

the science of farming

the science of farming encompasses a dynamic blend of biology, technology, and environmental stewardship that drives modern agriculture. As global food demands continue to rise, understanding how scientific principles are applied to farming is more crucial than ever. This article explores the evolution of farming science, the critical role of soil health, advancements in crop genetics, the impact of technology, sustainable practices, and the integration of data-driven decision making. Readers will discover how farmers use research and innovation to optimize yields, minimize environmental impact, and meet the nutritional needs of a growing population. Dive into the science behind soil testing, plant breeding, precision agriculture, and the future trends shaping the agricultural landscape. Whether you are an industry professional, student, or enthusiast, this comprehensive guide will provide valuable insights into the science of farming and its importance in feeding the world.

- Evolution of the Science of Farming
- Understanding Soil Science in Agriculture
- Crop Genetics and Plant Breeding
- Technological Innovations in Modern Farming
- Sustainable Farming Practices
- Data-Driven Decision Making in Agriculture
- Future Trends in the Science of Farming

Evolution of the Science of Farming

The science of farming has evolved dramatically from ancient subsistence agriculture to the technologically advanced systems seen today. Early farmers relied on observation and natural cycles, but the development of agronomy, biochemistry, and engineering transformed agriculture into a science-based industry. The discovery of crop rotation, mechanization, and fertilizers marked key milestones, improving productivity and efficiency. Scientific research continues to refine farming methods, focusing on sustainable resource use, pest management, and climate adaptability. Understanding this evolution helps contextualize current agricultural practices and underscores the importance of ongoing innovation in farming science.

Understanding Soil Science in Agriculture

Soil is the foundation of successful farming, and soil science is integral to maximizing crop yields and maintaining ecosystem health. Scientific study of soil composition, structure, and nutrient cycles enables farmers to make informed decisions about planting, fertilization, and conservation. Healthy soil supports robust root structure, efficient water retention, and optimal nutrient availability.

Critical Components of Soil Health

- Soil texture and structure
- Organic matter content
- Microbial activity
- Nutrient balance
- Water infiltration and retention

Regular soil testing allows farmers to assess pH levels, nutrient content, and presence of contaminants, guiding precise fertilizer and amendment application. Soil science also informs erosion control and carbon sequestration strategies, making it a cornerstone of sustainable farming.

Crop Genetics and Plant Breeding

Crop genetics and plant breeding are central to the science of farming, enabling the development of high-yield, disease-resistant, and climate-resilient varieties. Advances in biotechnology, including genetic modification and CRISPR gene editing, allow scientists to enhance crop traits quickly and accurately. Traditional breeding methods remain important, selecting plants with desirable characteristics over multiple generations.

Benefits of Genetic Improvement in Crops

- Increased pest and disease resistance
- Improved drought tolerance
- Enhanced nutritional profiles
- Higher yields per hectare

- Reduced need for chemical inputs

The science behind plant genetics not only boosts productivity but also helps address global food security challenges. Ethical considerations and regulatory oversight ensure that genetic advancements are safe for consumers and the environment.

Technological Innovations in Modern Farming

Modern farming is shaped by technological innovation, integrating machinery, automation, and digital tools to optimize every aspect of agricultural production. Tractors, harvesters, and irrigation systems have become increasingly sophisticated, reducing labor requirements and improving efficiency.

Precision Agriculture Tools

- GPS-guided tractors and implements
- Drones for crop monitoring and spraying
- Remote sensing and satellite imagery
- Automated irrigation systems
- Robotic weed control and harvesting

Precision agriculture uses data analytics to monitor crop health, soil conditions, and weather patterns, enabling site-specific management decisions that enhance yields and conserve resources. The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) devices allows farmers to collect real-time data and remotely manage farm operations, reducing waste and improving profitability.

Sustainable Farming Practices

Sustainability is a core principle in the science of farming, focusing on practices that protect natural resources, preserve biodiversity, and promote long-term productivity. Sustainable agriculture balances economic viability with environmental stewardship, employing methods that reduce chemical reliance and minimize ecological impact.

Key Sustainable Farming Techniques

- Crop rotation and cover cropping
- Integrated pest management (IPM)
- Organic farming systems
- Water conservation strategies
- Agroforestry and conservation tillage

These practices help maintain soil fertility, prevent erosion, and support beneficial wildlife. Farmers also adopt renewable energy sources and recycling programs to lower carbon footprints. The science behind sustainability guides policy development and informs consumer choices, ensuring agriculture remains resilient in the face of climate change.

Data-Driven Decision Making in Agriculture

The science of farming increasingly relies on data-driven decision making, leveraging analytics and modeling to inform management practices. Farmers use software platforms and mobile applications to track yields, monitor field conditions, and predict market trends.

Advantages of Agricultural Data Analytics

- Optimized planting and harvesting schedules
- Accurate yield forecasting
- Reduced input costs
- Improved crop quality
- Enhanced risk management

Data integration from weather stations, sensors, and supply chain databases allows for adaptive responses to changing conditions. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning models is rapidly expanding, providing actionable insights that improve productivity and sustainability across the agricultural sector.

Future Trends in the Science of Farming

The future of farming science is shaped by emerging technologies, shifting consumer demands, and the ongoing need for environmental stewardship. Innovations such as vertical farming, regenerative agriculture, and synthetic biology promise to redefine food production. Automation and digital connectivity will further enhance efficiency, while new research will continue to unlock the potential of soil microbiomes and plant genetics.

Emerging Areas in Agricultural Science

- Smart farming with artificial intelligence
- Gene editing for climate adaptation
- Biological pest and weed control
- Renewable energy integration in farms
- Urban and indoor farming systems

As the science of farming advances, collaboration between researchers, farmers, and policymakers will be essential to ensure food security, sustainability, and economic growth. Understanding these trends helps stakeholders anticipate challenges and capitalize on new opportunities in agriculture.

Questions and Answers on the Science of Farming

Q: What is the science of farming?

A: The science of farming refers to the application of scientific principles and technologies to agricultural production, including soil science, plant genetics, sustainable practices, and data-driven management.

Q: How does soil science impact crop yields?

A: Soil science informs farmers about soil composition, nutrient levels, and health, allowing them to optimize fertilization, irrigation, and crop selection for higher yields and sustainability.

Q: What role do genetics play in modern farming?

A: Genetics enables the development of crop varieties with improved yields, disease resistance, and climate adaptability, essential for meeting global food demands.

Q: What are examples of technological innovations in agriculture?

A: Examples include GPS-guided equipment, drones, automated irrigation, remote sensing, and robotics, all of which enhance efficiency and productivity.

Q: Why is sustainable farming important?

A: Sustainable farming preserves natural resources, supports biodiversity, and ensures long-term productivity, helping agriculture adapt to climate change and environmental challenges.

Q: How is data used in farming today?

A: Farmers use data analytics for yield forecasting, field monitoring, input optimization, and risk management, leading to more informed and profitable decisions.

Q: What are future trends in the science of farming?

A: Future trends include smart farming with AI, regenerative practices, gene editing, urban agriculture, and increased use of renewable energy on farms.

Q: How do farmers test and improve soil health?

A: Farmers test soil health through laboratory analysis of pH, nutrients, and organic matter, then apply amendments and conservation techniques to enhance soil quality.

Q: What is precision agriculture?

A: Precision agriculture uses technology and data to manage crops and resources more efficiently, tailoring actions to specific field conditions for optimal results.

Q: How does plant breeding contribute to food security?

A: Plant breeding produces resilient and nutritious crop varieties, helping ensure stable food supplies in the face of pests, diseases, and changing climates.

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The Science of Farming: A Deep Dive into Modern Agricultural Practices

Farming, at its core, is about nurturing life. But beyond the romantic image of sun-drenched fields and bountiful harvests lies a complex interplay of scientific principles that drive modern agricultural practices. This post delves into "the science of farming," exploring the key scientific disciplines that underpin food production, from soil science and plant genetics to precision agriculture and sustainable farming techniques. We'll unravel the intricacies of how science is revolutionizing our ability to feed a growing global population while minimizing environmental impact. Get ready to discover the fascinating world where biology, chemistry, physics, and technology converge to ensure our food security.

H2: Understanding the Soil: The Foundation of Farming

The soil is the lifeblood of agriculture. It's not just dirt; it's a complex ecosystem teeming with microorganisms, minerals, and organic matter. Soil science, a critical aspect of "the science of farming," examines soil composition, structure, and fertility. Understanding soil pH, nutrient levels (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium), and water-holding capacity is crucial for optimizing crop yields.

H3: Soil Testing and Nutrient Management

Regular soil testing allows farmers to pinpoint deficiencies and tailor fertilization strategies. This precision approach minimizes fertilizer overuse, reducing environmental pollution (runoff and greenhouse gas emissions) and optimizing plant growth. Understanding the role of organic matter in improving soil structure, water retention, and nutrient availability is equally vital. Modern techniques like cover cropping and no-till farming promote soil health and biodiversity.

H3: Soil Erosion Control and Conservation

Soil erosion is a significant challenge, threatening long-term agricultural productivity. Scientifically-based conservation practices, such as contour plowing, terracing, and windbreaks, are crucial for mitigating erosion and protecting valuable topsoil. Understanding the physics of water movement and wind patterns informs the design of effective erosion control strategies.

H2: Plant Genetics and Crop Improvement

Plant genetics plays a pivotal role in "the science of farming." Scientists leverage genetic engineering and traditional breeding techniques to develop crops with enhanced traits:

H3: Genetic Modification (GM) Crops

GM crops, developed through genetic modification, offer improved pest resistance, herbicide tolerance, and enhanced nutritional value. While debates surround their safety and ethical implications, GM technology has significantly increased crop yields and reduced the need for pesticides in certain regions.

H3: Traditional Breeding and Crop Diversification

Traditional plant breeding methods, involving selective cross-breeding, remain crucial in developing resilient and high-yielding varieties. Maintaining crop diversity is critical for building resilience against pests, diseases, and climate change. Understanding the principles of inheritance and genetic variation are fundamental to successful breeding programs.

H2: Precision Agriculture: Technology's Role in Farming

Precision agriculture leverages technology to optimize farming practices and maximize efficiency:

H3: GPS-Guided Machinery

GPS-guided tractors and other machinery allow for precise planting, fertilization, and pesticide application, minimizing waste and maximizing resource use.

H3: Remote Sensing and Data Analysis

Remote sensing technologies, such as drones and satellites, provide valuable data on crop health, soil conditions, and irrigation needs. This data, analyzed using sophisticated algorithms, informs decision-making and allows for targeted interventions.

H3: Smart Irrigation Systems

Smart irrigation systems, utilizing sensors and weather data, optimize water use, conserving this precious resource and improving crop yields. These systems adjust irrigation based on real-time conditions, ensuring optimal water delivery to plants while reducing water waste.

H2: Sustainable Farming Practices: Balancing Productivity and Environmental Stewardship

The science of farming is increasingly focused on sustainability. Sustainable agriculture seeks to balance productivity with environmental protection, aiming for long-term environmental and economic viability:

H3: Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

IPM strategies minimize pesticide use through a combination of biological controls, cultural practices, and targeted pesticide application when absolutely necessary, reducing environmental damage.

H3: Organic Farming

Organic farming practices exclude synthetic pesticides, fertilizers, and genetically modified organisms. This approach emphasizes soil health, biodiversity, and natural pest control.

H3: Water Management and Conservation

Efficient irrigation techniques, water harvesting, and drought-resistant crop varieties contribute to water conservation, a crucial aspect of sustainable agriculture.

Conclusion

The science of farming is a dynamic field constantly evolving to meet the challenges of a growing global population and a changing climate. By harnessing the power of science and technology, while embracing sustainable practices, we can ensure a secure and environmentally responsible food future. The integration of various scientific disciplines – soil science, plant genetics, precision agriculture, and sustainable farming techniques – is crucial for achieving food security and preserving our planet's resources.

FAQs

1. What is the role of chemistry in farming? Chemistry plays a crucial role in understanding soil fertility, nutrient uptake by plants, and the efficacy of fertilizers and pesticides. It informs the development of sustainable fertilizer alternatives and helps manage soil pH.
2. How does physics contribute to agriculture? Physics principles are fundamental to understanding soil erosion, water movement in soil, and the design of efficient irrigation systems. Understanding

light wavelengths is also crucial in optimizing greenhouse cultivation.

3. What are the ethical considerations of GM crops? Ethical concerns surrounding GM crops revolve around potential environmental impacts, the potential for corporate control of the food supply, and potential health risks to humans and animals. These are topics of ongoing debate and research.

4. How can I learn more about sustainable farming practices? Numerous resources are available, including university extension programs, online courses, and organizations dedicated to sustainable agriculture. Look for courses on organic farming, permaculture, and agroecology.

5. What is the future of the science of farming? The future likely involves further integration of technology, including AI and machine learning, to improve precision, efficiency, and sustainability in agriculture. Focus will continue to be on developing climate-resilient crops and minimizing environmental impact.

the science of farming: Farming for Our Future PETER H.. ROSENBERG LEHNER (NATHAN A.), Nathan Rosenberg, 2021-12-07 Farming for Our Future examines the policies and legal reforms necessary to accelerate the adoption of practices that can make agriculture in the United States climate-neutral or better. These proven practices will also make our food system more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Agriculture's contribution to climate change is substantial--much more so than official figures suggest--and we will not be able to achieve our overall mitigation goals unless agricultural emissions sharply decline. Fortunately, farms and ranches can be a major part of the climate solution, while protecting biodiversity, strengthening rural communities, and improving the lives of the workers who cultivate our crops and rear our animals. The importance of agricultural climate solutions can not be underestimated; it is a critical element both in ensuring our food security and limiting climate change. This book provides essential solutions to address the greatest crises of our time.

the science of farming: Science and Technology of Organic Farming Allen V. Barker, 2021-04-06 Organic farming is not only a philosophy; it is also a well-researched science. The second edition of The Science and Technology of Organic Farming presents the scientific basis of organic farming and the methods of application needed to achieve adequate yields through plant nutrition and protection. Organic farming is a scientifically derived method of improving soil fertility to increase agricultural yields with limited chemical inputs. As such, it can meet public demand for reduced chemical inputs in agriculture and play a key role in meeting the needs of a growing world population. The new edition of this highly regarded book gives clear and comprehensive details on how soil fertility can be maintained and how plants can be nourished in organic agriculture. Chapters on soil fertility and plant nutrition explain the chemistry of the plant, the soil, and the soil solution and outline the importance of plant macronutrients and micronutrients. The book offers practical information on using of green manures, composts and lime to maintain soil fertility; introduces methods of tillage of land; provides organic methods of controlling weeds, insects, and diseases; and suggests how food produce can be stored without refrigeration. The text provides information on how to assess and govern the nutritional status of crops and the fertility and condition of soil and presents guidelines, recommendations, and procedures for determining the best fertility recommendations for individual situations. This edition includes an entirely new chapter on hydroponics that explains organic approaches to hydroponic crop production. With a full bibliography of references, this text is a practical guide for anyone interested in organic farming, from farmers and agricultural advisers to teachers, soil scientists, plant scientist, entomologists and students of other biological and environmental sciences.

the science of farming: Tomorrow's Table Pamela C. Ronald, R. W. Adamchak, 2008-04-18 By the year 2050, Earth's population will double. If we continue with current farming practices, vast

amounts of wilderness will be lost, millions of birds and billions of insects will die, and the public will lose billions of dollars as a consequence of environmental degradation. Clearly, there must be a better way to meet the need for increased food production. Written as part memoir, part instruction, and part contemplation, *Tomorrow's Table* argues that a judicious blend of two important strands of agriculture--genetic engineering and organic farming--is key to helping feed the world's growing population in an ecologically balanced manner. Pamela Ronald, a geneticist, and her husband, Raoul Adamchak, an organic farmer, take the reader inside their lives for roughly a year, allowing us to look over their shoulders so that we can see what geneticists and organic farmers actually do. The reader sees the problems that farmers face, trying to provide larger yields without resorting to expensive or environmentally hazardous chemicals, a problem that will loom larger and larger as the century progresses. They learn how organic farmers and geneticists address these problems. This book is for consumers, farmers, and policy decision makers who want to make food choices and policy that will support ecologically responsible farming practices. It is also for anyone who wants accurate information about organic farming, genetic engineering, and their potential impacts on human health and the environment.

the science of farming: Farming with Nature Sara J. Scherr, Jeffrey A. McNeely, 2012-09-26 A growing body of evidence shows that agricultural landscapes can be managed not only to produce crops but also to support biodiversity and promote ecosystem health. Innovative farmers and scientists, as well as indigenous land managers, are developing diverse types of "ecoagriculture" landscapes to generate cobenefits for production, biodiversity, and local people. *Farming with Nature* offers a synthesis of the state of knowledge of key topics in ecoagriculture. The book is a unique collaboration among renowned agricultural and ecological scientists, leading field conservationists, and farm and community leaders to synthesize knowledge and experience across sectors. The book examines: the knowledge base for ecoagriculture as well as barriers, gaps, and opportunities for developing improved ecoagriculture systems what we have learned about managing landscapes to achieve multiple objectives at a landscape scale existing incentives for farmers, other land managers, and investors to develop and invest in ecoagriculture systems pathways to develop, implement, manage, and scale up successful ecoagriculture Insights are drawn from around the world, in tropical, Mediterranean, and temperate environments, from farming systems that range from highly commercialized to semi-subsistence. *Farming with Nature* is an important new work that can serve as a foundation document for planners, farm organizations, researchers, project developers, and policy makers to develop strategies for promoting and sustaining ecoagriculture landscapes. Replete with valuable best practice guidelines, it is a critical resource for both practitioners and researchers in the field.

the science of farming: The Science of Agriculture Ray V. Herren, 2007 This text focuses on the scientific principles of the agricultural industry. Designed for use in high school agriscience courses, the aim of the text is to provide students with a basic understanding of the concepts behind the agricultural industry. Traditionally, high school agriculture texts have concentrated on the how behind the industry. *The Science of Agriculture: A Biological Approach*, third Edition concentrates more on the why behind the industry. Topics include plant and animal systems, soils, cell functions, genetics, genetic engineering, plant and animal reproduction, entomology, the uses of biotechnology, and careers. The text also includes a thorough examination of the controversy and concerns over the use of genetic engineering, genetically modified organisms, cloning, and their perceived and potential dangers to humans and the environment. Each chapter begins with clearly-stated learning objectives, followed by key terminology. Chapters close with student learning activities intended to extend learning beyond the text material. end-of-Chapter test questions, in True/False; Short Answer/Discussion; and Multiple Choice formats help to evaluate students' understanding of the concepts presented in the text.

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2021-04-05 Chapters on soil fertility and plant nutrition explain the chemistry of the plant, the soil, and the soil solution and outline the importance of plant macronutrients and micronutrients. The book offers practical information on using of green manures, composts and lime to maintain soil fertility; introduces methods of tillage of land; provides organic methods of controlling weeds, insects, and diseases; and suggests how food produce can be stored without refrigeration. The text provides information on how to assess and govern the nutritional status of crops and the fertility and condition of soil and presents guidelines, recommendations, and procedures for determining the best fertility recommendations for individual situations. This edition includes an entirely new chapter on hydroponics that explains organic approaches to hydroponic crop production.

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William Jasper Spillman, 2008-08 This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

the science of farming: *Rethinking Food and Agriculture* Amir Kassam, Laila Kassam, 2020-10-18 Given the central role of the food and agriculture system in driving so many of the connected ecological, social and economic threats and challenges we currently face, *Rethinking Food and Agriculture* reviews, reassesses and reimagines the current food and agriculture system and the narrow paradigm in which it operates. *Rethinking Food and Agriculture* explores and uncovers some of the key historical, ethical, economic, social, cultural, political, and structural drivers and root causes of unsustainability, degradation of the agricultural environment, destruction of nature, short-comings in science and knowledge systems, inequality, hunger and food insecurity, and disharmony. It reviews efforts towards 'sustainable development', and reassesses whether these efforts have been implemented with adequate responsibility, acceptable societal and environmental costs and optimal engagement to secure sustainability, equity and justice. The book highlights the many ways that farmers and their communities, civil society groups, social movements, development experts, scientists and others have been raising awareness of these issues, implementing solutions and forging 'new ways forward', for example towards paradigms of agriculture, natural resource management and human nutrition which are more sustainable and just. *Rethinking Food and Agriculture* proposes ways to move beyond the current limited view of agro-ecological sustainability towards overall sustainability of the food and agriculture system based on the principle of 'inclusive responsibility'. Inclusive responsibility encourages ecosystem sustainability based on agro-ecological and planetary limits to sustainable resource use for production and livelihoods. Inclusive responsibility also places importance on quality of life, pluralism, equity and justice for all and emphasises the health, well-being, sovereignty, dignity and rights of producers, consumers and other stakeholders, as well as of nonhuman animals and the natural world. - Explores some of the key drivers and root causes of unsustainability , degradation of the agricultural environment and destruction of nature - Highlights the many ways that different stakeholders have been forging 'new ways forward' towards alternative paradigms of agriculture, human nutrition and political economy, which are more sustainable and just - Proposes ways to move beyond the current unsustainable exploitation of natural resources towards agroecological sustainability and overall sustainability of the food and agriculture system based on 'inclusive responsibility'

the science of farming: **Zapotec Science** Roberto J. González, 2010-01-01 2003 — Julian Steward Award - Anthropology & Environment Section, American Anthropological Association 2002 — A CHOICE Outstanding Academic Book How Zapotec agricultural and dietary theories and practices constitute a valid local science. Zapotec farmers in the northern sierra of Oaxaca, Mexico, are highly successful in providing their families with abundant, nutritious food in an ecologically

sustainable fashion, although the premises that guide their agricultural practices would be considered erroneous by the standards of most agronomists and botanists in the United States and Europe. In this book, Roberto González convincingly argues that in fact Zapotec agricultural and dietary theories and practices constitute a valid local science, which has had a reciprocally beneficial relationship with European and United States farming and food systems since the sixteenth century. González bases his analysis upon direct participant observation in the farms and fields of a Zapotec village. By using the ethnographic fieldwork approach, he is able to describe and analyze the rich meanings that campesino families attach to their crops, lands, and animals. González also reviews the history of maize, sugarcane, and coffee cultivation in the Zapotec region to show how campesino farmers have intelligently and scientifically adapted their farming practices to local conditions over the course of centuries. By setting his ethnographic study of the Talea de Castro community within a historical world systems perspective, he also skillfully weighs the local impact of national and global currents ranging from Spanish colonialism to the 1910 Mexican Revolution to NAFTA. At the same time, he shows how, at the turn of the twenty-first century, the sustainable practices of traditional subsistence agriculture are beginning to replace the failed, unsustainable techniques of modern industrial farming in some parts of the United States and Europe.

the science of farming: Conventional and Organic Farming Victor M. Shorrocks, 2017 Organic farming comes with many connotations of 'natural', 'wholesome', 'healthy', 'superior', 'environmentally friendly', and 'sustainable'. But just what is the scientific evidence behind the claims of healthier food and better farming systems made by the organic movement? Using peer reviewed literature, the latest studies, and a rigorous investigation of claims made by opponents of conventional farming, the author provides an even handed and scientifically objective review of the contributions of organic farming to human health, crop yields, the environment, and agriculture from a global perspective. The aim is to separate out the marketing spin, the claims of one camp or another, and political ideologies to provide a straightforward appraisal of both the benefits and exaggerated claims of organic farming. The approach taken is to present the evidence in the form of data, study results, and presentation of source material for the claims made by conventional and organic, and leave the reader to make their own judgements on the validity of the case for organic over conventional farming. The book also addresses a fundamental question in modern farming-organic agriculture's ability to feed the world in the face of a growing population and growing demand for meat. It provides a timely scientific comparison of the practices, relative yields, and benefits of organic versus conventional agriculture. The ways conventional farming has progressed from hunter gatherer days and possible future developments are discussed. *Conventional and Organic Farming* will be an ideal book for agricultural policy makers, researchers and academics, as well as agricultural students, conventional, and organic farmers. [Subject: Farm Studies, Agriculture Studies, Agricultural Policy]

the science of farming: Big Farms Make Big Flu Rob Wallace, 2016-06-30 The first collection to explore infectious disease, agriculture, economics, and the nature of science together Thanks to breakthroughs in production and food science, agribusiness has been able to devise new ways to grow more food and get it more places more quickly. There is no shortage of news items on hundreds of thousands of hybrid poultry—each animal genetically identical to the next—packed together in megabarns, grown out in a matter of months, then slaughtered, processed and shipped to the other side of the globe. Less well known are the deadly pathogens mutating in, and emerging out of, these specialized agro-environments. In fact, many of the most dangerous new diseases in humans can be traced back to such food systems, among them *Campylobacter*, Nipah virus, Q fever, hepatitis E, and a variety of novel influenza variants. Agribusiness has known for decades that packing thousands of birds or livestock together results in a monoculture that selects for such disease. But market economics doesn't punish the companies for growing Big Flu—it punishes animals, the environment, consumers, and contract farmers. Alongside growing profits, diseases are permitted to emerge, evolve, and spread with little check. “That is,” writes evolutionary biologist

Rob Wallace, "it pays to produce a pathogen that could kill a billion people." In *Big Farms Make Big Flu*, a collection of dispatches by turns harrowing and thought-provoking, Wallace tracks the ways influenza and other pathogens emerge from an agriculture controlled by multinational corporations. Wallace details, with a precise and radical wit, the latest in the science of agricultural epidemiology, while at the same time juxtaposing ghastly phenomena such as attempts at producing featherless chickens, microbial time travel, and neoliberal Ebola. Wallace also offers sensible alternatives to lethal agribusiness. Some, such as farming cooperatives, integrated pathogen management, and mixed crop-livestock systems, are already in practice off the agribusiness grid. While many books cover facets of food or outbreaks, Wallace's collection appears the first to explore infectious disease, agriculture, economics and the nature of science together. *Big Farms Make Big Flu* integrates the political economies of disease and science to derive a new understanding of the evolution of infections. Highly capitalized agriculture may be farming pathogens as much as chickens or corn.

the science of farming: *Long-Term Farming Systems Research* Gurbir Bhullar, Amritbir Riar, 2020-05-17 *Long-Term Farming Systems Research: Ensuring Food Security in Changing Scenarios* presents the legacy and heritage of Long-Term Experiments (LTEs) in Agriculture while also addressing the challenges and potential solutions. The book discusses how LTEs form an important asset in understanding agriculture's significant influence on life on earth. As global governments and development agencies try to achieve the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, this book's content is of unprecedented importance, providing insights into the interactions of agricultural production with ecological, economic and societal aspects. In this regard, this book offers a thorough resource of information based on experiences from various ongoing LTEs in different parts of the world. The contextual variety and geographic diversity presented in this book makes it useful for agricultural and environmental scientists, as well as students and educators in such fields. --- From the Editors: Thanks to the excellent panel of our contributing authors, in this book, we have attempted to offer the widest possible thematic and geographical coverage on LTEs. Experts from different institutions leading LTEs across the globe have provided their perspectives on different aspects of LTEs, not only highlighting the unique knowledge contribution of LTEs, but also discussing the unique challenges of effectively managing LTEs and maintaining their relevance to changing scenarios. We hope that this book will offer something for everyone interested in the history, present and future of our agroecosystem. - Provides a comprehensive resource of information generated in various LTEs across the globe, with a focus on various aspects of farming systems, crop management practices, plant, soil and human nutrition as well as on capacity development - Presents a holistic view on interactions of agricultural production and its relationship to the environment and society - Identifies challenges and lessons learned from different LTEs and provides recommendations for potential solutions

the science of farming: Science Breakthroughs to Advance Food and Agricultural Research by 2030 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Environmental Change and Society, Health and Medicine Division, Food and Nutrition Board, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Water Science and Technology Board, Board on Life Sciences, Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate, Board on Agriculture and Natural Resources, Committee on Science Breakthroughs 2030: A Strategy for Food and Agricultural Research, 2019-04-21 For nearly a century, scientific advances have fueled progress in U.S. agriculture to enable American producers to deliver safe and abundant food domestically and provide a trade surplus in bulk and high-value agricultural commodities and foods. Today, the U.S. food and agricultural enterprise faces formidable challenges that will test its long-term sustainability, competitiveness, and resilience. On its current path, future productivity in the U.S. agricultural system is likely to come with trade-offs. The success of agriculture is tied to natural systems, and these systems are showing signs of stress, even more so with the change in climate. More than a third of the food produced is unconsumed, an unacceptable loss of food and nutrients at a time of heightened global food demand. Increased food animal production to meet greater demand will generate more greenhouse gas emissions and excess animal waste. The U.S.

food supply is generally secure, but is not immune to the costly and deadly shocks of continuing outbreaks of food-borne illness or to the constant threat of pests and pathogens to crops, livestock, and poultry. U.S. farmers and producers are at the front lines and will need more tools to manage the pressures they face. Science Breakthroughs to Advance Food and Agricultural Research by 2030 identifies innovative, emerging scientific advances for making the U.S. food and agricultural system more efficient, resilient, and sustainable. This report explores the availability of relatively new scientific developments across all disciplines that could accelerate progress toward these goals. It identifies the most promising scientific breakthroughs that could have the greatest positive impact on food and agriculture, and that are possible to achieve in the next decade (by 2030).

the science of farming: Farming for Us All Michael Mayerfeld Bell, 2010-11-01 Farming for Us All gives us the opportunity to explore the possibilities for social, environmental, and economic change that practical, dialogic agriculture presents.

the science of farming: *Agroecology* Peter Rosset, Miguel A. Altieri, 2017 Introduction : why agroecology? -- The scientific principles of agroecology -- The scientific evidence for agroecology : can it feed the world? -- Scaling up agroecology : social process and organization -- The politics of agroecology -- Conclusions : conform or transform?

the science of farming: *Red Revolution, Green Revolution* Sigrid Schmalzer, 2016-01-20 In 1968, the director of USAID coined the term “green revolution” to celebrate the new technological solutions that promised to ease hunger around the world—and forestall the spread of more “red,” or socialist, revolutions. Yet in China, where modernization and scientific progress could not be divorced from politics, green and red revolutions proceeded side by side. In *Red Revolution, Green Revolution*, Sigrid Schmalzer explores the intersection of politics and agriculture in socialist China through the diverse experiences of scientists, peasants, state agents, and “educated youth.” The environmental costs of chemical-intensive agriculture and the human costs of emphasizing increasing production over equitable distribution of food and labor have been felt as strongly in China as anywhere—and yet, as Schmalzer shows, Mao-era challenges to technocracy laid important groundwork for today’s sustainability and food justice movements. This history of “scientific farming” in China offers us a unique opportunity not only to explore the consequences of modern agricultural technologies but also to engage in a necessary rethinking of fundamental assumptions about science and society.

the science of farming: The Art and Science of Grazing Sarah Flack, 2016 Grazing management might seem simple: just put livestock in a pasture and let them eat their fill. However, as Sarah Flack explains in *The Art and Science of Grazing*, the pasture/livestock relationship is incredibly complex. If a farmer doesn't pay close attention to how the animals are grazing, the resulting poorly managed grazing system can be harmful to the health of the livestock, pasture plants, and soils. Well-managed pastures can instead create healthier animals, a diverse and resilient pasture ecosystem, and other benefits. Flack delves deeply below the surface of let the cows eat grass, demonstrating that grazing management is a sophisticated science that requires mastery of plant and animal physiology, animal behavior, and ecology. She also shows readers that applying grazing management science on a working farm is an art form that calls on grass farmers to be careful observers, excellent planners and record-keepers, skillful interpreters of their observations, and creative troubleshooters. *The Art and Science of Grazing* will allow farmers to gain a solid understanding of the key principles of grazing management so they can both design and manage successful grazing systems. The book's unique approach presents information first from the perspective of pasture plants, and then from the livestock perspective--helping farmers understand both plant and animal needs before setting up a grazing system. This book is an essential guide for ruminant farmers who want to be able to create grazing systems that meet the needs of their livestock, pasture plants, soils, and the larger ecosystem. The book discusses all the practical details that are critical for sustained success: how to set up a new system or improve existing systems; acreage calculations; paddock layout; fence and drinking water access; lanes and other grazing infrastructure; managing livestock movement and flow; soil fertility; seeding and reseeding pastures;

and more. The author includes descriptions of real grazing systems working well on dairy, beef, goat, and sheep farms in different regions of North America. The book covers pasture requirements specific to organic farming, but will be of use to both organic and non-organic farms.

the science of farming: *Sociology, Organic Farming, Climate Change and Soil Science* Eric Lichtfouse, 2009-12-01 Sustainable agriculture is a rapidly growing field aiming at producing food and energy in a sustainable way for humans and their children. Sustainable agriculture is a discipline that addresses current issues such as climate change, increasing food and fuel prices, poor-nation starvation, rich-nation obesity, water pollution, soil erosion, fertility loss, pest control, and biodiversity depletion. Novel, environmentally-friendly solutions are proposed based on integrated knowledge from sciences as diverse as agronomy, soil science, molecular biology, chemistry, toxicology, ecology, economy, and social sciences. Indeed, sustainable agriculture decipher mechanisms of processes that occur from the molecular level to the farming system to the global level at time scales ranging from seconds to centuries. For that, scientists use the system approach that involves studying components and interactions of a whole system to address scientific, economic and social issues. In that respect, sustainable agriculture is not a classical, narrow science. Instead of solving problems using the classical painkiller approach that treats only negative impacts, sustainable agriculture treats problem sources. Because most actual society issues are now intertwined, global, and fast-developing, sustainable agriculture will bring solutions to build a safer world. This book series gathers review articles that analyze current agricultural issues and knowledge, then propose alternative solutions. It will therefore help all scientists, decision-makers, professors, farmers and politicians who wish to build a safe agriculture, energy and food system for future generations.

the science of farming: *Farming While Black* Leah Penniman, 2018 Farming While Black is the first comprehensive how to guide for aspiring African-heritage growers to reclaim their dignity as agriculturists and for all farmers to understand the distinct, technical contributions of African-heritage people to sustainable agriculture. At Soul Fire Farm, author Leah Penniman co-created the Black and Latino Farmers Immersion (BLFI) program as a container for new farmers to share growing skills in a culturally relevant and supportive environment led by people of color. Farming While Black organizes and expands upon the curriculum of the BLFI to provide readers with a concise guide to all aspects of small-scale farming, from business planning to preserving the harvest. Throughout the chapters Penniman uplifts the wisdom of the African diasporic farmers and activists whose work informs the techniques described--from whole farm planning, soil fertility, seed selection, and agroecology, to using whole foods in culturally appropriate recipes, sharing stories of ancestors, and tools for healing from the trauma associated with slavery and economic exploitation on the land. Woven throughout the book is the story of Soul Fire Farm, a national leader in the food justice movement.--AMAZON.

the science of farming: *Farm Science* Joseph E. Wing, 2023-10-01 Embark on a fascinating exploration of agricultural science with Farm Science by Joseph E. Wing, an enlightening guide that delves into the principles, practices, and innovations shaping modern farming. Prepare to be inspired by Wing's comprehensive insights and practical advice as you discover the science behind sustainable agriculture and food production. Join Joseph E. Wing as he invites readers to delve into the world of farm science, from the fundamentals of soil health and crop management to the latest advancements in agricultural technology. Through Wing's clear explanations and real-world examples, you'll gain a deeper understanding of the principles and practices that drive successful farming operations. Explore the timeless themes of stewardship, innovation, and environmental sustainability as you learn about the importance of responsible land management and resource conservation in modern agriculture. From organic farming methods to precision agriculture techniques, Wing's book offers valuable insights into the diverse approaches to sustainable food production. Join a global community of farmers, researchers, and agricultural professionals as they work together to address the challenges of feeding a growing population while protecting the health of the planet. Through their collaborative efforts and innovative solutions, you'll witness the

transformative impact of farm science on the future of food security and environmental stewardship. Since its publication, *Farm Science* has become an indispensable resource for farmers, educators, and policymakers alike, offering practical guidance and scientific principles to inform agricultural practices and policy decisions. Wing's authoritative voice and comprehensive coverage make this book a must-read for anyone interested in the intersection of agriculture, science, and sustainability. As you delve into the pages of *Farm Science*, you'll be inspired to apply the principles and practices of agricultural science to your own farming operation or agricultural research. Whether you're a seasoned farmer, a budding agronomist, or simply a curious reader, this book offers valuable insights and practical knowledge to help you succeed in the field of agriculture. In conclusion, *Farm Science* is more than just a book—it's a roadmap to a more sustainable and resilient future for agriculture and food production. Order your copy today and join Joseph E. Wing on a journey of discovery and innovation in the field of farm science. Don't miss your chance to explore the fascinating world of agricultural science. Order your copy of *Farm Science* by Joseph E. Wing today and discover the science behind sustainable farming practices and food production.

the science of farming: Agricultural Internet of Things and Decision Support for Precision Smart Farming Annamaria Castrignano, Gabriele Buttafuoco, Raj Khosla, Abdul Mouazen, Dimitrios Moshou, Olivier Naud, 2020-01-09 Agricultural Internet of Things and Decision Support for Smart Farming reveals how a set of key enabling technologies (KET) related to agronomic management, remote and proximal sensing, data mining, decision-making and automation can be efficiently integrated in one system. Chapters cover how KETs enable real-time monitoring of soil conditions, determine real-time, site-specific requirements of crop systems, help develop a decision support system (DSS) aimed at maximizing the efficient use of resources, and provide planning for agronomic inputs differentiated in time and space. This book is ideal for researchers, academics, post-graduate students and practitioners who want to embrace new agricultural technologies. - Presents the science behind smart technologies for agricultural management - Reveals the power of data science and how to extract meaningful insights from big data on what is most suitable based on individual time and space - Proves how advanced technologies used in agriculture practices can become site-specific, locally adaptive, operationally feasible and economically affordable

the science of farming: Crop Physiology Victor Sadras, Daniel Calderini, 2014-09-17 From climate change to farming systems to genetic modification of organisms, *Crop Physiology*, Second Edition provides a practical tool for understanding the relationships and challenges of successful cropping. With a focus on genetic improvement and agronomy, this book addresses the challenges of environmentally sound production of bulk and quality food, fodder, fiber, and energy which are of ongoing international concern. The second edition of *Crop Physiology* continues to provide a unique analysis of these topics while reflecting important changes and advances in the relevant science and implementation systems. Contemporary agriculture confronts the challenge of increasing demand in terms of quantitative and qualitative production targets. These targets have to be achieved against the background of soil and water scarcity, worldwide and regional shifts in the patterns of land use driven by both climate change and the need to develop crop-based sources of energy, and the environmental and social aspects of agricultural sustainability. - Provides a view of crop physiology as an active source of methods, theories, ideas, and tools for application in genetic improvement and agronomy - Written by leading scientists from around the world - Combines environment-specific cropping systems and general principles of crop science to appeal to advanced students, and scientists in agriculture-related disciplines, from molecular sciences to natural resources management

the science of farming: Improving Organic Animal Farming Mette Vaarst, Stephen Roderick, 2019-02-22 This collection addresses recent research on challenges facing organic animal farming such as more targeted breeding, improved grazing and feed rations, better methods of health and disease management as well as ways of enhancing animal welfare.

the science of farming: Ancient Agriculture Gabriel Alonso de Herrera, 2006 The Art of

Agriculture is the first English edition of *Obra de Agricultura* by Gabriel Alonso de Herrera, an agriculture instruction manual originally written in Granada, Spain, in 1513 and published there in 1539. Herrera, widely considered the Father of Modern Spanish Agriculture, wrote this treatise nearly five centuries ago, thoughtfully recounting traditional farming techniques of the Moors before their expulsion from Spain, the Spanish colonizers in the early 1600s, and the rural Indo-Hispano bioregion spanning northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. Today, farmers, gardeners, and ecological horticulturists are striving to work in harmony with nature, using traditional irrigation methods (involving acequias, sangras, and arroyos) to transform barren high-desert landscapes into fields supporting crop growth. This book speaks to today's farmers, no matter their size or output, in drought-ridden areas with land patterns characterized by natural ditches (acequias) and community water distribution systems (suertes). This type of agriculture exists not only in the American Southwest but from the Philippines to India to the Middle East. With global warming, water usage, and increased populations today, this book is more pertinent now than ever. Practical as well as philosophical, *The Art of Agriculture* will fascinate anyone interested in organic farming, sustainable agriculture, and permaculture worldwide.

the science of farming: Farming Systems and Food Security in Africa John Dixon, Dennis P. Garrity, Jean-Marc Boffa, Timothy O. Williams, Tilahun Amede, Christopher Auricht, Rosemary Lott, George Mburathi, 2019-12-09 Knowledge of Africa's complex farming systems, set in their socio-economic and environmental context, is an essential ingredient to developing effective strategies for improving food and nutrition security. This book systematically and comprehensively describes the characteristics, trends, drivers of change and strategic priorities for each of Africa's fifteen farming systems and their main subsystems. It shows how a farming systems perspective can be used to identify pathways to household food security and poverty reduction, and how strategic interventions may need to differ from one farming system to another. In the analysis, emphasis is placed on understanding farming systems drivers of change, trends and strategic priorities for science and policy. Illustrated with full-colour maps and photographs throughout, the volume provides a comprehensive and insightful analysis of Africa's farming systems and pathways for the future to improve food and nutrition security. The book is an essential follow-up to the seminal work *Farming Systems and Poverty* by Dixon and colleagues for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and the World Bank, published in 2001.

the science of farming: The Culture of Farm Crops Henry Stewart, 1887

the science of farming: The Nature of the Future Emily Pawley, 2022-06-07 In the seemingly mundane Northern farm of early America and the people who sought to improve its productivity and efficiency, Emily Pawley finds a world rich with innovative practices and marked by a developing interrelationship between scientific knowledge, industrial methods, and capitalism. Agricultural improvers became increasingly scientific, driving tremendous increases in the range and volume of agricultural output-and transforming American conceptions of expertise, success, and exploitation. Pawley's focus on soil, fertilizer, apples, mulberries, agricultural fairs, and experimental stations shows each nominally dull subject to have been an area of intellectual ferment and sharp contestation: mercantile, epistemological, and otherwise--

the science of farming: Soil-Specific Farming Rattan Lal, B.A. Stewart, 2015-08-20 Faced with challenges of resource scarcity and environmental degradation, it is important to adopt innovative farming systems that maximize resource efficiency while protecting the environment. *Soil-Specific Farming: Precision Agriculture* focuses on principles and applications of soil-specific farming, providing information on rapidly evolving agri

the science of farming: Advances in Precision Livestock Farming Hogeveen BERCKMANS, 2021-07-20

the science of farming: The Convergent Evolution of Agriculture in Humans and Insects Ted R Schultz, Richard Gawne, Peter N Peregrine, 2022-02-22 Contributors explore common elements in the evolutionary histories of both human and insect agriculture resulting from convergent evolution. During the past 12,000 years, agriculture originated in humans as many as

twenty-three times, and during the past 65 million years, agriculture also originated in nonhuman animals at least twenty times and in insects at least fifteen times. It is much more likely that these independent origins represent similar solutions to the challenge of growing food than that they are due purely to chance. This volume seeks to identify common elements in the evolutionary histories of both human and insect agriculture that are the results of convergent evolution. The goal is to create a new, synthetic field that characterizes, quantifies, and empirically documents the evolutionary and ecological mechanisms that drive both human and nonhuman agriculture. The contributors report on the results of quantitative analyses comparing human and nonhuman agriculture; discuss evolutionary conflicts of interest between and among farmers and cultivars and how they interfere with efficiencies of agricultural symbiosis; describe in detail agriculture in termites, ambrosia beetles, and ants; and consider patterns of evolutionary convergence in different aspects of agriculture, comparing fungal parasites of ant agriculture with fungal parasites of human agriculture, analyzing the effects of agriculture on human anatomy, and tracing the similarities and differences between the evolution of agriculture in humans and in a single, relatively well-studied insect group, fungus-farming ants.

the science of farming: Farming Systems Research into the 21st Century: The New Dynamic Ika Darnhofer, David Gibbon, Benoît Dedieu, 2012-05-30 Farming Systems Research has three core characteristics: it builds on systems thinking, it depends on the close collaboration between social and biophysical sciences, and it relies on participation to build co-learning processes. Farming Systems Research posits that to contribute towards sustainable rural development, both interdisciplinary collaborations and local actor engagement are needed. Together, they allow for changes in understanding and changes in practices. This book gives an overview of the insights generated in 20 years of Farming Systems Research. It retraces the emergence and development of Farming Systems Research in Europe, summarises the state-of-the-art for key areas, and provides an outlook on new explorations, especially those tackling the dynamic nature of farming systems and their interaction with the natural environment and the context of action.

the science of farming: The Science and Practice of Farming During 1910 in Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland) as Seen Through the Scientific and Agricultural Press International Institute of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Science and Practice, 1910

the science of farming: Satellite Farming Latief Ahmad, Syed Sheraz Mahdi, 2019-02-15 This book focuses on the recent advances in precision agriculture and satellite farming, detailing applications for sensing, data handling, modeling, and control. In addition, the book reviews its history - establishing the background on the various processes and applications - describes the current status, and offers insight into the future technology of satellite farming in India. Introducing processes and applications based on a global scale, the book reveals how precision agriculture can be used in large-scale agriculture, community agriculture, and diversified farming. It includes site-specific information from a variety of information sources for planning, planting, growing, and harvesting agricultural crops. It also presents a new concept based on the control system theory that can be used to formulate systematic methods for more effective precision crop production. Precision agriculture when properly integrated into the crop production process, can greatly improve overall production and sustainability.

the science of farming: A History of Weed Science in the United States Robert L Zimdahl, 2010-02-04 It is important that scientists think about and know their history - where they came from, what they have accomplished, and how these may affect the future. Weed scientists, similar to scientists in many technological disciplines, have not sought historical reflection. The technological world asks for results and for progress. Achievement is important not, in general, the road that leads to achievement. What was new yesterday is routine today, and what is described as revolutionary today may be considered antiquated tomorrow. Weed science has been strongly influenced by technology developed by supporting industries, subsequently employed in research and, ultimately, used by farmers and crop growers. The science has focused on results and progress. Scientists have been--and the majority remain--problem solvers whose solutions have evolved as rapidly as have the

new weed problems needing solutions. In a more formal sense, weed scientists have been adherents of the instrumental ideology of modern science. That is an analysis of their work, and their orientation reveals the strong emphasis on practical, useful knowledge; on know how. The opposite, and frequently complementary orientation, that has been missing from weed science is an emphasis on contemplative knowledge; that is, knowing why. This book expands on and analyzes how these orientations have affected weed science's development. - The first analytical history of weed science to be written - Compares the development of weed science, entomology and plant pathology - Identifies the primary founders of weed science and describes their role

the science of farming: Seeds of Science Mark Lynas, 2018-04-05 'Fluent, persuasive and surely right.' Evening Standard The inside story of the fight for and against genetic modification in food. Mark Lynas was one of the original GM field wreckers. Back in the 1990s - working undercover with his colleagues in the environmental movement - he would descend on trial sites of genetically modified crops at night and hack them to pieces. Two decades later, most people around the world - from New York to China - still think that 'GMO' foods are bad for their health or likely to damage the environment. But Mark has changed his mind. This book explains why. In 2013, in a world-famous recantation speech, Mark apologised for having destroyed GM crops. He spent the subsequent years touring Africa and Asia, and working with plant scientists who are using this technology to help smallholder farmers in developing countries cope better with pests, diseases and droughts. This book lifts the lid on the anti-GMO craze and shows how science was left by the wayside as a wave of public hysteria swept the world. Mark takes us back to the origins of the technology and introduces the scientific pioneers who invented it. He explains what led him to question his earlier assumptions about GM food, and talks to both sides of this fractious debate to see what still motivates worldwide opposition today. In the process he asks - and answers - the killer question: how did we all get it so wrong on GMOs? 'An important contribution to an issue with enormous potential for benefiting humanity.' Stephen Pinker 'I warmly recommend it.' Philip Pullman

the science of farming: Organic Farming Sarath Chandran, Unni M.R., Sabu Thomas, 2018-11-23 Organic Farming: Global Perspectives and Methods explores the core definition and concepts of organic farming in sustainability, its influence on the ecosystem, the significance of seed, soil management, water management, weed management, the significance of microorganisms in organic farming, livestock management, and waste management. The book provides readers with a basic idea of organic farming that presents advancements in the field and insights on the future. Written by a team of global experts, and with the aim of providing a current understanding of organic farming, this resource is valuable for researchers, graduate students, and post-doctoral fellows from academia and research institutions. - Presents the basic principles of organic farming and sustainable development - Discusses the role of soil in organic agriculture - Addresses various strategies in seed processing and seed storing, seed bed preparation, watering of seeds and seed quality improvement - Includes updated information on organic fertilizers and their preparation techniques

the science of farming: Precision Agriculture Technology for Crop Farming Qin Zhang, 2015-10-15 This book provides a review of precision agriculture technology development, followed by a presentation of the state-of-the-art and future requirements of precision agriculture technology. It presents different styles of precision agriculture technologies suitable for large scale mechanized farming; highly automated community-based mechanized production; and fully mechanized farming practices commonly seen in emerging economic regions. The book emphasizes the introduction of core technical features of sensing, data processing and interpretation technologies, crop modeling and production control theory, intelligent machinery and field robots for precision agriculture production.

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