

We're pleased to share that Philip's second book Dead Zone : Where the Wild Things Were has now been published in Finland.

Dead Zone was the first book to show how factory farming is a major driver of wildlife declines worldwide

Goodbye wild nature and animals

Intensive agriculture is the last scourge of the human age. Dead Zone tells us what it's done to life.

The sequel to the Farmageddon alarm work Dead Zone tells about what intensive farming and livestock farming do to nature and especially to the animal kingdom. It's not pretty to read. The writer Philip Lymbery is executive director of Compassion in World Farming, an organisation that promotes the welfare of farm animals. His type of writing is apocalyptic non-fiction, which boils down to this: the end will come unless everyone immediately changes their ways. We're on the road to Rachel Carson's green classic Silent Spring (1962) 60 years later. That piece was giving rise to a green movement. Lymbery's criticism of intensive production accompanies the animal welfare movement and veganism and the ethical change in the industrial structure.

SPECIES DISAPPEAR In the last four decades, the number of birds, reptiles, fish, mammals and amphibia has shrunk by half. Two thirds of this is explained by food production. Almost half of the world's usable surface area and most of the fresh water resources are used by agriculture. And it's industrial. Every year, 70 billion farm animals are reared for food in the world, one third of which live on intensive production farms. There they eat crops that could feed billions of hungry people. Agriculture spreads to dwindling forests and animal species disappear. The volume and economic growth of industrial production are intensic. More than half of all food produced in the world is either spoiled, landfilled or fed to capted animals. With the Marshall Plan after the Second World War, American intensive production methods spread to Europe.

MONOCULTURE KILLS "Monocultures, i.e. fields that grow on a single grain, even continue to be as far as the eye can see, destroyed entire landscapes. Birds, bees, butterflies and the insects and plants they used for food began to disappear. Quantitativefertilisers and pesticides replaced traditional natural ways of taking care of soilcondition and keeping problematic bugs in check. Laying hens ended up in cages and pigs ended up in barren cramped pens or narrow fart cages. Broilers began to be processed so fast-growingthat their feet could support theiroversized bodies in need. "It's a harsh story. Feed is a big industrial problem. Today, almost the world's soy crop and a third of the cultivated grain end up as food for intensively sourced animals. That's what would feed four billion people. America and China are being blamed, but the EU and Britain are doing the same: they massively support farming and its unilateralism. The EU spends EUR 50 billion a year on agricultural subsidies. That's 40% of the total budget. There is no food shortage in the world directly. It is a question of the allocation and quality of resources. Much of the world's grain is directed to livestock to grow faster and larger. The book presents its thess from an animal animal. Unilateralisation of agriculture, fertilisers, pesticides and intensive animal production are the reasons why the roof heron belonging to the Polish national birds, the water vole of the Perianglian streams, the bird migratory hawk of the Kings of England, the bumblebee, 'charismatic'

but persecuted wolf that went the way of meadows and flowers, and the sea lizards of the Galápagos Islands, described by Charles Darwin as 'creepy-looking devils of darkness', are the affairs of their own chapters. Let us now highlight a few more well-known cases.

THE increase in the cultivation of ELEPHANT Palm Oil has shrunk the population of sumatran elephants to 2,500 individuals. In addition to frying oil and margarine and ice cream, the oil palm also provides protein-rich food for other animals. Half of the world's palm-core flour is imported into the EU market. The elephants are running out of living space. At the same time, palm kernel flour attracts the transfer of animals from pastures to indoors.

BISON The bison from the Western films have been allowed to give way to livestock and corn on the great plains of the United States. Now a herd of 5,000 individuals lives in Yellowstone Park, while between 30 and 50 million bison roamed the 1,800-lu-vulla prairie. As a result of moving west, the prairie was converted into fields by contract. In the 1930s, state-subsidised maize production accelerated, from which cattle transferred to feeding grounds were fed. The soil was impoverished. And power generation isn't even effective. In beef, the ceiling of nutritional values is highest. Only 3% of the calories fed to livestock go to meat.

SHRIMP The increased amount of nutrients in the seas leads to the growth and death of phytoplankton, which takes oxygen out of the water. Oxygen-free leads to the roof of fish and shrimp. Livelihoods are suffering. The reason is intensive production. The import of maize and soya-lifts into the soil and, through it, large amounts of nitrogen end up in the watercourses with manure and fertilisers. The more meat is eaten, the more fodder corn and fertilizers are needed. Grain harvests increase, but plants use only a small fraction of nitrogen from fertilisers applied to fields. Now there are more than 400 coastal dead zones in the world. The Baltic Sea is the largest of them all. It's almost a dead sea.

RED JUNGLE CHICKEN Genetically developed and energy-growing chickens develop from "Easter trees into grotesque parodies of their ancestors in just a few weeks." Then an excerpt from the chicken horror movie: "The harvester moves through the pitch black hall and tems the birds with him like cabbage heads and then transports them along the conveyor belt to the boxes. They are stacked on 10 floors in the fri of the vehicle combination. They then embark on a journey towards the slaughterhouse, where they are killed, plined, gutted and wrapped in kelp." The world is fed with small monsters. Planetary "chickening" began with the red jungle chicken of the tropics, which was tamed 3,000 years ago by civilization in the Indus Valley. Now its tame shape is the most common bird in the world. A total of 60 billion broiler chickens are produced per year. Nicolas Kristof of the New York Times: "If you torture one bird, you can get arrested. But what if you torture hundreds of thousands of birds throughout their lives? It's an agricultural business."

Jaguar With a population of 200 million, Brazil is a giant of intensive agriculture, destroying nature and animals such as the jaguar. There are an estimated 15 000 left, half of which live in Brazil. The growth of intensive agriculture is at a world record level. Mayans, Inkas and Aztecs worshipped the jaguar as holy, the farmers shoot them when they meet. The agricultural superpower is number one in the world in soy exports and number two as a beef producer. The lungs of the world disappear with the intensive economy, and at the same time the jaguars.

Penguin As a species, the 60 million-year-old penguin is also valued as a symbol. The Journey of the Penguins, Happy Feet and other films have made it a cutely creeping little Chaplin comedian while the penguin, blackened by oil disasters, represents human evil. Behind the icon images is intensive fishing, which takes away the birds' food. Every year, 17 million tonnes of small pelagic fish, such as anchovies, sardines and herring, are taken from the seas. That means an estimated 90 billion individual animals. The quantity is one fifth of the world's fish catch, and much of it ends up as fishmeal, which in Europe and China is referred as raw material for feed for intensive animals.

Man Homo sapiens invented farming 10,000 years ago. That's where the cultures came from. Now everything is on the back of the intensive version of agriculture. 10,000 years ago, there were a million people on earth, now seven billion. Millions of hectares of arable land, saturated with chemicals, have been harnessed to grow feed for 50 billion farm animals crammed into confined shelters. The ability of the ground ball to cope with the increase in demand is at the limit. The protagonist of the evolutionary success story man threatens not only everyone else, but also himself. The Anthropocene, a human age in geological history, is already disappearing from wild nature. Agriculture accelerated population growth – and population growth accelerated agriculture. The ring is mean. The Anthropocene is threatening to end up in collapse.

Animal industry by Finnish

Animal philosopher Elisa Aaltola from the University of Turku sees the same problems as Dead Zone author Philip Lymbery.

"Animal production in Finland has become strongly more effective. Official bodies, such as MTK, have long recommended increasing and measuring farm sizes. We've moved on to higher animal densities. It can be called the animal industry. According to Aaltola, all industrial animal production causes harm to animals.

"Its own chapter is broiler production, in which huge numbers of animals are put in one hall in a way that causes severe stress to a species of bird specialising in small flocks. Do you have a choice?

"If the size of animal farms were reduced and animal conditions improved, the cost of production would be higher. Animal products would be eaten less frequently or not at all.

"At the same time, Finnish plant food could be developed further. In the future, food production will probably change drastically," Aaltola concludes, referring to artificial meat development projects.

Finns would do well to keep up with this – for the sake of animals, humans and the environment.

Baltic Sea of Sorrow

Senior Researcher Seppo Knuuttila from the Finnish Environment Institute will be responsible for whether the Baltic Sea is really the largest oxygen-1000 sea area in the world.

"Yes, when we are talking mainly about the oxygen-freeness caused by nutrient loads of human origin. The extent of the oxygen-free bottom of the Baltic Sea is approximately 70,000 square kilometres. The Baltic Sea is permanently layered in terms of salinity. This exposes deep water to

oxygen depleting. The low-salt oxygen water in the surface layer does not mix with saltier deep water. In addition, the water mass of the entire sea changes slowly. Thirdly, the sea has long been heavily burdened by nutrient emissions from land in the catchment area, industry and agriculture.

Although as a result of the reduction in nutrient loads from wastewater, the total nutrient load in the Baltic Sea has decreased, the state of the sea is slowly improving.

Then what can be done?

"The nutrient load reduction targets set by HELCOM, the Baltic Sea Conservation Commission, have not yet been met. It should still be possible to reduce the phosphorus load by about a third of the current level. This requires lowering the nutrient load on food production. Global warming is causing additional damage. Oxygen-consuming decons dispersion functions accelerate in warmth.