

Jude Capper, PhD



Sustainable Ruminant Production



3rd May 2022

Source: Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022



Social acceptability and consumer trust are vital for sustainable livestock production

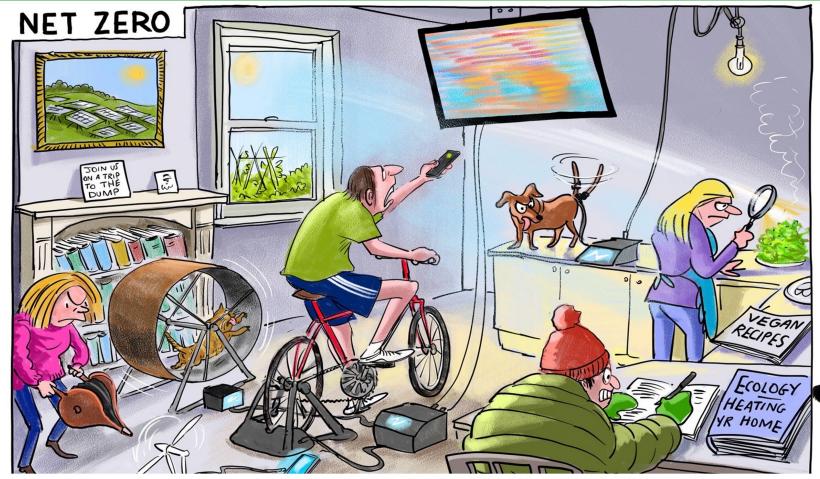






Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020.

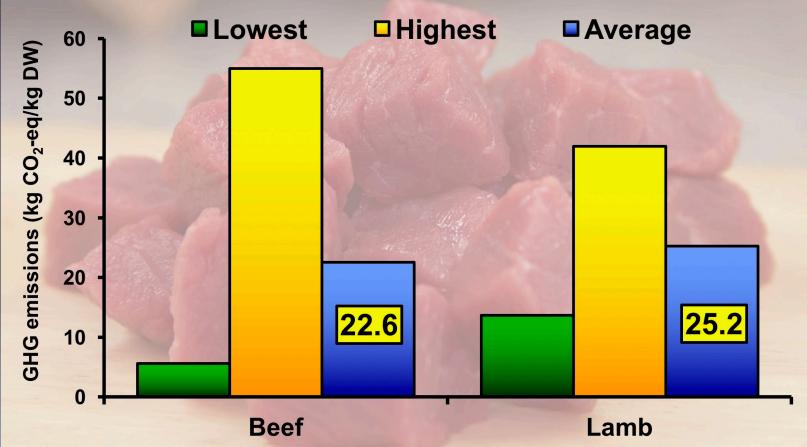
Net Zero is a clear priority



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



Carbon footprints of English beef and lamb show significant variation



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2016; data from 131 beef units and 57 sheep units analyzed by E-CO₂ and reported in: EBLEX (2012) Down to Earth – The Beef and Sheep Roadmap – Phase Three. AHDB, Stoneleigh, UK.











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.

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

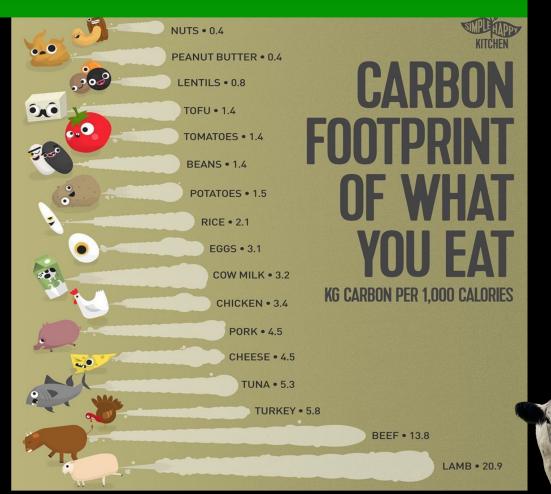


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Global averages are meaningless

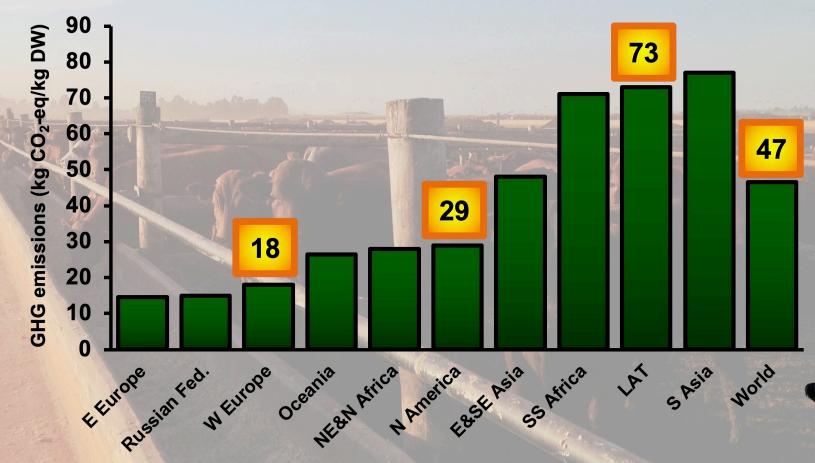
The carbon footprints of the foods we eat vary considerably global average figures are inappropriate when food production is regional



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

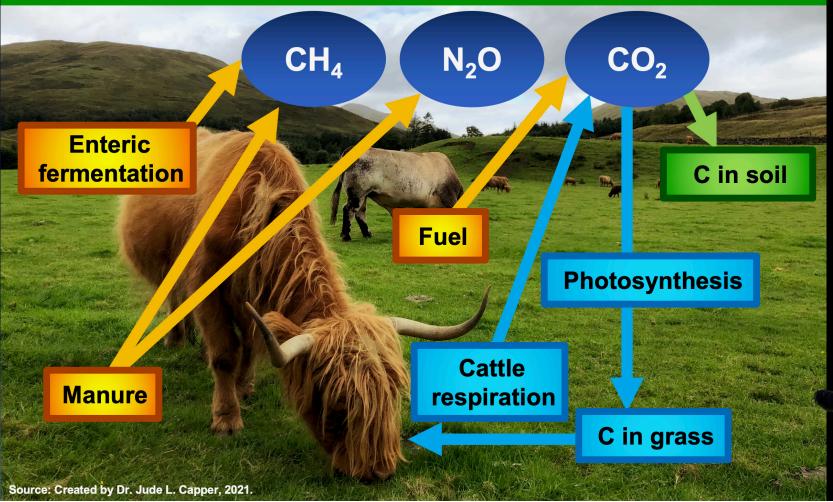


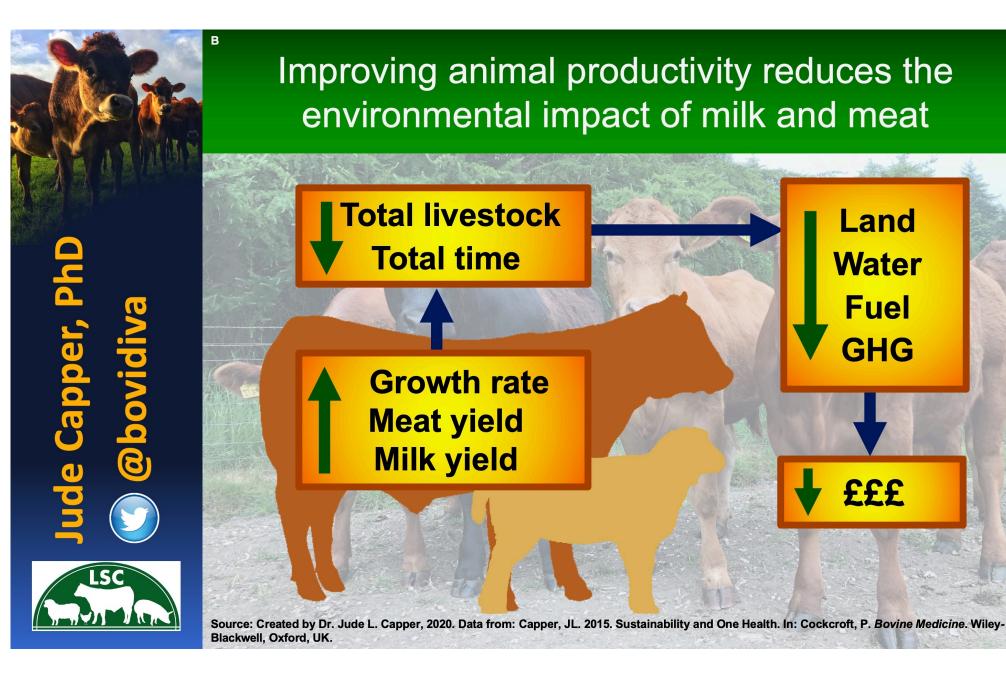


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020; data from Gerber et al. (2013) Tackling climate change through livestock – A global assessment of emissions and mitigation opportunities. FAO, Rome, Italy.

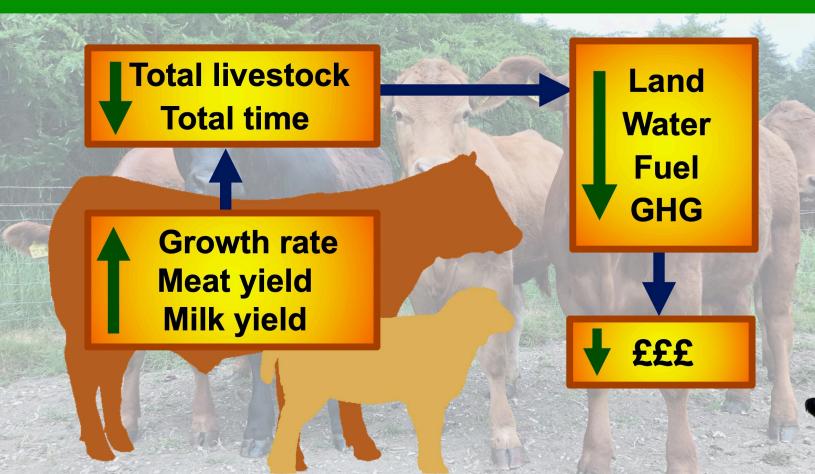


All components of the carbon cycle must be accounted for





Improving animal productivity reduces the environmental impact of milk and meat





Reducing age at slaughter has both economic and environmental benefits

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



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.





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

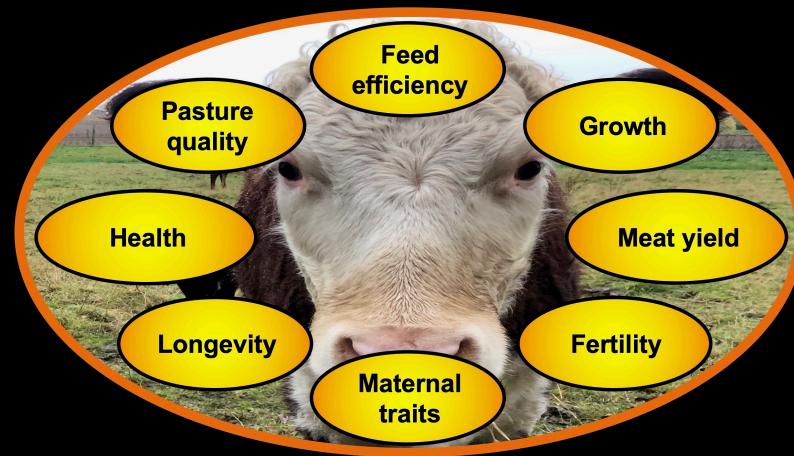




Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022. Data from Quinton et al. (2018) Predicted economic and greenhouse gas benefits from using improved maternal genetics in UK beef cattle. Proceedings of the World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production, 11.364



Improving key performance indicators reduces environmental impacts







Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020



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.

of milk per day, with calf weaned at 207 days of age.







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Animals, manure and cropping are hotspots for sheep GHG emissions



Animals: 45%



Manure: 36%



Crop inputs: 11%



Feed: 7%



Other: 1%





Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Data from Jones et al. (2014) Journal of Agricultural Science: 152, 288-308.



Data is sparse, but some key opportunities highlighted to decrease GHG



Finish lambs earlier = 16-24%



Lamb ewes as hoggets = 9-13%

Note: Results are from multiple studies



Select for low methane = 8-10%



Select for litter size = 5-9%



Improve ewe longevity = 1-6%



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Data from Jones et al. (2014) Journal of Agricultural Science: 152, 288–308.

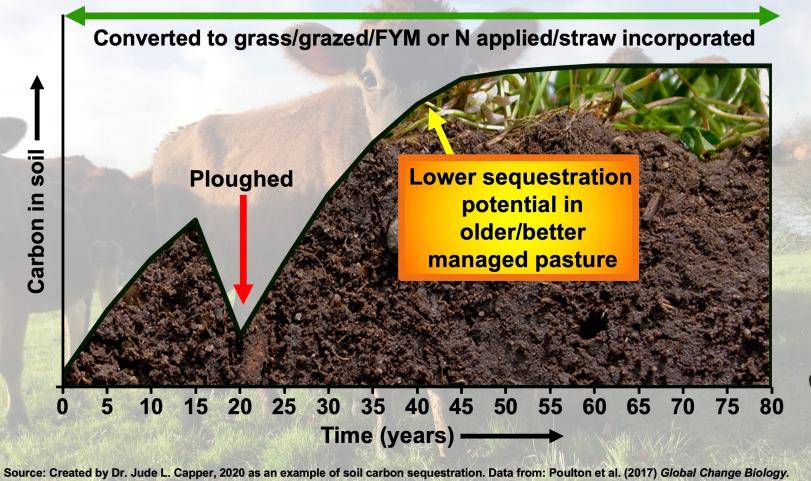




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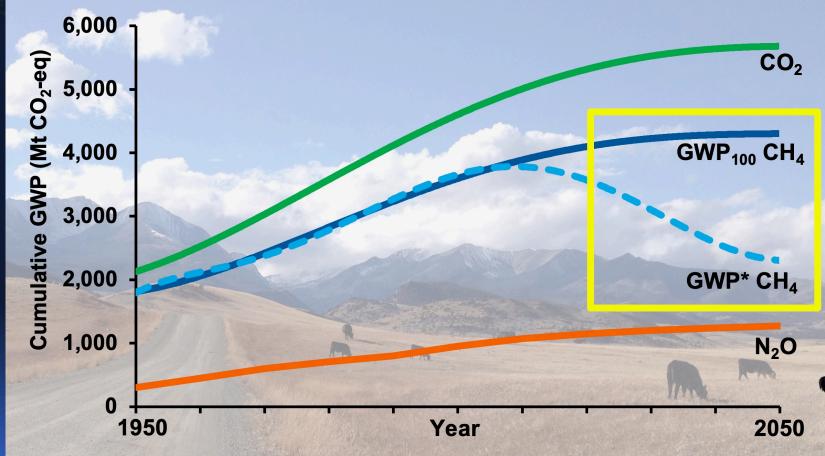


Carbon sequestration offers promise – but isn't a magic bullet





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



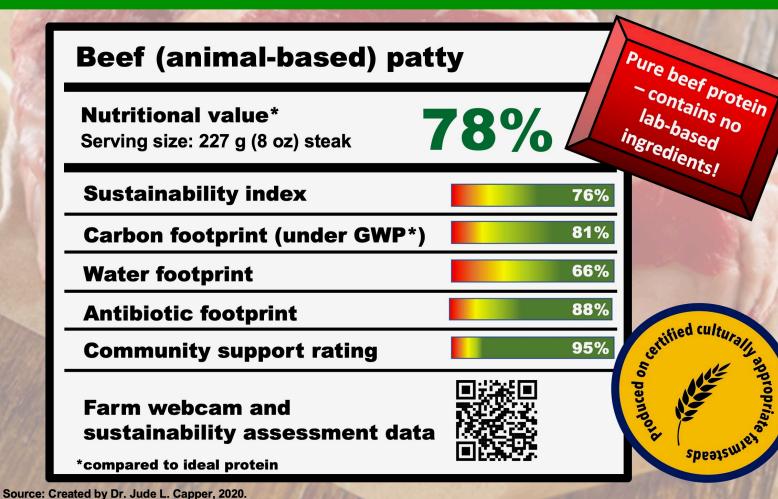




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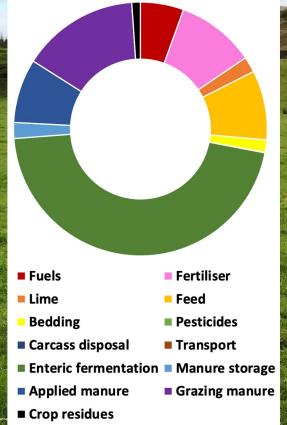
Sustainability indices will be increasingly present on meat labels in future





Standard footprinting tool urgently needed across the industry







Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Example carbon footprint results based on a beef finishing farm.



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













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

JOIN THE NEW YEAR'S REVOLUTION SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

- 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/





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









Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Information from: YouGov (2019) Is the future of food flexitarian? https://yougov.co.uk/topics/resources/articles-reports/2019/03/18/future-food-flexitarian



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



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Information from: YouGov (2019) Is the future of food flexitarian?

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



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

Top 10 options for reducing your carbon footprint				
1	~	2.04	Live car-free	
2		1.95	Battery electric vehicle	
3	A	1.68	One less flight (long-haul return)	
4	}	1.6	Renewable electricity	
5		0.98	Public transport	
6		0.895	Refurbishment and renovation	
7	h	0.8	Vegan diet	
8	<u></u>	0.795	Heat pump	
9	11011	0.65	Improved cooking equipment	CREDS
10	18 °	0.64	Renewable-based heating	



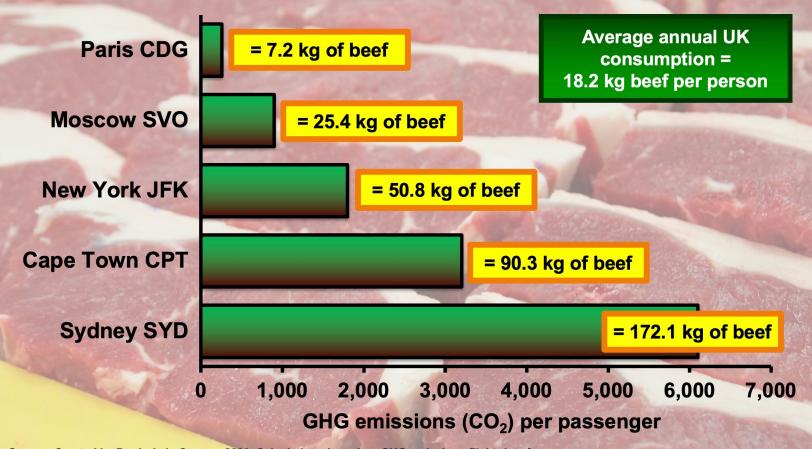




Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. . Infographic adapted from Centre for Research into Energy Demand Solutions (2020). Available at: https://twitter.com/CREDS_UK/status/1262984570175176704?s=20



International flights emit considerable quantities of carbon compared to beef production

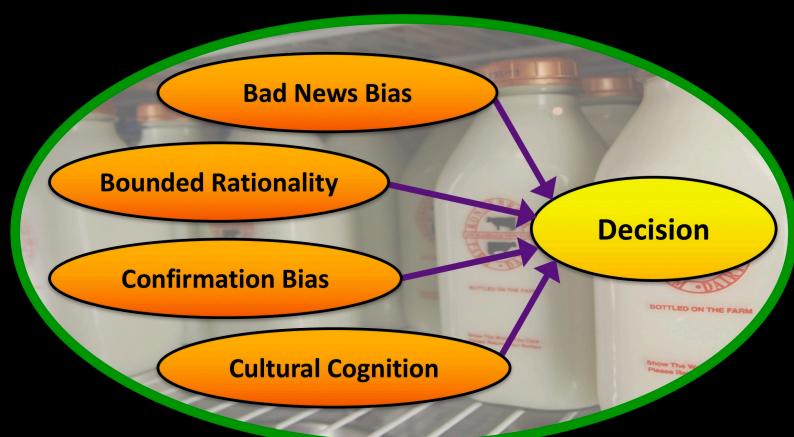




Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Calculations based on GHG emissions flight data from:
https://co2.myclimate.org/en/flight_calculators/new, and on a carbon footprint per kg of boneless beef of 35.5 kg CO2-eq (under GWP100) from AHDB: http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/p_cp_down_to_earth300112.pdf



Four major processes influence consumer decision-making





Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2017. Information from: Capper and Yancey (2015). Communicating Animal Science to the General Public.

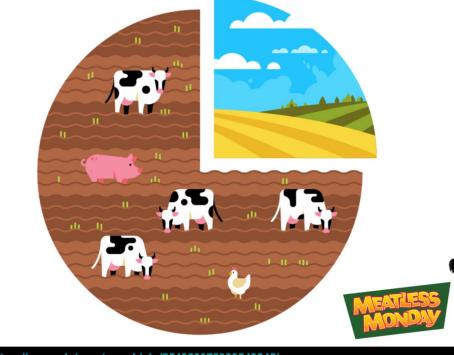
Animal Frontiers.



Bad news bias – need five positive stories to cancel out each negative

We are programmed to believe bad news stories. Tidal wave of factual information needed to overcome them.

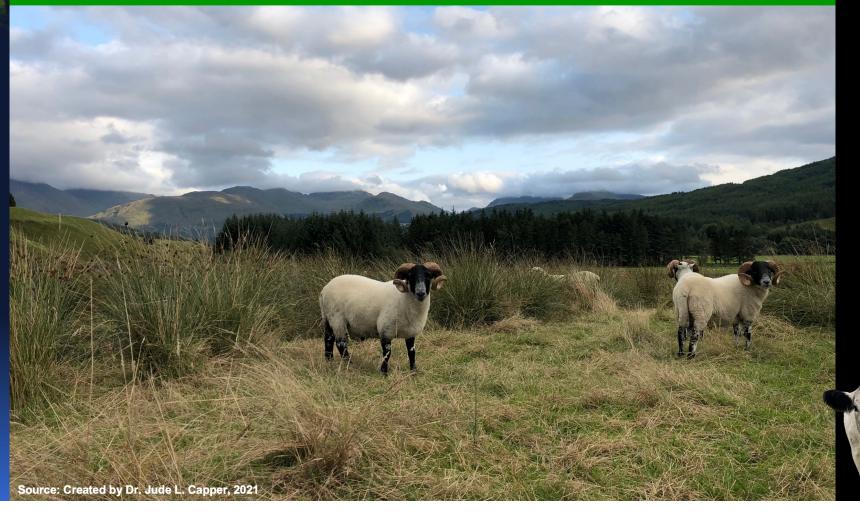
75% OF THE EARTH'S AGRICULTURAL LAND.



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Infographic from: https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/254383078939543245

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





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



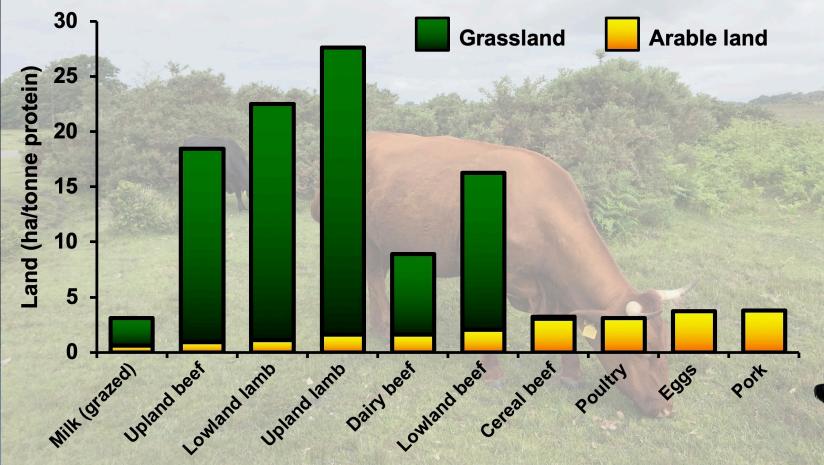








Livestock systems vary widely in arable and grassland use

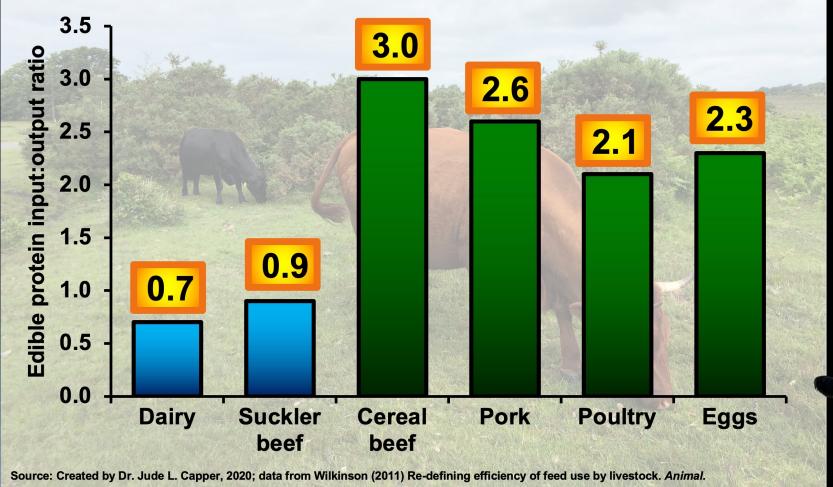




Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020; data from Wilkinson and Lee (2018) Review: Use of human-edible animal feeds by ruminant livestock. Animal.



Grazing cattle systems produce more humanedible protein than they consume



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







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Bounded rationality - we don't have time to research, so need quick, simple explanations

Based on the average UK diet



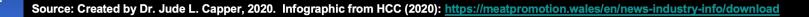
of our protein intake comes from red meat...

...which is vital for our body's growth, maintenance and muscle recovery!











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Confirmation bias – tapping into consumers' inherent beliefs to improve trust



Consumers may interpret bottle-feeding a calf as caring or cruel, depending on pre-conceived ideas



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020.



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Cultural cognition – we trust people with whom we share values and wish to emulate

England rugby player credited <3 week recovery from broken leg to drinking 2 pints of milk per day

Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2019. Screens secret-behind-hisremarkable

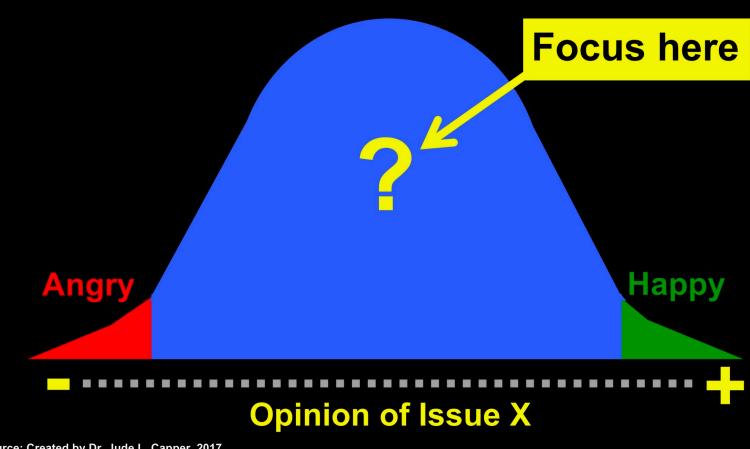






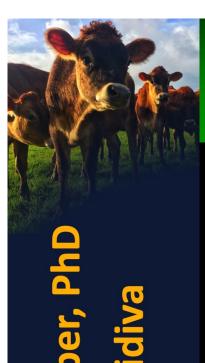


We need to communicate with consumers who don't yet have fixed opinions of agriculture





Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2017



5 easy tips for positive communication

Share your values

Stay positive, polite and personal

Keep it short, simple and see-through

Focus on the important

Know when to walk away



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2019. Adapted from: Capper and Yancey. 2015. Communicating Animal Science to the General Public. *Animal Frontiers*.



Thank you!

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Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022. Cartoon from: http://snipurl.com/methanecartoon