



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

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

### ► To cite this version:

Martine Napoleone, Arnaud Dufils, Charles-Henri Moulin, Jacques Lasseur. Different forms of Crop-Livestock Integration. Analysis in the South of France. Seminar FAO-CIHEAM of the Sub-Network on Production Systems & Sub-Network on Nutrition, Oct 2019, Meknes, Morocco. hal-02790106

**HAL Id: hal-02790106**

**<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02790106>**

Submitted on 5 Jun 2020

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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 pâture ses vergers



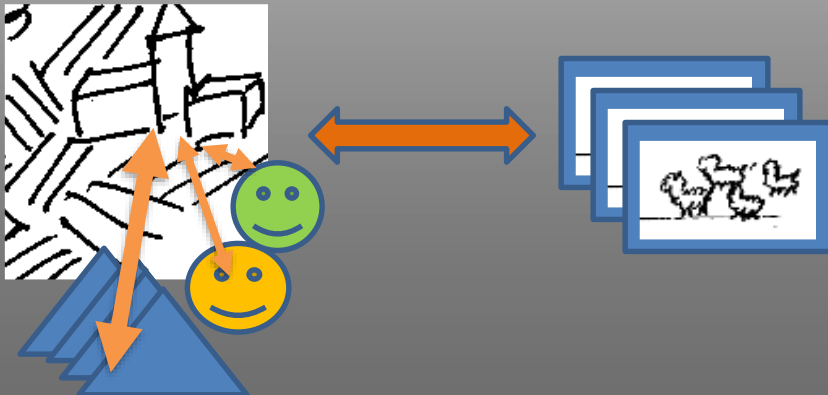
Agreements between a vine producer and a sheep livestock farmer for winter transhumance

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



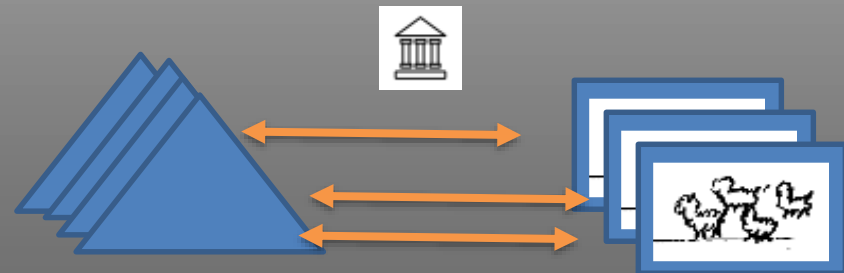
Organizing complementarities between local actors of a lowland community and mountain livestock farmers

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

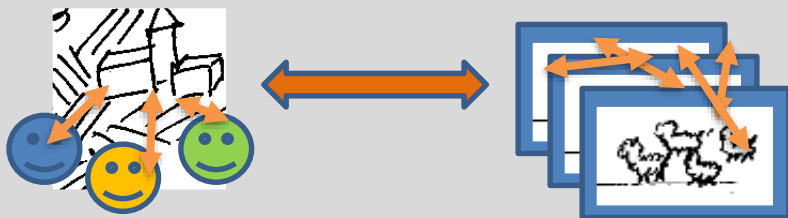
Limit grass development reduce



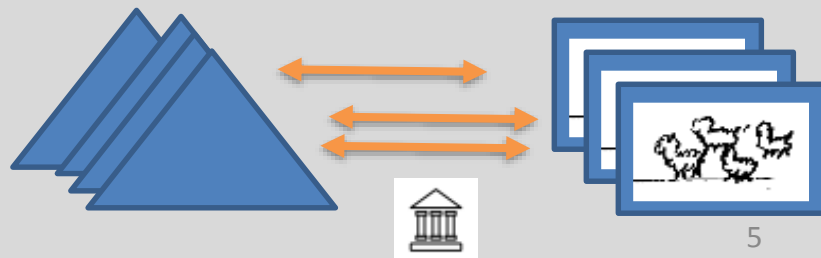
Limit grass development  
provide forages for the flock



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

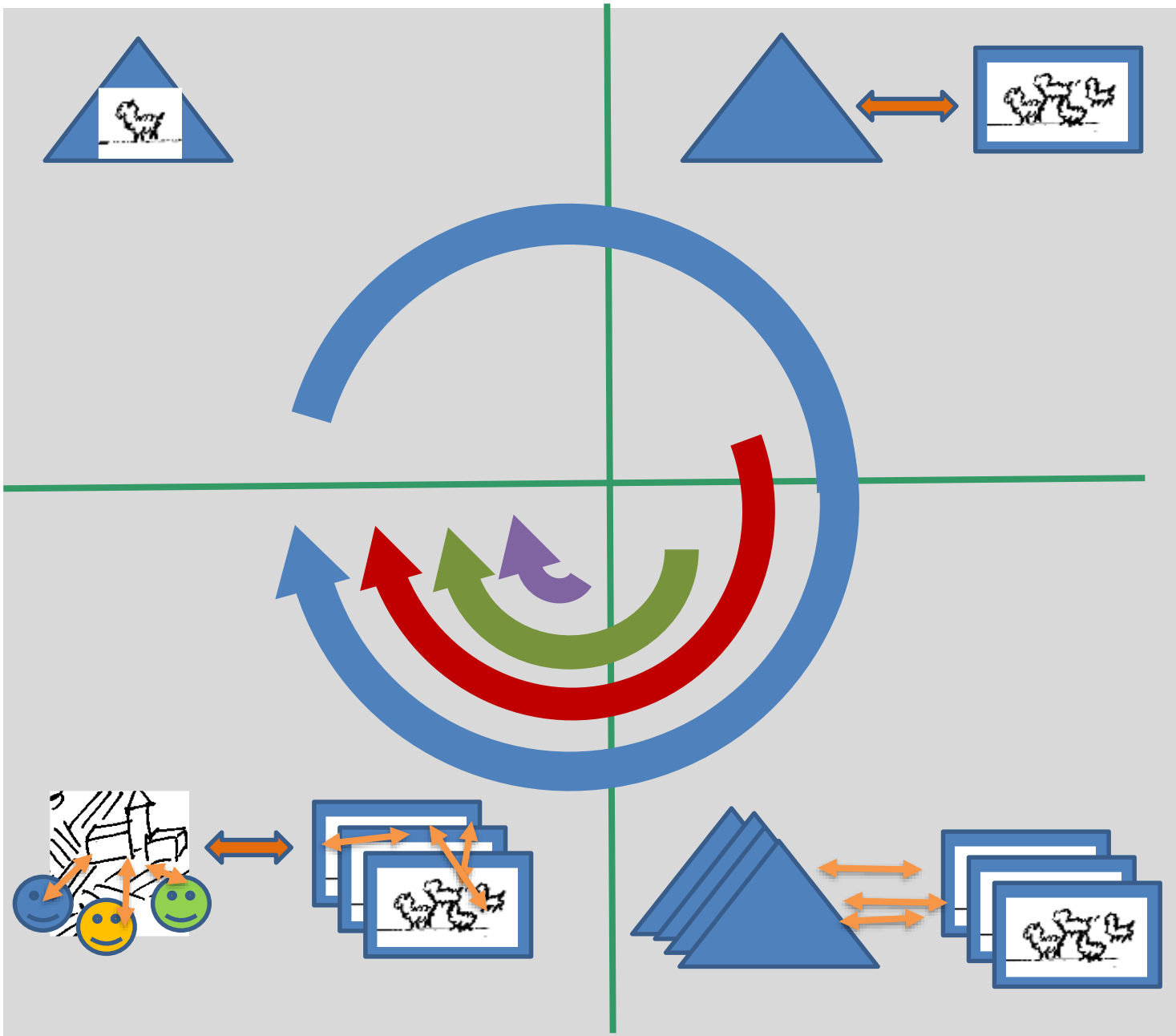


Limit grass development ,  
provide forages,  
limit negative impacts on environment





# 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

