# Article information:

Greenhouse gas emissions of meat products in China: A provincial-level quantification - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0921344922006759?via%3Dihub>

# Article summary:

1. This study quantified the province-level GHG emissions of four major livestock products (beef, mutton, chicken, and pork) in China.

2. Northwestern China had the highest GHG intensity while eastern and central regions had lower values.

3. Shandong was the top emitter while Shanghai had the lowest emissions.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Greenhouse gas emissions of meat products in China: A provincial-level quantification” is a reliable source of information on the GHG emissions of meat products in China. The authors provide a comprehensive overview of the topic, including an analysis of the spatial pattern of meat-related GHG emissions in China and an assessment of the GHG emission hotspots along the meat product production chain. The authors also present their findings in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to understand for readers with varying levels of knowledge on this topic.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering this article as a source of information. First, there is no discussion or analysis regarding possible risks associated with increased meat consumption or production in China, such as animal welfare concerns or environmental degradation due to overgrazing or deforestation for pastureland. Second, there is no mention of alternative sources of protein that could potentially reduce GHG emissions from livestock farming, such as plant-based proteins or insect-based proteins. Finally, there is no discussion about potential policy solutions to reduce GHG emissions from livestock farming in China, such as subsidies for low-carbon farming practices or taxes on high-carbon farming practices.

In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive overview of GHG emissions from meat production in China and presents its findings clearly and concisely. However, it does not address some important points related to this topic that should be considered when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability as a source of information.

# Topics for further research:

* Animal welfare concerns related to meat production
* Environmental impacts of overgrazing
* Deforestation for pastureland
* Plant-based proteins
* Insect-based proteins
* Low-carbon farming subsidies

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/101cceeaea44dba7368f56a9cad045b9>