



Operation Name: _____ Date: _____

You shall implement production practices which maintain or improve the natural resources of your operation, including soil and water quality. "Natural resources" are defined as the physical, hydrological, and biological features of your operation, including soil, water, wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife. Production practices shall respond to site-specific conditions by integrating cultural, biological, and mechanical practices that foster cycling of resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity. Biodiversity conservation refers to your efforts to improve and maintain the variety of plants, animals, insects, and microorganisms on your farm and in your soil.

► This form applies to all parcels engaged in OCal production, including greenhouses and other non-field OCal production systems. If needed, attach additional pages and/or maps reflecting natural resource management practices.

A. Biodiversity Conservation & Natural Resource Management

- 1) Describe the natural resources and biodiversity of your operation and surrounding ecosystems, including soil type and condition, bodies of water, nearby wetlands and woodlands, wildlife, windbreaks, hedgerows, native habitat, and beneficial plantings. Include any problem areas such as erosion and invasive species.
2) Do you have a current conservation plan or contract with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or other conservation agency?
3) How do you maintain or improve your water resources (consider both quantity and quality)?
4) How do you improve and/or maintain natural resources in non-crop areas, such as borders, fallow ag land, and non ag habitats?
5) How are you managing habitat for pollinators, natural enemy insects, and other wildlife throughout the production season?
6) What actions do you take to prevent or control invasive plant/animal species, especially those threatening natural areas?
7) If you restrict wildlife from your production areas due to food safety or other cannabis production concerns, or if you have converted wildlife habitat to cannabis production, how do you mitigate the resulting loss of wildlife habitat?



- 8) Operations producing cannabis within enclosed structures/buildings (i.e. greenhouses, etc): Describe additional conservation measures implemented at your operation. Not applicable
- Water conservation Energy conservation Recycling Composting Diverse outdoor plantings
- Surrounding habitat restoration Sustainable packaging Crop rotation within greenhouses Other (describe):

- 9) Describe any additional measures taken to conserve natural resources: Not applicable

B. Biodiversity and Natural Resources Monitoring Plan

- 1) How do you verify the effectiveness of your conservation measures and document whether they improve or maintain the natural resources of your operation?
- Photograph logs Document fertility & pest control cost trends Document water use trends
- Plant, animal, insect surveys Observations in farm logs and journals Maintain conservation map
- Water testing Soil testing Periodic expert evaluation and report (such as NRCS) Other (describe):

C. Conservation Involving Livestock Not applicable, no livestock involved

- 1) How do you protect natural wetlands, riparian areas, and sensitive habitats from impacts due to livestock?
- Limit livestock access to riparian areas, sensitive habitats and use designated stream crossings
- Locate feed stations, water troughs and mineral blocks away from streams and water sources
- Conserve native vegetation along waterways Manage excess manure to nutrient and pathogen pollution
- Allow the natural process of plan regeneration along stream banks Other (describe):
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- 2) How do you improve or protect your pasture or rangeland?
- Manage the frequency, density and timing of grazing to allow plant regeneration Reseed trampled or eroded areas
- Plant a diversity of native species Provide adequate shaded areas to minimize soil compaction
- Prevent excess deposits of manure Encourage plant growth that filters manure runoff
- Minimize grazing wetlands and other soggy areas Other (describe):
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- 3) What management practices do you use to ensure a healthy relationship between livestock and wildlife?
- Use guard animals Graze when predation is low House livestock overnight in protected area Use electric fencing
- Provide water troughs with escape ramps for wildlife Small animals are grazed with large Predator lights are used
- Design fencing to minimize entrapment and provide for wildlife corridors
- Allow non-predatory wildlife, such as grazers and birds to co-exist with livestock Other (describe):
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- 4) How do you manage yards, feeding pads, feedlots, laneways and housing to prevent runoff to surface water and to prevent dust from moving offsite?
- A plan for confinement areas is in place before severe erosion problems occur Livestock is rotated to multiple areas
- Concentrated runoff is diverted into a temporary storage lagoon Manure is periodically removed and composted
- Confined sites are large enough to handle the type and number of animals present Air filtration is used in housing
- Manure ground into dust in confined areas is watered down Windbreaks are used outside housing
- Confined sites are made of concrete or well-draining rock bases Other (describe):