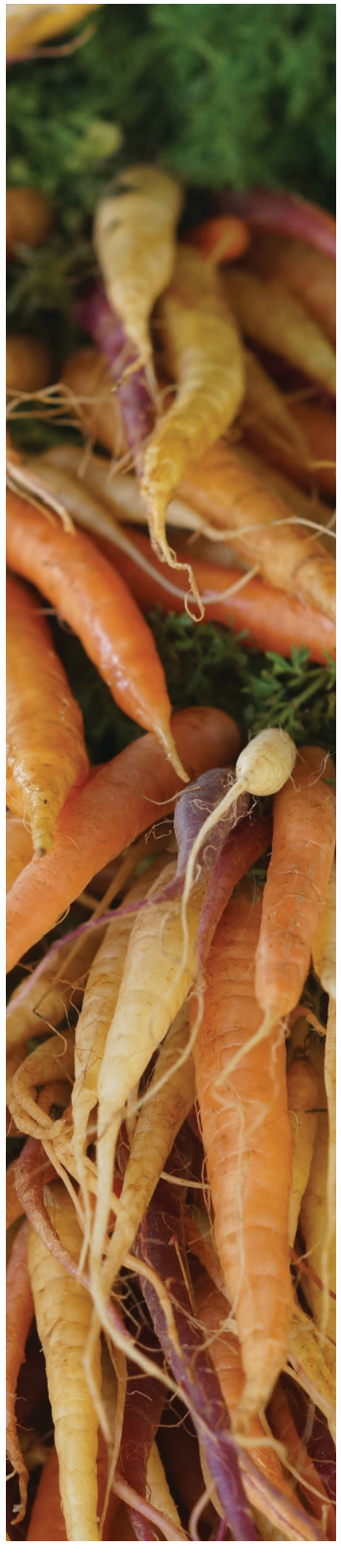
FOODPRINT MELBOURNE



INQUIRY 3 *What are the competing land uses in Melbourne's foodbowl regions?* | **DATA SHEET 5** *Use to complete Worksheet 5* | **PAGE** *1 of 2*

FIGURE 1: GROWING OVER OUR FOOD

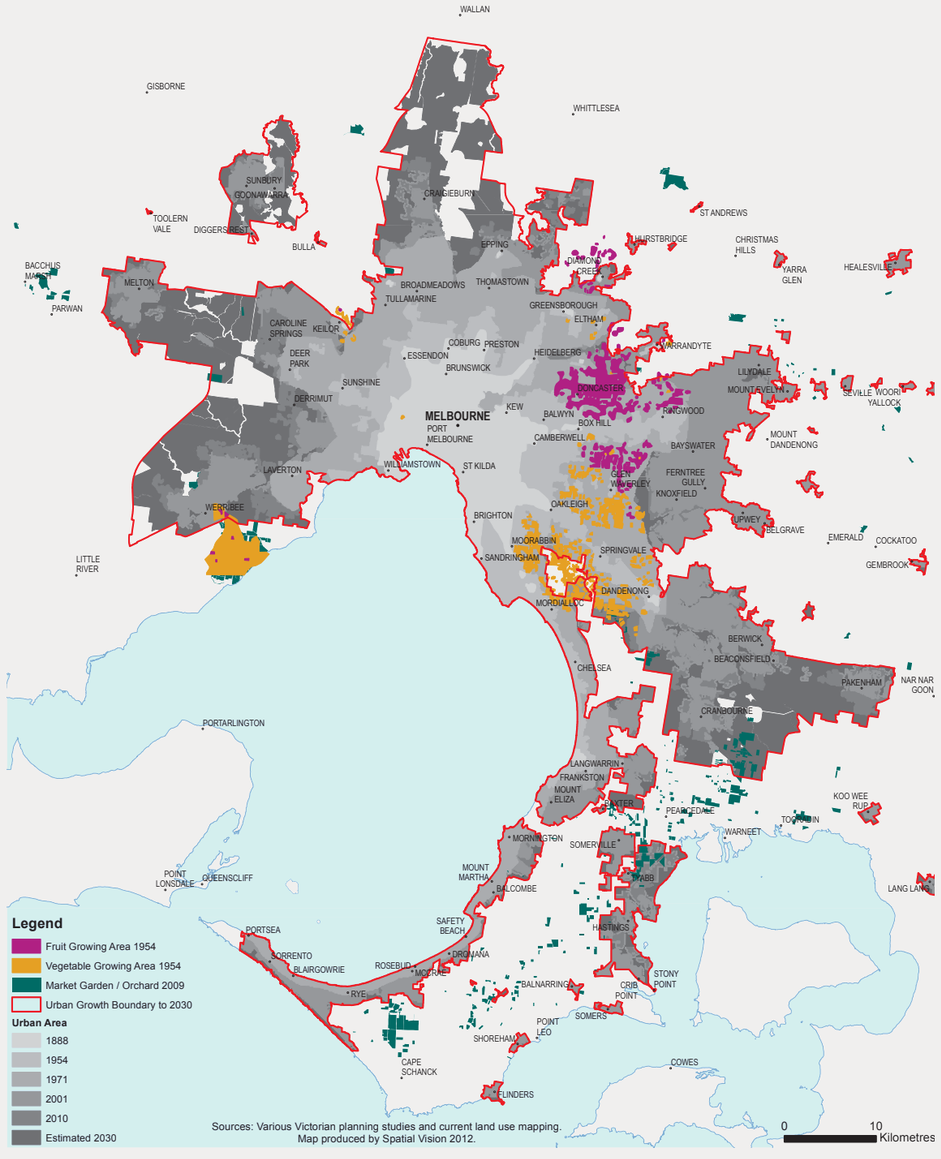


FIGURE 2: MELBOURNE'S CONTINUAL GROWTH

By 2050, Melbourne's population is likely to reach more than 7 million people. If the long-term trends of low urban density continue, this will have an impact on agricultural land and the productive capacity in Melbourne's foodbowl. There is likely to be greater loss of farmland in the inner food-bowl compared to the outer foodbowl because higher population growth is predicted to occur in this region. As a result, the impact on foods grown mostly in the inner foodbowl region – such as vegetables – is likely to be significant. Farmland would be displaced to provide the required houses and infrastructure for people and this could put pressure on Melbourne's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

FIGURE 3: URBAN DEVELOPMENT AT WERRIBEE SOUTH

FIGURE 4: CHANGING THE LANDSCAPE FOR GROWING OUR FOODS

These teaching resources have been developed by the University of Melbourne and the Geography Teachers' Association of Victoria, with funding from the Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation.

FOODPRINT MELBOURNE

FIGURE 5: CHANGING THE LANDSCAPE FOR GROWING OUR FOODS

REGION	PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION
Casey	66
Cardinia	113
Wyndham	116
Melton	130

Source: Victoria in Future

FIGURE 6: AREA OF LAND REQUIRED TO FEED MELBOURNE, 2015 AND 2050

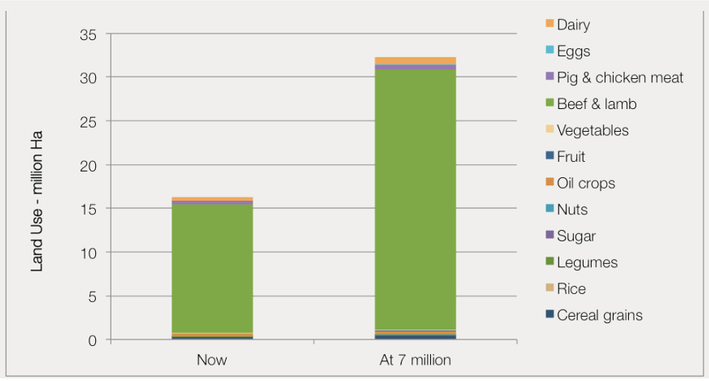


FIGURE 7: CASE STUDY OF SYDNEY'S FOODBOWL

Sydney's peri-urban region is responsible for just over 5% of Australia's perishable vegetable production[1] and 18% of its chicken meat production.[2] Peri-urban agriculture in Sydney has a farmgate value of around $1 billion, and the city's foodbowl is estimated to contribute a total of $4 - $5 billion to the regional economy, including post farmgate processing and distribution.[3]
The Sydney Food Futures project has estimated that Sydney's foodbowl is able to meet 20% of the city's overall food needs, and up to 55% of the city population's meat needs, 40% of eggs, 38% of dairy needs, 10% of vegetable needs and just 2% of fruit needs.[4]

The project has also estimated that around 60% of Sydney's remaining agricultural land is likely to be lost if the city's current metropolitan strategy is implemented, and urban sprawl is allowed to continue at its current pace, which could reduce the capacity of the city's foodbowl to meet the population's food needs from 20% to 6% by 2031. Fresh vegetable production is likely to be particularly affected and 92% of fresh vegetable production in the Sydney foodbowl could be lost.[5]

Sydney is geographically constrained by mountains, national parks and ocean, which limits the possibility of pushing peri-urban production further out of the city. Even if land categorised as high priority agricultural land were to be prioritised for preservation from sprawl, production in Sydney's foodbowl is still likely to drop markedly, and by 2031 the city's foodbowl may only be able to meet 1% of the city's vegetable needs.[6]

1. Sinclair, I. (2015) Growing Food in a Residential Landscape. Paper presented at The State of Australian Cities Conference 2015, 9-11 December 2015, The Gold Coast, Queensland.
2. Edge Planning, (2015) Sydney Peri Urban Network Issues Paper. Sydney: Edge Planning.
3. Edge Planning, (2015) As above.
4. Wynne, L., Cordell, D., Chong, J. and Jacobs, B. (2016) Planning Tools for Strategic Management of Peri-Urban Food Production. Sydney: Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney.
5. Wynne, L., Cordell, D., Chong, J. and Jacobs, B. (2016) As above.
6. Wynne, L., Cordell, D., Chong, J. and Jacobs, B. (2016) As above.

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