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LATVIA LITHUANIA BELARUS 2014-2020

GREEN AGRICULTURE WITHOUT BORDERS

European Neighbourhood Instrument Cross-Border Cooperation
Programme Latvia-Lithuania-Belarus 2014-2020

PROJECT
„Green Agriculture without Borders“
No. ENI-LLB-1-117

TOPIC OF THE TRAINING

TYPES OF GREEN AGRICULTURE AND CERTIFICATION

TRAINING PROGRAMME

	Title of the Activity	Number of Contact Hours		
		In total	Theory	Practice
1.	Introduction	1	1	
2.	Organic agriculture and its species	6	2	4
	Biodynamic farming			
	Natural agriculture			
3.	Certification	3	1	2
4.	GLOBAL G.A.P.	1	1	
5.	Intellectual property	2	1	1
6.	Opportunities to export production	1	1	
7.	Communication in various social and cultural environments	2	1	1
In total:		**16**	**8**	**8**

ORGANIC FARMING, WHAT IS IT?

Organic farming – Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soil, ecosystem and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles that are adapted to local conditions rather than the usage of inputs with adverse effects, thus leading to the customers choices of organic produce favoring their natural production practices.

ORGANIC FARMING

PROS

- any synthetic pesticides or chemical fertilizers are used;
- any growth inducing hormones are used;
- no GMOs;
- reduced environmental impact;
- maintains stable ecosystems;
- positively affects consumer's health;
- eco-friendly.

CONS

- lower yield;
- increased farming costs;
- increased manual labor;
- organic produce is more expensive.

Organic production in the EU, legislated by the EU Council Regulations

EB Nr. 834/2007

EB Nr. 889/2008

Additional requirements are published in the EU are approved by **Rules of Organic Farming.** These guidelines describe the requirements for production, processing, transportation, storage, place and labeling of organic produce.

ORGANIC FARMING REQUIREMENTS AND RULES (1)

1. **Conversion to organic farming can be partial or total. During the transitional period all rules and requirements stated in the EU Council Regulations No.: 834/2007 and No.: 889/2008 must be followed.**

2. **A person, who wishes to convert to organic farming or start a new organic farm must provide a written request to the certification body mentioned in the EU regulations. The certification body inspects the farm and decides on the duration of the transitional period.**

ORGANIC FARMING REQUIREMENTS AND RULES (2)

3. **Organic farmers must regularly fill in an organic farming activity journal, which was enforced by law from the Minister of agriculture. The journal must be kept up to date at all times and provided to the certification and inspection entity of the request of the inspector.**

4. **According to Lithuanian law organic farmers must keep meticulous care of their accounting, keep a track of any products that was bought and sold, keep all the invoices and provide them to the certification and inspection entity at the request of the inspector.**

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC FARMING (1):

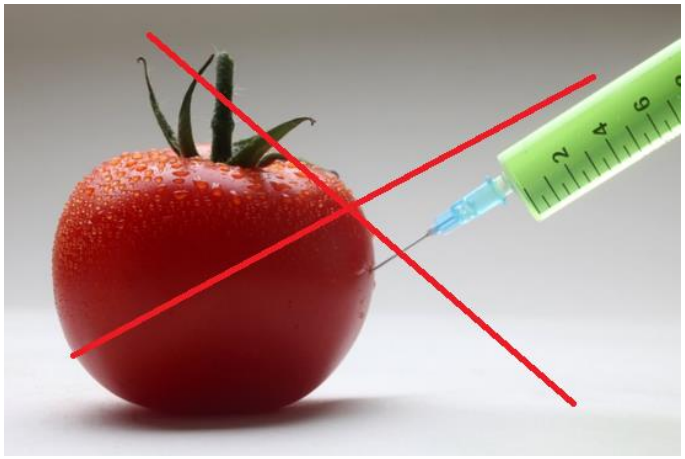
1. Crop rotation.

2. Prohibition of chemical pesticides and synthetic Fertilizers.

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC FARMING (2):

3. Strictly limited usage of antibiotics.

4. Prohibition of GMOs (genetically modified organisms).



THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC FARMING (3):

5. A usage of local supplies for manure and food.

6. Raising animals in an open environment and organic nutrition.

ORGANIC FARMING AND ITS TYPES

Organic farming is used in the following areas:

- **plant-growing;**
- **gardening;**
- **horticulture;**
- **collection of wild vegetation;**
- **beekeeping;**
- **animal husbandry;**
- **fishery (aquaculture);**
- **manufacture of food;**
- **manufacture of cosmetics.**

ORGANIC PLANT-GROWING (1)

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO:

- use chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers;
- use GMOs (genetically modified organisms);
- use organic fertilizers from intensive production farms;
- use plant seeds that was grown at intensive production farms.

ORGANIC FARMERS MUST:

- apply insulation distances and protective strips;
- apply crop rotation;
- grow annual or perennial bean cultures.

ORGANIC PLANT-GROWING (2)

All certified areas of agricultural land must follow certain requirements.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Have soil samples and agrochemical soil tests carried out in accredited pHKCl, mobile phosphorus, mobile potassium and organic carbon (humus) laboratory tests at least once every five years in certified areas.

ORGANIC PLANT-GROWING (3)

REQUIREMENTS:

2. Create and follow the organic fields fertilizing plan.
The calendar of fertilization (designed in months) has to inform about the amount of used fertilizer, soil nutrients (nitrogen, nimble phosphorus, nimble potassium) that guarantees a harvest and ensures successful plant nutrition.

ORGANIC PLANT-GROWING (4)

REQUIREMENTS:

3. Seeds that are used in organic farming must comply with the requirements stated in the legislative acts describing organic farming, however, farmers are allowed to plant the seeds that they have acquired from their organically certified production in their farms.

ORGANIC GARDENING

Organic gardening has the same requirements as organic agriculture.

Fruit bearing plants in the gardens can only be protected by pesticides that are made out of plant extracts and biological remedies.

ORGANIC HORTICULTURE (1)

Organic horticulture has the same requirements as organic gardening, but there are some additional recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- when many types of vegetables are grown, multiple crop rotations can be done;
- it is recommended to include perennial plants (clovers) or to adapt convertible husbandry in order to reduce the growth of weeds;

ORGANIC HORTICULTURE (2)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- to mix long and short vegetation vegetables that the soil has to be covered as much as possible, for example, grow lettuce or radishes in gaps;

ORGANIC HORTICULTURE (3)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

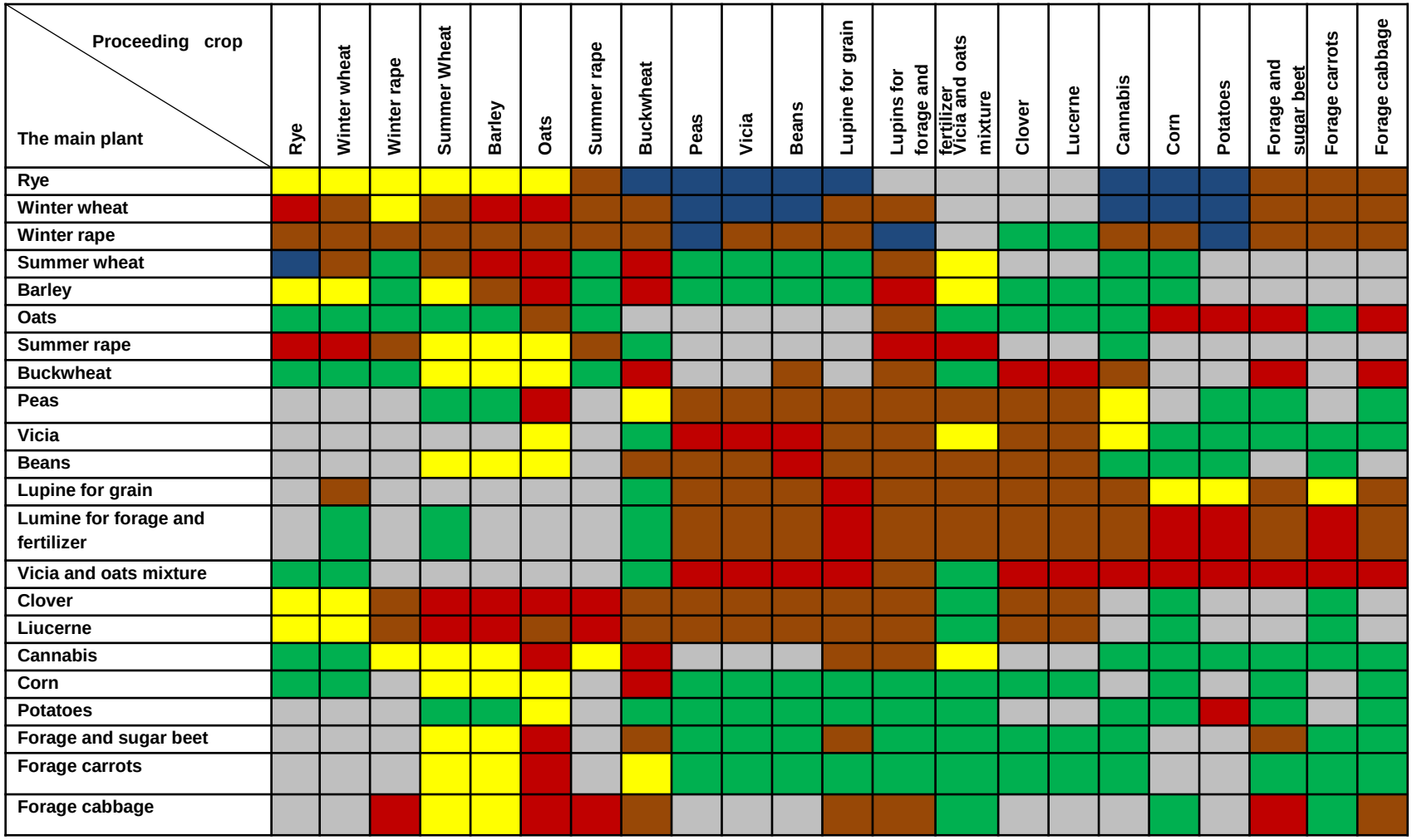
- in order to protect crops it is recommended to use plant extracts, i.e. nettle extract;
- plant vegetables according to the “good neighborhood” principle.

TASKS:

1. *Agricultural farming: evaluate the granulometric composition of the soil and pick up 5-6 plant cultures to use in the farm. Create a rotation scheme.*

2. *Vegetable farming: create a vegetable planting plan, according to the principles of “good neighborhood”.*

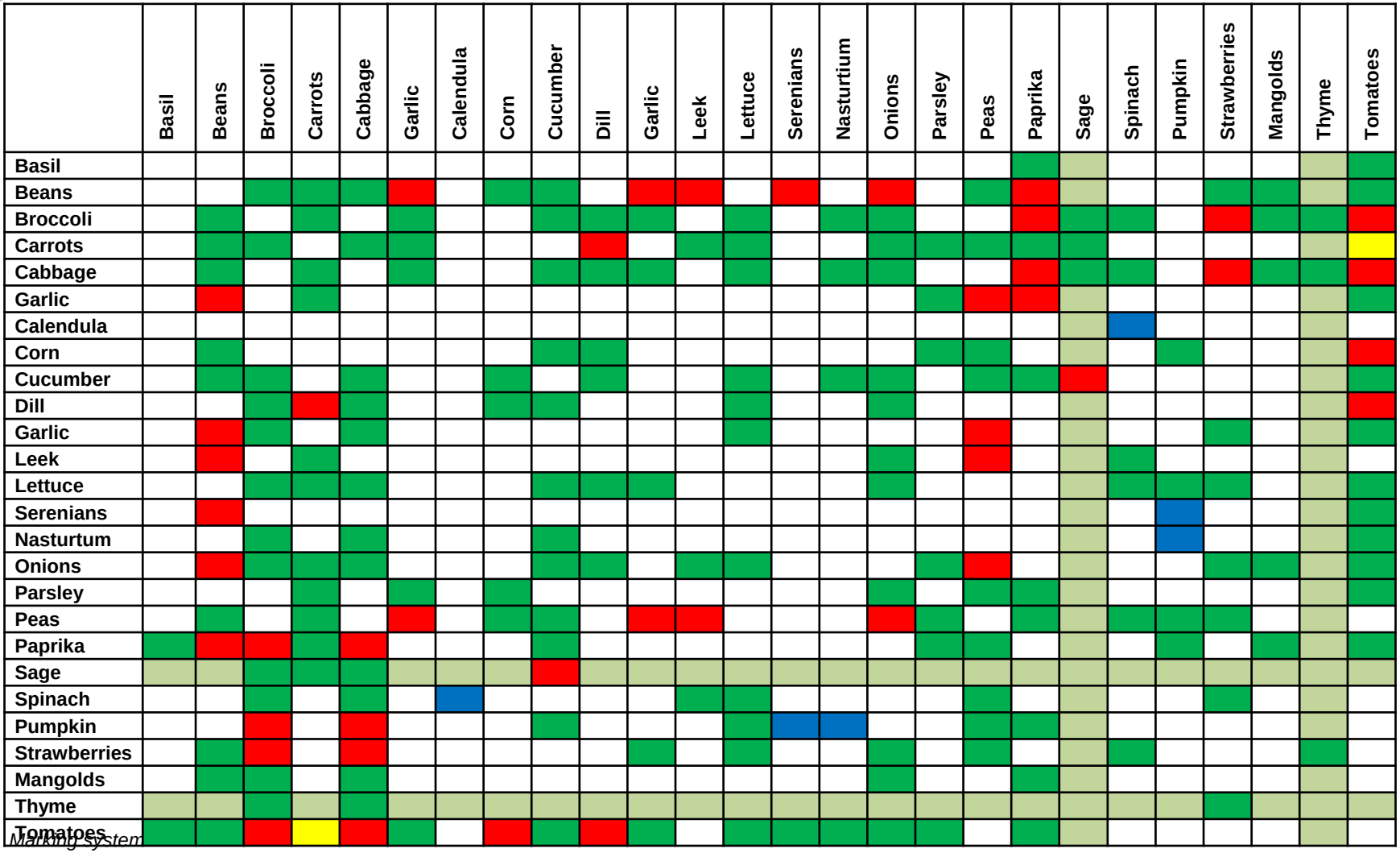
THE SUITABILITY TABLE OF THE OUTDOOR PROCEEDING CROP



Marks:

very good preceding crop	good preceding crop	good preceding crop, when is early removed	Probably good preceding crop	Wrong preceding crop	Very low preceding crop

THE DECENT NEIGHBOURHOOD IN THE GARDEN



Marking system

Plants grow in a harmony	The friendship of these plants helps to prevent pests	Do not plant together	Beneficial to the garden	Carrots will smell, but the roots will be quite poor

* The empty box indicates that the impact of the plants neighborhood is not noticed.

COLLECTION OF ORGANIC PLANTS

Wild plants are collected from organically certified areas. These plants have to be dried in special driers. The goods must be packaged in glass or paper containers.

ORGANIC BEEKEEPING (1)

REQUIREMENTS:

- organic beehives can not be repositioned. The beehives must be maintained in the same spot, fit for the production of organic honey;

ORGANIC BEEKEEPING (2)

REQUIREMENTS:

- no sources of pollution in a range of 3 kilometers;
- bees can not be treated with chemical compounds;
- only wooden beehives are allowed;

ORGANIC BEEKEEPING (3)

REQUIREMENTS:

- all of the equipment must be made out of stainless steel (honey extractor, packaging equipment);

- honey has to be packaged in glass containers.

ORGANIC ANIMAL HUSBANDRY(1)

IT IS FORBIDDIEN TO:

- leash and isolate animals;
- any cruelty to animals is forbidden, such as ear, horn, beak trimming or other types of mutilation.

ORGANIC ANIMAL HUSBANDRY(2)

IT IS MANDATORY:

- to provide the ability to pasture in the fresh air;
- to adapt the pastures according to animals' needs;
- to use the proper;
- do not over crowd animals placing area;
- reduce the lenght of animal‘s transportation.

ORGANIC ANIMAL HUSBANDRY(3)

Organic farming rules detailly inform about animals‘ keeping, feeding conditions, their health and transportation rules, diseases prevention and treatment requirements, usage of veterinary medication, requirements for buildings and equipment maintenance.

The number of animals is limited so that the amount of nitrogen in the manure does not exceed 170 kg / ha of an agricultural land per year.

Animals that have been treated, must be clearly marked.

ORGANIC FISHERY (AQUACULTURE) (1)

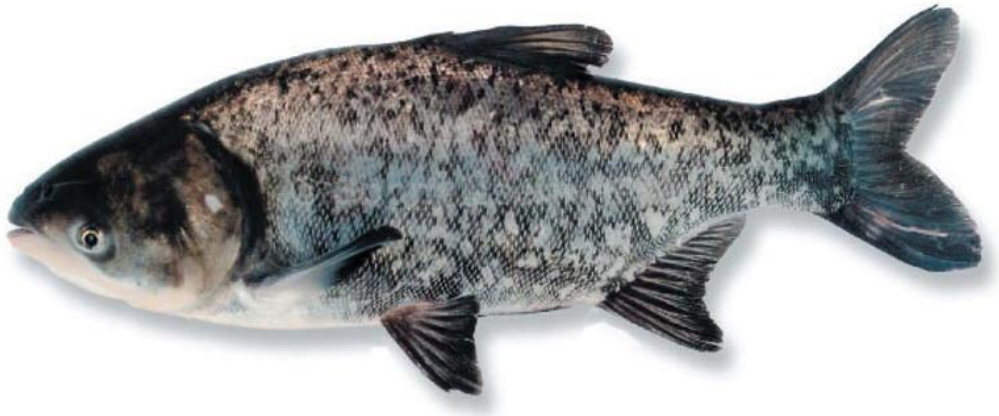
REQUIREMENTS:

- the creation of high quality product without the usage of any artificial additives;
- minimal environmental impact and ensuring that the farm is as eco friendly as possible;
- taking a good care of a fish, minimal stress and optimal environments that minimise animals' diseases and increase their well being;

ORGANIC FISHERY (AQUACULTURE) (2)

REQUIREMENTS:

- complying with the sanitary and veterinary regulations for aquaculture farms;
- minimal usage of veterinary interference;
- any synthetic fertilisers and pesticides;
- fish ponds have to be fertilised by using the certified organic fertilisers;
- fish must be fed 100% organic feed or feed naturally.



THE PROCESSING OF AN ORGANIC PRODUCTION (1)

REQUIREMENTS:

1. The processed products must be produced using recycling methods that ensures the products' basic characteristics at all stages of the organic production preparation chain.

THE PROCESSING OF AN ORGANIC PRODUCTION (2)

REQUIREMENTS:

2. An organic raw materials and ingredients have to be natural and taken from the statutory list.

3. All stages of production have to be prepared in the country of origin.

4. Use the methods that are known to retain the highest quality of the product, ensure the best quality and minimize the amount of unnecessary materials (saturated fat acids, salt, sugar).

THE PROCESSING OF AN ORGANIC PRODUCTION (3)

REQUIREMENTS:

5. The products have to be cooled down to the optimal temperature for storage, placed at the market for a shorter period than normal for that category of production.

6. It is prohibited to use food additives, raw materials and products that have been made from genetically modified organisms or contains genetically modified organisms.

7. It is forbidden to process products using ionizing rays, high-frequency currents and chemical treatments.

MAKING OF ORGANIC COSMETICS

Organic cosmetics are made only from materials that are found in the nature, such as honey, fruit, berries, herbs, raw and unsaturated oils and other materials.

Organic cosmetics contain minimum 95% of organic materials, the highest quality components, organically extracted from the nature.

BIODYNAMIC FARM (1)

Biodynamic farming is the highest level of an organic farming.

A biodynamic farm is a totally clean and closed loop without any materials that enter from outside, even those that are regarded as organic.

The main aspect of this type of farming is that soil, plants, animals and people live in harmoniously closed circle.

BIODYNAMIC FARM (2)

Biodynamic farm is based on the principles of natural balance, harmony between people, animals and plants. This type of farming is at least dependent on external factors and retains itself. Biodynamic products are made using raw materials from the same farm produce, as result humus layer in the soil is regenerated.

Products are made using manure, so cattle breeding is required. Furthermore, natural processes that are taken place in the soil are sustainable, for that reason only necessary technologies, cultivation and diversification of cultivated crops is used carefully, even a position of the planets is taken into account.

BIODYNAMIC FARM (3)

The status of a biodynamic product is provided within three years period, as a result it is possible to provide production during the second year of manufacturing.

The farm must be certified for two years according to the requirements for organic farms.

BIODYNAMIC FARM (4)

Biodynamic farms are certified by Demeter, a global association of organizations that certifies biodynamic farms and unites over 5,000 biodynamic farms in 40 countries around the world.

The international organization Demeter was found in Germany in 1997 (Demeter-International, V. Ute Bucholski Brandschneise 1 D-64295 Darmstadt Germany).

BIODYNAMIC FARM (5)

PROHIBITED TO USE:

- radiation, microwaves;
- genetically modified plants and animals, supplements using GMOs (for example, lecithin that is made using genetically modified soya);
- disinfected products (UV rays are allowed to be used to treat and disinfect water or air);
- taste and color providers (except herbs, spices, extracts);
- nanotechnology-treated products while their affect is not investigated yet.

BIODYNAMIC FARM (6)

ALLOWED:

- if necessary, certain food additives (E170, E509, E334, E406, E410, E412, E440a, E501, E524, E941, E290, E938). The usage of these type of gas is limited, enable to use only in a cold environment);
- gelatin for bakery, dairy products;
- starch for fruit, vegetables and milk pudding;
- smoke for dairy, meat products.

For more information:
www.demeter.de/sites/default/files/demeter_gamybos_standartas_2016.pdf
https://www.ekoagros.lt/

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (1)

Natural agriculture is a process of enriching and maintaining the soil, do not damaging it. Cultivated plants are just a part of what the soil produces. Definitely not all of it.

No plowing! The soil is not cultivated in any way, especially plowing. The exception - animals that live in the soil and loosen it. The soil requires a rest and stability, for that reason the ecosystem further develops and keeps up the high quality of the land.

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (2)

The key part of all living creatures and the main source of food for plants - **carbon**. This is the reason why the soil is covered with mulch (not for maintaining the moisture of the soil or preventing the growth of weeds, these are just side effects of the process) that is made up of various natural plant derived waste.

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (3)

The second most important element - **nitrogen**. Nitrogen is mostly captured into the soil not by the nitrogen-fixing bacteria (this process requires a tremendous amount of energy), but by the proteins in the biomass of animals that delve inside the soil.

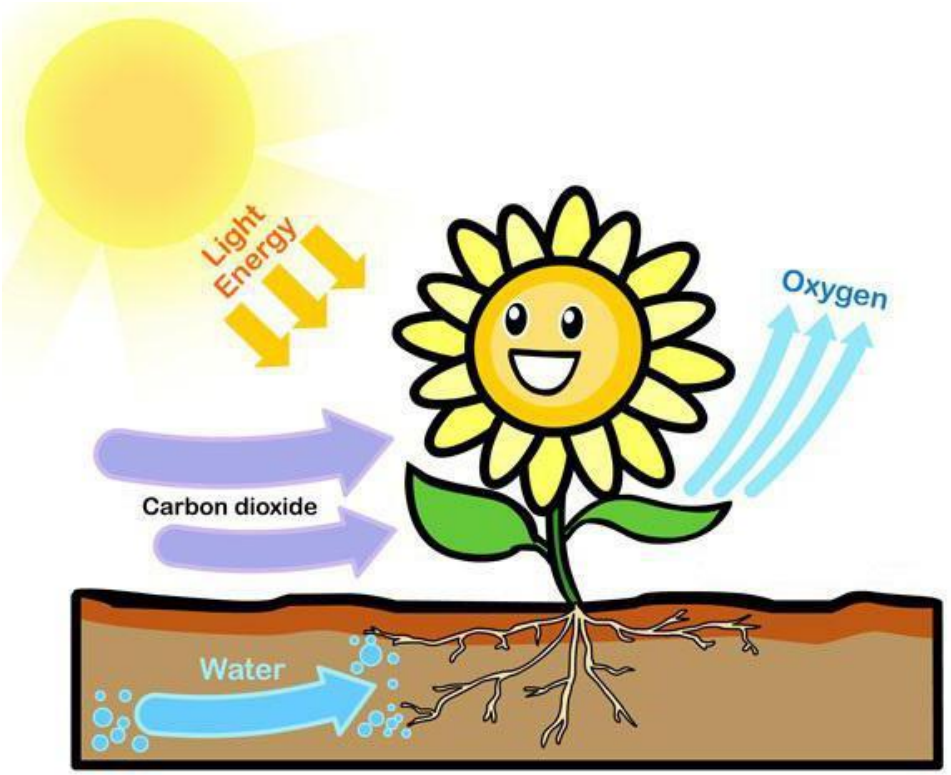
Fertility of the soil is not decided by the amount of micronutrients in it, but by the biological activity and the process of biodynamic fermentation. The plant growth rate is mostly dependent on the activity of the animals dwelling within the soil.

The basis of all life in the garden are microorganisms. Requirements for a healthy microorganism population are as follows: optimal moisture, oxygen and food. These requirements are usually met by using the right amount of natural mulch to cover the soil. The mulch guarantees a damp, oxygen and food rich environment for the microorganisms and allows them to thrive.

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (4)

Sun energy must be used to its full extent. Only with the help of sun plants are able to photosynthesize and create glucose - the main source of energy for all living creatures.

The entire area should be covered in green in a perfect garden. It might be reached by mixing and combining different species of plants that work well together, using the free-growing “weeds”.



NATURAL AGRICULTURE (5)

Weeds are a good neighbor that participate in maintaining the soil as much as the other plant cultures. They have many functions:

- deep rooted weeds enrich the upper layers of a soil with minerals;
- wide leaf weeds stop grass from forming;
- all weeds gather sun energy and become food for other plants and organisms of the soil.

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (6)

Different weeds accumulate various kinds of minerals and nutrients so diverse weed populations provide varied source of food for other organisms;

High weeds can protect certain plants from frostbite;

Weeds also have the effect of protecting plants from pests, some of them by secreting certain type of chemicals, others by being tastier;

Many types of weeds are edible;

Weeds create biodiversity in the garden which stabilizes the local ecosystem, garden becomes healthier with less pests.

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (7)

Biological diversity is they keystone of a healthy garden.
When creating biodiversity in the garden it is important to incorporate as many different species of plants and animals as possible, while still making sure that the environment will suit them well. However, in our situation the most important part are not the animals or plants themselves, but their synergistic connections that enables an ecosystem to persist and thrive.

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (8)

The quality of vegetables and fruit creates not only plants but all ecosystem. Plants are not self-sufficient organisms just like any other form of life it is just a part of a bigger symbiotic picture.

The better environment for symbiotes, the better produce plants provide. Symbiotes (microorganisms and mushrooms) – are not only creators of the quality, but are the main part of plants' life. Without this help plants are not able to self-sustain, yield or stay healthy.

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (9)

Natural agriculture **does not propagate composting in a big piles or containers**, as it is believed that this way of composting is an inexcusable waste of energy, when the carbon dioxide is generated simply goes away into the sky instead of settling into the soil. It is important to remember that carbon dioxide is the main source of food for plants. Only successful biodynamic composting that is on the ground level can provide balanced diet for plants.

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (10)

Woody and grassy **deep rooted** plants are used **in natural agriculture**. They enrich the soil with minerals and micronutrients that plants truly require to thrive. Greenery with a deep root system lifts up the nutrients from lower layers of the soil and when withers it away. The accumulated nutrients become available to surrounding organisms that live in the top layer of the soil.

There is no fighting with diseases, no disease prophylaxis, as there are no diseases in natural agriculture. In a healthy ecosystem the microorganisms reach an equilibrium and it is impossible for pathological microbes to penetrate the natural barriers. In an environment like this plants receive all of the required nutrients to thrive biodynamically, thus making them even more resistant to disease.

For more information: http://www.gerazemdirbyste.lt/

NATURAL AGRICULTURE (11)

MOTIVATION FOR NATURAL AGRICULTURE:

If plants grow and thrive in a soil that is not plowed, why plow it again?

If fertilizers are not needed to receive a good quality harvest and yield increases every year, why do buy fertilizers?

If we know how to create an environment where are any plant diseases, why do worry about prophylaxis and treatment?

If the environment is created by nature, why change it and re-create it artificially?

CERTIFICATION (1)

Farmers can apply for

- ES organic farm certificate
- Biodynamic farm certificate
- GLOBALG.A.P. Certificate

CERTIFICATION (2)

In Lithuania, the control and certification of organic farms and production is enforced by the public institution “Ekoagros”, est. 1997/03/14.

The institution was established by The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health of The Republic of Lithuania.

Headquarters are located at:
K. Donelaičio g. 33,
LT-44240, Kaunas,
tel. +370 37203181,
ekoagros@ekoagros.lt

https://www.ekoagros.lt

CERTIFICATION (3)

In Latvia, the certification of organic production is controlled by two institutions:

1. Environmental quality certification institution „Aplinkos kokybė“

tel. +371 67709090, +371 67709001,

info@videskvalitate.lv,

http://www.videskvalitate.lv

2. Public company “Sertifikavimo ir bandymų centras”,

Dārza iela 12, Priekuļi, Priekuļu pag., Priekuļu nov., LV4126

+371 29461245

info@stc.lv ,

http://www.stc.lv/

CERTIFICATION (4)

There is any certification body in the Republic of Belarus. The Belarusian companies and farmers actively work with EU certification agencies to ensure the quality of their products, especially with “Sertifikavimo ir bandymų centru” (Latvia). Thus in the Republic of Belarus the current certification process for the third-world countries is held to the standards of European Commission, legislated by the EU Council Regulations **No.: 834/2007** and **No.: 889/2008**. According to the EU regulations, the products have to be created in the Republic of Belarus using the **BY-BIO-173 - Production in Belarus (A) code.**

MARKING (1)

Organic products in EU are marked with the “Euro Leaf” logo:

MARKING (2)

In Lithuania, the Lithuanian logo of organic production is placed next to the “Euro Leaf” logo:

MARKING (3)

In Latvia, the Latvian logo of organic production is placed next to the “Euro Leaf” logo:

MARKING (4)

According to the Article 19 of the law “The organic production manufacturing and management” (2018/11/9) **in the Republic of Belarus** the manufacturers of organic produce have right to incorporate the “Organic product” logo on their packaging and vehicles.

MARKING (5)

Requirements of the usage of “Euro Leaf” logo:

1. The logo of organic produce must be incorporated on all products that meet the requirements of organic farming (including aquaculture), have been certified by the certification institution and are marketed for human or farm animal consumption.
2. It is forbidden to use the “Euro Leaf” logo for a products that is in the market from farms and companies that are currently in the certified conversion period. However, the label must state the code of the Certification body and a symbol of the country of origin.

MARKING (6)

3. The organic produce sigh is not mandatory to farmers that have a farm registration, control or use legal license, the certification of an organic farm and supply their products to the final consumer without additional help.

4. It is forbidden:

a) to use the “Euro Leaf” logo on non-organic products and sell them as organic;

b) to advertise non-organic products while using organic labeling;

c) to place non-organic products in organic food sections at a shops or mislead a consumers using other organic production regulations.

TASKS:

1. *To analyze the schemes and terms of conduct for a various range of organic farms.*

2. Fill in the organic farming activity journal.

The schemes and journal can be found at:
http://www.ekoagros.lt/, http://www.videskvalitate.lv/.

GLOBALG.A.P. (1)

GLOBAL G.A.P. (Good Agricultural Practices) is a group of internationally recognized standards for good farming. *(GLOBALG.AP c /o, FoodPLUS, GmbH Spichernstr. 55, 50672 Cologne, Germany).*

This is a private of group standardization that is used all over the world to certify farm products. The certification process informs that manufacturers follow the GLOBAL G.A.P. guidelines.

GLOBAL G.A.P. standards' requirements include the agricultural products growing and representation processes that are essential to their produce safety and highest quality.

During the process of certification the entire process of farming is evaluated from the preparation of a soil to a harvest.

GLOBALG.A.P. (2)

More and more often companies that export their produce to the Europe, Asia and America must follow the GLOBAL G.A.P. certification.

GLOBAL G.A.P. certified production do not have specific sighs at the markets.

All standards and associated requirements can be found here: https://www.globalgap.org/

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY(1)

Intellectual property (IP) is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect. Intellectual property encompasses two types of rights: industrial property rights (trademarks, patents, designations of origin, industrial designs and models) and copyright.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY(2)

Intellectual property consists of:

- Commercial secrets;
- copyright;
- commercial property:
  - designs;
  - trademarks;
  - patents.

Every country defines intellectual property in its own way, in its own separate legislation.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY(3)

A trademark is a recognizable sign, design, or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY(4)

Regarding to the elements of the trademark, it is allowed to use:

- words,
- graphics,
- graphics with words,
- 3D elements,
- 3D elements with words,
- musical or acoustic,
- colors,
- motion, positioning, etc.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY(5)

Product design is a set of properties of a product, consist the specific ornaments – lines, contour, colors, shape, texture or materials. New design separates the product form others.

The design of a product is protected by the intellectual property law even without being registered with a legal entity. In this case the protection is executed according to laws against plagiarism. According to a law by **EU commission No.: 6/2002 "About design rights in the Union", article 11**, any unregistered product design is protected by intellectual property law for three years since the product has been available first to the citizens of the European Union.

In order to register a design and get full protection, it must be new and have distinguishable features from other designs.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY(6)

To patent is allowed everyone who create valuable and unique invention and expect financial profit. Applications can be made by companies and certain people.

The idea itself cannot be patented, only their realization/manifestation, i.e.: inventions that create new materials, gadgets, technology or the use of an already established technology. Inventions are usually directly connected with functional solutions.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY(7)

It is important to note that patents have a regional basis - the patent is only valid in the country that it was issued, for example, a patent issued in Lithuania will only be valid in Lithuania. It is important to register a patent in all countries because a product might be copied or resold.

Lithuania: https://vpb.lrv.lt/
Latvia: https://www.lrpv.gov.lv
The Republic of Belarus: https://www.gnp.by/

TASKS:

1. Create your farm's or product's trademark.

2. Create a recipe of a herbal tea.

3. Write down the sequence of actions in order to register your farm's or product's trademark.

THE OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPORT A PRODUCTION

Current situation:

- the market of organic produce is constantly expanding;
- any country can fulfill the massive demand by local supply;
- the assortment of organic products grows every day (There is a demand for additional organic produce).

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR POSSIBILITY OF EXPORTING GOODS?

- Participate in the events organized by associations and communities that unite farmers.
- Join into communities, especially if you are a small farmer.
- Follow the news from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Participate or at least attend international events that feature organic produce sections, such as BIOFACH, VIVANESS, ŽALIOJI SAVAITĖ, ECO LOGIKA and others.

In all cases if you wish to export your produce abroad, you must apply first at your local certification entity!

COMMUNICATION IN VAROIUS SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS (1)

THE FARMER

- **MANUFACTURER**
- **FRIEND**
  (when a business relationship develops are becoming friends)
- **THE HOST**
  (often customers like visiting farms that they are buying from)
- **THE SELLER**

COMMUNICATION IN VAROIUS SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS (2)

WHEN COMMUNICATING WITH CLIENTS IT IS <u>IMPORTANT TO</u>:

- **know the cultural differences**
- **know their eating habits**
- **know communication etiquette (verbal/non-verbal mimics, etc.)**
- **be nice and polite**
- **don’t forget to smile**

***TASK*: (*group work)**

Describe the projected consumer by analyzing the given organic produce assortment.

Offer the products to a potential consumer (i.e. exporting to Asian countries, selling the food to the public school system, babies, etc.)

Have a Good Way to the Green Dream!