



Sustainable beef production – challenges and opportunities

2nd December 2022



Source: Jude L. Capper, 2022



There is no definitive sustainable protein system – but every system can be sustainable























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





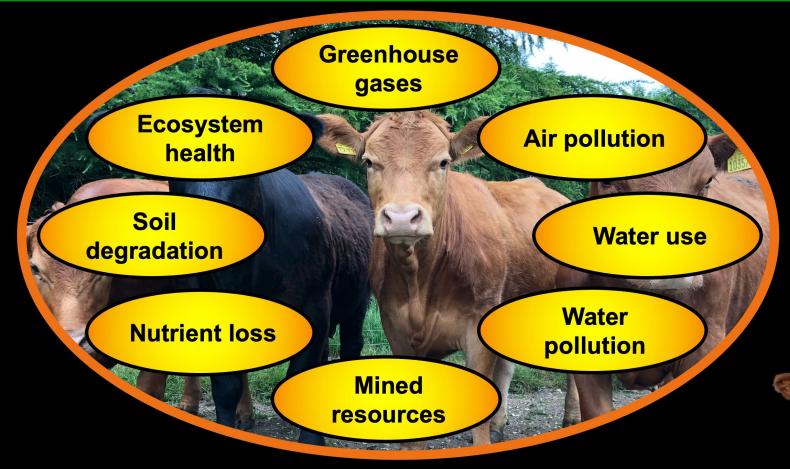
Human Health

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





Environmental impacts are not limited to greenhouse gas emissions





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





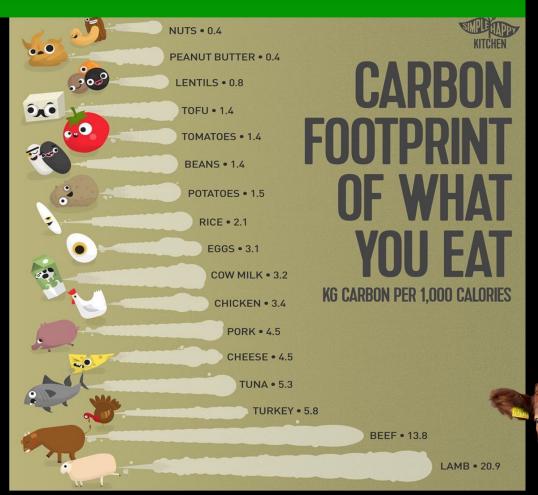






Global averages are meaningless

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

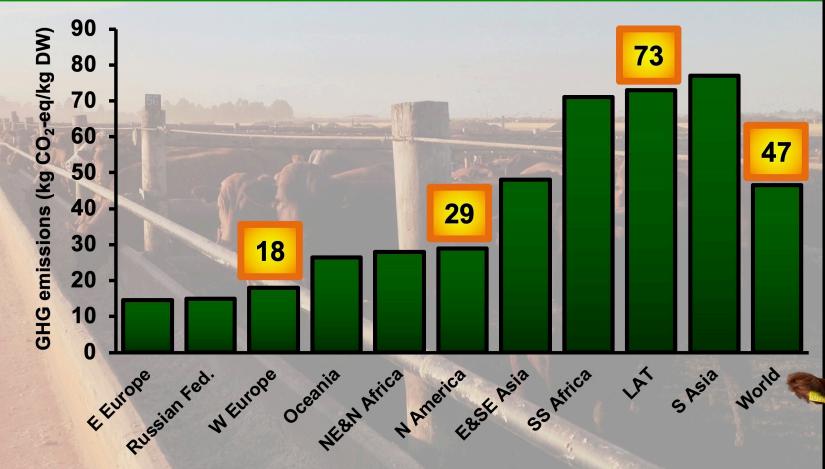




Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020, infographic from: https://www.instagram.com/simple_happy_kitchen/



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.



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



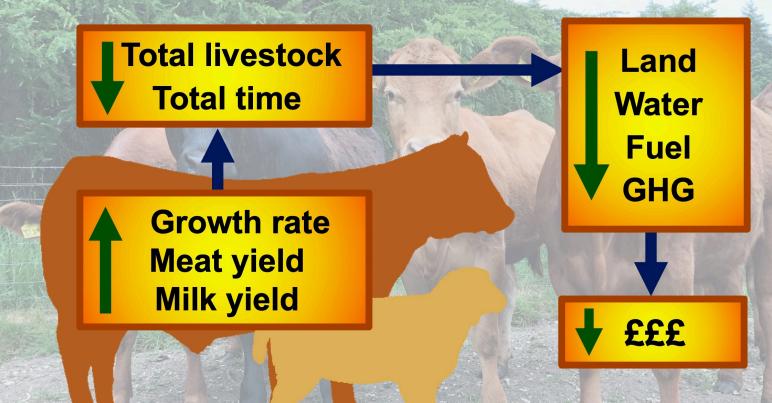
63% decrease in GHG emissions per ton of eggs between 1960 and 2010



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.



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.



Reducing age at slaughter has both economic and environmental benefits

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

23 mo 26 mo

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.



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



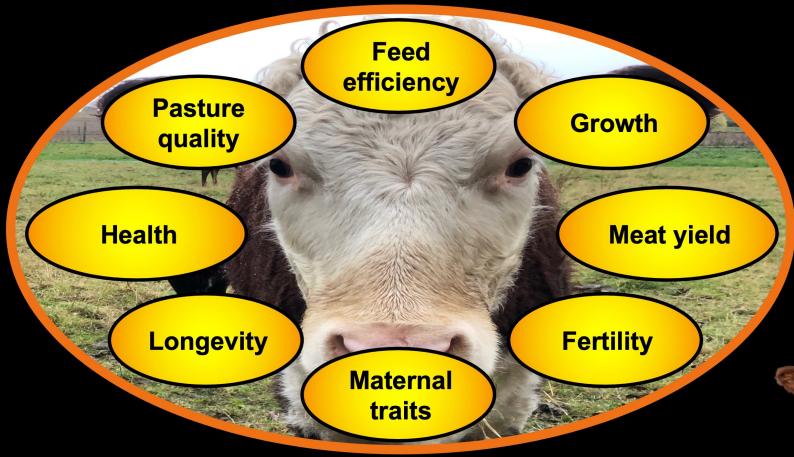


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022. Data from Quinton et al. (2018) Predicted economic and greenhouse gas benefits from using improved maternal genetics in UK beef cattle. Proceedings of the World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production, 11.364





Doing everything better on-farm improves economic and environmental sustainability





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



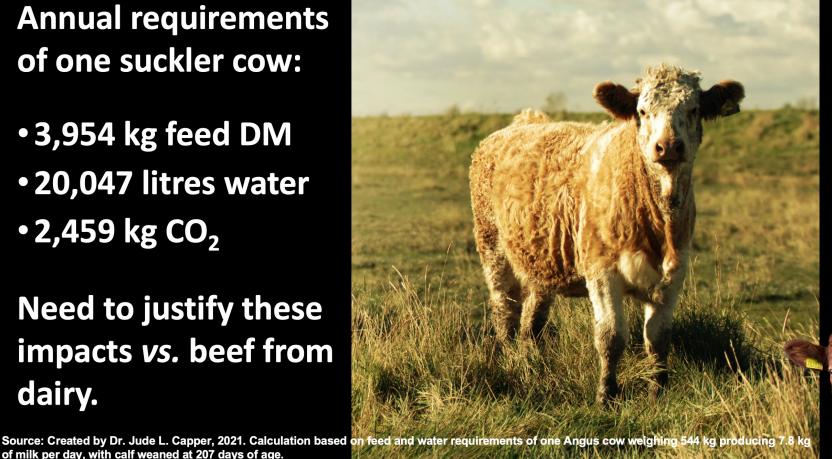
GHG benefits of dairy-beef now recognized – sucklers will need to demonstrate benefits

Annual requirements of one suckler cow:

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

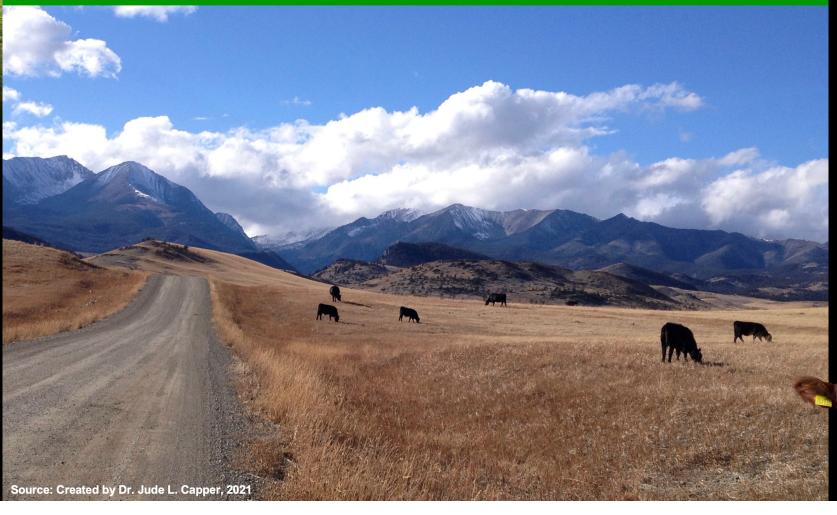
Need to justify these impacts vs. beef from dairy.







Can we grow human food crops everywhere?







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



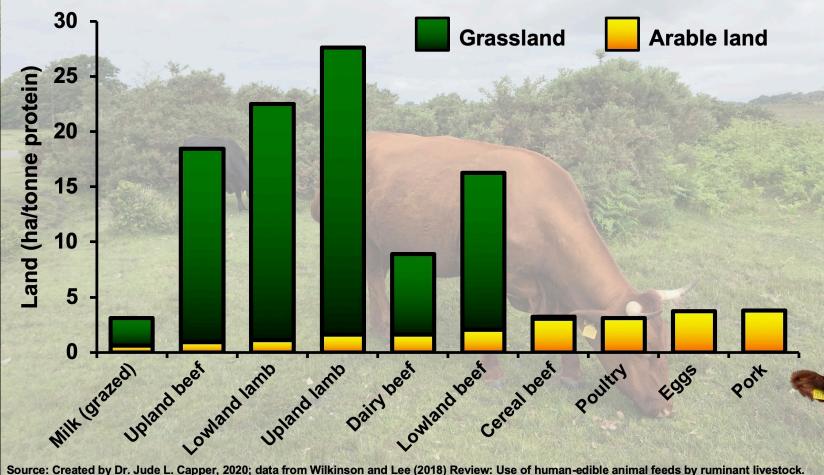


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Grazing land includes temporary grass on arable land (6% of total), land used for outdoor pigs or non-agricultural purposes not shown (1.7% of total). Data from DEFRA. 2019. Farming statistics - provisional crop areas, yields and livestock populations at 1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

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



Livestock systems vary widely in arable and grassland use

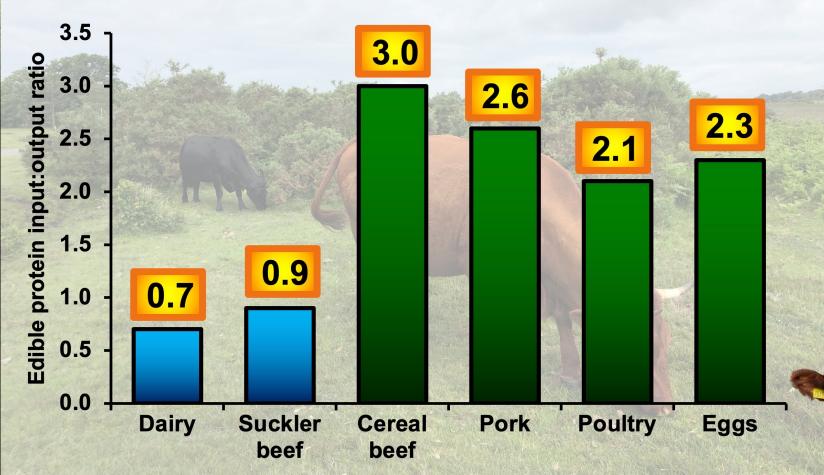




Animal.



Grazing cattle systems produce more humanedible protein than they consume

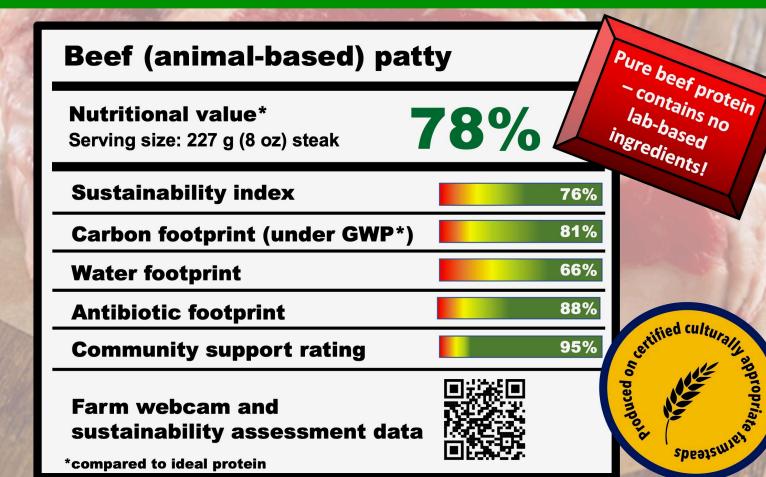


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020; data from Wilkinson (2011) Re-defining efficiency of feed use by livestock. Animal.





Sustainability indices will be increasingly present on meat labels in future



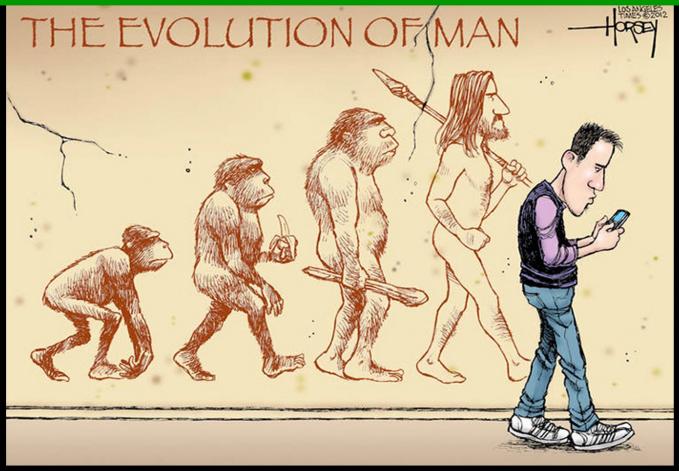


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020.



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We've got the technology – now we need to use it to its potential

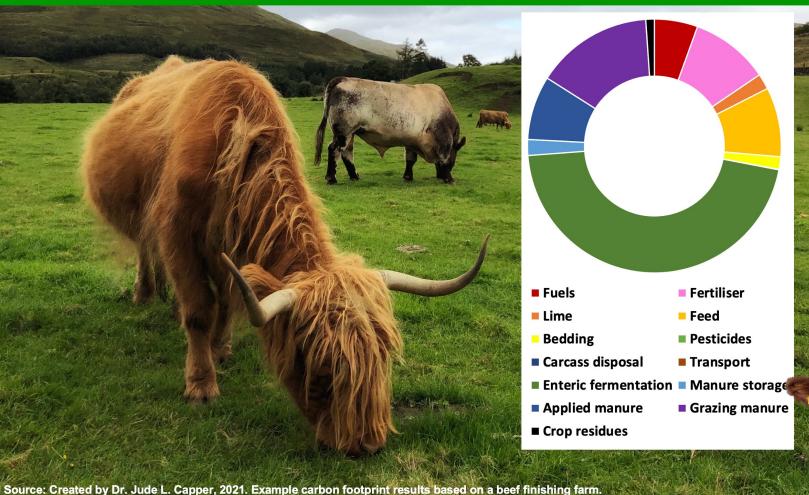








Standard footprinting tool urgently needed across the industry







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

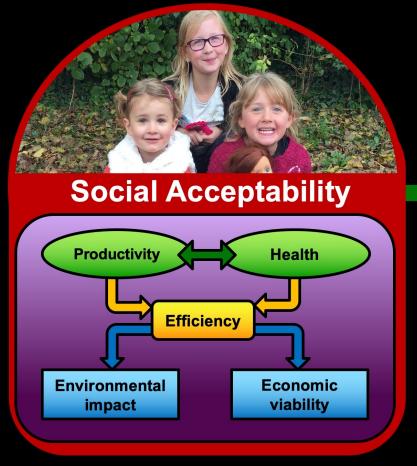






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Social acceptability and consumer trust are vital for sustainable livestock production







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



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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

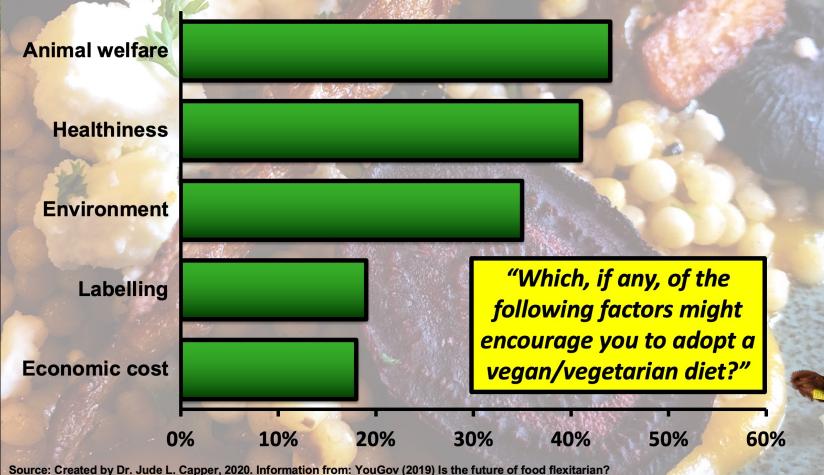




Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Information from: YouGov (2019) Is the future of food flexitarian? https://yougov.co.uk/topics/resources/articles-reports/2019/03/18/future-food-flexitarian



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

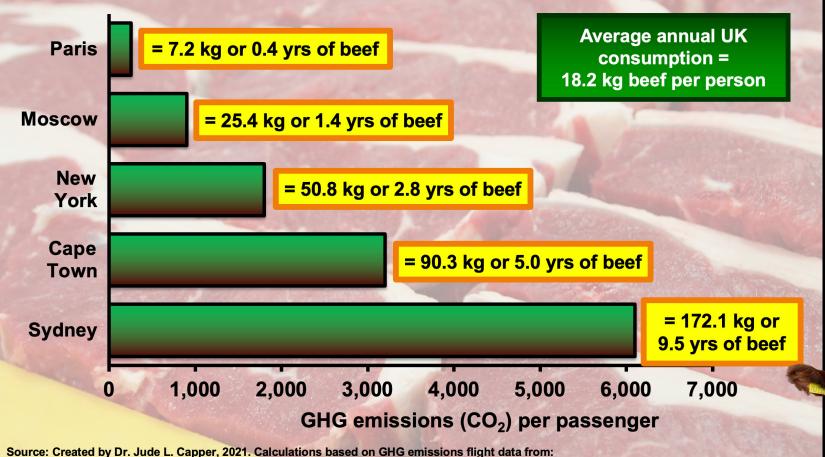


https://yougov.co.uk/topics/resources/articles-reports/2019/03/18/future-food-flexitarian





International flights emit considerable quantities of carbon compared to beef production

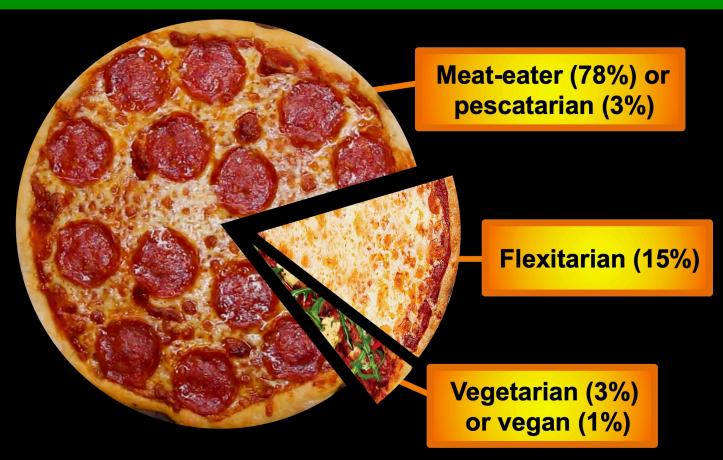




https://co2.myclimate.org/en/flight_calculators/new, and on a carbon footprint per kg of boneless beef of 35.5 kg CO2-eq (under GWP100) from AHDB: http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/p_cp_down_to_earth300112.pdf



The future probably isn't vegan, but it may be flexitarian?





Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020. Data from: YouGov (2019) Is the future of food flexitarian? https://yougov.co.uk/topics/resources/articles-reports/2019/03/18/future-food-flexitarian Question: "Which, if any, of these best describes your usual eating habits?" Results adjusted for people who answered "don't know" (3%) or "other" (3%).



How do we make meat sexy?







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



How do we make meat sexy?





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





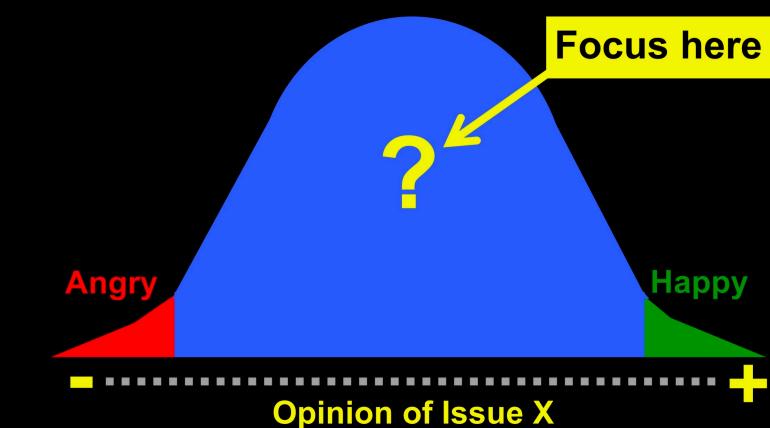


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2022.



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





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



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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

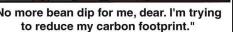
Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2019. Adapted from: Capper and Yancey. 2015. Communicating Animal Science to the General Public. *Animal Frontiers*.



Thank you!

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Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Cartoon from: http://RubesCartoons.com