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Fallstudie I  
Landwirtschaft, oder wie viele  
Menschen kann die Erde ernähren?

Technik & Umwelt Arnulf Grübler

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Feeding More People: Static vs Dynamic Models

- Population growth → growing food demand → more cropland → less forests
- Carrying capacity defined by cropland area available
- Demographic transition → dietary changes → agricultural yield growth → changing land-use patterns
- Carrying capacity defined by interplay of dynamic variables (rates of change)

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Population and Land-use Change in Asia  
(Source: Marland, 1989)

Year	Population (10 <sup>9</sup> )	Arable land (10 <sup>6</sup> ha)	Forest area (10 <sup>6</sup> ha)
1880	200	60	70
1900	220	65	65
1920	250	70	60
1940	300	80	55
1960	450	100	50
1980	700	115	40

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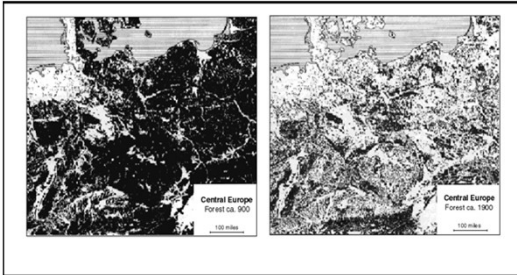
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European Forest Cover AD 900 and 1900  
(Source: Darby, 1956)



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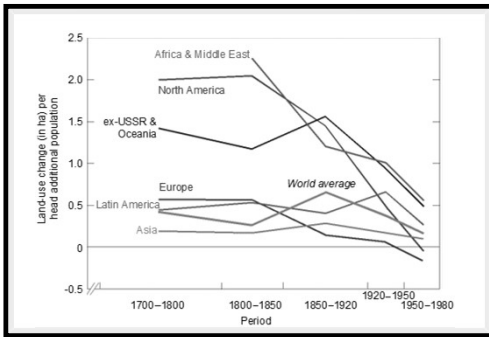
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Land-use Change per Head Additional Population  
(ha per person)



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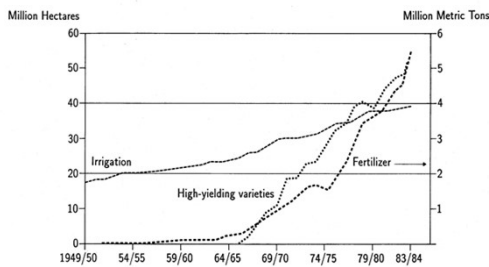
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India – Factors Behind Increasing Land Productivity  
(Source: Sarma&Gandhi, 1990)



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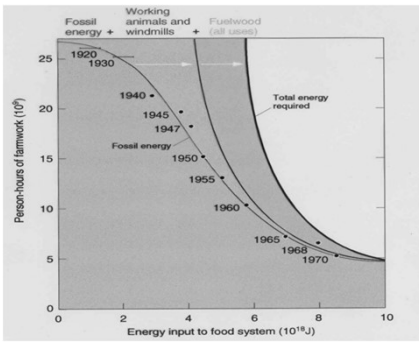
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## Labor & Energy for US Food



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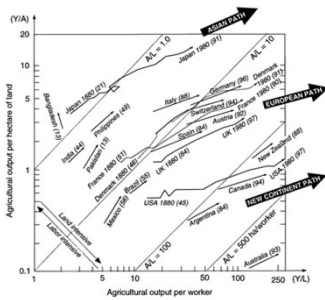
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## Agriculture – Path Dependent Development: Output (Y) per Land (A) and Labor (L). Hayami&Ruttan, 1985.



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## Nature – People – Technology: 2 Opposing Views

Thomas Malthus: *Principle of Population* (1798):

More mouths to feed

Malthusian Model (dynamic mismatch):

-- Population: geometric (exponential) growth

-- Agriculture output: arithmetic (linear) growth

Ester Bosserup: *Population and Technological Change* (1981): More hands (and brains) to work

Bosserup's positive feedback model:

Population growth → innovation → technological change

→ expanding carrying capacity

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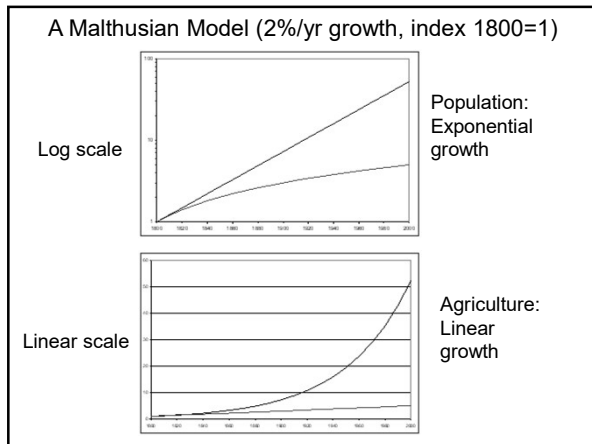
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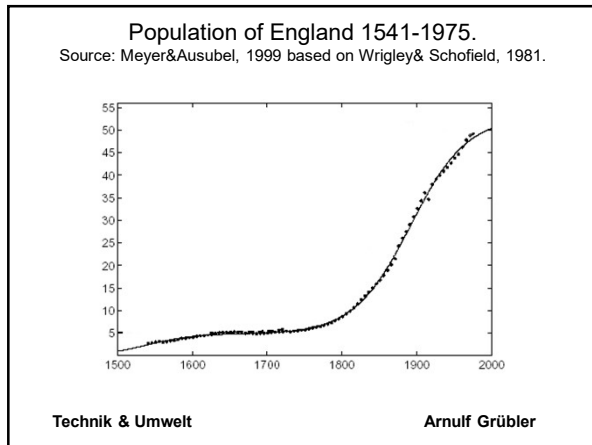
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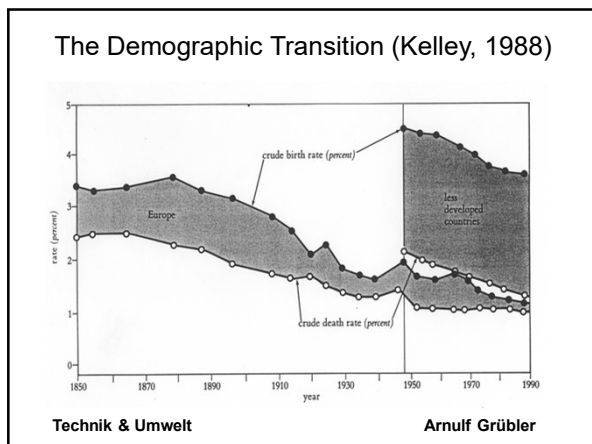
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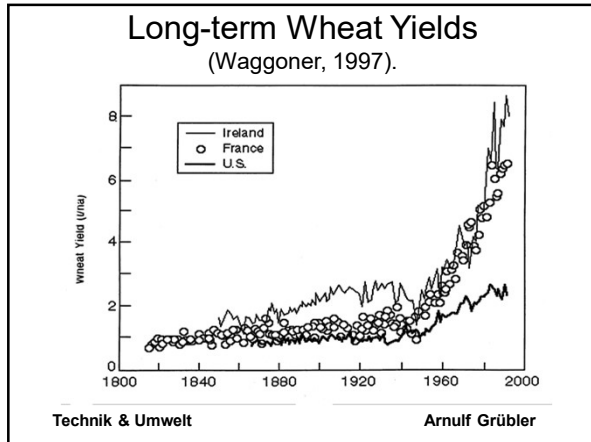
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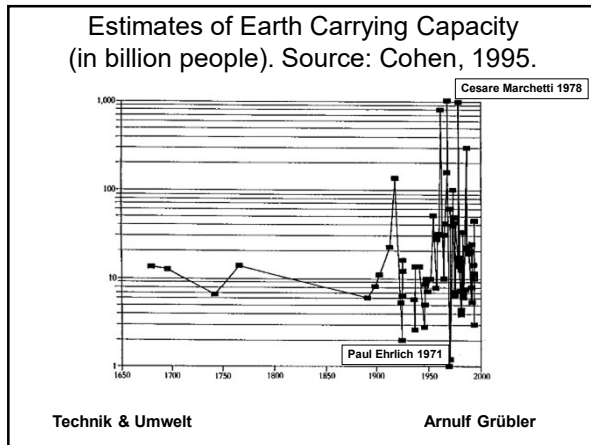
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### Zusammenfassung Block 5 (Landwirtschaft)

- Agriculture:  $\text{people} \times \text{productivity} = \text{impacts}$
- Sources of productivity growth: biological, synthetic inputs (fertilizer), mechanical innovations
- Path dependency: productivity increases as function of relative resource endowments (prices) and resulting cumulative technological change (no convergence!); illustration: Hayami/Ruttan model
- Structural change in employment and residence (urbanization)
- Impacts: land-use changes (agriculture uses 1500 million ha globally)
- Impact on CO<sub>2</sub> balance (soil carbon): up to 230 GtC since 1800
- Agriculture: largest user of water resources (3000 km<sup>3</sup>/yr, reservoir size: 5000 km<sup>3</sup>)
- Carrying capacity (1-1000 billion people): dependent on technology
- Malthus versus Bossert: static vs. dynamic population and technology
- Demographic transition

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