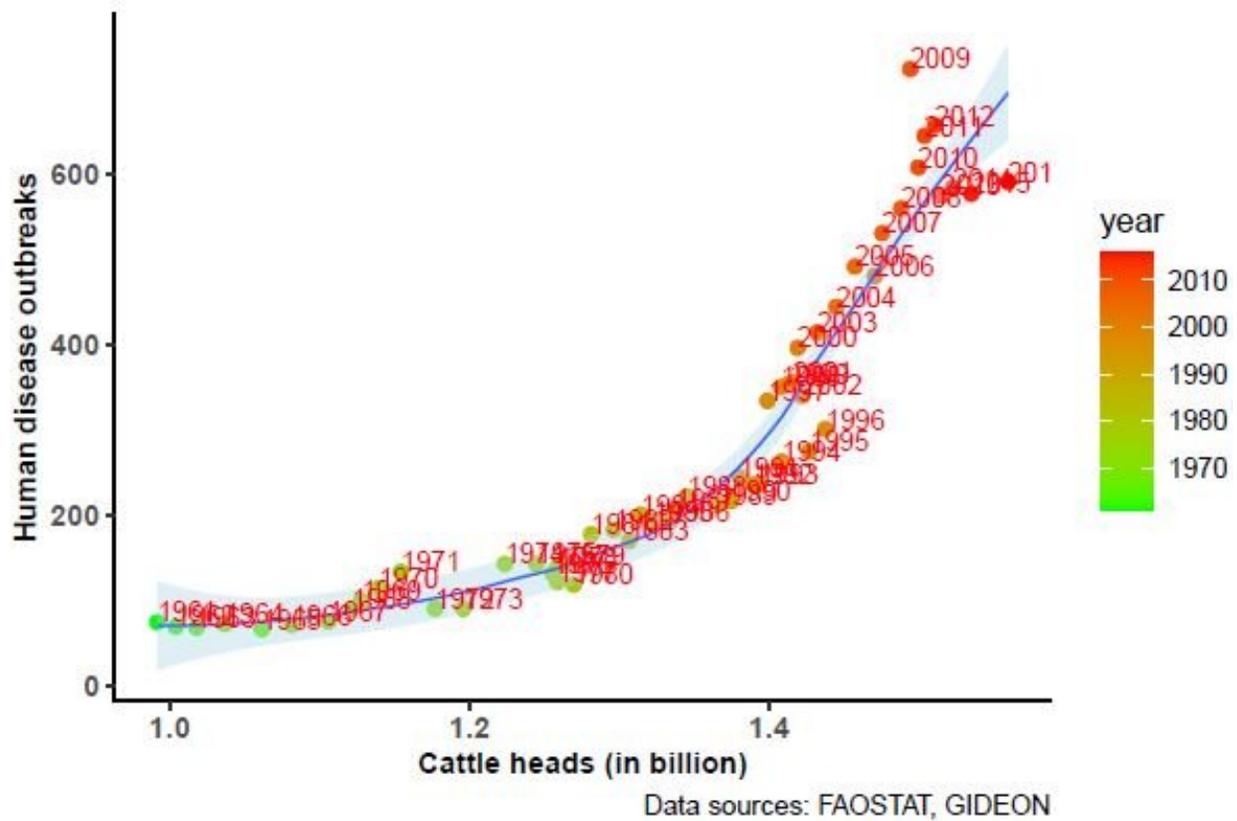


Livestock expansion is a factor in global pandemics

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The number of epidemics of infectious diseases affecting humans is positively associated with global livestock increases from the beginning of the 1960s until 2019. Credit: Serge Morand/Biological Conservation

The growth of global livestock farming is a threat to our biodiversity and

also increases the health risks to both humans and domesticated animals. The patterns that link them are at the heart of a study published in *Biological Conservation* by a scientist from the Institute of Evolution Sciences of Montpellier (ISEM—CNRS/Université de Montpellier/IRD/EPHE) and the French Agricultural Research Center for International Development's (CIRAD) ASTRE laboratory.

Research has shown a global increase in the emergence of infectious diseases and epidemics, an accelerated loss of [biodiversity](#) and a marked increase in the breeding of domesticated animals. This subject was brought back to the fore by the COVID-19 outbreak and a new study in parasite ecology is providing some initial answers to the ongoing question of whether these events are connected. Its goal was to trace the global patterns of biodiversity and infectious diseases both spatially and temporally.

To achieve this, the researcher cross referenced various open databases on human and animal health, livestock expansion and biodiversity loss. An initial analysis showed that the number of epidemics identified in humans in each country increased in correlation with local biodiversity loss (16,994 epidemics caused by 254 infectious diseases between 1960-2019). The emergence of epidemics is a worrying sign for the future of species conservation as it could well signal biodiversity's march towards extinction. The relation between the number of endangered species and the number of epidemics first increases, then peaks, before finally declining. However, the risk of an [epidemic](#) does not decrease with the disappearance of a species, but on the contrary, is further relayed by the growing number of head of cattle. Data from 2006-2019 confirms this second result placing it at the heart of a potential health risk. Livestock expansion worldwide directly affects wildlife as well as the incidence of epidemics in humans and in domesticated animals.

The study brings up the question of the place of farmed animals and

their increase across the world, which varies according to factors such as human demographics and diet. In order to lower the health risk and protect biodiversity we need to take into account the cultural value of animals to reflect on the place of both wild and domesticated species. Future studies will examine the role played by livestock in pandemics by looking at, on the one hand, the cultivation of vegetable protein needed for feed, which contributes to reduce the space for wild animals, and on the other, on the role of [livestock](#) as an epidemiological bridge between wildlife and humans facilitating the transmission of pathogens.

More information: Serge Morand. Emerging diseases, livestock expansion and biodiversity loss are positively related at global scale, *Biological Conservation* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.biocon.2020.108707](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2020.108707)

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