

Producing more from less – new metrics for sustainable agriculture in the UK

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Technology Platform for Sustainable Agriculture in Spain

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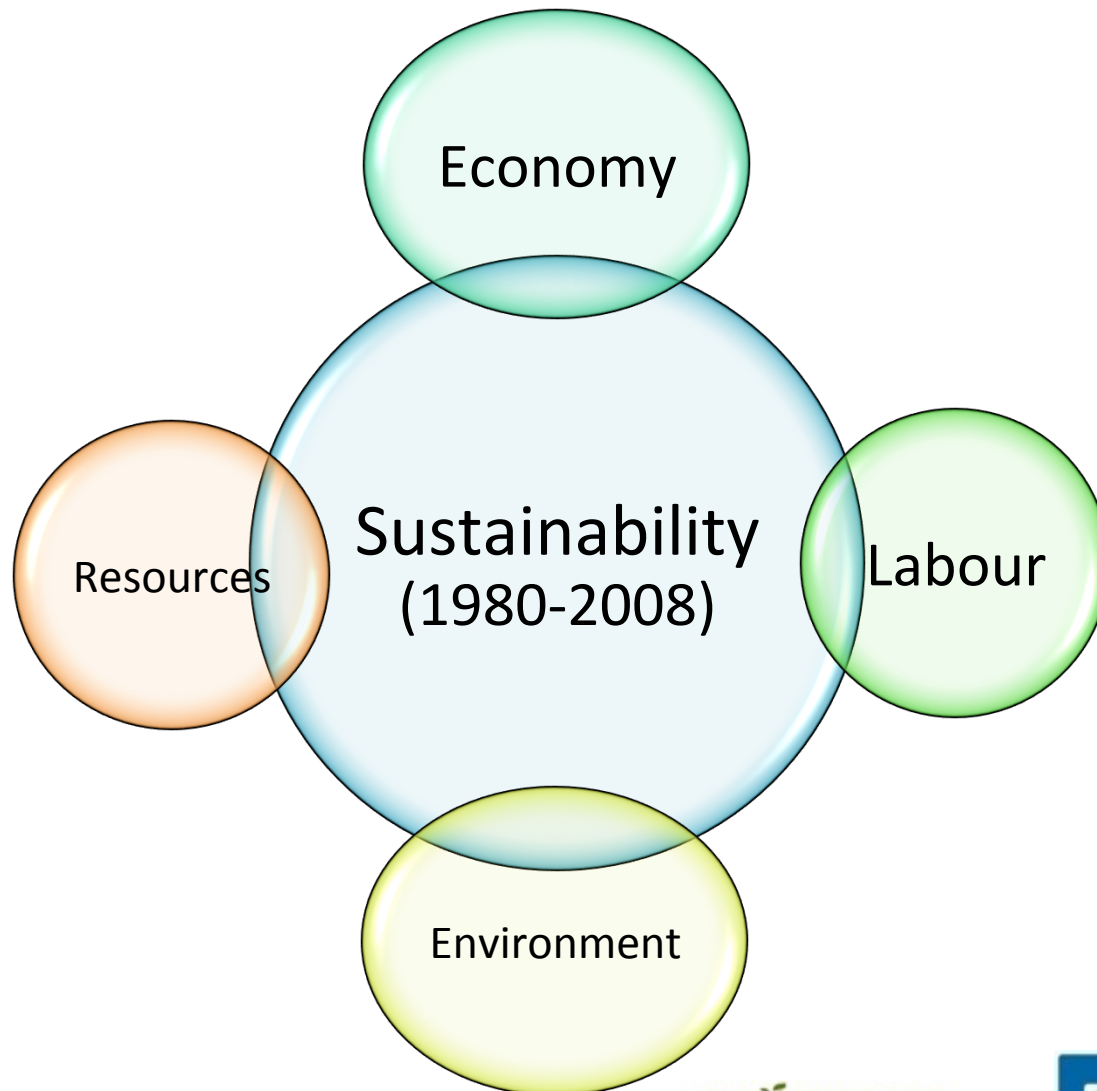
- Economic
- Agricultural productions
- Livestock

4. Conclusions

Objectives

- To calculate global sustainability indicators for Spanish agriculture over 30 years
- To identify sustainability indicators allow us to assess the impact of technology along food chain
- To quantify the evolution of indicators at national level

Approach



Approach

- ❑ What are the **physical bases** of the main Spanish agricultural and livestock productions and how have they changed?
- ❑ How have the **agricultural economy** , **labour productivity** and **its contribution to agriculture** evolved?
- ❑ How have **basic food prices** behaved in comparison with other consumer prices ?

Approach

- ❑ Long term assessment (1980-2008)
- ❑ Wide geographical coverage
- ❑ Based in technical and scientific works
- ❑ Multidisciplinary research team

Approach

Economy

Income

Employment

Prices

Crops

Yields

Water Use

Erosion

Energy

Emissions

CO₂

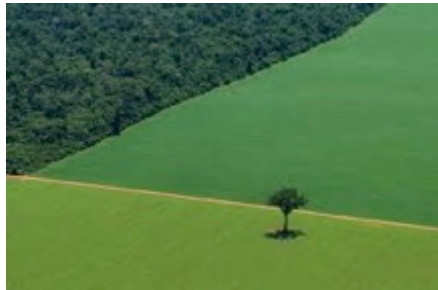
Livestock

Production/
efficiency

Water Use

Emissions
(CO₂ eq+ NO)

Environmental indicators



Environmental Indicators

Indicator	Land use	Water use [Total & Blue for Agriculture]	CO ₂ CO ₂ equiv. [livestock]	Energy ¹	Loss of soil	Carbon flux
Vegetable production						
Livestock						

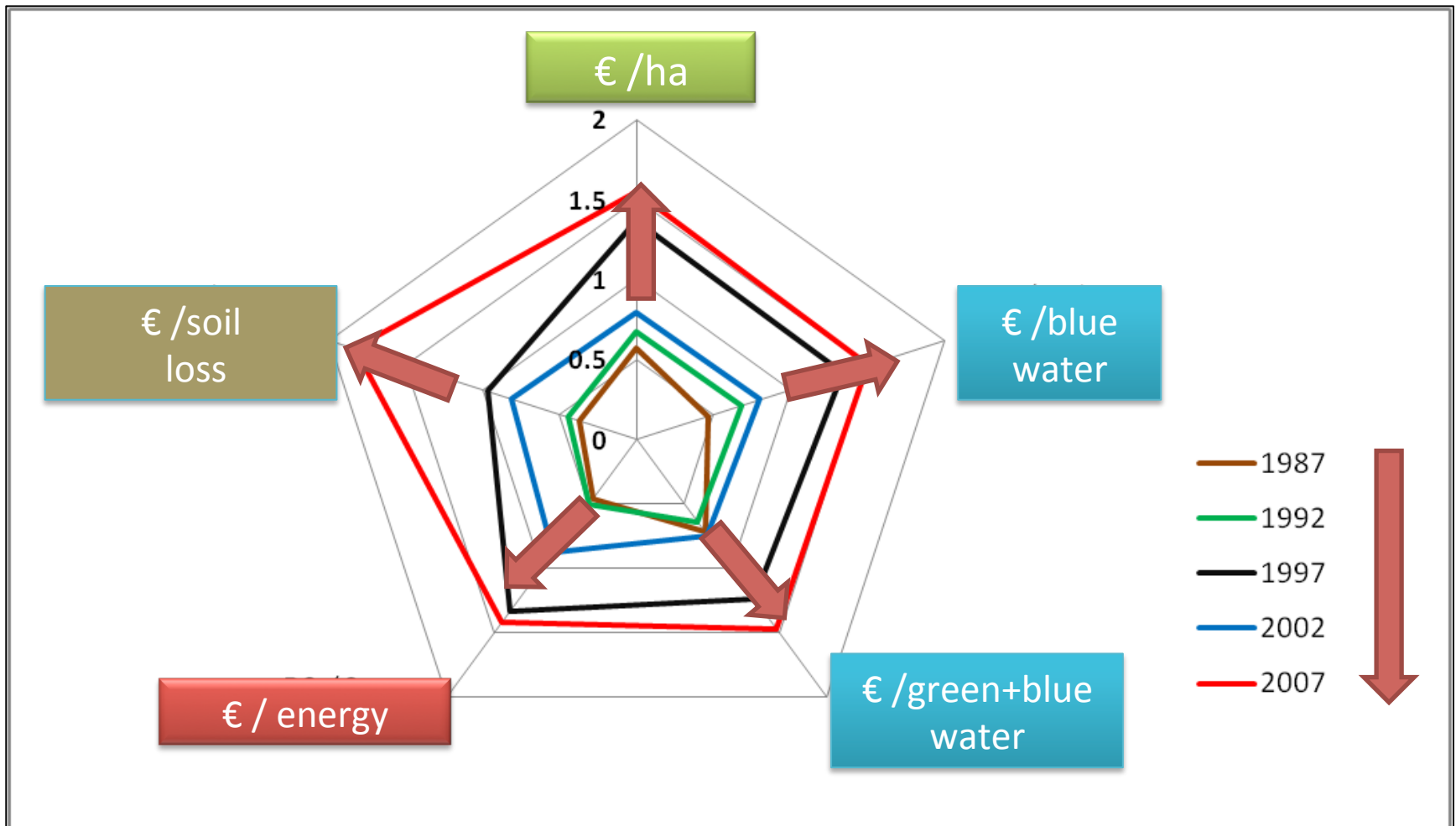
¹ Energy from farm machinery combustible used on the field

VEGETAL PRODUCTIONS



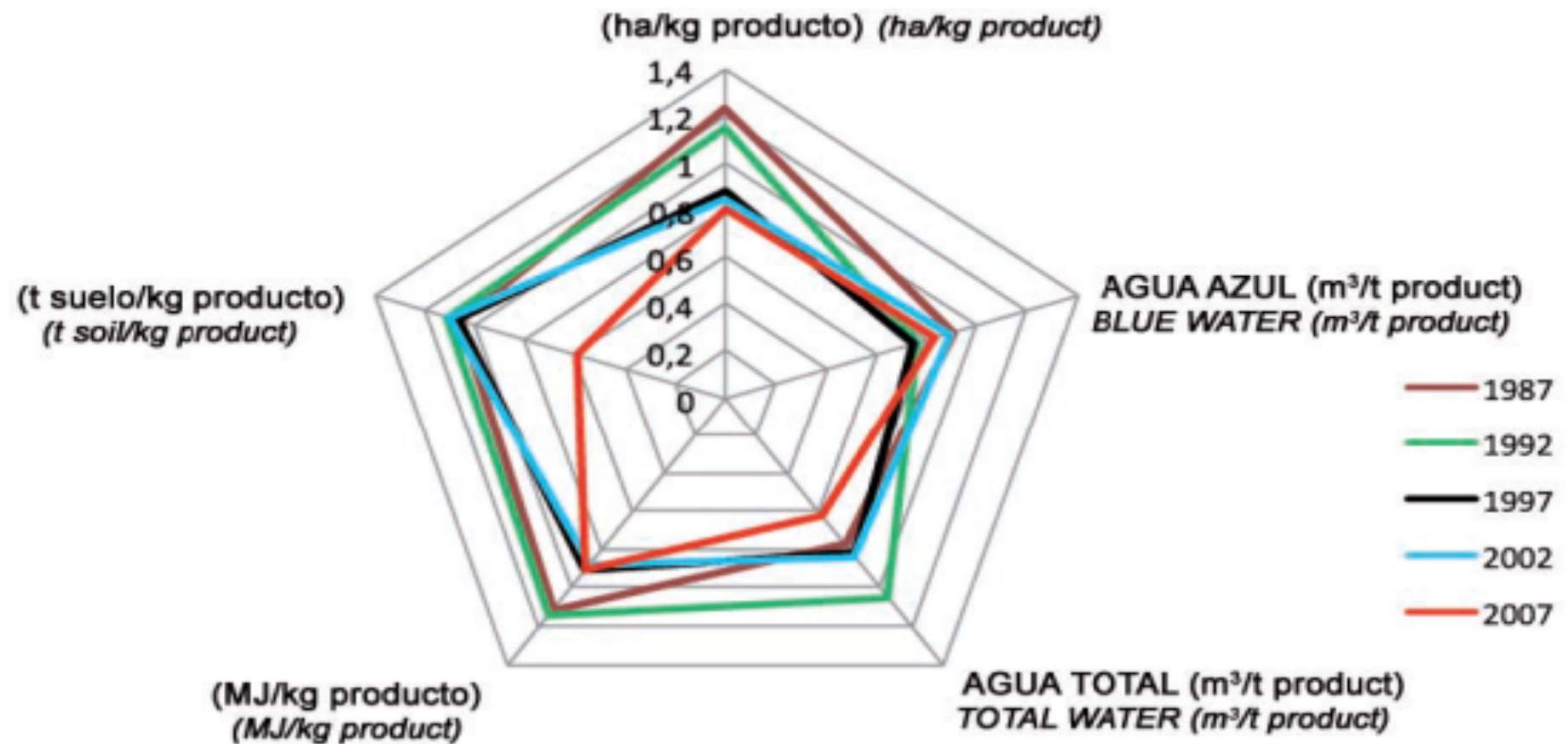
Economic value (€) per unit of natural resource base – Olives

Normalized Indexes Olive groves
Euros (1= average1980-2008)



Physical indicators

Resource base over physical production – Maize



Economic value (€) per unit of natural resource base – Maize

2008 vs 1980	ha/kg producto <i>ha/kg product</i>	Agua Azul (m ³ /t producto) <i>Blue water (m³/t product)</i>	Agua Total (m ³ /t producto) <i>Total water (m³/t product)</i>	MJ /kg producto <i>MJ /kg product</i>	t suelo /kg producto* <i>t soil /kg product*</i>
Maíz / Maize	-49,08%	-35,03%	-20,11%	-26,79%	-17,07%

*En el caso del indicador toneladas de suelo/kg producto el periodo considerado es 1987-2008

* Period taken into account for t soil/kg product indicator is 1987-2008

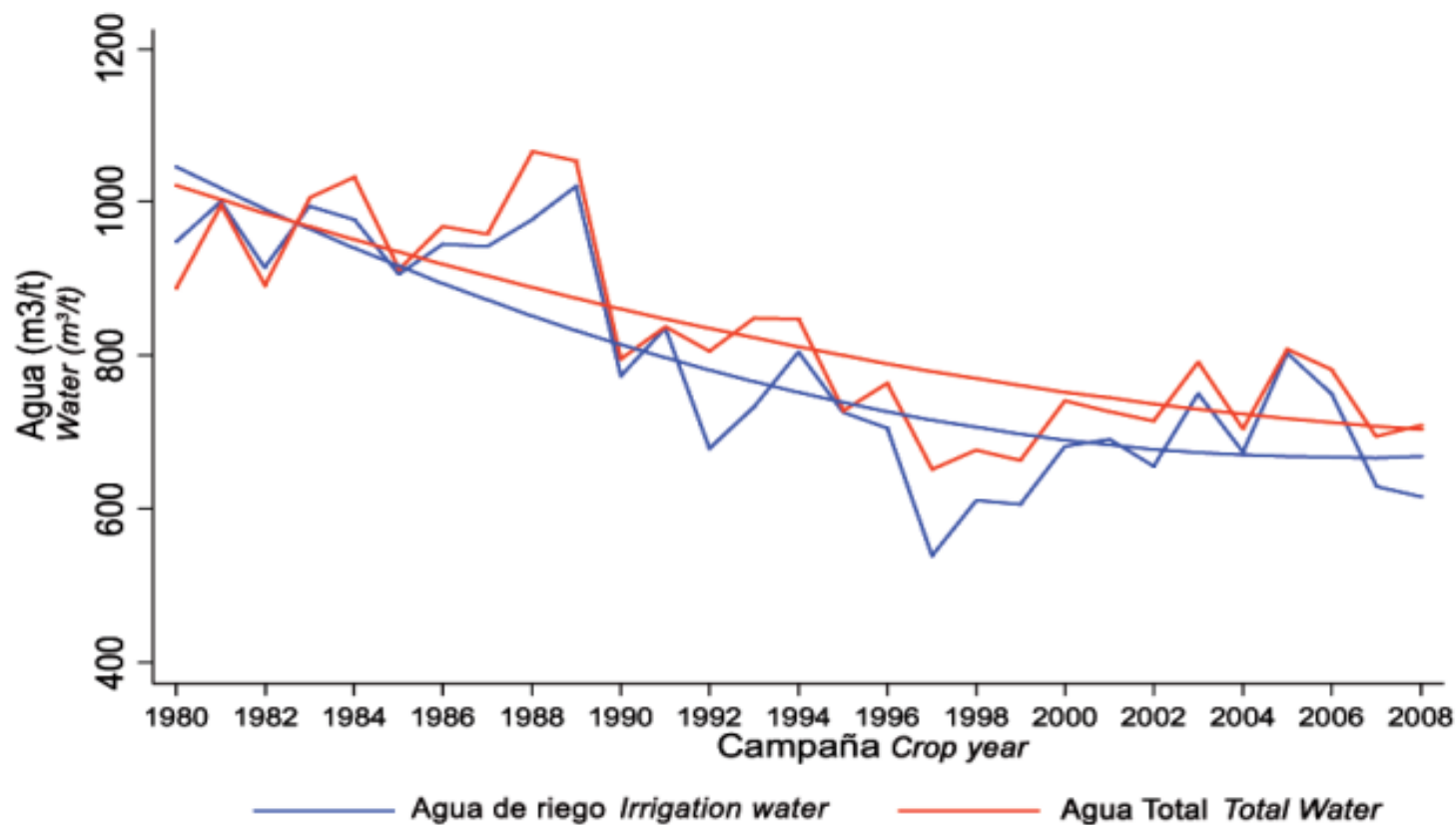
Maize: Water consumption



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FIGURA 11. EVOLUCIÓN EN EL CONSUMO DE AGUA EN MAÍZ (m^3/t)

CHART 11. WATER CONSUMPTION EVOLUTION FOR MAIZE (m^3/t)



*Fuente: Anuarios de Estadística Agraria (MARM). Agencia Estatal de Meteorología
Source: Agricultural Statistical Yearbooks (MARM). National Meteorological Agency.

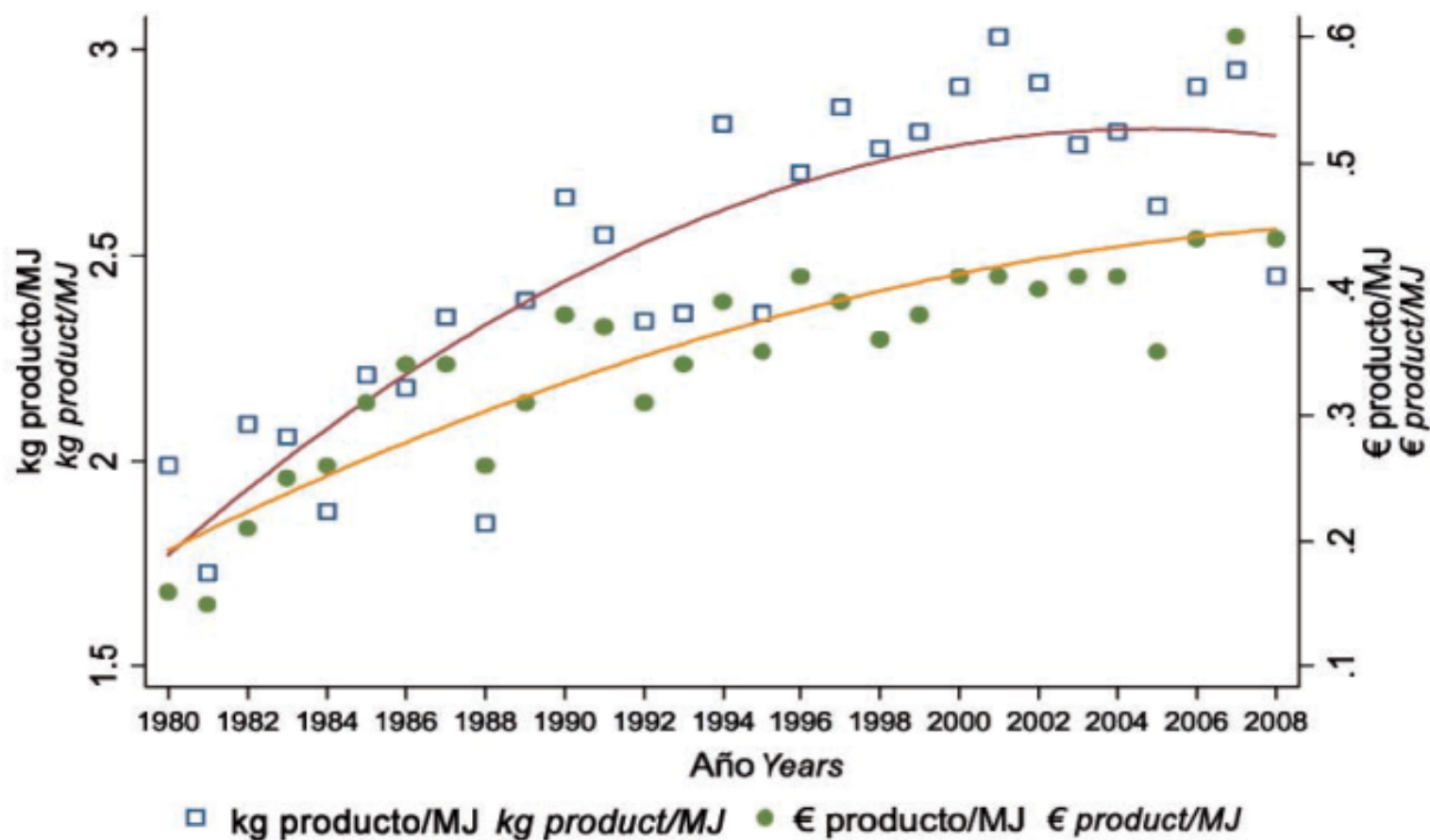
Maize: Energy use



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FIGURA 14. INDICADORES DIRECTOS DE ENERGÍA EN EL MAÍZ

CHART 14. DIRECT ENERGY INDICATORS FOR MAIZE



* Fuente: Elaboración propia Source: Own calculations.

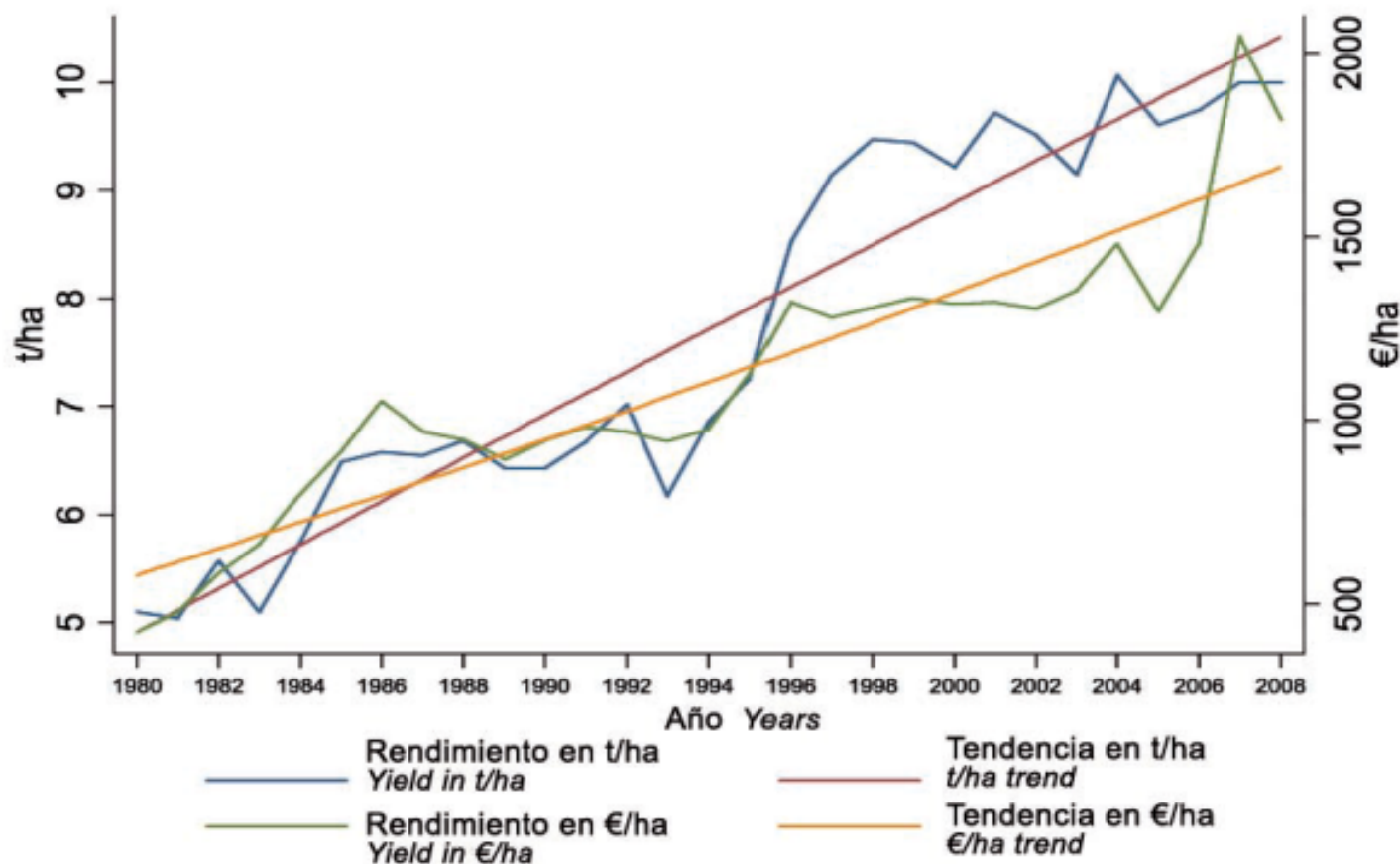
Maize: Yields



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FIGURA 7. EVOLUCIÓN DEL RENDIMIENTO EN MAÍZ (t/ha; €/ha)

CHART 7. MAIZE YIELD EVOLUTION (t/ha; €/ha)



* Fuente: Anuarios de Estadística Agraria del MARM Source: Agricultural Statistical Yearbooks (MARM)



Environmental Indicators: Trends

Evolución porcentual de los indicadores medioambientales para el periodo 1980-2008

Evolution in percentage terms of environmental indicators, period 1980-2008

	ha/kg producto <i>ha/kg product</i>	Agua Azul (m ³ /t producto) <i>Blue water (m³/t product)</i>	Agua Total (m ³ /t producto) <i>Total water (m³/t product)</i>	MJ /kg producto <i>MJ /kg product</i>	t suelo /kg producto* <i>t soil /kg product*</i>
Maíz / Maize	-49,08	-35,03	-20,11	-26,79	-17,07
Melón / Melon	-60,35	-57,46	-40,77	-9,09	-50,00
Naranja / Orange tree	-33,73	-51,61	-46,31	-78,95	-53,57
Olivar de aceite / Olive tree	-29,29	-45,40	-18,67	-48,66	-47,25
Remolacha / Sugar beet	-52,83	-46,82	-35,71	-69,57	-64,29
Tomate / Tomato	-52,30	-34,24	-30,97	-12,50	-52,00
Trigo / Wheat	-32,41	-23,53	14,13	-52,79	-42,44

* En el caso del indicador toneladas de suelo/kg producto el periodo considerado es 1987-2008

* Period taken into account for t soil/kg product indicator is 1987-2008

Trends of yields 1980-2008

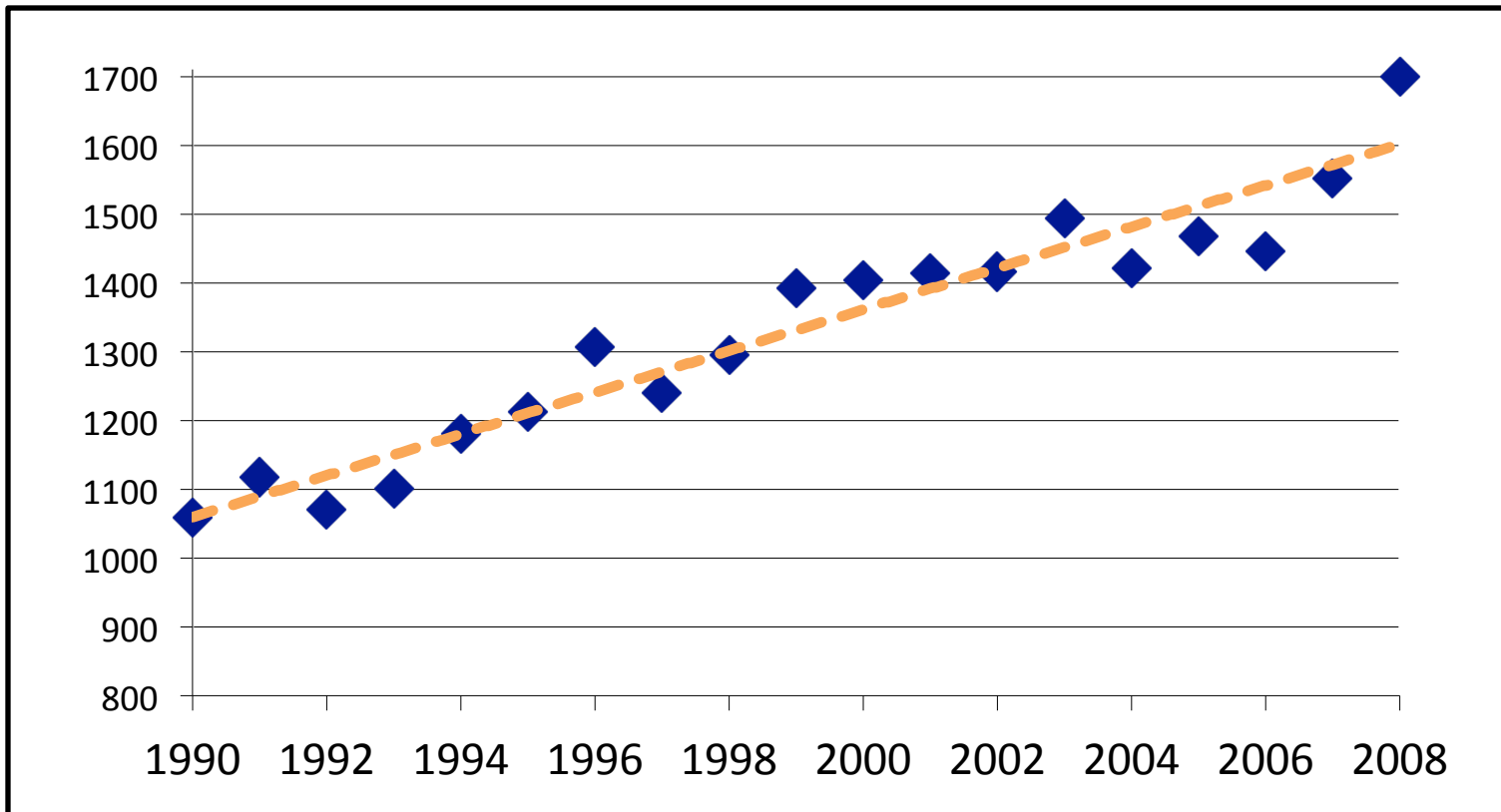
CROP	INCREASE 1980/2008	CROP	INCREASE 1980/2008
Wheat	50%	Melon	250%
Barley	50%	Tomato	120%
Maize	100%	Olive groves	108%
Sugar Beet	120%	Vineyards	70%
Sunflower	50%	Citrus groves	25%

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIONS: PRODUCTIVITY, WATER AND EMISSIONS



Pork

Productivity: Kg meat/sow



Water consumption and emissions



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**CHART 18. WATER CONSUMPTION AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PER UNIT OF PRODUCT
IN THE PORK AND POULTRY SECTORS DURING THE STUDIED PERIOD**

	Reducción porcentual período 1990-2008 <i>Percentage reduction 1990-2008</i>
CONSUMO DE AGUA / WATER CONSUMPTION	
Por kg carne porcino / <i>Per kg pork</i>	21.54 %
Por kg carne pollo / <i>Per kg chicken</i>	16.15 %
Por kg de huevos / <i>Per kg eggs</i>	3.50 %
EMISIONES GEI / GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	
Por kg carne porcino / <i>Per kg pork</i>	17.85 %
Por kg carne pollo / <i>Per kg chicken</i>	12.50 %
Por kg de huevos / <i>Per kg eggs</i>	4.34 %

CONCLUSIONS



Conclusions (I)

- ❑ The technological improvements have made possible the access to safe and affordable food.
- ❑ Producer prices have grown (much) less than consumer prices

Conclusions (II)

- ❑ Agricultural productions require significantly less natural resources than 20 or 30 years ago.
- ❑ It is not possible to improve sustainability without improvements in efficiency.

Thank you

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