Abstract
The study was performed based on researches and results of strategies of cattle rearing development in Cuba and the Latin American region, in which the outcomes were not those expected by applying technologies not adapted adequately to the conditions of this region, especially in the management of the grassland ecosystem under exploitation. It was emphasized the strategic error of using high sowing volumes for pasture recovery, mainly due to the high cost of fuel and the subutilization of the degraded grasslands, instead of giving priority to the management as a way to decrease the sowing volume, besides increasing the yield, the quality and the persistence. The advantages of the systematic control of the main indexes of the sustainability are discussed to detect the problems and apply the measures on time, avoiding cattle rearing deterioration and facilitating its recovery. Errors affecting the sustainability of the herds are enumerated. These errors have provoked the consequent deterioration of the productive, reproductive and grassland indexes. Also, it has been studied their effect on the natural fertility of the soil and the losses in the arable layer due to erosion. It is confirmed the need for better use of the regional resources having as priority a more efficient management of the grassland ecosystem.

Keywords
Technology, management, grassland, sustainability, efficiency.