In vivo conservation of European Livestock

THE IBERIAN PIG, THE EXAMPLE OF SUSTAINABILITY

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For the moment, the conservation of the Iberian pig is “guaranteed”.

This is done by the protection and maintenance of its genotype and its specific farming system which is characterized by its peculiarity, which in turn, warrants the quality of the final product, the Iberian ham, highly valued in the market of high quality products.
The Iberian pig and its farming systems are a unique whole.

According to the raising system to be conducted, there is an associated farming system which implies not only the genotype of the animal, but the final age during fattening and feeding methods.
It was once the most widely kept pig breed in Spain
The breed’s hardiness, foraging abilities, capacity to endure periods without much food, and its tolerance of extreme temperatures, make it ideal for extensive production under local conditions.
FROM THE 1960s, DECLINE OF THE BREED:

• Large-scale introduction of exotic breeds.
• Drastic decrease of self-sustaining agriculture and increased demand for new products.
• Establishment of irrigation and mechanization of agriculture.
• Loss of profit in its traditional places of raising.
• Shortening production cycles in extensive farming systems (Duroc-Jersey, 1950).
• Appearance of the African Swine Fever.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Iberian Females</th>
<th>Rest</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>567,424 (37%)</td>
<td>938,252</td>
<td>1,550,676</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>97,658 (11%)</td>
<td>815,361</td>
<td>913,019</td>
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<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>76,971 (7%)</td>
<td>1,002,042</td>
<td>1,079,013</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>64,082 (5%)</td>
<td>1,171,060</td>
<td>1,235,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>45,000 (3%)</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,395,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>53,451 (4%)</td>
<td>1,318,918</td>
<td>1,372,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>71,994 (4%)</td>
<td>1,765,311</td>
<td>1,837,305</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Established in 1985

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

CONSERVATION, RECOVERY, PROMOTION OF THE BREED:

• Establishment of the Herd Book (1987)

ANIMAL SELECTION:

• Breeding programme (1992).
• Conservation programme (Breeds at risk).
✓ HERD BOOK OF THE IBERIAN PIG BREEDS
✓ BREEDING/SELECTION AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMME
✓ LIVESTOCK EXHIBITIONS
✓ OFFICIAL AUCTION OF BREEDING ANIMALS
✓ PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL “SÓLO CERDO IBÉRICO” AND DIFFERENT BOOKS
✓ INFORMATION AND SERVICES
✓ PROMOTION OF ITS MEET (PGI)
✓ INTERPROFESIONAL FOR THE IBERIAN PIG BREEDS
✓ ENTITY OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION
TOTAL MEMBERS:

DIRECT MEMBERS/FARMERS: 783
FARMS: 1.500

INFORMATION REGARDING BREEDING ANIMALS:

FEMALES 150,000
MALES 4,686
Área de distribución del Cerdo Ibérico

Área de Transición

Cerdos Célticos

Cerdos Mediterráneos
Not at risk:
- RETINTO
- ENTREPELADO

At risk:
- LAMPIÑO
- TORBISCAL
- MANCHADO DE JABUGO
Development of the number of breeding females entered in the Herd Book from its setting up (1988-2010)
MAIN ESTRATEGY: DEFENCE OF QUALITY
LEVELS OF QUALITY

INDIVIDUAL BRANDS

COLLECTIVE BRANDS

PDO

BRAND GUARANTEE

INDIVIDUAL BRANDS

COLLECTIVE BRANDS
REAL DECRETO 1469/2007, de 2 de noviembre por el que se aprueba la norma de calidad para la carne, el jamón, la paleta y la caña de lomo ibéricos.
Acorn

Recebo

Cebo Extensive

Feed under intensive conditions

Most of the production

TOP Products
SPECIAL ACTIONS

THE DEHESA

AND THE DEHESA?

CERDO IBÉRICO PURO DE BELLOTA
STRENGTHS

- Quality and image.
- Their products are high in unsaturated fatty acids and are of excellent eating quality.
- Increase of global trade relations.
- Overproduction without internal or external markets guaranteed.
- Rapid development of the sector (high percentage of animals has been fed with fodder but never with acorn), sometimes, without adequate consumer information.
- Health problems.
- Sectorial structure (fragmented).
NEW CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

- Crisis = Opportunity.
- It is needed a sound reorganization of the sector, in general, and of the extensive farming systems, in particular.
- The entire sector (farmers and industry) should set up a new strategy to market demands (national and international) carrying out new reforms and investment.
- More training and awareness.
IN ADDITION TO IMPROVE QUALITY PROCESS, WE NEED PARALELLY TO EXTEND THE ACTIVITIES
Thank you for your attention!

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