THE IMPACT OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FREQUENCY RADIATION ON ANIMAL PRODUCTION

SANJIB BORAH1*, SIMSON SOREN1, LATIKA KALITA2 KULESWAN PAME1 AND BIJU BORAH1

1Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Science, Assam Agricultural University, North Lakhimpu 787 051, Assam, India
2Kamrup Polytechnic, Baihata Chariali, Kamrup 781 381, Assam, India

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, the proliferation of electronic devices and wireless communication technologies has led to an unprecedented increase in exposure to electromagnetic frequency radiation (EMF). While the effects of EMF on human health have received significant attention, its impact on animal production has garnered less consideration. This review article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge regarding the effects of EMF radiation on animal production, including livestock, poultry, and aquaculture. We explore the potential mechanisms of EMF interaction with animal physiology, and highlighting the areas requiring further investigation.

KEY WORDS: Electromagnetic, Frequency radiation

INTRODUCTION

The ubiquity of EMF from various sources, such as cell phones, Wi-Fi routers, and power lines, has raised concerns about its potential effects on living organisms, including animals (Guo, et al., 2018). Animals reared for production, including livestock, poultry, and aquaculture species, are subject to continuous exposure to EMF. While research on the impact of EMF on human health is ongoing, its effects on animal production remains relatively understudied. Understanding these effects is crucial for ensuring the well-being of animals and optimizing production efficiency.

Sources and Types of EMF

EMF radiation can emanate from natural sources like the Earth’s magnetic field and solar radiation, as well as human-made sources such as electrical appliances, wireless communication devices, and power transmission lines. EMF is classified into several categories based on its frequency and wavelength, including extremely low frequency, radiofrequency and microwave radiation (Wei and Li, 2020).

Mechanisms of EMF Interaction with Animals

Several potential mechanisms have been proposed to explain how EMF radiation may affect animals’ physiology and production:

Thermal Effects: RF and microwave radiation can generate heat when absorbed by tissues, potentially leading to thermal stress in animals (Belyaev et al., 2016).

Non-Thermal Effects: EMF may also exert non-thermal effects on biological systems, including alterations in cell membrane permeability, DNA damage, and disruption of cellular signaling pathways (Pall, 2018).

Stress Response: EMF exposure might activate the stress response system in animals, potentially affecting their overall health and productivity (Giuliani and Soffritti, 2010).

Effects on Livestock

Studies investigating the impact of EMF radiation on livestock have yielded mixed results. Some research suggests that EMF exposure can lead to changes in behavior, reduced milk production, and altered reproductive performance in cattle and other
livestock species (Smith, 2018). However, further research is needed to confirm these findings and elucidate the underlying mechanisms.

Effects on Poultry

Poultry production is a significant component of the agricultural industry, and EMF exposure has been explored in relation to egg production, growth, and behavior in chickens. Some studies have reported changes in egg quality and reduced growth rates in chickens exposed to EMF, but the evidence is inconclusive, and more research is necessary to establish causal relationships (Sepehrimanesh and Tavakoli, 2018).

Effects on Aquaculture

Aquaculture is another sector where EMF exposure may have implications for animal production. Research on the impact of EMF radiation on fish and other aquatic species is limited, but preliminary studies have suggested potential effects on growth, behavior, and reproductive performance. However, these findings require further investigation to determine their relevance in commercial aquaculture operations.

Conclusion and Future Directions

The effects of electromagnetic frequency radiation on animal production are an emerging area of research with implications for animal welfare and food security (Sepehrimanesh and Tavakoli, 2018). While some studies have indicated potential impacts on livestock, poultry, and aquaculture, the evidence is often inconsistent, and the underlying mechanisms remain poorly understood. Further research is needed to comprehensively assess the effects of EMF radiation on different animal species and production systems (Belyaev, et al., 2016). Additionally, strategies to mitigate potential negative effects, such as shielding and management practices, should be explored (Wei and Li, 2020). As our reliance on technology continues to grow, addressing these concerns becomes increasingly important for sustainable and ethical animal production.

REFERENCES


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