

### **Definition (english only)**

Farming in which as much use is made of the land as possible by growing crops close together or by growing several crops in a year or by using large amounts of fertilizers.

"As farming has become more specialised and practices like manuring have gone, so the level of organic matter in the soil has decreased," said Dick Thompson, a development officer.

"That causes a hard cap to form on soil, which prevents water from seeping into the ground. If we can control water before it reaches rivers we will have a chance of success against the floods."

Water is the essential element which gives life to the world we live in. If we raise the quality of water, we get better final product, color, aroma, smell, yield or animal metabolism. In the intensive farming, the irrigation water generally contains high values of bicarbonates and other chemical elements that influence the pH, raising it to high levels, which induces deprivation of nutrients

*Sodium, is the other element that produces dis integration of the organic matter and with it, all type of pro-blems of a physical nature. As a consequence, harm and deterioration of yield and quality of farming is pro - duced. Furthermore we can signal the grand inconvenience and problem of scale in pumps, piping, water jets and the irrigation equipment, caused by the use of normal irrigation water. .*

Furthermore farmers face big problems caused by scale formation in pumps, pipes, water nozzles and in the irrigation equipment, which are caused by using normal, not-treated magnetically water.

### **Organic**

Organic farming can be defined as an approach to agriculture where the aim is to create integrated, humane, environmentally and economically sustainable agricultural production systems. Maximum reliance is placed on locally or farm-derived renewable resources and the management of self-regulating ecological and biological processes and interactions in order to provide acceptable levels of crop, livestock and human nutrition, protection from pests and diseases, and an appropriate return to the human and other resources employed. Reliance on external inputs, whether chemical or organic, is reduced as far as possible.

protecting the long term fertility of soils by maintaining organic matter levels, encouraging soil biological activity, and careful mechanical intervention;

providing crop nutrients indirectly using relatively insoluble nutrient sources which are made available to the plant by the action of soil micro-organisms;

nitrogen self-sufficiency through the use of legumes and biological nitrogen fixation, as well as effective recycling of organic materials including crop residues and livestock manures;

weed, disease and pest control relying primarily on crop rotations, natural predators, diversity, organic manuring, resistant varieties and limited (preferably minimal) thermal, biological and chemical intervention;

the extensive management of livestock, paying full regard to their evolutionary adaptations, behavioural needs and animal welfare issues with respect to nutrition, housing, health, breeding and rearing;

careful attention to the impact of the farming system on the wider environment and the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats.