

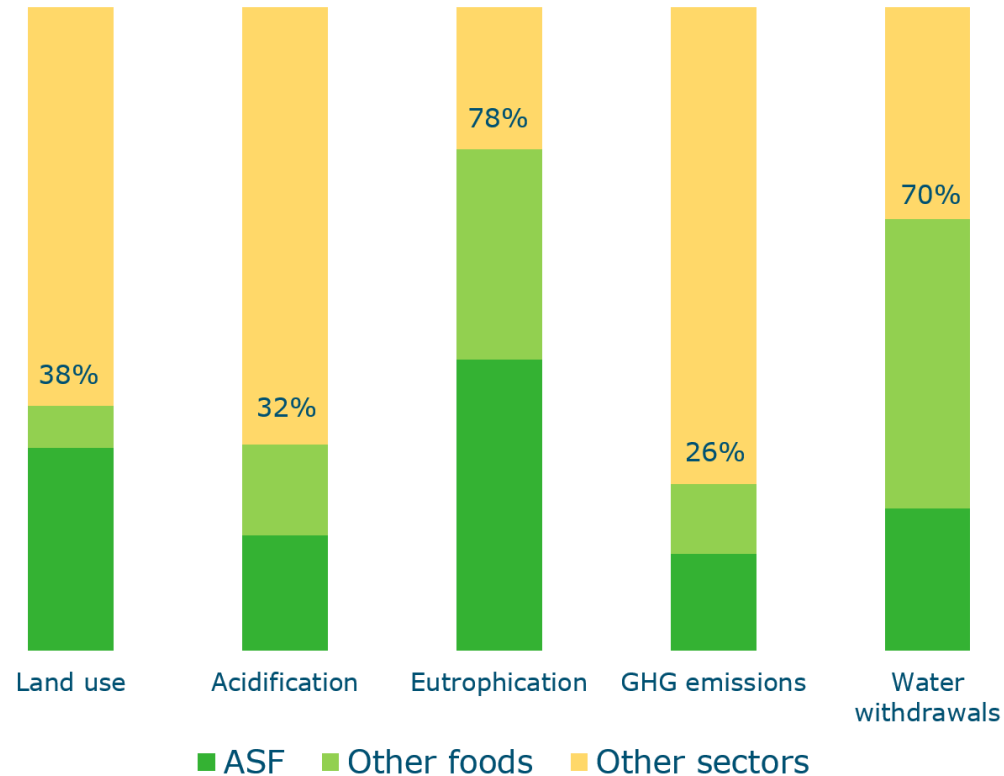
Circularity in food systems

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Resource use and environmental impact of global food system



Nitrogen in three contrasting cropping systems

Mixed farming in Southern Ethiopia



Main crops
Maize and wheat

Rice farming in Central Luzon, Philippines

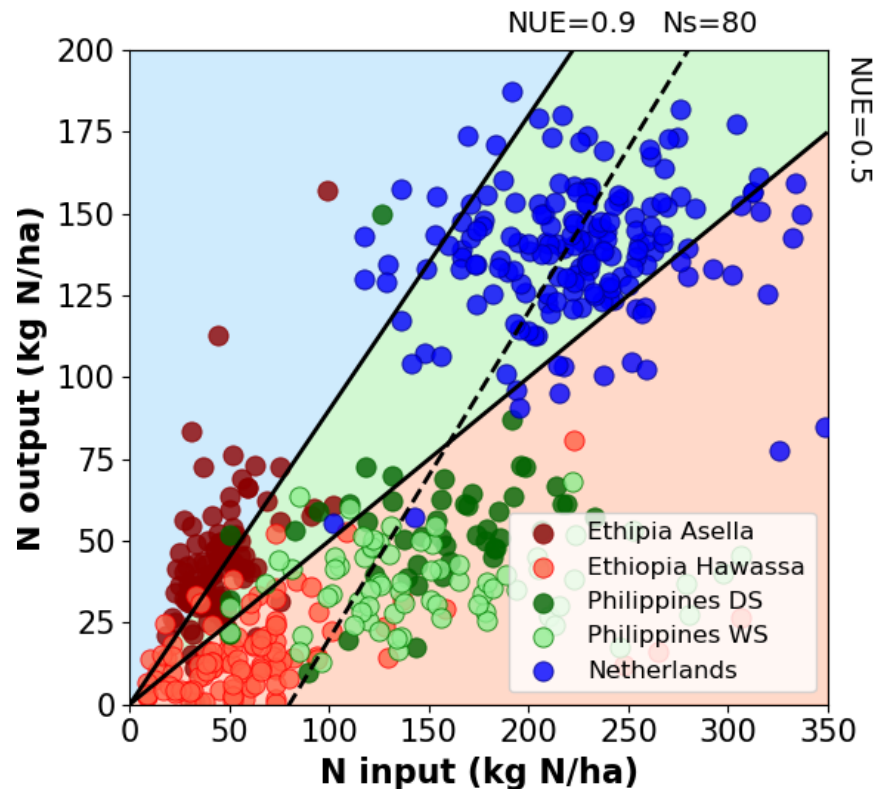


Main crop
Rice (wet and dry season)

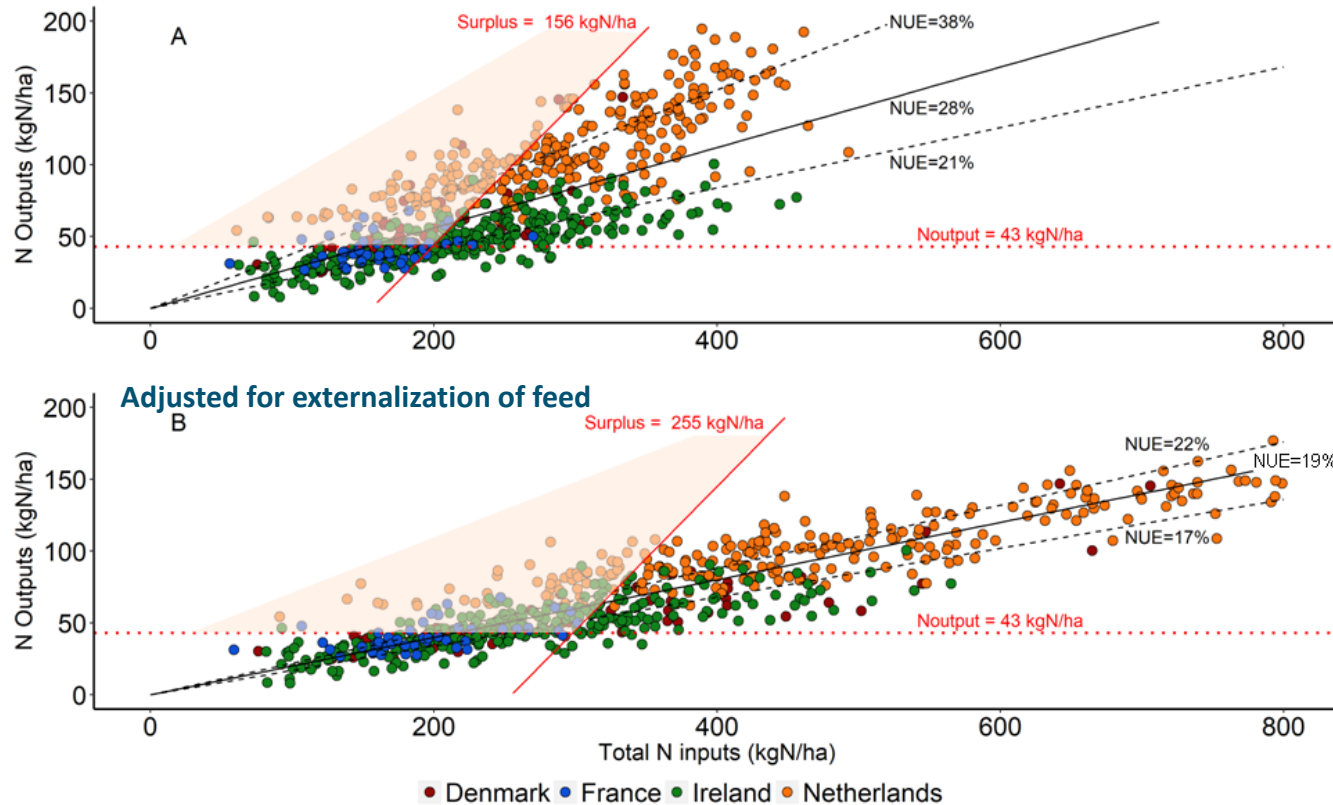
Arable farming in the Netherlands



Main crops
Wheat, potato, sugar beet



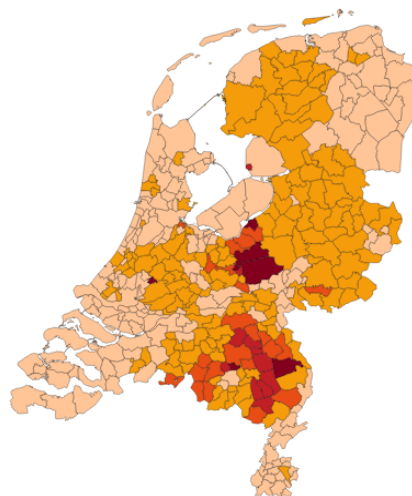
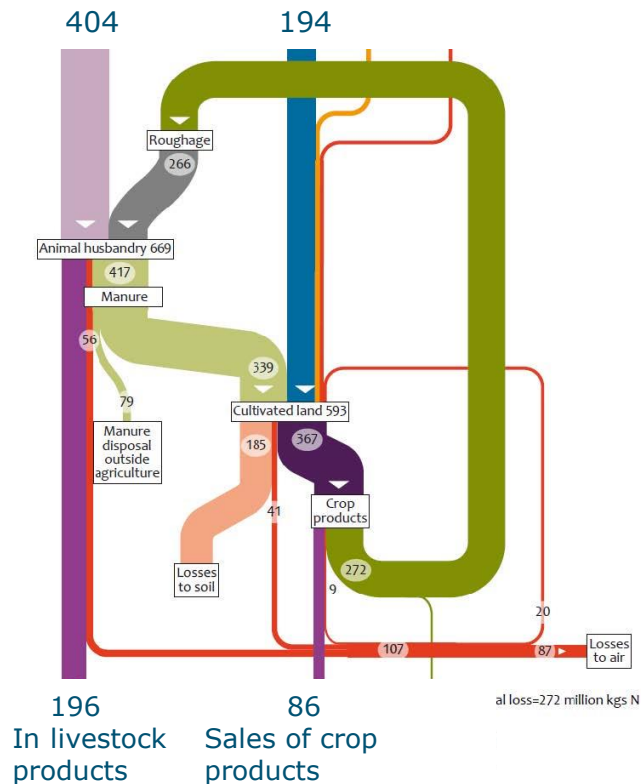
Nitrogen in four intensive dairy systems



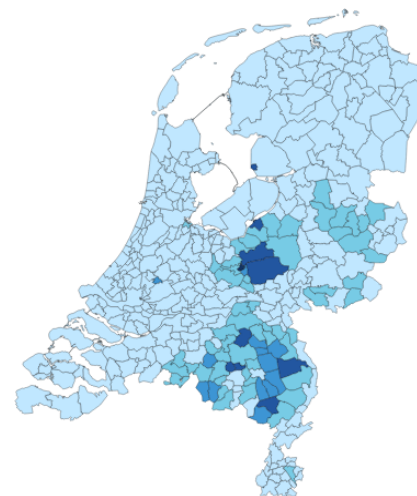
Imbalance feed production and livestock in NLs

Nitrogen: million kgs

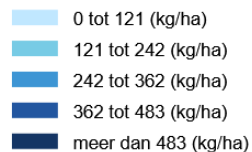
Concentrates Mineral fertilizers



Manure-N, kg/ha



Manure-P, kg P₂O₅/ha



Key question

How to produce food while respecting the planet?



A product footprint approach



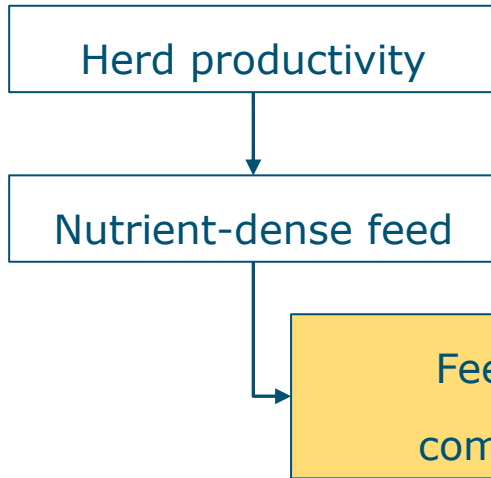
Produce
with less impact



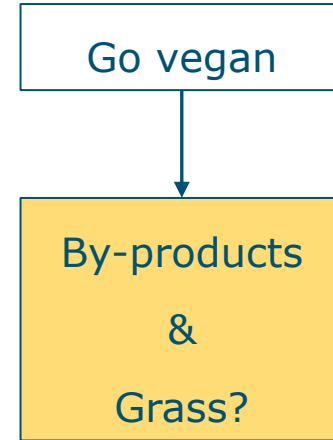
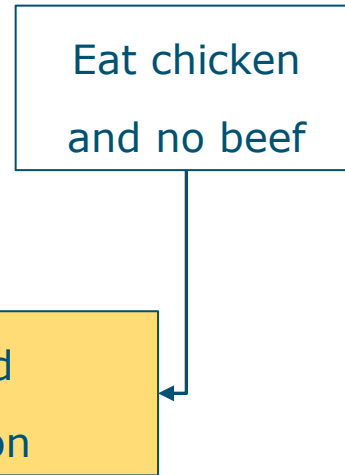
Eat
with less impact

Example animal-source food

Produce
with less impact



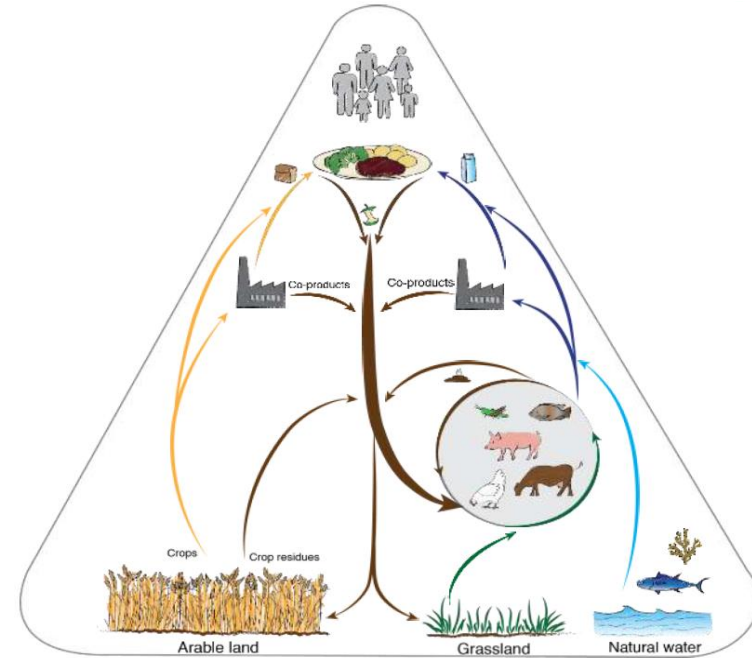
Eat
with less impact



A footprint approach does NOT address feed-food competition or interlinkages in the food system

Guiding principles for Circular Food Systems

1. Use land as efficiently as possible
 - *Produce plant biomass for food*
2. Avoid waste, and by-products should be recycled back into the system
 - *With a proper prioritisation*
3. Use animals for conversion of human inedible biomass into food
 - *Consequences for consumption*



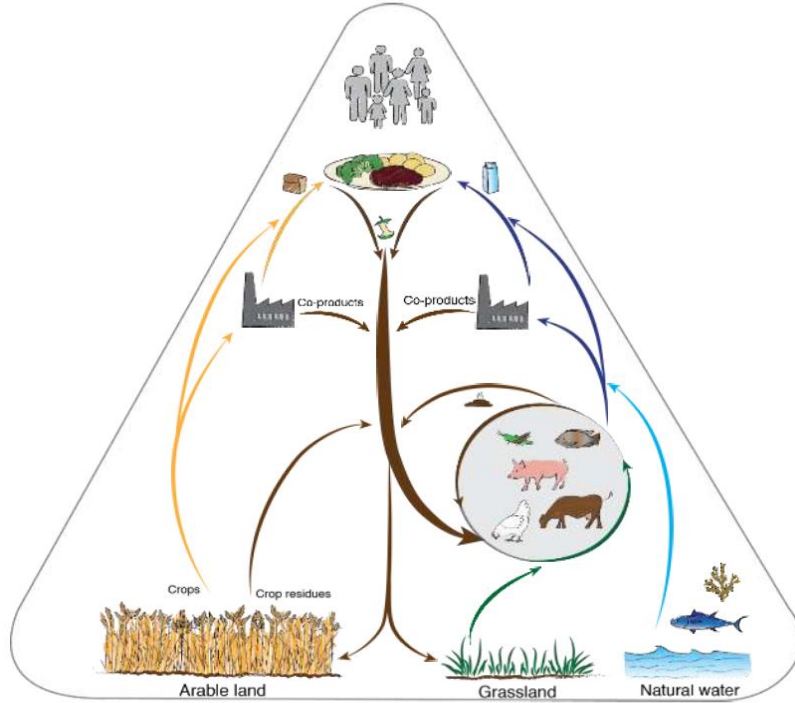
1. Use land for food production



- Focus on quantity and quality of yield and residues
- Fertilisation:
 - First re-use all organic sources
 - P: finite but not readily lost:
 - work towards closed system
 - N: infinite but losses (incl. GHGs) inevitable:
 - compensate with legumes (extra land) or
 - mineral fertilisers produced with renewables
- Managing weeds, pests and diseases?



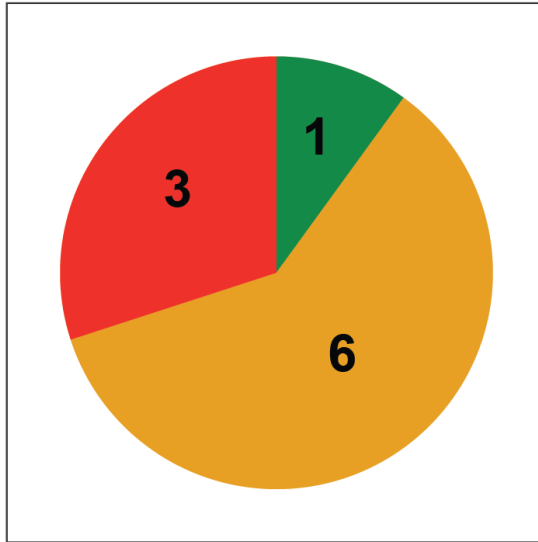
2. Recycling by-products: prioritize!



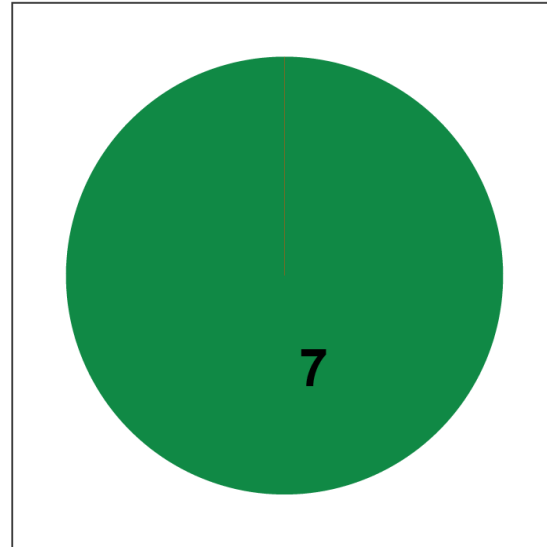
1. Maintain soil quality: application to field
2. Feed for livestock, fish or insects
3. Renewables: energy, fertilizers or other materials
4. Soil carbon sequestration

Soil organic matter - mean yield effects are NPK effects

A. Mean yield effect of increasing SOM -
N, P, K effects excluded

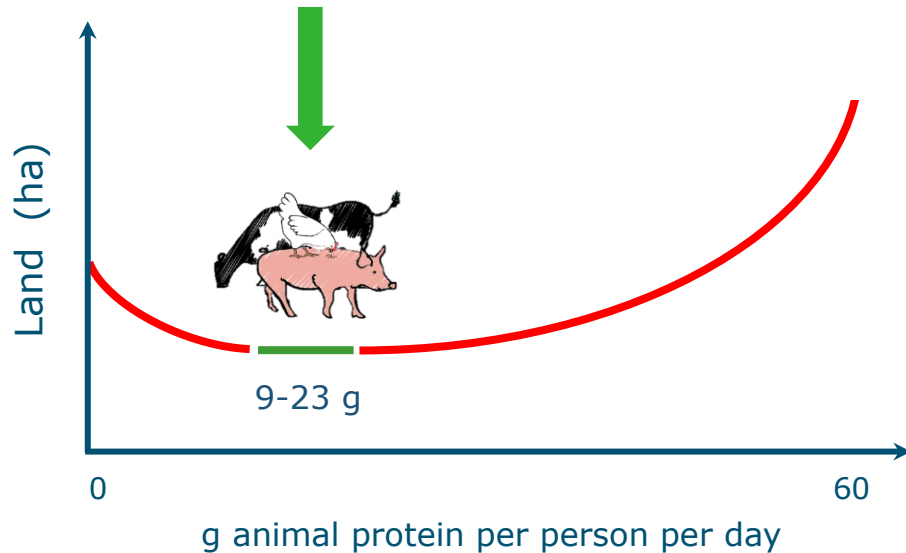


B. Mean yield effect of increasing SOM -
N, P, K effects cannot be ruled out

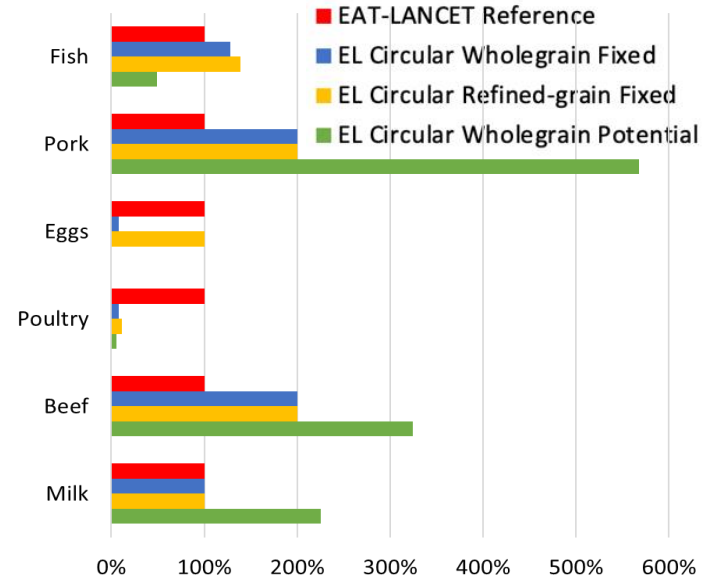


3. The role of animals

Unlock inedible, low opportunity cost biomass



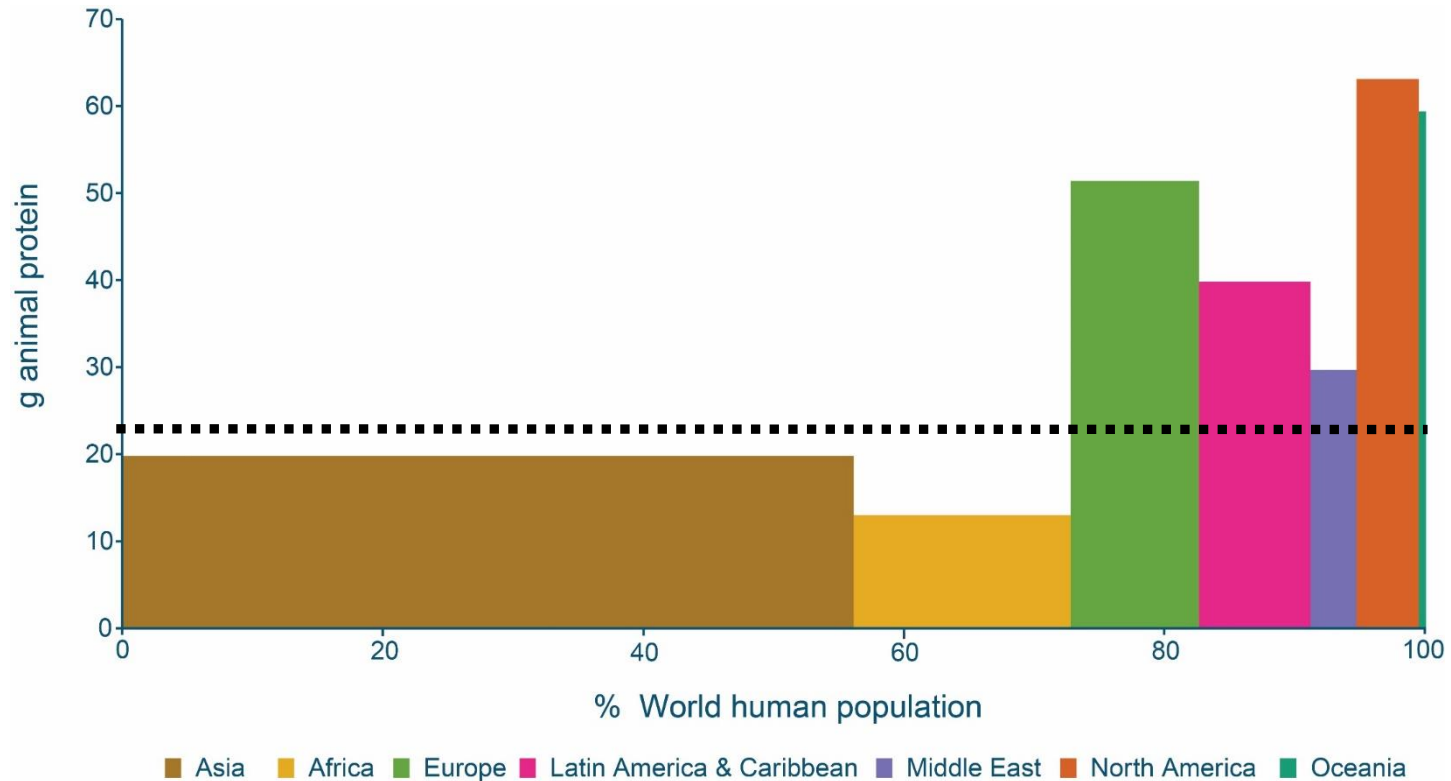
Analysis for European Union



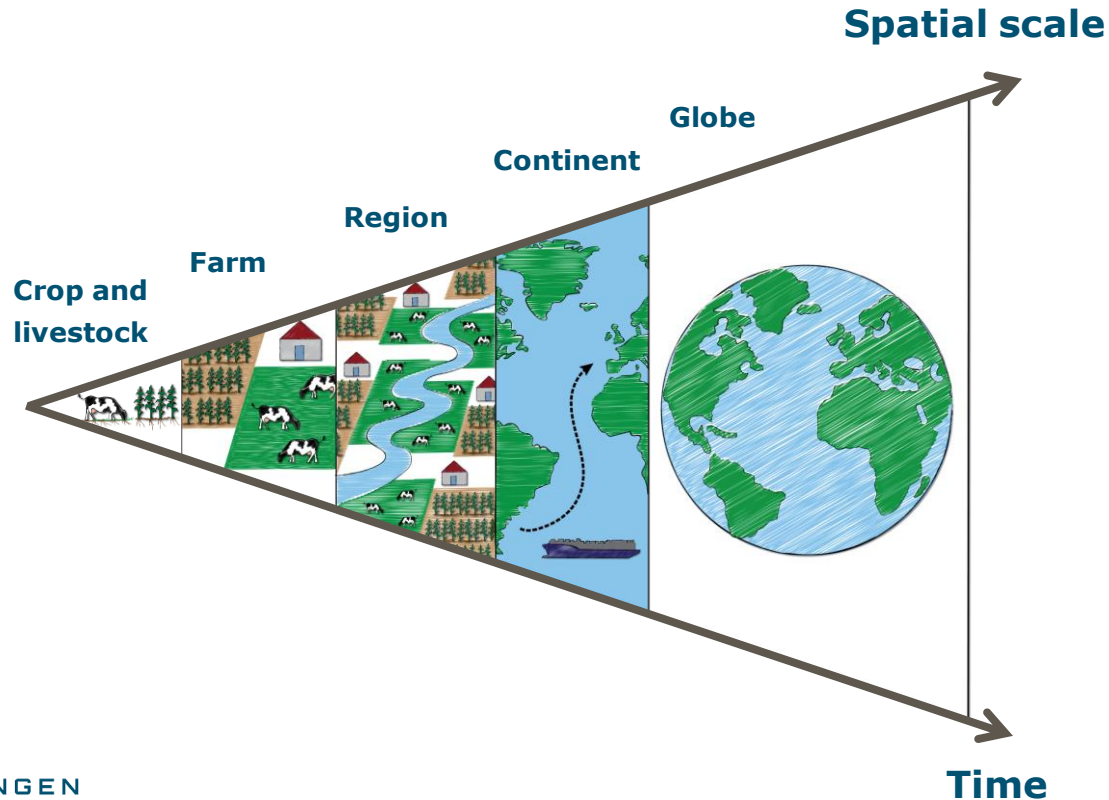
Circularity scenarios can meet:

- Recommended animal protein levels EAT-LANCET diet
- But not the precise dietary guidelines EAT-LANCET diet

Animal protein available for consumption



Circularity at which level?



Conclusions

- Rethink our food system – circularity with three guiding principles:
 - Use (good) land efficiently: biomass for food
 - Avoid waste, and re-use by-products with a prioritisation
 - Use animals to upgrade 'low-opportunity cost biomass'
- Reduce consumption of animal-source food in high-income countries
- Monitoring and Level of implementation are key research questions
- just as barriers and incentives

Future harvest

Thank you for your attention!

