出國報告(出國類別:研討會)

綠色生產力暨永續社群發展: 自然農耕案例研討會

服務機關:行政院農業委員會花蓮區農業改良場

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摘要

自然農法是綠色生產力及永續社群發展的重要手段,可自根本解決貧窮、 饑饉及偏遠地區農業等問題。自然農法是一種推動保護環境與生命的農業方法, 利用當地的自然資源,由農民自己以農場副產品混入原生的微生物的製品取代農 藥。當自然的潛力充分發揮時,可生產優良的農產品,不但具高生產力且低成本 及勞力。自然農法依循自然的法則(三氣:水氣、熱氣、空氣;二熱:天熱、地 熱;三體:天體、地體、氣體)與自然和諧相處。農民可以輕易地利用自然資源 及自己的農畜產副產品製造所需的農用資材。自然農法鼓勵農作物與牲畜的綜合 農場,可交互利用農產副產品爲動物的飼料,而畜產副產品爲作物的天然肥料。 自然農法中的畜產技術如同農作物生產技術般已被建立。自然農法中飼料及肥料 的應用基於營養循環理論管理。

目次

摘要·		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
簡要行	亍程	表		•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 3
第一章	蒼	緒	言	•																					
第-	一節		研	討會	拿官	宇	₹.			•	•			•							•	•			4
第二	二節		濟	州	島均	也理	[]環	步	譮	質.	介	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4
第二章	差	研	傠	會	"追	趏	į																		
第一	一天		去和	涅		•	•			•				•							•	•			5
第_	二天		開	幕コ	艾及	2 須	幫	틝.		•				•	•								•	•	5
第三	三天		資	原	製化	F賃	了	月.		•				•	•			•					•	•	7
第四	四天		農場	易	多 權	見・	•	•		•	•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10
第3	丘天		經	験り	子手	乭•	•			•	•	•		•	•			•	•				•	•	15
第7	六天		分約	狙詞	寸詣	命区	閉	幕	Į.	ţ	•	•		•	•			•	•				•	•	15
第七	七天		回和	呈	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	16
第三章	差	ιÙ	得	與	! 廷	諄	意.			•		•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	17
附錄-	_										•		•			•	•								18
附錄_	<u>-</u>		•	•		•							•			•	•			•					21

簡要行程表

日期	地點	行程摘要
11/4	台北-濟洲島	去程(1310-1600)
11/5	濟洲島	研討會開幕式、參加 2007 自然農法地球村日暨會 員大會、參觀西歸浦市農業展
11/6	濟洲島	自然農法資源(IMO、OHN、FPJ、FAA、WCP、 LAB)製作實習
11/7	濟洲島	自然農法農場參觀
11/8	濟洲島	各國推廣實例分享研討(印度、菲律賓、韓國)
11/9	濟洲島	分組討論、成果心得發表、閉幕式
11/10	濟洲島-台北	回程(1245-1405)

第一章 緒言

第一節 研討會背景

本次由亞洲生產力組織(APO)於96年11月5日至9日在韓國濟州島舉辦「綠色生產力暨永續社群發展:自然農耕案例研討會」(Workshop on Green Productivity and Sustainable Community Development: Case of Natural Farming),共計有14國32人與會,分別爲柬埔寨2人、中華民國臺灣1人(即筆者)、斐濟1人、印度3人、印尼2人、伊朗2人、寮國2人、馬來西亞2人、蒙古2人、尼泊爾3人、菲律賓4人、斯里蘭卡1人、泰國6人及越南1人,另有一來自泰國的美籍觀察員(observer)隨團參加。本研討會舉辦之同時,由 Janong 自然農法研究協會(Janong Natural Farming Research Institute)一併舉辦2007自然農法地球村節(Natural Farming Global Village Festival 2007)活動,所以除了上述APO的的團體之外,還有許多來自世界各地的會員,一齊分享由趙漢珪會長(Cho, Han kyu)所創立的自然農法理論的實踐經驗。

第二節 濟州島地理環境簡介

濟州島是位於朝鮮半島西南的橢圓形海島,距本土約90公里,東西長徑約80公里,南北短徑約40公里,主峰漢拏山高1950公尺,為一典型的火山島,島山遍佈各種火成岩。行政上為一自治道,現轄二市(濟州市及西歸浦市)二郡等。因年均溫比本土高2-4度,平地多天也罕低於冰點,所以較本土適合柑橘類果樹的栽培,是韓國最重要也最有名的柑橘產區。本次研討會於11月初舉行,剛好是柑橘的產季,不但在車上可以看到滿山遍野的柑橘,市面上也隨處可見柑橘的相關產品,柑橘可說是濟州代表性的農產品。

第二章 研討會紀錄

第一天 11月4日(日)

由桃園國際機場搭乘遠東航空公司 EF716 號班機,台北時間 1310 出發,濟州時間 1600 抵達(時差+1 小時),搭乘短程計程車至 Jeju Grand Hotel,需時約7分鐘,車資約3000 圜(韓元)。

第二天 11月5日(一)

早上 0830 至 0900 於 Jeju Grand Hotel 會議室進行報到程序,完成人員介紹後,全體搭乘遊覽車至位於濟州島南端西歸浦市 (Seogwipo) 的世界盃體育館 (Worldcup stadium),參加 2007 自然農法研究協會會員大會。

抵達會場後,發現 APO 團員僅佔參加者的四分之一不到,除了韓國會員之外,其他的國家,如日本及蒙古,甚至非洲國家都有派員參加。更另人訝異的是,新竹縣尖石鄉石磊部落也組成一學習旅行團參加,並在開幕式上表演泰雅族的歌舞。會後與他們聊天才知道,自然農法研究協會的創辦人趙漢珪先生,於 5 年前曾造訪台灣,在石磊部落介紹自然農法。經過數年實施之後,這群原住民朋友在實務上遭遇不少困難,因此組團來韓國考察。



在開幕式上表演泰雅族的歌舞的台灣原住民朋友

值得一提的是本次年會的宣言(如附錄一)中,多次提到慣行農法對環境的傷害,也強調趙氏自然農法生態友善、低成本及高產量與品質的精神及特點,可以偏遠小農的貧窮問題,適合給第一次接觸自然農法的人作爲入門引言,因此將英文原版及筆者中譯收錄於附錄一。

開幕式後爲專題演講,早上第一場 1100-1200 由日本自然農法協會會長泉精一先生 (Izumi Seiichi) 發表「與檸檬戀愛」專題演講,內容主要是講者分享 30 年有機農法與 13 年自然農法之經驗與自省,並強調自然農法的優點及與有機農法之異同。因講者以日文發表,現場有日譯韓及韓譯英的即席翻譯,故節奏相當緩慢。

第二場專題演講由趙漢珪先生闡釋自然農法哲學理論與實務,演講時間頗長 (1330-1600),趙老先生年逾 70 仍顯精力充沛,講起話來中氣十足,毫無老態。主要的中心思想爲三氣、二熱、三體的宇宙哲學,強調農牧一體的自然循環利用及善用地域特性的資材利用,而耕耘及化學肥料等人爲的操作及合成物質的正面效果都是短暫的,長遠來看都使地力下降,反而不利於土地的永續利用。有關趙氏自然農法,更詳細的內容如附錄二。他在黑板及白板上寫上漢字同時以韓語解說,因此除了漢語系國家一華人、日本人及老一輩的韓國人看得懂之外,其他人不但看不懂,就連哲學觀也大相逕庭,不用說相信,恐怕接受都有困難。筆者因去年 (2006年) 曾造訪日本 MOA 及山岸會(Yamagishi kai),而山岸會創始人山岸已代蔵先生正爲趙先生自然農法的老師之一,再加上同爲東亞文化圈,故對此不同的觀念頗能接受。



在白板上寫上漢字同時以韓語解說的趙漢珪會長

專題演講後,所有人自行參觀同於世界盃體育館舉辦的第十屆西歸浦農業 展。會場中除了堆積成濟州島形的柑橘之外,花卉、昆蟲、微生物製劑及各種加 工品的主題都有,可惜大部分是以韓文解說,只能走馬看花,無法深入學習。



西歸浦農業展場中堆積如山的柑橘

第三天 11月6日(二)

早上 0800 至 0900 搭乘遊覽車至西歸浦農業技術中心 (Seogwipo AgriculturalTechnology Center),由趙先生與其助手實地示範土著微生物 Indigenous micro-organism (IMO)、漢方營養液 Oriental Herbal Nutrient (OHN)、天惠綠汁(醱酵植物汁液)Fermented Plant Juice (FPJ)、魚胺基酸 Fish amino acid (FAA)、水溶性磷酸鈣 Water-soluble Calcium Phosphate (WCP)、水溶性鈣 Water-soluble Calcium (WCA)及乳酸菌之收集/製作方法。

土著微生物可利用裝著白飯蓋上宣紙的簡單木質餐盒自當地的林地或耕地 收集到,依他們的經驗表示以竹林中的菌種最好。收集到的菌種混合黑糖與米糠 繼續培養。因這些微生物已適應當地的環境存活了數百甚至上千年,故可用它製 造安全、便宜且強效的肥料與飼料。

漢方營養液的漢字爲「漢方榮養劑」,材料都是由常見的中藥材,如當歸、 甘草、肉桂(桂皮)、蒜及薑等混合黑糖醱酵製作。但這些材料出了東亞文化圈 (中日韓)外就不是那麼常見,甚至可輕易取得了。漢方營養液可用作牲畜的補 藥,也可配合天惠綠汁用來殺菌。

「天惠綠汁」也是漢字,若由英文直譯則爲「醱酵植物汁液」,主要採取各

種植物的新芽、未熟果、完熟果、花及葉片,任何具香味的植物都是製作天惠綠 汁的良好來源。天惠綠汁以黑糖藉滲透壓將植物組織中的汁液抽出後再醱酵而 得。



製作各式自然農法資源所需材料及工具



百餘人同時學習自然農法資源製作

魚胺基酸由鮮魚(青背魚最好),或其下腳料(魚頭、內臟、魚骨等)混合 黑糖醱酵製作,是一種醱酵液肥,主要的功效是提供氮肥。

水溶性磷酸鈣是由燒過的獸骨溶於糙米醋製作。因脊椎動物的骨骼主要成分即爲磷酸鈣,將其煅燒除去膠質較易溶解於酸,酸則來自釀的糙米醋或普通米醋。這是一種液體磷肥,故於作物開花結果時(生殖生長)使用,據說也可抑制氮素過量症狀。

水溶性鈣是由蛋殼等天然碳酸鈣溶於糙米醋製作,用於生育後期以增加果實甜度及催熟。。濟州是火山島,土壤普遍爲偏酸,南亞各國亦有大面積的酸性土壤,在無法大量取得石灰改良情形下,這種利用生物累積碳酸鈣製作的液態鈣肥,就成爲快速提供作物鈣的有效方法。製作時將蛋殼打碎,盡量除去內膜,再倒入裝有醋的窄口瓶中,以稻草束輕寒封口。不可以裝太滿以免發泡溢出。

乳酸菌由洗米水及鮮乳製作,製程與優格類似。使用時可單獨稀釋使用, 也可配合天惠綠汁稀釋使用,主要功能是活化環境中的有益微生物,據說可以提 供能量給喪失光合能力的弱小植物,更在增大果實方面有卓越的功效。

現場還示範將蛋黃炒焦出油,所得的黑油可以治療牲畜的皮膚病。

中午利用休息的時間,參觀了中心旁的柑橘博物館,館中介紹世界柑橘的分布及種類,也介紹濟州柑橘的產品及特色。有趣的是建築物的造型,主建築外型正如一粒大的橘子,前方的噴水池像柑橘的横切面,相當具有特色。



橘子造型的柑橘博物館及噴水池

第四天 11月7日(三)

今天的行程是田間參觀,主要活動範圍仍在島的南半部,故早上 0800 至 0900 搭乘遊覽車至西歸浦市的 Kumho Resort 集合,再至各參觀點參觀。

第一站到達一間綜合牧場,爲了衛生考量,大家在進門前都要穿上鞋套。 進門後,首先見到一間簡易設施,裏面專門用來過濾水。濟州南北約 40 公里, 東西約 80 公里,中央最高峰卻將近 2000 公尺高,地勢坡度大,溪流急短,岩石 多孔,不易有常態供應的水源,因此隨處可見收集雨水或污水回收再利用的裝備。

整個畜舍無使用任何人爲熱源及光源,圓弧形有通氣孔的屋頂及開窗的牆,提供了新鮮空氣對流及充足的日照。由 IMO、稻稈、木屑及土壤混合而成的地板,則提供優良的醱酵環境,當禽畜糞落在上,隨即便會被強力的微生物所分解,甚至數年內都無需清理,就算使用了多年都不會愈積愈厚,也不會產生惡臭。當天氣寒冷時,堆肥所產生的熱可維持室內的溫度在舒適的範圍。



採光及通風良好的畜合



由 IMO、稻稈、木屑及土壤混合而成的畜舍地板墊料

第二站參觀的是一處自然農法柑橘園。11 月初是濟州島柑橘盛產的季節, 從遊覽車向窗外望去,一望無際的柑橘園都結滿了金黃色的果實,很是壯觀。

本處柑橘園外觀與其他柑橘園並無二致,但從踏入園區的第一步起就強烈 感到自然農法的優點:鬆軟的土壤。再仔細與鄰田比較,除了土壤鬆軟,走過會 留下腳印之外,植株葉片更明顯較鄰田的小而厚實。現採的果實可以不用剝皮宜 直接吃下,不但皮又薄又嫩而且沒有辣味。

另外,葉片上可以看到明顯的「藥斑」,其實是水溶性磷酸鈣 (WCP) 及水溶性鈣 (WCA) 的殘跡,據說除了可以抑制氮肥過盛的症狀外,還可以用於生育後期以增加果實甜度及催熟。從結果看來,似乎還真的有此神奇的功效。



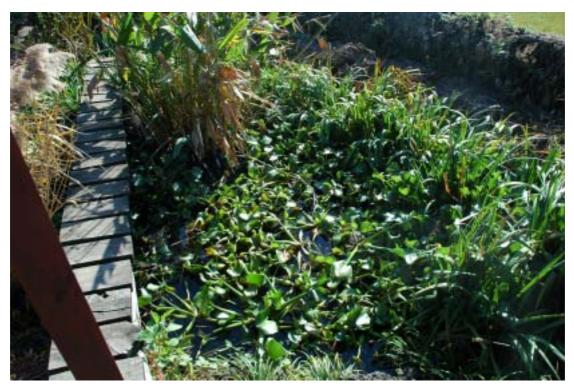
柑橘葉片上水溶性磷酸鈣及水溶性鈣的殘跡

第三站參觀的是一處充分循環的農牧合一的農場,主要養雞爲主,農作爲輔,有趣的是雞舍內同時也養兔。雞兔同籠的目的不是爲了練習算術,而是充分利用飼料,例如雞可以啄食掉落的飼料或較硬的菜梗等。



農場主人解釋雞兔同籠的優點

參觀完雞舍及各式自然農法資源製作場所後,農場主人又帶大家去後院觀 摩以人工濕地處理生活廢水。這處人工濕地(或是污水池)長滿布袋蓮,利用布 袋蓮強大的生長力與繁殖力把污水中的養分吸收濃縮,再收集做成堆肥回歸土 壤,清潔過的水則可直接用作灌漑。整個農場(連住家)幾乎無廢棄物及廢水, 相當符合自然循環的精神。



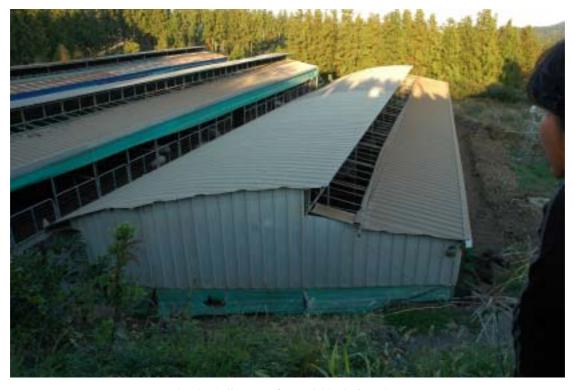
以布袋蓮爲主體的之農場廢水處理區

最後農場主人告訴大家,他的產品都不用運到市場去賣,因爲一到假日就會有很多的遊客主動到他的農場,其中大部分是熟客,也有口耳相傳的新客戶。 大家一起在廚房烹調當日的餐飲,廚餘可成爲飼料或堆肥的材料,離開時又會買走全部的當季產品,所以根本沒有額外的數量送到市場。當然,這必須是消費者對生產者有充分的信任情況下才能達到的境地。



簡易但可容納數十人的農場廚房/餐廳

今天參觀的最後一站是一處養豬戶,我們到達的時間已近傍晚,而且因爲衛生的關係,也無法進場參觀。只由主人挖了一些地板墊料讓大家觀察,果然是沒有明顯的臭味,據說全靠 IMO 所賜。



依自然農法理念設計的豬舍外觀

第五天 11月8日(四)

今天的行程在 Kumho Resort 安排了三場經驗分享,分別由印度的 Rohini Reddy 女士演講「偏遠小農自然農法之推廣」(Promotion of Natural Farming for Small and Marginal Farmers)、菲律賓的 Roel Revilla Ravanera 演講「永續農業及減緩貧窮同步實現的關鍵因子」(Key Factors for Simultaneous Realization of Sustainable Agriculture and Poverty Alleviation)、以及由趙漢珪會長再次解說「在地自然資源於自然農法的利用」(Utilization of Local Resources in Natural Farming)。

前二場的演說內容都涉及偏遠小農及貧窮問題,目前全球的現狀是:超過13億人每日生活費低於1美元,其中超過5億住在偏遠地區;另外的20億人稍好一點點(低於2美元),這33億的人口中有60%住在南亞與非洲中南部。全世界有8.4億人正面臨饑荒與或處於飢餓。全世界五歲之前的幼兒有三分之一營養不良,這1.85億中的1億在南亞,3000萬在中南非。所以說亞洲是窮人的故鄉,全世界的窮人有三分之二住在亞洲,其中75%住在鄉下,以農業維生,故聯合國認定農業是降低貧窮的關鍵。而自然農法強調就地取材,完全不用商品化的資材,正適合這此偏遠的貧農,這也是APO辦這次研討會推廣自然農法最主要的目的。

除了主要的三場演講之外,也讓印尼等各國代表提出自然農法在各國實施 的經驗分享,每國不到 5 分鐘的時間。原來趙老先生的足跡遍及亞洲各地,前文 亦提及他五年前曾造訪台灣,十幾天的時間都停留在新竹的深山,親自指導尖石 鄉石磊部落的原住民朋友。這次他們組團來韓國學習之旅,更有幾位中堅幹部在 活動結束後,會繼續留在濟州向趙會長學習更多的技術。

整日的行程都是室內的演說,前二場爲英文演說,現場安排英翻韓的即席翻譯,其他的團體再把韓文翻譯成各自所需的語言,所以現場相當吵雜。還好其他各國的翻譯人員沒多久就都放棄了二次翻譯的困難工作,才比較安靜下來。不過,來自台灣的原住民朋友們轉而求助於我,只好把投影片的內容很簡單的向他們解釋了。就正樣充當了半天的即席翻譯,也是本次行程最辛苦的一天。

第六天 11月9日(五)

今天是本次研討會的最後一天,整日就留在 Jeju Grand Hotel 會議室進行分組討論。筆者分在第一組,主題是 Good points we have learned about Natural Farming practices in Korea,成員爲 Bhutia P. Tshering - India、Boreak Pa - Cambodia、Chitrakar, Shashi - Nepal、Elloren, R. B. - Philippines、Ni, Li-feng - Taiwan, R.O.C.、Rao, Hemant - Fiji、Sotthikul, C. - Thailand、Sandiman, A.N.B. - Malaysia及 Ytang, J. V. - Philippines。



第一組成員合照(筆者在第六位)

第二組主題是 Current situation, policy intervention, and some main challenges regarding environmentally friendly farming promotion in participating countries,第三組主題則是 Recommendations for further promotion – Suggested National Follow-up Action Plan。

從早上 0845 開始分組討論,下午 1300 就要上台報告,時間壓力相當大。好在各組都有英語極流利的成員,如筆者所在的第一組即由來自斐濟的 Rao 先生代表主筆與上台報告,筆者則提供筆記型電腦與負責輸入及排版工作,也算有所貢獻。

在三組報告完成的同時,本次研討會的主辦單位 APO 也開始進行閉幕式, 感謝各參加人員的配合,並頒發結業證書。到此,韓國時間下午 1600,爲期五 個整日的「綠色生產力暨永續社群發展:自然農耕案例研討會」正式結束。

第七天 11月10日(六)

由濟州國際機場搭乘遠東航空公司 EF701 號班機,濟州時間 1245 出發, 台 北時間 1405 抵達(時差-1 小時),完成本次赴韓行程。

第三章 心得與建議

- 一、本次研討會名稱原本官方中譯 Natural Farming 為「自然農耕」,然筆者認為 此一名詞應不僅限於農作物,其中最重要的精神是農牧一體、資源循環再利 用,而且重點在方法的學習,故除標題之外,本文中皆譯為「自然農法」, 在此說明。
- 二、經過本次研討會的學習過程及以往的經驗,筆者將世界上的「有機農業」分成三類:第一類稱爲「兼善天下」型;此類生產者及消費者之所以願意花費心力從事有機生產或購買有機產品,其目的爲保護地球生態環境,這當然要有一定的生活水準與經濟實力才行,如歐美大部分人士屬之。第二類稱爲「獨善其身」型;此類生產者及消費者主要爲了賺取更多的利潤或自己的健康才選擇有機,我覺得在台灣大部分的人屬於此型。第三類稱爲「迫不得已」型;此類生產者因爲沒錢或是交通不便等外在因素,無法便利地使用肥料及農藥等資材,甚至無現代化的農機可使用,只好選擇利用週遭的自然資源從事僅能糊口的農業生產,在南亞推廣的自然農法對當地貧農而言屬之。這三類型的有機農業,雖然出發點不同,然至其操作,一也。許多人常視「永續農業」與「有機農業」爲同義詞,然而對第二類「獨善其身」型而言,如針對取得「有機」二字之名號,爲追求產量及品質而不擇手段,是否還能符合「永續」精神確屬疑問。
- 三、本次研討會的實習及參觀過程中,總是有超過百人不斷趨前觀察,勤作筆記,許多國家代表甚至常抓著翻譯人員向趙漢珪先生請教實務上的問題,例如醱酵液的配方及時間、建築物的尺寸、開窗的角度等等,外國人士更一致要求製作英文版的網頁。最後趙老先生很生氣地回答,他當初去日本學習,也是先學會日文,才能從老師身上學到精髓。有理!建議未來派遣熟稔韓文(最好也會日文)且具農業背景的專人至韓國向其學習,才能把真正的精神學回台。因地制宜是自然農法重要的精神之一,否則像菲律賓代表將豬舍規格完全複製,結果因墊料太厚使豬舍溫度過高的例子,將會不斷地發生。
- 四、在經濟發達的台灣,完全不用商品化製品的趙氏自然農法不易推行。然而, 有些因地目不屬農牧用地,或其他原因無法或不願易申請有機驗證的農戶, 尤其是偏遠地區的小農戶,或許可採行自然農法,以休閒農場型態經營,等 做出口碑之後,亦不失爲一良方。

誌謝:筆者參加本次研討會,全程食宿及交通費用皆由亞洲 生產力組織 (APO) 提供,在此感謝。

附錄一 - 2007 濟州自然農法宣言(英文版原文)

The 2007 Jeju Declaration on Natural Farming

We, 1,300 participants from over 30 countries, gathered here in Jeju island, Korea to celebrate 2007 International Convention on Natural Farming. We have exchanged and shared our passion for the natural farming, our love of the nature, our knowledge and natural farming technology developed by farmers throughout the world. We are convinced that the Natural Farming is a promising way to overcome the difficulties in food supply our earth is facing.

Our earth is screaming.

The natural ecological system has been broken, the climate has become abnormal, the chemical contamination has become an urgent issue worldwide, and the whole ecosystem has fallen into a crisis. The agriculture and the food supply are being threatened.

The small scale farming, where farmers live close to nature, utilize natural blessing respectfully, cultivate and live as close families, is dwindling. Farm lands are moving toward the large scale mechanized farming where chemical fertilizers and pesticides are routinely used to improve the short-term productivity. A Key consequence is the environmental pollution such as soil degradation and water contamination as well as the destruction of the food safety. More sales with more profit is emphasized over the steady delivery of safe food. This change in the farming philosophy helps hunger to spread throughout the world.

Today's crisis in agriculture and food is largely caused by the efficiency-driven economy and scientific technology. Market economy is dominated by the survival of the strongest. The large scale farming supported by big capital investments is driving out the traditional small scale family farming which has been relying upon the natural power of the land.

Farmers have established the nature-friendly farming technology through age-old wisdom and experiences acquired raising crops and livestock generation after generations. The Natural Farming is a systematized compilation of these efforts, experiences and wisdom of farmers living close to the good earth.

We believe that the Natural Farming is a blessing by the nature. It enables protection of our environment while proving us safe and nutrient-rich healthy food.

Here in Jeju, Korea, We proclaim:

"The Natural Farming is the way to produce the safe and healthy food. It allows the small scale farmers and the family farming to overcome the current crisis. It protects our fragile environment and helps to reduce poverty. The Natural Farming is the way for us to make a peaceful society to enjoy more prosperous and healthy lives."

November 6, 2007 Participants of Natural Farming Global Festival 2007

(筆者中譯)

我們,來自全世界三十餘國的 1,300 名成員,齊聚在韓國濟州島慶祝 2007 自然農法國際年會。我們交換並分享對自然農法的熱情、對自然的愛、以及由世 界各地發展出的自然農法知識及技術,並堅信自然農法是克服我們即將面對的糧 食危機最有希望的方法。

我們的地球在尖聲喊叫!

自然生態系統被破壞,氣候異常,化學物質污染成爲全球性急迫的議題,生態系陷入危機,農業及糧食供應深受威脅。

與自然毗鄰而居、恭敬地使用自然恩賜的家庭式小農日漸稀少。農場朝向 大規模的機械化耕作,例行性使用化學肥料和農藥,只爲追求短期的高產。根本 的影響是環境污染,如土壤劣化、水污染及糧食安全破壞。賣愈多賺愈多的想法 更超越對食品安全的重視。如此農業哲學的改變助長全世界的饑荒。

今日的農糧危機肇因於以效率爲導向的經濟與科技。因市場經濟是受強者所支配,故資本雄厚的大規模農場正逐漸取代家庭式的小規模農場,然而後者正是倚賴土地等自然力量者。

農民本來有一套對自然環境友善的耕作技術,是先人古老栽培作物及飼養牲畜的智慧與經驗,一代接一代傳承下的,自然農法只是將這些與美好的地球親近的農民的努力、經驗及智慧系統性地編纂而已。

我們相信自然農法是自然的恩賜,使得達成提供安全又營養健康的食物與 同時保護我們的環境成爲可能。

我們在此,韓國濟州,宣告:

「自然農法是生產安全且健康的糧食的方法,讓小農及家庭式農場克服目前的危機,保護脆弱的環境且有助於減少貧窮問題。自然農法是我們創造一個平和社會的方法,可以享受繁榮與健康的生活。」

2007年11月6日

附錄二 - 自然農法簡介(英文版原文)

Natural Farming is an agricultural methodology

promoting protection of environment and life

What is Natural Farming?

Natural Farming utilizes natural resources made locally by formers themselves with natural farm by-products aided by locally available indigenous micro-organisms instead of using herbicide and pesticide. Natural Farming results in the superior agricultural products with the high productivity and the minimum cost and labor by maximizing the nature's potential.

Natural Farming pursues harmony with nature based on the law of nature. (**Three spirits**: water, heat, air. **Two heats**: heat from sky, heat from ground. **Three bodies**: sky, earth, air)

Natural Farming farmers produce their own agricultural resources/material easily with natural resources and agro-livestock by-products from the farm.

Natural Farming encourages the combined agriculture and livestock farm to cross-utilize the by-products to make the animal feed and natural fertilizers. Natural Farming principles and technology has already been established for the livestock farming as well as for the crops.

In Natural Farming, the application of the natural fertilizer/feed is managed based on the Nutritive Cycle theory.

Great teachers in Natural Farming

• In learning and promoting the Natural Farming over the past half of the century, I have had four spiritual teachers and three human teachers.

The four spiritual teachers are:

- 1. Bible: it is not the word of the man but the voice of the Omniscience God.
- 2. Nature: it reveals its secrets when the man stays humble.
- 3. 4H Club's: ideology: Head, Heart, Hand and Health.
- 4. Conscience: I chose to follow my conscience, not my greed.

I was fortunate to meet three teachers in Japan.

The first teacher I met was Yamagishi Miozo. He was a farmer full of love and respect for life. To him, the spirit and the mind were more important than the

technology and the management.

My second teacher was Shibada Genji. He opened my eyes to the remarkable world of enzymes and micro-organisms. I still cherish his book "The True Aspect of Enzymes".

My third teacher was Oinoue Yasushi. I read more the dozen times his book titled "The Theory of New Cultivation Technology". The straightforward logic on the physiological and behavioral pattern of plants gave me wisdom to treat the plants with a new perspective, and his theory of the Nutritive Cycle has enabled me to talk with the plant.

Natural Farming Methodology

No Pesticide

Natural Farming does not use pesticide at all. Pesticides not only kill insects, but also remain in the soil and in fruits. When absorbed, it can inflict serious lasting harm to our bodies and even our descendants. Natural Farming helps the corrupt ecosystem to recover. The recovered and balanced ecosystem results in less pests and less diseases. Fruits from Natural Farming exhibit natural colors, fragrance, and sometimes insect bite marks, a proof of zero pesticides.

• No herbicide

Natural Farming does not use herbicides. Killing the weeds with herbicides is not the only solution, nor is it wise. Herbicide is lethal to human also. Natural Farming utilizes the weeds rather than killing them. We intentionally grow the wild grass such as rye and clover for mulching. The grass prevents soil erosion, holds moisture, helps micro-organisms to propagate, produces organic fertilizer, improves soil ventilation and suppresses pests.

No Tilling

Natural Farming promotes no mechanical tilling of the land. Instead of using tilling machines, we use earthworms, micro-organisms and small animals to nurture the soil. Machine plows 8 inches at best nutrient-rich soil.

• No chemical fertilizer

Natural Farming does not use chemical fertilizer. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potassium, calcium and all other elements that would be commonly given in the form of chemical fertilizer are substituted with Natural Farming materials. Fish amino acid provides nitrogen, eggshells give calcium, and animal bones are the source of phosphoric acid. Our Natural Farming materials are not only cheap, but also highly effective.

Livestock barn no pollution

There's no pollution from Natural Farming livestock barns. Natural Farming livestock barns and pens do not discharge any wastewater. When feces from livestock fall on the floor, it is quickly decomposed by powerful micro-organisms. The floor consists of a mixture of rice straws, sawdust, and fresh soil. There is no need to clean or remove animal waste and feces from Natural Farming barns even after many years of use. They do not pile up; they are decomposed with little smell. Natural resources, such as the sunlight, efficient air circulations and micro-organisms, are utilized to maintain the floor dry and fluffy. It is a common sight to see a Natural Farming barns or pens right next to a resident building.

No artificial heating

Natural Farming barns and pens do net need any artificial heating. Instead of using fossil fuel or electricity to provide heating, we help the livestock to develop the natural resistance against cold. Natural Farming chickens grow short, tough and dense hair whereas ordinary chickens have long, soft and sparse hair. In cold regions, the heat coming from fermentation of compost is utilized to maintain a comfortable temperature level in the barn.

Natural Feed made locally by Farmers

Natural Feed made locally by Farmers. Chickens are fed with whole brown rice grains and bamboo leaves immediately after hatching. Tough fiber-rich feed strengthens their intestines. Animals raised by Natural Farming methodology are healthy, strong and have little diseases.

Nutritive Cycle Theory

Natural Farming raises crops and livestock based on the "Nutritive Cycle Theory". It is a theory that enables us to identify the changing growth stages of plants and animals. Natural Farming methodology is a very elaborate, complicated and precise method that denies the "spray-and-forget" kind of approach. Natural Farming emphasizes the right use of the right material, at the right stage, and in the right quantity.

Natural Agro-resources

• Indigenous micro-organism (IMO)

Indigenous micro-organisms are powerful and effective natural resources that improve the soil conditioning and the crop health. They are easily collected from local woods or fields using a simple wooden lunch box containing steamed rice. They are then cultivated mixed with brown sugar and rice bran. By utilizing micro-organisms that survived and adapted to the local environment for hundreds or thousands of years, we can obtain safe, cheap, yet powerful natural fertilizers and livestock feeds.

Oriental Herbal Nutrient (OHN)

Oriental herbal nutrient is made from herbs valued in oriental medicine, such as licorice, cinnamon, garlic and ginger.

• Fermented Plant Juice (FPJ)

New sprouts and young fruits with high hormone concentration, fully ripened fruits, flower abundant in honey, and any plant with strong fragrance are good resources to make Fermented Plant Juice (FPJ). FPJ is made by fermenting plant juices extracted from plant parts in brown sugar utilizing the osmotic pressure.

• Fish amino acid (FAA)

FAA is made from fermented fish or leftover parts (head, guts, bones, etc), especially the fish having green-color back. Y can make a great protein source from fish by extracting juice from fish fermented with brown sugar. FAA is in the liquid form, and is used as a high quality natural nitrogen fertilizer for crops.

Water-soluble Calcium Phosphate (WCP)

WCP is derived from animal bones dissolved in the brown-rice vinegar. It suppresses an excessive nitrogen manifestation. It is particularly effective for plants in the transition stage between the growth and the fruiting stages.

• Water-soluble Calcium (WCA)

WCA is extracted by dissolving shells of eggs, oysters, crabs, etc. in the brown-rice vinegar. Calcium is effective in increasing the fruit sugar level or maturing the fruits at the later stages of growth.

• Lactic acid bacteria (LAB)

LAB is made from the rice-washed water and pure milk. It is similar to the yogurt making process. LAB gives strength to a weak plant which is losing the photosynthesis capability. LAB also has an outstanding effect in increasing the size of fruits.

• Insect Attractant (IA)

Instead of pesticide, Natural Farming uses various natural insect attractants (fermented plant juice mixed with raw rice wine) to get rid of insects' keen sense of smell and taste is utilized to lure and catch insects into IA-containing plastic with open side windows.

Natural Farming Philosophy

Natural Farming is eco-friendly.

Natural Farming makes resources with natural materials and follows the law of nature and respects the right of living things. It recovers soil devastated by machinery, chemical fertilizers, herbicide, etc. Earth and water become clean and the entire

ecosystem can be restored.

Natural Farming respects life.

When you respect life, you can get abundant farming products with the highest quality. We prevent diseases so that we do not need to cure them with medicines. We raise healthy animals without using hormones or antibiotics. Usually they do not suffer from diseases. They show especially strong resistance to climatic fluctuations.

Natural Farming products are of top rate quality, excellent taste and high yield.

Natural Farming products have much higher nutrients content than traditional farming products. Protein amino acid, crude fat and other essential were found to be as much as 300 percent higher than traditional farming products (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, 1996). Chemical residue such as nitrate was almost undetectable.

Natural Farming Products

After obtaining the ISO9001/14001 certifications in 2003, Natural Farming has been string even harder to protect the environment and maintain the high quality standard.

Fruits

Natural Farming fruits have good tastes and fragrance due to the proper use of farming resources at proper times, at proper rates, and in proper quantities based on the Nutrient Cycle of fruit trees to the soil without using any herbicide. Natural faming fruits can be enjoyed without skinning. They are very sweet, have a lot of sweet juice in them, have a pleasant crisp textures, and smell great too.

Crops

Natural Farming crops do not suffer from the soil depletion because of the restoring capability aided by micro-organisms and the crop management based on the Nutrient Cycle. Them have high yield, high nutrient content, good taste and smell, and are free of residual pesticides. Fermented Natural Farming resources provide a safe and effective farming environment where right resources are used at each developmental stage of the plant.

Rice

Natural Farming rice is richer than the ordinary rice in carbohydrates and other essential nutrients. In Natural Farming, the rice plants have wider spaces among them allow them more to breathe with better air circulation. Natural Farming methodology, such as no tilling, extensive use of indigenous micro-organisms and natural resources, and utilization of the nutrient Cycle, results in the high quality, high yield rice.

Livestock farming

The Natural Farming barn is designed to provide the optimal environment for the livestock to live in, considering each animal's social characteristics and comfortable living space deeds. The curved roof with vents and the walls with windows are designed to provide an effective natural fresh air circulation and an ample amount sunlight daily. The floor is made of a mixture of soil and natural Farming resources to provide good fermenting conditions. No artificial heating is needed in the barn. There is no need to remove waste, no soil contamination, no pollution, and no foul smell in the barn. Livestock feed is made locally by the farmer from natural Farming resources which is low cost, and has high fiber and high nutrient content.

Globalization of Natural Farming

• Natural Farming has a great history of over 50 years.

The foundation for natural Farming was laid in Korea in 1967 when "Less Labor and High Yield Farming Club" was established by Hankyu Cho. Since then, Mr. Cho started introducing natural Farming to other Asian countries such as Japan, China and Philippines as well as regions in Korea. The Natural Farming activities gained an earnest momentum after its legal entity was approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in 1994. So far, over 18,000 people have been trained at the natural Farming Institute in the basic and the topic-specific advanced training courses. Natural Farming has also been introduced to over 30 countries. It is a living proof that Natural Farming, which relies on indigenous micro-organisms, can be localized not only in Korea but also in other countries.

The power and advantages of Natural Farming are now recognized worldwide, including excellent quality, high productivity and low cost. Natural Farming philosophy is based on respecting livestock wellbeing, plant wellbeing as well as human wellbeing.

Natural Farming is being practiced in developing countries and organizations to foster their spirit of independence in improving their lives.

We will do our best to keep restoring and protecting our environment while maintaining the trusted quality standard of farm products.

Tree Planting Project Gobi in Mongolia

The goal of project is the forestation of Gobi Desert.
Plants in Gobi Desert with only a few inches of rainfall per year. Natural

Farming is being established under the harsh environment of Gobi Desert. Desert trees are blooming in the spring. They have survived under the fierce and sandy winds of Gobi desert.

Natural Farming lecture in Mongolia. Topics covered include: leadership training to prevent the expanding desertification of the Mongolian land, self-reliant crop production and forestation of Mongolian deserts, alliance with the EU, Natural Farming principles and practices, and Natural Farming resources production and utilization.

Central Gobi Desert. The dream "oasis" project of establishing a 200ha farm in the desert is progressing where trees are planted. Crops are raised. Wells are drilled to get underground water, and watermelon farming provides stable income to the farmers.

Trees planted in the desert based on the Natural Farming methodology grew 15 to 20 feet high in three years with an astonishing 97% survival rate. These trees were selected based on their strong endurance in the harsh desert environment. Corns and barnyard grasses were planted in the desert to make Livestock feed.

International Activities

Natural Farming has been introduced to over thirty countries. It has been localized and adopted by each country. Excellent results are being reported. It is being well received because of its eco-friendliness, low labor requirement, low cost and high productivity. It is envisioned to contribute significantly in solving the world's famine problem. It also facilitates the farmer's enhanced standard of living and a wider availability of high quality, highly nutrient, contamination free, low cost farming products. Natural Farming shows us the direction the world's farming should advance to where the contaminated and eroded farm lands are recovered, the environment is protected from further abuse, the land becomes stronger, and the mankind becomes healthier.

Hankyu CHO'S Natural Farming chronology

- 1967 Founded "Less Labor and High Yield Farming Club"
- 1986 Changed name to "Korean Natural Farming Center"
- 1993 "Korean-Japan Natural Farming Exchange Association" established in Japan
- 1994 "Korean Natural Farming Association" approved by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (July 18, 1994)

Published "Natural Farming by Hankyu Cho" (in Korean)

- Published "Utilization of Indigenous Micro-organism" (in Japan) Start publishing "Natural Farming" (monthly magazine in Korean)
- 1997 Esablished "Natural Farming Institute"
 - Published"Making Natural Resources" (in Korean)
 - "Natural Farming of Cho Han Kyu" (in English and in Thai)
- 1998 Published "All about Fermented Plant Juice" (in Japan)
- 1999 Held"Asian Natural Farming Seminar" (April, 1999)
- 2001 Appointed as an expert adviser of APO (Asian Productivity Organization)
- 2003 Acquired ISO14001/9001 Certification
- 2004 "The tenth Korea-Japan International Environmental Award" to Han Kyu Cho, the honorary chairman of Natural Farming Association of Korea

"The Stone Tower Order of Merit in Industrial Service" to Han Kyu Cho, the honorary chairman of Natural Farming Association of Korea (Awarded by the Korean Government in Nov, 2004)

- Published "Natural Farming" Chinese edition
- 2005 Opened the Department of Natural Farming Animal Husbandry at University of Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia.
- 2006 Participated in the Korean Descendants Settlement Project in Maritime Province of Russia.

Appointed to an UNDP expert advisor with the goal of reducing the number of poor people worldwide by half.

Introduced Natural Farming to 32 countries worldwide.

Currently conducting Natural Farming training courses (Basic and Advanced) 20+ times every year.

(筆者中譯)

自然農法

是一種推動保護環境與生命的農業方法

何謂自然農法

- 自然農法利用當地的自然資源,由農民自己以農場副產品混入原生的微生物的製品取代農藥。當自然的潛力充分發揮時,可生產優良的農產品,不但具高生產力且低成本及勞力。
- 自然農法依循三氣二熱三體(三氣:水氣、熱氣、空氣;二熱:天熱、地熱; 三體:天體、地體、氣體)的自然法則與自然和諧相處。
- 農民可以輕易地利用自然資源及自己的農畜產副產品製造所需的農用資材。
- 自然農法鼓勵農作物與牲畜的綜合農場,可交互利用農產副產品爲動物的飼料,而畜產副產品爲作物的天然肥料。自然農法中的畜產技術如同農作物生產技術般已被建立。
- 自然農法中天然飼料及肥料的應用基於營養循環理論管理。

自然農法的偉大導師

- 在學習及推動自然農法過去半世紀中,我有四位精神導師與三位人類導師。 四位精神導師:
 - 1. 聖經:不只是人的話語,更是全知上帝的聲音。
 - 2. 自然:會告訴謙卑的人祂的祕密。
 - 3. 四建會:身心手腦健康的理想。
 - 4. 良知:我選擇跟著良心,而非貪心走。

很幸運地我在日本遇到三位導師:

第一位是山岸已代蔵(Yamagishi Miozo)。他是位對生命充滿熱愛與尊敬的農夫,認為精神與心靈遠比技術與管理來得重要。

第二位是 Shibada Genji。他讓我看到酵素與微生物這個值得注意的世界,到現在仍珍視他的大作「酵素的真象」。

第三位是 Oinoue Yasushi。他的大作「新栽培技術理論」我讀了不下十數次, 其在植物生理及行爲模式上簡明的邏輯,給了我智慧去用新視角去對待植物,而 營養循環理論也讓我能與植物溝通。

自然農耕方法

● 無農藥

自然農法完全不使用農藥。農藥不僅殺死昆蟲,也會殘留在土壤與果實中, 一旦被吸收就會對身體及後代子孫造成嚴重且持續的傷害。自然農法有助於受損 生態系的復原,一個已復原且平衡的生態系中害蟲及病害都會比較少。自然農法 所生產的果實具有自然的顏色及香氣,有時有蟲的咬痕,這些正是無農藥的證明。

● 無殺草劑

自然農法不使用殺草劑。用殺草劑除草不僅不能解決問題也不明智,更對人體有害。自然農法不但不除草,更故意種植如裸麥(黑麥)或苜蓿等雜草作爲敷蓋材料,可減少土壤沖蝕、保持水分、有助於微生物繁殖、產生有機質,改善土壤通氣性及抑制害蟲。

● 無耕犁

自然農法主張不用機械耕犁土地,而利用蚯蚓、微生物與小型動物滋養土壤。機械耕犁的深度最多20公分,而蚯蚓可以鑽到4至7公尺深,且蚯蚓的排泄物就是最肥沃的土壤。

● 無化學肥料

自然農法不使用化學肥料,一般以化肥形態施用的氮、磷、鉀、鈣與其他 營養元素,皆可以自然農法資材取代。魚胺基酸提供氮,蛋殼提供鈣,獸骨則提 供磷。我們的自然農法資材不只便宜,而且更爲有效。

● 畜牧場無污染

自然農法畜牧場不會產生污染。自然農法的牧場及欄舍不會排放廢水。當 禽畜糞落在由稻稈、木屑及土壤混合而成的地板上,隨即便會被強力的微生物所 分解,甚至數年內都無需清理,就算使用了多年都不會愈積愈厚,也不會產生惡 臭。日光、空氣對流及微生物等自然資源可維持地板的乾爽與膨鬆。自然農法畜 舍常與住家毗鄰而居。

● 無人爲熱源

自然農法的農場及欄舍無需使用任何人爲熱源,而幫助牲畜發展自然的抗 寒力以取代石化燃料及電力加熱。自然農法的雞隻生出短而堅韌的密毛,普通雞 隻的毛則較長較軟而稀疏。當天氣寒冷時,堆肥所產生的熱剛好維持室內的溫度 在舒適的範圍。

● 當地自製自然飼料

自然飼料由農民在當地自製。雞隻一孵化出來即餵食以糙米及竹葉,這些富含粗纖維的食料可強化牠們的腸胃。自然農法養大的牲畜健康、強壯且很少生病。

● 營養循環理論

自然農法栽培作物及飼養牲畜基於「營養循環理論」。這理論讓我們有能力分辨動植物的生育期,因有別於「用了就忘」的慣行方法。自然農法的技術既複

雜又講究精確,強調在正確的時間,施用對的資材及份量。

自然農業資源

● 土著微生物 Indigenous micro-organism (IMO)

土著微生物是強力有效的自然資源,可改良土壤性質及作物健康。用裝著 白飯的簡單木質餐盒就可自當地的林地或耕地輕易收集到,然後混合黑糖與米糠 培養。因這些微生物已適應當地的環境存活了數百甚至上千年,故可用它製造安 全、便宜且強效的肥料與飼料。

- 漢方營養液 Oriental Herbal Nutrient (OHN) 漢方營養液由中藥材,如當歸、甘草、肉桂(桂皮)、蒜及薑製作。
- 天惠綠汁(醱酵植物汁液)Fermented Plant Juice (FPJ)

新芽及未熟果含高濃度的荷爾蒙,完熟果及花則富含蜜汁,以及任何具香味的植物都是製作天惠綠汁的良好來源。天惠綠汁以黑糖藉滲透壓將植物組織中的汁液抽出後再醱酵而得。

● 魚胺基酸 Fish amino acid (FAA)

魚胺基酸由鮮魚(青背魚最好),或其下腳料(魚頭、內臟、魚骨等)醱酵製作。魚與黑糖混合醱酵可取得大量蛋白質,是一種液態的高級氮肥。

- 水溶性磷酸鈣 Water-soluble Calcium Phosphate (WCP)
- 水溶性磷酸鈣是由獸骨溶於糙米醋取得,可抑制氮素過量症狀,尤其適用於營養生長及生殖生長間之轉換期。
- 水溶性鈣 Water-soluble Calcium (WCA)

水溶性鈣是由蛋殼、貝殼及甲殼等溶於糙米醋取得,用於生育後期以增加果實甜度及催熟。

● 乳酸菌 Lactic acid bacteria (LAB)

乳酸菌由洗米水及鮮乳製作,製程與優格類似。乳酸菌可以提供能量給喪 失光合能力的弱小植物,更在增大果實方面有卓越的功效。

● 昆蟲誘引劑 Insect Attractant (IA)

爲取代農藥,自然農法使用多種自然的昆蟲誘引劑,如醱酵植物汁液與糙 米酒的混合物,利用昆蟲對氣味的迷戀特性,引誘其進入塑膠瓶做成的誘殺盒中。

自然農法哲學

● 自然農法對環境友善

自然農法在依據自然法則並且尊重生命權下利用天然資材,復原被機械、 化學肥料、農藥等破壞的土壤,淨化土壤與水,重建完整的生態系。

● 自然農法奠重生命

當尊重生命時才能得到高品質及豐產。預防疾病發生故無需藥物治療。不

用荷爾蒙與抗生素也可以養育健康的牲畜,牠們通常免受疾病之苦,也很能抵抗 氣候的變動。

● 自然農法農產品品質頂級、風味佳且產量高

自然農法農產品含高量的營養素,曾有報告指出其蛋白質、胺基酸、粗脂肪與其他必需元素甚至較慣行農法農產品高出三倍(Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, 1996),如硝酸鹽等化學物質的殘留也幾乎無法檢出。

自然農法產品

在 2003 年取得 ISO9001/14001 認證之後,自然農法更是奮力注重環保與維持品質高標準。

● 水果

自然農法的水果具有優良的風味與香氣,因其果樹是基於「營養循環理論」,在正確的時間,施用對的資材及份量,完全不使用殺草劑下種植,甚至不用去皮即可食用,香甜多汁,有著令人娛悅的香脆口感。

● 農作物

自然農法作物不受土壤劣化所苦,因其利用微生物的再生與基於「營養循環理論」的管理。其產量高、營養豐富、風味佳且無農藥殘留。自然農法的醱酵資材提供安全又有效率的耕作環境,在不同作物的生育期施用正確的資材

● 稻米

自然農法的稻米較一般稻米含較高量的碳水化合物與必需元素。自然農法 的水稻行株距較寬,有助於水稻呼吸及空氣流通。自然農法中無耕犁、原生微生 物及自然資源與營養循環理論等造就高產與高品質的稻米。

● 畜牧

自然農法農場被設計爲提供最適合牲畜生活的環境,考慮動物群體行爲特性及活動空間需求。圓弧形有通氣孔的屋頂及開窗的牆,提供了新鮮空氣對流及充足的日照。由自然農法資源與土壤混合而成的地板,則提供優良的醱酵環境,使整個農場無需人爲熱源、無需清理廢棄物、無污染及無惡臭。低成本、高纖及高營養的飼料由農民在當地自製。

全球化的自然農法

● 自然農法擁有超過 50 年的卓越歷史

自然農法爲趙漢珪先生以「低成本高產農法社」爲名於 1967 年在韓國創立,並導入亞洲其他各國及國內各地,在 1994 年成爲合法團體後更獲得農林部的支持。至今,自然農法研究院已訓練超過 18,000 名學員,導入超過 30 個國家,而且以原生微生物爲中心的自然農法不僅在韓國國內,其他各國也都有活生生的實例可證明。

自然農法的能力與優勢,包括品質優良、生產力高及成本低,現已被全世界承認。自然農法哲學是以尊重動物、植物及人類的幸福為基礎。

自然農法實施於發展中國家及組織,可培養獨立的精神並改善他們的生活。在維持一定品質的農業生產下,盡力顧及環境的保護。

蒙古戈壁沙漠植樹計畫

● 計畫目標爲在戈壁沙漠造林

戈壁沙漠年雨量僅數英时,但自然農法可在如此惡劣環境下實行,樹木在 狂暴的風沙下活了下來,並在春天綻放美麗的花朵。

蒙古之自然農法教育主題包括:反沙漠化的領導能力訓練、自給自足的農業生產及造林、與歐盟結盟、自然農法的原理與實行、以及自然農法資源生產與利用。

在戈壁中心建立夢之綠洲計畫,目標爲建立一處 200 公頃的農場,掘井利用地下水灌溉,廣植樹木並生產作物,西瓜的種植可提供農民穩定的收入。

在沙漠中以自然農法種植的樹木三年內可長到 5-6 公尺高,而且有著 97% 的驚人存活率,因爲這些樹種是在嚴酷的環境中選育出來的。種植玉米及稗草爲牲畜的食草。

國際活動

自然農法已導入超過30個國家,並已地方化且被各地接受,因其對環境友善、低勞力需求、低成本及高生產力。預想作爲解決世界性糧荒的方法,同時改善農民的生活水準,復育土地,及增進全人類的健康。