Living in an Industrialized Country Provides the Most Sustainable Food Options

**Environmental Aspect**
- Advanced technologies used in Industrialized countries reduce the use of water, fertilizer and harm to the environment. Seed varieties allow farmers to switch to low-till cropping systems, and can encourage the adoption of nitrogen-fixing cover crops such as clover or alfalfa to promote soil health. With these advances, less animals and acreage are needed to achieve 2015 farm output.
- There are shifts among the use of land. As much as 22% of cropland has been converted to other forms such as pastureland, CRP land, rangeland, forest land, and more since 1982.
- Degradation of natural environments, including algal blooms and monoculture in rivers, are caused by nitrogen and phosphorus pollution. These are main sources of Industry based agriculture.

![Cropland Conversions to Other Land Uses, 1982 to 2007](image)

Source: USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service
2007 National Resources Inventory

**Social Aspect**
- Industrialization has lead to distancing the food producers from consumers leading to poor practices by industrial farms that the public is mostly unaware of.
- Industrialization leads to more invested government in farming, this leads to policies that promote certain types of farming practices/destinations which make it difficult to step outside those boundaries and decreasing diversity overall.

**Economic Aspect**
- Industrialized countries have access to technology that allows for farming techniques that will reduce waste such as precision farming using GPS systems.
- The majority of large operations are operating at costs below the bulk of traditional producers. Decreased costs indicate more efficient practices that are more able to sustain a large population.
- Industrialized countries access to technology decreases the need for labor in agricultural settings.


