



## Organic Farming and Natural Ecosystems

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### INTRODUCTION

Organic farming is a promising agricultural method with positive effects on the human ecological and social environment. Governments have taken over a major role in defining organic farming by creating legal standards. Many countries all over the world have established a certification and accreditation system in order to protect the justified expectations of consumers with regard to processing and controlling the product quality of organic goods and to protecting producers from fraudulent trade practices. Sustainability refers to a multi-dimensional integrative approach for any production system to achieve growth targets while managing the inputs and outputs prudently. This aspect holds its new promise for agriculture, particularly the vegetable production systems which are run as marginal or medium-scale operations. These standards do not only influence the organic farming movement on the national level but also have a converse impact across national borders. Organic farming was established in a bottom-up process as farmers aimed to design sustainable ways of using natural resources. Farmers' traditional knowledge and their awareness of ecological, as well as, of social affairs was the main base for the development of organic farming.

The term “organic farming” is currently used to indicate those methods of crop and livestock production that seek to reduce outside energy inputs (some proponents would even include modern technology) as much as possible and to eliminate synthetic chemicals from the agricultural ecosystems. A rough idea of the increasing importance of organic farming can be gleaned from estimates made from the few data collected. These figures are certainly not high in absolute terms, but neither are they negligible, considering the strong motivating forces and the determination of the practitioners and the interest they have generated in consumers, who are increasingly attracted to the concept of “organic.”

These measures include crop standards, regulatory agencies and certification schemes, provisions for economic incentives, and the promotion or creation of specific extension services. It should be stressed that the

development of organic farming can be seen as a spontaneous phenomenon linked to “crop reconversions” that growers have gradually undertaken almost without government subsidies.



### Benefit for organic farming

- Organic farming systems have been well known to support the diversity of a wide range.
- Including microorganisms, arable flora, invertebrates, birds, and mammals, which benefit from organic management leading to increases in abundance and/or species richness.
- The objective of this paper is to review the effect of organic farming on species diversity .
- Purification of air and water.
- Mitigation of droughts and floods.
- Generation and preservation of soils and renewal of their fertility.
- Detoxification and decomposition of wastes.
- Pollination of crops and natural vegetation.
- Dispersal of seeds.
- Cycling and movement of nutrients.
- Control of the vast majority of potential agricultural pests.
- Maintenance of biodiversity.
- Protection of coastal shores from erosion by waves.
- Protection from the sun is harmful ultraviolet rays.
- Partial stabilization of climate.
- Moderation of weather extremes and their impacts.
- Provision of aesthetic beauty and intellectual stimulation that lift the human spirit.

### Importance of Ecosystem:

- It provides habitat to wild plants and animals.
- It promotes various food chains and food webs.

- It controls essential ecological processes and promotes lives.
- Involved in the recycling of nutrients between biotic and abiotic components.
- It helps in maintaining the usual flow of energy in an ecosystem including- Carbon Cycle, Energy Cycle, Nitrogen Cycle, Oxygen Cycle, and Water Cycle

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