Haber and Bosch: world pop from 1.6 bn (1900) to 6 bn (2000) - Hydrogen & nitrogen are combined by high temp/ pressure = Ammonia (fertiliser); biological accessible to plants, ended war, sustains 40% pop. People hungry? Natural disasters, no money to buy; food, seeds, tools, etc. Low education, poor goy, health care, infrastructure, natural resources. Who hungry? Developing countries, rural, farmers, women (60%), orphans. How much increase in food by 2050? Increase from 70-100% - How? Wastage of food (30-40%), increase yields with existing techno, reduce neg externalities, better agro practices management of waste in livestock prodn, precision agri, changing diets Diets change to benefit environment? More protein less carbs, livestock contributes 40% of greenhouse gases Green revolution techniques produced? Increase in crops but need lots h20, fossil fuels, machinery, pesti, ferti, uses 10% of worlds oil. Examples technology changes: farm machinery, fishing equipment, ferti, pesti, irrigation, GE foods, feedlots, fish farms. Effects of global warming? Reduce crop yield, temp highest in last 11,000 years within 1 deg of max of past million years, temp will increase 2/3 deg by 2100, ocean rise 25-35m, mount glaciers gone: critical resource (alps, Andes, Himalayas, Africa), rivers seasonal = wheat/rice plummet, 2050 4.4 bn of wrlds 10 bn suffer chronic h20 shortages, h20 takeover oil as war cause in middle east, fresh h20 < 3% of global h20. Irrigation = 70% fresh h20 use, when farmers tap fossil acquires. they are mining a non-renewable resource, pumping deep well takes lots of energy. Water shortages = between 1950-2000 world h20 use tripled, 70% is for irrigation, aquifer depletion = water tables fall, wells dry, 175 mn Indians, 130 mn Chinese fed grain produced by overpumping. Agriculture = 25% plant surface devoted to food prodn. 1kg beef = 15, 500L of h20, global meat prodn increased more than 5x between 1950-2002. Why does food require energy? Growth, processing, packaging, transport, currently supplied by fossil fuels, Highest rate of death? Blood pressure. Global problems = food/fuel security. 161tn L crude oil reserves. 3.8 tnL per usage. 25 mn enviro refugees, poor fam spend 50-70% income on food. Food prices = mid 2006-mid 2008: world grain/soybean tripled, poor most affected, Hungry/poor depend on natural resources = enviro degradation, threatened livelihood, poverty eradicated & sustainable management of planet go hand in hand. potential food crisis in poor countries - cause gov collapse. Body changes in evolution? Aus woman increase 2 sizes dress since 1966, height increase 161cm-163cm. Food promotion? 1930: avoid deficiencies, 1980: reduce bad foods, 2006 increase good foods. Atherosclerosis? Too much fat, arteries narrow, prevent smooth bloodflow, close fully =heart attack, Importance of fat? Insulation, essential vitamins (A.D.E.K), physiological importance; myelin sheaths, reproductive vesicles. warmth, padding. **Too much fat** = hypervitaminosis, dilution factor; hitting wall. positive energy balance- weight gain. Too much protein = decreased food variety, eat foods higher in fat content, renal dysfunction, increased risk of heart disease and cancers. Functional foods? Foods that have health benefits in addition to providing traditional nutrients such as protein, carbs, vitamins and minerals e.g. Yakult. Benefits; certain pop group; dietary needs, allergies, creative solution to food supply. improves convenience food supply. Mechanisms heat loss: evaporation, convection, conduction, radiation, respiration. 4 Macronutrients? Carbs, fat, protein, fibre. Starch/Glucose digest to maltose, sucrose, lactose. Metabolic syndrome? Insulin resistance, obesity, dyslipidaemia, hypertension. Strategies: enhance fatigue resistance? Training: physical, technical, mental, Nutrition: carbs, fluid, protein, Heat acclimatisation/cooling, Drugs, supplements, gene doping, Sprint success? Muscle mass, fast twitch fibres, neuromuscular recruitment, fatique resistance, ability to generate/tolerate lactic acid (buffer capacity), fast reaction time. Endurance success? High VO2 max (>70ml.kg), ability to maintain high %VO2 max, high power output at lactate threshold, fatique resistance, efficient/economical technique, ability to oxidise fat at high power outputs. Issues sports nutrition: studies; not done on athletes, don't mimic life, unable to detect worthwhile changes. Ingesting carbs improve performance? Prevents fall in blood glucose, maintains muscle CHO oxidation and brain glucose supply, reduces fatigue, increases exercise time to fatigue. Assess prehydration status? Body mass, urine colour, gravity & osmolality. Benefits fluid ingestion: increase blood/stroke volume & cardiac output, exercise performance decrease heart rate, core temp, plasma and osmolality, muscle glycogen use. Issues sports nutrition: energy balance, sufficient dietary CHO intake & CHO supplementation, h2o & salt loss, protein, vitamin supplements **Malnutrition**: inadequate calories/protein for growth, maintenance or unable to fully utilise food they eat due to illness, also can be if they consume too many calories. Aus spending: \$21bn, \$6.5bn overweight, \$15.5bn obesity. Obese medical: heart disease/stoke. cancer, diabetes, immobility/joint dysfunction, mental health, Factors affecting energy input? Energy density, portion size, eating frequency, absorption of nutrients. Excessive insulin? Increase testosterone/cholesterol, excessive glucose stored as fat. reduces energy, increased risk of diabetes, reduced fat burning. How aid assists developing countries? New crop cultivators, irrigation, fertilisers, pesticides. mechanisation, 2050; pop 9bn, urbanisation/wealth = 4x increase, animal protein demands = 2-8x more grain, biofuel take over farmland = 20%, global consumption of h2o by agri = 60-70%, temp rise by 2 deg. **Thomas Malthus**: 1766-1834, doomsday. increase productivity stimulate further pop growth.

PREVIEW.