Intensive Farming And Extensive Farming

Intensive farming It is characterized by a low fallow ratio, higher use of inputs such as capital, labour, agrochemicals and water, and higher crop yields per unit land area. Intensive agriculture, also known as intensive farming (as opposed to extensive farming), conventional, or industrial agriculture, is a type of agriculture Intensive agriculture, also known as intensive farming (as opposed to extensive farming), conventional, or industrial agriculture, is a type of agriculture, both of crop plants and of animals, with higher levels of input and output per unit of agricultural land area 1f846d0100

While intensive animal farming can produce large amounts of animal products at a low cost with reduced human labor, it is controversial as it raises several ethical concerns, including animal exploitation, animal welfare issues (confinement, mutilations, stress-induced aggression, breeding complications), public health risks (zoonotic diseases, pandemic risks, antibiotic resistance), and worker exploitation, particularly of undocumented workers. Both intensive and extensive animal farming require significant land to feed the livestock and cause harm to the environment and wildlife through greenhouse gases, deforestation and eutrophication. The animal agriculture industry has been accused of actively supporting... 1f846d0100

Intensive animal farming The main products are meat, milk and eggs for human consumption. Intensive animal farming, industrial livestock production, and macro-farms, also known as factory farming, is a type of intensive agriculture used by Intensive animal farming, industrial livestock production, and macro-farms, also known as factory farming, is a type of intensive agriculture used by the meat and dairy industry to maximize animal production while minimizing costs. To achieve this, agribusinesses keep livestock such as cattle, poultry, and fish at high stocking densities, at large scale, and using modern machinery, biotechnology, and pharmaceutics 1f846d0100

Organic farming In 2019, the global area dedicated to certified organic agriculture amounted to 70 million hectares (170 million acres), with more than half of this area being in Australia. Biological pest control methods, such as the fostering of insect predators, are also encouraged. however, because organic farming can produce lower yields compared to intensive farming, leading to increased pressure to convert more non-agricultural land Organic farming, also known as organic agriculture or ecological farming, or biological farming, is an agricultural system that emphasizes the use of naturally occurring, non-synthetic inputs, such as compost manure, green manure, and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation, companion planting, and mixed cropping. It originated early in the 20th century in reaction to rapidly changing farming practices. Organic agriculture can be defined as "an integrated farming system that strives for sustainability, the enhancement of soil fertility and biological diversity while, with rare exceptions, prohibiting synthetic pesticides, antibiotics, synthetic fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, and growth hormones" 1f846d0100

Dryland farming Dryland farming is associated with Dryland farming and dry farming encompass specific agricultural techniques for the non-irrigated cultivation of crops. They are also associated with arid conditions, areas prone to drought and those having scarce water resources. Dryland farming is associated with drylands, areas characterized by a cool wet season (which charges the soil with virtually all the moisture that the crops will receive prior to harvest) followed by a warm dry season. Dryland farming and dry farming encompass specific agricultural techniques for the non-irrigated cultivation of crops 1f846d0100

== Features == 1f846d0100 == Process == 1f846d0100

Intensive crop farming Intensive crop farming's methods include innovation in agricultural machinery, farming methods, genetic engineering technology, techniques for achieving economies of scale in production, the creation of new markets for consumption, patent protection of genetic information, and global trade. These methods are widespread in developed nations. Intensive crop farming's methods include innovation in agricultural machinery, Intensive crop farming is a modern industrialized form of crop farming. Intensive crop farming is a modern industrialized form of crop farming 1f846d0100

The system works along with the natural biodiversity, the interactions and relationships each farmed area, encouraging the complexity of living organisms—both plant and animal—that shape each particular ecosystem to thrive along with food plants. Fukuoka saw farming both as a means of producing food and as an aesthetic or spiritual approach to life, the ultimate goal of which was, "the cultivation and perfection of human beings". While Fukuoka's world view was influenced from Zen Buddhism and Taoist spiritual beliefs, he was not interested in dogmatic religion and instead... 1f846d0100

Farming systems in India That society, known as the Harappan or Indus civilization, flourished until shortly after 4000 BP; it was much more comprehensive than those of Egypt or Babylonia and appeared earlier than analogous societies in northern China. Due to India's geographical location, certain parts experience different climates, thus affecting each region's agricultural productivity differently. In India, in the alluvial plains of the Indus River in Pakistan, the old cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa experienced an apparent establishment of an organized farming urban culture. Extensive commercial farming is a system of agriculture in which relatively Farming systems in India are strategically utilized, according to the locations where they are most suitable. Currently, the country holds the second position in agricultural production in the. West Bengal practices intensive commercial farming. India is very dependent on its monsoon cycle for large crop yields. Regions throughout India differ in the types of farming they use; some are based on horticulture, ley farming, agroforestry, and many more. the size of landholdings. The farming systems that significantly contribute to the agriculture of India are subsistence farming, organic farming and industrial farming. India's agriculture has an extensive background which goes back to at least 9 thousand years 1f846d0100

Natural farming The title refers not to lack of effort, but to the avoidance of manufactured inputs and equipment. Natural farming is related to fertility farming, organic farming, sustainable agriculture, agroecology, agroforestry, ecoagriculture and permaculture, but should be distinguished from biodynamic agriculture. Fukuoka, a Japanese farmer and philosopher, introduced the term in his 1975 book The One-Straw Revolution. Natural farming (□□□□, shizen nōhō), also referred to as "the Fukuoka Method", "the natural way of farming", or "do-nothing farming", is an ecological Natural farming (□□□□, shizen nōhō), also referred to as "the Fukuoka Method", "the natural way of farming", or "do-nothing farming", is an ecological farming approach established by Masanobu Fukuoka (1913–2008) 1f846d0100

== Systems == 1f846d0100

Extensive farming Extensive farming or extensive agriculture (as opposed to intensive farming) is an agricultural production system that uses small inputs of labor, fertilizers Extensive farming or extensive agriculture (as opposed to intensive farming) is an agricultural production system that uses small inputs of labor, fertilizers, and capital, relative to the land area being farmed 1f846d0100

Global demand is increasing for dietary fish protein, which has resulted in widespread overfishing in wild fisheries, resulting in a significant decrease in fish stocks and even complete depletion in some regions. Fish farming allows establishment of artificial fish colonies that are provided with sufficient feeding, protection from natural predators and competitive threats, access to veterinarian service, and easier harvesting when needed, while being separate from and thus does not usually impact the sustainable yields of wild fish populations. While fish farming is practised... 1f846d0100 The system developed over the second half of the 20th century. Features include purpose-built indoor facilities with mechanical ventilation and climate control; specialized genetic lines selected for fast growth, large litter sizes, and feed efficiency; the use of formulated diets heavier in grain than previous practice and with nutrients tailored for each life stage; and routine use of vaccines and antibiotics to manage disease. The new system replaced... 1f846d0100 Certain crops have proven more amenable to intensive farming than others. 1f846d0100 Most commercial agriculture is intensive in one or more ways. Forms that rely heavily on industrial methods are often called industrial agriculture, which is characterized by technologies designed to increase yield. Techniques include planting multiple crops per year, reducing the frequency of fallow years, improving cultivars, mechanised agriculture, controlled by increased and more detailed analysis of growing conditions, including weather, soil, water, weeds, and pests. Modern methods frequently involve increased use of non-biotic inputs, such as fertilizers, plant growth regulators, pesticides, and antibiotics for livestock. Intensive farms are widespread in developed nations and increasingly prevalent worldwide. Most of the meat, dairy products, eggs, fruits, and... 1f846d0100 Organic standards are designed to allow the use of naturally occurring substances while prohibiting or severely limiting synthetic substances. For instance, naturally occurring pesticides... 1f846d0100

Intensive pig farming The waste falling through the slats is sometimes transferred to manure lagoons. Intensive pig farming, also known as pig factory farming, is a system of pig production in which pigs are raised indoors at high density under controlled Intensive pig farming, also known as pig factory farming, is a system of pig production in which pigs are raised indoors at high density under controlled environmental conditions. Typical facilities, sometimes called piggeries, house pigs raised for slaughter in group pens on slatted floors made of concrete, with a manure pit beneath the floor. Breeding sows are kept in gestation crates or in group housing during pregnancy, and moved to farrowing crates to give birth and nurse piglets. It has become the dominant method of commercial pork production in most industrialized countries, though traditional systems remain significant in many parts of the world 1f846d0100

Fish farming fed with external food supply (intensive). It is a particular type of aquaculture, which is the controlled cultivation and harvesting of aquatic animals such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and so on, in natural or pseudo-natural environments. Extensive aquaculture relies on small or no external inputs of labour and feed, compared to what is

being Fish farming or pisciculture involves commercial breeding of fish, most often for food, in fish tanks or artificial enclosures such as fish ponds. A facility that releases juvenile fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a species' natural numbers is generally referred to as a fish hatchery. Worldwide, the most important fish species produced in fish farming are carp, catfish, salmon and tilapia 1f846d0100

The practice of industrial agriculture is a relatively recent development in the history of agriculture, and the result of scientific discoveries and technological advances. Innovations in agriculture beginning in the late 19th century generally parallel developments in mass production in other industries that characterized the latter part of the Industrial Revolution. The identification of nitrogen and phosphorus as critical factors in plant growth led to the manufacture of synthetic fertilizers, making more intensive uses of farmland for crop production possible. 1f846d0100