

<https://www.elsevier.com/social-sciences/geography-planning-and-development/the-geography-of-food-an-article-selection>

The Geography of Food: An Article Selection

This Article Selection has been created in order to highlight some of the huge body of research on the topic of Food across Geography, Planning and Development journals. In recent years, we have published an increasing number of articles on this topic, from a very wide range of perspectives, and interest continues to grow today.

From food security to food miles, urban agriculture to nutritional labeling, Food is approached from many different research angles across the discipline of Geography, as will become clear from the papers featured in the collection below. We begin with introductions written by two Editors, William Moseley and Guy Robinson, who take different approaches to summarising work in the field. Read on for their expert contributions, followed by a variety of Food-related articles.

We hope this collection proves stimulating and useful to all those with an interest in this research area, and that it gives readers an insight into how wide-ranging the work on Food in Geography has become.

Kay Tancock, Publisher – Geography, Planning and Development



Photo used with kind permission of William G. Moseley

- [Introduction by William G. Moseley](#)
- [Introduction by Professor Guy M Robinson](#)
- [A selection of food papers from journals in Elsevier's Geography, Planning and Development portfolio](#)

Introduction by William G. Moseley (Macalester College), Associate Editor,
[*Food Policy*](#)



While a long standing feature of the discipline, the geography of food and agriculture has experienced a renaissance over the past 10-15 years. The resurgence has been driven by a several factors. First, student interest in food and farming courses has grown by leaps and bounds, driven in part by some popular books such as Michael Pollen's *Omnivore's Dilemma* (2006). Second, after a lull in interest spanning several decades, food and agriculture has risen again in prominence on the international policy agenda. A variety of events, including increasingly volatile global food prices, food riots, land grabs, and changing diets, have captured the attention of policymakers and the public.

Finally, the academic community has increasingly come to realize that geography, with its human environment tradition spanning the social and biophysical sciences, spatial analytical tools such as GIS and remote sensing, and mixed method approach, is exceptionally well placed to explore agrifood questions.

The articles in this Article Selection span a variety of topics emerging at the forefront of geographic scholarship on food and agriculture in recent years. Some of the major themes include: 1) the New Green Revolution for Africa, agricultural intensification, and land grabs; 2) food security, nutrition and hunger; 3) vulnerability, resilience and climate change; and 4) alternative, urban and organic food production.

New Green Revolution for Africa, Agricultural Intensification, and Land Grabs

Efforts to modernize, intensify or industrialize agriculture in the Global South have been on-going since the colonial era. One especially concerted effort, known as the Green Revolution, occurred in the 1960s-70s when packages of hybrid seeds, fertilizers and pesticides were introduced to farmers in Latin America and Asia as a way to bolster production and combat hunger. The conventional wisdom is that these efforts bypassed Africa, and hence the New Green Revolution for Africa has been launched in recent years with a focus on African crops. Sustainable agricultural intensification is another approach that has been undertaken to bolster food production while minimizing environmental impacts. Finally, land grabs, or the long term leases of agricultural land by foreign companies and governments, have been 'sold' to various publics in the Global South as a way to modernize agriculture and provide employment. While all of these approaches have their supporters in the academic community, geographers have been at the forefront of asking tough questions and critically examining them in terms of their ability to address hunger, the corporate interests entangled in these public-private partnerships, as well as their social and environmental impacts.

Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger

The poor distribution of food globally is an enduring, complex and evolving problem. The resulting challenges of food insecurity and malnutrition on the one hand, and obesity on the other, are of key concern to the policy community. Geographers have long been interested in hunger and food insecurity, contributing key insights on this topic. For example, Michael Watts' (*Silent Violence*, 1983) pioneering work in northern Nigeria showed how famine in this region was not a result of overpopulation, drought or inefficient farming techniques, but rather British colonial policies and subsequent engagement with global markets. Another geographer, William Dando (*Geography of Famine*, 1980) was one of the first to observe that food was often available on the market during famines, and even being exported. Nobel laureate Amartya Sen

built on Dando's observations by conceptualizing famine in terms of entitlement failure, or the loss of a household's legitimate claims to sufficient food and resources. Using this framework, Sen argued that it simply wasn't enough to have food available on the market, but people had to have the means to access this food (*Poverty and Famines*, 1981). More recently, geographers such as Julie Guthman have been at the cutting edge of exploring the 'obesity epidemic' in the Global North (*Weighing In: Obesity, Food Justice, and the Limits of Capitalism*, 2011). Articles in this Article Selection exemplify the many ways that geographers are continuing to explore these themes, from food riots and malnutrition, to food porn and celebrity chefs.

Vulnerability, Resilience and Climate Change

There is a growing body of scholarship on the linkages between global climate change and food insecurity. The IPCC fifth Assessment Report (2014) predicts that the impacts of climate change will lead to more flooding, famine, drought and disease which could have a negative impact for millions of people in the poorest parts of the world. There is also an increasing recognition that climate change differentially impacts various countries, and groups within countries. However, this focus on short and long term environmental change must not ignore the social and political economic side of these problems. Geographers have long argued that a household's vulnerability to hunger must take account of at least three factors: the probability that an environmental shock will occur, the degree to which the household is exposed to this type of shock, and the household's ability to recover (or level of resilience). While the first factor is exogenous, the second two obviously have a lot to do with political economic factors that impact where one lives, the type of agriculture practiced, resources and reserves, etc. Another critical aspect of climate change adaptation research focuses on how rural livelihoods may evolve independently of climate change, and sometimes in a counter-productive manner. One example of this is the groundbreaking work of geographers Robin Leichenko and Kate O'Brian in India (*Environmental Change and Globalization: Double Exposures*, 2008). Here they found that livelihood adjustments to markets, and modifications related to shifting rainfall patterns, are not always compatible, a problem they framed as "double exposure." The articles in this special issue continue to push the boundaries on our understandings of vulnerability, resilience and climate change

Alternative, Urban and Organic Food Production

Frustrations with conventional agriculture have led to the rise of various forms of alternative agriculture in the Global North, including local and organic food movements as well as international certification schemes for fair trade and organic food products. This has fueled a long standing debate on the ability of alternative agriculture to feed a growing global population. Of course, many forms of so-called alternative agriculture not only existed historically, but continue to be the norm in some areas of the Global South where this is the most practical form of food production. These alternatives are not limited to local and organic food production, but also urban agriculture. While urban agriculture may be on the rebound in old industrial cities such as Detroit and Milwaukee, this has long been a permanent fixture in many lower income countries (in cities such as Dar es Salaam and Bamako), and was a means of survival in Havana following the US embargo of Cuba. Articles here tackle a range of issues, including the efficacy of organic fertilizers, whether cities could be self-reliant in food production, and different certification programs.

Introduction by Professor Guy M Robinson (University of Adelaide), Editor,
[Land Use Policy](#)



The geography of food deals with issues of production and consumption of food, and especially global patterns and relationships affecting who produces food, where and how, who consumes it and what links there are between producers and consumers. The linkages often reveal unequal relationships between the farmers growing the raw materials of food and those who sell the food to consumers. This inequality mirrors longstanding relationships between the Global South – the world’s Developing Countries - and the rich North of the Developed World. However, there are also inequalities within Developed Countries, with family farmers often disadvantaged by the power wielded by large supermarkets, corporate agribusiness processors and wholesalers, and the fast food ‘giants’.

Food production is influenced by two main drivers: the physical environment (especially climate, water availability and soil type) and human capacity, the latter determining what non-physical inputs are applied to the farming system and how farm outputs are converted into products for sale and consumption. Rather than the physical environment being considered as stable over time, sitting alongside highly variable human inputs to the food system, the advent of growing awareness of human-induced global climate change has promoted numerous studies on the impact of climate change on agriculture. Observed and predicted future climate changes are highly variable spatially, but include extended periods of drought and heat, reduction in the length of seasonal monsoons, shifts in the timing of seasons, more extreme events (especially tropical storms), and rises in sea level. The extent and severity of these changes could have considerable effects on both agricultural production and food security. So in addition to work on how climate change may impact directly on food production, the ramifications for food security are also germane. Potentially the numbers of people in the world suffering from hunger and starvation (around 1,000 million) could significantly increase. Research shows that farmers are constantly making adaptations to changing weather patterns in order to avoid risk, but further work is needed to understand the effects of adaptations and the policies needed to ensure that both future negative impacts of human-induced climate change are minimised and that beneficial farm-based adaptations can be implemented.

A central aspect of food security is the need to produce sufficient food to ensure that all of humanity can have its basic food needs satisfied. Given the ongoing increases in the world’s population (from one billion in 1800 to seven billion today) there has been a clear need to increase output. Over time this has involved the substitution of labour by machinery and purchased inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides allied to application of biotechnical improvements, e.g. plant and animal breeding, genetics. The result has been substantial increases in output per unit of labour worldwide, but especially in areas where intensification of production has been greatest. This has been far more important than bringing new land under cultivation or land reforms, though both have contributed locally to increasing outputs. A major issue for researchers is the extent to which further inputs of modern technology, e.g. genetically-modified (GM) foods, can sustainably increase production or whether food needs can be met through ‘green’ solutions such as organic farming and permaculture. Hence there is a wealth of

research on the impacts of schemes designed to increase output, such as the Massive Food Production Programme in South Africa, and the potential for so-called environmentally friendly farming to deliver dividends in terms of food production as well as environmental benefits. Research on GM foods has highlighted the limitations of this technology when it is employed outside the agribusiness sector, demonstrating that food production is increasingly reflecting binary divisions: ecocentric versus technocentric, family farms versus agribusinesses, local versus global, Developed versus Developing.

Irrespective of the system of production and the technology employed, it is widely recognised that the nature of the political support mechanisms in place to support food production and trade in food is a vital determinant of who gets what with respect to food. These mechanisms can include various forms of support for farmers, stimulants or barriers to trade, manipulation of the market, and investment in research and development. Some countries have instituted substantial supports for certain types of production, such as Japan's subsidies for its rice producers, whilst others have utilised measures intended to give support across the farming sector, such as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union (EU); some have operated various barriers to free trade and others have gradually eliminated barriers.

There has been substantial research on the operation of the CAP, and especially the reforms that have replaced direct price subsidies with payments to farmers for delivery of desirable outcomes, often relating to environmental outputs. This has been part of a conception of farming referred to as multifunctional agriculture, recognising that agriculture fulfils a range of functions in which production of food and fibre are not its only outputs, e.g. there are environmental products and social and employment functions. Within the EU there has been a gradual move towards greater support for positive environmental and landscape outcomes rather than focusing on maintaining prices, and this has led to some land being removed from production. In addition, policies have stressed 'jointness' or the extent to which an intended agricultural product and incidental non-commodity outputs of agricultural activity are linked. However, it is argued that policies promoting multifunctionality may operate in a trade distorting manner. Indeed, the issue of trade in food is complex, with prolonged multi-lateral international negotiations only focusing specifically on agricultural trade for the first time in the so-called Uruguay Round of world talks (concluded in 1994). Subsequently, under the World Trade Organisation, agreements in the Doha Development Round have been difficult to achieve and protectionist tariffs remain widespread. Yet this has not halted globalisation processes, as direct commercial relationships developed between retailers in Developed Countries and suppliers in Developing Countries may well become more significant.

The growth of trading networks has contributed to the rise of firms operating globally to source food supplies, especially for large markets in the Developed World. The rising flow of agricultural products from the Global South to the Global North has introduced the concept of 'food miles', with extensive distances being covered to convert farm produce from the South to food products consumed in the North. This is a key element in the agro-industrial food chain, with huge corporations dominating certain sectors of the market and new sources of finance being drawn into the chain in a process termed 'financialisation'. The latter is often associated with so-called 'land grabs' whereby interests based in one country acquire land and resources in another country, essentially to supply food to the former. There is, though, some resistance to the

agro-industrial- global hegemony in the form of counter movements that emphasise the need to reduce food miles and to produce food more sustainably. This resistance has taken many forms. One example is La Via Campesina, a coalition of over 148 organisations in the Developing World, advocating family-farm-based sustainable agriculture, and which was the group that first coined the term ‘food sovereignty’ or the right to produce food on one's own territory. An example from the Developed World is the Slow Food movement, founded by Carlo Petrini in 1986 and promoted as an alternative to fast *food* by preserving traditional and regional *cuisine* and encouraging farming of plants, seeds and livestock characteristic of the local ecosystem. There are various other schemes promoting the consumption of locally produced food, often involving direct sales of produce from farmers to consumers, perhaps through farmers’ markets in local towns, vegebox schemes and community-supported agriculture, in which residents support local farmers by purchasing produce or possibly also supplying farm labour, so that growers and consumers share the risks and benefits of food production. An emphasis on organic production often accompanies these developments.

Another aspect of this ‘eat local’ phenomenon is the renewed interest in grow-your-own food. Whilst pure subsistence farming has steadily declined in the Developing World, engulfed by a tide of commercialisation, across the world the development of urban-based agriculture has assumed greater importance. In Developing Countries this often reflects the unplanned and uneven nature of urbanisation, with cities including farms and areas devoted to agriculture, producing not only for the producers’ families but also supplying produce to city markets. In the Developed World this urban-based production was largely lost in the 19th century through the effects of hygiene and planning regulations plus better links between rural producers and the burgeoning cities. In some countries allotment schemes or second home ownership (e.g. dachas in Russia) enabled urban dwellers to grow some of their own food. In recent times, though, urban gardens, allotments and even roof-top schemes have come to the fore and have included community schemes, social movements, urban farms and in some cases receiving formal institutional support, and becoming integrated into local town planning, e.g. the ‘transition town’ movement for sustainable urban development. It is possible that these initiatives can provide more direct access to fresh vegetables, fruits, and meat products for urban populations, thereby improving food security and food safety. Not surprisingly, this has become a focus for research, adding to the wide range of investigations under this broad heading of ‘the Geography of Food’ highlighted by the journal papers featured herewith.

A selection of food papers from journals in Elsevier’s [Geography, Planning and Development](#) portfolio

- [Food Policy](#)
- [Land Use Policy](#)
- [Geoforum](#)
- [Cities](#)
- [Habitat International](#)
- [Journal of Historical Geography](#)
- [World Development](#)
- [Journal of Environmental Psychology](#)
- [Marine Policy](#)

- [Landscape and Urban Planning](#)



[Food Policy:](#)

[Farmer seed networks make a limited contribution to agriculture? Four common misconceptions](#)

Oliver T. Coomes, Shawn J. McGuire, Eric Garine, Sophie Caillon, Doyle McKey, Elise Demeulenaere, Devra Jarvis, Guntra Aistara, Adeline Barnaud, Pascal Clouvel, Laure Emperaire, Sélim Louafi, Pierre Martin, François Massol, Marco Pautasso, Chloé Violon, Jean Wencélius
Food Policy, Volume 56, October 2015, Pages 41-50

OPEN ACCESS

[The geographic and sectoral patterns of large-scale farmland investments in sub-Saharan Africa](#)

George Christoffel Schoneveld
Food Policy, Volume 48, October 2014, Pages 34-50

OPEN ACCESS

[Zero-tolerance for genetic pollution: Rice farming, pham rice, and the risks of coexistence in California](#)

Dustin Mulvaney, Timothy J. Krupnik
Food Policy, Volume 45, April 2014, Pages 125-131

[Commercialisation: A meta-approach for agricultural development among smallholder farmers in Africa?](#)

Nigel D. Poole, Maureen Chitundu, Ronald Msoni
Food Policy, Volume 41, August 2013, Pages 155-165

[Technical and allocative efficiency of irrigation water use in the Guanzhong Plain, China](#)

Jianjun Tang, Henk Folmer, Jianhong Xue
Food Policy, Volume 50, January 2015, Pages 43-52

[Examining the link between food prices and food insecurity: A multi-level analysis of maize price and birthweight in Kenya](#)

Kathryn Grace, Molly Brown, Amy McNally
Food Policy, Volume 46, June 2014, Pages 56-65

[Contradictions in state- and civil society-driven developments in China's ecological agriculture sector](#)

Steffanie Scott, Zhenzhong Si, Theresa Schumilas, Aijuan Chen
Food Policy, Volume 45, April 2014, Pages 158-166

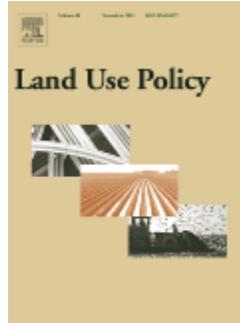
[Linking small farmers to modern retail through producer organizations – Experiences with producer companies in India](#)

Anika Trebbin
Food Policy, Volume 45, April 2014, Pages 35-44

[International trade related food miles – The case of Canada](#)

Meidad Kissinger

Food Policy, Volume 37, Issue 2, April 2012, Pages 171-178



[Land Use Policy:](#)

[What is sustainable intensification? Views from experts](#)

Brian Petersen, Sieglinde Snapp

Land Use Policy, Volume 46, July 2015, Pages 1–10

[Can organic fertilizers set the pace for a greener arable agricultural revolution in Africa? Analysis, synthesis and way forward](#)

Epule Terence Epule, Christopher Robin Bryant, Cherine Akkari, Oumarou

Daouda

Land Use Policy, Volume 47, September 2015, Pages 179–187

[Spatial modeling of robust crop production portfolios to assess agricultural vulnerability and adaptation to climate change](#)

Hermine Mitter, Christine Heumesser, Erwin Schmid

Land Use Policy, Volume 46, July 2015, Pages 75–90

[Does raising maize yields lead to poverty reduction? A case study of the Massive Food Production Programme in South Africa](#)

Klara Fischer, Flora Hajdu

Land Use Policy, Volume 46, July 2015, Pages 304–313

[Comparing conventional and organic agriculture in Karnataka, India: Where and when can organic farming be sustainable?](#)

Sheetal Patil, Pytrik Reidsma, Pratik Shah, Seema Purushothaman, Joost Wolf

Land Use Policy, Volume 37, March 2014, Pages 40–51

[Contrasting the attitudes of farmers and the general public regarding the ‘multifunctional’ role of the agricultural sector](#)

Peter Howley, Lava Yadav, Stephen Hynes, Cathal O. Donoghue, Stephen O. Neill

Land Use Policy, Volume 38, May 2014, Pages 248–256

[Farmland abandonment in Europe: Identification of drivers and indicators, and development of a composite indicator of risk](#)

Jean-Michel Terres, Luigi Nisini Scacchiafichi, Annett Wania, Margarida Ambar, Emeric Anguiano, Allan Buckwell, Adele Coppola, Alexander Gocht, Helena Nordström Källström, Philippe Pointereau, Dirk Strijker, Lukas Visek, Liesbet Vranken, Aija Zobena

Land Use Policy, Volume 49, December 2015, Pages 20–34

[The rise of the ‘food charter’: A mechanism to increase urban agriculture](#)

Michael Hardman, Peter J. Larkham

Land Use Policy, Volume 39, July 2014, Pages 400–402



VOLUME 39
NUMBER 3
MAY 2008

[Geoforum:](#)

GEOFORUM

EDITORS
Walter D. Dillman
Sarah Hill
Tom Proulx
Henry Pitt
Suecia Lora
Kanchana Ranarajasinghe
Robert Fitchner

[Food porn, pro-anorexia and the viscosity of virtual affect: Exploring eating in cyberspace](#)

Anna Lavis

Geoforum, Online 28 May 2015

[Campaigning culinary documentaries and the responsabilization of food crises](#)

David Bell, Joanne Hollows, Steven Jones

Geoforum, Online 23 April 2015

[Food and nutrition security policies in the Caribbean: Challenging the corporate food regime?](#)

Marisa Wilson

Geoforum, Online 19 May 2015

[It's not what you eat but how and that you eat: Social media, counter-discourses and disciplined ingestion among amateur competitive eaters](#)

Emma-Jayne Abbots, Luci Attals

Geoforum, Online 20 November 2014

[Mediating good food and moments of possibility with Jamie Oliver: Problematizing celebrity chefs as talking labels](#)

Christine Barnes

Geoforum, Online 5 October 2014

["I'm not trying to save fish, I'm trying to save dinner": Media, celebrity and sustainable seafood as a solution to environmental limits](#)

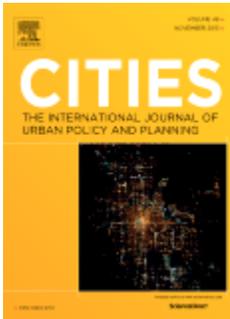
Jennifer J. Silver, Roberta Hawkins

Geoforum, Online 1 October 2014

[Neoliberalism and the making of food politics in California](#)

Julie Guthman

Geoforum, Volume 39, Issue 3, May 2008, Pages 1171–1183



[Cities:](#)

[The organization of urban agriculture: Farmer associations and urbanization in Tanzania](#)

Stephan Schmidt, Wakuru Magigi, Boniphace Godfrey

Cities, Volume 42, Part B, February 2015, Pages 153-159

[Validating verdancy or vacancy? The relationship of community gardens and vacant lands in the U.S.](#)

Luke Drake, Laura J. Lawson

Cities, Volume 40, Part B, October 2014, Pages 133–142

[The urban nature of agriculture: Bidirectional trends between city and countryside](#)

Daniele Torreggiani, Enrica Dall'Ara, Patrizia Tassinari
Cities, Volume 29, Issue 6, December 2012, Pages 412–416

[Can cities become self-reliant in food?](#)

Sharanbir S. Grewal, Parwinder S. Grewal
Cities, Volume 29, Issue 1, February 2012, Pages 1–11



[**Habitat International:**](#)

[Urban agriculture and related water supply: Exploration and discussion](#)

Magnus Moglia
Habitat International, Volume 42, April 2014, Pages 273–280

[Agro-tourism enterprises as a form of multi-functional urban agriculture for peri-urban development in China](#)

Zhenshan Yang, Jianming Cai, Richard Sliuzas
Habitat International, Volume 34, Issue 4, October 2010, Pages 374–385

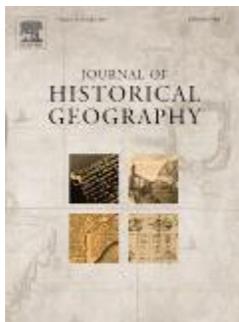
Ying Xu, Bo-sin Tang, Edwin H.W. Chan

[State-led land requisition and transformation of rural villages in transitional China](#)

Habitat International, Volume 35, Issue 1, January 2011, Pages 57–65

[Construction land expansion and cultivated land protection in urbanizing China: Insights from national land surveys, 1996–2006](#)

Tao Liu, Hui Liu, Yuanjing Qi
Habitat International, Volume 46, April 2015, Pages 13–22



[**Journal of Historical Geography:**](#)

[A political ecology of beef in colonial Tanzania and the global periphery, 1864–1961](#)

Thaddeus Sunseri
Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 39, January 2013, Pages 29–42

[Particularizing the Columbian exchange: Old World biota to Peru](#)

Daniel W. Gade
Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 48, April 2015, Pages 26–35

[Discourse and the production of territorial hegemony: Indigenous peoples, the United Fruit Company and the capitalist state in Costa Rica, 1872–1916](#)

David M. Lansing
Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 45, July 2014, Pages 38–49

[Public health, cooperatives, local regulation, and the development of modern milk policy: the Chicago milkshed, 1900–1940](#)

Daniel R. Block

Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 35, Issue 1, January 2009, Pages 128–153

[The development of the flour-milling industry in Spain: analysis of its historical evolution and architectural legacy](#)

José-María Fuentes, Ana-Isabel García, Esperanza Ayuga, Francisco Ayuga

Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 37, Issue 2, April 2011, Pages 232–241

[Battle/fields: braceros, agribusiness, and the violent reproduction of the California agricultural landscape during World War II](#)

Don Mitchell

Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 36, Issue 2, April 2010, Pages 143–156

[Groundnuts as ‘economic crop’ or ‘wife of the home’ in Northern Nyasaland](#)

Rachel Bezner Kerr

Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 36, Issue 1, January 2010, Pages 79–89

[The role of black Barbudans in the establishment of open-range cattle herding in the colonial Caribbean and South Carolina](#)

Andrew Sluyter

Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 35, Issue 2, April 2009, Pages 330–349



[World Development:](#)

[India's Struggle Against Malnutrition—Is the ICDS Program the Answer?](#)

Monica Jain

World Development, Volume 67, March 2015, Pages 72–89

[Food Standards, Certification, and Poverty among Coffee Farmers in Uganda](#)

Brian Chiputwa, David J. Spielman, Matin Qaim

World Development, Volume 66, February 2015, Pages 400–412

[Developmental Drivers of Nutritional Change: A Cross-Country Analysis](#)

Headey D.D.

World Development, Volume 42, Issue 1, February 2013, Pages 76–88

[Food Security, Gender, and Occupational Choice among Urban Low-Income Households](#)

Maria Sagarrio Floro, Ranjula Bali Swain

World Development, Volume 42, February 2013, Pages 89–99

[How Effective are Cash Transfers at Improving Nutritional Status?](#)

James Manley, Seth Gitter, Vanya Slavchevska

World Development, Volume 48, August 2013, Pages 133–155

[Unpacking Postharvest Losses in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Meta-Analysis](#)

Hippolyte Affognon, Christopher Mutungi, Pascal Sanginga, Christian Borgemeister

World Development, Volume 66, February 2015, Pages 49–68
OPEN ACCESS

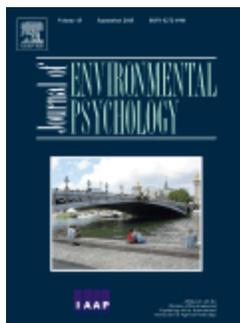
[The Lasting Impact of Parental Early Life Malnutrition on Their Offspring: Evidence from the China Great Leap Forward Famine](#)

Seonghoon Kim, Quheng Deng, Belton M. Fleisher, Shi Li
World Development, Volume 54, February 2014, Pages 232–242

[Taking Complexity in Food Systems Seriously: An Interdisciplinary Analysis](#)

Tira Foran, James R.A. Butler, Liana J. Williams, Wolf J. Wanjura, Andy Hall, Lucy Carter
World Development, Volume 61, September 2014, Pages 85–101

OPEN ACCESS



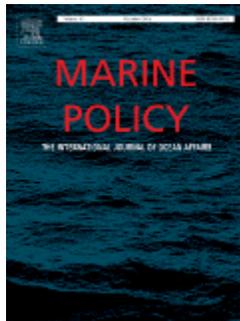
[Journal of Environmental Psychology:](#)

[Climate change and meat eating: An inconvenient couple?](#)

Joop de Boer, Hanna Schösler, Jan J. Boersema
Journal of Environmental Psychology, Volume 33, March 2013, Pages 1–8

[Promoting purchases of sustainable groceries: An intervention study](#)

Daniel Hanss, Gisela Böhm
Journal of Environmental Psychology, Volume 33, March 2013, Pages 53–67



[Marine Policy:](#)

[Incorporating carbon footprints into seafood sustainability certification and eco-labels](#)

Elizabeth MP Madin, Peter I Macreadie
Marine Policy, Volume 57, July 2015, Pages 178–181

OPEN ACCESS

[Diversifying the use of tuna to improve food security and public health in Pacific Island countries and territories](#)

Johann D Bell, Valerie Allain, Edward H Allison, Serge Andrefouet, Neil L Andrew, Michael J Batty, Michel Blanc, Jeffrey M Dambacher, John Hampton, Quentin Hanich, Shelton Harley, Anne Lorrain, Michael McCoy, Nicholas McTurk, Simon Nicol, Graham Pilling, David Point, Michael K Sharp, Paula Vivili, Peter Williams
Marine Policy, Volume 51, January 2015, Pages 584–591

[Estimates of illegal and unreported fish in seafood imports to the USA](#)

Ganapathiraju Pramoda, Katrina Nakamurab, Tony J. Pitchera, Leslie Delagran
Marine Policy, Volume 48, September 2014, Pages 102–113

OPEN ACCESS

[The socio-economic context for improving food security through land based aquaculture in Solomon Islands: A peri-urban case study](#)

Nathan Cleasby, Anne-Maree Schwarz, Michael Phillips, Chris Paul, Jharendu Pant, Janet Oeta, Tim Pickering, Alex Meloty, Michael Laumani, Max Kori
Marine Policy, Volume 45, March 2014, Pages 89–97

OPEN ACCESS

[Putting the seafood in sustainable food systems](#)

Julia Olson, Patricia M. Clay, Patricia Pinto da Silva
Marine Policy, Volume 43, January 2014, Pages 104–111

[Eco-labeling seafood: Addressing impacts to vulnerable seafloor species, communities, habitats and ecosystems in data-poor regions](#)

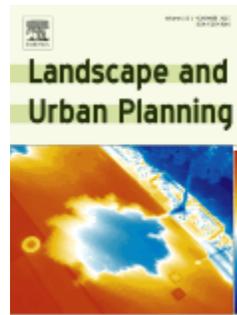
Eric Heupela, Peter J. Auster
Marine Policy, Volume 38, March 2013, Pages 8–15

[The value of line-caught and other attributes: An exploration of price premiums for chilled fish in UK supermarkets](#)

Geir Sogn-Grundvåga, Thomas A. Larsena, James A. Young
Marine Policy, Volume 38, March 2013, Pages 41–44

[The ‘devils triangle’ of MSC certification: Balancing credibility, accessibility and continuous improvement](#)

Simon R. Bush, Hilde Toonen, Peter Oosterveer, Arthur P.J. Mol
Marine Policy, Volume 37, January 2013, Pages 288–293



[Landscape and Urban Planning:](#)

[The effects of produce gardens on neighborhoods: A test of the greening hypothesis in a post-industrial city](#)

Allison M. Krusky, Justin E. Heinze, Thomas M. Reischl, Sophie M. Aiyer, Susan P. Franzen, Marc A. Zimmerman
Landscape and Urban Planning, Volume 136, April 2015, Pages 68–75

[New York City's oyster gardeners: Memories and meanings as motivations for volunteer environmental stewardship](#)

Marianne E. Krasny, Sarah R. Crestol, Keith G. Tidball, Richard C. Stedman
Landscape and Urban Planning, Volume 132, December 2014, Pages 16–25

OPEN ACCESS

[Greenhouse gas emission reduction effect in the transportation sector by urban agriculture in Seoul, Korea](#)

Gwan-Gyu Lee, Hyun-Woo Lee, Jung-Hwan Lee
Landscape and Urban Planning, Volume 140, August 2015, Pages 1–7

OPEN ACCESS

[Fruit removal from rowanberry \(*Sorbus aucuparia*\) trees at urban and rural areas in Finland: A multi-scale study](#)

Jukka Suhonen, Jukka Jokimäki

Landscape and Urban Planning, Volume 137, May 2015, Pages 13–19

[Identifying, quantifying and classifying agricultural opportunities for land use planning](#)

Daniel L. Erickson, Sarah Taylor Lovell, V. Ernesto Méndez

Landscape and Urban Planning, Volume 118, October 2013, Pages 29–39

[Assessing the potential contribution of vacant land to urban vegetable production and consumption in Oakland, California](#)

Nathan McClintock, Jenny Cooper, Snehee Khandeshi

Landscape and Urban Planning, Volume 111, March 2013, Pages 46–58