

Food and Farm Crisis Intel – August 12, 2022

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Hey friends – I said on the first of July 2022 I would be able to tell from all the Intel were we would be heading on Food Security for the months going forward. Has you can read the picture is not looking good. I feel personally people have gone to sleep and are going to wake up shortly in a very bad place. I pray that this information is a blessing to you and helps to guide you in your path forward.

It is August 2022; Canada and the USA food supply chains are in a crisis right now. Much of this has to do with a number of factors:

- We are still rebounding from the Covid19 Pandemic which had major implications on the food supply and the food industry business
- Massive drought in 2022 food producing areas in the USA and worldwide. And overall lower yields in Canada meaning much higher prices forecasted ahead
- Skyrocketing fertilizer prices leading to higher input prices for farmers
- The planned war in Ukraine by all the globalist players
- Over worked food supply chains that are beginning to buckle
- Plant shut downs and (fires) crippling farm markets for farmers
- Lack of any government support to produce more or subdue the crisis

These things are facts and already we are seeing a crisis reflected on grocery store shelves and rising prices taking place right now and things are about to only get worse.

Right now hundreds of thousands of Cattle are going to market in Texas and neighboring states. Reason? - Nothing to eat, very bad drought. 6 % of the USA cattle herd has vanished in just a few months. We are also going to have 2 million less pigs grown in Canada this year because of plant closures and no were for farmers to ship pigs. Much the same is happening worldwide.

Just think about this folks, if farmers continue to sell out of cattle and fewer pigs are grown, what are we going to do later on next year or after? Will these farmers come back? Answer-No!

AND THAT... is my concern.

With higher prices on seeds, fertilizer, fuel as well as supply chain issues taking place; all of these things are taking a heavy toll on farmers. Farmers will not simply be able to handle the economic pressure and very many will fail. Certainly the WEF and others would like to see this happen. One does not have to look any farther than the ridiculous 30 % cut in fertilizer use they want to impose across the globe. And the reduction of farm animals they want also, all part of their plan to control you.

What does this all mean?

It means that unless you take some action right away your food source is going to be very lacking and you will be at the mercy of government. If you are not going to find ways to support local farmers and the local food chain then things are going to be very rough on yourself.

And if you are deaf to that information - then think about this

The world's fertilizer reserve supply will basically run out in September of 2022. Right now, the world is tapping into the reserves because of the Russia / Ukraine war.

Farmers use three fertilizers to grow crops which are Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash.

40 % of the world's potash comes from Russia and Belarus.

25 % of the world's Nitrogen comes from Russia.

Important - 85% of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes Nitrogen comes from Russia.

Any failure of Russia to deliver would mean no crops being planted. Meaning no food!

There is no other source for this nitrogen fertilizer in any abundance to source.

Ontario farmers say Canada's fertilizer tariff punishes them for Russia's war

As the federal government continues its efforts to punish Russia economically for its invasion of Ukraine, Ontario agriculture groups and representatives of Canada's fertilizer sector are warning that cash crop farmers and consumers are the ones bearing the cost.

In March, Finance Minister Chrystia Freeland and International Trade Minister Mary Ng announced that in retaliation for Russia's illegal invasion, Canada was imposing a 35 per cent general tariff on virtually all Russian imports — including nitrogen fertilizer that Eastern Canadian growers rely on to boost crop yields.

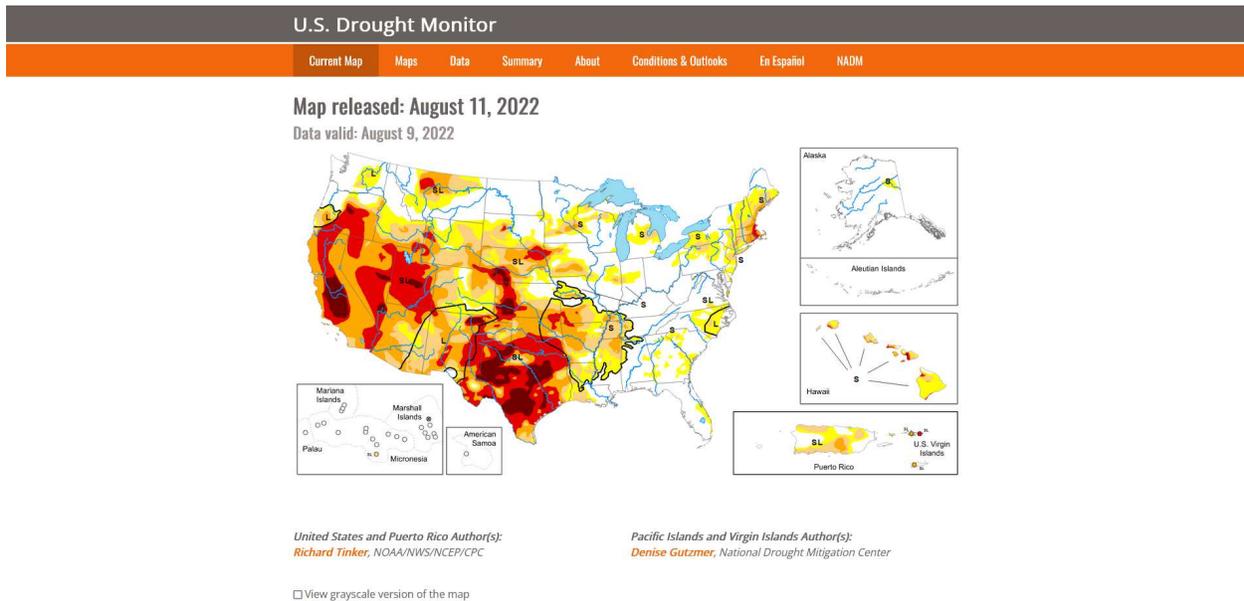
The timing — mere weeks from the start of planting season — couldn't have been worse. Farmers make often risky decisions about what crops to grow and place orders for seed and fertilizer months in advance.

Russia had been a reliable source of nitrogen shipments. Before the tariff was imposed, it was exporting 660,000 tonnes of nitrogen fertilizer annually into Eastern Canada — about 85 to 90 per cent of the total fertilizer applied.

The USA is under major drought problems which are going to lead to higher food prices.

Here is the current map.

And this drought continues to spread across the USA now encompassing nearly 55 % of the USA.



THIS WORLD MAP SHOWS – all the fires to farms, food production facilities, food warehouses and stores, and animals slaughtered because of diseases.

NOTICE – the large concentration in North America. It seems like we are being targeted.



So, as you can see above — just as the Dutch Government's effort to get rid of livestock farmers — it is really all about eliminating animal foods from a person's diet. And why? Because the WEF, UN and the elitists who want to rule the world don't want you to eat meat or animal protein, to be healthy and live long. They want you to be dependent on their processed and

patented foods so that you'll be under their control. Thus again it looks like we are being targeted.

Serious drought hitting Europe, wider world

Around much of the Northern Hemisphere, from Hungary to Hawaii, from the drying Rhine River to the now-recovering Rio Grande, or from Casablanca to California, summer droughts and high temperatures are having a serious impact on everything from agriculture to the freight industry.

The Rhine runs DRY and is set to become impassable to crucial coal barges, with Europe on course to suffer worst drought in 500 YEARS and 'extremely violent' wildfires ravaging France in 100F heat

Germany's most-important river is running dry as Europe suffers through a drought that is on course to become its worst in 500 years, with terrifying wildfires burning once again in France.

Water levels in the Rhine - which carries 80 per cent of all goods transported by water in Germany, from its industrial heartlands to Dutch ports - are now so low that it could become impassable to barges later this week, threatening vital supplies of oil and coal that the country is relying upon as Russia turns off the gas tap.

Drought threatens 60% of EU and U.K. as Europe faces "critical situation"

Germany — Logistics operator to stop most barge operations on Upper and Middle Rhine

Due to low water level, the German container logistics company Contargo is suspending most of its inland shipping operations on the Upper and Middle Rhine.

Since no significant rainfall is expected in the coming days, the company expects the Kaub Gauge level to fall below 40 cm (15.7 inches) from this coming weekend.

"Then our barges will not be able to sail without danger, and for reasons of safety we shall have to largely discontinue our navigation on the Upper and Middle Rhine," Contargo said in a statement on the company's website.

Germany — Farmers' organization issues harvest warning

The president of the German Farmers' Association, Joachim Rukwied, warned on Friday that without imminent rain, this year's harvests could be severely affected by the late-summer heat wave.

He added that the combined issues of inflation and the conflict in Ukraine were exacerbating the situation even for farmers in Western Europe, hundreds or thousands of kilometers from the front lines.

"At the moment we are fighting on many fronts," Rukwied told German news agency dpa.

"Fertilizer prices are four times higher than they were a year ago. Energy prices are twice as high. Feed prices have risen."

Rukwied said that "if it does not rain thoroughly and soon, then we fear harvest yields could be reduced by as much as 30% or 40%."

The 2022 grain harvest was proceeding largely according to plan, Rukwied said, but crops harvested later in the year such as potatoes and sugar beet were at particular risk and might end up costing more as a result.

Rukwied also warned of the effect on farmers' own winter reserves. With grass in much of the country brown — "absolutely nothing is regrowing" — some farmers were already having to feed livestock from stocks set aside for winter, as they are unable to cut any fresh food from fallow fields.

France — vast fire in the west, rivers and lakes run dry

Firefighters from six EU members started to arrive in France on Friday to help battle a series of wildfires, most notably a fierce blaze in the southwest that has forced thousands from their homes.

In total, 361 foreign firefighters have rushed to the aid of their French colleagues, the first contingent of 65 arriving from neighboring Germany.

In the southwestern Burgundy region, the Tille River in the village of Lux dried up completely, revealing thousands of dead fish in a wide trench.

France has been forced to impose various water usage restrictions nationwide during the summer.

The conditions are also affecting the nuclear-powered country's electricity supply. France's vast fleet of low-carbon nuclear power plants rely on river water for cooling, and several plants have had to be shut down as a result. France has taken the unusual step of importing electricity from its neighbors, and its baseload electricity price hit a record high earlier in the week.

Hungary — Danube drying up, harvest to exacerbate inflation

Water levels on the Danube River have been dipping toward critical levels in recent weeks, while parts of Lake Velence, to the southwest of Budapest, dried up entirely this week (see image at top of article).

The deputy governor of Hungary's central bank, Barnabas Virag, has warned that the lengthy period of drought, coupled with the impact of the war in Ukraine on global food supply, could push food prices higher in the coming months and exacerbate the existing inflationary pressures facing the country.

UK — Thames source experiencing unprecedented lack of water

Amid its driest spell of weather in well over a century, [the UK](#) is introducing a hosepipe ban in some parts of the country, while the source of the River Thames is experiencing an unprecedented lack of water.

Meanwhile, the British government said that parts of southern, central and eastern England had officially moved into drought status.

The Met Office — the UK's national weather service — has already declared last month the driest for England since 1935, with average rainfall at 23.1 millimeters (0.9 inches), while some regions experienced their driest July ever.

EU: Record fire activity in southwest Europe in 2022

Fires that have scorched tens of thousands of hectares of wooded areas in France, Spain and Portugal have made 2022 a record-breaking year for wildfire activity in southwestern Europe, the EU's Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) said Friday.

Amid a heatwave that saw temperature records set across the continent, the bloc's satellite monitoring service said that France had in the last three months reached the highest levels of carbon pollution from wildfires since records began in 2003.

It comes in the wake of Spain registering its highest ever wildfire carbon emissions in July.

Hawaii wildfire burns across more than 15 square miles

A wildfire in a rural part of Hawaii's Big Island is not yet threatening residential- areas, but high winds and dry conditions are making it difficult for fire crews to contain the blaze.

The fire started in the western reaches of the United States Army's Pohakuloa Training Area, which is above the town of Waikoloa and in between the volcanoes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea.

As of Thursday, the blaze had scorched more than 15 square miles (roughly 39 square kilometers) of land.

In the Netherlands

Dikes often made of peat protect the low-lying country's agriculture and homes during times when water's more plentifully available. But these structures are also at risk in the extreme heat.

Famine feared in Mexico if inflation continues to spiral out-of-control

Enrique Roviroa Miramontes, who leads a college of economists in Baja California, claims seven out of 10 residents in Mexico are already having a hard time keeping up and not being able to afford the cost of food and bare necessities.

World Fertilizer

The world's fertilizer reserve supply will basically run out in September of 2022. Right now, the world is tapping into the reserves because of the Russia / Ukraine war.

Russia and Belarus lead in the global potash trade is 40 percent. Russia alone exports about 20 percent of nitrogen and 10 percent of phosphate.

Fertilizer prices are increasing. Thus, the result of this will be higher grain and oilseed prices.

Currently the number of people whose food supply is insecure is about 800 million and people facing hunger is about 44 million. This number will most likely grow in the coming months.

What does this mean?

We will see seriously increased poverty and in turn this will threaten social stability. A man will do just about anything to make sure he is able to feed his family and if he is backed against the wall, resorting to crime is what is necessary, he will do it.

USA Drought Conditions

U.S. ranchers are in panic mode. As drought conditions worsen, the lives of millions of cattle are hanging by a thread. That's why thousands of ranchers from all across the country are selling off cattle in unprecedented numbers before more animals are victimized by the extreme weather conditions. Over the past few years, the cost of raising livestock in the U.S. has absolutely exploded, and many farmers are being pushed to the edge of a financial abyss due to the soaring costs of feed, fertilizers, fuel, and farming equipment at a time their herds are being slashed by a shortage of grass and water. The situation is creating serious imbalances in the U.S. food supply chain, with executives warning that meat prices are about to go through the roof given that the U.S. beef cow herd continues to shrink. This problem is rapidly reaching crisis levels, but most people don't even know this is happening. James Mitchell, an extension livestock economist for the Division of Agriculture, exposed that from January to June, total beef cow slaughter in the U.S. is at its highest level since 1996. "If you look at the number of head slaughtered as a percentage of the January 1 inventory, that's 5.3 percent of available cows in the U.S. That would be confirmation that we're seeing people sell off their herd, are culling, or are digging deeper into their herds to cull more cattle. Drought is pressing some hard decisions for people," Mitchell said. Farmers are also coping with expensive prices for fertilizer. Record-high natural gas prices have pushed up the cost of nitrogen-based fertilizers such as ammonia, which jumped from about \$700 a tonne in August to more than \$1,600 in May. The price of potash, rich in potassium, has also hit records above \$1,100 a tonne as sanctions curtail supplies from Russia. Texas farmer, Amador Guerrero, revealed that a calf normally sells for \$400 to \$800 at auction. But last Wednesday, he watched his calf sell for \$70. With so many ranchers selling off cattle, the market is flooded and the price for cows is crashing. This situation is pushing farmers to the edge of a financial abyss. Missouri farmer, Kevin Lawson, who directs extension activities in the 25-county Ozark District, an area heavy in cattle, doesn't mince words about what he has seen: "We're on the edge of a disaster," he emphasized. The U.S. food supply chain is in a very vulnerable position. The decline in meat production is coming at a time when food prices are 12% higher than they were a year ago. In short, tighter supplies of highly demanded products such as beef are going to result in even higher prices at the stores. At this moment, grocery shortages are already becoming increasingly more extensive across the nation, and it's safe to say that once people realizing this is going on; things are going to very chaotic very quickly. If you can, buy lots of food and store it some place safe because prices will not be lower than they are right now, and challenging times are definitely ahead. For that reason, today we compiled 30 statistics that expose the shocking selloff of millions of cattle and

reveal why the coming meat shortages are going to be far worse than most Americans are anticipating.

Rising Global food prices

Rising global food prices and shortages of grain and fertilizer stemming from the war in Ukraine could create further economic turmoil, risk analysts said. In some countries, this could trigger unrest and test the resiliency of Western companies with overseas operations in the coming months, they added.

“Food insecurity is one of our [company’s] main topics and one of the things you really have to look out for—there’s no getting away from it,” said Srdjan Todorovic, the head of terrorism and hostile environment solutions at Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty, part of Germany-based financial-services company Allianz SE. “This is absolutely a global problem.”

People can accept many kinds of scarcity, but problems obtaining food—in addition to causing hardship—have a capacity to drive rule breaking and upheaval, said Nick Robson, a London-based global leader of the credit specialties practice at Marsh, a subsidiary of insurance broker Marsh & McLennan Cos. Typically, it takes a host of factors in addition to food shortages to trigger civil unrest. Still, risk analysts say they are keeping a close eye on global food prices.

Food costs are higher now than in 2007 and 2008, when then-record prices led to protests and riots in 48 countries, according to a United Nations report.

Though food prices have dipped slightly from highs reached in the immediate aftermath of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, they were still about 44% higher in July than in 2020, according to a food-price index compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

“We’re seeing across the world a much higher potential exposure to civil unrest as people see their purchasing power falling quickly,” said Jimena Blanco, the head of the Americas research team for risk-intelligence company Verisk Maplecroft.

High fertilizer prices in particular have led to far-flung impacts. In Peru and Greece earlier this year, farmers took their trucks and tractors to urban centers to voice their aggravation. Sri Lankan protesters stormed the presidential palace and forced a change in administration, a move analysts have attributed in part to a ban on chemical fertilizers that shrank crop yields. The uprising in Sri Lanka was a conspicuous illustration of the volatile forces a disappointing harvest can unleash in short order.

At least 50 countries depend on Russia and Ukraine for 30% or more of their grain supplies, including many developing countries in North Africa and Asia, according to a report from Marsh. Turkey, for example, imported 78% of its wheat from Russia and Ukraine in 2020, while Brazil is the main market for Russian fertilizers, Marsh said.

Not all countries face the same risks from rising prices. Rich democracies with the resources to absorb price increases, for example, are likely to fare better. Countries at risk tend to have some commonalities: They are autocracies, they rely on imported food and they have had subsidies they can no longer afford, said Marsh’s Mr. Robson.

The widespread quantitative belt-tightening, along with the impact of Covid-19 on public treasuries, could hurt some countries' ability to dole out the food subsidies that had staved off unrest in the past, he said.

"With authoritarian regimes, you're going to see a high likelihood of a pattern of increased civil disobedience, which would become dramatic in some countries," Mr. Robson said. "I do think the circumstances in the short term will be extremely difficult."

Mr. Robson added that in the longer term—12 to 18 months—steps could be taken to increase global food production and improve the situation.

Should unrest unfold, companies operating in affected areas can take some steps to mitigate the damage. Businesses are increasingly using technology to examine their supply chains to determine how unrest might impact their operations, Verisk Maplecroft's Ms. Blanco said.

Allianz's Mr. Todorovic said companies should also assess where exactly they have situated their facilities in hot-spot countries, figuring out, for example, whether those operations are near targets of protest such as public squares or town halls.

"A lot of companies are not specific targets of social unrest," he said. "They just happen to be in the vicinity."

Some observers have held out hope that a brokered deal to allow for a temporary resumption in Ukraine grain shipments might alleviate some of the food-shortage problem.

The agreement allows grain to flow for only 120 days and requires logistics companies and freight forwarders to step up and take the risk of moving the product, said Laura Burns, the political risk product leader for the Americas at insurance broker [WTW](#).

"Talking with my clients in the commodity space, a lot of them are unfortunately pessimistic," she said.

USA - Potato Shortage Emerges In Idaho as Prices Surge at Supermarkets

Idaho produced the most potatoes in the country last year, and what happens to crop yields in the state will influence prices across the country.

*"As the fresh market goes, the grocery stores – your Albertsons, **Walmart**, WinCo, that stuff – it is not just Idaho that's having high prices right now. It's the other states as well."*

Higham expects potato prices to remain high through the rest of the year.

Millions of people are skipping meals to cope with inflation, study says

A survey by [debthammer.org](#) reveals that 10% of people are skipping meals to cut back on spending.

More than 40% of adults in Ohio have skipped a meal because of inflation.

In Virginia, 2 million people have skipped meals, a 40-year high.

In Kentucky, 53% of people have skipped a meal.

Nine percent of American families have turned to food banks for help.

Forty-three percent of people are making the same amount of money as they were before inflation began rising.

Thirty-five percent of people surveyed say they have fallen three or more months behind on at least one bill, including credit cards, rent and mortgages because their money is going to other things.

Conclusion;

As you have read the worlds food supply is under great pressure.

The powers seem to want a crisis, which will dwarf even Covid19 and other historic events.

Are only hope is to prepare. Preparedness means working together!

Time is not on our side.

Things continue to unfold daily.

Put your faith in God, Family, and Friends and seek wisdom.

This is a battle between Good and Evil and God will prevail.

God Bless Edward Embury