Food Animal Production | *Slides*



Images copyright.



Overview

- Industrialization
- Industry concentration
- **IFAP** impacts
- Trends in consumption, production
 - Alternative production systems
 - Seafood harvest and production
 - Reflection

Essential questions

- Do the benefits of raising food animals in an industrial system outweigh the risks?
- Who controls the food system? Why does it matter?
- What are the hidden costs of inexpensive food? How might these costs be addressed? How might they be made more transparent to consumers?
- Why are animal products from more sustainable operations generally more expensive than products from the prevailing industrial system? Should they necessarily cost more? If so, how could consumers more easily afford to include them in their diet ?

Essential questions

- How does the prevailing industrial approach to raising food animals compare with raising them on pasture? What are the strengths and limitations of each?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of allowing farmers greater autonomy over how to raise their animals?
- What can be done to foster more sustainable forms of food animal production that minimize risks to health? What are the roles of consumers, industries, policymakers, rural communities, researchers and other stakeholders?



Overview

Industrialization

Industry concentration

IFAP impacts

Trends in consumption, production

Alternative production systems

Seafood harvest and production

Reflection

Industrialization Traditional food animal production

- Small scale
- Independently owned
- Access to pasture
- Diversified







Socially Responsible Agriculture Project. Hogs raised in a hoop house system outside of Euphrata, WA. 2008. www.sraproject.org. Other images copyright.

Industrialization Mechanization

- 1930s:
 - Mechanized hog "disassembly" lines
 - First stage of meat supply chain to be industrialized
 - Inspiration for Henry Ford's assembly lines
 - Poultry, cattle followed in the 1950s





Mechanized poultry processing plant. www.cecilbuffington.com. Public domain.

Industrialization Specialization

Separation of animals from crop production



Industrialization Specialization

Genetics, nutrition



Poultry Research Centre. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. www.canadianpoultrymag.com/ content/view/953/38/. Used with permission.

1957, 1977 and 2007 broiler poultry breeds, raised on the same diet, after 55 days.

Contact: martin.zuidhof@ualberta.ca.

Industrialization Consolidation in the hog industry

Hog Operations, 1959 - 2007



USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. The Census of Agriculture.

Industrialization Consolidation in the hog industry

Hogs per operation, 1959 - 2007



USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. The Census of Agriculture.

Industrialization Consolidation in the hog industry

Change in Hog Industry Structure, 1959 - 2007



USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. The Census of Agriculture.

Industrialization Consolidation in the poultry industry

Broiler Operations, 1959 - 2007



USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. The Census of Agriculture

Industrialization Consolidation in the poultry industry

Broilers per Operation, 1959 - 2007



USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. The Census of Agriculture

Industrialization Consolidation in the poultry industry



Change in Broiler Industry Structure, 1959 - 2007

USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. The Census of Agriculture

Industrialization Industrial food animal production (IFAP)



Most U.S. animal products (meat, milk, eggs) come from IFAP facilities

Middle: Socially Responsible Agriculture Project. *Chicken factory farm. The flock has been cut back from normal density by 14,400 chickens.* 2009. www.sraproject.org. Other images copyright.

Industrialization IFAP: hogs and poultry



- 1,000s of hogs
- 100,000s of chickens
- Crowded indoor houses

Hog house: Horrigan L. 2010. Poultry house: Socially Responsible Agriculture Project. www.sraproject.org



Industrialization IFAP: cattle

Beef CAFOs house over 1,000 of animals

Beef supply chain:



Cow-calf operation

Stocker

Feedlot

Cow-calf: Weller K. USDA ARS photo library. Stocker: Bauer S. USDA ARS photo library. Feedlot: Socially Responsible Agriculture Project. *Crowded conditions in a beef cattle feedlot*. 2009. www.sraproject.org. Other images copyright.



Overview

Industrialization

Industry concentration

IFAP impacts

Trends in consumption, production

Alternative production systems

Seafood harvest and production

Reflection

Industry concentration Horizontal integration



Industry concentration Horizontal integration

- Buyouts
- Mergers



Image copyright.

Industry concentration Vertical integration



 Extent to which single firm owns multiple stages along product supply chain

Seen in hog, poultry industries

Industry concentration Vertical integration





Overview

Industrialization

Industry concentration

IFAP impacts

Trends in consumption, production Alternative production systems Seafood harvest and production

Reflection

IFAP impacts Economic benefits

- Greater production per area
- Lower prices of some animal products, partly due to:
 - Abundant feed crops
 - Weak enforcement of environmental regulations



- Harbors pathogens, chemical contaminants
- Stored in lagoons and other containers
- Sprayed on nearby farmland as fertilizer

USDA NRCS. photogallery.nrcs.usda.gov.



Human waste

Generated each year: 7 million dry tons Applied as fertilizer: 4 million dry tons

Kim B. Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future; 2011.



Generated each year: 7 million dry tons Applied as fertilizer: 4 million dry tons 287 million dry tons270 million dry tons

Kim B. Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future; 2011.



IFAP impacts to public health Food safety

- Produce fertilized with untreated manure
- Slaughtering
- Processing
- Greater populations of *E. Coli* in grain fed cattle

E. Coli : Carr J. CDC; 2008. phil.cdc.gov/phil/. Other images copyright.



IFAP impacts to public health Occupational health

- Airborne contaminants
- Gases from animal waste
- Direct contact with animals



Poultry house: USDA. Available at Wikimedia Commons. Worker in Mexico: Nachman K. Used with permission.

IFAP impacts to public health Rural communities



- Contaminated drinking water
- Eye, nose and throat irritation
- Asthma
- Nausea, diarrhea, headaches
- Depression, anxiety, anger, fatigue, confusion

Socially Responsible Agriculture Project. High-pressure sprayers spread hog manure on farm fields near residential areas. www.sraproject.org.

IFAP impacts to public health Feed additives

- Antibiotics
- Rendered animals
- Animal waste
- Blood meal
- Animal fats
- Human food contaminated by rodent excreta
- Plastic pellets
- Municipal waste
- Etc.



Image copyright.

IFAP impacts to public health Antibiotic resistance



 Pathogens are routinely exposed to antibiotics

IFAP impacts to public health Antibiotic resistance



routinely exposed to antibiotics Susceptible
 pathogens die,
 resistant
 pathogens survive

IFAP impacts to public health Antibiotic resistance



 Pathogens are routinely exposed to antibiotics 2. Susceptible pathogens die, resistant pathogens survive

R.I.P.

3. Resistant pathogens multiply

TEACHING THE FOOD SYSTEM | A PROJECT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS CENTER FOR A LIVABLE FUTURE

IFAP impacts to public health **Antibiotic resistance**



Antibiotics

2. Susceptible pathogens die, resistant pathogens survive

R.I.P.





multiply

IFAP impacts to public health Antibiotic use in the U.S.



Kim B. Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future; 2011.

IFAP impacts to public health Antibiotic use in the U.S.



Kim B. Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future; 2011.

IFAP impacts to the environment Nutrient pollution

- Manure sprayed on fields exceeds land's capacity to absorb it
- Manure storage may fail

- Algal blooms
 - Dead zones
- Fish kills



Manure sprayer: USDA NRCS. photogallery.nrcs.usda.gov/. Other images copyright.

IFAP impacts to the environment **Resource depletion**

 Approximate grain consumption (kg) per person, per year:





Images copyright.

IFAP impacts to the environment **Resource depletion**

- Estimated pounds of grain needed to produce a pound of meat:
 - **Beef 7:1**
 - Pork 4:1
 - Chicken 2:1



Image copyright.

IFAP impacts to the environment Resource depletion



Producing a quarter pound beef patty requires
 over 1,000 gallons of water

IFAP impacts to the environment Climate change



Sources of GHG emissions from food production, transport and retail in the U.S.

Kim B. Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future; 2010. Adapted from Weber C L, Matthews HS. Food-Miles and the Relative Climate Impacts of Food Choices in the United States. Environmental Science & Technology. 2008;42 (10), 3508-3513.

IFAP impacts to the environment Climate change

- Major contributors:
 - Cattle belching
 - Animal manure
 - Feed crop production



Manure lagoon: USDA NRCS. photogallery.nrcs.usda.gov/. Corn: USDA ARS. www.ars.usda.gov/is/graphics/photos/.

IFAP impacts Rural economies

- IFAP:
 - Requires fewer workers
 - Relies less on local businesses
 - Workers earn low wages
 - Profits do not remain in the community



Socially Responsible Agriculture Project. www.sraproject.org.

IFAP impacts Animal welfare



Laying hens in battery cages

Veal calf in crate

Sows in gestation crates

- Inability to perform natural behaviors
- Restricted movement
 Stress, anxiety
- Physical alteration without pain relief

Veal calf: Socially Responsible Agriculture Project. www.sraproject.org. Battery cage hens, sows in gestation crates: Farm Sanctuary. www.farmsanctuary.org. Free for non-profit use.



Overview

Industrialization

Industry concentration

IFAP impacts

Trends in consumption, production

Alternative production systems

Seafood harvest and production

Reflection

Trends in consumption, production **United States**

Food animals slaughtered annually:	
Chickens:	8,789,000,000
Turkeys:	243,000,000
Hogs:	110,000,000
Cattle:	34,000,000
Total:	9,200,000,000



312,000,000





Data source: USDA NASS. www.nass.usda.gov/. Images source: USDA ARS. www.ars.usda.gov/is/graphics/photos/.

Trends in consumption, production **Global**

- 1997-2020: Global demand expected to rise by over 55 percent
- Per capita meat consumption in developing countries will remain below levels in developed countries
- IFAP model being exported internationally

Trends in consumption, production **Reducing consumption**

 Reducing consumption of IFAP products by as little as once per week (15%) can reduce health, environmental, social and animal welfare harms



www.meatlessmonday.com



Overview

Industrialization

Industry concentration

IFAP impacts

Trends in consumption, production

Alternative production systems

Seafood harvest and production

Alternative production systems Raising animals

on pasture

Animals

Images copyright.

TEACHING THE FOOD SYSTEM | A PROJECT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS CENTER FOR A LIVABLE FUTURE

Pasture

Manure

Alternative production systems Benefits of raising animals on pasture

- Better tasting products
- Animals experience less stress
- Animals show lower rates of disease
- No growth promoting drugs
- Greater nutritional value



Image copyright.

Alternative production systems Benefits raising animals on pasture

- Farmers have greater autonomy
- Farmers earn greater profits





Top: Heller M. Clagett Farm. Upper Marlboro, MD. Used with permission.

Left: Leiner K. *Growing Roots: The New Generation of Sustainable Farmers, Cooks, and Food Activists*. Photos by Andrew Lipton, Sunrise Lane Productions; 2010. Used with permission.



Overview

Industrialization

Industry concentration

IFAP impacts

Trends in consumption, production

Alternative production systems

Seafood harvest and production

Reflection

Seafood harvest and production Wild-caught seafood



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. www.fws.gov/digitalmedia/.

Wild sources (rivers, lakes, oceans) rapidly being depleted 52% of commercial ocean fish stocks fully exploited Some fish are harvested from the wild sustainably

Seafood harvest and production Aquaculture

- Farming of aquatic organisms for food
- Uses tanks, ponds, open ocean pens
- 2006: accounted for 47% of global seafood



Images copyright.

Seafood harvest and production Open ocean aquaculture

- Depletes stocks of smaller fish to feed farmed fish (carnivores)
- Water pollution from concentrated waste
- Farmed fish escape into wild, compete for resources



 $Environmental \ Health \ Perspectives. \ ehp 03. niehs. nih.gov/article/fetch \\ Article. action? article \\ URI=info: doi/10.1289/ehp. 117-a252.$

Seafood harvest and production Open ocean aquaculture

- Cramped conditions lead to use of antibiotics
- Impacts surrounding aquatic life
- Drug residues accumulate in meat



Salmon farm in Tasmania. Image copyright.

Seafood harvest and production **Alternative systems**



- Recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS):
 Closed-loop: Fish waste used as fertilizer
 - Maximizes production in a small area of land

Pono Aquaculture Alliance. www.ponoaqua.org/.



Overview

Industrialization

Industry concentration

IFAP impacts

Trends in consumption, production

Alternative production systems

Seafood harvest and production

Reflection

Think – pair – share

"I tell 'em it's actually the cheapest food you can buy..." - *Joel Salatin*



Walling S. Joel Salatin holds a hen during a tour of Polyface Farm. 2010. Creative Commons. Available at Wikimedia Commons. .

Think – pair – share

"I tell 'em it's actually the cheapest food you can buy..."

- Joel Salatin

"...With our food all of the costs are figured into the price. Society is not bearing the cost of water pollution... antibiotic resistance, of food-borne illnesses, or crop subsidies... of all the hidden costs to the environment and the taxpayer that make cheap food *seem* cheap."



Walling S. Joel Salatin holds a hen during a tour of Polyface Farm. 2010. Creative Commons. Available at Wikimedia Commons. .