Slaughter age of beef cattle:

Where are we now? Implications for GHG emissions

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International benchmarks for beef emissions

Global comparison



European comparison



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Steer age at slaughter (2011–2020)







Implications - national slaughter profile, Fr steers

Spring born, Friesian steers
 Slaughtered in 2020
 Average slaughter age, 27.6 mo

 60 days earlier than 2011

 Carcass weight, 325 kg

 No change since 2011

□ Carcass grade, O-3=

 Small drop in conformation score





National slaughter profile, suckler steers



Age at slaughter (months)

□ Spring born, Suckler steers
 □ Slaughtered in 2020
 □ Average slaughter age, 28.8 mo

 ✓ 45 days earlier than 2011

 □ Carcass weight, 407 kg

 ✓ 11 kg heavier since 2011
 □ Carcass grade, R+3=
 ✓ Small increase in conformation

and slight decrease in fat



Implications for (late-maturing) weanling to beef: system change?





Efficient reduction in slaughter ages



Summary message

- Agriculture has been set a reduction target of 5 to 7 Mt CO₂e by 2030
- Increase farm efficiency is the most effective approach to reduce emissions
- Reducing slaughter age:
 - potential to reduce emissions by 0.3 to 0.5 Mt CO₂e
 - However, concentrate feeding tends to offset some of these reductions
 - Sustainable reductions require higher levels of management, good herd health

and genetic improvement



