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हरित दृष्टि

Newsletter

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Vision Green Organization

हरित दृष्टि Newsletter

EMBRACING DIVERSITY:

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERNATIONAL DAY OF BIODIVERSITY

The checkered keelback (*Fowlea piscator*), also known commonly as the Asiatic water snake

Every year, the International Day for Biological Diversity is a poignant reminder of the critical role that biodiversity plays in maintaining the balance of our ecosystems, supporting human health, and sustaining our economies. In 2024, the theme "Be Part of the Plan" calls on individuals, communities, governments, and organizations worldwide to engage actively in the preservation and restoration of biodiversity. This theme underscores the notion that biodiversity conservation is not just a task for scientists or environmentalists but a collective responsibility that requires participation at all levels of society.

Biodiversity, the variety of life on Earth, is the backbone of our planet's ecological health. It encompasses all living organisms, from the tiniest microbes to the largest mammals, and the ecosystems they form, from lush rainforests to arid deserts. This diversity is essential for ecosystem services that humans rely on, such as pollination of crops, purification of air and water, regulation of climate, and the provision of raw materials. However, biodiversity is under severe threat from human activities, including deforestation, pollution, climate change, and overexploitation of resources.

The 2024 theme "**Be Part of the Plan**" is both a call to action and an invitation for collaboration. It emphasizes the importance of inclusive and participatory approaches in biodiversity conservation. Effective biodiversity conservation strategies must incorporate the knowledge, practices, and values of local communities, including Indigenous peoples who have a deep understanding of their local environments. Their traditional practices often promote sustainability and conservation, making them crucial allies in the fight to preserve biodiversity.

Being part of the plan involves several key actions. Firstly, raising awareness about biodiversity through education and supporting conservation efforts at local and global levels are crucial. By integrating biodiversity topics in intitutions' curriculum and organizing activities can play a pivotal role. Volunteering for conservation projects, supporting sustainable products, and reducing one's carbon footprint are tangible ways individuals can contribute. Governments and businesses must enforce protective regulations and adopt sustainable practices, while technology can enhance biodiversity monitoring and conservation strategies.

This thematic idea, also encourages interdisciplinary collaboration. Scientists, economists, urban planners, educators, and artists can develop holistic approaches that address the complex challenges of biodiversity loss. For example, urban planners can design green spaces that support wildlife, educators can inspire the next generation of environmental stewards, and artists can raise awareness through compelling storytelling and visual arts.

In conclusion, the International Day for Biological Diversity 2024, with its theme "Be Part of the Plan," is a powerful reminder that safeguarding our planet's biodiversity is a collective endeavor. By raising awareness, participating in conservation efforts, supporting sustainable practices, leveraging technology, and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, everyone can contribute to a healthier, more resilient world. Biodiversity is a shared heritage and a common responsibility; it is imperative that we all take part in the plan to protect it for current and future generations.

Newton Acharya
Student
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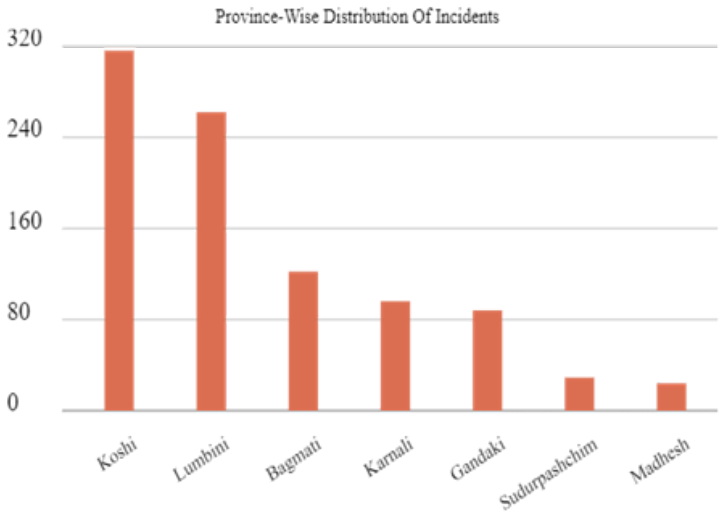
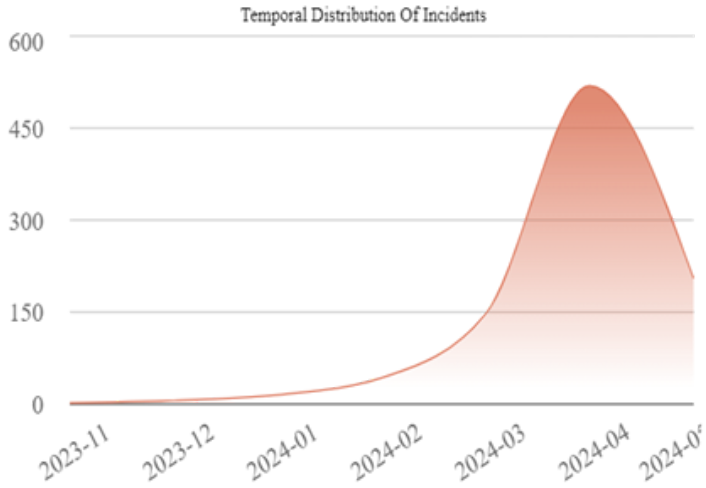
FOREST FIRE INCIDENT IN NEPAL

"A total of 937 incidents of forest fire have taken place in a period of about six months."

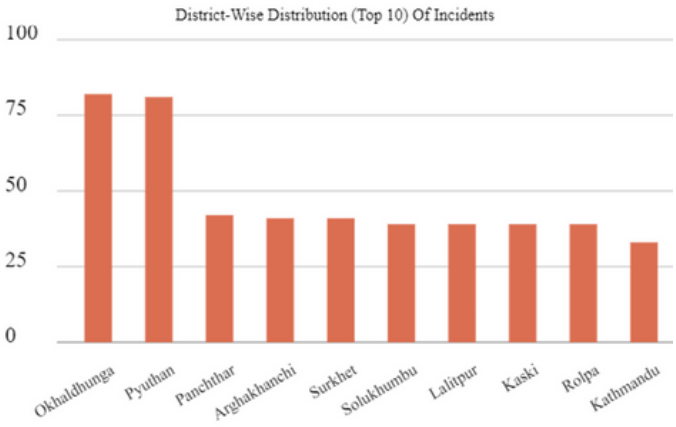
- The chart illustrates that 316 forest fire incidents occurred in Koshi province being the highest number of incidents while Madhesh having 24 number of incidents with the lowest in number.





- According to temporal distribution of data, out of 937, 519 forest fire incidents occurred in the month of April, 2024 recording the highest number so far.

- The chart shows the occurrence of forest fire in top 10 districts in last six months. Okhaldunga had 82 incidents resulting highest in number while Kathmandu resulted 33 incidents of forest fire.



DATA SOURCE: HTTPS://BIPADPORTAL.GOV.NP

Yukta Malasi
VGO Nepal

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM

Climate change, with its profound impacts on a vast array of life forms—biodiversity and the sustaining ecosystem, alongside their functions and services, has become an inevitable widespread issue across the globe over the past few centuries and continues to persist unless exacerbating human activities cease to exist. Today, climate change is well known to have accelerated the risk and extinction of various life forms and ecological transitions.

The impacts of climate change are embedded in diverse animals, plants, humans, fungi, invertebrates, and microorganisms, affecting population demographics, phenology, morphology, physiology, behavior, seasonal migration, geographical range shifts, genetics, interactions, and distribution. Changes in ecosystem structure, composition, and distribution contribute to alterations in ecosystem function and services driven by climate change. Fluctuations in climatic functions and events, changes in precipitation regimes, accumulation of greenhouse gases, global temperature change, and occurrences of extreme events are projected to diminish global biodiversity and alter various persistent ecosystems.

The effects of climate change, which are seldom positive, are not uniform across all species and communities. The observed global warming compared to past historical periods does not support the existence of some species but benefits the growth of others, such as certain plants. It alters the feeding and breeding behavior of animals, along with patterns of seasonal migration For instance, a study found that out of 44 species of migratory birds monitored in Minnesota over a 40-year period, 36 percent showed significantly earlier arrival dates, particularly in short-distance migrants, due to increasing winter temperatures (Swanson and Palmer).

Extreme events like flash floods, droughts, frosts, cyclones, etc., contribute to threats, endangerment, rarity, and subsequent extinction of global biodiversity. Studies indicate that the extinction of approximately 19 known species due to climate change had been recorded by 2011 (Monzón et al.).
Sudden disease outbreaks, an unavoidable impact of climate change, cause significant biodiversity loss, particularly affecting species with narrow geographical ranges and genetic diversity. Warm winters often lead to pest outbreaks, eventually causing tree mortality. Marine life struggles to protect larvae and infants due to rising temperatures, acidity, and sea-level rise. Aerial species are affected by changes in atmospheric gases and the ozone layer. The growth and distribution of invasive and exotic species, encouraged by climate change, outnumber and outcompete endemic and indigenous species. Climate change-induced changes in the mineral composition of water and food, as well as contamination, affect biodiversity's

physiology, feeding and breeding behavior, causing infertility and affecting soil organisms. Therefore, climate change and its inevitable effects threaten global biodiversity to a significant extent.

All biotic and abiotic components of the Earth, comprising a complex yet fragile ecosystem, have always been susceptible to transformations brought about by climate change. Climate change has a considerable impact on trophic levels, constituent processes, and thus on the food web that governs the ecosystem. Climate change-induced habitat loss and population decline of one species can result in the dominance of other species, affecting the composition, structure, and function of the ecosystem. Here, the provisioning, supporting, cultural, and regulating services of the ecosystem cannot be left unaddressed.


Photo: Internet

Aquatic freshwater habitats, wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs, coastal, Arctic, and alpine ecosystems, which are comparatively more vulnerable to climate change, are at greater risk of ecosystem transition. Climate change alters the productivity of producers in different ecosystems, which has a significant impact on nutrient cycling and supply.

Extreme climate events affecting water, such as tsunamis and droughts, disrupt water regulation. The rise in carbon dioxide levels and other greenhouse gases and pollutants impedes balanced air regulation. Changes in atmospheric climatic conditions threaten disease regulation in ecosystems. The soil, the powerhouse of terrestrial ecosystems, has a substantial capacity to sequester atmospheric carbon. However, changes in its characteristics and dynamics due to climate change hinder its ability to store carbon, potentially disrupting the entire ecosystem.

Unseasonal heavy precipitation over an extended period in an area can have significant impacts on both biodiversity and the ecosystem. Nutrients and pollutants are transported downward in the ecosystem. If the mineral composition responds negatively, population demographics are disturbed, leading to ecosystem restructuring. This scenario underscores the urgent need for reflection and action on climate change-inducing human activities. Initiating vulnerability assessments, proactive responses, ecosystem-based adaptation, and mitigating strategies can reduce the impacts of climate change. Extensive research, favorable management practices, stakeholder-driven scenario planning, proper implementation, and strict monitoring amplify our efforts in curbing climate change and its possible impacts. Continuing a suite of human activities that contribute to climate change is akin to burning our bridges to home. Let us initiate and continue our fight against climate change together.

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BIODIVERSITY AND SPIRITUALISM: A DEEP CONNECTION

Biodiversity and spiritualism are deeply intertwined, fostering a profound appreciation for nature and a sense of responsibility for its safeguarding. As someone with a background in Environmental Science, spirituality, and sustainable farming, I am truly inspired by the harmonious relationship between biodiversity and spiritualism, which encourages us to value, utilize, and protect nature.

The intricate dance of life reveals the intrinsic connection between all beings, each playing a unique role in maintaining harmony. While many people associate spiritualism with organized religion, it's important to note that true spiritualism transcends religious rituals and focuses on virtues such as respect for all beings and selflessness. Embracing this spiritual mindset involves cherishing and respecting all forms of life, from animals to insects and trees, and promoting qualities like love, help, and gratitude.

In the context of practical challenges, such as the impact of human activities on wildlife and ecosystems, a spiritually awakened perspective calls for balance and consideration for all life forms. For instance, our reliance on electric wires affects bat populations, leading to an imbalance in insect control. Similarly, the use of pesticides disrupts the natural equilibrium, harming both pests and their predators, such as bees. These examples underscore the need for conscious and sustainable practices that align with the principles of spiritualism.

Traditionally, spiritual practices have upheld reverence for natural resources, including water and trees, preserving their integrity for future generations. However, the lack of scientific understanding and the erosion of these rituals have contributed to the rapid depletion of Earth's resources in recent decades. Recognizing the intricate link between spirituality and biodiversity can serve as a guiding principle for preserving the planet's natural abundance.

Exploring the culture and practices associated with spiritualism reveals the profound wisdom and harmony inherent in biodiversity. From the worship of water resources to the selection of natural materials for construction, these practices embody a deep respect for the environment and its interconnected systems. By acknowledging and embracing the diversity around us, we can create a more balanced and sustainable world.

In conclusion, the profound connection between biodiversity and spiritualism offers a holistic approach to living in harmony with nature. By recognizing and embracing the diversity of life, we can cultivate a deep sense of fulfillment and contribute to the well-being of the entire ecosystem. This interconnectedness serves as a guiding principle for living in harmony with nature and nurturing a sustainable and spiritually enriched existence.

Suman Neupane
Permaculturist,
Natural house builder

BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN HEALTH

Biodiversity and human health are interlinked to each other while human beings are an integral part of the natural ecosystem. Biodiversity or biological diversity refers to the total number of life on earth from different sources including terrestrial, marine, aquatic, ecosystem. Biodiversity gives both positive and negative benefits to human health. Biodiversity provides nutrients and medicine, clear water and fresh air, and controls pests and diseases. Human life depends on the service of nature like air, water, energy, food we eat, medicine we use to stay healthy. Globally, biodiversity is degrading day by day, continuing destruction of biodiversity leads to unbalanced ecosystems and climate change impacting different species of flora and fauna. Deforestation, climate change, habitat fragmentation, unsustainable harvesting are the major causes of biodiversity loss including medically important herbs and trees. Loss of biodiversity threatens global food security. Thus, loss of biodiversity affects the human services and eventually has an effect on human health.

Convention On Biodiversity and World Health Organization are collaborating to promote inter linkage between biodiversity and human health. Loss in biodiversity also increases the trend of many infectious diseases.

Region rich in biodiversity which contains a lot of organisms has a protective effect against vulnerability to infectious diseases, especially vector borne zoonotic diseases. This phenomenon is known as the dilution effect. For e.g. a single adult dragonfly can eat 30 to 100 mosquitoes per day so that disease from mosquitoes can be controlled if the dragonfly population decreases and the mosquito population may get higher so the chances of disease may be high.

Another example is Schistosomiasis, an infection which is caused by trematodes/ flukes that are found in snails, and snails can be controlled by turtle and marsh flies. Marsh flies found in edges of ponds and rivers the larvae of marsh flies prey on or become parasites on snails by this process snail population can be controlled and chances of disease reduced. Fact: 75% of emerging infectious diseases in human beings are caused by pathogens that originally cause harm to animals, leading to millions of deaths each year.

Health professionals advocate for preservation of biodiversity as it has a powerful impact to control disease transmission in the community. Biodiversity loss is the result of different human activities itself so it's our duty to protect our biodiversity. We can restore the natural habitat, humans need wildlife/flora and fauna in order to maintain biodiversity.

Fact

In Jirel Community,
Spider web is applied to
fresh wound to stop bleeding

Pranisha Gautam
Bachelor in Public health
MMIHS

जैबिक बिबिधता र उद्यम

सरल भाषामा पृथ्वीमा रहेका सम्पुर्ण प्राणी तथा बनस्पतिहरु बिचको भिन्नतालाई नै जैबिक विविधता भनिन्छ । कुनैपनि स्थानको जैबिक विविधता भन्नाले प्रतिईकाइ क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान जिबाणु, बंशाणु, प्राणी, बनस्पति र त्यहाँको पारिस्थितिक प्रणालीलाई जनाउँदछ । जैबिक विविधतालाई मुख्यतया ३ भागमा बिभाजन गरिन्छ ।

१.वंशाणुगत विविधता
२.प्रजातिगत विविधता
३.पारिस्थितिक प्रणालीको विविधता

आमा बाबुबाट जीबहरुको पैतृक गुणहरु सन्ततिमा सार्ने सुक्ष्म तत्वलाइ वंशाणु भनिन्छ । कुनै स्याउ हिमालमा फल्छ भने कुनै स्याउ तराइमा यसरि प्रजाति तथा उपप्रजातिहरु बिचपनि वंशाणुगत फरकपना हुन्छ, यसलाइ वंशाणुगत विविधता भनिन्छ ।

प्रजाति-प्रजाति बिचमा हुने फरकपना एवं भिन्नतालाई प्रजातिगत् विविधता भनिन्छ । उदाहरणको लागि कुनै एउटा पोखरीमा नियालेर हेर्नुभयो भने त्यहाँ माछा, भ्यागुता, चरा, लेउ, तथा बिभिन्न बनस्पतिहरु देखिन्छन् अर्थात धेरै जिवहरु देख्नसक्नुहुन्छ यसलाइ नै प्रजातिगत विविधता भनिन्छ ।

बिभिन्न जीवजन्तु तथा वातावरण बिचको अन्तरसम्बन्धबाट बनेको स्वचालित प्रणाली नै पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली हो र पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली बिचको फरकपना नै पारिस्थितिक प्रणालीको विविधता हो । उदाहरणको लागि कहि चौर अथवा घाँसेमैदान हुन्छ, कहि पोखरि हुन्छ, कहि नदि हुन्छ, कहि मरुभुमि त कहि समुद्र र त्यहाँ आफ्नै किसिमको प्रजातिगत विविधता रहन्छ । जैबिक विविधताले मानिसलाइ प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रुपमा बिभिन्न सेवाहरु प्रदान गर्दछ । उर्जाको लागि जंगलबाट काठ दाउरा, बिरामि हुँदा जडिबुटि, औषधि, अक्सिजन, खानाको लागि साग सब्जिहरु आदि निरन्तर पाइरहेका हुन्छन् । नेपाल भौगोलिक रुपमा सानो भएतापनि जैबिक विविधताका हिसाबले बिश्वमा अग्रस्थानमा रहेको छ । जैबिक विविधताको प्रयोग नै धेरै मानिसहरुको मुख्य आयस्रोतको माध्यम बनेको छ । एक अध्ययनका अनुसार नेपालका ग्रामिण भेगमा मानिसहरुले झन्डै १,४४३ प्रजातिका जडिबुटि प्रयोग र बेचबिखन गर्दछन् । निम्न आयस्तरका मानिसहरु जंगलबाट दाउरा, निगुरो जस्ता कुराहरुको खोजि गर्ने र बिक्रि गरि आफ्नो गुजारा चलाउने गर्दछन् । सुनसरी, सप्तरी र उदयपुर जिल्लामा बसोबास गर्ने सरदार आदिबासी समुदायका मानिसहरु सिमसार क्षेत्रमा पाउने पटेर घाँस र मिचाहा प्रजाति जलकुम्भी बाट पिरा, चकटि जस्ता सामाग्रिहरु बनाइ आफ्नो जिबिका चलाइरहेका छन् । त्यस्तै माझि समुदाय, थारु समुदायका मानिसहरु माछा मारेर आफ्नो जिबिका चलाइरहेका छन् । थारु समुदायका महिलाहरु खोला बगरमा पाउने सिरु खर/काँसबाट डाली, ढाकि जस्ता सामानहरु बनाइ बिक्रि गर्छन् । अहिले बाँसबाट बनेका सामानहरुको मागपनि राम्रो रहेको छ धेरै मानिसहरु यसको ब्यबसाय गरिरहेका छन् । रौताहट जिल्लाको दशवटा गा.बि.स. मा गरिएको एक अध्ययन अनुसार बाँस नै गरिब

परिवारको मुख्य आम्दानीको स्रोत रहेको छ । उक्त परिवारको बार्षिक आम्दानिको ७४ प्रतिशत रकम बाँसका सामाग्रिहरुको बेचबिखनबाट रहेको छ । मगर, तामाङ, गुरुङ, राउटे र बिशेषगरि राई समुदायले परम्परागत रुपमा नै अल्लोको कपडा, झोला, डोरिहरु, माछा मार्ने जाल आदि बनाउने गरेको पाइन्छ । अहिले पूर्व देखि पश्चिम नेपालमा अल्लोका सामानहरुको व्यबसायिक उत्पादन भइरहेको छ र विश्व बजारमा यसको राम्रो माग रहेको छ । जंगलमा पाउने चिउरिबाट तेल , रक्सि, साबुनहरु उत्पादन् भइरहेको छ यसका साथै अर्गानिक चिउरि, मह तथा मौरि पालन व्यबसाय पनि राम्रो रहेको छ ।

यसरि जैबिक विविधता तथा प्राकृतिक स्रोतको प्रयोगले मानिसहरुलाई उद्यम गर्न, जिवन निर्बाह गर्न सहयोग गरेको छ तर वासस्थानको नास, बाह्य मिचाहा प्रजातिको प्रबेश, भू-उपयोगको परिवर्तन, अत्याधिक दोहन, बनमा आगलागि जस्ता कुराहरुले जैबिक विविधतामा ह्रास आइरहेको छ ।

Gyanu Bhattarai
Eco Hub Nepal

संथाल जातिले माछा मार्न प्रयोग गर्ने परम्परागत सामाग्रिहरुः

चाबोः यो संथाली नाम हो, चाबो बास र नाइलनको जाली प्रयोग गरि बनाइएको सोली आकारको हुन्छ ।

काइकुइः यो बास र फलाम बाट बनेको हुन्छ, फलामको हुक टुप्पोमा घुमाउरो, तिखो अनि धारिलो हुन्छ ।

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कर्णालि प्रदेश मा अर्गानिक कृषि को अबस्था र अवसर

कृषि, मानव जिवन जिउनका लागि दैनिक जिवनमा नभई नहुने अभिन्न तत्व हो । परिर्वतनशील संसार जगतमा कृषिमा पनि आमुल परिर्वतन भएको पाइन्छ । भनिन्छ कृषि एक प्रकारको जिवन हो भने त्यसको रगत पानी, मललाई खाना र माटोलाई मष्तिस्क मनिन्छ। हाम्रो दैनिक जिवन जस्तै जिवनलाई स्वस्थ, निरोगी र दिगो बनाउन स्वस्थ हावापानी र पौष्टिक खानाको आवश्यक पर्दछ, त्यसैगरी कृषिलाई दिगो वा स्वस्थ खाद्यान्न उत्पादनको लागि अर्गानिक खेति प्रणालि आवश्यक रहेको छ । स.न्. १९६० मा भएको हरित क्रान्ति पछि विश्वभर अत्याधिक मात्रामा रसायनिक मल प्रयोग हुन थाल्यो त्यसबाट नेपाल पनि वन्चित हुन सकेन । तसर्थ नेपाल लगायत अन्य मुलुकमा रसायनिक मल बिनाको खेति प्रणाली अत्यन्तै न्युन भेटिन्छ । हाल विश्वमा करिब ५ करोड १० लाख हेक्टर र नेपालमा करिब १ लाख ४० हजार हेक्टर क्षत्रफलमा सिमित भएको देखिन्छ। नेपालमा अर्गानिक कृषि हुने कुल क्षत्रफलको लगभग ५०% भन्दा धेरै भाग कर्णाली प्रदेशमा रहेको छ । यो सकरात्मक पक्ष हो । कर्णाली प्रदेशको कुल क्षेत्रफलको करिब आधा भाग मात्र खेति योग्य जमिन रहेको छ। त्यसको दुई तिहाई भागमा मात्र खेति हुने गरेको पाइन्छ। हाल नेपालमा २५ वटा जैविक मल उत्पादकहरु रहेका छन् त्यहाँ बाट करिब १,००,६०० मे.टन. अर्गानिक मल हुने गर्दछ । जसमध्ये कर्णालीमा एउटा पनि उत्पादक नरहे पनि कर्णालीमा सबैभन्दा धरै उत्पादन र प्रयोग गरेको पाईन्छ । कर्णालीका किसानहरुले आफ्नो लागि चाहिने र उत्पादन गर्न सकिने अर्गानिक मल उत्पादन गरी प्रयोग गरेको देखिन्छ ।


Photo: Internet

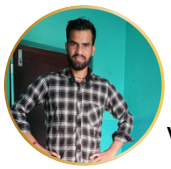
अर्गानिक एसोसिएसन अफ नेपालका अनुसार जैविक खेती भनेको कुनै पनि प्रकारका रासायनिक मल, कीटनाशक, विषादी र जेनेटीकली परिमार्जित जीव बिउको प्रयोग नगरी प्राकृतिक स्रोत साधनको उपयोग गरेर कृषि उत्पादन गर्ने विधि हो। यसमा कम्पोस्ट, हरियो मल, जैविक कीटनाशक, र अन्य जैविक स्रोतहरूको प्रयोग गरी गरिने खेती नै जैविक/अर्गानिक खेती हो ।

कर्णाली प्रदेशलाई पुर्ण रुपमा अर्गानिक कृषि प्रदेश बनाउन सकिने बिभिन्न अवसरहरु रहेका छन् सन् २०१६ मा भएको सर्वेक्षण अनुसार करिब ८०% किसान ले अर्गानिक कृषि खेती र्गन ईच्छुक रहेको तर अर्गानिक कृषि खेती र्गदा धेरै समय लाग्ने, उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्व न्युन हुने र बजारमा बिक्रि र्गदा महङ्गो पर्ने हुदा रसायनिक खेति गर्न बाध्य भएको निष्कर्स निकालेको थियो । कर्णालि को खेतियोग्य जमिनमा मात्र खेति गर्दा कर्णालि का १६ लाख मानिस लाई प्रशस्त हुने देखिन्छ कृषि डायरी २०७७ का अनुसार आथिक वर्ष २०७५/२०७६ कर्णालीमा ४,१६,३४९ मे. टन. खाद्यान्न उत्पादन भएको थियो भने त्यहाँ लगभग ३,४७,०७२ मे. टन. मात्र आवश्यक रहेको थियो त्यसैगरी कर्णालीका

धेरै जसो किसानले आ–आफ्नो लागि मात्र तरकारी र खाद्यान्न उत्पादन गर्ने हुदाबजारमा पनि समस्या नभएको देखिन्छ । कर्णाली प्रदेशको भौगोलिक बिकटताका कारणले रसायनिक मल ढुवानीमा समस्या हुने हुदा अर्गानिक कृषि को बिकल्प नभएको देखिन्छ । हालकै अबस्थामा हेर्ने हो भने कर्णालीका किसान को रसायनिक खेती प्रति नकारात्मक धारणा रहेको छ यसले अझै प्रदेश सरकारलाई काम गर्न सहज भएको देखिन्छ। केन्द्रिय सरकारले विभिन्न रसायनिक मलमा अनुदान दिदै गर्दा प्रदेश सरकारद्धारा सञ्चालित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमले किसान लाई अर्गानिक खेति प्रति अझै अत्साह सिर्जना गरेको छ ।

विशेषता जैविक खेतीमा प्राङ्गारिक मलको प्रयोग गरिन्छ जो माटोको लागि सन्तुलित भोजन हो जसमा बिरुवा लाई पाइने १७ प्रकार कै खाद्य तत्व पाइन्छ जो माटो र बिरुवाको लागि अत्यन्तै आवश्यक छ। यसले माटोको अम्लीय पन सुधार गरी बिरुवालाई चाहिने खाद्य तत्व माटो बाटो लिन महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्दछ साथसाथै माटोको उर्वराशक्ति नी बढाउँछ। जैविक खेतीमा प्रयोग हुने जैविक मल, झोल मल, जैविक विषादीले माटोमा भएका शुक्ष्म जीवको संरक्षण र संख्यामा पनि वृद्धि गर्दछ जसले माटोमा भएका खाद्य तत्त्वहरु लाई विरुको जराले लिन सक्ने रुपमा परिवर्तन गर्दछ र बिरुवाले सजिलै खाद्य तत्व लिई आफ्नो विकास गर्दछ।

जैविक खेती प्राकृतिक रुपमा गरिने खेती हुँदा यसले माटोको भौतिक, रासायनिक र जैविक गुणहरु तथा वातावरणलाई हानी नोक्सानी नगरी माटो सुधार गर्दछ जसको फाइदा माटो मा भएका शुष्म जीव को वृद्धि भई माटोको आद्रता सधैं सन्तुलित बनाउँछ । संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको कृषि बिभागका अनुसार जैबिक मल प्रयोग गरि गरिएको कृषि माटोमा सामान्य कृषिमा भन्दा ७० प्रतिशत बढि शुक्ष्म जीव पाइएको छ ।



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