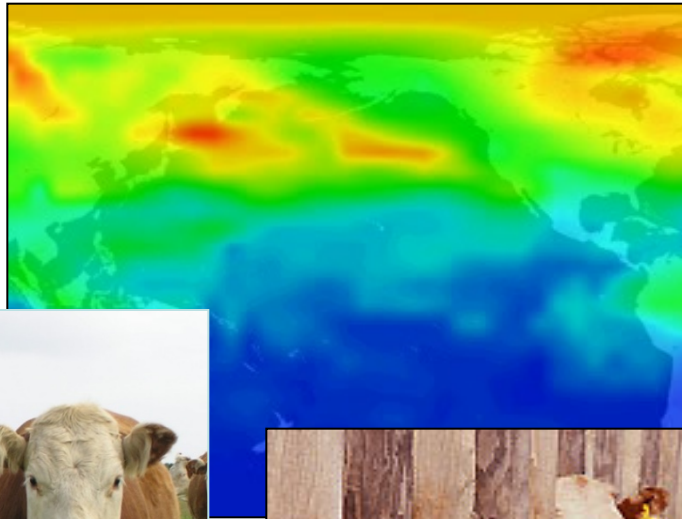


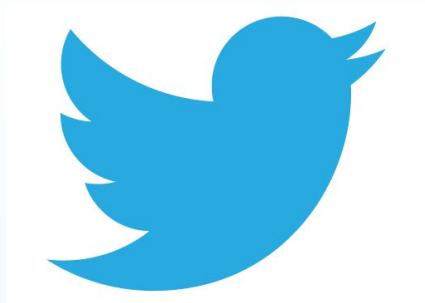


# Livestock and Climate



**Frank Mitloehner, PhD**  
Professor & Air Quality Specialist  
Dept Animal Science  
University of California, Davis

**Follow me on Twitter**

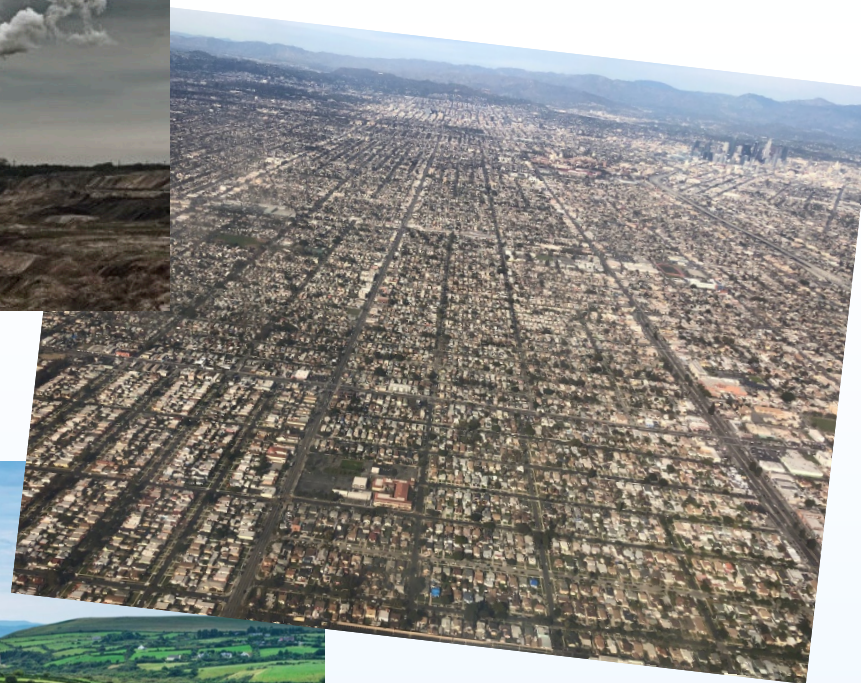


**@GHGGuru**





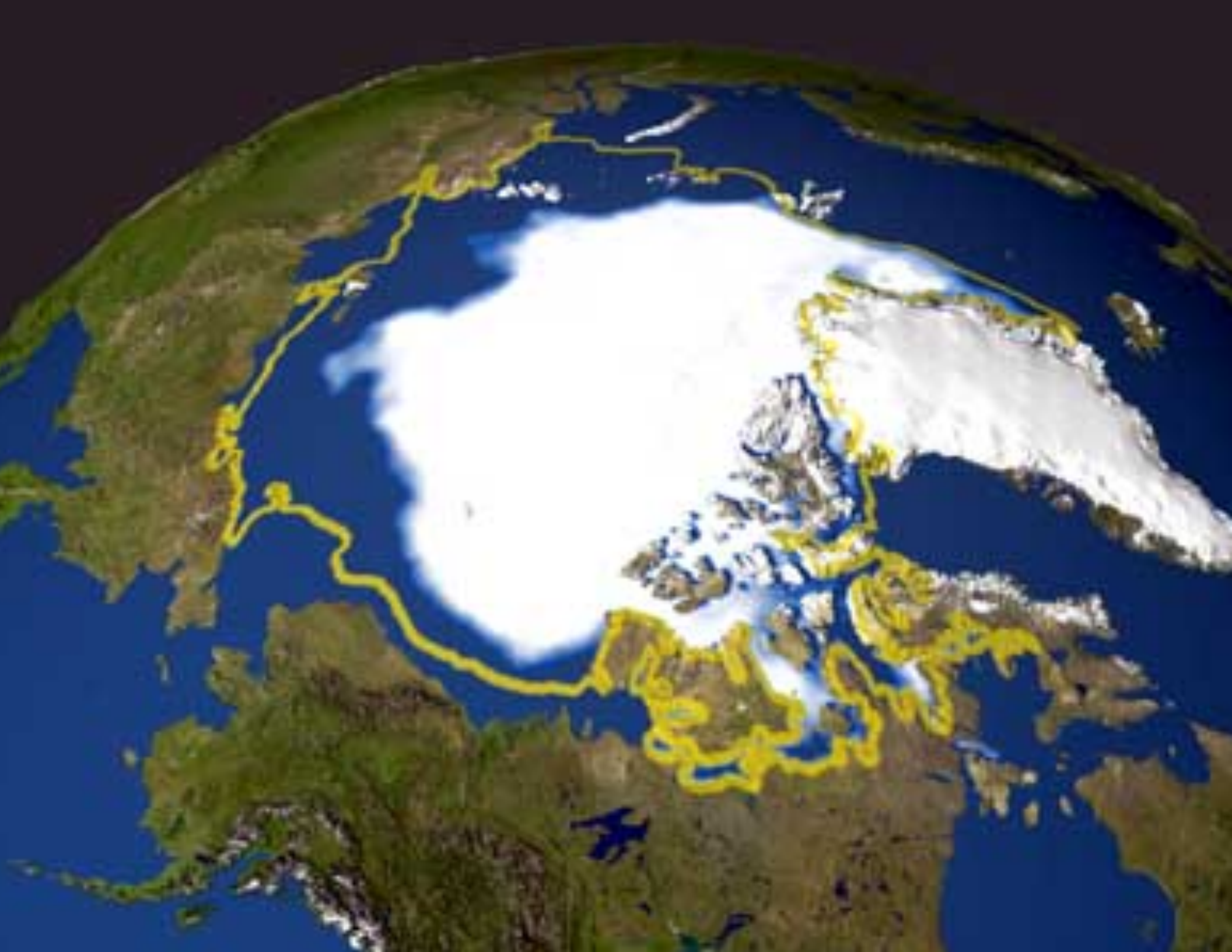




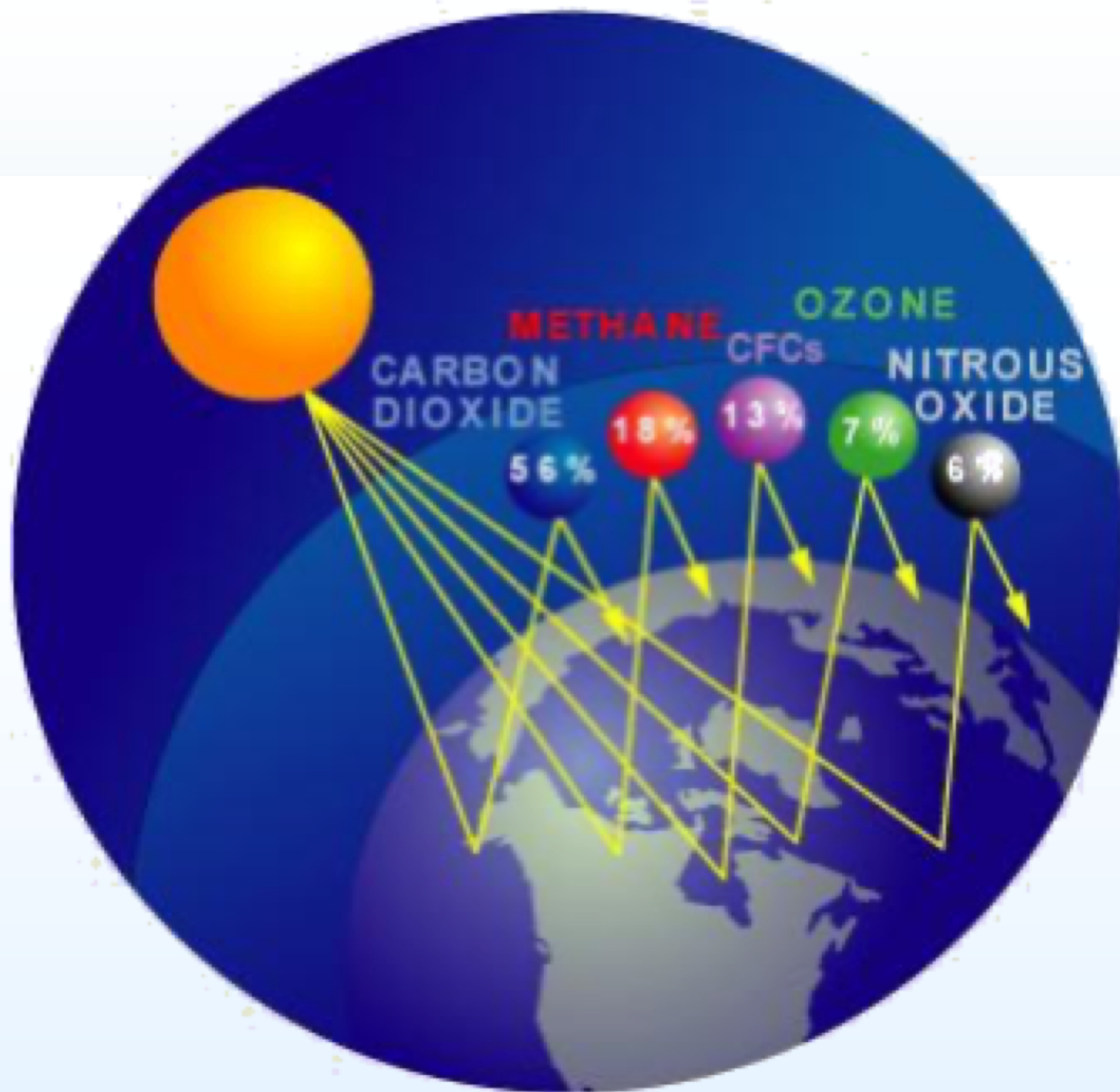


# **Climate change and GHG**







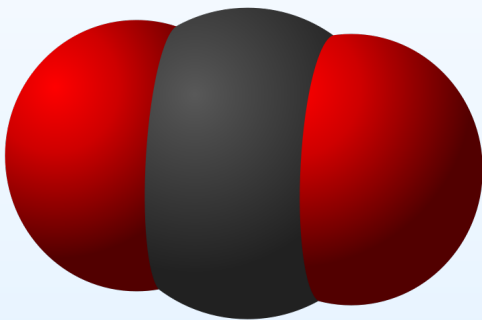




# GHG & GWP

## Global Warming Potential (GWP<sub>100</sub>) of Main GHG

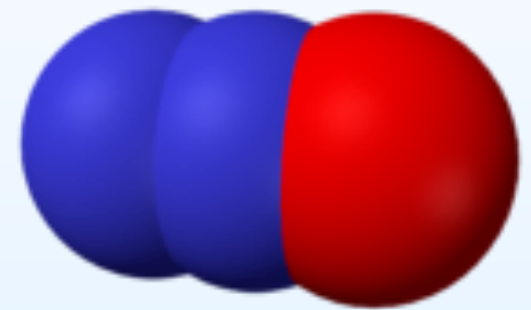
- Carbon Dioxide, CO<sub>2</sub> 1
- Methane, CH<sub>4</sub> 28
- Nitrous Oxide, N<sub>2</sub>O 298



CO<sub>2</sub> – Carbon Dioxide



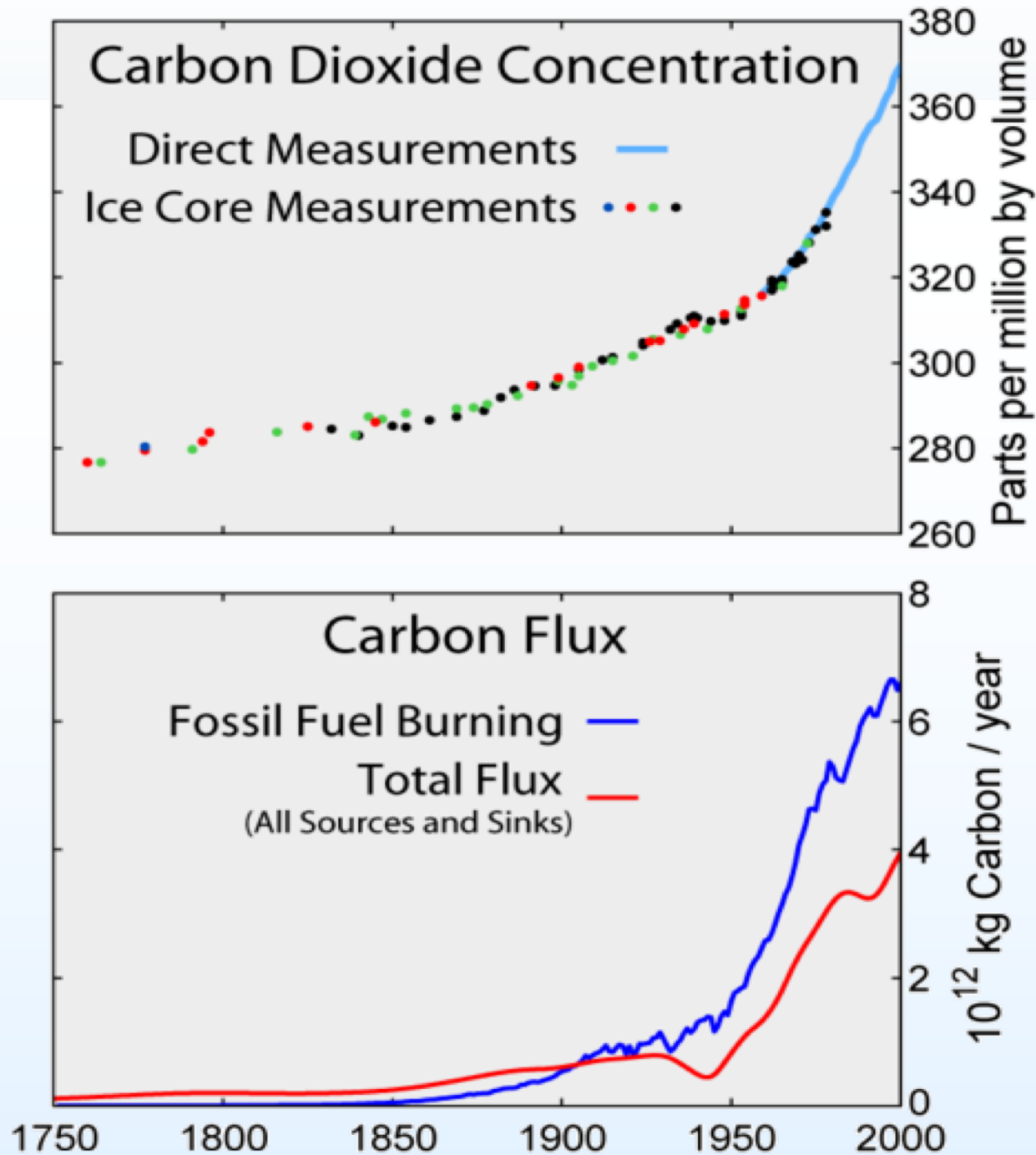
CH<sub>4</sub> – Methane



N<sub>2</sub>O – Nitrous Oxide



# Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Flux



Source: Rohde, 2007

# GLOBAL METHANE BUDGET

TOTAL EMISSIONS

558  
(540-568)

CH<sub>4</sub> ATMOSPHERIC  
GROWTH RATE  
10  
(9.4-10.6)

TOTAL SINKS

548  
(529-555)

105  
(77-133)

188  
(115-243)

34  
(15-53)

167  
(127-202)

64  
(21-132)

515  
(510-583)

33  
(28-38)

Fossil fuel  
production and use

Agriculture and waste

Biomass  
burning

Wetlands

Other natural  
emissions

Geological, lakes, termites,  
oceans, permafrost

Sink from  
chemical reactions  
in the atmosphere

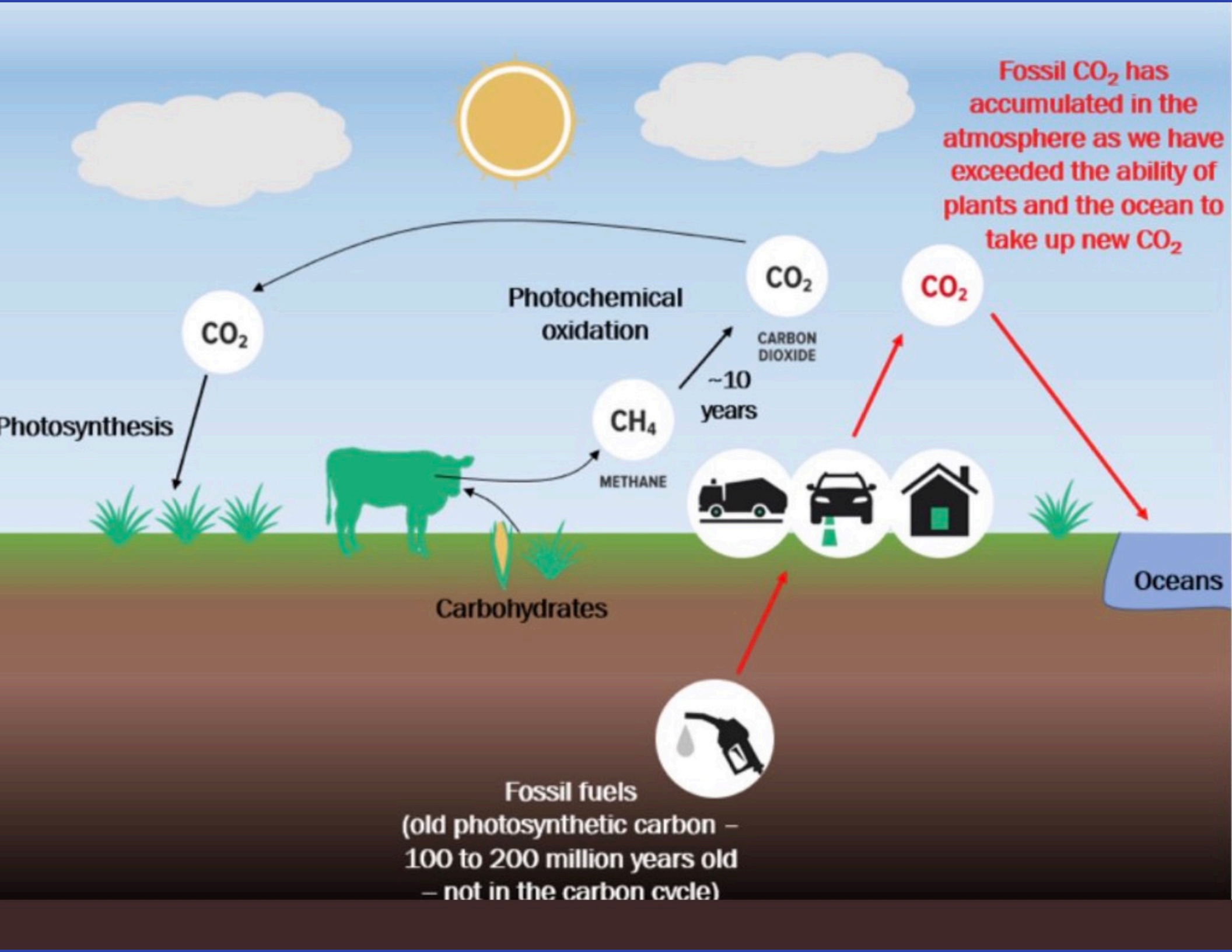
Sink in soils

## EMISSIONS BY SOURCE

In million-tons of CH<sub>4</sub> per year ( Tg CH<sub>4</sub> / yr), average 2003-2012

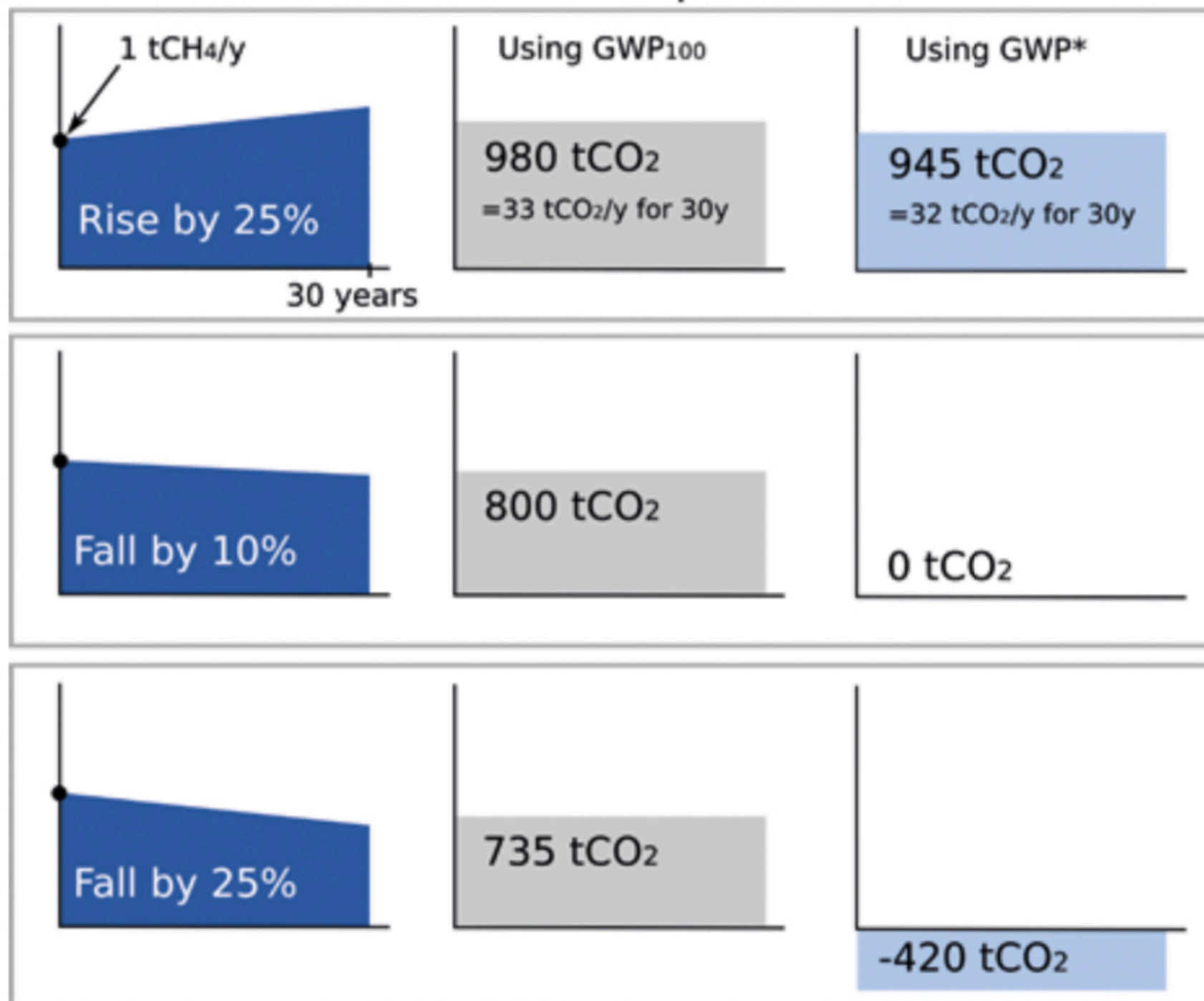
Anthropogenic fluxes    Natural fluxes    Natural and anthropogenic





## Annual CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

## Total equivalent CO<sub>2</sub> emissions





# FOSSIL FUELS

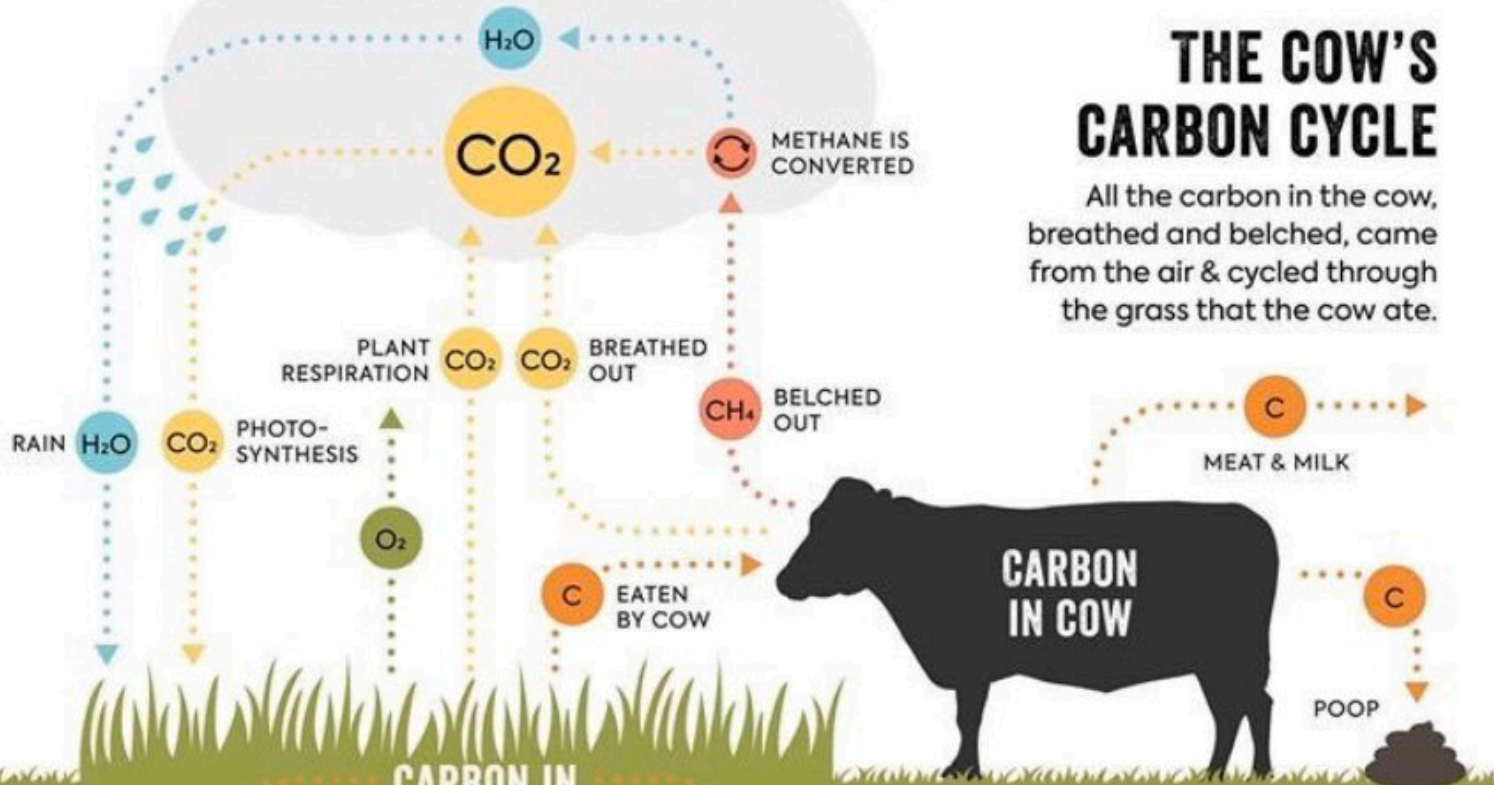
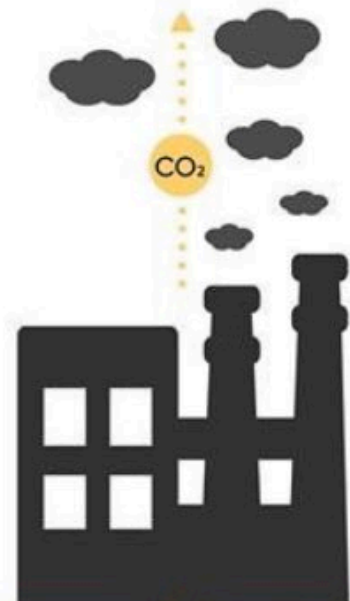
Ancient carbon is directly added to the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub>

## CARBON IN ATMOSPHERE

C CARBON  
CO<sub>2</sub> CARBON DIOXIDE  
CH<sub>4</sub> METHANE  
O<sub>2</sub> OXYGEN  
H<sub>2</sub>O WATER

## THE COW'S CARBON CYCLE

All the carbon in the cow, breathed and belched, came from the air & cycled through the grass that the cow ate.



CARBON IS UNLOCKED

CARBON IN FOSSIL FUELS

LIQUID CARBON IN EXUDATES FEEDS SOIL MICROBES

UP TO 40% OF CARBON IS LOCKED

New soil is built through soil microbial life-cycles, root biomass, cow poop & plant litter trodden in by cows

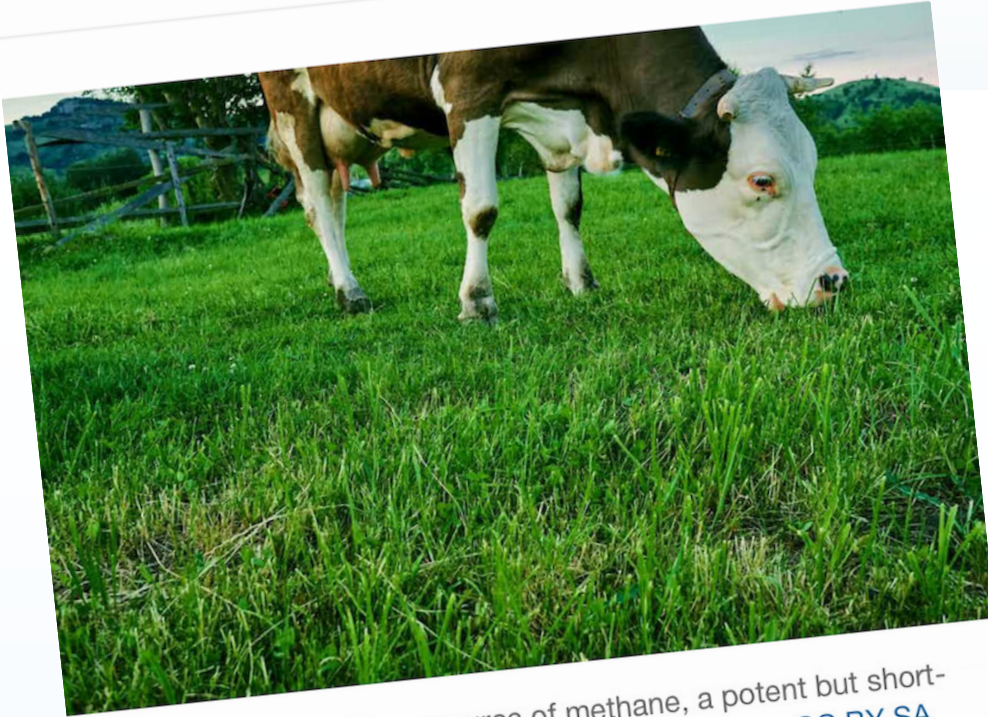
HEALTHY SOIL HOLDS MORE WATER

## CARBON SEQUESTRATION

With the help of grazing animals, carbon is taken from the air by plants & pumped into the soil providing energy for soil microbes to build humus & store carbon.

SACRED COW

## THE CONVERSATION



Livestock is a significant source of methane, a potent but short-lived greenhouse gas. from [www.shutterstock.com](http://www.shutterstock.com), [CC BY-SA](#)

# Why methane should be treated differently compared to long-lived greenhouse gases



**CarbonBrief**  
CLEAR ON CLIMATE



Cattle round-up before shipping on a West Texas ranch. Credit: Luc Novovitch / Alamy Stock Photo.

**GUEST POSTS**

7 June 2018 10:08

Guest post: A new way to assess 'global warming potential' of short-lived pollutants



**DR MICHELLE CAIN**

06.07.18

**GUEST POSTS**

Guest post: A new way to assess 'global warming potential' of short-lived pollutants



*Dr Michelle Cain in a science and policy research associate on the Oxford Martin School's*

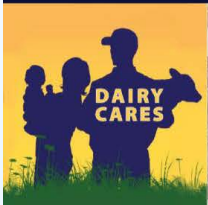


# Progress to Date

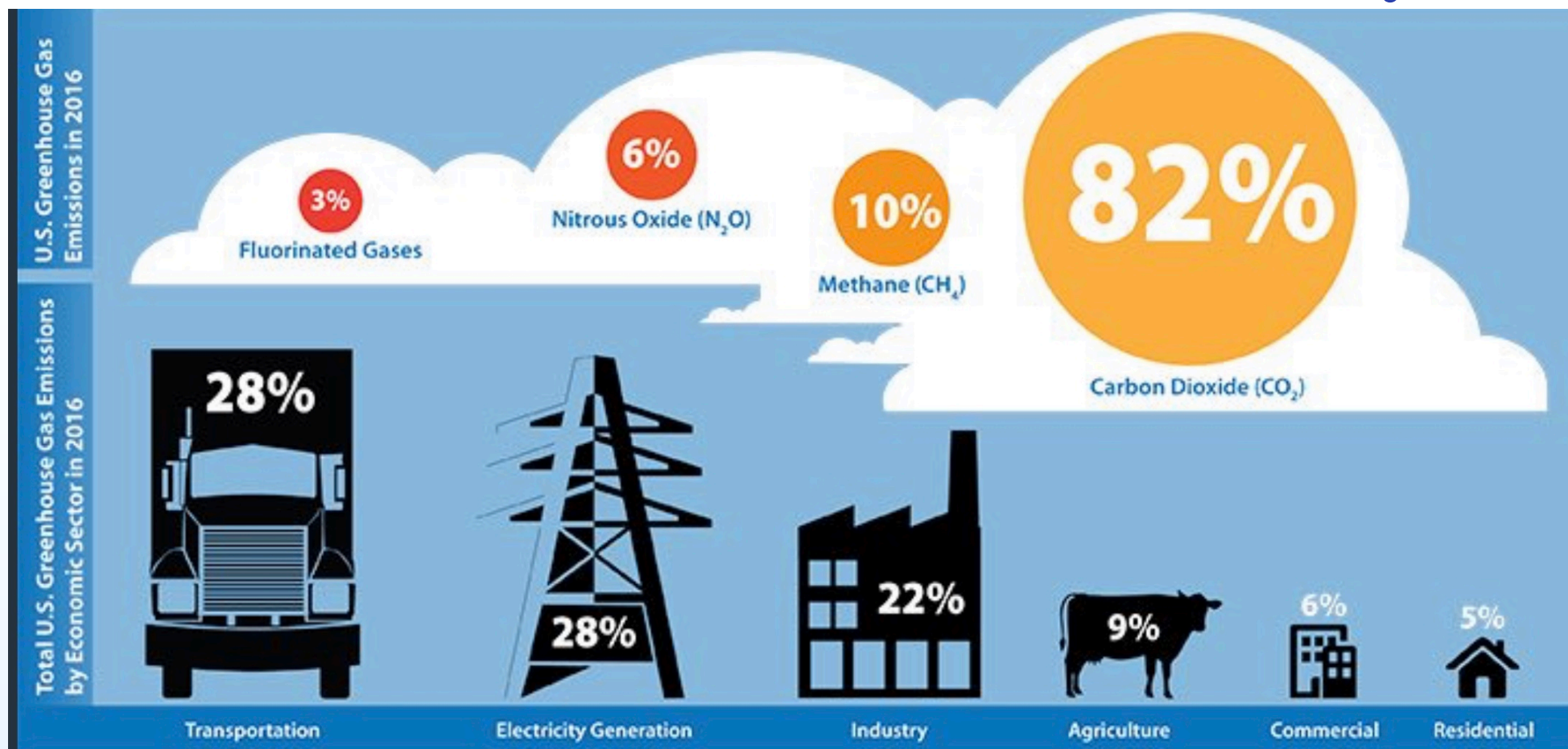


More than halfway to the state's target of

Source: California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sept. 2019



# National-Level U.S. GHG Inventory

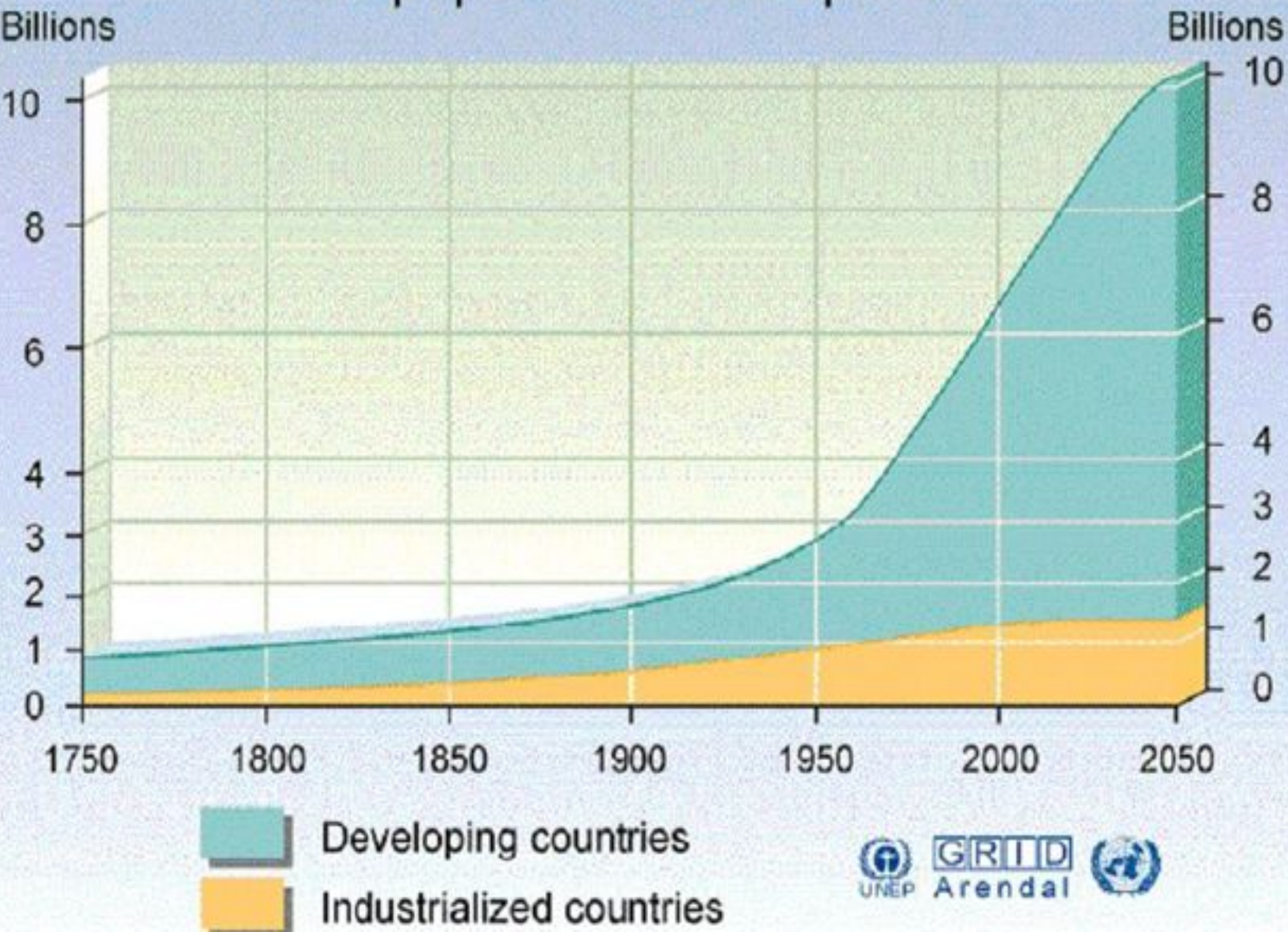


Source: EPA (2017)



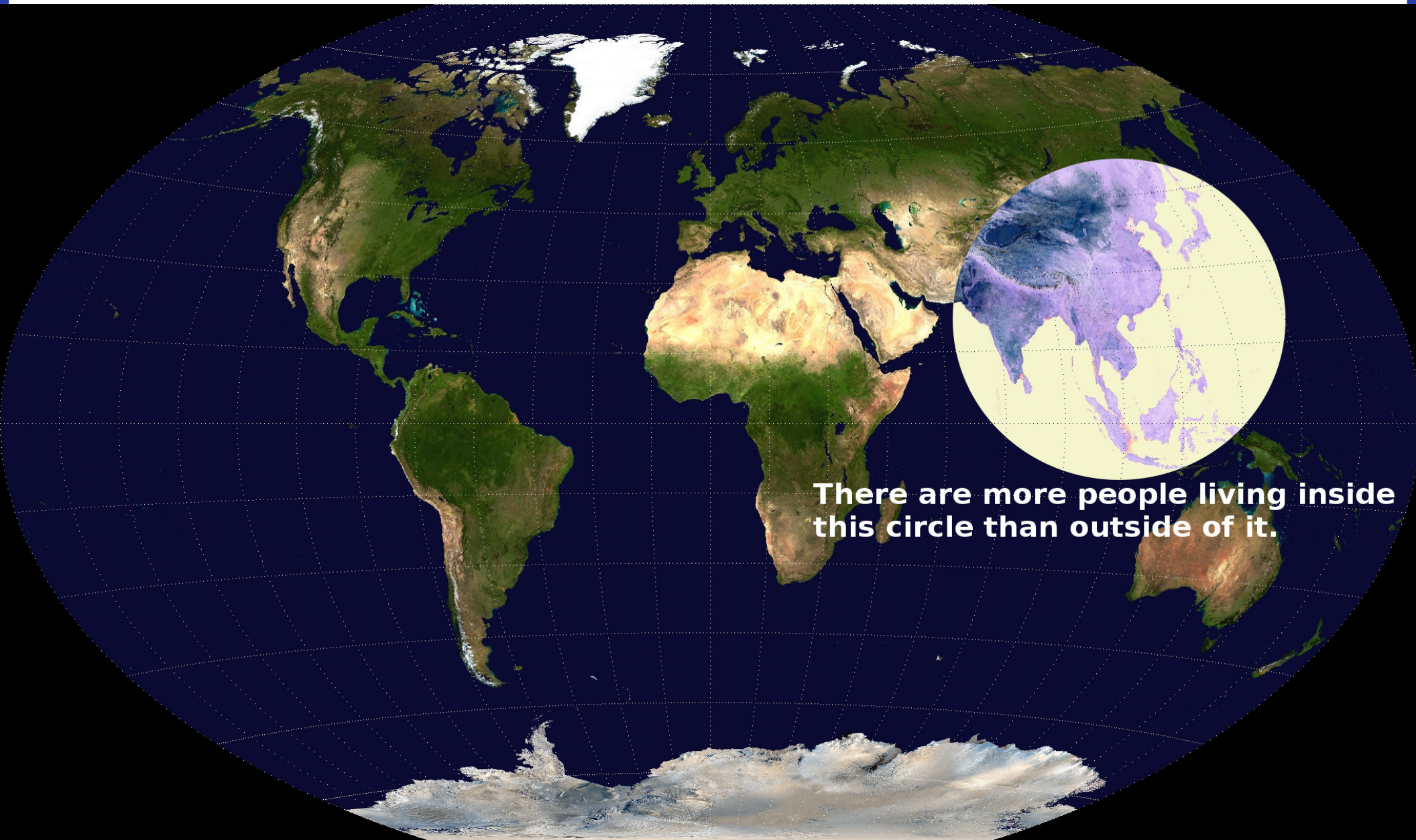
# **The 2050 Challenge**

# World population development





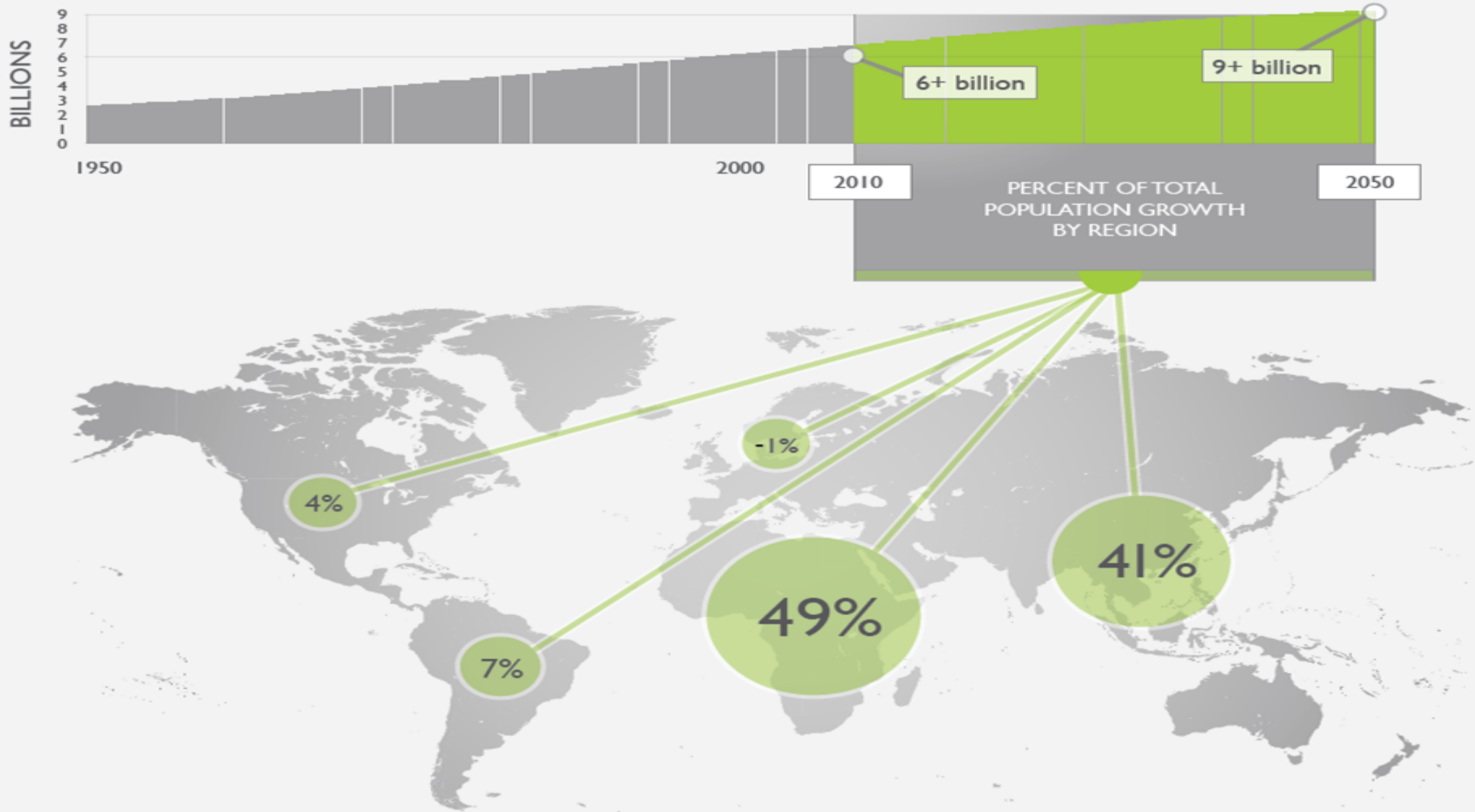
# 4.5 Billion + population of USA in 10 years

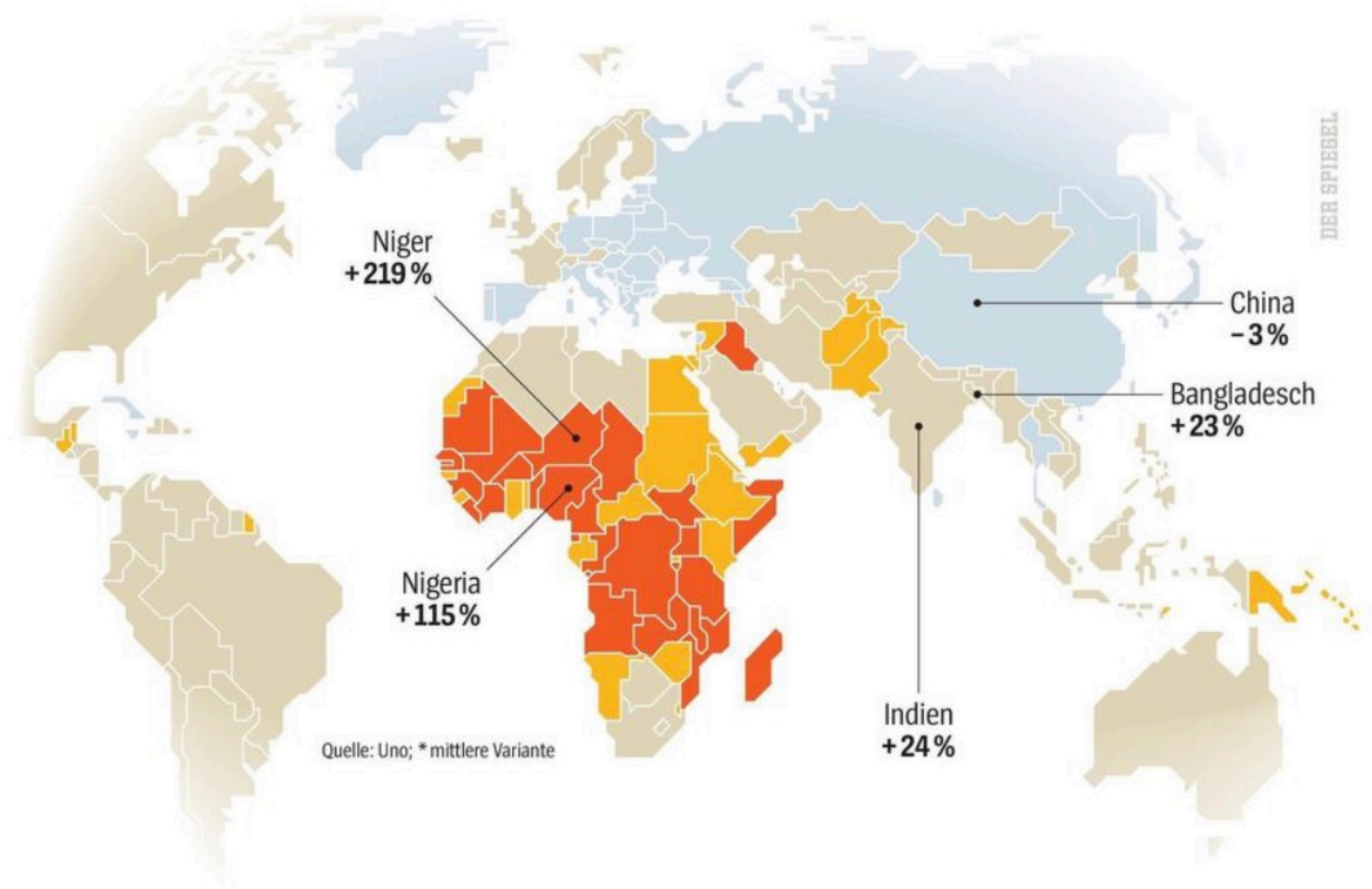


There are more people living inside this circle than outside of it.

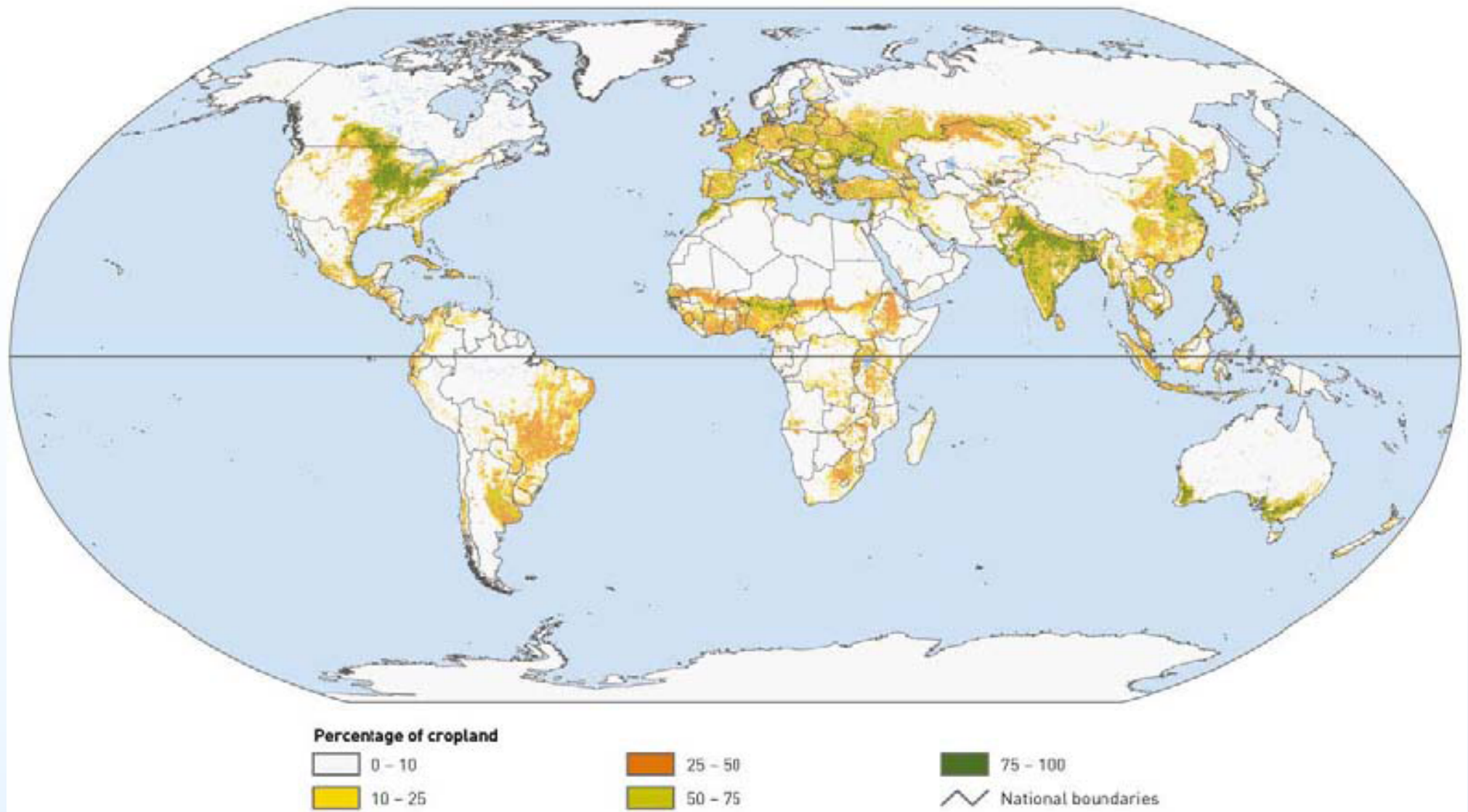


# Today and Tomorrow's Markets





# Global cropland



Source: FAO, 2006f.



# **Turning Challenges into Solutions**



Global Waste: 1 out of 3 calories

40% in US

Photo: Nando

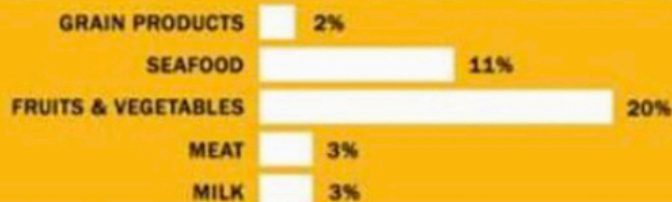
National Geographic

# NORTH AMERICAN\* FOOD LOSSES AT EACH STEP IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN

\*Percentages calculated collectively for USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

01.

## PRODUCTION LOSSES



02.

## POSTHARVEST, HANDLING AND STORAGE LOSSES



03.

## PROCESSING AND PACKAGING LOSSES



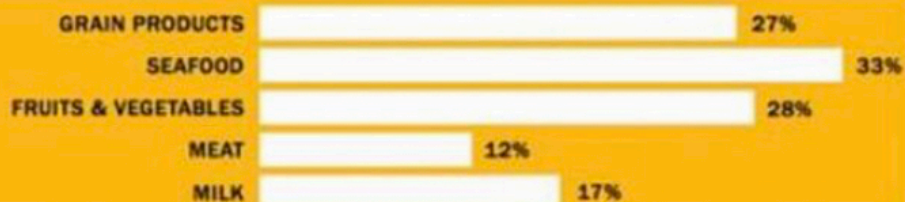
04.

## DISTRIBUTION AND RETAIL LOSSES



05.

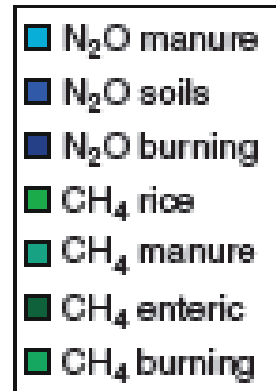
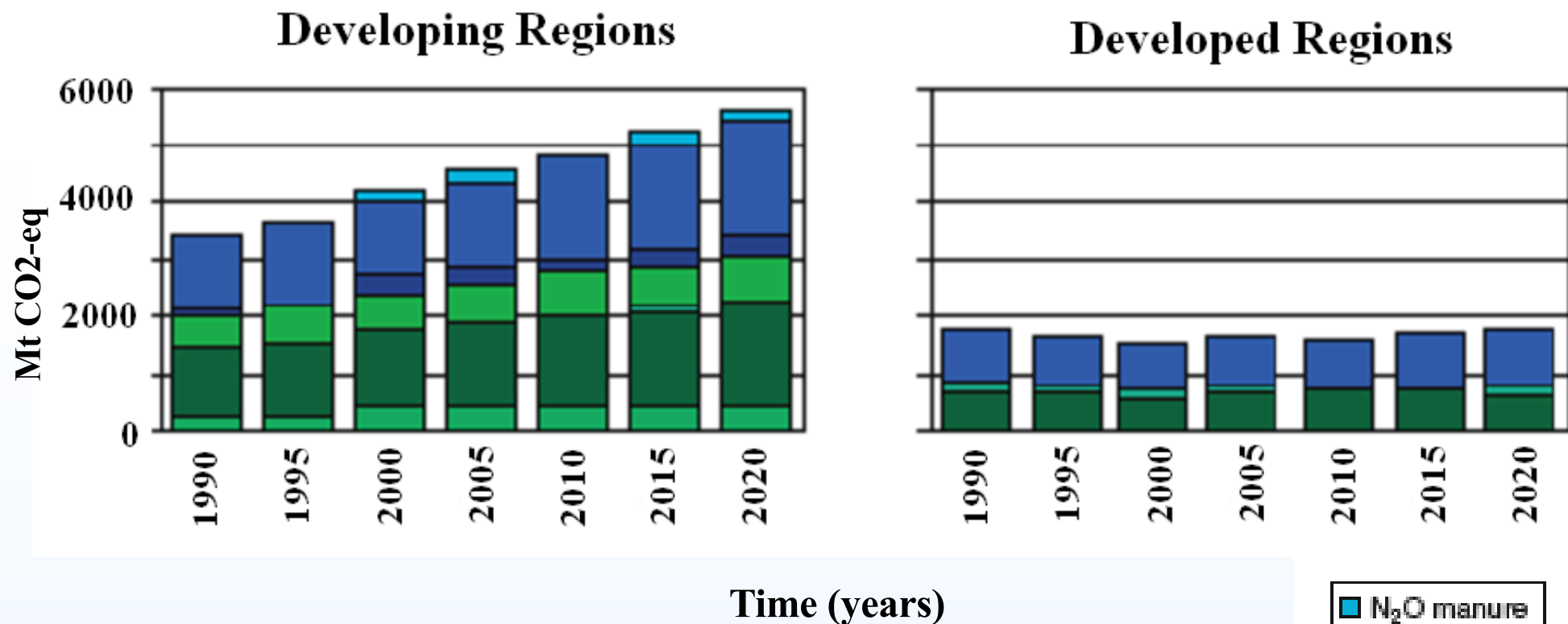
## CONSUMER LOSSES\*\*



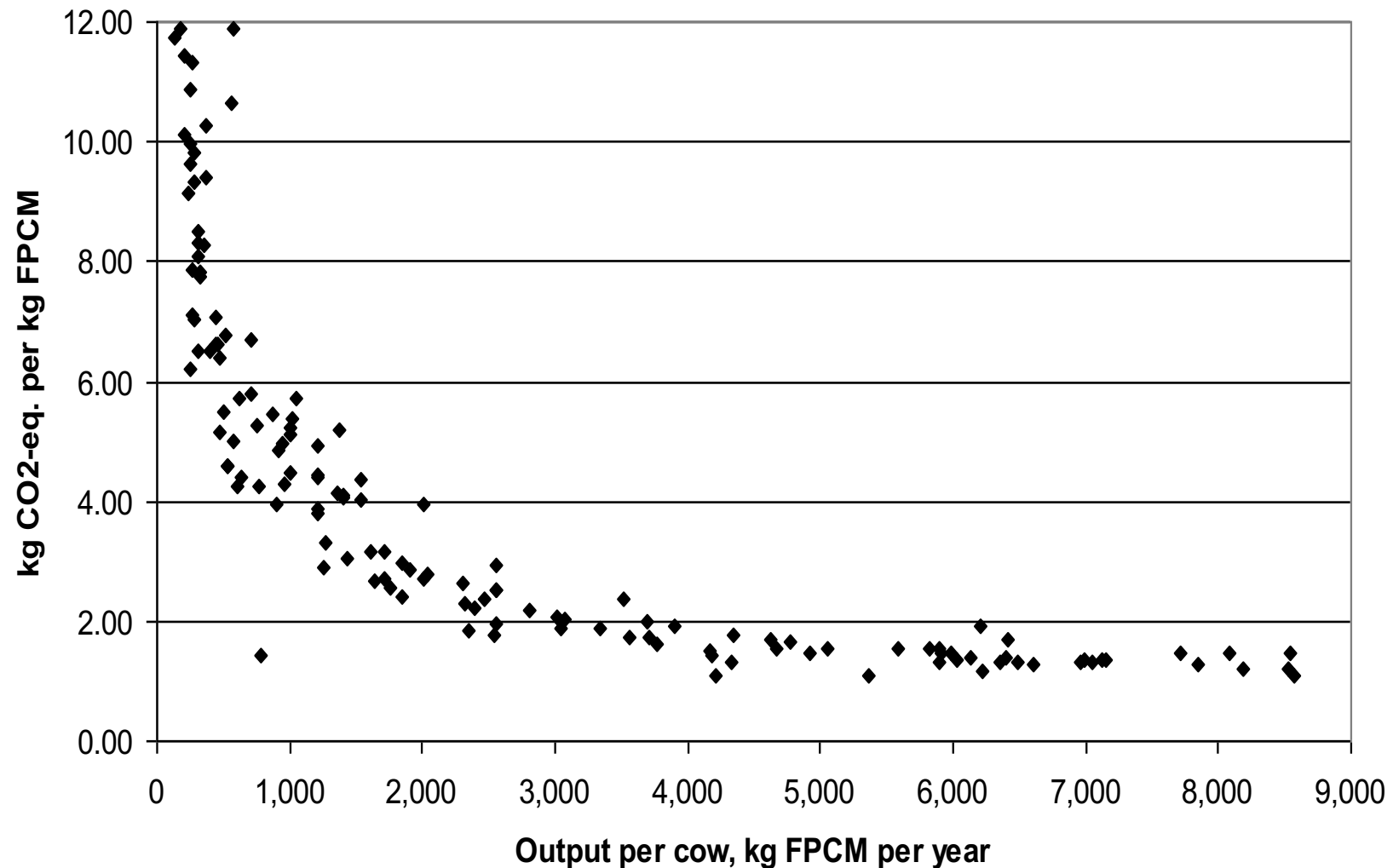
\*\*Includes out-of-home consumption

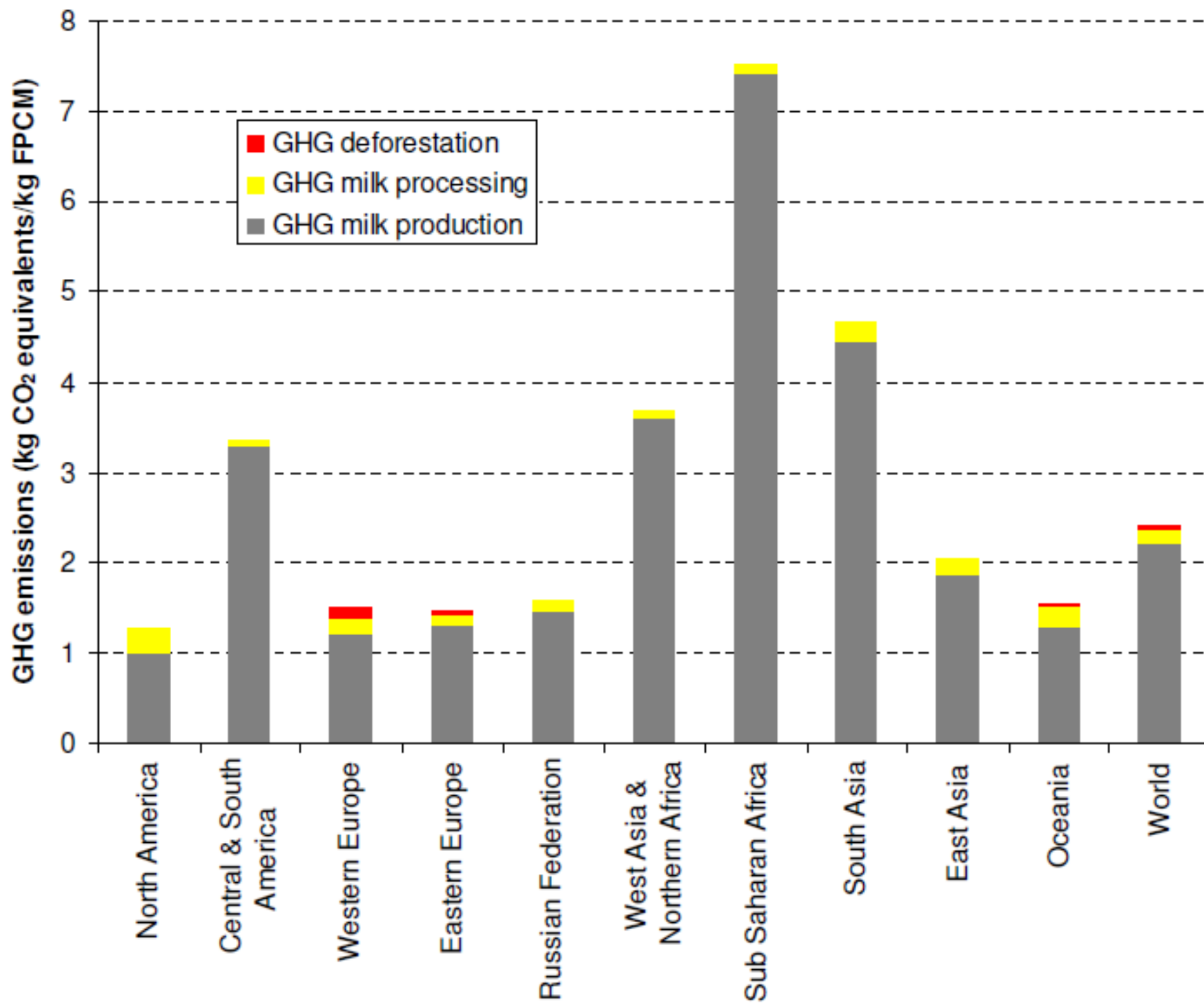


# GHG in Developing- and Developed Regions



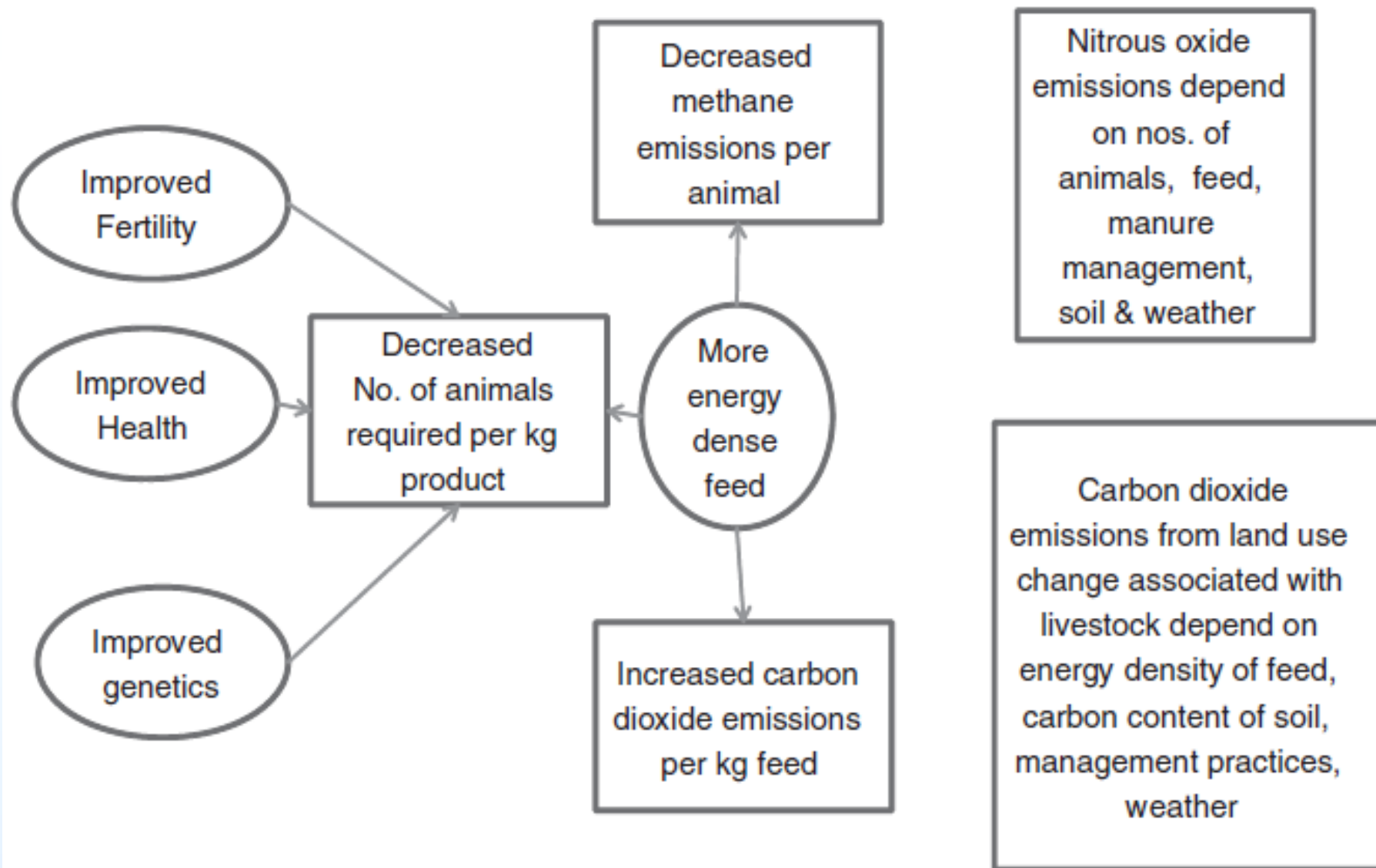
# Relationship between total greenhouse gas emissions and milk output per cow







# Mitigation: interventions to improve productivity



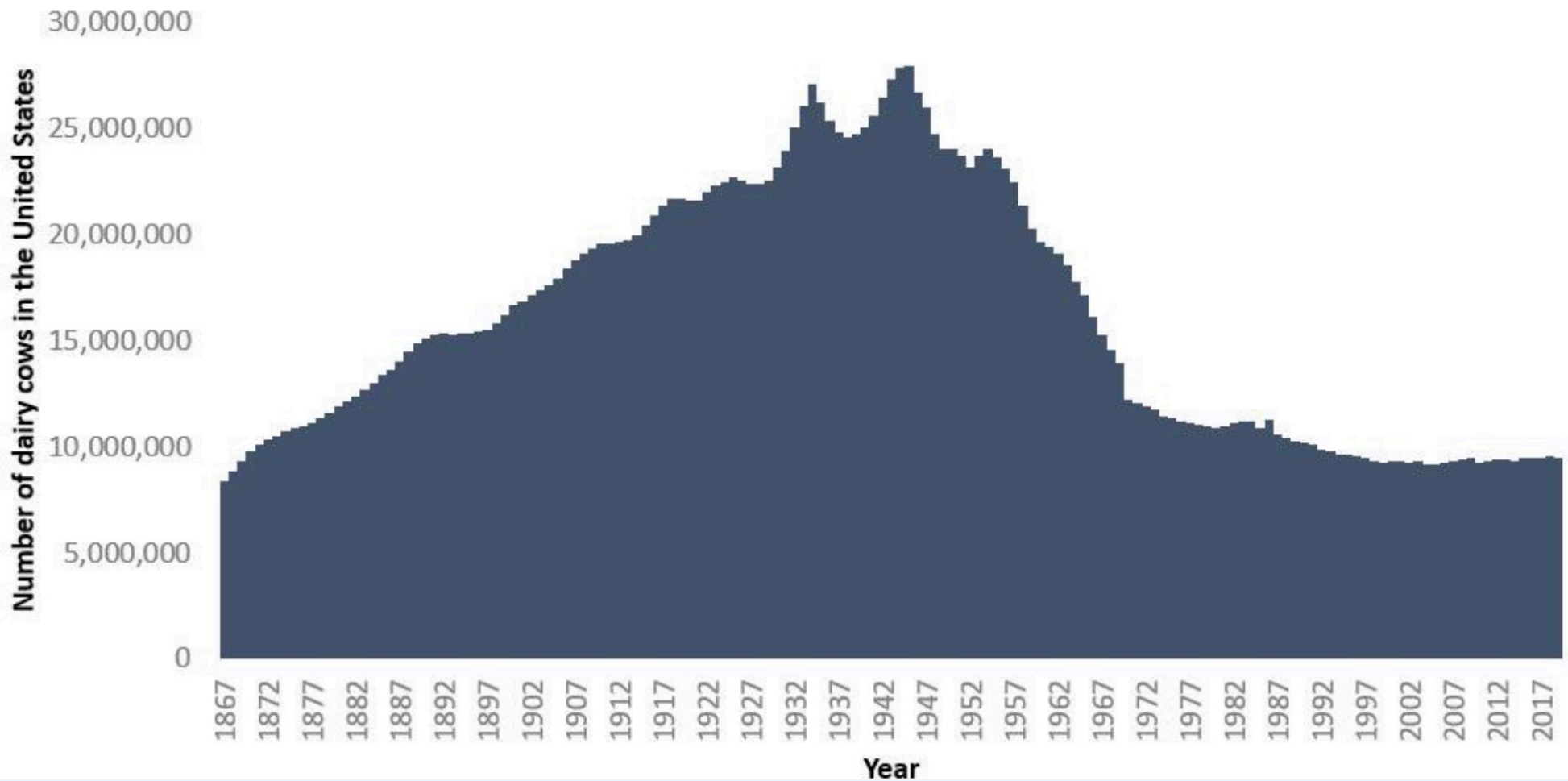
# US Dairy trends

- In 1950, there were 25 million dairy cows in the US, vs 9 million today
- With 16 million fewer cows (1950 vs 2018), milk production nationally has increased 60 percent
- The carbon footprint of a glass of milk is 2/3 smaller today than it was 70 years ago

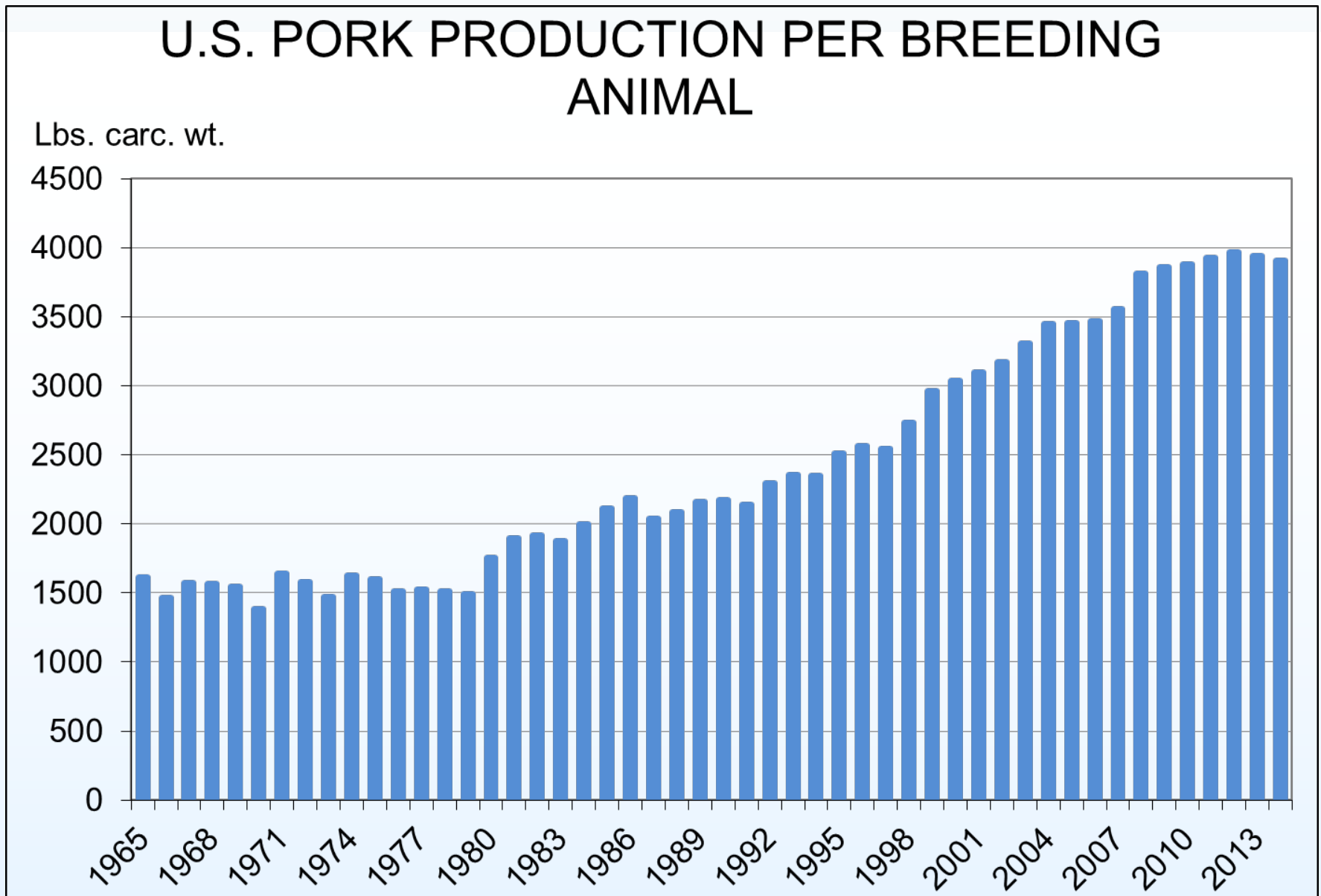


# US Dairy Herd from 1867 - 2019

Dairy cow herd size, January 1st (USDA data)

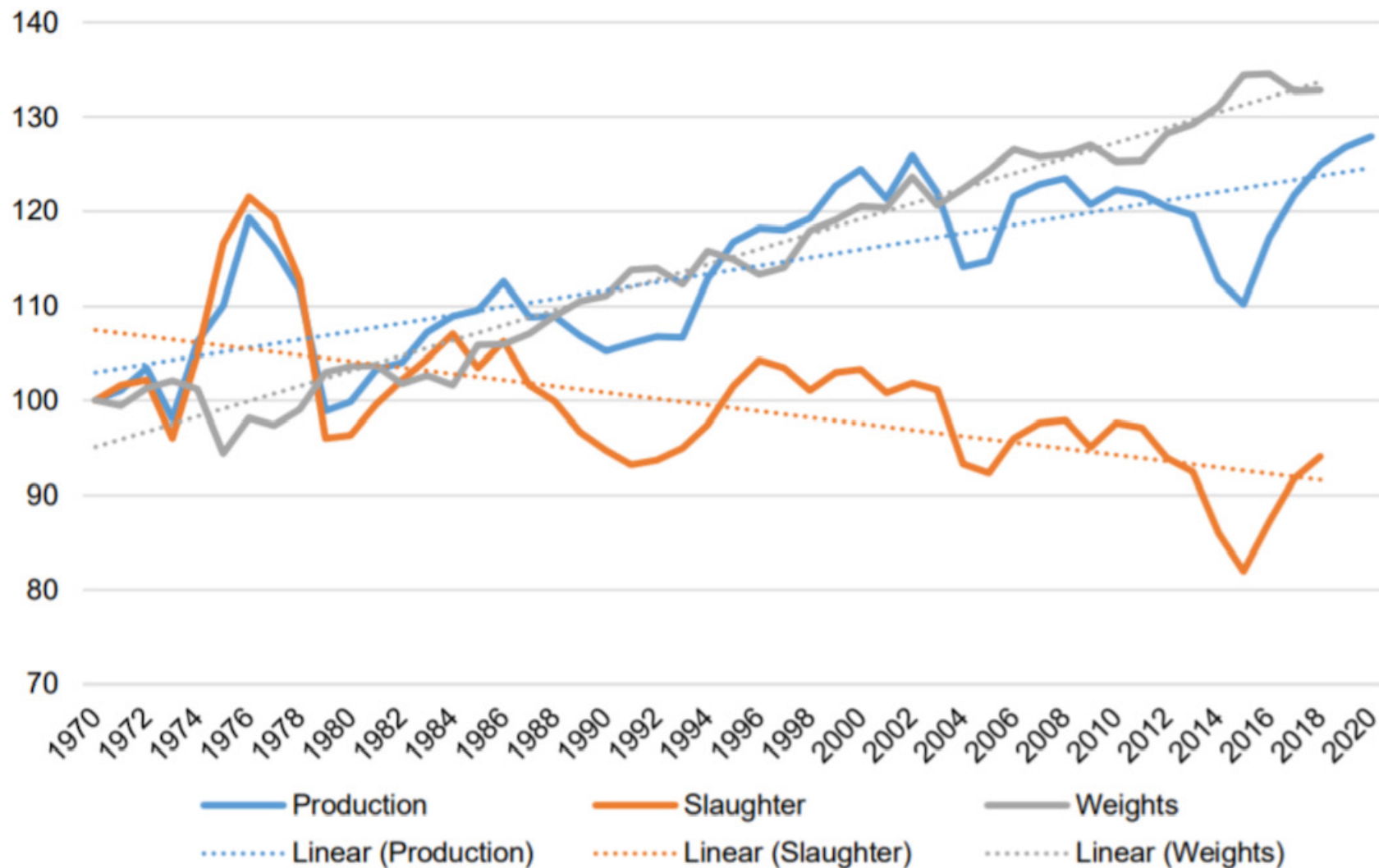


# US Pork Trends



## For over 50 years, cattle weights have propelled beef production as cattle slaughter decreased

Index 1970=100



Source: Calculations by USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

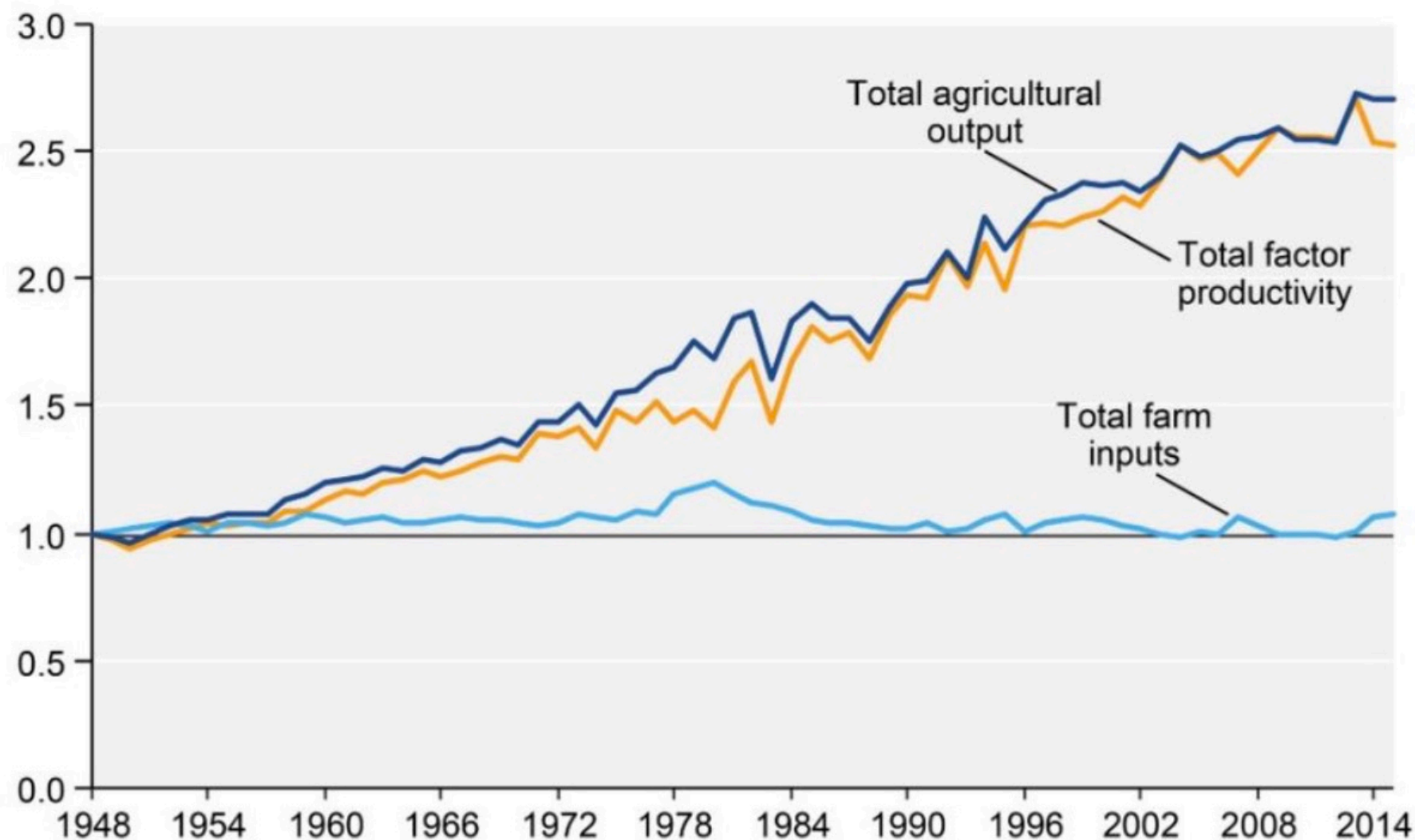


# China Swine Example

- China's five year plan focuses on making farms larger and more efficient
- Half of the world's pigs live in China
- Annual production of 1 Billion pigs
- Pre-weaning mortality causes 400 Million pigs to never make it to the market

## U.S. agricultural output, inputs, and total factor productivity, 1948-2015

Index, 1948=1



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Agricultural Productivity in the U.S.* series; data as of October 2017.

# Can we eat our way out of climate change?

- Omnivore to vegan (per yr) = 0.8 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e (Wynes & Nicholas, 2017)
- One trans-atlantic flight (per passenger) = 1.6 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e (Wynes & Nicholas, 2017)
- Meatless Monday (US) = 0.3% GHG reduction (Hall & White, 2017)
- Vegan US = 2.6% (Hall & White, 2017)



