



Technology's positive impact on sustainability in animal agriculture

Prof. Jude Capper

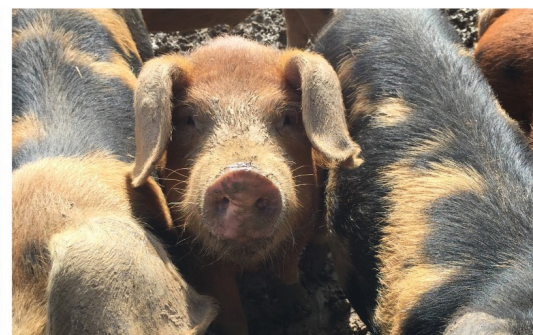
6th November 2024



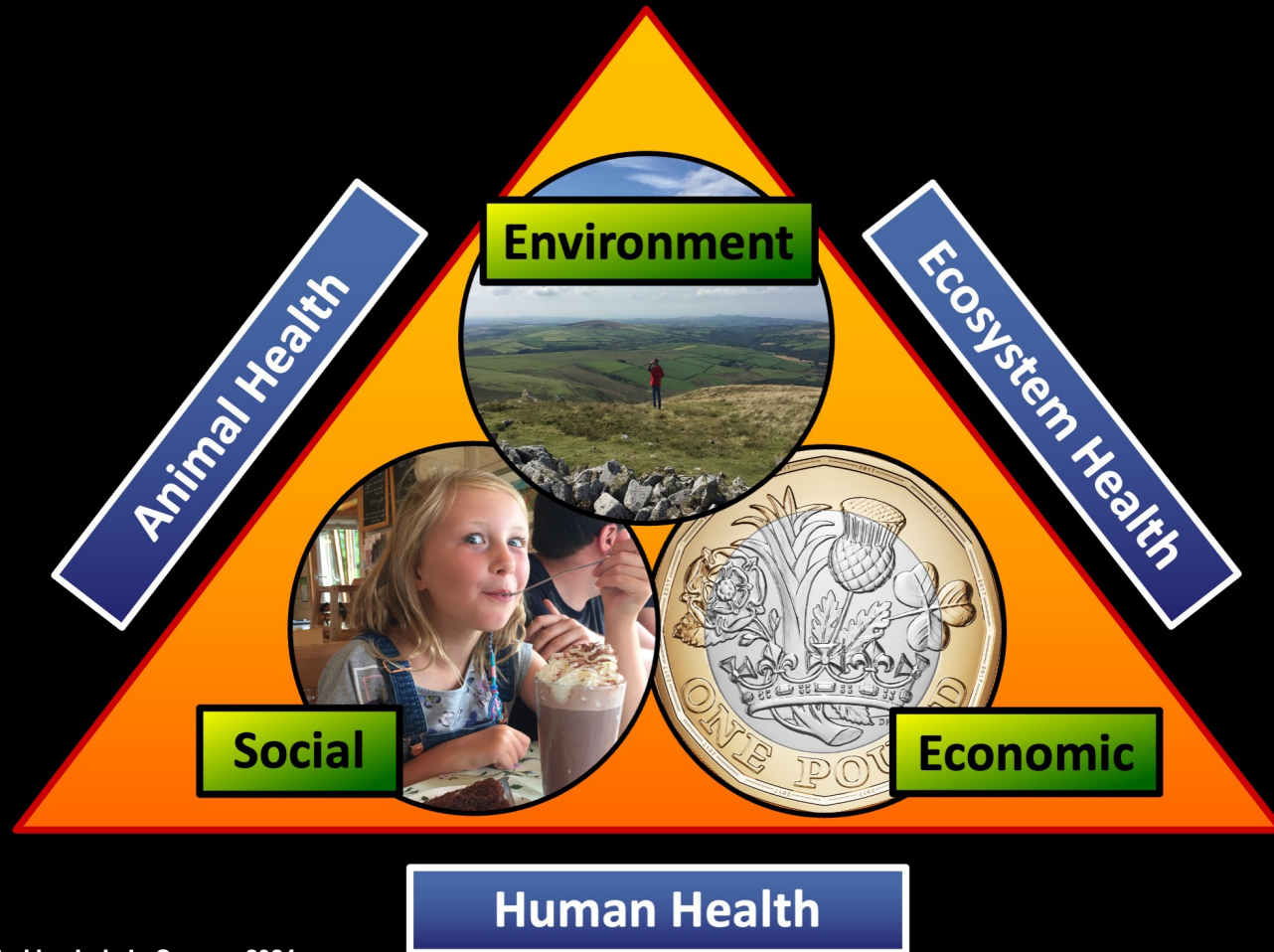
Source: Jude L. Capper, 2024

S

There is no definitive sustainable livestock system – every system can be sustainable



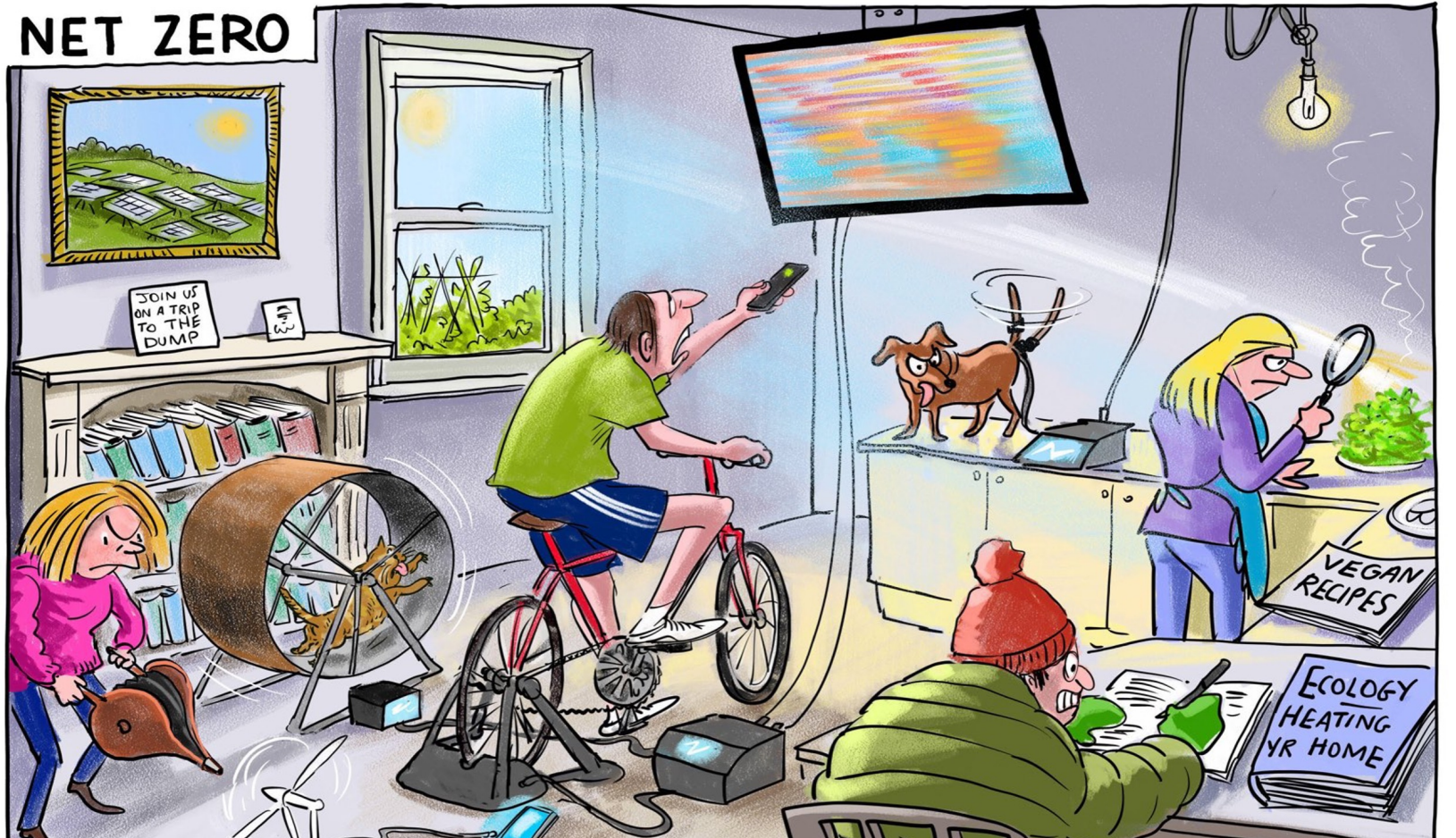
Sustainability comprises three pillars, all under the umbrella of One Health



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024.



Net Zero is a clear priority

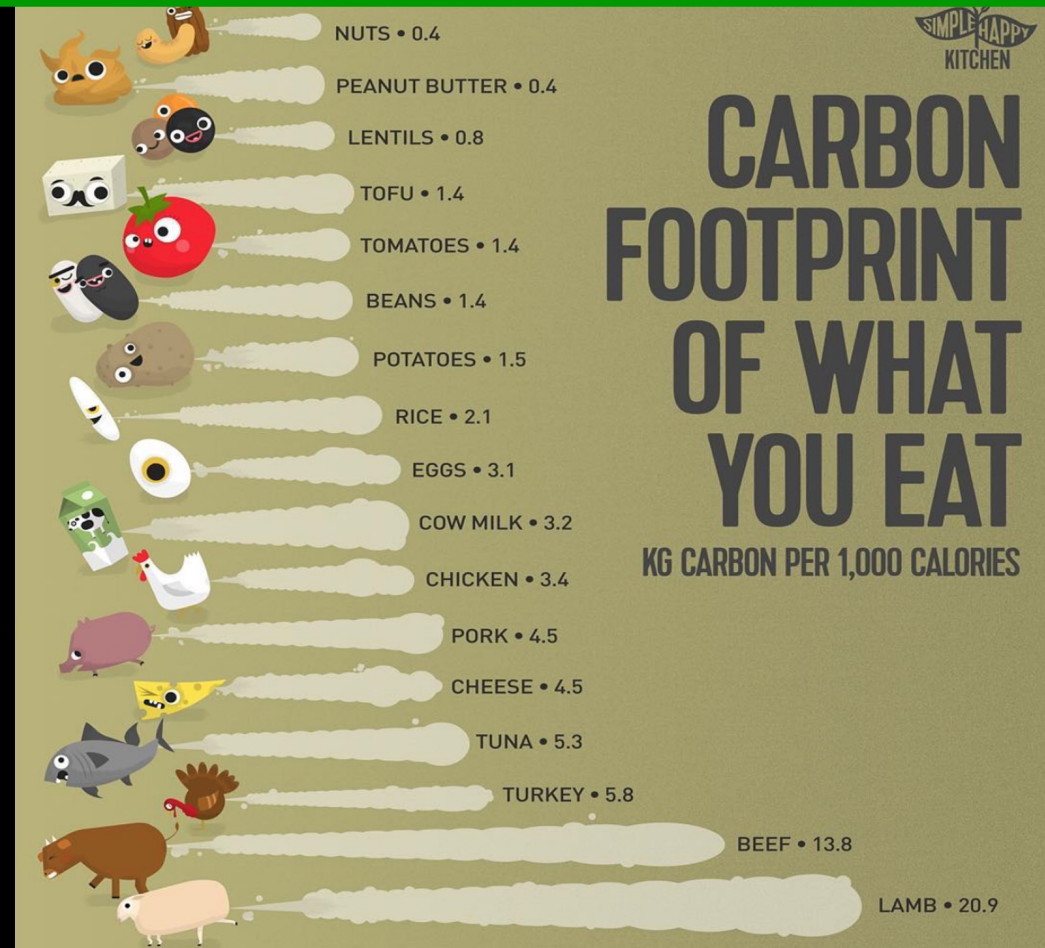


Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024. Cartoon from: <https://twitter.com/Cartoon4sale/status/1384537729460056067?s=20>

B

Global averages are meaningless

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

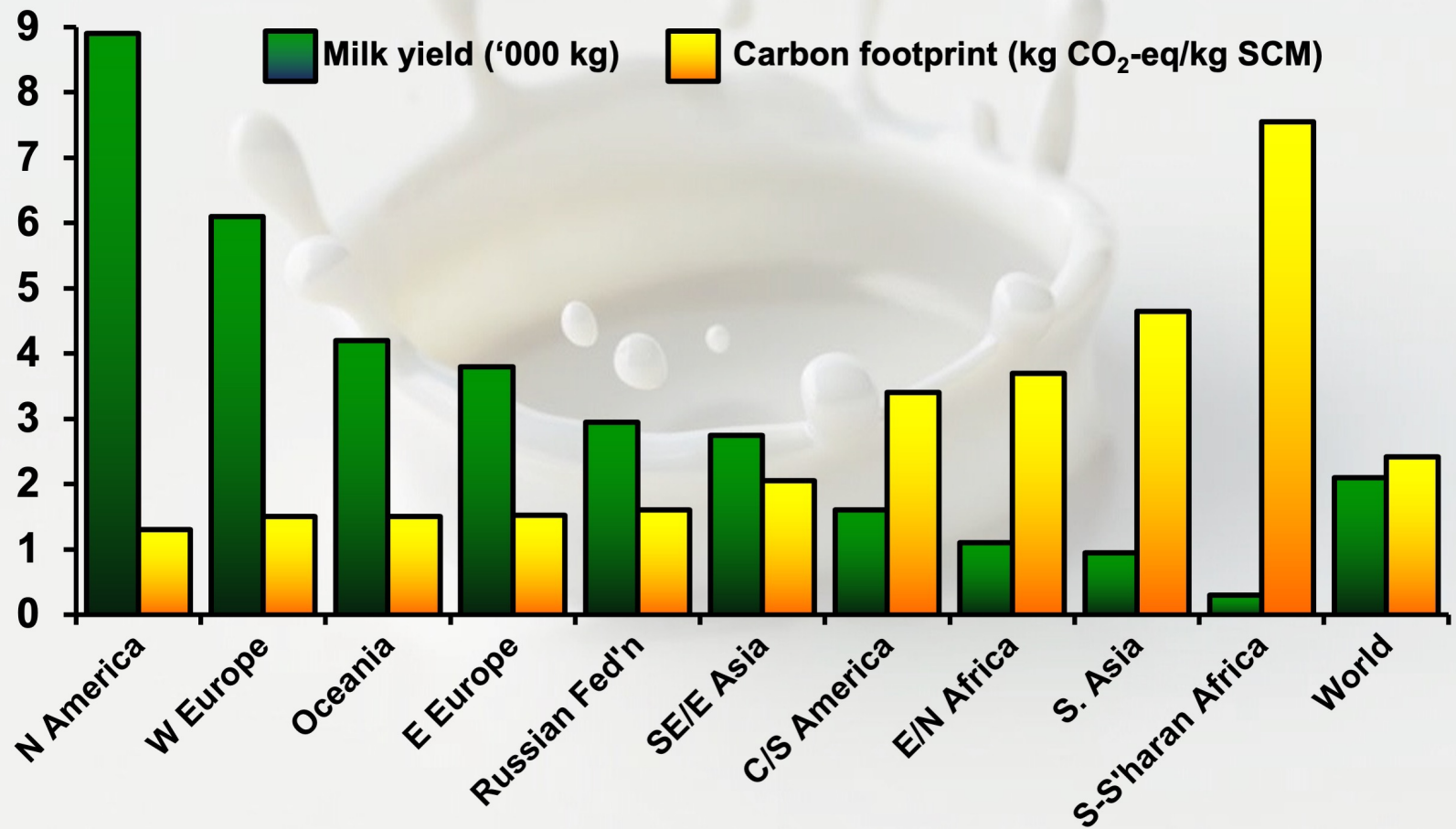


Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2023. Infographic from https://www.instagram.com/simple_happy_kitchen/



D

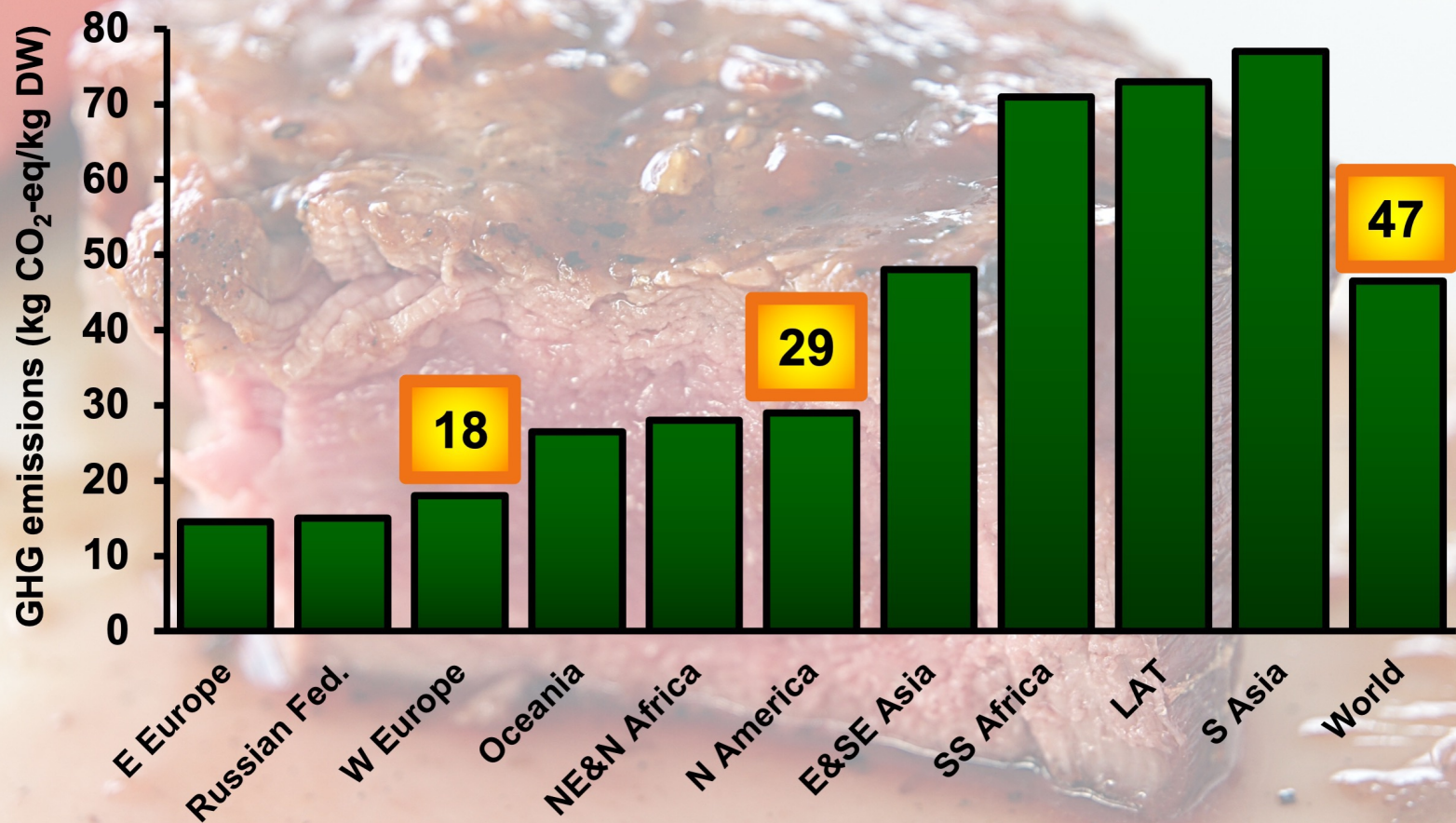
A negative correlation exists between milk yield and carbon emissions





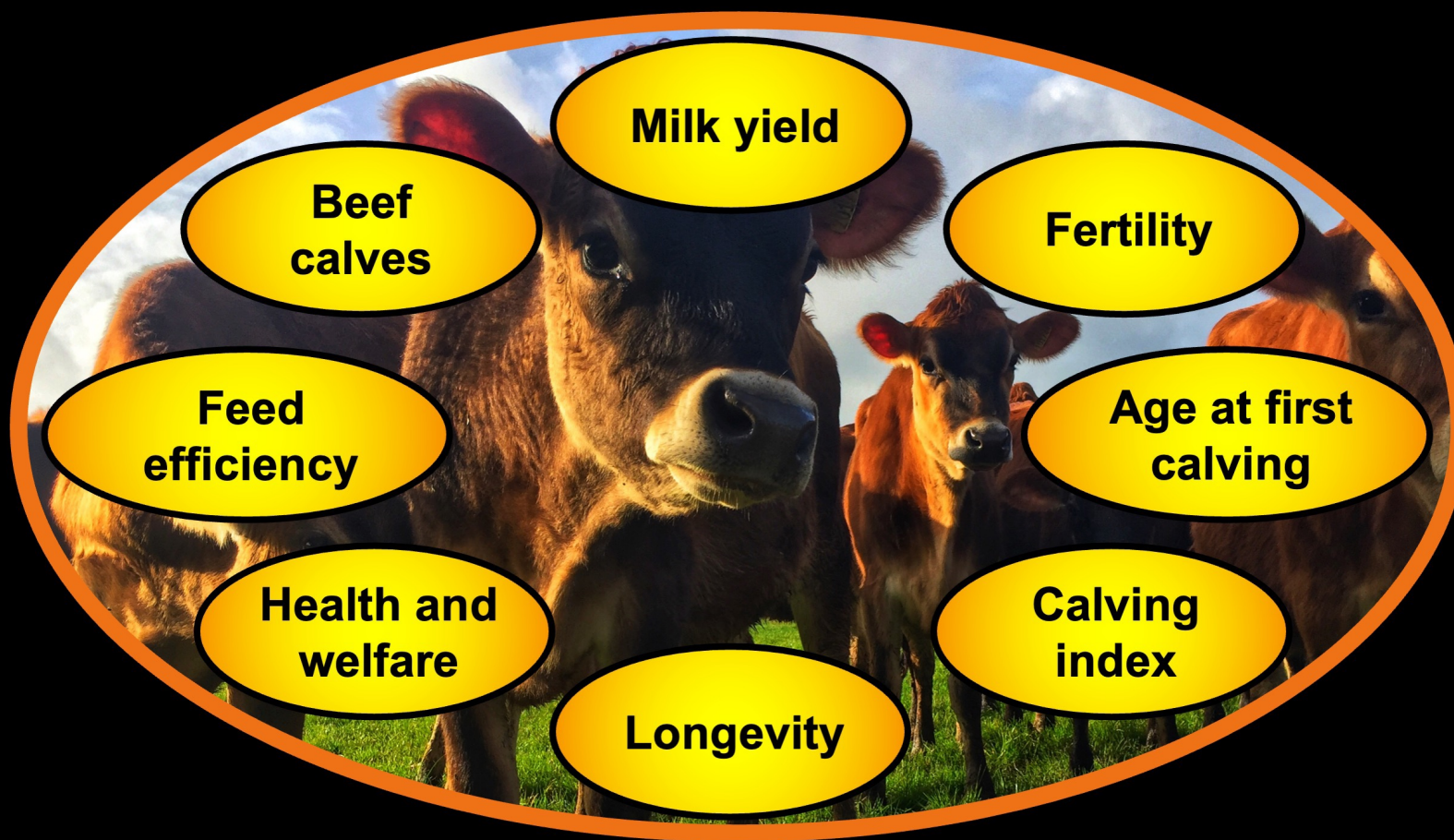
B

The carbon footprint of beef production varies across the globe



D

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



AH

Disease losses are significant, but sustainability impacts are seldom quantified

Lost: 20%

Harvested: 80%

More than 20% of global animal protein losses are linked to animal disease (WOAH, 2024).

AH

Animal diseases have multiple impacts on efficiency

Reduced yields

Increased mortality

Failure to conceive

Reduced growth rates

Reduced feed efficiency

Need
more
animals

Need
more
time

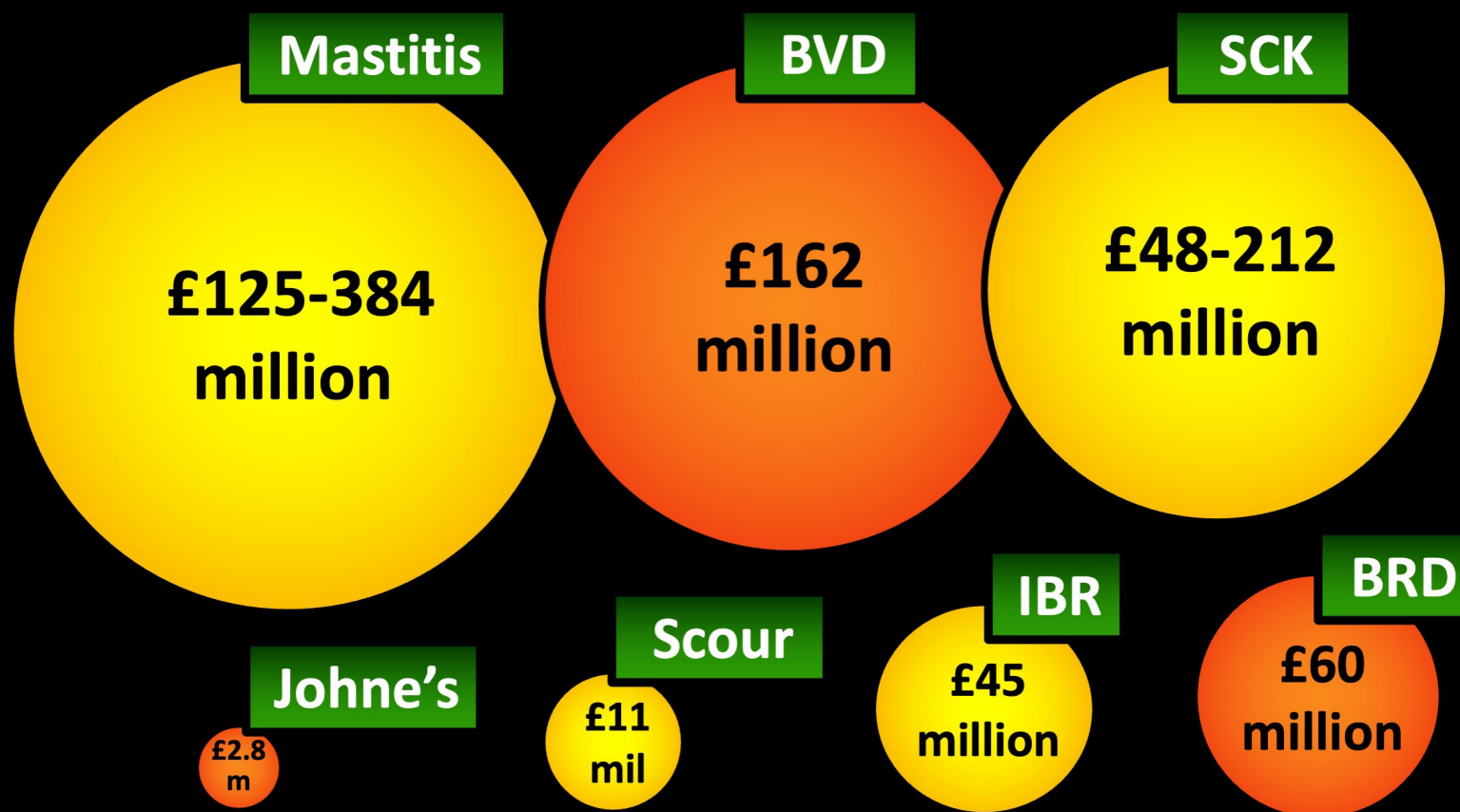
↑ Resource
use

↑ GHGe
intensity

↑ Economic
costs of
production

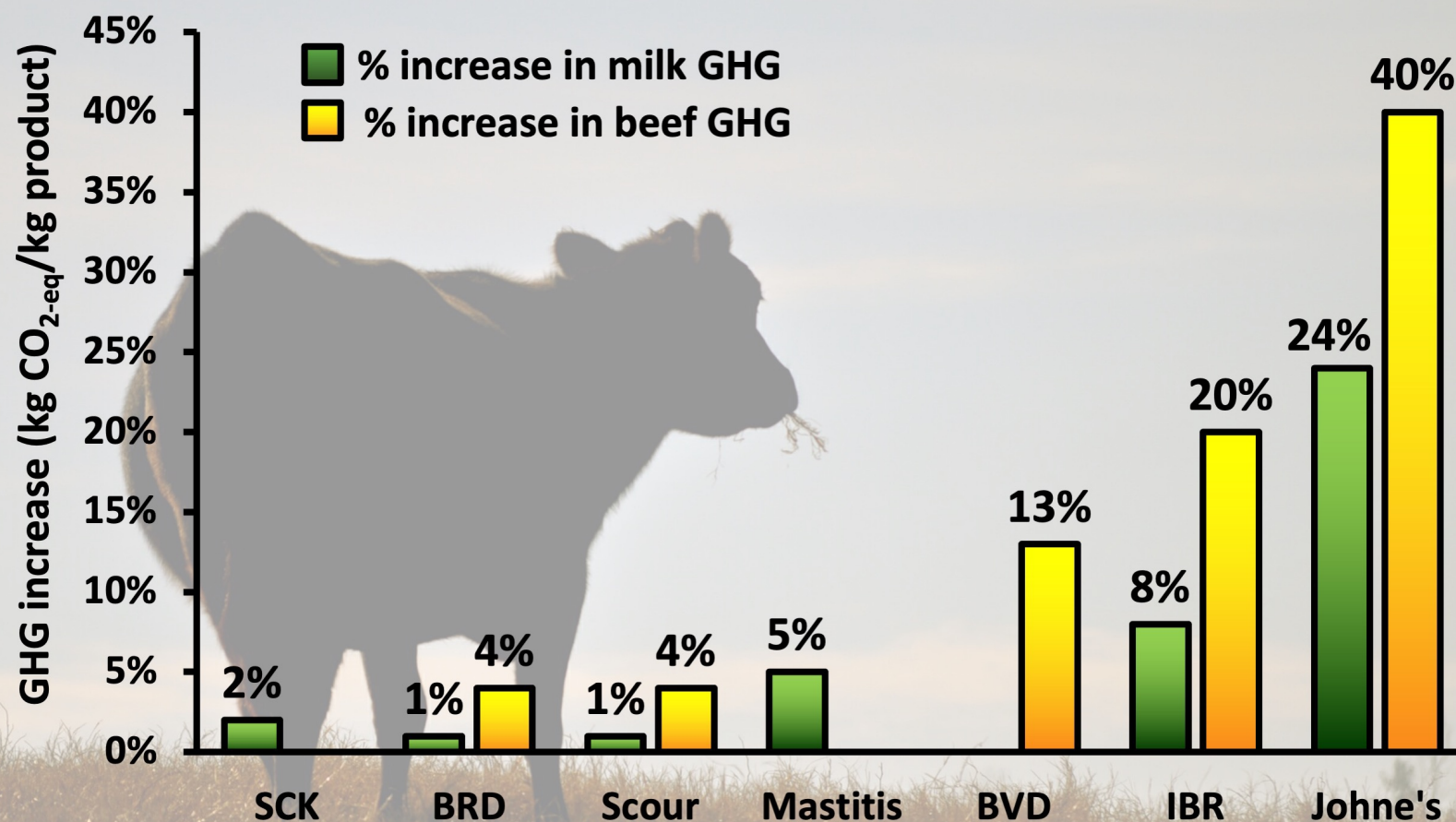
AH

Impacts of disease on economic cost to the UK cattle industry



AH

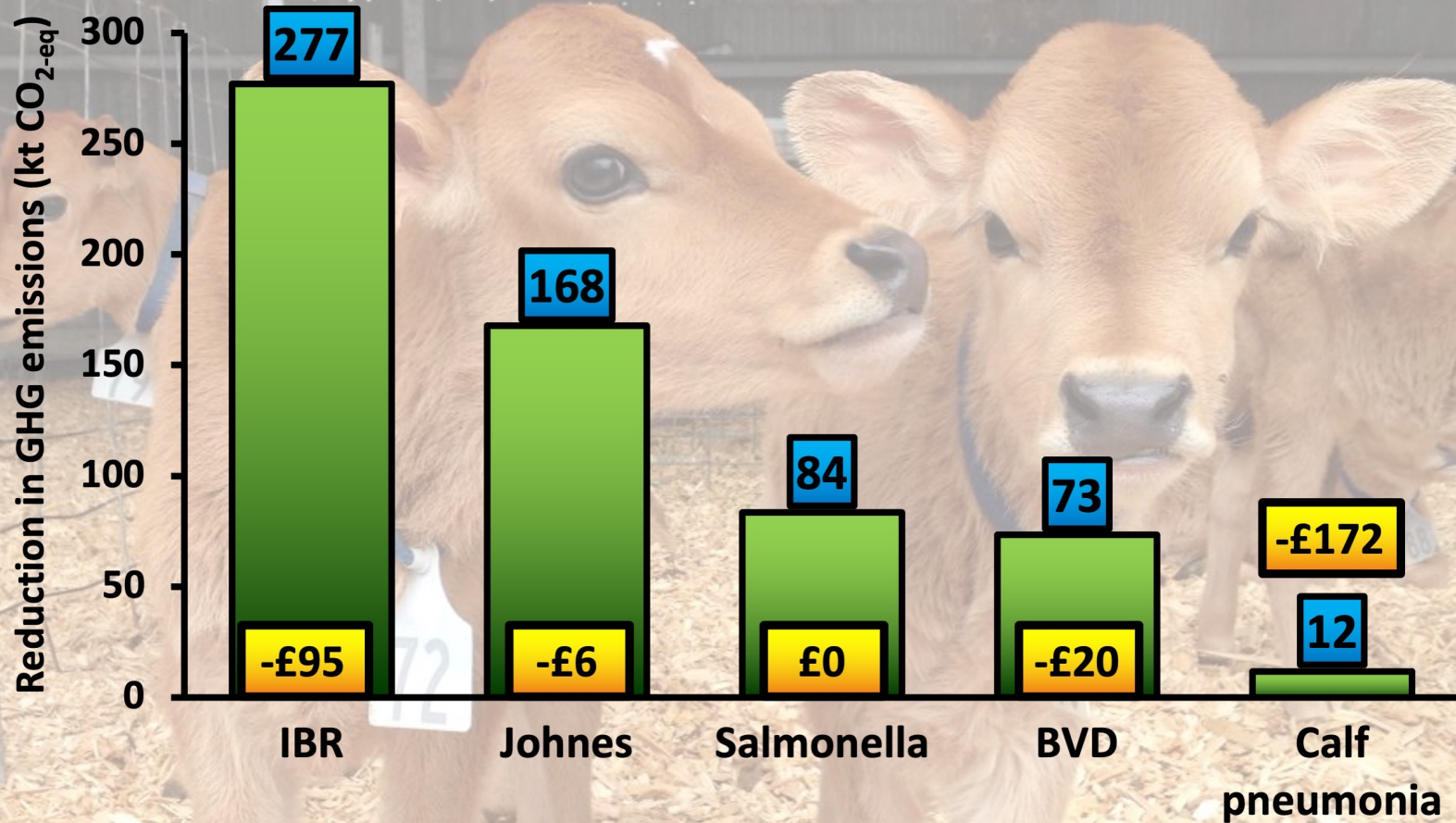
Impacts of disease on greenhouse gas emissions per unit of beef or milk



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024. More information available at: <https://www.msd-animal-health-hub.co.uk/TimeToVaccinate>

AH

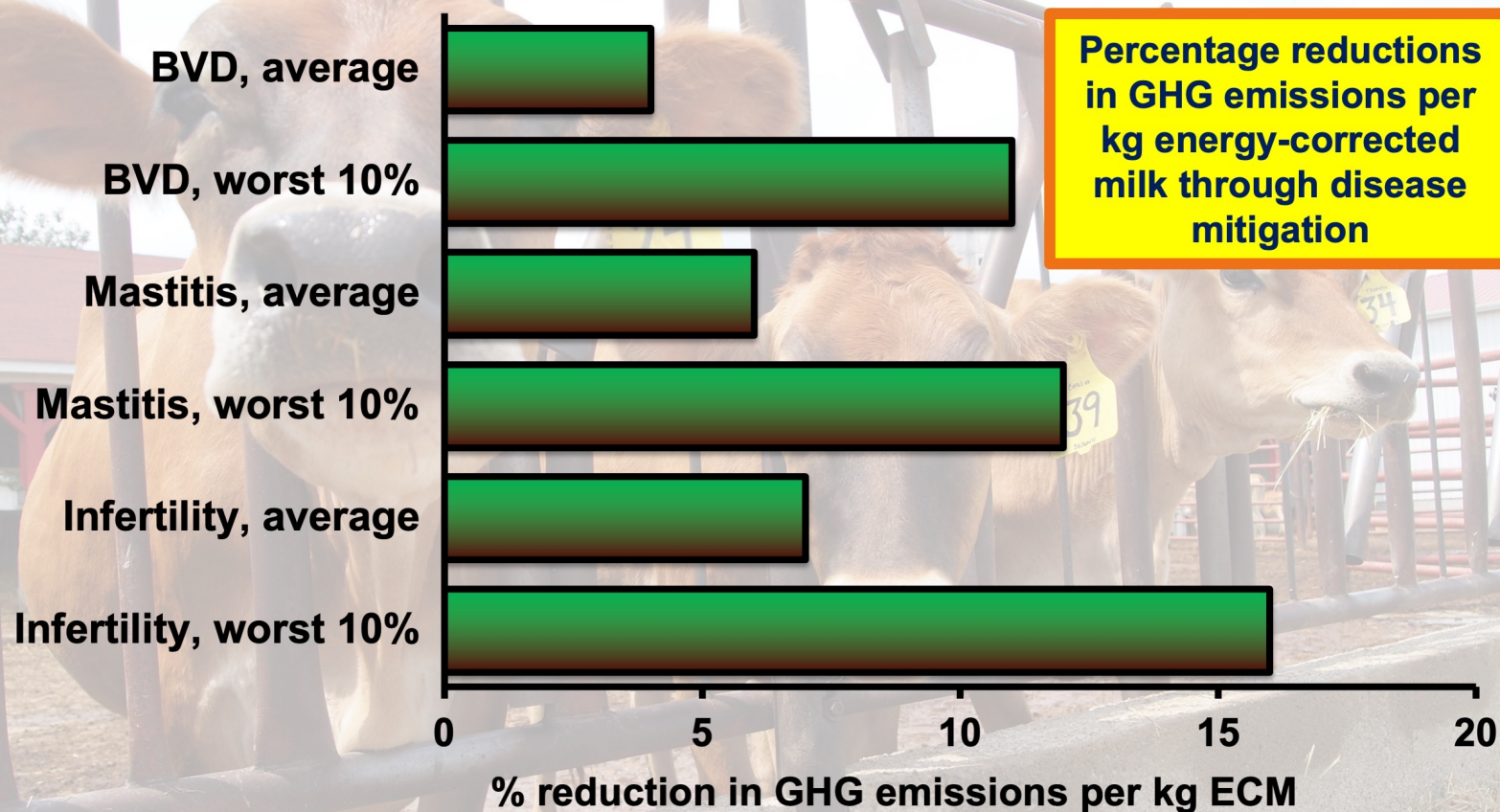
Vaccination against endemic disease reduces GHG emissions and is cost-effective



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024. 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, Herts, UK.

D

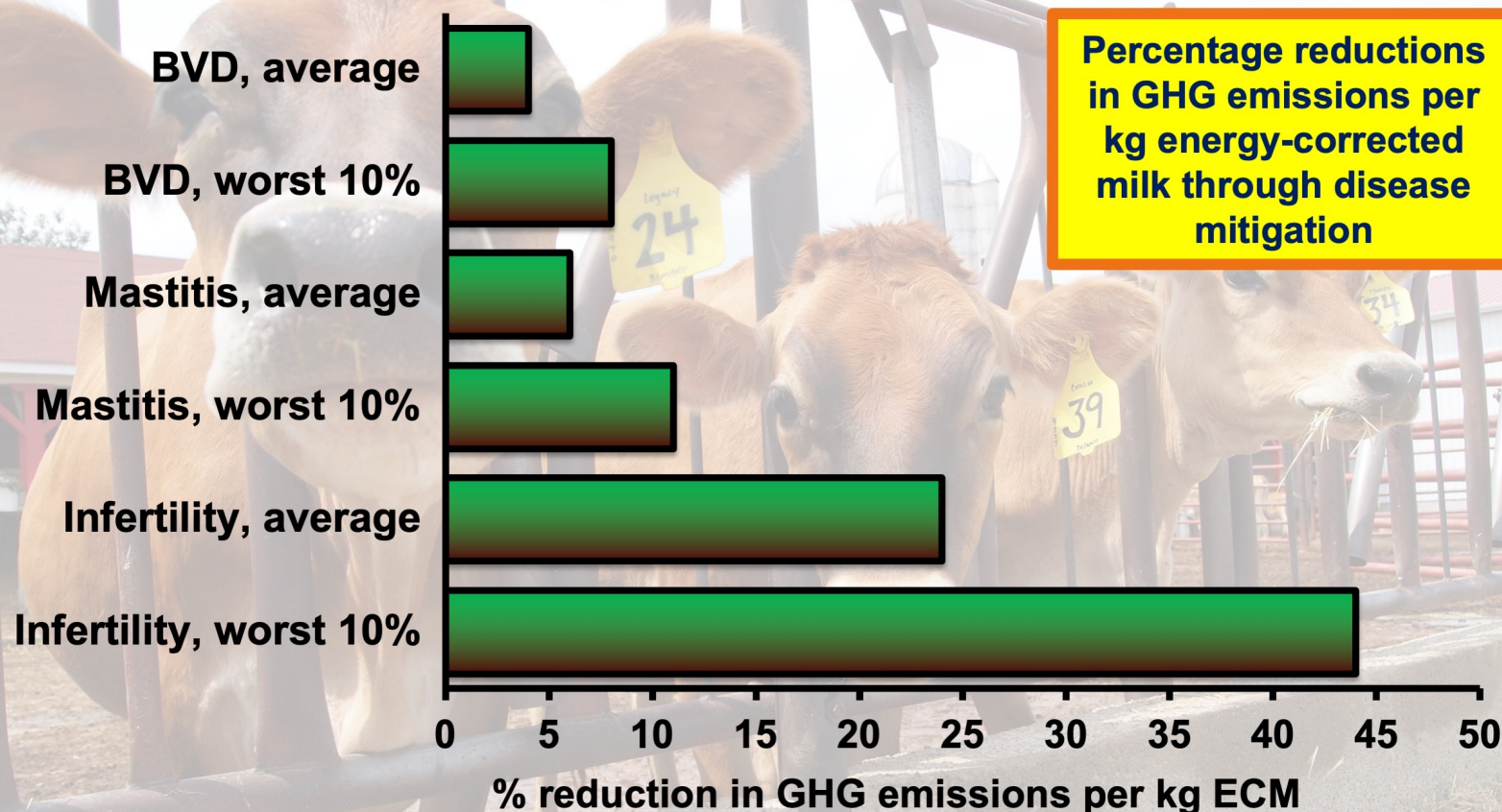
GHG emissions could be cut significantly by mitigating dairy diseases - UK



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024. 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>

D

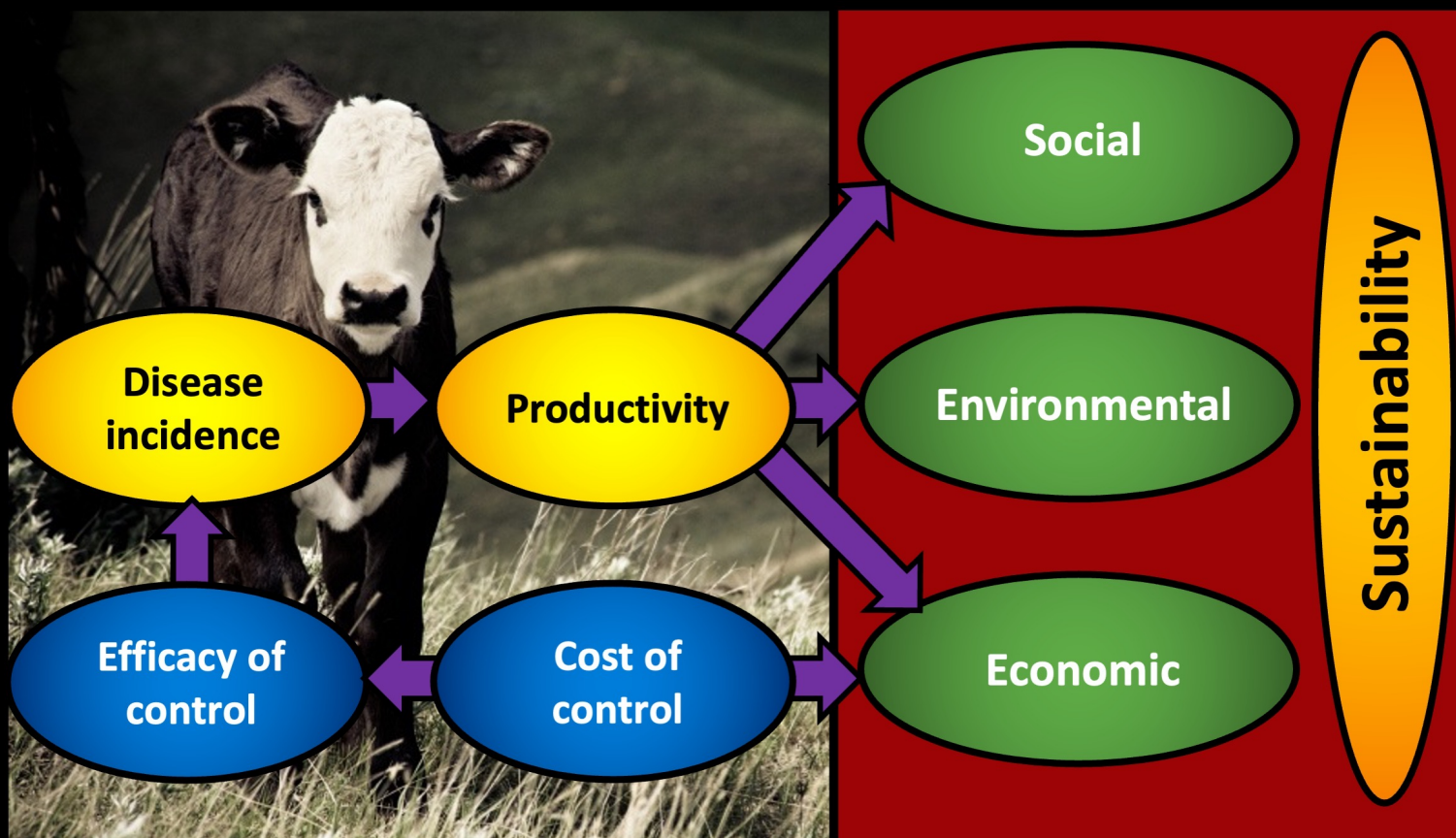
GHG emissions could be cut significantly by mitigating dairy diseases - Kenya



Source: Created by Jude L. Capper, 2024. 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>

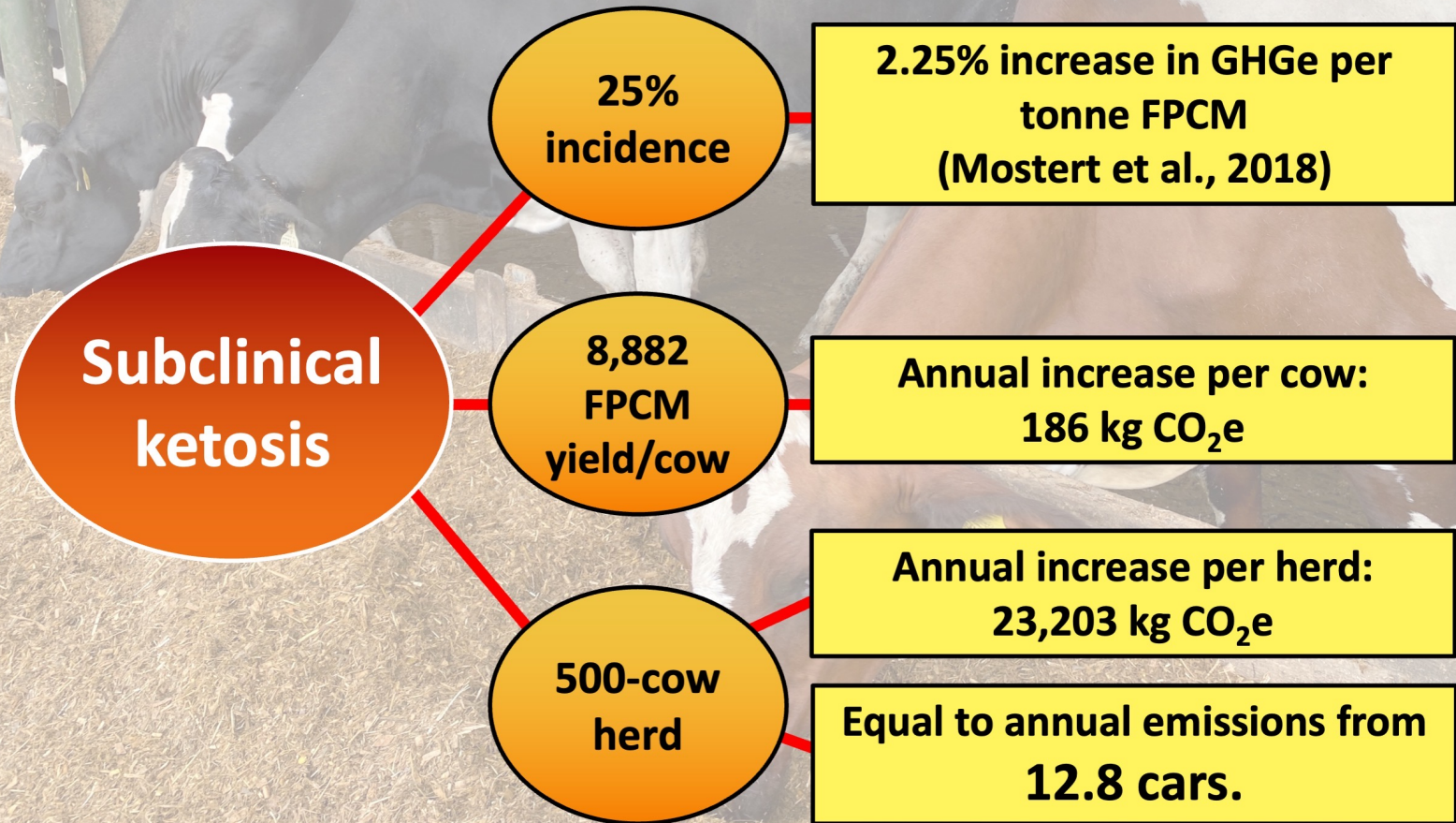
AH

More data is needed to quantify the impacts of disease on sustainability



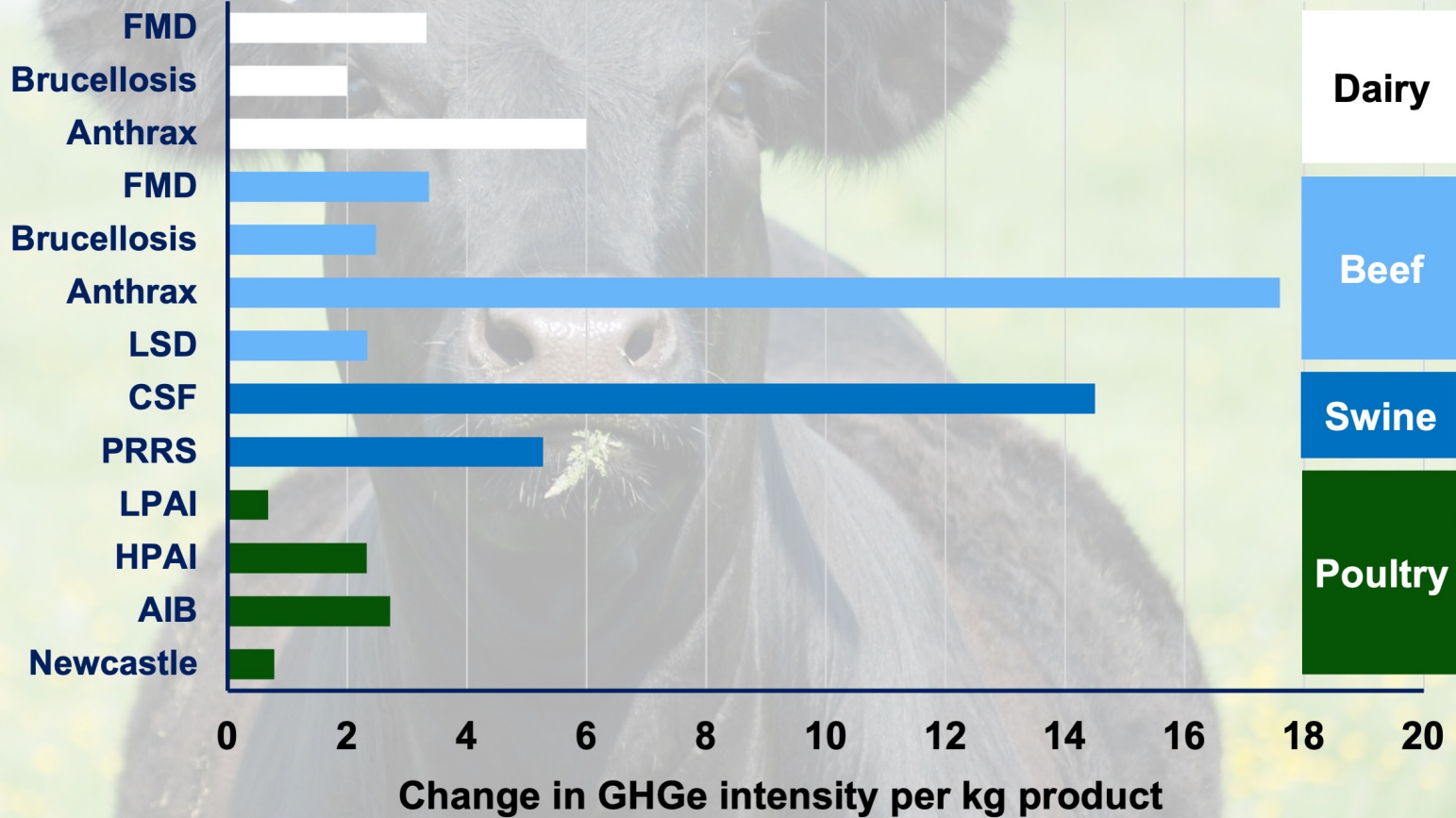
AH

Subclinical ketosis – subclinical \neq low impact



AH

Effects of diseases at 15% prevalence on livestock system GHGe



AH

Effects of disease control (vaccination) on GHGe from livestock

Livestock	Disease	Initial prevalence (%)	After disease control (%)	Change in GHGe intensity (%)
Dairy	Foot and mouth disease	45	5.0	-7.88
	Brucellosis	50	10	-4.40
Beef	Foot and mouth disease	45	5.0	-9.11
	Brucellosis	50	10	-6.90
	Anthrax	3.0	0.3	-2.79
Swine	Classical swine fever	20	5.0	-12.5
	PRRS	60	10	-22.5
Poultry	HP avian influenza	70	30	-11.2
	Avian infectious bronchitis	75	20	-11.3
	Newcastle disease	80	25	-4.74

AH

What are the wider productivity impacts?



If calf pneumonia is high on a dairy farm, what are the knock-on effects on dairy beef production?

What about suckler production?

D

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



Annual milk yield

4,500
kg

Milk lost if cow dies

8,537
kg

Meat lost if cow dies

430
kg CW

Extra GHG emissions

3,751
kg
CO₂e

AH

“Real life” application – African swine fever

The recent African swine fever outbreak, in which 150-200 million pigs died (30% of Chinese herd), led to:



17-38% increase
in global pork
prices

Pigmeat losses
would have fed
403-538 million
people

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

AH

Barriers to investing in livestock health



Availability of medicines



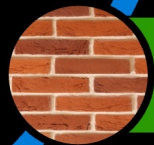
Lack of infrastructure



Lack of capacity to address disease



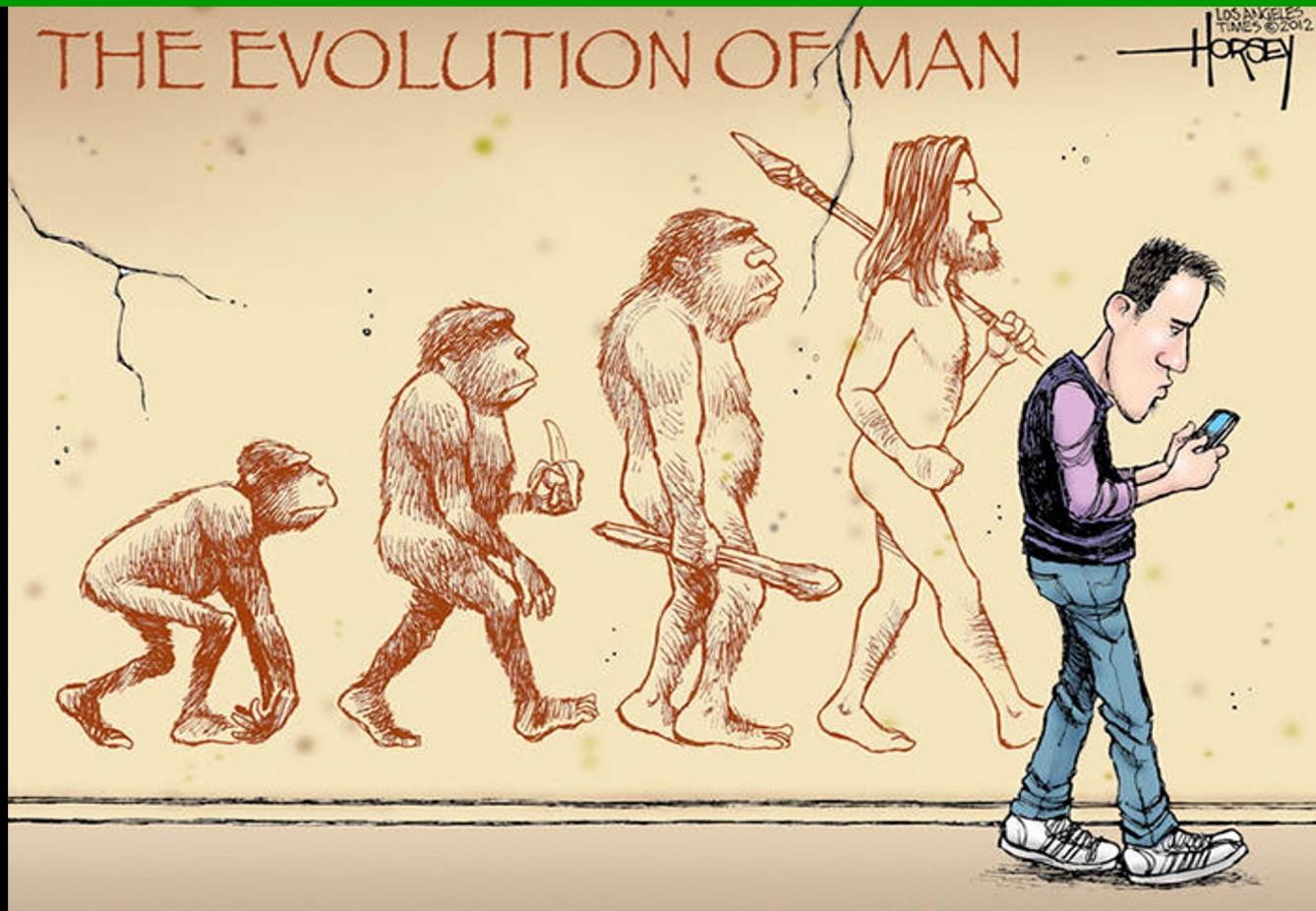
Lack of awareness of economic gains



Unwillingness to change

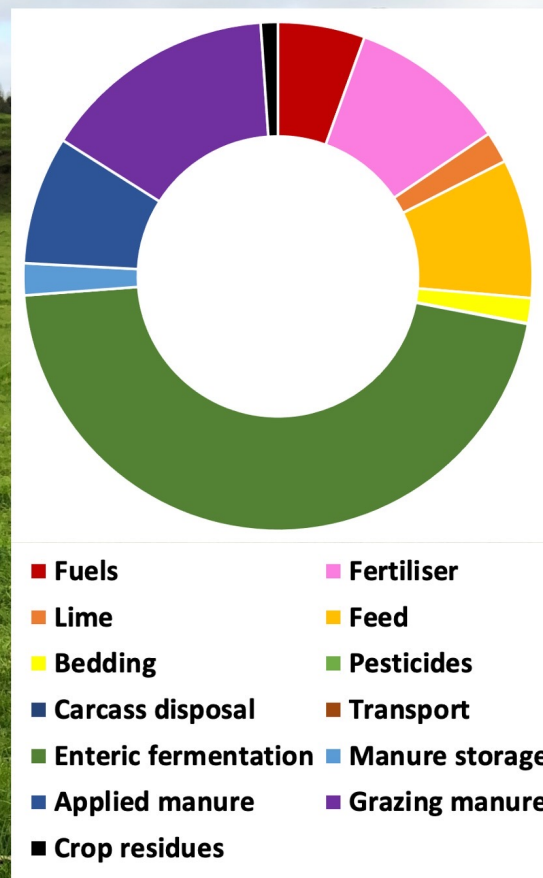
COM

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



s

Standard footprinting tool urgently needed across the industry



COM

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



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

COM

Guilt is a primary motivator for people considering going vegetarian or vegan

"I sometimes feel guilty when consuming meat and dairy products"

66% of meat-eaters and flexitarians thinking of giving up meat said "yes" compared to 25% of national population

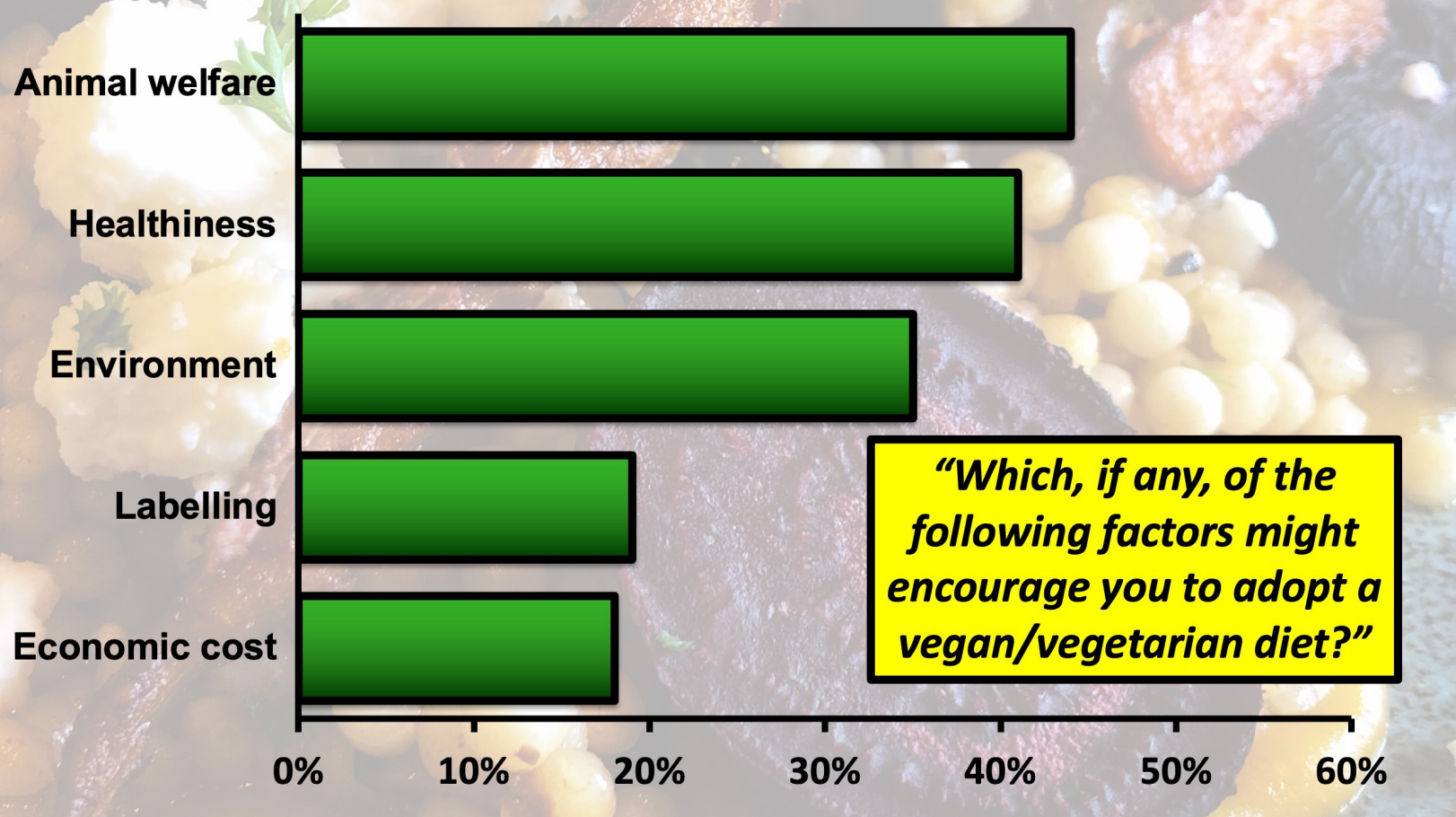
**No guilt
34%**

**Feel guilty
66%**



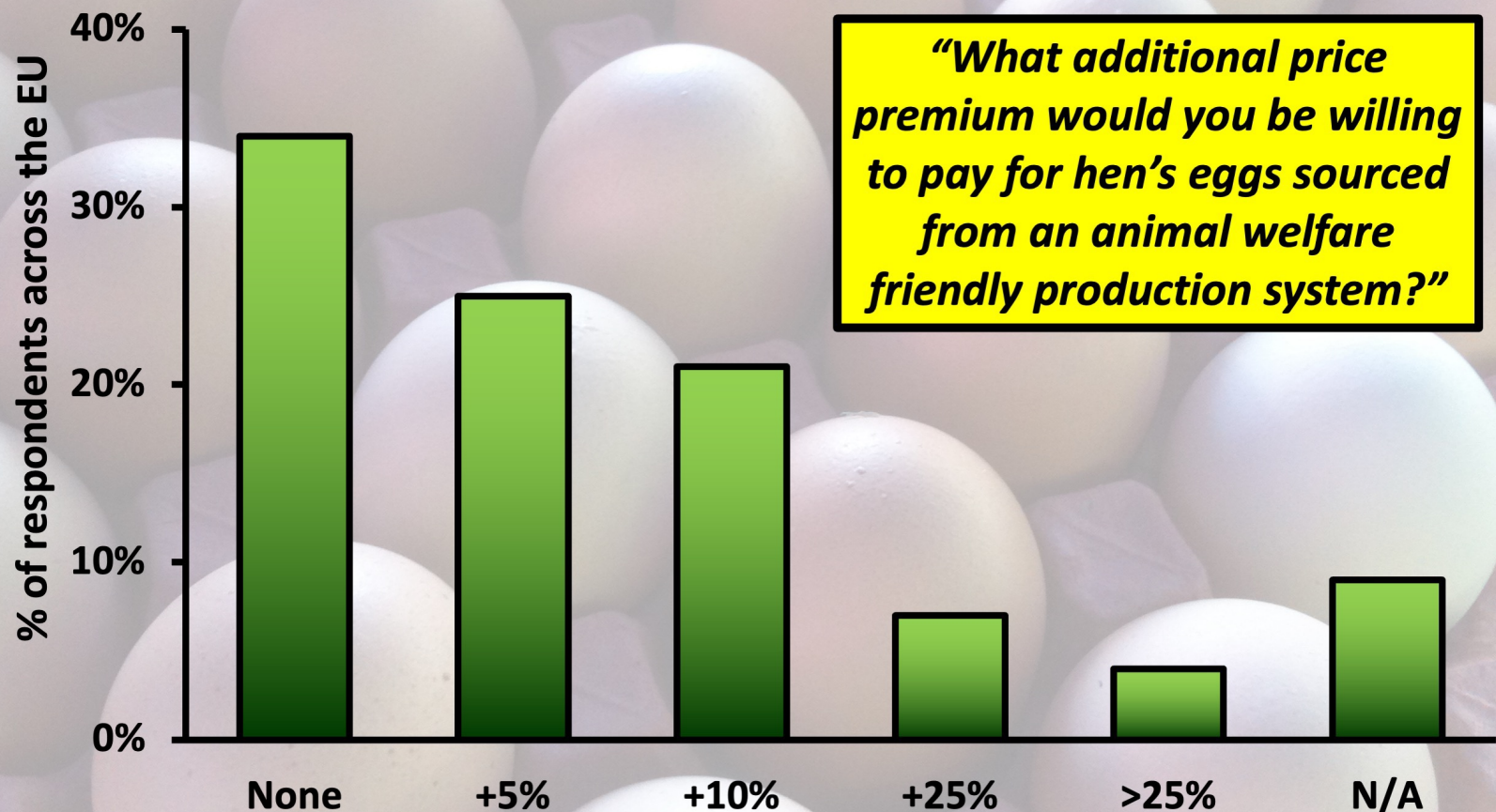
COM

Animal welfare, health and the environment are primary consumer concerns



AH

94% of EU respondents said it was important to protect welfare...but few will pay for it



B

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



D

Does this farm have good welfare?



D

Does this farm have good welfare?



D

Does this farm have good welfare?



AH

How can we improve?



Take a whole-herd, holistic approach



Use on-farm medicines responsibly



Use vaccination where appropriate



Record and benchmark health data



Record performance and economic impacts



Communicate dedication to livestock health

AH

What must we do to move forwards?



Implement disease interventions



Improve data collection and surveillance



Understand impact of subclinical disease



Understand effects of disease interactions



Emphasise health in mitigation protocols

B

Thank you!

jcapper@harper-adams.ac.uk



Questions?