

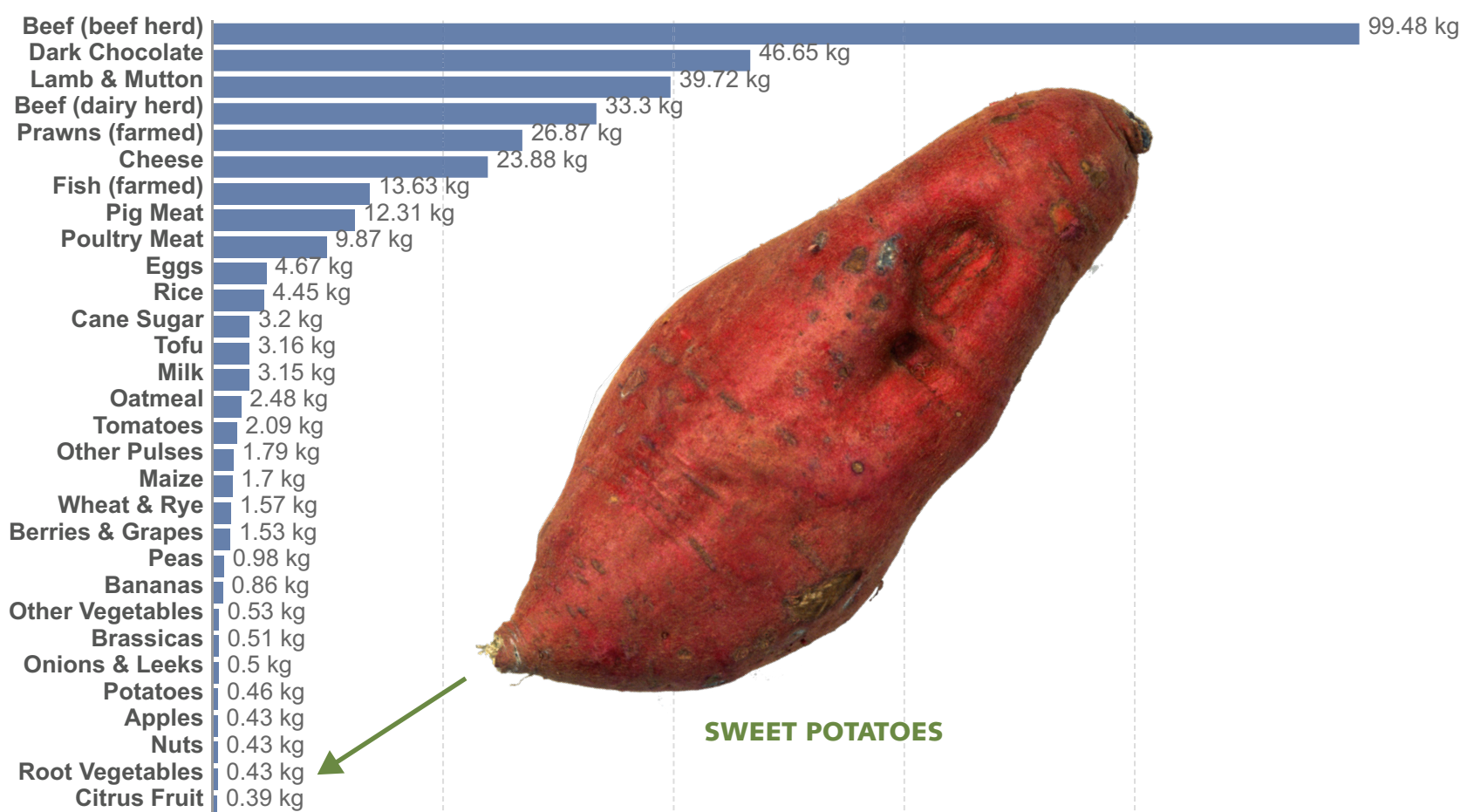
# climate impact of sweet potatoes

## HOW DO THEY COMPARE?

### Greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of food product

Our World  
in Data

Emissions are measured in carbon dioxide-equivalents<sup>1</sup>. This means non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases are weighted by the amount of warming they cause over a 100-year timescale.



Data source: Joseph Poore and Thomas Nemecek (2018).

[OurWorldInData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food](https://OurWorldInData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food) | CC BY

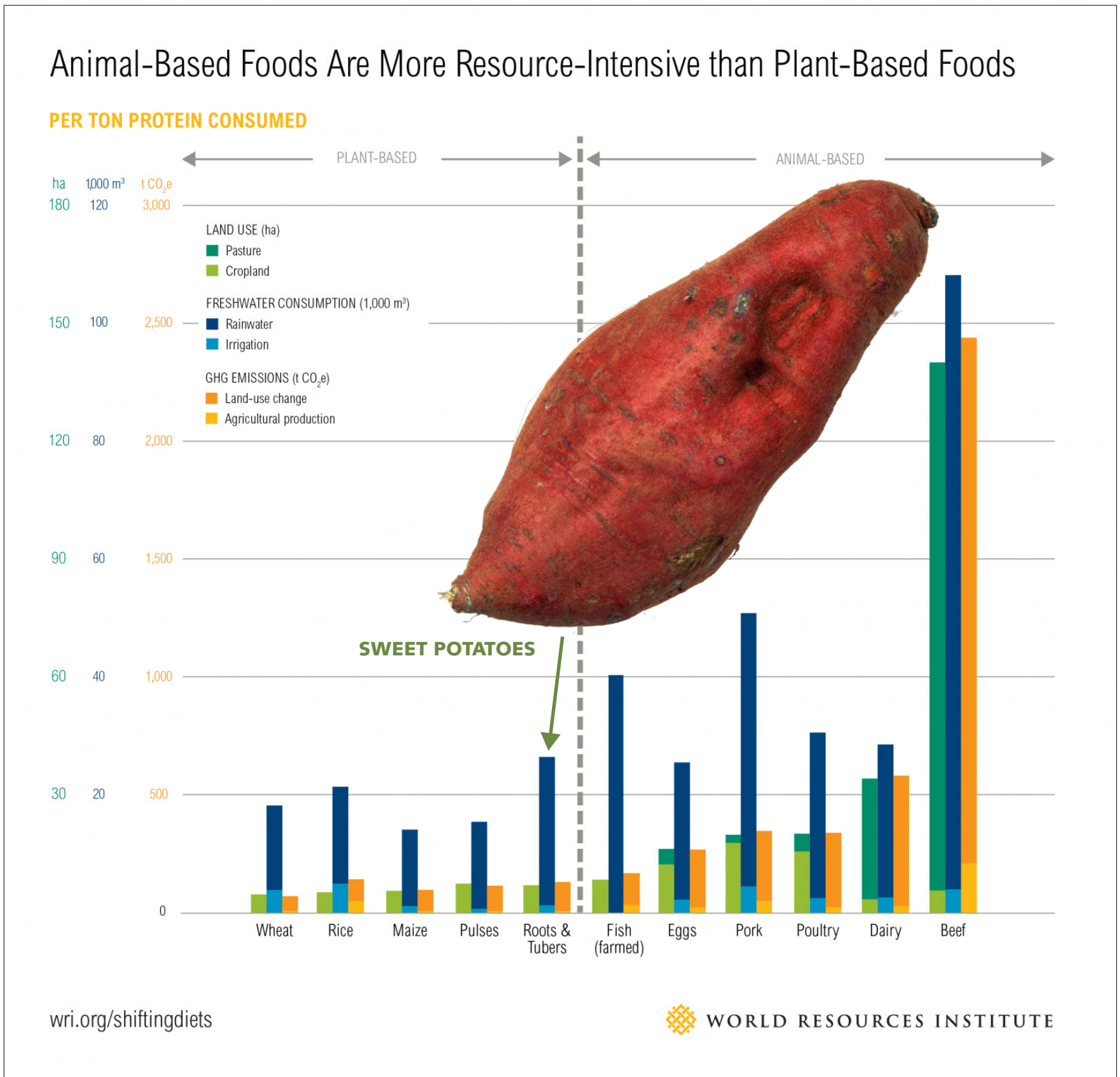
**1. Carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>eq)** : Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas, but not the only one. To capture all greenhouse gas emissions, researchers express them in 'carbon dioxide-equivalents' (CO<sub>2</sub>eq). This takes all greenhouse gases into account, not just CO<sub>2</sub>. To express all greenhouse gases in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>eq), each one is weighted by its global warming potential (GWP) value. GWP measures the amount of warming a gas creates compared to CO<sub>2</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub> is given a GWP value of one. If a gas had a GWP of 10 then one kilogram of that gas would generate ten times the warming effect as one kilogram of CO<sub>2</sub>. Carbon dioxide-equivalents are calculated for each gas by multiplying the mass of emissions of a specific greenhouse gas by its GWP factor. This warming can be stated over different timescales. To calculate CO<sub>2</sub>eq over 100 years, we'd multiply each gas by its GWP over a 100-year timescale (GWP100). Total greenhouse gas emissions – measured in CO<sub>2</sub>eq – are then calculated by summing each gas' CO<sub>2</sub>eq value.

**How many miles from the farm to your school cafeteria?**  
**Buying foods grown nearby means using fewer resources for food transportation and for storage—and supporting our farmers and our community!**



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