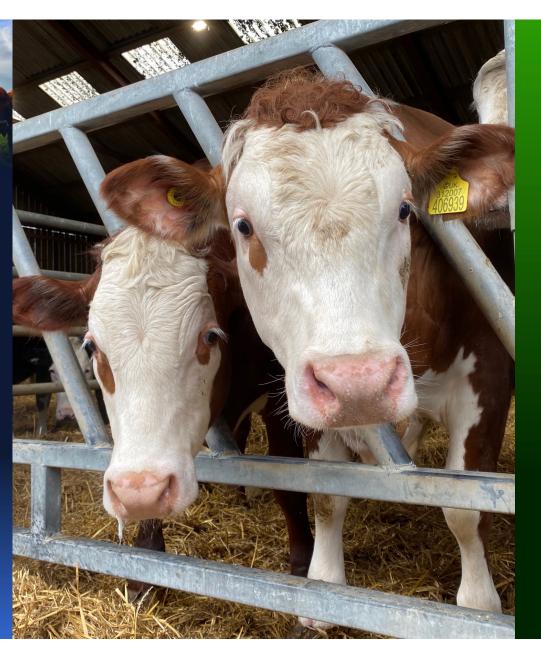
Jude Capper, PhD (@bovidiva



US and EU commitments for reducing methane emissions – is reducing the beef cow herd the answer?

23rd May 2022

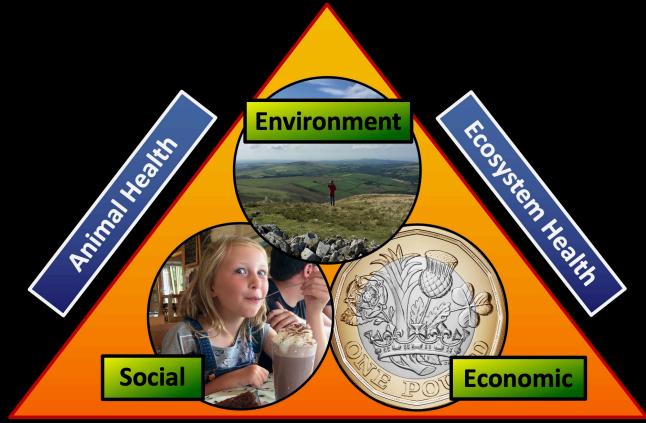
Source: Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022



e Capper, PhD @bovidiva



Sustainability comprises three pillars, all under the umbrella of One Health



Human Health

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



Net Zero is a clear priority





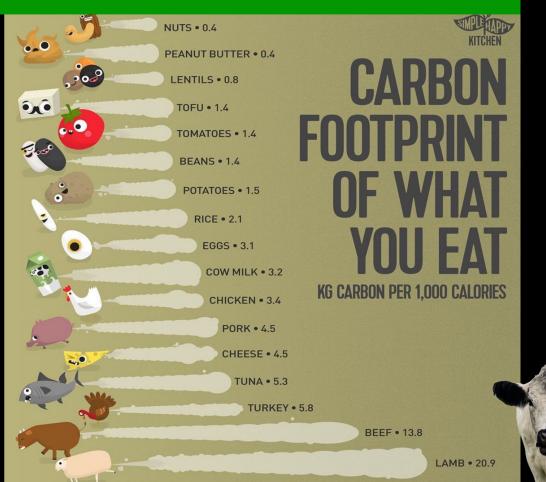


ae Capper, PnD @bovidiva



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/



Improved efficiency has reduced GHG emissions from U.S. livestock production



19% decrease in GHG emissions per litre of ECM between 2007 and 2017



18% decrease in GHG emissions per kg of HCW beef between 1977 and 2007



35% decrease in GHG emissions per kg of pork between 1959 and 2009



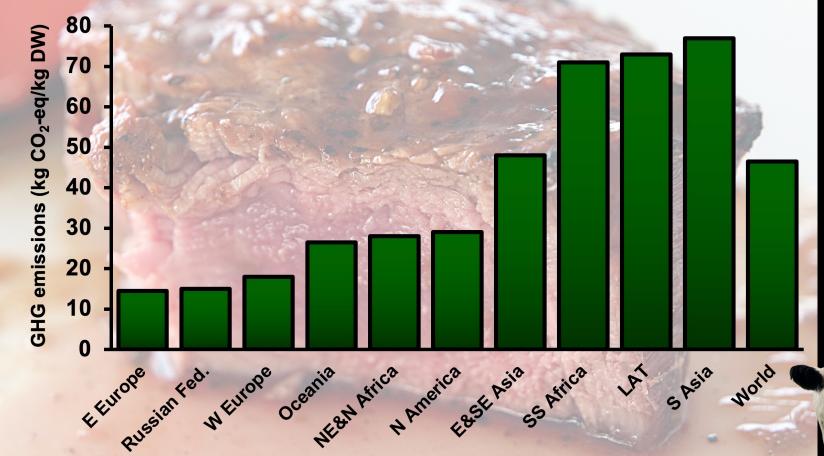
63% decrease in GHG emissions per ton of eggs between 1960 and 2010



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Data from: Capper and Cady (2019) The effects of improved performance in the U.S. dairy cattle industry on environmental impacts between 2007 and 2017. *J. Anim. Sci.* and Capper (2011). The environmental impact of U.S. beef production: 1977 compared with 2007. *J. Anim Sci.* and Cady et al. (2013) A 50-year comparison of the environmental impact and resource use of the US swine herd: 1959 vs. 2009. ADSA-ASAS Annual Meeting, 2013, Indianapolis, IN and Pelletier et al. (2014) Comparison of the environmental footprint of the egg industry in the United States in 1960 and 2010. *Poult. Sci.*



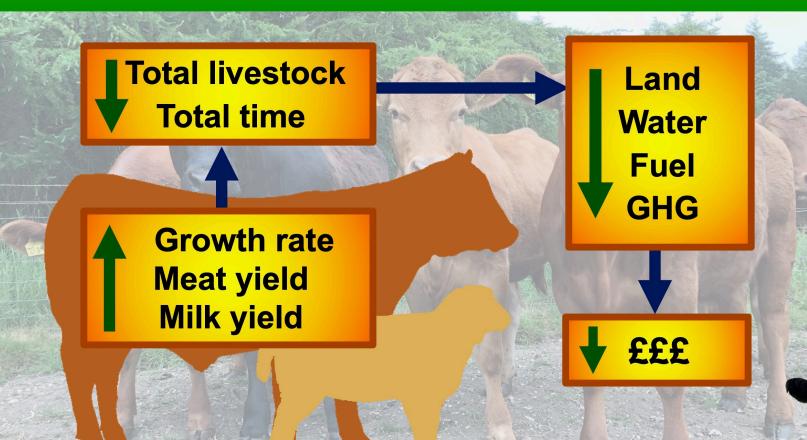
The carbon footprint of beef production varies across the globe



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022; data from Gerber et al. (2013) Tackling climate change through livestock – A global assessment of emissions and mitigation opportunities. FAO, Rome, Italy.



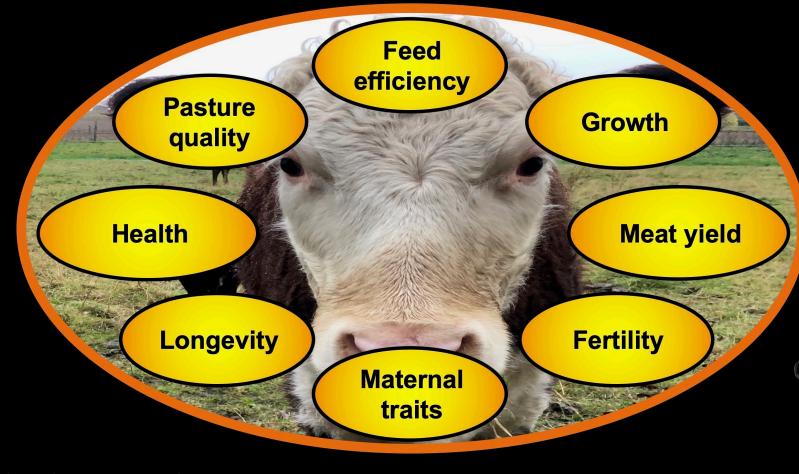
Improving animal productivity reduces the environmental impact of milk and meat



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.



Improving key performance indicators reduces environmental impacts



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



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 23 months 0.90 kg/d 702 days

40 kg 670 kg 630 kg 26 months 0.80 kg/d 793 days



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



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 23 months 0.90 kg/d 702 days

40 kg 670 kg 630 kg 26 months 0.80 kg/d 793 days



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



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

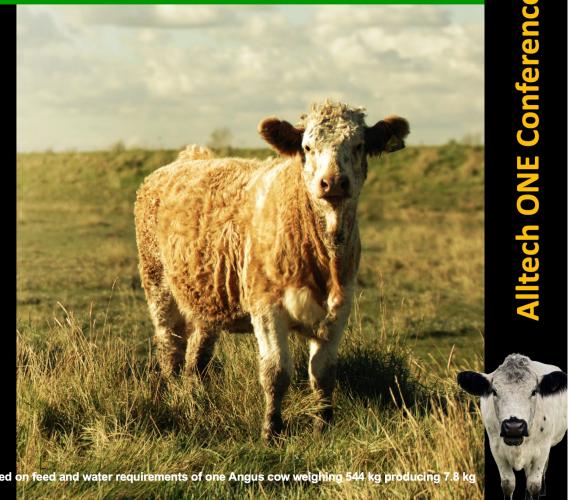
Annual requirements of one suckler cow:

- •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.





Capper, PhD bovidiva





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



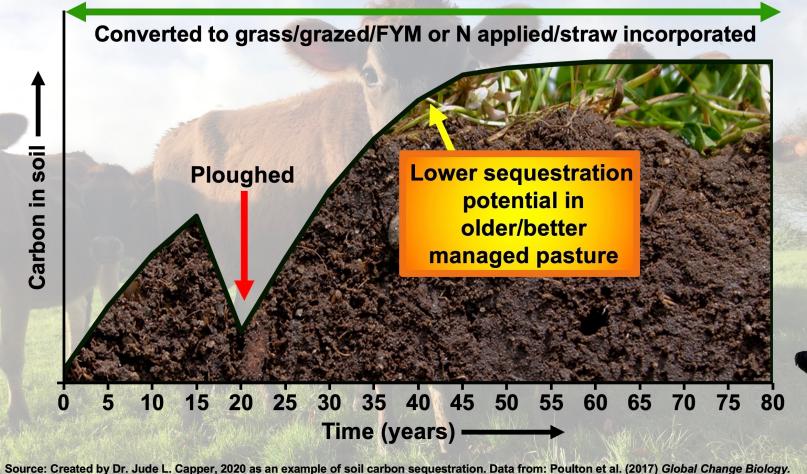
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022. Data from Quinton et al. (2018) Predicted economic and greenhouse gas benefits from using improved maternal genetics in UK beef cattle. Proceedings of the World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production, 11.364



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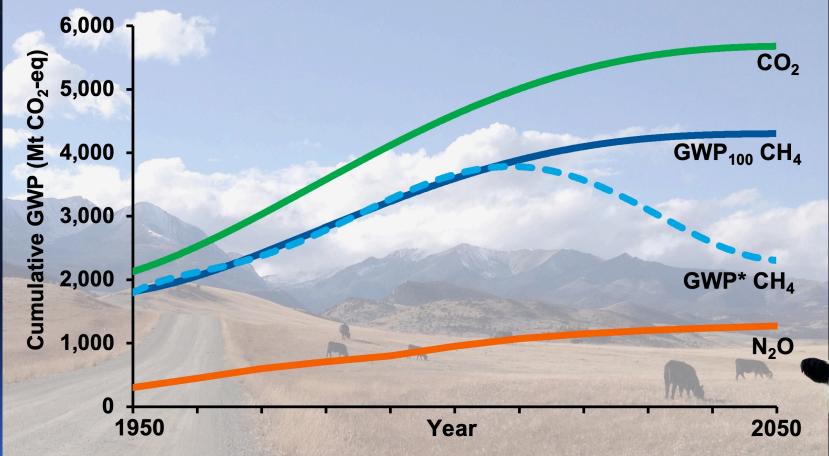


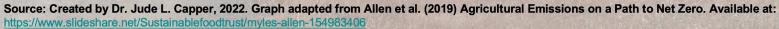
Carbon sequestration offers promise – but isn't a magic bullet





Under GWP*, methane may contribute to global cooling



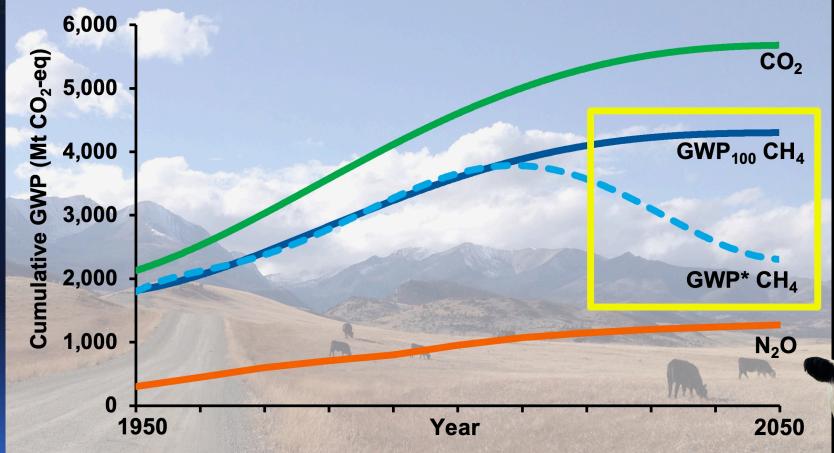








Under GWP*, methane may contribute to global cooling



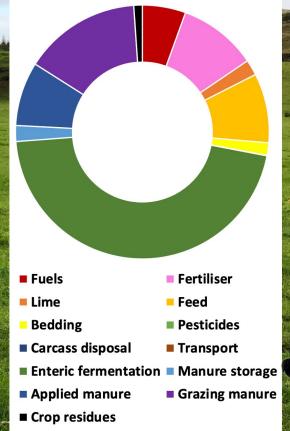


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022. Graph adapted from Allen et al. (2019) Agricultural Emissions on a Path to Net Zero. Available at: https://www.slideshare.net/Sustainablefoodtrust/myles-allen-154983406



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.

Sustainability indices will be increasingly present on meat labels in future

Beef (animal-based) patty Pure beef protein contains no lab-based **Nutritional value* 78%** ingredients! Serving size: 227 g (8 oz) steak **Sustainability index** 76% 81% Carbon footprint (under GWP*) 66% **Water footprint** 88% **Antibiotic footprint** speatswire and speaking of the 95% **Community support rating** Farm webcam and sustainability assessment data

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

*compared to ideal protein



LSC

Thank you!

jude@livestocksustainability.com http://bovidiva.com/presentationlinks





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

