

CONVENTIONAL FARMING



by: Rebekka Seiffert, Patricia Somlai and
Viviana Vahl

What is conventional farming

❧ Farming with the purpose of obtaining the maximum productivity possible

❧ With the use of:

❧ Modern technology

➡ Without considering:

❧ food safety

❧ environment pollution



❧ Application of synthetic chemicals, GMOs, and integrated pest management systems are commonly used

❧ “conventional” = antonym of “organic”

Negative effects



- ❧ Desertification
- ❧ Pesticides from every chemical class have been detected in groundwater
- ❧ Water scarcity in many places
- ❧ Loss of wetlands and wildlife habitat
- ❧ Global climate change, destruction of forests
- ❧ Endangering human health



Conditions for animals



❧ Animals are crammed by thousands
→ filthy, windowless sheds

❧ Stuffed into

❧ Wire cages

❧ Metal crates

❧ Other torturous devices

❧ *The factory farming industry strives to maximise output while minimizing costs – always at the animals expense.*



→ Antibiotics are used to make animals grow faster and to keep them alive

→ Genetically manipulated to *grow larger* or to *produce more eggs than they would*

Factory farms dominate U.S. food production.

→ knowing the difference between factory farms treatment of animals, based on a foods label, is impossible for consumers.

per 30g cereal:

16 SERVINGS	ENERGY 460kJ 110kcal 6%	FAT 0.7g LOW 2%	SATURATES 0.1g LOW 1%	SUGARS 5.1g HIGH 6%	SALT 0.2g MED 4%
-----------------------	---	---------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------------

% of an adult's reference intake.
Typical values per 100g: Energy 1530kJ/360kcal



FARMERS



By adopting farms practices, some farmers have gained great financial success and the largest of these businesses are practically monopolies.





Not much is known about the origin of food given to animals.

ORGANIC FARMING



What is organic farming?

- ❧ Promotes the sustainable health and productivity of the ecosystem
- ❧ Organic foods are farmed in an *environmentally sustainable* and

AIMS TO:

- ➡ achieve a closed nutrient cycle
- ➡ preserve and enhance soil fertility
- ➡ keep animals in a manner conducive to their welfare



What it's not...



- ❧ Grains are grown without synthetic pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers or GMOs
- ❧ Animals are never fed by-products of other animals and are not kept constantly caged
- ❧ Processed organic foods do not contain chemical preservatives or synthetic additives



There are more „do's“ than „don'ts“.

- ❧ Removing agri-chemicals is not enough to turn a conventional farm into an organic farm
- ❧ Organic farming ➡ active, labour-intensive process
- ❧ Use of quality compost ➡ cover crops
- ❧ Crop rotation ➡ nourish soil naturally
- ❧ Plants grown in healthy soil are better able to feed and protect themselves from pests and disease
 - ↳ they won't require fertilizers and pesticides



- ❧ Farmers are careful about how they store and compost animal wastes ➡ safeguard air and watersystem
- ❧ Tailor crops according to:
 - ❧ Climate
 - ❧ Soil
 - ↳ optimise natural grown cycle
- ❧ They promote biodiversity by growing a variety of crops.

Animal-friendly farming



- ❧ Humane treatment of animals are promoted
- ❧ Animals are fed a certified organic diet, free of hormones, GMOs or animal by-products
- ❧ Preventing diseases by ensure that animals have a healthy lifestyle
- ❧ *Its result: Some certified organic milk cows have a life expectancy 3 or 4 times that of their commercial counterparts*



History of organic farming

- ∞ Popularity in the late 1960s and 1970s
 - ↳ with the release of a scientists book in the US
- ∞ Organic principles gained renewed focus within the alternative lifestyle movement
 - ➡ By 1972 the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) was established

Quality



Organic products frequently and demonstrably show better quality than conventional products.



Comparison of the prices

Food	Penny	Rewe	Local Market Ulm
Fruit and vegetable			
Carrots (1 kg)	0,40 €	1,29 €	1,50 € - 2,20 €
Pumpkin (1 kg)	0,79 €	1,79 €	1,50 € - 2,50 €
Lemon, Bio (1 kg)	3,98 €	4,98 €	
Lemon (1 kg)	2,90 €	2,38 €	4,90 €
Plums (1 kg)	1,32 €		2,99 €
Oranges (1 kg)	Fair trade 2,16 €	Bio 3,59 €	2,40 € - 2,99 €
Lambs lettuce (1 kg)	7,50 €	8,60 €	15,00 €
Cucumber, Bio, per piece	0,99 €	1,29 €	
Cucumber, per piece	0,39 €	0,49 €	1,00 € - 1,30 €
Small red radish, per bunch	0,49 €	0,49 €	0,80 € - 2,00 €
Pepper mix, Bio (1 kg)	6,73 €	7,48 €	5,00 € - 7,20 €
Kohlrabi, per piece	0,49 €	0,59 €	0,70 € - 1,00 €
Radish, per piece	1,19 €	1,49 €	1,00 €
Meat			
Chicken, strips (1 kg)	6,98 €		5,50 €
Chicken,mince (1 kg)	6,73 €		-
Minced meat (pork and beef) (1 kg) Bio	9,20 €		15,00 €
Minced meat (pork and beef) (1 kg)	5,75 €	7,00 €	10,00 €
Minced meat (beef) (1 kg)	5,58 €	7,56 €	-

Dairy products	Penny	Rewe	Local Market Ulm
Kerrygold Irish Butter (1 kg)	9,12 €	9,20 €	
Landliebe Butter (1 kg)	10,80 €	10,80 €	
Landliebe Fresh milk 3,8% (1 l)	1,13 €	1,19 €	
Unskimmed milk 3,8% (1 l)	1,09 €		1,25 €
Penny milk 3,5% (1 l)	0,68 €	0,68 €	
Quark, curd cheese (1 kg) Bio		3,20 €	6,50 €
Quark, curd cheese (1 kg)		1,58 €	
Joghurt, natur (1 kg)		1,98 €	2,70 €
Joghurt with fruits (1 kg)		1,90 € - 2,80 €	3,75 €
Others			
Eggs (10 pieces)		1,49 € - 2,79 €	1,80 € - 3,60 €
Farmer's bread (1 kg)		1,80 €	Bio 3,20 €
Cheesecake (whole cake)		750 g 4,99 € - 6,49 €	2 kg 26,40 €
Brezel (per piece)		Frozen 0,17 €	Fresh 0,70 €
Brötchen (per piece)		Frozen 0,10 €	Fresh 0,38 €

Results of the interviews in the market

- ❧ Selling regional product
- ❧ Closer relationship with the customers
- ❧ Giving advice
- ❧ Without chemical additives
- ❧ Getting smaller portions
- ❧ Better atmosphere
- ❧ Fresh and high quality products



Thank you for your
attention!☺

