



Sustainability
in action – how
do we "meat"
demand
without
"milking" the
environment?

7th September 2022

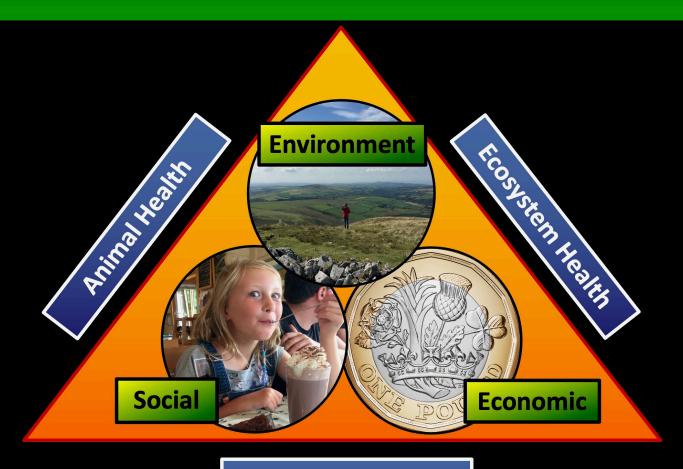




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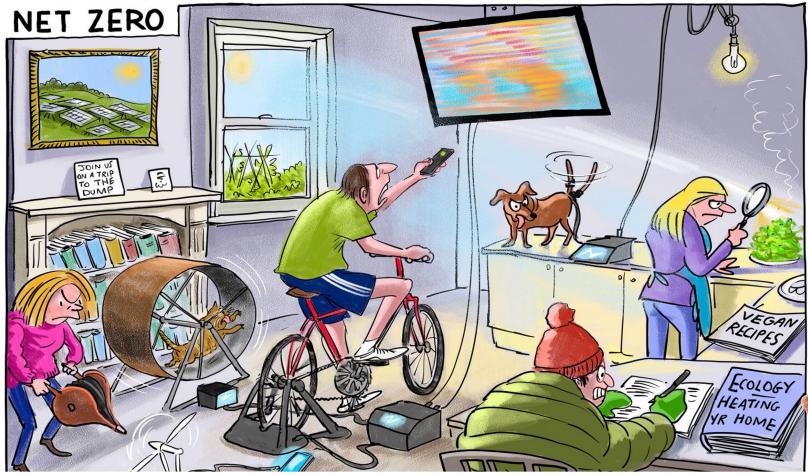
Sustainability comprises three pillars, all under the umbrella of One Health



Human Health

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

Net Zero is a clear priority



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





Retailers face challenge of meeting net zero commitments

50% reduction in food-related GHG emissions by 2030 is possible, but only if we take

URGENT ACTION

wrap.org.uk/GHGPathway



wra

Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Infographic from: https://wrap.org.uk/sites/default/files/2021-10/WRAP UK food%20systems GHG Report TWITTER Urgent%20action.jpg?itok=8txblEnz

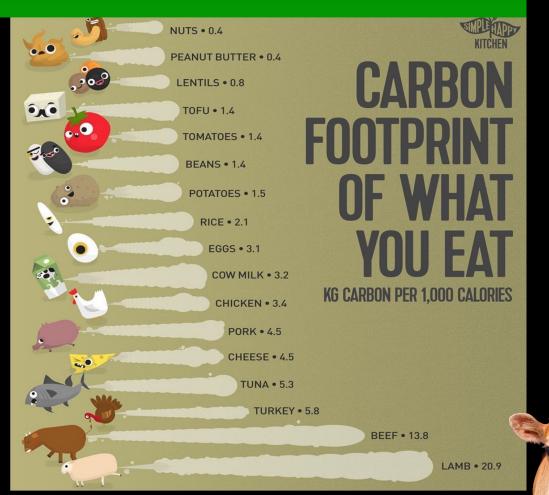


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Global averages are meaningless

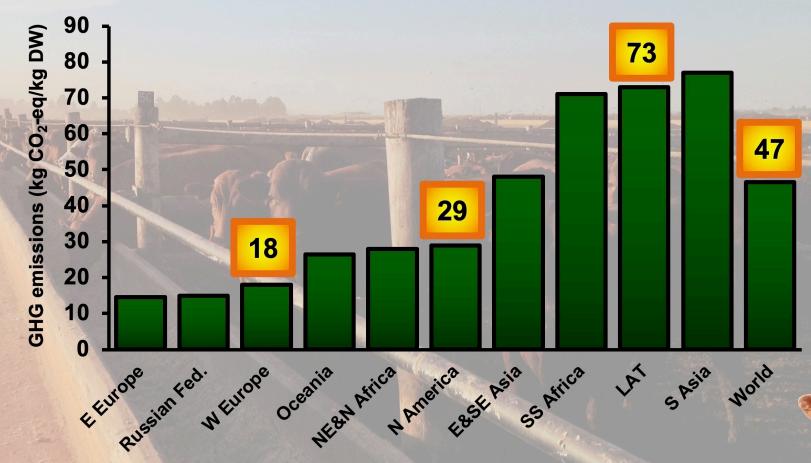
The carbon footprints of the foods we eat vary considerably global average figures are inappropriate when food production is regional



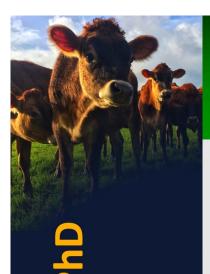
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020, infographic from: https://www.instagram.com/simple_happy_kitchen/



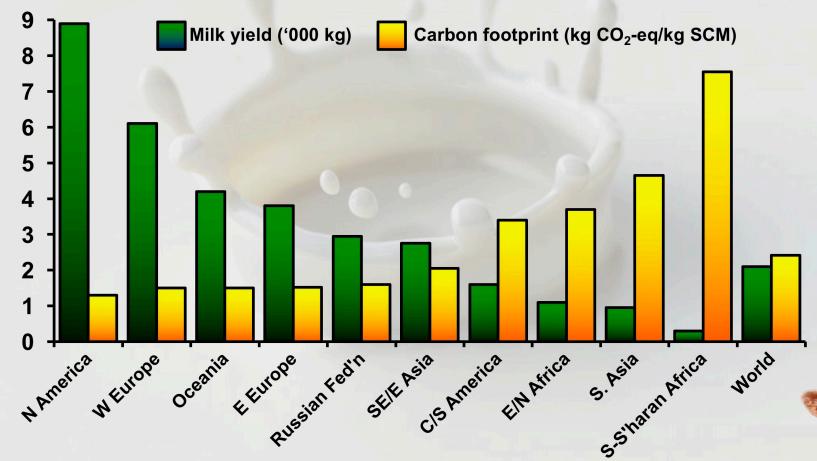
The carbon footprint of beef production varies across the globe



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.



A negative correlation exists between milk yield and carbon emissions

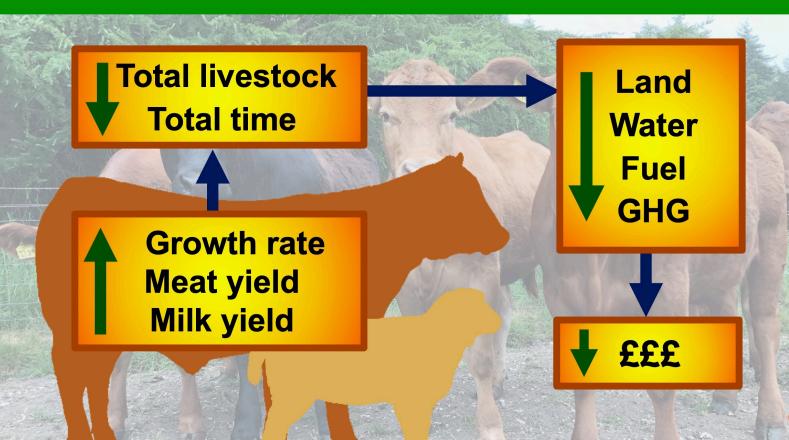




Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2016; data from: FAO (2010) Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Dairy Sector. FAO, Rome, Italy.



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.



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



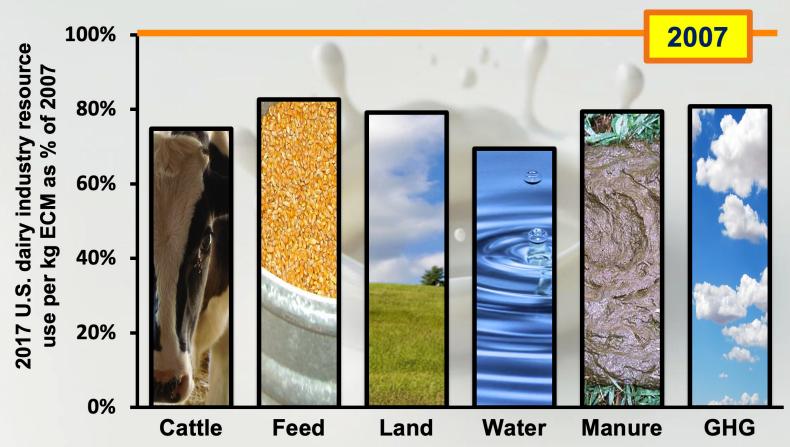
63% decrease in GHG emissions per ton of eggs between 1960 and 2010



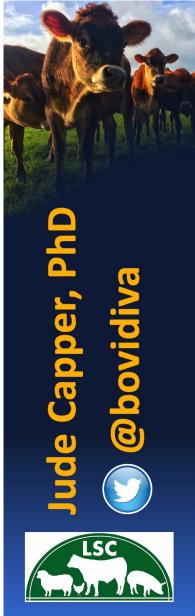
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Data from: Capper and Cady (2019) The effects of improved performance in the U.S. dairy cattle industry on environmental impacts between 2007 and 2017. *J. Anim. Sci.* and Capper (2011). The environmental impact of U.S. beef production: 1977 compared with 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.*



U.S. dairy producers cut greenhouse gas emissions by 19% between 2007-2017



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Data from: Capper, J. L. and Cady, R. A. 2019. The effects of improved performance in the U.S. dairy cattle industry on environmental impacts between 2007 and 2017. *Journal of Animal Science*. https://doi.org/10.1093/jas/skz291



What could global dairying look like if we improved health, nutrition and genetics?

2,577 kg

8,140 kg

-181 million

If all dairy cattle had UK yields, global milk supply could be maintained using 181 million fewer cows (69%).

At US average yields, 200 million fewer cows (75%)

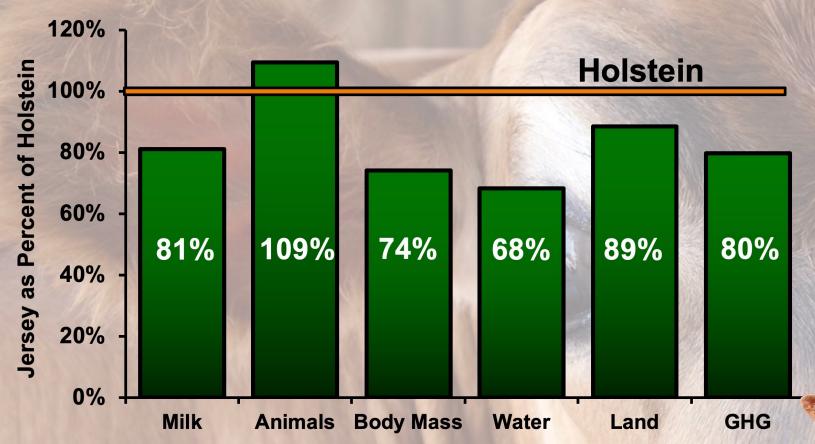
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Data from: FAOSTAT (2020) http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/



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Jersey vs. Holstein: smaller cows have environmental advantage for cheese production



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Data from: Capper and Cady (2012) A comparison of the environmental impact of Jersey vs. Holstein milk for cheese production. J. Dairy Sci.

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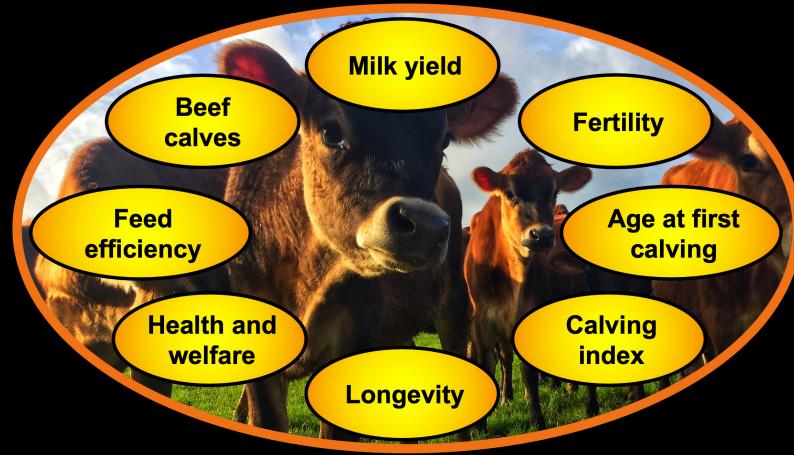
What about smallholders?



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Photo attribution: Mullookkaaran, CC BY-SA 3.0 https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0, via Wikimedia Commons



Improving performance indicators reduces GHG emissions...but how do they compare?







Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021





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Disease losses are significant and preventable, but the sustainability impacts aren't quantified



At the worldwide level, average losses due to animal diseases are more than 20% (OIE, 2008)

Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Data from: World Organization for Animal Health. 2008. http://www.oie.int/for-the-media/editorials/detail/article/feeding-the-world-better-by-controlling-animal-diseases

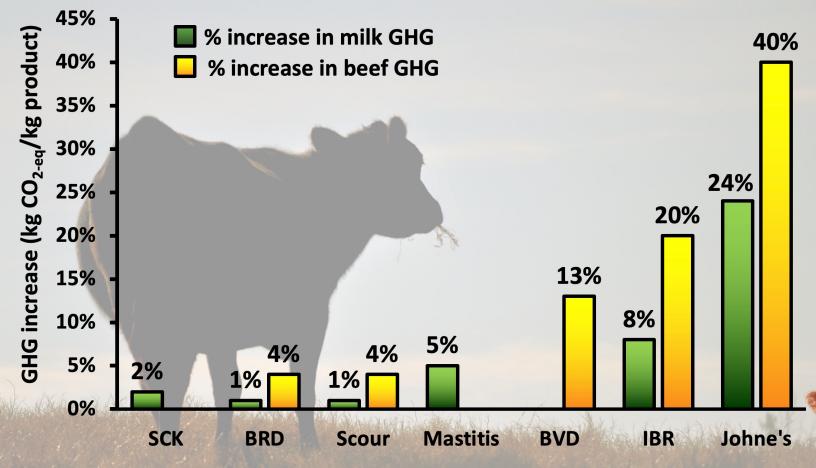


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Impacts of disease on greenhouse gas emissions per unit of beef or milk



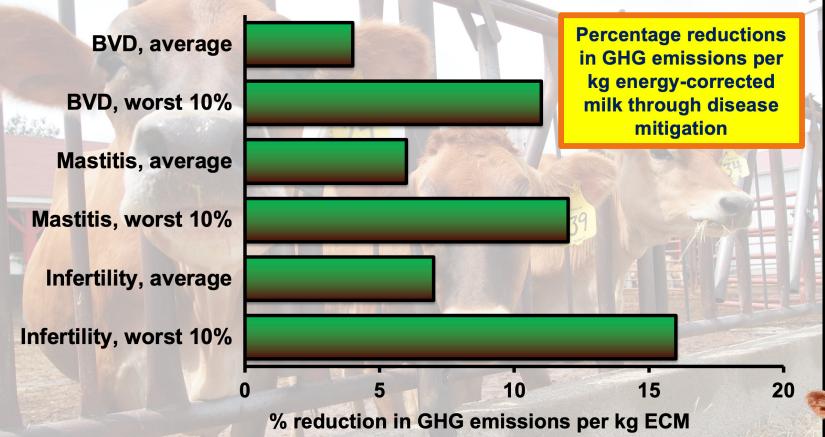
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. More information available at: https://www.msd-animal-health-hub.co.uk/TimeToVaccinate



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GHG emissions could be cut significantly by mitigating dairy diseases - UK



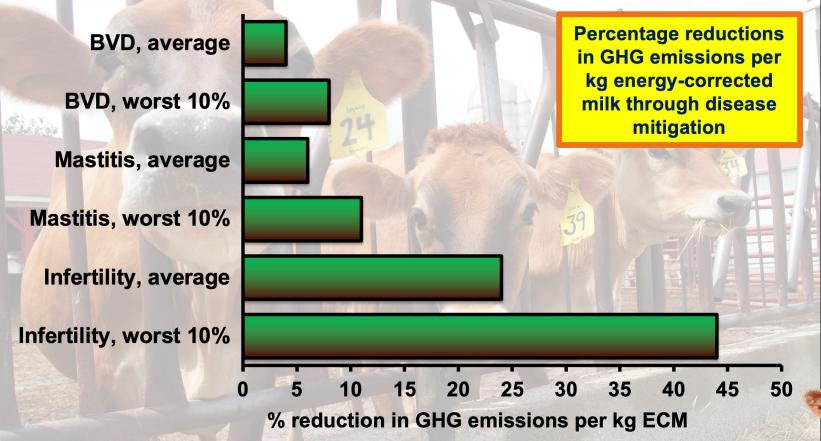
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Data from: Statham et al. 2021. Dairy Cattle Health and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Pilot Study: Chile, Kenya and the UK. Available from: https://dairysustainabilityframework.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Dairy-Cattle-Health-and-GHG-Emissions-Pilot-Study-Report.pdf



de Capper, PhE @bovidiva



GHG emissions could be cut significantly by mitigating dairy diseases - Kenya



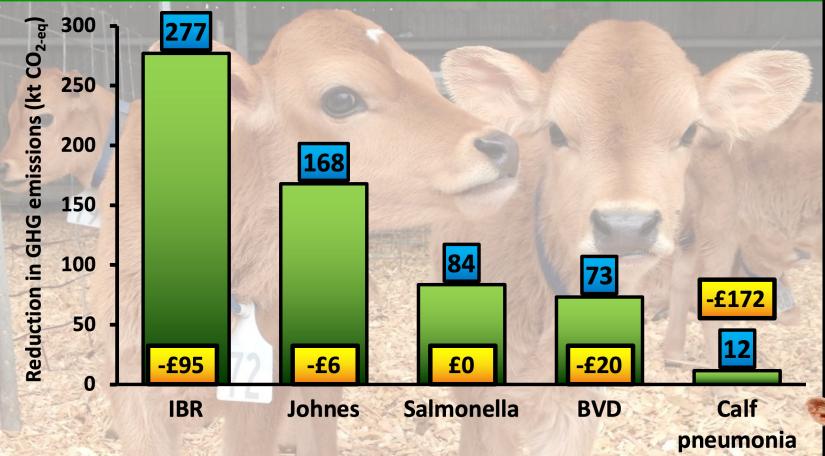
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Data from: Statham et al. 2021. Dairy Cattle Health and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Pilot Study: Chile, Kenya and the UK. Available from: https://dairysustainabilityframework.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Dairy-Cattle-Health-and-GHG-Emissions-Pilot-Study-Report.pdf



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Vaccination against endemic disease reduces GHG emissions and is cost-effective



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Data from: ADAS (2015) Study to Model the Impact of Controlling Endemic Cattle Diseases and Conditions on National Cattle Productivity, Agricultural Performance and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. ADAS UK Ltd, Helsby, UK.



What are the milk, meat and greenhouse gas implications of global dairy cow mortality?



4,500 kg

8,537 kg kg

430 kg CW

3,751 kg CO₂e



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Calculated as an example based on a 4,500 kg annual milk yield, 26 mo age at first calving, 14 mo calving interval, 248 kg carcass weight, 0.69 live calves born/yr, 0.50 calves reared for beef, and average of 1,731 kg CO₂e GHG emissions per heifer/yr.



Improving cattle health may be the ultimate sustainability triple-win

Healthy cattle

Lower GHG emissions

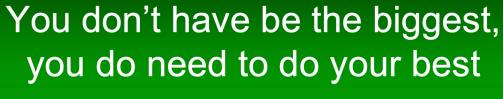
Profitable farms

Happier consumers

ustainability



Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022.

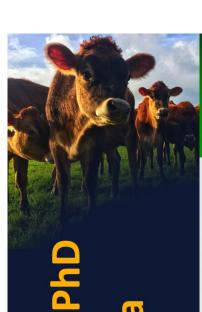




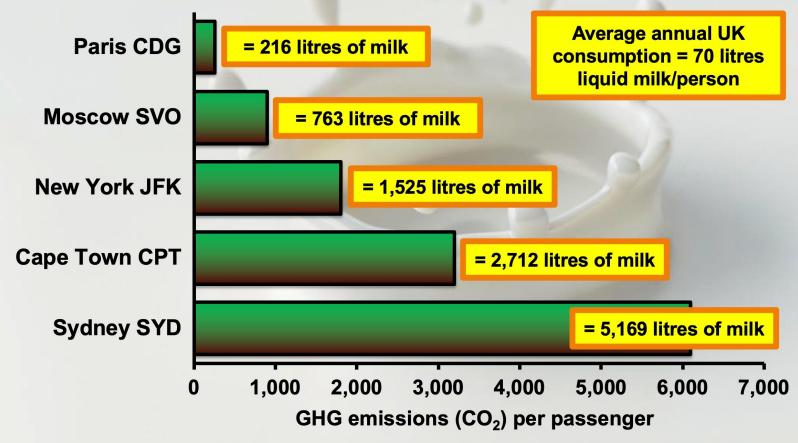


Jude Capper, PhD





International flights emit considerable quantities of carbon compared to dairy 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 litre of milk of 1.18 kg CO2-eq (under GWP100) from AHDB: https://dairy.ahdb.org.uk/non_umbraco/download.aspx?media=17338



Thank you!

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







