



9. Rejuvenates Soil Health: The most immediate impact of Natural Farming is on the biology of soil, microbes and other living organisms such as earthworms. Soil health depends entirely on the living organisms in it.



10. Livestock Sustainability: The integration of livestock in the farming system plays an important role in Natural farming and helps in restoring the ecosystem. Ecofriendly bio-inputs, such as Jeevamrit and Beejamrit, are prepared from cow dung and urine, and other natural products.

BENEFITS OF NATURAL FARMING



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1. Improve yield:

Natural Farming aims to increase yields by maximizing production factors like labour, soil, equipment and by avoiding the use of non-natural inputs like fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

2. Increased farmers income:

Natural Farming aims to make farming viable by increasing net incomes of farmers on account of cost reduction, reduced risks, and similar yields, incomes from intercropping and increased cropping intensity.



3. Ensure better health: As Natural Farming does not use any synthetic chemicals, health risks and hazards are eliminated. The food has higher nutrition density and therefore offers better health benefits.



4. Employment generation: Natural farming creates employment on account of natural farming input enterprises, value addition, marketing in local areas, etc.



5. Environment conservation: Natural Farming guarantees better soil biology, improved agro biodiversity and a more judicious usage of water with much smaller carbon and nitrogen footprints.

6. Reduced water consumption:

By working with diverse crops that help each other and cover the soil to prevent unnecessary water loss through evaporation, Natural Farming optimizes the amount of 'crop per drop'.



Organic farming strives to protect the health of all living organisms

7. Minimized cost of production: Natural Farming aims to considerably cut down production costs by encouraging farmers to prepare essential biological inputs using on farm, natural and home grown resources.



8. Eliminates Application of Synthetic Chemical Inputs: The use of excess synthetic fertilizers, especially urea, pesticides, herbicides, weedicides etc. changes the soil biology and soil structure, with subsequent loss of soil organic carbon and fertility.