|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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.

|  |
| --- |
| **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.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |

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.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |

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):

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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.)?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

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):