



Efficiency of agricultural production within the conventional and organic farming

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Yield height is one of the most evident differences between conventional and organic farming. Yield differences predominantly depend on the crop species and the major drop in yield within the organic farming comes in the period of conversion, lower variability feature low-input species. Combination of factors defines overall yield distinction between conventionally and organically grown crops. Within the organic farming systems cost minimisation has still continued concerning for example leaving out intensification inputs and several cultivation operation (biocides application, fertilizer application - decrease by 60-100%). On the other hand there are several cost items rising (higher need of labour - rise by 10-20%). And again these differences depend on many factors - crop plant, cropping pattern system, locality, etc.. Another aspect of organic farming production efficiency consists in higher prices compared to conventional production prices. Price diversity varies with dependence on particular crop types. Although yields of crop within the organic farming systems do not reach such an intensity compared to conventional farming, the effect of agricultural subsidies, higher prices of bioproduct and overall lower cultivation costs can make the organic farming as same effective. Under suitable conditions the efficiency of organic farming could be even higher.