

RUMINANT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

commercially	economic	implementing	breed
wool	areas		



After an initial period of exploitation of feral cattle, with the establishment of estancias, extensive, grazing-based commercial cattle raising began and became increasingly important. Sheep were added to cattle and horses during the nineteenth century; their population expanded rapidly and reached a peak in the Pampas at the turn of the twentieth century. Until the development of packing industries the main animal products marketed were hides, fat, ¹ _____ and salt meat (biltong for slaves in Brazil). From there on British capital developed a modern cattle industry for provision of their citizens in the British Isles and some colonies. Such ² _____ interest provoked an army campaign against the Indians to free more land, allowing a steadily increase in land occupancy and cattle numbers.

Although some native cameloids are exploited ³ _____ for small quantities of hair/wool or for draught and “criollo” cattle are still found in many ⁴ _____, almost all ruminants used for commercial purposes were absorbed by foreign ⁵ _____. An important work of selection and improvement of each breed occurred in the country and new breeds were designed. Breeder’s associations promote each breed, implementing national and local contests every year for showing and selling purebred animals. Ranchers attend these events in great numbers as they are very interested in the genetic improvement of their cattle.

<http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/Counprof/Argentina/argentina.htm>

Actividades:

1. Al editor se le han borrado algunas palabras. Ayúdalo a insertarlas en el espacio que corresponda. Hay una palabra extra que no necesitas usar.
2. Responde:
 - a. ¿Cuáles fueron las especies que se criaron primeramente?
 - b. ¿Cuáles eran los principales productos vendidos antes de la existencia de un Sistema de empaquetamiento?
 - c. Traduce el último párrafo

Respuestas:

1. 1. Wool 2. Economic 3. Commercially 4. Areas 5. Breeds

2. a. Ganado

b. pieles, grasas, lana, carne salada

c. Aunque algunos cameloides nativos son explotados comercialmente para pequeñas cantidades de pelo / lana o para tiro y el ganado “criollo” todavía se encuentra en muchas áreas, casi todos los rumiantes utilizados con fines comerciales fueron absorbidos por razas extranjeras. En el país se realizó un importante trabajo de selección y mejora de cada raza y se diseñaron nuevas razas. Las asociaciones de criadores, promueven cada raza, implementando concursos nacionales y locales cada año para mostrar y vender animales de raza pura. Los ganaderos asisten a estos eventos en gran número ya que están muy interesados en la mejora genética de su ganado.

DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK-REARING AREAS

corn	rotation	ranches	outputs	income	milk
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Argentina's livestock production is in two sectors. The commercial farming sector is well developed, capital-intensive and export oriented. In the subsistence and communal sector production in the communal areas is based on pastoralism and agro-pastoralism; in the majority of households it is subsistence-based and labour intensive, with limited use of technology and external inputs. The 1 _____ and objectives of livestock ownership are much more

diverse than in commercial livestock production and include draught power, 2 _____, dung, meat, cash 3 _____ and capital storage as well as socio-cultural factors.

The great range of agro-ecological zones has led to the development of many livestock production systems adapted to the ecological and economic conditions in each zone. Cattle 4 _____ are settled on the periphery of the Pampas Region, in the Flooding Pampa or in any other place where cropping is not possible. Environmental, historic and economic reasons have determined such heterogeneous distribution of cattle throughout the country. Sheep are most important in Patagonia. Most subsistence producers are in North-Western Patagonia, the Puna and the Andes steppes. Dairying and fattening has traditionally been associated with the pampas, often in 5 _____ with crops; high crop prices and new technology has led to increased specialisation in crop production, and livestock (mainly cattle) are now being squeezed out of the cropping areas.

<http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/Counprof/Argentina/argentina.html>

Actividades:

1. El texto contiene espacios en blanco. Insertá las palabras que encontrás en la parte superior.
2. Responde:
 - a. ¿En qué sectores se divide la producción de ganado en pie en la Argentina?
 - b. ¿Qué han permitido las zonas agroecológicas?
 - c. ¿Cuáles han sido las producciones mayormente asociadas con la región pampeana?

Respuestas:

1. 1 outputs 2. Milk 3. income 4. Ranches 5. Rotation
2. a. Está dividido en dos sectores: el comercial y el sector para la subsistencia interna basado en pastoreo y agro pastoreo
- b. Ha permitido el desarrollo de muchos sistemas de producción de Ganado en pie adaptados a las condiciones ecológicas y económicas de cada zona.
- c. Producción de lácteos y engorde de animales

THE PASTURES RESOURCE: PAMPAS

grasses	native	forage lands	precipitation	west	wheat
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The Pampas Region occupies about 50 million hectares, enjoying a temperate climate with mild winters without snow-fall (Soriano 1991).
 1 _____ range decreases gradually from 1,200 mm in the northeast to 500 mm. Rainfall is evenly distributed through the year in the eastern wettest areas, while is just concentrated during the warm season in the west.

This Region is characterized by its lack of 2 _____ trees, flat terrain, fertile soils, extended croplands native or cultivated pastures. As soils are fertile and summers shorter and milder than in the North, many C₃ 3 _____ and temperate legumes species grow during the cooler seasons in these grazing lands. In this way, a seasonal alternation occur. Such sequential combination of species characterizes its grazing 4 _____.

Species alternation maintains green grass year-long and is ideal for resource utilisation in a seasonally variable climatic environment. From the 5 _____ point of view, temperate grasses and legumes of good forage quality (above 20% protein and 70-80% digestibility) allow total utilisation during winter of the remnant biomass of summer grasses. Because of this, there is seldom accumulation of forage during winter in these humid grazing lands.

Native humid grasslands cover the Flooding Pampa, some parts of Entre Ríos Province and most river and stream banks. The warm season components of these grasslands are water efficient, nutrient efficient and regular quality C₄ grasses of the *Panicoideae*, *Chlorideae*, *Andropogoneae* and *Oryzeae* tribes. Alternating seasonally with them, thrive C₃ grasses of the *Agrostaceae*, *Aveneae*, *Festuceae*, *Phalarideae* and *Stipeae* tribes. As soil fertility increases to the 6 _____ of the Paraná River and South of the Río de la Plata, a myriad of herbaceous legumes grow (*Cassia* sp., *Crotalaria* sp., *Desmanthus* sp., *Phaseolus* sp., *Viciasp.*, etc.).

<http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/Counprof/Argentina/argentina.htm>

Actividades:

1. Al editor del texto se le han borrado algunas palabras. Ayudalo insertando las palabras que se encuentran fuera del texto. Hay una palabra extra que no necesitas usar.
2. Responde:
 - a. ¿Qué espacio ocupa la región pampeana?
 - b. ¿Cómo puede caracterizarse a la región?

c. Por qué es importante alternar la siembra?

Respuestas:

1. 1.Precipitation 2. Native 3. Grasses 4. Lands 5. Forage 6. West

2. a. Ocupa 50 millones de hectáreas

b. Se puede caracterizar por sus árboles nativos, el terreno llano, suelos fértiles, pasturas cultivadas y áreas de cultivo extensivas

c. La alternancia de las especies mantiene el pasto verde todo el año y es ideal como utilización de un recurso en un ambiente variable.

FAMILY FARMING KNOWLEDGE IN ARGENTINA**establishments****country****located****northwestern livestock****agriculture**

The Family Farming sector is made up of individuals who maintain strong family ties among themselves. They bring on the one hand, productive work and secondly, the ownership over the means of production, albeit it is not always the land itself. It is also where the transmission of values, practices and experiences are done. Furthermore, family farming is characterized by performing



agricultural, ¹ _____, fisheries, forestry production activities, agro-industrial artisan production, traditional harvesting, handicrafts and rural tourism. According to the National Institute of Statistics, the latest official data available from the National Agricultural Census (2002) shows that 72% of Argentine agricultural establishments maintain family-type features and approximately 250.000 are distributed throughout the ² _____.

Over a total of 100.000 family farmers enrolled in the National Register of Family ³ _____ (ReNAF) which created an identification to characterize the sector. 74% make animal production, 68% plant production, 15% agro-industrial production, 9% done marketing crafts, 9% collection activities, 3% hunting activities, and 1% rural tourism. These activities are not exclusive to each other as the sector is characterized by the diversification _____ of _____ its _____ production.

In terms of distribution, family farmers are ⁴ _____ in the territory as follows: 37% in the Pampas region, 21% in ⁵ _____ Argentina, 21% northeast, 15% in the Cuyo _____ region and _____ 6% _____ in _____ Patagonia.

<http://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/arg/en/>

Actividades:

1. Al editor se le han borrado algunas palabras del texto. Insértalas nuevamente. Hay una palabra extra que no necesitas usar.
2. Responde:
 - a. ¿Cómo se compone el sector familiar agrícola?
 - b. ¿qué actividades realizan?
 - c. Traduce el último párrafo.

Respuestas:

1. 1. Livestock 2. Country 3. Agriculture 4. Enrolled 5. Northwestern

2. a. Se compone de individuos que mantienen estrechos lazos familiares

b. Realizan actividades agrícolas, ganaderas, pesca, actividades de producción forestal, producción artesanal agroindustrial, siembra, y turismo rural.

c. En términos de distribución, los agricultores familiares están divididos en el territorio de la siguiente manera: 37% en la región pampena, 21% en el noroeste de la Argentina, el 21% en el noreste, el 15 por ciento en la región Cuyo y el 6% en la Patagonia.

FAO role in agribusiness and value chain development

Ministries –agriculture - investments- smallholder – developing – sustainability –

In support of agribusiness and food value chains, FAO focuses on enabling environment aspects and on building the capacities of _____ of agriculture to effectively engage with private sector partners, especially on the following public objectives: inclusion of farmers and SMAEs, investment promotion and increased efficiency.

FAO agribusiness work includes the development and dissemination of a series of tools and policies used to stimulate agrifood industry and food value chain development and support the inclusion of _____ farmers and small rural food enterprises in rapidly transforming agrifood systems in _____ countries. The main policy issues addressed include:

- Responsible contract farming for inclusive market access providing capacity building, technical and legal support to field projects, advocacy, and dissemination of knowledge.
- Developing sustainable food value chains (SFVCs) as a holistic approach to structural transformation, integrating multidimensional value-added and _____ concepts and applying them in the measurement, analysis and improvement of food system performance.
- Public-private partnerships or public-private-producer partnerships, which are innovative partnerships that bring together producers, agribusiness, government and civil society actors. They are increasingly being promoted as a mechanism for pooling much-needed financing while mitigating some of the risks of doing business in the _____ sector.

Adapted from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6811e.pdf>

Actividades:

1. El editor del texto se le han borrado algunas palabras. Agregá las palabras que faltan en los espacios en blanco (hay una palabra extra)
2. Respondé:
 - 1 ¿Existe relación entre el trabajo realizado por la FAO y el medio ambiente? Si/ No ¿Cuál?
 - 2 ¿Cuáles son las principales políticas que aborda la FAO?
 - 3 Traduce el último párrafo

Respuestas:

1. 1. Ministries 2. Smallholders 3. Developing 4. Sustainability 5. Agriculture
2. a. Le permite enfocarse en aspectos del entorno propicio
b. La inclusión de productores, promoción de la inversión y eficiencia incrementada
c. Asociaciones innovadoras que reúnen a productores, actores de los agro negocios, el gobierno y la sociedad civil. Se promueven cada vez más como un mecanismo para agrupar el financiamiento que tanto se necesita y mitigar algunos de los riesgos de hacer negocios en el sector agrícola.