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**Animal science:** delivering for all our needs



# Helping farmers navigate the green economy: A data-driven blueprint for net zero beef

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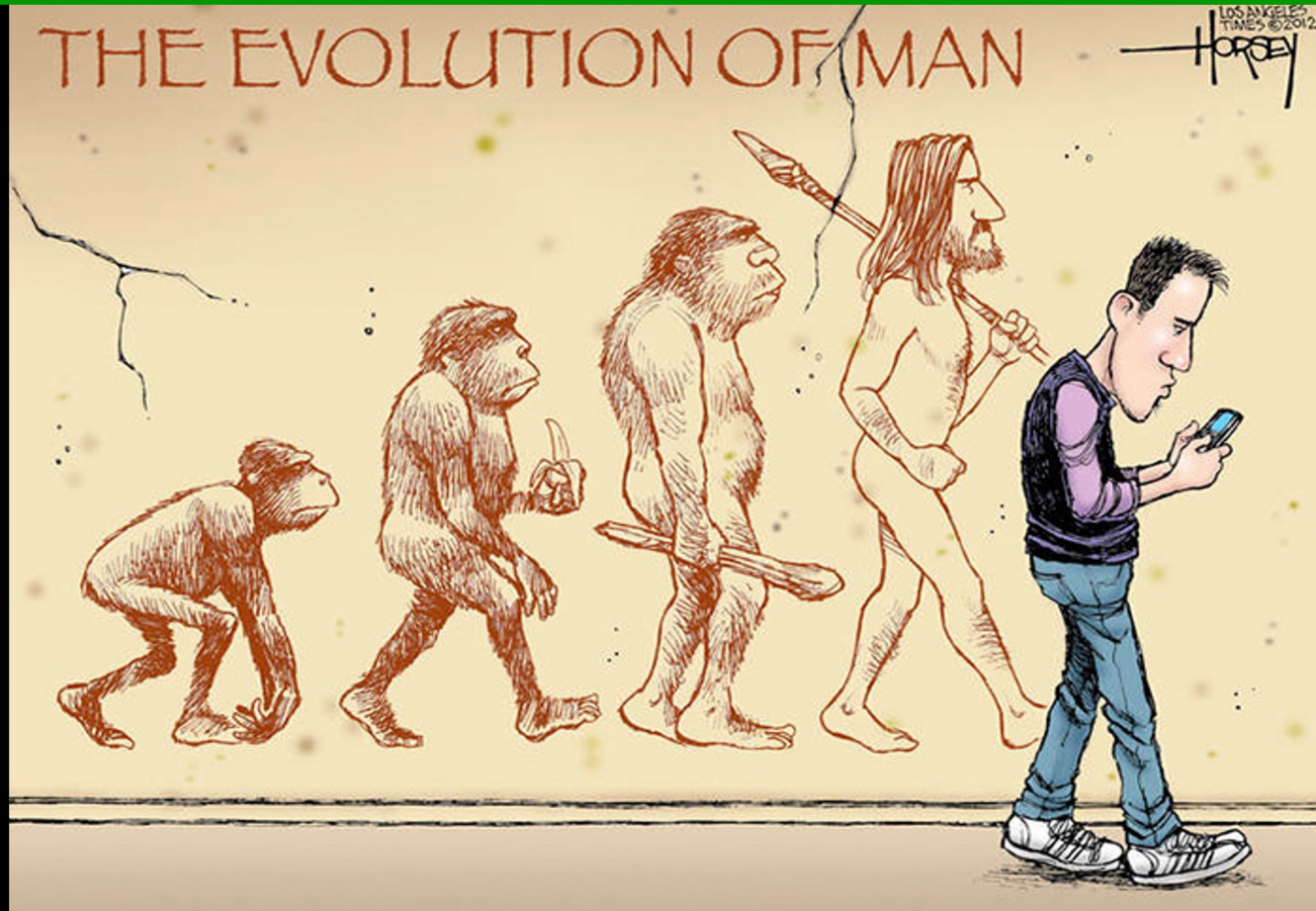
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COM

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



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Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2021. Cartoon from: [https://static.boredpanda.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/funny-satirical-evolution-charles-darwin-day-251\\_700.jpg](https://static.boredpanda.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/funny-satirical-evolution-charles-darwin-day-251_700.jpg)





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## Research objective

To identify data-driven strategies for improving profitability whilst reducing greenhouse gases?

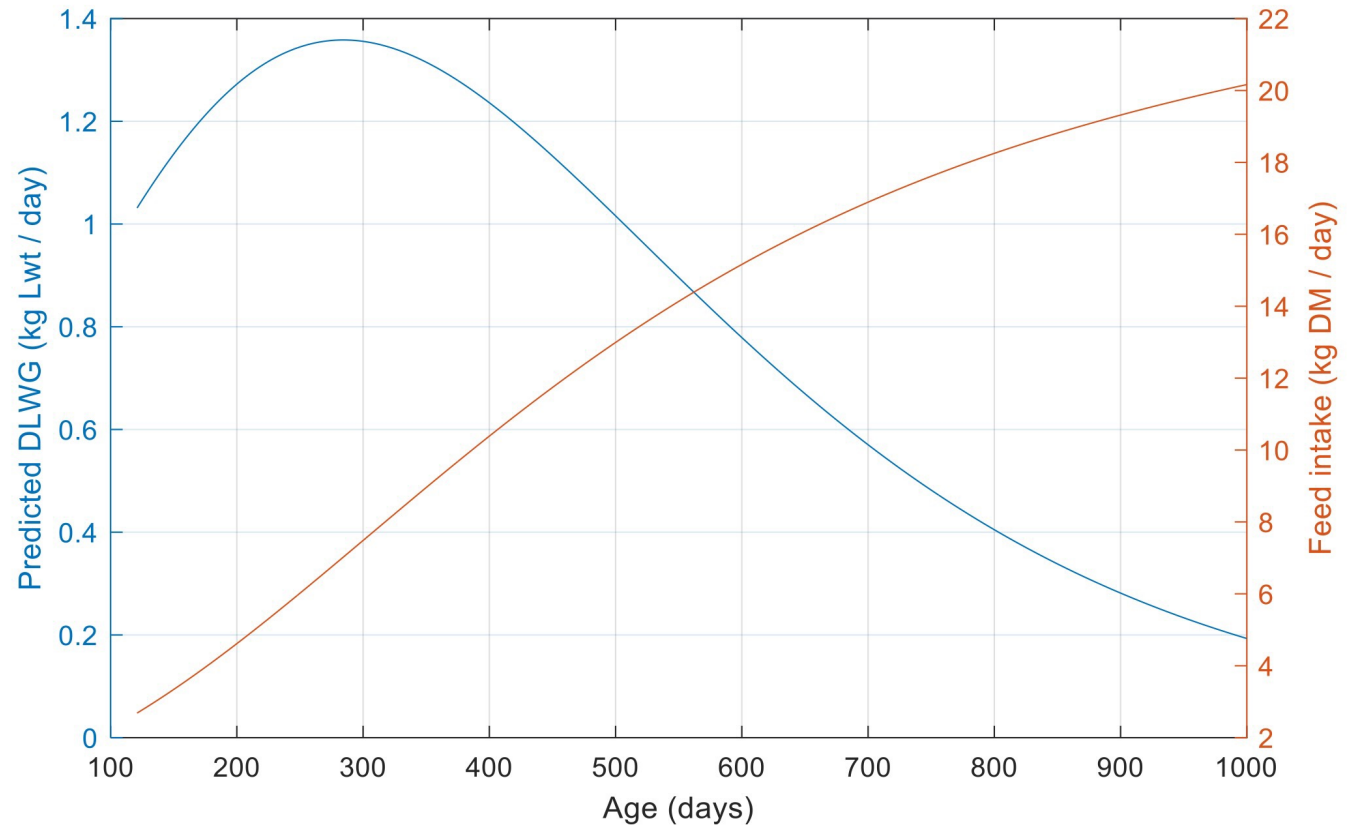
Is there an optimal cattle slaughter age and weight that:

- Maximises profitability
- Reduces enteric CH<sub>4</sub> emissions intensity



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# Efficiency declines after a plateau – keeping cattle longer ≠ profitable



**Slaughtered at 541 days, 356 kg deadweight, O+3- carcass score; 0.47 RFI**

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# Methodology: Cattle data

~750  
cattle  
records

Start weight  
Diet composition  
Feed efficiency  
Slaughter age/weight  
Conformation/fat data



Daily liveweight gain  
Feed intake  
Carcass score  
Enteric CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

Economic  
sustainability

Environmental  
sustainability



# Methodology: Economic and environmental analysis

- Daily gross margin calculated and aggregated to provide individual lifetime profit profile including typical beef finishing variable costs
- Sales income based on average GB prices 2019-2022 (steers & heifers 362.9 p/kg dwt, bulls 347.6 p/kg dwt) with ABP UK grid premiums & discounts applied
- Individual optimal age and weight at slaughter modelled to maximise profit on single-cycle (SCOM) or multi-cycle (MCOM) basis
- Daily enteric CH<sub>4</sub> emissions (g/d) calculated according to Escobar-Bahamondes *et al.* (2016), adjusted for grazing vs. housing.
- Enteric CH<sub>4</sub> emissions aggregated over lifetime (kg/head) and as emissions intensity (g/kg dwt)

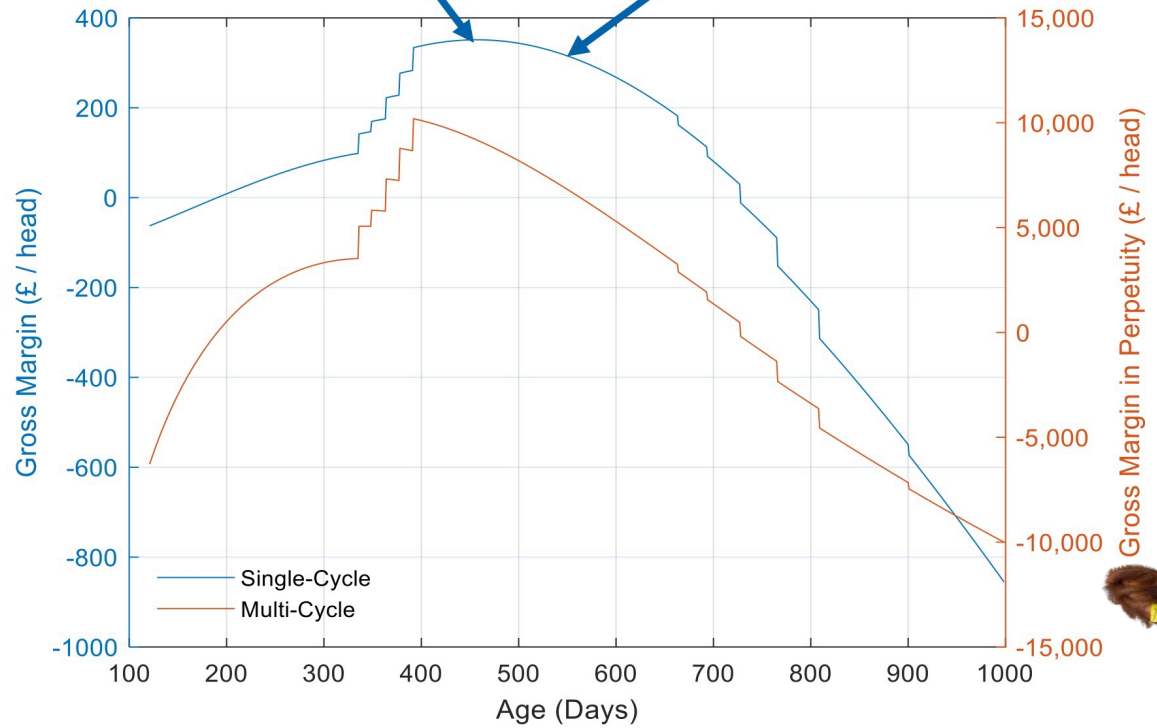




# Economic analysis example

**Max SCOM Profit: £351  
(457 days; 302kg DW)**

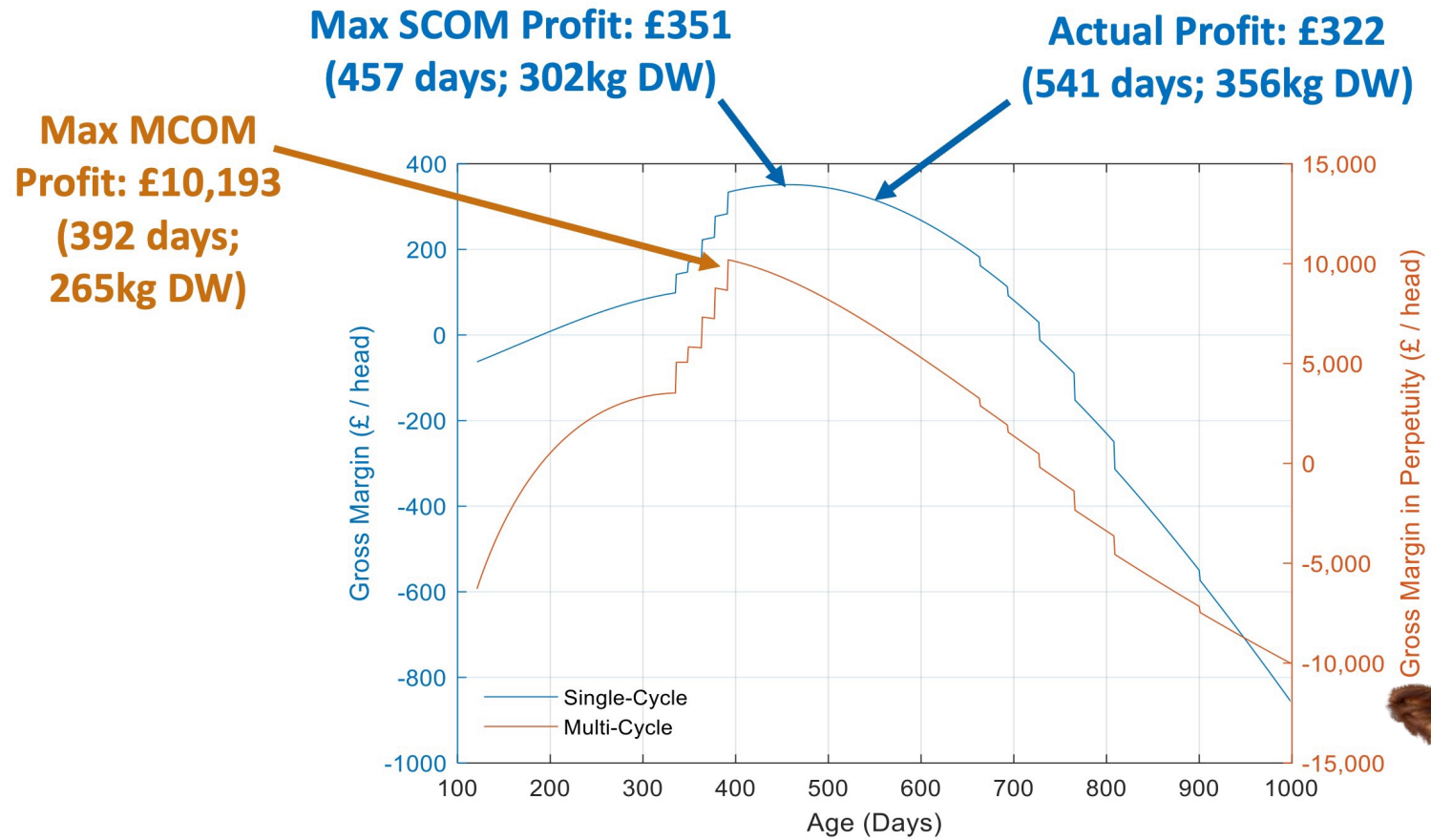
**Actual Profit: £322  
(541 days; 356kg DW)**



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from HAU/ABP/CIEL Project: Helping farmers navigate the green economy: A data-driven blueprint for UK beef farmers to move towards net zero.



# Economic analysis example





# Economic analysis example

**Max MCOM Profit: £10,193**  
**(392 days; 265kg DW)**

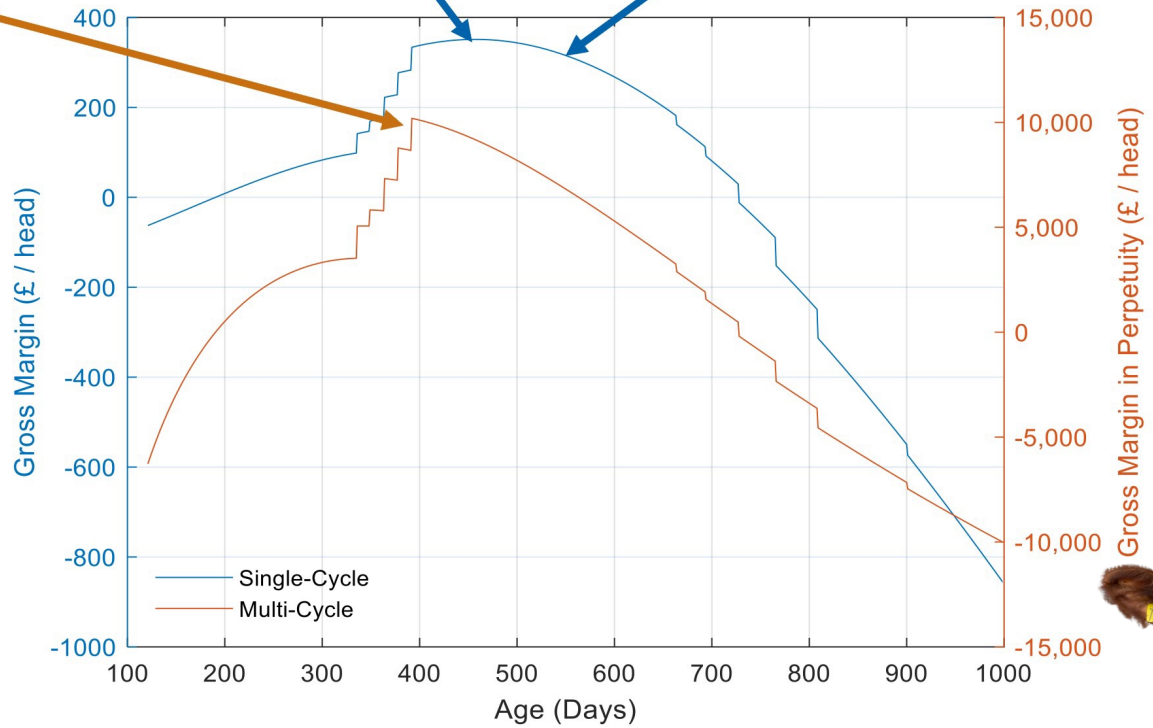
**Max SCOM Profit: £351**  
**(457 days; 302kg DW)**

**Actual Profit: £322**  
**(541 days; 356kg DW)**

**MCOM profit gain compared to:**

**SCOM max: +£1015**  
**(10% gain)**

**Actual:**  
**+£3112 (31% gain)**



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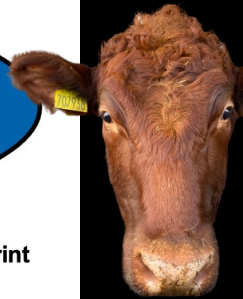
# Results: Economic analysis

	Maximum Gross Margin (£/hd – finishing in perpetuity)		Slaughter weight (kg/head)		Slaughter age (days)	
	Mean	StDev	Mean	StDev	Mean	StDev
<b>Actual</b>	5094	3662	612	44	500	34
<b>SCOM</b>	7033	3442	531	53	438	44
<b>MCOM</b>	7372	3620	511	32	422	50

Changing from  
single-cycle to multi-cycle  
= 5% profit gain

Changing from actual to  
multi-cycle  
= 38% profit gain

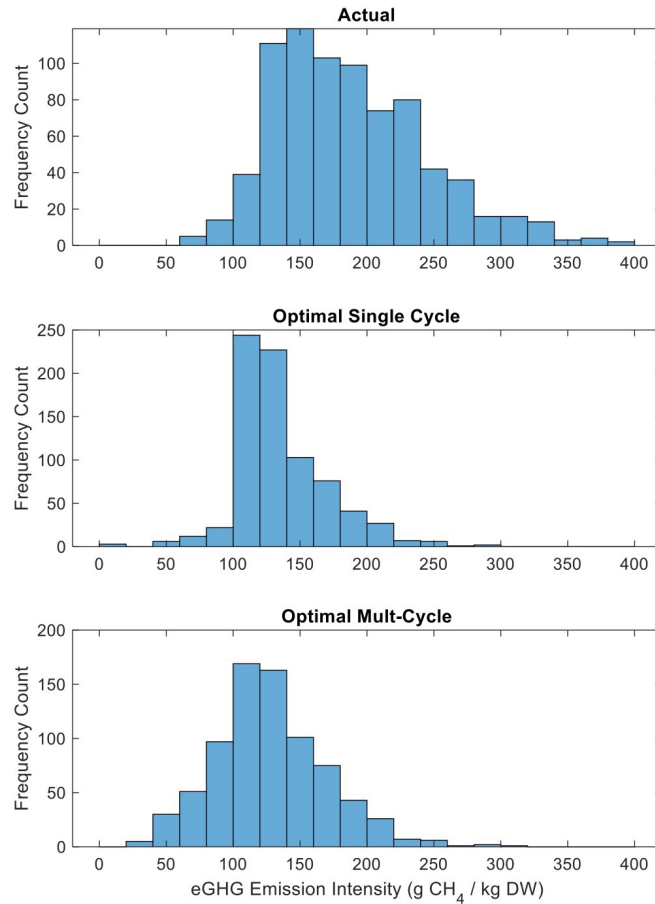
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# Results: Enteric methane emissions intensities reduced by SCOM and MCOM



**Actual:**  
mean 188 g CH<sub>4</sub> per kg dwt

**SCOM:**  
mean 135 g CH<sub>4</sub> per kg dwt  
(-28%)

**MCOM:**  
mean 127 g CH<sub>4</sub> per kg dwt  
(-32%)

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# Profitable Net Zero Beef? Key conclusions



**Optimal ( $\neq$  heaviest) slaughter weight confers economic and environmental win:win**



**Greater variation emissions between individual cattle than between finishing system (housed vs. pasture)**



**Making multi-cycle decisions can considerably increase profits – but relies on data collection**



**Weighing cattle could pay dividends!**



**Next step – tool development**





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# Thank you!

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## Questions?



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023.

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