The world of food



1 Amazon – soy and beef

Increased clearing of the rainforest for growing soy and rearing livestock.

2 Atlantic Forest

– orange juice

The forest originally covered about 1.2 million sq km, but only about 100,000 sq km remains intact. It has been deforested to make way for a number of crops including growing fruit trees such as orange.

3 Borneo and Sumatra – palm oil, coffee and black pepper

These areas are frontiers of a rapidly growing agriculture, destroying precious rainforests including the home of the orang-utan.

4 The Cerrado-Pantanal of Brazil – soy

Widespread deforestation due to agricultural expansion, especially for soy farming that's largely used for animal feed.

5 Choco-Darien forests – palm oil

The Choco-Darien moist forests cover a 187,000 sq km coastal zone running from south-east Panama to north-west Ecuador. It includes all the coastal territory of Colombia.

Up to about a third of this area has been altered in some way, with about 20% deforested.
Oil palm is the main Colombian export to the UK.

6 Fynbos, South Africa – wine

The Fynbos (meaning fine bush) contains a rich plant community with about 9,000 species, many of them endemic to the region. The UK wine market is a major driver of agricultural expansion here.



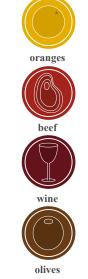
- fruit, veg and olive oil

Water use is the key issue with widespread over-abstraction in many water-scarce areas. Water demand in Mediterranean countries doubled between 1950 and 2000, and irrigated agriculture accounts for 65% of water consumed.

8 New Guinea and surrounding islands – palm oil

The island of New Guinea is dominated by 50 million ha of rainforest. Even though it is one of the most intact large-scale rainforests in the world, deforestation rates are high. With palm oil from Papua New Guinea accounting for 24% of UK supplies in 2005, the UK has been a major driver behind the growth of the industry on the island.





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