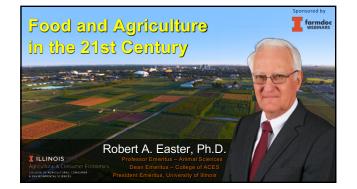
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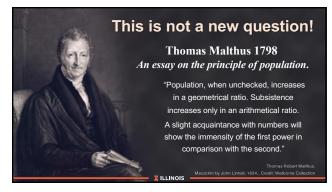
POLL: Can we produce enough food for the extra two billion people who will join the world's population by 2050?

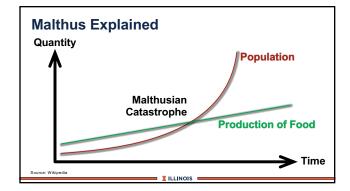
o Yes

- 0 **No**
- $\circ\,$ Yes, but only with significant use of new technologies
- $\circ\,$ Yes, but only with expansion of cultivated acreage

 $\circ\,$ May not be possible

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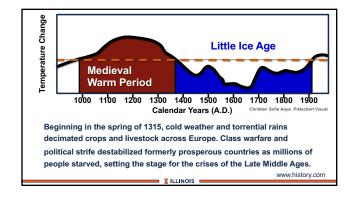


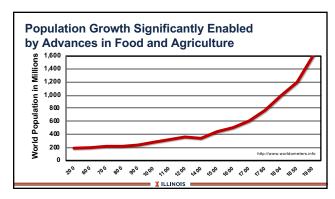


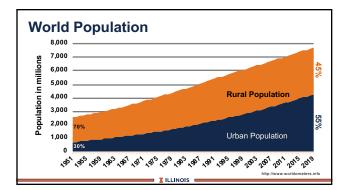


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Around WWII Starvation Became a Global Issue

- The atrocities of WWII had increased public sensitivity to humanitarian issues
- Many in developed countries had experienced real privation during the great depression and had very personal understanding of the lack of adequate food
- Many who had fought in WWII understood the role of food in provoking political instability and committed to eradicating lack of food as a precursor to war.
- There was a sense of shared obligation among western democracies.
- Combating hunger was an instrument of "soft power" in the cold war.



The incredible increases seen in food production during the first half of the 20th century in the US and several other countries suggested that progress could actually <u>be made</u>.

Western democracies created a variety of institutions designed to foster increased access to foodstuffs – primarily through increased production.

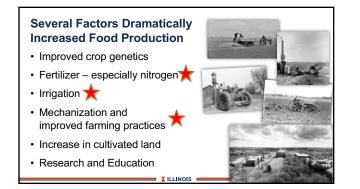
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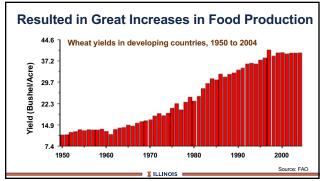


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The Green Revolution



Norman Borlaug

In 1970 Norman E. Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for a lifetime of work to feed a hungry world. Although a scientist with outstanding contributions, perhaps Dr. Borlaug's greatest achievement has been his unending struggle to integrate the various streams of agricultural research into viable technologies and to convince political leaders to bring these advances to fruition.

https://www.worldfoodprize.org/en/dr_norman_e_borlaug/about_norman_borlaug/



The "Food" Crisis of 2008

- No question it was real
- Many factors contributed:
 - Drought
 - Population increase
 - Economic growth and dietary change
 - Lack of investment in science and development

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- Government export policies
- Biofuel usage

Increases in Food Price Index Correlates with Social Unrest Applied (4) Stand Activity (1) Standing (1) Sta

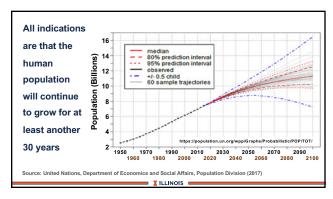
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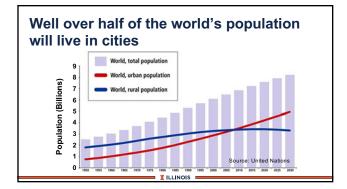
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	Rank	City	Country	Population (Metro)
Ten	1	Tokyo	Japan	38,001,000
	2	Delhi	India	25,703,168
Largest	3	Shanghai	China	23,740,778
•	4	Sao Paulo	Brazil	21,066,245
Cities in	5	Mumbai	India	21,042,538
	6	Mexico City	Mexico	20,998,543
the World	7	Beijing	China	20,237,645
	8	Osaka	Japan	18,771,769
	9	Cairo	Egypt	18,771,769
	10	New York	United States	18,593,220
	38	Chicago	United States	8,744,835
				Idatlas.com/citypops.htm (Oct. 2018)

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Globalization of Food Systems

"In 1950 food production, for most of the world, was a local activity, today it is a global enterprise"



It is estimated that about 50% of fresh fruit and 20% of our vegetables are imported



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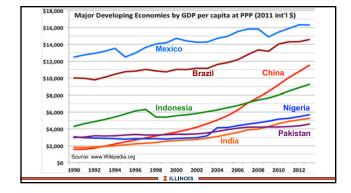
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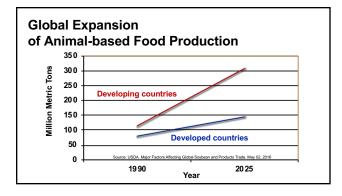




There	e will be more pe	eople
	Year	Population
	2014	7.2 b
	2050	9.1 b
	T	Source: United Nations





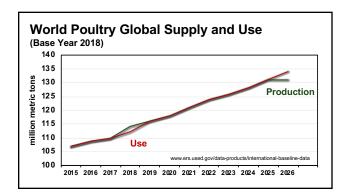


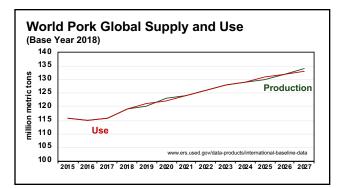
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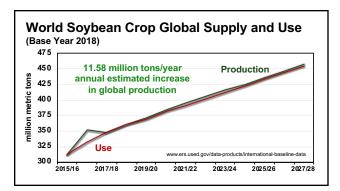


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Percentage Change in Food Consumption 1990 to 2005 India China Туре Brazil Cereals 0 -20 120 Oil crops 70 140 10 140 Meat 20 70 200 Milk 20 20 Fish 20 130 -10 Fruits 30 250 -20 30 190 30 Vegetables I ILLINOIS





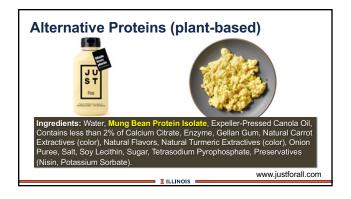




produce twice the current tonnage

of soybeans?

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Water

- Water is a transparent, tasteless, odorless and nearly colorless chemical substance...
- · It is vital to all forms of life
- Water covers 71% of the earth's surface
- 96.5% of the earth's water is in the oceans and seas
- Only 2.5% of this is fresh water
- Source: Wikipedia



About 1910

The Winter Garden Crystal City Artesia Wells Big Wells Carrizo Springs





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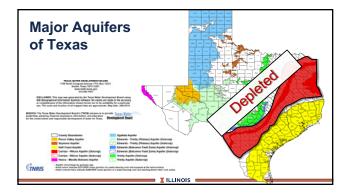


WEBINARS

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Status of Underground Water Resources In India

- If current trends continue, in 20 years about 60% of all India's aquifers will be in a critical condition.
- India is the largest user of groundwater in the world over a quarter of the global total.
- More than 60% of irrigated agriculture and 85% of drinking water supplies are dependent on groundwater.

Source: World Bank. 2012



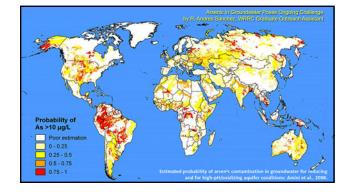
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Water could become the most limiting factor

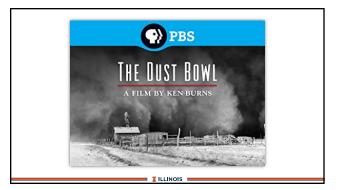
- Competition between cities and food production for available water
- Depletion of underground aquifers through pumping
- Loss of reservoir storage capacity through siltation

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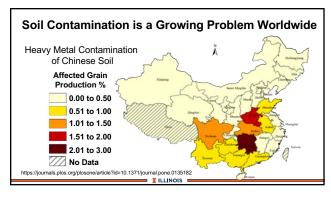
- Contamination of water through various means
- Need to expand crop production into arid lands















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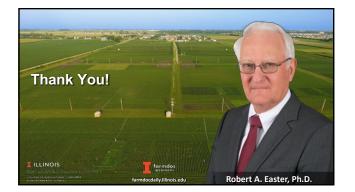
Potential Challenges

- Lack of innovation
- Political/financial instability/social license
- National policies that impact land use, employment of technology or good infrastructure
- Biological limitations
- Unanticipated plant disease
- Climate change









bill by	n we produce enough food for the e ion people who will join the world's 2050? Results:	
	Yes	31%
	No	2%
	Yes, but only with significant use of new technologies	60%
	Yes, but only with expansion of cultivated acreage	5%
	May not be possible	2%

