NRCS ASSISTANCE FOR ORGANIC FARMERS

nrcs.usda.gov
## GROWING ORGANIC NRCS ASSISTANCE FOR ORGANIC FARMERS

### WHAT IS NRCS?
- Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Assists farmers with conservation practices

### WHAT IS ORGANIC?
- Certified by a third-party organization
- No synthetic pesticides or fertilizers

### NRCS & TRANSITION TO ORGANIC
- Healthy Soil
  - Cover crops
  - Crop rotation
  - Compost
  - No till
  - Conservation tillage
  - Soil organic matter

### WEED & PEST MANAGEMENT
- Healthy soil
- Insectaries
- Beneficial insects
- Companion planting
- Mulch
- Cover crops

### HABITAT
- Biodiversity
- Conservation corridor
- Hedgerows
- Buffer strips
- Fish and wildlife habitat management
- Bat and owl boxes

### IRRIGATION
- Drip irrigation
- Irrigation water management
- Rainwater harvesting
- Water quality
- Water quantity

### HIGH TUNNELS
- Season extension
- Climate control
- Drip irrigation
- Plant health and vigor
- Energy savings

### LIVESTOCK & PASTURE MANAGEMENT
- Diverse pasture plantings
- Moveable fences
- Watering
- Fencing
- Rotational grazing

### 5 STEPS TO NRCS ASSISTANCE
- 1. Ask your local NRCS office for assistance
- 2. Conduct an organic systems audit
- 3. Develop a management plan
- 4. Implement conservation practices
- 5. Monitor and evaluate results
NRCS is a great resource for understanding some baseline things, like soil types and characteristics of a particular growing environment right up through supporting cover cropping, high tunnels and a whole range of technical assistance or financial support.

— Jack Hedin, Certified Organic Farmer
Featherstone Farms, Rushford, MN

I look at what an agricultural producer is passionate about. Since a conservation plan is voluntary, it’s important to get their feedback and buy-in on a plan that can protect resources and help them with their agricultural production. It’s rewarding when agricultural producers are happy with changes they’ve been able to make with our practices.

— Jennifer Walser, NRCS District Conservationist
Sonoma County, CA

What is NRCS?

Since 1932, the United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has provided assistance to agricultural producers to conserve the soil, water, air, plants, and animals on their land.

Through offices in nearly every county across the U.S., NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to help agricultural producers — including certified organic and transitioning producers — plan and implement voluntary, science-based conservation practices.

NRCS experts, such as district conservationists, soil conservationists, engineers, biologists, botanists, and others, work together to help producers find and apply conservation solutions while ensuring their working lands remain productive. Staff often live and work in the counties that they serve, and thereby understand local issues and challenges.

Organic agriculture and NRCS’ goals are well aligned. Many of the USDA Organic regulations can be achieved using NRCS conservation practices, which reflect these shared goals.

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What is Organic?

Organic farming is one of the fastest growing segments of agriculture. To be “certified organic,” producers must follow regulations outlined by the USDA National Organic Program (NOP). Managed by USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service, the NOP develops, implements, and administers national organic production, handling, and labeling standards.

Organic agriculture is an ecologically based system that relies on preventative practices to deal with weeds, insects, and disease, using nontoxic methods for any problems that arise. Organic practices require the use of cultural, biological, and mechanical practices that support the cycling of on-farm resources, promote ecological balance, and preserve biodiversity. Organic producers avoid synthetic fertilizers and do not use sewage, sludge, irradiation, or genetic engineering on their operations.

Healthy soil is the foundation of organic farming. Early leaders of the organic farming movement emphasized that successful farming depends on the health of all natural resources on the farm and in its surroundings. Organic producers strive to develop farming systems that mimic nature and use natural processes.

More and more farmers and ranchers will be transitioning to organic to meet growing consumer demand, which currently outpaces U.S. grower’s supply. NRCS looks forward to providing conservation assistance to today’s and tomorrow’s organic producers.

“We are very rooted in doing a type of farming that respects biodiversity and the health of the planet. The more we learn about natural systems and how we can work with them and enhance them in order to produce food, the more excited we are. You just feel really good to be part of a larger system.”

— Harriet Behar, Certified Organic Farmer
Behar/Brin Farm, Gays Mills, WI

“I just have this love of nature, I guess, that really drives me. When I decided to get into agriculture myself, it wasn’t like I switched from chemical production to organic; it was more an extension of the values I learned growing up.”

— Jim Riddle, Certified Organic Farmer
Blue Fruit Farm, Winona, MN

NRCS & Transition

To be considered organic and to use the USDA Organic seal, all operations with more than $5,000 in organic sales must be certified. Independent, third-party USDA-accredited organizations certify farms and ranches as organic. The application to become certified organic and use the USDA Organic seal includes:

1. Detailed description of the operation
2. History of substances applied over past three years
3. Organic products grown, raised or processed
4. Organic System Plan describing practices and substances used

It takes three years to transition land to an organic system that was previously farmed conventionally. Farmers may choose to grow both organic and nonorganic fields, but must create buffer zones between them.

NRCS Technical Service Providers (TSP) can help producers develop a Conservation Activity Plan for Organic Transition (CAP 138). CAP 138 consists of three sections: Resource Inventory, Erosion Control Inventory, and Summary Record of Planned NRCS Conservation Practices. The Resource Inventory section may serve as a portion of the Organic System Plan, which is required for certification.

Farmers and ranchers should begin by working with NRCS to develop a conservation plan for their operation. Then, a TSP can develop a CAP 138 for transition and producers can apply for financial assistance to implement conservation practices or enhancements.

Additionally, farmers may apply for up to 75 percent — up to a maximum of $750 per year — reimbursement of organic certification costs.

“I would say to farmers thinking about transitioning to organic that you really have to be open to experimentation. There’s no substitute for trying different methods on your farm under the exact conditions that exist where you’re farming and to experiment. Be willing to be flexible and to adopt new methods and try things differently every single season.”
— Stephen Pedersen, Certified Organic Farmer, High Ground Organics, Watsonville, CA

“The most important thing is to have conservation plans that help transition to organic. They can address concerns while also moving a farm toward the regulations and requirements of organic certification.”
— Randall Wordlaw, NRCS District Conservationist, Wedowee, AL
NRCS can help farmers and ranchers with a number of conservation practices that build healthy soil. Diverse crop rotations, cover crops, nutrient management, and conservation tillage are examples of practices that help the soil reduce erosion, improve soil structure, and enhance nutrient cycling and water retention.

NRCS follows four soil health principles:

1. Use plant diversity to increase diversity in the soil.
2. Manage soils more by disturbing them less.
3. Keep plants growing throughout the year to feed the soil.
4. Keep the soil covered as much as possible.

By rotating crops across their fields from season to season, organic farmers add biodiversity and increase resilience in their operations while increasing their soil’s organic matter. Instead of leaving land fallow after each harvest, organic farmers keep the ground covered with cover crops. Throughout the growing season, the cover crops act as a green manure, providing an additional source of nutrients that build soil organic matter and reduce the need to bring in additional inputs from off-farm sources.

If crops need additional nutrients, NRCS can help producers develop a nutrient management plan that incorporates organic plant, animal, and natural mineral-based fertilizers, most of which release nutrients gradually through the action of soil organisms.

Organic no-till systems, such as the roller-crimper, have also helped organic producers reduce the intensity of soil disturbance in annual crop rotations.

By using NRCS soil health principles and systems, farmers can sequester more carbon, increase water infiltration, and improve wildlife and pollinator habitat — all while harvesting better profits and often better yields.

“The soil is a biological engine. By growing cover crops and turning them back into the soil we’re giving fuel to that engine so the microbes can give our plants what they need to be successful. We also end up increasing the amount of carbon within the soil as well.”
— Joe Reynolds, Certified Organic Farmer
Gaia Gardens, Decatur, GA

“On organic farming systems, we offer assistance with nutrient management plans. These look at nutrient inputs on the whole farm, including what is already available within the soil and what the plant needs to uptake. Then we look at what is being applied to see if there are any deficits or excess nutrients. NRCS has a staff of agronomists and nutrient management specialists and conservation planners that can help to provide the technical assistance needed to take the science one step further and understand what the data can tell us about working lands.”
— Jennifer Walser, NRCS District Conservationist
Sonoma County, CA

Watch “Healthy Soil: NRCS Assistance for Organic Farmers” at www.nrcs.usda.gov/organic
COVER CROPS
An essential element of any organic farmers’ crop rotation system, cover crops include any organic plant that grows from fall to spring and is grown specifically to enhance soil health. The added weeds andgt;significantly contribute to a balanced soil

CROP RESIDUE
Vegetation intentionally left to die in the field begins to decay, creating a diverse environment that keeps soil covered and prevents erosion and later becomes a valuable amendment that builds and organic matter, 1

SOIL ORGANIC MATTER
When living microorganisms break down and help break down dead matter, they release nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and other elements that improve the soil, allowing it to build up and hold moisture. This includes carbon and other capture capacity.

"It's rewarding to help farmers become more sustainable and happy."

"I'm not covering crops, I'm just helping farmers to get started."

"We should all be doing this."

"It's not just for the field, it's for the whole community."

"The soil is the key."
Weed & Pest Management

One of the greatest challenges organic farmers face is weed management. A single weed can produce more than 10 million seeds, and if they're not dealt with in time, they can present farmers with challenges for years to come. Instead of using chemical herbicides, organic farmers can work with NRCS to implement a variety of conservation practices that suppress weeds while building soil health.

Cover crops are one of the most effective tools for suppressing weeds, and they work in three ways:

1. When alive, they outcompete weeds for water, nutrients, and sunlight.
2. As mulch, they minimize weed growth by physically preventing the germination of weed seeds, cutting off access to light and warmer temperatures.
3. When certain legumes, cereals or brassica decompose, they produce natural herbicides that can suppress weed seed while sequestering carbon.

Rotating crops and timing planting dates to avoid weed germination windows are other effective weed suppression strategies.

NRCS can also help growers implement conservation tillage practices. Organic no-till uses tools like the roller crimper to kill cover crops while leaving their residue as a green mulch that feeds the soil and suppresses weeds. Farmers can use a variety of other mulches made from natural materials, paper or plastic. These are installed at the beginning of the growing season and trap soil moisture while preventing sunlight and weed growth.

Pest management on organic and transitioning farms requires a holistic approach. It relies primarily on preventing and avoiding pests with cultural and mechanical suppression. NRCS coordinates conservation plans with farmers' Integrated Pest Management plans to protect natural resources and benefit the ecosystem.

For example, organic farmers can plant insectaries to attract beneficial insects, like ladybugs, that biologically control pests. They can use companion planting to draw pests away from crops. Insecticides also help control the cycle of soil-borne diseases, and some soil-dwelling insects, while increasing the soil's organic matter.

“‘We farm organically by dealing with erosion and insects and weed problems using non-synthetic methods. We also deal with intercropping and crop rotations. It’s a big misconception that it is difficult to farm organically than it is to farm using conventional methods.”
— Gene Thomas, Farmer, Sneaky Crow Farm, Roanoke, AL

“At NRCS we always want to reduce tillage. Tillage destroys the structure of your soil. It burns up your organic matter. But if you’re an organic producer, and you want to control weeds and don’t spray, that’s an issue.

How can we work on controlling weeds without tillage? Cover crops are perfect because now we’re building soil health... and we’re controlling weeds. We’re addressing your problem and we’re also meeting our goals!”
— Cullen McGovern, NRCS Soil Conservationist, Longmont, CO

Watch “Weed Management: NRCS Assistance for Organic Farmers” at www.nrcs.usda.gov/organic
MULCH

Plants grow by using sunlight to convert carbon dioxide into energy. This process requires specific light conditions to absorb the energy. Mulching around plants can help retain moisture and prevent weed growth, creating a healthier environment for plant growth. Mulch also helps to regulate soil temperature and provide a barrier against soil erosion.Mulch can be made from a variety of materials, including straw, hay, wood chips, leaves, and grass clippings. It is important to choose a material that is free from chemicals and diseases to ensure the health of the plants. Mulch helps to retain moisture around the base of the plant, allowing the roots to absorb water more efficiently. This, in turn, improves the overall health of the plant and its ability to thrive. Mulching can also help to improve soil structure and fertility over time, as the organic material breaks down and adds nutrients back into the soil. Mulching is an essential part of sustainable gardening practices and can significantly improve the health and productivity of your garden.

COMPANION PLANTING

The addition of companion plants can disrupt the movement of pests from one plant to the next. Companion plants can also help to improve soil structure and fertility, as well as provide a natural barrier against pests and diseases. Companion planting is a technique that involves planting two or more plants together for the mutual benefit of the plants. By strategically placing plants that are known to repel pests or attract beneficial insects near each other, you can create a natural barrier that repels pests and attracts beneficial insects, such as ladybugs and lacewings. Companion planting can also help to improve soil structure and fertility, as some plants can act as nitrogen fixers, while others can help to improve soil structure and water retention. Companion planting is a sustainable and effective way to improve the health and productivity of your garden.
“Diversity is the rule of the game now. We’ve got diverse people, flowers, plants, animals — you name it. Biodiversity, in my case, would mean that we try to mimic Mother Nature.”
— Gene Thornton, Certified Organic Farmer, Sneaky Crow Farm, Roanoke, AL

“Farmers are dealing with nature all the time. If it’s always a combative stance and you’re just trying to fight off every pest or every rainstorm or every drought without using what nature has to offer, then you’re missing out on half of what you could be using to be a good farmer.”
— Jeanne Byrne, Certified Organic Farmer, High Ground Organics, Watsonville, CA

“The core is always going to be the conservation plan. We go out on the land and meet with the producer, identify any resource concerns, then find a program that helps accomplish the practices we see need to be done — everything from nutrient management to pest management, even putting in insectaries to help with the pollinators.”
— Glenn L. Riehle, NRCS Resource Conservationist, Paso, WA

Habitat
NRCS can help organic farmers work with nature instead of against it, building and conserving vital habitat for pollinators, beneficial insects, and wildlife.

Conservation plantings such as field borders, hedgerows, and riparian buffers can help protect water and soil resources and provide wildlife and pollinator habitat. These may also harbor natural enemies of pests and insecticidal pesticide and GMO pollen drift from neighboring nonorganic farms.

Wildlife corridors and wildlife-friendly fences maintain connectivity for wide-ranging wildlife, such as deer and predators, and keep them away from crops. Structures like owl and bat boxes create places for beneficial wildlife that reduce pests.

NRCS can also provide assistance with biodiversity practices that include stream habitat restoration, tree and shrub establishment, wetland wildlife habitat management, stream restoration, riparian buffer management, and aquatic wildlife habitat, and prescribed grazing management.

NRCS not only helps to create wildlife habitat on a farm-by-farm basis, but the agency also targets at-risk species on a landscape scale. NRCS works with partners and landowners to conserve targeted species in specific areas, realizing that many farmers and ranchers working together can make a difference.

Watch “Habitat and Biodiversity: NRCS Assistance for Organic Farmers” at www.nrcs.usda.gov/organic
**Fish LIVE Here**

"The stream is the livelihood of our farm." John

**Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan**

*An Arcadia Conservation Plan for the ranch's fish and wildlife.*

**Management Objective:** To protect natural fish and wildlife habitat, improve water quality, enhance riparian corridors, provide naturalistic riparian areas, and improve fish and wildlife habitat.

**Management Strategies:**
- **Buffer Strip:** To reduce sediment and nutrient runoff.
- **Native Forestry:** To provide shade and habitat for wildlife.
- **Native Wildfire:** To maintain healthy ecosystems and reduce fire risk.

**Natural Resources Conservation Act (NRCA)**

3958 acres of conservation land for the protection of fish and wildlife.

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**Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan:**
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**How can farmers in drought-stricken areas maintain water security and meet their irrigation demands while protecting fish at the same time?**

**Buffer Strip:**
- **Implementation:** Installing fences to reduce sediment and nutrient runoff.
- **Benefits:** Enhances water quality, improves fish habitat, and reduces water pollution.

**Native Forestry:**
- **Implementation:** Planting native trees and shrubs.
- **Benefits:** Provides shade and habitat for wildlife, reduces soil erosion, and improves water quality.

**Native Wildfire:**
- **Implementation:** Implementing controlled burns.
- **Benefits:** Maintains healthy ecosystems, reduces fire risk, and enhances wildlife habitat.

**Natural Resources Conservation Act (NRCA)**
- **Implementation:** Protecting 3958 acres of conservation land for the protection of fish and wildlife
- **Benefits:** Protects natural fish and wildlife habitat, improves water quality, enhances riparian corridors, provides naturalistic riparian areas, and improves fish and wildlife habitat.
Irrigation

NRCS can help organic farmers with irrigation water management strategies tailored to their farms’ specific needs. Conservation practices can also protect water quality in the surrounding ecosystem.

Water quantity. Irrigation management plans combine conservation principles with efficiency, balancing the farm’s water needs with those of nature. Tools like drip irrigation, which provides water precisely where and when it’s needed, can achieve greater precision with flow meters and soil moisture sensors.

Farmers can also conserve water by increasing their soil’s water holding capacity and using conservation tillage to keep the ground covered, reducing water loss through transpiration and evaporation.

A one percent increase in soil organic matter can help the soil retain an additional 20,000 gallons of water per acre that can be banked and become available when plants need it. NRCS agricultural engineers can use satellite-tracking tools to conduct precise topographic surveys, then design complete site-specific irrigation systems, from wells to pumps to pipes to hookups out in the field, saving water by improving irrigation efficiency. In combinations, these practices add up and make a huge difference.

Water quality. Well-managed organic systems rely on slow-release forms of nutrients, which reduce the risk of nutrient runoff and leaching. These practices help maintain water quality, while enhanced soil structure, water infiltration, and better nutrient retention also protect water quality. NRCS-developed nutrient management plans, cover crops, and buffers keep soil and nutrients in place and filter runoff water.

“Water quality is the most profound things NRCS has been able to help us with is the establishing of the well in the upper fields. Up until that point, we had to chuck water into massive containers and then feed it to the lines for drip irrigation, which took a lot of time out of the day. Getting that well installed was a massive improvement.”

— Mark Lui, Certified Organic Farmer
Crystal Organic Farms, Newbern, GA

“We’ve used the NRCS program for intermediate water management, so we’re actually tracking the soil moisture that’s available to plants multiple times per week. Now, we’re only watering when it’s necessary. It’s important, not only for soil quality, but to benefit water quality and water conservation through efficient irrigation, and these benefits also come across in the quality of the produce grown here.”

— Bryan Power, Certified Organic Farmer
New Family Farm, Sebastopol, CA

Watch “Irrigation and Water Management: NRCS Assistance for Organic Farmers” at www.nrcs.usda.gov/organic
IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

NRCS conservationists exercise a series of practical steps, such as: deferring the optional water-use fee; developing a seasonal irrigation plan; and planning to achieve maximum savings on energy. Other goals include enhanced soil health, reduced erosion, improved conservation, minimized soil erosion, improved water quality and irrigation efficiency.

NRCS can help farmers with their conservation efforts by providing guidance on sustainable irrigation practices. This helps farmers reduce costs, improve crop yields, and conserve water. NRCS also provides technical assistance and support to help farmers develop effective irrigation management plans.
High Tunnels

Across the U.S., farmers are discovering the benefits of high tunnels. NRCS can help producers integrate high tunnels into their operations.

While they may look like greenhouses, high tunnels are actually quite different. Greenhouses are usually constructed of glass and metal, with plants grown in pots above the ground. High tunnels are polyethylene, plastic or fabric covered hoop structures that can be assembled for a fraction of the cost, with plants grown in raised beds or grown directly in the ground.

Because the growing conditions are controlled, plant health is optimized. High tunnels protect plants from severe weather and allow farmers to extend their growing seasons — growing earlier into the spring, later into the fall — and sometimes, year-round. And because high tunnels protect plants from direct rainfall and water runoff, farmers can use precise tools like drip irrigation to efficiently deliver water and nutrients to plants. High tunnels also offer farmers a greater ability to control pests and can even protect plants from pollen and pesticide drift.

A number of soil health practices can be used in high tunnels, including cover crops and crop rotations, which also prevent erosion, suppress weeds, increase soil water content, and break pest cycles.

Perhaps the best thing about high tunnels is that they help farmers provide their communities with healthy local food for much of the year — food that requires less energy and transportation inputs and provides communities with greater food security.

“We have really cold, wet springs with a lot of rain. High tunnels allow people to get into the ground and start producing crops earlier. They can also help people extend the growing season later as we go into the rains in the fall.”

— Danny Perich, Certified Organic Farmer, Full Plate Farm, Ridgefield, WA

“We got assistance from the NRCS to put in the high tunnel and it’s completely changed the way we farm tomatoes. We are able to get 101 tomato plants in there and before, we would do maybe 40 to 50 plants. So it’s double production for us. We’re also able to grow things during the winter, which we’ve never been able to do before.”

— Stacey Givens, Urban Farmer, Side Yard Farm, Portland, OR

Watch “Growing All Seasons: NRCS Assistance with High Tunnels” at www.nrcs.usda.gov/organic
Organic livestock producers provide living areas that encourage the health and natural behavior of their animals. They use only certified organic feed, provide year-round access to the outdoors and access to pasture for ruminants and don’t use antibiotics or growth hormones. NRCS can help organic livestock producers with practices such as pasture and grazing management, diverse pasture plantings, fencing, and walkways, watering facilities, and shelters for animals.

Pastures, regardless of organic status, can become overgrazed, which can harm animal health and damage natural resources. USDA organic standards require producers to maintain pasture in a state of good health through management strategies that promote good forage quality and quantity, weed control, infiltration of precipitation, and erosion control.

One key practice is rotational grazing. This approach separates open fields into a series of closed paddocks that regularly directs animals to fresh pasture. The size of these paddocks is determined by the number of animals, time of year, grazing duration, and quality of available forage. Proper fencing and adequate water supplies are features of these intensively managed grazing systems.

Fences can control erosion or impede animal access to sensitive areas like ponds, streams, wellheads or protected habitat, while gated paddocks can be opened and closed to provide better access to fresh pasture. Diverse pasture plantings provide livestock with well-balanced, nutritious forage that keeps them healthy. Using season-specific plantings is also good for the entire ecosystem.

“With a comprehensive nutrient management plan, livestock producers can use a system of practices to manage livestock waste on the farm. In particular, soil health practices in the plan include Rotational Grazing, testing soils and placing nutrients as fertilizer as to minimize effects to sensitive areas such as adjoining streams, habitats, and buffers.”
— Joseph J. Welder, NRCS District Conservationist Rockland County, NY

“The reason we have cows is because of all the nutrients they create. In the right context they are such a great animal for rebuilding the soil. But we didn’t want the manure just dumping into the water or all in one place, so our NRCS comprehensive nutrient management plan helped tell us where to store manure properly so it could become an asset rather than a pollutant.”
— Marty Lain, Certified Organic Farmer Kezialain Bicentennial Farm, Westtown, NY

“Pasture Management: NRCS Assistance for Organic Farmers” at www.nrcs.usda.gov/organic
AS MORE CONSUMERS "GO ORGANIC" EGG ORGANIC POULTRY PRODUCERS KEEP UP WITH DEMAND? JESSE SAYS, YES! THE SEKRET FAMILY SCALE FARMS

The USDA Organic Standard requires producers to demonstrate their ability to eliminate the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, hormones, antibiotics, and other chemical inputs, and to maintain biodiversity and biological balances. Organic farmers must also comply with specific animal welfare standards, such as providing ample space and natural light for animals.

Rotational Grazing

Rotationally grazing livestock is an excellent way to improve soil health and reduce the need for synthetic inputs. It allows for natural nutrient cycling and ecosystem health, leading to a more sustainable and resilient farming system.
Five Steps to NRCS Assistance

Here’s what to expect:

1. PLANNING. NRCS technical assistance is free and voluntary. The first step is to visit your local field office and work with a conservationist on a conservation plan that meets the goals of your operation. Ask your conservationist if financial assistance is available to implement any of the practices outlined in your conservation plan.

2. APPLICATION. NRCS can help you fill out the right forms for the application process. Applications for most programs are accepted on a continuous basis, but they’re considered for funding in different ranking periods. Ask your local NRCS conservationist about the deadline for the ranking period to ensure you turn in your application on time. You can also apply for financial assistance and manage applications, contracts, and conservation plans online through the NRCS’ Conservation Client Gateway.

3. ELIGIBILITY. To determine eligibility, you’ll need an official tax ID (Social Security number or an employer ID). You’ll also need property deed or lease agreement to show you have control of the property. You’ll also need a farm and tract number. If you don’t have a farm and tract number, you can get one from USDA’s Farm Service Agency (www.fsa.usda.gov). Typically, the local FSA office is located in the same building as the local NRCS office.

4. RANKING. The NRCS will take a look at the applications and rank them according to local resource concerns, the amount of conservation benefits the work will provide and the needs of applicants.

5. IMPLEMENTATION. If you’re selected, your next step is to sign the contract. You’ll then be provided standards and specifications for completing the practice or practices, and will have a specified amount of time to implement. Once the work is implemented and inspected, you’ll be paid the rate of compensation for the work if it meets the NRCS standards and specifications.

For more information on how NRCS can help you, visit your local NRCS Field office, or: www.nrcs.usda.gov/organic

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