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Different forms of Crop-Livestock Integration. Analysis in the South of France

Martine Napoleone, Arnaud Dufils, Charles-Henri Moulin, Jacques Lasseur

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Different forms of Crop-Livestock Integration Analysis in the South of France

*Pluralité des formes d'intégration culture – élevage
Analyse dans le Sud de la France*

M. Napoléone, A. Dufils, C.H.Moulin, J.Lasseur



Ecodéveloppement

Crop livestock integration : a short narrative in France

Poly-culture – élevage: un peu d'histoire



Before the sixties

Strong links
between crop and
livestock

During farming modernization between sixties and nineties

Farm specialization, Regional
specializations
Artificialization of farming
practices

At the moment :

Limits to intensifications,
Social reconsiderations ,
mainly from an
environmental point of view

Starting assumption : reconnecting cropping and livestock farming helps agro-ecological transitions at farm and local levels

Postulat : Reconnecter agriculture et élevage pour favoriser des transitions agro-écologiques dans les exploitations et dans les territoires (ref)

Reconnects are strongly expanding

Une pratique en fort développement

In the Hautes Alpes department

15 % orchards are grazed in 2017 (departmental chamber of agriculture)

In the Var department

23 livestock farmers identified for 4500 hectares of vineyards,

potentially : 3500 ha of vineyards and olive trees; 40000 ewes from november to march (EU project "vitipasto")

In the Pyrénées Orientales:

100 ha of abandoned vineyard returning to cropping for increasing foraging autonomy of 5 mountain sheep farms (MCAE project)

10000 ha of abandoned farmland in the area...

Potentially : 1000 ha returning to cropping would allow foraging autonomy of the 80 sheep farmers of the area



Examples of different ways to reconnects

Exemples de reconnexion agriculture - élevage

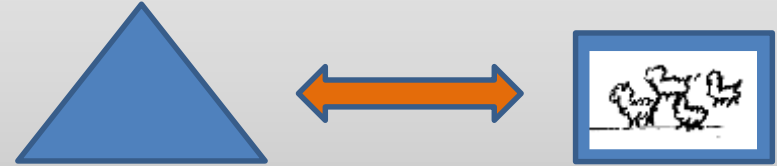
A fruit producer buy sheep to graze his orchards

1 arboriculteur achète quelques ovins pour pâturer ses vergers



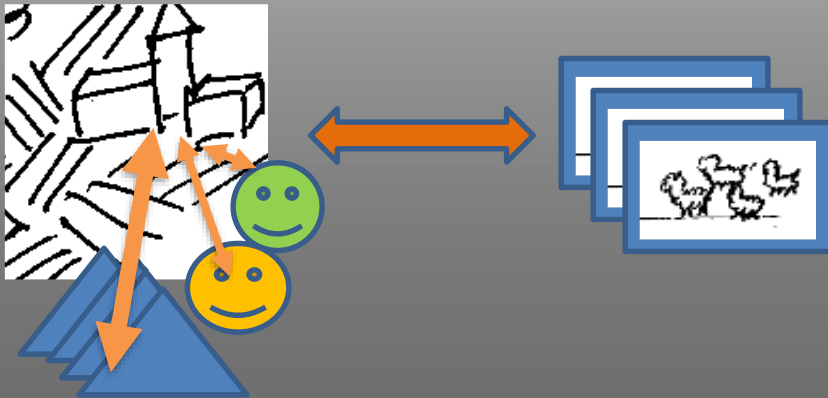
Agreements between a vine producer and a sheep livestock farmer for winter transhumance

Accord entre 1 viticulteur et 1 éleveur: Transhumance d'hiver



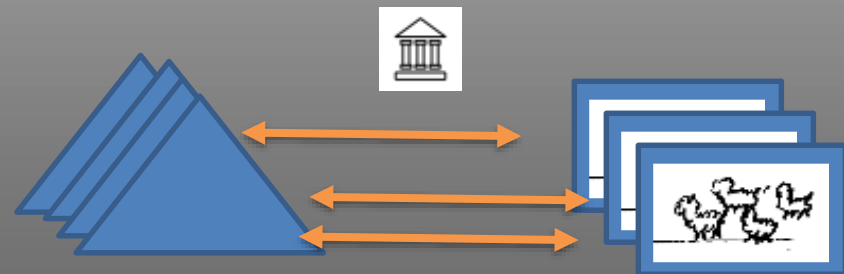
Organizing complementarities between local actors of a lowland community and mountain livestock farmers

Complémentarité entre plaine et montagne



Organizing crop-livestock complementarities at local scale within a regional protected area

Complémentarité culture – élevage dans un parc naturel



What is at stake

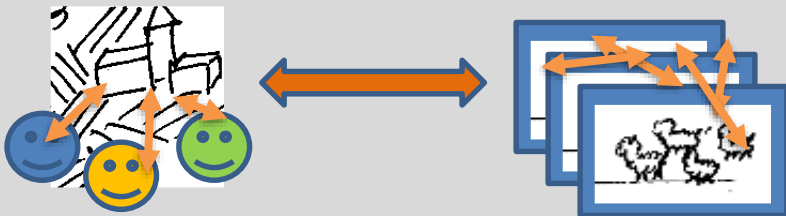
Limit grass development reduce



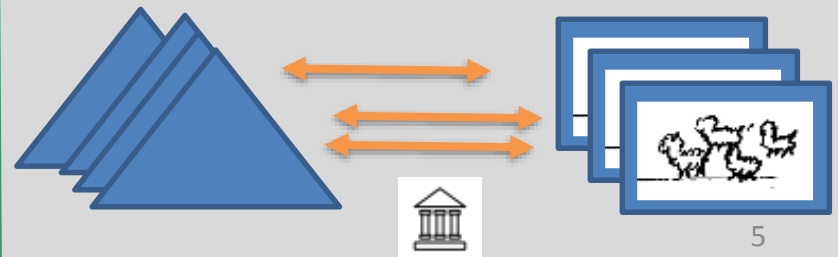
Limit grass development provide forages for the flock



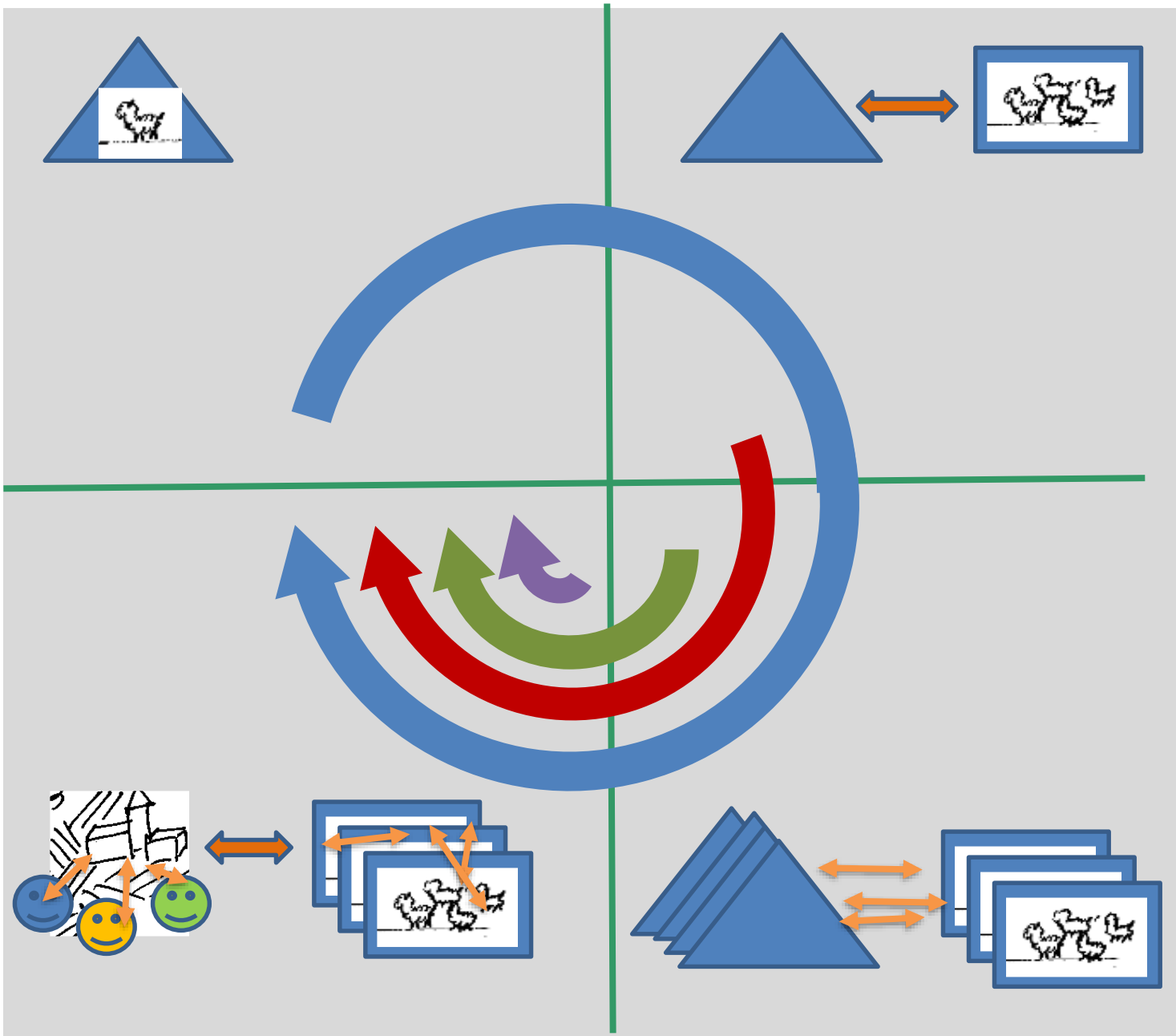
return to farming abandoned land (40 % of the farmland are fallow land),
produce forages
promote biodiversity
promote local development



Limit grass development ,
provide forages,
limit negative impacts on environment



A growing complexity in the reconnecting process



**A technical
improvement**

**A socio
economical
optimization
between two
actors**

**Limiting
environmental
impacts**

**Fostering
emerging
common goods
between two
communities in
their diversities**

Conditions of extend

To promote an extension of recoupling crop and livestock farming we need to consider it in its complexity :

- **Several activities and actors interacting**
- **We may consider the process of recoupling as an emerging one, strongly under dependancy of actors willingness**
- **We may also consider this process as strongly situated , under dependancy of local surrounding conditions**
- **Building methodologies facilitating learning processes and accompanying it is at stake for research**



Thank you

