

Improving
sustainability –
from cattle, crops
and carbon to
consumer
communications

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17<sup>th</sup> January 2024



Source: Jude L. Capper, 20



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



















Source: Created and photos by Jude L. Capper, 2023.







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







**Human Health** 



#### Net Zero is a clear priority





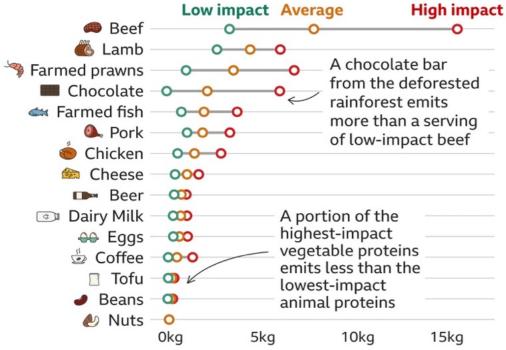




В

#### Media articles tend to focus on beef

Beef has the biggest carbon footprint – but the same food can have a range of impacts Kilograms of greenhouse gas emissions per serving



Note: The figures for each food are based on calculations from 119 countries. Serving sizes are from the British Dietetic Association (BDA) and Bupa.

Poore and
Nemecek's paper
is often-quoted,
reporting beef
GHG emissions
of 4-15 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e
per serving. But
is this the whole
picture?

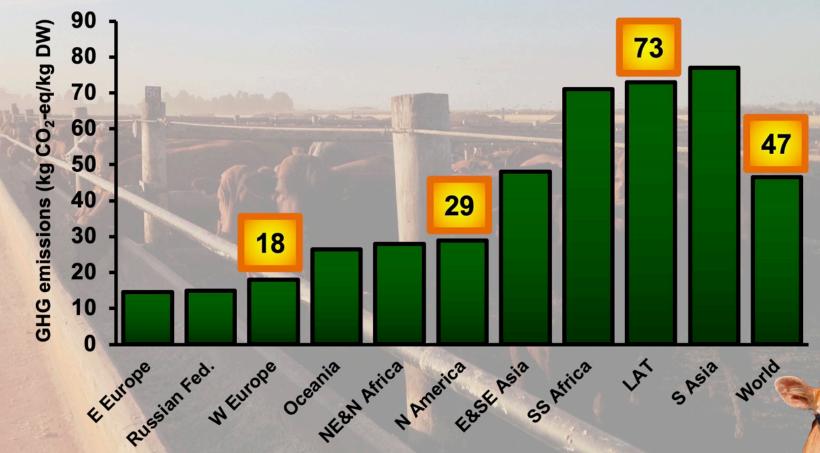
Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024. Infographic from the BBC (https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-46459714) citing Poore and Nemecek (2018) https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaq0216







#### The carbon footprint of beef production varies across the globe





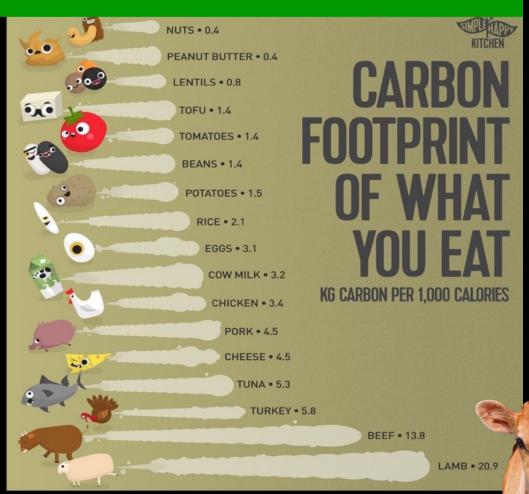


Source: Created by Dr. Jude L. Capper, 2020; data from Gerber et al. (2013) Tackling climate change through livestock – A global assessment of emissions and mitigation opportunities. FAO, Rome, Italy.



#### Global averages are meaningless

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



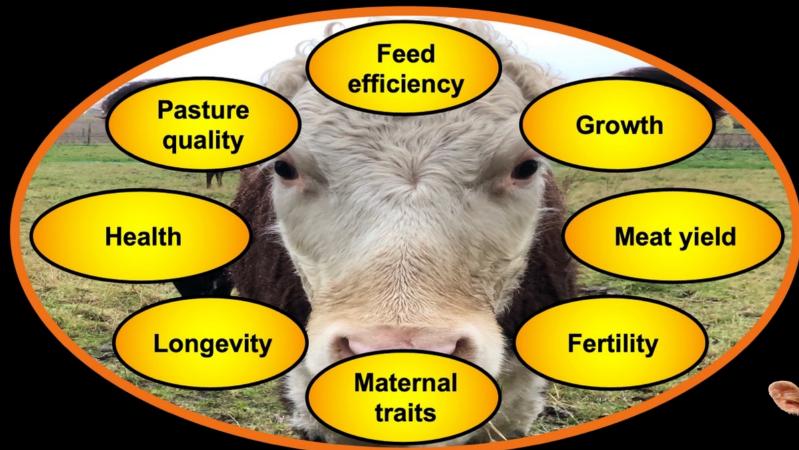




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Infographic from https://www.instagram.com/simple\_happy\_kitchen/



# Improving key performance indicators reduces environmental impacts









#### 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





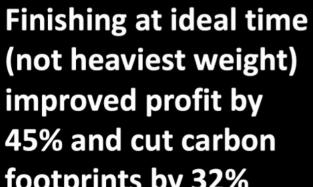
Source: Created as an example by Jude L. Capper, 2023.



#### Finishing cattle earlier improves profit and cuts the carbon footprint

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

(not heaviest weight) improved profit by 45% and cut carbon footprints by 32%





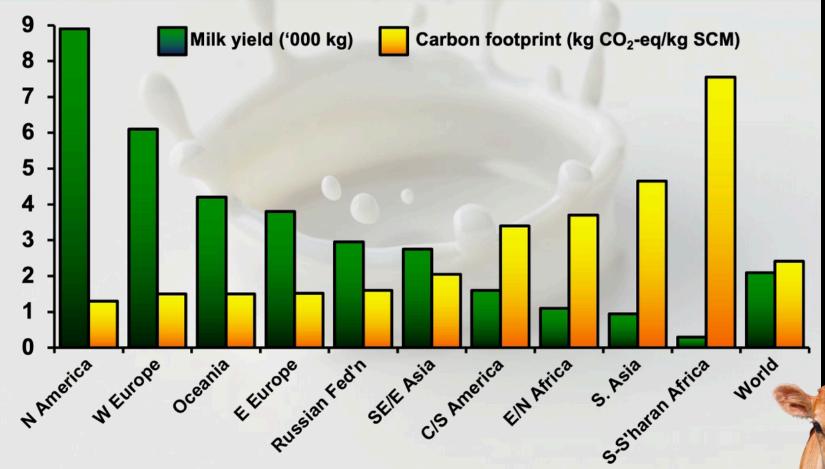




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: Capper et al. 2023. Helping farmers navigate the green economy: A data-driven blueprint for rezero beef. British Society of Animal Science Annual Meeting. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anscip.2023.01.515



#### A negative correlation exists between milk yield and carbon emissions



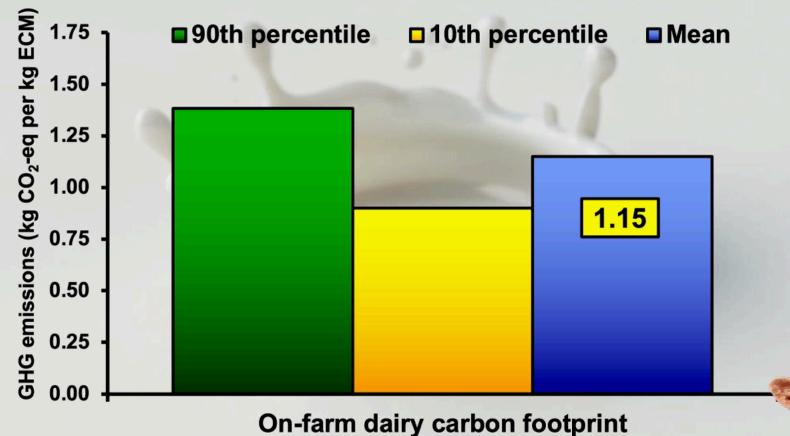




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from FAO (2010) Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Dairy Sector. FAO, Rome, Italy.



# GHG emissions from UK dairy production vary, offering mitigation opportunities





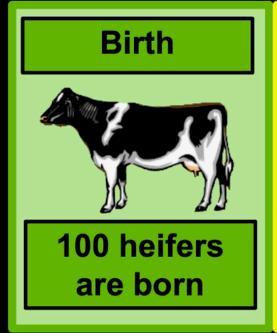


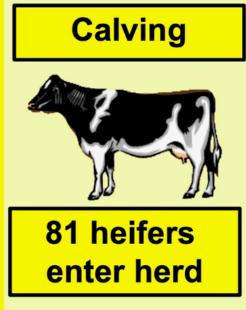
Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: Arla Climate Check Report (2021). A Sustainable Future for British Dairy. https://news.arlafoods.co.uk/resources/arla-climate-check-report-2021-a-sustainable-future-for-british-dairy

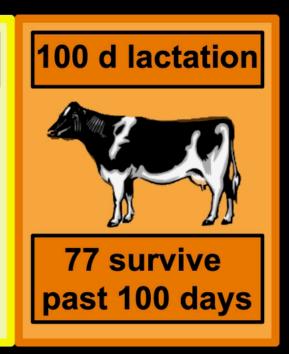


DS

#### Dairy heifer losses are significant in UK herds











Each heifer requires 6,118 kg feed DM to rear it (
from birth to calving

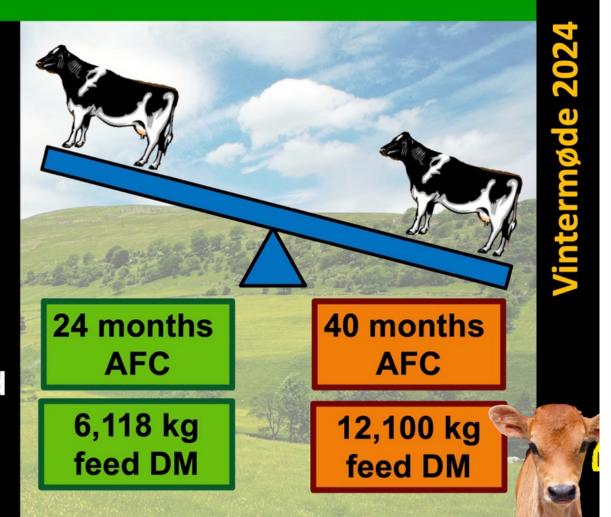
Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from Wathes et al. (2008) https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731108002322 and Hanks and Kossaibati (2016) Key performance indicators for the UK national dairy herd. University of Reading, Reading, UK.



#### Age doesn't matter – unless you're a heifer

Calving a heifer at 40 months of age requires an extra 5,982 kg feed DM. Inefficiency increases resource use and GHG emissions.

Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Based on analysis of feed use to 24 months or 40 months at DMI = 3% of bodyweight from 24-40 months.

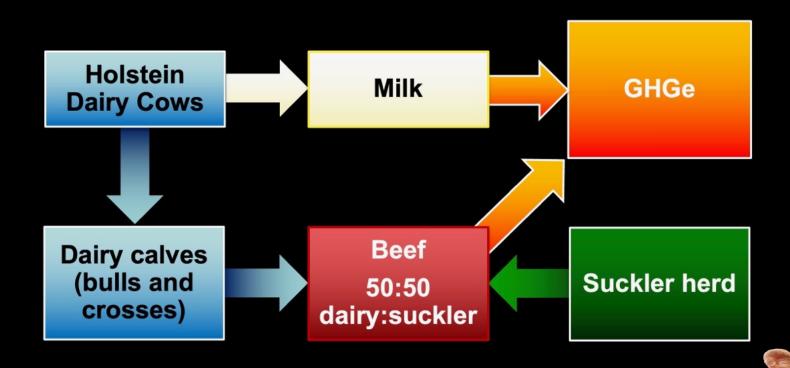








# High level impacts of changing to dual-purpose breeds

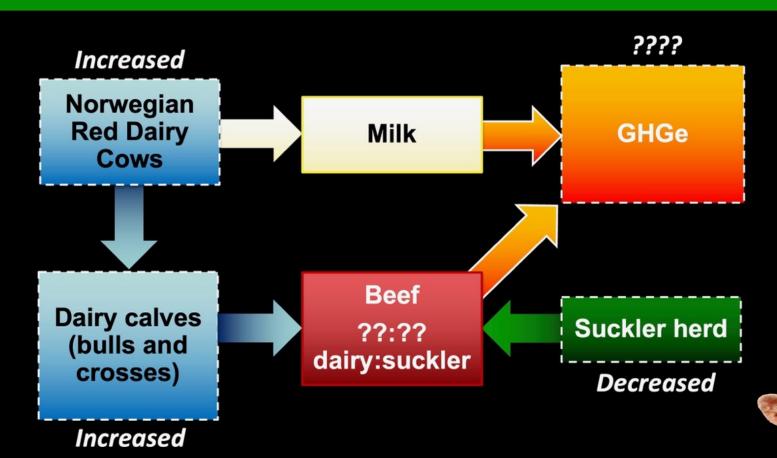








# High level impacts of changing to dual-purpose breeds









#### 6

#### Dual-purpose cows: dairy model data inputs

	Holstein	N. Red
Energy-corrected milk yield, kg/d	27.5	24.7
Lactation length, d	331	323
Mature bodyweight, kg	570	537
Calving interval, d	391	383
# of lactations before culling	3.6	4.2
Cow mortality, %	6.3	3.5
Heifer replacement rate, %	27.8	23.8
Age at first calving, mo	26.6	26.9
Cows producing a live calf/yr, %	86.6	91.5
Calf birthweight, kg	42.2	39.7
Pre-weaning calf mortality, %	7.2	4.0







### Dual-purpose cows: cattle numbers and production

	Holstein	N. Red	Diff.	///%
Dairy cows, '000 head	118.8	132.7	13.9	11.7
Dairy heifers, '000 head	75.3	72.4	-2.4	-3.16
Total dairy cattle, '000 head	194.3	205.6	11.5	5.94
Prime beef from dairy, tonnes CW	21,057	29,258	8,201	39.0
Cull beef from dairy, tonnes CW	7,124	7,303	179	2.51
Suckler cows, '000 head	96.4	64.8	-31.6	-32.8
Prime beef from sucklers, tonnes CW	/ 21,057	14,157	-6,900	-32.8
Cull beef from sucklers, tonnes CW	4,516	3,036	-1,480	-32.8







### Dual-purpose cows: GHGe from beef and dairy

160000000000000000000000000000000000000	Holstein	N. Red	Diff.	%				
Emissions intensity, kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/kg								
Dairy GHGe/kg ECM	1.478	1.512	0.034	2.29				
Dairy beef GHGe/kg CW	17.2	17.7	0.48	2.81				
Suckler beef GHGe/kg CW	32.4	32.4						
Total GHGe, tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e								
Dairy GHGe	1,477,819	1,511,690	33,871	2.29				
Dairy beef GHGe	361,446	516,304	154,858	42.8				
Suckler beef GHGe	783,477	526,746	-256,731	-32.77				
Total beef GHGe	1,144,923	1,043,050	-101,873	-8.90				
Total cattle industry GHGe	2,622,742	2,554,740	-68,002	-2.59				







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

2,577 kg

8,140 kg Sairy Cows -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%)

Beef & Sheep Group



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from FAOSTAT (2020) http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/









Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Photo attribution: Mullookkaaran, CC BY-SA 3.0 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0</a>, via Wikimedia Commons



### Livestock are a vital resource in developing regions







"For me, Send a Cow is everything"

Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Photo from Send a Cow (2018) http:// https://www.sendacow.org/blog/for-me-send-a-cow-is-everything



### Livestock are a vital resource in developing regions







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Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Photo from Send a Cow (2018) http:// https://www.sendacow.org/blog/for-me-send-a-cow-is-everything



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









#### Can livestock farms reach net zero?









#### Honesty is the best policy









### We need to be realistic about opportunities and limitations for reducing emissions









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### Huge variation in farm footprints – need to exemplify and learn from the best

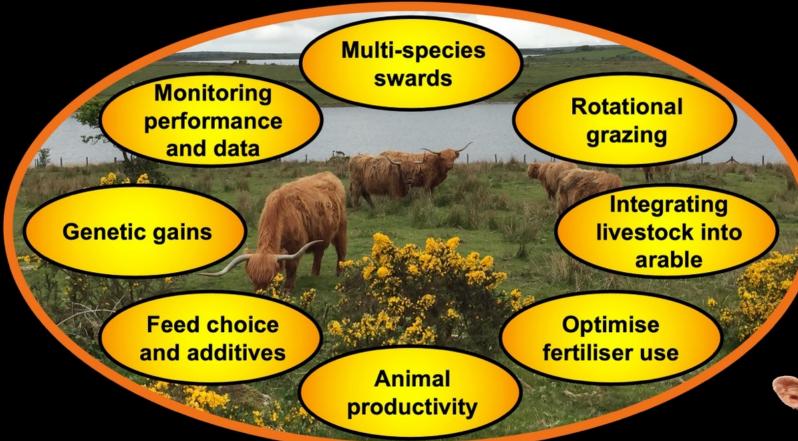








# Key actions that can be implemented on farm to reduce carbon footprints

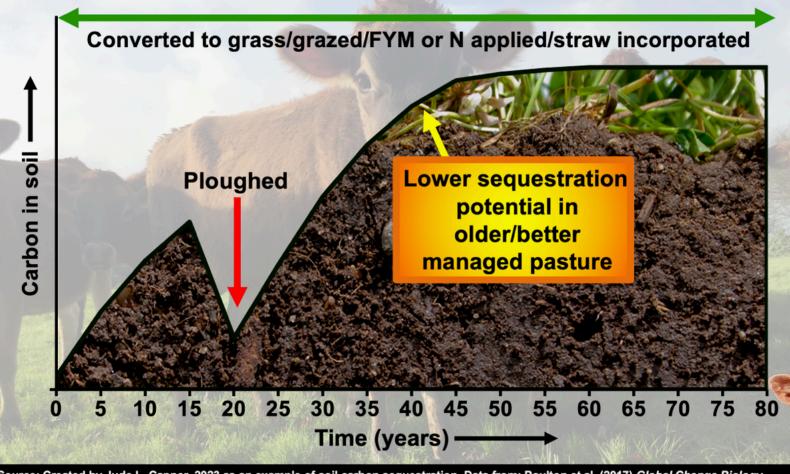








#### Carbon sequestration offers promise - but isn't a magic bullet







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023 as an example of soil carbon sequestration. Data from: Poulton et al. (2017) Global Change Biology.



AH

### 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 Jude L. Capper, 2024. 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

economic cost

resource use

Greater



AH

#### Impacts of disease on maintaining livestock production

Reduced milk/meat yield = need more animals

**Increased mortality = need more animals** 

Failure to wean = need more animals

Failure to conceive = need more time

Reduced growth rates = need more time

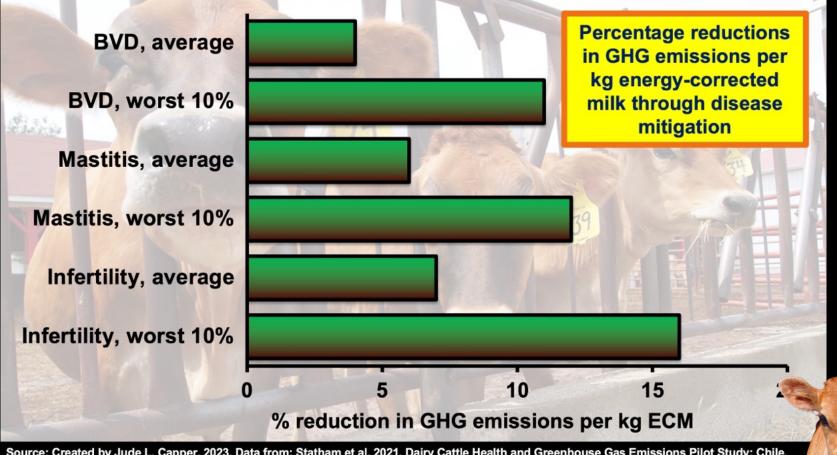




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: Capper & Williams (2023) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tvjl.2023.105988



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





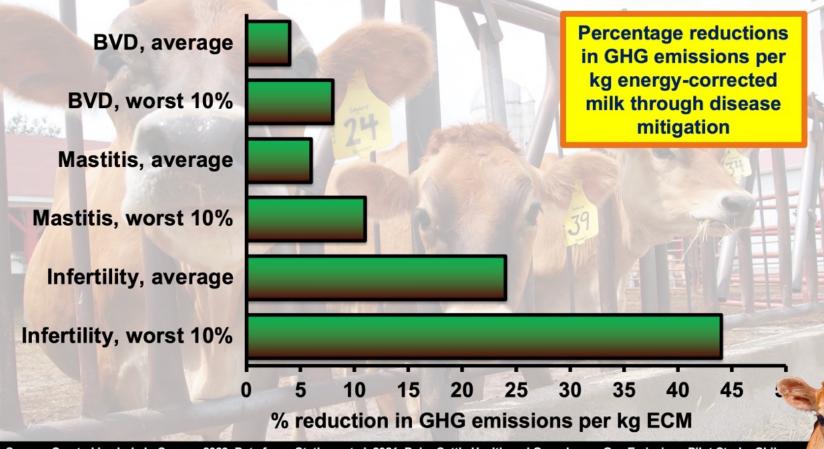


Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: Statham et al. 2021. Dairy Cattle Health and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Pilot Study: Chile, Kenya and the UK.

Available from: https://dairysustainabilityframework.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Dairy-Cattle-Health-and-GHG-Emissions-Pilot-Study-Report.pd



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







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. 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.p



HfA

### "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

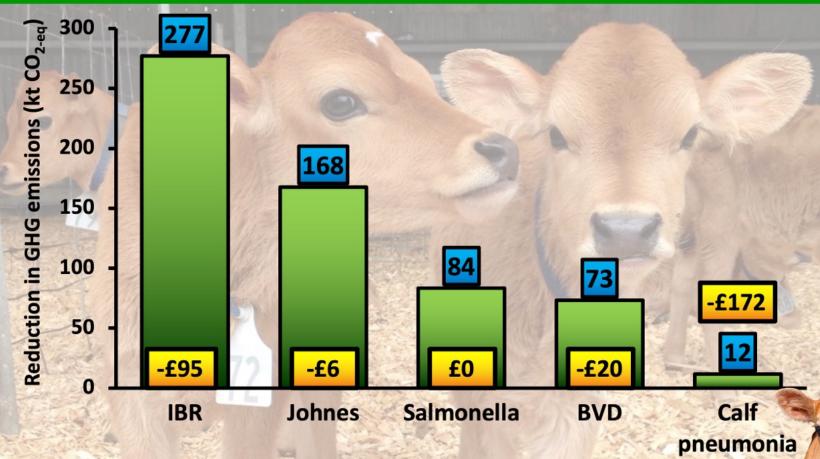




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Economic data from Mason-D'Croz et al. (2020) https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-020-0057-2. Other data – J Capper – submitted.



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







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: ADAS (2015) Study to Model the Impact of Controlling Endemic Cattle Diseases and Condition on National Cattle Productivity, Agricultural Performance and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. ADAS UK Ltd, Helsby, UK.



AΗ

# 94% of consumers believe that animal welfare is important

As citizens, we care about health and welfare; as consumers, we choose on price, taste and nutrition: weak willingness to pay for welfare

A STATE OF THE STA







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: Eurobarometer. 2015. Attitudes of Europeans towards Animal Welfare. The European Commission, Brussels, Belgium.



Is there always a trade-off between low carbon and high welfare?









Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023



### Does this farm have good welfare?







Source: Created and photo by Jude L. Capper, 2023.











### Does this farm have good welfare?





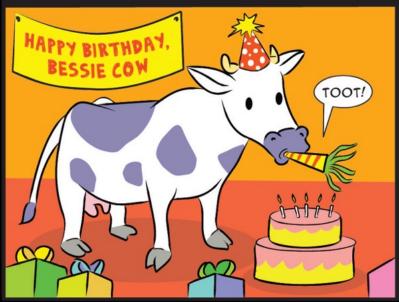


Source: Created and photo by Jude L. Capper, 2023.



# Do welfare and productive life compliment or conflict? Should cows live for 25 years?

WHEN THEY ARE ALLOWED TO LIVE NATURALLY, COWS CAN LIVE AS LONG AS Q5 YEARS.



BUT ON FACTORY FARMS, COWS LIVE ONLY A FEW YEARS BEFORE THEY ARE KILLED AND TURNED INTO A PAIR OF SHOES OR A BELT.







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Infographic from PETA (2023) "A Cow's Life" comic book: https://www.petakids.com/comics/cows-life/



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



Annual milk yield

Wilk lost it cow dies 8,537 kg kg

430 kg CW

3,751 kg kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

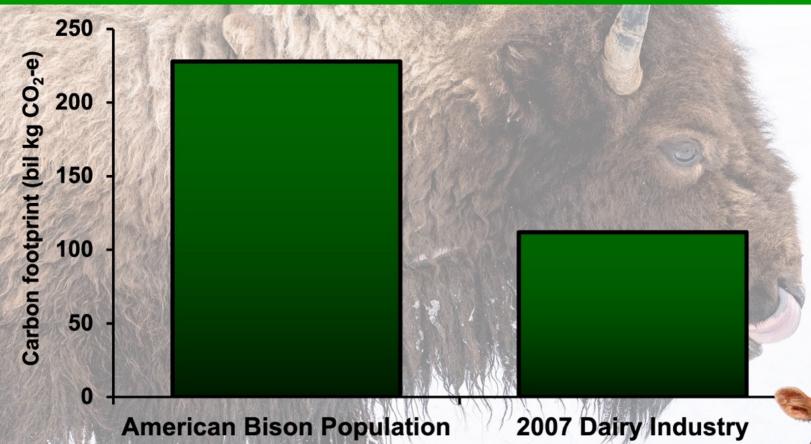




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Calculated as an example based on a 4,500 kg annual milk yield, 26 mo age at first calving, 14 mo calving interval, 248 kg carcass weight, 0.69 live calves born/yr, 0.50 calves reared for beef, and average of 1,731 kg CO₂e GHG emissions per heifer/yr.



# Historical bison population had GHG emissions twice that of the 2007 US dairy industry





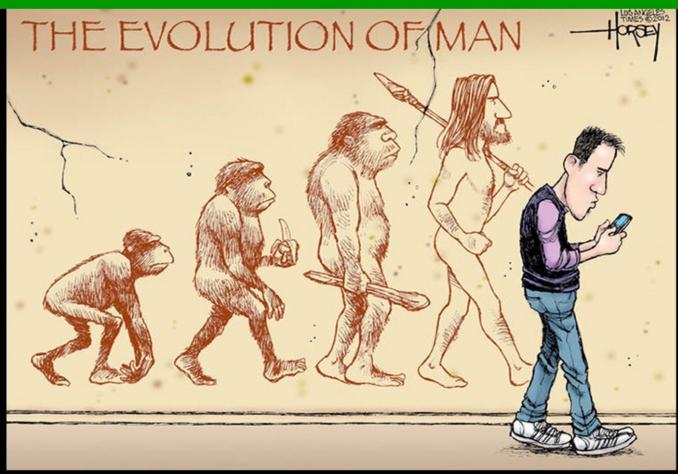


Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from Capper (2011) https://doi.org/10.2527/af.2011-0009 based on the bison population in 1800. Phot from: Aleksomber, CC BY-SA 4.0 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0</a>, via Wikimedia Commons.



### COM

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



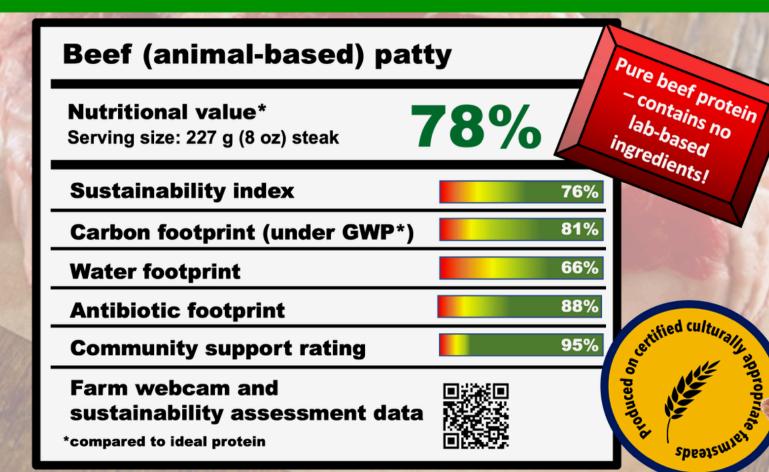




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Cartoon from: https://static.boredpanda.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/funny-satirical-evolution-charles-darwin-day-251\_\_700.jpg



Sustainability indices will be increasingly present on meat labels in future



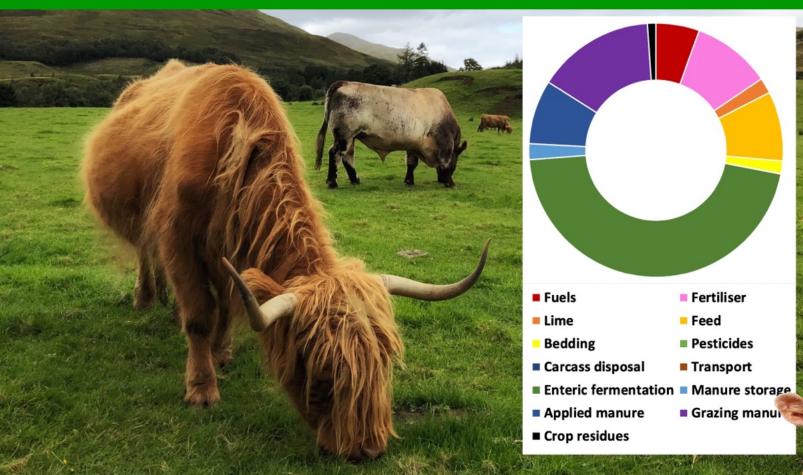




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023.



# Standard footprinting tool urgently needed across the industry







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Example carbon footprint results based on a beef finishing farm.



# A variety of sustainability tools, checklists and policies already exist

### **GREENER VETERINARY PRACTICE CHECKLIST**

The Vet Sustain Greener Veterinary Practice Checklist outlines the points a veterinary practice may consider to become more sustainable.



### PRACTISE RESPONSIBLE RESOURCE USE

Reduce fossil fuel use for energy and heating by remembering to turn appliances off and switching to renewable energy

Reduce disposable materials usage, including single-use plastics, such as disposable surgical textiles, where possible

Use paper-free management systems where possible and ensure responsible paper sourcing, use and disposal

Put water-saving measures in place

Make sustainable choices when purchasing equipment or consumables

Review and optimise waste management:



### USE MEDICINES RESPONSIBLY

Practise responsible antimicrobial and parasiticide use

Avoid drug wastage through good stocking principles

Dispose of drugs correctly (avoid ecotoxicity).



### **EMPOWER THE TEAM**

Support staff wellbeing and development, eg through sustainability education and projects, and encourage formation of a

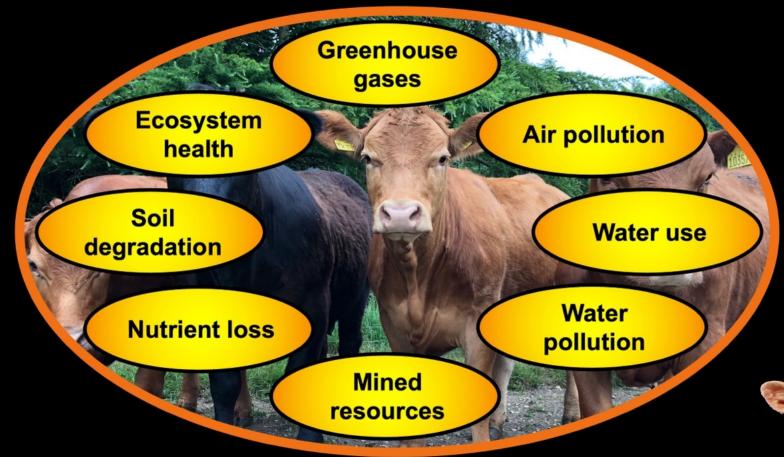




Source: Slide created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Greener Veterinary Practice Checklist from Vet Sustain https://vetsustain.org/resources/vet-practice-checklist



# Environmental impacts are not limited to greenhouse gas emissions







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023



## 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 CO<sub>2</sub>

Need to justify these impacts vs. beef from dairy.



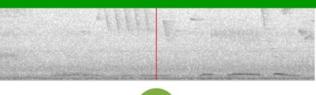




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Calculation based on feed and water requirements of one Angus cow weighing 544 kg producing 7.8 kg milk per day, with calf weaned at 207 days of age.



Merlin app is a great example of ecosystem data gathering



1 D

European Robin

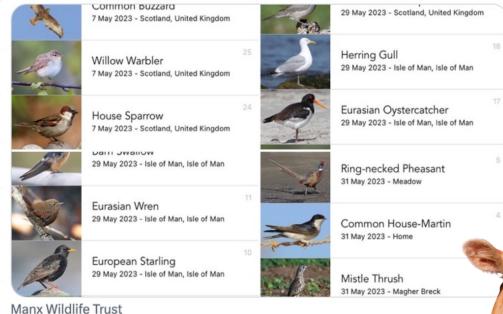
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BEST MATCHES			
	Common Chaffinch	~	
	Common Wood-Pigeon	~	
	Eurasian Wren	~	
1	European Goldfinch	~	
A	Eurasian Blackbird	~	
	Eurasian Collared-Dove	~	
136			

Anna Kerruish @ManxShepherdess · May 31

Slightly addicted to the **#merlin app**, to the point that there's an on farm competition. Whoever gets most **birds** by 14/6 gets a box of French Fancies

Now leaving my phone at the gate of each field while I drive the quad round checking sheep, because I'm that competitive



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Screenshots from Merlin app and Twitter.







# Removing cattle from pasture disadvantages ground-nesting birds



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Photo from Odd Falch https://www.pexels.com/photo/brown-bird-on-brown-grass-12084162/







### Dung beetles have myriad benefits



Improved soil quality, herbage yields and cattle productivity.

Reduced fertilisers, pest flies and GI parasites.

Dung beetles may save UK cattle farmers £367 million/year.





Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: Benyon et al. (2015) https://doi.org/10.1111/een.12240



### (Almost) all of our food comes from the soil







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023.



Our biggest challenge is to keep meat and dairy in the diets of future food purchasers









COM

### Bad news bias – do we believe all that we read/see?



Follow

This calf is about to be killed with a bolt gun. Give a 8 go #vegan











СОМ

Do 706,965 Veganuary participants in 2023 amount to more than a hill of beans?

# JOIN THE NEW YEAR'S REVOLUTION

- Equal to 61% of the population of Copenhagen
- If all participants were based in Denmark they would comprise 11.9% of the population
- Average of 3,663 per participating country
- 60% of participants already vegan, vegetarian or pescatarian

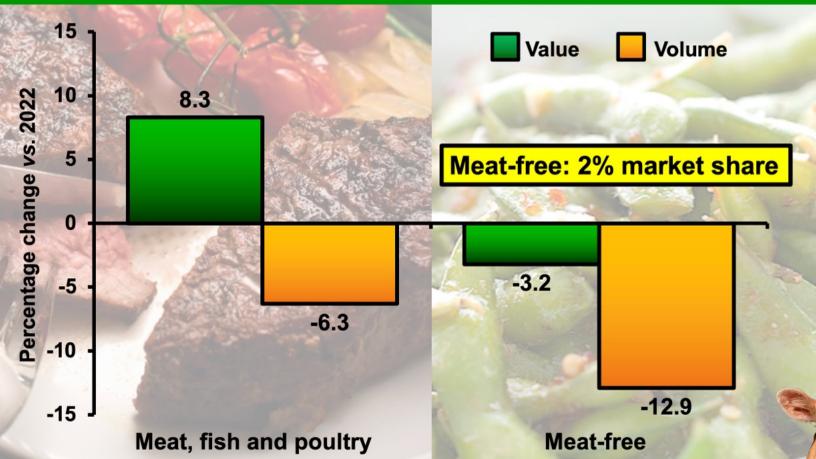




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024. Information from: https://veganuary.com/blog/



# Sales of meat-free products declined in the 3 weeks ending 22/1/2023







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023; Data from AHDB (2023) https://ahdb.org.uk/news/consumer-insight-meat-alternative-sales-decline-this-veganuary



COM

# 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





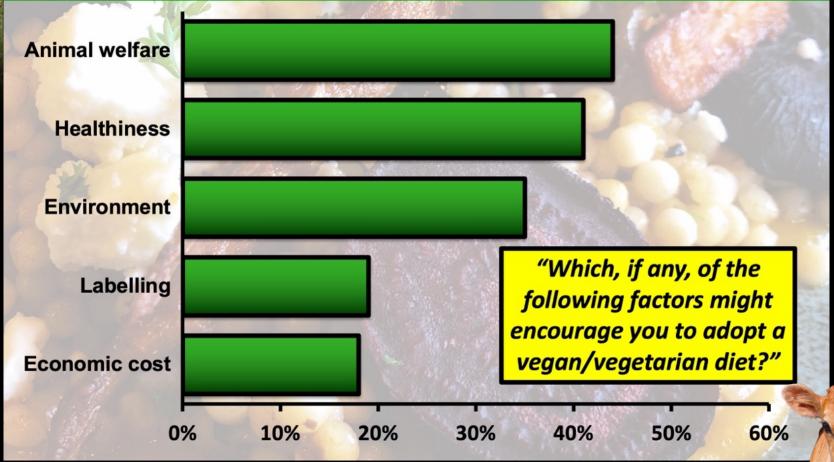


Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Information from YouGov (2019) Is the future of food flexitarian? https://yougov.co.uk/topics/resources/articles-reports/2019/03/18/future-food-flexitarian



CON

## Animal welfare, health and the environment are primary consumer concerns



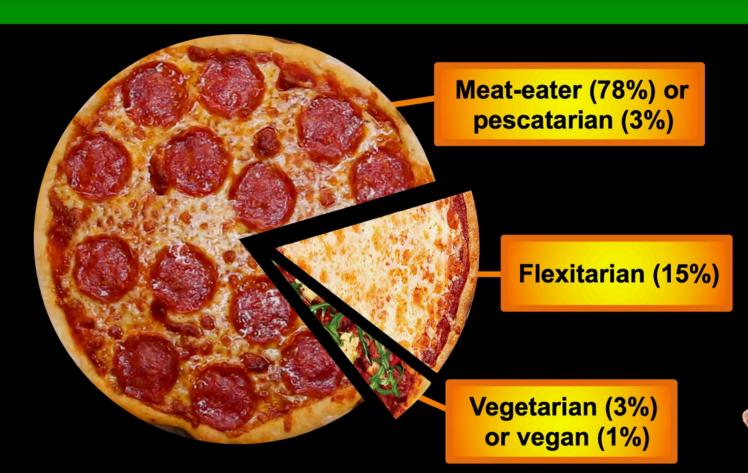




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Information from: YouGov (2019) Is the future of food flexitarian? https://yougov.co.uk/topics/resources/articles-reports/2019/03/18/future-food-flexitarian



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







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. 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%).



**Beef & Sheep** 

Group

### Activist groups make numerous (outdated?) claims about dairy

### **5 REASONS TO SWITCH TO PLANT MILKS**

1 Cows must be made pregnant to produce milk, which they make specifically to feed their young, just like humans

2 The calf is taken away from the mother within 48 hours of birth

Many male calves are shot at birth. Others may be reared for veal or low-grade beef

The mother will be milked and reimpregnated - until she is 'spent'. Then, she will be sent to slaughter

5 Producing a glass of dairy milk results in almost three times the greenhouse gas emissions of any non-dairy milks

TRY VEGAN THIS MONTH



weareveganuary . Follow



weareveganuary Already made the switch? Share your tips and favourite milk alternative products with us!

### #Veganuary

62w



fufidefufis 💗

58w 1like Reply



waterbearnetwork ₩





julie\_natalie0213 @staceydubs 😎

60w 1 like Reply



camilaxmedi Not even for that but just start thinking about how the milk of the cow effects your health!!!!!

62w 1 like Reply



faylen.plant I never drank milk prior to being vegan as I disliked the smell and taste, so for me, almond milk as it has a nutty flavour to it but friends tell me oat milk is closest alternative to dairy milk for coffee etc

62w 1 like Reply



tumishangnkosi The dairy industry industry is cruel. I started with soymilk then moved to rice milk then settled o

Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Infographic from: https://www.instagram.com/weareveganuary/







### Plant-based dairy alternatives make environmental claims per unit of volume













Source: Created and photo by Jude L. Capper, 2023.



### D

# Drinks vary in nutrient density and greenhouse gas emissions

	Nutrient density	Carbon footprint g CO₂/100 g drink
Whole milk	53.8	99
Orange juice	17.2	61
Soya juice	7.6	30
Oat juice	1.5	21
Red wine	1.2	204
Soda	0.0	109
Beer	0.0	101
Water	0.0	10

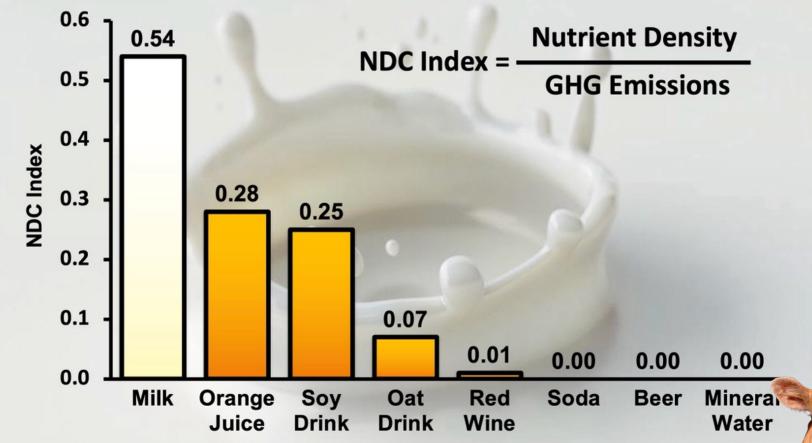




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: Smedman et al. (2010). https://doi.org/10.3402/fnr.v54i0.5170



# Nutrient density should be included when assessing carbon footprint







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Data from: Smedman et al. (2010). https://doi.org/10.3402/fnr.v54i0.5170

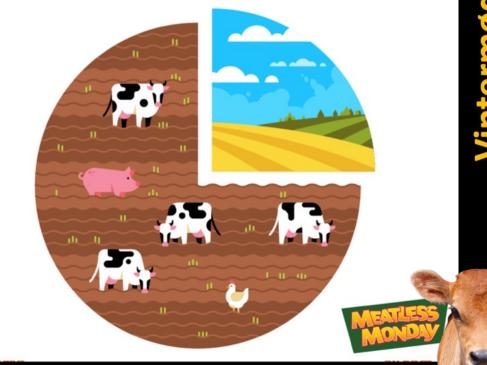


COM

### "Bad news" stories often gain traction – but lack context

This statistic is true – yet seems like a high percentage to many outside agriculture and food production.

# 75% OF THE EARTH'S AGRICULTURAL LAND.







Source: Slide created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Photo from: https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/254383078939543245/



### Can we grow human food crops everywhere?









### Can we grow human food crops everywhere?









### Can we grow human food crops everywhere?







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023



# >60% of UK land is not suitable for growing arable crops







Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Grazing land includes temporary grass on arable land (5% of total). Data from DEFRA. 2020. Farming statistics - provisional crop areas, yields and livestock populations at 1 June 2020 – United Kingdom. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/946161/structure-jun2020final-uk-22dec20.pdf



# Feed efficiency is one of the principal issues used to denigrate animal agriculture



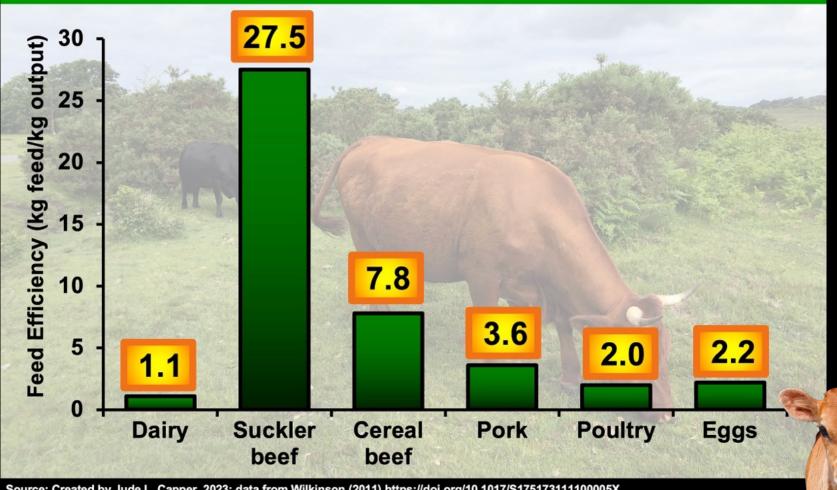




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Infographic from https://www.onegreenplanet.org/animalsandnature/eat-for-the-planet-meat-and-the-environment/



#### Feed efficiency ratios vary between systems and species



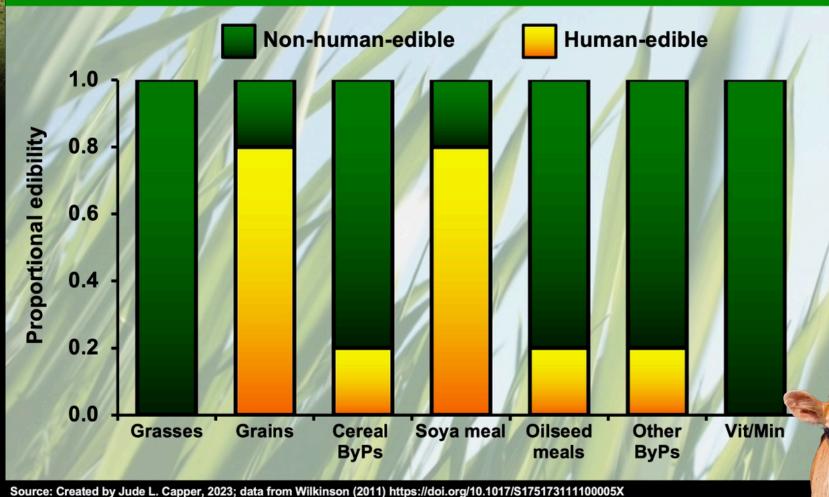




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023; data from Wilkinson (2011) https://doi.org/10.1017/S175173111100005X



# Feed efficiency metrics must consider competition for human-edible foods

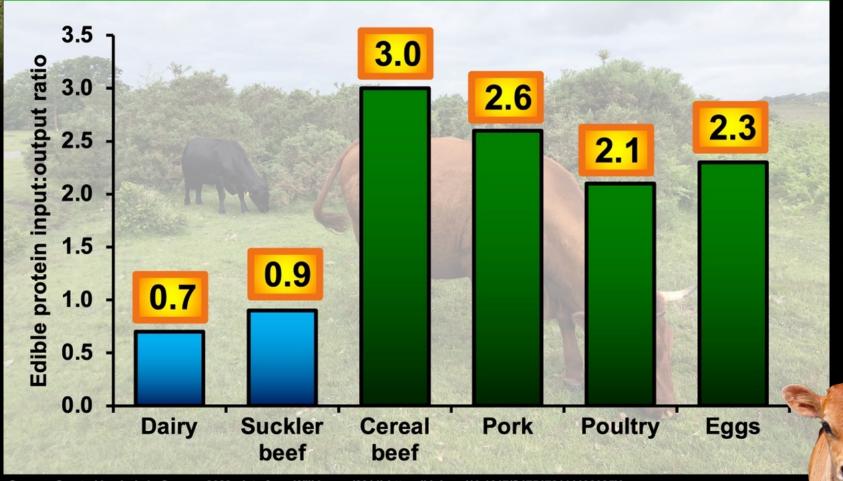








#### Grazing cattle systems produce more humanedible protein than they consume







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



### Livestock systems vary widely in land use



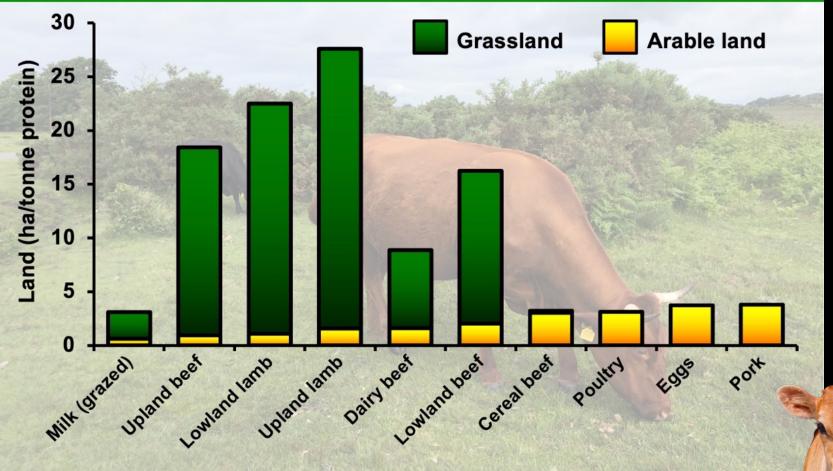




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023; data from Wilkinson and Lee (2018) https://doi.org/10.1017/S175173111700218X



## Livestock systems vary widely in arable and grassland use



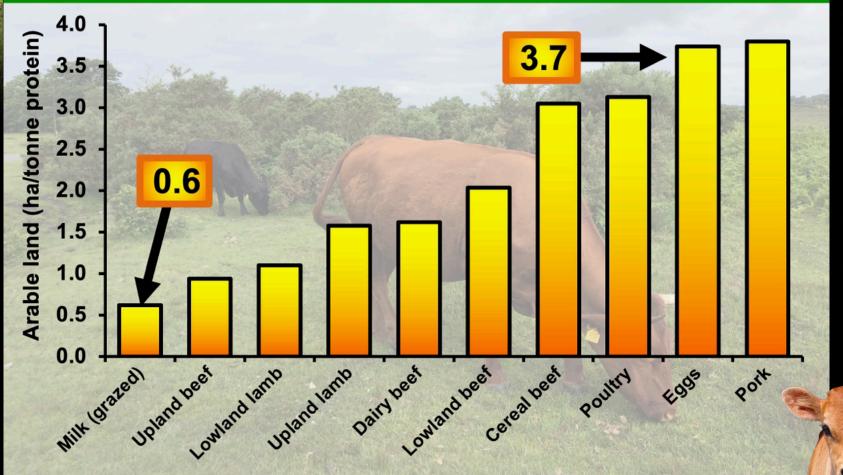




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023; data from Wilkinson and Lee (2018) https://doi.org/10.1017/S175173111700218X



#### Livestock systems vary widely in arable land use



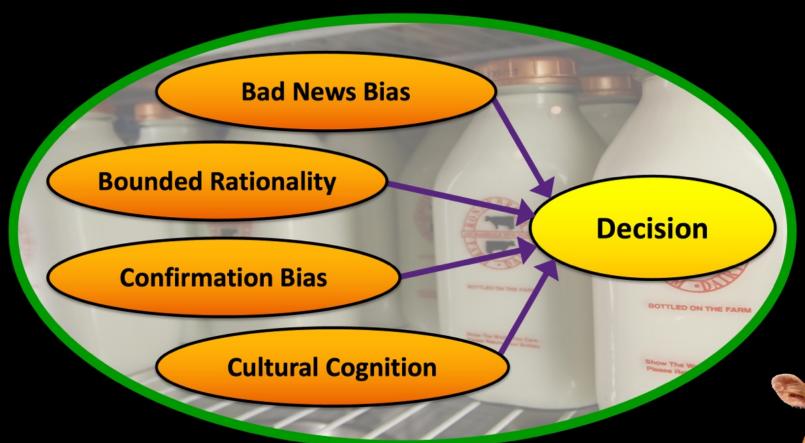




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023; data from Wilkinson and Lee (2018) https://doi.org/10.1017/S175173111700218X



## Four major processes influence consumer decision-making







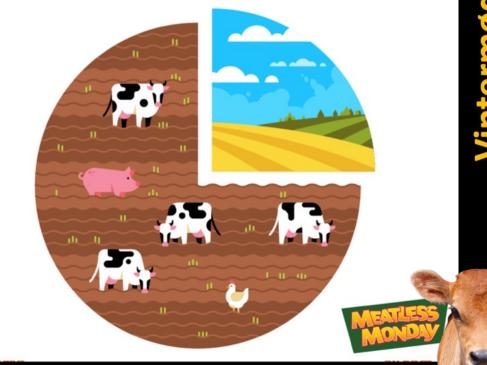
Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Information from: Capper and Yancey (2015) https://doi.org/10.2527/af.2015-0028



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## Bounded rationality - we don't have time to research, so need quick, simple explanations

Based on the average UK diet

of our protein intake comes from red meat...

...which is vital for our body's growth, maintenance and muscle recovery!









#### Activist groups use simple effective messaging







Source: Slide created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Photo from: istockphoto.com



CON

#### Cultural cognition – we trust people with whom we share values and wish to emulate

England rugby player credited <3 week recovery from broken leg to drinking 2 pints of milk per day





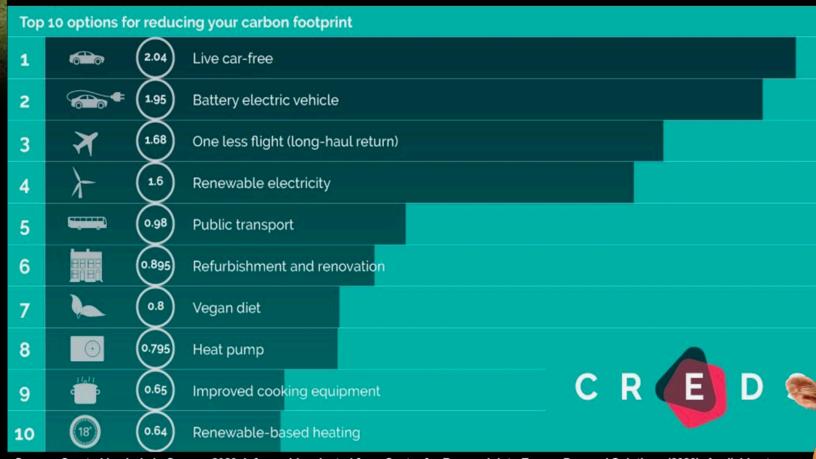


Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Screenshot from: http://www.telegraph.co.uk/rugby-union/2017/02/02/england-prop-joe-marler-reveals-secret-behind-hisremarkable/



CV

### New CREDS report puts transport, energy and food choices into context



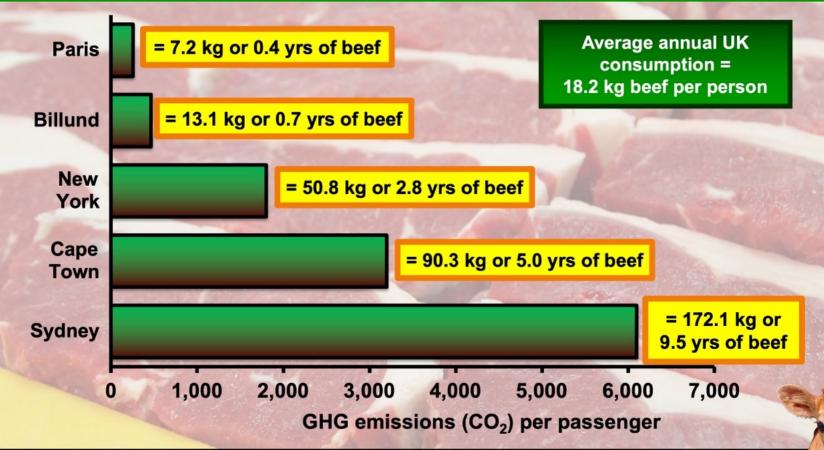




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Infographic adapted from Centre for Research into Energy Demand Solutions (2020). Available at: https://twitter.com/CREDS\_UK/status/1262984570175176704?s=20



# International flights emit considerable quantities of carbon compared to UK beef production



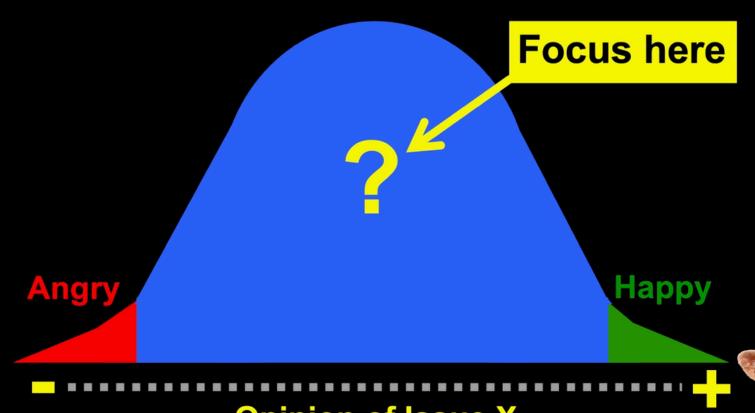




Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024. Calculations based on GHG emissions flight data from: https://co2.myclimate.org/en/flight\_calculators/ne and on a carbon footprint per kg of boneless beef of 35.5 kg CO2-eq (under GWP100) from AHDB: http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/p\_cp\_down\_to\_earth300112.pdf



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







**Opinion of Issue X** 

Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023



#### 5 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



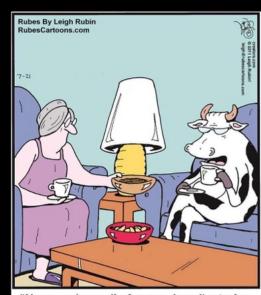


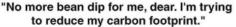
Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Adapted from: Capper and Yancey (2015). Communicating Animal Science to the General Public. https://doi.org/10.2527/af.2015-0028



#### Thank you!

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Beef & Sheep Group

University

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