

Regional Food Systems: A View from the Northeast

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The logo for Tufts University, featuring the word "Tufts" in a large, white, serif font above the word "UNIVERSITY" in a smaller, white, sans-serif font, all set against a blue rectangular background.

Tufts
UNIVERSITY

- Dueling Food Systems (Myth or Reality?)
- Trends in the Northeast U.S.
- Setting the Baseline, Considering the Future
- Challenge of Interdisciplinary work



How many food systems do we have?



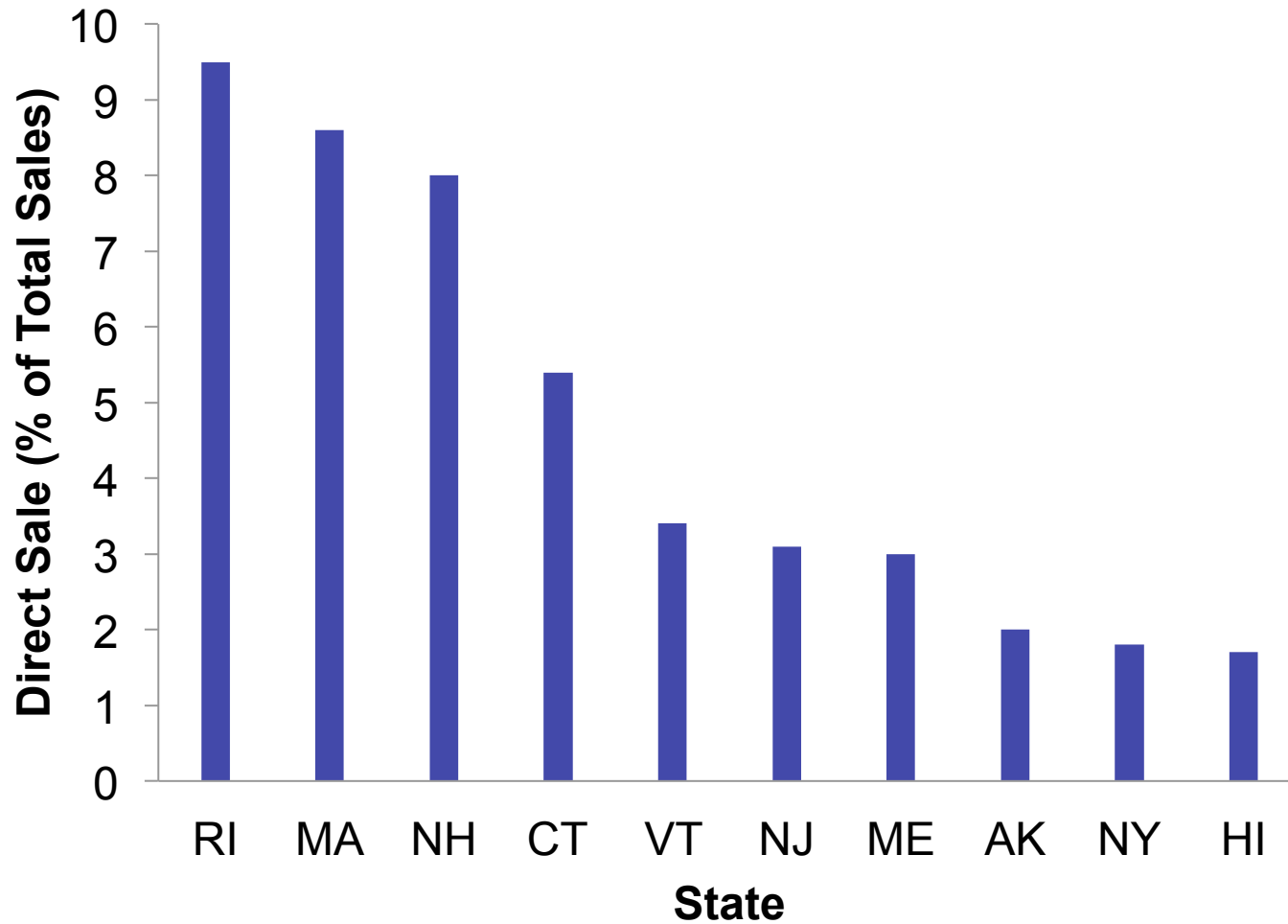
How many do we need...?

Grown in
DETROIT



Relationships & markets

Direct to Consumer Sale of Food: Top 10 States



Food Systems Scales

- “The Industrial”
 - An assumption about scale (large)
 - Producing both feedstocks and foods
 - Provides a large portion of US food supply
 - *Also* conflated with many other characteristics



Food Systems Scales

- “The Global”
 - The Corporate Food System
 - Viewed mostly from farm gate outward
 - Players might be large, small, local, etc.

Food Systems Scales

- “The Local”
 - Tremendous interest
 - Northeast leads in direct to consumer
 - Rapid growth, from a small starting point
 - Conflated with scale, method of production, and nutrition



Food Systems Scales

- “The Regional”
 - Scale is variable (depends on who you ask)
 - More dependent on supply chains than Local
 - Potentially shorter supply chains than Industrial

Scales Overlap, and they should Communicate and Compliment



Share of the food system?

Impact on food security?
(Household and regional)

Interest in Northeast despite long-term agricultural challenges:

	1925	2007
Number of Farms	50,033	8,136
Land in Farms	5.16 million acres	1.34 million acres
Cropland	1.64 million acres	0.53 million acres

Comparative Advantage to Achieve Low Food Cost

Specialization

Economies of Scale

Input/Output Efficiency

Nearly Complete Externalization of Non-Production Costs

Environmental Degradation

Health Impacts (direct and indirect)

Economic Opportunity

Local



Eric Brennan

Global



John Hendrickson

Getting back to Regional...



- Maine to West Virginia
- Supply chains
- Farms are the start
- Consumers are the end



EFSNE

Enhancing the Food Security of Underserved Populations in the Northeast U.S. through Sustainable Regional Food Systems (EFSNE)

*Funded by USDA/NIFA (Global Food Security Program)
Prepared for the March 26, 2013 PD Meeting, Washington, DC*



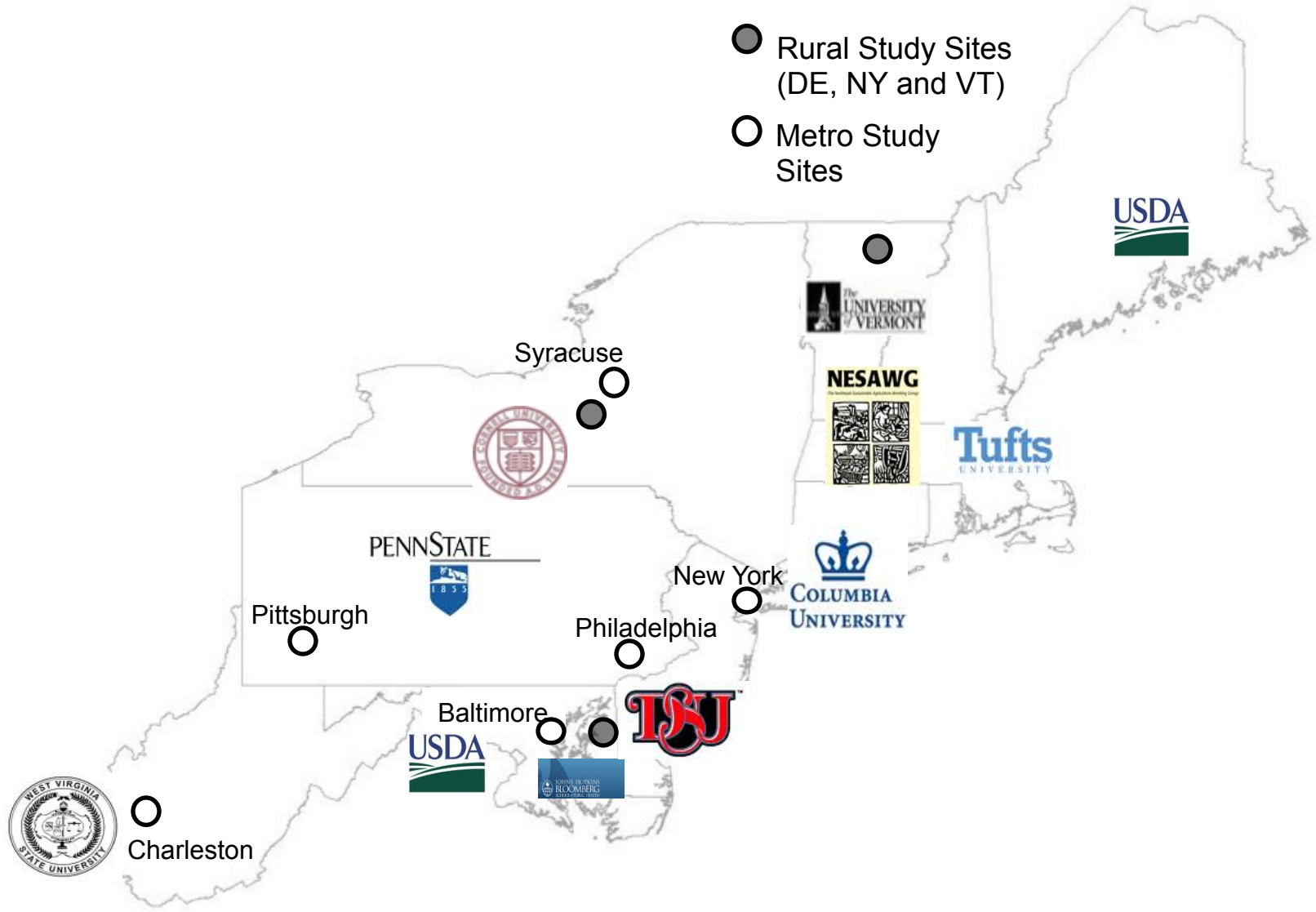
United States
Department of
Agriculture

National Institute
of Food and
Agriculture

Grant No. 2011-68004-30057

Northeast Project Sites and Collaborating Institutions

- Rural Study Sites (DE, NY and VT)
- Metro Study Sites





ISS011E06079



Supply Chains



Processing/Distribution



Access in Communities



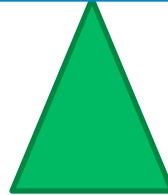
Farm-level Production

Some Details

- Estimation conducted at state level
 - NASS Survey data
 - Census of Agriculture
 - Experiment station research and Depts. of Ag
 - Extension experts
- Some aggregation to larger areas
- **Goal:** 10-yr time-series of *Output*
- Data Gaps are a significant issue, especially for Fruit and Vegetable crops

Production

Consumption



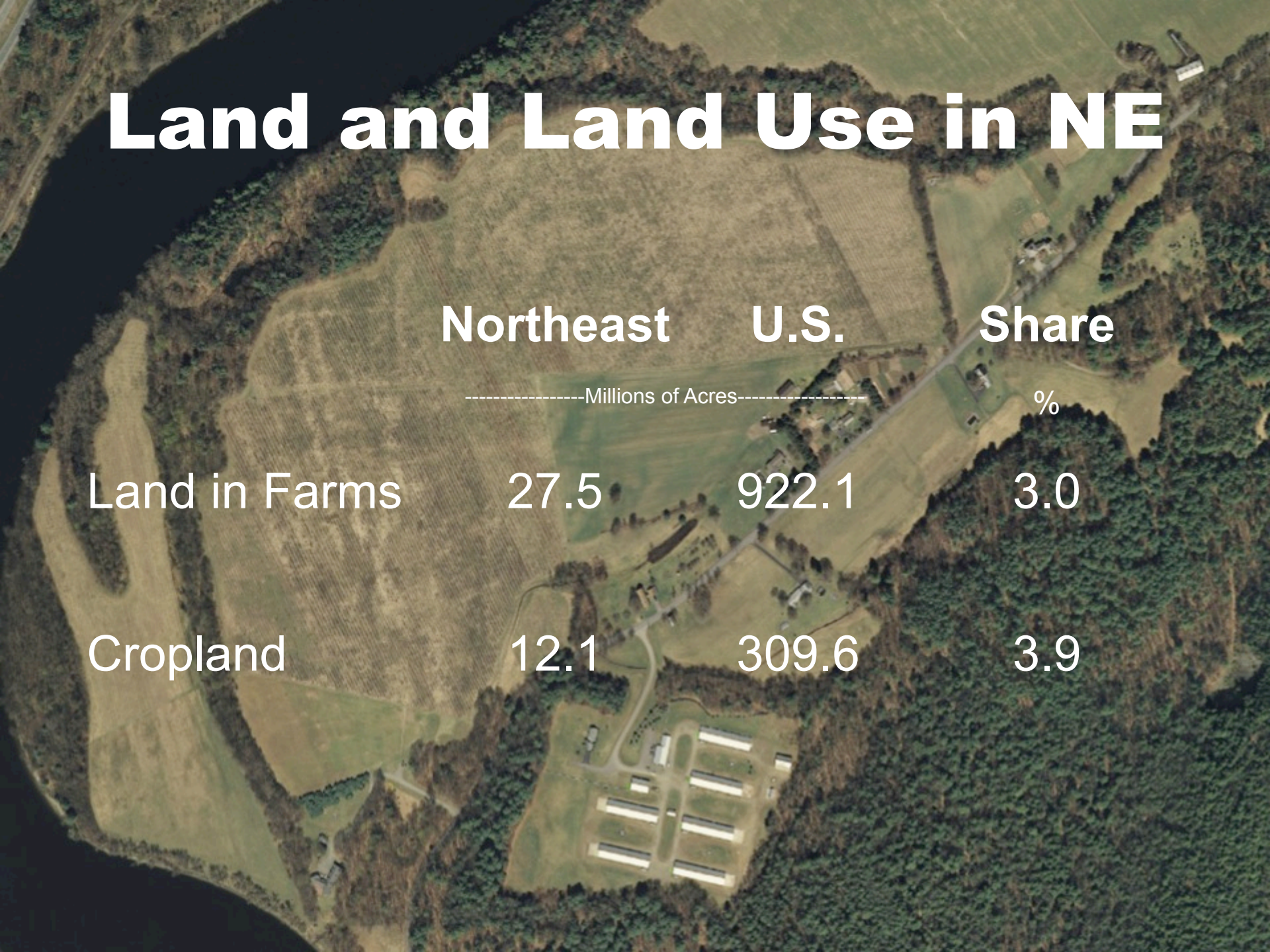
Land and Land Use in NE

Northeast U.S. Share

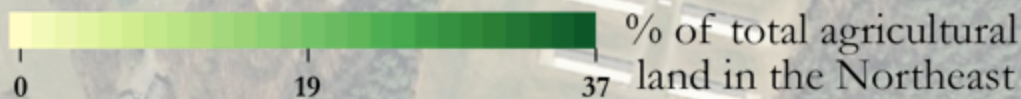
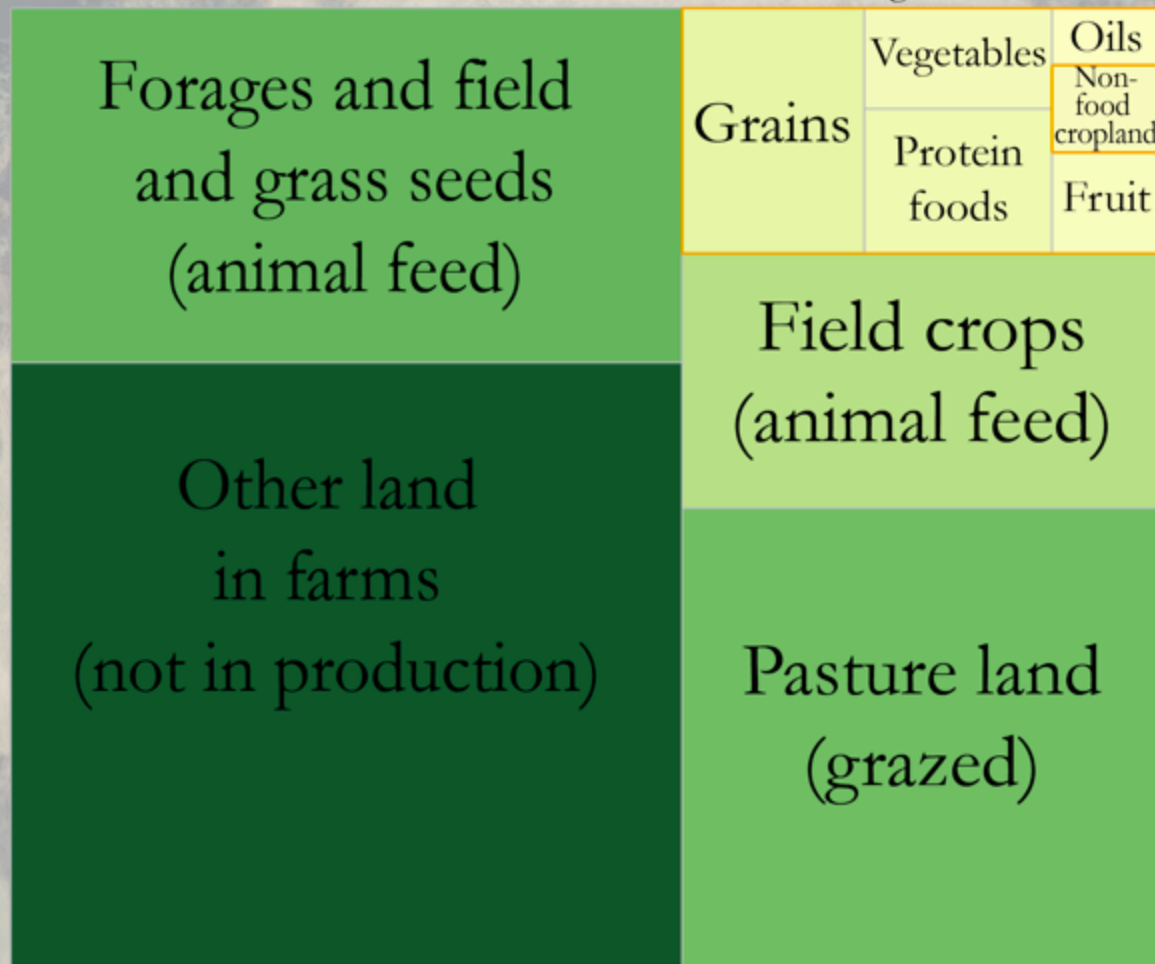
-----Millions of Acres----- %

Land in Farms 27.5 922.1 3.0

Cropland 12.1 309.6 3.9

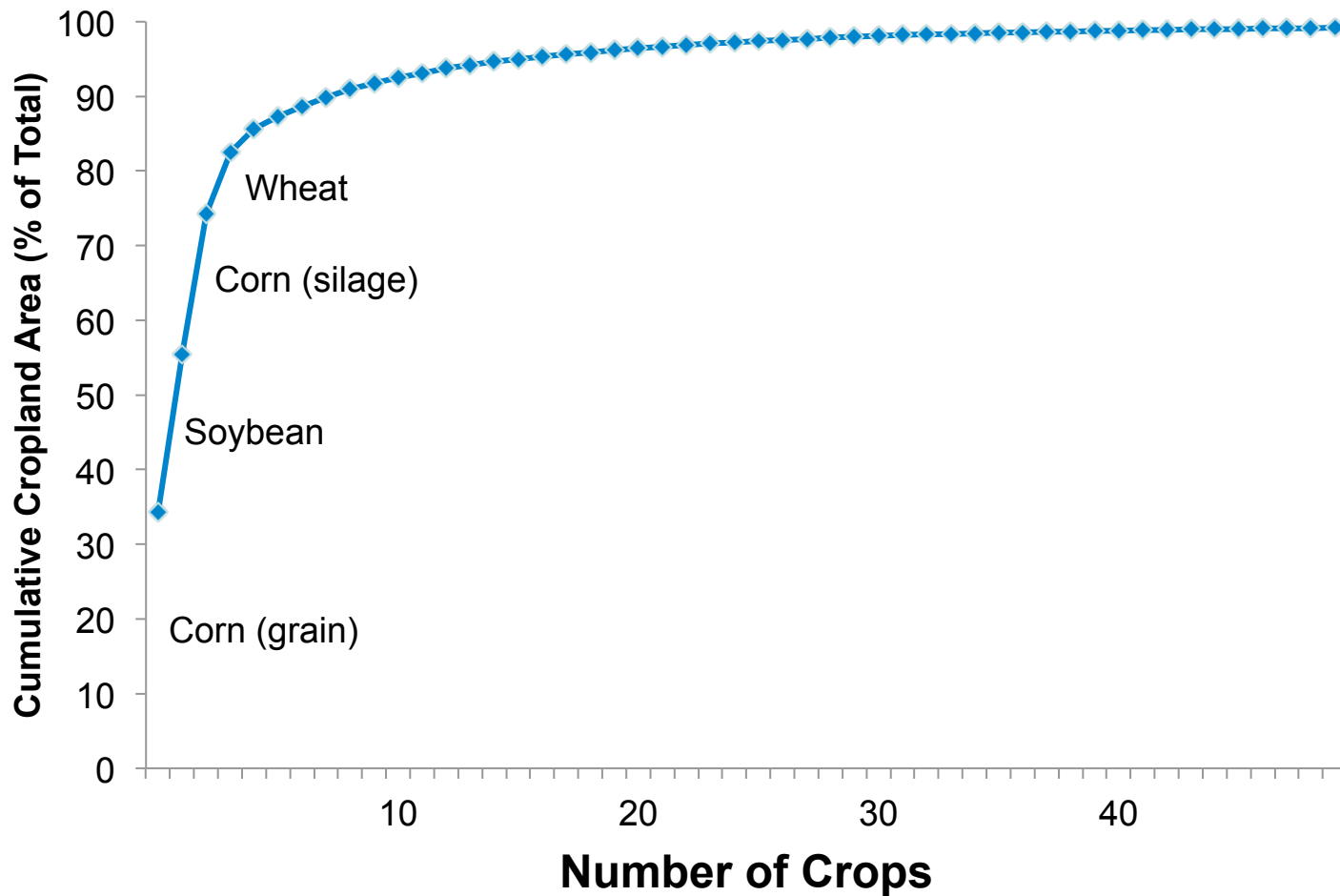


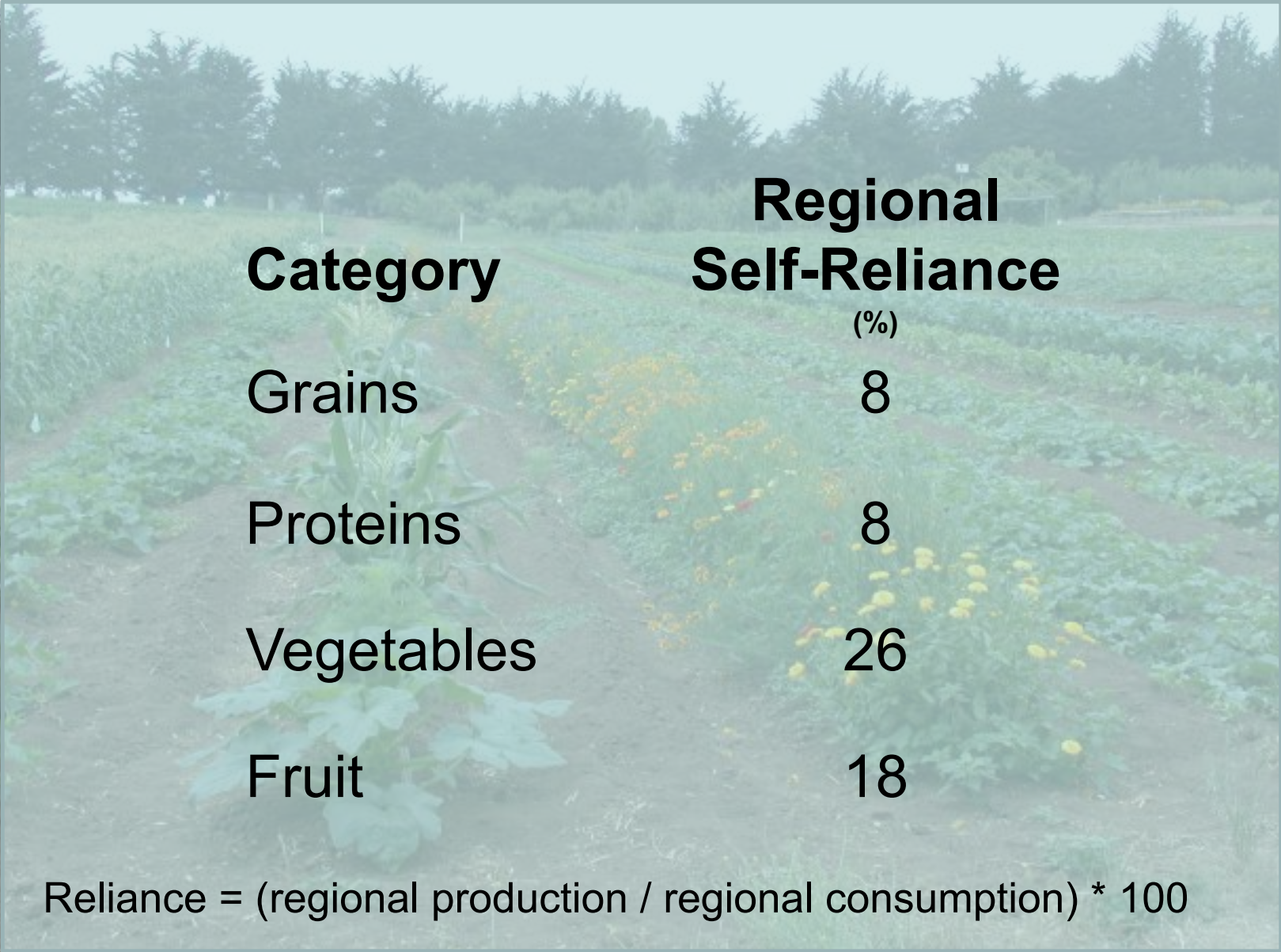
Northeast regional mean agricultural land area, 2001-2010



Crop Diversity in the Northeast

More than 300 different crops grown
(includes feed, food, non-food, “other”)





Category	Regional Self-Reliance (%)
Grains	8
Proteins	8
Vegetables	26
Fruit	18

Reliance = (regional production / regional consumption) * 100



Vegetable Group **Regional Self-Reliance**

(%)

Dark Green

11

Starchy

33

Red and Orange

13

Other

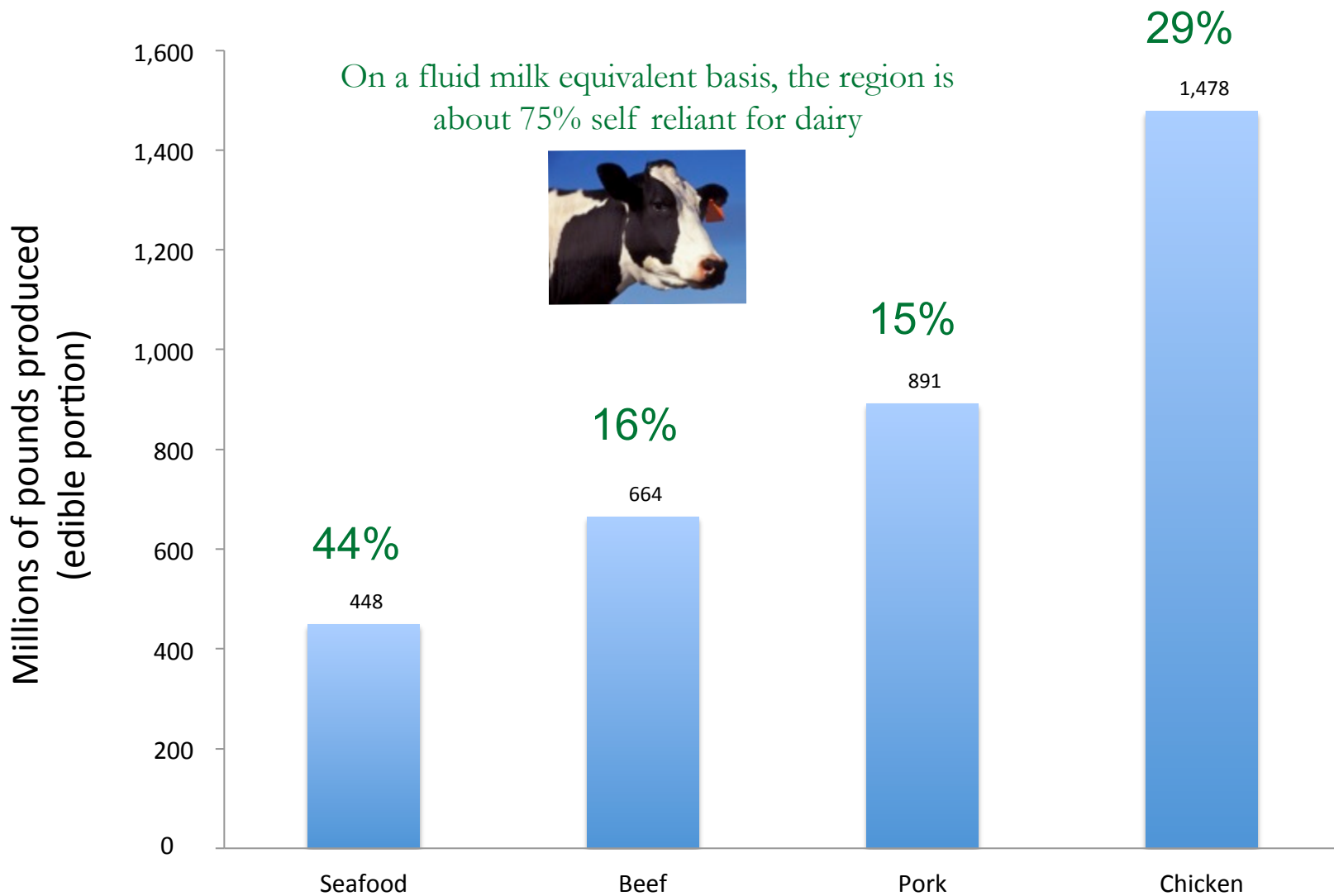
33



Fruit Group	Regional Self-Reliance
	(%)
“Commonly Eaten”	17
Berries	13
Melons	13



Northeast Regional Production from Meat Animals (mean, 2001-2010)



Fluid milk is a regional product;
Other dairy products are not (necessarily)



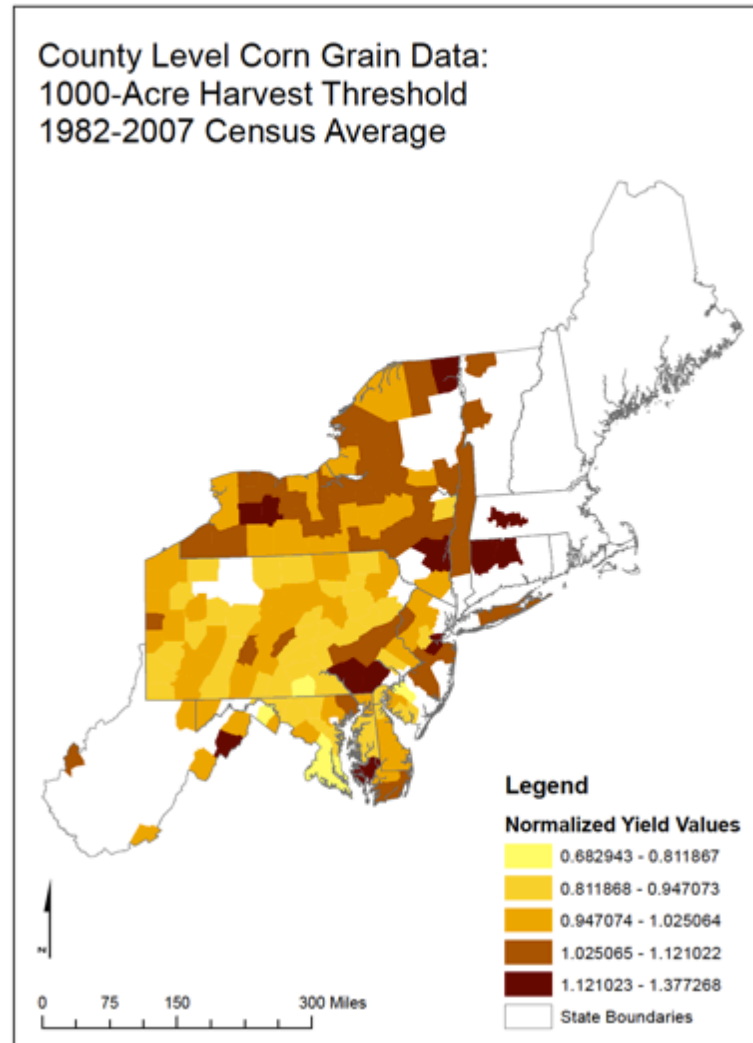
Production



Consumption

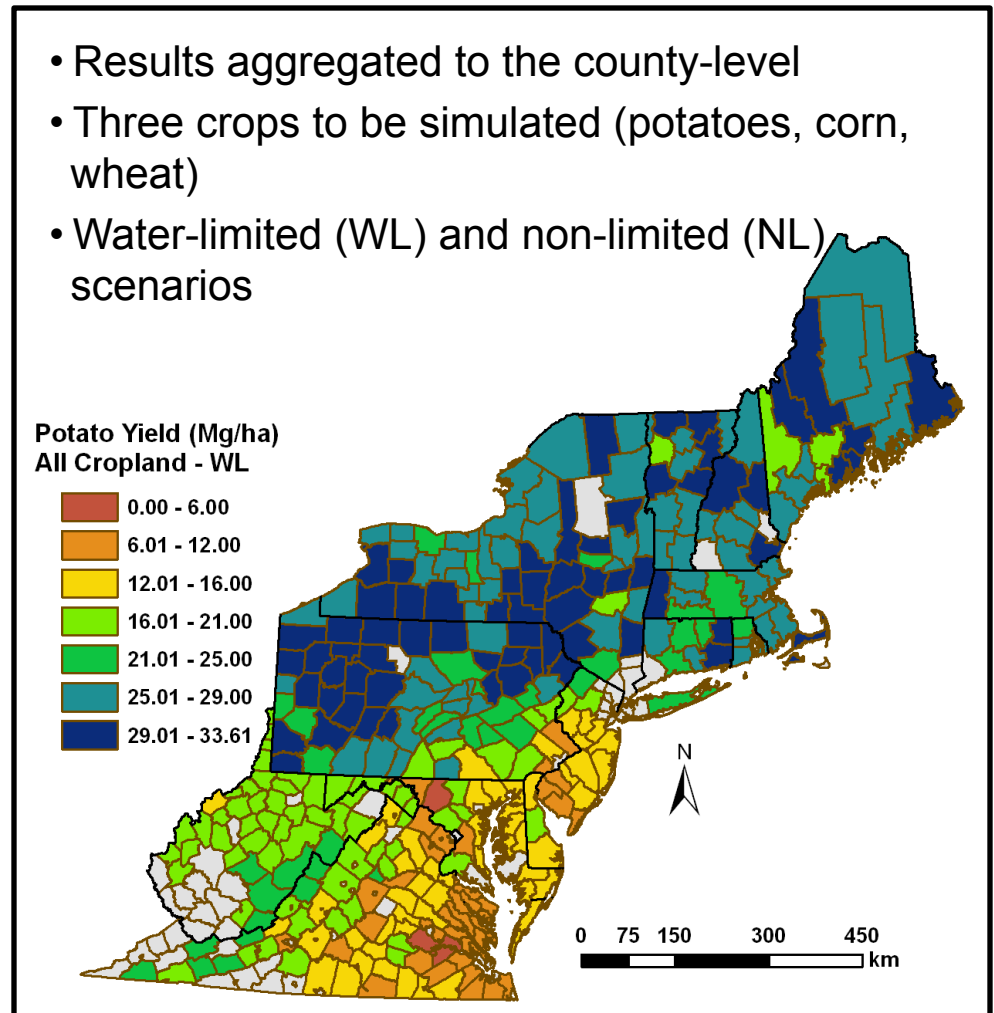
On a fluid milk equivalent basis, the region is
about 75% self reliant

Clustering of higher or lower yields and stability of yields over time



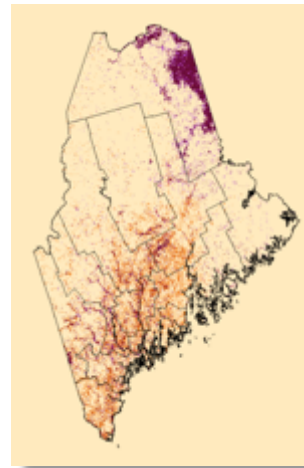
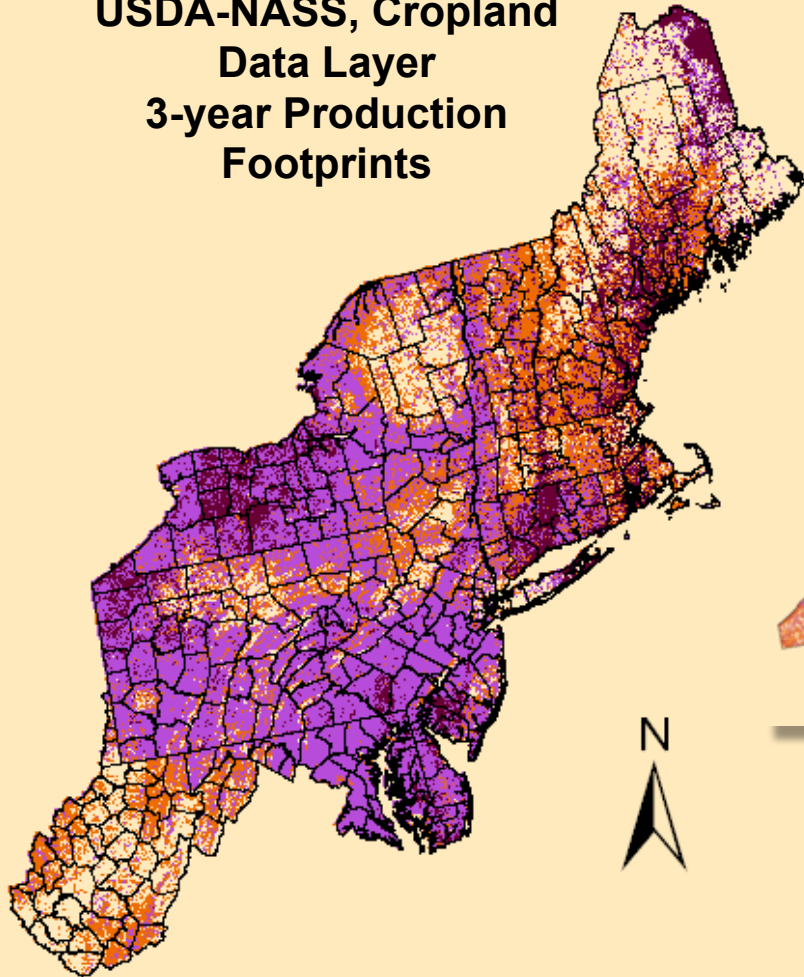
Geospatial Crop Modeling

- Current production
- Production Scenarios
 - Water use
 - Land use change
 - Climate change
- Questions:
 - How much land?
 - Highest potential yield?
 - Production constraints?
 - Resource needs?



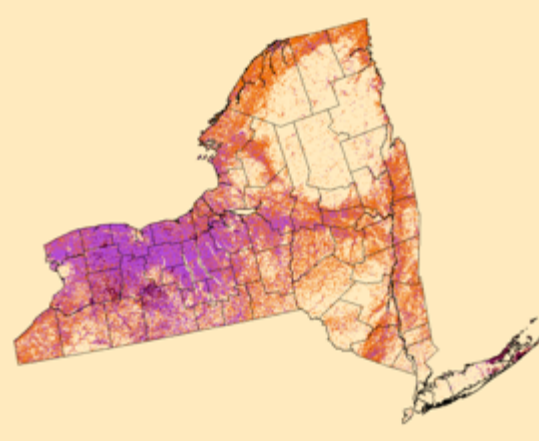
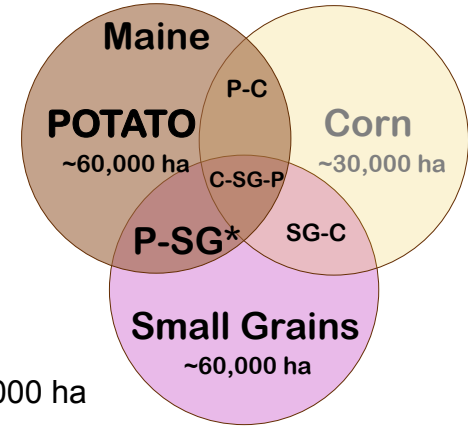
Cropping System Linkages

USDA-NASS, Cropland Data Layer 3-year Production Footprints

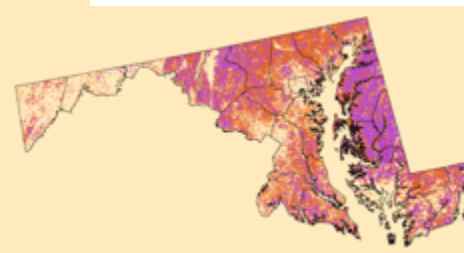
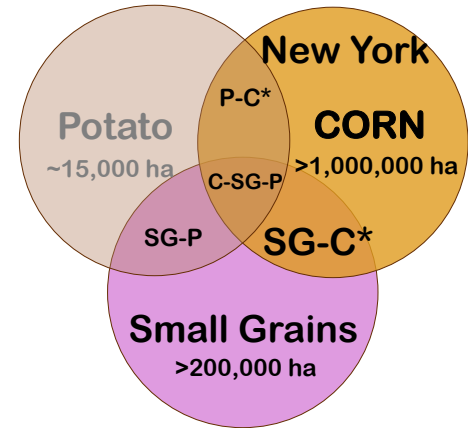


ME Total Cropland 214,000 ha

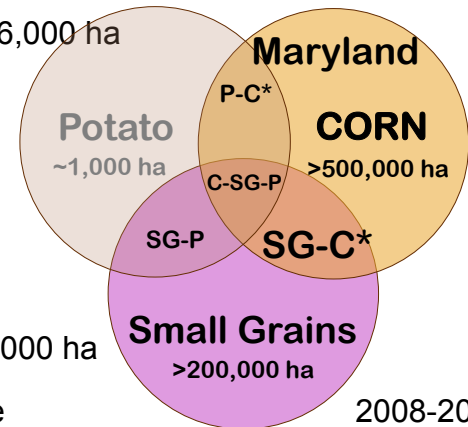
3-year Production Footprints



NY Total Cropland 1,746,000 ha



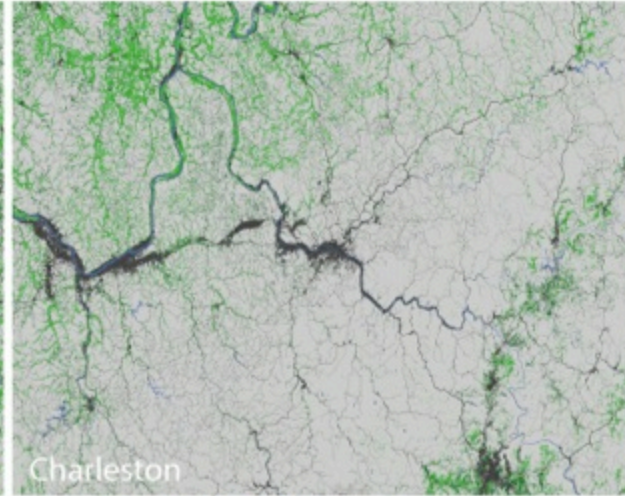
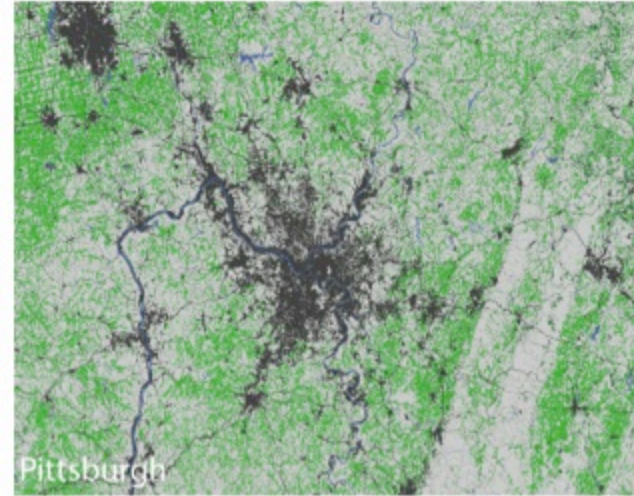
MD Total Cropland 569,000 ha



2007 Census of Agriculture

2008-2010

Urban & Peri-Urban Agriculture Assessment



Subsequent Questions:

If we are to grow more food within the region,
where would that occur?

How would such shifts be impacted by drivers
like climate change, dietary shifts, etc.?

How are production and consumption changes
likely to be affected by policy??

How does this type of
work get done?

The Ideal...



PROD Team Meetings



Keeping in Touch

Data sharing and file versioning are very real challenges



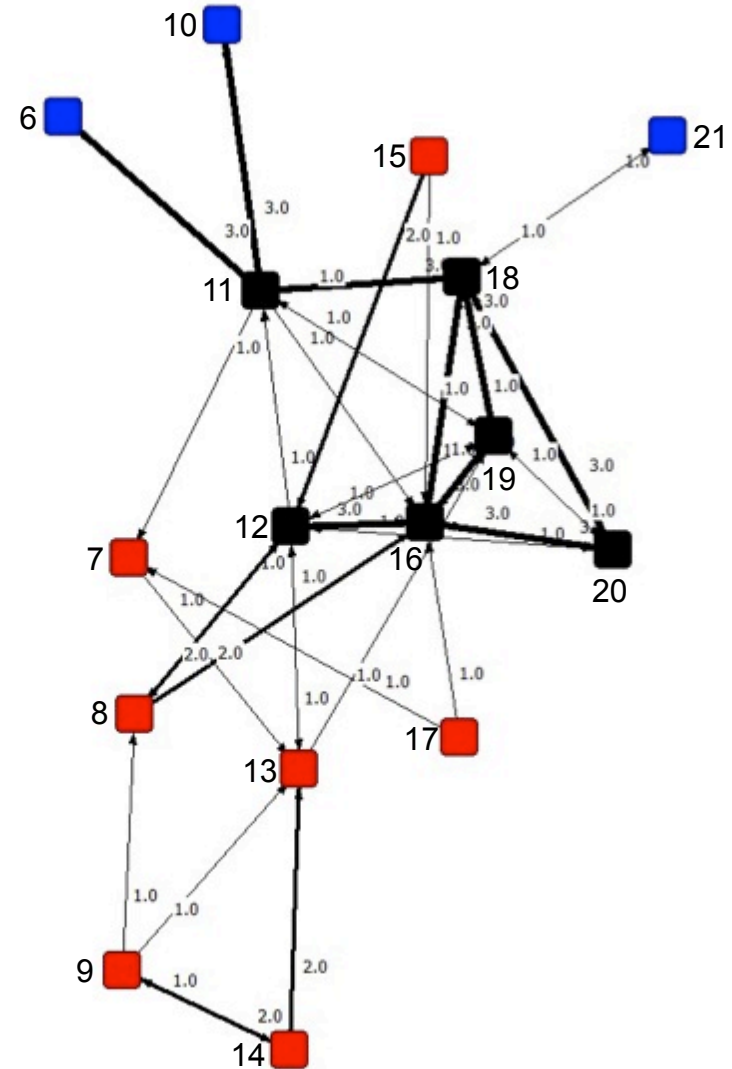
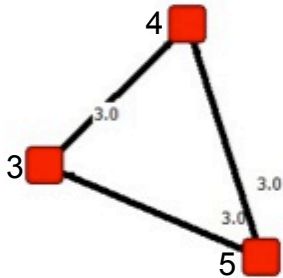
Our PROD group has had a conference call every 2nd Friday since March 2010

Other Learnings

1. Student interest and engagement greater than anticipated
2. Work at community level requires substantial effort-uneven results
3. Adaptive management is key to daily problem solving
4. Teams learning to utilize new methods from unrelated disciplines

GFS Project Network: 2006 (Stephan Goetz)

- 1 
- 2 



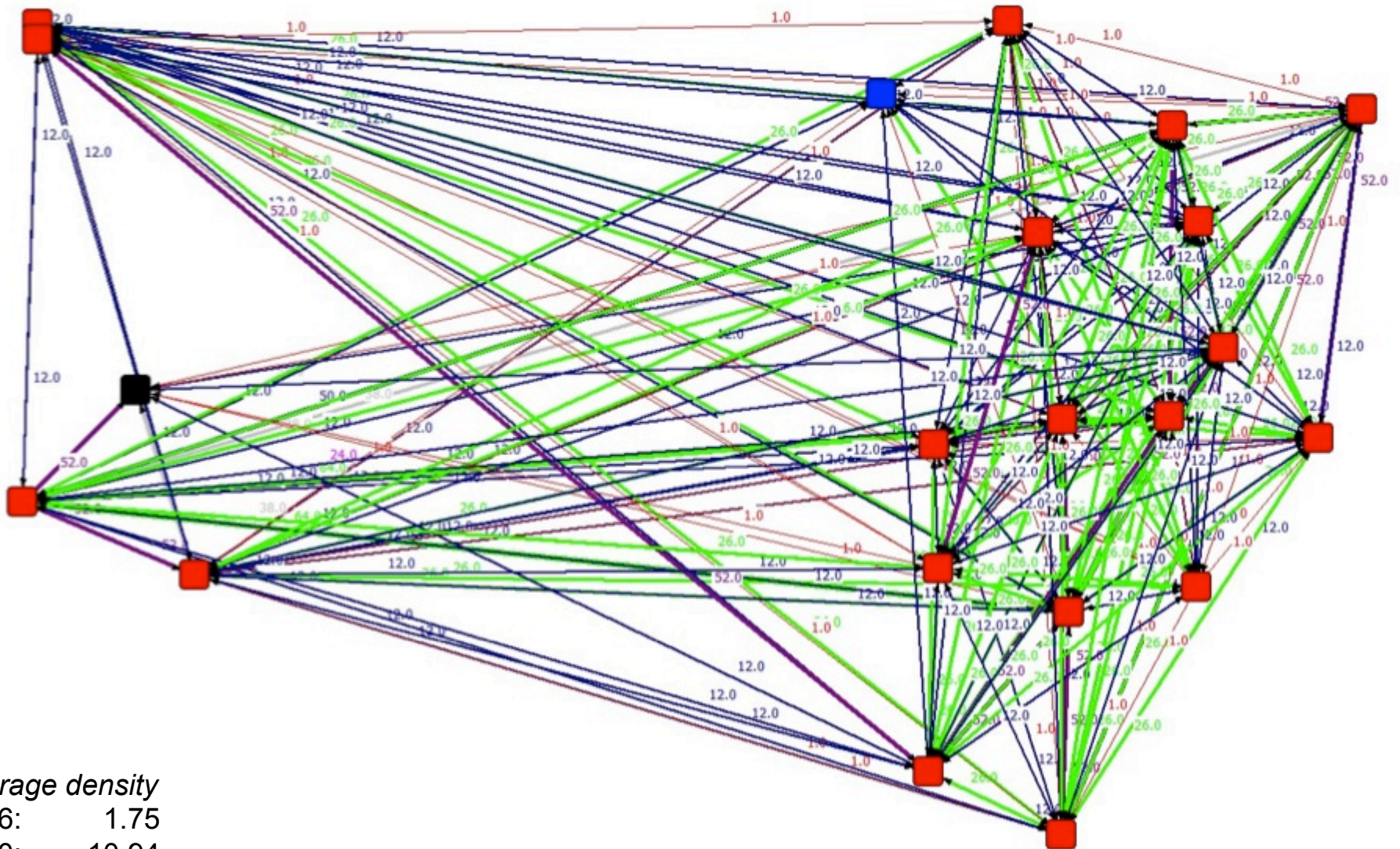
Average density
2006: 1.75

Legend

- 1: if knew of this individual in 2006
- 2: if ever cited this person's published work
- 3: if had working relationship with (in local or regional foods)

Note colors represent *k*-core

GFS Project Network: 2012 (Stephan Goetz)



Average density
2006: 1.75
2010: 10.94
2012: 18.29*
**t*-stat: (9.92) _{2012/2006}

Legend

Line colors show intensity of interaction

Node colors represent *k*-core

Thanks!