

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

FAMILY SUCCESSION IN DAIRY PRODUCTION SYSTEMS LOCATED IN PARANÁ STATE, BRAZIL

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In 2015, Brazil produced 35 billion liters of milk, highlighting the States of Minas Gerais, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul as the largest producers. Most of Parana's milk production is made in family based Dairy Production Systems (DPS). Besides that, about 8 million of young people live and work on farmers. However, most of young people do not have interest in continuing working in farm activities. The low family succession has been occurring for several reasons, work characteristics, considered arduous and painful; market characteristics, especially considering low income of milk production and the lack of leisure in rural areas. Faced with the social and economic importance milk production in Paraná State and the increasing of rural migration, we aim to analyze how the process of family succession occurs in the State of Paraná. We applied 184 forms in dairy farms located in three regions of Paraná State, North Central, West and Eastern, between September and November 2016. Among the 184 interviewed dairy farmers, 107 (58,15%) stated that family succession will occur (group 1 = G1), and 77 (41,84%) declared there will not occur (group 2 = G2). After that we perform mean test (t-test) to compare those groups (G1 and G2). Three variables were analyzed: annual milk production (G1=1780.51 ± 3411.99; G2=380.68 ± 385.13) (L/day), animal productivity (G1=19.92 ± 7.67; G2=16.08 ± 6.17) (L/head) and, productivity per area (G1= 49.20 ± 36.20; G2= 38.73 ± 31.38) (L/ha). Group 1 (family succession will occur), has achieved higher means (P<0.05) for the three variables analyzed. We conclude that higher production and productivity has generate greater possibilities for family succession in dairy activity.

Keywords: family farming, milk production, rural exodus.

Promoção e Realização:



Apoio Institucional:



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