



# Livestock intensification

John Sheehan  
Colorado State University  
University of Campinas

Lee Lynd  
Dartmouth College

A satellite view of Earth showing the Americas and surrounding oceans, with a yellow banner across the middle.

Expanding resources

**13.3** billion

hectares of our planet's  
surface is not underwater or  
covered in ice



of that 13.3 billion hectares,

**5.6** billion

is dominated  
by human use



**42%**

Human use

**HUMAN**

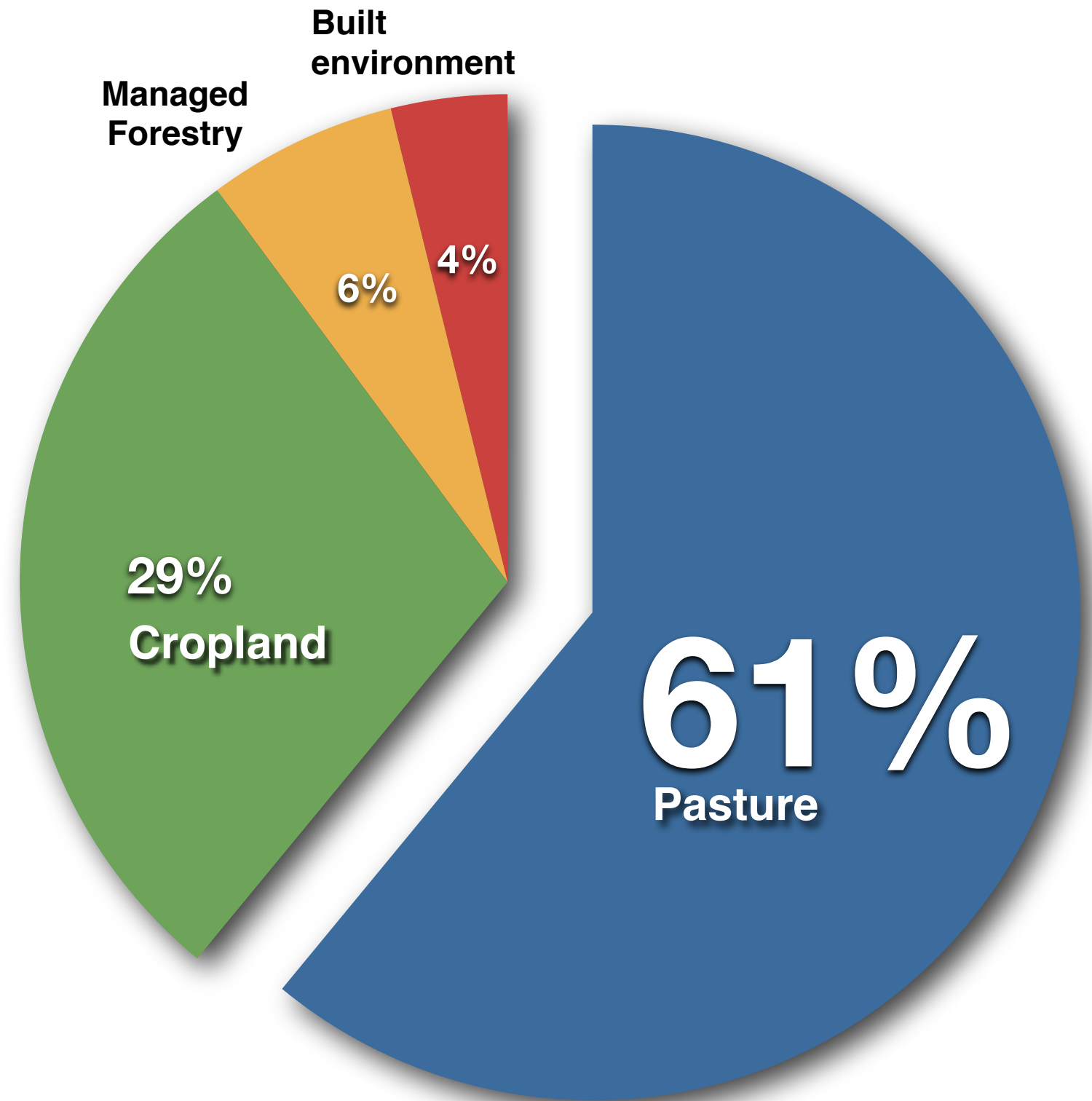
**USE**

of land on  
the planet



Pasture  
is the  
largest

5.6 billion hectares



# LIVESTOCK DATA

FAO census data  
3 min x 3 min

## THE MAJOR RUMINANTS

Gridded livestock of the world  
**2007**

Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative  
A Living from Livestock

FAO  
F A O  
P A R I S



Cattle



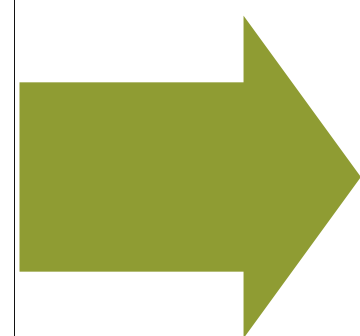
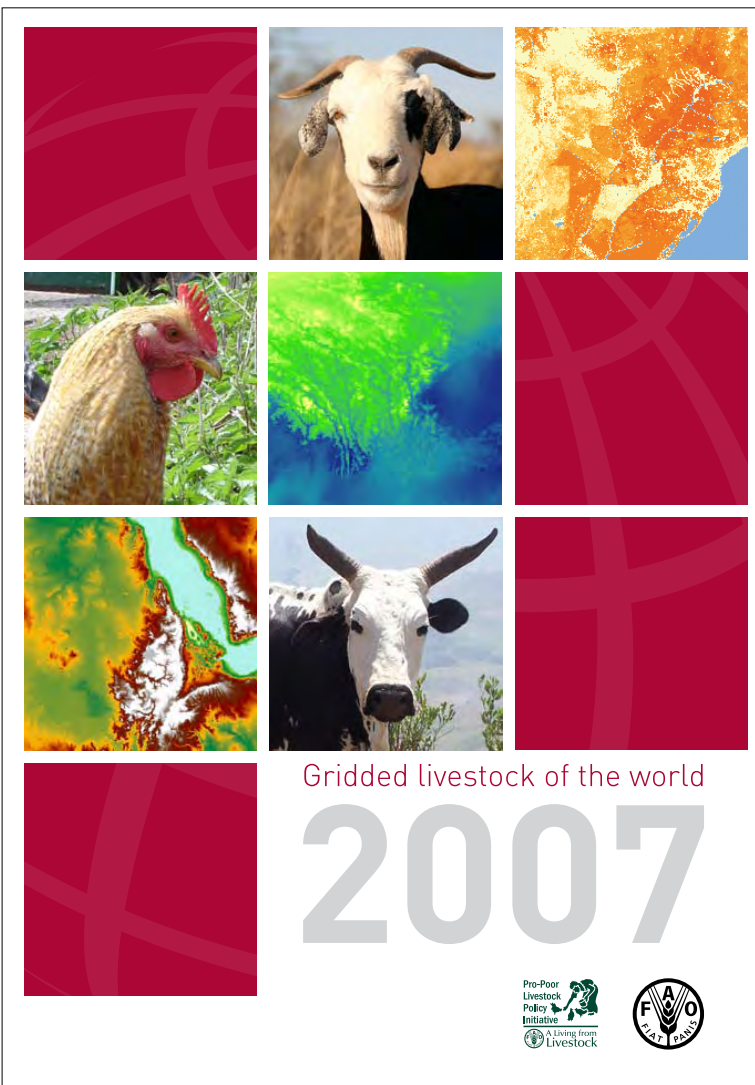
Sheep



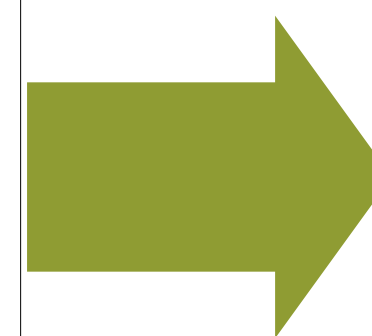
Goats

# DATA PROCESSING

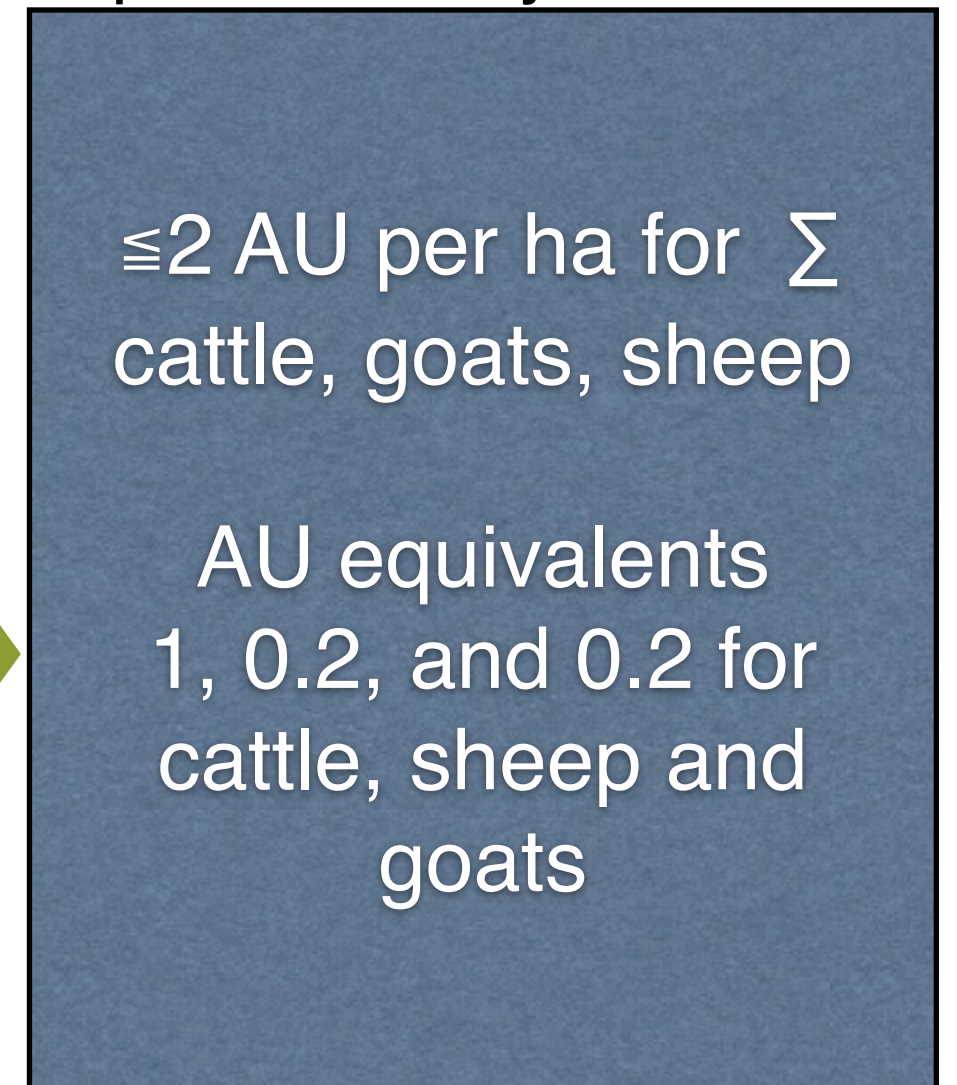
FAO census data  
3 min x 3 min



Ramankutty pasture  
5 min x 5 min

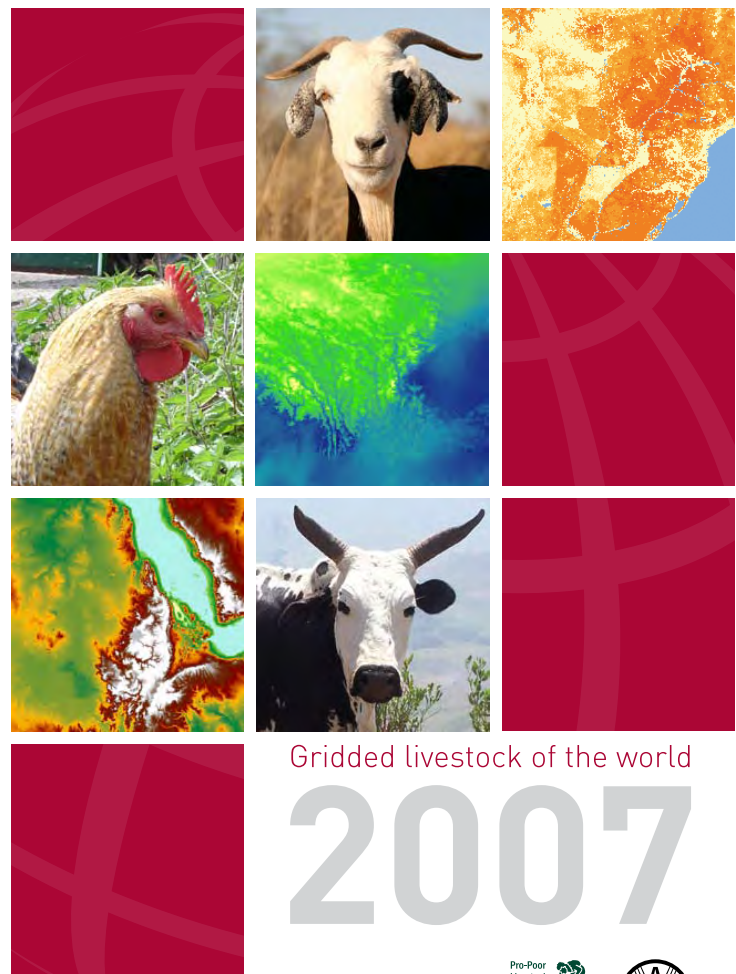


Remove CAFOs & mixed  
crop/livestock systems



# ESTIMATES OF LAND AREA

## FAO census data 3 min x 3 min



Gridded livestock of the world

# 2007



## Ramankutty pasture 5 min x 5 min

GLOBAL BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES, VOL. 22, GB1003, doi:10.1029/2007GB002952, 2008

**Farming the planet:  
1. Geographic distribution of global agricultural lands in the year 2000**

Navin Ramankutty,<sup>1</sup> Amato T. Evan,<sup>2</sup> Chad Monfreda,<sup>3</sup> and Jonathan A. Foley<sup>3</sup>

Received 5 February 2007; revised 12 June 2007; accepted 14 August 2007; published 17 January 2008.

[1] Agricultural activities have dramatically altered our planet's land surface. To understand the extent and spatial distribution of these changes, we have developed a new global data set of croplands and pastures circa 2000 by combining agricultural inventory data and satellite-derived land cover data. The agricultural inventory data, with much greater spatial detail than previously available, is used to train a land cover classification data set obtained by merging two different satellite-derived products (Boston University's MODIS-derived land cover product and the GLC2000 data set). Our data are presented at 5 min (~10 km) spatial resolution in longitude by longitude, have greater accuracy than previously available, and for the first time include statistical confidence intervals on the estimates. According to the data, there were 15.0 (90% confidence range of 12.2–17.1) million km<sup>2</sup> of cropland (12% of the Earth's ice-free land surface) and 28.0 (90% confidence range of 23.6–30.0) million km<sup>2</sup> of pasture (22%) in the year 2000.

**Citation:** Ramankutty, N., A. T. Evan, C. Monfreda, and J. A. Foley (2008), Farming the planet: 1. Geographic distribution of global agricultural lands in the year 2000, *Global Biogeochem. Cycles*, 22, GB1003, doi:10.1029/2007GB002952.

**1. Introduction**

[2] Human land use activities are a force of global significance [Foley et al., 2005]. Humans have extensively modified the Earth's land surface, altering ecosystem structure and functioning, and diminishing the ability of ecosystems to continue providing valuable resources such as food, freshwater and forest resources, and services such as regulation of climate, air quality, water quality, soil resources.

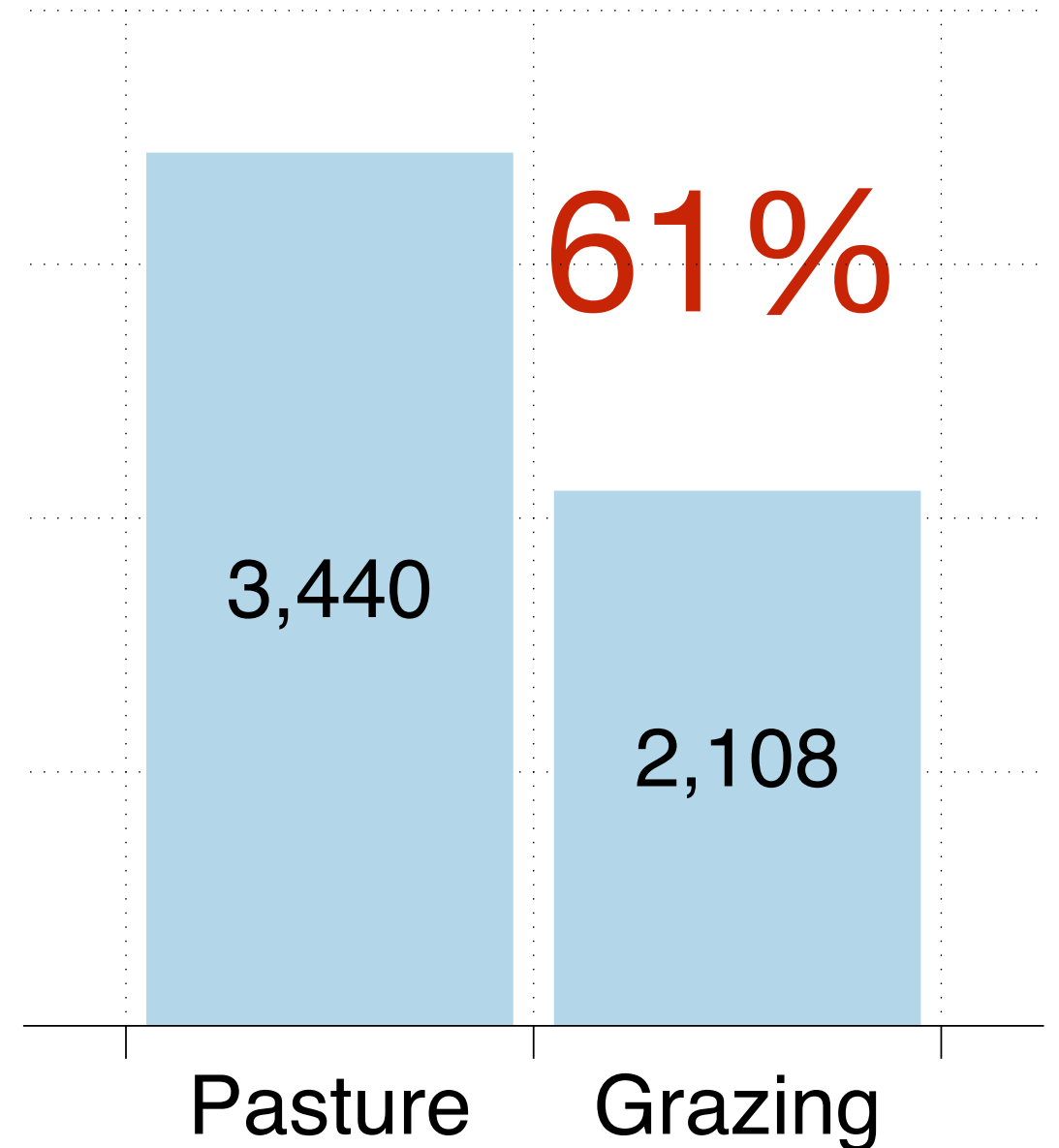
[3] Agricultural activities, in particular, have been responsible for a vast majority of these land use related ecosystem consequences [Richards, 1990; Tilman et al., 2001; Green et al., 2005]. Nearly 40% of the planet's ice-free land surface is now being used for agriculture, and much of this land has replaced forests, savannas, and grasslands [Foley et al., 2005]. Clearing of tropical forests for cultivation or grazing is responsible for ~12–26% of the total emissions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere [DeFries and Achard, 2002; Houghton, 2003], and land use changes can significantly modify regional and global climate [Pitman et al., 1999; Pielke et al., 2002]. Furthermore, ~20–30% of the total available surface water on the planet is withdrawn for irrigation [Cassman and Wood, 2005], and nitrogen fixation through fertilizer production and crop cultivation currently equals or even exceeds natural biotic fixation [Galloway et al., 1995; Smil, 1999].

[4] As such, agriculture is partly or wholly responsible for environmental concerns such as tropical deforestation and biodiversity loss, fragmentation and loss of habitats, emissions of important greenhouse gases, losses of soil quality through erosion and salinization, decreases in quantity and quality of water resources, alteration of regional climates, reduction in air quality, and increases in infectious diseases [Foley et al., 2005]. On the other hand, agricultural expansion and intensification has provided a crucial service to humanity by meeting the food demands of a rapidly growing population [Cassman and Wood, 2005], and thereby involves a trade-off between food production and environmental deterioration [DeFries et al., 2004; Foley et al., 2005].

[5] In order to assess the Earth system consequences of agriculture, both the positive social and economic benefits and the often negative environmental consequences, it is essential to develop global data sets of the geographic distribution of agricultural land use and land cover change [e.g., Wood et al., 2000; Bauer et al., 2003; Donner and Kucharik, 2003; Cassman and Wood, 2005]. Recent advances have led to the emergence of new continental-to-global-scale data sets of agricultural land cover, developed by merging satellite-derived land cover data sets and ground-based agricultural inventory data sets [Ramankutty and Foley, 1998; Froking et al., 1999; Ramankutty and Foley, 1999; Hurt et al., 2001; Klein Goldewijk, 2001; Cardille et al., 2002; Froking et al., 2002; Cardille and Foley, 2003; Donner, 2003; Leff et al., 2004; Ramankutty, 2004].

[6] Our earlier work, in particular, pioneered the development of a statistical "data fusion" technique to merge a satellite-derived, global, 1-km resolution land cover data set, with ground-based national and subnational cropland inven-

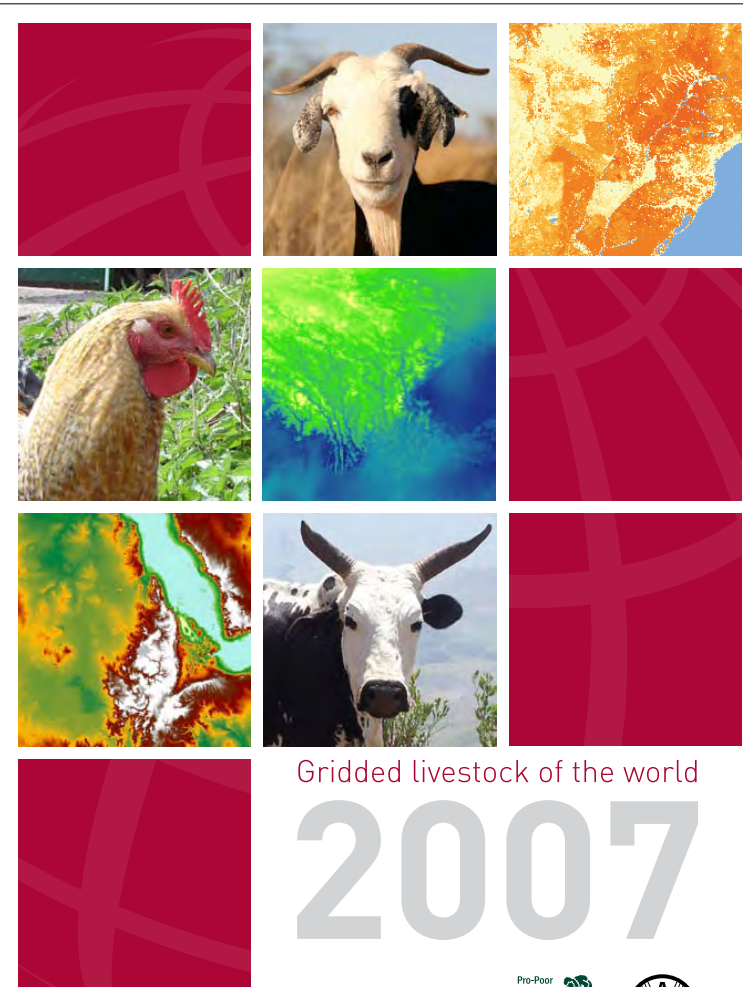
GB1003 1 of 19





# ESTIMATES OF LAND AREA

## FAO census data 3 min x 3 min



Gridded livestock of the world

# 2007



## Ramankutty pasture 5 min x 5 min

GLOBAL BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES, VOL. 22, GB1003, doi:10.1029/2007GB002952, 2008

**Farming the planet:  
1. Geographic distribution of global agricultural lands in the year 2000**

Navin Ramankutty,<sup>1</sup> Amato T. Evan,<sup>2</sup> Chad Monfreda,<sup>3</sup> and Jonathan A. Foley<sup>3</sup>

Received 5 February 2007; revised 12 June 2007; accepted 14 August 2007; published 17 January 2008.

[1] Agricultural activities have dramatically altered our planet's land surface. To understand the extent and spatial distribution of these changes, we have developed a new global data set of croplands and pastures circa 2000 by combining agricultural inventory data and satellite-derived land cover data. The agricultural inventory data, with much greater spatial detail than previously available, is used to train a land cover classification data set obtained by merging two different satellite-derived products (Boston University's MODIS-derived land cover product and the GLC2000 data set). Our data are presented at 5 min (~10 km) spatial resolution in longitude by longitude, have greater accuracy than previously available, and for the first time include statistical confidence intervals on the estimates. According to the data, there were 15.0 (90% confidence range of 12.2–17.1) million km<sup>2</sup> of cropland (12% of the Earth's ice-free land surface) and 28.0 (90% confidence range of 23.6–30.0) million km<sup>2</sup> of pasture (22% in the year 2000).

**Citation:** Ramankutty, N., A. T. Evan, C. Monfreda, and J. A. Foley (2008), Farming the planet: 1. Geographic distribution of global agricultural lands in the year 2000, *Global Biogeochem. Cycles*, 22, GB1003, doi:10.1029/2007GB002952.

**1. Introduction**

[2] Human land use activities are a force of global significance [Foley et al., 2005]. Humans have extensively modified the Earth's land surface, altering ecosystem structure and functioning, and diminishing the ability of ecosystems to continue providing valuable resources such as food, freshwater and forest resources, and services such as regulation of climate, air quality, water quality, soil resources.

[3] Agricultural activities, in particular, have been responsible for a vast majority of these land use related ecosystem consequences [Richards, 1990; Tilman et al., 2001; Green et al., 2005]. Nearly 40% of the planet's ice-free land surface is now being used for agriculture, and much of this land has replaced forests, savannas, and grasslands [Foley et al., 2005]. Clearing of tropical forests for cultivation or grazing is responsible for ~12–26% of the total emissions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere [DeFries and Achard, 2002; Houghton, 2003], and land use changes can significantly modify regional and global climate [Pitman et al., 1999; Pielke et al., 2002]. Furthermore, ~20–30% of the total available surface water on the planet is withdrawn for irrigation [Cassman and Wood, 2005], and nitrogen fixation through fertilizer production and crop cultivation currently equals or even exceeds natural biotic fixation [Galloway et al., 1995; Smil, 1999].

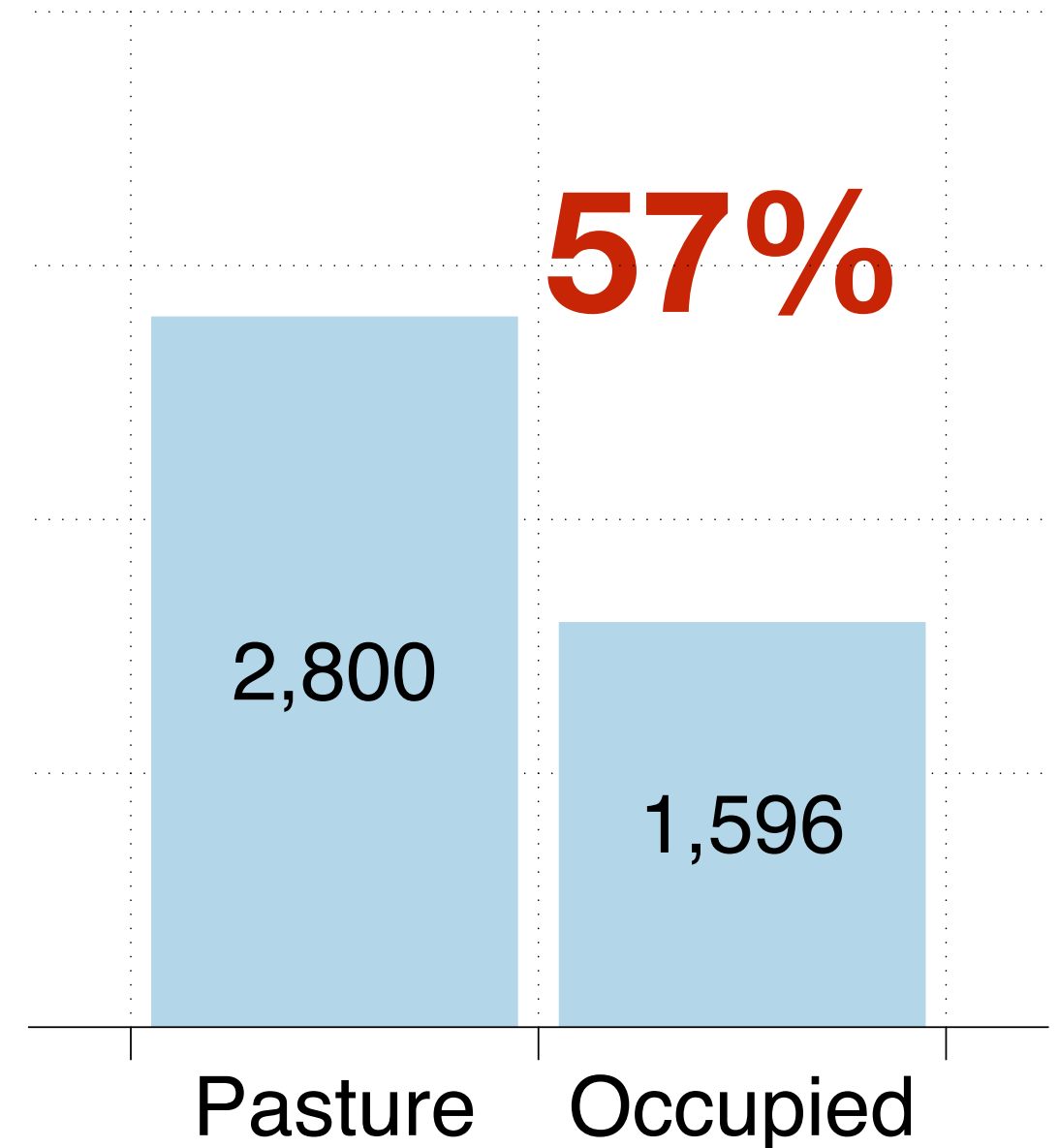
[4] As such, agriculture is partly or wholly responsible for environmental concerns such as tropical deforestation and biodiversity loss, fragmentation and loss of habitats, emissions of important greenhouse gases, losses of soil quality through erosion and salinization, decreases in quantity and quality of water resources, alteration of regional climates, reduction in air quality, and increases in infectious diseases [Foley et al., 2005]. On the other hand, agricultural expansion and intensification has provided a crucial service to humanity by meeting the food demands of a rapidly growing population [Cassman and Wood, 2005], and thereby involves a trade-off between food production and environmental deterioration [DeFries et al., 2004; Foley et al., 2005].

[5] In order to assess the Earth system consequences of agriculture, both the positive social and economic benefits and the often negative environmental consequences, it is essential to develop global data sets of the geographic distribution of agricultural land use and land cover change [e.g., Wood et al., 2000; Bauer et al., 2003; Donner and Kucharik, 2003; Cassman and Wood, 2005]. Recent advances have led to the emergence of new continental-to-global-scale data sets of agricultural land cover, developed by merging satellite-derived land cover data sets and ground-based agricultural inventory data sets [Ramankutty and Foley, 1998; Froking et al., 1999; Ramankutty and Foley, 1999; Hurt et al., 2001; Klein Goldewijk, 2001; Cardille et al., 2002; Froking et al., 2002; Cardille and Foley, 2003; Donner, 2003; Leff et al., 2004; Ramankutty, 2004].

[6] Our earlier work, in particular, pioneered the development of a statistical "data fusion" technique to merge a satellite-derived, global, 1-km resolution land cover data set, with ground-based national and subnational cropland inven-

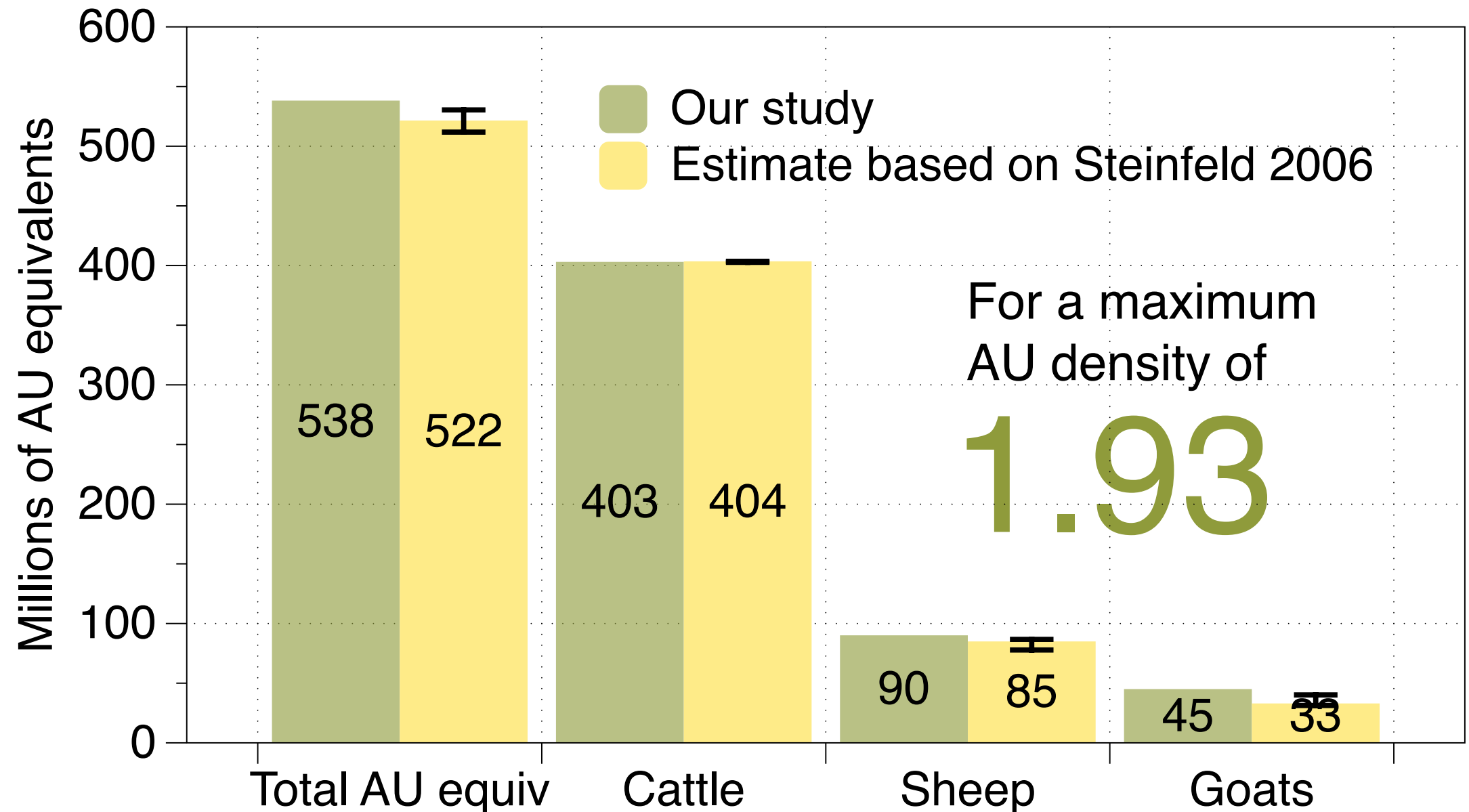
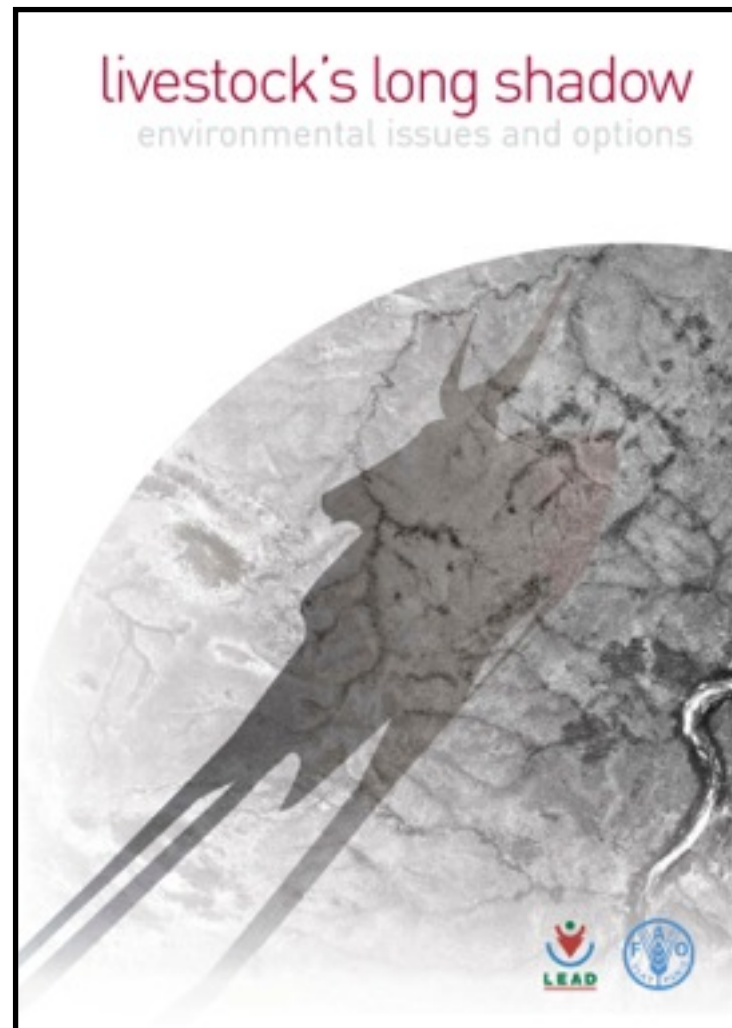
Copyright 2008 by the American Geophysical Union.  
0886-6236/08/2008GB002952

GB1003 1 of 19

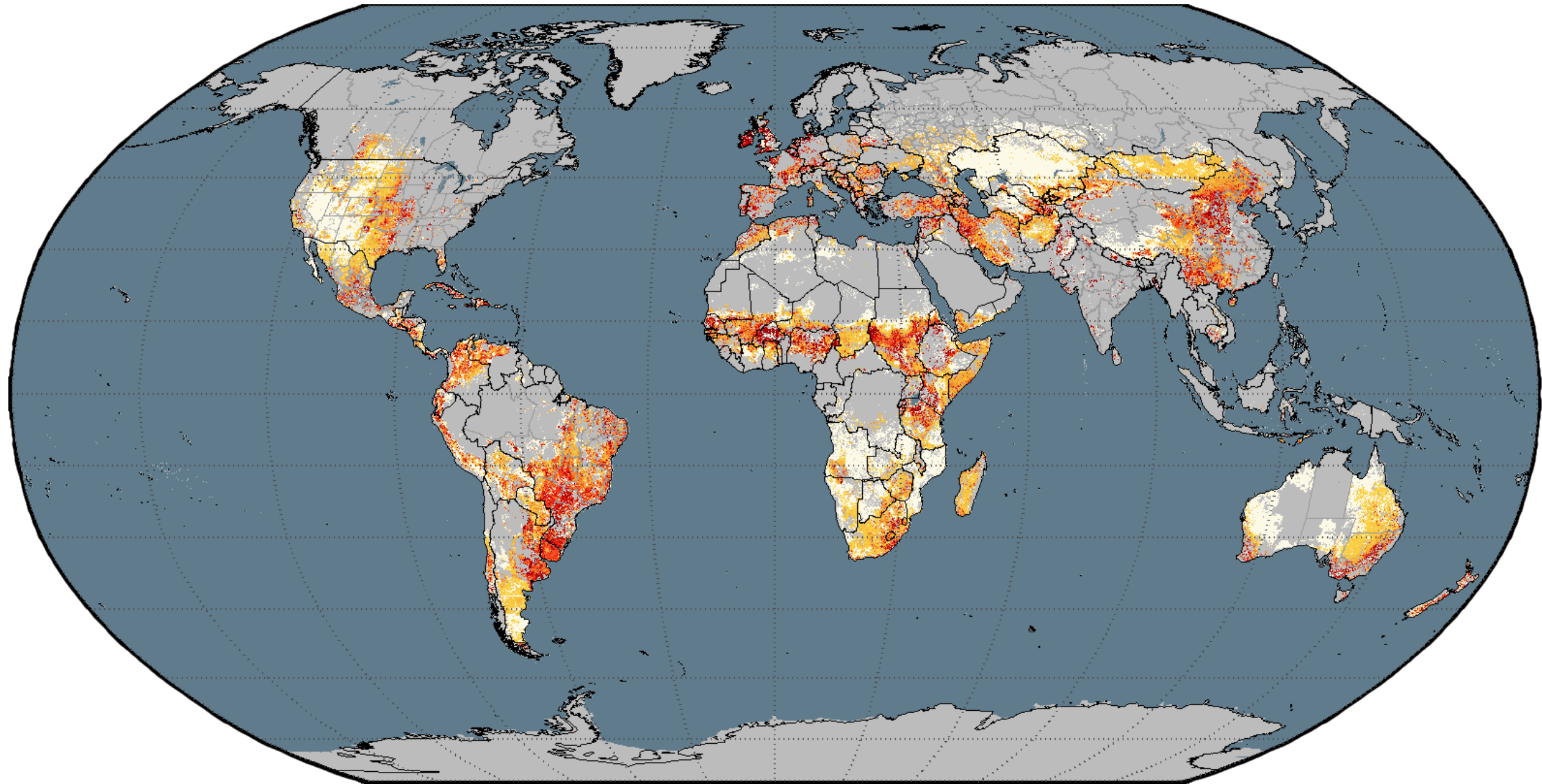


# ESTIMATES OF LIVESTOCK

FAO census data  
3 min x 3 min



# Distribution of cattle, sheep and goats on global pasture



animal density

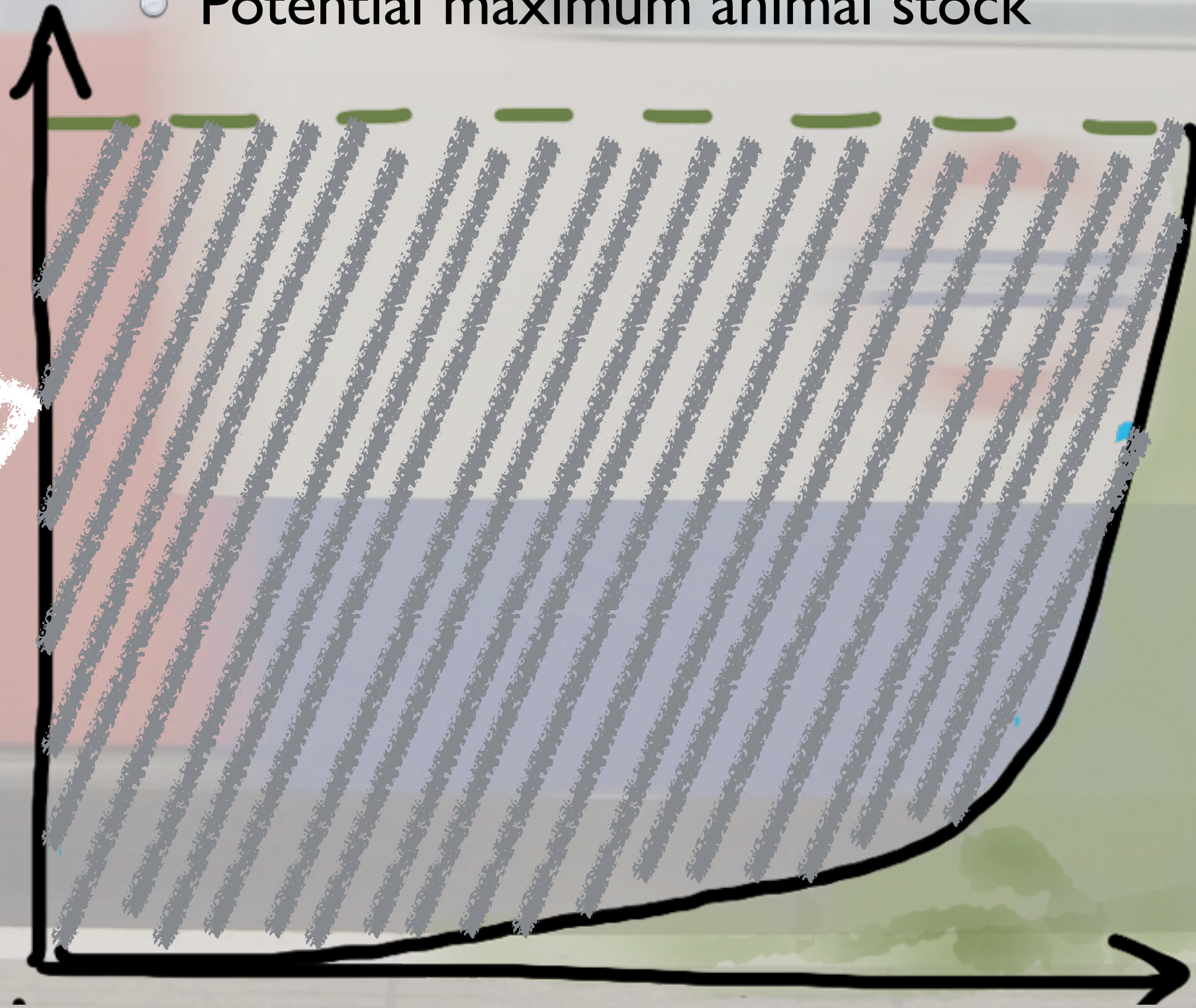
Climate bin  
of given temperature  
and precipitation

percentile  
ranked  
land

MIND THE GAP



● Potential maximum animal stock

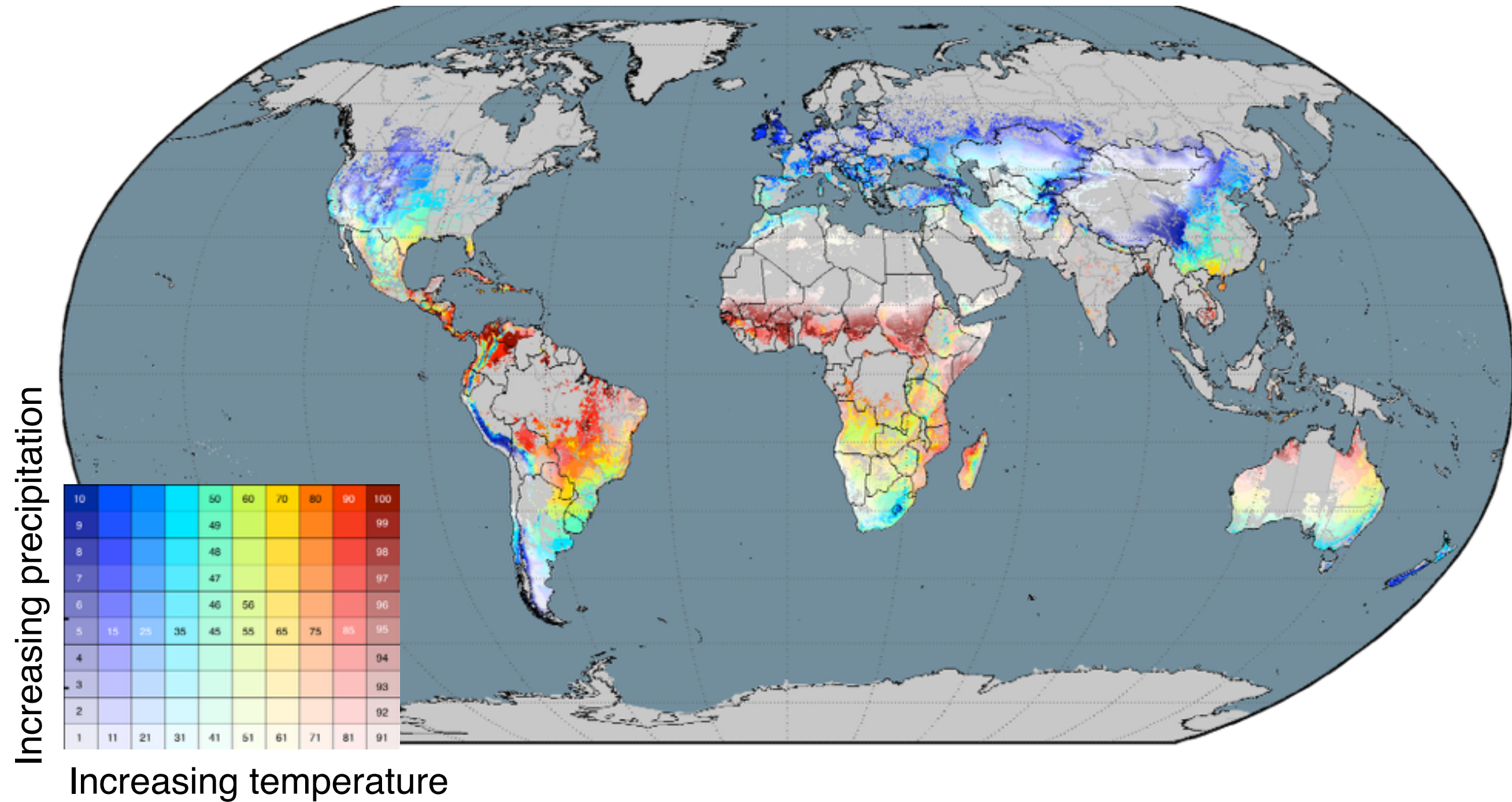


animal density

percentile ranked land

MIND THE GAP

# Distribution of 100 climate-defined bins of pasture



# GLOBAL POTENTIAL

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{bins}} A_i p_i(x)$$

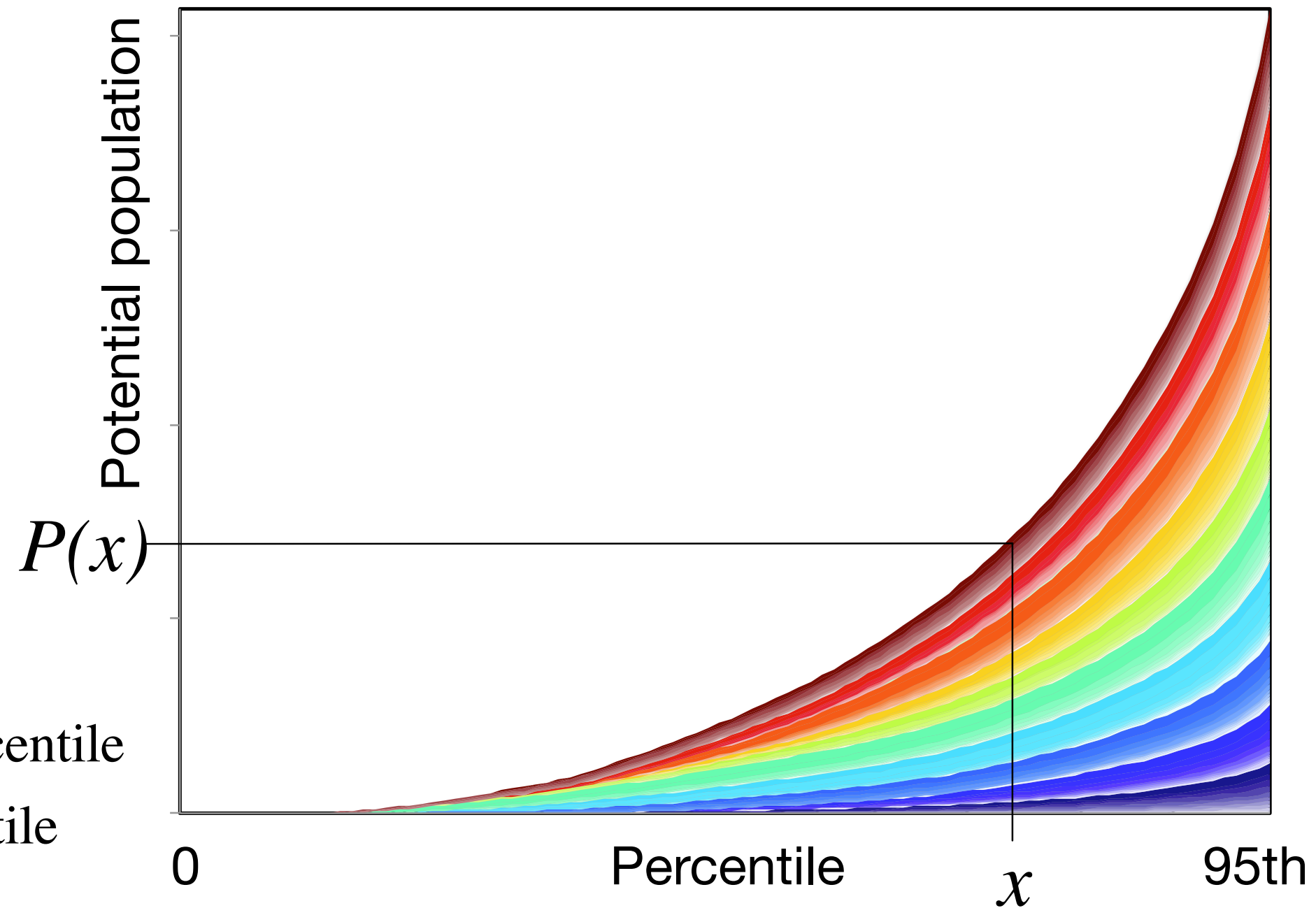
$$P_c = \int_{x=0}^{95th} P(x) dx$$

$P(x)$  is potential global population at  $x$ th percentile

$p_i(x)$  is animal density in bin  $i$  for  $x$ th percentile

$A_i$  is the area in bin  $i$

$P_c$  is current animal population (ca 2005)

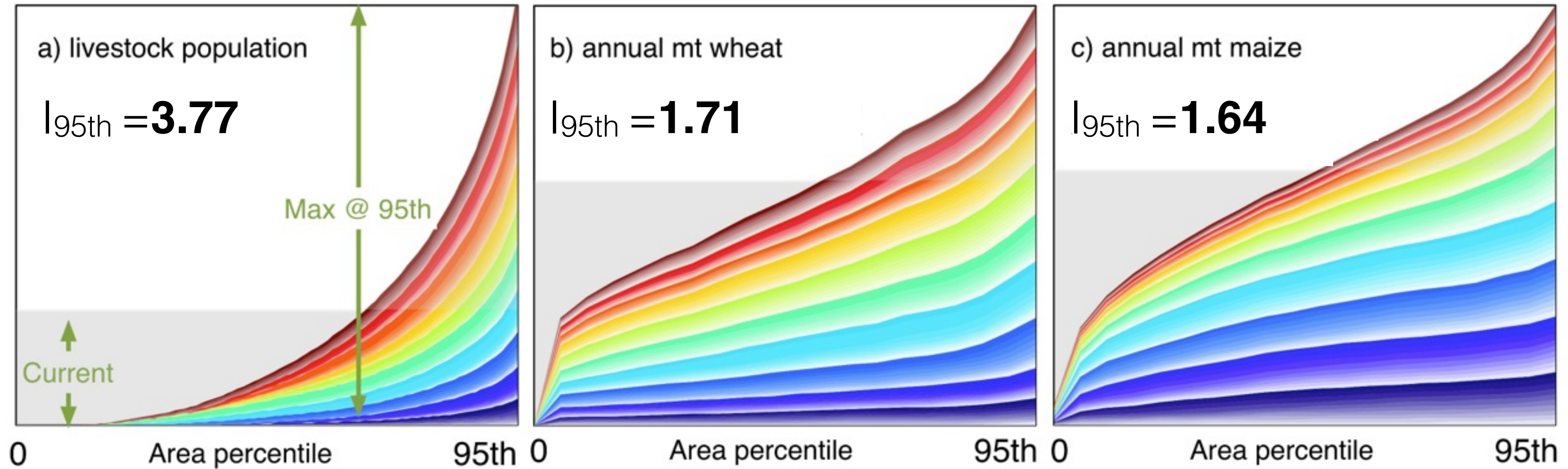


# INTENSIFICATION RATIO

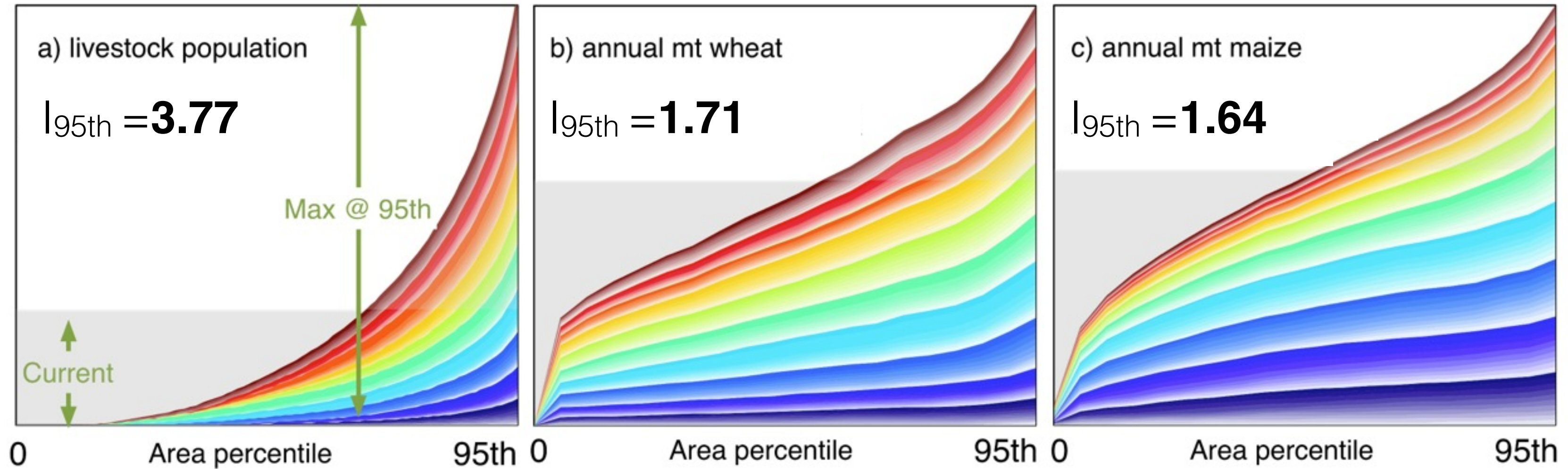
$$I(x) = \frac{P(x)}{P_c} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{bins}} A_i P_i(x)}{\int_{x=0}^{95th} P(x) dx}$$



# LIVESTOCK vs CROP POTENTIAL



# LIVESTOCK vs CROP POTENTIAL



# SETTING A FLOOR

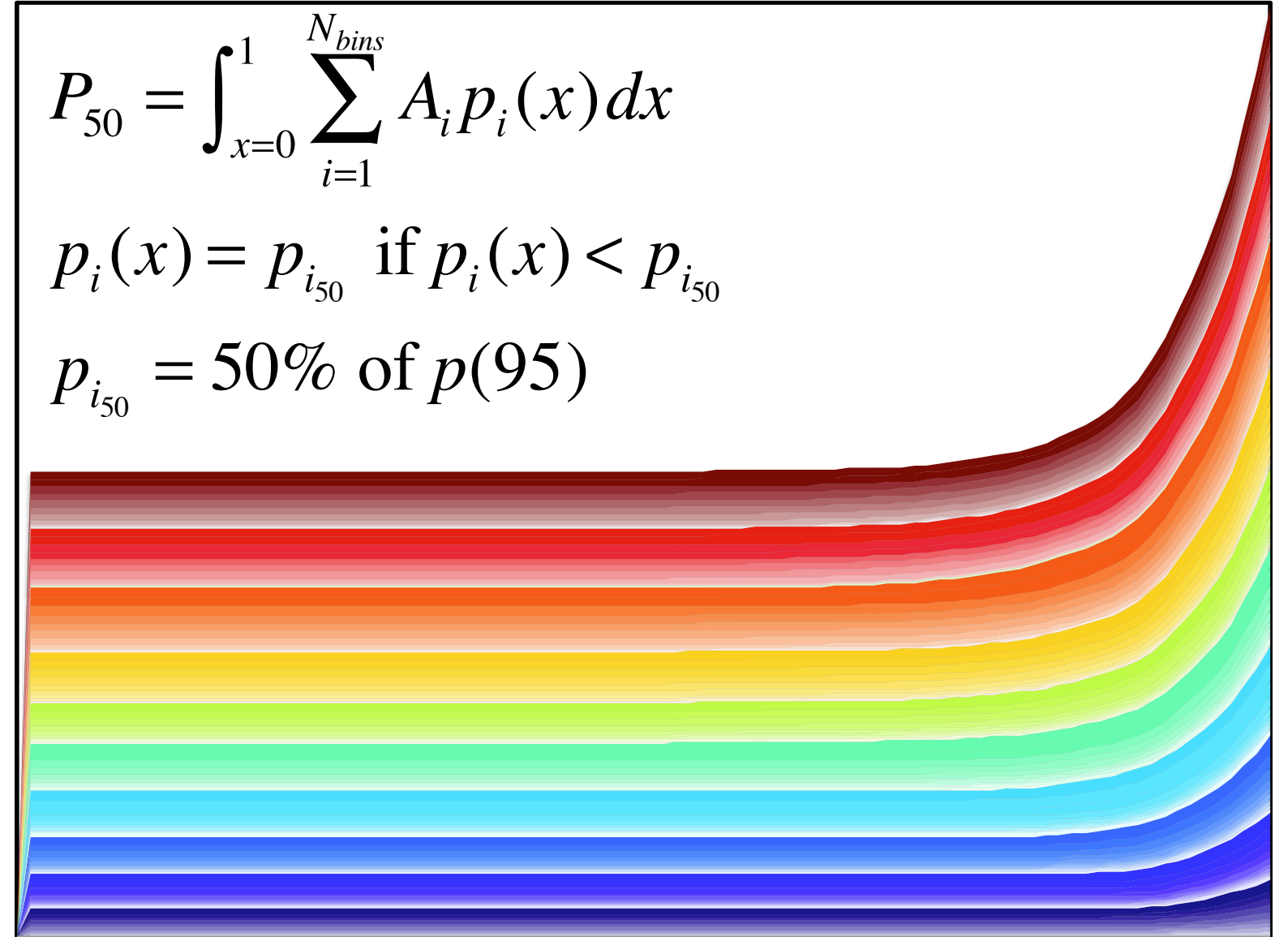
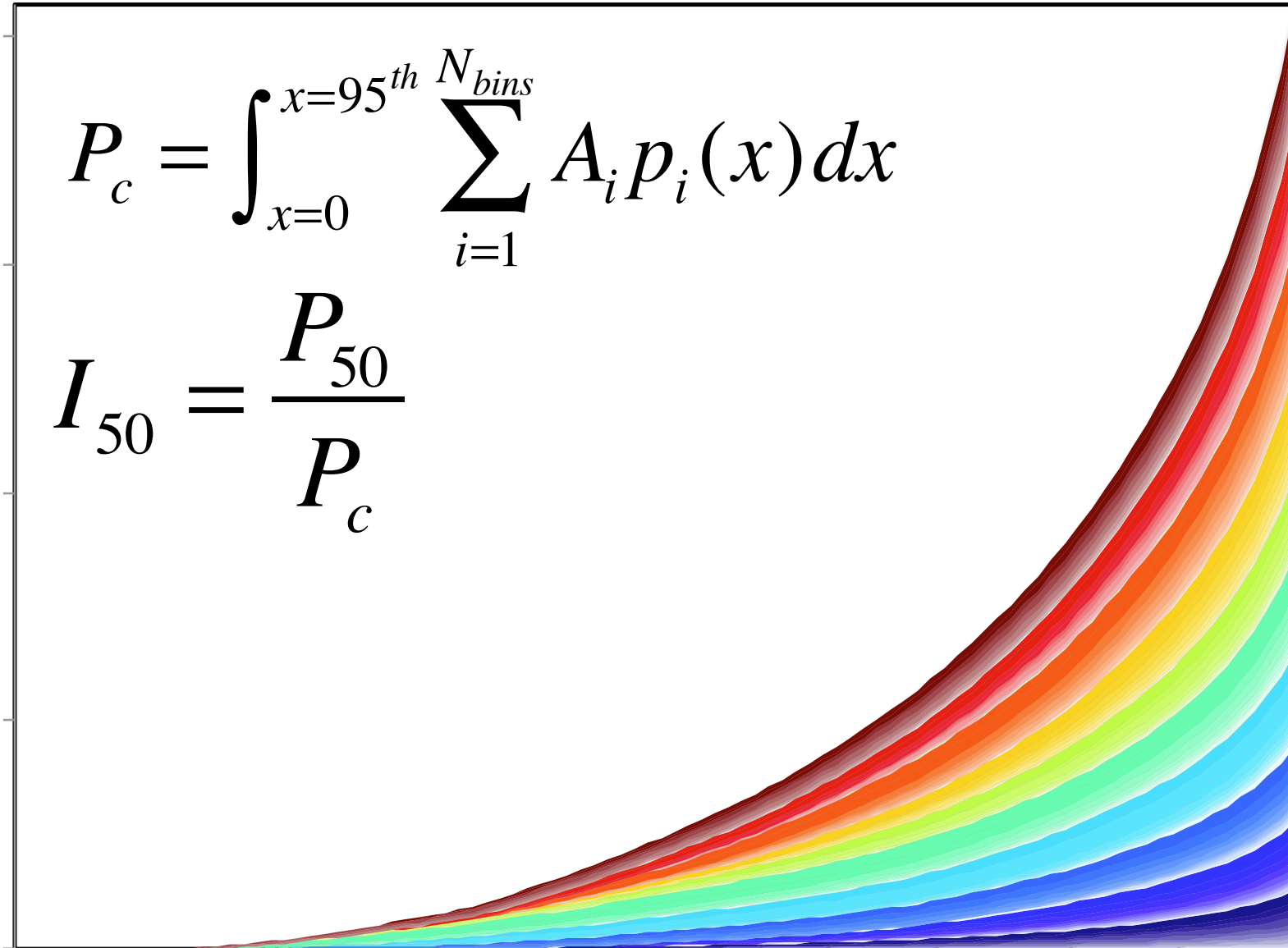
$$P_c = \int_{x=0}^{x=95^{th}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{bins}} A_i p_i(x) dx$$

$$I_{50} = \frac{P_{50}}{P_c}$$

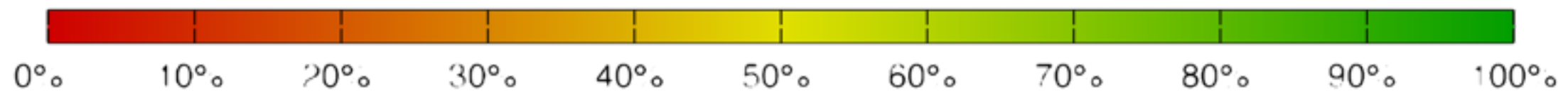
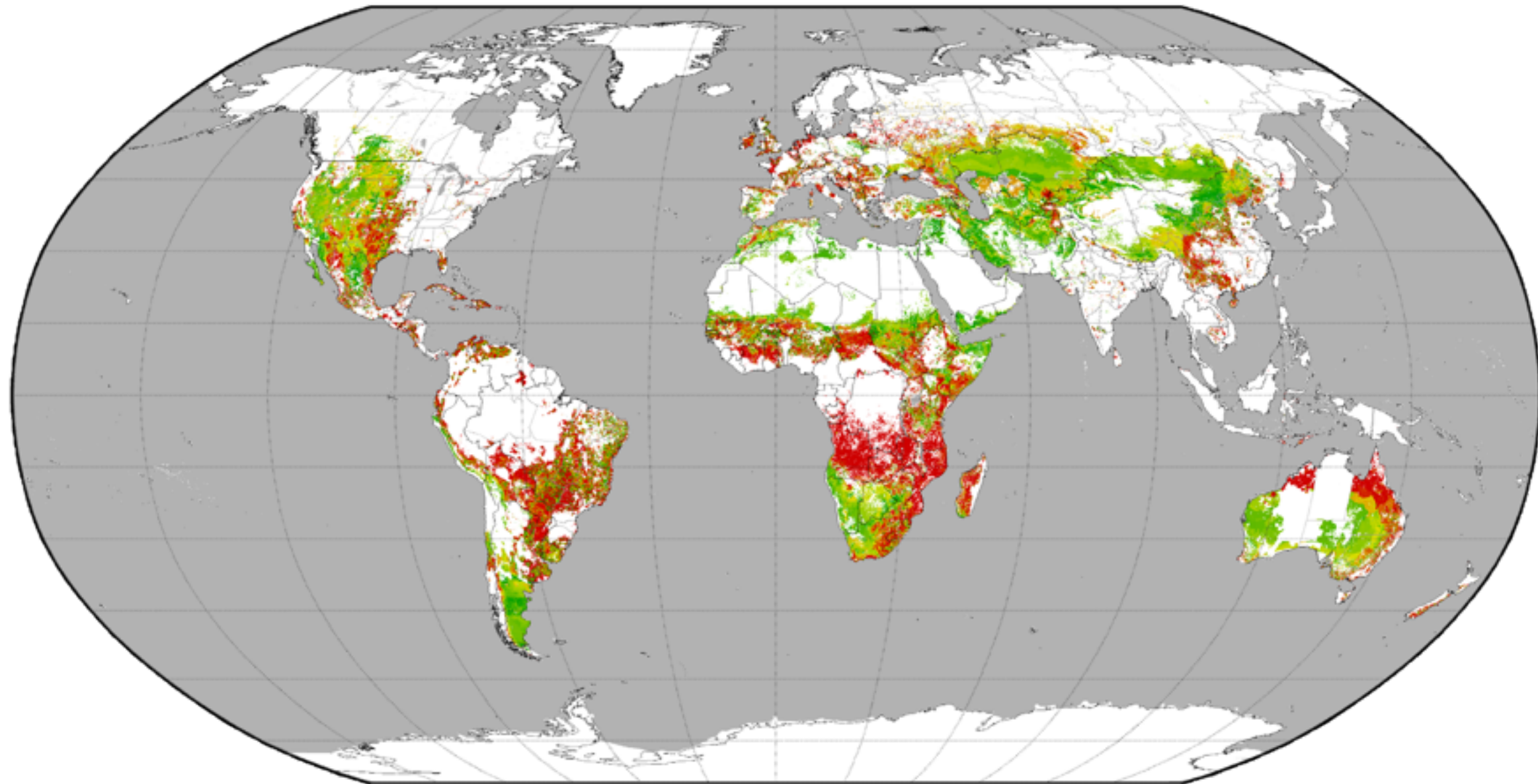
$$P_{50} = \int_{x=0}^1 \sum_{i=1}^{N_{bins}} A_i p_i(x) dx$$

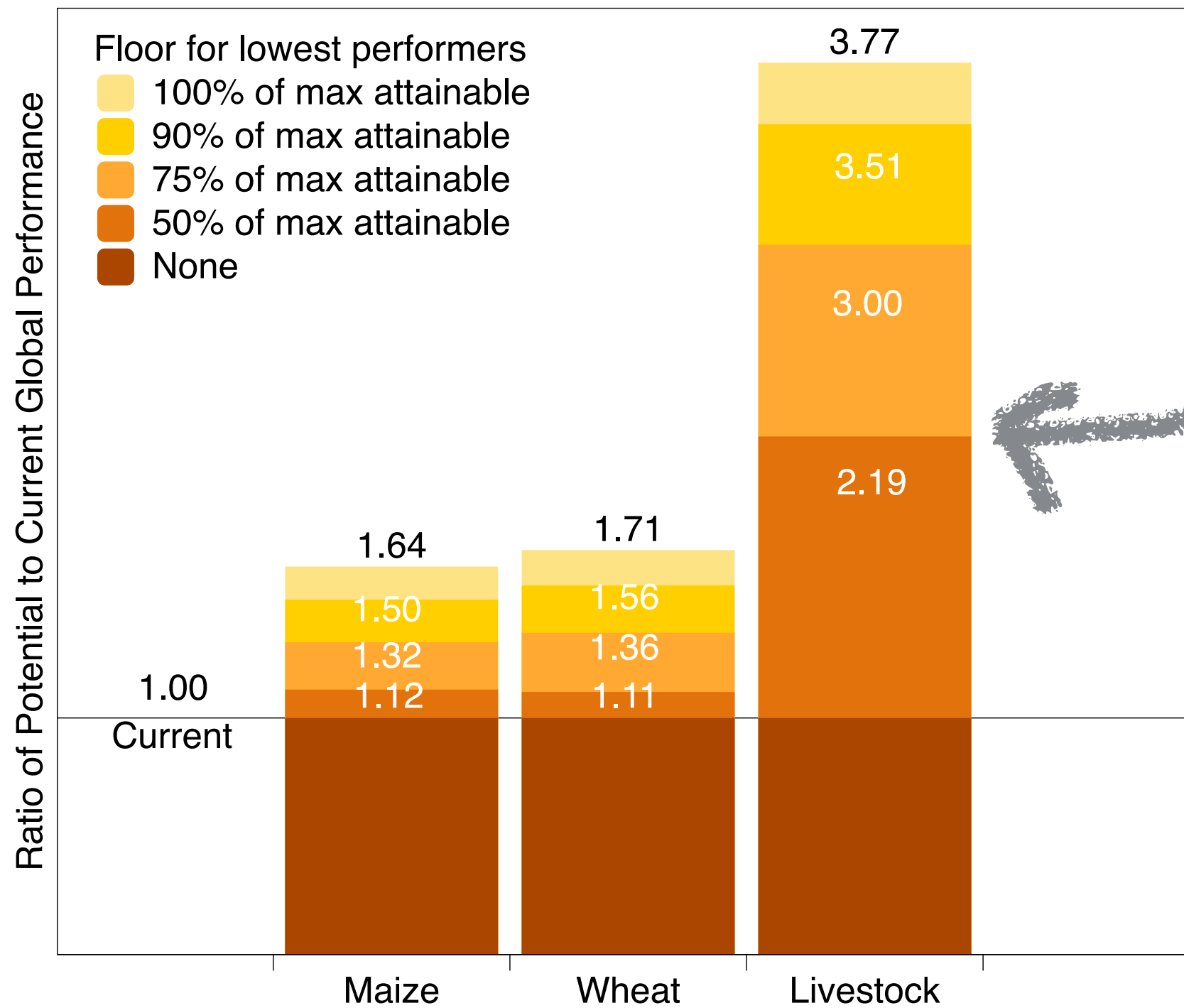
$$p_i(x) = p_{i_{50}} \text{ if } p_i(x) < p_{i_{50}}$$

$$p_{i_{50}} = 50\% \text{ of } p(95)$$

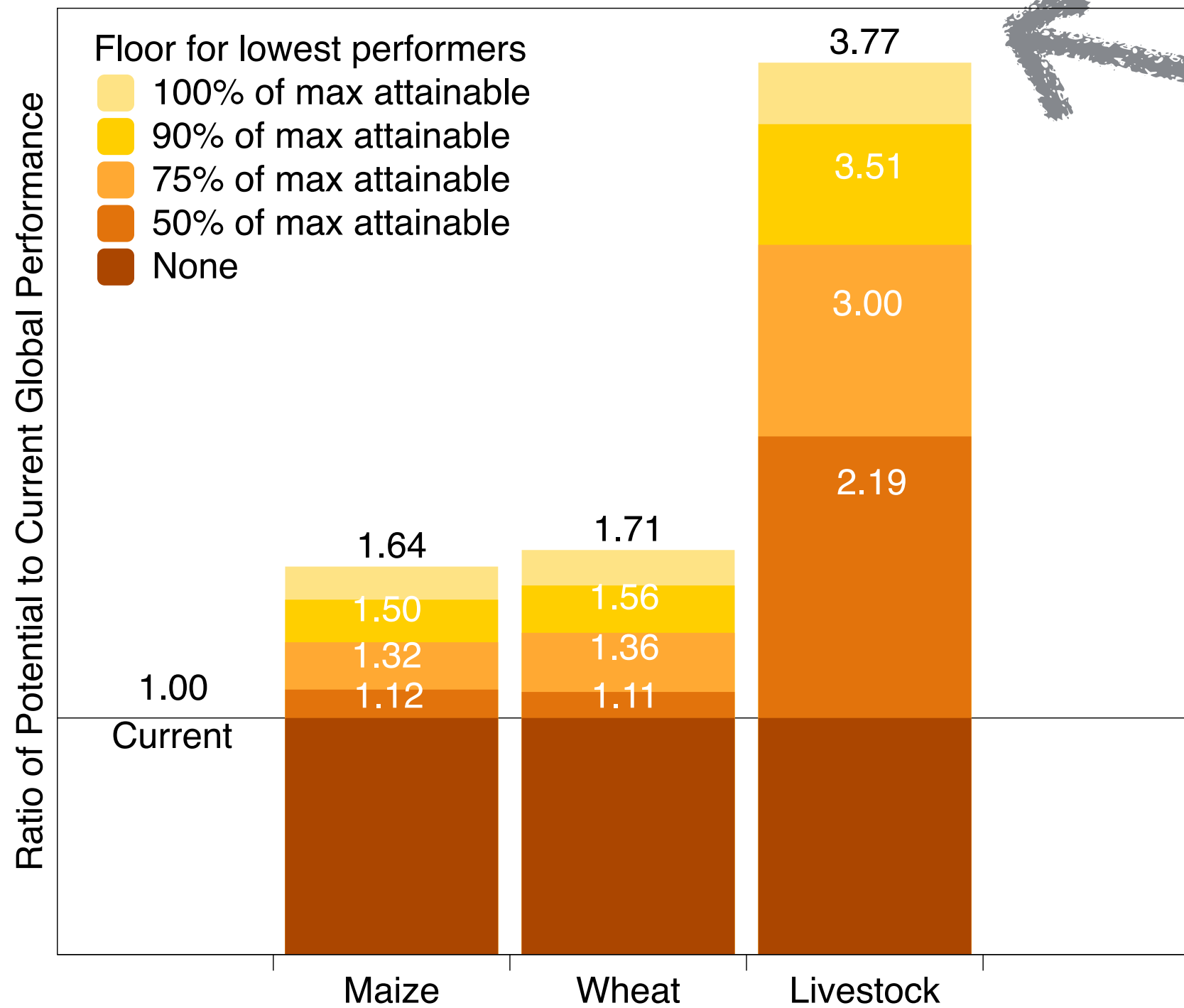


# GLOBAL YIELD GAPS

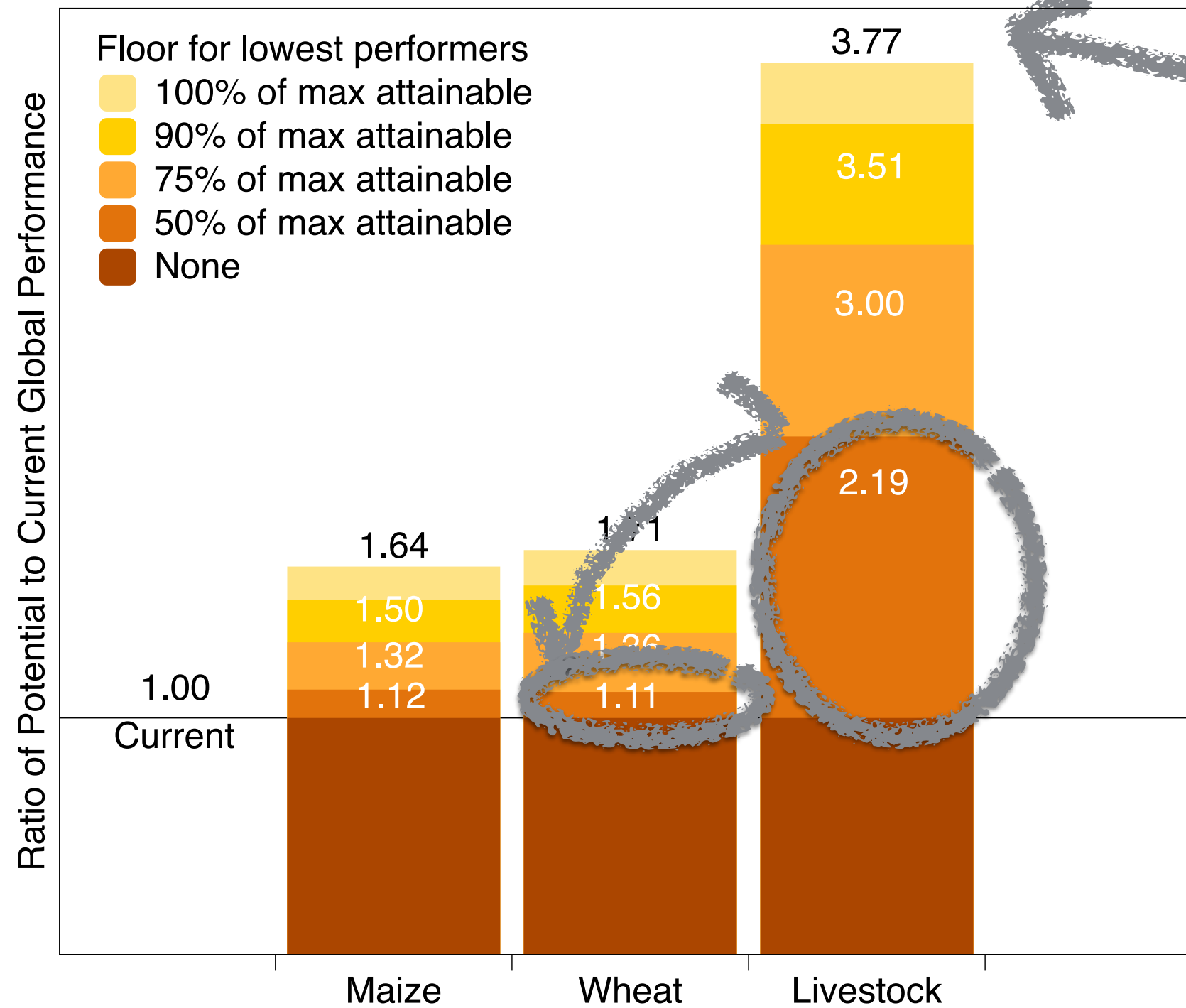




**2x**  
 increase in animal stock when the target is raising the bottom performers to 50% of best performing pastures

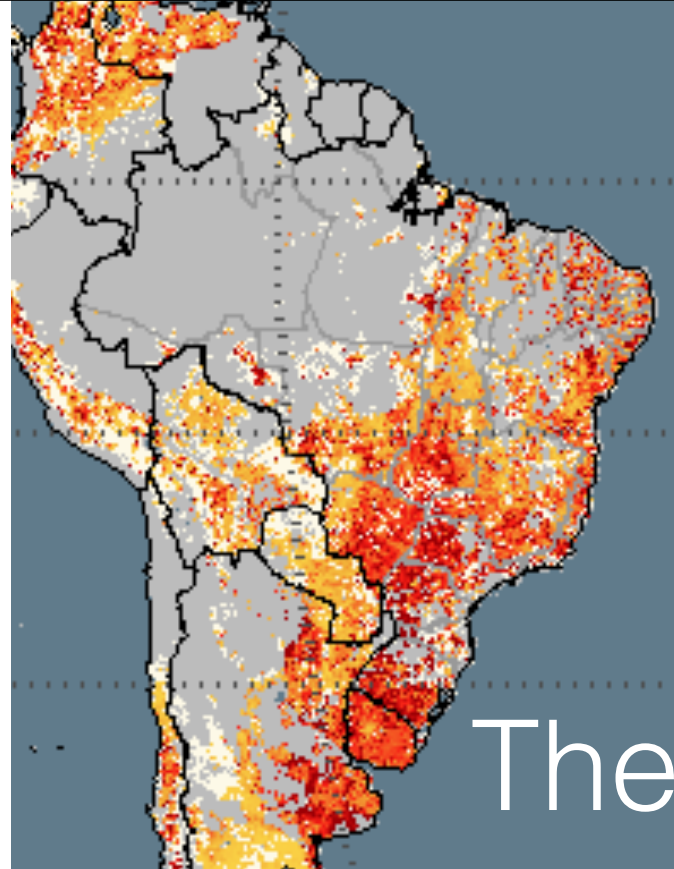


**4x**  
 increase in animal stock when target is raising all pasture systems to the level of the top performers



# 10x

greater potential for improvement compared to grains when the target is raising the bottom performers to 50% of the best performers



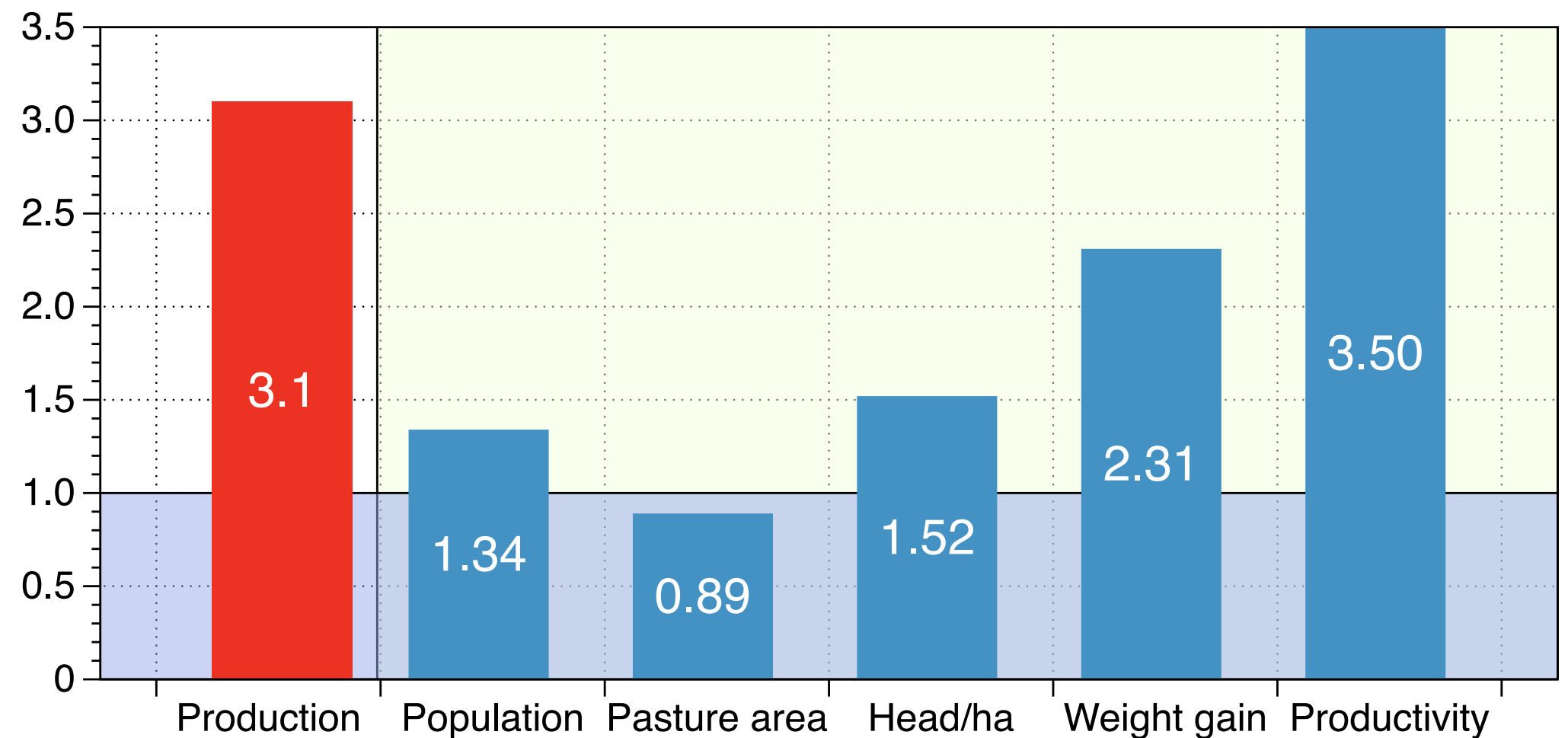
# Brazil

## Livestock story

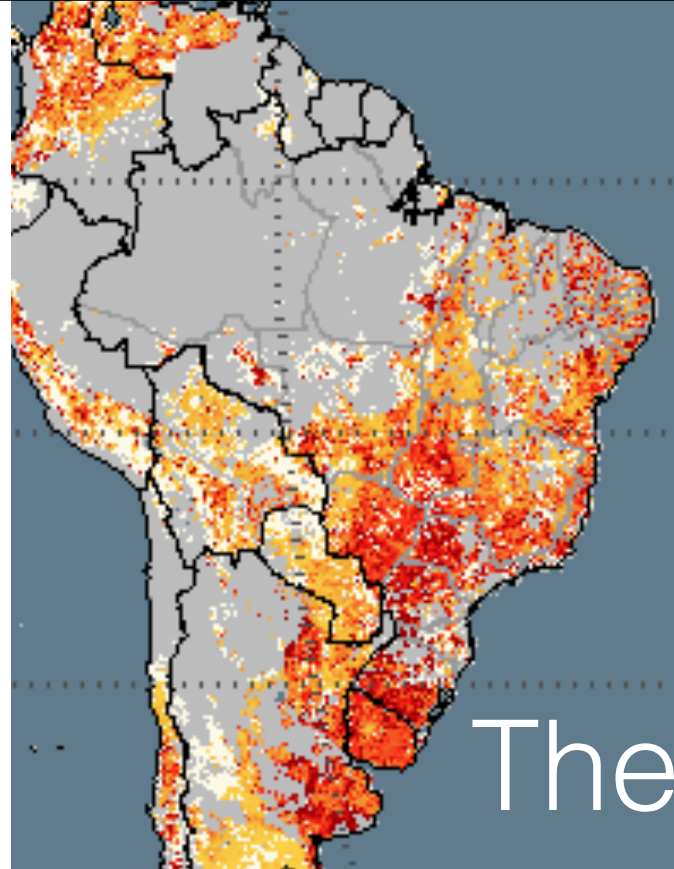


# The power of GAPS

1985-2006







# Brazil

## Livestock story



# The power of GAPS

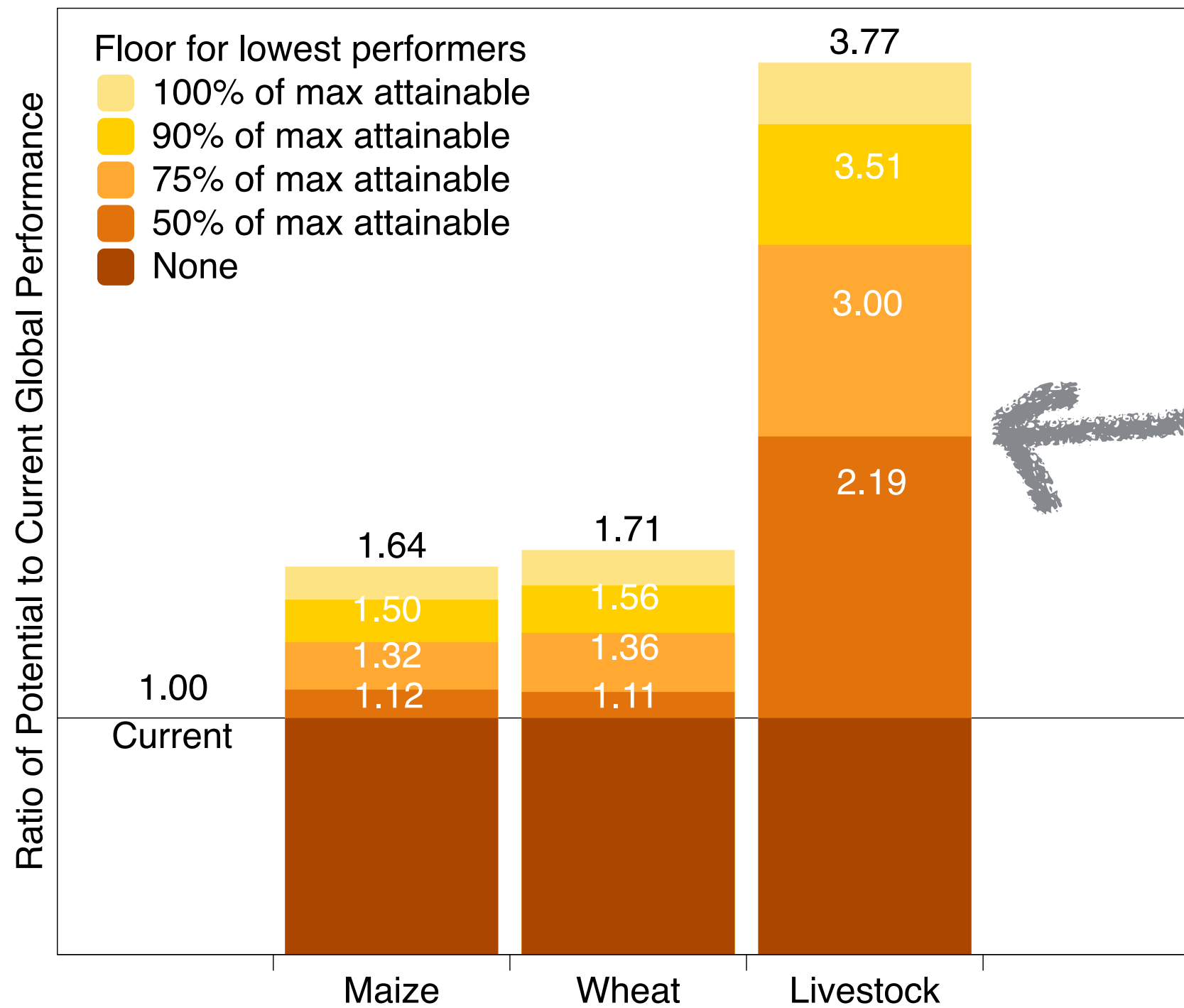
Bottom line

Raise  
poorest  
performers  
to 50%

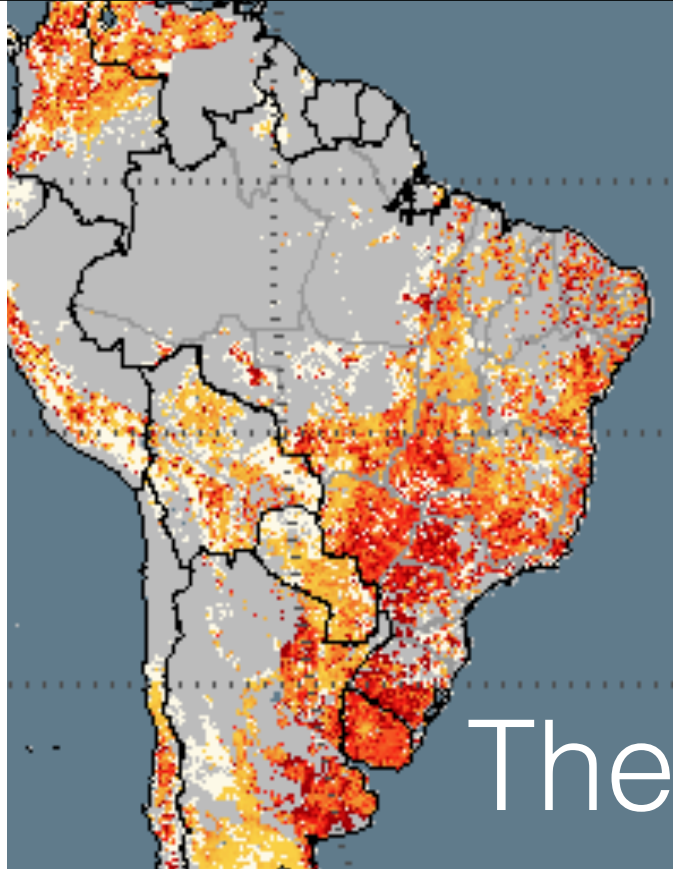
Improve  
animal  
performance  
per Brazil

Net global  
intensification  
potential

$$2.19 \times 2.31 = 5.06$$



**2x**  
 increase in animal  
 stock when the target  
 is raising the bottom  
 performers to 50% of  
 best performing  
 pastures



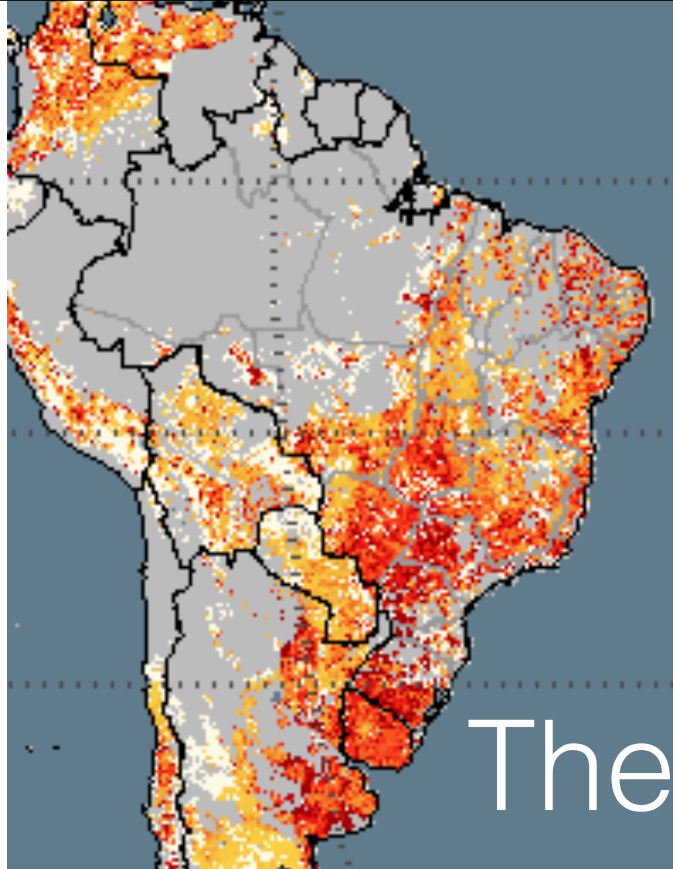
# Brazil

## Livestock story



# THE Bottom line

	Reduce livestock density gap to 50%	Same with improved animal performance
Pasture	2.19	$2.19 \times 2.3 = \mathbf{5\text{-fold}}$
Grain	1.12	na



The

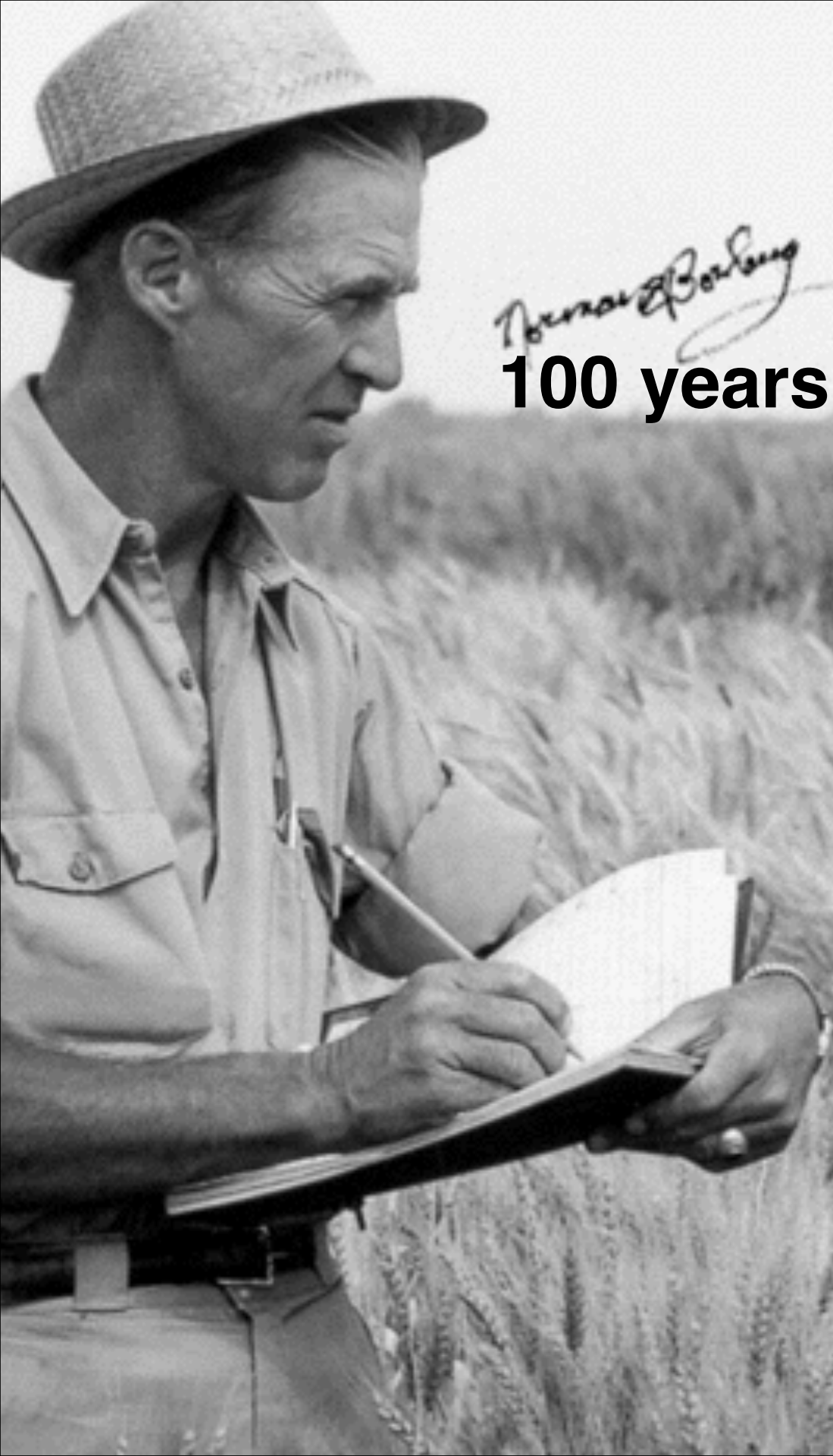
# Brazil

## Livestock story



# THE Bottom line

	Reduce livestock density gap to 100%	Same with improved animal performance
Pasture	3.77	$3.77 \times 2.3 = \mathbf{9\text{-fold}}$
Grain	1.64	na

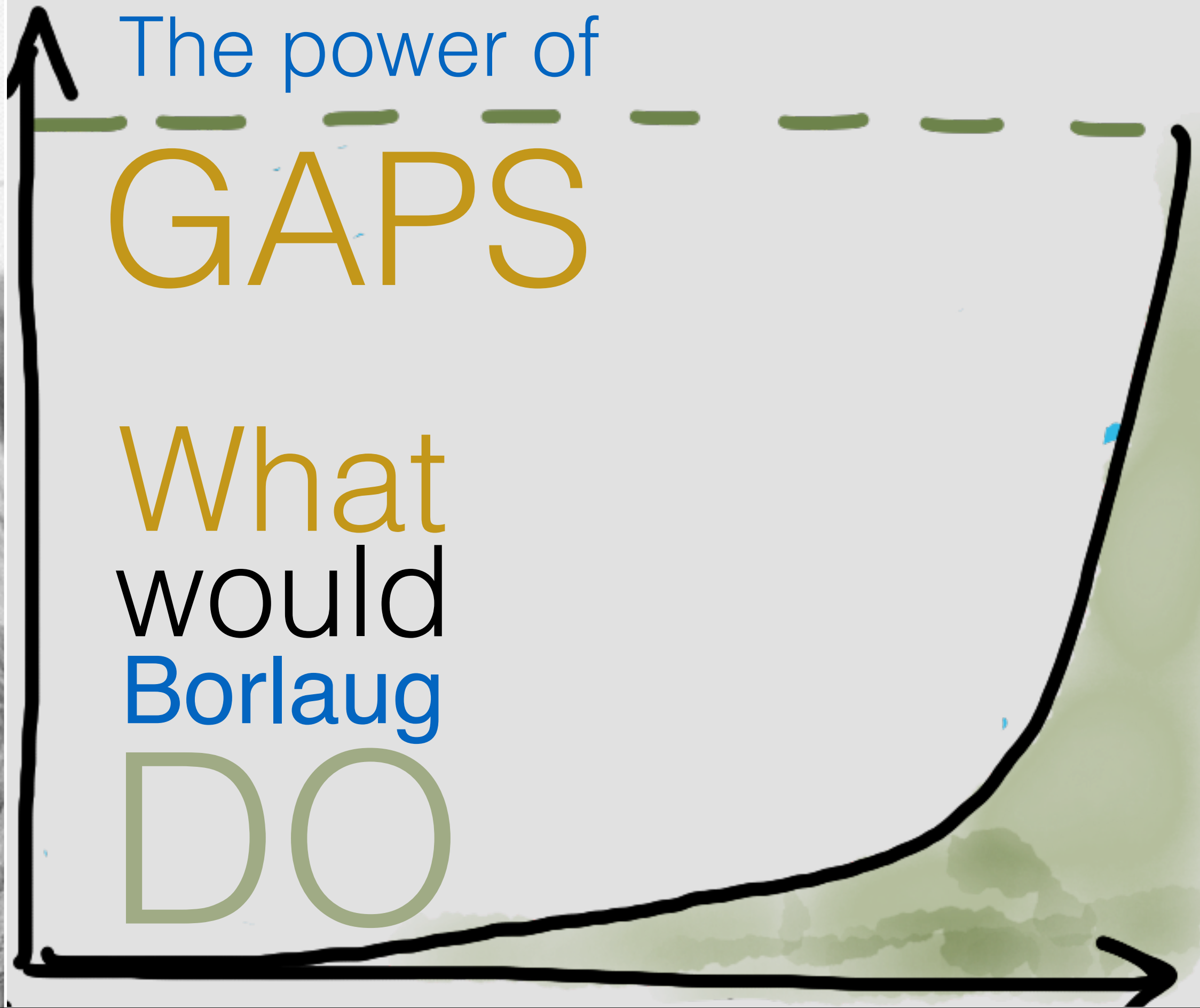


The power of

GAPS

What  
would  
Borlaug

DO

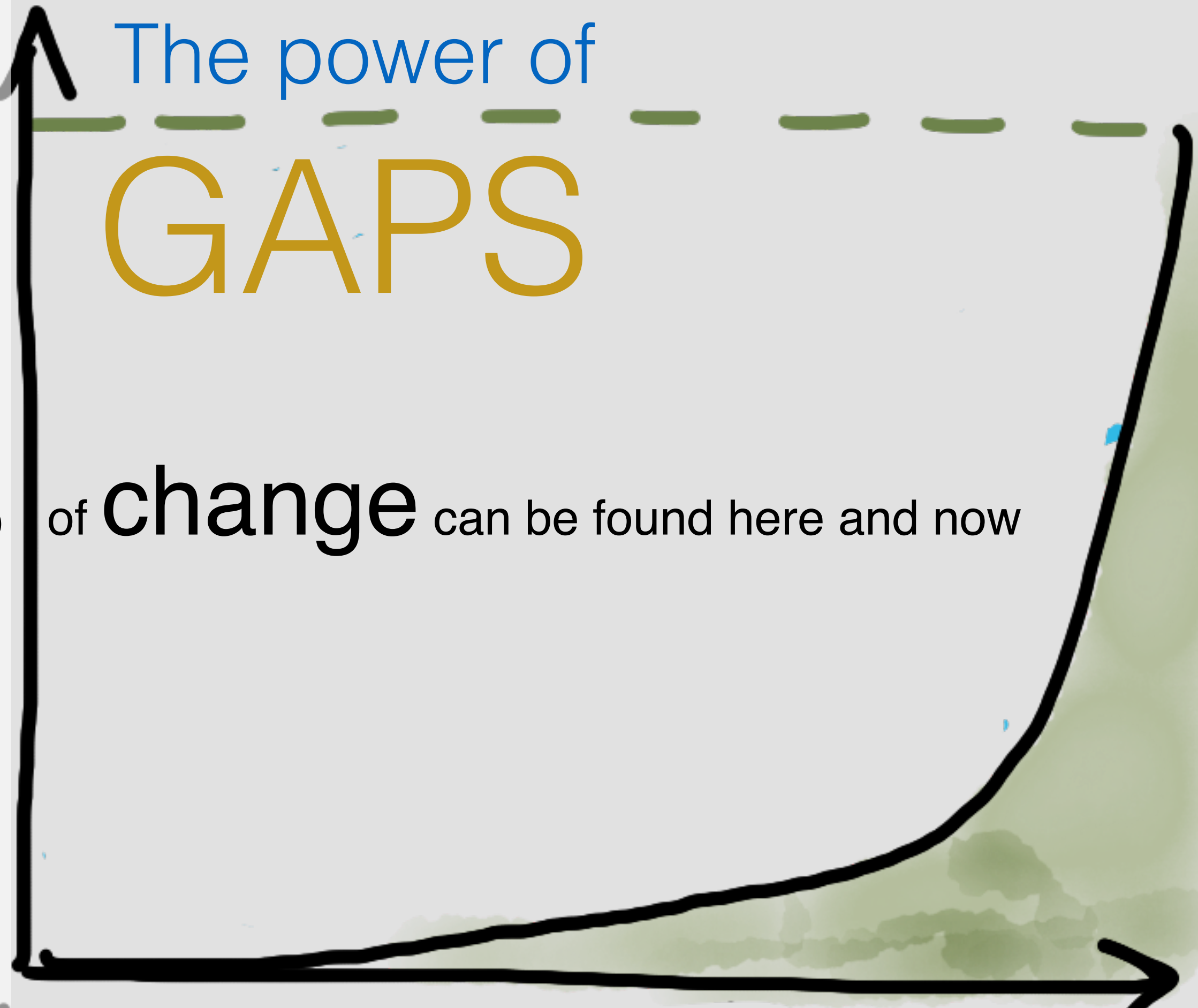




The **SEEDS**

of **change** can be found here and now

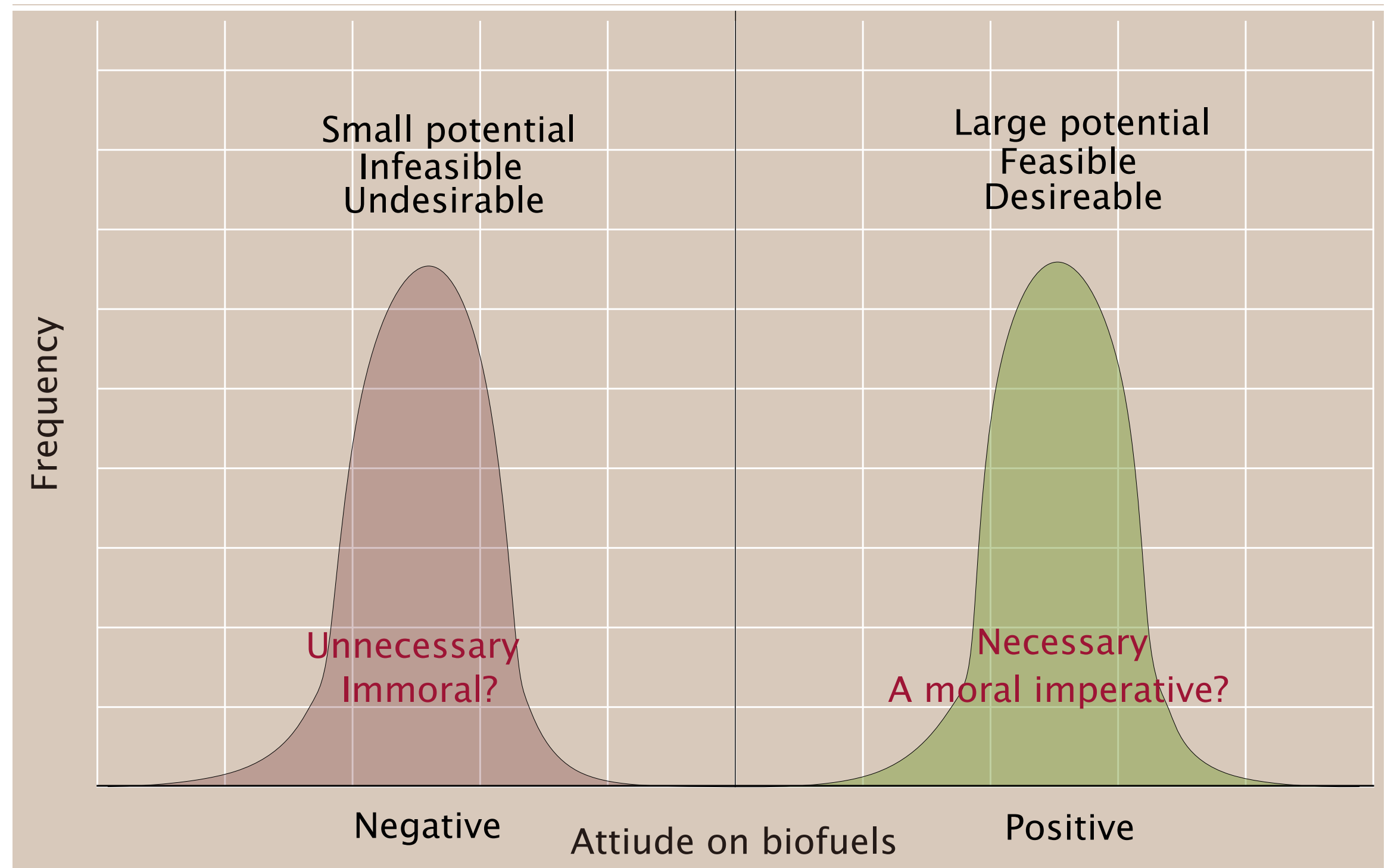
The power of  
**GAPS**



# THE BIOFUELS DILEMMA

When experts disagree, I always assume it's time for ordinary folks to find out what's going on.

Donella H. Meadows  
*The Global Citizen*



# THE POWER OF GAPS

The implicit  
assumption of  
*ceteris*  
*paribus*





REAL community engagement  
in a discussion of  
how to use  
available  
land

# The ethic of sustainable development



[john.sheehan@colostate.edu](mailto:john.sheehan@colostate.edu)

thank you

