











Manuel P. dos Santos<sup>1</sup>, Tiago G. Morais<sup>1</sup>, Tiago Domingos<sup>1</sup>, Ricardo F.M. Teixeira<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MARETEC – Marine, Environment and Technology Centre, LARSyS, IST, Universidade de Lisboa











- The largest region in Portugal, covering most of the southern part of the country;
- From the approximately 2 million ha of useful agricultural area in Alentejo, 67% are permanent pastures;
- There are approximately 1 million bovines in mainland Portugal,
  57% of which are located in Alentejo;
- Production is obtained mainly through extensive cow grazing, in so called pasture-based beef farms – PBBF.







### The case study

- On average, PBBF in Alentejo have 182 ha, 98 LU and occupy 0.39 full-time equivalent AWU;
- A significant share of pastures are sown biodiverse pastures, with additional capacity for carbon sequestration;
- These farms and respective production systems additionally provide a whole range of **ecossystem services**.



System 1 - Calves fattening

Grazing + roughage and/or concentrate until reach weight for sell for latter finishing abroad



System 2 - Beef

Grazing + roughage and/or concentrate regime until reach weight for slaughter



System 3 – Lamb

Grazing until reach weight for slaughter







#### Examples of inputs

### GENERAL INFORMATION

- Own Land (ha)
- Rented Land (ha)
- Legal Form
- Farmer Since
- Family Labour (hours/year)
- Hired Labour (hours/year)
- Conventional or Organic
- Area In Natura 2000 (ha)

#### ANIMAL COMPARTMENT

- LivestockType (Cattle/Sheep)
- Categor (per age)
- Average Number (n°)
- Number Of Produced Animals
- Age At End of Fattening (months)
- Number Of Sold Animals
- Live Weight At Sale (kg)
- Outdoor Area (ha)

#### DIET COMPARTMENT

- Diet name
- Diet component name (ex: hay)
- Diet Component Quantity
- Protein Content Fraction
- Considered number of animals
- Diet Component Quantity

#### **RESOURCES**

- Diesel Consumption (I)
- Electricity Consumption (kw)
- Renewable Energy Fraction
- · Irrigated Area (ha)
- WaterAnimals (m3)

#### **ECONOMIC**

- Total Output Vegetal
- Total Output Animal
- Total SpecificCosts
- Total Farming Overheads
- Taxes
- Total Subsides On Crops
- Total Subsides On Livestock
- Total Support For RD
- · Decoupled Payments
- Depreciation
- Wages Paid
- Rent Paid
- Total Subsidies
- Profit

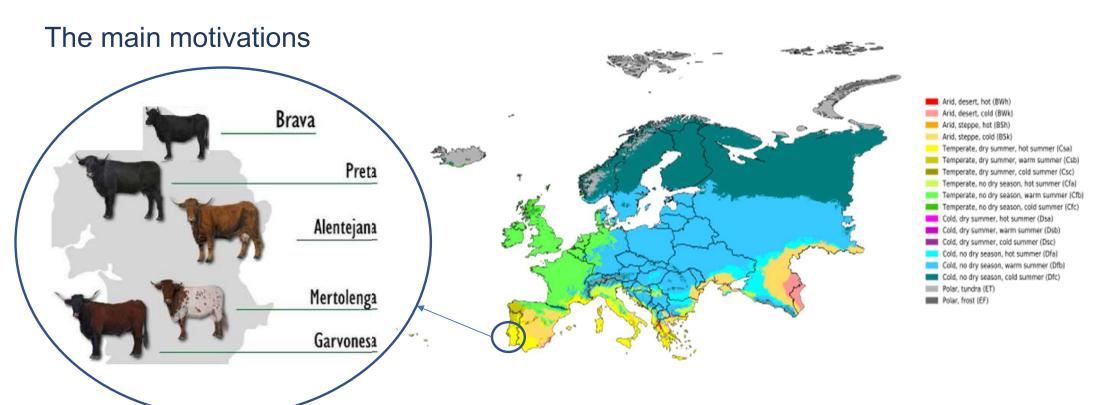


Data collected under the scope of Project "Animal Future"









Source: Beck et al.: Present and future Köppen-Geiger climate classification maps at 1-km resolution, Scientific Data 5:180214, doi:10.1038/sdata.2018.214 (2018)







#### Principal characteristics

- Developed by the IST's spinoff TerraPrima;
- DST specifically focused on extensive animal production in Alentejo, Portugal;
- Includes both sustainability and economic assessment;
- Considers CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration when dealing with sown pastures;

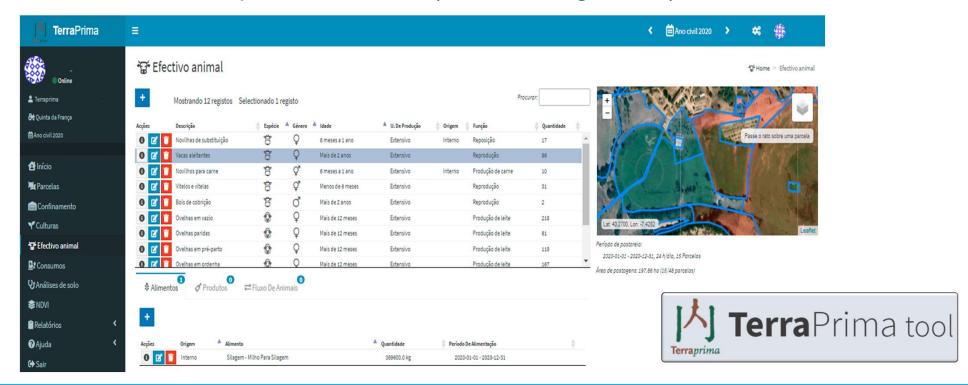








Example of interface (herd management)









### Economic and Social indicators for PBBF (n=27)

- The ownership of land belongs to the farmers in 23 of 27 of the farms, with 5 renting additional land;
- 4 farmers fully rent the area in exploitation, paying between 46€ and 259€ per ha per year. The average value for the totality of the **rented land is 91 €/ha/year**.
- Only 2 farmers account for land ownership cost;
- 16 owners work directly on the farm, with only 4 not requiring additional workers to operate the farm;
- Corresponding one workforce with 2080 hours of work per year, in average each hectare requires 19.3 hours of work per year, which represents an estimated **yearly cost of 146.29 €/ha in wages**;
- The wages weight on the total output represent between 0% and 82 % of the total output, 27% in average.







### Economic results for PBBF (n=27)

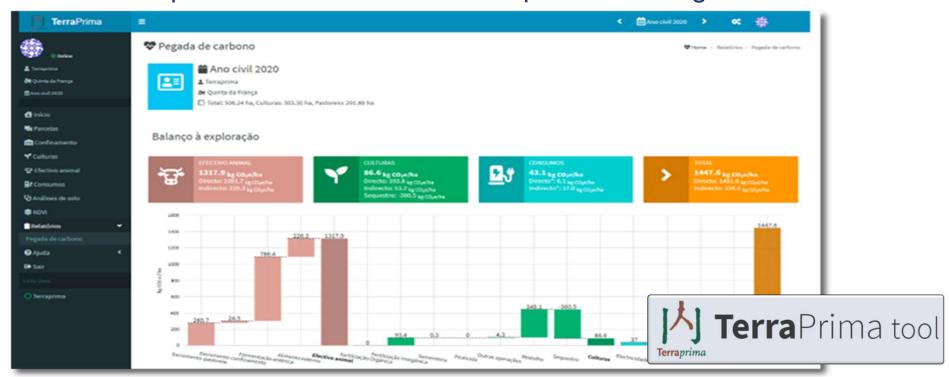
- Average total farm output of 134K €, from a min of 15K € to a max of 750K €;
- Animal production in average responsible for 87% of the output, min 20% max 100%;
- Average total output of 256 €/ha, with values lying between 85 €/ha and 690 €/ha;
- Average variable cost specifically related to animal production represent between 36% to 134% of the total output (w/o wages);
- Average operational results (= total output variable costs general farm costs) of 2 €/ha, lying between -378 €/ha and 201 €/ha.
- Profitability of PBBF dependent on the subsidies provided under the CAP framework







Carbon footprint and resources' consumption for a single farm









Carbon footprint results for PBBF (n=25)

Unit: kg CO₂eq/kg LW	w/o sequestration	w/ sequestration
Average	22.4	16.6
Median	20.7	17.5
Maximum	52.3	31.5
Minimum	6.9	-17.9

By source (w/o seq)	kg CO₂eq/kg LW	Share (%)
External feed	3.9	17%
Crop production	1.3	6%
Enteric fermentation	10.8	48%
Manure management	6.1	27%
Energy & resources	0.3	1%









#### Take home messages

- Economically, PBBF are farms specialized in animal production that obtain a very low operational results per ha, being subsidies crucial for the maintenance of their activity;
- In environmental terms, enteric CH4 is the main source of GHG emissions in PBBF while energy and resources consumption have low relevance;
- For a subset of n=25 PBBF, the average carbon footprint was 22.4 kg CO2eq/kg LW, but considering carbon sequestration this value decreased to 16.2 kg CO2eq/kg LW;
- **TerraPrima tool** is an integrative and useful tool that fully assess the economic and environmental effects of beef production in Alentejo, **taking in account regional specificities.**







# Thank you for your atention! manueldossantos@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

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