

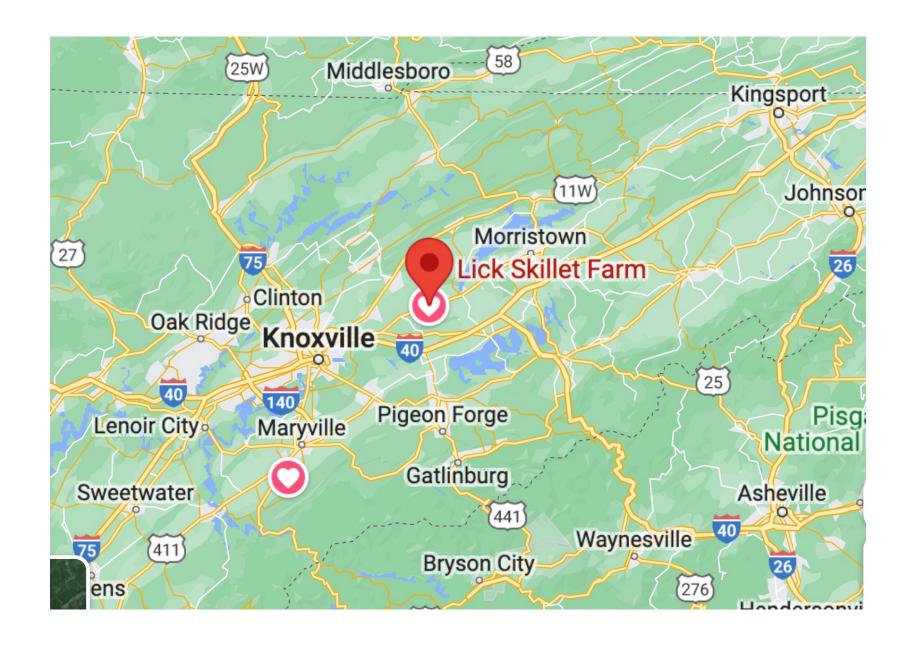
Our Disappearing Farms

What is happening, why it matters, and what you can do about it.

Alex Miller

William B. Stokely Chair of Management, Haslam College of Business, University of Tennessee

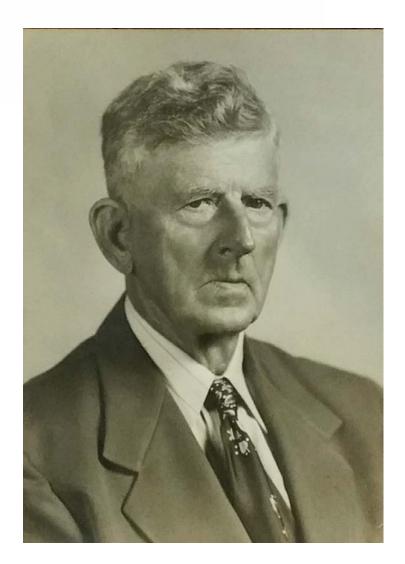
> 7th Generation Farmer, Lick Skillet Farm, New Market TN



















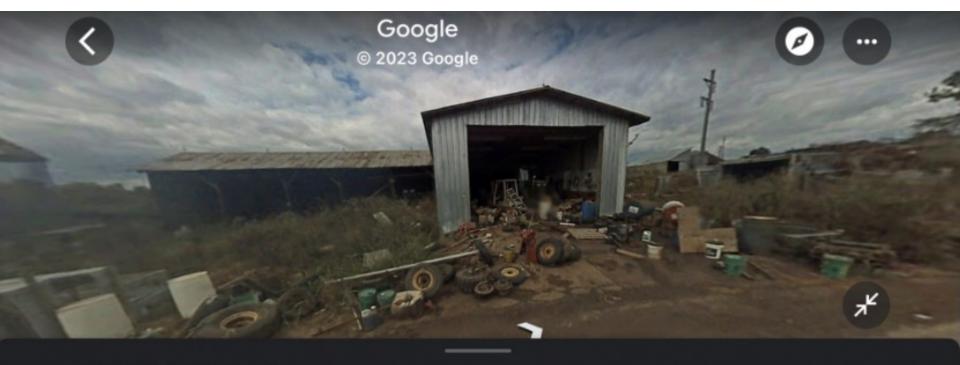






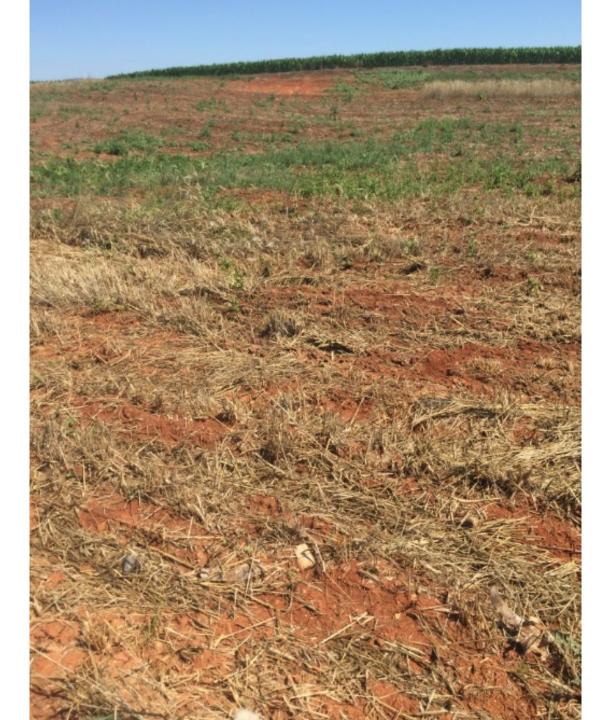






805 Lick Skillet Ln

15 years ago



What Is Happening to Local Farms?



Farming During Lick Skillet Farm's First 100 Years

1919	280,000 Tennessee Farms
2019	66,000 Tennessee Farms

in 100 Years = almost 6 per day

Tennessee averaged losing 1 farm about every 4 hours...
...for 100 years.

Conversion Threat and Policy Response

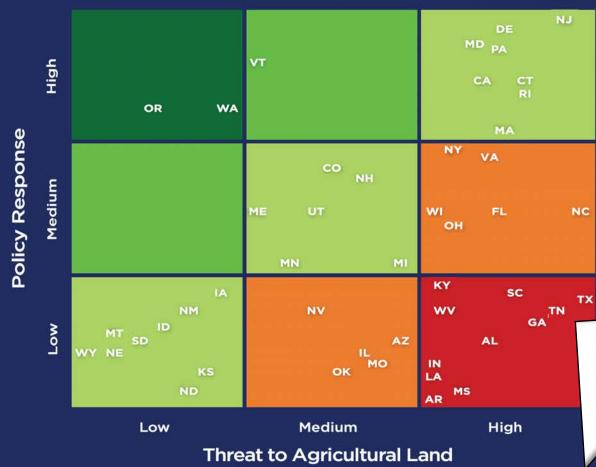


Figure 9. Extent of threat to agricultural land and level of state policy response. States where policy actions are proportional to threats are shown in shades of green. States where the threat is higher than the policy response are shown in red and orange.

Alaska and Hawaii are not ited because there insufficient data to them in the spatial

Endangered in the Nost



Why Local Farms Matter











TAKE THE 50% Pledge!

Spend at least 50% of your food dollars on direct purchases from local farmers and artisans; with the remainder of your food dollars, you can celebrate how small the world has become!









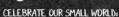


TAKE THE 50% Pledge!



Raw Cheese
Port, Beef and Turkey
Charcuterie and Organ Meats
Chicken and Eggs
Fruit and Vegetables
Homemade Soups and Stews
Homemade Desserts
Sourdough Bread
Lacto-Fermented Condiments
Fermented Vegetables

Kombucha



Rice
Pineapple
Mango and Papaya
Bananas
Nuts
Pepper
Unrefined Salt
Spices
Heritage Grains
Wild Seafood
Fruit and Vegetables
Breads and Crackers



westonaprice.org

Statistics on Tennessee Agriculture

- 342,000 employed
- •\$3.5 billion in direct revenue
- •\$1 billion in global exports
- •\$81 billion in total economic impact

Statistics e Agriculture

- 342, 0 employed
- •\$3.5 lion in directed e
- •\$1 bill. in global ex
- •\$81 billion to comic impact

Why Local Farms Matter to You

- 1. Food safety
- 2. Food security
- 3. Food quality
- 4. Animal welfare
- 5. Environmental impact

1. Food Safety

Modern medicine is too often an attempt to fix with science that which could have been prevented by common sense.





Industrial Ag Answer to "How Often Should I Vaccinate?"

- Heifers? The biggest thing, as far as reproductive and respiratory problems, is vaccinating your replacement heifers about three times with modified live vaccines before breeding. Vaccinate these females at 2 to 3 months of age, around weaning, and six to eight weeks before breeding.
- Mature cows and bulls? I like vaccinating the mature herd twice a year, because most of the vaccinations give you a good protection for only six months. So, vaccinate in the spring before turning them out to pasture and then again in the fall during pregnancy checks.

https://www.farmprogress.com/animal-health/build-an-optimal-cattle-vaccination-routine

Industrial Ag Answer to "How Often Should I Vaccinate?"

- Heifers? The biggest thing, as far as reproductive and respiratory problems, is vaccinating your replacement heifers about three times with modified live vaccines before breeding. Vaccinate these females at 2 to 3 months of age, around weaning, and six to eight weeks before breeding.
- Mature cows and bulls? I like vaccinating the mature herd twice a year, because most of the vaccinations give you a good protection for only six months. So, vaccinate in the spring before turning them out to pasture and then again in the fall during pregnancy checks.

https://www.farmprogress.com/animal-health/build-an-optimal-cattle-vaccination-routine

Industrial Ag Answer to "How Often Should I Vaccinate?"

- Heifers? The biggest thing, as far as reproductive and respiratory problems, is vaccinating your replacement heifers about three times with modified live vaccines before breeding. Vaccinate these females at 2 to 3 months of age, around weaning, and six to eight weeks before breeding.
- Mature cows and bulls? I like vaccinating the mature herd twice a year, because most of the vaccinations give you a good protection for only six months. So, vaccinate in the spring before turning them out to pasture and then again in the fall during pregnancy checks.

https://www.farmprogress.com/animal-health/build-an-optimal-cattle-vaccination-routine

To Sell Cattle Into the Industrial Agriculture Food Chain as "Premium" Products...

- 1. Must follow a prescribed vaccination protocol:
 - A. Vaccinated with 2 doses of a 5-way respiratory vaccine
 - B. Vaccinated with 2 doses of at least a 7-way clostridial vaccine
 - C. Vaccinated with 1 dose of Pasteurella
- 2. Cattle must be tagged with a trackable chip
- Recommended:
 - A. Feed concentrate supplement for a minimum of seven days after weaning to train cattle to eat from a bunk
 - B. Provide a coccidiostat through the feed, water or mineral
 - C. Dewormed (recommended at weaning)
- 4. All of this verified by a third-party (typically a government employee)



CATION	SALE BATE	45-DAY WEAK DATE
NC West Livestock Si Renot	April 15, 2021	Tebruary 27
Wester Stockyanis	April 20, 2021	Maria 9, 202
	June 8, 2021	April 24, 200





FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO SIGN UP Jeff Robe + 405-744-4268 - jerobei/cokstate.edu



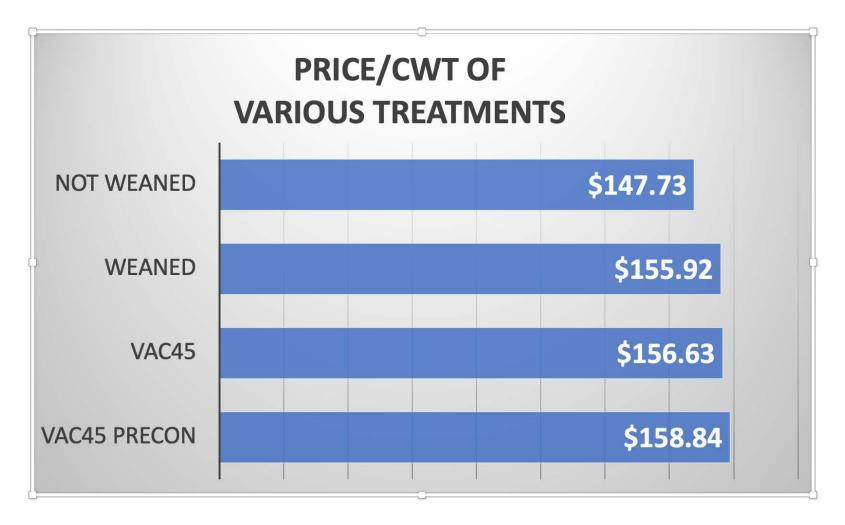
BENEFITS: The OQBN Vac-45 program benefits the cattle industry by providing healthier and heavier cattle. The benefits to producers include potential premium received for preconditioned calves, reduced cattle stress and shrink, an improved cattle immune system, increased sale weight of cattle, increased market demands, neutral-branding, and a third-party verification.

Minimum Set of Vaccinations to be Considered "Premium"

- 1. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR)
- 2. Bovine Virus Diarrhea 1 and 2 (BVD)
- 3. Parainfluenza-3 virus (PI-3)
- 4. Bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV)
- 5. Tetanus
- 6. Botulism
- 7. Blackleg
- 8. Bacillary Hemoglobinuria
- 9. Necrotic Hepatitis
- 10. Overeating Disease
- 11. Enterotoxaemia
- 12. Malignant Edema
- 13. Acute Cervical Hemorrhagic Edema

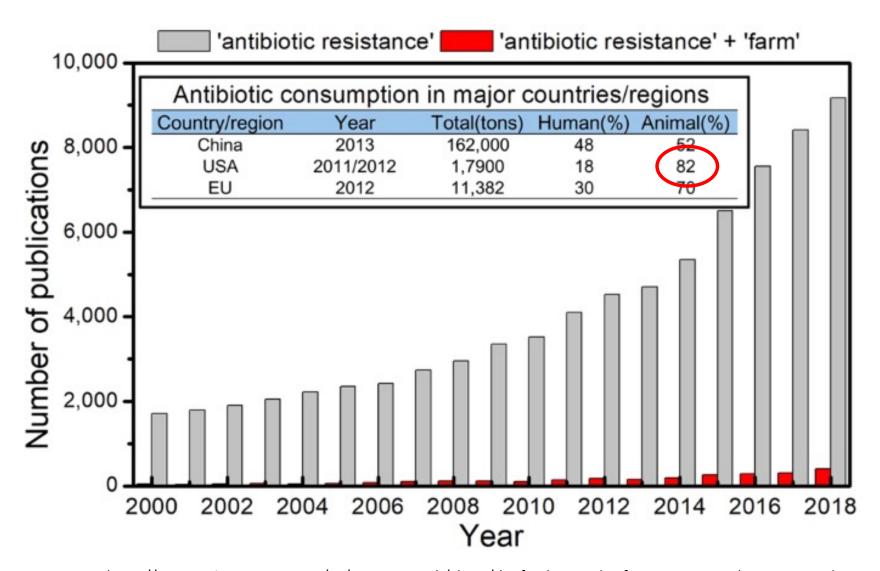


"Premium" Cattle Producers are Paid for Vaccinating



https://www.drovers.com/news/industry/value-added-premiums-50-head-data-show

Let's Talk About Antibiotics



When the Cattle Arrive at the Feedlot...

- 1. Immediately give a broad spectrum, long-lasting antibiotic
- 2. Put on feed that contains antibiotics in every bite.



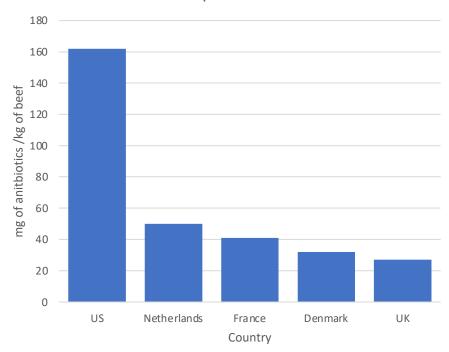
Feedlot Cattle Receive Antibiotics with Every Bite of Feed

- Cattle finished on grass alone typically have a rumen pH just under 7 or neutral.
- Feedlot cattle have lower pH. When the pH is less than 5.2, is called acute acidosis.
- The higher level of acids irritate the bowels, escape the digestive tract, enter the bloodstream, are captured by the liver where they cause abscesses and lower average daily gain by around 5%.
- Antibiotics are added to the feed to control liver abscesses in feedlot cattle.



In A World Afloat in Antibiotics, USA is a "Global Leader"

US Feedlots Use 3-6 Times More ANtibiotics Than Comparable Nations



https://www.cidrap.umn.edu/antimicrobial-stewardship/report-slams-beef-industry-overuse-antibiotics#:~:text=Antibiotic%20use%20on%20feedlots&text=The%20top%20two%20antibiotics%20used,their%20feed%20and%20drinking%20water.

If you buy beef produced by **Industrial** Agriculture, chances are extremely high that it comes from animals treated with antibiotics.

	Percent Feedlots
eedlot Canaci	tv (number head)

	Small (50–999)		Large (1,000 or more)		All feedlots	
Route of administration	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error
Feed—any medically important antimicrobial	53.8	(6.0)	77.8	(3.6)	55.6	(5.5)
Feed—only nonmedically important antimicrobials ¹	15.6	(4.6)	9.3	(2.5)	15.2	(4.2)
Feed—any antimicrobial	69.5	(4.8)	87.1	(2.8)	70.8	(4.5)
Water ²	9.1	(3.2)	1.1	(0.7)	8.5	(2.9)
Injection (group) ²	12.8	(3.8)	39.3	(3.4)	14.8	(3.5)
Injection (individual) ²	78.5	(4.9)	97.9	(1.0)	80.0	(4.6)
Any antimicrobials	86.6	(4.0)	99.5	(0.5)	87.5	(3.7)

¹lonophores were the only antimicrobials used by feedlots in this report that are not considered medically important by the FDA.

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/nahms/downloads/amu-feedlots.pdf

²All antimicrobials used in water or by injection in this report are considered medically important by the FDA.

If you buy beef produced by **Industrial** Agriculture, chances are extremely high that it comes from animals treated with antibiotics.

Percent Feedlots

Feedlot Capacity (number head)

		nall -999)	Large (1,000 or more)		All feedlots	
Route of administration	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error
Feed—any medically important antimicrobial	53.8	(6.0)	77.8	(3.6)	55.6	(5.5)
Feed—only nonmedically important antimicrobials ¹	15.6	(4.6)	9.3	(2.5)	15.2	(4.2)
Feed—any antimicrobial	69.5	(4.8)	87.1	(2.8)	70.8	(4.5)
Water ²	9.1	(3.2)	1.1	(0.7)	8.5	(2.9)
Injection (group) ²	12.8	(3.8)	39.3	(3.4)	14.8	(3.5)
Injection (individual) ²	78.5	(4.9)	97.9	(1.0)	80.0	(4.6)
Any antimicrobials	86.6	(4.0)	99.5	(0.5)	87.5	(3.7)

¹lonophores were the only antimicrobials used by feedlots in this report that are not considered medically important by the FDA.

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal health/nahms/downloads/amu-feedlots.pdf

²All antimicrobials used in water or by injection in this report are considered medically important by the FDA.

Feedlot Cattle Receive Ionophore Antibiotics with Every Bite of Feed

- Cattle finished on grass alone typically have a rumen pH just under 7 or neutral.
- Feedlot cattle have lower pH. When the pH is less than 5.2, is called acute acidosis.
- The higher level of acids irritate the bowels, escape the digestive tract, enter the bloodstream, are captured by the liver where they cause abscesses and lower average daily gain by around 5%.
- Antibiotics are added to the feed to control liver abscesses in feedlot cattle.



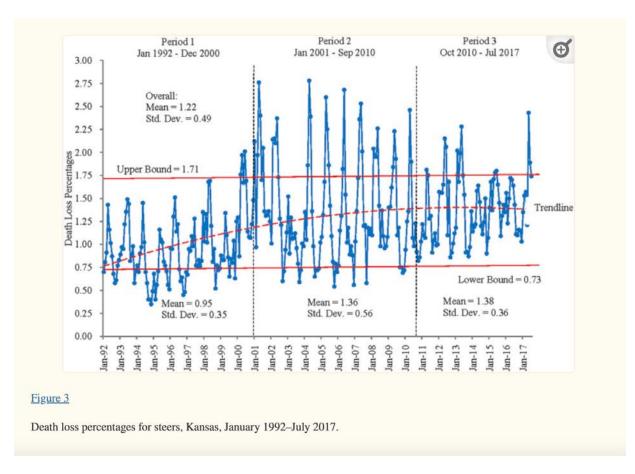
Money vs Safety in Industrial Ag

"The reasons for the tremendous adoption of this particular technology is the consistent return on investment. The net return on investment when ionophores are fed to cattle equates to approximately \$20 per head (Elahiology to Improve cattle enals), 2015)."



"Not enough money is being spent on safety, so be careful."

If this Isn't helping consumers or producers, is it at least saving animals? NO!



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9923111/#:~:text=Industry%20reports%20and%20anecdotal%20evidence,feedlot%20cost%20and%20thus%20profitability.

What About MRNAs?

- Should We Worry About MRNA In Livestock?
- WAPF NEWSLETTER, JULY 27, 2023 BY TOM COWAN
- "Regardless of health concerns, consumers have the right to know if the meat they're purchasing comes from an animal that had received a mRNA-based vaccine just as they have the right to know if a cow was grass fed or a chicken raised cagefree."
- "We all should try to obtain our meat and dairy products from small farmers who use no vaccines or chemicals of any sort. That is the only safe and reasonable way to obtain meat."

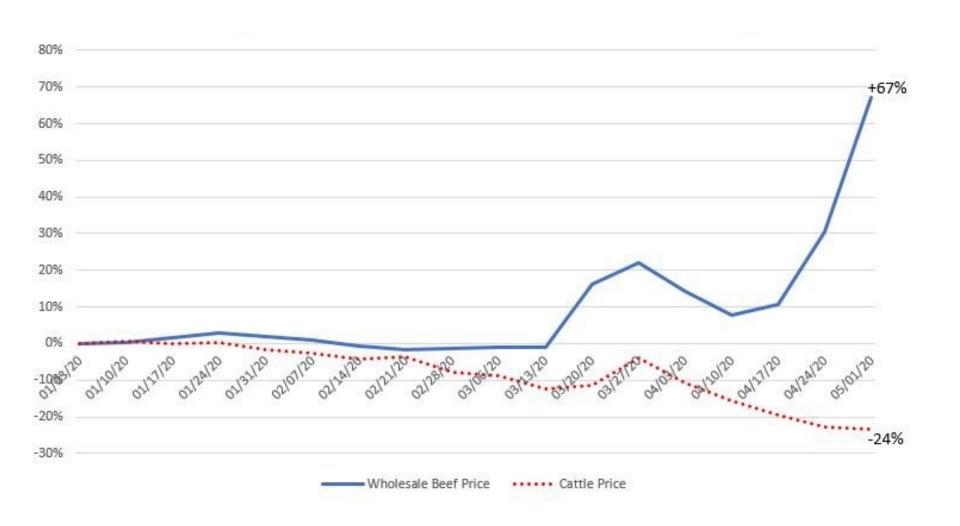


https://factcheck.afp.com/doc.afp.com.337U7PW

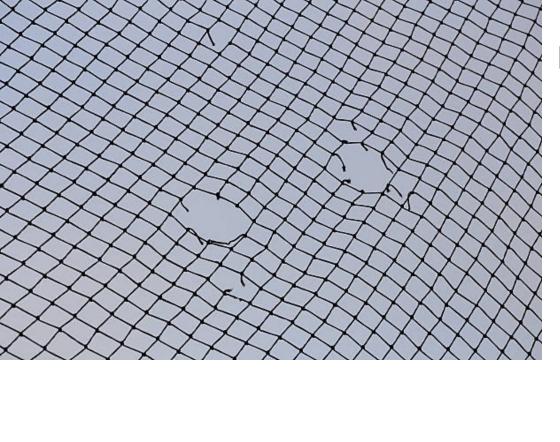
2. Food Security



Your Beef Prices vs Producer's Cattle Pirces in First Weeks of COVID



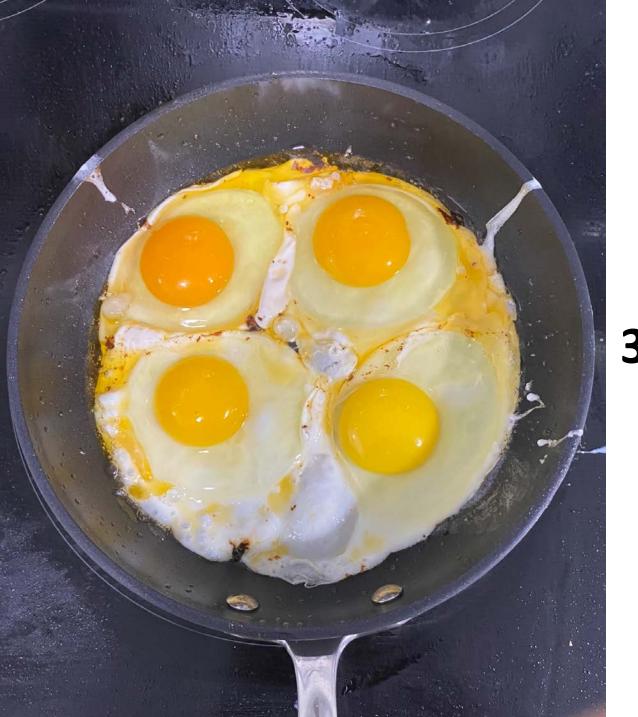




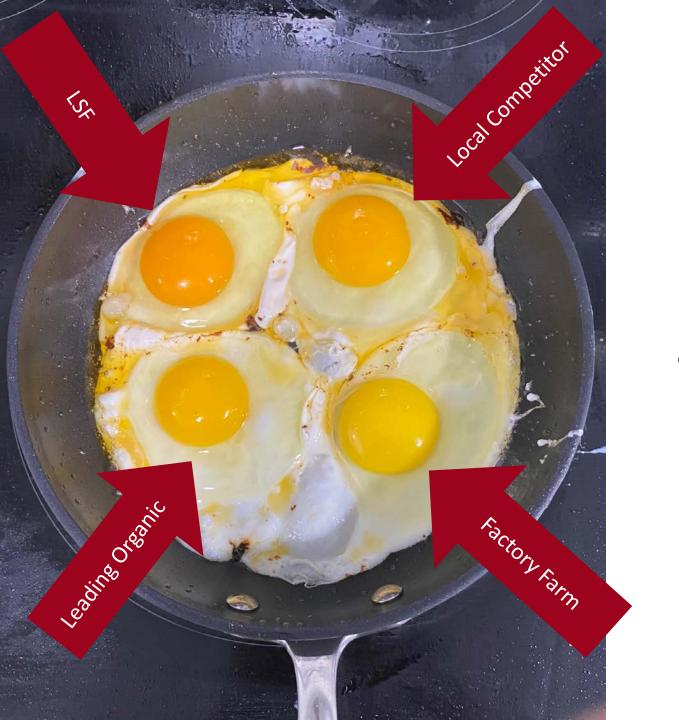
Local Food Network



Global Food Supply Chain



3. Foor Quality



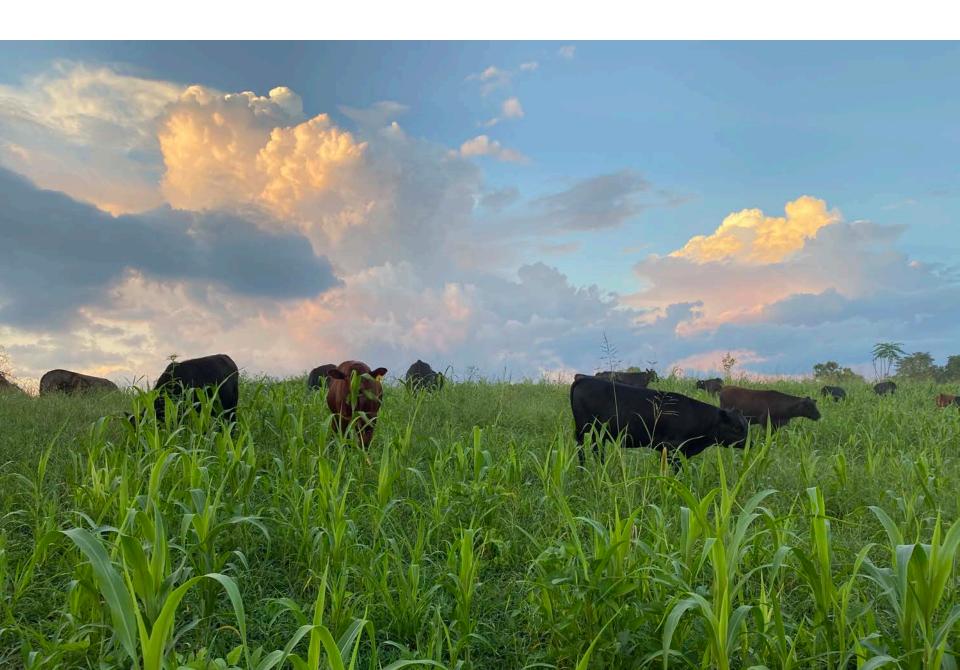
2. Quality





4. Animal Welfare

































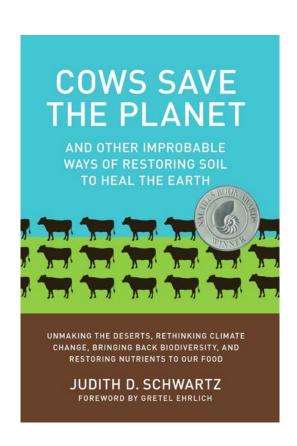


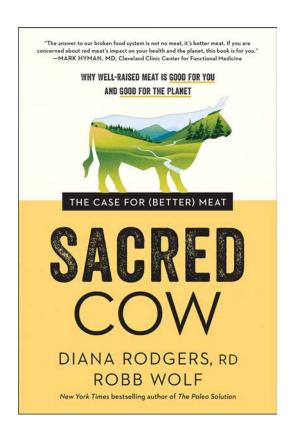


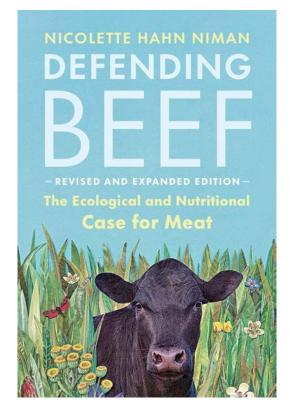




Beef, Raised Right, is More of a Solution than a Problem







But don't we need industrial agriculture to feed the world???

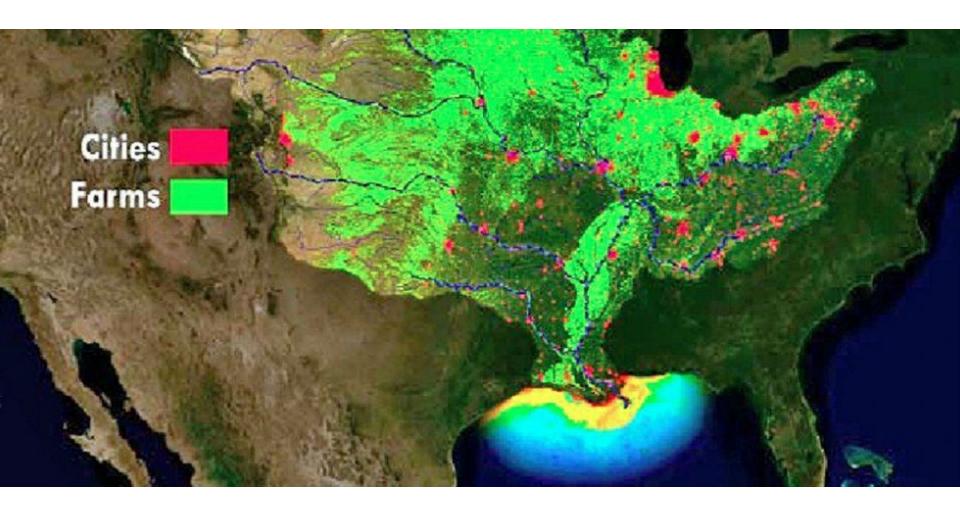




How Much Food do Industrial Farms Produce?

Only 10% of Corn
and 6% of Soy

are eaten as food by
humans.



Industrial Farming has been a major contributor to the Dead Zone in the Gulf
– now the size of Massachusetts.

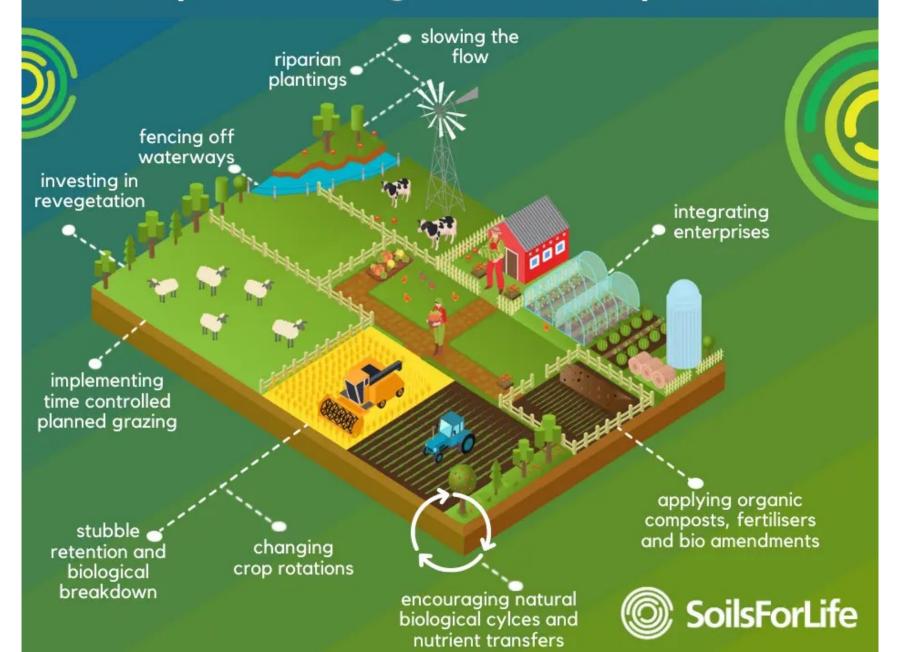


One Billion
Don't Have
Enough to
Eat Under
the Current
System



70% of the World's Population Gets its Food From Small Local Farms

Examples of regenerative practices





UN: only small Farmers and Agroecology can feed the World

Why Are We Losing Our Local Farms?



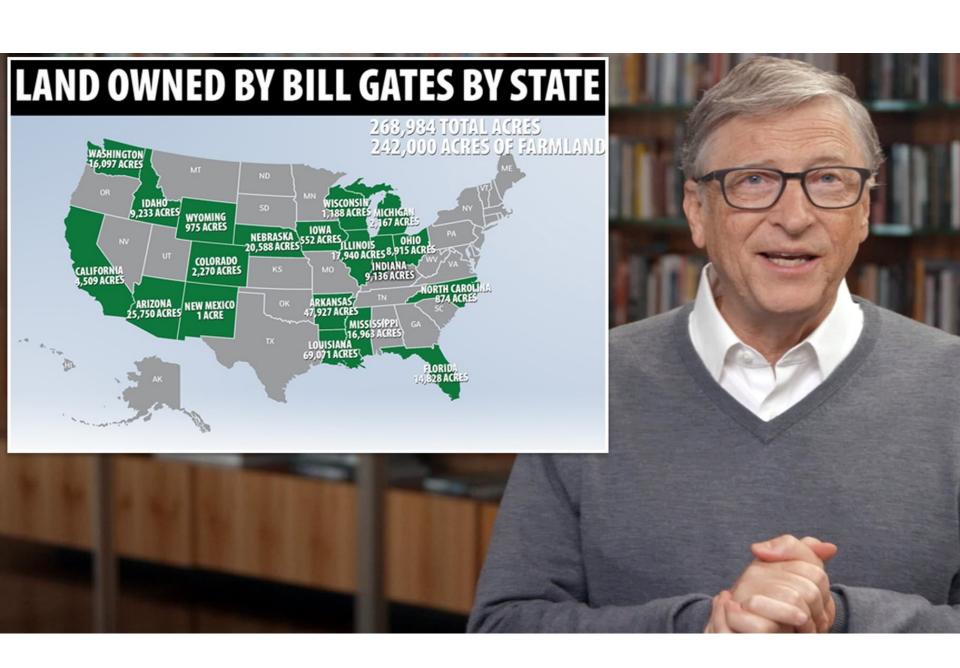
NOW

Year	Land Price (1919 \$)	Cattle Price (1919 \$)
1919	\$50	8.7¢
2019		

Year	Land Price (2019 \$)	Cattle Price (2019 \$)
1919	\$852	\$1.48
2019		

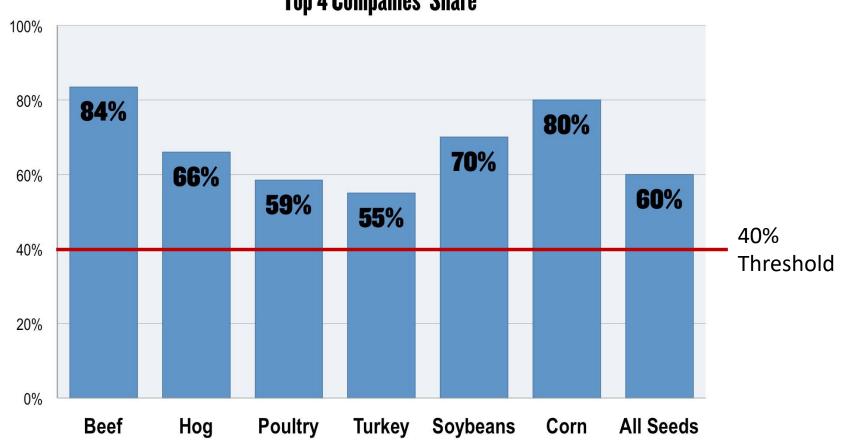
Year	Land Price (2019 \$)	Cattle Price (2019 \$)
1919	\$852	\$1.48
2019	\$12,500	\$1.50

Year	Land Price (2019 \$)	Cattle Price (2019 \$)
1919	\$852	\$1.48
2019	\$12,500	\$1.50
	Up 1,470%	Up 1%



Concentration in Agriculture

Top 4 Companies' Share



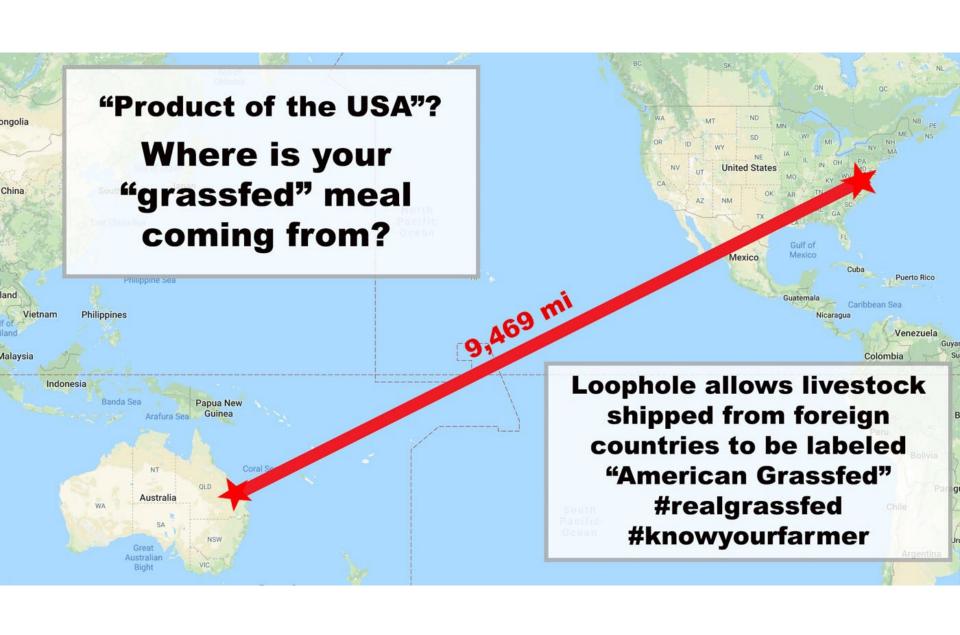
The Big 4 Packers in US Beef Industry





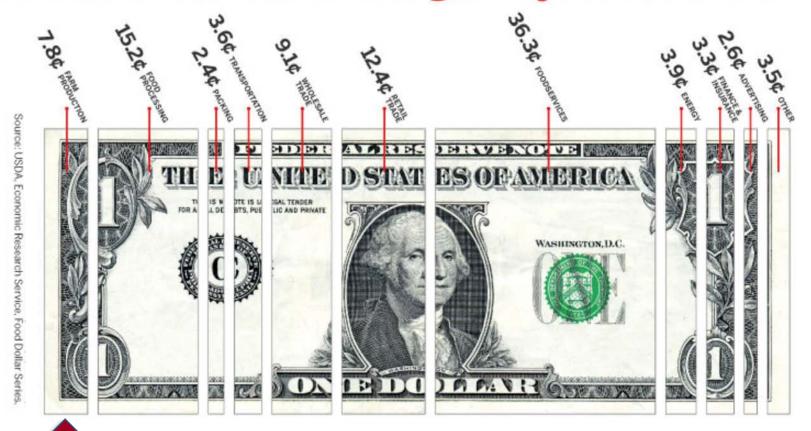








How much does the farmer get of your food dollar?



7.8¢ for Farm Production







What Can You Do About It?



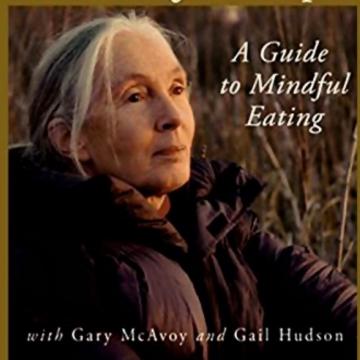
3 Key Steps to Saving Local Farms

- 1. Take the pledge
- 2. Find local farms
- 3. Carefully select "your" farmer

Take the Pledge







How to Find Local Farms

1. WAPF

- A. Ask your WAPF Local Chapter
- B. Annual Shoppers Guide
- C. Advertisers
- 2. Good Meat Project (www.goodmeatproject.org)
- 3. Contact Your State Department of Agriculture



8 Questions You Should Ask Farmers

- 1. What use do you make of GMOs, antibiotics, vaccines, hormones, insecticides, herbicides, synthetic fertilizers?
- 2. Do you ever feed **any** grain to ruminants (cattle and sheep)?
- 3. What grains do you feed your monogastrics (pigs and poultry)?
- 4. At what age, weight, and level of finish are your cattle harvested?
- 5. How do you manage quality assurance of X (whatever product you buy)? What is your guarantee?
- 6. What policies and procedures do you use to ensure animal welfare?
- 7. What makes your farm a good place for your employees to work?
- 8. What are you doing to restore your environment to what it was before it was farmed?

Animals, People & - Environment

Health, Safety, &

Quality of Food



Alex Miller <u>alex@lickskillet.farm</u> 865/387-5106 800 Lick Skillet Lane, New Market TN 37820