Risk Management for Organic Crop Producers

Determining and Documenting the Acceptability of Organic Farm Inputs



Developed by George Kuepper Agriculture Specialist National Center for Appropriate Technology



Major Risk Management Areas for Transitioning & Experienced Producers*

- Determining and Documenting the Acceptability of Organic Farm Inputs
- Preventing Contamination from Off-Farm and Obtaining Compensation for Damages
- Organic Weed Management
- Adequate Recordkeeping
- Budgeting for Organic Transition and for On-going Production

^{*} As reported in an RMA-Funded Survey of IOIA Organic Inspectors, Spring 2005

RISK AREA:

Determining and Documenting the Acceptability of Organic Farm Inputs

Intentional or accidental application of a prohibited substance decertifies the treated land for 36 months!!

Rule of Thumb #1

• If it is natural (nonsynthetic), assume that it is **ALLOWED** in organic crop production **UNLESS** it is specifically prohibited and placed on the National List under §205.602

Rule of Thumb #2

 All synthetic products (fertilizers, amendments, pesticides, growth regulators, etc.) are PROHIBITED, **UNLESS** specifically allowed and placed on the National List under §205.601

What is a Natural or Nonsynthetic Substance?

- A substance that is naturally occurring in a plant, animal, or mineral form (includes crop residues, seed meals, manures, bone meal, ag-lime, rock powders, etc.)
- Also: Any substance created by naturally occurring biological processes (e.g., vinegar, *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin)

What is a Synthetic Substance?

 Any substance that is formulated or manufactured by a chemical process (e.g., anhydrous ammonia, 2,4-D, glyphosate/ RoundupTM, carbamate insecticides, etc.)

 Also: any natural substance that has been chemically changed (e.g., superphosphate, which is derived by treating natural rock phosphate with acids)

Prohibited Natural Crop Production Inputs

- Biosolids (i.e., sewage sludge) §205.105(g)
- Prohibited under §205.602:
 - > Ash from manure burning
 - > Arsenic
 - > Lead salts
 - > Sodium fluoaluminate
 - > Strychnine
 - > Tobacco dust
 - > Potassium chloride (restricted use)
 - > Sodium nitrate (restricted use)

Prohibited Natural Crop Production Inputs

- Contaminated organic materials Examples include:
 - > leather meal (heavy metal chromium)
 - >conventional cottonseed meal (pesticides)
 - **>**broiler chicken litter (*if* arsenic contaminated)
- Genetically engineered bio-pesticides, inoculants, and other GE-derived products

The Organic Input Minefield — Where It's <u>VERY</u> Easy to Make Mistakes

- Fertility products labeled "Organic"
- Synthetic micronutrients
- Potassium chloride
- Liquid fish and seaweed extract products
- Products (especially pesticides) with inerts

Help in Sorting through Materials

- Read the Regulations:
 - www.ams.usda.gov/nop
 - >§205.203 Fertility & Nutrient Mgt. Standard
 - >§205.206 Pest Mgt. Standard
 - >§205.601 Nat'l List—Synthetics Allowed
 - >§205.602 Nat'l List—Nonsynthetics Prohibited

Help in Sorting through Materials

- OMRI Listing www.omri.org
- WSDA Brand Name Materials List http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/Organic/MaterialsLists.htm
- U.S. EPA Pesticide Labeling www.epa.gov/opppmsd1/PR_Notices/pr2003-1.pdf



FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Help in Sorting through Materials

- Established, multi-product organic farm and garden supply store catalogs. Examples:
 - > Seven Springs Farm Supply www.7springsfarm.com/catalog.html#Orgcertinfo
 - ➤ Peaceful Valley Farm Supply www.groworganic.com
- To be sure materials are allowed:
 CONSULT YOUR CERTIFIER

Documents You Need to Save

- Product labels
- Purchase receipts
- Lab analyses of products
 - may be required by certifier for some inputs
- Soil or tissue tests when synthetic micronutrients are applied
- Any additional verification of allowability
 - labels, material safety data sheets, or communications from manufacturers stating product ingredients

Be Sure to Record

- Where products are used
 (i.e., which crops and fields)
- Rates or amounts applied
- Application dates
- Target pests, when pesticides are used

See ATTRA's Documentation Forms

Helpful Record-Keeping Tools

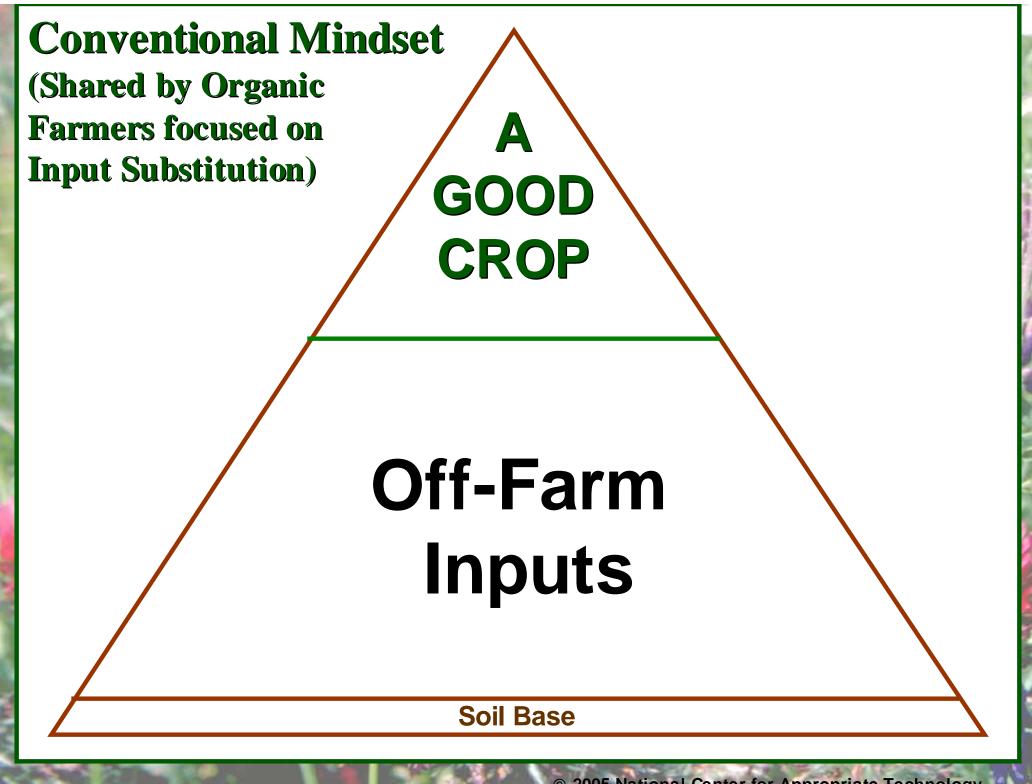
- Organic Field Crops Documentation Forms
 - www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/cropforms.html
- Organic Livestock Documentation Forms
 - www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/livestockforms.html
- Organic Orchard, Vineyard, and Berry Crop Documentation Forms
 - www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/orchardforms.html
- Recordkeeping and Budgeting Workbook for Organic Crop Producers
 - www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/organiccropforms.html

How to Avoid Confusion about Materials??

REDUCE YOUR USE OF COMMERCIAL INPUTS

Organic Management is...

A systems-based approach to farming that reduces the need for off-farm inputs for most agricultural enterprises



Organic Soil Management

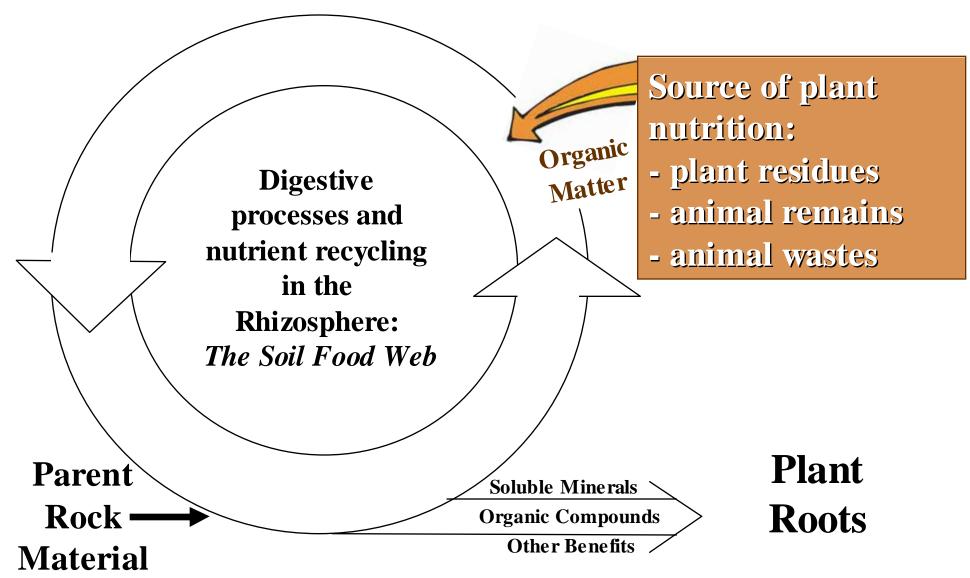
Feed the Soil, Not the Plant.

— An Old Saying among Organic Farmers

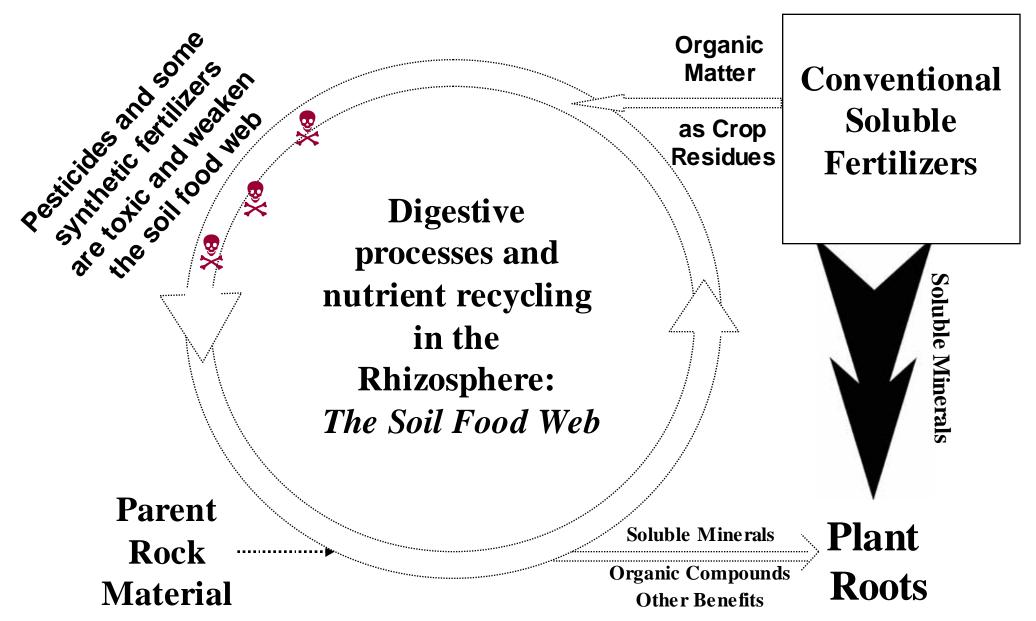
The Soil Food Web



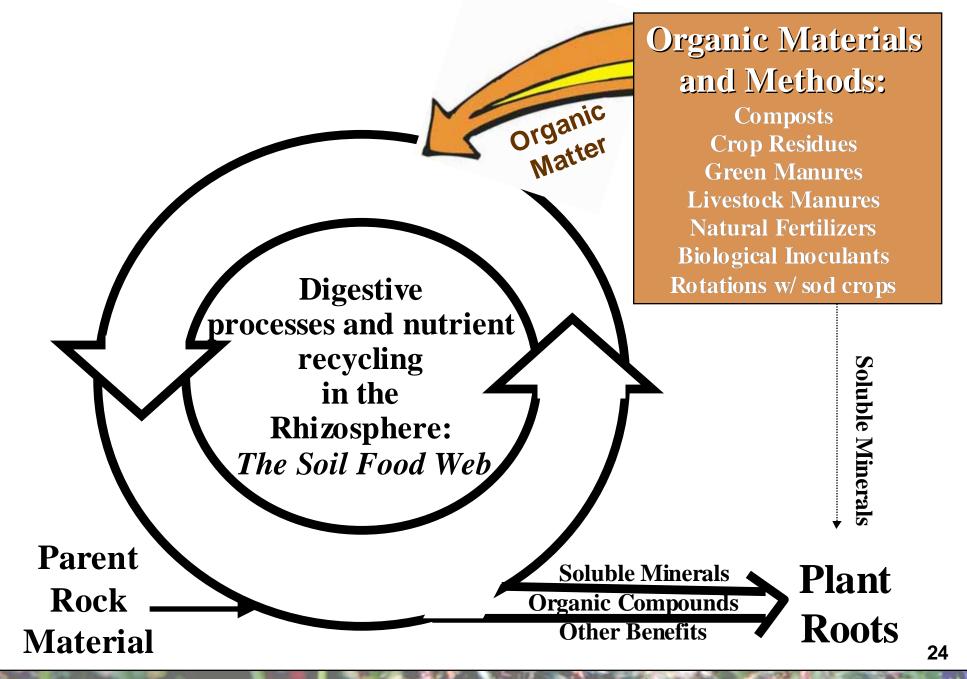
Plant Nutrition Under Natural Conditions



Conventional Management



Organic Management



Soil & Soil Fertility Benefits

N self-sufficiency

Access to native fertility Nutrient banking

Nutrient bioavailability

Reduced erosion

Reduced leaching

Soil water retention

Nutrient cycling

Better tilth

Pest Management Benefits

Innate resistance/tolerance Induced resistance/tolerance Disease suppression in the soil Biocontrol above ground Pest life-cycle disruption Weed seedbank reduction Shift in weed populations Ease of cultivation for weed control



Crop rotation

Sanitation

Soil-building crops N-fixing crops

Resistant varieties

Soil/water conservation

Refugia Reduced toxics Manure/waste recycling

A Sustainable
Organic Concept
For Crop Production

n A GOOD ORGANIC CROP

Off-Farm Inputs

Cultural Practices

SYSTEM ELEMENTS & SYSTEM DESIGN

Recommended Resources

- Switching to a Sustainable System www.npsas.org/OrderForm.html
- Transitioning to Organic Production www.sare.org/publications/organic/organic.pdf
- Fundamentals of Organic Agriculture www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/PM1880.pdf
- Organic Crop Production Overview www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/organiccrop.html

What about Seeds & Planting Stock? What are the Risks?

Failure to comply with organic requirements for seed and planting stock can lead to decertification of a single crop.

Land can be decertified for 36 months if treated or genetically engineered seed is used.

Seed and Planting Stock

• Organic seed and planting stock must be used [§205.204(a)]

 If not commercially available, untreated seed or planting stock may be used; no GMOs [§205.204(a)(1)]



When non-organic seed or planting stock is used . . .

... certifiers require that producers make a good faith effort to find organic sources. Customarily, this means documenting contacts with at least three reasonable sources. Documentation can include catalogs, Web sites, phone calls, and letters.

Resource: ATTRA's Documentation Forms publications

Seed and Planting Stock

 Conventional seed treatments are prohibited, unless required by Federal or State regulations

 $[\S 205.204(a)(5)]$

 Organic transplants must be used [§205.204(a)]



ATTRA Resources: Organic Transplants

• Potting Mixes for Certified Organic Production www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/potmix.html

• Organic Plug and Transplant Production www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/plugs.html

Seed and Planting Stock: Avoiding the Pitfalls

- Organic requirements apply to cover crops
- Seed for sprouting MUST be organic [$\S 205.204(a)(1)$]
- Inoculants must be non-GE
- Many commercial seed coatings are prohibited
- Perennial planting stock—consult your certifier

§205.204(a)(4) is being interpreted in several ways

Finding Organic Seed & Planting Stock

• ATTRA's Suppliers of Seed for Certified Organic Production www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/altseed.html

 OMRI-Certified Organic Seed and Planting Stock List www.omri.org/OMRI_SEED_list.html

Finding Organic Seed & Planting Stock

- Save Our Seed's
 Certified Organic Seed Sourcing Service
 www.savingourseed.org/pages/sourcing.htm
- Cooperative Extension Resources; e.g., Seed Production and Seed Sources of Organic Vegetables, Univ. of FL Ext. Pub. HS981 http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/hs227

Documents You Need to Save

- Seed purchase receipts
- Non-GMO declarations for non-organic seed
- Labels and non-GMO statements for seed inoculants
- Receipts and labels for all materials used if you produce your own transplants

Be Sure to Record...

- What is planted where
 (i.e., which crops in which fields or beds)
- Planting dates
- Attempts to find organic seed and planting stock

Helpful Record-Keeping Tools

- Organic Field Crops Documentation Forms www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/cropforms.html
- Organic Livestock Documentation Forms www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/livestockforms.html
- Organic Orchard, Vineyard, and Berry Crop Documentation Forms
 - www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/orchardforms.html
- Recordkeeping and Budgeting Workbook for Organic Crop Producers
 - www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/organiccropforms.html

Seed-Saving Resources

- Save Our Seed project features on-line manuals for brassica, tomato, and bean seed production, as well as a manual on seed processing and storage www.savingourseed.org
- International Seed Saving Institute has a free on-line guide to saving seed www.seedsave.org
- Seed-saving and Seedsavers' Resources http://homepage.tinet.ie/~merlyn/seedsaving.html
- Seed Savers Exchange links people who grow, collect, conserve, and share seeds of heirloom plants www.seedsavers.org

Risk Management for Organic Crop Producers

For more information, please contact:

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479-442-9824

www.ncat.org

USDA Risk Management Agency–Mississippi Regional Office

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601-965-4771

www.rma.usda.gov/



Reducing Transition and Compliance Risks for Organic Crop Producers in the South

