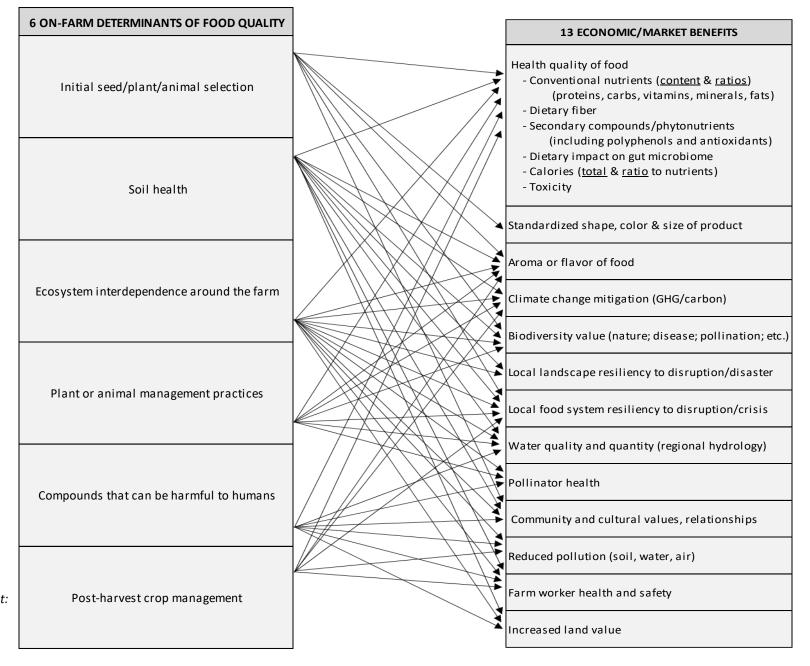
DISCUSSION DRAFT 22 August 2023

Contact:

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6 ON-FARM DETERMINANTS OF FOOD QUALITY	
Initial seed/plant/animal selection	/
Soil health	/
Ecosystem interdependence around the farm	
Plant or animal management practices	\
Compounds that can be harmful to humans	\
Post-harvest crop management	\

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13 ECONOMIC/MARKET BENEFITS Initial seed/plant/animal selection Baseline nutritional profile of the crop or animal Health quality of food Varietal/breed (what specific type of plant or animal) - Conventional nutrients (content & ratios) Genetics: hybrid, GMO, biofortified, heritage, regional (proteins, carbs, vitamins, minerals, fats) Management: organic, microbial seed treatment before planting - Dietary fiber Congruence with regional weather/pest/ecosystem conditions - Secondary compounds/phytonutrients (including polyphenols and antioxidants) Soil health (biological/chemical/physical; microbes & fungi, organic matter) - Dietary impact on gut microbiome Microbial seed treatment before planting Cover crops - Calories (total & ratio to nutrients) Synthetic fertilizers No/low till - Toxicity Crop rotation Bioactive composting Intercropping/polyculture Biochar Nutrient-fixing plants/trees Other soil amendments Standardized shape, color & size of product Perennial planting Pesticides Soil & air pollutants (PFAS, heavy metals, etc.) Agroforestry Aroma or flavor of food % greenness during year Antibiotics Rotational grazing Climate change mitigation (GHG/carbon) Ecosystem interdependence around the farm Integrated pest management (IPM) & push-pull Plant diversity Biodiversity value (nature; disease; pollination; etc.) Habitat for pollinator health % greenness during year Perimeter plantings Agroforestry Local landscape resiliency to disruption/disaster Conserved natural habitat Animal integration Pesticides Local food system resiliency to disruption/crisis Plant or animal management practices Microbial seed treatment before planting Foliar spray Water quality and quantity (regional hydrology) Sunlight (canopy; in/outdoors) Feed type (grain, grass, diverse natural pasture) Intercropping/polyculture Exogenous hormones Pollinator health Pollination via animal, self-, other Exogenous antibiotics Rotational grazing Community and cultural values, relationships Compounds that can be harmful to humans Noteworthy pesticides, fertilizers, hormones, antibiotics, PFAS, heavy metals, etc. Reduced pollution (soil, water, air) Post-harvest crop management Farm worker health and safety Storage conditions (temp., growth regulators) Location/proximity/transport Date/freshness Maturity of crop at time of harvest On-site food processing Increased land value