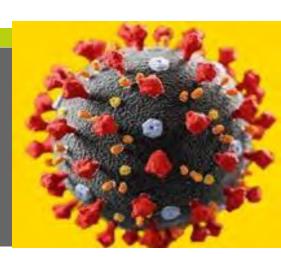
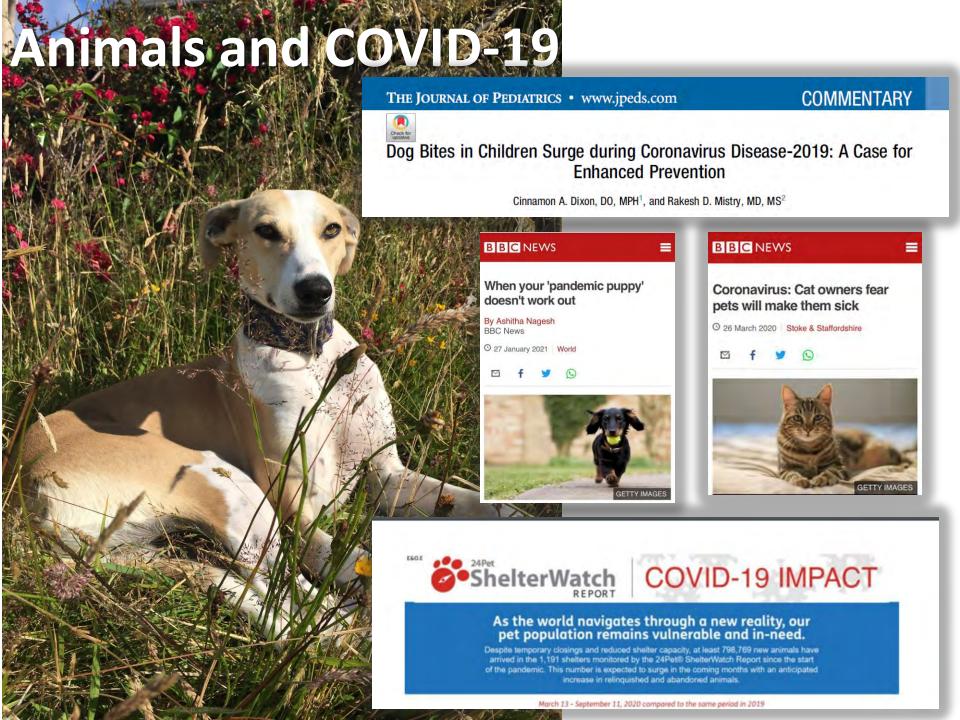
COVID-19 Effects on Livestock Production: A One Welfare Issue



Laura Boyle M.Agr.Sc., Ph.D.

Animal and Grassland Research and Innovation Centre, Moorepark, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland

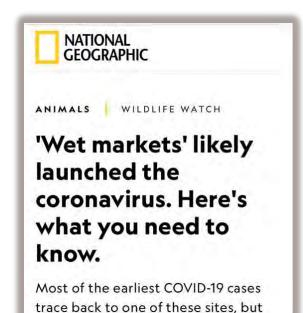


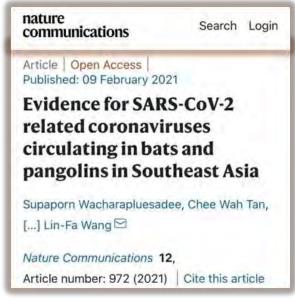


Bats and COVID-19





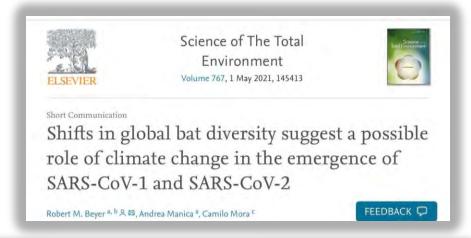


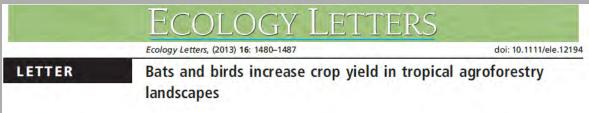




Bats and COVID-19





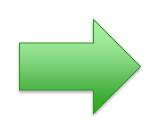


Our mental, physical, financial etc. health is connected to animals and through animals to our environment...



One Health







11,500 articles

147 articles



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

One Health

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/onehlt



From SARS to COVID-19: A previously unknown SARS- related coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) of pandemic potential infecting humans - Call for a One Health approach



One welfare impacts of COVID-19 - A summary of key highlights within the one welfare framework*

Contents lists available at South Direct

Applied Animal Behaviour Science

Rebeca García Pinillos

Mohamed E. El Zowalatya,b,, Josef D. Järhultc

Covid-19: One Welfare effects on farmed animals







News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle



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Animals farmed

Mink farms a continuing Covid risk to humans and wildlife, warn EU experts



Peter and Trine Brinkmann Nielsen put their flag to halfmast on November 5, 2020 at their mink farm in northern Denmark, as they will have to cull their 250,000 animals. /Claus Bioern Larsen/Ritzau Scanpix/AFP

Mink cull



'...gassing is a particularly cruel way to kill mink because they are semi-aquatic animals able to hold their breath for long periods. Recent Dutch video footage appears to show a mink that survived gassing being fished out of a container to be gassed again'



▶ LIVE TV

TOP STORIES

Coronavirus: Denmark to exhume millions of minks over pollution concerns

21.12.2020





In the United States, more than 12,000 of the country's three million farmed mink have died from COVID-19.





Jeremy N. Marchant-Forde 1* and Laura A. Boyle 2





- Few, large farms, large numbers of animals
- Enclosed, climate controlled, automated
- Few stockpersons
- Max. output/operate at full capacity
- Impact of any disruption felt immediately up and downstream



Short term effects of Covid-19 on supply

chains

- Panic buying (eggs, cheese and milk)
- ↑ meals prepared at home
- ↓ meals eaten 'out'
- Food service industry vs supermarkets
- 12-15% ↓ in demand for dairy
- ↑ whole egg demand ↓ liquid egg









Covid-19 outbreaks in meat plants

40k cases, +420 plants, 40 states, 49 shutdowns







- Line speed waivers
- ↑ 140 to 175 birds/min

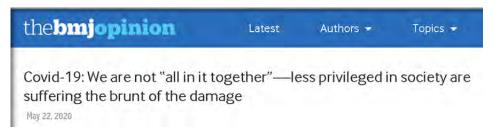






Covid-19 outbreaks in meat plants

- \downarrow health/welfare of people sick with Covid-19
- Inequality issues
 - Migrant and minority workers
 - Language barriers
 - Working conditions
 - Food safety and zoonotic disease dictate hygiene practices
 - Animal, equipment and assault related injuries
 - Psychological stress/drug use
 - Poorly paid, poor healthcare, lack of sick leave, high density and low quality housing



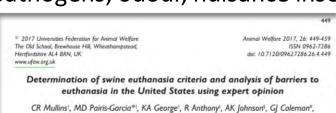






Covid-19 outbreaks in meat plants: Plant shutdowns

- Plant workers
 - Financial uncertainty, job losses
 - Increased workload/duties changed 1 injury and stress?
- Farmers
 - Financial losses
 - Psychological cost of depopulation
- Public health
 - Food safety
 - Carcass disposal (pathogens, odour, nuisance insects etc.)



I-L Rault* and ST Millman*



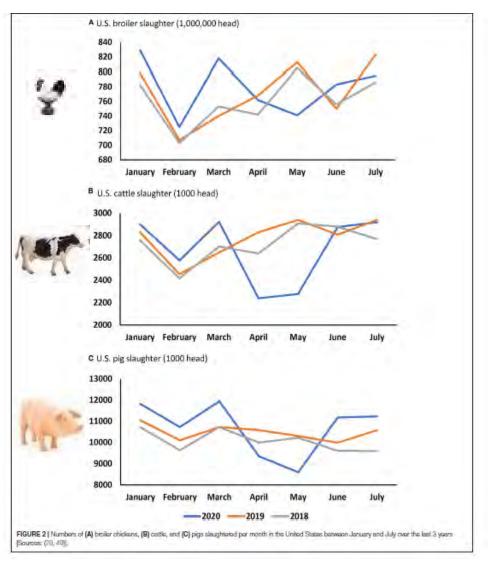








Loss in processing capacity





- April '20 pig slaughter capacity 55% of normal
- 250k pigs at slaughter weight/day
- Executive order to re-open
- May 19th capacity at 80% but still 100k pigs/day
- Poultry:
 \(\bar{\text{line speeds recaptured some loss in capacity} \)



Poultry welfare

- Line speed waivers incomplete stunning?
- Fast growth rates overcrowding in 17 days
- High stocking density
 - ↓ walking ability and leg health
 - † fearfulness, FPD and mortality
 - ↑ heat production ↓ air and bedding quality
- \downarrow eggs in incubator \downarrow bird nos. 3wks
- Destroy eggs/kill chicks at hatching (2 mths)
- Welfare, ethical and societal concerns







Pig welfare

- Fast growth rates = rapid overcrowding
- High stocking density
 - \downarrow activity and comfort behaviour, leg health
 - † aggression/skin injuries, tail biting and susceptibility to disease
 - \downarrow growth \uparrow heat production \downarrow air quality
- Mitigation strategies
 - Removal of growth promoters (U.S. $\sqrt{}$ pig welfare)
 - 'Holding diets': ↓ energy diets ↑ fibre ↓ feed intake = ↑ hunger ↑ aggression
 - \downarrow feed availability = \uparrow hunger \uparrow aggression
 - ↑ building temperature = ↑ heat stress
 - Stop breeding, induce abortions







 Ideally euthanasia whereby animals l without pain or distress

 Emergency killings should observe sa as during slaughter

 Minimal handling, immediate death, seda or death while unconscious/stunned

- Difficult to achieve at scale
- Handling, stun/kill quality and confirmation of death prior to disposal





- As per September 2020
 - 600k pigs Iowa state alone
 - 10m birds





One Health
One W

- Killing methods
 - (1) electrical; (2) mechanical; (3) gas mixtures; and
 (4) lethal injection (depends on size/age of pig)
 - AVMA Ventilation shutdown (VSD) + heat or Co₂
 (VSD Plus)



- Methods depends on production system (floor, cage, aviary)
 - Water based foam, whole/partial house or containerised gassing, cervical dislocation, mechanically assisted cervical dislocation, decapitation and captive bolt gun
- Method of choice
 - Whole house gassing with water based from methods





- Hazards to poultry (29) and pig (28) welfare
- Mostly related to stun/kill quality
- Lack of staff skills and training, and poor-designed and constructed facilities
- Poultry
 - Insufficient time of exposure
 - Timing of ventilation shut-down (VSD)
 - Negative impact on animal welfare
 - Pain, fear, impeded movement, respiratory distress







Animal transport

- ↑ transportation time = ↑ transport stress
 - Movement to alternative slaughter plants
 - Restrictions on movement between countries







journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/tvjl

Heat stress: A major contributor to poor animal welfare associated

Malcolm P. Caulfield 4.9, Heather Cambridge 4, Susan F. Foster 4, Paul D. McGreevy 1

with long-haul live export voyages





Cull sow issues

- BE and NL: 60K sows/week
- Ireland: +50% of cull sows
- UK: Brexit + Covid-19
- Backlog of cull sows on farms
- Poor welfare of cull sows







A cull sow can normally buy a gilt and sometimes leave some change left over. It is currently taking three sows to buy one gilt and prices are at about 40p/kg.

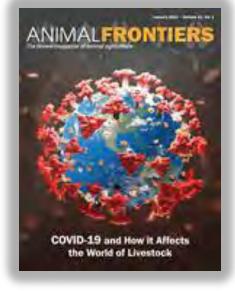


Karen Thodberg*, Katrine Kop Fogsgaard and Mette S. Herskin



Other threats to the welfare of livestock

- ↓ profit margins
- Disruptions in importing feed, vet. medicine
- Limitations on animal/human (vet) movement
- Poor record keeping
- Vet resources switched to Covid-19 (epidemiology, diagnostics etc.)
- Postponement of disease eradication schemes
- Others











Environmental welfare: Pollution risks

One Health One Welfare

- Carcass disposal poses a pollution risk
 - Bodily fluids, chemical and biological leachate components
 - Hazardous gases (NH₃, H₂S, CH₄)
 - Air, surface and ground water contamination
- Disposal method
 - Un/lined burial and composting
 - Incineration and rendering



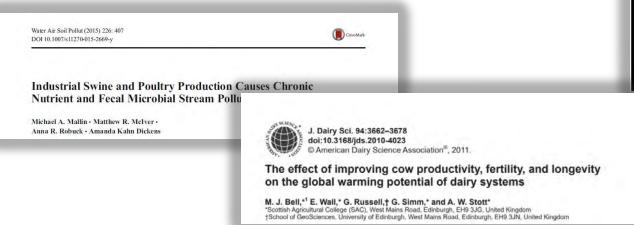


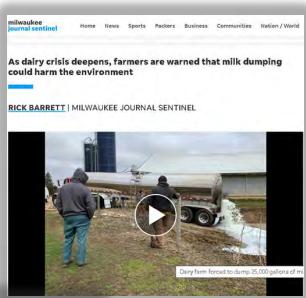


Environmental welfare: other considerations

One Health One Welfare

- New 'stream' of pollution
- 'Run-off' from dead chicken compost (high in P)
- Risks to wildlife (#animalwelfare)
- Milk high biochemical O₂ demand
- Involuntary culling ↑ GHG emissions

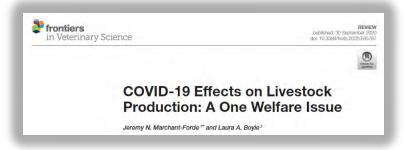






Short-term solutions

Production



- Alternative methods of mass euthanasia/disposal of animals
- Mobile incineration units
- Processing
 - ↑ capacity: 5.4 to 7 days = 30% ↑
 - Local/mobile abattoirs



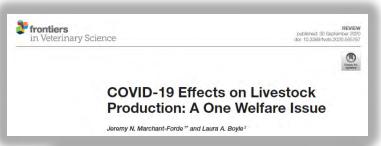




Short-term solutions

- Retail
 - 'Slow food', 'local produce'
 - Direct to consumer retail models
- Consumption
 - Initial changes #Onewelfare benefits
 - ↑ basic ingredients/home prepared meals
 - ↑ plant based meat alternatives (???)
 - Shift from high meat to diet rich in unprocessed plant based foods









Long-term solutions

- Policy change
- Sustainable intensification
- Moderate demand for animal products
- ↓ food waste



with sustainable consumption

Colin Sage





Alternative production systems



























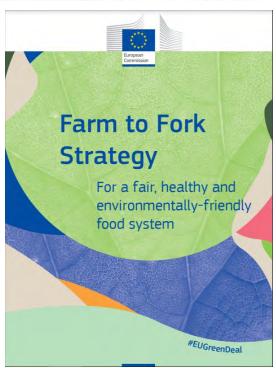


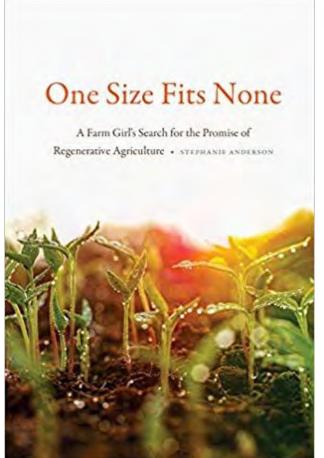














One size fits none



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ROYAL
SOCIETY

Sustainable, efficient livestock production with high biodiversity and good welfare for animals

rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org

D. M. Broom¹, F. A. Galindo^{1,2} and E. Murgueitio³

productive than pasture alone. When compared with widely used livestock production systems, silvopastoral systems can provide efficient feed conversion, higher biodiversity, enhanced connectivity between habitat patches and better animal welfare, so they can replace existing systems in many parts of the world and should be further developed.

Forbes

Feb 20, 2020, 02:00am EST | 4,447 views

Kipster's Golden Egg: How To Build A Profitable And Scalable Sustainable Business



Jeroen Kraaijenbrink Contributor ©
Leadership
I help companies do strategu



EUROGROUP EANIMALS

Good Egg Award 2018

Many thanks
to the people of
Compassion in World Farming!

COMPASSION
in world farming

COMPASSION
In world farming



#OneWelfare solutions





Central role of Animal Welfare

Research in Human Ecology

The Connection to Other Animals and Caring for Nature

Joanne Vining

Human Nature Research Laboratory Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign Urbana, IL 61801 USA¹

2019 Universities Federation for Animal Welfare The Old School, Brewhouse Hill, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire AL4 8AN, UK www.ufaw.org.uk Animal Welfare 2019, 28: 137-141 ISSN 0962-7286 doi: 10.7120/09627286.28.2.137

Animal welfare as preventative medicine

MS Dawkins

Animal (2017), 11:2, pp 274–284 © The Animal Consortium 2016 doi:10.1017/51751731116001440



Review: current available strategies to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in livestock systems: an animal welfare perspective

P. Llonch^{1†a}, M. J. Haskell¹, R. J. Dewhurst² and S. P.





Towards Farm Animal Welfare and Sustainability

Henry Buller 1,*, Harry Blokhuis 20, Per Jensen 3 and Linda Keeling 20



MDPI

Conclusion

- Covid-19 raised a myriad of #OneWelfare concerns
- Highlighted fragility of food systems
- Unique opportunity for radical change
- To build resilience and ensure food security in the face of future challenges



#OneWelfare driven transformation of livestock production will ensure a safer, fairer and healthier

environment for all



