

Sustainable Agriculture

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Definition

Sustainable agriculture is a system that can evolve indefinitely toward greater human utility, greater efficiency of resource use and a balance with the environment which is which is favourable to humans and most other species (Harwood, 1990):

Current Applications

Our staff are currently involved in a research network focussed on improving the disease resistance of European crops (www.resistvir.org) through hybridised varieties as well as genetically modified approaches.

Another project we are associated with relates to technologies linked with the reuse of agricultural and food waste (www.grubs-up.org).

Potential Applications

Major adjustments are needed in agricultural, environmental and macroeconomic policy, at both national and international levels, in developed as well as developing countries, to create the conditions for sustainable agriculture and rural development. The major objective of sustainable agriculture and rural development is to increase food production in a sustainable way and enhance food security. This will involve education initiatives, utilization of economic incentives and the development of appropriate and new technologies, thus ensuring stable supplies of nutritionally adequate food, access to those supplies by vulnerable groups, and production for markets; employment and income generation to alleviate poverty; and natural resource management and environmental protection¹.

¹ <http://www.iisd.org/ic/info/ss9507.htm>

For more information, please contact info@LidsterCorp.com

The range of habitat types which sustainable agriculture governs is diverse itself, including agricultural landscapes, forests, grasslands, uplands, marine and freshwater habitats. A multidisciplinary approach to conflict management is required in the future, with active stakeholder involvement at every stage of conflict identification and management as well as a range of other approaches including stakeholder dialogue and education, consumer education, improvement of political and legislative frameworks, financial incentives, and planning infrastructure.

Current Barriers

Conflicts between biodiversity conservation and human activities are becoming increasingly apparent in all European landscapes. The intensification of agricultural and silvicultural practices, and abandonment and other land uses such as recreation and hunting are all potential threats to biodiversity that can lead to conflicts between stakeholder livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.

To address the global decline in biodiversity there is, therefore, a need to identify the drivers responsible for conflicts between human activities and the conservation of European biodiversity and to promote the management of these conflicts. The drivers of biodiversity conflicts have been analysed and community development priorities were established by the European Union in the [Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy](#), however, little implementation of these ideas has arisen as a result.

Regulation

General Framework

[Sixth environment action programme](#)

Sustainable development

[Strategy for sustainable development](#)

[Approaches to sustainable agriculture](#)

[Conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture](#)

Forests

[Forest Focus](#)

Protection of the Environment

Atmospheric pollution

[Pollutant gas emissions from agricultural or forestry tractors](#)

Water management

[Framework directive in the field of water policy](#)

[Priority substances in the field of water policy](#)

[Pricing and long-term management of water](#)

[Pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources](#)

Soil protection

[Strategy for soil protection](#)

Waste management

[Use of sewage sludge in agriculture](#)

For more information, please contact info@LidsterCorp.com

Chemical products and fertiliser

[Community scheme for fertilisers](#)

Organic Farming

Protection of biodiversity

[Biodiversity action plan for agriculture](#)

[Contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms](#)

[The release of genetically modified organisms](#)

[Transboundary movement of genetically modified organisms](#)

[Novel foods and novel food ingredients](#)

Organic farming

[Organic farming](#)

[Action plan for organic farming](#)

Resources

European Commission

[Agriculture](#)

[Grants](#)

European Parliament

[Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development](#)

Council of the European Union

[Agriculture and fisheries](#)

[The European Ombudsman](#)

[European Investment Bank](#)

[European Food Safety Authority](#)

[Community Plant Variety Office](#)

Documentation

[Press releases](#)

[Bulletin of the European Union](#)

[General Report on the Activities of the European Union](#)

[Publications](#)

[Statistics](#)

United Nations

[Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Agricultural Information Centre](#)

[The UN Statistical Databases](#)

[FAO Agriculture Department](#) and its [State of Food and Agriculture 2003-2004](#) with a focus on the impact of biotechnology.

[GM Crops in Agriculture](#) – A summary for non-specialists of the above FAO report by [GreenFacts](#).

For more information, please contact info@LidsterCorp.com

[Agriculture](#) at the [Open Directory Project](#)

[Agriculture: Demon Engine of Civilization](#) by John Zerzan

[farmaze](#) for food, from afar

[Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada](#)

India

[Agriculture of Pakistan](#)

United States

[Agriculture at the United States National Academies](#)

[United States Department of Agriculture](#)

[Current World Production, Market and Trade Reports](#) from the Foreign Agricultural Service

[USDA's main source of economic information and research](#) from the Economic Research Service

[In-house Research Arm](#) from the [Agricultural Research Service](#)

[National Agricultural Library](#)

Statistics

[AQUASTAT](#)

AQUASTAT is FAO's global information system of water and agriculture developed by the Land and Water Development Division of FAO. AQUASTAT provides users with comprehensive statistics on the state of agricultural water management across the world, with emphasis on developing countries and countries in transition.

[FAOSTAT](#)

The FAO Statistical Database is an on-line multilingual database currently containing over 1 million time-series records from over 210 countries and territories covering statistics on agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, forestry, food aid, land use and population.

[FAOSTAT-Agriculture](#)

Provides statistics on crops, livestock, irrigation, land use, fertilizer, pesticide consumption, and agricultural machinery

[FAOSTAT-Nutrition](#)

Provides statistics on commodities, food supply, food balance sheets, food aid, population, and the Codex Alimentarius

For more information, please contact info@LidsterCorp.com

[FAOSTAT-Fisheries](#)

Provides statistics on fish production and primary products

[FAOSTAT-Forestry](#)

Provides statistics on imports and exports of woods and paper

[FAOSTAT-FoodQuality](#)

Provides information from the CODEX ALIMENTARIUS: Pesticide Residues in Food, and CODEX ALIMENTARIUS: Veterinary Drug Residues in Food

[FISHERS](#)

This database contains the number of people engaged in fishing according to the working time devoted to the occupation, as national annual averages, from 1961 onwards. Starting with data for 1990, the database includes employment in aquaculture and separates inland and marine fisheries, on a gender disaggregated basis.

[FISHSTAT](#)

The system provides users with access to Fishery Statistics of various sorts. Any data having time series structure can potentially be stored and processed by Fishstat Plus. The system consists of the main module and the datasets. Each dataset can be installed and uninstalled separately. See the list of available datasets below.

[FORIS](#)

FORIS contains statistics on forest and forestry issues on a country by country basis including forest cover, plantations, volume and biomass and fires.

[GLIPHA](#)

The Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas (GLiPHA), is a user-friendly, highly interactive electronic atlas using the Key Indicator Display System ([KIDS](#)) developed by FAO. The atlas provides a scaleable overview of spatial and temporal variation of quantitative information related to animal production and health through the combination of maps, tables and charts.

[PAAT Information system](#)

The PAAT secretariat combines the forces of FAO, WHO, IAEA, and OAU/IBAR to promote integrated trypanosomiasis control through coordinated international action. The ultimate goal is to improve food security and sustainable agricultural and rural development.

[TERRASTAT](#)

Land resource potential and constraints statistics at country and regional level. Statistics are based on various small scale maps and inventories that were not always up to date, reliable or both.