# Living Farms

The magazine of the Section for Agriculture



## Climate-resilient agriculture

**Building resilient agroecosystems**
Through diversity, healthy soils, and action

**Working with nature not against it**
Three approaches show how

**Biodynamics meets agroforestry**
Interview with Ueli Hurter

**The Swiss Demeter movement is reorganising itself**
Interview with Alfred Schädeli and Verena Wahl

**Working with the intelligence of life**
Invitation to the Agriculture Conference 2027

**Perceiving the farm differently**
Research project

# Contents


## Climate-resilient agriculture

4 **How can resilient agroecosystems be achieved?**
Through diversity, humus building and collective action

6 **Practical example: Katzhof, Switzerland**
"The potential of the measures is becoming very clear"

## Holistic agroecology

8 **Working with nature not against it**
Designing agriculture holistically – three approaches show how

11 **Practical example: "La Paz" farm, Mexico**
How different sustainable approaches heal degraded soils

## Agroforestry

14 **Biodynamics meets smallholder agroforestry systems in Kenya**
Interview with Ueli Hurter

17 **Bringing biodynamics and agroforestry together**
An action research project

## Focus on Switzerland

20 **The Swiss Demeter movement is reorganising itself**
Interview with A. Schädeli and V. Wahl

## News from the Section for Agriculture

24 **Working with the intelligence of life**
A warm invitation to the Agriculture Conference 2027

26 **Perceiving the farm differently**
Research project and forthcoming handbook

27 **Shape the future of sustainable agriculture with us**

31 **Impressum**


Cassandra Michel, APN Project Coordinator photographed during a Regenerative Agroforestry Training held in August 2026 held at Bethany Land Institute (BLI), Uganda. Photo: BLI.

# Editorial



Dear Readers,

Rarely has a year been so marked by extreme weather events worldwide as this one. Droughts, fires, torrential downpours and catastrophic flooding have severely affected communities and landscapes in many places. These challenges bring home to us how deeply our lives are connected with Earth and how much we need one another to build a resilient agriculture.

In this issue, we share perspectives and practical approaches from different regions and fields of work. At their heart lies collaboration among people, between farming systems, different ways of research and, not least, with living Earth itself. From the life in the soil beneath our feet to the microorganisms within us, we are integrated into complex relationships from which we can learn a lot.

We are working with farmers and researchers, whose practices respect and foster these relationships, to explore new pathways towards resilience. Holistic approaches are the focus of the current series of the Living Farms podcast and feature throughout this issue.

Agroforestry offers promising responses to the challenges facing agricultural enterprises today. In order to further develop this potential specifically in conjunction with the biodynamic approach, the Section for Agriculture has recently established a separate thematic area for agroforestry. We look forward to introducing you to this new field of work.

Resilience also calls for viable institutions that are open to different perspectives and are guided by the needs of our time. The biodynamic movement in Switzerland offers an example how this can succeed. In a participatory process, the various biodynamic organisations have amalgamated as the Demeter Switzerland association. Based on mutual understanding and a willingness to work together, this reorganisation is intended to strengthen the movement's shared objectives and further enhance its effectiveness.

The Agriculture Conference 2027 will address these topics and under the title "Working with the Intelligence of Life" explore the interconnectedness of life. By bringing scientific and spiritual research into dialogue with one another, it will show us ways in which agriculture can renew its connection with divine wisdom and the living world.

We hope that the contributions in this edition will inspire you, open up new perspectives for you, and contribute to enlivening and deepening our shared understanding of the world.

Thank you for your interest and involvement.



Eduardo Rincón

Co-leader of the Section for Agriculture
at the Goetheanum



# How can resilient agricultural ecosystems be achieved?

## Through diversity, humus formation and collective action

**June 2026 was the hottest June in Western Europe since weather records began and the second-hottest worldwide. Climate change is becoming increasingly evident. The associated extreme weather events are placing a strain on soils, crops and animals. Martin Quantin therefore explores how farms can become more resilient to climate-related risks.**

The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are increasing worldwide. In Europe, heatwaves with temperatures exceeding 40°C cause periods of drought. Elsewhere, heavy rainfall leads to flooding and landslides. Practical observations and a growing body of scientific studies show that approaches from agroecology, organic farming and biodynamic agriculture can help mitigate the effects of these changes. What these approaches have in common is that they do not focus on maximising yields in the short term, but rather on the resilience of agricultural ecosystems. This refers to the ability of an agricultural ecosystem to maintain its functionality despite climatic fluctuations.

### Diverse farming systems

A first key to resilience lies in diversifying agricultural systems. Combining arable farming, livestock husbandry, fruit growing, vegetable production and near-natural elements such as hedgerows, meadows, ponds or small wooded areas in fields promotes diverse interactions between the different components of the farm.

Trees provide shade for sensitive crops and farm animals while also reducing the drying effect of the wind. Their roots reach different soil layers, thereby improving water retention and soil stability. Different crops also respond differently to extreme weather. Their diversity reduces the risk of simultaneous crop



**Martin Quantin** is a research associate at the Section for Agriculture. He regularly publishes research reports on current biodynamic research:

failures and spreads production over a longer period.

This approach is consistent both with the biodynamic concept of the farm as an organism and with the principles of agroforestry, permaculture and syntropic agriculture, which aim to restore complex, self-sustaining and resilient agricultural ecosystems.

In addition to reducing risks, diverse systems generally produce more biomass and promote carbon storage in the soil. The accumulation of organic matter gradually improves soil structure, increases its capacity to absorb and retain water, and helps keep topsoil cooler. All of these are crucial properties for better withstanding periods of drought and heatwaves.

> "Only the combined effect of different measures strengthens, over the long term, the ability of soils and plants to cope with disturbances."
>
> Martin Quantin, Dornach, Switzerland

## Humus-rich soils store water

A second key to resilience lies beneath our feet: humus plays a central role in soil functionality – not only as a carbon store but also as a structural component. Recent studies show that humified organic compounds bind closely with mineral soil particles, forming particularly stable organo-mineral complexes. This creates stable soil aggregates that counteract erosion, as well as a porous structure capable of efficiently storing and distributing water throughout the soil.

Fertile, biologically active humus develops primarily in living soils with a rich community of microorganisms. For high-quality humus formation is the result of microbial processes. The aim, therefore, is not simply to accumulate dead carbon in the soil — from an agronomic perspective, this can even be disadvantageous.

Humus acts as a natural water regulator. It improves the infiltration of precipitation, reduces surface runoff and increases the amount of water available during dry periods. At the same time, it contributes to the physical, chemical and biological fertility of the soil. It increases nutrient availability, promotes root growth and has a positive influence on the microbial community in the root zone. This creates more favourable conditions for plant growth, even under difficult climatic conditions.

Biodynamic preparations, particularly horn manure (500) and the compost preparations (502 to 507), help stimulate microbial activity in the soil and promote the formation of organic matter in the form of humus. Scientific studies are increasingly confirming the experiences of many farmers, who report that biodynamic farming strengthens soil resilience and vitality, particularly in difficult years.

## Strengthening the natural resilience of plants

Diverse agricultural ecosystems and fertile, humus-rich soils provide a solid foundation for resilient crops. A further step would be for plants themselves to improve their ability to adapt to the various stresses associated with climate change. In viticulture, French researchers have shown that grapevines respond differently to climate stress and pathogens depending on how they are cultivated. Biodynamically managed grapevines demonstrated greater adaptability in their physiological responses than conventionally managed plants.

The horn silica preparation (501) plays an important role in these mechanisms. Recent studies suggest that it can influence leaf activity, particularly photosynthesis and various stress-response

mechanisms. In addition, research shows that silicon strengthens plant tissues and various natural defence mechanisms. The specific role played by preparation 501 in this process is currently being investigated further.

### Developing resilience together

However, a single biodynamic preparation alone does not provide a solution to the challenges facing the farming system. Only the combined effect of different measures strengthens, over the long term, the ability of soils and plants to cope with disturbances. At the same time, it is important to recognise that even farming methods designed to promote resilience have their limits when extreme climatic events exceed a certain magnitude.

Measures to address climate change require holistic, long-term strategies. They are based on agronomic practices that promote living soils, develop diverse production systems and strengthen crops so that they can adapt more effectively to unpredictable environmental conditions. At the same time, collective action is needed involving research, education, politics, business and society as a whole.

# "The potential of the measures is becoming very clear"

## Practical example: Katzhof, Switzerland

**Claudia Meierhans and Markus Schwegler are breaking new ground to prepare their Demeter farm in the canton of Lucerne for climate extremes: targeted water management, permaculture methods and strengthening the soil. Patrick Schellenberg visited them during the hot summer of 2026.**

"There is no single ingenious measure that can get the effects of climate change under control. We rely on the interplay of different elements," says Markus Schwegler, describing the couple's approach to making their farm more resilient. At an altitude of 650 metres, they grow vegetables, fruit, berries and cereals, and keep suckler cows. Their holistic approach reflects the understanding underpinning biodynamic agriculture, which regards soil fertility and the careful use of natural resources as the basis for long-term resilient farming.

### Distributing and storing water

After the farm's own spring had supplied significantly less water in dry years, Claudia Meierhans and Markus Schwegler completely overhauled their farm's water management. Keyline design is at the heart of their approach. The idea is compelling: on the higher-lying arable fields, surface water is collected by means of water channels running along the keylines and directed into a storage pond. During dry periods, this water is available for irrigating vegetable crops. The vegetable beds are laid out as narrow, 75-centimetre-wide strips alternating with permanently grassed paths, and follow the keyline design. The water from the storage pond can also be used to irrigate the tree crops planted along the water channels as part of an agroforestry system. Markus Schwegler sees even greater potential for further development here: "Sufficient water storage capacity is essential for our vegetable production. We will invest more in this area over the next few years."

The hot summer of 2026 was the first major stress test for the new system. Markus Schwegler meticulously



**Patrick Schellenberg** is head of communications at Demeter Switzerland.



> "The extreme drought reinforces our conviction that we are on the right track."
>
> Markus Schwegler, Katzhof

measured rainfall at Katzhof. By the end of July, rainfall was 50 per cent below the average for the preceding eleven years. Markus Schwegler takes stock in a matter-of-fact way: "The extreme drought reinforces our conviction that we are on the right track. The potential of our measures is becoming very clear at the moment. But even the best water management is of no use if there is no water. We are in the same situation as everyone else: we really need some rain!"

## Imitating nature

Claudia Meierhans and Markus Schwegler also rely on permaculture. This approach takes its cues from natural ecosystems and aims to make agricultural land resilient over the long term. The focus is on treating the soil gently, building up humus, and integrating trees, shrubs and diverse mixed cropping systems.

Markus Schwegler has planted chestnut trees and elderberry bushes in the arable fields. In time, the trees are intended to provide shade and slow the wind, preventing the soil from drying out too much and being blown away. He comments: "Today, I find myself thinking that we should have planted the trees much earlier. They are still too small to provide shade and fully realise their positive effects with regard to the climate. On the contrary, I have to irrigate them so that they can survive the drought."

## Building up humus content and strengthening diversity

Markus Schwegler pays particular attention to building up resilient soil. At Katzhof, the soil is cultivated as gently as possible and covered with organic material throughout the year. This increases the humus content, enables the soil to store more water and helps it remain moist for longer, even during dry spells.

Markus Schwegler intends to devote even more attention to the horn manure preparation and biodynamic composting in the coming years. He is convinced: "Humus is incredibly valuable in extreme situations like these."

Markus Schwegler sums up: "Our farm is just as dried out as all the others. But when the rain finally comes, we will be well prepared to make optimal use of the water. We achieve this through the interplay of a wide range of measures. For me, diversity is a core value when it comes to resilience: diversity in the soil, in the fields and in our climate measures."



# Working with nature not against it

## Designing agriculture holistically – three approaches show how

**What happens when agriculture no longer tries to control nature, but instead takes its dynamics as its starting point? In Brazil, Natalia Muguet shows how syntropic farming imitates nature, while in Australia Darren Doherty uses the "Regrarians Platform" to develop farm concepts aligned with the landscape. And in the Netherlands, Tom Saat has created a diverse farm organism on his biodynamic farm. All three examples demonstrate that agriculture can be viable for the future when all its components are brought into relationship with one another, thereby fostering fertility and resilience.**

For a hundred years, biodynamic agriculture has had a powerful image to describe the relationships within a farm: the farm organism. Soil, plants, animals, people, landscape and the economy are not isolated areas, but are interconnected in a wide variety of ways. What happens in one place affects many other areas. This is precisely where syntropic farming, holistic farm design and biodynamic agriculture meet.

### NATALIA MUGUET

From an early age, Brazilian agronomist Natalie Muguet was concerned with the impact of food and agriculture on planet Earth. Caring for the soil and plants became increasingly important to her. "Plants sustain all life on this planet," she says.

At the age of 17, she met Ernst Götsch and was introduced to syntropic farming. She later studied agronomy and ethnobotany. She wanted to understand how different agricultural approaches could help people work with the natural processes of life.

### Taking the forest as a model

A key principle of syntropic farming is natural succession. Ecosystems develop through different stages: grasses and herbs colonise open areas, followed later by shrubs and eventually larger trees. Syntropic farming seeks to understand and deliberately support these dynamics. A forest is imitated.



Natalia Muguet



Darren Doherty



Tom Saat



What matters here is less the individual plant species than the functions they perform. Some plants grow quickly and produce large amounts of biomass, while others cover the soil, access deeper soil layers or create favourable conditions for additional species. When plants with different functions are combined, they can support one another. Medicinal plants also play an important role for Natalia Muguet, as they have a healing effect on the entire ecosystem.

## More than enough: a system of abundance

A central tool in syntropic farming is regular pruning. The resulting biomass is redistributed across the soil. It can help retain carbon and water within the system, promote soil fertility and regulate the amount of light available at the same time. In this way, a more complex and productive ecosystem gradually develops. The long-term goal is to reduce dependence on external agricultural inputs. A well-developed system should increasingly generate what it needs for its continued development itself – and even produce more than that. Natalia Muguet calls this "a system of abundance".

She has worked with these principles in very different regions of the world. Her experience is that "the fundamental patterns of natural systems are similar even under very different climatic conditions. However, the specific implementation must always be adapted to the particular location. Even dry landscapes can be regenerated, although this takes more time."

## DARREN DOHERTY

For Australian farm designer Darren Doherty, agriculture is an interplay of climate, landscape, water, infrastructure and economics. His approach began to take shape in the late 1980s through encounters with organic and biodynamic farmers in South Australia. He later drew on the work of Masanobu Fukuoka, Keyline Design, permaculture and Holistic Management. Doherty eventually developed the "Regrarians Platform" from these various influences.

## Designing a landscape as a whole

The foundation for this is the "Scale of Permanence", developed by PA Yeomans. It arranges the different elements of a farm according to their relative permanence – from climate and landform to water, access, trees, buildings, fences and soil, as well as economics and energy. A track, for example, can influence the flow of water, while trees can simultaneously provide shade, biomass and ecological functions. It is therefore essential to understand the relationships between the individual elements.

## What can a place support?

Another important concept for him is "capability" – the ability or capacity of a place. Every landscape has certain possibilities depending on its climate, soil and water. An example from Morocco illustrates the importance of a gradual approach to ecosystem regeneration. In one project, free-roaming animals were initially fenced in because they repeatedly ate the vegetation. The project team then sowed a cover crop. Afterwards, it monitored the area, allowed it to be grazed for a limited period and then gave it another period of rest. This allowed biomass to accumulate and the regeneration of the area to progress.

## Economic viability is part of the design

For Darren Doherty, farm design is also always an economic plan as well. Every investment should be assessed in terms of the benefits it provides, the risks it reduces and whether it is genuinely necessary. For him, design ultimately means recognising possibilities, understanding relationships and making conscious decisions. At the same time, he warns against the illusion that living

ecosystems can be controlled completely. Precisely because people cannot always predict how complex systems will respond, humility is essential. Darren Doherty says: "A landscape should first be observed and read before we intervene."

## TOM SAAT

When Tom Saat began developing the "Stadsboerderij Almere" farm in the Netherlands in the mid-1990s, he saw a special opportunity in its proximity to the city. The farm was therefore intended not only to produce food, but also to be a place where people could experience agriculture. School classes visited the farm, and children learned about animals and plants. "Agriculture needs a community that buys its products and understands how they are produced," he says.

## Versatile farming with circular systems

One special feature of the farm is its location on former seabed. The soil is naturally fertile and rich in organic matter. However, this fertility must be maintained. The continuous return of organic matter is therefore essential. Livestock farming plays a central role in this process. Cow manure becomes a resource for the soil and, consequently, for the entire farm.

The size of his farm enables Tom Saat to produce larger quantities and make biodynamic food accessible to a broader audience through retailers. This requires planning certainty, for example through contracts and various sales channels. At the same time, he cultivates a wide variety of crops – from onions, beetroot and carrots to seed crops. This diversity strengthens the farm both ecologically and economically, as crop failures or price fluctuations affecting individual crops can be partly offset. For Tom Saat, working with retailers also means actively helping to shape markets.

## Combining different approaches

What connects syntropic farming, holistic farm design and biodynamics? Above all, a shared underlying attitude: agriculture is an interplay of soil, landscape, plants, animals and people. The key is to recognise the relationships between these elements and make decisions based on them.

At the same time, each approach contributes its own tools and perspectives. Syntropic farming uses natural succession processes, diverse plant communities and the deliberate accumulation of biomass. Holistic farm design helps plan landscapes, water flows and land use as an interconnected system, from both ecological and economic perspectives. Biodynamics additionally views the farm as a living organism with closed cycles and focuses on the long-term preservation and enhancement of its fertility through humus formation. The added value lies in deliberately combining these strengths. In this way, ecological functions, long-term fertility and economic viability can all be considered together from the outset.

**«Living Farms» podcast**

Third series: Biodynamics and holistic agroecology

In the third series, co-section leader Eduardo Rincón invites guests from biodynamics and other holistic agricultural approaches. Together, they discuss how agricultural systems can be designed to be climate-resilient and viable for the future. In view of the growing pressure on agriculture worldwide, the series looks beyond individual methods. For innovation emerges where experiences are shared and new ideas are developed together.

Tune in:

Also available on Spotify, Deezer, Apple Podcasts, and YouTube.





Dieter Le Noir

# How different sustainable approaches heal degraded soils

## Practical example: "La Paz" farm, Mexico

When the Le Noir brothers arrived in the Valle de Bravo in Mexico in the late 1990s, located at an altitude of 2,400 metres, they found degraded soil across 22 hectares of volcanic land. Intensive potato cultivation had eroded it and contaminated it with pollutants. For the young doctor Dieter Le Noir, this sight was deeply distressing. It reminded him of his patients with impaired digestion, depleted intestinal flora, metabolic disorders and chronic inflammatory processes – complaints that can lead to chronic diseases. Gradually, he began to recognise a connection: in many ways, what makes soil sick resembles what also throws the human organism out of balance. And food forms the bridge between the two. This insight fundamentally changed his view of nutrition.

### Giving the soil a voice again

Dieter Le Noir founded the "La Paz" farm and established a three-hectare medicinal plant garden. The soil was, quite literally, poisoned. The interplay between soil, microorganisms, roots and plants had fallen out of balance. The first step towards healing was therefore to stop doing what had silenced the soil: the use of agricultural chemicals. Instead, the earth was given time to regenerate and rediscover its own capacity to flourish.

The soil was covered and supplied with compost. Gradually, life returned. The interplay between the earth and roots began anew. Soil analyses showed decreasing levels of chemical residues until, eventually, none could be detected. But uncontaminated soil is not yet fertile soil, just as the absence of illness does not in itself mean health.

It first had to be learned how to maintain soil health over the long term. The most important teacher was right next door: a pine and oak forest in a landscape with abundant rainfall. The forest shows how

fertility develops and sustains itself. Together with researchers from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Dieter Le Noir therefore began investigating life in the forest soil. The soil beneath the oaks proved particularly rich and diverse. In the forest, whatever falls to the ground returns to the cycle: leaves, branches and dead plant material become part of a cycle from which new life emerges. Dieter Le Noir followed the same principle in the cultivated areas of "La Paz". Leaves, roots and crop residues remained in the fields, turned into humus and nourished the soil.

## Maintaining the fertility of the earth

Every year, Dieter Le Noir asks himself the same question: how much fertility remains in the soil after the harvest? Today, the cultivated soil contains 13 per cent organic matter. Yet fertility can never be fully explained. The capacity to generate life and health extends throughout the entire chain of living things – from the soil to human beings. The German physician and microbiologist Hans Peter Rusch therefore proposed "biological thinking": a way of thinking that follows the living rather than forcing it into predetermined schemes. It raises the question: what qualities does a plant develop when it grows in fertile soil – and what can it pass on to human beings?

But fertility can only endure if the soil stays in place. Initially, the heavy rainfall in the Valle de Bravo washed valuable earth down the slopes. Numerous helpers therefore built terraces and planted vegetation. The vegetation slowed the water, allowed it to infiltrate the soil and protected the earth from erosion. Through the alternating rainy and dry seasons, the soil began to breathe again, and life returned to it.





Where potato furrows once ran, more than a hundred species of medicinal plants now grow. One of them is Mexican toronjil, whose violet flowers are surrounded by dozens of hummingbirds fluttering above them. Cultivation increasingly fostered a mindful and loving relationship with the earth and its beings. A healthy plant grows out of this relationship: it develops its own defences, produces essential oils and releases its characteristic fragrance. This also enables it to withstand adverse conditions.

"Soil analyses showed decreasing levels of chemical residues until, eventually, none could be detected."

Dieter Le Noir, Farm «La Paz»

## Observing and choosing the right approach

To promote this health, Dieter Le Noir combined insights from different approaches: organic farming, permaculture, regenerative and biodynamic agriculture, soil science and modern agronomy. Throughout, he followed a simple principle: observe first, then choose the tool that best serves life. Step by step, an integrative form of agriculture thus emerged – akin to the integrative medicine he practises in treating his patients.

Medicinal plants provide one example. In the humid climate of the Valle de Bravo, they frequently suffer from fungal diseases. Here, Dieter Le Noir first experimented with silica preparation 501 from biodynamic agriculture, which is sprayed in very small quantities. The aim was to strengthen the plant's own order and resilience. A marked improvement became apparent after only a short time. In this context, observation came before explanation. For it is not yet fully understood how such a small impulse can influence the order and resilience of an entire plant.

# Biodynamics meets smallholder agroforestry systems in Kenya

## Interview with Ueli Hurter

**As co-leader of the Section for Agriculture at the Goetheanum, Ueli Hurter supports initiatives and farms around the world in the further development of biodynamic agriculture. This year, he visited LIMBUA in Kenya for the first time, an organic produce supplier that produces macadamia nuts, avocado oil and mangoes in collaboration with local farmers. During his stay, he worked intensively with the agricultural team and visited various farms run by smallholders who are already working according to Demeter standards.**



**Ueli Hurter** is the initiator of the "Biodynamics meets Agroforestry" project, has been co-leader of the Section for Agriculture since 2010 and has been a member of the executive council of the General Anthroposophical Society since 2020. Until 2020, he was a biodynamic farmer and part of the management team at L'Aubier, a pioneering Demeter farm in Switzerland.

**Doortje Maillard: Ueli, what surprised or impressed you during your first visit to LIMBUA?**

Ueli Hurter: Beforehand, I did not really know what to expect. And it actually turned out to be a surprise. The welcome was open and celebratory. It was not simply a matter of "arriving"; I was genuinely given a warm welcome. This feeling of being welcome continued throughout my entire stay. I quickly sensed something special – a particular spirit. This "LIMBUA Spirit" is palpable throughout the entire company: from my first encounter with the driver who picked me up, through the teams, right up to management.

**How did your encounters with the people affect you?**

What struck me was that people were present. Truly present. You have a real counterpart in the person you are dealing with. I experienced both the smallholder farmers and the LIMBUA team as being very present, and also as having a certain sense of pride in the sense of: "I stand by what I do." Very authentic! My interactions with the farmers were collegial and appreciative, based on mutual respect. There are major differences between agriculture in Switzerland and in Kenya. Nevertheless, we farmers were immediately on the same wavelength. I sensed a similar attitude and many commonalities. At the same time, I perceived an openness that cannot be taken for granted. I experienced different layers of appreciation, not merely in a functional sense – "you do your job well" – but also a genuine sense of dignity in the way we treated one another.

**How did you experience working with the LIMBUA agricultural team?**

That was a very central part for me. We did not simply talk but worked together intensively. After all, I have a great deal of practical farming experience and was able to get involved hands-on, which in turn inspired the team. Among other things, we made and applied biodynamic preparations and exchanged views on what works and where questions remain. It was not a one-sided process. I contributed my knowledge, but I also learned from the Kenyans. The team is very well trained. You can tell that a great deal of experience in biodynamic agriculture has already been built up over the years.

**You also spent time visiting the farms. What caught your eye?**

This was the first time I had seen mixed farms organised as agroforestry systems in this form. The LIMBUA smallholders do not specialise in a single crop. Alongside macadamia trees, mangoes, maize, bananas, coffee and other crops grow – in other words, there is a great diversity. And trees are integrated into the farming system. This is very different from, for example, Switzerland or Germany, where there is a clear separation between



**Doortje Maillard** is marketing & communications manager at LIMBUA. She is responsible for corporate communications and topics relating to ecological agriculture, transparent supply chains and local value creation.



trees and cultivated land. The point is not simply that “more plants” grow in the same space, but that everything has a function. Harvest cycles are spread throughout the year, making the farm systems more stable. This provides a good starting point for biodynamic agriculture. For the aim is not to optimise a single crop, but to understand how the different elements interact. We understand the farm organism as something living and multifaceted, in which everything mutually influences everything else.

**You visited Demeter-certified farms. What were you able to observe there?**

It was interesting to see different stages of development: from smallholders who are still at the beginning of their journey to those who already have several years of experience in biodynamic agriculture. The combination of agroforestry and biodynamics works well, partly because of the low level of mechanisation and because there is considerable flexibility in how each individual farm is managed. There are indications that the resilience of the farms is improving and that this could also have a positive effect on product quality. This is precisely why we would like to investigate these developments more closely in the future – not only from an agronomic perspective, but also together with the farmers.

Since Demeter was introduced in 2018, an independent movement seems to have developed among LIMBUA’s smallholders. More and more of them want to implement biodynamic agriculture on their farms – for example, because of the positive feedback they receive from their neighbours. I see great potential in this.

**You were present when the harvests were purchased on the farms. What caught your attention?**

Seeing this was very important to me. The LIMBUA teams purchase the harvests directly from the farmers at their farms, and the process is supported by a digital system. In other words, digitalisation right in the middle of nature. But for me, what matters is not just the technology but also the relationship. The purchasing process goes beyond a purely market-based transaction; it also has elements of associative economics. This means that economic processes do not take place in isolation, but are understood in terms of relationships. For LIMBUA remains in direct contact with the farmers throughout the year. A relationship has developed over time between the smallholders and the company.

**What differences do you see between the agriculture you experienced at LIMBUA in Kenya and agriculture in Europe?**

The starting conditions are different. In Europe, many things are more clearly separated: forests here, arable fields there, and livestock farming somewhere else again. On the Kenyan organic mixed farms, everything is much closer together. Plants and animals are integrated into the system and are not viewed in isolation. I believe we need to link the principles of agroforestry more closely with those of biodynamics. This is because biodynamics is based on Central European arable farming. Trees are usually located next to the fields, but not right in the middle of the farming operation. At the same time, the climatic conditions in Kenya are very different. This applies to temperatures, but also to rainy and dry seasons. You have to work with the microclimate, which means not only caring for the soil, but also creating conditions in which plants can grow well.

**What challenges do you see in implementing biodynamic agriculture in Kenya?**

One challenge is certainly that many approaches originate in a different context. They cannot simply be transferred to Kenya on a one-to-one basis. They need to be adapted to the climate, the materials available and the cultural conditions. Kenyan agroforestry mixed systems and arable farming in Europe are very different systems. For me, the question is: Can we create a new biodynamic world within the context of agroforestry?

Another challenge concerns the preparations: not all the substances needed to make them are available in the same way as in Europe. For example, regional solutions are needed when the plants required for the preparations are not available. Alternatives have to be found that work locally. And that is exactly as it should be. The aim is not to impose a model, but to develop it further in a way that is specific to each cultural and climatic context.

**You became familiar with the value chain at LIMBUA. What impressions did you take away?**

What stood out to me was the way resources are handled. There is a clear commitment to recycling, that is, to returning production residues to existing cycles. For example, compost is made from the organic residues of macadamia, avocado and mango production. Macadamia shells are used to generate heat and electricity. LIMBUA has an attitude that whatever is available should continue to be used. Nothing is prematurely regarded as waste. This is not just efficient; it also has to do with mindfulness. How do I handle the products? What responsibility do I have as a company?

**Looking at the overall picture, what is your conclusion?**

What impressed me was that the holistic approach does not end with agriculture. The principles extend into the organisation, into collaboration and into the way decisions are made. For example, teams are deliberately encouraged to experiment and think creatively. Employees are given the freedom to take on responsibility. Taking the initiative and actively getting involved is explicitly encouraged. This releases potential and energy. You can sense that the company was founded with a clear commitment to people and nature. The economy is not viewed in isolation, but in relation to people and ecological responsibility. LIMBUA is a for-profit social business supported by many shoulders. And at the same time, it works economically. That is what matters.

> "I believe we need to link the principles of agroforestry more closely with those of biodynamics."
>
> Ueli Hurter, Section for Agriculture



# Bringing biodynamics and agroforestry together – an action research project

**How can the biodynamic principle of the farm organism be combined with agroforestry in smallholder subsistence farming in the Global South? The Section for Agriculture is investigating this question in a new action research project. Together with the LIMBUA Group in Kenya and the SEKEM Group in Egypt, it is examining how the two approaches can be combined to create resilient, productive and locally adapted farming practices.**

Over the past hundred years, biodynamic agriculture has gained valuable experience primarily on medium-sized mixed farms in temperate climate zones. However, other agricultural realities raise new questions: How can the principle of the farm organism be implemented on very small plots of land with intensive subsistence farming? And how can trees, shrubs, livestock and annual crops interact in such a way that ecological and economic resilience emerge?

Agroforestry offers a promising way forward. On a small area of land, different plants can be combined in several layers. Trees and shrubs not only provide additional sources of income but also create habitats, protect the soil and can make a substantial contribution to the stability of the entire system. The horizontal diversity of a farm is complemented by vertical integration, making the farm organism more complex and denser.

## Acting and researching together: action research

The project focuses on practical experience. Changes brought about by biodynamic agroforestry are not to be demonstrated solely through measurement data. The experiences of farmers are equally important: What do they observe? How does the soil change? How do plants and yields develop? And what changes in people's everyday lives and outlooks?

An action research approach therefore combines observations, interviews and agronomic assessments. The farmers



are active partners in the research process. Together with the local teams, the aim is to generate knowledge that feeds directly back into practice. In Kenya, this takes place in collaboration with the LIMBUA Group, and in Egypt with the SEKEM Group. In the long term, the aim is to develop a joint approach that can help improve living conditions and strengthen smallholder communities in the Global South.

## Specialist office established in Egypt

An important role is played by the "Associated Office of the Section for Agriculture at the Goetheanum, Egypt", established at Heliopolis University for Sustainable Development in Cairo. Its geographical proximity to the experimental and practical farming areas of the SEKEM Group enables direct exchange.

The office serves as a knowledge hub for biodynamic agroforestry. It connects experts, researchers and practice partners, gathers experience, develops training programmes and makes the findings accessible both within the biodynamic movement and beyond. It is headed by



**Fatma Abosamra**

"The aim of the Associated Office of the Section for Agriculture at the Goetheanum, Egypt, is to bring together the diverse biodynamic initiatives emerging within the framework of SEKEM and Heliopolis University, while also strengthening their connection with the Section for Agriculture at the Goetheanum. As head of the office, I will promote collaboration, develop new initiatives and support the further growth of biodynamic agriculture and its connection with agroforestry in Egypt."





**Gaudenz Hurter**

"When I speak with Swiss farmers, I become aware that, because of increasingly extreme weather conditions, they are afraid of what lies ahead and, in fact, do not know what they should do. That is why I ask myself: What will a farm look like in 20 years that is resilient enough to remain productive in the face of these challenging weather extremes?

For now, my answer is: water and soil. We need to create structures that retain water. Not dams, not lakes, but structures in the soil that allow water to percolate and penetrate the ground. To achieve this, we need healthy soil that can absorb water, store it and subsequently release it again to the plants. This even works in the desert.

For all of this, we need people who are willing to enter into a relationship with life and actively help shape it. Together, we form the farm organism."

Fatma Abosamra MSc, who has been working at Heliopolis University for eight years and combines her work there with her ongoing doctoral studies. In Switzerland, Gaudenz Hurter BSc, an agronomist and biodynamic practitioner, co-leads the "Biodynamics meets Agroforestry" project.

## Rethinking the farm organism

The project is therefore also a process of development. The aim is to rethink the established biodynamic principle of the farm organism under different climatic, cultural and social conditions. The combination of biodynamics and agroforestry could provide a key to achieving this.

By 2030, the aim is to evaluate which forms of tree-based biodynamic agriculture prove successful in smallholder subsistence farming – and what contribution they can make to climate resilience, soil fertility, biodiversity, food security, income and quality of life.

# The Swiss Demeter movement is reorganising itself

## Interview with Alfred Schädeli and Verena Wahl

**Five organisations become one: in May 2026, "Demeter Switzerland" was established. All stakeholders along the value chain – agriculture, processing, retailers and consumers – are now united under one roof and share responsibility. Decision-making authority over the cultivation standards remains with the farmers. Anyone interested can become a member of the new association.**

**Anna Storchenegger:** I was able to attend the "birth" of Demeter Switzerland in Solothurn on 21 May this year. I was struck by the positive atmosphere and the unanimous decision. How do you explain this?

**Alfred Schädeli:** I was surprised by it too – and delighted. We knew beforehand that no organised opposition was to be expected. It was a merger meeting, for which Swiss law requires a very high level of approval. If a quarter of those present had abstained, the proposal could have failed even without a single vote against it. Fortunately, that did not happen.

**What was the recipe for the success of the merger process?**

**Verena Wahl:** From the outset, we organised a participatory process that was open-ended in terms of its outcome, with professional facilitation. Two external organisational development consultants with an anthroposophical background accompanied the process, which was coordinated internally by a small core team.

**Alfred Schädeli:** The starting point was conflict between members of various committees and organisations. The facilitators helped us to see these less as problems between individuals and more as problems rooted in the structures. That was a crucial realisation.

**How did this develop into a joint process of change?**

**Alfred Schädeli:** In autumn 2022, we put the structure of our movement up for discussion at the "Demeter retreat". This body brought together representatives of all stakeholder groups. To be honest, the first attempt at self-reflection failed – at least in part.

**Verena Wahl:** At least the retreat agreed to a structural review and appointed a steering group. We then worked with the boards and other committees of the various organisations to develop target visions as a basis for the retreat the following year.

**Alfred Schädeli:** This took place at a youth hostel on Lake Zurich. I remember well how the deadlock gradually began to break and the process became constructive. It was at this retreat that the idea of bringing the members of the five organisations within the biodynamic movement together under one roof emerged for the first time. Initially, there was considerable resistance and fear of loss. As the process progressed, however, it became clear what the movement could gain from a new structure.

**One central aspect of the new structure concerns the cultivation standards. Decision-making authority over these remains with the farms. Why is this so important?**

**Alfred Schädeli:** Decisions about the cultivation standards have traditionally been made by the farmers. And rightly so: they are existentially affected by these decisions, since the principle of



**Alfred Schädeli** is chair of Demeter Switzerland. As a farmer, he was a member of the Association for Biodynamic Agriculture for 30 years and was elected to the board and as chair in 2022.



**Verena Wahl** is co-chief executive of Demeter Switzerland, having previously worked with its predecessor organisations from 2022 onwards. From 2020 to 2022, she served on the board of the Association for Biodynamic Agriculture.



**Anna Storchenegger** is responsible for communications at the Section for Agriculture



## Restructuring

The Association for Biodynamic Agriculture and the Swiss Demeter Association have merged. The Interest Group for Processing and Trade, the Swiss Association of Consumer Associations and Demeter-Geschäftsstelle GmbH have been dissolved. The new association's full name is "Demeter Switzerland – Association for Biodynamic Agriculture, Associative Economic Life and a Human-Centred Food Culture".

whole-farm management applies in agriculture. The clear reaffirmation of this principle was a key element of the new structure and enormously important for its acceptance among farmers. At the beginning of the process, they were deeply concerned that opening the organisation up to processors and retailers could lead to the agricultural sector being dictated to. We were able to allay these concerns.

**Why is it worthwhile for consumers to become members?**

**Verena Wahl:** For people interested in food, agriculture and questions about the future, the main value lies in the community. As a member, you can engage in an informed way with food, agriculture, the climate and our future, while also supporting agriculture that is fit for the future.

**The restructuring process took four years, required a great deal of effort and cost a lot of money. Why did you embark on this adventure?**

**Verena Wahl:** To understand that, we need to look back a little. The structures that existed before the merger process originated in the 1990s. The Swiss Demeter Association was founded in 1997 and for a long time consisted of eight people who were simultaneously members and board members. There was no second level of participation.

**Alfred Schädeli:** Many farmers rejected this organisation and its decisions from the outset because they considered it undemocratic. In their eyes, a small group was making important decisions and controlling large sums of money.

**Verena Wahl:** In 2019, the association was broadened and from then on consisted of 24 members, from whom eight board members were elected. Eight of these members were also members of the Association for Biodynamic Agriculture, which existed alongside the Demeter Association. Nevertheless, many decisions remained remote from the people working on the farms.

**Alfred Schädeli:** Many felt that important decisions were being made over their heads.

**Are there any concrete examples of this?**

**Alfred Schädeli:** One major source of conflict was the contracts with the major retailers Migros and Coop in 2015 and 2016. Due to the internal division of responsibilities within the Demeter Association, these contracts were approved without being discussed at a general meeting. The biodynamic farms

were heavily affected by them but could not participate in the decision-making because they were not members of the Demeter Association. Many did not take kindly to this.

**Verena Wahl:** This was symptomatic: decisions could be made by a committee even when the people directly affected were not involved. Many issues concerned both organisations, but there was no joint body for discussion and decision-making.

**Alfred Schädeli:** As a result, conflicts repeatedly flared up and were fought out on a personal level. It was only during the process that we became aware of the structural reasons behind them.

**With the new structure, people with different perspectives now sit around the same table. Is this actually easier, or does it also create new potential for conflict?**

**Alfred Schädeli:** The aim is not to ensure that conflicts no longer arise, but to enable us to address and resolve them together. On the new board, people with different experiences and organisational cultures come together. There will continue to be different interests and conflicting objectives – that is the case in every organisation. But now everyone sits around the same table and discusses the same issues. We can consider the whole picture – from seed to plate – rather than looking at just one part of it. This will make things easier because we no longer have to distribute the different areas across separate committees.

**Are there already any initial experiences showing that the new structure is proving its worth?**

**Verena Wahl:** During the drought last summer, different perspectives came into conflict. The question was whether, and to what extent, conventional feed could be purchased. In the past, this conflict would probably have occupied us for longer. This time, it remained an issue for about ten days. Then a brief




extraordinary board meeting was held with guests who contributed their perspectives. After that, the conflict was resolved, and the matter could be taken forward by the responsible committees and the administrative office.

**So what has Demeter Switzerland created that did not exist in this form before?**

**Alfred Schädeli:** For the first time, we have an organisation in which the different areas of the biodynamic movement can take responsibility together, with broad support. Agriculture, processing, retailers and consumers are no longer spread across different organisations.

> "As a member, you can engage in an informed way with food, agriculture, the climate and our future, while also supporting agriculture that is fit for the future."
>
> Verena Wahl, Demeter Schweiz

**Verena Wahl:** At its core, Demeter Switzerland is a movement with a label – not



The Board of Demeter Switzerland: Lucas Didden (Dornach SO), René Sgier (Wetzikon ZH), Alfred Schädeli (President, Uettligen BE), Andreas Hirschi (Madiswil BE), Jasmin Peschke (Arlesheim BL), Thomas Gabriel (Ennetbürgen NW) and Théo Fischer (Saint-Saphorin VD) (from left to right).

simply a label. The label is an expression of this movement. The new structure gives us the opportunity to make this connection more visible and tangible again.

**What does this mean for the market, politics or communication?**

**Alfred Schädeli:** Today, we present ourselves as a stronger, more clearly defined movement. We now want to give concrete shape to what this can achieve politically and socially through our strategy. In accordance with our statutes, we work in three fields of activity: biodynamic agriculture, associative economic activity and a human-centred food culture.

**Does the new structure also hold potential for other biodynamic organisations around the world?**

**Verena Wahl:** The specific structure cannot simply be transferred elsewhere; each country must develop its own structure in line with its circumstances. What can be transferred is the attitude: persevering even through difficult conflicts, taking people seriously and valuing them, accepting different opinions without making things personal, and looking for solutions together. And when conflicts become entrenched, it is worth bringing in external experts. This is often not only more effective but ultimately also less expensive.

**What should Demeter Switzerland stand for in the future? And what do you personally hope for from the new organisation?**

**Alfred Schädeli:** Demeter Switzerland should demonstrate that an agricultural and food culture guided by its principles can make a difference in society. My hope is that in five years' time we will not only be functioning well, but will also be a vibrant movement that brings people together and takes responsibility for agriculture and a food culture that are fit for the future.

**Verena Wahl:** I hope that Demeter Switzerland will become still more tangible both as an association and as a movement. For me, this means greater member participation – in working groups, committees and at the general meeting – and ensuring that younger people and women are naturally represented on our committees as well.


**Become a member of Demeter Switzerland**

Are you a consumer, farmer, beekeeper, processor, retailer or restaurateur interested in food-related issues and biodynamic agriculture? Then you are warmly invited to become a member of Demeter Switzerland.

Find out more:

# Working with the intelligence of life

## A warm invitation to the Agriculture Conference 2027

**When we consciously experience our work with the soil, plants and animals, we can deeply sense how we are embedded in the intelligent interrelationships of life. We can intuitively perceive the fabric of cyclical, rhythmical, self-organising and healing life forces that strive for balance and perpetual renewal. What are these forces with which we enter into a relationship through our work with the earth? How can we understand this intelligence of life and work with it?**

In recent years, advances in microbiome research have revolutionised the scientific understanding of life. The classical concept of living organisms as discrete entities is giving way to an integrative biology that understands life as networks of dynamic relationships connecting soil, plants, animals, human beings and ecosystems. All parts of the agricultural organism, from the soil microbiome to the digestive microbiomes of humans and animals, are interconnected, communicate with one another and regulate one another intelligently through the microorganisms involved – bacteria, viruses and fungi. Microbiome research has thus given rise to an image of living organisms that are connected to one another through rhythmical relationships, both internally and externally, at the microcosmic and macrocosmic levels.

### What intelligence works behind the etheric?

When we look at life through the lens of the microbiome, we also find an answer at the physical level. However, if we look only at the physical, we remain within the realm of earthly intelligence. We can broaden our perspective and ask: Is it not the etheric that organises the earthly? And what intelligence works behind the etheric, shines through it and perhaps finds only its physical expression in the microbiome? From the perspective of spiritual science, at what level do effects unfold when, for example, we apply the biodynamic preparations? We will explore these questions in an evening lecture and a panel discussion on formative forces.

### Working with the Michael Letter

The Michael Letter that we will study at this conference can offer us a further insight. It describes how the human connection to divine-spiritual wisdom has been lost, extending into our present age, in which we see only the physical creation, while the workings of cosmic intelligence is no longer accessible to us. Today, we can readily have a sense of how we find ourselves placed in such an intellectualised and reductionist world. We want to explore the significance of this in the morning sessions, using artificial intelligence as an example.

At the same time, our human intellectuality, detached from its original divine-spiritual source, also makes the development of human freedom possible. This means that today we have the opportunity, out of this very freedom, to rediscover our connection with our divine-spiritual origin – when with inward, heartfelt feeling we realise the deeds of Michael.

**Agriculture Conference 2027**

3 to 6 February 2027

With contributions from Gabriele Berg, Tanja Baumgartner, Regina Sharmila Dass, Carin Fortin, Robert Fitger, Jürgen Fritz, Walter Goldstein, Thomas Hardtmuth, Ueli Hurter, Ann Joy Kathure, Brian Keats, Florianne Koechlin, Kan-anek Kaewthaweesab, Lea Krontal, Luka Macharia, Delmar McComb, Sophia Montefiore, Nathalia Muguet, Teo Nasar, Boniface Nzimbi Mutua, Jasmin Peschke, Eduardo Rincón, Dorian Schmidt, Pia Secondo, Johannes Weinzirl, Ernst Zürcher and others.

**Preparatory reading**: Michael Letter: "The Activity of Michael and the Future of Mankind" and the three associated Leading Thoughts. Rudolf Steiner: Anthroposophical Leading Thoughts, GA 26.

Programme and registration:

www.agriculture-conference.org



The task of this "heartfelt experience and engagement" described in the Michael Letter brings us to the question of what the right way of perception is.

In biodynamic agriculture, different approaches meet: scientific research, the pursuit of spiritual-scientific knowledge, Goethean and meditative training in perception, and lastly practical activity, from which intuition emerges. Together, they can help us to have a living perception of life in its activity – in the spirit of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: "It is only with the heart that one can see rightly."

## Experiencing the effects of food

When it comes to nutrition, we encounter the question of how we can experience the intelligent action of life. We can discover it in the interplay of the microbiome – from the field through the plants and all the way to the gut – as well as in the wise regulation of the organism as it responds to external influences. Can we come to recognise that what matters most in nutrition is the forces through which food stimulates us? Using methods such as Empathic Food Testing and trained meditative perception, the effects of food on human beings can be experienced directly. We will explore these two forms of nutrition, from the intelligence of life and from substance, from "sun and earth", in the closing session.

In fifty workshops, we will seek to deepen our understanding and put it into practice, learn from one another, exchange best practices and address the current climate-related and economic challenges. You can look forward to actively participating in two working groups of your choice, nine plenary sessions, a eurythmy premiere and a festive evening with people from the global biodynamic movement.

Article on the conference theme by Dr Jasmin Peschke and Lea Knöpfler:

"How the Microbiomes of Soil, Plants and the Human Gut Are Connected"



# Perceiving the farm differently

## Research project and forthcoming handbook

How does our perception shape the way we see the agricultural enterprise, and how can new perspectives lead to better decisions? Eduardo Rincón, co-leader of the Section for Agriculture, and Jean-Michel Florin, former co-leader of the Section, are exploring these questions. To this end, they are interviewing farmers and developing a practical handbook with exercises.

In the stillness of the morning or at the end of a long day, farmers take time to observe their farm, crops and animals. Drawing on their experience, they make decisions that support the farm to thrive. However, in the face of increasingly extreme weather events and unpredictable climatic conditions, tried-and-tested approaches are not always sufficient. To act appropriately, it is important to perceive the current situation in a differentiated way and recognise the needs of the soil, plants and animals.

### Questioning familiar patterns of thought

How do we perceive life on our farm? What do we focus our attention on, and how does this influence our actions? Do we see the farm in all its diversity, or is our perspective guided by familiar patterns of thought? Do we transfer experiences from the past to the present without taking an unbiased view of the current situation? These are the questions addressed by the perception project, which began more than four years ago. It is investigating how farmers perceive their farms, make decisions and can expand their perceptive abilities through targeted exercises and training.

To this end, Eduardo Rincón and Jean-Michel Florin conducted online interviews with farmers and explored their perceptions directly on site through conversations and joint walks around the farms. Among other things, they asked: From what starting point do you perceive your farm? What feelings arise when you observe it, and how do they influence your perception? The analysis revealed different patterns of perception. It became clear, for example, that a person's individual relationship with their own farm is often shaped by childhood experiences.

### Exercises and a practical handbook

The findings from the interviews and conversations, together with many years of experience gained through courses and workshops, form the basis for specially developed exercises. Students and farmers have already tested these in various countries. A practical handbook is being developed from this work and is scheduled for publication in time for the Agriculture Conference at the Goetheanum from 3 to 6 February 2027. Videos and supplementary materials will deepen the content and make it possible to share it internationally through workshops and online courses.

**All projects and events of the Section for Agriculture**



# Shape a future-proof agriculture together with us - Support biodynamic agriculture

The Section for Agriculture at the Goetheanum is committed worldwide to a **living, sustainable agricultural and food culture that respects human dignity** – today and for future generations.

## What we do:

- We create spaces for inspiration, encounter, and exchange – internationally networked.
- We connect research and practice in order to develop concrete, future-oriented solutions.
- We deepen and renew the understanding of biodynamic principles.
- We strengthen cooperation along the entire value chain – from seed to consumer.

## Why your support matters:

The challenges of our time are global: climate change, declining soil fertility, and social responsibility require new approaches. Biodynamic agriculture offers concrete and effective solutions for this, which we share and further develop worldwide.

As an independent organisation, we rely on donations to continue this work internationally.

## What your donation makes possible:

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## Donate now and become part of the global biodynamic movement!

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Through people in the worldwide biodynamic movement, the Section encounters current issues and challenges. We take these up in projects and create spaces that provide sources of inspiration – for all who are involved in agriculture and nutrition. We work on topics such as associative economics, nutrition, holistic health, the farm organism, climate resilience, the agricultural individuality, sustainability, and animal welfare in a number of professional groups and specialist fields for training, advice, nutrition, research and sustainability development.

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The Circle of Friends sees itself as a committed community that supports the work of the Section for Agriculture in terms of ideas and in practical and financial ways. Our central concern is to support the Section particularly in its research work as well as in the development and implementation of its own projects.
We are looking for people for whom this commitment is a genuine matter of the heart. If you feel that this applies to you, we would be very happy to welcome you to the Circle of Friends: www.freundeskreis-landwirtschaft.ch
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If you would like a printed edition, please contact agriculture@goetheanum.ch

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# Working with the Intelligence of Life

## Agriculture Conference · 3 to 6 February 2027

Advances in microbiome research have, in recent years, changed the scientific understanding of life. When a biodynamic agricultural organism is viewed from the perspective of the microbiome, this can also give rise to a new understanding of the intelligence of life and open a new approach to researching the etheric.

The more differentiated our ability thereby becomes to understand living relationships, the more clearly it becomes apparent that agricultural activity cannot be based on knowledge and technique alone. The biodynamic wealth of skills in dealing with life – from perception through working with rhythms to trained intuition – proves to be essential.

At the Agriculture Conference 2027, we aim to explore the question – with reference to microbiome research – as to which intelligent forces of life we engage with in our work on the earth, how we perceive them, and how we can work with them in practice in agriculture.

Learn More