5th Organic Producers' Conference 17-18th January 2011 Celebrating 30 years of the Organic Research Centre, Elm Farm

The role of livestock in food production

The cow is no climate killer

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The particular greenhouse gases (GHG) from livestock farming amount of the total emissions

GHG		world	EU ag
nitrous oxide	N2O	65	70
ammonia	NH4	64	95
methane[1]	CH4	37	50
carbon dioxide	CO2	9	8

Figures: carbo europe and ipcc

See on http://icp.giss.nasa.gov/education/methane/intro/cycle.html

Greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere

GHG Years

nitrous oxide 110 - 120

methane[1] 9 - 15

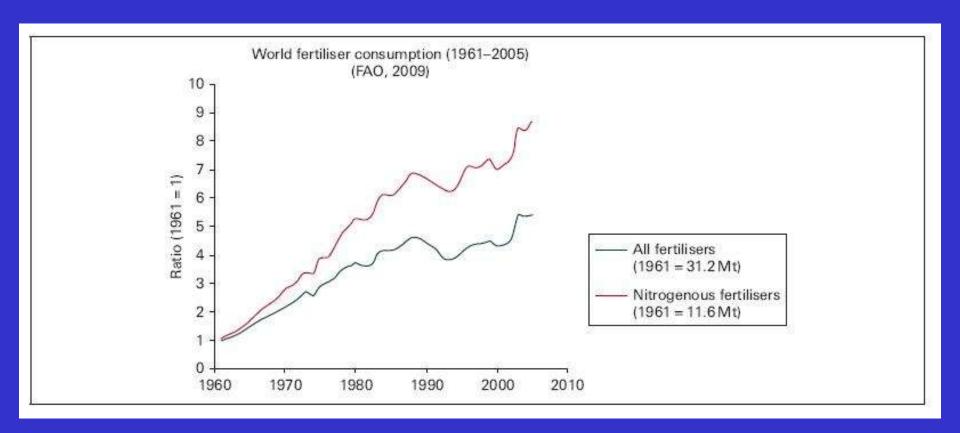
carbon dioxide 110 - 120

Increase of conc. GHG since 1750 [1]

Therease of cone. SIIS since I ream							
GHG	climate- rele vance	time in the	Concen- tration	Concen- tration			
		phere	Industr. time: 2005	pre industri time: 1750			
CO ₂	1- time	120 years	380 ppm	280 ppm			
N ₂ O	296- times	114 years	319 ppb	270 ppb			
Metha ne CH₄	25- times	9-15 years	1.774 ppb	715 ppb			

 \square Concentration in parts per million CO_2) and parts per billion (N_2O) and methane (CH_4) . IPCC (2007): pp 497-540. Bellarby, J.; Foereid, B.; Hastings, A. and P. Smith (2008).

World fertiliser consumption (1961 – 2005)



Amount of nitrogen fertiliser

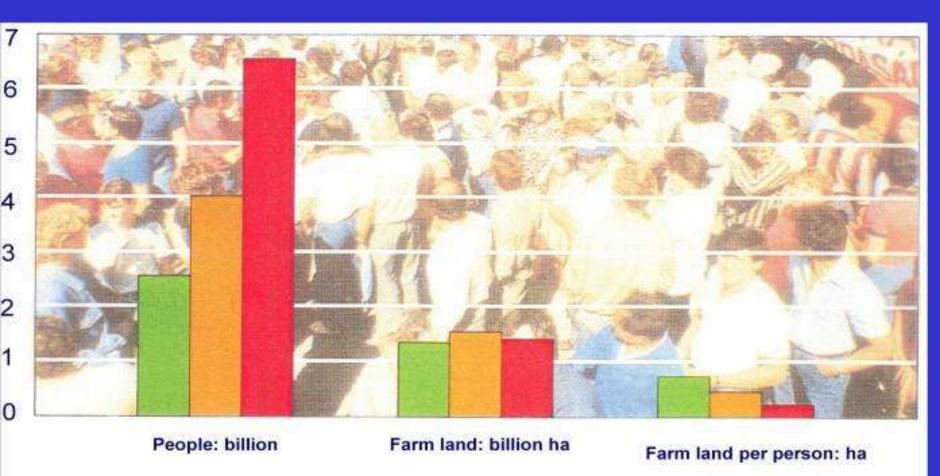
about 2 to 3% >> N2O

Germany – compared to other european countries:

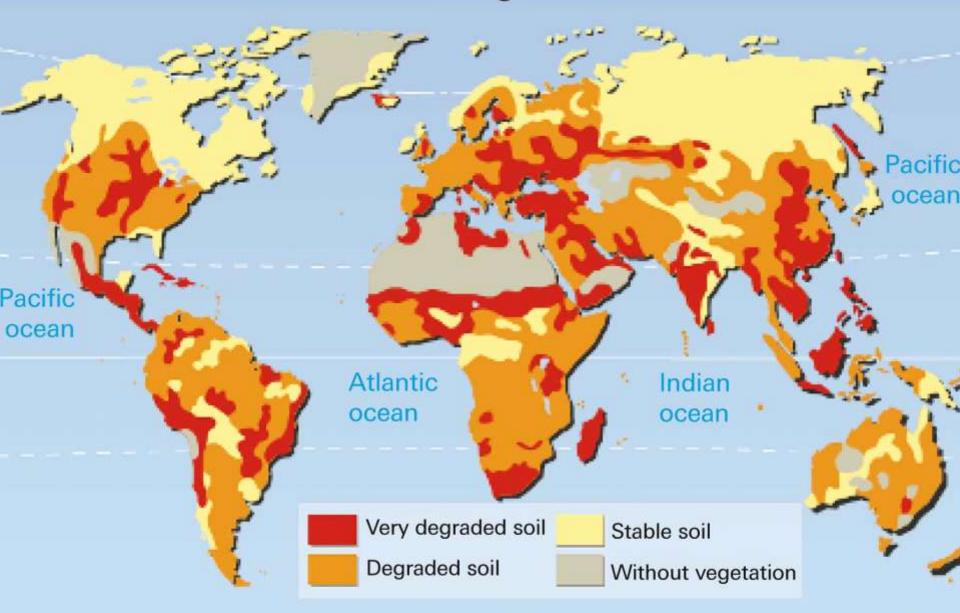
Highest emissions

- N20
- CH4
- **NH3**
- and use of fertilisers

More people means less cultivated land per person for food, feed, (agro)-fuel and fiber production



Soil degradation



ource: UNEP, International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC), World Atlas of desertification, 1997 Philippe Rekacewicz, UNEP/GRID-Arenda

Some proposed solutions make matters worse (1):

Intensification of livestock*

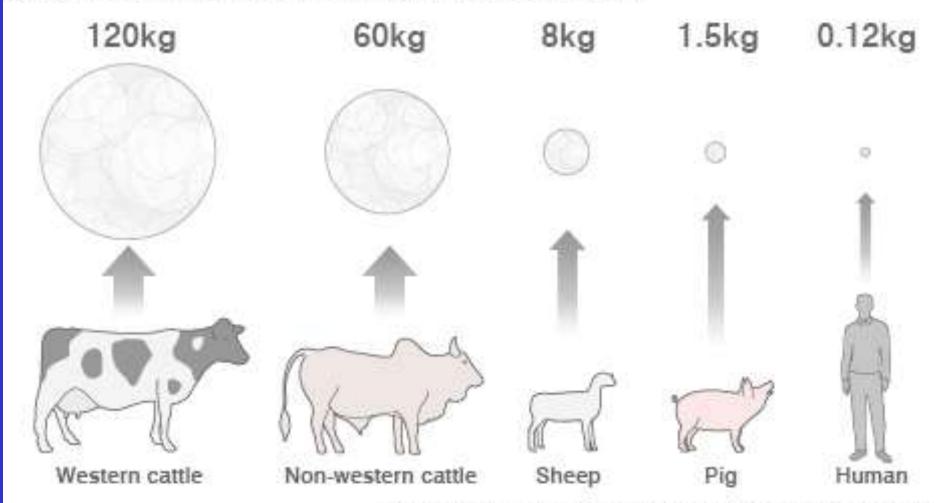
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* Steinfeld, H. et al. (Eds.) (2006):
Livestock's long shadow
Steinfeld, H. et al. (Eds.) (2010):
Livestock in a Changing Landscape. Vol. 1+2
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Some proposed solutions make matters worse (2):

- Massively extend Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs)
- Production of grain animal feed already uses one third of global cropland.
- Aquaculture now shifting to grain feed
 - Grain feed competes directly with human food security

Perception

Methane emissions per animal/human per year



SOURCE: Nasa's Goddard Institute for Space Science

To be part of the solution needs a completely different approach:

The crucial and sustainable value of grasslands and ruminants*

* Idel, A. (2010): The cow is not a climate killer (in German)

The crucial and sustainable value of grasslands and ruminants:

40 percent of the global land = grassland

perennial grass is a major stock for carbon

>> land use change has to be avoided

perennial grass has – by its root building capacity – still the highest potential to stock carbon:

- 2 tonnes of humus in the soil
- = less 3,67 tonnes of CO2 in the atmosphere



Climate Change - Projected Impacts

