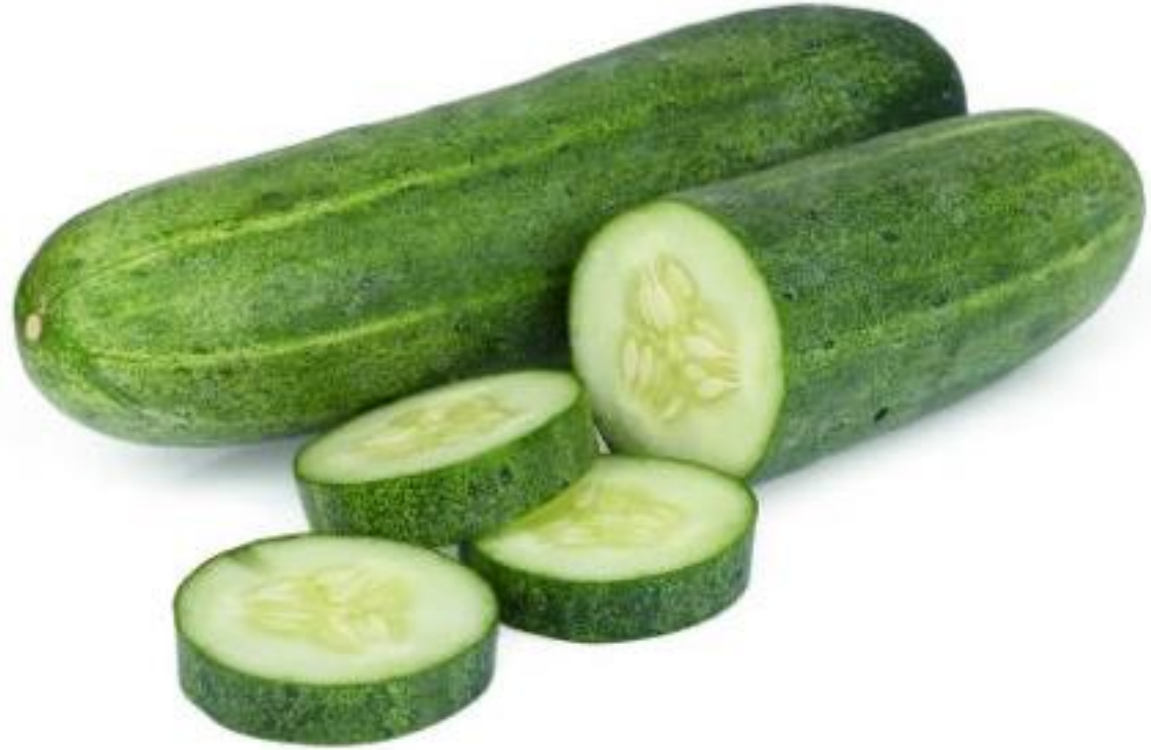
Introduction to Urban Agriculture

Erik Chevrier, Ph.D.
www.erikchevrier.ca
www.cultivaction.ca

What do You Know About Food?

What is the Difference Between a Fruit and Vegetable?

What is the Difference Between a Fruit and a Berry?



What is the Difference Between a Herb or Spice?

What do you Know About Global Food Systems?

Erik Chevrier

CultivAction Solidarity Cooperative

Concordia Food Coalition

Communal Lunch Project

Duff-Court Urban Farm

Lachine Mapping Project

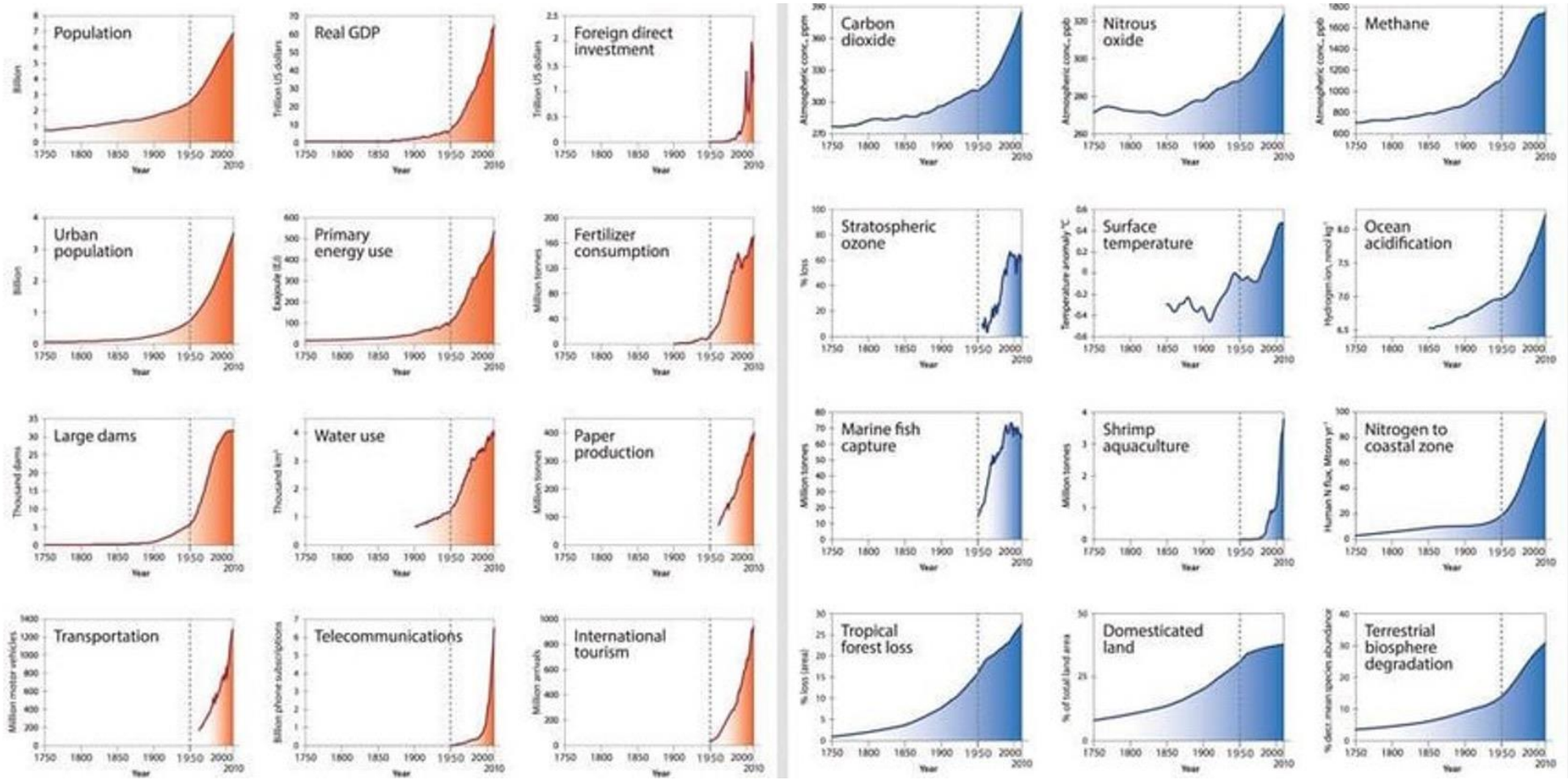
Concordia Food Groups Research Project

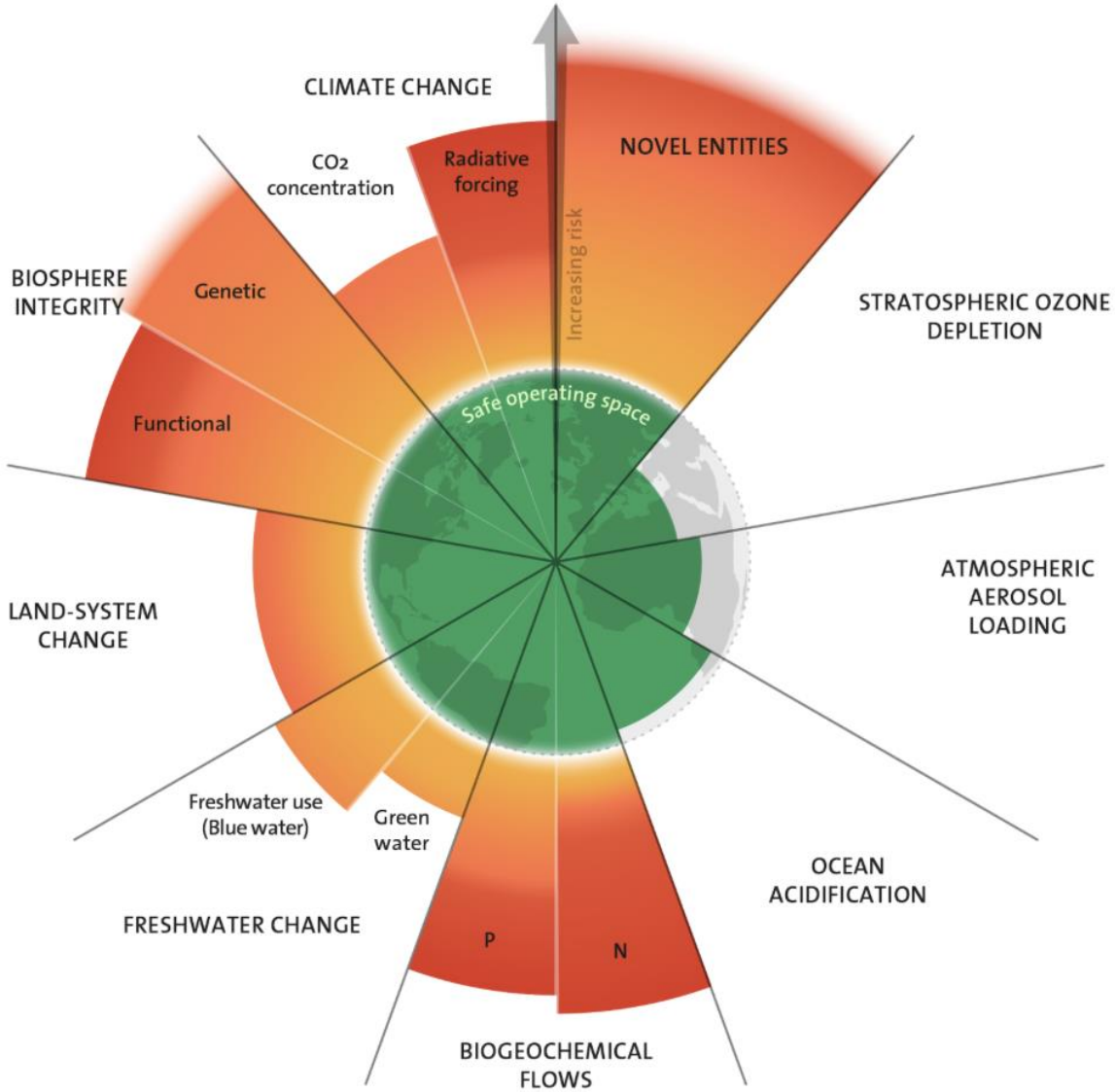
How can postsecondary campuses act as hubs to cultivate food sovereign communities?

Building Food Sovereign Campuses: A Case Study of the Campus-Community Food Groups at Concordia University

The Global Food System is NOT Sustainable

The Great Acceleration





The 2023 update to the Planetary boundaries. Licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 3.0. Credit: "Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, based on analysis in Richardson et al 2023". Download the illustration here.

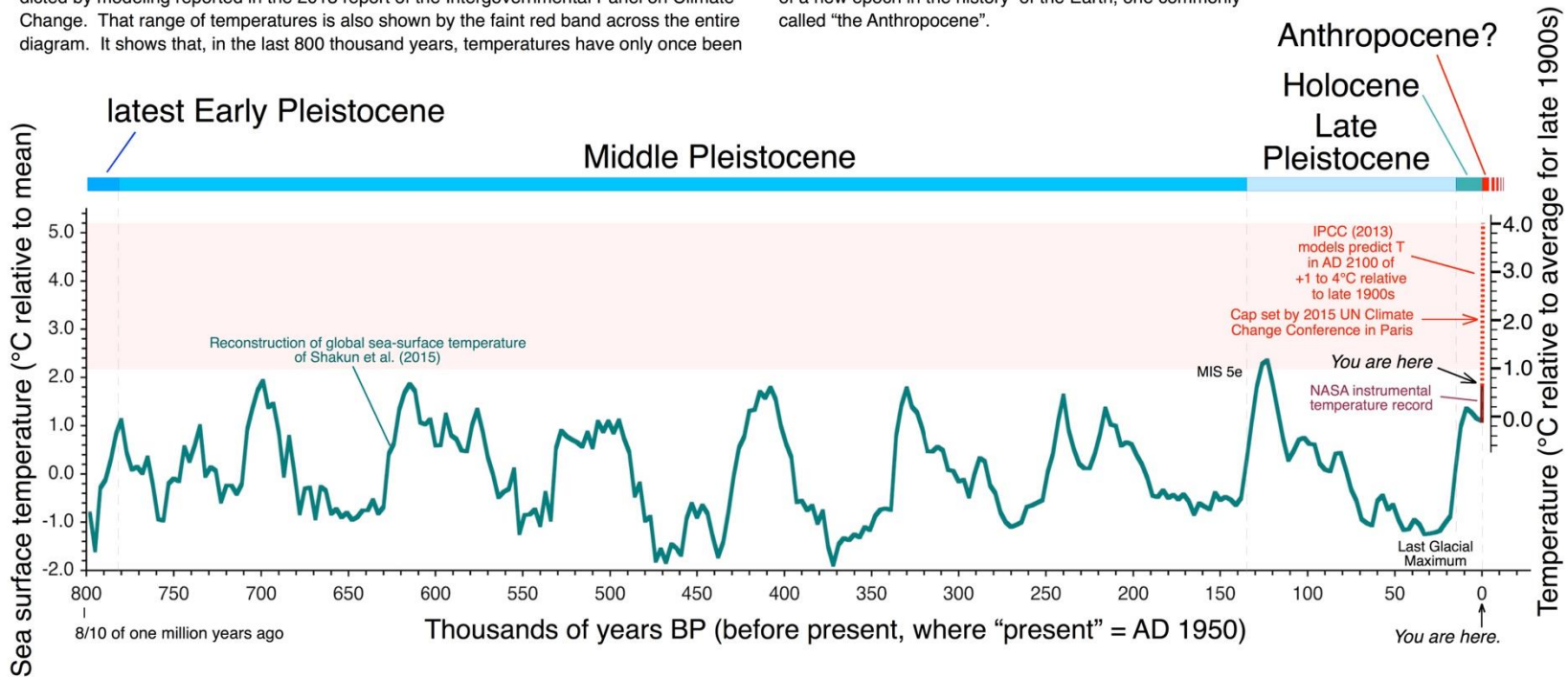
Source

Temperatures from the Middle Pleistocene to the future

The diagram below shows in green a reconstruction of sea-surface temperature made from multiple marine sediment sequences, using the Mg/Ca ratios in the calcite ($CaCO_3$) of fossil planktic foraminifera. The record is plotted relative to its mean because temperatures at lower latitude locations were greater than those at high-latitude locations, but all show the same pattern and thus can be "stacked" to give one record of relative temperature.

In the rightmost part of the diagram, in the part representing the last 150 years, a dark red solid curve shows average Earth-surface temperature as derived from multiple thermometer records. A dashed bright red line shows the range of temperatures predicted by modeling reported in the 2013 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. That range of temperatures is also shown by the faint red band across the entire diagram. It shows that, in the last 800 thousand years, temperatures have only once been as high as those expected by AD 2100. That one time was during the last interglacial, the Eemian or MIS 5e, when sea level was at least six meters higher than present.

Another FQS page shows the last 22 thousand years in more detail; it is called "Temperatures from the Last Glacial Maximum to the future". Like this one, it shows that the rate of temperature increase in the last 150 years and the temperatures expected in the coming century are strikingly unlike those of the Holocene and Pleistocene. The changes that have happened and are expected are so great that they merit great concern from a societal standpoint and, from a geological standpoint, merit recognition of a new epoch in the history of the Earth, one commonly called "the Anthropocene".



Sources, from left to right:

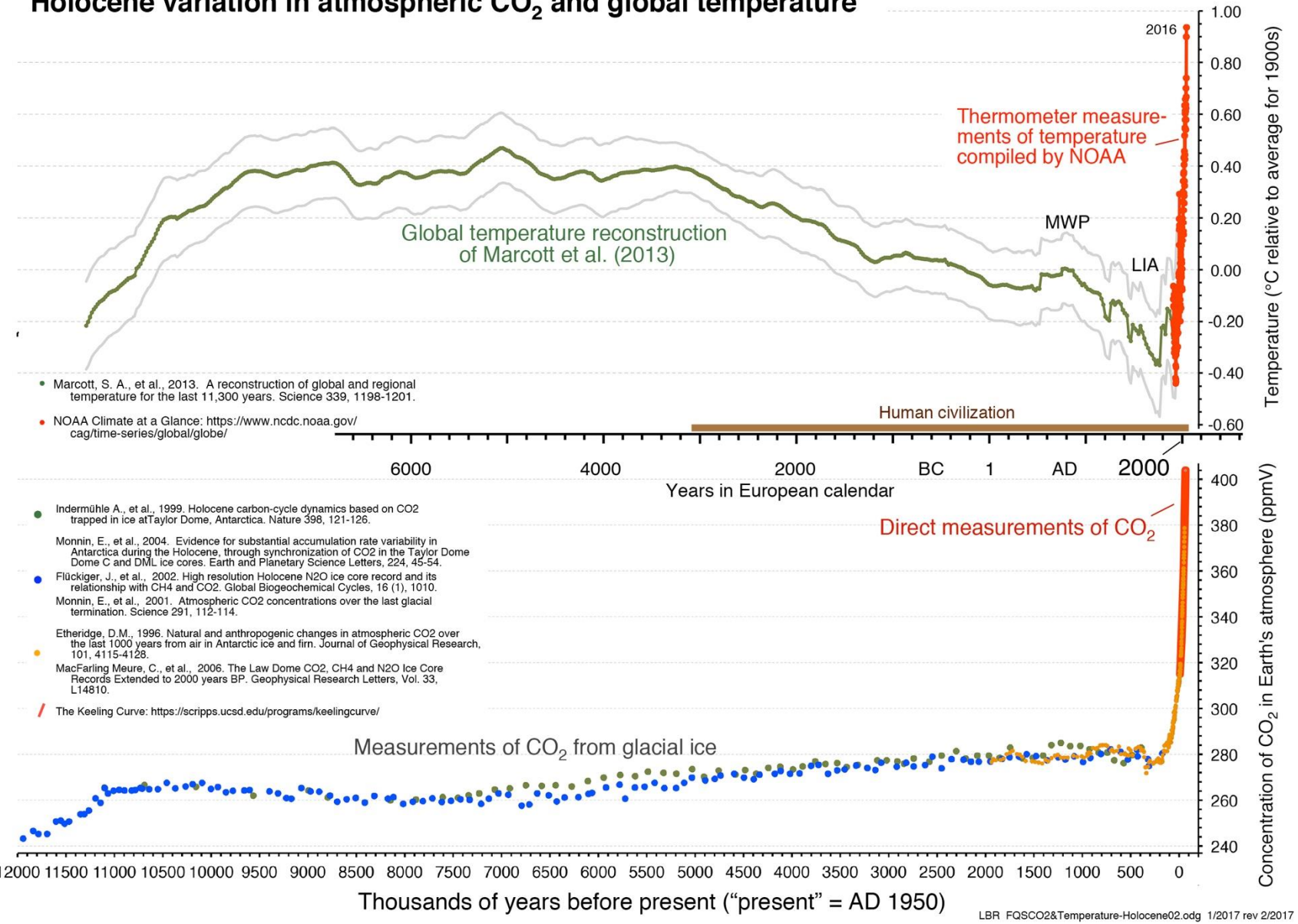
Shakun, J. D., Lea, D.W., Lisiecki, L.E., and Raymo, M.E., 2015, An 800-kyr record of global surface ocean $\delta^{18}O$ and implications for ice volume-temperature coupling. Earth and Planetary Science Letters 426, 58-68.

U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) GISS Surface Temperature Analysis at data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs_v3/ accessed 20 December 2015.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2013. Summary for Policymakers. In: Stocker, T.F., Qin, D., Plattner, G.-K., Tignor, M., Allen, S.K., Boschung, J., Nauels, A., Xia, Y., Bex, V., Midgley, P.M. (Eds.), Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

LBR FQS800katoFutureTemps01.odg 12/2015

Holocene variation in atmospheric CO_2 and global temperature

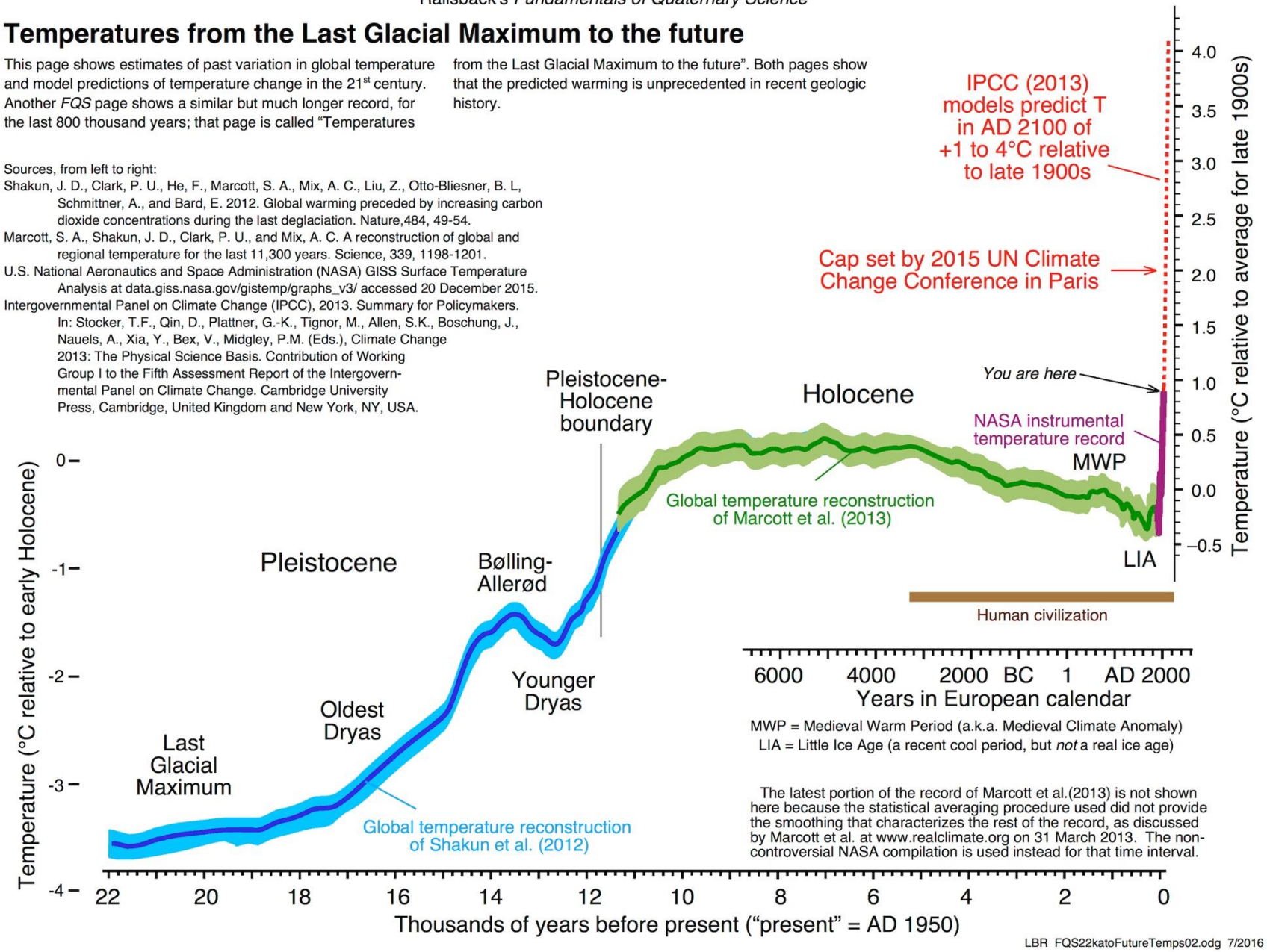


LBR FQSCO2&Temperature-Holocene02.odg 1/2017 rev 2/2017

Temperatures from the Last Glacial Maximum to the future

This page shows estimates of past variation in global temperature and model predictions of temperature change in the 21st century. Another *FQS* page shows a similar but much longer record, for the last 800 thousand years; that page is called "Temperatures from the Last Glacial Maximum to the future". Both pages show that the predicted warming is unprecedented in recent geologic history.

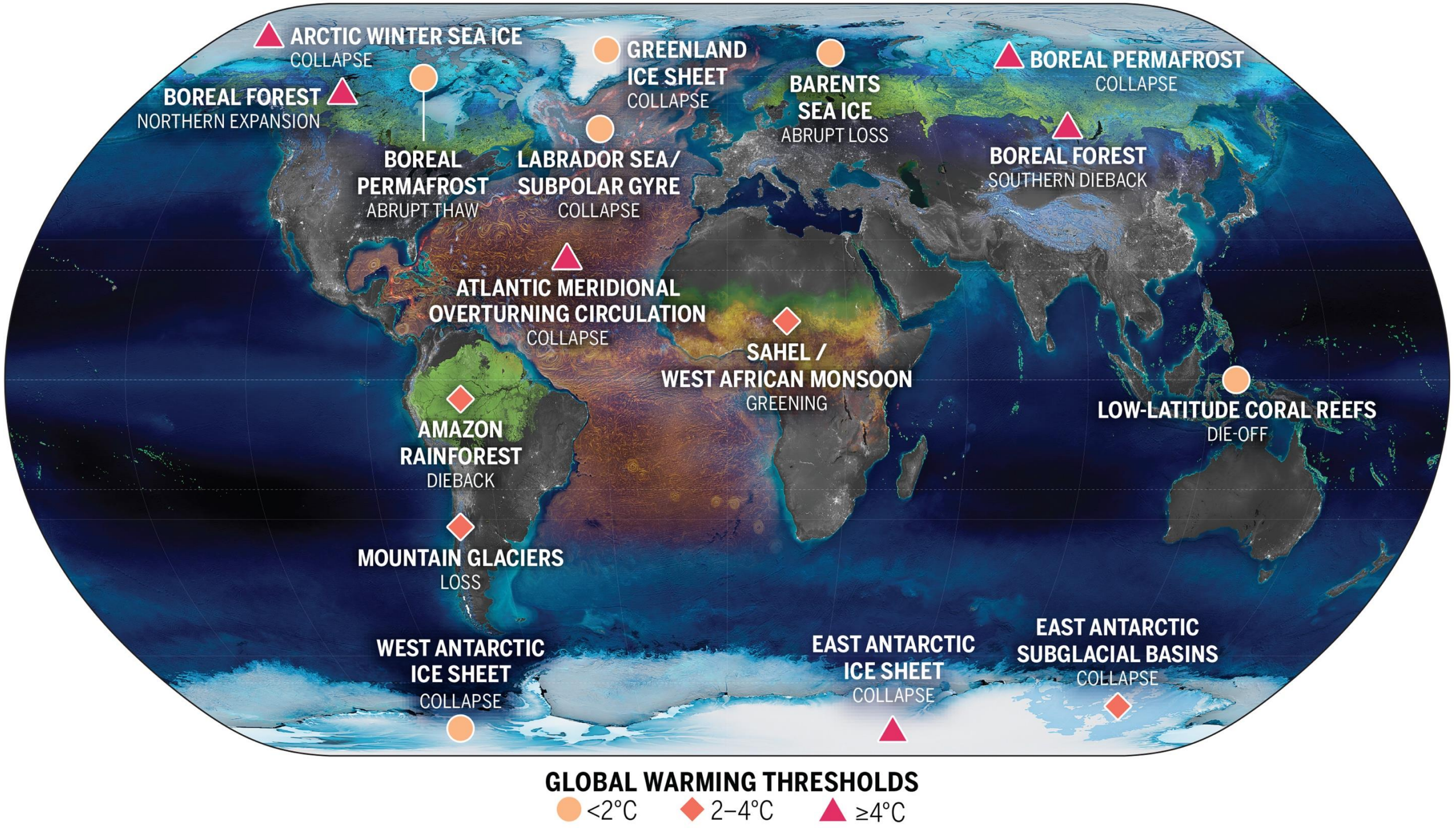
Sources, from left to right:
Shakun, J. D., Clark, P. U., He, F., Marcott, S. A., Mix, A. C., Liu, Z., Otto-Bliesner, B. L, Schmittner, A., and Bard, E. 2012. Global warming preceded by increasing carbon dioxide concentrations during the last deglaciation. Nature,484, 49-54.
Marcott, S. A., Shakun, J. D., Clark, P. U., and Mix, A. C. A reconstruction of global and regional temperature for the last 11,300 years. Science, 339, 1198-1201.
U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) GISS Surface Temperature Analysis at data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs_v3/ accessed 20 December 2015.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2013. Summary for Policymakers. In: Stocker, T.F., Qin, D., Plattner, G.-K., Tignor, M., Allen, S.K., Boschung, J., Nauels, A., Xia, Y., Bex, V., Midgley, P.M. (Eds.), Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.



MWP = Medieval Warm Period (a.k.a. Medieval Climate Anomaly)
LIA = Little Ice Age (a recent cool period, but *not* a real ice age)

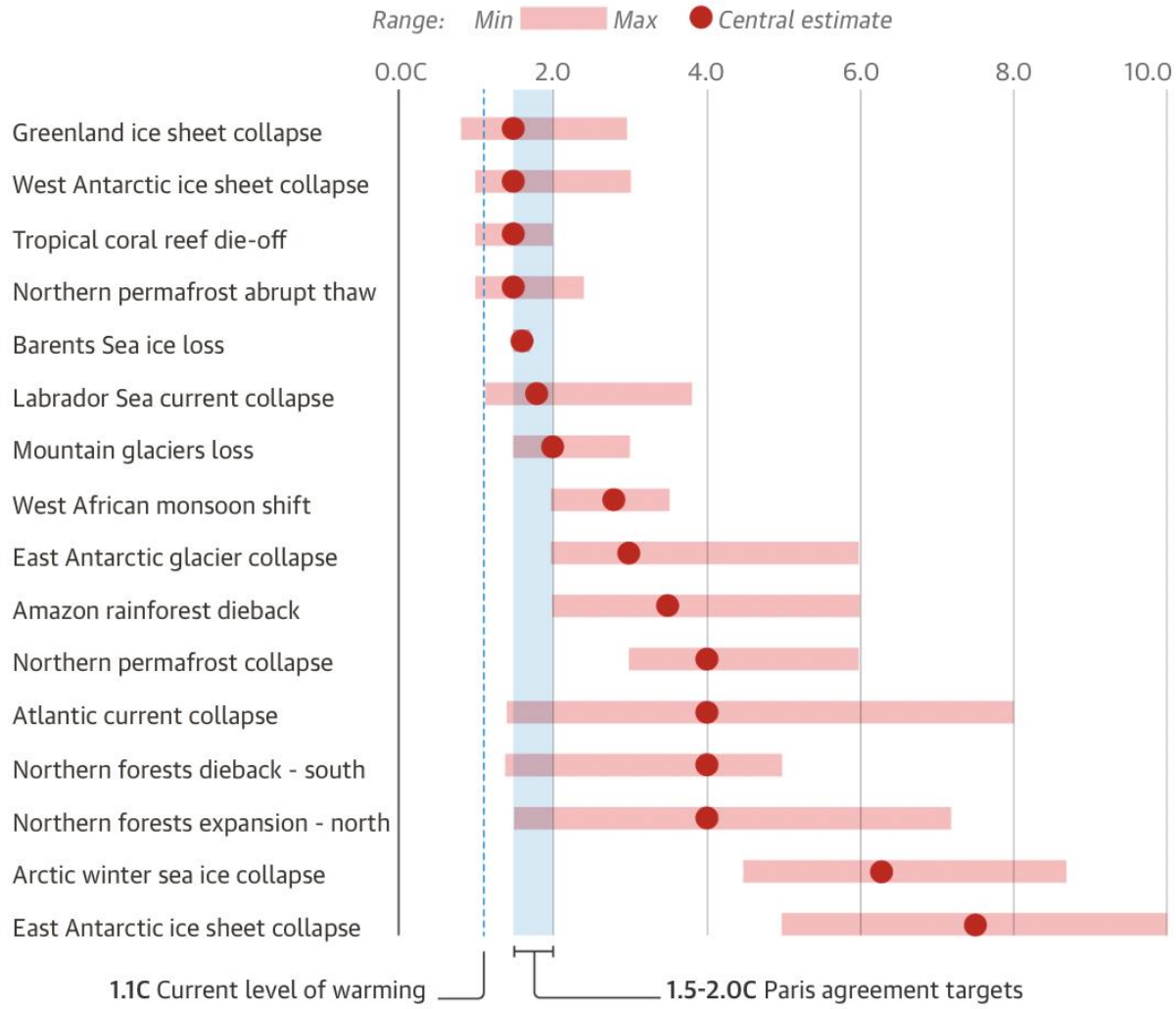
The latest portion of the record of Marcott et al.(2013) is not shown here because the statistical averaging procedure used did not provide the smoothing that characterizes the rest of the record, as discussed by Marcott et al. at www.realclimate.org on 31 March 2013. The non-controversial NASA compilation is used instead for that time interval.

LBR FQS22katoFutureTemps02.odg 7/2016


ARCTIC WINTER SEA ICE
COLLAPSE
BOREAL FOREST
NORTHERN EXPANSION
BOREAL PERMAFROST
ABRUPT THAW
GREENLAND ICE SHEET
COLLAPSE
LABRADOR SEA/ SUBPOLAR GYRE
COLLAPSE
BARENTS SEA ICE
ABRUPT LOSS
BOREAL PERMAFROST
COLLAPSE
BOREAL FOREST
SOUTHERN DIEBACK
ATLANTIC MERIDIONAL OVERTURNING CIRCULATION
COLLAPSE
SAHEL / WEST AFRICAN MONSOON
GREENING
AMAZON RAINFOREST
DIEBACK
LOW-LATITUDE CORAL REEFS
DIE-OFF
MOUNTAIN GLACIERS
LOSS
WEST ANTARCTIC ICE SHEET
COLLAPSE
EAST ANTARCTIC ICE SHEET
COLLAPSE
EAST ANTARCTIC SUBGLACIAL BASINS
COLLAPSE
GLOBAL WARMING THRESHOLDS
<2°C
2–4°C
≥4°C

The risk of climate tipping points is rising rapidly as the world heats up

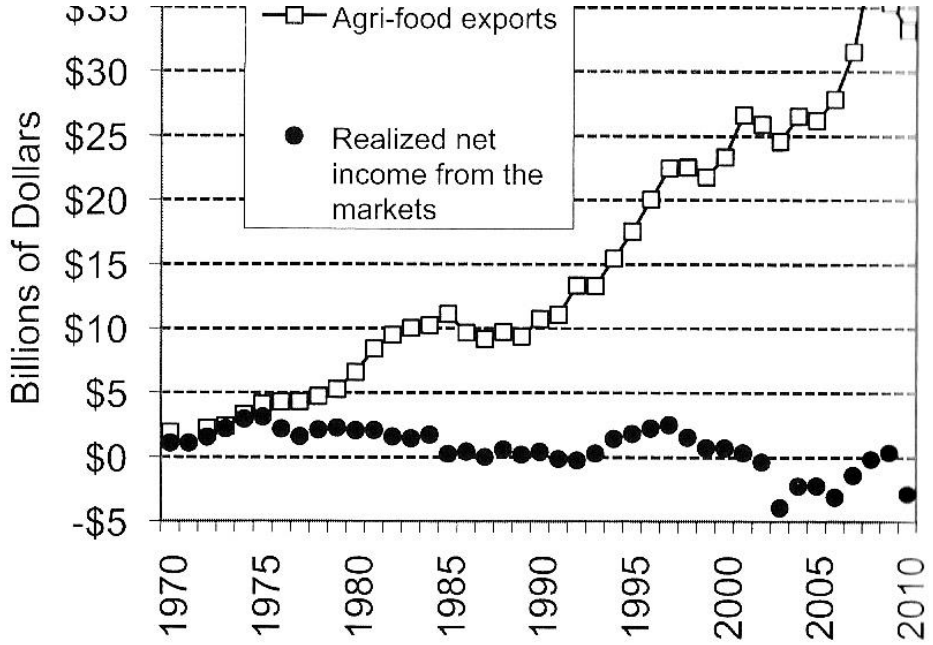
Estimated range of global heating needed to pass tipping point temperature



Guardian graphic. Source: Armstrong McKay et al, Science, 2022. Note: Current global heating temperature rise 1.1C Paris agreement targets 1.5-2.0C

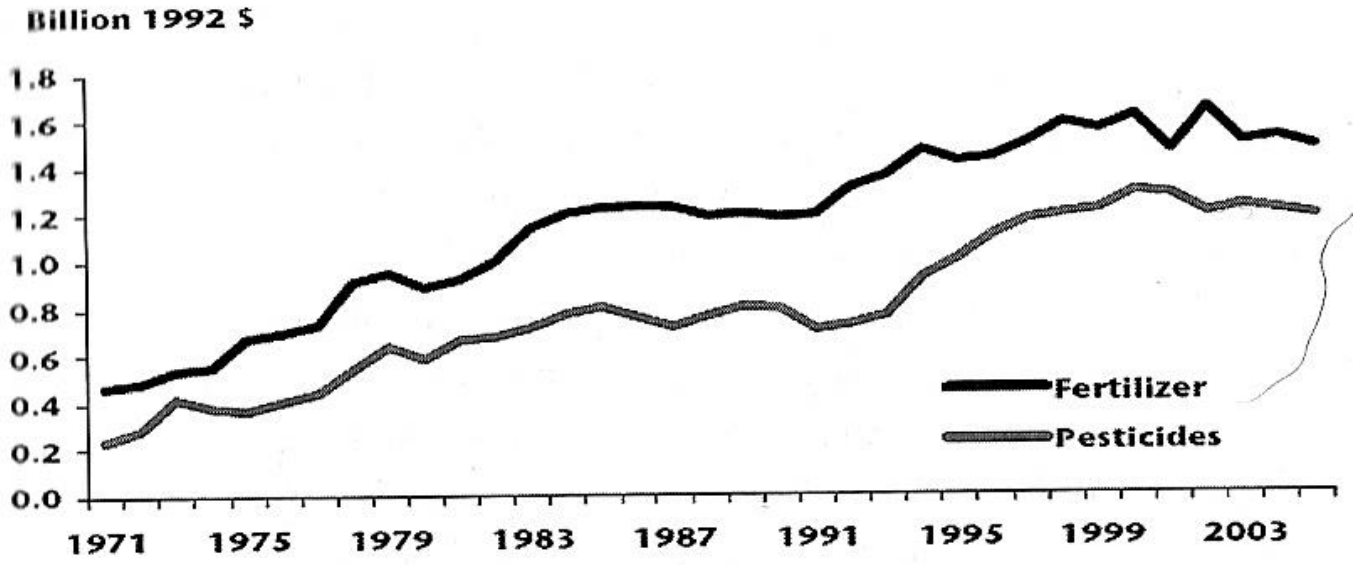
The Global Food System is Also NOT Socially Just, Nor Economically Viable

The Global Food System is Not Economically Viable



Sources: Export data provided upon request from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; AAFC, Agri-Food Trade Service <www.ats-sea.agr.gc.ca>; AAFC, *Medium Term Outlook for Canadian Agriculture: International and Domestic Markets*, January 2010. Income data from Statistics Canada, 2002, *Agricultural Economic Statistics*, Cat. No. 21-603-E May, Ottawa: Statistics Canada; Statistics Canada, 2010c, *Net Farm Income–Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Cat. No. 21-010-X, May,

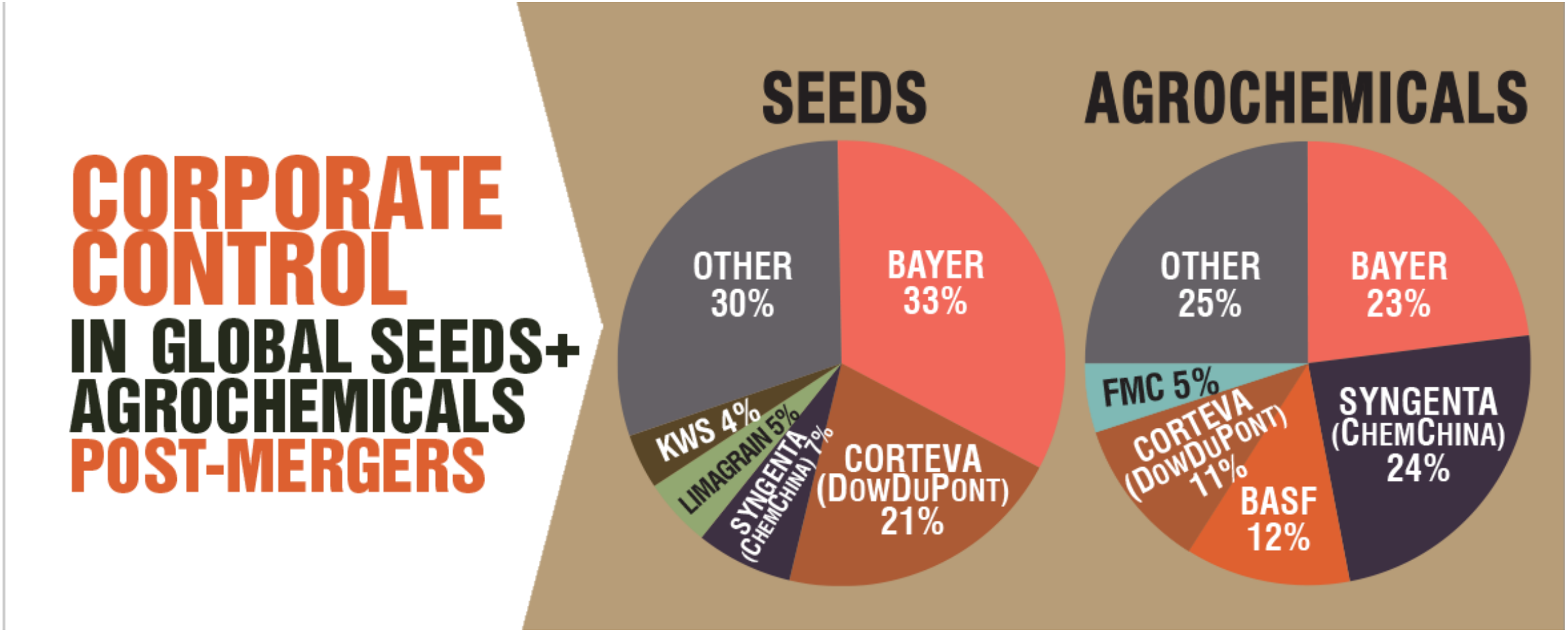
Figure 2-8 Canadian Farm Expenditures on Fertilizers and Pesticides (Adjusted for Inflation): 1971–2005



Sources: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, *An Overview of the Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food System: 2007*, p. 124.

Qualman, D. (2011) Advancing Agriculture by Destroying Farms? The State of Agriculture in Canada, pp. 20 – 42. In, Wittman, H., Desmarais, A. A., & Wiebe, N. (2011) **Food Sovereignty in Canada: Creating Just and Sustainable Food Systems**, Fernwood Publishin

The Global Food System Becoming Increasingly Concentrated



[Corporate Concentration of the Agrochemical Market]

The Global Food System is Rooted in War, Death and Destruction

Bayer – formerly Monsanto, still uses chemicals that were used to kill people, but in our food

- Monsanto Ghostwriting Academic Papers
- Is Round-Up safe to drink?
- Farmer won lawsuit against Monsanto – Glyphosate causes cancer
- The World According to Monsanto
- Monsanto is now owned by Bayer who used to be part of I.G. Farben, manufacturing poisonous gas (Zyklon B) for concentration camps during the World War.

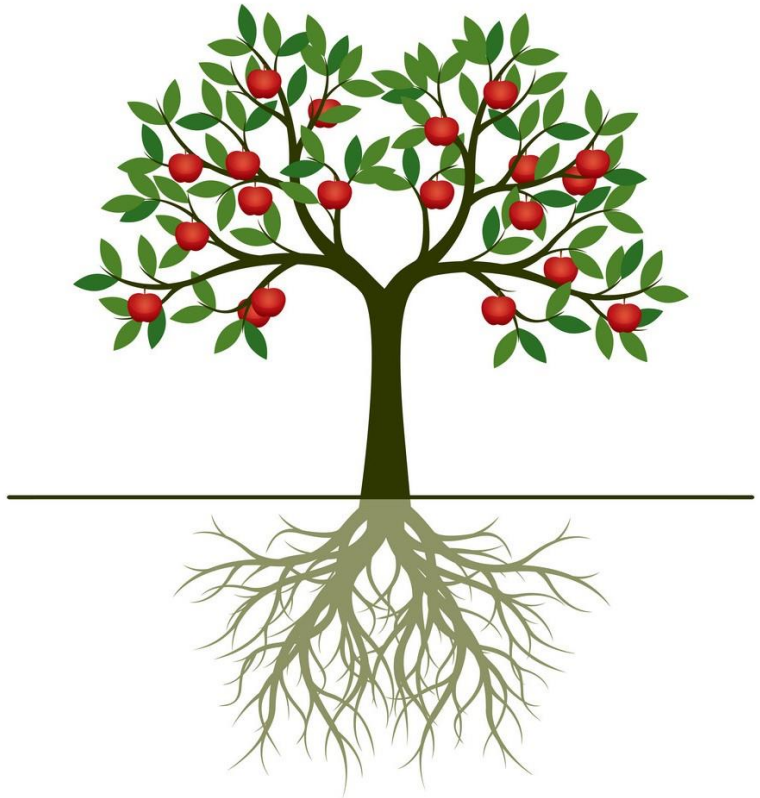
BASF was also part of IG Farben, a company that worked with the Nazis and tested chemicals and drugs on people, including Zyklon B

Dow Chemical Invented Agent Orange

Dow Chemical, now owns Union Carbide was responsible for a large, devastating explosion in Bhopal, India:

- The Bhopal disaster: Toxic legacy
- One Night in Bhopal
- The Bhopal Disaster

What Can We Do to Fix the Problem?



We Need To Transform Our Food System

- Calls to “fix a broken food system” assume that the capitalist food system used to work well. This assumption ignores the food systems long, racialized history of mistreatment of people of colour. The food system is unjust and unsustainable, but it is not broken. It functions precisely as the capitalist food system has always worked, concentrating power in the hands of the privileged minority and passing off the social and environmental “externalities” disproportionately to racially stigmatized groups.

- Holt-Gimenez, E. (2017) A Foodie’s Guide to Capitalism: Understanding the Political Economy of What We Eat, Monthly Review Press, New York.

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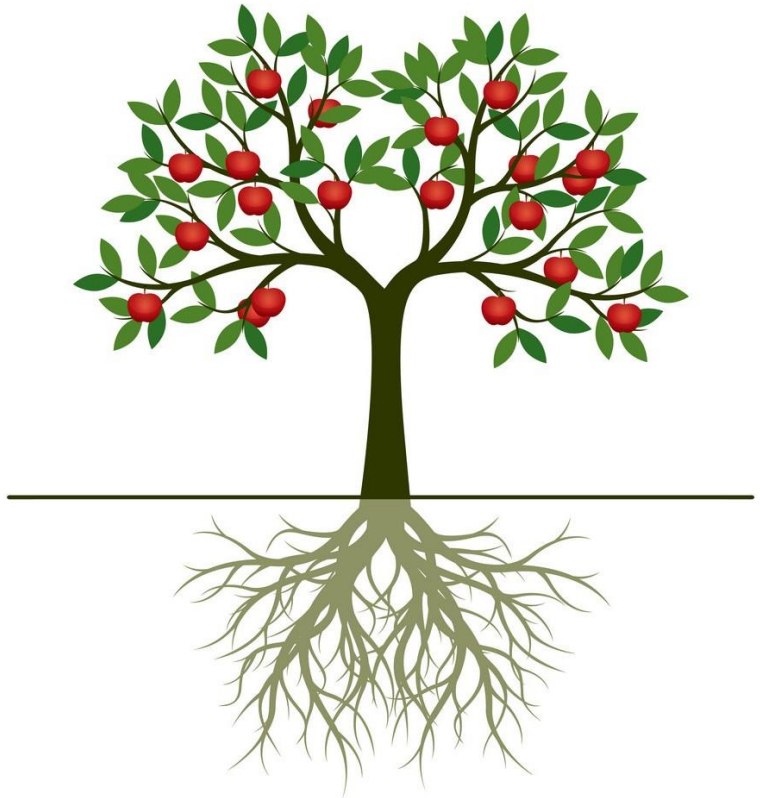
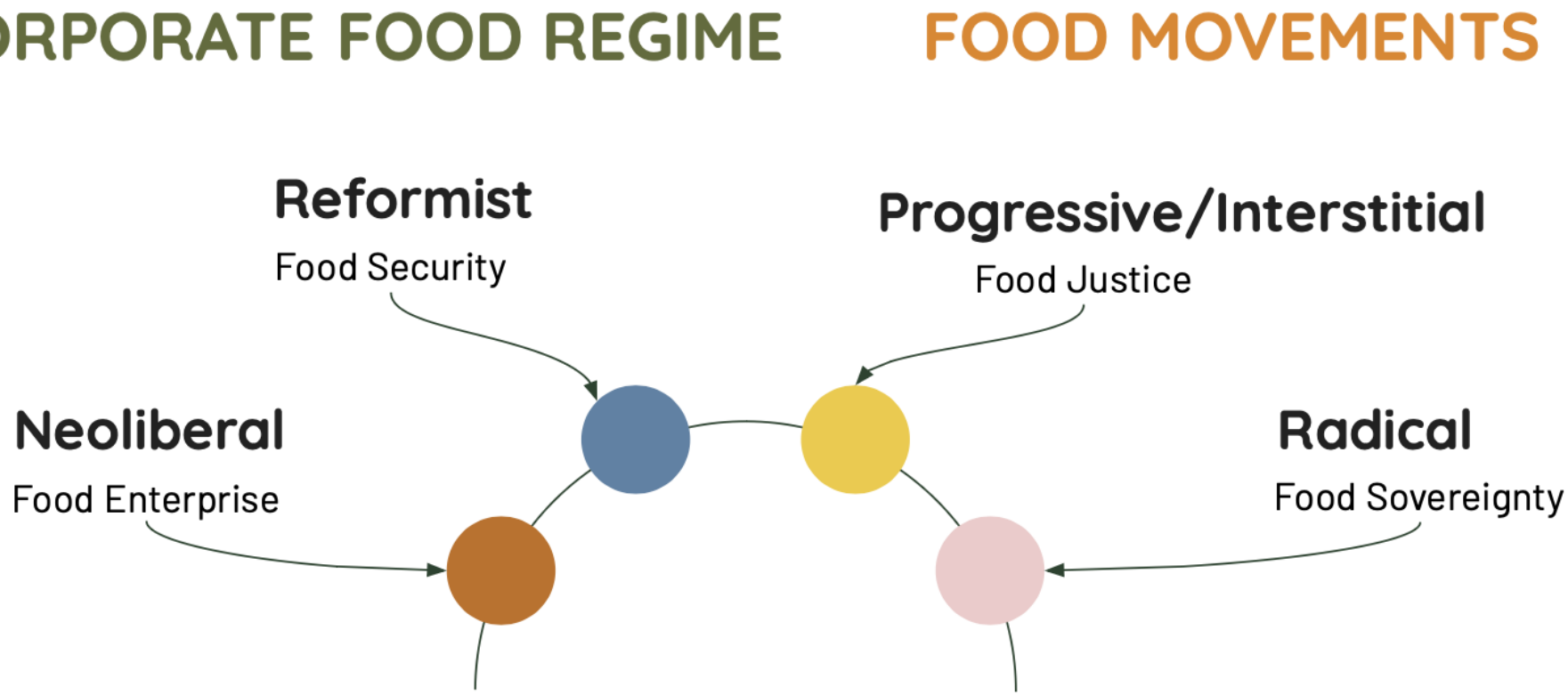
What Can We Do to Fix the Problem?

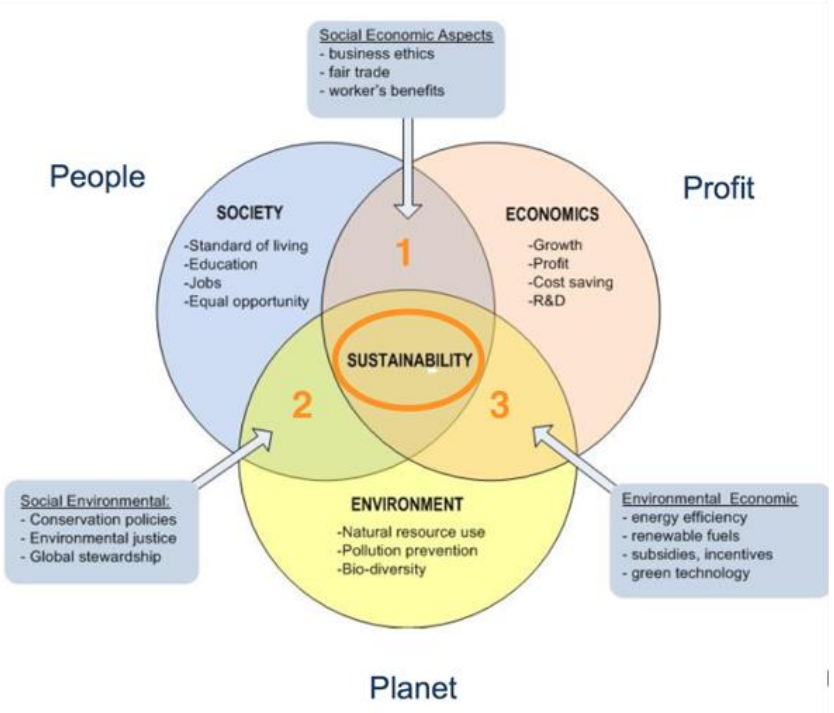


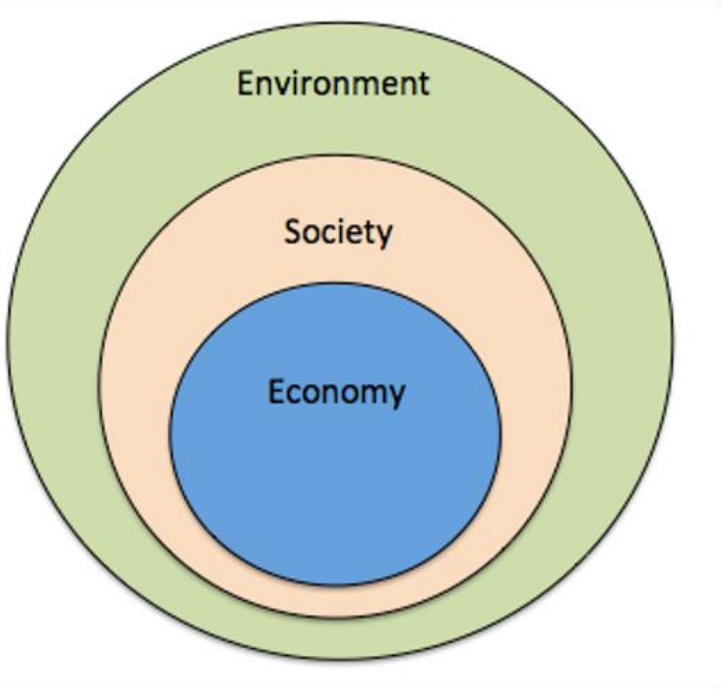
Food System Change

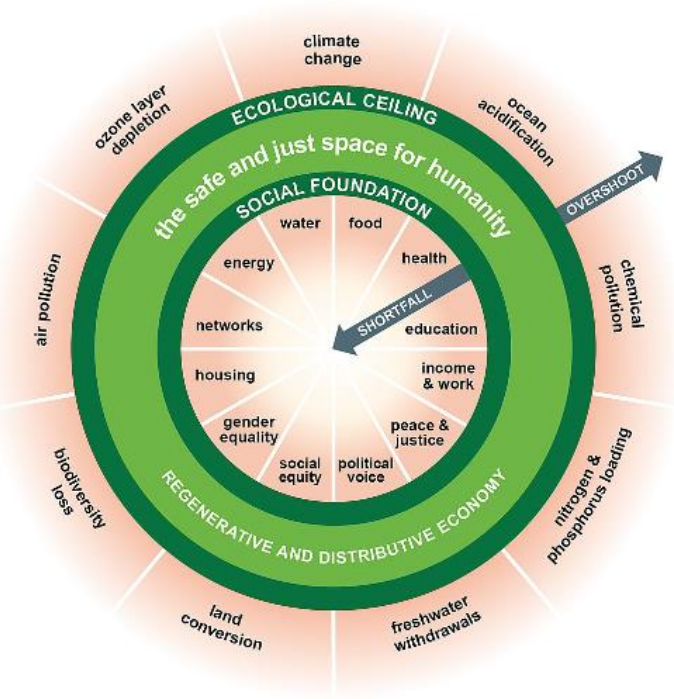


Holt-Gimenez, E. (2017) A Foodie's Guide to Capitalism: Understanding the Political Economy of What We Eat, Monthly Review Press, New York.

From Weak Sustainability to Food Sovereignty



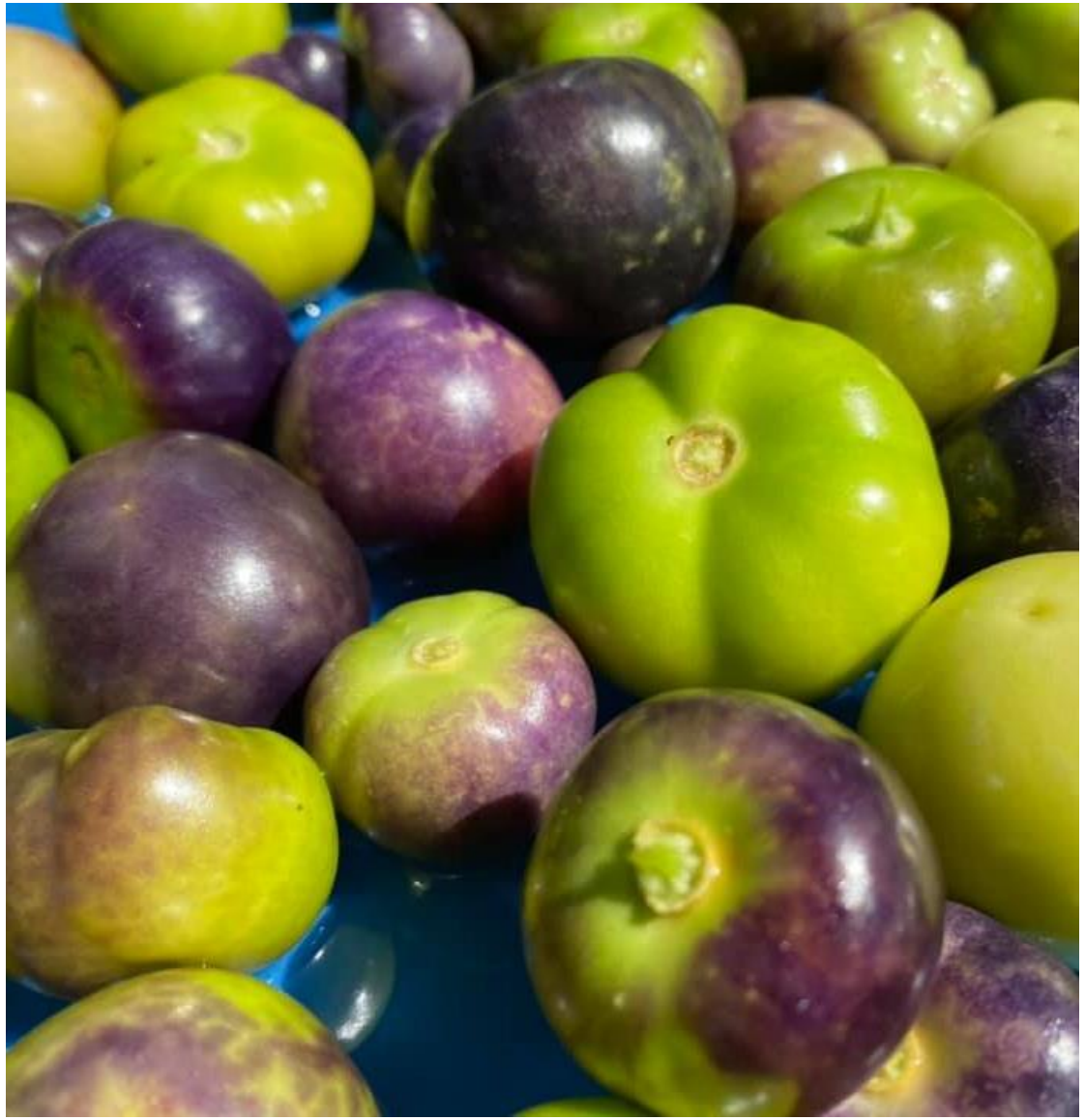




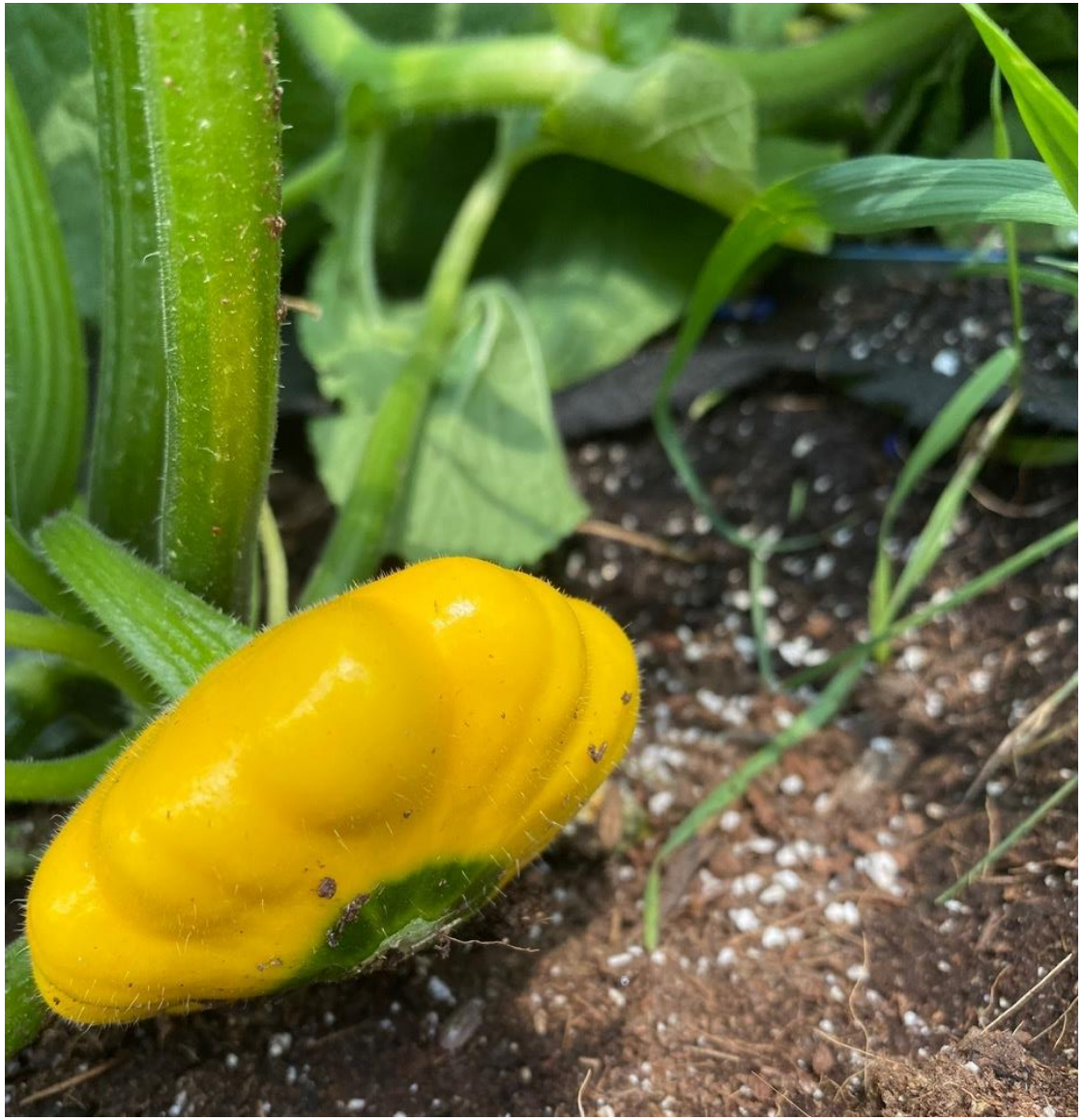
KATHERINE GIBSON INTERVIEW PLAYLIST

Gibson Graham – Take back the Economy *Gibson-Graham, J.K., Cameron, J., Healy, S. (2013) Take Back the Economy: An Ethical Guide for Transforming Communities, University of Minnesota Press*

LABOR	TRANSACTIONS	PROPERTY	ENTERPRISE	FINANCE
Wage	Market	Private	Capitalist	Mainstream Markets
ALTERNATIVE PAID Self-employed Reciprocal labor In-kind Work for welfare	ALTERNATIVE MARKET Fair trade Alternative currencies Underground market Barter	ALTERNATIVE PRIVATE State-managed assets Customary (clan) land Community land trusts Indigenous knowledge (Intellectual Property)	ALTERNATIVE CAPITALIST State owned Environmentally responsible Socially responsible Non-profit	ALTERNATIVE MARKET Cooperative Banks Credit unions Community-based financial institutions Micro-finance
UNPAID Housework Volunteer Self-provisioning Slave labor	NON-MARKET Household sharing Gift giving Hunting, fishing, gathering Theft, piracy, poaching	OPEN ACCESS Atmosphere International Waters Open source IP Outer Space	NON-CAPITALIST Worker cooperatives Sole proprietorships Community enterprise Feudal Slave	NON-MARKET Sweat equity Family lending Donations Interest-free loans

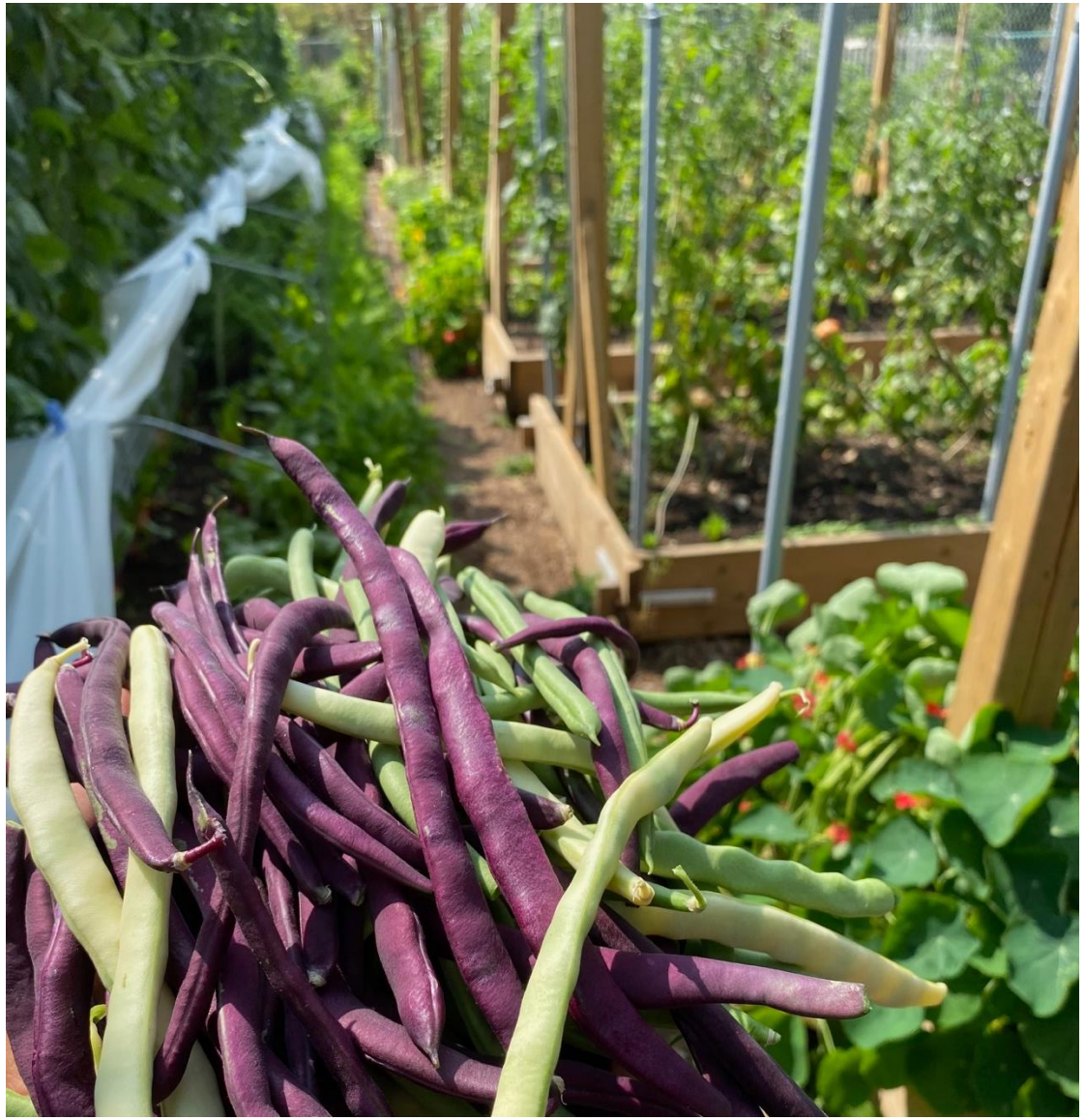



QUALITY
REG.
32 A




LES
P'tits
Marchés
CONCOURS
CONTEST


LES




gmail.com
LES
P'tits
Marchés
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INTERCROPPING
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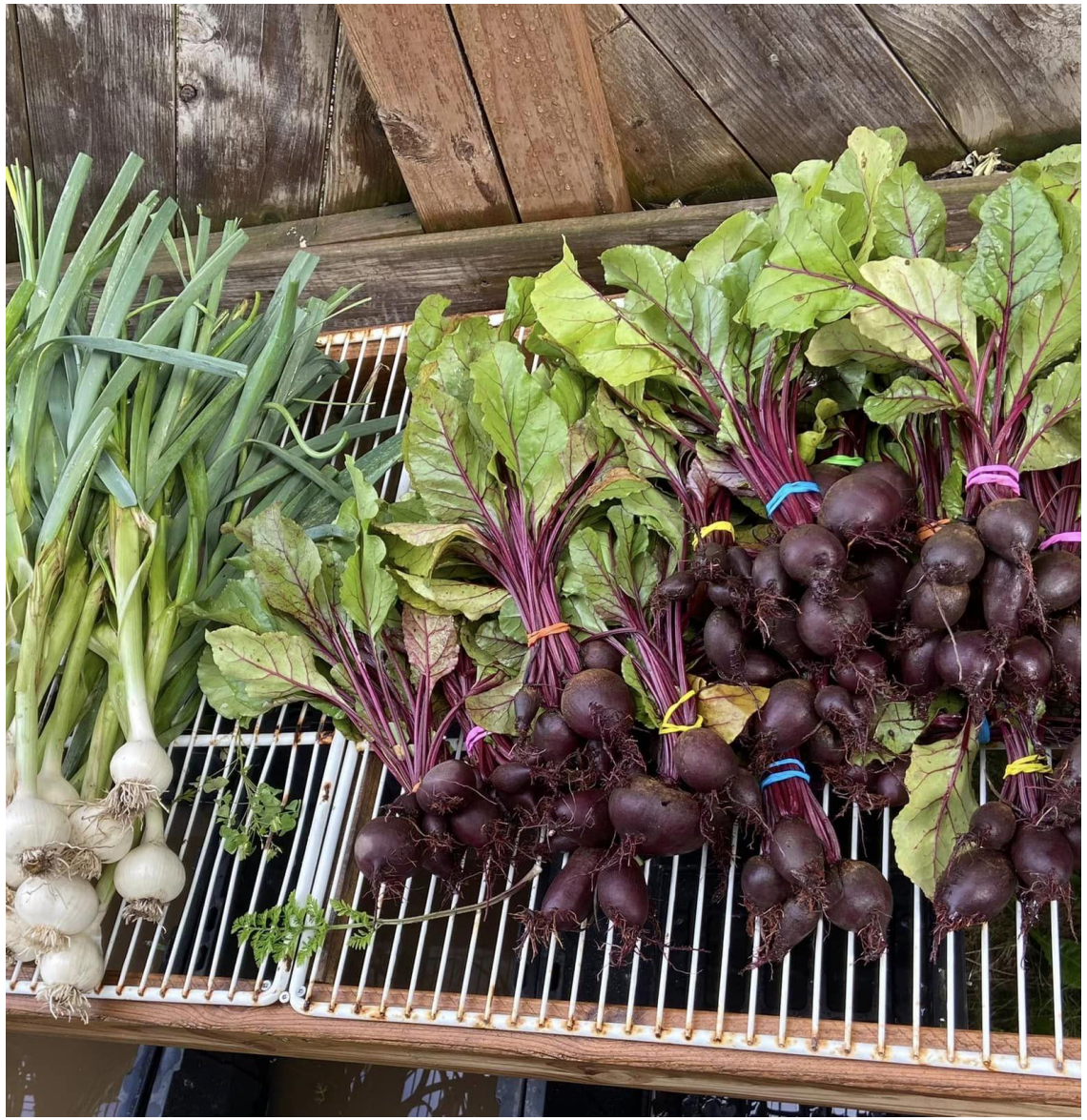
KALE
cultivaction


UCT

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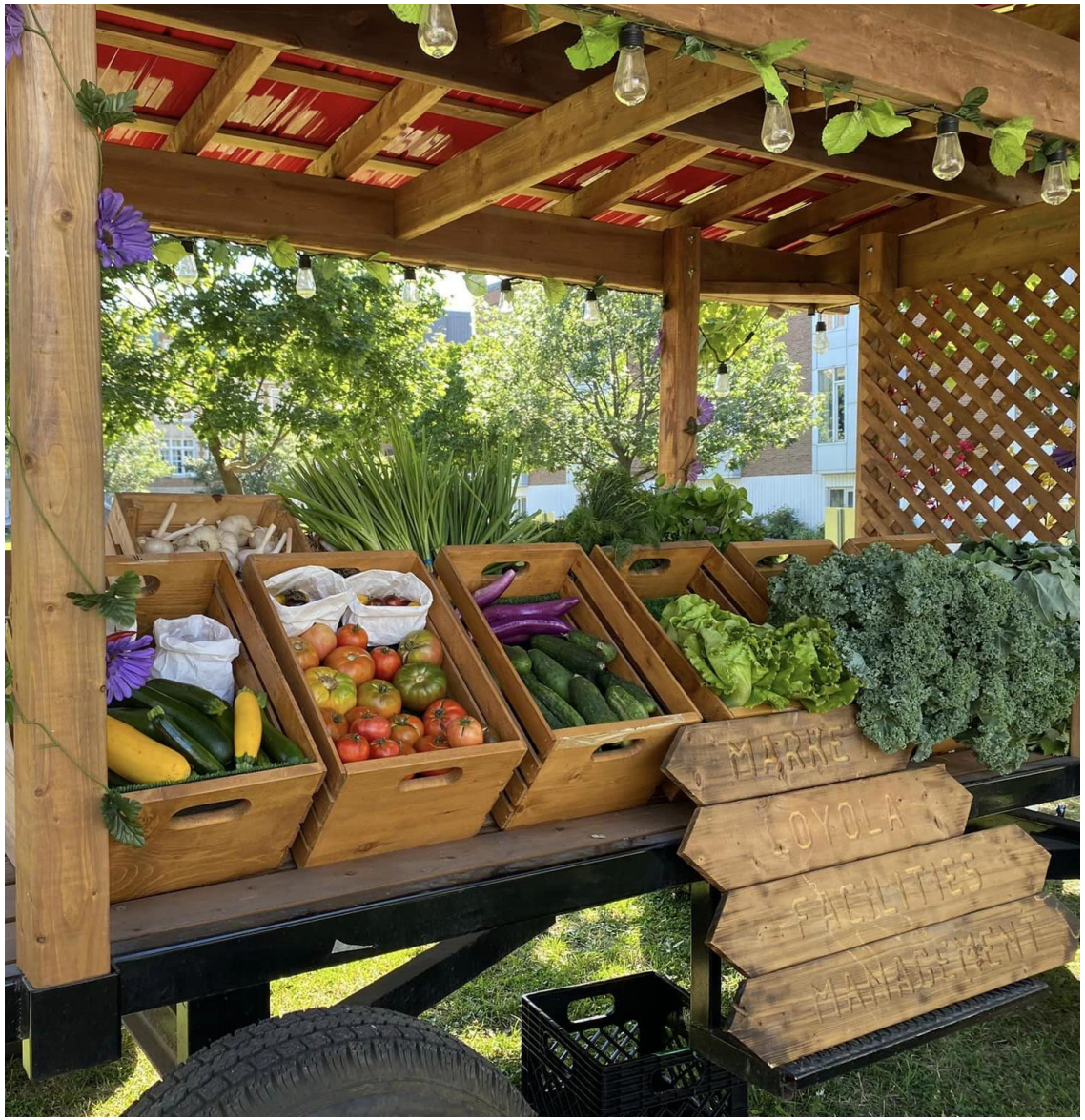
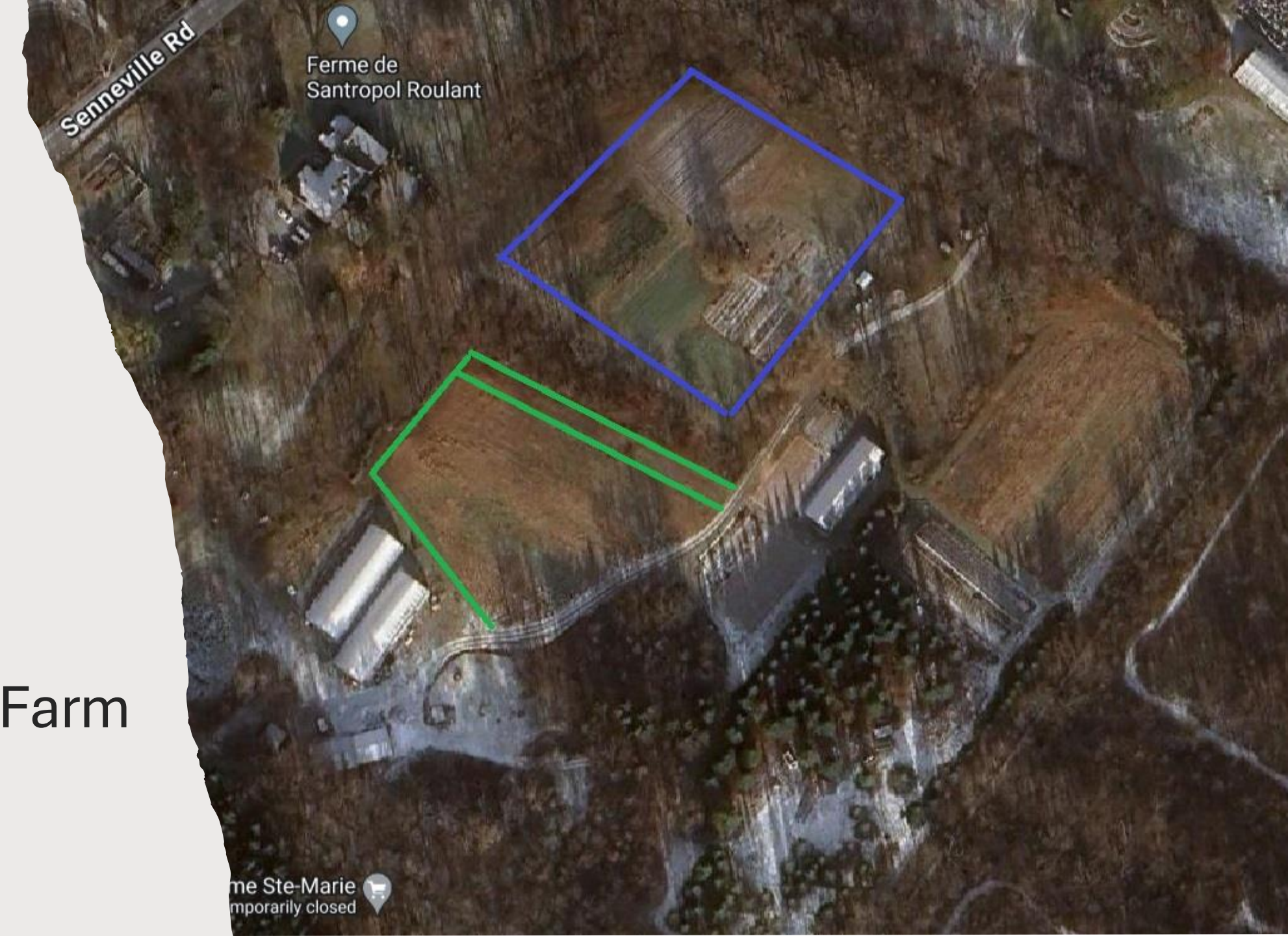

MARKET
LOYOLA
FACILITIES
MANAGEMENT

Senneville Farm




WARNING!


Tyvek
HomeWrap

Get to Know Each Other

1 - What are your names?

2 - What is something interesting about you?

3 - What do you expect to get out of this course?

4 - Why did you take this course?

5 - What is your level of experience with topics related to urban agriculture?

- What is your experience growing plants, fruits, vegetables?
- How would you rate your knowledge of horticulture?
- What do you know about food systems?
- How would you rate your knowledge of theories of transformative sustainability?
- How would you rate your knowledge of theories of food justice, food sovereignty, and food security?

6 - What is your interest level in topics related to urban agriculture?

- What specific topics are you interested you most?
- What topics interest you least?

7 - What do you plan to do with the urban agriculture knowledge after the course ends?

Plant a Seed Activity

1 – Use seed starting earth – loose, small amounts of N-P-K, mycorrhizal fungi, and micronutrients.

2 – Plant a few basil seeds in a small seeding pot that drains about 10 centimetres into the soil.

3 – Keep soil moist but not drenched.

4 —Put the newly seeded pot in a warm (for seed germination) but not hot (for mold production) place. Keep the soil moist but not drenched.

5 – Once the seeds germinate, bring them to a sunny area and keep watering as needed.

6 – Eat basil and share with others.

What do the following terms (phrases) mean?

1 - Diverse economies
2 - Ecological economics
3 - Strong (transformative) sustainability
4 - Triple Bottom Line Sustainability (weak sustainability)
5 – Agroecology
6 – Permaculture
7 - Perennial plants
8 - Plant hardiness zones
9 – Mycelium
10 - Food system (what are the components)
11 - Food security
12 - Food sovereignty
13 - Food justice
14 - GMO vs Seed breeding
15 - N-P-K
16 - Planting successions
17 - SPIN Farming
18 – Biodiversity
19 - Food regimes
20 - Root causes of global food issues

Thank You!

QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, COMMENTS?

WWW.CULTIVACTION.CA
WWW.ERIKCHEVRIER.CA