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| **Operation Name:** |  | **Date:** |  |

► Complete a separate pasture management plan for each species of animal to be certified. Note: You may submit your NRCS or other pasture plan if it answers all of the questions below.

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| **NOP §205.240** The producer must, for all ruminant livestock on the operation, demonstrate a functioning management plan for pasture. During the grazing season, producers shall provide an average of no less than 30 percent of animals’ dry matter intake from grazing for a minimum of 120 days on pasture. |

Species of animals described by this form:

[ ]  Dairy Cattle [ ]  Beef Cattle [ ]  Sheep [ ]  Goats [ ]  Other:

* 1. **PASTURE MANAGEMENT**
1. When do you generally start and end grazing?
Start:to End: (indicate at least the month in which you start and end grazing)[ ]  Year-round grazing
[ ]  Other or split grazing season (describe):
2. Pasture maps: include locations, size, individual identification, and illustrate permanent fences, shade, and water.

[ ]  Maps for all pastures include this information.

1. Describe the conditions that characterize the grazing season. Include approximate hours per day grazed for each period.

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1. Describe the types of pasture available for grazing organic animals (perennial, annual plantings, primary species, etc).

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1. Describe types of grazing methods in use for grazing organic animals. Include typical size of paddocks, frequency of movement, duration of resting period for pastures, animal density per paddock, etc.

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1. How do management practices ensure that enough pasture of sufficient quality is available to supply no less than 30% of animals' dry matter intake requirements during the grazing season? Check all that apply:

[ ]  Rotational grazing

[ ]  Periodic pasture reseeding

[ ]  Maintaining additional pastures for supplemental grazing

[ ]  Irrigation (if available, must be used to promote pasture growth)

[ ]  Mowing, clipping or weed control, as needed to promote palatable species growth

[ ]  Other (describe):

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7) How do pasture management practices reduce the outbreak and spread of disease and parasites (*e.g.*, minimal grazing of wetlands / soggy areas to reduce exposure to parasites, prevent excess deposits of manure, encourage plant growth that filters manure runoff, etc.)?

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1. How do practices improve or protect the natural resources and biodiversity of the pasture?

 **[ ]** Prevent overgrazing **[ ]** Reseed trampled or eroded areas **[ ]** Plant a diversity of native species

**[ ]** Allow non-predatory native grazers/grassland birds/prairie dogs to coexist with livestock

**[ ]** Design fencing (materials and placement) to minimize entrapment and provide for wildlife corridors

**[ ]** Provide water troughs with escape ramps for wildlife

[ ]  Other (describe):

1. How do practices protect natural wetlands, riparian areas, and sensitive habitats?

[ ]  Limit livestock access to sensitive areas

[ ]  Fence sensitive habitats and use designated stream crossings

[ ]  Locate feed stations, water troughs and mineral blocks away from streams and water sources

[ ]  Allow the natural process of plant regeneration along stream banks

[ ]  Conserve native vegetation along waterways

[ ]  Manage excess manure to minimize nutrient and pathogen pollution.

[ ]  Other (describe):