

United States Department of Agriculture

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also Weitcht eth Allen bylesms

- Population
- Food
- Water
- **Environment**
- Climate Change
- Energy

- Health
- Poverty



21st Century Food System Challenges

- Agricultural Competitiveness
 - > Improve crop and animal agriculture; enhance farm productivity and income; policies; supply chain; storage; transportation
- Ecological Footprint
 - ➤ Water/land use, natural resource and environmental stewardship, greenhouse gas, global climate change, depleted soils
- Bioeconomy
 - Replacements for petroleum-based products and enhance community economic well being
- Health
 - Food safety, nutrition, obesity, type II diabetes, cardiovascular disease, dementia, cancer, hunger, poverty, families/children

Feed, shelter, clothe > 9 billion

- Climate change
- Land and water constraints
- Increasing urbanization
- Environmental degradation
- Minimal ecological footprint
- Changing income and diets
- Positive health outcomes





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Biotic Constraints

- Diversity of species
 - > 50,000 edible; 15-50 used

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- Traits
 - > Yield/productivity
 - Yield stabilization: GxExM
 - > Pest/disease resistance
 - ➤ Nitrogen fixation
 - Genomic selection
- Efficiencies
 - Feed-to-yield ratio

- > Heat tolerance
- ➤ Photosynthesis: C3 to C4
 - Scarecrow gene (Siwinski and Turgeon 2013)
- Cisgenics vs Transgenics
- Water-use: Crop per Drop
- Nitrogen-use
- Systems & synthetic biology
- Pre- and post-harvest losses
 - Microbes, Invertebrates, Vertebrates



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Abiotic Constraints

- Soil depletion
- GHGs and Climate Change

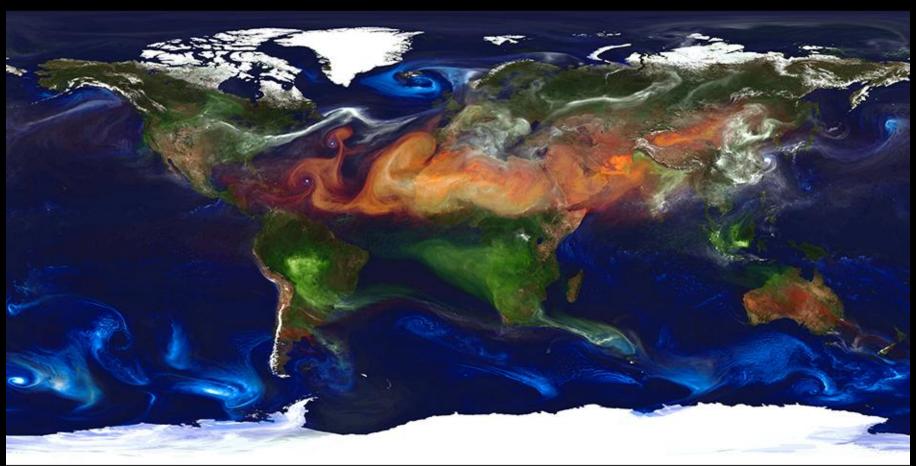






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Portrait of Global Aerosols



Portrait of global aerosols produced by a GEOS-5 simulation. Dust (red) is lifted from the surface, sea salt (blue) swirls inside cyclones, smoke (green) rises from fires, and sulfate particles (white) stream from volcanoes and fossil fuel emissions. *Image credit: William Putman, NASA/Goddard*

Abiotic Constraints

- Soil depletion
- GHGs and Climate Change
- Correlation between yield and temperature
 - >4°C increase: crop failures, malnutrition
 - ➤ Livestock/aquatics responses



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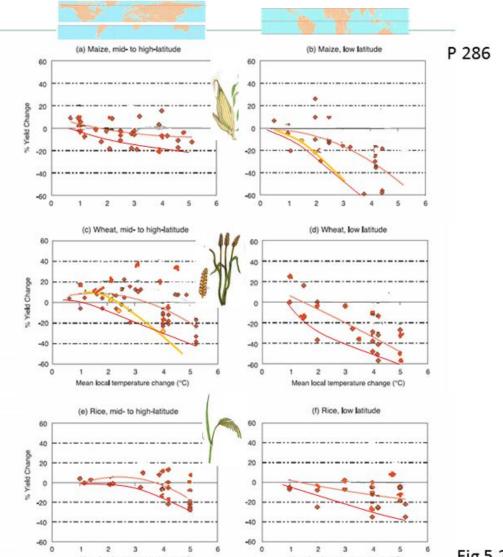
IPCC climate crop model ensemble with risk averse crop declines added (red)

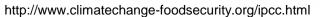
Best-fit polynomials

Rain fed reduced precipitation

Best fit most risk averse added

Lines are best-fit polynomials and are used here as a way to summarise results across studies rather than as a predictive tool.





IPCC climate crop models AR4 4 2007 WG 2 Ch 4





Abiotic Constraints

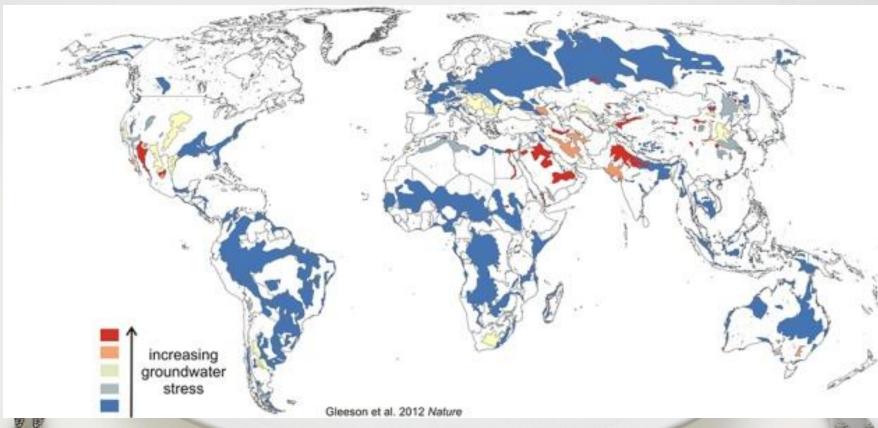
- - Water quantity and quality
 - > Droughts and impacts on yield
 - > ~80% of water supply used for food production
 - > Ogallala Aquifer
 - > Klamath Basin, OR: Drilling for water at 3,000 ft







Aquifers under stress





GLEESON, T. ET AL., Nature, August 2012







Abiotic Constraints

Soil depletion

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- Nutrient management
 - ➤ Nitrogen, phosphorous Ozone, Eutrophication

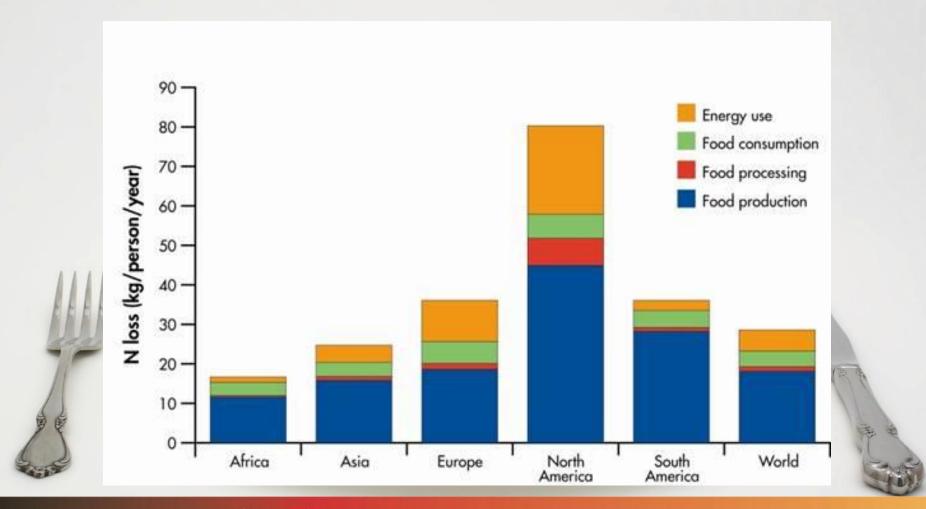








Nitrogen Loss Indicator





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- Lifecycle Analysis









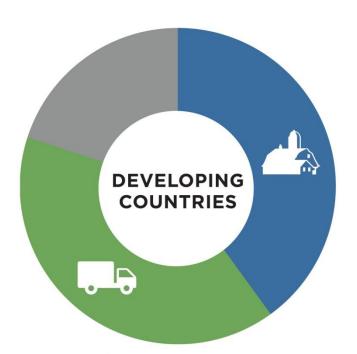
Most Significant/Immediate **Abiotic Constraints**

- Arable land
- Water
- Labor
- Climate
- Capital





FOOD WASTE / FOOD LOSS





- ➤ Double food production in 40 years
- Cut loss/waste by half?
- > Impact climate change

- On-Farm
- Transport & Processing
- Retail
- Food Service
- Home & Municipal
- Retail, Food Service, Home & Municipal (combined)

Farming systems

- Improved technologies
 - ➤ Productivity gap: 1.5→2%
 - ➤ Peak farmland Ausubel et al. 2013
- Closed loop systems
- Cooperatives Kibbutz?
- Integrated/diversified
- Smart farming

- > Robotics, sensors, sentinels
- Resilient intensification
 - Policies and consequences
- Vertical farming
- Hydroponics
- Aquaponics



Policies/Regulation/Marketing

Governance

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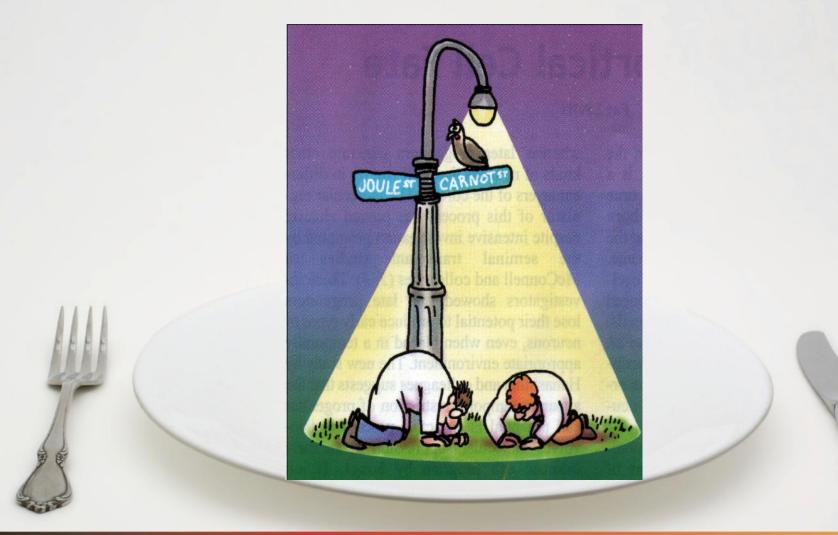
Agriculture

- Socially beneficial policies, programs
- Poverty reduction
- Education
- Trade local to global
- Jobs
- Environmental degradation/conservation



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Path Forward: New Paradigms



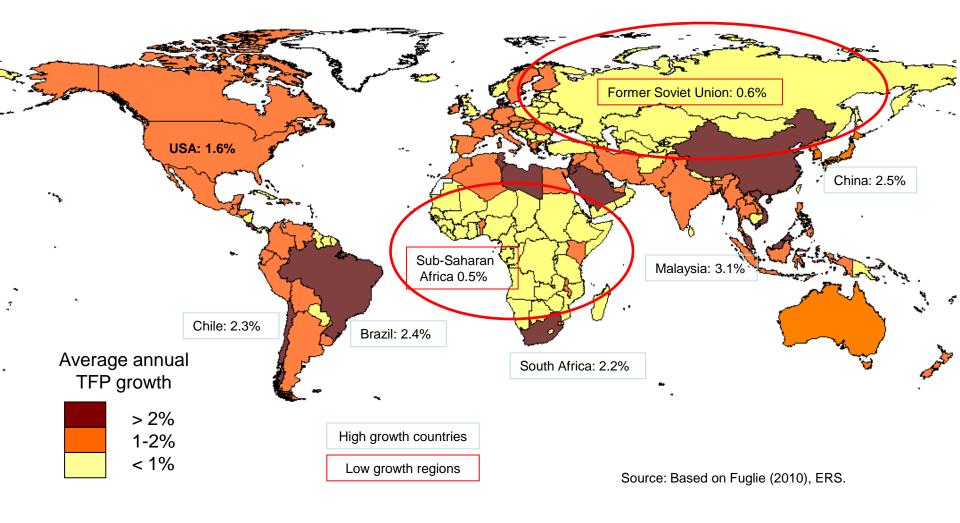


Path Forward

- Virtual water and nitrogen
 - > True costs?
- Transformative approaches
 - Perennial/multi cropping
 - > Conversion of deserts?
 - ➤ Algae in oceans?
 - ➤ Bio-/nano-technology
 - > Modern Meadow
 - 3-D printing
- Pest management

- Education & Extension
- Big data
- Policy research
- Partnerships
 - **➢** Governments
 - > NGOs
 - > Private
 - > Academic
- Research investments

Agricultural TFP growth by country, 1970-2007





Humans Matter

- Consumers, businesses, groups, communities, towns, states and countries make decisions
 - ➤ Information-dependent: Haves and Havenots
- Acceptance of technologies
- People impacts
 - > Technical, Policy, Regulatory, and Social Change
- Social Sciences
 - > Behavior, Choices, Attitudes
 - Risk and Change
- Nexus of Bio-Physical and Social Sciences
 - > Advance science and integrate into society







Path Forward

G20 Principles – Six Strategic Platforms

Open Access to Scholarly Publications

Open Access to Germplasm Collections

Open Access to Genetic and Genomic Data Accelerated Technology Transfer

Improved Statistics Improved Extension

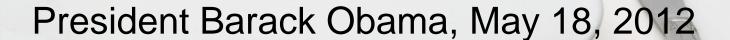


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SETTING THE TABLE FOR A HOTTER | FLATTER | MORE CROWDED EARTH



We've seen how spikes in food prices can plunge millions into poverty, which in turn can cause riots that cost lives and can lead to instability. And this danger will only grow if a surging global population isn't matched by surging food production. So reducing malnutrition and hunger around the world advances international peace and security.



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