

Organic – Conservation Cross Training
Pre / Post Test
For Conservation Professionals

Please note: more than one answer may be correct; circle all that apply

1. The Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA) was passed
 - a. as a rider attached to the Appropriations Bill of 2002
 - b. as part of the Farm Bill of 1990
 - c. as part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002
 - d. as part of the Farm Bill of 2002

2. The USDA National Organic Program was fully implemented in
 - a. November 1990
 - b. December 2000
 - c. October 2002
 - d. April 2005

3. Which of these organizations administers the National Organic Program?
 - a. Oregon Tilth
 - b. USDA-Agricultural Marketing Service
 - c. The Organic Center
 - d. The Food and Drug Administration

4. Which of these organizations is accredited to certify farms as organic? (circle all that apply)
 - a. Oregon Tilth
 - b. USDA-Agricultural Marketing Service
 - c. The Organic Center
 - d. The Washington State Department of Agriculture
 - e. The Idaho Department of Agriculture
 - f. The Food and Drug Administration

5. Certified organic farm operations must be inspected
 - a. only once
 - b. at least once every 12 months
 - c. at least once every 3 years
 - d. at least once every 5 years

6. Decisions to grant organic certification are made by
 - a. the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service
 - b. the Food and Drug Administration
 - c. Accredited Certification Agents
 - d. the Inspector

7. A farm operation seeking organic certification must develop an organic production system plan that includes:
- A description of management practices
 - A list of each substance to be used as a production input
 - A description of monitoring practices
 - A description of the recordkeeping system
 - A description of the management practices and physical barriers established to prevent commingling and to prevent contact with prohibited substances
 - All the above
8. Any field or farm parcel from which harvested crops are intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic must: (circle all that apply)
- be inspected by a USDA Agricultural Marketing Service auditor
 - have had no prohibited substances applied to it for a period of 3 years immediately preceding harvest of the crop
 - have soil analysis results demonstrating the absence of any prohibited substances
 - have distinct boundaries and buffer zones to prevent the unintended contamination with a prohibited substance
9. Organic standards require the producer to select and implement tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or improve the physical, chemical, and biological condition of the soil and minimize soil erosion. (True / False)
10. Organic farm operations can only apply raw animal manure as a fertility input if:
- the manure is from certified organic livestock
 - the manure is applied and incorporated into the soil in accordance with prescribed pre-harvest intervals for a crop intended for human consumption
 - the manure can be applied anytime without restrictions
 - raw manure can never be applied
11. Fertility and nutrient management inputs prohibited for use by organic farm operations include:
- most synthetic fertilizers, in particular synthetic nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium and calcium sources
 - compost
 - mined minerals, such as rock phosphate, gypsum, limestone, potassium sulfate and magnesium sulfate
 - crop nutrients such as hydrolyzed fish products and aquatic plant products
 - micronutrients, such as cobalt, copper, iron, and manganese

12. An organic farm operation can use non-organic seed if:
 - a. the seed is untreated *and* the variety is commercially unavailable in organic form
 - b. the seed is *not* an open-pollinated variety
 - c. the seed is *not* an F1 hybrid variety
 - d. organic farm operations can never use non-organic seed

13. An organic farm must implement a crop rotation that provides the following functions that are applicable to the operation:
 - a. maintain or improve soil organic matter content
 - b. provide for pest management in annual and perennial crops
 - c. manage deficient or excess plant nutrients
 - d. provide erosion control
 - e. all of the above

14. When cultural, mechanical and physical management practices are insufficient to prevent or control crop pests, weeds, and diseases, a substance included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production may be applied. (True / False)

15. Organic livestock must receive a feed ration using agricultural products that are certified organically produced, including all grain, forage and pasture. (True / False)

16. An organic livestock operation must not:
 - a. sell, label, or represent as organic any animal or edible product derived from any animal treated with antibiotics
 - b. administer any animal drug, other than vaccinations, in the absence of illness
 - c. administer hormones for growth promotion
 - d. administer synthetic parasiticides on a routine basis
 - e. withhold medical treatment from a sick animal in an effort to preserve its organic status.
 - f. all of the above

17. An organic livestock operation must establish and maintain livestock living conditions which accommodate the health and natural behavior of animals, including:
 - a. access to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise areas, fresh air, and direct sunlight suitable to the species, its stage of production, the climate, and the environment
 - b. access to pasture for ruminants
 - c. appropriate clean, dry bedding
 - d. all of the above

18. The producer of an organic livestock operation may provide temporary confinement for an animal because of:
- inclement weather
 - the animal's stage of production
 - conditions under which the health, safety, or well being of the animal could be jeopardized
 - risk to soil or water quality
 - all of the above
 - temporary confinement is never allowed in organic livestock production
19. An organic livestock operation must manage manure in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, heavy metals, or pathogenic organisms and optimizes recycling of nutrients. (True / False)
20. A well-managed organic farm can:
- improve soil quality and reduce soil erosion
 - enhance wildlife and biodiversity
 - reduce the release of toxins into the environment
 - all of the above