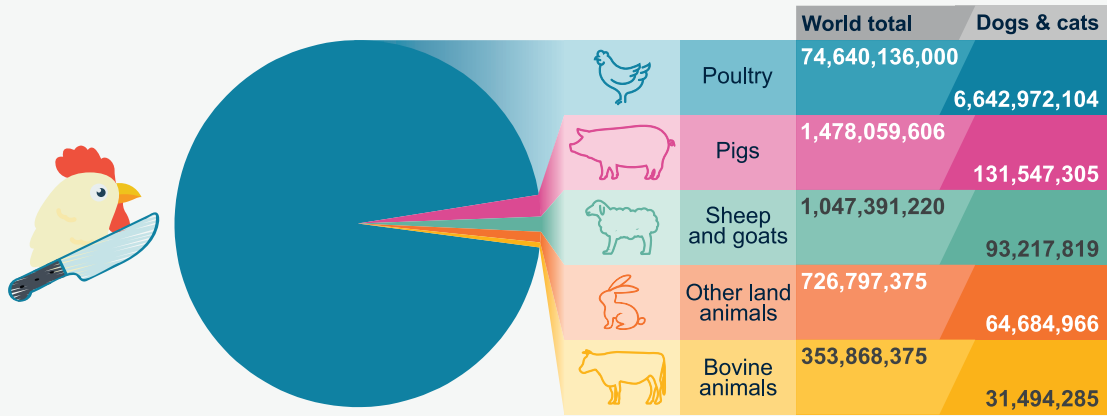


Benefits for environmental sustainability of vegan diets for dogs, cats and people*

Number of terrestrial animals killed for food in 2018, globally, used within the diets of dogs, cats and humans:

78,246,252,576



If in excess of just 1% of overall consumption – as appears likely, this would equate to billions of aquatic animals being consumed within dog and cat food annually, in the US alone.



Consumption of average livestock animals globally:

Full transition to nutritionally-sound vegan diets would spare from slaughter the following numbers of terrestrial livestock animals annually globally (billions):



Dogs
7.7%



Cats
1.2%



Humans
91.1%



Dogs
6.0



Cats
0.9



Humans
71.3

As well as **billions of aquatic animals saved** in all dietary groups



Greenhouse gases (GHG) reduced globally (in Gt CO₂-equivalents)

Such diets would reduce GHGs by amounts **greater than all GHG emissions** from the following nations:

Dogs
0.57



UK

Cats
0.09



New Zealand

Humans
4.13



Entire EU



Land saved globally in billion hectares (ha)

If implemented globally, nutritionally-sound vegan diets would free up **land larger** than the following nations:

Dogs
0.26



Mexico

Cats
0.04



Germany

Humans
2.36



Russia + India



Freshwater saved globally (Gm³)

Such diets would save freshwater volumes **greater than all renewable freshwater** in the following nations:

Dogs
7.75



Denmark

Cats
1.24



Jordan

Humans
42.47



Cuba

Additional people who could be fed (millions)

Additional people who could be fed using food energy savings associated with vegan diets exceeded the 2018 human populations of the following nations:

Dogs
449.1



Entire EU

Cats
69.7



UK

Humans
5,313.6

Every nation or region on Earth

* Results for all estimates are conservative

All the global estimations relate to livestock consumed by dogs, cats and people, in 2018

Source: Knight A (2023). The relative benefits for environmental sustainability of vegan diets for dogs, cats and people. PLoS ONE 18(10): e0291791. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0291791>

