



EAAP 2010

61st Annual Meeting of the European Association
for Animal Production

AUGUST 23rd-27th, 2010 - HERAKLION, CRETE ISLAND, GREECE



Added Values of Dairy Cattle Breeds

Martino Cassandro

Department of Animal Science

Agripolis - University of Padova - ITALY

Dipartimento



Scienze Animali



UNIVERSA
UNIVERSIS
PATAVINA
LIBERTAS

Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Added Value for Dairy Chain**
- **Added Value for Environmental Chain**
- **Conclusions**

INTRODUCTION

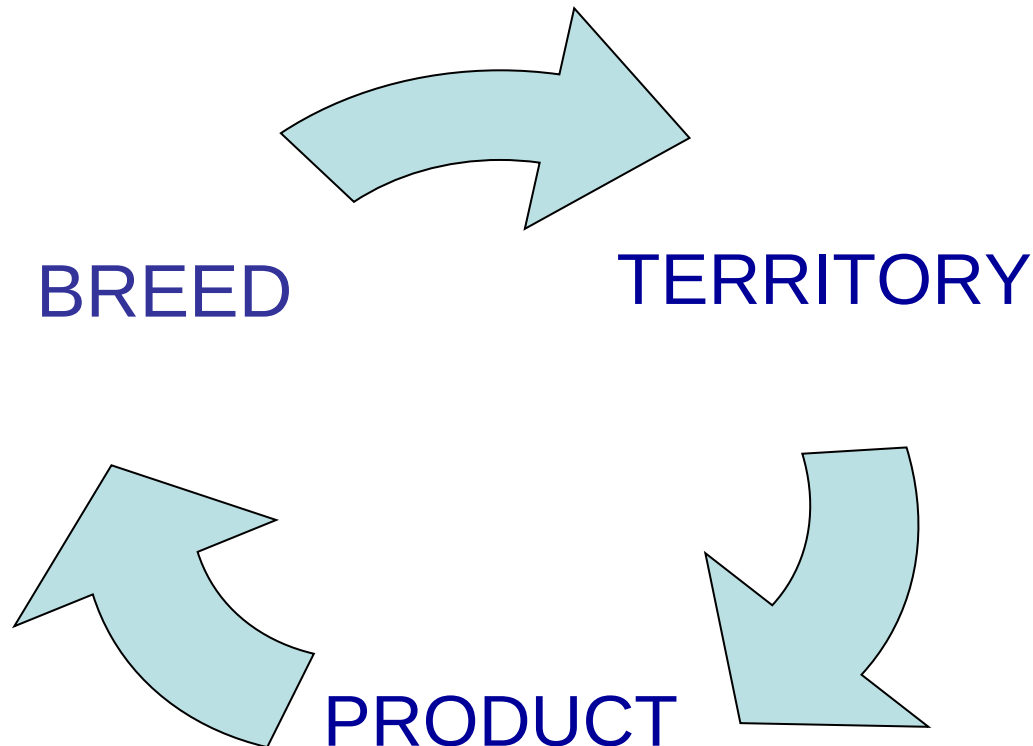
“Over the next 50 years, the world’s farmers and ranchers will be called upon to produce more food than has been produced in the past 10,000 years combined, and to do so in environmentally sustainable ways.”

Jacques Diouf, FAO Director General, 2007

INTRODUCTION

An important strategy

to INCREASE Added Value for Animal Products
to PRESERVE Environment and Biodiversity
to ORIENTATE Tourism & Food Consumptions
would be based on “PROMOTION” of the LINK among



LINKs of Italian BREED-PRODUCT



Reggiana



Parmigiano Reggiano



Rendena



Rendena Cheese



Valdostana



Fontina Cheese



Burlina



Morlacco Cheese



Italian Brown



Cheese of only
Italian Brown



Pezzata Rossa



Cheese of only
Pezzata Rossa

INTRODUCTION

Definition # 1 (broad sense): Added Value (AV)

The AV in a productive process is the difference between

**Value of a final product
and the
Value of products used
to produce it**

The AV is a measurement of increment of *Gross Value* for a product made by a specific process

The AV is a measure of potential production specialization

INTRODUCTION

Definition # 1: Added Value (AV):

The AV formula:

$$AV = V - K$$

where:

V is the price value of final product

(e.g. Value of Cheese produced by 1 kg of milk)

K is the price value of input

(e.g. Value of 1 Kg of milk used as milk fluid)

If AV is positive (+), the product has added value

If AV is negative (-), the product has destroyed value

If $AV > \text{Cost of gain}$ = Profitable

If $AV < \text{Cost of gain}$ = Not profitable

INTRODUCTION

Definition # 2: Added Value (AV):

The AV in environmental chain may be defined as the

**Minimum Production of Air Pollution,
as enteric CH₄ emissions**

(e.g. GHG emission x 1 kg of Milk Yield or Metabolic Weight)

The AV is a measurement of an *Environmental Mitigation* and might be used as a *New Brand* of the breed for a valorization project

Outline

■ Introduction

■ Added Value for Dairy Chain

■ Added Value for Environmental Chain

■ Conclusions

Milk Yield & Composition, Live Weight of 11 Cattle Breeds (4 Cosmopolitan and 7 Local Breeds)

Breed	Milk yield kg/d	Fat %	Prt %	SCS Score	Live Weight Kg
Cosmopolitan					
1 Holstein Friesian	29.2	3.70	3.31	4.37	750
2 Brown Swiss	21.3	4.01	3.51	4.30	650
3 Simmental	20.8	3.97	3.43	3.52	700
4 Jersey	18.7	5.37	4.00	n.a.	400
Local					
5 Burlina	14.5	3.65	3.22	3.66	450
6 Rendena	15.6	3.56	3.28	4.45	500
7 Alpine Grey	16.3	3.83	3.40	4.00	550
8 Reggiana	16.9	3.61	3.40	4.32	550
9 Modenese (BVP)	14.0	3.34	3.43	4.26	550
10 Modicana	10.8	3.53	3.45	n.a.	600
11 Valdostana P.R.	11.4	3.44	3.22	n.a.	450
Average	17.2	3.82	3.42	3.82	560



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11

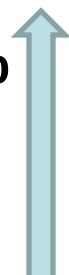
Added Values per kg of Milk Yield of 11 Cattle Breeds (4 Cosmopolitan and 7 Local Breeds)

Breed	Value of Cheese €/kg	Value of Milk Yield €/kg	A.V. €/kg	A.V. Dev. by HF %
Cosmopolitan				
1 Holstein Friesian	0.502	0.399	0.103	-
2 Brown Swiss	0.569	0.423	0.146	+ 42
3 Simmental	0.553	0.425	0.128	+ 24
4 Jersey	0.638	0.477	0.161	+ 56
Local				
5 Burlina	0.552	0.393	0.159	+ 54
6 Rendena	0.565	0.393	0.173	+ 68
7 Alpine Grey	0.544	0.410	0.134	+ 30
8 Reggiana	0.574	0.411	0.162	+ 57
9 Modenese (BVP)	0.547	0.412	0.135	+ 31
10 Modicana	0.650	0.408	0.242	+ 134
11 Valdostana P.R.	0.576	0.387	0.189	+ 83
Average	0.570	0.413	0.157	+ 53

0.135
€/Kg

-21%

0.171
€/Kg



Added Value per Lactation Yield

of 11 Cattle Breeds (4 Cosmopolitan and 7 Local Breeds)

Breed	Value of Cheese €/305d	Value of Lactation €/305d	A.V. €/305d	A.V. Dev. by HF %	Lactation yield kg/305d	Δ kg of Milk Yield to = AV of HF
Cosmopolitan						
1 Holstein Friesian	4472	3553	918	-	8901	-
2 Brown Swiss	3698	2748	950	+4	6500	-221
3 Simmental	3510	2700	810	-12	6349	+851
4 Jersey	3641	2720	921	=	5706	-15
Local						
5 Burlina	2449	1743	706	-23	4439	+1337
6 Rendena	2690	1867	822	-10	4757	+554
7 Alpine Grey	2708	2042	666	-27	4977	+1886
8 Reggiana	2951	2116	835	-9	5143	+512
9 Modenese (BVP)	2340	1760	579	-37	4277	+2501
10 Modicana	2133	1340	793	-14	3283	+518
11 Valdostana P.R.	1996	1343	654	-29	3466	+1401
Average	2062	2176	787	-14	5254	+932 <i>(local: +1244)</i>

But this Added Value is PROFITABLE ?

Morlacco Cheese of Burlina Cattle Breed

“BURLACCO” PROJECT



**Associazione
Provinciale
Allevatori
Treviso**

A.P.A. di Treviso



**ASSOCIAZIONE REGIONALE PRODUTTORI
LATTE DEL VENETO**

A.PRO.La.V.



**Dipartimento di Scienze Animali
Università di Padova**



- Herd with 100% Burlina cows reared & < 400.000 ml somatic cells count
- Herds multibreed guarantee milk separation & <400.000 ml somatic cells count
- Population of 300 Burlina lactating cows
- 904.000 kg of milk yield/year -> about 900 tons of milk/year
- 81 ton /year of Morlacco of Burlina cow (11% cheese yield)
- 10.314 wheels of Morlacco of Burlina cow per year (8 kg/ wheel)

Morlacco Market Products



Price, €/kg

Morlacco of Burlina by Alpin Pasture

- Slow Food Protected
- Traditional process
- Crude Milk
- Chain/Genetic Traceability



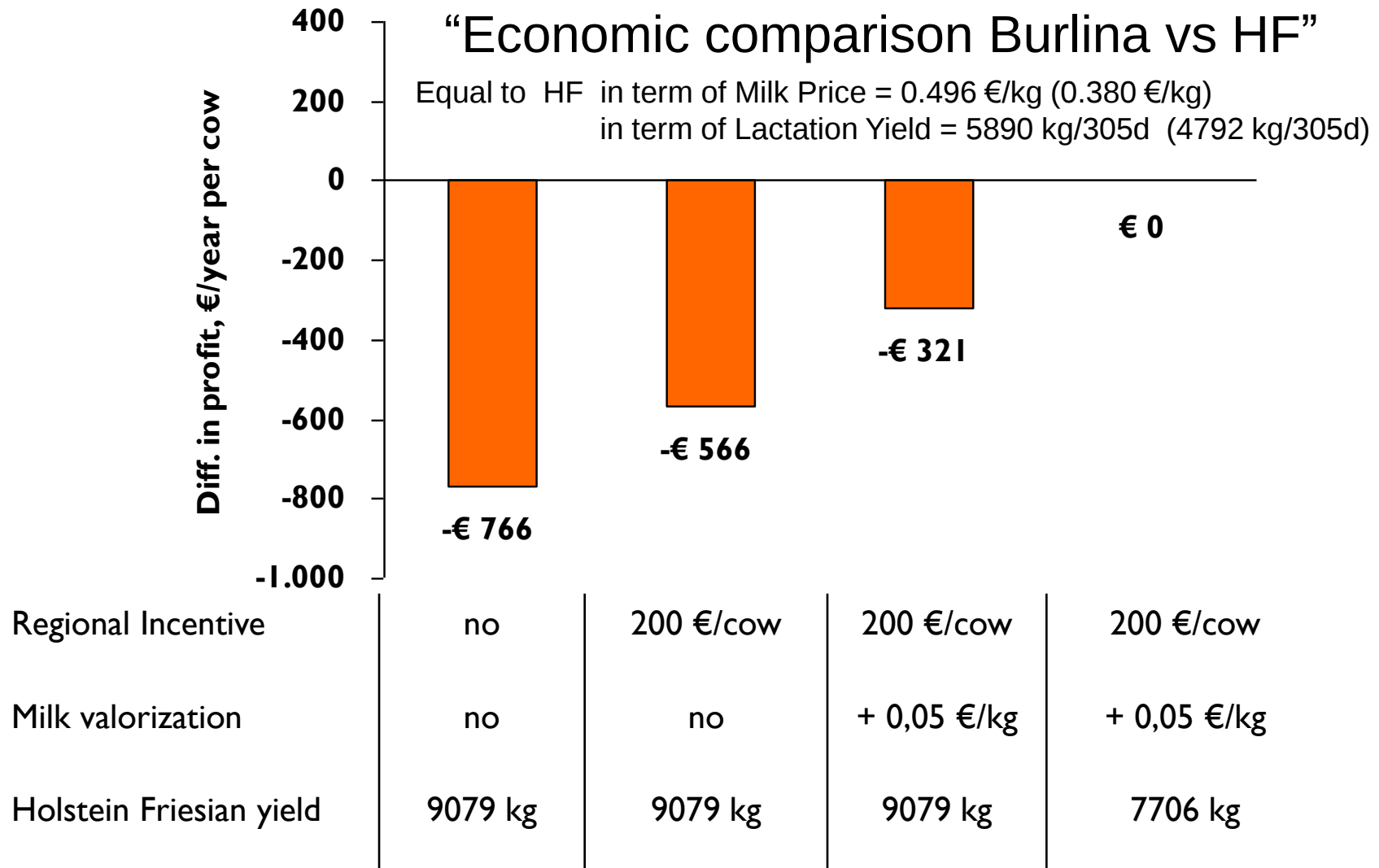
Morlacco of Burlina cow

- Traditional process
- Crude Milk
- Chain/Genetic Traceability

Morlacco "standard"

Yield

Economic Comparison: Burlina vs HF

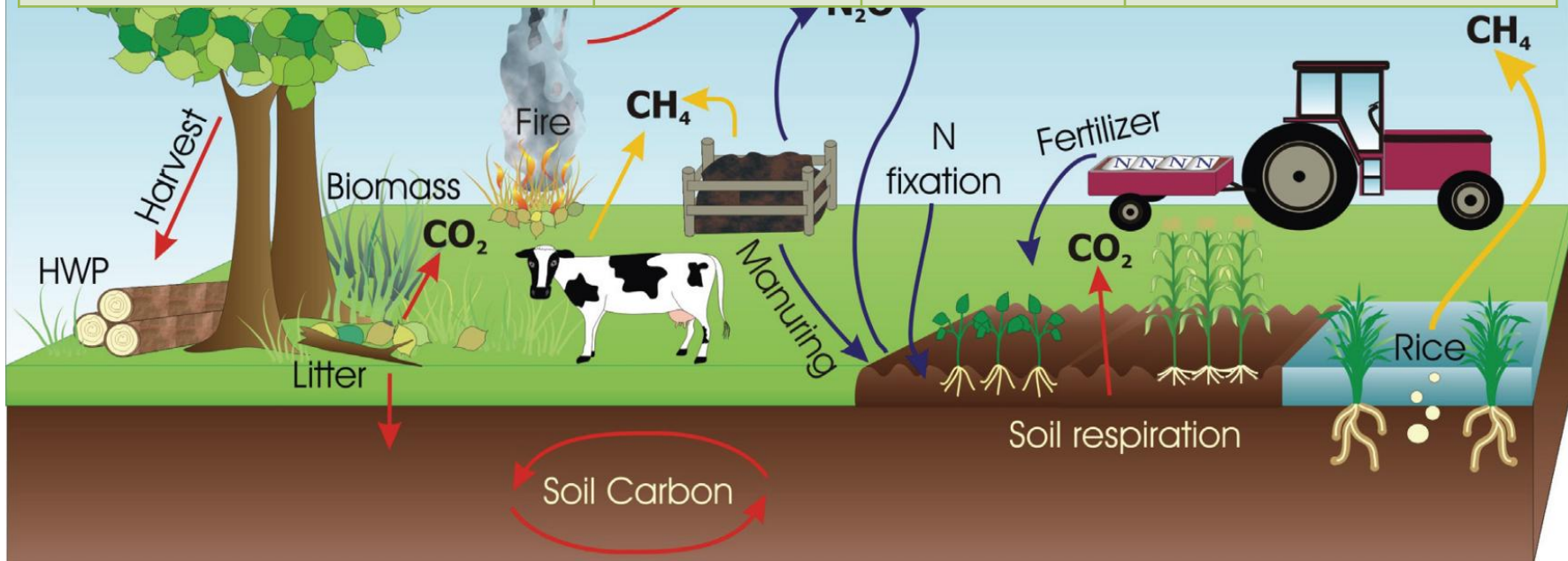


Outline

- Introduction
- Added Value for Dairy Chain
- **Added Value for Environmental Chain**
- **Conclusions**

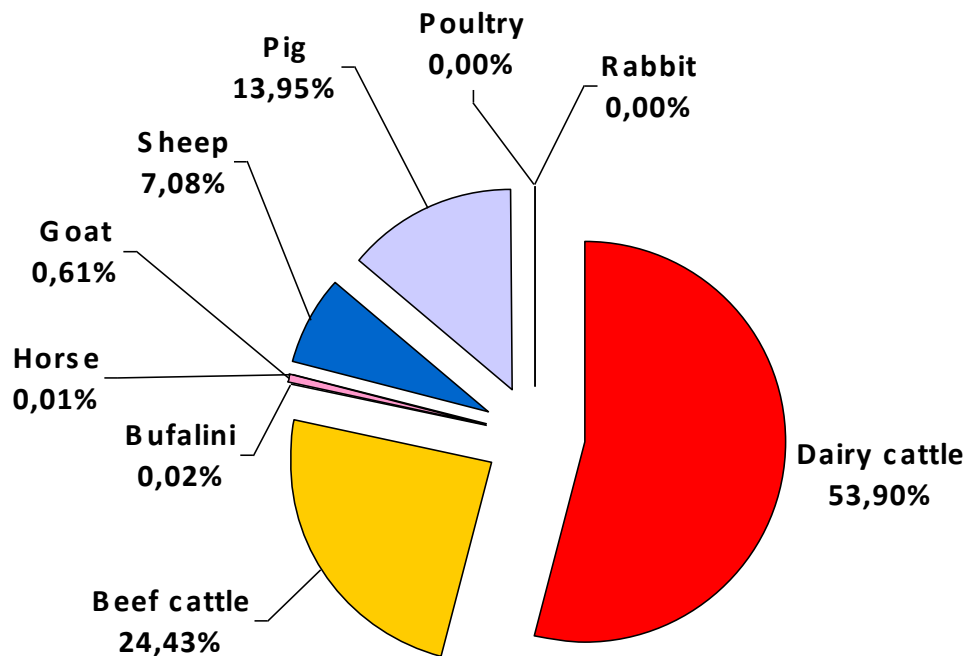
Agriculture – Animal Production Contribution to GHGs

	Agriculture	Livestock Production	Source
USA, % total country	5.8	3	EPA, 2007
Canada, % total country	8.0	4	Kebreab e coll., 2006
UK, % total country	6.5	2	Gill e coll., 2010
Italy, % total country	6.6	3	ISPRA 2010
Global World % total sector	22.0	18	FAO, 2006



Animal Production Contribution to GHGs

Contribution of total emissions of GHG in livestock sector by single species and categories in ITALY

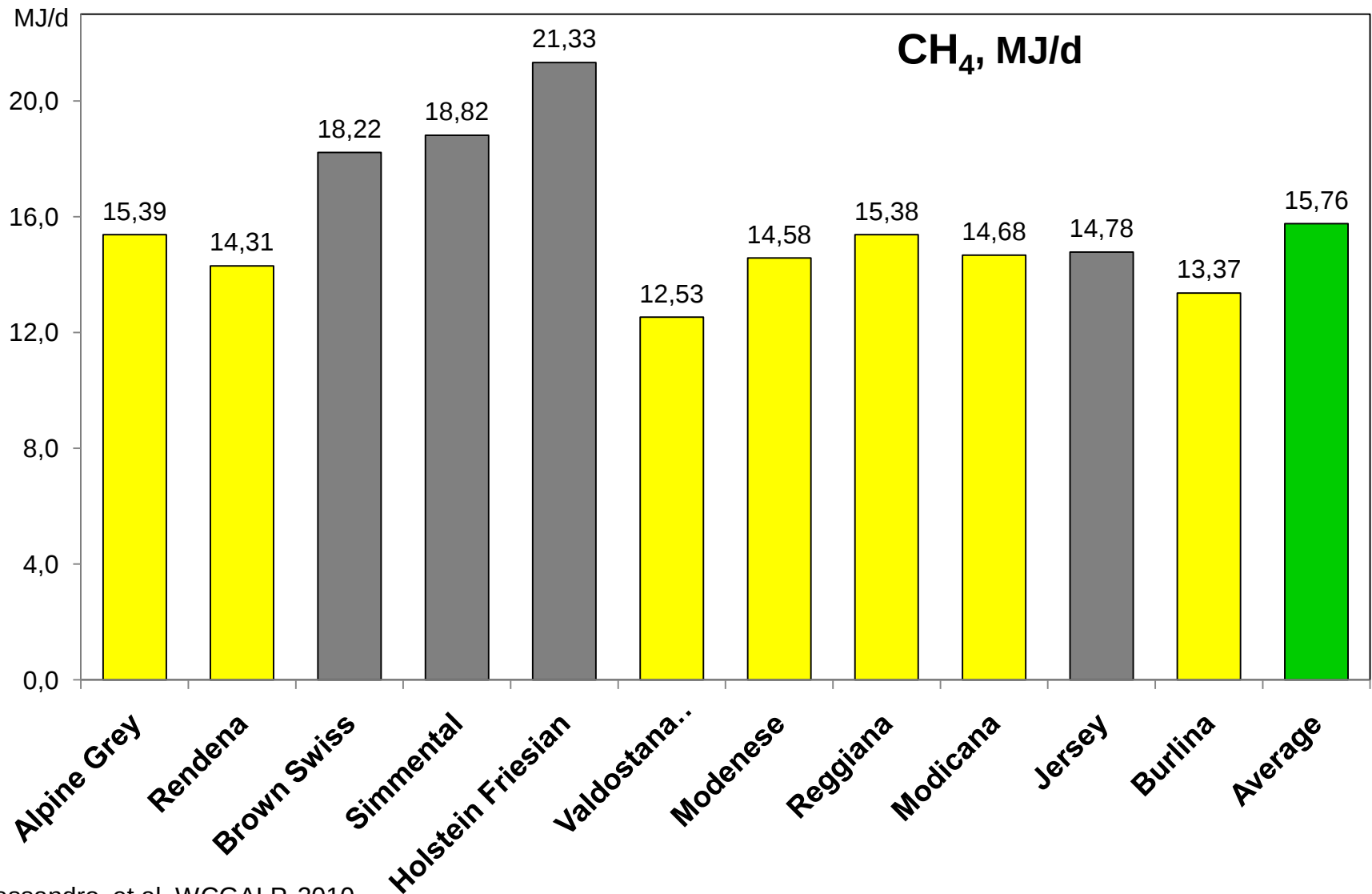


Atzori, Mele, Pulina, 2010



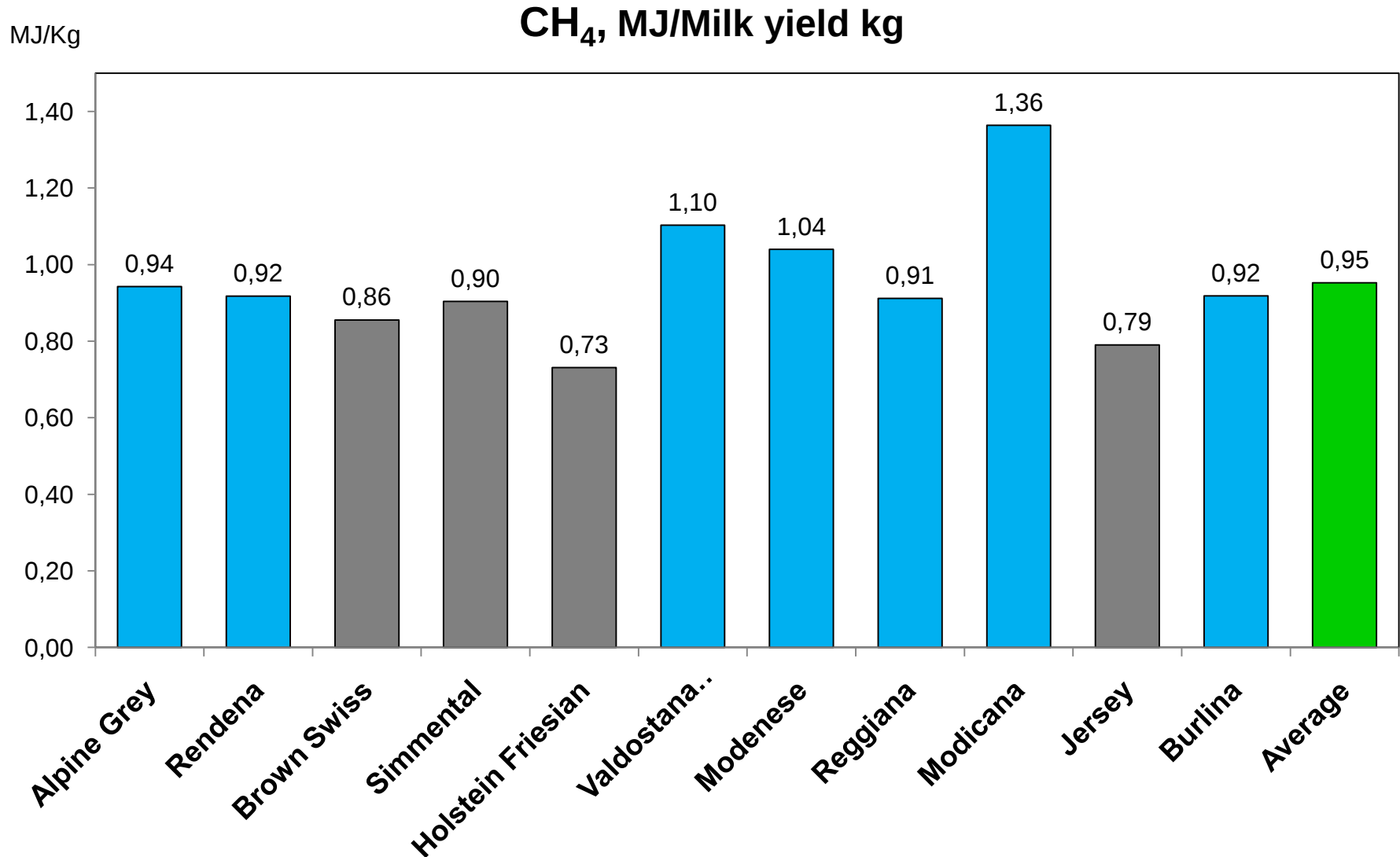
Predicted Methane Production MJ/d

Cosmopolitan vs Local Breeds: 18.29 vs 14.32 MJ/d (+28%)



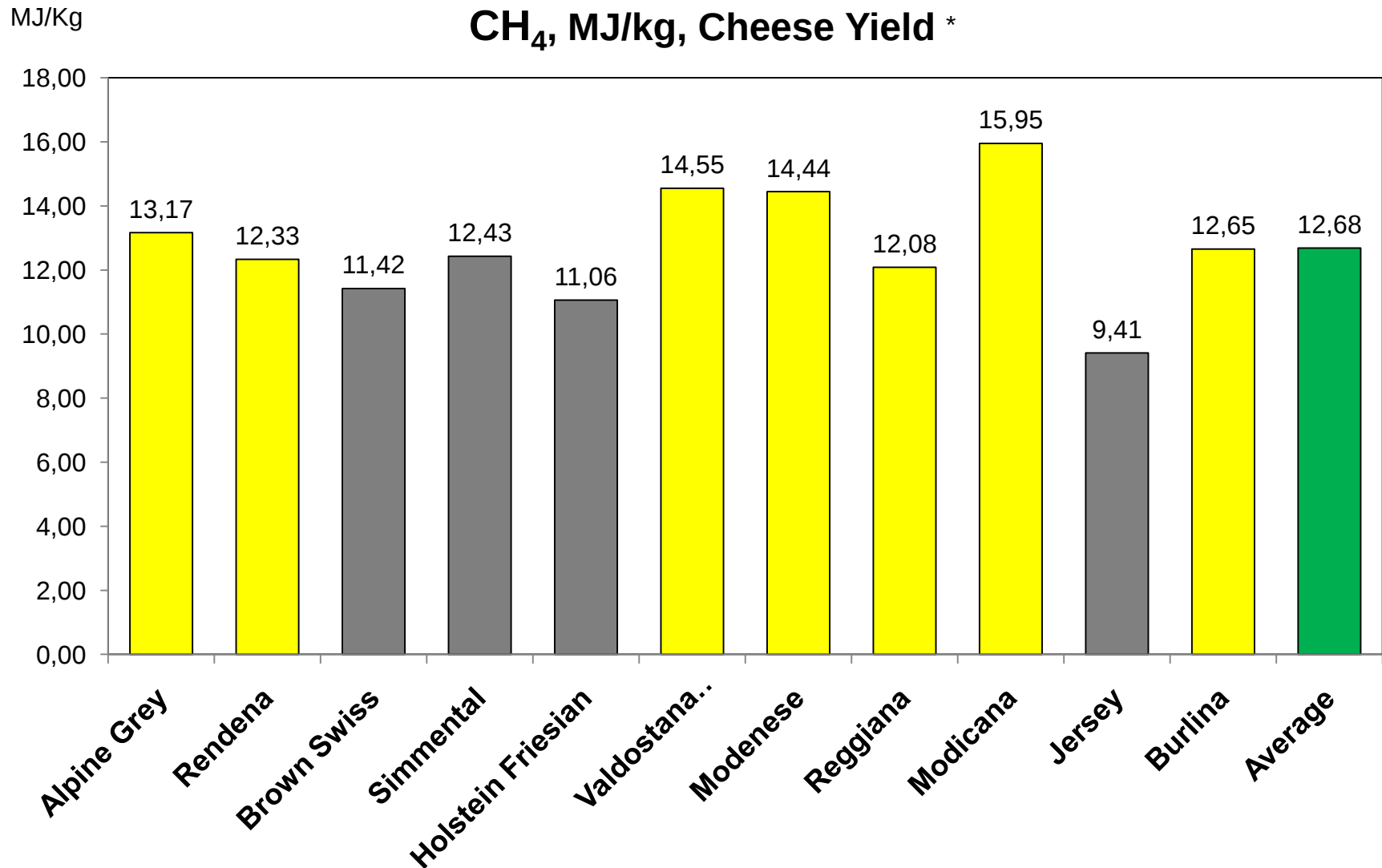
Predicted Methane Production / unit of output

Cosmopolitan vs Local Breeds: 0.82 vs 1.03 MJ/ Milk yield, kg (-20 %)



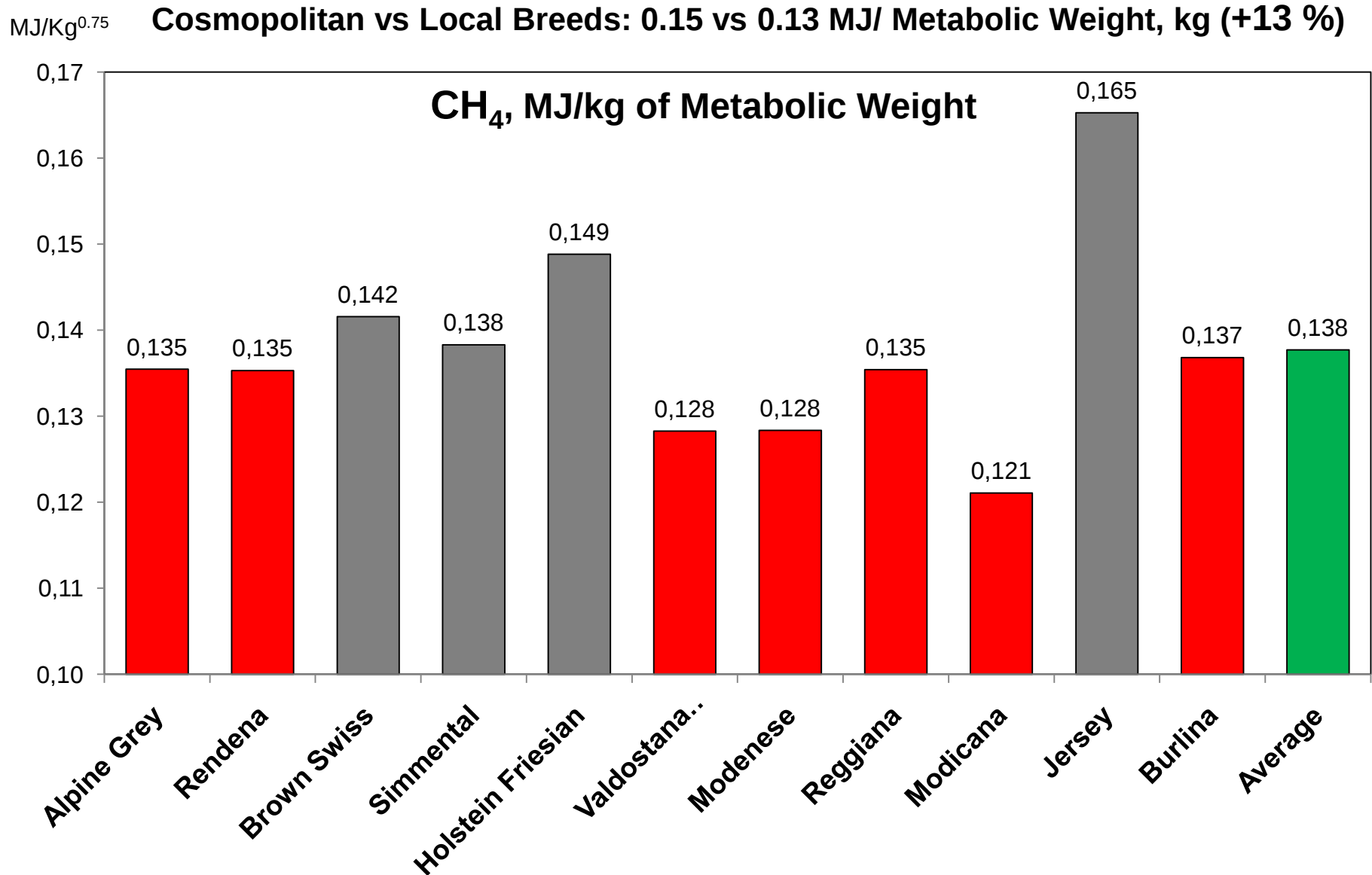
Predicted Methane Production / unit of output

Cosmopolitan vs Local Breeds: 11.08 vs 13.06 MJ/ Milk yield, kg (-18 %)



* Parmigiano Reggiano

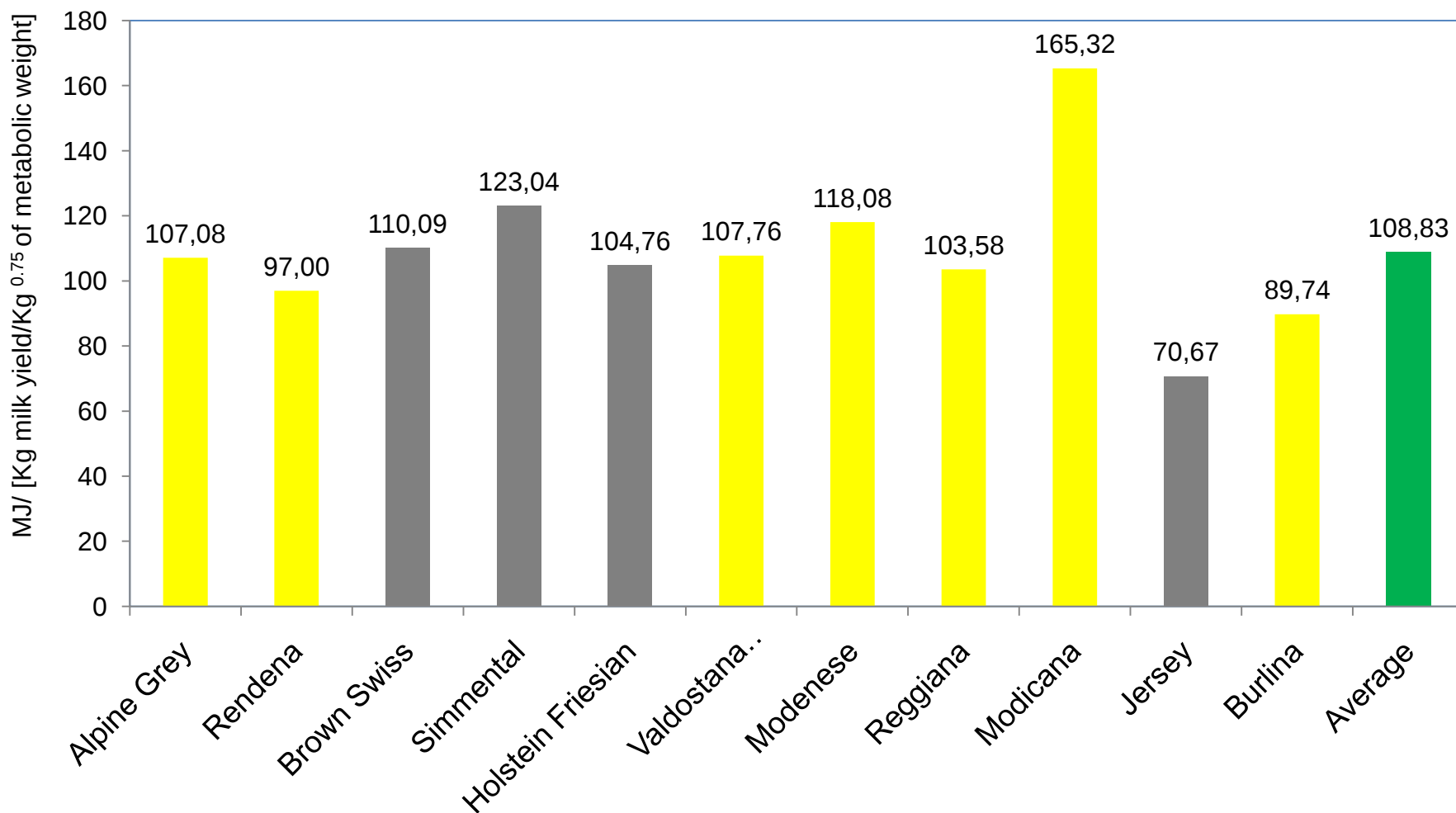
Predicted Methane Production / Metabolic Weight



Predicted Methane Production / Metabolic Weight

Cosmopolitan vs Local Breeds: 102.14 vs 112.65 MJ/ Metabolic Weight, kg (-9 %)

CH₄, MJ/ [kg milk yield/kg metabolic weight]



Outline

- Introduction
- Added Value for Dairy Chain
- Added Value for Environmental Chain
- **Conclusions**

CONCLUSIONS

Analyses on Added Value (AV) for Dairy Chain,

showed that AV for dairy breeds is around 0.16 €/kg

some breeds showed to be better for cheese yield than for milk fluid production:

- ✓ + 21% per kg of milk of Local vs Cosmopolitan breeds
- ✓ + 65% per kg of milk of Local vs HF breed

- ✓ - 25% per lactation yield of Local vs Cosmopolitan breeds
- ✓ - 21% per lactation yield of Local vs HF breed

but, Local breeds with an average increment of 1,244 kg/305d showed to be at the same AV per lactation yield of the HF (with only ~ +500 kg/305d per Rendena, Modicana e Reggiana).

CONCLUSIONS

Analyses on AV for Environmental Chain,

showed that AV for dairy breeds is around 15.76 MJ/d

some breeds showed to cope better with mitigation of predicted CH_4 emission per unit of metabolic weight than for unit of milk:

- ✓ - 13% per kg of metabolic weight of Local vs Cosmopolitan breeds
- ✓ - 12% per kg of metabolic weight of Local vs HF breed
- ✓ + 20% per kg of milk yield of Local vs Cosmopolitan breeds
- ✓ + 41% per kg of milk yield of Local vs HF breed

P.S.

CH_4 emission per unit of metabolic weight is a measure at net of the Selection effect

CH_4 emission per unit of milk yield is a measure at gross of the Selection effect

CONCLUSIONS

AnGR have a dual role not only in food production, but also in the provision of public good objectives including, biodiversity and landscape values and diffuse pollution to air and water.

Hence, AnGR should be evaluated in term of environmental efficiency and not only in term of economic efficiency.

Some AnGR showed to produce more food in an environmentally sustainable way.

These breeds in the next 50 years (Diouf, 2007) have good chance to improve own profitable

CONCLUSIONS

AnGR need to be evaluated not only per unit of output but for others direct and indirect units of output related to social and human returns,

but, with valorization projects based on added values:

- for cheese yield and environment mitigation;
- and for other social and public goods, as territory preservation, consumer habits, tourists requests, and history and cultural aspects of link between breed and food



EAAP 2010

61st Annual Meeting of the European Association
for Animal Production

AUGUST 23rd-27th, 2010 - HERAKLION, CRETE ISLAND, GREECE



Thank You for Your Attention

*A FUTURE OF MORE VALORIZATION
TO GUARANTEE THE BEST CONSERVATION*

Dipartimento



Scienze Animali



UNIVERSA
UNIVERSIS
PATAVINA
LIBERTAS