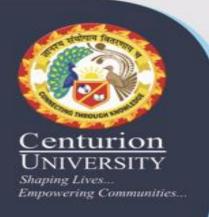


Center for Smart Agriculture Organic Farming



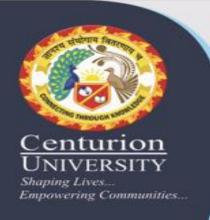
Module 3: Organic crop management

Session 16: Dos and Don'ts of Organic farming



Dos of Organic farming

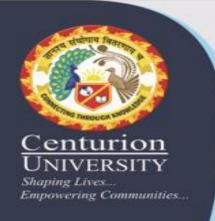
- Addition of orgnic manures, compost, vermicompost etc
- Use Crop rotation
- Inclusion of legumes in cropping system
- Green manuring
- Improving farm biodiversity
- Use of bio enhancers like jibamrut, Panchagavya etc..
- Use of preventive strategy for pest and disease control
- Biological pest control



Don'ts of Organic farming

Organic farming does not allow/ Prohibits the following:

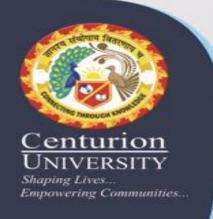
- Genetically modified organisms
- Nanomaterials
- Human sewage sludge
- Plant growth regulators
- Hormones
- Antibiotic use in livestock etc...
- Synthetic fertilizers and pesticides



Organic farming promotes the use of natural substances while prohibiting/strictly limiting the use of synthetic substances

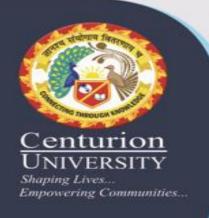
Organic farming promotes:

- Sustainability
- Food security
- Food safety
- Self sufficiency etc..



Organic farming promotes the use of on farm inputs, which gives the following advantages:

- 1. Reduces cost of input
- 2. Promotes self sufficiency
- 3. Promotes resource recycling
- 4. Improve resource use efficiency



Thank You