

# UNIT 5.03

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS & BY-PRODUCTS

# PRODUCTS

RUMINANTS AND OTHER ANIMALS EAT FEED MATERIALS THAT HUMANS WILL NOT EAT AND CONVERT THOSE MATERIALS INTO FOOD THAT HUMANS WILL EAT: MEAT, EGGS, MILK, ETC



# PRODUCTS

- FOOD – MEAT, MILK, CHEESE, EGGS
- CLOTHING – WOOL, LEATHER
- SHELTER – TENTS
- POWER – WORK IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
- RECREATION – HORSEBACK RIDING, RODEOS
- MANURES – USED AS RAW MATERIALS IN METHANE GAS BIO DIGESTERS AND SOMETIMES AS FUEL

## BY-PRODUCTS

- WOOL – FROM THE COAT OF THE ANIMAL
- LEATHER – FROM ANIMAL HIDES
- CANDY & CHEWING GUM – FROM ANIMAL FAT
- GELATIN – FROM HORNS, HOOVES, BONES, HIDES
- GLUE, CANDLES, COSMETICS, WAXES, SOAP, LUBRICANTS, BUSHES, ETC – FROM HORNS, HOOVES, BONES, HIDES



## BY-PRODUCTS

- ANIMAL FEED – FROM SCRAP MEAT AND BONES AND BLOOD MEAL
- INSULIN – USED TO TREAT DIABETICS WAS PRODUCED FROM LIVESTOCK PANCREAS AT ONE TIME IN HISTORY
- HEPARIN – FROM LIVESTOCK LUNGS, USED FOR BLOOD CLOTTING
- MANY OTHER MEDICINES USED TO TREAT THYROID ISSUES, ALLERGIES, RESPIRATORY DISEASES

## BY-PRODUCTS

- LANOLIN – FROM OIL PRODUCED BY SKIN OF SHEEP
- FERTILIZER, PRINTER INK, LUBRICANTS – FROM INEDIBLE BEEF FATS AND PROTEINS



# ECONOMIC IMPACT & IMPORTANCE

- PROVIDE USE OF LAND AND OTHER RESOURCES
- CONSERVES SOIL
- HELPS PROVIDE JOBS AND INCREASE TAX BASE

# ECONOMIC IMPACT & IMPORTANCE

- ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE
  - INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND THEIR PRODUCTS IS ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH AS ALL CROPS IN NC
  - NC IS NEAR THE TOP NATIONALLY IN PRODUCTION OF HOGS, TURKEYS, AND POULTRY



# ECONOMIC IMPACT & IMPORTANCE

NC EARNS ABOUT \$2.6 BILLION PER YEAR ON BROILERS





# ECONOMIC IMPACT & IMPORTANCE

NC EARNS ABOUT \$2.5 BILLION PER YEAR ON HOGS





# ECONOMIC IMPACT & IMPORTANCE

NC EARNS ABOUT \$775,000 PER YEAR ON TURKEYS





# ECONOMIC IMPACT & IMPORTANCE

NC EARNS ABOUT \$275,000 PER YEAR ON CATTLE





# TRENDS IN ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

- SWINE FARMS ARE GETTING FEWER AND LARGER
- HEALTH CONCERNS HAVE CAUSED AN INCREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF POULTRY
- MOST POULTRY FARMS ARE CONTRACT GROWERS
- MOST SWINE FARMERS GROW ON CONTRACT

# ISSUES IN THE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

ANIMAL WELFARE – THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

- MOST ANIMAL PRODUCERS AND RESEARCHERS BELIEVE IN ANIMAL WELFARE, SUPPORT ANIMAL NUTRITION, AND OPPOSE CRUEL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS



# ISSUES IN THE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

ANIMAL WELFARE – THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

- SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION SHOULD BE THE BASIS FOR DECISIONS, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO ANIMAL WELFARE

# ISSUES IN THE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

ANIMAL WELFARE – THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

- IT IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS ANIMAL COMFORT AND WELL BEING BECAUSE THEY DO NOT TALK AND BECAUSE THERE ARE NO UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED MEASURES TO USE



# ISSUES IN THE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

## ANIMAL WELFARE – THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

- LAWS THAT PROTECT ANIMALS:
  - ANIMAL WELFARE ACT – SETS STANDARDS FOR MINIMUM CARE AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS USED FOR COMMERCIAL SALE, RESEARCH, TRANSPORTED COMMERCIALY, OR EXHIBITED TO THE PUBLIC
    - PASSED IN 1966 BUT REVISED NUMEROUS TIMES, RECENTLY 2008

# ISSUES IN THE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

## ANIMAL WELFARE – THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

- LAWS THAT PROTECT ANIMALS:
  - HEALTH RESEARCH EXTENSION ACT – SETS STANDARDS FOR CARE OF ANIMALS USED FOR BIOMEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH
    - PASSED IN 1985



# ISSUES IN THE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

ANIMAL RIGHTS – ANIMALS SHOULD NOT BE USED BY HUMANS

- COMPARISON TO ANIMAL WELFARE
  - ANIMAL WELFARE INVOLVES GOOD TREATMENT, WHEREAS ANIMAL RIGHTS MEANS ANIMALS NOT USED BY HUMANS AT ALL
  - ANIMAL WELFARE GROUPS ARE USUALLY LESS RADICAL
  - RIGHTS MOVEMENT SUPPORTERS ARE USUALLY VEGETARIANS/VEGANS
  - ANIMAL PRODUCERS AND RESEARCHERS ARE USUALLY SUPPORTERS OF ANIMAL WELFARE, BUT NOT ANIMAL RIGHTS



# ISSUES IN THE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

ANIMAL RIGHTS – ANIMALS SHOULD NOT BE USED BY HUMANS

- LARGEST ANIMAL RIGHTS ORGANIZATION IS THE HUMAN SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
- THE ISSUE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS AND MORAL ISSUES RELATED TO ANIMALS SUCH AS LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DATE BACK THOUSANDS OF YEARS TO THE ANCIENT GREEKS