

TRANSITION TO ORGANIC PRODUCTION (LIVESTOCK)

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service – Practice Code 789



Photo courtesy of
Greg Brann, NRCS

TRANSITION TO ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Transition to Organic Production utilizes agricultural management strategies while transitioning from conventional to organic farming techniques.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Transition to Organic Production activities is applied as a resource management system to minimize negative impacts to minimize negative impacts of agricultural production on soil, water, air, plant, animal and social and cultural resources by transitioning to organic production. Organic production is a system that responds to site-specific conditions by integrating cultural, biological, and mechanical practices that foster cycling of resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve and enhance biodiversity.

Transition to Organic Production often includes the following items.

- Controlling insect pest problems through mechanical or physical methods such as predators or parasites of the pest species, development of habitat for natural enemies of pests, and nonsynthetic pest controls.
- Controlling weed pest problems through mechanical or physical methods such as organic and plastic mulching, mowing, hand weeding and mechanical cultivation, flame, heat, and electrical means.
- Controlling disease problems through management practices which suppress the spread of disease organisms or the application of biological, botanical, or mineral inputs.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICE

Refer to the following network diagram for a list of practices an organic production management system may include.

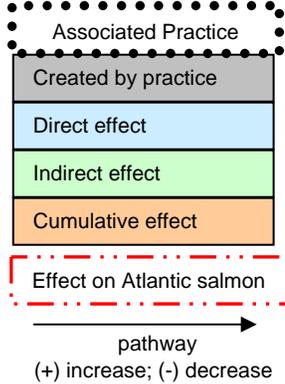
Refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and Job Sheets for further information.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

Transition to Organic Production - Livestock

10/7/2007

LEGEND



Transition to Organic Production (798)

Initial Setting: Development of a animal feeding operation with transition from conventional to organic production standards as per federal, state and local regulations.



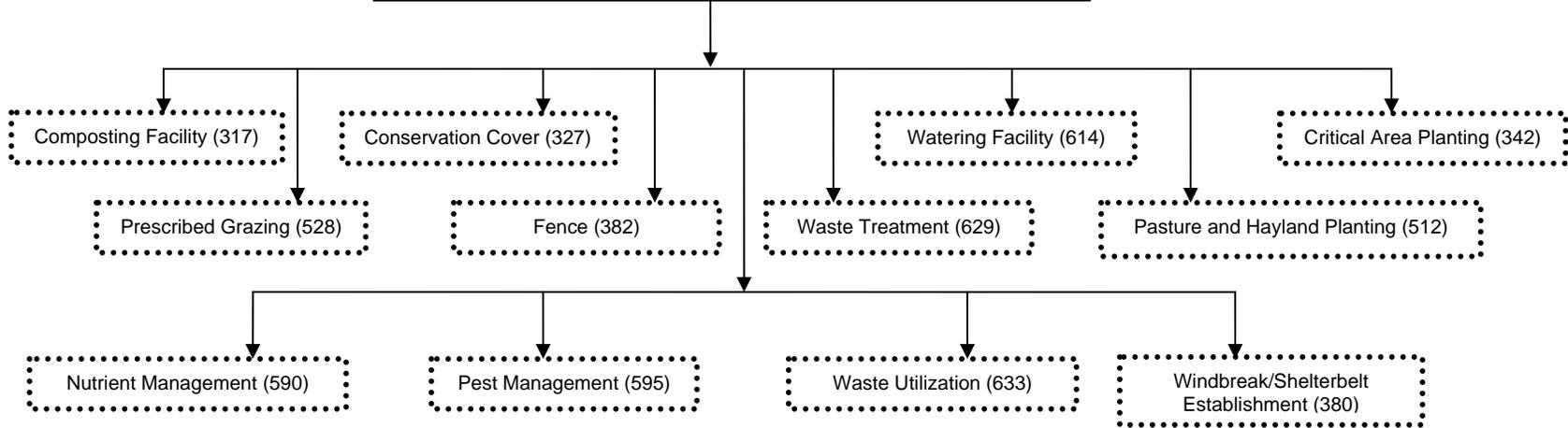
1. Utilizing agricultural management strategies while transitioning from conventional to organic farming techniques.

- Preventing crop pests, pests, weeds, and diseases using crop rotation, nutrient and pest management.
- Using sanitation measures to remove or reduce disease vectors, weed seeds and pest organism habitat
- Cultural practices that enhance crop health

Notes:

Specific conservation practices to be implemented are dependent upon site conditions and landowner objectives.

See network diagrams for individual component practices for impacts (e.g., Nutrient Management).



The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.