**Food & Pests**

**Agriculture:** 77% of world’s food comes from crops (wheat, rice, corn), 16% livestock, 7% from ocean

-Traditional Subsidence Farming: makes enough food for family’s survival (LOW INPUT)

-Industrial Farming: in developed countries… major source of air pollution! (HIGH INPUT)

\***Green Revolution** (after the industrial revolution): use of machinery, expanded irrigation, increase in fertilizers/pesticides, and development of high-yield seeds led to improvements in agriculture.

**Fertilizer (N, P, K)**

 -Inorganic: Low cost, but not long lasting

-require large amounts of energy to produce, reduce quality of soil, runoff pollution into water supply (cultural eutrophication!)

 -Organic: Higher cost, but longer lasting

**Pesticides:** -helps reduce the number of crops lost to insects, fungi, and pests. Affective against spread of disease

 -Broad-Spectrum: works on many pests

 -Narrow-Spectrum: works on a specific pest

-Downsides

- evolution… pests adapt to exposure and pesticides are no longer effective! … need to develop new pesticides/increase dosage… PESTICIDE TREADMILL.

-pollutants! Organophosphates! Chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT)! POPs! Are persistant and biomagnified! (FIFRA, Stockholm Convention on POPs)

 -Solution: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT:

-uses a combination of chemical pesticides, introduction of biological predators, cultivation methods (intercropping), etc, to keep the pest population down to an economically viable level.

**Environmental Effects of Agriculture:**



**Genetically Modified Organisms & Selective Breeding of Specfic Crop Plants** = MORE FOOD

-Loss of biodiversity! increase in pests (evolution!)



**Livestock (mainly in developed countries)**

 Problems with Rangeland Farming:

Large factory production (GHGs), animal waste in water supply (eutrophication!), stress on world’s grain/water supply to sustain, methane production, overgrazing (erosion)/deforestation

**Ocean Resources**

 Fishing

-Concerns: overfishing leads to extinction/loss of biodiversity; bycatch; destruction of habitiats. KNOW DIFFERENT TYPES OF FISHING METHODS.



 Fish Farming

-Concerns: dense monocultures vulnerable to disease!, concentrated waste output, loss of biodiversity, use of energy