



DANIELA SURCHICEAN

# PROJECT TABLEAU FOOD

DANIELA SURCHICEAN







DANIELA SURCHICEAN

# INTRODUCTION

Today, people around the world are increasingly concerned about climate change, and it is well known that food production is responsible for a quarter of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, awareness has grown that our diet and food choices significantly affect our carbon 'footprint'.

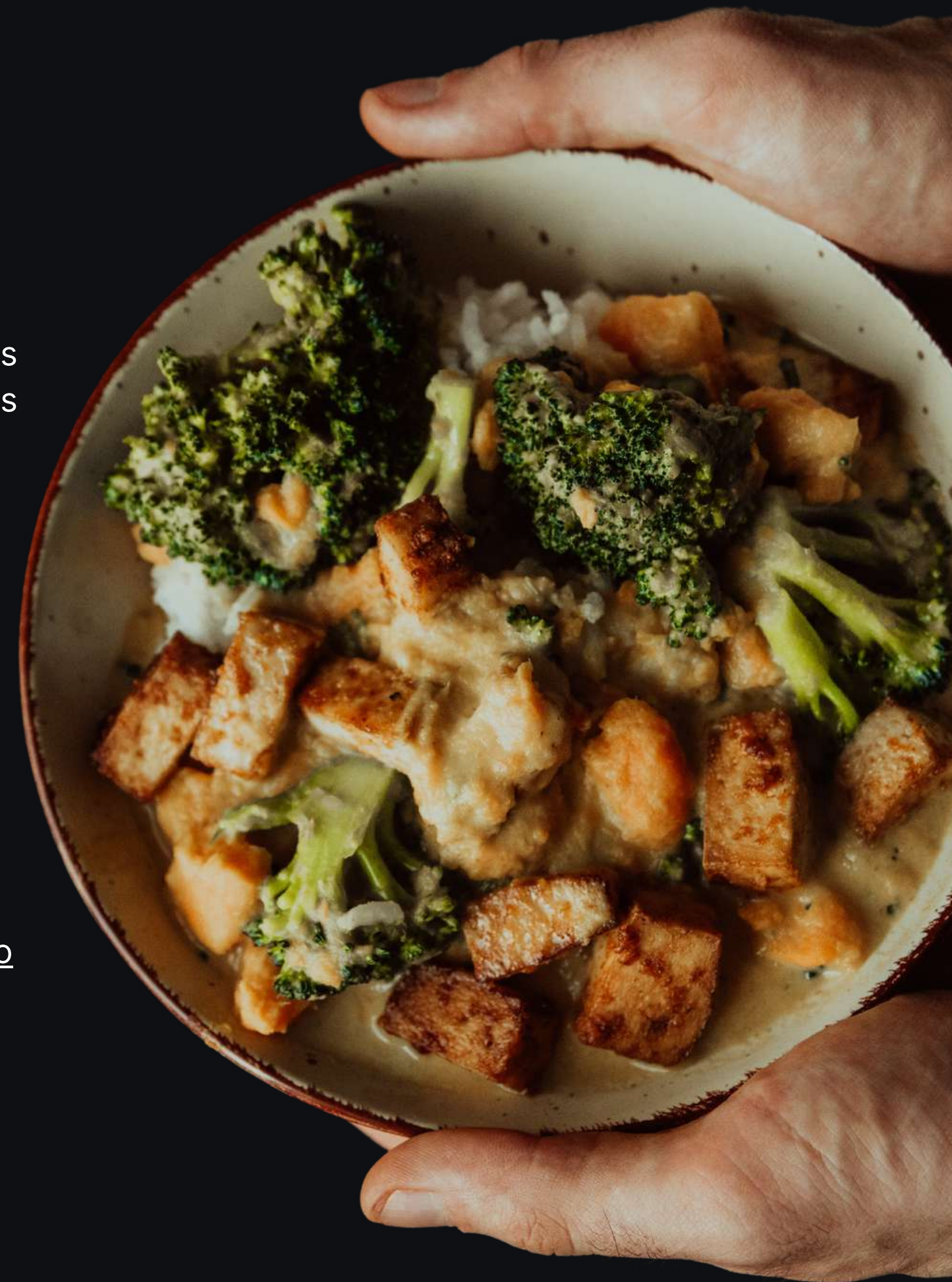
The visualisation shows the greenhouse gas emissions of a dataset of food products and from each of them you can see which stage of the supply chain its emissions come from.

## Data and Sources

The dataset used for our Data Analysis and Visualisation are included in the largest meta-analysis of global food systems to date, published in Science by Joseph Poore and Thomas Nemecek (2018), with the aim of capturing all greenhouse gas emissions from food production.

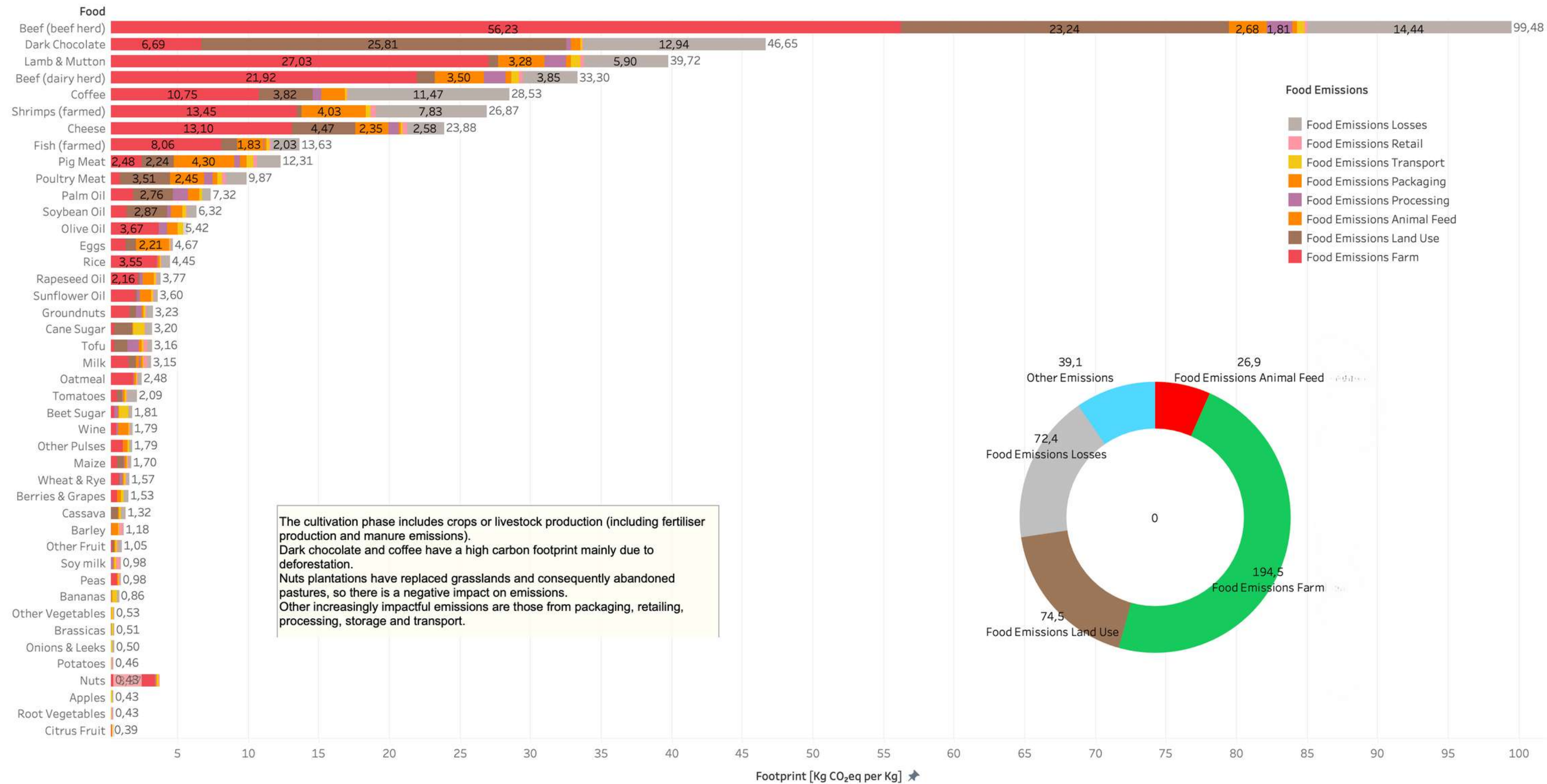
## Project

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/daniela.surchicean/viz/DataAnalysisDataVisualizationonTableau-FoodEmissionsProject/Story1>



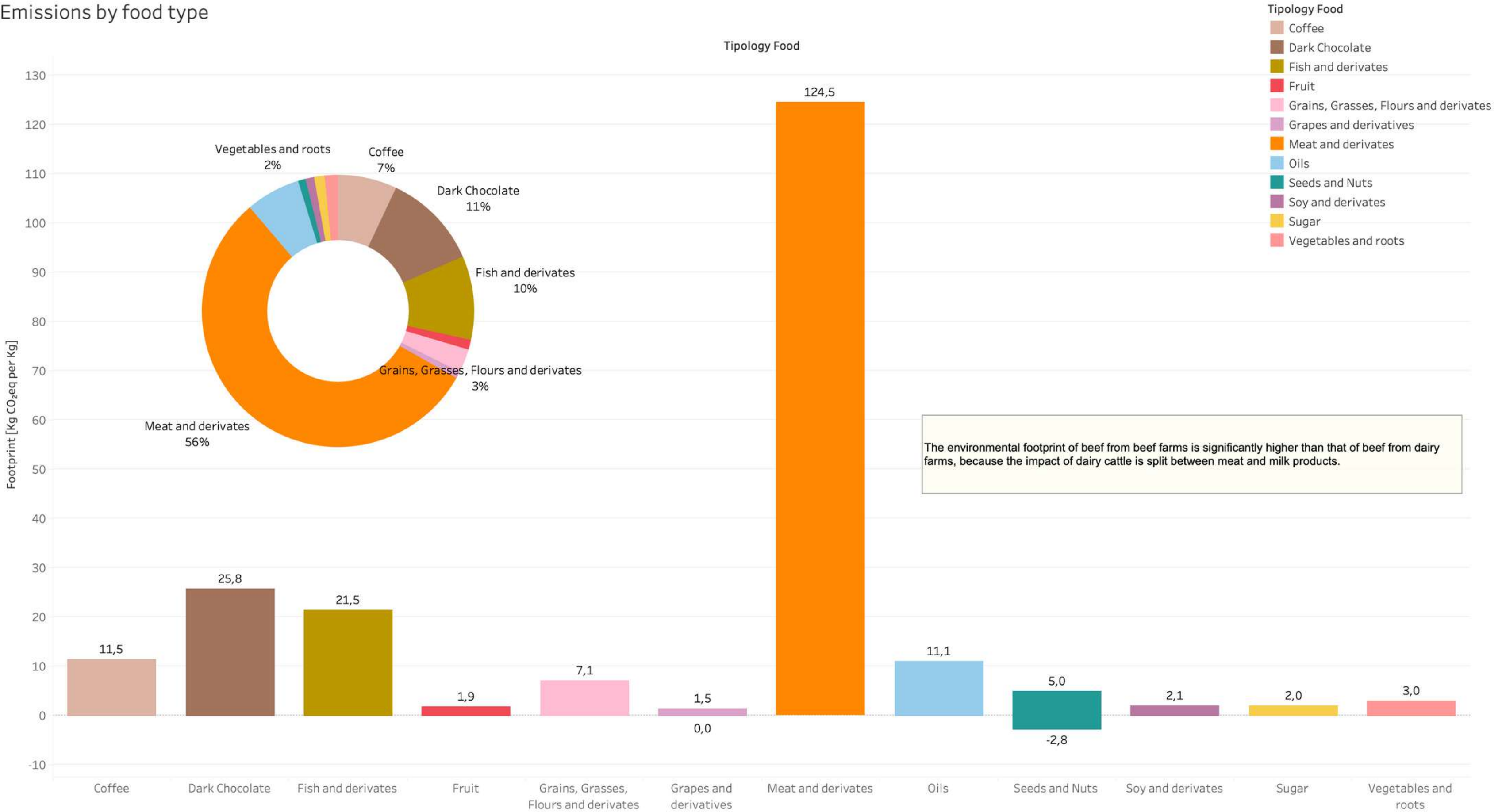


Emissions by food

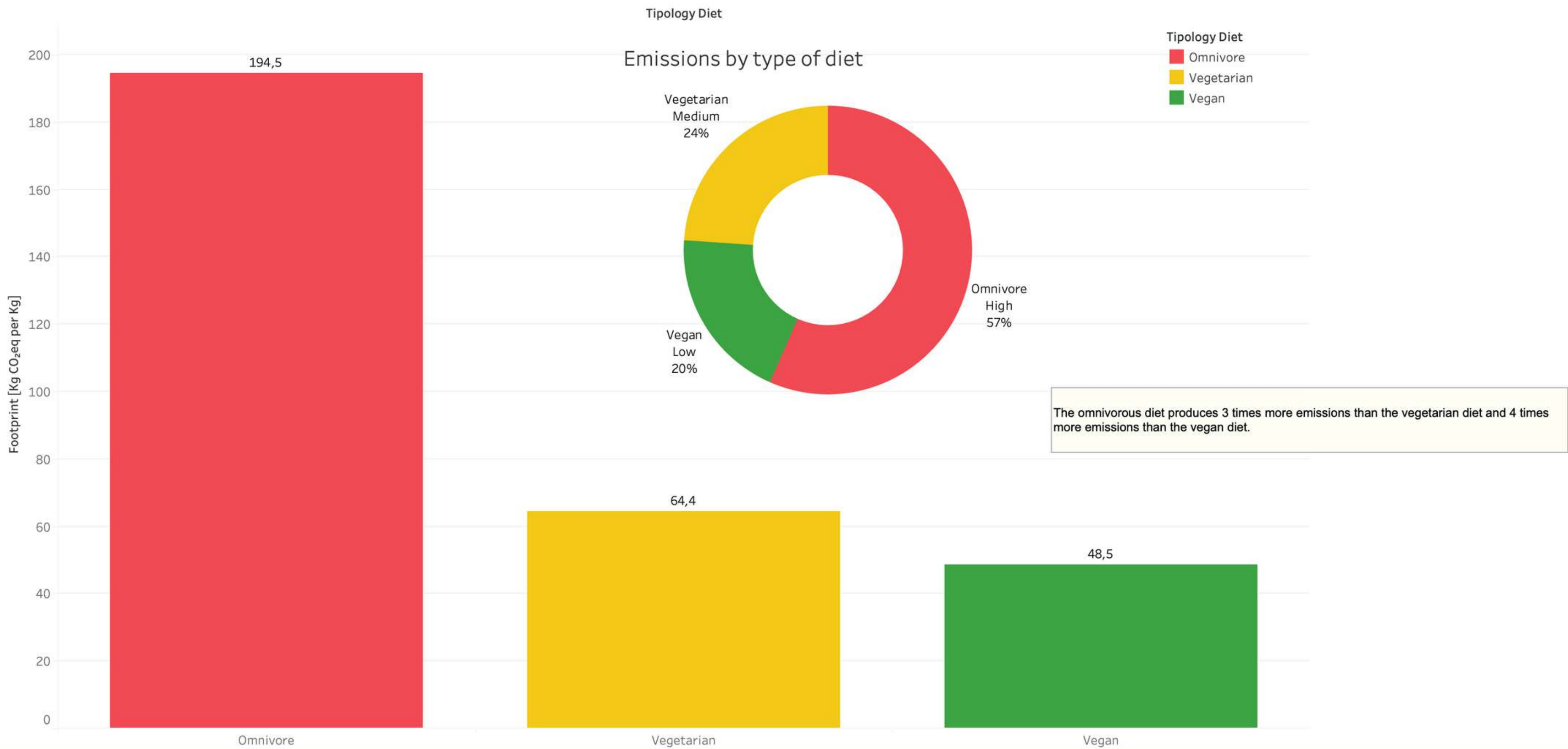




Emissions by food type



Comparison by type of diet







DANIELA SURCHICEAN

# CALCULATED FIELDS

## Emissions Tipology Diet

CASE [Tipology Diet]

WHEN "Omnivore" THEN "High" WHEN  
"Vegetarian" THEN "Medium" ELSE "Low"  
END

## Sum Emissions

SUM([Food Emissions Animal Feed])+SUM([Food Emissions  
Farm])+SUM([Food Emissions Land Use])+SUM([Food Emissions  
Losses])+SUM([Food Emissions Packaging])+SUM([Food  
Emissions Processing])+SUM([Food Emissions Retail])+SUM([Food  
Emissions Transport])

## Zero

0

CREATION OF A DONUT CHART







DANIELA SURCHICEAN

# CONCLUSIONS

We conclude by showing that vegetarian, vegan and omnivorous diets represent three distinct dietary approaches, each with their own implications in terms of environmental impact and emissions.

The vegan diet excludes all animal products, including dairy products, eggs and honey, and relies mainly on: fruit, vegetables, grains, legumes, nuts and seeds. The CO2 emissions associated with a vegan diet are 4 times lower than with an omnivorous diet, as it does not include any animal products, which often require more resources and CO2 production than plant products.

In contrast, the vegetarian diet excludes meat, fish and seafood, but includes dairy products and eggs, and the main foods are fruit, vegetables, cereals, pulses, dairy products and eggs. From the point of view of CO2 emissions, the production of dairy products and eggs can contribute significantly to the carbon footprint, but in general, the vegetarian diet has 3 times lower CO2 emissions than the omnivorous diet, mainly due to the lower production of meat and fish. Therefore, the omnivorous diet includes a variety of foods, including meat, fish, dairy products, eggs, fruit, vegetables, cereals and pulses. This type of diet contributes significantly to CO2 emissions, mainly due to the production of meat and fish. Meat farms are often associated with high greenhouse gas emissions, such as methane and nitrous oxide, in addition to emissions from feed production and farming practices.

However, in general, a transition to more plant-based diets can help reduce the overall carbon footprint of the food system. This is because the production of plant-based foods tends to be less resource and greenhouse gas intensive than the production of animal-based foods.

## Project

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/daniela.surchicean/viz/DataAnalysisDataVisualizationconTableau-FoodEmissionsProject/Story1>