

This diagram shows my connection with food and my eating intake. The pie chart is broken up into 5 categories Canned, Restaurant, Fresh, Packaged, Frozen foods and the slope of the pie piece equals the amount of happiness these products give me. This diagram shows that half of my food is processed foods varying from canned to frozen. These foods I combine and weave together to make a meal. However no matter how much I combine these products I never get a connection with my food. The packaged foods and meats no longer give meal connection with the farm itself so ultimately I feel disconnected with food. The only time I do feel a connection with food is at restaurants or with fresh fruits and vegetables. Restaurants give me a connection since I am associated with the restaurant so much that I only need a part of the logo to know what the restaurant is. I go to these restaurants to feel a part of something and watch others. The number of times I go to a restaurant is dependent on the distance from my house. As shown in the diagram the bigger the logo the more often I eat there. That also is the same for the fresh food the bigger the image the more often I eat that product. The rest of my food intake is fresh fruit and vegetables which I can always get in stock since it is imported and exported all over the world. However no matter how hard I try ultimately I am disconnected with food and I get in the routine of just taking, making and disposing the product.

Food Spectrum

Processed



Fresh

Many



Few

Overcrowded



Free Range

Monoculture



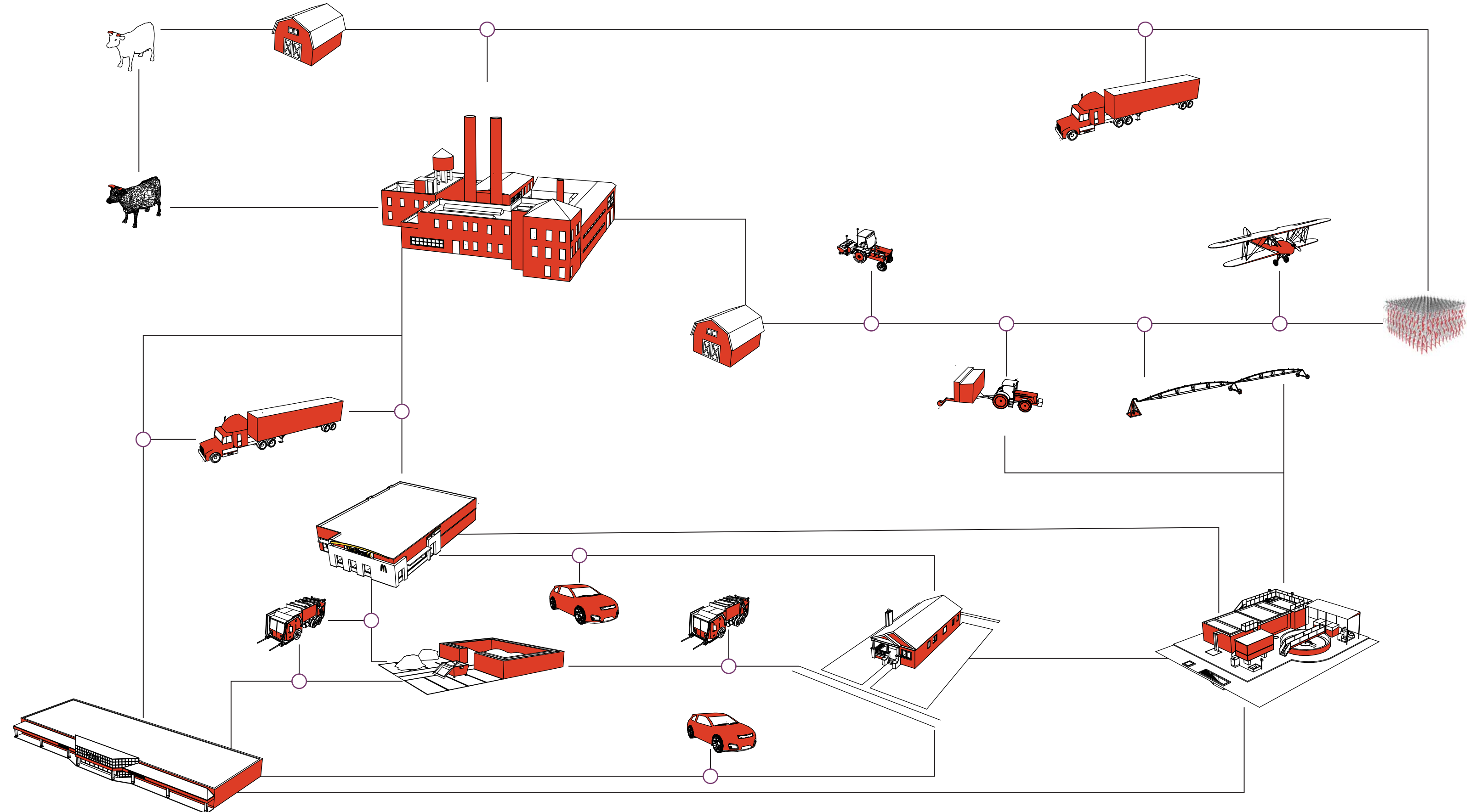
Diversity

Industry

Organic

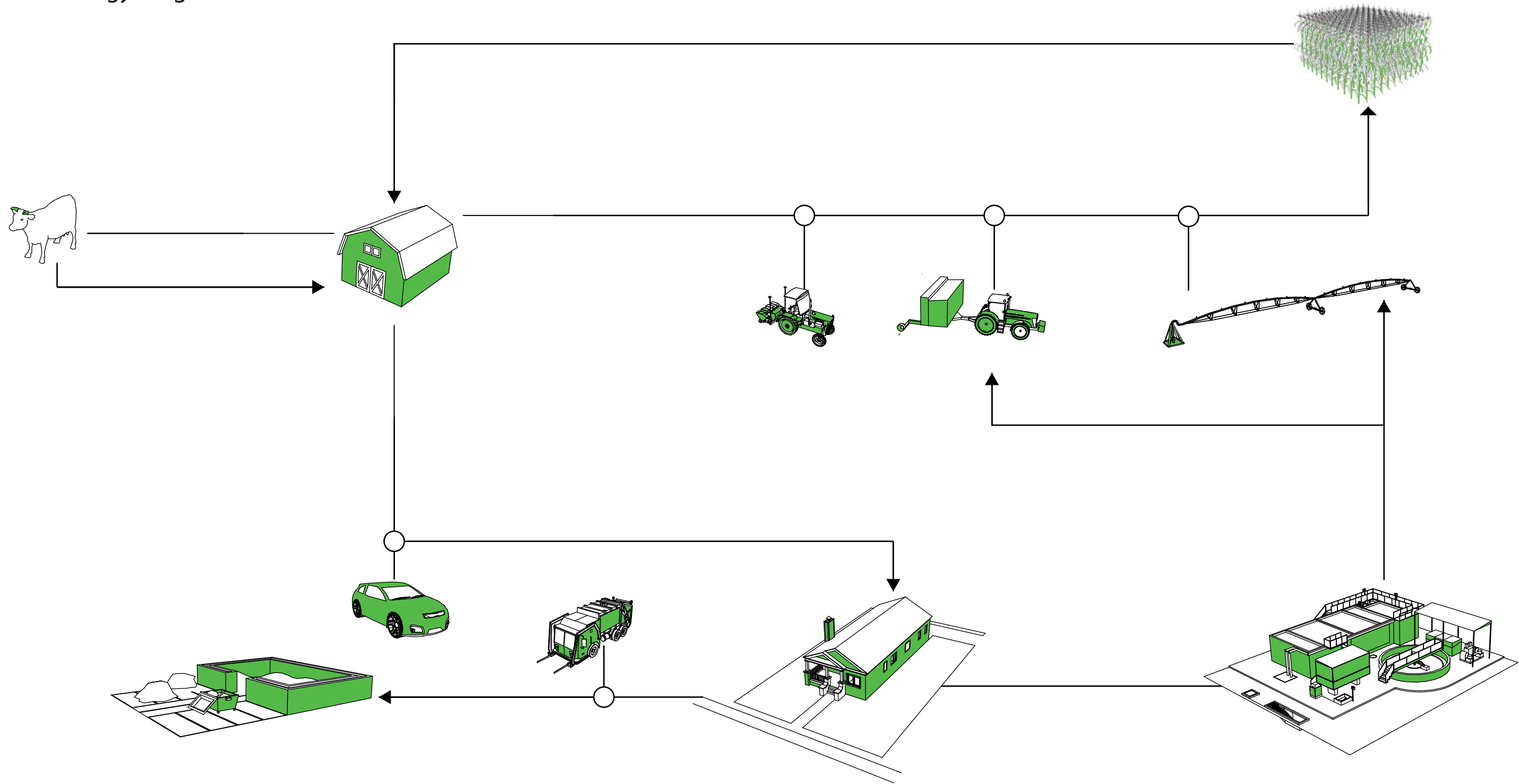
This diagram is shows the economics and ethics of the food industry. As we lean toward organic farming we begin to lose the ability to maximize our land use which ultimately reduces the number of people that can be feed. However our ethics and tastes become a major factor in changing how our food is produced.

Factory Farm Energy Diagram



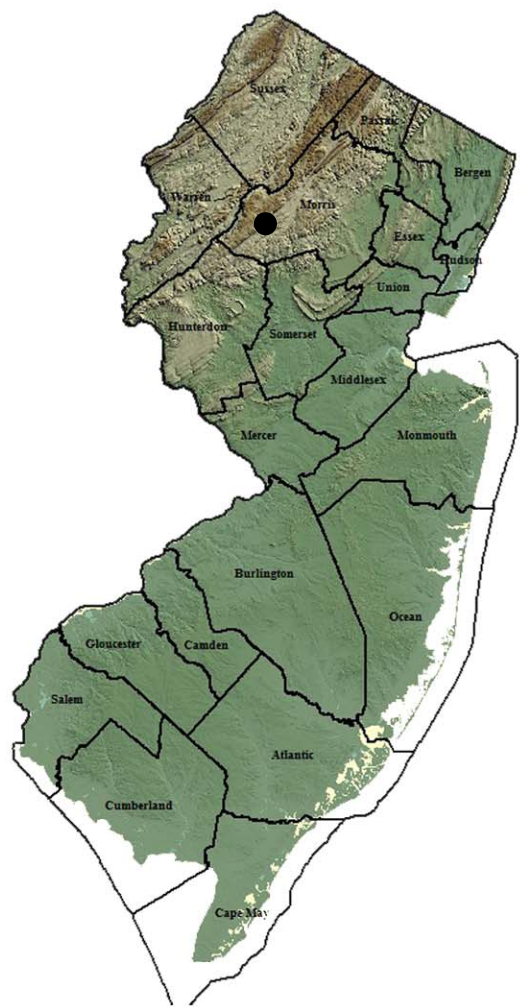
This diagram shows the industrial food process. It starts with the factory giving seeds to the farmer. The farmer then seeds, fertilizes, waters and sprays to produce crops. Crop is sent back to factory to get processed. Processed crop is either sent to stores, another factory or farm. On the beef farm the cows are feed corn based product until they are ready to be cut up. All production goods are either shipped to store or restaurant. The consumer takes processed foods home and consumes it. Product waste is either sent to the dump or to the waste water treatment facility. Treatment facility treats water to be used for irrigation and solid waste is used for fertilizing products that humans don't consume without being processed.

Organic Farm Energy Diagram



This diagram shows the organic farm food process. The farmer seeds, fertilizes, waters in order to produce crops. Animals are free ranged and allowed to have a normal diet. Crops and livestock are given directly to the consumer by farmer. Product waste is either sent to the dump or to the waste water treatment facility. Treated water is used for irrigation while solid waste is used for fertilizers.

New Jersey Map Analysis



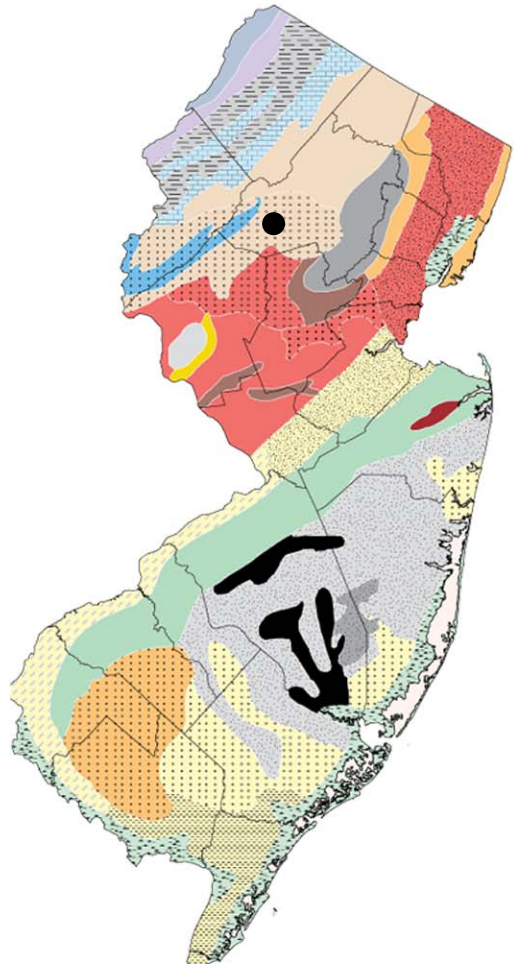
Topography



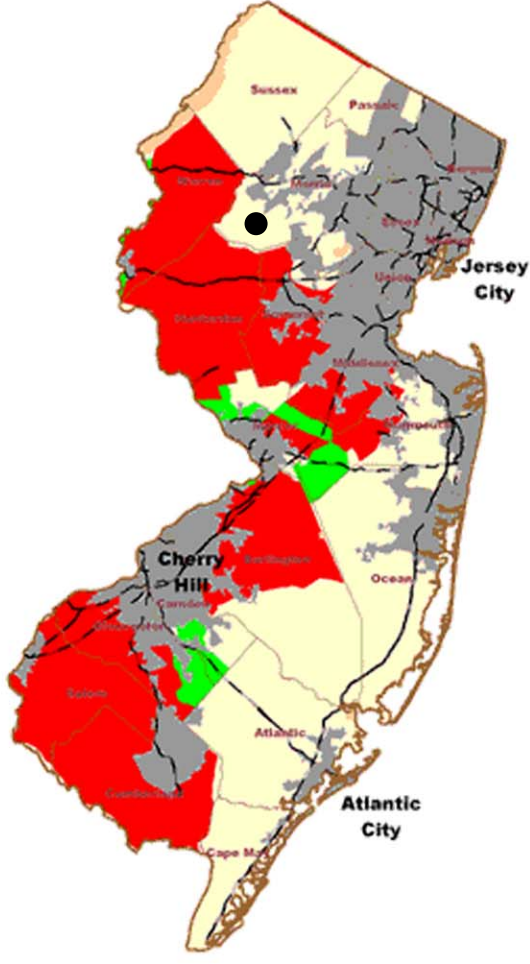
River systems



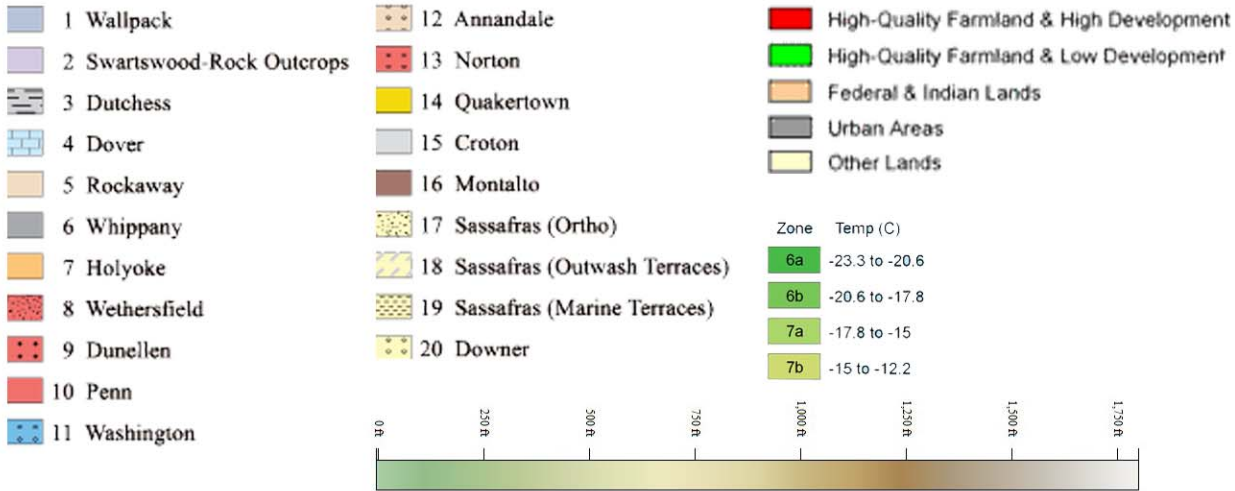
Hardiness



Soil Type

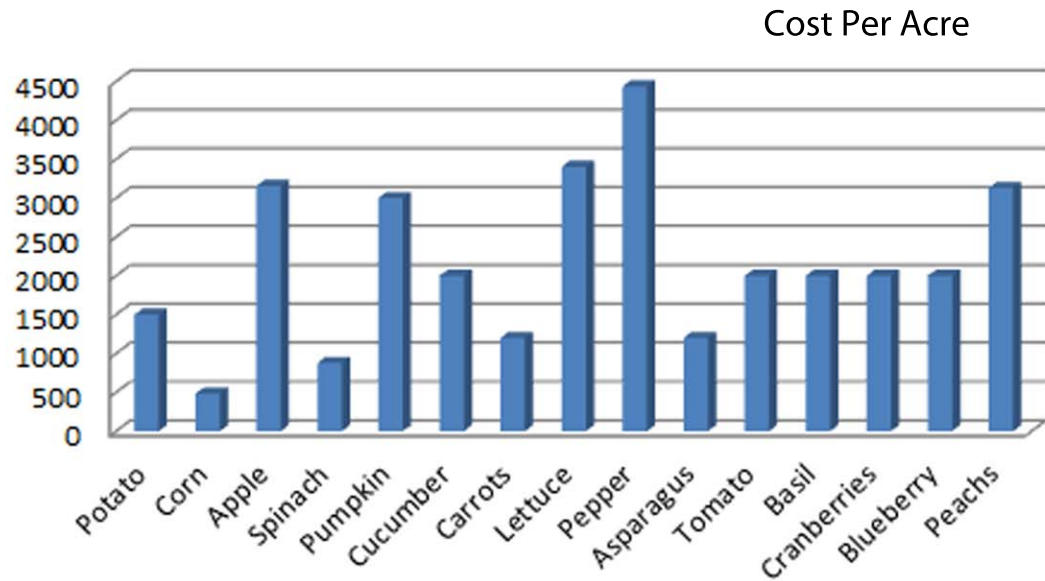
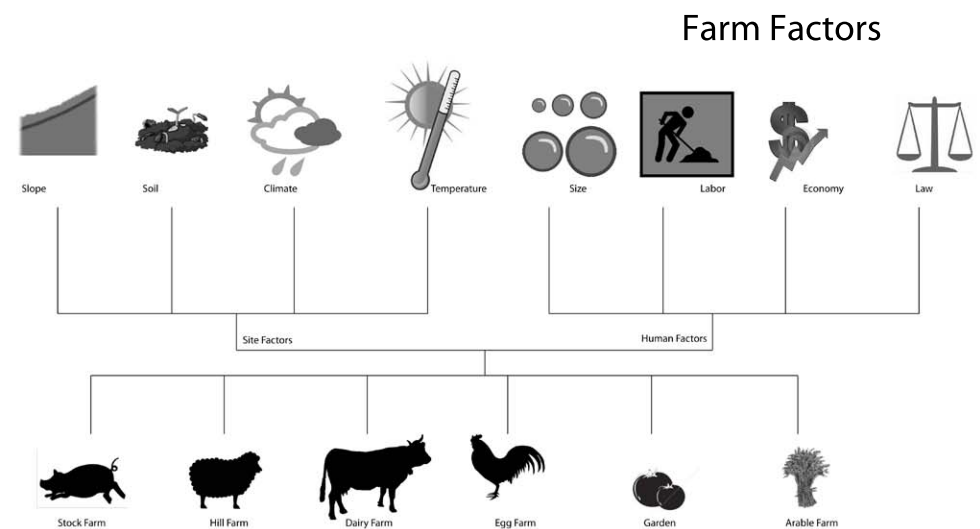
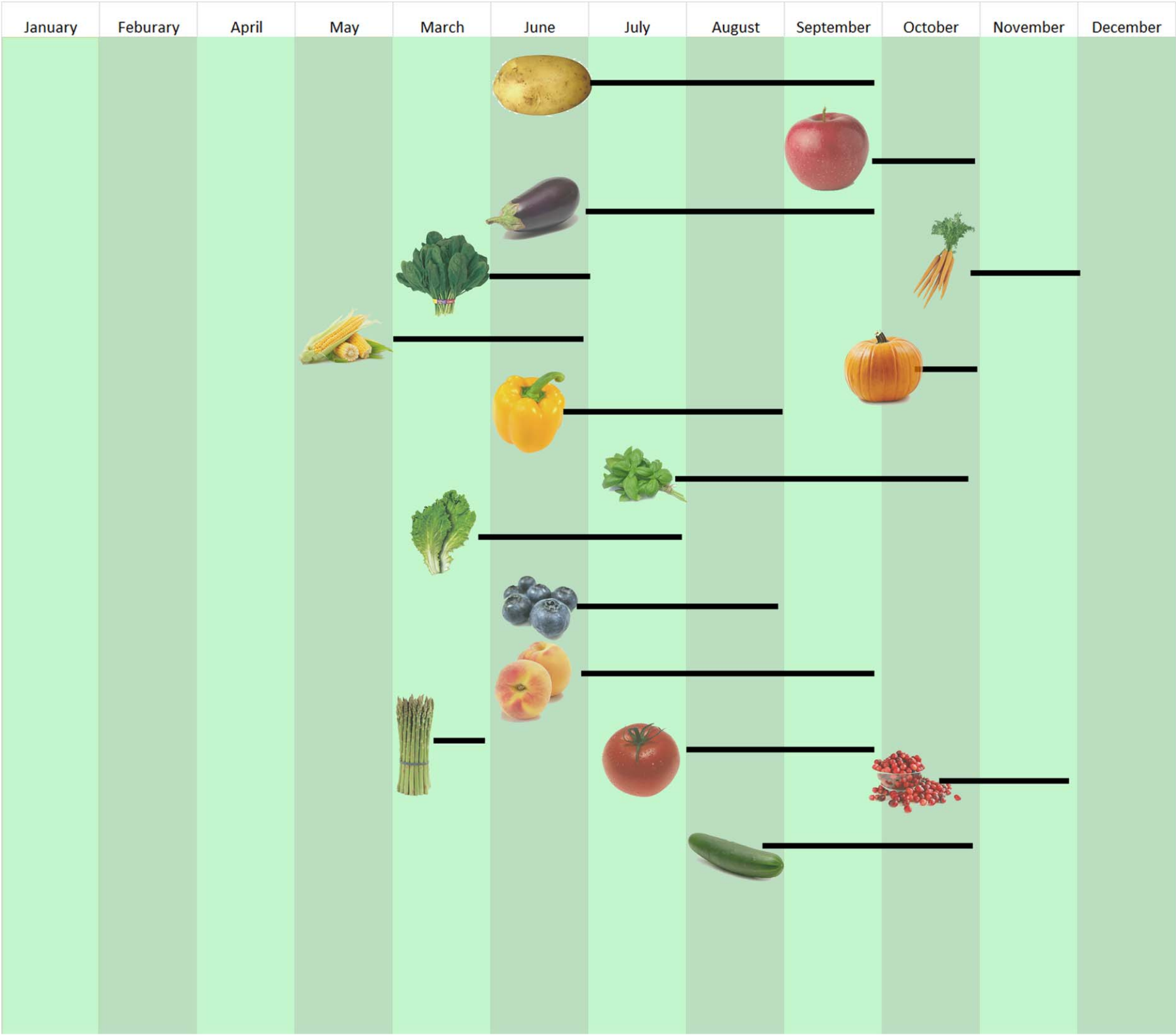


Farmland



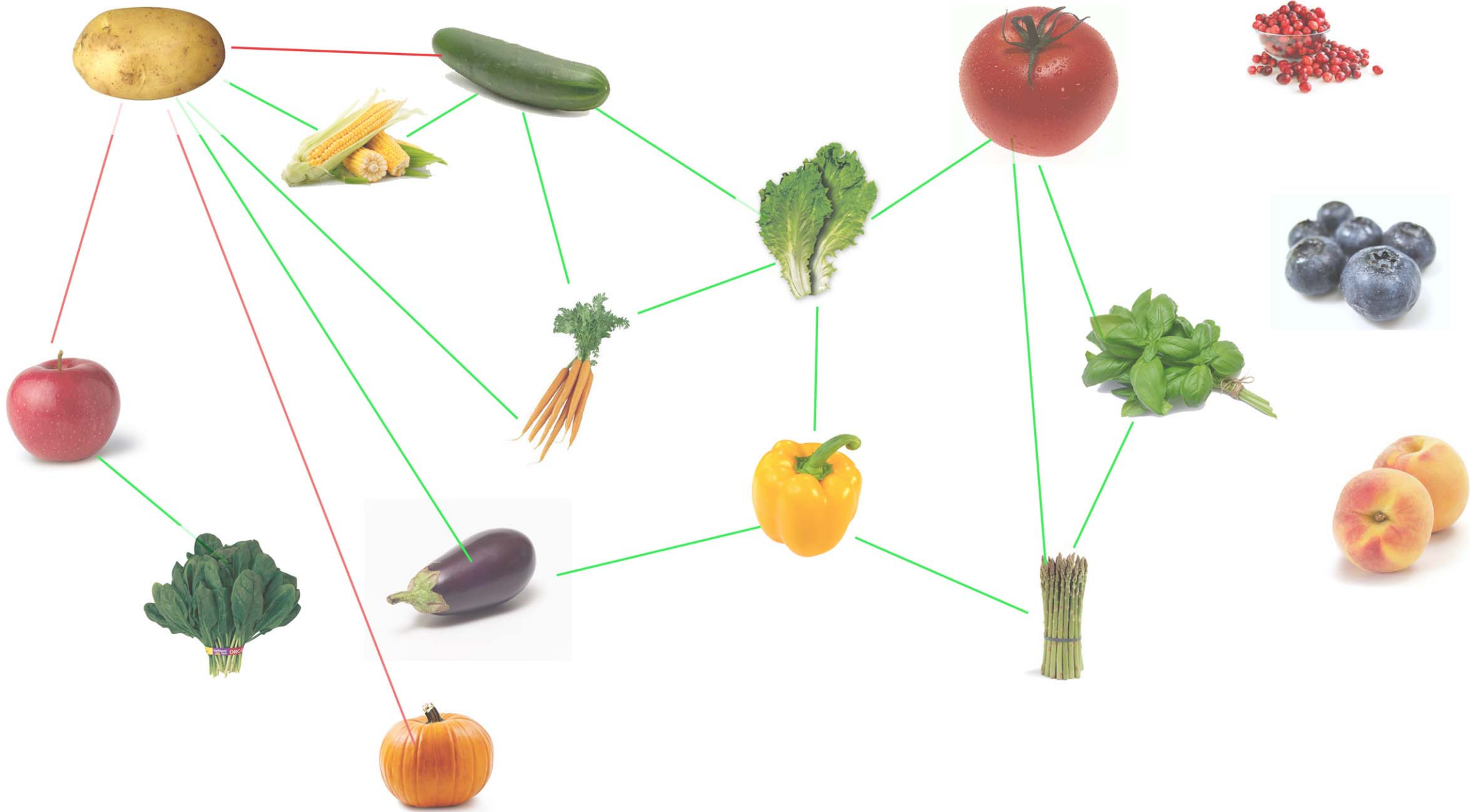
This diagram shows the relationship between topography, river systems, hardiness values, soil type and to farmland quality. Topography is an important factor in determining the type of farm that will develop on the land. Water systems proximity is important in determining irrigation systems. Hardiness value and soil type are factors in determining the type of plants that will be grown.

Vegetable Costs - Production Seasons - Farm Factors



These diagrams show the costs per acre and the production seasons for a few of the top crops in New Jersey. The farm factor diagram shows the relationship between human and site factors that are used in deciding which farm type to choose.

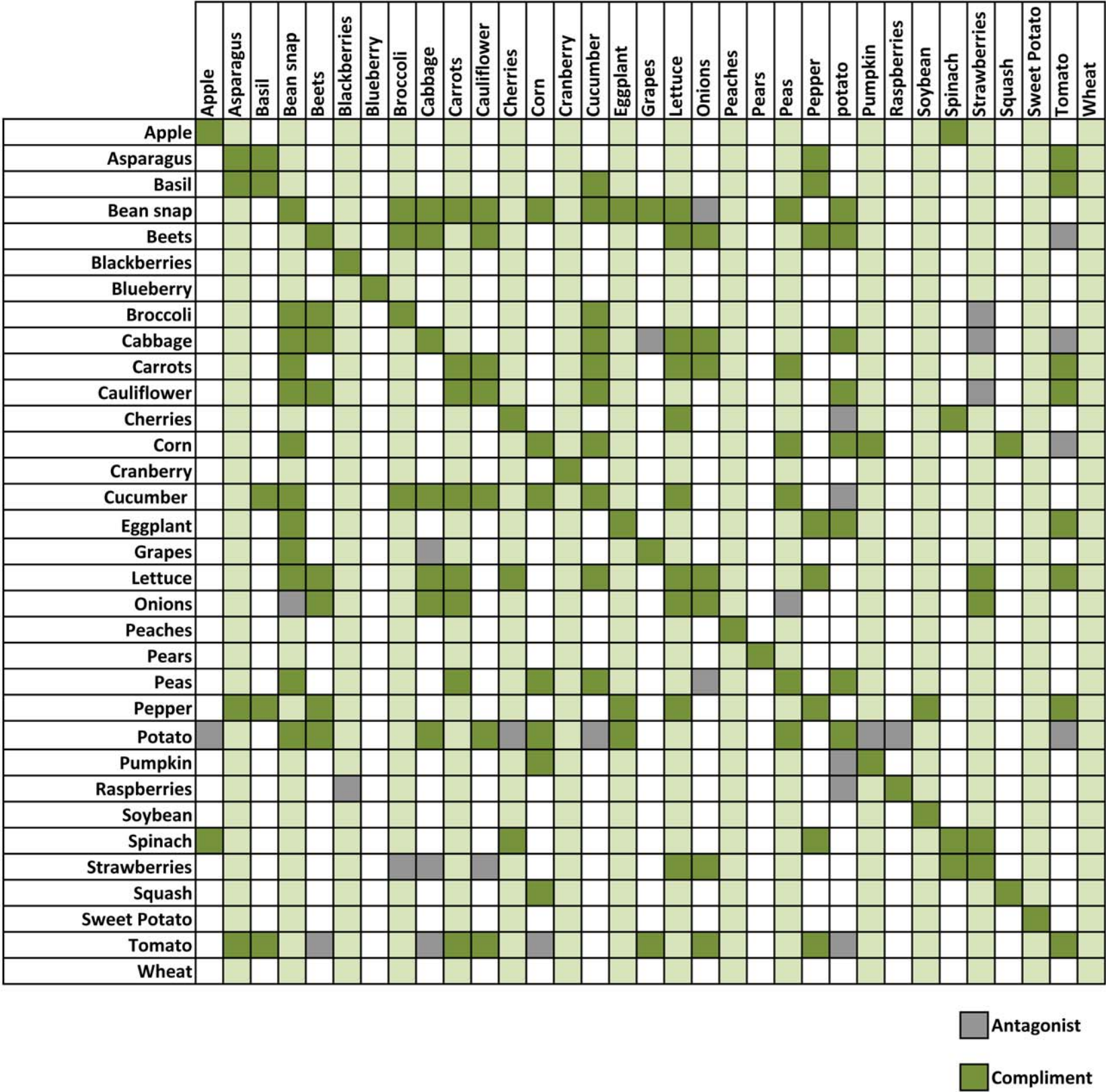
Plant Relationships



 Sandy Loam Loamy sand Well Drained Ph: 6-6.5	 Sandy Loam Loamy sand Well Drained Ph: 6-6.5	 Sandy Loam Loamy sand Well Drained Ph: 6-6.5	 Sandy Loam Loamy sand Well Drained Ph: 6-6.5
 Sandy Loam Silt Loam	 Sandy Loam Silt Loam Ph: 6.5-7	 Sandy Loam Silt Loam	
 Sandy Loam Clay Silt	 Sandy Loam Clay Silt		
 Sandy Loam Well Drained Ph: 6.7-7.0	 Sandy Loam Well Drained		
 Organic soil Well Drained	 Organic Soil Well Drained Ph: 5.5-6.8		
 Acidic Sandy Loam Well Drained Ph: 4-4.8	 Acidic Sandy Loam Well Drained Ph: 4-4.8		
 Muck Soil Frost Free Ph: 6			

This diagram shows the plant relationships of a few top crops in New jersey. It groups plants based on soil requirements and shows the antagonist and complementary companion plant connections (red=antagonist; green=complementary)

Companion Plants



Asparagus – tomatoes contain a substance called solanine, which protects against asparagus beetles, but tomatoes also attract the natural predators of the asparagus beetle.

Beans- Carrots help beans, beans don’t help carrots. Beans grow better with strawberries.

Beets- complimenting plants grow at different levels in the soil so they do not compete for nutrients and maximize planting space

Blackberries- Raspberries and Blackberries can give each other virus disease.

Cabbage and Grapes are natural enemies and emit chemicals to try to kill each other off

Corn- Peas and beans replenish nitrogen in the soil. Tomatoes and corn are subject to the same pest.

Eggplant- beans protect against Colorado potato Beetle

Lettuce- Grows well with its complementary plants. Onion repels rabbits and other pests.

Onion- Beets improve production.

Peas- Carrots produce a compound that enhances pod production and quality.

Potato- Beans protect against Colorado potato betel. Tomatoes and Raspberries make potatoes more susceptible to blight.

Pumpkin – Potato and Pumpkins inhibit one another’s growth

Spinach- Spinach is rich in saponin, a soil beneficial compound

Tomato- Basil improves flavor and protects insects. Potatoes inhibit the growth of tomatoes.

This diagram shows the relationship between different plants. Antagonists are plants that interrupt or harm the growth of the plant. Compliments are companion plants that help each other to grow better. To the right are a few examples of companion plants and antagonists attributes.