

## Organic Farming



Organic farming intends to keep a balanced relationship between the three aspects of soil, i.e. the physical, chemical and biological to sustain life.

Everything comes from the soil and returns to the soil. The soil is a living system with trillions of organisms that recycle nutrients and sustain life.

Think of it as a system, not a product. And it is a practical, sustainable and profitable system.

## The six principles

- Test and balance your soils and feed the crop a balanced, supplemented diet.
- Use fertilizers that do the least damage to soil life and plant roots.
- Apply pesticides and herbicides responsibly.  
Create maximum plant diversity by using green manure crops and tight rotations.
- Manage the decay of organic materials and the balance of soil, air and water.
- Feed the soil using carbon from compost, green manures, livestock manures, and crop residues.

## Functions

- to promote and develop biological circles in a production system;
- to increase the fertility of the soil;
- to contribute to the conservation and promotion of correct usage of water and soil;
- to improve the ecosystem;
- to increase biodiversity.

## Pest problems

The National Organic Program (NOP) includes a description, in advance, of how management practices including crop rotations, soil and nutrient management, sanitation, and cultural practices will be used to prevent pest damage, and how physical and mechanical means will be used to manage pest problems that do occur.



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