

## Scenario Worksheet

Practice and Scenario Description:	
Information Type	Data
Region	Mid Atlantic
State	New Jersey
Discipline Group	Agronomy
Practice Code/Name	328 - Conservation Crop Rotation
Scenario ID	2
Scenario Name	Organic Rotation

Scenario Description	<p>The producer implements a planned rotational cropping sequence on an organic or transitioning to organic farm as part of a conservation management system to reduce soil erosion, maintain or improve soil organic matter, balance nutrients, and manage plant pests. A planned rotational cropping system includes the planned crop sequence, total length of rotation, crop types grown, and the length of time each crop will be grown. The producer typically attends training to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 75 acre organic field. The system is planned to complement the cropping system so there should be no loss in crop income.</p> <p><b>Associated Practices:</b> Residue and Tillage Management - No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed (329), Contour Farming (330), Cover Crop (340), Residue and Tillage Management - Seasonal (344), Residue and Tillage management - Mulch-Till (345), Residue and Tillage Management - Ridge Till (346), Mulching (484), Forage Harvest Management (511), Stripcropping (585), Nutrient Mangement (590), Integrated Pest Management (595).</p>
Before Practice Situation	Year-after-year production of either the same crop or a low-residue producing crop rotation has caused soil quality degradation, nutrient depletion, and low soil organic matter. The producer meets the nutrient deficit through additional soil additives.
After Practice Situation	The producer implements a planned rotation sequence on an organic or transitioning to organic farm to manage the nutrient needs. A high residue and/or nitrogen-fixing crops crop are typically planted in the rotation to provide nutrients for subsequent crops and improve soil organic matter. The planned rotation improves soil quality, reduces soil additives needed, builds organic matter in the soil, and helps to break pest cycles. The system is planned to complement the cropping system so there is no loss in crop income. A planned rotational cropping system includes the planned crop sequence, total length of rotation, crop types grown, and the length of time each grown will be grown. The producer typically attends training to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 75 acre organic field.
Scenario Feature Measure	Area planted
Scenario Unit	Acre
Scenario Typical Size	75

Cost Summary:		
Cost Category	Scenario Cost	Scenario Cost/Unit
Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00
Equipment/Installation	\$0.00	\$0.00
Labor	\$1,980.00	\$26.40
Mobilization	\$0.00	\$0.00
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge	\$300.54	\$4.01
Foregone Income	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$2,280.54	\$30.41



**Scenario Worksheet**

Practice and Scenario Description:	
Information Type	Data
Region	Mid Atlantic
State	New Jersey
Discipline Group	Agronomy
Practice Code/Name	328 - Conservation Crop Rotation
Scenario ID	4
Scenario Name	Organic Specialty Crops

Scenario Description	<p>The producer implements a planned rotational cropping sequence for organic specialty crops (high value fruits and vegetables) as part of a conservation management system to reduce soil erosion, maintain or improve soil organic matter, balance nutrients, and manage plant pests. A planned rotational cropping system includes the planned crop sequence, total length of rotation, crop types grown, and the length of time each crop will be grown. The producer typically attends training to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 35 acre organic specialty crop field. The system is planned to complement the cropping system so there should be no loss in crop income.</p> <p><b>Associated Practices:</b> Residue and Tillage Management - No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed (329), Contour Farming (330), Cover Crop (340), Residue and Tillage Management - Seasonal (344), Residue and Tillage management - Mulch-Till (345), Residue and Tillage Management - Ridge Till (346), Mulching (484), Forage Harvest Management (511), Stripcropping (585), Nutrient Mangement (590), Integrated Pest Management (595).</p>
Before Practice Situation	Year-after-year production of either the same crop or a low-residue producing crop rotation on an organic farm has caused soil quality degradation, nutrient depletion, and low soil organic matter. The producer meets the nutrient deficit through additional soil additives.
After Practice Situation	The producer implements a planned rotation sequence for organic specialty crops to manage the nutrient needs. A high residue and/or nitrogen-fixing crops crop are typically planted in the rotation to provide nutrients for subsequent crops and improve soil organic matter. The planned rotation improves soil quality, reduces soil additives needed, builds organic matter in the soil, and helps to break pest cycles. The system is planned to complement the cropping system so there is no loss in crop income. A planned rotational cropping system includes the planned crop sequence, total length of rotation, crop types grown, and the length of time each grown will be grown. The producer typically attends training to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 35 acre field.
Scenario Feature Measure	Area planted
Scenario Unit	Acre
Scenario Typical Size	35

Cost Summary:		
Cost Category	Scenario Cost	Scenario Cost/Unit
Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00
Equipment/Installation	\$0.00	\$0.00
Labor	\$2,420.00	\$69.14
Mobilization	\$0.00	\$0.00
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge	\$300.54	\$8.59
Foregone Income	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$2,720.54	\$77.73

