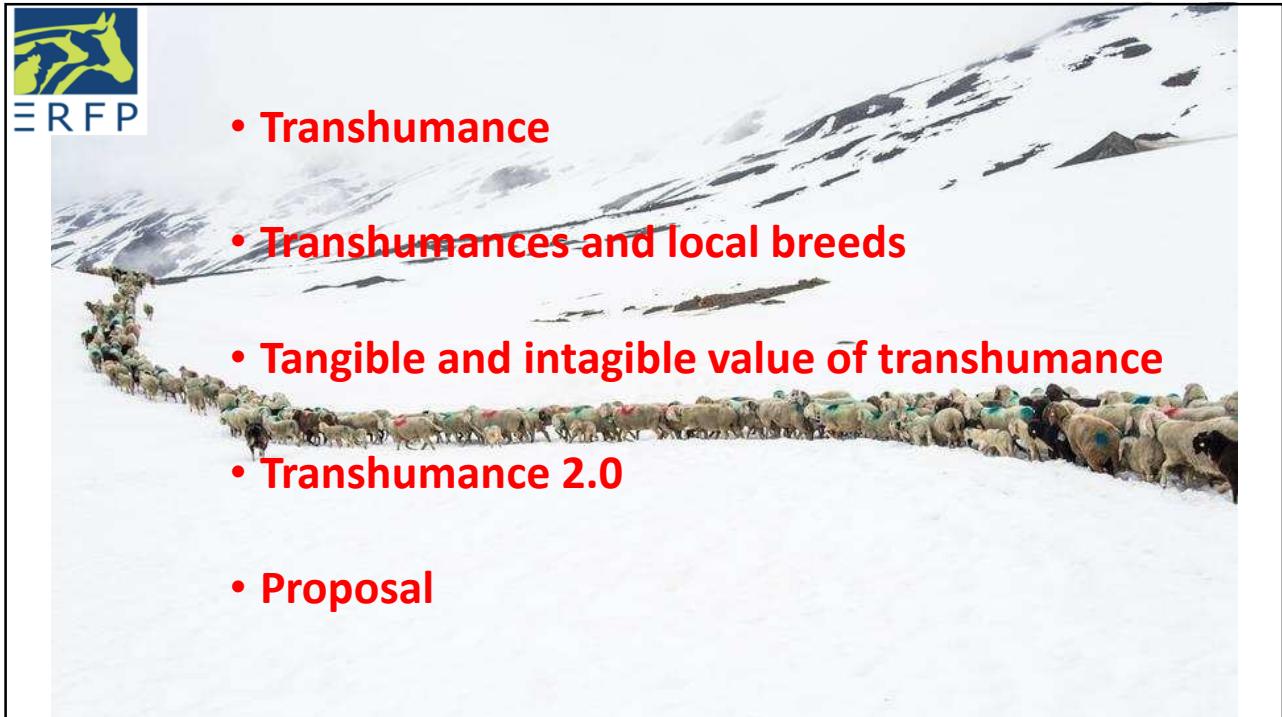




Local breeds and transhumance in Mediterranean and in the Alps (and elsewhere)

1



- Transhumance
- Transhumances and local breeds
- Tangible and intangible value of transhumance
- Transhumance 2.0
- Proposal

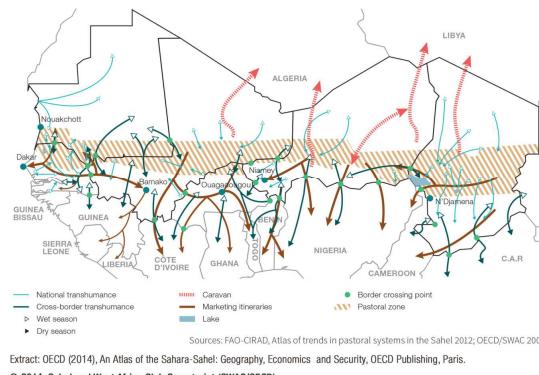
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Transhumance is a mobile livestock farming method that is based on regular, seasonal movements. The movements are mostly predictable; each year, herders follow the rhythm of the seasons and pass over the same trails and pasturelands that they already know. On the other hand, nomadism is characterised by the continual and unpredictable movements of all members of a family or a group.

<https://www.food-security.net/en/map-library/transhumance-and-nomadism/>

TRANSHUMANCE AND NOMADISM



3



4



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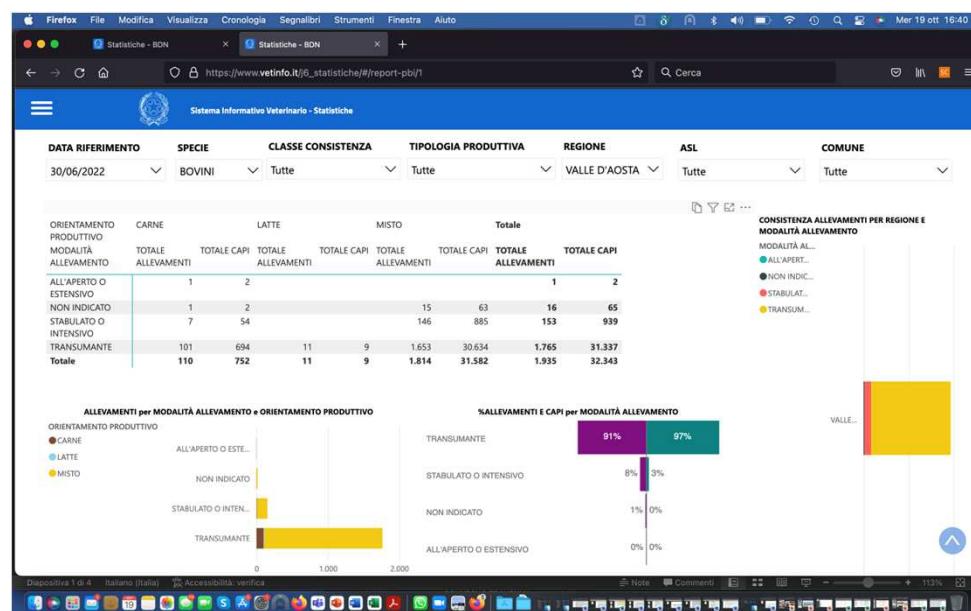
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Table 1: A comparison of transhumant and alpine pastoralism after BOESCH (1951, 205) and JACOBET (1987, 88). Translation: F. Baker.

	Transhumant pastoralism	Alpine pastoralism
Composition of herds	mainly sheep	earlier sheep, today mainly cattle
Feeding of the herds	open pasture in summer and winter	open high altitude summer pasture. Early summer and autumn pasture on the lower slopes with additional hay provision and winter stabling in the valley in all cases
Routes of travel	vertical, but also horizontal on many fixed routes	exclusively on fixed vertical paths, mostly across common land. Staggered journey
Occupation and herd-owners' place of residence	agricultural population, living away from pastures and travel routes. Part of male population takes on shepherding	sedentary, agricultural and haymaking population in the valleys. Hired shepherds and shepherdesses. Valley population only leave valley for hay making on mountain slopes
Relationship to agriculture	own land, but do not cultivate it	own land and integrate cultivation
Common features	periodic journey with the changing seasons for the use of the available pasture, depending on climatic conditions and the geographic distribution of flora	

7



8



Transhumance and local breeds

- Generally speaking local breed are more adapted to extensive farming
- In Spain, Italy and France merino and local merino are the traditional long range transhumance breeds
- In the Alps many bovine local breeds are transferred on the hoof in high altitude pasture in summer (i.e. Valdostana/Eringer/Tyrolean Gray...)



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Tangible values

- Breeds (genetics)
- Products by exploiting resources not available with other system
- Products of high quality
- Ecosystemic services
- Landscape preservation

Intangible values:

- Traditional farming Knowledge
- Territorial identity
- Traditional foods
- Rituals and festivities
- Arts and handcraft

Nunzio Colarocchio [CC]

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Ceccobelli et al. *Genetics Selection Evolution* (2023) 55:24
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12711-023-00797-z>

Genetics Selection Evolution

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



A comprehensive analysis of the genetic diversity and environmental adaptability in worldwide Merino and Merino-derived sheep breeds

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OAR1	OAR6-1	OAR6-2	OAR16
LEKR1, TIPARP, SSR3, KCNA81, GMPS, LC33A1, C1H3orf53, PLCH1, MME, TRNAR-UCU	PDH2, UNCSC, TRNAK-CUU, BMPR1B, DLIM5, HPGD, SMARCA1, ATOH1, GRIL2, TRNAGA, CCSER1, TRNAW-CCA, TRNAW-CCA, MMRN1, SNCA, GPRIN3, TIGD2, FAM13A, HERC3, NAP1L5, PYURF, PIGY, HERCS, HERC6, PPM1K, ABCG2, PKD2, SPP1, MEPE, IBSP, TRNAA-GCG, LAP3, MED28, FAM184B, NCAPG, DCAF16, LOCRI1, TRNASTOP-UCA, SLT2, PACRGL, KCNIP4, TRNAS-GGA, TRNAW-CCA	PARGC1A, DHX15, SOD3, CCDC149, LGI2, SEPCES, PI4K2B ZCHC4, ANAPCA, SC3A42, SEL1L3, SMIM20, TRNAA-UGC, TRNAH-AUG, RBPJ, CCKAR, TBC1D19, STIM2, TRNAH-UAA	EMB, HCN1, MRPS30, FGFI10, NNT, PAIP1, C16H5orf34, C16H5orf28, CLCL28, HMGC51, NIM1, ZNF131, SEPP1, CCDC152, GHR, BXO4, C16H5orf51, OXCT1, TRNAC-GCA, TRNAY-GUA, PLCXO3, C6, MROH2B, C7, CARD6, RPL37, PRKAAL, TTC33, PTGER4, TRNAE-CUC, DAB2, C9, FYB, RICTOR

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Area de pratique historique de la transhumance
 Principaux pôles de la transhumance
 Zone de la pratique de la transhumance
 Zone nippée

Cette carte demeure encore incomplète.
 La connaissance de l'histoire de la transhumance, de ses caractéristiques communes comme de ses différences restent encore à étudier à l'échelle de l'ensemble du bassin méditerranéen.

Demande de recherche : P. Falgué,
 Cartographie : N. Espagne (DP Musée des planches) et I. Capitaine, Visual Art Des
 Sources : R. Bréard, La Méditerranée, l'Europe et l'Afrique, P.
 J.C. Duluc, l'Europe et le monde, Gras

12



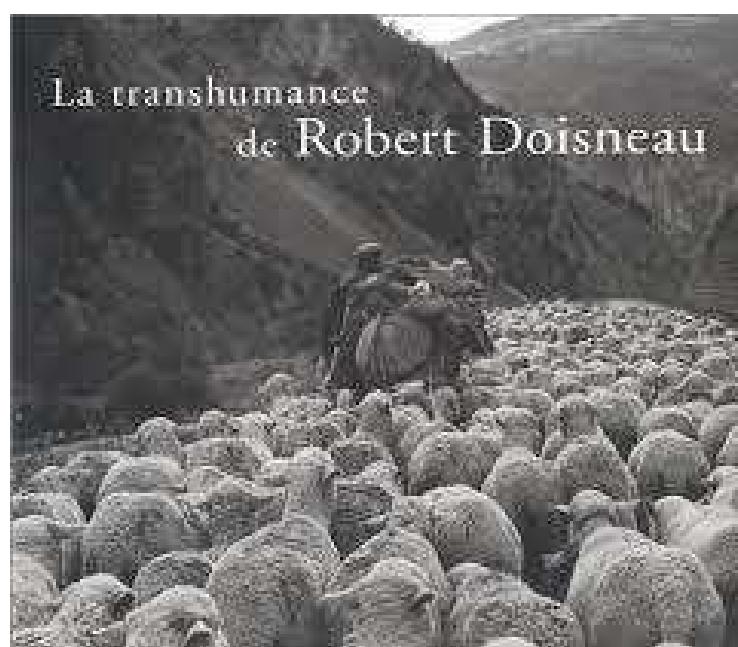
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16



17

Intangible
cultural
heritage

Transhumance shapes relations among people, animals and ecosystems. It involves shared rituals and social practices, caring for and breeding animals, managing land, forests and water resources, and dealing with natural hazards. Transhumant herders have in-depth knowledge of the environment, ecological balance and climate change, as this is one of the most sustainable, efficient livestock farming methods. They also possess special skills related to all kinds of handicraft and food production involved. Festivities during springtime and autumn mark the beginning and end of transhumance, when bearers share food, rituals and stories and introduce younger generations to the practice. Chief herders pass on their specific know-how to the younger generations through daily activities, ensuring the continued viability of the practice.

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Pastoralism: Research, Policy and Practice

RESEARCH **Open Access**

An economic analysis of transhumance in the Central Spanish Pyrenees

Maria E. Fernández-Giménez^{1*} and John Ritten²

Check for updates

profitable relative to semi-extensive production. We find that transhumance by foot is more profitable than transhumance by truck and that relative profitability compared to semi-extensive production depends on operational scale, feed prices, and the lambing rates (productivity) of each system. Over all simulated scenarios, transhumance is more profitable 64–78% of the time. This analysis thus provides initial evidence of the economic rationality of transhumance under contemporary environmental and economic conditions, filling a notable gap in research on the economics of transhumance. Future research could expand the analysis to cattle operations and to

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TRANSUMANDO / 2017

30 sett 01 ott

La Gallinola / m. 1923 partenza h. 05.30 (30 settembre)
Campitello di Bojano m. 1580
transito h. 07.30
Civita di Bojano m. 470
Bojano h. 09.00 m. 482
arrivo h. 12.30 / partenza h. 05.00 (1 ottobre)
S. Pellegrino / Loc. Porcuccio m. 500
arrivo h. 12.00 Sopramonte / Altaia m. 530

Monti del Matese

Settembre, andiamo. È tempo di migrare.

Dalla montagna al piano, un pastore, Antonio Innamorato e la sua famiglia, le sue 500 pecore, un tratturo, un cammino, una storia...

Programma e info 320.0557349 / 349.1758698

TRANSUMANDO / 2018

29/30 sett 01 ott

Dalla montagna al piano, un pastore e la sua famiglia, le sue cinquecento pecore, i suoi cani, un tratturo, un cammino, una storia...

Centro di Bojano partenza h. 10.00
Bojano transito h. 11.00
S. Pellegrino / Loc. Perruccio arrivo h. 16.00 / partenza h. 09.00 (30 settembre)
Sopramonte / Altaia arrivo h. 16.00 / partenza h. 09.00 (1 ottobre)

Festival Rete Comunitaria 2019 prenotazioni 0876.775341

TRANSUMANDO

Gola di Bojano partenza h. 10.00 / 29 settembre
transito h. 11.00
S. Pellegrino / Loc. Perruccio arrivo h. 16.00 / partenza h. 09.00 / 30 settembre
arrivo h. 16.00 / partenza h. 09.00 / 01 ottobre

transumando III/2019

sul tratturo Pescasseroli – Candela con la famiglia Innamorato

sabato 28 / domenica 29 settembre

Dalla montagna al piano, un pastore e la sua famiglia, le sue cinquecento pecore, i suoi cani, un tratturo, un cammino, una storia... e i cambiamenti climatici...

biocult

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10



21



Ad hoc action on transhumance/s?

If yes to what for?

Networking

Best practises

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