


# Tracing the Agricultural Supply Chain

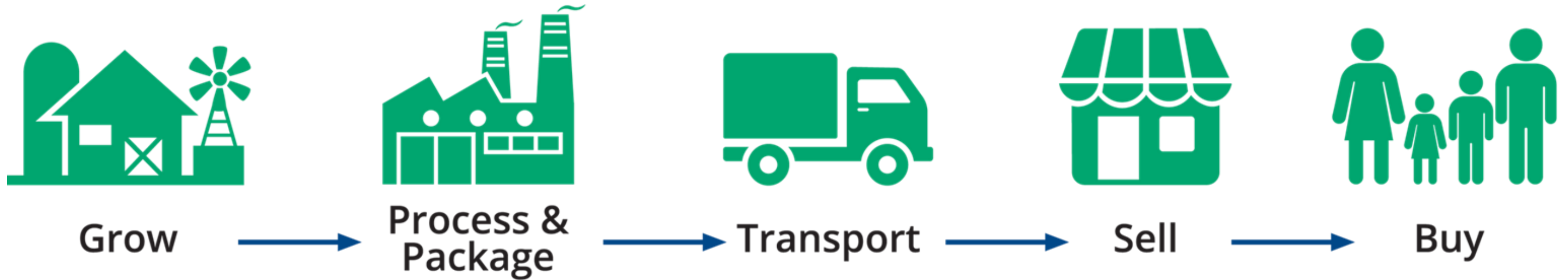
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# The Food Supply Chain

# The Food Supply Chain





Milk

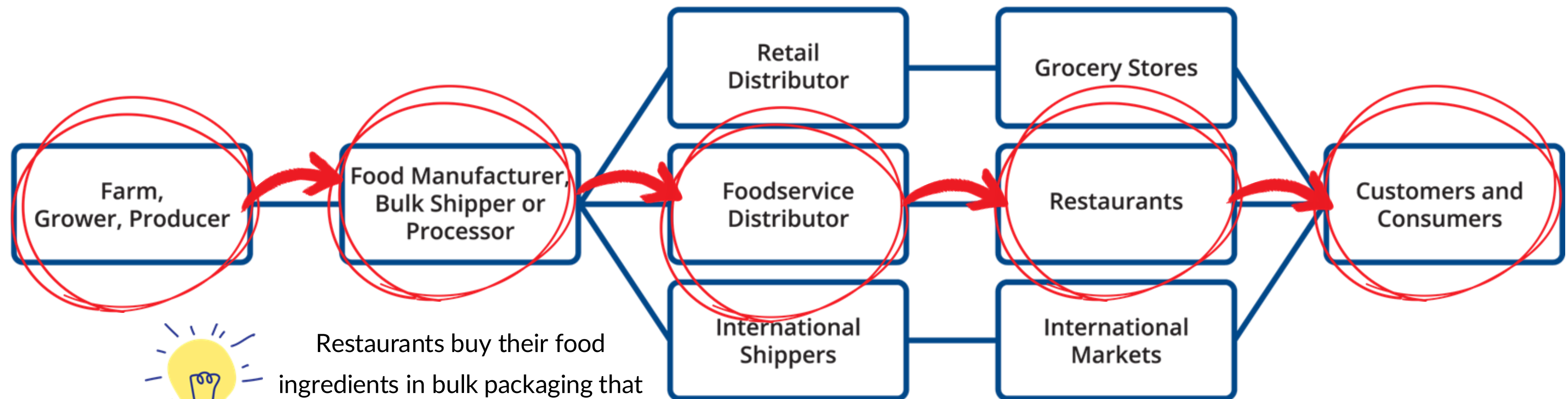
# The Food Supply Chain





# Cheese

## The Food Supply Chain

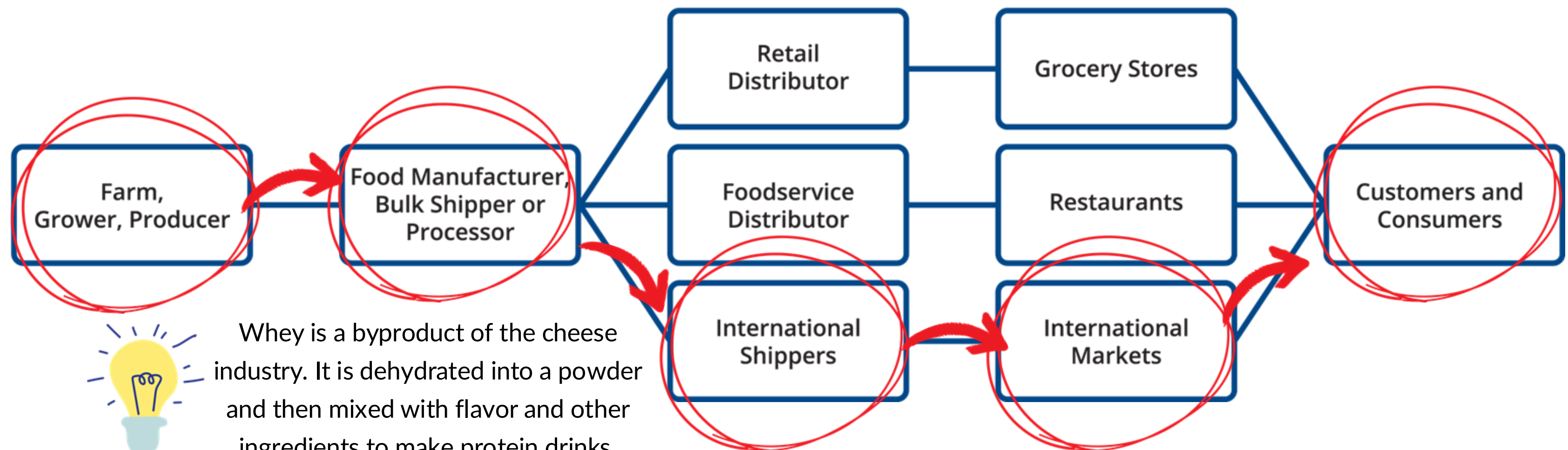


Restaurants buy their food ingredients in bulk packaging that has minimal labels and no bar codes.



# Whey Powder

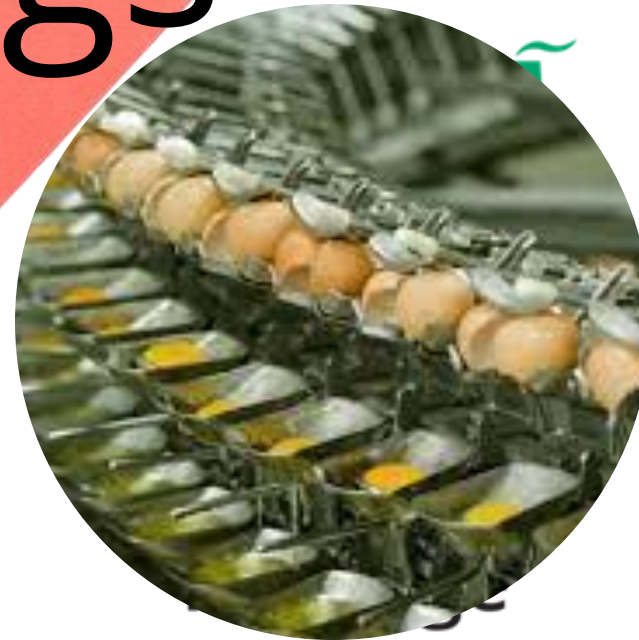
## The Food Supply Chain





# Eggs

## The Food Supply Chain



A bakery doesn't buy shelled eggs. Some egg processors crack the eggs, pasteurize the mix, and sell the liquid eggs in buckets.



Eggs

# The Food Supply Chain





# Bacon

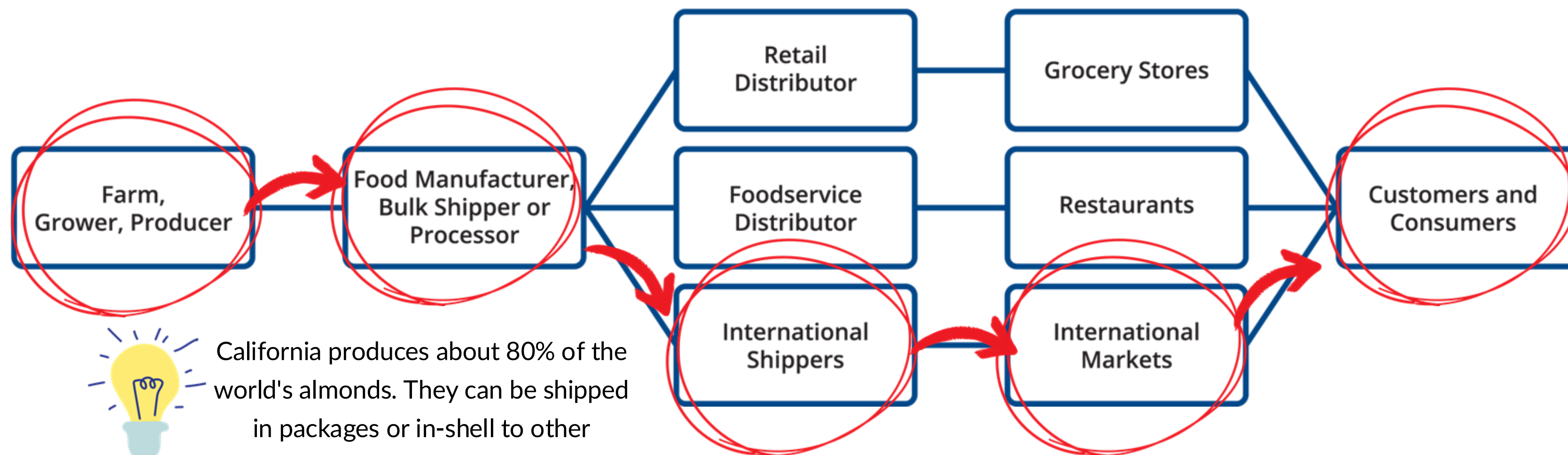
## The Food Supply Chain





# Almonds

## The Food Supply Chain



California produces about 80% of the world's almonds. They can be shipped in packages or in-shell to other countries who process them there.





# **Complexities of the Food Supply Chain**





# Farm to Plate

What adds  
complexity to  
the food  
supply chain?







# **What Breaks the Food Supply Chain?**

# The Food Supply Chain



Grow



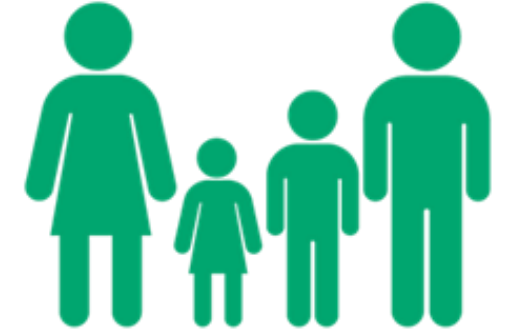
Process &  
Package



Transport

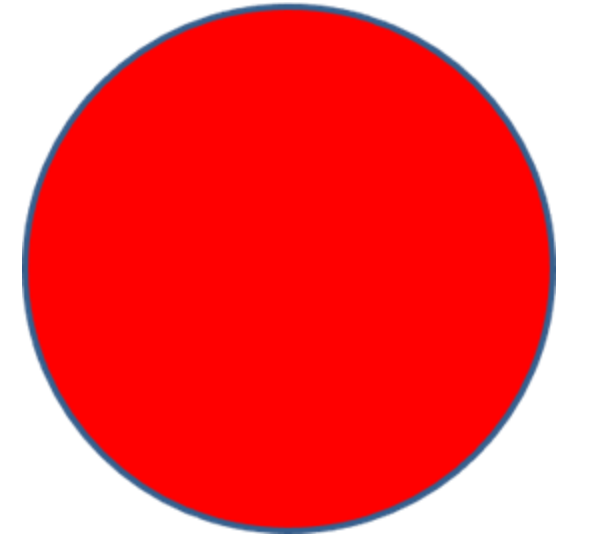
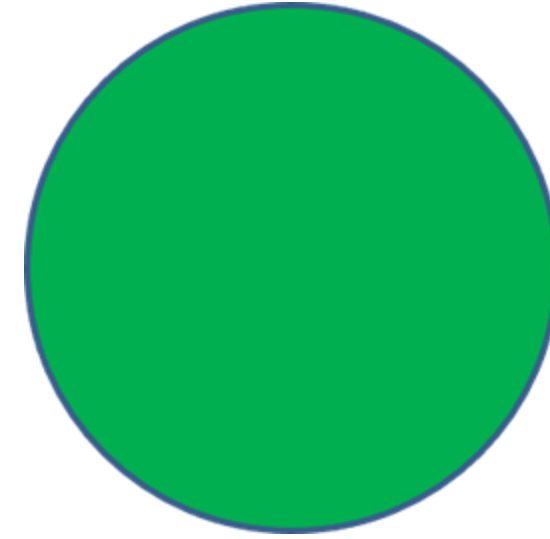
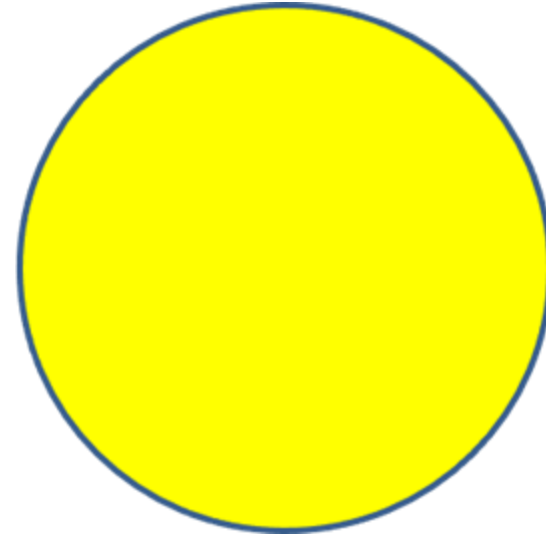
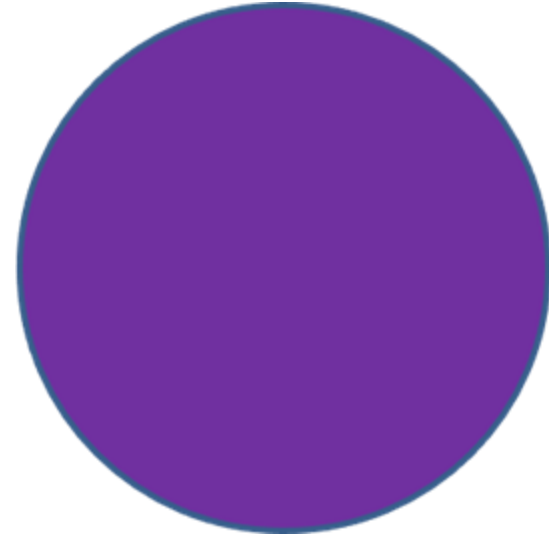


Sell



Buy

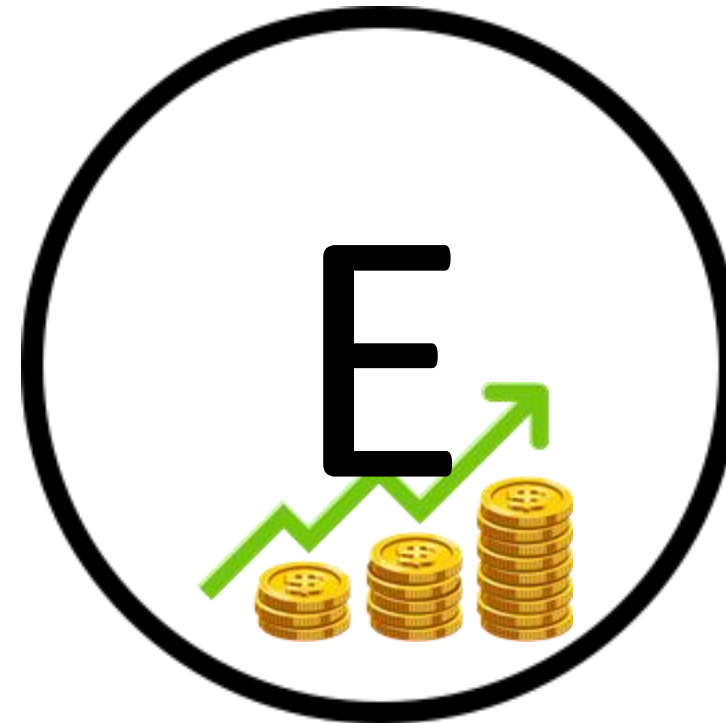




Social



Political



Economic



Environmental



Demographic

The background of the slide is a composite image. It features a world map with a grid overlay, colored in shades of orange and red. Overlaid on the map are several elements: a commercial airplane in flight, a person pushing a cart, and a stack of boxes. The word "Conclusion" is written in a large, bold, black font across the center of the image.

# Conclusion

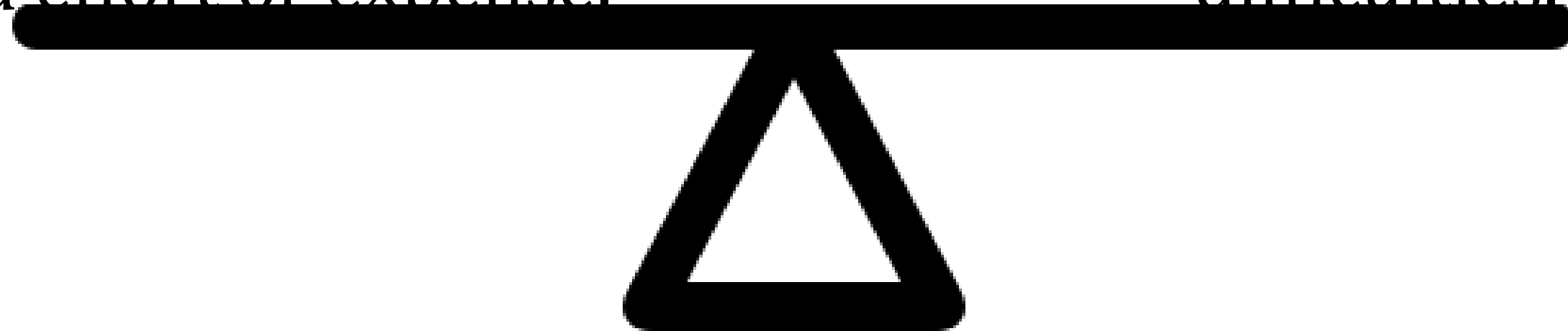


# Efficiency

Achieving maximum  
productivity with minimum  
wasted effort or expense.

# Resiliency

The capacity to withstand  
or to recover quickly from  
difficulties.







What does a global food  
system look like that is both  
efficient and resilient?