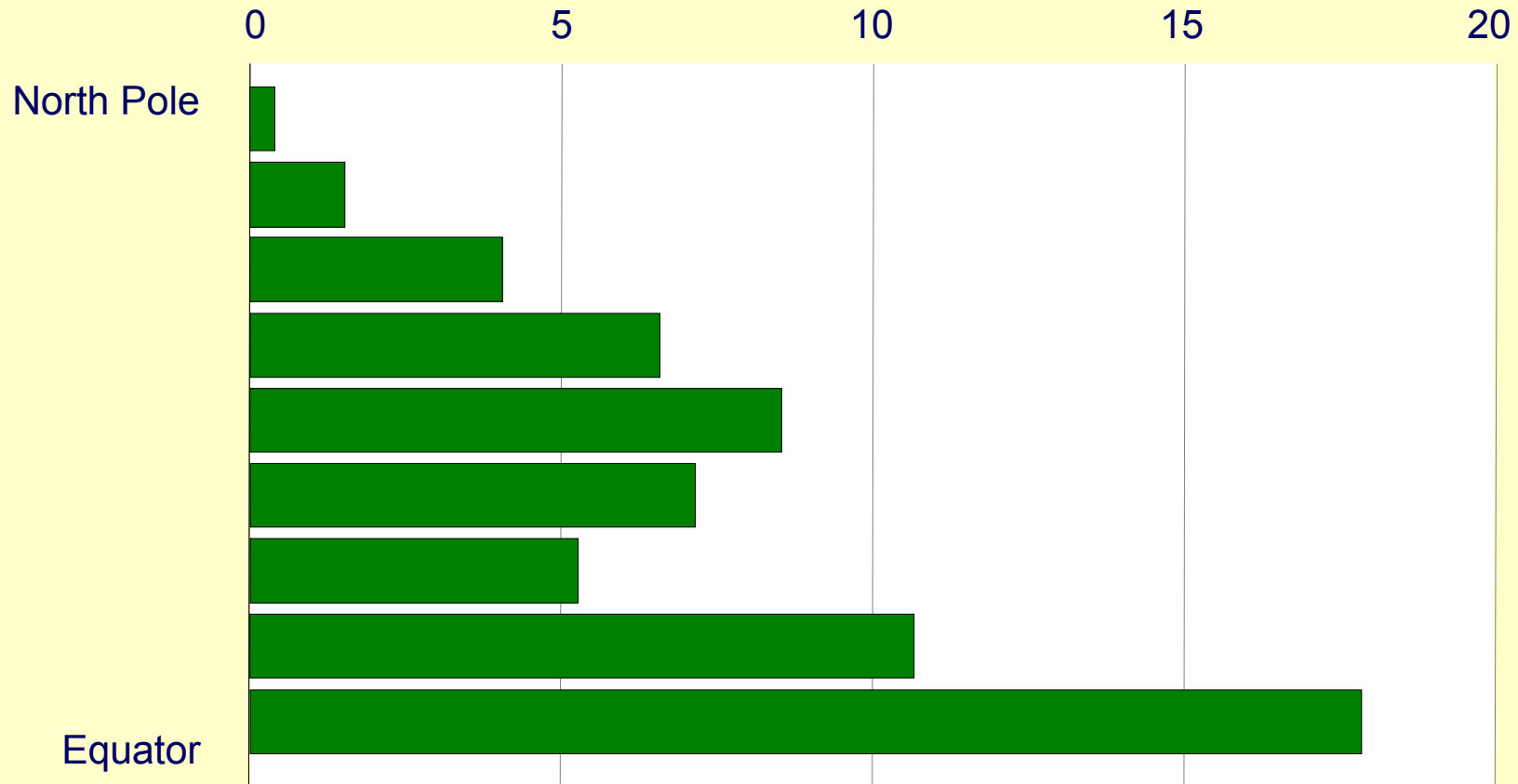


Tropical Agriculture and Sustainable Development (EEEB G4136)
Guest lecture: Livestock systems – Ruminants (02)

Eco-Geography of Ruminants



Estimated Net Primary Production [t/ha/year] in the natural vegetation within 10° strips around the Northern Hemisphere



Schematic presentation of the ecological potential of the worlds major agro-climatic zones and the domestic and semi-domestic herbivores typical for them

arctic & sub-arctic

temperate

mediterranean &
subtropical

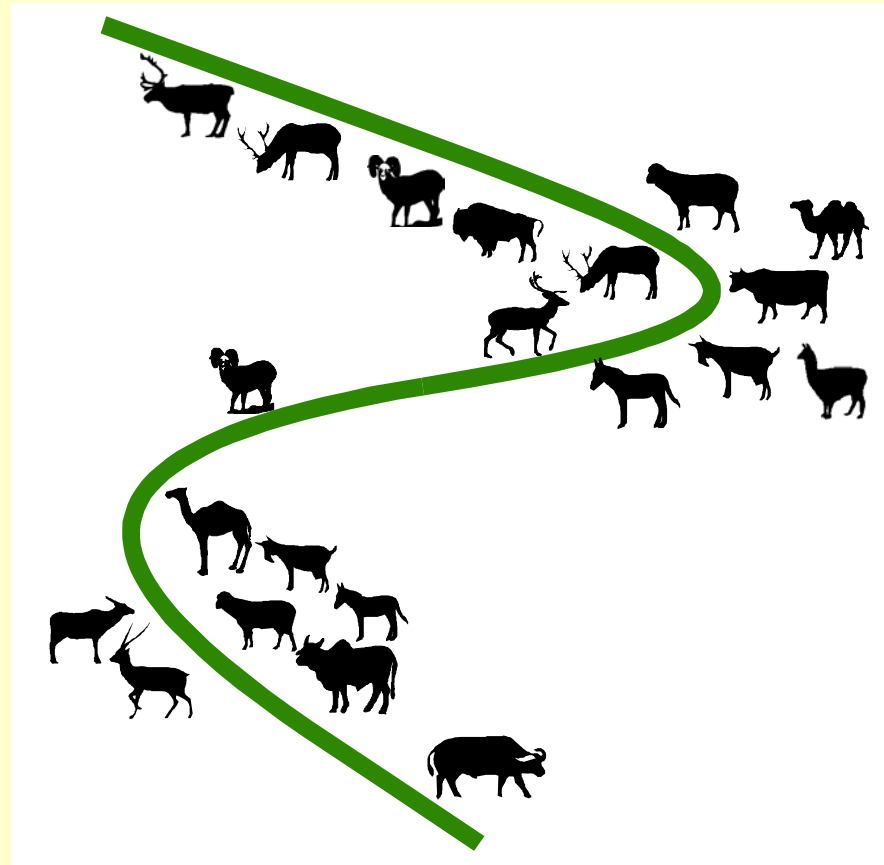
tropical

arid

semi-arid

sub-humid

humid



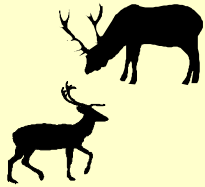
ecological potential →



Arctic and sub-arctic zones of the Northern hemisphere

Domestic reindeer as multi-purpose
livestock (meat, milk, skins, furs, antlers,
work) in sedentary or migratory
production systems

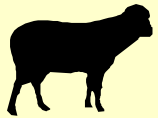




Sub-arctic and cool temperate zones

Semi-intensive production of venison from Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Sika Deer or Muntiac in fenced paddocks with shelter buildings, winter feeding, health programmes and breeding interventions





Cool temperate zones

Extensive utilisation of natural and improved grasslands with sheep and goats for the production of meat, skins and wool, frequently combined with small home industries and direct marketing



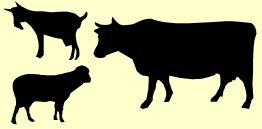
Jacob sheep



feral goats



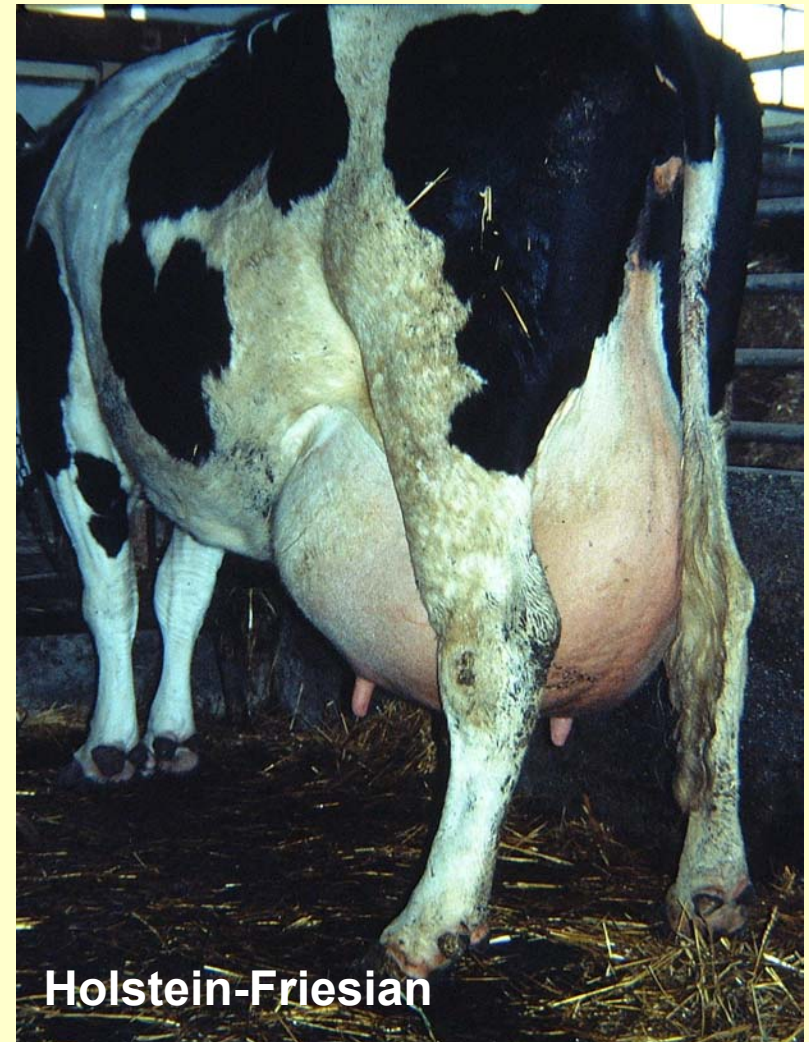
Foula sheep



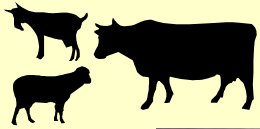
Mild temperate zones



Black-and-white dairy cattle yielding from 6000 to 10000 litres of milk in a lactation of 9 months



Holstein-Friesian



Mild temperate zones

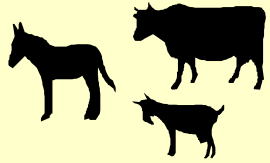


Dairy goats like the Saanen or the German White breeds yielding 600 to 800 litres of milk in a lactation of only 5 to 6 months



Clydesdale horses





Mediterranean zone

Small breeds in all domestic species, adapted to scarce and seasonally fluctuating feed supply and water shortages in summer time; frequent utilisation of animal draught power in small holder agriculture



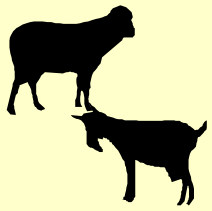
Mediterranean Donkey



Black Bedouin Goat



Anatolian Black Cattle



Mediterranean zone

The Near East is the most important region for the domestication of livestock species; here lies the origin of domestic cattle, sheep, goat, donkey, dromedary and the cat; even today it is a region with high genetic diversity in livestock and many breeds which have become very important world wide come from here.



Awassi sheep



Angora goats

Arid zones

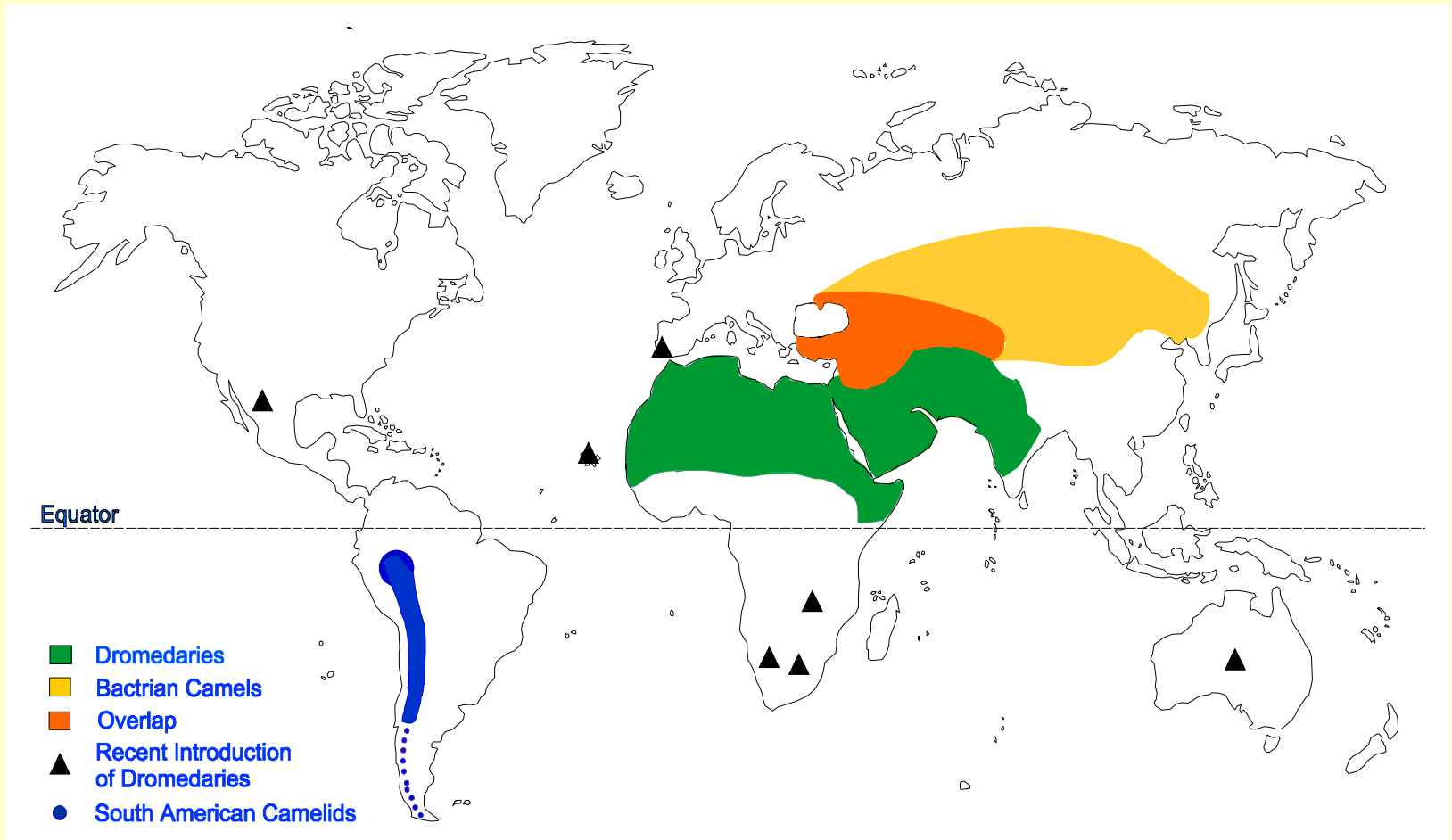
hot tropical lowlands (Africa, Near & Middle East) Dromedary

continental lowlands with cold winters (Central Asia) Bactrian Camel

cold alpine regions (South America) Lama & Alpaca



World wide distribution of Camelids





Subhumid tropics

Hair sheep in small holder mixed farming systems and in nomadic pastoral systems



Fat tailed sheep



Long tailed hair sheep



Fat rumped sheep

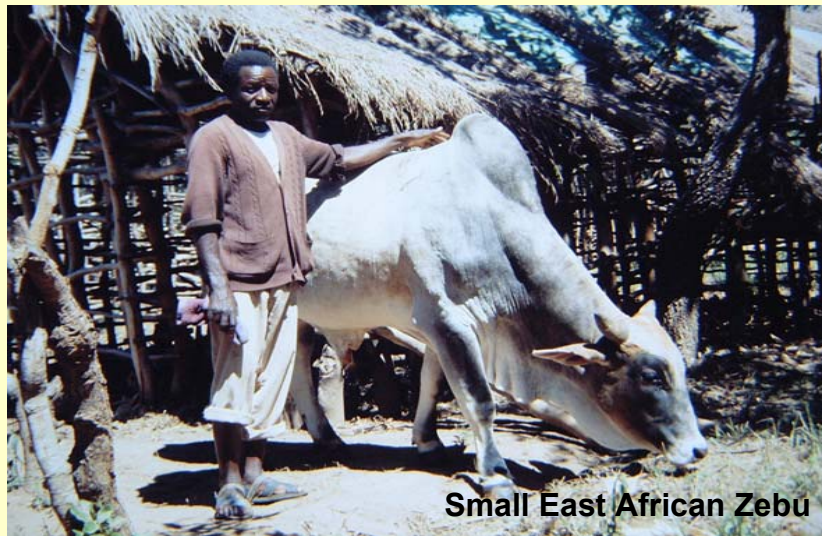


Subhumid tropics

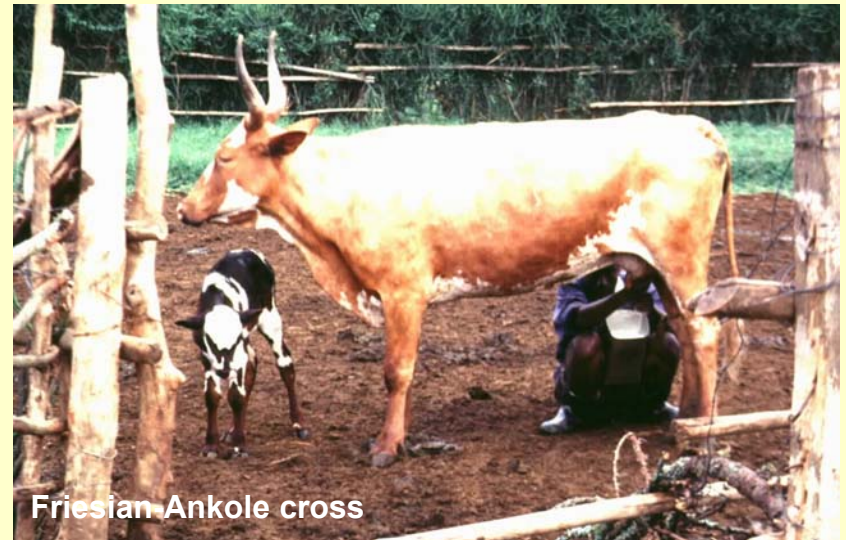
Zebu cattle, zebu crosses and Sanga cattle in small holder mixed farming systems and in nomadic pastoral systems



Ankole Longhorn



Small East African Zebu

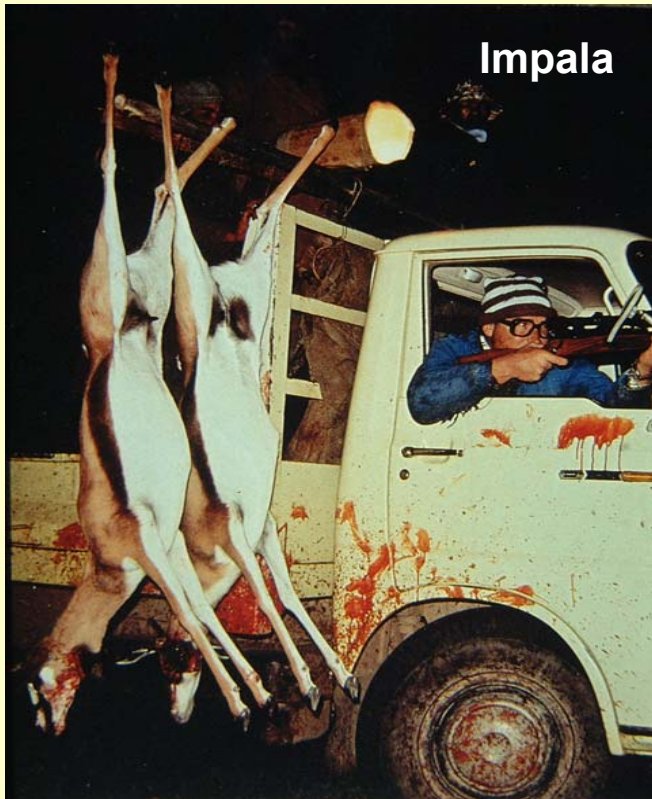


Friesian Ankole cross



Subhumid tropics

Game utilisation on ranches and game farms and control hunting in national parks and reserves





Subhumid tropics

Non-consumptive game utilisation
through tourism in public and
private parks and sanctuaries



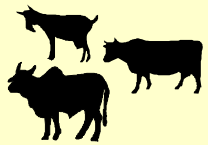
Impala-Antelope



Eland-Antelope



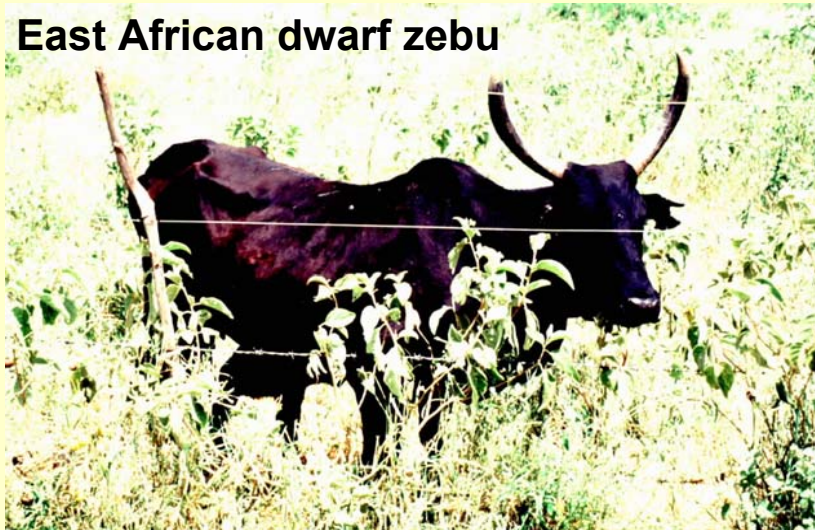
Burchell's Zebra



Humid tropics

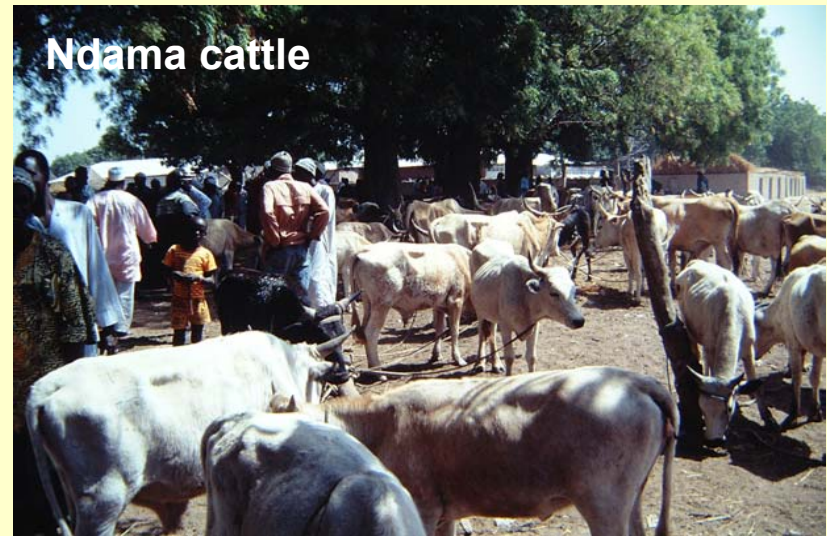
Dwarf breeds of the conventional livestock species, mainly because of their resistance or tolerance to endemic parasites and diseases

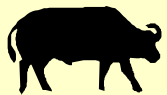
East African dwarf zebu



West African dwarf goats

Ndama cattle





Humid tropics

Water buffalos for production of milk and meat and for work. Among the domestic ruminants buffalos are the best converters of coarse tropical grasses



River buffalo (Brazil)



Swamp buffalo (Thailand)



River buffalo (Sri Lanka)

Humid tropics

Utilisation of tropical forages through unconventional species like the Indian elephant, the Capybara or giant snails

