

Organic Food: Rooted in Lies?

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Wilful irrationality

Cynical rejection

Hyperbole

'Post truth'

Mis-attributed
statements

Passive gullibility

Advocacy



Selective use
of evidence

Pseudo-facts

Fake news

Fringe theories

'Alt'-truth

Alternative facts

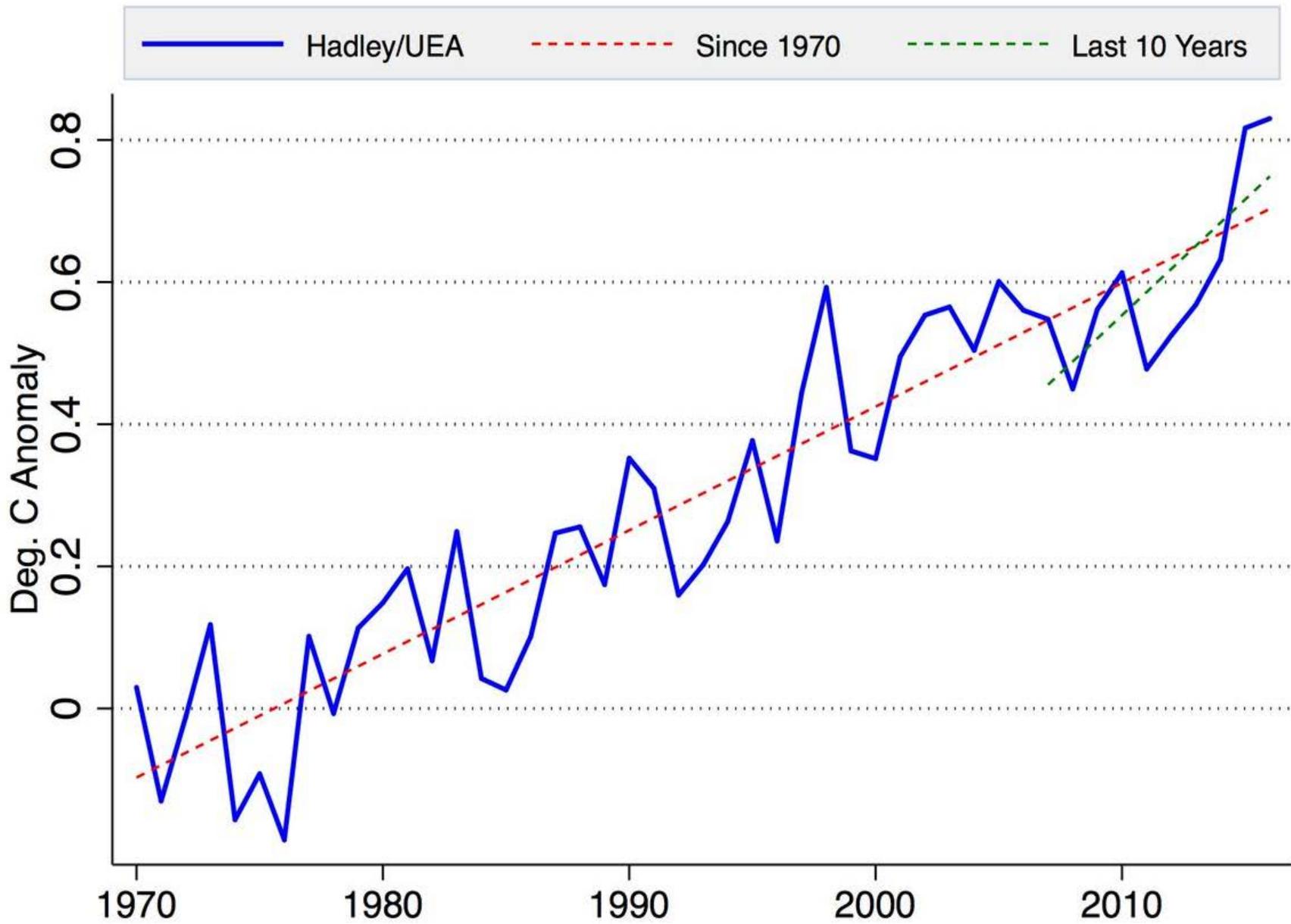
BBC Radio 4, 10th August 2017

Lord Lawson:

“No, it’s not happening. The reputable scientists, reputable experts, like Professor Pielke [Jr] and, as I’ve said, the IPCC, has confirmed that there has been no increase in extreme weather events.

And as for the temperature itself, it is striking, <Al Gore> made his previous film 10 years ago, and according – again – to the official figures, during this past 10 years, if anything, mean global temperature, average world temperature, has slightly declined.”





Graph published by Zeke Hausfather, University of California, Berkeley

“It has been brought to our attention that a temperature chart prepared by US meteorologist Ryan Maue and published by Joe Bastardi and which was referred to in the Today programme appearance of Lord Lawson is erroneous”....“This has been acknowledged in recent days by those responsible for the dataset. We are therefore happy to correct the record.”



Global Warming Policy Foundation tweet on
15th August 2017

BBC Radio 4, 10th August 2017

Lord Lawson:

“No, it’s not happening. The reputable scientists, reputable experts, like Professor Pielke [Jr] and, as I’ve said, the IPCC, has confirmed that there has been no increase in extreme weather events.

And as for the temperature itself, it is striking, <Al Gore> made his previous film 10 years ago, and according – again – to the official figures, during this past 10 years, if anything, mean global temperature, average world temperature, has slightly declined.”



Lord Lawson:

“For example, <Al Gore> said that, er, there had been a growing increase, which had been continuing, in the extreme weather events. There hasn’t been. All the experts say there haven’t been. The IPCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which is sort of the voice of the consensus, concedes that there has been no increase in extreme weather events. Extreme weather events have always happened. They come and go. And some kinds of extreme weather events of a particular time increase, whereas others, like tropical storms, diminish...”

The GWPF also said that it stood by Lord Lawson's claims that the IPCC agreed there had been no increase in extreme weather.

However, the latest IPCC Report says: *"It is likely that the frequency of heat waves has increased in large parts of Europe, Asia and Australia."*

"There are likely more land regions where the number of heavy precipitation events has increased than where it has decreased. The frequency or intensity of heavy precipitation events has likely increased in North America and Europe."

Phenomenon and direction of trend	Assessment that changes occurred (typically since 1950 unless otherwise indicated)	Assessment of a human contribution to observed changes	Likelihood of further changes	
			Early 21st century	Late 21st century
Warmer and/or fewer cold days and nights over most land areas	<i>Very likely</i> (2.6)	<i>Very likely</i> (10.6)	<i>Likely</i> (11.3)	<i>Virtually certain</i> (12.4)
	<i>Very likely</i> <i>Very likely</i>	<i>Likely</i> <i>Likely</i>		<i>Virtually certain</i> <i>Virtually certain</i>
Warmer and/or more frequent hot days and nights over most land areas	<i>Very likely</i> (2.6)	<i>Very likely</i> (10.6)	<i>Likely</i> (11.3)	<i>Virtually certain</i> (12.4)
	<i>Very likely</i> <i>Very likely</i>	<i>Likely</i> <i>Likely (nights only)</i>		<i>Virtually certain</i> <i>Virtually certain</i>
Warm spells/heat waves. Frequency and/or duration increases over most land areas	<i>Medium confidence</i> on a global scale <i>Likely</i> in large parts of Europe, Asia and Australia (2.6)	<i>Likely</i> ^a (10.6)	Not formally assessed ^b (11.3)	<i>Very likely</i> (12.4)
	<i>Medium confidence</i> in many (but not all) regions <i>Likely</i>	Not formally assessed <i>More likely than not</i>		<i>Very likely</i> <i>Very likely</i>
Heavy precipitation events. Increase in the frequency, intensity, and/or amount of heavy precipitation	<i>Likely</i> more land areas with increases than decreases ^c (2.6)	<i>Medium confidence</i> (7.6, 10.6)	<i>Likely</i> over many land areas (11.3)	<i>Very likely</i> over most of the mid-latitude land masses and over wet tropical regions (12.4)
	<i>Likely</i> more land areas with increases than decreases <i>Likely over most land areas</i>	<i>Medium confidence</i> <i>More likely than not</i>		<i>Likely</i> over many areas <i>Very likely over most land areas</i>
Increases in intensity and/or duration of drought	<i>Low confidence</i> on a global scale <i>Likely</i> changes in some regions ^d (2.6)	<i>Low confidence</i> (10.6)	<i>Low confidence</i> ^e (11.3)	<i>Likely (medium confidence)</i> on a regional to global scale ^b (12.4)
	<i>Medium confidence</i> in some regions <i>Likely</i> in many regions, since 1970 ^e	<i>Medium confidence</i> ^f <i>More likely than not</i>		<i>Medium confidence</i> in some regions <i>Likely</i> ^e
Increases in intense tropical cyclone activity	<i>Low confidence</i> in long term (centennial) changes <i>Virtually certain</i> in North Atlantic since 1970 (2.6)	<i>Low confidence</i> ^g (10.6)	<i>Low confidence</i> (11.3)	<i>More likely than not</i> in the Western North Pacific and North Atlantic ^h (14.6)
	<i>Low confidence</i> <i>Likely</i> in some regions, since 1970	<i>Low confidence</i> <i>More likely than not</i>		<i>More likely than not</i> in some basins <i>Likely</i>
Increased incidence and/or magnitude of extreme high sea level	<i>Likely</i> (since 1970) (3.7)	<i>Likely</i> ^k (3.7)	<i>Likely</i> ^l (13.7)	<i>Very likely</i> ^l (13.7)
	<i>Likely</i> (late 20th century) <i>Likely</i>	<i>Likely</i> ^k <i>More likely than not</i> ^k		<i>Very likely</i> ^m <i>Likely</i>

Phenomenon and direction of trend	Assessment that changes occurred (typically since 1950 unless otherwise indicated)	
Warmer and/or fewer cold days and nights over most land areas	<i>Very likely</i> <i>Very likely</i> <i>Very likely</i>	{2.6}
Warmer and/or more frequent hot days and nights over most land areas	<i>Very likely</i> <i>Very likely</i> <i>Very likely</i>	{2.6}
Warm spells/heat waves. Frequency and/or duration increases over most land areas	<i>Medium confidence</i> on a global scale <i>Likely</i> in large parts of Europe, Asia and Australia <i>Medium confidence</i> in many (but not all) regions <i>Likely</i>	{2.6}
Heavy precipitation events. Increase in the frequency, intensity, and/or amount of heavy precipitation	<i>Likely</i> more land areas with increases than decreases ^c <i>Likely</i> more land areas with increases than decreases <i>Likely over most land areas</i>	{2.6}
Increases in intensity and/or duration of drought	<i>Low confidence</i> on a global scale <i>Likely</i> changes in some regions ^d <i>Medium confidence</i> in some regions <i>Likely</i> in many regions, since 1970 ^e	{2.6}
Increases in intense tropical cyclone activity	<i>Low confidence</i> in long term (centennial) changes <i>Virtually certain</i> in North Atlantic since 1970 <i>Low confidence</i> <i>Likely</i> in some regions, since 1970	{2.6}

IPCC's latest, or
Fifth
Assessment
Report





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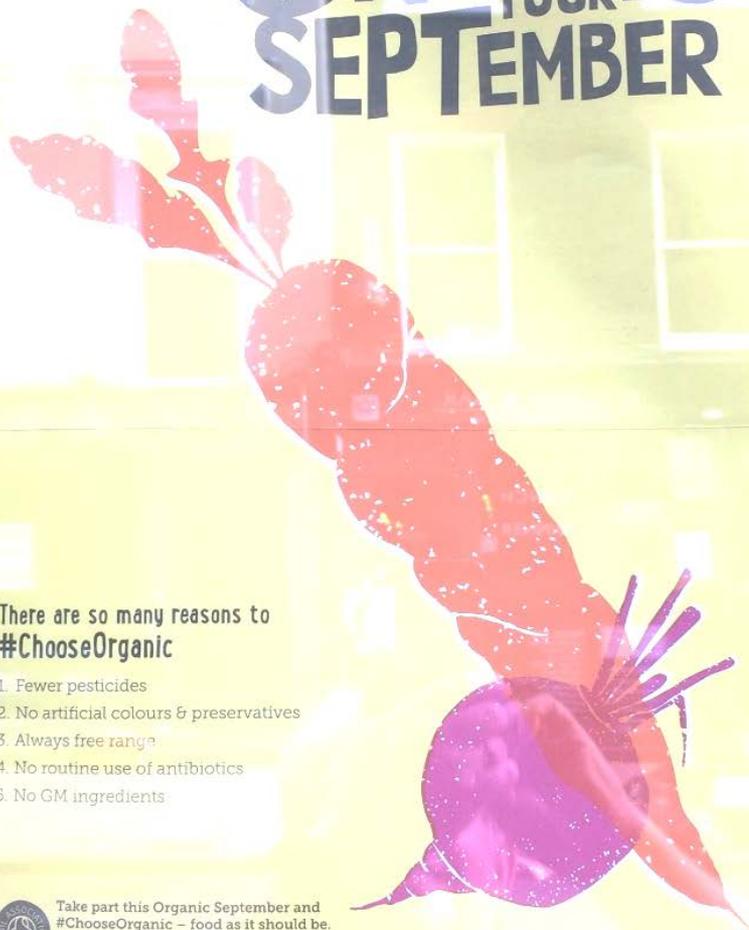
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ORGANIC YOUR SEPTEMBER

FOOD AS IT SHOULD BE.



There are so many reasons to #ChooseOrganic

1. Fewer pesticides
2. No artificial colours & preservatives
3. Always free range
4. No routine use of antibiotics
5. No GM ingredients



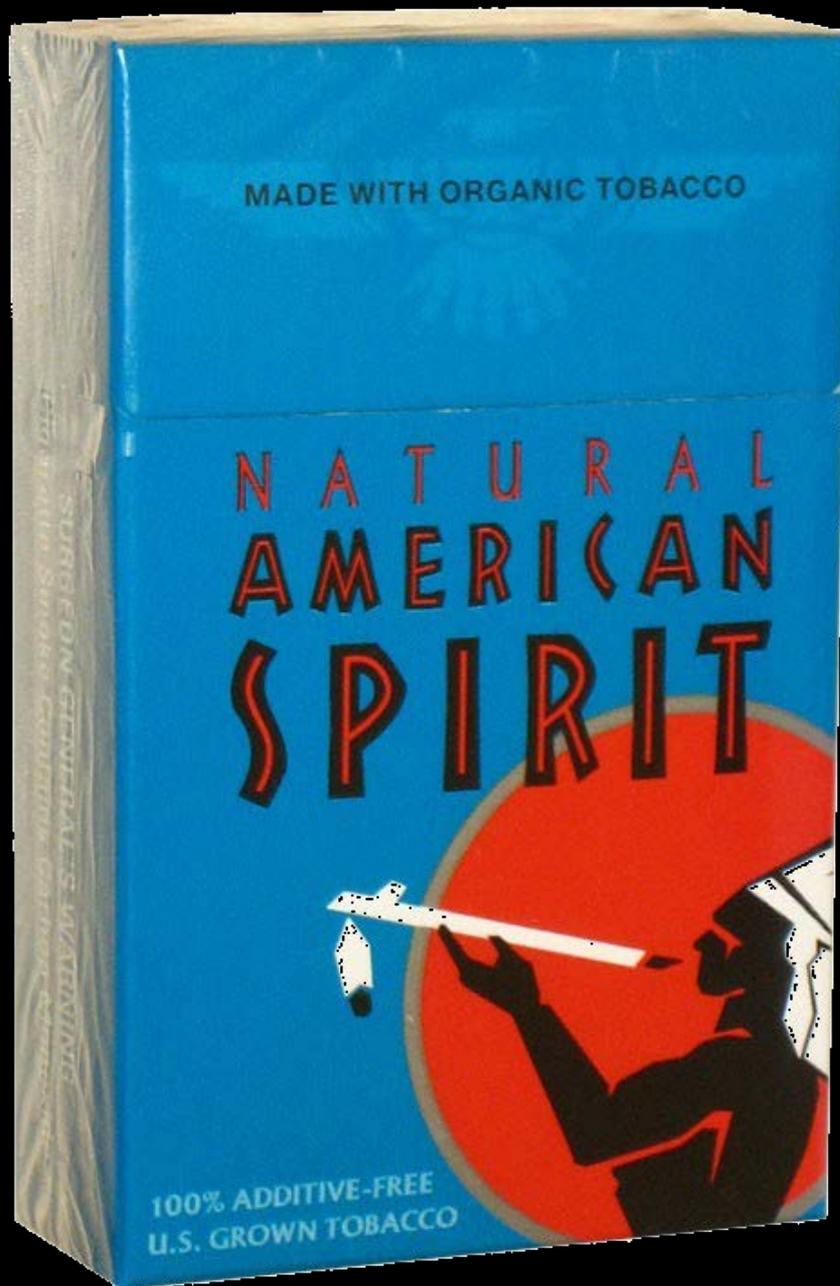
Take part this Organic September and
#ChooseOrganic – food as it should be.

For ideas, offers, inspiration and the chance to win some
incredible prizes visit soilassociation.org/organicseptember



#ChooseOrganic #OrganicSeptember @SoilAssociation





Santa Fe Natural Tobacco, maker of Natural American Spirit, the “additive-free” and “organic” cigarette of choice.....

In March 2017, US legislation required the company to desist from advertising that they were ‘natural’, but allowed ‘organic’ to continue



Mascotte Green Organic cigarette papers were originally made from the same paper that was used for Bibles; today they are made from 'specially selected plant fibres that have been bleached without the use of chlorine. Natural Arabic Gum strips are also used so that your paper is all natural, indeed certified organic, and free from any nasty tastes'

pure lakes
natural skin care that doesn't cost the earth



Pure Lakes toiletries have been chosen by St Johns House because they are hand made in the UK using gentle, natural ingredients.

Hand made in the UK
Natural, biodegradable & sustainable
Not tested on animals

We work together to minimise waste by refilling the
100% recycled plastic bottles

Please leave the bottles in the room for future guests to enjoy



Ingredients

Aqua, Aloe Barbadensis*, Cocoamidopropyl Betaine, Decyl Glucoside, Buxus Chinensis*, Helianthus Annus*, D-panthenol, Glycerin, Xanthan, Tocopherol, Pelargonium Graveolens, Lavandula Angustifolia*, Cananga Odorata*, Phenoxyethanol, Benzyl Alcohol, Potassium Sorbate, Citric Acid, Benzyl Salicylate, Citral, Geraniol, Iso/Eugenol, Benzyl Benzoate, Farnesol, Linalool, Citronellol, Limonene *Organic

WARNING

External use only. Keep out of reach of children. Discontinue use if a reaction occurs. If in contact with eyes rinse with water.



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TIME IN THE WORLD!!! BIO-ADDITIVES

Global Environmental Scientists warned the Governments that if we fail to reduce 50% of Carbondioxide from the atmosphere then there is no other way than to experience global warming and famine. Hence we have tried my level best to reduce global warming. We have invented so many inventions in fuel, renewable energy and environmental science. Among them we show here about that fuel additive. from my inventions for your persual.



BIO ADDITIVES



Alternative facts,
Pseudo-facts,
Fringe theory,
Alt-truth,
Wilful irrationality
Or lies?

Higher and lower molecules...



1. Produced by low input, quasi-natural agricultural systems, less dependent on herbicides and pesticides, and avoiding chemical residues, or on fossil fuels and their derivatives;
2. Healthier, and more nutritionally balanced than conventionally produced food;
3. Fresher, and better tasting, with shorter and speedier local supply chains;
4. Part of a circular economy with plant and animal wastes, and nutrients, returned directly to the soil;

5. Better for animal welfare, with low stocking rates, no antibiotics, access to the outdoors, quasi-natural diet;
6. Not damaging the environment, but preserving biodiversity, e.g through 'heritage' breeds, and plants native to specific bioregions and avoiding Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs);
7. Socially sustainable, rejecting exploitative labour practices, and practising fair trade;
8. Necessary to feed the world sustainably, in the long term.

Consumable inputs

- Seeds. (high yield varieties)
- Fertilizers. (manures)
- Veterinary medicines
- Packing materials (gunnies, ropes, twine)
- Agrochemicals
- Oil and lubricants
- Cattle feed



- Lady Eve Balfour graduated with an Agricultural Diploma from the University of Reading, in 1917
- Championed organic production in the 1940s, publishing 'The Living Soil' (1943) concerning nutrient replenishment in soil
- Challenged conventional views that industrial chemical additions were beneficial, and that low input agriculture without synthetic fertiliser and pesticides necessarily produced low yields and was expensive
- Had her own farm, recycling animal and plant waste, to produce humus rich soil, and demonstrating that organic agriculture could be financially viable
- Linked up with Albert Howard, who had experience in India, and others to start the Soil Association in Britain in 1945



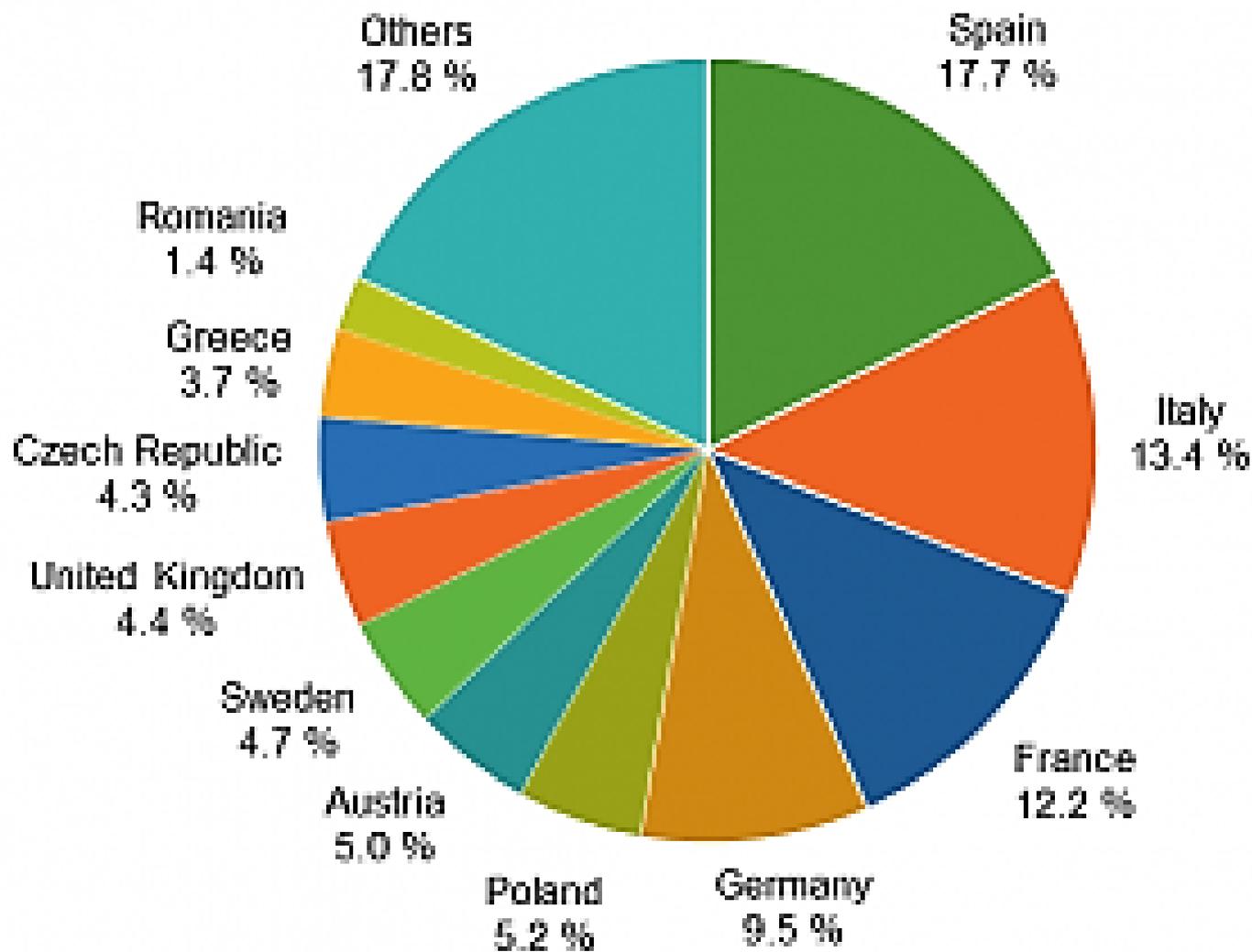
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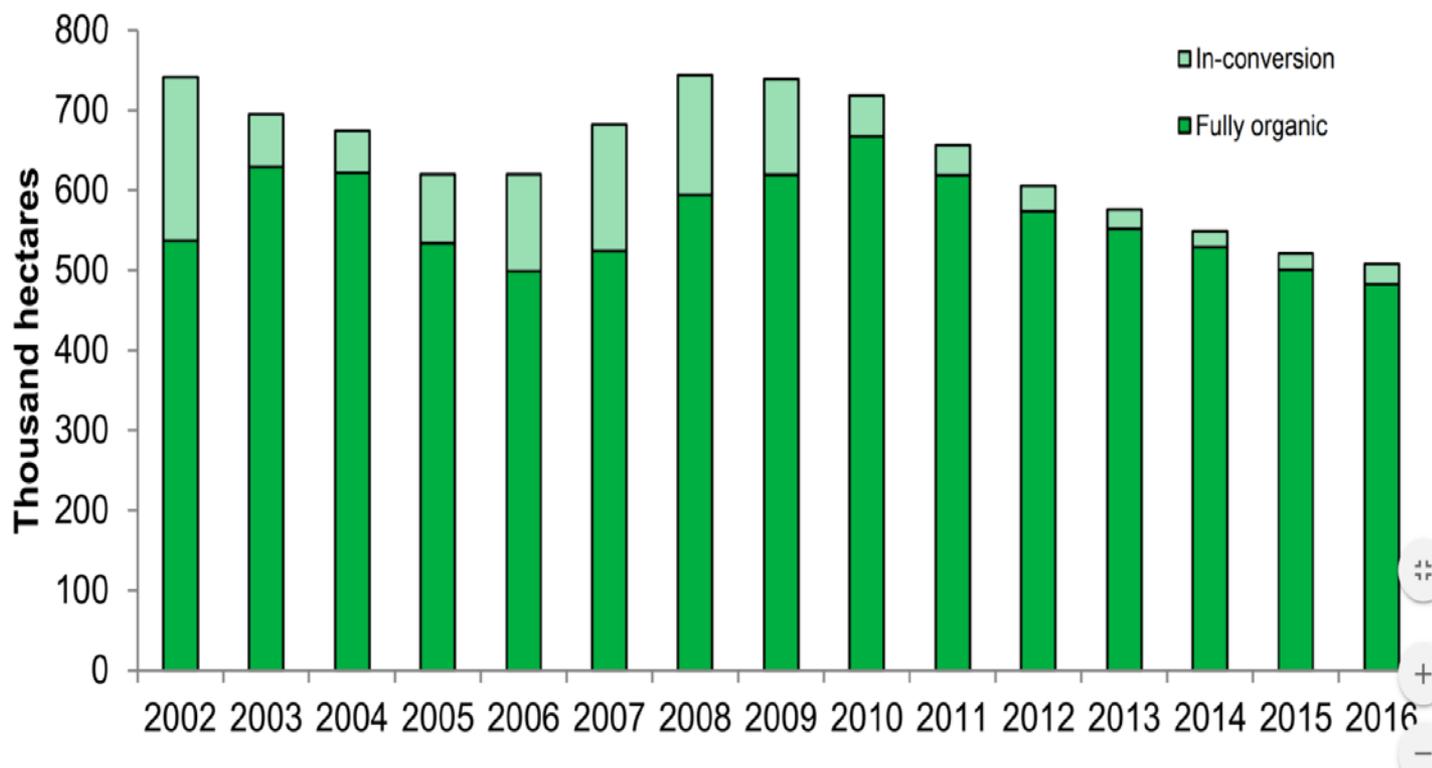


Share of total organic area (fully converted and under conversion), EU-28, 2015 (% of total EU-28)
Source: Eurostat (org_cropar)
Organic farming statistics, EU Commission, Europa EU



Land farmed organically in the UK, up to 2016 (Defra, 2017)

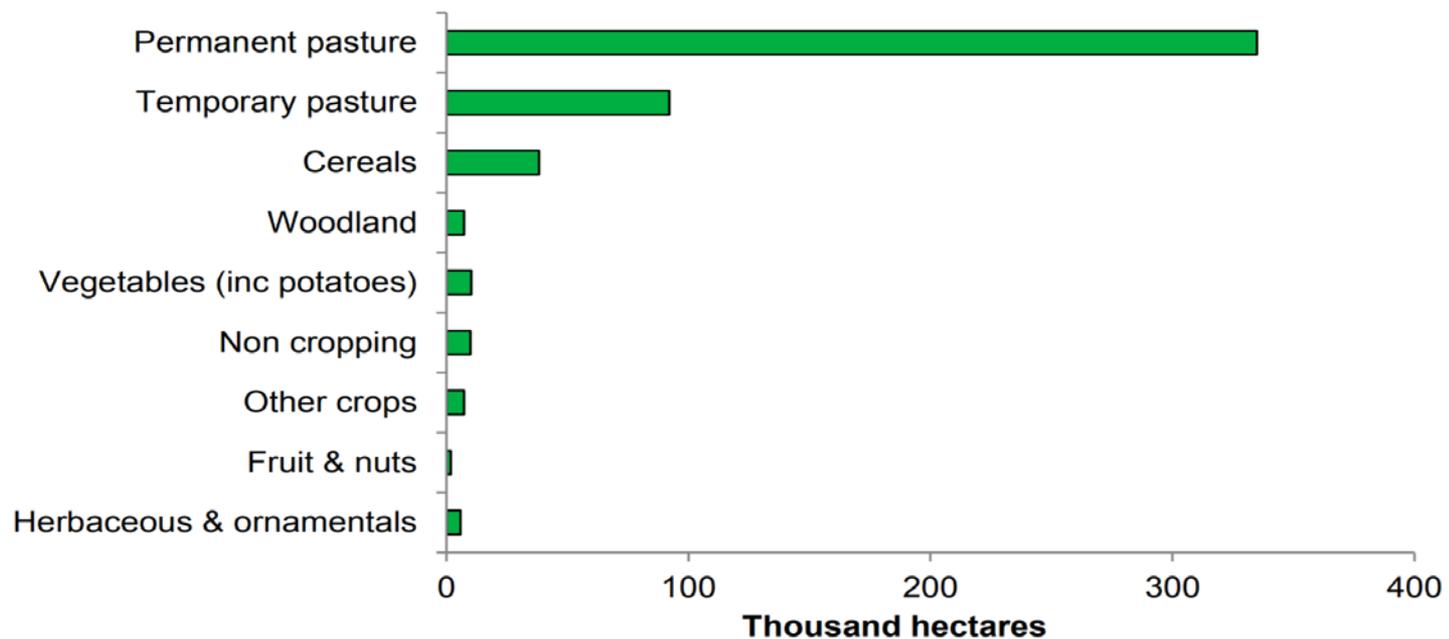
Figure 1: Land area farmed organically: United Kingdom



Organic Land Use in the UK, up to 2016 (Defra, 2017)

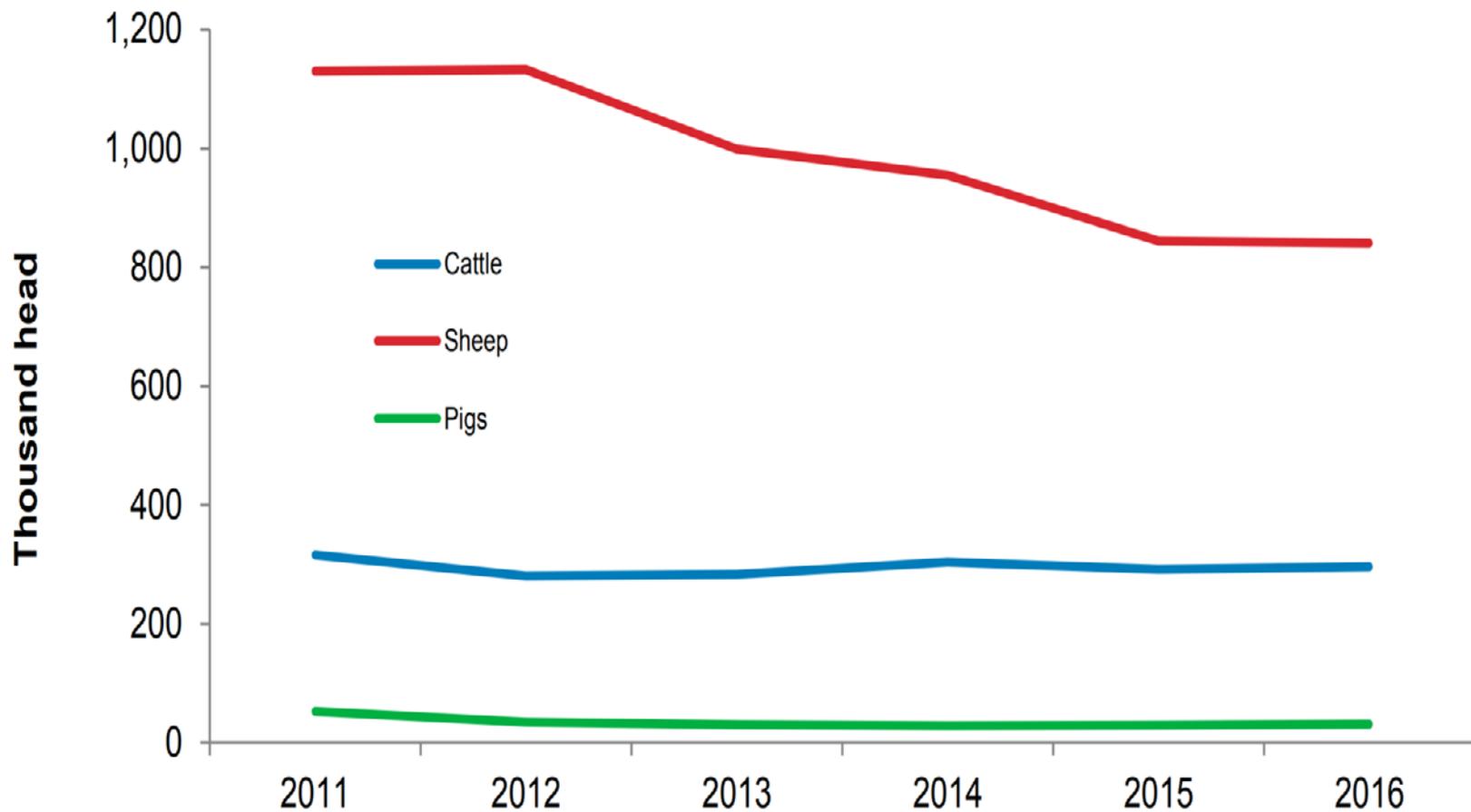
Permanent pasture accounts for the biggest share of the organic area (66%) followed by temporary pasture (18%) and cereals (7.6%).

Figure 3: Organic land use: United Kingdom: 2016^(a)



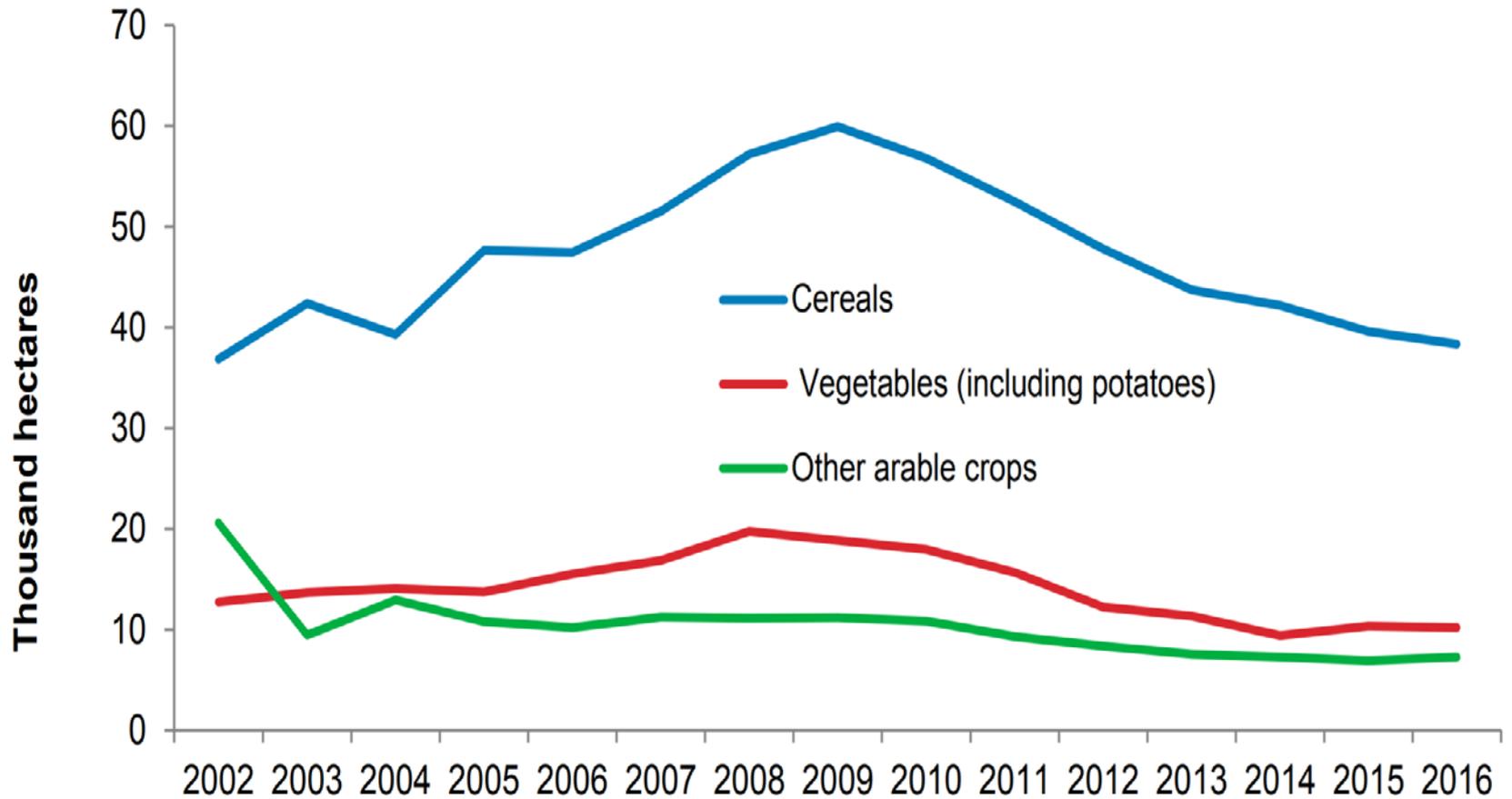
(a) Includes fully organic land and land in-conversion

Organic Livestock in the UK, up to 2016 (Defra, 2017)



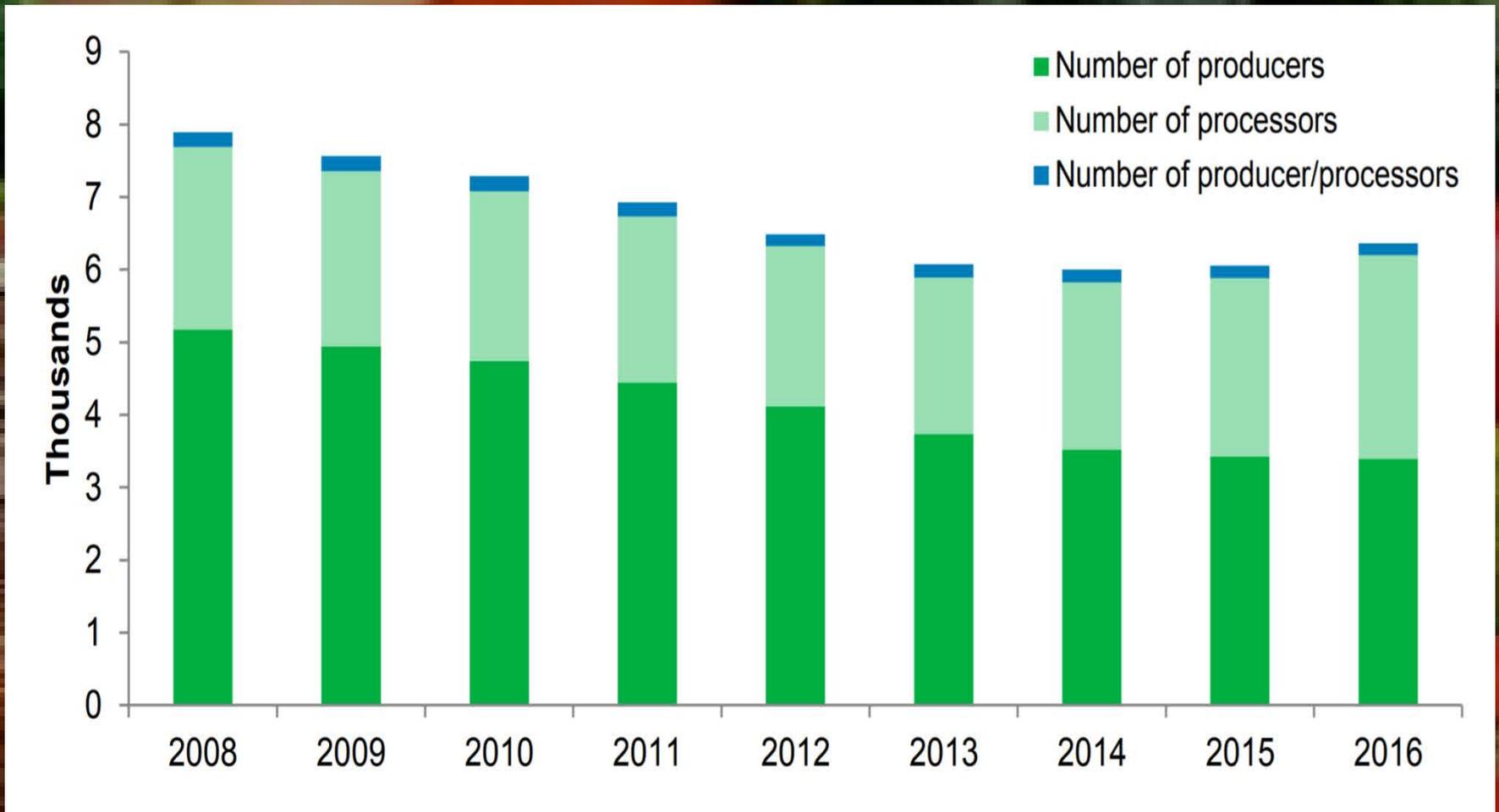
(a) Includes fully organic only

Organic Crops in the UK, up to 2016 (Defra, 2017)



(a) Includes fully organic land and land in-conversion

Organic producers, processors and producer/processors in the UK, up to 2016 (Defra, 2017)



Jeff Hodgson from Tesco

“The Organic market is in strong growth which is predicted to continue this year (2017). Organic food is becoming more important to more customers as we see new customers entering the market and existing organic shoppers increasing the size of their organic basket. A proportion of this growth is driven by customers seeing organic as a healthier choice.”

2010 survey in Canada

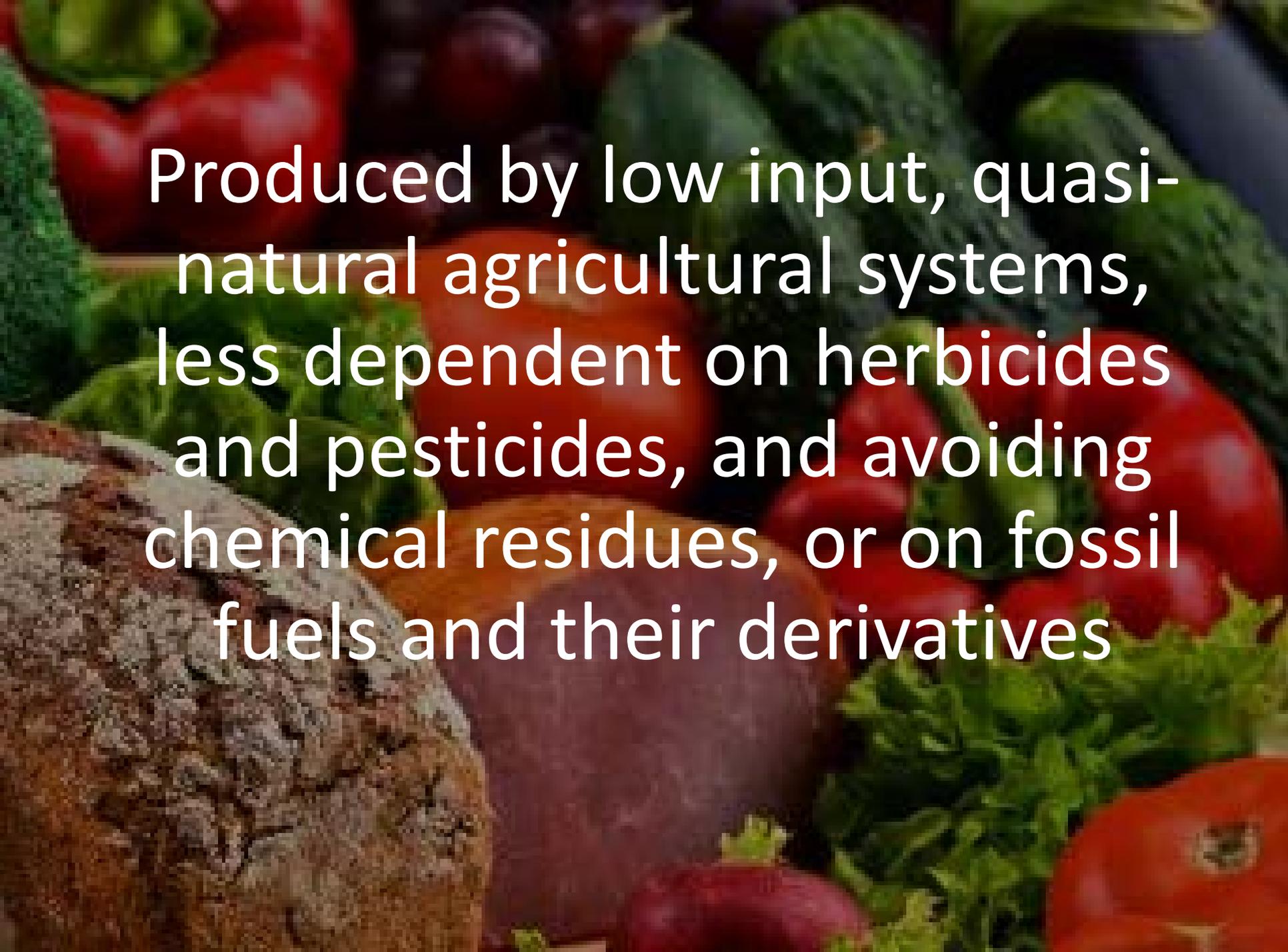
- 34% of purchasers of organic food believe organic food is better tasting and more nutritious than conventionally produced food
- 33% believe that no pesticides are used in production

Organic fresh tomatoes.....warm, sunny, succulent, complex flavour.... Delicate balance of sugar and acid, surrounded with a musky volatile aroma promising that unique tomato taste... Long lingering taste.... Possible to harvest heavy crops from early May through to November in the UK, Yorkshire, under glass if properly grown.... In depth scientific knowledge in this book is distilled from 50 years' research.

Organic Tomatoes, the Inside Story, by Terry Marshall, 1999, Harris Associates

- HDRA, Ryton, UK's organic gardeners' organisation.



A collage of fresh vegetables including tomatoes, cucumbers, and leafy greens, with a large piece of brown bread in the foreground. The text is overlaid on the image.

Produced by low input, quasi-natural agricultural systems, less dependent on herbicides and pesticides, and avoiding chemical residues, or on fossil fuels and their derivatives

‘It has been demonstrated that organically produced foods have lower levels of pesticide and veterinary drug residues and, in many cases, lower nitrate contents’

UN Food and Agriculture
Organisation, 2000

Agricultural chemicals have statistically and significantly been implicated in causing all sorts of cancers, behavioural problems, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, autism, Parkinson's disease, reduced intelligence, infertility, miscarriage, diabetes, infant deformities, and low birth weight. And with endocrine disruptions come genital deformities, early puberty, gender 'issues', and again, diabetes and cancer. **But all this research comes from the few scientists courageous enough to swim against the tide, to resist the easy funding offered by chemical and pharmaceutical companies....**

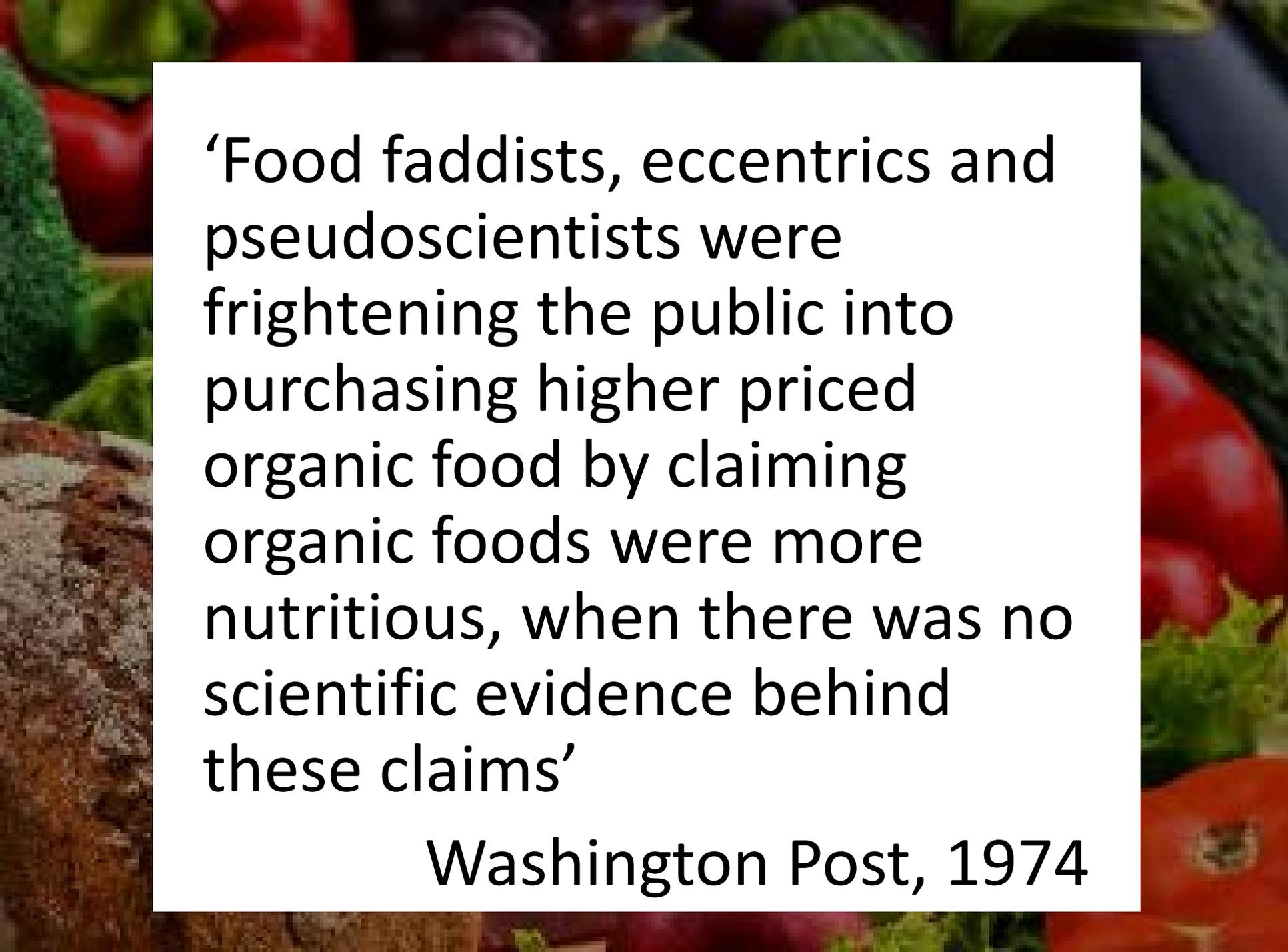
Francis, 2015

‘Rates of asthma, diabetes, and childhood obesity are at all-time highs and scientists can’t explain why the number of children with food allergies has increased 18% in the last decade. Is it a coincidence that the prevalence of these problems has increased as we have increased the use of chemicals to grow our food?’

Maria Rodale, CEO of Rodale Inc, an ‘independent publisher of health, wellness and environmental content’. 2010

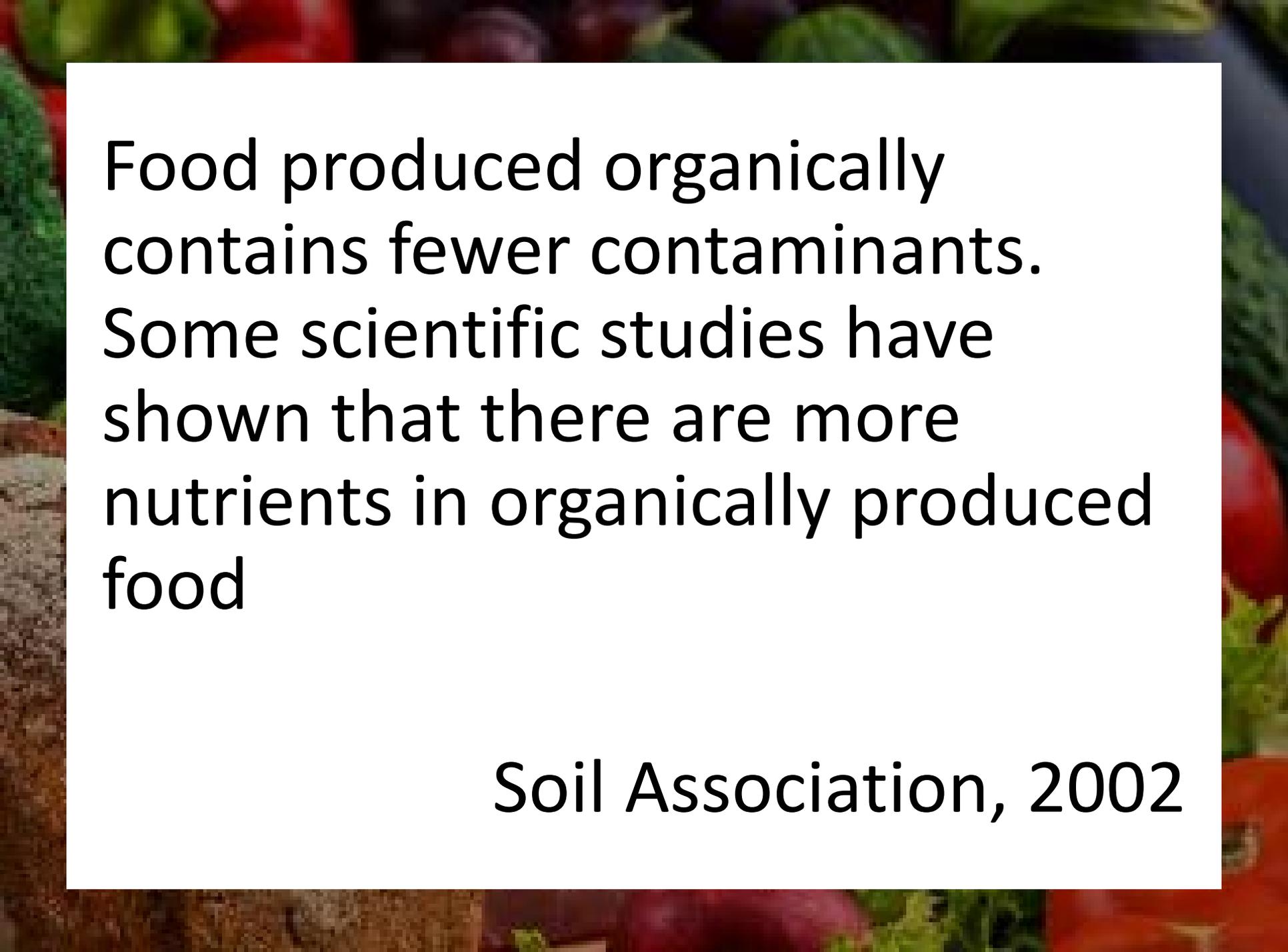
A collage of fresh vegetables and bread. The background features a variety of produce including red bell peppers, green cucumbers, purple eggplants, green leafy vegetables, and a loaf of dark, crusty bread in the foreground. The text is overlaid in the center in a white, sans-serif font.

Healthier, and more
nutritionally balanced than
conventionally produced food



‘Food faddists, eccentrics and pseudoscientists were frightening the public into purchasing higher priced organic food by claiming organic foods were more nutritious, when there was no scientific evidence behind these claims’

Washington Post, 1974



Food produced organically
contains fewer contaminants.
Some scientific studies have
shown that there are more
nutrients in organically produced
food

Soil Association, 2002

‘USDA and scientists elsewhere have been measuring the nutritional value of different foods for more than 50 years and have found significant nutrient declines in all crops in all regions over the past several decades.’

Francis, 2015

‘There is no evidence available at present to be able to say that organic foods are significantly different in terms of their safety and nutritional content to those produced by conventional farming’

Professor Sir John Krebs, Chair, UK
Food Standards Agency, 2000

‘This organic food was probably fertilised with animal manure containing dangerous pathogens. Be especially worried about the virulent e.coli O157:H7 found mainly in cattle manure’

Avery, Director, Centre for Global Food Issues,
Hudson Institute, 2000

‘It can be concluded that organic farming potentially reduces the risk of E.coli infection’

UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2000

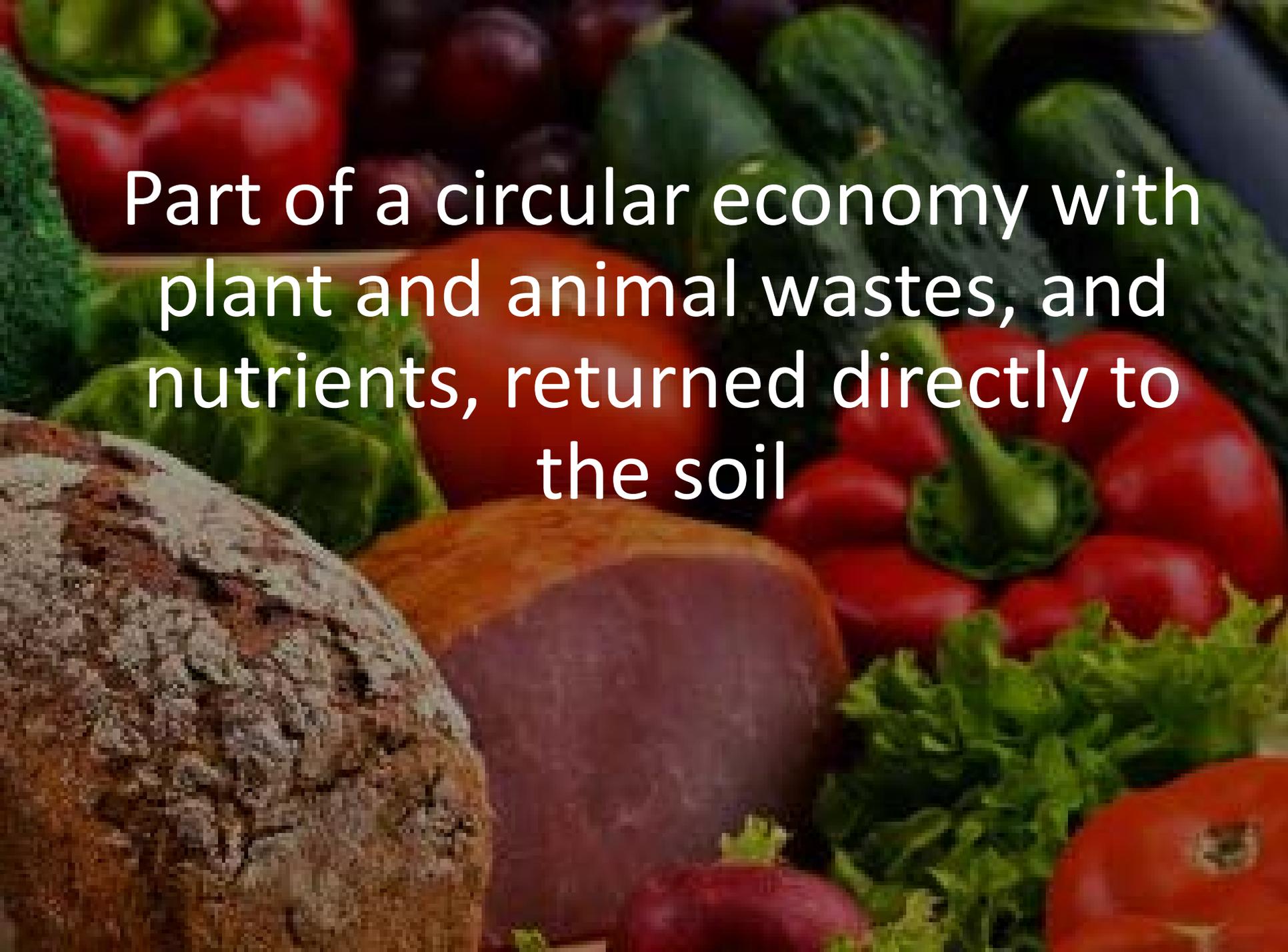
The Hudson Institute

Critics question the institute's position on many issues, such as their negative campaigning against organic farming, since they receive large sums of money from conventional food companies. [The New York Times](#) commented on Dennis Avery's attacks on organic farming: "The attack on organic food by a well-financed research organization suggests that, though organic food accounts for only 1 percent of food sales in the United States, the conventional food industry is worried."

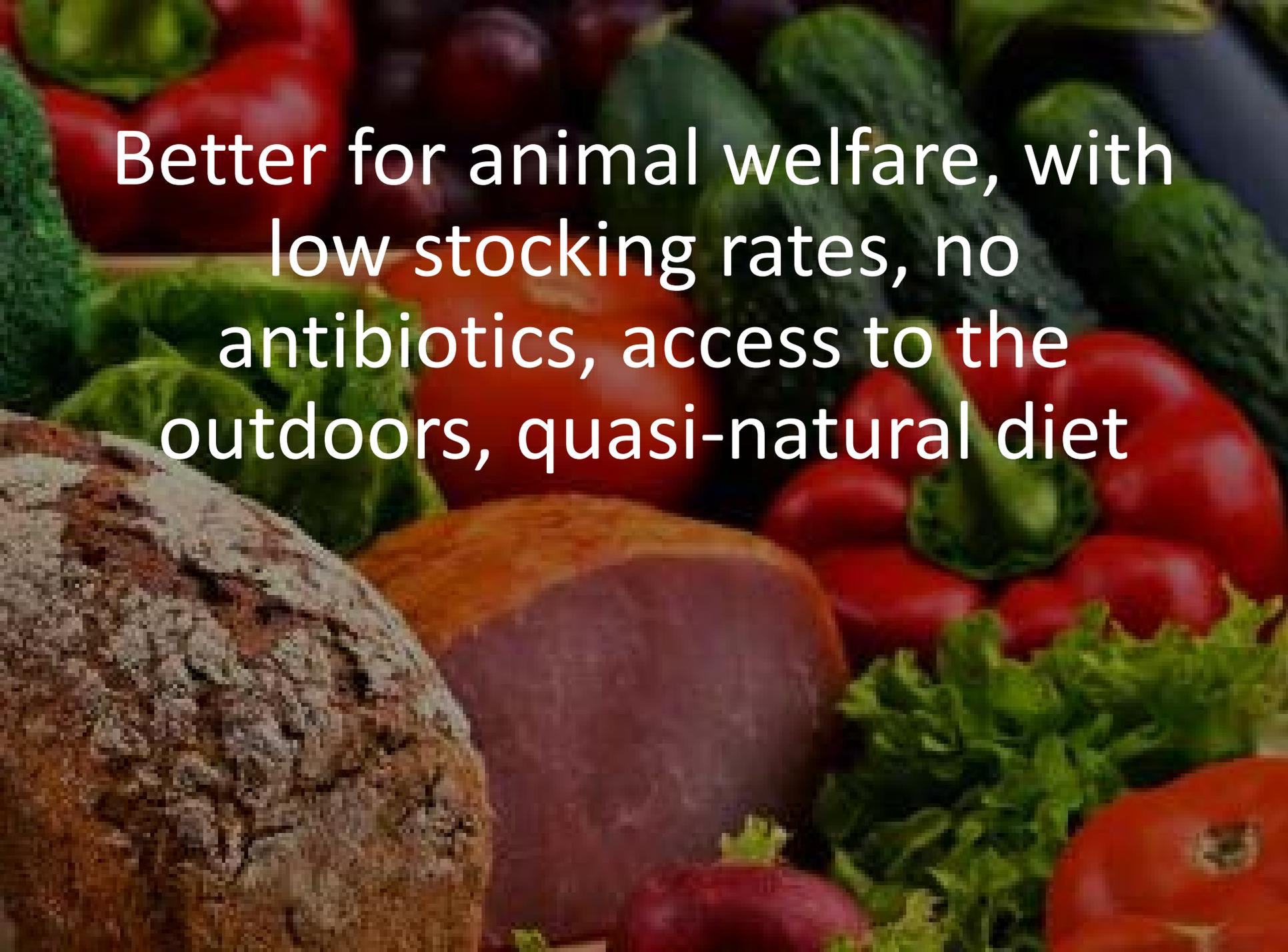
After it was revealed that Michael Fumento received funding from Monsanto for his 1999 book *Bio-Evolution*, company spokesman Chris Horner confirmed that it continues to fund the think tank. "It's our practice, that if we're dealing with an organization like this, that any funds we're giving should be unrestricted," Horner told *BusinessWeek*.

A close-up photograph of a variety of fresh vegetables. In the foreground on the left is a large, round loaf of dark, crusty bread. The rest of the image is filled with fresh produce: several bright red tomatoes, green cucumbers, green bell peppers, and leafy greens like lettuce and spinach. The lighting is bright, highlighting the textures and colors of the food.

Fresher, and better tasting,
with shorter and speedier local
supply chains

A vibrant collage of fresh vegetables, including red tomatoes, green cucumbers, yellow and red bell peppers, and leafy greens, arranged in a circular pattern. The text is overlaid in the center.

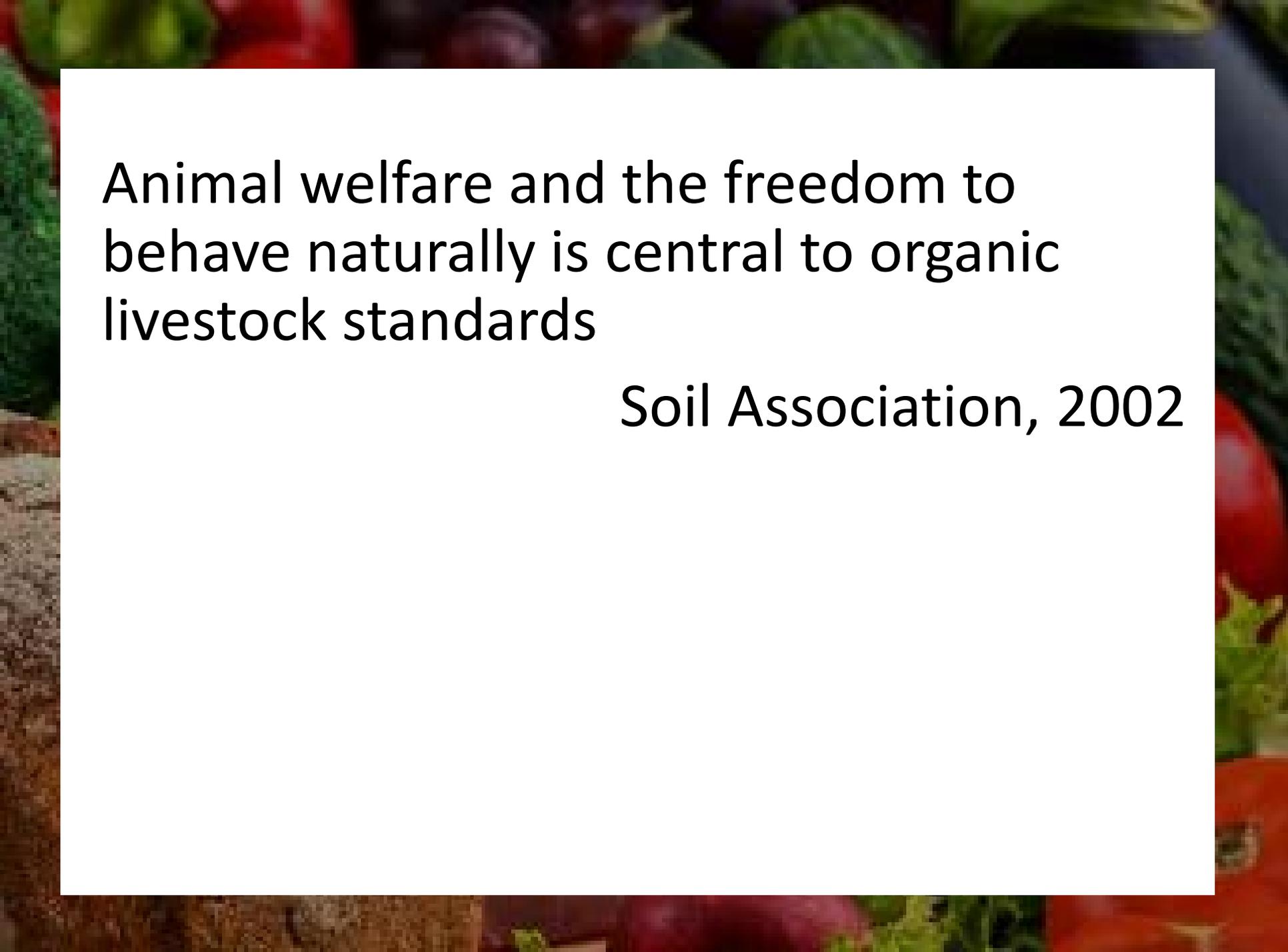
Part of a circular economy with
plant and animal wastes, and
nutrients, returned directly to
the soil

A vibrant collage of fresh vegetables, including red tomatoes, green cucumbers, yellow and red bell peppers, and various leafy greens, arranged in a dense, overlapping pattern. The colors are bright and saturated, creating a healthy and natural aesthetic.

Better for animal welfare, with
low stocking rates, no
antibiotics, access to the
outdoors, quasi-natural diet

'Any significant increase in organic farming should...improve animal welfare'

Professor Sir Colin Spedding, former
Chair of Farm Animal Welfare Council,
2000



Animal welfare and the freedom to
behave naturally is central to organic
livestock standards

Soil Association, 2002

‘Organic farming principles may well have positive effects on people, the environment and livestock. But such benefits are almost impossible to quantify. In many cases, the philosophy is not yet matched by current knowledge and until they are, claims such as those made by the Soil Association (regarding animal welfare benefits) are ill-informed and misleading to the consumer’

Roger Cook, Director, National Office of Animal Health, 2000



Not damaging the environment, but preserving biodiversity, e.g through 'heritage' breeds, and plants native to specific bioregions, and avoiding Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

Fig 1. Examples of operating malaise traps in protected areas in western Germany, in habitat cluster 1 (A) and cluster 2 (B) (see Materials and methods).



‘Organic farmers are allowed to use a number of toxic chemical pesticides, and many organic crops are routinely sprayed with pesticides’

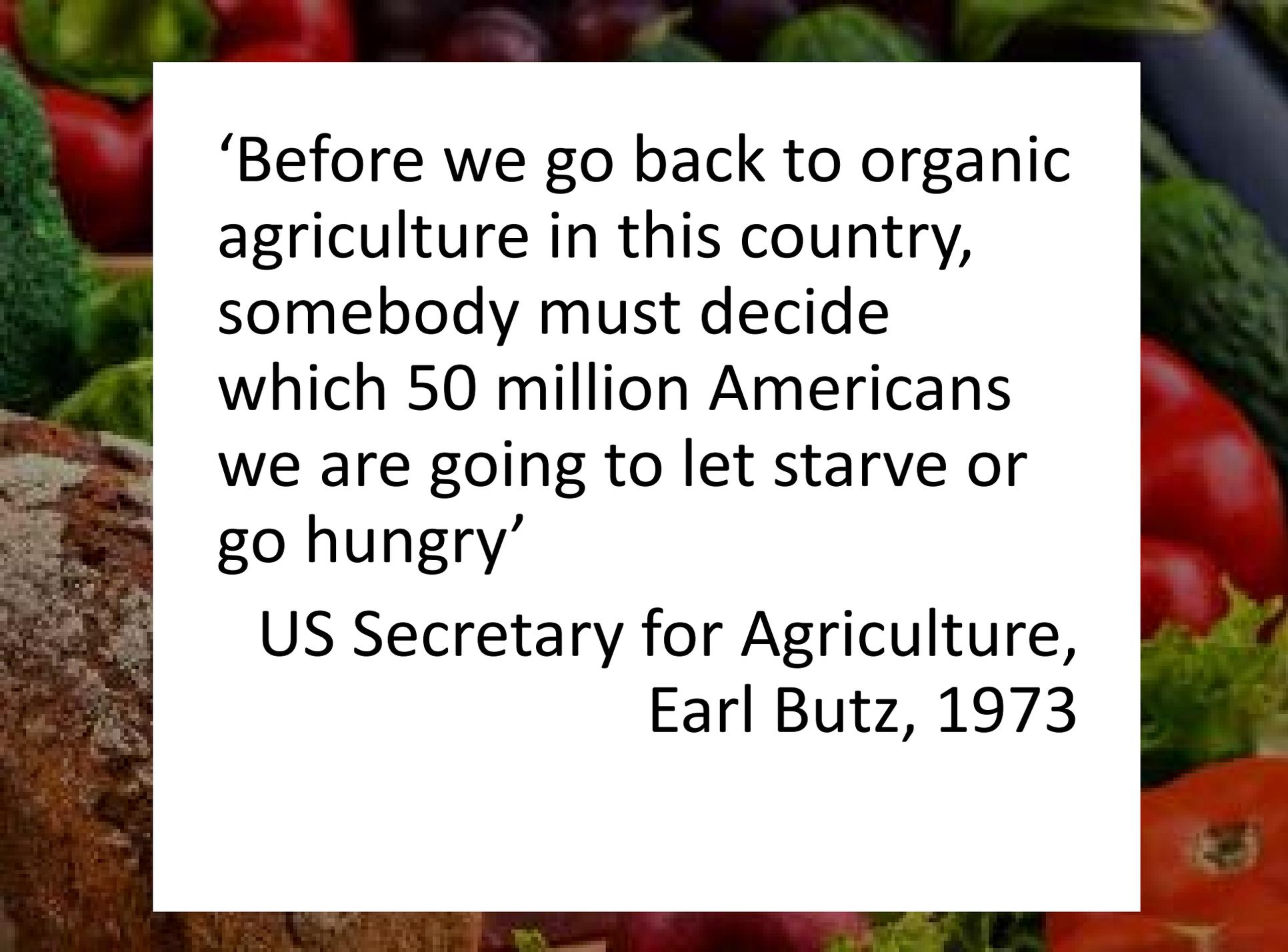
Avery (2015)

‘Pollution of air and water is found to be reduced on organic farms, soil health improves, and the number and variety of wild species, such as plants, butterflies and spiders is enhanced’

ESRC, Global Environmental Change Programme,
1999

A vibrant collage of fresh produce including red bell peppers, green cucumbers, purple eggplants, green leafy vegetables, and a loaf of rustic bread. The text is overlaid in the center in a white, sans-serif font.

Necessary to feed the
world sustainably, in the
long term



‘Before we go back to organic agriculture in this country, somebody must decide which 50 million Americans we are going to let starve or go hungry’

US Secretary for Agriculture,
Earl Butz, 1973



Intensive farming destroys the fertility of the land and is unsustainable. Organic methods help labour-rich but cash-poor communities to produce food sustainably

Soil Association, 2002

Crop rotations, organic animal feed and welfare standards, the use of good husbandry instead of agri-chemicals, and the preservation of natural habitats all result in organic food costing more to produce. Non-organic food appears to be cheaper but in fact consumers pay for it three times over – first over the counter, second via taxation (to fund agricultural subsidies) and third to remedy the environmental pollution (or disasters like BSE) caused by more intensive farming practices

Soil Association, 2002

‘Intensive agriculture is good for health and the environment and is essential if the world’s population is to be fed without converting vast areas of biodiverse ecosystems into cropland, which would be necessary if organic agriculture, with its lower yields, were used’

Institute of Economic Affairs, 1999

‘The world already produces enough food to feed people who inhabit it today...it is clear that there is no single prescription for combating hunger’

J Diouf, Secretary General, UN FAO, 2000



IFOAM 2005 Assembly in Adelaide

- Principle of Health – organic agriculture should sustain and enhance the health of soil, plant, animal and human, as one indivisible
- Principle of Ecology - ...should be based on living ecological systems and cycles, work with them, work with them and help sustain them
- Principle of Fairness -should build on relationships that ensure fairness with regard to the common environment and life opportunities
- Principle of Care -should be managed in a precautionary and responsible manner to protect the health and wellbeing of current and future generations and the environment

