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Die Proteinversorgung im Spannungsfeld von Ökologie und Ressourceneffizienz

Adrian Müller

Lösungen für eine zukunftsorientierte Proteinproduktion

29. Jahresversammlung der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Pflanzenbauwissenschaften sgpw

HAFL, Zollikofen, 15.9.2022

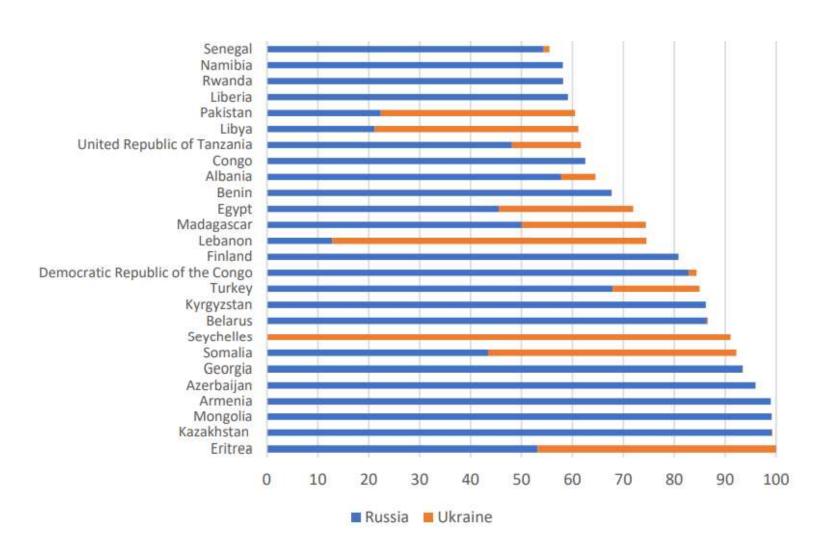
Globale Weizenproduktion



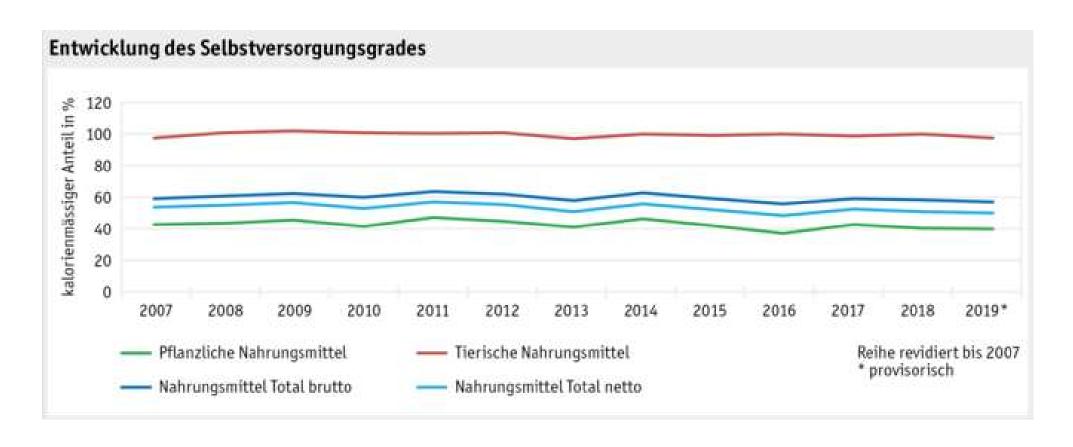
Weizenpreise



Importabhängigkeit beim Weizen

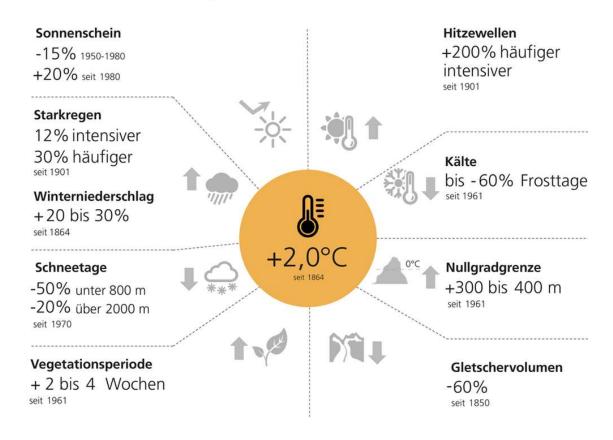


Selbstversorgungsgrad der Schweiz



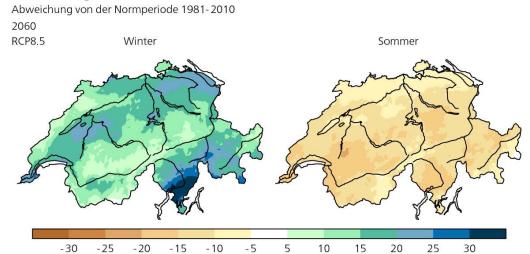
Entwicklung des Klimas in der Schweiz

Beobachtete Veränderungen



Niederschlagsvorhersagen 2060

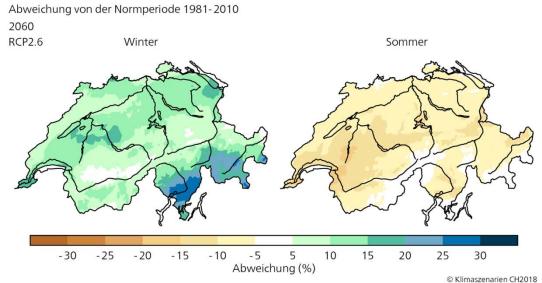
Niederschlag



Abweichung (%)

Niederschlag

© Klimaszenarien CH2018



N-Überschüsse in der Schweiz

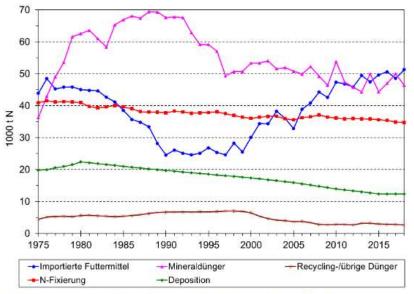
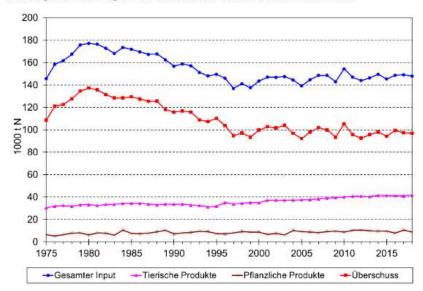


Abbildung 6: Stickstoffmengen in den einzelnen Input-Grössen zwischen 1975 und 2018.



Überschuss 2020:

 56 kg N/ ha Landwirtschaftsland

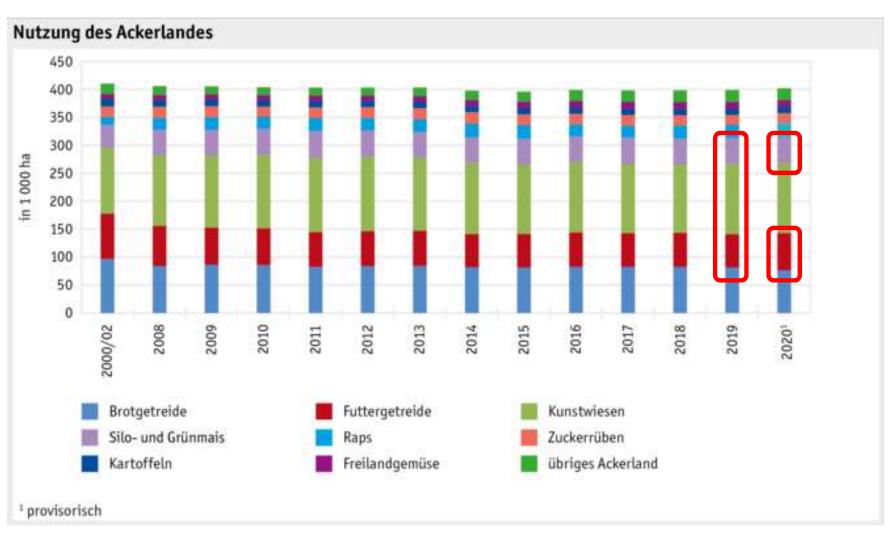
Abbildung 7: Stickstoffmengen im gesamten Input, in den einzelnen Output-Grössen (tierische Nahrungsmittel und andere Produkte sowie pflanzliche Nahrungsmittel) sowie im Überschuss zwischen 1975 und 2018.



Die Probleme sind nicht neu!



Flächennutzung in der Schweiz



Futtermittel:

- 60% vom Ackerland
- 40% vom offenen Ackerland



Wie ernährt sich die Schweiz/Welt?



• 2960 kcal/cap/d (1/5 tierisch)

- Bedarf: 2300 kcal/cap/d
 83 g Protein/cap/d (2/5)
 - 83 g Protein/cap/d (2/5 tierisch)
 - empfohlen: 60g/cap/d
 - 88 g Fett/cap/d (2/5 tierisch)
 - 25% Kalorien von Fett
 - empfohlen: 25-30%

Schweiz 2019

- 3380 kcal/cap/d (1/3 tierisch)
- Bedarf: 2500 kcal/cap/d
- 97 g Protein/cap/d (2/3 tierisch)
- empfohlen: 60g/cap/d
- I 60 g Fett/cap/d (3/5 tierisch)
- 40% Kalorien von Fett
- empfohlen: 25-30%

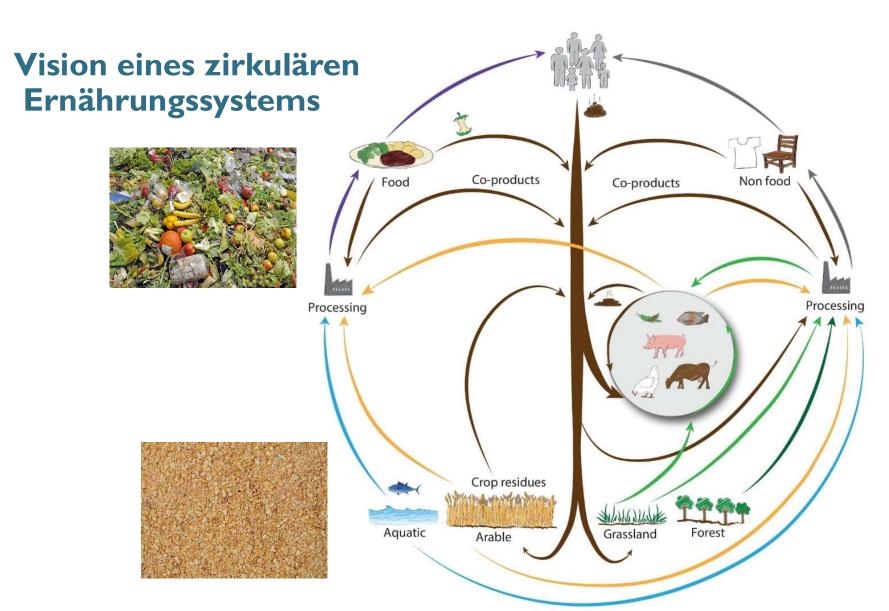


Welt 2019



Unsere Ernährungssysteme sind zu gross!

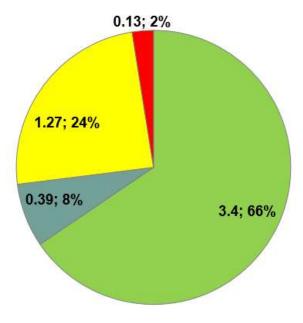






| Produkt | 2000/02 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 ¹ | 2000/02 - |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | 2,23 | | 2020 | 2018/20 |
| | ha | % |
| Getreide | 178 576 | 141 417 | 144 721 | 142 838 | 143 506 | 141 240 | 143 748 | -20.0 |
| Brotgetreide | 96 527 | 81 827 | 83 062 | 82 688 | 83 253 | 81 684 | 76 609 | -17.0 |
| Weizen | 91 045 | 75 931 | 76 312 | 75 541 | 75 713 | 73 619 | 68 510 | -20.0 |
| Dinkel | 1 878 | 3 907 | 4 607 | 4 978 | 5 367 | 5 692 | 5 933 | 202.0 |
| Emmer, Einkorn | 46 | 67 | 134 | 153 | 284 | 430 | 330 | 657.0 |
| Roggen | 3 518 | 1 890 | 1 985 | 2 004 | 1 855 | 1 905 | 1 798 | -47.0 |
| Mischel von Brotgetreide | 39 | 32 | 24 | 12 | 34 | 38 | 38 | -6.0 |
| Futtergetreide | 82 049 | 59 590 | 61 659 | 60 150 | 60 253 | 59 556 | 67 139 | -24.0 |
| Weizen | - | 6 381 | 7 408 | 6 377 | 6 612 | 6 715 | 9 613 | |
| Gerste | 42 916 | 27 986 | 28 641 | 28 088 | 27 898 | 26 853 | 27 808 | -36.0 |
| Hafer | 4 342 | 1 556 | 1 684 | 1 899 | 1 628 | 1 713 | 1 793 | -61.0 |
| Mischel von Futtergetreide | 311 | 192 | 221 | 245 | 222 | 266 | 256 | -20.0 |
| Körnermais | 22 280 | 15 322 | 14 912 | 15 192 | 15 700 | 16 015 | 19 972 | -23.0 |
| Triticale | 12 201 | 8 090 | 8 721 | 8 523 | 7 960 | 7 683 | 7 457 | -37.0 |
| Hirse | | 63 | 72 | 186 | 233 | 311 | 240 | |
| Hülsenfrüchte | 3 514 | 5 016 | 5 314 | 5 263 | 5 057 | 4 714 | 4 740 | 38.0 |
| Futtererbsen (Eiweisserbsen) | 3 165 | 4 355 | 4 553 | 4 109 | 3 891 | 3 550 | 3 573 | 16.0 |
| Ackerbohnen | 294 | 556 | 646 | 1 039 | 1 003 | 1 002 | 957 | 235.0 |
| Lupinen | 55 | 105 | 115 | 115 | 163 | 162 | 210 | 224.0 |
| Hackfrüchte | 34 229 | 31 180 | 30 594 | 30 905 | 30 133 | 28 970 | 28 972 | -14.0 |
| Kartoffeln (inkl. Saatgut) | 13 799 | 10 891 | 10 995 | 11 276 | 11 107 | 10 981 | 10 956 | -20.0 |
| Zuckerrüben | 17 886 | 19 759 | 19 095 | 19 135 | 18 578 | 17 555 | 17 602 | 0.0 |
| Futterrüben (Runkeln, Halbzuckerrüben) | 2 544 | 530 | 504 | 494 | 448 | 434 | 414 | -83.0 |
| Ölsaaten | 18 535 | 29 769 | 27 687 | 27 433 | 30 060 | 30 404 | 30 979 | 64.0 |
| Raps | 13 126 | 23 432 | 20 979 | 20 419 | 22 811 | 22 697 | 24 391 | 77.0 |
| Sonnenblumen | 4 389 | 4 568 | 4 885 | 5 258 | 5 386 | 5 903 | 4 472 | 19.0 |
| Soja | 989 | 1 719 | 1 765 | 1 695 | 1 801 | 1 721 | 2 031 | 87.0 |
| Ölkürbisse | 32 | 50 | 58 | 61 | 62 | 83 | 85 | 142.0 |
| Nachwachsende Rohstoffe | 1 304 | 181 | 198 | 255 | 359 | 240 | 238 | -79.0 |
| Raps | 1 137 | 116 | 106 | 135 | 187 | 97 | 117 | -88.0 |
| Sonnenblumen | 35 | 44 | 40 | 52 | 46 | 49 | 31 | 20.0 |
| Andere (Kenaf, Hanf, usw.) | 132 | 21 | 52 | 68 | 126 | 94 | 90 | -22.0 |
| Freilandgemüse | 8 489 | 10 865 | 11 435 | 12 127 | 12 127 | 11 876 | 12 128 | 42.0 |
| Silo- und Grünmais | 40 652 | 45 904 | 46 259 | 47 865 | 47 003 | 46 692 | 46 847 | 15.0 |
| Grün- und Buntbrache | 3 392 | 3 014 | 3 113 | 3 162 | 3 169 | 3 086 | 3 109 | -8.0 |
| Übrige offene Ackerfläche | 1 770 | 5 630 | 3 554 | 4 107 | 4 025 | 4 834 | 3 688 | 136.3 |
| Offenes Ackerland | 290 462 | 272 816 | 272 698 | 273 955 | 275 439 | 272 056 | 274 449 | -6.0 |
| Kunstwiesen | 117 671 | 125 060 | 125 561 | 123 782 | 122 222 | 126 248 | 125 393 | 6.0 |
| Übrige Ackerfläche | 2 427 | 477 | 436 | 447 | 478 | 490 | 2 030 | -59.0 |
| Ackerland Total | 410 560 | 398 353 | 398 695 | 398 184 | 398 139 | 398 794 | 401 872 | -3.0 |
| Obstbaumkulturen ² | 6 913 | 6 297 | 6 318 | 6 298 | 6 304 | 6 240 | 6 055 | -10.0 |
| Reben | 15 053 | 14 793 | 14 780 | 14 748 | 14 712 | 14 704 | 14 696 | -2.0 |
| Mehrjährige nachwachsende Rohstoffe | 257 | 142 | 119 | 99 | 93 | 86 | 02 | -66.0 |
| Naturwiesen, Weiden | 627 938 | 612 901 | 611 573 | 609 042 | 603 830 | 601 850 | 600 686 | -4.0 |
| Andere Nutzung sowie Streue- und Torfland | 10 410 | 16 992 | 17 587 | 17 738 | 21 898 | 21 989 | 20 658 | 107.0 |
| Landwirtschaftliche Nutzfläche | 1 071 131 | 1 049 478 | 1 049 072 | 1 046 109 | 1 044 976 | 1 043 663 | 1 044 034 | -3.0 |

¹ provisorisch

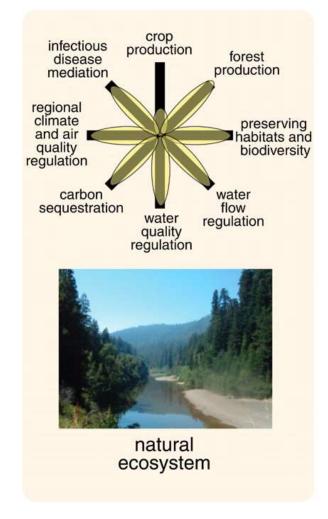


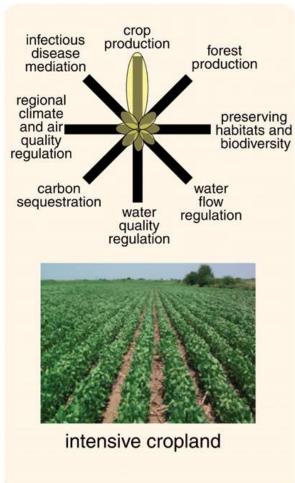
- Permanent grassland
- Arable land for feedstuff (livestock)
- Arable land for direct human consumption
- Permanent crops for direct human consumption

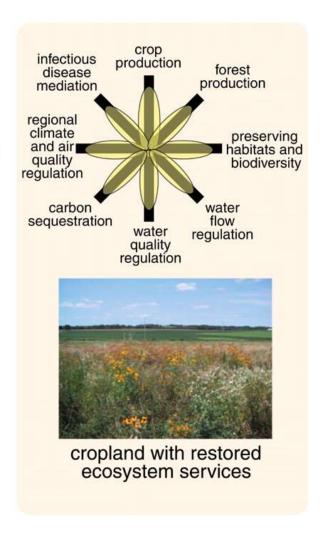
² Die Datenerhebung des BLW für Obstbaumkulturen erfolgte 2020 nach einem neuem System. Aus diesem Grund weichen die Daten liefemden Betriebe im 2020 gegenüber 2019 leicht voneinander ab. Die Flächenunterschiede von 2020 zu 2019 können folglich nicht unbedingt als Flächenzuwachs oder Flächenrückgang interpretiert werden.

Quellen: Obstbaumkulturen, Reben: BLW (Flächenstatistik/obst.ch, Weinjahr); andere Produkte: SBV, BFS

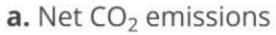
Belastungen in der Landschaft

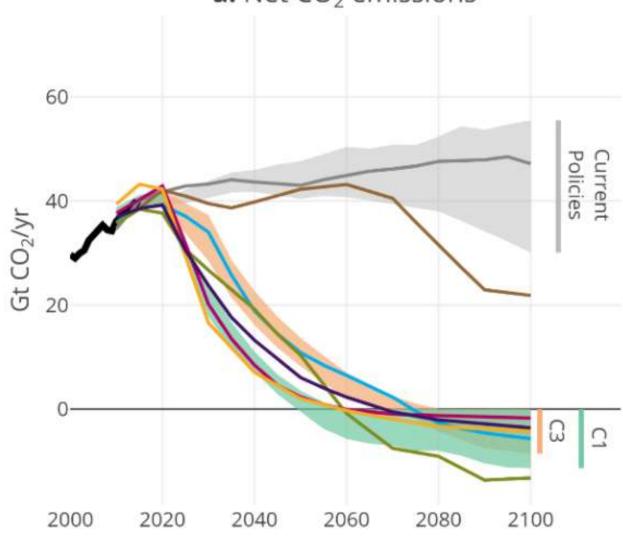




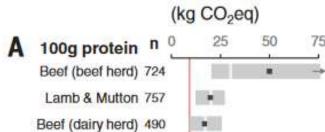


Klimaziele





Fussabdruck verschiedener Lebensmittel



GHG Emissions

Crustaceans (farmed) 1.0k

Cheese 1.9k

Pig Meat 116 Fish (farmed) 612

Poultry Meat 326

Eggs 100

Tofu 354

10tu 354

Groundnuts 100 III
Other Pulses 115 III

Peas 438 •

Nuts 199 =

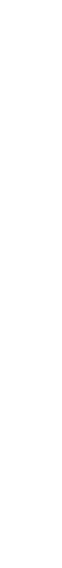
Grains 23k

B

1 liter 0 2 4 Milk 1.8k

Soymilk 354

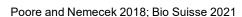




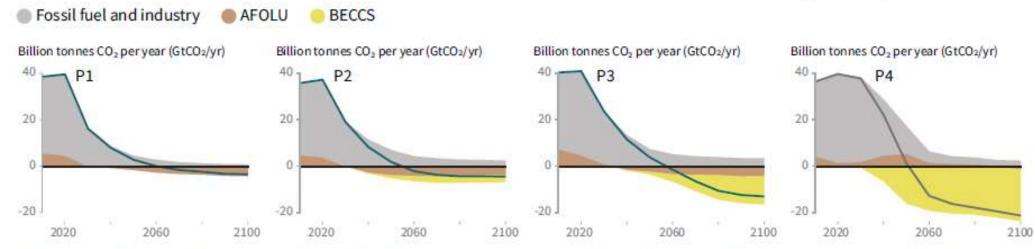
10th pctl.

ruminant

meat



Breakdown of contributions to global net CO2 emissions in four illustrative model pathways



P1: A scenario in which social, business and technological innovations result in lower energy demand up to 2050 while living standards rise, especially in the global South. A downsized energy system enables rapid decarbonization of energy supply. Afforestation is the only CDR option considered; neither fossil fuels with CCS nor BECCS are used.

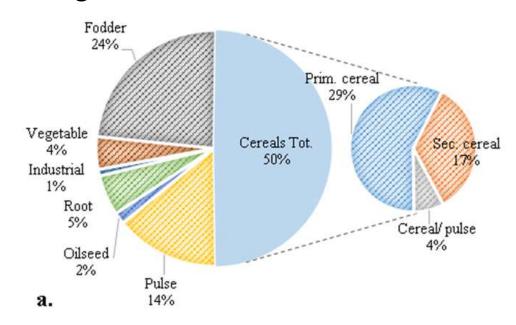
P2: A scenario with a broad focus on sustainability including energy intensity, human development, economic convergence and international cooperation, as well as shifts towards sustainable and healthy consumption patterns, low-carbon technology innovation, and well-managed land systems with limited societal acceptability for BECCS.

P3: A middle-of-the-road scenario in which societal as well as technological development follows historical patterns. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved by changing the way in which energy and products are produced, and to a lesser degree by reductions in demand.

P4: A resource- and energy-intensive scenario in which economic growth and globalization lead to widespread adoption of greenhouse-gas-intensive lifestyles, including high demand for transportation fuels and livestock products. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved through technological means, making strong use of CDR through the deployment of BECCS.

Bio-Fruchtfolgen als Beispiel agrarökologischer Ansätze

- Mindestens 16% Futterleguminosen, 30% Hauptleguminosenkulturen
 - N-Versorgung, Unkrautregulierung, Humusaufbau
- Nicht mehr als 60% Getreide in der Fruchtfolge
- Vermeide «Leguminosenmüdigkeit»
- Nutze Diversität



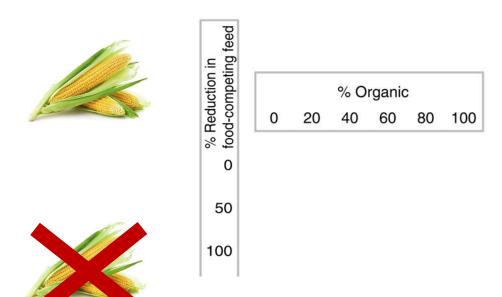


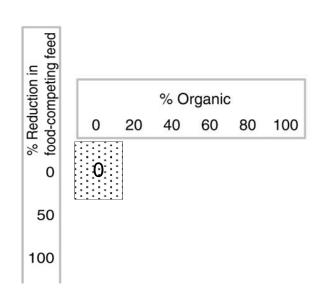
Wie wollen/sollen/müssen wir die Flächen nutzen?



Muller et al. 2017; Courtesy: R. Zürcher

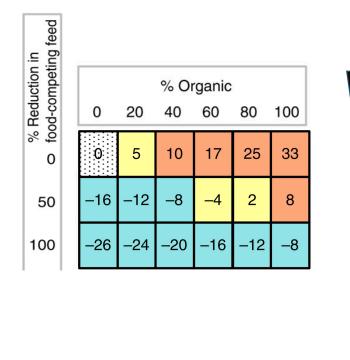
Option space: Landverbrauch





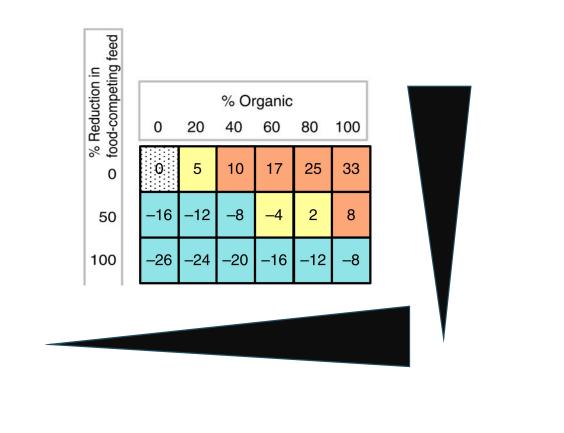
< +5% > -5%

< -5%



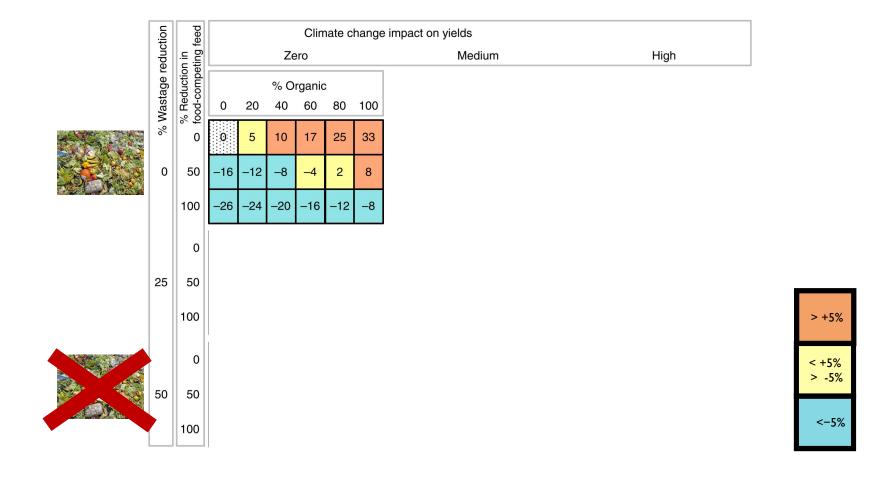
< +5% > -5%

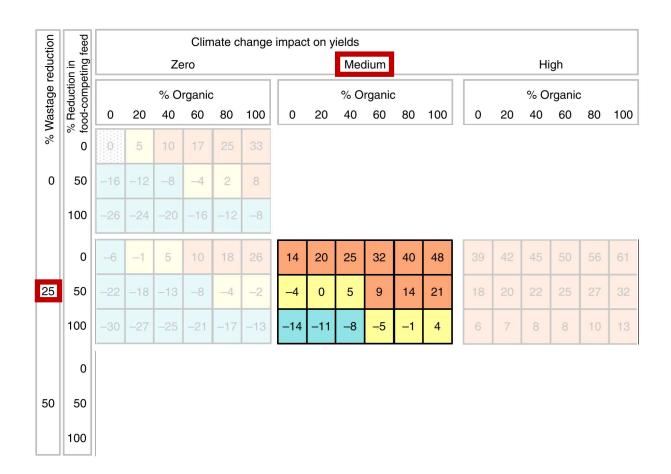
< -5%



< +5% > -5%

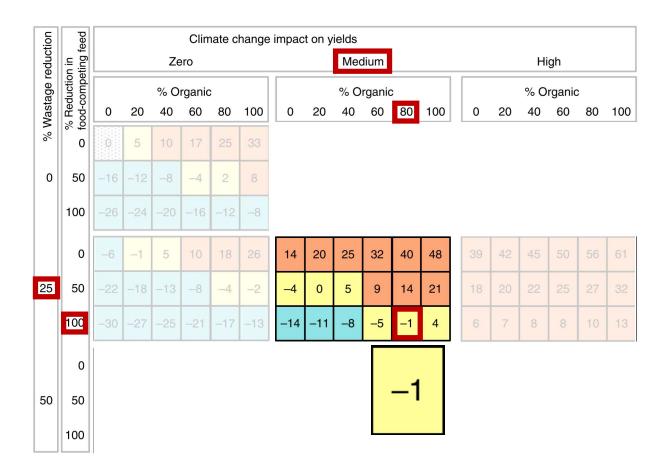
< -5%





< +5% > -5%

<-5%



< +5% > -5%

<-5%

| tion | eed | | | | Clim | nate c | hange | impac | t on y | ields | | | | | 6 50 54 58 5 26 29 32 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----|-----|----|--------------------------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| educ | n in eting f | | | Zε | ero | | | | | Med | dium | | | | High | | | | | | | | | |
| % Wastage reduction | % Reduction in food-competing feed | | | % O | rganic | ; | | | | % O | rganic | ; | | | | % O | rganic | ganic | | | | | | |
| Wast | % Recood-c | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | | | | | |
| % | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 25 | 33 | 21 | 26 | 33 | 40 | 47 | 57 | 46 | 50 | 54 | 58 | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 50 | -16 | -12 | -8 | -4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 32 | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | -26 | -24 | -20 | -16 | -12 | -8 | -9 | -6 | -3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | -6 | -1 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 50 | | 0 | | | | | |
| 25 | 50 | -22 | -18 | -13 | -8 | -4 | -2 | -4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 100 | -30 | -27 | -25 | -21 | -17 | -13 | -14 | -11 | -8 | -5 | -1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 3 | | | | | |
| | 0 | -11 | -7 | -1 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 53 | | | | | |
| 50 | 50 | -25 | -23 | -19 | -14 | -9 | -4 | -9 | 6 | -2 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 21 | 25 | | | | | |
| | 100 | -35 | -32 | -29 | -25 | -22 | -18 | -19 | -17 | -13 | -10 | -7 | -3 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | | | | | |

> +5% < +5% > -5%

| % Wastage reduction | feed | | | | Clim | nate c | hange | impac | t on y | ields | | | | | | | | | П |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----|-----|----|----|-----|--------|----|-----|
| edu | on in eting | | | Ze | ero | | | | | Med | lium | | | | | Hi | gh | | |
| age I | ductic | | | % O | rganic | : | | | | % O | rganic | ; | | | | % O | rganic | : | |
| Vast | % Reduction in food-competing | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| 1% | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 25 | 33 | 21 | 26 | 33 | 40 | 47 | 57 | 46 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 64 | 71 |
| 0 | 50 | -16 | -12 | -8 | -4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 40 |
| | 100 | -26 | -24 | -20 | -16 | -12 | -8 | -9 | -6 | -3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 20 |
| | 0 | -6 | -1 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 50 | 56 | 61 |
| 25 | 50 | -22 | -18 | -13 | -8 | -4 | -2 | -4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 32 |
| | 100 | -30 | -27 | -25 | -21 | -17 | -13 | -14 | -11 | -8 | -5 | -1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 13 |
| | 0 | -11 | -7 | -1 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 53 |
| 50 | 50 | -25 | -23 | -19 | -14 | -9 | -4 | _9 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | -35 | -32 | -29 | -25 | -22 | -18 | -19 | -17 | -13 | -10 | -/ | -3 | | | | | | |

> +5% < +5% > -5%

Option space: Landverbrauch

| tion | feed | | | | Clim | nate c | hange | impac | t on y | ields | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|--------|-------|-----------|----------------|-------|--------|----|-----|-----------|----|----|----|----|-----|--|--|--|
| educ | n in ting f | | | Ze | ero | | | | | Med | lium | | | | | Hi | gh | | | | | |
| % Wastage reduction | % Reduction in food-competing f | | | % O | rganic | ; | | | | % O | rganic | ; | | % Organic | | | | | | | | |
| Nast | % Rec | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | | | |
| % | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 25 | 33 | 21 | 26 | 33 | 40 | 47 | 57 | 46 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 64 | 71 | | | |
| 0 | 50 | -16 | -12 | -8 | -4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 40 | | | |
| | 100 | -26 | -24 | -20 | -16 | -12 | -8 | -9 | -6 | -3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 20 | | | |
| | 0 | -6 | -1 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 50 | 56 | 61 | | | |
| 25 | 50 | -22 | -18 | -13 | -8 | -4 | -2 | -4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 32 | | | |
| | 100 | -30 | -27 | -25 | -21 | -17 | -13 | -14 | -11 | -8 | -5 | -1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 13 | | | |
| | 0 | -11 | -7 | -1 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 53 | | | |
| 50 | 50 | -25 | -23 | -19 | -14 | -9 | -4 | -9 | - 6 | -2 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 21 | 25 | | | |
| | 100 | -35 | -32 | -29 | -25 | -22 | -18 | -19 | -17 | -13 | -10 | -7 | -3 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | | | |

> +5% < +5% > -5%

Nährstoffversorgung

Nährstoffversorgung:

Nicht nur die Produkte, sondern auch der Dünger wird auf den Flächen produziert.

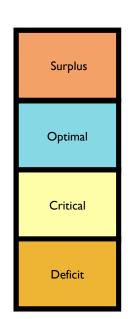
Es ist eine Herausforderung, eine genügende Nährstoffversorgung zu gewährleisten – primär N und P



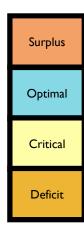
Option space: N-Surplus

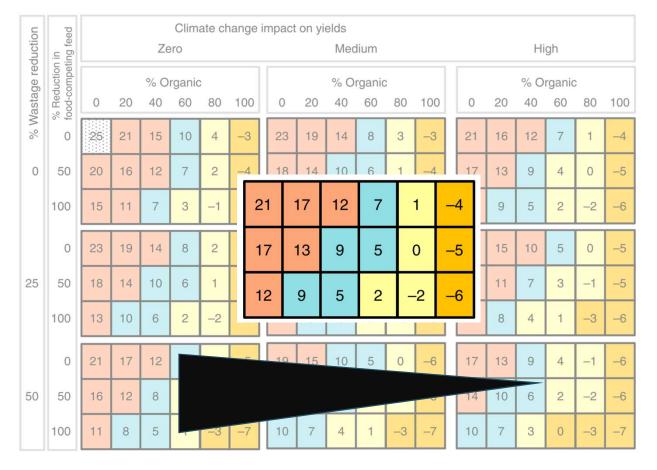
| ction | feed | | | Ze | | ate ch | nange i | mpact | on yi | | lium | | | | | Ыi | gh | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----|----|----|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|----|--------|----|-----|----|----|----|--------|----|-----|
| % Wastage reduction | % Reduction in food-competing feed | | | | rganic | , | | | | | rganio | | | | | | rganio | | |
| astag | 6 Redu | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| W % | 0 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 4 | -3 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 3 | -3 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -4 |
| 0 | 50 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 2 | -4 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 1 | -4 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 0 | -5 |
| | 100 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -5 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -5 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 2 | -2 | -6 |
| | 0 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 2 | -4 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -4 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | -5 |
| 25 | 50 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 1 | -5 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 0 | -5 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -5 |
| | 100 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 2 | -2 | -6 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 2 | -2 | -6 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 1 | -3 | -6 |
| | 0 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -5 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | -6 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 4 | -1 | -6 |
| 50 | 50 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 | -6 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -6 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 2 | -2 | -6 |
| | 100 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 1 | -3 | -7 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 1 | -3 | -7 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 0 | -3 | -7 |

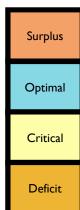




| tion | peed | | | _ | | ate ch | nange | mpact | on yi | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|----|-----|----|----|-----|--------|----|-----|
| duc | ni r ting | | | Ze | ero | | | | | Med | lium | | | | | Н | gh | | |
| % Wastage reduction | % Reduction in food-competing | | | % 0 | rganic | ; | | | | % 0 | rganic | ; | | | | % 0 | rganic | ; | |
| asta | % Re | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| M % | 0 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 4 | -3 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 3 | -3 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -4 |
| 0 | 50 | 20 | | | | 2 | -4 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 1 | -4 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 0 | -5 |
| | 100 | 15 | | 25 | 5 | -1 | -5 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -5 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 2 | -2 | -6 |
| | 0 | 23 | | | | 2 | -4 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -4 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | -5 |
| 25 | 50 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 1 | -5 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 0 | -5 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -5 |
| | 100 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 2 | -2 | -6 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 2 | -2 | -6 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 1 | -3 | -6 |
| | 0 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -5 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | -6 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 4 | -1 | -6 |
| 50 | 50 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 | -6 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -6 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 2 | -2 | -6 |
| | 100 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 1 | -3 | -7 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 1 | -3 | -7 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 0 | -3 | -7 |

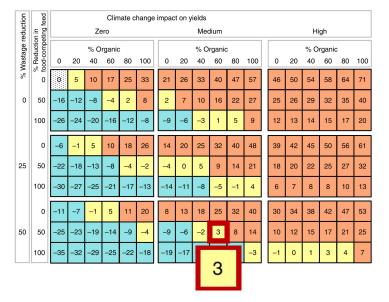






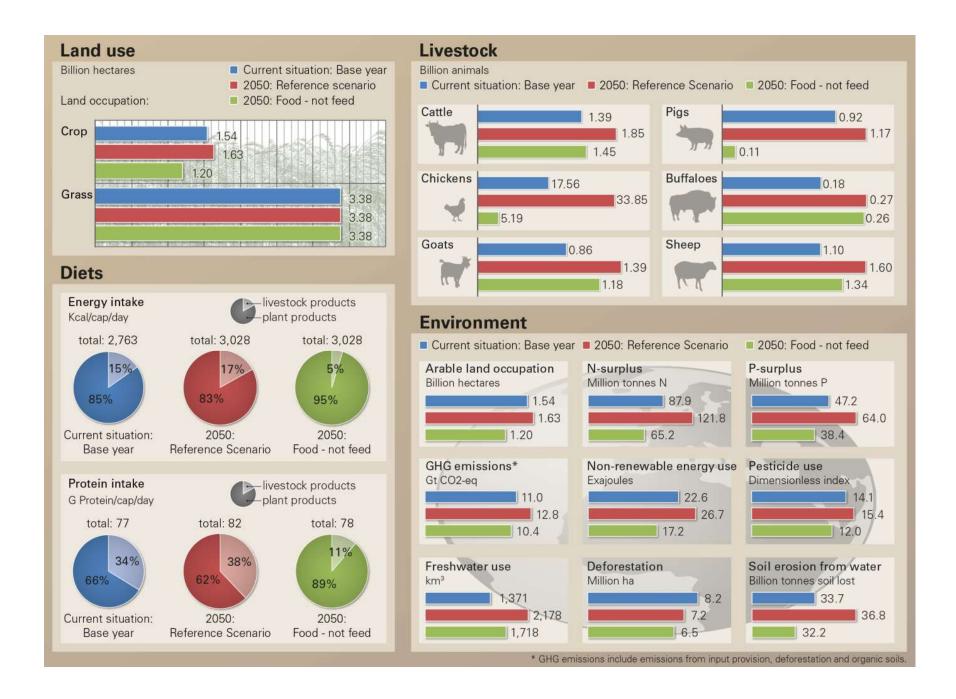




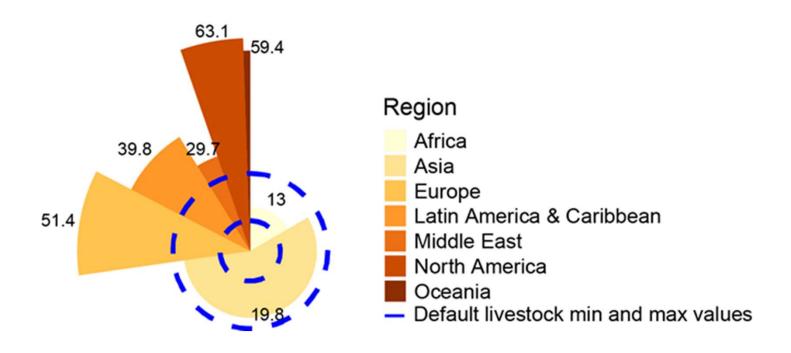




| ction | feed | | | 70 | Clim | ate cl | nange | impact | on yi | | dium | | | | 1 16 12 7 1 -4 7 13 9 4 0 -5 2 9 5 2 -2 -6 9 15 10 5 0 -5 5 11 7 3 -1 -5 1 8 4 1 -3 -6 7 13 9 4 -1 -6 4 10 6 2 -2 -6 | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----|----|----|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|----|--------|----|-----|----|--|----|----|----|-----|
| % Wastage reduction | % Reduction in food-competing feed | H | | | rganio | ; | | | | | rganio | ; | | | | | | ; | |
| astaç | 6 Red | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| M % | 0 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 4 | -3 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 3 | -3 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -4 |
| 0 | 50 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 2 | -4 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 1 | -4 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 0 | -5 |
| | 100 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -5 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -5 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 2 | -2 | -6 |
| | 0 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 2 | -4 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -4 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | -5 |
| 25 | 50 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 1 | -5 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 0 | -5 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -5 |
| | 100 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 2 | -2 | -6 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 2 | -2 | -6 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 1 | -3 | -6 |
| | 0 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -5 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | -6 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 4 | -1 | -6 |
| 50 | 50 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 | -6 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | -1 | -6 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 2 | -2 | -6 |
| | 100 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 1 | -3 | -7 | 10 | 7 | F | | ٦ | -7 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 0 | -3 | -7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | • | | | |



Protein von tierischen Quellen nach Weltregionen



Muller et al. 2022, PELIMINARY

Schweiz / Sri Lanka: kein Futter vom Acker plus Bio

Vorläufige Resultate – nicht dargestellt in dieser Version



Modellierter «Option-space» als Beitrag zur Diskussion auf Systemebene



Weitereführende und abschliessende Gedanken

- Wofür werden Proteinkulturen genutzt:
 - Nahrung, Futter, Fleischersatz/Ersatz tierischer Produkte
- Verarbeitung: Wichtigkeit der Proteinkulturen?
 - Weizen hat auch sehr viel Protein pro Hektare
- Rolle der Unternehmen
 - Business-Modelle; Ersatzprodukte als Umsatztreiber, etc.
- Gesundheit/Versorgung:
 - Proteinqualität
 - Verarbeitungsgrad der Lebensmittel
 - Andere Aspekte: z.B. Fett

Weitereführende und abschliessende Gedanken

- Die heutigen Probleme sind nicht neu
- Wir haben Lösungen
 - «Grösse» des Ernährungssystems
 - Wie wollen/sollen/müssen/können wir unsere Flächen nutzen?
- Visionen für eine nachhaltige Proteinzukunft nicht losgelöst von anderen Aspekten denken
 - Vor allem: eingebettet in einen Systemkontext