Voisin Rational Grazing (VRG)

A system that separates the pasture in different sections and intercalate the use of this sections to feed the animals based on some general principles.   
  
Advantages:   
- It does not demand a significant change in terms of technology and field preparation

- It is not necessary to have highly specialized personnel.

- Like other regenerative systems, VRG provides a range of ecosystem services, including negative net carbon emission, reduced soil erosion, and increased biodiversity.

- Because VRG is also focused on animal performance, farmers applying VRG are more resilient against the adversities confronting farmers practicing more conventional farming systems.  
  
Disadvantages:  
  
-Social constraints:  More specifically, local incentives and  
initiatives that encourage farmers to take an interest in the ecological processes involved in livestock farming are still lacking.

- VRG requires a paradigm shift from the farmers and thus its uptake may be hindered if there is not enough support within the community

- Little research has been conducted to validate the empirical evidence of  
VRG benefits on animal performance or to overcome VRG limitations.

Intensive animal farming

Intensive animal farming or industrial livestock production, also known by its opponents as factory farming and macro-farms, is a type of intensive agriculture, specifically an approach to animal husbandry designed to maximize production, while minimizing costs.

Advantages:

* Reduction of the time to slaughter
* Increase in production for the same area

Disadvantages:

* Necessity of highly specialized support to implement the system
* Demand of technology
* Increase in initial costs
* Problems with animal’s health and well-being

Agroforestry

Agroforestry is a land use management system in which trees or shrubs are grown around or among crops or pastureland. This diversification of the farming system initiates an agroecological succession, like that in natural ecosystems, and so starts a chain of events that enhance the functionality and sustainability of the farming system.

PROS

1. Soil fertility and closed nutrient cycles

2. Soil salinity control

3. Prevention of runoff and better water management

4. Stabilization of soils and microclimate

5. Low input of agrochemicals

6. Improvement of wildlife and pollinator habitat

7. Remediation of polluted soils

8. Provision of diverse products and poverty reduction

9. Prevention of damage to forests

10. Climate change mitigation

CONS

1. Labor intensive system

2. Long waiting time

3. Limited market opportunities

4. Lack of legal support

5. Knowledge and technology intensive

6. Competition for resources

7. Invasive species and alternate hosts to pests

8. Allelopathy