

A. Pasture

Pasture must be managed as a crop in full compliance with the regulations. Land used for the production of annual crops for ruminant grazing must be managed in full compliance with the regulations. Irrigation shall be used, as needed, to promote pasture growth when the operation has irrigation available for use on pasture. Producers must provide pasture in compliance with §205.239(a)(2) and manage pasture to comply with the requirements of: §205.237(c)(2), to annually provide a minimum of 30 percent of a ruminant's dry matter intake (DMI), on average, over the course of the grazing season(s), to minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites; and to refrain from putting soil or water quality at risk.

1) Please describe all pastures used by all livestock: (All pastures must be indicated on maps and field history forms.) *For days available for grazing, please indicate the number of days each pasture is utilized during the grazing season.

PASTURE ID/ FIELD NUMBER	ACRES	LIVESTOCK CLASSES	IRRIGATED (Y/N)	DAYS AVAILABLE FOR GRAZING*	GRAZING SYSTEM	FENCING TYPES	PRINCIPAL PLANT SPECIES (E.G. NATIVE GRASSES, ALFALFA, CORN STALKS)
					<input type="checkbox"/> Rotational <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous <input type="checkbox"/> Intensive		<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanically harvested
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2) What natural areas are available on pasture to provide shade and physical protection?

Woods Tree Lines Hedge Rows Geographic Land Features

Other (specify):

A. Explain how animals are protected from heat and sun stress when on pasture?

3) What pasture management techniques are used to prevent waste runoff?

limit number of grazing animals rotate pastures buffer zones

harrow to spread manure evenly other (please explain)

4) What pasture management techniques are used to prevent erosion?

avoid overgrazing repair gullies terraces

other (*please describe*)

5) What pasture management techniques are used to prevent overgrazing or decline in the pasture resource?

rotate pastures with crops heavy seeding/reseeding

rotational/management intensive grazing pasture renovation

liming/fertilization other (please describe)

6) How do you ensure buffers are maintained between grazing areas and land not under organic management?

agreements with adjacent land owners/managers recessed fence line

agreements with road maintenance and utility crews do-not-spray signs

isolation from conventionally managed land other (*please describe*)

7) What types of fencing do you use on pastures?

Permanent Temporary

A. Describe the location and types of all permanent pasture fencing:

8) Explain when and how pastures are planted/reseeded:

A. How is the planting/seeding of pastures managed in order not to prevent animals from grazing:

9) Describe how you ensure that the forage in the pasture is of quality and quantity to meet the 30% DMI during the grazing season?

10) For rotational/intensive grazing systems:

Not applicable

A. What is the amount of time animals spend in each paddock?

B. What is the pasture recovery time between grazing sessions?

11) For continuous grazing systems:

Not applicable

A. How many animals per acre are on pastures?

B. Grazing Season

The period of time when pasture is available for grazing, due to natural precipitation or irrigation. Grazing season dates may vary because of mid-summer heat/humidity, significant precipitation events, floods, hurricanes, droughts or winter weather events. Grazing season may be extended by the grazing of residual forage as agreed in the operation's organic system plan. Due to weather, season, or climate, the grazing season may or may not be continuous. Grazing season may range from 120 days to 365 days, but not less than 120 days per year. Ruminant animals must be grazed throughout the entire grazing season for the geographical region.

Livestock may have access to pasture for longer periods of time (e.g. early spring and late fall), but the quantity and quality of the pasture forage is not sufficient to meet the needs of the animals. This access to pasture is still important, but should be tracked separately.

1. What is the grazing season for your operation's geographical region?

DATE ANIMALS BEGIN TO GRAZE FOR THE GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	DATE ANIMALS STOP GRAZING FOR THE GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	DATES OF INTERRUPTIONS DURING GRAZING SEASON (IF APPLICABLE)

A. Explain, in detail, how you determine what the grazing season is for your geographic location?

B. What are the first and last frost dates for your area?