



Organic farming and growing delivers public goods by 'land sharing'

1 Diversity and crop rotations

2 Recycling nutrients, soil health and fertility, and building soil carbon

3 Grass-based animal production

4 High animal welfare

5 Unimproved grassland

6 Hedges and field margins for wildlife

7 Reduced pollution and GHG emissions per acre

8 Trees and permanent crops

9 Connecting consumers with their food

10 Increased employment and vibrant rural communities

OF&G January 2020
www.ofgorganic.org



Organic farming and growing delivers public goods by 'land sharing'

Key	Elements	Outcomes
1. Diversity and crop rotations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied crop rotations including legumes, vegetables and pulses Greater productive capacity and significant yield potential More genetic diversity and greater resilience 	<p>Approach based on a whole farm 'system' delivering multiple outcomes simultaneously with a resultant enhanced cumulative impact.</p> <p>Simultaneous outcomes are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building productive capacity and resilience through utilisation of complex natural systems More biodiversity Reduced nutrient and pesticide pollution and its negative effects on the environment and human health Improved soil health and fertility Increased carbon sequestration Reduced GHG emissions Avoidance of GM hazards Increased food crop diversity High animal welfare Limited use of antibiotics and other veterinary interventions Reduced antimicrobial resistance risk Reduced imported animal feed Less but better meat and balanced diets Increased public access, heritage and culture Connected wildlife corridors and more abundant and diverse habitats created and protected More trees to stabilise local and overall climate Managed and minimised flooding risk Landscape diversity Connecting consumers with their food and environment Diverse and abundant landscapes easily accessible for all to enjoy.
2. Recycling nutrients, soil health and fertility, and building soil carbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling of animal manures Careful composting Building soil fertility and health 	
3. Grass-based animal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass-based livestock rearing for ruminant meat, dairy and egg production Increased carbon sequestration Increased quality of life and welfare for livestock 	
4. High animal welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock feeding and housing that maximises welfare and aims for positive health Outdoor access for pigs, chickens, cows and sheep 	
5. Unimproved grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased carbon sequestration Greater biodiversity 	
6. Hedges and field management for wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased diversity and abundance of natural flora and fauna Uncropped areas and woodland Increased pollinators and natural predators 	
7. Reduced pollution and GHG emissions per hectare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lakes and water courses protected from pollution Landscape water management Minimal or no use of synthetic fertilisers and agro-chemicals 	
8. Trees and permanent crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agroforestry – combining food and biomass perennial cropping with crop and livestock production 	
9. Connecting consumers with their food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative and low carbon models for distribution that engage consumers with their food, health and wider environment 	
10. Increased employment and vibrant rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced climate change effects and GHG emissions More biodiversity Shorter supply chains/ direct supply 	