



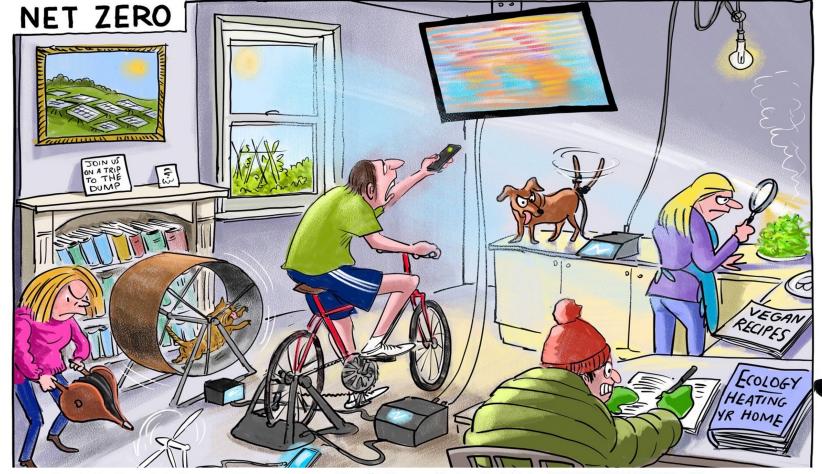
Ruminants
and climate
change in the
UK – what we
need to know

21st April 2022



@bovidiva Harper Adams University

Net Zero is a clear priority



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Cartoon from: https://twitter.com/Cartoon4sale/status/1384537729460056067?s=20







Committee on Climate Change aims to free 22% of agricultural land by 2050



Behaviour change is also needed:

Reduce beef, lamb and dairy consumption by 20% per capita by 2050.



Reduce food waste by 20% by 2030.

Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Infographic from Committee on Climate Change (2020): https://www.theccc.org.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2020/01/Land-use-Policies-for-a-Net-Zero-UK-Infographic.pdf





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Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Infographic from Committee on Climate Change (2020): https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Land-use-Policies-for-a-Net-Zero-UK-Infographic.pdf

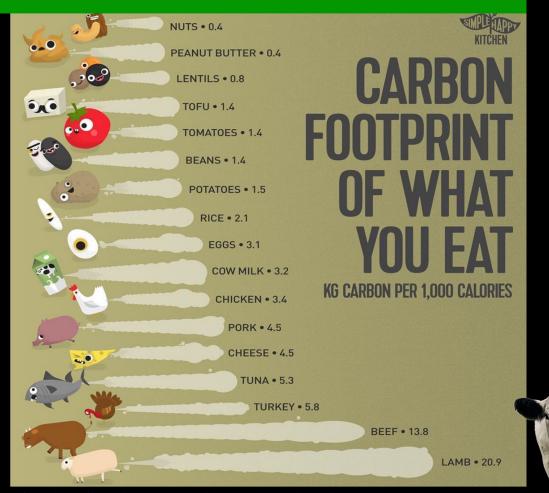


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Global averages are meaningless

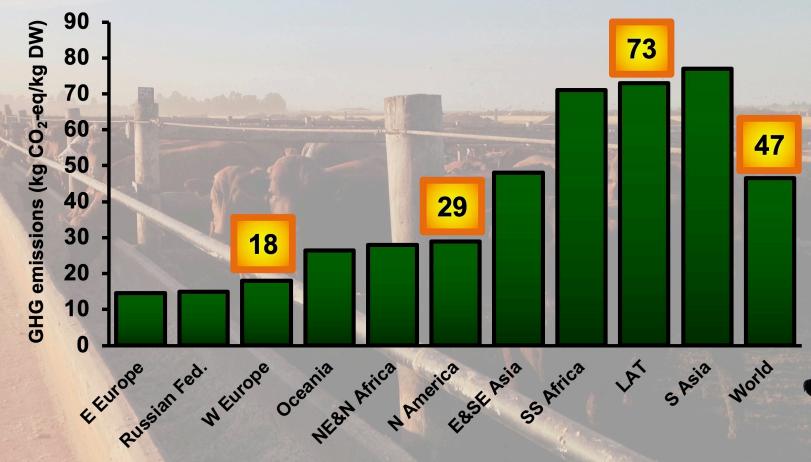
The carbon footprints of the foods we eat vary considerably global average figures are inappropriate when food production is regional



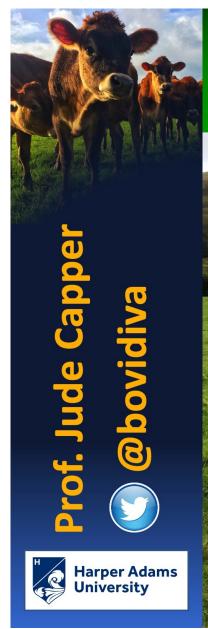
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020, infographic from: https://www.instagram.com/simple-happy-kitchen/

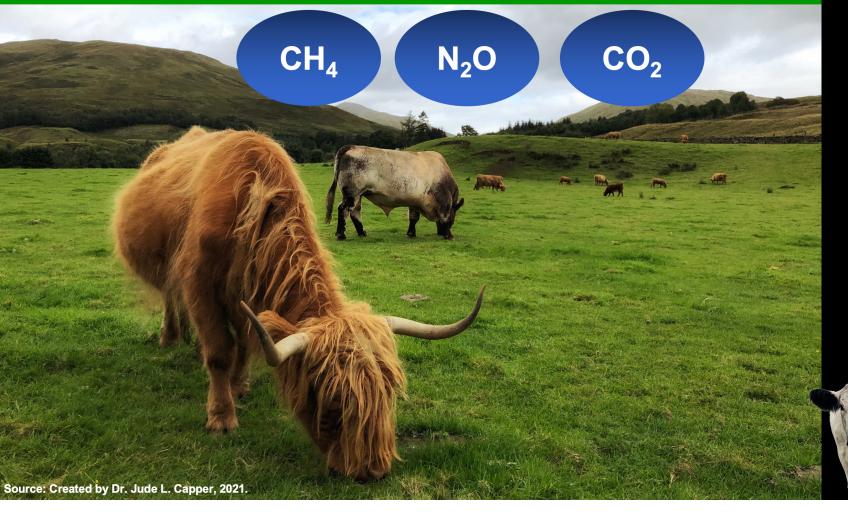


The carbon footprint of beef production varies across the globe

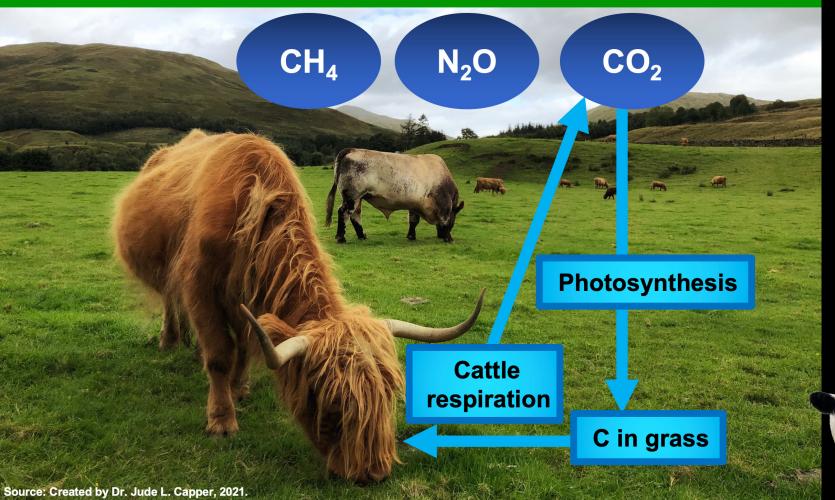


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020; data from Gerber et al. (2013) Tackling climate change through livestock – A global assessment of emissions and mitigation opportunities. FAO, Rome, Italy.

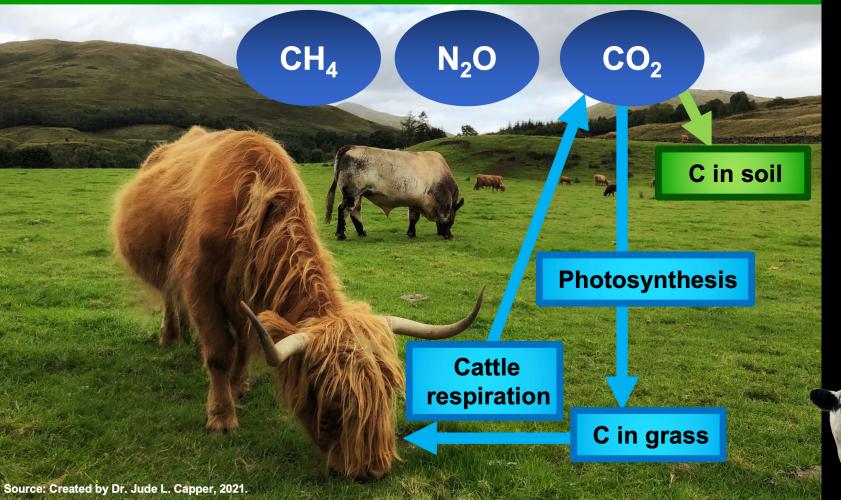




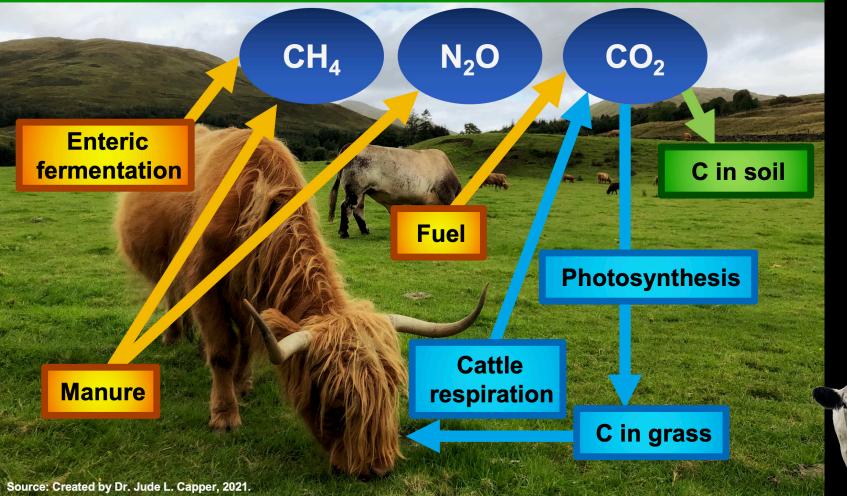






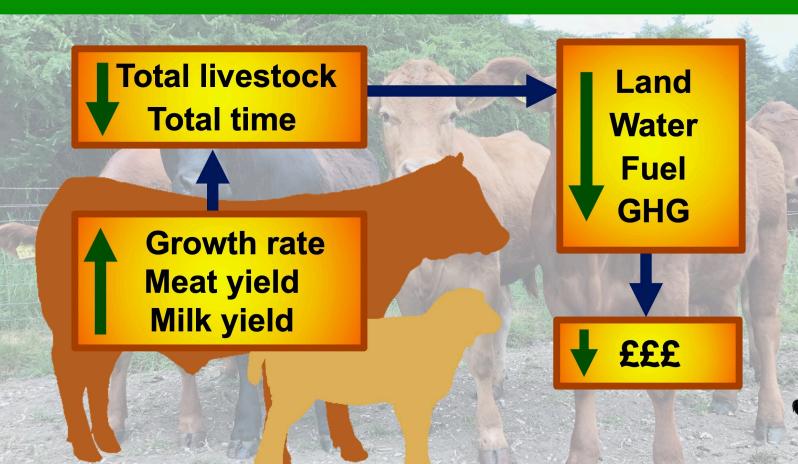








Improving animal productivity reduces the environmental impact of milk and meat



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Data from: Capper, JL. 2015. Sustainability and One Health. In: Cockcroft, P. Bovine Medicine. Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford, UK.



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Reducing age at slaughter has both economic and environmental benefits



Birth weight
Slaughter weight
Total gain
Age at slaughter
Daily liveweight gain
Maintenance feed needed

40 kg 670 kg 630 kg 27 months 0.77 kg/d 821 days

40 kg 670 kg 630 kg 30 months 0.69 kg/d 912 days

Source: Created as an example by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021.





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Reducing age at slaughter has both economic and environmental benefits

91 fewer days of feed, land and greenhouse gases.
Opportunity cost?

27 mo 30 mo

Birth weight
Slaughter weight
Total gain
Age at slaughter
Daily liveweight gain
Maintenance feed needed

40 kg 670 kg 630 kg 27 months 0.77 kg/d 821 days

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Source: Created as an example by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021.



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Reproductive interventions must be economically and environmentally sustainable

Improving maternal trait genetics via Al over 20 yrs

Decreased mature weight and calving interval

£47-344 improved economics per cow calving

95 - 2,009 kg CO₂ reduction in GHG emissions per cow



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022. Data from Quinton et al. (2018) Predicted economic and greenhouse gas benefits from using improved maternal genetics in UK beef cattle. Proceedings of the World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production, 11.364



Improving key performance indicators reduces environmental impacts





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GHG benefits of dairy-beef now recognized – sucklers will need to demonstrate benefits

Annual requirements of one suckler cow:

- •3,954 kg feed DM
- 20,047 litres water
- 2,459 kg CO₂

Need to justify these impacts vs. beef from

dairy.

Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Calculation based on feed and water requirements of one Angus cow weighing of milk per day, with calf weaned at 207 days of age.

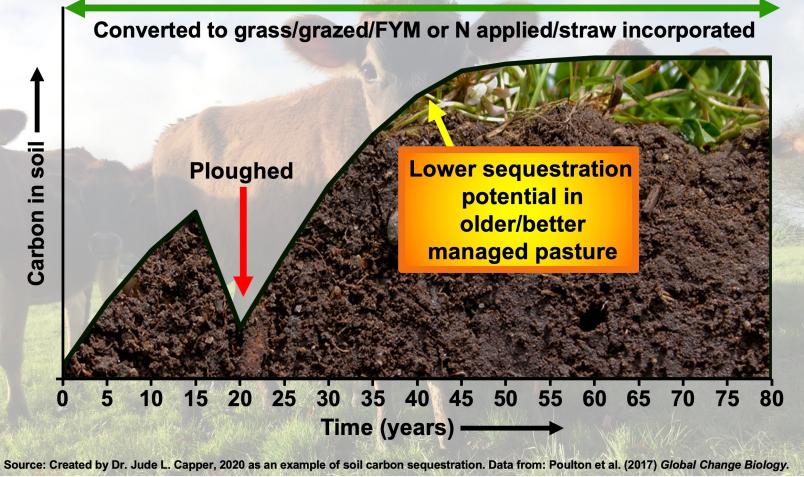




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Carbon sequestration offers promise – but isn't a magic bullet

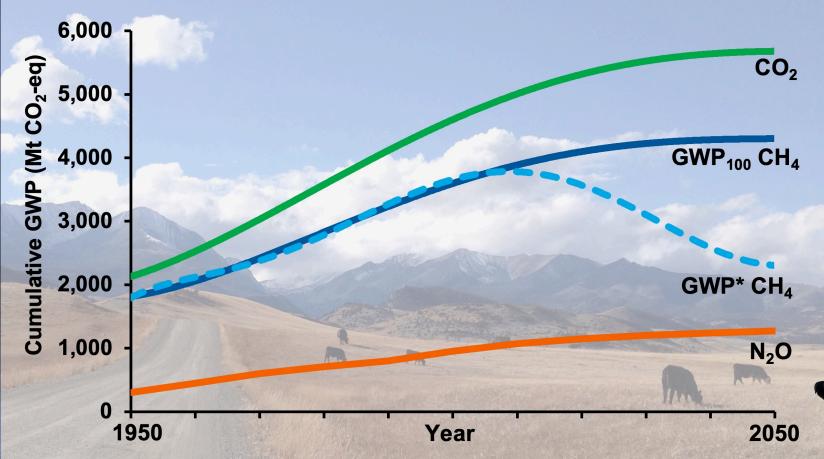




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Under GWP*, methane may contribute to global cooling



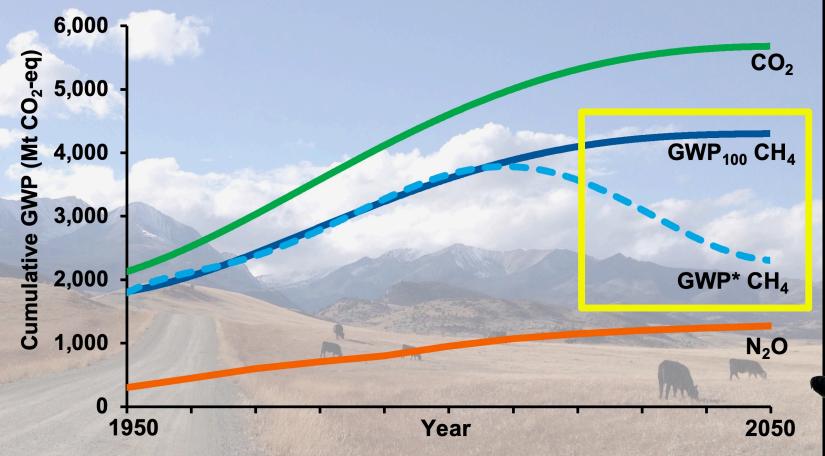
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022. Graph adapted from Allen et al. (2019) Agricultural Emissions on a Path to Net Zero. Available at: https://www.slideshare.net/Sustainablefoodtrust/myles-allen-154983406



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COM

Do 582,538 Veganuary participants amount to more than a hill of beans?

JOIN THE NEW YEAR'S REVOLUTION

- Slightly smaller than the population of Sheffield
- If all participants were UK-based they would comprise <1% of the UK population
- Average of 2,787 per participating country
- 62% of participants already vegan, vegetarian or pescatarian



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Information from: https://veganuary.com/



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COM

Guilt is a primary motivator for people considering going vegetarian or vegan

"I sometimes feel guilty when consuming meat and dairy products"

and flexitarians
thinking of giving up
meat said "yes"
compared to 25% of
national population

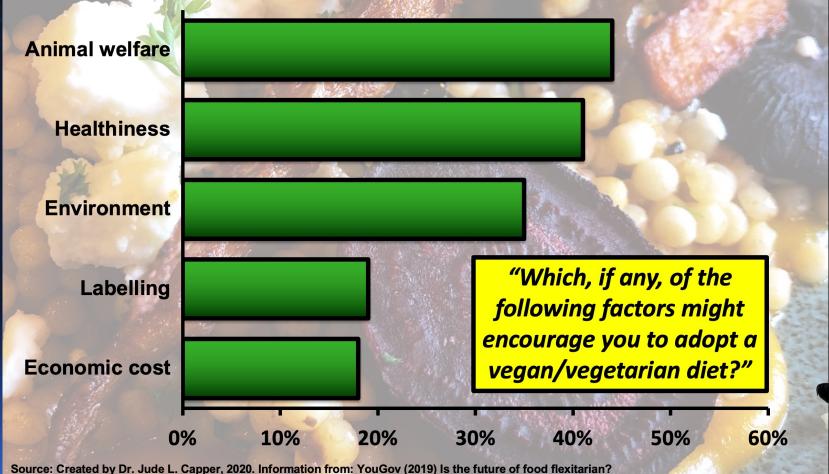






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Animal welfare and human health are major concerns for people giving up animal products



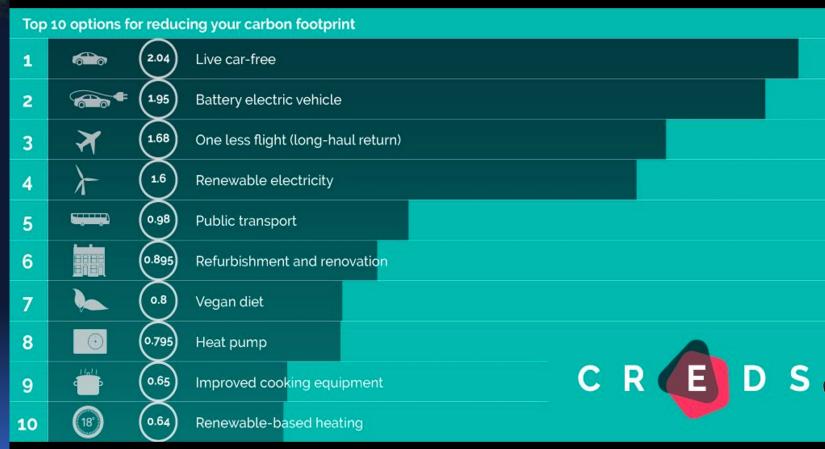
https://yougov.co.uk/topics/resources/articles-reports/2019/03/18/future-food-flexitarian



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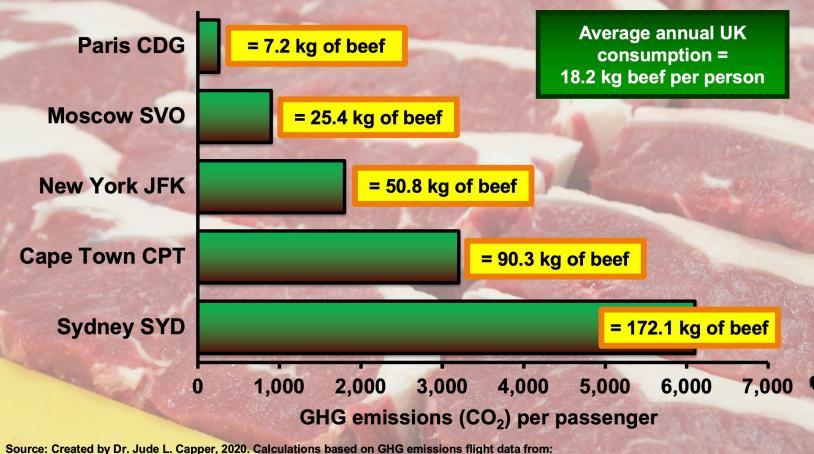
New CREDS report puts transport, energy and food choices into context



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. . Infographic adapted from Centre for Research into Energy Demand Solutions (2020). Available at: https://twitter.com/CREDS_UK/status/1262984570175176704?s=20



International flights emit considerable quantities of carbon compared to beef production



https://co2.myclimate.org/en/flight_calculators/new, and on a carbon footprint per kg of boneless beef of 35.5 kg CO2-eq (under GWP100) from

AHDB: http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/p_cp_down_to_earth300112.pdf



Can we grow human food crops everywhere?





Prof. Jude Cappel (@bovidiva



65% of UK land is not suitable for growing arable crops



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Grazing land includes temporary grass on arable land (6% of total), land used for outdoor pigs or non-agricultural purposes not shown (1.7% of total). Data from DEFRA. 2019. Farming statistics - provisional crop areas, yields and livestock populations at 1 June 2019 – United Kingdom.

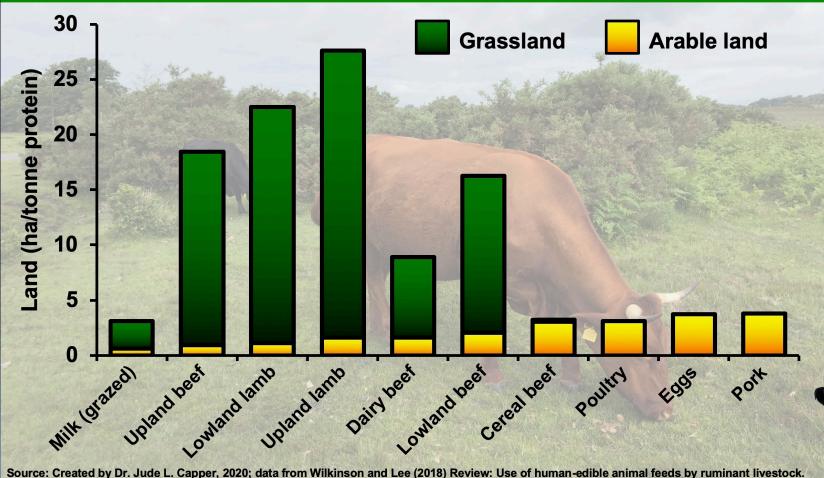
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/837834/structure-jun2019prov-UK-10oct19.pdf

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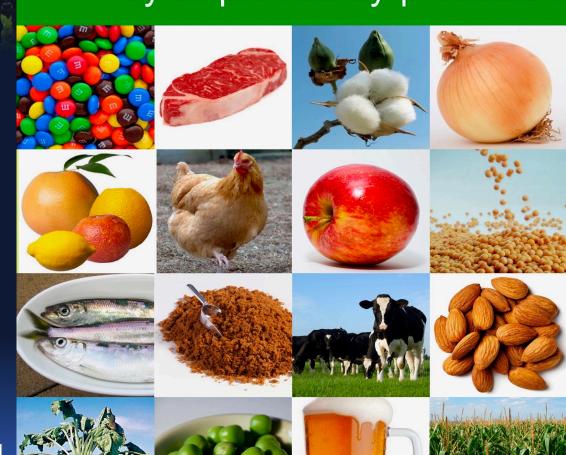
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Animal.

Livestock systems vary widely in arable and grassland use



What do these industries have in common? They all provide by-products fed to animals





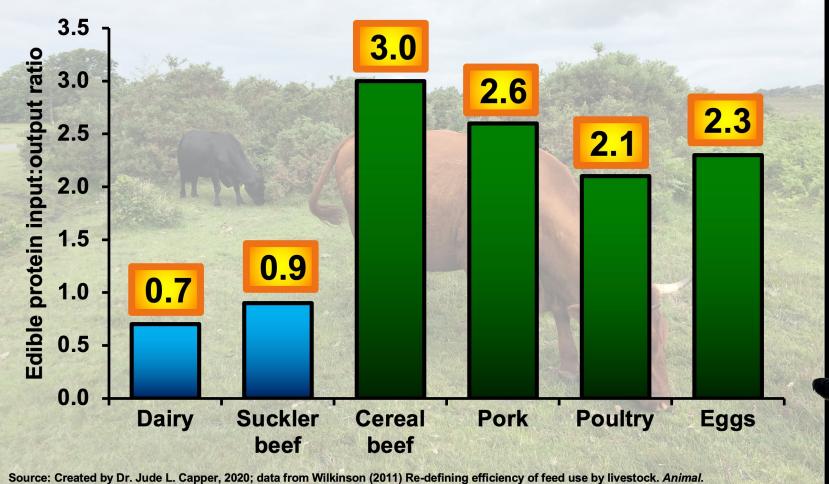








Grazing cattle systems produce more humanedible protein than they consume



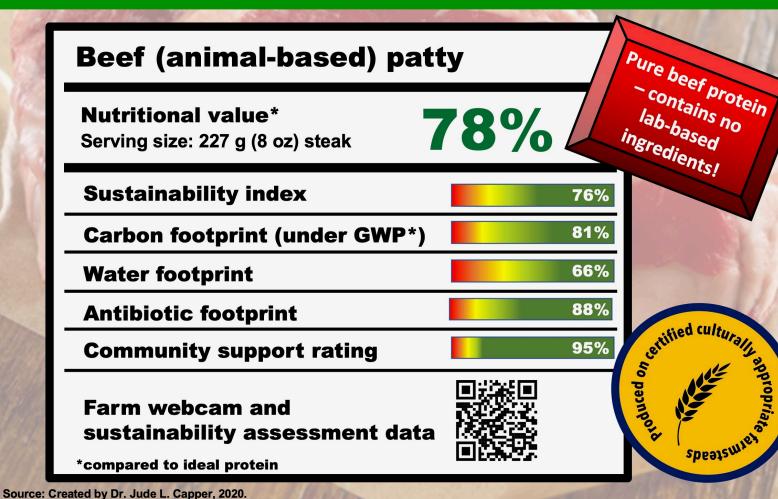


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Sustainability indices will be increasingly present on meat labels in future

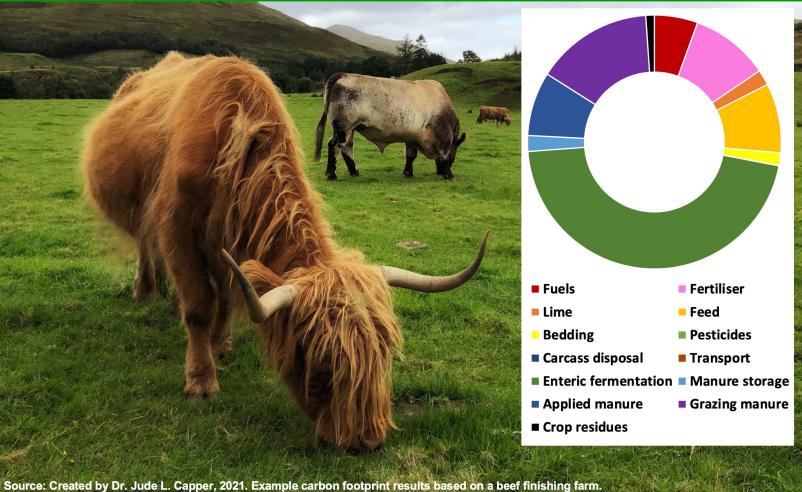




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Standard footprinting tool urgently needed across the industry







Peer-to-peer learning, discussion groups and farmer incentives aid behavioural change









Thank you!

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Questions?



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Cartoon from: http://snipurl.com/methanecartoon