

Organic Farming-Ecofriendly Agriculture

Madhusudhan L*

Department of Biotechnology, Joginpally BR Engg College (JNTU), Hyderabad, India

*Corresponding author: Madhusudhan L, Department of Biotechnology, Joginpally BR Engg College (JNTU), Hyderabad, India, Tel: 9177854523; E-mail: mslingampally@gmail.com

Received date: August 18, 2016; Accepted date: August 28, 2016; Published date: August 31, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Madhusudhan L. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Agriculture became a high investing and low yielding due to uncontrolled use of synthetic chemicals which are becoming harmful to the ecosystem. To protect our ecosystem organic farming is well practiced without using harmful chemicals, they are replaced by bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides etc. this also maintains the soil fertility, use of chemical fertilizers kills the useful soil organisms but the organic farming can support the life of soil organisms and gives high yielding.

Keywords: Organic farming; Ecosystem; Fertilizers; Fertility

Introduction

Organic farming is a form of agriculture that depends on various techniques such as vermicomposting, crop rotation, green manure, Animal Husbandry, Bio fertilizers and biological pest control. Organic farming is the form of doing crop/plant cultivation by using organic manures which are ecofriendly manures that supports the life of soil and other useful organisms in the soil. Organic farming is an adapted practice in developing countries, where farmers use animals for tilling the land and manures prepared by dung and other waste material of animals. Organic farming supports the crop yield and quality of production [1]. Most of the developed countries use synthetic chemicals to protect from insects, pests and other plant diseases. The use of synthetic chemicals may give high yield for some time and protects the plants but the continuous use of chemical in farming, useful organisms in soil become inactive and the insects or pests and other diseases gain resistance to the chemicals and later the chemicals may not show its effect on the pests, insects and other harmful organisms to the crops. Organic farming system in some developing countries like India is not new and is being followed from ancient days. Bio fertilizers are prepared with beneficial microbes which release nutrients to soil and support the crop growth and product yield without any environmental pollution [2].

The population of world is increasing time to time and there would be requirement of the food production to feed the world but to meet the requirement in a sustainable manner. Every country need to practice organic farming and should avoid the use of synthetic chemicals, but the 'Green Revolution' had brought a vast change in food production and now it requires organic form of 'Green Revolution' by meeting the food requirement and to protect the soil life and the Ecosystem [3]. Fertility of the soil is decreasing with use of synthetic chemical and the harmful organisms are gaining resistances towards synthetic chemicals and these chemicals are harmful to the animals and the ecosystem. Many countries import and export different food products like fruits, crops, seeds etc. from these some of the food products are banned to import due to high chemical content which would harm the health by consuming it [4].

The aim of the organic farming is to produce chemical free food and to maintain the fertility of the soil for long time [5]. This also provides employment to the agriculture labors in various forms like non-chemical weeding, composting and strip farming etc.

Methods of Organic Farming

Organic farming involves various techniques which are ecofriendly and by practicing it the fertility of soil is conserved for long time [6]. There various methods in organic farming some of them are Crop rotation, use of green manures, biological pest control and composting, these also provide employment to agriculture labors.

Employment to agriculture labors

In present day machinery are replacing man power and making them unemployed but with organic farming it provides employment because many techniques are used, from preparation of manure to crop harvesting [7].

Crop rotation

It is a technique of growing different crops in same area according to the seasons and it is practiced to avoid agriculture pests, and to maintain soil fertility [8].

Green manures

Green manures are the plant leaves and waste material of plant which cover the soil and stuffed in to soil and become as nutrient to the soil and increase the soil fertility [9].

Vermicomposting

It is a process of composting using different worms like white worms, earth worms and red wrigglers for preparation of compost with mix of kitchen waste and other vegetable waste [10]. This is rich in nutrients and used as fertilizers in the agriculture fields.

Biological pest control

Living organisms are used to protect plants from pests without synthetic chemicals [11].

Advantages of Organic Farming

Organic farming is an important form of doing agriculture which has many benefits to ecosystem such as:

Nutrition

Organic food is rich in nutrients and it is free from harmful chemicals, it also increases the nutrients in the soil so the grown crop is healthier to consume [12].

Free from chemicals

In organic farming chemicals are not used to control pests and other harmful plant diseases, which causes cancer and other diseases to the consumers. But organic farming is free of toxic chemicals [13].

Quality food

The organic food is having quality with nutrients and it tastes better than the food grown by using synthetic chemicals and quality of food is determined by its taste. Brix analysis is used to measure the quality of vegetables and fruits [14].

Long Time Store

Organic food has the capability of longer time storage due to its metabolic and structural integrity in their cellular structure than the other crops grown by using synthetic chemicals [15].

Low input cost

Expenditure on agriculture is low with organic farming because it need animals to till the land, manures which are easily available and they can prepare their own, and the bio fertilizers are prepared with low cost [16-20].

Limitations

Apart from advantages organic farming is demerits they are:

- Organic farming is a time taking process in getting the result, which makes the farmers to neglect this kind of farming.
- It requires more labor force and should have regular observation compared to conventional farming.
- Organic farming is a skill based work and farmers should be trained time to time according to the seasons and the condition of the crops [21-29].
- Low productivity is the major problem in organic farming compared to conventional farming, but in conventional form of agriculture the fertility of soil is decreasing time to time with excess use of chemicals.

However it has some disadvantages it is a useful form of doing agriculture, which benefits the ecosystem and the consumers [30-35]. The soil gains the nutrients and maintains the soil fertility for longer time and useful for agriculture.

Future Prospects

In present world most of the consuming food contains harmful chemicals which are causing various diseases unknowingly or neglected knowingly this can be reduced by organic farming [36-47]. The agricultural lands are becoming useless to do agriculture if this continues the coming generations will face a serious problem of food production and they unable to produce quality food. It requires proper practice of organic farming skills with patience.

Conclusion

Most of the farmers are doing conventional form of agriculture to get the high yield and quick result, but with conventional agriculture the fertility of the soil is decreasing gradually and if this kind of practice continues the land become useless for agriculture [48-58]. So, to avoid such a serious problem practice of organic farming helps the soil to maintain the fertility and can get good quality of food products which are also healthier. However it has some minor disadvantages organic farming is useful and ecofriendly form agriculture [59].

References

1. Auobamiri, Ahmad GA (2014) Effects of conservation tillage inorganic brkshavrzy. IJPAES.
2. Rao AU, Murthy KMD, Sridhar TV, Krishnam RS, Adi Lakshmi D (2014) Studies on performance of organic farming and chemical farming in rainy season rice. IJAPES 4: 1-5.
3. Sudadi, Sumarno (2014) Azolla - based organic farming: low biotechnology for high rice productivity. IJAPES.
4. Ul-Haq S, Hasan SS, Dhar A, Mital V, Sahaf KA (2014) Antifungal properties of phytoextracts of certain medicinal plants against leaf spot disease of mulberry, *Morus* spp. J Plant Pathol Microbiol 5: 224.
5. Sujatha V, Moshia K, Subbaiah G, Prasuna Rani P (2014) Residual soil fertility and productivity of rice (*oryza sativa* L.) As influenced by different organic sources of nitrogen. IJAPES 4: 1-4.
6. Vanilarasu K, Balakrishnamurthy G (2014) Effect of organic manures and amendments on quality attributes and shelf Life of Banana cv. Grand Naine. Agrotechnol 3: 119.
7. Shelar GS, Dhaker HD, Pathan DI, Shirdhankar MM (2012) Effect of different organic manures on the growth of screw vallisneria, *vallisneria spiralis* linne 1753. J Aquac Res Development 3: 121.
8. Devarinti SR (2015) Pollen Allergy: Common weeds in telangana and their management measures. J Biofertil Biopistici 6: 152.
9. Jhala YK, Shelat HN, Vyas RV, Panpatte DG (2015) Biodiversity of endorhizospheric plant growth promoting bacteria. J Biofertil Biopistici 6: 151.
10. Bindhu VR, Ganga S, Dayanandan S (2015) Mortality effects of some medicinal plants on the pulse beetle *Callosobruchus chinensis* (Coleoptera: Bruchidae). J Biofertil Biopistici 6: 150.
11. Navaneetha T, Prasad RD, Venkateswara RL (2015) Liquid formulation of trichoderma species for management of Gray Mold in Castor (*Ricinus communis* L.) and Alternaria Leaf Blight in Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.). J Biofertil Biopistici 6: 149.
12. Sreerag RS, Jayaprakas CA (2015) Management of two major sucking pests using neem oil formulation. J Biofertil Biopistici 6: 147.
13. Kumar S (2015) Biopesticide: An environment friendly pest management strategy. J Biofertil Biopistici 6: e127.
14. Sarma SJ, Brar SK (2015) Industrial production of bacillus thuringiensis based bio-insecticide: Which way forward. J Biofertil Biopistici 6: e126.
15. Pavan Kumar P, Satyanarayana SDV (2014) Soil microbial exploration for the efficient exploitation of unknown culturable PGPR for geographically similar crop lands. J Biofertil Biopistici 5: e118.

16. Pakdaman BS, Goltapeh EM, Soltani BM, Talebi AA, Nadepoor, et al. (2013) Toward the quantification of confrontation (Dual Culture) Test: A case study on the biological control of pythium aphanidermatum with *Trichoderma Asperelloides*. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: 137.
17. Namasivayam KR, Bharani RSA, Ansari MR (2013) Natural occurrence of potential fungal biopesticide *nomurea* Rileyi (Farlow) samson associated with agriculture fields of tamil nadu, india and its compatibility with metallic nanoparticles. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: 132.
18. Brar SK, Kaur S, Dhillon GS, Verma M (2012) Biopesticides - road to agricultural recovery. J Biofertil Biopestici 3: e103.
19. Densilin DM, Srinivasan S, Manju P, Sudha S (2011) Effect of individual and combined application of biofertilizers, inorganic fertilizer and vermicompost on the biochemical constituents of chilli (Ns - 1701). J Biofertil Biopestici 2: 106.
20. Pandit NP, Ahmad N, Maheshwari SK (2012) Vermicomposting biotechnology: An eco-loving approach for recycling of solid organic wastes into valuable biofertilizers. J Biofertil Biopestici 2: 113.
21. Prasad SP, Hareesh SB, Violet DM, Manjunath AN, Jayarama (2015) Evaluation of bio-inoculants enriched marginal soils as potting mixture in coffee nursery. J Biofertil Biopestici 6: 148.
22. Gadad H, Hegde M (2014) Evaluation of biopesticides and biorationals against thrips and leafminer in rabi/summer groundnut. Agriculture and Allied Sciences.
23. Chandra KK (2014) Growth, fruit yield and disease index of carica papaya l. inoculated with *pseudomonas straita* and inorganic fertilizers. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: 146.
24. Sarkar M, Kshirsagar R (2014) Botanical Pesticides: Current challenges and reverse pharmacological approach for future discoveries. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: e125.
25. Sansinenea E, Ortiz A (2014) Melanin: A solution for photoprotection of *Bacillus thuringiensis* based biopesticides. Biochem & Pharmacol 3: e161.
26. Selvakumar G, Panneerselvam P, Ganeshamurthy AN (2014) biosafety of novel bioinoculants. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: 145.
27. Bekele D, Petros B, Tekie H, Asfaw Z (2014) Larvicidal and Adulticidal effects of extracts from some indigenous plants against the Malaria vector, *Anopheles arabiensis* (Diptera: Culicidae) in Ethiopia. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: 144.
28. Pupo M, Maggolini M (2014) Bisphenol-A: A powerful endocrine disrupting chemical. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: e124.
29. Zecca F (2014) Operating modes and sustainable strategies to enhance the market of agrodrugs. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: 143.
30. Zecca F (2014) Agro drugs market and sustainability - Biopesticides. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: e123.
31. Raja N (2014) Botanicals: Sources for Eco-Friendly biopesticides. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: e122.
32. Owino J, Hassanali A, Ndung'u M (2014) Bio-Assay guided fractionation of anti-mosquito limonoids from *Turraea abyssinica* and *Turraea cornucopia*. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: 142.
33. Das RK, Sarma SJ, Brar SK, Verma M (2014) Nanoformulation of insecticides - novel products. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: e120.
34. Pavan Kumar P, Satyanarayana SDV (2014) Soil microbial exploration for the efficient exploitation of unknown culturable PGPR for geographically similar crop lands. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: e118.
35. Poopathi S (2014) Genotypic diversity of mosquitocidal bacteria: An editorial. J Biofertil Biopestici 5: e117.
36. Das G (2013) Inhibitory effect of buprofezin on the progeny of rice weevil, *Sitophilus oryzae* L. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). J Biofertil Biopestici 4: 140.
37. Sarkar M, Brandt AE (2013) Mosquito reproductive capacity model and the impact of different intervention techniques reveal that a quantum leap biolarvicide technology can address this global challenge. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: e116.
38. Smith J, Wherley B, Baumann P, Senseman S, White R, et al. (2013) Early summer slender aster control in bermudagrass using bioherbicide *phoma macrostoma*. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: 139.
39. Deivasigamani S (2013) Influence on certain herbicides for the control of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia Crassipes* (Mart.) Solms) and its impact on fish mortality. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: 138.
40. Pakdaman BS, Goltapeh EM, Soltani BM, Talebi AA, Nadepoor, et al. (2013) Toward the quantification of confrontation (Dual Culture) Test: A case study on the biological control of pythium aphanidermatum with *Trichoderma asperelloides*. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: 137.
41. Zaini HM, Normala H (2013) Stems Extract of *Kemuning cina* (*Catharanthus roseus*) as Biofungicides against White Root Fungal (*Rigidoporus microporus*) of Rubber Trees (*Hevea brasiliensis*). J Biofertil Biopestici 4: 136.
42. Kasiotis KM (2013) Biopesticides Analysis: An Editorial. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: e115.
43. Das RK, Sarma SJ, Brar SK, Verma M (2013) Can production of biocontrol agent from waste biomass maximize waste utilization? J Biofertil Biopestici 4: e113.
44. Paul N, Cruz PC, Aguilar EA, Badayos RB, Hafele S (2013) Evaluation of biofertilizers in cultured rice. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: 133.
45. Fettig CJ (2013) Chemical ecology and management of bark beetles in western coniferous forests. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: e111.
46. Machiavelli, SM Paul Khurana (2013) An inoculating potential of phosphate-solubilising microbes as biofertilizers. J Biofertil Biopestici 4: e110.
47. Lulie N, Raja N (2012) Evaluation of certain botanical preparations against african bollworm, *helicoverpa armigera* hubner (lepidoptera: noctuidae) and non target organisms in chickpea, *Cicer arietinum* L. J Biofertil Biopestici 3: 130.
48. Gandhi A, Sundari US (2012) Effect of vermicompost prepared from aquatic weeds on growth and yield of eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.). J Biofertil Biopestici 3: 128.
49. Habte M, Osorio NW (2012) Effect of nitrogen form on the effectiveness of a phosphate-solubilizing fungus to dissolve rock phosphate. J Biofertil Biopestici 3: 127.
50. Brar SK, Sarma SJ (2012) Shelf-life of biofertilizers: An accord between formulations and genetics. J Biofertil Biopestici 3: e109.
51. Khan AA, Abbasi AB, Bibi R, Iqbal MS, Sherani J, et al. (2012) Assessment of *calotropis procera* aiton and *datura alba* nees leaves extracts as bio-insecticides against *tribolium castaneum* herbst in stored wheat *Triticum Aestivum* L. J Biofertil Biopestici 3: 126.
52. Balachandar D (2012) Biofertilizers-What Next? J Biofertil Biopestici 3: e108.
53. Stelinski LL (2012) Lukasz L. Stelinski-Statement of current research. J Biofertil Biopestici 3: e105.
54. Tang S (2012) Developing and analysing pest-natural enemy systems with IPM strategies. J Biofertil Biopestici 3: e108.
55. Elumalai LK, Rengasamy R (2012) Synergistic effect of seaweed manure and *bacillus* sp. on growth and biochemical constituents of *vigna radiata* L. J Biofertil Biopestici 3: 121.
56. Zamani S, Sendi JJ, Ghadamyari M (2011) Effect of *Artemisia Annu* L. (Asterales: Asteraceae) essential oil on mortality, development, reproduction and energy reserves of *Plodia Interpunctella* (H u bner). (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). J Biofertil Biopestici 2: 105.
57. Roy-Bolduc A, Hijri M (2011) The use of mycorrhizae to enhance phosphorus uptake: A way out the phosphorus crisis. J Biofertil Biopestici 2: 104.
58. Elbanna K, Gamal-Eldin H, Abuzaed E (2010) Characterization of Egyptian fluorescent rhizosphere *pseudomonad* isolates with high nematocidal activity against the plant parasitic nematode *meloidogyne incognita*. J Biofertil Biopestici 1: 102.
59. Begun N, Sharma B, Pandey RS (2010) Evaluation of insecticidal efficacy of *Calotropis Procera* and *Annona Squamosa* ethanol extracts against *Musca Domestica*. J Biofertil Biopestici 1: 101.