

Introduction Livestock is highly affected by the world systemic crisis. Environmental issues are an important part of these issues How to use less non renewable resources, How to preserve biodiversity, How to limit the Green house gaz emission, How to be more resilient to face climate changing

Introduction
The WINNING CARDS OF GOATS!!
How to connect these environmental issues with genetic selection and breeding of GOATS,

General data about the goat sector: 2013 in France: Average lactation goat milk production is 915 kg for Alpine and 1000 kg for Saanen (+ 2% per year) Few dominant selected breeds From 136 identified breeds, few have a selection scheme Few rare breeds with a conservation selection scheme The most growing livestock populations are goats (+66% in 20 years) 80% are in low income countries - 5% of milk and meat are traded, the remaining is auto consumed -- To develop low input systems for small holders with the application of agro ecological principles

Recent advances in Research on goat selection
The goat genome has been sequenced in 2010> Genetic control of the Casein composition -> Genetic control of the milking speed -> Genetic control of the Scrapie -> Identification of a large number of markers
BUT most researches on few breeds and minority intensified livestock systems Still few environmental applications

Recent advances in Research on goat selection Only 18 to 22% of publications on goats on marketing production systems, managements Too few multi and trans disciplinary researches linking bBo sciences and Social sciences

To take in account the charactheristics of goats Integration of goats into complex and multifunctionnal lively hood systems High capacity of local rustic breeds to valorize low value forage High rusticity to use rangelands All characteristics to be enhanced and developed by genetic

What Selection and innovations to improve the environmental performances of goats
om the individual selection to the herd selection of more adapted imals
lection of local breeds based on the adap^tation capacities of anima changing conditions I characteristics to be enhanced and developed by genetic

Non genetic innovations to enhance Developing tools to help the breeders to manage pasture and grazing Decrease and suppression of hormonal treatments Control of parasitism by alternative natural treatments Development of electronic tools to monitor better the behavior of animal in non pastoral systems And more Research in Social Science to support public policies and collective organizations to favor innovation

Conclusion

- Transition toward new paradigms are needed
- Much lock in to limit this orientation

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