



Mickey and Rooney
May 15, 2021
age 3 weeks



Mickey and Rooney
June 24, 2021
age 8 weeks



Thousands of ducks live in crowded and dirty conditions inside a massive barn on a Czech factory duck farm.

Czechia, 2019. Lukas Vincour / Zvirata Nejime / We Animals Media



Thousands of young ducks stand inside a barn on a Czech factory duck breeding farm.

Czechia, 2022. Lukas Vincour / Zvirata Nejime / We Animals Media



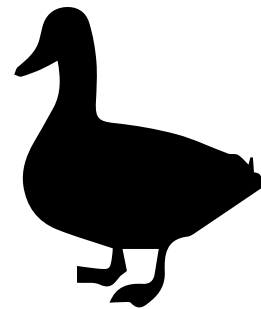
Mulard ducks, mature enough for force-feeding, stand inside small bare group enclosures inside foie gras production farm.

Undisclosed location, Sort-en-Chalosse, France, 2023. Pierre Parcoeur / We Animals Media

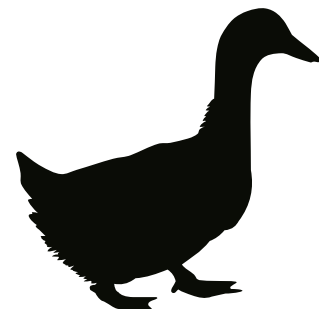
INDUSTRY VS NATURAL LIFESPANS



Ducks raised for meat:
7 weeks

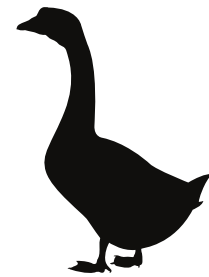


Ducks raised for eggs:
1.5 years.

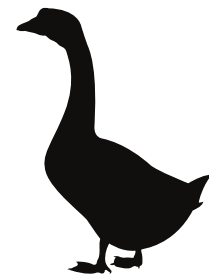


Average Duck Life Expectancy:
10 years

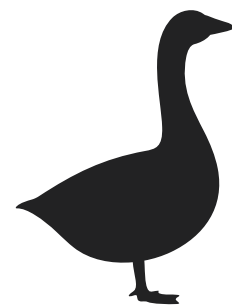
INDUSTRY VS NATURAL LIFESPANS



Geese raised for meat:
15 weeks



Geese raised for down:
15 weeks



Average Goose Life Expectancy:
15 years



“Old” Kitty City



Photos taken during a Pasado's Safe Haven rescue at a hoarding case.



Photos taken during a Pasado's Safe Haven rescue at a hoarding case.



Griffin cat:

Before photos taken at Pasado's Safe Haven after rescue.



Griffin: Before and After



Tallulah turkey, photographed during her rescue, is covered in mud and feces from her dirty, crowded living conditions.

Photographed March 2018



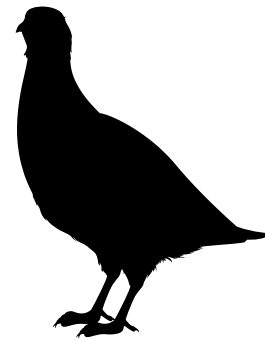
BEFORE

AFTER

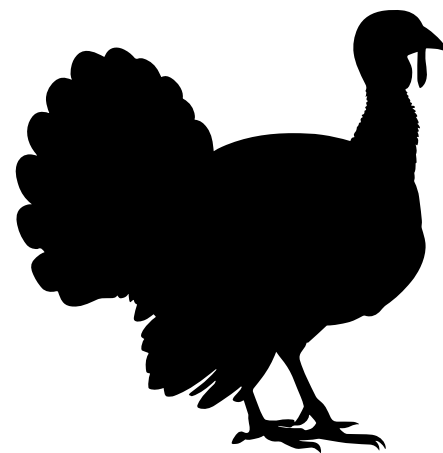


Tallulah: Before and After

INDUSTRY VS NATURAL LIFESPANS



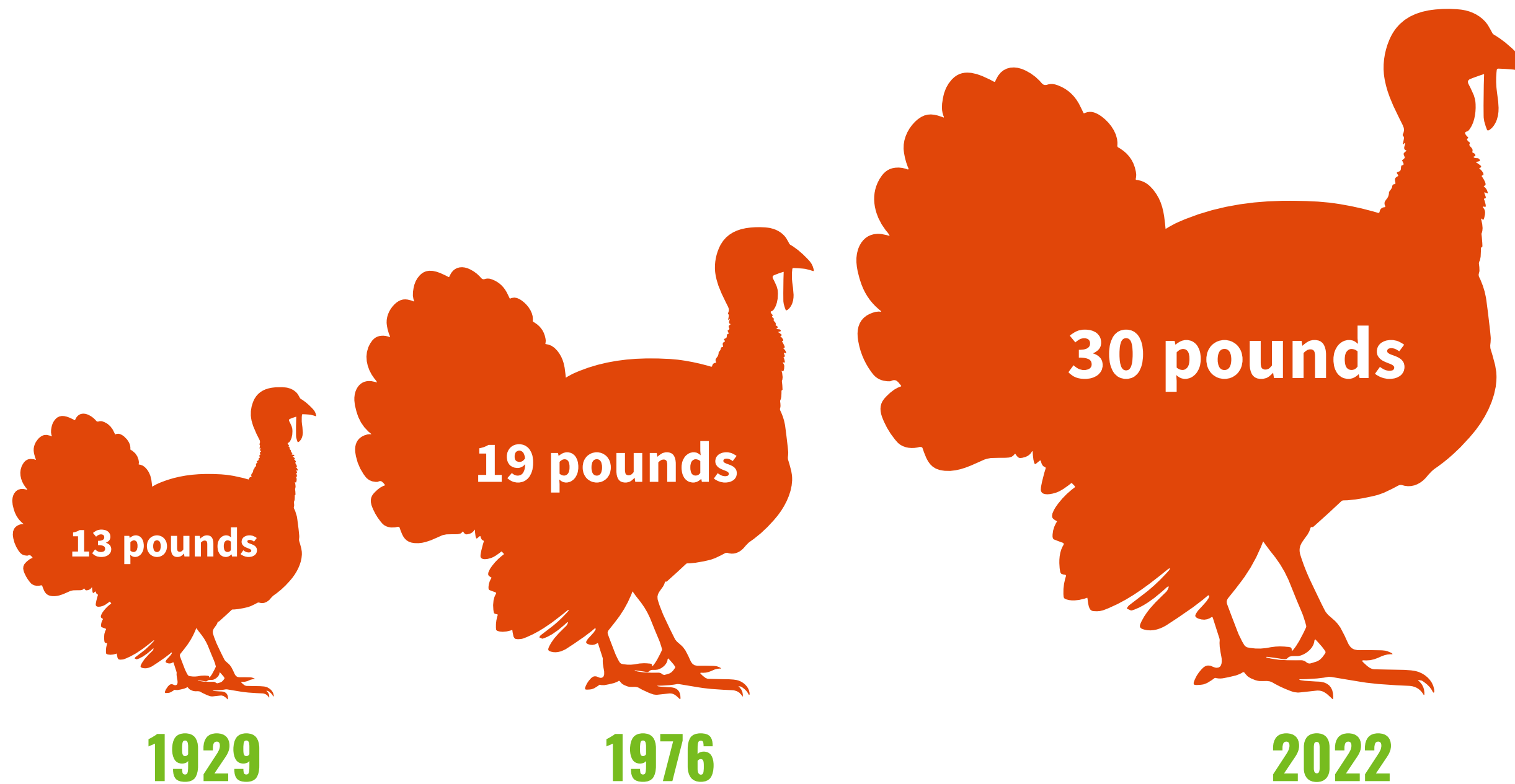
Turkey raised for meat:
5 months



Average Turkey Life Expectancy:
10 years

UNNATURAL GROWTH

Average weight of **domestic turkeys** at approximately 16 weeks of age.





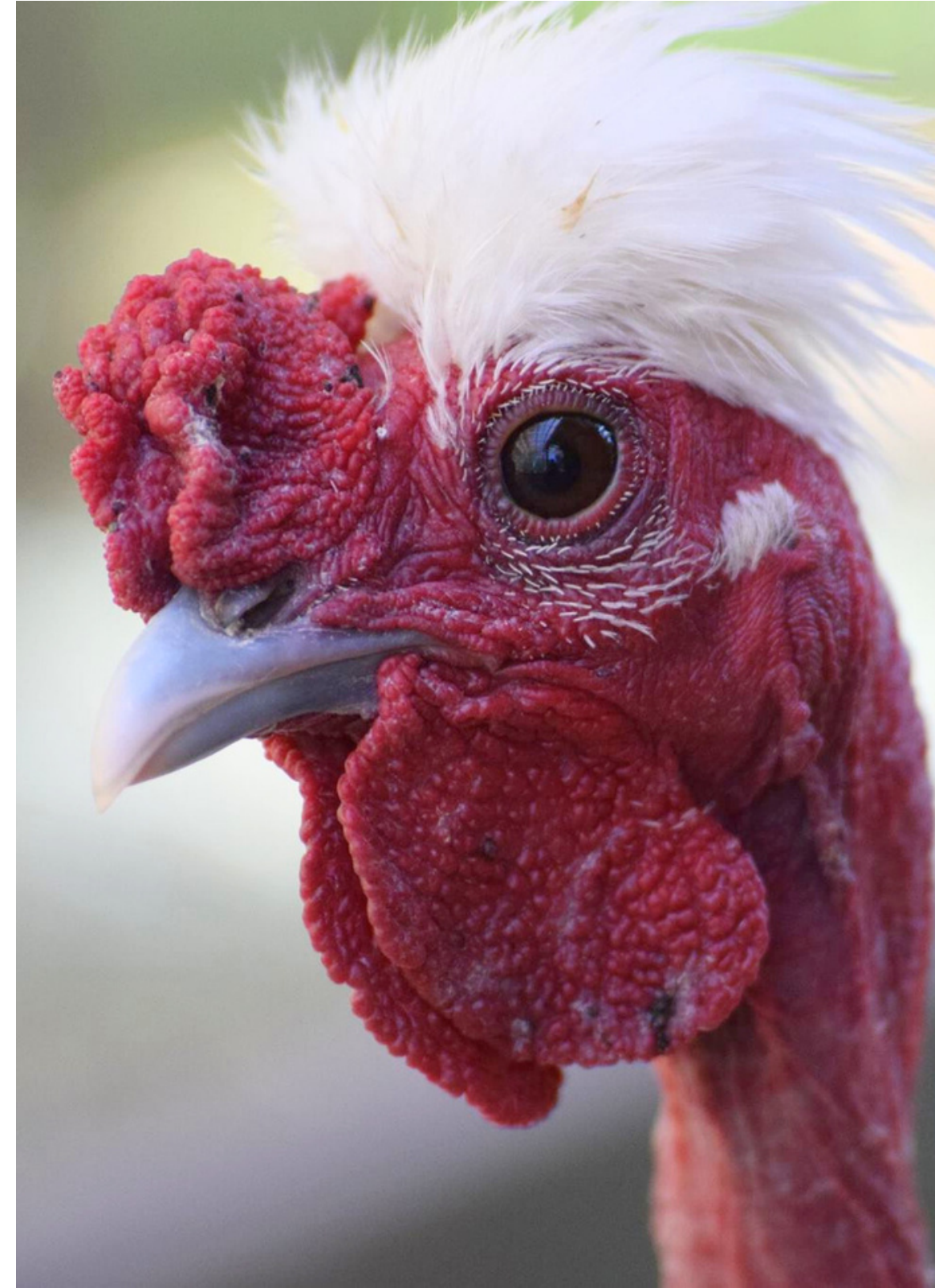
Dog Towne "Pod"



Dog Towne Personal Room



Dog Towne Personal Yard



Chickens: Docked vs. Undocked Beaks



Chicks raised for meat stand crowded together on the barn floor of a small, family-run, free-range organic chicken farm.

Spain, 2010. Jo-Anne McArthur / Animal Equality / We Animals Media



A hen used for egg production looks through the vertical bars of an old and obsolete style of battery cage. Countless hens live here, crowded inside long rows of such cages.

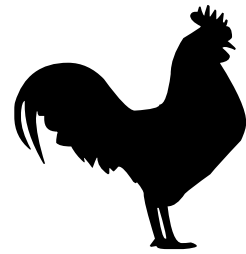
Quebec, Canada, 2020. Existence / We Animals Media



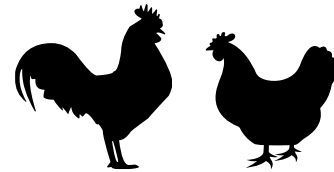
Crowded hens used for egg production stare out through the vertical bars of a dirty and obsolete style of battery cage.

Quebec, Canada, 2020. Existence / We Animals Media

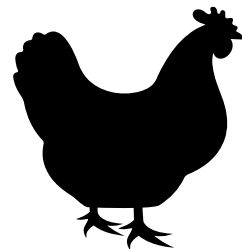
INDUSTRY VS NATURAL LIFESPANS



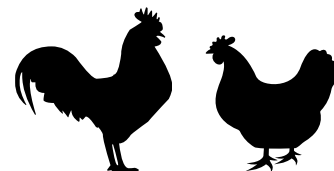
Roosters in the egg industry:
1 day.



Chickens in meat industry:
6 weeks



Hens in the egg industry:
1.5 years.

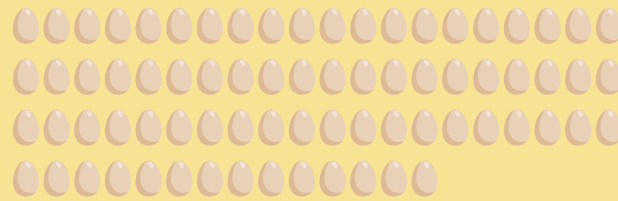
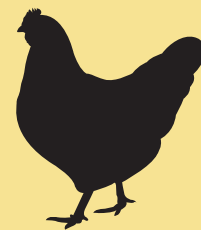


Average Chicken Life Expectancy:
10 years

UNNATURAL PRODUCTION

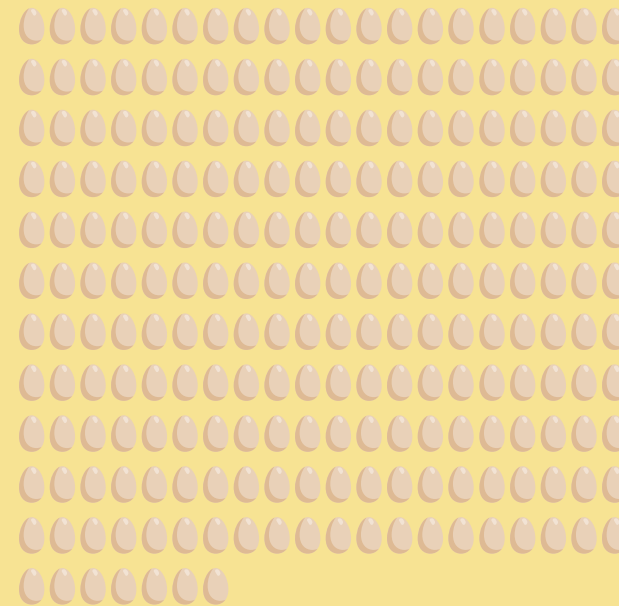
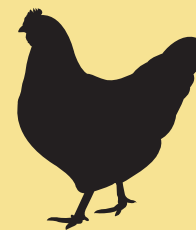
Average yearly number of **eggs produced per laying hen** in US egg farms.

1925



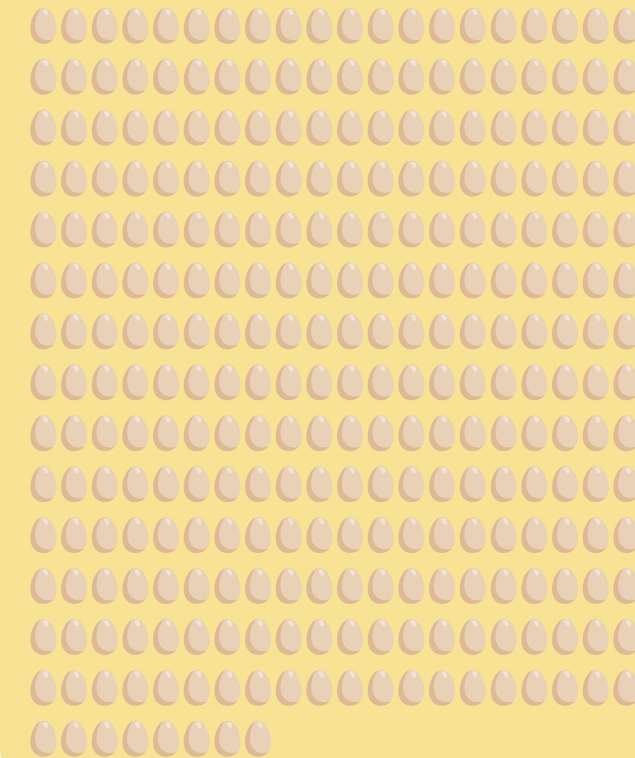
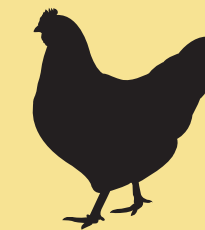
74 eggs per year

1973



227 eggs per year

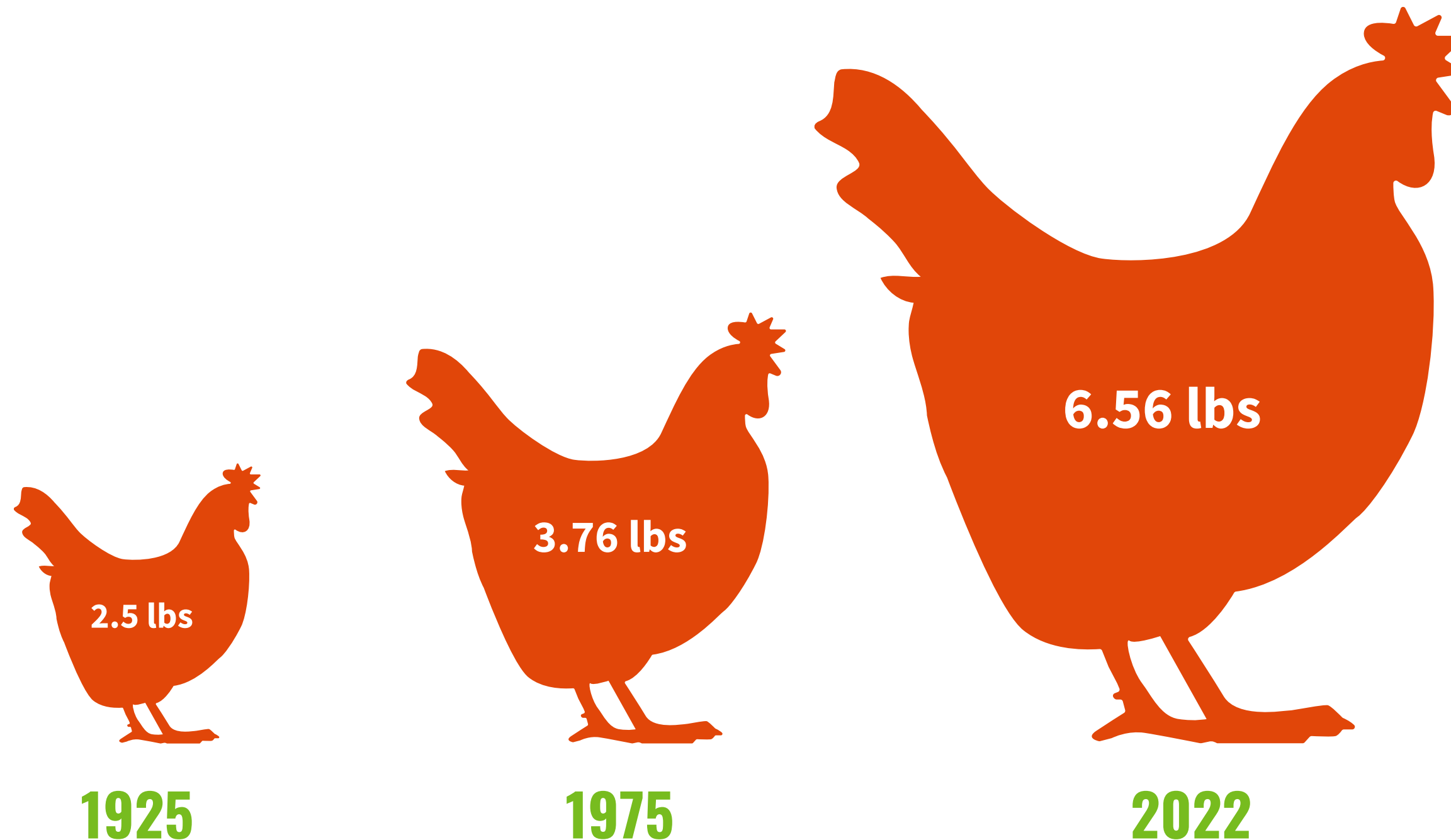
2023



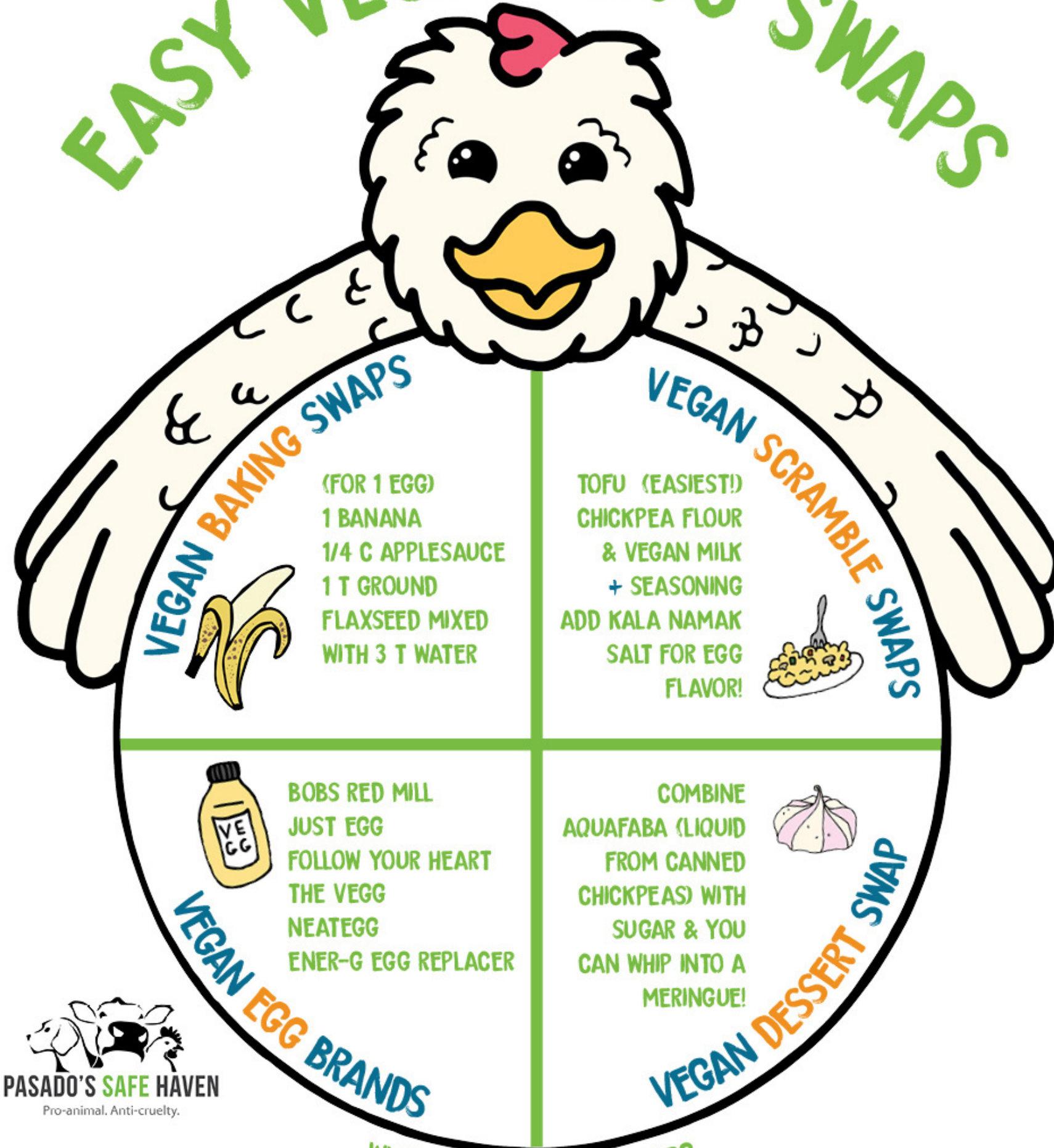
288 eggs per year

UNNATURAL GROWTH

Average weight of **domestic chickens** at age of slaughter.



EASY VEGAN EGG SWAPS





Hope: Before and After



Cow Families: Baby Journey & Aunt Belle



A cow inside a large dairy farm. The cows do not go outside.

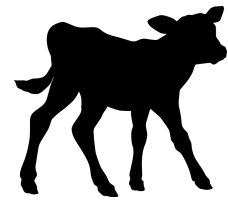
Quebec, Canada, 2022. Jo-Anne McArthur / We Animals Media



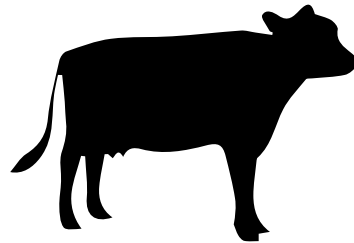
A young segregated calf licks a bucket that hangs on the outside of their individual pen on a Polish dairy farm.

Poland, 2017. Andrew Skowron / We Animals Media

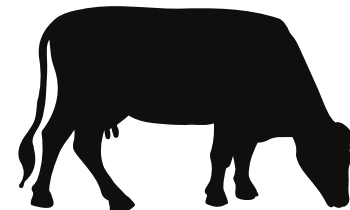
INDUSTRY VS NATURAL LIFESPANS



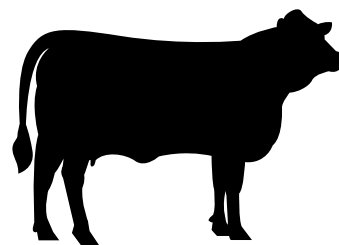
Calves raised for veal:
16 weeks



Cows in the beef industry:
1.5 years



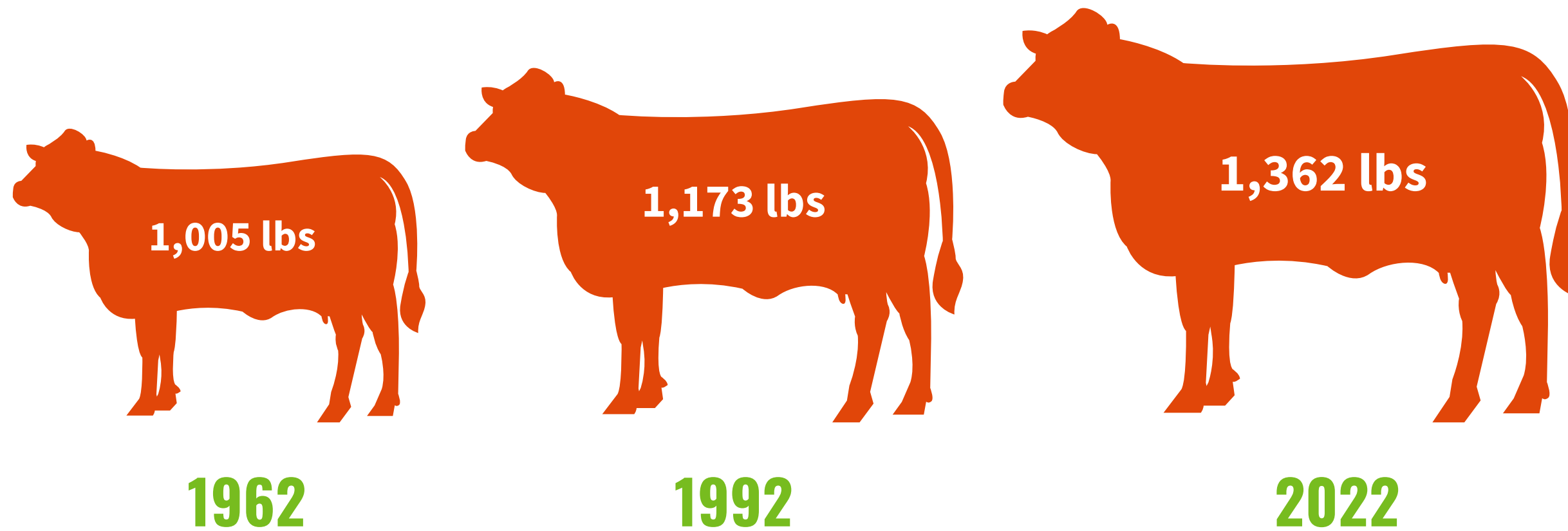
Cows in the dairy industry:
5 years.



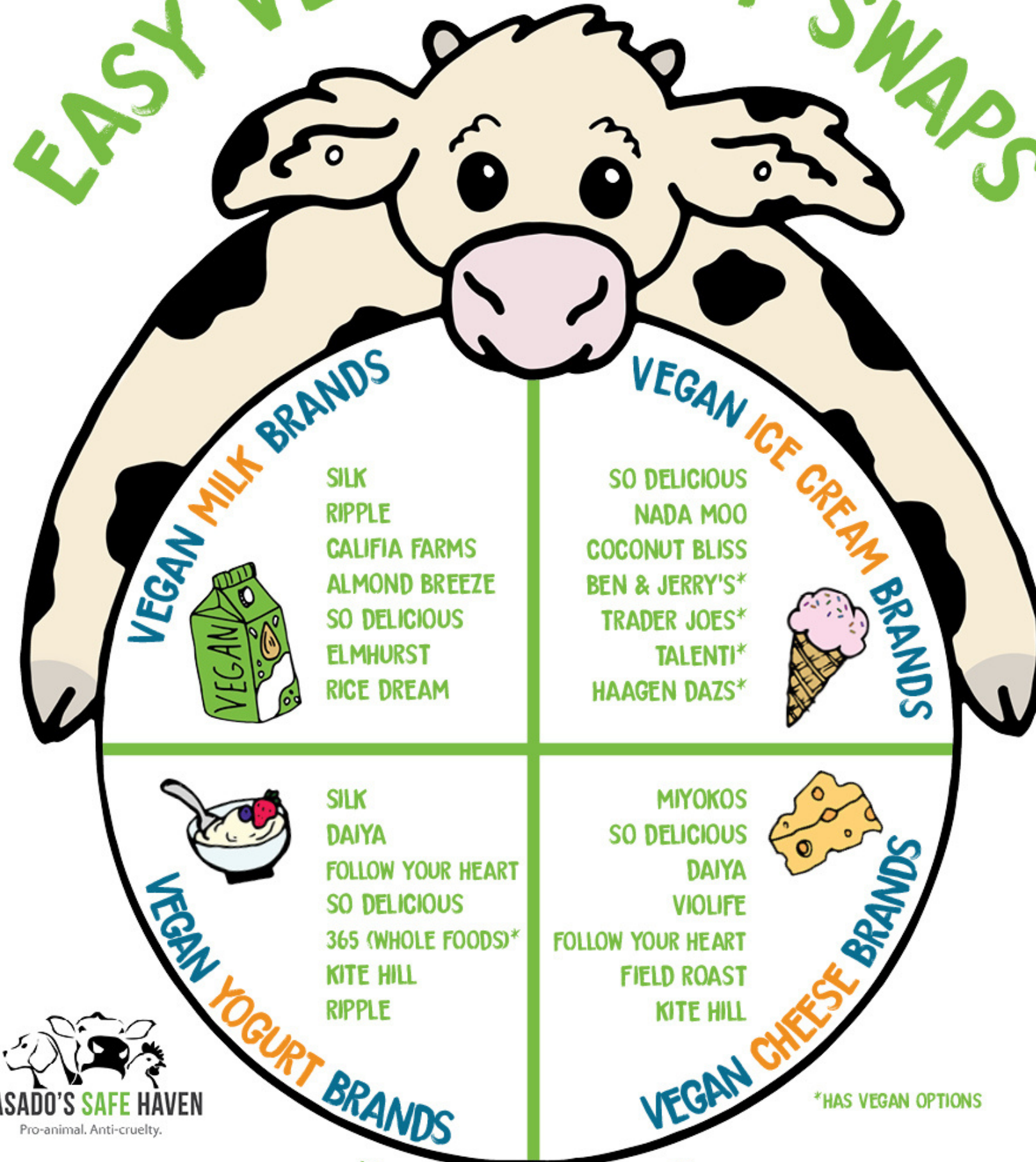
Average Cow Life Expectancy:
20 years

UNNATURAL GROWTH

Average weight at slaughter of **cows raised for beef.**

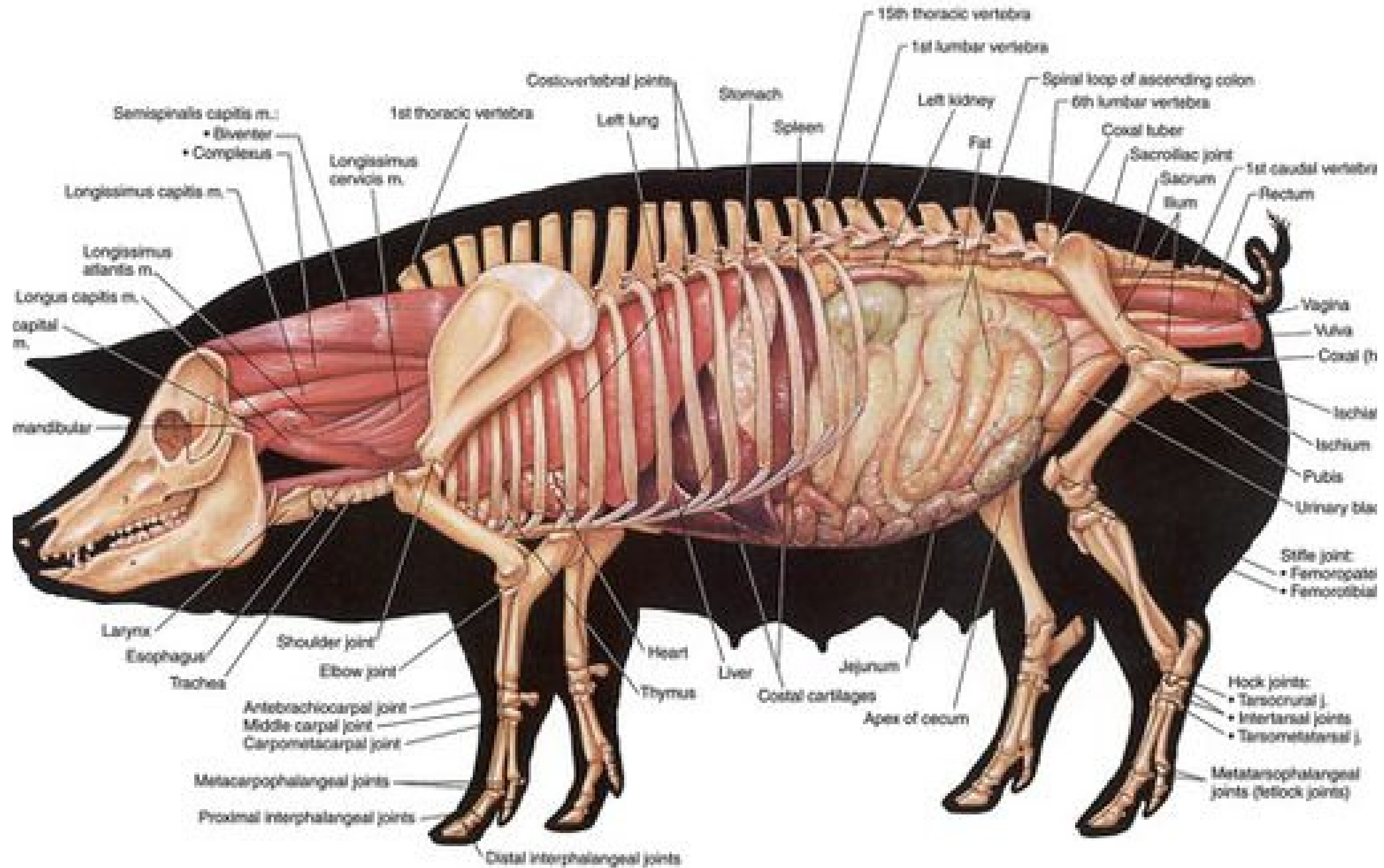


EASY VEGAN DAIRY SWAPS





Rose: Before Rescue



Pig Anatomy



Weaned piglets stand crowded inside a barren pen at a large pig farm. In such facilities, they live on bare grated floors and are offered no enrichment, natural light, or outdoor access.

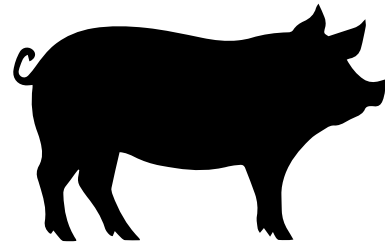
Quebec, Canada, 2022. Jo-Anne McArthur / We Animals Media



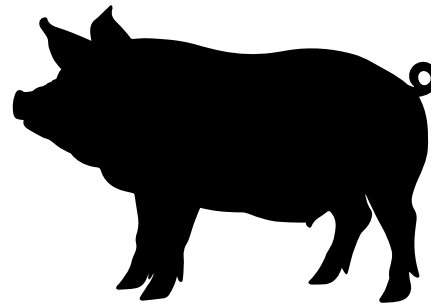
Rows of sows live confined to gestation crates at an industrial pig farm. The bare, concrete-floored enclosures are large enough only for the sows to sit, stand and lie down, but they cannot walk or turn around. A concrete wall is their only view.

Quebec, Canada, 2022. Jo-Anne McArthur / We Animals Media

INDUSTRY VS NATURAL LIFESPANS



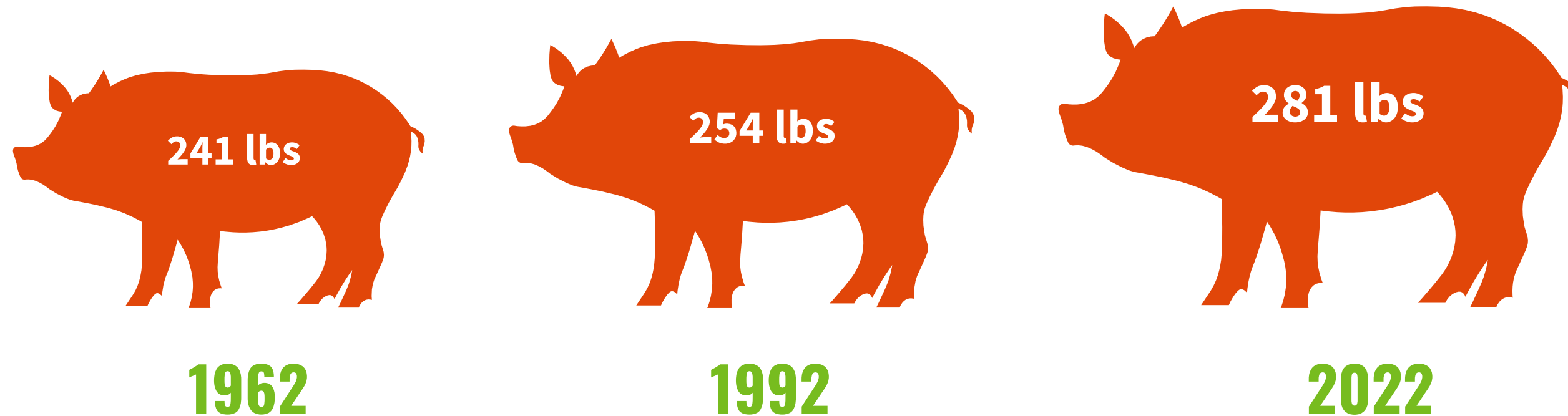
Pigs raised for meat:
5 months



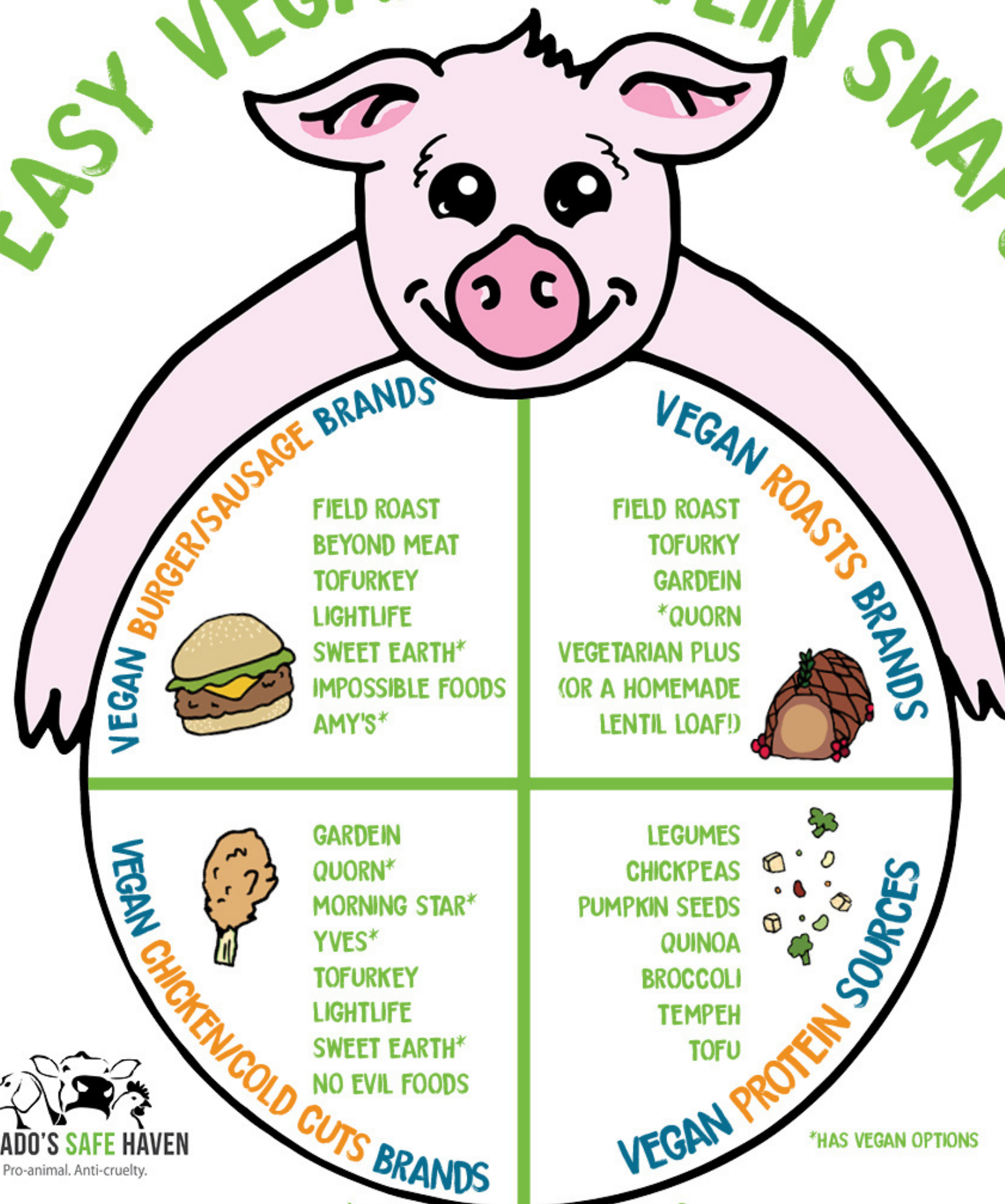
**Average Pig Life Expectancy:
15 years**

UNNATURAL GROWTH

Average weight at slaughter of **pigs raised for pork.**



EASY VEGAN PROTEIN SWAPS





Victor: Before Rescue

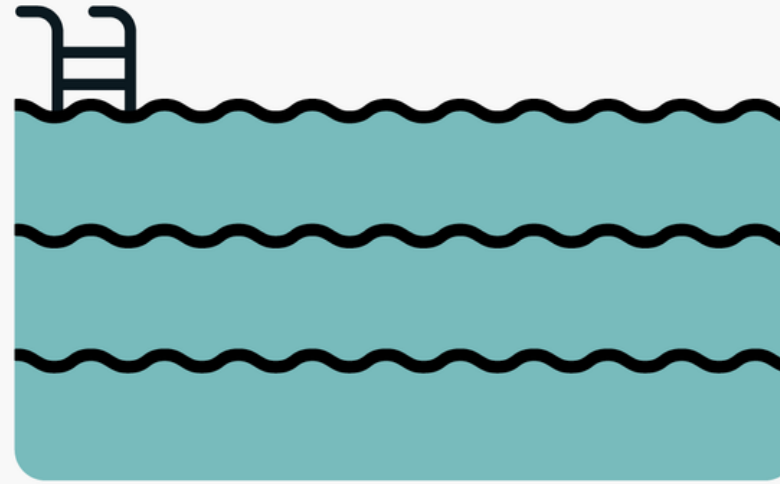


Alphabet Sheep: Before Rescue

A 30% switch to plant proteins by 2030 could...



Offset almost all
aviation emissions



Save 7.5 million
swimming pools worth
of water a year



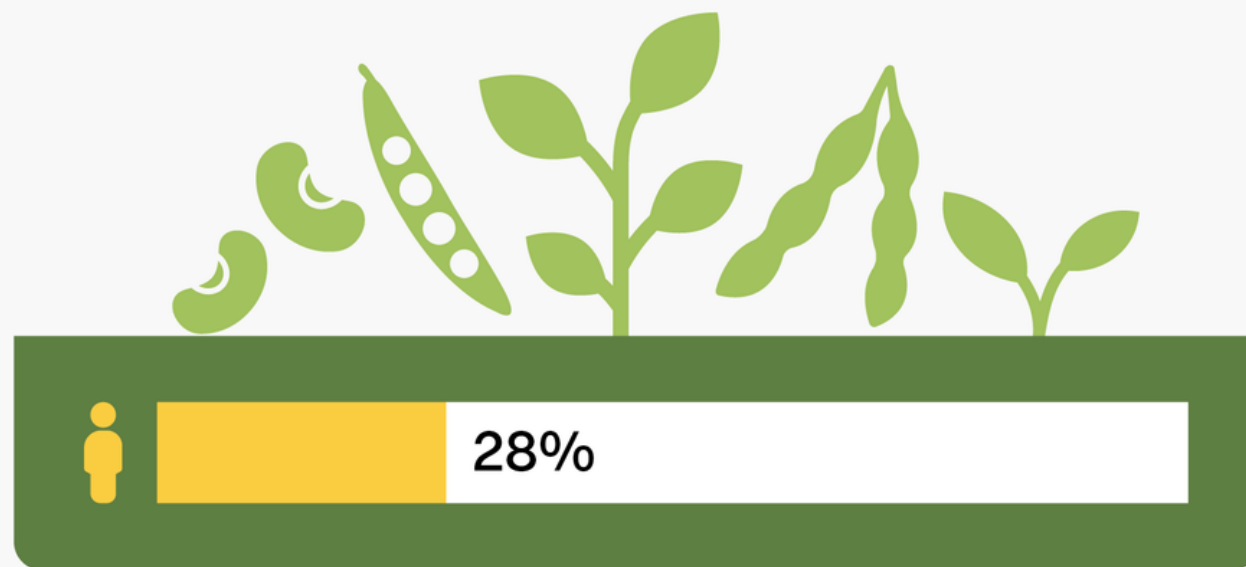
Free up an India-sized
carbon sink

Source: Kuepper, B. (2023): Impacts of a Shift to Plant Proteins

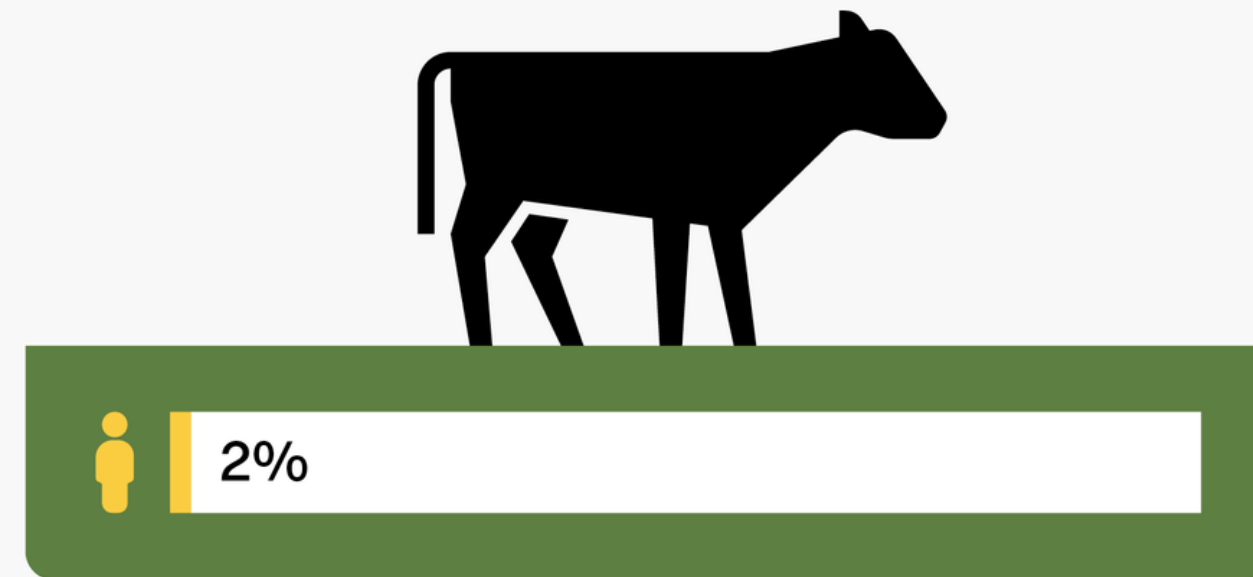
**A relatively small shift from meat to plant proteins
has outsized benefits for climate, nature and water.**

madre brava

The world can produce **14 times more protein** on the same area of land by simply switching from meat to plant alternatives



A mix of beans, peas, oats and soybeans satisfies the protein needs of 28% of the world's population in 2030



Beef satisfies the protein needs of 2% of the world's population in 2030

Source: Kuepper, B. (2023): Impacts of a Shift to Plant Proteins – Effects of a reduced meat production on GHG emissions, land, and water use

madre brava

COMPASSIONATE LABELING ✓

As consumers, we can all make a positive difference for animals - if we know what to look for. Use this guide to identify the labels that will help make your purchases more compassionate.



THE LEAPING BUNNY

This logo is considered the highest standard in cruelty free. Companies that show the leaping bunny logo are required to go a number of audits to prove that they do not test on animals. The leaping bunny is also the only international 'no animal testing' icon.



THE PETA BUNNY

This logo means a company has pledged to PETA that they will not test on animals. Companies must complete a questionnaire and sign a statement of assurance verifying that they do not conduct, commission, or pay for any tests on animals for ingredients, formulations, or finished products and that they pledge not to do so in the future.



CERTIFIED VEGAN

This logo means that the product is vegan, defined as containing no animal ingredients or by-products. The company must also provide signed documents proving they meet the criteria and have paid to use the certified vegan logo.



VEGAN SOCIETY

This logo means that the product and ingredients do not contain any animal product, by-product or derivative and does not involve testing by the manufacturers. Companies need to provide signed written statements by the manufacturer with documents proving they meet the criteria.



WE ALL WANT TO MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICES

The best thing we can do to avoid contributing to the suffering of animals is to reduce or eliminate animal cruelty from our consumer choices. But remember, it's not about being perfect – it's about doing what we can!

WARNING DECEPTIVE LABELING

CAGE FREE
The animal agriculture industry makes the following claims to promote product sales but these labels are loosely defined, unregulated, and even misleading.



Cages may be prohibited but hens are oen still raised in enclosed, windowless warehouses. These enclosures are far from what most would consider ethical, but people are misled by the 'cage free' label. Note: Chickens and turkeys raised for meat (as opposed to eggs) are not usually caged, rendering the label meaningless on those products.



FREE RANGE

A farm needs to demonstrate that the animals have “access to the outdoors” but size, quality, and duration of access to that outdoor space is unregulated. This means that conditions vary greatly and there is no way to know what this label actually means.



ANTIBIOTIC FREE

Use of antibiotics is associated with the confined and unhealthy conditions found in the animal agriculture industry. Lack of antibiotic use does not guarantee better welfare. In fact, it can cause more problems for the animals because they are not treated for the diseases that oen spread in these environments.



HORMONE FREE

Hormones are oen used in the animal agriculture industry to increase the animals' natural production or to make them grow at an unnatural rate—resulting in increased pain and suffering. Many people believe that they avoid this when they purchase food with a “hormone-free” label. However, these claims are meaningless and not approved by the USDA since all animals produce hormones naturally.



GRASS FED

Animals that are 'grass fed' are required to have pasture access during most of their growth, but feedlots, antibiotics, and hormones are allowed in their final months. This label tells us nothing about how the animal was treated—only that they were fed grass.



NATURAL

As defined by the USDA, this term only refers to how meat is processed aer slaughter, not how an animal was raised.



WE ALL WANT TO MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICES

The best thing we can do to avoid contributing to the suffering of animals is to reduce or eliminate animal products from our diets. But remember, it's not about being perfect – it's about doing what we can!

How did we get here?

A History of Factory Farming

9,000 to 8,000 BCE

After the ice age, humans in the Fertile Crescent began planting crops and domesticating wild animals - the ancestors of the sheep, goats, cows, and pigs that we know today. From there, the world saw a shift from hunter-gatherer to agricultural societies.



1492

Following Christopher Columbus' voyage, European colonists brought the people they enslaved, diseases, and farmed animals to the New World. Within decades, the animal species brought in to be used for farming were bred to become populations of millions



18th & 19th centuries

The Americas became more dependent on animal-based farming, requiring extensive use of land. The British Agricultural Revolution also began, bringing the adoption intensive crop rotation systems, making it feasible to feed and produce larger numbers of animals.



16th & 17th centuries

The Industrial Revolution inspired technologies used for mass production, including the industrialization of animal agriculture. Selective breeding of farmed animals started; creating sheep who grow unnaturally long wool, cows who produce more milk, turkeys who grow unnaturally large, etc.



1930's

Use of antibiotics began in the agriculture sector in the US. The ability to drastically reduce the spread of disease in farmed animals led to higher productivity and even greater growth in animal agriculture industry.



1940s to 1960s

As the industry continued to grow in the US, legislation granting federal funds further increased the level of production. Starting with the Agricultural Adjustment Act, agricultural subsidies became disproportionately allocated towards supporting animal agriculture.



The 20th Century

By the end of the century, the annual number of animals killed for food neared 10 billion, with 99% of them raised on factory farms. The influence of factory farming had drastically changed our relationship with our food system, agricultural workers, and the animals.



Today

As more people have become aware of the cruelties and inequities with the animal agriculture industry, organizations and individuals have mobilized to shine a light on the dark realities of industrialized farming and advocate for legal and systemic change.



Visit PasadoSafeHaven.org

References:

National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry
National Geographic
The USDA
National Library of Medicine, National Center for Biotechnology Information
The Smithsonian Institution, Open Access
Everett Collection, shutterstock.com
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