

**Book of Abstracts of the 68th Annual Meeting of the
European Federation of Animal Science**



EAAP

European Federation of Animal Science

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Tallinn, Estonia, 28 August – 1 September 2017



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Welcome to Tallinn, Estonia

On behalf of the Estonian Organising Committee, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the 68th Annual Meeting of the European Federation of Animal Science at the Solaris Tallinn. It is our first opportunity to host the EAAP Annual Meeting – the Europe's largest animal scientific conference.

The main theme of this years' meeting is Patterns of Livestock Production in the Development of Bioeconomy, which is a hot topic worldwide and a very appropriate subject in view of the current challenges for both human society and livestock industry. Knowledge-based innovation in the livestock sector is needed to integrate animal production into a viable bioeconomy value chain and ensure food security along with improving animal health and reducing environmental impacts. The programme will cover the latest findings and views on developments in animal genetics, health and welfare, nutrition, physiology, livestock farming systems, precision livestock farming, insects and cattle, horse, pig, sheep and goat production, as well as their allied industries.

The participants will have the opportunity to attend a very interesting scientific programme, to meet scientists working with a wide range of animal species and in various disciplines, to make new contacts and discuss the latest developments in animal sciences. The social events will offer the participants a unique occasion to get a glimpse of Estonian culture and the beautiful city of Tallinn.

We hope that all of you will have a very productive meeting and that you will enjoy the social events and our warm and friendly atmosphere.

Toomas Kevvai

Chairman of the Estonian Organising Committee
Deputy Secretary General for Food Safety, Research and Development
Ministry of Rural Affairs of the Republic of Estonia

National organisers of the 68th EAAP Annual Meeting

Estonian National Organising Committee

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- **Ms Krista Rooni**

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Friends of EAAP

By creating the 'Friends of EAAP', EAAP offers the opportunity to industries to receive services from EAAP in change of a fixed sponsoring amount of support every year.

- The group of supporting industries are layered in three categories: 'silver', 'gold' and 'diamond' level.
- It is offered an important discount (one year free of charge) if the sponsoring industry will agree for a four years period.
- EAAP will offer the service to create a scientific network (with Research Institutes and Scientists) around Europe.
- Creation of a permanent Board of Industries within EAAP with the objective to inform, influence the scientific and organizational actions of EAAP, like proposing choices of the scientific sessions and invited speakers and to propose industry representatives for the Study Commissions.
- Organization of targeted workshops, proposed by industries.
- EAAP can represent and facilitate activities of the supporting industries toward international legislative and regulatory organizations.
- EAAP can facilitate the supporting industries to enter in consortia dealing with internationally supported research projects.

Furthermore EAAP offers, depending to the level of support (details on our website: www.eaap.org):

- Free entrances to the EAAP annual meeting and Gala dinner invitation.
- Free registration to journal *animal*.
- Inclusion of industry advertisement in the EAAP Newsletter, in the banner of the EAAP website, in the Book of Abstract and in the Programme Booklet of the EAAP annual meeting.
- Inclusion of industry leaflets in the annual meeting package.
- Presence of industry advertisements on the slides between presentations at selected standard sessions.
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- Public Recognition by the EAAP President at the Plenary Opening Session of the annual meeting.
- Discounted stands at the EAAP annual meeting.
- Invitation to meetings (at every annual meeting) to discuss joint strategy EAAP/Industries with the EAAP President, Vice-President for Scientific affair, Secretary General and other selected members of the Council and of the Scientific Committee.

Contact and further information

If the industry you represent is interested to become 'Friend of EAAP' or want to have further information please contact jean-marc.perez0000@orange.fr or EAAP secretariat (eaap@eaap.org, phone : +39 06 44202639).

The Association

EAAP (The European Federation of Animal Science) organises every year an international meeting which attracts between 900 and 1500 people. The main aims of EAAP are to promote, by means of active co-operation between its members and other relevant international and national organisations, the advancement of scientific research, sustainable development and systems of production; experimentation, application and extension; to improve the technical and economic conditions of the livestock sector; to promote the welfare of farm animals and the conservation of the rural environment; to control and optimise the use of natural resources in general and animal genetic resources in particular; to encourage the involvement of young scientists and technicians. More information on the organisation and its activities can be found at www.eaap.org

Local sheep rearing system characterization in the Brazilian northeastern regionJ.K.G. Arandas¹, M.N. Ribeiro¹, A.G.C. Alves¹ and O. Facó²¹Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Animal. Science, Av. D. Manoel de Medeiros, 52171900, Brazil, ²Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, Goat and Sheep, Sobral, Ceará, 62030270, Brazil; ribeiromn1@hotmail.com

The paper aim to characterize the *Morada Nova* sheep breed rearing system and the rearing system prevalent in crossbred herds in the state of Ceará, Brazil. The study was carried out in the center of origin of the *Morada Nova* sheep breed, the municipality of Morada Nova. Purebred *Morada Nova* breeders (n=13) and crossbred *Morada Nova* breeders (n=48) were interviewed in order to characterize the rearing system profile of the two groups. It was applied a semi-structured interview and a data file was constructed based on the answers of the interviewed, for which descriptive statistics and analysis of variance were done, followed by a tukey test. Multivariate techniques such as factorial analysis based on principal components, clustering and discriminant analysis were applied. The extensive rearing system was the most usual among the evaluated groups. The animal feeding base consisted of Caatinga resources and supplementation with maize and sorghum silage in times of low food availability. The diversified management system based on livestock plus tillage was the most common in the two studied groups. Based on the factorial analysis, the use of supplementation, time of supplementation, breeding age, age of the breeders, herd size and the main activity were the most important traits to characterize the local rearing system for the two studied groups. Both pure-breed and crossbred breeders adopted very similar management measures. This information may be useful in defining sustainable development programs for local sheep breeds, for instance the *Morada Nova*.

Ethnozootechny and the conservation of domestic and wild animal diversityA.G.C. Alves¹, M.N. Ribeiro¹, R. Bozzi², P. Bruschi² and R.G. Costa³¹Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Av. D. Manoel de Medeiros, 52171900, Brazil, ²Università Degli Studi di Firenze, Scuola di Agraria, P.zza S.Marco, 4, Firenze, 50121, Italy, ³Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Animal Science, Bananeiras, Paraíba, 58220, Brazil; ribeiromn1@hotmail.com

Efforts to conserve biodiversity in agroecosystems also include domesticated plants and animals. A survey was carried out in Tuscany, Italy, with shepherds of the Zerasca and Pomarancina breeds. Both are endangered autochthonous breeds, belonging to the apenine trunk and meat producers. The aim was to describe and analyze the local knowledge regarding the care of the life and health of sheep, with emphasis on the use of plants in the treatment of diseases of these animals. The concept of 'farming styles' was used as a basis, which allows to relate the cultural, technical and environmental dimensions of agricultural production. Initially, a survey was carried out in the field to identify relevant issues and problems in local sheep farming. There was a tendency to disconnect from the ancestral practices of veterinary use of plants, characterizing, at least apparently, an 'extinction of experience' situation. Still in reference to the protection of life and animal health, there was a strong conflict between the shepherds and the wolves (*Canis lupus italicus* Altobello, 1921), the main sheep predators in the region. About half of the farms were run by women; Labor was almost exclusively family; About 75% reported wolf attacks on their herds. This has caused changes in management, with an increase in production costs, according to the sheherds' perception. Rumors about the intentional reintroduction of wolves can be seen as folk social science, that is, explanations of the world that represent a cultural resistance against the dominant narratives and the structures of power that sustain them. Ethnobiological approaches, possibly associated with the scientific study of 'rumors' may contribute to the mediation of these conflicts. (Funding bodies: Capes / PGCI, Science without Borders, CNPq).