



Sustainability in livestock production systems: what are the options?

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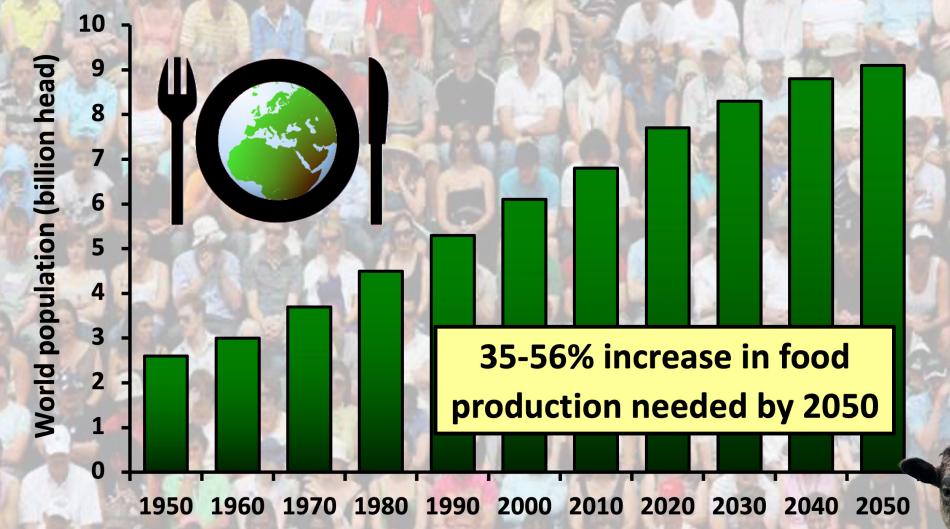


Beef & Sheep

Source: Jude L. Capper, 2023



More people means we need to produce more food with fewer resources

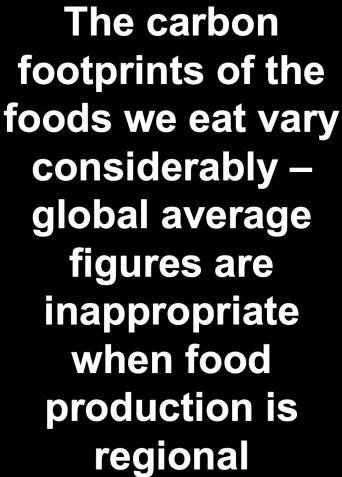


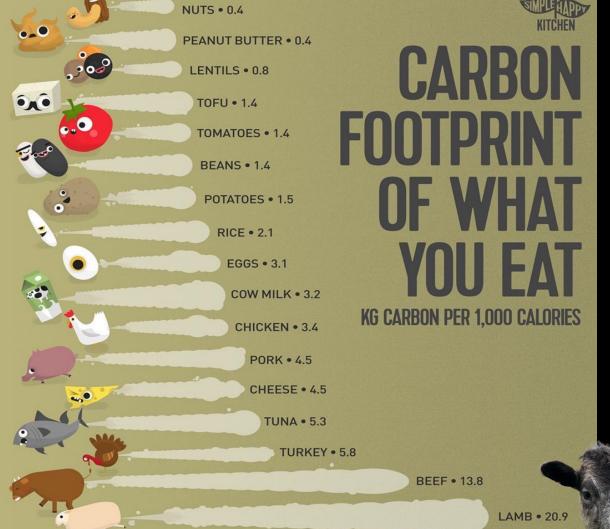






Global averages are meaningless











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

















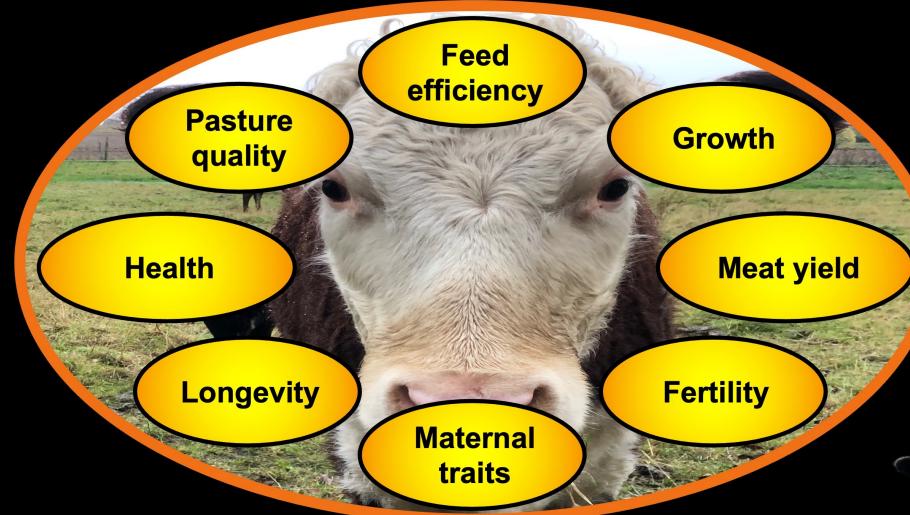








Improving key performance indicators reduces environmental impacts









Finishing cattle earlier improves profit and cuts the carbon footprint

Modelling study involving 777 Angus cattle finished at ABP research farm.

Finishing at ideal time (not heaviest weight) improved profit by 45% and cut carbon footprints by 32%









"Real life" application – African swine fever

The recent African swine fever outbreak, in which 100-150 million pigs died, led to:



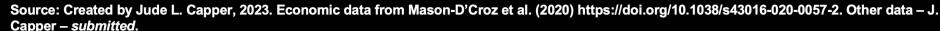
17-38% increase in global pork prices

Pigmeat losses would have fed 550-824 million people

Greenhouse gases invested in animals that died or were culled were equal to annual emissions of 16.7-25.1 million cars









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

2,577 kg

Global

NK average yield A

-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%)





What about smallholders?







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How do we account for myriad livestock benefits in sustainability metrics?









Suckler cows must demonstrate ecosystem services to justify environmental impacts

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.



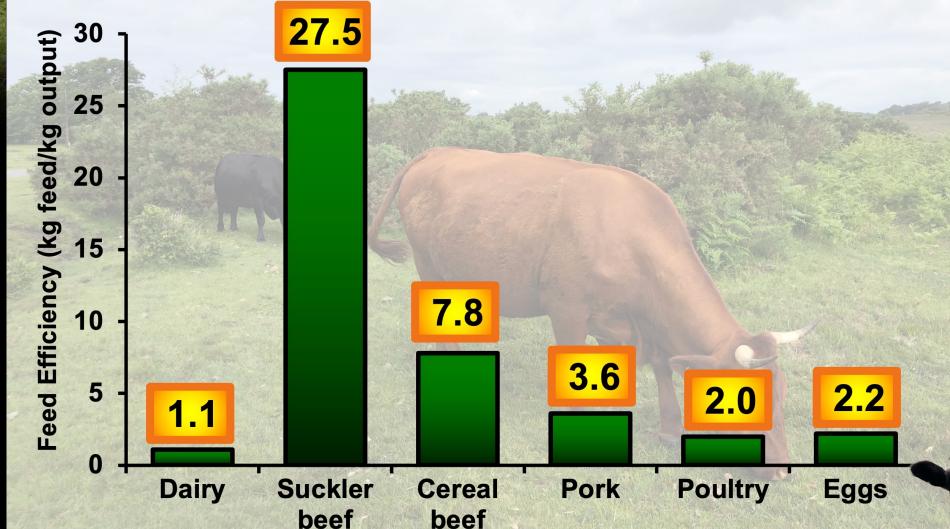




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Calculation based on feed and water requirements of one Angus cow weighing 544 kg producing 7.8 kg of milk per day, with calf weaned at 207 days of age.



Feed efficiency ratios vary between systems and species



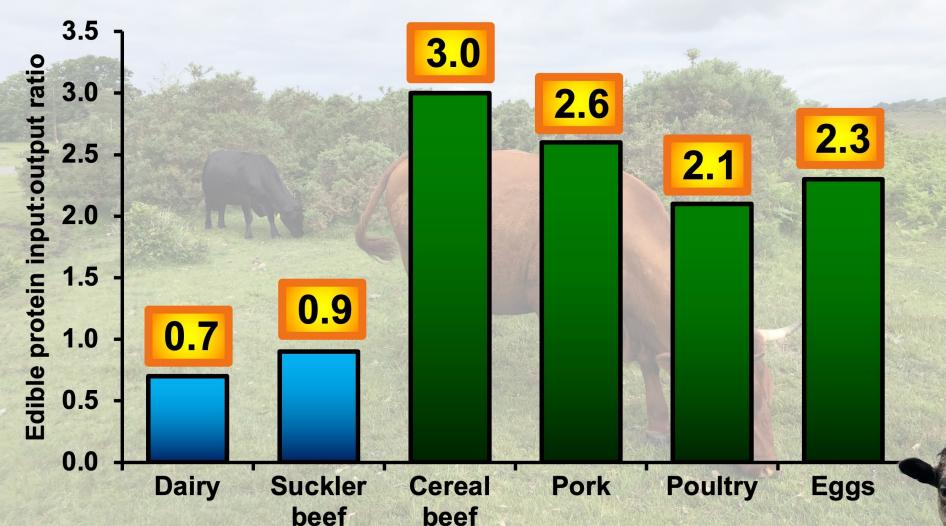




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023; data from Wilkinson (2011) https://doi.org/10.1017/S175173111100005X



Grazing cattle systems produce more humanedible protein than they consume







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Can we grow human food crops everywhere?



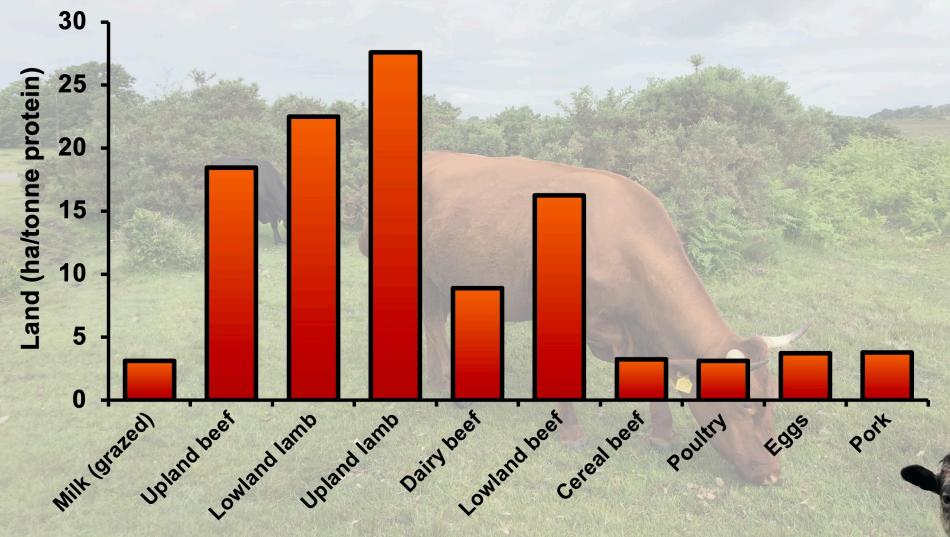




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Livestock systems vary widely in land use

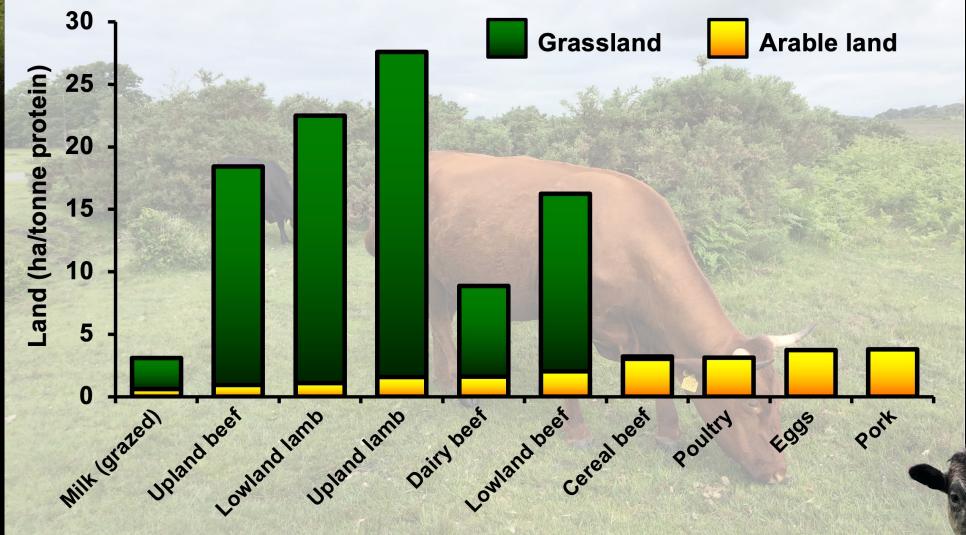








Livestock systems vary widely in arable and grassland use

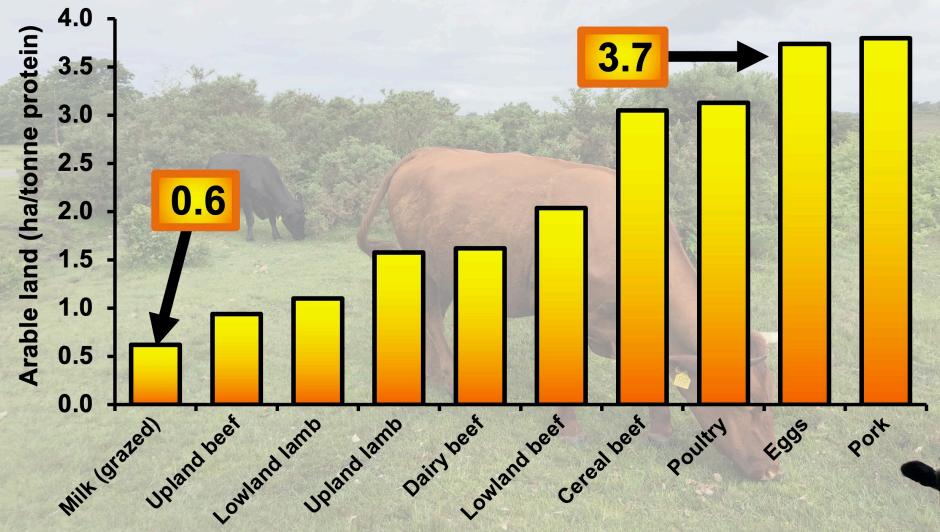








Livestock systems vary widely in arable land use









Removing cattle from pasture disadvantages ground-nesting birds









Dung beetles have myriad ecosystem benefits







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023.



(Almost) all of our food comes from the soil







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023.



Thank you!

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