# Article information:

Things Becoming Food and the Embodied, Material Practices of an Organic Food Consumer  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1467-9523.2006.00402.x>

# Article summary:

1. The article explores the embodied and material practices of an organic food consumer.

2. It discusses how the act of consuming food involves more than just the physical act of eating, but also includes cultural and social meanings.

3. The article argues that understanding these practices can provide insight into larger societal issues such as class, gender, and environmentalism.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Things Becoming Food and the Embodied, Material Practices of an Organic Food Consumer" explores the embodied practices of organic food consumption. The author argues that the act of consuming organic food is not just a matter of taste or nutrition but involves a complex set of material and social practices that shape our relationship with food.

Overall, the article provides a well-researched and insightful analysis of the topic. However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider.

One potential bias is that the article focuses exclusively on organic food consumption, which may limit its applicability to other forms of food consumption. Additionally, the author's emphasis on embodied practices may overlook other factors that influence food choices, such as cultural norms or economic constraints.

Another limitation is that the article does not provide much empirical evidence to support its claims. While the author draws on existing literature and theoretical frameworks, there are few examples or case studies provided to illustrate how these ideas play out in practice.

Furthermore, while the article acknowledges some potential risks associated with organic food consumption (such as higher costs), it does not explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives. For example, some critics argue that organic farming may not be more sustainable than conventional farming methods or that organic foods are not necessarily healthier than non-organic options.

Despite these limitations, the article offers valuable insights into how our relationship with food is shaped by embodied practices and social norms. It highlights the importance of considering both material and symbolic dimensions of food consumption when analyzing consumer behavior.

# Topics for further research:

* Criticisms of organic farming sustainability
* Economic constraints and food choices
* Cultural norms and food consumption
* Health benefits of organic food compared to non-organic options
* Environmental impacts of organic farming
* Alternative perspectives on organic food consumption

# Report location:

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