***Table 1****. Summary of management strategies used to adapt to climate and resource conditions*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Management strategy | | | Definition |
| Resource | Spatial resource use | Free grazing | Livestock graze freely throughout the entire pasture. |
| Rotational | The pasture is divided into four paddocks. Livestock move from one paddock to another according to one of the following strategies:  **1)** **end of the season**  **2)** **quantity/quality of resources in the paddock**  **3) body condition of livestock.** |
| Livestock | Stocking rate | Ordinary sales | In the fall, the regular livestock sale takes place (i.e., sale of weaned male calves and non-replacement cows). |
| Extraordinary sales |  |
| Breeding | Uncontrolled | Breeding takes place at any time of the year. |
| Controlled | Breeding takes place in summer. |
| Weaning | Natural | Natural weaning takes place at the age of 8 months. |
| Early | Weaning occurs between 1 and 7 months of age, depending on the mother's condition. |
| Food supplementation | No | Livestock completely dependent on naturally growing pasture. |
| Yes | The livestock system supplements feed for animals below their minimum weight. |

**THREE DIFFERENT LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS**

**Traditional-oriented** livestock farming prioritizes the preservation of traditional practices and cultural values. It involves raising livestock on open pastures, using the natural resources of the territory to support livestock production, with little or no use of external inputs. There is little attention to the improvement of cattle breeding, feed quality or herd management practices. This type of ranching is often associated with low-input systems that emphasize self-sufficiency and low costs, and is practiced by small-scale farmers and communities who rely on livestock as a source of income and food.

**How ordinary sales works**: Since this farming approach does not actively manage the herd, the maximum number of animals is determined by the natural limits of the system (i.e., the availability of natural resources), not by the farmer's workload capacity. This means that apart from the normal sale of animals during the selling season, which removes animals from the system, the main factor regulating the livestock population is natural mortality due to old age and resource scarcity. On the first day of fall, they sell only all the male weaned calves and steers (with the exception of the breeding males).

**Market-oriented** farming is a more commercial form of livestock production that is focused on profit maximization through efficient production methods, such as controlled breeding and sell of old livestock to improve the quality of the herd and the use of feed supplements to increase the productivity of the animals. In some cases, there are also practices such as rotational grazing based on animal body condition. In times of drought, the animals with the worst health conditions are sold off in order to maximize the profit and to preserve animals that are in better body condition.

**How ordinary sales works**: In this system, livestock is actively managed to increase production, so the maximum number of animals is limited by the farmer's workload capacity. On the first day of fall, all weaned male calves and steers (except breeding males) and empty old cows are sold.

If after this sale the number of animals is still above workload capacity, the farmer will sell empty heifers and cows with the lowest live weight until the system reaches a herd size just below the farmer's workload capacity.

**Environmental-oriented** farming prioritizes conservation of natural resources and livestock welfare over profit maximization. This type of ranching often includes practices such as rotational grazing based on the state of the resource, which allows for better management of grazing pressure and promotes healthy soils and vegetation. Control breeding is used to synchronize the birth of animals with the season of the year with the greatest availability of resources. Exceptional sales during a drought, such as the sale of old livestock and animals not intended for sale, only take place when the state of the resource is at risk, with the intention of maintaining the welfare of the animals and the conservation of the grasslands. Environmentally oriented livestock production often results in lower yields, with a lower stocking density and a slower rate of growth of the cattle. This can result in higher production costs, but has the potential to create more resilient and sustainable systems in the long term.

**How ordinary sales works**: This farming approach actively manages livestock to ensure animal welfare and grassland conservation, so the maximum number of animals is determined firstly by the farmer's workload capacity and secondly by the amount of resources in the system. This means that **in first instance**, **they follow the same strategy as the market-oriented farmer**: they sell all male weaned calves and steers (except breeding males), old empty cows and a certain number of cows until the system reaches a herd size just below the farmer’s workload capacity. However, once this number is reached, **in a second instance**, the farmer evaluates the condition of the resource: If the stocking rate of the system is greater than the stocking rate desired by the farmer, the farmer considers that animal welfare and resource levels are at risk, triggering the sale of more empty heifers and cows with lowest weight until the system reaches the desired stocking rate set by the farmer.

***Table 2****. Summary of management strategies in use by each livestock production system*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Management strategy | **Traditional-oriented** | **Market-oriented** | **Environmental-oriented** |
| Spatial resource use | Free grazing | Free grazing  or  Rotational grazing (based on body condition of livestock) | Free grazing  or  Rotational grazing (based on resource quantity/quality) |
| Ordinary sales:  Sell all male weaned calves and steers (except breeding males) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Ordinary sales:  Sell old cows | No | Yes | Yes |
| Ordinary sales:  Sell empty heifers and cows | No | Depending on the farmer’s workload capacity | Depending on the farmer’s workload capacity and on the state of the resource and animal welfare |
| Extraordinary sales in times of crisis:  sell livestock not intended for sale | No | Only when the body condition of livestock deteriorates does the sale of cattle with the worst BCS take place, to maximize profits | Only when the state of the resource is compromised, for animal wellbeing and grassland conservation |
| Breeding | Uncontrolled | Controlled | Controlled |
| Weaning | Natural | Early | Natural |
| Food supplementation | No | Yes | Only when the state of the resource is compromised, for animal wellbeing and grassland conservation |

**OUTCOMES TO COMPARE BETWEEN LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS**

* Farmer wellbeing: farm income vs workforce
  + Income:
    - Sell of animals
  + Costs:
    - Food supplementation
    - Operating costs (e.g., farm infrastructure, equipment, etc.)
    - Workforce
* Animal welfare: body condition and pregnancy rate
* Resource level: resource quantity (total amount) and quality (bush encroachment)