

EXAMPLE

Livestock Management Plan Supplement – NOP Pasture Rule § 205.237

For Ruminants only

DMD = Dry Matter Demand (kg/day)

DMI = Dry Matter Intake (kg/day)

Operation Name: Joe Blogs Certification Number: 1234A

Date: 19/1/12

Species of animal described by this form: Cattle

► This form is considered a plan only (a supplement to your Livestock Management Plan) and should be updated when there are significant changes. Actual annual grazing season dates, DMD & DMI shall be calculated and reviewed during the course of the annual onsite audit.

► Please complete a separate copy of this form for each species of ruminant animal.

A. GRAZING SEASON

The grazing season (as defined by NOP) is the period of time when pasture is available for grazing, due to rainfall, irrigation, frost or extreme climatic conditions. 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 rainfall events, flood, droughts etc. The grazing season may be extended by the grazing of residual forage (crop stubble).

1) Please describe your grazing season, including the weather and pasture conditions that characterise the grazing season. Include approximate start and end dates of the grazing season and hours per day grazed for each period (e.g. for dairy operations – hours spent indoors for milking must be considered hours not spent grazing, yarding is also considered hours spent not grazing):

Cattle are grazed 360 days a year. 5 days the cattle will be in the yards (tagging, animal husbandry etc).

Length of grazing season: 360 days

B. DRY MATTER DEMAND & INTAKE DURING GRAZING SEASON

During the grazing season (for at least 120 days of the year), producers shall provide not more than an average of 70 % of a ruminant's dry matter demand from dry matter supplementary feed

and an average of not less than 30 % of their dry matter intake from grazing throughout the grazing season. Non organic breeding bulls are exempted.

1) Locate or calculate relevant typical Dry Matter Demand values for each class of animal. These data may be sourced from USDA, DPI, MLA, qualified consultants or similar sources. Note the source of the data, or the method of calculation should be detailed here:

Table from USDA website (Daily Dry Matter Demand Requirements Growing and Finishing Cattle).

2) Convert total weight of any supplementary feed fed to animals into Dry Matter (kg), using (if available) known moisture levels, or otherwise using the following general assumptions for the percent dry matter as below:

- Grain = 89% dry matter
- Dry hay = 90% dry matter
- Grain Silage = 25-35% dry matter
- Hay Silage = 35-60% dry matter

Source: USDA. 2010b.

3) Complete the table below or attach additional sheets containing the information requested for each class of animal during the grazing season. The numbers entered below are to be estimates and actual intake will be documented annually and reviewed at inspection. Attach the sheets/forms used to calculate the estimates provided.

Ruminant Class and/or Age	Average Approximate Body Weight	Dry Matter Demand during Grazing Season (A)	Average daily Dry Matter Fed during Grazing Season (not pasture) (B)	Average daily Dry Matter Grazed during Grazing Season (C) = (A) – (B)	Average % Dry Matter Intake from Grazing (D) = (C) / (A) x 100
Calves/Young stock (up to 6 months)	Kg	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	%
Heifers/Steers (Up to 2 years)	450 Kg	10.3Kg/day	0.025Kg/day	10.275Kg/day	99.76%
Breeding stock	Kg	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	%

Comment [mb1]: Grazing Season (supplementary Feeding) = 360 days.
 100 Steers
 1000kg Grain X 0.89 = 890kg DMI
 890kg/100 Steers = 8.9kg/steer
 8.9/360 = 0.025kg/day

Lactating Animals (early lactation)	Kg	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	%
Lactating Animals (late lactation)	Kg	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	%
Dry Animals	Kg	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	%
Slaughter Stock	Kg	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	%
Other:	Kg	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	%
Other:	Kg	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	%

4) The values in column (D) must be greater than 30%, for the grazing / feeding regime to be compliant to the USDA NOP requirements. If values in column D are less than 30%, adjustments to the rates of supplementary feeding will be required to allow animals to retain NOP Organic status.