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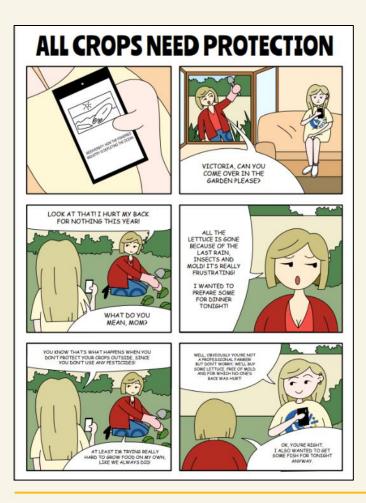
#### ALL CROPS NEED PROTECTION **Chapter 1: All Crops Need** VICTORIA CAN YOU COME OVER IN THE GARDEN PLEASE2 Protection LOOK AT THAT! I HURT MY BACK ALL THE LETTUCE IS GONE BECAUSE OF THE LAST RAIN. INSECTS AND MOLD! IT'S REALLY FRUSTRATING I WANTED TO PREPARE SOME FOR DINNER TONIGHT WHAT DO YOU MEAN, MOM? YOU KNOW THAT'S WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU WELL, OBVIOUSLY YOURE NOT A REOPESSIONAL FARMER BUT DON'T WORKY: WELL BUY SOME LETTUCE, FREE OF MOLD AND FOR WHIDH NO-ONE'S DON'T PROTECT YOUR CROPS OUTSIDE, SINCE YOU DON'T USE ANY PESTICIDES

AT LEAST I'M TRYING REALLY LIKE WE ALWAYS DID

OK YOU'RP RTOHT I ALSO WANTED TO GET SOME FISH FOR TONIGHT ANYWAY.

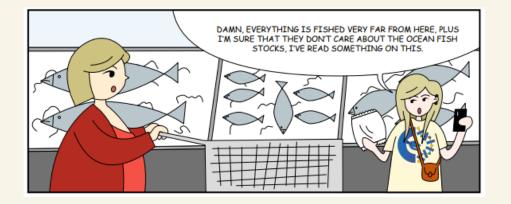
FOR NOTHING THIS YEAR!

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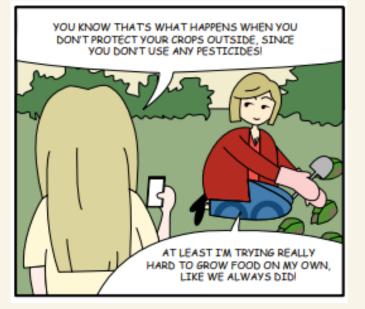


- Food pyramid: shows you how to balance your intake of fruits and vegetables; grains; protein rich foods; dairy foods; fats and oils; and foods you should eat very little of.
- Macronutrients provide carbohydrates, fats and proteins and micronutrients provide energy and support the functioning of our body
- Sustainable Healthy Diets: promote all dimensions of individuals' health and wellbeing; low environmental impact; accessible, affordable, safe and equitable; and culturally acceptable (FAO and WHO).

Modern Farming Focusses on Safety and Sustainability

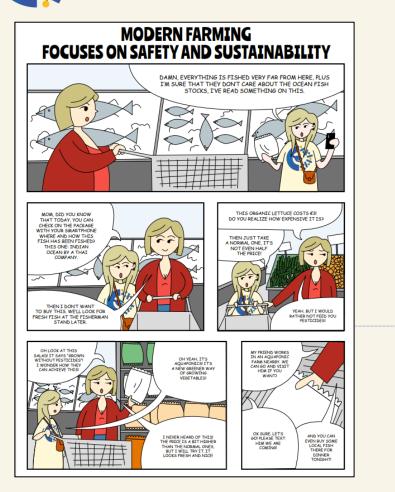


- Some Europeans eat a lot of fish, other very little = large differences in fish consumption!
- <sup>3</sup>⁄<sub>4</sub> of fish consumed is from wild fisheries, while the remaining
  <sup>1</sup>⁄<sub>4</sub> is from aquaculture.
- **Aquaculture** = controlled form of fish cultivation.
- over-fishing/illegal fishing, unreported and unregulated fishing reduces our fish stocks in our oceans.
- **70%** of our **fish consumption** is imported.

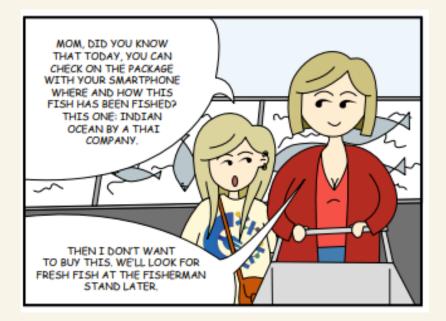


- Pesticides is the most common type of pest control used to either kill pests or hinder their development.
- Pepending on the pest they are intended to control, there are different kinds of pesticides: for instance, insecticides are used to control insects, herbicides to control plants, fungicides to control fungi, or bactericides to control bacteria.
- Pesticides can pose a risk to health therefore there are limits to how much pesticides farmers are allowed to use. These limits are called "maximum residue levels" (abbreviated MRLs) and the rules are laid down in specific regulations in the European Union and apply both to farmers in the EU as well as to imported food.
- Labels allow producers to inform consumers about pesticide usage, but often it is difficult for consumers to make sense of such environmental labels!





## Chapter 2: Modern Farming Focusses on Safety and Sustainability



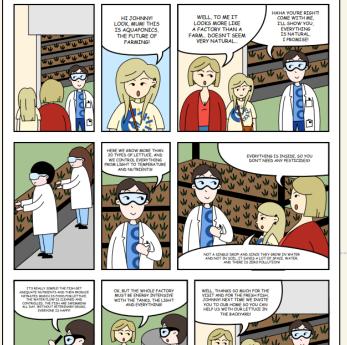
- Transportation: depending on whether the fish alive, fresh, frozen, dried, smoked, or canned, different means of transportation is usually used, i.e. trucks, boats, ships, air.
- Transportation of fish from long distances by ship or air is yet a major source of greenhouse gas emission from fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas, and is responsible for a big portion of our carbon footprint.
- European Green Deal is a roadmap of actions to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 moving to a circular economy, stop climate change, turn back biodiversity loss and cut pollution.



- In the Farm to Fork Strategy the links between healthy people, societies and our planet are recognised.
- the transition to sustainable food systems means ensuring that the food chain has a neutral or positive climate footprint preserving and protecting resources on land and at sea and reversing the loss of biodiversity; ensuring that everyone has access to enough, healthy and sustainable food meeting standards for safe, high quality, plant health, and animal health and welfare; and ensuring that sustainable food is affordable to everyone while fostering competitiveness, fair trade and safety of the workforce.
- In the transition to a climate-neutral European economy, farmers, fishers and aquaculture producers are encouraged to transform their production methods and make the best use of technological and digital solutions that produce climate and environmentally friendly food, increase climate resilience and reduce and optimise the use of pesticides promoting safe alternatives of protecting plants from pests and diseases.



### THE MULTIPLE BENEFITS OF AQUAPONICS



## Chapter 3: The Multiple Benefits of Aquaponics



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- Aquaponics is a modern farming method and food production method and is seen as an answer to meeting the growing consumer demand for fish.
- Aquaponics is a combination of raising fish (aquaculture) and growing plants (hydroponics) all year round:
- The fish waste works like a fertilizer as it is broken down by bacteria into dissolved nutrients which plants, such as salads or herbs, absorb and use to grow. Like that the plants clean the water for the fish and the farmer.



Benefits for our environment? Aquaponics as a production method means less need of land for growing plants, less water consumption; accelerated plant growth rates, and year-round production of both fish and plants meeting higher demands for food to a growing population

Penefits for us consumers? Both the fish and the plants are healthy food options as they have been grown without residues, chemical fertilizers and pesticides





#### Idea, editorial concept development and execution

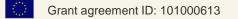
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# FoodSafety4EU

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM FOR FOOD SAFETY IN EUROPE

