APPLICATION OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY TO NATURAL FARMING & ORGANIC AGRICULTURE SYSTEM

- Ramon D. Peñalosa Jr.



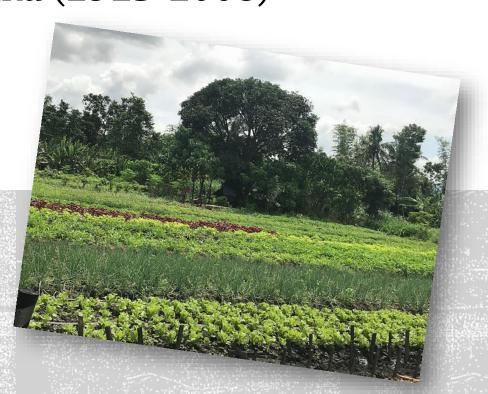
DEFINITIONS:

NATURAL FARMING: An ecological farming system: The avoidance of manufactured inputs & equipment. It works with the natural bio-diversity of an area.



5 Principles of Masanobu Fukouka (1913-2008)

- 1. No tillage (no plowing)
- 2. No fertilizer
- 3. No pesticides or herbicides
- 4. No weeding
- 5. No Pruning



ORGANIC FARMING:



is a system that promotes environmentally, socially, and economically sound production-marketing of agriproducts and excludes the use of synthetically compounded fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, livestock feed additives and genetically modified organisms.

In the Philippines our basis will be Republic Act 10068 of 2010.

COMMONALITY:

IT IS PRO-ENVIRONMENT, PRO-LIFE, AGAINST SYNTHETICALLY MANUFACTURED INPUTS.

IN THE PHILIPPINES SETTING, WHAT ARE THE COMMON CONCERNS FOR NATURAL & ORGANIC FARMING AS RELATED TO SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY:



- 1. Bias against agriculture : Agriculture is the poorest sector of the Philippine economy.
- 2. Low research priority: There are testimonial evidence for natural & organic farming but few science & evidence based studies.
- 3. Skill level of extension workers: The Wholistic Approach is neglected.
- 4. Consumer economy: No national food security policy.
- 5. Certification system: 1st party & 2nd party certification is prevalent. 3rd party organic certification has low patronage.

APPROACHES:

NATURAL & ORGANIC FARMING

PHILOSOPHY

- A way of life

ART

Relational and **Ecosystems Approach**

SCIENCE

Set of knowledge & skills

BUSINESS

- Profitability & productivity

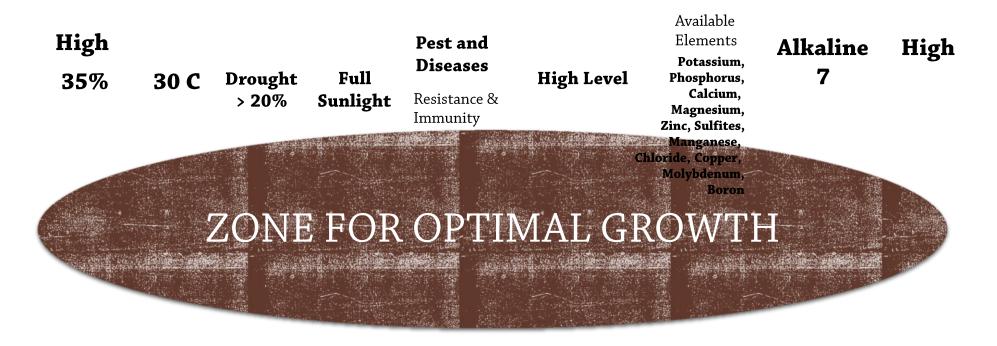
Criteria:

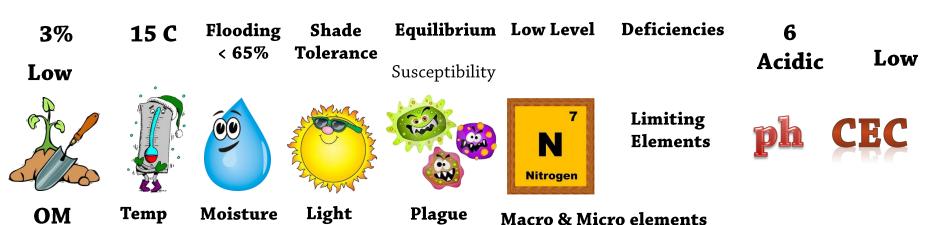
- 1. Doability
- 2. Sustainability 3. Replicability
- 4. Visibility

5. Measurability



OPTIMUM GROWTH CONDITIONS







Language of the Soil

 the production of compost, super compost, vermi, super vermi, tea and other organic fertilizer that is crop specific and nutrient uptake based. Needed microbials.

Language of the Plants

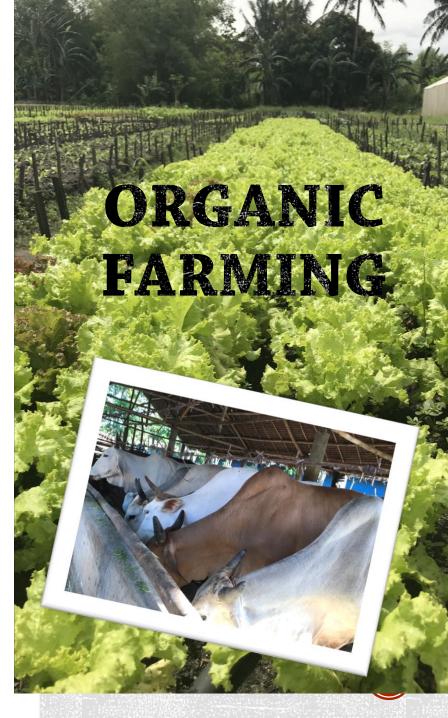
• - the production of indigenous plant based hormones such as auxins, gibberellic acids, cytokinins, abcissic acids & ethylenes that are stage specific & botanical based.

Language of the Animals

 the production of job specific probiotics such as amino acid & lactic acid producing bacteria, odor control, competitive exclusion, decomposers and insect control.

The Art of War

 the production of pest & disease control natural pesticides, such as bio-controls, contact pesticides, repellants, fungicides, bactericides, nematicides, acaricides, etc.





The synergy & complimentarity between crops, livestock, forestry, aqua & farming systems to create a zero waste, self controlled ecosystem, characterized by vertical and horizontal relationships.

- 1. Biodiversity Conservation
- 2. Sustainable Development
- 3. Climate Change Mitigation & Disaster Risk Management

- A. Closed Loop Systems
- B. Multi Stage Systems
- C. Uni Integration System

INTEGRATED FARMING



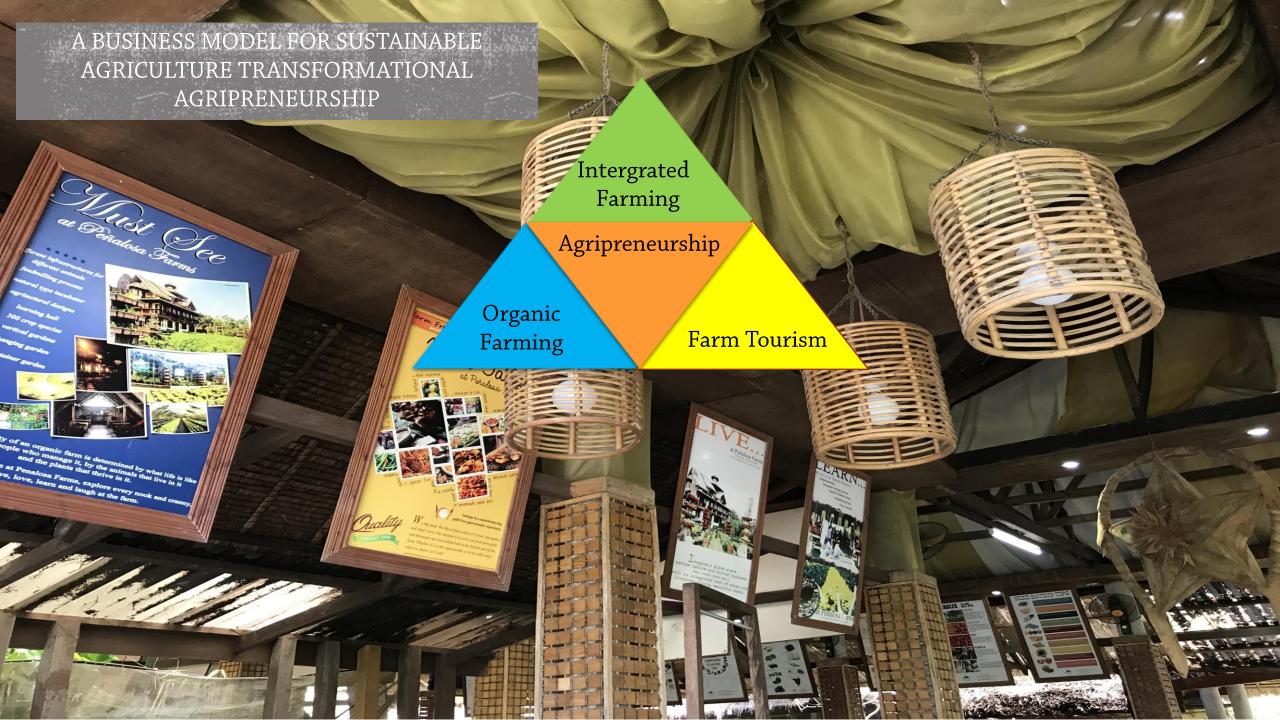
Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability

Where vulnerability is a function of exposure, susceptibility & present Capacity.

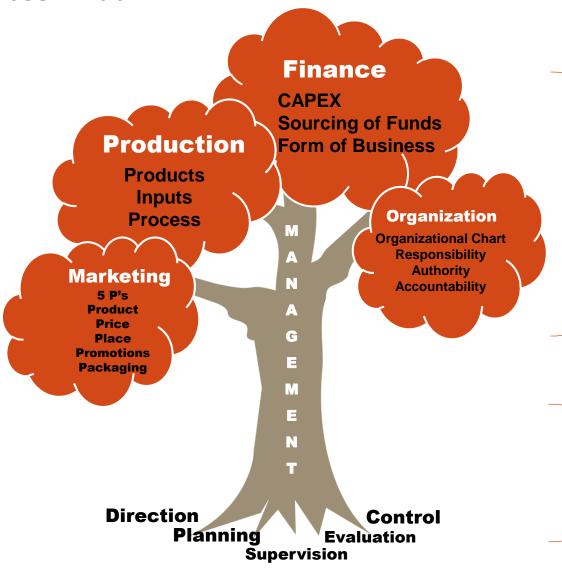








The Business Tree



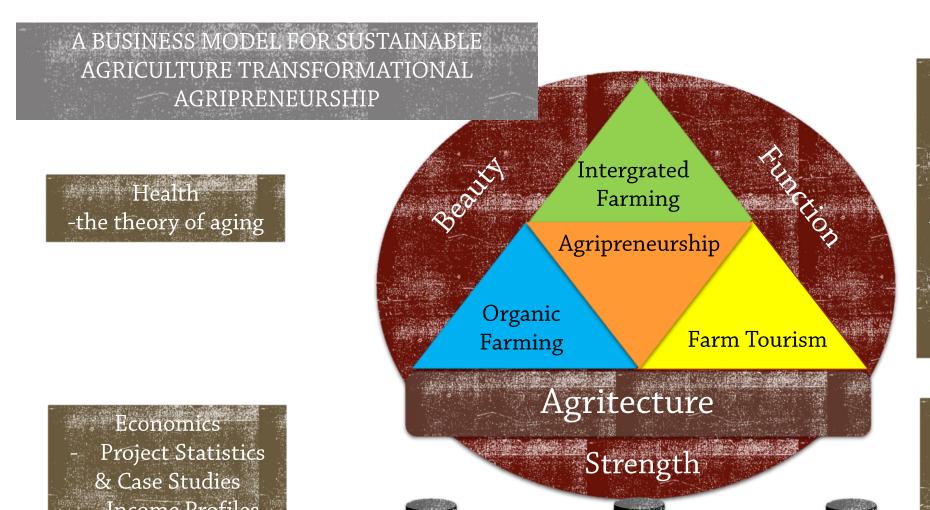
AGRIPRENEURSHIP

The art and science of maximizing resources for a given purpose.

Business Functions

Management Functions





Genetics

Nutrition

Environment

- Biodiversity Conservation
- Sustainable Development
- Preservation of Cultural Natural Heritage
- Climate Change Mitigation & DRM

Income Profiles

Socio-Political Impact

- Demography
- b. Quality of life
- Statement of giving



Productibong Pinoy

Infrastructure

Equipment

Husbandry



SUMMARY:

The use of Science and Technology will improve productivity, mitigate climate change, institutionalize disaster risk management, etc. but it has to be:



- a. Relevant to Business Needs
 - science & market encounters etc
- b. Available to the common people
 - does not gather dust in academic circles
- c. Pass the Criteria
- d. Proof of Concept
- e. Correct biases against agriculture
- f. Improve the standard of living, quality of life, and income of the 60% of our population dependent on agriculture.

CONCLUSION:

- A. Science & Technology per se cannot provide solutions:
- My People suffer because they lack knowledge. **Hosea 4:6**
- Let it be done to you according to your FAITH. *Matthew 9:29*



Man is the problem & man is the solution.

B. The Philippine agricultural context is not just a sectoral problem, it has to be elevated together with the environment as a national security issue. It affects our nationhood. It will dictate our future.

THANK YOU & GOD BLESS!



