



Integrated strategies for climate change adaptation in livestock family farming

Integrated strategies for Climate change adaptation in livestock production systems based on grassland management and with lower GHG's emissions.



Chile / Argentina / Bolivia / Costa Rica

Forage species adaptable to climate change

The implemented initiative

The performance, quality and persistence of the new species and varieties implemented in all the countries participating in the project were evaluated. Evaluation trials of drought-tolerant fodder varieties were established (Chile); fodder and tuna fodder (Bolivia);

forage soy adapted to direct grazing in livestock conditions (Costa Rica); and growth promotion of Lotus (Argentina). In turn, the GHG emissions associated with fertilization strategies were quantified.

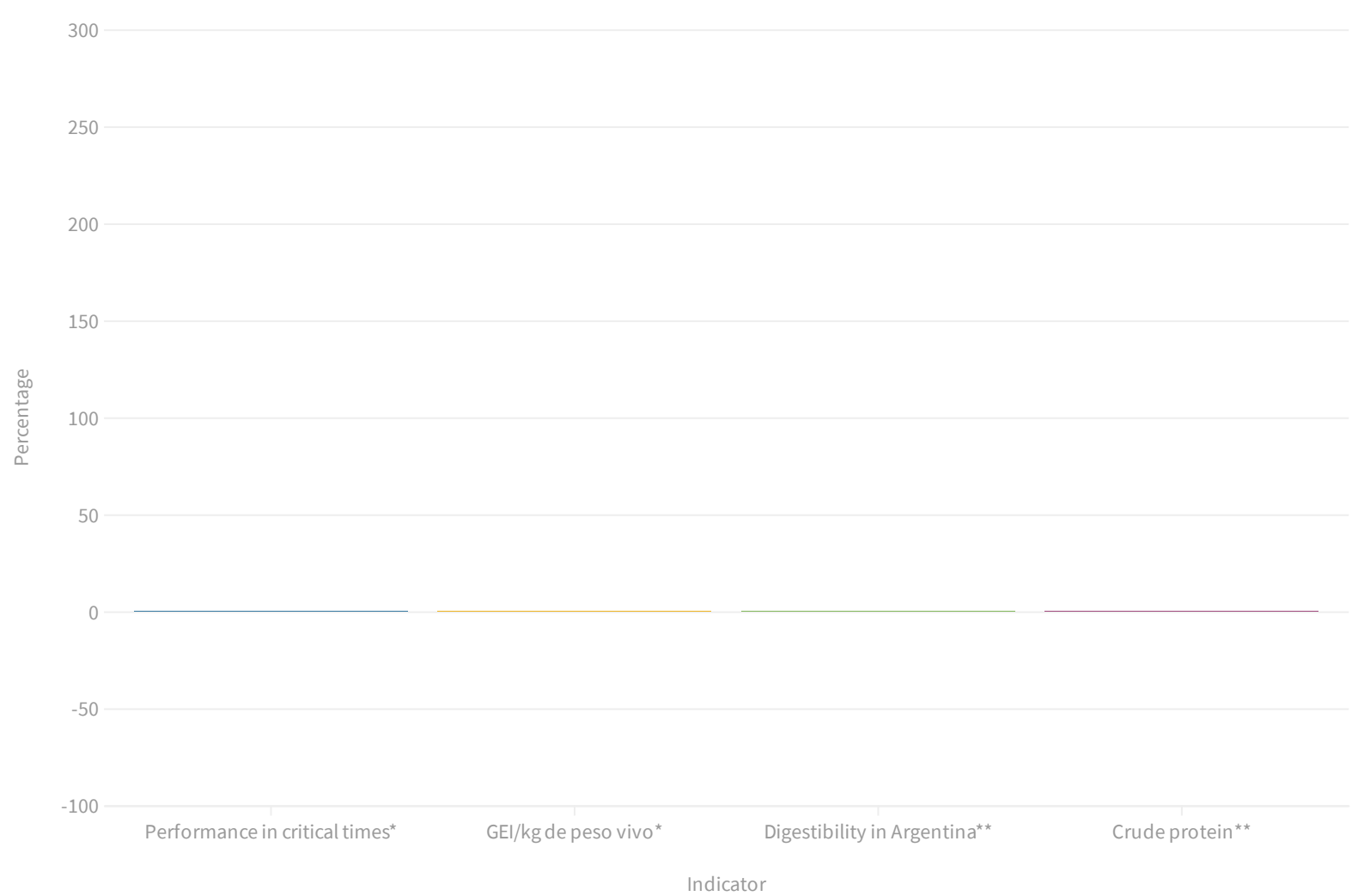
Lower GHG due to forage species adaptable to climate change

The technological solution

The use of forage species adaptable to climate change (drought or flood) proved to generate productive,

economic and lesser intensity of greenhouse gases (GHG) emission benefits.

Results obtained after implementing the Solution



*Average values for all participating countries **Values obtained only for Argentina

A Flourish data visualisation



706
People trained (25% women)



10
Field experiments



3
Standard operation procedures

Results

In the experimental trials carried out, the tested forage species showed higher yields and lower intensity of GHG emissions per kg of animal live weight during critical times. In Argentina, for example, an increase in

cumulative annual production of 9% of Dry Digestible Matter and 58% of Crude Protein was observed in comparison to unmanaged natural grasslands.

MÁS INFO



Main donors



Participating Organizations

