

Transition to Organic Production -Livestock: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

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.



Photo courtesy of Greg Brann, NRCS

Network Diagram Effect Number	Life cycle affected:	Effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH):	Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Measures (CMs):	Effect on EFH (with CMs):
All	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect