

MEXICAN GROUP OF REGENERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE RANCH: A NEW ALTERNATIVE TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR A SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK

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ABSTRACT: As part of the new approaches of a group of northern Mexican cattlemen, passionate about sustainable animal production systems; Committed to the care of the environment and social livestock was created a civil association that allowed them to create a community of knowledge and research to share experiences with all those producers who are interested in improving their beef cattle production chain in a sustainable way. There are currently more than 250 active members in Mexico, U.S.A., Canadá, Colombia, Chile, Perú, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and Costa Rica. Carrying out forums, congresses, trainings and demonstrative visits to properties that are examples of success stories in Mexico. Among the various themes presented by the group are: a) Regenerating the pasture with non-selective grazing. B) Healing the earth. Holistic Management Taranaki Farm. C) Greening deserts through the Allan Savory System. D) How the Voisin System works in pasture rotation. E) Regeneration of pasture by means of rational livestock. F) Harvesting of water in the agostaderos. G) The productivity of the pastures, maintaining the biological cycles in the soil. H) Agro-alimentary Development of Integration. I) Regenerative farming, a permanent reconciliation between ecology and profitability. J) Low maintenance genetics and parameters that determine the profitability of a ranch, etc. On December 3 and 4, 2016, the first International Congress of Regenerative Management of Ranches was held in the City of Cuauhtémoc, Chihuahua, Mexico with the attendance of more than 300 people and more than 8 speakers of international stature. Here are some successful projects in the regenerative management of ranches: 1) Agroparque Santa María in Nuevo León. 2) Citlalitlan in Puebla. 3) Cuenca de los Ojos in Sonora. 4) Estampa Verde in the State of México. 5) Finca Lepperoni in Guanajuato. 6) Granja Tequio in the State of México. 7) Sierra Gorda Ecological Group in Querétaro. 8) Las Calabazas in Baja California Norte. 9) Molinga Green Mills in Costa Rica. 10) Pachamama in Baja California Norte. 11) Agroecological Park in Zapopán. 12) Pastoralists of the desert in Chihuahua. 13) Piedras Anchas in Querétaro. 14) Plantum in Colima. 15) Rancho Chacalcahuilt in Guerrero. 16) Rancho los Amigos in Veracruz. 17) Ranchos los Robles in Chihuahua. 18) Rancho San Ricardo in Veracruz. 19) Taxcan Ecoaldea in Nayarit. 20) Tierramor in Patzcuaro. 21) Permanent Land in México City. In Mexico of the territorial extension 57% of the surface corresponds to the agostaderos and not cultivable land of there the importance to recover and to take care of the grassland, for the vegetal cover, retention of water and generation of oxygen, as for the production of food. At the global level we have the misconception that the cattle activity with the emission of methane gas is one of the main factors in the global warming, but we believe that with a reasonable cattle raising and recovering the vegetal cover in the grasslands can be heal the world.

Key words: Regenerative management of ranches, alternative solution to climate change.

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