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ORGANIC AGRICULTURE GLOSSARY - ENGLISH-CHINESE
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Term English	Term remark English	Term definition English	Term Chinese	Term remark Chinese	Term definition Chinese
abiotic		Non-living. Abiotic resources comprise non-living things, for instance land, water, air and minerals.	非生物的		无生命的。非生物资源包括无生命的物质，例如土地、水、空气和矿物。
accreditation	For organic agriculture, certification bodies applying voluntary international standards and/or national mandatory standards may be accredited by the related authority (e.g. IFOAM accreditation and/or national authority of country where the product is sold).	Procedure by which an authoritative body gives a formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks.	认可	对于有机农业来讲，有机认证机构申请自愿性的国际标准或国家强制性标准可以通过相关的权威机构给予认可（例如国际有机农业运动联盟或产品销售地的国家权威部门）。	由权威机构对一个机构或个人实施特定工作的能力的评审，并给予正式认可的程序。
accreditation body	At international level, the International Organic Accreditation Service (IOAS) accredits certification bodies according to IFOAM Accreditation Programme criteria. IFOAM accreditation is awarded to certification bodies that use certification standards that meet the IFOAM Basic Standards. At national level, governments or national accreditation bodies accredit certification bodies operating in their country, if their country has an organic agriculture legislation.	Any authoritative body which gives a formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks.	认可机构		能够对机构或个人有能力开展某项工作作出正式承认的机构。
accreditation system	The national accreditation system means that each country has an official accreditation body that has sole rights to conduct accreditation within their territory. The accreditation body conducts accreditation in all sectors of the economy. The concept of international accreditation systems means that an accreditation body operates internationally in a particular sector. This brings several advantages; by limiting itself to a single sector the accreditation body can employ experts from within that sector on a full time basis. An international accreditation body also has the advantage of having no territory to protect vis à vis international trade.	A system in which there is an authoritative body which gives a formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks.	认可体系	国家认可制度是指每个国家都有一个官方的认可机构，这个机构有独立的权利在其国内进行认可。这个认可机构进行经济体系全领域的认可。国际认可制度的概念是指在国际上进行某一单一领域的认可。这有一些优势：由于将自身限制在某单一领域，认可机构可以雇佣相关领域的专家进行全天候工作。国际认可机构还有一个优势是无国界保护和面对面国际贸易。（国际工作小组关于有机农业的协调和等效, ITF），2003）	权威机构对机构或个人能否开展某项事业做出正式承认的制度。
adapted to local conditions		The ability of organic farming, pastoral and wild harvest systems to fit into the cycles and ecological balances in nature. Organic management must be adapted to local conditions, ecology, culture and scale of operations.	适应当地环境		有机种植、畜牧和野生采集系统融入自然循环和生态平衡的能力。有机管理必须适合于当地条件、生态、文化和操作水平。
adaptive management	Adaptive management is a key concept of climate change issues, due to the increased impact of climate variability on all economic activities, including agriculture. The IPCC distinguishes 3 types of adaptation: anticipatory (or proactive) adaptation that takes place before impacts of climate change are observed; autonomous (or spontaneous) adaptation that does not constitute a conscious response to climatic stimuli but is triggered by ecological changes in natural systems and by market or welfare changes in human systems; and planned adaptation that is the result of a deliberate policy decision, based on awareness that conditions have changed or are about to change and that action is required to return to, maintain, or achieve a desired state.	Management practices that promote a system's ability to take advantage of opportunities or cope with problems occurring in the environment. Considering the high level of variability within and between ecosystems, and the reliance of organic agriculture on local ecological balance, adaptive management is a central strategy. In organic agriculture, uncertainty does not only apply to biophysical variability but also to lack of knowledge and advisory services necessary to improve agricultural performance. Spontaneously, and in learning by doing, organic farmers improve their management approach and through observation and experimentation, they determine the best management strategy within their own context, including available capabilities, resources and institutions.	适应性管理	随着气候变异对经济活动和农业的影响不断增加，适应性管理则是气候变异问题的关键概念。IPCC将"适应"分为三种类型：预防性适应（主动）适应是指在气候变异所引起的影响显现之前而启动。自主性（自发性）适应并不是对气候刺激的自发的反应，而是由自然系统中的生态反应或人类系统中的市场和福利变化而启动的；计划性适应是政府决策的结果，建立在意识到环境已经发生改变或即将发生变化的基础上，采取的一些列管理措施使其恢复，保持或达到理想的状态。	适应性管理旨在提高生产系统利用机会和处理环境中出现问题的能力。考虑到生态系统内部存在的极大差异，有机农业对当地生态平衡的依赖性，适当的管理措施则是核心策略。有机农业中，不确定性并不仅仅由生物物理性差异引起，还由于缺乏提高农业生产力所必需的知识和咨询服务。从事有机生产的农民自发性的边学边干，他们通过观察和实验改善管理方法，在他们包括能力、资源和咨询服务等可控的范围内，确定最佳的管理措施。

agri-environmental measure	Agri-environment schemes were introduced into EU agricultural policy during the late 1980s as an instrument to support specific farming practices that help to protect the environment and maintain the countryside. With the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform in 1992, the implementation of agri-environment programmes became compulsory for Member States in the framework of their rural development plans. The 2003 CAP reform has maintained the nature of the agri-environment schemes as being obligatory for Member States, whereas they remain optional for farmers. In addition, the maximum EU co-financing rate has increased to 85% in Objective 1 areas and to 60% in other areas. Examples of farmers' commitments covered by national/regional agri-environmental schemes are: environmentally favourable extensification of farming; management of low-intensity pasture systems; integrated farm management and organic agriculture; preservation of landscape and historical features such as hedgerows, ditches and woods; conservation of high-value habitats	Special measures applied in order to promote the protection of the farmed environment and its biodiversity. Agri-environmental measures support specifically designed farming practices, going beyond the baseline level of good farming practice that help to protect the environment and maintain the countryside.	农业环境措施	农业环境计划于二十世纪80年代被引入欧盟农业政策，目的是支持特殊农事操作以帮助保护环境，维持乡村。随着欧盟共同农业政策（CAP）1992年的修正，农业环境计划的实施成为欧盟成员国写入其农村发展计划框架的必须内容。2003年的CAP修正保留了农业环境计划对成员国的强制性，尽管农民可以自愿选择。另外，欧盟最大的共同筹资率在目标1区域已经增长至85%，在其他地区为60%。国家或地区性农业环境计划所覆盖的农民协议如：对环境有利的粗放型耕作；低强度放牧系统管理；综合农场管理和有机农业；保护地貌和历史形态，如灌木篱墙、沟渠、森林；保存高价值的生物居留地及其相关的生物多样性。	为提高对农耕环境及其生物多样性的保护所采取的特殊措施。农业环境措施支持设计特定的农事操作方法，超越"良好农事操作"的基本水品，以保护环境和维护乡村。
agricultural area in use; effective agricultural land; UAA; utilized agricultural area	Preferred denomination.	All the area of arable land, permanent meadow and pasture, and land devoted to permanent crops and kitchen gardens.	农业用地，实际农业用地，UAA，农业使用面积	首选名称	所有的耕地、永久草甸和牧场，以及用于长期种植农作物的土地和菜园。
agricultural biodiversity; agricultural biological diversity; agrobiodiversity; agro-biodiversity; agro-biodiversity	Organic farms have greater diversity due to mandatory crop rotations and preference for seeds and breeds with high tolerance to complex abiotic and biotic factors such as climate extremes, pests and diseases. Although some organic systems can be relatively genetically limited, diversity is an economic strategy to control pests and diseases. Organic farmers search for resistance and robustness to environmental stresses through in situ selection, breeding and growing of heirloom varieties adapted to stress, including varieties improved with heirloom crosses. Through intercropping and other practices, organic farms establish systems of functional biodiversity that stabilize the agro-ecosystem.	The component of biodiversity that is relevant to food and agriculture production. The term agrobiodiversity encompasses genetic species and ecosystem diversity.	农业生物多样性	由于强制性的轮作以及选择那些对复杂的非生物和生物性因素，如极端气候、病虫害具有高耐受性的种子和品种，有机农场拥有更丰富的生物多样性。尽管有机系统基因相对有限，但多样性是病虫害防治的一种经济战略。有机生产者通过原地筛选、育种和种植传统品种来获得对环境压力具有耐受性的特性，其中包括某些与传统品种杂交获得的改良品种。通过间作和其他方法，有机农场建立了可以使农业生态系统稳定的生物功能多样性体系。	系指与粮食和农业相关的生物多样性。农业生物多样性一词包括遗传物种和生态系统多样性。
agricultural biomass	In organic agriculture, the total amount of biomass, and not only harvested crops, is highly valued because by-products and waste are indispensable to maintain soil fertility and other uses such as feed. Biomass should not be confused with productivity, the actual rate at which organic matter is created. For example, a redwood forest has a high biomass and low productivity, while phytoplankton have a low biomass (because they are continually consumed by predators) but high productivity.	Non-fossil biological material, either from plant or animal origin, both living and dead, found above or below ground vegetation, including agricultural products and waste by-products, manure, soil fauna or microbial biomass used as food, feed, fuel or for soil amendment.	农业生物量	在有机农业中，总生物量（不仅包括采收的作物）的价值很高，因为副产品和废物对于维持土壤肥力和其他用途（如饲料）是不可或缺的。不应将生物质与系指有机物生成的实际速度生产能力混为一谈。例如，红木林的生物质含量很高，但生产力较低，而浮游植物所含的生物量很少（因为它们不断被食肉动物掠食），但生产力却很高。	发现于地表植被以上或以下的非石化生物体，植物源或动物源的，活的或死的，包括作为食物、饲料或土壤改良剂的农产品和废弃的副产品、动物粪便、土壤动物或微生物生物质。
agricultural by-product	It includes, among others, maize cobs and stalks, wheat stalks and husks, groundnut husks, cotton stalks, mustard stalks, etc.	Vegetal or animal material and by-product derived from production, harvesting, transportation and processing in farming areas.	农副产品	包括玉米芯和秸秆，小麦秸秆和谷壳，花生壳，棉花秸秆，芥末秸秆等。	来自农场生产、收获、运输和加工的植物或动物原料和副产品。

agricultural ecosystem; agro-ecosystem	Agro-ecosystems are determined by three factors, which exhibit genetic, spatial and temporal variation, and by their interactions: 1. The abiotic or physical/ecological environment is described by the climate and weather, altitude and topography; soil quality and fertility; water supply/irrigation; vegetation or land use; and location/access. 2. The agricultural biological genetic resources important for food and agriculture which can include the genotypes, cultivars and species of crops, trees, grassland, semi-domesticated and wild plants; genotypes, races and breeds of domesticated and wild animals and fish; as well as insects, arthropods, fungi, and micro-organisms, including those that may be beneficial and harmful. 3. The agricultural activities and decisions of farmers (including activities related to herding, forestry and fisheries), which are characterized by management practices and socio-cultural variables. The management practices include type of cultivation, size of farm, technology and agronomic specifications and economic factors. The socio-cultural v	A semi-natural or modified natural system managed by humans for food and agricultural production purposes.	农业生态系统	农业生态系统取决于三个因素，表现为基因、时间和空间的变化以及三者的相互作用。1、非生物或物理/生态环境是通过天气和气候，海拔高度和地形，土壤质量和肥力，供水/灌溉；植被或土地使用，产地等描述。2、农业生物遗传资源对粮食和农业生产具有很重要的意义，包括作物、林木、草原、半驯化和"野生"植物物种的种类、基因类型；家畜和野生动物以及鱼类的基因类型、种族和品种；以及有益或有害的昆虫，节肢动物，真菌和微生物。3、以人为的管理措施和社会文化因素为特点的农业活动和农民的实践操作（包括与放牧、林业和渔业有关活动）。管理措施包括种植模式、农场规模、农业技术规范和经济因素。社会文化因素包括人口密度/压力、土地使用权、知识体系和教育、政府服务和政策。在田地、农场和社区中工作的农民、牧民和渔民在农业生态和社会经济的背景下，利用自然资源获取一定的生产目标的活动和做法，往往受到政策制定者和政府的影响。	出于粮食和农业生产的目的，由人类调节和控制下的半自然或自然系统。
agricultural intensification	More often than not, agricultural intensification is implemented by continuous cropping and substituting natural replenishment processes by high external input farming practices (such as large-scale irrigation, heavy pesticide and fertilizer use, engineered seeds) which lead to the degradation of agricultural and semi-natural habitats. When converting from poorly managed traditional systems, organic practices actually intensify the agricultural productivity, due to enhanced natural resources management and rotations. Hence, agricultural intensification, depending on the management approach, can be sustainable or unsustainable.	Refers to any practice that increases productivity per unit land area at some cost in labour or capital inputs. One important dimension of agricultural intensification is the length of fallow period (i.e. letting land lie uncultivated for a period) and whether the management approach uses ecological or technological means.			
agriculture value-added		Annual growth rate for agricultural value-added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Agriculture corresponds to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value-added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value-added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.	农业增值		农业产值年增长率是建立在稳定的地方货币基础上的。农业在国际标准产业分类（ISIC）中分为5类，包括林业，狩猎和捕鱼，以及作物种植和畜禽生产。增值是指一个部门除去投入所得到的净产出。这种计算方法没有将资产的消耗以及自然资源的退化考虑进去。增值概念的出处是由国际标准产业分类（ISIC），修订3确定的。
agro-ecological alternative		An agroecological alternative consists of any farming system having primarily an ecological approach. In fact, agroecosystems are both understood and designed following ecological principles.			
agro-ecological knowledge	There is an increasing awareness that local knowledge and practices should be recognized in developing initiatives aimed at sustaining and improving the livelihoods of farming communities and the environment. Interest amongst research, education and development institutions to investigate and document local ecological knowledge has grown significantly over the last few years.	Ecological knowledge refers to what people know about their natural environment, based primarily on their own experience and observation. Agroecological knowledge refers to farmers' knowledge of ecological interactions within the farming system.	农业生态知识	人们日益认识到，为持续和提高农业人口的生计和自然环境发展，应承认当地的常识和习惯。研究、教育和发展机构对于研究和记录当地常识的关注度在过去几年中显著增长。	生态常识指的是人们通过亲身经历和自身观察得到的有关自然环境的知识。农业生态知识指的是农民在耕作系统中得到的有关生态互动作用的知识。
agro-ecosystem stability; stability of agro-ecosystem	Bio-diversification that is brought by organic systems increases agro-ecosystem stability and protects against environmental stress, which in turn improves resilience of farm economies. For example, well-structured organic soils improve drainage and moisture retention capacity and hence, provide great stability to extreme precipitation variability.	In general, stability (of ecosystem) refers to the capability of a natural system to apply self-regulating mechanisms so as to maintain its balance in the face of an outside disturbance.	农业生态系统稳定性	有机系统带来的生物多样性能够增强农业生态系统的稳定性和抵御环境压力的能力，并且能够顺次提高农业经济的恢复力。例如，结构良好的有机土壤能够提高排水和保水能力，因此在降水量突降的时候体现极大的稳定性。	一般来说，（生态系统的）稳定性指的是自然体系抵御外界干扰时实施自我调节机制以维持其平衡的能力。

agro-ecotourism; eco-agritourism	The European Centre for Ecological Agriculture and Tourism-Poland (ECEAT-Poland) is using ecotourism as a tool to help small farmers make the sometimes difficult transition from conventional agriculture to organic agriculture. In this way farmers benefit financially while environmentally sound practices are spread, and the natural landscape, biodiversity and local culture and traditions are protected and shared with visitors. Ecological tourism also educates tourists about organic agriculture and organic foods, and provides an extra market for the farmer's products, in addition to the income from providing tourist accommodation.	Eco-agritourism combines rural tourism (agritourism) and ecological tourism (eco-tourism) with farm hospitality and enjoying neighbouring natural landscapes.	农业生态旅游; 生态农业旅游	欧洲生态农业及旅游中心波兰项目通过发展生态农业帮助有困难的小农从传统农业向有机生态农业过渡。这样，在农民获得经济利益的同时，良好的环境做法得到普及，同时自然景观、生物多样性和当地的文化传统受到保护并与游客分享。生态旅游也向游客传授关于有机农业和有机食品的知识，而且在为农户提供更多游客住宿收入的基础上，为生产的农产品开拓新的市场。	生态农业旅游是使农村旅游（农业旅游）与生态旅游（生态旅游）相结合，并享受农场附近的自然景观。
agrochemical	In organic agriculture, agrochemicals are banned and any use of substances for soil fertilization and conditioning, pest and disease control, for the health of livestock and quality of the animal products, or for preparation, preservation and storage of the food product should comply with the relevant national regulations. The criteria for permitted (or forbidden) substances are an essential part of any organic standards. Such criteria include evaluation processes whereby the recognized certification body may allow the restricted use of agrochemicals. However, the use of chemical processes in the context of criteria for organic substances is an interim measure, exceptional and subject to the condition of not resulting in the presence of residues of the product in edible parts (e.g. chemically synthesized pheromones in traps).	Agrochemicals are commercially produced, usually synthetic, chemical compounds used in farming such as a fertilizer, pesticide or soil conditioner.	农用化学品	在有机农业中禁止使用农用化学品。用来改善与调节土壤肥力；控制病虫害；提高动物的健康与动物产品的质量；制作、保护与储藏食品的任何物质都必须符合有关国家的条例规定。允许使用或禁用物质的标准是所有有机标准中的关键部分。这些标准中也包含了评估程序，而根据此程序，专业认证机构可允许有限制地使用某些农用化学品。但是，在涉及有机物质的标准范围内，化学过程的利用只是临时性措施，必须作为例外且符合在产品的可食用部分不会出现残留物（如诱捕器中使用的化学合成的信息素）的使用条件。	农用化学品是商品化生产的农用肥料、杀虫剂和土壤改良剂，通常为化学合成物。
agroecology; agro-ecology	Variant.; Agroecology and organic agriculture are often used interchangeably, although agroecology does not necessarily have to adhere to the strict prohibition on the use of synthetic inputs.	Agroecology is the science and practice of applying ecological concepts and principles to the study, design and management of the ecological interactions within agricultural systems (e.g. relations between and among biotic and abiotic elements). This whole-systems approach to agriculture and food systems development is based on a wide variety of technologies, practices and innovations including local and traditional knowledge as well as modern science.	农业生态学	农业生态学经常和有机农业的概念进行互换，尽管农业生态学并不强调严禁使用人工合成的投入物。	农业生态学是运用生态学的原则及系统论的方法，研究农业系统中生态相互关系的应用科学（例如，生物元素与非生物元素之间的关系）。这个完整的系统相当于农业和食品系统，其发展是基于各种技术、研究和创新，包括当地常识、传统知识和现代科技。
agroforestry	Although much less than rotations, agroforestry is increasingly encouraged in organic agriculture as a viable diversification strategy. It offers opportunities to increase yields of staple food crops and create productive mixed cropping systems.	Agroforestry is a collective name for land-use systems and technologies where woody perennials (trees, shrubs, palms, bamboos, etc.) are deliberately used on the same land management unit as agricultural crops and/or animals, in some form of spatial arrangement or temporal sequence. In agroforestry systems there are both ecological and economic interactions between the different components.	农林业	虽然有机农业中更强调轮作，但农林混作作为可行的多样化生产方式也更加受到有机农业的推崇。	农林业是对土地利用体系和技术的集体名词，它是指在一个从事农作物或畜禽生产的土地单元内，以空间分布或时间顺序的方式种植多年生木本植物（树木、灌木、棕榈、竹子等）。在农林系统中，不同组成部分之间既存在生态方面的相互作用，也存在经济方面的相互作用。
allopathic		A term used to describe the philosophy of conventional medicine. Allopathy is a system of therapeutics in which diseases are treated by producing a condition incompatible with, or antagonistic to, the condition to be cured or alleviated. The term can also be used to describe any type of treatment that is used with the intention of treating or controlling symptoms. This is also sometimes called mechanistic medicine.	对抗疗法		用于描述常规医学理念的一个概念。对抗疗法是一种治疗方法，这种疗法通过创造与疾病产生的环境相矛盾的环境条件来达到治愈或缓解疾病的目的。这一概念可被用于描述为治疗和控制症状所实施的措施。有时也被称为"机械论"医学。
alternative production system		Alternative to the conventional mode of production. All ecological approaches to agricultural production, such as organic farming, are alternatives to the dominant approach of industrial agriculture.	替代性生产系统		替代常规生产模式。对于农业生产的所有生态处理方案，如有机农业系统是占主导的设施农耕的替代性生产系统。
animal immunity	Immunologists differentiate between active/passive immunity and resistance.	The state of relative insusceptibility of an animal to infection by disease-producing organisms or to the harmful effects of their poisons.	动物免疫	免疫学家认为主动或被动免疫与抵抗力是有区别的。	动物对于致病物质及其毒素不良影响的反应呈相对不敏感的状态。

antibiotic-free	Although in organic agriculture antibiotics are not allowed, differences exist within standards with regards the re-integration of animals previously treated with antibiotics within the organic enterprise.	When no antibiotic drugs have been given to the animal in its feed or by injection.	无抗生素	尽管在有机农业中抗生素是被禁止的，	动物饲料中不添加抗生素药物。
appeal	Adverse decisions include e.g.: refusal to accept an application; refusal to proceed with an inspection/audit; corrective action requests; changes in certification scope; decisions to deny, suspend or withdraw certification; and any other action that impedes the attainment of certification.	Request by an operator for reconsideration of any adverse decisions made by the certification body related to its desired certification status; or request by a Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) for reconsideration of any adverse decision made by the accreditation body related to its desired accreditation status.	申诉	不利的决定包括：拒绝接受申请表，拒绝进行检查/审核，纠正措施请求，更改认证范围，否决决定，延缓或撤销认证，以及任何阻止获得认证的行动。	经营者对认证机构作出的不利决定进行复议的请求；或者认证机构对符合性评价机构作出的不利决定进行复议的请求。
appellation of origin	Appellations of origin are also geographical indications (GIs), but the term appellation is understood as narrower than indication. They are mentioned in the Paris Convention since 1925, and are defined in the 1958 Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration as the geographical name of a country, region, or locality, which designates a product originating therein, the quality or characteristics of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors. The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) definition of GIs was derived from this language.	Appellation of origin means the geographical name of a country, region or specific place which serves to designate a product originating therein the characteristic qualities of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors. Appellations of origin are a special kind of indication of source: all appellations of origin are indications of source, but not all indications of source are appellations of origin.	原产地名称	原产地名称也是地理标志（GIs），但原产地名称的概念比地理标志更狭窄。1925年巴黎公约中第一次提到原产地名称的概念，1958年《保护原产地名称及其国际注册》里斯本协定中阐明其概念为一个国家、地区或特定地点的地理学名称，这个名称说明在那里出产的某些产品带有的特性和品质是由于当地特有的地理环境和人文因素造成。《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》（TRIPS）中关于地理标志的定义及来源于此处。	原产地名称是一个国家、地区或特定区域的地理学名称，用以说明某个产品所带有的某些固有的或者鲜明的特征是由当地特有的自然地理或人文环境造成的。原产地名称是产地标志的一种特殊方式；所有的原产地名称都属于产地标志，但不是所有的产地标志都是原产地名称。
audit		Audit is a systematic and functionally independent examination to determine whether activities and related results comply with planned objectives.	审核		审核是系统地、主观独立的一种检查，以确定被审核活动和相关结果是否是按照计划和预定目标实施。
authenticity	The authenticity of the organic claim is verified by the certification process.	Describes the relative integrity of a place, an object or an activity in relation to its original creation. In the context of living cultural practices, the concept of authenticity responds to the evolution of the traditional practice. In the context of organic products, it means that they fully respect the mode of production as defined by the organic standard.	真实性	有机声明的真实性通过认证过程得到验证。	描述一个地区、对象或活动与它原本状态相比的相对真实性。就现有文化规范而言，真实性的范围反映了传统规范演变。对于有机产品而言，真实性系指产品按照有机标准的规定，严格遵守有机生产模式。
autochthonous		Existing, born, or produced in a land or region.			
avoidance costs	In organic agriculture, a typical avoided cost is pollution by synthetic agricultural inputs, as well as avoided health costs to workers due to inappropriate handling of pesticides. This leads to avoided pollution abatement costs and medical expenses.	The actual or imputed costs of preventing environmental deterioration by alternative production and consumption processes, or by reduction of or abstention from activities.	规避成本	在有机农业方面，典型的规避成本是农业化学合成投入物造成的污染，以及不当处理杀虫剂而给工人带来的健康成本。通过这种方式可以避免污染治理费用和医疗费用。	通过改变生产和消费模式或减少和放弃某些活动等措施来防止环境恶化而产生的实际和假定费用。
beneficial association	Symbiosis of plant roots with mycorrhizal fungi play the most important role in temperate and tropical forests in absorbing nutrients, transferring energy and reducing pathogen invasions. Parasitism is used in biological control of insects.	An association of plants, animals and micro-organisms is called beneficial when complementarity is achieved with respect to nutrient and energy up-take. Associations can take different forms: from companion planting to arrangements between members of different species such as symbiosis and parasitism.	互助组合	在温带和热带森林中，植物根系与菌根真菌的共生现象在吸收养分，转移能量和减少病原体入侵方面发挥着的重要作用。寄生做法一般用于昆虫的生物控制。	当营养和能量吸收实现互补时，植物、动物和微生物的组合称为互补性。组合可以采取不同形式；从混栽到共生和寄生等不同物种间的组合。
benefit-sharing	According to Article 13 of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the agreed terms for benefit- sharing refer to a set of mechanisms, including: facilitated access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA), exchange of information, access to and transfer of technology, capacity building and the sharing of benefits arising from commercialisation. Commercial benefit-sharing is to be achieved through the involvement of the private and public sectors, through partnerships and collaboration. The most striking innovation in the area of benefit-sharing, however, is the establishment of a multilateral system that allows equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the commercialization of PGRFA, to the benefit of farmers who conserve and utilize PGRFA.	Benefit-sharing involves a balance between access to resources and equitable sharing of benefits of their use through a variety of monetary and non-monetary mechanisms such as transfer and exchange of research, training and technology. In agriculture, benefit-sharing usually refers to genetic resources, such as defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity and spelled-out by the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). In organic agriculture, benefit sharing refers to the range of public and private goods along the food chain, including land, water, biodiversity, environmental services, market prices and learning processes.	利益共享	根据国际关于粮食和农业植物遗传资源条约中第13条，利益共享是指建立一系列的机制，包括粮食和农业的植物遗传资源（农业植物遗传资源）的获得、信息的交流、技术的转让和获取、能力建设和商业化产生的利益。商业利益共享是指通过伙伴关系或合作的方式参与私营或公共的部门而获取的。然而，在利益共享领域最显著的创新在于多边体系的建立，对那些保存和利用农业植物遗传资源的农民们，共享了商业化带来的利益。	利益共享涉及到资源的获取和利益的平等共享之间的平衡。这个利益是通过各种各样的货币的或非货币的机制，比如研究、培训和技术的交流和转让利用资源而获得的。在农业中，利益共享通常是指遗传资源，比如生物多样性公约所界定的并由国际关于粮食和农业植物遗传资源条约发布的资源。在有机农业中，利益共享是指伴随整个食物链范围内的公共的和个人的物品，包括土地，水，生物多样性，环境服务，市场价格和学习过程。

bio-based product; biologically-based product; bio-product; bio-product	Short denomination.; Complete denomination.; Short denomination.	Biologically-based products are liquids, powders and/or granules that contain as their main active ingredient any source of beneficial microbes (bacteria, fungi, etc.) that help protect the plant from pests and diseases and/or help to enhance plant growth. These types of products include: biopesticides, inoculants, soil conditioners, biostimulants, etc.	生物源产品		生物源产品是指那些活性成分来源于有益微生物（细菌或真菌）的液体、粉末或颗粒产品，可以用于防治植物的病虫害并有助于植物生长。这类产品包括：生物农药、土壤改良剂、生物激素等。
bio-educational farm		An organic farm dedicated to educational activities. A bio-educational farm is committed not only in ensuring naturalistic services to guests but also didactical ones in order to make people participate and have a deeper knowledge of organic lifestyles, including tending animals, cooking and artisanal crafting.	有机教育农场		开展有机农业教育活动的农场。该农场不仅要保证向客人提供遵从自然的服务，同时还要使他们参与其中，包括照管牲畜、烹饪和手工艺，使他们加深对有机生活的认识。
biodynamic agriculture	Biodynamics includes the use of cosmic rythms where different phases or cycles of the sun, moon, planets and stars determine both the quantity and quality of their light that reaches plants. By paying close attention to a very detailed planting calendar, biodynamic farmers are given precise dates and hours for sowing. So specific is this calendar that it often provides a range of days and certain hours with favourable or unfavourable lunar or planetary aspects.	Biodynamic agriculture considers both the material and spiritual context of food production and works with terrestrial as well as cosmic influences. The influence of planetary rhythms on the growth of plants and animals, in terms of the ripening power of light and warmth, is managed by guiding cultivation times with an astronomical calendar. All organic principles apply to biodynamic farming, gardening and forestry. A specific feature of biodynamic agriculture, inspired by Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925) is the regeneration of the forces that work through the soil to the plant by using compost and spray preparations from naturally fermented organic substances in minute doses to soils and crops. The aim is to harvest crops which not only have substances but also vitality. The use of biodynamic preparations has been shown to have substantial restoration power on exhausted soils and biodynamic animals seem to have better resistance to infection.	生物动力农业	生物动力学，包括“宇宙节律”——太阳、月亮、星星和恒星运行到不同阶段或周期时产生不同质量和数量的光，并影响到植物。通过密切注意一个极为细致的种植日历，生物动力农业的播种被指定了精确的日期和时间。这个日历极其特别，它经常会指出某一段日子或时间月亮或行星的位置最佳或不适合。	生物动力农业考虑粮食生产中的物质和精神两方面因素，同时利用陆地和宇宙的影响。从光和热促进动植物成熟的角度而言，行星运行规律对动植物生长的作用是由天文历引导耕作时间。所有的有机理念都可以应用于生物动力农业、园艺和林业。由鲁道夫.斯坦纳（1861-1925）创建的生物动力农业的显著特征是，通过对土壤和作物使用或喷洒微量制剂——这些制剂是由自然发酵的有机物质制成，从而重建土壤到植物之间的自然动力。目标是为了收获既有质量又有生命力的作物。生物动力配制剂的使用使枯竭的土壤展现出切实的恢复力，使动物体现出更好的抵抗力。
biointensive		Biointensive refers to the intensification of agricultural productivity through biological means on a minimum area of land, while simultaneously improving the soil.	生物集约化		生物集约化是指通过生物性方法提高单位面积土地的生产力并改良土壤。
biological control; biological pest control; biocontrol; biocontrol	Complete denomination.; The deliberate use of living organisms to control other organisms can be applied in ideologically opposed ways: by enhancing natural selection such as in organic agriculture; or artificially forcing selection such as in biotechnology.; Short denomination.	Biological control is a method of controlling pests, diseases and weeds in agriculture that relies on natural predation, parasitism or other natural mechanisms that restrain the development of pathogenic organisms. The control of living organisms (especially pests) by biological means. Any process using deliberately introduced living organisms to restrain the growth and development of other, very often pathogenic, organisms, such as the use of spider mites to control cassava mealy bug. The term also applies to the use of disease-resistant crop cultivars. Biotechnology approaches biocontrol in various ways, such as using fungi, viruses or bacteria, which are known to attack an insect or weed pest.	生物防治; 病虫害生物防治	实施以生物体防治另一些生物体可以使用反向思维的方法：增强有机农业中的自然选择；或者运用生物技术人工实施选择。	生物防治是防治农业病、虫、草害的手段，利用捕食、寄生和其它天然机制限制病原生物的生长。用生态学方法控制活体生物（特别是虫害）。运用引入某些生物体来限制其他生物体，特别是病原生物发展的手段称为生物防治，例如运用蜘蛛控制木薯粉蚧。生物防治还包括培育抗病毒作物品种。通过各种方式的生物技术实现生物防治，例如，使用那些已知的可以防治虫害的真菌、病毒或细菌。
biological diversity	Genetic diversity refers to diversity within species; species diversity to the number of variety of species; and ecosystem diversity to the total number of ecosystem types.; Variant.	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.			
biological fertilizer; biofertilizer; organic fertilizer	Living materials increase the fertility of soils; some free-living or symbiotic bacteria and blue-green algae (Cyanobacteria) fix gaseous nitrogen as ammonia and release it thereby increasing the fertility of soil and water.	A biofertilizer is a natural fertilizer that helps to provide all the nutrients required by the plants and to increase the quality of the soil with a natural micro-organism environment. For instance, the production and use of biofertilizer (e.g. seaweed products; compost) is proposed to improve crop yields by using root nodule bacteria (rhizobia), mycorrhizal fungi, and other micro-organisms that are able to increase the accessibility of plant nutrients from the soils.	生物肥	活性物质增加了土壤的肥力；一些自由活性或共生的细菌和蓝藻（蓝菌）将气态氮转化为氨，然后再释放从而提高土壤和水的肥力。	生物肥是一种天然肥料，它可以有利于提供植物生长所需要的各种养分并且和自然微生物环境一同提高土壤质量。比如，生物肥的生产和使用（如海藻产品；堆肥），通过根瘤菌、菌根真菌和其他微生物使植物更容易从土壤中吸收养分，从而有利于提高作物产量。

biomass		The total weight of all the biological material or the combined mass of all the animals and plants inhabiting a defined area; usually expressed as dry weight per area.	生物量		所有生物材料的总重量或栖息于某一区域内所有动物和植物的质量总和。通常使用“干重/单位面积”来表示。
buffer zone		A clearly defined and identifiable boundary area bordering an organic production site that is established to limit the application of, or contact with, prohibited substances from an adjacent area.	缓冲带		A clearly defined and identifiable boundary area bordering an organic production site that is established to limit the application of, or contact with, prohibited substances from an adjacent area.
carbon sequestration; carbon fixation; carbon capture; carbon dioxide fixation	The contribution of organic agriculture to carbon sequestration is deemed consistent due to the particular attention given to increasing soil biomass and permanent soil cover.; Preferred denomination.; Alternative denomination.; Alternative denomination.; Alternative denomination.	Conversion, through photosynthesis, of atmospheric carbon leading to the long-term storage of carbon in the soil and in living and dead vegetation. Carbon stored can offset carbon dioxide released. Therein lies the possibility of agriculture providing a valuable service to society by storing carbon that offsets the carbon dioxide that is emitted by other sectors.	碳捕获	由于有机农业在提高土壤微生物群和土壤覆盖作物方面特别关注，因此有机农业在固碳方面做出的贡献是公认的。	通过光合作用将大气中的碳长期储存在土壤中和植物体内。通过这种方式所储存的碳可以抵消二氧化碳的排放。因此存在一种可能性，就是农业通过储存碳的形式来抵消二氧化碳的排放为社会提供着非常有价值的服务，
carbon trading		Carbon trading is a form of emissions trading that allows a country to meet its carbon dioxide emissions reduction commitments, often to meet Kyoto Treaty requirements, in as low a cost as possible by utilising the free market. It is a means of privatising the public cost or societal cost of pollution by carbon dioxide.	碳交易		碳交易是一种排放权交易的形式，它允许一个国家通过自由贸易的形式，以尽可能低的价钱，达到其对降低二氧化碳排放量的承诺，通常是达到《京都议定书》的要求。这是一种将二氧化碳污染造成的公共或社会成本私有化的手段。
care principle		This principle states that precaution and responsibility are the key concerns in management, development and technology choices in organic agriculture. Science is necessary to ensure that organic agriculture is healthy, safe and ecologically sound. However, scientific knowledge alone is not sufficient. Practical experience, accumulated wisdom and traditional and indigenous knowledge offer valid solutions, tested by time. Organic agriculture aims at preventing significant risks by adopting appropriate technologies and rejecting unpredictable ones, such as genetic engineering. Decisions should reflect the values and needs of all who might be affected, through transparent and participatory processes.	关爱原则		这一原则规定防范和责任是有机农业管理、发展和技术选择中的关键环节。科技确保有机农业健康、安全、对生态无害。然而，只有科学知识是不够的，时间验证、实践经验、智慧的积累、传统和本地的知识都为着一原则提供了有效的手段。有机农业的目标是以采用适当的技术手段预防重大危害，拒绝使用如基因工程等不可预测的技术。通过真实参与的过程，结果必须能够反映所有相关方面的价值和需求。
catch crop		A rapidly growing plant that can be intercropped between rows of the main crop; often used as a green manure.	间作作物; 填闲作物		可以在主要作物的间隙种植的快速成长作物，通常被用作绿肥。
certificate of origin		The certificate of origin is widely used to state the geographic location of the origin of food products.	原产地证明		原产地证明被广泛用于声明食品原产地的地理位置。
certification	It is only when a certification body has verified fulfilment of specific organic standards that the system, process or product can be certified and labelled as organic. The organic label will differ depending on the certification body, but can be taken as an assurance that the essential elements constituting an organic product have been met from the farm to the market.	Certification is the procedure by which official certification bodies, or officially recognized certification bodies, provide written or equivalent assurance that foods or food control systems conform to requirements. Certification is based on a range of inspection activities which may include continuous on-line inspection, auditing of quality assurance systems and examination of finished products.	认证	只有当认证机构已经核实某体系、加工或生产满足了特定有机标准的要求时，这一体系、加工或生产才能够被认定和标称为有机。有机标签可能因为认证机构而不同，但可以认为某“有机”产品从农场到市场的主要元素都被证明符合标准。	认证是由官方认证机构或者官方承认的认证机构，作出书面的或等同的担保，保证某些食品或食品生产体系符合相关要求的程序。认证建立在一系列检查活动上，这些活动可能包括连续的即时检查、对品质保障体系的审核和对终产品的检测。
certification body		A body, which is responsible for verifying that a product sold or labelled as organic is produced, processed, prepared, handled, and imported according to Codex Guidelines.	认证机构		一个机构，负责对被标称为“有机”或作为有机产品销售的产品进行核实，确保该产品的生产、加工、配制、处理和进口符合食品法典委员会的规则。
certification programme		System operated by a certification body with defined requirements, procedures and management for carrying out certification of conformity.	认证方案		为了完成一致的认证，认证机构执行的明确的要求、程序和管理。
certified organic agriculture	Certified organic products are identified by the organic label.	Certified organic agriculture refers to agricultural systems and products that have been managed and produced in accordance with specific standards or technical regulations and that have been inspected and approved by a certification body.	认证的有机农业	认证的有机产品可以通过有机标识进行识别。	认证的有机农业是指根据特定标准或技术法规管理的农业体系或生产的产品，并且经过认证机构的检查和批准。
certified organic aquaculture		Certified organic aquaculture refers to aquacultural systems and products that have been managed and produced in accordance with specific standards and that have been inspected and approved by a certification body.	认证的有机水产品		认证的有机水产品是指根据某些标准或技术法规管理的水产养殖体系或生产的产品，并且经过认证机构的检查和批准。
certified organic farm		Any farm whose adherence to the organic farming practices is certified against organic standards.	认证的有机农场		经有机标准认证其坚持有机农业生产的农场。

certified organic food	Products sold on local markets are increasingly certified through a participatory ^guarantee system^.	Foods are produced according to organic agriculture standards. For crops, it means they were grown based on a system of farming that maintains and replenishes soil fertility and crop health without the use of conventional pesticides, artificial fertilizers, human waste, or sewage sludge, and that they were processed without ionizing radiation or food additives. For animals, it means they were reared without the routine use of antibiotics and without the use of growth hormones. Organic produce must not be genetically modified. Products usually are certified by a third party certification body recognized at international or national level, hence accountable in the case of fraud. Certification is made against the standards of the country where the product is sold. Certified organic food is recognized on the market by the organic label of the certification body.	认证的有机食品	越来越多的本地市场销售的产品，通过一种参与式保障体系进行认证。	依照有机农业标准生产的食物。对于作物，是指作物生长在不使用常规农药、合成肥料、人粪尿或城市污泥来维持和补充土壤养分的农场中，并且加工中不使用离子辐照和食品添加剂。对于动物，是指饲养过程中不使用抗生素和生长激素。有机生产决不能是转基因的。通常有一个国际或国内认可的认证机构来对产品进行认证，遇到假冒情况可以追究责任。依据销售所在地国家的有机标准进行认证。在市场上，可以通过认证机构的有机标识来确认认证的有机食品。
certified organic land; certified organic area		Portion of land (including arable lands, pastures or wild areas) managed (cultivation) or wild harvested in accordance with specific organic standards or technical regulations and that has been inspected and approved by a certification body.	认证的有机产区; 认证的有机土地		根据某些标准或技术法规管理的一片土地（包括耕地、牧场或自然环境地区），并且经过认证机构的检查和批准。
certified organic wild area	In organic agriculture, land and crops can be certified organic. In wild collection projects, only the plants are certified organic. The land needs to be approved, but is not certified. This is an important difference to organic agriculture, as land used as collection area cannot automatically be used for organic agriculture without a conversion period.	Refers to the organic certification of naturally grown plants in an approved and clearly defined collection area. The land itself is not certified. Plant products which grow in the wild can be certified as organic, but not every plant collected in its natural habitat can be considered as organic, as a the natural habitat may be contaminated. Standards on organic wild collection require a clean collection area, sustainable collection and full traceability. The people who harvest, gather or wildcraft shall not take any products at a rate that exceeds the sustainable yield of the harvested product, nor threaten the ecosystem stability or the existence of plant, fungal or animal species, including those not directly exploited.	认证的野生采集区		指的是，对自然生长在一个明确划定范围并且得到采集许可的区域内的植物进行的有机认证。被认证的不是该区域土地本身。野生植物产品可以被认证为有机，但不是采自其自然生长区的每一种植物均为有机，它们的天然栖息地可能已经受到污染。有机野生采集的标准要求采集区必须洁净、可持续采集，并且有完整的追溯系统。采集者既不能超量采集，也不能影响生态环境稳定性或危害植物、真菌和动物，包括那些尚未开发的种类。
chain of custody	Ecolabelling schemes require a stringent chain of custody, so that the product can be traced throughout the full production, distribution and marketing chain down to the retail level.	The concept that all relevant steps in the production chain including the growing, handling, processing and other processes have been inspected or certified as appropriate. In the traceability process the chain of custody refers to the steps needed as a whole to trace a product from the source to the consumer.	全程监控	产品标识也要求严格的全程监控，以便可以实现产品在生产、分销以及到零售商等各个市场环节的追踪。	本概念是指生产过程中包括种植、收获、加工等各个环节都要经过相应的检查或认证。在追溯过程中，全程监控就是将各个生产环节作为一个整体进行全程控制以实现产品从源头到消费者的全程追踪。
climate		Condition of the atmosphere at a particular location (microclimate) or in particular region over a long period of time. Climate is the long-term summation of atmospheric elements (e.g. solar radiation, temperature, humidity, frequency and amount of precipitation, atmospheric pressure, speed and direction of wind) and their variations.	气候		系指特定地点（小气候）或特定区域长时间保持的大气状态。气候是各种大气要素（太阳辐射、温度、湿度、降水频率和数量、气压、风速和风向）及其变化长期作用的结果。
climate change	Organic agriculture provides a response to climate change due to its independence from fossil-fuel-based inputs like synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. However, fossil-fuel is used in organic farm machinery and implements (such as plastic mulch).	A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is, in addition to natural climate variability, observed over comparable time periods.	气候变化	有机农业虽然禁止使用化学合成的投入物如化学农药和化肥，但是，有机农业中所使用的机械和工具（如塑料覆盖）也是来源于化工产业。	经过对可比相当一段时间的观察，除了自然气候变化外，人类的活动直接或间接的改变了地球大气的构成，从而引起了气候变化。
climate change adaptation	See UNFCCC website (www.un.org/climatechange).	Adjustment in natural or human systems to a new or changing environment. Adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. Various types of adaptation can be distinguished, including anticipatory and reactive adaptation, private and public adaptation, and autonomous and planned adaptation.	适应气候变化		所谓"适应"，就是自然或人类系统对新的或变化的环境的调整。对气候变化的适应，就是自然或人类系统为应对现实的或预期的气候刺激或其影响而做出的调整，这种调整能够减轻损害或开发有利的机会。各种不同的适应形式包括预防性适应和应对性适应、个体性适应和集体性适应以及自发性适应和计划性适应。

climate change mitigation	The contribution of organic agriculture to climate change mitigation is increased through soil carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation. Land clearing is a strict prohibition under organic agriculture standards.	Intervention or policies to reduce the emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. The current international legal mechanism for countries to reduce their emissions is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	减缓气候变化	通过土壤固碳和避免砍伐森林，有机农业对减缓气候变化的贡献逐步增加。根据有机农业的标准，严禁毁林造田。	意在减少排放量或增加温室气体吸收采取的干预或政策。当前，以国际法律形式要求各国降低排放量的文件是《联合国气候变化框架公约》（UNFCCC）
climate variability	Biodiversity in organic systems confers greater resistance of the agrosystem to climate variability.	Climate variability refers to variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviations, the occurrence of extremes, etc.) of the climate on all temporal and spatial scales beyond that of individual weather events.	气候变异	有机体系的生物多样性会赋予农业体系对气候变异更大的抵抗性。	气候变化是指气候平均状态（标准差或极端值等）统计学意义上的巨大改变或者持续较长一段时间的气候变动。
coexistence	The cultivation of genetically modified maize has caused a drastic reduction in organic cultivations of this grain and is making their coexistence practically impossible. This is the main conclusion reached in one of the first field studies in Europe carried out by a researcher of the Institute of Environmental Science and Technology of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, who has analysed the situation in Catalonia and Aragon, Europe's main producers of transgenic foods in 2007. The research concludes that both the concept of coexistence and different implementation proposals have generated new problems instead of solving existing conflicts. In fact, the impossibility of avoiding contamination led the European Commission to establish the threshold for organic labelling to 0.9 % GMO material in organic products (EC Regulation 1829/2003).	Co-existence refers to the ability of farmers to make a practical choice between conventional, organic and genetically modified (GM) production, in compliance with the legal obligations for labelling and/or purity criteria. The possibility of adventitious presence of GM crops in non-GM crops cannot be dismissed, and may have commercial implications for the farmers whose crops are affected. Consequently, suitable measures during cultivation, harvest, transport, storage, and processing may be necessary to ensure coexistence. The European Commission passed non-binding guidelines on coexistence in 2003. The differences in the level of implementation and in the practical form of national coexistence legislation are therefore great.	共存	转基因玉米的种植造成了有机栽培玉米的大幅度减少，几乎使其共存成为不可能。这是欧洲在该领域开展的首个研究得出的主要结论，是由巴塞罗那自治大学环境科学与技术研究所的一名研究人员在分析了加泰罗尼亚地区和阿拉贡地区的形势后得出的，这两个地区是2007年欧盟主要的转基因作物产区。该研究认为，共存的概念和不同的实施建议不仅未能解决现存冲突，反而导致产生新的问题。 事实上，无法避免污染的情况已经促使欧盟为有机标签制定了新的门槛，即在有机生产中只允许存在0.9％的转基因成分（欧盟法规第1829/2003号）。	共存指农民遵照法规或标准的要求，在常规生产、有机生产及转基因作物生产中作出符合实际的选择的能力。在非转基因作物生产中，不可排除转基因作物出现的可能性。这会对其作物受影响的农民带来商业上的后果。因此，在栽培、收获、运输、储藏及加工过程中，采取合理的措施以确保共存是必要的。欧洲委员会在2003年通过了关于共存问题的不具约束力的准则。在实施水平和各国立法形式上存在巨大的差异。
community seed bank	Community seed banks build on traditional seed storage and exchange mechanisms and can take several forms: community seed exchange; organized seed banks; seed saver's networks and ceremonial seed banks. All involve farmers as stewards of crop diversity, growing varieties as a method of varietal conservation.	A community seed system is based on seed saving and aims to conserve existing varieties and make them available to the local community.	社区种子库	社区种子库建立在传统的种子储存和交流机制的基础上，可以采取以下几种形式：社区种子交换；有组织的种子库，种子收集网络和正式的种子库。所有参与的农民都是作物多样性的管理者，通过种植某些品种来保护物种的多样性。	社区种子库主要是为了收集种子、保护现有的品种并将其提供给当地社区。
companion planting		Crops that are planted close to one another to achieve some mutual benefit such as repelling insect pests or attracting beneficial insects, shade, wind protection, support, or nutrient enrichment.	混栽		采用较密间距进行作物栽培，以便抵御害虫或者吸引益虫，同时具有创造荫凉、抗风或增加养分的作用。
competent authority		The official government agency having jurisdiction.	主管部门		拥有管理权的政府部门。
complaint		Expression of dissatisfaction, other than appeal, by any person or organization, to a certification body relating to activities of that certification body or of a certified operator where a response is expected.	投诉		不同于申诉，，一些人或者机构向认证机构提出的对其认证行为或者经过其认证经营者行为的不满，并期望得到回复。
compost	Breaking down organic waste into humus that is reused as a beneficial nutrient can be done in several ways: vermicomposting, which is most beneficial for composting food waste; aerobic composting (with air); and anaerobic composting (without air).	A mixture of decaying organic matter, as from leaves and manure, used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients.	堆肥	将有机质废物降解为可以重新作为有益养分利用的腐殖质有几种方式：蚯蚓堆肥，这种方式对于食物垃圾堆肥最为有益；好氧堆肥（需要空气）；厌氧堆肥（不需要空气）。	腐烂有机质的混合物，比如树叶或粪便，用来改善土壤结构并提供养分。
conformity assessment	According to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) three types of conformity assessment are distinguished:- First party assessment: technical term used when conformity assessment to a standard, specification or regulation is carried out by the supplier organization itself. In other words, it is a self-assessment. This is known as a supplier's declaration of conformity. - Second-party assessment: indicates that conformity assessment is carried out by a customer of the supplier organization. For example, the supplier invites a potential customer to verify that the products it is offering conform to relevant product standards. - Third party assessment: conformity assessment is performed by a body that is independent of both supplier and customer organization.	Any activity concerned with determining directly or indirectly that relevant requirements are fulfilled.	符合性评估	根据国际标准化组织（ISO）的规定，有三种不同的符合性评估： - 第一方评价：这一技术概念被用于当某一标准、规范或规程的符合性评估过程是由供方组织自身执行的时候，也就是自我评估。这被认为是供方的一致性声明。 - 第二方评价：这是指符合性评估是由供方的一个客户实施的。比如，供方邀请一潜在客户对它提供的产品是否符合相关产品标准进行审核。 - 第三方评价：这是指由独立于供方和客户之外的第三方实体来实施符合性评估。	直接或间接判定相关要求是否得到满足的活动。
conformity assessment body; CAB		A body that performs conformity assessment services and that can be the object of accreditation. (ISO/IEC 17000)	符合性评估机构		从事符合性评估的机构，可以是认可的对象。(ISO/IEC 17000)

conservation		Includes protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration and enhancement of populations and ecosystems. This implies sound biosphere management within given social and economic constraints, producing goods and services without depleting natural ecosystem diversity.	保存; 保护		包括种群和生态系统的养护、维护、恢复、复原和改善。这意味着在社会经济制约因素范围内对生物圈实施有效的管理，在提供产品和服务的同时，避免消耗自然生态系统的多样性。
conservation agriculture; CA	Conservation agriculture promotes no tillage to safeguard soil biodiversity, uses several organic fertilization practices such as rotations and mulching but allows the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and chemical inputs, namely herbicides.	Conservation agriculture aims to achieve sustainable and profitable agriculture and subsequently aimes at improved livelihoods of farmers through the application of the three CA principles: minimal soil disturbance, permanent soil cover and crop rotations.	保护性农业		保护性农业旨在实现可持续与效益农业，其次是通过保护性农业的三大原则来改善农民的生计，即：尽可能减少对土地的干扰；保持永久性土壤覆被和实行轮作。
conservation of natural resources	A distinction is made between conservation and preservation; a conservationist recognizes that man will use some of the products in a forest but a preserver would ban forest use entirely.	The protection, preservation, management, or restoration of wildlife and of natural resources such as forests, soil, and water. Conservation of natural resources is usually embraced in the broader concept of conserving the earth itself by protecting its capacity for self-renewal. It may be defined as the protection of natural resources and landscapes for later use.	自然环境保护	保护和保存之间有一道界限，一个保护者会适当使用一些森林产品，而一个保存者会禁止任何森林开发使用。	野生动物和自然资源的保护、保存、管理和恢复，包括森林、土壤和水。保护自然资源拥有更加广阔的概念：保持地球自我恢复能力。可以被概括为保护自然资源和地形地貌以备后代使用。
conservation tillage	Minimum tillage is recommended in organic systems but zero tillage is difficult to implement because herbicides cannot be used to resolve the weed insurgence associated with no tillage.	It is a practice used in conventional agriculture to reduce the effects of tillage on soil erosion, however, it still depends on tillage as the structure forming element in the soil.	保护性耕作	有机农业提倡免耕的方式，但由于无法使用除草剂来解决杂草生长的问题，因此免耕技术很难在实际中进行操作。	在传统农业中所使用的耕作方式，以减少对土壤侵蚀的影响。但是，它仍然取决于土壤中结构元素的组成。
contaminant; pollutant; pollutant	Mainly used in the UN documents.; In organic agriculture, incidental or environmental contamination by pesticides or genetically modified organisms (GMOs) results in loosing the organic status, hence the product's organic label and relevant price premium.	Any substance not intentionally added to food, which is present in such food as a result of production (including operations carried out in crop and animal husbandry), manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food or as a result of environmental contamination. The term includes chemical and biological substances not desirable in food but does not include insect fragments, rodent hairs and other extraneous matter.	污染物	有机农业中，由农药和转基因生物所造成的环境和其他污染	污染物是指非人为主动添加到食品中而又最终出现的物质，其可能来源于该食品得生产（包括作物生产和畜禽生产过程中的操作）、加工、制备、处理、包装、运输、储存过程中或由于环境污染而产生。本词条包括化学和生物物质，但不包括昆虫碎片，动物毛发和其他杂质。
contract farming	Used in both developed and developing countries to promote commercial agricultural production. In organic agriculture, contract farming is common where small producers need to create a critical mass and supply purchasers with consistent and regular produce. In these cases, the contractor also provides organic certification and often appropriate packaging materials.	Contract farming refers to a system where a central processing or exporting unit purchases the harvests of independent farmers and the terms of the purchase are arranged in advance through contracts. The terms of the contract vary and usually specify how much produce the contractor will buy and what price they will pay for it. The contractor frequently provides credit inputs and technical advice. Contracting is fundamentally a way of allocating risk between producer and contractor; the former takes the risk of production and the latter the risk of marketing. In practice, there is considerable interdependence between the two parties. The allocation of risk is specified in the contract which can vary widely; some agree to trade a certain volume of production; in others the contract specifies price (which can be market price; average price over a period of time, difference between a basic price and market price etc.) but not amount.	订单农业; 合同农业	发达国家和发展中国家都采用订单农业的做法，以促进商业化农业生产。在有机农业中，订单农业是非常普遍的，小生产者们共同建立稳定的生产和购买供应关系。在这种情况下，承包商还提供有机产品认证和相应的包装材料。	订单农业是指加工或出口单位通过事先与农户签订收购合同而购买其收获产品的一种制度。合同条款内容各不相同，但通常会确定购买数量和价格。收购方会经常提供信贷投入和技术咨询。签订合同是分离生产方和收购方风险的一种基本方式，前者承担生产的风险，而后者承担市场的风险。而在实际情况中，双方有很大程度上相互依存的关系。合同中对于风险的分配会有很大的不同，有些会确定产品的交易量，而有些则要指定价格而不是数量（可能是市场价，某段时间的平均价，基本价与市场价之间的差额等）。
conventional agriculture	The organic community refers to conventional agriculture to indicate all non-organic agriculture systems, from the most industrial monocultures to integrated pest management practices that rely on ecological communities but allow the use of synthetic inputs.	What is accepted as the norm and is the most dominant agricultural practice. Since World War II, (mainly in the industrialized world), conventional agriculture has become an industrialized form of farming characterized by mechanization, monocultures, and the use of synthetic inputs such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides and genetically modified organisms (GMOs), with an emphasis on maximizing productivity and profitability and treating the farm produce as a commodity. In large parts of the developing world, agriculture is still traditional, ranging from well-managed polycultures to extensive and eroding pastures.	常规农业; 传统农业	有机界使用常规农业一词，系指各种非有机农业系统，从高度工业化的单一栽培到病虫害综合防治，这些系统依赖生态群落但允许使用人工合成投入物。	作为规范被广大人群接受，并占有主流地位的农业生产模式。二战以来，（主要是在工业化国家），常规农业成为一种工业化生产模式，将农产品视为商品，通过机械化以及单一作物种植、化肥、农药和转基因生物等合成投入物的使用，来实现生产力和效益的最大化。在广大的第三世界国家中，农业依旧是"传统"的，从良好管理的混作到粗放和退化牧场。

conversion period		The conversion period is the time between the start of organic management and the certification of crops or animal husbandry as organic. It is the time taken to clean-up chemical residues, if any, left behind in the soil by previous agricultural techniques and re-establish the ecological balance (2-3 years) necessary for soil fertility and pest-predator balance. The start of the conversion period shall be calculated from the date of application to the certification body or, alternatively, from the date of the last application of unapproved inputs, provided that the operator can demonstrate that the full standards requirements have been met for at least the minimum period of 12 months prior to pastures, meadows and products harvested therefrom, being considered organic. In the case of perennials (excluding pastures and meadows) a period of at least 18 months prior to harvest shall be required. The conversion period for dairy products is minimum 90 days and for eggs 42 days.	转换期		转换期是指从开始从事有机生产管理到作物或畜牧产品获得有机认证之间的时间段。这段时间是用来降解土壤中可能存在的化学农药残留并重新建立土壤肥力和虫害天敌平衡的生态系统（2-3年）。
cooperative learning process		Cooperative learning is an organizational structure in which a group of persons pursue educational goals through collaborative efforts. In organic agriculture, farmers work together in small groups, draw on each other's strengths, and assist each other in completing a task.	集体学习过程		集体学习是一群人通过共同努力来达到教育的目的的组织结构。在有机农业中，农民在小组中一起工作，取长补短，互相帮助来完成任务。
corporate social responsibility; CSR	Increasingly organic and fair trade objectives are pursued simultaneously, offering a basis for environmental and social accountability. CSR does not only cover products but also institutional practices.	A set of management practices in businesses that aim at minimizing the negative impacts of their operations on society and at maximizing the positive impacts. A concept, whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis. CSR covers social and environmental issues, in spite of the English term corporate social responsibility. An important aspect of CSR is how enterprises interact with their internal and external stakeholders: employees, customers, neighbours, non-governmental organizations, public authorities, etc.	合规成本; 履约成本	对于企业，这就是遵从环境法规总的费用。如果是有机农业，这就是依从标准和认证的费用	合规成本是指与遵从法律强制性规定相关的成本，但不包括直接的财务成本及其长期结构性影响。
corrective action		Action to eliminate the cause of a potential non-conformity or other undesirable situation. In organic agriculture, corrective actions are verified by the certification body, with a view to protect the organic claim.	纠正措施		为消除潜在的不符合或其他不符合的因素而采取的措施。在有机农业中，为保证符合有机标准，纠正措施由认证机构验证，。
cost of compliance	For firms, this is the total cost of complying with environmental regulations. In the case of organic agriculture, it is the cost of obeying standards and certification costs.	Compliance costs are all the costs associated with meeting the obligations of legislation in force, with the exception of direct financial costs and their long-term structural effects.			
cover crop		A crop grown to prevent soil erosion by covering the soil with living vegetation and roots that hold on to the soil. Cover crops are also grown to help maintain soil organic matter and increase nitrogen availability (green manure crop), and to "hold on" to excess nutrients (a catch crop) still in the soil, following an economic crop. Other benefits of cover crops include weed suppression and attraction of beneficial insects.	覆盖作物		覆盖在土壤上面用于固定土壤，防止土壤侵蚀的活体植物。覆盖作物还会起到保持土壤有机质含量以及固氮作用（绿肥），并且可以留住栽培经济作物后土壤中其他的养分（间作作物）。此外覆盖作物还具有其他好处包括抑制杂草的生长以及吸引有益昆虫。
crop ecology		Crop relation or interactions with its biotic (e.g. pests) and abiotic environment (e.g. soil) and which determines crop growth. Crop ecology evolved at the end of the 1920s, focusing on the study of the physical and environmental conditions in which crops were grown in order to identify the best places where to cultivate them.	作物生态学		作物与那些决定作物生长的生物（如害虫）和非生物环境间的关系或者相互作用。作物生态学于1920年代末发展起来，主要是研究作物生长的物理和环境条件，目的是确定最佳种植区。

crop rotation; rotation	Rotations are the cornerstone of organic agriculture. Season after season, each field is sown with crop plants in a regular rotation, each crop being repeated at intervals of several years. In rotation systems, a grain crop is often grown the first year, followed by a leafy-vegetable crop in the second year, and a pasture crop in the third. The last usually contains legumes; such plants can restore nitrogen to the soil.	The practice of alternating the species or families of annual and/or biannual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence so as to break weed, pest and disease cycles and to maintain or improve soil fertility and organic matter content.	轮作	轮作是有机农业的基础。每个地块的作物都要根据季节定期轮换种植，每种作物在同一地块上都要每隔几年才能重复种植。在轮作体系中，粮食作物往往第一年种植，第二年种植叶菜类作物，第三年种植牧草，通常包括豆类作物，因为豆类作物可以对土壤起到固氮作用。	轮作是指有计划的在特定地块轮换种植不同种类或科目的一年生或两年生作物，以破坏杂草和病虫害的生长周期，并保持或改善土壤肥力和有机质含量。
cross-fertilization; cross-pollination; open pollination	In organic agriculture, cross-fertilization from fields with genetically engineered crops is a major concern for the sustainability of organic systems.	Fertilization by pollen from another plant. The transfer of pollen from the flowers of one plant to the stigma of another plant. It may or may not lead to fertilization.	异花授粉	在有机农业，转基因作物种植地块产生的异花授粉是有机系统可持续发展的主要问题。	通过其他植物进行授粉。一种植物的花粉被转移到另外一种植物的柱头上。这有可能不会成功授粉。
CSA; Community Supported Agriculture		In Community Supported Agriculture, consumers support producers for regular direct supply of organic produce, resulting in a strong consumer-producer relationship. Community of individuals pledge support to a farm operation so that the farmland becomes the community's farm, with the growers and consumers providing mutual support and sharing the risks and benefits of food production. CSA's focus is usually on a system of weekly delivery or pick-up of organic and biodynamic boxes, including vegetables, fruit and sometimes dairy products and meat. The core design includes developing a cohesive consumer group that is willing to fund a whole season's budget in order to get quality fresh and locally-produced foods. The term CSA is mostly used in the USA, but a variety of similar production and economic sub-systems are in use worldwide: Teikei in Japan, Association pour le maintien de l'agriculture paysanne (AMAP) in France, Agriculture soutenue par la communauté (ASC) in Québec, Reciproco in Portugal and Landwirtschaftsgemeinschaftshof in	社区支持农业		在社区支持农业中，消费者支持生产者定期直接提供有机农产品，从而建立一种紧密的消费者-生产者关系。由个人组成的社区支持农场的运作，使农场变成该社区的农场，生产者与消费者相互支持，共同承担粮食生产的风险和效益。由社区支持的农业其重点通常是建立每周交付或收集有机和生物动力产品的合作制度，这些产品包括蔬菜、水果、乳制品和肉类。这种制度的核心是发展一个有凝聚力的消费群体，他们愿意提供整个生产季节所需资金以获得高质量的新鲜产品和本地产食品。社区支持农业一词主要用于美国，世界上其他国家也使用其他类似的概念。比如日本的Teikei，法国的AMAP，魁北克的ASC，葡萄牙的Reciproco和德国的Landwirtschaftsgemeinschaftshof。
culinary tradition		Method or technique for preparing or cooking food linked to a specific place and traditional eating habits.	烹饪传统; 传统烹饪方法		与某一特定地区和传统饮食习惯相关联的食物制备或烹饪方法或技术。
de-certification		Withdrawal of the certification because of infringements of a certain standard of compliance.	撤销认证		由于违反某一合规标准而撤销认证
de-commodification	Organic agriculture offers lessons on de-commodification of food by celebrating the environmental and social-cultural values of agriculture. Food is enjoyed and not only consumed.	De-commodification as a concept comes from the idea that in a market economy, traded goods and labour are commodities. De-commodification is the process of viewing utilities as an entitlement and food as carrier of life and socio-cultural values, rather than as a monetized product.	去商品化	有机农业通过强调农业的环境和社会文化价值，为食品的去商品化提供了范例。食物不应仅仅用来消费，它还应供人享受。	在市场经济中，交易的产品和劳动力都被商品化。去商品化的概念就来自于此。去商品化系指将公用事业视为福利，将食物视为生活与社会文化价值观的承载者而非商品化产品的过程。
dehorning; polling	Some physical alterations, such as beak trimming, are prohibited by some certification bodies, while allowed by others, if the practice is done to improve or maintain the health and safety of the animal. Dehorning is allowed in organic agriculture but not in biodynamic agriculture.	Dehorning is the process of removing or stopping the growth of the horns of livestock. Cattle, sheep, and goats are dehorned for economic and safety reasons.	去角; 断角	一些非治疗性手术，如修喙，是被一些认证机构所禁止的，但如果这些措施是为了改善或维持动物的健康和安全，有些机构则是允许的。有机农业中允许采取去角的做法，而生物动力农业则禁止。	去角是指截去牲畜犄角或抑制其生长的过程。基于经济和安全因素，牛、绵羊和山羊通常被去角。
dependency on food imports	Most certified organic food production in developing countries is exported, potentially encroaching on local food needs. However, when organic cash crops systems lead to agroecological improvements and better incomes for poor small holders, they also lead to improved food self-reliance. Diversified and productive agricultural systems reduce household market dependency and import requirements. However, domestic market development in developing countries is a precondition for a healthy organic sector, although higher prices may be a constraint to poor urban dwellers.	The food import dependency is the percentage of available calories that are imported for human consumption. Dependency on food imports leads to numerous difficulties: increased debt and compounding of balance of payment problems; fluctuating external market prices for developing countries, which face a sharp reduction of their import capacity; and increased energy consumption in food transportation. The problems of dependency on food import and aid include political conditionality, vulnerability to a failure of delivery mechanisms, disincentive to local producers due to decreased food prices, competition with local traditional foods and changed consumption patterns.	粮食进口依赖	大多数发展中国家认证的有机食品都是出口的，这对当地的粮食需求有潜在的影响。然而，有机经济作物体系在改善农业生态系统和提高贫困农民收入的同时也改善了粮食自给自足。多样化的农业生态系统减少了对市场的依赖和进口需求。然而，发展中国家国内市场的发展是有机食品发展的前提，尽管高价格对城市贫困人群具有约束性。	粮食进口依赖是指人类粮食消费中进口量所占的比例。进口粮食的依赖会导致很多问题：债务增加和国际收支问题的加剧；外部市场价格的浮动大幅度降低了发展中国家的进口能力；粮食运输过程中能量消耗的增加。关于粮食进口和援助依赖的问题，包括政治条件、各种机制的问题、粮食价格下降引起的对当地生产商的不利因素、与当地传统粮食的竞争和消费模式的改变。
direct retail; direct selling	Organic farmers often establish producer-consumer groups to provide direct food marketing through such activities as farmers' markets or home deliveries to subscribed customers, which increases profits.	The marketing of goods and services directly to consumers through home delivery or pick-up at the farm.	直销	有机农民通常建立"生产者-消费者"社团，通过农贸市场或者家庭配送的形式向消费者提供直接的食品，从而增加收益。	通过家庭配送或农场直销的形式，把产品和服务直接发送给消费者的贸易方式。

distribution channel		Path or 'pipeline' through which goods and services flow in one direction (from vendor to the consumer), and the payments generated by them flow in the opposite direction (from consumer to the vendor). A distribution channel can be as short as being direct from the vendor to the consumer or may include several inter-connected (usually independent but mutually dependent) intermediaries such as wholesalers, distributors, agents, retailers. Each intermediary receives the item at one pricing point and moves it to the next higher pricing point until it reaches the final buyer. Also called channel of distribution or marketing channel.	流通渠道		供应商向消费者提供商品和服务，而消费者付费给供应商这种流动过程和途径。最简单的流通渠道可以是供应商与消费者直接交易，也可以包含多个相互联系的中介（通常是独立但又相互依赖的）如批发商，分销商，代理商，零售商。每个中介者在各自的环节有一个报价，在流通到下一个环节时价格会逐渐升高直至到终端消费者。也被称作分销渠道或市场渠道。
diversified production; mixed cropping; polyculture		Different mix of crops, trees, animals, fish to ensure variety of food, fodder and fibre sources and complementary use of natural resources. It also brings more ecosystem stability. Mixed cropping is a system of sowing two or three crops together on the same land, one being the main crop and the others the subsidiaries.	多样化生产; 混合栽培		作物、树木、动物、鱼的混合生产系统，以确保食物、饲料和纤维来源的多样化和自然资源的相互补充利用，使生态系统更加稳定。混合栽培是指在同一块土地上同时种植两种到三种作物，其中一种是主要作物，另外两种是辅助作物。
diversity	Species richness, ecosystem complexity and genetic variation are different aspects of biological diversity.	Species richness of a community or area, measured in terms of the number of different plant and animal species (often called species richness) it contains. However, the community characteristics are better assessed by the relative abundance of the species present. Diversity in ecosystems is usually equated with stability due to climax community.	多样性	物种丰度、生态系统复杂性和遗传变异都是生物多样性的不同方面。	一个群落或区域物种的丰富程度，是根据它包括的不同植物或动物种类（通常称为物种的丰富度）来衡量的。但是，通过现有物种的相对丰度可以更好地评估群落的特点。生态系统中的多样性通常因顶级群落的出现而具有稳定性。
drinking water		Water intended for human consumption. All water either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic and commercial purposes, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, from a tanker, in bottles or containers.	饮用水		供人类食用的水。不论其来源，也不管是否属于分布式网络供应，或通过蓄水罐、水瓶或容器输送，所有原始的或经过处理的供饮用、烹调等家庭或商业用途的水。
drought-resistant crop; drought-tolerant crop	Generally, the organic management strategy focuses more on building drought-tolerant agroecosystems, while maximizing the use of local crops.	Crops that can dwell in conditions of water shortage. Drought-tolerant crops are selected for their resilience to drought. With the intensification of droughts caused by climate change, breeding drought-tolerant crops is important for food security. Local crops provide the genepool necessary to select the most adapted varieties for farming under drought conditions.	抗旱作物; 耐旱作物	总的来说，有机管理策略更注重建立耐旱的农业生态系统，同时最大限度地使用当地作物。	可以在缺水条件下生存的作物。耐旱作物被赋予了抵御干旱的抗性。随着气候变化引起的干旱日益加剧，培育耐旱作物对于粮食安全尤显重要。当地作物可为选择干旱条件下最适合种植的品种提供必要的基因库。
dung; manure		Organic material that is used to fertilize land, usually consisting of the faeces and urine of domestic livestock, with or without litter such as straw, hay, or bedding. Some countries also use human excrement (night soil). Though livestock manure is less rich in nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash than synthetic fertilizers and therefore must be applied in much greater quantities, it is rich in organic matter, or humus, and thus increases soil fertility and improves the capacity of soil to absorb and store water, thereby preventing erosion. Because manure must be carefully stored and spread in order to derive the most benefit, some farmers decline to expend the necessary time and effort. Manufactured chemical fertilizers, though more concentrated and efficient, are also more costly and more likely to cause excess runoff and pollution.	粪肥		用于肥田的有机物质，通常包括家畜的粪便，或掺杂秸秆、干草或垫草。一些国家还利用人排泄物（“人粪尿”）。虽然牲畜粪便比合成肥料所含氮，磷，钾肥较少，因此用量必须要大，但它富含有机质，或腐殖质，从而增加了土壤肥力，改善土壤对水的吸收和储存能力，从而防止侵蚀。为求获得最佳效果，粪肥必须小心储存和施撒，但是一些农民拒绝花费必要的时间和精力。虽然厂家制造的化肥浓度、效率较高，但价格更昂贵，而且更有可能造成流失和污染。

ecological agriculture	Ecological agriculture practices focus on one or more of the following interventions: the management of soil fertility by taking account of soil structure and composition, nutrient cycling and the action of micro organisms; the management of insect pests by taking account of population dynamics, natural enemies, and plant compensation; the management of crop varieties by taking account of genetic diversity, the dynamics of resistance, and local adaptation; the overall management of a cropping pattern by taking account of local landscape, the flow of inputs and outputs on the farm, and the multifunctional nature of agricultural production.	Ecological agriculture is a management system that enhances natural regenerative processes and stabilize interactions within local agro-ecosystems. Ecological agriculture includes organic agriculture as well as other ecological approaches to farming that allow the use of synthetic inputs. In Spanish, however ecological agriculture is a legally protected term that refers to organic agriculture.	生态农业	生态农业的干预措施主要集中在以下一种或几种方式：通过利用土壤的结构和组成，养分循环及微生物活动功能来管理土壤肥力；通过利用种群动态、天敌和种植补偿等方式来进行虫害管理，通过采取遗传多样性、抵抗力和当地适合的性方式进行物种多样性的管理;通过对当地环境的考虑、农场投入物和产出的流量，以及农业生产的多功能性而对种植结构进行全面管理。	生态农业是一种管理系统，能够增强自然可再生能力，并稳定与本地农业生态系统互动。生态农业包括有机农业以及其他允许使用人工合成投入物的农业生态系统。然而在西班牙，生态农业是一个受法律保护的术语，特指有机农业。
ecological balance	In organic agriculture, achieving ecological balance is fundamental for keeping soil fertility and pests and diseases under control.	A state of dynamic equilibrium within a community of organisms in which genetic, species and ecosystem diversity remain relatively stable, subject to gradual changes through natural succession.	生态平衡	在有机农业上，保持土壤肥力和控制病虫害的根本就在于实现生态平衡。	
ecological management		The management of human activities so that ecosystems, their structure, function, composition, and the physical, chemical, and biological processes that shape them continue to renew themselves. Sometimes called an ecological approach to management.	生态管理		对生态系统结构、功能和组成，及其物理、化学及生物进程自我更新的人类活动的管理，有时被称为生态管理途径。
ecological quality		Ecological quality is defined as the overall expression of the structure and function of an ecosystem. It is expressed by a number of ecological quality elements or variables, reflecting the different parts of the ecosystem, to which conservation and use objectives or targets can be set.	生态质量		生态质量被定义为是一个生态系统结构与功能的整体表现。它表现为一系列生态质量要素和相关变量，反映了生态系统按保护和利用目的或目标而设置的不同部分。
ecological resilience		Capacity of a natural ecosystem to recover from disturbance.	生态恢复力		自然生态系统从紊乱状态恢复正常的能力。
ecology		Ecology is the scientific study of the inter-relationships among and between organisms and between organisms and all living and non-living aspects of their environment. The environment of an organism includes physical properties, which can be described as the sum of local abiotic factors such as insolation (sunlight), climate, and geology, and biotic ecosystem, which includes other organisms that share its habitat. The word "ecology" is often used more loosely in such terms as social ecology and in common parlance as a synonym for the natura environment. Likewise "ecologic" or "ecological", is often taken in the sense of environmentally friendly.	生态学		生态学是对生物有机体之间以及生物有机体与其生存环境中非生命体之间相互关系的科学研究。生物有机体的生存环境既包括物理属性，如阳光、气候和地质等非生命因子的总和，也包括生物生态系统，如其他生物有机体及其共享的栖息地。在社会生态和作为自然环境代名词的一般条件下，生态这个词的含义更加宽泛。比如"生态的"或"生态学的"通常被认为是具有环保意识的。
ecology principle		This principle roots organic agriculture within living ecological systems. It states that production is to be based on ecological processes, and recycling. Nourishment and well-being are achieved through the ecology of the specific production environment. For example, in the case of crops it is the living soil; for animals it is the farm ecosystem; for fish and marine organisms, the aquatic environment. Organic farming, pastoral and wild harvest systems should fit the cycles and ecological balances in nature. These cycles are universal but their operation is site-specific. Organic management must be adapted to local conditions, ecology, culture and scale. Inputs should be reduced by reuse, recycling and efficient management of materials and energy in order to maintain and improve environmental quality and conserve resources. Organic agriculture should attain ecological balance through the design of farming systems, establishment of habitats and maintenance of genetic and agricultural diversity. Those who produce, process, trade, or consume organic products should protect and b	生态原则		这一原则根植于包含着生命生态系统的有机农业。它指出生产是基于生态的过程和循环利用。通过特定生产环境中的生态循环得到食物和康乐。例如，对于作物种植说是活性土壤，对动物来说是农场生态环境，对鱼类和海洋生物来说是水生环境。有机种植业、畜牧业和野生采集业必须符合自然界的循环和生态平衡规律。这些循环是全球性的，但是具体操作方法是要具体问题具体分析的。有机管理必须与当地条件、生态、文化和价值标准相适应。必须通过再循环、再利用、高效管理原料和能源的方法来减少投入，同时提高环境品质和能源的可持续利用。有机农业要通过设计适宜的耕作系统，建设良好栖息地和保持农业及遗传基因的多样性等手段达到生态平衡。有机生产者、加工者、经营者和消费者都应该保护环境，包括大陆、气候、栖息地、生态多样性、空气和水。
economic efficiency		The economic efficiency of an agricultural system is determined by yield, product prices and production costs.	经济效率		一个农业系统的经济效率取决于产量、产品价格和生产成本。

economic policy instrument		A policy instrument that creates the economic incentives for individuals to choose freely to modify or reduce their activities. An economic policy instrument functions as incentives or disincentives for producing environmental improvements in the food sector.	经济政策手段; 经济政策工具		系指利用经济刺激措施促使人们自行选择改变或减少其活动的政策手段。经济政策手段可以在粮食部门改善环境方面发挥积极或消极的作用。
ecosystem		A natural entity (or a system) with distinct structures and relationships that interlink biotic communities (of plants and animals) to each other and link them to their abiotic environment. The study of an ecosystem provides a methodological basis for complex synthesis between organism and their environment. A complex of ecosystems is constituted of many ecosystems and is characterized by a common origin or common dynamic processes (for example, the complex of ecosystems of a watershed).	生态系统		一个自然统一体（或系统），拥有能够使其生物（植物和动物）群落相互联系并与非生物群落相关联的不同结构和关系。研究生态系统为生物与环境之间的复杂结合提供了一个基础方法，一个复杂的生态系统由很多的生态系统组成，它们有一个共同的起源地或发展过程（例如，流域生态系统的复合状态）。
ecosystem approach	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) suggests 12 Principles: 1: The objectives of management of land, water and living resources are a matter of societal choice. 2: Management should be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level. 3: Ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems. 4: Recognizing potential gains from management, there is usually a need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context. Any such ecosystem-management programme should: Reduce those market distortions that adversely affect biological diversity; Align incentives to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; Internalize costs and benefits in the given ecosystem to the extent feasible. 5: Conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning, in order to maintain ecosystem services, should be a priority target of the ecosystem approach. 6: Ecosystems must be managed within the limits of their functioning. 7: The ecosystem approach should be undertaken at the	A strategy for the integrated management of land, water, and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. It is based on the application of appropriate scientific methodologies focused on levels of biological organization which encompass the essential processes, functions and interactions among organisms and their environment. It recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of ecosystems.	生态系统方法	生物多样性公约建议12条原则：1、土地、水和生物资源的管理目标是一个社会选择的问题。2、管理应分散到适当的最低水平。3、生态系统管理者应考虑到他们的活动对邻近或其他生态系统所造成的影响（实际或潜在的）。4、由于管理的潜在好处逐渐被认识到，对于经济背景下生态系统的理解和管理方面的需求日益增长。任何生态系统的管理项目应当包括：减少市场扭曲现象对生物多样性的不利影响；调整激励机制以促进生物多样性保护和可持续发展；把特定生态系统的内在成本和效益控制在一定程度；5、生态系统方法的主要目标是保护生态系统结构和功能，以维持生态系统服务。6、生态系统必须在其功能限制范围内进行管理。7、生态系统方法应当在适合的规模程度上进行操作。8、考虑到生态系统过程中时间的变化和滞后效应，对于生态系统的管理目标应为长期性的。9、管理部门必须认识到变化是不可避免的。10、生态系统方法应寻求生物多样性的利用和保护之间的平衡并给予整合。11、生态系统方法应考虑各种形式的相关信息，包括科学的、本土的知识，创新和实施措施等。12、生态系统方法应涉及所有相关的社会和科学学科的部门。在应用生态系统方法的12条原则时，以下5点作为指导性建议：1）生态系统内的功能性关	生态系统方法是指对土地、水和生物资源的一种综合性管理，促进其以公平的方式得到保护和可持续发展。它基于主要集中在生物组织的层面适当科学方法的应用，包括基本过程、功能和生物体间的相互作用及其环境。人类及其文化多样性是生态系统的组成部分之一。
ecosystem carrying capacity		The maximum population of a species that a specific ecosystem can support indefinitely without deterioration of the character and quality of the resource(s). Carrying capacity is the level of use, at a given level of management, at which a natural or human-induced resource can sustain itself over a long period of time. For example, the maximum level of recreational use, in terms of numbers of people and types of activity, which can be accommodated before the ecological value of the area declines. Agroecosystem carrying capacity may be modified by human intervention to improve environmental potential, for example by green manuring to increase soil productivity.	生态系统承载力		生态系统的承载能力是在资源特征与质量不会恶化的前提下，一个特定的生态系统所能承载的一个物种的最大数量。承载能力是指在给定的管理水平下，在自然或人为资源可长期维持的情况下，利用水平的最大体现。例如，在该区域生态价值下降之前，所能容纳的种群数量和活动类型方面的最高水平。农业生态系统的承载能力可被人为改良，用以改善环境的潜力如利用绿肥来提高土壤生产力。
ecosystem externality; environmental externality; environmental externality	The organic price premium reflects the extra efforts of farmers in avoiding negative environmental externalities during the production process.	An uncompensated provision of an ecosystem service (positive externality) or an unpenalized negative effect on the delivery of an ecosystem service (negative externality). An outside force, such as an environmental benefit or cost, not included in the market price of the goods and services being produced; i.e. costs not borne by those who occasion them, and benefits not paid for by the recipients. Some economists suggest that externalities should be internalized, if they are known to have a significant effect on the demand or cost structure of a product, that is, corrections should be made, to allow for externalities when calculating marginal cost. Marginal cost thus becomes a social opportunity cost, or true cost.	环境的外部性	有机产品多出的价格反映了农民在生产过程中为了避免环境外部性的负面影响所做出的努力。	一个无偿提供的生态系统服务（正外部性）对产生负面影响的生态系统服务（负外部性）的处罚。外力，如排除市场价格、生产过程中的服务在内的环境效益或成本，又如那些未被生产农户所承担的成本以及未被支付给消费者的保险金。一些经济学家建议应该将外部性内部化，如果他们知道外力对需求或产品的成本结构有着重大的影响。那就意味着，应对一些错误作出更正，以便在计算边际成本时能考虑到外部因素。边际成本从而成为社会机会成本或实际成本。

ecosystem services; environmental services; environmental services	Concept usually expressed in the plural.; Essential regulating services such as air quality, climate regulation, disease regulation, erosion regulation, natural hazard regulation, pest regulation, pollination, water regulation, water purification and waste treatment are tightly linked with agricultural management. Well managed organic systems deliver most of the essential regulating environmental services, which costs are internalized in organic commodity prices, thanks to consumers willingness to pay the relevant premium price.	The benefits people obtain from ecosystems, including provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.	生态系统服务/环境服务	空气质量、气候调节、疾病管控、侵蚀监管、自然灾害、病虫害监控、授粉、水资源调度、水质净化和废水处理都是紧密相连在一起的农业管理都属于基本服务规范。管理良好的有机系统提供了包括大多数基本规范的环境服务，这些服务也都包含在有机商品价格中，好在消费者愿意支付这些相关溢价。	人们从生态系统中得到的益处包括如食物和水的供应服务;洪水和疾病控制等调节服务，精神、娱乐和文化利益等服务；维持地球生存条件养分循环等支持服务。
edaphic		Of or pertaining to the soil; resulting from or influenced by factors in the soil or other substrate rather than by climatic factors. An edaphic requirement is a requirement of the crop for a particular condition or range of conditions in the soil environment.	土壤的		土壤的或与土壤有关的；由土壤或其他地下土层因素而非气候因素产生的或影响的结果。作物需要拥有一种或一系列特定的土壤环境。
efficiency	In organic agriculture, it is important to consider the capability to produce high output per unit of resources rather than absolute productivity. Hence, efficiency is measured through natural resource efficiency (expressed as energy efficiency) and economic efficiency (expressed as net return).	The ratio of a system's output (or production) to the inputs that it requires, as in the useful energy produced by a system compared with the energy put into that system. In ecology, efficiency is the percentage of useful energy transferred from one trophic level to the next (such as the ratio of production of herbivores to that of primary producers). Used in the context of production, efficiency is the ratio of useful work performed to the total energy expended, thus it does not count any wastage that is generated. In the context of the allocation of resources, efficiency is the condition that would make at least one person better off and no one worse off.	效率	在有机农业中，重要的是考虑单位资源的高产出能力而不是绝对生产力。因此，效率是通过自然资源效率（即能源效率）与经济效率（即净回报）来衡量的。	一个系统的产出（或产量）与投入之间的比率，即该系统中有效输出的能量与输入能量的比较。在生态学中，效率是有用的能源从一个营养级转移到另一个的百分比（例如食草动物消耗的能源与初级生产者投入能源之间的比例）；运用到生产方面，效率即是有用的工作与总的能源消耗之间的比例，不包括产生的任何浪费；在资源分配方面，效率是一种可以让至少一个人富裕，同时不会使任何人穷困的状态。
empowerment	Empowerment is about both individual and collective change processes that involve the self, person-to-person(s), person(s)-to-institution(s), and institutions(s)-to-institution(s). It is a change that is gradually involving the redistribution of power base (resources, roles, and status) by ensuring no one social category exploits the other to its advantage. It is about the opening up of space by the hitherto disempowered to assert themselves equally in their societies. Participation and empowerment are closely linked, the latter makes the former meaningful.	Empowerment takes place when people, especially poor people, are enabled to take more control over their lives, and secure a better livelihood with ownership and control of productive assets as a key element. The individual's capacity to make effective choices is conditioned by: (i) ability to make meaningful choices, recognising the existence of options, and (ii) the opportunities that exist in the person's formal and informal environment.	赋权	赋权系指个人和集体的变革过程，涉及自身、人与人、人与机构以及机构与机构的过程。这一变化的过程是通过确保某一社会类别不会为利益剥削其他类别而逐步重新分配权力基础（资源、作用和地位）。其目的是为被剥夺权力的人提供机会，维护自身在各自社会中的平等地位。参与和赋权是密切相关的两个方面，后者通过前者而实现。	使人们，特别是穷人，能够提高对其生活的控制权，而且作为一个重要方面，确保他们能够通过拥有和管理生产性资产来改善生计。决定每个人作出有效选择的条件是：(i) 根据现有选择作出明智决定的能力；(ii) 个人所处环境中存在的正式和非正式机遇。
endogenous		Everything that originates from within and can apply to local plants and animals as well as to traditions. Context of biotechnology: (Gr. endon, within, + genos, race, kind) Developed or added from within the cell or organism.	内生的，内源（性）的		一切源于内部并可应用于当地动植物及传统方面的物质。在生物技术领域：（Gr. endon, 内部的, + genos, 种族、种类）从细胞或有机体内部培养或添加的。
energy efficiency	Improving energy efficiency by better managing agricultural and food inputs can make a positive contribution to reducing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. Organic agriculture reduces energy requirements for production systems by 25 to 50 percent compared to conventional chemical-based agriculture. Reducing greenhouse gases through their sequestration in soil has even greater potential to mitigate climate change. Carbon is sequestered through an increase of the beneficial soil organic matter content. Inputs in organic management replace fossil fuel elements (e.g. highly soluble fertilizers, pesticides, machines) with lower impact, often locally accessed inputs and management skills. Higher labour input decreases expenses on purchased inputs by some 40 percent but labour costs increase by 10 to15 percent. The main benefit of organic systems is energy efficiency in natural resource use.	Optimizing input/output ratio of energy units to reduce economic costs and negative environmental impacts.	能源效率	通过更好的管理农业和食品的投入来提高能量效率，进而减少农业温室气体的排放。比起传统的以化学为基础的农业，有机农业可以使生产系统降低25%到50%的能量需求。通过土壤中的吸收来降低温室气体的排放这在缓解气候变化中具有更大的潜力。碳的吸收可以增加土壤中的有机物的含量。有机管理中投入物可降低化石燃料元素（如高水溶性的肥料，农药，机器）的影响，这常常和地方的投入和管理技巧有关。高劳动力的投入会降低购买成本的40%，但是劳动力的成本会增加10- 15%。有机系统的主要优点是能源在自然资源中得到有效使用。	优化能量输入/输出的比例，以减少经济成本和对环境的负面影响。

energy flow		The energy flow involves the quantity of food energy entering the community through various trophic levels and the amount leaving it. It involves both the grazing food chain and the detritus food chain. The introduction into the ecosystem of energy above the level that has evolved in nature results in pollution and disruption of nutrient cycles. The flow of energy (that involves biological and non-biological agents) drives the carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and phosphorus cycles. Nutrients are pumped through the system by the action of photosynthesis and are again made available for recycling by the action of decomposers. Nutrients are constantly being removed or added; adding more natural substances or synthetic materials than the ecosystem is able to handle upsets biogeochemical cycles.	能量流动		能量流动包括通过不同营养层次流入和流出生物群落的食物能量数量。它包括捕食食物链和碎屑食物链。对生态系统高能量的输入可能导致污染和干扰养分循环。能量的流动（生物的和非生物的）驱使碳、氧、氮、磷循环。营养通过光合作用输入系统，并经过分解被循环利用。养分不断被消耗或增加。过多输入超过生态系统处理能力的天然或合成物质会扰乱生物地球化学循环。
enteric emission		Methane is emitted as a by-product of the normal livestock digestive process, in which microbes resident in the animal's digestive system ferment the feed consumed by the animal. This fermentation process, also known as enteric fermentation, produces methane as a by-product. The methane is then eructated or exhaled by the animal. Ruminant livestock (cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats) are the primary source of emissions. Other livestock (swine and horses) are of lesser importance.	肠道排放		甲烷作为一般家畜消化过程的副产品被释放出来，在这个过程中，微生物生活在动物的消化系统中，使动物摄入的饲料发酵。在这种被称为肠道发酵的过程中产生了副产品甲烷。这些甲烷通过打嗝或呼气被动物排出。反刍动物（牛、羊等）是甲烷的主要释放源，其他家畜（猪、马等）次之。
environmental and social responsibility	While IFOAM Basic Standards include environmental and social justice standards, organic regulations promulgated by governments provide only for environmental standards. Other agricultural production schemes that include aspects of environmental and/or social responsibility include: Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International; Social Accountability International Rainforest Alliance; Forest Stewardship Council; Marine Stewardship Council; UTZ Certified; Bird-Friendly; etc. The ISEAL Code of Good Practice is the international reference for setting credible voluntary social and environmental standards.	A concept whereby individuals or organizations consider the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. In organic agriculture, the detailed definition of production, processing and marketing standards spells-out what environmental and social responsibility is in farming operations. The environmental and social responsibility of operators is recognized by granting the organic label when organic standards are adhered.	环境和社会责任	虽然有机农业运动联盟基本标准中包括了环境和社会公正的标准，但政府部门颁布的法规中只提到了环境标准。其它涉及环境和/或社会责任的农业生产计划包括：国际公平贸易标识组织、国际雨林联盟社会责任、森林管理委员会、海洋管理委员会、UTZ认证、鸟类友好计划等。ISEAL良好操作规范是建立可信的社会与环境标准的国际参考标准。	个人或组织为了社会的利益，为其活动给社会和环境带来的所有影响承担责任。在有机农业中，关于生产、加工、销售的详细定义，阐明了农事活动中的环境和社会责任是什么。经营者的环境和社会责任通过给予有机标识而得到认可。
environmental awareness; ecological awareness	The promotion of organic products starts by raising environmental awareness of consumers.	Ecological awareness arises when people or more specifically consumers are concerned and aware of ecological issues and this can be a first step in the direction of changing attitudes towards the products they want to buy and/or their behaviours to respect the environment.	生态意识	有机产品的推广是通过提高消费者环保意识的方式开始的。	当人们或更多特定消费者意识到并担忧生态问题的时候，生态意识便应运而生，这可能是他们朝着改变对产品的购买态度及尊重环境行动方向迈出的第一步。
environmental footprint; EF; ecological footprint	As an indicator of sustainability.	The ecological footprint is a measure of human demand on the Earth's ecosystems; it compares human demand with planet Earth's ecological capacity to regenerate it. It represents the amount of biologically productive land and sea area needed to regenerate the resources a human population consumes and to absorb and render harmless the corresponding waste, given prevailing technology and resource management practice. Using this assessment, it is possible to estimate how many planet Earths it would take to support humanity if everybody lived a given lifestyle. While the ecological footprint term is widely used, methods of measurement vary. But calculation standards are now emerging to make results more comparable and consistent.	生态足迹	可持续发展的指标。	生态足迹是衡量人类需求对地球生态系统的影响。它将人类需求与地球生态系统能力进行比较。它显示在现有技术条件下，指定的人口单位内（一个人、一个城市、一个国家或全人类）需要多少具备生物生产力的土地（biological productive land）和水域，来生产所需资源和吸纳所衍生的废物。通过测量人类对自然生态服务的需求与自然所能提供的生态服务之间的差距，就可以知道人类对生态系统的利用状况，可以在地区、国家和全球尺度上比较人类对自然的消费量与自然资本的承载量。生态足迹的概念已经被广泛的应用，但其计算方法并未确定。正在制定的计算标准要使其结果更具有可比性和一致性。
environmental impact assessment; EIA		A sequential set of activities designed to identify and predict the impacts of a proposed action on the biogeophysical environment and on human health and well being, and to interpret and communicate information about the impacts, including mitigation measures that are likely to eliminate risks. In many countries and organizations, new projects or legislations require an EIA before being approved for implementation.	环境影响评估		用来对生物地球环境、人类健康与福利产生的影响进行识别与预测并对该种影响做出解释及沟通（包括可能消除风险的缓解措施）而开展的一系列有序活动。对于很多国家和组织，新的项目或法规要求在进行环境影响评估之后才能批准实施。

environmental stability		The general term of stability can be thought of in two ways. The general stability of a population is a measure that assumes stability is higher if there is less of a chance of extinction; this kind of stability is generally measured by measuring the variability of aggregate community properties, like total biomass, over time. The other definition of stability, referred to the environment or to ecosystems, is a measure of resilience and resistance, where an ecosystem that returns quickly to an equilibrium after a perturbation or resists invasion is thought of as more stable than one that doesn't.	环境稳定性		“稳定性”大体上可从两个方面去理解。在某物种灭绝机会较少的情况下，此物种整体数量的稳定性较高。这种稳定性通常是通过测量群落变异程度来测定的，例如随时间变化，单位面积内的生物总量的变化情况。稳定性的另一种定义是：当涉及到自然环境与生态系统时，稳定性就是适应能力与抵抗能力的平衡程度。而这种适应性及抵抗力是指当该地的生态系统在受到动摇或者外部入侵时，比不稳定的生态系统能更快速的恢复到平衡状态。
environmental standard		Environmental standards are standards for materials, products and production processes to ensure that negative impacts on the environment are minimal or kept within certain limits.	环境标准		环境标准是指确保对环境的不利影响降到最低或在限定范围内的材料、产品和生产工艺标准。
environmental sustainability	Linked to the definition of <hi href="sustainable development">sustainable development</hi> .; Economic growth refers to the capacity of economic growth processes and social change to ensure that natural resources are not depleted faster than they can be regenerated and that ecological systems remain viable. Economic growth must stay within existing carrying capacities. Mounting environmental pressures cannot be handled successfully, through a sole focus on improving environmental performance. A closer look needs to be taken at the environmental sustainability of an economic system. As applied to economic growth refers to the capacity of economic growth processes and social change to ensure that natural resources are not depleted faster than they can be regenerated and that ecological systems remain viable.	Forms of progress that meet the needs of the present generations of natural resources capital and environmental services without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.	环境可持续性		可持续发展就是在自然资源和环境服务上既能满足当代人的需求，又不损害后代发展所需的发展方式。
environmental viability		Refers to the capacity for survival of the natural environment, or the capacity for living, developing, or germinating under a given management. The environmental viability of a farming approach refers to its (ecological) sustainability.	环境生存能力		环境生存能力指的是在既定的管理下，自然环境中幸存者的生存、生活、发展或萌发的能力。农业的环境生存能力是指它的（生态）可持续性。
environmentally friendly agriculture		Environmentally friendly agriculture includes any type of farming approach that seeks to minimize pollution and degradation of natural resources.	环保农业		环保农业包括旨在将污染和自然资源退化降到最小化的任何农业类型。
EquiTool	The purpose of EquiTool is to serve as a guide for governments and holders of organic standards in the private sector to use when negotiating equivalence of their standard with the holder of another standard. The use of EquiTool can promote consistency, transparency, and equitability in equivalency processes for organic standards.	EquiTool is a tool developed by the organic community for determining equivalence between standards for organic production and processing. It contains elements and procedures, including an option for assessing an organic standard based on international standards and an option for assessing a set of (two or more) individual organic standards.	有机标准和技术法规的等同性评估准则	《准则》主要的目的是为政府和私营部门的标准使用者服务，供他们在评估自己标准与其他标准的等同性时作为准则使用。使用等同性工具可以促进标准等同性评价过程的一致性、透明度及公平性。	该《准则》是由有机界发展的确定不同标准之间有机生产与加工的等同性的工具。它涵盖准则与程序，包括评估建立在国际标准之上的一个有机标准及评估一系列的单独标准。
equity		Term used for the administration of justice according to principles of fairness and conscience. The term includes both intragenerational and intergenerational equity. Intragenerational equity is the principle by which all sections of the community share equitably in the costs and benefits of achieving sustainable development. Intergenerational equity is the principle by which each generation utilizes and conserves the stock of natural resources (in terms of diversity and carrying capacity) in a manner that does not compromise their use by future generations. Equity, expressed through the principle of fairness, is one of the four principles of organic agriculture.	公平		该术语被用于依照公正和良知原则的司法行政部门。这个术语包括了代内公平和代际公平。代内公平是社会各个阶层都能公平享有实现可持续发展的成本效益原则。代际公平是指每一代人在利用和保存自然资源（即多样性和承载能力）方面的平等，上一代人不能损害后代使用自然资源的权利。通过公平原则表达的公平性是有机农业四项原则之一。
equivalence		The acceptance that different standards or technical regulations on the same subject fulfil common objectives.			

erosion control	In organic agriculture, erosion is prevented by keeping the soil covered with plants or mulch.	Erosion control is the practice of preventing or controlling wind or water erosion in agriculture, land development and construction. This usually involves the creation of some sort of physical barrier, such as vegetation or rock, to absorb some of the energy of the wind or water that is causing the erosion. Effective erosion controls are important techniques in preventing water pollution and soil loss.	水土流失防治	在有机农业生产中，通过种植植物或覆盖作物来防止水土流失。	水土流失防治是指采取措施来预防或控制农业、土地开发和建设中由风或水造成的侵蚀。通常包括为抵消引起侵蚀的风或水的部分能量而设置的某些物理障碍，比如植物或岩石。有效的水土流失防治措施是预防水污染和土壤流失的重要技术手段。
ethical responsibility		Ethical responsibility seeks to promote social welfare through standards and norms of conduct involving issues such as human rights, environmental and social justice and genetic manipulation.	道德责任	文化;意识。	道德责任，旨在通过包括人权、环境、社会正义和基因操纵等问题的标准和行为准则来促进社会福利。
ethical trade	Different from ^fair trade^.; Ethical trading refers to companies that are involved in a process of trying to ensure that the basic labour rights of the employees of their third world suppliers are respected. The Fairtrade Certification Mark, which applies to products rather than companies, aims to give disadvantaged small producers more control over their own lives. It addresses the injustice of low prices by guaranteeing that producers receive fair terms of trade and fair prices – however unfair the conventional market is. On top of the Fairtrade minimum price, the Fairtrade labelling system guarantees a premium for producer organizations or workers bodies to enable them to invest in social, economical or environmental improvements.; Ethical trading refers to companies that are involved in a process of trying to ensure that the basic labour rights of the employees of their third world suppliers are respected. The Fairtrade Certification Mark, which applies to products rather than companies, aims to give disadvantaged small producers more control over their own	Trade that ensures that internationally recognized labour standards, in particular fundamental human rights in the workplace, are observed at all stages in the production and sale of goods sold.	道德贸易	道德贸易是针对那些在试图确保他们第三世界供应商雇员的基本劳动权利得到尊重的公司。公平贸易认证标志，适用于产品而不是公司，旨在为贫穷的小生产者更好地保证自己的生活。不管常规市场是多么不公平，它提出保证对于不公正的低价格生产者获得公平贸易和公平价格的条款。在公平贸易最低价格之上，保证公平贸易标签制度为生产者组织或工人团体提供保险费，使他们投资于社会、经济或环境的改善。	交易确保在商品生产和销售的各个阶段均遵守国际公认的劳工标准，特别是在工作场所的基本人权。
evaluation		Systematic assessment based on all relevant information obtained in order to make a certification decision. With reference to a certification decision this includes, but is not limited to the ^inspection^.	评价		为做出认证决定，根据所有相关资料进行的系统评估。对于作出一个认证决定，评估应当包括但不仅限于检查。
exception		Permission granted to an operator by a certification body to be excluded from the need to comply with requirements of the standards.	例外		除必须遵守的标准要求之外，认证机构给予经营者的许可。
exogenous		Produced outside of; originating from, or due to, external causes.	外源性		外部产生；来源于外部或由于外因而产生。
experimental farm	In comparison to traditional agricultural research approaches, experimental farms offer the following advantages: new techniques can be tested in realistic conditions of actual operating farms; operation-related questions may be tracked over several years with the potential for direct application of promising solutions; farmers are given new skills and then confidence in problem-solving is enhanced; results from randomized block designs in other regions can be tested under local farming conditions; greater involvement of farmers in all stages of the project is conducive to improving communication and cooperation with agricultural researchers, consultants and nature protectors; there is great potential for building up a network between farmers, consultants and scientific institutions to increase the accessibility of data and would help to create a broad and more comprehensive information source.	An experimental farm presents an innovative solution approach for the development of alternative (such as organic) farming through farmer involvement in research. The farmer, or group of farmers, should for the most part be able to independently identify and address agricultural problems through on-farm experiments which are self-designed and implemented. Of special emphasis is that on-farm experiments are incorporated into practical operations, applying the farmer's own equipment.	实验农场	相对于传统农业的研究方法，实验农场具有下列优点：新技术可以在实际经营农场的现实情况下进行试验，有关运作的问题可能会跟踪几年，以求有效的解决方案直接得以应用; 农民获得了新技能，信心也得以增强，在其他地区按照随机组设计得到的结果可以在当地农业生产条件下验证; 有利于更多参与项目各阶段的农民增进和农业研究人员的沟通与合作，为农民、顾问和科研机构建立一个有很大潜力的网络，以便于数据的获取，并有助于建立一个广泛和更全面的信息来源。	实验农场通过农民的参与，为寻求发展创新替代农业（如有机农业）提供了一个解决方案。大部分农民或农民团体能通过自行设计农业实验并实施，确定和解决农业问题。特别强调的是运用农民自己的设备把农业实验纳入实际操作上。
export-oriented organic agriculture	In developing countries, organic agriculture is essentially export-oriented. Export market opportunities offer great opportunities for securing income and hence, livelihoods and food security. This situation is gradually changing with increasing consumer awareness.	Organic agricultural systems producing commodities for foreign markets. Usually, less concerned with local food security and local market development; profitability concerns being stronger than environmental and social advancement, export-oriented systems adhere to the lowest possible organic standards. This can result in input substitution and organic monocultures.	出口导向型的有机农业	在发展中国家，有机农业主要面向出口。出口市场机会也为保障收入、生计和粮食安全提供了巨大机遇。随着越来越多消费者认识的加深，这种情况正在逐渐发生变化。	是指为国外市场生产商品的有机农业体系。通常该农业体系并不关注当地的粮食安全和地方市场发展；以出口为导向的系统坚持着最低的有机标准，相对于环境与社会进步，更多的关注收益率。这将导致进口替代品和有机生产单一化。

extension service		Extension service refers to those entities in the country responsible for the transfer of information, technology and advice regarding the improvement of agricultural practices, including production, handling, storage and marketing of agricultural commodities.	推广服务站; 推广站		推广服务站是指国内负责推广和传播关于改进农业生产实践，包括生产、加工、储存以及农产品营销等方面的信息和技术咨询机构。
factory farming	The intensification of animal production during the past half century has consisted of a change in production methods. After the Second World War, there emerged a new generation of confinement systems that generally kept animals in specialized indoor environments and used hardware and automation instead of labour for many routine tasks. Confinement methods came to predominate in industrialized countries for those species that are largely fed on grain and other concentrated feed, notably in the production of poultry, pigs, veal calves and eggs. The shift towards confinement was much less pronounced for predominantly forage-fed animals. For example, many beef cattle in North America, although concentrated in large outdoor feedlots where they are finished on grain-based diets for their last few months, are raised for much of their lives in traditional grazing systems, and most sheep and goats continue to be raised in traditional, non-confinement systems. Confinement at high stocking density raises environment and animal rights concerns for which specific provisions	A farming enterprise where animals are raised on a large scale using intensive methods and modern equipment. This type of capital intensive animal-raising is used for chicken, egg, turkey, beef, veal and pork production, whereby, animals are restrained in a controlled indoor environment and their food is brought to them. The building take on the appearance of industrial units.	工厂化农业	在过去半个世纪畜牧业生产的加剧中，促进其生产方式的转变。第二次世界大战之后，就出现了新一代"监禁"系统，动物一般都是在专门的室内环境中饲养，且使用多种设备和自动化装置来代替劳动力处理常规工作。工业化国家对主要饲喂谷物和其他浓缩饲料喂养的物种，尤其在家禽，猪，肉用小牛和禽蛋生产之中，监禁的方法已变得占主导地位。监禁的变化明显对主要饲料喂养的动物没那么有利。例如，尽管北美许多肉牛在大型户外饲养场经过了几个月集中谷物饲养，但多数时间还是在常规放牧系统中长大，而且大多数绵羊和山羊都是常规饲养在非监禁系统中。监禁的高密度养殖引起的环境和动物权利，有机国家标准都有具体规定。	使用现代化设备集约化养殖大量动物的农业企业。这种资本集约型动物养殖用作鸡肉、鸡蛋、火鸡、牛肉、小牛肉和猪肉的生产，动物被限制饲养在受控制的室内环境中。此类建筑呈现的是工业单位的外观。
fair price		In anti-dumping cases, the price to which the export price is compared, which is either the price charged in the exporter's own domestic market or some measure of their cost, both adjusted to include any transportation cost and tariff needed to enter the importing country's market. A fair price should not only cover cost of production but also make socially just and environmentally sound production possible.	公平价格		在反倾销案件中与出口价格相比较，不仅包括出口商在国内市场收取的价格或其成本措施，还包括进入进口国的市场时所需的全部运输成本和关税。一个公平价格应不仅包括生产成本，也应包含社会公正和环境无害化生产方面的内容。
Fair Trade; fair-trade; fair trade	Variant.; Fairtrade (one word) is a trademark protected name used by the Fairtrade Labelling Organization (FLO) and its members. They also use the term Fair Trade (2 capitals) when talking about the wider system, comprising all FINE organizations. Because there are many other fair-trade initiatives, fair trade (no capitals) will be used to refer to all fair trade initiatives broadly including those of FLO and FINE. The FAO Economic and Social Development Department has long used fair-trade instead of fair trade, because the latter is also used in general trade and the WTO context to mean that international trade rules are followed, or in relation to anti-monopoly legislation, no cartels, etc.; Variant.	Fair trade is a trading partnership, based on dialogue, transparency and respect, which seeks greater equity in international trade. It contributes to sustainable development by offering better trading conditions to, and securing the rights of, marginalized producers and workers – especially in the South.	公平贸易	公平贸易（一个词）是商标保护的公平贸易标签组织（FLO技术）及其成员使用的名称。在谈到更宽泛的系统时，包括所有四大公平贸易组织及其非正式联盟（FINE），他们也使用公平贸易（两个词）。因为有许多其他的公平贸易措施，公平贸易将用来指所有公平贸易措施包括FLO和FINE.粮农组织经济和社会发展部一直使用按公平规则进行贸易（fair-trade）而不是公平贸易（fair trade），因为后者也用在一般贸易和世界贸易组织范围内，意味着国际贸易规则得到遵守，或与反垄断法，无卡特尔等相关。	公平交易是一个基于对话、透明及互相尊重的贸易活动伙伴关系，志在追求国际交易的更大公平性，以提供更公平的交易条件及确保那些被边缘化的劳工及生产者的权益（特别是南半球）为基础，致力于永续发展，公平交易组织（由消费者所支持）则积极参与支持生产者、提升认知及志在改变传统国际贸易习惯等活动。
fair trade certified product; Fairtrade certified product	The fair trade label ensures the financial security of the farmers through fair prices, access to non-predatory loans and capital needed to market and sell their goods. It also guarantees them a premium for environmentally friendly practices, which often leads to conversion of conventional fields to organic.	Products certified against fair trade standards.	公平贸易认证产品	公平贸易标签通过公平价格，获得市场及销售产品所需的非掠夺性贷款及资本，来给农民作经济担保。这也保证他们的环保措施，往往促进常规农业向有机农业的转型。	根据公平贸易标准进行认证的产品。

fair wage		According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on the Protection of Wages of 1949, the term wages means remuneration or earnings, however designated or calculated, capable of being expressed in terms of money and fixed by mutual agreement or by national laws or regulations, which are payable in virtue of a written or unwritten contract of employment by an employer to an employed person for work done or to be done or for services rendered or to be rendered. The ILO Convention on Minimum Wages of 1992 states that a fair remuneration should be sufficient for a decent standard of living for workers and their families. The adjective fair refers to fair labour remuneration practices and decent to decent wage levels.	公平薪酬		根据对1949年的欠薪保障国际劳工组织（劳工组织）公约，工资一词的意思是"不论是固定的还是计件的，是能以货币表示并被双方协议或被国家法律规章固定下来的报酬或薪水，这是在雇主与雇员所签订的成文或不成文的就业合同中确定，作为其提供或将要提供的服务的报酬。1992年"国际劳工组织公约关于国家最低工资"中陈述：一个公平的薪酬应足以使工人和他们的家人过上体面的生活。形容词"公平"指的是公平的劳动报酬，"体面"指的是体面的工资水平。
fairness principle		Fairness is characterized by equity, respect, justice and stewardship of the shared world, both among people and in their relations to other living beings. This principle emphasizes that those involved in organic agriculture should conduct human relationships in a manner that ensures fairness at all levels and to all parties - farmers, workers, processors, distributors, traders and consumers. Organic agriculture should provide everyone involved with a good quality of life, and contribute to food sovereignty and reduction of poverty. It aims to produce a sufficient supply of good quality food and other products. This principle insists that animals should be provided with the conditions and opportunities of life that accord with their physiology, natural behaviour and well-being. Natural and environmental resources that are used for production and consumption should be managed in a way that is socially and ecologically just and should be held in trust for future generations. Fairness requires systems of production, distribution and trade that are open and equitable	公平原则		公平原则的特征是在人类之间以及与人类相关的其他生命之间，平等、尊重、公正和对共有世界的管理职责。这个原则强调必须确保在有机农业中的各个层面，各方人员——包括农户、工人、加工者、分销商、零售商和消费者——的关系中实现公平。有机农业必须能提供在其中工作的每个人高品质食物，并且为粮食自足和减少贫困作出贡献。它的目标是提供充足的高品质食物和其它产品。这个原则强调应该根据动物的生理、行为特征和康乐需求，给予他们适当的生存环境和条件。用于生产和消费的自然资源应该以保证人类社会与自然生态平衡的方式进行管理和使用，并且应为人类后代着想。公平原则要求生产、分配和贸易体系是开放和公平的，并且能够记录真正的环境和社会成本。
Fairtrade Certification; fair trade certification	FLO-certified refers to products certified by FLO-Cert against the Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO) Standards. The FLO system is by far the most widespread in the food industry and was the only fairtrade certification system until recently (the other ones usually use some forms of second party verification). Over the past 5 years, though, new fair-trade certification systems have been developed by importer groups (e.g. Bio-équitable by French importers) and certification bodies (e.g. IMO and Ecocert). In addition, public authorities in some countries have started establishing regulations for fair trade, in France and in the European Union for example.	Fair trade certification is based on standards established by the FLO Standards Committee, in which stakeholders from FLO's member organizations, producer organizations, traders and external experts participate. In contrast to the codes of conduct and other social labels, the Fairtrade Standards are not simply a set of minimum standards for socially responsible production and trade, but go further by guaranteeing a minimum price considered as fair to producers. They provide a Fairtrade premium that the producer must invest in projects enhancing its social, economic and environmental development. They strive for mutually beneficial long term trading relationships. They set clear minimum and developmental criteria and objectives for social, economic and environmental sustainability. Fairtrade Standards need to be met by producers, their organizations and the traders who deal with Fairtrade products.	公平贸易认证	FLO认证产品指产品获得FLO认证，其依据是FLO国际标准。FLO系统是目前食品工业最广泛采用的，也是唯一的公平贸易认证体系（其他体系通常利用第二方认证的某种形式）。然而，在过去的5年中，一些进口商团体（如法国进口商建立的Bio-équitable系统）和认证机构（如IMO和Ecocert）已开发出新的公平贸易认证体系。另外，一些国家（像法国和欧盟）的公共主管部门也已经开始制定公平贸易标准。	公平贸易认证依据的是国际公平贸易标签组织（FLO）标准委员会制定的标准。FLO标准委员会包括FLO成员、生产者、贸易商及外部专家等利益相关方。与其他社会标签的行为守则相比，公平贸易标准不仅仅设立了对社会负责的生产和贸易最低标准，而且进一步考虑了对生产者公平的最低价格。它们规定了公平贸易补助金，规定生产者必须将其投资在提高社会、经济和环境发展的项目上。它们争取长期的互利贸易关系，设定了明确的社会、经济和环境可持续性的最低和发展性标准及目标。公平贸易产品的生产者及其组织和贸易商必须符合该标准的要求。

Fairtrade minimum price; fair trade minimum price	Variant.	The price that a buyer of Fairtrade products has to pay as minimum to a producer organisation for their products. It is not a fixed price, but is considered as the lowest possible starting point for price negotiations between producer and purchaser. It is set at a level which ensures that producer organizations receive a price which covers the cost of sustainable production for their products. This means it also acts as a safety net for farmers at times when world markets fall below a sustainable level. However, when the market price is higher than the Fairtrade minimum, the buyer must pay the market price. Producers and traders can also negotiate a higher price, for example on the basis of quality; for some products, FLO also sets different prices for organic crops, or for particular grades of produce.	公平贸易最低价格		该价格是指买方在购买公平贸易产品时必须支付给生产者的最低价格。它不是一个固定的价格，但被认为是生产者和购买者之间以公平为出发点谈判得出尽可能低的价格，它被确定在能使生产者组织接受涵盖其产品的可持续生产成本的价格水平上。这意味着当国际市场萧退到可持续的水平以下时，它也是农户的安全网。然而，当市场价格高于公平贸易的最低价格时，买方必须用市场价格支付。生产商和贸易商也可以以更高的价格进行谈判，例如在产品质量基础上的谈判。国际公平贸易标签组织也为有机谷物或特定的不同等级产品制订了不同的价格。
Fairtrade premium; fair trade (price) premium; Fairtrade (price) premium; fair trade premium; fair trade premium	Variant.; Association with organic agriculture is beneficial especially when in-conversion systems cannot capture organic premium price but only fair trade premium.; Short denomination.	The Fairtrade system is distinct from other ethical trading schemes as it provides producers two major monetary benefits: the Fairtrade minimum price and the Fairtrade premium. Whereas the Fairtrade minimum price is a guaranteed price that covers the cost of sustainable production, the Fairtrade premium is a separate payment designated for social and economic development in the producing communities. The producers themselves decide how these funds are to be spent. As part of the Fairtrade criteria, registered producers are accountable to FLO International for the use of this money. It is generally used for improvements in health, education or other social facilities, although it may also be used for certain development projects to enable growers to improve productivity or reduce their reliance on single commodities. It is worth mentioning that the Fairtrade premium and the Fairtrade minimum price do not always significantly increase the end price paid by consumers for a product.	公平贸易（价格）溢价	与有机农业相结合十分有益，对于有机转换体系不可以获得有机溢价，但是可以有公平贸易溢价。	公平贸易体系不同于其他道德贸易制度，因为它为生产者提供了两种重要的货币好处：价格最低的公平贸易和公平贸易溢价。但是公平贸易的最低价格是保证价格，包含可持续生产的成本。公平贸易溢价是一个独立的，在生产者中被用于担保社会及经济发展的支付价格。生产者自己决定这些资金如何运用。作为公平贸易条件的一部分，注册生产者需要向国际公平贸易标签组织说明这笔钱如何使用。它通常用于改善健康、教育或其他社会设施，但也可能用于某些项目发展，使种植者以提高生产率或减少对单一商品的依赖。值得一提的是公平贸易和公平贸易溢价最低价格通常都不会使消费者购买的产品价格显著增加。
farm gate price; farm-gate price		A basic price with the farm gate as the pricing point, that is, the price of the product available at the farm, excluding any separately billed transport or delivery charge.	农场价格		农场价格作为基本价格的定价点是指产品在农场收获后的价格，不包括任何运输分销费用。
farmer field school; FFS	Farmer-to-farmer training has been institutionalized in the late 90s by FAO through the farmer field school (FFS) in order to promote integrated pest management (IPM). The first FFS were designed and managed by FAO in Indonesia in 1989; since then, more than two million farmers across Asia have participated in this type of learning. The FFS is a useful approach to organic agriculture learning and community mobilization. However, its application requires extension of the FFS from the production process in order to cover the entire food chain, including certification marketing. Organic FFS must extend over time to cover at least one rotation cycle.	The farmer field school is a form of adult education, which evolved from the concept that farmers learn optimally from field observation and experimentation. It was developed to help farmers tailor their integrated pest management (IPM) practices to diverse and dynamic ecological conditions. FFS is a group-based learning process that brings together concepts and methods from agroecology, experiential education and community development.	农民田间学校	90年代后期FAO通过农民田间学校实现了农民间相互培训的制度化，以促进综合虫害管理。第一所农民田间学校是1989年在印度尼西亚由FAO设计并管理的。自那时以来，超过200万的亚洲农民参与了这种类型的学习。农民农田学校非常有助于有机农业的学习和社区组织的动员。但是这种应用还需要将农民农田学校从生产过程推广覆盖到整个食品供应链包括认证市场。有机农民农田学校必须要延续一段时间，至少一个轮作周期。	农民田间学校是一种成人教育，从农民通过田间实地的观察与实验学习总结而演变来的。这是用来帮助农民调整综合虫害管理措施以建立生物多样性丰富和有活力的生态系统。农民田间学校是一组基础学习的过程，汇集生态学，体验教育和社区发展的概念和方法。
farmer-scientist partnership; farmer participatory research		A farmer-scientist partnership seeks to develop and test agricultural technologies through farmers. This approach encompasses diverse research and research-related activities that range from informal surveys with a few farmers, to conducting research with farmer involvement, to community empowerment, technology development and dissemination by extension services and other development institutions. Also called farmer participatory research, this approach is based on dialogue between farmers and researchers in order to develop improved technologies that are practical, effective, profitable, and will solve identified agricultural production constraints.	农民参与式研究/农民与科学家的合作关系		农民科学家的合作关系旨在通过农民来开发和测试农业技术。这种方法包括多样化的研究及相关活动，由推广服务和其他发展机构，通过对一些农民的非正式调查，包括农民参与开展研究和获得社区授权，因此也被称为农民的参与性研究，这种方法是根据农民和研究人员之间的对话，以开发更好的实际的、有效的、有利可图的能够解决农业生产制约因素的技术。

farmer-to-farmer training		Exchange of knowledge and experience among farmers. While FFS is organized around a facilitator or a farmer-trainer supported by a project, farmer-to-farmer training is a looser concept that includes also ad hoc visits between farmers and visits of farmers to demonstration farms. The site-specificity in organic agriculture is conducive to learning processes based on farmer-to-farmer training.	农民对农民的培训		农民之间交流知识和经验。农民田间学校是围绕着促进者或项目支持的农民教师进行组织的，农民对农民培训是一个宽松的概念，也包括特设农民与农民，以及示范农场参观访问。有机农业的特殊性有助于农民与农民培训过程。
farmers' association; farmers' organization		The terms agricultural producers' associations and farmers' associations are often used interchangeably. Agricultural producers and farmers include small, medium and large farmers, family farmers, landless peasants, subsistence farmers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers and indigenous and other people who work the land. The term agricultural producers is often used in the broad sense to include fishers and foresters. The International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) describes its member associations as organizations owned and governed by farmers which work for farmers' interests. They are organizations by farmers for farmers. These include farmers' unions, agricultural cooperatives and chambers of agriculture. Regular election of officers is critical to the credibility and authenticity of representative farmers' organizations.	农民协会/农民组织		术语"农业生产者协会"和"农民协会"往往交替使用。农业生产者和农民包括小型、中型和大型农户、家族农场、无地产的农民、自给农民、佃农、小佃农、本地人和在这片土地上耕作的其他人。农业生产者通常在广义上涵盖了渔业及林业。国际农业生产者联合会（农联）形容他的成员组织为"以农民利益为目标，属于农民所有并支配的组织。他们由农民所组织并为农民服务。其中包括农民协会、农业合作社和农业商会。对于具有代表性的农民组织的可靠性和真实性而言，定期进行主席团成员选举是至关重要的。
feed; feeding stuff; feedstuff		Any non-injurious edible material having nutrient value to animals. May be harvest or pasture forage, range, grain or other processed feed for livestock or game animals.	饲料		对动物无害并具有营养价值的可食用物质。可以是收获的农作物或牧草、谷类或其他加工饲料，用于饲喂畜禽或狩猎动物。
feed conversion efficiency; feed conversion rate; FCE; FCR; feed conversion ratio	In animal husbandry, feed conversion ratio (FCR), feed conversion rate, or feed conversion efficiency (FCE), is a measure of an animal's efficiency in converting feed mass into increased body mass. Specifically FCR is the mass of the food eaten divided by the body mass gain, all over a specified period of time. FCR is dimensionless, that is, there are no measurement units associated with FCR.	Ratio of feed weight to body weight of animal.			
fertilization; fertilizer application; fertilizing; manuring	In organic agriculture, materials, including animal manure, compost, straw, and other crop residues, are applied to the fields to improve both soil structure and moisture-holding capacity and to nourish soil life, which in turn nourishes plants. By contrast, chemical fertilizers, forbidden in organic agriculture, feed plants directly.	The act or process of rendering land fertile, fruitful, or productive; the application of fertilizer, either synthetic or natural.	施肥	在有机农业中，将包括动物粪便、堆肥、稻草在内的物质和其他作物残留物施用于土地以改善土壤结构和保水能力，并增加土壤肥力，反过来通过土壤为植物提供营养。相比之下，在有机农业中禁止使用的化学肥料则是直接为植物提供营养素。	使土地肥沃、拥有生产能力的行为或过程；合成或天然肥料的使用。
food access		Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for producing or acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economics and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).	食物的获得		个人获得充足的资源（授权）来生产或获取适当有营养的食物。应享权利被定义为按照他们生活中的法律、政治、经济和社团组织（包括诸如获得公共资源的传统权利）确定的个人安居需要的所有日用品。
food additive	The term does not include contaminants or substances added to food for maintaining or improving nutritional qualities. Additives allowed or not allowed in organic products are specified in organic standards through positive or negative list of substances.	Any substance not normally consumed as a food by itself and not normally used as a typical ingredient of the food, whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological (including organoleptic) purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, (directly or indirectly) in it or its by-products becoming a component of or otherwise affecting the characteristics of such foods.	食品添加剂	食品添加剂不包括污染残留物或添加在食品中为保持和提高营养功能的物质。各有机标准以准用或禁用列表的形式规定了有机食品中可以使用或不可以使用的食品添加剂。	添加在食品当中的物质，这种物质本身不作为食品消费，通常也不作为典型的食品原料使用，可以有也可以没有营养价值。在食品中添加这些物质是达到生产、加工、制备 、处理、包装、运输或贮藏过程中的产品品质要求（包括感官品质）或期望达到的结果，（直接或间接的）作为整体或某一成分，影响食品的性质。
food availability		The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports.	粮食供应		由国内生产或进口足够数量的质量合格粮食供使用。

food culture	The revival of traditional food cultures and gastronomic diversity, based on diverse natural environments and traditional knowledge is celebrated by Slow Food and its world-wide alliance of food communities. The organic agriculture community is a strong ally in this movement.	Food and dietary patterns that are part of the heritage of all groups and peoples. The concept refers as well to ways of growing, harvesting, preparing, and celebrating food.	饮食文化	传统饮食文化和美食多样性的复兴，以多样的生态环境和传统知识为基础，和世界粮食社区的广泛联盟庆祝慢餐。有机农业是这个运动的强大盟友。	食品和饮食习惯属于各团体和人民遗产的一部分。这一概念也指对种植、收获、准备和庆祝食物的方式。
food security		Food security takes place when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996). The multi-dimensional nature of food security includes food availability, access, stability and utilization.	粮食安全		粮食安全是指对于任何人、在任意时间都能获得足够、安全和富有营养的食物满足饮食需要，在物质、社会和经济上，积极健康的生活（世界粮食首脑会议，1996年）。广义的粮食安全，包括粮食的供应、获取、稳定性和利用。
food self-provisioning; food self-sufficiency		Food self-sufficiency is the ability to produce most of the food a nation or a household needs and rely on it to satisfy its food needs.	food self-reliance; 粮食自力更生		粮食自给自足是指一个国家或家庭能够生产出满足自身需要的大部分粮食的能力。; 为了满足粮食需求，通过农业和非农业活动而获取足够粮食的能力。一些粮食可能被直接消费，而一些在当地无法生产的经济作物是允许外购的。粮食自给自足不仅指农场或国内具有生产足够粮食的能力，还包括具有外购自身无法生产粮食的经济能力。
food self-reliance		The capacity to generate enough income through farming and off-farm activities in order to meet food needs. While some food may be directly consumed, cash crops allow purchasing what cannot be locally produced. Food self-reliance means more than having the capacity to grow food in-country or on-farm. It also means having the economic capacity and capital to purchase food that cannot be grown domestically.			
food stability	Stability of food supply is also associated with other dimensions of food security, such as access to food and food utilization, as well as economic conditions of food stability.	To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk loosing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security which in turn depend on environmental stability in the face of climate change and economic stability in the face of globalization.	粮食稳定	食物供应的稳定性也与粮食安全其他方面相关，如获得食物和粮食的利用，以及食物稳定的经济条件。	为保证粮食安全，人口、家庭或个人必须在任何时候都能获得充足食物。他们不应有受到突然冲击而失去食物的风险（如经济或气候危机）或周期性的事件（如季节性粮食不安全）。因此稳定的概念涉及粮食安全中可用性和获取性两方面的情况，反过来全球气候变化和经济的稳定性又依赖于环境的稳定性。
food system paradox		A set of conditions in the food sector that are contradictory or a situation which defies intuition. The International Conference on Organic Agriculture and Food Security held in Rome in May 2007 framed its discussions within the overall food system paradox, with a view to describe how organic agriculture could assist in a paradigm shift for food security. More specifically, the paradox was described as follows: global food supply is sufficient but 850 million people go hungry; use of chemical agricultural inputs has been increasing in the last two decades but grain productivity keeps declining; cost of agricultural inputs has been rising but commodity costs have been steadily declining for five decades; more knowledge is readily available through fast information technologies but nutrition-related diseases are increasing; industrialized food systems have environmental and social costs that threaten food security (e.g. occupational deaths through pesticide poisoning, farmers suicides due to debts, loss of millions of jobs in rural areas).	食品系统悖论		食品部门给出的一系列信息是对立的或者存在明显矛盾。2007年5月在罗马举行的有机农业和食品安全国际会议讨论整个食品系统悖论框架，以期来描述有机农业协助食品安全模式转变。更具体地说矛盾被描述如下：全球粮食供应充足，但仍有8.5亿人挨饿，化学农业投入的使用在过去20年一直在增加，但粮食生产力不断下降，农业投入成本不断增高，而商品成本一直在稳步下降，50年来，更多知识能便利的通过快速信息技术传播，但与营养有关的疾病却在持续增加;工业化食品系统有着环境和社会成本，威胁着粮食安全。（如职业性农药中毒死亡，农民因债务自杀，农村地区数以百万计的失业）
food utilization		Utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out consumer behaviour and the importance of non-food inputs to food security.	粮食的利用		粮食的利用是粮食安全的一大支柱：通过充足的饮食、清洁的水、环境卫生及医疗卫生来利用粮食，以获取充足的营养来满足所有生理需求。由此衍生出消费者行为和非食物投入物对粮食安全的重要性。
fossil fuel	Fossil fuel-based inputs (e.g. nitrogen ferilizers and synthetic pesticides) used by conventional agriculture are replaced by natural resources processes in organic agriculture.	A hydrocarbon deposit, such as petroleum, coal, or natural gas, derived from living matter of a previous geologic time and used for fuel.	化石燃料; 矿石燃料	常规农业中化石燃料为基础的投入物（如氮肥和合成农药）已被有机农业中自然资源所取代。	用作燃料的源于先前地质时代生物的一类碳氢化合物矿藏，如石油，煤炭和天然气。

free range		Free range is a method of farming husbandry where the animals are allowed to roam freely instead of being contained in any manner. Farmers practice free range to achieve free-range or humane certification (and thus capture high prices), to reduce feed costs, to produce a higher-quality product, as a method of raising multiple crops on the same land, or for other reasons.	自由放牧		自由放牧是畜牧业中的一种养殖方式，它是指动物可以自由活动而不是完全圈养。养殖户采用在同一片土地上种植多个品种或其他方式，进行自由放牧，可以获得相关的认证（从而获取较高的价格），降低饲料成本，生产出高质量产品。
functional biodiversity		Functions found in ecosystems, resulting from interactions between living organisms, their diversity and the ecosystem functions provided by the biological community. While the physical and chemical processes contributing to ecosystem functioning can be measured relatively easily (for example, by measuring nutrient concentrations), such measures do not tell much about the complex biological and physical interactions that drive the ecosystem processes. The two main areas where the effect of biodiversity on ecosystem function have been studied are the relationship between diversity and productivity, and the relationship between diversity and community stability. More biologically diverse communities appear to be more productive than are less diverse communities, and they appear to be more stable in the face of perturbations.	生物功能多样性		生态系统中发现的功能，产生于生物之间的相互作用，以及生物群落提供的多样性和生态系统功能。虽然物理和化学过程造成生态系统功能可以比较容易测量（例如通过测定养分含量），然而这些措施并不显示复杂的生物和物理互动作用的生态系统过程。有关生物多样性对生态系统功能影响方面两大研究领域是多样性和生产力之间的关系，以及多样性和群落稳定性之间的关系。更多生物多样性丰富的群落似乎比多样性较少的群落更为多产，在干扰面前似乎更能保持稳定。
FYM; farmyard manure		Animal droppings (faeces) mixed with straw or similar material used as bedding in sheds, barns or night yards. Animal manures are an excellent source of plant nutrients. Approximately 70-80% of the nitrogen, 60-85% of the phosphorus and 80-90% of the potassium in feeds is excreted in the manure. If heaped to rot well before use, farmyard manure does not cause crop burn, increases most crop yields and water-retaining properties of soils.	农家肥		动物的粪便（排泄物）与铺作棚子、畜舍底层的稻草或者类似材料混合后的物质。动物粪肥是植物营养素的极好来源。饲料中大约有70%~80%的氮，60~85%的磷和80~90%的钾被排泄到粪肥中。如果把农家肥进行堆积充分腐熟后使用，农家肥就不会引起作物的烧伤，增加大部分作物的产量并且保持土壤的持水性。
genetically modified organism; GEO; GMO; genetically manipulated organism; genetically engineered organism	Preferred denomination.; Sometimes referred to as.	A genetically modified/engineered organism means an organism in which the genetic material has been changed through modern biotechnology in a way that does not occur naturally by multiplication and/or natural recombination. For instance, a plant may be given fish genetic material that increases its resistance to frost. Another example would be an animal that has been modified with genes that give it the ability to secrete a human protein.	无机化合物	这个词条被错误地用于在有机农业中指定物质。	传统意义上，无机化合物被认为是矿物来源的，不是生物来源的。传统观点认为大部分有机化合物是生物来源的，但是那些分子式为碳原子连接烃链的化合物也被称为“有机”（例如，有机污染物残留）。因此，对于科学家来说，无机化合物与有机化合物的精确界定变得不太重要，主要是因为大部分已知的物质都是人工合成的，不是天然来源的。
genetically modified organism-free region; GM-free zone; GMO-free region; GMO-free zone	The aim of GM-free zones is to make local authorities aware of the risks posed by GMOs; to encourage them to take practical measures to protect their regions in the context of coexistence and to support a national public debate on GMOs. The grassroots movement started in 2003 with a conference to support the strategic and practical work of civil society groups to foster those agricultural and food processing practices which did not want GMOs. As of February 2009, in the European Union more than 230 regions, over 4200 municipalities and other local entities and tens of thousands of farmers and food producers in Europe have declared themselves GMO-free, expressing their commitment not to allow the use of genetically modified organisms in the agriculture and food in their territories.	Zones, regions, provinces, even whole countries, where local/regional governments declared that genetically modified (GM) crops cannot be planted in order to protect conventional and organic crops, as well as wildlife, from potential GM contamination.	无转基因生物区域	建立无转基因区的目的是使地方当局认识到转基因生物所构成的风险；以鼓励他们在共存的情况下采取切实措施保护其所在区域，并支持国家对转基因生物开展公开讨论。2003年开始的基层运动，召开支持民间社会团体的实际工作和战略发展的会议，鼓励在农业和食品加工中拒绝使用转基因生物。截至2009年2月，在欧盟的230多个地区，4200多个自治区和其他地方实体以及欧洲数万农户和食品生产商已经宣布自己从事“无转基因”生产，从而承诺在其领土内农业和食品生产中不容许使用转基因生物。	无论区域、地区、省甚至整个国家，地方/地区政府宣布为了保护常规及有机农作物，不能种植转基因（GM）作物，以及保护野生动物免受潜在基因污染。
geographic indication; GI	The term geographical indication was introduced in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), 1994.	Indication which identifies a good as originating in the territory, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.	地理标志	地理标志一词由1994年世贸组织《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》（TRIPS）采用。	显示产品的原产属地或该属地的某一区域或地点，而该地点决定了产品的相应质量、信誉或者其他特征。

green labelling; environmental labelling; eco-labelling; ecolabelling	There are many different voluntary (and mandatory) environmental performance labels and declarations. ^The International Organization for Standardization^ (ISO) has identified three broad types of voluntary labels, with ecolabelling fitting under the Type I designation. Type I: a voluntary, multiple-criteria based, third party program that awards a license that authorizes the use of environmental labels on products indicating overall environmental preferability of a product within a particular product category based on life cycle considerations. Type II: informative environmental self-declaration claims. Type III: voluntary programs that provide quantified environmental data of a product, under pre-set categories of parameters set by a qualified third party and based on life cycle assessment, and verified by that or another qualified third party.	Voluntary method of environmental performance certification and labelling. An ecolabel is a label which identifies overall environmental preference of a product or service based on life cycle considerations. In contrast to green symbols or claim statements developed by manufacturers and service providers, an ecolabel is awarded by an impartial third-party in relation to certain products or services that are independently determined to meet environmental leadership criteria.	生态标签	有许多不同的非强制性（和强制性）环境性能标识和声明。国际标准化组织（ISO）^确定了三大类非强制性标识并根据三大类中的第一类的要求进行生态标签。第一类：非强制性，以多种标准为基础的，并由授权的第三方评估可对产品进行环境性能标识。第二类：信息环境自我声明。第三类：由合格的第三方进行参数调整后，按照自动程序提供产品的量化环境数据。这是基于生命循环评估的，而不同于其他的第三方。	自愿性进行环境认证和标识的方式。生态标签标识确定了产品的产地环境优势和基于生命循环的服务等内容。同"绿色"标志或由生产商和服务供应商的声明相比，生态标签是由相关产品或服务的符合标准的服务环境领导公正第三方来授予的。
green manuring	Green manuring is an important tool in organic agriculture by fixing nitrogen, recycling nutrients in the rotation, and maintaining soil fertility through adding organic matter.	Green manuring refers to a cover crop grown to help maintain soil organic matter and increase nitrogen availability. Legumes are often used because they have rhizobial bacteria living in their root nodules that are able to fix nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil. Green manure is incorporated into the soil for the purpose of soil improvement. May include spontaneous crops, plants or weeds.	绿肥	绿肥在有机农业生产中具有非常重要的作用，如固氮作用，通过轮作实现养分循环以及通过增加有机质来保持土壤肥力。	绿肥是指有助于保持土壤有机质和提高氮利用率的覆盖作物。豆科作物通常被作为绿肥使用，因为其根部产生的根瘤菌可以对土壤起到固氮作用。将绿肥翻入土壤中也会起到改良土壤的作用，其中也包括自生作物、植物或杂草。
green tourism; ecotourism; ecological tourism		Travel to a pristine natural area that appeals to environmentally conscious individuals. An integral part of ecological tourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency and water conservation in order to minimize their impact and conserve the environment.	生态旅游/绿色旅游		呼吁到原始自然区域旅游的个人环保意识。生态旅游的一个主要组成部分是促进回收、能源效率和节约用水，以尽量减少其对环境的影响和保护环境。
greenhouse gas; GHG		Greenhouse gases are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect. Water vapour (H2O), carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrous oxide (N2O), methane (CH4), and ozone (O3) are the primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere. Moreover there are a number of entirely human-made greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as the halocarbons and other chlorine- and bromine-containing substances, dealt with under the Montreal Protocol. Besides CO2, N2O, and CH4, the Kyoto Protocol deals with the greenhouse gases sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).	温室气体		温室气体是指大气中自然或人为产生的的气体成分，它们能够吸收和释放地球表面、大气和云发出的热红外辐射光谱内特定波长的辐射。该特性是导致温室效应。水汽(H2O)、二氧化碳(CO2)、氧化亚氮(N2O)、甲烷(CH4)和臭氧(O3)是地球大气中主要的温室气体。此外，大气中还有许多完全人为产生的温室气体，如《蒙特利尔议定书》所涉及的卤烃及其它含氯和含溴的物质。除CO2、N2O和CH4外，《京都议定书》将六氟化硫(SF6)、氢氟碳化物(HFC)和全氟化碳(PFC)定为温室气体。
group certification; grower group certification	International Accrediation Forum (IAF) Guidance on the application of ISO/IEC Guide 62: 1962 annex 3 Multi-side Certification.	Grower group certification refers to the certification of a group of producers whose farms are uniform in most ways, and who are organized under one internal quality management and marketing system. Grower group certifications have historically been used for the certification of cooperatives or groups of producers located in a geographical or social region, whose crops are marketed collectively, while minimizing surveillance costs and guaranteeing adherence to buyer's standards.	团体认证; 种植者团体认证	国际认可论坛指导应用ISO/IEC导则62：1962中附件3多场所认证的条款。	种植者团体认证是指对一组生产者的认证，他们农场的大部分操作是一致的，并且被组织在同一个内部质量管理和市场营销体系中。曾被用作对同一个地理或社会区域内生产者协会或团体的认证。他们的农作物都是集体销售的，这样可以将监督成本最小化以及确保购买者对标准的信任度。；种植者团体认证是指对一组生产者的认证，他们的农场的大部分操作是一致的，并且被组织在同一个内部质量管理和市场营销体系中。它曾被用作对同一个地理或社会区域内生产者协会或团体的认证。他们的农作物都是集体销售的，这样可以将监督成本最小化以及确保购买者对标准的信任度。
grower group		Grower groups are an organized group of producers with similar farming and production systems, working according to a common marketing objective.	种植者团体		种植者团体有着类似的种植和生产系统并致力于共同的营销目标。
growth promoter; growth regulator		Growth promoters are synthetic substances that are included to the feed in order to maximise growth of animals; when applied to a plant, they promote, inhibit or otherwise modify the growth of a plant. These substances are forbidden in organic agriculture.	生长调节剂		生长调节剂是为获取最大限度的动物生长而添加到饲料中的人工合成物质。在植物应用上，它们会促进、抑制或调节植物的生长。有机农业中禁止使用此类物质。

GWP; global warming potential	Organic agriculture systems contribute to reduced consumption of fossil-fuel energy (by foregoing use of nitrogen fertilizers), reduced greenhouse gas emissions, reduced soil erosion and increased carbon stocks, especially in already degraded soils. Greenhouse warming potential in organic systems is 29 to 37 percent lower, on a per hectare basis, because of omission of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides as well as less use of high energy feed. Methane emissions of organic rice and ruminants are equal to conventional systems but the increased longevity of organic cattle is favourable on methane emissions. Carbon sequestration efficiency of organic systems in temperate climates is almost double as compared to conventional soils, mainly due to use of grass clovers for feed and of cover crops in organic rotations.	The global warming potential (GWP) in agriculture is measured by the quantity of greenhouse gases emissions (expressed in CO2 equivalent) that an activity is likely to produce both in GHG per hectare and per tonne of commodity. GWP is a measure of how much a given mass of greenhouse gas is estimated to contribute to global warming. It is a relative scale which compares the gas in question to that of the same mass of carbon dioxide.	全球变暖潜能值	有机农业系统有助于减少消耗化石燃料能源（按上述氮肥的使用），减少温室气体排放，尤其是在已经退化的土壤上减少侵蚀，增加其碳储存。由于不用合成肥料和农药并少用高能量饲料，有机系统每公顷温室变暖潜能值要低29~37%。有机水稻和反刍动物的甲烷排放量与常规系统相等，有机牛长寿的数目在增多，也增进了甲烷排放。温带气候有机系统的碳螯合效应与常规土壤相比增加接近两倍，主要是由于使用了苜蓿草作饲料并在有机轮作中种植覆盖作物。	农业上以衡量每公顷及每吨商品可能产生的温室气体排放量（以二氧化碳当量计）来衡量全球气候变暖潜能值（GWP）。全球变暖潜值是测量评估给定质量的温室气体对全球变暖作出多少贡献。一个相对标尺是将气体与相同质量的二氧化碳相比较考虑。
habitat		The place or type of site where species and communities normally live or grow, usually characterized by relatively uniform physical features or by consistent plant forms, e.g. deserts, lakes and forest are all habitats.	栖息地		物种和生物群体通常生存或生长的环境，一般来说具有相对统一协调的物理特性和植物种类，比如沙漠，湖泊和森林。
harmonization		The process by which standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment on the same subject approved by different bodies establishes interchangeability of products and processes. The process aims at the establishment of identical standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment requirements. (Ref. WTO modified)	协调统一		同一项目上，由不同机构核准的标准、技术法规和符合性评估建立起产品及过程互换的过程，称之为融合。这个过程的目标是建立统一的标准、技术法规和符合性评估要求。（参考：世贸组织修订）
Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point; HACCP; Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (System)	HACCP is also required in organic agriculture.	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) is a systematic preventive approach to food safety and pharmaceutical safety that addresses physical, chemical, and biological hazards as a means of prevention rather than finished product inspection. HACCP is used in the food industry to identify potential food safety hazards, so that key actions, known as Critical Control Points (CCP's) can be taken to reduce or eliminate the risk of the hazards being realized. The system is used at all stages of food production and preparation processes including packaging, distribution, etc.	危害分析与关键控制点	有机农业中同样需要HACCP。	危害分析与关键控制点(HACCP)是针对食品和药品安全采用的系统性预防方法，将处理物理、化学及生物危害作为一项预防措施，而不是依赖对最终产品的检测。HACCP通常用于食品工业，以确定潜在的食品安全危害，从而通过控制关键因素，也就是关键控制点，降低或消除已确定危害的风险。这种系统的方法被应用于包括包装及分销等环节在内的食品生产和制备的全过程。
health principle		This principle points out that the health of individuals and communities cannot be separated from the health of ecosystems - healthy soils produce healthy crops that foster the health of animals and people. Health is the wholeness and integrity of living systems. It is not simply the absence of illness, but the maintenance of physical, mental, social and ecological well-being. Immunity, resilience and regeneration are key characteristics of health. The role of organic agriculture, whether in farming, processing, distribution, or consumption, is to sustain and enhance the health of ecosystems and organisms from the smallest in the soil to human beings. In particular, organic agriculture is intended to produce high quality, nutritious food that contributes to preventive health care and well-being. In view of this it should avoid the use of fertilizers, pesticides, animal drugs and food additives that may have adverse health effects.	健康原则		这一原则指出人类的健康不能与生态系统整体的健康割裂开——健康的土壤产出健康的作物，以此养育健康的动物和人类。健康是全部生存系统组合起来的整体。它并非简单的没有疾病，还包括生理的、心理的、社会和生态社会的康乐。健康的主要特征是免疫、恢复和再生能力。有机农业的角色是在耕作、加工、分销、消费的过程中，维持并增强生态系统中从土壤最微小生命体到人类的健康。有机农业尤其要提供高质量，有营养的食品，以建立预防性的健康关怀和康乐。因此，有机农业必须避免使用破坏健康的肥料、杀虫剂、兽药和食品添加剂。
HFS; household food security	Household food adequacy/security is necessary for food security, but not sufficient, because food may be distributed among household members disproportionately to their individual needs.	A household is considered food secure when it can produce or obtain enough food to meet all of its members' nutritional needs.	家庭粮食安全	家庭粮食充足/安全对于粮食安全至关重要，但这还不够，因为分配给家庭成员的粮食与他们个自的需求会存在差异。	家庭粮食安全是指家庭可以生产或获得足够的粮食以满足其家庭成员的营养需要。
home-grown crop	Home can be at household or national level.	Domestic crop production, opposite of imported crop.	本土作物		国内生产的农作物，与进口作物相反。

homeopathic	Homeopathic treatments are used in organic livestock production. The thinking behind the use of homeopathic remedies is based on a preventive approach to health but there is a lack of suitably trained veterinary practitioners. Under European legislation organically farmed animals must where possible be treated with homeopathic or phytotherapeutic remedies. If an animal is treated with chemically synthesised medicines, a double withdrawal period must be observed. If an animal is treated chemically more than twice per year, the products of that animal may no longer be sold as organic.	An alternative to allopathic medicine, which heals the body by stimulating its own immune system and regulating its metabolism. Homeopathy (homoios = like; pathos = suffering), first expounded by Samuel Hahnemann in 1796, treats a disease with heavily diluted preparations that are serially diluted.	顺势疗法的	顺势疗法被应用于有机畜牧生产中。顺势治疗的理念是采用预防性方法维护健康，但是在这方面缺乏训练有素的兽医。根据欧盟有机法规的规定，对有机饲养的动物必须尽可能地使用顺势疗法或植物疗法。如果使用化学合成药物进行治疗，必须经过两次停药期。如果一年中超过两次使用化学药物治疗动物，那么该动物产品便不能作为有机产品进行销售。	相对于对抗性治疗，它通过刺激生物机体自身的免疫系统与调节机体的新陈代谢来治愈生物。顺势疗法最早在1976年由Samuel Hahnemann作出解释，他通过大量稀释的某种物质来治疗疾病。
humus	In organic agriculture, the concept of soil fertility is centered on building soil humus with an emphasis on a living bridge between soil life, such as mycorrhizae and bacteria, and how this chain of life from the soil supported the health of crops, livestock and mankind.	Decomposed, dark brown and amorphous organic matter of soils, having lost all trace of the structure and composition of the vegetable and animal matter from which it was derived. Humus hence refers to any organic matter that has reached a point of stability and which is used in agriculture to amend soil.	腐殖质	在有机农业中，土壤培肥的概念集中在土壤生物之间搭建"活的桥梁"为方式（如在菌根和细菌之间）培养土壤腐殖质和这种土壤中的生物联系是如何支持作物、牲畜和人类健康二个方面。	土壤中腐烂的、深棕色的、不定型的有机物质，它原本指蔬菜和动物组织的所有结构和组分都已经分解。腐殖质在这里指的是用于农业土壤培肥的，达到一定稳定性的任何有机物质。
IFOAM norm		The IFOAM Norms are the IFOAM Basic Standards (IBS) together with the IFOAM Accreditation Criteria (IAC).	国际有机农业运动联合会标准; IFOAM标准		国际有机农业运动联盟标准连同认可准则（IAC）是世界有机农业运动联盟的基本标准（IBS）。
ILO international labour standard; International Labour Organization labour standard; ILS		ILO standard-setting has brought into being a new conception of the aims and means of action of the world community by introducing a new form of collective international instrument. International labour standards are universal in character as their drafters intend that all countries be able to implement and ratify them regardless of the stage of economic development, or social or economic system. Because of this intent, standards are often written with certain flexibility in their obligations. Related to the universality of standards and the flexibility they must sometimes have as a result, several very important standards set only goals for national policy and a broad framework for national action. When ratified, these promotional standards oblige a country to use means appropriate to national circumstance to promote these goals and to be able to demonstrate progress over time in achieving the goals.	国际劳工组织《国际劳工标准》; ILO《国际劳工标准》		国际劳工组织（ILO）标准的制定，以一种新的共同国际文书形式，为国际社会行动的目标和方法引入了新观念。国际劳工标准按起草者的原意，是普遍适用的，不论经济发展阶段，社会或经济制度，所有国家均能够实施和批准。为此，标准在制定其义务时往往给予一定的灵活性。就标准的普遍性及因此产生的灵活性而言，一些非常重要的标准仅为国家制定政策设定目标，为国家采取的行动提供宽泛的框架。一旦批准了这些推广标准，国家便有义务采取适用于本国具体情况的手段来促进实现这些目标，并且能够显示在实现目标过程中取得的进展。
in-situ conservation	Organic agriculture offers a practical solution to in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties.	原生态保护	有机农业为生物多样性的保护提供了实际的解决方法。	生态系统和自然栖息地的保护，自然环境中天然物种存活种群以及具有独特性的培育品种的恢复与保持。
in-transition	Crops grown on land in transition to organic (during the first two to three years after switching from conventional farming) cannot be labelled as organic.	Period of conversion to organic, from a previous management system, be it industrial or traditional.	转换期; 过渡期	在处于转换期（从传统农耕转换后的头两三年）土地上种植的作物不能标签为有机产品。	无论是工业化还是传统生产方式，系指从以前的管理制度向有机系统转换的阶段。
indigenous ecological knowledge; TEK; traditional ecological knowledge	Because of the change of societies over time, many scholars prefer to avoid using the term traditional. Furthermore, some purists find the term unacceptable or inappropriate when referring to societies such as native northern groups whose lifestyles have changed considerably over the years. For this reason, some prefer the term, indigenous ecological knowledge, which helps avoid the debate about tradition, and explicitly puts the emphasis on indigenous people.	There is no universally accepted definition of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in the literature. The term is, by necessity, ambiguous since the words traditional and ecological knowledge are themselves ambiguous. In the dictionary sense, traditional usually refers to cultural continuity transmitted in the form of social attitudes, beliefs, principles and conventions of behaviour and practice derived from historical experience. However, societies change through time, constantly adopting new practices and technologies, and making it difficult to define just how much and what kind of change would affect the labelling of a practice as traditional.	传统生态知识	随着时间的推移，社会在不断的发展变化，很多学者倾向于避免使用传统这个词。此外，一些纯粹主义者发现多年来社会群体的生活方式已经发生了相当大的改变，再用传统一词形容他们已经不再合适。出于这种原因，很多人则更加偏爱本土生态知识这个词，这可以避免对关于传统的辩论，并明确提出对本土人民的重视。	对于传统生态知识没有一个普遍认可通用的定义。这也是必然，因为本身这个词的概念就较为模糊。在字典中，传统通常是指以来源于历史经验的社会态度、信仰、原则和行为准则的形式进行传播的文化传承。然而，随着时间的推移，社会在不断的发展变化，不断地吸收着新的技术和做法，使得很难确定究竟有多少，什么样的变化会影响到传统的做法。

indigenous knowledge; IK; local knowledge	Abbreviation.	Indigenous knowledge (IK) is the local knowledge that is unique to a given culture or society. IK contrasts with the international knowledge system generated by universities, research institutions and private firms. It is the basis for local-level decision making in agriculture, health care, food preparation, education, natural-resource management, and a host of other activities in rural communities. Indigenous information systems are dynamic, and are continually influenced by internal creativity and experimentation as well as by contact with external systems.	本土知识		本土知识是指适合当地特有文化和社会风俗的知识经验。本土知识是与来源于大学、研究所和私营企业的国际知识体系相对的。它是地方在制定农业、医保、食品、教育、自然资源管理和农村地区举办的其他活动等方面政策的依据。本土信息系统是动态变化的，并且不断的受到内部创新和外部系统的影响。
indigenous strategy		Strategy designed for applicability to the local and specific needs of a specific area and/or local community.	本土战略		适应特定区域和/或当地社区的地方和具体需要的战略。
industrial agriculture		Industrial agriculture is a form of modern farming that refers to the industrialized production of livestock, poultry, fish, and crops. The methods of industrial agriculture are technoscientific, economic and political. They include innovation in agricultural machinery and farming methods, genetic technology, techniques for achieving economies of scale in production, the creation of new markets for consumption, the application of patent protection to genetic information, and global trade. These methods are widespread in developed nations and increasingly prevalent worldwide.	设施农业		工业化农业是现代农业的一种方式，包括畜禽、鱼和作物的工业化生产。工业化农作方法涉及科技、经济和政治。它包括农业机械和耕作方法的创新；基因技术；促进生产实现规模经济的技术；培育新的消费市场；遗传信息申请专利保护以及全球贸易。这些方法在发达国家已经较为普遍并在全球日益普及。
ingredient		Any substance, including a food additive, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food and present in the final product although possibly in a modified form.	成分		包括食品添加剂在内的一些物质，在食品的制备或加工过程中使用，即便是形态发生改变，也都存在于最终产品中。
inorganic compound	The term is erroneously used to designate compounds used in organic agriculture.	Traditionally, inorganic compounds are considered to be of a mineral, not biological, origin. Most organic compounds are traditionally viewed as being of biological origin but chemical compounds which molecules are linked to the carbon atom of a hydrocarbon group are also organic (e.g. persistent organic pollutants). Therefore, the precise classification of inorganic versus organic compounds has become less important to scientists, primarily because the majority of known compounds are synthetic and not of natural origin.			
input substitution		Substituting synthetic inputs with inputs that are approved for organic production. That implies intervening when a problem arises rather than preventing and building an ecological balance by using an array of cultural and biological practices to build soils, control pests and grow nutritious, productive crops — as had been the tradition in organic farming. While input substitution may be a necessary step when converting to organic, it is not economically efficient nor is it the most sustainable approach in the long-term.	替代投入物		获准用于有机生产的投入物取代合成投入物。这意味着当问题出现时应采取措施而不是进行干预，通过一系列培育和生物方法来培育土壤，防治病虫害，种植有营养的高产作物，从而实现生态平衡 – 这也是传统有机农业一直遵循的做法。虽然替代投入物可能是向有机生产转换的一个必要步骤，但缺乏经济效率，而且也不是长期最可持续的办法。
inspection		Inspection is the examination of food or systems for control of food, raw materials, processing, and distribution including in-process and finished product testing, in order to verify that they conform to requirements. For organic food, inspection includes the examination of the production and processing system.	检查		检查是对食品或食品质量控制体系、原料、加工及分销过程进行的考查，包括对半成品和终产品的检测，以证明其符合相关要求。对于有机食品，检查包括对生产体系和加工体系的考核。
inspection agency; inspection body; inspection body; control body	An integral component of certification is the inspection of the organic management system. Procedures for operator certification are based primarily on a yearly description of the agricultural enterprise as prepared by the operator in cooperation with the inspection body. Likewise, at the processing level, standards are also developed against which the processing operations and plant conditions can be inspected and verified.	The body performing the inspection part of certification. Where a certification body performs its own inspections, the inspection body is identical to the certification body. Where these functions are conducted by the same body there must be clear separation of the inspection and certification roles. For small holder groups, inspection authority can be delegated to a community representative in order to cut down inspection costs.	控制机构; 检查机构	认证工作不可或缺的一个部分是有机管理体系检查。操作员认证方案主要基于操作员与检查机构合作编写的农业企业的年度描述。同样，还制定加工方面的标准，根据这些标准对加工作业和植物状况进行检查和验证。	此类机构执行认证中验证检查部分。如果认证机构同时执行自己的检查，那么检查机构便等同于认证机构。如果这些职能由同一机构进行，必须对检查和认证职能进行明确区分。对于小农户团体，可以将检验权一并委托给社区代表，以降低检查费用。

institution		A structure of social order governing the behaviour of a set of individuals and that shape human interactions by serving collectively valued goals. The term includes formal institutions (e.g. public institutions, non-governmental and private organizations, training and educational institutions such as universities and research institutes) and informal institutions (e.g. village committees, community groups, farmer groups). Informational institutions are in the forefront of organic agriculture development.	机构		社会秩序管理机构，通过努力实现共同价值目标而约束特定人群的行为，促进形成人类之间的相互关系。该术语包括正式机构（如公共机构、非政府机构和私人组织、教育与培训机构，如大学、科研机构）和非正式机构（如村委会、社区团体、农民团体）。信息机构位于有机农业发展的前沿。
integrated natural resources management; INRM	The term has no universally accepted definition. Many conceptual, methodological, and institutional questions need to be clarified and answered to reach a common understanding of the role and contribution of INRM research. What products and results should research deliver, what should be the role of extension, and how can the efforts of all actors be integrated in an effective institutional arrangement to bring about the desired impact? This complexity and integration at different levels pose serious conceptual and organizational challenges where roles and mandates between the actors are based on a component technology focus. Conventional linear models, methodologies, and tools do not fit an INRM framework that tries to take a more holistic perspective to deal with dynamic complexity of resource-use systems. Various alternative approaches and methods are being developed, rediscovered from other scientific fields and adapted to INRM (e.g., action learning, Lewin [1946]; and process approaches, Corten [1980]).	INRM is the term used by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) for research aiming at improving livelihoods, agroecosystem resilience, agricultural productivity and environmental services. The approach seeks to integrate broad-based management of the land, water, forest and biological resource base (including genes) needed to sustain agricultural productivity and avert degradation of potential productivity.	自然资源综合管理	该术语尚未有被普遍接受的定义。为了对自然资源综合管理的研究在作用与贡献方面达成共识，需要澄清和解答许多概念、方法及制度上的一些疑问。哪些是研究工作应当提供的产品和成果，推广的作用是什么，以及如何将所有参与各方的努力纳入有效的体制安排以实现预期效果？这种在不同层面上体现的复杂性与一体化造成了严重的概念上和组织上的困难，其中参与者的作用及任务以各组成部分为焦点。传统的线性模式、方法和工具不适合自然资源综合管理的框架，自然资源综合管理试图从更整体的角度处理自然资源利用系统的动态复杂性。为适应自然资源综合管理研究的需要，正在制定不同的备选方式方法，或利用来自其他科学领域的方法，并将它们应用于自然资源综合管理（如"干中学"Lewin [1946]；"过程方法"Corten [1980]）。	自然资源综合管理（INRM）是国际农业研究磋商组织使用的一个术语，涉及旨在改善生活条件、农业生态系统恢复力、农业生产力和环境服务的研究。这种管理方法试图将土地、水、森林和生物资源基础（包括基因）的广泛管理方式进行整合，以维持农业生产力，并扭转潜在生产力的退化趋势。
integrated pest management; IPM		Integrated pest management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keeps pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms.	有害生物综合防治		有害生物综合防治是指充分考虑到各种可使用的虫害控制技术并结合适当的措施以控制害虫的数量并保证杀虫剂和其他防治措施既在经济上可以接受，同时把对人体健康和环境的影响风险降到最低。完善的虫害管理措施强调作物的健康生长尽可能减少对农业生态系统的影响并鼓励自然天敌的虫害控制机制。
integrated production		System that mixes plant, livestock, trees and/or fish, produced contemporarily. Emphasis is placed on a holistic systems approach involving the entire farm as the basic unit and on balanced nutrient cycles. Biological, technical and chemical methods are balanced carefully taking into account the protection of the environment, profitability and social requirements.	综合生产		同时进行植物、牲畜、树木和/或鱼类生产的系统。注重以整个农场为基本单位，采用综合系统方法，实现均衡的养分循环。仔细平衡生物、技术和化学等方法，同时考虑环保、盈利性和社会需求问题。
inter-cropping; intercropping	Variant.	Growing two or more crops as a mixture in the same field at the same time. Intercropping can be one way of adding diversity to a crop system.	间作		在同一地块同一时间段混合种植两种或两种以上的作物。间作可以作为增加作物系统生物多样性的一种方式。
interannual variability; IAV		Climatic variations with periods longer than one year (and normally less than ten years). Difference, in absolute value, between the mean annual temperatures, precipitation and winds of two consecutive years.	年际变化		超过一年（且通常少于10年）的气候变迁。连续两年的年平均气温、降水和风之间的差异（按绝对值计算）。
internal control system; ICS	The rational behind ICSs for group certification is two-fold: to facilitate smallholder certification by reducing its cost for smallholders through coordinated documentation; and to implement and maintain a high quality assurance system for organic standards in smallholder production.	An internal control system (ICS) is the part of a documented quality assurance system that allows an external certification body to delegate the periodical inspection of individual group members to an identified body or unit within the certified operator.	内部控制系统		内部控制系统（ICS）是一个文件化的质量保证体系的一部分，对外部认证机构认证的委托执行范围内的个别团体成员定期检测机构或部门。

International Fair Trade Organization; IFAT; International Federation for Alternative Trade; World Fair Trade Association; World Fair Trade Association; World Fair Trade Association; World Fair Trade Association	Former denomination used till October 2008(from which the acronym was formed).; Fair Trade organizations have a clear commitment to fair trade as the principal core of their mission. They, backed by consumers, are engaged actively in supporting producers, awareness raising and in campaigning for changes in the rules and practice of conventional international trade. They can be recognized by the FTO Mark.^Fair Trade^ is more than just trading: it proves that greater justice in world trade is possible. It highlights the need for change in the rules and practice of conventional trade and shows how a successful business can also put people first. ; Fair Trade organizations have a clear commitment to fair trade as the principal core of their mission. They, backed by consumers, are engaged actively in supporting producers, awareness raising and in campaigning for changes in the rules and practice of conventional international trade. They can be recognized by the FTO Mark.^Fair Trade^ is more than just trading: it	IFAT is made up of three main groups: Membership, the Board of Directors, the IFAT Office. Membership covers five regions: Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe and North America and Pacific Rim. Besides, members in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have come together in IFAT regional chapters: Cooperation for Fair Trade in Africa (COFTA), Asia Fair Trade Forum Inc. (AFTF), IFAT Europe and IFAT LA - Asociación Latino Americana de Comercio Justo (IFAT LA). IFAT is lead by a voluntary Board of Directors elected from amongst the membership by the membership. IFAT's activities are coordinated by an International Office of appointed staff, currently based in the Netherlands.	国际公平交易协会	基于IFOAM和IFAT这两个机构都是国际性的组织，同时确认了两组织重迭的共同关注，IFOAM和IFAT于2001年达成互换会员资格的共识；IFOAM成为IFAT成员，同时IFAT也成为IFOAM成员。这个联系确保两组织之间持续的信息交换，同时还有为人类活动在地球上的可持续而互相支持与鼓励。	国际公平贸易协会（IFAT）由三个主要团体组成：全体会员、董事会、IFAT事务所。 全体会员来自五个区域：非洲、亚洲、拉丁美洲、欧洲、北美及环太平洋周边地区。同时，非洲、亚洲、欧洲和拉丁美洲的会员集合成为地区分会；非洲公平交易合作组织（COFTA）、亚洲公平贸易论坛公司（AFTF）、IFAT欧洲和IFAT LA。IFAT由自愿组成的董事会领导，这个董事会是由全体会员中选举出来的。IFAT的主要活动由目前设在荷兰的国际事务所负责安排，这个事务所由指定工作人员组成。
international organic standard		The Codex Alimentarius and IFOAM guidelines are minimum standards for organic agriculture, intended to guide respectively, governments and private certification bodies in standard setting. As such, they can be considered as standards for standards. Governments can use these texts to develop national organic agriculture programmes, which are often more detailed as they respond to specific country needs.	国际有机标准		食品法典委员会和IFOAM的准则是有机农业的最低标准，用来指导各国政府与认证机构制定各自的标准。因此，它们可以被认为是标准的标准。各国政府可以根据它们的内容来制定本国的有机农业标准，各国的标准应当更加详细并适应本国的国情。
International Requirements for Organic Certification Bodies; IROCB		International Requirements for Organic Certification Bodies (IROCB) is an international reference norm that can be used by government and private accreditation and certification bodies as a means of accepting certification of organic products outside of their own system. These requirements represent a consensus on good practices in organic conformity assessment among private and public institutions. This normative document is based on the requirements of ISO Guide 65 and adapted for the organic sector.	有机认证机构国际要求		《有机认证机构国际要求》是一个国际参考规范，供政府和私营的认可与认证机构使用，可作为他们接受自己体系之外有机产品的一种方法。在私营和公共机构中已对这些要求可实现有机良好规范的一致性评价达成共识。本规范性文件是根据 ISO Guide 65标准制定并适用于有机部门。
invasive manipulation		General term including all forms of amputation commonly performed with livestock. Some examples are: ^dehorning^, castration, tail docking, teeth grinding, etc.	有创操作		畜牧中采用的通用术语，包括各种形式的截除操作，如^断角^、阉割、断尾、锉牙等。
irrigation water-use efficiency; water-use efficiency; water-use efficiency	In the context of organic agriculture, building active soils with high content of organic matter has positive effects on soil drainage and water-holding capacity (20 to 40 percent more for heavy loess soils in temperate climate), including groundwater recharge and decreased run-offs. Water-use efficiency is assumed to further improve through minimum tillage but no comparative studies are available on this subject.	Irrigation water-use efficiency is the amount of biomass or seed yield produced per unit irrigation water applied, typically about 1 tonne of dry matter per 100 mm water applied.	用水效率	在有机农业中，有机质含量高的活性土壤具有较高的排水和持水能力（温带气候的重黄土的持水力还要高20-40%），包括补充地下水和减少径流的能力。虽没有相关的比较研究，但假定用水效率可通过免耕得到进一步提高。	灌溉用水效率系指每单位灌溉用水生产的生物量或种子产量，通常用水100 mm 生产约1吨干物质。

knowledge-based approach		Organic management is a knowledge-based approach requiring understanding of agro-ecological processes. Access to knowledge is the major bottleneck when converting to organic management. Inexperience and lack of adequate extension and training for knowledge-intensive management systems and location-specific science require long-term investments in capacity building. With the objective of creating a critical mass and the necessity to strive in settings with limited opportunities, many organic communities have responded by establishing collective learning mechanisms and have become innovators or ecological entrepreneurs. The necessity of group organization (e.g. to cut down on certification costs) and planning farm rotation usually has resulted in improved performance and co-determination, community ownership of seeds/breeds, valorization of ^indigenous knowledge^ and overall control of agriculture and food systems.			
knowledge-intensive farming		Knowledge-intensive farming systems, such as organic agriculture replace external inputs with farmer's knowledge and thus require a greatly improved availability of ecological information to farmers, as well as support services concerned with new technologies and market information.	知识密集型耕作		包括有机农业在内的知识密集型耕作系统利用农民掌握的知识来替代投入物，因此需要大大增加农民获得生态信息的机会，加强新技术和市场信息方面的服务。
labeling; labelling	Variant.	Any written, printed or graphic matter that is present on the label, accompanies the food, or is displayed near the food, including that for the purpose of promoting its sale or disposal.	标签; 标识		系指食品所附标签上或食品近旁展示的任何手写、印刷或绘制的说明，包含用于促销或处理目的的内容。
labour standard		Labour standards are standards for working conditions to ensure workers rights are respected.	劳工标准		劳工标准就工作条件做出规定，以确保工人权利得到尊重。
land carrying-capacity		The maximum extent to which ground or soil area may sustain living organisms without degradation or depletion.	土地承载力		一个地区的土地或土壤在不退化和枯竭的前提下可供养活体生物的最大限度。
land conversion	Conversion is often confused with clear-cut. An area that is clear-cut remains forested.	Converting an area to another use such as converting forest area or wetlands into agricultural land or urban area.	土地（用途）转换	土地转换常常与清伐一词混淆。清伐的土地仍为林地。	将一片地转作其他用途，诸如森地、湿地转作农业用地或城区。
land tenure security; tenure right; tenure security	Secure access to land and other natural resources is a direct factor in the alleviation of hunger and rural poverty. Rural landlessness is often the best predictor of poverty and hunger: the poorest are usually landless or land-poor. Inadequate rights of access to land and other natural resources, and insecure tenure of those rights, often result in extreme poverty and hunger. Land tenure, by defining access and security of rights to land and other natural resources, affects how farmers decide to use the land, and whether they will invest in land improvements. Inappropriate land tenure policies and inequitable access to land and other natural resources result in over-cultivation and over-grazing of marginal lands. Good land tenure arrangements promote land use practices that enhance the environment. Farmers are more likely to invest in improving their land through soil protection measures, planting trees and improving pastures if they have secure tenure and can benefit from their investments.	Tenure is the relationship among people, as individuals and groups, with respect to land and other natural resources. This relationship may be defined by written law or by custom. Tenure is an institution, i.e. rules invented by societies to regulate behaviour. The rules of tenure define how rights to land are to be assigned within societies. They define how access is granted to rights to use, control and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints. In simple terms, land tenure systems determine who can use what resources of the land for how long, and under what conditions. Security of tenure (secure tenure, tenure security) is the certainty that a person's rights to land will be protected. People with insecure tenure face the risk that their rights to land will be threatened by competing claims, and even lost as a result of eviction. Security of tenure cannot be measured directly and, to a large extent, it is what people perceive it to be. The attributes of tenure security may change from one context to another. For example, a person may h			
land-use planning		The systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternative patterns of land use and other physical, social and economic conditions, for the purpose of selecting and adopting the land-use options that are the most beneficial to land users without degrading the resources or the environment, together with the selection of measures most likely to encourage such land uses.	土地使用计划		对土地和水资源潜力、土地利用替代模式以及其他物质及社会经济条件进行的系统评估，其目的是在不破坏资源或环境的前提下，选择对土地使用者最有利于的土地使用方式以及可促进采用此类方式的措施。

landscape ecology; landscape science		Landscape ecology is the study that embraces geomorphology and ecology and is applied to the design and architecture of landscapes, including agriculture and buildings. Conceptually, landscape ecology considers the development and maintenance of spatial heterogeneity on biotic and abiotic processes, and management of that heterogeneity. The conservation of high quality or traditional landscapes and biodiversity requires integration of farmlands, natural vegetation and water bodies.	景观生态学		景观生态学研究涵盖地形学和生态学，主要用于景观设计和建筑，其中包括农业和建筑物。从概念上讲，景观生态学涉及对生物和非生物过程的空间异质性的开发和维护，并对该异质性进行管理。高品质或传统景观和生物多样性的保护需要整合农田、自然植被和水体。
legume-based organic rotation		A traditional component of crop rotation is the replenishment of nitrogen through the use of legumes in sequence with other crops. Legume-based rotations increase soil fertility by fixing nitrogen.	豆类有机轮作		传统轮作包括通过豆类作物与其他作物轮作来补充氮。以豆类为基础的轮作能够通过固氮增加土壤肥力。
license		It is most normally understood as an official permit issued by a public competent authority in order to carry a specific task, duty or service, such as import licenses, and work licenses. Within the field of certification, it is a document issued under the rules of a certification programme, by which a certification body grants a person or body the right to use certificates or certification labels for its products, processes or services in accordance with the rules of the relevant certification programme.	许可证		最通常理解为公共主管当局发给的正式许可，以执行特定的任务、职责或服务，如进口许可证和工作许可证。在认证领域，它是在一个依据认证计划规定出具的文件，即认证机构按照相关的认证计划规定授予个人或机构在其产品、过程或服务上使用认证证书或认证标签的权利。
life force		A hypothetical force (not physical or chemical) once thought by Henri Bergson to cause the evolution and development of organisms.	生命力		柏格森思考提出的促使生物演变和发展的一个（即非物理也非化学的）假设的力量。
livelihood security		Livelihood security is the adequate and sustainable access to and control over resources, both material and social, to enable households to achieve their livelihood needs (e.g. income, food).	生计安全		生计安全系指能够充分和可持续地获得并管理物质和社会资源，使家庭的生活需要（如收入、食物）得以满足。
livestock		Livestock means any domestic or domesticated animal including bovine (including buffalo and bison), ovine, porcine, caprine, equine, poultry and bees raised for food or in the production of food. The products of hunting or fishing of wild animals shall not be considered part of this definition.	家畜		家畜是指为获得食物或生产食物而豢养的或驯化的动物（包括水牛和野牛）、绵羊、猪、山羊、马、家禽和蜜蜂。狩猎、捕捞野生鱼类或野生动物不在此类。
living wage		The level of wages sufficient to meet the basic living needs of an average-sized family in a particular economy.	最低生活工资		特定经济制度下能够满足一般规模家庭基本生活需要的工资水平。
local food system		Refers to food produced, processed, distributed and consumed locally. As a response to globalization, global food corporations and climate change, the local food movement is emerging as an alternative for a more environmentally and socially just food system. The preference to buy locally produced goods of the so-called localvores promotes regional culture and identity, self-reliant food economies, rural-urban linkages and more generally, sustainability.	农业集约化	通常，农业集约化是通过连续播种，以大量的外部投入物取代天然补给过程来实现的（例如大规模灌溉，大量使用杀虫剂和肥料、基因改造种子），它导致了农业和半天然栖息地的退化。从管理较差的传统模式向有机做法转换时，由于加强了自然资源的管理和轮作，有机做法实际上提高了农业生产的集约化程度。因此，农业集约化可以是可持续的或不可持续的，取决于管理办法。	系指通过投入劳动力和资金来提高单位土地面积生产能力的做法。无论是采取生态管理办法，还是采取科技手段，农业集约化的一个重要方面是休耕期的长短（也就是停止耕作一段时间）和管理方法是否采用了生态或技术手段。
LOHA; lifestyle of health and sustainability	LOHAS companies practice responsible capitalism by providing goods and services using economic and environmentally sustainable business practices. LOHAS business owners and industry leaders from around the world meet each year at the LOHAS Conference to discuss industry trends, share ideas and learn how to run a successful LOHAS business. LOHAS consumers, sometimes referred to as Lohasians, are interested in products covering a range of market sectors and sub-sectors, including: green building supplies, socially responsible investing and green stocks, alternative healthcare, organic clothing and food, personal development media, yoga and other fitness products, ecotourism and more.	A market segment focused on health and fitness, the environment, personal development, sustainable living and social justice.	健康和可持续的生活方式	乐活（LOHAS）公司通过使用生态的、环境可持续的经营方式提供产品与服务来实现"负责任的资本主义"。世界各地的乐活企业主与行业领袖参加每年举行的乐活会议，讨论行业发展趋势，分享看法，并学习如何成功地开展乐活业务。乐活消费者有时也被称为乐活族，对一定范围内的产品感兴趣，这些产品包括：绿色建筑材料、对社会负责的投资和"绿色股票"、另类保健、有机服装与食品、个人发展媒介、瑜伽和其他健身产品、生态旅游等。	关注健康与健身，环境，个人的发展，可持续的生活及社会公正的一种生活方式。

low energy footprint food system		A food production system that has a closed or semi-closed nutrient and energy flow, thus generating minimal pollution. Organic agriculture, in principle, is a low energy footprint food system, as it prohibits the use of N-fertilizers and synthetic pesticides which require fossil fuel when manufactured. However, the level of mechanization and energy use in greenhouses results in a variety of footprint levels in organic enterprises. Although many organic food systems favour a short supply chain, much still needs to be improved to cut on energy costs during distribution.	低能源足迹食品系统		一个封闭或半封闭的营养和能量流的食品生产体系，从而将污染降到最低。有机农业原则上是一种低能源足迹食品系统，因为它禁止使用需要化石燃料生产的氮肥和合成农药。然而，有机生产企业的温室机械化和能源利用程度决定了其不同的足迹水平。虽然很多有机食品系统更倾向于短供应链，但仍需进一步改进，以降低分配过程中的能源成本。
marketing		Holding for sale, displaying for sale, offering for sale, selling, delivering or placing on the market in any other form.	商品化		为销售目的储存、展示、销售，或以其他形式交付产品或投放市场。
micro-organism	Soil scientists often refer to soil biota as micro-organisms, even though some of them are not microscopic. Microorganisms play a key role in soil quality and fertility as they are involved in nutrient cycling and transformation processes, soil aggregate stability, as well as in plant pathology or plant growth promotion.	An organism of microscopic or submicroscopic size, especially a bacterium or protozoan.	微生物	土壤学家通常认为土壤中的生物群体也属于微生物，尽管一些生物并不是微观的。微生物对土壤的质量和肥力具有非常重要的作用，因为他们参与养分循环和传导的过程，此外对土壤团聚体的稳定性、植物病理和生长促进方面都有作用。	通过显微镜观察到的微观或亚微观生物，尤其是细菌或原虫。
mineral fertilizer; synthetic fertilizer; nitrogen fertilizer; synthetic input		Fertlizers manufactured by chemical and industrial processes. May include products not found in nature, or simulation of products from natural sources (but not extracted from natural raw materials). It refers to agricultural substances produced through chemical processes, including nitrogen-fertilizers.	矿物肥料; 氮肥; 合成肥料; 合成投入物		通过化学和工业生产过程制造的肥料，包括自然界不存在的物质或模拟天然产品（但不是从天然原料中提取）生产的肥料。它指通过化学过程产生的农业物质，包括氮肥。
minimum tillage		Minimum tillage is a tillage method that does not turn the soil over, with a view to maintain biodiversity structure.	免耕		免耕是指不翻耕土壤的一种耕作方法，旨在保持生物多样性结构。
monocropping; monocropping pattern; monocultivation		Monocropping refers to specialized cultivation of one crop on a farm (often large plantations) and planting the same crop year after year, without rotation or follows. While monocropping is economically efficient in capital intensive enterprises, specialization leads to increased use of synthetic inputs to keep pest and diseases under check and fertilize the soil. Besides the high risk of crop failure in monocultivations, environmental externalities pose serious problems to the sustainability of natural resources and public health.	单作		单作是指在农场（通常是大型种植园）专门从事一种作物的栽培，不实施轮作。单作对于资本密集型企业来说，其经济效益明显，但为了控制病虫害和保持土壤肥力，也导致了化学合成投入物使用的增加。除了承担单种作物栽培失败的风险外，环境外部因素也会在自然资源的可持续发展和公共健康方面产生严重的问题。
mowing	Mowing is often used by organic grape growers to keep cover crops and weeds to a manageable height. It is a relatively fast operation that causes minimal soil disturbance, although soil compaction may become an issue where mowing is frequent.	To cut plants, such as grass or wheat, which have long thin stems and grow close together.	刈割	有机葡萄种植者通常采用刈割方法使覆盖作物和杂草保持在易管理的高度。这是一个导致极小土壤扰动的相对较快的操作，但割草频繁土壤板结会成为一个问题。	割断诸如草或小麦等具有细长的茎且生长紧密的植物。
mulching		A protective covering, usually of organic matter such as leaves, straw, or peat, placed around plants to prevent the evaporation of moisture, the freezing of roots, and the growth of weeds.	覆盖物		为防止植物根部受冷、水分蒸发以及杂草的生长而覆盖在植物周围的保护性物质，通常是树叶、秸秆、泥炭等有机物。

multicropping; multiple cropping system	Preserved through history to maintain biological, economic, and nutritional diversity, multiple-species systems still are used by the majority of the world's farmers, especially in developing countries. Where farm size is small and the lack of capital has made it difficult to mechanize and expand, farm families that need a low-risk source of food and income often use multiple cropping. These systems maintain a green and growing crop canopy over the soil through much of the year, the total season depending on rainfall and temperature. Systems with more than one crop frequently make better use of total sunlight, water, and available nutrients than is possible with a single crop. The family has a more diverse supply of food and more than one source of income, with both spread over much of the year. Multiple-cropping patterns are described by the number of crops per year and the intensity of crop overlap. Double cropping or triple cropping signifies systems with two or three crops planted sequentially with no overlap in growth cycle.	Planting two or more species in the same field during the same growing season. It can take the form of double-cropping, in which a second crop is planted after the first has been harvested, or relay cropping, in which the second crop is started amidst the first crop before it has been harvested.	复种制; 复种系统	多品种系统仍被世界上广大农民特别是在发展中国家所使用，历来加以保护，维持生物、经济、营养的多样性。在农场规模小，资金缺乏，难以实现机械化和扩大生产的情况下，需要低风险的食物和收入来源的农户经常采用复种方法。这些系统能够在一年大部分时间里保持土壤被绿色植物覆盖，整个种植季节取决于降水量和温度。多品种作物系统比单一作物往往能更好地利用日光、水分和可获得的养分。家庭全年中会有更多样的食品供应和多种收入来源。复种模式以一年内种植的作物品种数和作物冠层密度来描述。两熟或三熟耕作系统意味着生产两或三种其生长期不会重叠的作物。	同一地块在同一生长季节种植两个或更多的品种。它可以采取双作，其中第二个作物在第一个收割完毕之后种植，或套种，其中第二种作物在第一种作物收割之前已经开始种植。
multifunctional farm	In some countries, organic farms preserve cultural landscapes with a highly rated economic potential. Increasingly, urban dwellers are coming back to the countryside for leisure and re-discovery of regionality and traditional food cultures. Organic labels are increasingly found next to labels of geographical denomination of origin, specialty foods or protected areas. Furthermore, organic farms within or near protected areas offer ecotourism and rural hospitality activities. More and more, organic farmers are becoming involved in agritourism or local catering of specialty food.	Refers to agriculture as delivering other goods than commodities, including a range of public goods. Although the production on these goods historically went very much hand in hand, developments over recent decades have threatened their delivery. Farmers perform many different functions ranging from food and non-food agricultural products to countryside management, nature conservation, and tourism. Farming can thus be described as having multiple functions. Agriculture involves much more than the production of crops and animals for food consumption. The complexity of their profession requires farmers to play many roles.	多功能农场	在一些国家，有机农场维护了文化景观并具有极高的经济潜力。越来越多的城市居民为休闲和重新体验地域和传统饮食文化而重返农村。有机标签越来越多地与原产地名称、特色食品或保护区标签同时出现。此外，位于保护区内或附近的有机农场提供生态旅游和农村接待活动。越来越多的有机农民参与农业旅游和特色饮食业。	系指除农产品之外还提供其他商品的农业，包括公共产品。虽然这些产品的生产历来是“相辅相成”的，但最近几十年的发展情况则对此产生了影响。农民发挥着多种职能，从粮食和非粮食农产品的生产，到农村的管理、自然保护和旅游。农作拥有不同的作用。农业已不仅仅限于为消费目的生产动植物食品。这一行业的复杂性需要农民扮演多重角色。
mycorrhiza		Fungi that form an association with, or have a symbiotic relationship with roots of more developed plants. Mycorrhiza improve soil fertility as they improve the mineral absorption capabilities of the plant roots and consequently, resistance to diseases.	菌根		菌根指真菌与某些较发达的根形成的联合体或共生结合体。菌根可以提高土壤肥力，同时提高根系吸收矿物质的能力，从而可以使植物更好地抵抗病害。
mycotoxin		Toxic substance of fungal origin (e.g. aflatoxin) that proliferates on crops at specific level of moisture, temperature and oxygen in air.	霉菌毒素		在特定的湿度、温度以及氧气含量的条件下遍布在作物上的真菌来源的毒性物质（如黄曲霉毒素）。
natural flavour; natural flavouring		Natural flavourings are products used to impart flavour to a food or beverage - with the exception of only salty, sweet or acid tastes. Their aromatic part consists exclusively of natural flavours and/or natural flavouring substances and they may or may not contain adjuncts. They are not intended to be consumed as such. Natural flavouring is a food additive produced from a 'natural' source. However, natural flavourings may be extracted from unexpected sources (such as wood) which you would not normally eat. Like other flavouring additives, they have no nutritional value.	天然香精; 天然香味剂		天然香精是用于为食品或饮料增加风味的产品，使之不仅具有咸味、甜味或酸味。它们的芳香部分只能由“天然香料”或“天然调味物质”组成，它们可能有也可能没有附属物。它们不会大量使用。天然香精是一种由“天然”物质生产出来的食品添加剂。然而，天然香精可能是从你根本不会吃的原料（如木头）中提取出来的。像其它的调味剂一样，它们没有营养价值。
natural food		Contrary to organic, natural foods have no legal definition or recognition, and are not based on a systematic approach. While natural products may generally be minimally processed, there are no requirements to provide proof, leaving open the possibility for fraud and misuse of the term.	天然食品		与有机食品相反，天然食品没有法定的定义与识别标准，而且没有系统的方法作为基础。鉴于天然食品加工程度通常很低，没有要求提供证据，因此欺诈与滥用的可能性很大。

natural resources		Any portion of the natural environment, such as air, water, soil, botanical and zoological resources and minerals. A renewable resource can potentially last indefinitely (provided stocks are not overexploited) without reducing the available supply because it is replaced through natural processes (either because it recycles rapidly, as water does, or because it is alive and can propagate itself or be propagated, as organisms and ecosystems do). Non-renewable resources (such as coal and oil) may eventually be replaced by natural processes, but these processes occur over long periods of geologic time rather than within the time-frame of current generations, and their consumption necessarily involves their depletion.	自然资源		自然环境的任何一部分，如空气、水、土壤、动植物资源和矿产。可再生资源具有持续利用的潜力（如果存储量未被过度开发），同时不会降低其可供量，因为它是通过自然过程复原（因为它能迅速的再循环，比如水，或者因为它是有生命的，能够自我繁殖或者被繁殖，如生物和生态系统）。非可再生资源（如煤和石油）最终可能被自然过程取代，但是这个过程要经过漫长的地质时期，而不是在当前几代人的时间内可以完成的，同时这几代人也必然会对这些资源造成消耗。
neo-traditional food system		Neo-traditional food system is an alternative term to organic agriculture to draw the attention on the revival of traditional knowledge through moderr science investigation and further development throughout the entire food system – from production through processing to marketing and consumption.	新传统食品体系		是有机农业的另一种说法，强调通过现代科学研究和从生产到加工、销售及消费等整个食品生产系统进一步发展而使传统知识得到更新。
niche market	Organic agriculture is traditionally considered to cater for a niche market, despite its steady increase on supermarket shelves world-wide, representing 2 percent of global food retail sales.	A niche market is a focused, targetable portion of a market. By definition, then, a business that focuses on a niche market is addressing a need for a product or service that is not being addressed by mainstream providers. Thus, a niche market as a narrowly defined group of potential customers.	利基市场; 小众市场	有机农业在传统上被认为是为了某一利基市场，尽管它在世界各地超市货架上所占数量稳步增长，达到了全球食品零售额的2%。	利基市场是市场中具有特殊针对性的一个部分。根据定义，一个面向利基市场的企业需要满足主流供应商未涉及的产品和服务的需求。因此，利基市场可被狭义地定义为潜在客户群。
nitrate leaching	Nitrate leaching forms an important environmental problem because it causes pollution of groundwater and surface water, and adds to already problematic eutrophication.	As water comes into contact with nitrogen fertilizer or animal manure, nitrates and other soluble components in the manure may be dissolved into the water. The water may then carry these soluble constituents along with it as it infiltrates into the soil and moves down into the groundwater. Soils that have high water tables and rapid water percolation rates are more likely to allow contaminated water to reach the groundwater. Manure must not directly be stored on these types of soil, nor be overapplied to such fields.	硝态氮淋溶	硝态氮淋溶形成一个重要的环境问题，因为它会导致地下水和地表水的污染，并增加了已有的富营养化问题。	当水与氮肥或动物粪便接触，硝酸盐和肥料中的可溶性成分可能被溶解到水中。水可再携带着这些水溶性成分一起渗入土壤进而向下移动到地下水中。当土壤的地下水位高，快速渗水率更有可能使受污染的水到达地下水。肥料不能直接存储于这些类型的土壤中，也不能超量施用到这些地块上。
nitrogen fixation	Legumes (including clover, beans, alfalfa, lupines and peanuts) greatly contribute to nitrogen fixation in agricultural soils, due to symbiotic bacteria called rhizobia within nodules in their root system, producing nitrogen compounds that help the plant to grow and compete with other plants. When the plant dies, the fixed nitrogen is released, making it available to other plants and this helps to fertilize the soil. In many traditional and organic farming practices, fields are rotated through various types of crops, which usually includes one consisting mainly or entirely of clover or buckwheat, which are often referred to as green manure. The entire plant is often ploughed back into the field, thus not only adding more nitrogen, but also improving the soil's organic content and volume.	Nitrogen fixation is the process by which nitrogen is taken from its relatively inert molecular form (N2) in the atmosphere and converted into nitrogen compounds (such as amonia, nitrate and nitrogen dioxide). Biological nitrogen fixation is brought about both by free-living soil micro-organisms and by symbiotic associations of micro-organisms with higher plants.	固氮	豆科作物（包括三叶草、豆类、苜蓿、羽扇豆和花生）对农业土壤的固氮起到了非常重要的作用。豆科作物根系中存在一种被称为根瘤菌的共生细菌，它可以产生氮化合物从而促进植物生长并与其他植物竞争养分。当植物死亡后，固定的氮得到释放，可以被其他植物利用并有利于土壤培肥。在很多传统或有机农场的耕作实践中，对不同种类的作物进行轮作，而这些轮作作物中通常含有三叶草或荞麦，它们也通常被称为"绿肥"。通常整个绿肥作物都会被翻耕到农田里，这样既增加了氮含量也改善了土壤的有机质含量和容量。	固氮是指将空气中以相对惰性的分子形式（N2）游离的氮转化为含氮化合物（如氨、硝酸盐和二氧化氮）的过程。生物固氮可通过土壤中的自生微生物和微生物与高等植物的共生体两种方式来实现。

non-certified organic agriculture		In many developing countries, there are agricultural systems that fully meet the requirements of organic agriculture but which are not certified. Non-certified organic agriculture refers to organic agricultural practices by intent and not by default; this excludes non-sustainable systems which do not use synthetic inputs but which degrade soils due to lack of soil building practices. It is difficult to quantify the extent of these agricultural systems as they exist outside the certification and formal market systems. The produce of these systems is usually consumed by households or sold locally (e.g. urban and village markets) at the same price as their conventional counterparts. In developed countries, non-certified organic food is often sold directly to consumers through local community support programmes such as box schemes, farmers markets and at the farm gate	非认证有机农业		在许多发展中国家有许多可以充分满足有机农业要求的农业系统，但并未经认证。非认证有机农业是指有意进行而不是默认的有机农业操作，这不包括虽然不使用合成投入，但由于缺乏土壤建设的措施造成了土壤退化的不可持续系统。难以量化这些农业系统在认证和正式的市场体系以外存在的程度。这些系统产生通常是由家庭消费，或在当地与同类的常规品同价出售（如在城市和乡村市场）。在发达国家，非认证有机食品往往通过当地团体的支持计划，如盒子计划，以及农民市场和在农场门口，被直接出售给消费者。
non-certified organic farmer		There are organic farmers for whom certification does not have any advantages: this is true for farmers who practice subsistence farming, basically catering for the food security of their families or their community. It is also true for farmers who want to sell their produce as organic, where a demand for organic products does not exist in their region or where the intermediary or processor does not want to handle organic products. There are also farmers that reject certification on principal or economic grounds.	非认证有机农民		对于一些有机农民来讲，认证不能带来任何好处：对于旨在维持其家庭或其社区基本粮食安全的自给农民，情况的确如此。这也适用于那些想要将他们产品作为有机产品出售的农户，而其所在地区对有机产品并无需求，或中间商和加工商对有机产品没有兴趣。也有农民出于资本或经济原因拒绝认证。
non-conformity		An instance where a particular standard or certification requirement is not being met. Major non-conformity: breach of applicable standard; minor non-conformity (violation); breach of certification requirements other than standard (organic integrity of the products remains unaffected).	不符合		指不符合特定标准或认证的要求。严重不符合：违反适用的标准；轻微不符合：违反认证要求而非标准（产品的有机完整性未受影响）。
non-point-source pollution		Pollution sources that are diffused and do not have a single point of origin or are not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet. The pollutants are generally carried off the land by storm-water runoff. Non-point sources of pollutants include agriculture, urban areas and mining.	非点源污染		污染源是分散的，不是具有单独来源或有固定的排污出口。污染物通常会在雨水的冲刷下随土壤带走。非点源污染物来源包括农业、城市和矿藏开发。
non-wood forest product; non-timber forest product; non-timber forest product; NWFP; NTFP; NTFP	According to this definition, the three components of the term non-wood forest products are interpreted as follows: · Non-wood: The term NWFP excludes all woody raw materials. Consequently, timber, chips, charcoal and fuelwood, as well as small woods such as tools, household equipment and carvings, are excluded. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs), in contrast, generally include fuelwood and small woods; this is the main difference between NWFPs and NTFPs. · Forest: NWFPs should be derived from forests and similar land uses. Since plantations are included in the FAO definition of forest, NWFPs that are obtained from plantations, such as gum arabic (Acacia Senegal) or rubber (Hevea brasiliensis), are thus included in the definition of NWFPs. Many NWFPs are derived from both natural forests and plantations. The final definition of trees outside forests (TOF) (including trees originating from forests which are located out of the forest and other wooded land, such as Acacia albida and the Karité tree, Butyrospermum parkii) is still in the process of elabora	Non-wood forest products consist of goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests.; 1. NWFPs may be gathered from the wild or produced in forest plantations in forest or other wooded land. 2. Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2005 classifies NWFPs into 16 categories. The plant products are classified into 8 categories (food; fodder; raw material for medicine and aromatic products; colorants and dyes; utensils, handicrafts and construction ornamental plants; exudates and other plants products). The animal products are classified into 8 categories (living animals; hides, skins and trophies; wild honey and bee-wax; bush meat; raw material for medicines; raw material for colorants; other edible animal products and other non-edible animal products). The term is mainly related to FRA 2005 National Reporting Tables T13 and T14.	非木材林产品; 非木质林产品	有时使用的其他同义词包括：次要林产品；次级林产品、特色林产品。；在有机农业中，这些非木质林产品（NWFP）属于自然（野生）区域有机认证的范围。	非木材林产品（NTFP）包括源于森林的生物产品而不是森林中以及森林以外其他林地和树木的木材。; 1. 非木质林产品（NWFP）可以从野外采集或由森林或其他林地中培育的人工林生产。2. FRA 2005（2005年森林资源评估）将NWFPs 分为16个类别。植物产品分为8类（食品；饲料；药品和芳香产品的原料；颜料和染料；用具、手工艺和建筑材料；观赏植物；分泌物和其他植物产品）。动物产品分为8类（活体动物；生皮、皮革和狩猎纪念品；野花蜂蜜和蜂蜡；丛林肉；药用原料；颜料原料；其他食用和非食用动物产品）。非木材林产品一词主要出现在FRA 2005国家报表T13和T14中。
normative standard		Normative standards are generic standards or guidelines to be used as a framework by national standard-setting or certification bodies when formulating a specific production or certification standard. Normative standards are also referred to as standards for standards, e.g. the IFOAM Basic Standards and FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius guidelines.	规范标准		规范标准是国家标准或认证机构在制定具体的生产或认证标准时，作为框架使用的通用标准或准则。规范标准也被称为"标准的标准"，例如：世界有机农业运动联盟基本标准和粮农组织/世界卫生组织食品法典准则。

nutrient recycling; recycling of nutrients	Decomposer organisms, mainly bacteria and fungi, release nutrients from the dead bodies and waste material of animals and plants into the soil. These nutrients are then used by plants, which return them into the food web. The nitrogen cycle is an example of this recycling.	Biogeochemical cycle, in which inorganic nutrients move through the soil, living organisms, air and water. In agriculture, it refers to the return of nutrients absorbed by plants from the soil, back to the soil. Nutrient cycling can take place through leaf fall, root exudation (secretion), residue recycling, incorporation of green manures, etc.	养分循环	分解生物（主要是细菌和真菌），将动植物的尸体和废弃物的营养物质分解释放至土壤。这些营养素随后被植物利用，从而又将之返回到食物网。氮循环就是这种循环的一个例子。	生物地球化学循环，其中无机养分通过土壤、生物、空气和水而移动。在农业方面，它指的是将植物从土壤吸收的养分，再次还给土壤。养分循环可以通过落叶，根渗出物（分泌物），残留物再循环，合并绿肥等来实现。
nutritional adequacy	Organic nutritionists are not only concerned by the nutrient content of food but also by the bioavailability of nutrients. The bioavailability of nutrients is the efficiency of absorption and utilization or retention of nutrients present in food and which varies substantially in function of the food nutrient content, interactions among contents of the diet, the physical state of the person, lifestyle, and the presence of anti-nutritional factors (e.g. pesticide residues, nitrate, antibiotic residues).	It can be defined as [consumption of] diets which provide the recommended levels of all essential nutrients.	营养充足	有机营养学家不仅关注食品的营养成分，而且关注营养物质的生物利用度。营养素的生物利用度系指食物所含营养素的吸收、利用或保持效率，在许多方面具有完全不同的特点，包括食物养分的功能；膳食成分、人体状况和生活方式之间的相互作用；以及存在的抗营养因素（如农药残留、硝酸盐、抗生素残留物）。	可以被定义为提供一切必要营养，使各类基本养分达到推荐的水平。
OA; biological farming; organic agriculture	Terms such as biological and ecological are also used in an effort to describe the organic system. Organic production systems are based on specific and precise standards of production which aim at achieving optimal agro-ecosystems which are socially, ecologically and economically sustainable.; The FAO Conference on Organic Agriculture and Food Security (2007) defined organic agriculture as a <hi href="neo-traditional food system">neo-traditional food system</hi>.	Organic agriculture is a holistic production management system which promotes and enhances agroecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity. It emphasizes the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs, taking into account that regional conditions require locally adapted systems. This is accomplished by using, where possible, cultural, biological and mechanical methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials, to fulfil any specific function within the system.	有机农业	“生物”、“生态”等术语也常被用来描述有机生产系统。有机生产系统以具体而严格的有机生产标准为基础，其目标是建立一种社会、生态与经济上可持续的最佳农业生态系统。	有机农业是旨在推动和促进生物多样性、生物循环和土壤生物活性等农业生态系统健康的整体生产管理系统。它强调使用管理方法，而不是非农业投入物，并考虑到地区的条件需采用当地适用的系统。同时还需要在可能的情况下，使用文化、生物和机械等方法而不是合成材料，在系统内发挥各种具体功能。
official accreditation		Procedure by which a government agency having jurisdiction formally recognizes the competence of an inspection and/or certification body to provide inspection and certification services. For organic production, the competent authority may delegate the accreditation function to a private body.	官方认可		政府权力部门对检查者或认证机构提供检查、认证服务的能力进行认可的程序。对于有机生产，主管部门可能会委派某一私有机构进行认可工作。
officially recognized certification system		A certification system which has been formally approved or recognized by a government agency having jurisdiction.	官方承认的认证制度		被政府职权部门正式批准的认证制度。
officially recognized inspection system		An inspection system which has been formally approved or recognized by a government agency having jurisdiction.	官方承认的检验系统		拥有管辖权的政府机构承认或认可的检验系统。
OM; organic matter	The environmental importance of organic matter content is its capacity to limit physical damage and to improve nutrient availability as well as biological activity. Research on organic matter concentrates on measuring the soil organic carbon content parameter. Organic matter content is usually higher in organically-managed soils than in exclusively minerally-fertilized conventionally-managed ones, thanks to organic fertilization methods. High organic matter content also helps to avoid soil acidification.	Plant and animal residues at various stages of decomposition, cells and tissues of soil organisms, and substances synthesized by the soil population.	有机质	有机质含量对于环境的重要意义就在于其对物理性破坏的限制及其对生物活性和营养物质的提高。关于有机质的研究集中在土壤有机碳含量的测量。由于有机肥的施用，有机方式耕作的土壤中有机质的含量通常高于使用矿物肥料的常规耕作的土壤有机质含量。有机质含量较高还有助于避免土壤酸化。	植物和动物尸体不同降解阶段的残留物，土壤微生物的细胞和组织及其合成物质
operator		Any person who produces, prepares or imports, with a view to the subsequent marketing thereof, products or who markets such products.	从业者		为销售商品而从事生产、制备或者进口的人，也包括销售商品的人。
organic agriculture action plan	Many countries have specific action plans to increase and promote the production of organic food. Within the European Union, this action plan is a product of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform launched in 2003 and represents a new stage in the promotion of organic farming in Europe. The Commission has adopted a pragmatic approach involving three groups of measures, the first step being to examine how current policies should be implemented or adjusted. In general it refers to any action plan adopted by countries in order to support organic agriculture.	An official document specifying the policy objectives, strategy, actions and programmes necessary to support the development of the organic sector.	有机农业行动计划	许多国家都有用以提高和促进有机食品生产的具体行动计划。在欧盟内部，这一行动计划是在2003年开展的共同农业政策（CAP）改革的产物，代表了有机农业在欧洲推广的新阶段。该委员会通过了一个务实的办法，涉及三大类措施，第一步是要研究调查当今政策如何实施与调整。一般是指国家用以支持有机农业而采取的任何行动计划。	一份指定了支持有机产业发展所必须的政策目标、战略、行动和计划的官方文件。

organic agriculture market; organic market	The steadily increasing (15% per year) global market for certified organic food represents 2% of total retails. A high volume of marketed organic produce is channeled to general food shops, including supermarkets, by wholesalers and distributors. The increase of market share of organic products is greatly dependent on the involvement of general food retailers in the organic food market because it lower costs and thus expands the consumer base.	Organic markets are growing but reactive, driven by food safety concerns and to a lesser extent, by environmental awareness. They often establish producer-consumer groups to provide direct food marketing through such activities as farmers' markets or home deliveries to subscribed customers, which increases profits.	有机农产品市场	经认证的有机食品市场不断稳步增长（每年15%），已占全球零售总额的2%。大量的有机产品以销售一般食品商店和超市为渠道，由批发商和分销商进行销售。有机产品市场份额的增加，在很大程度上取决于在有机食品市场中一般食品零售商的参与，因为它可以降低成本同时也扩大了消费群体。	尽管有机产品市场不断扩展，但对食品安全的忧虑和环境意识则对该市场起到反作用。经常会成立生产消费者团体，开展各类活动，如开办农民市场或为预定客户提供送货上门服务，从而创造食品直销机会，增加利润。
organic agriculture principle	Mainly used as a plural concept in the context of organic agriculture.	The General Assembly of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) approved 4 principles of organic agriculture upon which organic agriculture is based: the principle of health; the principle of ecology; the principle of fairness; the principle of care. Principles apply to agriculture in the broadest sense, including the way people tend soils, water, plants and animals in order to produce, prepare and distribute goods. They concern the way people interact with living landscapes, relate to one another and shape the legacy of future generations. Each principle is followed by an action-oriented explanation.			
organic agriculture standard		Organic standards have long been used to create an agreement within organic agriculture about what an organic claim on a product means, and to some extent, to inform consumers. It includes recommended and prohibited practices and substances as well as guarantee requirements. Regional groups of organic farmers and their supporters began developing organic standards as early as in the 1940's. Currently there are over 450 private organic standards worldwide; and in addition, organic standards have been codified in the technical regulations of more than 60 governments.	有机农业标准		有机标准，长期以来被用来与有机农业建立协议关于何谓"有机"产品，在一定程度上告知消费者。它包括建议和禁止的做法和物质以及担保要求。早在1940年，区域有机农民团体和他们的支持者开始发展有机标准。目前全球有超过450家私人有机标准，此外，有机标准已被60多个国家政府编入了技术法规。
organic and fair trade		This adjective refers to two different labels and premiums involved. More than half of fair trade food is organic but organic is not necessarily fair trade and vice-versa. An ^IFOAM standard^ includes social justice within organic standards but not Codex or government regulations.	有机与公平贸易		此形容词是指两个不同的标签和所包含的溢价。超过一半的公平贸易食品是有机食品，但有机的不一定属于公平贸易，反之亦然。^IFOAM标准^中有机食品规定包括了"社会公正"，但食品法典或政府的规章制度则没有。
organic aquaculture	Conversion in organic aquaculture production reflects the diversity of species and production methods. Production units should have an appropriate distance from contamination sources and conventional aquaculture. According to IFOAM standards: Operators shall comply with all the relevant general conversion requirements stated by IFOAM. The conversion period of the production unit shall be at least one life cycle of the organism or one year, whichever is shorter. Operators shall ensure that conversion to organic aquaculture addresses environmental factors, and past use of the site with respect to waste, sediments and water quality. Organic aquaculture management maintains the biodiversity of natural ecosystems, the health of the aquatic environment, and the quality of surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem. IFOAM recommends that production should maintain the aquatic environment and surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem, by using a combination of production practices that: encourage and enhance biological cycles; utilize preventive, system-based methods fo	Aquatic species produced according to organic standards. Most reported certified organic aquaculture products produced in Europe use marine and brackish waters, a largely untapped resource, thus preserving fresh water supplies for human consumption and agriculture. Aquaculture also covers organic aquatic plants for either direct human consumption or for use as feed inputs for animal husbandry, including for the organic aquaculture sector.	有机水产养殖	有机水产养殖标准为自愿性的，尚未被食品法典委员会或政府视为有机部门的技术法规。	按有机标准生产的水产品。欧洲报告的大部分有机养殖的产品使用的是海水及咸淡水，大多属于未开发的资源，从而维持了人类消费和农业生产使用的淡水供应。水产养殖也包括供人类直接食用或作为畜牧和有机水产养殖的饲料投入物的有机水生植物。

organic breeding		According to IFOAM, the general principle for organic breeding is that breeds are adapted to local conditions. IFOAM recommends that breeding goals should encourage and maintain the good health and welfare of the animals consistent with their natural behaviour. Breeding practices should include methods that are not capital intensive methods or depend on high technologies invasive to natural behaviour. Animals should be bred by natural reproduction techniques. Standards should require that breeding systems shall be based on breeds that can reproduce successfully under natural conditions without human involvement. Artificial insemination is permitted. Hormones are prohibited to induce ovulation and birth unless applied to individual animals for medical reasons and under veterinary supervision.	有机育种; 有机繁殖		根据IFOAM关于有机育种的一般原则，品种应适应当地条件。IFOAM建议，育种的目标应是鼓励并维护动物的良好健康和福利，符合其自然习性。育种实践应包括非资本密集型的方法或依赖侵害自然习性的高科技方法。动物应该通过自然繁殖。育种标准应要求养殖系统确保品种能够在无人为干扰的自然条件下繁殖。允许实施人工授精。禁止使用激素诱导排卵和生育，但因治疗需要并有兽医监督的个别动物除外。
organic by intent	Used in contrast to organic by default, or organic by neglect, where outcome is not necessarily sustainable.	A non-certified organic system which voluntarily follows organic principles of management and production.	有意采纳有机（生产系统）的	不使用合成投入物的非可持续生产系统并非有机的。	自愿遵循有机原则进行管理和生产的非有机认证系统。
organic by neglect; organic by default	Using neither any inputs nor any additional cultural or biological farming practices results in farming by neglect.; Variant.	A term which grew out of the organic community to describe seemingly organic operations which do not compensate exploitive practices with practices that replenish the agrosystem ability to renew itself. For example, refraining from the use of synthetic inputs does not qualify as organic if the soil nutrients are mined.	缺省性有机（系统）; 自发性/忽略性有机（系统）	不使用任何投入物或任何额外的文化或生物耕作方法即是“名义农作”	此术语是有机界用来形容那些看似“有机”的生产方式，这类方式无法使用能够帮助重建农业生态系统自我恢复力的做法来替代掠夺性做法。举例说明，尽管采用了避免使用合成投入物的生产方式，但如果土壤养分仍受到破坏，这种方法便不能被视为“有机”。
organic certification	The International Requirements for Organic Certification Bodies (IROCB) is a reference norm that can be used by governments and private accreditation and certification bodies as a means of accepting certification of organic products outside their own system. See ^ROCB^.	Certification is the procedure by which officially recognized certification bodies, provide written or equivalent assurance that foods or food control systems conform to requirements. Certification of food may be, as appropriate, based on a range of inspection activities which may include continuous on-line inspection, auditing of quality assurance systems and examination of finished products.	有机认证	《有机认证机构国际要求》是一种参考标准，它可以被政府和私人认证认可机构使用，作为他们体系认可的有机产品认证方式。详见^IROCB^。	认证是是指由国家认可的认证机构证明食品或食品控制体系体系符合标准的程序。食品认证可能基于一系列检查活动包括持续现场检查、质量保证体系审核和终产品检验。
organic commodity; organic product	The recent emergence of food culture, following the conventionalization of organic food systems, is reclaiming the environmental and social values of organic food, hence its de-commodification.	According to the general definition of a commodity: a physical substance, such as food, grains, and metals, which is interchangeable with another product of the same type, and which investors buy or sell, usually through contracts. The price of the commodity is subject to supply and demand. The concept of commodity entered the field of organic agriculture since the organic sector is linked to trade and it has become a huge market (46 billion US$ in 2008).	有机商品	继有机食品系统常规化之后新近出现的“食文化”正在挽救有机食品的环境和社会价值，从而强调去商品化。	根据商品的一般定义：诸如食品、谷类和金属等可与其同类型其它产品相交换和通过合同被投资者买卖的物质。商品的价格取决于供求情况。自从有机农业领域与贸易联系在一起，商品的概念即进入了有机农业领域，并已经形成了一个巨大的市场（2008年达到460亿美元）。
organic community		The organic community gathers all the relevant actors which operate in the sector of the organic agriculture, such as relevant policy and standard setting institutions, as well as individuals and groups involved with production, processing, certifying, commercializing and consuming organic good and services.	有机界		“有机”界包含与有机农业相关的所有参与方，如有关政策和标准的制定机构，涉及有机产品生产、加工、认证、商业化和消费及服务领域的个人和团体。
organic compound	In organic agriculture, the term may be wrongly used to refer to substances allowed for organic agriculture operations.	In physics, a material that contains carbon and hydrogen and usually other elements such as nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen. Organic compounds can be found in nature or they can be synthesized in the laboratory. An organic substance is not the same as a natural substance. A natural material means that it is essentially the same as it was found in nature, but organic means that it is carbon based.	有机化合物	在有机农业中，该术语可能会被错误地用来指有机农业活动中允许使用的物质。	在物理学中系指含有碳和氢以及氮、硫和氧等其他元素的物质。有机化合物可以是自然存在，也可以是在实验室中合成的。有机物质与“自然物质”的实质内容是不一样的。自然物质与在自然中存在的物质基本相同，但“有机”物质则以碳元素为基础。
organic consumer	Organic consumers adopt a precautionary approach that favours natural production methods and lowers environmental impact of their consumerism. For organic consumers, benefits include a lower incidence of allergies and improved human health due to nutritional advantages. Surveys indicate that consumers are prepared to pay more to support growers in developing countries or to protect the global environment, provided that the quality claim is transparent and, thus, trustworthy.	Environmentally aware and health conscious consumers who purchase organic food as part of their beliefs and lifestyle. Also shoppers that occasionally purchase organic products.	有机产品消费者	有机产品消费者选择预防性方式，促进自然生产方法的使用并降低因消费主义造成的环境影响。对有机产品的消费者来讲，有机产品具有营养丰富，可改善人体健康状况、不容易出现过敏反应等好处。调查结果还表明在发展中国家，如果有机生产者的产品质量是可靠、值得信赖的，那么消费者为了保护全球环境，愿意向有机种植者支付更高费用。	具有环保和健康意识的有机产品消费者将购买有机食品作为自身的一种信仰和生活方式，但也包括那些偶尔购买有机产品的人。

organic conversion		Process of change into an organic agricultural system from a different management system, industrial or traditional or integrated it may be.	有机转换		从不同的管理体系（无论是工业或传统或综合生产体系）向有机农业生产体系转变的过程。
organic ecosystem management		Management that includes principles, recommendations and requirements for maintaining and improving: landscape and biodiversity quality; soil and water quality; prohibition on clearing primary ecosystems; exclusion of genetic engineering from organic production and processing; and prevention of degradation of common/public lands when harvesting or gathering wild products.	有机生态系统管理		有机生态系统管理包含维持与改善有机生态系统的原则、建议与要求。有机生态系统主要包括：景观和生物多样性的质量；土壤和水的质量；禁止开垦原始生态系统；有机生产和加工中禁止基因工程；以及预防收获或采集野生产品时造成公共土地退化。
organic export		Organic commodities which are exported from a country to the foreign market.	出口有机产品		指由一个国家出口到国外市场的有机商品。
organic farm		Any farm which uses the organic farming practices. Organic farming is more than agricultural production without the use of synthetic chemicals or genetically modified organisms, growth regulators, and livestock feed additives. Organic farming emphasises a holistic farm management approach, where rotations and animals play an integral role to the system.	有机农场	见^认证的有机农场^	包括所有采用有机生产方式进行生产的农场。有机生产不仅仅是指不使用化学合成的投入物、生长调节剂和饲料添加剂，不涉及转基因物质，还强调一种农场综合管理方法，如要求有轮作措施，使牲畜在有机生产体系中起着不可或缺的作用等。
organic farm-house; bio-ecotourism; organic agritourism	The Associazione Italiana per l'agricoltura biologica (AIAB) in Italy, launched a special programme for organic agritourism which develops a specific standard, for the so called Bio-Ecological Holiday Farms, based on organic farming and use of ecological material for buildings and other infrasrtuctures (e.g. sewage system, renewable energy sources, etc.). The standards aim at identifying a sustainable way of organization and management of specific tourist services in rural areas and at establishing a certification scheme (expressed in number of daisies, like hotels are qualified with stars) in order to evaluate each holiday farm and to give a range of environmental quality to customers.	Refers to ecological tourism combined with organic agritourism, where organic farm services includes organic food and hospitality in buildings constructed with ecological materials and farm infrastructures including environmentally-friendly structures such as waste recycling, renewable energy and other environmentally friendly structures. Organic agritourism is committed to organic farming as well as to: energy saving; reduction of air emissions; improvement of the use of water and reduction and recycling of wastes. It is important that the organic agritourism establishes connection with the active elements and actors of the territory so as to create a real network connecting territory, culture and traditions. Organic farms can be organic agritourisms offering to tourists a variety of activities which: contribute to the conservation of nature, biodiversity and cultural heritage; respect the integrity of ecosystems and habitats; benefit local communities; use environmentally-sound technologies; minimize production of waste and encourage recycling; encourage the u	有机生态旅游	意大利有机农业联合会（AIAB）推出了一项有机农业旅游特别计划。该计划针对所谓"有机生态假日农场"制定了具体的标准。标准以有机农业为基础，倡导在建设楼房及其他农业基础设施（如污水处理系统、可再生资源设施）中使用生态材料。该标准旨在确定一种可持续的组织和管理农村地区具体旅游服务的方法，同时建立起一项认证制度（用菊花数量表示，如表示宾馆等级使用的星号），以便于对每个假日农场进行评估，并向消费者提供环境质量分类。	指生态旅游与有机农业旅游相结合，在这里人们可以得到有机农场的服务，包括有机食品、使用生态材料建造的住宿场所，以及采用环保结构组成的农业基础设施，如废物回收、可再生资源利用和其他环境友好设施。有机农业旅游致力于有机生产，同时致力于节能、减少空气污染，提高水资源的利用，减少和循环利用废物等。重要的是，有机农业旅游应当与当地积极因素/参与方之间建立联系，形成一个包含自然、文化与传统的真实网络系统。有机农场可以提供有机生态旅游服务，向游客提供多种不同的活动，包括促进自然、生物多样性和文化遗产的保护；尊重生态系统和栖息地的完整性；使当地社区受益；采用环保的技术；尽量减少废物的生产并鼓励废物的回收利用，促进发展公共交通和非机动车交通等。
organic farmer		Any farmer who uses organic farming methods.	有机农民		所有使用有机生产方式进行生产的农户
organic fertilization	Organic fertilizers include animal and green manure, fish and bone meal, and compost. Microorganisms in the soil decompose organic material, making its elements available for use by plants.	The use of natural organic fertilizer that helps to provide all the nutrients required by the plants and increase the quality of the soil with a natural micro-organism environment.	施用有机肥	有机肥料包括动物粪便、绿肥、鱼粉、骨粉和堆肥。有机质经土壤中微生物的分解后供植物吸收。	使用天然有机肥料有助于为植物提供所有需要的养分，为微生物提供自然的环境，从而改善土壤质量。
organic field		The term field refers to a defined plot of land used for organic agricultural purposes. It also includes orchards, wood lots and sugar bushes.	有机田		有机田为指定用于有机农业生产的地块。也包括果园、小块林地、糖枫林。

organic food processing	In 2006, a Code of Conduct for Organic Food Processing was developed within the Framework of the European Research project Quality Low Input Food (QLIF), and integrates the requirements of the European Regulation 2092/91, of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) and the perceptions of consumers.	Organic food is to be processed by biological, mechanical and physical methods in a way that maintain the vital quality of each ingredient, the finished product and nutritional value. Processors should choose methods that limit the number and quantity of non-organic additive and processing aids. Any additives, processing aids or other material that chemically react with or modify organic food shall be restricted. Irradiation is not permitted. Filtration equipment shall not contain asbestos, or utilize techniques or substances that may negatively affect the product. The following conditions of storage are permitted: controlled atmosphere, temperature control; drying and humidity regulation. Use of approved processing aids includes: drying with ascorbic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid and salt; blanching with high temperatures to destroy micro-organisms; pasteurizing to destroy micro-organisms that could contaminate the product after blanching; and with heat treatments that conserve products by destroying or inactivating enzymes and killing micro-organisms.	有机食品加工	2006年，根据欧盟低投入食品质量研究项目框架，欧盟制定了有机食品加工法规。该法规在制定时也吸纳了欧盟2092/91号决议和IFOAM的要求以及消费者的意见。	通过生物、物理和机械方法对有机食品进行加工，以确保每种配料和最终产品的质量和营养不被破坏。加工商应该选择合适的加工方法来限制常规添加剂和加工助剂的使用。有机生产中不得使用任何化学的添加剂和加工助剂。禁止使用离子辐照技术。禁止在食品加工中使用石棉过滤材料或使用可能会对产品带来危害的技术或材料。允许的储藏条件包括气调、温控、干湿调节。允许使用的加工方法包括：使用维生素C、柠檬酸、酒石酸和盐进行脱水；高温漂烫来杀死微生物；巴氏灭菌以消除可能给有机食品带来污染的微生物；通过热处理灭活酶、杀死微生物来保存产品。
organic grassland	Mixed, intensively managed grasslands and in particular legume-based grassland systems that are ideal components of organic farms based on mixed grass+livestock+arable farms, are sown grasses and legumes (often as mixtures of different species), managed to enhance their natural biological cycle in soils (for example Nitrogen fixation), for optimizing animal welfare, for avoidance of pollution, for improvement of wildlife habitats in the farm, and for minimal use of non-renewable resources.	Grasslands and rangelands occupy more than half of the ice free land area of the world and occur in all climatic zones. They are characterized by grasses, legumes and herbs, usually with a small percentage of trees and shrubs. There are many types of natural pasture, with vegetation characteristics determined by climate and soil conditions, by grazing animals, and fire. Organic grasslands refer to areas under farming management for livestock production that also provide wildlife refuge habitat, where operators can also maintain and facilitate biodiversity and nature conservation.	有机草场	混合、集约化管理的草原，特别是指以豆科植物为基础的草原系统。以草场+畜牧业+种植业混合生产的草原系统是理想有机牧场的组成部分。这种体系有助于提高土壤的自然生物循环（如固氮），促进动物福利，防止污染，改善野生动物的栖息地，并尽量减少不可再生资源的使用。	草地和牧场面积占世界上无冰地区的一半以上，而且存在于所有的气候区。草场以拥有大量草、豆科和草本植物为明显特征，通常也有较小比例的树木和灌木。世界上有许多类型的天然草场，其植被特征取决于当地的气候土壤条件、动物和火情。有机草场是指为进行畜禽生产而进行饲养管理的草地，同时草场也为野生动物提供了栖息地，从而保持和促进生物多样性和自然保护。
organic guarantee system; OGS		The organic guarantee system (OGS) can be international or national and governed by the public or private sector. It aims to serve as a recognized standard for production, processing, verification and commercial identification. It also provides the certification agencies the possibility to obtain IFOAM accreditation and to allow users to label their products with the IFOAM seal alongside the logo of the certifying agency. More than 35 certification bodies participate in the IFOAM accreditation system, which is based on the IFOAM Norms and Accreditation system.	有机保障体系		可以在国际、国家和政府以及私营部门一级建立有机保障体系。该体系旨在为生产、加工、验证和商业鉴定提供一个认可的标准。依据IFOAM有机保障体系和认可体系，认证机构可以获得IFAOM认可，在其认证的产品上使用IFOAM标识，目前已有超过35个认证机构参加了IFOAM认可体系。
organic importer		The individual, firm or legal entity that brings organic goods, or causes organic goods to be brought from a foreign country into a customs territory.	有机产品进口商		系指所有将有机产品或导致有机产品从其它国家带入另外一个海关领土的个人、公司或法人实体。
organic label		An organic label indicates to the consumer that a product was produced using organic production methods. In other words, organic is a process claim rather than a product claim.	有机标签		有机标签是用来向消费者证明该产品是通过有机生产方式生产出来的。换句话说，有机主要指的是一种生产方式而非产品。
organic land		Land area exclusively dedicated to organic agriculture and managed by applying organic agriculture methods.	有机土地		有机土地指专门用于有机农业生产，按照有机农业方法管理的土地。
organic legislation		The term legislation is a broad term which includes primary legislation (i.e enacted laws) and subordinate legislation, such as regulations, orders, by-laws. In the field of organic agriculture, it refers to the whole set of laws and regulations existing in the field of organic agriculture.	有机立法		立法是一个广义的术语，包括最基本的立法（如颁布实施的法律）和次级的立法，如法规、规范、细则。在有机农业领域，有机立法是指有机农业领域所有的法律法规。
organic manure		Organic manure covers manures made from cattle dung, excreta of other animals, rural and urban composts, other animal wastes, crop residues and last but not the least green manures. Organic manure is time tested materials for improving the fertility and productivity of soils.	有机肥		有机肥包括处理后的牛粪、其他动物的排泄物、农村和城市堆肥、其他动物粪便、农作物残留物和绿肥。经时间证明，有机肥能够改善土壤肥力和生产力。

organic pasture		Organic pasture is the main activity which can benefit from the conservation of biodiversity. Organic pasture management reflects a synthesis of crop and livestock production principles that works from the soil up to promote an interdependent community of plants and ruminants. Organically managed pasture should produce the quantity and quality of edible plants suitable to the species, stage of production, and number of animals. Access to pasture assures a relationship between the animal and land that satisfies both organic principles and international standards for organic livestock.	有机牧场		建设有机牧场是促进生物多样性保持的一项重要工作。 有机牧场管理反映了作物和畜禽生产原则的协调，从土壤着手，促进形成动植的相互依存关系。有机牧场应该可以生产出符合动物品种、动物生长阶段和需要的相应数量和质量的食用植物。有机牧场为动物和土地建立了一种联系，从而满足了有机生产的原则和有机畜牧生产的国际标准。
organic pest management	Organic pest management emphasizes prevention through such method as: growing resistant varieties of crops; growing in the proper season for the variety; improving soil health to resist soil pathogens and promote plant growth; rotating crops; encouraging natural biological agents for control of disease, insects and weeds; using physical barriers for protection from insects, birds and animals; modifying habitat to encourage pollinators and natural enemies of pests; and using semi-chemicals such as pheromone attractants to trap pests.	Today, insect pest management in organic agriculture involves the adoption of scientifically based and ecologically sound strategies as specified by international and national organic production standards. These include a ban on synthetic insecticides and, more recently, on genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Pest management in organic systems differ from conventional agriculture conceptually in that indirect or preventative measures form the foundation of the system, while direct or reactive control methods are rare and must comply with organic production standards. Pest control in organic agriculture begins by making sensible choices, such as growing crops that are naturally resistant to diseases and pests, or choosing sowing times that prevent pest and disease outbreaks. Substituting synthethic pesticides with biological pest control substances is part of the strategy during conversion but is not economically efficient neither desirable once the pest-predator balance is re-established in the system.	有机虫害管理; 有机虫害治理	有机虫害管理强调要通过以下方法进行预防：种植抗性品种、根据不同的品种选择合适的播种季节，改善土壤环境防止土壤病原体的产生并有利于植物生长，进行轮作，鼓励使用天然生物质来控制病虫草害、使用物理屏障来避免害虫、鸟类和动物的危害、改善授粉媒介和害虫天敌的栖息地、利用半化学品如信息素引诱剂来诱捕害虫。	目前，根据国际和相关国家有机生产标准的规定，有机农业的虫害管理要涉及到一系列科学、生态措施，这些措施包括禁止使用化学合成的杀虫剂和转基因产品。从概念上来说，有机农业与常规农业在虫害管理方面的区别在于有机农业从根本上强调采取预防性或间接的措施，极少采用直接控制性措施，而且要符合有机生产标准的要求。有机农业生产一开始就要采用明智的虫害控制措施， 如使用具有抗病抗虫特性的作物品种、选择可避免病虫害爆发的播种时间。在转换过程中，用生物杀虫剂来代替化学合成的杀虫剂是一种重要的措施，然而一旦害虫与天敌的平衡机制重新建立，采用这种方法的经济效率较低，效果也不理想。
organic post harvest handling	Although some root, tuber and bulb crops require a curing period at ambient or elevated temperature to promote wound healing and ensure optimum storage life, there are no specific requirements for curing, storing or transporting organic produce. Most markets require strict attention to the size, grade, quality and maturity of the produce, whether it is organic or not. Fruit and vegetables must be cleaned and graded to comply with these regulations. Although all types of packaging are authorized, there is an expectation that careful thought will go into choosing packaging with regard to its environmental impact. Degradable packaging material is increasingly requested by conscientious consumers.	Includes all stages of production immediately following harvest, including cleaning, cooling, sorting, storing and packing. Many post-production operations for organic produce are identical to non-organic production. Where there are particular restrictions or considerations they are identified. The draft IFOAM Basic Standards 2002 state that: 'Handlers and processors should handle and process organic products separately in both time and place from non-organic products. Handlers and processors should identify and avoid pollution and potential contamination sources'. Likewise the Codex Alimentarius (Annex 1B) required the maintenance of organic product integrity and protection against contamination.	有机收获后处理	尽管一些根茎、块茎和球茎类作物需要在常温或高温条件下进行愈合，以促进伤口愈合和确保最佳的贮存寿命，但在有机生产中，对于作物的愈合、储藏或运输没有具体的要求。多数市场会严格控制产品的大小，等级，质量和成熟度，无论是对有机产品还是非有机产品。水果和蔬菜必须要按照这些规定进行清洗和分级。尽管所有的产品包装都是经过相关部门批准使用的，但是有机生产要求尽可能选择不对环境造成影响的包装物。越来越多的消费者要求使用可降解的包装材料。	包括收获后所有的生产环节，如清洗、冷藏、分级、储藏和包装。总体上许多有机产品的生产后活动与非有机生产是一样的，但需要有特定的限制条件或要求。IFOAM 2002基本标准的草案中提到：处理人和加工商應當在時間與地点上，將有機产品與常規产品分開處理和加工。处理人和加工商应确定並避免污染和潜在的污染源。同样食品法典（附录1B）中也要求保持有机产品的完整性，避免受到污染。
organic price premium		Organic products are usually more expensive than conventional agricultural products because there is an extra cost, called organic premium to be paid in addition to the reference price. Various consumer reports and academic studies have identified some of the key factors that make consumers spend more on organic products, which include health and nutritional concerns, superior taste, food-safety concerns, and environmental friendliness. The organic price corresponds to extra money which reflects rewarding producers for increased environmental efforts. Consumer's willingness to pay represents a market mechanism for environmental quality and health.	有机产品溢价		有机产品的价格通常高于常规产品的价格，这是因为有机生产中含有"额外费用"，称为"有机产品溢价"，消费者在支付"指导价"的基础上，还要支付这笔额外费用。各种消费报告和学术研究已经确定了若干使消费者花费更多的钱来购买有机产品的关键因素，其中包括对健康和营养的考虑、上乘的口味、对食品安全和环保的关注等。有机产品的高价格是对生产者保护环境的回报，消费者的支付意愿形成了一个促进环保和健康的市场机制。

organic processed food		Organically processed food uses organic ingredients and additives approved in the list of substances of the organic standard. Processing includes cooking, baking, curing, heating, drying, mixing, grinding, churning, separating, extracting, slaughtering, cutting, fermenting, distilling, eviscerating, preserving, dehydrating, freezing, chilling, or otherwise manufacturing and includes the packaging, canning, jarring, or otherwise enclosing food in a container.	有机加工食品		有机食品加工中可以使用有机配料和有机标准清单中允许使用的物质作为添加剂。加工包括烹饪、烘烤、固化、加热、烘干、混合、粉碎、搅拌、分离、提取、屠宰、切割、发酵、蒸馏、去脏、保存、脱水、冷冻、速冻或其它加工方式，包括包装、罐装、瓶装或其它将食品用容器进行密封的方法。
organic reference standard		The organic reference standards relate to the production standards, against which certification refers.	有机参考标准		有机参考标准主要是生产标准，而非认证标准。
organic retailer		The definition of organic retailers comprises those retailers which sell 100% organic food and non-food items in their shops and markets or aim for 100% in their development.	有机产品零售商		有机产品零售商包括那些在自己的商店或市场上销售100%有机食品和非食品的零售商，也包括计划销售100%有机食品的零售商。
organic school garden		A teaching and learning setting outside of the school building that is used as a learning environment on organic agriculture.	学校有机菜园		在教学楼以外开展有机农业教学的场所。
organic sector		Refers to organic production and harvesting of plants and animals for food and non food purposes, throughout the entire value chain, from processing to marketing, as well as the socio-political context.	有机领域; 有机部门		系指以生产食品和非食品目的的动植物有机生产和收获，贯穿从加工到销售的整个价值链及社会政治环境。
organic soil fertility management; organic soil management	Soil fertility is the cornerstone of organic management. Because organic farmers do not use synthetic nutrients to restore degraded soil, they must concentrate on building and maintaining soil fertility primarily through their basic farming practices. They depend on multicropping systems and crop rotations, cover crops, organic fertilizers and minimum tillage to maintain and improve soil quality. The natural fertilizers they use, such as green manure, farmyard manure, compost and plant residues, build organic content and increase the soil's capacity to circulate nutrients, air and water. As crops use soil nutrients, they can be replaced with natural rock minerals such as potassium, phosphate, calcium, magnesium and other trace elements from external sources. Organic agriculture stresses careful management to meet crop needs and avoid excess application of manure and other organic matter that could cause nitrate leaching.	Organic soil fertility management is guided by the philosophy of feed the soil to feed the plant. This basic precept is implemented through a series of practices designed to increase soil organic matter, biological activity, and nutrient availability.	有机土壤肥力管理/有机土壤管理	,土壤肥力是有机的管理基础。由于有机生产中农民不使用合成营养物质，为恢复退化的土壤，就必须集中力量通过他们采用基本耕作方法来保持土壤的肥力。他们依靠复种制度和轮作，覆盖作物，有机肥料和少耕维持和改善土壤质量。他们所使用的，如绿肥，农家肥，堆肥和植物残体，增加有机质含量，加强土壤中养分，空气和水循环流通的能力。由于作物利用土壤养分，它们可以被天然岩石矿物元素如钾，磷，钙，镁及外部来源的微量元素替换。有机农业强调的是管理水平，以满足作物的需要，避免肥料和其他有机物质过量应用而导致的硝态氮淋失。	有机土壤肥力管理遵循的哲学是"营养土壤即是营养植物"。这一基本原则已通过一系列旨在增加土壤有机质、生物活性和营养供应的做法来实施。
organic supply chain; organic supply system	Not to be confused with organic value chain that considers also consumers.	All processes involved in supplying organic products including growing, harvesting, packaging, transporting, marketing and consumption. It also includes inputs needed for production, including labour and knowledge.	有机产品供应链; 有机供应体系	不要与有机价值链混淆，有机价值链还涉及到消费者。	包括提供有机产品的所有过程：种植、收获、包装、运输、销售和消费。也包括生产所需投入，如劳力和知识的投入。
organic technical regulation		A technical regulation is a document adopted by an authority which provides binding technical requirements, either directly or by referencing or incorporating the content of a standard. Technical regulations may specify the type of production process allowable and the type of substances which are not permitted. Organic technical regulation refers to organic production standards specified by law.	有机技术法规		技术法规由管理机构发布，对有关标准的内容提出了一些具有约束力的直接或指导性技术要求。技术法规可以指定允许采用的生产过程类型和禁止使用的物质的种类。有机技术法规是以法律形式颁布的有机生产标准。
organic trade		Trade of organic products, including food, fiber and textiles, medicinals, cosmetics and cleaning products.	有机贸易; 有机产品贸易		有机贸易包括食品、纺织品、药品、化妆品和清洁用产品。
organic urban garden	Population density in urban areas is conducive to the establishment of organic gardens for human safety reasons. Organic urban gardens create a healthy environment for the inhabitants and provide local food supply to residents, restaurants, markets and shops.	Refers usually to private gardens situated in the city area, farmed by their owners following organic agriculture principles.	城市有机花园	城市人口的高密度促使建立有机花园以保护人体健康，城市有机花园为居民营造了一个健康的环境，同时也为居民、餐馆，市场和商店提供当地生产的食品。	通常是指位于城区的私家花园，由其主人依据有机农业原则来经营。
organic yield	Organic yields are lower when compared to high-external input systems and higher when compared to low-external input systems. Comparing crop-specific yields, however, does not account for the whole biomass production (including crops, stems and roots), of the rotation period and of the whole farm production.	Refers to the accumulated volume or biomass remaining from gross production in organic crop, livestock and farmed fish systems.	有机产量	与高度依赖外部投入的系统相比，有机产品的产量要低一些；但与低外部投入的生产系统相比，有机产品的产量则要高一些。但比较具体作物的产量并不能说明整个轮作周期的总生物量（包括作物、根茎）或农场总产量。	指有机作物生产、畜禽饲养和鱼类养殖系统总产量剩余的累计量或生物量。

organically grown feedstuff; organic feed	According to IFOAM Standards, operators may feed a limited percentage of non-organic feed under specific conditions for a limited time in the following cases: organic feed is of inadequate quantity or quality; areas where organic agriculture is in early stages of development. In no case may the percentage of non-organic feed exceed 10% dry matter per ruminant and 15% dry matter per non-ruminant calculated on an annual basis. Operators may feed a limited percentage of non-organic feed under specific conditions for limited time in the following cases: unforeseen severe natural or man-made events; extreme climatic or weather conditions.	Animal feed produced organically. It should be produced on farm, but it may also be imported. The recommended objective to produce feed on farm remains a challenge in organic livestock and aquaculture production.	有机饲料	根据IFOAM标准，在有机饲料的数量和质量均不能满足要求或在有机农业刚起步的区域，有机生产者可以饲喂一定比例的非有机饲料（但对于饲喂量及饲喂时间均有限制）。但不论在何种情况下，反刍动物饲养中每年非有机饲料的比例不能超过10%（以干物质计）；非反刍动物饲养中每年非有机饲料的比例不能超过15%（以干物质计）。但在严重的天灾人祸或极端气候条件下，生产者也可饲喂限定比例的常规饲料。	采用有机方式生产的动物饲料，可产自农场内部，也可以外购。 对于有机畜牧和有机水产养殖来讲，完全在有机农场内部实现饲料自给还有一定的难度。
organically managed land		A land area of one or more farms and or wild areas managed along organic agriculture principles and adhering to organic standards.	有机方式管理的土地		指按照有机农业原则和有机农业标准进行管理的一个或多个农场的土地或野生采集区的土地。
organoleptic		Refers to any sensory properties of a food or other products, including taste, colour, odour and texture.	感官		系指一种食物或其他产品的感官性状，包括味道、颜色、气味和质地。
participatory approach	Effective participation rests on respecting a number of key principles, such as those identified by Egger and Majeres (1998): Inclusion of all people, or representatives of all groups who will be affected by the results of a decision or a process, such as a development project. Equal Partnership: recognizing that every person has skill, ability and initiative and has equal right to participate in the process regardless of their status. Transparency: all participants must help to create a climate conducive to open communication and building dialogue. Sharing Power: authority and power must be balanced evenly between all stakeholders to avoid the domination of one party. Sharing responsibility: similarly, all stakeholders have equal responsibility for decisions that are made, and each should have clear responsibilities within each process. Empowerment: participants with special skills should be encouraged to take responsibility for tasks within their specialty, but should also encourage others to also be involved to promote mutual learning and empo	Participation is the process through which stakeholders' influence and share control over priority setting, policy-making, resource allocations and access to public goods and services.	参与		参与是在利益相关者的影响下共同确定优先事项，决策，资源分配和公共产品和服务获得的过程。
participatory certification	Participatory certification can take the form of a participatory guarantee system (PGS) or third-party certification using an Internal Control system (ICS).	Participatory certification is based on the involvement of those interested in the production and consumption of these products, in the inspectional certification process. Principles and rules for organic certification are conceived and applied with the contribution of all stakeholders – producers, consultants and consumers.	参与式认证	参与认证可以通过参与式保障体系（PGS）或利用内部控制体系进行第三方认证的形式来实现。	参与式认证是指所有对有机产品生产和消费感兴趣的人员参与到检查认证过程中来。生产商、咨询人员和消费者通过共同参与，制定有机认证的原则和规范并予以实施。
participatory guarantee system; PGS	As the number of farmers and consumers for organic produce increase, there has been a corresponding growth in the number of participatory guarantee systems (PGS) that have evolved and are in practice around the world. These systems often not only guarantee the credibility of the organic produce, but are crucially linked to local and alternative marketing approaches. Though they might vary in their methodology and approach, the belief in the same core principles brings them together on a common platform. PGS are based on norms conceived by stakeholders through: a democratic and participatory process; grassroots organization; suitable to smallholder agriculture; principles and values that enhance the livelihoods and well being of farming families and promote organic agriculture; documented management systems and procedures; mechanisms to verify farmer's compliance to the established norms, which are able to stimulate participation, organization, and which allow a learning process for all stakeholders; mechanisms for supporting farmers to produce organic	A participatory guarantee system is a locally-focused quality assurance system. It certifies producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange. Participation Guarantee Systems share a common goal with third-party certification systems in providing a credible guarantee for consumers seeking organic produce. The difference is in approach. As the name suggests, direct participation of farmers and even consumers in the guarantee process, is not only encouraged but may be required. Such involvement is entirely realistic in the context of the small farms and local, direct markets that PGS systems support. Active participation on the part of the stakeholders results in greater empowerment but also greater responsibility, this requires PGS programs to place a high priority on knowledge and capacity building-not only for producers but for consumers as well. PGS are not yet accepted for international organic trade but are very valuable for domestic market development.	参与式保障体系	随着有机生产中农民和消费者数量的增加，世界范围内有机保障体系的数量也在增加。这些体系不仅保证了有机生产的可信度，而且与当地的营销方式联系在一起。尽管其方法和做法不同，但出于对相同原则的信仰，所有相关利益方站在了同一个平台上。通过民主参与程序、基层组织、适合小型农业的特性、改善农户生计和福利并促进有机农业发展的原则与价值观、详细记录的管理制度和程序、确保农户遵守既定标准的机制，依据相关方制定的标准来建立PGS，从而鼓励组织和参与，为所有利益相关方提供一个学习的过程，建立一种支持农户生产有机产品并被认可为有机农民的机制，以图章或标识的形式证明产品为有机产品，在数据库中进行记录或在某些情况下公布于众。	参与式保障体系（PGS）是一个以本地为重点的质量保障体系。它是建立在相互信任、社会网络和知识交流、所有相关方积极参与的基础上对生产者实施认证。参与式保障体系与第三方认证体系相同之处在于为寻求有机产品的消费者提供一个可信的保证。两者不同之处在于其方法。顾名思义，农户甚至是消费者均可以直接参与到这个体系当中，这种做法不仅值得提倡，在某些时候甚至是必要的。这种参与式的方法对于小农场或当地市场来说是非常切合实际的做法。各方的积极参与不仅赋予了各方更多的权利，同时也带来了更多的责任，这就要求PGS计划要高度重视对生产商和消费者知识和能力的建设。PGS尚未在国际有机产品贸易中实施，但是对于国内市场的发展是非常有用的。

participatory plant breeding; PPB	Participatory plant breeding turns upside down the delivery phase of a plant breeding programme: in a conventional breeding programme, the most promising lines are released as varieties, the certified seed is produced and only then farmers decide whether to adopt them or not. In a participatory programme, the process is driven by the adoption which takes place during the final stages of selection, and therefore adoption rates are higher, and risks are minimized. Last but not least, the investment in seed production is nearly always paid off by farmers'adoption. These advantages are particularly relevant to developing countries where large investments in plant breeding have not resulted in production increases, especially in marginal environments. Participatory plant breeding in organic agriculture is important also in developed countries because the site-specificity of the system requires a large variety suited to low-input conditions that the industry breeding cannot possibly provide.	Participatory plant breeding (PPB) is based on the idea that farmers as well as professional plant breeders have important knowledge and skills that could complement one another. PPB is broadly defined here as a range of approaches that involve a mix of actors (including scientists, breeders, farmers and other stakeholders) in plant breeding stages. Depending on who controls the breeding process (researchers or farmers) and the scale on which the work is undertaken (community-centred or research to extrapolate results) two broad categories are usually differentiated: 'farmer-led' and 'formal-led' PPB. Other terminology has been used to describe such approaches, depending on the stage of the breeding process at which collaboration between farmers and formal breeders starts. For example, in participatory varietal selection (PVS) the material is still segregating. Participatory plant breeding has a large positive effect on diversity because different breeding lines are selected in different locations.	参与式植物育种	参与式植物育种解决了常规育种项目中在种子交付使用过程中出现的问题。在传统育种项目中，最好的品种才会予以发布，然后农民才能决定是否使用这个品种。但在参与式育种项目中，由于是否采纳的决定发生在育种的最后阶段，因此采用率较高，风险较小。用于种子的生产费用会因农民的采用而基本抵消。尤其是在发展中国家，在植物育种上投入大量资金，但却没有带来生产的增加，特别是在边缘环境下，参与式育种可以解决部分问题。在发达国家，有机农业中的参与式育种同样重要，因为，在低投入的条件下，系统中的地域特征要求大量的多样性品种与之相匹配，这是工厂化育种所不可能提供的。	参与式植物育种（PPB）结合了农民和植物育种专家的想法，因为两者可以相互补充。在这里PPB被广泛定义为一系列在植物育种阶段有许多人员共同参与（包括科学家、育种人员、农民和其他利益相关方）的方法。根据谁来控制育种过程（研究人员还是农民）和育种工作在多大范围内进行（以社区为目的还是研究推广为目的），育种工作通常分为两种：农民主导式和育种家主导式。另有其他一些描述此类方法的术语，涉及农民和专业育种人员合作开展育种过程的不同阶段。如对于参与式品种选育来讲，繁殖材料仍然是分开的。因为在参与式植物育种过程中，不同地方会选择不同的育种方式，从而对生物多样性起到了非常积极的作用。
percolation stability	Forest soils, bush fallows, mulched, minimally tilled plots and pasture lands have rapid percolation stability (250ml/10min) values, whereas mulched conventionally tilled plots, bare fallows and continuously cultivated plots from where residues were removed by burning have relatively slow to moderate percolation stability values (34-241ml/10min). The single most important soil property that correlates positively with percolation stability is organic matter.	Percolation concerns the movement and filtering of water through soil, depending on surface roughness, decay and erosion. Percolation in soils depends on soil stability, which depends on land use, soil properties and structural aggregates. The percolation stability is simple to measure and is an indicator for assessing the potential of soils to erode.	渗透稳定性	森林土壤、长有灌木的荒地、有覆盖物的土地、最低限度耕作的土地和牧场土地的渗透稳定性较高（为250ml/10min），而有覆盖物的常规耕作的土地、完全裸露的荒地和持续耕种的土地（所有植物残茬均通过燃烧的方式从土地中移除）,其渗漏稳定性则要低一些（34-241ml/10min）。土壤中与渗漏稳定性呈正相关的最重要的因素是有机质含量。	渗漏包括水通过土壤时的运动和过滤，渗漏与土壤表面的平滑程度、风化程度和侵蚀程度有关。土壤中的渗漏取决于土壤的稳定性，而土壤的稳定性又取决于土地利用、土壤特征和团粒结构。渗漏稳定性比较容易测量，它是用来评估土壤遭受侵蚀可能性的指标。
permaculture	Permaculture is not limited to plant and animal agriculture, but also includes community planning and development, and the use of appropriate technologies, i.e. solar and wind power, composting toilets, solar greenhouses, energy efficient housing, water collection and re-use systems, solar food cooking and drying.	Permaculture (permanent+agriculture) is the conscious design and maintenance of agriculturally productive ecosystems which have the diversity, stability, and resilience of natural ecosystems. It is a land use and community building movement which strives for the harmonious integration of human dwellings, microclimate, annual and perennial plants, animals, soils, and water into stable, productive communities. The focus is not on these elements themselves, but rather on the relationships created among them by the way we place them in the landscape. This synergy is further enhanced by mimicking patterns found in nature. It is a system of assembling conceptual, material, and strategic components in a pattern which functions to benefit life in all its forms.	永久性农业	永久性农业不仅局限于农业上的植物和动物生产，还包括社区规划与发展以及技术应用，比如太阳能和风力发电，堆肥，温室，节能住宅，水回收与再利用系统，太阳能食品烹饪和干燥。	永久性农业是指合理的规划设计农业生产的生态系统，使其具有生物多样性、稳定性和自然生态系统的自我恢复性。这是一种土地使用和社区建设的行为，目的在于努力将人类居住、区域气候、一年生和多年生植物、动物、土壤和水和谐融入并形成稳定的具有生产力的社区。重点并不是在于各种元素本身，而在于我们人为给他们创造的相互之间的关系。通过模仿自然界的模式而进一步增强这种协同作用。
pesticide residue		Pesticide residue means any specified substance in food, agricultural commodities, or animal feed resulting from the use of a pesticide. The term includes any derivatives of a pesticide, such as conversion products, metabolites, reaction products, and impurities considered to be of toxicological significance.	农药残留		农药残留指的是由于使用了某些农药而留存在食品、农产品或动物饲料中的某些特殊物质。这一概念包括了任何农药的衍生物，例如中间体、代谢物、反应产物以及他们的混合物，这些物质被认为有毒性。
phytosanitary certificate		Phytosanitary certificates are issued to indicate that consignments of plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet specified phytosanitary import requirements and are in conformity with the certifying statement of the appropriate model certificate. Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued for this purpose.	植物检疫证书		植物检疫证书是指植物货物、植物产品或其他管制物品遵守具体进口植检要求并符合认证声明。植物检疫证书的颁发应仅限于这一目的。
plant protection product		Plant protection product means any substance intended for preventing, destroying, attracting, repelling, or controlling any pest or disease including unwanted species of plants or animals during the production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of food, agricultural commodities, or animal feeds.	植物保护产品		植物保护产品指的是在食品、农产品和动物饲料的生产、贮藏、运输、分销和加工过程中，用于防治、杀死、吸引、趋避或控制虫害或病害的物质，包括来自一些植物和动物种类的有害物质。

predation	Organic pest control relies on establishing pest-predator balance within the agroecosystem.	Predation is the transfer of energy whereby one organism feeds on another organism as well as complex interactions among predators-prey populations. If a portion of the prey is not available because of environmental discontinuities (a typical case in agriculture), the self-regulating balance will be damped. Inter-specific competition keeps more pests in check than we ever could by using pesticides. An ecosystem stability (or instability) depends on the results of the competition between different species for food and space. Predation ameliorates the intensity of competition for space and increases species diversity.	捕食	有机农业中害虫的控制依赖于在农业生态系统内部建立害虫天敌的平衡。	捕食是能量的转移过程，即一个生物体以另一个生物体为食，以及天敌之间复杂的相互作用。如果一部分猎物因为周围环境受到干扰（农业上的一个典型例子）而没有可利用的食物，那么自我调节的平衡将会受阻。种间竞争，比我们使用杀虫剂更能控制害虫。生态系统的稳定性（或不稳定性）依赖于不同物种之间为抢占食物和空间的竞争结果。捕食改善了对空间的竞争强度，增加了物种多样性。
preparation		Preparation means the operations of slaughtering, processing, preserving and packaging of agricultural products and also alterations made to the labelling concerning the presentation of the organic production method.	制备		制备指的是农产品屠宰、加工、贮存和包装的操作，包括涉及到标示有机生产方法的标签变更。
private certifier	Normally private certifiers must be internationally or nationally accredited to accomplish the tasks of certification.	Bodies belonging to the private sector, which perform certification tasks.	私营认证机构	通常情况下私人机构必须经过国际或国家的认可，方可开展认证工作。	以个人名义开展认证业务的机构.
processing aid		Processing aid means any substance or material, not including apparatus or utensils, and not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or its ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the non-intentional but unavoidable presence of residues or derivatives in the final product.	加工助剂		加工助剂指刻意在原料、食品或食品配料的处理和加工中为实现某些特定的技术目的而使用的物质或材料，不包括设备和器具，加工助剂本身不作为食品配料消费。使用加工助剂可能会在终产品中无意留下不可避免的残留物或衍生物。
product of agricultural origin; agricultural product		Any product or commodity, raw or processed, that is used for human consumption (excluding water, salt and additives) animal feed or energy production (e.g. biofuel crops) and industry (e.g. textiles, bioplastics).	农产品		被用于人类消费（不包括水、盐和添加剂）、动物喂养或者能量生产（如生态燃料作物）以及工业（如纺织、生态塑料）的加工或未加工过的产品或者商品。
production		Production means the operations undertaken to supply agricultural products in the state in which they occur on the farm, including initial packaging and labelling of the product.; Désigne les opérations entreprises pour fournir des produits agricoles dans l'état dans lequel ils se présentent à l'exploitation agricole, y compris leur conditionnement et étiquetage initiaux.	生产		生产是指当农产品在农场中所需采取的一切操作，包括产品的初包装和标识。
protection of consumers	In organic agriculture, consumer protection against fraud has led to the entry of governments into organic standard setting.	Consumer protection refers to any government policy which protects the interests of consumers. For example, a government may require businesses to disclose detailed information about products—particularly in areas where safety or public health is an issue, such as food.	消费者保护	在有机农业中，反欺诈消费者保护使政府开始介入有机标准的制定。	消费者保护指所有保护消费者利益的政府部门及政策。例如政府要求企业公布产品的详细信息，尤其在关乎安全或公众健康的领域，比如食品生产的相关信息。
quality management system		(Internal) Quality management system refers to a system to direct and control an organization with regard to quality.	质量管理体系	粮农组织KCCM中文词汇项目，2009年	（内部的）质量管理体系在指导和控制机构质量方面的体系。
recognition		Arrangement (either unilateral, bilateral or multilateral) for the use or acceptance of results of conformity assessments.	认可		安排接受或使用符合性评估的结果，无论是单边、双边或多边。
relocalization of food production	Relocalization of food production contributes to producing food where it is most needed, such as in market-marginalized and capital poor areas and hence, improves people's access to food. It also creates employment and avoids displacing agricultural workforce.	Bringing back food production to where it is consumed and building alternative networks for getting food from farm to plate through short supply chains. This entails decreasing imports, eventually saving on transportation energy and enhancing food self-sufficiency.	食品生产再地方化	食品生产的重新地方化有助于生产最需要的食品，如在市场边缘地区和贫困地区，可以使人们获取到更多的食品，也有助于就业、避免农村劳动力的转移。	使粮食的生产活动回归其消费地点，同时构建替代网络，通过短供应链将食品从农场送至餐桌，从而减少进口，并最终节省运输能源和加强粮食自给自足。

requirement for conformity	According to ISO, three types of conformity assessment are distinguished. First-party assessment: this is the technical term used when conformity assessment to a standard, specification or regulation is carried out by the supplier organization itself. In other words, it is a self-assessment. This is known as a supplier's declaration of conformity. Second-party assessment: this indicates that the conformity assessment is carried out by a customer of the supplier organization. For example, the supplier invites a potential customer to verify that the products it is offering conform to relevant product standards. Third-party assessment: in this case conformity assessment is performed by a body that is independent of both supplier and customer organizations.	Any procedure or criteria used directly or indirectly to determine that the relevant technical regulations or standards are fulfilled.	符合性要求	根据国际标准化组织（ISO）的规定，有三种不同的符合性评估。第一方评价：这一技术概念被用于当某一标准、规范或规程的符合性评估过程是由供方组织自身执行的时候。也就是自我评估。这被认为是供方的一致性声明。第二方评价：这是指符合性评估是由供方的一个客户实施的。比如，供方邀请一潜在客户对它提供的产品是否符合相关产品标准进行审核。第三方评价：是指由独立于供方和客户之外的第三方实体来实施符合性评估。	直接或间接地用于判定相关的技术法规或标准是否得到满足的程序或规则。
resilience	Well-managed organic agriculture uses a number of preventive approaches that can greatly reduce the risk of severe yield fluctuations due to climatic and other uncontrolled incidents, contributing to the resilience of the food supply. Due to its agro-ecological approach, organic agriculture is an effective means to restore environmental services. This factor is much more important than individual practices (e.g. use of drought-resistant crops) in preventing system imbalances such as new pest and disease outbreaks. It is organic management's self-correcting process that gives a climate-related value to the agro-ecosystem.	The ability of an ecosystem to withstand change or, when changed, to develop forces leading back to the original condition. Assessed by examining factors such as population fluctuation, resistance to disturbance, speed of recovery after disturbance, and persistence of community composition. While resilience refers to the ability of the system to recover from a change, ecological stability expresses the resistance of an ecosystem against change.	恢复力	管理良好的有机农业使用了一些预防的方法可以大大降低由于气候和其他不可控的因素引起产量波动的风险，有利于粮食供应的弹性。由于有机农业的农业生态方式，是恢复环境的一种有效手段。这个因素远比个人行为（例如抗干旱作物的使用）在预防系统失衡（比如新的病虫害爆发）上更加重要。这是有机管理自我改进的过程，给出了农业生态系统与相关气候的价值。	一个生态系统承受变化或发生变化后恢复到原来状态的能力。通过人口波动、干扰抗性、恢复速度和群落的持续性等因素进行评估。
responsible agriculture	This definition encompasses organic agriculture and fair trade to include practices which may use some synthetic inputs while giving special attention to the overall social responsibility and environmental stewardship of the enterprise.	Responsible agriculture refers to a holistic approach to agriculture production that combines good agricultural practices, environmental protection, farm worker safety and welfare, market access at fair prices and better linkages between consumers and producers.	负责任农业	负责任农业的定义中包括有机农业与公平贸易，其耕作做法中可能允许使用某些化学投入物，但需要特别注重企业承担的社会责任与环境管理职能。	负责任农业系指对农业生产实行总体管理的方式，涵盖领域包括：良好农业规范、环境保护、农业生产者的安全与福利、确保公平价格的市场准入、消费者与生产者之间的更有效联系。
restoration ecology		Restoration ecology is the study of renewing a degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystem through active human intervention.	修复生态学; 恢复生态学		修复生态学是通过积极的人为干预，恢复退化和遭到破坏的生态系统。
revival of traditional agriculture		The revival of traditional agricultural entails a re-evaluation of traditional wisdom in farming, while recognizing the need to improve the knowledge base for its application in today's context.	传统农业的复兴		传统农业的复兴将对传统耕种方式总结出来的智慧和经验进行再评估，根据现状找出需要完善的方面。
rhizome		In botany, a rhizome is a horizontal stem of a plant that is usually found underground, often sending out roots and shoots from its nodes. Plants with underground rhizomes include ginger, hops, and turmeric, significant for their medicinal properties, and the weeds Johnson grass, bermuda grass, and purple nut sedge. Some plants have rhizomes that grow above ground or that sit at the soil surface, including some Iris species, and ferns, whose spreading stems are rhizomes. Rhizomes may also be referred to as creeping rootstalks, or rootstocks.	根茎		在植物学，根茎是指植物的横向干，通常在地下，由植物的茎节生长延伸出来的根和芽。地下根茎的植物包括姜、蛇麻草和姜黄等药用植物，以及一些杂草如约翰逊草，百慕大草和紫莎草螺母。一些植物的根茎生长在地面或地表，包括鸢尾属植物、蕨类植物，这些植物蔓延的茎就是他们的根茎。根茎亦称为爬行根茎或砧木。
right to choose food	The right for consumers to choose healthy, locally produced and organic food products according to their culture and preferences is part of the concept of ^food sovereignty^.	Consumers have the right to choose the food they want to buy and eat. That is why the label should provide complete information concerning the ingredients in the composition of a certain food product.	食物选择权	消费者有根据个人文化和喜好来选择健康的、当地生产的、有机生产的产品的权利，这也是"食物权"概念的一部分。	消费者有权选择他们想买和想吃的食物。这就是产品标签上需要标明食品所有配料的完整信息的原因。

right to food	The right to food implies the right to means of production or procurement of food of sufficient quantity and quality that is free from adverse substances and culturally acceptable. This aspect is very relevant to the organic objectives of producing quality food by revitalizing traditional knowledge biodiversity and diets. In line with the Right to Food, organic agriculture recognizes that public intervention is necessary to preserve the fair playing field as the sector expands, such as enforcement of penalties on performance and allocation of public resources to research, training and agricultural incentives.	The right to food includes: physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement. The core content of the right to food implies: (a) the availability of food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances and acceptable within a given culture; and (b) the accessibility of such food in ways that are sustainable and that do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights. The right to adequate food is recognized in several international instruments, which are legally binding on those states that are party to them; first among these is the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, where it is recognized both as part of an adequate standard of living, which also includes housing and clothing, and separately as the fundamental right to be free from hunger.	食物权	食物在质量、数量和品种方面应足以满足其需要，不存在有害物质并能够被其文化接受。这方面与有机生产高质量食品的目标息息相关。与食物权一样，有机农业认为随着部门的扩张，采取公共干预的措施以维护公平竞争环境是必须的。比如采用研究、培训和农业激励等措施和手段，分配公共资源和业绩奖惩。	食物权包括：每个人都能在任何时候获得食物或有获取食物的手段。食物权的核心内容是：a）食物在质量、数量和品种方面应足以满足其需要，不存在有害物质并能够被其文化接受。b）获取食物的方式应具可持续性，并不得妨碍享受其他人权。获取足够食物的权利是被多个国际条文所认可的；其中首要的是经济，社会和文化权利，也包括住房和衣物，以及免于饥饿的基本权利。
riparian corridor		The riparian corridor includes human-created reservoirs, wildlife ponds, wetlands, and waterholes connected to or associated with natural water features. In addition, those areas not associated with natural water features, but support riparian dependent flora or fauna, will have a riparian corridor designation. On the other hand, riparian areas are functionally defined as three-dimensional ecotones of interaction that include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, that extend down into the groundwater, up above the canopy, outward across the floodplain, up the near slopes that drain to the water, laterally into the terrestrial ecosystem, and along the water course at a variable width.	河岸走廊		包括人造水库、野生动物池塘、湿地及与天然水源相通的水坑。此外，有些地区没有与天然水源的连接，但能够养护依赖河岸生存的动植物，这些地区也被称为河岸走廊。另一方面，河岸地区在功能上被定义为相互作用的三维交错群落，包括陆地和水生生态系统，可向下延伸至地下水，向上达到冠层之上，向外延展至漫滩，上升至（向水域排水的）临近边坡，横向扩展至陆地生态系统，并以不同宽度随水道延伸。
rural livelihood security		Livelihood is defined as adequate stocks and flows of food and cash to meet basic needs. Security refers to secure ownership of, or access to, resources and income earning activities, including reserves and assets to offset risks, ease shocks and meet contingencies. Rural livelihood security is the adequate and sustainable access to and control over resources, both material and social, to enable rural households to generate income.	农村生计安全; 农村生活保障		生计系指有足够的食物和现金以满足生存的基本需要。安全系指能够确保拥有或有机会获得资源和创收活动，包括抵御风险、减轻冲击和应付突发事件所需的储备和资产。生计安全是指能够充分、可持续获得和管理物质及社会资源，使农村家庭有能力创造收入。
rural-urban network; RUN	In organic agriculture, farmers often establish producer-consumer groups to provide direct food marketing through such activities as farmers' markets or home deliveries to subscribed customers, which increases profits.	Rural-urban networks facilitate the flow of agricultural and other commodities from rural producers to urban consumers. Overall, synergy between agricultural production and urban-based enterprises is key to the development of more vibrant local economies and less unequal and more pro-poor regional economic growth.	城乡网络	在有机农业中，农民往往会成立生产者－消费者团体，通过农民市场或为订货的消费者送货上门等方式进行产品直销，以增加利润。	城乡网络有利于农产品或其它商品从农村生产者向城市消费者流动。总体来说，农业生产与城市企业之间的协调配合对于发展更为活跃的地方经济，促进更加平衡和更加"有利于穷人"的区域经济增长至关重要。
self-reliant food system		Self-reliant food systems refer to a concept not to be confused with self-sufficient food systems. Self-sufficiency suggests complete food independence from others, whereas self-reliance implies independence through ability to purchase food.			
short supply chain	Organic consumers tend to favour short supply chains, for securing freshness (of perishable produce), authenticity, low environmental foot print and competitive prices as fewer middlemen are involved in the supply chain. Community organization for short supply chains varies from organic urban gardens, through rural-urban networks, to community-supported agriculture and specialized cooperatives. This type of food delivery has direct positive impacts on rural economies, regional food systems and overall local food availability.	When the distance between producers and consumers is short. The distance is not fixed (such as in the case of geographical denomination) and varies from commercialization between farms and neighbouring urban centres, to trading between regions within countries.	短供应链	有机产品消费者为了确保食品的新鲜度（对于易坏的产品来讲）、有机的真实性、降低环境影响和具有竞争力的价格（因为短供应链中涉及的中间人较少），从而倾向于支持短的供应链。短供应链的社区组织形式包括城市有机花园、社区支持的农业和专业合作社。这种销售食品的方式对农村经济发展、地区食品体系和当地食品供应起到了积极的作用。	指生产者和消费者之间的距离比较短。但距离不是固定的（如地理名称），它会随着农场和邻近市中心之间的商业化程度和国家内部各区域间的贸易而变化。

silvopastoral practice		A form of agroforestry that combines forestry and grazing for animals. In certain areas, silvopastoral practices can offer an alternative to cattle production systems based solely on pasture. Such practices include planting high densities of trees and shrubs in pastures, cut-and-carry systems whereby livestock are fed with the foliage of specifically planted trees and shrubs in areas previously used for other agricultural practices, and using fast-growing trees and shrubs for fencing and wind screens. The on-site benefits of silvopastoral practices to land users include additional production from the tree component, such as fruit, fuelwood, fodder or timber; maintaining or improving pasture productivity by increasing nutrient recycling; and diversification of production. Silvopastoral practices also have important biodiversity benefits. They have been shown to play a major role in the survival of wildlife species by providing scarce resources and refuge; to have a higher propagation rate of native forest plants; and to provide shelter for wild birds. They ca	林牧混作; 贸易壁垒	进口国家必须避免利用有机认证的标准作为技术性贸易壁垒。制定生产和认证标准的国际准则是至关重要的。制定国家标准和立法，以及在不同国家标准之间建立等同性是至关重要的。各国标准的互认是避免有机食品出现新的技术壁垒的首选成功之路。	一些国家的政府采取某些政策、制度，有意地妨碍国家之间的自由贸易；
Slow Food	In recent years, the Slow Food movement came to realize that tasty food has to be healthy and the organic movement came to realize that organic food has to be tasty. Although Slow Food certified restaurants are not necessarily organic, food ingredients used tend to be of organic origin.	A food movement born in response to the spreading of the fast food culture and the poor food quality it entails. The concept has been pioneered by Slow Food, a non-profit, eco-gastronomic member-supported organization that was founded in 1989 by Carlo Petrini, to counteract the disappearance of local food traditions and people windling interest in the food they eat, where it comes from, how it tastes and how peopleâ¿¿s food choices affect the rest of the world. Slow Food works to defend biodiversity in the food supply, spread taste education and connect producers of excellent foods with co-producers through events (like Terra Madre in Torino, Italy) and initiatives. Today, Slow Food has 100 000 members in 132 countries.	慢食	近年来，慢食运动倡导美味食品必须是健康的，而有机运动亦逐步认识到有机食品必须是美味的。尽管慢食组织认证的餐馆未必是有机的，但使用的食品配料倾向于是有机来源的。	为抵制快餐文化及其所涉及的低质量食物的传播而诞生的一项饮食运动。这个概念由Slow Food（慢食）组织提出。该组织是由Carlo Petrini在1989年创立的一个非营利组织，得到生态美食成员的大力支持，其目的是遏制当地传统食物不断消失及人们对其食物的兴趣逐步减少的趋势。这些兴趣的对象包括食物的种类、来源、味道以及对食物的选择如何影响世界其他地区。慢食运动致力于捍卫食品供应的多样性，传播食物品尝文化，通过各类活动和举措将优质食品生产者与联合制作者联系起来。今天，慢食运动已在全球132个国家拥有100000个成员。
SOC; soil organic carbon	SOC is closely related to the amount of organic matter in the soil (SOM), according to the approximation SOC x 1.72= SOM.	Soil organic carbon (SOC) refers to the carbon held within the soil and is expressed as a percentage by weight (gC/Kg soil). Climatic shifts in temperature and precipitation have a major influence on the decomposition and amount of SOC stored within an ecosystem and that released into the atmosphere. Globally, the amount of carbon stored in soils is twice the amount that is stored in all terrestrial plants. Soil organic carbon (SOC) is essential for maintaining fertility, water retention, and plant production in terrestrial ecosystems. The amount of SOC stored within an ecosystem, is dependent on the quantity and quality of organic matter returned to the soil matrix, the soils ability to retain organic carbon (a function of texture and caption exchange capacity), and biotic influences of both temperature and precipitation. The global decline in SOC as a result of deforestation, shifting cultivation and arable cropping have made significant contributions to increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2).	土壤有机碳	根据公式SOC x 1.72= SOM，土壤有机碳与土壤中有机质的含量密切相关	土壤有机碳（SOC）指土壤中碳的含量，以重量比来表示(gC/Kg土壤)。温度和降雨量的变化对生态系统中SOC的分解及储量起着主要的影响。全球范围内，土壤中有机碳的储量是陆地植物中碳储量的两倍。土壤有机碳对于维持陆地生态系统的土壤肥力、保持土壤水分和植物生产是必需的。生态系统中SOC的储量取决于土壤中有机质的数量和质量、土壤持有有机碳的能力及温度和降雨量所带来的生物影响。目前全球由于森林采伐、伐木造田导致大气中二氧化碳的浓度不断增加。

social accountability standard	The SA8000 workplace standard is the central document of work at Social Accountability International (SAI). This standard is the benchmark against which companies and factories measure their performance. Those seeking to comply with SA8000 have adopted policies and procedures that protect the basic human rights of workers.	The intent of SA8000 is to provide a standard based on international human rights norms and national labour laws that will protect and empower all personnel within a companyâ€™s scope of control and influence, who produce products or provide services for that company, including personnel employed by the company itself, as well as by its suppliers/subcontractors, sub-suppliers, and home workers. This standard specifies requirements for social accountability to enable a company to: a) develop, maintain, and enforce policies and procedures in order to manage those issues which it can control or influence; b) demonstrate to interested parties that policies, procedures and practices are in conformity with the requirements of this standard. The requirements of this standard shall apply universally with regard to geographic location, industry sector and company size.;	社会责任标准	SA8000工作场所标准是社会责任国际组织（SAI）的核心文件。该标准是公司和厂家衡量其绩效的基本标准。寻求符合SA8000要求的各方均采取了旨保护工人基本权益的政策和程序。	SA8000的目的是根据国际人权准则和国际劳工法制定的一个标准，旨在公司控制和影响范围内保护和赋予所有人员权利，他们包括公司自己雇佣的员工，也包括其供应商/分包商、次级供应商和家政工作者。该标准明确了公司社会责任的要求，使公司能够：a) 制定、维护并实施相关政策和程序来处理公司能力范围内能够控制或影响的那些问题； b) 在政策、程序和规范符合SA8000要求方面为相关方起到示范作用。该标准应当予以普遍用于所有地点、行业领域和任何规模的公司。
social equity		Social equity implies fair access to livelihood, education, and resources; full participation in the political and cultural life of the community; and self-determination in meeting fundamental needs.	社会公平		社会公平指公平获得生计、教育和资源，充分参与社区政治、文化生活并能够为满足最基本需求做出自主决定的机会。
social standard		Social standards in organic agriculture are defined by IFOAM following the general principle of social justice as in integral part of trade and agriculture according to which: social justice and social rights are an essential part of organic agriculture and processing. There are several social standards, such as SA8000 which need to be respected in order to produce socially just products which means that organic certification also requires proof of fair wages, healthy working conditions and the workers's right of association. The main social standards are the Social Accountability (SA 8000), the ones coming from the ILO Conventions and Fairtrade.	社会标准		作为贸易和农业中不可或缺的一部分，IFOAM依据社会公正的一般原则对有机农业的社会标准做出明确定义：社会公正和社会权益是有机农业和加工的重要组成部分。目前国际上有几个社会标准，例如必须遵守SA8000来生产社会公正的产品，这就意味着若要通过有机认证，就必须有证据说明符合公平的薪酬、健康的工作条件、工人结社权等要求。主要的社会标准就是"社会责任（SA8000）"和国际劳工组织（ILO）公约和公平贸易中的标准。
societal cost; environmental and social cost	The price premium on organic products reflects the extra effort undertaken by farmers to avoid environmental and social cost (or externalities) during the production and processing process.	They refer to the costs which affect individuals, society and the environment for which the entity causing/generating this adverse impact is not accountable.	环境和社会成本/社会的成本	有机产品的溢价反映了农民所付出的额外努力，以避免在生产和加工过程中产生额外的环境和社会成本。	指的是影响到个人、社会和环境并对其造成不良影响的不可计算的成本。
soil biodiversity	Soil organisms contribute to a wide range of essential services to the sustainable function of all ecosystems, by acting as the primary driving agents of nutrient cycling, regulating the dynamics of soil organic matter, soil carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas emission; modifying soil physical structure and water regimes, enhancing the amount and efficiency of nutrient acquisition by the vegetation, and enhancing plant health. These services are not only essential to the functioning of natural ecosystems but constitute an important resource for the sustainable management of agricultural systems. In fact, higher soil biodiversity has shown to increase the rate of nutrient cycling, improve soil aggregation and aggregate stability and improve the disease suppression of agricultural soils.	Soil is one of the most diverse habitats on earth and contains one of the most diverse assemblages of living organisms. Nowhere in nature are species so densely packed as in soil communities. For example a single gram of soil may contain millions of individuals and several thousands species of bacteria. Soil biota includes micro-organisms (bacteria, fungi, etc.), microfauna (protozoa, nematodes, etc.), meso-fauna (acari, springtails, etc.) and macrofauna (insects, earthworms, etc.). It also includes the roots that grow in the soil and interact with other species above and below ground.	土壤生物多样性	土壤生物为所有生态系统维持可持续发展功能提供了必须的保障。他们是养分循环的主要作用者，同时调节土壤有机质的动态、土壤固氮和温室气体的排放，改善土壤物理结构和水分供给，提高了植被的数量和养分吸收效率，促进了植物的健康。这些功能不仅是自然生态系统所必须的，也是农业系统可持续发展的重要资源和组成部分。事实上，较高的土壤生物多样性的确可以增加养分循环率，改善土壤板结和稳定性并提高土壤的抗病能力。	土壤是地球上最多样化的栖息地之一，并包含了最丰富的生物多样性。自然界中没有其他物质像土壤一样拥有如此高密度的生物种类。例如，一克土壤中可能含有千万计的生物个体和数以千计的细菌种类。土壤生物群包括微生物（细菌，真菌等），微型动物（原生动物，线虫等），中观动物（阿卡里跳虫等）和大型动物（昆虫，蚯蚓等）。此外还包括生长在土壤中并与地上和地下各种生物相互作物的根系。
soil carbon sequestration	Agricultural soils are among the planet's largest reservoirs of carbon and hold potential for expanded carbon sequestration, and thus provide a prospective way of mitigating the increasing atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (CO2). Carbon sequestration capacity of organically managed soils, estimated at 400 KgC/ha/y for arable land and 100-200 KgC/ha/y for pastures can compensate most agricultural emissions of GHG.	Biogeochemical process where soils take up and fix carbon. Soil carbon sequestration is one of the most promising options for climate change mitigation with a wide range of synergies. By increasing carbon concentrations in the soil through better management practices, this option offers benefits for biodiversity, soil fertility and productivity, and soil water storage capacity. Further, it stabilizes and increases food production reversing land degradation and restoring the health of ecological processes.	土壤固碳	农业土壤是地球上最大的碳库，而且还有潜力进一步增加固碳量，因此土壤固碳是减缓大气中二氧化碳浓度不断增加的好方法。经有机方式管理的土壤其固碳能力大约在400 KgC/ha/y，有机牧场中土壤的固碳能力大约在100-200 KgC/ha/y，基本上能够抵消大部分农业温室气体的排放量。	土壤固碳是指土壤吸收和固碳的一系列生物化学过程。土壤固碳是减缓气候变化的最好方法。通过改善土壤管理措施来增加土壤中碳的浓度，这有利于增加生物多样性、改善土壤肥力、土壤的生产力和储水能力，通过减少土壤退化、恢复土壤健康的生态过程，从而稳定和增加粮食产量。

soil characteristics	Organic agriculture, which feeds the soil with organic matter improves the physical and biological characteristics of soils. Soils under organic management are reported to retain significantly more water, thanks to the sponge-like properties of organic matter, and increasing soil stability (by 20-40% in temperate areas). Enhancing these soil characteristics significantly contribute to enhanced agricultural performance under drought and flood conditions.	Soil characteristics include physical, chemical and biological parameters: physical parameters include mainly soil structure and texture; chemical parameters relate to the presence and amount of mineral elements and plant growth inhibiting substances; biological parameters refer to the amount, type and activities of soil organisms. Soil texture is the relative volume of sand, silt and clay particles in a soil. Soil texture affects the water-holding capacity of soil, movement of water through the soil and ease of cultivation. Soil structure results from the binding together of soil particles into aggregates or clumps of varying sizes and shapes. A well-structured soil is made up of aggregates of varying sizes that allow maximum space for air and water.	土壤特性	有机农业通过改善土壤的物理和生物特性来补充土壤中的有机质。据报道有机管理的土壤由于有机质的"海绵"特征具有更强的持水能力，增加了土壤的稳定性（在温带地区可以增加20-40%）。在干旱和洪涝区，改善土壤的这些性状可以大大提高农业产量。	土壤特性包括物理的、化学的和生物的参数。物理参数包括土壤结构和质地；化学参数与土壤中是否存在矿物元素及植物生长抑制物质及其数量有关。生物参数指土壤中微生物的数量、类型与活动。土壤质地是指土壤中砂粒、粉砂粒和粘粒在土壤中的相对体积比。土壤质地会影响土壤的持水能力、土壤中水的流动和耕作的难易程度。土壤颗粒结合成不同大小和形状的团聚体或团块，从而产生了土壤结构。具有良好结构的土壤是由不同大小的团聚体组成的，这种结构能够使土壤中空气和水的容量达到最大。
soil compaction		Soil compaction occurs when weight of livestock or heavy machinery compresses soil, causing it to lose pore space. Affected soils become less able to absorb rainfall, thus increasing runoff and erosion. Plants have difficulty in compacted soil because the mineral grains are pressed together, leaving little space for air and water, which are essential for root growth. Burrowing animals also find a hostile environment, because the denser soil is more difficult to penetrate.	土壤板结		由于体重较大的家畜和重型机械压实了土壤，使其失去了孔隙空间，则使土壤板结。板结的土壤的保水性能降低，因此增加了水土流失的概率。板结的土壤也不利于植物生长，由于土壤中的空隙减少，从而难以为根系生长提供必需的水和空气。同样，土壤板结也不利于穴居动物的生存，因为土壤密度增大难以穿透。
soil erosion		Geologically, erosion is defined as the process that slowly shapes hillsides, allowing the formation of soil cover from the weathering of rocks and from alluvional and colluvial deposits. Erosion caused by human activities, as an effect of careless exploitation of the environment, results in increasing runoffs and declined arable layers and crop productivity. For example, bare land is more likely to be weathered by physical forces such as rainfall, flowing water, wind ice, temperature change, gravity or other natural or anthropogenic agents that abrade, detach and remove soil or geological material from one point on the earth's surface to be deposited elsewhere.	水土流失		地质学角度讲，水土流失定义为陆地表面，在水力、风力、冻融和重力等外力的作用下，土壤、土壤母质和其他地面组成物质被破坏、剥蚀、转运和沉积的全过程。水土流失是由人类对自然环境不合理的开发等活动所引起的，从而导致了径流的增加以及土层和作物生产力的降低。例如，裸地更易于受到天气物理外力如降雨，流水，风冰，温度的变化，重力或其他自然或人为行为影响，从而土地表层土壤被移动到另外的地方。
soil fertility		Ability of soil to produce and sustain a plant cover. Soil fertility is the cornerstone of organic management. Because organic farmers do not use synthetic nutrients to restore degraded soil, they must concentrate on building and maintaining soil fertility primarily through their basic farming practices. They depend on multicropping systems and crop rotations, cover crops, organic fertilizers and minimum tillage to maintain and improve soil quality.	土壤肥力		土壤的生产和维持植被的能力。土壤肥力是有机生产管理的基础。有机生产者不能使用合成肥料来恢复退化的土壤，因此必须通过基础的农业措施来提高和保持土壤肥力。主要的措施包括多样种植体系和轮作、覆盖作物、有机肥和免耕。
soil formation		The action of combined primary (weathering and humidification) and secondary processes to alter and rearrange mineral and organic material to form soil. A substantial amount of invertebrates (earthworms, millipedes, termites, mites, nematodes, etc.) play a role in the development of upper soil layers through decomposition of plant litter, making organic matter more readily available, and creating structural conditions that allow oxygen, food and water to circulate.	土壤的形成		系指主要因素（如风化和湿化）和次要因素共同作用，改变和重新排列矿物质和有机质而形成土壤的过程。大量无脊椎动物（蚯蚓、千足虫、白蚁、螨虫、线虫等等）对于上层土壤的形成起到重要作用，它们分解植物凋落物，促进有机物的利用，并创造了易于氧气、养分和水流通的土壤结构。

soil health; soil quality		The terms soil quality (favoured by scientists) and soil health (favoured by farmers) tend to be used interchangeably. Characterization of soil quality by scientists focuses on analytical/quantitative properties of soil with a separately defined quantitative link to the functions of soil quality. Characterization of soil health by farmers focuses on descriptive/qualitative properties of soil with a direct value judgement (unhealthy to healthy) integrated into the options for a given property; in addition, interwoven into the properties of soil per se are value-based descriptive properties of plant, water, air, and animal/human systems considered by farmers to be an integral part of soil health characterization.	土壤健康; 土壤质量		土壤质量（科学家的用法）和土壤健康（农民的用法）两个术语往往交替使用。科学家所称的土壤质量注重分析和定量的土壤特征，对土壤质量的判定有具体的量化指标。而农民所称的土壤健康则注重描述性的、性质上的土壤特征，根据具体情况直接对土壤的健康与否做出判断。此外，将植物、水、空气以及动物和人类系统的描述性特点都交织在土壤本身的特性中，而农户将这些因素视为土壤健康特征的一部分。
soil organic matter; SOM	In stable soils, humus dominate the soil organic matter fraction. Thus, most of the benefits and properties of SOM relate specifically to humus.	Soil organic matter (SOM) is defined as all organic materials found in soils irrespective of origin or state of decomposition. It can be divided into three general pools: living biomass of micro-organisms, fresh and partially decomposed residues, and the well-decomposed and highly stable organic material, or humus.	土壤有机质	在稳定的土壤中，土壤有机质主要以腐殖质形式存在，因此，土壤有机质大多数的好处和特点与腐殖质的存在是分不开的。	土壤有机质（SOM）指土壤中所有来源和状态有机物物质的总称。土壤有机质包括三类：微生物体、新鲜的和部分分解的作物残茬、已经充分分解具有高稳定性的有机物质或腐殖质。
soil resilience	Soil resilience is an important concept for understanding the ability of soils to recover from degradation. Soil resilience reflects the time needed to recover from disturbances, an important factor in ^food supply stability^.	Soil have an inherent ability to restore their life support processes, provided that the disturbance created especially by human activities is not too drastic, and sufficient time is allowed for the life support processes to restore themselves. This intrinsic soil productivity regeneration ability is called resilience.	土壤恢复力	土壤恢复力对于认识土壤退化后的复原能力非常重要。土壤恢复力反映了受扰动的土壤如果恢复是需要时间的，这是粮食供应稳定性的一个重要因素。	土壤具有一种内在的能力，能够恢复土壤生命力的过程，但前提条件是人类活动对土壤带来的影响不是很强烈，并且要有充足的时间，土壤才能恢复到起初土壤生命力的过程。土壤这种可再生能力被称为“恢复力”。
soil stability	Organic soil management has been reported to increase soil aggregate stability due to increased soil organic matter and macrofauna that builds soil structure. Soil organic carbon ^SOC^ is 14 percent higher in organic soils and the labile fraction is 30 to 40 percent higher, with important positive implications on plant nutrition. Enhanced microbial biomass improves soil physiological functions, such as faster phosphorus supply for plant growth.	Soil stability depends on soil's shear strength, its compressibility and its tendency to absorb water. Farming practices that preserve soil fertility and maintain, or even increase, organic matter in soils can reduce the negative effects of drought while increasing primary crop productivity.	土壤稳定性	据报告，有机的管理方式因为增加了构成土壤结构的土壤有机质和大动物区系数量，从而增加了土壤团聚体的稳定性。与常规管理方式相比，在有机管理方式下，土壤中有机碳的含量要高14%，易分解的成分要高30－40%，这将对给植物营养带来积极的重要影响。土壤中微生物的增加会改善土壤的生理功能，加快磷的供应以促进植物的生长。	土壤稳定性取决于土壤的抗剪强度、可压缩性和吸水性。农业措施保证了土壤肥力，维持甚至增加了土壤中有机质的含量，可以减少干旱带来的负面影响，同时提高作物的生产力。
soil water retention; soil retention	In organic agriculture, the build-up of soil organic matter has been estimated to retain soil moisture and save 20% to 60% on water irrigation in agroecosystems.	The spaces that exist between soil particles, called pores, provide for the passage and/or retention of gasses and moisture within the soil profile. The soil's ability to retain water is strongly related to particle size; water molecules hold more tightly to the fine particles of a clay soil than to coarser particles of a sandy soil, so clays generally retain more water. Conversely, sands provide easier passage or transmission of water through the profile. Clay type, organic content and soil structure also influence soil water retention. Soil water retention is essential to life. It provides an ongoing supply of water to plants between periods of replenishment (infiltration) so as to allow their continued growth and survival.	土壤持水力; 土壤保水性	在有机农业，土壤有机质的累积有利于土壤水分保持，据估计在农业生态系统中可节约20-60%的灌溉水。	土壤颗粒间的空间称为孔隙，通过这些孔隙，土壤层中的空气和水分得以保持或流通。土壤保持水分的能力与土壤颗粒的大小有很大的关系；水分子与粘土颗粒的亲和性比砂土更强，因此粘土通常水分含量更高。相反，砂土更容易使水分流通。粘土类型、有机质含量和土壤结构也会影响土壤的持水能力。土壤持水力是维系植物生命所必需的。它在补水（入渗）期之间为植物持续供水以保证其生长与生存。
specialty food	Consumer demand for traditional and specialty products creates new market opportunities and ensures the economic viability of traditional products. Although traditional products are not necessarily organic, they often happen to be produced/processed through artisanal and organic means.	There is no clear definition for specialty foods. For example, a product that is considered a specialty food in the early 1990's may not be a specialty food in the 21st century. As the popularity of a specialty food product increases, competing manufacturers start producing and mass-marketing similar products. As a result, the once specialty food has been transitioned to a mainstream grocery item. However, specialty foods can be loosely defined as premium-priced food products that provide an added-value appeal for one or more of the following reasons: quality of ingredients, manufacturing process and/or finished product; sensory appeal, flavour, consistency, texture, aroma and/or appearance; presentation (branding or packaging); origin (where the product was manufactured); distribution channel (specialty food retail outlets or sections within supermarkets/grocery stores).	特色食品	消费者对传统和特色产品的需求为传统产品创造了新的市场机遇，确保了其经济上的活力。虽然传统产品不一定是有机的，但他们一般是通过人工或有机的方式生产或加工出来的。	特色食品没有明确的定义。比如说，一种食品在20世纪90年代可能是特色食品，但到了21世纪就不再是特色食品了。随着某种特色食品受欢迎程度的增加，会有越来越多的加工商大规模的推出相似的产品，结果就会导致这种特色食品马上变成了大众食品。特色食品大致可定义为溢价产品，由于以下因素特色食品增加了产品的附加值，如配料的质量、加工过程和终产品；感官、风味、一致性、口感、香味和外观；品牌或包装、原产地、销售渠道（特色食品零售专卖店或超市销售专区）。

spray preparation	The specific properties of the medicinal compounds such as calcium (Ca), silica (SiO2) and iron (Fe) regulate the decomposing and humus-forming processes in the soil and provide the rich base needed for healthy plant growth. Without humus, soil is lifeless and lacks the three major nutrients, nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) that plants need to thrive. As P and K are not present in the air, they are biodynamically farmed into the soil by enriching compost with the biodynamic (BD) preparations. Thus nourished soil strengthens plant roots and generally produces nutrient rich crops not deficient in trace elements such as Selenium (Se) and Zinc (Zn).	Substances used for plant protection and plant growth regulator in biodynamic agriculture. The biodynamic preparations consist of recycled mineral, plant or animal manure extracts that are fermented over time and added in homeopathic preparations or very diluted quantities, to compost piles, manure and slurry, which are then applied to the soil or sprayed directly onto plants.	喷洒制剂	药剂中的成分，如钙、二氧化硅、铁，控制着土壤的分解及腐殖质的形成过程并为植物的健康生长提供了良好的基础。如果没有腐殖质，土壤中就没有生命存在，也没有植物赖以生存的三种主要营养元素氮、磷、钾。由于空气中没有磷和钾，生物动力农业通过使用生物动力制剂进行堆肥，将磷和钾"耕作"到土壤中。因此，营养丰富的土壤会使植物根系更强壮，这种土壤中生长出来的作物不会出现微量元素（如硒和锌等）缺乏症。	指生物动力学农业中使用的植保产品和植物生产调节剂。生物动力制剂包括再生矿物质、植物或经长时间发酵并加入顺势疗法制剂或掺淡药量的动物粪便提取物，制成堆肥、粪肥或粪浆，然后再将它们施于土壤中或直接喷洒到植物体上。
standard		A document approved by a recognized body that provides for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method. (Ref: WTO/TBT) Note: the recognized body can be any relevant constituency.	标准		被公认机构认可的一些日常重复使用的文件，作为对某些产品、加工过程或生产方法的规章或准则，遵守此类文件实体的符合性评估不是强制性的。这些文件可能包括或专用于规定产品、加工过程或生产方法所用的一些术语、符号、包材、标记或标签要求。（参考：世贸组织/贸易技术壁垒）注：此公认机构可以是任何相关方。
standard setting body		A standards organization, standards body, standards development organization is any entity whose primary activities are developing, coordinating, promulgating, revising, amending, reissuing, interpreting, or otherwise maintaining standards that address the interests of a wide base of users.	标准制定组织		一个标准化机构、标准化组织、标准制定机构是一个实体，其主要活动是制定、整理、发布、修订、修正、重新发布、解读，或以其它方式维持标准以实现广大用户的利益。
subsistence farm		When the farm produces enough to feed only the farmer household and there is no surplus to sell.	生计型农场; 自给型农场		农场生产的产品仅够农户自用，没有任何剩余产品供出售。
sustainable intensification; ecological intensification	Mixed systems enrich the soil with organic matter and enable the reuse of stored nutrients, thus achieving balanced nutrient flows. The same principle of complementarity enhances the number of predators and parasites that prevent build-up of pests. One controversial aspect of sustainable intensification is the use of local knowledge and adaptive methods versus externally-supplied and capital-intensive technologies such as genetically engineered seeds and irrigation. Thus, in organic agriculture, ecological intensification is a preferred term.	Maximization of primary production per unit area without compromising the ability of the system to sustain its productive capacity. This entails management practices that optimize nutrient and energy flows and use local resources, including: horizontal combinations (such as multiple cropping systems or polycultures); vertical combinations (such as agroforestry); spatial integration (such as crop-livestock or crop-fish systems); and temporal combinations (rotations).	生态集约化; 可持续集约化	混合系统的土壤有机质丰富，可使储存的养分再利用，从而实现均衡的营养流动。相同的互补原则提高了食肉动物和寄生虫的数量，以防止害虫积聚。可持续集约化的一个有争议的方面是利用当地的知识和适应性方法，相对于由外部投入的资本密集型技术，如转基因种子和灌溉。因此，生态集约化是有机农业的一个理想做法。	在不影响该系统维持其生产能力的条件下，实现单位面积初级生产力的最大化。这需要相应的管理措施来优化养分和能量流，其中包括：横向组合（如复种系统）；纵向组合（如农林业）；空间一体化（如作物－畜禽生产体系、作物－水产生产体系）和时间组合（轮作）。
sustainable use of natural resources	The sustainable use and management of natural resources have therefore come into focus and have been the subject of many policy discussions over more than a decade, beginning with the summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. According to the IAASTD 2006 Report, sustainable agricultural practices are part of the solution to current environmental change. Examples include improved carbon storage in soil and biomass, reduced emissions of methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) from rice paddies and livestock systems, and decreased use of inorganic fertilizers.	Natural resources provide the basis for the three pillars of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental. However, physical reserves can become depleted and scarce, and this can then undermine future economic and social development. Moreover, the way in which resources are used can reduce the quality of the environment to an extent that can threaten ecosystems and the quality of human life.	自然资源的可持续利用	自1992年里约热内卢首脑会议之后，自然资源的可持续利用和管理成为了关注的焦点和十多年来多个政策讨论的主题。根据国际农业科学和技术促进发展评估（IAASTD）2006年报告，可持续的农业措施是解决目前环境变化的方案之一，其中包括改良土壤碳储量及生物量，减少稻米和畜牧生产系统甲烷（CH4）和一氧化亚氮（N2O）的排放量，以及减少无机化肥的使用量。	自然资源为可持续发展的三大支柱（经济、社会和环境）提供了基础。然而自然资源的储备将逐渐稀缺枯竭，这将破坏今后的经济和社会发展。此外，资源的使用方式将会大大降低环境的质量，从而威胁到生态系统和人类的生活质量。
systems approach		The consideration of different interacting parts of a distinct entity (i.e. system). In a food system, this involves the integration of all bio-physical and socio-political variables involved in the performance of the system.	系统方法		一个独立的实体（即系统）内不同部分之间的相互影响。在一个食品系统中，包括一切生物物理性和社会政治性的变化。
technical regulation	Regulations establish rules for organic farmers and processors through standards, give credibility to certification bodies through approval and supervision, protect consumers against mislabelling and fraud through conformity and surveillance.	A document which lays down product characteristics or their related processes and production methods, including the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method. (Ref: WTO/TBT) Note: technical regulations can refer to, or be based on, standards.	技术法规		规定产品特征或与此相关的程序及生产方法的文件，包括执行的管理规定，这些文件是必须遵从的。这些文件包括专用于规定产品、加工过程或生产方法所用的一些术语、符号、包材、标记或标签要求。（参考：世贸组织/贸易技术壁垒）注：技术法规可能提及或基于标准。

techniques of genetic modification; techniques of genetic engineering	Used in plural.	Techniques of genetic engineering/modification include, but are not limited to: recombinant DNA, cell fusion, micro and macro injection, encapsulation, gene deletion and doubling. Genetically engineered organisms does not include organisms resulting from techniques such as conjugation, transduction and hybridization.	转基因技术		基因工程和基因修饰技术包括但不仅限于：DNA重组，细胞融合，微观及宏观注射，封装，基因敲除和基因组加倍。转基因生物体不包括共轭、传导和杂交技术造成的有机体。
TFS; traditional agriculture; traditional farming system	Traditional farming is usually based on practices that have been passed down for many generations. A salient feature of traditional farming systems is their degree of plant diversity in the form of polycultures and/or agroforestry patterns. This strategy of minimizing risk by planting several species and varieties of crops stabilizes yields over the long term, promotes diet diversity, and maximizes returns even with low levels of technology and limited resources. Such biodiverse farms are endowed with nutrient enriching plants, insect predators, pollinators, nitrogen fixing and decomposing bacteria, and a variety of other organisms performing various beneficial ecological functions.	Traditional agriculture, is an indigenous form of farming, result of the coevolution of local social and environmental systems and that exhibit a high level of ecological rationale expressed through the intensive use of local knowledge and natural resources, including the management of agrobiodiversity in the form of diversified agricultural systems.	传统农业; 传统耕作系统	传统耕作通常沿用世代传承的做法。传统农业系统的一个突出特点是其以混作和/或农林兼作模式所达到的生物多样性程度。通过长期种植多个作物品种，稳定了产量，使风险降到最小，促进了饮食的多样性，并在落后技术和资源有限的条件下使回报率最大化。这种生物多样性的农场拥有提高养分的植物、昆虫天敌、传粉媒介、固氮和分解细菌，以及其他各种具有促进生态功能的生物。	传统农业属于一种本土耕作形式，是当地社会和环境系统同步进化的结果，通过本地知识和资源的集中利用，表现出一种高水平的生态理念，包括多样化农业系统中的生物多样性管理。
traceability	In organic agriculture, products must be traceable at all stages of their supply chain, throughout the production and distribution. The certification system provides the means for such verification.	Ability to trace the history, application or location of an entity by means of recorded identifications.	可追溯性	有机农业中，产品从其生产到销售的各个环节都必须实现可追溯。认证体系对此提供方法。	通过确认记录的方法实现对产品的历史、应用及产地的追溯。
traceability procedure		Traceability or product tracing is the ability to follow the movement of a food through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution.	可追溯性程序		可追溯或产品追踪是指通过生产、加工和销售的特定阶段来跟踪食品流向的能力。
trade barrier	Importing countries must avoid using organic certification standards as technical barriers to trade. The establishment of international guidelines for production and certification standards is essential. Development of national standards and legislation, and establishing equivalence between different country standards is fundamental. The avoidance of new trade barriers to organic food, through mutual recognition of standards, is the preferred road to success.	A governmental policy, action, or practice that intentionally interrupts the free flow of goods or services between countries.			
transition from conventional to organic	Products of farms in transition to organic production methods may only be labelled as transition to organic after 12 months of production using organic methods providing that: the requirements referred to in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.3 of Codex are fully satisfied; the indications referring to transition/conversion do not mislead the purchaser of the product regarding its difference from products obtained from farms and/or farm units which have fully completed the conversion period; such indications take the form of words, such as product under conversion to organic farming, or similar words or phrase accepted by the competent authority of the country where the product is marketed, and must appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product; foods composed of a single ingredient may be labelled as transition to organic on the principal display panel; the labelling refers to the name and/or the code number of the official or officially approved certification body or authority to which the operator who has carried ou	It refers to a production system which follows organic management practices, but has not yet fulfilled time requirements to be certified organic, as land and water need to be purified from residues of synthetic inputs.	从常规向有机转换	完成转换可能需要一段时间。农场可将有机操作逐步推行到整个农场，或初期只部分运用有机原则。应当就如何进行转换制定一个明确计划。此计划应视需要而更新，并涵盖有关标准的所有方面。该计划应指明是对作物生产和畜牧生产的整体转换。标准应明确如何在生产过程和文件上清楚地区分有机和非有机的生产及产品，以防非有意造成的投入物和产品的混淆。	它是指遵循有机管理的做法，但需要一段时间将土地和水中合成投入物残留清除干净而尚未满足有机认证时间要求的一类生产系统。
transitioning farmer		Conventional production moving to certified organic production is known as transitioning. It is an extended, often challenging process that includes regulatory, production, and marketing components. Farmers who face this phase are defined transitioning farmers.	转型农民; 转换期农民		常规生产向有机生产转变被称为“转换”。这往往是一个具有挑战性的拓展过程，其中包括管理、生产和市场等环节。处于这一阶段的农民被定义为“转换期农民”。

transparency		In the context of organic agriculture, transparency means access to information on the mechanisms for implementation of standards, regulations and agreements as well as for the individual processes and decisions undertaken within these frameworks. Equivalence is internationally feasible only with transparency. This premise is acknowledged and supported by the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. The TBT Agreement in the Uruguay Round established a requirement for governments to notify other governments when establishing any technical regulations that depart from relevant international standards and also when forging equivalence agreements with other governments.	透明度		在有机农业领域，透明度系指获取与实施标准、规范和协议以及在这些框架内作出个别安排和决定的机制相关的信息。透明度是国际上实现对等的基础。这一点得到世界贸易组织技术性贸易壁垒协定的承认和支持。乌拉圭回合签订的《技术性贸易壁垒协定》要求各国政府向其他政府通报所制定的任何违反"相关国际标准"的技术法规或与其他政府之间签署的对等协议。
urban and peri-urban organic agriculture	According to Wilkins, et al. (2005), in industrialized countries, there would be a closed urban-organic loop, in which peri-urban organic agriculture produces the food for the city and, in return, recycles organic waste and used water from the city, thus reducing food miles, waste dumps and CO2 emissions. In developing countries, Drescher says (1998) instead, that the importance of peri-urban agriculture in the tropics lies in the year-round supply of fruits and vegetables and, thus, of vitamins and micro-nutrients to urban residents.	Urban (and peri-urban) agriculture is the practice of agriculture (including crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry activities) within or surrounding the boundaries of cities. The land used may be private residential land (use of private pieces of land, balconies, walls or building roofs), public roadside land or river banks and peri-urban open fields. Urban farming is practiced for income-earning or food-producing activities. It contributes to food security and food safety in two ways: first it increases the amount of food available to people living in cities, and second it allows fresh vegetables and fruits to be made available to urban consumers. Organic agriculture is practiced in urban centres, including backyards and public space, and their periphery. In the Pro-huerta initiative in Argentina, for instance, urban agriculture provides food production and self-employment but also helps to 'create an improved microclimate and conserve soils, to minimize waste in cities and to improve nutrient recycle, and to improve water management, biodiver-	城市和城郊有机农业	据Wilkins等（2005年）的研究，在工业国家将有一个封闭式的城市有机循环系统，其中城郊有机农业为城市生产粮食，同时吸收利用城市产生的有机废弃物和废水，从而缩短了食物链、减少了垃圾和二氧化碳排放量。Drescher 指出（1998年），与此不同，发展中国家热带地区城郊农业的重要性在于能够全年为城市提供新鲜水果和蔬菜，从而为城镇居民供应维生素和微量营养素。	城市（和城郊）农业是城市及其周边地区开展的农业（包括种植业，畜牧业，渔业和林业活动）。利用的土地可以是私人住宅用地（包括私人土地、阳台、墙壁或建筑物的屋顶），路边公共土地、河岸及城郊的空旷土地。城市农业旨在创收或生产粮食。它有助于粮食安全和食品安全，体现在两个方面：第一，它增加了城市居民可获得的食物数量，二是给城市消费者提供了新鲜的蔬菜和水果。有机农业也在城市中心开展，包括后院、公共空间以及外围地区。例如，阿根廷实施的Pro-huerta举措为城市农业提供了食品和自就业机会，而且也有利于改善小气候，保持土壤，减少城市废弃物，促进养分循环，改善水资源管理、生物多样性和氧气与二氧化碳的平衡，以及提高城市居民的环保意识。
value chain approach		Value chain approaches means development interventions which look at whole value chains - from access to means of production, possibly processing, and marketing to the end user or consumer. The actual intervention will target bottlenecks or critical links in the chain, which offer opportunities or remove constraints for a desired outcome. For example, more of the value added along the chain accruing to poor women.	价值链方法		价值链方法系指整个价值链各个环节的干预措施 – 从获取生产资料（通过实际生产和可能的加工）到销售给最终用户或消费者。实际措施价值链中的瓶颈或关键环节为目标，从而为取得理想结果提供机遇或消除制约因素。例如，许多增加的价值可以通过价值链使贫困妇女受益。
vermicomposting; worm composting		Vermicompost (or worm compost) the process of using earthworms to breakdown kitchen and garden waste, to create a faster than normal composting. Compared to ordinary soil, the earthworm castings (the material produced from the digestive tracts of worms) contain five times more nitrogen, seven times more phosphorus and 11 times more potassium. They are rich in humic acids and improve the structure of the soil. The earthworm most often to be found in the compost heap is Brandling Worms (Eisenia foetida), or Redworms (Lumbricus rubellus). This species is only rarely found in soil and is adapted to the special conditions in rotting vegetation, compost and manure piles. Earthworms are available from mail-order suppliers, or from angling shops where they are sold as bait. Small scale vermicomposting is well suited to turn kitchen wastes into high quality soil where space is limited. In addition to worms, a healthy vermicomposting system hosts many other organisms such as insects, moulds, and bacteria. Though these all play a role in the composting proce	蚯蚓堆肥; 蠕虫堆肥		蚯蚓堆肥（或蠕虫堆肥）是利用蚯蚓分解厨房垃圾和庭院垃圾的过程，较常规做法更快。与普通的土壤相比，蚯蚓排泄物（从蠕虫消化道产生的物质）含有5倍的氮，7倍的磷和11倍的钾。它们富含腐殖酸并能改善土壤结构。通常在堆肥中发现的蚯蚓有红纹蚯蚓蠕虫（赤蚯蚓）或红蚯蚓（食用蚯蚓）。此品种在土壤中很少见，并已适应了腐烂植物、堆肥和粪肥堆的特殊条件。蚯蚓可通过邮寄供应商或从将其作为诱饵出售的渔具店处购得。小规模的蚯蚓堆制处理非常适合在有限空间里进行，将厨房废弃物变成高品质的土壤。除蠕虫之外，一个健康的蚯蚓堆制处理系统由许多其它生物，如昆虫、霉菌和细菌组成。尽管属于多种成分的共同作用，但蚯蚓还是堆制过程的主要催化剂。
vermiculture		The activity of growing and multiplication of earthworms. Usually done to either increase earthworm population in soil, for preparing vermicompost or for sale of worms to vermicomposting enterprises.	蚯蚓饲养		蚯蚓饲养和繁殖活动。通常是为了增加土壤中蚯蚓数量来获得蚯蚓堆肥或准备将蚯蚓出售给蚯蚓堆肥企业。

veterinary drug; veterinary medicine; veterinary medicine	Veterinary drugs are not allowed in organic livestock production.; Variant.	Any substance applied or administered to any food-producing animal, such as meat or milk-producing animals, poultry, fish or bees, whether used for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic purposes or for modification of physiological functions or behaviour.	兽药	有机畜牧业中禁止使用兽药。	应用于如肉用牲畜或乳用牲畜、家禽、鱼类或蜜蜂等为人类提供食物的动物上，出于治疗、预防和诊断或是为改变动物生理机能和行为习性等目的使用的物质。
vitality	A unique aspect of biodynamic research is its attention to formative forces that determine seed germination, plant formation, storage duration, food inner quality and ultimately, health. The relatively novel concept of vitality is measured (and eventually mainstreamed) through copper-chloride cristallization methods. Besides developing new methods such as picture formation methods (or biocristallization), biodynamic research investigates new concepts, such as vital quality and warmth, derived from growth and differentiation of life processes.	In the conventional vision, product quality is mainly based on external, nutritive and sensory properties. Besides tastiness and ripeness, organic consumers expect products to have properties such as vitality and coherence, which are not easy to define and thus to explain and transfer. In the past, experimental parameters have been proposed to estimate vitality and coherence but they were neither scientifically validated nor related to a validated quality concept with a relation to human health.	生命力	生物动力学研究的独特方面是其关注诸如决定种子萌发、植物形成、贮存期、食品内在质量和健康的力量。新名词“生命力”（并最终成为主流）通过氯化铜结晶方法来测定。此外开发其它新的办法，诸如图片生成办法（或生物结晶），生物动力学研究调查新概念，如“充满生命力的质量”和“温暖”，是源于生命过程的生长和分化。	从传统的视角来看，产品质量主要是基于外观、营养和感官性状。除了味道和成熟度，有机产品消费者期望产品拥有如“生命力”和“一致性”的属性，这并不容易界定，也因此很难解释和传递。过去，有人提出采用实验参数来评估“生命力”和“一致性”，但它们既未经过科学验证，也没有与人体健康相关的质量概念联系起来。
voluntary standard	For the purpose of market access, biodynamic products must meet the mandatory organic standards of the country where they are commercialized. The additional voluntary standards are complied with in order to qualify for the Demeter biodynamic seal, reflecting farmers' management choices and consumer preference for those products.	Organic standards endorsed in national regulations are mandatory for labelling a product as organic. In some countries, individual certification bodies may produce their own standards, which can be more stringent than the regulation in force, usually in response to specific consumer demands. Although these are not legally enforceable, these voluntary standards may be more restrictive than is required by law.	自愿性标准	出于市场准入目的，生物动力产品必须符合商业化国家制定的强制性有机标准。为了获得使用迪米特生物动力标志的资格，就必须遵守这个自愿性标准。这也反映了农民的选择与消费者对生物动力产品的偏好。	各国条例批准的有机标准对于标示“有机的”产品都是强制性的。在一些国家，一些认证机构为满足特定消费群体的需求而制定自己的标准，这些标准都比本国的强制性标准更加严格。因此尽管不是法律强制执行的标准，但这些自愿性标准比各国的法定标准有更多的限制。
water percolation	Studies have demonstrated that water percolation and holding is higher on soils under organic farming, and soils under organic management are less prone to drought, therefore organic agriculture is likely to have a positive impact on reducing flood risk and the effects of drought.	The movement of water downward and radially through subsurface soil layers, continuing downward to groundwater. It can also involve upward movement of water. A portion of water that enters the soil can move either vertically or laterally through the soil. Significant lateral movement of water through soil is called throughflow or interflow. Downward movement of water through the soil is called percolation. Percolating water eventually makes its way to a saturated zone, where all spaces between rock and soil are filled with water.	水渗透	研究表明，有机管理方式下，土壤中水的渗透和持水性较高，并且有机管理下的土壤不易干旱，因此有机农业对减少洪水和干旱风险有着积极的作用。	水向下放射性快速通过地下土层，并不断下渗至地下水层。但也可以包括水的上升运动。水进入土壤后可能纵向移动也可能是横向移动。水通过土壤进行的横向运动被称为直流或交流。水通过土壤进行的纵向流动被称为渗透。水的渗透最终会使岩石和土壤之间的所有空间都注满水。
water scarcity; water shortage		Water scarcity occurs where there are insufficient water resources to satisfy long-term average requirements. It refers to long-term water imbalances, combining low water availability with a level of water demand exceeding the supply capacity of the natural system.	水短缺		水短缺通常发生在缺少水资源、不能长期满足用水需求的地方。它指长期的供水不平衡加上水的需求量超过了自然系统的供水能力。
water security	Food security is highly dependent on water security, as agriculture uses over 70% of freshwater withdrawals. The term water security is very broad ranging and usually applied in terms of macro-assessments of country water resource availability in relation to use. Equally, 'household water security' is usually taken to refer to minimum requirements for domestic drinking water/sanitation.	Water security means the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for production, livelihoods and health, coupled with an acceptable level of risk to society of unpredictable water-related impacts (e.g. climate variability). Water security has been defined as an overarching goal where every person has access to enough safe water at affordable cost to lead a clean, healthy and productive life, while ensuring that the environment is protected and enhanced.	用水安全	粮食安全高度依赖于用水安全，因为淡水资源总量的70％以上用于农业生产。“用水安全”术语的涵盖范围非常广，通常被用于国家水资源可供量的宏观评估。同样，“家庭用水安全”通常指对生活饮用水/卫生设施的最低要求。	用水安全系指数量和质量上可以接受的，用来维持生产、生活和健康的可靠水供应量，同时确保可能危及社会的与水相关的不可预料因素（如气候变化）保持在可接受的风险水平。用水安全是一项总体目标，那就是“在保证环境得到保护与改善的同时，每个人都能以可承受的价格获得足够且安全的水，过上清洁、健康和有益的生活”。

wild collection		The collected plants grow naturally in an area, which has not been treated with prohibited inputs (according to the respective organic regulation) for at least 3 years. The collection areas are not owned by the company itself (public land) and/or are of vast size. The collected plants must grow and regenerate naturally without any agricultural measures. Certified are plants grown in an approved (by an accredited certifier) area. The area (land) itself is not certified. Generally, neglected old plantations of perennial plants such as orchards etc cannot be considered as wild as usually the ownership is clearly defined and the plants did not grow spontaneously. The owner has a clear interest to increase the production of such a plantation consequently the risk that he uses prohibited inputs is higher than with land that belongs to someone else. Additionally for an area which is vast and badly accessible it is far less likely that someone actually uses prohibited inputs such as fertilizers or pesticides to increase the yield of the wild growing plants. In that case the norma	野生植物采集		采集的植物生长在至少三年未受禁用物质（根据相应的有机规定）污染的自然环境里，野生采集区不属于某个公司所有（公共土地），而且面积很大。采集的植物必须是自然生长或再生，未采取过任何人为的农业措施。被认证的植物必须来自经认证机构许可的区域，而区域（土地）本身是不被认证的。一般来说，被荒废的多年生植物种植园（如果园等）不能被视为“野生”，因为其所有权被明确界定且植物属于非自然生长。此类种植园的所有者明显有意提高产量，因而使用违禁投入物的风险就高于其他人的土地。此外，在面积广大而进出困难的区域是不太可能有人为增加野生植物产量在实际生产中使用化肥农药等违禁物质的行为。在这种情况下，可实行针对低强度生产系统的“正常”（耕作）农场检查制度。如情况不明确，应由认证机构判定一个项目可否属于“野生采集”。对于非本地种但在野外采集的（天然再生）植物则被视为“野生的植物”。
wild flower strip	Ecological compensation areas such as wildflower strips increase the diversity of flowers, of insects and the population densities of beneficial arthropods that are important in biological pest control and the number of small mammals and birds. In order to diversify the farming system and attract beneficial arthropods and pollinators, wild flower strips are sown in organic agriculture orchards. In a Swiss organic orchard, it was found that the strip management favoured beneficial insects and spiders, which reduced the density of aphids. The density of aphids was reduced due to higher mortality caused by increased numbers of predators feeding on aphids. Measures aimed at managing appropriate habitats and thus increasing floral and structural diversity is a key strategy for improved natural pest control.	Wildflower refers to a herbaceous species of plant that is capable of growing, reproducing and becoming established without actual cultivation. Wildflower strips adjacent to cultivated fields enhance pest control.	野花带	野花带等生态补偿区域可以提高花和昆虫的多样性，节肢动物的密度，以及小型哺乳动物和鸟类的数目都对病虫害生物防治具有重要的意义。在有机果园内种植野花带，可增进农业系统的多样化，吸引有益的节肢动物和授粉者。在瑞士的有机果园中，人们发现野花带管理模式能提高有益昆虫和蜘蛛的数量、减少蚜虫的密度。蚜虫密度的减少是由于以蚜虫为食的天敌数量增加，导致其死亡率增高。应用适当的生境管理措施来提高花卉和结构的多样性，是改善自然害虫控制的关键策略。	野花是指不用栽培即能够生长和繁殖的草本植物。野花带毗邻耕地有助于虫害防治。
zero tillage; no till of soil; no tillage			免耕		免耕是指在几乎或根本没有做任何备耕条件的土地上进行播种的简单技术。免耕是保护性农业中的一个技术方法，但并不是全部采用免耕方式的操作都是在实施保护性农业。