

Sustainability performance of innovative livestock systems in Europe

Authors

**E. Diaz Vicuna¹, N. Adams²,
L.G. Smith^{2,3}, C. Forte¹, A. Hessele⁴**

1. Dept. of Veterinary Sciences, University of Turin, Grugliasco (TO), Italy
2. School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading, Reading, UK
3. Department of Biosystems and Technology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Lomma, Sweden
4. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Dept. of Applied Animal Science and Welfare, Skara, Sweden

Presented by

Dr. Nina Adams



Introduction

- European livestock systems are facing **sustainability challenges** related to environmental impacts (e.g., pollution), economic concerns (e.g., profitability), and social issues (e.g., animal welfare)
- The PATHWAYS project is working with 15 farmer groups (Practice Hubs) implementing **innovative practices** in animal production to understand how livestock systems in Europe can become more sustainable and resilient
- Sustainability assessments were performed to learn about **strengths and trade-offs** of each Practice Hub and help identify best-practice for wider integration in livestock systems, improving the sectors overall sustainability

Methods

- Data was collected on **106 farms** from nine European countries using the **Public Goods Tool** (Paraskevopoulou et al., 2020) and includes quantitative and categorical data covering **12 different categories (spurs)** (Figure 1)
- Statistical analysis in R (R Core Team, 2023) included **correlation analysis** to measure strength and direction of association between the different spurs; **heatmap cluster analysis** (Gu, 2022; Gu et al., 2016) to identify patterns in the sustainability performance of the different farms, and **Kruskal-Wallis analysis** (de Mendiburu, 2023) to determine statistical significance of differences between clusters

Results

- Spearman's correlation revealed **33 significant correlations** (Figure 2)
- Heatmap analysis led to the identification of **five clusters**, created on the basis of the individual farms' scores for each spur (Figure 3)
- Clusters 1 and 2 are dominated by pig and poultry production; while cluster 3, 4 and 5 were primarily composed of beef and dairy cattle farms
- Kruskal-Wallis analysis revealed **statistically significant differences between the clusters**, e.g., regarding agri-environmental management ($H = 64.72$, $df = 4$, $p = 2.95e-13$) (Figure 4)

Discussion & Conclusions

- Analysis shows some clear **synergies** of innovative systems (e.g., agri-environmental management and system security), but also **trade-offs** (e.g., agri-environmental management and profitability)
- Some clear differences between high shares of monogastric or ruminant species for some spurs, but more nuanced for other spurs (e.g., animal welfare, social wellbeing)
- Correlations within clusters** are being conducted to further explore differences and similarities among the groups

References

1. de Mendiburu, F. (2023). `_agricolae`: Statistical Procedures for Agricultural Research. R package version 1.3-7.
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3. Gu, Z., Eils, R. & Schlesner, M. (2016). Complex heatmaps reveal patterns and correlations in multidimensional genomic data. *Bioinformatics*, 32(18), 2847-9.
4. Paraskevopoulou, C., Theodoridis, A., Johnson, M., Ragkos, A., Arguile, L., Smith, L., ... & Arsenos, G. (2020). Sustainability assessment of goat and sheep farms: A comparison between European countries. *Sustainability*, 12(8), 3099.
5. R Core Team (2023). `_R`: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria.



Figure 1: Public Goods Tool scores across all farms

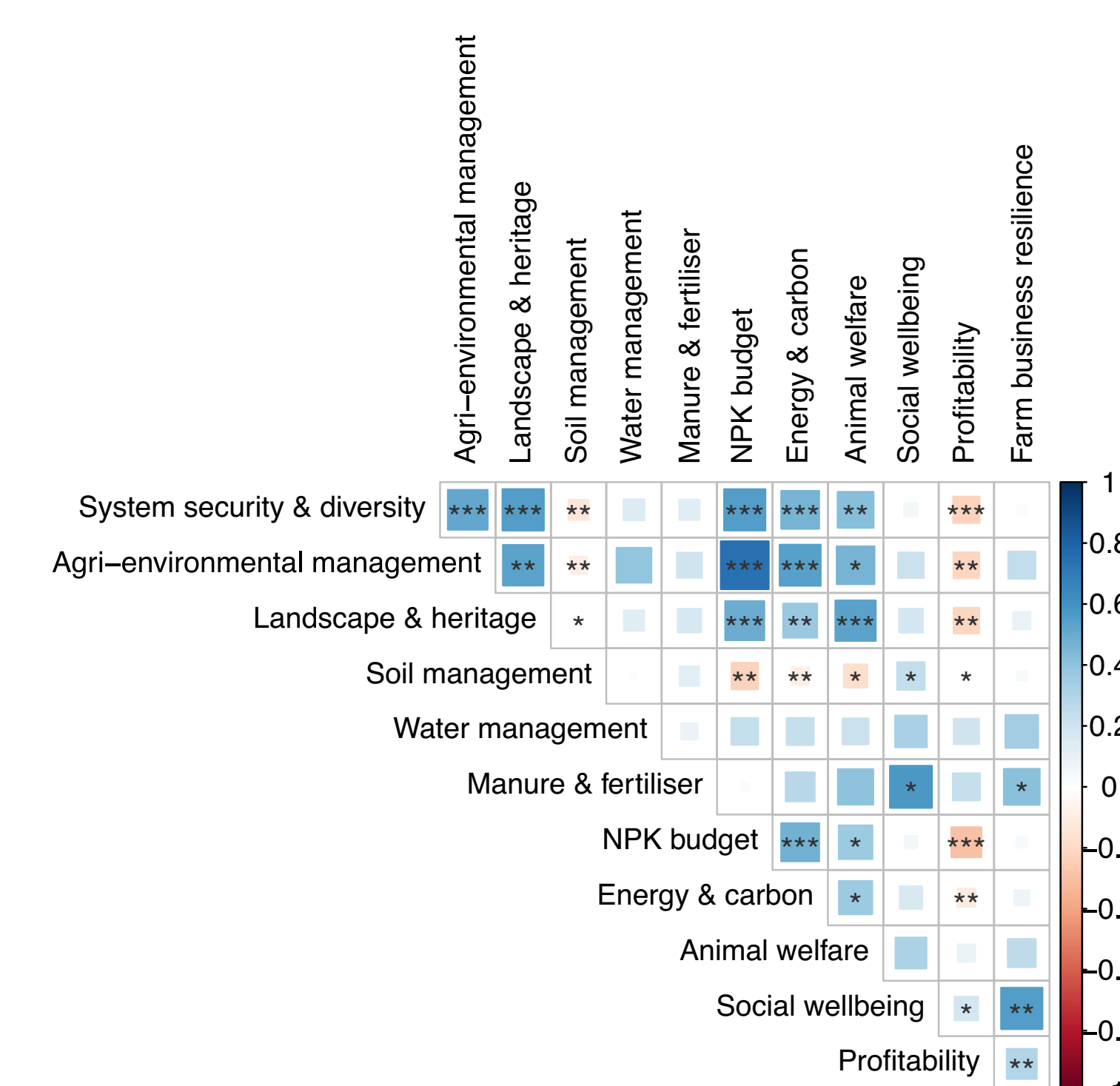


Figure 2: Correlations between categories of the Public Goods Tool

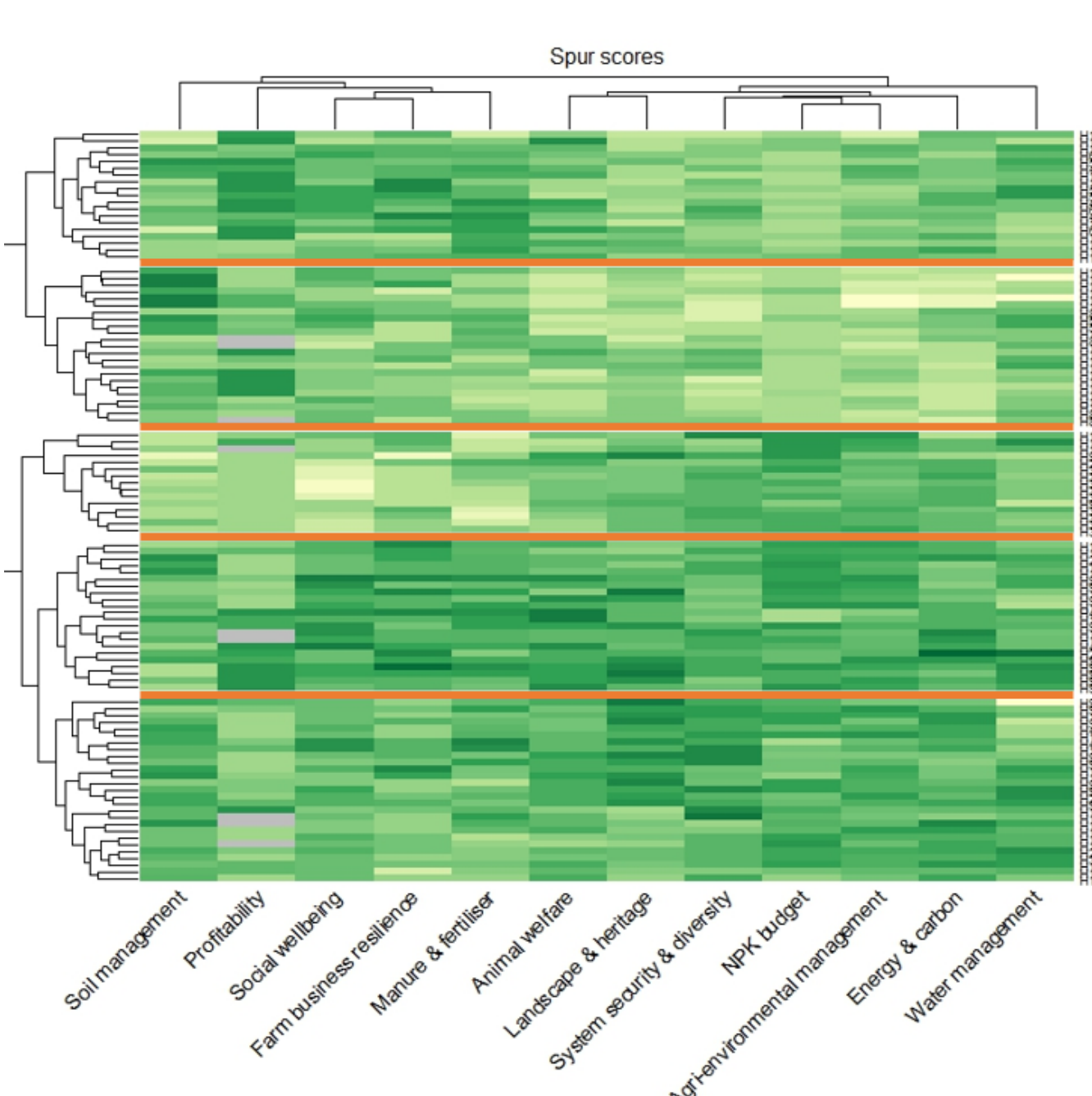


Figure 3: Heatmap of the Public Goods Tool scores per farm

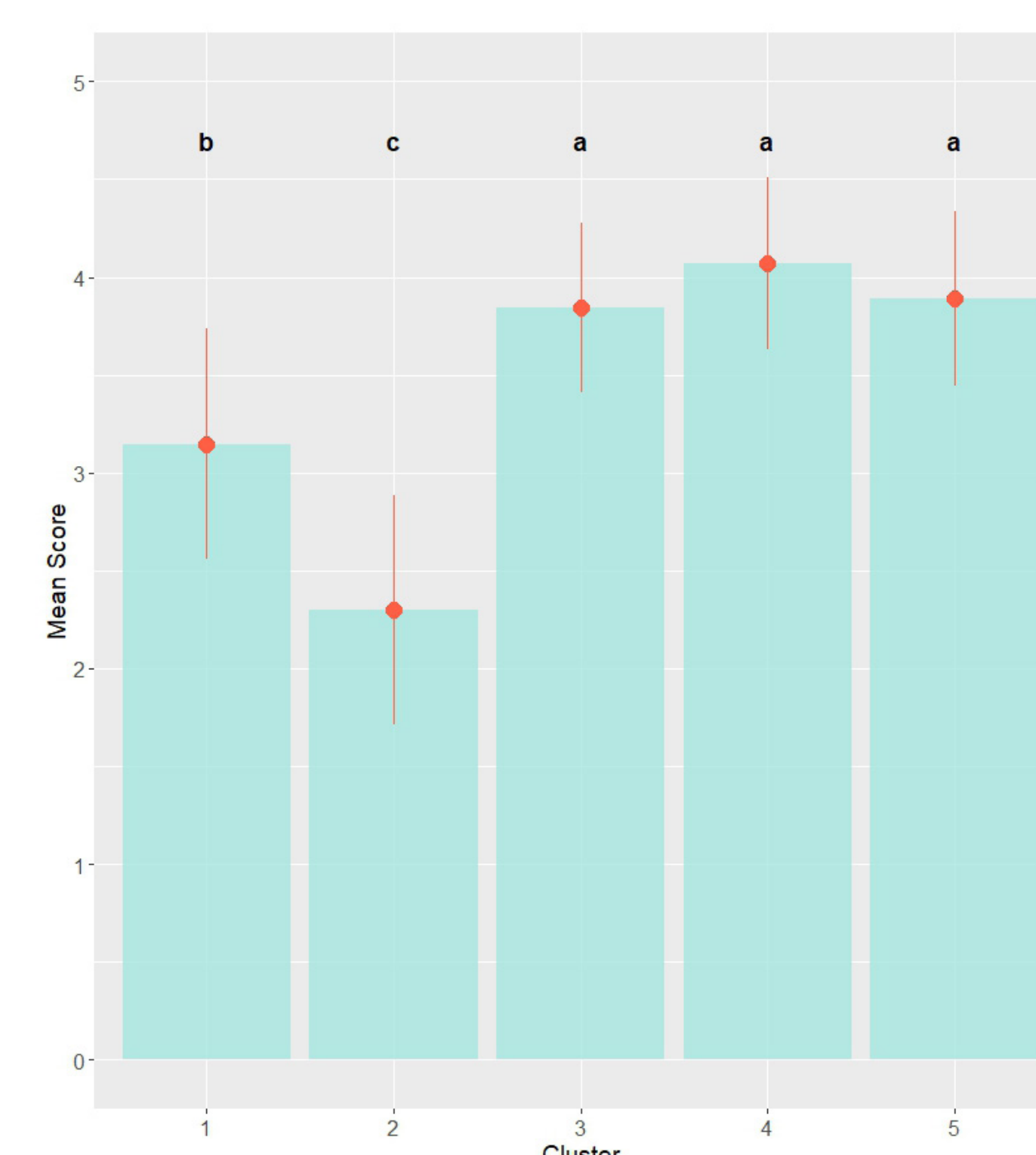


Figure 4: Kruskal Wallis test result, mean scores and standard deviation per cluster for the category "Agri-environmental management" (groups with same letters are not significantly different)

