

# Organic farming

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## **organic farming**

Organic farming is a system which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetic inputs (such as fertilizers, pesticides, hormones, feed additives etc) and to the maximum extent feasible rely upon crop rotations, crop residues, animal manures, off-farm organic waste, mineral grade rock additives and biological system of nutrient mobilization and plant protection.

# Organic farming



VERMICOMPOST



GREEN LEAF  
MANURES



CROP ROTATION



MANURES

**ORGANIC  
FARMING**



BIOFERTILIZERS



ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY



BIOLOGICAL  
MANAGEMENT

# Organic farming

## Need

Increase in population make compulsion to stabilize agricultural production, but to, increase it further, in sustainable manner.

Natural balance needs to be maintained at all cost for existence of life and property.

Agrochemicals which are produced from fossil fuel and are not renewable and are diminishing in availability.

It may also cost heavily on our foreign exchange in future.

# organic farming

## Key characteristics

Protecting the long term fertility of soils by maintaining organic matter levels, encouraging soil biological activity and careful mechanical intervention.

Providing crop nutrients indirectly using relatively insoluble nutrient sources which are made available to the plant by the action of soil micro-organisms.

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## Key characteristics

Nitrogen self-sufficiency through the use of legumes and biological nitrogen fixation, as well as effective recycling of organic materials including crop residues and livestock manures

Weed, disease and pest control relying primarily on crop rotations, natural predators, diversity, organic manuring, resistant varieties and limited (preferably minimal) thermal, biological and chemical intervention.

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## Key characteristics

The extensive management of livestock, paying full regard to their evolutionary adaptations, behavioral needs and animal welfare issues with respect to nutrition, housing, health, breeding and rearing.

Careful attention to the impact of the farming system on the wider environment and the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats.

## **organic Regulations**

1. EU Regulations (834/2007 in combination with 889/2008) and equivalent standards.
2. NOP Regulations
3. JAS Regulations
4. Private Standards: Naturland, BioSuisse & GLOBALG.A.P.



# ORGANIC FARMING PRINCIPLE



**Health**



**Care**

**Principles of  
Organic Farming**



**Ecology**



**Fairness**

# organic farming

## Four principles

### 1. Principle of health

Organic Agriculture should sustain and enhance the health of soil, plant, animal, human and planet as one and indivisible

Healthy soils produce healthy crops that foster the health of animals and people.

Health is the wholeness and integrity of living systems.

The role of organic agriculture, whether in farming, processing, distribution, or consumption, is to sustain and enhance the health of ecosystems and organisms from the smallest in the soil to human beings.

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## 2. Principle of ecology

Organic Agriculture should be based on living ecological systems and cycles, work with them, emulate them and help sustain them.

This principle roots organic agriculture within living ecological systems.

It states that production is to be based on ecological processes, and recycling

Nourishment and well-being are achieved through the ecology of the specific production environment.

Organic management must be adapted to local conditions, ecology, culture and scale.

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## Principle of ecology

Inputs should be reduced by reuse, recycling and efficient management of materials and energy in order to maintain and improve environmental quality and conserve resources

Organic agriculture should attain ecological balance through the design of farming systems, establishment of habitats and maintenance of genetic and agricultural diversity.

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## 3. Principle of fairness

Organic Agriculture should build on relationships that ensure fairness with regard to the common environment and life opportunities.

This principle emphasizes that those involved in organic agriculture should conduct human relationships in a manner that ensures fairness at all levels and to all parties - farmers, workers, processors, distributors, traders and consumers

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## Principle of fairness

It aims to produce a sufficient supply of good quality food and other products.

Natural and environmental resources that are used for production and consumption should be managed in a way that is socially and ecologically just and should be held in trust for future generations

Fairness requires systems of production, distribution and trade that are open and equitable and account for real environmental and social costs.

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## 4. Principle of care

Organic Agriculture should be managed in a precautionary and responsible manner to protect the health and well-being of current and future generations and the environment.

Organic agriculture is a living and dynamic system that responds to internal and external demands and conditions.

This principle states that precaution and responsibility are the key concerns in management, development and technology choices in organic agriculture.

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## Basic Steps of Organic Farming

Organic farming approach involves following five principles:

1. Conversion of land from conventional management to organic management
2. Management of the entire surrounding system to ensure biodiversity and sustainability of the system
3. Crop production with the use of alternative sources of nutrients such as crop rotation, residue management, organic manures and biological inputs.
4. Management of weeds and pests by better management practices, physical and cultural means and by biological control system
5. Maintenance of live stock in tandem with organic concept and make them an integral part of the entire system



# organic farming

The Certification body shall be:

1. accredited according to ISO 17065
2. its accreditation body must sign the multi lateral agreement and must be part from the international accreditation forum
3. equivalent to the Eu regulations, must have its own production standard and must have its number in the EU system.

***Thank you***