DEMYSTIFYING PASTURE, FEED, AND DRY MATTER INTAKE RECORDS

Tips and tricks to avoid compliance concerns
OREGON TILTH
PRESENTERS

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Inspector
Rancher
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The Organic System Plan: Why it Matters for Pasture and Grazing Compliance

A whirlwind overview of Pasture Access & Recordkeeping Requirements in the Rule

Three Fundamental Questions your inspector will want to know

Three Fundamental Concepts: Grazing Season, Dry Matter Demand and Dry Matter Intake

Jamm Farm: Recordkeeping Tips and Examples from real life

Understanding DMI/ Grazing Audits

Avoiding Compliance Concerns with Complete Records
THE ORGANIC SYSTEM PLAN

In order to build a house, you must first submit your plan to the city.

You then build the house according to the plan and maintain required documentation.
In order to be certified organic you must create an **Organic System Plan** of all management practices.

Your Plan is an agreement between you, the certified producer, and us, the certifier.

**It is a living plan, which must be kept up to date with all practices.**

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### Activities Checklist for Livestock

**Section L1**

**Operation Name:** Sunbow Dairy Farm  
**Date:** 8/24/19

► Review the following table to identify the sections of the Oregon Tilth Organic System Plan (OSP) that apply to your operation. For each activity that matches your plans or current organic activities, complete the OSP sections indicated.  
► OSP sections that do not apply to your operation are not required. However, a complete OSP is mandatory prior to inspection. If you have questions, contact the Farmer Hotline (503) 581-8102 or farmerhotline@tilth.org

**NOP §205.201** An operation intending to label, sell, or represent agricultural products as organic must develop an organic production system plan that is agreed to by the producer and an accredited certifying agent. An organic production system plan must include a description of practices and procedures to be performed and maintained.

#### Organic Activities: Applicable OSP Section(s):

- We are applying for Oregon Tilth organic livestock certification.
  - [ ] L1: Activities Checklist for Livestock Producers
  - [ ] L4: Livestock Healthcare
  - [ ] L9: Livestock Recordkeeping
  - [ ] L10: Livestock Materials
  - I/We raise poultry
    - [ ] L7: Livestock Origin Poultry
    - [ ] L9a: Livestock Feed & Water – Non-Ruminant
    - I/We raise pigs, rabbits, or other non-ruminant mammalian livestock.
      - [ ] L2M: Livestock Origin Mammalian
      - [ ] L3NR: Livestock Feed & Water – Non-Ruminant
      - [ ] L5M: Livestock Living Conditions - Mammalian
  - I/We raise cattle, sheep, goats, or other ruminant livestock.
    - [ ] L2M: Livestock Origin Mammalian
    - [ ] L3R: Livestock Feed & Water – Ruminant
    - [ ] L5M: Livestock Living Conditions - Mammalian
    - [ ] L6: Livestock Pasture Management Plan
  - I/We perform any of the following activities on-farm or a contract facility performs the following:
    - [ ] Sell organic products, including live animals
    - [ ] Milk animals, cool and store milk
    - [ ] Mix, mill or grind livestock feed for use on farm
    - [ ] Wash and/or pack eggs
    - [ ] Slaughter animals
    - [ ] Cool, age, cut and wrap meat
    - [ ] Process fiber
  - [ ] L7: Livestock Product Processing
  - I/We transport (or contract out the transport of) organic livestock.
  - [ ] L8: Transport and Handling
  - I/We grow crops, including forages, pasture and/or have outdoor access for livestock.
    - [ ] C1: Activities Checklist For Growers
  - I/We process, package or otherwise handle products at facilities to be certified as part of this operation, including facets not listed to:
    - [ ] Produce products that are organic and non-organic
    - [ ] Produce products that are organic only
    - [ ] Produce products that are non-organic only
  - Review: H1: Handler Activities Checklist  
  Contact OTCO to determine if Handling Certification scope is required

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**Electronic versions available at [www.tilth.org](http://www.tilth.org)**
Just as the city would inspect to verify construction according to the codes...

So the organic inspector must verify compliance by **inspecting your operation** and **auditing all records**.
Title 7, part 205
§205.201 Organic production and handling system plan.

(a) The producer or handler of a production or handling operation...must develop an organic system plan that is agreed to by the producer or handler and an accredited certifying agent. It must include all practices, materials and inputs, monitoring, recordkeeping, and contamination prevention.

§205.240 Pasture plan.

(c) A pasture plan must be included in the producer's organic system plan...the pasture plan shall include a description of the:
(1) Types of pasture provided..
(2) Cultural and management practices to be used to ensure pasture of a sufficient quality and quantity is available to graze throughout the grazing season and to provide all ruminants..with an average of not less than 30 percent of their dry matter intake from grazing throughout the grazing season.
(3) Grazing season for the livestock operation's regional location.
(4) Location and size of pastures, including maps giving each pasture its own identification.
§205.237 Livestock feed.

(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must provide livestock with a **total feed ration that are organically produced** and handled by operations certified to the NOP.

(c) During the grazing season, producers shall

1. Provide **not more than an average of 70 percent of a ruminant's dry matter demand from dry matter fed** (dry matter fed does not include dry matter grazed from residual forage or vegetation rooted in pasture). This shall be calculated as an average over the entire grazing season for each type and class of animal.

Ruminant animals must be grazed throughout the **entire grazing season for the geographical region**, which shall be not less than **120 days per calendar year**.

Due to weather, season, and/or climate, the grazing season may or may not be continuous.
§205.237 Livestock feed.

(d) Ruminant livestock producers shall:

(1) Describe the **total feed ration for each type and class of animal**. The description must include:
   (i) All feed produced on-farm;
   (ii) All feed purchased from off-farm sources;
   (iii) The percentage of each feed type, including pasture, in the total ration; and
   (iv) A list of all feed supplements and additives.

(2) **Document the amount of each type of feed actually fed to each type and class of animal.**

(3) **Document changes that are made to all rations throughout the year in response to seasonal grazing changes.**

(4) Provide the method for calculating **dry matter demand and dry matter intake.**
§205.103 Recordkeeping by certified operations.

(a) A certified operation must maintain records concerning the production, harvesting, and handling of agricultural products that are or that are intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic.

(b) Such records must:
   (1) Be adapted to the particular business that the certified operation is conducting;
   (2) Fully disclose all activities and transactions of the certified operation in sufficient detail as to be readily understood and audited;
   (3) Be maintained for not less than 5 years beyond their creation; and
   (4) Be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

(c) The certified operation must make such records available for inspection and copying during normal business hours.
THREE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS

How long did animals graze?

How much did animals graze?

How much supplemental feed did they receive?
THREE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

Grazing season
When pasture is available for grazing in your area.

Dry Matter Demand (DMD)
The expected feed intake per animal.

Dry Matter Intake (DMI)
Actual feed consumed per animal.
THREE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

**Grazing season**
When pasture is available for grazing in your area.

**Dry Matter Demand (DMD)**
The expected feed intake per animal.

**Dry Matter Intake (DMI)**
Actual feed consumed per animal.
Your Grazing Season is unique to your region, soil, precipitation, grass
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THREE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

Grazing season
When pasture is available for grazing

Dry Matter Demand (DMD)
The expected feed intake per animal.

Dry Matter Intake (DMI)
Feed consumed per animal.

Photo by Jan Jakub Nanista on Unsplash
**DRY MATTER**

*(a universal measurement)*

Dry matter is what remains when water is removed from feed. It’s a universal way to refer to the nutritional content of feed.

The moisture content of feeds can vary depending on humidity, conditions of harvest, processing, storage.
Dry matter is what remains when water is removed from feed. It’s a universal way to refer to the nutritional content of feed.

The moisture content of feeds can vary depending on variety, humidity, conditions of harvest, processing, storage, etc.

**METHODS**

Taking samples and drying (weigh before and after)

Handheld probes

Tables of reference
Subtract the moisture content for each feed and you will have the remaining dry matter.
Hay feeds tend to range from 85-92% dry matter.

Grains tend to range from 88-90% dry matter.

Silage/haylage tends to range from 25-40% dry matter.

Subtract the moisture content for each feed and you will have the remaining dry matter.
Subtract the moisture content for each feed and you will have the remaining dry matter.

Hay feeds
Tend to range from 85-92% dry matter

Grains
Tend to range from 88-90% dry matter

Silage/haylage
Tends to range from 25-40% dry matter

Dry matter of all feeds added together is the ration.
Dry Matter Demand (DMD)

Dry Matter Demand is the total weight of dry matter per animal per day.

Each group of animals (heifers, calves, dry cows) needs to have a defined Dry Matter Demand.

It is expressed in dry weight of feed per animal per day.

For example: 35 lbs per animal per day
**DETERMINING DRY MATTER DEMAND**

Winter Ration (non-grazing)
Calculate feed consumed per group with not on pasture

**Nutritionists recommendations**
The expected feed intake per animal.

**Tables**
NOP, Extension Agent, other reference publications

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**Table 1 - 6: Daily Dry Matter Demand Requirements in Kilograms and Pounds**

Mid Lactation *Large Breed Dairy Cows*

25 - 45 Kilograms or 55 - 99 Pounds Daily Milk Production
68% Total Digestible Nutrients Diet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily Milk Production (kg)</th>
<th>Milk Fat (%)</th>
<th>DMD (kg)</th>
<th>Daily Milk Production (lb)</th>
<th>Milk Fat (%)</th>
<th>DMD (lb)</th>
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Abbreviations used in table:
DMD = Dry Matter Demand, kg = Kilogram, lb = Pound

*Large Breed Live Weight = 680 Kilograms or 1,499 Pounds

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<th>Months Since Calving</th>
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<th>4</th>
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<th>6</th>
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<tr>
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<td>22.50</td>
<td>22.50</td>
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<td>21.10</td>
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<td>20.90</td>
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<td>DMD as % Body Weight</td>
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<td>27.90</td>
<td>27.90</td>
<td>27.10</td>
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<td>26.40</td>
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<td>26.20</td>
<td>26.50</td>
<td>26.90</td>
<td>27.30 lb</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.55</td>
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<td>2.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMD as % Body Weight</td>
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<td>1.93</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMD as % Body Weight</td>
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<td>2.15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>28.90</td>
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<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.31</td>
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<td>2.27</td>
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<td>2.23</td>
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<td>2.25 % Body Weight</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMD, lb</td>
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<td>28.60</td>
<td>28.60</td>
<td>28.60</td>
<td>27.80</td>
<td>27.20</td>
<td>27.10</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>26.90</td>
<td>26.80</td>
<td>26.70</td>
<td>27.10 lb</td>
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<td>2.03 % Body Weight</td>
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<td>2.08</td>
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<td>2.04</td>
<td>2.24 % Body Weight</td>
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</table>

Abbreviations used in table: DMD = Daily Dry Matter Demand, kg = Kilogram, lb = Pound, d = Day.

3.2 DRY MATTER DEMAND

1) Complete the table below or attach additional sheets with all of the information requested. You may use the Dry Matter Demand tables provided by the National Organic Program or another method for estimating dry matter demand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Group</th>
<th>Approximate Body Weight</th>
<th>Dry Matter Demand during Grazing Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk Cows</td>
<td>1400 Lbs</td>
<td>52 Lbs/ day</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Operation Name:  Sunbow Dairy Farm  Date: 8/30/19

2) How have you determined the dry matter demand figure reported above? Select at least one option below, or describe your source for obtaining DMD information.

☐ I/We use a known reference to estimate the dry matter demand. Be prepared to show your references at inspections.
☐ I/We utilize a nutritionist to determine dry matter demand.
☐ I/We use rations fed during the non-grazing season (no pasture fed) to determine dry matter demand.
☐ Other (describe):  

3) How do you ensure that your ruminant animals graze at least 30% of their dry matter demand from pasture over the grazing season? Select at least one option below, or describe your method for calculating dry matter intake.

☐ Animals are fed 100% pasture for at least 120 days per year. (Skip to section 3.3 below)
☐ I/We subtract the dry matter fed, excluding pasture, from dry matter demand (i.e., the “subtraction method”).
☐ Other (describe):  

2) **Grazing Season:** Provide ration information for each production group during the **grazing season** as described above.

- N/A, Alternative Ration sheets attached

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production group</th>
<th>Name of Ingredient or Supplement</th>
<th>Amount (per animal per day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example: Fresh cows</strong></td>
<td>Silage</td>
<td>As Fed lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain mix</td>
<td>As Fed lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flax meal</td>
<td>As Fed lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>As Fed lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Milk Cows</strong></td>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>20 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silage</td>
<td>50 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heifers</strong></td>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silage</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THREE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

Grazing season
When pasture is available for grazing

Dry Matter Demand (DMD)
The expected feed intake per animal.

Dry Matter Intake (DMI)
Feed consumed per animal.
Grazing Season: 4/1 to 8/30, 151 days

40 lbs Dry Matter Demand
Winter ration

1/1 to 4/30

40 lbs Dry Matter Demand

20 lbs Silage

10 lbs Hay

5 lbs Soy

5 lbs Corn

9/1 to 12/31
Grazing Season: 4/1 to 8/30, 151 days

40 lbs Dry Matter Demand

- 15 lbs
- 5 lbs
- 10 lbs
- 5 lbs
- 5 lbs

Ingredients:
- Silage
- Hay
- Soy
- Corn
Grazing Season: 4/1 to 8/30, 151 days

40 lbs
Dry Matter Demand

15 lbs  5 lbs  10 lbs  5 lbs  5 lbs

Pasture  Silage  Hay  Soy  Corn
Grazing Season: 4/1 to 8/30, 151 days

40 lbs
Dry Matter Demand

37.5% 12.5% 25% 12.5% 12.5%

Pasture Silage Hay Soy Corn
40 lbs Dry Matter Demand

- 50% Pasture
- 25% Hay
- 12.5% Soy
- 12.5% Corn

Summer Ration: 7/1 to 8/30
Spring Ration: 4/1 to 6/31
- 37.5% from pasture for 91 days

Summer Ration: 7/1 to 8/30
- 50% from pasture for 60 days
Spring Ration: 4/1 to 6/31
- 37.5% from pasture for 91 days

Summer Ration: 7/1 to 8/30
- 50% from pasture for 60 days

Weighted Average:
- 42% from pasture for 151 days
THREE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS

How long did animals graze?
How much did animals graze?
How much supplemental feed did they receive?

Grazing start and end dates
Maintain records of grazing start and end dates. You may need to record multiple start/end dates if non-contiguous.

Confinement
When animals (by group/class) were confined and why.

Feed records
You can follow your Organic System Plan rations or Record all rations and ration change dates or Record feed fed every day/week/month.

Any recordkeeping system can be used as long as the inspector can understand and audit it.
The organic system plan

Two components of the livestock OSP are critical to communicate what records should be available at inspection:

The **L3R** or Livestock Feed & Water for Ruminants

The **L6R** or Livestock Pasture Management Plan
### 3.2 DRY MATTER DEMAND

1) Complete the table below or attach additional sheets with all of the information requested. You may use the Dry Matter Demand tables provided by the National Organic Program for estimating dry matter demand or another method.

- Sheet(s) attached

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Group</th>
<th>Approximate Body Weight</th>
<th>Dry Matter Demand during Grazing Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk cow</td>
<td>1200 Lbs</td>
<td>50 Lbs/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young stock</td>
<td>800 Lbs</td>
<td>35 Lbs/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) How have you determined the dry matter demand figure reported above? Mark at least one option below, or describe your source for obtaining DMD information.

- I/We use a known reference to estimate the dry matter demand. Be prepared to show your references at inspections.
- I/We utilize a nutritionist to determine dry matter demand
- I/We use rations fed during the non-grazing season (no pasture fed) to determine dry matter demand
- Other (describe):

```
I know roughly what a cow needs to eat per day, for this stock
```

3) How do you ensure that your ruminant animals graze at least 30% of their dry matter demand from pasture over the grazing season? Mark at least one option below, or describe your method for calculating dry matter intake below.

- Animals are fed 100% pasture for at least 120 days per year. SKIP to section 4.3 below.
- I/We subtract the dry matter fed, excluding pasture, from dry matter demand (i.e. the "subtraction method").
- Other (describe):
Species of animals described by this form: Dairy Cattle for milk & slaughter

3.1 FEED RATIONS

Please list rations for each production group (calves, milk cows, ewes, etc.) that you manage during the grazing and non-grazing seasons as indicated. If you feed different amounts or types of feed to the same group over time, list those rations separately. Rations may be provided on your own forms, spreadsheets, etc. so long as they include the information below and also identify the time of year when rations are fed (i.e. grazing season or non-grazing season). □ Rations attached.

1) Grazing Season: Describe feed rations for each production group during the grazing season as described above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production group</th>
<th>Feed type or ration component</th>
<th>Amount (per animal per day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk &amp; Dry Cows</td>
<td>Silage</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain mix</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flock meal</td>
<td>As Fed lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>As Fed lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifer &amp; Steer - 6 mo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finny Steer</td>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As Fed lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>35 - 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves - 6 mo</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REAL-LIFE EXAMPLE: "JAMM" FARMS

MN DAIRY

LIVESTOCK PASTURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section L6

Electronic versions available at www.tilth.org | Page 1 of 2

Operation Name:  
Date: 8/1/17

Please 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 §305.240 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 320 days on pasture.

Species of animals described by this form:

6.1 Grazing Season

1) Please describe your operations grazing season, including the conditions that characterize the grazing season. Include approximate start and end dates of the grazing season and hours per day grazed for each period.

   The grazing season starts around May 15 and ends about Oct 30. Cows are about 30 hours a day a young stock 24 hours good grazing in spring but if it dry day in summer it dry

   Don't we may have to supplement more on other farm

6.2 Pasture Management for Ruminant Producers

1) Ensure that your pasture maps include the location, size, individual identification and the locations of permanent fences, shade and water. Maps for all pastures include this information.

2) Please describe the types of pasture you have available for grazing organic animals (perennial, annual plantings, primary species, etc).

   Perennial pasture contain a variety of grasses & legumes such as clover, timothy, bromegrass, fescue, white, red & ladino clover, bur clover

3) What types of grazing methods do you use for grazing organic animals? Please describe typical size of paddocks, frequency of movement, duration of resting period for pastures, animal density per paddock, etc.

   Pasture rotational grazing
THREE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS

How long did animals graze?

How much did animals graze?

How much supplemental feed did they receive?

Grazing start and end dates
Maintain records of grazing start and end dates. You may need to record multiple start/end dates if non-contiguous.

Confinement
When animals (by group/class) were confined and why.

Feed records
You can follow your Organic System Plan rations or Record all rations and ration change dates or Record feed fed every day/week/month.

Any recordkeeping system can be used as long as the inspector can understand and audit it.
RECORDS ARE FOR AUDITING

RECORDS THAT ARE QUICK AND EFFICIENT TO AUDIT

Spreadsheets and templates
Showing each grazing period and corresponding feed.

Calendar/pocket calendar or app
Showing quantity of feeds fed, and when.

Dry Matter Demand (DMD) estimates
For each production group on pasture.

Specific grazing records
For each production group on pasture.

Ration sheets
From your nutritionist.
# Documentation Forms for Organic Livestock Producers

## Ruminant Dry Matter Intake (DMI)

**Calculation Methods Description and Summary of DMI Calculations from Feed and Grazing for All Ruminant Livestock in the Operation**

Use this form to describe your methods for estimating Dry Matter Demand (DMD) and to summarize your calculations of Dry Matter Intake (DMI) percentages during the grazing season for each class of livestock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Ruminants (Please specify the breed if you raise multiple breeds.)</th>
<th>Number of Days in the Grazing Season (from grazing and feeding records) Must be &gt; 120 to be in compliance.</th>
<th>Grazing Season Average Percentage of DMI from Pasture/Grazing (Calculations must be available for inspection.) Percentage of DMI from grazing must be &gt; 30% to be in compliance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young Stock over 6 Months of Age (calves, lambs, kids)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter Stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Stock / Heifers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bred Heifers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Documentation Forms for Organic Livestock Producers

## Dry Matter Intake (DMI) Calculation Worksheet for Ruminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation Name</th>
<th>Date and Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>January 1, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ration Name/Type</th>
<th>Livestock Type (species, breed, average weight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early lactation corn, hay, pasture</td>
<td>Early-lactating Holstein cows, 1200 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period This Ration Is Fed (during grazing season ONLY)</th>
<th>Class of Animal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season: Winter ☑  Spring ☐  Summer ☐  Fall ☐</td>
<td>Calf/Lamb/Kid ☐  Heifer/Young Stock ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Days: 30</td>
<td>Lactating ☐  Dry ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breeding ☐  Slaughter ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other (specify):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of Animals: 30 | Dry Matter Demand (in lbs.): 34 lbs/day |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of DMD Values:</th>
<th>Source of Feed Dry Matter Values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOP Dairy tables for large-breed milk cows</td>
<td>NRC Nutrient Required for Dairy Cattle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed Type (list all other than pasture)</th>
<th>Average Weight Fed (per animal per day in lbs.)</th>
<th>×</th>
<th>Dry Matter Content of Feed Source as %</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>DMI Fed (in lbs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>.89</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>16.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total DMI Fed from Non-pasture (sum of DMI lbs. of each type): 29.52
Milk cows on pasture May 25th, off pasture October 30th
Spring Ration for 38 days
12 lbs supplemental feed

Summer Ration for 46 days
14 lbs supplemental feed

Fall Ration for 77 days
21.5 lbs supplemental feed

REAL-LIFE EXAMPLE: "JAMM" FARMS

MILK COWS
- Spring Ration
  Hay - 10 lbs
  Corn - 2 lbs

- Summer Ration
  Hay - 10 lbs
  Corn - 4 lbs

- Fall Ration
  Hay - 10 lbs
  Corn - 11.5 lbs

5/25/18
7/2/18
8/17/18
### REAL-LIFE EXAMPLE: “JAMM” FARMS

#### MN DAIRY

**Spring Ration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ration Name</th>
<th>Pasture DMI From Ration (lbs/day/ head)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>Number of days on ration</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>Pasture DMI (lbs) During Audit Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>74480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>92736.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>28.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>122892.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Weighted average % DMI from Pasture During Audit Period:** 65.58%
Each animal needs 50 lbs DM/ day;

So with spring ration 50-38= 12 lbs feed from supplemental feed

### Table: Pasture DMI Calculation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ration Name</th>
<th>Pasture DMI From Ration (lbs/day/head)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>Number of days on ration</th>
<th>= Pasture DMI (lbs) During Audit Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>74480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>92736.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>28.50</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>122892.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Days Audited:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>158.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pasture DMI (lbs) During Audit Period:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>290108.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pasture DMI (Tons) During Audit Period:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>145.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% DMI from Pasture During Audit Period:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of spreadsheet used to conduct audit

This audit was done for the grazing season in 2018 which at 2018 inspection was not complete.
RECORDS ARE FOR AUDITING

Successful Farming

HOW TO HELP YOUR STRESSED-OUT FARM NEIGHBORS

By Austin Anderson
4/17/2019

Maybe it’s getting agitated over something that seems small. Or possibly not going to the diner for their regular cup of coffee. Both can be one of the many different signs of a stressed-out farm neighbor.

Other signs can come from the appearance of the farm, according to Kate Downes, the outreach director for Cornell University’s New York Farm Net. If a farm looks to be unusually run-down, or reversely, unusually well kept, it could be coming from a farm in distress.

Mike Adkins, the associate professor of agronomy at the University of Kentucky, explains that there’s a direct correlation between the health of a farmer and the health of a farm.

He also identified that a farmer who is stressed may not notice that they’re missing days or weeks of work. He explained that farmers are typically working around the clock and can lose track of day and night.

Another sign of stress can be in the quality of the crop. If the crops are not well cared for, it may not be a good sign. Mike said that farmers who are stressed may not have the time or energy to properly care for their crops.

Lastly, Mike shared that farmers may not be willing to sell their crops at a fair price. This may indicate that they are trying to get rid of their crops as quickly as possible so that they can move on to the next step of their plan.

By recognizing these signs and symptoms of stress, farmers can take steps to help their stressed-out neighbors. This can include offering to help with chores, providing a shoulder to cry on, or simply being there to listen.

If you notice any of these signs in a farmer you know, reach out to them and offer your support. Remember, stress is a natural part of life, and every farmer needs support at some point.
INCOMPLETE RECORDS CAN SLOW THE INSPECTION

Incomplete record examples:
A shoebox showing feeds of all types purchased over the last five years.

Some harvest records showing bales/silage harvested with no estimate of weight/Dry Matter quantity of those feeds; need weights of feed and DM of feeds to be auditable.
INCOMPLETE RECORDS CAN SLOW THE INSPECTION

Incomplete record examples:
Records that say ‘buckets’ or ‘cartloads’ instead of weights- need weights to be audited.

A few scribbles on a pocket calendar for when one group went to pasture and came off, but no records for youngstock over 6 months or dry cow groups. All classes of ruminants over 6 months need grazing/feeding records.
Not recording days off pasture and the reason can impact compliance.

Even a few days off pasture due to allowed reasons outline in the rule can impact compliance.
(c) The producer of an organic livestock operation may, in addition to the times permitted under §205.239(b), temporarily deny a ruminant animal pasture or outdoor access under the following conditions:

(1) One week at the end of a lactation for dry off (for denial of access to pasture only), three weeks prior to parturition (birthing), parturition, and up to one week after parturition;

(2) In the case of newborn dairy cattle for up to six months, after which they must be on pasture during the grazing season and may no longer be individually housed...
(c) The producer of an organic livestock operation may, in addition to the times permitted under §205.239(b), temporarily deny a ruminant animal pasture or outdoor access under the following conditions:

(3) In the case of fiber bearing animals, for short periods for shearing; and

(4) In the case of dairy animals, for short periods daily for milking. ...Milking frequencies or duration practices cannot be used to deny dairy animals pasture.
(c) The producer of an organic livestock operation may, in addition to the times permitted under §205.239(b), temporarily deny a ruminant animal pasture or outdoor access under the following conditions:

(d) ...During the finishing period, ruminant slaughter stock shall be exempt from the minimum 30 percent DMI requirement from grazing....The finishing period shall not exceed one-fifth (1/5) of the animal's total life or 120 days, whichever is shorter.
Pastureland is a farms’ best tool for providing ecological services. Certifiers need to efficiently audit the use of pasture; without being overly burdensome to farmers.

Organic production, is defined as “A production system that is managed...by integrating cultural, biological, and mechanical practices that foster cycling of resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity.”

PASTURE: A FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL RESOURCE

Photo by Mae Petren
The Organic System Plan: Why it Matters for Pasture and Grazing Compliance

A whirlwind overview of Pasture Access & Recordkeeping Requirements in the Rule

Three Fundamental Questions your inspector will want to know

Three Fundamental Concepts: Grazing Season, Dry Matter Demand and Dry Matter Intake

Jamm Farm: Recordkeeping Tips and Examples from real life

Understanding DMI/ Grazing Audits

Avoiding Compliance Concerns with Complete Records
THANKS!

Questions?