

List of figures

- Figure 2.1 Total global meat supply from 1961
- Figure 2.2 Impacts from systems of intensive meat production and consumption
- Figure 2.3 Global biomass of humans, wild terrestrial mammals and domesticated animals, 1900 and 2000
- Figure 2.4 Vegetarians over time in the United Kingdom
- Figure 2.5 Per capita meat supply in various locations from 1961
- Figure 2.6 Protein transition — Meat consumption vs. GDP
- Figure 2.7 Vegetarianism and GDP per capita in different countries
- Figure 2.8 Influences on meat-eating practices at the level of the individual
- Figure 2.9 Number of mentions in the online Guardian of different alternatives to eating conventional animal-based meat from 2000 to 2017
- Figure 2.10 The cycle of inertia
- Figure 2.11 Energy use, greenhouse gas potential and land use of different protein sources
- Figure 2.12 Life-cycle analyses — Comparing chicken with alternative protein sources
- Figure 2.13 Greenhouse gases embodied in different foods, including the Impossible Burger
- Figure 2.14 Per capita pulse supply in various locations from 1961
- Figure 3.1 The emphases in different practice theories and in behaviour change approaches
- Figure 3.2 Social practice as an iceberg
- Figure 3.3 Social practices and their connections to discourses
- Figure 3.4 Mapping old and new meats
- Figure 3.5 The structure of basic human values shared across cultures
- Figure 3.6 Cultural value dimensions
- Figure 3.7 Sketching a process of value and emotion conflict
- Figure 3.8 The continuum and journey of different meatways
- Figure 5.1 Meat reduction process, and flexitarian journey
- Figure 6.1 How social practices can transform
- Figure 6.2 The continuum and journey of different meatways revisited

