

When we calculate the cost of a meal, we often do not take into consideration the ecological costs associated with the production of a particular commodity. One such measure we should explore when assessing the ecological costs of our consumptive behavior is the distance a product must travel in order to reach a group of consumers. When food is consumed close to its point of production, the ecological costs associated with the consumption of that product will be minimal, e.g., an apple picked in a suburban garden and eaten immediately. However, when food is brought from a distant part of the world, the amount of energy used may be very large, possibly greater than that needed to produce it.

It would be virtually impossible to exactly calculate the amount of energy used to transport a given item of food from the farm, fishery, or factory where it was produced to its point of consumption. The concept of foodmiles, however, may be used as an alternative unit of measurement to provide an illustration, but without extreme claims to accuracy (the term foodkilometre is strictly more appropriate, but is rather clumsy).

For example, an orange with a mass of 150g from Spain, consumed in London could be worth 150 x 1,2000 or 180,000 units.





Foodmile value The mass of a food

item (g) x distance transported (km)

Foodmiles calculation for a light breakfast consumed in Perth, Australia

| Food item | Mass (g) | Source | Distance (km) | Foodmile Units |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Pineapple juice | 200 | Queensland | 4,000 | 800,000 |
| Cereal | 200 | New South Wales | 3,000 | 180,000 |
| Kiwi fruit (portion) | 50 | New Zealand | 5,000 | 250,000 |
| Slice of toast | 50 | Western Australia | 150 | 7,500 |
| Marmalade | 5 | Home-made | 0 | Negligible |
| Coffee | 10 | Papa New Guinea | 4,000 | 40,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | 1,277,500 |

Ok, now let's take a look at your breakfast. Execute the calculations necessary to determine how many foodmiles are expended to make your breakfast.

| Food item | Mass (g) | Source | Distance (km) | Foodmile Units |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------------|----------------|
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| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

What can you determine from your findings?

Go Further: What is the carbon footprint of the food we eat? Follow the path of a BLT from field to plate in this short video. Consider ways to reduce your carbon footprint with the food choices you make.



Students! Answering our questions? Using our strategies? Share them with us at discovery@worldstrides.com