

CONTEXT PROFILE

 ROMANIA



FARMER

Dănilă Vlad



INNOVATION

Mixt dairy farm with local gastronomy



[Video](#)



MAIN DOMAIN OF THE INNOVATION

Improvement of marketing



SOIL TYPE

Gley



FINANCE/INVESTMENT

Low



AGROCLIMATIC AREA

Continental south



MANAGEMENT

Pasture dairy



MARKET

Local-rural



CLIMATE

Moderate rainfall



TECHNICAL

Easy



SOCIAL

full-time farmer

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Case Study: RO_09	Agroclimatic Zone								
Item (Key Innovation Elements)	Alpine	Atlantic Central	Atlantic North	Atlantic South	Boreal	Continental North	Continental South	Mediterranean North	Mediterranean South
Catering (Local Gastronomic Point) and accomodation at farmhouse in the protected area of Maramures mountains natural Park	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+	+
Refining local food ingredients for traditional dishes	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Increase the value of milk and meat from the farm	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Breeding of local breeds of dairy cows (Bruna de Maramures) and sheep (Turcana) and some milking goats	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++

+++ Strong transferability
 ++ Slightly limited transferability
 + Very limited transferability
 × Generic information/not relevant

Implementation Gaps

- Prerequisite: suitable for farms that can offer own products, traditional landscapes and culture; family farms.

Research Gaps

- Possible impacts of LGP in the economy of rural districts

Suggestions to Adapt

- Item 2 and 3 could be extended by installing a farm dairy producing own traditional cheese and fermented products
- Item 1. The concept of LGP is innovative. It is smaller compared with agritourist or rural restaurant and it is more flexible. A business model that should be imported also in other areas in farms where the costs associated to the creation of an agritourist are very high.
- Item 4. Use local breeds. Strengthen the use of local sheep/cow breeds to produce high-quality milk and typical products
- Certification of the products using a national/EU certification tool (PDO; PGI; TSG other tools)

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

INVESTMENT COSTS

Total initial investment costs at start up:	mid
• Initial authorisation costs (e.g. sanitary, veterinary, etc.)	low
• Initial advisory costs	low
• Initial buildings and machineries	mid
• Initial certification costs	not applicable/not known
• Initial working capital (personal qualification, marketing and promotion, etc.)	high

ON-GOING COSTS

On-going advisory costs	mid
On-going certification costs	not applicable/not known
On-going buildings and machinery costs	mid
On-going working capital	mid

BENEFITS RELATIVE TO ORIGINAL SYSTEM

◦ Economic

Reduction in energy consumption (electricity; fuel consumption)	none or low
Reduction in input use (fertilizers; pesticides; feed) etc.	not applicable/not known
Payback period	mid
Product value added	mid
Additional farm income through agroecological/agri-environmental payment schemes	not applicable/not known

◦ Environmental

Animal feed self-sufficiency increase	not applicable/not known
Biodiversity increase	not applicable/not known
Improved nitrogen cycling	not applicable/not known
Soil regeneration	not applicable/not known
Animal health and welfare improvement	not applicable/not known

◦ Social

Workload reduction	none or low
Engagement of young generation	mid

Literature

English

- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371700266_Local_Gastronomic_Points_-an_innovative_transition_path_towards_sustainable_food_systems;
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/377499646_FROM_FARM_TO_CONSUMER_ENHANCING_THE_VALUE_OF_AGRICULTURAL_PRODUCTS_FROM_MOUNTAIN_COUNTRY_FARMS_THROUGH_LOCAL_GASTRONOMIC_POINTS
- <https://visionary-project.eu/case-studies/the-local-gastronomic-points-scheme-lgps/>