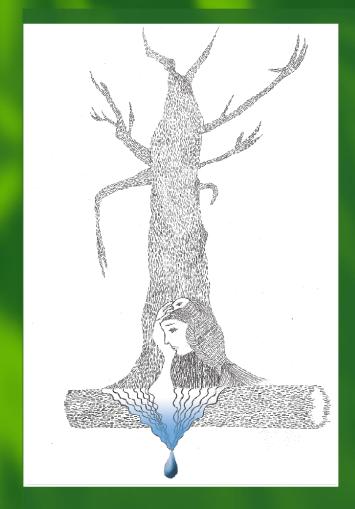
Adaptation goat production systems to climate change



EAAP Annual Meeting 25-29 Agust 2014 Copenhagen, Denmark

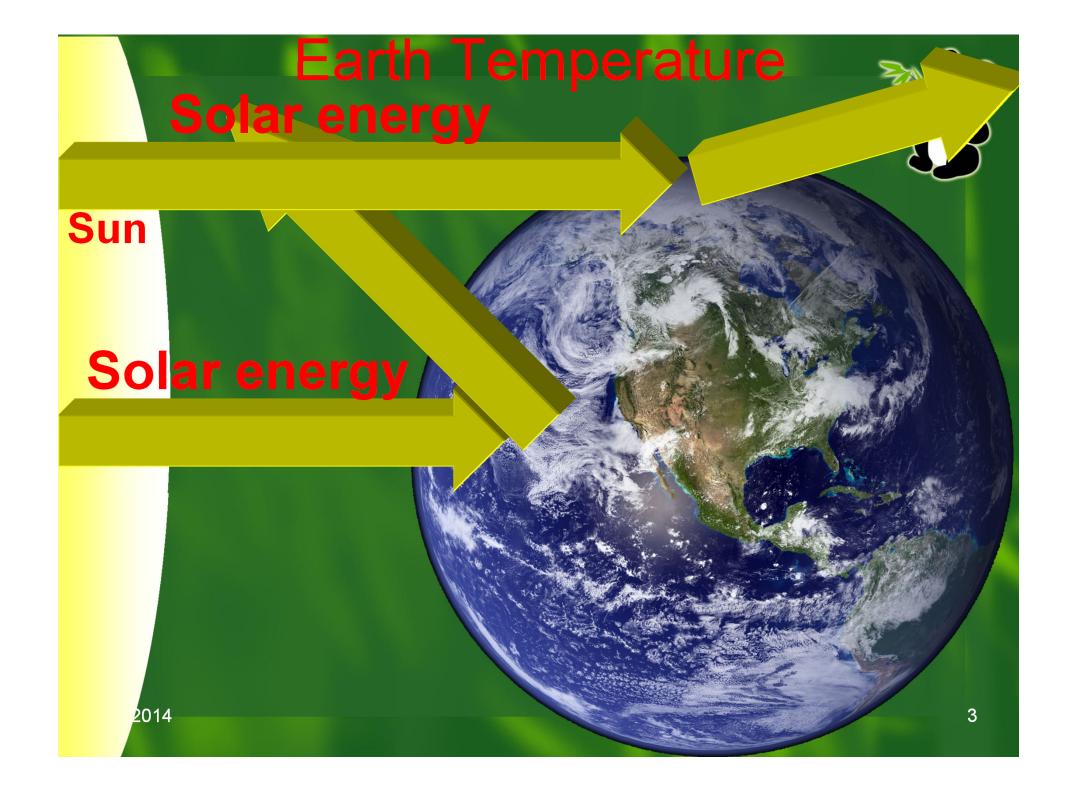
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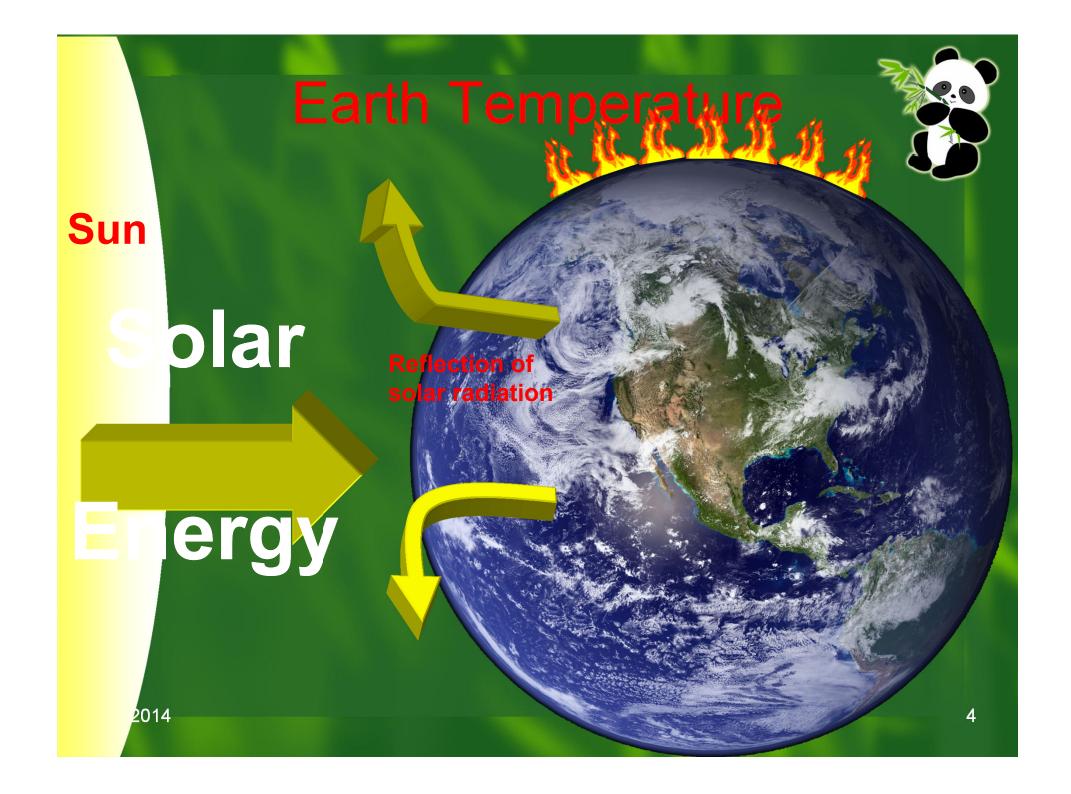




In this presentation

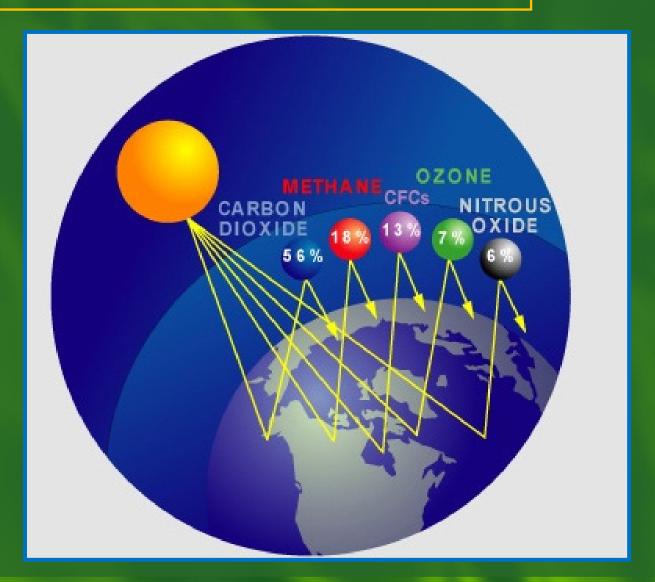
- -Concept of climate change
- -Climate and goat production interaction
- -Adaptation of goat breeding against to climate change will be presented.





GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG)





02.09.2014

5

GREENHOUSE GASES-2





In equal quantities,

Methane has 23 times more detrimental effect than CO₂,

While **Nitrious oxide** has 296 times effect.

GREENHOUSE GASES-3



For the Total GHG emmissions;

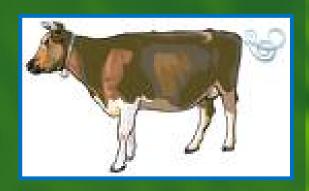
Livestock production is responsible for

37 % Methane,

65% nitrious oxide

9 % CO₂

64% NH3 in total emmission



GHG Emissions from Livestock Production in Turkey



Species	Enteric (Tonne)	Manure (Tonne)	Total (Tonne)	% of Total			
Cattle	675,394	108,457	783,850	77			
Sheep	203,800	6,114	209,914	20			
Goat	29,600	888	30,488	3			
Total	908,794	115,459	1,024,252				





The greenhouse gas in animal production is released particularly from animals (enteric fermentation), for the manure and

feed production

areas which are used as grassland.







WORL WIDE FUND FOR NATURE

In 2007, humans used resources equivalent to 1,5 times our planets capacity to renew for their activities. If we continue at this rate we would need 2 globes by 2050.





What is carbon footprint

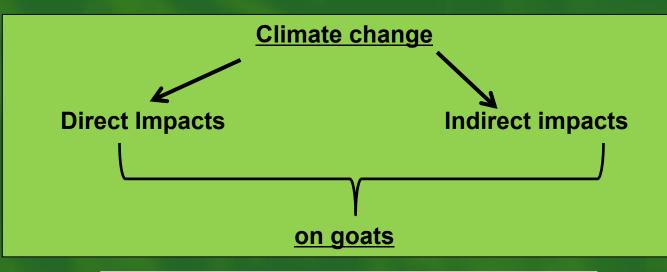
A carbon footprint is the measure of the environmental impact of a particular individual or organization's lifestyle or operation, measured in units of carbon and is a component of the ecological footprint.





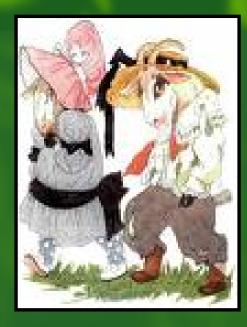
Ecologic footprint, is rooted in the fact that all renewable resources come from the earth. It accounts for the flows of energy and matter to and from any defined economy and converts these into the corresponding land/water area required for nature to support these flows.













The direct impacts of climate change on goats are;

- -temperature
- -relative humidity
- -wind speed
- -vegetation

Direct effects





The optimum environmental requirements of goats;

Air Temperature: 13–18°C

Relative humidity <u>%50–60</u>

Low wind levels



% RF	IATIL	F HI	IMID	ITY

												and the same of th										
°F	°C*	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
72	22.0																				72	72
73	23.0																		72	72	73	73
74	23.5																72	72	73	73	74	74
75	24.0														72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75
76	24.5												72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76
77	25.0			NO	STRI	ESS						72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77
78		2									73	73		74								
	25.5		-								72		73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77 78	77	78
79	26.0								77	72 73	73 73	73	74 75	75	75 76	76 76	76 77	77 78	77 78	79	78 79	79 80
80	26.5							72	72													
81	27.0						72	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	77	78	78	79	80	80	81
82	28.0						72	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	77	78	79	79	80	81	81	82
83	28.5					72	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	80	81	82	82	83
84	29.0				72	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	80	81	82	83	83	84
85	29.5			72	72	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	84	85
86	30.0			72	73	74	74	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	84	85	86
87	30.5		72	73	73	74	75	76	77	77	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	85	85	86	87
88	31.0	72	72	73	74	75	76	76	77	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	85	86	86	87	88
89	31.5	72	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	79	80	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	86	87	88	89
90	32.0	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	86	87	88	89	90
91	33.0	73	74	75	76	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	33.5	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
93	34.0	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	80	81	82	83	85	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
94	34.5	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	86	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
95	35.0	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	35.5	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	36.0	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
98	36.5	76	77	78	79	80	82	83	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	93	94	95	96	97	98
99	37.0	76	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	96	97	98	99
100	38.0	77	78	79	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	90	91	92	93	94	95	97	98	99	
101	38.5	77	79	80	81	82	83	84	86	87	88	89	90	92	93	94	95	96	97	99		
102	39.0	78	79	80	81	83	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	92	94	95	96	97	98			
103	39.5	78	79	81	82	83	84	86	87	88	89	91	92	93	94	96	97	-	-			
104	40.0	79	80	81	82	84	85	86	88	89	90	91	93	94	95	96	-					
105	40.5	79	80	82	83	84	86	87	88	89	91	92	93	95	96	97						
106	41.0	80	81	82	84	85	86	88	89	90	91	93	94	95	97	98						
107	41.5	80	81	83	84	85	87	88	89	91	92	94	95	96	98	30						
108	42.0	81	82	83	85	86	87	89	90	92	93	94	96	97	30							
109	43.0	81	82	84	85	87	88	89	91	92	94	95	- 96	98								
110	43.5	81	83	84	86	87	89	90	91	93	94	96	97	96							_	
111	44.0	82	83	85	86	88	89	91	92	94	95	96	98									
112	44.5	82	84	85	87	88	90	91	93	94	96	97	90					-				
113	45.0	83	84	86	87	89	90	92	93	95	96	98										
114	45.5	83	85	86	88	89	91	92	94	96	97	96									_	
115	46.0	84	85	87	88	90	91	93	95	96	98											
116	46.5	84	86	87	89	90	92	94	95	97	30											
117	47.0	85	86	88	89	91	93	94	96	98												
118	48.0	85	87	88	90	91	93	95	96	90			-									
119	48.5	85	87	89	90	92	94	96	97													
120	49.0	86	88	89	91	93	94	96	98													
120	49.5	86	88	90	91	93	95	96	90						D	ANGI	ER					
	50.0	87	89	90	92	93	96	97					-									
122		87		91		94	96															
123	50.5	88	90	91	93	95	96	98														
124	51.0	88		91	93	95																
125	51.5	88	90				97															
	52.0		90	92	94	96	98				_											
127	53.0	89	91	93	95	97																
128	53.5	90	91	93	95	97		-														
129	54.0	90	92	94	96	98																
130	54.5	90	92	94	96	98																
131	55.0	91	93	95	97																	
132	55.5	91	93	95	97																	
133	56.0	92																				
	* Aprox. + C	1.2										TO THE REAL PROPERTY.										

9/2/2014

16

Indirect Effects



- Longevity of Endemic species
 (Devendra, 1987)
- Goat health
- Productivity
- Availability of feed from byproducts due to change in priorities
- Cost of production will increase (especially in intensive production)
- Reduce market options









In conclusion;

- Suitable goat genotypes for productions need to selected appropriate locations.
- Production of endemic species need to be encouraged due to their resilience and capacity to adapt to extreme regional climatic conditions and diseases.



- Early warning system and future prediction of goat production potential impacts is required,
- Govt. Funding and respective legislation needs to be provided for the protection of endemic goats species.
- Resilience of various goats species need to be identified ahead of onset of climate change and their genetics protected.

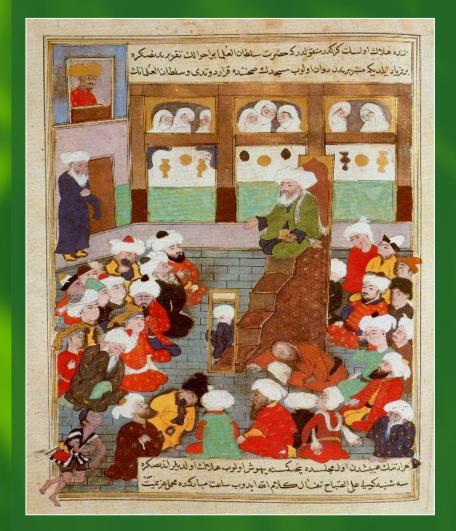






More effort needs to be made for Climate simulation models for goat genotypes;

As goats are a very important livestock species, scientific and technological research should be prioritised;

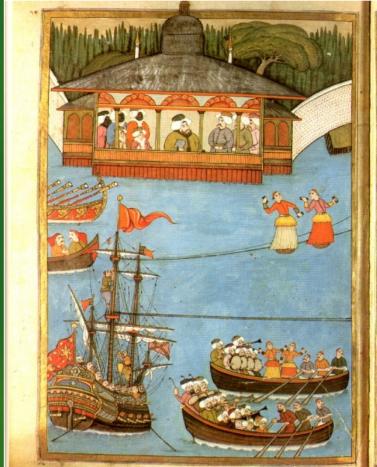






Education

 programs need
 to be provided to
 existing goat
 breeders
 regarding the
 potential effects
 of climate
 change.

















COME WHOEVER YOU ARE COME

MEVLANA

THANK YOU

