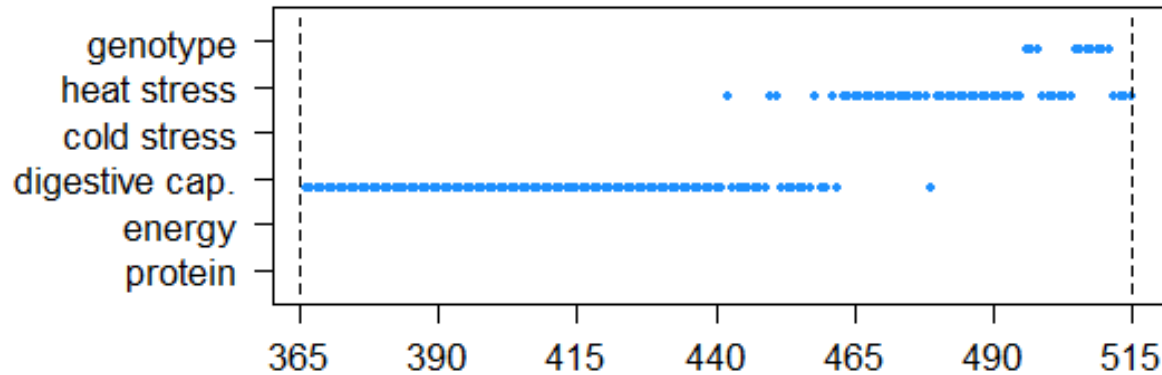
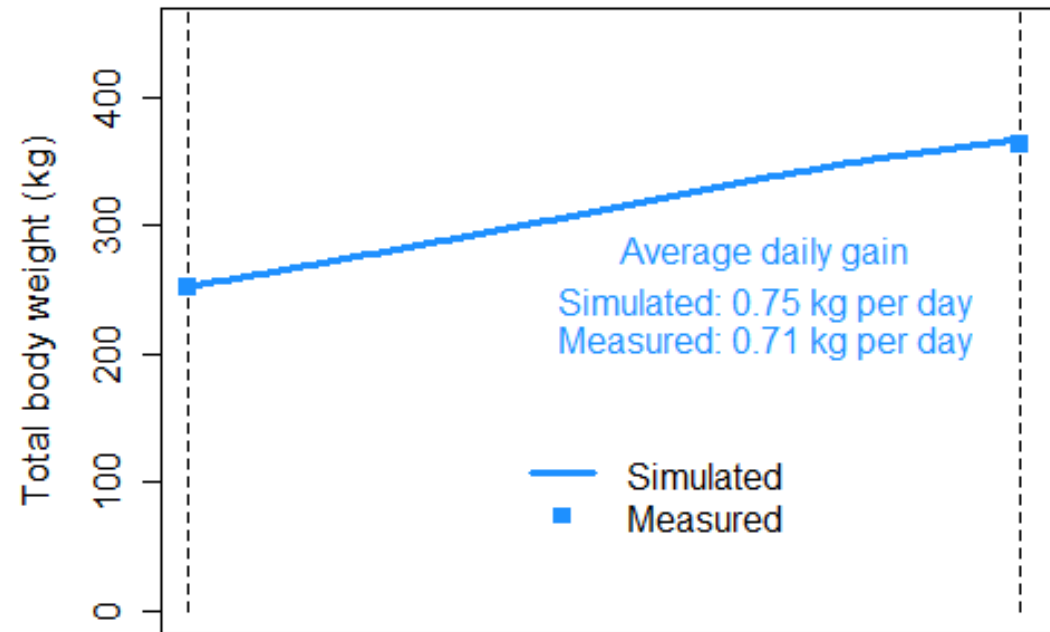


Experimental data: Petty and Poppi, 2012

Results

- Western Australia
- 3/4 Brahman × 1/4 Shorthorn
- Pasture, *ad libitum*

Genotype
 Climate
 Feed quality & quantity

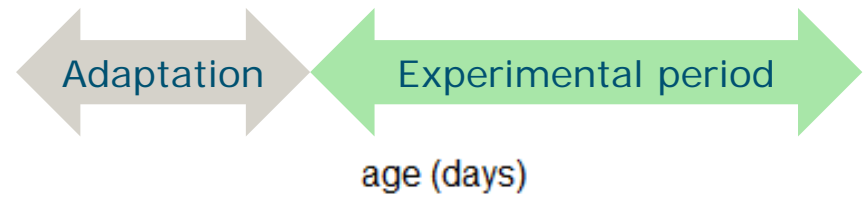
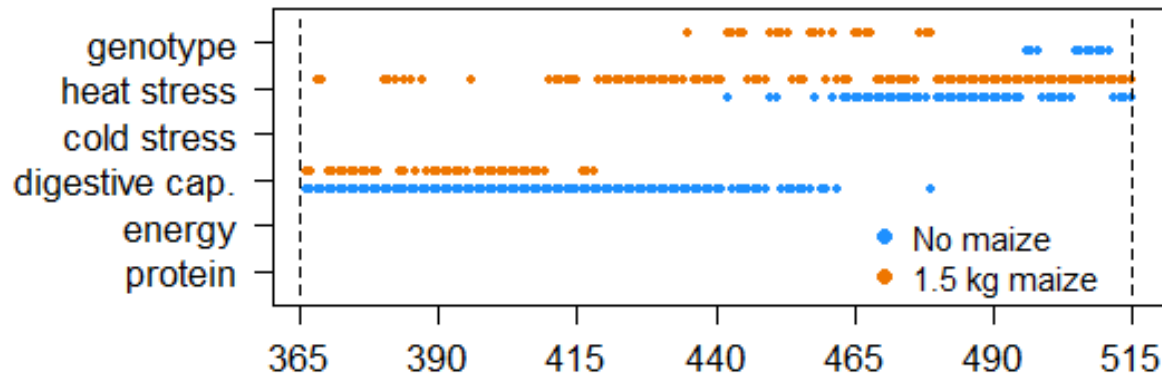
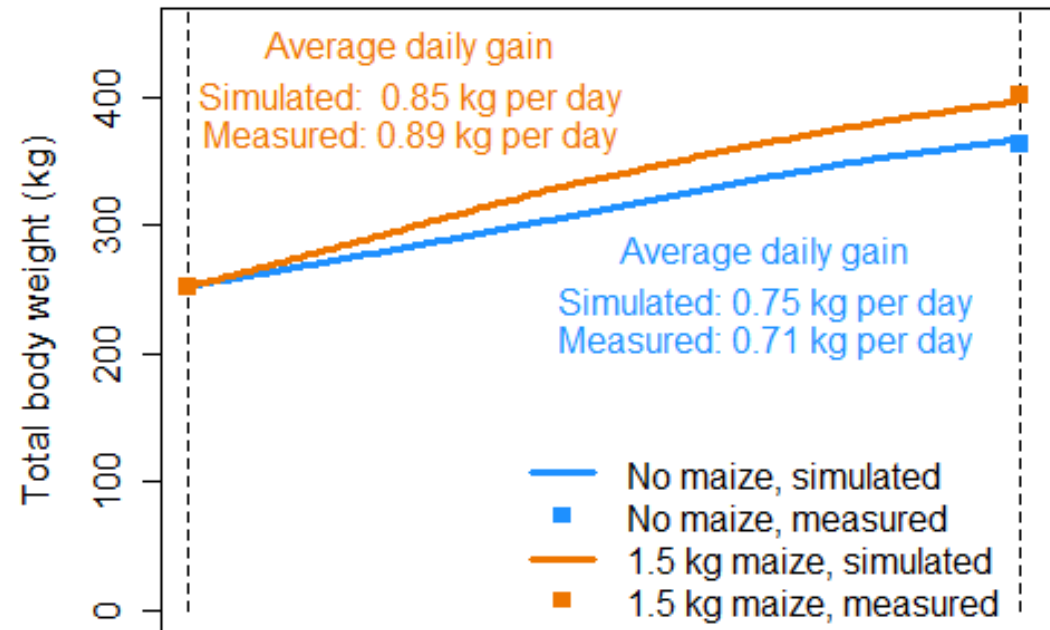


Experimental data: Petty and Poppi, 2012

Results

- Western Australia
- ¾ Brahman × ¼ Shorthorn
- Pasture, *ad libitum* + 1.5 kg maize

Genotype
 Climate
 Feed quality & quantity

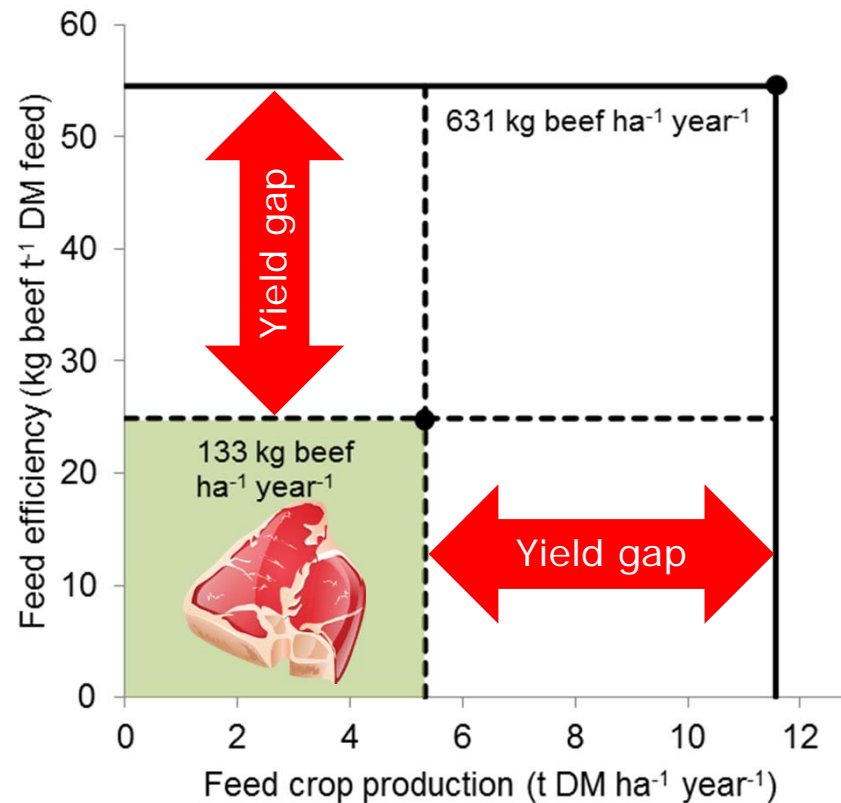


Experimental data: Petty and Poppi, 2012

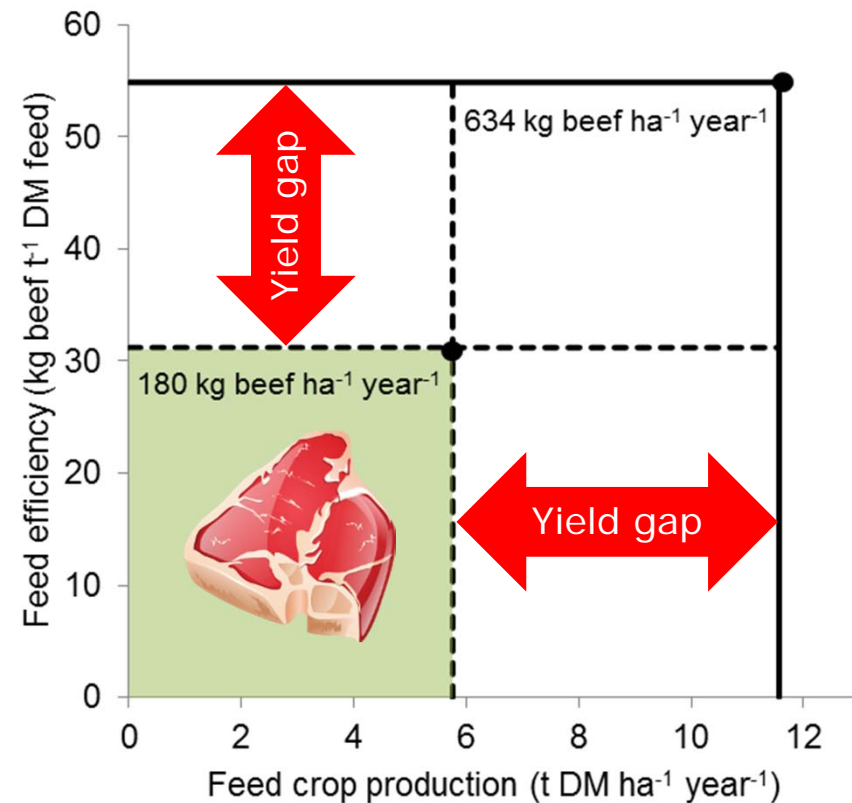
Results

Crop-livestock systems

5% concentrates, 95% grass-based



18% concentrates, 82% grass-based



Discussion

- Production ecology is based on bio-physical processes
 - ... but societal and economic factors also form constraints
- Application to other livestock species / types



Conclusions

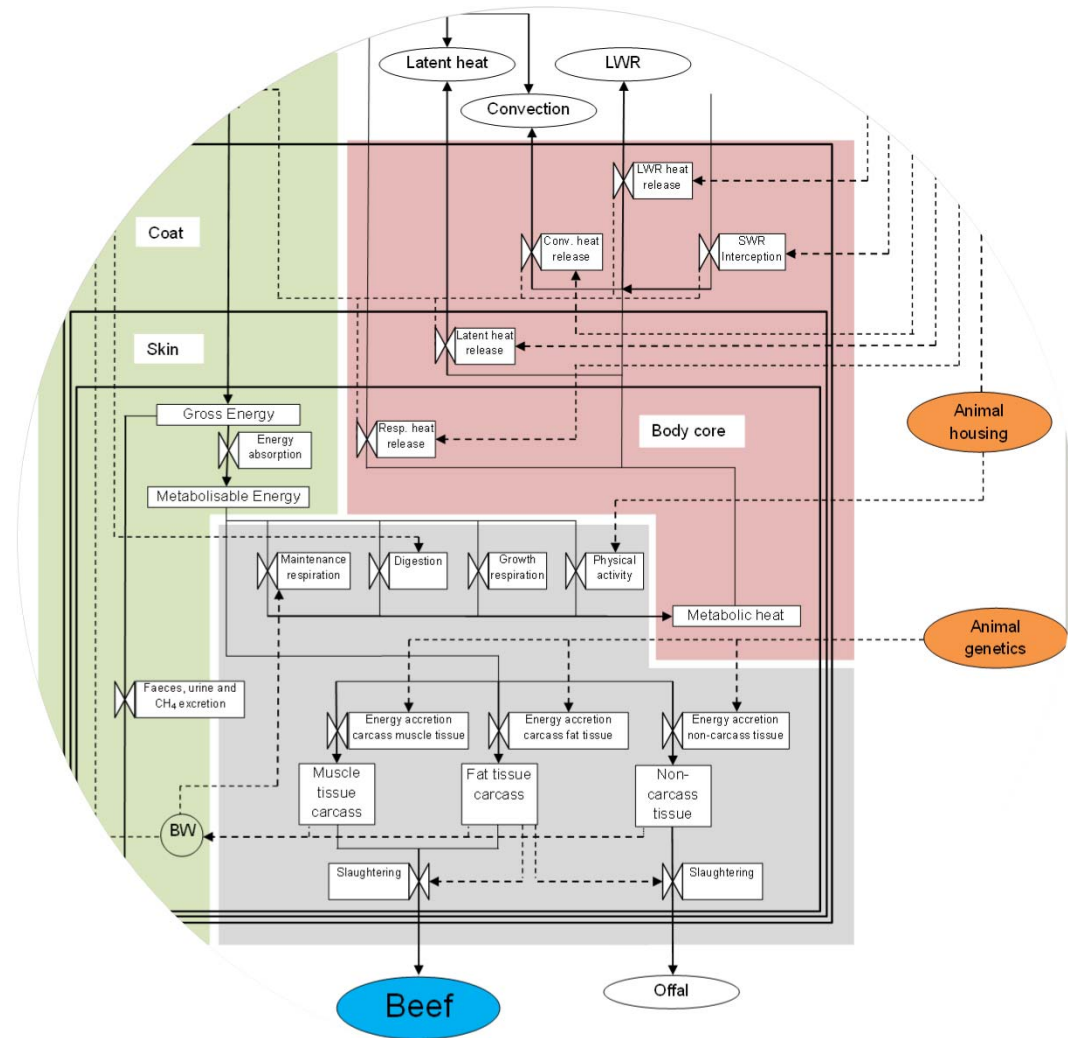
Application of PE to livestock systems allows to identify constraints for production and to quantify yield gaps

Yield gap analysis allows insight in how to increase livestock production

Thank you for
your attention!

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Additional information:
www.yieldgap.org



References (I)

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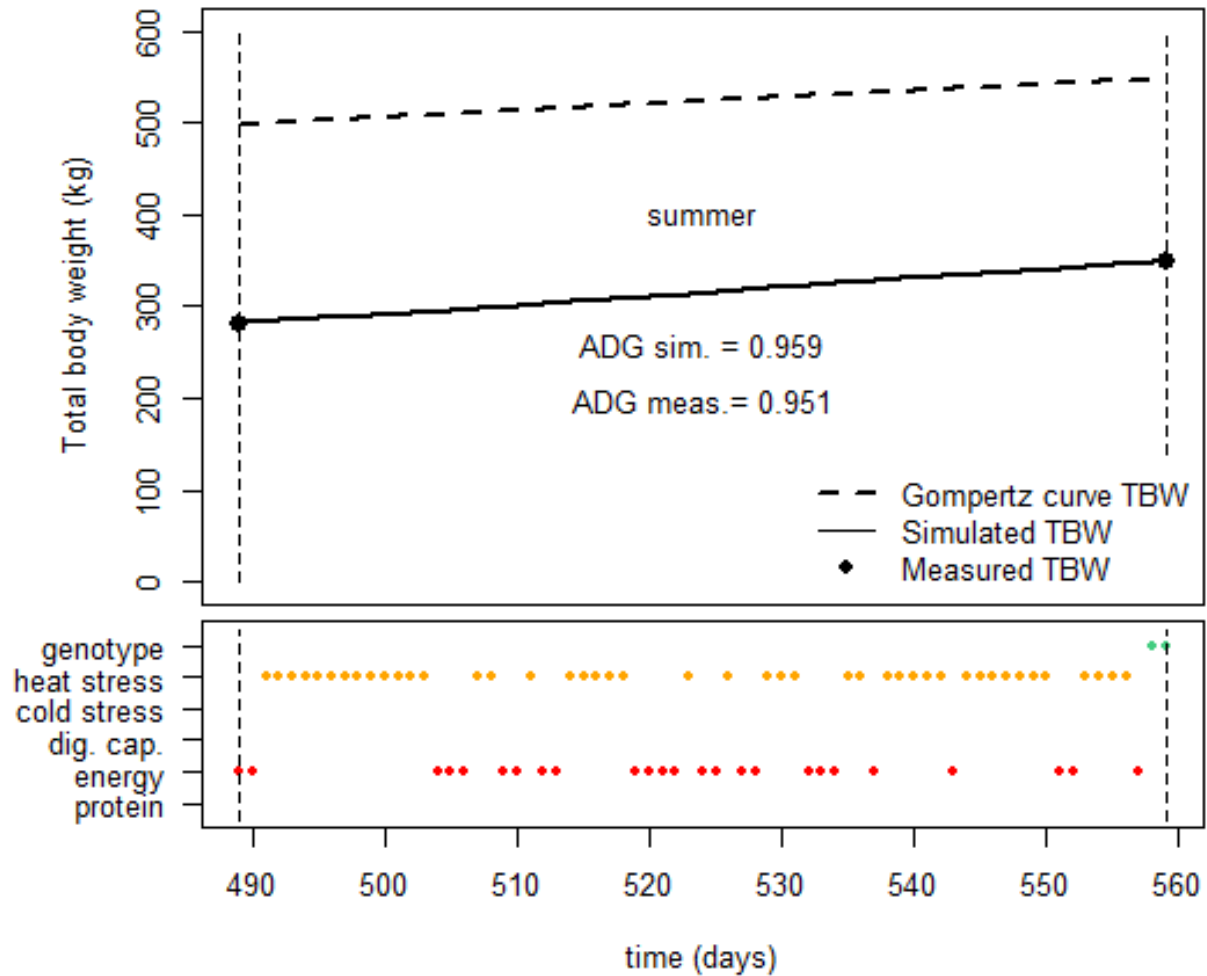
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Results

Model illustration at animal level

- Uruguay
- Hereford
- Pasture (3% LW day⁻¹) + maize (0.86% LW day⁻¹)

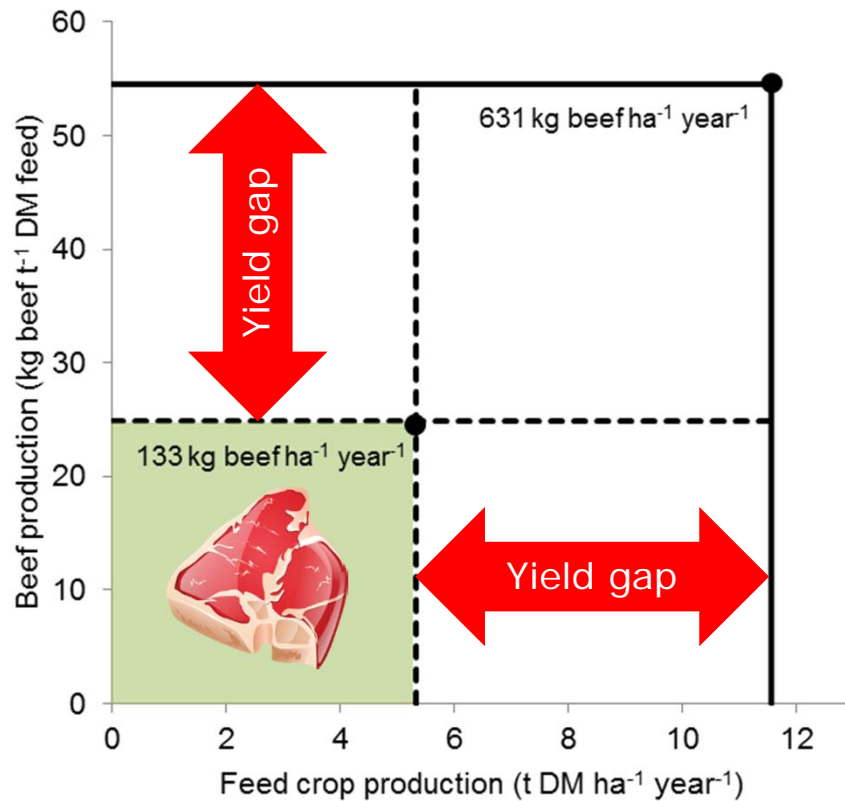
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