





Non-organic farming and growing does not deliver public goods by 'land sparing'

Кеу	Elements	Outcomes
1. Uniformity and monoculture	 Mono-cropping – less crop variation in a simple rotation Bioenergy crops 	Approach based on simple linear 'output less input' whole farm model delivering single outcomes in isolation through 'score card' approach. The resultant outcomes are
		 Loss of diversity found in natural systems Loss of resilience Reduced availability of fresh local food Link between consumer and producer severed Commoditised food and feed suitable for food processing
2. Open nutrient cycle	 Reliance on synthetic inputs Loss of nutrients through the soil profile and to the atmosphere 	Chronic depletion of organic matter and reduced soil health
3. Intensive livestock production	 Minimal or no livestock access to pasture Reliance on veterinary medicines and interventions Reliance on imported feed 	 Poorer quality of life for animals and lower overall welfare Higher reliance on antibiotics with negative implications to human health
 Less hedgerows and wildlife corridors 	 Larger fields with almost no naturally occurring vegetation Loss of natural web with farming and nature separated 	 Biodiversity loss Loss of pollinators Loss of complex & rich ecosystems Loss of resilience
5. Poor soil quality	 High soil erosion Poor soil health Poor carbon sequestration 	 Loss of productive capacity Estimated only 100 harvests remaining All life depends on healthy, vibrant soils
6. Use of fossil fuel based inputs	 Agro-chemical inputs required to enable mono-cropping Reliance on Agro-chemicals and artificial fertilisers from energy intensive manufacturing process High GHGs 	 High GHG emissions from synthetic fertiliser and Agro- chemical manufacture and use Environmental pollution Human and wildlife health risks
7. Increased pollution and GHG emissions	 More field operations Biofuels reliant on energy intensive inputs 	Negative impacts on environment overall
8. Poorer land marginalised for nature	Loss of natural web with farming and nature separated	 Areas separated between farmed area and re-wilded areas rather than nature being integrated into a broader vibrant landscape, all can access easily
9. Increased transport	 Transport of farm inputs, crops and livestock in larger quantities Transport of biofuel inputs and outputs 	 Greater fuel consumption Indirect increase in GHG emissions embedded in vehicles and fuel
10. Low employment	 Simplified systems requiring minimal labour and maximal mechanisation 	 Reduced rural employment opportunities Population drift to towns and rural decline Loss of meaningful work and skills in rural areas

