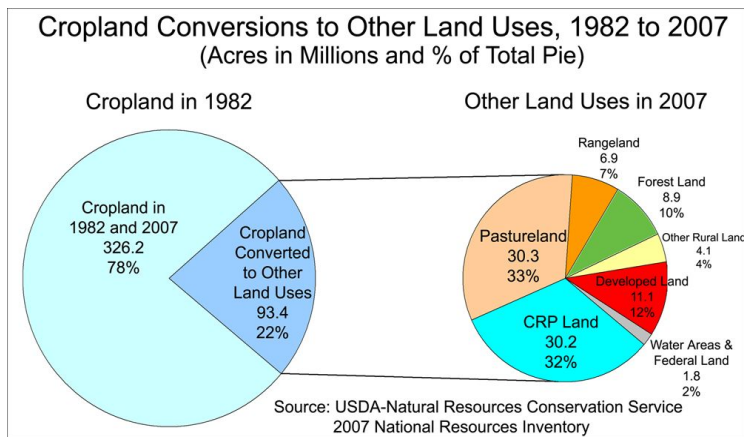




Living in an Industrialized Country Provides the Most Sustainable Food Options

Environmental Aspect

- Advanced technologies used in Industrialized countries reduce the use of water, fertilizer and harm to the environment. Seed varieties allow farmers to switch to low-till cropping systems, and can encourage the adoption of nitrogen-fixing cover crops such as clover or alfalfa to promote soil health. With these advances, less animals and acreage are needed to achieve 2015 farm output.



- There are shifts among the use of land. As much as 22% of cropland has been converted to other forms such as pastureland, CRP land, rangeland, forest land, and more since 1982.
- Degradation of natural environments, including algal blooms and monoculture in rivers, are caused by nitrogen and phosphorus pollution. These are main sources of Industry based agriculture.

Figure 1. Changes in land coverage/ use from 1982 to 2007

Social Aspect

- Industrialization has led to distancing the food producers from consumers leading to poor practices by industrial farms that the public is mostly unaware of.
- Industrialization leads to more invested government in farming, this leads to policies that promote certain types of farming practices/destinations which make it difficult to step outside those boundaries and decreasing diversity overall.

Economic Aspect

- Industrialized countries have access to technology that allows for farming techniques that will reduce waste such as precision farming using GPS systems.
- The majority of large operations are operating at costs below the bulk of traditional producers. Decreased costs indicate more efficient practices that are more able to sustain a large population.
- Industrialized countries access to technology decreases the need for labor in agricultural settings

Works Cited

- Lusk, Jayson. "Why Industrial Farms Are Good for the Environment." *The New York Times*. September 23, 2016. Accessed October 31, 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/25/opinion/sunday/why-industrial-farms-are-good-for-the-environment.html>.
- "Natural Resources Conservation Service." *Land Use Status and Trends 2007 | NRCS*. Accessed October 31, 2018. <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/technical/nra/nri/results/?cid=stelprdb1083124>.
- Tilman, D. "Global Environmental Impacts of Agricultural Expansion: The Need for Sustainable and Efficient Practices." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 96, no. 11 (1999): 5995-6000.
- Kremen, Claire, Alastair Iles, and Christopher Bacon. "Diversified Farming Systems: An Agroecological, Systems-based Alternative to Modern Industrial Agriculture." *Ecology and Society* 17, no. 4 (2012). <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26269193>.
- Clap, Jennifer. "Distancing of Waste: Overconsumption in a Global Economy." *Trent International Political Economy Centre*, January 2010.
- Camparetti, Antonio. "Precision Agriculture: Past, Present and Future." September 2011.
- Rhodes, James V. "The Industrialization of Hog Production." *Review of Agricultural Economics*. 17, no. 2 (1995): 107-18. www.jstor.org/stable/1349725.
- "City Pictures." *Free Stock Photos*. Accessed November 02, 2018. <https://www.pexels.com/search/city/>.