

# Organic vs. Industrial Farms

## Naylor Farm

### Industrial

Monoculture, big (economies of scale), depend on government subsidies, mechanized

### Annual species

Have to replant it every year – examples: corn, potatoes, etc.

### Monoculture

Grow one crop – usually means you're relying on nitrogen-based fertilizer

### Fossil energy

Nitrogen-based fertilizer for plants (reminder, this fertilizer is made from fossil fuels, natural gas)

### Global market

When you grow your corn, it ends up going all over the place to be used in many different ways

### Specialized

Farm focuses on one thing and does it really well (economies of scale helps it be efficient)

### Mechanical

They use a lot of machinery (tractors, trucks, combines, etc.)

### Imported fertility

Artificial insemination (bought from a catalog)

### Myriad inputs

Brings in a lot of different things like fertilizer, antibiotics and corn to feed animals

## Polyface Farm

### Pastoral

Organic, small, food is more expensive

### Perennial species

Grows back on its own, don't have to replant it. Examples: tree, grasses, hay (alfalfa)

### Polyculture

Growing multiple crops – usually means crops compliment each other and are rotated

### Solar energy

Plants use the sun for energy (photosynthesis)

### Local market

The food from the farm stays local in the form of farmers markets and local restaurants

### Diversified

Farm produces many different things and doesn't specialize in just one thing

### Biological

They're not using as much machinery, using animals and natural processes

### Local fertility

Happens naturally (badda-bing badda-boom)

### Chicken feed

Happens naturally, from cow manure, etc.