



Operation Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ The producer must demonstrate a functioning management plan for pasture for all ruminant livestock on the operation.
- ▶ Pasture must be managed as a crop in full compliance with the applicable sections of the regulations. Use the Grower OSP to describe your management practices such as seeds, pasture pest management, soil fertility, etc.
- ▶ *An organic producer must not prevent, withhold, restrain, or otherwise restrict ruminant animals from actively obtaining feed grazed from pasture during the grazing season, except for conditions as described under §205.239(b) and (c). §205.237(b)(8)*

**A. Grazing Season**

*The grazing season is the period of time when pasture is available for grazing, due to natural precipitation or irrigation. Due to weather, season or climate, the grazing season may or may not be continuous, but must be at least 120 days per year. Dates may vary because of mid-summer heat/ humidity, significant precipitation events, flood, hurricanes, drought or winter weather events. The grazing season may be extended by the grazing of residual forage. §205.2*

- 1) What are the approximate start and end dates of your grazing season?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Describe the conditions that characterize your grazing season:  
*(E.g.: Temperature ranges, weather conditions, height of vegetation, unique factors of local micro-climate, terrain).*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Approximately how many hours per day do your animals graze?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Do any production groups graze outside of the start and end dates noted above? If so, confirm the production group(s) that graze outside of the listed grazing season dates and provide a written explanation describing the reason(s) for this additional grazing:  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Pasture Management for Ruminant Producers**

*The pasture plan shall include a description of the 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 under the organic system plan with an average of not less than 30 percent of their dry matter intake from grazing throughout the grazing season. §205.240(c)(2):*

- 1) Submit pasture maps that include the location, size, individual identification and the locations of permanent fences, shade and water. You may provide a satellite image of each parcel to show the locations and sources of shade and water.
  - Maps submitted to CCOF.
- 2) If parcels are divided into smaller paddocks for more intensive grazing, do parcel maps on file include paddock numbers/codes as referenced in grazing logs?
  - Yes, my maps identify the specific paddocks listed in grazing records.
  - N/A, parcels are not divided into smaller paddocks.
- 3) Describe the type(s) of pasture you have available for grazing organic animals (perennial, annual plantings, primary species, etc.)  
\_\_\_\_\_





4) Complete the table below to provide further detail of the movement of your grazing animals. *Attach other sheets if necessary.*

Class of Animal <i>(e.g.: milking string, dry cows, heifers, calves, etc.)</i>	Typical Stocking Density per Paddock	Typical Paddock Size	Frequency of Movement	Duration of Resting Period for Paddock

5) How do you ensure that enough pasture of sufficient quality is available to supply a minimum of 30% of animals' dry matter intake requirements during the grazing season? Check all that apply.

- Rotational grazing
- Periodic pasture reseeding
- Maintaining certification for 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
- Sending animals for custom grazing/management at another certified operation.
  - A [Custom Grazing & Management Affidavit](#) has been submitted for each location providing this service.
- Other (describe):

6) How do your pasture management practices minimize the outbreak and spread of disease and parasites? Check all that apply.

- Prevent overgrazing
- Allow resting period sufficient to break parasite life cycles
- Multi-species grazing
- Mowing or cultivation
- Apply materials to pastures to reduce parasite load (list all materials on OSP Materials List)
- Release beneficial insects to reduce parasite load
- Strategic placement of supplemental feed (e.g. off of the ground and in feeders)
- Planting high tannin forages
- Other (describe):

