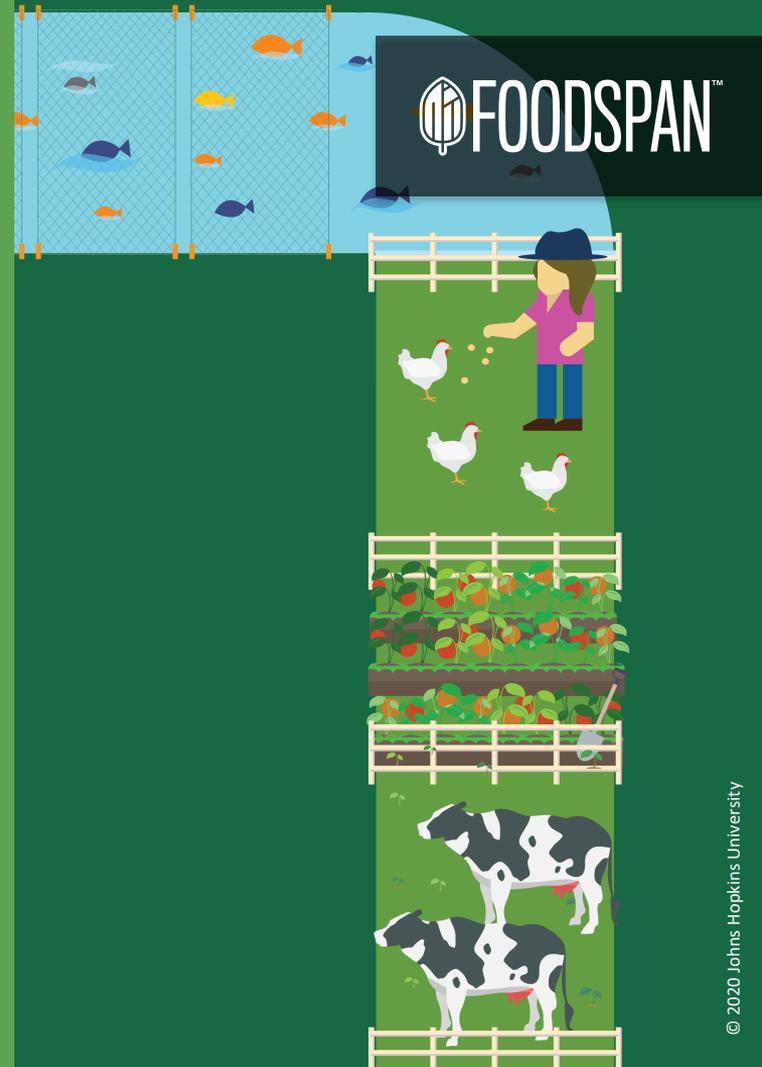


Lesson 6

# Turning Toward Sustainability





# Sustainable

- Ecologically sound
- Economically viable
- Socially just



## Efficiency

Agroecology recycles and reuses resources whenever possible, just as natural systems continually recycle rainfall and organic matter.

Composting (pictured) recycles organic matter, converting waste into fertilizer to help crops grow.



## Self-sufficiency

Agroecology requires minimal inputs beyond what Nature already provides (sunlight, soil, water, and biodiversity).

Dryland farming (pictured) relies exclusively on rainwater and soil moisture.

# Diversity

Agroecology makes use of many different species of plants and animals on the same farm, and benefits from their interactions.

Growing a variety of different crops (pictured) and rotating them over time helps control pests.





# Resilience

Agroecology can better withstand and recover from shocks like floods, hurricanes, and droughts.

Contour farming (pictured) can help reduce soil erosion during heavy storms.

# Duck-Rice-Fish Case Study

