

FOODPRINT MELBOURNE



INQUIRY 1 *What are the characteristics of Melbourne's foodbowl?* | **DATA SHEET 1** *Use to complete Worksheet 1* | **PAGE 1 of 2**

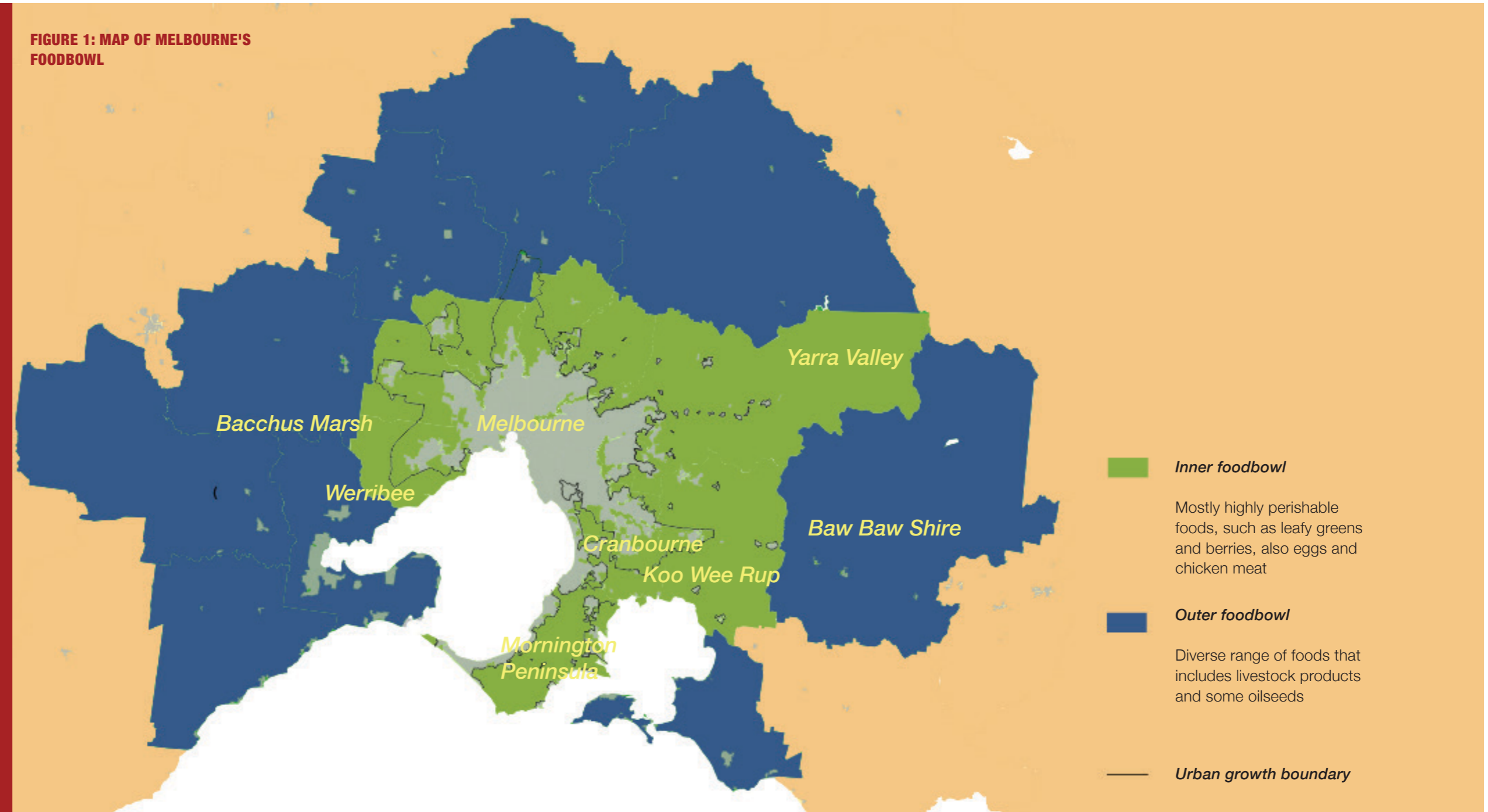
THE INNER FOODBOWL

The inner foodbowl is the metropolitan area of Greater Melbourne and the local government areas that are on the edge of the metropolitan fringe, bordering the city's Urban Growth Boundary.

THE OUTER FOODBOWL

The outer foodbowl is the next "ring" of peri-urban local government areas, where there is a mix of urban and rural activities.

FIGURE 1: MAP OF MELBOURNE'S FOODBOWL



FOODPRINT MELBOURNE



INQUIRY 1 *What are the characteristics of Melbourne's foodbowl?*

DATA SHEET 1 *Use to complete Worksheet 1*

PAGE 2 of 2

FIGURE 2A: A STRONG REGIONAL FOOD SUPPLY

A strong regional food supply reduces dependence on more distant sources of fresh foods and can lessen the impacts of extreme weather events, like floods and droughts, on the city's food supply.

The shorter the transport routes to Melbourne the fewer greenhouse gas emissions. There is less pressure to convert farmland to other uses, giving farmers more certainty for ongoing farming developments.

A strong regional food supply can increase the sustainability and resilience of a city's food system.



FIGURE 2b: AUSTRALIA'S CITY FOODBOWLS

The urban fringes of Australia's major cities are not typically thought of as a foodbowl, but are some of the most highly productive agricultural regions in Australia.

Seasonal fresh foods are provided from interstate when climate does not allow production in Victoria. One example is strawberries from Queensland during Victoria's winter.

Some fresh foods cannot be grown in Victoria due to unsuitable climates and soils, such as the tropical crops of bananas, pineapples and sugar cane. These are provided from interstate.

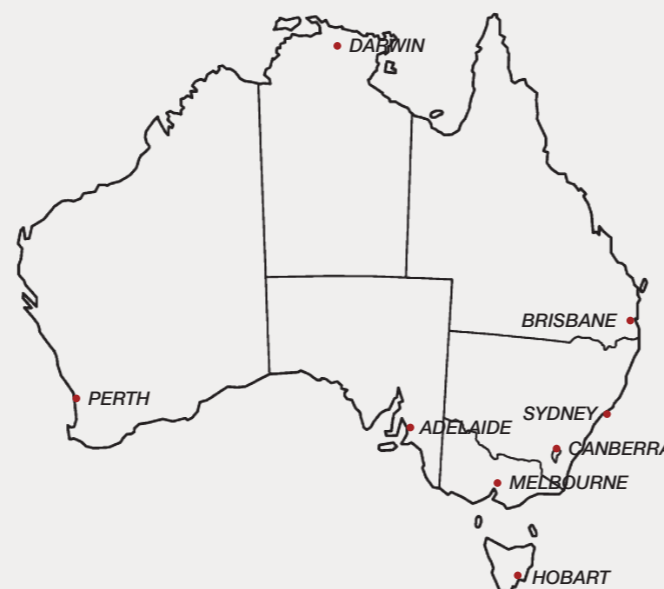


FIGURE 2C: FOOD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Australia exports more than half of its agricultural produce, in particular grains and meat. More than 90% of fruit and vegetables, meat, milk and eggs sold in Australian supermarkets are domestically produced. Of Australia's imported foods, most are processed foods that can be produced more cheaply in other countries due to lower labour costs.

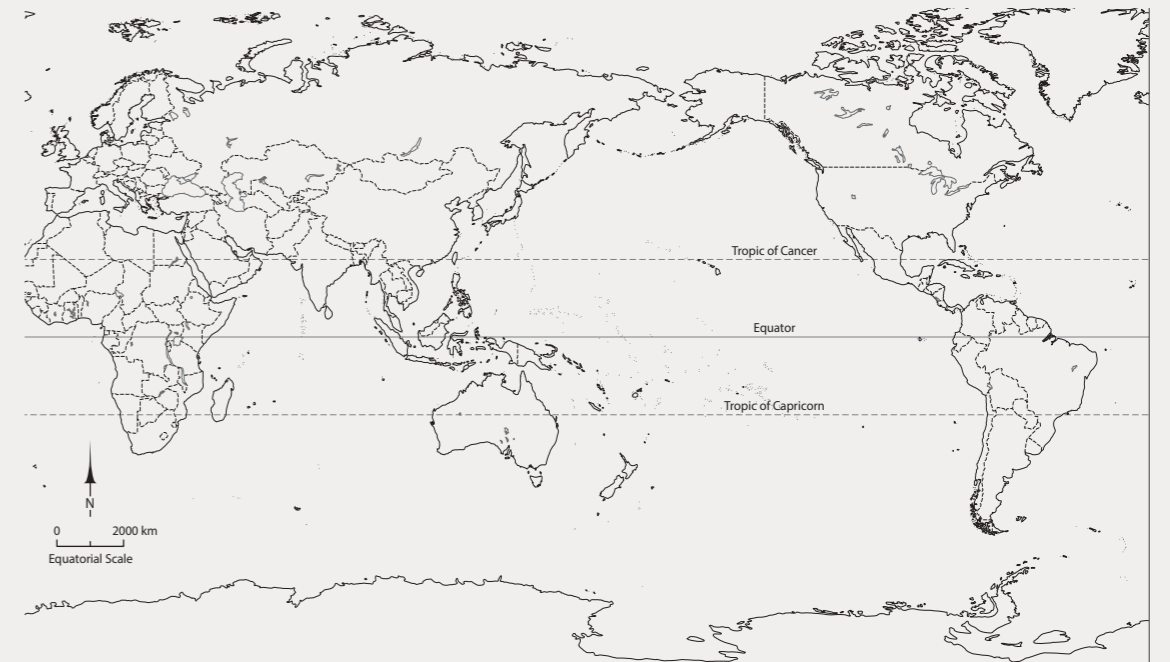


FIGURE 2D: A RESILIENT FOOD SUPPLY FOR MELBOURNE

The many sources of fresh food supply for Melbourne, including from regional Victoria, other states and other countries, contribute to the resilience of the city's food system. Melbourne has a greater capacity to withstand and recover quickly from disruptions to its food supply due to shocks, such as extreme weather events (storms, droughts and floods), sudden spikes in food prices or the impacts of climate change.