The world’s habitable land is represented by the total surface area of the pool. Habitable land is that which is suitable for living on. It excludes glaciers, deserts, salt flats, exposed rocks, beaches, dunes and the ocean.

### Around the World’s Table

Both an art and a science, agriculture is the cultivation of plants and the raising of animals in order to produce useful plants and feed people. Over thousands of years, the domestication of some of our most important food crops took place on every continent except Antarctica. The expansion of agricultural lands over time has been one of humanity’s greatest environmental impacts. Using the metaphor of a dinner plate, this data driven sculpture explores which foods we choose to consume—and how they impact the global environment. Explore key statistics about how global land is allocated to different kinds of food production, global consumption trends, and the carbon emissions of our food choices.

#### From Land Use to Global Diet

1. **HABITABLE LAND**
   - The world’s habitable land is represented by the total surface area of the pool. Habitable land is that which is suitable for living on. It excludes glaciers, deserts, salt flats, exposed rocks, beaches, dunes and the ocean.

2. **AGRICULTURAL LAND**
   - The surface area covered by sculptures in the pool represents the percentage of habitable land currently used for agriculture—equal to roughly 50%.

3. **LAND USED FOR CROPS**
   - 26% of agricultural land is used to grow crops, represented by 25 out of 100 sculptures.

4. **LAND USED FOR LIVESTOCK**
   - 77% of agricultural land is used for livestock, represented by 77 out of 100 sculptures.

5. **WHAT DOES THE WORLD EAT?**
   - Wheat is currently the most consumed plant-based food type in an average diet worldwide.
   - Cassava has grown to become a staple food throughout the tropics, including in Africa, South Asia and South America. It can thrive in depleted soils with low rainfall.
   - Milk is the most widely consumed animal food product.

6. **WHAT’S THE CARBON FOOTPRINT?**
   - Beef has the largest carbon footprint.
   - Bananas are a staple food for millions of people as well as a cheap and easily produced source of energy.
   - Spices, aquatic plants, pulses, etc.

7. **WHAT CAN WE LEARN?**
   - Data Missing: No data for this category since it is a combination of multiple food types.
   - Soybeans and soybean oil
   - Maize
   - Cassava
   - Potatoes
   - Plantain and bananas
   - Other vegetables
   - Other fruits
   - Oil and oilcrops
   - Other plant-based food types
   - Nuts
   - Other meats
   - Other nuts
   - Pulses
   - Grains
   - Spices, aquatic plants, pulses, etc.

**HOW TO READ IT**
- The sculptures in the pool represent some of the world’s most widely consumed foods. The color indicates which type of food the sculpture represents, the size of the black circle indicates the average per capita consumption of each food type, and the height indicates how much the average person consumes.
- The diameter of the black circle indicates the greenhouse emissions of the food type per year.

**WHAT DOES THE WORLD EAT?**
- Height: Per capita consumption of each food type (in kg) (2019)
- Color: Food type

**WHAT’S THE CARBON FOOTPRINT?**
- Size of black circle: Estimated carbon emissions as a result of global production of each food type (kgCO₂eq per 1000 kilocalories) (2018)
- Color: Food type