

Organic Farming and the Energy Crisis: Saint or Sinner?

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Introduction.

- Global position.
- Organic position.
- The future for organic systems.

Global Warming Is Happening.

- The last decade was the warmest on record.
- "Extreme Weather Events" are occurring on an unparalleled scale.
- The polar icecaps are thinning at an unprecedented rate.
- Coral reefs are dying at a record rate.
- CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere at the highest levels ever recorded.

Oil Supply & Demand Profiles 1996-2030.



IFOAM Principles.

- Principle of Ecology.
- Principle of Health.
- Principle of Care.
- Principle of Fairness.

Energy Input By Category On An Area Basis.



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Energy Input By Category On A Unit Output Basis.



Comparison of Overall Energy Ratios.

	Conventional	Organic
Mainly Arable	3.58	5.54
Stockless	5.18	
-Veg		4.41
- Potatoes		4.37
Upland Livestock	1.00	2.27
Dairy	0.43	1.67

NB: Energy Ratio = Energy Output/Energy Input

On-farm Conclusions.

- At the farm gate organic has a benefit over conventional.
- Greater per ha than kg output.
- We know organic farming is good but how can it be improved?
- Case study.

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Energy Use Arable Rotation.

Crop Management Activity	MJ/ha for each activity		
Soil Improvements	188.80		
Ploughing	1,534.00		
Other Cultivations	236.00		
Seed Transport	188.80		
Sowing	165.20		
Rolling	141.60		
Under-sowing	177.00		
Crop Inspections	16.80		
Combining	1,534.00		
Post Harvest Cultivations	236.00		
Dryer	972.23		
Bailing	283.20		
Bale Transport	318.60		
Total energy used per ha (MJ)	6,181.00		

Case Study: Mitigation.

Short-term strategies.

- Maintenance of vehicles and equipment
- Correct equipment for the task
- Correct tyre pressures
- Timeliness of operations
- Longer-term solutions.
 - Use of renewable energy sources eg microgeneration for grain driers

Post Farm Gate.

• Organic food supply has followed a conventional route.

Where organic food is bought in the UK.

(Soil Association 2005)





Multiple Retailer UK Sourced Produce 2003/04. (Soil Association 2005)







Externalities of Production at the Farm Gate.

Sources of adverse effects	Actual costs from current agriculture (£ M yr ⁻¹)	Scenario: costs as if whole of UK was organic (£ M yr ⁻¹)	
Pesticides in water.	143.2	0.0	
Nitrate, phosphate, soil and <i>Cryptosporidium</i> in water.	112.1	53.7	
Eutrophication of surface water.	79.1	19.8	
Monitoring of water systems and advice.	13.1	13.1	
Methane, nitrous oxide, ammonia emissions to atmosphere.	421.1	172.7	
Direct and indirect carbon dioxide emissions to atmosphere.	102.7	32.0	
Off-site soil erosion and organic matter losses from soils.	59.0	24.0	
Losses of biodiversity and landscape values.	150.3	19.3	
Adverse effects to human health from pesticides.	1.2	0.0	
Adverse effects to human health from micro-organisms and BSE	432.6	50.4	
Total	£1514.4	£384.9	

J N Pretty et al (2005)

Proportion of Externality Costs Related to Production and Distribution.

Externality	Conventional Agriculture Costs (£ M yr)	% of Total	Organic Agriculture Costs (£ M yr)	% of Total
Agricultural externalities (on-farm)	1514	29.3	385	8.7
Domestic Road Transport (farm to shop)	2348	45.5	2348	53.1
Sea, Water and Air Transport for Imports	17	0.3	17	0.4
Shopping (Shop to Home)	1276	24.7	1276	28.9
Waste Disposal to Landfill	7	0.1	7	0.1
Total Externalities	5162		4418	

Future.

- Local food for local market.
- Seasonality.
- Short-chain distribution/processing.

Organic Farming: Saint or Sinner?

- On-farm.
 - Saintly.
 - There is room for improvements.



- Off-farm.
 - Sinner.
 - Followed a conventional unsustainable route.
 - Radical change needed.

