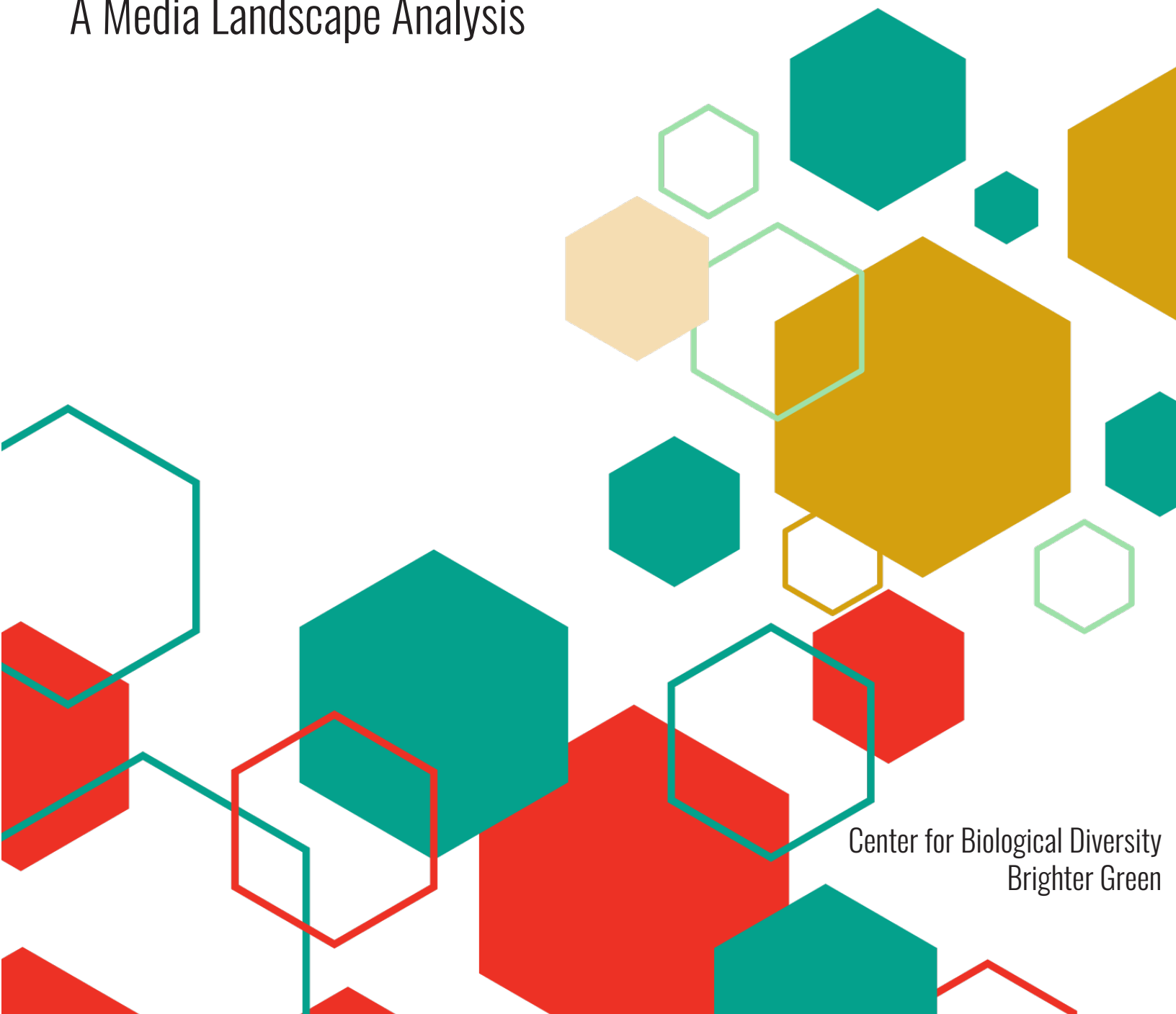


November 2025

Missing Ingredients

How Agriculture and Diet Get Overlooked in Media Coverage of Climate Change

A Media Landscape Analysis



Center for Biological Diversity
Brighter Green



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Executive Summary

Issues relating to animal agriculture, such as industrial meat production and dietary changes, are deeply underrepresented in media coverage of climate change, despite the sector accounting for nearly one-fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions.

To better understand how climate journalism covers these issues, the Center for Biological Diversity and Brighter Green analyzed more than 10,000 articles published in 37 different U.S. media ranging from national to local news outlets over a three-year period from July 2022 through June 2025. We also performed an analysis of the text of more than 8,000 unique articles to determine not only how frequently these issues were covered, but also whether the nature of the coverage addressed the sector's role in the climate crisis.

Key findings

- Meat or animal agriculture appear in just 343 out of 10,696 articles (3%) about climate change over the past three years. Even fewer—just 1%—of articles mentioned dietary changes.
- To accurately reflect the proportion of its responsibility for the greenhouse gas emissions fueling the climate crisis, news media representation of animal agriculture in media coverage would have to increase sixfold.
- Climate change coverage declined overall between 2022 and 2025.

The quantitative analysis presented in this report expands on previous similar research on animal agriculture in climate coverage. A 2025 Sentient Media analysis found animal agriculture mentioned in only 3.8% of 940 articles in 11 outlets reviewed,¹ and a 2025 analysis by food systems organization Madre Brava of top English-language outlets in Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States found mentions of meat or livestock in decline,

falling to lower levels than previous years and averaging just 0.4% of climate articles.²

Although meat and animal agriculture issues are rarely addressed in climate change coverage, when they did appear they were often described in the right contexts: For example, “meat” frequently appeared next to terms like “less,” “consumption” and “emissions.” However, these articles usually addressed only the negative effects of climate change on agriculture or the effects of agriculture on the climate, but not both. This indicates a need for improvement in how journalists understand the connection between animal agriculture and the climate crisis and the need for policy action to address the sector's emissions.

Failure to understand and address the role of animal agriculture and meat consumption in accelerating the climate crisis will make it impossible to achieve emissions-reduction goals and risk our ability to continue growing sufficient nutritious food.

Among those most affected by these threats are farmers and farm workers on the front lines of the climate emergency's dangerous and volatile consequences, including extreme heat, drought and floods. Responsible, nuanced reporting on agriculture in this warming world must recognize the harm to those who produce our food, particularly the most vulnerable among them, as well as the need for a just food transition that lowers greenhouse gas emissions, protects biodiversity, defends workers' rights, enhances food security and food sovereignty, and increases equity while holding the industry accountable for its role in driving warming.

Journalism plays a crucial role in shaping public understanding and political will around climate issues across all sectors. As it stands, the food and agriculture sector continues to receive less media scrutiny than its impact warrants and less coverage than any other major driver of the climate emergency—a marked discrepancy between climate coverage and climate reality.³

Introduction

The agriculture sector accounts for 34% of global greenhouse gas emissions.⁴ Animal agriculture specifically—between animals’ digestion and manure, clearing land for grazing pastures and feed crops, plus processing and transportation—is responsible for 57% of those emissions.⁵

These figures suggest that animal agriculture is responsible for 19%, nearly one-fifth of planet-warming greenhouse gas pollution.

Animal agriculture is a leading source of U.S. methane emissions, according to the Environmental Protection Agency’s greenhouse gas inventory.⁶ Methane’s climate warming impact is more than 80 times that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year period.

Producing animals and feed crops like soybeans are leading causes of tropical deforestation⁷ and biodiversity loss, both of which also contribute to planet-warming emissions.⁸ Research has shown that it would be impossible to reduce emissions enough to stay within planetary boundaries without reducing meat production and consumption.⁹

Yet coverage of these realities and what it would take to address the consequences are largely missing from climate journalism. Just 3% of climate articles mention meat or animal agriculture at all, and dietary shifts—a key part of the solution in high-consuming countries like the United States—appear in just 1% of the coverage.

In contrast, nearly half of articles name energy-related industries. Even in stories where animal agriculture or the effects of shifts in diets away from high consumption of meat and other animal-based shifts are included, industries related to energy, including clean energy and fossil fuels, are named more often than specific agricultural industries.

This does not indicate that climate coverage of the energy sector or other industries should decrease, but that a key contributor to the climate crisis is being largely ignored.

Agriculture’s climate impact is characterized by an

“awareness gap” in media coverage.^{10, 11} Our analysis quantifies several aspects of this gap.

Recent research from the food systems nonprofit organization Madre Brava and the online reporting outlet Sentient Media, which covers industrial animal agriculture, have also worked toward this goal. Sentient Media reported that 3.8% of climate articles mentioned animal agriculture, and Madre Brava found mentions of livestock in 0.4% of climate coverage.^{12, 13} These figures, released in fall 2025, were consistent with similar findings both organizations published in 2023, suggesting that little has changed in the news media landscape.^{14, 15}

Coverage of what it would take to address the consequences of animal agriculture are largely missing from climate journalism.

Just 3% of climate articles mention meat or animal agriculture at all, and dietary shifts appear in just 1% of the coverage.

We undertook this analysis in search of broad, deductive, quantitative statements about how agriculture—particularly animal agriculture and the meat it produces—tends to be addressed in climate journalism. (The biggest contributors to agricultural emissions, especially methane, are the beef and dairy industries, but we focused on “meat” as the more common, generalized term in our search parameters.) We wanted to be able to describe and quantify the trends that characterize shortcomings in media coverage at the industry scale. This approach allows us to better identify areas in which support for individual journalists would go the furthest toward improving awareness of the issue.

Reporters covering climate issues must catch up on covering food systems if they are to accurately portray the climate emergency. Compared to politically challenging but technically feasible projects in other sectors, the complexity of

reducing agricultural emissions because of its interconnections with food production, farmers, farm workers and public health warrants more attention than a simple proportion of its climate impact would suggest. Given a high degree of existing public understanding of the need to decarbonize sectors like transportation or energy, proportional media coverage of agriculture's climate harms is the bare minimum level of attention needed to cultivate public awareness and the political will to begin tackling the problem.

Closing the gap in public awareness requires closing the gap in media coverage.¹⁶

(such as those described by Sentient Media/Faunalytics and Madre Brava) and employed original methods to automate the analysis of article counts and texts.

This enabled us to conduct an analysis at a granular scale while covering a broad scope of media coverage. The resulting findings are more robust and more relevant to the questions we sought to answer than previously published work.

A detailed account of our methods can be found [here](#).

Methodology

This analysis draws on a set of full-length (more than 250 words) English-language articles published in the United States by 41 major news and business outlets as defined by the Dow Jones Factiva news media database.

To create our sample, we queried Factiva for climate change articles, climate change articles mentioning meat or animal agriculture, and climate change articles mentioning meat or agriculture plus dietary shifts published between July 2022 and June 2025.

This search provided 10,696 articles from 37 U.S. publications that met our criteria. From the Factiva database, we downloaded data about article counts corresponding to publications, industries, and institutions (such as government entities, nonprofit organizations and corporations). We also downloaded the full text of the articles.

We conducted our analysis in R, an open-source programming language used for statistics and data visualization. [Our code](#) processed the article counts and article text, organized and transformed the data, computed summary statistics and plotted trends.

This methodology adapted previous methods

Landscape Analysis

How often does climate journalism cover animal agriculture?

Meat, animal agriculture and dietary shifts are deeply underrepresented.

Only 3.2% of climate articles we reviewed mentioned meat or animal agriculture. This figure, corresponding to just 343 articles out of 10,696, is incommensurate with the role that the meat industry plays in global climate change.

If the proportion of coverage matched the proportion of emissions, at least 19% of articles

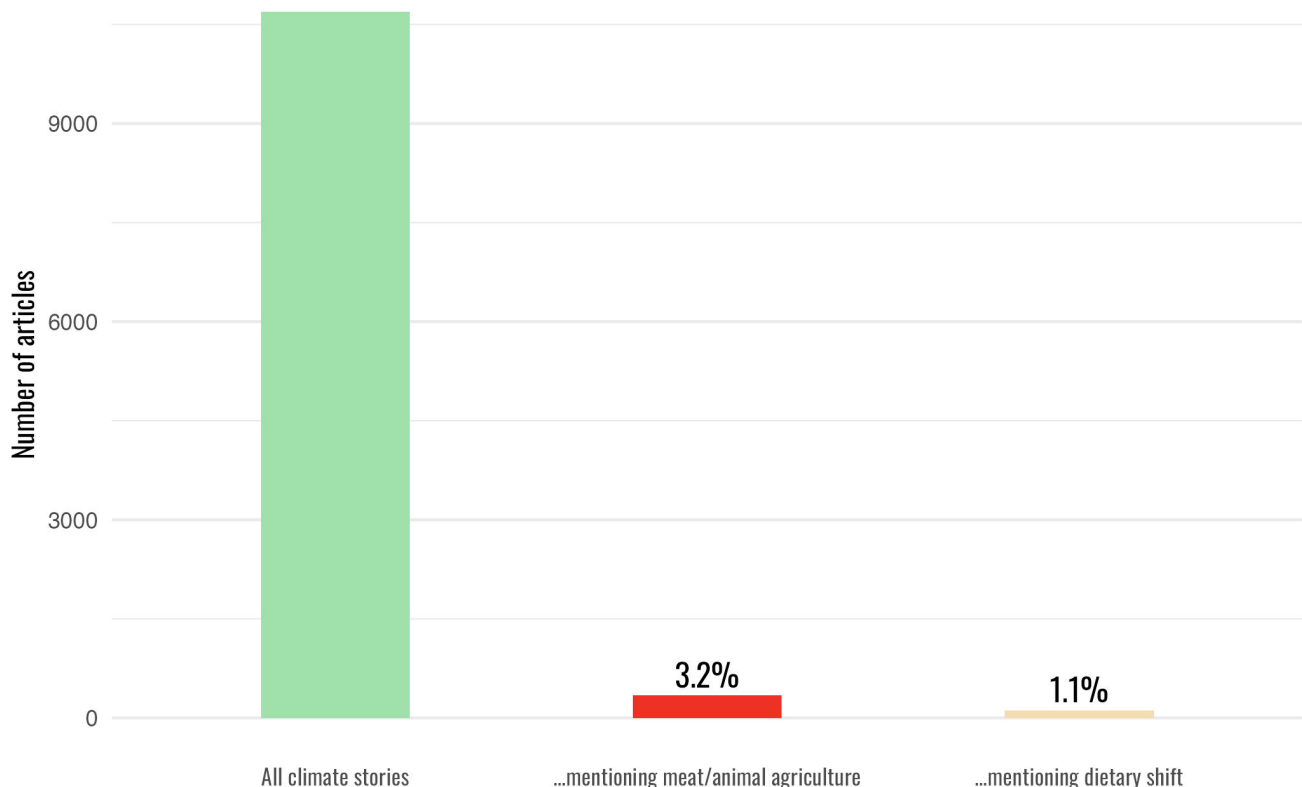
about climate change would address animal agriculture. In our sample, that would be 2,072 articles—about six times more than the current coverage. Instead, 96.8% of climate coverage overlooks animal agriculture and meat entirely.

While it is not always reasonable to mention every cause of climate change, current coverage falls far short of accurately reflecting the nature of the problem. This doesn't suggest that coverage of the climate impacts of animal agriculture should come at the expense of coverage of the energy sector, but rather that proportional coverage would increase awareness of the need for policy responses.

Even when using a conservative estimate of climate impacts—the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency attributes 11% of national emissions to agriculture¹⁷—coverage at that proportion would

Climate coverage neglects animal agriculture and dietary shift

In a sample of 10,696 climate change articles, 343 mentioned meat and animal agriculture, and 115 mentioned dietary shift.



warrant about 1,200 articles addressing the topic instead of just 343.

If the proportion of coverage matched the proportion of emissions, six times as many articles would mention animal agriculture.

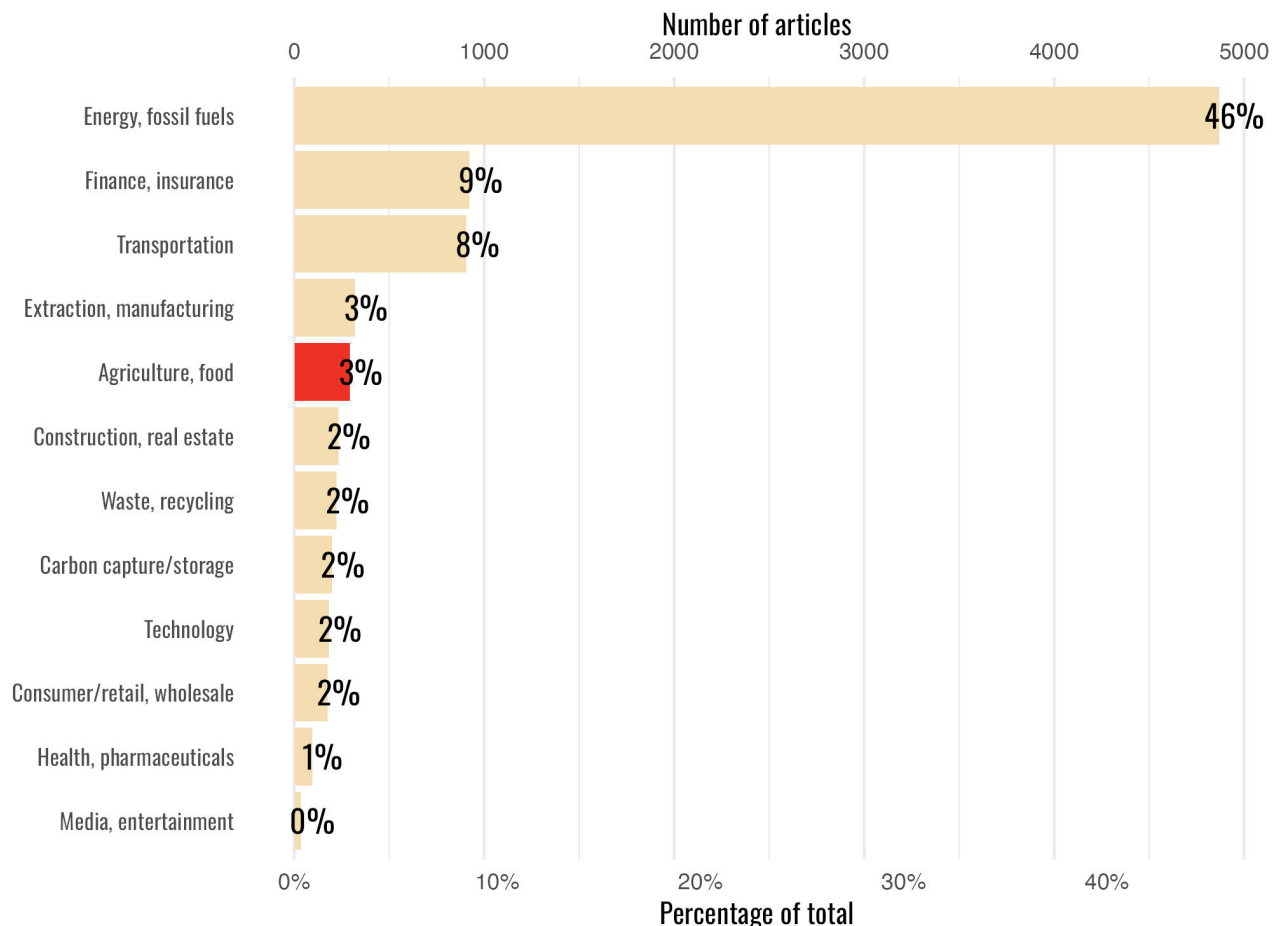
Furthermore, just 1.2% of climate coverage mentioned dietary shifts, a key component of reducing food-related emissions. An approach that integrates individual choices, industry incentives and new policy measures will be needed to reduce U.S. meat consumption to climate-compatible levels. Awareness of the importance of doing so, however, will remain low if it is overlooked even when addressing the production of meat itself—

only 36.2% of the articles mentioning meat or animal agriculture also mention shifts in diet. It's important to acknowledge that dietary choices are not just made by individuals but also influenced by a complex web of federal, state, local and institutional policies that determine procurement, dietary guidelines, school food programs, affordability, accessibility and other factors.

The energy sector dominates the climate conversation, even in articles about agriculture.

We grouped the 100 most mentioned industries into 12 sectors to compare the types of economic activity that were most frequently mentioned in climate coverage.¹⁸ Factiva did not detect mentions of specific industries in most articles, but industries related to energy and fossil fuels registered

Sectors mentioned in climate coverage



mentions in 3,121 articles, 45.5% of our sample—by far the most mentioned sector.

According to the EPA, the energy sector contributes 8.7 times the emissions that agriculture does—but it is mentioned in U.S. climate coverage 17 times as frequently.¹⁹

Energy’s ubiquity in climate coverage—both fossil fuels and, increasingly, clean energy—dominates the conversation, including in coverage about other sectors. Even when filtering for articles that include meat or animal agriculture, energy industries (93) were mentioned more often than agricultural industries (74). When filtering for articles mentioning diet change, energy industries (23) were still mentioned twice as often as agriculture and food (11).

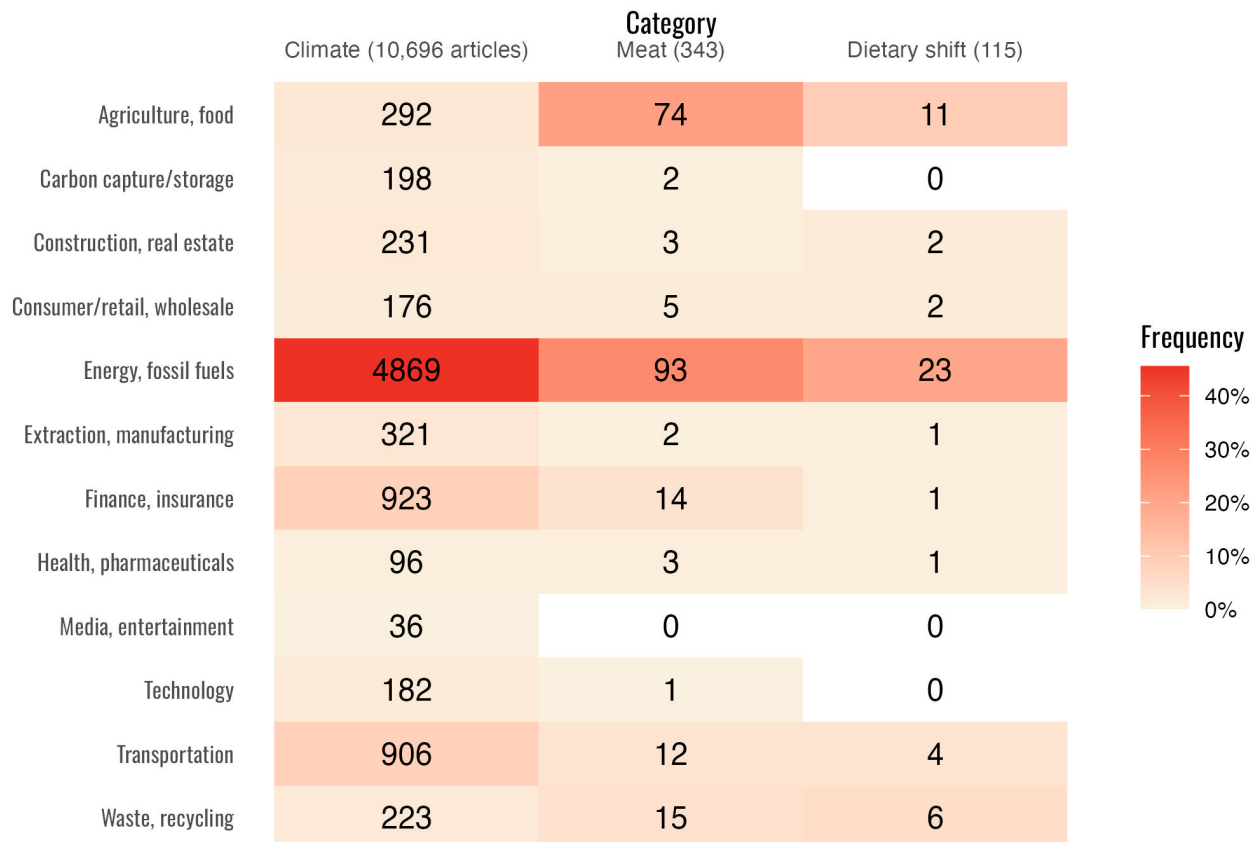
Fossil fuel industries are responsible for the greatest share of greenhouse gas emissions, a situation that demands a rapid shift to clean, renewable energy. However, reporting on these industries almost to the exclusion of other sectors could undermine the widespread action needed to confront this emergency. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change states that all pathways to meet targets to avoid the worst harms of the climate crisis “involve rapid and deep and, in most cases, immediate greenhouse gas emissions reductions in all sectors this decade.”²⁰

The transportation sector offers a useful comparison with agriculture because, as the Sentient Media/Faunalytics study noted, it is responsible for roughly the same share of emissions.

Transportation, however, is mentioned in climate

Frequency of sector mentions by category

Even in the subset of articles that mention animal agriculture, specific agricultural industries are rarely mentioned.



coverage far more frequently than any aspect of agriculture, animal or general, as victim or as cause.

In our sample it was mentioned in 8.9% of climate articles. This was almost four times the 2.4% rate at which agricultural industries were mentioned. Not only does this figure fail to reflect the extent of agricultural industries' climate impact, but it is also disproportionately low compared to other sectors.

Coverage was consistently low across almost all outlets.

We observed a marked consistency in low-mention rates across all outlets but one. Even outlets that frequently covered climate change seldom included animal agriculture, meat, or dietary shifts as topics in their reporting.

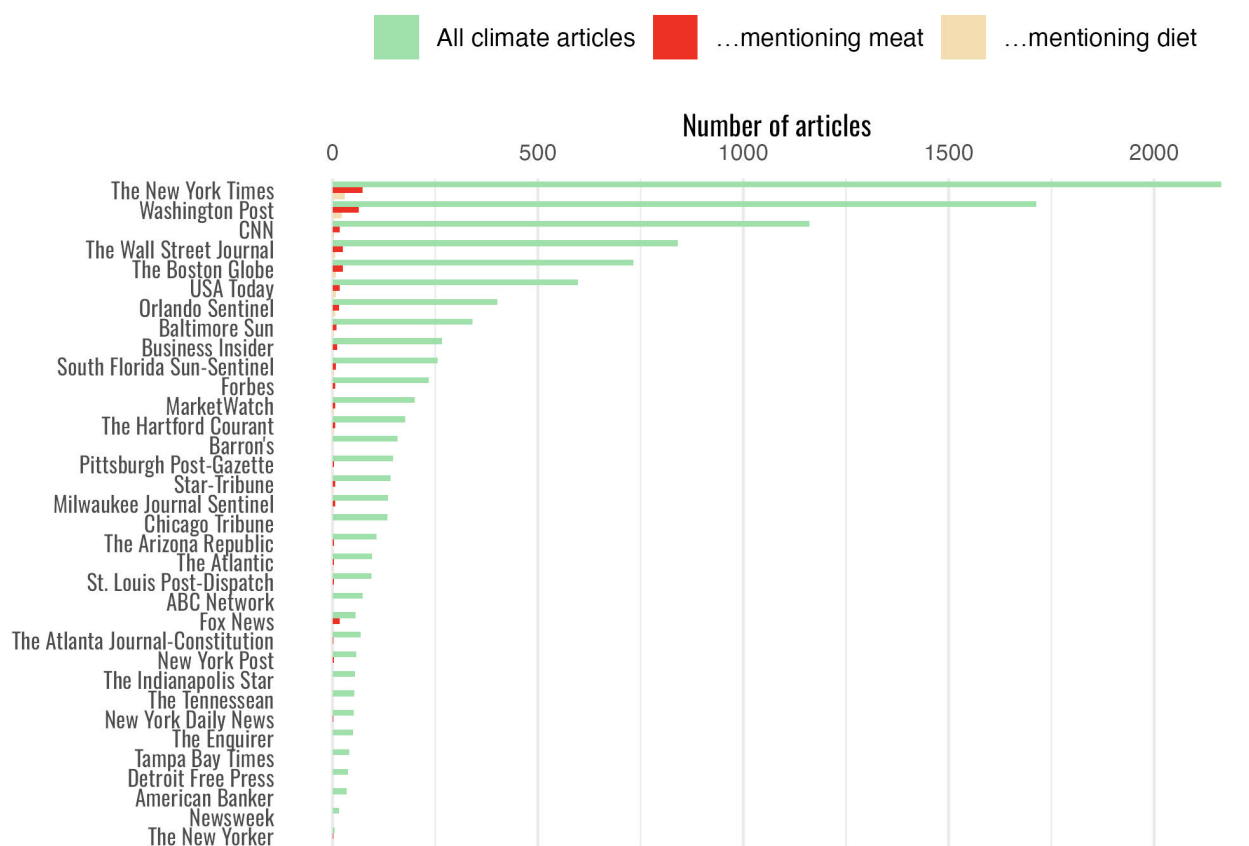
Major publications like the *Washington Post*, *CNN* and *The New York Times* published relatively high numbers of articles mentioning animal agriculture.

But their greater volume of climate articles meant that these still constituted a small percentage of their coverage.²¹

Fox News was the outlier in that group. Though it had less coverage of climate change overall, it mentioned meat much more frequently than any other outlet when it did cover climate issues—meat appeared in 30.4% of *Fox News* climate articles compared to an average of 3.7% among other outlets surveyed. These mentions were typically to disparage diet shifts as a climate solution.

Rates of coverage by outlet

All publications infrequently mentioned meat or animal agriculture and dietary shift in their climate coverage.



How *Fox News* Uses Meat Consumption to Fuel Culture Wars

In *Fox News* coverage, backlash against the idea of reducing meat consumption was more prevalent than coverage of actual efforts toward reducing meat consumption.

As these examples illustrate, meat often served as a proxy for the network's anti-climate agenda:

- “Climate-obsessed elites are demanding you give up beef while they dine on juicy burgers.”²³
- “They are just interested in making sure that we’re as miserable as possible. You shouldn’t be eating meat; you shouldn’t be doing anything that we’re doing.”²⁴
- “Well, how about no more heat or air conditioning or electricity or cars or wearing leather or eating meat or having children? All are sins against the climate. So, for you, it is insects, tap water and celibacy.”²⁵

It is worth noting that the limited coverage of meat consumption, even from *Fox News*, did not dispute the merits of the science around the emissions produced by animal agriculture.

Instead, *Fox News*’ critical coverage sought to disparage or mischaracterize efforts to support diet shifts in line with climate science.

Corporations are named much more than other nongovernmental institutions in articles mentioning meat.

We assigned each of the organizations mentioned by name to one of nine categories:²²

- Intergovernmental organization
- U.S. federal government body
- U.S. state government body
- Non-U.S. government body
- Nonstate actor
- Nongovernmental organization
- University or scientific organization
- Corporation
- Trade association

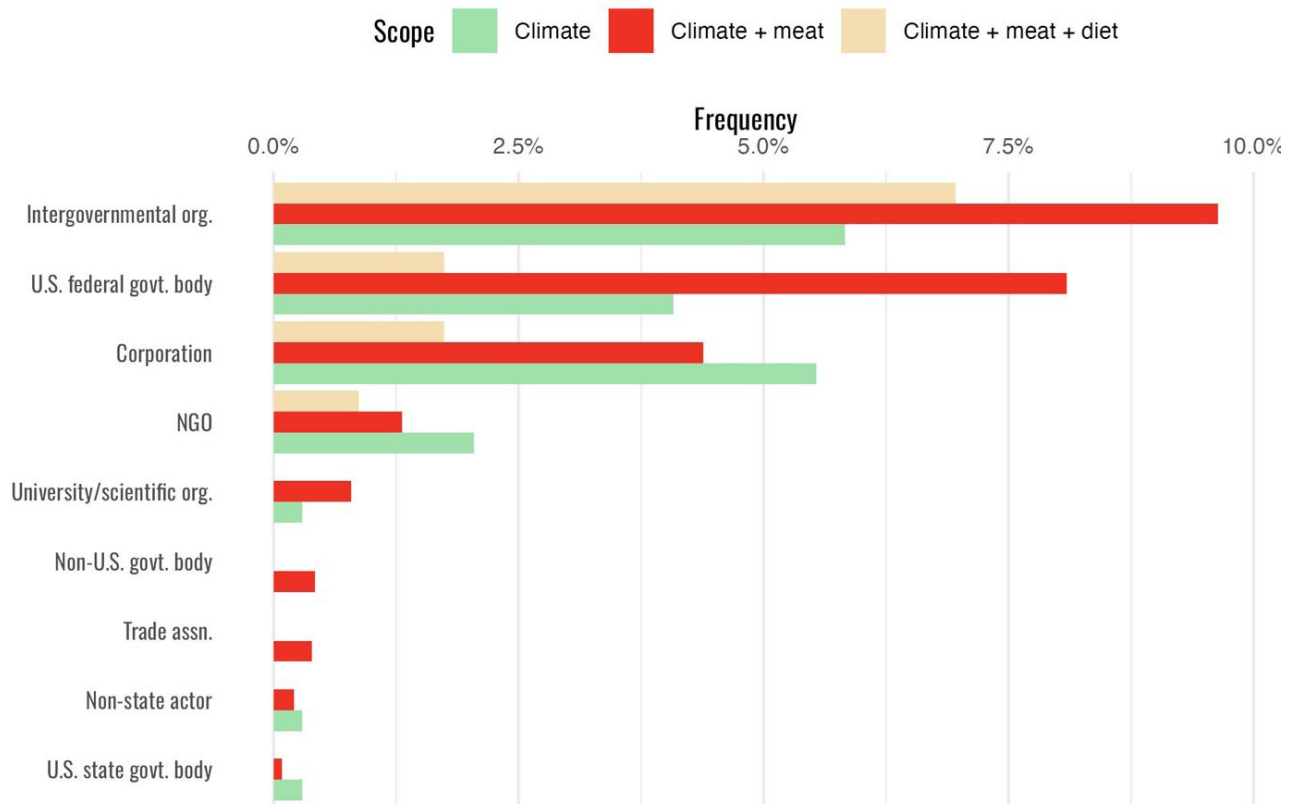
Intergovernmental bodies like the United Nations were named slightly more often than other types

of organizations in general climate coverage, and much more often in the limited coverage with mentions of dietary shifts.

U.S. federal government bodies were mentioned in 4.1% of articles that mentioned meat or dietary shifts, significantly less than corporations or intergovernmental bodies, respectively, and in 8.1% of general climate coverage. Nongovernmental organizations and nonprofits were seldom addressed by name in any search parameters, but more often in the narrower meat and diet searches.

Institution types by scope

Corporations were mentioned more frequently than other types of institutions in articles that mentioned meat, but much less frequently in articles that also mentioned dietary change.



Climate coverage has been declining overall.

We found that climate coverage broadly—not just mentions of animal agriculture, meat, or dietary shifts—has decreased over the past three years.

Plotting the number of articles per month in our sample revealed a consistent downward trend across all three of our search term categories.

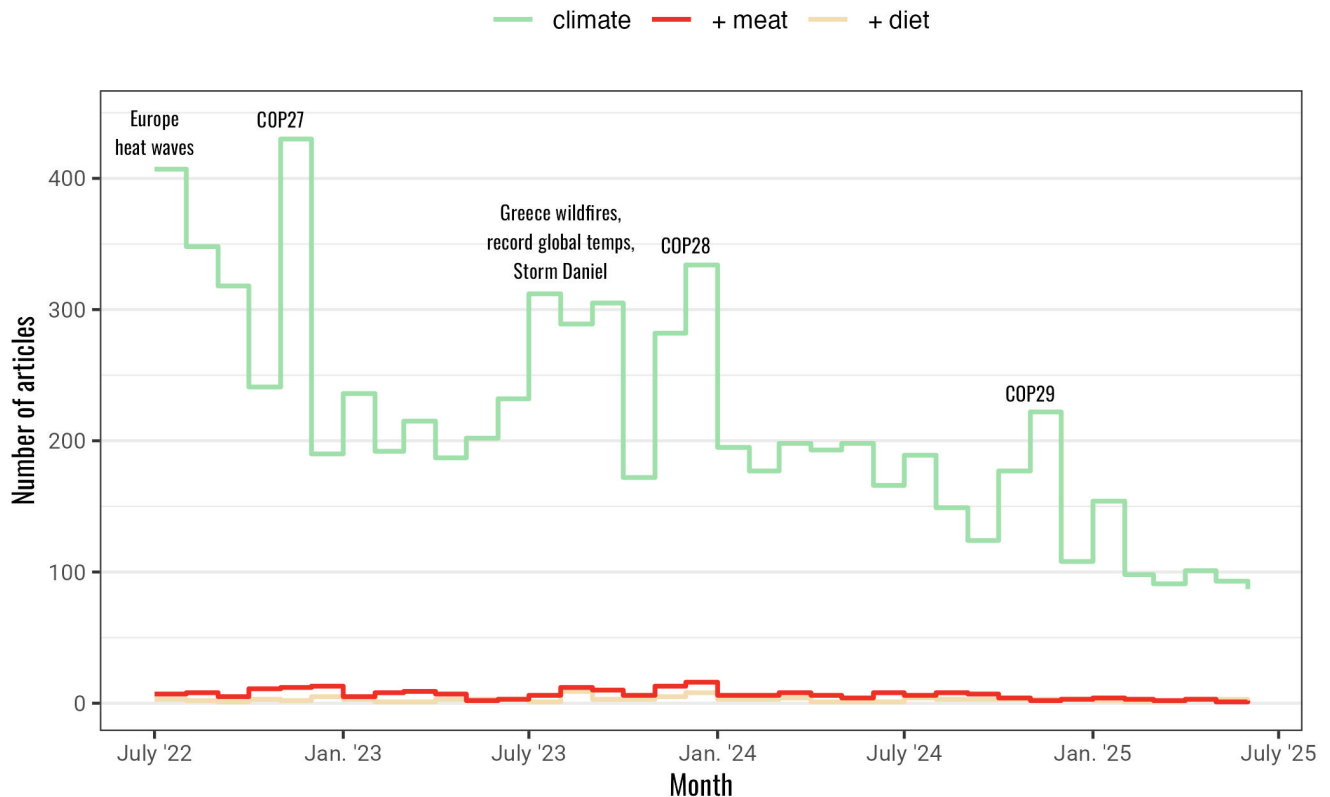
The exceptions to this decline were major spikes in coverage coinciding with news events like the annual Conference of Parties (COP) climate summits of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which generally take place each year in November or December, and highly covered extreme weather events, generally occurring during the Northern Hemisphere summer months (although extreme weather events

now occur throughout the year).

Apart from these two exceptions, climate change appears to be covered with decreasing frequency in the outlets we surveyed. Mentions of meat or animal agriculture and dietary shifts remained low during this time period, tracking the decreasing trend across the climate beat.

Three years of declining climate coverage

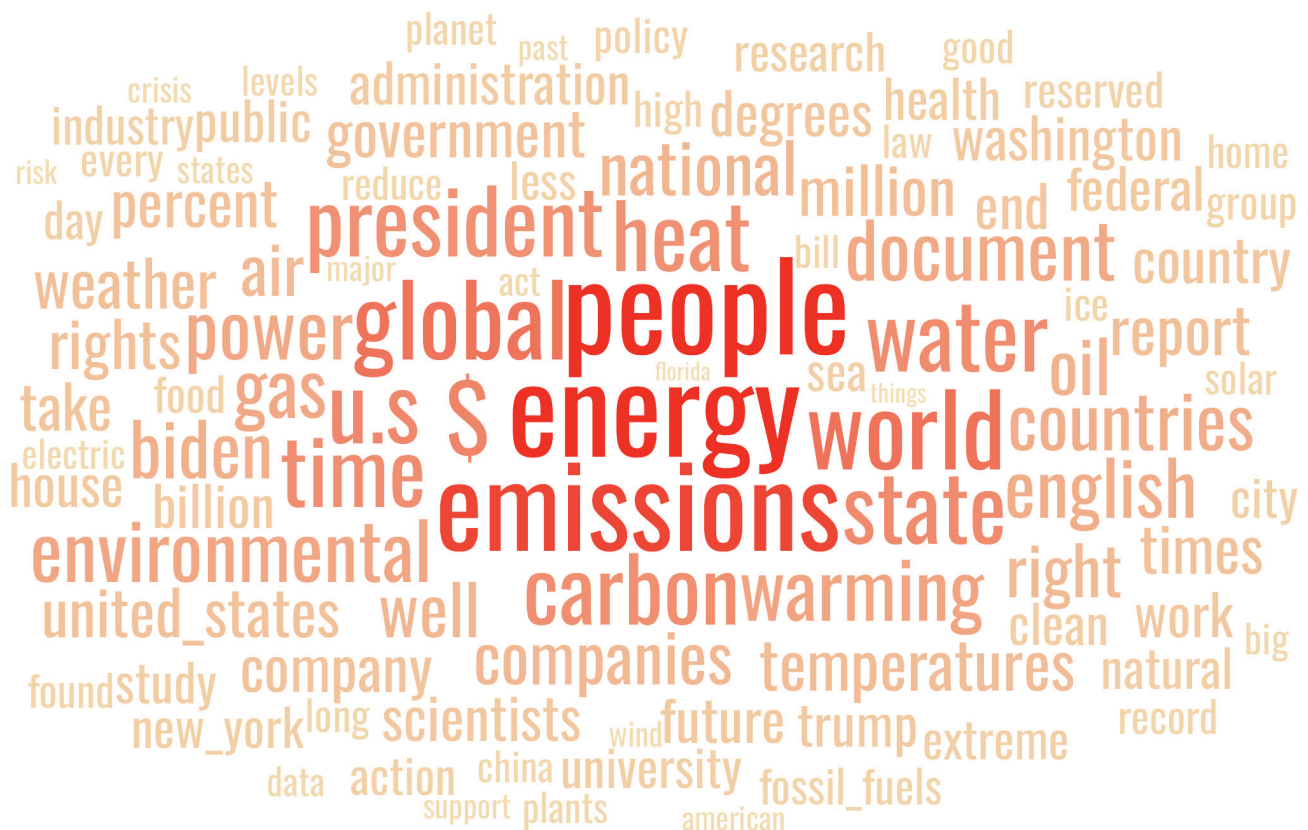
Apart from spikes around news events, the volume of climate reporting has declined over the past three years. Animal agriculture and dietary change are mentioned in that coverage at a consistently low rate.



Agriculture and meat aren't even in the top 500 words in climate coverage.

This indicates that agriculture sector emissions are not being covered in the same detail as energy sector emissions—“oil,” “gas” and “fossil fuels,” for example, are all in the top 100. Awareness of the climate harms associated with meat consumption will remain low if associated terms like “beef,” a leading source of all human-caused methane emissions, are left out of the conversation.

From 8,058 climate articles from July 2022 through June 2025



To gather more information about how our subject of animal agriculture was covered, we extracted the terms used when discussing it. We computed which words were used most often in proximity to two selected keywords: “agriculture” and “meat.”

narrative, such as highlighting an approach like regenerative agriculture, can be more desirable than an approach that confronts the root causes of agricultural greenhouse gas emissions.

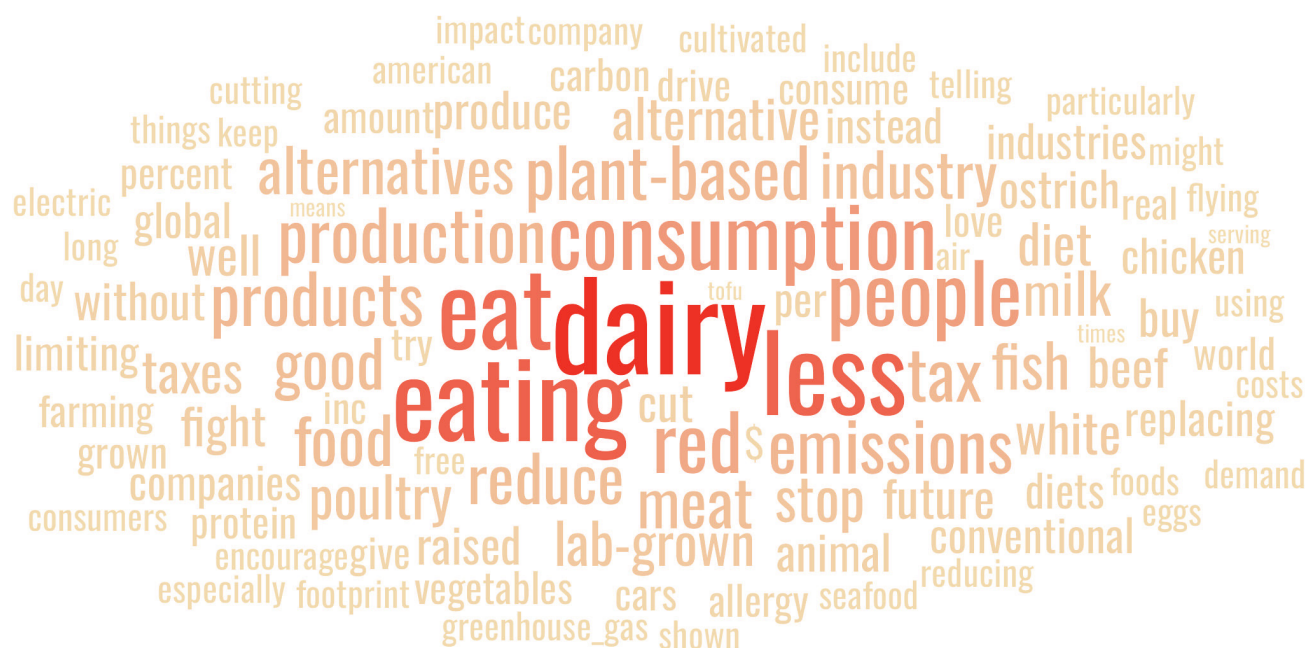
Although regenerative principles express concern for the environment to an extent, particularly regarding soil health, in practice regenerative animal agriculture projects often carry serious concerns about accountability, feasibility and scalability. The absence of standard definitions for “regenerative” agriculture further facilitates the potential manipulation of this term, which can be exacerbated by uncritical press coverage.^{27, 28, 29}

From 8,058 climate articles from July 2022 through June 2025



Keywords near "meat"

From 8,058 climate articles from July 2022 through June 2025



Center for Biological Diversity/Brighter Green | github.com/teyalex/an-ag

Though our numeric analysis showed that the meat industry was not mentioned as often as it ought to be, the keyword-in-context analysis, which identified words found most often around the main search term, suggests that when meat (or the meat industry) is mentioned, it is associated with the correct topics.

and shifting toward plant-based alternatives.

Although “dairy” was not further analyzed in this review, the prevalence of the term alongside “meat” correctly recognizes the dairy industry’s role as a top contributor to agricultural emissions: Milk production alone contributes nearly 3% of all human-induced greenhouse gas emissions and cheese is one of the most climate-intensive food behind beef and lamb.^{30, 31}

In addition, “meat” often appeared along with terms that suggest eating fewer animal products

Agriculture is both a cause and a victim of climate change.

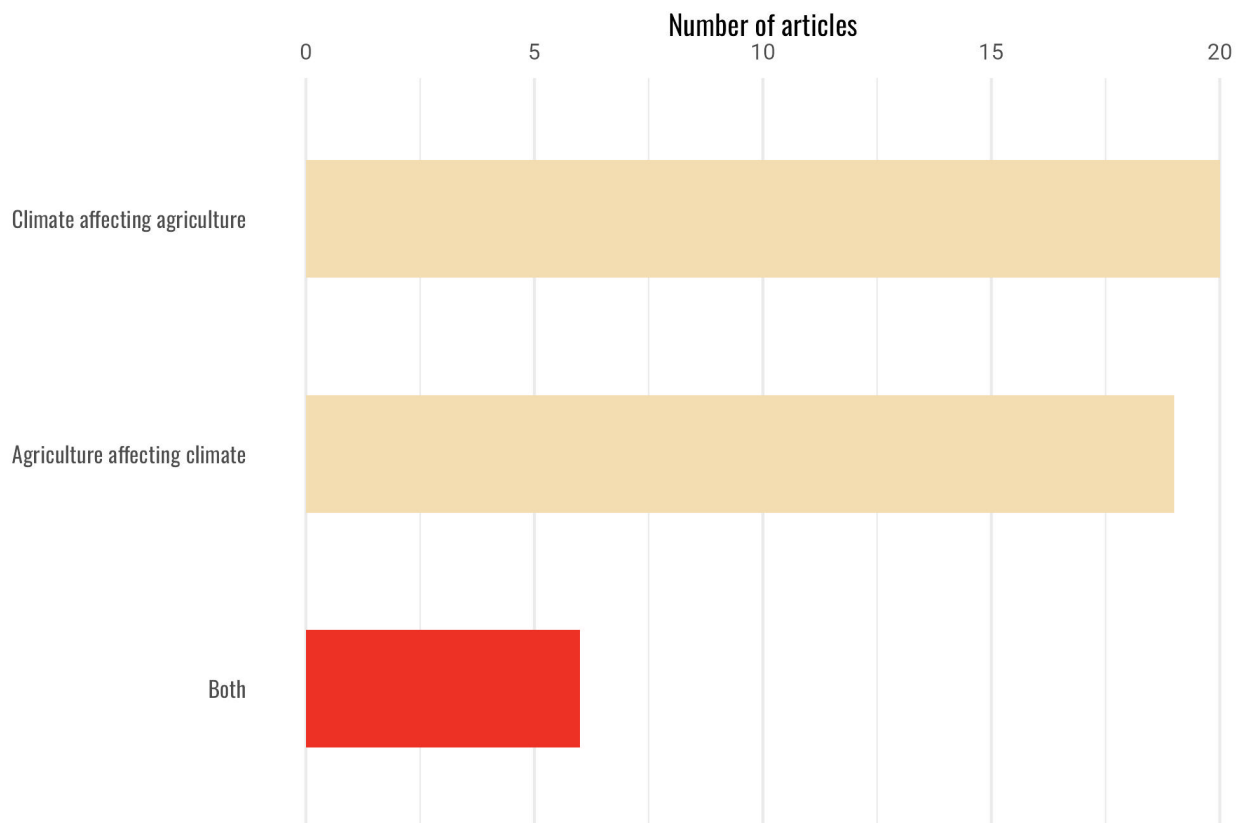
When agriculture is mentioned in conjunction with climate change, a journalist can characterize the interaction between the two in the following ways: agriculture as affected by climate change; climate change as affected by agriculture; both; or neither.

Journalists ought to capture the nuance in the relationship between the two—agriculture is both negatively affected by the manifestations of climate change (such as droughts, floods, erratic rainfall or shifting seasons) and a contributor to it through significant greenhouse gas emissions. These are not separate issues, but rather two sides of the same coin: Agricultural emissions create more challenges

for farmers, and unpredictable growing seasons and reduced yields can increase agricultural emissions as farmers convert more forests and grasslands to cropland and pastures or rely on industrial production for short-term gains. However, few of the articles that mention animal agriculture address both directions of this relationship. Sentient Media first noted this oversight in a 2023 report produced with Faunalytics: “The animal agriculture industry is often portrayed as a victim of climate change rather than a significant cause,” the authors wrote.³²

Context of agriculture mentions

Only 8% of the article sampled mentioned agriculture at all. Many did so only in the context of climate change’s impacts on agriculture, but almost as many only framed it the other way around. Least often were both narratives included.



Adapted from Faunalytics/Sentient Media | github.com/teyalex/an-ag

Journalists ought to capture the nuance in the relationship between the two—agriculture is both negatively affected by climate change and a contributor to it through greenhouse gas emissions.

Our analysis, repeated with more recent articles, affirmed this pattern. Using the Sentient Media/Faunalytics study's methods to identify a smaller subset of articles within our sample from major outlets, we found 74 articles that mentioned animal agriculture.

Of those 74, 20 included the framing of agriculture being affected by climate change, 18 included the framing of agriculture contributing to climate change, and only seven included both framings.

More findings evaluating the extent to which the media landscape has or has not shifted since the 2023 analysis can be found in the appendix.

Conclusion

Major news publications consistently neglect animal agriculture, meat, and dietary shifts in their climate coverage, despite the fact that animal agriculture is a leading driver of the climate emergency. At the same time, climate coverage is in decline more broadly, limiting public understanding of the nature and scale of animal agriculture's climate problem and risking worsened policy inertia.

While it is critical for journalists to continue covering the role of fossil fuel industries in driving the climate crisis and the urgent need to transition to renewable energy, journalists should apply increased scrutiny to agricultural industries in order to comprehensively cover the causes and

solutions. Low public awareness inhibits policy action to shift away from high levels of meat consumption in wealthy countries like the United States toward lower-emission, plant-forward ways of eating and producing food. Maintaining equity through a just transition for food and agriculture requires addressing both climate change-driven disruptions to food production and animal agriculture's acceleration of the climate crisis.

We recognize that journalists, including those who cover climate change, face significant challenges in a precarious, shrinking industry. But even given the professional and economic pressures in the sector, they can work to ensure that their coverage of the climate emergency recognizes animal agriculture as a core driver. Coverage that remains accountable to science and to the public must, for example, call out livestock industry greenwashing that aims to obscure its responsibility.

Improving and expanding the ways climate change and food and agriculture are represented in the media is a necessary precursor to generating political will for the rapid and comprehensive action that climate science demonstrates is unavoidably and urgently necessary.

Appendix: Additional Findings Using the Sentient Media/Faunalytics Methodology

Methods

Based on the 2023 Sentient Media/Faunalytics analysis, we selected 10 major U.S. media outlets as a sample of the broader media for additional scrutiny.

We searched the Factiva database with standardized queries that replicated the original sampling criteria: the 100 most recent articles with “climate” in the headline from each source. The Factiva license we used did not include access to articles from the Los Angeles Times, so we were only able to analyze nine of the 10 original outlets. Like Sentient Media/Faunalytics, we excluded duplicated, miscategorized articles, and non-article content whenever possible. We also filtered

out items with 250 or fewer words to ensure we were getting only full-length articles. Finally, we manually excluded articles that used “climate” in a figurative sense.

The resulting sample of 888 articles were downloaded and the text scanned in R for keywords associated with 10 “climate-related themes,” mostly anthropogenic causes of climate change, and categorized accordingly. The full detailed methodology for this analysis is [available here](#).

Results

Of the 888 articles we sampled from nine top U.S. newspapers, we detected 180 articles mentioning agriculture, or about 20% of the total. 74 articles, or about 8%, mentioned animal agriculture.

Compared to the 7% figure reported in Sentient Media/Faunalytics’ 2023 results, this constitutes no significant change.

Other subjects also showed slight changes, but most were mentioned at the same rate in our sample as in the 2023 Sentient Media/Faunalytics sample. The greatest difference was a 10% decrease in mentions of the “emissions” subject.

	<i>Faunalytics/Sentient 2023</i>	<i>Center for Biological Diversity/Brighter Green 2025</i>	Δ
<i>Animal ag.</i>	7%	8%	1%
<i>General ag.</i>	17%	20%	3%
<i>Regen ag.</i>	3%	4%	1%
<i>Land use</i>	5%	5%	0%
<i>Mining, mfg., energy</i>	68%	64%	-4%
<i>Transportation</i>	42%	39%	-3%
<i>Residential</i>	16%	16%	0%
<i>Consumerism</i>	4%	6%	2%
<i>Fossil fuels</i>	53%	49%	-4%
<i>Emissions</i>	67%	57%	-10%
<i>Livestock</i>	N/A ³³	2%	N/A
<i>Cows</i>	2%	2%	0%

³³This figure was not published in their report.

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- ¹⁸ The cli scope truncated the industry results to the top 100, and the meat and diet scopes returned fewer than 100 industries. A list of the specific industries and the sectors they were grouped into, along with counts for each scope, can be viewed in the tables folder in [the Github repository](#) as industries.csv.
- ¹⁹ Calculated based on the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2022, published by the EPA in 2024. Table ES-3 attributes 5,199.8 MMT CO₂eq to the energy sector and 593.4 MMT CO₂eq to agriculture. These numbers are considered undercounted by researchers for both sectors due to insufficient accounting and reporting methods and requirements, particularly for methane emissions; they are used in this report solely to demonstrate the significant climate impact of these sectors.
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and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 1-34, doi: 10.59327/IPCC/AR6-9789291691647.001

²¹ The number and percentage of articles for each scope for each source can be viewed in the tables folder in [the Github repository](#) as `sources.csv`.

²² “Meat For Me, Not For Thee: U.N. Climate Summit Serves Up Smorgasbord Of Red Meat,” *Fox News: The Five*, with Katie Pavlich et al., aired December 8, 2023.

²³ “Democrats Stoke Climate Anxiety With Outrageous Claims,” *Fox News: The Five*, with Jesse Watters et al., aired September 22, 2023.

²⁴ “The Left Wants People To Suffer In The Name Of Environmentalism,” Fox News Channel: Tucker Carlson Tonight, with Tucker Carlson and Vivek Ramaswamy, aired February 10, 2023.

²⁵ The list of organizations and their categorizations can be viewed in the tables folder in [the Github repository](#) as `companies.csv`.

²⁶ The rankings of those 33 terms can be viewed in the tables folder in [the Github repository](#) as `rankings.csv`.

²⁷ *Regenerative Farming: Potential and Limitations* (Center for Biological Diversity, 2025).

²⁸ *The Problem with Regenerative Beef* (Center for Biological Diversity, n.d.).

²⁹ Georgina Gustin, “Regenerative Agriculture Is All Over the Agenda at Climate Week NYC. But What Does It Mean?,” *Inside Climate News*, September 22, 2025, <https://insideclimatenews.org/news/22092025/regenerative-agriculture-climate-week-nyc/>.

³⁰ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. “Tackling Climate Change Through Livestock.” 2013.

³¹ Poore, Joseph, and Thomas Nemecek. “Reducing food’s environmental impacts through producers and consumers.” *Science* 360, no. 6392 (2018): 987-992.

³² Faunalytics and Splitter, “Animal Agriculture Is the Missing Piece in Climate Change Media Coverage”, Sentient, May 31, 2023.

³³ This figure was not published in their report.