



## Note on Sustainable Agriculture

Amir Spasiano\*

Department of Agronomy, University of Teramo, Teramo, Italy

### DESCRIPTION

The sustainability of agriculture is based on the principle that we must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Therefore, the long-term management of natural and human resources is of equal importance to short-term economic benefits. Human resource management includes consideration of social responsibilities such as the living and working conditions of workers, the needs of rural communities, and the health and safety of consumers, both current and future.

“Sustainable agriculture” is defined as an integrated system of crop and livestock production practices with long-term, site-specific application:

- Will meet people’s need for food and fiber
- Will improve the quality of the environment and the natural resource base on which agriculture and the economy depend
- Make the most efficient use of agricultural and non-renewable resources and combine Natural and controlled biological cycles where appropriate
- Support the economic viability of farms
- Improve the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.

Agricultural systems cannot be sustainable in the long run without the knowledge, technical skills and skilled labor required to manage them effectively. Given the ever-changing and site-specific nature of agriculture, sustainability requires a diverse and adaptive knowledge base that utilizes both formal and empirical science as well as prior knowledge. Farmers’ field realities, Social organizations that promote the education of farmers and scientists, foster innovation, and foster partnerships between farmers and researchers can increase agricultural productivity and long-term sustainability.

The most important factors for an agricultural site are climate, soil, nutrients and water availability. Of the four, water and soil conservation is the most vulnerable to human intervention. When farmers plant and harvest crops, they take away some nutrients from the soil. If not replenished, the soil will become depleted of nutrients and become

unusable or less productive. Sustainable agriculture depends on replenishing land while minimizing the use or need for non-renewable resources, such as natural gas or minerals.

Sustainable agriculture typically includes a wide range of production methods, including conventional and organic. A regionally integrated system of crop and livestock production practices designed to produce lasting results such as:

- Protect the environment and expand the supply of natural resources
- Maintaining the economic viability of agricultural systems

While agricultural operations offer particular possibilities to preserve biodiversity, they can also threaten wild species and spaces. From habitat loss to pollution, agriculture contributes to the various environmental challenges. The agricultural quarter consumes approximately sixty nine percentage of the planet’s clean water. Without innovative conservation measures in place, agricultural manufacturing consumes immoderate water and degrades water quality. This adversely affects freshwater structures for the duration of the world.

Agriculture is the only viable livelihood option for three-quarters of the world’s extremely poor. U.S. and European government subsidies to their farmers encourage overproduction, drive down world prices, and force many producers in developing countries to save the environment. Producers facing reduced harvests on cleared land are expanding into the surrounding biodiversity-rich wilderness, leading to a cycle of increasing poverty and loss of diversity biological.

Many farming practices—including burning fields and the use of gasoline-powered machinery—are giant individuals to the accumulation of greenhouse gases within the atmosphere. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) contends that the cattle region by itself is chargeable for 18% of all greenhouse fueloline manufacturing. Additionally, clearing land for agricultural manufacturing is a chief contributor to weather change, because the carbon saved in intact forests is launched while they’re reduce or burned.

**Correspondence to:** Amir Spasiano, Department of Agronomy, University of Teramo, Teramo, Italy, E-mail: amir.s.95@edu.it

**Received:** 07-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. AGT-22-15679; **Editor assigned:** 10-Jan-2022, PreQC No. AGT-22-15679 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Jan-2022, QC No. AGT-22-15679; **Revised:** 27-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. AGT-22-15679(R); **Published:** 03-Feb-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2168-9881.22.11.1000242

**Citation:** Spasiano A (2022) Note on Sustainable Agriculture. *Agrotechnology*. 11: 242.

**Copyright:** © 2022 Spasiano A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.