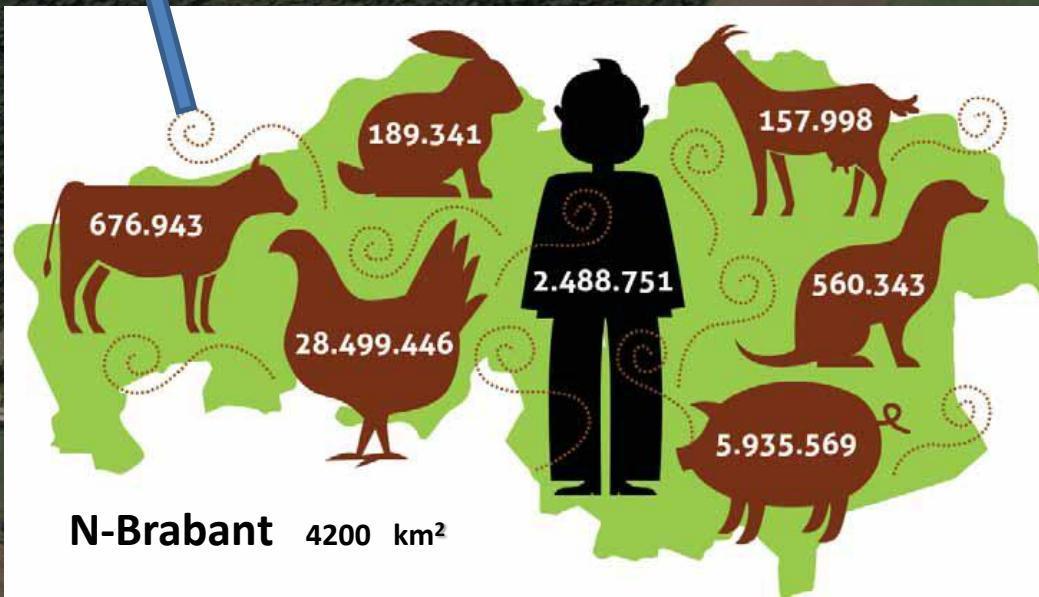
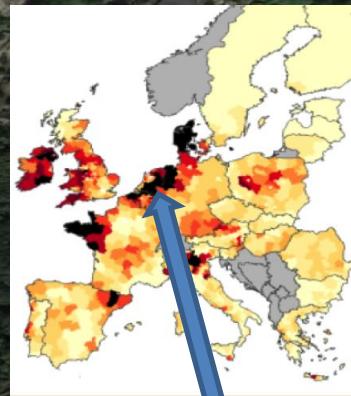


HEALTH related PROBLEMS

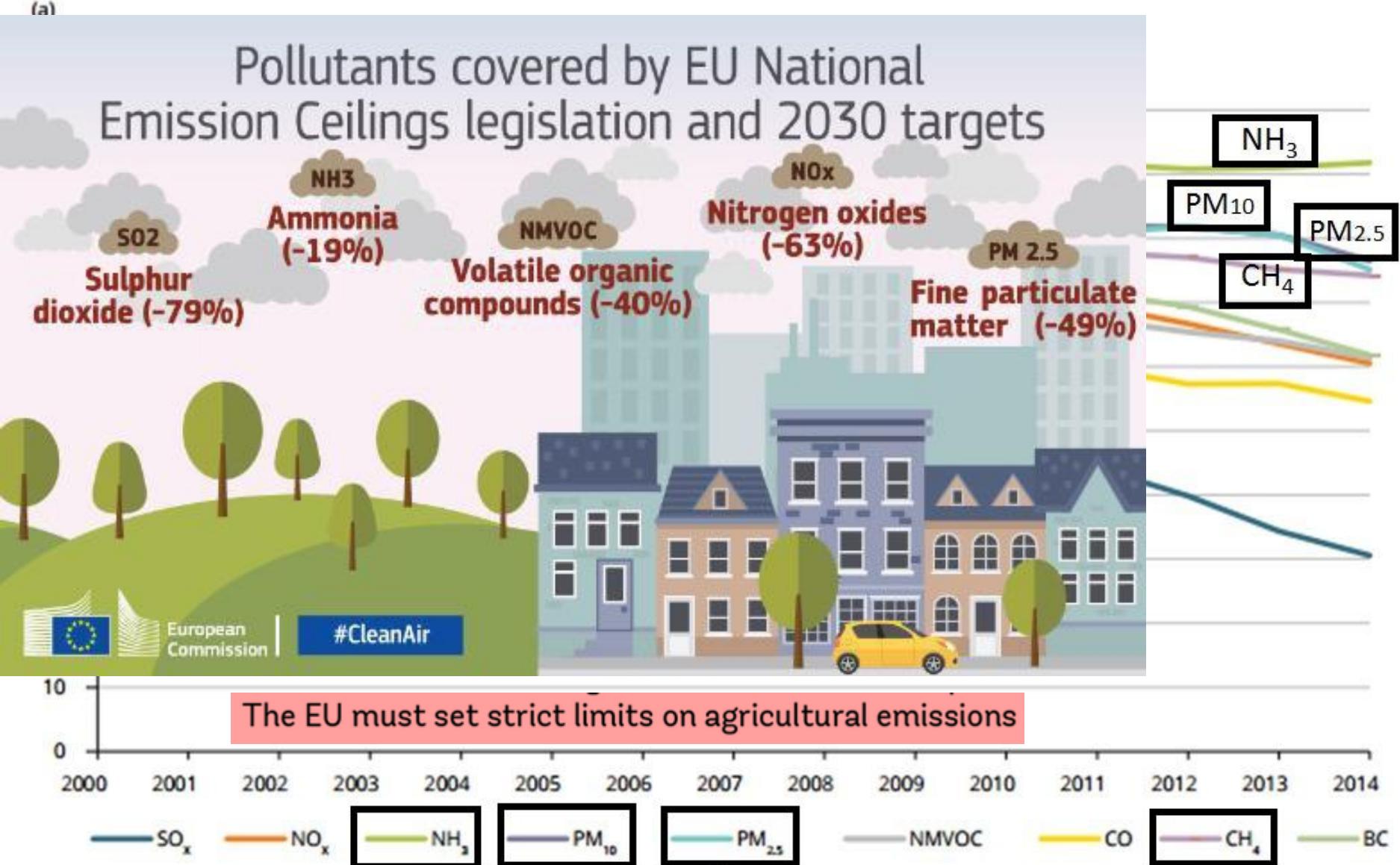
Intensive livestock farming



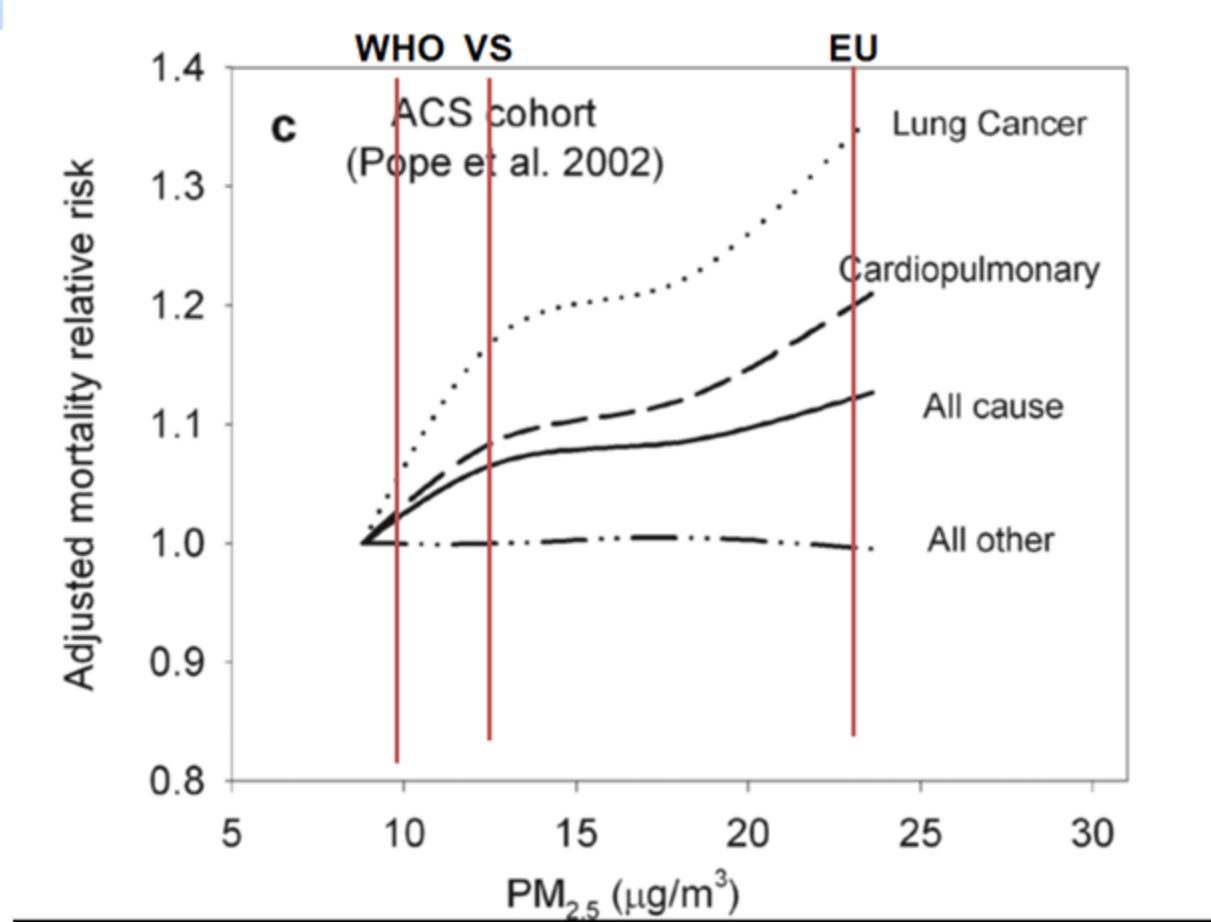
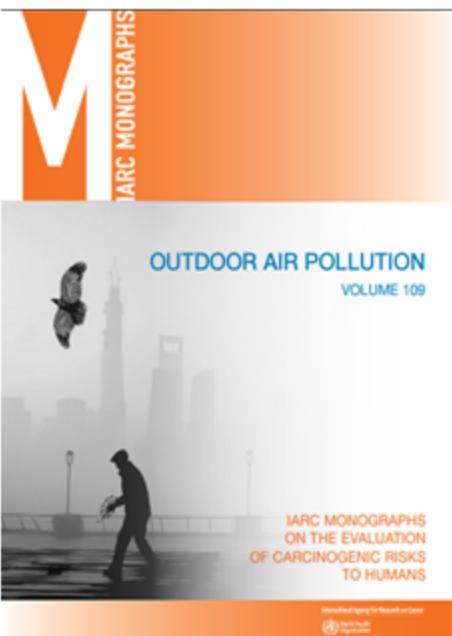
- Ammonia
- PM 2.5
- Antibiotics
- Fungicide
- Zoonosis
- Soil / Air
- ??

Figure 2.1 Development in EU-28 emissions, 2000–2014 (% of 2000 levels):
 SO_x , NO_x , NH_3 , PM_{10} , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, NMVOCs, CO, CH₄ and BC

(a)



Threshold PM_{2.5}



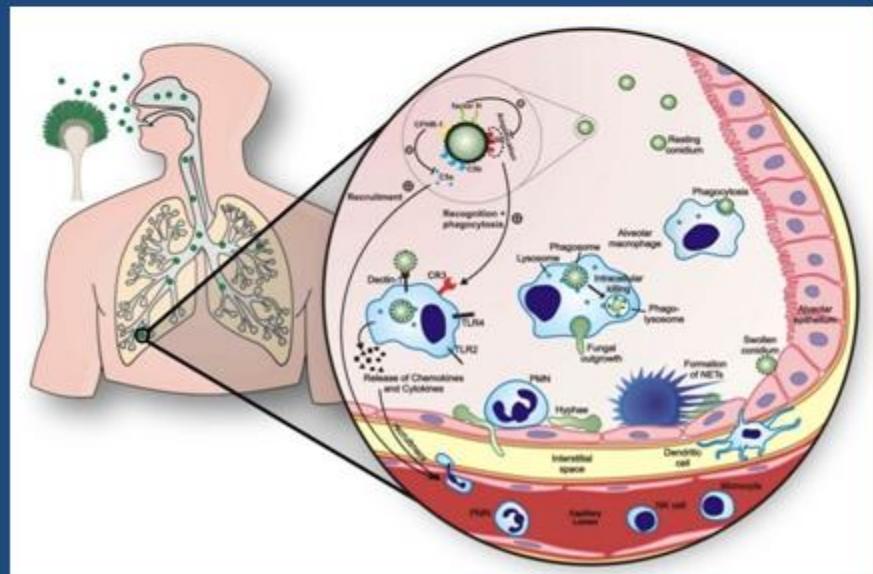
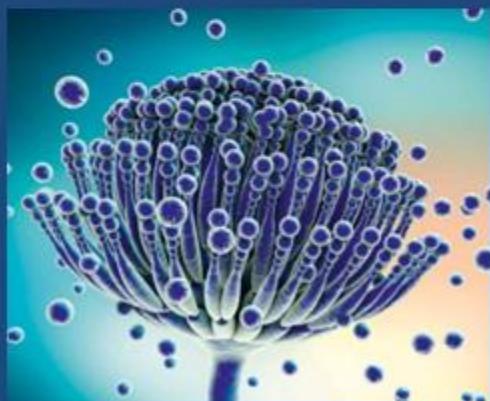
Fungicide



Aspergillus infection (NL) - 200 to 400 annually

- 35 % +

Azole-resistance - 85 to 90 % +





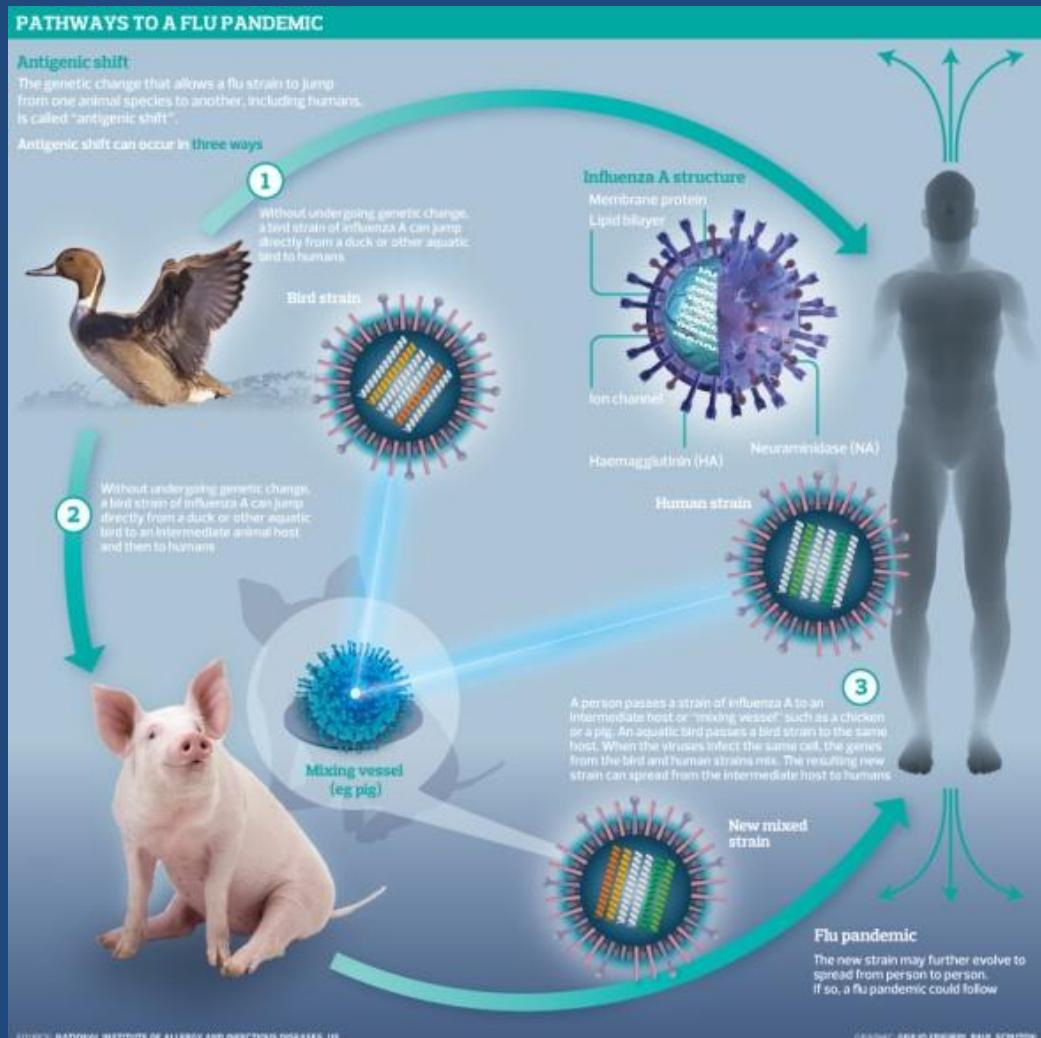
Pig mixing vessel

Influenza A virus

- Swine Flu 1918 H1N1
- Asian flu 1957 H2N2
- Hongkong flu 1968 H3N2
- Mexican flu 2009 H1N1

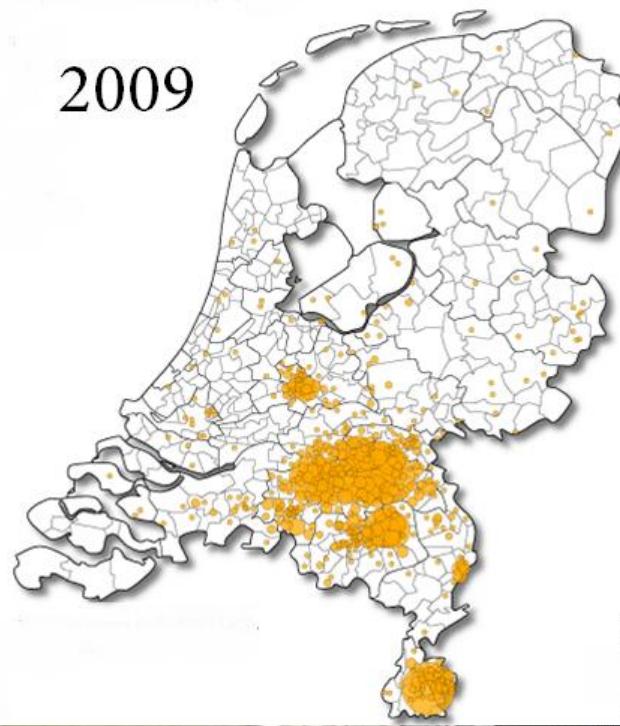
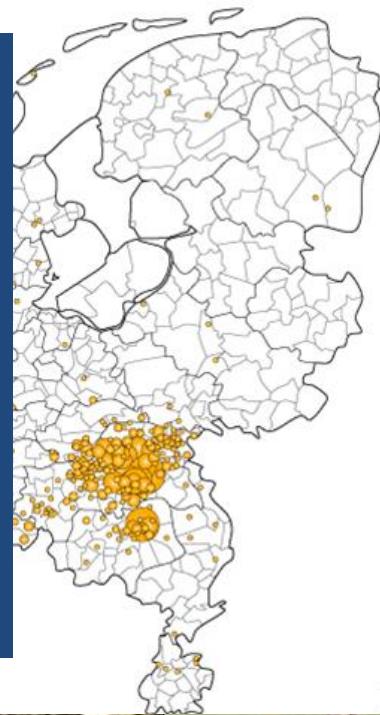
- Bird flu pandemic ?

WHO: calculated risk



Zoonoses Q - Fever

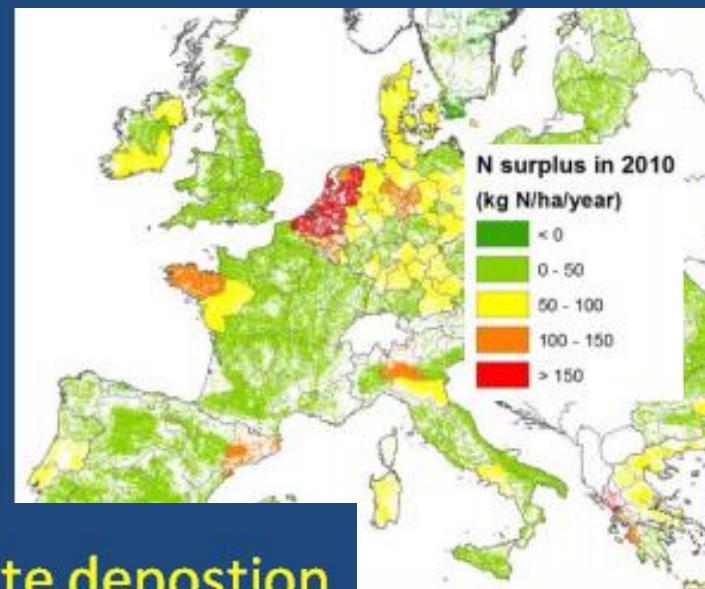
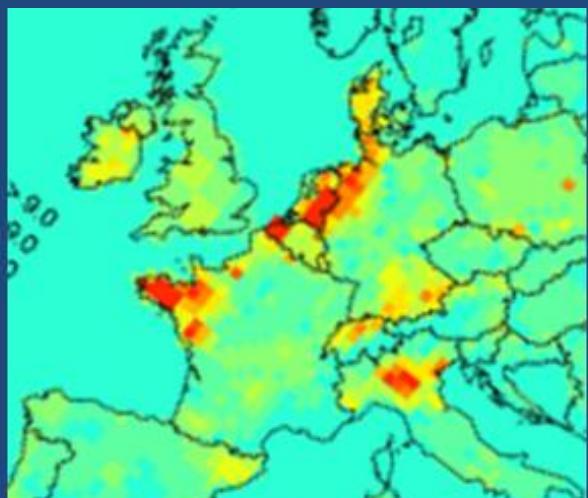
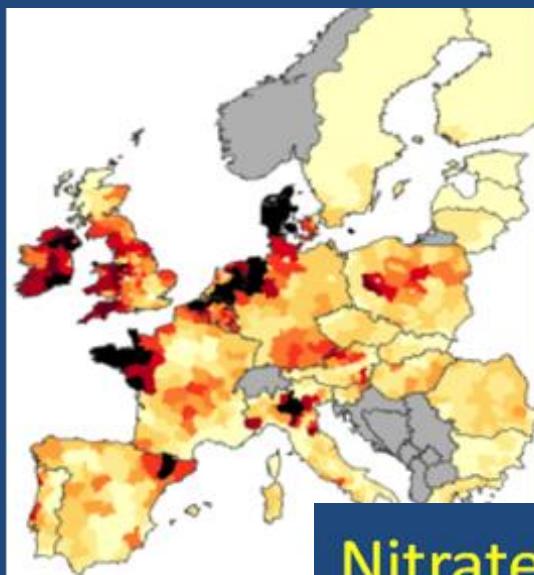
- Coxiella Burnetti
- 40.000 people
- manifestation time
- 400 chronic
- overall mortality 16 %
- chronic fatigue syndrome



Livestock

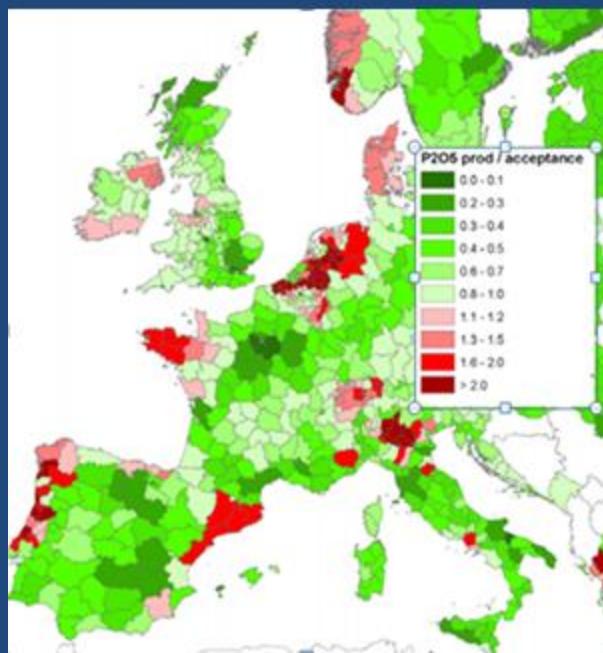
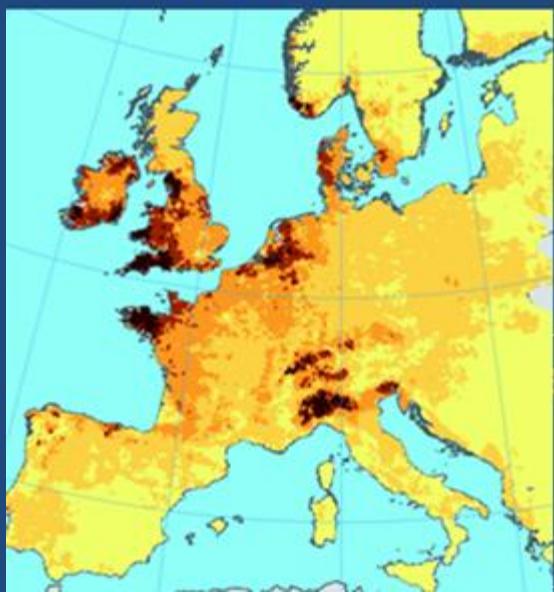
NH₃ emission

Nitrogen surplus



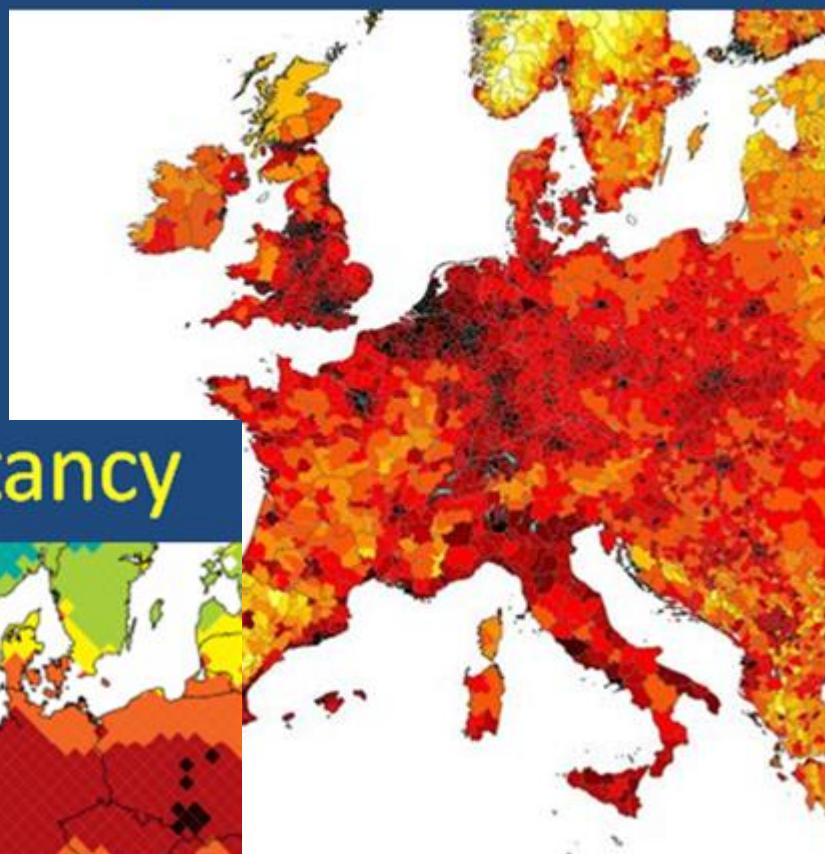
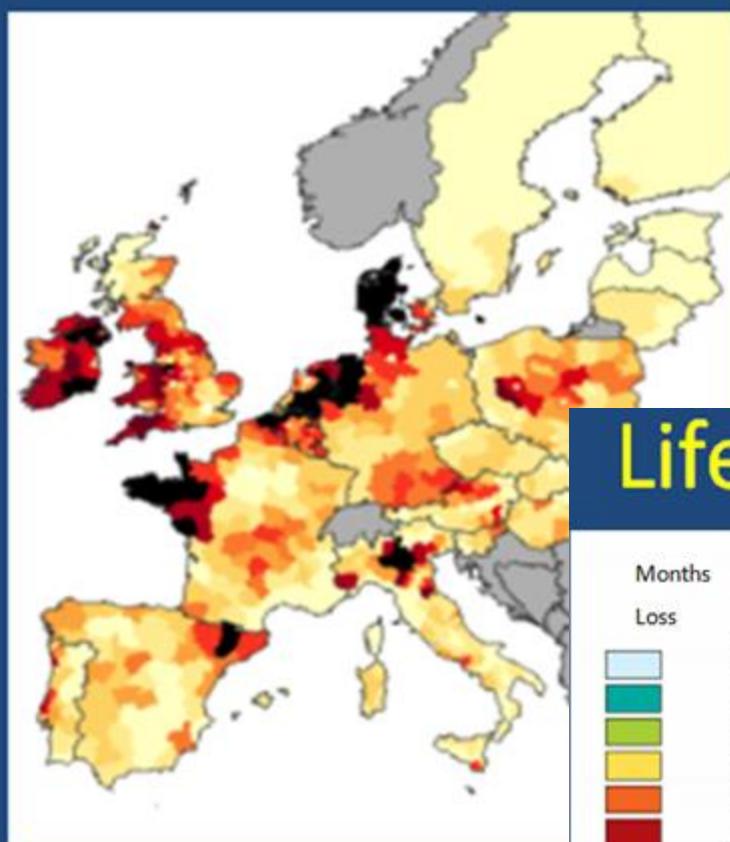
Nitrate pollution
of water

Phosphate deposition

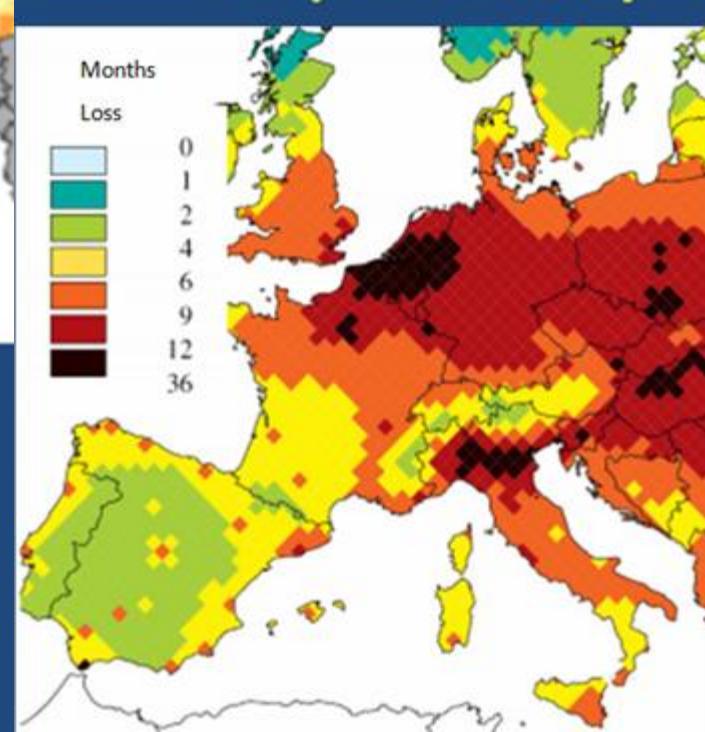


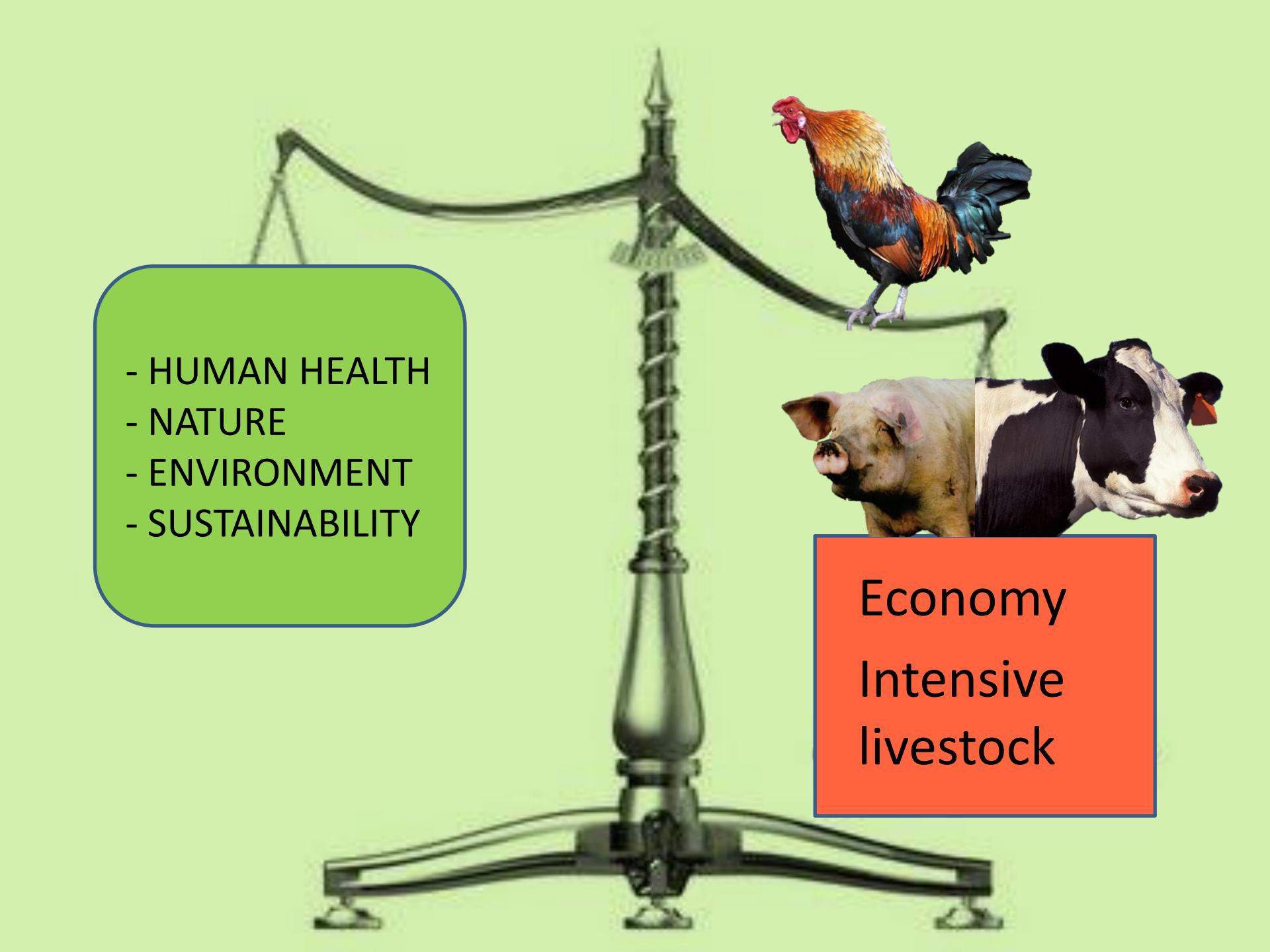
Livestock

Population density



Life expectancy



- 
- A balance scale is shown, symbolizing the comparison between different factors. The left pan is green and contains four black text items. The right pan is orange and contains two images of farm animals.
- HUMAN HEALTH
 - NATURE
 - ENVIRONMENT
 - SUSTAINABILITY

Economy
Intensive
livestock

