



中国 - 澳大利亚 有机=机会



China - Australia
Organic Opportunities



约翰·保尔博士

Dr John Paull

j.paull@utas.edu.au



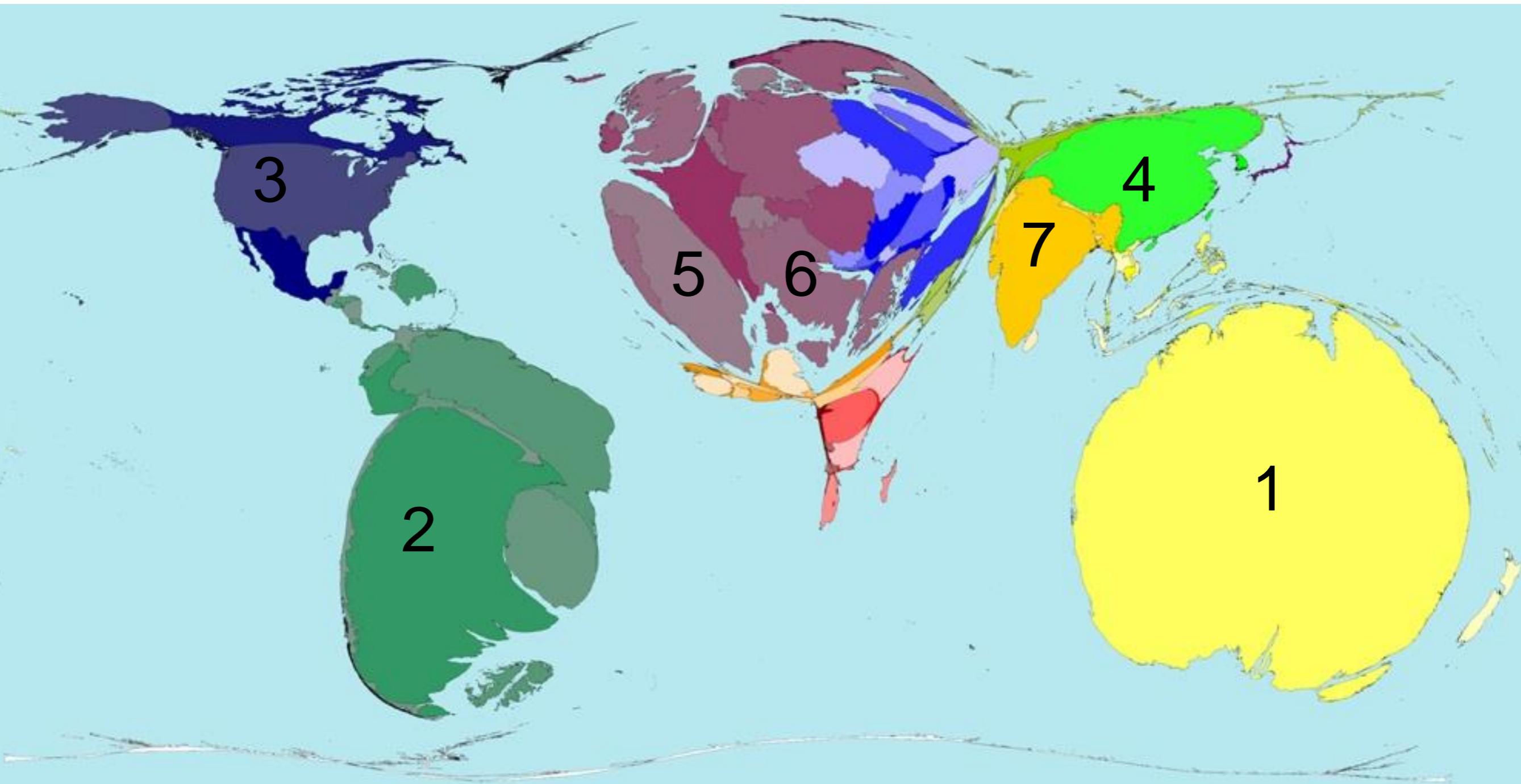
2013年11月12日
华中农业大学，武汉，中国
12 November 2013

Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, China



有机农业的世界地图

World Map of Organic Agriculture



有机面积比例

land size proportional to reported organic agriculture hectares

世界 37,245,686 公顷

World total = 37,245,786 hectares

有机农业增长 (2001-2011)

Organic Agriculture Growth (2001-2011)

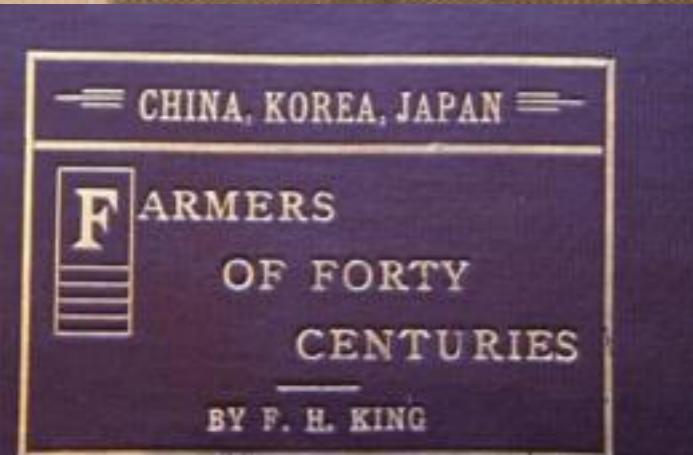
| 排行 Ranking | 国家 COUNTRY | 2001(公顷) 2001 Hectares*** | 2011(公顷) 2011 Hectares**** | 增加公顷数 Hectares Increase | 公顷乘数 Hectares Multiplier |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 澳大利亚 Australia | 7,654,924 | 12,001,724 | 4,346,800 | x 1.57 |
| 2 | 中国 China | 8,639 | 1,853,000 | 1,844,361 | x 214.49 |
| 3 | 巴西 Brazil | 100,000 | 1,765,793 | 1,665,793 | x 17.66 |
| 4 | 阿根廷 Argentina | 3,000,000 | 4,397,851 | 1,397,851 | x 1.47 |
| 5 | 印度 India | 1,711 | 1,180,000 | 1,178,289 | x 689.66 |
| 6 | 美国 USA | 900,000 | 1,948,946 | 1,048,946 | x 2.17 |
| 7 | 西班牙 Spain | 352,164 | 1,330,774 | 978,610 | x 3.78 |
| 8 | 乌拉圭 Uruguay | 1,300 | 930,965 | 929,665 | x 716.13 |
| 9 | 加拿大 Canada | 188,195 | 703,678 | 515,483 | x 3.74 |
| 10 | 德国 Germany | 452,279 | 947,115 | 494,836 | x 2.09 |

富兰克林·王教授，1911年



中国发明永久农业的做法...我们可以从中国的经验
中学习

“China ... long ago struck the keynote of permanent agriculture ... it remains for us and other nations to profit by their experience” Professor F H King, 1911



鲁道夫·斯坦纳博士 1924年

Dr Rudolf Steiner

氮 ≠ 氮

$N \neq N$

波兰
Poland





诺斯勋爵，1940年
“**有机农业**”
“organic farming”

UK
英国





什么是有机食品

what is organic food?



✗ 合成肥料

✗ Synthetic

✗ 化学合成的农药

✗ Synthetic pesti

✗ 转基因

✗

✗ 纳米技术

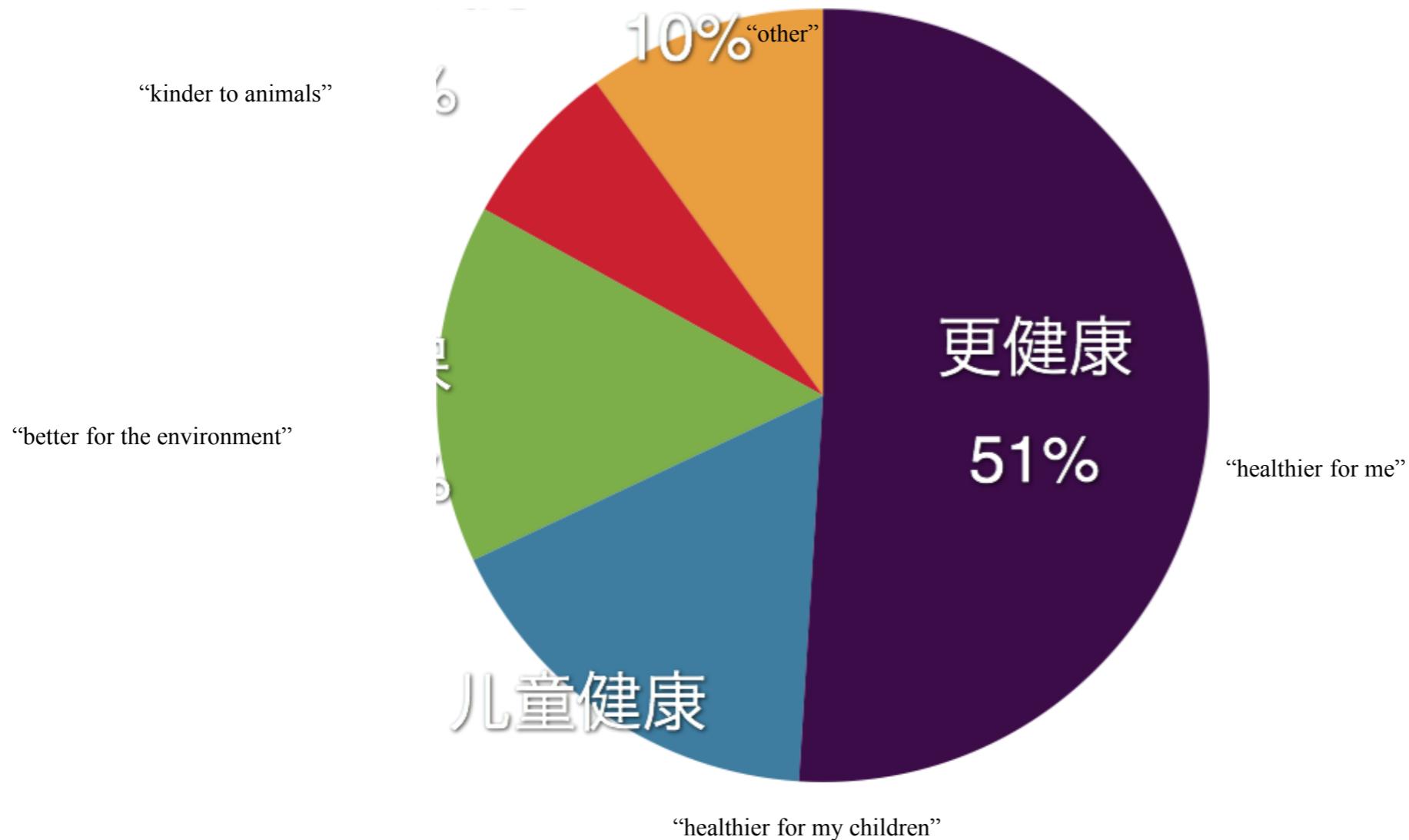
✗ Nanotech

✗ 放射

✗ I



消费者购买有机食品的主要原因



✓ The main reasons consumers nominated for purchasing organic food were:
(51%); (17%); (15%); (7%); and “other”(10%) (Nielsen, 2005).



为什么美国的消费者在购买有机产品

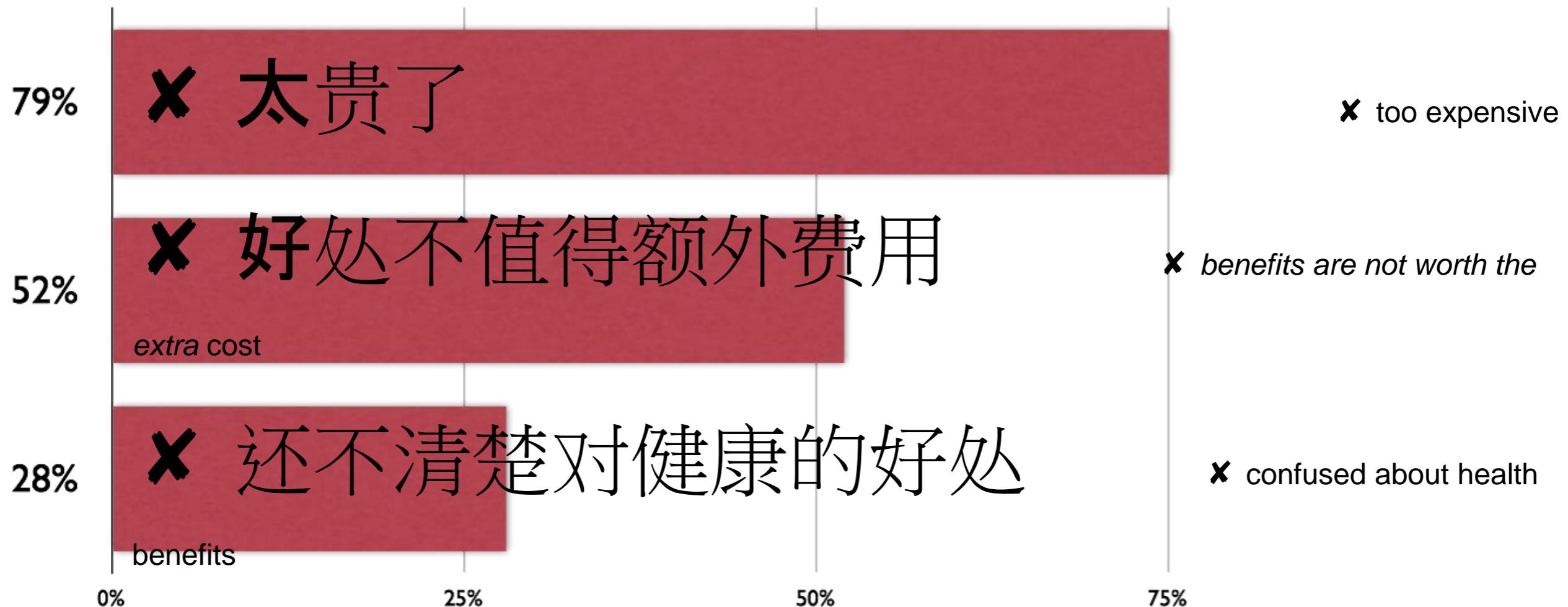
top 4 reasons US consumers purchase organic





消费者关注的问题

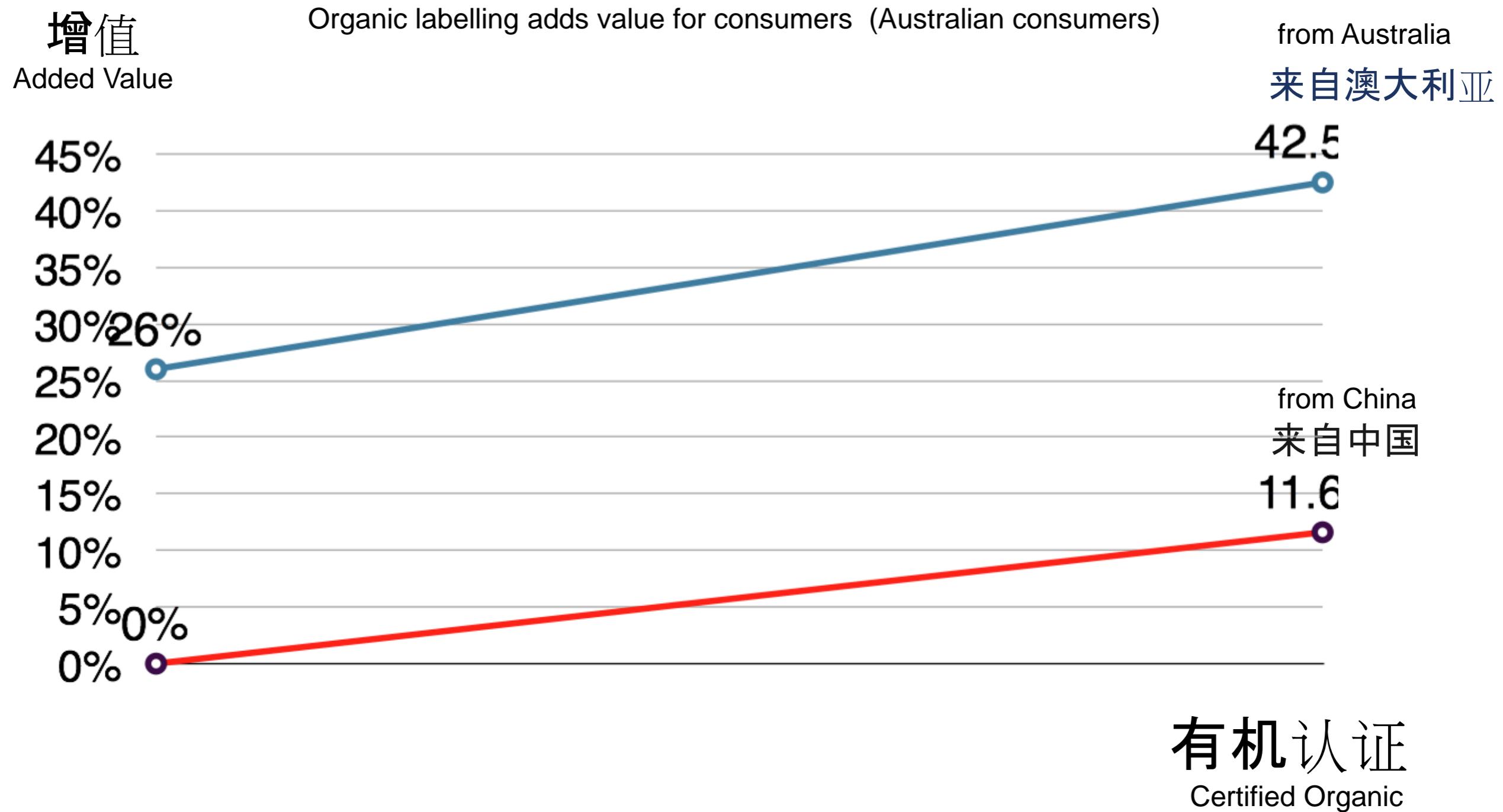
Consumer concerns



(N=289) said that it is "too expensive" (79%), that the "benefits are not worth the extra cost" (52%), and that they are "confused about the health benefits" (28%).



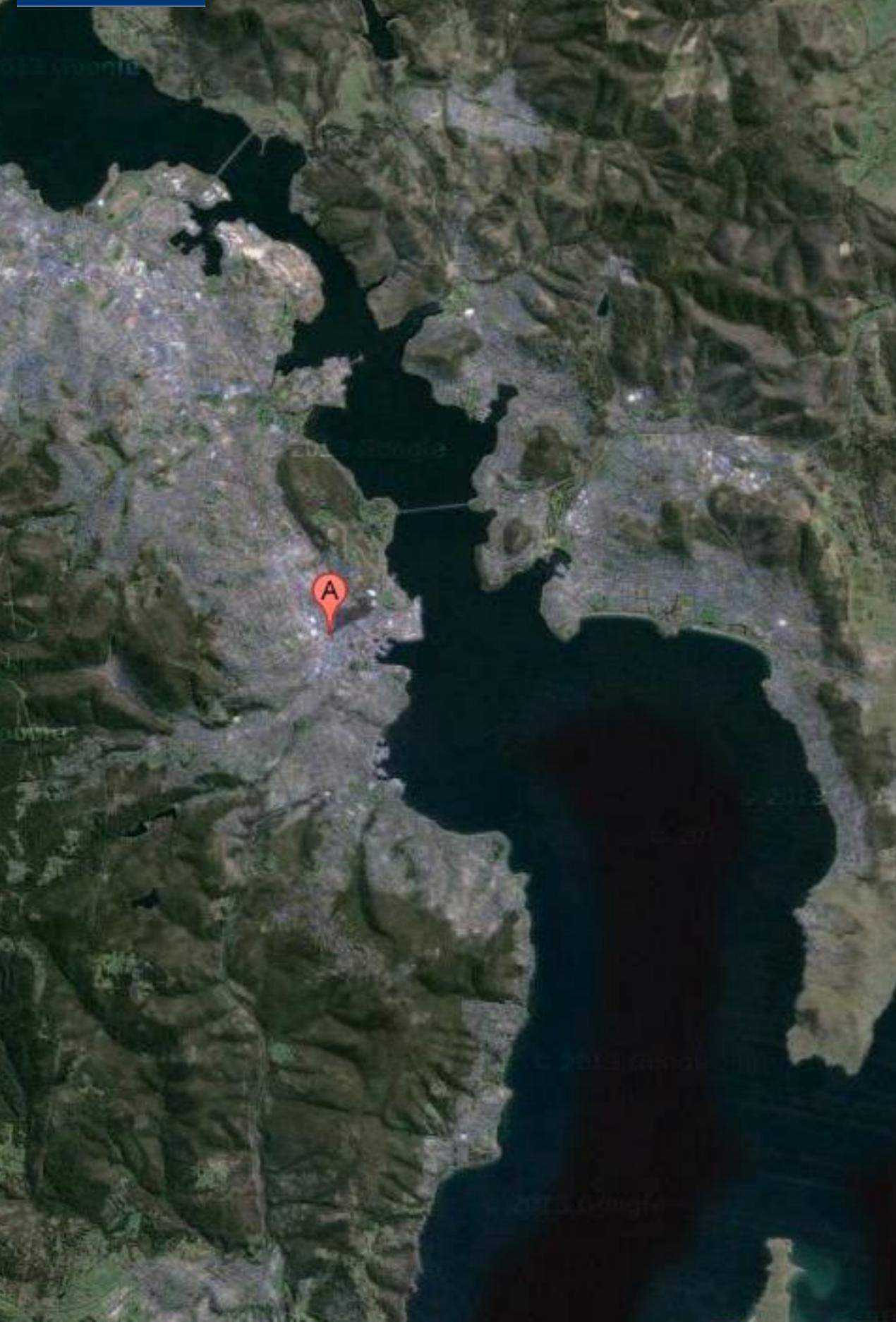
增加价值 (澳大利亚消费者)



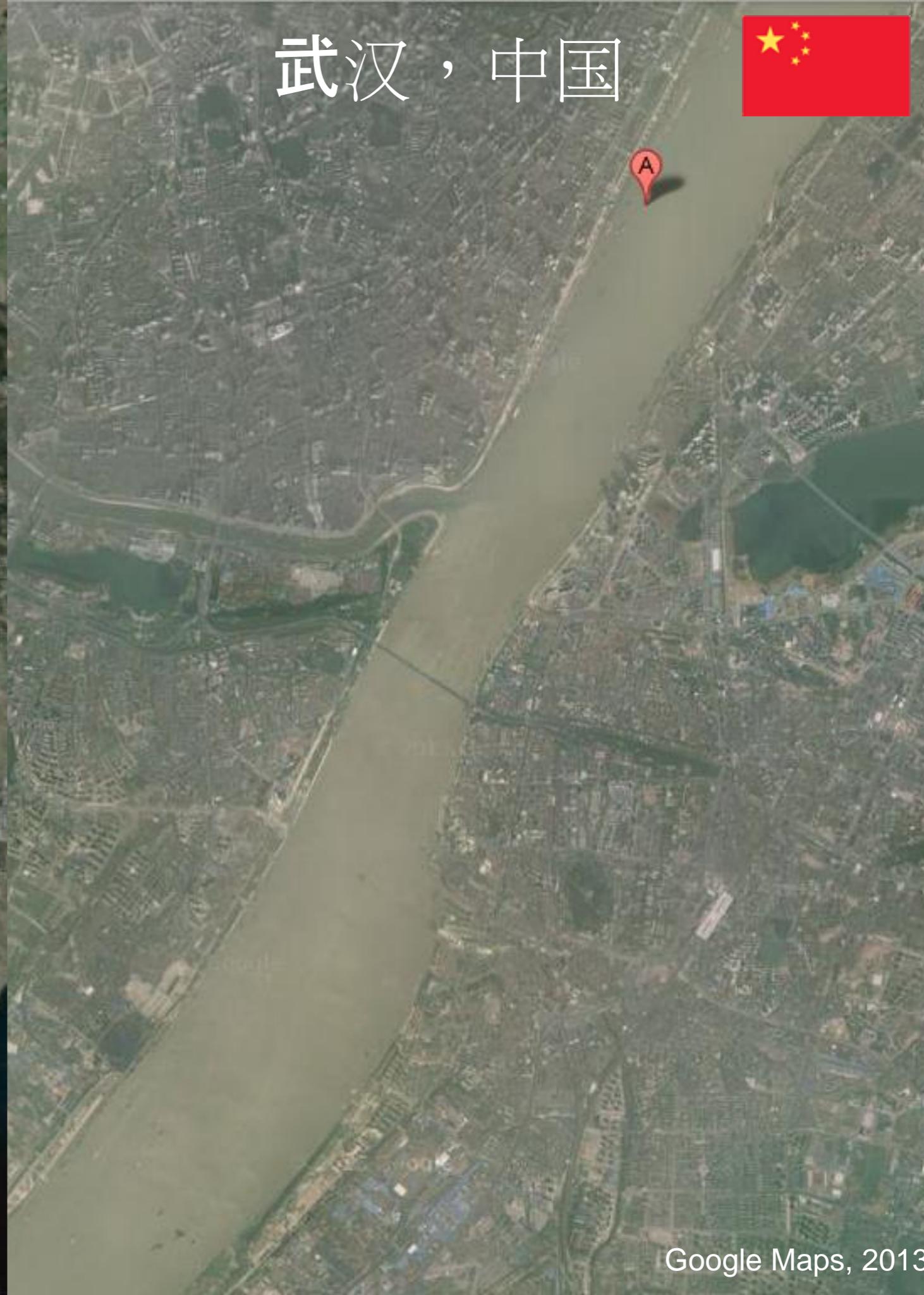
N=221, Paull, 2009



澳大利亚霍巴特



武汉，中国

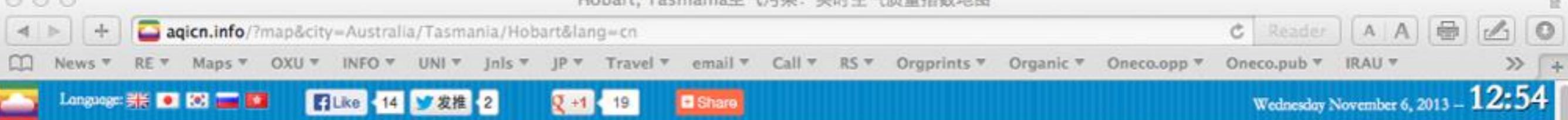


Google Maps, 2013

澳大利亚霍巴特



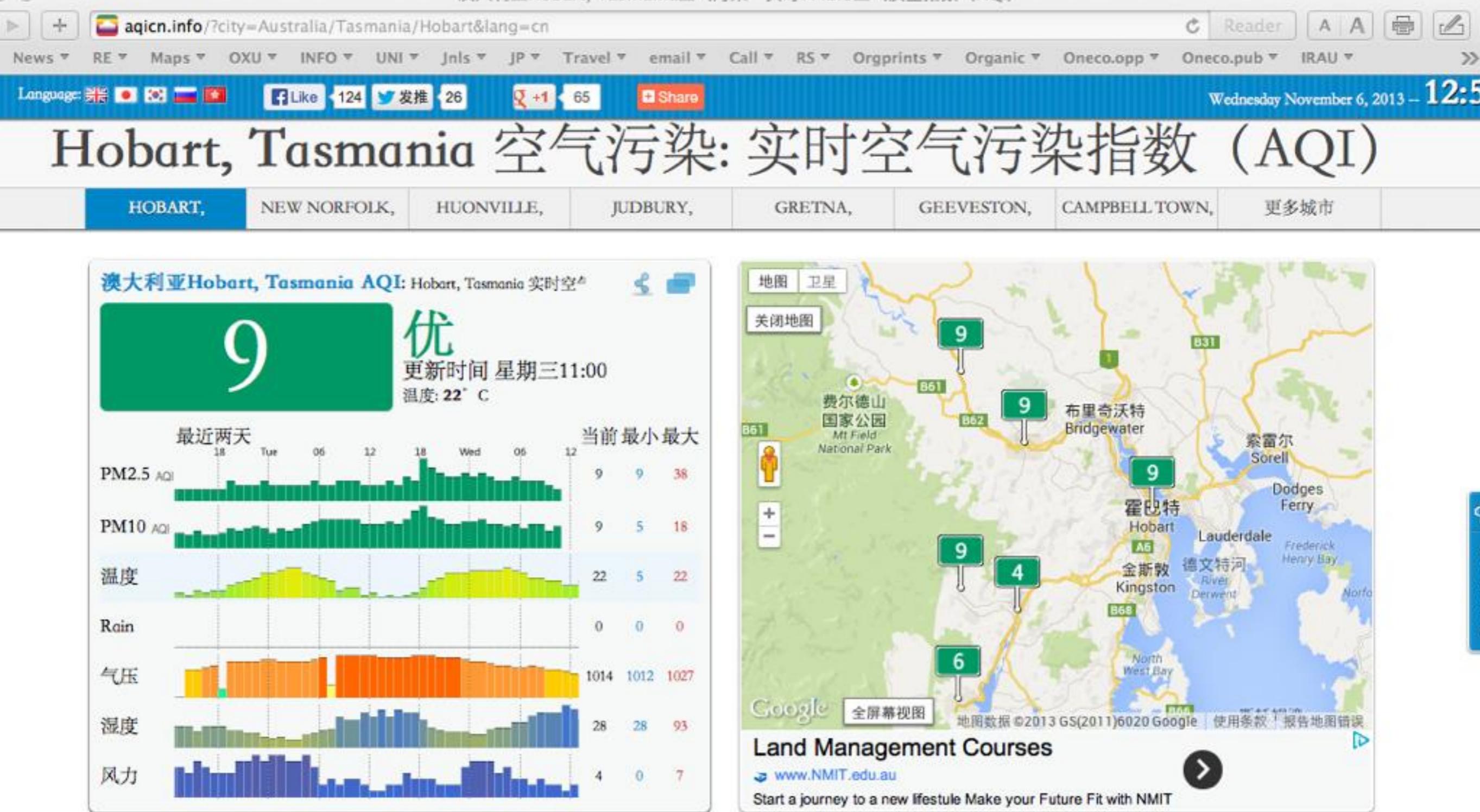
Photo: Paull, 2013



Hobart, Tasmania空气污染：实时空气质量指数地图



地图数据 ©2013 GS(2011)6020 Google, MapIT 使用条款

**Most Recent News:**

June 23rd: The [Android Widget](#) application for the whole Asia (incl. Singapore, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, India...) is now available from the [Google Play Store](#).

June 22nd: Singapore PM2.5 based AQI is now updated on a hourly basis. Thanks to Singapore National Environment Agency for making this happen. If you wonder why PM2.5 AQI is so relevant compared to PM10 (since PSI is only using PM10 data), please check the article about [why is PM2.5 often higher than PM10](#).

June 21st: We apologize for the slow update those last 2 days, due to a huge web traffic increase, partly due to the [Singapore smog](#) from Indonesia.

In order to improve the situation, we have upgraded our front-end web server to a [high-performance server](#).

武汉空气污染：实时空气质量指数（AQI）

武汉
Wuhan南昌
Nanchang长沙
Changsha株洲
Zhuzhou湘潭
Xiangtan合肥
Hefei郑州
Zhengzhou

更多城市

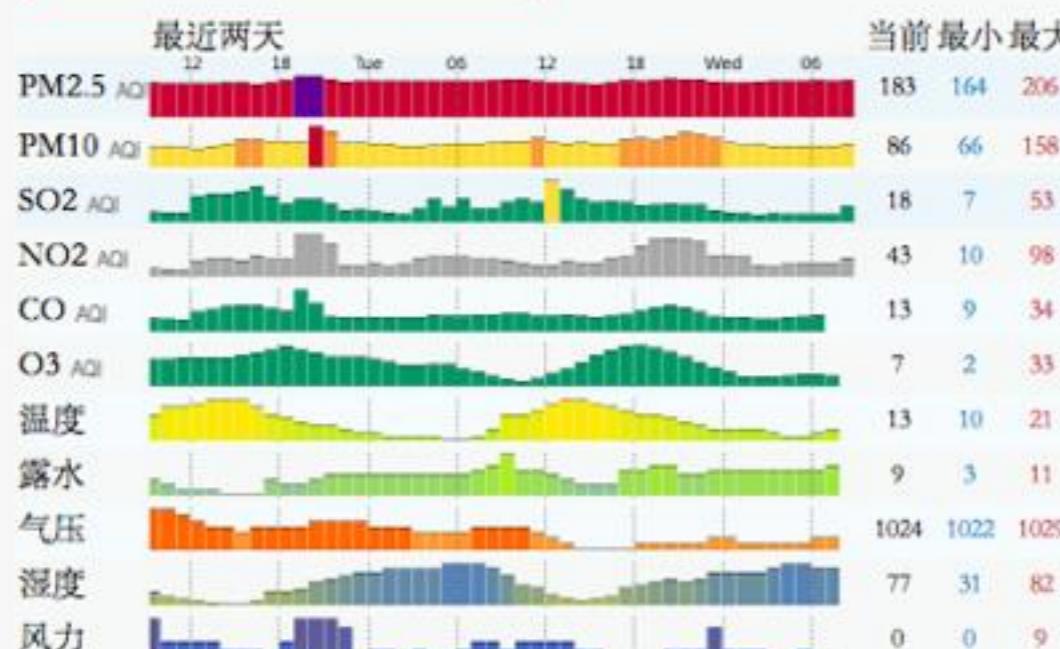
武汉汉口江滩 AQI: 实时空气质量指数 (AQI)。

183

中度污染

更新时间 星期三9:00

温度: 13°C



Most Recent News:

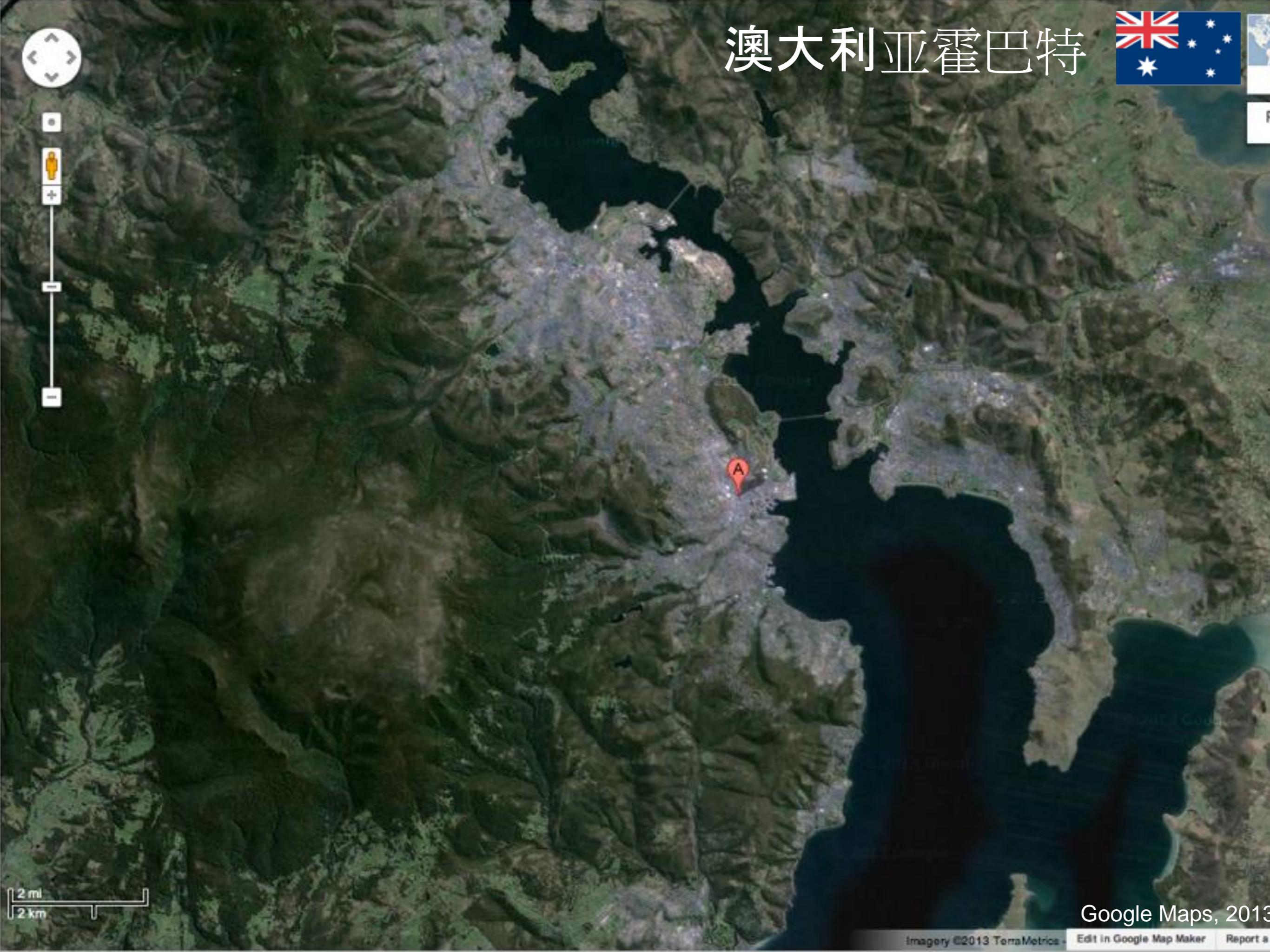
September 5th: The AQI calculation formula has been updated for some of the countries in Asia. For more information, please check the FAQ entry about [Revised PM_{2.5} AQI breakpoints](#).

June 23rd: The [Android Widget application](#) for the whole Asia (incl. Singapore, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, India...) is now available from the [Google PlayStore](#).

June 22nd: Singapore PM2.5 based AQI is now updated on a hourly basis. Thanks to Singapore National Environment Agency for making this happen.
 If you wonder why PM2.5 AQI is so relevant compared to PM10 (since PSI is only using PM10 data), please check the article about [why is PM_{2.5} often higher than PM₁₀](#).



澳大利亚霍巴特



Google Maps, 2013

Imagery ©2013 TerraMetrics

Edit in Google Map Maker

Report a



武汉，中国

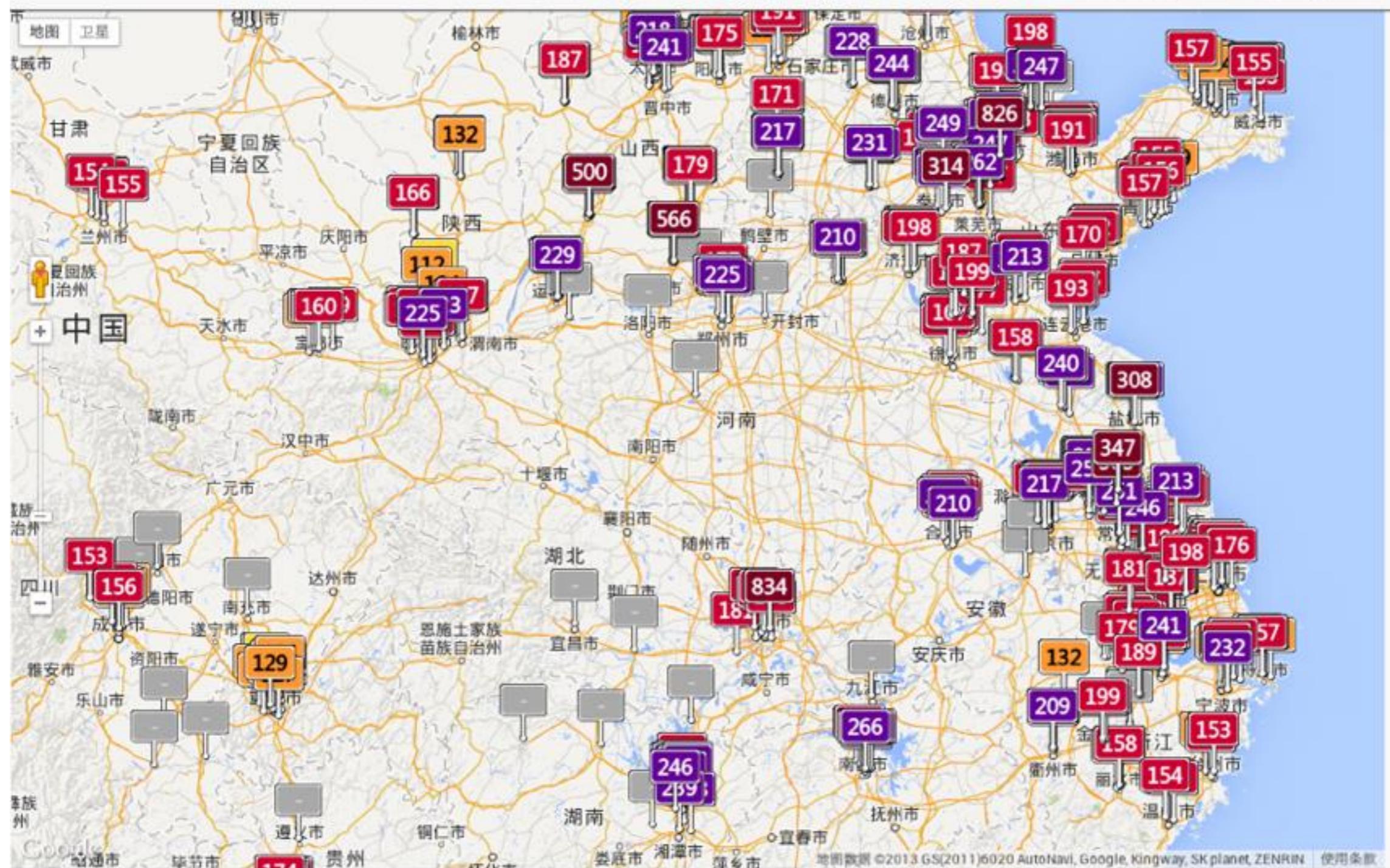


Google Maps, 2013

Imagery ©2013 CNES/Spot Image, DigitalGlobe, L

1 mi
2 km

武汉空气污染：实时空气质量指数地图





解决问题的办法 有机=农业

Organic Agriculture
an opportunity
a solution to a problem



有机

有机农庄[®]
ORGANIC FARM

有机农庄为您提供：
安全、健康、优质的食品



认
证

中国 OFOD 保证
德国 BCS 保证
中国 CAFCC 保证

有机农
优美的环
清新的空
良好的水

有机食品

来自于有机农业生产
体系不能用化学农药
施肥和化肥无化学添加
物无抗生素无激素不
使用转基因产品
经有机产品认证机构认证

Organic Food

Come from organic agricultural system
Donot use of Farm Chemicals ; Applying organic fertilizers
Donot use of Chemical additives; Donot contain any antibiotics nor hormone
Donot use any GMO products
Certified by registered Organic Certifier



消费者教育

Consumer education



Photo: Paull,
2008

有机农业面积

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|---|--------|------------|
|  | 金 澳大利亚 | 12001724公顷 |
|  | 银 阿根廷 | 4177653公顷 |
|  | 铜 美国 | 1948946公顷 |

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| Gold | Australia | 12,001,724 hectares |
| Silver | Argentina | 4,177,653 hectares |
| Bronze | USA | 1,948,946 hectares |

野生有机面积

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|---|-------|-------------|
|  | 金 芬兰 | 7,800,224公顷 |
|  | 银 巴西 | 6,200,380公顷 |
|  | 铜 喀麦隆 | 6,000,000公顷 |



中国900,000公顷 (2013)_{China}

澳大利亚0公顷 (2013)_{Australia}

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|----------|--------------------|
| Gold | Finland | 7,800,224 hectares |
| Silver | Brazil | 6,200,380 hectares |
| Bronze | Cameroon | 6,000,000 hectares |

Table 2. Organic wildculture hectares (Data source: Wille & Kicher, 2012)

有机水产养殖面积

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|---|--------|----------|
|  | 金 越南 | 11,650公顷 |
|  | 银 孟加拉国 | 7,717公顷 |
|  | 铜 巴西 | 2,700公顷 |

中国0公顷 China 澳大利亚0公顷 Australia

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|------------|-----------------|
| Gold | Vietnam | 11,650 hectares |
| Silver | Bangladesh | 7,717 hectares |
| Bronze | Brazil | 2,700 hectares |

有机森林面积

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|--|-------|---------|
|  | 金 葡萄牙 | 9,977公顷 |
|  | 银 冰岛 | 288公顷 |
|  | 铜 马拉维 | 185公顷 |



中国0公顷 澳大利亚0公顷

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|----------|----------------|
| Gold | Portugal | 9,977 hectares |
| Silver | Iceland | 288 hectares |
| Bronze | Malawi | 185 hectares |

生物动力面积

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|---|-------|----------|
|  | 金 德国 | 66,247公顷 |
|  | 银 意大利 | 8,227公顷 |
|  | 铜 法国 | 7,500公顷 |



没有数据

Paull, 2012

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|---------|-----------------|
| Gold | Germany | 66,247 hectares |
| Silver | Italy | 8,227 hectares |
| Bronze | France | 7,500 hectares |

有机生产者

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|---|-------|----------|
|  | 金 印度 | 400,551人 |
|  | 银 乌干达 | 188,625人 |
|  | 铜 墨西哥 | 128,862人 |



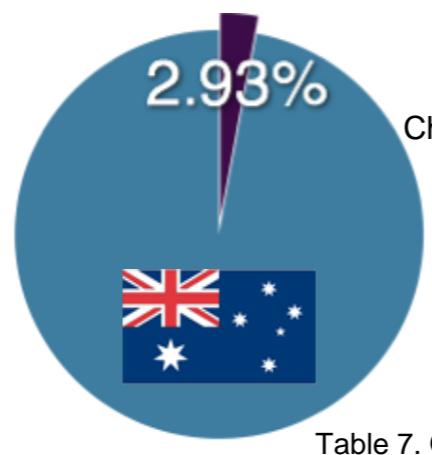
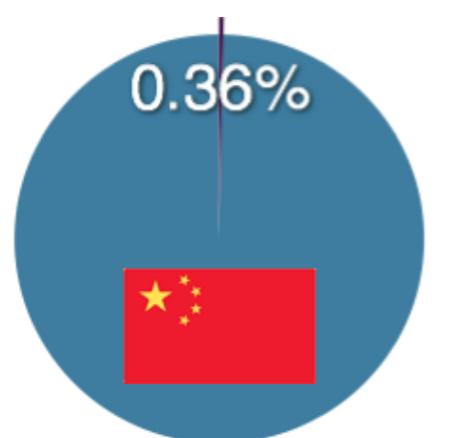
无数据) (2013年) 澳大利亚2129家生产商
(2013年)

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|---------|-------------------|
| Gold | India | 400,551 producers |
| Silver | Uganda | 188,625 producers |
| Bronze | Mexico | 128,862 producers |

有机面积占农业用地面积百分比

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|---|---------------------|-----|
|  | 金 福克兰群岛（马尔维纳斯群岛） | 36% |
|  | 银 列支敦士登 | 28% |
|  | 铜 奥地利 | 20% |



中国0.36% (2013年) 澳大利亚2.93% (2013年) 世界0.86% (2013年)

许多机会

China 0.36% (2013) Australia 2.93% (2013) World 0.86% (2013)

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Gold | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 35.9% |
| Silver | Liechtenstein | 27.3% |
| Bronze | Austria | 19.7% |

Table 7. O

有机人均消费



| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|----|-----|--------------|
| 金 | 瑞士 | €153 (213美元) |
| 银 | 丹麦 | €142 (198美元) |
| 铜 | 卢森堡 | €127 (177美元) |

中国数据 (2013) 澳大利亚41.7 (2013年)

China no data (2013) Australia €41.7

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|-------------|----------------|
| Gold | Switzerland | €153 (US\$213) |
| Silver | Denmark | €142 (US\$198) |
| Bronze | Luxembourg | €127 (US\$177) |

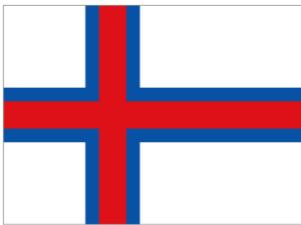
有机市场 值

| 奖章 | 国家 | 值 |
|---|------|--------------------|
|  | 金 美国 | €20.2亿欧元（26.7十亿美元） |
|  | 银 德国 | €6.0亿（美元840亿美元） |
|  | 铜 法国 | €3.4亿欧元（4.7美元亿美元） |

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Value |
|--------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Gold | USA | €20.2 billion (US\$26.7 billion) |
| Silver | Germany | €6.0 billion (US\$8.4 billion) |
| Bronze | France | €3.4 billion (US\$4.7 billion) |

有机农业公顷, 同比上年度增长百分比 (2010/2009)

| | 奖章 | 国家 | 提高 |
|---|----|---------|-------|
|  | 金 | 法罗群岛 | 2008% |
|  | 银 | 毛里求斯 | 483% |
|  | 铜 | 刚果民主共和国 | 388% |

许多=机会

Table 10. Organic agriculture h
2012)

| MEDAL | Country | Increase |
|--------|----------------------------------|----------|
| Gold | Faroe Islands | 2008% |
| Silver | Mauritius | 483% |
| Bronze | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 388% |

分支机构

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|---|------|----------|
|  | 金 德国 | 104个分支机构 |
|  | 银 印度 | 53个分支机构 |
|  | 铜 中国 | 45个分支机构 |

许多=机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|---------|----------------|
| Gold | Germany | 104 affiliates |
| Silver | India | 53 affiliates |
| Bronze | China | 45 affiliates |

有机研究论文数

| 奖章 | 国家 | 统计 |
|---|------|--------|
|  | 金 德国 | 3,325篇 |
|  | 银 丹麦 | 3,000篇 |
|  | 铜 瑞士 | 1,900篇 |



中国 12篇) 澳大利亚 97篇)

许多机会

| MEDAL | Country | Statistic |
|--------|-------------|--------------|
| Gold | Germany | 3325 entries |
| Silver | Denmark | 3000 entries |
| Bronze | Switzerland | 1900 entries |



| 排行 Ranking* | 国家 Country | COUNTRY | 金 Gold | 银 Silver | 铜 Bronze | 总计 Medal Tally | 加权得分 Weighted Score |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 德国 | Germany | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| 2 | 印度 | India | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 瑞士 | Switzerland | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 美国 | USA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 5 | 澳大利亚 | Australia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 福克兰群岛 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 法罗群岛 | Faroe Islands | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 芬兰 | Finland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 葡萄牙 | Portugal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 越南 | Vietnam | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | 丹麦 | Denmark | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 12 | 巴西 | Brazil | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 13 | 孟加拉国 | Bangladesh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | 阿根廷 | Argentina | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | 冰岛 | Iceland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | 意大利 | Italy | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | 列支敦士登 | Liechtenstein | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | 毛里求斯 | Mauritius | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | 乌干达 | Uganda | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 20 | 法国 | France | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 21 | 奥地利 | Austria | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 喀麦隆 | Cameroon | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 中国 | China | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 刚果(金) | DR Congo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 卢森堡 | Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 马拉维 | Malawi | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 墨西哥 | Mexico | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 总计 | TOTALS | 12 | 12 | 12 | 36 | 72 |





- 澳大利亚有机机会

China - Australia Organic O



许多机会

many opportunities



华中农业大学
HUAZHONG AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY



邀请函

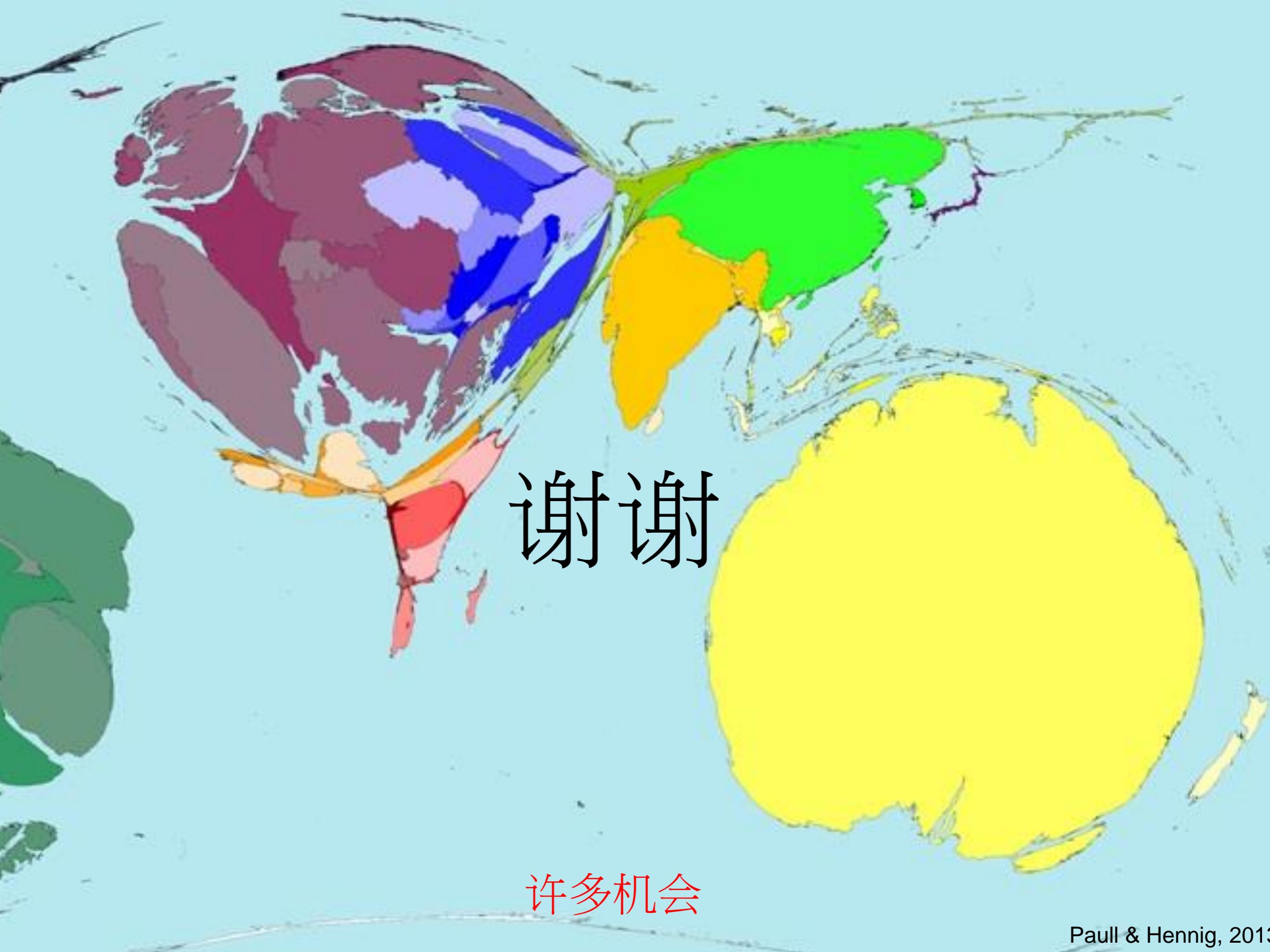
Journal of Organic Systems

Free, Open access, Peer reviewed
www.organic-systems.org
ISSN 1177-4258

许多机会

有机系统报
作者评论家客座编辑
www.organic-systems.org/journal
John.Paull@mail.com

Invitation:AuthorReviewerG



谢谢

许多机会

Abstract

A century ago, China's sustainable agricultural practices were documented and praised by US Professor of Agriculture, Franklin King, for the successful stewardship of agricultural land over four millennia. Over the past decade, Australia and China have converted more land to organic agriculture than any other of the 160 countries reporting organic agriculture statistics (for Australia, 4.3 m newly converted hectares, and for China, 1.8 m hectares). Australia accounts for about a third of the world's certified organic agriculture hectares. China's 'economic miracle' has been at the great cost of environmental degradation. There is a role for the development of organic agriculture in China to help achieve a clean green future. Added to this, consumers want safe food and they attribute a premium price to certified organic food. This paper presents a spectrum of indices of organics leadership and reveals great opportunities for growth in the organics sector. There are opportunities for the development of organic aquaculture, organic wildculture, organic forestry, for growing the domestic market and per capita organic consumption, and for publishing organics research. Organic accounts for 0.86% of global agricultural land, Australia's agricultural land is 2.93% certified organic, and for China the figure is 0.36% which offers plenty of room for improvement. China's prevailing levels of pollution call for massive remediation action, and the uptake of organic agriculture can be one component of the solution to restoring China's environment to a healthy state and to providing safe food for consumers.

摘要

一个世纪以前，美国农业学家富兰克林·金就记载了中国的可持续农业实践，并赞扬了四千年来中国对耕地的成功管理和使用。在过去十年，**澳大利亚**和中国投入有机农业的用地比其他160个有有机农业数据报道的国家都多(澳大利亚新投入430万顷，中国新投入180万顷)。**澳大利亚**有机农业面积约占世界认证的有机农业总面积的三分之一。**中国的“经济奇迹”是以对环境的巨大破坏为代价的**，而发展有机农业可以为中国带来一个绿色的未来。不仅如此，消费者也需要安全的食品，他们也愿意为认证的有机食品付更多的钱。本文展示了**有机领导力**的几测量种方式,以及在**有机方面巨大的发展机会**。这些机会包括有机水产业，有机野外产业，有机森林产业，**国内有机市场**和人均有机消费量的增长，以及有机研究成果的发表。**全球有机耕地面积占耕地总面积的0.86%，澳大利亚有机耕地面积占其耕地总面积的2.93%，中国有机耕地面积占其耕地总面积的0.36%**，这对来说还有很大的发展空间。中国现在的环境亟需改善，而**有机农业**的推广可以成为修复中国环境以及提供健康食品的解决方法。

References

- Nielsen. (2005). *Consumer attitudes towards organic foods, A global consumer survey*: ACNielsen.Paull, J. (2006). The farm as organism: the foundational idea of organic agriculture. *Journal of Bio-Dynamics Tasmania*, (80), 14-18.
- Paull, J. (2009). *The Value of Eco-Labelling: Price premiums & consumer valuations of organic, natural, and place of origin food labels*. Saarbrücken, Germany: VDM VerlagPaull, J. (2011a). Attending the First Organic Agriculture Course: Rudolf Steiner's Agriculture Course at Koberwitz, 1924. *European Journal of Social Sciences*, 21(1), 64-70.Paull, J. (2011b). The making of an agricultural classic: Farmers of Forty Centuries or Permanent Agriculture in China, Korea and Japan, 1911-2011. *Agricultural Sciences*, 2(3), 175-180.Paull, J. (2011c). The uptake of organic agriculture: A decade of worldwide development. *Journal of Social and Development Sciences*, 2(3), 111-120.Paull, J. (2012). Organics Olympiad 2012: Global Indices of Leadership in Organic Agriculture. *Organic News*, 26 July, 2 August, 9 August.Paull, J. (2013). USA: Organic demand to increase. *Organic News*, 28 January.Paull, J., & Hennig, B. (2013). The World of Organic Agriculture - Density-equalizing map. In H. Willer, J. Lernoud & L. Kilcher (Eds.). *The World of Organic Agriculture: Statistics and Emerging Trends 2013* (pp. 129): Frick, Switzerland: Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) & Bonn: International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM).Technomic. (2013). *Healthy Eating Consumer Trend Report*. Chicago: Technomic Inc.Willer, H., & Kilcher, L. (Eds.). (2011). *The World of Organic Agriculture: Statistics and Emerging Trends 2011*: Bonn: International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM).Willer, H., Lernoud, J., & Kilcher, L. (Eds.). (2013). *The World of Organic Agriculture: Statistics and Emerging Trends 2013*: Frick, Switzerland: Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) & Bonn: International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM).Willer, H., & Yussefi, M. (Eds.). (2001). *Organic Agriculture Worldwide 2001: Statistics and Future Prospects*. Bad Durkheim, Germany: Stiftung Ökologie & Landbau (SÖL).



中国 - 澳大利亚 有机=机会

China - Australia
Organic Opportunities

约翰·保尔博士

Dr John Paull
j.paull@utas.edu.au

2013年11月12日
华中农业大学，武汉，中国
12 November 2013

Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, China



Welcome to
Knowledge Exchange of
Quality Food Production
and Distribution: China
and Australia Forum

华中农业大学

HUZHONG NONGJIANG UNIVERSITY